maintenance of "a peaceful blockade" until the Huerta Government furnishes adequate reparation for the arrest of an American naval officer and American bluejackets at Tampico.

With determination written in every line of his face and with a positive ring in his voice, despite its quiet tone, the President to-day outlined the policy he intended to pursue to bring President Huerta to terms. This is the programme of action as it was explained by the President to members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

1. Vera Cruz and Tampico will be seized, and ports on the west coast of Mexico will also be occupied, and a "peaceful blockade" of both coasts will be established.
2. The occupation and blockade will continue until the Mexican Government inflicts adequate punishment upon the Federal Army officer who made the arrests at Tampico and a national salute of twenty-one guns has been fired by a Mexican fort to the United States flag.
3. No time limit for compliance by the Mexican Government with President Wilson's demands has been fixed, and there will be no seizure of any Mexican port until after the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Badger, at Tampico.
4. Should circumstances occur that render immediate forceful action necessary, Admiral Badger will follow his own course without waiting for further instructions from Washington.
5. Should no such circumstances compel immediate seizure of Mexican ports, the President will address Congress on the subject of his stern attitude toward Mexico, and will ask Congressional approval of his plan to take and hold Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other places and establish a blockade of both Mexican coasts.
6. There will be no declaration of war, the President contending that ample precedents justify seizure of ports to obtain reparation for national insults without going to the extreme of such a declaration.
7. The occupation of Mexican ports will cease when American honor has been satisfied through compliance with the President's demands, unless Congress should determine otherwise.

Orders for the Pacific Fleet.

In further preparation for the expected emergency, the vessels of the Pacific fleet have been ordered concentrated on the west coast of Mexico. Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, will await additional orders.

All this looks like war, and to all intents and purposes it is war. But in international dealings there is a fine distinction between the use of armed forces to accomplish a specific immediate purpose and the hostilities which involve an attack on an enemy at every opportunity and a general invasion of an enemy's territory. A pacific blockade has long been recognized in diplomacy as something that does not necessarily involve actual hostilities. In his "Outlines of International Law," Brig. Gen. George A. Davis, late Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, says in reference to such a blockade:

"It has never been considered as a war measure; nor does it resemble, except in name, the belligerent right of blockade which is sanctioned by international law."

After orders had been issued to-day for a naval demonstration on the Pacific coast of Mexico, as well as on the Atlantic, Gen. Huerta was advised that the powerful fighting force the American Government has ever assembled at sea, carrying thousands of marines and bluejackets, was headed for the seaport towns of the southern Republic, ready to enforce to the extreme the American policy. That Gen. Huerta depends the next development; he has practically a week to decide the question, for the warships will not reach Mexican waters for several days.

In the meantime, all foreign Governments have been notified by the United States of its attitude toward the Tampico incident, and of the dispatch of the fleets to Mexican waters. This notification is in line with the previously announced policy of keeping foreign nations advised of all steps taken by the American Government in the Mexican situation.

Huerta's Offer to Arbitrate.

It was learned to-night that Gen. Huerta when apprised by Chargé O'Shaughnessy of the proposed demonstration of the Atlantic fleet, argued that the episode growing out of the arrest of the American bluejackets at Tampico was a fit subject for arbitration at The Hague, and that he would appoint a commission to investigate the incident. President Wilson, in an emphatic reply through Mr. O'Shaughnessy, is understood to have told Gen. Huerta that the time for delay and evasion had passed.

All the early information, official and otherwise, that reached Washington from Mexico City tended to show that Gen. Huerta was unconvinced that the United States was in earnest, and thought the Washington Government was bluffing. Some anti-American demonstrations at Vera Cruz and other points were reported.

President Wilson's disclosure of his programme was made to a delegation of Senators and Representatives from the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs who called on him by appointment at the White House to-day. They were Senators Shively of Indiana, Acting Chairman, and Lodge of Massachusetts, senior Republican member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Representatives Flood of Virginia, Chairman, and Cooper of Wisconsin, senior Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

When the Senators and Representatives entered his room, the President immediately began an explanation of the reasons that had actuated him in ordering the Atlantic Fleet to Tampico. At first he showed considerable embarrassment, and his usual ready flow of language failed him. But he had not proceeded far in his narrative before the indignation that he felt over what had occurred in Mexico overcame his diffidence, and he spoke with a determination and a facility that greatly impressed his auditors.

Approval Encourages President.

The President had an unsmiling face during the first portion of his recital, but encouraging expressions from the Senators and Representatives to the effect that Congress would back him up in the course he had outlined in dealing with Huerta made him fairly beam with satisfaction. For the remainder of the interview his cheerfulness was marked, although he did not once seem to lose sight of the grave situation that confronted the Government in carrying out the programme he had laid down for compelling Huerta to accede to his demands.

With their ears strained to catch every word, the two Senators and the two Representatives heard the President tell how his patience over conditions in Mexico had become exhausted until he could not longer tolerate a strict observance of the pacific policy which he had outlined when he addressed Congress on the subject of relations with the southern republic. He stated that the United States had "been subjected to a systematic and studied series of insults" that had not been directed against any other nation which had interests in Mexico. He insisted that all the facts in the possession of his Government went to prove that the Huerta administration had purposely embarked upon a policy of insulting the United States Government and its citizens with the object of holding them up to the ridicule of the Mexican people.

These insults, said the President, had culminated in the Tampico affair and two events of seemingly less importance which had occurred at about the same time. He explained the circumstances of the arrest of Assistant Paymaster Charles C. Copp of the Dolphin and the bluejackets who had landed with him at Tampico and their subsequent release. Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, he said, had demanded an apology from the local Federal commandant, the punishment of a subordinate officer who had made the arrests, and the firing of a national salute as reparation for the indignity offered to the American uniform and flag.

A Direct Insult to the Flag.

For, according to the President, the Stars and Stripes had been insulted. An American flag flew from the bow and another from the stern of the whaleboat in which Copp and his party had gone ashore, and two bluejackets who had remained in the boat were forcibly removed from it, although it was constructively United States territory and the men were under the protection of their own national colors.

The apology demanded had been given, and the punishment of the offending officer had been promised. But the salute demanded by Admiral Mayo had not been fired, and the President declared that it was his intention to compel complete compliance with all that the Admiral had deemed necessary to wipe out the slight which Mexican officials had placed on the dignity of the United States. It was to obtain this reparation that he had sent the Atlantic fleet to Tampico, and he explained that Admiral Badger would be instructed to demand compliance with the following terms:

First, the punishment of the Mexican Federal Army officer who had arrested Copp and his men.

Second, that the American flag be saluted from a fort.

The President mentioned also the arrest of a marine mail orderly from the American squadron at Vera Cruz a few days ago, and the fact that a cipher telegram sent by the State Department to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé in Mexico City, had been kept from Mr. O'Shaughnessy by Mexican Government officials until he demanded its production.

These incidents, slight in themselves, were, nevertheless, of importance, according to the President's argument, when taken in connection with the general conduct of Mexican Government officials toward the United States and its citizens.

After having reviewed the situation that had developed the President told of the plan of operations adopted to bring the Mexican Government to his terms. He outlined the programme of action given at the beginning of this dispatch, and explained that, should no incident occur which, in the judgment of Admiral Badger, made it necessary for him to seize Mexican ports without delay, he himself would go before the two houses of Congress and ask that the course he had adopted be sanctioned. With the sanction obtained of Congress he would order Admiral Badger and Admiral Howard to carry out their instructions, unless, of course, the offending Mexican officer had in the meantime been punished and the American flag saluted by a Mexican fort.

No Declaration of War Necessary.

The President contended that no declaration of war was necessary to justify the seizure of Mexican cities and the maintenance of a peaceful blockade, and he mentioned the attack upon the Japanese forts and the bombardment of Greytown, Nicaragua in Franklin Pierce's Administration, as evidence of the soundness of this contention. It was virtually agreed that when Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other ports had been or were about to be seized—for the President and his advisers seemed to be certain that Huerta would refuse to comply with the American demands—the future course of the United States should be along the lines of a declaration to be adopted by Congress. Alternate suggestions of the character of this declaration were practically sanctioned as follows:

First—A declaration that the only purpose of the United States was to hold the seized ports until the reparation demanded had been accomplished; or,

Second—A declaration that the future attitude of the United States would depend upon the conduct of the Mexican Government, this declaration to abstain from any assurance that the United States forces would withdraw from the seized ports.

In the course of the conference President Wilson sketched the character of Gen. Huerta in such a way as to make the Mexican President appear to be a man of dissolute habits, who was frequently in a dangerous condition of temper due to excesses. He also told of having been informed that some of the advisors of Huerta were men of "a very venomous character." In this connection, all those present expressed considerable concern over the safety of Americans, and other foreigners in Mexico. The fear was voiced that the seizure of Mexican ports might be followed by acts of inhumanity directed at foreigners, and particularly at Americans.

It came out in the course of the conference that the President was angry with Chargé d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy because of the latter's alleged intimacy with President Huerta. The President had been told, he said, that Mr. O'Shaughnessy rode in Huerta's private car, and that he and the Mexican President seemed to be the closest of friends. Mr. Wilson did not hesitate to say that he would recall Mr. O'Shaughnessy at once if it were not for the fact that the appointment of his successor could not be accomplished without recognizing the Huerta Government, to which the President is just as firmly opposed as ever.

When the two Senators and the two Representatives returned to the Capitol they made know to their colleagues of the committee what had been told them by President Wilson. The President's story was received with expressions of approbation, and it is already asserted that he will have the overwhelming support of both houses of Congress when he comes before them to obtain ratification of the drastic policy he has adopted toward Mexico.

Although what was said by the President to-day indicated that he believed it would be necessary for this Government to seize Mexiran ports, there is, nevertheless, a faint hope in the Administration circle that Huerta will consent to perform the acts of reparation demanded, and thus make this action unnecessary.

A Last Call to President Huerta.

This hope was voiced in a statement given out to-day which represents the Administration's explanation of its reasons for ordering the Atlantic Fleet to Tampico. At the conclusion of the statement it is said that "the authorities of the State Department are confident that the Mexican Government will show a desire to repudiate and correct its course in a manner to give evidence to the rest of the world of an entire change of attitude." There can be no loss to the dignity of the de facto government of Mexico, says the statement, in recognizing in the fullest degree the claims of a great sovereign Government to its respect. It is evident that this is intended as a last call to Gen. Huerta to grant the reparation demanded.

Senators and Representatives who have heretofore been inclined to criticize President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" express themselves as in accord with his course of action to compel Huerta to furnish reparation for the Tampico affair. One of them said to-night that the only ground for present criticism of the President that he could see was that he did not apply his new policy to the Constitutionalists. He said that if the President would adopt an equally positive course to make it plain to Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa that they must hereafter respect the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners he would find the whole Congress behind him, without regard to party lines.

A hopeful sign with reference to the future conduct of the Constitutionalists has been given by assurances from Gen. Carranza, made public by Secretary Bryan to-day, that hereafter he would receive representations from the United States in behalf of foreign Governments whose nationals had suffered injury at the hands of the Constitutionalists. Carranza had contended in the case of William S. Benton, the British ranchman killed in Gen. Villa's headquarters at Juarez, that the United States Government had no right to make representations affecting a subject of another Power, and had declined to accede to the request of this Government that Benton's body be exhumed and examined by agents of the United States.

Huerta Warships Leave Tampico.

This dispatch from Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz, dated 10 P. M. last night, was received at the Navy Department to-day:

No new development at Tampico. Constitutionalists have retired from the vicinity. Business resumed and refugees returned. Mexican gunboats Progresso and Zaragosa have left Tampico.

The disappearance of the two Federal gunboats from Tampico caused much speculation. Constitutionalists expressed the belief that Huerta might evacuate Tampico and send the gunboats to Vera Cruz. In this event, it was asserted, the Constitutionalist forces would immediately take the town.

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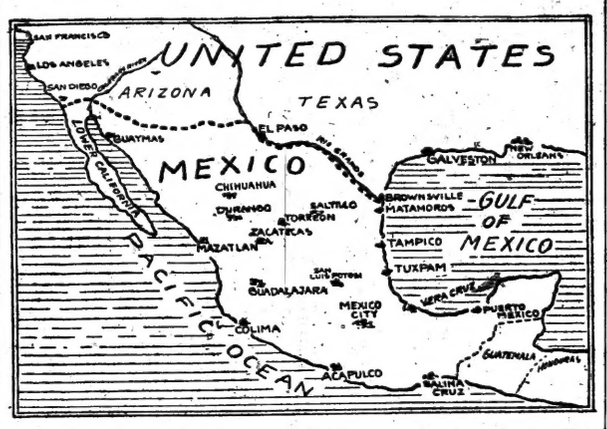
Ports Our Warships Will Blockade.



In the event of hostilities becoming necessary six Mexican ports will be blockaded by our warships—Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic side, and Matzalan, Acapulco, and Salina Cruz on the Pacific Coast.

SENATORS APPROVE PRESIDENT'S ACTION

Foreign Relations Committee Unanimously Pledges Its Support.

SALUTE MAY NOT SATISFY

Some Senators Believe That the Occupation of Mexican Ports Is Inevitable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—When Senators Shively and Lodge returned to the Capitol from their conference at the White House they went at once to a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, where they reported what the President had said to them. The members of the committee received this information as of the utmost importance. There was unanimous approval of what the President had done, and complete willingness was expressed on both sides of the table to support the President in whatever action he might think necessary to wipe out the insult to the American flag.

The gravity of the situation was illustrated by suggestions from Senators as to probable results. Several members of the committee expressed the view that things had gone so far that even the salute demanded of Gen. Huerta would not now satisfy the United States. These Senators seemed to think that the fleet once mobilized off the Mexican coast, the Administration should not permit itself to be put in what they termed the ridiculous position of calling it back to the United States simply because at the last moment a salute had been fired.

The opinion seems to be growing that whether the salute is fired or not both Tampico and Vera Cruz will be occupied. But it could not be ascertained whether this opinion was based upon anything specific said by the President this morning. What angers Senators more than the arrest of the bluejackets at Tampico is the effort Huerta's officials are said to have made at Vera Cruz to stop a navy mail messenger and take his dispatches.

Latest of Many Affronts.

Senators who received the report of Mr. Lodge and Mr. Shively said that the arrest of the bluejackets was simply the culmination of a long series of affronts from the Huerta forces. The publication of these affronts at this time, it was pointed out, after they had been kept secret so long, pointed to a desire on the part of the Administration to arouse public sentiment in support of extreme measures. No one doubts that the President will have the enthusiastic support of the whole country in any stern policy toward either faction in Mexico.

A Republican Senator on the Foreign Relations Committee, according to a current report this morning, suggested to his associates that the President be authorized at once by a joint resolution to "use the armed forces of the United States" to protect the national flag without further consultation with Congress. But while the intention was approved, other Senators pointed out that such a step might tend to force the President's hand, and was not necessary yet.

The committee received definite assurances that unless the salute came very soon—about a week seems to be the accepted limit—President Wilson would appeal personally to Congress for authority to do what might be necessary. This would mean the occupation or bombardment of Mexican ports, if it did not mean actual invasion on a wholesale scale. This request, whatever it is, will be granted by both Houses the day it is made, and the prediction is that the dissenting votes may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The sweeping success of the President in rallying all parties behind him has already frightened the opponents of the tolls repeal project. These Senators seek to ridicule the chorus of approval that has answered the President's orders to the fleet. There is no heroism involved in blowing any Mexican port out of the water, they say; and, while such a course may be necessary in the present instance, they urge that it ought not to serve as an appeal for the passage of measures advocated by the President that have no bearing on the subject.

Trying to Ridicule Mayo.

This attempt to ridicule the Tampico campaign found its most pointed expression in a fake telegram attributed to Admiral Mayo that was circulated in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. The telegram read:

Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.:
Mexican gunboat in plain sight. Indications are its gun has been repaired, and I fear it will attack our battleships. Please hurry up reinforcements.
ADMIRAL MAYO.

But most Republican Senators are anxious only to give their full indorsement to the President's course. Senator Works of California, a radical Republican, who denounced Col. Roosevelt and President Taft in the last campaign and voted for Mr. Wilson, has issued a statement criticising the show of force. Representative Mondell of Wyoming has done the same thing. Other Republicans in the Senate this afternoon spoke sharply of their colleagues' action and said criticism of the President now was almost criminally foolish.

"We hope," said Mr. Shively on leaving the White House, "that Gen. Huerta will relieve a really grave situation, but if not, we are prepared to back up our demands. There have been no developments since last night, and before any bombardment of Mexican ports or the occupation of Mexican cities the President has assured us he will ask the consent of Congress. The President told us what has happened so far, but what will happen hereafter will depend on Mexico."

Mr. Lodge expressed complete approval of what the President had done, and declared that the demand for the salute was in accord with almost invariable precedent. Mr. Lodge is anxious to show that the Republicans are as nearly unanimous in their support of the President's aggressive policy as the Democrats, and it is certain that practically all the Senators of his party will follow him.

In its eagerness to support the President in every way the Committee on Foreign Relations this morning indefinitely postponed the resolution of Senator Poindexter, of Washington, asking the President to specify the things of "nearer consequence and greater delicacy" that failure to repeal the tolls exemption would make difficult for him to handle. At the same time the Committee sent over until next week the resolution of Senator Jones, of Washington, asking the State Department for a list of the countries, if there were any besides Great Britain, that had protested against the tolls exemption clause.

Some interest was aroused by the committee's ordering favorable reports on the nominations of Warren D. Robbins of Massachusetts to be Second Secretary and John C. White of Maryland to be Third Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City. These appointees will give Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires, assistance, which the state of his health makes very necessary; but some doubt was expressed whether the appointment of new diplomatic representatives to Mexico might not involve a technical recognition of Gen. Huerta's administration. It was explained, however, that as subordinates of the Embassy they need not be accredited to Gen. Huerta. They will report to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, it is expected, and will serve directly under him. Their introduction to the Mexican officials will then be personal.

MONDELL ASSAILS WILSON.

Says He Seized Tampico Excuse to Cover Tolls Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, rose at his seat in the House today and inquired why the country, in this latest Mexican crisis, had heard nothing about Secretary Bryan's cruiser "Friendship" and his super-dreadnought "Good Fellowship" having been sent to Tampico with the rest of the fighting craft of the United States. Mr. Mondell feared that these two vessels might have been forgotten and left behind. He said:

"We have been offering the nations of the world treaties under which we are to arbitrate matters involving questions of national honor; but to-day the fleet is steaming under forced draft to Tampico. For well-nigh a year in Northern Mexico American citizens have been insulted, browbeaten, their property destroyed, and their lives taken. We have appealed to the bandits and cut-throats in command of those alleged armies in vain."

Referring again to the demand for a salute of twenty-one guns, Mr. Mondell said the situation, if it were not so serious, would be a delightful comedy sketch.

"Huerta," he said, "not only offered an apology and not only punished the officer who really, under the laws of nations and of war, did nothing he should not have done, but he offered to fire five guns in order to make it clear that no affront was intended to the vessel whose men had been temporarily arrested. But we must have twenty-one guns! We have got to have the last ounce of this pound of flesh. Our citizens murdered, their property by hundreds of millions of dollars destroyed, the Constitutional forces refusing to give serious consideration to our representations in regard to it—but now the opportunity is presented to carry out the Presidential attempt to eliminate Huerta from the situation. If he complies, it is hoped and expected that his compliance under conditions that do not command the respect and judgment of the Mexican people will weaken him in their esteem and strengthen the forces of revolution aimed at the Government.

"Where is the good ship 'Friendship,' where the superdreadnought 'Good Fellowship,' where the peace treaties? Where are the men who have taken every affront that Villa and Carranza have offered us without question? But we surrendered at Panama, and they did not like it. Now an opportunity is offered for the President to appeal to the patriotism of the American people in order that they may forget Panama, in order that they may overlook our failure to do our duty in the protection of our citizens and their property in Northern Mexico, in the zone of the revolution.

"Everybody knows that the flag was not insulted at Tampico. There was no flag there, according to the early dispatches. The first uncensored dispatches gave it that the marines, without their flag, went in uniform to Tampico, and some minor officer took them in custody, not knowing probably what else to do with an armed alien force in a revolution.

"The Government in the City of Mexico, following the rule that it has followed uniformly, even in the face of our continued opposition to it preserving an attitude of good nature and friendly consideration, offered an apology, offered to salute with guns, but drew the line at twenty-one guns. As the difference between five and twenty-one guns involves a matter so dear to our national honor, a matter of such vital importance to the dignity of a nation of 100,000,000 people, in the face of a miserable little fleet of worm-eaten gunboats, we invoke all the forces of our mighty fleet. Ay, as our German friends say, if it were not such an awful tragedy, it would be to laugh."

VERA CRUZ LEAVE STOPPED.

Neither Officers Nor Men Allowed to Land from the Warships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 15.—Shore leave for officers and men of the American warships here has been stopped because of the strained conditions between the Washington and Huerta Governments.

The Ward liner Esperanza, which is discharging her cargo, will not accept freight or passengers, being under charter to the United States Government.

The consulate has informed some American citizens that the real danger point has not been reached yet in the Tampico controversy, and that the Esperanza will for the present be used in looking up refugees at Gulf coast points. The Utah is expected here to-morrow with a few refugees from Tampico.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The explanation given at the Navy Department of the chartering of the steamer Esperanza was that she was to be placed under Rear Admiral Fletcher for use in taking care of refugees at Tampico.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AV. BUILDING.
Entrance on 34th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

LONDON FORESEES FALL OF HUERTA

Some British Newspapers Think He Is Deliberately Trying to Provoke War.

SYMPATHY FOR WILSON

Movement of Fleet Applauded, but the President Blamed for Not Acting Before.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 16.—The Mexican situation takes first place in the news columns and is the subject of editorials in all the London newspapers to-day. The developments are being watched with the keenest interest, and there is much speculation as to what will be the ultimate solution of the serious problem which President Wilson faces. Several newspapers suggest that Huerta, instead of climbing down, intends to deliberately provoke war, hoping to unite all factions in Mexico against invasion and thus extricate himself from his desperate position.

The Daily News thinks Huerta's latest piece of wanton insolence may finally force President Wilson's hand. It says: "Huerta has little to lose by his present course, and the chance of making an appeal to patriotism afforded by the demand of the American Admiral that the United States flag be saluted is obviously tempting to the desperate gambler. His one hope of strengthening himself with the Mexican people is by assuming with some plausibility the part of a patriotic defender of his country against a foreign invader."

"If Huerta has the sense with which he generally is credited in Europe," says The Daily Mail, "he will lose no time in making the amende honorable to the United States. That he should deliberately provoke war with so formidable a power on a question of a salute seems unthinkable."

The Daily Mail, however, does not believe that either party to the quarrel is likely to proceed to extremes, and says that President Wilson is too wise and humane a ruler to consign Mexico, which is rich in every resource, to the sheer anarchy which must follow the collapse of such a Government as at present exists in Mexico.

The Chronicle says: "President Wilson's Mexican policy at last is undergoing a change. In brief, the bloodless arrest of a few United States marines has moved it far more than the murders, with or without torture, of American and British citizens by the rebels in the North. This difference may be justified in view of the fact that the marines were wearing the uniform and acting on orders of the United States, while the murdered persons aforesaid were private individuals venturing into Mexico on their own business and at their own risk. Still, the Tampico affront seems to be one that any sovereign state could, if it liked, condone without loss of dignity on receipt of an apology such as Huerta promptly tendered for a subordinate's blunder. President Wilson in asking for more and insisting on a penitential salute of the American flag can quote as precedents Austria-Hungary's demand on Servia and Russia's on Persia, but these were cases where there was more than suspicion of bullying on the part of the stronger power."

The Daily Telegraph, in discussing the possibility of American military intervention in Mexico, after dwelling on its probable cost in lives and money, says: "It is difficult to see what hope there can be of a more stable state of things at the end of it all in a country so vast as Mexico and peopled by a race as turbulent and ferocious as that which has kept civil war in existence for upward of a year."

The Daily Telegraph concludes: "It appears unlikely that any steps that may be taken can be of decisive effect in bringing an end to the anarchy that resulted from the policy of moral intervention, as we may call it, initiated by the Government a year ago and ever since pursued."

According to The Star the situation is almost an exact parallel of that in South Africa before the war.

"It was the mining interest which drove the British Government into the war," says The Star. "It was Rand magnates who patiently and persistently conspired, plotted, and intrigued against President Kruger until they at last got war which they wanted. The same sinister forces are at work in Mexico. It is the American oil magnates who are conspiring, plotting, and intriguing to force the United States to intervene in Mexico. Just as there would have been no South African war if there had been no gold fields in the Transvaal, so there would be no Mexican question if there were no oil fields in Mexico."

The stock market yesterday was under the Mexican cloud, which had its effect in depressing prices in most sections. The bear attack drove stocks associated with the Republic to a lower level, while there also were realizations by speculators, who bought recently in the hope that matters were near a settlement.

CARDEN NAMED FOR BRAZIL.

Official Announcement of His Transfer Made Yesterday.

LONDON, April 15. — The appointment of Sir Lionel Carden as British Minister to Brazil was officially announced to-day.

It is understood that Sir Lionel will proceed to Rio de Janeiro from Mexico City, to which place he is now on his way.

To avoid being interviewed by the reporters on his arrival, it was said, Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, had himself put down on the passenger list of the Olympic as Edward Gresley. When the ship arrived last night at her pier Sir Lionel was met by Sir Courtenay Bennett, the British Consul General, who accompanied the Minister to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, where he caught the 7 P. M. train for Washington.

On the way up the harbor from Quarantine Sir Lionel kept away from the reporters and photographers and refreshed himself with tea and toast. When the word Mexico was mentioned to him by a reporter he shuddered visibly and said:

"I am very sorry and I do not wish to be discourteous, but I have my instructions."

He would not admit that he was going to Brazil or comment upon the fact that his appointment had been announced officially in The London Gazette.

"I do not know anything," he said.

Sir Courtenay Bennett was equally shy in discussing Sir Lionel's appointment to Brazil and said sadly:

"I do not know" to every query put to him by the reporters. He stood by Sir Lionel on the pier and shielded him from the photographers.

The Olympic was a few hours late owing to the bad weather which still keeps up at sea, Capt. Haddock said. She made the voyage of 2,904 miles from Daunts Rock in 6 days 1 hour and 18 minutes, at an average speed of 19.98 knots. The weather was too rough for the Olympic to call at Queenstown for the mails last Thursday, and they were left for the Cedric, which sailed from there on Friday, and will arrive here on Saturday.

HOPES HUERTA WILL YIELD.

Paris Figaro Thinks He Should Meet American Demand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, April 16.—The French press at present is in the thick of its electoral campaign and avoids comment on Mexico, with the exception of the Figaro, which prints a long article this morning on the action of the United States. It says:

"President Wilson is playing a big game. Has he seen all his cards? One may say without sarcasm that he will doubtless remain faithful to his peaceful policy and does not intend to proceed further than the mere capture of Tampico and Vera Cruz, but if Gen. Huerta remains obstinate who can guarantee that he may not be dragged further than he originally planned?

"It is to be hoped in the interests of his own cause and of Mexican peace that Gen. Huerta will make the necessary sacrifice and give satisfaction to the American Government."

PRECEDENT FROM GREYTOWN.

Wilson Cites Episode of 1854 in Connection with Present Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—One of the precedents cited by President Wilson in his conference with the ranking Democratic and Republican members of the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs committees to-day in support of his action in the Mexican situation was the American bombardment of Greytown, Nicaragua, in 1854, when Pierce was President.

In that case demands for an apology and an indemnity were duly made upon the local authorities at Greytown, but they were not answered by them. Failing to obtain an apology, Capt. Hollins of the U. S. S. Cyane, after public proclamation of his intention, bombarded and destroyed Greytown. His course was upheld by the American Government, and was explained to Congress the following December by President Pierce in his annual message.

In 1852 the British recognized an Indian chief with the title of the "Mosquito King" as an independent ruler, under British protection, over a part of the Mosquito Coast, including San Juan del Norte, later known as Greytown. The United States refused to recognize the absurd kingdom, although it did instruct its naval officers to leave the de facto government undisturbed. But even this de facto arrangement did not extend as far as Punta Arenas, where the Accessory Transit Company, an American corporation, held concessions.

The King ordered the removal of the company's buildings, and upon the company's refusal, destroyed them. Capt. Hollins put a marine guard in Punta Arenas for the protection of what American property was left. His course was approved by the Secretary of the Navy, but the trouble was resumed the following year in the absence of the Cyane. The company's superintendent was arrested, and only the presence of Mr. Borland, the American Minister to Central America, who was on the steamer Northern Light, prevented the arrest by local authorities of the steamer's captain, Smith.

The real cause for trouble came next day, when Mr. Borland went ashore to call on the American Consular Agent. He was set upon in the streets by a mob, his face was cut by a broken bottle, and his passage back to the vessel was closed by armed guards. That night the American Minister was practically a prisoner, escaping to the Northern Light next day.

Capt. Hollins did not return to the scene of the disturbance before June 10, 1854. The American Government had instructed him to demand an apology either from the Mosquito authority, or, if that had dissolved, from whatever de facto government or popular assembly he might find. The demand was presented and ignored, and on July 13 Capt Hollins bombarded and destroyed the town. Its population at the time was 300, consisting mostly of negroes and native Indians, but including also a few Americans, Germans, French and English.

The destruction of the town was entirely approved by President Pierce. In his next message to Congress he referred to the town in this way:

"It was in fact a marauding establishment too dangerous to be disregarded and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws or a camp of savages depredating on emigrant trains or caravans, and the frontier settlements of civilized states."

HELPLESS PORTS PROTECTED.

Can't Shell Them, Under Hague Treaty—Mexican Ports Unfortified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The subject of what method of attack upon Mexico is to be made if resort to actual hostilities becomes necessary has been fully discussed. President Wilson probably will enforce strict compliance with the terms of The Hague treaty of 1907 respecting bombardment by naval forces in time of war. The United States was the second signatory power to that treaty, which was agreed to by forty-four Governments, including Mexico.

The first article provides that "the bombardment by naval forces of undefended ports, towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings is forbidden." The second article presents these exceptions:

Military works, military or naval establishments, depots of arms or war material, workshops or plants which could be utilized for the needs of the hostile fleet or army, and the ships of war in the harbor, are not, however, included in this prohibition. The commander of a naval force may destroy them by artillery after a summons, followed by a reasonable time of waiting, if all other means are impossible, and when the local authorities have not themselves destroyed them within the time fixed.

If for military reasons immediate action is necessary, and no delay can be allowed an enemy, it is understood that the prohibition to bombard the undefended town holds good, and that the commander shall take all due measures in order that the town may suffer as little harm as possible.

The commander directing the bombardment is under obligations not to destroy or sacred edifices, buildings used for artistic, scientific or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected. The inhabitants of a town likely to be bombarded are enjoined to point out such monuments and buildings that should be spared from destruction. The treaty also requires the commander of the bombarding forces, if the military situation permits, to do his utmost to warn the local authorities.

At the War and Navy Departments to-day it was said that this Government was in possession of full detailed information as to the defenses of all the Mexican ports, and that none of them, with the possible exception of Vera Cruz, could be said to be fortified in the modern sense of the word.

German Cruiser Ordered to Tampico

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 15.—It is announced that the German protected cruiser Dresden has been ordered to Tampico.

The Well Dressed New Yorker
Edited by Beaunash

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Chamois Gloves of culled skins and selected tannage — backs "picked out" with black silk embroidery—single pearl button—they soften and "smarten" with washing— $2

Tartan Robes for den, doze or dip — Shawl Collar, 3 outside Patch Pockets, White Silk Girdle—for self-coddling scamps, who crave the "creature comforts"—exclusive as your own monogram— $10

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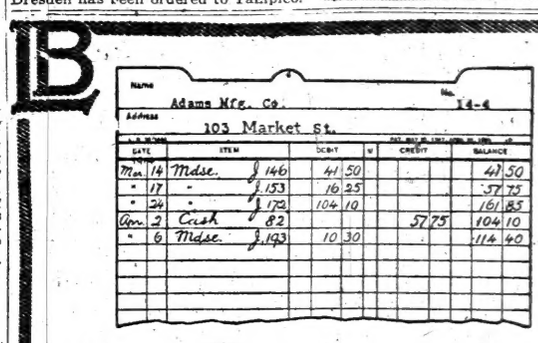
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DATE	ITEM	DEBIT	W	CREDIT	BALANCE
Mar 14	Mdse.	$ 146		41 50	41 50
" 17	"	1 53		16 25	57 75
" 24	"	1 72		104 10	161 85
Apr. 2	Cash	82		57 75	104 10
" 6	Mdse.	1 93		10 30	114 40

Why did they change?

These concerns, among thousands of others, have discarded book ledgers and are using L. B. card ledgers in their place:

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Manufacturer	10,000
Wholesale Grocery Co.	7,000
Savings Bank	240,000
Advertising Agency	10,000
Shoe Store (retail)	450
Professional Man	500

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THE LOUISIANA TO SAIL AT NOON

Officers and Men on Furlough Return to Battleship in Response to Hurry Call.

NEW YORK IN COMMISSION

The New Dreadnought and Four Other Great Vessels Here Available for Active Service.

After having the hour of departure postponed from time to time, announcement was made late yesterday that the battleship Louisiana, flagship of the second division, would sail for Tampico at noon to-day. It is probable, however, that the departure of the flagship will be several hours later, as she has to take on board 475 tons of coal for the voyage.

The Quartermaster in charge of the stores for the warship spent a very busy day yesterday getting in all kinds of fresh provisions, which included sacks of potatoes, parsley, cabbages, carrots, and thirty bags of Bermuda onions.

Commander R. W. McNeely and Ship's Surgeon C. E. Riggs were anxiously awaiting the return of two sailors they had sent into New York to buy the special kind of fishing tackle which the Commander said he expected to use in the harbor of Tampico. During the last two days the officers of the battleship have laid in a stock of more than $300 worth of fishing tackle.

"The tarpon fishing off Tampico," said Lieut. Commander Howe, "is a delight forever."

All day long officers and sailors arrived on board in the ship's boats, motor boats and rowboats to report in answer to the general order recalling them for duty in Mexican waters. The men appeared glad to be going on active service and not at all concerned because their leave had been cut short. Most of them had reported by noon. Furlough of ten days had been granted to 150 of the crew and another 300 had obtained twenty-four hours' shore leave.

The officers of the ship did not appear to believe that there was any possibility that hostilities would begin before they reached the Mexican port. Commander McNeely said the Louisiana had just returned from a six months' cruise along the Mexican coast, and had touched at Tampico and Vera Cruz. So far as he could see the relations between Americans and Mexicans were cordial.

"At Vera Cruz," Commander McNeely went on to say, "Gen. Maass, the military commandant of the port, came on board the battleship and met Rear Admiral Fletcher, who was in charge at the time. He became quite friendly with the Admiral and was invited to visit several baseball games given by the crews of the American warships. At no time, either in Vera Cruz or Tampico, were our men affronted in any way by the Mexican authorities. Our sailors were treated most politely.

"The men of the navy do not feel a thrill at the news of possible trouble in Mexico. Conditions are such down there that we will hardly have anything else to do than maintain a patrol along the coast. The Mexicans have no navy to speak of, and the brunt of whatever trouble may come will have to be borne by our soldiers."

Asked whether the efficiency of the Louisiana was affected by the absence of a full complement of men, Commander McNeely answered:

"No, we are quite ready. We are prepared to enter battle this afternoon."

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Bousch, commander of the Second Division of the Atlantic squadron, hurried on board the flagship at 10:30 o'clock, as notices had been sent out that the Louisiana would sail at noon, and the signal, a flag with blue, red, and white squares, was displayed on the conning tower. Rear Admiral Bousch declined to make any statement on the situation beyond the fact that he was carrying out instructions received from Washington.

It was learned that the instructions from the Navy Department ordered the Louisiana to get under way as soon as possible, but no specific time was named and Capt. J. H. Gibbons had decided to sail at noon. He found, however, that the battleship could not be stored and coaled in time.

In spite of the boisterous weather crowds stood along Riverside Drive all day between Seventy-eighth and Eightieth Streets watching the officers and men arriving in taxicabs with their kit bags ready for sea. The Police Department did good work in notifying members of the crew who were on leave in the city that the vessel had received her sailing orders from Washington.

The Louisiana is a 16,000-ton vessel, with twin screws, driven by 16,500-horsepower engines, and carries twenty-four guns. She has a crew of forty officers and 900 men. In the wardroom visitors are always impressed by autographed photographs that hang opposite to each other. One is of the Kaiser and the other of Col. Roosevelt. Also in the wardroom is a reproduction of the painting that shows the first national salute ever given to the American colors. It was the salute fired a century ago by the French squadron in honor of the United States flag, which was displayed from the old ship Ranger, the flagship of John Paul Jones. That picture is also the gift of Col. Roosevelt.

At the navy yard it was said yesterday that there were five other big warships here available for immediate duty in Mexican waters. They are the first class battleships Wyoming and North Dakota, which are being overhauled; the dreadnought New York, which went into commission yesterday; the Texas, her sister ship, commissioned three weeks ago, and the Ohio, one of the old-type battleships. It was said that all five warships could be ready for service in twenty-four hours if they were needed.

The ceremony of placing the New York in commission was attended by all the officers of the yard and by officers from the ships there and, watched by a number of visitors. Major Gen. R. K. Evans and other army officers from Governors Island were also present. With the bluejackets and marines drawn up on deck, a huge new ensign was hauled aloft and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." All the naval men saluted, while most of the civilians uncovered. The sailors and marines on the sister ship Texas and on the battleships Wyoming and North Dakota, lying nearby, joined the men of the New York in a mighty cheer.

The orders placing the ship in commission was read by Capt. Albert Gleaves, Commandant of the yard, who turned the vessel over to her officers. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers then read the orders directing him to take command of the New York, the flag was unfurled, the band played again, there was another cheer and the ceremony was over.

The officers of the new dreadnought, other than the commander, are: Executive Officer, G. C. Day; Navigating Officer, W. C. Watts; Chief Engineer, W. B. Tardy, and Ordnance Officer, G. J. Rowcliff.

MICHIGAN OFF ON SPRINT.

Will Try to Catch Rest of Fleet Before Reaching Tampico.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The battleship Michigan, with a full crew of 850 men and with 600 marines, rushed here from the Great Lakes, sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon for Tampico. The marines will be distributed among the vessels of the Atlantic fleet now in Mexican waters.

The Michigan received sailing orders at 5:20 P. M. yesterday. In view of the fact that she had to take aboard 2,300 tons of coal, provisions for three months, and ammunition, her departure in less than twenty-four hours is considered noteworthy. The battleship will make for Tampico by way of Hampton Roads, and probably will stop there long enough to take on additional stores.

A slight accident marred the getaway. In steaming backward from the pier, the pilot gave the ship a short turn and her starboard side toward the bow scraped the pilings, but, aside from scratching her dull gray paint, the vessel was not damaged.

Capt. Albert Niblack is hopeful of catching the main body of the Atlantic fleet before reaching Tampico. The guaranteed speed of the Michigan is 18 knots, but her boilers are newly cleaned and she is in the best of condition, so the Captain expects to get 19 knots, and maybe 19½ from her engines.

Orders were received this afternoon for the battleship Idaho to coal at once so as to be ready to start in case she is needed.

All shore leaves were canceled at the navy yard to-day, and petty officers were sent through the city to round up sailors off duty. Some of the fourteen battleships now at the yard are manned only by "skeleton" crews. There is said to be a great scarcity of available seamen.

FLEET OFF AT FULL SPEED.

Van of Badger's Command to Reach Tampico in Seven Days.

ON BOARD U. S. S. ARKANSAS, off Cape Hatteras, April 15.—Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, sailed for Tampico from Hampton Roads at noon to-day with the super-dreadnoughts Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire and New Jersey. In a thick fog that hung over the bay the big ships started off under orders to make eleven and a half knots an hour. That speed would bring them to Tampico in seven days.

Rear Admiral Fiske, chief of the Navy Bureau of Operations, who brought instructions from Washington to Admiral Badger, was the last man to leave the flagship Arkansas before the squadron steamed out.

NORFOLK, Va., April 15.—Nine American warships steamed out of Hampton Roads at noon to-day. The battleships Arkansas, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, the dispatch boat Yankton, the collier Lebanon, and the naval tugs Patuxent, Sonoma and Patapsco. Every one carried a full supply of ammunition and provisions enough to last three months.

Rear Admiral Badger, who for the present has his flag on the Arkansas, spent several hours ashore with relatives and friends. He declined to discuss the Mexican situation, but said the fleet was in good condition, and would be ready to carry out any service required of it.

"We do not know what we will be called upon to do," he said, "but we are ready."

BOSTON, April 15.—Preparations were hurriedly made overnight for the departure of the third-class cruiser Tacoma, which was ordered yesterday to proceed to Tampico, Mex., with a preliminary stop at Newport, R. I. She got under way at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

During the night the Tacoma crossed the harbor to Hingham, where ammunition was taken on board from the naval magazine. Meanwhile naval officials, assisted by the police, scoured the city and rounded up members of the cruiser's crew who were on shore leave.

The Tacoma is commanded by Commander Nathan C. Twining, and carries 300 men. At Newport she will take on eighty ordinary seamen and coal passers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The transport Hancock, with 950 marines aboard, sailed from here to-day to join the battleship fleet that will concentrate at Tampico.

RUSH TO JOIN THE ARMY.

Chicago Recruiting Offices Busy.—Colorado Veterans Volunteer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—With the latest Mexican developments a flurry of patriotism has swept over Chicago. It was felt particularly in the recruiting stations of the army and navy, where business, heretofore lifeless, picked up noticeably.

"Our applications have jumped up to 100 a day," said Lieut. F. R. Kenney, who is in charge of the Chicago recruiting district. "Unfortunately for the ambitions of many of our fiery youth, we can enlist only about 25 per cent. of the number. Most of the young fellows applying are remarkably fine specimens. The grade has improved decidedly.

"One young chap told me to-day that he had given up his job to go into the army. Soldiers of fortune, gentlemen adventurers, and others troubled with the wanderlust are anxious to get down on the firing line."

Dr. J. P. Farrell, Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Philippine Veterans' Association, made plans to enlist a company of volunteers for active service. He received several telephone calls from veterans who served under him when he was fighting Aguinaldo, announcing their readiness to march away at a moment's notice.

One hundred and seventy-five men from the United States naval station at Lake Bluff are now on their way eastward in command of Chief Master Arms Darrow. Capt. Clark is preparing to send others as they may be required. Only a corporal's guard remains at Fort Sheridan, the regulars stationed at the north shore arsenal having already been dispatched to the Mexican frontier.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 15.—Rice W. Means, National Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, has made an offer to Secretary Garrison to recruit a regiment of 1,200 volunteers in the event of war with Mexico. Col. Means says that within thirty days he could recruit 1,200 veterans who served in Cuba or the Philippines.

A meeting is being held to-night to discuss plans for the quick formation and equipment of the proposed regiment.

TEXAN WANTS TO FIGHT.

J. H. Kirby Says His State Can Furnish 500,000 Men.

Speaking of the possibilities opened by the despatch of the Atlantic Fleet to Tampico, John H. Kirby of Houston, who, in addition to being one of the biggest lumber operators in the Southwest, is a member of the Texas Legislature, said yesterday at the Waldorf that if war did come as result of the contemplated demonstration off Tampico, the State of Texas would be willing to take care of the land operations, and save the rest of the country the trouble of actually taking part in the conflict. Mr. Kirby, as long ago as last August, filed an application with the Governor of Texas for permission to raise a regiment and lead his men across the border in case hostilities broke out.

"It looks now as if there would have to be intervention," said Mr. Kirby. "Incidentally the force of the remarks Gov. Colquitt made to Secretary Bryan some time ago is borne out by what seems about to occur. 'Our Government,' says Gov. Colquitt, 'has plunged its meddlesome hand into local affairs of our sister republic, and can only withdraw it dripping with blood.'

"I meant what I said about raising a regiment, and I believe I shall soon have the opportunity of carrying out my offer. Where would I get the men? In the lumber districts of Eastern Texas. I could raise a regiment of 'squirrel turners' in a jiffy. That is a local term for the lumbermen, arising from the fact that the woods are filled with squirrels, and dates back to the time when people used to hunt with long guns, and a man had to carry an aid along to walk on the other side of the trees to turn the squirrels into his path."

"How many fighting men do you think could be got together in Texas?" Mr. Kirby was asked.

"As many as 500,000. Every man down there can shoot straight, and all of them would volunteer if there were trouble. Mind you, there is no race prejudice in Texas against Mexicans. It is simply that everybody down there is tired of the revolutions and disorders that have been continuous across the border for two years. But there is one thing certain. If Texans go across the Mexican border to fight they will never be willing to give up the country after they have taken it. It will have to be made American territory in order that its inhabitants may learn modern civilization and enjoy peace and the benefits of Christian progress."

Spaniards Here Urge Protection.

At a meeting of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in New York on Tuesday it was resolved to make strong representations to Washington in behalf of Spanish subjects in Mexico, whose lives have been threatened and properties confiscated by the Constitutionalists in Chihuahua and Torreon, following Villa's order of expulsion of all Spaniards from those cities.

VELASCO'S ARMY CAUGHT IN TRAP

Defeated Federals Now Between Villa's Forces and Unexpected Rebel Reinforcements.

FOUND RAILROAD TORN UP

Villa Tells Carranza He Is Delivering Final Blow to Huerta's Resistance in the North.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 15.—The Federals defeated at San Pedro are being pounded to pieces between two forces of rebels, according to a telegram received to-day by Gen. Carranza from Gen. Villa.

Villa received aid from a totally unexpected quarter, supposed, at the time the telegram was filed, to be the forces of Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commanding the Department of the East, who has been operating in the State of Tamaulipas, of which Monterey is the largest city.

The retreating Federals, loaded on trains and said to number 8,000, found the track torn up twenty miles east of San Pedro according to Federal prisoners, who brought word that they were attacked by a strange force, which came from the east.

As Villa himself had not molested the track he attributed this piece of work to the mysterious reinforcements.

Learning that his new ally was in position to retard, if not to cut off further retreat to the east, Gen. Villa took personal command of his own troops with the intention, if possible, of administering the final blow, that would eliminate the enemy in the north.

BORDER MEXICANS HOSTILE.

Carranza Considers Tampico Situation of Greatest Gravity.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 15.—Juarez is a mirror that reflects the feelings and attitude of the Mexican people on every question. To-night the anti-American feeling in the Mexican town across the border is more bitter than it has been since the day Lieut. Field went across the bridge with his command of United States soldiers, thinking that he was going from one town to another on United States territory.

Wholesale firms, railroad companies, merchants and customs brokers have noticed a decided change in attitude on the part of Mexicans toward the Americans, or Gringoes, as they are called in contempt. Americans who are forced to remain in Juarez because of their business, are sleeping in El Paso at night, and many of them are moving their families to this side for fear of anti-American riots which might result from drastic action at Tampico. Newspaper men detailed to cover the Mexican side were insulted to-day by the officials of the rebel Government.

Refugees on the American side, a part of the 5,000 Mexicans who live here, are holding informal meetings and making their plans. As to what the attitude of these refugees and native residents and of the Mexican revolutionists will be in the event of war between the United States and Mexico there is no doubt in the minds of men who have had long experience in Mexico. They say that, while some of the high rebel officials would advise against opposition to the United States, the undisciplined rebel army could not be held back from participating in the opposition to an American invasion. While the rebels would not join the Federals at first, the feeling would be to unite, and until the campaign was closed the rebels and Federals would be fighting side by side.

Gen. Carranza, at Chihuahua, was kept fully informed of the orders to the fleet and the attitude of Washington, but no statement of what position he would assume should the Americans take Tampico and Vera Cruz was forthcoming.

Among officials the word went round not to comment on the situation, but it was learned from one of Carranza's closest advisers that the leader views the whole situation as one of the greatest gravity to Mexico as a whole.

Robert V. Pesqueira, confidential agent of the Constitutionalists in this city, said for publication that all rebel leaders were convinced that Huerta would not hesitate to plunge the whole country into a foreign war when he felt his power crumbling, thinking to save himself by uniting the country against an alien enemy.

American newspaper correspondents are coming out on the first train, and many Americans from the interior are also arriving at the border. Preparations continue to be made for eventualities. Provisions are being rushed here on every freight train and stored in the Quartermaster's depot. Ordnance also is being sent to the ordnance storehouse at Fort Bliss, and all of the cavalry horses are being rushed with heavy calked shoes to fit them for use in Mexico. The railroads have been notified to have trains ready to move troops into Mexico within an hour's notice.

As a precaution against rioting on the American side the State militia have been instructed to make a search of all Mexican houses for arms and ammunition and to arrest all owners of these weapons in the event of trouble.

To-day a number of Spaniards volunteered their services as guides and interpreters with the United States troops if they are needed. The Spaniards were driven out of the country by Villa.

CARRANZA HEEDS BRYAN.

Will Receive Representations on Behalf of Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Bryan announced to-day that he had received assurances from Carranza that representations on behalf of foreigners in Mexico upon request of the representatives of foreign Governments accredited to the United States would be received, and that attention would be given to them. Mr. Bryan said:

"It is anticipated that there will be no further question raised in this connection."

The Secretary said that a complete understanding had been reached with Gen. Carranza about inquiries concerning foreigners, and that in each case the American Government would state which foreign Government had requested such representations. Mr. Bryan added that this did not constitute recognition of any formal character.

The difficulty arose in connection with the inquiry of the United States about the execution of William S. Benton, a British subject, but to-day's assurances were said by Mr. Bryan to cover the general subjects, and will apply to all cases in the future.

The Secretary said that efforts were still being made to reduce the harshness of the order of expulsion against Spaniards in Mexico.

OFFERS 1,000 SPANIARDS.

Gen. Campo Wires President He Is Ready to Raise Scout Regiment

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 15.—Gen. I. M. Del Campo, a wealthy Spaniard who has lived in Mexico for many years, and is now a refugee, offered his services and those of a regiment of scouts, rough riders, and others skilled in knowledge of Mexico and Mexicans, to President Woodrow Wilson to-day for service in Mexico. He telegraphed President Wilson that he was ready to lead 1,000 men into Mexico, and that he was provided with 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Gen. Del Campo has had twenty-one years' experience in Latin-America, and declares he has a $350,000 damage claim against the Mexican Government for the destruction of twenty-seven plantations he owned near Vera Cruz.

"I can be ready within two weeks," he said, "to move 1,000 men into Mexico and the United States service. These men are well acquainted with Mexico, and the character of its people. They are men who have been driven from Mexico because of the revolution there.

"Gen. Leonard Wood has declared that it would take 250,000 soldiers and years of fighting to pacify Mexico. It would not take more than 50,000 and one year of fighting to do the job if properly handled."

RECRUIT MORE MARINES.

Denver Station Ordered to Rush New Men to the Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 15.—Orders have been received at the Denver marine recruiting office to enlist as many men as possible for the service. They are to be rushed to the coast as fast as they are enlisted.

Two extra men have been put on duty in the local station to handle the increase in recruiting. The men are to be used in duty on the east coast of Mexico.

"We received the order this morning from San Francisco," said Capt. Guggenheim, the officer in charge here. "It is evident that the department means business. This order came as a surprise to us. We also are to enlist a number of reserve recruits, to be held in readiness for departure to the west coast should it be deemed advisable to send extra men there."

FEMINISTS PLAN A HOME.

Apartments to be Provided for Married Women Workers.

Two sites in the neighborhood of Washington Square are being considered for the apartment house which will be erected in accordance with feminist ideas. Miss Henrietta Rodman, who was one of the active organizers of the Feminist Alliance, said yesterday that the site would be announced probably at the meeting of the alliance on next Tuesday.

The house will contain about 400 rooms, and will be divided into suites of from one to four rooms with bath. It is designed primarily for the benefit of married professional women, such as teachers and doctors. As it is expected that the women who will live in the Feminist apartment will be at work, like their husbands, for most of the day, a trained staff of teachers and children's attendants will be engaged. All the children in the house in the day time will be in charge of these attendants. A school will be established on the roof and there will be schoolrooms in the basement also. All cooking will be done in a large kitchen in the basement, and the meals will be served to the tenants from electric service elevators. Mending will be done by a trained staff and the laundry work will be in charge of another trained staff. All of these conveniences, including the care of children, will be provided at cost price to the Feminist tenants.

The cost of the Feminist apartment, including the land, will be about $500,000, it is thought. Mr. Heidelberg said that if it was begun in a few weeks the building should be ready for tenants early in the Fall. Many applications for rooms have been received already.

NEW COLLIER HOUSE BURNS.

Furnishings and Paintings Destroyed, Making Loss Near $100,000

Mrs. Peter F. Collier's Summer home on Hill Street at Southampton, L. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday at noon, with a total loss of nearly $100,000. Mrs. Collier was in New York at her town house, 20 Fifth Avenue, and workmen were putting the house in order for an immediate residence, as Mrs. Collier intended going to the country as early as possible this year.

No one knows how the fire started. Plumbers were at work in the kitchen and at noon had gone outside to eat their luncheon. At 12:05 o'clock smoke was seen issuing from the kitchen windows. The plumbers and other workmen who were placing a fountain in the Italian garden, all rushed into the house, but could do nothing. The Southampton Fire Department responded to the alarm and in a short time had six streams of water playing on the flames. The high wind, however, frustrated their efforts and in about forty-five minutes the house was burned to the ground. Sparks were carried more than 300 feet to the cottage of James L. Breese and threatened for a time to set it on fire.

The furnishings of the house, in which Mrs. Collier had spent only one season, were all destroyed with an estimated loss of more than $40,000. These included a number of pieces of Chippendale furniture, mantels from Florence, many rare porcelains, and a collection of paintings by Maxfield Parrish and Frederick Remington. The house and furnishings were fully insured.

Mrs. Collier said yesterday that she would rebuild immediately. The house was finished last year at a cost of $55,000.

ROB ANCIENT ROME CHURCH.

Workmen on Building of Which O'Connell is Patron Arrested.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, April 15.—A sensational and fortunately quickly discovered theft has been committed at the Church of San Clemente, one of the most ancient and interesting in Rome, of which Cardinal O'Connell of Boston is the protector.

The church consists, besides the upper building, of a lower early Christian basilica, dating from the fourth century. Beneath that are the remains of a Roman villa and a Mithraic church, now under water. Cardinal O'Connell contributed $3,000 for the difficult work of draining this fine relic of the past.

Workmen employed on the drainage operations entered a subterranean water-passage and stole a very ancient statuette of St. Peter carrying a lamb on his shoulders and two ancient Roman sculptured heads.

Owing to the prompt action of the police, the theft was discovered and the thieves were arrested while trying to dispose of their booty.

DIES UNDER SUBWAY TRAIN.

Judge La Fetra Tries to Stop Man from Killing Himself.

Zoltan Oesterreicher, a salesman of 143 West Eighty-fourth Street, committed suicide at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning by jumping in front of a southbound Subway express train at the Fourteenth Street Station. Miss Bertha Roth, of 828 Dawson Street, the Bronx, and Judge Edward La Fetra of the City Court saw the man forcing his way through the crowd on the platform and attempted to hold him, but he broke away and jumped as the train drew near. Two cars passed over the man's body. He died before an ambulance arrived.

In Oesterreicher's pocket a pass book on the United States Savings Bank at 606 Madison Avenue was found. At the bank it was said his account had run very low recently.

Gov. Hooper Renominated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.—The Republican State Convention to-day renominated Ben W. Hooper for a third term as Governor. The convention referred to a committee the National Committee's plan for changing the representation at national conventions and indorsed the national prohibition amendment.

Suffrage Headquarters Downtown.

Advocates of Woman's Suffrage will open their downtown headquarters at 68 Nassau Street to-day. There will be speaking from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to-day and every week day hereafter. Mrs. Norman Whitehouse will be Chairman of the meeting to-day. Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Newell Tilton, and others will attend.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Believe a cold in one day. 25c.—Adv.

ADMITS PERJURY TO SAVE GUNMEN

Continued from Page 1.

absolute truth. I just want to assure Mr. Whitman that I told the truth."

Thereupon Mr. Willis sent for Assistant District Attorney Groehl, who questioned Dresner and took him before District Attorney Whitman. Assistant District Attorney Minton also was present.

At first Dresner asserted that he had told the truth. He repeated this over and over again.

"Then, why did you come here?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"Well, I heard that Abe Guerson was under subpoena, and I wanted to assure you that I had done nothing wrong," was the reply.

The presence in an anteroom of Guerson seemed to worry Dresner. Mr. Whitman called Guerson into the room. It is understood that Guerson expressed warm friendship for Dresner, but told him flatly that he would not shoulder any of his lies, and that he was tired of the whole matter, and would tell all that he knew. Guerson did tell all he knew, and it put Dresner in a bad light.

Gradually the truth came out. Dresner finally admitted that everything he had testified to was false.

"I didn't want to see the gunmen go to the chair," he wailed. "Honestly, I didn't get any money for it."

It was at this point that his affidavit repudiating his testimony before Justice Goff, and his earlier affidavit made to the gunmens' lawyers, was drawn up. Dresner signed the original affidavit.

"Call in the policeman in the hall," ordered the District Attorney, and in a moment Policeman Louis Gray entered the room.

"Place this man under arrest," said Mr. Whitman.

It was now after 5 o'clock, and Magistrate Simms had adjourned the Tombs Police Court. Mr. Whitman found that Justice O'Keefe of the Court of Special Sessions was still sitting, and he had Dresner taken before him. Justice O'Keefe sat as a Magistrate.

The arraignment took only a few minutes. Dresner's affidavit and several other affidavits, setting forth what Dresner had testified to before Justice Goff, were produced. The prisoner was warned as to his rights, but he waived examination and said that he did not want a lawyer.

"I plead guilty to the charge of perjury," he said, weakly.

Report That Dresner Was Hired.

Dresner was taken to the Tombs, but will be called before the District Attorney again in a few days. Mr. Whitman has information that Dresner received money for testifying for the gunmen. No intimation as to the source of the money came, but it is understood that Dresner will have an opportunity to tell all that he knows. He is held in $1,000 bail for action by the Grand Jury, and an indictment charging perjury probably will be found.

Dresner said on the witness stand before Justice Goff that he got into touch with Police Lieut. John Becker, a brother of Charles Becker, now awaiting a second trial for Rosenthal's murder, when he heard of the gunmen's imminent peril. John Becker, he said, had told him to wait until he could get into communication with Joseph A. Shay, attorney for Charles Becker. It was not until the day before the hearing before Justice Goff, he said, that he got into communication with Mr. Wahle.

He added yesterday, in his statement to Mr. Whitman, that he had signed one affidavit in Mr. Wahle's office which was drawn up by Mr. Kringel, and that this had been torn up on Mr. Wahle's arrival. The final affidavit, he told Mr. Whitman, was drawn up by Mr. Wahle.

While on the witness stand last Saturday Dresner was asked by Mr. Whitman why he had not visited the District Attorney's office with his alleged information about the gunmen.

"Come to your office?" said Dresner at the time. "That would be the finish of my life. They would meet me on the steps before I could leave the building. I don't believe I would even get out of your office alive."

"You get me nervous," he said later when Mr. Whitman pressed him hard for an explanation of his long delay in coming to the front for the gunmen.

"Well, I was afraid. What's the use, on that occasion, "and you are going to be worse when you get through."

Mr. Wahle was communicated with after Dresner's arrest, and was told of the repudiation of the testimony given before Justice Goff.

"I first heard of this man Dresner on Friday morning, the day before the hearing before Justice Goff," said Mr. Wahle. "Mr. Kringel had him in hand when I came into the office. A rough draft of Dresner's story was drawn up, but it was not satisfactory, and another draft was drawn up. I had every reason to believe that this man was acting in good faith."

Shay is Not Surprised.

Joseph A. Shay, who retired as Becker's counsel on Tuesday after winning a reversal of conviction from the Court of Appeals, was also notified of Dresner's arrest last night. Mr. Shay wanted it understood that he was in no way responsible for Dresner's production as a witness for the gunmen. He had never heard of him until he testified before Justice Goff, he said.

"The arrest of this man is justification for my withdrawal from the Becker case," said Mr. Shay over the telephone. "I have expected something like this to happen for over a year. It is a sample of what can happen when a man like John Becker has anything to do with the gathering of evidence."

Mr. Shay had made an earlier statement regarding his withdrawal from the case. This was made before he heard of Dresner's arrest. In this statement he said:

"At the time I announced my withdrawal from the Becker case I had no idea that the gunmen's entourage would appear with his wild and cruel insinuations. My reasons for my retirement would not have been made public but for the fact that I felt that this serpent would falsely make it appear that I had abandoned my client because of my belief in his guilt.

"To avoid this, and much as I regretted it, I was obliged to give my true reasons. I do not charge that the brother, John Becker, acted with any criminal intent, but his zeal in behalf of his brother led him into doing everything that was opposed to good judgment and discretion, and his actions were prejudicial to the case.

"In the face of warnings and threats he continued to permit himself to be approached by any person who pretended to be of assistance. Since my entrance into the case I have been obliged to avoid contact with these volunteers, sometimes consisting of insane persons, notoriety seekers, unscrupulous individuals, and plain 'framers,' and it has been a herculean task to avoid them. The danger of meeting such an element was ever present with me, and I felt that I had finally successfully overcome these handicaps.

"My conduct of this case will stand the highest test of professional ethics, and I have nothing but the utmost contempt for the slanderer who has made the statement that my retirement was for any other reason than that announced. When John Becker persisted in his tactics against my advice, I felt that it was doing an injustice to myself to longer remain in the case, and I feel justified in my course, though I am sorry I did not do so weeks ago, as I intended."

The investigation of the testimony of witnesses who appeared for the defense at the hearing for a new trial for the gunmen will be continued by Mr. Whitman. Information has reached him that others besides Dresner perjured themselves. The investigation may be carried into several States.

RILEY STANDS BY CLANCY.

Warden at Last Moment Sought Reprieve for "Dago Frank."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley to-day made this formal statement in reference to the confession of Frank Cirofici, "Dago Frank," the gunman, put to death in Sing Sing on Monday:

"I have no fault to find with the manner in which Warden Clancy discharged his duty under the trying circumstances. I regard it as unfortunate that Cirofici did not express a willingness to make a statement until the arrival of his mother and sister at Sing Sing, which was about 4:30 o'clock on Monday morning. The statement given out was made by him at their solicitation. It is not surprising that no preparation was made to have it taken down verbatim.

"Mr. Clancy evidently thought that Cirofici, having admitted participation in the crime, the Governor might be disposed to grant a reprieve. He left the room for the purpose of making this request after 5 o'clock in the morning. It being denied he did not return, and, as I understand it, did not again see Cirofici. Whether he would have been able to have secured a fuller statement or not had the execution of Cirofici been delayed, I am unable to say.

"I never assumed to direct or advise Mr. Clancy about the time when or the order in which the men should be executed. Mr. Clancy says that he did not understand me to advise that the execution of Cirofici be delayed. I do not think I gave him an express advice upon the subject, although in a general way, earlier in the evening when informed that Cirofici might be willing to make a statement, I advised him to give him every opportunity to do so."

TO TRY BECKER ON MAY 6.

Shay Protests That Time Is Too Short, but Justice Seabury Is Firm.

Ex-Lieut. Charles Becker was taken from his cell in the Tombs at 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning and arraigned before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. It was the first time he had stood at the bar in that court since the night on which he was found guilty of murder by a jury, on Oct. 24, 1912. He was not required to plead to the indictment yesterday, for his plea of not guilty, entered on his first arraignment, still stands on record.

After much argument Justice Seabury set May 6 as the date of Becker's trial. He granted the District Attorney's request for a special panel of 200 talesmen from which the jury is to be drawn.

Becker wore a dark gray suit, low collar and purple tie. He smiled as he looked about the courtroom. In the rear of the room he saw his wife, Mrs. Becker was dressed in black. She was accompanied by Jackson Becker, a younger brother of the ex-Police Lieutenant.

Martin T. Manton, successor to Joseph A. Shay in the Becker defense, was in court, but Mr. Shay took charge of the case. Mr. Shay objected to May 6 as the date of the trial, saying that three weeks did not give Mr. Manton time to prepare the case. He said that there were more than 3,000 typewritten pages of the Becker trial record alone. There would be about sixty witnesses to examine, he said.

"The defendant does not seek a delay. He wants to go on with the case as soon as possible," said Mr. Shay. "But it is a physical impossibility to be ready by May 6."

Justice Seabury did not agree with Mr. Shay.

"In my judgment, the trial should go on then," said the Court, "and you should stay in the case until other counsel can take it up."

LEFTY LOUIE MADE AN OFFER.

Was Ready to Involve Becker in Return for a Commutation.

"Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, one of the gunmen put to death in Sing Sing, it was learned yesterday, tried to bargain for a commutation of sentence a week before he died. He said that he would confess and involve ex-Lieut. Charles Becker if commutation were granted.

District Attorney Whitman refused to have anything to do with the matter. He did not think the word of "Lefty Louie" worth anything. The District Attorney has reason to believe that "Lefty Louie" was responsible for at least six murders. It was reported in Sing Sing Prison that "Lefty Louie" boasted of these murders in the deathhouse.

Mr. Whitman had a long talk with Warden Clancy of Sing Sing yesterday, and, it is understood, got the Warden's version of what happened when "Dago Frank" Cirofici made his last statement. Mr. Whitman would not discuss his conference with Warden Clancy, but said that he didn't think much of the so-called "confession" of "Dago Frank" after what he had heard.

Should any attempt be made to introduce the confession at the second trial of ex-Lieut. Becker a great fight will be made by the District Attorney. When the whole truth of the circumstances surrounding "Dago Frank's" confession become known, it was asserted yesterday, several more interesting chapters in the Becker story will have to be written.

VIEW OF NEW YORK—1700.

Valuable Historical Painting Added to Davies Collection.

J. Clarence Davies, a life member of the New York Historical Society and owner of a remarkable collection of old views of New York City, has just purchased from J. H. Jordan of 212 Broadway an original old painting of this city entitled "A View of New York," executed about the year 1700—perhaps earlier. The artist, whose name is not known, made the painting direct from nature or from actual sketches drawn by himself or some one else who was familiar with the city during the period 1650-00, and at the later date presumably wished to have a picture of New York as he knew it in earlier life.

The painting came into the possession of Clinton Peters in 1881. It was removed by him and his brother, the late Dr. Theodore Peters, from the old family residence of their great-grandfather, Dr. Richard Henderson, at Northfield, Staten Island, in the Summer of that year, together with Dr. Henderson's old desk, his commission as surgeon in the British Navy, his books, and other personal property.

Mr. Davies has been forming his collection of old New York views for the last twenty-five years. In this collection are the "Beschrtvinge," first edition of 1651, which contains the first known view of New York, and the first New York City directory for 1786, said to be the most perfect example of each and both from the Robert Hoe library sale. Mr. Davies expects ere long to erect a building where his collection can be exhibited permanently.

200 HOTEL MEN SAIL.

Will Pick Up Ideas In a Two Months' Tour of Europe.

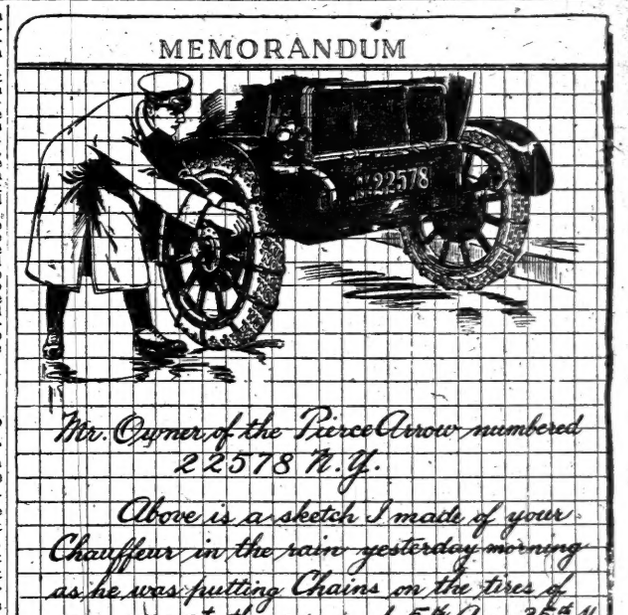
The North German Lloyd liner George Washington sailed at 1 o'clock this morning for Plymouth, Southampton, and Bremen with 475 first cabin passengers, including 200 members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, who are going to spend two months touring Europe to pick up ideas if any can be found adaptable for this country. On their arrival in London the hotel men will be entertained by Sir Thomas Dewar, whose general manager, Alexander Campbell, also sailed on the George Washington.

Early morning sailings at 1 o'clock, which were started two years ago by the Cunard Line, have now become quite popular with the Atlantic steamship companies. The express steamers of the North German Lloyd will leave at that hour, and also those of the Holland-America Line for Rotterdam, until the end of August, when the liners go on the short course.

Sends Out Counterfeit Warning.

The Union National Bank in Newark sent out warnings yesterday to large commercial concerns that counterfeit $5 silver certificates were in circulation. Two of the bogus bills were offered for deposit in the Union Bank on Tuesday. About two months ago one of the bills was received at the Essex County National Bank.

Parrots
African Gray Parrots.
$30, $40, $50, $75, $150, $300, $500.
Extra Good Talkers
CANARIES, full singers.....$3, $4, $5, $6, $8
HOLDEN CONTRALTOS $10, $15, $20, $25
PIPING BULLFINCHES.....$50, $75, $100, $150
Holden's New Book on Birds, all about breeding, singing, care of all birds, mailed 12c stamps.
C. A. Holden, 25 West 23d, nr. 5th Av.



FRANK'S NEW PLEA TO BE FILED TO-DAY

Mass of Important Evidence at Hand in Support of Motion for Another Trial.

HAIR EXPERT SUMMONED

Prisoner Confident That Stay Will Be Granted and That He Will Be Acquitted.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15.—Dr. H. F. Harris, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has been subpoenaed to appear in the Superior Court on Th

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

The other day a woman, in discussing the merit of an article, closed her appreciation with a significant remark.

She said: *"It came from Loeser's."*

By those words she intended to pay the highest possible tribute to a merchandising ideal in which she recognized honor, efficiency and economy.

May we always so direct this Store that its patrons will say with satisfaction: *"This came from Loeser's."*

The Loeser Name In a Hat

gives that hat an endorsement of style and becomingness which enhances its value in the eyes of discriminating women.

This is as true of the charming Hats at $2.98, $3.50, $5 that are on sale today, as of the other Hats at double these prices and more.

Included are many of the new bandeau, plateau and Watteau Hats, prettily trimmed with ribbons and flowers, and a good showing of the modified sailors and toques that are equal in style value.

Hemps and pretty straws, black, white and the pretty spring colors. Every one an extra value.

Special Tailored Suits $25, $29.50, $33

Made of wool crepes, gabardines, plain and fancy checks, fine soft serges, wool poplins, silk crepes, moires and failles.

Plenty of black and navy and a fine showing of the new spring colors. Russian blue, the new tones of green, wistaria, several shades of brown, etc.

All with the fashionable short coats, all with tunic and draped skirts, many with the new longer tunics. Some composee Suits included. Beautifully tailored in the Loeser shape-retaining way; beautifully trimmed.

Moth Proof Cedar Chests

The safest home storage for winter clothing. Moths will not enter where the odor of cedar penetrates.

We have a notable collection of Chests of fine, odorous wood, attractively finished to show the beautiful red and white grain and in many cases ornamented with brass straps. Prices from $7.95 to $26.75.

Matting and Bed Boxes—also convenient summer storage for many things—here in large variety at $1.65 up for the Matting Boxes and $4.95 up for the Bed Boxes.

SPECIAL SALES

Dinner Sets

The best offering in several months. Over fifty patterns of high grade Dinner Sets ranging from $6 Cottage Sets at $3.98 to $147.50 Sets of English China at $75.

Underwear

Women's 50c and 65c Combinations at 39c.

Women's 20c Undervests at 12½c.

Men's $1.35 Underwear at 69c.

Picture Frames

Reductions of a third to half on about a thousand Picture Frames, bringing prices down to 15c each and upward.

Practically all sizes and at least 500 styles of Frames. Price in each case includes glass and the fitting of your picture.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

EX-SHAH PLOTTING AGAIN FOR REVOLT

Russia Reported to be Backing Him—He Has Recently Been in Berlin.

MAY VISIT THIS COUNTRY

Said to Have a Plan to Interest American Capital in Persian Concessions—Now in Odessa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 15.—Information is said to have reached Berlin that a fresh plot is brewing for the seizure of the throne of Persia.

The scheme, which is reported to have been fomented in Russia, aims at again placing the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali, who abdicated in July, 1909, on the throne, since occupied by his young son, Ahmed Shah, Narrul-Mulk being Regent.

The ex-Shah has just left Berlin, where he had been undergoing treatment at a nursing home in the strictest incognito for diabetes. He has proceeded to his home at Odessa, via Warsaw, but will return to Western Europe for the cure at Carlsbad in May.

According to existing arrangements Ahmed will be crowned in July. His mother, who is now with the ex-Shah, has been invited to the coronation, but Mohammed Ali hopes that his own plans will in the meantime have made such progress that if there is any coronation it will be the restoring of the crown on his own head.

Russia's interest in the ex-Shah's ambitions is deduced from the fact that while he was in Berlin this time he received frequent visits from the Russian Ambassador. Through the latter's influence the Berlin police authorities furnished to the ex-Shah a private guard of two detectives, who accompanied him whenever he left his apartments in the Luther-Strasse either for the nursing home or the Russian Embassy, where he was an occasional visitor.

This was the second visit the former Shah had paid to Berlin for medical treatment in six months. When he was here last year he was not in contact with the Russian Embassy, so far as is known.

Another story about the ex-Shah is that he intends to carry out his long cherished plan to visit the United States this year. His finances are capable of improvement, and, it is said, he desires to interest American capital in Persian concessions.

$150,000,000 LONDON PLAN.

Proposal That County Council Buy Out Electricity Companies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 15.—The creation of one vast undertaking to deal with the supply of London's electricity is the chief feature of a report prepared by engineers appointed by the London County Council to consider the question of electricity supply.

The report points out that in the Greater London area there are no fewer than seventy companies and generating stations and forty-nine systems of generation. The desirability of unification of control is insisted on, and the engineers put forward a scheme for municipal control combined with private operation.

If this method be adopted the County Council would own and control the system and supply the bulk of the capital necessary to construct new works, while the operating body—the amalgamated companies—would guarantee the interest on the capital and work the undertaking on behalf of the controlling authority. This would bring London into line with Paris, Berlin, and various American cities.

It is further proposed that nearly all the seventy existing generating stations should be closed down and that all the necessary electrical energy be produced in stations, outside the central area, down the river.

The sum of $150,000,000 is involved in the scheme.

FLIGHT TO PEKING SOON.

French and Russian Clubs Plan Journey from St. Petersburg.

PARIS, April 15.—The National Aerial League is arranging, in conjunction with the Russian Aero Club, a trans-Siberian flight from St. Petersburg to Peking, a distance of 9,000 kilometers, (5,600 miles.)

The flight is fixed for June. The Russian Club is to provide stores of gasoline at fifteen points, including Moscow, Samara, Omsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Harbin, Mukden, and Taku.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

GUAYAQUIL, April 15.—Since the occupation of Esmeraldas by Gen. Plaza, President of the republic, there have been encounters almost daily with the rebels. The troops have captured rebel positions at Latola and Ostiones. At these points the fighting was quite severe. Among those killed on the Government side was Col. Valdez, a nephew of Col. Carlos Concha, the rebel Commander.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 15.—Provisional President Valdez, at the head of a large force of troops, yesterday marched to Moca, Santiago, and Monte Cristi without meeting with any opposition from the rebels. Dispatches from all parts of the republic indicate that there has been no disturbance of the peace.

Be Kind To Your Liver!

Don't force a balky Liver with drastic purgatives. Use a gentle remedy and avoid irreparable injury. Take the Right Remedy which will satisfy your Liver and yourself. 1 or 2 Pills at night relieves constipation. Get a box of

Hunyadi Janos Pills

at any up-to-date Drug Store, or if he has not got it, send 25 cents in stamps NOW by mail to Andreas Saxlehner, New York.

BUST OF STEAD UNVEILED.

Ceremony at Hague Peace Palace on Anniversary of His Death.

THE HAGUE, April 15.—A solemn ceremony marked the unveiling to-day in the Palace of Peace of the bust of the late William T. Stead, the English writer and pacifist who was a victim of the Titanic disaster on April 15, 1912. There was a distinguished audience of pacifists and diplomats, representing many countries.

The unveiling address was made by Jonkheer van Dachme can Vraiok, Chairman of the committee which collected the funds for the purchase of the bust. Other speakers were Dr. Henry Van Dyke, United States Minister to Holland; Wei Sun-tchou, the Chinese Minister; Lord Weardale, Charles Richert of Paris, and John Stead, son of Mr. Stead.

Among the guests were Mrs. W. T. Stead, the Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, the British Minister, the Indian and Egyptian students here, and many of the subscribers to the bust.

In the course of the ceremony the choir of the Anglican Church, accompanied by a small orchestra, sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and Mr. Stead's favorite hymn, "Begone Unbelief."

The bust was carved by J. Seltsema, a young Dutch sculptor, and is considered one of the finest among the many busts of famous peace workers in the Peace Palace. Practically all of the funds for the bust were collected in Holland, but all parts of Europe and America are represented on the list of subscribers.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

Formed by Count Okuma After Other Statesmen Had Failed.

TOKIO, April 15.—Count Okuma, ex-Foreign Minister, to-day completed the formation of the Cabinet which is to take the place of that of Count Yamamoto, which resigned owing to the naval scandals in connection with the receipt of illegal commissions.

The portfolios are distributed as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Count Shigenobu Okuma.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Takaaki Kato.
Minister of Finance—Reijiro Wakatsuki.
Minister of Marine—Vice Admiral Rokuro Yashiro.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. Ichinosuke Oka.
Minister of Justice—Yukio Ozaki.
Minister of Communications — Tokitoshi Takatomi.
Minister of Commerce—Viscount Kanetake Oura.
Minister of Education—Kitokuro Ichiki.

Count Okuma has succeeded in forming a Cabinet after other well-known statesmen summoned by the Emperor had failed to do so.

ENGLISH MINE STRIKE ENDS.

Ballot of the Men is in Favor of a Return to Work.

LEEDS, April 15.—A settlement of the Yorkshire coal miners' strike was reached to-day, when a ballot of the men resulted in favor of the resumption of work.

The strikers, numbering 170,000, quit work on April 2, demanding the introduction of a minimum wage scale.

A conciliation board was appointed to discuss the points at issue, and it succeeded in obtaining the men's consent to the taking of a ballot.

TO RETURN, SAYS JOHNSON.

Pugilist Declares He Will Face His Trial in Chicago.

PARIS, April 15.—"Jack" Johnson, the pugilist, intends to return to Chicago for the retrial of the charges against him under the Mann act.

Johnson was out of town to-day, but had authorized his Paris representative, Henri Wolf, to say that after his fight with Frank Moran he would sail for America and place himself at the disposition of the court.

Russian Dreadnought Launched.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The second Russian dreadnought, the Imperator Alexander III., was launched here to-day.

TO SAVE BOYS FROM JAIL.

House of Commons Passes Criminal Justice Administration Bill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 15.—The House of Commons to-day passed for its second reading without division the Criminal Justice Administration bill, which has been described as "the most Christian bill" of the kind ever presented.

It is a Government measure and seeks to provide that as far as possible nobody under the age of 21 shall be put in prison. A period of seven days is to be allowed for the payment of fines, which in every case will include court fees. Terms of imprisonment for less than five days are to be abolished.

PEACE COMMITTEE CABLES TO QUEEN

Eleanora of Bulgaria, Invited to Attend Dinner Here, Sends Promise of Reply.

MEMORIAL CONTRACTS UP

Mrs. Saint-Gaudens to Direct the Making of Duplicate of Husband's Lincoln Statue.

Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria, whose advance agent is in this country arranging for her visit to the United States, has been invited by cable to be the guest of honor of the Sub-Executive Committee of the American Peace Centenary Committee, at a dinner in earnest of the purpose for which the committee is working. She has cabled her appreciation of the invitation, and is to inform the inviting committee of her decision.

Announcement to that effect was made yesterday at a meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee, of which John A. Stewart, 50 Church Street, is Chairman. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway. The invitation was extended through the Bulgarian Prime Minister as follows:

New York, N. Y., April 13.
Premier of Bulgaria,
Sofia, Bulgaria:

American Committee Celebrate Centenary of Peace, of which many prominent Americans are members, through you present compliments to her Majesty, and beg permission to invite her accept dinner in her honor in New York on arrival.

Respectfully remind you Christmas Cable, signed "Parker" and others, to which his Majesty replied under date, Dec. 25, 1913.

STEWART, Chairman.

The cable sent to the King and Queen of Bulgaria last Christmas was referred to so that there might be no difficulty in making known that it was the American Peace Centenary Sub-Executive Committee that wished to honor Queen Eleanora. In reply to the invitation of the American Committee, Queen Eleanora, through her Prime Minister, sent this cablegram:

"Sofia, Bulgaria, April 14.
"Stewart, Chairman.
"American Committee Celebrate Centenary of Peace.

"I had pleasure to present your compliments to her Majesty the Czaritza of Bulgaria. I am charged that her Majesty, much touched by your kind invitation, will cable her decision later.

"DR. RADOSLAVOFF,
"Prime Minister."

At its meeting yesterday the committee went over the contracts for many of the memorials to be dedicated with the opening next year of the Centenary Celebration of Peace. It was announced that money for the erection of each of the memorials had been appropriated subject to ratification by the Finance Committee, and that the contracts would become a commitment of the committee as soon as all the necessary funds were raised.

One of the memorials of which the committee approved the contract was a duplicate of the Saint-Gaudens statue of Lincoln in Lincoln Park, Chicago, to be presented to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and to be erected in London. The making of the duplicate is to be done under the direction of Mrs. Saint-Gaudens, and a sum not to exceed $45,000 has been appropriated for it.

For a Parkman Memorial in the City of Ottawa, as token of friendship and esteem to the people of Canada, the committee has recommended the appropriation of a sum not to exceed $35,000.

Another memorial of which the committee has approved the contract is to be erected in Washington, D. C., in commemoration of Queen Victoria, as typical of the motherhood and womanhood of the Anglo-Saxon-Celt-Teutonic world. For this memorial a sum not to exceed $25,000 has been recommended.

In connection with the Queen Victoria Memorial the committee purposes to create an endowment fund of about $200,000, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to the welfare of women and girls.

The committee approved of a suggestion by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman that the name of Sulgrave Manor, purchased by the British commission for conversion into a Peace Memorial, be changed to Washington Manor. The suggestion is to be forwarded to the British committee. In this connection the committee also favored a proposition to raise an endowment fund of perhaps $1,000,000 for what it would call the Washington Manor Institution. Through the Washington Manor Institution there might be an exchange of pupils in the secondary schools as well as an exchange of students in the colleges and universities of the English and American nations. The proposed plan likewise contemplates an interchange of newspaper correspondents.

Those who attended the meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee were John A. Stewart, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Gen. Frank S. Streeter, J. S. Alexander, Edward P. Maynard, Arthur K. Wood, Guy E. Tripp, A. S. Frissell, Willis G. Nash, J. Adams Brown, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Ferdinand W. La Frantz, Robert C. Morris, William A. Clarke, Job E. Hedges, William C. Demorest, Isaac N. Seligman, Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, George W. Burleigh, Henry Sturges Strinker, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Calvin W. Rice, Albert Eugene Gallatin, T. Kennard Thomson, Andrew B. Humphrey, Perley Morse, W. H. Short, N. L. Amster, Dean Nelson, Judge Alton B. Parker, and George T. Wilson. The committee will hold its next meeting on April 28.

PLANS FOR QUEEN'S VISIT.

Dinner at White House Probable—Officials Confer with Caspar.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—William Caspar, representative of Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria, conferred with State Department officials to-day over the forthcoming visit of the Queen to this country.

Upon her arrival the Queen probably will be met by William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State. A feature of her entertainment in Washington is expected to be a dinner at the White House.

ALTMAN ART TREASURES

Will Not Be Exhibited at Metropolitan Museum Before Fall.

The Metropolitan Art Museum authorities announced yesterday that owing to the amount of work required for installing a fine collection the Altman art treasures will not be placed on exhibition before this fall.

An Italian archer's bow, quiver, and thirteen arrows, believed to be of the fifteenth century, is one of the interesting acquisitions of the month at the Metropolitan Art Museum, and may be seen in the Recent Accessions room. Arms of this kind are seldom seen outside a historical picture. Bows soon lost their strength, and were for this reason not preserved for use, and they were seldom of sufficient artistic value to be held for their beauty. This one is very ornamental, having a horn tip in the form of a dragon's head, an Italian tracery design on the concave side, and a coat of arms on a transparent plate of horn below one of the tips proves it to have belonged to the Neapolitan family, well known to history, of Cepece-Galeota. The bow and quiver are considered to be the best of their kind extant. They were found in the lumber room of an old church in Northern Italy, where they had formerly hung near an ancient statue of St. Sebastian.

Among the recent accessions of paintings is one by Pietro Lorenzetti, a panel, part of an old altar piece, and comes from the Reber collection at Barmen, Germany. It shows a half-length figure of St. Catharine wearing a gown of green and gold brocaded in a design of lilies. She carries in one hand a palm, the sign of martyrdom. There is a wine colored mantel with a band of tooled gold set with jewels. It is a richly beautiful picture with a gold background. Two other paintings are a "Portrait of Bismark," by Lenbach; pastel and "Portrait of Himself," by William Orpen.

'AUTUMNAL HILLS' FOR $375.

Top Price at Sale of Pictures at Anderson's—A Homer Martin $145.

"The Autumnal Hills," a characteristic picture 38 by 47 inches, a signed canvas which had been in exhibitions in different cities brought the highest price, $375, at the evening sale of pictures of Mrs. A. Brayton Ball and Taylor Hatfield at the Anderson Galleries last evening, going to E. D. Brooks. B. M. Carlisle paid $145 for Homer Martin's "Autumn in the Catskills," a relined picture; A. Settler gave $300 for a signed canvas, Corot, "The Cascade at Tivoli," from the Heyman Collection; T. G. Simonds paid $315 for J. Francis Murphy's "The Close of Day"; A. Billing gave $115 for "Milking Time," by A. J. Groenewegen; and F. B. Fletcher paid $210 for Chester Gruppe's "October Day in Connecticut."

A framed tapestry picture, "Italian Vintage Scene," in the same collection, went to Wallace Strobee for $100 in the afternoon sale, and a large Oushak rug to the same buyer for $100. A similar rug went to J. O. Laffin for $100 and a large Koulah rug for $75.

The returns for the sale, which was concluded, were $5,460.

WORKING FOR BLIND FUND.

Lighthouse Committee Wants $300,000 by the End of This Month.

"The Lighthouse Fund Committee," composed of many well-known men and women, who are working to obtain by the end of the present month $300,000 for the benefit of the New York Association for the Blind and its new "Lighthouse" in Fifty-ninth Street, met at the house of the President, Joseph H. Choate, at 8 East Sixty-third Street, yesterday afternoon to discuss ways and means. The fund amounts now to $101,450.

There were present at the meeting yesterday, besides Mr. Choate, Miss Winifred Holt, the secretary; Mrs. E. L. R. Gould, Mrs. John Seeley Ward, Joseph Auerbach, William H. Bliss, James Stewart Cushman, Willard Vinton King, Jacob H. Schiff, Jonathan Thorne and Arthur Williams.

The $300,000 to be obtained is to pay off the indebtedness on the new Lighthouse building at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, which has every facility for advansing the interests, comfort and earning capacity of the blind, and to give it a working fund.

A MASSACRE PLAN BY DR. SUN ALLEGED

Revolutionaries from Japan Arrested at Shanghai—Incriminating Papers Found.

ARMY MUTINY WAS PLOTTED

Japan Apologizes for Killing of Chinese Soldiers at Chang-Ti and Will Compensate Families.

LONDON, April 15.—Chinese Government officials in Shanghai to-day arrested a number of revolutionaries who had come from Japan, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch. They are charged with spreading sedition among the regular soldiers.

At the same time documents were seized, alleged to be signed by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, formerly Provisional President. The documents are said to contain instructions for a widespread uprising and the massacre of officials this month.

PEKING, April 15.—The Japanese Government to-day expressed its regret to the Chinese Government for the Chang-Ti incident of last September, when several Chinese soldiers were killed by Japanese troops who were occupying a section of the Mukden Railway.

Japan also agreed to pay $26,000 (Mexican) as compensation to the families of the soldiers who were killed.

GERMANS MUZZLE SYLVIA.

Suffragette Is Forbidden to Address a Meeting at Dresden.

DRESDEN, April 15.—Sylvia Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette, was to-day prohibited by the police from addressing a public meeting.

STRAUS MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Educational Alliance Honors Late Founder and His Wife.

Memorial services for Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who were lost on the Titanic two years ago, were held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. Mr. Straus was the founder of the Alliance and its President until his death.

The directors and departmental heads of the Alliance and more than 700 students from its schools attended the services, which were wholly ritualistic, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Jacob Tarlau, officiating rabbi of the People's Synagogue. The songs in the service were sung by Cantor Abramson.

Those of the Straus family present were Herbert and Percy Straus, sons of the decedents; Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Weil and Mrs. Herbert Scheftel, daughters, and Leo Kohns, a brother-in-law, now First Vice President of the Educational Alliance.

TAFT'S TRIBUTE TO BUTT.

Welcomed Hero's Death on Titanic, Ex-President Says at Memorial.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 15.—Simple but impressive exercises attended the dedication here to-day of the Butt Memorial Bridge, erected as a tribute to the memory of the late Archibald Willingham Butt, aid to Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, who perished in the Titanic disaster on April 14, 1912. Ex-President Taft, a delegation of Masons, and members of the Butt Memorial Association participated in the services. Mr. Taft, the first speaker, said:

"I like to think of him as the best type of the new South. Archie went to his death in a great disaster. We do not know the details, but we know that women and children were rescued and he went down with the ship. When I heard that many were lost I knew that Archie would never return. He would have selected no other death had he been given a choice."

THINKS UNIONISTS ERRED.

Hon. Seton R. Beresford Believes Ulster Party Made Class Appeal.

The Hon. Seton R. Beresford, brother of Lord Decies, arrived here last night on the Olympic of the White Star Line to spend three weeks on business. He said that in his opinion the Ulster Party and the Unionists in Parliament had gotten into a tight corner through trying to set class against class and the army against the people.

Capt. C. Jorgensen, the explorer, who commanded the camel corps against the Mad Mullah about two years ago, arrived on the Olympic with Mr. Beresford to transact private business.

The Olympic brought over 231 first, 162 second, and 1,032 third-class passengers.

Aviator Gilpatric Acquitted.

J. Guy Gilpatric, the aviator, who on Wednesday ended a flight from Hempstead, L. I., to Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, on the meadow in Central Park, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court. Gilpatric was served with a summons because of violation of the "Keep-off-the-Grass" ordinance of the Park Department.

LOOKING AHEAD

The man who enters upon any proposition without looking ahead is usually fated to look backward upon the mistakes he made.

But looking backward is powerless to undo the mistakes which looking ahead might easily have avoided.

It is better to employ this Company on your building operation now, than to reflect later upon the unwisdom of another selection.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

THERE are some things in life where the best costs the most.

But, fortunately for you, Insurance is not one of them.

You may enjoy all of the many helps and advantages accruing from "The Tanenbaum Service" at no greater cost than if you gave your insurance matters over to the agent with "an office in his hat."

I. TANENBAUM SON & CO.
Specialists in Insurance and Installers of Automatic Sprinklers
Singer Building
New York

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

recommended for ailments Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism. Cures constipation. Insist on the genuine imported article.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

EISNER - MENDELSON CO., New York.

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE.-18TH TO 19TH ST
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

MAIN BUILDING

A Great Purchase From the Hodgman Rubber Co.—

Guaranteed Raincoats

Made to Sell at $6 to $15

All Sizes for Men and Youths

Sale Begins Today

At $2.95 and $4.95

That statement alone should sell every raincoat in this sale quickly.

The Hodgman Rubber Co.'s label (your guarantee) is on every raincoat. They guaranteed to us that these raincoats are absolutely rainproof, and we in turn guarantee them to you.

Usually to $10; Today, at

$2.95

Stylish models in grays, tans, brown, plain colors and stripes. Plaid and plain backs. All sizes.

Usually to $15; Today, at

$4.95

Here are beautiful and serviceable raincoats made from Tweeds in all the best shapes; fancy plaid backs; also mohairs. All styles, colors and sizes.

There's sure to be a rush today, so COME EARLY.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The proper care of FURS

A Cold-Dry-Air Storage Plant on the Premises

The Bonwit Teller & Co. vault is a most modern storage plant constructed of steel and concrete, containing every innovation and device for the proper care of furs. Furs are insured against Fire, Moths and Theft at a moderate cost.

Repairing and Remodeling

Bonwit Teller & Co. are prepared to accept orders for repairing and remodeling at specially low prices during the spring and summer months.

Estimates submitted. Telephone 7300 Murray Hill.

A Saks-Hartmann Berth-High Wardrobe Trunk

¶ Drapes on flexible rotary hangers from 4 to 6 suits or from 6 to 8 gowns, accommodates in specially arranged compartments two pairs of shoes, a silk hat or a Paris creation in feathers; and, in fact, a Saks-Hartmann Berth-High—

holds everything from underwear to propriety

¶ And when you want to get something out of your Berth-High, you simply release the frontal section and every stitch of your belongings is available without so much as moving the trunk the fraction of an inch.

¶ Fact is, the Berth-High Steamer Trunk is not so much of a trunk as a steamer necessity, without which comfort is impossible and convenience out of the question. Basement floor

For Men & Women—$25 to $65

A $5 BAG that's an eye-opener!

Made of genuine cowhide, in brown, russet, and black. Full cut, sewn corners, leather lined. Sizes 15, 16, 17 *and* 18 *inches.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Vacuum Cleaners

AT CUT PRICES

We are the largest dealers in Vacuum Cleaners in the world. We sell all makes and styles. We buy in large lots for spot cash and give you the benefit of the saving thus effected. You cannot judge a Vacuum Cleaner by the price. A good cleaner for the factory may be useless for the home. We are experts on Vacuum Cleaners and can advise you in making a selection, thereby preventing you from making any error.

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS

	Price.	Our Price.		Price.	Our Price.
Richmond	$35.00	$24.50	Regina	$45.00	$36.00
Cadillac	33.00	24.50	Magic	38.00	33.75
Franz-Premier, Type F	30.00	26.75	Sturtevant	47.00	39.75
Eureka, Style B	37.50	31.25	Monarch	75.00	59.50
			Santo	125.00	99.00

Hand Power Cleaners of all kinds. Prices $4.50 up.

Above is only a partial list. Send postal to 42d Street Office for complete price list and full particulars. Do not think of buying a cleaner until you get our prices. We sell some makes of cleaners on easy payments.

Brooklyn Store: 279 Livingston St., near Nevins St., Phone 3937 Main.

EUREKA SALES CO. 131 West 42d St., Dept. K, Between B'way & 6th Ave. Phones 6310-6311 Bryant.

Downtown Branch: Booth 53, Hudson Term'l—Concourse, 30 Church St.

VACUUM CLEANER EXPERTS

We repair all kinds of cleaners. Charges reasonable. We call for and deliver them. Cut out this advertisement now, lest you forget.

Peck & Peck

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Stockings and Socks formerly sold from 35c. to $6.00 the pair are now selling at from 15c. to $1.65 the pair.

Peck & Peck announce that as new buildings are to be erected on the sites now occupied by their shops, located at 230 Fifth Avenue and 481 Fifth Avenue, their stocks in these two shops are now being sold at

481 Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street,

Peck & Peck

583 Fifth Ave., at 48th St.
481 Fifth Ave., at 41st St.
448 Fifth Ave., at 39th St.

Feel Like a Spring Lamb

and wear a carnation. If your new shoes fit perfectly and look custom-made, you will stop at the florist for a carnation Sunday morning. You will see Spring sunshine everywhere, all day.

Our skillful shoe fitters will do their part quickly. You'll say it's a perfect fit. After that you will "swear off" buying ordinary shoes at the ordinary store. A long period of satisfaction is ahead of you.

Shoes for men, women, and children. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

PROFILE

Scarf slide space and lock front

Lion Collars
Oldest Brand In America
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY N.Y.

(RUBINAT)

LLORACH

Look for the Yellow Label.

Natural Laxative Water from Spain.

Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.

Llorach Assists.

It is nature's own remedy for constipation.

Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN.

Sold by all Druggists.

LUYTIES BROS., N. Y.

Sole Agents, U. S. & Canada.

CIVIL SERVICE.

DRAUGHTSMAN

Applications for examination for this position will be received by the MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

until 4 P. M., TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

Candidates must have knowledge of projection, perspective, and general drafting. Must be able to lay out and letter a title, plot from engineering notes and to various scales; to compute areas, curves, quantities, etc., essential in drawings of engineering work.

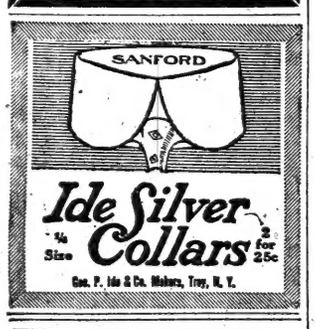
Special training in mechanical, architectural, structural or topographical drawing NOT required.

Minimum age, 18 years; salary, $1,200 to but not including $1,800.

Numerous vacancies.

Application blanks to be had at Application Bureau, Room 1417, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or *sent by mail on receipt of stamps.*

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.



Ide Silver Collars ¼ Size 2 for 25c

Geo. P. Ide & Co. Makers, Troy, N. Y.

Body and Brain work well on

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

HAIR

Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Profusely Illustrated.

By RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.

Wm. R. Jenkins Co. Cloth. $1.50.

TELL THE MARVELS OF PLASTIC SURGERY

Details of Reconstruction of Mutilated Patients Win Association's Applause.

DOCTORS AGREE FOR ONCE

They Declare the Transplantation of Bones and Organs Impossible Between Different Species.

Members of the International Surgical Association listened yesterday to the details of marvelous reparative processes effected in human patients who had been maimed and mutilated by accident and disease, and the world's foremost exponents of plastic surgery were the speakers, and when they told of how they had supplied new nerves, blood vessels, bones, and even new faces to men and women whom they had practically reconstructed and thus reclaimed from states of mental despair and physical uselessness, they were greeted by the applause of their fellow-scientists.

These practitioners of plastic surgery should not be designated, perhaps, as "beauty doctors," the phrase applied to them in a spirit of fun by some of their confrères, because their achievements are of an enduring quality and are perhaps more representative of present-day progress in surgery than anything else.

New Officers Elected.

The fourth congress of the association closed yesterday afternoon with the election of Dr. W. W. Keen, the distinguished Philadelphia surgeon, as the next President of the association, and the selection of Paris as the meeting place in 1917, when the next congress will be held.

It is a common enough saying that doctors never agree, but yesterday's session of the congress furnished a notable exception, for the surgeons were unanimous in their conclusion that grafts and transplantations of bones and organs can only be guaranteed to be successful when transplanted to the individuals from which they are taken. They are rarely successful when transplanted from one to another of the same species, and are never successful when transplanted from one species to another. In this opinion, based on extended experimentation and practical experience, the other surgeons upheld the contention of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who read a paper on the subject yesterday, excerpts from which appeared in THE TIMES of Tuesday.

The members of the association were particularly anxious to hear the opinions of Prof. Erich Lexer of Jena, Director of the Royal Surgical University Clinic and Polyclinic of Königsberg, Prussia, one of the pioneers and a notable exponent of this particular field of surgery. As early as 1908 Dr. Lexer made an announcement which created a great sensation in the scientific world. He was the author of this dictum:

"Bony anchylosis (stiff joint) can be removed by operation only."

Entire Joints Replaced.

Then he told of removing entire joints and replacing them with others freshly removed from human patients. Here are his remarks in making the astonishing announcement:

"I proceeded another step forward, and the desire to produce normal and normally covered joint surfaces led me to transplantation of an entire knee-joint from a newly amputated lower extremity. The patient, an eighteen-year-old girl, suffered from bony anchylosis of the knee-joint."

This operation was successful and others of the same kind followed with equal measures of success. Dr. Lexer then announced these conclusions:

"Other cases show that substitution of half a joint can be as easily accomplished as that of an entire joint. The possibility of organic incorporation of a transplanted joint taken freshly from man is proved. This promises well for the future."

These are the views on transplantation expressed by Dr. Lexer yesterday:

"The value of the various tissues employed for grafting is differently appreciated by practitioners and by pathologists. An excellent clinical result may be obtained not only if the graft takes, preserving its entire structure, but also if it disappears, slowly giving place to tissues of substitution, and sometimes even if it is completely surrounded by adhesions."

Examples of Grafting.

Dr. H. Morestin of Paris gave some interesting examples of grafting and its practical application to a wide variety of surgical conditions.

"Grafting of hairy parts," he said, "is attainable either by free transplantation or by means of a fragment, this last method being much more preferable, and even the only one to be recommended for an important grafting. By this means the eyebrow and even the mustache may be restored."

Prof. Eugène Villard of Lyons, read a paper on the grafting of blood vessels, an innovation in surgery of which Dr. Carrel is the most notable pioneer. Here is what Dr. Villard said relative to the application of vascular graftings to human surgery:

"Surgery may benefit by the use of vascular grafting in three cases: In the course of vascular traumatism; in the extirpation of a tumor adherent to the large vessels; in the cure of aneurisms.

"If the indications exist to perform a vascular grafting in a man, one would have recourse by preference to an autoplastic grafting, more particularly to a venous grafting, the organism more easily supplying a venous than an arterial graft."

An interesting feature in connection with the address of Dr. Carrel was that he took occasion to tell Dr. Villard that his paper and observations included therein were not up to date. Dr. Villard had declared that the transplantation of removed parts of veins and arteries was impracticable because they could not be obtained quickly enough at the time required. Dr. Carrel said that he had successfully kept in cold storage many of these pieces of organic matter, and that Dr. J. W. Markoe of the Lying-In Hospital kept a laboratory for that very purpose, thus making it practical to have various pieces taken from healthy subjects kept in readiness for just such emergencies as were being discussed.

Many of the visitors attended clinics at several of the hospitals yesterday. Dr. E. Hertoghe of Antwerp, a specialist in diseases resulting from deficiencies of the thyroid gland, presided at a clinic in the Polyclinic Hospital. Patients were shown whose conditions were said to have improved under treatment by thyroid extract, the administration of which was begun only last Friday.

An interested visitor to the congress yesterday was Dr. William M. Polk, President of the Academy of Medicine and Dean of the Cornell Medical College.

"These distinguished surgeons have come here," he said, "to get acquainted with us geographically, politically, and scientifically. I think it is a good thing for us."

President Willems of the association gave a reception for the members at the home of Henry Phipps, 1,083 Fifth Avenue, last evening.

Vienna X-Ray Scientist Here.

Prof. Arthur Schuller of Vienna, the well-known X-ray expert, arrived on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie yesterday to attend the surgical conference in New York. Prof. Schuller, it was said, was the first to make X-ray photographs of the human brain.

ROCKS IN STATE ROAD.

Investigators Tell of Contract Evasions in Suffolk Trial.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 15.—The average depth of the Coram-Patchogue State road and the average width of the veneer on the roadbed was far short of that required in the contract, according to Joseph A. Curran, Superintendent of Maintenance of the State Highway Department, who testified to-day against the Suffolk Contracting Company, its officers and two former engineers for the State, who are on trial for grand larceny in connection with the construction of the highway.

Supt. Curran, who worked under John A. Hennessy, testified that he made an examination of the road last November, when he was accompanied on an inspection trip by Henry P. Morrison, a road engineer of thirty years' experience, who helped to build the Croton Aqueduct, and Charles M. Hilton, county engineer of Rockland County. They made fifty openings in the pavement, and found that its average depth was 4¼ inches, instead of the required 6 inches, and that the width of the road was 15 feet 3 inches instead of 16 feet, as called for in the contract.

Henry P. Morrison testified that he helped to make the investigation of the highway in November, and that rocks twice as large as a man's fist and some as large as a man's head were found substituted for gravel. He said that "native gravel," apparently scraped from the side of the road had been used on the road instead of Peekskill gravel specified in the contract.

A. R. Applegarth, who went over the highway with Curran and the other witnesses, testified that he was present when twenty-one openings were made in the surface of the road. According to him the average depth was 3.54 inches, and the average width of the roadbed was 14.7 feet. The gravel used was from 20 to 30 per cent. native sand.

When Franklin Overton qualified as an expert he corroborated much of the testimony that preceded his and further said that the sand used in the construction of the road was worth not more than ten cents a cubic yard. Where the contract called for 10,800 cubic yards of Peekskill gravel, he estimated that not more than 6,640 had been used.

District Attorney Greene offered eleven bags of road building material in evidence. The prosecution's case was finished to-night and the defense will begin to-morrow.

PROMOTER SENT TO ISLAND.

L. B. Adams Pleads Guilty to Fraud —Sentenced Six Months.

Lorenzo B. Adams, a promoter, who had been in business at 1 Broadway as L. B. Adams & Co., pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Thomas of having used the mails in a long continued scheme to defraud, which, according to the Federal authorities, had brought him in several hundred thousand dollars. He had professed to promote the sale of the securities of newly-formed industrial enterprises, but investigation showed that he had done practically nothing in return for the fees he had collected.

SAIL ON THE IMPERATOR.

Countess von Bernstorff, H. C. Frick and ex-Mayor McClellan Passengers

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was at the Hamburg-American Line pier yesterday morning to see his wife sail at 9 o'clock for Germany on the Imperator. He said that the Countess was going home for a vacation, and that he would have gone also but that the diplomatic situation at Washington at this time prevented his departure. The Ambassador added that he hoped to go over later and join the Countess for a brief holiday.

Henry C. Frick, another passenger on the Imperator, said that he looked for a revival of business soon. Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan sailed on the Imperator with his wife for his annual vacation in Europe. He said that he would return early in September and take up his work at Princeton.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SHIPS.

The Cramps Are Building Two Big Ones for Coast Service.

A. M. Cleland, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, announced yesterday that two new steamers were being built for the company at the Cramps Shipyard, Philadelphia, for service on the Pacific Coast.

The boats will ply between the lower Columbia River and San Francisco, and will be able to maintain a speed of 23 knots and make the trip from Astoria to San Francisco in twenty-five hours.

The dimensions of the new ships are: Length, 524 feet; beam, 63 feet, with nearly 3,000 gross tonnage and accommodation for 752 passengers and a crew of 200 men. One will be called the Northern Pacific and the other the Great Northern, it was said yesterday.

TELL OF SUFFERINGS OF VIVISECTED DOGS

Witnesses Testify Against Dr. Joshua Sweet of the University of Pennsylvania.

ANIMALS LEFT IN AGONY

Nothing Done to Relieve Them, and They Were Fed on Garbage, Says Former Keeper.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Dr. Joshua Sweet, one of the six members of the faculty of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, under indictment charged with wanton cruelty to dogs after vivisection, was placed on trial to-day. Dr. Sweet entered a plea of not guilty.

The other physicians and surgeons under indictment in this case, which has stirred anti-vivisectionists throughout the United States, are Alfred Richards, Allen Smith, Richard Pearce, Alonzo Taylor, and Edward Reichert. The disposition of their cases will depend upon the result of the present prosecution. They are all well known in the world of medical and scientific research, and composed the committee having general charge of the "animal house" at the university.

Two witnesses took the stand to-day and gave sensational testimony against Dr. Sweet. The witnesses are Samuel Geyer, who was in charge of the university kennels between Dec. 1, 1906, and April 8, 1913, and Miss Henrietta Ogden, who, according to her testimony, accompanied by Geyer and her sister and armed with electric pocket flashes, observed on several occasions the sufferings of dogs which had undergone vivisection operations and had been left without attention and fed for two weeks on garbage.

It was patent from the start that the objection of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was not to vivisection as such, but simply to alleged cruelty following experimental operations.

Geyer was the prosecution's star witness. He said Dr. Sweet told him if there was not enough food for the dogs to be had from the remnants at the university hospital kitchen, he was to get the rest from the slop cans. He said he had complained to Dr. Sweet that the food was not proper for healthy animals, let alone those operated upon.

Geyer described the cases of a half dozen dogs which had undergone vivisection and had been returned from the operating tables to his care. One, he testified, returned with a hole one and a half inches long and two inches wide in its stomach, from which two strings were hanging. The bandages had been removed, he testified, and although he notified Dr. Sweet of its condition, the physician gave it no medical attention. Again the animal, according to Geyer, underwent an operation and was returned absolutely helpless. Dr. Sweet, said Geyer, did not relieve the agony. The only food furnished the dog was from garbage cans. For four days the dog was unable to rise, and two weeks later was killed to ascertain the effects of the operation.

Another dog, said Geyer, was paralyzed and moved only by pulling itself with the front paws. Dr. Sweet, he testified, did nothing to alleviate the sufferings.

Another dog, said Geyer, was kept caged for two months with a stomach incision until treated and then was taken to the laboratory for vivisection purposes. It was returned, its body covered with hypodermic punctures, but received no medical attention.

"The dog was in such a pitiable condition," testified Geyer, "that I asked Dr. Sweet in the name of mercy to asphyxiate it, but he said he had to see Dr. Taylor first. The next day it was turned over to another doctor by orders, who said he wanted to experiment on it for a difficult operation. The dog came back dead."

Other cases were similarly described by Geyer. Regarding the food from the garbage pails, this, said the witness, was often filled with sticks used by the hospital physician to examine the throats of diphtheritic patients, with broken glass test tubes, and used bandages which had infected it. He removed these things before giving the dogs their meals.

Miss Ogden told of peering into the cages with her electric flash and of the intense pain it was obvious the vivisected animals were suffering, no medical relief being given to them, she said.

The case will be resumed to-morrow morning.

WARNS COUNTRY-GOERS.

Be Careful of Sanitary Conditions, Says Dr. Goldwater.

Health Commissioner Goldwater issued yesterday a warning to prospective vacationists. He asks them not to select a Summer resting place without knowing something of the water supply, how the milk is handled, and the sanitary condition of the place. He says that half of the typhoid fever in this city is contracted in the country, and that if the departmental warnings were heeded the typhoid rate would at once drop to a minimum. "Scenery is not everything, nor are golf links," he says.

Dr. Goldwater calls attention to the fact that his department supplies anti-typhoid vaccine free, and he urges all who contemplate spending their vacation in the country to have their family physician give them a course of treatment.

THE COLUMBIA CHORUS.

Handel's "Acis and Galatea" and Harty's "Mystic Trumpeter" Given.

The Columbia University chorus has done some good work under the direction of Prof. Walter Henry Hall in maintaining interest in choral singing, gravely menaced by the present condition and tendency of the public taste. But its sixth concert, given last evening in Carnegie Hall, was not calculated to stimulate public interest either in Handel's "Acis and Galatea" or Hamilton Harty's setting of Whitman's "Mystic Trumpeter," both of which were unwisely pressed into one programme.

It was close upon 10:30 before "Acis and Galatea" was finished and "The Mystic Trumpeter" was begun. Even then the happy ending of the cantata, devised by the librettist in the deification of Acis, was left unsupported, and uncelebrated by the apparently improvised "cut" of some of the last numbers. And yet even a cantata ought to have some sort of logical climax and ending, being not merely a succession of unmeaning recitatives, airs, and choruses, but a quasi-dramatic narrative.

Handel's pastoral cantata, intended by the composer at its first performances to be represented, if not really acted, in a "rural prospect, diversified with rocks, groves and a river," as the program very properly stated, can hardly be thought a very intense piece of dramatic construction, even at the best. Nor is the poetical quality of the text anything to please in the literary sense. Its most popular air, "O ruddier than the cherry," is a fine specimen of librettist's doggerel, and Galatea's protest against "swilling full draughts of human blood" something worse. But "Acis and Galatea" has some of Handel's most charming and ingratiating music, exhibiting a not too familiar side of his genius. The air just mentioned is still popular with bassos, and "Love sounds the alarm" is known to tenors.

The work in planned mostly for the solo singers; the chorus has few opportunities. The solo singers need not only a sound and efficient technique, but also a special understanding of and familiarity with Handel's style. These were shown last evening in the fullest measure by Mr. Dan Beddoe, tenor; less by Messrs. T. Foster Why, basso, and Nicholas Douty, tenor, and quite insufficiently by Mme. Cecile Talma, soprano. The chorus gave a good account of itself on the few occasions when it was heard. There were some carefully planned nuances effectively delivered, and the singing on the whole showed vigor and precision. Yet the quality of the men's voices was by no means richly beautiful.

Mr. Hamilton Harty's setting of "The Mystic Trumpeter" was given for the first time in America. He is one of the younger and more adventurous school of British composers; an Irishman who was a few years ago in America as an accompanist; at which time some striking and successful arrangements of Irish folk songs by him showed unusual talent. In "The Mystic Trumpeter" he has sought for an expression of the poem quite as much through the medium of the orchestra as through the chorus and the baritone soloist.

He has sought for variety and richness of color and picturesque expression, of which an instance is the polacca movement in the orchestra that evokes the vision of "ladies and cavaliers long dead," and another the ecclesiastical tones that accompany "the monks walking in advance bearing the cross on high."

Some of these orchestral passages last evening seemed to fail in their intended effect, when that effect was of sonority, richness, and brilliancy. It would not be quite fair to hold Mr. Harty wholly responsible for this, for the orchestra was not in the hands of a conductor who could manage it with complete mastery—the accompaniments in "Acis and Galatea" had already given evidence of that—and the orchestral performance of a score by no means simple or easy, was not, obviously, a complete interpretation of it. The chorus here, again, did well; and Mr. Horatio Connell, baritone, delivered some uncomfortable phrases well.

It was unfortunate that the new work was placed where it was on the programme; it would have been better appreciated earlier in the evening. As it was, interesting qualities were displayed in it that prompted the wish to hear it under more favorable circumstances.

DROPS LODGING HOUSE CASE

But Magistrate McAdoo Says There Has Been Much Petty Graft.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday morning dismissed the John Doe inquiry which had been brought before him with reference to the conduct of the Municipal Lodging House, saying that the evidence did not warrant criminal action, and that such irregularities as had been discovered called rather for investigation by the Commissioner of Accounts.

Assistant District Attorney De Ford, whom Judge McAdoo had called in for consultation in the case, agreed with this opinion. It apepars, however, that the campaign against Supt. William C. Yorke has not been abandoned. Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, under whose authority the inquiry was begun, was out of town yesterday, but W. A. Whiting, his chief investigator, said that they would carry the case through to the finish.

The testimony of the two or three witnesses heard yesterday, as well as of those who testified the day before, brought out that among the 106 unpaid employes of the lodging house there is a great deal of what Magistrate McAdoo called "pathetic and pliable grafting"—removal from the clothing of lodgers of sums of money which they had tried to hide, thefts of wrenches and other tools, of the pots to get fat to sell to soap makers, pilfering of oranges, apples, loaves of bread, and slices of ham.

Mr. Whiting said that Commissioner Kingsbury would make a more definite announcement regarding the future course of the inquiry at his office early to-morrow afternoon. Supt. Yorke said that he was forbidden by the regulations of the department to comment on the action of the court.

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MME. RIQUE FOUND INSANE.

Former "Soul Doctor" Is Committed to Ward's Island.

Supreme Court Justice Weeks yesterday decided that Mme. Adele Marie Rique was insane and committed her to Ward's Island. Mme. Rique has made sporadic appearances before the public in the last ten years. Once she founded the University for Soul Education and Mental and Material Elation, and she was known to all those whom she induced to believe as she did as the "Soul Doctor."

Mme. Rique pleaded guilty in the Court of Special Sessions in August, 1911, to practicing medicine without a license. On March 30 the management of the Young Women's Christian Association complained that she would permit no one to enter her room, and refused to eat. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where she was kept under observation. It was determined that she was not sane enough to look after herself, and she was taken to the Supreme Court for commitment.

Justice Weeks asked her if she remembered the occasion of her arrest. She said she remembered it very well.

"But that time," she said, "I was tricked by detectives." Mme. Rique said that recently, while she was lecturing in one of the parlors of the Waldorf, two roughly clad men watched her. She has always insisted that she could tell just what sort of persons she was dealing with by the color that floated above them like a halo. This was her belief as far back as October, 1910. Mme. Rique also insisted strong perfumes would alleviate pain.

THE NIAGARA ARRIVES.

Officers of French Liner Deny That She Sprang a Leak.

The French Line steamer Niagara arrived last night from Havre with a list to port, which the Captain said was due to the small cargo she carried, the small supply of coal in the starboard bunkers, and the strong easterly wind which was blowing. The officers of the steamer denied that there had been a leak in her hold.

A cable message from London on April 12 said that the Niagara had sprung a leak and was making for the Azores. She brought over 65 second cabin and 467 steerage passengers.

Will Move Plaza Flagpole.

The flagpole on the Queensboro Plaza, which was once the mast of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock III, is to be removed to the East River Park. In its present position it is in the way of the new rapid transit lines, and George S. Coleman, counsel for the Public Service Commission, has advised that the contractor must pay for its removal and raise it again, provided its new site is not too far away.

LAST CALL

for those whose leases expire on May 1st, 1914.

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$11.50 Raincoats at $5.50

¶ Made of thoroughly rubberized twill cashmere, with plaid back lining. In drab and tan shades.

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Franklin Simon & Co.

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IMPORTANT SALE (To-Morrow) FRIDAY

Greatly Reduced Prices

Misses' Dressy Suits

14 to 20 Years

Of Gabardine, English Serge, Poplin, Wool Crepe, Eponge or Shepherd Checks; also a number of Silk Suits.

24.50

Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50

Misses' Silk Gowns

For Afternoon or Evening Wear. 14 to 20 Years.

Of Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk, Crepe Meteor, Flowered Silk Crepe, Laces or Nets; also a number of Serge and Wool Crepe Dresses combined with Taffeta Silk.

18.50

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WILL CLOSE OUT (To-Morrow) FRIDAY

120 Women's Coats and Wraps

For Dress, Outing or Sport Wear

A Collection of This Season's Models of Moire Silk, Faille Silk, Taffeta Silk, Golfcord, Eponge, Chinchilla, Mannish Tweeds, English Serge or Wool Crepe.

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SUES SULLIVAN ESTATE.

Dr. Reis Gets $1,225 for Attending the Late Leader.

Dr. Herman L. Reis got a verdict for $1,225 in the Supreme Court yesterday for medical services to the late Timothy D. Sullivan.

The executors of the estate, Patrick H. Sullivan and Larry Mulligan, were made the defendants. Justice Erlanger directed a verdict for the full amount asked.

What Would You Think of Such a "Six"?

A six that would
Do 16 miles or more to the gallon of gasoline—
Run 700 miles per gallon of oil—
Average 7,000 miles per set of tires—
Show speed of 8 to 55 miles without a shift of the gears—
Climb every hill between Chicago and Boston on high—
Possess every high-grade feature found on high-priced sixes—
Weigh only 2985 pounds completely equipped—
Ride the bumps like a boat—
Attract the admiration of everyone by the beauty of its design and—
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ANTIS CALL FIGHT FOR VOTES SEX WAR

Speakers at Big Hotel Biltmore Luncheon Make Fun of Suffragists.

1,000 WOMEN AT TABLES

Mrs. Henry P. White Tells of the Horrors of Feminism and Quotes Many 'Votes for Women' Leaders.

The anti-suffragists were out in large numbers, 1,000 of them, at a luncheon given by the New York Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. The big ballroom of the hotel on the nineteenth floor was filled to its capacity, with tables in the surrounding balconies, and guests were turned away. It was one of the largest women's luncheons ever given in the city. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the President, who presided, asked the members and guests before going away to give a serious pledge.

"Don't say that 'suffrage is coming,'" she said. "Give a solemn pledge that you will never say it. Woman suffrage is not coming. I honestly don't believe it is, and Mrs. Dodge doesn't believe it. We think, if the other Western States do not go for suffrage this year, that it will never come at all."

Another thing which Miss Chittenden asked was for a general anti-suffrage fight for the last week in April. The suffragists are to celebrate May 2, she said, and she asked the antis to give a week to a fight for the opposition.

The ballroom was decorated with the anti-suffrage colors, rose and black and white, the white for purity, black for steadfastness and the rose for the American Beauty rose, the antis' floral emblem. The table at which sat the guests of honor was decorated with American Beauty roses and Easter lilies, and on the small tables were roses.

Over the table was a national flag and the big rose, black, and white banner of the antis, bearing the words "Anti-Suffrage." The members of the luncheon committee, 150 women, all wore ribbons with the anti-suffrage colors. There was music by the Hungarian band.

With Miss Chittenden and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge at the speaker's table were Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. E. C. Dudley, Mrs. Henry P. White of Brookline, Mass.; President Wickersham of the Bar Association, Charles S. Fairchild, Henry W. Taft, and E. S. Martin. The suffragists and their wicked ways were the texts of all the speeches. They were said to be a sorry lot fighting a sex war and making humorous spectacles of themselves. E. S. Martin warned the anti-suffragists, however, that they should work if they did not want to have the suffrage thrust upon them.

"The opposition of men is almost negligible," he said. "If you don't do something the women will all get the vote as the men have. Men will give the vote to women if they keep asking for it, for love, or because it is the easiest thing to do."

Of woman's sphere of usefulness he said:

"She is the chief source of inspiration to good behavior, and not always as inspiring as she should be."

Mrs. Henry P. White told of the horrors of feminism, of how closely the suffrage leaders touched it, and begged the women present to do their utmost to fight the two. She quoted many well-known suffrage leaders, among them Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Inez Millholland Boissevain, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and "the suffragist's own Judge Lindsey."

UNION LEAGUE WAS SPARED.

Suffragist Orators Driven Back to Cover by the Storm.

A gloomy atmosphere prevailed yesterday in the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, due not so much to the weather conditions as to disappointment occasioned by the temporary desertion of the cause by the masculine champions in the Men's League. They had retreated without hurling even one verbal shot at their political enemies in the Union League in the threatened vocal war of retaliation against the anti-woman cuffrage resolution adopted by the Union League a few days ago.

The orators of the Men's League rode bravely up Murray Hill in a big automobile at 3 P. M., with the colors of the league draped fore and aft on the vehicle, and halted at the anti-woman suffrage citadel of clubdom, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, where another car occupied by suffragists was waiting.

"I guess the joke is on us to-day," commented James Lees Laidlaw, the banker, who is President of the Men's League, and was scheduled as the chief speaker in the attack on the Union League. He looked discouraged as a gust of wind and rain struck him in the face.

"We cannot get any attention in this storm," suggested Alfred Brown, another Men's League speaker, noting the people scurrying by and hastening to shelter from rain and wind. This was agreed to by all the others, and so the order was given to retreat. The clubmen at the windows smiled and waved their hands in a parting salute when the suffrage warriors turned and went down Murray Hill.

CURB FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Gov. Glynn Signs Bill Simplifying Commitment—To Fight Tree Pests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Gov. Glynn today signed Senator Sage's bill, designed simplify the procedure necessary to the detention of weak-minded persons in State institutions. The bill authorizes any judge of a court of record to determine the mental condition of a suspected person on the application of a friend, or relative, or of a probation, parole or school officer, the application to be accompanied by a certificate of two physicians.

The Governor also approved a bill appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of a commission to investigate the care, custody, treatment and training of the mentally deficient, and report remedial legislation next year.

Jane Est to Prison for 30 Days.

Jane Est, the woman who created a disturbance at the Easter services in the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's church, on Madison Square, last Sunday, received a sentence of thirty days in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island for disorderly conduct from Magistrate Campbell, sitting last night in the Women's Night Court, Jefferson Market.

DROPS SIEGEL FROM NAME.

"The Big Store" Is Now J. B. Greenhut Company, Inc.

An order granting the application of J. B. Greenhut, President of the Greenhut Siegel-Cooper Company, to change the name of that concern to "J. B. Greenhut Company, Inc., Formerly Greenhut Siegel-Cooper Company," was signed yesterday by Justice Vernon M. Davis, sitting in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court. The petition was granted on motion of Rose & Paskus, counsel for Capt. Greenhut, after filing due proof of all the legal requirements for the application.

"The Big Store" is authorized by the order to assume its new name on or after May 18, 1914. Within ten days the order must be entered in the office of the County Clerk of New York, where the papers on which the order has been issued must also be filed. A certified copy of the order must be filed with the Secretary of State, and the Court further directed that a copy of the order be published once a week for four successive weeks in THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Evening Sun.

SIEGEL TO FOLLOW BECKER.

Indicted Department Store Men to be Tried Soon.

John B. Stanchfield, of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for Henry Siegel and Frank Vogel, partners in the failed Siegel enterprises in this city and Boston, notified District Attorney Whitman yesterday that Siegel and Vogel would not change their pleas of not guilty, entered a week ago when fourteen indictments were returned against them charging them with grand larceny and receiving bank deposits when insolvent.

It is probable that the cases of Siegel and Vogel will be tried following the Becker case.

Henry Melville, receiver of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, at the close of the day had received the pass books of 3,500 depositors at his temporary offices, 100 Broadway.

BOSTON, April 15.—The Grand Jury which has been investigating the transactions of Henry Siegel and his partner, Frank E. Vogel, to-day examined articles of incorporation of the Henry Siegel Company of Boston and returns made to the Commissioner of Corporations from 1909 to 1913, and sworn to by the officers of the company. In addition to this evidence, the Grand Jury also examined several of the employes of the failed store, and John H. Graham, President, and Charles B. Pierce, discount clerk of the international Trust Company; Arthur B. Kennedy, discount clerk of the First National Bank; Mary Fitzgerald, formerly private secretary to the manager of the Siegel store, and A. R. Morris, formerly cashier of the Siegel Bank run in connection with the local store.

BURGLAR TO SERVE 26 YEARS

Judge Rosalsky Tries to Rid Society Forever of a Menace.

William Hahn, or William Smith, who is known to the police as one of the few remaining members of the "Old Dutch" gang of burglars, was sentenced to imprisonment of twenty-six years in Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Rosalsky, in the Court of General Sessions. Hahn has already spent twenty-five of the fifty-three years of his life in prison.

Hahn was put on trial for attempting to blow open the safe of Jacob Mendel, at 242 Bowery. He was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and attempted grand larceny, and a sentence of ten years was imposed for each conviction. Hahn was out of prison on parole. He had been released after he had served ten years of a sixteen-year sentence for a burglary in White Plains. He now will have to serve the six years in addition to the other twenty years.

"You are a menace to the community," said Judge Rosalsky, in imposing sentence, "and it is my purpose to send you away for such a period that society will be rid of you forever."

ASKS OPINION OF KELLOGG.

Governor Wants Further Light on Maier Water Corporation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Gov. Glynn is giving careful consideration to the Maier bill to place under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission all water supply corporations. Prior to his public hearing on the bill the Governor asked for an opinion on the measure from Judge Edgar M. Cullen. At the hearing he had Joseph A. Kellogg, Deputy Attorney General, sit with him as counsel.

The Governor has asked Judge Kellogg for an opinion on the opinion of Judge Cullen and on the remarks made at the public hearing by ex-Attorney General Wickersham for the bill and Edward J. McGoldrick of the New York Corporation Counsel's office against it.

PRISONERS FIGHT FLAMES.

Reformatory Boys Also Serve as Firemen on Hart's Island.

Much alarm was caused yesterday afternoon by a small fire on Hart's Island, when a small abandoned one-story frame house burned. The high wind had interrupted the telephone service some hours before, and this task of communication intensified the situation.

Smoke was seen coming from the building at 4 o'clock. The fire whistle was blown and firemen from Engine Company 70 on City Island and the fireboat George B. McClellan responded. The prisoners and the boys in the reformatory were put through the fire drill and assisted in fighting the flames. The building, which was a storehouse and contained goods that burned with a dense black smoke, was destroyed.

MAYOR AIDS MRS. GUARNIERI

Sends Check for $100 to Fund for Slain Detective's Widow.

Mayor Mitchel sent a check for $100 to Dock Commissioner Smith yesterday as his personal contribution to the fund started by the Commissioner to aid the widow of Detective Joseph Guarnieri, who was killed recently while attempting to arrest a man who had shot another.

"Our Police Department," wrote the Mayor, "has never been lacking in courage, no matter what dangerous conditions had to be faced. The city is justly proud of this, and we can express our feelings in no more fitting way than by helping to provide for those who are dependent upon policemen who died in the performance of duty."

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
"THE TROUSSEAU HOUSE OF AMERICA"
Layettes and Children's Wear.
538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.

TALKS MURDERER INTO SPARING HER

Miss Sammis Argues with Youth Who Killed Her Brother and Tried to Force Her to Elope.

ARMED POSSE SEEKS HIM

Sisters Run to a Neighbor's in Their Night Clothing After Discovering Brother's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 15.—Coolness on the part of Miss Nellie Sammis, 35 years old, who lived with her brother, Frank Sammis, on his farm between Greenlawn and Huntington, probably saved her from being murdered by a young farmhand early this morning, who had killed her brother with an axe a short time before.

Frank Fowler, the farmhand, who is about 23 years old, is said to have become infatuated with Miss Sammis and to have been drinking heavily at a saloon in the neighborhood last night. He was employed last Summer to work about the farm. A posse of farmers, led by Sheriff A. W. Biggs, has been scouring the country to catch the murderer, but has found no trace of him.

Miss Sammis told Coroner Gibson today that she was awakened by hearing somebody enter her room about midnight. She said that Fowler, carrying a bloody axe in his hand, told her he had killed her brother, who had scolded him for his attentions to her. The farmhand insisted that she should elope with him without delay. She refused, she said, and got up to run from the room, but he grabbed her and threw her back to the bed. Then, she said, thinking he had gone suddenly insane, she began to reason with him.

"Why should you kill me?" she asked. "I've been kind to you all Winter."

He seemed to hesitate, she said, and she continued to argue calmly until he said:

"Well, I guess I won't kill you. I'm going away. Good-bye."

The man gazed about blankly for a moment, Miss Sammis says, and then, letting the axe drop to the floor, walked out of the room without further comment. She waited until she heard him close the outer door and ran to her brother's room on the floor above and found his body.

Her sister, Mrs. Mary Smith, a widow, the only other occupant of the house, who had a room on the ground floor, was awakened by Miss Sammis's screams and ran upstairs. Miss Sammis recovered consciousness after her sister entered the room, and together they ran, in their night clothing, screaming to the home of a neighbor. A small posse of farmers was organized at once to search for the murderer, who is thought to have escaped to the woods. Trolley cars had stopped running for the night when Fowler left the house, and it is thought he is hiding in the vicinity. Sheriff Biggs was roused from his bed after the posse had begun its man hunt and assumed charge.

Close watch was kept on all cars passing through the vicinity to-day, and the man is being sought in Port Jefferson, where he said he lived formerly.

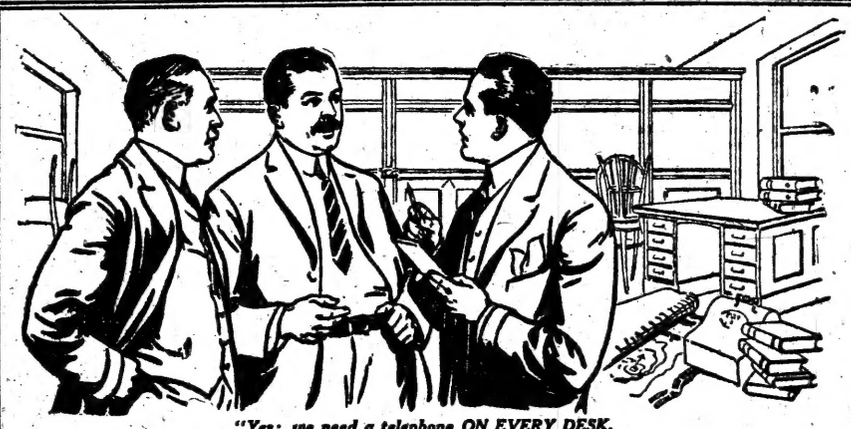
Dr. Gordon Gibson, son of the Coroner, performed an autopsy on the body of the murdered man this afternoon. Coroner Gibson will hold an inquest to-morrow or Friday night, by which time it is hoped the murderer will have been apprehended.

ROAD GRAFT REPORT SOON.

Albany County Grand Jury Near End of Foley Contract Inquiry.

ALBANY, April 15.—The Albany County Grand Jury, which has been in session for about a month investigating highway graft testimony, turned over to District Attorney Harold D. Alexander by Commissioner James W. Osborne, probably will report early next week. Chief interest centres in the inquiry into the operations of the old Highway Commission, consisting of C. Gordon Reel, Duncan W. Peck and John A. Bensel, and its Deputy, Charles F. Foley, in letting 318 highway repair contracts which involved approximately $3,000,000.

Mr. Osborne is here to-night and will see the Governor to-morrow in relation to future investigation of highway matters. This will be their first conference since Mr. Osborne submitted his report and recommended certain changes, some of which were termed a "dream" by the Governor. A point of great interest to both Mr. Osborne and his assistant, Arthur T. Warner, what their compensation shall be, probably will be discussed.



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Remarkable Offering of

Young Men's Suits

Sizes 32 to 42; suitable for medium size men.

Regular 22.50 Value,

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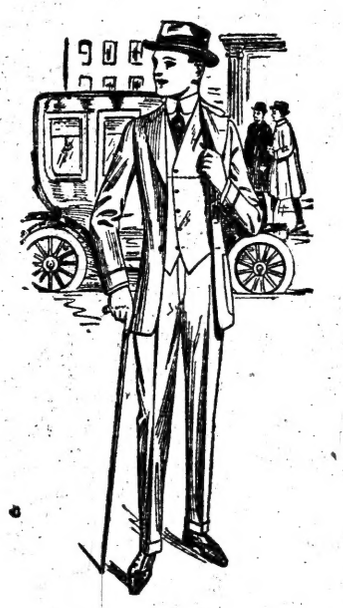

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Fabrics include Cassimeres, Cheviots and mixtures in hairline stripes and tartan checks; also Navy Blue Serge.

Young Men's Balmacaan Coats—*Very Special.*

Swagger Overcoats of Showerproof Tweeds; newest colors. Yoke and sleeves silk lined. *Sizes 32 to 42.* Value 18.50. **13.50**

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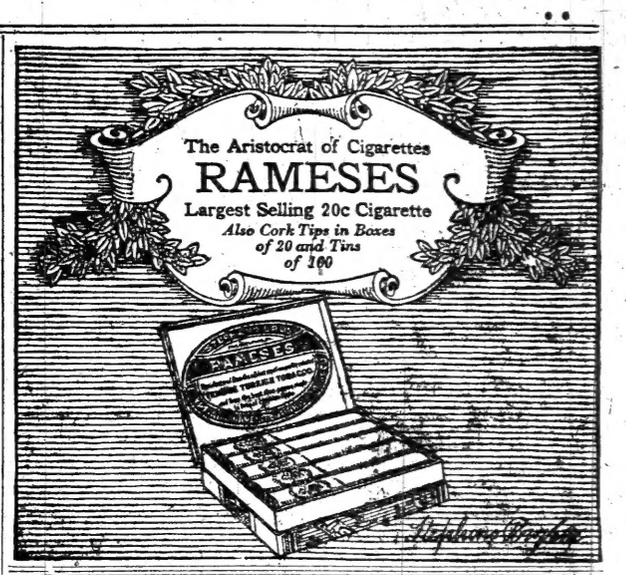

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Continuing Tomorrow (Friday) Night at the same hour

The Warren and Alexander Collections of ETCHINGS by AXEL HAIG and other Masters
and Canova's Statue, "The Dancing Girl."

—ALSO—

This (Thursday), Friday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

By order of Vitall Benguiat
The Widely Known Expert, of 34 Rue de Provence, Paris.

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Beautiful Old Laces, Old Silver Church Lamps and Other Rare and Interesting Productions.

The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of
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Administrator's Unrestricted Public Sale
ON THE PREMISES

No. 616 Fifth Avenue
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On View This Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION by card, free on written appplication to the Managers.

The Art Objects and Other Property
CONSISTING OF
An Important Collection of Paintings
Household Furniture and Embellishments, Bronzes, Ceramics, Glassware, Cabinet Objects, Oriental Rugs, Carpets, Rich Draperies, and Miscellaneous Objects

Contained in the Residence of the late
Mrs. Julia Lorillard Butterfield
Widow of the late Gen. Daniel Butterfield
No. 616 Fifth Avenue

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
On Monday & Wednesday Next, April 20th and 22d
ON THE PREMISES

ADMISSION by card, free on written application to the managers.

By order of the Surrogate Court of Putnam County, New York, under direction of John R. Yale and William H. Berrigan, the temporary administrators, Arthur Knox, Esq., Attorney.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet and Mr. Major Parke, under the management of
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that leads the world in public favor. *More Del Monte* canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home *than any other brand.* The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices. If you want a Pineapple more delicious than the fruit off the trees, try DEL MONTE

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grown, picked and packed in the rich, lava-soil fields of Hawaii, retaining all the fine exquisite flavor and supreme tenderness of the ripened fruit. Preservation by heat alone—the only thing added, being fine granulated sugar.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley has given a star rating to Del Monte Pineapple for quality. The Westfield, Mass., Board of Health has listed it as an example of purity. The U. S. Army and Navy Hospitals use it.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
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Spring weather attracts the business man to the country suburbs. If you have all that encompasses a "restful" home, an advertisement in the "Country Board" column, next to last page of The New York Times, will send the seeker to you.

RAIN SPOILS SECOND DAY OF BASEBALL SEASON---GOLF---ATHLETICS

CONNIE MACK TO SPRING A SURPRISE

Mysterious Youngster to Pitch Against Yankees at Polo Grounds To-day.

Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics promises to spring a big surprise on the Yankees to-day at the Polo Grounds. He said last night at the Hotel Ansonia that he would use a young pitcher that New York fans had never heard of. Mr. Mack would not reveal the youngster's name and his identity is a mystery here. He has several of his recruit boxmen with him and the one he has in mind has shown unusual promise in the Southern training camp.

Mack, during the present campaign, is not going to rely entirely on his veteran boxmen, but has been keeping some youngsters under cover, just as he kept Joe Bush's real worth hidden until the world's series last Fall. It was expected that Chief Bender would be able to pitch during the present series, but Manager Mack says that the big Chippewa Indian is coming to form very slowly and is not in shape yet to go the nine-inning route. In the event of Mack's mysterious youngster failing to live up to expectations, "Bob" Shawkey will probably twirl against the Chancemen this afternoon.

Mack had great praise for Marty McHale and was surprised at the fine form he showed so early in the season. Manager Chance was more than pleased at McHale's performance and stated that his work bears out the confidence he has had in the youngster since late last Fall.

Chance's pitchers are all in fine shape and he will use either Ray Caldwell or Ray Keating against the World's Champions.

Chance expects great things of Keating this season. He said yesterday that the Bridgeporter had a damp ball which he considered better than Ed Walsh's. "Keating had more 'stuff' on his moist ball in Brooklyn than Ed Walsh ever had," says Chance, "and I consider Walsh was the greatest wet ball tosser in the big leagues. Keating had Ed Sweeney worried because of the fantastic manner in which the ball broke and his right hand was all puffed up trying to catch it."

Chance is anxiously waiting for the warm weather because he is skeptical about letting the pitchers endanger their arms on cold, damp days. Yesterday's rain prevented all the games scheduled in these parts.

The only thing of moment that happened in the baseball world yesterday was the growing of the grass at the Polo Grounds. Ground Keeper Henry Fablan says the lawn will be as green and smooth as a billiard table when the Giants get back next week.

The players of the Athletics, Bostons, Yankees and Brooklyns spent their time during yesterday's downpour looking at the moving pictures of the Giants-White Sox tour around the world.

THREE GIANTS WOULD JUMP.

Gilmore Says They Offered Services to Federal League if Terms Suited.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Suits for damages, aggregating $65,000, will be begun in a few days by the Federal League against five ball players who, it will be claimed, refused to live up to their contracts with its clubs. This was announced by President Gilmore on his return to-day from the Eastern cities of the Federal circuit. Blanding, Killifer and Kahler will be sued for $15,000 each and Williams and Baumgardner for $10,000 each, he said.

Gilmore said that while he was in Baltimore three members of the New York Nationals called on him and said they were willing to play in the Federal League if offered inducements they liked. He promised to take them on, he said, if any of his clubs wanted men. He refused to make public their names.

The Chicago defendants in the two suits filed against the Federal League by the Philadelphia Nationals were served with summonses to-day. Tinker was handed his notice as he was boarding a train with his team for Princeton, Ill., where the first and second teams played an exhibition game.

The papers in the suits for injunction to restrain the Federals from attempting to hire Philadelphia players and for $25,000 damages are returnable to the May term of the District Court, and counsel for the National League Club stated to-day that they would be ready to proceed at once.

HAMILTON CHANGES MIND.

St. Louis American Pitcher Not to Play with Kansas City Federals.

PARSONS, Kan., April 15.—Earl Hamilton, pitcher, who jumped from the St. Louis American League Baseball Club to the Kansas City Federals last Thursday, to-day agreed to rejoin the St. Louis team. Hamilton reached his decision after an all-day conference with President Hedges of the St. Louis Club, at Hamilton's home in Oswego, Kan., near here.

KANSAS CITY, April 15.—George Stovall, manager of the Kansas City Federal League Club, who induced Hamilton to leave the St. Louis team last week, granted Hamilton permission to go to his home in Oswego last Sunday night. Stovall said the pitcher agreed to return to-night and was to pitch the opening game to-morrow between the Chicago and Kansas City Federals. Although Hamilton had not returned to-night Stovall said he would not believe Hamilton had jumped until he had definite information from the pitcher himself.

To secure Hamilton, Stovall offered a $5,000 bonus and a three-year contract for a total of $21,000. The pitcher came here and worked out at Federal League Park. He was in such good condition Stovall decided to use him in the opening game.

RACQUET WIELDERS WIN.

They Defeat Knickerbocker Club Nine in Baseball, 22 to 21.

The Racquet and Tennis Club baseball team yesterday defeated the Knickerbocker Club at the Twelfth Regiment Armory in the Inter-club League series by the score of 22 to 21.

Despite the damp chil that filled the big hall the teams made a lively contest, marked by plenty of hitting, clever fielding and base running. With only six men on a side the fielders had all the work they could handle, for between the severe attack on both pitchers and the slippery floor it was a case of all hands being on the jump.

Despite the large number of runs scored it was anybody's game until the last man was out. In fact, at the end of the agreed seven innings, the score was tie at 21 runs, so an extra inning was required and in this the Racquet and Tennis men managed to squeeze in the winning run. The line-up:

Racquet and Tennis Club—Sheffield, pitcher; Paige, first base; Litchfield, second base; Cunningham, shortstop; Norris, third base; Ashmore, catcher.

Knickerbocker Club—Kernochen, shortstop, Babcock, second base; Rae, first base, Slidell, pitcher; Morgan, third base; Livingston, catcher.

The score by innings:

Racquet and Tennis	3	4	0	0	1	7	6	1	—22
Knickerbocker	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	0	—21

Umpires—Messrs. Hildreth and Shultz.

Southern Association.

At Montgomery—New Orleans, 11; Montgomery, 8.
Memphis at Chattanooga—Rain.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 6; Nashville, 5.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 13; Mobile, 8.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 0.
At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Columbus, 2.
At Cleveland—Indianapolis, 3; Cleveland, 2.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Minneapolis, 4.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia at New York—Rain.
St. Louis at Detroit—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia—Rain.
Boston at Brooklyn—Rain.
Chicago at Cincinnati—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh—Rain.
Buffalo at Baltimore—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	2	0	1000
New York	1	0	1000
Detroit	1	0	1000
Washington	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	2	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1000
Philadelphia	1	0	1000
Cincinnati	1	0	1000
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Boston	0	1	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1000
Baltimore	1	0	1000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
Kansas City	0	0	.000
Indianapolis	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Indianapolis at St. Louis.
Chicago at Kansas City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cardinals Blow Up in Eighth and Pirates Win a 5 to 1 Game.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—The Pittsburgh Nationals, by timely hitting and through errors of the St. Louis Club, turned the tables on the local team to-day and won, 5 to 1.

Errors and bases on balls helped the visitors, the home club making five errors behind Sallee, who passed six batsmen. In the five times he went to the plate Gibson was passed three times, twice intentionally with two men on bases. Twice he singled, sending a runner across the plate each time.

The home team scored its run on a single by Butler, who took second on Wagner's poor throw in first, and two sacrifices. Officially Dolan did not bat in to-day's game, as he got three passes and a sacrifice in as many trips to the rubber. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	6	0	0	4	0
Kelly, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Miller, lb.	3	0	0	11	0
Wilson, rf.	3	0	1	1	1
Dolan, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Cruise, lf.	4	0	0	5	0
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	1	1
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Hopper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Cather	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	37	5	3	27	5

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	2	0	0	3	5
Magee, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
White, ss.	4	1	2	1	1
Miller, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Wils'n, rf.	3	0	1	1	1
Dolan, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Cruise, lf.	4	0	0	5	0
Wingo, c.	2	0	0	11	1
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Hopper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Cather	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	27	1	6	27	9

Errors—Wagner, Magee, Butler, Dolan, Cruise, Wingo.

*Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Mitchell, Butler, Konetchy. Three-base hit—Mowrey. Hits—Off Sallee, 6 in 8 innings; off Hopper, 3 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Miller. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Stolen bases—Mowrey, Konetchy, Magee. Double play—Kontechy unassisted. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 14; St. Louis, 7. First base on balls—Off Cooper, 5; off Sallee, 6; off Hopper, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, (Mitchell.) Struck out—By Cooper, 1; by Hopper, 1; by Sallee, 2. Wild pitch—Cooper. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

FORDHAM CAPTAIN OUT.

Pitcher Walsh Has Poisoned Finger and Is Lost to the Team.

Capt. Billy Walsh probably will not participate in any of Fordham's games this year. The middle finger of his left hand is swollen to twice its normal size from blood-poisoning, which resulted from a bite he received in a basket ball game with the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute quintet two months ago. Walsh was one of the best pitchers Fordham has produced and gained victories over Columbia, West Point, and Georgetown last season.

The baseball game between Fordham College and New York University, which was scheduled for yesterday afternoon on the former's field at Fordham, was postponed owing to the inclement weather, until this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Either Carter or Keelen will do the twirling for Fordham.

Cornell Overhauls Tufts.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 15.—Cornell came up from behind and beat out Tufts to-day by the score of 10 to 6. Traub's wildness in the first inning, in which he passed three men, gave the visitors a lead, but in the sixth inning Cornell rolled up six runs, getting five hits, two of them three-baggers, by Schirick and Bills. This gave the Ithacans a commanding lead.

Bryant, who displaced Traub in the first inning, pitched a fine game, allowing only three hits. He also got three singles. The score:

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'ck, c.	4	2	2	6	1
D'n'v'n, 2b.	5	2	1	0	4
Bills, ss.	5	2	2	1	6
Gr'am'n, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
G'rd'n, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
B'g'r, cf.	3	b. 4	1	0	5
Taber, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Ludwig, lb.	5	0	0	8	0
Adair.	5	b. 1	1	1	2
S't'bee, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Traub, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Bryant, p.	4	2	3	0	3
Total.	38	10	14	27	12

TUFTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
St'rd, 2b.	2	1	0	2	0
Lee, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
Volk, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0
Angell, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'c't, cf.	5	0	0	3	0
Proctor, 3b.	5	0	1	2	4
M's'ahl, rf.	4	0	0	2	1
Ben'ett, c.	3	1	0	5	2
Adams, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total.	33	6	5	24	12

Errors—Schirick, Grossman, Gordon, Ludwig, Adair, Sutterbee, Stafford, Lee, Volk, (2,) Angell, Westcott, Adams.

Cornell	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	2	..	—10
Tufts	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6

Two-base hits—Adams, Angell. Three-base hits—Schirick, Bills. Stolen bases—Donovan, Schirick, Bryant, (2,) Stafford, Marrymaki. Sacrifice hits—Schirick, Baugher, Taber, Stafford. Bases on balls—Off Traub, 2; off Bryant, 5. Hit by pitcher—Stafford by Traub; Ludwig by Adams. Struck out—By Bryant, 5; by Adams, 5. Double play—Donovan, Bills, and Ludwig. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Donohue of Elmira.

Boxer Dies from Blow and Fall.

BILLINGS, Mont., April 15.—Kid Fortney of Indianapolis was injured here last night in a prizefight with Roy Coughill of Cody, Wyo., and died to-day. He was knocked down in the seventh round, and his head struck the floor. From then until he died he was unconscious. Coughill is being held on orders of the Coroner. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Tickets on sale, opening game, April 20d. New York Baseball Club, 200 Fifth Avenue.

SENATORS GET FOUR HITS IN COLD BOSTON

Red Sox Gather Six, and These Are Sufficient to Win by 2 to 1 Score.

BOSTON, April 15.—Notwithstanding extremely cold weather for baseball, Washington and Boston played a fast game to-day, the locals winning 2 to 1. A thermometer in the grandstand registered only 5 degrees above freezing. George Foster, who pitched for the Red Sox, was effective in every inning except the second, when the Senators bunched two hits with two errors and scored their only run.

Boston tied the game in that inning on Lewis's two-base hit and Yerkes's single. The locals won in the sixth after Engle singled, went to second on a base on balls to Lewis, and scored on Gardner's hit. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Engle, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Lewis, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
Y'kes, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c.	3	0	1	13	2
G. F'r, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Total.	29	2	6	27	9

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	0	0	0	3
E. F'r, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Sh'ks, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Henry, c.	3	0	1	4	0
McB'e, ss.	3	0	2	0	4
Ayers, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Williams.	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	4	24	13

*Batted for Ayers in the eighth inning.

Errors—Engle, Gardner, Scott.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Lewis. Hits—Off Ayers, 6 in seven innings; off Shaw, none in one inning. Sacrifice hit—G. Foster. Stolen bases—E. Foster, Yerkes. Double play—Thomas and Yerkes. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Foster, 1; off Ayers, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Struck out—By Foster, 8; by Ayers, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

White Sox Beat Naps Again.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Timely hitting by Chicago, coupled with the sensational fielding of Weaver, enabled the locals to make it two straight from Cleveland to-day, 2 to 1. The game was a pitchers' battle between Cicotte and Steen. The locals jumped into the lead in the first inning after Weaver had singled, and after taking second base on an infield out, scored on a single by Collins. The visitors tied in the sixth on singles by Johnston and Jackson and a sacrifice hit by Turner. Lajoie's sacrifice fly. Quick work on Bodie's part in this inning gave the Chicagoans a double play, which prevented the visitors making more runs. Chicago came back strong in the seventh. Bunched hits by Weaver and Mullen will make it possible to send a schoolboy team to the exposition.

Schoolboy athletic games have been held in the last few expositions, but never to such an extent as has been planned for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

James E. Sullivan, Director of Athletics for the exposition, is also arranging to secure a team of Oriental athletes, representing China, Japan, and the Philippines, to enter the games. It is proposed to devote a whole week to Oriental athletics. A Far Eastern Olympic meet is to be held at Shanghai in 1915, and an effort will be made to bring to the Panama-Pacific Exposition the pick of the athletes who compete there.

Another event which Mr. Sullivan is trying to arrange is baseball games between teams made up of the star players of the American and National Leagues.

WILSON OLYMPIC PRESIDENT

Chief Executive Accepts Honorary Place on American Committee.

Secretary James E. Sullivan of the American Olympic Committee yesterday received a letter from President Woodrow Wilson accepting the appointment as honorary Chairman of the committee, which is to arrange for the American representation at the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916. The invitation to accept the honorary Chairmanship was extended to President Wilson by Mr. Sullivan and President Robert M. Thompson of the committee through Secretary to the President Tumulty on April 8. In his letter to Mr. Sullivan the President expresses great pleasure at being able to act in such a capacity.

The fact that the President is honorary Chairman of the committee will lend official dignity to the committee's work and will do much, Mr. Sullivan thinks, to create a proper idea of the importance of athletics. Mr. Sullivan and Col. Thompson were authorized to proffer this position to President Wilson at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the general committee.

COLUMBIA SPORTING NEWS.

Columbia University freshmen are not to remain idle in baseball this Spring, with eight games mapped out for them by the Athletic Association. The Blue and White cubs have already played three games, winning two and losing one. The games scheduled include a trip to Ithaca on May 2, for a game with the Cornell freshmen, and another trip to Philadelphia on May 16, to play a game with the University of Pennsylvania freshmen. The schedule:

April 18—Morris Academy, at Morristown, N. J.; 22—Clinton High School, at South Field; 25—Irving School, at Tarrytown, N. Y.; 29—Morris High School, at Van Cortlandt Park.

May 2—Cornell, 1917, at Ithaca, N. Y.; 5—High School of Commerce, South Field; 13—Newman School, Hackensack, N. J.; 16—Pennsylvania, 1917, at Philadelphia.

Columbia's golf team will play five dual matches this Spring. They will make their first appearance on the links on Saturday when they face the New Brunswick Club at New Brunswick. The schedule also makes provision for the Intercollegiate championships at Garden City. The list follows:

April 18—New Brunswick Country Club, at New Brunswick, N. J.; 25—Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, L. I.

May 2—Fauxity, at Garden City, L. I.; 8—Dartmouth, at Glen Cove; 9—Pennsylvania and Cornell, at Philadelphia, Penn., and week of Sept. 1—Intercollegiate tournament, at Garden City, L. I.

Ceremonies and rituals will be forgotten by the fraternities for the next six weeks, when all their energy will be put into the interfraternity baseball series on South Field. Sixteen fraternities are in the league, and the schedule for the first round has been made up. The games will be played at noon, and will be limited to five innings in order that the players may have time to make 1 o'clock classes. Varsity players will not be allowed to complete on any of the teams.

The Columbia-Holy Cross game which was scheduled for yesterday afternoon on South Field was canceled because of the rain. Fordham is Columbia's next opponent on South Field next Saturday afternoon. It is expected that Charlie Hann, the old Harvard first baseman who turned his ankle in the game with Pennsylvania last Saturday, will be able to resume play. Bruncke, who has been covering first base in practice during Hann's absence, will return to right field.

License for Stadium A. C.

"Billy" Gibson made formal application for a license for the Stadium Athletic Club, which is to hold boxing matches in St. Nicholas Rink, to the State Athletic Commission yesterday. The application will probably be acted on favorably by the commission at its next week's meeting.

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OXFORD RUNNERS ARRIVE.

They Will Compete in Only Pennsylvania Relay Race April 25.

Arnold N. S. Jackson, England's noted mile runner, and three other representatives of Oxford University arrived in New York yesterday on the Olympic to prepare for the international relay meet which is to take place under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Saturday, April 25. Norman S. Taber, formerly of Brown University, a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, is a member of the English team, but he arrived some days ago. The other men who accompanied Jackson were G. M. Sproule, an Australian Rhodes scholar; D. N. Gaussen, the fourth man on the team, and G. S. Robertson, a substitute. The last-named pair are Englishmen.

The men were met at the steamship pier by representatives of the University of Pennsylvania Club of this city. None of the runners was inclined to say much about his ability or the probable outcome of the four-mile relay event in which the team is to compete.

Jackson said that they came here to run, not to talk, and when pressed for information as to the records of his team mates he said they had done lots of things, including getting sea sick, on the trip over.

When asked if he would accept an invitation to try for a record on the running track at the Harvard Stadium, Jackson replied:

"I would like to see the stadium, as I have heard a lot about it, but none of us is going to compete anywhere except at the Pennsylvania meet."

The visitors will leave for Providence, R. I., to-day for their practice at the Brown University track. From there they will go to Philadelphia, where they will be the guests of some of the University of Pennsylvania fraternities until after the meet, and are booked to return by steamer to England on Tuesday, April 28.

NEW YORK BOYS GOING.

School Athletes to Compete in Panama-Pacific Games.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training in the Public Schools and Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League, has indicated, in a letter to the committee arranging the athletic programme for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, that a team of New York schoolboys will be sent to compete at the exposition to defend the Olympic championship trophy, which the New York schools have held for ten years. It is planned to devote a week or ten days at the exposition to schoolboy athletics, and many other large cities besides New York will probably be represented. Dr. Crampton, in his letter, says that arrangements are already being made which he thinks will make it possible to send a schoolboy team to the exposition.

White Sox Beat Naps Again.

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Hempstead Back Without Shafer.

President H. N. Hempstead of the Giants returned yesterday from a month's trip to the Pacific Coast, where he tried to persuade "Tilly" Shafer to change his mind and return to the club. Mr. Hempstead said that Shafer was determined to give up the game and go into business with his father, who was willing to have "Tilly" play ball a while longer, and he used all kinds of arguments in Mr. Hempstead's behalf to have Shafer return to the team. When Mr. Hempstead saw the uselessness of trying to argue with Shafer he gave the task up as a bad job and spent the rest of the time sightseeing.

Scores of Other Games.

At Exeter, N. H.—Dartmouth, 9; Phillips Exeter, 3.

At Providence, R. I.—Brown, 2; Maine, 1, (4½ innings; called account of cold weather.)

Winners with the Cue.

Koji Yamada yesterday displayed the best form he has shown since he began practicing at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, for the championship 14.1 balkline billiard tournament, when he won two games. In the afternoon Yamada played a 200-point match with C. Woods, winning by the score of 200 to 108 in fifteen innings. He averaged 13 5-15, while Woods's average was 7 3-15. Yamada was opposed by George P. B. Clarke, former national amateur champion, in the evening match, which was of 250 points' duration, and Yamada won 250 to 9 in four innings, making 66 in the second frame, 37 in the third, and 141 in the fourth inning. He averaged 62 2-4 points.

In their practice games last night at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, Orlando Morningstar and "Jake" Schaefer, both gave clever exhibitions of 14.1 balkline billiards. The former defeated M. Miller by the score of 400 to 171 in twenty-eight innings, making high runs of 50 and 79 with an average of 14 5-28. Miller's high run was 52 with an average of 6 3-28. Schaefer defeated Sylvester Levy in a 400-point match by the score of 400 to 75. The winner completed his string of 400 points in twenty innings for an average of twenty, and made a high run of 114. Levy made a high run of sixteen with an average of 3 15-20.

Clan-na-Gael Field Day.

The ninth centenary of the battle of Clontarf will be commemorated by the Clan-na-Gaels at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Sunday, when the proceeds will be devoted to St. Enda's College, Dublin, and President P. H. Pearse of that institution will deliver an address. A band of Irish warpipers will parade in their picturesque eleventh century garb. A detachment of the New York Irish Volunteers will take part in the proceedings. A team of Cavan footballers will meet a Kildare team, and in hurling the Killarney men will test the mettle of the Cork men. A short but very interesting series of competitions will be run off before the crowds, commencing at 2 P. M. These include ballad singing in Gaelic or English for ladies; ballad singing in Gaelic or English for men; warpiping; hornpipe dancing for men, and four-hand reel contests. Irish and American dancing in the pavilion will follow the games.

Champions in National Boxing.

BOSTON, April 15.—Four national champions and many sectional titleholders were among the 131 amateur boxers who had entered for the national championships to be held here Friday and Saturday when the entry list closed to-night. William Barrett of New York, national 158-pound champion, will be among the quartet of last year's winners to try for further honors. New York has a number of other entries, including several metropolitan champions: Cleveland, Toronto, Jersey City, St. Louis, Newark, St. John, N. B., and New England cities will also be represented.

Johnson Dog Team Leads in Race.

NOME, Alaska, April 15.—John Johnson, leader in the All-Alaska sweepstakes race for $3,000, a trophy cup, and the dog-team championship of the world, arrived with his eighteen dogs at the half-way point, Candle, 206 miles from Nome, at 3:50 o'clock A. M. to-day, and turned back toward Coldrun at 7:33 A. M. Scotty Allan and Fred Ayer were still at Candle when last reported. The blizzard has abated, and the temperature is only 18 degrees below zero. Candle is a few miles south of the Arctic Circle.

SHEPPARD CAPTURES TAYLOR MEMORIAL

Famous Middle-Distance Runner Defeats Homer Baker in Smart Set A. C. Games.

Running one of the best races of his career, Melvin W. Sheppard, formerly of the Irish-American A. C., won the J. B. Taylor memorial race at the Smart Set A. C. games last night at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, and by his victory will have his name inscribed on the challenge trophy with J. E. Meredith, the Olympic champion, who won the event in 1913. In negro circles the Taylor Memorial event at 440 yards is the feature event of the year, and many of the best quarter-milers in the country have competed in this event, which is a memorial to the famous athlete who wore the colors of the University of Pennsylvania in many of the biggest events on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Homer Baker, New York A. C., was the contender throughout, but at the end Sheppard had plenty in reserve and finished four yards in front of the Winged-Foot athlete.

Nearly 3,000 persons cheered the eight men who competed and the winner received a flattering ovation as he broke the tape. Sheppard got away at the crack of the gun, attended by H. Oltman, Second Naval Battalion, and Baker, in the order named. The leader set a fast clip and in the last lap was challenged by Baker, who passed Oltman 100 yards from the tape. Baker got within two yards of the leader when he weakened in the stretch and Sheppard finished with plenty in reserve.

Sid Leslie of the Long Island A. C., the Metropolitan and national cross-country champion, ran a good race in the 1,000-yard handicap. He was placed on the five-yard mark, with W. R. Granger of Dartmouth at scratch. With a limit handicap of fifty-five yards fifty-two athletes took part in the race, and the back mark men found considerable difficulty in getting through the field. In the bell lap Leslie went into the lead, closely attended by Granger. The pair kept together until 100 yards from home, when Leslie opened up a gap of five yards, and maintaining this lead breasted the tape ahead of Granger. The latter secured second place from J. Frevola, Zavier A. A., who was on the 55-yard mark, by a few inches.

A. Morris, a diminutive representative of the promoting club, was the only member of his organization to capture a first prize. Starting from the 200-yard mark, Morris won the three-mile handicap run in excellent style from several local champions. The big handicap added the colored runner, who made full use of it in the early stages of the contest, opening up a big gap. When the last lap was reached Morris was far enough ahead to finish by a good margin from his clubmate, F. L. Jenkins, who was also on the 200-yard mark. Nick Giana Kopllas, unattached, and J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C., the scratch men, were unplaced. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by M. J. Rieman, Young Men's Hebrew Association; O. Adamson, St. Mark's, second; F. C. Faber, Knights of St. Anthony, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run.—Won by Sid Leslie, Long Island A. C., (3 yards;) W. R. Granger, Dartmouth College, (scratch,) second; J. Frevola, Xavier A. C., (55 yards,) third. Time—2:19 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by E. Frey, College of the City of New York; H. Reynolds, unattached, second; C. T. A. Miller, West Side Y. M. C. A., third. Time—4:54 4-5.

70-Yard Hurdles.—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; H. H. Martin, Harvard University, second; F. D. Pollard, Providence, (R. I.,) third. Time—0:08 4-5.

J. B. Taylor Memorial, 440 Yards, Scratch—Won by Melvin W. Sheppard, unattached; Homer Baker, New York Athletic Club, second; Harry Oltman, Second Naval Battalion, third. Time, 0:52 2-5.

220-Yards Dash, Handicap—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American Athletic Club, (scratch;) R. E. Dalsey, unattached, (7½ yards,) second; Albert Reed, Smart Set Athletic Club, (12 yards,) third. Time, 0:23 4-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race—Won by Walter Lendgren, Irish-American A. C., (90 yards;) Edward Goodwin, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; A. Attardi, Italian Gymnastic Society, (80 yards,) third. Time, 7:49.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by A. Morris, Smart Set Athletic Club, (200 yards;) F. L. Jenkins, Smart Set Athletic Club, (200 yards,) second; C. Pores, unattached, (175 yards,) third. Time, 15:08 4-5.

One Mile Relay Race: Handicap—Won by Central Congregational S. S., (scratch;) Judges, Bankers, business men, school children, and scores of others began today the work of building the Lincoln Highway across Northern Illinois, from the Mississippi River to the Indiana State line.

Every one of the persons who wielded a pick or shovel will receive a check for 1 cent and a card signed by Samuel Gompers signifying that he is an honorary member of the American Federation of Labor.

Under the terms of a proclamation issued several weeks ago by Gov. Dunne this was "Good Roads Day" in Illinois. The celebration marked the beginning of road construction in Illinois with State aid. Hundreds of towns and villages of the State participated by holding stone hauling and road dragging contests.

Gov. Dunne donned overalls at Mooseheart, near Aurora, and began officially the work of the Illinois stretch of the Lincoln Highway by turning the first spade of gravel.

Westfall, Tennis Player, Dies.

Samuel Arthur Westfall, for the past ten years one of the leading lawn tennis players in the metropolitan district, died Tuesday from heart failure at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. Westfall's heart had been effected by strenuous athletic exercise, and he was in the hospital for seven weeks before his death. Samuel Westfall won the championship of Kings County in 1910, and with his brother, Herbert L. Westfall, won the doubles championship of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club several times. He was born at Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., May 21, 1883, and began his tennis career shortly after graduating, and continued prominent in the sport up to a year ago, when his physician ordered him to give up tennis owing to weakness of the heart. The funeral services will be held to-day at the home of the father of the deceased, 185 Hazelford Road, Flatbush.

NEW AUTO TUBES TESTED.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1914.

OUR ILL-BEHAVED NEIGHBOR.

We are so infrequently at war that such an incident as the dispatch of the warships to Tampico produces an unusual tension of public feeling. Men say that we are going to war with Mexico. They jump at that conclusion, and quite prematurely. Nothing is clearer than that in the steps now taken we are not making ready for a war with Mexico, but are attempting to avert one. We may blockade the port of Tampico. We may establish what is called a "pacific blockade" there, at Vera Cruz, and at other ports, as a means of putting pressure upon HUERTA to atone for many wrongs by a salute to our flag. Our warships may open fire upon Tampico, they may land marines, drive out the Federal forces, and take possession of the city as a means of enforcing our demand. These would be acts of war, there could be no doubt about that, but they fall a good deal short of actual war. The difference will be appreciated if we attempt to picture forth the very different and much more serious steps we should take if we were actually going to war with Mexico with intent to seize and hold its capital and take such other measures as are the natural incidents of a successful invasion.

There are dozens and scores of precedents for our present undertaking against Mexico. This nation and other nations have repeatedly blockaded coasts, bombarded and seized ports, as a means for securing redress for affronts. Sometimes a minor battle has been the consequence, as when we took vengeance upon a rebellious Japanese Prince for firing upon an American merchant steamer, sinking and blowing up his ships, battering his fort, and afterward exacting a money payment from the Japanese Government in payment of damages. Nevertheless, we were not at war, either with the Prince or with Japan. The President's purpose is to induce HUERTA to order the salute to our flag which he now obstinately refuses to do. It is to be hoped, of course, that he will reconsider his refusal, that the salute will be fired, and then no further coercive measures will be required. It would be no diminishment of the dignity of the Mexican state to make this reparation for injury. Nothing but the personal pride of HUERTA stands in the way. But the unfortunately too common Mexican spirit that led to the offering of the string of insults for which we now demand an apology may confirm HUERTA in his refusal to make one. For such a contingency we have made timely preparation, and it must be plain to HUERTA that the pressure will increase in proportion to the resistance he offers.

The great wisdom, the admirable coolness, the constant restraint the President has imposed upon himself during the past year, albeit under great provocations, will now serve as a guarantee to the American people that they are not being led into the zone of trouble hastily or for insufficient reasons. The statement put forth from the White House yesterday will convince all reasonable men that the time has fully come for admonishing HUERTA that we cannot longer put up with studied and deliberate insult. The incident at Tampico fully warranted Admiral MAYO's demand for apology. But there was worse. The withholding of official dispatches of our Government to our Embassy at Mexico City subject to the examination of the censor and his consent to deliver was an act so high-handed that it could not have happened, much less could ever be tolerated, where the usages of civilized nations obtained. The White House statement very appropriately declares that the Tampico incident must not be considered alone. It is only one of many instances where the calculated purpose of the Mexican authorities to offer insult and outrage to citizens of the United States has been manifested. The nationals of other powers have been treated with due consideration. Affronts have been reserved for Americans.

It must be plain to everybody that manifestations of that hostile disposition, unless checked, lead straight and inevitably to intervention, invasion, war, conquest, and the world of evils of which we stand so much in dread. That is evidently the reasoning of President WILSON. The presence of a great fleet at Tampico, with other United States warships on the west coast, and the reiteration of a demand we are in a position to enforce should and may put HUERTA in a different state of mind. In the state of mind he has shown in the past we cannot very well get along with him, for the point has now been reached where forbearance is construed by the Mexicans simply as faint-heartedness, and there would be no limit to their insolence. Mexico is in its present disturbed state an ill-behaved and very undesirable neighbor. Having such a neighbor, we are not quite free to determine our policies by our preference—so much depends on Mexico. But if any serious trouble now comes it will be due to HUERTA's obstinacy and rashness. Mexico has been the cause of many anxieties to President WILSON and to the American people. The obvious purpose of the steps now taken is to diminish, not to increase, our anxieties.

"GUILTY, BUT INSANE."

The two bills vetoed by Gov. GLYNN that would admit of pleas and verdicts reading "Guilty, but insane," and would abolish the faulty and unscientific verdict of "Not guilty, because insane," which has cleared so many criminals, were a decided improvement on the existing law. The present law assumes implicitly that insanity necessarily makes a man irresponsible. Before the bills were drawn the State Bar Association obtained from leading alienists the undisputed conclusions of modern science that in most of his life and actions a man suffering from mental disease may be perfectly sane and responsible. If doubt on this point still remained in the minds of a jury, the verdict "Guilty, but insane" would still be adequate.

The fact that the accused, though afflicted with some mental ailment, did know the nature and quality of his act and that the act was wrong constitutes guilt. It is only with this fact of intent to commit a crime that a jury need concern itself. The imposing of a sentence need not prevent the remanding of the convict to a hospital for the criminal insane, and, if cured, he should serve the remainder of his unexpired term among sane convicts.

The bills provided all this. One who, though sane, pleaded "Guilty, but insane" would be subject to medical examination, and if found sane would serve his term in jail instead of in a hospital. Or the plea might be ignored, as pleas of "not guilty" are ignored pending trial. The bills would undoubtedly have gone far to stop the scandal of men getting freed from punishment as convicted felons on a plea of insanity, and afterward obtaining complete freedom on a plea of regained sanity.

THE OMNIBUS TRUST BILL.

The introduction of the bill assembling into one measure several so-called "trust" topics in no relation to each other raises questions of both politics and law. Reference to recent events in New Jersey justifies doubt that there are any more votes in the Five Brothers than in the Seven Sisters. It has been said that not a single prosecution has followed the enactment of the New Jersey anti-trust bills, and yet there were the same representations of urgency in that case as in this. The emergency disappeared with the enactment in New Jersey, and there is better reason to expect such a result in the case of the Federal law. It would be too tedious to enumerate the respectable organizations which have protested against these bills. On the other hand pressure for them is confined to political circles. It might almost be said that if the President relaxed his pressure the bill would come to a standstill.

The gathering of so many subjects into one bill unites opposition even better than support. In order to make a bill with any prospect of passage several modifications have been made. In individual cases these alterations may have been for the better, but in the aggregate they have weakened the bill. No opponent of this class of legislation will be attracted by such amendments, and some supporters will be alienated. The strongest single support of the bill will be found probably in the union-card group of Congress, and the alterations in the bill are not to their liking. The discovery that there are some good holding companies will not be admitted by all. Those who are opposed to interlocking directorates in principle can hardly approve the exception of the application of the law to financial institutions with capitalization below $2,500,000, even though it is the modern way to enact exceptions along with the statute. The suggestion that a jury shall be judge in cases of contempt of court is anomalous. Hitherto courts have been the guardians of their own dignity, and there is no reason to suppose that juries are qualified to be judges in such cases. In most cases of contempt the suggested procedure would involve the merits of the case, with a second trial as a necessary preliminary to enforcing the judgment of the first jury.

With sentiment unformed even among the promoters of the legislation it is undesirable and imprudent to proceed against the opposition in all other quarters. The very bulk of the bill is the best argument against it. It required twenty years for it to be decided whether the original anti-trust law was declaratory of the common law, or whether it revolutionized business custom. This omnibus bill contains lines where the Sherman law contained words. If there is to be the same difficulty of interpretation it will be a generation before it is known what this law really means. This is always the result when laws contain details instead of principles. Most of the matters in this portentously long bill are matters of discretion or procedure, details which always are best settled by the sentiment of the time when the acts occur. Nearly all of it which is fit to be enacted at all would better be reached by adopting the method of the Sherman law, that is by a declaration that in trust matters under the Federal law the common law should apply so far as suitable. This extension of the rule of reason would take in many offenses not specified even in this long statute, if they could be proved, and would not authorize some of the doubtful exceptions from the common law which are concealed in language none too clear, and needing much interpretation. If there had been a Federal common law the necessity would not have arisen, either for the Sherman law or this addition, so far exceeding the scope of the original statute.

THE CITY BOND SALE.

There were 232 bids yesterday for the city's offering of $65,000,000 4¼ per cents., against 476 for last year's offering of $45,000,000 4½ per cents. On the other hand the price received is a high record for 4¼s. Perhaps the unpopularity of that rate of interest explains why the loan now so well taken, financially speaking, is a bankers' rather than a popular success. Bankers are accustomed to reckoning by yield in odd combinations of figures down to several decimals, but popular investors dislike that odd quarter, with its still odder amounts in interest coupons or checks. By no possibility can it be said that the smallness of the number of bids lends any weight to the argument for the small or $10 investor, to whom the Controller made an especial appeal in his advertisements. It would be highly desirable that the city's bonds should be distributed as widely as possible, and it is plain that there are more voters in the $10 class than in the $1,000 class. But the number of the bids lends no encouragement to popularization in that manner.

The city's opportunity lay in the difficulty of the business man in getting a better return for his money. In boom times, when profits are large, bidders for perfect security of principal, with some loss of income, are less eager. The appetite for municipals is so far from being confined to New York that the sales for the first quarter of this year surpass all precedent. For March alone they were three times last year. For the three months ended with March they totaled $162,725,437, against $123,463,619, the next highest record, in 1910. In March, 1913, it was not unusual for city loans to be offered without takers. Those who like to buy when others are selling now have their reward in the appreciation of city issues when other securities are weakening. Pretty soon, when the crowd is rushing after city bonds, those now laying in their supplies will be willing to let them go, and to take instead the sound shares now depressed by prospects too gloomy to be permanent.

THE BRITISH LABOR REVOLT.

In addition to the all-sufficient trouble which the British Government is having with the question of home rule a new difficulty, not yet serious but distinctly threatening, appears in the action of the annual conference of the Independent Labor Party at Bradford. By a very heavy majority the conference voted instructions to Labor members of Parliament to act independently of the Liberal Party, condemning the domination of the Cabinet to the injury of the private members and inviting the Labor members to vote on all issues only in accordance with the principles of their party.

There are at present forty Labor members in the House of Commons. These are not sufficient to hold the balance of power so long as the Irish Party votes with the Government, but there have been occasions within the past few months when the solid opposition of the Laborites would have come perilously near overthrowing the Ministry. The Labor leaders have been very impatient under the domination of the Irish Party, which is strong enough to dictate to the Government as to the disposition of time and the precedence of measures. And, curiously enough, this feeling of impatience has been shown in some degree in Ireland, where the beginnings of a labor party not especially interested in home rule are to be noted. As a general election this Summer seems to be certain, whatever the immediate fate of the Home Rule bill, Mr. ASQUITH may find the discontent of the labor men an important element in the situation.

But it is probably a mistake for the Labor Party to break with the Liberals. Their only hope for considerable influence in the Parliament lies in making themselves strong enough to command respect as the Irish, with infinite toil and skill, have managed to do. It is only through a coalition that they can expect to influence legislation, and Mr. ASQUITH has shown himself an exceedingly able coalition manager. Certainly a combination of the Unionists with the Labor Party would promise but meagre results in the near or the far future.

NATIONWIDE PROHIBITION.

The dispatches from Washington that the leaders of the House predict the passage by that body of the resolution for a Constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in all the States, and that it will soon be reported out of the Judiciary Committee, show that the machinery of the prohibition movement is effective. The Anti-Saloon League boasts of its growing political graveyard, in which are buried the ambitions of many men who have served terms in Congress, as well as of officers of the prohibition States who dared oppose the will of the temperance folk. It appears that the league achieves its successes by threatening Congressmen with defeat—which is a punishable offense.

An accounting of the sweep of the prohibition "wave" shows that it covers completely nine States—Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and West Virginia. In the last-named State the law becomes effective on July 1 next. Fourteen other States have had prohibitory laws, and have repealed or nullified them. Although with one or two exceptions the laws were upheld as Constitutional, they did not remain long on the statute books of Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Vermont. But under local option laws 90 per cent. or more of the area is dry in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming. New Jersey is the "wettest" State of all, with only four-tenths of 1 per cent. in the dry area. The prohibitionists compute 72 per cent. of the whole country as "dry."

But the people of New Jersey, which is practically all "wet," are not more drunken than those of other States. It may be said that all the prohibitory laws, general and local, are no more binding than New Year's resolutions. The rising figures of per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors show this conclusively. The consumption in 1850 was 4.08 gallons; it rose to 6.43 in 1860, to 7.70 in 1870, to 10.08 in 1880, to 15.53 in 1890, to 17.76 in 1900, to 21.86 in 1910, and in 1912 it was 21.98 gallons, increasing to 22.66 gallons in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. The retail liquor dealers in the United States number about 233,000—one to every 400 inhabitants.

But prohibition laws may become numerous as the people consume more liquor. So long as they satisfy the enthusiasts who believe that propensities may be eradicated by law, and while these enthusiasts have voting power, the politicians will be anxious to please them. Possibly Congress and three-fourths of the States may ultimately decide to enact the good resolution everywhere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Distinction With a Difference.

With the repulsion for capital punishment expressed by Commissioner and Dr. KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS a large and steadily increasing number of people strongly sympathize. These same people share, too, her disbelief in the deterrent effect in these legal killings, and her hope that some day reformative, remedial, and preventive measures will be so much more effective than now that potential murderers will far oftener receive necessary attention before it is too late for either themselves or their victims.

Dr. DAVIS, however, ignored an essential difference when she instanced the restoration to social tolerability and utility of a young Sicilian woman who had slain a man as illustrating what might have been done with the four "gunmen" if taken in hand betimes. In the case of the woman the act committed evidenced neither depravity nor defectiveness of mind. It was in strict accord with public sentiment as she knew it, and from her point of view was an established and commendable "folkway" rather than a crime.

It must be remembered that at one stage of human progress toward law and order "justice" is maintained by the individual or not at all, and the summary infliction of punishment for personal wrongs suffered is a recognized duty that can be and is performed with the full approval of conscience. Sicily's emergence from that stage—if all of it has emerged even yet—was so recent that its peasant class can be understood, and in a way excused, when they resort to private vengeance instead of leaving the protection of life, property, and honor, as more advanced communities do, more or less completely, to the courts.

For the deed of the "gunmen" there was no such explanation or palliation. To their own knowledge, and deliberately, they violated the "folkways" as much as the laws they were expected to observe, and as hired assassins they would have risked the death penalty as much in Sicily, or any wild frontier like California in the days of '49, as they did here and now in New York. Whatever of justification there is for capital punishment for murderers applies to them, and between their case and that mentioned by Dr. DAVIS there is no likeness and practically no analogy.

Hospital Nurses Overworked.

According to The New York Medical Journal, the "reason for being" of hospitals is not that there the physician and the surgeon are measurably more efficient than when the sick are treated at home, but because the nursing is better. The obvious conclusion is that the hospital does not fully serve its purpose unless the nurses are so trained and treated as to be to the highest degree skillful and in the best condition to exercise their skill.

In many hospitals, The Journal declares, these requirements are not met because the nurses are so overworked as to show all of the now familiar phenomena of fatigue. Their hours are usually from ten to thirteen a day, and their tasks are of a kind to strain the nerves as well as the muscles. In addition, they are expected to profit by theoretical instruction, in spite of the difficulty they find in paying attention, or even in keeping awake, when attending lectures. In other words, the managers of hospitals have not been as prompt as have those of not a few other great industries to learn the lesson that the human machine cannot be maintained at its highest effectiveness unless it has adequate rest at proper intervals.

To give nurses such rest, The Journal says, would be as "good business" in hospitals as in factories, and failure to do it is declared to be the explanation of the fact that nearly all the troubles of hospitals are directly or indirectly connected with the nursing staff. The Public Health Service works its nurses in eight-hour shifts, and a few general hospitals have adopted that plan, but the majority still demand much longer hours, and one result is that they are finding more and more difficulty in finding suitable material for their training schools.

The article under consideration makes only oblique reference to the effect which the weariness of hospital nurses has on the treatment of patients in those institutions. From the "lay" point of view that effect is of the greatest—perhaps the only—importance. It may have something to do with the survival among all classes, and strongest in the class cared for in the wards where the nurses are fewest and hardest worked, of reluctance to "go to the hospital," and to prefer home nursing, though its theoretical inferiority is no longer denied.

A Question of Ruled, Not of Rulers.

Latest of the New Jersey cities to adopt the commission form of municipal government is Orange, and, as usual, the proposition to make the change was carried by a small majority. Only when a great scandal or a great disaster has come upon a town is the abandonment of the old system favored with an approach to unanimity, and this is natural because commission government is opposed for that strongest if not best of reasons, self-interest, by the old-time politicians and all whom they control or influence.

They call it revolutionary, as indeed it is, so far as concerns their familiar methods of conducting municipal affairs, and no more than other "old dogs" do they like the learning of new tricks. That some of them can do it, under resented compulsion, has been proved in several towns, where after a little the "old dogs" have managed to recover their lost places and powers, and again it has been shown that the more things are changed the more they remain the same.

Still, commission government is extending with considerable rapidity, and on the whole, apparently, it is considered an improvement. Already, however, the "business manager," running a municipal corporation much as he would any other, has been evolved as a still newer and more promising solution of our greatest problem. So Orange is a bit behind the times. Probably the form of government is of very little consequence anywhere in comparison with the general intelligence and honesty of the people governed. Every town is well ruled that really wants to be. The trouble is that many of them don't.

THE RABBIS' PLEA.

Only a Temporary Reprieve Was Sought for the "Gunmen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my appreciation of your reporting of the execution of the four criminals with as little of the horrifying details as possible. While as a journal it was your duty to publish the fact, you showed a high conception of the true journalistic ideal to give what news it must, but always without pandering to the morbid and the sensationalistic.

In the belief that your idealism will prompt you to promote any effort to grapple with the lamentable conditions which we all alike deplore, I wish to state that in your yesterday's issue you quoted an editorial from The American Hebrew which was incorrect in both its premises. Your correction is necessary in view of what I want to present to you. The editorial suggested that the rabbis visited Gov. Glynn because of opposition to capital punishment, and continued: "If it is because three of the four (condemned men) are Jews, why should not the Episcopalian clergy act in like manner in behalf of the fourth?"

The rabbis who interviewed Gov. Glynn said not a word as to opposition to capital punishment. No such thought was in their minds. Further, as a matter of fact, the head of the Episcopalian clergy did act on behalf of all four culprits and on the very same lines that the rabbis adopted. Neither pardon nor commutation was asked; only a temporary reprieve until after the new trial of Becker. A letter to the Governor to the same effect was written and signed by five rabbis besides the four who went to Albany. And I understand that a Catholic priest also moved in the matter.

Our duty as citizens is to uphold the honor of the police force, to eliminate relentlessly those who tarnish it. Only in this way can public confidence be restored and a sense of security be created. Here is where your help is invaluable, to quicken the public conscience, to see to it that the police force be thoroughly cleansed and that graft-givers be punished as vigorously as graft-takers.

And you can further help to remedy the existing sad condition of gangsterism and its accompaniments by urging the churches, synagogues, and philanthropic centres to greater efforts to religionize neighborhoods, to promote spiritual as well as material needs, to train the heart as well as the brain. The immediate need to-day is ministers or pastors who will minister to souls diseased, who will respond to spiritual hunger and thirst, gather in the wanderers, the "lost sheep," bind up the bruised, and lead old and young to the pastures and waters where life can be religionized.

Out of evil cometh forth good. If from all this horrible story the police force shall be now lifted to universal honor and confidence; if gang-life, graft-giving, and graft-taking be now intelligently combated; if capital punishment be now stripped of its barbarity, who shall measure the resultant good?

H. PEREIRA MENDES.
New York, April 14, 1914.

The Rubaiyat Quatrains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read carefully the letter of Arshag D. Mahdesian, published in THE TIMES on Wednesday, April 15.

Mr. Mahdesian merely repeats, with a curious air of discovery, statements which appeared in the article accompanying my metrical English version of the newly discovered quatrains of Omar. I beg to call this article to his attention. JOYCE KILMER.
Mahwah, N. J., April 14, 1914.

EXPLETIVES.

Britain's "Universal Adjective" a Corruption of "By Our Lady."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a relief to read in your columns such an academic discussion as that on the "universal adjective," as the word "bloody" is described by Sir Walter Besant in his "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." John Corbin is correct when he declares it to be a corruption of "By Our Lady," just as "'Zounds" is a corruption of "God's Wounds" and 'Sdeath is a corruption of "God's Death." But Mr. Corbin falls into error when he suggests that the word has only survived in the Cockney dialect. As an oath it is found in the extreme north of Scotland, the extreme west of Ireland, and the extreme south of Cornwall. Among the vicious and the low it is indeed "universal." Mr. Corbin has not quite arrived at the reason for its dislike and society's intolerance of its use. It originally fell under the ban of the Church and was proscribed by the then powerful Roman Catholic Hierachy, and though this happened a couple of hundred years ago still the force of the tradition obtains. I am thankful to you for raising this subject, which comes as a mental relief to the columns of graft, gunmen and guilt.

My own private opinion is that the American expletive "Gee" is but a contraction of the given name of our Saviour, and were the powerful churches of the United States to place that word under a ban, to preach against it and deprecate its use, in thirty years we should see its complete elision from the vocabulary of decent people. And then we might see in a hundred years from now some Japanese editorial writer wondering why the word "Gee" should be proscribed when the meaning of it really is "Get on," and it is used as a sign of encouragement to a horse.

JOHN L. SHINE.
New York, April 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

John Corbin's letter on the word "bloody" is more reminiscent than explanatory. An explanation of the word as a corruption of an oath may be found in almost any Shakespearean glossary.

"Damned" is an excellent word, and as good as "heavenly," yet why does one blush when it is used out of place? So is "bloody" a good word when used as a proper description. Improper use is incorrect language, and therefore slang, to be avoided at all times. PHIL J. BARRY.
New York, April 15, 1914.

THE ROTOGRAVURE PROCESS.

Comments on the Recent Art Supplements of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the pioneer of photogravure in this country, and as an experienced student in the specialty of light and shade in monochrome reproductions for over forty years, I wish to express to you my appreciation of your issues in rotogravure.

The delicacy of modeling in the light and middle tints of most of them is truly admirable, while the range of details in the darks, (in the Gethsemane, for instance,) their transparency and richness, surpass anything as yet done, to my knowledge, by any photo-mechanical process in one printing, excepting photogravure; infinitely superior to the usual rotary press productions which are presented under the falsely assumed name of photogravures.

THE TIMES's rotogravure process is truly a wonderful advance in newspaper publishing, a surprising step into the realm of real art, and of extended educational value. W. H. GILBO.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I first subscribed for THE SUNDAY TIMES principally for THE BOOK REVIEW, but in ordering my subscription renewed this year, as I have done through my stationers, I felt that the art supplements alone were sufficient reason. I was so delighted with the prophets that I telephoned all the art lovers I could think of about it and have this week been calling them up again to tell them of the Altman pictures in the Easter number and last Sunday's, knowing that last Sunday's will be just as good, although my copy hasn't come yet.

Art lovers throughout the country owe THE TIMES a debt of gratitude for enabling those who do not have access to the art treasures of the East to obtain such splendid reproductions at a nominal price.

CLAYTON CRAWFORD.
Seattle, April 8, 1914.

OLD PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.

Needed in Hospitals to Help Cheer Up Patients.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the New York City Visiting Committee, I should like to call the attention of the public to the great demand for phonograph records in our city hospitals and almshouses. Diversion for the sick is an important factor during convalescence, which is usually a more prolonged condition than the acute stage of illness.

Most institutions have some kind of phonograph, though many more could be used to advantage. There is great need, however, of more records. Every kind of record for every kind of machine is acceptable, and may be sent to the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, Room 701, 105 East Twenty-second Street, Manhattan.

MRS. JULIUS LIEBMANN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1914.

A Capable Bookkeeper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter headed, "Not Lonesome—Young Woman, Her Mother's Sole Support, Merely Wants a Job," appearing in to-day's TIMES contained the statement that this young woman bookkeeper, who has been out of steady employment for six months, is "unable to be on her feet." This means simply that she is lame in one foot and cannot fill a place like that of saleswoman that requires constant standing. She is and has long been in perfectly good health, she speaks English and German fluently, and is quite able to do the work of bookkeeping for which she is trained.
New York, April 14, 1914. M. W.

THE TIMES has investigated this worthy case. One former employer states that the young woman is a "fine bookkeper and a competent office helper, with a cheerful and willing disposition," and two others furnish testimony of the same sort. She needs only the opportunity to earn her own and her mother's living.

THE WAKENING.

To-night the Spring is riotous and sweet,
As in the days when long-dead Sapho framed
Immortal songs whose joyous cadence shamed
All other months than May. The languid heat
Of sun-warmed earth drifts avidly to greet
The rising moon. Old primal cravings, maimed
By years of stern repression, reel, untamed,
Through dim subconscious depths. With quickened beat
The pulses throb—the fragrance of each breeze
Recalls Pan piping to a vanished race.
Mysterious phantoms throng the moon-bathed land.
Imploringly they flit among the trees
And in the breathless glow face after face
Quickens like wine the blood's wild saraband.

PHILIP LIVERMORE.

COLD TO NEW TRUST BILL.

Senate Committee Inclined to Give House Measure Scanty Consideration

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Publication of the House Judiciary Committee's consolidated trust bill this morning has not aroused much enthusiasm in the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. That committee has been working for several months on the subject of trust legislation, but its members seem almost as far apart as they were at first on the kind of bill they should report. The one thing definitely decided is that there shall be only one bill.

Chairman Newlands and Senator Robinson of Arkansas called on President Wilson at the White House to-day and discussed hte situation. The President, it is understood, urged expedition, but when the Senators returned to the Capitol the report spread that the White House conference had produced little result. It was said definitely by one member of the committee that the House bill would not be used as a basis around which the Senate Committee's ideas might crystallize. The committee, he said, would continue its study along present lines and make a report probably in two or three weeks.

Many members of the committee have not yet read the House bill in detail, and certainly their interest in it is slight. The one definite criticism made was that the trade commission of the House bill was not strong enough. The belief is still expressed that if the session drags on too long the bill will be returned to a simple measure creating a trade commission. That would be passed and Congress would adjourn for the Summer.

LIQUOR'S FOES ARRAYED.

Hobson and Other Prohibitionists Argue for Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Prohibition advocates to-day argued before the House Judiciary Committee in support of a constitutional amendment to enforce prohibition. They urged the committee to report to the House the resolution of Representative Hobson of Alabama providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment directed against the sale or manufacture for sale of all alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes.

Led by Mr. Hobson, the Prohibitionists argued that they were simply appealing for an opportunity to present to the people a definite referendum of the liquor question. They said that without reference to the merits of the question the problem had grown to such proportions that it justified such action. With fifty-five per cent. of the people of the country living in prohibition territory they asserted the time had come for the submission of the question on a broad national basis.

Representing the National W. C. T. U. the following women were present: Mrs. Mary Dye Ellis of Washington, Miss Anna A. Gordon of Illinois, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, and Mrs. Howard M. Hoge of Virginia. These Presidents of State organizations appeared: Mrs. K. L. Stevenson for Massachusetts, Miss Helen Hood for Illinois, Mrs. Frances Beauchamp for Kentucky, Mrs. S. M. Holman for Tennessee, Mrs. Deborah Livingston for Maine, Mrs. L. N. Yost for West Virginia, Mrs. Ella A. Boole for New York, Mrs. Messick for Delaware, and Miss Minnie Neal for Florida.

ART NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Aschermann's Studio Decorations—Baltimoreans' Work.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Aschermann are holding an opening reception at their new studio apartments in order to show that the "Cubist" decorations exhibited by them last year can be modified and arranged to suit conservative American tastes. The entire apartment is furnished and decorated in the modern European style, with intensely strong colors used on a background of black and white in most cases. There is a black and white studio, one of the most cheerful rooms in the place; a yellow and lavendar bedroom, which has the appearance on the meanest April day in this year's calendar of being flooded with smiling sunshine; an orange and green dining room, and a pink and blue baby's room. The last is the triumphant crowning touch, and the two decorators declare that if the baby had not been such a good baby they never could have done it. It seems that he sat on the floor and cooed Wiener Werkstaette baby talk while his parents designed and cut out an entire blue circus, the children starting from their village gate to see the show, the lions and elephants advancing to meet them, the clown courteously lifting his cap to them, and many other incidents of a circus day. These, pasted on the wall, make a quite irresistible frieze and the rest of the room lives up to it. Really no decorator could have designed such a charming nursery without the help of a baby.

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At the Braus Galleries Carlton C. Fowler has a little exhibition of European Impressions. Apparently Europe has impressed him in much the same manner and to the same degree as it has impressed other painters in the accommodating water-color medium. His sketches will serve an admirable purpose in recalling to passionate pilgrims their first delight in the crooked streets and red roofs of alt Nuremberg or in the doves and shadows of the Piazzetta.

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At the MacDowell Club a group of Baltimore artists are giving the public a chance to judge of their accomplishment. Some of it is excellent. "The Little Juggler," a full-length figure of a Japanese child, and "The Two Parrots," another child study by Camelia Whitehurst, are full of animation and rich color. The backgrounds are somewhat turbulent, but the figures have genuine character. Ruth Anderson shows a number of vigorous Italian studies, a bit too insistent in the intensity of gaze and the brightness of the eyes, but free from mere picturesqueness; M. Bradish Titcomb's landscapes and street scenes are quietly attractive. "The Fruit Seller" and two portraits by Marie de Ford Keller, are in the tradition of the Flemings. Elsbeth Allen paints boldly, so far as the laying on of pigment is concerned, but without much interest in the character of the arabesque, an error of judgment when the question is made one of strongly contrasted light and dark. Alice Worthington Ball's "Southern Market" is a patchwork of succulent fruits and vegetables vivaciously described. Josephine G. Cochrane shows a pleasant color sense in her juxtaposition of yellow and gray, but Maude Drein Bryant is the one of the group most in command of her metier. She weaves her fabric of long color stitches with an authoritative hand, an ddoes remarkable work with her backgrounds and still life. The exhibition lasts until April 26.

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At the Anderson Galleries is a New England collection of early china glass and furniture which has a varied interest. In it are samplers and needlework pictures, a group of kakemonos that were brought from Japan by the chaplain of Commodore Perry's fleet when the Japanese ports were first opened to America; Bennington "book flasks" and "hound handle" pitchers, Staffordshire and luster, and as a special attraction an antique incinerary urn exhumed in Alexandria, and supposed from an inscription on a stone tomb recovered at the time, to contain the ashes of one of Alexandria's body guard.

MEXICAN CRISIS AIDS TOLLS REPEAL

Opposition to President's Canal Policy Weakening Under Influence of Tampico Incident.

STRAUS BEFORE COMMITTEE

Ex-Cabinet Member Quotes Jefferson's Words in Arguing for the Nation's Respect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There were indications about the Senate to-day that the precipitation of the crisis at Tampico might greatly weaken opposition to the President's tolls repeal policy. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee who have conferred with the President already have explained that the repealing bill was part of the President's far-reaching plan to extricate the United States from foreign hostility in preparation for a possible tightening of the Mexican situation. The developments of the past few days, some of them think, give a practical illustration of the President's foresight, and Senator Lodge's argument for the repeal on the ground of honorable expediency has gained in weight.

These indications showed in the Committee on Interoceanic Canals this morning, when the supporters of the President sharply resented Chairman O'Gorman's conduct of the hearings on the repeal bill. Oscar Straus of New York, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor, was the witness, and when Mr. O'Gorman tried to check his answer to a question from Mr. Simmons of North Carolina Mr. Simmons insisted on an explanation from the Chairman that no rebuke was intended. Later when Mr. O'Gorman cited as "the committee's understanding" his recollection of the testimony of Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Thomas of Colorado, and Mr. Chilton of West Virginia chorused their dissent.

"And if you read the report," said old Mr. Thornton of Louisiana, bringing down his heavy fist on the table, "you'll find it isn't so."

The opponents of repeal headed by Mr. O'Gorman do not seem to have aroused any general support for their position throughout the country. It was said to-day that not a single shipowner of the Atlanttic coast had asked to be heard against the bill.

President Wilson received this telegram to-day:

Boston, Mass., April 14, 1914.
The President, White House, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned citizens of Massachusetts beg to congratulate you upon the stand taken in your last message relating to the repeal of the exemptions from tolls of the Panama Canal act, and assure you of our hearty support of the views laid down in that message. We believe the course indicated to be essential to the best traditions of the American people and we trust that your support by the Senate in acting upon the bill will be realistic.

William A. Gaston,	Benjamin Joy,
Richard Olney,	Francis Peabody,
Henry L. Higginson,	Eugene V. R. Thayer.
Nathan Anthony,	William F. Wharton.
Roland W. Boyden,	E. N. Wrightington.
J. Edward Fuller,	Edward N. Fenno, Jr.,
Malcolm Donald,	George T. Rice,
Guy Cunningham,	Bertram G. Waters.
Jeremiah Smith, Jr.	

Mr. O'Gorman's effort to embarrass Mr. Straus in regard to his connection with the Carnegie Foundation was ineffective. Mr. Straus replied merely that he had been brought into contact with many officials and publicists abroad. Almost all of them, he said, believed that the exemption from tolls of American coastwise ships was a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

"The difference of opinion in this country," said Mr. Straus, "is an undoubted evidence that there is a serious doubt among the highest legislative, legal and international law experts of our own people.

"What advantage results in giving to the most exclusive monopoly, the owners of the coastwise shipping, freedom from tolls which all other American ships as well as all foreign ships are compelled to pay? Does any one believe that by subsidizing the monopoly the people at large will receive any benefit? The history of that monopoly certainly does not justify our expecting any such generosity from their hands.

"As a decent respect to the opinion of mankind was incorporated in our first state paper, the Declaration of Independence, by Thomas Jefferson, and because we have through all our history upheld this respect has made us a power for righteousness in international affairs second to no other nation in the world. We coined the phrase 'dollar diplomacy' in order to discredit the sacrificing of principle, of justice and of equity in international relations for commercial gain.'

"Would you repeal the exemption clause whether it was right or wrong?" asked Senator Brandegee.

"Yes," was the reply, "although I do not mean to say that I think we are wrong."

"Do you think the exemption of tolls would be of any public benefit?" asked Mr. Brandegee.

"I do not believe it will affect railroad rates," said Mr. Straus. "It will simply give to the coastwise shipping $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 annually. The exemption takes that amount out of the pockets of all the people and gives it to the coastwise ships."

OPPOSES EFFICIENCY PLANS.

Union Labor Demands Old-Style F

TOWNSEND MORGAN WEDS MRS. WATTS

Son of Mrs. Bankson P. Morgan Marries Widow of Dr. Robert Watts, Jr.

IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Daughter Attends Bride—Hildreth K. Bloodgood the Best Man—Reception at the Gotham.

The wedding of Mrs. Helen Rice Watts, daughter of Dr. J. Warren Rice and Mrs. Rice of New Brunswick, N. J., and widow of Dr. Robert Watts, Jr., of New York, to Townsend Morgan, son of Mrs. Bankson P. Morgan of New York was solemnized at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. Sidney Usher. The chapel was decorated with Ascension lilies, white Spring flowers, and palms.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a slightly trailing gown of apricot-colored satin, draped with tulle of the same shade and having a graduated volante of the tulle running down the sides to the back. Her hat was tête de neige tulle, trimmed with plumes of the same color. She carried a bouquet of surprise roses and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a diamond bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's eight-year-old daughter, Gertrude Watts, was her only attendant. She wore a frock of cream-colored lace over satin, with an old blue sash copied from a Joshua Reynolds painting, and a frilled bonnet with touches of blue. She carried a leghorn hat filled with daisies and Spring flowers tied with blue ribbons.

Mr. Morgan had Hildreth K. Bloodgood as his best man, and the ushers were Robert H. Simpson, Stephen H. Brown, Reed L. Carr, and Frank Dawson.

The wedding reception was held at the Gotham, and about 200 guests were asked. Among those who accepted invitations were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Seabury, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cryder, Dr. Robert C. Wylie and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets, Mr. and Mrs. E de Forest Simmons, Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph du Pury, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tiles-ton Wells, Mr. and Mrs. George Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Nicholas, and ... Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tainter, Franklin Plummer, John Inman, and Gardner Gilsey.

MISS VIOLA HUNTER A BRIDE.

Daughter of Dr. Linnaeus J. Hunter Married to Ray N. Spooner.

The marriage of Miss Viola Hunter, a daughter of Dr. Linnaeus J. Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, and Ray Newhall Spooner, a son of Allen N. Spooner, ex-Commissioner of Docks, took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the Hunter residence, 849 Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Miss Hunter wore a white satin gown trimmed with chantilly lace and pearls and a lace veil held with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Vivian Hunter, a sister of the bride, and Miss Augusta Banzer, a cousin. They wore old-time pink chiffon frocks, trimmed with rosebuds and lace, and carried baskets filled with sweet peas. Their old-time leghorn poke bonnets were trimmed with pink roses and long black velvet streamers.

Sterling E. Graham was the best man and the ushers were John L. Spooner, a brother of the bridegroom, and Alexander Mackenzie Telfer of Dartmouth, N. H.

The ceremony took place in a bower of Spring flowers in the parlor. There were about 175 guests invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Spooner will go to Cuba and Panama on their bridal trip, and on their return will live in Trenton, N. J.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Mary L. Harrington and G. S. Earnshaw Wed in Improvised Chapel

The wedding of Miss Mary L. Harrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomy C. Harrington of 276 Riverside Drive, and Geoffrey S. Earnshaw of Philadelphia took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Father Tierney of the Church of the Holy Name officiated.

The Louis XVI. room was transformed into a chapel, with a prie dieu of white satin, and an aisle formed by festoons of white satin ribbon and smilax, with white marble standards topped with pink Killarney roses.

The bride wore a Watteau gown of white satin, trimmed with silver lace, and a tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of white orchids. Miss Rosaling Harrington, a sister of the bride, was her only attendant. She wore pale pink charmeuse and white lace.

Robert Harrington of Los Angeles was best man for his brother. The ushers were Warren Keen and Alvin Richel of this city, and John Harrison of Philadelphia.

BURDICK—GUDE.

Miss Mary Louise Gude, daughter of O. J. Gude, was married last evening to Irving E. Burdick of this city at the home of her father, 50 Central Park West. It was a quiet home wedding. Mr. Gude gave his daughter in marriage. Howard Humphries was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick have gone South on their honeymoon, and will live at the Wyoming, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, on their return.

BORDEN—CHAPMAN.

The wedding of Miss Margaret C. Chapman, daughter of William Chapman of Philadelphia, and John H. Borden took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration. Only the immediate families were present. Mrs. Edward Gerner was the bride's only attendant. Mr. Borden is with the First National Bank of Philadelphia. The couple will spend several days at the Vanderbilt, and will then go to Niagara Falls.

Miss Ritterman's Reception May 10.

Owing to a death in the family of Miss Pauline Ritterman, whose engagement to Irving Rich of Cleveland, Ohio, was recently announced, the date of her reception has been changed from April 19 to May 10. It will be held at her home, in the Riviera apartments, 156th Street and Riverside Drive.

AS HEALTHFUL AS IT IS DELICIOUS

MATTONI WATER

(Geisshubler)

Naturally effervescent table water—not artificially charged with carbonic acid gas, bottled as it flows from the springs near Karlsbad, Austria.

For sale at all leading grocers and wine merchants.

SINCLAIR LEWIS WEDS.

Author Marries Miss Grace Hegger in Ethical Culture Lecture Room.

The marriage of Sinclair Lewis, author of "Our Mr. Wrenn," and Miss Grace Livingston Hegger, daughter of Mrs. Frank Hegger and the late Mr. Hegger of New York, took place in the Ethical Culture lecture room, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Neumann, head of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society, officiated. The decorations of palms, ferns, and pink rambler rose trees were arranged in a bower effect, the bride and bridegroom being partially concealed by the leaves and flowers during the ceremony.

The bride, whose brother, Frank Hegger, gave her in marriage, wore a dark blue gown, with a flowered bright blue coat, topped by a black hat trimmed with blue feathers. She had no attendants.

Mr. Lewis's best man was George H. Soule, Jr., a Yale classmate, and the ushers were Owen Johnson, Albert Payson Terhune, Harrison Smith, and Edward L. Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis held an informal reception in the lecture room after the ceremony. They will live in Port Washington, L. I.

Among those who accepted invitations to the wedding were Major J. E. Haussman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Haussman, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Furnald, Mrs. Albert Payson Terhune, Mrs. Owen Johnson, Mrs. George H. Soule, Jr., Arthur Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Decker, Frank Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham, Miss Alice Holman, Mrs. Morris Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Inglis, Mrs. Frederick Hopkins, William Van Slyke, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Walsh, Edgar Beecher Bronson, J. D. Temple, and W. C. Benet.

WEDDED AMID BLOSSOMS.

Miss Carmen E. Martinez the Bride of Dr. Thomas Flournoy of Pittsfield.

The wedding of Dr. Thomas Flournoy of Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss Carmen E. Martinez, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miguel R. Martinez, took place at 3:30 yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 25 West Tenth Street. The house was decorated with apple blossoms. An aisle outlined with posts, topped with boughs of apple blossoms, led from the library through to the drawing room, where in an apple blossom bower the ceremony was performed by Mgr. Mooney.

The bride, who walked with her father, was in a white satin gown, having a short train, draped with tulle and point lace. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley.

The four attendants were Mrs. Samuel Milbank, (Miss May Weatherbee,) Mrs. Rodney Proctor, (Miss Beatrice M. Stirling,) Mrs. Henry D. Brigham of Pittsfield, (Miss Florence Dutton,) and Miss Elsie L. Morrill, daughter of Mrs. Amos Morrill. They wore white taffeta frocks trimmed with chiffon, with old blue girdles and leghorn hats trimmed with pink roses and old blue ribbon. All carried Killarney roses.

Dr. Flournoy had Harlow Lewis of Philadelphia as his best man, and the ushers were the bride's brothers, John M. R. Martinez and Edward L. Martinez. None except relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the wedding, and a small reception followed. After their honeymoon trip Dr. Flournoy and his bride will live at 17 East Housatonic Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

NORMAN GAYNOR WEDS TO-DAY

Will Marry Miss Page in Historic Parsonage at Fairfax Courthouse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A marriage license was issued to Norman J. Gaynor of New York, son of the late Mayor Gaynor, at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., today, for the wedding of Mr. Gaynor and Miss Betsy Page, daughter of the Rev. Frank Page, of Fairfax Courthouse, and a niece of Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy.

The wedding will be held to-morrow at 8 o'clock in the historic parsonage of Zion Episcopal Church at Fairfax Courthouse, the house where Col. Mosby captured Brig.-Gen. Stoughton of the Union Army during the civil war. The reception will be held at the parsonage at 8:30 o'clock. Guests from New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, as well as from prominent families in the Old Dominion, arrived in Fairfax Courthouse by automobile and electric train all day to-day, and many more are expected to reach there to-morrow. The parsonage where the wedding will be solemnized is associated with many historic memories.

PAVLOWA IN NEW BALLET.

Dancer Deftly Acts Comedy Scenes in "La Fille Mal Gardee."

Mme. Pavlowa and her company gave at yesterday's matinée at the Manhattan Opera House the first presentation in this city of a two-act ballet from her repertoire called "La Fille Mal Gardee," this title being translatable, "The Girl Poorly Chaperoned." Its story tells how Lise's mother endeavors to force her to marry a rich farmer's son, although she loves young Colin. When father and son arrive for the ceremony they found that Colin and Lise have been locked in a room together by a mistake of her mother. They consider her compromised and refuse to have the marriage performed, whereupon the young lovers are united amid general merry-making.

In the second act there are several opportunities for comedy acting, which Mme. Pavlowa avails herself of very deftly. There is nothing quite like this rôle in the other ballets she has been seen in here, which made her work doubly interesting. Enrico Cechetti, in the low comedy rôle of Lise's mother, did some very amusing burlesque dancing. Mr. Novikoff, in the leading male part, was seen to less advantage than usual.

It was announced yesterday that the ballet at Mme. Pavlowa's farewell performance Saturday evening would be "Amarilla." Short dances, sixteen in all, will follow. Among them will be "The Swan," "The Bacchanale," the "Gavotte," the Valse Caprice, the pas de trois by Pavlowa, "The Blue Danube" waltzes, "The Moment Musicale," "The Bow and Arrow," the Czardas, the Pastorale, the Obertass, the Pizzicato, the minuet, "The Bird and the Serpent," Chopin's "Idyll," and the Hungarian rhapsody.

Dance for Home Garden Settlement.

A large dance was held at Sherry's last night in aid of the Home Garden Settlement in Harlem's Little Italy. Many of the patronesses gave dinners before the dance. The dancing was continuous. This was one of the first dances of the post-Lenten season to dispense with exhibitions of modern dances. Among the society girls who formed the committee in charge were the Misses Margaret S. Porter, Alida O. Banks, Rosetta Carson, Louise Dixon, Julia Gilbert, Helen de F. Griffin, Coline M. Ingersoll, Margaret C. Overton, Barbara Shedd, Pamela Poor, Margaret E. Trevor, Harriet B. Paris and Margaret R. Warren.

Wm. K. Vanderbilt Arrives.

William K. Vanderbilt arrived on the White Star liner Olympic yesterday and was met at the pier by his son, William K., Jr. He said he had come over only to transact some private business and will return to Europe in three weeks. While the liner was at the end of the pier, waiting to get alongside, Mr. Vanderbilt took a hand at bridge whist with three friends on board, which cost him $11.25 by the time the whistle blew to signify that the ship was fast.

Dr. Tuttle Left $261,080.

Dr. James P. Tuttle, one of the surgeons who attended James R. Keene, the financier and turfman, in his last illness, left a net estate of $261,080, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. Dr. Tuttle died on Jan. 31, 1913, four weeks after Mr. Keene's death. Among Dr. Tuttle's assets was a claim of $5,200 against the Keene estate for medical services. Mr. Keene's executors, the appraisal shows, rejected the claim at first, but agreed to settle finally for $4,000.

G. A. TOWNSEND, JOURNALIST, DEAD

'Gath,' the Pen Name of Novelist and Verse Writer, Widely Known Here and Abroad.

CIVIL WAR CORRESPONDENT

Associate of Many Famous Men and a Prolific Writer—Veteran Was at Work on His Memoirs.

George Alfred Townsend, a journalist, novelist, and verse writer of many years' activity, who was widely known in America and England under the pen-name of Gath, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, E. F. Bonaventure, 318 West 106th Street. He was 73 years old, and had been in failing health for three years.

Mr. Townsend was born in Georgetown, Del., in 1841, and received his education in the Philadelphia schools. He began his journalistic work on the Philadelphia Inquirer in 1860, and during the civil war he was correspondent at the front for first The New York Herald and later The New York World. He lectured in England on the subject of the civil war and when the Austro-Prussian war began The New York World employed him as its correspondent.

For forty years after 1867 Mr. Townsend wrote a daily letter of from two to four columns in length for The Chicago Tribune and The Cincinnati Enquirer. It was as a signature for these letters that he adopted the pen name Gath, by which he became more widely known than by his own name. In recent years Mr. Townsend had contributed a Sunday letter to The Boston Globe.

When he died Mr. Townsend was at work upon his memoirs, which will be published by his son-in-law. Throughout his long life, Mr. Townsend came into intimate contact with many world figures, of whom he had written in the memoirs. Among those with whom he was closely associated at one time or another were Col. Henry Watterson, Sir Henry M. Stanley, Whitelaw Reid, many of the civil war generals on both sides, all of the Presidents with few exceptions since 1850, and the late King Edward VII., whom he accompanied on his tour of the United States when Prince of Wales.

Besides his newspaper work Mr. Townsend was a somewhat prolific author. Among his works are: "The Bohemians," in Italy, 1862; "Campaigns of a Non-Combatant," 1865; "Life of Garibaldi," 1867; "Real Life of Abraham Lincoln," 1867; Poems, 1870; "Mormon Trials at Salt Lake," 1872; "Washington Rebuilded," 1873; "Tales of the Chesapeake," 1880; "The Entailed Hat," 1884; "President Cromwell," drama, 1885; "Tales of Gotham," 1887; "Columbus in Love," 1892, and "Poems of Men and Events," 1900.

Mr. Townsend was an energetic traveler in his prime. He went abroad nearly a dozen times and visited almost every country in Europe. His principal property is an estate on the battlefield of Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Md., where a village has grown up since he went there. He named the village "Gapland."

Beside his daughter, Mrs. Bonaventure, Mr. Townsend is survived by a son, George A. Townsend, Jr., of Fort Wayne, Ind.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Burke Roche has returned to New York after a visit at Elm Court, Newport. She plans to sail for Europe shortly and will return early in the Summer.

Lady Van Horne and Miss Van Horne of Montreal, Canada, are at the Hotel Manhattan for a brief visit.

A tea dance was given yesterday at the British Imperial Club for Dr. D. V. Smyly, who is sailing on Saturday for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall have returned from Europe for the wedding of Miss Elise Ladew, Mr. Wall's niece, to William R. Grace, which is to take place on Saturday at Glen Cove, L. I.

J. Stevens Ulman is sailing Saturday on the Olympic for Europe, and will return early in June, and will join Mrs. Ulman at their place at Southampton, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Francklyn Paris (Miss Jones), who were married on Tuesday, will be at home after Nov. 1 at 53 West Thirty-ninth Street.

A benefit tea dance is to be given at the Garden City Hotel on Saturday in aid of St. John's Home for Crippled Children from 4 to 7. There will be professional dancers.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson sailed yesterday for Europe for a short trip.

Henry Tarleton Wills of 80 Madison Avenue has been critically ill at Southampton, L. I., but is now considered out of danger.

Miss Margaret Overton of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street is in charge of the sale of tickets for the benefit operetta "Sylvia," which is to be given on April 23 and 24 at the Plaza by the Spence School Alumnae. Supper and general dancing will follow each evening performance.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hawes will give a bridge and dance on April 24 at the Hotel Ansonia.

Mrs. Henry G. Redmond entertained yesterday in her apartment at the Plaza with a luncheon of thirty covers and afterward took her guests to see Pavlowa dance.

Mrs. Kurt Reisinger gave yesterday the first of two informal at homes at her apartment, 565 Park Avenue. Receiving with her were her mother, Mrs. James R. McKee; her mother-in-law, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, and the Misses Dorothea Darlington and Abby Morrison. She will give the second at home this afternoon.

Mrs. Eugene Philbin and Miss Eugenie Philbin are spending the Easter season in Rome, Italy.

The Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement will hold a café chantant and auction bridge on Friday afternoon at the Plaza for the benefit of Cedar Grove Camp for the younger settlement girls.

Mrs. S. W. Andrews of 875 Madison Avenue will give a dinner to-night, followed by an informal dance. Mrs. S. H. Valentine will also give a dinner at 5 East Sixty-seventh Street.

The wedding of Miss Hilda Robinson Smith and Lyman Beecher Stowe will take place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, 34 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt will give a dinner this evening at Sherry's for her nephew, Francis Ormond French, and his fiancée, Miss Eleanor Hall Morris.

Two plays for the benefit of the Studio Club will be presented this evening at the Berkeley Theatre.

The Young Women's Foreign Chapter of the Church of the Heavenly Rest will hold a sale of home-made cake and fancy articles this afternoon from 12 to 6 o'clock at the Guild Rooms, 3 East Forty-fifth Street.

A dance for the benefit of the Roloff-Jansen Fresh Air Fund will be held at the Ritz-Carlton this evening. The Misses Julia Edey, Catherine Colt, Louise Butler, Julia Robbins, and others are the committee in charge.

A musicale in aid of the Bethany Day Nursery, one of the largest in the city, will be given at the Plaza this evening. Cecil Fanning and Greta Torpadie will sing.

Mrs. James A. Nichols of 55 West Seventy-fifth Street will give a dance this evening for her young daughter, Miss Marie Walbridge Nichols.

Mrs. Hannah A. Dater.

Mrs. Hannah A. Dater, 84 years old, 61 West Fifty-second Street, widow of Henry Dater, formerly a prominent broker of this city, died at her home Tuesday after a short illness. Mrs. Dater was a member of St. Thomas's Church, and took much interest in church and charitable work. She traveled a great deal until a few years ago, and spent her summers at her country home in Granville, N. Y. Mrs. Dater is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Siegfried Gruner, whose husband was president of the New York Cotton Exchange at the time of his death, eighteen years ago; Mrs. George McLean, and Mrs. F. A. Chapman, and a son, Henry Dater, of this city. She was the daughter of the late Gilbert Bates.

PLAYGOERS TO CELEBRATE.

Will Give Scenes from Shakespeare To-night for 350th Anniversary.

The three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare will be celebrated to-night at the regular meeting of the American Playgoers, which will be held in the Hotel Martinique. The programme will be made up of scenes from Shakespeare's plays by the Educational Players, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry. The programme will be followed by dancing.

The following committee will represent the American Playgoers for the civic celebration of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare: the Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, Miss Grace Isabel Colbron, Franklin H. Sargent, Dr. W. Wellington Massee, Mrs. José Haws Awry, Dr. Francis Holt Wheeler, Mrs. Lottie Blair Parker, George Vivian, Mrs. Francis P. Lucas, and Alfred H. Brown.

Mrs. James Madison Bass, President of the American Playgoers, is the Secretary of the Executive Committee for the Shakespearean celebration.

Ex-Congressman Shallenberger.

William S. Shallenberger, 75 years old, a member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses from Pennsylvania, and for ten years Second Assistant Postmaster General, died yesterday at his home in Washington, D. C. Mr. Shallenberger was born in Mount Pleasant, Penn. He was educated at Lewisburg University, from which he received in 1880 an honorary degree of Master of Arts. He fought in the civil war as a Lieutenant and later Captain of the 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded at the battles of Gettysburg and Todd's Tavern. In 1864 Mr. Shallenberger married Josephine Power of Rochester, Penn. He was with the Post Office Department from 1897 until 1907.

Mrs. Gertrude Leavitt.

Mrs. Gertrude Leavitt, wife of William Homer Leavitt, the Newport, R. I., artist, died on Tuesday in a hospital in this city after an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Leavitt was stricken with an acute attack on Monday. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. Leeper of Cleveland, Ohio. Before Mr. Leavitt married Miss Leeper he married Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of the Secretary of State, who divorced him and married Lieut. Reginald Altham Owen of the Royal British Engineers.

Obituary Notes.

MOSES LOWENSTEIN, 62 years old, retired, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Wellington, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, where he had made his home for six years. Mr. Lowenstein was born in Weisbaden, Germany. He is survived by a brother, Benjamin, and a sister.

JOSEPH APPELT, head of the wholesale clothing firm of Appelt & Herbst, 114 East Thirteenth Street, died yesterday morning in Chattanooga, Tenn., of pneumonia. He was touring the South on a business trip when he was taken ill. Mr. Appelt was a member of Swartz, Jerkowski & Co., formerly a large wholesale clothing concern of this city, for many years. A widow and two daughters survive him.

DAVID ROBISON, Jr., aged 85, builder of the first electric railroad in Toledo, Ohio, died in Toledo yesterday. Mr. Robison was also chiefly responsible for the construction of the Terminal Belt, a steam railroad encircling Toledo 30 miles.

WILLIAM L. SAYER, editor of the Evening Standard of New Bedford, Mass., and one of the owners of the Morning Mercury, died at New Bedford yesterday of pneumonia, aged 66 years.

EUGENE F. KIERNAN, 71 years old, a retired policeman of the New York force, and a member of George Huntsman Post, G. A. R., died Tuesday night at his home, 165 Chestnut Street, Flushing.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, 80 years old, a retired lawyer of prominence, died last Tuesday, in Summit, N. J. Mr. Lewis was one of the oldest alumni of Middlebury College, Vermont. He was staying with his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry Peffer.

JOHN W. POLHEMUS, 35 years old, for many years Postmaster of Whippany, N. J., died suddenly last Tuesday in his home in that city. Mr. Polhemus was a merchant. He is survived by his widow and seven daughters.

WILLIAM HENRY VON GERICHTEN, 50 years old, died Tuesday at his home, 1 West Fifty-eighth Street. For many years Mr. Von Gerichten was prominent in connection with the Hinchcliff Brewing Company of Paterson, N. J. Later he was in the brokerage business.

Mrs. AMELIA UNBERKANT, 69 years old, died suddenly on Tuesday at her home, 424 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mrs Unberkant was the wife of Godfred Unberkant, a civil war veteran. She was born in Baden, Germany. Besides her husband she is survived by four sons, Frederick, a police lieutenant; Charles, a fire captain; Henry, an engineer; Emil, a fireman, and a daughter, Mrs. Hannah Snyder.

CHARLES DOCKENDORF, a policeman attached to the 276th Precinct, died yesterday at his home, 230 Sixteenth Street, College Point, L. I.

Mrs. SARAH M. YOUNGS, widow of John Henry Youngs, and for many years a resident of Glen Head, L. I., is dead at her home there, aged 75 years. Mrs. Youngs was born in Brookville, L. I., and left two children, Mrs. Kate Simonson and John H. Youngs.

Police Lieut. JOSEPH A. THOMPSON died yesterday at his home, 172 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, of kidney trouble and bronchitis. Lieut. Thompson was acting Captain in charge of detectives in the Eleventh Inspection District at the time of his death. He was born 42 years ago in this city, and had been a member of the police department since 1895. He belonged to the Police Lieutenants' Association and the Sixth Assembley District Democratic Club, and left his father, James J. Thompson, three brothers, William, Democratic leader of the Sixth Assembly District, Henry and Frank Thompson, and two sisters.

Mrs. MARIA V. S. DIXON, 65 years old, is dead at the residence of her son, 35 Downing Street, Brooklyn, from paralysis. She was the widow of Joseph M. Dixon, a lawyer, and is survived by two sons, Joseph and Edward Dixon.

JAMES A. KNOX, retired from the trucking business, is dead at his home, 1,060 Bergan Street, Brooklyn, of apoplexy. He was born in Manhattan 72 years ago, and was a member of the Bay Ridge Republican Club.

Miss MARGARET MORAN, sister of the late Rev. Michael J. Moran, pastor of the Church of the Nativity, died on Tuesday at 547 Dean Street, Brooklyn, after a long illness.

ALBERT WHITE, a member of the jewelry firm of H. A. Kirby & Co. in Maiden Lane, died at his home, 992 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. White was born in this city 52 years ago, and lived at his late address for twenty-five years. His widow, a son, Albert H., and two daughters, Hazel M. and Gladys E. White, survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SADTLER—LIMOND. — Marguerite Limond to Rev. H. S. L. Sadtler.

Married.

CAMPBELL—GOETZ.—At 19 Sylvan Terrace, New York City, on April 15, 1914, by the Rev. Milo H. Gates, D. D., Jennie Julia Goetz to John Martin Campbell.

FLOURNOY—MARTINEZ.—On Wednesday, April 15, at the home of her parents, 23 West Tenth St., by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph T. Mooney, Carmen E. Martinez to Dr. Thomas Flournoy.

HAMBURGER—GREENE.—On April 15, 1914, at Rockaway Park, L. I., by the Rev. Francis McMurray, Mary Teresa Greene to Louis Hamburger of New York.

MILDEBERGER—DRUMM.—Molly Drumm of Montreal and Elwood Mildeberger of New York, on Tuesday, April 14, in New York City.

SQUIRE—ALLER.—April 14, by Rev. Wm. A. Granger, D. D., at Larchmont, N. Y., Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Aller, to Harold E. Squire, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

GORDON—COLDING.—April 14, Edna D. Colding to Adam R. Gordon.

Brooklyn.

CONROY—BERGMANN.—April 14, Marie E. Bergmann to Thomas F. Conroy.

REDFERN—SALMON.—April 14, Marjorie M. Salmon to Capt. George H. Redfern.

STEENKEN—STOHLMANN.—April 14, Marie Stohlmann to Francis L. Steenken.

Long Island.

CANTIN—COTTON.—April 15, Riverhead, Irene Cotton to Alfred A. Cantin.

HAY—WATTSON.—April 14, Flushing, Florence T. Wattson to Lieut. Muller S. Hay.

HENDERSON—OBERFALL.—April 13, Astoria, Catherine Oberfall to Emil Henderson.

PAULUS—BYRNE.—April 14, Flushing, Anita V. Byrne to Roy J. Paulus.

Newark.

REDMAN—MURPHY.—April 14, Florence Murphy to Fulton J. Redman.

Westchester County.

NEWHOUSE—FRY.—April 14, Mamaroneck, Elizabeth Fry to Edgar L. Newhouse, Jr.

Side-step That Blowout

You've been so used to gambling with blowouts, even in new tires, that you're likely to take our statements about

Empire Tires WEAR LONGEST

with a grain of salt—at first. Take all the salt you care to, but tuck this away in your memory—Empire Tires made of **red rubber** outlast all others. But we do not stop there—when we sell an Empire **Red Rubber** Tire we say: "We don't know how many miles a tire should give exactly, but this tire has got to give you satisfaction. If you don't get the mileage you think you should get—if you have a blowout before you could reasonably expect one, you bring that tire back and we will make it right. *You* must be satisfied." Get an Empire **Red Rubber** Tire on your car and learn how to buy a tire with a smile. Sold by leading supply dealers.

"The man with a red tire knows."

EMPIRE RUBBER AND TIRE CO.
240 W. 55th St., New York.

Factory and Home Office, Trenton, N. J.
Makers of "Fourires" *Red Rubber* Inner Tubes

Died.

APPELT.—Joseph, beloved husband of Goldie Jerkowski, at Chattanooga, Tenn., after a short illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIRD.—Eentered into rest April 15, 1914, at Montclair, N. J., Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, widow of Thomas H. Bird and daughter of the late Samuel Boyd. Funeral services will be held Saturday, April 18, at 2:30 o'clock at the Christian Union Congregational Church, Upper Montclair, N. J. Train by Erie Railroad leaves Jersey City at 1:58 P. M. Notice will be given hereafter of a memorial service at the Bowery Mission in New York City. Brooklyn and Boston papers please copy.

BRUNS.—Suddenly, at Hackensack, N. J., April 13, Henry Lee Bruns in his 77th year. Funeral services from Christ Church, Hackensack, at 2:30 P. M. Thursday, April 16. Interment private. Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

CANFIELD.—Thursday, April 9, at Saint George, Fla., after lingering illness, Herman Canfield, M.D., in the sixty-first year of his age.

CORRIGAN.—On April 15, Maria Corrigan, (nee Harrison,) native of Lemington, England, beloved wife of James Corrigan. Funeral from her late residence, 300 West 54th St., Friday, at 2 P. M.

CRAMER.—Brothers of Howard Lodge No. 45, F. & A. M.: You are requested to attend an emergent communication for the purpose of holding funeral services over the remains of our late brother, Leroy B. Cramer, at 108 West 81st St., at 8 o'clock to-night. Edwin T. Beinecke, Master; H. A. Paterson, Secretary.

DALY.—On April 15, Sarah L. Daly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. T. Enders, 244 West 99th St. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Friday, April 17, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DATER.—At her late residence, 61 West 52d St., on April 14, 1914, Hannah A. Dater, widow of Henry Dater, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services will be held in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Friday, 11 A. M. Interment private.

DUNCAN.—John, on April 15, in his 83d year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,271 Olmstead Av., Unionport, Saturday, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Raymond's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul. Interment in St. Raymond.

FLEWELLING.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on April 13, 1914, the Rev. Frederick F. Flewelling, rector of St. John's Church, Barrytown, N. Y. Funeral service at Barrytown on Friday, April 17, at 3 P. M.

HINMAN.—On Tuesday, April 14, Louisa B. Hinman. Services at the residence of S. B. Goodrich, Martinsville, N. J., Thursday, April 16, at 12 o'clock.

HINTON.—At Liberty, Miss., on April 12, 1914, Dorothy Ackerman, wife of John White Hinton of New Orleans, La., and daughter of Howard and Martha L. Ackerman of New York and Great Barrington.

JACKSON.—Joseph, aged 49. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St. (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.)

KINZE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 15, 1914, at her late residence, 1,050 Madison St., Brooklyn, Pauline Henkelman, widow of Paul A. Kinze. She is survived by two sons, William and Frederick, and one daughter, Charlotte. Funeral services Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Saturday morning.

LEITH. — Suddenly, at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 14, 1914, John H., beloved husband of Emma G. Leith, in the 54th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 150 Wilson Av., Flushing, N. Y., Thursday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Terminal at 6:43 and 7:20 for Murray Hill Station.

LEWIS.—At her residence, 395 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 15, 1914, Anna Anderson, widow of the late Thomas J. Lewis, formerly of Turin, N. Y. Utica papers please copy.

LINES.—On Wednesday, April 15, 1914, at his residence, 200 Hicks St., Brooklyn, Theodore Truesdale Lines, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 17, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Philadelphia, New Haven, and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

LOWENSTEIN.—At the Hotel Wellington, 7th Av., between 55th and 56th Sts., Moses Lowenstein, aged 62, beloved brother of Benjamin Lowenstein and Amelia Cohn. Funeral services Thursday, April 16, at 1 P. M., at the hotel. Relatives, friends, and members of Humboldt Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 512, are respectfully invited. Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Wiesbaden, Germany, papers please copy.

MacLEA.—On Tuesday, April 7, at Manchester, England, Robert B., beloved husband of Mary D. MacLea. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 47 Erwin Park Road, Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, April 18, at 3 P. M. Interment in Mount Hebron Cemetery. Carriages will meet friends at Park St. Station, Montclair (Erie R. R., Greenwood Lake Branch,) on arrival of 1:20 or 1:45 P. M. train from Chambers St. or Hudson Terminal, N. Y. City.

MURPHY.—Susannah A., wife of John F. Murphy. Funeral from her late residence, 312 East 55th St., Friday, April 17, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

OAKLEY.—Entered into rest April 14, 1914, at her late residence, Homer, New York, Mary Wyckoff, daughter of the late Robert S. and Mary E. Oakley. Funeral services from the residence of Charles P. Oakley, 233 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Thursday, April 16, at 2:30 P. M.

ORTH.—Entered into rest Wednesday, April 15, Charles H. Orth, beloved son of Frederick Orth and Henrietta Von Liehn, in his 24th year. Funeral from his late residence, 516 East 84th St., Friday, April 17, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends, also staff of Steinway & Sons, are respectfully invited to attend.

PETIT.—Very Rev. Canon Louis M. Petit, born at Ardouanne, Riols, France, Aug. 25, 1830, died in New York April 14, 1914. Funeral will take place from St. Jean Baptiste Church, corner Lexington Av. and 76th St., Thursday, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

PIRSSON.—Wednesday, April 15, Edward Hoffman Pirsson, son of the late Talbot and Rebecca Pirsson. Burial from the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St., Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

SHALEY.—On Tuesday, April 14, Marion Shaley, in her 15th year, beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Shaley of 195 Lenox Av. Funeral Thursday, April 16, at 10:30 A. M. Omit flowers.

SMITH.—Entered into rest on Tuesday morning, April 14, Marianna, daughter of the late Edgar Smith. Funeral services at her late residence, 333 Laf

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....3½@4% for the best names.
Tuesday.....3½@4% " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Lapis-Lazuli in Good Demand.

Lapis-lazuli, which has become almost as rare as the harder transparent precious stones, is much in demand at the moment for bead necklaces. Some of the finer chains of these beads are being made up in five-foot lengths, and the local gem dealers are having difficulty in getting enough good stones of this kind to supply the demand. The amazonite and the rose quartz are also in demand for these necklaces, but, as a rule, blue and green stones are more sought after than those with more delicate shadings. Crystal rondelles play prominent parts in many of these necklaces.

Printcloth Market Quiet.

Quiet was the prevailing note in the local printcloth market yesterday, though some small sales of odd lots of several constructions were put through at current prices. The day's feature in this end of the market was some additional sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 5 cents, though these goods are nominally priced at 5 1-16 cents. There were some fair sales of sheetings put through at the prices that have stood for several days. Good buying of organdies continued, and there were also some fairsized sales of silk and cotton specialties made. The general price tone of the market was fairly firm, despite the continued quiet in the staple end.

Now a Substitute for Wool.

A well-known firm in this city is now showing a new substitute for wool. It is the product of a foreign concern and is made from a vegetable marine growth. The exact nature of this growth is not divulged. The first deliveries of this material are now being made to the domestic mills which have signified their intention of trying it out. The new fibre has a long staple, is easily assimilated with wool and, unlike cotton substitutes for wool, it will accept wool dyes. It weaves up readily when made into yarn, and the texture of the cloth containing it is practically the same as that of an all-wool fabric. It rejoices in the trade name of Saledonia.

Trade Abuses Committee.

Although some are inclined to doubt the ability of the joint conference committee in the needle industries to cope with general trade abuses and problems because of the varied interests represented, a man who was interested in the formation of this committee said this should not be a drawback. In the case of the cancellations, he pointed out, the burden falls as heavily on the manufacturer of men's clothing as on the manufacturer in the women's wear line. If a retailer found that manufacturers, not alone in one industry, but in several, refused to put up with unjustifiable cancellations, the practice would soon die out. For the unwarranted return of goods and excessive discount taking, the same holds true.

Profits in Foreign Fabrics.

The number and size of the profits taken out of the foreign product before it reaches the buyer, in the opinion of a local manufacturer well posted on conditions abroad, more than makes up for the difference in labor costs here and in England that caused so much disquiet in this market. The different processes of manufacturing, he said, are so divided up that considerable time and money is spent in turning out the product. The weaver buys his yarn from the spinner, the dyeing house then takes the fabric, and finally it reaches the finisher, who sells to the buyer. Each branch takes its profit. If the same methods were customary here, he pointed out, there might be some reasonable fear to be felt of foreign competition.

Children's Headwear is Wanted.

"Duplicate orders on Spring lines of children's headwear are coming in freely," said Henry Stauf, head of the firm of G. H. Stiehl & Co., yesterday to a TIMES reporter. "This is especially true of the orders from Chicago and the territory east of that point. The New York City buyers are also taking merchandise freely, though it is said that the business is not being evenly distributed among the various houses in the trade. Staple lines are moving in a fair way, but by far the larger part of the orders now coming forward call for novelty mechandise. Salesmen will leave for their territories with Fall lines in a week or ten days. It is now practically assured that Fall will show a big demand for velour effects for children's wear, and plushes will also be big. Many new shapes will be shown for the coming season."

Men's Wear Duplicates Coming In.

Duplicate orders for heavyweight men's wear fabrics are beginning to come into the local market, but, according to a well-known selling agent, it will be a week or two yet before it will be known just how "the cat is going to jump." Most of the orders now coming forward disguised as duplicates are really revisions, it is said, but there is a feeling that when the duplicate orders really start coming in they will bring a large volume of business. Most of the clothing manufacturers are said to have bought as lightly as possible at the beginning of the season in an endeavor to force prices down, and as a result will be in the market for liberal quantities when their own advance Fall orders show them where they stand. With the foreign manufacturer discounted, at least so far as the present season is concerned, the outlook is said to be improving materially for the mills making this class of goods.

BIG SHIPMENTS FOR CANAL.

Two Isthmian Railways in 1913 Transported $130,500,000 in Goods.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Evidence of the extent of the traffic which may be expected to pass through the Panama Canal is given in figures made public to-day by the Department of Commerce, which show that in 1913 two small isthmian railways carried $130,500,000 of merchandise brought by vessels from the United States and later shipped to other ports in the United States and foreign countries. Of this trade two-thirds moved westward, the remainder eastward.

Only a few American ports participated in the traffic, New York leading with $64,000,000. San Francisco was second with $21,800,000, and Hawaii third with $18,200,000.

The Tehuantepec Railroad, which is 190 miles long, carried $90,500,000 of the traffic, and the Panama Railway, forty miles long, $31,000,000. The total amount was double that shipped by the same routes in 1908, one year after the opening of the Tehuantepec line.

Oklahoma Oil Now at 85 Cents.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., April 15.—A fourth reduction of five cents per barrel in the price of crude oil was announced to-day by the pipe line companies in the Oklahoma-Kansas fields. Starting from a basis of $1.10, the companies have reduced the price to 85 cents in what is now said to be an effort to discourage further well drilling until they have facilities for handling the oil.

BUSINESS NOTES.

H. Muehlstein & Co., dealers in scrap rubber, have removed their New York office and warehouse to their new building at 208-214 Washington Street and 57 Hubert Street. This firm was formerly located at 32 North Moore Street.

F. A. Cook, treasurer of the Queen City Cotton Mills of Burlington, Vt., will be in this market to-day.

CANADIAN PRICE NO GUIDE.

That Is, in Settling One Here for Dutiable Purposes.

That the prices at which European exporters ship merchandise to Canada have no bearing for dutiable purposes on the rates quoted on identical goods entered into this country, was the principle laid down yesterday in a reappraisement proceeding by Judge Fischer of the Board of United States General Appraisers.

Herman Boker & Co., New York, purchased cutlery in Solingen, Germany, and invoiced the goods at prices deemed unsatisfactory by the New York Customs officials, who raised the values to make what they considered correct foreign prices. The importers appealed for a reappraisement. At the hearing Assistant Attorney General Wemple, on evidence furnished him by the Treasury's special agents, contended that the sellers of the goods in Germany were shipping the same class of goods to Canada at higher prices than to the United States.

B. A. Levett of Masters & Levett, who appeared in behalf of Boker & Co., insisted that the Canadian invoices could not be considered as evidence of market value, because in the first place the Canadian laws differed from the American as to the dutiable value to be taken on imports, and, secondly, that such invoices and transactions are unusual and unnatural.

After the submission of the case by the importers, the Government secured the attendance of two Canadian officials, whose testimony showed there are many radical differences between the Canadian practice as to market value. The result of their testimony was that Judge Fischer refused to accept the figures stated on the Canadian invoices as controlling in the case of the Boker importations.

Samples of the goods, mostly knives and razors, were submitted to various members of the trade here, and it was on the basis of their evidence that the decision was made.

ADULTERATED OLIVE OIL.

It Has Been Keeping Down the Price of the Pure Oil.

The statement made by Benjamin F. Chase, American Consul at Leghorn, Italy, that more olive oil is being sent to the United States as pure Lucca or Tuscany oil than these districts produce, has aroused considerable discussion in importing circles. The new tariff materially reduced the rates of duty on olive oil, while that fit only for manufacturing or mechanical use is admitted free by the American customs officials after having been denatured. Since the law became effective last October importations have greatly increased. It was said yesterday in the trade that the American market is suffering from an over-loading of inferior oils, sold as edible to a large section of the consuming public. The customs officers, denature the oil only upon the request of the importer, who if he so decides may enter adulterated or "treated" oils as edible by paying the regular duties.

Gustave Porges, Secretary of the Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., before leaving for Europe yesterday, had this to say about the flooding of the American market with, to say the least, inferior olive oil:

"The Consul's report bears out the statements we have made many times in our market reports relative to the inferior oils sent to this country from Italy. Naturally such mixtures can be sold for less than the real fine, pure Lucca olive oil. Still, this oil may be marked in the same fashion as the highest grades. I have received by my firm are to the effect that only a very little real, pure olive oil is available.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

1,720. NAVY DEPT. SUPPLIES.—The Bureau of Supplies, Navy Dept., Washington, will receive bids until April 28 for furnishing the following materials. Firms interested therein should make application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, giving the schedule numbers desired: Schedule 6,419, coal baskets, burlap, momie cloth, rubber ferrules, unlined linen hose, unbleached muslin, cotton twine, double-face velour; Schedule 6,614, building brick, Portland cement, broken or gravel stone; Schedule 6,621, cypress for boat building, yellow pine, poplar; Schedule 6,616, chain hoists, rolled brass, hot rolled or forged steel, roofing tin; Schedule 6,615, fire hose; Schedule 6,605, burnishing lathe; Schedule 6,604, engine lathes; Schedule 6,607, pipe and nipple machines; Schedule 6,620, bronze mosquito netting, paint cans, steel bolts and nuts, breast drills, boat grapnels, night rim latches, drawer locks, wardrobe and room locks, gun mountings, polished hexagon brass nuts, padlocks with and without chains, boxwood rules, folding platform scales, tops for globe lanterns; Schedule 6,617, printing and binding 32 copies of Bulletin; Schedule 6,608, commissary stores; Schedule 6,606, engine lathes; Schedule 6,609, semi-bituminous coal; Schedule 6,624, interior communication cable, plain twin conductor, cords, receiver, and headgear for wireless, insulated, steel-tape loaded and armored twin conductor wire; Schedule 6,623, composition unions, round naval brass, pig iron, charcoal pig iron; Schedule 6,618, sheet lead, plate steel; Schedule 6,622, oxalic acid, metallic brown, glycerin, chrome green, Spanish whiting, black fustet umber. Tenders are invited until May 5 for furnishing the following supplies: Schedule 6,629, gasoline for torches, flexible copper metallic hose, round monel metal, brass pipe, condenser tubes, seamless copper tubing; Schedule 6,603, generators; Schedule 6,627, air hose, unlined linen fire hose, heavy rigging leather, plate zinc; Schedule 6,628, ships' knees, white ash, Douglas fir, white oak, cypress pine, California white pine, merchantable redwood; Schedule 6,608, battleship pumps; Schedule 6,625, concrete sand; Schedule 6,626, paint drier, pure sperm oil, pure lard oil, potassium chlorate, sal ammoniac.

1,721. FIREPROOFING PATTERN SHOP.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., until May 2 for partial reconstruction and fireproofing Building No. 59 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Estimated cost, $12,000. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the bureau or to the Commandant of the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

1,722. DREDGING.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Bayou Teche, between Keystone Lock and Jeanerette, La., will be received at the U. S. Engineer Office, 325 Custom House, New Orleans, La., until April 30.

1,723. FUEL-OIL TANK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., until April 23 for one 300,000-gallon steel fuel-oil storage tank delivered at Philadelphia, Penn., for the naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Estimated cost, $2,500.

1,724. STORAGE, IRON, HARDWARE, LEATHER, PAINTS, OILS, &c.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., until May 1 for furnishing during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, forage, bar iron, hardware, leather, lumber, paints, oils, cement, electrical supplies, &c. For further particulars apply to the commanding officer at the arsenal.

1,725. EXCAVATION AND DIKE CONSTRUCTION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the U. S. Reclamation Service, Malta, Mon., until May 15 for the excavation of the auxiliary spillway channel and the construction of the north dike, Vandalia diversion, involving approximately 160,000 cubic yards of material.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, warmer Thur. Fri., mod. shifting winds.

S. Car., Ga., Ala.—Fair, warmer Thur. Fri., fair; gentle breeze, bec, var.

Fla.—Fair Thur., warmer in cen. Fri., fair; lt. w. breeze, bec, var.

Miss., La.—Fair Thur., Fri.; light var. breeze.

E. Texas—Fair Thur., fri.; mod. s. winds.

W. Tex., Mo.—Fair Thur., Fri.

Utah—Rains, cooler Thur. in n., and Thur. or Thur. night in s. Fri., prob. fair.

Okla.—Fair, cooler, cond'l warm Thur., Fri.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair, warmer Thur. Fri., fair, warmer in cen. and e.

Ohio—Unsett., warmer Thur..; prob. rain in cen. and e. Fri., fair, warmer; mod., shifting winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Thur., Fri.

Ill.—Fair Thur., Fri.; warmer Thur.; light to mod. shifting winds, bec. s. e. and s.

Lower Mich.—Unsett. Thur., Fri., warmer; mod., shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thur., Fri.; warmer Thur. in e.

Wis.—Fair, warmer Thur. Fri cloudy, mod. shifting winds, bec. s.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Thur. Fri unsettld, prob. showers, cooler.

Iowa.—Fair Thur., warmer in e. Fri cloudy, prob. local showers, cooler in w.

N. Dak.—Showers Thur or Thur night, cooler in w. Fri cooler, prob. fair.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Thur., showers, cooler at night or Fri.

Neb.—Fair contd warm Thur. Fri unsettld, prob. shower, cooler.

Kans.—Fair contd warm Thur. Fri unsettld prob. shower, cooler in n. and w.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

OATMEAL PRICE WAS FIXED.

So Former Sales Manager Testifies at Federal Hearing.

Evidence of a price-fixing agreement between several of the independent dealers in oatmeal breakfast foods before the alleged trust was formed was given yesterday in the Federal Building at the hearing of the Government's suit against the American Cereal Company under the Sherman law before Miss Kate Holmes, the special examiner. Charles Lacey Plumb, now President of Charles Lacey Plumb, Incorporated, and formerly domestic sales manager of the American Cereal Company, was on the stand.

He said that he, while sales manager, was informed that an officer of the American Cereal Company met representatives of four of the other similar companies in Chicago, and there formed an unnamed association which determined the price of oatmeal, but not of other cereals. The prices preferred by the independents were told to the American Cereal Company, which had the final decision in the matter.

These prices, said the witness, only covered what were known as competitive brands and regional prices were fixed. The American Cereal Company, protested Mr. Plumb, had always resisted all price-cutting.

The Government, in its endeavor to show that the American Cereal Company manufactured 95 per cent. of the oatmeal breakfast foods of the country, is intending to call representatives of all its competitors to find out exactly what they sold. George Morrow, a sales manager of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, was called with this end in view, and said that the output of the company was only 22,000 barrels a year.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

EDWIN F. SKINNEY—Doing business as Schafford Album Company, formerly at 28 Ispenard Street and now at 27 Walker Street, who has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of albums for talking machine records, &c., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities consisting of unsecured claims of $3,857 and assets of $1,276, represented by stock, $413; machinery and tools, $501, and debts due on open account, $280.

FREDERICK L. HURT, residing at 230 West Ninety-seventh Street and giving his occupation as "brushes," has filed a petition with liabilities of $2,545 and no assets.

GARDINIER & BURTON—A petition has been filed against Carrie Gardinier and George H. Burton, co-partners doing business under the style of Gardinier & Burton, machinists, at 487 Pearl Street, by the following creditors: C. B. Cottrell & Sons, $291, and Michael J. Mahoney, $375. Preferential payments are alleged.

ALEXANDER OLSHANSKY—A petition has been filed against Alexander Olshansky, a retail furniture dealer at 148 Essex Street, by the following creditors: Guy P. Hallett Furniture Company, Inc., $202; United States Cabinet Bed Company, $127, and Feldstein & Strange, $217. Preferential payments of $700 and the transfer of merchandise, accounts receivable, &c., of $1,800 are alleged. The liabilities were said to be $3,500 and assets $500.

HARRY STEINBERG—A petition has been filed against Harry Steinberg, a manufacturer of ladies' waists at 41 East Twenty-first Street, by the following creditors: Martin L. Cohn Company, $500; Pure Dye Silk Company, Inc., $200, and Hyman-Lassner, $100. Preferential payments are alleged.

M. L. BRANDT MANUFACTURING COMPANY—A petition has been filed against the M. L. Brandt Manufacturing Company, dealer in novelties at 148 Duane Street, by the following creditors: Mimo Manufacturing Company, $197; S. O. Bigney Company, $65; Ostby & Barton Company, $281, and the firm of R. & G. Company, $38. Preferential payments of over $2,000 are alleged. Judge Hough has appointed John C. Cartwright receiver under a $5,000 bond. The liabilities are said to be about $38,000 and the assets, consisting of stock about $12,000 and an equity in outstanding accounts.

ABRAHAM OBERMAN—Judge Hough has appointed A. M. Victor receiver for Abraham Oberman, a manufacturer of dresses at 35 West Nineteenth Street, under a $1,000 bond.

LANG & LANG—Louis and Joseph Lang, doing business as Lang & Lang, manufacturers of dresses at 18 West Twenty-sixth Street, have assigned to Robert P. Levis.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—Walter E. Bowman, general store keeper at Cansjoharie; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $17,914; assets, $8,617.

Fred R. Bennett, general store keeper at Newark Valley; liabilities, $11,152; assets, $7,504.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Archbold, Robert H. and Alice M.—C. S. Gladden, $496.

Ball, Wm. E. and Maria R.—Bank of Rockville Centre, $2,613.

Bayce, George—J. J. Fero, $109.

Bornstein, Wolf B. and Barney—People of State, &c., $1,500.

Boralkow, Aaron—J. Ribak et al., $162.

Baum, Sam—J. Levy et al., $333.

Block, Henry J.—E. S. Smith et al., $320.

Brown, Florence S.—H. Collins, $248.

Carmier, Albert A.—W. Langdon, $519.

Chavles, Anna E.—Plainfield Estate, Inc., $342.

Crawford, Gladys, and Paula Dalt Wyle—People, &c., $500.

Duffy, John, ex'r.—E. Doran, $100.

Dinter, Paul—J. Horn, $221.

Endres, Charles—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., $149.

Fallek, Leon—Brooklyn Auto Livery Co., Inc., $168.

Goldberger, Benjamin M.—L. Marcotte & Co., $218.

Goldberg, Maurice S.—J. Fitzgerald, $214.

Herzog, Harry—Columbia Bank, $13.

Hemming, Henry G.—C. A. Singer, Jr., $474.

Heuber, Lawrence—J. Ruppert, $509.

Hartwig, August and Emilee—C. G. Winne, $340.

Hindler, Isaac—J. Elsler, costs, $120.

Jacobs, Hannah—J. S. Cousbeer, $424.

Kameras, Max—North Ward Realty Co., $217.

Kissane, Patrick—F. Schierenbeck, Jr., $149.

Kourbage, Joseph—T. J. Krikorian, $725.

Koplik, Annie—D. Schiffer, $3,042.

Lyons, Mary—R. Pillot, $189.

Manheim, Louis and Jacob—R. G. Beattie, $217.

Miscione, Luigi—M. Caputo, $330.

Marcus, Isidore—D. Strauss, $488.

Mannion, Thomas—Bayside Lumber Co., $116.

McDowell, William, George T. Egbert, and Robert R. Lawson—People's National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,350.

McCracken, John A.—Sweet, Orr & Co., Inc., $318.

Neiman, Therese—J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., $479.

Patchett, George—W. W. Farley, $1,820.

Puskas, Joseph—I. Adler, $100.

Peterson, Robert C. A.—E. B. Alsop, $5,959.

Shuman, Geo. H.—Western Electric Co., $588.

Scapichio, Nicolo—David Meyer Brewing Co., $2,395.

Shepherd, Ethel D.—Lewis & Conger, $6,543.

Sharpe, Stanley—J. Bohm, $137.

Smith, Francis E.—Art Metal Construction Co., $225.

Sanger, Mack W. and Harry—K. Bott, $5,135.

Sullivan, Maurice J.—W. J. Salomon, $202.

Steele, Daniel W. J.—D. Rich et al., $194.

Smith, Susan F.—R. B. Henry Co., $112.

Tweelin, Pauline—14th St. and 148th St. Corporation, $271.

Vosburg, Myndert A.—Greeley Square Hotel Co., $143.

Winchel, George, and Samuel Graboys—A. L. Kass, $114.

Winter, William R.—F. Rath, $370.

Wells, Charles W.—William C. Robinson & Son Co., $158.

Ware, Frances M.—F. Kiernan, $191.

Williams, Jan A.—Albert Frank & Co., $161.

Wise, Leonora—Northern Bank of New York, $11,326.

Wise, Mark—George Ringler & Co., $287.

Wolff, Julius—E. S. Bibas, $929.

Webb, Edgar—F. Forman, $291.

Wapnik, Max—J. Halperin et al., $304.

Ziegfeld, Mignon—Berkeley School, $433.

Anletta & Co.—Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York, $5,023.

Adams & Posner Co., Inc.—Robinson Roders Co., $146.

Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—W. Byrnes, by guardian, $6,153.

Gatlin Institute, Inc.—Sutherland Apartment Co., $614.

Independent Order of Ahawas Israel—A. Rosen, $489.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Co. —Carnegie Trust Co., $480,233.

Mitchell H. Mark Realty Corporation—A. Bronner, $1,066.

Park Terrace Co.—People, &c., $747.

Woodside Heights Land Corporation—People, &c., $3,301.

Wylie Bed Co.—Premier Press, $182.

In Bronx County.

Kissane, Patrick—F. Schierenbeck, Jr., $149.

Leuchtenberg, Wm. E.—E. S. Farrow, $3,880.

Manheim, Louis and Jacob—R. G. Beatie, $217.

Mitchel H. Mark Realty Corporation, $1,066.

Plaum, Samuel—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $106.

Theirman, August—W. Sparks, $250.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

Brown, Bertha B.—M. Stern, March 29, 1912, $152.

Maher, James S.—C. R. Dowdall, July 23, 1908, $191.

Palumbo, Theodore and Elisa—G. Hassler, Nov. 26, 1910, $340.

Same—Same, Sept. 22, 1910, $222.

Strauss, Samuel—I. J. Lavery, March 25, 1914, $150.

Alpha Construction Co. and Adolph Hirshfeld—Voska, Froelsch & Sidle, June 24, 1913, $807.

Manaad Construction Co. and Emanuel Kriewitch—Voska, Froelsch & Sidle, June 23, 1913, $788.

Schmidt, Edw. A.—S. C. Potts, Jan. 16, 1913, $1,498.

LACES UNDERVALUED.

Penalties Will Be Enforced on a Lot of Venetian Make.

Heavy undervaluations of Venetian laces are revealed in a reappraisement decision made yesterday by Judge Cooper for the Board of United States General Appraisers. The case before the General Appraiser was said to be typical of many others now troubling the New York appraising officials.

As the result of an investigation following complaints Appraiser Higgins held up a large invoice of the goods shipped to this country by G. Zuanelli of Venice, and consigned to importers in this city, whose identity the officials refused to divulge. The Examiner went through the importaion carefully and recomended heavy advances over the entered prces in order to bring the invoice prices up to those prevailing in the Venetian market for similar goods. Collector Malone assessed duty on the higher valuations, with the result that the American representatives of the exporter appealed to a single General Appraiser for a review.

Judge Cooper's decision demonstrates that the laces in question were seriously undervalued. Coperte pieces of lace, invoiced at $73 each, are held to be properly dutiable on the basis of $88 each, while squares invoiced at $80 apiece are advanced by the decision to $90 each for dutiable purposes. Centre pieces entered at $20 each found to be worth $25 in the wholesale market at Venice. Other centre pieces were raised from $46 to $55 each. One lot of lace squares stated by the exporter to be worth $38 each is advanced by the decision to $45 each. About the only line allowed to pay duty at the entered value was Ruscini lace. This was invoiced as possessing a value of $5 per piece. Judge Cooper decided that the local Appraiser's advances on this lot were not well founded.

Scarfs measuring 50 by 150 inches also must stand increased duties. They were invoiced at $18 each, and reappraised at $25 apiece. Altogether the shipments included nearly 1,200 articles of Venetian lace, the value of which is reported to be several thousands of dollars. In addition to the regular assessment of 60 per cent. carried in the tariff, the goods will have to stand heavy penalties for undervaluation.

LULL IN WOOL TRADE.

But Mills Are Busy and Prices Show a Firm Tendency.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Sales of wool are somewhat smaller, aggregating 1,600,000 pounds for the week. The decrease in no wise indicates a lack of interest on the part of manufacturers, nor is it the cause of any uneasiness relative to prices, as it is a seansonal lull. Mills in general are well supplied with orders, particularly in the worsted division advances in prices have been general throughout the trade, and many of our mills are forced to operate on an overtime schedule.

"The women's wear market shows no great activity. Broadcloths are selling with considerable freedom. The conditions on fine and fancy cotton goods are somewhat better than on staple fabrics. Orders have been coming in very freely, though of comparatively small size, and in many instances higher prices are being asked. A feature which is causing considerable anxiety to fine goods manufacturers is the difficulty of obtaining the raw material suitable for the manufacture of certain fabrics.

"The yarn markets continue firm, with a tendency to advance prices on certain numbers. Foreign competition is practically negligible in yarns coarser than 2-50's."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. H. Newton, furn. goods, hosiery; 148 W. 23d.

ALTMAN, N. Foster, Rose & Co.; H. J. Graham, domestics; 69 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss G. Haebel, art needlework; W. B. Stanton, housefurn. goods; Prince George; Miss M. Palardy, ribbons; McAlpin; Miss Reagan, gloves; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; D. A. Weinberg, umbrellas; 396 Broadway; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 220 Fifth Avenue.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Stripe, ribbons; 354 4th Av.; McAlpin.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Minshall, corsets; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; C. H. Sheffield, misses' coats, skirts; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, ladies' waists; Miss J. T. Griffin, misses' waists; Miss Meade, mulin underwear; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes (basement); H. W. Child, millinery; V. P. Ring, ladies,' misses' dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 46 B. Cedar.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss F. Hahn, ladies' waists, knit goods; 55 White; Prince George.

BOSTON—M. Goldstein; woolens; Hoffman House.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. A. Magrane, representing; Collingwood.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; J. Dugan, millinery; Latham.

BUFFALO—Wm. Henegerer Co.; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, hdkf's, ribbons; 214 Church, McAlpin.

BUFFALO—Hamlins, F. E. Gordon, linens, blankets; 116 West Thirty-second.

BUFFALO—Hamlin's'; F. Flynn, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO—Beyer & Williams Co.; R. H. Blackburn, dress skirts; 1,182 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. W. Bullard & Co.; R. W. Varnon, notions, hosiery, gloves; Aberdeen.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; C. J. Snell, blankets, bedding; Miss Goldberg, misses' cloaks, suits; A. J. Kuhnweiler, men's, boys' clothing; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; N. H. Probst, domestics, linens; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; T. R. Brownlee, upholstery goods; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, domestics, dress goods, silks; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—N. Herzog & Co.; N. Herzog, millinery; 438 B'way.

CHICAGO—Pulver & Tobias; J. Andrews, furn. goods; Arlington.

CINCINNATI—George W. McAlpin Company; Mrs. C. C. Coudin, millinery; 214 Church.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss A. Bergen, millinery; 32 Way.

COLUMBUS, S. C.—James Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, notions, furn. goods; Navarre.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman, coats; 15 E. 26th.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mr. Burwell, men's hats; 19 E. 24th.

DAYTON—Louis Troxler Co.; B. J. Bobbs, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d; Prince George.

DECATUR—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company; C. A. Pille, domestics, dress goods; millinery, gloves, underwear; J. P. Bailey, representing; J. W. Clugston, silks; 31 Union Square.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. Happerson, millinery; 21 W. 23d; Park Av.

DEPEW—Mrs. Reidel, millinery; Miss O. Barkusne, laces, ribbons; 50 Union Square.

DULUTH—Silberstein & Bondy; E. Silberstein, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.

HAMILTON, Can.—Watkins, Ltd.''; Miss McLaren, ladies' wear; Miss M. D. Lanty, millinery; 214 Church.

HARTFORD—C. S. Hills Co.; J. T. Ferguson, silks; Latham.

HERKIMER—H. G. Munger & Co., Mr. Bachman, domestics; 320 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS—S. B. Levi, coats, suits, dresses; 15 East 26.

JACKSONVILLE—W. Williams, shoes; S. Goldberg, notions, leather goods, laces, ribbons, hosiery; Mrs. W. K. Warren, furs, goods, clothing; 225 5th Av.

KNOXVILLE—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. D. Carnell, ready to wear, millinery; 39 W. 32d.

LONDON, ENG.—Selfridge & Co., Ltd.; Miss Griffiths, art needlework; Miss Carter, infants' wear; 18 E. 18th.

LOS ANGELES—Muse, Faris, Walker Co.; R. L. Darrow, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.

LOS ANGELES—R. W. Darrow & Co.; R. L. Darrow, flannels, blankets; McAlpin.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Mason, millinery; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN—Sharterberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics, blankets, flannels; 10 Spring.

NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.

NEWPORT, R. I.—H. R. Werner, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.

OAKLAND, Cal.—F. Meeseman Co.; C. H. Mollett, men's wear; 31 Union Square.

PHILADELPHIA—Moskovitz & Littlebaum; Smoskovitz, silk waists, dresses; Hoffman House.

PHILADELPHIA—T. H. Vanneman & Son Co.; J. M. Vanneman, underwear; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—Zieserman & Hersh; Mrs. H. Zieserman, silks; McAlpin.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Sons; S. F. Cramer, piece goods; 33 W. 34th; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. G. O'Brien, umbrellas; B'way and 10th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss E. Thal, misses', juniors', children's, cloaks, suits, dresses; L. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits, dresses; B. Klein, men's, boys' hats, caps; Miss A. McManus, waists; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—S. Lando & Co.; D. Goldman, woolens; Grand.

PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; S. England, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 35th.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. McKay, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.

PLYMOUTH, Penn.—Plymouth Suit & Cloak Co.; J. Cohen, jobs, cloaks, suits, dresses; 40 E. 22d.

POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. Phillips, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; G. H. Chapman, shoes; 2 Walker.

PROVIDENCE—O'Gorman's; T. A. O'Gorman, 5 and 10 cent goods; Hermitage.

RICHMOND, Va.—Thalheimer Brothers; Miss C. E. Cunningham, millinery; 39 West Thirty-second.

RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Bros.; G. Casner, men's, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; J. E. Oppenheim, hosiery, underwear; Hoffman House.

SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.; P. Waters, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 26 E. 17th.

SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.; E. W. Clarke, groceries; 41 Union Square.

SPOKANE—Whitehouse & Co.; O. W. Rector, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery furn. goods, laces, ribbons; 35 White.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—C. Ellsworth; Mr. Robertson, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.

STEUBENVILLE—Jones, Munker Co.; Mr. Webber, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; W. Jennings, coats, suits, wraps, waists; 31 Union Square.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' cloaks, suits; 214 Church.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; Sol Block, hats, untrimmed; 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker, D. G. Co.; H. B. Kurtz, wash goods; 258 Church.

SYRACUSE—J. W. Hennocksburg, millinery; Herald Square.

TROY, N. Y.—W. H. Frear & Co.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets, rugs; Grand.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. H. Hobson, upholstery goods; J. H. Sisman, cloaks, suits; 384 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN—Geo. L. Fordyce Co.; E. L. Morgan, millinery, laces, ribbons, gloves, hosiery; D. B. Jones, hdkfs., jewelry; G. L. Fordyce, jewelry; 75 Spring.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

For this week only we will offer our perfect mailing lists of Department and Dry Goods Stores at half price; also mail order list compiled to order. United Merchandise Reporter, 1,269 Broadway; phone, Mad. Sq. 2795.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' neckwear manufacturer has exceptional opportunity for a thoroughly experienced salesman who is selling to big trade at present; well worth investigating. E 39 Times.

QUEEN CO. of Columbus, Ohio, are looking at suits and coats for their wholesale department at 220 5th Av., Room 1,016. H. H. Gore, buyer, from 9 to 11.

WE ARE OPEN for ladies' and misses' Spring capes and golfine coats. Call from 9 to 12, 115 West 32d St., Room 1,206.

WANTED—JOBS OF SPRING COATS; QUANTITY NO OBJECT; SPOT CASH. BEN S. LEVIS, 15 EAST 26H ST.

Large job ladies', misses', and juniors' Spring coats, to close out, consisting of serges, mohairs, silks, and mixtures. Russakow & Elroff, 153 West 15th St.

Big jobbers are ready to buy large quantities of all kinds of Fall coats. Write for appointment. Enksy, Box Z 337 Times.

Jobber will look at Fall coats and suits; 10-12 and 4-5:30 P. M. 9th floor, 147 West 22d St.

Coats and suits for immediate delivery at low price. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th St.

JOBBERS looking at Fall suits from $7.50 up. Stern, Herman Co., 5 West 31st St.

JOBBER wants to see Fall coats and suits. Mendel, 9 West 35th St.

UNION AGENT SCORNS STRIKE INJUNCTION

Throws Away Court Mandate and Orders Men to Quit Work at Printing Exposition.

OBJECT TO AN EXHIBITOR

Electrical Workers Want to Force Duplex Printing Press Co. to Withdraw from Grand Central Palace.

Electrical workers engaged in setting up exhibits for the National Printing Exposition, to be opened next Saturday evening in the Grand Central Palace, struck yesterday.

While Paul McNally, a walking delegate for the International Association of Machinists, was ordering the electricians to quit work, Manager Cochrane ran from his private office in the Grand Central Palace into the main exhibition room on the second floor, where McNally was in conference with the workers, and pinned to McNally's coat a copy of a temporary injunction granted on Monday by United States District Judge Hough.

Under the terms of the injunction McNally and all officers and agents of labor unions were forbidden to call strikes in the Grand Central Palace, or advise strikes, or make threats against any of the exhibitors at the Printers' show. The temporary injunction was granted to hold until Friday, when officers of the International Association of Machinists were ordered to appear before Judge Hough and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

When Mr. Cochrane pinned the document on the walking delegate's coat the delegate tore it off and threw it to the ground. He said he didn't know anything about being in contempt of court but that he was "going to pull the job."

He ordered all union men to quit, but just then a private detective seized McNally and told him walking delegates were not wanted in the Grand Central Palace. He shoved McNally out of the main exhibition room and down a flight of stairs to the main entrance to the palace. McNally did not attempt to return and order his men out. Half of the electricians at work on the floor threw down their tools and obeyed the walking delegate.

The others stayed at work for a few minutes, as it was nearly time to stop work. It was understood at the Grand Central Palace that unions concerned in the order for a walk out held secret meetings last night to determine what course to follow.

The real test, Manager Cochrane said, would come this morning, when the electricians, sign painters, carpenters, pressmen and helpers are due to report for work at 8 A. M.

Manager Cochrane notified the show's lawyers as to the situation last night, and it was decided to call the attention of Judge Hough to the actions of the walking delegate this morning, with a request that he proceed against the International Association of Machinists for contempt of court.

The trouble at the Printers' Show is purely a fight between two labor unions, according to Mr. Cochrane, and the issue involved is similar to the one fought out recently as to whether metal workers or carpenters should have the right to hang the metal doors in the new types of fire-proof buildings.

In this particular case, instead of quarreling about doors, the unions quarreled about machines, such as the linotype machines used in modern printing establishments. Members of the typographical unions held that they had a right to set up the linotype machines on the grounds that these machines were part of the printing business, that had always been their business.

On the other hand, the machinists held that the machines were no less machines because they were used in the printing instead of the refrigerating business, and so the machinists' unions would never concede the right of the typographical unions to set up such machines.

Several years ago the Duplex Printing Press Company became involved in the bitter quarrel of the two unions, and it was called an unfair concern by one faction of the union fighters.

The Printers' Show became involved in this fight when the work of setting up exhibits for the show commenced, and labor union men found that exhibits of the Duplex Printing Press Company were among those they were expected to set up.

Threats were made to the President of the National Exposition Company, in charge of the show, that if the Duplex Printing Press Company insisted on having an exhibit at the show there would be no show.

It was said that officials of the American Federation of Labor would call every carpenter, sign painter, electrical worker, pressman, and pressman's helper out of the Palace provided the exhibit of the Duplex Printing Company was set up.

MAYOR SIGNS BUILDING BILL.

Museum of Safety and License Bureau Measures Also Are Approved.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday vetoed five legislative bills and signed seven. Among those approved was one amending the public education law so that the School Census Board can be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. It is a companion bill to one which the Mayor already had signed. Another bill authorizes the Board of Education to give $50,000 a year to the American Museum of Safety. The museum was incorporated in 1911 to promote means and methods of safety and sanitation in public or private occupations and to advance knowledge on kindred subjects. In a memorandum to the Governor Mayor Mitchel wrote:

> I am accepting the bill on the general principle that grants of additional power to the local government can work no harm unless abused, in which case responsibility can be clearly located. I have strong personal doubts, however, whether any money raised by taxation may be given to such an institution as this. I have examined carefully the question of what is a "city purpose," not only for this bill alone, but to draw to the attention of those who ask money for private institutions that they have a very large burden on their shoulders when the request an appropriation from the Board of Estimate.

The Mayor also signed the bill creating a Department of Licenses. All the various license bureaus in the city will hereafter be under one department if Gov. Glynn approves the bill, with a Commissioner and a Deputy in charge. The Mayor also approved the bill to allow the Board of Estimate to regulate the height of buildings and lay out zones to which certain trades are to be restricted. He also approved the bill to allow the Board of Education to sell, transfer, or burn discarded school books.

Among the bills the Mayor disapproved was one to give a free water supply to the Young Women's Christian Association, thereby putting it in the same class, so far as free water is concerned, with hospitals, orphan asylums, and charitable institutions. He also disapproved the bill to amend the charter so as to consolidate into one act the laws relating to disorderly conduct.

Advertising Bill Now a Law.

The ordinance recently passed by the Aldermen making it a misdemeanor to publish false or misleading advertising became a law yesterday, without the Mayor taking action regarding it. The Mayor said he favored the measure. Violation is punishable by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $250, or imprisonment for not less than five days nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment. The ordinance includes all advertising, from a handbill to advertisements in newspapers or magazines, bill boards, or even electric signs.

Liggett & Myers to Increase Stock.

Stockholders of the Ligget & Myers Tobacco Company voted at a special meeting yesterday to increase the capital stock from $36,880,200 to $44,258,300 by authorizing the issue of 73,761 shares of preferred stock. It is expected that the new stock will not be put out until the latter part of this year. The vote in favor of the increase was about 90 per cent. of the common stock and about 75 per cent. of the preferred stock.

UNTERMYER HITS FARMERS.

Allowed to Violate Trust Law, He Says—Urges Legislation.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Speaking before the Western Economic Society and the Second National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits to-day, Samuel Untermyer of New York, in an address advocating the substitution of "regulated competition" for "unrestricted ruinous competition," said that the incredible situation of extending general immunity to the farmers to violate the law while they are demanding and securing its enforcement against the industrial world would not long be tolerated. The real attitude of the farmer as a producer to the trust question, he declared, was unjust, inconsistent, and unwise.

Mr. Untermyer was encouraged to believe that the long struggle between big business and the people was happily nearing its end, notwithstanding the reports of the past few days from Washington that comprehensive legislation was to be postponed until the next session.

"The rumor is incredible," he said. "It would be the worst kind of political blunder and almost a national misfortune if after all this agitation and investigation there is to be further delay in the settlement of this question. The reason offered in favor of the proposed action is the most conclusive argument against it. The obvious dictates of business sense and political expediency require that the agitation be ended. That can be done only by the enactment of the necessary comprehensive legislation. The other method serves only to prolong the existing uncertainty, unless the party in power intends to abandon its programme and violate its campaign pledges, which seems to be the hope of the interests that are now urging delay. If action is to be postponed the Democratic anti-trust policy may as well be considered dead."

VAN TUYL BROUGHT HERE.

Retiring Superintendent of Banks to Head Metropolitan Trust.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., who resigned on Tuesday as Superintendent of Banks, was elected yesterday President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and took charge immediately. The place has been vacant ever since the resignation of Gen. Brayton Ives, who retired on account of illness.

Mr. Van Tuyl, at the time of his appointment as Superintendent of Banks by Gov. Dix, was President of the Albany Trust Company, which he organized, and of which Mr. Dix was a Director. His term would not have expired till May 23, and until Gov. Glynn's new appointee, Eugene Lamb Richards, takes office on May 9, George I. Skinner, First Deputy Superintendent, will be the acting head of the department.

Some quick work was required in converting Mr. Van Tuyl from Superintendent of Banks into a trust company President on the same day and in observing all the legal requirements. The Superintendent cannot own any stock in a financial institution, whereas Mr. Van Tuyl could not even be elected a Director until he was a stockholder.

His resignation as Superintendent was filed with Gov. Glynn at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and immediately accepted. A certificate of stock in the Metropolitan Trust Company had been made out in readiness for the shift and was delivered to him in this city as soon as word came from Albany that he was out of office.

The Directors of the trust company then met and elected him a Director. In order to do this it was necessary to secure the attendance of at least sixteen of the thirty Directors. Then Mr. Van Tuyl had to be sworn in as a Director and the board met again and elected him President, whereupon he was again qualified as an officer.

Everything went off according to programme and by noon, two hours after his resignation, he was installed in the President's office, surrounded by floral tributes, one of which was a big horseshoe of roses from the depositors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, in recognition of his activities in liquidating its affairs.

A BUSINESS ANNIVERSARY.

Fifty Years of Piano Making on Manhattan Island.

Yesterday marked the fiftieth milestone in the business life of the Kranich & Bach Piano Company of this city. This company was organized and developed in New York City, and the various factories occupied during its long career have all been located on Manhattan Island. Another interesting fact concerning the firm is that since the organization of the present company in the early 70's no one outside of the families of the original partners has held an interest in it. Many of the present employes have been with the firm for thirty to forty years, and the majority of them have been ten to fifteen years in the company's service.

The company from which the present firm grew was founded April 15, 1864. The business was incorporated in 1890, at which time three sons of the partners were admitted to the firm. Upon the death of the elder Kranich in 1902 the following executives, who are still in office, were elected: President, F. K. Bach; Vice President, J. B. Schlosser; Secretary, H. Kranich, Jr., and Treasurer, L. P. Bach, with Conrad Schlosser as an additional Director. The present factory of the company is located at 235 East Twenty-third Street.

Charles Steele Out of Lehigh Road.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The second resignation from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Board of Directors within a month took place to-day, when Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. retired and was succeeded by William P. Clyde. George F. Baer, President of the Reading, resigned from the Lehigh board last month.

United Light and Railway Earnings.

The United Light & Railways Company and its subsidiaries report gross earnings in the fiscal year ended on Feb. 28 of $6,132,718, an increase of $698,980 over the preceding year. Net income was $2,384,196, a gain of $137,220, and the surplus of $1,157,303, after meeting fixed charges, showed an increase of $38,396.

Morrow Enters Morgan Office.

Dwight W. Morrow, a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, has become associated with J. P. Morgan & Co in a confidential capacity. Mr. Morrow will make his headquarters with Morgan & Co.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch office of the bureau, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,907. GRAPEVINE SHOOTS.—The grape crop in many parts of a European country for the last few years have been almost a complete failure. At a meeting resolutions were passed to maintain the industry by means of grafted shoots from improved American vines under a system of Federal subsidies.

12,908. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN FIRMS.—A business man in S. Africa is engaged in establishing an agency for the representation of foreign firms. He desires to correspond with Am. mfrs. who wish representation in that country, especially with regard to agricultural implements and machinery, general hardware, household appliances, and engineering and electrical supplies.

12,909. STEAM HARBOR TUG.—Proposals are requested for supplying a steam harbor tug for use in the Port of Santander, Spain, the estimated cost of which is $18,493. Proposals must be submitted through a local agent before June 15.

12,910. "BOER MEAL."—A buyer for German S. W. Africa wishes to place orders for 5,000 to 10,000 bags of "Boer meal," similar to graham flour or whole-wheat flour, weighing 200 pounds each, gross, (including bag,) and is prepared to pay $30.42 per ton of 2,000 pounds, free on board steamer, New York. He is now buying the meal in jute bags, and will pay 12 cents per bag extra, if double bags are deemed necessary.

12,911. METALLIC THREAD.—A firm in France, operating a complete establishment for the manufacture of gold and silver metallic thread, wishes to be put in communication with persons who would be disposed to consider the installation of this plant in the U. S. It includes an electroplating outfit.

12,912. CARDBOARD FOR SHOEMAKING.—A commission house in an important centre of the Near East is in the market for cardboard for shoemaking.

12,913. PRINTING MACHINERY AND CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS AND APPARATUS.—A business man in Spain, already known to the printing trade, intends to establish himself as representative of foreign manufacturers in the city in which he is located. He wishes especially to correspond with American type founders for fancy and job faces, and manufacturers of moving-picture films and apparatus.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Incorporated to-day:

Wonder Clock Advertising Co.; $300,000. B. L., George, and B. C. Miller, 1,248 44 St., Bklyn.

Cent-A-Sale Corpn; vending machines; $100,000. A. S. Bard, G. F. and J. Schoonmaker, 461 4 Av.

Fireproof Contractors' Corpn., Bronx; $25,000. A. A. De Cicco, W. C. Fielding, V. L. Libell, 65 E. 93 St.

Reliable Delicatessen Shop; $10,000. Anton Ays, Adolf Knoesel, Oscar Hess, 85 Audubon Av.

New County Realty Corpn; $5,000. T. J. Flanagan, L. S. Marx, M. J. Dowd, 2,541 Valentine Av.

Goodell & Co., motor vehicles, insurance; $5,000. W. E. Osterhout, F. P. Hudson, R. H. Goodell, 1,790 B'way.

Operators' Leasing & Realty Corpn; $10,000. Reuben Lvons, Jos. Hirschman, E. W. Drucker, 299 B'way.

Brooklyn Linoleum Co.; $15,000. Louis Rein, Michael and Jacob Olswang, 1,671 Prospect Pl.

M. Handin & Drapkin, furs; $10,000. Ada Drapkin, Harry and Fanny Handin, 1,854 57 St., Bklyn.

Brandon Specialty Co., dry goods; $6,000. W. J. Rose, N. S. Dalsimer, A. L. Strasser, 100 B'way.

Shinnecock Casino Corpn., Good Ground; $5,000. A. C Perry, Andrew Mehler, D. O. Allerton, 201 W. 81 St.

Reilly Construction Co., $10,000. Jas. A. Sullivan, Wm. A. Deegan, Philip J. Reilly, 7,224 10 Av., B'klyn.

Vondonald Realty Corp'n, N. Y. C., $5,000. Jessie and Wm. Young, A. A. MacDonald, Yonkers.

Trio Leather Goods Co., $7,000. Jacob and Annie Sherman, Benj. Fradin, 370 Saratoga Av., B'klyn.

Conley Mfg. Co., hardware, &c., $10,000. F. W. Hamberg, T. J. Meehan, W. K. Conley, 217 W. 78 St.

S. Rosenberg Cloak Co., B'klyn, ladies' clothing, $5,000. Max & Abram Zalochiiz, Samuel Markowitz, 1,044 Manhattan Av.

J. & D. Realty Corp'n, $5,000. A. K. Ott, J. P. Fox, Edward McElhinny, 197 Adams St., B'klyn.

Perry Casino Co., $10,000. Harvin, Joseph, and Fred'k Pariser, Coney Island.

Capital Increases.—Moffat, Yard & Co., N. Y., $135,000 to $200,000; Reliable Feature Film Corp'n, N. Y., $1,000 to $10,000.

Capital Reduction. — Club Corp'n, N. Y., $25,000 to $5,000.

Authorizations.—Thompson-MacArthur Regulator Co., Wilmington, Del., voltage regulators, $50,000; rep., John MacArthur, Buffalo. American Tar Products Co., Wilmington, Del., $5,000,000; rep., Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St. New York Towing & Transportation, Newark, $20,000; rep., Edw. Bogley, 10 South St. Westline, Jenkin, Bliss & Co., Wilmington, Del., bonds, securities, $300,000; rep., Samuel A. Bliss, Waverly. American-Malaya Trading Co., Essex, N. J., cocoa, vanilla, cocoanuts, rubber, tobacco, ivory, $100,000; rep., C. D. Roberts, 227 Fulton St.

Voluntary Dissolution.—Kremer Woolen Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 15.—Charters filed to-day: Shirely Bifocal Lens Co., Camden, $100,000; Jacob Schreiber, Jr., C. F. Cludius, Phila.; F. G. English, Wildwood Crest.

Federal Contracting Co., Jersey City, $100,000; C. B. McCourt, D. A. Newton, Jersey City; W. J. Hughes, Newark.

D. C. Kimple Construction Co., Jersey City, $100,000; G. D. Kimple, Hoboken, E. D., C. Kimple, Weehawken; J. D. C. Kimple, Bergen.

Lehigh Bolt & Nut Co., Newark, bolts and nuts, $200,000; J. E. Stein, Scranton; J. B. R. Smith, J. B. Reilly, Newark.

South Orange Distilled Water Co., $50,000; Rose Kernan, Patrick Kernan, Bartholemew Kernan, S. Orange.

Atlantic Aerial Co., Camden, to operate aerial planes and balloons, $125,000; Kenneth and Donald Robertson, James McCutchen, L. I.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market moved in a feverish manner and closed irregular, with May ⅝c. higher and the other months ⅛c. lower to ⅛c. higher. The Mexican situation influenced business considerably.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01 c. i. f. New York; No. 2, red, $1.04 elevator; No. 1, Nor. Duluth, $1.01⅛ f. o. b. afloat opening navigation; No. 1, Nor. Manitoba, $1.06¼ f. o. b. Afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	100 15-16	100½	100 15-16	100 15-16	98 1-16
July	..	..	95 9-16	95¼	97
Sept.	..	..	93⅞	93⅞	95¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝	92⅛	90½
July	86⅞	86⅜	86⅝	86⅝	89¼
Sept.	86½	86	86¼	86⅝	88¾

CORN.

The corn market was affected considerably by bullish operations in the May position. Prices closed with an advance for May of ⅝c and unchanged to ½c lower for the later months.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 76¾c, cost, insurance, and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	68¾	67¼	68¼	67⅝	55
July	67	66¼	66⅝	66⅝	55⅝
September	66¼	64⅞	65½	66	58¼

OATS.

The oats market closed net unchanged to ⅝c higher. The local cash market was steady; standard white being quoted at 43½@44c; No. 2, 44@44½c; No. 3, 43@43½c; No. 4, 42½@43c; ordinary clipped white, 42½@45c; fancy clipped white, 43½@46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37⅛	36¾	37¼	37¼	34¾
July	37⅝	37	37½	37⅝	34¼
September	36⅞	35¾	36¾	36	33⅞

PROVISIONS.

Provisions at the close were at about the low of the day. The hog markets were about steady, and receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Thursday, 16,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.45	10.32	10.32	10.47	10.95
July	10.65	10.50	10.50	10.65	10.90
Ribs—					
May	11.07	10.99	10.97	11.10	11.30
July	11.30	11.15	11.15	11.30	11.02
Pork—					
May	20.75	20.32	20.35	20.77	19.52
July	20.75	20.37	20.40	20.80	19.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

Cottonseed oil was fairly active, closing at a net decline of 1 to 5 points.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.40@8.00	7.52
April	..	..	7.46@7.53	7.55
May	7.50	7.46	7.46@7.48	7.51
June	7.55	7.54	7.53@7.54	7.54
July	7.62	7.59	7.59@7.60	7.62
August	7.68	7.67	7.67@7.69	7.70
September	7.71	7.70	7.69@7.70	7.70
October	..	..	7.15@7.27	7.20
November	..	..	6.75@6.90	6.88

COTTON.

After an early decline the cotton market developed a steadier tone yesterday. New crop deliveries led the rally on which the market closed, net 1 point to 6 points higher.

Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.10c for middling upland. Sales nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	12.31@12.72	12.62
May	12.42	12.31	12.41@12.42	12.42
June	12.36	12.29	12.36@12.38	12.35
July	12.30	12.29	12.29@12.30	12.28
August	12.07	11.96	12.05@12.07	12.03
September	11.69	11.63	11.73@11.75	11.65
October	11.60	11.49	11.59@11.60	11.50
December	11.56	11.47	11.55@11.56	11.52
January	11.49	11.41	11.48@11.49	11.45
March	11.46	11.45	11.47@11.49	..

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive. Final prices were 1 point lower to 3 points higher. The European markets were rather featureless, Havre being unchanged for the day, while Hamburg was ⅛ pfennig lower.

Local spot quotations were barely steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	8.48@8.50	8.48
May	8.54	8.48	8.53@8.54	8.54
June	..	..	8.61@8.63	8.61
July	..	..	8.70@8.72	8.67
August	..	..	8.78@8.80	8.75
September	8.83	8.79	8.80@8.87	8.83
October	..	..	8.93@8.95	8.90
November	..	..	9.00@9.02	8.97
December	9.02	9.00	9.00@9.07	9.04
January	..	..	9.12@9.14	9.10
February	..	..	9.19@9.21	9.17
March	9.22	9.22	9.20@9.25	9.23

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company

Underlying Bondholders' Committee

1st April, 1914.

To the Holders of the following Bonds:

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage (6s and 4s)

Chicago & West Michigan Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5s

Flint & Pere Marquette (Port Huron Division) 1st Mortgage 5s

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5s

Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage 5s

Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4s

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad (Toledo Division) 1st Mortgage 5s

Grand Rapids, Belding & Saginaw Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage 5s

Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage 4s

The above issues of bonds constitute all the bonds secured by underlying liens upon various portions of the railroad of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, which are superior to the lien of the consolidated bonds dated January 2d, 1901, and of all other bonds of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company issued since that date. Default has been made on such of the interest on the above issues as became payable 1st April, 1914, and it is practically certain that further defaults will be made on succeeding instalments of interest as they become due. Therefore the undersigned have formed a committee for the purpose of protecting the bonds of the above issues which they own and represent, as well as any others deposited with them. A protective agreement has been prepared and copies thereof may be obtained from the secretary of the committee or either of the depositaries named below. Deposits of bonds may be made with such depositaries, who will issue negotiable receipts in customary form. Deposits of all issues may be made with the **Old Colony Trust Company**, and also deposits of Flint & Pere Marquette (Port Huron Division) 1st mortgage 5s and 1st consolidated mortgage 5s may be made with the **Central Trust Company** in New York, and of the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company 1st mortgage 4s may be made with the **New York Trust Company** in New York.

It is generally known that the affairs of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, whose property has been in the hands of receivers for several years, are greatly involved, and the action of the receivers in making default upon the underlying bonds is an indication that reorganization is inevitable. In order to enable the committee to take promptly such steps as may prove most effective for the protection of the interests of the deposited bonds, the bondholders are urged to deposit them as soon as possible.

E. V. R. THAYER, Chairman.
ARTHUR ADAMS,
S. T. CRAPO,
F. R. HART,
HENRY R. HOYT,
OLIVER PRESCOTT,
Committee.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON,
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK,
NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Depositaries.

Counsel:
STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & DODGE.
Secretary:
W. B. DONHAM,
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Grand Central Terminal, New York,
April 11, 1914.

To Holders of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY'S 3½% GOLD BONDS, LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL:

The holders of more than seventy-five per cent. in amount of all the outstanding New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's Three and One-half Per cent. Gold Bonds, Lake Shore Collateral, having consented to the consolidation of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the offer to consenting holders of the privilege of exchanging, following consolidation, their 3½ per cent. bonds for 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, as set forth in the letter from the Company to the Lake Shore collateral bondholders, dated May 14, 1913, is withdrawn as to holders of such bonds who have not prior to April 11, 1914, given their consent to consolidation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE

FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE.

The Borough of West Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, will receive bids for the sale of $50,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds payable in 15 years or redeemable in 10 years at the option of the said Borough. The bonds stipulate for 4½ per cent. interest payable semi-annually clear of State tax. They are in the denominations of $500 each. No bids will be received for less than par value and accrued interest from 1st of July, 1914. Bids must be in writing, must specify the amount of bonds desired and premium offered to be paid, and must be in the hands of the undersigned no later than Tuesday, May 1st, 1914, at 7 o'clock P. M. All legal requirements have been complied with in the issue of said bonds. The bonds are issued to complete sewer system and pave Broad Street in said Borough.

WILLIAM KRAPF,
Secretary Borough Council.
No. 107 N. Broad St.,
West Hazleton, Pa.

NEW YORK } April 14, 1914.
BOSTON }

TO DEPOSITORS OF OBLIGATIONS AND STOCK OF

**ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
GEORGIA TERMINAL COMPANY,
ALABAMA TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
FITZGERALD, OCILLA & BROXTON RAILROAD COMPANY.**

You are hereby notified that at the request of certain depositors the time for making subscription to the purchase of preferred and common stock of the new company to be organized under the plan for reorganization dated March 21, 1914, **has been extended until the eighteenth day of April, 1914,** and subscriptions may be filed with the Secretary on or before that date.

**FREDERICK AYER,
SAMUEL CARR,
FRANCIS H. HART,
PERCY R. PYNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman,
General Committee.**

THOMAS J. BRENNAN, Secretary,
20 William Street, New York City.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
16 Wall Street, New York City.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.,
Depositaries.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & DODGE,
Counsel for the Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DEPOSITARY, UPON THE DEPOSIT OF FIRST MORTGAGE SERIES "A" SIX PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD BONDS, FIRST MORTGAGE SERIES "B" SIX PER CENT. FIFTEEN-YEAR GOLD BONDS, FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD NOTES OR SIX PER CENT. GOLD SCRIP OF THE VALIER-MONTANA LAND & WATER COMPANY UNDER THE TERMS OF THE VALIER-MONTANA LAND & WATER COMPANY AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION DATED APRIL 12, 1913:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee, acting under the said Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, has amended said Agreement and Plan with reference to the rights of the holders of Liquidating Redeemable Preferred Stock of the New Company mentioned in said Agreement, and otherwise as set forth in the certain amendment filed this day with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the Depositary named in said Agreement.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1914.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
FRANK R. FORD,
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN,
J. HORACE HARDING,
AUSTIN McLANAHAN,
Committee.

DAVIES, AUERBACH & CORNELL,
Counsel.

R. C. NEWTON, Secretary,
15 William Street, New York City.

LaLance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

DUE MAY 1, 1927.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

The Brooklyn Trust Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., hereby gives notice that, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage made by the above-named company, sixteen (16) bonds of the LaLance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company have been duly drawn for redemption, numbered as follows:

61	257	358	432
196	319	371	441
241	335	384	446
248	340	397	471

The bonds will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest at the office of Brooklyn Trust Company, Trustee, 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or after May 1, 1914, from which date interest will cease.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

International Harvester Company of New Jersey.

NOTICE OF 12TH ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 14, 1914, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon several proposed changes in the by-laws and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors, or the Finance Committee, since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors and of said Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 15, 1914.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

Argentine Quebracho Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, April 29th, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open until three-twenty o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1914.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, First District, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., April 11, 1914.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Wappinger Creek, N. Y., will be received at this office until 12 M., May 11, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. W. M. BLACK, Col. Engrs.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

WALTER S. SPIEGELBERG & CO.—The above firm, heretofore transacting business at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and consisting of Walter S. Spiegelberg and Joseph M. Swarenski, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Mr. Walter S. Spiegelberg under the same name, and same address.

WALTER S. SPIEGELBERG,
JOSEPH M. SWARENSKI.
New York, April 15, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.
New York, April 15, 1914.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED capital stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1914, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business April 21, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, will be paid April 30, 1914, to stockholders of record as of March 31, 1914.

T. W. SIBMON, Treasurer.
New York, March 25, 1914.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO.

A dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record April 20, 1914, at 3 P. M. EDWARD A. CLAPP, Treasurer.
April 14, 1914.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

To Holders of Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under and secured by Indenture dated April 1, 1903:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Three of the said indenture, dated April 1, 1903, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of the United States Steel Corporation, above mentioned Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, outstanding in coupon form, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Sinking Fund Trustees under said indenture, for redemption on May 1, 1914, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund to wit:

5	11,070	22,151	32,002	42,883	54,483	63,632	73,082	85,166	97,080	108,884	124,495	138,200	145,072	153,723	171,345	180,254	190,192		
96	11,479	22,595	33,188	43,483	54,599	63,757	73,123	85,186	97,303	108,907	125,418	135,201	145,257	152,726	171,403	180,346	190,2[illegible]		
50	11,603	22,710	32,247	43,641	54,845	63,777	73,284	85,378	97,520	109,062	125,504	135,257	145,294	152,749	173,406	181,043	190,2[illegible]		
60	11,681	22,774	32,327	43,696	54,938	63,810	73,215	85,572	97,664	109,148	125,629	135,260	145,483	153,280	171,583	181,064	190,6[illegible]		
70	11,687	22,875	32,389	43,748	55,004	63,831	73,452	85,778	97,774	109,192	125,717	135,426	145,591	153,314	171,718	181,065	190,713		
75	11,709	22,930	32,349	44,041	55,127	63,853	73,790	85,822	97,785	109,312	125,779	135

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Paying **5¾%**

We are offering the 5-year 5% notes of a prominent Eastern railway. They are secured by mortgage bonds, and are additionally protected by obligation of company during next five years to reinvest out of earnings in the property supporting these notes 50% of amount borrowed.

If called before maturity yield will be higher.

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C. Financial statement NEW YORK CITY, showing total amount Bonds outstanding, New York City to-day.
D. Amount Bonds in Sinking Fund.
E. Details of Brooklyn and all other issues.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Decline, but Selling Is Lighter—Influence of Mexican News.

Neither in the volume of dealings nor in the extent of the price movement did yesterday's stock market measure up to that of the previous day, but the tendency of quotations remained unaltered. The list vacillated a good deal, but closed in most instances not much above the low prices of the session. Net losses were recorded in a majority of the leading stocks. The Mexican situation was probably uppermost in the minds of most people in the financial district, but the further information which the morning's dispatches brought regarding the Administration's anti-trust legislation programme was not lacking in elements which were calculated to keep the market under some pressure, albeit most of the selling which has lately been depressing prices has seemed to come from professional trading quarters.

The Mexican news had a direct influence upon the chief financial event of the day, the public sale of $65,000,000 4¼ per cent. bonds of New York City. The city realized a higher price than for any previous issue of 4¼ per cent. bonds and the bids amounted to more than twice the total issue. At the same time there were fewer applicants, and the prices offered were lower on the average than had been expected. For this the Mexican news was held in no small way responsible, for that had cautionary effect, which led some of the bankers who put their bids in at the last moment to name a lower price than they had previously contemplated. Moreover, two, or possibly three, all-or-none bids had been looked for, while only one was actually made. But even after taking count of these facts the issue was highly successful and indicated the presence of a broad demand for municipal issues. The excellence of the bond market is one of the sturdy facts in the present situation, which is smoothing the way for clearing up many obligations now represented by temporary securities. Much advantage will later flow from the financing of permanent character, which is made possible by the existing money situation.

The comments of the steel trade organs upon the situation in that trade suggested a possible change for the better, which, so far, however, lacks any very tangible verification. The Iron Age said that unfavorable sentiment pervades the steel trade to an extent that might warrant the expectation that any change is likely to be for the better; and it added that most steel works had been able to maintain the same rate of operation as at the beginning of the month. This was cited as an indication that the country's consumption is better than might be judged from the smallness of new orders. It is, of course, well to bear in mind that the decline in the steel trade became pronounced before the recession in other lines went very ary effect, which led some of the far. It would cause no surprise, therefore, if the turn for the better in the steel trade should come in advance of any widespread indication of another upswing in business at large. In railroad circles the increase in freight rates is confidently counted on despite the contrary rumors which have received credence in some other quarters. The realization of that hope would be one of the things which could speedily give new life to the steel trade.

So far as the Mexican situation was concerned there was clearly a disposition yesterday to look at the matter calmly in the belief that it was too early to assume that we are drifting inevitably into armed intervention in that country. That the possibilities in this direction presented no acute problem for the stock market was clearly enough indicated by the lessened momentum of trading. It was suggested, too, by the fact that the further reaction was confined to limits which hardly called for special explanation in view of the previous day's sharper declines and the heavy selling to which the market was then subjected. There were some aspects of this situation, however, upon which the financial community had necessarily to withhold judgment. The foreign markets took the Mexican news quietly enough, its most pronounced effect being reflected in Paris, where the market was heavy, rather than weak.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.30	77.65	77.86	— .20
Industrials	58.17	57.90	58.03	— .20

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 8	70.03	69.68	69.75	— .24
April 9	69.61	69.15	69.29	— .46
April 10	Holiday.			
April 11	69.22	68.99	68.93	— .36
April 13	69.07	68.61	68.68	— .25
April 14	68.67	67.91	68.14	— .54
April 15	68.23	67.72	67.94	— .20

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Apr. to date	70.66	Apr. 2	67.72	Apr. 15	67.94
April, 1913	75.74	Apr. 4	69.53	Apr. 30	69.70
April, 1912	83.76	Apr. 29	80.92	Apr. 1	82.81
April, 1911	80.42	Apr. 4	77.20	Apr. 24	78.55
Yr. to date	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	67.94
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	Jun. 10	68.04
Year 1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
Year 1911	84.41	Jan. 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2½	3	3
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Commercial paper (prime bills)	....	3¼@3¾	3½@4

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$312,119,775	$17,662,402
Sub-Treasury credit balance.		5,325
Banks lose since Friday		851,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2%	2%	20m 45 pf
Paris	2%	....	25f 14½c
London	1%@2	1@1½	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8680	$4.8675	$4.8680
A year ago	4.8655	4.8645	4.8655
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8700	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8680	$4.87
Paris	5.16⅞–1-64	5.16⅛
Berlin	95 3-16	95⅜+1-64
Switzerland	5.16⅞—3-64	5.16⅛—1-16
Holland	40.31	40.34
Belgium	5.19⅜	5.18¾—1-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85¼	$4.84¾
Paris	5.18¾	5.20
Berlin	94⅞	94⅝

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84⅞	$4.84
Paris	5.20+1-32	5.20⅝—1-16
Berlin	94 11-16—1-32	94 7-16
Amsterdam	40.00	39.90

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	Par	San Francisco	.25c
St. Louis	.30c	Montreal	.62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	.50c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 13-16d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 58¼c, unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Indifferent to War Scare.

The stock market is apt on occasions to take fright at something that to a man in any other line of business has no sinister meaning. A whisper that the President is going to proceed vigorously against illegal combinations has been known to cause a quick and general reaction, to the surprise of those people who see nothing unusual in the report that an executive is going to enforce the laws. But on the other hand, factors which might be expected to cause serious unrest are not infrequently ignored. With newsboys shouting "War with Mexico!" and the newspaper headlines indicating imminence of events to bear out their cry, those visitors to the financial district, who hastened yesterday to get into touch with a quotation ticker, found no echo of trouble. On the floor of the Exchange the approaching crisis in the wrangle with Huerta was discussed only as one of a number of unpleasant matters which stand between present dulness and prosperity. Probably the real reason that the matter does not seem more serious is that it appears to be free from any possibilities of entanglement with European nations.

More Work for Commission.

The Western railroads are interested spectators at the hearings at Washington on the application for higher rates. They have their own idea as to the sufficiency of existing charges, and they feel that if the Eastern roads can get 5 per cent., those West of Chicago are entitled to 10 per cent. In this game of "follow-the-leader" they are taking a leaf from the book of their union employees, who appeared quiescent when their associates on the Eastern roads were fighting for higher wages only, to file similar claims immediately on the announcement of an award. On the earnings showing alone, it would seem that roads in the Northwest would have a harder time making out a justification for an increase than the applicants in the pending case, but there are many companies in the South and Southwest which could make out a prima facie case on their annual reports and monthly statements to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Orient Road Reviving.

In spite of the growing seriousness in the relations between this country and Mexico, plans for getting the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Road out of receiver ship are receiving a considerable amount of attention. The reorganization committee has arranged for the sale of a large part of an issue of $5,500,000 of notes to pay off the receivers' certificates, part of them to English bondholders. The notes are a first lien on 725 miles of continuous road in the United States, and on $12,750,000 of bonds. Is it proposed to raise altogether $11,000,000, which would supply funds for building into Kansas City. One of the most striking things about the Orient Road is the thoroughness with which its collapse removed the once famous Arthur E. Stilwell from operations in the financial district. Mr. Stilwell charged that he was a victim of the money trust; certain it was that he never received much help from the banks in Wall Street.

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Bulls Turn Bearish for a Time.

Persistent bulls on stocks may become bears occasionally without impairing their original status. There were partisans of the upward side of quotations yesterday who would have preferred to see a severe break in place of the rather indifferent tendency of prices. They believed that the short account was already large, and would have been made so much larger by a heavy selling movement that stocks afterward would have been in a position to be pushed up rapidly to the discomfiture of the shorts.

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Mexican Stock Strikes Back

Traders who sought action on the short side in Mexican petroleum yesterday found that the shares had something of the quality described in sporting circles as "kick." Early sales of about 2,000 shares, mostly in lots of 100 shares each, carried the price down from 62⅞ to 60½. The next transaction was at 61, then 100 shares went at 61⅝, and 300 more lifted the quotation to 64½. Dealings were on a small scale after that, and the stock ended the day with a decline of no more than ⅞. The short sellers decided that the significance of developments in Mexico had been pretty well played out for the oil stock in the recession of more than 3 points on Tuesday.

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Much Speculation in Oil Shares.

The inclusion of transactions in Standard Oil shares in daily reports of the Curb was strenuously opposed by numerous brokers when the question came up for a vote, but members of the opposition admit now that business was increased by the wider publicity given sales. In fact, trading increased so rapidly that the Curb authorities say they fear difficulties may arise therefrom. With a widened interest in the market came a great expansion of speculation on margin. The oil shares move so rapidly on occasion that a large margin is necessary to insure safety, but Curb officers believe that a great deal of trading is being done on the same basis as Stock Exchange operations in shares far lower in market value than most of the Standard Oil issues. A margin of 20 per cent. is held to be too low. The telegraph business of firms specializing in the shares has increased largely since daily prices were put on the Curb sheets. A single house is operating thirty-two wires running to other cities.

***

Price of Oil Again Reduced.

The course of prices for crude petroleum is tending in a direction to bring about extensive reductions in the inventory value of producing companies. A reduction of 5 cents a barrel reported yesterday in the Mid-Continent field was the third of this amount to be announced in two weeks. The cut means a marking down in market value of about $7,500,000 on the estimated amount of oil in storage in this field.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	1.10
Belcher	.32	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.37
Caledonia	.12	Overman	.12
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.09
Confidence	.28	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.21	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.13
Crown Point	.10	Union Con.	.11
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.29

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fract.	.07
Belmont	7.75	D'field Daisy	.04
Jim Butler	.74	D'field Bl. B.	.04
McNamara	.06	Florence	.57
Midway	.33	G'field Con. M.	1.42½
Mizpah Exten.	.44	G'field Merger	.15
Montana	.96	Jumbo Exten.	.26
North Star	.31	Lone Star	.01
Rescue Eula	.12	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Exten.	1.95	Vernal	.06
Tonopah Merger	.58	Nevada Hills	.28
West End	.83	Round Mountain	.28
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.26	Manhattan C. M.	.05
Booth	.03	Man. Big Four	.06
C. O. D.	.03		

COLORADO.	Bid.	Asked.	
Dr. J'pot	5⅝	6¼	
Elkton	45½	46	
El Paso	.10	240	
Findlay	1½	2½	
Gold Dol.	4	4½	
Isabella	11½	12	
Jackpot	5⅞	8½	
McKinney	54	55	
Old Gold	1	3⅝	
Portland	.107	112	
Vindicator	91½	95	
W. B. H.	1¼	3½	

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

New Issue of New York City Bonds in Strong Demand —Oil Stocks Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 81,737 shares of stocks and $1,257,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,240; oils, 5,037, and mining, 64,460. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Kelly S. Tire.	56	56	56	56
1,050	Man. Transit.	15-16	1	⅞	15-16
800	Mar. de Am.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	Max. Motors.	8½	9½	8¼	8¼
350	M. M. 1st pf.	33½	33½	33	33
400	M. M. 2d pf.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
115	Pueb. S. & R.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
6,000	Riker-Heg	9	9¼	9	9¼
300	†Savoy Oil	10¼	10½	10¼	10¾
1,000	Ster. G., w. i.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	U. Cig. S. Co.	92½	92½	92½	92¾
20	U. S. L. & H.	7	7	7	7
1,500	Way. Oil & Gas, w. i.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,800	Anglo-A. Oil	16⅞	16	16⅜	— ⅝
5	Atlantic Ref.	620	620	620	— 5
125	Buckeye P. L.	139	137	138	— 1
25	Cont. Oil	225	225	225	..
100	Nat. Transit.	40	39	39	+ ⅛
40	N. Y. Transit.	272	270	270	— 1
30	Nor. Pipe L.	114	113	114	..
225	Ohio Oil	179	175	176	— 1
250	Pierce Oil	75	65	75	— 1
120	Prair. O. & G.	438	423	425	— 7
12	Sout. Pipe L.	225	225	225	+10
350	South Penn O.	325	307	315	— 5
350	Sta. O. of Cal.	297	290	295	+ 1
75	Sta. O. of Ind.	458	440	448	— 7
15	St. O. of Ken.	270	270	270	— 2
125	S. O. of N. J.	407	404	404	— 1
225	S. O. of N. Y.	215	211	212	— 1
65	S. O. of Ohio.	410	400	406	— 7
25	Union T. L.	87	87	87	..
125	Vacuum Oil	225	221	222	— 2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	U. Pac. rts.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
500	U. C. St. rts.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

MINING STOCKS.

13,000	*Atlanta	28	28	26	26
200	*Beaver Cons.	30	30	30	30
2,000	*Blue Bull	4	4	4	4
1,000	*Booth	5	5	5	5
260	Boston Mont.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
800	Braden Cop.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
300	Br. Col. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	C. C. C. & W.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Caribou Cob.	68	68	68	68
7,500	C. O. D. Con.	6½	6½	5½	5½
80	Con. Cop. M.	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	D.-D. Copper.	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,000	*Diam. B. B.	3	3	3	3
1,000	*D'pr'l. Daisy	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	First Nat. C.	2	2	2	2
3,500	*Florence	57	57	54	54
600	Gold Hill	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
800	†Goldf'd Con.	1½	1½	1 7-16	1½
2,000	*Goldf'd Mer.	16	16	16	16
400	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
800	McK.-Darr.	75	75	75	75
200	Mines of Am.	2½	2½	2⅝	2½
100	N. Bal. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	*N. U. Bing.	66	68	66	66
580	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
5,100	*North Star	11	12	11	12
2,500	*Oro	12	12	11	11
1,000	*S. S. Kend.	11	11	11	11
300	S. S.-L.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
100	Ton. Belmont.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Ton. Exten.	2	2	2	2
8,600	Ton. Jim B.	93	93	90	90
4,000	*Ton. Merger.	59	59	58	58
1,000	Ton. Midway.	33	33	33	33
5,500	Ton. Mizpah.	45	46	44	45
200	Ton. Montana	91	91	91	91
100	Ton. of Nev.	6 9-16	6 9-16	6 9-16	6 9-16
1,000	Ton. Victor.	35	35	34	34
1,500	W. End Con.	83	84	81	82
1,500	*W. End Ext.	4	4½	4	4

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. El. 5% notes	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,250,000	N.Y.C. 4½s	101 15-16	102 3-16	101 13-16	102⅛
2,000	West.F. 5s.	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend. ‡Odd lots.

Note.—The low sale in Southern Pipe Line Tuesday was 225.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16	16½	16⅜	17¼
Atlantic Refining	618	623	620	630
Borne-Scrymser	290	295	290	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	137	140	138	142
Chesebrough Mfg	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	225	228	225	235
Crescent Pipe Line	51	54	51	55
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	55	55	55
Eureka Pipe Line	258	265	260	270
Galena-Signal Oil	166	170	168	172
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Line	140	144	141	145
National Transit	38	40	38	40
New York Transit	270	275	270	280
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	112	116
Ohio Oil	176	178	177	179
Prairie Oil & Gas	424	428	436	440
Solar Refining	305	315	310	320
Southern Pipe Line	220	224	225	230
South. Penn. Oil	314	319	315	320
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	140	145	140	145
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	293	296	293	296
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	445	455	455	460
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	460	470	470	480
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	268	272	268	272
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	380	390	390	410
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	402	405	404	407
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	211	213	213	215
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	410	420	400	410
Swan & Finch	185	195	195	205
Union Tank Line	86	88	86	88
Vacuum Oil	223	225	223	226
Washington Oil	45	49	45	49
Waters-Pierce Oil	3400	..	3500	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 15. Bid.	Asked.	April 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	141	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	99	100½	100	101
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	80	90	80	90
British-Am., new	22¼	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	140
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip.	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	278	266	268
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip.	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	82¼	83½	82¼	83½
United Cig. Stores	92¼	93	92½	93½
Unit. Cigar Stores pf.	115	117	115	117
Unit. Profit Shar. Co.	4½	5	4½	5

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15 '15	100¾	101	3.90
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100½	100¾	4.60
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, 14-15	100⅜	100⅝	3.70
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	100⅜	100¼	2.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2,'14	88	93	48.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	104¾	105¾	5.30
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.75
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96⅝	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.95
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1914	98½	99	9.60
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅜	100	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100⅛	100¼	4.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.85
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1,'14	99⅜	100¾	4.60
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¾	101⅝	4.85
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Stock. Valley.	5	Nov., 1914	100⅜	101	2.75
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	98⅝	99¼	15.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15 '15	100⅜	100⅝	4.20
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	97	98	6.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	100¼	100⅜	4.10
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb. 1916	98	98	7.00
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	93	95	9.60
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1914	95½	96⅛	36.25
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sept. 15,'14	100¼	100⅜	3.15
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Nov. 5,'14	100⅜	101	3.10
N. Y. C. & H. R.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	6	May 18,'14	98⅝	99	16.00
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9,'14	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Pac. Gas & El.	5	May, 1915	99⅜	99¾	5.20
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100¼	4.85
So. Pacific.	5	Ju. 15, '14	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.10
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.80
U. S. S. R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100⅜	3.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	97⅜	98¼	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102¼	102⅜	5.00
Utah Con.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.80
W. El. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101½	102¼	4.25
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	98	97½	7.05
Con. Power.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	6.65
Chat. Ry. & G.	6	June, 1914	98	100	5.70
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	98½	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4@4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
B., R. & P'tts.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.70%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4%	4.30%	4.60%
Chicago & Alton.	1914-'23	4½%	4.45%	4.35%
Chi. Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.35%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	5.75%	6.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.50%	4.35%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.00%	4.80%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'22	5%	5.70%	5.10%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.60%	4.55%
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½%	4.42%	4.35%
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4@4½%	4.38%	4.25%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5%	5.00%	4.70%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	4.80%	4.65%
Southern Ry.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.60%	4.55%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	5.00%	5.00%

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Indem. Ins.	52½	52½	52½
50	Con. Power pf.	112	112	112
25	Fairmont Gas pf.	46	46	46
29	First Nat. Bank	149	149	149
140	G. B. S. Br. fdg sc.	58	58	58
205	Md. Nat. Bank	23	22½	23
25	Penn Water & P.	74½	74½	74½
425	United Rys. & El.	26½	26	26⅛
25	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	188	188	185

BONDS.

$3,000	Arundel S. & G. 6s.	101	101	101
1,000	Carolina Central 4s.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
400	City Balt. 4s '87	99	99	99
1,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	Con. Power 4½s.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
10,000	Fair't & C. Tr. 5s.	101	101	101
4,000	G. B. S. Br. 4s.	26½	26½	26⅜
2,000	Maryland Elec. 5s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5,000	Mt. V-W. Cot. D. 6s.	35	35	35
$3,000	Mt. V-W. Ct. D. 5sctfs	35½	35	35
2,000	Norf. Ry & Lt. 5s.	97½	97½	97½
1,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s.	92⅝	92⅝	92
1,000	United R. & E. 1st 4s.	83	83	83
3,000	United R. & E. inc. 4s	64	64	64
300	United R. & E. 5s	88	88	88
1,000	Va. 2-3s century	82½	82½	82½
8,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s.	92⅝	92½	92½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.

New York City 4¼s

Bought & Sold

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Specialists
37 Wall St., N.Y. Tel. Hanover 6810

$240

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Columbia Gas & Electric 5%, 1927

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CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

Charles E. Doyle and Arnold R. Hanson have formed a copartnership under the firm name of
HANSON & DOYLE
with offices at 30 Broad Street, where they will transact a general brokerage business in stocks and bonds specializing in Detroit Securities.
CHARLES E. DOYLE,
ARNOLD R. HANSON.
April 15th, 1914.

Real Estate Appraisals
furnished on property located in certain selected cities of the South and West, as well as in New York City and vicinity.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company
B'way at 72d St. 55 Cedar St. (120th St. at 8th Av.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total shares April 15, 1914	809,448
Same day last year	209,553
Total year to date	24,769,810
Same period last year	27,575,255
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.94 —.20
Same day last year	72.77 —.03

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25⅝	25½	13,900	Alaska Gold Mines	24⅞	25½	24	25⅝	+ ⅝
73⅛	73¼	21,695	Amalgamated Cop	73¼	73⅝	73	73⅛	— ⅛
54	55½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	55⅛	55¾	55⅛	55½	—1⅛
27⅜	27⅝	900	Am. Can	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
90¾	91	100	Am. Can pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅞
49⅛	49⅝	800	Am. Car & Fdry	49½	49⅝	49½	49½	— ⅛
61	63	200	Am. Cities pf	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
83½	84½	100	Am. Coal Products	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
41	42	100	Am. Cotton Oil	41	41	41	41	— ½
28⅝	28⅝	2,300	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28¾	28	28½	— ¼
10⅝	11	100	Am. Linseed	10⅛	10⅝	10¼	10¼	...
31	32	300	Am. Locomotive	32	32	31½	31¾	— ½
5	8	200	Am. Malt	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ½
66⅝	66⅞	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	66½	66⅞	66⅛	66⅞	— ⅛
101½	101⅝	130	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
30	31	150	Am. Steel F'dries	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅝
99¾	99⅞	500	Am. Sugar Refin	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	+ ⅛
109⅝	111	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110⅛	110⅛	110	110	— ⅛
120¾	120½	1,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¼	120⅝	119⅝	120½	+ ½
33⅜	34	1,025	Anaconda Cop. Co	34	34	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
95⅛	91⅜	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	95⅞	96¼	95⅜	95⅝	— ¼
100	100⅛	25	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	...
121½	122¾	100	Atlantic Coast Line	121¾	121¾	121¼	121½	— ¼
107	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
88⅛	88⅝	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅛	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	+ ⅜
38⅜	39	900	Bethlehem Steel	38	39	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
82⅝	84½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	83	83	83	83	...
91	91⅞	900	Bklyn Rapid Trau	91⅜	91⅞	91¼	91¼	— ¼
23	24	200	California Petrol'm	23	23	23	23	...
61½	63	25	California Pet. pf	61½	61½	61½	61⅛	...
196⅞	199	10,400	Canadian Pacific	200	200½	199	199	— ⅝
34½	34⅝	8,750	Central Leather Co	34⅝	35⅜	34½	34⅝	— ⅝
300	310	10	Cen. R. R. of N. J	310	310	310	310	...
105	107	3	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	105	105	105	105	...
51⅝	52	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅞	53⅛	51¾	51¾	— ½
12	12¼	600	Chi. Gt. Western	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30⅜	31	30⅜	31	...
97⅞	98½	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98	98⅜	97⅝	97⅞	+ ¾
132	133	100	Chi. & Northwest	132	132	132	132	...
40¼	40⅝	3,600	Chino Copper	39⅞	40½	39¾	40⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	29⅛	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	29	28⅜	29	...
8⅝	8⅞	200	Corn Products Ref	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
62⅜	64	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63	63	63	63	...
150	150½	200	Del. & Hudson	150¼	150½	150	150	— ¼
12¼	13	100	Den. & Rio Grande	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21½	24	125	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	—2
15½	16	300	Distillers' Secur	16	16	16	16	— ⅝
28⅛	28⅜	7,210	Erie	28¼	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	— ¼
44	45	950	Erie 1st pf	44	44⅜	44	44	— ½
108¼		30	Gen. Chemical pf	108½	108½	108½	108¼	...
80	81	100	General Motors	81	81	81	81	...
27⅝	27⅜	3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	28¼	27½	26¾	27⅜	+1⅛
121⅜	122	2,850	Great Northern pf	121⅝	122	121½	121⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	31½	800	G. N. certs.ore prop	31	31½	30¾	31½	+ ⅝
53	53½	1,500	Guggenheim Explor	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	53	+ ½
110¼	111	27	Illinois Central	110¼	110¼	110¼	100¼	...
17⅛	17¾	300	Inspiration Copper	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
14⅜	14⅞	800	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	...
60⅝	60¾	400	Inter.-Met. pf	60⅜	60¾	60⅜	60⅝	+ ½
102¼	103⅛	125	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103¼	103¾	103¼	103⅛	...
8	8½	200	Int. Paper	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	...
35	36	200	Int. Paper pf	35⅜	35⅝	35½	35¾	— ½
24	24¼	200	Kan. City Southern	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
141⅞	142¼	15,400	Lehigh Valley	143¼	144	141⅞	142	—1½
134½	135⅜	300	Louis. & Nash	134¾	135	134⅜	135	+ ¼
131⅞	132½	102	Manhat. Elevated	131⅞	131¾	131⅛	131⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	68	100	May Dept. Stores	60	60	60	60	+ ½
98½	100	300	May Dept. St. pf	99¼	99½	98½	98¾	—1¼
2⅜	3	100	Mercantile Marine	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
62	63	3,400	Mexican Petroleum	62	64½	60½	62	— ⅞
23	23⅜	100	Miami Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
15	15½	1,905	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15½	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅜
39	40½	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	—2½
23⅝	24	1,200	Missouri Pacific	24	24¼	23⅝	24	...
48¼	48¾	100	Montana Power	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅛	...
128⅝	129⅞	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	130	130	130	130	...
46¼	48⅛	100	Nat. Lead Co	46¼	46½	46⅜	46½	—2¼
108	108½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1½
14⅞	15	800	Nevada Con. Cop	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
88½	88⅝	3,600	N. Y. Central	88⅝	89	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅜
3,141	67⅞	3,141	N. Y., N. H. & H	66⅝	67⅞	66⅝	67½	+ ⅜
26½	27	400	N. Y. Ont. & West	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
28	35	40	Norfolk Southern	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	...
103	103¾	600	Norfolk & Western	103	103¼	103	103¾	+ ⅛
109¾	110	2,485	Northern Pacific	109¼	110⅛	109¼	109¾	— ⅛
22¾	23	410	Pacific Mail	22¾	23½	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
110	110¼	3,520	Penn. R. R.	109¾	110¼	109¾	110	— ⅛
120¼	122	150	People's Gas, Chi	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	+ ⅝
20¼	20⅞	900	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
41⅜	42	500	Pressed Steel Car	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅜
103¼	103⅜	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	103½	103½	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
155½	156¾	500	Pullman Co	156	156	156	156	+ ½
26½	27	300	Railway Steel Sp	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26½	...
20⅝	21½	2,500	Ray Con. Copper	20½	21½	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
163	163¼	25,500	Reading	163½	164	163	163½	— ½
22	22¼	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	22¼	22⅞	22	22	—½
82½	83¼	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	83⅝	83⅝	83	83	— ¼
3⅝	3⅝	500	Rock Island Co	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5¾	5½	600	Rock Island Co. pf	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
7¼	7½	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22	22⅜	800	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	19½	600	Seab. Air Line	18½	19	18½	19	...
54	54⅜	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf	54	54¼	54	54	— ⅛
186	186½	140	Sears, Roeb. & Co	186	186	186	186	...
26¼	30	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co	27	27	27	27	—3⅛
87	97	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	—1
91⅛	92	6,000	Southern Pacific	91⅝	92⅜	91¼	91⅝	— ⅛
99⅛	99½	300	So. Pacific t. r	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	—2⅝
24¼	24⅝	1,400	So. Railway ext	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
79	80	200	So. Railway pf. ext	80	80	79½	79⅝	— ⅝
34½	36	200	Standard Milling	35	35	34½	34½	—1
32½	33	300	Studebaker Co	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	300	Tennessee Copper	32	33½	33½	33¼	...
137¼	138	1,400	Texas Co	137	138	137	137¼	— ¾
42¾	42½	600	Third Avenue	42¼	42½	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
109	115	200	Underw. Typew. pf	113	113	112⅞	112⅞	+1⅞
6¼	7	400	Union B. & P. Co	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	24	800	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
155	155⅛	29,800	Union Pacific	155⅝	156⅜	154⅜	155	—1
16½	18	100	United Rys. Inv	17	17	17	17	— ½
42	43	900	United Rys. Inv. pf	41½	42¼	41	42	+1
57	57⅛	1,300	U. S. Rubber x d	57⅝	57⅝	57	57⅛	—1
101½	102	500	U. S. R. 1st pf. x d	101⅜	101⅞	101½	101½	— ½
58⅛	58¼	71,450	U. S. Steel	58¼	58⅜	57⅞	58⅛	— ⅛
54	54½	8,870	Utah Copper	54½	54¾	54	54⅛	— ⅜
28¼	29½	1,600	Va.-Car. Chemical	28⅝	28½	28¾	28½	— ⅜
100	101½	210	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞	— ⅛
42	52	100	Va. Iron, C. & C	45	45	45	45	...
50	51	100	Va. Ry. & Power	51	51	51	51	—1
⅞	1	800	Wabash	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ¼
4⅛	4½	400	Wabash pf	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	...
29⅝	31½	100	Western Maryland	30	30	30	30	— ⅝
61¼	62	900	Western Union Tel	62	62¼	61½	62	...
72	72¼	1,100	Westingh. E. & M	72	72⅜	72	72¼	+ ¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	97½	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	....	98
2s, c, 1930.	98	99	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	102½
3s, r, 1918.	101¾	102¼	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¾	102½
3s, c, 1918.	101¾	102¼			
4s, r, 1925.	111	111¼			
4s, c, 1925.	112	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	....	98	..		

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	97	102	Det U Ry.	..	74
Allis-Chal., pf	10	11	D. S S & A	....	5
Am Ag Ch pf	....	43	44	Do pf	....	9½	11
Am Ag Ch pf	....	93¾	94¼	Erie 2d pf	36½	38
Am B. G.	22¾	22¾	F M & S	..	15
Do pf	....	63¼	73½	Do pf	....	35	41⅞
A B S & F	87½	90	Gen Ch	....	175
Do pf	....	137½	140	Gen Elec.	144½	145
A C & F pf	....	114½	117½	Gen M pf	92	92¼
Am Cities	....	....	83½	G'dr'ch (F) Co pf	87	89½
Am Coal	83	97	Hack Wat.	110	..
Am C Pr pf	....	102¼	104	Hav E Ry, L & P	..	79	83
Am Cot Oil pf	....	93½	98	Do pf	....	90	94
Am Exp	100	102	Helme (G W) Co	160	165
A H & L.	4	4½	Do pf	....	108½	117
Do pf	....	21	22	Hock Val	..	126
Am Lin pf	27½	32	Homest'ke.	114	119
Am Locom pf	....	98	100	Inger-R	..	110	..
Am M pf	..	44	49	Do pf	....	92	..
A S pf. B.	80	83½	Int Agric.	5	8
Am Snuff.	161	163	Do pf	20	25
Do pf	....	103	103	Int H pf.	115	..
A T & C.	55	59	Int H Cor.	101	103½
Am Tob.	226	230	Do pf	....	114	..
Do pf	....	104½	105½	Int St P.	6½	8
Am Wool.	16½	17⅛	Do pf	15	25
Do pf	..	75	76½	Iowa Cent.	6	12
Am Wr Pa pf	....	12	14	Do pf	13	19
Assets R.	12⅛	13	K C, Ft S & M pf.	74¼	77
Bald Loc.	46½	46¾	K. O. pf	53	59¾
B & O pf.	80½	81½	Kayser (J) & Co	87	91
Batop Mf.	⅞	1	Do 1st pf	106	109
B Un Gas.	124½	127½	K & D M.	4	8
Brunswick	6	6½	Do pf	38	..
B, R & P.	107½	113½	Kresge(SS) Co	95	95¾
Do pf	..	116¼	185	Do pf	..	102¼	103½
But'k Co.	26½	28	Lack Steel	30	33
Canada So.	60¼	65	Lack Gas	95	97½
Case (J I) pf	....	82¼	86¼	L E & W.	5	7
Cent Leath	90	100	Do pf	11	15
Chi & Alt.	5½	10	Ligg & M.	218	224
Do pf	....	12	18	Do pf	....	114½	116
C, I & L pf	....	50	80	Long Isl'd.	33	36
C. M. & St. Paul pf.	135	137½	L-W Bls	32¼	34¼
C & N W pf	....	170	180	Do 1st pf	101	103
Chi. St. P, M & Om.	125	130	Do 2d pf, ex d	..	92¼	99
Do pf	....	135	150	Lowill Co.	169¾	179¾
C. C. C & St L	....	22	32	Do pf	....	113	114
Do pf	....	51	60	M'kay Cos.	82	85
Cluett-P	..	68	70	Do pf	..	69	70¼
Do pf	....	101½	103	Mer M pf.	10	10¾
Col F & I pf	....	140	160	Mex P pf.	75	79½
Col & So.	21½	24	Mich Cent.	190	194
Do 1st pf	44½	46½	M & St L.	12	14
Do 2d pf	31	40	Do pf	..	25	32
Cons Gas.	129	130¼	M. St P & S S M.	121	123¾
Crex Carp.	70	80	Do pf	134	145
Cub-Am S.	..	30	M P pf.	101¾	102
Do pf	..	84	M-P 1st pf.	104½	..
D & Co pf.	92	95	M Wd pf.	108	112¾
D, L & W.	386	400	N. C & St L	....	125	140
D M & Ft D	....	2	10	Nat B pf.	122¼	125
Dist Sec.	112¼	116	Nat Enam.	10	12
Do pf	..	84	..	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	32	33
Det & M.	85	..	Do 2d pf.	11	11¼
Do pf	..	80	..	Do pf cts	..	25
				St L S W.	21¾	22
				Do pf	....	..	61
				Sears-R pf.	124	124½
				So. P. S.	..	106	106
				Do pf	..	..	106
				So R, M & O ctfs	....	70½	77
				Stand M pf	61	64
				Studeb Co	....	..	..
				pf	....	85	86½
				Tex Pac.	14¾	15¼
				T P L Tr.	96½	102½
				T. St L & W pf	....	9	10
				Do pf	..	17¾	19½
				T C R T.	103½	105
				Und Type.	80	85
				Un P pf	82¼	85
				Un Cig M.	47½	49
				Do pf	....	100	103
				Un Dry G.	88	90
				Do pf	....	95	99
				U S C P.	111¾	112¾
				Do pf	..	38	40
				U S Exp.	72	76
				U S Ind A.	20	33
				Do pf	....	82	85
				U S R & M	....	..	..
				Imp	....	59	63
				U S S pf.	109¼	109¾
				Vand R R.	....	..	85
				Va R & P pf	....	..	..
				Vul Det	..	6	11
				Do pf	....	..	38
				W F Exp.	89¾	91
				W Md pf.	48	60
				W E & M 1st pf	....	117½	119
				Weym-B	..	215	300
				Do pf	....	112	120
				W & L E.	3¾	4¼
				Do 1st pf	16	18
				Do 2d pf.	..	8	9
				Wis Cent.	41	44
				W'w'th (F W)	....	97	99
				Do pf	....	117	117½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s. 1964	102	102⅛	101⅞	102
4½s. March, 1963	106⅞	107	106⅝	106⅞
4½s. May, 1957	106⅞	107	106⅝	106⅞
4½s. Nov., 1957	106⅞	107	106⅝	106⅞
4½s. May, 1917	101½	102	101½	102
4s. Nov., 1917	101½	102	101½	102
4½s. Mar., 1930-80	101⅝	101½	101⅝	101⅝
4½s. March, 1962	101⅞	102	101⅝	101⅞
4½s. Sept., 1960	101⅞	102	101⅝	101⅞
4s. May, 1959	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4s. Nov., 1958	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4s. May, 1957	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4s. Nov., 1956	97	98	97	97⅛
4s. Nov., 1955	97	98	97	97⅛
4s. Nov., 1936	97½	98⅛	97⅛	96⅞
4s. 1918-1919	99½	..	99½	..
3½s. Nov., 1954-55	87	87¼	87	87¼
3½s. May, 1954	87	87⅛	87	87⅛
3½s. 1950-1954	87	87¼	87	87¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 14.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$966,244	$10,801,221	$235,482,962
Int. rev.	706,990	10,581,930	244,345,738
Corp. and inc. tax	30,805	514,526	5,618,335
Misc.	134,549	1,807,071	41,482,636
Ttl. rects.	1,853,590	22,304,749	$527,259,055
Expend.	1,853,441	28,665,444	$538,000,986
Surplus	2,449		
Deficit		6,360,694	10,741,931

$30,000,000 T. & T. NOTES.

Subsidiaries Borrow Directly — To Repay Loans to Parent Company.

Six subsidiary organizations of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company have arranged to sell to local bankers $30,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes, all having the indorsement of the parent concern. The notes were apportioned in this way: The Iowa Telephone Company, $2,500,000; the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, $6,000,000; the Nebraska Telephone Company, $4,000,000; the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, $7,500,000; the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company, $7,500,000, and the Cleveland Telephone Company, $2,500,000.

The sale of these securities is in line with the policy announced by President Vail at the annual meeting of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company of raising funds this year and next on direct borrowing by the constituent concerns. A part of the proceeds, it is understood, will go into the American Company's treasury to liquidate loans previously made to the minor organizations.

CARLTON NEW W. U. HEAD.

Vice President Named to Succeed Vail—Executive Committee Chosen.

Newcomb Carlton was elected President of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday to succeed Theodore N. Vail. Mr. Carlton was previously a Vice President in charge of the operations. Mr. Vail's resignation followed the separation of interests of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Union in pursuance of the agreement recently entered into with the Department of Justice.

The Directors elected a new Executive Committee consisting of Henry P. Davison, Robert S. Lovett, Thomas H. Hubbard, Mortimer L. Schiff, Newcomb Carlton, Henry Bishop, and William H. Baker. A resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of Mr. Vail's management and the new departures he had introduced while in office, including the night-letter and deferred cable services of the Western Union.

Mr. Carlton arrived from a vacation trip in Europe on the Olympic yesterday afternoon and was informed by wireless of his election to succeed Mr. Vail. The message was sent by his colleagues as soon as the result of the meeting of Directors was known.

St. Paul Bonds Good for Savings Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Certain bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company are legal investments for the savings banks of this State, Attorney General Carmody advises the State Banking Department. The bonds which are covered by this opinion are the 25-year 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1909, maturing July 1, 1934; the 4 per cent. 15-year European loan of 1910 debenture bonds, maturing June 1, 1925, and the 4½ per cent. convertible gold bonds, maturing June 1, 1932.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 15, 1914	$2,849,000
Same day last year	1,943,500
Total year to date	246,728,500
Same period last year	176,009,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.91 —.04
Same day last year	89.59 —.06

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	89.71	Mar. 20
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 2s, coupon 500	101⅝	2,000	91⅝
4s, reg 10,000	111¼	10,000	91⅞
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser 1,500	87	22,000	92
Rep of Cuba 5s 5,000	99⅝	1,000	92¼
U S of Mexico 5s 2,000	80	1,000	92⅜
Palisades Park 4s 1,000	101⅞	40,000	92½
N Y State 4½s 110,000	109½	40,000	92⅝
200,000	109⅝	gen 4½s	93¼
40,000	109½	22,000	102⅝
N Y Canal 4½s 90,000	109½	1,000	103
4s, 1959 2,000	97⅞	conv 4½s	100⅞
4s, 1959 4,000	97⅝	2,000	100⅜
4s, 1960 1,000	98	15,000	101
4½s, 1960 10,000	101⅝	7,000	101¼
50,000	101¼	Terminal 5s 5,000	100⅛

DISPUTED MARRIAGE LANDS MAN IN CELL

Alfred Ottenheimer's Bail Revoked After Woman Tells of Alleged Wedding in 1903.

WEEPING WIFE BESIDE HIM

Complainant Says Defendant Showed His Fondness by Giving Her Name to Brand of Corsets.

Alfred Ottenheimer, a corset manufacturer, who lives at the Hotel Ansonia, was placed on trial before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of bigamy. At the close of the session he was committed to the Tombs, Judge Nott refusing to continue his bail of $5,000.

The complainant and chief witness is Mrs. Lillian Irene Morris Ottenheimer, who says Ottenheimer married her in August, 1903, and that nine years later he married again, without getting a divorce.

"I knew that Ottenheimer had been married before," she testified, "and that his first wife was dead. I met him in 1902," when I was 19 years old. At that time I was interpreter at one of the large department stores. He asked me several times to marry him, but my parents objected. On Aug. 27, 1903, I met him uptown and we went to Mahwah, N. J., where we were married by a Justice of the Peace named De Baun. The only ceremony was: 'Take hands,' and then, 'I pronounce you man and wife.'

"My husband and I returned to a New York hotel to live. Then we took an apartment in West 106th Street. Later we moved to White Plains. I was introduced by Ottenheimer as his wife and his father came to live with us. He died in our home and I wore mourning for him. Five years after our marriage we got a dispensation and had a religious ceremony. Father Courtney of White Plains performed it in the presence of witnesses."

Mrs. Ottenheimer declared she and her husband began to quarrel. On Nov. 15, 1912, she charged, he married Sadie Irene Smith at the Hotel Leonore. The ceremony was performed by Municipal Court Justice Lauer.

Harford T. Marshall, counsel for Ottenheimer, said that his client admitted the marriage to Miss Smith. The defendant will deny that there was a ceremony in the case of the other woman. According to the complainant, Ottenheimer went so far as to name a brand of corsets for her.

Mrs. Sadie Irene Smith Ottenheimer was in court and spent a tearful fifteen minutes with her husband before he was taken to the Tombs. The case will be continued to-day, when Mrs. Lillian Ottenheimer will finish her story.

COURTS GOOD; SYSTEM BAD.

G. W. Wickersham Says We Need a "Court of the Dusty Feet" Here.

George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General of the United States, gave the first of a series of lectures on "Fundamental Principles of American Government," at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, last night. He praised the justices of the courts of this State but condemned the procedure.

"We have got splendid judges, better than in almost any other State," he said. "But they are enmeshed in the mass of cumbersome machinery of the law that have grown around the judiciary and for years have hampered the administration of justice. A big, unwieldy form of procedure has grown up until every lawyer and every business man knows that from the time a case is started in the courts to the time it comes before a judge it is a tedious and endless delay in getting justice, and is expensive and unsatisfactory to all concerned.

"Let us have a 'court of the dusty feet,' if you please, like that established in England, to meet the needs of swift commerce with prompt decisions; courts that will hear the cases of men from the market places with the dust on their feet, and ere decisions may follow on the day of the hearings, ere the sun goes down."

The ex-Attorney General paid a tribute to the late Senators Hoar and Cullom, each of whom served nearly thirty years in the United States Senate.

OFFERS TO FIGHT TEACHER.

Policeman Is Called In and Arrests 14-Year-Old Boy.

A 14-year-old schoolboy challenged Principal Frank Stevens of Public School No. 94, at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, to a fight yesterday. Mr. Stevens called in Policeman Francis Nolan and the boy was arrested. He said he was William Cardoza, of 66 Fifty-first Street.

At a hearing before Judge Wilkin in the Children's Court later in the day the principal said that the boy became insolent when he asked for a transfer card to another school and it was refused. Mr. Stevens said he was compelled to have the boy forcibly ejected from the school and placed under arrest when he removed his coat, put up his arms in a pugilistic attitude and appeared ready to fight him unless he received the transfer card.

Judge Wilkin committed the boy to the Children's Society and adjourned the hearing until April 20.

SALMAGUNDI'S MUGS SOLD.

Auction After Club's Fifteenth Annual Dinner Brings $1,024.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the Salmagundi Club was held last night at the club's galleries, 14 West Twelfth Street, and the annual auction sale of mugs painted by members brought in a fund of $1,024. This is to be used for the club's library. There were twenty-four mugs decorated by twenty-four artists selected by the club.

A mug decorated by J. Francis Murphy, a landscape painter, in Delft blue, was purchased by J. Sanford Saltus for $400. Raymond Perry's mug brought $200, and one painted by E. S. Crawford was sold for $100. William T. Evans, the art collector, purchased for a similar price a mug decorated by Henry B. Snell.

Nearly a hundred members of the Salmagundi Club and their invited guests attended the dinner and auction. The evening's entertainment was arranged by Charles Vezin, President of the club, and Albert A. Southwick, Chairman of the Library Committee.

SEEKS CITY WORKERS' AID.

Mr. Bruere Wants Men in Ranks to Co-operate with Heads.

City Chamberlain Bruere submitted to the Mayor yesterday a plan to establish closer co-operative relationship between the city employes and the municipal department heads in order that the city might benefit from the experience of those who had been long in the city's employ, or who had original ideas on administrative matters. Mr. Bruere believes that the city employes are under a sort of "feudal" system, and that they should be in closer touch with the heads of departments.

To carry out his suggestion, the Chamberlain asked the Mayor to appoint at once a committee, consisting of one employe from each city department, to study the relations between the city and its employes and make recommendations to enable the minor employe to put his ideas into effect, if they were worthy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:22|Sun sets..6:39|Moon rises..1:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:30	1:00	6:27	6:44
Governors Island	10:14	1:08	7:06	7:22
Hell Gate	2:04	2:38	8:41	8:58

Arrived—Wednesday, April 15.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen, April 7.
SS Olympic, Southampton, April 8.
SS Finland, Antwerp, April 4.
SS Stampalia, Naples, April 1.
SS Provencia, Valencia, March 23.
SS Narragansett, London, March 29.
SS Paloma, Nuevitas, April 2.
SS Pastores, Port Limon, April 8.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Colon, April 6.
SS Errol, Gibraltar, March 29.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, April 12.
SS El Sud, Galveston, April 9.
SS Francis, Para, April 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Bremen	Bremen	April	4
Niagara	Havre	April	4
Madonna	Naples	April	1
Canadian	Liverpool	April	3
Regina d'Italia	Palermo	April	1
Colomba	Gibraltar	April	1
American	Antwerp	April	2
Arcadian	Bermuda	April	14
Metapan	Kingston	April	11
Madawaska	Barbados	April	5
Caracas	La Guayra	April	4
Comus	New Orleans	April	11
Huron	Jacksonville	April	13
Berlin	Gibraltar	April	2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lusitania	Liverpool	April	11
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	April	4
Lackawanna	Manchester	April	2
Athenai	Patras	Mar.	30
Francisco	Hull	April	2
Russia	Libau	April	4
Morro Castle	Havana	April	14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April	14
El Dia	Galveston	April	11

DUE SATURDAY.

Amerika	Hamburg	April	9
Cedric	Liverpool	April	9
Savoie	Havre	April	12
Rochambeau	Havre	April	8
Principello	Rotterdam	April	4
New York	Southampton	April	11
Teresa	Palermo	April	4
Caribbean	Bermuda	April	16
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April	15
Colorado	Galveston	April	11
Bovic	Liverpool	April	4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
G. Washington, Bremen	———	1:00 A.M.
Moltke, Gibraltar	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Gracia, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Horatius, Monte Video	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Laurentic, Liverpool	———	2:00 M.
Canada, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saramacca, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Mauric, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hungarian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Olympic, Southampton	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Highland Laird, Bahia	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Antilla, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cincinnati, Hamburg	———	1:00 P.M.
Celtic, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Finland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 15.

SS Begin, Genoa to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 16th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Athenai, Piraeus to New York, was 480 miles E. at noon; due 17th, forenoon. Greek Line.
SS Rochambeau, Havre to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 18th, forenoon. French Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 251 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 143 miles N. of Colon at noon 14th.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 225 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 59 miles N. of Jupiter at noon 14th.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 846 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 57 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 340 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Antilla, New Orleans to New York, was 30 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 447 miles S. at noon.
SS Minnetonka, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 25 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Cherokee, Mobile to New York, was 285 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 235 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda to New York, was 175 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 106 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS France, at Havre, April 14.
SS Roma, at Punta Delgada, April 14.
SS Denbigh Hall, at Colombo, April 15.
SS Kybfels, at Tagal, April 13.
SS Henrik Ibsen, at Melbourne, April 12.
SS Lindenfels, at Melbourne, April 12.
SS Nordamerika, at St. Michaels, April 14.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, April 15.
SS Indrani, at Hongkong, April 11.
SS Charlton Hall, at Tocopella, April 12.
SS Hermione, at Montevideo, April 12.
SS Holtye, at Adelaide, April 12.
SS Nygaa, at Rotterdam, April 12.
SS Mineric, at Singapore, April 13.
SS Vaderland, at Antwerp, April 14.
SS Portuguese Prince, at Santos, April 12.
SS Coya, at Punta Arenas, April 15.
SS Headley, at New York, April 13.

Sailed.

SS Carmania, from Queenstown, April 15.
SS Drachenfels, from Cape Town, April 10.
SS Whakama, from Cape Town, April 10.
SS Otto Trachmann, from St. Lucia, April 13.
SS Philadelphia, from Southampton, April 15.
SS Karonga, from Colombo, April 14.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, April 15.
SS Ivernia, from Gibraltar, April 15.
SS Kansas, from Oran, April 14.
SS Katuna, from Calcutta, April 15.

Passed.

SS Kentucky, for New York from Manila, passed Perim.
SS Chester, New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 16, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 16, SS St. Paul.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 17, SS Finland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 16, SS Moltke, and at 5 P. M. April 17, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru....April 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .....April 17
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria .....April 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..April 23
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru .....April 22
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti .....April 24
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India .....April 25

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Anhut Back in the Tombs.

John N. Anhut, who since his conviction for attempted bribery in his efforts to get Harry K. Thaw out of Matteawan has been out on bail pending his appeal, was lodged in the Tombs yesterday. Almost a year has elapsed since his conviction, and District Attorney Whitman called the fact to the attention of the Appellate Division, which decided that the appeal was not being prosecuted in good faith, and ordered that argument be made on April 28, the defendant meanwhile to remain in custody.

MRS. BERNARD SHAW HERE.

Wife of Author Says He May Lecture In America.

Mrs. Bernard Shaw, wife of the author, arrived here yesterday from England on the White Star liner Olympic, accompanied by Miss Lena Ashwell, the English actress. Mrs. Shaw said that she had come to see what America was like.

"I had to come without my husband because all my efforts to get him to make the voyage were unavailing," Mrs. shaw continued. Mr. Shaw is a very bad sailor, but there is a possibility that he will come over later to deliver a series of lectures."

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

April and May, Delightful Everywhere, Are Particularly Attractive Months at

Atlantic City

America's Famous All-Year Resort

The late Spring and early Summer months find thousands of visitors at this world famous seashore resort. Everything to make shore life attractive—seven miles of Boardwalk, bathed in warm sunshine by day and brilliantly illuminated at night, with its rolling chairs, piers, theatres, and unique novelty shops; yachting, fishing, golf, etc.

Hotels known the world over for the excellence of their service and magnificent appointments.

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Hotel Dennis — American Plan. Open Entire Year. Walter J. Buzby.
Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.
Marlborough-Blenheim — Both American and European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Company.
The Shelburne — European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.
Hotel St. Charles — Open All Year. Newlin Haines Co.
Hotel Strand — Always Open. F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards.
The Holmhurst — Open All Year. Henry Darnell.
The Pennhurst — Open All Year. Wm. R. Hood.
Seaside House — Open All Year. F. P. Cook's Sons.
Hotel Chelsea — In the fashionable Chelsea Section. Open All Year. J. B. Thompson & Co.

Only three hours from New York City via Central R. R. of New Jersey or Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Restaurant; grill; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

FOREST HILLS INN

New Fireproof Hotel

Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room.

Moderate Rates.

Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City. Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I.

For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York.

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GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Automobiling, aviation, golfing, riding, driving, polo, tennis. Beautiful new ballroom, superior orchestra. All rooms with private bath and every modern convenience. Special rates to bachelors. Shower baths and large swimming pool adjoining. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service. 35 minutes to New Penn. Station or Wall St. A HANDSOME NEW A LA CARTE RESTAURANT. Cuisine and Service unsurpassed, with exceptionally moderate prices.

J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.

Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large wing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 13th. References. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

HOTEL RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Handsomely furnished 15-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. ALSO 5-room apartment, attractively furnished, for Easter month. One block from Steel Pier. Reasonable. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 850. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Albemarle Virginia Av., near Beach. Steam-heated rooms, elevator, private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Spring rates. $2 up daily, $9 up wkly. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—East Orange.

THE EDGEMERE

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

35 minutes from New York on Lackawanna Railroad.

East Orange's most attractive hotel; 100 rooms with private baths; elevator, sun parlor, telephones, gymnasium, &c. W. H. Culbert, proprietor.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL In The PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey.

A delightful location for Winter visitors. Equable and invigorating climate.

Ninety minutes from New York via C. R. R. of N. J. Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.

All seasonable outdoor amusements.

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OAKCROFT HOTEL

A MODERN HOTEL with a quiet Air of Domesticity and a Homelike Atmosphere. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

FLORENCE HOTEL, Lakewood, N. J. Modern family hotel. Suites with bath. Booklet. I. WORRE.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES

RED LION INN

Stockbridge, Mass.

NOW OPEN.

SEASON 1914.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA—Canadensis.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Where you can catch trout. Greatly enlarged; rooms en suite with bath. Garage, saddle horses. All amusements. Now open. Booklet. Cresco station Lack. R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

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Unter den Linden

THE FINEST HOTEL OF BERLIN

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ALL LATEST COMFORT — FAMOUS RESTAURANT

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600 Rooms & Salons Hot & cold running water in every room.

Overlooking Tuileries Gardens.

450 Bathrooms.

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Rooms from $1 up.

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Leading Hotel. Unique position on the Elbe, opposite Royal Palace and Opera House.

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BERLIN.

Hotel "Der Königshof"

9-11 Neue Wilhelmstr., 9-11, Corner of "Unter den Linden."

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL RUSSELL LONDON

CONTINENTAL HOTEL

ROME.

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Grand Hotel Continental

THE MOST ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS OF MODERN HOSTELRIES.

"OLYMPIC"

LONDON-PARIS

APRIL 18 1.00 P.M.

May 9-May 30-June 20

July 11-August 8

WHITE STAR LINE-9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique

Direct Line to Havre-Paris (France)

SAILINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.

NEXT SAILING *La Savoie, Wed., April 22.

*LA PROVENCE.....April 29 | *LA PROVENCE.....May 20
†FRANCE (New).....May 6 | †FRANCE (New).....May 27
*LA LORRAINE.....May 13 | *LA LORRAINE.....June 3

*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK 3 P. M.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) AND THIRD CLASS Passengers Only.
*NIAGARA.....April 18 †ROCHAMBEAU.....April 25
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y. Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

London—Paris—Bremen

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie...April 21
‡Bremen.....April 28
**Kr. Wm. der Grosse...April 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.April 30
*Kaiser Wilhelm II.....May 5
‡Groseer Kurfuerst.....May 7

*Sails at 1 A. M.—†Carries no (I.) or (II.) cabin.—‡Bremen direct.

Baltimore-Bremen direct. One cabin (II) Wednesdays.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

Berlin.....Apr. 25
Prinzess Irene.....May 5

The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.

Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America Via Europe.

NORWAY-POLAR CRUISES June 13, July 4-18-24, Aug. 11.

Independent Trips. Around the World First class throughout $620.65 & Up

Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World. OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.

The Key to Europe

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $3.00

LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M.; Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and CITY OF LOWELL.

New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

The New England Steamship Co.

Up the Hudson

Albany—Troy—and the North.

Steamers "Berkshire" (New) "C. W. Morse" "Trojan" and "Rensselaer" in commission.

Music, Dining Service a la Carte.

Pier 32, N. R., Daily, 6:00 P. M.
W. 132d St. Pier, 6.30 P. M.

For Troy and Albany:—6:45 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. W. 132d St. Pier, 10:30 A. M.

"The Searchlight Route"

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

Phone 9400 Spring.

"The Public Be Pleased."

COLONIAL LINE

BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60

First Class Service

Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office, B'way & 23d St. Tel. Spring 9491.

SURROGATE CITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To GUSSIE SCHMITT, Lloyd L. Schmitt, Henry A. Schmitt, Lloyd F. Schmitt, Bertha A. Schmitt, Adair Schmitt, Lucile Wormser, Isaac M. Wormser, Lawrence Wormser, Hope Lucie Wormser, and to all persons interested in the trust in favor of Gussie Schmitt and Lloyd L. Schmitt under the last will and testament of Louis Wormser, late of the County of New York, deceased.—Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 26th day of May, 1914, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Anna Wormser, Isidor Wormser, Jr., and Louis W. Wormser, as Trustees of the trust in favor of Gussie Schmitt and Lloyd L. Schmitt under the last will and testament of Louis Wormser, deceased, and to show cause why the resignation of Isidor Wormser, Jr., and Louis W. Wormser should not be accepted, why they should not be discharged from further liability and obligations as such Trustees, why the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of the City of New York should not be appointed as Trustee in their place, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief in the premises as to the Court may seem proper; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 16th day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

NEXT SAILINGS TO PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG

"CINCINNATI" April 18, 1 P.M.

"AMERIKA" April 23, 9 A. M.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE

41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

PHONE 1900 RECTOR

An Ocean Voyage Your Best Spring Tonic

An ideal vacation under perfect conditions, health-restoring sea breezes, warm sunshine. Attractive fares to

Savannah, Jacksonville, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery and all southern points. Big roomy steel ships, immaculate staterooms, broad promenade decks, flawless cuisine.

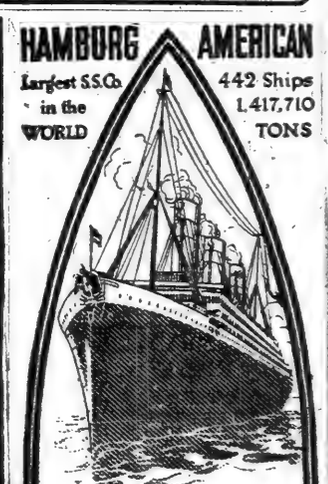
BEAUTIFUL BOOKLETS, FARES, AND ALL INFORMATION UPON REQUEST.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 501 FIFTH AVENUE
Wharf Office, Pier 35, North River, New York City

HAMBURG AMERICAN

Largest S.S.Co. in the WORLD

442 Ships 1,417,710 TONS



Going or Coming

TRAVEL BY World's Largest Steamships

"IMPERATOR" (919 feet—52,000 Tons)

May 16, July 18,
June 6, August 12,
June 27, Sept. 5,
and regularly thereafter.

"VATERLAND" (950 feet—58,000 Tons)

May 26, August 1,
June 16, August 22,
July 7, September 12,
and regularly thereafter.

PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG and the

Cincinnati .....April 18, 1 P. M
Amerika .....April 23, 9 A. M.
†Graf Waldersee..Apr. 25, 12 noon
‡Victoria Luise..April 30, 1 P. M.
‡Pretoria.....April 30, 3 P. M.

§Hamburg direct. †Second cabin. *First cabin only. ‡From Pier ft. 33d St., So. Brooklyn.

MEDITERRANEAN

Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.

Steamers leave ft. 33d St., S. Brklyn.

S.S. Moltke....April 16, 3 P.M.

*S. S. Hamburg..May 19, 3 P. M.
*S. S. Moltke.....June 4, 3 P. M.
*S. S. Hamburg..June 30, 3 P. M.

*Will not call at Madeira or Algiers.

From BOSTON to London, Paris, Hamburg

Cleveland.....April 30, 10 A. M.
Bluecher.....May 9, 10 A. M.

TWO CRUISES IN 1915

Around the World

Through the PANAMA CANAL

From New York by Cruising Steamers

"Cincinnati," Jan. 16 AND "Cleveland," Jan. 31

135 DAYS EACH CRUISE $900 and up

including all necessary expenses. In order to secure choice location, rooms should be booked now.

Write for Information.

Hamburg-American Line

41-45 B'way, N. Y. Phone 1900 Rector.

"Savannah Line"

An Ocean Voyage Your Best Spring Tonic

An ideal vacation under perfect conditions, health-restoring sea breezes, warm sunshine. Attractive fares to

Savannah, Jacksonville, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery and all southern points. Big roomy steel ships, immaculate staterooms, broad promenade decks, flawless cuisine.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKLETS, FARES, AND ALL INFORMATION UPON REQUEST.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 501 FIFTH AVENUE
Wharf Office, Pier 35, North River, New York City

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street.

Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 UP.
ST. PAUL.....Apr. 17 | PHILA'PHIA...May 1
NEW YORK...April 24 | ST. LOUIS....May 7

Atlantic Transport

New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Min'apolis..May 2, 10:30AM | Minnehaha..May 16
Minnewaska. May 9, 9:30AM | Minnetonka May 23

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street.

N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
FINLAND.....Apr. 18 | VADERLAND..May 2
*LAPLAND...April 25 | KROONLAND..May 9
*Lapland calls at Plymouth, omits Dover.

White Star From Piers 59 & 60 N.R., 18th St.

Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
OLYMPIC..Apr.18, 1 PM | Oceanic.....May 2
*New York..Apr.24, 10AM | OLYMPIC.....May 9
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
Laurentic.....April 16 | Baltic.....May 7
Cedric.....April 23 | Adriatic.....May 14
New York & Boston—Mediterranean—Italy
Canopic.....Apr. 25 | Cretic.....May 16

Special Spring Sailing
Largest Steamer
To the Mediterranean
CELTIC, APRIL 18, 12:00 Noon.
Interesting Itinerary, including MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA.

WHITE STAR — DOMINION

Saturdays from Montreal & Quebec among the

Largest Canadian Liners
LAURENTIC MEGANTIC
TEUTONIC CANADA

Send for folders of beautiful St. Lawrence route to Europe.
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

CUNARD

FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS

LUSITANIA - - - - April 21 6:00 P. M.
MAURETANIA - - - April 28 6:00 P. M.

QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

*Campania May 5, 6 pm | *Carmania..June 3, 3 pm
*Caronia, May 13, 5 pm | June 10
Lusitania May 19, 6 pm | Aquitania 10 A. M.
Mauretania May 26 6 P. M. | Mauretania June 16 6 P. M.

*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.

THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT,
"AQUITANIA"

JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST SHIP.
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "LUSITANIA" and "MAURETANIA"
An improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.

MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE

Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See itinerary.
SAXONIA....April 21 | IVERNIA.....May 7
PANNONIA..April 30 | CARPATHIA.May 19

Round the World Trips, $474.85 and up. Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.

Agents for PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Frequent sailings for India, China, Japan, Australia. P. & O. cruises NORWEGIAN FJORDS, etc., June 18 and 30, July 17, August 7. Itineraries now ready.

Piers foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 34 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET

Only first-class passengers carried

FROM NEW YORK

18 day cruises de luxe—every Saturday to
JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, COSTA RICA
Fare $115—Meals a la carte.

22 day cruises—every Wednesday to
JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, COLOMBIAN PORTS
Fare $150—Meals included,

To Jamaica only, and return, $85.50. Meals included

Write for booklet and full information to
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY Steamship Service 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

PACIFIC COAST

Alaska and Yellowstone

May 13, June 2 and Later.

Most inclusive trips, visiting California, Yosemite Valley, and Canadian Rockies.

Send for Booklet.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 225 5th Av. Tel. 6270 Mad. Sq.

ITALIAN LINES

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
‡LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The southern storm has reacher Virginia with somewhat increasing energy, and the rain area during the last twenty-four hours covers the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic States, except Northern New England and Florida.

Northeast gales have occurred on the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England Coasts, Long Branch, N. J., reporting a maximum velocity of eighty-eight miles per hour from the northeast.

The North Pacific disturbance has moved east and now extends from Western Colorado to Saskatchewan, with the principal centre of depression over the latter section, and rains have fallen over the middle and northern districts west of the Rockies; over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

Temperatures are generally below the seasonal average over the east rain area and west of the Rockies, while elsewhere they have risen considerably and are much above the seasonal.

There will be rain Thursday over New England, possibly some snow in Maine, and rain in the lower lake region and north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair and somewhat warmer weather Friday.

In the upper lake region and the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys the weather will be warmer and generally fair Thursday and Friday, while in the Missouri Valley and the Southwest it will continue fair and warm.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, except over the north sections, where showers will continue Thursday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northeast gales, moderating by Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast to north gales, moderating by Thursday night; South Atlantic Coast, gentle west breezes, becoming variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Thursday; fresh northeast to north gales. Friday, warmer and probably fair.

Southern New England—Rain Thursday; fresh to strong northeast gales. Friday, fair and somewhat warmer.

New Jersey—Rain Thursday with northeast to north gales, diminishing on south Coast. Friday, fair, warmer.

Western New York—Rain Thursday. Friday, warmer and probably fair; moderate to fresh northeast winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Thursday; strong, shifting winds. Friday, fair, warmer.

Northern New England—Rain south, rain or snow north portion Thursday; northeast gales. Friday, unsettled, probably local rains.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	50	45	4 P. M.	49	39
6 A. M.	49	43	6 P. M.	49	38
9 A. M.	53	43	9 P. M.	49	38
12 M.	55	42	11 P. M.	50	39

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43; at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 7 P. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:40—127 E. 7 St.; Mr. Webb	$10
1:45—145 Amst. Av.; Crane & Lockwood	$500
1:45—49 W. 33 St.; Maison d'Arta	$500
2:40—N. E. cor. of Amsterdam Av. & Gun Hill Rd.; M. Dugliec	Slight
5:25—323 Hudson St.; M. Tischner	Slight
8:35—95 7 St.; not given	Slight
10:05—300 W. 50 St.; W. McCracken	None
P. M.	
12:10—160 W. Houston St.; G. Gavani	$600
1:00—317 E. 38 St.; B. Gooding	Slight
2:20—77 2 Av.; S. Weinstein	$25
2:40—196 1 Av.; Annie Saboca	Slight
3:45—Hart's Island; not given	Not given
3:55—675 E. 141 St.; Smith & Co.	Slight
4:45—85 Mulberry St.; not given	Slight
5:50—229 E. 19 St.; H. Belene	Slight
6:00—806 Greenwich St.; P. Hano & Bro. Printing Co.	Not given
7:05—624 Pearl St.; E. Meyer	Not given
7:10—111 Bleecker St.; A. Singer	Not given
7:50—54 Walker St.; Weber & Levy	$400
8:20—220 Cherry St.; —. Roth	Slight
9:25—140 W. 44 St.; Mme. Hammer	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made public the following competitive eligible list for janitor-engineer:

A. F. McCarville..92.10|Purnell Wood....81.10
H. C. Aumack....90.00|W. Schumann....81.05
Eugene P. Noble..88.70|H. Connors....81.00
W. J. Kelan....87.65|*W. H. Jennings..80.85
M. J. Lawlor....87.45|*J. J. Caning....80.80
F. A. Patterson..87.40|Ernest J. Brooka..80.20
Patrick Roban....87.20|James C. Mellen..79.85
T. F. Cooney....87.10|M. McInerney..79.85
Karl H. Muller..86.95|W. H. Wing....79.50
J. L. Hammond..86.75|*Fred W. Senff..79.50
Julius Lieber....86.15|P. O'Connell....79.40
C. La Point....86.00|Edwin E. Powell..79.25
M. P. Moynihan..85.80|Patrick J. Kelly..79.15
Karl M. Larsen..85.65|Henry R. Smith..78.35
John W. Burton..85.00|Henry Murphy..78.35
A. E. Lindgren..84.80|Robert Davison..78.25
Bernard Lyons....84.50|James W. Blake..78.25
A. O. Neticfield..84.35|T. O'Connor....78.15
George E. Penny..84.05|Thomas Molloy..78.00
L. W. Brown....83.90|John J. Winters..77.70
Patrick J. Burke..83.70|N. W. McIntosh..76.95
*H. H. McGinn..83.50|C. F. Shading..76.85
John Trenkle....83.50|Harry F. Bell..76.50
James Smith....83.45|W. H. Dewey....76.50
H. Schappert....82.75|Thomas Nugent..76.40
Martin Linsky....82.75|*Charles Hanlon..76.05
Henry J. Hage-dorn....82.10|E. H. Tombitis..75.45
J. J. Mooney....82.00|J. J. McCarthy..75.00
H. J. O'Donnell..81.90|John F. Murphy..75.00
Robert McQueen..81.95|W. H. Griswold..74.40
Edward Krauss..81.30|C. F. Jennings..74.20
Maurice Mahoney..81.25|*G. Dela Motta..73.90
Alex Dolphin....81.25|John McGovern..73.80
*F. D. Felder....81.25|E. T. Aitken, Jr..73.30
Hermann Jonas....81.25|John O'Neill....73.50

*Not qualified.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for the position of draftsman, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $720 to $1,080 a year, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated upon physical ability and training and experience.

Applicants must have had at least a common school training, must be physically qualified for performing the duties required in the position, be free from color-blindness, and must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-eighth birthday on the date of the examination. Applications will be received at any time. Registers will be established quarterly or more frequently if the needs of the service require. Applications to receive consideration for any particular quarter must be filed in complete form not later than fifteen days before the beginning of that quarter. In view of the needs of the service, the first list of register will be established on or about June 1, 1914, instead of July 1, 1914. The period of eligibility is one year from the date of entering a name upon the register. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

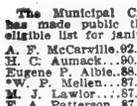
PRIVATE SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—A school of character for young men and boys. Central Park South.

FOR SALE.

Men's Clothing, $1 Weekly

Men's suits and overcoats, $12; $1 down, $1 weekly; ready made and to order, $15 up. Exchange Clothing Co., 19 Park Place, N. Y.



Billiards and Pool Tables. Lowest Prices. Supplies, repairs; bowling alley builders. (Established 1858.) DECKER BO., 105 East 9th St.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GROFF SCHOOL

Boys and Young Men. Boarding and Day Pupils. The Pioneer School for Individual Attention.

By individual attention and the constant supervision of sturdy home, the Groff School enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many schools do in two. No grades to retard the brilliant or discourage the backward. Prepares for Government and colleges. Exclusive location. Boarding facilities unexcelled. 259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

The Brown School of Tutoring

241 West 73th St. Phone Col. 8894.

Founded 1866. Boarding and Day School. Separate Studios. Prepares for school and college examinations. POSITIVELY ONLY ONE PUPIL AT A TIME WITH A TEACHER. Pupils taught how to study. Under supervision. Fifteen teachers, having had at least 12 years of experience. PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WELCOMED. "A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype, Secretaryship.

PASSENGER RATES LOWER.

Effect of Long-and-Short-Haul Readjustment May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Readjustment of passenger rates on all Interstate railroads in the United States in conformity with the long and short haul law, under orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will become effective May 1. The new tariffs filed by the roads indicate a material reduction in fares, particularly from important terminals and rate-basing points to intermediate points.

It is estimated by officials of the commission, that "95 per cent. of the changes in fares will be reductions" and 5 per cent. increases. Such advances as are made are between terminals or basing points. Except in such instances as the Commission may grant permission to the carriers for well-defined reasons to exact a higher rate for the shorter than for the longer haul, the roads will be required precisely to conform to the law's provision.

To what extent compliance with the orders may affect the revenues of the roads the Commission has no means of determining accurately, because "that will depend largely upon the volume of traffic, which is a variable quantity.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired: Patrol. Jas. Whalen, 33, at $700 a yr., apptd. March 12, 1888; R. W. Stratton, 164, at $700 a yr., apptd. Sept. 11, 1903.

Transfers: Sergts. G. M. Meehan, 153 to 6; M. J. A. Gleason, 154 to 26; J. J. O'Neill, 156 to 28; Stephen Minion, 157 to 6; R. J. Mahon, 162 to 152; Patrol. O. D. Steinway, 25 to 17; Maurice Dobson, 24 to 4; Insp. Dist.; A. H. Schalow, 32 to 4 Insp. Dist.

Mutual: Patrol. W. F. M. Bishop, 18 to 63; S. S. Fucha, 63 to 13; Louis Trebing, 42 to 146; Patrick Shea, 146 to 42; H. J. Kavanagh, 21 to 42; George Raymond, Jr., 42 to 21.

Assignments: Patrol. O. D. Steinway, 17 to clerical duty.

Temporary Assignments: Sergts. Daniel Kelleher, 40 to Det. Div. for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's of.; W. D. Dunham, 276 to B. B. H. Squad, for 10 days. Act. Det. Sergt. First Grade: F. B. DeMartini, Det. Div. to Dist. Atty's of. for 5 days. Act. Det. Sergts. Second Grade: J. J. Fogarty and A. C. Landvoe, Dev. Dic. to Dist Atty's of. for 5 days. Patrol. J. J. Argenza, 5; Fr. J. Smith, 16, and Edward Walsh, 275, to 17 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; Morris Friedlander, 13 to 1 Insp. Dist. for 10 days, from 4 P. M., April 17, 1914; Benjamin King, 26, and R. E. McCarthy, 32 to 10 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; E. H. Holmes, 28 to 4 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; Edward Kearney, 40, and G. S. Camerer, 278 to Com. Of. for 30 days; J. J. Eller, 161 to 17 Insp. Dist. for 10 days.

To Det. Div.: Lipman, Moses, 14; T. J. Martin, 15; F. J. Allen, 81; F. W. Miller, 88, and Julius Cohen, 145, all detailed to Dist. Atty's office for 5 days; Charles Picco, 43; W. C. Ihnken, 80; W. C. Hildebrandt, 81; Matthew Murray, and J. P. Hopkins, 276, all for 5 days; Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 13 to 9 Insp. Dist., Manhattan.

Headquarters: Act. Det. Sergt. first grade, Richard Oliver and J. A. Watson, 2, for 10 days; Act. Det. Sergts., second grade, Stephen Birmingham, 5; B. P. Gorman, 20, and R. A. Rice, 157, for 10 days; Herman Meyer, 63, for 5 days.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay.)—Capt. J. F. Tappin, Traf. Div. B, from 3 A. M. April 16; Patrol. H. J. Fleming, 26, 1 day; Otto Huth, 26, 1 day; M. R. Bosstad, 82, 1 day; J. O. Goetz, 83, 1 day; D. A. Shea, 42, 1 day.

Sick Leave Granted.—Patrol. H. S. Watterson, 147, 90 days.

Advancements to $1,250 Grade.—Patrol. H. Partridge, 143; Marshall Truitt, 1; F. W. Shaw, 1; J. H. Jacoby, 1; C. L. Zimmer, 4; J. J. Bohans, 10; John Ottati, 13; T. P. Boland, 16; Robert Grossman, 18; T. F. Rooney, 23; A. C. Brauchle, 31; J. J. Connery, 36; L. J. Keith, 36; T. A. Golden, 49; J. G. P. Schmauder, 63; A. J. Romer, 99; W. J. Lawlor, 150; Frank Kane, 156; H. J. Sondericker, 164; J. J. Duffy, 155; C. R. Turk, Traf. C; Michael O'Brien, 159; E. A. Smith, 1; V. S Rodwell, 2; T. E. Flanagan, 2; P. S. Quinn, 10; E. O. Lehman, 12; T. D. Gerlinger, 13; Francis Murtha, 18; R. J. Riley, 21; Harris Blake, 31; P. J. Sommers, 35; J. R. Bennett, 38; William Lynch, 40; J. F. Smith, 43; A. C. Schmitt, 68; W. J. Lawlor, 147; J. F. Crawford, 150; H. J. McKillop, 159; A. S. Kasinsky, 1st Dis., T. J. Horan, D. D.

Death Reported.—Patrol. Charles Dockendorf, 276, on April 14.

Appointed as Spec. Patrol.—J. J. Condon, with D. S. C.

Death of Spec. Patrol.—T. M. Duffy, with City Magistrates, 1 Div., on April 10.

Fire Department.

To report to 7 Reg. Armory 10 A. M. Thursday for practice. (No. of engine follows name): C. W. Roe, Jr., 16; J. T. Foote, 18; Ralph Bernholz, 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; W. Clancy, 76; E. A. Dannmeyer, 92; W. F. Gallagher, 218; F. J. Noted, 219; J. F. Hickey, 214; C. Charous, 221; M. J. Casey, 228; T. S. Richards, 227; F. Ergensinger, 267; Frank Munn, 244; J. J. O'Keefe, 250; J. Bolan, 260; C. A. Widmer, Jr., 250; W. W. Chattaway, 271; E. W. Schmidt, 287. (No. of H. & L. follows name): Ernest Barnsen, 11; A. J. Muir, 22; E. S. Clements, 35; J. A. Unrath, 35; A. T. Cole, 107; A. M. Forster, 106; W. H. Hefner, 115; Jos. Miller, No. 3, 115; N. J. Bruno, 128; Geo. Olsen, 123; C. G. Brown, 137.

Revocation of detail: Ch. of Bat. P. J. Graham, in charge of hospital and training stables Man. Engrs. and Rich'd.

Leaves without pay: Harry Diamant, H. & L. 29, 12 hours; Lt. William McGough, Eng. 39, 24 hours; F. B. Beader, H. & L. 111, 24 hours; A. D. Peirano, Eng. 219, 36 hours; C. M. Forman, Eng. 1, 24 hours; T. F. Hyland, H. & L. 118, 12 hours.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Changes in assignments in C. A. C.: 2d Lts. R. F. Cox to 33 Co.; F. Seydel, unassigned list and coast def. of Colombia.

Orders, March 12, directing Col. F. S. Strong, C. A. C., to com. of coast def. of Puget Sound, amended. He goes to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., and the com. of coast def. of San Fran., relieving Col. R. P. Davis.

2d Lt. G. L. Smith, Phpn. Scouts, April 27 to Ft. Myer, Va., for temporary duty and on July 5 sail for Manila.

Leaves: Maj. G. T. Langhorne, Cav., Mil. Attache, 1 mo.; Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., 3 mos.

Navy Orders.

Capt. W. W. Gilmer, com. Pittsburgh, to commandant Nav. Stations Olongapo and Cavite.

Lt. C. W. Early, det. the New Jersey; to Bath (Me.) Iron Works as Insp.

Lt. W. Liggett, Guantanamo, Cuba; temp. duty the Montana.

Lt. M. R. Allen, the Jarvis; to Norfolk.

Lt. J. D. Smith, the Louisiana; to Norfolk.

Ens. P. T. Wright to comd. C-5.

Med. Dir. F. W. Weber, Boston; to comd. Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H.

Naval Vessels

Arrived—Benham, Arkansas, New Jersey, Vermont at Hampton Roads; Saturn at Tiburon, Cal.; Callao at Hongkong.

Sailed—South Carolina, Port au Prince, for Tampico; Supply, Manila, for Shanghai; Hancock, New Orleans, for Tampico.

The Commander in Chief, Atlantic fleet, has been ordered to Tampico, with the following battleships: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Michigan, Vermont, New Jersey, and South Carolina, the South Carolina having been intercepted on her way from Haiti to Hampton Roads.

The Tacoma, at Boston, and the Nashville, at Monte Cristo, Santo Domingo, have been ordered to Tampico.

The collier Vulcan, Jason, and Orion have been ordered to Tampico.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic fleet, has been transferred from the Yankton to the Arkansas.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Alumni Club of Public School 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, the Bronx, cordially invites the teachers and graduates of that school to attend its meeting to-morrow evening.

A dinner in honor of President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education will be given by the Alumni Association of Public School 2 at the Hotel Majestic on the evening of April 25. Among the invited guests are State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley and Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following applicants, who have completed the work of the theory department of the training schools respectively indicated and who have passed the examination for License 1:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Agatha R. Austin, Florence E. Black, Jennie K. Carlson, Josephine B. Clair, Ethel H. Conselyea, Byrne M. Donohue, Myrtle Dietrich, Blanche M. Doyle, Elizabeth P. Fitzgerald, Jennie Goldie, Mabel M. Goodrich, Julia E. Hamilton, Ruth L. Hildreth, Cora Hillyer, Emily Imanse, Irene M. Lynch, Loretta G. McDonnell, Alma Perry, Edith M. West, Gladye E. Wilgus.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.

Irma G. Arons, Angela M. Bain, Bertha Bernesen, Gisella Barger, Claire C. Bing, Consella A. Borst, Anna R. Clark, Bertha R. Cohen, Edith L. Cunningham, Avis F. Daugherty, Dorothy Ellert, Helen B. Ellard, Margaret Evans, Dorothy Ginsberg, Edna R. Herbst, Loretta K. Higgins, Florence R. Holden, Edna F. Holding, Pearl Ingwer, Mildred Jones, Marie J. Jonas, Margaret Jordan, Katherine G. Kelleher, Rita M. Kelly, Mary C. Maher, Agnes C. Mahony, Tessie Meskowitz, Rose Marie Neuel, Emma M. Patterson, Virginia A. Quinn, Hermine P. Rohrbacher, Helen B. Roux, Rose M. Smith, Gertrude M. Solomon, Elizabeth N. Stevenson, Agnes C. Timmons, Anna Wappaus, Ferne B. Williams.

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL.

Adele K. Hogan, Hannah E. Lotz, Margaret Loughman, Alice Schulte, Lillian A. C. Wagner, Victoria Williams.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (*) This character means *ex parte* or *ex rel.* vs. means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Lewis T. Cowie of Jersey City admitted to practice.

689—Franklin K. Lane, Secty., et al., appelts., vs. Cornelius C. Watts et al.—Argument concluded for the appelts.

861—Equitable Surety Co., vs. U. S. A. to the use of W. W. McMillan.—Argument concluded for the former.

645—Southern Ry., pltff. in error, vs. W. O. Gadd.—Argued.

751—Charleston & Western Carolina Ry., pltff. in error, vs. Lizzie Thompson.—Argument commenced.

Day call for April 16: Nos. 751, 652, 826, 2 Original, 6 Original, 138, 302, 276, (and 291,) 292, 297, (and 298,) and 830.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalization proceedings.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Vedder, J.—U S vs. Rosenstein.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

Howard vs. Tug Arrow. | Whitcomb vs. Shults.
Haugan vs. Tug Geo. Hill in re Boyd. | In re Samuels.
Anderson vs. Mor. & E. R. R. | Lewis vs. Mowinckel.
Hogg vs. Maxwell. | Weeks vs. U S.
DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Rooney vs. E. Coal Dock Mo. | In re Burr Mfg. Co. (2.)
Howey vs. Barge Tip Top. | Beat Geisha.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
3 N. B'k of J. C. vs. Stewart. | N. H. R. R.
Harned vs. Int. Mag. Co. | Grosbeck vs. Rural Pub.
Cantalupo vs. Lacorazza.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
In re Will of Randall. | People ex rel 42 St Ry. same.
In re Scheier. | People ex rel 8 Av. R.R. same.
In re CNY (W. Farms Road.) | Kingsbridge Ry. same.
In re Fed Union Surety. | In re CNY (Tunnel St)
People ex rel Union Ry. Co. vs. Tax Coms. | People ex rel Sulzer vs. Sohmer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions—At 2 P. M.

Weiner vs. Mayer.
Reinert vs. Schmidt.
Farley vs. Buttner.
Wibirt vs. Miller, Jr.
People vs. Pinkney.
Cicciola vs. Saggese.
Senior vs. Sun Print, &c.
Bigelow vs. Percival.
Breuchard vs. Rudiger.
Fossume vs. Requa.
Reibich vs. Waldo.
Cahill vs. CNY.
Kaplan vs. Buck Const. Co.
Equitable Life vs. U P R R

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

In re CNY (Hammitt Pl.)
Berko vs. Perenyi.
Carden Rity vs. Siviglia.
Kirwin vs. Duncan Hotel.
Ulrich vs. Whitney.
Forman vs. Osborne.
In re CNY, (Wh Pl R.)
People ex rel Moore vs. Dooley.
Grifenhagen vs. O'Connell
McSorley vs. McKay.
Robins vs. Byrne.
Tuomey vs. NY Cab.
Rovere vs. Himmell.
Rubin vs. Hencken & W.
Sherman vs. De Ryther.
Gen'l Accid't Fire, &c vs. Kelly.
Rubin vs. Hencken & W.
People vs. Adler.
Leeds vs. Toll.
Hillick vs. Bronx Gas.
Crosin vs. Waddell.
Cohen vs. Heyman.
Krawschkopf vs. Mayer.
In re Selig.
Young vs. West.
Mayer vs. Cohn.
O'Sullivan vs. Clark.
Met Sav Bk vs. Gelbwaks
Lookstein vs. Prince.
Massada vs. Baxter.
Grower vs. CNY.
Deperi vs. same.
Stone vs. same.
In re Hotaling.
Ruiz vs. Iglesias.
Ehrlich vs. Ehrlich.
Mills vs. same.
Kelly vs. Vassars Sons.
Granowitz vs. Steel Drake
Slavic vs. Cuff.
Mila vs. Ehrlich.
Sullivan vs. Speedewell Motor.
Jackson vs. Schlossbach.
Bodenheim vs. CNY.
Meador vs. Meador.
Livingston vs. Trachtenberg.
Koehler vs. Meyer.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Heedenback vs. Penn Rubber.
McCurdy vs. Swanich.
In re E 213 St.
Squires vs. Squires.
Grahling vs. Grahling.
David vs. Phillips.
Diller vs. Livingston.
Powers vs. Powers.
Levine vs. 28 St. & 7 Av. Realty.
Preferred causes.
Leron Sand vs. Janusch Mfg.
Zipkin vs. Zipkin.
Schanz vs. Satscheck.
Simpson vs. Kumpf.
Farley vs. Ryan.
Archer vs. Archer.
General calendar:
NY, West, &c, RR vs. CNY.
Sanz vs. same.
McKnight vs. McKnight.
Hochstein vs. Lecor.
Michaelson vs. Sil'blatt.
Thorley vs. Merc'e Trust.
Wetzel vs. same.
Ahearn vs. Bowery S B.
Ostroy vs. Degeim'r Rity
Maskin vs. Jacobs.
Amanna vs. Keyst Const
Levin vs. Mayer.
Starr vs. Everett.
Sanitary Firepr vs. Scheidecker.
Bernard vs. Bryant.
Saltzieder vs. Jas. Ser.
Stewart vs. Unit. Mchnts Rity.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J., case on; V., Donnelly, J., case on; VII., Lehman, J., case on.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Daull Miller Co vs. Durham.
Richardson vs. McDermott & Hannigan.
Rosenbaum vs. Roth.
Wise vs. Shaw.
Mecca Rity vs. A W Tanis Music Lib.
Smith vs. Ziegfeld.
Landon vs. Mott.
Security B'k vs. Harris Tobacco.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gerderich vs. NY Rys.
Russell vs. Bradley.
Samie vs. Jacobs & Davies
Larson vs. Rity Holdg.
Hayes vs. Morris.
Longo vs. CNY.
Dellafima vs. N Y Rys.

PARTS IV., V.—Adjourned until April 20.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Faulhaber vs. Beyer.
Timlin vs. N Y Rys.
Mangold vs. Mulcahy & Gibson.
Huot vs. Weeks, Jr.
Gaier vs. Freeman.
H. Gaier vs. Freeman.
Shostak vs. CNY.
Wolf vs. Cons. Chat Z R.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bode vs. Panama RR.
Remer's Av RR.
Tashjian vs. Spengeman.
Welch vs. Hart Bros.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Golden vs. Wagenhaus.
Duffey vs. Wills inc.
Monturi vs. Asinafx.
Same vs. same.
Wynne vs. Salvator Tr.
Gold'n Y Rys.
Etshells vs. Fargo.
Coleman vs. Creso Sand.
Bazik vs. McGovern.
Zeller vs. Kadan.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Baruth vs. Martin.

PART X.—Gavegan, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Kane vs. Phillips.
No day calendar.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tolchensky vs. CNY.
Kaskel vs. So Pac RR.
Garsia vs. CNY.
Swartwout vs. Waldo.
Judge vs. same.
Zorn vs. same.
Kerrigan vs. CNY.
Kowalsky vs. same.
Mor's Kowalsky vs. same
Duffy vs. CNY.
Moriarty vs. Dawson.

PART XII.—Adjourned until April 20.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bosco vs. Pitts Con.
Payten vs. N Y Rys.
Morrison vs. same.
Kravitz vs. R R of N J.
Curran vs. C, M & St P Ry.
McDonough vs. Otten.
Guarino vs. Le'son.
Halford vs. CNY.
Halford vs. CNY & L Mtg.
Bennett vs. same.
Olyan vs. Fuller.
Becker vs. CNY.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hayes vs. McAvay.
R V Weschler Rity vs. Dan Bond's 6 of 8.
Davis vs. Schmitt.
Harris vs. Jolina.
Tonnessen vs. CNY.
Glass vs. Kolar.
Barber vs. N Y L Poultry
Eliasberg vs. Bainbridge.
Same vs. same.
Holscher vs. Amer Trans.
Harrison vs. Kaufman.
Alpert vs. Morris.
Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Un Bor Rity vs. Gen'l.
Lashkot vs. Miller.
O'Gorman vs. Pfeiffer.
Barclay Rity vs. Olshei.
Karpf vs. RR.
Fox vs. Hirschfeld.
Eispert vs. Perry.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Williams vs. Del & Hud Co.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inquest—Bird vs. Venuto.
Parson Trad vs. Nashua Riv Paper.
Lippman vs. Weitsen.
Wheeler vs. Hickman.
Toney vs. Spraggins.
Niagara Radiator vs. Gingold Ritzr.
Flanagan vs. European F Film.
Drake vs. Glasser.
J Romain Brown Co vs. Sutherland.
Janes vs. Padell.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Leatilhon vs. D'Arschot. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
John Troy.
Charlotte Scarabin.
Thomas A. Bronson.
August H Glaesel.
Mary V McCusker.
Sarah R Ward.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. — Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Kane vs. McCormick.
Miller vs. Sultzbach.
Baer vs. E River Nat Bk
Di Renzo vs. Canposarnuns.
McLaurin vs. Fitzhugh Smith.
Escofier vs. Messina.
Citizens Cent N B'k vs. Eisenberg.
Bank vs. Epstein.
Greenberg vs. Lichtenstein.
Neuwirth vs. Salzman.
Lichtenstein vs. Goodspeed.
Mirrell vs. Lewitt.
Kehoe vs. Star Co.
Scripture vs. Hearst.
Eckert vs. Austro Am.
Carkin vs. Schretzki.
Leistner vs. Driver.
Maloney vs. Star Co.
Hydrox Blower Exhaust vs. Home Ins.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

COURT, Trial Term, Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Little vs. Metal Co.
Fried vs. Fried.
Pollock vs. Richmond.
Steinberg vs. Spins.
Litsky vs. N Y Rys.
Rosenstein vs. Minsels.
De Meo vs. Laloggio.
Greene vs. Irvington Con.
Fragner vs. Taubenfeld.
Acme Wood, &c vs. Bway Car Co.
Wender vs. Schmuckler.
Schmidt vs. Linch.
Liebling vs. Kronish.
Lamble vs. Schnabel.
Zuber vs. Hendricks.
Romm vs. Union Ry.
Standard Fashion vs. Fordyce.
Barta vs. Nilbur.
Bell vs. Mattingson.
S S Klauber Co vs. Av RR.
Barrett vs. Selwyn.
Kushnick vs. Zimmerman.
Detroit Roof vs. Exner Co.
Kaily vs. Liber.
Wilson vs. H Hoff.
Emberman vs. N Y Rys.
Foster vs. Pennell.
Disbecker vs. Cadillac H.
Flynn vs. Straus.
Durkin vs. Whitney.
Segal vs. Carlos.
Colabella vs. Grillo.
Dane vs. Guest.
Kindler vs. Home for Scand Emig'ts.
Verdi vs. Alvodo I P Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ludin vs. Goodman.
Riordan vs. Schuyler.
Frankel vs. Levinson.
Fensterer vs. Pressure Lt.
Lack vs. Holzner.
Mendelsohn vs. Schlang.
Raleigh vs. Kinmacolor.
Kopf vs. Montilli.
Dilworth vs. Green.
Block vs. Lawyers Title, &c.
Soviero vs. Pans.
Pheelan vs. Durham.
Knight vs. Sup Feature Film.

PART III.—Green, J., case on; IV., Lynch, J., case on; V., Ransom, J., case on; VI., Delehanty, J., case on; VII., La Petra, J., case on; VIII., O'Dwyer, J., case on.

References Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Foster vs. Cooney—Eugene F. McGee. Richards vs. Bennett—Adam Wiener. Maddock vs. Kann—Maurice Goodman.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Central Trust Co. vs. Hamlin—Mathew A. Henkel.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Peerless Holding Co. vs. Rinschler—Henry Fluegalman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Ornstein vs. Umbrella Un
Davis vs. Davis.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. case on.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.

Meyer vs. Hedges.
S J Rieser & Co. vs. Wilmore.
F. Nestrock vs. Santis.
Bertha Nestrock vs. same.
Nuby vs. Un Ry.
Rosensweig vs. 74 St

Holding Co.
Hand vs. Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper.
Sokol vs. Kozlovsky vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
Hannon vs. Cranford.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar. W J Allgaier vs. Cohen, Frank & Co. et al.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.

Rosenstein vs. Mo Cutcheon.
Harris vs. Glydon Co.
Cahill vs. Benz Auto.
Robinow vs. Alberger.
Sherman vs. Mason & Hanger.
Kromer vs. Kleff.
Same vs. same.
Clausen vs. Gordon.
Kipp vs. Woolworth.
Grady vs. B Union Gas.
Krieg vs. Holms.

Tri-Boro Con vs. Wechsler Co.
Idaho-Md Co vs. Un B'k.
Kohart vs. Skou.
Borup vs. Kelsevits.
Kenz vs. Bernheimer & S
West vs. NY Tel.
Kurnick vs. Sherusky.
Burns vs. Russell.
Goblirsch vs. N Y Rys.
McCabe vs. B H RR.
Patterson vs. CNY.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigate motions.

Wagner vs. Jarvis et al.
Gardner vs. Nass. El RR.
Gardner vs. same.
Soloff vs. same.
Fischer vs. Eyre et al.
In re Walsh.
Berger vs. Zibuloff et al.
Van Tuyl vs. Schatman et al.
Cruberg vs. CNY.
Van Vliet vs. Van Vliet.
Menion vs. St Rose, &c. Church

chael Jorio, 49 Oliver St, 13 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Shiland & Hedges, 149 Broadway $3,600
With name and address of lessee.
FERRY ST, 30 to 38; Cliff St, 63 to 69, all; Charles A. Schieren to Charles A. Schieren Co., 10 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St.....$56,000
WILLIAM ST, 227, all; William St, 225, rear loft; North William St, 22 and 24, 5th floor; Charles R. Wolfram and another to Charles J. O'Brien, 265 Hooper St, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Thomas Gilleran, 49 Chambers St.....$8,200
7TH AV, 1,842, all; Robert Hoe Real Estate Co. to Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St, 10 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, F. E. Schlechter, 220 Broadway.....$13,500
8TH AV, 501, n w corner of 35th St, all; Josephine del Drago to Alfred Frank, 760 10th Av, 5 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, L. Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway....$5,500
8TH AV, 349, n store; Wm. E. Good to Charles A. Worpe, 349 8th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, E. T. Amslei, 401 West 30th St.....$780
14TH ST, 144 East, all; John Stich to Jacob Braunstein, 235 East 15th St, 15 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Louis Julien, 150 Nassau St.....$8,100
39TH ST, 402 and 404 West, all; Beadleston & Woerz to Benjamin Rosen and another, 181 East 75th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Margolies, 125 East 101st St.....$1,080
116TH ST, 125 and 127 East, all; Nathan E. Pond to Arnold Amusement Co., 320 Broadway, 13 5-12 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, H. J. Lesser, 320 Broadway.....$1,666

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 639, all; Haffen Realty Co. to Boleslav Bartosiewicz and another, 884 East 158th St, 5 years from June 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av $2,100
PROSPECT AV, 871, n w corner of 161st St, corner store; Henry Acker to Bernard Halmowitz and another, 1 West 114th St, 3 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, Frank Schwartz, 1,058 Southern Boulevard.....$4,220 to $4,420
135TH ST, 534 East, all; Rae Marcus to Benjamin Weiss and another, 254 East 165th St, 3 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Chugerman, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn $3,204

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

55TH ST, 124-126 West; Pelham Operating Co., agent, Herald Square Holding Co., et al, Jan. 27, 1914 (by deposit).....$150
100TH ST, 310 East; Morris & Schmoll Co., agent, James Rudden, et al, Feb. 20, 1914 .....$207

Bronx.

CROTONA PARKWAY, s e corner of 182d st; Sutphen & Myer, agent; F. & B. Construction Co., Feb. 4, 1914.....$500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 77 and 79; Passaic Structural Steel Co. against Manhattan Holding Co., owner; Ravlen Bros., contractors.....$2,897
FORT WASHINGTON AV, 454; Louis Fagin against Brown-Weiss Realties, owner and contractor $38
42D ST, 217 West; Joseph Hamerman against the Sperry & Hutchinson Co., owner; Aaron Gusseroff, contractor.....$333
42D ST, 219 West; Joseph Hamerman against the Sperry & Hutchinson Co., owner; Abe Bernstein, contractor $600
45TH ST, 9 East; Frank Moisenson against Charles Brown, owner; Henry C. Smith Building Co., Inc., contractor $50
52D ST, n s, 274 ft e of 1st Av, 75x100; Colonial Sand and Stone Co. against Peter Doelger Brewing Co., owner; Paul J. Exner Co., contractor $225
59TH ST, 421 to 425 East; Edward E. Buhler Co. against Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc., owner; Paul J. Exner Co., contractor $70
67TH ST, 241 to 245 West; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against Bounonville Realty Co., owner; F. J. Ashfield & Sons, contractor, renewal $1,352
67TH ST, 241 to 245 West; John R. Woods against Beurnenville Realty Co., owner; F. J. Ashfield & Sons, contractors, renewal $300
201ST ST, Harlem River and Sherman St; Peter Hulpretl against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., inc., contractor $17
SAME PROPERTY; William Baum against same $17

Bronx.

226TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of Barnes Av, 21x100; Hudson Refrigerator Co. against C. Goldene, inc., owner and contractor.....$47

LIS PENDENS.

HESTER ST, s s, between Allen and Orchard Sts, Lot 20; Lewis Michaels against Hannah Weihberg and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.
MOORE ST, w s, between Water and Front Sts, Lot 10; Lewis Michaels against William Mulry and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.
ORCHARD ST, 24; Marks Kirshbaum against Harry Goldstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Gans.
8TH AV, 781; Veronica Monk and others against Ellen Leonard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Harris.
17TH ST, 10 East; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Charles D. Haines and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.
31ST ST, 208 East; Florence H. Allen against Edward L. Montgomery, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Odell.
80TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2; Samuel M. Rechnitz against Santa Rumore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Harris.
131ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Henry T. Molter against Fortunato D'Onofrio and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

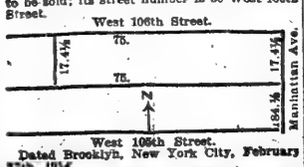
Bronx.

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 188.8 ft n of Charlotte St, 1½.6x100; also Lot 364, Village of Wakefield; William D. Iselhan, Jr., against Thomas McGoldrick, (action to enforce trust;) attorneys, McKeown & Flynn.
SHERMAN AV, w s, 207.6 ft n of 163d St, 45x100; Annie C. Gedney against The 182d St. Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.
SHERMAN AV, w s, 252.6 ft h of 163d St, 45x100; Virginia Wood against The 182d St. Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—HELEN H. GREENE, otherwise called ELLEN H. GREENE, and EMILY T. RICHMOND, Plaintiffs, against LILLIAN F. DYER and WILLIAM J. DYER, her husband, Talbot P. Greene, Mary A. Gadsden, Minnie Greene Chapin, otherwise called Mary B. Chapin, and Mary A. Gadsden and Minnie Greene Chapin, as Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Anna F. Greene, deceased, Jennie Dutton Greene and Jennie Dutton Greene, Minnie Greene Chapin, William Dallbha Dutton, and Augustine N. Lawrence, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Charles Burrows Greene, deceased, Alice C. Greene, Alice C. Greene as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Frank W. Greene, deceased, and as devisee of said Frank W. Greene, deceased, Irving W. Greene, and Emma M. C. Greene, his wife, Frederick H. Man, P. Chauncey Anderson, and May Yale Ogden Anderson, his wife, Augusta Anderson, P. Chauncey Anderson and Augusta Anderson, as Executors of and Trustees under the last Will and Testament of E. Ellery Anderson, deceased, Mary G. Mathews, and George S. Mathews, her husband, Harry T. Greene, individually and as Administrator of Harry T. Greene, deceased, Sarah C. Miller and Douglass A. Miller, her husband, Amasa Wright Saltus, O. Hoffman Burrows, Marguerite Bushe, Alice Dutton Atwill, Elizabeth Dutton, Kate Dutton, William N. Dutton, James H. Jourdan, and William T. Richmond, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made on the 25th day of July, 1913, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 25th day of September, 1913, in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said interlocutory judgment named and appointed to sell the real property therein mentioned, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Sales Rooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, in one parcel, the real property situated in the Borough of Manhattan, directed in and by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Manhattan (formerly called New) Avenue, distant one hundred and eighty-five feet and one-half of an inch northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Manhattan Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Manhattan Avenue, seventeen feet and four and one-half inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, seventy-five feet to the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Manhattan Avenue, and thence southerly along Manhattan Avenue, seventeen feet and four and one-half inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Subject, however, to a mortgage now a lien on said premises, securing the payment of eleven thousand dollars and interest.
Dated Brooklyn, New York City, February 17th, 1914.
JOHN B. LORD, Referee.
THENFORD WOODHULL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Nos. 4 and 5 Court Square, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 50 West 106th Street.



Dated Brooklyn, New York City, February 27th, 1914.
JOHN B. LORD, Referee.
The sale in the above entitled action is hereby adjourned until Monday, April 20, 1914, at the same time and place.
Dated Brooklyn, New York City, March 30, 1914.
JOHN B. LORD, Referee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale
Thursday, April 30th,
at 12 o'clock noon. Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.
8 High-Class Fireproof One-Family Houses
LOCATED IN THE
Fordham Heights Section
Webb Ave., 188th St., and Devoe Terrace
To be sold separately
5 Minutes from the 207th St. Subway Station
3 Minutes from Jerome Av. Subway when completed
Each house is fireproof, has electric light, hot-water heating, open fireplaces, large closets, tiled baths and hardwood floors and trim throughout.
75% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%
TITLE POLICIES FREE
Send for Booklet
Joseph P. Day 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale
600 RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION LOTS
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY NEW YORK

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

5% Net
Two free and clear, well located properties are for sale to settle an estate for which we are agents.
The prices are $70,000 and $180,000.
Each is rented to a single good tenant on a net basis.
One is in the new uptown retail district, the other in a well established downtown location.
Horace S. Ely & Company
27 West 30th St. 21 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED 1847
DUFF & CONGER
REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT, SALES AND APPRAISALS
Madison Ave.-Corner 86th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 1226

BACK RENTS Collected
No Charge Unless Successful
STANDARD ADJUSTMENT CO.
Flatiron Building. Tel. 5534 Gramercy

M. JOSEPH HARRISON ARCHITECT
230 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK
BREWERY BANK BUILDING. PHONE 3333 SPRING

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A LOVELY HOME
Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; electric lights; sewer; $5,500; 20 YEARS' TIME; monthly payments $30; photos mailed. Special Manager, 60-A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick
hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

ALONG THE SOUND & HUDSON
and Throughout Westchester County, PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, ETC.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.
Oakley Manor Homes
Must be seen to be appreciated.
8-11 Rooms, 1-3 Baths, $8,250 to $14,000.
Mt. Vernon Realty Corporation.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

White Plains
Scarsdale
Houses for Rent or Sale
Furnished $75 to $500 Per Month. Unfurnished $40 to $200

Owner has left town.
House for Rent or Sale
14 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Plot 200x275, with garage. High ground; conveniently located.

Owner must sell
High ground; conveniently located; 8 rooms and bath. Plot 50x100 or more. Price, $7,250. Terms to suit.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 6561. Depot Sq. White Plains 759.

FOR RENT FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:

BRONXVILLE

	Monthly
10 Rooms, 3 baths, ½ acre	$150
16 Rooms, 3 baths, 3½ acres	175
15 Rooms, 3 baths, ¾ acre	200
16 Rooms, 5 baths, 1 acre	225
15 Rooms, 4 baths, 1 acre	250
15 Rooms, 4 baths, 2 acres	300

SCARSDALE

10 Rooms, 3 baths, ¾ acre	150
11 Rooms, 2 baths, ½ acre	200
11 Rooms, 3 baths, ¾ acre	250
14 Rooms, 3 baths, 2 acres	300
11 Rooms, 3 baths, 5 acres	400
12 Rooms, 3 baths, 4 acres	500
16 Rooms, 3 baths, 10 acres	700
20 Rooms, 5 baths, 35 acres	1,000

RYE

10 Rooms, 2 baths, 1 acre	175
16 Rooms, 4 baths, 7 acres	400
13 Rooms, 4 baths, 5 acres	500
12 Rooms, 4 baths, 8 acres	600

Fish & Marvin
527 5th Av., New York. Tel. 6526 Murray Hill.

An Exceptional Opportunity at BRIARCLIFF
SIX GABLES, a five-acre estate contiguous to Briarcliff Lodge, is offered for rent, completely furnished, from May 1st to Oct. 1st, AT $3,000.
House contains 7 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, and 4 servants' bedrooms; grounds laid out in well-kept lawns; large garden; tennis court; garage, with quarters for chauffeur's family; brokers protected.
BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
Tel. 7070 Mur. Hill. 12 EAST 48TH ST.

DUTCH COLONIAL.
A charming new home in a highly restricted section of Westchester County, on the New Haven road, only 35 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; large plot; house has living room 18x32, with mammoth fireplace; other rooms are commodious and cheerful; garage in connection with house; price $18,500; mortgage $14,000; owner is going to Europe and is anxious to sell; will cut price; might rent for $125 per month.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phones—3400-01.

TWO-FAMILY COTTAGES AT BRIARCLIFF MANOR.
On April 15th our Construction Department will have ready for sale or rent two new double houses, complete every detail. Each side 6 rooms, bath, hot water heat, combination gas and coal range, electric light. Conveniently situated station, &c. Desirable neighborhood. Rent $20.00. Selling price $6,000, on easy terms.
BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY,
Tel. 7070 Mur. Hill. No. 12 East 48th St.

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Mt. Vernon's best Residence Section; Modern House; 12 rooms; 2 baths; Steam heat; hardwood trim and floors; Large Corner Worth $20,000, sell $15,500; Easy terms to responsible party.
ANOTHER
Nine rooms, bath; all improvements; perfect condition; only $7,500; free and clear.
ONE-THIRD CASH.
NEASON JONES, 16 E. 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

BRAND NEW!
Near New High School, Chester Hill; high plot; cement house, slate roof; large living room, oak trim, parquet floors, 9 rooms, newly decorated; 2 baths; steam heat; price $14,000; owner might take less; would consider $110 rent; mortgage $9,000, 5½ per cent.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phone 3400-01.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11-room cottage, situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $540 per annum.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

6 STORY LOFT BUILDING
25x80.
Permanent Light on All Sides.
Electric Elevator. Steam Heat.
Immediate Possession.
12th St., Near 3d Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.
30 East 42d Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Yale & Towne Building
9 EAST 40TH STREET
HEART OF FIFTH AVENUE SECTION
To Lease:

2d Floor, Containing 4000 Sq. Feet
New building
Strictly fireproof
Low insurance rate
Enclosed Fire Tower
Every modern convenience
Perfect Ventilating System
Hot and cold running water
Sprinkler System throughout
3 high speed Electric Elevators
5 Minutes from Grand Central Station
Refrigerating plant for drinking water
Convenient, Subway, Elevated and proposed McAdoo Tunnel Stations
YALE
Apply on Premises
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Yale Locks and Hardware

MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING
216-218-220-222
West 18th Street
TOP FLOOR
11,100 SQUARE FEET
Best practical floor in this city regarding strength, light, height of ceilings, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated.
221-223-225 West 17th Street
Near 7th Avenue
3 BRIGHT FLOORS
Steam heat, power and elevators.
RENT VERY REASONABLE
Monahan Express Company Owner on Premises

For Immediate Rental
LOFT
(9175 Sq. Ft.)
In the Heart of New York's Automobile District
Here is one of the most conveniently arranged and centrally located lofts, with regard to the requirements of a general automobile business, possible to be had in this city.
This loft is the entire 10th floor in a fire-proof, automatic-sprinkler equipped building directly opposite the Automobile Club of America on 54th Street near Broadway.
Street accessibility is more than adequately provided for by two large freight elevators, each 11 ft. by 21 ft., and one passenger elevator, 20 ft. by 20 ft. An automobile washstand is built into the floor.
The value of the loft as a demonstrating or working space is further enhanced by an unobstructed light on *all four sides* of the building.
The convenience of this loft and its location coupled with its availability at the very beginning of the automobile season make it
A Remarkable Space for
An Automobile Salesroom
An Accessory Service Station
A Maintenance Station or
A Garage and Repair Shop
To insure immediate occupancy, the lessee is prepared to make a very liberal concession on the present yearly rental. For further particulars, apply to
E. A. SATTLER
250 West 54th Street

SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING
409 PEARL ST., Cor. New Chambers St.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.

Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators and steam heat; especially adapted for Heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished separately at low rates. Apply
A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 31st. 'Phone 8833 Schuyler.
OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

FOR LEASE
THE COMING
WHOLESALE DISTRICT
Between Vanderbilt and Waldorf
ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR
CAMERON BUILDING
SEVEN-YEAR LEASE
Full Commission to Brokers.
Joseph E. Haggerty, 185 Madison Avenue.

In Modern 6 STY. FIREPROOF BLDG. on Lot 25x100.
11 East 47th St.
Opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Store & Basement
Present Tenant Now Paying
$5,500 Per Annum.
Will Sublet at
$4,000 Per Year for **Two Years**
Extension Obtainable from Owner.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
421 Madison Ave. (48th St.)
Brokers protected. Phone 850 Murray Hill.

A Few Desirable Offices in
Fulton Building
Southwest Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.
TO SELECT TENANTS.
W. F. FUERST, Agent, 87 Nassau St.

246 5TH AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 28TH ST.
FLOORS and OFFICES;
third and fourth Floors, of 5,000 sq. ft. each, steam heat and elevator; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts. Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

TO LEASE
At 630 5th Ave.
Store and Basement
Also 4th Floor
28.8 x 131
Apply to your own Broker

22 WEST 56TH STREET.
Attractive street level STORE (size 22x90), with good show window, in newly remodeled building, near 5th Av. Occupancy before May 1. Term lease.
Also two upper Floors.
EDGAR A. MANNING,
489 5th Av.,
Tel. 6835 Murray Hill. at 42d St.

New York Law School Building, 172-174 Fulton St.
Modern—Fireproof—Convenient
Offices to Let.
WARREN & SKILLIN, on premises.

25 WEST BROADWAY
Headquarters of the crockery industry. All large, light offices, especially constructed for the display of china, glassware, and crockery; steam heat, electric light, elevator; rents low. Also store basement and sub-basement.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Stock Quotation Telegraph Bldg. 26-28 Beaver Street.
Modern—Fireproof—Exceptional Light.
Office floors to let.
WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents, 174 Fulton St., or on premises.

OUTSIDE OFFICE.
4 windows, 600 sq. ft., $600.
Subway entrance, 36 East 23d St.
Modern fireproof building, two elevators.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT.
Mad. Sq. 3434. 1123 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 West 114th St., near Riverside Drive.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms.
Rents, $650 to $1,100.

THE BRAENDER,
418 Central Park West, South Corner of 102d St.
6 to 12 Rooms.
Rents $800 to $2,400.

CAROLYN COURT,
N. E. Cor. B'way & 162d Street.
5, 6, and 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $900.

SYLVIA HALL,
560 West 144th St.
One block from Subway.
3 Rooms and Kitchenette.
Rent $35 per month.

FRANKLIN HALL,
961 St. Nicholas Av.
Near 157th Street.
4 Outside Rooms and Bath.
Rent $35 per month.

SHOREHAM,
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Corner of 113th St.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $47.50 per month.

THE EVELYN,
101 West 78th St.
Non-Housekeeping Apartment.
2 Rooms and Bath, maid service and electric light.
Rent $600 per annum.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway, Corner 80th St.
Broadway at 144th St.

Winslow Court
87 HAMILTON PLACE,
Cor. W. 141st, just west of B'way.
8 ROOM APARTMENT. Brightest and largest rooms in the uptown section. If you wish an airy, sunlit, spacious apartment, we ask your inspection. An exclusive elevator apartment house; excellent hall and elevator service, night and day. Two minutes' walk to 137th St. Subway. Rental $1,000 per year.

GREYLOCK COURT
Northwest corner 168th St., Boston Road. Finest elevator apartment in Bronx; 3 blocks east of 169th St. "L" station; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $384 to $600 per year.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.

South and West Exposure
7 ROOM COR. APARTMENT
40 MORNINGSIDE PARK,
N. E. Cor. West 118th Street.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. See janitor.

517 WEST 113TH ST.
Beautiful high-class Elevator Apartments.
4 & 6 Rooms, $45 to $70

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
69th St. & Central Park West.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS OF
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $2,250 & $2,750.
Extra large rooms, ample closets.
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be arranged.
Apply to Supt., on premises, or BING & BING, 505 5th Av.

155 Riverside Drive
CORNER 88TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Apartments of
9 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
Extra large rooms, ample closets,
$2,600 & $3,400
to lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be arranged. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or BING & BING, 505 5th Av.

The Brockholst
101 WEST 85TH ST.
HOUSEKEEPING AND NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
3 and 8 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,100.
MAID SERVICE—RESTAURANT.
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St.

Bachelor Apartment To Sub-Let
In exclusive building. 19 West 54th St.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Tel. 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

WAUMBEK
955 West End Av., corner 107th St.
LARGEST ROOMS ON WEST SIDE.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
$1,700.
LEWIS M. THIERY, on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

46-48 East 129th
Seven extra large, light rooms, all improvements; $40. Apply janitor or H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.

1240 LEXINGTON AVE.
Apartment of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; open plumbing; only one left; possession now.
Rent only $48 per month.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

QUEENS.
$20 TO $35 A MONTH.
Four, five and six rooms and bath. New Jackson Heights apartments, corner Jackson Av. and 25th St.; just completed; take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolleys from Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge; fare 5 cents now, time 20 minutes. Agent at apartments or the Queensboro Corporation, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1: 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FINE ALL-YEAR HOME, $18
a month; newly decorated; modern cottage; detached; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; large garden plot; 28 minutes out; good neighborhood; 3 blocks from stores and trolley; will sacrifice, but must have $150 cash. Address Gurlich, 396 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished House,
400 Madison Avenue,
Flushing, L. I.
10 rooms, modern, built to live in; large fireplaces; high ground, 125x200; vegetable garden, ASPARAGUS and STRAWBERRY beds, fruits, flowers; chicken house, use of barn; 5 minutes from Murray Hill Sta. For sale or to let. Address
H. K. MURR'Y,
40 East 21st St., New York City.

NORTH SHORE BARGAINS
Several attractive homes at bargain prices. North Shore of Long Island a specialty.
L. G. SHIELDS.
18 E. 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

NORTH SHORE,
Great Neck to Huntington.
SALE OR RENT.
LECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4030.

GARDEN CITY DISTRICT
Cottage or Bungalow. Large plot. Six rooms and bath on one floor if desired. Some designs as low as $5,000.
E. P. GAILLARD, 150 B'way, Manhattan.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN-HOME-ON-LAKE
7 ROOMS—1 BATH.
New, modern throughout; delightfully situated on high ground; superb views; select neighborhood; 45 minutes to N. Y. City. Near Exp. station on D. L. & W. R. R. Sacrifice, $5,000; on easy terms. Address
FRANK HILL,
P. O. Box 675, New York City.

Maplewood 10-room stucco house; high elevation; lot 50x200; adjoining lot 50x200; hot air heat, all improvements; 2 kinds hardwood; parlor and reception hall finished in oak; hardwood floor; dining room full width of house, finished in chestnut; 2 pantries; glass-enclosed porch; fine view; excellent location; asking $9,000, or $11,000, including 50-ft. lot. Houses to rent from $35 to $75, and furnished houses for season from $55 up. Henry P. Bush, 71 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

A HOME
of 8 large rooms and bath on 60-foot plot. House contains every convenience; exceptionally well built by owner; best location; good neighbors, schools, clubs; transportation by steam road and trolley. A real home at a real bargain. $500 is all the cash required. J. F. BROWNE, Room 518, 66 West 35th St., city.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE.
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
$10 Down, $5 monthly, buys building lots 25x120 ft., with sewer, sidewalks, shade trees, water, gas electric lights; high, dry, booming suburb, 7,000 pop.; clubs, churches, schools; 7c. fare. To sell lots will build houses cost ranging $1,000 to $3,000, payable like rent. Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 W. 33d St., N. Y.

IF YOU HAVE $10

and can save $2.50 a week, you can own this cosy home, 32 minutes out, in the hills of New Jersey. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 1,041, New York.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
For full particulars of furnished Cottages for rent or sale apply or write C. D. Snyder, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Open all the year.

ELBERON, N. J.
Choice furnished cottages for rent in Elberon, South Elberon and Deal.
J. A. STRATTON, Opp. Station, Elberon, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

ASTOR HOUSES
8 to 26 West 130th St.; 3 stories, 25 ft. wide; now being entirely renovated; 12 rooms, 2 baths, comfortable large front porches and front lawns, on prettiest block in Harlem; reasonable rent. Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS 276 Lenox Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and subway station at 86th Street. Inquire on premises.

54TH ST., 200 WEST
To sublet, Three and Four Room Furnished Apartments.
Apply at Adlon Office.

TO SUBLET for the Summer, small furnished suite at half regular rate. Immediate occupancy.
THE LORRAINE,
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
6 ROOM APARTMENT.....$50
All improvements. Apply to janitor.

THE LORINGTON,
1 WEST 70TH STREET,
Corner Central Park West
10, 11, 12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Resident Sup't. Phone 1080 Columbus.

BRONX.
PARK SIDE APARTMENTS
Ogden Av., Washington Bridge, facing Park; Overlooking River and Speedway; Delightful Location.
3-4-5 Rooms; high class; $26 to $40 every improvement. APPLY ON PREMISES.
KEMP-JONES APARTMENTS,
952 TO 972 ANDERSON AV., AT JEROME AND 162D ST.,
4-5-6 Rooms; all improvements, $28 to $45
Apply at 970 Anderson Av., (McDevitt.)

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Elevator apartment, always rented; up-to-date land value; might exchange. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

West Side.

63 WEST 83D ST.—RENT OR SALE.
A modern four-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling, between Central Park and Columbus Av.; lot 17x102; dwelling 17x52, with butler's pantry extension; has 5 large bedrooms and 2 small ones; ample closets; 2 bathrooms; parquet floors and gas logs; sanitary construction and plumbing; ready for immediate occupancy. Address or call on Stephen S. Newton, 271 Broadway, New York.
A VERY BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR SALE, in block restricted to private dwellings,
431 WEST 147TH ST.
Three-story and basement, two baths, Butler's pantry extension.
PRICE $21,000.
JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Builders' Attention.
Lots and plots in Flatbush for sale for high-grade apartment houses, with building loan. Apply 26 Court St, Rm. 85. Phone 6520 Main.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

LOT 25x100, near Roosevelt Av.; price $300 cash; bargain. Hamilton, 11 Grand Av., Corona.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.
$900 cash down buys farm of 20 acres, near Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.; house, barn, some fruit; good, productive farming land; good poultry place; this place will produce an income of from $1,200 to $1,500 a year; price $2,900. For further particulars address W. J. Mallett, Lockport, N. Y.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.
Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale at Bronxville.—Modern house, built of stucco; 13 rooms, 3 baths; electric light, gas, steam heat, open fireplaces, sun parlor, &c.; plot, 100x150; in restricted section; fine country club near by; terms easy. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, developed artesian water supply. Hundreds of fruit trees. Far-reaching views. Brook. Select location. Hour out. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Southfield Point.—Cottage for sale; eleven rooms, three baths; large plot; near Sound; yachting, bathing, golf. Thomas Good, 506 5th Av.

For Sale.—Westchester Co. farms, country seats, village property. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

White Plains.

East White Plains, 14-room modern new house and garage, all improvements, including grounds. Apply Ely J. Risser, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE.
For $2,000 cash and $3,000 on mortgage I will sell, before June, Lots 95, 96, 97, and 98, or 100 by 122½ feet, facing end of Lawrence Av., on Grand View Boulevard of Colonial Heights, Yonkers; 1½ miles from

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

For Sale.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
35-minute electric Expresses
TO NEW YORK.
Residence, 18 rooms, stables, etc.; 15 ACRES.
¼ mile to station.
A. Myers, 45 William Street, New York. 4745—John.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished houses for rent for Summer or longer. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Wanted.

Wanted to buy or rent, bungalow, furnished, on shore, either Seagate, Manhattan Beach, Staten Island, or Sound; give full particulars and photos. D 43 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

IVY COURTS.
210 West 107th St., off Broadway.
Six beautifully furnished rooms; piano; all rooms large and bright; southern exposure; very cool; first-class elevator apartment house; day and night service; going to Europe, and will rent to desirable tenant at $35 per month. Well, fifth floor.

A—A. CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

To sublet, No. 120 West 88th Street, unfurnished for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914 at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms, three baths; front apartment, 11th floor; elevated and subway stations at 86th Street. Inquire on premises.

To sublease until October; very attractive and well-furnished hotel apartment; parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath; superior restaurant in connection. The Madison Square, 37 Madison Square.

VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished Apartments,
six and eight rooms, two baths.
Possession at once.
Manager, Telephone Columbus 4766.

THE OAKDALE.
36-38 West 35th St.
Furnished or unfurnished suites of 2 AND 3 ROOMS, WITH BATH.
Hotel service; rents reasonable.

Large, eight-room apartment, furnished completely and first-class in every respect, to rent until Oct. 1; references required. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive

Two-room kitchenette apartment; also four-room housekeeping apartment unfurnished. Apply Manager Hotel Royal, Telephone Morningside 684.

Seven-room apartment on Broadway, completely furnished; piano, electric light, telephone; references. Wampler, 2,700 Broadway.

Furnished apartment, 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; convenient Subway and Riverside Drive. 606 West 116th St. Apartment 63.

Apartment, three rooms and kitchenette, near Columbia; very attractive; from May 1 to Oct. 1; $55. C. E. Fay, 421 West 119th St.

Sublet.—Furnished housekeeping apartment; seven rooms and bath. The Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway. Apt. 492.

Doctor's Office.—Three rooms, corner building, and apartment 7 rooms; excellent locality. 438 West 116th St.

Furnished apartment in the Rexton, 320 W. 33d.—6 rooms, bath; $125 monthly from May 1st. Apply Supt.

45th St., 66 West.—Bachelor apartment, beautiful sunny second floor suite; refined surroundings; references.

Riverside Drive, 600, (cor. 137th.)—Seven-room apartment until October. Apply evenings. Burkhardt.

Studio apartment; piano; elevator; restaurant; bath; references. After 1, Baxter, 58 West 57th.

Sublet.—Furnished, unfurnished, five-room apartment; elevator. 7 West 92d St. Apartment 10-A.

93d, 69 West.—Bachelor suite, 3 rooms, every convenience. Apartment 42. 1,116 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th St.)—Delightful small apt., $85 monthly. May to October.

5 W. 16th St.—Skylight Studios, Bachelor Apartments, service, phone, electricity; $40 to $60 monthly.

Facing Park; furnished; housekeeping; 2 bedrooms. Tel. 198 Morningside. Apt. 52.

East Side.

Apartment Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Brooklyn.

Two to four rooms and bath; bachelor apartment; excellent location; modern improvements. 'Phone 9295 J Main or apply to Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—By man and wife, a clean, nicely furnished suite of rooms, bedroom, bath, and kitchen or kitchenette; must be light and airy; from 34th-110th St., west of 5th Av. Answer, stating price and particulars. References exchanged. E 35 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 847.—Sublet at sacrifice; attractive; 7 rooms; 2 baths; apartment facing West End Av.; cool in Summer. Geo. Ludlow; Rector 2445.

Large Five-Room Apartment to Sublet.—St. Regis Court, 3,675 Broadway; big concession; seen evenings. Telephone 4218 Audubon. Malone.

131st St., 565 West, (near St. Nicholas Av.)—Five large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; electric light; $30.

MANHATTAN AV., 345.—Seven, improvements; $31-$36; near "L" station. Barnet & Co., 11 East 125th St.

60 West 93d St., (near El and Park.)—Eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot and cold water; rent moderate.

109th St., 249-251 West, (near Broadway.)—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $31-$33.

Manhattan Av., 26.—8 exceptionally attractive rooms and bath; very light; steam heat and hot water; $41.

120th St., 225 West.—Five large, very light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $26.

Seven-room apartment, May 1st; fireproof; exceptionally attractive; $1,400. 250 W. 88th.

150 West 131st.—Large apartments; all improvements. Inquire hallboy on premises.

120th St., 223 West.—Five large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $28.

38-40 West 98th.—Apartments 4-5 rooms; improvements; cheap rent. Janitor.

Seven grand outside rooms, two baths; $50-$68; modern. 615 West 176th St.

515 West 139th St.—High-class walk-up 5, 6 rooms; rent $35 to $45.

East Side.

A VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE FLAT,
all improvements, including steam heat,
183 EAST 50TH ST., PARLOR FLOOR,
6 rooms, $50.00.

137 EAST 50TH ST., PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT,
10 rooms, $65.00.
Superintendent on premises, or
JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

170 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

162d St., 870 East.—Three and four rooms in clean and orderly house; electric light and telephone; moderate rent.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,761.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3 a month; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 127-139 West 69th St., or Telephone 3602 or 3601 Riverside.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Dark green suede bag, containing pair of glasses, small silver bonbonniere, monogram "S. D. G.," with few tablets, at Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday matinee; reward. 21 West 56th St.

LOST—Diamond, on Saturday night, between the Shubert Theatre and the New York Theatre; about 5-carat stone; liberal reward for return. Address Box 398 New York Athletic Club.

LOST—Black silk bag containing large gold meshbag, set with diamonds and saphires; initials on the back were F. J. S.; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. E. G. Snow, 155 West 58th St.

LOST—Gold wedding ring, engraved inside H. H. S. to B. B., January 14, 1909, at Ritz Carlton or Fifth Av. between 42d St. and 86th St. Reward. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Ave.

LOST—$100 REWARD.
April 10, chain with diamond and pearl pendant; no questions asked if returned. 239 Central Park West. Tel. 7654.

LOST—Platinum ring; large diamond with small stones around; lost Tuesday; liberal reward for return to E. F. Curtis, 275 Water St.

LOST—Gray mole neckpiece, on 5th Av., between 79th and 83d Sts., Saturday afternoon; liberal reward, 1,014 5th Av.

LOST—145th St. Subway station, a diamond crescent pin. Suitable reward if returned to J. M. Lowden, 143 West 16th St.

LOST—Between 108th and 100th Sts., on Tuesday, monogram pin. Telephone Plaza 5489. Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Wednesday evening, brown fur scarf, 82d St., between Columbus Av. and Park; reward. Return to 27 West 82d St.

LOST—Open face man's gold watch and fob; monogram W. A. R.; return to 150 East 35th St. Dr. Ragland. Reward.

LOST—Pocketbook, vicinity 8th and Lenox Avs., 125th St., containing $21; reward. C. F. Reilly, 65 Morningside Av.

LOST—Diamond and cameo centre bracelet; finder will be liberally rewarded. A. Sudrov., 47-49 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Fur coat, from Fletcher Court, 173d St. and Audubon Av., $50 reward. Return to Apartment 62.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, Saturday evening, Globe Theatre; reward. Margaret Faulkner, Astor Hotel.

LOST—On 5th Av., Sunday, gold fob; initials M. G. V. Return to 104 West 27th St., Vorhaus.

LOST—Lady's watch, gold and blue diamond bird, in Subway, Kramer, 220 Broadway.

LOST—Gold college society key. Return James A. Hatch, 49 Wall St., City; reward.

LOST—Masonic charm, set with diamonds; suitable reward. Michaels, 511 W. 113th.

LOST—Gold chain and cross; good reward. Telephone Bryant 3046.

$100 REWARD
for solitaire pearl ring with 3 diamonds in each side of the platinum setting; lost Monday evening in vicinity of Hotel Manhattan. No questions asked if returned to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—Vicinity of residence, lady's watch, fleur de lis. Ward, 307 East 188th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—English brindle bulldog. 5 Cambridge place, Brooklyn; phone Prospect 4796 W. Packham.

LOST — French black poodle dog, female, on West 95th St.; reward. Alsberg, 319 West 95th St.

LOST—Brindle bull, male, near East 53d St.; named Jinks; reward. McGrann, 360 E. 50th.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th.—Daylight loft, containing 6 rooms, 22x90, separately or en suite; suitable for light manufacturing, engineer, architect, general contractor, or automobile business. Apply premises

Storage or other purposes; store and basement; about 4,000 feet; high ceilings, electric elevator, steam heat; Grand St., near Broadway; rent, $1,000 to desirable tenant. Wm. Walker Sons, 299 Broadway.

Part or all ground floor and basement; 8,400 sq. ft. in each; sprinkler system, steam heat; two driveways into building; good location downtown; long lease. W 227 Times Downtown.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts; space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

Store and basement; high ceilings; electric elevator, steam heat; rent, $1,000 to desirable tenant. Inquire 78 Grand St., or Wm. Walker Sons, 299 Broadway.

GRAND ST., 137-139, NEAR BROADWAY, STORE WITH BASEMENT, 36x90. $1,800; 3 LOFTS, STEAM HEAT, $900 EACH.

Offices, studios, top lights, $10 upward; elevators; all improvements; "L." "Sub." Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

To Let.—Small connected office; rent reasonable to right party. Room 808, Battery Park Building.

The Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St Offices and Showrooms. Apply Room 424.

Offices, light, clean newly renovated; $15 up. Apply office, 109 Broad St.

Mortgage Loans.

PRIVATE FUND TO LOAN
at 4½%, property bet. 34th and 72d Sts. only considered.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Av.

SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED.
Will buy second mortgage or private house. Katzen, 1,117 Westchester Av., Bronx.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—First, 5%, second, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

83D ST., 37-39 EAST.—Room with board; references; table board.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,050.—Large, small single rooms; meals; clean, private house; reasonable.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Very attractive front parlor; other rooms; excellent table; telephone.

117TH ST., 23 WEST.—Desirable rooms, comfortably furnished; board optional.

16TH ST., 30-32 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parlor floor; suitable for doctor; reasonable.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS

57TH, 411 WEST.—Special Summer rates; single, $8; double, $16; superior cuisine. Southerners.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, southern exposure; excellent table; moderate prices.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, connected; private bath; table guests.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths, electric light; exceptional board.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath; second floor; high-class accommodations.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board. Columbus 8966.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Small, well-furnished room; choice table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; fine location; excellent board.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; excellent board; table guests; references.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

70TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

90TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST,
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; moderate; "L," Subway; refined; references; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; generous table; refined home; reference.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small extremely moderate; telephone.

82D, 2 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8387.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH ST., 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, cheerful rooms; second, third floor; private family; conveniences; references; desirable neighborhood.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; table; all appointments first class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms with southern exposure; first-class cuisine; telephone; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—32 extravagantly furnished rooms, 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private house; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable single room; well ordered house; table guests; reasonable.

103D.—Subway; Riverside bus.; delightful accommodation; couple or gentlemen; private bath; delicious food; Summer terms. Phone 8262 Riverside.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

130TH, 250 WEST, near "L" Station.—Large and medium sized; also hall room, to let, with excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with alcove; excellent board; table guests.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large rooms overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

AN UNUSUAL private residence; beautiful Summer location; large parlor, Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room, electricity, good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere. Miss Collette, 322 West 107th St.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.) Beautiful rooms, with board; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

WOODWARD AV., 611.—German-American, (motherly,) widow, wishes children to board. Keyser.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

LADY, beautiful mountain home on lake, desires boarders, (gentlemen;) fishing, boating, bathing; garage; commute. C. Hart, 1,049 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Westchester County.

WILL SHARE six-room suburban cottage, with large piazzas, delightfully located, overlooking Hudson River, with one or two business women. G. L. B., Z 332 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, pure water, and good air; metropolitan service in an exclusive family hotel; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with unexcelled table service for two persons, for $25 per week.
SIXTY TRAINS PER DAY.
Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from station. Write for booklet to W. T. READE, Prop.

New England.

Homelike, restful, cheerful place for person of refinement, fond of country life; city conveniences. Rosemary Cottage, Fairfield, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 15-19 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with meals, for two people, $25 per week; hotel service.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished room, bath room floor; private house; reasonable.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

34TH AND 4TH AV., (at 18 Park Av.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; $6 up; also parlor floor; reasonable.

93D, 81 EAST.—Elegantly furnished bright rooms in refined private dwelling; modern convenience; breakfast if desired; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265—Handsome, large room, bath; also doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 79th.—Physician's office; extension waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. Z 320 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

SMALL, BRIGHT room, adjacent to bath; large room with private bath; exceptionally attractive; references required. Murray Hill 2719.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Single, neatly furnished room; private house; reference.

47TH ST., 77 WEST.—Neatly furnished large rooms; centrally located.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; steam, electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; electricity, shower bath, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front single room, steam, running water, telephone; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor; suitable for doctor; with privilege reception room. Also other rooms.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegantly studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

51ST ST., 30 WEST.—Single room, with running water; physician's house.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room. Phone 2421 Plaza.

55TH ST., 322 WEST.—Parlor with private bath; other rooms; parquet floors; refined house.

55TH, 314 WEST.—A large rear room; first floor; references. Mme. Bregny.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

68TH ST., 20 WEST.—Handsome large rooms with private bath; also small room; references.

69TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room, facing Park; every convenience; reasonable, second floor; corner.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms, charming apartment; running water; shower; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small sunny rooms in refined home; telephone.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Spacious rooms; one with private bath; toilet; business people.

70TH ST., 42 WEST.
Summer inducements in well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy; conveniences.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room, refined home; investigate before locating elsewhere.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

70TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; with running water; references.

71ST, 163 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Large, sunny front room; bathroom floor; also front basement with parquet floor; running water in each; immaculately clean house for refined people; telephone.

71ST ST., Broadway and Columbus.—Parlor floor; private house; furnished or unfurnished; best reference required; private. D 32 Times.

71ST ST., 168 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, newly decorated house; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; also hall room; moderate; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; conveniences; bath; reasonable; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front and back rooms; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; references. Tel. 4808 Schuyler.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; single beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large front room; adjoining shower bath; smaller room; telephone.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, with private bath; also medium room.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Costly furnished room, adjoining bath; Subway, "L"; telephone. Sharpless.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small; extremely moderate; telephone.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; large front room; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent beautiful, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 50 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

83D ST., 41 WEST.—Furnished room and bath for gentleman; best references. Dr. Crohn.

86TH ST., 841 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway, elevated.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms, one small; refined home; running water. Bruns.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; also small room; gentlemen; references.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Sunny rooms; running water; also room, private bath; reasonable.

89TH ST., (1,528 Lexington Av.—Beautiful double room; all improvements; first floor. Lenox—7495.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Splendidly furnished large, bright room; desirable for refined person; environment of home; privacy. Phone Riverside 8502.

94TH ST., off Broadway.—Large, elegantly furnished, attractive, light room; suitable refined gentleman; private dwelling; exclusive neighborhood; near Subway; references. Telephone Riverside 5064.

94TH, 205 WEST.—Unusually airy room, Subway near; elevator; every improvement; absolute privacy; refined; suitable gentleman. Riv. 9695 Hawes.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; large, well-furnished, airy room; also small room; private house; every convenience of home.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family two; strictly home surroundings.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Two connecting, sunny, outside rooms; together or single; southern and western exposure; all modern conveniences; Subway express one block. Apt. 7 E.

99TH ST., 230 WEST, Cor. B'way.—Decidedly desirable, well ventilated, neat, large room; necessary conveniences; elevator apartment; running water. Smith.

102D, 241 WEST.—Bright front parlor, superbly furnished; spacious alcove; very modern in every respect; refined dwelling with desirable comforts; privacy; surprisingly reasonable; telephone. Bisbee.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

107TH ST., 237 WEST.—Reduced rental; exceptional front room; lavatory; improvements. Apt. 16.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Attractive outside room; block of Broadway Subway; conveniences; elevator. Mrs. Hayden.

112TH, (2,280 Broadway.)—Large room in sunroom apartment; business man, women; bath, shower; desirable. Brackett, Morningside 3906.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite, also single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

108TH, 208 WEST.—Large, front room; all conveniences; use of kitchen; $4. Blanchard.

121ST, 509 WEST, (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Large living room; small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished; complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant; reception room. Yetman.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Newly decorated outside room; elevator; top. Apartment 63.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Large room; morning sun; quiet; all conveniences. Wells.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large corner room, three windows. Morningside 4880. Apt. 51.

123D ST., 204 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; running water; business men; convenient; references.

129TH, 222 WEST.—Large back parlor; suitable for doctor; good neighborhood; use of front parlor for reception of patients; reasonable; newly decorated. J. J. L.

162D ST., 559 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; near Broadway.

BROADWAY, 1,696, (54th.)—Large, sunny, outside rooms, en suite, singly; private bath; electric lights, elevator; gentlemen; references. Apartment 78.

SUNNY, outside rooms; running water, electricity; references; neighborhood 80s. Box A 136 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (Cor. 66th.)—Large, light room; high-class, exclusive apartment; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking Park. Wise, Apartment 31.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful mediumsized room; gentlemen only; bath, electricity; private family; 91st Subway; reasonable; references.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED, May 1, neatly furnished room, private American family, 90th-125th St. west; state price; must be reasonable; advertiser out of town one-third of time; references exchanged. D 50 Times.

ROOM WANTED.—By gentleman; references; name price. D 39 Times.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

AMBITIOUS young American woman of refinement wanted in specialty garment workroom; good future. 53 East 11th St., 2d floor.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 5th Av., 34th to 35th Sts., require a number of girls, over 16 years of age, to act as floor assistants. Must be neat and of good appearance. Apply at 34th St., (Employes',) entrance before 10 A. M., or by letter.

COMPANION.—Woman (35 to 45) of good health, sense, and breeding, with few ties, who has had experience in general duties of life and with the disposition to devote herself to the interests of her employers, may find permanent position as useful companion with gentleman and wife at fair compensation; duties light, general, and not unpleasant; half the time in hotels and traveling, balance in country home; references. Address D 44 Times.

COMPETENT COOK wanted, $45; butler, waitress, $30; chambermaid, maid, $30; useful maid, $25; in family of two; enclose copy of references; personal references required. Address D 21 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, with references, to go to Woodmere, L. I. Apply 7th floor, centre, 1 West 70th St., up to 10 in the morning, or between 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS, 16 TO 18 YEARS,
TO ACT AS INSPECTORS.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, 8th floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Experienced, practical working housekeeper immediately. Inverness Apt. Hotel, Dining Room, 415 West 118th St.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

NURSE (undergraduate) wanted for day duty in private hospital; $25 monthly, room, and board. Call to-day, 11 o'clock, 231 East 57th St.

SALESWOMEN, — High class department store, not open evenings, will entertain applications for permanent positions from thoroughly competent saleswomen for infants' wear, hosiery, ribbons, gloves, neckwear, toilet articles, and waists. Address, stating experience and salary expected, Box E 37 Times.

SECRETARY wanted immediately for permanent position and responsibility and interest; salary, $15-$20 weekly; state age, religion, experience, and all particulars. Box D 57 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced fashion solicitor; must be acquainted with cloak and suit manufacturing trade; good chance for right party; commission or salary. Apply 1-2, French-American Fashion Publishing Co., 156 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, (Oliver;) young girl, bright and neat; must be able to take and transcribe notes correctly, be a good grammarian and willing to interest herself in office routine in general wholesale house; steady position; hours 8:15 to 5:30. Answers, giving age, experience, and salary expected, which at start must be moderate, under "Bright and Willing," 151 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Smith Premier typist (experienced) wanted; neat and refined girl with good education; start with $7; advancement if good worker. E 34 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted in lawyer's office. Please address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired, F 215 Times Downtown.

TWO EDUCATED LADIES, with good personality, for fine permanent positions (salary) with the Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

WOMAN over 30, capable of organizing clubs for the study of civics; salary or commission depending upon ability. Room 1010, 225 Fifth Ave.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; STENOGRAPHY, ACCOUNTANCY, JOURNALISTIC ENGLISH, SOCIAL AMENITIES; GRADUATES REGISTERED. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.

EARN $15 TO $50 A WEEK.
Dressmaking, designing, and millinery; short, practical courses; day and evening; we guarantee success; good positions; patterns cut to measure. McDowell's School, 49 West 42d.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—First class architectural draughtsman in architect's office. State experience and salary. E 36 Times.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 5th Av., 34th to 35th Sts., require a number of boys, over 16 years of age, to act as floor assistants. Must be neat and of good appearance. Apply at 34th St., (employes',) entrance, before 10 A. M., or by letter.

Be your own boss; learn fitting eyeglasses; three months' course, day or night; small payments. Optometry Institute, 2 W. 16th. Earn $50 weekly.

BUTTON SALESMAN.—Experienced, only one thoroughly acquainted with cloak and suit trade. Box 84, 852 6th Av.; commission.

CHAUFFEUR (German preferred) for country, (Greenwich, Conn.;) must be thoroughly efficient and well recommended; expected to assist with garden work. Call 15 William St., Rooms 421-427, New York City.

ESTIMATOR.—Must be bright, energetic, and of good personality, to develop into salesman of fireproofing material. E 40 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN AUTO MECHANICS AND HELPERS FOR BOTH
GAS AND ELECTRIC DELIVERY CARS.
ONLY THOSE HAVING HIGHEST REFERENCES NEED APPLY
At 513 West 24th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED POLISHER ON SILVER PLATED WARE.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—An old established and reliable firm have an exceptional opening for a few high-grade salesmen to sell highly developed property at Lakewood, N. J., liberal compensation. Apply room 410, 1 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN. — Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickett-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, in our outside sales department, the services of two or three salesmen; experience not necessary; if you are a hustler, a good talker, a man of neat appearance, and are looking for a money maker, call and investigate this ad. Scribner's, 5th Av. at 48th St. Take elevator to 3d floor. See Mr. Wacker.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001 Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, making small and large towns for popular-priced children's and juniors' coats and dresses; must have experience in that territory; only first-class men considered; commission. Z 347 Times.

SALESMEN.
Two men wanted who are thoroughly familiar with the grain and flour trade, 1st applicant state age, past experience, where now employed, and salary. Address United State, Box 150 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted three first-class men of good education, about 30 years, as salesmen in Connecticut and New Jersey to call upon a special list; must be of good appearance; guarantee and commission. G. Schuman, 156 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Salesman wanted familiar with art, stationery, and department store trade; high-grade hand-painted paper specialties and greeting cards; side or regular line. Frank W. Hyman Co., Room 1,207, 432 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—Stationery or printing experience; splendid line for best trade; drawing account; references. Acme Appliances Co., 55 Liberty St.

SALESMAN. — For commercial printing; straight commission. E 365 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced fashion solicitor; must be acquainted with cloak and suit manufacturing trade; good chance for right party; commission or salary. Apply 1-2, French-American Fashion Publishing Co., 156 5th Av.

THERE IS SPLENDID OPENING for gentleman of good appearance, having good social and business connection, with one of the oldest life insurance companies located in New York City; experience not necessary, but hard work essential; permanent position with steadily increasing income for the right man. Address X 273 Times.

WEAVERS.—Experienced weavers wanted on milanese or traverse machines; steady employment; good pay; call or address, Julius Kayser & Co., 232 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—By a 5th Av. dry goods establishment, several young men for the Men's Underwear Department. Must be thoroughly experienced and accustomed to fine trade. Address, with full particulars, Select, Box D 54 Times.

YOUNG GERMAN OR SWISS wanted, able to correspond in English and Italian

ONE BID TAKES ALL CITY 4 1-4S AT 101.45

Kuhn, Loeb and William A. Read Syndicate Offer Succeeds by a Narrow Margin.

CITY'S PREMIUM $942,500

And the Best Price Obtained Since 1909—232 Bids, but Only One for "All or None."

The entire issue of $65,000,000 of New York City bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent. went to a syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co., Controller Prendergast announced last night after his experts had worked for hours tabulating the bids. The Kuhn, Loeb-Read syndicate was the highest bidder, its bid being 101.45. Its total bid was $65,942,509, the city thereby getting a premium of $942,500.

The Kuhn, Loeb-Read syndicate obtained the entire issue only by the narrow margin of $2,387.63. The average bid of 147 others was 101,446, and but for the slight increase offered by the Kuhn, Loeb-Read syndicate, the issue would have been parceled out among the bidders. The difference between the successful bid and the next nearest amounted to only four mills on the dollar or $4 on each $1,000 for the entire issue. The total bid of the unsuccessful bidders was $65,940,112.37.

There were 232 bidders in all and the total of all their bid was $193,187,350, thereby oversubscribing the issue by more than $128,000,000. Controller Prendergast said he was greatly pleased at the outcome of the sale. He issued this statement:

The $65,000,000 of New York City bonds sold to-day will be awarded to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co., the syndicate bidders, who bid 101.45. This price produces a premium to the city of $942,500. The margin between the total of the syndicate bid and the highest offerings of the individual bidders was very close, the difference between these classes being only $2,387.63. In accordance with our policy to award the bonds to the highest bidder, so that the city shall get the greatest gross benefit in dollars and cents, the bonds will be awarded to the syndicate.

The city officials are all very much gratified with the high price brought by this last offering of bonds. Although the quotations for the last few days have indicated a price in this neighborhood, it is a better figure than the city had reason to look for when the rate of 4¼ per cent. was fixed only two weeks ago. It is the highest price obtained by the city for any offering of bonds since the early part of 1909.

The income basis of the bonds just awarded will be 4.15 per cent. We all feel very happy over the marked success of this sale, and especially because it is the fifth consecutive successful sale beginning with that of March, 1910.

Morgan Not a Bidder.

One feature of the sale was the fact that J. P. Morgan & Co. were not among the bidders. Controller Prendergast opened the bids during the afternoon at his office on the fifth floor of the Municipal Building. Mayor Mitchel was present and complimented the Controller.

"The bids," he said, "prove the wisdom of the Controller's decision in fixing the rate at 4¼. We are greatly pleased with the showing."

Seligman Brothers, London fiscal agents of the city, cabled to the Controller directly twenty-four bids, totaling $1,987,000 at 100 to 102. The Guaranty Trust Company bid for the largest amount, aside from the successful bidder. They asked for $20,000,000 in lots of $2,000,000 each at 101.4113 to 101.8613. The bids ranged over 101. The bonds are for fifty years, and of the $65,000,000, $35,000,000 is authorized by the charter "for various municipal purposes." The sum of $20,000,000 is to provide for supply of water and $10,000,000 for the construction of rapid transit railroads. The last sale of bonds was in May, 1913, when $45,000,000 of fifty-year bonds, paying 4½, were offered.

In obtaining the city's $65,000,000 new bonds, the combination of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. scored its second great success this year in the market for bonds in this State. On Jan. 21 the two banking firms, acting jointly, reached over the heads of a large syndicate led by the Guaranty Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., and Lee Higginson & Co., and took $51,000,000 State 4½s with a bid of 106.077. The syndicate's bid was 105.53. The entire issue was sold within a few hours on the day following the sale at Albany, at an estimated profit to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. of about $600,000.

These are the bids that came into the Controller's office for the city bonds:

The Bids Received.

Bidder.	Amount.	Rate.
Robert W. Daniel & Co..	$700,000	101.10 to 101.51
National City Bank.....	5,000,000	101.11 to 101.52
Mann, Bill & Ware.....	50,000	101.38
Mann, Bill & Ware.....	50,000	101.45
Redmond & Co.....	2,000,000	101.26 to 101.44
Fisk & Robinson.....	1,500,000	101.281 to 101.781
White, Weld & Co.....	5,750,000	101.411 to 101.881
A. B. Leach & Co.....	2,500,000	100.879
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.	230,000	100.750 to 101.875
A. B. Leach & Co.....	2,500,000	100.679
A. B. Leach & Co.....	2,500,000	100.079
A. B. Leach & Co.....	2,500,000	100.779
A. B. Leach & Co.....	2,500,000	101.279
Farson, Son & Co.....	100,000	100.877
Farson, Son & Co.....	100,000	100.971
Farson, Son & Co.....	200,000	101.157
Farson, Son & Co.....	200,000	101.057
Farson, Son & Co.....	100,000	101.257
Farson, Son & Co.....	100,000	101.357
Farson, Son & Co.....	200,000	101.017
Goldman, Sachs & Co....	2,500,000	101.18 to 101.36
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	10,000,000	100.750 to 101.250
William Salomon & Co..	7,000,000	101.09 to 101.45
Halsgarten & Co.....	5,250,000	101.028 to 101.59
Guaranty Trust Co.....	300,000	101.5304
Guaranty Trust Co.....	50,000	101.75
J. S. Bache & Co.....	540,000	100.25 to 101.365
Kountze Brothers	2,000,000	100.542 to 101.142
Bernhard, Scholle & Co..	1,125,000	100.762 to 101.543
Guaranty Trust Co.....	20,000,000	101.0113 to 101.8613
Harriman & Co.....	500,000	101. to 101.750
David Baum	25,000	100.40 to 100.690
Zimmermann & Forshay.	500,000	100.60 to 101.
Dr. Jos. Lebenstein.....	2,000	101.50
Bank of the United States	200,000	100.14 to 101.30
Joseph S. Marcus & Sons	150,000	100.15 to 101.20
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.....	65,000,000	All or none 101.45
A. A. Housman & Co....	100,000	All or any 100.
F. Patterson	50	100.750
The Holzman Silk Mfg.Co.	100,000	102.=750
Elias Charlat	500	101.91
Dominico Battistella	150	107. 102.50

THE CITY'S BOND SALES FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Date of Sale.	Rate.	Amount.	Years.	No of Bids Received.	No. Successful Bids.	Average Price.	Income Basis.	Total Amount Bid For.
1907—								
Sept. 10..	4½	$35,000,000	50			102.063	4.39	
		5,000,000	10	336	366	100.30	4.46	$120,682,080
1908—								
Feb. 14..	4½	47,000,000	50	1,168	471	104.22	4.29	
		3,000,000	10			100.90	4.38	
Nov. 23..	4	12,000,000	50			102.585	3.89	271,575,150
		500,000	10	267	28	101.52	3.82	148,266,630
1909—								
Mar. 2...	4	10,000,000	50	127	62	101.57	3.93	
June 8...	4	38,000,000	50			100.71	3.96	
		2,000,000	10	177	150	100.14	3.98	68,777,390
Dec. 10..	4	12,500,000	50	112	79	100.34	3.98	43,747,760
1910—								
Mar. 21..	4¼	50,000,000	20-50	440	261	101.28	4.155	194,562,650
1911—								
Jan. 24..	4¼	60,000,000	50	571	234	100.904	4.207	328,322,180
1912—								
May 7....	4¼	65,000,000	50	372	265	100.747	4.214	265,388,870
1913—								
May 20...	4½	45,000,000	50	476	369	100.137	4.49+	76,663,010
1914—								
Apr. 15..	4¼	65,000,000	50	232	1	101.45	4.18	193,187,350

Joseph Robinson	20,000	100.10
Hyman Herskowitz	10	100.
J. J. Behan.....	30	100.
L. Steinthal & Bro.....	5,000	101.6250
North McLean	4,000	101.015
Seligman Bros., London..	1,987,000	100. to 102.
Frank d'Orange	200	103.
Sutro Bros. & Co.....	1,000,000	100.64 to 101.52
Newburger, Henderson & Loeb	1,000,000	100.75 to 101.15
Anna M. Davis.....	800	101.073
Domenico Cinffisi	3,000	102.50
Mrs. Rose Wilkes.....	250	101.40
Mrs. A. J. Robinson.....	25,000	100.05
Mellon Nat. Bk., Pitts...	1,500,000	100.750 to 101.375
Gartenlaub, Harnickell & Joseph	150,000	100.92 to 101.26
H. E. Raymons.....	25,000	101.
James M. Scheiner.....	100	104.
Auburn Trust Co., Auburn, N. Y.....	5,000	100.750
Allan A. Ryan & Co.....	100,000	101.20
Joshua Velleman	25,000	100.25 to 101.
Joseph L. Buttenwieser..	155,000	100.55 to 101.17
Dick Bros. & Co.....	5,000	100.1250
E. D. Levinson & Co....	60,000	101.277
Jewish Workers' Alliance	5,000	101.
C. A. Dawley	2,500	101.50
Bank of America.....	1,000,000	101.04 to 102.10
J. A. Webber.....	500	101.50
Guaranty Trust Co.....	50,000	101.625
Orvis Brothers & Co....	3,000	100.50
Thos. L. Manson & Co...	250,000	101.813 to 101.7813
Joseph Schneider	2,000	101.50
Raymond Pynchon & Co..	50,000	101.25 to 101.50
W. C. Langley & Co..	300,000	100.75 to 101.375
A. G. Edwards & Sons..	50,000	100.1250 to 100.8750
Hartshorne & Battelle..	50,000	101.23 to 101.53
C. E. Mitchell & Co....	500,000	101.11 to 101.56
A. B. Gaines, Jr.....	10,000	100.75
Mrs. Kath. Breitenbach	100	101.35
L. H. Renig.....	2,000	100.59
Bankers Sec. & Inv. Co., Youngstown, Ohio.....	200,000	100.8750 to 101.25
Bright, Sears & Co., Bos.	30,000	101.6250
McGraw, Blagden & Draper	500,000	101.40
Sternberger, Sinn & Co..	25,000	101.17
Mary S. Ward.....	50	101.25
Cor. F. Donovan, Boston.	5,000	101.3750 to 101.8750
Dr. Marcus L. Goodman.	5,000	100.30
Arthur H. Delano.....	10	102.
Barr & Schneitzer.....	400,000	101.13 to 101.63
Chas. C. Harrison, Jr., & Co.....	200,000	101.14
Edward Lowber Stokes..	500,000	101. to 101.3750
Herman Obertubessing..	2,000	101.75
Coal & Iron Nat. Bank.	250,000	100.41 to 101.461
Security Bank of N. Y.	1,000	100.
Spalding & Close.....	250,000	100.75 to 101.625
Albany City Sav. Inst.	100,000	101.75
Parkinson & Burr.....	500,000	100. to 100.071
W. Heindenheimer.....	100	100.30
Fred. Shall.....	50	101.50
Edward L. Norton, Jr..	10,000	100.63
McClure, Jones & Reed..	500,000	101.261 to 101.512
Freeman & Co.....	200,000	100.58 to 101.52
Auburn Trust Co., Auburn, N. Y.....	10,000	100
Thomas F. Aran.....	40	102
Seasongood & Haas.....	500,000	101.05
A. A. Housman & Co....	7,500	100
L. F. Rothschild & Co..	510,000	101 to 101.68
Mrs. Agnes Isaacs.....	750	102.25
Philip Eschrach	3,000	100.50
Hyman Weil	150	100.20
Abraham S. Witt.....	500	102
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler.	2,000,000	100.313 to 101.413
Hayden, Stone & Co....	10,000	100.75
William P. O'Connell, North Bellingham, Mass	20	100
Nat. Bk., Far Rockaway.	30,000	101.50 to 102
Auburn Trust Company, Auburn, N. Y.....	10,000	100.50
Valentine Dietz	2,000	101
William B. Brown.....	20	102.25
Gennaro Ippolito	100	101.75
Lederer's Banking House.	200	100.13 to 100.41
Herman Schulze	2,000	101
Commissioner of Street Cleaning, as Treasurer and Trustee	75,000	101.10
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., Chicago....	1,200,000	100.531 to 100.971
Estabrook & Co.....	1,000,000	100.61 to 101.26
Millett, Roe & Hagen....	1,000,000	101.219 to 101.569
Boissevain & Co.....	1,000,000	100.87 to 101.36
Henry G. Schneider.....	4,000	100.63 to 100.90
Merchants' Union Trust Co., Philadelphia	200,000	100.3750
John F. Zlefel.....	1,500	100.50
Jessie Edna Flanigan...	100	100.
Edward C. Cooker.....	3,000	100.
W. P. Johnson.....	5,000	100.
Henry G. Rolston.....	25,000	100.762 to 101.512
The Public Bank.....	600,000	100.70 to 100.80
Feuchtwanger, C. & Co..	120,000	101.26 to 101.56
Broadway Trust Co.....	3,000	101.50
A. A. Housmann & Co...	100,000	101.10
Fidelity Trust Co.....	100,000	101.10 to 101.55
R. M. Grant & Co.....	500,000	101.123 to 101.567
Meyer Vesell.....	20,000	101. to 101.50
Brooklyn Trust Co.....	1,000,000	101.06 to 101.46
R. J. Kimball & Co.....	1,300,000	101.375 to 101.75
Empire Trust Co.....	1,000,000	101.
Boissevain & Co.....	634,000	100. to 101.11
Harris, Winthrop & Co..	500,000	100.817 to 101.317
Hertzfeld & Stern.....	500,000	100.50 to 101.125
J. B. Farlee & Co.....	100,000	101.387 to 101.627
Stout & Co.....	625,000	101.125 to 101.625
Blake Bros. & Co.....	500,000	101.28 to 101.54
L. M. Prince & Co.....	275,000	100.88 to 101.31
Pyne, Kendall & Hollis'r	500,000	101.378 to 101.762
Bull & Eldredge.....	150,000	100.94 to 101.44
The Greenwich Bank....	100,000	100.625 to 100.913
Andre Jacobi & Co.....	100,000	101.536
W. R. Craig & Co.....	125,000	100.51 to 101.51
Post Bros. & Co.....	20,000	101.375
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	500,000	101.137 to 101.343
James E. Murray.....	1,000	101.23
Dorus Healy, Hornell...	30,000	101.736
E. H. White, Dolgeville.	1,000	101.765
H. I. Nicholas & Co.....	122,000	100.51 to 101.51
Asiel & Co.....	15,000	100.80
Perry, Coffin & Burr....	15,000	101.
	500,000	101.26 to 101.725
Hornblower & Weeks....	250,000	101.04
	250,000	101.25
Lee, Higginson & Co....	1,000,000	100.969 to 101.661
J. R. Williston & Co....	100,000	101.50
Ralph W. Kenyon.....	5,000	100.51
Eugene H. Paul.....	31,000	100.102
Beverley Bogert & Co...	150,000	100.913 to 101.271
Isaac Samuelson.....	8,000	100.50
Gilbert Elliott & Co.....	2,000,000	100.25 to 101.74
Curtis & Sanger.....	500,000	100.28 to 100.94
Aaron Samuelson.....	3,000	101.01
Judson G. Wall & Sons..	200,000	100.988 to 101.628
Alexandre & Burnet.....	100,000	100.927 to 101.631
Bank of Suffolk County.	10,000	101.03 to 101.58
New York Savings Bank.	500,000	101.04 to 102.
Broadway Trust Co.....	130,000	100.75 to 101.56
Paul Beardsley & Co....	100,000	101.018 to 101.628
Merchants Ex. Nat. Bank	250,000	101.09 to 101.50
Fulton Trust Company..	20,000	101.073
F. H. Smith & Co.....	100,000	101.0013 to 101.255
George H. Burr & Co....	200,000	101.378 to 101.009
Pittsburgh Trust Co.....	250,000	101.056 to 101.256
Eastman, Dillon & Co...	600,000	100.21 to 101.25
H. E. Montgomery & Co.	100,000	100.51 to 101.53
Walter G. Eliot.....	5,000	101.10
Merchants' Nat. Bank...	500,000	101.155 to 101.511
Kings County Trust Co..	1,000,000	101.40 to 101.65
A. Lewisohn & Sons.....	200,000	101.01
George Relth.....	$250,000	101.077 to 101.377
Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co.	250,000	101.26 to 101.61
Lawyers Title Ins. & T. Co.	500,000	101.25 to 101.60
E. A. Manice & Co.....	200,000	101.14 to 101.11
P. J. Goodhart & Co...	250,000	101.09 to 101.03
Morgan & Bartlett.....	200,000	101.59 to 101.89
Barbour & Co.....	100,000	101.071 to 101.511
J. V. B. Fair.....	25,000	101.50 to 101.75
Rosa Brock	50,000	100.50
Walter H. Cook.....	100,000	101.01 to 101.50
H. Content & Co.....	250,000	100.866 to 101.266
B. & S. Steiner	100,000	100.35 to 101.25
A. G. Edwards & Sons...	60,000	100.3750 to 101.52
Eyer & Co.....	50,000	100.84
Robert Winthrop & Co..	650,000	100.97 to 101.15
Low, Dixon & Co.....	50,000	101.38 to 101.05
Louis H. Amsler.....	50,000	101.254
Produce Exchange Bank.	2,500	101.60
W. M. Coler & Co.....	250,000	101.31 to 101.71
Gude, Winmill & Co.....	250,000	100.86 to 101.47
Gude, Winmill & Co.....	100,000	100.502
C. J. Turner & Son.....	100,000	101.002
C. J. Turner & Son.....	250,000	101.21
Remick, Hodges & Co....	250,000	101.26 to 100.78
William W. Cohen.....	100,000	101.27 to 101.
Grace F. Sharpe.....	100,000	101.501
United States Trust Co..	3,000	102.50
Bond & Goodwin.....	2,000,000	101.07
W. D. Moore & Co.....	2,400,000	100.252 to 101.127
Crawford, Patten & Cannon	25,000	101.511
Hamilton Trust Co.....	500,000	101.40
Citizens' Trust Co., B'klyn	500,000	100.600 to 101.
Orinoka Mills	100,000	101.50 to 101.75
David Wood	300,000	101.50 to 101.75
Mutual Trust Co., Orange	7,500	100.78 to 101.25
John Muir & Co.....	300,000	101.378 to 101.927
Halle & Stieglitz.....	17,500	100.01 to 101.75
William R. Compton Co..	20,000	101.38 to 101.38
U. S. Savings Bank.....	50,000	101.64 to 101.
John Nicholson	50,000	103.387
T. F. O'Shaughnessy....	10,000	106.25

BETTER PRICES EXPECTED.

Financial District Thought Other Syndicates Would Bid for All Bonds.

The financial district was well satisfied with the sale of city bonds, although it had been expected that a somewhat better price would be realized than the result of the bidding showed. The fact that there was only one "all or none" bid brought a surprise to some quarters of the Street, where the prediction had been made that at least two, and perhaps three, banking syndicates would attempt to get the entire issue.

The influence of the sudden change in Mexican affairs was discerned in both the number of the bids and the prices offered for the bonds. Close observers of the bond market said after the trend of bidding was outlined on the ticker services that the city would probably have received a considerably better figure than was paid if there had been no possibility of difficulties between this country and Mexico.

When the price to be paid became clear, active trading in contracts for the new bonds occurred on the Curb. From a minimum quotation of 101 3-16 sales were made up to 102 3-16. A total of $1,250,000 changed hands in the open-air market.

MARKS WILL NAME ADVISERS

Borough President Outlines Plan to Establish a Manhattan Commission.

Borough President Marks said yesterday that he intended soon to appoint a Manhattan Borough Commission to act as an advisory board for the borough, with the idea that later on it would form the basis of a Greater New York Commission. President Marks's first move in this direction was the reappointment yesterday of the Fifth Avenue Commission, with the addition of three new members.

The commission now consists of Arnold W. Brunner, chairman, and Joseph S. Auerbach, Edward Holbrook, George F. Kunz, Nelson P. Lewis, George T. Mortimer, and Robert Grier Cooke, who were reappointed. The new members are Walter Stabler, Felix M. Warburg, and Bradley Martin, Jr.

The Manhattan Commission will be made up of a union of twelve district commissions, to be named by the President of the Borough. These will be based upon the Neighborhood Associations already in existence, and if others are formed they will be added where the district is not already covered by previous appointments.

"The work done by the local improvement commissions and neighborhood associations has impressed me as one of the best features in recent civic development," said Mr. Marks. "I know from personal study that in many districts of the city the neighborhood associations have developed very important improvements. These neighborhood commissions will not interfere with the present Local Improvement Boards, now made up of Aldermen in the various districts, but will co-operate and, in the main, act through such boards."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. LAST 3 WEEKS. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY, "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN." TO-DAY (Thurs.), also Fri., Mon. & Tues. LAST 10 SPECIAL MATINEES. Maude Adams in Peter Pan. FRIDAY MATINEE (Begins at 3) For Benefit of Teachers and School Children.

LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20. "GALES OF LAUGHTER."—Herald. Miss Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

GARRICK 35th St., Off B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. A DETECTIVE PLAY WITH A LOVE STORY. THE GOVERNOR'S BOSS by JAMES S. BARCUS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30. JULIAN ELTINGE In His Great Success THE CRINOLINE GIRL. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20. THE RULE OF 3. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. NEXT MAT. SATURDAY 2:30. THE DUMMY A DETECTIVE COMEDY. "HAD THE AUDIENCE LAUGHING FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS."—HERALD.

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. LAST 3 WEEKS—THE Misleading Lady. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

New Amsterdam Henry W. Savage offers "A MASTERPIECE OF MELODY. . . STRIKES THE TOP-NOTE OF OPERETTA PRODUCTION."—Eve. Sun. SARI. Evs., 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN" "A Treat Not to be Missed."—Eve. Journal.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Laughs Mystery Hilarity Thrills. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY" Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

BELASCO W. 44 St. Evs. 8:25. LAST 2 WEEKS Mats. To-day & Sat. Frances Starr in "THE SECRET"

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. POTASH & PERLMUTTER. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

GRAND Op. Ho. 25c to $1. Mat. Saturday. 23 St., 8 Av. THE LITTLE CAFE. Next Monday—Mabel and Edith TALIAFERRO.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8, Aida. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8, Amore Medico. Bori; Cristalli, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. Secret of Suzanne. Aida; Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2, Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jom, Goritz, Reiss, Rysdael. Cond., Bevs.
Sat. at 8, Pop. Prices. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Berger, Witherspoon, Leonhardt, Reiss. Cond., Morgenstern.
Sun. Ev. Concert. Verdi-Wagner Night. Aida, Destinn, Duchene, Matfield; Amato, Cristalli, Jom, Reiss, Schlegel. Entire Orch. & Women Chorus.
Last Week: Next Mon. at 8:15, Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Martin, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Double Bill. Hänsel u. Gretel. Alten, Matfield; Reiss, Leonhardt. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Gilly, Reschiglian.
Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Herts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last Perf'ce, Tues., April 21, at 8. Orfeo. Homer, Gadski, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62nd St. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. Victor Herbert's LAST POPULAR CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT, 25c. to $1. "NATOMA" SUBSCRIBE NOW for NEXT SEASON, OPENING SEPT. 14th.

Carnegie Hall Sat., Apr. 25, 8:15 ORATORIO Society of New York. SCHUMANN'S RUTH | A Romantic Oratorio of Great Beauty. Second Performance this year. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Miss Hinkle, Miss Potter, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Why

CARNEGIE HALL, To-morrow Aft. at 3. JOINT RECITAL. JOSEF HOFMANN MISCHA ELMAN (Steinway Piano) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Ev., Apr. 23, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—HELENE KOELLING. Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Ev., Apr. 18th, at 8:15. Benefit Concert (German Seaman's Home) ARION SOC.-LIEDERKRANZ SOC. JULIA CULP, SOPRANO | GIUSEPPE PICCO, BARITONE. Seats $2.00 to 50c. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

Hippodrome, Sunday Evening, April 19th, JOHN McCORMACK. Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano.

OPERA & Theatre Tickets. Choice Seats Caruso in Aida to-night. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE, (Downstairs.) 20 Mt. Ov. House, 1413 B'way. Tel. 3662-3627 Bryant.

OPERA THEATRE TICKETS. 4189 Greeley. Caruso in Aida, seats all parts of the house. Jacobs Ticket Office, B'way & 38th, Normandie Hotel.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Daily incl. Sun., 2:15-8:15. Last Week HUGO'S Les Miserables. Matinees 25-50c. Nights 35c up.

Park Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20. Last 3 Days. Change.

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8:15. A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col. Regular Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS $1 & $1.50. THE Whirl OF THE World. The Reigning Musical Success! Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

WINTHROP AMES Presents GRACE GEORGE in CLYDE FITCH'S COMEDY The Truth. With Zelda Sears, Isabel Irving, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle. Received with great favor and is likely to prove a popular success.—POST. Miss George's cleverest portrayal since she became a star.—EVE. SUN. Brilliant revival.—TRIBUNE. Worth seeing because it is so true and amusing.—AMERICAN. Grace George charming as Becky.—MORN. SUN.

LITTLE THEATRE, 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed & Sat. 2:15. Laugh to Every Second—Take Your Place at the Box Office.—N. Y. Herald. A big audience was glad to wait until the final curtain.—N. Y. Sun. New musical play. THE RED CANARY

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. 3 MATS.—WED., FRI. AND SAT., 2:15. SAM BERNARD Houses Crowded! Get Seats Now. DESLYS in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET. WED. & FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS, $1.50.

PRINCESS Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Night Prices, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00. Pop. Mat. Wed. Comedy MARRYING MONEY Evenings 8:30. Success Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

44TH ST THEATRE, near B'way. 'Phone, 7292—Bryant. Lew Fields.....Propr. Evgs., 8. Matinees Wed. and Saturday, 2. Smartest Musical Show in Town. THE MIDNIGHT GIRL. With GEORGE MACFARLANE. NEW SCALE OF SPRING PRICES $1.50 & $2. Wed. Mt. 50 to $1.50. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day $1.50. ONLY THRILL IN TOWN. PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea. George Nash.....The Baron. Milton Sills...The Composer. "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. Gay with the spirit of laughter, thrilling with intense heart interest, yet NO DIRT.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. THE CROWNING EVENT OF FUN. Too Many Cooks. THE MIRACLE IN THIRTY-NINTH STREET WEST: The miracle? "Too Many Cooks." The author and chief interpreter? Mr. Frank Craven. The scene? The Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. —George Jean Nathan, Smart Set.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30. HELP WANTED. Wednesday Matinee. Best Seats $1.50. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. 5TH MONTH Mats. Wed. & Sat. High Jinks. Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy. With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

KITTY MACKAY. COMEDY SEASON. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, To-morrow (Fri.)

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Matinee To-day $1.50

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. FINAL PAVLOWA WEEK. 50c-$2.50. Box Seats $3. To-night 8:15, "Paquita" & "Halte de Cavalerie." Next Week, Guy Bates Post, Omar the Tentmaker.

WEST END. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. GUY BATES POST in OMAR TENTMAKER. Next Week—HOWARD THURSTON in MAGIC.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

CORT Last Two Special Matinees To-morrow, also April 24, at 2:15. LAURETTE TAYLOR and PEG O' MY HEART CO. in three one-act plays: "JUST AS WELL," "HAPPINESS," "THE DAY OF DUPES," by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

ROYAL "WAY DOWN EAST"

LAST 3 DAYS. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Open Hour Earlier. RINGLING BROS. BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS. FINAL CHANCE TO SEE THE GREAT CHILDREN'S SPECTACLE—THE WIZARD PRINCE OF ARABIA AND THE BIGGEST CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE EVER DISPLA

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, somewhat warmer to-day; increasingly cloudy, warmer to-morrow; north to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,537. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SEVEN ARE KILLED IN TENEMENT FIRE

More Bodies May Be in Ruins of Building Swept by Flames Early This Morning.

OVERCOME IN THEIR SLEEP

Flames Spread Through Flimsy Structure from an Airshaft in the Rear.

LADDER'S FALL KILLS BOYS

Lads Were Aiding Family to Escape When They Were Crushed—Hippodrome Employe Hurt Mortally.

A fire, the origin of which has not been determined, swept through a six-story building housing sixteen families at 741-743 Eighth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. At 2:30 o'clock Chief Kenlon of the Fire Department, who arrived after the second alarm was sent in, said that at least seven persons had lost their lives in the burned structure. Others estimated that ten or twelve persons had been killed. Seven injured persons are in the hospital, including Joseph Messer, twenty-four years old, property man at the Hippodrome. He was taken out of a third story window by firemen after he had lost consciousness from smoke and burns. At the Polyclinic Hospital it was said he would probably die.

The fire was first seen on the street in the apartment of Edward Emkes on the third floor. According to the firemen, however, it started in the basement beneath a five-and-ten store of the Woolworth Corporation, and then shot up through an air shaft in the rear of the building and mushroomed out into each floor, suffocating the occupants of rear apartments.

Two boys who had come to the rear of the building from the Ninth Avenue side in an effort to save occupants of rear apartments by putting up a ladder there were killed when the ladder fell upon them and crushed them.

The firemen found the body of an unidentified man on the third flor and took it to the street. These firemen were Ed. O'Connor of Truck 4 and John McGrawn and John Mooney of Engine4. Messer was found on the third floor and was rescued by O'Connor and Frank Cowper.

When the serious nature of the fire was realized Inspector O'Dwyer in charge of the Times Square district summoned the reserves from the West Thirtieth, the West Forty-seventh and West Sixty-eighth Street Police Stations. At first he used these men to back excited throngs in Eighth Avenue, Broadway and cross streets, but later he withdrew many of them to help the firemen hunt for bodies in the burned building.

The Consilidated Gas Company sent its emergency wagon to the fire to cut off the gas suply so as to avoid danger of an explosion. The emergency crew carried a pulmotor, which was brought into immediate service to revive those who had been overcome by smoke.

On the top floor of the building lived a family name1 Hughes. Three members of this family are reported to be dead, a man, a woman, and a little girl. Several occupants of the burning building were injured in trying to escape across the roofs. The roof of the burning building was higher than that of the buildings to the south and north, and those injured were hurt in jumping.

An old man was found moaning in a closet on the top floor in which he had locked himself to escape the smoke and intense heat. His cries brought Patrolmen Hughes and Defner of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station to his rescue.

The body of a girl was found on the landing of the second floor by Fire Chief Kenlon. She had evidently been running down stairs and had been overcome by smoke. She was clad only in her night dress.

It was impossible for the police or firemen to obtain the names of those killed and injured owing to the excitement among the uninjured tenants of the biulding.

SAT ON MAYOR'S DETECTIVE.

Policeman Rescues Phelan and Arrests Indignant Husband.

Policeman Roche, on post at 147th Street and Broadway, at 8 o'clock last evening, heard a police whistle. He ran to the Buckingham Apartments, 547 West 147th Street, broke through a crowd of onlookers in the hall, and found George Darling, 32 years old, a salesman, employed by the Standard Sales Company, and living at 501 West 168th Street, sitting on Detective John J. Phelan, formerly of the East 126th Street Police Station, and recently assigned to duty at the Mayor's office.

Phelan and Darling gave conflicting versions of what had happened. Darling said he had come to the apartments of his wife's aunt, Mrs. Morris, in the Buckingham, and had found his wife talking to Phelan, whom he accused of being unduly attentive to her. Hot words followed and then blows, Darling said.

Phelan admitted knowing Mrs. Darling, but said his meeting her was a mere coincidence. He said he was leaving the house when Darling sneaked up behind him and knocked his hat off with an umbrella. He charged assault, and Darling was arrested.

The Darlings have two children. Mr. Darling said that about a year ago he and his wife had had a disagreement, but had been reconciled.

In the Night Court, Magistrate Krotel put Darling under $300 bonds to keep the peace for six months. Mrs. Elizabeth Darling and Mrs. Alice Morris, her aunt, came to court and were put on the stand as witnesses for Detective Phelan.

ASSAILS BRYAN 'EXCLUSIVE.'

The Commoner Gets News Instead of Congress, Says Moore Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Representative J. Hampton Moore introduced in the House of Representatives to-day a resolution stating that Secretary of State Bryan had given to The Commoner, for publication, information that had not been sent to the House of Representatives for consideration in connection with the tolls repeal legislation.

The resolution was referred to the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. It recites that the House, "upon request of the President, has voted to repeal the free tolls paragraph of the Panama act," and that "Secretary Bryan had expressed the position of the Administration in a Nebraska newspaper called The Commoner, which information has not been reported to Congress."

The resolution called on the Secretary of State to send The Commoner article to Congress.

Discussing his resolution, Mr. Moore said to-night:

"The purpose of the resolution is to obtain for Congress information pertaining to the Panama Canal tolls question which the Secretary of State seems to have transmitted to a Nebraska newspaper. Since President Wilson made his address to Congress asking it to repeal the free tolls clause there has been a woeful lack of information from any of the departments.

"The Department of State, which doubtless is in possession of much information, did not enlighten Congress, and most of the members of the House voted for repeal because the President wanted them to. At the same time many of them were of the opinion that the question was precipitated upon Congress, and that the work of the State Department in its intercourse with Great Britain was not finished. Indeed, some members of the House thought the Administration quit too soon.

"The Secretary of State is said to have explained the Administration attitude in his Western newspaper, and if he has done so, it is not going too far to say that he should also give Congress the benefit of this information, which it does not now possess."

DREAM LEADS HIM TO BODY.

Friend Finds Lifesaver's Corpse on Beach After Seeing It There in Sleep.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., April 16.—Following a dream, in which he saw the body of his friend, William Bennett, a lifesaver, who disappeared on March 1, lying on the beach at Thatch Island, off the Fire Island beach, Ray Burch, another lifesaver, sailed to Thatch Island to-day and found Bennett's body in the spot revealed to him in his dream.

Bennett was a member of the Jones Beach lifesaving crew. While sailing from Amityville to Jones Beach he disappeared, his boat being found afterward. Lifesavers of his own and the Gilgo station crew searched in vain for the body.

Burch, a member of the Gilgo crew, stationed several miles from the Jones Beach life guards, had been a close friend of Bennett, and took a leading part in the search. On Wednesday night he had a dream, in which he saw his friend's body lying on the beach. To-day he started in a power boat for Babylon, and his dream had been so vivid that he decided to sail by way of Thatch Island, more with the idea of convincing himself that the body was not there than with any thought that he would find it. He went straight to the part of the island that he had seen depicted in his dream and there he found the body of a man, which had evidently been washed ashore.

CARMAN'S NIGHT OF HORROR

Bostonian Had to Wear Old Gray Suit at the Opera.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 16.—The horrors of attending the Boston Opera in a fourteen-year-old gray suit and sitting surrounded by men in evening clothes were dramatically explained by Motorman Richard I. Lakeman to-day at the hearing for an increase of pay for employes of the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway.

"You gentlemen cannot realize the discomfort of going to the opera with your wife and having the men all about you in evening clothes," Lakeman told the arbitration board. To press his point to-day Lakeman wore the old coat in which he had attended the opera.

"I had obtained excellent seats for 'Tristan and Isolde' through the kindness of a friend," said Lakeman, "and would have enjoyed the performance immensely, but for the constant feeling that I was not properly dressed for the occasion. The presence of the splendidly dressed men all about me made me nervous, and really spoiled my good time. But I could not dress more fittingly on $17 for a seven-day week with a wife and three children to care for."

GUM COST ABOVE MISSIONS.

Methodists Say More Is Spent on Sweet Chew Than to Spread Gospel.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 16.—With the assertion that Americans spent $9,000,000 more for chewing gum last year than all the Christian religious denominations gave for foreign missions, speakers before the Troy Methodist Conference, now holding its eighty-second annual meeting here, urged the clergy today to put into operation a systematic plan designed to increase all the benevolences.

The story of how business-like methods have revolutionized the finances of many churches in the conference was told as an inspiration for an extension of the system which embodies education of churchgoers, a house-to-house canvass and a uniform method of collection.

W. B. Hollingshead and John L. Fort, officials authorized by the general conference to present the plan, said that the Methodist Church must "rise above the penny basis" and realize that it cannot "take the word for Christ without the dollar."

During the discussion it was asserted that in 10,000 Methodist charges in the United States the pastor receives, including his house rent, less than $1,000 a year salary.

$15 Men's Suits & Balmacaan Coats, $10.
The Hub Clothiers, Broadway, corner Barclay St., old Astor House, will sell to-day and Saturday 1,500 Men's newest English and conservative Sack Suits in pencil stripes, browns, blues, black, gray, and dark mixtures worsteds; also fancy Balmacaans, with loose back effects; all sizes. Worth $15 in any other store. Our special price to-day and Saturday $10. Open Saturday night till 10. The Hub Clothiers, Broadway, cor. Barclay St. —Adv.

BIG BANKS REJECT BOND SALE MILLIONS

First National Refuses $5,000,000 Deposit, While Others Take Only Part of Large Offerings.

OBJECT TO INTEREST RATE

$65,000,000 Payment to Controller Prendergast, Probably Biggest Ever Made in One Transaction.

Some of the banks in which the City Chamberlain proposed to deposit large blocks of the $65,950,068 received yesterday in payment for the bonds sold on Wednesday objected to taking them. Their demurrers ranged from compromising on much smaller amounts to a flat refusal to take any of it.

The latter instance was in the case of the First National Bank, to which Chamberlain Bruere offered $5,000,000. The National Bank of Commerce, to which $12,000,000 was offered, took $6,000,000 after some parleying. The Hanover National Bank, to which $4,000,000 was offered, was willing to take only $500 000 so that the total amount rejected was $14,500,000.

None of these banks has been a regular city depositary since Chamberlain Bruere put into effect on Feb. 1 his plan for getting more interest for the city on its balances in the banks. Before that time all the depositary banks paid 2 per cent. interest, regardless of the condition of the money market, and had done so from time immemorial. When Mr. Bruere sent out letters asking the banks to pay more, some of them agreed to pay 2½ per cent. and some 3 per cent. A good many banks declined to pay more than 2 per cent., and the result has been that all the inactive accounts have been transferred to those willing to pay the higher rates.

In the meantime the call rate for money has ruled for some time around 2 per cent., and as the city balances are liable to withdrawal at any moment, they can be used only for call loans. There is, therefore, no profit in them at the present time even on a 2 per cent. basis. Banks that are regular depositaries could, of course, carry city balances without profit or even at a loss for the time being, as they would be profitable at other seasons. This would not apply, however, to special and temporary deposits, such as the present $65,000,000, although they would draw only 2 per cent. in the case of those banks which had previously declined to pay more.

This view of the matter was explained by some of the refusing banks, with the additional statement that their action was not due to any resentment over the establishment of the new interest policy by the city and the consequent withdrawal of the deposits they had formerly had.

The reason for offering the money to banks that are not city depositaries under the new arrangement was that it had been requested by the purchasers of the bonds, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. It is customary for the city to deposit the money received from a bond sale in the banks that are heavily drawn upon by the purchasers, so that the shifting of funds among the banks may be reduced to a minimum.

When the Chamberlain's office received the list of banks in which the Kuhn, Loeb-Read syndicate asked that the money be deposited, a tentative allotment of the $65,000,000 was made up. It was decided to leave $5,000,000 in the National City Bank, where the city's active account is kept, and where the entire $65,000,000 was deposited in the first instance. The city's working balance had been permitted to run down in the National City Bank to considerably less than normal in view of the approaching bond sale, and the $5,000,000 increase was needed to bring it up to normal. The $60,000,000 left was then divided among the banks on the syndicate's list as follows:

First National Bank	$5,000,000
Chase National Bank	5,000,000
Fourth National Bank	2,800,000
Hanover National Bank	4,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	12,000,000
Bankers Trust Company	10,000,000
Central Trust Company	9,200,000
Equitable Trust Company	6,000,000
Union Trust Company	3,000,000
United States Mortgage & Trust Company	3,000,000

None of these is a city depositary, except the Fourth National, which only recently agreed to pay more than 2 per cent., the Central Trust Company, and the Equitable Trust Company.

When $14,500,000 of this was refused, about $7,000,000 of it was distributed among a considerable number of the regular city depositaries in amounts ranging from $100,000 to $1,500,000. One of these regular depositaries, which pays 2½ or 3 per cent., also asked to be excused from taking part of this reallotment, and it was deposited elsewhere. The rest of the $14,500,000 was left in the National City Bank, increasing the city's balance there to about $17,000,000. The total balances of the city last night were about $35,000,000, including about $20,000,000 which it had on hand before the bonds were paid for.

The city's interest arrangements with its depositaries are made quarterly, and the present adjustment runs only to May 1. Next week the Chamberlain will again address the banks with an inquiry as to what rate they are willing to pay for the next quarter, and in view of the prevailing cheapness of money much curiosity is expressed in banking circles as to the result.

The $65,000,000 payment, which was made to Controller Prendergast, and by him turned over to Chamberlain Bruere, is believed to be the largest ever made in one transaction, although none of the single checks was as large as the Government warrant drawn to J. P. Morgan & Co. in payment for the rights of the French Panama Company at the Isthmus, which amounted to $40,000,000.

As a rule, bond issues are awarded to a number of bidders, often more than a hundred of them, and the present case was the first in which an entire lot of city bonds has gone to one syndicate since the city began making large annual issues. In this respect it was a repetition of the $11,000,000 Stock bond issue a few months ago, all of which went to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co.

On that occasion each of these firms drew a check for approximately $23,000,000. Yesterday each of them drew a check for $32,825,034. Their sum was the balance due in addition to the checks they had put up, in common with all bidders, amounting to 2 per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for, with $7,568.50 added for one day's interest accrued on the bonds. There were thus two other checks of these two firms, each of $325,000. The aggregate of the four checks represented the $65,000,000 with the premium involved in the bid of 101.45, and the accrued interest.

Successful bidders have five days, under the law, in which to take and pay for their bonds, but if they do so they have to repay the interest accrued on the bonds during that time. The rate on the present issue is 4¼ per cent., and as the purchasers could get only 2 per cent. on their money, if they held it back, they would be out the difference. It was therefore to their interest to pay for the bonds at the earliest possible date, which was yesterday. If call money had been at 6 per cent. they

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WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE QUOTATION FROM SHAKESPEARE?

Distinguished persons, including Vice President Marshall, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Garrison, Andrew Carnegie, Senator Lodge, John Burroughs, Admiral A. T. Mahan, Gen. A. W. Greely, Gen. Horace Porter, and many others answer this query appropriate to the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Also: The famous Chandos portrait of Shakespeare reproduced by The Times's new process of printing. Worthy of a frame in any household.

MELLEN WILL HEAD RAILWAY WORKERS

Ready to Accept Offer of Presidency of Projected Council of Brotherhoods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 16.—To Charles S. Mellen, former head of the New Haven Railroad system, has been offered the position of leader in the proposed organization of Federated Railroad Employes. This organization will become permanent on April 26 at a meeting to be held at the Quincy House here. Already more than 100 delegates, representing every branch of railroad work, have agreed to be present.

Mr. Mellen has intimated that he would accept the place. The definite leadership in this plan is for the present in the hands of Earl H. Morton, President of the Order of Railroad Station Agents, who has been very active in railroad organization for years. It is proposed, under Mr. Morton's plan, to form a federation of railway workers similar to such organizations now well established in England and Germany, in which it is proposed to amalgamate into a closer working association all union railway employes of the country, numbering some 2,000,000.

This federation is to be governed by delegates elected by all the unions of employes and sent to a central council, this council to work independently of all individual organizations.

Mr. Mellen has been asked to devote his time to the project, lead it from its inception, push the plans energetically, and become President of the council. Mr. Mellen said to-day that he had not given his word to lead this project, but that if possible he would be glad to serve the former workers under him and all other railroad employes of the country.

Earl H. Morton, the originator of the movement, said: "We are pushing our plans steadily and making excellent progress. The offer to Mr. Mellen is genuine, and has been submitted to him. We hoped to have him here in Boston on April 26, but I learned late to-day that he would be unable to come. However, we know that he is with us to the limit, for already we have had evidence of his desire to aid us through many statements made by him."

The plan to place Mr. Mellen at the head of the Council was a direct outcome of a statement made by him in an address at a dinner tendered to him by employes of the Boston & Maine Railroad here on Nov. 30 last, after he had resigned the Presidency of the New Haven. He had talked intimately to the men of the latent power in labor organizations and said that labor had not received the reward it otherwise might because of jealousy among the different bodies and a lack of loyalty to the common cause.

"Exercise your power with prudence," he said. "Be fair, be prudent, but be steadfast one to the other. You have the power and others must pay the price. I would like to lead you. I would like to advise you. I want to help you. Possibly the time will come when I can do so, and when you call you will not find me wanting."

MELLEN EAGER FOR POSITION.

Would Rather Hold It Than Be President of United States, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 16.—Former President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad said to-night that he had received no information yet that he had been suggested as the President of the Federated Railway Employes.

"The news is too good to be true," he said. "If it were true, I would regard it as the greatest compliment that was ever paid me. I would rather hold that position than be President of the United States.

"If the great body of railroad union labor men with whom I had been associated for years as railroad President should regard me as a worthy man to lead them as their chief executive in their federation, I should regard it as the greatest honor that had ever come to me."

FRIGHT KILLS NEW YORKER.

Wine Merchant Collapses on Telling Iowa Police of Being Pursued.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 16.—Gerolamo Leone, a wine merchant of 260 West Thirtieth Street, New York, died at a hospital here to-night as the result of a fright which he appears to have received while traveling to California to buy wine. He rushed into the Burlington police station last night declaring that three men were pursuing him with a big knife.

According to his story he was traveling on the Santa Fé train from Chicago when he was accosted by the three men, who said that if he did not cease injuring their wine business they would kill him.

In order to avoid them he left the train at Fort Madison, Iowa, and sought a hotel there, but he had scarcely registered when he was horror-stricken to see one of the trio enter the hotel. He fled to the police station in Fort Madison, and asked for protection. A taxicab was ordered for him, which brought him to Burlington, a distance of some twenty miles.

After telling his story he collapsed and was sent to the hospital. His wife was telegraphed for by the police.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES IS REAL SCOTCH.—Adv.

NAVY HALTS D.,L.&W. WIRELESS 'PHONE

First Messages to Fast Train Interfere with Navy Yard's Messages to the Fleet.

The ships of the Atlantic fleet, on their way to Mexican waters, were cut off from all official communication by wireless unintentionally yesterday by a passenger train speeding through the meadows of New Jersey. The official messages to the battleships which were interrupted were being sent from the wireless station at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The wireless waves of the Government's apparatus were confused and blurred by the waves sent out by the wireless telephone apparatus at the Lackawanna Railroad Station at Hoboken, which communicated for the first time successfully to the Lackawanna Limited ten miles away.

The Lackawanna Limited, equipped with its new wireless telephone apparatus, pulled out of the station at Hoboken at 10:15 A. M. On board was L. B. Foley, the railroad's Superintendent of Telegraphy, who first installed the wireless telegraph apparatus on the Lackawanna Limited.

Soon after the train was lost to sight in the meadows the operator at the fixed wireless telephone station in Hoboken started his electric generators going and set his instruments in time. The operator on board the moving train adjusted his receivers. In a few minutes the operator at the fixed station in Hoboken was informing the operator on the train of the disagreeable weather conditions in and about New York City and of other things of equal importance.

Suddenly the telephone bell in the office of Supt. Phillips at Hoboken rang violently.

"Hello!" said Supt. Phillips.

"Is this the office of the Lackawanna Railroad's Superintendent?" inquired the voice at the other end of the line.

"It is," replied the Superintendent.

"Well," said the voice at the other end, "the commanding officer of the United States Navy Yard in Brooklyn wishes to inform you that important messages directing the movements of the battleships are being interrupted by the messages in transmission to the Lackawanna train."

On further inquiry Supt. Phillips was informed by the Brooklyn Navy Yard that the wave length of the Government wireless apparatus installed on the battleships and at fixed stations was 600 metres. That is exactly the length of the waves sent out by the wireless telephone apparatus installed on the Lackawanna Limited.

The Lackawanna Superintendent was requested to stop sending messages until the length of the wave used by the Lackawanna was changed, and this Supt. Phillips readily said he would do. Further tests of the wireless telephone on moving trains will be suspended until the apparatus can be overhauled for changing the wave length.

According to Mr. Foley, it will be necessary to change the length of the antennae in order to increase the length of the wave. The antennae, and, in fact, almost the complete apparatus used yesterday for the wireless telephone tests, were installed originally for the wireless telegraph experiments, and their installation was a tedious piece of work, requiring much time. Mr. Foley did not know how long it would require to make the required changes.

At present the experiments with the wireless telephone on board the Lackawanna Limited are confined to transmission from the fixed station in Hoboken to the train. When the apparatus is found to be working satisfactorily, then the railroad will begin tests to find out whether it is not possible to communicate from the train to the fixed station.

The first wireless telegraph message to a moving train was communicated to the same Lackawanna Limited on Nov. 21 last, soon after it started from Hoboken on its daily run. Communication was established successfully between the train and fixed stations at Scranton, Penn., 145 miles away, and Binghamton, N. Y., 62 miles distant. Since that time experiments with the Lackawanna Limited wireless have been made with increasing success.

VINCENT ASTOR IMPROVING.

Is Out of Danger and Wedding Will Not Be Postponed.

Vincent Astor is out of danger, and his condition shows marked improvement, according to a message received last night from Hopeland House, the home of his fiancée's father, Robert P. Huntington. Mr. Huntington said that Mr. Astor was doing very nicely, and unless complications arise, will be out and about in ten days. No arrangements have been made for the postponement of Mr. Astor's wedding, which is announced to take place on April 30.

Mr. Astor was suddenly taken ill last Monday with congestion of the right lung, resulting from a cold, which it was feared might develop into pneumonia.

WANTED BRITISH LINERS.

Daily Mail Says Washington Approached Shipowners in London.

LONDON, Friday, April 17.—As proof of the thoroughness of the American preparations in the event of Mexican resistance to the demands for an apology at Tampico, The Daily Mail cites the fact that inquiries were made by American representatives among the British shipowners of London regarding the chartering of liners as transports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—While the report from London that American representatives had made inquiries there about chartering liners for transports is not officially confirmed here, it is known that the War Department has for months, as a part of a systematic preparation for eventualities, been seeking in a quiet way to learn what steamships might be bought or chartered for transports.

No preparations for moving the army into Mexico have been made other than those provided for a long time ago.

Lily Drinking Cups are Inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., 71 West 23d St., for Booklet and Price List.—Adv.

HUERTA WILL SALUTE, ASKS NO REPLY; OUR GUNS TO ANSWER AS A COURTESY

"Amende Honorable" Requires Return Salute, Says Navy Department, and Mayo Offered One

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—This explanation of the reason for returning the salute to our flag which President Huerta will cause to be fired in reparation for the arrest of the Dolphin's bluejackets was prepared by the Navy Department and given out at the White House to-night:

"If a national salute is fired as an 'amende honorable' it is invariably returned, gun for gun, by a vessel of war of the power whose flag has thus been saluted. This is in accordance with international comity, and there are many precedents to establish the custom.

"In Admiral Mayo's written communication to the Mexican General Zaragoza at Tampico, on April 9, was the original demand made for a salute to the flag; in this communication Gen. Zaragoza was informed by Admiral Mayo that the salute would be returned by the Dolphin."

Carranza Shuns Comment as Not Fully Informed

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 16.—Referring to the matter which you requested of me, that I make a declaration regarding my attitude toward the United States in relation to the Tampico incident, which was provoked by Huerta, I will say that it is not my custom to treat of matters of such private and important nature and to make declarations regarding them for publication until I have been fully informed as to the facts, which I have not been in the matter referred to, because of my distance from the border.

I, therefore, kindly ask you to excuse me from making any declarations at this time.

I remain, the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army,
VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

WILSON COMMENDED BY BRITISH PRESS

Return of Salute, However, Is Regarded as Implying Recognition of Huerta as Ruler.

FURTHER TROUBLE LIKELY

Dictator's Dispatch to The New York Times Held to Reveal Him as a Humorist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 17.—Gen. Huerta's dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES saying that Mexico had no controversies with anybody, least of all with the great American nation, and that the Tampico incident was of no special importance, was the chief feature of yesterday's news concerning the Mexican situation received here until the reports of his decision to salute the Stars and Stripes arrived later in the afternoon from Washington.

The Evening Standard suggested that in his dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES Gen. Huerta displayed the qualities of a great humorist, and expressed the hope that by prompt acknowledgment of the American demand for a salute he really would reduce the crisis to a matter of no special importance.

The general expectation that Huerta would eventually see fit to bow to the inevitable was hit off pictorially by a cartoon in The Evening News, headed "Coming Events," wherein Huerta was depicted hanging on to a flagstaff from which floated the Stars and Stripes on which the Mexican President had painted an insulting "Yah!" The shadow of Uncle Sam with a threatening big stick in his hand had caught his attention, and he was stammeringly wondering if he had not better climb down before he applied more paint to the American flag.

"Huerta," said one paper, referring to his telegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES, "talks with that airy nonchalance which is often supposed to cover a deep policy, while it is in reality nothing but a cloak to cover nervous tremors."

The Stock Exchange expressed its relief at the late afternoon's news by putting up prices somewhat, but more definite developments will be required ere London manifests genuine confidence, even if the Tampico incident closes without further difficulties. The view of London business men is that a new aspect has been given to the whole Mexican situation, and that President Wilson will find increased difficulty in continuing his past watching policy. The logic of hard facts, it is argued, will force itself upon his attention. His ultimatum to Huerta is said to be an implication of recognition that Huerta's administration is the only de facto government in Mexico from which a foreign power whose interests have been injured can obtain satisfaction.

Villa's crimes against the law of nations are described here as exceeding greatly those committed by Huerta, yet the former so far has escaped scot free, though guilty of repeated offenses against American citizens, because he could not be made responsible. Huerta's responsibility is tangible. He can be brought to book for "offenses against the rights and dignities of the United States." How, then, it is asked, can President Wilson refuse any longer to accord to Huerta that recognition extended to him by Great Britain and all other foreign nations represented in Mexico?

His de facto Government can be held responsible for its evil deeds. Surely, according to the British argument, President Wilson must see it is more practical politics and to the advantage of all foreign interests in jeopardy to recognize his Government rather than to hamper its potentialities for good administration by action which is a direct encouragement and assistance to bandits of the type of Villa, whose predatory instincts cannot be curbed by outside influence.

It is noteworthy that this morning's papers generally are content to express satisfaction that Huerta's climbdown has averted the necessity for immediate American action likely to lead ultimately to intervention. Discussing President Wilson's general policy in regard to Mexico, The Daily Mail says:

"President Wilson scored a distinct success by his vigorous diplomacy The world will now hope that he will show equal firmness in enforcing upon the Constitutionalists that respect for the American flag which he has required from Huerta. Neither Villa nor Carranza so far has shown the smallest respect for his representations, and the murderers of Benton and of a number of American citizens are still at large and unpunished. It may, however, be that the presence of a large American fleet on the coast will exercise some restraint upon Villa's "peculiar methods."

The Times says the bill of complaints against Huerta as given in the statement issued from Washington on Wednesday is in curious contrast to the unprotesting mildness with which the United States has suffered insults, rebuffs, and downright defiance at the hands of Villa and Carranza.

"As a matter of fact," it goes on, "and considering the extremely embarrassing and anomalous position in which he has been placed by American diplomacy and the unique demands that have been made upon him, Huerta, during the last thirteen months, has displayed remarkable courtesy and self-control in his dealings with the United States.

"Unhappily, there is little discernible prospect that the present proceedings will bring any nearer a lasting solution of the Mexican problem. The more the authority of the de facto ruler of the country is impaired and the nearer he is brought to resignation, the more urgent becomes the necessity of being prepared to put some one in his place. It is hardly thinkable that the United States, if it is once obliged to establish itself in Mexican territory, will permit the horrors and waste of the present chaos to continue indefinitely.

"An obligation that there will be no resisting will be placed upon Americans to restore order and rescue the country from the barbarism into which it is rapidly sinking. If they are unable to support Huerta and have come to regard his principal rivals with not unmerited suspicion and have no candidate of their own to propose for the Presidency, the task of insuring peace will devolve of necessity upon themselves. That, of course, means armed intervention on an extensive scale, much fighting, and prolonged occupation of the whole country."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"A Government does not demand apologies and salutes from an unofficial desperado whom it has branded as a murderous criminal. If it cannot hold a regular national authority accountable for this desperado's proceedings, as in this case, it either moves against him and punishes him on its own responsibility or leaves him alone. But if the United States Government makes a demand which tacitly admits some right on Huerta's part to stand for Mexico, Huerta plays an awkward card when he requires that

Continued on Page 2.

Administration Cites Precedents to Justify Return of Salute.

TO MEXICO, NOT TO HUERTA

The Navy Regulations Forbid a Salute to an Unrecognized Official.

FULL REPARATION REQUIRED

Incident Will Not Be Closed Until Offending Tampico Officer Is Punished.

FLEET KEEPS ON ITS WAY

Navy Department Does Not Alter Orders — Blockade Still a Possibility.

BUT CONGRESS WILL DECIDE

President Says He Will Consult It Before Taking Any Further Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Huerta has agreed to salute the American flag in reparation for the insult involved in the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico, and the United States Government to-night accepted his offer, engaging to return the salute as a matter of international courtesy. It is officially denied that President Huerta demanded that the salute be returned.

With the acceptance of this offer branch, the Administration, although it has not officially admitted it, looks upon the Tampico affair as having entered upon the last stage of an adjustment satisfactory to the United States. It is confident that the Mexican Government will abide by the assurances received here to-day of its willingness to comply with the demand of the United States, and there is little prospect that critical suggestions already cropping out will cause it to abandon the intention to give the return salute.

The understanding exists that the Washington Government has not withdrawn its insistent demand for the punishment of the officer of the Mexican Federal Army, who ordered the arrest of the officer and men from the Dolphin, and that the Mexican Government has agreed to discipline him.

President Wilson was asked to-day if the firing of the salute would end the Tampico incident.

"Why, of course," he answered, in a tone indicative of surprise that the question had been asked.

The President responded affirmatively when he was asked if the salute would be returned. Such action, he declared, was an invariable custom, and it was carried out on the theory that one took the hand of a person who extended it in token of apology.

No Recognition of Huerta Involved.

But the return of the salute for reparation does not mean that the Wilson Administration will recognize the Government of President Huerta. At the White House and elsewhere it was contended that ample precedents established that recognition could be given only through affirmative action and could not be inferred from any mere incident.

An undercurrent of criticism based upon the opinion that to return the Mexican salute would be to lose the whole moral and punitive effect of the apology was apparently responsible for a statement given out by the Navy Department to-night. This statement was furnished to the press at the White House, although a typewritten line at the top explained that it had been issued by the Navy Department. It reads as follows:

If a national salute is fired as an "amende honorable" it is invariably returned, gun for gun, by a vessel of war of the power whose flag has thus been saluted. This in accordance with international comity, and there are many precedents to establish the custom.

In Admiral Mayo's written communication to the Mexican General Zaragoza at Tampico on April 9 was the original demand made for a salute to the flag; in this communication Gen. Zaragoza was informed by Admiral Mayo that the salute would be returned by the Dolphin.

Meanwhile what disposition is to be made of the great array of dreadnoughts and other warships ordered to Mexican waters to back up President Wilson's demand that a salute be fired by the Mexican Government to emphasize the apology given for the Tampico incident? That was a question asked in many quarters to-day, after it seemed to be established that the salute would be forthcoming.

"Our thought has not gone so far," was the reply made at the White House, and to this was added the explanation: "The ships had been at Hampton Roads and were due to be ordered somewhere. They will naturally be disposed of according to the circumstances."

It is by no means certain that the Atlantic fleet will be halted before it reaches Tampico or Vera Cruz. The question of the fleet's disposition will

be determined after all the details connected with the adjustment of the Tampico incident have been arranged. While the Administration is confident that the salute will be given, certain formal exchanges must be conducted before the incident may properly be said to be closed. The Administration is taking no chances on a change of mind on President Huerta's part.

The Mexican Government's agreement to the drastic terms of the United States was communicated to the State Department this morning in a cipher telegram from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in the City of Mexico. A response to this dispatch was sent by Secretary Bryan about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Ordinarily it takes about five hours for the transmission of cipher messages from Washington to the Mexican capital, so that Mr. Bryan's instructions to Mr. O'Shaughnessy probably did not reach him until 6 o'clock this evening. A response is expected to-morrow morning. This response, it is believed, will signify agreement with the terms proposed for firing the salute of reparation.

How the Salute Will Be Given.

Under the customary practice, which will be observed on this occasion, the Stars and Stripes will be raised at the mainmast of a Mexican national vessel, or at a Mexican fort, of at some conspicuous point in Mexican territory, to be designated by agreement, and saluted by the firing of twenty-one guns. A return salute in guns of equal number will be fired by an American warship, which will fly the Mexican national colors at a masthead while the salute is in progress.

The gun-for-gun method mentioned in the Navy Department's formal statement to-night provides that the shots of the salute shall be fired alternately; that is, the Mexican vessel or fort will fire the first shot, to which the American vessel will respond, and so on, each shot from the Mexican saluting battery being followed by a shot from the American vessel, until each has fired twenty-one guns.

The Administration feels that its decision to return the salute of the Mexican Government is amply justified by custom and precedent. An examination of the documentary evidence in this connection appears to sustain the Administration, although the statement of President Wilson that the return of salutes given in reparation for injury was an invariable custom is questioned on the ground that enough incidents have furnished exceptions to support the contention that the practice is determined by stipulation in each instance as to whether such a salute shall be acknowledged.

Senator Shively's Explanation.

The most definite statement of Gen. Huerta's latest offer was made at the Senate end of the Capitol this morning, after a visit made by Senator Shively of Indiana, acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to the State Department.

Senators discussed the subject on the assumption that Gen. Huerta had made the direct offer to salute if the salute would be returned, and the only doubt was as to the attitude of the United States.

Mr. Shively himself had no doubts on the subject. His view was that the United States would unhesitatingly return the salute, on the ground that it was the unvarying practice.

"Huerta's intimation that his salute should be returned," said Mr. Shively, "is in full accord with the usual form. If his men salute the American flag, of course an American gun will return the salute. That would be common courtesy and would constitute no recognition of a de jure government. It might be construed as recognition of a de facto regime, but we have already admitted Gen. Huerta's right to that status.

"I hope and believe that the firing of the salute will end the present situation. That will leave things where they were before. The casus belli will have been removed, but we will have advanced no nearer to recognizing Gen. Huerta's Government."

But Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, at first took sharp issue with this view.

"To return Huerta's salute," was Mr. Lodge's comment, "would be ridiculous, and is inconceivable. A salute to our flag as an apology would be symbolical and significant. But a return of the salute makes the whole affair a mere exchange of courtesies and the apology becomes valueless."

A little later Mr. Lodge looked into the precedents, however, and quickly changed his mind. He admitted that his first view was mistaken, and that the general practice had been for even apologetic salutes to be returned by the guns of the aggrieved Government. But there is reason to believe that Mr. Lodge's first criticism of the Administration's acceptance of Gen. Huerta's compromise expressed the thoughts of many silent Senators.

Fears of Appearing Ridiculous.

Ever since the demand for the salute was made the fear has existed that in the end Gen. Huerta would make the United States appear ridiculous by giving the salute in a casual way, as if surprised at the excitement aroused. Since the North Atlantic Fleet was ordered to Tampico that fear had been acute, and the prediction was not lacking that the salute would be given while the fleet was on the high seas and the American dreadnoughts would arrive in Tampico only in time to be recalled.

While the Administration's supporters express pleasure at the prospects of a quiet settlement of a threatening crisis, some of the same supporters have little pleasure in the thought that a powerful fleet of first-class battleships has been ordered 2,500 miles to salute the flag of a Government which the United States has persistently refused to recognize. There is also wonder at the oblivion into which the "repeated offenses against the rights and dignity of the United States" seem to have fallen—those offenses so sternly set forth in yesterday's official statement of the Administration's views.

No Return Salute Demanded.

President Wilson to-day made a flat denial of a report that the Mexican Government had demanded that the salute should be returned. It was made known later, in an official statement, that Rear Admiral Mayo, in his original ultimatum to the Mexican authorities at Tampico, had agreed to return the apologetic salute demanded.

Reports that Gen. Huerta had demanded that the Mexican salute to the American flag should be returned by a United States vessel are probably based on an inquiry in Mr. O'Shaughnessy's dispatch advising the State Department that the Mexican Government had acceded to the demands of the Administration.

The Mexican Government desired to know, Mr. O'Shaughnessy said, whether the salute would be returned, and this Government replied affirmatively, pointing out the fact that Admiral Mayo in his original ultimatum had said that the salute he had demanded would be responded to in kind.

Authorities of the Navy Department maintained to-day that a salute to the Mexican flag in response to the salute fired in reparation for the Tampico indignity would not be a salute to the present Government of Mexico or a recognition of President Huerta. It would be merely an acknowledgment, they said, of the salute of apology and a salute to the Mexican nation and people and not to any Government established in that country. The distinction was illustrated by the case of Commodore O. O. Stanton, U. S. N., who was recalled by President Cleveland in 1894 for saluting "the Brazilian flag afloat."

The Brazilian Navy was then in revolt, and the revolutionary faction had not been recognized by this Government. Commodore Stanton acknowledged the salute of one of the revolutionary Admirals, giving him the number of guns due his rank if he had been an officer of a recognized navy. The Navy Department's argument to-day was that in saluting this officer Commodore Stanton recognized the authority whose commission he bore, whereas a national salute in return for a salute of reparation was a mere courtesy to a nation and people, and not to a Government directly or through any of its officers or agents.

These are finely drawn distinctions to the average civilian, but persons versed in the niceties of international observance say they are too well established to be open to question. However, the precedents do not sustain the department's contention in every respect, for in several instances no return salute was given.

While not admitting that the Mexican Government had agreed to fire the apologetic salute, President Wilson today acknowledged that his advices from Mexico City were "encouraging." Secretary Bryan used the same word in speaking of the matter. The President answered freely many questions that were asked concerning the character and scope of the diplomatic and military aspects of the Tampico incident, although avoiding an explanation of the status produced by the agreement of the Mexican Government to comply with all the demands of the United States.

To return a salute given in reparation for an injury, he said, was not a recognition; it was merely a return of a courtesy.

Apologies Made for Other Offenses.

He said that the incidents growing out of the arrest of a United States marine mail orderly at Vera Cruz and the sequestration of an official telegram to Mr. O'Shaughnessy by a press censor in Mexico City had been adjusted by apologies from the Mexican Government.

The President said that his advices about the hoped-for adjustment of the Tampico incident were encouraging as far as they went, and that the details as to the exchanges of salutes would be a matter of arrangement with the naval authorities on the spot. He confirmed previous information that no time limit had been fixed with regard to compliance with this Government's demands.

He also said that while he thought nobody doubted that the Executive would have the right to take immediate steps necessary to obtain redress for the Tampico incident, the fact that Congress was in session made it desirable for him to keep in close communication with that body, even if he had the authority to act without Congressional sanction. It would be his course, therefore, should further action be necessary to address Congress on the subject.

From the remarks of the President it became evident that the establishment of a peaceful blockade of Mexican ports and coasts would not be undertaken if it should be necessary to adopt radical measures. He expressed the opinion that a pacific blockade didn't amount to much. The fact that it was not based upon a declaration of war or a state of war made it questionable whether the blockading nation had the right to apply the blockade to ships of other nations.

The inference from what the President said was that a belligerent blockade would be established if the plan of action outlined for the fleet should be put into execution.

In a dispatch received by the State Department to-day, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, indicated that President Huerta had consulted the Senate with regard to compliance with the American demand that a salute be fired to emphasize the apology given for the Tampico affair. But it was said in behalf of President Wilson that this reference was not clear and it was not known whether the Mexican Senate was in session.

The understanding here gained from Mr. O'Shaughnessy's advices is that President Huerta consulted a committee of the Senate and the Permanent Committee of the Mexican Congress, which acts during the legislative recess, before agreeing to the demands of the United States.

Advices have been received from Mr. O'Shaughnessy that there is no excitement in Mexico City and no apprehension of disturbance or antagonism to foreigners there.

It has not been determined whether John Lind will return to Mexico to resume his duties as personal representative of President Wilson, according to a statement made with the President's authority to-day. Whether Mr. Lind would return, it was said, would depend upon his present convenience. Mr. Lind was very much fatigued, it was explained, but there was nothing in the present situation to prevent him from returning to Mexico.

President to Take His Week-End.

As the storm clouds lifted to-day and a wave of satisfaction spread through official quarters, President Wilson arranged to go to White Sulphur Springs, West Va., for the week-end, and Secretary Bryan, who is ill, planned to take his long-delayed trip to Miami, Fla. Attention that had been temporarily diverted from the legislative programme turned again to the routine of the hour.

Inquiry as to the character of pressure which had been brought to bear upon Gen. Huerta developed the fact that foreign Governments had an active interest in the events of the last twenty-four hours. Both the French and German Ambassadors, after conferences at the State Department, were in communication, if is understood, with their representatives in Mexico City. Another phase of the situation was a well-authenticated report that the last installment of a loan due to Huerta was about to be held up by foreign bankers if he did not comply with the American demands.

Chargé Algara of the Mexican Embassy here was in close touch by cable with Gen. Huerta, and every influence exerted was in the direction of convincing the Mexican Dictator that it was best to yield.

Senor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, who was among Secretary Bryan's callers to-day, again pressed the claims for redress of the 700 Spanish subjects expelled by Gen. Villa from Torreon. He had been informed by Secretary Bryan of Gen. Carranza's decision to act upon representations made by the United States in behalf of foreigners in Mexico. But the Madrid Government is not satisfied with merely a promise that future claims of Spanish subjects may be made through the United States. It wants a safe return for the Spanish exiles now at El Paso to their former homes in Torreon. Mr. Bryan is continuing negotiations with Gen. Carranza regarding arrangements for the return of all the exiles not held guilty of being active supporters of the Huerta Government.

FLEET ORDERS UNCHANGED.

Navy Department Takes No Notice of Huerta's Overtures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — At the Navy Department to-day it was stated that the status of the demonstration ordered on Tuesday by President Wilson was unchanged. There has been no countermanding of orders, and all preparations are being made just as if no interruption in the movement had been made by the exchange of dispatches between Washington and the City of Mexico. All the vessels on the Pacific Coast that have been ordered to proceed to Mexican waters are fitting out as expeditiously as they can, and the battleships of the Atlantic fleet that have been ordered to follow Admiral Badger to Tampico are continuing their preparations as if they were to proceed just as originally ordered.

It is expected, however, that if the exchange of dispatches now going on leads to a definite compliance by Huerta with the American demands, orders will be issued promptly to-morrow cancelling the original directions for the movement of the vessels of the Pacific Fleet to the southward. It is likely that the battleship Michigan, which passed out the Delaware Breakwater this morning, and the battleship Louisiana, which cleared from New York this afternoon, will be caught by wireless with orders to return. But this suggestion is subject to the modification that it may be necessary to relieve the battleships now at Vera Cruz and Tampico, some of which are due on May 1 to come home for overhauling.

This disposition of the fleet is at present tentative, but it affords a way out of the peculiar situation resulting from Huerta's compliance with the American demands. The sudden movement of a considerable number of vessels to Mexico is attended with great expense, and it is likely that this will be turned to account by a rearrangement of plans for the relief of the ships that have been on duty for many months at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Quick Responses to Navy Orders.

Some interesting information showing how prompt the vessels of the Atlantic fleet had responded to their orders to proceed to Tampico was furnished by the Navy Department to-day.

One dreadnought took on 1,800 tons of coal, provisions for 1,000 men, huge quantities of various supplies, rounded up officers and men on shore on leave, and was ready to leave in twelve hours.

At the Newport Training Station, in fifteen minutes after the order came, 1,000 men were in complete readiness to embark.

Secretary Daniels, desiring to charter a merchant steamer as an auxiliary for the accommodation of refugees at Tampico, directed Paymaster General Cowie to make such an arrangement. In sixty minutes the contract was made and the Ward liner Esperanza, at Vera Cruz, was at the service of the Government. Thirty minutes more and a wireless dispatch had reached Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz informing him of the fact.

Naval officials said to-day that reports indicated that the reserve fleet could, if needed, be made ready to sail for any part of the world by noon next Saturday.

SUSTAINS WILSON'S ACTION.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs Is Unanimous.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The action of the Wilson Administration in demanding a salute as reparation for the Tampico incident was sustained to-day by unanimous vote of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

After a session that lasted about two hours, during which the whole situation was carefully canvassed, the committee, without dissent, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the President of the United States in the Tampico incident is sustained by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted as a matter of committee action and will not be submitted to the House of Representatives for ratification. The purpose of the committee was to indicate that it stood unanimously behind the President in his demand for a salute as reparation for the Tampico incident. The resolution was very carefully worded by amendment before it was finally adopted. As originally approved, the resolution contained the word "approved" instead of "sustained," and also a reference to the Mexican "Government" and the attitude of the United States toward Mexico.

It was suggested by Representatives Bartholdt of Missouri and Ainey that the word "sustained" should be substituted for "approved." Mr. Bartholdt suggested that, if the action of the United States should lead to the spilling of blood at Tampico, then the use of the word "approved" would mean approval of bloodshed. He thought it better to vote to sustain the President's course.

Mr. Ainey suggested that the word "approved" should be changed to "sustained."

There was some objection to the first draft of the resolution because of its reference to the Government of Mexico, the objectors suggesting that it might be interpreted as a recognition of an existing Government in Mexico. It was also suggested that such a wording of the resolution might involve an approval of the President's whole treatment of the Mexican situation, and this was not to the taste of some of the Republican members. Finally all these objections were met by the substitution of the words "the Tampico incident," which confined the action of the committee merely to sustaining what the President had done respecting the Tampico affair.

The session of the House Committee made it unmistakably plain that the President's demand for a salute and his plan for a naval demonstration to compel such reparation would have the unanimous support of the committee, and that the committee stood ready to report any resolution to vest him with authority to use the land and naval forces.

HUERTA BUSY AND CHEERFUL.

Watches a Fire While at Reception —Opens Art Exhibit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 16.—President Huerta is in the best of humor these days. He was present at a reception last evening Chapultepec, which Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, and his wife also attended.

The chief executive was among those who witnessed a large fire in a department store, which caused a loss of 1,000,000 pesos, ($500,000.) Commenting on the fire, Huerta said that it was absolutely necessary to have a better fire-fighting force, or "We will have a bigger conflagration to-morrow." The Executive, however, spoke in praise of the bravery of the firemen, several of whom were nearly killed.

The President inaugurated an art exhibit here to-day.

Orders were issued recently to rush work, looking toward the protection of the Vera Cruz railroad line. Engineers have carefully examined all the bridges and studied the best available points to establish blockhouses and garrisons.

The Government continues to plan a strong and aggressive campaign. The War Department considers that victory is certain soon. From now on the evident intention is to devote a considerable part of the forces to fighting the rebels in Guerrero and Morelos, which have been employed in the northern campaign.

Gen. Blanquet continues reticent regarding his plans, as he believes this is necessary to the success of the general campaign.

The reports received here, which are made public, say the Federals have gained considerable advantage around Torreon and other points in the north. Private advices say passengers arriving at Saltillo state that Velasco is pushing his contest with Villa, who is reported to be short of provisions and facing a desperate situation.

There is a story current here that there has been considerable cholera in Torreon, which is one reason that decided Gen. Velasco to execute a strategic move, allowing Villa to enter the place and find himself in a pesthouse.

Several changes have recently been made in the commands of the southern States, looking toward more spirited campaigns there. A majority of the officers sent to the southward are those who have been employed in drilling recruits in other parts of the country. Therefore they are acquainted with their men and better able to conduct the campaign.

PRECEDENTS FOR SALUTE.

Navy Regulations at Variance with Some Past Incidents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A study of international precedents does not seem to bear out entirely the Navy Department's statement that "if a national salute is fired as an 'amende honorable' it is invariably returned."

An expert on naval regulations said this afternoon that writers on the subject were uniformly vague, and that in each case the question of returning the salute was determined by particular stipulations.

The relative strength of the disputants and the desire of the aggrieved nation to humiliate the offender seemed to be determining factors. From this statement it would appear that a return of the salute would be either a high compliment to Huerta's régime or a mark of friendship. Needless to say, neither of these meanings expresses the attitude of the Administration.

The United States has figured in other cases in which salutes for flags were demanded. On three of these occasions the United States fired the salute in apology to a foreign flag. In one it demanded a salute that was promised, but later waived. In at least one case, where the United States fired twenty-one guns in salute of the Brazilian flag, it does not appear from the records that the salute was returned.

In 1854 M. Dillon, a French Consul at San Francisco, was taken into court as a witness. The French Government protested that such an act violated the treaty rights of Consuls, and asked full reparation. Finally by compromise it was arranged that when next a French warship or squadron entered the harbor of San Francisco an American warship or fort, by special arrangement with the French naval commander, should fire a salute of twenty-one guns to the French flag, and that the French ship should reply, gun for gun.

On Oct. 7, 1894, in the Harbor of Bahia, Brazil, the U. S. S. Wachusett approached, fired on, and towed away the Confederate cruiser Florida. The American Consul at Bahia had pledged the Wachusett to neutrality within Brazilian waters, and after the attack on the Florida he fled on board the Wachusett. Brazil protested and Secretary Seward promptly acknowledged fault.

The commanding officer of the Wachusett, on Brazil's demand, was suspended and court martialed and the Consul was dismissed. The Florida's crew was set at liberty, and in the port of Bahia an American ship, after running up the Brazilian flag at her masthead, fired a salute of 21 guns to it. Nothing in John Bassett Moore's account of the apology suggests that the salute was returned.

In 1873 a ship named the Virginius, of American registry, and flying the American flag, was captured as a pirate off the Cuban coast by the Spanish man-o'-war Tornado and fifty-three of her crew were court-martialed and put to death. Though the Virginius was probably a filibustering ship, Spain consented to restore the ship and the survivors of the crew and to salute the flag of the United States on the next Christmas day unless Spain could meanwhile convince the United States that the Virginius had no right to the American flag.

The interesting thing is that the agreement, which is printed in Moore's Digest, makes no mention of any return salute being either expected, asked, or promised. The only intimation that the salute might have been returned was the stipulation that the "time, manner, and place for the salute shall be subject to arrangement between the undersigned." As a matter of fact, it was shown that the Virginius was not entitled to American registry and the demand for the salute was dropped.

The United States engaged to salute the flag of the next Spanish Consul at New Orleans in reparation for an attack on the Spanish Consulate by a mob at the time of the Lopez expedition. The record is not complete enough in Moore's Digest to show definitely whether that salute was returned or not, but it seems unlikely that an incoming Consul would have had any means of returning a salute.

Salute to Mexico, Not to Huerta.

The United States regulations provide that "no salute shall be fired in honor of any nation or of any official of any nation not formally recognized by the Government of the United States."

The theory of the proposed return salute is that it will be to the Mexican nation, the independence of which is of course recognized, and not to the de facto authorities who will salute the American flag.

But when Commodore Stanton of the American Navy in 1894 returned the salute of the Brazilian rebel, Rear Admiral Mello, giving the thirteen guns of his regular rank, it was held that he had violated the regulations, although he protested that he was saluting the flag which Admiral Mello flew, and not the man himself. The department held that Commodore Stanton had committed a "grave error of judgment" and removed him to another station.

The analogy is very close between the relations of Rear Admiral Mello to the Republic of Brazil and Gen. Huerta to the Republic of Mexico. Admiral Mello was a regular Admiral before he revolted in an attempt to restore the empire. He was flying the Brazilian flag and wore a Brazilian uniform, and was described in official Brazilian circulars, denouncing him as "Rear Admiral Mello."

Gen. Huerta was a high officer in the army of the recognized government of Madero; he still flies the Mexican flag and his present claims to power rest largely on his succession as a member of Madero's government. If the proposed return salute should be found to be forbidden by the navy regulations, the Secretary of the Navy could, of course, amend the regulations with the approval of the President.

Until amended the regulations, as they stand, have the force of law for all persons in the service.

SHIPS MAKE GOOD TIME.

Badger's Vessels at 12 Knot Speed —Landing Gear Inspected.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ARKANSAS AT SEA, By Wireless via Charleston, S. C., April 16.—The United States battleship squadron, composed of the Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, was off Charleston this afternoon. The battleship South Carolina, which was intercepted by wireless en route from Santo Domingo, will join Rear Admiral Badger's command off Key West on Sunday morning.

An inspection of field equipment and landing gear was made to-day. The ships are making about twelve knots an hour.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 16.—The battleship South Carolina arrived here to-day on her way to Tampico. The South Carolina left Port-au-Prince, Haiti, yesterday. Work of coaling the ship began immediately after her arrival.

THE LOUISIANA SAILS.

Battleship Off for Tampico with All Her Crew Except Fifty Men.

The battleship Louisiana steamed away from her anchorage off the landing pier at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street at 1:12 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A little group of spectators waved farewells to officers and bluejackets as the big gray fighter slowly moved down the North River and out of sight on her way to Mexico. All morning, up to the moment of departure, there had been uninterrupted activity aboard the vessel. Coal lighters, moored alongside, had transferred 460 tons of coal to her holds and made the originally scheduled stop at Hampton Roads unnecessary, and 4,000 pounds of potatoes, together with other supplies, were taken aboard.

Capt. G. R. Cooper, who will take command of the battleship when Mexican waters are reached, arrived from Washington early in the morning. Until the ship reaches Tampico Capt. Cooper will be the guest of the present commander, Capt. J. H. Gibbons. At Tampico Capt. Gibbons will assume command of the Utah.

In Washington Capt. Cooper had a long conference with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, receiving final instructions. Before sailing yesterday he said:

"All of our officers have reported as well as most of the men who were on furlough. Those left behind will follow us on board the supply ship Culgoa, which is to leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard in one or two days."

During the morning a touch of color was occasionally added to the routine of making final preparations for sailing by the arrival of men who had been on furlough, accompanied by sisters or sweethearts. A number of bluejackets came in taxicabs, and said they did not know the hour of sailing and were afraid they would be left behind. Officers' wives and other women who came to the landing pier, however, did not seem excited, and leavetakings were, in most cases, as formal as though the ship were merely leaving for target practice. All except fifty of the crew had reported when the ship sailed, and it was not necessary to draft men from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the trip.

The Louisiana will steam direct to Tampico, making no stops.

Loaded with stores for the vessels of the fleet already in Mexican waters or bound there, the supply ship Celtic left the Brooklyn Navy Yard early last evening. The Celtic carries thousands of pounds of beef and other provisions, and her destination is Tampico, but her orders are to get into communication with the flagship Arkansas, en route to Mexico, and take directions from Rear Admiral Badger.

The battleship Ohio sailed from the Brooklyn yard yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, where she is to go into reserve. She was built thirteen years ago, and is one of the older and smaller vessels of the battleship fleet.

The officers and men of the new New York, which was placed in commission at the Brooklyn yard on Wednesday, received a handsome silver loving cup from Frigate Constitution Chapter, Daughters of 1812. The gift was in commemoration of the victory of the United States frigate Constitution, or Old Ironsides, over the Guerriere and Java. The presentation was made by Mrs. G. B. Wallis, regent of the chapter, on board the big battleship, Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers, the commander of the vessel, accepting the cup on behalf of the officers and men.

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VILLA NEAR CAPTURE SAVED BY ANGELES

Terrible Sufferings for Federals in Desert Follow Fall of San Pedro.

GEN. MAASS REPORTED DEAD

Tardiness of One Rebel Flanking Column Alone Saved Velasco's Army from Annihilation.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 16.—The revolution came near losing its chief character to-day in the fighting east of Benavides Station. Villa returned to the front after sending a number of telegrams from Torreon, and took part in the pursuit of the Federals. He rode too far out from the rebel lines and a small detachment of cavalry from the Federal position flanked his men, and Villa was about to be cut off when Gen. Angeles rode to his rescue with a force of men and saved him.

In the fight which took place to-day between reinforcements from San Luis Potosi and the rebel forces under Luis Guiterrez, the Federals were completely defeated at a small station called Venda on the Mexican National line between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi. This disposes of the entire Federal forces with the exception of the remnants of the San Pedro garrison and gives Villa command of the entire Laguna district.

Federals Perish in Desert.

Reports sent here gave additional details of the fighting at San Pedro between the main rebel column and the Federals. The Federals were driven out of the town on to the desert and fought their way foot by foot, hundreds being killed and taken prisoners. All former Orozco rebels were executed immediately, as were the officers, more than 500 being put to death in this way. The others were impressed in the rebel service.

The prisoners taken now number more than 1,500, and they are being armed and equipped with the rifles discarded by the Federals when they left the town. These prisoners brought the report to Villa that Gen. Joaquin Maass had been wounded fatally during the fighting and had died on the desert. This could not be confirmed.

The suffering among the Federals has been terrible and many actually died of thirst on the desert after having received wounds which prevented them retreating or joining Villa's forces as deserters. Twenty trains were captured, including the headquarters of the commanding officers in commandeered Pullman cars with all of the official records, the diary of the Torreon campaign, and other important papers.

Villa returned to Torreon after directing Ortega and Herrera to continue the pursuit of the Federals in the hope of capturing and executing Emilio Campa and Benjamin Argumedo, the two Federal irregulars who were former rebels and who were ordered executed as soon as captured.

Property of Foreigners Seized.

Americans from Torreon report that all the cotton and many of the properties of the foreigners, German, English, and American, have been seized by the rebels and will be sold. The confiscations followed those of the Spaniards, and may result in international complications, as they were made under protest of the foreign Consuls.

H. S. Cunard-Cummins, British Vice Consul at Torreon, arrived here this afternoon from Torreon where he carried the demand for the surrender of that town at Villa's command. The British Vice Consul confirmed the story that he had been forced to enter Torreon under protest and to deliver to Velasco the demand of Villa that he surrender the town at once to prevent further loss of life.

Mr. Cunard Cummins said he did not intend to make formal protest against the treatment he had received at Torreon, but that he had been fired upon, had been forced into a position of extreme danger, and had done it under the strongest kind of protest. He will go to Mexico City to accept a position with a large company operating there. It is believed that this is the reason for his refusal to make formal representations to his Government because of the treatment accorded him.

By The Associated Press.

SAN PEDRO DE LAS COLONIAS, Coahuila, April 15, (via Torreon, April 16.)—A survey of the battlefield of the last week shows that the battle for possession of this city, which engaged practically the full forces of rebels and Federals, was the bloodiest of the revolution.

The battle was at its climax Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and on the last day the rebel loss in wounded alone was 650 men. In all, 1,200 rebels were wounded so seriously as to require hospital treatment during the engagement. The rebel dead may never be known owing to the wide area covered by the battle.

The Federal loss was at least 3,500 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and "dispersed." By dispersed is meant those Federals who were separated from their commands and fled individually or in small detachments to the hills or into the desert, probably to perish there for lack of food and water. Twelve hundred regulars were captured by the Constitutionalists. The men were mustered into the rebel ranks, while their officers will be held as prisoners. A number of so-called volunteers, or "red flaggers," were captured and executed. These men were former followers of Madero, who are alleged to have joined the Orozco revolution which overthrew him. All the prisoners, including one Major, three Captains, and ten Lieutenants, are being sent to Torreon.

The last day's fighting was begun with the Herrera and Benavides brigades attacking from the south, while Gen. Villa, with two brigades, and Gen. Contreras charged from the west. Gens. Ortega and Hernandez attacked from the east. Failure of the rebel column assigned to attack from the north to arrive on time probably saved the Federals from annihilation.

The assault was met by a withering artillery fire. The Federals were all but surrounded and fought desperately, their fire tearing great gaps through the rebel ranks. They fought from the cover of irrigation ditches and adobe houses over a line twenty miles in length, but gradually they were forced toward the centre of the city. Their escape was through the north, left open by the non-arrival of the troops assigned to that position. The fugitives, once clear, turned east in the general direction of Monterey.

This was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after ten hours of terrific fighting. The retreat was almost a rout, while in the streets 500 Federal dead were found. Three thousand men were sent in pursuit of the fugitives.

The presence of Gen. Velasco, who evacuated Torreon April 2, at San Pedro was a surprise to Gen. Villa. He learned from the prisoners that when the Federal Generals De Moure and Maas were driven from the town last week they sent word to Gen. Velasco, then at Parras, sixty miles south, that they were in danger of being surrounded.

Velasco, by forced marches, succeeded in joining them on the 10th at Benavides Junction, only a few miles from here. Later the troops of Gen. Argumedo and Campa came up, and the rebel garrison then here was driven out on the 11th. That night Villa, with 5,000 reinforcements and twenty field pieces, arrived and began an immediate attack, which culminated Monday in the flight of the Federals.

SAYS CARRANZA IS WITH US

Dr. Tupper Asserts Action Against Huerta Wouldn't Change Him.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Gen. Carranza, the Supreme Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalists, would have retained his friendship for the United States, whatever Gen. Hurta's conduct in the recent crisis. Gen. Carranza will make this attitude clear in a statement to be made public at an early date, probably to-morrow.

This was the statement here to-night of Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, Special Commissioner of the International Peace Forum, who passed through New Orleans on his way to Washington, where he said he would confer with Secretary Bryan. Assurances of Carranza's continued friendship for the United States and of his forthcoming statement were received to-day by Dr. Tupper, he asserted, but he declined to make public the contents of the dispatches.

"WOODMEN" RECOVERED BOD".

Payment of Insurance on Vergara's Life Clears Up Border Mystery.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—Payment today by the Woodmen of the World of an insurance policy on the life of Clemente Vergara, the Texas ranchman alleged to have been decoyed to the Mexican side of the border and slain by Mexican Federal troops, revealed that the mysterious recovery of Vergara's body from Mexican soil was accomplished by members of the order. The proof of death furnished to the order, which has headquarters here, gave the information that Vergara had been taken to a lonely island in the Rio Grande by the Federal soldiers and there shot and his body bayoneted. The body, according to the proof of death, was buried by the soldiers.

The casualty department of the order gave out the information that a number of members of the order organized and effected the rescue of the body and brought it to American soil, where it was restored to the Vergara family.

REBELS TO APOLOGIZE.

Will Return Side Arms Taken from Gov. Hunt's Military Aids.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., April 16.—Declaring the action of Mexican rebel soldiers yesterday in forcing the military aids of Gov. Hunt to give up their side arms was a regrettable error, due to ignorance, Col. Guerrero, rebel commandant here, said to-day that the arms would be returned at once and a suitable apology made.

NEWSPAPER MEN TAKEN.

Five Who Were with Federal Army Captured by Villa.

TORREON, Mexico, April 16.—Five newspaper men, said to be Americans assigned to the Federal troops, are reported to have been among the prisoners captured at the battle of San Pedro de las Colonias.

Upon receiving this information Gen. Villa sent a newspaper man, who was with his own forces, to investigate with instructions that the prisoners be treated with every consideration and sent to this city.

POINTS TO BENTON CASE.

Manchester Guardian Accuses President Wilson of Discrimination.

LONDON, April 16.—Contrasting the action of President Wilson in connection with the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico with what was done when William S. Benton, the British ranch owner, was killed at Juarez, The Manchester Guardian, one of the leading Liberal newspapers, said to-day:

"Intervention which murder and robbery failed to bring about is apparently to be the punishment for a merely symbolic slight on American dignity."

Expressing its admiration for the ability and the motives of President Wilson, The Guardian says it is impossible to suppress doubts and misgivings on his Mexican policy. It continues:

"Why should Villa murder with impunity and Gen. Huerta be chastised with the whole strength of the right arm of the United States for a mere breach of international politeness? It would be far easier to bring Villa to a better frame of mind than to teach Huerta manners. In the one case it would have been enough to threaten the rebels that the embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States would be reimposed, but what sort of guarantee is there that the capture of Tampico by the American fleet will either mend Huerta's manners or relieve the hardships of foreign subjects in Mexico or help any of the interests President Wilson is anxious to serve?

"If the United States is anxious for an excuse for intervention in Mexico an insult to her flag will serve very well, but no one knows better than President Wilson that armed intervention once begun cannot easily be confined to the limits that are set for it at the beginning. It is next to impossible for the country to make itself partly responsible for the good government of another and independent country."

Claim Cotton from Torreon.

EL PASO, Texas, April 16.—An injunction to prevent the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company from removing seventy cars of cotton shipped here from Torreon, was obtained in the Federal court to-day by José Maria de Olano and Alvaro Callega, Spanish subjects, who claim ownership of the cotton, and who declare that it was confiscated by Villa at Torreon on April 7.

NOTICE

Office Furniture Sale

We will announce in detail on Wednesday, April 22nd, the largest event in office furniture ever known.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store, 380 Broadway, Cor. White Street.

Branch Store, 30 Church St. (Hudson Terminal Building).

WILSON COMMENDED BY BRITISH PRESS

Continued from Page 1.

the act he is to do as on behalf of Mexico shall be acknowledged with due courtesy.

"It seems plain that Huerta's face is thoroughly well saved, and very considerable strengthening is given to his position in the eyes of his own countrymen. He will call the acknowledgment of his salute a measure of recognition, and if the Mexicans look at it in that light, it matters little what Washington may say about it."

The Morning Post says it is a moral victory for the United States, which will leave Huerta just where he was. The Daily Sketch heads its Mexican news with the following imaginary dialogue:

American President: very angry: "Salute, or I shoot!"

Mexican President: You salute back, then!"

American President: "Sure, it's always done among gentlemen."

Exeunt arm in arm.

RIDICULES OUR ACTION.

Cunninghame Graham Calls It Cheapest Kind of Swagger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 17.—Cunninghame Graham, the well-known traveler and author, has a letter to The Daily News, says:

"No doubt a certain class of newspapers will be almost lyric in its joy that President Wilson is going to teach the niggers a lesson. Yet I do not see that President Wilson is rising in his majesty to read a lesson to these niggers. His naval demonstration, his massing of the whole Atlantic Fleet, his landing of a party of 15,000 men, all to be directed against the wretched little Port of Tampico, is the poorest, cheapest swagger imaginable.

"Some American marines were arrested in that town by a foolish officer. They were released and an apology was tendered by Gen. Huerta's Government. What more could be asked for? Had the incident occurred at Kiel, Yokohama, or Cherbourg, would the American fleet have been sent there to demand that their flag should be saluted? I trow not. The Japanese would have laughed such a demand to scorn. The French or Germans would have treated it with well-merited contempt.

"Americans have inherited from ourselves the propensity to swagger with the weak and take terms with the strong. This a case of the grossest abuse of force and of international bullying. It may possibly lead to much bloodshed. It can be of no possible benefit to any one, and if the Mexicans have any patriotism at all left in them it should serve to unite all parties against the foreign invader."

GERMAN SLUR ON WILSON.

Count Reventlow Says Standard Oil Has Forced His Hand in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 17.—German Press comments on the demonstration do not fully and express doubt that war will ensue. Count Reventlow revives the favorite German myth that President Wilson's hand was at last been forced by the Standard Oil Company. The entire press reproduces Huerta's message to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A long cipher message from Washington reached the American Embassy to-night. It is believed to contain an official notification of the proposed naval demonstration at Tampico. Mr. Gerard is expected to communicate the text to the Foreign Office to-morrow.

German officials say that nothing has yet happened which requires the Kaiser's Government to take up any position in regard

U. S. SEEKS QUARREL, SAYS HUERTA CONSUL

Senor Jiminez Thinks President Wilson Is Looking for an Excuse for Intervention.

WOULD UNITE ALL MEXICO

Every Man, Woman, and Child in the Republic Would Join in Resisting Invasion, He Asserts.

Inspired by the sight of the battleship Louisiana slipping by the Battery, yesterday afternoon, Alfonso Jiminez, Acting Consul-General from Mexico, in his office in the Whitehall Building, gave the Mexican viewpoint on intervention. "Every man, woman, and child in Mexico with an atom of decent blood in their veins," he said, "will fight to the last if the United States lands an army in Mexican territory.

"How can the United States expect to be saluted by the Mexican Government when it is considered that long ago at the beginning of the Huerta régime, the United States refused to recognize Huerta? If the Huerta Government does not exist, as Mr. Wilson contends, what good is a salute from it?

"I meet many Mexicans and other people who are amazed at the action of this Government. The Tampico incident, it is well known, was a thing that might have happened in any country under like conditions. All possible reparation was made; the sailors who were arrested were released; they were the victims of a blunder by a minor officer. President Huerta cannot be everywhere and no doubt he would have prevented this thing. But the idea of demanding that Mexico fire a salute does not seem justified. How can President Wilson demand a salute from a country that he does not recognize?

"If President Huerta did order a salute and if the United States accepted it, would it not mean the recognition of the Huerta Administration as the Mexican Government? Again, why should not the United States respond to Mexico's salute? If I take off my hat to a man, I expect him to return my salute. In the affairs of nations the etiquette is the same as between men.

Anxious For a Quarrel.

"It would seem that the United States had been watching for the opportunity to quarrel with us; that is obvious to every one who has watched the situation. I do not believe that Americans will be in sympathy with interference in our internal troubles. Not a word was said when nine Americans were shot in Tampico for smuggling arms to the rebels, so I am informed; not a thing has been done in the Benton killing, and indeed there have been many times when this country had greater excuses for intervening than this present one, but nothing was done. Nothing was done when Villa and the bandits who make up his so-called army attacked the women of the towns they passed through on their ravaging campaigns, such as Torreon and Durango, and nothing was done when Villa robbed 700 Spaniards and drove them from Torreon.

"Now, it would be all right and reasonable for the United States to send a big fleet to Japan; but the sending of fifty-seven vessels to Mexico seems unwarranted. We have only a few ships and they are only good for harbor defense. We would not, of course, think of resisting the United States with our ships, but with our army—well, that is different.

"Do you remember what we gave France? The French intervention in 1861 cost us 22,000 men, but it cost France 25,000 men and 9,000,000 francs. The history of that intervention shows that it is a proud one for our independence. We fought every inch of the ground with the French, and although we are at present internally divided, we can raise an army of 400,000 at least, so that we are better equipped now than ever before. We have had 300,000 reserves training four hours a day for the last six months, and of course all of our people every man, woman, and child with Mexican blood will fight. The United States can only pacify Mexico when these sixteen millions are wiped out—not before. Men would rather see their wives and children sacrificed than be hampered by a foreign power; the women and children will rise up and fight, I know, against the injustice of a bigger power.

Unite in Common Cause.

"I am certain that the men who are now divided against each other will take up arms in the common cause, the defense of their country against the attacks of the United States. The United States might take Mexico in a week and it might take three years, but I do not believe that she can ever hold Mexico. There may be traitors among us and others will desert us, but we will fight together.

"Only two things could justify the intervention of the United States in Mexico. One would be for the enlargement of her territory and the other would be that she feared Mexican aggression. Every one knows that these two things are out of the question.

"If Japan were where Mexico is, the invasion by the United States would be partly explained, because the United States would have reasons to fear such a neighbor as Japan; but Mexico can never invade the United States. There never was and never will be any such danger.

"President Huerta has all the money necessary. When he wants more he can get it. The Government is not bankrupt and never will be. There is all the money needed to carry on the war and crush the rebels.

"Intervention in Mexico will not be the easy thing so many think. The conditions that must be conquered are exactly similar to those the English faced in the Boer War. Mexico is a country where irregular troops are most efficient, owing to its rough surface, and Mexicans as the most irregular troops in the world. Disciplined troops would be treated worse than the English were in South Africa. Each Mexican can fight for himself, and as they know the country and have the best arms that can be bought they will have a great advantage. The American Army will have to march; the railroads are in bad condition now, and if an invasion takes place they will cease to exist. And when the American troops march they will be exposed to attacks from all sides.

"We Mexicans like Americans when they come to our country for business or pleasure, but when they cross the Rio Grande with arms we will resist until our last man is killed and our last cartridge gone."

THINKS IT TIME TO CALL HALT.

Senator Smith Opposes "Acting as Wet Nurse to Carranza."

Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, who arrived at the Waldorf yesterday from Washington, said that in the present situation with regard to Mexico, and in what might follow, all the Republican members of the committee and of the Senate would back the President in anything he did to uphold the dignity of this country.

"It is unbecoming in a public official to express doubt as to wisdom of what the Executive does in his sphere," said Senator Smith, when asked what he thought of the orders to mobilize the Atlantic Fleet for a demonstration before Tampico. "But I think most American citizens rejoice to see that it soon will be demonstrated that we have a little vitality left, and that a grave situation, such as exists and has been known to exist formonths, is likely to be taken in hand.

"My only criticism of the President, which I have not before expressed, is that the Administration has acted rather as a wet nurse to the Villa and Carranza movement, and that, I think, has been a great mistake. I do not mean by that to indicate that Huerta is by any means my ideal of an executive; but the wrongs that have been inflicted upon our people, the murders, the insults to women, and the destruction of property have been done in a large measure by the banditti and the rebellious element, and have seemed impossible for Huerta to control or to rectify.

"I think President Wilson has been very patient, and if the demonstration should eventuate in intervention, and intervention should require us to supervise the affairs of Mexico in the interests of law and order, I believe our Government could undertake this without losing the respect of our own people or the permanent regard of the Mexicans themselves."

ABBOTT CRITICISES DELAY.

He Thinks We Should Have Intervened Long Ago.

When Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook and member of the Committee of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, arrived at the Waldorf yesterday from Cornwall-on-Hudson, to attend the Navy League dinner last night, he was asked for his views on the Mexican situation.

"It is hard to tell what is going to happen," said Dr. Abbott. "I should think the mobilization of the fleet at Tampico might mean war. I am inclined to think that Huerta is playing a waiting game, in the hope that either any intervention by the United States will enable him to unite both factions in resistance of the United States, or that it will enable him to surrender to the United States, which on every account he would rather do than surrender to the Constitutionalists."

"Do you consider the incidents at Tampico and Vera Cruz were grave enough to require the dispatch of a fleet to Mexican waters?" Dr. Abbott was asked.

"I am not inclined to criticise the Administration, because it has been in a very difficult position," he replied. "But personally I believe that we ought to have intervened in a very strong way as soon as American lives were taken and American property was destroyed by the bandits on either side."

TO RE-TRY MRS. WAKEFIELD.

Connecticut Supreme Court Reverses Woman's Conviction of Murder.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16.—Ruling that part of the evidence given by Coroner Eli Mix in her trial should have been excluded, the Supreme Court today found error in the conviction of Mrs. Bessie J. Wakefield of murder in the first degree and ordered a new trial for the woman.

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., April 16.—Mrs. Bessie J. Wakefield was awakened from a sound sleep late to-night and informed by the prison matron that a new trial had been granted to her.

"Is it really true?" she asked. Being reassured, she cried: "Thank the Lord!" Then she broke down, sobbing hysterically.

Mrs. Wakefield and James Plew were sentenced on Nov. 5 last to be hanged for the murder of William Wakefield, the woman's husband. They were sentenced to die on March 4. Plew was hanged on that day in the State prison at Wethersfield. In the case of the woman, an appeal was taken, and that acted as a stay of execution.

Plew and Mrs. Wakefield, it was alleged, formed a plot to murder Wakefield so that they could marry. Plew attempted to kill Wakefield at the Wakefield home on June 22 last. This attempt failed. The evidence indicated that later, on a Sunday afternoon, when Plew called he started a dispute with Wakefield, according to a plan that had been arranged by himself and the wife beforehand. The woman and Plew then, the evidence showed, chloroformed Wakefield and Plew dragged him from the house and for several miles into the woods north of Cheshire, killing him.

The body was found two weeks later, and Plew and Mrs. Wakefield were arrested. The arrest was brought about after Mrs. Wakefield had confessed to a woman detective that her husband was murdered.

The trial attracted much attention, and pressure was brought to bear on Gov. Baldwin to commute the woman's sentence on the ground that she was a woman, and had been influenced by a superior mind. The Governor refused. Then it was announced that the Connecticut Women's Suffrage Association would present a petition for clemency to the State Board of Pardons.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, speaking for the suffragists of this city, said the trial was unfair, in that it was conducted by men who were unable to understand a woman's viewpoint. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst also denounced the Connecticut laws before members of the Connecticut Women's Suffrage Association in Hartford. Mrs. S. Devlin, speaking for the women of Connecticut, asked President Wilson to intercede. Gov. Baldwin had received many thousands of letters from all parts of the United States, interceding for Mrs. Wakefield.

No woman has died on the gallows in Connecticut for more than a century and a quarter.

NOT AUGUST BELMONT, JR.

It Was an Impostor Who Got Into Trouble in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The local newspapers to-day received the following telegram:

NEW YORK, April 16.—Someone is evidently imposing upon you by using my name at hotels and other places in New Orleans. I have never been in New Orleans, and during the time mentioned I have been continuously in New York. Please correct accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Jr.

The young man who used the name of August Belmont, Jr., at the Grunwald Hotel here is now on the Southern Pacific steamer Chalmette, Cuba-bound. He lost $100 in collateral deposited in the Civil District Court to secure a claim of $17 for damage to an auto he had borrowed. There were no police charges against the young man. While here he was entertained by several prominent New Orleans residents as August Belmont, Jr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following letter from August Belmont, Jr., yesterday:

"There was published in your paper this morning an article purporting to be a dispatch from New Orleans, referring to the alleged giving of a bond by me to save my trunks from being seized by the Sheriff while I was about taking a Panama boat.

"I was not in New Orleans at the date of the dispatch. I have never been there. I have been in New York continuously for weeks past, and the person referred to in your dispatch must have been an impostor using my name."

UNMOVED BY SEA TRAGEDY.

Steerage Passengers See Man Go Overboard, but Give No Alarm.

When the steerage passengers from the Italian steamer Stampalla were examined at Ellis Island Immigration Bureau yesterday, Domenico Calcei was missed. Investigation disclosed that Calcei had jumped overboard after the steamer had passed Gibraltar. Those who saw the man go over said nothing at the time because they thought it none of their business. Later in the day a steerage steward heard of the tragedy and told Capt. Laveralio, who stopped the ship for an hour and sent out a boat to seek Calcei.

Calcei was a Genoese of good family, it was said, and had taken passage in the steerage to avoid attracting attention in a new country where he was going to make a living. He left a small handbag in the cabin, and had $100. He told the purser he was coming to New York, but gave no address. The effects are in the hands of the Italian Consul General.

PHILLIPS CORRECTS MACK.

Says Roosevelt Won't Be Republican Candidate for Senate.

O. B. Phillips, acting chairman of the Progressive State Committee, said yesterday that the statement attributed to Norman E. Mack that Col. Roosevelt might be a candidate this Fall for United States Senator from New York on the Republican ticket in opposition to William R. Hearst as the candidate on the Democratic ticket was "outrageously silly."

Mr. Phillips had no comment to make on Mr. Mack's statement that Gov. Glynn might be the Democratic candidate for Governor this Fall.

SAYS MEXICAN CRISIS SHOWS NEED OF NAVY

Daniels Praises Promptness of Our Fleet in Sailing for Tampico, at Navy League Dinner.

EXPLAINS HIS WINE ORDER

Mess Was Abolished, He Says, Because We Can't Afford to Lose a Ship Through an Officer's Fault.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, speaking at the ninth annual dinner of the Navy League of the United States at the Waldorf last night, told the 500 advocates of a big navy that the navy had in the last few days talked for itself. Its prompt departure for Mexico, he said, had proved once and for all that in times of crisis there were no political parties in the United States and that the country was ready now as in the past to spend its last man and its last dollar in defense of the national honor. When Admiral Badger, in command of the Atlantic Fleet, was ordered to sail for Mexico, Secretary Daniels said, he did so immediately and with this laconic comment:

"We do not know what we will be called upon to do, but we are ready."

Such conduct, the Secretary said, proved better than anything else, the high character and efficiency of the navy of the United States. He made a strong plea for the maintenance of an adequate fleet. But there was a noticeable dimunition in the applause when he explained on the ground of efficiency his recent order abolishing the wine mess in the navy. When it was made clear though that the Secretary had not intended to cast a slur on the character of the men in the service, he was assured of the loyal support of the Navy League in carrying out his instructions "to the hilt." Mr. Daniels explained that the country could not afford to take even a slight chance of "a wrecked battleship or a single battle lost," through the fault of the man in command

Salute from Model of the Texas.

It was a notable gathering of navy men. At one side of the great ballroom was a model of the dreadnought Texas. Electric signal lights flashed messages from her mast throughout the dinner, sailors moved about her decks, a graphaphone played band music in her cabin, her miniature thirteen-inch guns fired a salute in honor of the Secretary, and the steam siren tooted gleefully in answer to the applause.

At the speaker's table with Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Navy League, and Col. Robert M. Thompson, toastmaster of the evening, were Secretary Daniels, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Secretary Whitney; Capt. Albert Gleaves, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard; Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University; Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, the Rev. John P. Chadwick, ex-Chaplain of the Maine; ex-Senator William A. Clark of Montana, Col. Henry Cole Cutler, Capt. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N.; Capt. Albert W. Grant, U. S. N.; Capt. William C. Howard, U. S. N.; William S. Lloyd, Capt. C. P. Plunkett, U. S. N.; Isaac N. Seligman, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, and Beekman Winthrop, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Gen. Porter, in his address, called attention to the model of the Texas, and recommended the construction of new dreadnoughts of the same type, although he added, referring to the Secretary's order doing away with the wine mess, "the fresh water tanks will probably have to be enlarged."

"There are many peace organizations abroad in the land to-day," he said, "which differ with us in their propaganda, but not in their aims—peace. The safest safeguard of peace is to have our defense strong that we shall never invite attack, to have a navy large enough to go out on the blue water and have a fighting chance of destroying any navy that comes here to destroy our shores. Our army, supposed to hold all our seaports while our navy whips an invading navy on the sea, could not hold even the thirty-two seaports we have fortified to-day with more than one relief of artillery."

Col. Robert M. Thompson, introduced as the father of the Navy League, added to the General's warning:

"If we have an adequate navy to prevent any foreign nation from controlling the sea," he said, "war cannot reach us. For the nations to the south and the north of us are not of the class that can hope to invade us. If war comes to us it must come across the sea. The only adversaries we need consider are the strong military nations who can land large armies on our shores.

Must Watch Military Nations.

"We have neglected our army even more than we have our navy, and if once a strong military nation landed an army on our shores we would be at its mercy. But if we insure against this by a strong navy, we shall be prepared. We were once the second naval power of the world. As against the first, England, we need not build, for England is no more a military nation than we are. We must build our navy against the strong military nations."

Secretary Daniels was welcomed with three cheers.

"In the last week we have witnessed that in a day of possible crisis there are no political parties in the United States of America. When the President deemed it necessary to order the Atlantic fleet to Mexico there was not a single voice raised in any newspaper of the country that did not applaud the patriotic act, and not a section in the land that was not ready and is not now ready to spend the last man and the last dollar in defense of the national honor."

Secretary Daniels spoke then of the situation at the outbreak of the former war with Mexico, when many were in doubt as to the righteousness of that war. He told of one North Carolina preacher who prayed, "Oh, Lord, guide us to victory in this war, for Thou knowest it is a righteous war," and then, remembering that his congregation was in doubt as to the righteousness thereof, added, "Thou knowest it is a righteous war. But if Thou hast any doubts about it I refer You to the message of President Polk and the accompanying documents."

Reverting to the present situation, Secretary Daniels said:

"It is obviously useless to dilate on the necessity of bringing up our naval force to a standard which will insure peace by the very assurance of our strength. You, gentlemen, are formed together in an organization for the purpose of increasing and maintaining our navy. You have called upon the Secretary of the Navy, both as individuals and as a body, to support you in obtaining a really adequate navy for our country. This support, gentlemen, has been given, because I believe, as you believe, that an adequate navy is an absolute necessity to our country. Now I, as Secretary of the Navy, both as an individual and as head of the Navy Department, call upon you to support me in the carrying out of some of the practical details of the work that lies before us.

"I have during the year of my occupancy of the office of the Secretary of the Navy made certain changes in policy, changes which, in my judgment, would help to bring about a better feeling in the country at large toward the service. There has been in some quarters serious misunderstanding, both as to what these changes in policy were and of the motives underlying them, and I am afraid that some of the critics have been members of this league. I cannot believe that the league would seek to destroy with one hand that which they seek to build up with the other, and I am convinced that if they could but get a clear view of what the Secretary of the Navy is trying to do critics would help instead of hinder the work in hand."

Secretary Daniels denied that his recent order looking toward the better education of men in the ranks of the navy would tend to lessen discipline in the service.

"I want to declare now once and for all," he said, "that no man believes more in discipline than I do; that no man is more fully convinced of the absolute necessity in all military service of instant and implicit obedience to a superior; that no Secretary of the Navy will deal with a firmer hand in the cases of insolence or insubordination on the part of any man in the navy, be it from the seaman to his petty officer or the Junior Lieutenant to his Captain, than will this Secretary deal. I also hold that a man whose intellect has been broadened by education so that he understands why he must obey makes a better sailor, a better officer, and a more willing and obedient member of the service than the ignorant man who obeys blindly from fear of punishment."

He said there was no finer body of men in the world than the American navy, and told of the high praise expressed by John Lind, President Wilson's confidential envoy to Mexico, for the splendid character of the men of the navy now in Mexican waters, and especially for the wisdom and sound judgment and patriotism of Admiral Fletcher, in charge there.

"There is nothing the matter with our navy," he continued; "there is nothing the matter with our discipline; there is nothing the matter with our splendid personnel; there is a great deal the matter with the public viewpoint; there is a great deal the matter with the lack of information on the part of a great portion of our citizens as to the navy. When a Senator stands before his colleagues in a public session of our supreme lawmaking body and declares his belief that the navy is a gentleman's club for highly paid officers to loaf in something is wrong. What is wrong is not with the navy, but with the erroneous ideas of the navy, which get into some people's heads.

Defends Wine Mess Order.

"I have recently issued an order abolishing the wine mess. With singular lack of logic critics who see fit to represent me as a foe to discipline on the one had, twist this into a case of discipline run mad on the other. Far greater questions than that of discipline lie back of this. There is no body of more temperate, clear-headed men in the world than our officers, but let me for a moment put the shoe on the other foot and bring the question home in another form to you gentlemen to-night.

"Of all trades there is probably no finer or more sober, or more intelligent, more self-controlled men than our railroad engineers. Upon their sobriety, upon their clear-headedness, upon their capacity to govern themselves, depend daily the lives of millions of our citizens. Your life to-day, to-morrow, whenever you leave this city, will for a greater or less time lie in the hollow of the engineer's hand. Many of the railroads have established clubhouses for these engineers where they may read, meet and pass away time between their runs. What say you, gentlemen, you with your railroad tickets in your pockets, to a proposition that the railroads should issue an order that the engineers off duty at these clubhouses should be allowed to establish a wine mess of their own?

"Would the fact that 99 per cent. or 999-1000 of these men would take no advantage of such an order and would go to their work the next morning with eyes just as clear and hands just as steady as they were the night before; would that fact do away with the possibility of the one-hundredth man or the one-thousandth man throwing the wrong lever at a critical moment or sleepily overlooking the danger signal?

"Would you not demand an order abolishing such an arrangement? Yet this is precisely a fair comparison. The wreck of a great battleship, the loss of a critical battle, and the honor of our country may easily hinge upon one of many men in the varied and complex duties which these great masses of intricate machinery, called battleships, have created. Would you take any chances with the engineer of your train? Why, then, should you seriously ask me to take chances with those who direct the movements of our ships?

"The Navy is a collection of 60,000 young men. It has under its almost paternal control many times 60,000 young men when we consider the number going out of and entering the service every year. There comes to the Navy this crowd of young men, many of whom have been obliged to curtail their education from the necessity of earning their daily bread, and many others who seek to enter the service from a natural disinclination to suffer the restraint of home or factory discipline and a desire to see the world. As any student of economics can tell you, both the two last named classes of young men are, if not an absolute detriment, at least of little economic value to the country.

Navy to Be a Technical College.

"In a sense we are always engaged in war. Every nation is at war, a fierce, silent, merciless struggle for industrial supremacy. That nation will win whose young men are best educated, not only to use their brains, but to use their hands skillfully in the mechanical arts. I propose to make our navy more than a great school, to make it a great technical college, where literally hundreds of thousands of young men will be trained in habits of discipline; will be taught the necessity of obedience; if they would afterward themselves rule, will be brought to the highest state of physical condition and fitness, and who, in addition, will be given training in almost all the trades there are, which they could not receive anywhere else except through a long and expensive college course. Disregarding entirely the military need, a navy, considered from this one standpoint alone, I hope to prove that the country would suffer a loss, which all the money spent upon the navy could not begin to recompense, should it be allowed to decay.

There was a notable absence of applause while the Secretary was explaining his wine-mess order. When he ended, Col. Thompson assured him that a careful study of young men now in the service had convinced him that they were almost without exception satisfied with the new order for education in the navy, and believed it would do a world of good.

"As to the other order," he said, "on the basis of the same observation I can say that I found almost invariably that in the navy as elsewhere intemperance has become unfashionable, and when drinks are served the navy men turn their glasses down. The only question I had in mind, Mr. Secretary, in regard to this order, was that it appeared to throw a slur on a great body of men, who are exactly the opposite of what the public might think them to be.

"I am certain, however, after the frank and convincing explanation the Secretary has given us publicly to-night that he may rely on the league to support him to the hilt. Personally, I never doubted the Secretary's high opinion of the service and I shall support his order sincerely and without cavil."

SULZER CASE GOES OVER.

Court of Appeals May Hear Arguments To-day on Impeachment Test.

ALBANY, April 16.—An exceptionally heavy calendar to-day prevented the Court of Appeals from hearing the action brought by William Sulzer to test the validity of his impeachment as Governor. It is thought the case will be reached to-morrow.

The proceedings, instituted in an effort to have the United States Supreme Court pass on the impeachment, were brought against William Sohmer, State Controller, to compel him to pay the former Executive the salary of Governor from the date of his removal. Mr. Sulzer has drawn an Assemblyman's salary from the State in the meantime. A peculiar feature of the action is that the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who were members of the High Court of Impeachment, are asked to set aside the verdict for which they voted when Mr. Sulzer was removed from office.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor
111 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating—Ventilating—Air Filtration

FRANK WINS A STAY; MAY ANNUL VERDICT

New Lawyers Enter Case, Raising Point That Opens Way for Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court.

STATE TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Prisoner's Rights Held to be Violated When He Was Kept from Court as Verdict Was Given.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—Leo M. Frank, who was under sentence to be hanged to-morrow for the murder of Mary Phagan, obtained a stay to-day upon two motions filed by his attorneys before Judge Hill in the Superior Court. One of these motions—which came as a complete surprise—demanded the annulment of the verdict on the ground that the defendant was deprived of his right under the Constitution of the United States because he was absent from court when the verdict was announced. It is believed that this will be the basis of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the event that a new trial is denied.

The other motion was for a new trial on the general ground of newly discovered evidence. Arguments on both motions were set for April 22, and this action on the part of the court automatically acted as a stay of execution.

In the motion to set aside the verdict, it was asserted, Judge L. S. Roan, the trial Judge, requested that Frank be kept out of the courtroom when the verdict was announced on the ground of possible violence in the event of acquittal. It also was contended that two of his counsel, Reuben R. Arnold and Luther Z. Rosser, agreed to this, and waived his right to be in court. The motion for annulment was filed by Tye, Peeples & Alexander, attorneys not heretofore connected with the case. They contended that Frank did not know of the agreement to waive his presence in court and that he would have had no right to enter such an agreement, even if he had known of it. The point is regarded as the most vital one so far raised in the case.

One of the decisions of Judge Hill himself, when he was a member of the Court of Appeals, will play a part in the argument of the motion. This is the case of the State vs. Lyons, Seventh Georgia Appeals. A verdict was then set aside because an attorney, in a telephone conversation with the trial Judge, waived the presence of himself and the defendant.

Relative to the agreement on Frank's absence at the time of the verdict, Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey to-day issued the following statement:

"Under the promise of two of Frank's attorneys that no advantage would be taken of it, and over my protest to the Judge against proceeding under that proposal, Judge L. S. Roan of his own motion, permitted the accused to be absent from court when the verdict was rendered."

Lawyers Explain Agreement.

Attorneys Luther Z. Rosser and Reuben R. Arnold issued the following statement in reference to the filing of the motion by Attorneys Tye, Peeples, and Alexander:

The motion filed this morning to set aside the conviction of Leo M. Frank, on the ground, among others, that Frank was not present when the verdict was rendered, and did not consent to the return of the verdict in his absence, was filed by Messrs. Tye, Peeples, Alexander, and others. We do not appear as counsel in that motion.

The extraordinary motion for new trial, based upon newly discovered evidence and other like grounds, was filed by ourselves, together with Mr. Brandon and Messrs. Herbert and Leonard Haas, and is a different proceeding, upon entirely different grounds from the motion to set aside.

During the trial of Mr. Frank the feeling against him on the part of some members of the public was so evident and pronounced as to greatly concern the trial Judge for Frank's safety in the event of his acquittal. During the trial the Judge called attention several times to the danger of having Frank present at the reception of the verdict.

Nothing, however, was done about this until the last day of the trial and just a few minutes before the jury was charged. The Judge, then in the jury room adjoining the court room, again expressed grave apprehension as to Frank's safety upon the reception of the verdict, should Frank be present, and there be a verdict of acquittal. We as two of his counsel were present the verdict of the jury was rendered and the Judge requested us to agree that Frank should not be present when the verdict of the jury was rendered, and that his counsel also should not be present. To this we agreed.

Suggested by the Judge.

Acting upon this agreement made at the suggestion of the Judge, Frank was not present at the return of the verdict, nor were any of his counsel.

There was no request on the part of the Judge that we get the personal consent of Mr. Frank to his absence, nor to the agreement made by us.

The situation was very tense and excitement in the court house and in the streets was great. The charge of the court was just about to begin and was at once given, and as soon as given Frank was carried by the Sheriff to the jail. We were intensely absorbed in the events taking place, especially as the charge began just after our conference with the Judge ended. In the excitement and confusion and in the multitude of things we had to do and look after it never occurred to us to mention our agreement with the court either to Mr. Frank or to our associate counsel. As a matter of fact, neither our associate counsel nor Mr. Frank were present when we had the conference with the Judge, and Mr. Haas knew nothing about it until after the verdict was received and after the sentence was pronounced.

Because of our participation in the agreement with the Judge as counsel we feel that we ought not to take part as attorneys in the motion to set the judgement aside upon the ground of Frank's absence. This case, however, is an important one to Mr. Frank and we have no right or desire to dictate to him what he ought to do under the circumstances. The case is his, not ours, and it is his life which is at stake. Frank made no agreement with the court, and was asked to make none. If, as a result of what happened, he has been deprived of his legal rights, no fair-minded man can complain when Frank asks the law to correct the wrong done him.

The circumstances worked in the case of this man a practical denial to him, as well as his counsel, of the valuable right to be present when the verdict was received. This condition was brought about by the unjust, excited and prejudiced surroundings which made it impossible to conclude this trial with legal regularity.

Under ordinary, sane conditions, no such agreement would have been thought of by court or counsel.

The agreement was made and carried out on both sides with the utmost good faith, in promotion of what was thought to be in the interest of Frank's safety and public tranquillity.

Disclose New Evidence.

The extraordinary motion, based on the ground of newly discovered evidence, was simply filed with the court and ordered served a second time on Solicitor General Dorsey, who was not in court, but was represented by E. A. Stephens, his assistant.

The action of Judge Hill in setting a date for hearing the two motions means that Detective William J. Burns will be forced to disclose any new evidence he may have discovered by that date, that it may be incorporated into amendments to the extraordinary motion.

When Judge Hill took the bench this morning the first motion was that to set aside the verdict. This was read by Attorney Tye. Then Attorney Luther Z. Rosser filed the extraordinary motion. This was based on the statement of Dr. H. F. Harris that, in his opinion, the hair found on the lathe in the National Pencil Factory did not resemble that of the murdered girl; on the statement of Mary Rich that she saw Jim Conley, the negro accuser of Frank, emerge from the basement door of the factory at 2:20 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder, and on other points already revealed to the public.

R. R. Arnold of counsel for the defense presented to the court an order appointing the court reporter, D. O. Smith, Commissioner to take the testimony of Dr. Harris, Mary Rich, and E. A. Stephens, Assistant Solicitor. The attorney said these witnesses had declined to make affidavits on points desired by the defense. Judge Hill suggested that the order be shown to the Solicitor for his comment. Mr. Arnold replied the Solicitor was not in court. The Judge suggested that the order be shown to the Assistant Solicitor, but Mr. Arnold said he was one of the witnesses from whom it was desired to take testimony.

Judge Hill said with emphasis that the arguments on both the motion to set aside the verdict and the extraordinary motion for a new trial must proceed next Wednesday morning unless very god cause for delay arose.

"I will require you gentlemen to proceed with the argument next Wednesday," said the Court. "I have not seen any disposition among you to delay the case unnecessarily, but I want to inform you that this court desires to proceed with it as rapidly as is consistent with justice."

Henry Peeples said his firm entered the case only a few days ago. He would not say whether his firm would take up other angles of the case.

May Go to Higest Court.

The injection of a Federal Constitutional question into the case is important, because it indicates that the fight for Frank's life may be carried up to the United States Supreme Court.

After Judge Hill had signed the order appointing Court Reporter Smith to take testimony and court was adjourned, John Black, a city detective, was examined. He testified that he carried to Dr. Harris the hair found on the lathe in the pencil factory.

Mary Rich was not in court. The defense asserted that she had made an affidavit for the prosecution contradicting some points in her testimony for the defense.

Motion to Annul Verdict.

The motion to set aside the verdict of guilty follows in part:

"Now comes Leo M. Frank, the defendant in the above-stated cause, against whom in said cause a verdict of guilty of murder was received by the court in said cause on Aug. 25, 1913, and moves the court to set aside said verdict for the following reasons:

"First—Because at the time that said verdict was received, and the jury trying the cause was discharged, this defendant was in the custody of the law and incarcerated in the common jail of said county. He was not present when said verdict was received, and the said jury was discharged, as he had a right in law to be, and as the law required that he should be. He did not waive said right nor did he authorize any one to waive it for him, nor consent that he should not be present. He did not even know that said verdict had been rendered and said jury discharged until after the reception of the verdict and discharge of the jury and until after sentence of death had been pronounced upon him.

"Second—Because, while in point of fact the statements above are true, yet the presence of this defendant at the reception of said verdict was a legal right of the defendant and a requirement of law which could not be waived even by this defendant himself, the charge upon which defendant was tried being a charge of murder subjecting him to possible deprivation of his life, and such waiver would be not only a renunciation of a right which the law had established in his favor, but would be a renunciation affecting the public interest.

"Because on the day said verdict was rendered, and shortly before, Hon. L. S. Roan, the Judge who presided at the trial of said cause, made his charge to the jury, the said Judge, in the jury room of the court house wherein the trial was proceeding, privately conversed with L. V. Rosser and Ruben R. Arnold, two of the counsel of the defendant, and in said conversation referred to the probable danger of violence that the defendant would be in if he were present when the verdict was rendered in this cause, if said verdict should be one of acquittal, and after said Judge thus expressed himself he requested said counsel to agree that this defendant need not be present at the time the verdict was rendered and the jury polled.

"Under these circumstances the counsel did agree with the Judge that this defendant should not be present at the rendition of the verdict. In the same conversation the Judge expressed the opinion that even counsel of this defendant might be in danger of violence if they should be present at the reception of said verdict.

Counsel Agreed with Judge.

"Under these circumstances, defendant's counsel, Rosser and Arnold, did agree with the Judge that this defendant should not be present at the rendition of the verdict. This defendant was not present at the conversation and knew nothing about the same or any agreement made above stated until after the verdict was received and the jury discharged and until after sentence of death was pronounced upon him.

"Pursuant to the conversation above stated, neither the said Rosser nor the said Arnold, nor Harris, nor J. Haas, who were the sole counsel in said cause, were present when said verdict was received and this defendant, the said jury discharged. Nor was this defendant present when said verdict was rendered and the said jury discharged.

"The defendant says that he did not give said counsel nor any one else any authority to waive or relinquish any of this defendant's rights to be present at the reception of said verdict or to agree that this defendant should not be present when said verdict was received and the said jury discharged. Nor was this defendant present thereat; and the said counsel acted in the most perfect good faith and in the interest of the person and safety of this defendant.

"Neither the said counsel nor Judge Roan nor the said report thereof, was communicated to said Haas, nor did said Haas know thereof until after sentence was pronounced upon defendant.

"Defendant did not give to said Rosser, nor to said Arnold, nor to said Haas, any authority to be present at the reception of said verdict, nor to be absent when said verdict was received, nor did he agree that any, or either of them, might be so absent.

BIG BANKS REJECT BOND SALE ILLIONS

Continued from Page 1.

could have profited by the difference between that and the 4 per cent., and it would have been to their interest to take advantage of the five days' leeway.

The profit of the syndicate that bought the bonds will be considerably less than that in the case of the issue. The State bonds were sold within two or three hours of their delivery at a price that represented a profit of about $600,000. At the price put on the city bonds by the syndicate yesterday, owing to different market conditions, the profit will be $341,250. The price set was 102.10, with one-eighth of 1 per cent. discount to brokers, or 101.975 net. Another difference was that, although many of the bonds were sold yesterday and members of the syndicate withheld about $20,000,000 for their own investment, it will be several days before the entire issue is sold and the profit realized. The new bonds were quoted on the Curb yesterday at 101-15-16 bid, 102 asked.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s check for $32,325,034, and $325,000 in part of the bonds, were drawn on the National City Bank and checks of William A. Read & Co. for the same amounts in payment for their half of the Chase National Bank's checks drawn by the National City and the City Bank, these checks certified by the Clearing House to-day there will be no such large cash balances as resulted from the clearing of the State bond sale, when the Bank of the Manhattan Company took $34,000,000 in cash. In that case the money had to be kept on deposit with the Bank of the Manhattan Company, which is the State's agent, forthwith to be paid by the State fell due; several days later. In the present instance the city has distributed the money around largely among the very banks that were drawn on to pay it, and to this extent the payments back will cancel each other in the forth will cancel-clearing.

There will be some large changes, however, because of the fact that notes of the city are to be paid with the proceeds of the bond sale are due, and their maturities will stretch out over the next few days. This means that in the antime the city will have abnormally large balances in the banks.

The maturities were ranged originally with a view to the possibility of a bond sale in January. When this was not held, they were revised so that most of the maturities would fall in May, as a likely month for the sale having taken place in April, the money will not be needed for several weeks, and some of them will probably be bought up by the city in the meantime.

CITY BRIEFITIES.

A meeting of the council of the Merchants' Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday, at which J. Randolph Coolidge, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, and Elmer H. Adams of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will discuss the most effective work of their respective organizations.

A meeting of the Fifth Avenue Association will be held at the Manhattan next Tuesday to initiate active campaign against fraudulent and obnoxious business practices in this section. Among the speakers, C. V. Rogers, and Sperry, C. V. Rogers, and Harris will preach Harris will preach over service at the Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, on "The Born," and at to-morrow's service on "Power and Its Abuse." On Sunday Dr. Harris will lecture on "Post-Exilic Judaism"

A Business.

Few can make the wisest selection of investments entirely upon their own judgment.

Ours is a business—the proper selection of securities for individual needs.

If you have funds to invest consult with experts in the investment business.

E. E. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1867
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York and Boston

TECLA PEARLS

are successfully rivaling their confreres of nature. Many a story, more interesting than any related in fiction, could we unfold of the copies we have effected of celebrated jewels, so perfect in detail, weight, lustre and all the subtle little unevennesses of nature, as to deceive the owners of the original pieces.

The color of Tecla Pearls is

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

The post-Easter season begins at Loeser's with a wealth of splendid values; with stocks full and complete. The opportunity presented to careful buyers is one which deserves more than usual notice.

Smart New Hats, Millinery.

Hats with character, individuality, beauty, style.

They have the smartness of Paris, coupled with the suitability to American women that even Paris cannot always give.

Paris Hats and charming creations of Loeser studios, suitable for any occasion and any time, from smart tailored Hats at $14 to the very essence of Paris at $35.

85c to $2 Silk Stockings, 60c to $1.10

Finely woven stockings, good material, and from reliable makers. Some have double silk tops and soles; others mercerized, and still others lisle soles and double silk tops.

Black, white and a fine range of the popular plain colors.

Sale of Lace Bed Sets and Curtains.

Thirty handsome styles of Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Bed Sets and three hundred pairs of Scrim Curtains.

Bed Sets range in value from $5.75 to $12.50 and the sale prices are $3.75 to $6.50.

Scrim Curtains in white or ecru, with wide insertion, $1.50 to $3.50 values for 95c to $1.75 pair.

75c Tub Silks, 44c. $1 Shirting Silks, 78c.

Tub Silks, 32-inches wide, with corded stripes upon white grounds. Shirting Silks are 36 inches wide, and the variety of pretty patterns is wide.

All fast color and suitable for men's Shirts as well as for women's wear. Very strong, serviceable materials.

MEN

$8 Tennis Rackets, $5.

From he maker whose Rackets are used by the majority of tournament players. He calls these Rackets "seconds," but you will not easily find any fault with them. All shapes and weights, both plain and seashore gut.

Five Summer Shirt Sales.

Five great sales of Loeser quality summer Shirts are now going on. The values offered are greater than we may be able to give later—when all men want new Shirts—and the range of prices will suit *every* man.

As fine silk Shirts as any man could want—$2.50 to $6 values at $1.95 to $3.95. From these prices down to $1 and $1.50 pongee soft Shirts at 79c.

UNUSUAL SALES

Loeser Toilet Articles and Preparations.

All made in our own laboratories, which we have maintained for a quarter century. This is our annual spring sale, and the reductions, as usual, are very exceptional.

It includes Articles and Preparations needed in every household—Complexion Creams, Perfumes and Toilet Waters, Toilet Powders, Tooth Powders, Hair Dressings and other preparations, many of which are so well known that we have customers all over the world.

Furniture—Third Reduction.

Patterns that the manufacturers will replace this year but which are the best made to date.

The sale includes Arm and Rocking Chairs in oak or mahogany, a great variety of upholstered Chairs, Library Tables in various woods and a number of fine three-piece Library Suites.

Prices are very moderate and the Furniture is of thorough worth and fine appearance.

Fulton, Loeser & Co.

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

AMERICAN INVOLVED IN CAILLAUX CASE

Mr. Gueydan Interrogated in Lausanne at Paris Magistrate's Request.

HAD "INTIMATE" LETTERS

But Says He Returned Them—Mr. Gueydan's Sister Was the First Wife of ex-Minister Caillaux.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 16.—The "Affaire Caillaux" has reached even Lausanne, where an American, Francois Gueydan of New Orleans, whose sister was ex-Finance Minister Caillaux's first wife, has been interrogated by a Swiss Judge, M. Blanchod, on behalf of the Paris examining Magistrate, M. Boucard, concerning certain letters and documents.

Mr. Gueydan declared on oath that he knew of no letters signed "Ton Jo" until they were published in the Figaro. He admitted that he was in 1909 in possession of "intimate" correspondence of MM. Caillaux, Clarette, and others, but he said he soon afterward returned the letters. He declared he had never delivered letters, at any time or to any one, of the compromising character of which the papers had spoken. He said he had nothing to do with the present affair.

Mr. Gueydan's declarations agree with those of the late M. Calmette, editor of the Figaro, whom Mme. Caillaux murdered, that there were no more "intimate letters" to be published.

Mr. Gueydan's wife in an interview in a Swiss paper had stated that if her husband published all the documents in his possession a political scandal would result even more greatly to the detriment of M. Caillaux than what had already transpired. Mr. Gueydan refuses to be interviewed.

$5,860 IN "BOX OF JUNK."

Paul Busch Gets Tidy Sum Found Among Dead Mother's Effects.

Mrs. J. Budde of 121 Lewis Street, Union Hill, yesterday turned over to Paul Busch of 786 East 180th Street, the Bronx, a box containing $800 in cash and a bank book showing a deposit of $5,000 in New York. The money box belonged to Mrs. Anna Gertrude Busch of 321 East Eighty-eighth Street, Manhattan, who died on March 17 in a sanitarium at 150th Street and St. Nichola Place.

When Mrs. Busch died she left word that Mrs. Budde, her best friend, should be notified. Mrs. Budde engaged a Union Hill undertaker to take charge of the body and it was when the body was being removed from the sanitarium that a nurse handed the driver the box, remarking, "Here, you might as well take along this box of junk." The "junk" was the money and the bank book.

Mrs. Budde after a search succeeded in finding Paul Busch, the son of the dead woman, and he went into court and was appointed executor of the estate and yesterday he received the cash and the bank book.

"ARSONETTES" IN ULSTER.

Burn a Big House in Londonderry —Leave a Message for Carson.

LONDONDERRY, April 16.—Militant suffragettes made their first onslaught on this city to-day, when an "arson squad" set fire to and burned to the ground a large residence.

A paper bearing the words "Fair Play for Women. Apply for Damages to Sir Edward Carson. Stop the Torture of Women," was found on the premises.

LADY WALDSTEIN EXPLAINS.

Denies She Had Instructions from Father to Give Brother Property.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 16.—Lady Florence Waldstein, daughter of David Einstein of New York, writes to The Times, apropos of the American lawsuits, as follows:

"In justice to my father's memory I wish to say that religious differences had nothing whatever to do with his opposition to my brother's marriage.

"I also desire to add that I was not instructed by my father to hand over to my brother, should he divorce his wife, a share of the estate claimed, and that the sums mentioned are quite inaccurate."

WOULD BAR C. P. R. STOCK.

Berlin Brokers Say the Railway Violated a Rule of the Boerse.

BERLIN, April 16.—A banker representing many members of the Berlin Boerse to-day applied to the Listing Committee to exclude any further listings of Canadian Pacific stock because the prospectus issued by the company in March for $60,000,000 of new stock contained no mention of the action for the reduction of Western freights pending against the railway.

The petitioner declares that such a suppression of information would debar any German company from further listings.

The committee did not indicate what action it would take in the matter.

The issue of the loan was authorized last Oct. 2.

KILL HUNDREDS OF BANDITS

Chinese Troops Rout 'White Wolf's' Men—Latter Being Surrounded.

PEKING, April 16.—Regular troops today severely defeated "White Wolf" and his brigands, several hundreds of whom were killed.

The regular troops encountered the bandit army at Li-Chuan-Hsien, to the northwest of Sian-Foo, capital of Shen-Si Province. The brigands were threatening an attack on Sian-Foo.

Sharp fighting ensued, and resulted in the rout of the brigands, who fled to a position twenty miles from Kien-Chow, further to the northwest.

Heavy reinforcements of regulars have been dispatched to the scene, and the brigands, who have pillaged many towns and villages and killed the inhabitants, are being gradually surrounded.

A number of mission doctors have gone from Hu-Hsien and Chow-Chih to attend the wounded.

FLIES LIKE A BIRD.

New Type of Aeroplane Shown in Paris—Is Admittedly Dangerous.

PARIS, April 16.—A new type of flying machine, the object of which is to enable man to imitate birds in utilising the wind to the exclusion of other motive power, was described to-night at the Congress of the Society of Savants.

The invention is that of Dr. A. Magnan, and the flight it is intended to make is a kind of continuous volplane.

After the manner of large birds, the apparatus is provided with a spreading tail and two tapering wings, the latter being so placed as to enable the machine to remain motionless.

The control of the machine must be acquired by practice, as in the case of a bicycle, and it is admitted that this will present great difficulty and even danger.

Filibuster Over Confirming Terrell.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Southern Democrats, filibustering late to-day against the confirmation of Robert H. Terrell as a Municipal Judge in the District of Columbia, kept the Senate in executive session for more than three hours without reaching a vote. Senator Vardaman of Mississippi said he would "continue the struggle until the last ditch."

Jury Finds Gresham Smith Guilty.

HERKIMER, N. Y., April 16.—A jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Gresham Smith, former county clerk, charged with retaining fees while in office. This is the first conviction in the Herkimer County graft cases. Sentence was deferred.

A Norwegian Minister Resigns.

CHRISTIANIA, April 16.—Johan Castberg, the Minister of Social and Industrial Affairs in the Cabinet headed by Premier Knudsen, resigned his portfolio to-day owing to a disagreement with his colleagues on social questions.

THORNTON FINDS THE ENGLISH WITTY

American Manager of the Great Eastern Railway Makes His First Speech in London.

HE LIKES THE CLIMATE

Sees Woe for Any Country That Comes Between Great Britain and the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 16.—H. W. Thornton, the Great Eastern Railway's new American manager, made his first appearance as a speaker at a public dinner in London to-night, the occasion being the banquet of the Sales Managers' Association.

Mr. Thornton showed himself able to turn a neat compliment. He said he had been told that the English climate was abominable and that Englishmen were exceedingly difficult to get on with and were deficient in a sense of humor.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I find the climate delightful." At this there was laughter and shouts of "Wait and see." Mr. Thornton went on:

"Every Englishman I have met has been most affable and exceedingly witty. England is a wonderful country. We may have had our differences, but God help any country that undertakes to come between us!"

EXPECTS DECREASED TRADE

Cunard Chairman Tells Why a Larger Dividend Is Not Declared.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Presiding at a meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company to-day, Alfred A. Booth, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, explained the reasons why a bigger dividend had not been declared.

Mr. Booth said that the freight boom had come to an end, and henceforth they must be content with lower rates and a reduction in the quantity of cargo carried.

Further, emigration to Canada and probably to the United States would, Mr. Booth believed, be greatly diminished, while the volume of travel in the North Atlantic would certainly not keep pace with the increased tonnage now available.

LONDON, April 16.—At a meeting of the Stock Exchange shareholders to-day it was announced that, owing to the depression in business, 150 members had not sought re-election.

This is fifty more withdrawals than last year.

HAVANA TOBACCO IN PERIL.

Plague Fumigation May Spoil $1,000,000 Worth in Warehouses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 16.—A million dollars' worth of tobacco in Havana warehouses is endangered by the wholesale fumigations being carried out by the Cuban Health Department in its efforts to rid the city of the bubonic plague.

The plague district has not yet reached the tobacco warehouses, but it is dangerously close, and the commission tobacco men called on the Secretary of Sanitation to-day to see if it were possible to avoid fumigation, which would destroy the value of their tobacco. The only promise obtained was that the department would conduct experiments to see if any effective fumigation was possible that would not injure the tobacco.

Another city block was closed today, making eighteen in all. No new cases are reported, but one suspicious case is under observation.

A TRIBUTE TO GOETHALS.

Kaiser's Representative Says He Is a Great Administrator.

COLON, April 16.—Count Henckel von Donnersmarck, who is said to represent the German Emperor, left here to-day for New Orleans.

Before his departure he paid a high tribute to American engineering and administrative ability in the construction of the Panama Canal. He complimented Gov. Goethals upon the success he had attained in bringing to a high state of efficiency the great army of unorganized workers, and also on the care bestowed on their welfare. The Count said he regarded Gov. Goethals as one of the greatest living engineers and administrators.

Count Henckel von Donnersmarck will proceed from New Orleans to St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, and New York.

AMERICAN-GERMAN RIVALRY.

Contest for Influence in Argentina Seen by French Correspondent.

PARIS, April 16.—The contest for influence in Argentina between the United States and Germany is the subject of a dispatch to-day from Buenos Aires to the Temps.

The correspondent attributes the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to South America to Germany's desire to counteract the effect of Col. Roosevelt's presence there. He avers that the raising of the United States Legation in Argentina to the rank of an Embassy was another episode in American-German rivalry.

The correspondent affirms that the battleships Rivadavia and Morena, which, he says, have taken eighteen months longer to build in the United States than was stipulated in the contract, were constructed with the proceeds of a French loan.

Goethe Sculptor Arrives.

Prof. Hermann Hahn of Munich, the sculptor who designed the Goethe memorial to be shortly unveiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Berlin to take part in the ceremonies of the unveiling.

GRAND JURY INDICTS BILLARD OFFICIALS

Four Who Refused to Testify in New Haven Inquiry Accused of Recalcitrancy.

WHIPPLE AND FIELD YIELD

Will Take Stand Under Protest—Counsel for Hemingway and Morehouse Asks for More Time.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Indictments were voted to-day by the Federal Grand Jury, it is understood authoritatively, against the four witnesses who refused to testify before the Interstate Commerce Comaission last Friday concerning the relations of the Billard Company with the New Haven Railroad system. The indictments probably will not be returned for several days, pending final word from the recalcitrant witnesses as to whether they desire to change their attitude.

The men whose names are before the jury are Harry V. Whipple, President of the Merchants' National Bank of New Haven; Samuel Hemingway, President of the Second National Bank of New Haven; Edward I. Field, and Samuel Morehouse, all of New Haven. All four are supposed to have official connection with the Billard Company, through which, it has been alleged, millions of dollars of New Haven securities were illegally diverted.

Henry Stoddard, counsel for Whipple and Field, to-day notified Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that his clients, under protest, would testify rather than undergo the stigma of an indictment and criminal prosecution.

"You notify us," wrote Mr. Stoddard, "that, instead of applying to a court of civil jurisdiction in order to have the question directly determined by a Judge, you intend to resort to criminal proceedings. I suppose that means a criminal proceeding in the District of Columbia against citizens and residents of the State of Connecticut, with the inevitable annoyance, trouble, and expense connected with a criminal proceeding in a jurisdiction far removed from defendants' place of residence. Therefore, to relieve themselves from the burden of such annoyance, trouble, and expense, while they feel that your threatened action is unjust, arbitrary, and tyrannical, my clients, Messrs. Whipple and Field, are constrained to submit and to abandon their claimed rights and liberty, and this wholly because of the threat of such criminal prosecution."

Mr. Folk, in reply, directed attention to the fact that the commission had no power to punish for contempt, as courts have, and as a result had received authority from Congress to proceed against recalcitrant witnesses by criminal action. He added that so long as he was at the head of the Law Department of the commission, the criminal statute would be invoked in every clear case of recalcitrancy of witnesses.

Homer S. Cummings, counsel for Samuel Hemingway and Samuel Morehouse, through telegrams to Mr. Folk to-day, sought further delay in the criminal proceedings. He was notified that his clients must submit their testimony to the commission without further conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16.—Harry V. Whipple and E. I. Field said to-night that they would give evidence at the New Haven hearing in Washington. Mr. Field said he would give all the information in his power. Mr. Whipple declined to make any extended statement.

Samuel Morehouse declined to talk. Samuel Hemingway could not be located.

Angus McLeod Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 16.—Angus McLeod, president of the Newport Trust Company, died to-day. Mr. McLeod, who was born in Scotland sixty-four years ago, had been identified with business and banking interests here for nearly forty years. One of his sons, William, was Mayor of Newport last year.

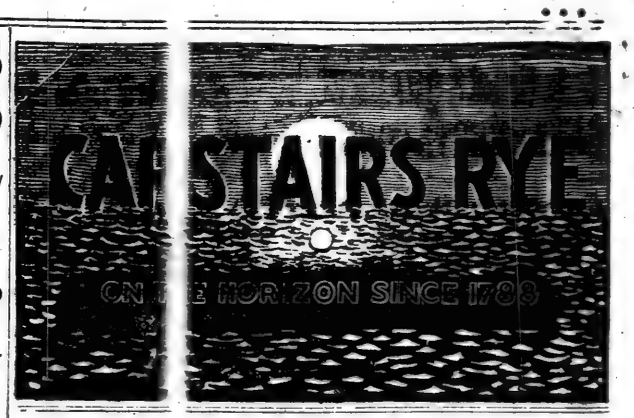
C. W. MORSE EXAMINED.

His "Memory is Still Very Bad," Lawyer Bullowa Comments.

"Mr. Morse's memory is still very bad," said Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa, in whose office at 34 Nassau Street, yesterday, Charles W. Morse was examined as a witness in the suit brought by the Western Development Company against John W. McKinnon, agent for the shareholders of the National Bank of North America.

The suit involves a loan of $126,000 by the bank, and the securities, amounting to $300,000, put up to cover it.

Mr. Morse was examined in private, the proceedings taking up but a short time. He appeared late in the lawyer's office, but was well. As on the occasion of the last hearing, Mr. Morse replied to many questions that he was unable to remember.



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GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH ST.
CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

If You Are Not Already a Customer of The Big Store

We will make a Charge Account for you to become one. Consult our Department of Accounts, MAIN Building.

MAIN BUILDING

34 MOTOR BOATS

Made to Sell Regularly at $140 to $100 Each—Sale Beginning Today, at

$95 to $650

The Entire Surplus From the Famous Gile Boat and Engine Co. of Ludington, Mich.

This is really THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME to acquire a high-class motor-boat AT A SACRIFICE PRICE.

The quotations in this sale JUST ABOUT COVER THE COST OF THE HULLS.

If you are a lover of water sport YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO OVERLOOK THIS MARVELLOUS OFFERING.

Remember, ONLY 34 BOATS. All ready for inspection today. If you are not ready to buy, and don't want immediate delivery, PAY US A SMALL DEPOSIT, AND WE WILL HOLD THE BOAT YOU CHOOSE UNTIL ANY TIME UP TO JUNE 15th.

The special prices include launching free of charge in New York City waters; Salt water fittings; Canvas Covers; Brass Rails; U. S. Yacht Ensign; and Life Preserver Cushions.

MOTOR BOATS

Quantity			Value	Sale Price
15	16-F	H. P. Gile Leader	$140.00	$95.00
1	12-F	H. P. Racine Power Yacht Tender	200.00	125.00
5	16-F	H. P. Gile Ideal	250.00	198.50
2	18-F	H. P. Gile Ideal	350.00	295.00
2	20-F	H. P. Gile Ideal	375.00	325.00
2	20-F	9 H. P. Gile Ideal	450.00	395.00
1	18-F	H. P. Gile Concave Stern	400.00	325.00
1	18-F	H. P. Gile Concave Stern	425.00	345.00
3	20-F	9 H. P. Gile Concave Stern	550.00	495.00
1	24-F	9 H. P. Cabin Cruiser (as illustrated)	795.00	695.00
1	26-F	2 H. P. Gray Motor Hydrotype Speedboat	1,000.00	650.00

CANOES
Of the famous Carleton "Old Town" Make. Regular Type.

Size	Sale Price
15-Ft. with sail	$30.00
16-Ft. with sail	31.00
17-Ft. with sail	32.00
18-Ft. with sail	34.00
19-Ft. with sail	36.00

CARLETON CANOES WITH SPONSONS
The safe canoe—Cannot upset—cannot sink.

16-Ft. with sail	$43.00
17-Ft. with sail	44.00
18-Ft. with sail	46.00

Carleton Guide—Canoes—built for rough usage; favorite of the Maine guide 18-ft. size; with keel $31

Sailing Outfits—Complete $15.50

Cape Cod Skiff—flat bottom; very seaworthy; allow draft; best fishing boat; 10-ft. $19.50; 12-ft. 25.50; 14-ft. 28.50

N. B. The 14-ft. skiff is specially adapted for the Evinrude motor.

Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors.

These transform any rowboat or canoe into a motorboat.

2 H. P. with batteries and coil $70

2 H. P. with magneto $80

CANOE EQUIPMENTS

Paddles—first quality spruce; any length up to 8 ft. $1.25

Slat Back Rest—at 75c

Caned Back Rest—at $1.50

Slat Folding Chairs—at $1.25

Cane Folding Chairs—at $2.50

YACHT TENDERS

The finest built; 10-ft. Dinghy; all clear cedar planking; copper fastened—at $32.50

BOAT ACCESSORIES AND MARINE SUPPLIES

Life Preservers—block cork; Government-inspected; each 85c

Life Preserver Cushions—kapok filled; each 95c and $1.25

Monogram, Polarine or Havoline Lubricating Oils—gal. 65c; 5 gals. $2.35

Pyrene Fire Extinguishers—each $6, $7 and $8

Dry Powder Fire Extinguishers—tube 75c

Fog Horns—each 25c to $1.25

Fog Bells—each 65c to $2.75

Bullseye Combination Lamps—for class 1 boats; galvanized $1.85; brass $2.45

Tool Kits—complete with 12 tools; value $2.50; at $1.45

Mushroom Mooring Anchors—black; lb. 4c

Complete stock of MARINE SUPPLIES, BOAT AND ENGINE PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND CANOE ENAMELS.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 1 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Continue To-day

A Most Extraordinary Sale

Of a Very Special Purchase

Women's Distinctive Gowns

18.50	24.50	29.50
Value 29.50	*Value 39.50*	*Value 49.50*

Flowered Pussy Willow Taffetas
Heavy Crepe de Chines
Soft Glace Taffeta

Six very smart styles reproduced from models shown at the very latest Paris Fashion Openings.

No Exchanges — No Approvals — No C. O. D.'s

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

will continue To-day, on the Third Floor, their sale of a large collection of

Women's Dresses

At Decided Reductions from their Former Prices

The Dresses are all from regular stock, skillfully designed, thoroughly well made, artistically finished—in most fashionable models, fabrics and colorings. In these five groups:

Serge Dresses, in newest models, ... at $19.50 to 69.50
Afternoon Dresses, of crepes and desirable silks, at $14.75 to 110.00
Dancing Frocks, of taffeta and laces, ... at $21.00 to 100.00
Theatre Gowns, in generous assortment, . . . at $29.75 to 95.00
Evening Gowns, in simple and elaborate styles, at $35.00 to 150.00

The former prices of these Dresses were from a Third to a Half more than the figures at which they are marked for To-day's selling.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY & TOMORROW

Saks Silk-Lined Suits for Men at $22

Saks clothes are always unusual value—this one is more unusual than usual.

Seeking to introduce Saks clothes to an even wider clientele than they now enjoy, we have marked these suits lower than we have ever marked Saks suits before, semi-annual sales alone excepted. We will not put a value on them, however, for that is against our established methods of selling men's clothes. We will only tell you that

These suits are limited in number and the opportunity will not be extended beyond tomorrow.

They are shown in the new black and blue pencil striped cloths, blue and gray unfinished worsteds, blue serges, fancy velours, and unfinished cloths—tailored in easy, close-fitting, roll collar models—and silk lined. We can offer you nothing like this in the near future.

TODAY & TOMORROW FINISHES THE

Sale of Men's $6 Low Shoes at $3.85

A low, broad heel, wide shank model, made of Russia calf in gun metal or the new mahogany tan.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Head of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

PRESIDENT
Stephen Baker
VICE PRESIDENTS
Henry K. McHarg-Pierre Jay
CASHIER
D. H. Pierson

Capital $2,050,000
Surplus $4,100,000

We want your account

114 Years at 40 Wall Street

Style in clothes is like good breeding in a man—without these, clothes and men are just ordinary.

Like good breeding, style comes from within; it's not temporary, nor mere veneer. Only skilled designing makes it evident, and lasting through months of wear.

As a well-bred man you ought to wear our clothes

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Besides *style*, the quality and value of these clothes are unapproachable.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.

To Business Men

Forceful letters and advertising matter are most vital to the biggest success of your business.

If you refuse to experiment with bargain brains but demand psychology plus that positively produces, we can serve you.

Because I enthusiastically believe, after some experience, that he "flocks alone" as a writer of pulling copy, I am acting as the sole Eastern representative of AD-MAN Davison of Kansas City.

If you would add zest and increase of profits to the business game, send me complete details of your proposition—without obligation, of course. You will promptly receive a special letter—and some of the most interesting printed matter you ever read.

E. M. DUNBAR,
4 Rowena St.,
Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M.
via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

CARPET CLEANING
W. H. Hankinson
53rd Year
RESPONSIBILITY—RELIABILITY
CLEANLY METHODS
Booklet Mailed.
423-425 East 53d St.—Plaza 596.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554-56-58 Fifth Avenue 45th & 47th Sts.

OFFER TODAY AND TOMORROW, *UNUSUAL VALUES* IN

Young Women's Outer-dress

Chic Paris styles, modified for the Younger Set—with many features denied adult apparel, yet very becoming to the youthful figure.

Smart Tailleur Suits—$35, $45, $55
Swagger Coats and Capes—$35 & $45
Cloth Frocks—$22, $25, $35
Silk Frocks—$35, $45, $55
Dansant Dresses—$38, $45, $55
Dainty Blouses—$7, $10, $12
Stunning Little Hats—$15, $18, $20

MAKE BIG ROUND-UP OF STOLEN AUTOS

Confession of Car Thief, Seeking Revenge, Opens Trail to Notorious Gang.

$500 FOR $5,000 MOTORS

Stolen Cars Sold for Small Price—Prominent Brooklynite Bought One—May Arrest Five.

Detective Meyers from Headquarters, Assistant District Attorney Deuel, E. B. Hopwood, an insurance adjuster, and State Inspector of Motor Vehicles Rotheim were out last night rounding up the biggest collection of stolen automobiles ever gathered in in a single haul.

The trail led through Brooklyn, Harlem, and the Bronx. Owners of lost cars were taken along and were able to identify their property. It was stated at midnight that at a conference to be held in the office of Assistant District Attorney Deuel at 11 o'clock this morning a full confession from one notorious automobile thief would be submitted and announcements made of the arrest of from three to five thieves heretofore unknown to the police.

The rounding up of the automobile thieves was said by insurance company officials last night to be the result of the new spirit that has come into the Police Department since Second Deputy Commissioner Rubin took charge of the problem of hunting down organized gangs engaged in the business of stealing automobiles.

One of the surprising developments last night was the fact that men well known in the community have been buying automobiles for from $500 to $800 that were known to be worth from $5,000 to $5,300. For stealing an automobile, it came out in looking over the check books and account books of those engaged in the business, the usual amount of profit to the thief was $250. In no case among those examined did the thief obtain more than $500 for his work, while the car he passed on was almost invariably of the highest priced type.

$700 for High-priced Car.

One of the persons implicated as a buyer of a high-priced automobile paid the original thief only $700 for it, and of this $100 the thief had to pay $200 to the go-between who arranged the sale and $250 on an agreement to split 50-50 with the man who helped him to steal the car.

The purchaser turned out to be a well-known resident of Brooklyn. It was even found that he had personally paid the go-between in the case $15 to pay for a new license number, and had also given the go-between a check for $3 to pay for paint which was used in changing the color of the automobile chassis.

This automobile, a Packard car, belonging to Dexter C. Hayden of the Packard Auto Rent and Service Company of 1,493 Broadway, was recovered Monday afternoon, when it was found standing in front of "The Whip" saloon at Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn.

A General Sessions Grand Jury is now considering the case of the car's purchaser.

Charles Brush, a young chauffeur, who was indicted a few days ago, walked into the office of E. B. Hopwood, an insurance adjuster, of 55 John Street, on Tuesday and told Mr. Hopwood that he wanted to give himself up and turn State's evidence. It was on information furnished by him, after he had been taken into custody, that last night's raids were made.

Confessed to Get Even.

He informed Mr. Hopwood that his reason for wishing to confess was that on Monday night, following the recovery of the Hayden automobile at "The Whip" saloon, three men had visited him in his apartment at 210 West 106th Street and had beaten him unmercifully. From this beating he was still bearing some marks when he surrendered himself.

The three men, he said, accused him of "selling out the gang" in order to win the reward of $250 offered by Mr. Hopwood for the return of the automobile. He gave the District Attorney's office the names of the three men, and detectives were searching for them last night, with every prospect of making an arrest in a few hours.

Charles Rudy, another conspicuous operator in stolen automobiles, was arrested on Jan. 22. Rudy pleaded guilty before Judge Swann in General Sessions and is now awaiting sentence in the Tombs.

When Judge Swann heard last night of the new find of stolen automobiles and the running down of other gangs he said he was very glad that he had postponed sentence in the case of the first man taken in.

"I was much astonished at the confession of Rudy," Judge Swann said, "for he referred to 'the Exchange' as if he were a member of a regular Produce or Grain Exchange. He also referred to his 'correspondents' in Chicago, Atlantic City, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, and other cities in a way to suggest that he was a prosperous banker, instead of a trafficker in stolen automobiles.

"His confession made it clear that much work remained to be done, and I was confident results would follow the vigorous manner in which Assistant District Attorney Duel and Deputy Police Commissioner Rubin took up the matter. I found that the custom was to trade the stolen automobiles so that a car taken here would be put into service in New Orleans, for instance, and the cars stolen in New Orleans would be sent here on an exchange basis.

"The only cash involved in the transactions of the 'Exchange' would be a little 'boot' money the shipper of a second-grade car would pay to the shipper who sent him a first-grade car in return."

Knew Where Stolen Car Was.

Mr. Hopwood, who has made a specialty of recovering stolen automobiles for several years, said at his home, 29 Claremont Avenue, last night:

"The gangsters who beat up young Brush, and so put him in a mood to surrender and turn State's evidence, played a nice little trick on themselves. For, as a matter of fact, we located that car a week before we knew who its new owner was. We deliberately left the car alone instead of seizing it in order that we might find out who some of the people were who restored such cars to service. When we found it it was in a barn in Brooklyn, being overhauled and equipped with new numbers.

"We had a record of the conversation in which the prospective purchaser put up money for the new coat of paint for the chassis, and put up money for the new license number. A jealous girl, who was attracted by the hope of reward and the expectation of 'getting even' with a chauffeur who had found himself a new sweetheart, gave the information that led us to the car in storage.

"We were quite curious when a check was cashed for $700, and seven hundred-dollar bills were paid to the go-between. We were also curious as to why one of the hundred-dollar bills was changed at a Brooklyn saloon for two fifties. When Brush confessed the theft he cleared this matter up, for he said he had to get $50 in order to make an even split-up of the $500 that was the share of himself and his partner after paying the go-between."

The automobile recovered in Brooklyn was stolen on Feb. 21, less than two minutes after Mr. Hayden had stepped out of it to go up to his office on the second floor of the building at 1,493 Broadway, just north of Forty-second Street. Mr. Hayden looked out of his office window on reaching the second floor and found the automobile gone.

Brush, after telling how he escaped with it, confessed that he had also stolen three other Packard automobiles, one of which he took two days before Christmas while it was standing in front of a branch post office in Fifty-first Street.

This automobile Mr. Hopwood traced to Baltimore and brought back to New York, where he restored it to the Packard Agency, which had taken it out only once before it was stolen. In the automobile were found cards of two east side dance halls and a card which led to the arrest of Rudy last January.

One result of the night's work, it was said, would be a marked strengthening of the case against two insurance adjusters who have been known for some time as accomplices of automobile thieves.

'MOVIES' PACIFY GRAFT JURY

Rebellion Averted as Prosecution in Road Case Closes.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 16.—When District Attorney Ralph C. Green had finished the presentation of evidence last night in the case against the four officers of the Suffolk Contracting Company and two State Highway Department officials, charged with conspiring to build the Patchogue-Coram road in disregard to specification, the twelve men in the jury box "struck." They told Justice Kapper, who is presiding at the trial, that they were tired of being boxed in all day and locked up all night.

"Can't we go to the movies and get a little enjoyment?" asked the foreman.

"Certainly, go to the movies if you want to," replied the Justice.

So, accompanied by four court attendants, the jurymen had their first "good time," as they expressed it, since they were drawn on Monday.

Counsel, in their opening remarks, showed what the trend of the defense would be. The responsibility for the bad condition of the Patchogue-Coram road will be "passed down the line." One of the lawyers, who represented a division engineer under indictment, said that his client had never seen the road while under construction; another lawyer asserted his client had nothing to do with the delivering of the material. The lawyers declared they would show that the required amount of gravel had been purchased.

FOX ESTATE INVENTORY.

Croker Photographs Appraised at 20 Cents; Stocks $61,292.

An inventory of the personal estate of the late John Fox, "the harmonizer of Tammany Hall," was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Sol. De Walltearss and Ernest Harvier, acting for Katherine O'Brien and John J. Quinlan, executors of the Fox estate.

Mr. Fox's jewelry is valued at about $5,000, and his intergst in the firm of John Fox & Co. is set down as a deficit, the extent of which cannot as yet be determined. Four framed photographs of Richard Croker are valued at 20 cents each, and a loving cup presented to Mr. Fox by the National Democratic Club is set down as of no value. With scarcely an exception all of Mr. Fox's property was set down in the inventory at a much lower value than its purchase price.

The value of other pieces of Mr. Fox's property is given in the inventory as follows: A thirty-five volume set of the dramatic works of Voltaire, published in 1750, $7; bronze group by Dubert, $250; stocks and bonds, $61,292, and furniture and china, $2,951. The value of the specific personal bequests is placed at $4,009, and the value of the entire persoaal estate at $74,260.

DR. DAVIS TO LEAD PARADE.

Commissioner to be at Men's League Suffrage Pageant.

Dr. Katharine Davis, Commissioner of Correction, will lead the suffrage parade which is to precede the Men's League pageant at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to-night, marching with James Lees Laidlaw, the banker and President of the National and State Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

The pageant is to be a brilliant affair, with 600 men and women taking part. It represents six periods of American life in the past, present and future, and was written and will be directed by Miss Hazel Mackaye.

WHITMAN PARTISANS CLASH WITH HEDGES

Republican Committee Is Split as to an Unofficial Convention.

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED

Job Hedges Says Republicans Should Assemble to Preserve Their Cohesive Momentum.

The partisans of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman and those of Job Hedges in the Republican County Committee clashed at last night's meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum over the question of whether the committee should favor the holding of an unofficial State Convention this Summer. The Whitman faction, led by Frederick C. Tanner, leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, are strongly opposed to the convention plan, while the Hedges forces are as firmly in favor of it.

The Hedges faction won out when it was agreed to postpone action on the matter until two weeks from last night, when a special meeting of the committee will be called so that all the members will be able to take part in the discussion.

B. W. B. Brown, on behalf of the Hedges forces, started the discussion by offering a resolution stating that it was the sense of the committee that an open and public meeting of the Republicans of the State should be held at Saratoga next August "for the purpose of adopting a Republican platform of principles on public questions now confronting the Republicans of the whole State and for the public and free discussion and consideration of the merits of the various candidates for nominations to the various offices on the Republican State ticket," and that the State Committee be requested to send out a call to all the enrolled Republicans of the State to attend such a meeting.

Mr. Tanner offered another resolution, to the effect that the Republican County Committee "believes the holding of an unofficial State convention this year to be against the best interests of the party, for the reason that the holding of such a convention would be looked upon as contrary to the spirit of the new direct primary law."

Mr. Tanner said the Republicans had a great opportunity this year by getting in line with real progressive ideas, thereby annihilating the Progressive Party and winning a victory over the Democrats. To go against the spirit of the direct primary law and hold a convention of any kind, he said, would be a backward step.

"Don't give Col. Roosevelt a chance with his factious and fictitious way of going through the State saying that the Republican Party is still bound down by bosses," said Mr. Tanner.

Mr. Brown said the party had to adopt a platform of principles and the best way to do it was for the Republicans to get together in some manner.

"The only question," he said, "is whether you are going to be on the level. You are not, if instead of a large number gathering together to discuss the issues freely and openly in public you are going to meet in small groups here and there in order to further the interests of the candidacy of a few men. We should all go to Saratoga, the more the better, and discuss in the open, candidates and principles. We cannot get there under the primary law, but we can do so by inviting the members of the party. We will not violate the primary law by holding such a meeting."

Mr. Tanner wanted to know who would invite the men to go to Saratoga and Mr. Brown replied that some scheme could be worked out whereby double the number of delegates allowed under the old law could be asked to attend such a meeting. Mr. Tanner replied that such a method would not be different from the old system of having hand-picked delegates go to a convention and that it would be practically a nullification of the primary law.

Job Hedges was then asked to take the floor and explain his views. He said the holding of an unofficial convention would not contravene in any way the primary law as it is on the books. He read from a recent letter of State Chairman Barnes in which Mr. Barnes said that the present law afforded an opportunity for a coterie of politicians to get together and do as they wished.

"I call this expert testimony," said Mr. Hedges. "The only trouble is that we are afraid of this word convention. If it was to be a school or a church convention, or a convention of the Geographical Society, nobody would get nervous about it. We are afraid of our own chatter, afraid that somebody will call us old-fashioned and not up to the times. If we can't hold a convention, and hold it honestly, we had better disband as a political party right now.

"We will be criticised no matter what we do. The Democrats are ready today as an organization, and the Progressives will be ready the moment Mr. Roosevelt arrives and they have a convocation or a segregation of men and say what they believe—if they know what it is. The Republican campaign will be won or lost between now and September, and we should give the Republicans an opportunity to get together, stand up, and tell the faith that is in them, whether it is at a convention, a symposium, a segregation, or a number of people gathered together for a purpose. Such a gathering would preserve the cohesive momentum of the Republican Party."

Mr. Hedges then made the point that the members of the county committee had not been informed that such a discussion was to take place, and that the matter should be put over a couple of weeks. Both Mr. Tanner and Mr. Brown said it was agreeable to them, and Chairman Koenig will send out a notice of the special meeting this week.

The only other speaker was Ogden L. Mills, treasurer of the County Committee. He talked about the Wilson policies, and said that while the Democrats were carrying out the pledges of their platform the laws they were enacting were not what the people wanted.

POLICE "HERO" UNMASKED.

Milton Greenbaum Admits Making False Report of Fire Rescues.

The desire to get his name on the Honor Roll of the Police Department led Policeman Milton Greenbaum of the Tremont station, in the Bronx, to make a false report of a heroic rescue at a fire on March 19. Greenbaum, on trial yesterday before Third Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, confessed and said his conscience had been troubling him. He added that there were many men on the force longing for a chance to distinguish themselves, but the opportunity never presented itself.

The fire was at 496 East 174th Street. In making his report, Greenbaum told of having rescued three children at the imminent peril of his life. Inspector Lahey, the investigating officer, was not satisfied with the result of the inquiry, but Greenbaum made a subsequent report, in which he repeated the falsehood.

The inquiry was continued, and it showed that Henry E. J. Sherlock, a citizen, had done the actual rescue work. Sherlock objected to Greenbaum taking credit unless the name of another policeman was included in the report. The charges followed.

Deputy Commissioner Godley reserved decision in order to investigate the record of the accused policeman.

DR. SHAW SAILS FOR ITALY.

To Speak Before International Council of Women at Rome.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, sailed yesterday on the Canada of the Fabre Line for Italy, to attend the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women, which convenes in Rome on May 3, and will continue in session for three weeks. Dr. Shaw is the Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage and Right of Citizenship, and will speak on that subject at one of the big meetings.

The Countess of Aberdeen is the President of the International Council, and the last quinquennial meeting was held in Toronto, Canada, in 1909. This will be Dr. Shaw's vacation, and following it she will return to this country to speak wherever she may be needed, in the different campaign States of the West.

WOMAN TAKES ACID AFTER PATIENT DIES

Lillian Pastor's Death Causes Aged Mrs. Katherine Vogel to Commit Suicide.

DAUGHTER SOLVES TRAGEDY

Says Mother Had Admitted She Might be Prosecuted—Victim Identified by Brother.

Fearing that she would be placed under arrest because a young woman she treated had died in her flat, Mrs. Katherine Vogel, 61 years old, a licensed midwife living on the second floor of a big tenement house at 34 First Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid.

The young woman who died was identified in the morgue several hours later as Lillian Pastor, a feather worker, 21 years old, of 3 Thompson Street. Her brother Joseph of 529 Broome Street identifed the body.

When the police reached the flat they found the young woman in a bedroom, while the body of Mrs. Vogel, over whom Dr. Isidor Ritter of 60 St. Mark's Place had worked in vain, was in the kitchen. Lieut. Hennessy and Detective Lowenheim of the Fifth Street Station made an investigation, and later Coroner Hellenstein was called in. He did not believe, he said, that any arrests would be made.

Mrs. Vogel's daughter, Mrs. Annie Scherpf, of 340 Sixtieth Street, Bay Ridge, told the police frankly what she knew about the double tragedy.

Mrs. Scherpf was planning to go to Atlantic City to join her husband, a traveling salesman. According to the police, she said she went to visit her mother on Wednesday evening. Her mother told her she would have to be quiet, as there was a girl patient in one of the rooms. She questioned her mother about the case, and told her that she should not have mixed up in any such affair.

When they arose yesterday, said Mrs. Scherpf, they found that the girl was unconscious. Mrs. Vogel did what she could for her, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon she became alarmed and telephoned for Dr. Ritter. The physician pronounced the young woman dead. Then, according to Mrs. Scherpf, Mrs. Vogel walked from the bedroom into the kitchen. She returned to the bedroom a moment later, apparently suffering great pain and her mouth was badly burned by acid.

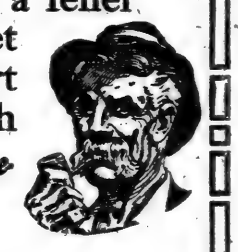
"'Mother, what have you done?' I called, as she sank into a chair," said Mrs. Scherpf. "She mumbled an answer, her words broken by moans. 'Good bye,' she said. 'Don't let your husband be mad because of what I have done.'"

An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital arrived with Dr. Welling, and the two physicians did their best to save Mrs. Vogel, but she died within a few minutes.

Mrs. Scherpf told the police that her mother admitted she had rendered herself liable to prosecution. Mrs. Scherpf said that she had no part in the case and had been so angered by what her mother told her on Wednesday night that she had gone out to a lodge meeting and remained away until a late hour.

A dollar bill and some change were found in the dead girl's pocketbook, but there was no card or letter to establish her identity. Mrs. Scherpf said the young woman had brought a letter of introduction to her mother.

Mrs. Vogel had been a licensed midwife for thirty-seven years, and bore an excellent reputation.



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Velvet Joe

Most men agree on VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c.

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THE CONFESSIONS OF A SUCCESSFUL MAN

THE frankest, most detailed revelation of the daily living of a New York family of wealth and social position ever put into print.

A human document whose intimate and gripping interest has been approached among recent books only by Jack London's "John Barleycorn."

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THE CENTURY CO.

CRAFTSMAN BULLETIN

SALE OF LAMP SHADES AT HALF PRICE

Japanese Wicker Lamp-Shades and Candle-Shades lined with silk, showing a wide range of colors. Also Parisian Shades in many colors and sizes.

When you come, see "The Furniture That Makes a House a Home"

6 E. 39 ST. CRAFTSMAN BUILDING NEAR 5TH AVE

Merchandise Here Advertised on Sale Today and Tomorrow

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Oriental Rug Department, Fourth Floor, Centre.

In the Oriental Rug Bazar —Many New Arrivals

Interesting collections of Persian, Indian and Chinese Rugs have recently augmented the splendid showing of Oriental Rugs displayed in Macy's greatly enlarged and improved department, occupying the centre of the Fourth Floor.

Specimens of rare beauty selected for the effectiveness of both colorings and patterns.

Prices which careful comparison will in every instance prove to be "Lowest-in-the-City."

A Fine Collection of Kirmanshahs

$159.00 to $279.00

Room sizes, of the finest weave; more than a hundred from which to select. All the popular sizes, including 7 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft. 1 in. and 9 ft. x 12 ft.

***Special*, $29.75**

Average size, 2 ft. 9 in. x 4 ft. 4 in. Standard qualities.

$44.75 and $54.50

Macy's usual prices for these qualities have been $57.50 to $77.50. An assortment of 80 Rugs—the average size 4 ft. 4 in. x 5 ft. 10 in.

$8.89 and $11.89 each

Average size, 1 ft. 11 in. x 2 ft. 5 in. Qualities that sell usually at Macy's for $12.48 to $14.48.

Chinese Rugs

Quaint old patterns in effective colorings:	
5 ft. 11 in. x 8 ft.	$43.50
9 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 1 in.	$108.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 6 in.	$134.00
11 ft. x 14 ft.	$144.00

Turkish Rugs

Chinese designs in gold and blue colorings:	
8 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft. 1 in.	$166.00
9 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft.	$196.00
9 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 6 in.	$218.00
10 ft. 4 in. x 13 ft. 2 in.	$274.00

Rich Persian and Gorovan Rugs

Nowhere else at such prices can you find such wonderfully effective Rugs, notable for their beautiful medallion designs and gorgeous color combinations, in mahogany, blue and other deep tones.

8 ft. 10 in. x 9 ft. 4 in.	$101.00	10 ft. 5 in. x 12 ft. 3 in.	$123.00
8 ft. 8 in. x 11 ft.	$111.00	10 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 8 in.	$131.00
8 ft. 11 in. x 10 ft. 9 in.	$114.00	10 ft. 4 in. x 12 ft. 4 in.	$133.00
9 ft. x 11 ft. 10 in.	$122.00	10 ft. 4 in. x 13 ft. 7 in.	$157.00
9 ft. 9 in. x 11 ft. 7 in.	$131.00	11 ft. 8 in. x 16 ft. 10 in.	$194.00

GIMBELS
TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 8200

Exhibition of Modern Dances
To-day in the Tea Room
From 3:30 to 5 P. M.
Mr. White and Miss Kuykendall
Afternoon Tea, 75c. Eighth Floor.

Close-Out of Men's Spring London and American Overcoats
At $23.50
For $35, $40 and $45 Grades

The London Coats have come in just three weeks late, or we would have sold them at full prices.

The American Overcoats are in broken size ranges from our own stock that we shall not fill in.

There are toppy loose Coats in rough tweeds and homespuns, in Raglan style, and smart single and double breasted models, many of which are snugly fitting.

Some of the Coats have silk-lined yoke and sleeves; others are silk-lined throughout.

All are Coats of a great deal of style, and all sizes from 33 to 46 are here, in one style or another.

Today and Saturday, at $23.50 each.

Fourth Floor

2000 Men's Summer Shirts At $1.10 Each

For $1.50, $2 and $2.50 Kinds

Values of these Shirts are firmly established facts. All bore their higher prices in the GIMBEL stock. There are:

Soft Mercerized Cloth Shirts, that were $1.50
Mushroom Tucked Bosom Shirts, that were $2
Fine Silk-and-cotton Shirts, that were $2.50

About an equal number of each grade in the collection, and all sizes in each group. It's a good time for men to get aboard who want to get their summer shirt supply at a saving.

New Foulard Silk Scarfs, 50c

They are tremendously popular, as many men know, and we have a collection that are wonders at 50c each.

What Is Your Favorite Color? Blues, greens, purples, maroons, olives, browns and yellows are all here, and all printed in brilliant scroll, Cubist, block, and floral designs. Come and see them.

Main Floor

Men's $7 High or Low Shoes Unusually Priced at $4.75

The new Mahogany shade of tan in Russia Calf, the newest English last with the receding toe and low, broad heel—in fact, they look and are every inch $7 Shoes, and the only reason for the price-covering is that we took advantage of one of those trade conditions in which a manufacturer will sacrifice rather than hold over from one season to another.

Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

ERPS CONFESSES HIS CRIME.

Acknowledges That He Killed Gross, but Says It Was by Accident.

Joseph Epps, who on March 4 shot and killed Morris Gross in a saloon at 335 West Thirty-seventh Street, made a formal confession yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy of the Homicide Bureau. Epps, who was arrested in New Jersey, is in the Hudson County Jail awaiting extradition, and Mr. Murphy saw him there yesterday.

Epps had quarreled with Alexander Rawson, a porter, and during the altercation drew a revolver and fired. The bullet missed Rawson, but hit Gross, whom Epps did not know.

"I didn't intend to hit Gross," Epps said. "Rawson pulled out a club, and I shot at him to defend myself."

DISABLES FIRE APPARATUS.

Auto Engine Tires and Hose in Dobbs Ferry Cut.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., April 16.—Someone entered the engine house in this village last night and cut the shoes on the $10,000 auto fire engine, cut every length of hose, cut the top off the firemen's boots, and slit every rubber coat down the back.

The Board of Trustees offered a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest of the guilty person.

THE OLIVE OIL OF THE EPICURE

Perfect olive oil must not only be pure, but it must have quality. Purity is insured by using only the "virgin" oil from the first pressing of selected fruit. Quality can only be found in the fruit of certain favored districts, like Grasse, France, the home of

CHIRIS
Pronounced She-ris
OLIVE OIL

Owing to the indescribably fine flavor and remarkable richness in medicinal and food properties found in CHIRIS, it is recognized on the Continent as "the Olive Oil of the Epicure."

If your dealer hesitates about supplying you with Chiris, it's an indication that he would like to substitute a brand on which his profit is greater. In such instances we will deliver to you direct or through some near-by merchant.

Trial bottle, with history of Chiris and booklet containing 75 popular salad recipes, mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or coin.

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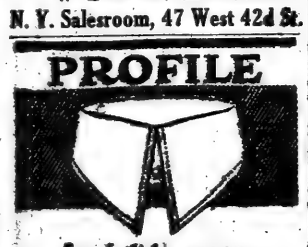
Dept. T., New York City.

Dobbs & Co Hatters
242 Fifth Ave.
between 27th & 28th Sts.
Exclusive Dobbs shapes in soft hats with the unique Cavanagh Edge.
Knapp-Felt Hats $4
Dobbs & Co's Fifth Av. Hats $5
Knapp-Felt DeLuxe Hats $6

Girdles the Globe



Safety First
You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE Co.
TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

Cut Hot Water Costs

Garbage contains 1-5 as much heat as coal.

In a Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner garbage and rubbish are used as fuel for heating water.

That cuts hot water cost and eliminates garbage.

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N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

PROFILE

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CHOATE SAYS TREATY MEANS EQUAL TOLLS

Diplomatic Correspondence Sent to Senators Shows Negotiators' Plain Intent.

GERMANS FAVOR REPEAL

Dr. Richard, Representing 40,000, Voices Their Views—Taft Quoted as Calling Exemption "Subsidy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The hearing on the Panama Canal tolls exemption before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals to-day developed the strongest arguments yet presented in favor of the President's repeal policy.

The correspondence between Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, and Secretary of State Hay, at the time the negotiations were in progress, was read into the committee's record, and it showed conclusively that the negotiators had no idea of reserving to the United States any rights of discrimination.

Of almost equal importance was the argument for repeal presented by Dr. Ernst Richard, Professor of German Civilization at Columbia University, who appeared on behalf of the North American Gymnastic Union, and other citizens. It had been assumed that German-Americans, like Irish-Americans of the type of Senator O'Gorman, would be delighted at any opportunity to annoy England. But Dr. Richard said that he represented 40,000 members of the greatest German-American association in the country.

"Opposition to repeal," said Dr. Richard, with a quizzical glance toward Mr. O'Gorman, "will mean nothing except a few Irish votes for some people and still fewer German votes."

The diplomatic correspondence over the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was generally regarded as conclusive evidence of the views of the participants in those negotiations. In his letter to Mr. O'Gorman, transmitting, with the consent of the Secretary of State, copies of the correspondence, Mr. Choate summed up their significance as follows:

"These, if carefully perused, will, I think, be found to confirm my view that the clause in the Panama Canal act exempting coastwise shipping from tolls is a clear violation of the treaty."

One of the most interesting letters sent to the committee was written by Mr. Choate from his home, 8 East Forty-third Street, New York, to Henry White, who was Secretary of Embassy at London during the negotiations. In this letter Mr. Choate told Mr. White, whom he addressed as "Dear Harry White," that only his physician's orders prevented him from appearing before the committee. The letter referring to the letters of the correspondence read in part:

"To my mind they establish beyond question the intent of the parties engaged in the negotiations, that the treaty should mean exactly what it says, and excludes the possibility of any exemption of any kind of vessels of the United States. Equality between Great Britain and the United States is the constant theme, and especially in my last letter of Oct. 2, 1901, where I speak of Lord Lansdowne's part in the matter, and say: 'He has shown an earnest desire to bring to an amicable settlement, honorable alike to both parties, this long and important controversy between two nations. In substance he abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, gives us an American canal, ours to build as and where we like, to own control and govern on the sole condition of its being always neutral and free for the passage of the ships of all nations on equal terms, except that if we get into a war with any nation, we can shut its ships out and take care of ourselves.'

"This was the summing up of our whole two months' negotiations. Very likely, the reading of my letters will refresh your recollection as to what you actually heard between Lord Pauncefote and myself. If Mr. Root has not already seen these letters, I think it may be well for you to show them to him before he completes the preparation of his speech."

Dr. Richard said that he did not see how there could be any controversy over the meaning of a treaty as long as the men who negotiated it were still alive. To show the feeling of the organization he represented, he read a telegram in which Theodore Stempfel of Indianapolis, President of the organization, asked him to argue for repeal.

"The Hay-Pauncefote treaty," said the telegram, "permits no other interpretation than the one given by President Wilson. It seems that the repeal is peremptory, as a matter of honor, justice, and fair dealings toward all other nations.

"Mr. Chairman," said Dr. Richard, in conclusion, "there are still many people in this country who have not yet come to see that we are a part of the great concert of nations, that we cannot afford any more to whistle our own tune without disturbing the harmony of the civilized world. There are some of our fellow-citizens who would like the United States to take this attitude toward the rest of the world. This is certainly not the attitude of gentlemen, nor is it gentlemanlike to insinuate that President Wilson and those who share his point of view do so from cowardice, from fear of Great Britain—a good chance to make the eagle scream and get some Irish votes and a few German ones in their wake."

Senator Simmons of North Carolina placed in the record for the use of the committee a copy of a speech delivered last January by ex-President Taft before the Canadian Club at Ottawa. In the speech the former President admitted that many great lawyers like Senator Root and Mr. Choate differed from him in his belief that tolls could be exempted in favor of American ships. Mr. Taft said he only objected to the charge that in favoring tolls exemption he favored breaking treaties.

"We shall doubtless have to arbitrate the matter unless Congress reverses itself," Mr. Taft was quoted as saying. "There are some hot heads that talk in absurd tones about the right of the United States to manage her own canal and her own property as she likes, no matter what she has agreed to, but this is all froth. These are the explosivistas. The idea of Congress in passing the bill and my own in signing it, was that we were thus giving a subsidy to our coastwise ships between New York and San Francisco and Boston and Seattle, as we did in the early days of our transcontinental railroads.

"All I object to is being told, when I approve the putting on of coastwise exemption, that I favor breaking a treaty. I am not in favor of breaking treaties, but the question is, what the treaty means."

Medal for Saving Girl He Married.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary MeAdoo to-day awarded a medal of honor to Edward B. Ray of Brooklyn for the rescue from drowning of Miss Josephine Green, who afterward became Ray's bride. The rescue was made in Long Island Sound several years ago and the marriage followed soon afterwards.

LABOR'S BIG OPPORTUNITY.

Join in Efficiency Systems, Don't Oppose Them, Advises Brandeis.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Hearings on so-called scientific shop management systems were closed to-day by the Industrial Relations Commission with the testimony of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who told the commission that if organized labor set itself squarely against the introduction of these systems into industry instead of demanding a part in them, it would lose the greatest opportunity which has ever presented itself to aid labor.

Mr. Brandeis declared that industrial unrest would continue as long as America was a "political democracy and an industrial absolutism." He could see nothing in efficiency systems in industry that was not in accord with the interests of labor. He added that labor should demand regularity of work all the year round and that the day system was wrong and opposed to the scientific management idea.

James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., First Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and John Golden of Fall River, Mass., General President of the United Textile Workers, also were heard. The former favored a shorter working day and restriction of immigration to help solve industrial unrest. Mr. Golden said he thought efficiency systems could not succeed until they could change the workers' temperaments.

SEEK NAVY OIL SUPPLY.

Government Officials to Report on Leasing Oklahoma Fields.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Commissioner Sells of the Indian Office and Lieut. Commander Boyd of the navy are preparing for their trip to the Oklahoma oil fields to investigate the feasibility of leasing of lands by the Government and the building of a pipe line to the Gulf to conserve a fuel supply for the navy. Their itinerary will be announced later.

Secretary Daniels to-day formally designated Lieut. Commander Boyd to represent the Navy Department in the investigation, which is being made under a Congressional resolution fathered by Senator Gore. Lieut. Commander Boyd expects to leave Washington on April 25, going first to Tulsa, Okla. No definite time has been fixed for the conclusion of the investigation, but it is expected that during its course the commissioners will visit Independence, Oklahoma City, Bartlesville, Ardmore, Healdon, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Galveston, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge.

HEARING BURKE EVIDENCE.

Ex-Commissary Manager Says He Had Money Before Going to Panama.

COLON, April 16.—The Board of Inquiry appointed to hear the evidence which John Burke, formerly manager of the Commissary Department of the Panama Canal, has promised to submit to prove his innocence of the charges made against him in connection with the commissary scandal, held its first session to-day. The board is composed of Col. Harry F. Hodges, Capt. Frank O. Whitlock, and Lieut. Frederick Mears, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad.

It is understood that Mr. Burke submitted documents to show that money deposited to his credit in the United States and here, amounting to a large sum, had accumulated as a result of legitimate business transactions, and that he produced evidence to show that part of it was inherited by his wife, and that he was possessed of considerable money before he came to Panama.

It is expected that the board will hold several sessions, and will then report to Gov. Goethals.

"DRY" NAVY NOT ENOUGH.

Prohibitionists Object That Sailors Still Can Get Liquor Ashore.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Advocates of prohibition by Constitutional amendment had a hearing to-day before the Senate Judiciary Committee, where such a proposal is fathered by Senator Sheppard. The testimony followed the lines of that given yesterday before the House committee on a like resolution by Representative Hobson.

Secretary Daniels's recent order against liquor in the navy was praised by Edwin C. Dinwiddie, representing the National Anti-Saloon League. This order largely would be nullified unless national legislation against the liquor traffic was adopted, in the opinion of C. S. Longacre, editor of The Liberty Magazine, because officers and men could still obtain liquor on shore.

Representatives of the German-American Alliance and of various Jewish organizations will be heard in opposition next Saturday.

APPEAL FOR DYNAMITERS.

Congress Members Ask Wilson to Have Sentences Stayed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Wilson was asked by a delegation from Senate and House to-day to request Attorney General McReynolds to obtain from the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago a stay of execution for the twenty-seven labor leaders sentenced to Fort Leavenworth Prison for complicity in the dynamite conspiracy. They asked the President to stay the sentences until he should have an opportunity to review all the proceedings and the application for pardon. The President promised to give the cases careful consideration.

In the deputation were Representatives Buchanan, Gallagher, Gorman and Graham of Illinois; Logue of Pennsylvania; Nolan and Kettner of California; Crosser of Ohio, and Senators Lane and Lewis.

Senate Again Rejects McNally.

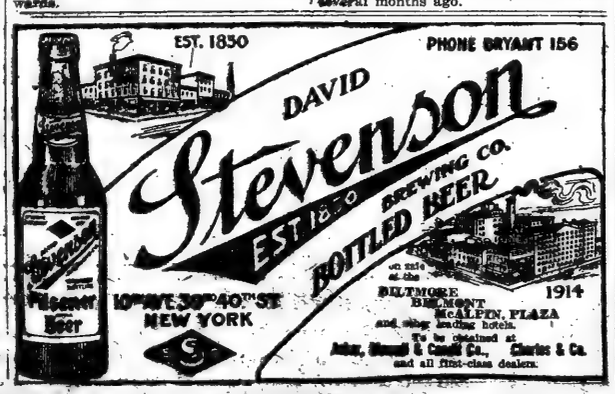
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate to-day rejected for a second time the nomination of James C. McNally of Pennsylvania to be Consul at Nuremberg, Bavaria. On motion of Senator Sheppard the Senate had agreed to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was rejected last week. The second motion to confirm his nomination was defeated 29 to 27. McNally was charged with irregularities in a real estate transaction while Consul at Nanking, China.

Virginia Debt in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The long-fought Virginia-West Virginia State debt case was presented to the Supreme Court again to-day in oral arguments.

Holwell New Bridge Secretary.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke announced yesterday that he had appointed Joseph J. Holwell of 90 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, to be Secretary to the Bridge Department, at a salary of $4,000 a year. Mr. Holwell is an organization Republican and has aided Commissioner Kracke in his political campaigns. He succeeds Edgar E. Schiff, who resigned several months ago.



MISS DAVIS FAVORS WOMEN FOR OFFICES

"Why Not a Woman Police Commissioner?" She Asks at Mass Meeting.

SPEAKERS STIR BIG CROWD

Antis' Tactics Assailed by Mrs. Hale, Who Asserts That They Becloud the Issue.

A crowd that filled the auditorium of the Brooklyn Academy of Music was stirred last night to high enthusiasm by speakers who addressed a votes for women mass meeting, arranged by the Woman's Suffrage organization of the Fifth Assembly District of Kings County.

Miss Helen Todd, Chairman of the San Francisco Civic Centre of the California Women's Civic League, and former Factory Inspector of Illinois, opened the meeting with a history of the child labor abuses and slum conditions which had opened the eyes of Hull House workers to the need for woman's suffrage to enforce adequate protection of children. This, she said, was the effective beginning of the woman's suffrage movement. Miss Todd asserted that if all women didn't want the vote, it was only because they did not know the conditions that made the vote necessary.

Miss Todd told how suffrage had been won in California, and of the remarkable results that the women had won by standing together for reforms after they had won the vote.

The most beautiful thing about it all, she asserted, was the fact that the granting of the vote to California women showed that their confidence in California men was not misplaced. Indeed, this was her principal appeal to men—that those who had known the right sort of women could not honestly refuse to give them the vote.

Miss Todd came on the platform walking with crutches, as the result of a tobeggan accident on Washington's Birthday, and she said after the meeting that only man's incompetence was responsible for the fact that the toboggan had hit a tree.

Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction, told of what she herself had seen of California elections, where women left their baby carriages with watchers at the polls while they went in to vote. She said that even in non-suffrage States many municipal, State, and even Federal departments practically were managed by women subordinates who, having permanent civil service places, knew much more about the business than the political heads of the Government. She thought that the figure of the woman who symbolizes Civic Virtue on the Municipal Building was prophetic.

"Why should we not have a woman Police Commissioner?" asked Dr. Davis. "It has always been part of woman's household duties to do the spanking; why not extend this function from the household to the community? And as sweeping is one of woman's specialties, I think the Department of Street Cleaning would be a very nice one for a woman to manage."

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, the last speaker, upbraided the antis for what she called their habit of drawing a red herring across the trail of the suffrage question proper. Two years ago, she said, the herring was militancy; now that they could no longer say that American suffragists were going to be militants, they were talking about feminism.

"Feminism," said Mrs. Hale, "is only the woman's movement under another name—the movement for equal opportunity."

Though disavowing any attempt to generalize, she asserted that in some cases anti-suffrage organizations had worked with liquor dealers against suffrage—proving her contention by a quotation from the official organ of the Montana Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

Mrs. Katherine Dreier, President of the Kings County Woman's Suffrage Association, opened the meeting, but turned over the task of introducing the speakers to the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Church.

SEEK A DANCE STANDARD.

Teachers Will Confer Here Over Abuses of the Present Craze.

A movement to standardize the modern dances and thus give them a degree of regulation, will be launched on next Sunday afternoon at the McAlpin, when well-known teachers and others interested in dancing will gather in a conference to discuss the situation and the abuse of the popular demand which many legitimate dancing teachers assert is being practiced by unscrupulous persons.

Well-known dancing teachers in New York and elsewhere say that many of the self-styled teachers of dancing know nothing about the art, and the fact that these set up as teachers, each with a style and a series of steps of his or her own, has tended to lower the ancient art. Others tell you that so many different ways of doing steps of a certain name are taught that in those that are at all intricate it is seldom that any two persons find they can dance gracefully together unless both have been taught by the same person.

Dr. D. A. Sargent of the Sargent School for Physical Expression, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. William G. Anderson, Physical Director at Yale University; Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, and heads of long-established dancing schools in cities all over the East are keenly interested in the conference, and many of them are expected to be in attendance.

Dr. Hall will deliver an address on "Dancing in General." Dr. Anderson will discuss dancing from the standpoint of a "Physiological Psychologist." Arthur Farwell of New York will talk on "The Psychology of Ragtime." Louis H. Chalif of New York will give his opinion of "The Proper Basis for Standardising the New Dances," and Miss Flora Yoorhees, who for several months has been working on the subject in a practical way, will read a paper entitled, "My Idea about Standardising the Popular Dances." Admission is limited to those invited.

COPENHAVER SET FREE.

Another Man Admits He Aided Ruth Naylor to Run Away.

Thomas A. Copenhaver, a 31-year-old draughtsman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was arrested on April 4 on the charge of having abducted Ruth Naylor, sixteen years old, whose home is in Plainfield, N. J. He was locked up in the Tombs. On Wednesday Prosecutor Stein of Union County, New Jersey, notified the authorities here that a man named Leon Walpole, a prisoner in Union County, had confessed that he was the man who had assisted Miss Naylor in running away from her home.

Copenhaver was brought before Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus on dafter a brief hearing was liberated. He had been in prison twelve days.

To Prevent Overcrowding in Cars.

BOSTON, April 16.—A bill limiting the number of passengers in railway street cars to 50 per cent. more than the seating capacity, and giving the Public Service Commission power to compel the operation of more cars when necessary, was reported favorably in the House to-day. The measure is the first seeking to prevent overcrowding of street cars that has received official recognition by a Massachusetts legislative committee.

IN the choice of a piano, as in the building of a home, the object sought is the ideal. Individual ideas differ as to what is ideal in a home, but the judgment of music lovers everywhere proclaims the

STEINWAY

as the ideal piano—because the Steinway is wonderfully perfect in tone, mechanically correct in every detail, and artistically beautiful.

For *your* ideal home—a Steinway Piano.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
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Subway Express Station at the Door

ANOTHER $500,000 FIRE ON LONG ISLAND

You can prevent a similar loss by installing in your own home a

Holland Electric Fire Pump

capacity 250 gallons per minute against 100 pounds pressure.

Write for "Holland Modern Pumping Methods."

HOLLAND MACHINE CO.
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410-416 East 38d St., New York City.

SHAKESPEARE OBSERVANCE.

School Children to Take Part in Celebration About Central Park Statue.

At the regular monthly meeting of the American Playgoers' Club, held at the Hotel Martinique last night, the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare was celebrated. The Educational Players, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry, gave several scenes from Shakespeare's plays. The readings were followed by music. At a business session the following committee was selected to represent the organization at the civic celebration of Shakespeare's birth: The Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, Miss Grace Isabel Colbron, Franklin H. Sargent, Dr. W. Wellington Musser, Mrs. José Laws Avery, Dr. Francis Hoit Wheeler, Mrs. Lottie Blair Parker, George Vivian, Mrs. Francis D. Lucas, and Alfred H. Brown.

Many clergymen will recognize the Shakespeare celebration by making Shakespeare the subject of sermons. The Rev. Dr. Newell D. Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will speak next Sunday morning on "The Religious Methods of Shakespeare," and in the evening on "The Influence of Shakespeare on Free Institutions." On the following Sunday the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will speak at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on "The Religion of Shakespeare."

The Hunter College celebration will take place on Monday evening. The City College celebration will be held at noon on Thursday. There will be exercises at the Shakespeare Statue in Central Park at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. A chorus of 300 school children will sing. A poem written by Percy Mackaye, whose father, Steele Mackaye, posed for the statue, will be read by Douglas Wood. Grace George will deliver the speech of Constance in "King John." Montagu Love and James Dale of the Cyril Maude Players will give the "Othello" jealousy scene. Robert Mantell will recite Mark Antony's oration from "Julius Caesar." In the evening there will be a Shakespeare dinner at the National Arts Club.

Robert Mantell and Margaret Anglin, supported by their companies, will give scenes from Shakspeare's plays at a professional matinée on Friday afternoon, at a place to be announced later. The outdoor celebration in Richmond will take place on Friday. There will be an outdoor celebration in which pupils of Public School 17 will dance morris dances in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Saturday.

LAWYER IN CONTEMPT FINED

Judge Gibbs Refuses Samuel Goldstein's Apology in the Bronx.

Samuel Goldstein, a lawyer of No. 919 Brook Avenue, The Bronx, was fined $100 by Judge Louis D. Gibbs for contempt of court in the Bronx County yesterday.

In conducting the case of Samuel Weingrove of No. 2577 Third Avenue, charged with having received stolen goods, Mr. Goldstein made remarks that caused the judge to direct him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The lawyer twice sought to make an apology, but it was not accepted.

Respectfully submitted

The cost of Equitable space is determined by carefully measured units.

The value of Equitable space is determined by its facilities and advantages.

It isn't eight hours a day makes a man useful, but what he puts into them.

Similarly, in considering the Equitable Building you must extend your deliberations beyond the unit rule.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
This Friday and Saturday Afternoons at 2:30
By order of Vitall Benguiat
The Widely Known Expert, of 34 Rue de Provence, Paris,
A GRAND COLLECTION OF
Sumptuous Textiles and Embroideries
of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. Centuries
Beautiful Old Laces, Old Silver Church Lamps and Other Rare and Interesting Productions.
TONIGHT AT 8:30, CONCLUDING SESSION
The Warren and Alexander Collections of
ETCHINGS by THE GREAT MASTERS
and Canova's Statue, "The Dancing Girl."
The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

"He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs tarry the grinding."

Look up the quotation in your Shakespeare. The "grinding" is in process and the "cake" in this instance will be a beautiful rotogravure portrait of William Shakespeare, a copy of the Chandos portrait in the National Gallery in London, and given to the readers of The New York Times next Sunday in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth.

The Magazine Section will have several entertaining Shakespeare features. One of these will be the question, "What is your favorite Shakespeare quotation?" answered by Vice President Marshall, William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, John Burroughs, Henry Cabot Lodge, Admiral A. T. Mahan, Dr. Rossiter Johnson, James Lane Allen, Judge Roger A. Pryor, John Sharp Williams, Gen. A. W. Greely, Gen. Horace Porter, Amelia E. Barr, President Hadley of Yale, Lindley M. Garrison, Alfred Henry Lewis, Irvin S. Cobb, and many others.

New Yorkers have a very slight conception of the true strength of the anti-liquor movement which has been sweeping through the Nation of late years, and no knowledge of the amazing strength of this extraordinary organization, which has become one of the great forces in American life. An article in next Sunday's New York Times gives some startling facts.

Prof. Francis Carter Wood, Director of Cancer Research at Columbia University, made known his views on the present status of the cancer problem at the Academy of Medicine on April 10. His exhaustive discussion of the subject was part of a symposium arranged by the American Society for the Control of Cancer. His address will be published complete next Sunday.

The New York Times is an "ordered-in-advance" and not a "place-on-sale" newspaper. There is a difference. The entire edition is bought by regular customers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEXT SUNDAY

HUNT PERJURY PLOT IN AID OF GUNMEN

Witness Dresner, Confessed Falsifier, Admits That He Got "Expense Money."

"MASTER MIND" SOUGHT

Whitman Believes Dresner Lacked Ability to Concoct the Story — Other Testimony Under Scrutiny.

Carl Dresner, the tailor's cutter, who confessed that he perjured himself in an effort to save the four gunmen who were put to death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, acknowledged yesterday that he had received money for his false testimony. Dresner was a witness before Justice Goff on Saturday last in the hearing on the application for a new trial for the gunmen on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Dresner, who had spent a sleepless night in the Tombs and had heard himself denounced by the prisoners on his tier as a "squealer," when he was taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday was much meeker than he was on Wednesday. He asked the District Attorney for protection. After a long conference with Assistant District Attorney Groehl it was arranged to give Dresner a cell on the top tier of the Tombs with a score of prisoners of the so-called "higher class."

Dresner's admission that some money passed in the negotiations by which he became a witness for the gunmen is regarded as an indication that he eventually will weaken and tell of the whole plot behind his testimony.

Dresner named a sum of money, it is understood, but not a very large one. He wanted the District Attorney to believe that it was only "expense money." When he was cornered in District Attorney Whitman's office on Wednesday Dresner repeatedly asserted that he had received no money at all, not even car fare. In fact, he denounced certain persons with whom he dealt as "stingy." Mr. Whitman hopes to get an acknowledgment from Dresner that he received a substantial sum. Dresner will get another chance to refresh his memory.

It is not intimated that any lawyer or group of lawyers paid Dresner for his services. According to information which has reached the District Attorney's office, several accomplices figured in the plot. These accomplices, it is believed, arranged all of the details, and merely told Dresner what to do. Mr. Whitman believes that a fertile mind concocted the story which Dresner told. It was too clever, he believes, to be the work of an uneducated tailor's cutter. The story, he thinks, was planned to bring about the indictment and conviction of Sam Schepps for the murder of Herman Rosenthal and thus to free ex-Lieut. Charles Becker.

Mr. Whitman's men are hot on the trail of other witnesses who gave remarkable testimony before Justice Goff. William E. Burwell, one of the witnesses, is said to be in Hartford under police surveillance. The testimony of Samuel Kalmanson of Buffalo and Fred Rao of this city is undergoing scrutiny.

Rao, also known as "Pinkie," testified that he took a note to "Dago Frank" Cirofici at 2 o'clock on the morning that Rosenthal was slain, and that Frank at that time was in his apartment, five miles from the murder scene. Mr. Whitman has found another man who has made affidavit that he took a note to Frank after 3 A. M. He has also found a woman who swore that Frank and the other three gunmen entered Frank's apartment together after 3 A. M. The murder was committed at about 2 A. M. Mr. Whitman does not believe that Rao ever delivered a note to Frank. It is expected that Rao, like Dresner, will make an explanation.

Mr. Whitman is keeping a close watch on the actions of "Dollar John" Langer, the Houston Street gambler. Immediately after the execution of the gunmen "Dollar John" was quoted as having said: "If they want to thoroughly clear up the situation, eight men should be sent over the same route as the four gunmen."

"Dollar John" came to Mr. Groehl's office yesterday under subpoena to explain this remark. He denied that he had ever said any such thing. Langer asserted that he never knew of any plot on the part of the four gunmen "to get him," and was not in Rockaway the evening before Rosenthal was slain, as was asserted in the so-called confession of "Dago Frank."

"Dollar John," acknowledged, however, that "Bridgie" Webber had talked to him the day before Rosenthal was to go before the Grand Jury. That was the day before Rosenthal was murdered. At that time, "Dollar John" said yesterday, Webber told him to "get out of town, and don't go to Whitman, even if you are subpoenaed."

"Bridgie" Webber may be called to tell whether he ever gave this advice to "Dollar John." Webber also may be asked what happened when he bade Rachie Brown, his gambling partner, farewell on the pier just before the Rosenthal murder. Brown sailed for Europe, and is said to have thrown his arm around Webber and to have said: "Well, I hope you make a good job of it, and remember I sailed before it was pulled off."

GUNMAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Rogues' Gallery Picture Leads to Arrest of William Hertel.

William Hertel, 28 years old, of 131 Dupont Street, Greenpoint, was locked up in the Greenpoint Police Station early last night charged with murder and with having a loaded magazine revolver in his possession. The police of Brooklyn hope to clear up a number of crimes through Hertel's arrest.

The prisoner is accused of killing William Hollender, 29 years old, a saloon keeper of 387 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. Hollender left his saloon at that address shortly before 1 A. M. on April 7, when two men approached him. Without any words and without any warning, one of the men shot Hollender with a revolver.

On his cot in St. Catherine's Hospital, according to the police, Hollender said that he had been shot by a man with a scar on his left cheek. The description tallied with that of a man who had only a short time before been paroled from Sing Sing Prison on a burglary commitment. Pictures from the Rogues' Gallery were produced, and Hollender before he died at 3 P. M. pointed to Hertel's picture as that of the man who had shot him.

The police subsequently heard from Harry McNulty of 878 Metropolitan Avenue, Greenpoint, that a man fitting Hertel's description had fired on him also without provocation shortly after midnight on April 7. McNulty was not injured. The two shootings happened within twenty minutes of each other.

Acting Detective Capt. McCluskey and Detectives Winderberg, Commissky, and O'Connell went to 131 Dupont Street last night and waited for Hertel. When they saw him entering his apartment they grabbed him and put handcuffs on him. The loaded revolver was found on a table in the apartment.

Harry McNulty came to the police station later, and when he saw Hertel, according to the police, he yelled out:

"That's the fellow who tried to kill me."

The police say that Hertel is a cocaine user.

GUNMEN TAKE WARNING.

Judge Swann Notices a Change Since the Sing Sing Executions.

Judge Swann of General Sessions said last night that there had been a great change in the demeanor of gunmen confined in the Tombs awaiting trial and men known to the police to be gunmen since the slayers of Rosenthal were put to death in Sing Sing.

"I must say as a result of what I have seen," Judge Swann said last night, "that the sympathy expressed he was until the executions. He had a Take the case of Benny Schultz, who was accused of first degree murder, and who sent word from the Tombs the day after the executions that he would like to plead guilty to a charge of manslaughter.

"He was as dapper a gunman as ever came into a court room—that is he was until the execution. He had a swagger that never for a minute left him. But on Tuesday when he came into court to plead guilty he was a beaten and crestfallen man and not in the least the sort of man he was before.

"His case would be a good one for all those to study who permitted their sympathy and sentiment to run away with them."

Inquiry at the Tombs confirmed the report of Judge Swann that the demeanor of Benny Schultz changed completely after the executions. It was said that since Tuesday he had twice suggested making a full confession of his career as a gunman, and that a confession might be expected from him at any time.

When he was arrested Schultz caused much comment in the Criminal Court Building by his dapper appearance. Judge Swann remarked at that time that he looked more like a college sophomore than a gunman.

Lauber Wins a Fencing Title.

H. Lauber, a junior at Columbia, won the university fencing championship contest, which was held last night in Earl Hall. The tournament for the G. Alfred Lawrence Medal is an annual fencing event on Morningside Heights, and no member of the 'Varsity fencing team or any winner of the medal in former years is eligible to compete. Summary of the final round:

Final Round.—Valverde (4) beat Shumway, 5 to 4; Lauber (2) beat Valverde, (1,) 5 to 2; Lauber (2) defeated Allison, 5 to 4; Shumway defeated Allison, 5 to 4; Lauber 4) defeated Shumway, 5 to 1; Allison defeated Valverde, (2,) 5 to 4.

Louis F. Mouquin of New York City was elected Captain of the Columbia fencing team at a meeting of the team last night. Mouquin was a member of the team which won the intercollegiate championship for the past two years. H. Lauber, winner of the Lawrence medal contest last night, was elected manager of the team for the coming year.

Scottish League Football.

LONDON, April 16.—The postponed Scottish League games were played to-day. Queens Park were expected to win their home game with Ayr United, but by drawing, 3 to 3, move up a peg in the table. Hamilton Academicals beat Motherwell by 1 to 0. Dumbarton did splendidly to force Hibernians to a draw, each side scoring once. The replayed final tie for the Scottish Cup between Celtic and Hibernians will take place next Saturday. Manchester United further improved their standing by winning their second game this week, just beating Liverpool by 2 to 1. Merthyr Town won their home game with Exeter City by 1 to 0, and will fight it out with Watford to retain their place in the first division of the Southern League.

Penn Athletes Defeat Virginia.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 16.—On a heavy track and in the face of a stiff western wind, which prevented record performances, the University of Pennsylvania track team here to-day overwhelmed University of Virginia field athletes in their dual meet. The score was 72 to 36. Pennsylvania's athletes far outclassed Virginia in the running events, but the latter showed up well in the hurdles and field events.

DR. SWEET DENIES CRUELTY TO DOGS

Philadelphian Accused by Vivisectionists Defends Himself on the Stand.

HOSTILE WITNESS FAINTS

Miss Ogden, One of Those Who Investigated Alleged Practices, Falls in Collapse.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Under a fire of cross-examination, Miss Henrietta Ogden, the woman who, with an electric flash, peered into the kennels of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania to see for herself the suffering of dogs after vivisection, fainted to-day during the trial of Dr. Joshua E. Sweet, one of six of the university's medical school faculty indicted for cruelty to animals.

Miss Ogden, according to her friends, was ill, and was brought to City Hall in an ambulance that she might give her testimony. She had been on the stand nearly two hours, and was beginning to show the strain when she produced notes to refresh her memory. She said under oath they were the original notes taken by her in the kennels. Murdock Kendrick, counsel for the defense, demanded to see them. Miss Ogden was backward about turning them over to the lawyer. A court attendant brought them to Mr. Kendrick.

"So these are copies, are they? I thought you swore they were originals?" he said.

Miss Ogden began to tremble, reeled, and then collapsed.

Dr. Sweet, the physician under trial, and the decision in whose case it is understood will settle the actions in the cases of the five other physicians, was the first witness for the defence. He said he had been connected with Rockefeller Institute, New York City, was assistant professor of surgical research at the University, and had charge of the animal house, built a few years ago at a cost of $35,000. He denied that fermented food was given to the dogs, and said the nourishment they received was the best for their recovery after operation. He was responsible only for dogs upon which operations had been performed by surgeons or students of his department. Later witnesses corroborated this testimony.

The various charges of cruelty specified in the indictments Dr. Sweet denied, going into detail in each case, and presenting the scientific reasons for the treatment of the dogs vivisected. The strings observed by a witness hanging from a wound of one dog, he said, were silk threads that were used in tieing together a part of the stomach, not the loose stitches where a wound had been sewed up.

Bandages on dogs who had abdominal incisions were unsanitary and non-conducive to proper recovery, he said. He had taken every precaution to prevent infection in regard to the complaint that wounded dogs had been seen lying on sawdust, he said that sawdust was the best bed for the dogs, not cotton or woolen cloth. The subjects were rendered insensible to pain before all operations in which they might suffer. It was advisable in the interests of science to keep dogs studied in the best of condition. Geyer, the kennel-keeper, he said, never protested about the sawdust nor had he ever complained of the quality of the dogs' food, but he had spoken of the lack of meat.

Under cross-examination, Dr. Sweet denied that he or anyone under his direction or with his knowledge had ever starved a dog or other animal sixty days, forty days, thirty days, or even six days, for experimental purposes. He was asked if he had not neglected to give an anaesthetic to a dog on which he and Dr. Allen had experimented by dropping weights breaking its back. He replied that he had never seen a dog's back broken; that the dog in question had been under an anaesthetic, the experiment being made on the spinal cord without breaking the animal's back, and in the hope of discovering a means of saving human life in cases of spinal injury now regarded as hopeless.

Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Professor of Research Medicine, and Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, both of them under indictment, corroborated Dr. Sweet's testimony. Dr. Pearce said under cross-examination that in his opinion a dog, which twenty-four hours after operation ate the garbage complained of, was an "absolutely well dog." Dr. Taylor testified that he was one of the United States experts on food. In his opinion the food given to the dogs at the university was proper in every way. The dog which the prosecution witnesses had testified returned to the kennels "with puncture wounds all over the body," had mange in virulent form, he said.

Other witnesses for the prosecution to-day were Miss Bertha Ogden, sister of the woman who fainted; Patrolmen Boyd and Casey of the Thirty-second Street and Woodland Avenue Police Station, who testified as to the quality of the food Keeper Geyer procured from the university hospital for the dogs; Miss May Walker Pooley and Miss Mary Vail, both of whom had visited the animal house in search of lost pets; Joseph Conner, another pet seeker, was brought into court so ill that he could hardly stand and was carried out by two attendants, and Dr. James C. Cortes, President of the New Jersey State Humane Association and a veterinary surgeon of Newark.

CHAUFFEUR BEAT MAN HE HIT

Car Driver Pummeled Clerk After Running Him Down.

Otto Harf, a clerk, 33 years old, of 361 South Third Street, Williamsburg, while going along the Grand Street extension from the Williamsburg Bridge plaza toward his home yesterday was struck by an automobile which skidded on the sidewalk and hurled him against the fence. When he scrambled to his feet with his right leg badly wrenched he berated the chauffeur and told him he ought to learn his business.

The chauffeur, deserting his car, beat Harf almost into insensibility and then kicked him in his ribs. He next cranked up his machine and continued on his way, disappearing in the direction of Queens. A policeman found Harf badly injured and got an ambulance from the Eastern District Hospital. The surgeon wanted to remove the man to that hospital, but Harf asked to be taken home. He could give no description of his assailant.

FOUR PERSONS HURT WHEN AUTO UPSETS

Mrs. Thies Injured Mortally in Accident Due to Slippery Pavement in Pelham Parkway.

PINNED BENEATH MOTOR

Young Woman Suffers a Fractured Skull and Eight of Her Ribs Are Crushed in Auto Accident.

Four persons were injured, one of them, Mrs. Agnes Thies, 28 years old, probably mortally, when an auto in which they were riding skidded on the wet pavement of Pelham Parkway yesterday afternoon and upset.

The auto party, which consisted, in addition to Mrs. Thies, of her husband, Stephen Thies, a saloon manager of 1824 Street and Southern Boulevard; Alexander E. Allen, a building contractor of 2,322 Crotona Avenue, and James Fraser, a builder of 749 Amazon Street, Brooklyn, was bound for City Island. Mr. Allen, who owned the auto, was driving, and Mr. Fraser sat beside him on the front seat. Mr. and Mrs. Thies sat in the tonneau.

When the auto was about 100 feet west of the bridge over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, near the Eastchester Road, the rear wheels slipped and the motor crashed into a lamppost. This whirled the car around and it turned over. Allen and Fraser were thrown out, but Mr. and Mrs. Thies were pinned in the tonneau.

The weight of the car rested on Mrs. Thies's head and she suffered a fractured skull. Eight of her ribs were crushed in and they punctured her lungs. Mr. Thies was injured in the head, but the doctors were in doubt whether his skull had been fractured.

Mr. Allen was thrown across the street and his forehead was cut severely. The doctors fear he suffered internal injuries also. Mr. Fraser cut his left hand and wrenched his back in an effort to save himself as the auto turned over.

Patrons of the Knickerbocker Inn, near by, saw the accident and ran to the assistance of the injured. They lifted the auto and released Mr. and Mrs. Thies, who were unconscious. Patrolman Storjohann of the Westchester Police Station sent to Fordham Hospital for an ambulance and the injured were taken there. Mrs. Thies was put on the operating table at once.

GIRL KILLED BY TRUCK.

12-Year-Old Runs in Path of Electric Wagon While Playing Ball.

Frances McCann, the 12-year-old daughter of Alfred W. McCann, a special writer for The Evening Globe, was playing ball with three girl companions on the sidewalk before her home, the St. Cecilia Apartments, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, at the corner of West 130th Street, early yesterday evening. She missed a catch and the ball bounded into the street. She ran after it into the path of a southbound electric delivery wagon owned by Bonwit, Teller & Co., 417 Fifth Avenue.

William Lasher of 126 West 143d Street, the chauffeur, tooted his horn. Miss McCann ran to the west and Lasher steered east. She became confused then and ran east. The right front wheel of the wagon struck her, knocked her down, and passed over her chest before Lasher could stop the truck. She died in a nearby drug store a few minutes later, before the arrival of Dr. Peterson in a Knickerbocker Hospital ambulance.

Her father was walking to his home from an elevated railroad station when he noticed a crowd before the drug store. He pressed his way through the crowd to investigate and nearly collapsed when he saw is own daughter was the victim. He said she was the eldest of three children, and left a brother and sister. She was a pupil at the Convent of the Sacred Heart School on Convent Avenue. The police let Lasher go, holding at the accident was unavoidable.

Mr. McCann went to the scene of the accident later with Coroner Healy, and the Coroner inspected the street. Mr. McCann pointed out spots of blood nearer the curb than where Lasher said he had struck the girl. The Coroner expressed doubt whether Lasher was entirely blameless, and ordered him to be arrested and held in $2,500 bail for examination to-day. The police went to Lasher's home late last night, arrested him, and locked him up in the West 152d Street Station.

April 14, 1914.

The Overman Tire Co.,
250 West 54th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your favor of the 16th: The first tire I purchased from you last September has gone 6,620 miles and is still in very good condition. It has preserved its excellent non-skid qualities, and I have had but one puncture in the seven months' use.

I shall use nothing but Overman tires on my cars in the future.

Very sincerely,

The car referred to in this letter is a 6-48 Pierce.

OVERMAN

Cushion-Tread Pneumatic

TIRES

The Overman Cushion-Tread Pneumatic Tire is a new tire. It is constructed on a new principle, a principle which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

In offering this tire to the Public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon *what it actually has done and is doing* in daily use on the cars of hundreds of private owners.

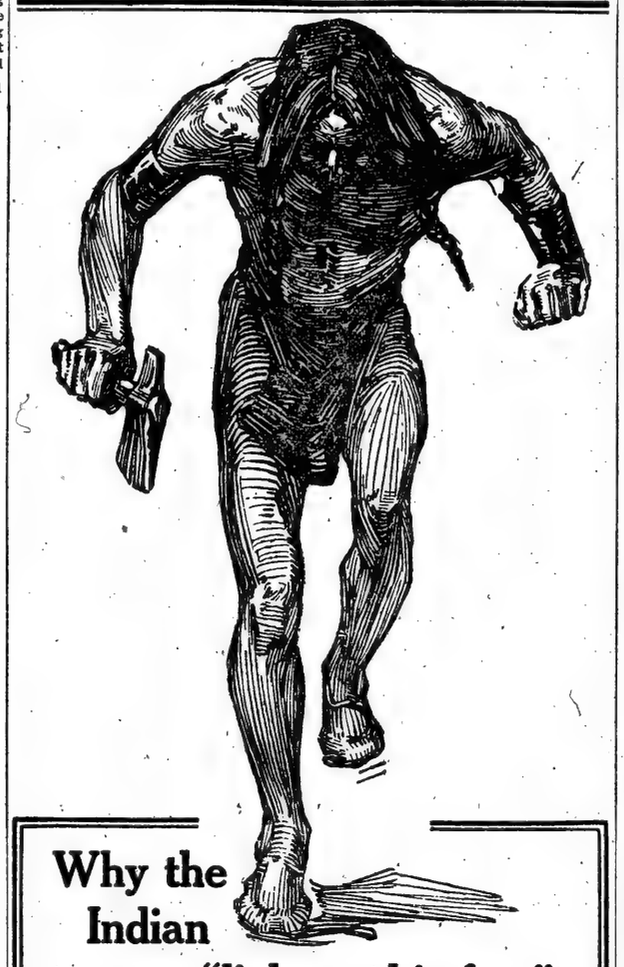
DURABILITY—We guarantee the Overman Tire for 5,000 miles. If any Overman Tire fails to give that mileage, we will make good the difference to the purchaser. 5,000 miles is what we guarantee, but the Tire itself is *better than our guarantee*, and with any kind of proper care will give greater mileage.

RELIABILITY—While not absolutely puncture-proof, punctures with the Overman Tires are very *rare* occurrences, so rare indeed that this fundamental and disagreeable weakness of all pneumatic tires has been reduced to a minimum. In fact, it has been almost eliminated. *Blow-outs and rim-cuts are practically unknown.*

Permanently Non-Skid

THE OVERMAN TIRE CO.
250 West 54th Street New York

After April 15th, 1853 Broadway, at 61st Street



Why the Indian was "light on his feet"

The Indian, before he was "civilized," could walk or run all day and dance half the night. He hardly seemed to touch the ground; he was tireless; he had no "nerves."

But suppose he had fastened hard leather and iron nails on those soft, springy heels nature gave him—and then pounded along on hard pavements?

He would have been exhausted at night—nervous and worn out—just the way you are.

You can go back to nature, so far as walking is concerned, and secure the effect of light, springy turf under your feet by wearing *O'Sullivan's Heels of new live rubber* on your shoes.

Wear them on the shoes you work in, walk in or dance in. They will save you the jar and strain which cause weary muscles and fatigued nerves. They will add to your efficiency, your earning power, your comfort and your pleasure.

O'Sullivan's Heels cost but 50c a pair, attached. All shoemakers and shoe dealers will attach them to your shoes when you buy them, or at any other time. If you prefer, send us 35c and a tracing of your heel, and we will mail you a pair. O'Sullivan Rubber Co., 131 Hudson St., New York City.

For Men, Women and Children

O'Sullivan's HEELS of New Live Rubber

BECK SHOES WITH O'Sullivan's Heels 13 STORES

READY ATTACHED $3 & $3.50

84 Nassau St. 231 Eighth Ave. 118 E. 14th St. 80 E. 23d St. 11 Avenue C 186 Bowery 141 W. 125th St. 103 W. 42d St. 377 Eighth Avenue BROOKLYN: 383 Fulton St. 702 B'way 1001 B'way 460 Fifth Ave.

VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

French Natural Mineral Water

Eliminates uric acid, the chief element in Rheumatism, Gout and many forms of kidney diseases.

A pleasant, palatable still water, imported in quarts, pints, and splits

EDWARD LASSERE, Gen'l Agent, 400 West 23d Street, New York.

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Riker and Hegeman

REAL DRUG STORES

The Riker and Hegeman Drug Stores have never lost their identity as real Drug Stores. While keeping a little ahead of the times in all the modern and popular lines of Toilet, Medicinal and other preparations, we have always upheld the time-honored and much-cherished traditions of the good old Drug business. While we have ruthlessly destroyed the old-fashioned prices, we have not abandoned any so-called "old-fashioned" remedy which possesses true healing or curative properties. Our Family Remedies still contain the roots and herbs and leaves and barks that grandmother used to brew over her kitchen fire, but so skilfully compounded that they are both palatable and efficacious. All the needed Remedies and Household Drugs can be found at the Riker and Hegeman Drug Stores always in prime condition, always of highest quality, always at the lowest possible prices.

One Lb. Pkg. 5c

One Lb. Pkg. 30c

Two Oz. Pkg. 10c

One Lb. Pkg. 10c

One Lb. Pkg. 10c

One Lb. Pkg. 15c

One Lb. Pkg. 10c

One Lb. Pkg. 10c

Household Drugs

Aromatic Cascara, 4 oz.	35c
Aspirin Tablets, 100, 5-grain	72c
Camphorated Oil, 4 oz.	18c
Castor Oil, 1 pint	30c
Chloroform Liniment, 2 oz.	35c
Cocoa Butter Sticks, oz.	5c
Cocoanut Oil, 1 lb.	35c
Dobell's Solution, pint	25c
Elm Bark, 1 lb.	35c
Essence Peppermint, 4 oz.	33c
Glycerine, 1 pint	50c
Glycerine and Rose Water, 4 oz.	18c
Grain Alcohol, pint, 45c; qt.	85c
Jamaica Ginger, 4 oz.	23c
Jaynes' Flexible Collodion, 1 oz. and brush	15c
Lime Water, pint	10c
Oil Eucalyptus, 4 oz.	33c
Potassium Chlorate, 4 oz.	15c
Quinine Capsules, 5-gr., doz.	14c
Quinine Pills, 100, 2-grain	19c
B. & H. Olive Oil, in cans, ½ gal., $1.75; 1 gal., $3.25; 1 qt.	$1.00
The bottle	25c, 65c
Riker's Flavoring Extracts (Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond)	17c
Sea Salt, large bag	15c
Sodium Phosphate, 1 lb.	15c
Spirits Camphor, 4 oz.	23c
Sulphur Ointment, 4-oz.	20c
Sweet Spirits Nitre, 4 oz.	23c
Syrup Tolu, 4 oz.	18c
Tincture Arnica, 4 oz.	23c
Tincture Benzoin, 4 oz.	28c
Tincture Green Soap, 4 oz.	18c
Tincture Iodine, 4-oz. bottle	40c
Tincture Myrrh, 4 oz.	23c
Witch Hazel, quart	45c
Zinc Ointment, 4-oz. jar	20c

Roots, Seeds, Barks, Etc.

	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.
Anise Seed	.06	.15	.25	.40
Cardamon Seed	.15	.60	1.15	2.25
Cascara Bark	.05	.15	.25	.40
Celery Seed	.05	.20	.40	.75
Fennel Seed	.05	.15	.25	.50
Juniper Berries	.05	.10	.15	.25
Lavender Flowers	.05	.20	.35	.60
Mustard Seed	.05	.10	.15	.25
Prickly Ash Bark	.05	.20	.35	.65
Quince Seed	.15	.45	.80	1.50
Raspberries, dry	.05	.15	.30	.60
Rhubarb Root, cubes	.20	.75	1.45	2.80
Rhubarb Root, powdered	.10	.25	.40	.75
Rhubarb Root, whole	.10	.25	.40	.75

Effervescent Citrate of Lithia

Most effective in the treatment of rheumatism and urinary troubles.

The bottle.... 33c & 83c

Spring Tabs

Contain all the virtues of old-fashioned sulphur and cream of tartar, only in a form pleasant to take; they are of special benefit at this time of year, when the blood is more or less disturbed. The box 15c

Family Remedies

damson's Balsam	25c
lkalol	35c, 65c
twood's Bitters	18c
eecham's Pills	10c, 17c
ell-ans	55c, 19c
irt's Head Wash	20c, 39c
lue Jay Corn Plasters, 12c, 20c	
1.00 Borine	65c
ovinine	45c, 78c
romo-Seltzer 9c, 19c, 39c, 69c	
adum	10c, 23c
alifornia Syrup of Figs	35c
alocide Compound	20c
anthrox	40c
arbona	13c, 19c, 35c, 75c
arter's Little Liver Pills	14c
ascarets	10c, 19c, 39c
astoria	22c
lapp's Malt and Oil	57c
roxone	59c
rudol	20c, 40c
uticura, Resolvent or Ointment	39c, 77c
e Witt's Kidney Pills	40c, 75c
Dapepsin	38c
oan's Kidney Pills	39c
mpress Improved Instantaneous Hair Color Restorer	$2.00
ather John's Medicine,	39c, 69c
ellows' Syrup	69c, 96c
rye's Pancreo Bismuth	39c
ets-It Corn Remedy	19c
lyco-Thymoline	19c, 37c, 73c
ray's Glycerine Tonic	75c
ude's Pepto Mangan	74c
ill's Cascara Quinine	19c
ood's Sarsaparilla	73c
orlick's Malted Milk,	38c, 74c, $2.95
unyadi Janos Pills	23c
unyadi Janos Water	25c
ypo-Nuclane Tablets	80c
mperial Granum,	20c, 52c, 80c, $2.10
axative Bromo Quinine	17c
isterine	17c, 33c, 59c
altine	75c
ellin's Food	35c, 55c
orse's Indian Root Pills	19c
ewbro's Herpicide	39c, 75c
voferrin	78c
arisian Sage	39c
hilips's Milk Magnesia	37c
ierce's Prescription	78c
inex	40c
inkham's Compound	67c
adway's Ready Relief,	39c, 74c
ussell's Emulsion	72c
al Hepatica	18c, 38c, 80c
argol	45c, 85c
Schenck's Pills	17c
Scott's Emulsion	39c, 69c
Sloan's Liniment	19c, 38c, 75c
Steero Cubes	28c, $1.05, $2
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets,	39c, 74c
ulpho-Napthol,	9c, 19c, 39c, 75c
ulpherb Tablets	42c
wamp-Root	35c, 66c
wisco	45c, 80c
iz	20c, 40c
ona Vita	$1.00
ernas Lotion	15c, 39c, 78c
Vampole's Cod Liver Oil	69c
estphal's Auxiliator	25c, 50c
Villiams' Pink Pills	37c
Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur,	32c, 78c

Preserve Your Teeth!

Acquire the cleanly habit of brushing your teeth after each meal and first thing in the morning with an efficient dentifrice.

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Powder is best for cleaning and purifying the mouth and gums and for preserving the teeth; can... 15c

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Paste—a cleansing antiseptic paste recommended for its prophylactic properties. The tube.. 15c

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Wash—For those who prefer a liquid dentifrice. Has remarkable cleansing and antiseptic properties Price 25c

Riker's Dental Cream—A rich, smooth, pleasantly flavored paste, in sanitary tubes... 15c

Plant Your Seeds Now

Ferry's garden and flower seeds are used by professional gardeners because they bring the best results. Sold in all Riker stores. The package,

5c and 10c

Colorite

A dye for straw hats. Simple and easy to apply. May be had in all popular colors. Price 19c

Another Delici... at Our Soda...

Federal Sundae,

Fresh strawb... oranges and p... vanilla ice cre... sprinkled over... cream on top... 10c

Concoction... fountains.

10c

...ies, and ripe ...apples, over ... a few nuts ... and whipped 10c

Excello Sweets

...are the well k... which excel in pu... do not exaggera... them the best s... lates, for we kno... so, too, when you...

½ lb. 30c

Billie Burke Cho... 2-lb. family size, ... Riker Dollar Cho... Riker's Perfect C... Vendome Chocola...

...wn chocolates ...goodness. We ...when we call ...y cent choco... you will think ...y a box.

1 lb. 60c

...lates, 1b.... 50c ...x..... $1.00 ...lates, lb... $1.00 ...colates, lb.. 39c ...s, lb..... 80c

Rikerd... nons

...promptly relieve ...throat, sore thro... pleasant tasting ...value to singers ...speakers. Box of...

...ckling in the ...and colds. A ...enge of great ...d public ... lozenges.. 19c

You Are Safe When You Buy at RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Telephone Your Orders to Nearest Riker Hegeman Store

Mail Order Department, 200 Broadway, New York City

Jaynes' Perfecto

An exceptionally fine cigar with Havana filler and Sumatra wrapper. The same quality you would pay 10c or more for in regular price cigar stores and hotels. A smoke of real satisfaction.... 7c Straight

Riker's Compound Syrup Senafig

A pleasant tasting vegetable laxative composed of dried Senna Leaves and Figs. A popular and effective remedy for constipation, headache and indigestion. It cleanses the system in a perfectly natural way. For men, women and children. Bottle..... 35c

Cedar Chest Compound

Just sprinkle among clothing, furs, woolens, etc., when packing away. Guaranteed to protect against moths if directions are followed. 15c two for 25c

Genuine Japanese Gum Camphor

16 one-ounce cakes, in lb. tin, 55c.

Moth Balls, per lb., 5c; six lbs. for 25c.

Moth Flakes, per lb., 5c; six lbs. for 25c.

Tar Paper, per sheet, 5c; six for 25c; twelve for 45c.

Quaker Moth-Proof Chests Are large enough for furs and garments; positively moth-proof; price $8c.

Moth Proof Tar Bags 45c, 59c, 69c, 79c

NEW DRUG LAW DUE TO MRS. VANDERBILT

Boylan Bill, Signed by Gov. Glynn, Is the Outcome of January Conference.

WILL SAVE DRUG USERS

Dr. Van Horn, Dispenser of Morphine, Sent to Prison for a Year and Fined $500.

The efforts of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and others to crush out the traffickers in dangerous drugs throughout the State, whose profits were obtained by making drug users of thousands of young and old, were aided materially yesterday when Gov. Glynn signed the Boylan anti-drug traffic bill. After July 1, when the new law becomes effective, opium, chloral and morphine, and any compounds and preparations derived from them, cannot be sold except on the prescription of a regularly licensed physician, veterinarian or dentist.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and the influential persons associated with her in the campaign to find a way to cope with the drug evil, held a conference early in January in the office of Judge Edward Swann, in the Court of General Sessions. Among those who attended the conference were Floyd E. Wilmot, Assistant District Attorney, in charge of the prosecution of criminal drug cases; the Rev. James Curry, rector of St. James' Church; Justice Cornelius F. Collins of Special Sessions; Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction; H. C. Barber, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime; Dr. Jackson R. Campbell, prison physician; Warden John Hanley of the Tombs Prison; Charles B. Towns, representatives of the Police Department, and Ernest K. Coulter, attorney for Mrs. Vanderbilt.

From that meeting there has come united action in the conduct of a city-wide fight against the traffic. Charles B. Towns, who, for some time had been engaged in a private crusade against the evil, presented a measure he had drawn for its suppression. The conference approved his bill. Senator John J. Boylan of the Fifteenth District, introduced it in the Legislature. With the aid of Lieut. Gov. Robert Wagner, Senator Hinman, the Republican floor leader, who had received 1,500 telegrams requesting favorable action on the measure and the assistance of the minority leader in the Assembly, Alfred E. Smith, and with an emergency message from Gov. Glynn Senator Boylan managed to get the bill through in the last days of the Legislature despite the fight made for its defeat by the "drug lobby."

"The use and sale of the dangerous drugs have been a great factor in the filling up of our prisons," said Attorney Coulter. "They have constantly recruited the army of the insane in this State, and for years have been making criminals, paupers, and wrecks of humanity. For this reason alone, and entirely aside from the humanitarian good that the law will accomplish, the bill is of great economic value to the State. The measure does not interfere with the cocaine law, which amply provides for the sale of that drug, making a violation of the law a felony, with a maximum punishment of imprisonment for five years or a fine, or both fine and imprisonment.

"The present measure, together with the cocaine law, now restricts and controls every feature of the drug habit. Victims cannot be supplied with drugs without leaving a trace to the source from which it is obtained. There are, for instance, about 500,000 pounds of opium received here for medical purposes, but it was found that less than 20 per cent. of it went into legitimate medical practice. That will give some idea of the far-reaching effects of the illegal use of the poison.

Under the new bill the license of a physician, veterinarian, dentist, or pharmacist may be revoked for violation of its provisions, and he is subject also to prosecution for a misdemeanor, punishable under the existing law by one year in prison or a fine of $500, or both.

Druggists, physicians, dentists, and veterinarians must obtain blanks from the Department of Health, bound in book form, in which to keep duplicate records of the purchase and sale of the drugs, with the name and address of the purchaser, and that of the person making the sale, or the use made of the drug by the practitioner, who must account for what he did with the drugs bought, whether used in practice or sold for use elsewhere. Hypodermic syringes and needles cannot be sold without the written order of a physician.

It is provided that a habitual user of the drugs under the ban of this bill may be committed by a Magistrate to a sanitarium, hospital, or other institution for treatment. Should the patient resent this confinement and course of treatment by making trouble for the officers of the hospital or institution, he may be taken before a Magistrate and committed to a prison or workhouse for six months. Druggists must verify all prescriptions when they call for more than a certain amount of the drug, which may include calling a physician by telephone.

For the first time in this county a physician, Dr. John Van Horn, who had practiced here fifteen years, was sentenced yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for selling morphine without a label marked "poison." He got the maximum penalty of one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $500. Mrs. Adele Priess, a police matron, obtained the morphine at his office in West Thirty-ninth Street. The physician's office was then raided by Samuel Dean, Jr., and Emil E. Kling, from the District Attorney's office.

Dr. Van Horn's defense was that he sold the drug for the purpose of easing the sufferings of the victims gradually, reducing the dose until he effected a cure. But the physician's previous record was submitted to the court by Probation Officer Patrick Crimmins, who said:

"The defendant was at one time assistant superintendent of Dr. MacArthur's Sunday school. His first wife obtained a divorce from him, and his second wife was compelled to leave him. He was convicted of illegally practicing dentistry in Brooklyn and served thirty days in Raymond Street jail. He had a stone heart for second wife when they met her on the street."

While the physician was in the Tombs an office in West Thirty-third Street which had a sign in the window bearing his name was raided by the District Attorney's office and eight persons found there with drugs were arrested, including a young woman named Katherine Gordon. This was alleged to be a distributing point for the drugs.

The wife of Dr Van Horn wrote to Attorney Coulter, complaining that her husband had her son, Kenneth, 11 years old, in the house at 150 East Thirty-seventh Street, without proper guardianship. The boy was sent to the Children's Society. A man also wrote, complaining that his wife was one of the physician's victims, and as the result of Mr. Coulter's efforts the woman was sent to a sanitarium.

MRS. CLAUSSEN SETS A WRIT

Woman Who Threatened Lawyer Seeks Her Release from Matteawan.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 16.—Mrs. Ida Claussen, through her counsel, Ralph M. Newman, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Supreme Court Justice Mills this morning in an effort to obtain her release from the Matteawan Insane Asylum, to which she was committed after sending a threatening letter to a lawyer in Manhattan.

She was brought before the Justice in the White Plains Court House this afternoon. Deputy Attorney General Joseph Edelson, who represented the asylum authorities, said he was not ready to go on, and Justice Mills decided to hear testimony to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Claussen told Justice Mills that although she had been indicted she could not get a trial.

"They will not let me plead and I don't want to go back to Matteawan," she said. Her lawyer asserted that his client had lost forty pounds since her arrest. Justice Mills put her in the custody of Sheriff Doyle, and she was sent to the hospital ward of the White Plains jail.

DARLING'S TRIAL PUT OFF.

Criminal Charge May Be Dropped if Mrs. Shaw Wins Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 16.—The trial of Richard S. Darling of New York on a felony charge, which was set down for to-day before County Judge Platt, was postponed indefinitely. Darling is under indictment charged with having taken Mrs. Robert Marsden Shaw, wife of a New York banker, to a White Plains hotel. District Attorney Weeks said Mrs. Shaw has brought a suit for the annulment of her marriage to Shaw, which will be tried in Manhattan on April 21, and that the criminal trial will not go on until Mrs. Shaw's action is determined.

Shaw has withdrawn his $50,000 alienation suit against Darling, and the new action of Mrs. Shaw complicates matters more than ever. If she should win out, the criminal action may be dropped.

'MOTHER' JONES RELEASED.

Last of Colorado State Troops Withdrawn from Huerfano County.

DENVER, April 16.—"Mother" Mary Jones, held as a military prisoner in the Walsenburg Jail as a result of her defiance of an order to remain away from the coal strike district, was released to-day, according to announcement by Gov. Ammons. A writ of habeas corpus issued by the Colorado Supreme Court was returnable April 18. This release of the aged strike leader was simultaneous with the departure of the last of the State troops from Huerfano County.

Horace N. Hawkins, attorney for Mrs. Jones, said she probably would come to Denver for a conference with him. He declined to say what further action he would take with regard to the habeas corpus proceedings.

DRAPER ESTATE $3,000,000.

Will Provides for $234,000 in Charity Bequests.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 16.—The will of Eben S. Draper filed for probate to-day provided for $234,000 in public bequests.

They are: $20,000 to the Hopedale Unitarian Parish, $100,000 and real estate adjoining to Milford Hospital, $100,000 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $10,000 to American Unitarian Association, $5,000 to proprietors of Hopedale village cemetery. Several employes, relatives and acquaintances receive bequests.

The residue is left in trust to three children, B. H. Bristow Draper, Mrs. Dorothy D. Gannett, and Eben S. Draper, Jr. The estate will exceed $3,000,000.

CONVICTS TO AID FARMERS.

Kansas Prisoners Work Overtime to Meet Binding Twine Demand.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 16.—Convicts employed in the twine plant at the Kansas State Penitentiary yesterday agreed to a proposal made by the State Board of Corrections to work overtime in order to meet the demand of Kansas wheat growers for binding twine. For this extra service the sentences of the men will be reduced.

The convicts work from 6:30 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 in the evening. At the close of the day's work they will receive an extra meal.

Charter Harlem Economic League.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Harlem Economic League was incorporated to-day to promote a "proper realization of civic duties." The directors are Herman F. Gordon, Max E. Sanders, David Bobler, Abram Goodman, Max Moretzky, Nathan Lieberman, and Henry Squires.

SEVEN LIVES LOST ON STRANDED SHIP

Captain's Wife Was Among Those Drowned After Schooner Went Ashore at Long Branch.

BREECHES BUOY USELESS

Crew of Wrecked Vessel Was Unable to Make Lines Fast Because of the Heavy Seas.

Seven lives were lost when the lumber schooner Charles F. Buckley, of Elizabeth, N. J., went ashore in a gale about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night on the sand at the foot of North Broadway, in Long Branch. The life saving crews of Long Branch and Monmouth Beach turned out as soon as the signals of distress were made by the schooner, but only one man, Emil Markussin, a sailor, was saved.

One line fired across the deck of the schooner near the foc'sle was caught by a sailor who had jumped from the fore rigging, but it was carried away by a heavy log, which struck it before the sailor could make it fast.

The lifesavers stood on the beach for hours with the breeches buoy rigged ready to send out the moment the crew of the schooner caught the lines and made them fast. About midnight the weather cleared, and the wind blew away the clouds, so that the moon shone out and showed that the schooner was about 600 feet away from the beach. A searchlight which had been rigged up showed Clark Green in charge of the lifesavers that there was a man lashed to the mizzenmast.

A line was shot from the cannon, and it fell over the boom within a few inches of the sailor. He was seen to grasp it firmly and make a bowline around his body under the arms, so that he could be hauled ashore after he jumped into the water. As the sailor was being dragged ashore by the lifesavers he was buffeted by heavy logs that had been washed out of the hold of the schooner. He was unconscious and was bleeding from cuts on his head and face when he was dragged to the beach.

After standing by all night the lifesavers put off in their boat to the vessel, which was then within 100 feet of the shore and had broken in two. The lumber had been washed out of her hold and was piled up along the shore. Capt. Green went on board the after end of the schooner. He found clothes and papers in the Captain's cabin and clothing belonging to the Captain's wife. This was the first inkling the lifesavers had had that a woman had lost her life along with most of the crew of the schooner. While they were on board the foremast was carried away on the forward part of the wreck, but none of the members of her crew could be seen, and it was assumed that they had all perished in the night except the man who was dragged ashore.

Up to a late hour last night the bodies of the six members of the crew and that of the wife of the captain had not been recovered. It is probable that they will be washed ashore later at some point north of the place where the vessel was wrecked.

The sole survivor of the wreck of the Charles F. Buckley had recovered sufficiently yesterday to tell the doctor in the hospital that his name was Emil Markusson, that he was 43 years old, and that he was one of four seamen on the schooner. He was too weak to give a connected statement of the disaster, but at intervals, as his strength returned, he told what happened after the schooner went ashore on Wednesday night.

When she grounded at 9:30 o'clock Capt. H. G. Mardy, her skipper, ordered his brother, who was first mate, to lower the yawl and to do his best to save Mrs. Hardy, who had come with the captain for the trip. Markusson said the schooner lay with her stern 250 feet outside the breakers. The yawl was launched safely and got clear of the schooner, but it was swamped, and the captain's wife, the mate and two sailors were never seen again. Capt. Hardy, the cook, another sailor and Markusson lashed themselves to the rigging and waited for help to be sent to them, for they were powerless to help themselves. The survivor said that they could hear plainly the voices of the persons ashore, and could see the lifesavers working by the glare of the auto lamps along the Ocean Drive.

According to Markusson, Capt. Hardy, who, with the sailor and cook, was clinging to the mizzen boom, lost his life in an attempt to reach one of the lines which had been shot across the schooner's stern.

The schooner was first sighted dragging her anchors on Wednesday afternoon off Seabright, N. J. She was carried along the coast by the strong wind and sea. Several times she was seen to bump on the shoals, but swung clear again into deep water. She had two anchors out, but they could not hold her. Had the crew, according to the life-savers, slipped their cables and left the vessel drive in shore over the bar they would all have saved their lives. When she finally hit the bar there was just enough hold on the anchors to keep her there. Some of the life-savers said that had there been a revenue cutter within reach the lives of those on the schooner might have been saved.

Capt. John F. Wild of the United States Revenue Cutter Service explained yesterday that the two cutters, Mohawk and Itasca, assigned to this district, were not in port. The Mohawk was in Baltimore undergoing repairs, and the Itasca was on her way to the same port for repairs.

"This wreck," he said, "emphasizes the need for the money which has been asked for in Congress, to give to the New York district larger and more modern cutters."

Much of the Georgia pine, comprising the cargo of the schooner, was hauled from the beach yesterday afternoon by Capt. Nelson Lockwood's fishing crews. He represents the wrecking company on the North New Jersey coast.

The Charles W. Buckley was a three-masted schooner of 499 tons, laden with lumber from Jacksonville, Fla., for the Heidritter Lumber Company of Elizabeth, N. J., who were the owners of the vessel. She was 144 feet 4 inches long, 34 feet 2½ inches beam, and 12 feet 5 inches depth of hold, and was built in 1899.

New York Patrolmen's Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—To promote a fraternal spirit among members of the Police Department the New York City Patrolmen's Association was incorporated to-day. The association is to have a benefit fund for members in misfortune. The directors are Joseph P. Caulkin, Michael Cleary, Dominick O'Connor, James Coughlin, and George T. Mulrooney.

NEW BANKING LAW SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

Best in Any State, Says Glynn —Puts Private Banks Under Strict Regulation.

CURB FOR "WILDCATS," TOO

Will Prevent Another Henry Siegel Failure, Governor Declares—Law to Check the Black Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Glynn to-day signed the Van Tuyl Banking Provision bill, known also as the Pollock bill, and announced that he also would sign the companion measure—the Willard bill—to create a system of co-operative credit unions.

"In my opinion, New York now has the best banking law of any State in the Union," said Gov. Glynn after signing the Van Tuyl bill. This measure radically revises the banking laws, and for the first time places private banks also under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Banks. Under the new statute, also, State banks and trust companies are enabled to become members of the Federal Reserve Bank to be located in New York City, and in many respects the State laws are made to conform with recent Federal banking legislation; credit unions and a land bank may be formed to assist farmers in obtaining loans, small loan brokers are placed under more strict supervision and to the Superintendent of Banks is given broader powers to investigate violations of the law.

The Governor said that, although there were provisions in the new law permitting the formation of a land bank, they were not so broad as those contained in his land bank bill which failed of passage. It was in this connection that he announced his intention of signing the companion bill for the formation of co-operative credit unions, although that feature also was taken care of in part in the Van Tuyl bill.

This statement was given out at the Executive Chamber:

"By signing the new banking law to-day, Gov. Glynn has provided the remedy for the evils which have heretofore existed in the management of private banks. The new law will prevent the recurrence of any such financial disaster as the Siegel failure. From to-day the depositors who trust their money to private bankers will have the assurance that it is safely invested. Furthermore, the thousands of people who are accustomed to place their small savings with private institutions will have the same protection from the State which has been given to depositors in savings banks.

"The Van Tuyl bill regulates the investment of funds of private institutions, and in this way protects the savings of hard-working people whose money in the past has often been invested improperly, with disastrous results. It is Gov. Glynn's opinion that no measure passed by the Legislature of 1914 will protect the interests of so many people as the private bank section of the new banking law."

Curbs Wildcat Concerns.

Wildcat real estate companies are curbed by the Griffin bill, which Gov. Glynn also approved to-day. This bill amends the penal law with the object of preventing the swindling of small depositors. By the amendment the law is made to read:

An officer, agent, teller, or clerk of any bank, banking association or savings bank, and every individual ... or agent, and any officer, agent, ... of a private banker, or ... transacting any ... or clerk of any corporation ... a banking corporation is authorized by law to transact ... who receives any deposit ... knowing that such a bank or ... or banker or corporation is insolvent is guilty of a misdemeanor, if the amount ... or value of such deposit be less than $250; if the amount or value of such deposit be $250 or over, such person shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for ... not less than one or more than five years, or by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by both.

The Governor said the measure would result in preventing ... recurrence of bankings such as those growing out of the Henry Siegel ... re, and would bring under its provisions such real estate companies as issue bonds without assets behind them to the amount of the bonds. If these companies, the Governor declared, are automatically insolvent under the terms of the law.

The Sutrin bill, introduced as a result of recent "Black Hand" outrages, became a law to-day by the signature of Gov. Glynn. The new statute increases from seven to twenty-five years the maximum term of imprisonment for the malicious endangering of life or property by the placing of a bomb or other explosive near any building.

The Herrick bill, which provides an easier method of instituting injunction proceedings to close disorderly houses as public nuisances and holding the landlord responsible, was signed by Gov. Glynn.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES

Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $5.00 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKERS OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

$1,006,279 INCREASE

In the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

THIS is the reason we give you the same values for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same.

Call at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.

A trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W.L.Douglas shoes are absolutely as good as other makes costing $5 to $7. The only difference is the price.

I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, receding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W. L. Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking in, are worn the world over.

The Best $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 149 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
2470 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
343 Eighth Avenue.
693 Eighth Avenue.
240 West 125th Street.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Hewes.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.

"The Kayser" Silk Glove

You be... unequ... quality ... and fit in

"Kayser" Silk Gloves

More pairs of "KAYSER" Silk Gloves are sold than all others —because

"KAY...ER" Silk Gloves wear b...er, fit better and hold th...ir shape better than an... other silk gloves in the w...rld.

Le... for "KAYSER" in the hem yo... will find it in the genuine.

A guar...ntee ticket with every pair that the tips ...stwear the gloves.

Short ... "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
Long ... "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 75c to $2.00

AT ALL STORES

A-7

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DAY'S NEWS IN BASEBALL--BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW OPENS--GOLF--ATHLETICS--FOOTBALL

PITCHER HAMILTON SUED FOR $25,000

Kansas City Federal Club Seeks Damages for Violating a Contract.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—Earl Hamilton, pitcher, who jumped from the St. Louis American League baseball team to the Kansas City Federals last week, and rejoined the St. Louis team yesterday, was made the defendant in a damage suit for $25,000 filed in the Circuit Court here to-day by the local Federal club.

The petition charges Hamilton with violating a contract. It further alleges that $500 had been advanced to Hamilton, and that his contract called for $21,000 for three years' services. The plaintiff, according to the petition, suffered a great loss through Hamilton's return to the St. Louis team, as "he is a wonderful pitcher and a great drawing card."

Although the petition alleges Hamilton received $500 in advance, President C. O. Madison of the Kansas City Federal League Club said this afternoon that Hamilton had been advanced $5,000, and that to-day the father of the pitcher had offered to return the money. The offer was declined.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—President Hedges of the St. Louis Americans and Earl Hamilton, pitcher, who disregarded his contract with the St. Louis Americans to sign with the Kansas City Federals, and yesterday decided to return to St. Louis, arrived here to-day from Columbus, Kan. On his arrival Hamilton gave out the following signed statement:

"I want to make a public statement to the St. Louis fans and to my team mates. I was under written contract to play with the Browns in 1914 and 1915. It was a big mistake for me to go to Kansas City. I did not realize how big a mistake it was until I got to thinking it over and had a talk with my father.

"Mr. Hedges has always treated me right, and when I got to thinking about him and Mr. Rickey and my contract, I decided to do right."

President Hedges said he did not give Hamilton an increase in salary, but that the pitcher returned to the St. Louis team solely as the result of moral suasion.

The legal complications of the Federal League will become even more tangled within a few days when the International League will start proceedings against the Feds for taking several of their players who had accepted terms. The Jersey City, Montreal, and Rochester Clubs were hard hit, and each of these clubs will try to collect damages from the outlaw league for their raid on players under contract.

President Barrow of the International League, when asked yesterday about the suits, admitted that five or more suits would be instituted within a short time. It is understood that the action will be brought jointly against the clubs taking the players, the Federal League itself, and the players.

Jersey City will ask damages for the jumping of Joe Agler. He was bought from Atlanta for $2,000 and accepted terms. He did not even report to the Jersey City Club, but went to the Buffalo Feds with Larry Schaflo, the former Jersey City manager. Walter Blair, the former Yankee catcher, also accepted terms with Jersey City and jumped to the Buffalo Feds.

Rochester will sue for damages for the jumping of Charley McDonald, the former Boston player. McDonald accepted terms and received $300 in advance money. After receiving the last $100 of this sum he used it to join the Feds at Pittsburgh.

Montreal lost several players who agreed to terms with Owner Lictenhein. Frank Smith, the pitcher, jumped to the Baltimore Feds after he had accepted $300 advance money.

Eddie Lennox, the former Dodger; Hanford, an outfielder, and Savage, an outfielder, will also be defendants in the action. It is stated by an official of the league that these players would not be taken back, but that the other clubs had been damaged by the violation of contracts and were going to sue to recover these damages.

YACHT MAST FOR FLAGPOLE.

Brooklyn Federals to Raise Cup Defender Reliance "Stick" in Park.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 16.—Washington Park, the home of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, will be famous for two reasons, one that it was formerly the home of the Superbas and the other that the flagpole was at one time the mainmast of the America's Cup defender Reliance.

It was announced to-day by Treasurer Walter S. Ward, who is with his club here, that he had purchased the pole for an exceptionally large sum, and that it would be installed in the park to float "Old Glory" in the breezes and also for the championship pennant, maybe.

The mast is 204 feet high. It is made of nickel steel and was purchased from Capt. Miller of Brooklyn, who was in command of the Reliance when she won the cup race series in 1903, and who purchased the victorious craft. The pole will either be erected in centre field or in the vicinity of the old Superbas' flagpole.

As a result of the heavy rain of yesterday the third game of the Brooklyn-Pittsburgh series was postponed, as the park was almost submerged in water. It also rained again to-day, but the pitchers and catchers worked out in the afternoon under the direction of Artie Hofman, who is in charge of the team during Manager Bradley's absence. The manager went to his home in Cleveland

CLEVELAND PLAYERS HURT.

Manager Birmingham and Pitcher Steen Injured in Chicago Game.

CHICAGO, April 16.—More hard luck struck the crippled Cleveland American League team to-day when the club physician ordered Manager Birmingham to stay out of the game for three weeks and sent Pitcher Steen home with a broken finger.

Birmingham wrenched the muscles of his right side in yesterday's game at the local park and examination to-day showed that the injury was more serious than at first thought. Dr. Blair, club physician of the Chicago Americans, examined Birmingham and declared the Cleveland manager was suffering internal injuries in addition to his strained muscles. Dr. Blair said Birmingham might be out of the game for months.

The middle finger of Steen's pitching hand was broken in yesterday's game when it was struck by a pitched ball.

As an offset to the news of injuries received by Birmingham and Steen, Dr. M. E. Castle, the Cleveland club's physician, said to-day that Outfielder Leibold, in whose place Birmingham has been playing, will return to the game in a week. Leibold has been in a hospital here with water on his kneecap.

Shortstop Chapman may return to the game late in June.

Naps Sign College Pitcher.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 16.—Lloyd Bishop, star pitcher of the Kansas University baseball team, has signed a contract to play with the Cleveland team in the American League. He will report at St. Louis June 24.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 11; Indianapolis, 5.
At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 5.
At Milwaukee—St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 1.
At Louisville—Columbus, 2; Louisville, 1.

Virginia League.

At Richmond—Richmond, 5; Petersburg, 5, (nine innings; darkness.)
At Norfolk—Norfolk, 7; Portsmouth, 0.
At Newport News—Newport News, 6; Roanoke, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York—Rain.
Washington at Boston—Rain.
Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia—Rain.
Boston at Brooklyn—Rain.
Chicago at Cincinnati—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh—Rain.
Buffalo at Baltimore—Rain.
Indianapolis, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 3; Kansas City, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	3	0	1000
New York	1	0	1000
Detroit	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	3	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1000
Philadelphia	1	0	1000
Cincinnati	1	0	1000
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667
St. Louis	1	2	.333
New York	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Boston	0	1	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1000
Baltimore	1	0	1000
Indianapolis	1	0	1000
Chicago	1	0	1000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	1	.000
Kansas City	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Kansas City.
Indianapolis at St. Louis.

ATHLETICS MUST WORK.

Manager Mack Says They Will Have Hard Task to Win This Year.

Almost everybody thinks that the Athletics are going to have an easy time winning the American League pennant this season except Connie Mack.

The crafty Athletic manager said yesterday that he feared overconfidence on the part of the players. Mack said: "My men have got to play ball, and some of them don't seem to realize it. If we had the pitching staff that some of the other clubs have we might be able to take things easy, but as our young pitchers are unknown quantities, we've got to work hard to win."

Manager Mack seemed somewhat disappointed at the showing of his great team up to the present time. "They are not doing as well as they should," said the manager of the world's champions. "They did not hit in the Spring series, and they haven't been hitting nearly so hard as they should. They are not down to business by a long way. Everybody, including the newspapers and the other clubs, have been predicting that we will win easily, but I do not think so. I believe that we are in for the hardest fight we have ever had, and the only way we can win is to go in and play our best.

"We won last year because Bender and Plank were working all the time helping out the young pitchers. This year it is different. They are not ready yet. It doesn't look as if they would help out much in the early stages of the season.

"We will have to depend on the youngsters for the pitching, and they haven't shown yet what they can do. The fact that they did that last season doesn't mean much. They have got to come right through this season, and thus far they have shown little. There are too many other strong clubs this season to sit back and say that we can win just because a lot of people say that nobody can beat us."

Manager Mack yesterday released George Brickley, the brother of Charley Brickley, the Harvard football star. Young Brickley is an outfielder, and will probably go to the Tri-State League.

"DON'TS" FOR UMPIRES.

President Barrow Requires Much from His Staff of Officials.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League will this season compel all his umpires to make a daily report of games. He has issued specious blanks which must be filled in with all the details of games. There is a large blank space for recording any trouble with players and the officials must tell just what the offending players said and did.

On the back of the blank, President Barrow has a long list of instructions to umpires, which he will enforce to the letter. In all there are thirty-six paragraphs of instructions.

One reads: "Do not talk baseball on street cars or around your hotel. Never give an opinion as to the merits of any player or club, or as to the probable outcome of a game or pennant race. Keep yourself above suspicion at all times. Avoid stopping at the same hotel with players. Keep out of saloons. Late hours and drinking or gambling will not be tolerated."

Another order is: "Do not, under any circumstances, use profanity to player or spectator. Maintain the dignity of your position at all times. Cultivate an even temperament and do not be severe one day and easy-going the next. Enforce discipline but do not hunt for trouble or allow your judgment to be impaired by losing your temper."

Still another one: "Put snap and energy into your work. Be on top of every play. Never lose sight of the ball. Hustle the games along. Do not talk to spectators or allow players to argue or quarrel with them. Avoid trouble by going to your dressing room immediately after the game is over." There are many other rules.

YANKS PLAY IN ARMORY.

Caldwell and Keating Keep on Edge for To-day's Game.

The wet and cold weather kept the Yankees indoors yesterday, but they held a long practice in the old Twenty-second Regiment Armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue. This armory has a dirt floor and was large enough for fielding and batting practice. Caldwell and Keating, who are being primed for to-day's game against the Athletics, worked out for some time with Sweeney and Coach Tom Daly.

Peckinpaugh and Maisel did fast fielding work, which led Manager Chance to remark that "Peck" was the best shortstop in the American League. "Cy" Pieh and Ed Sweeney had a quarter of a mile race, and Pieh won easily. Sweeney finished puffing hard. The other players romped around the armory several times before going to the shower baths.

Navy Wins at Lacrosse.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 16.—Navy defeated Swarthmore at lacrosse to-day, 6 to 0. Swarthmore was outplayed at all points.

WHITE SOX HITS FEW, BUT THEY BEAT NAPS

Lord's Single, Chase's Sacrifice, and Collins's Double Score Only Run of Game.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Joe Benz's clever pitching, with bunched hits by his teammates, enabled the Chicago Americans to shut out Cleveland here to-day 1 to 0, and win their third straight game from the visitors. The game was a pitchers' battle between Benz and Blanding, with the former showing the better form. Three times the visitors threatened to score, but Benz tightened up and spoiled their chances, twice retiring Jackson and Lajoie with one out and a man on base. He allowed the same number of hits as his opponent, four, but all were scattered.

Lord opened the seventh with a single. He reached second on Chase's sacrifice and scored on Collins's double, with the only run of the game. Each team fielded in spectacular style, and time and again came to the assistance of the pitchers. Weaver was presented with a large silver bat and ball by some of his friends. The score:

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver,ss	3	0	1	2	6
Lord,3b.	2	1	1	0	0
Chase,1b	3	0	0	12	2
C'lins,rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Bedie,cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Bl'b'n,2b	3	0	1	1	4
Daly, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Benz, p..	3	0	0	0	3
Total..	25	1	4	27	15

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'st'n,lb.	4	0	2	11	2
T'ner,3b.	2	0	1	2	2
J'kson,rf	3	0	1	2	0
L'joie,2b	4	0	0	0	2
Gr'n'y,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Olson,ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Velt,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Carch,c.	2	0	0	3	2
B'dding,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total..	29	0	4	24	16

Error—Weaver.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Collins, Blackburn. Sacrifice hits—Turner, (2,) Chase. Stolen bases—Olson, Lord. Double play—Benz, Weaver, and Chase. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Benz, 3; off Blanding, 1. Struck out—By Benz, 3; by Blanding, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Browns Could Not Be Checked.

DETROIT, Mich., April 16.—Three Detroit pitchers were unable to stop St. Louis to-day, and the Browns won 8 to 5. James, who pitched his first complete game of major league baseball, was also hit hard, but only in the fourth inning, when they scored two runs, were the Tigers able to bunch their drives. St. Louis won the game in the seventh. With the score tied, Shotton opened with a single to deep short and took second on Bush's wild throw to first base. Austin sacrificed, Pratt struck out, and Williams singled, scoring Shotton. Walker then counted Williams with a double to left. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
Austin, 3b.	2	1	0	2	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	3	2	0	1
Will's, rf.	4	1	3	2	0
C.W'ker,lf.	5	1	3	3	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
Walk'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Crossin, c.	3	0	0	4	0
James, p.	4	0	0	0	7
Total..	34	8	13	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	2	2	3	3
Bau'n, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Cobb, cf.	4	1	2	3	1
W'hd, rf.	5	1	1	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b.	3	1	2	10	0
Mor'y, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1
Stan'y, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Baker, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Dauss, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Hall, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cavet, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Nigh	1	0	0	0	0
†Dem't.	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	33	5	10	27	15

*Batted for Hall in the eighth inning.
†Ran for Stanage in the eighth inning.
Errors—Shotton, Austin, Leary, Crossin, Bush, Burns.

St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1—8
Detroit	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Williams, (2,) Leary, Walker. Three-base hit—Cobb. Hits—Off Dauss, 10 in seven innings; off Hall, none in one inning; off Cavet, 3 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Bauman, Burns, Moriarty, Dauss, Austin, (2.) Pratt. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Stolen bases—Bush, Shotton. Double plays—James, Walker, and Leary; Baker and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 8. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 4; off James, 2. Struck out—By Dauss, 2; by James, 4. Passed ball—Stanage. Wild pitch—James. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Wagner's Bat Gets Busy and Pirates Win from Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The Pittsburgh team won from St. Louis to-day 4 to 1. Pittsburgh tallied its first run in the second inning when Wagner got his first hit of the season, a single over second base, and took third on Whitted's throw past first in trying for Viox. He scored on Mitchell's single.

In the fifth Carey walked and was forced at second by Kelly. Mowrey reached first on Huggins's fumble. Kelly then stole third, Wagner got his second single, scoring Kelly, and when Whitted threw the ball into right field, both Mowrey and Wagner counted. Snappy fielding after this inning held the Pittsburghers scoreless.

St. Louis's run came in the seventh inning on Miller's single, an out by Wilson, and Cruise's single. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..	4	0	1	1	0
Kelly, cf..	3	1	0	4	1
Mow'y, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1
Wagner, ss.	4	2	2	2	3
Kon'y, 1b.	4	0	1	15	0
Viox, 2b..	4	0	2	0	5
Mitch'l, rf.	4	0	1	4	1
Gibson, c..	4	0	0	5	0
M'Q'l'n, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total..	35	4	8	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Magee, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Bruhn, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
J.Miller,1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	5	0
Whit'd, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Cruise, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Hage'n, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Doak, p..	0	0	0	0	1
*C.Miller..	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	33	1	6	27	12

*Batted for Hageman in eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Viox, (2,) Mitchell, Huggins, Whitted, (2,) Wingo.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—

Two-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Kelly. Stolen bases—Kelly, (2,) Mitchell, Wilson. Double plays—Mitchell, Viox, and Konetchy; Wagner and Konetchy. Passed ball—Wingo. Bases on balls—Off Hageman, 2; off McQuillan, 1. Struck out—By Hageman, 3; by McQuillan, 1. Hits—Off Hageman, 8 in eight innings; off Doak, none in one inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Hendrix Wins for Chicago Nine.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—Chicago defeated Kansas City, 3 to 2, in the opening game here of the Federal League season to-day as a result of Hendrix's effective pitching. The visiting pitcher allowed one hit up to the eighth inning. Singles by Fleck and Zwilling, a base on balls to Veck, and a double by Wickland gave Chicago two runs and the game in the sixth inning. Chicago's other run came in the second on Zwilling's triple and Wickland's double. The locals scored their runs in the eighth on singles by Easterly, Stovall, and Kenworthy, and a double by Packard. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	3	7	2
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	6	1

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; E. Packard and Easterly. Umpires—Messrs. Cusack and Kane.

Dolan's Homer Clinches Game.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—Indianapolis defeated St. Louis in the first game of the local Federal League season, 7 to 3. Most of the runs were scored in the first half of the game. A home run by Dolan in the third inning brought in Kauff and Scheer and gave the visiting team a lead that the local players could not overcome. In the first inning Kommers of St. Louis drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run, bringing in Boucher. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1—	7	11	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	7	2

Batteries—Falkenberg and Rariden; Groom and Simon. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and McCormick.

Montreal Gets Two Chicago Pitchers

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Chicago Americans to-day released two of their players to the Montreal Club of the International League. The men who were sent away are C. Boggs, who was obtained from Des Moines, and E. W. Johnson. Both are pitchers.

ARMY-NAVY COMPROMISE.

May Decide on Alternate Fields for Big Football Game.

Persons interested in bringing the Army-Navy football game back to New York next November are not relaxing their efforts to win over the Naval Cadets to their plan. West Point is committed to the Polo Grounds, while Annapolis has been equally outspoken for Philadelphia. It was reported in military circles yesterday that a compromise had been suggested at the Army and Navy Club at Washington which gives Annapolis the privilege of selecting Washington this year and permits West Point to choose the Polo Grounds in 1915.

There is, however, a strong opposition to Washington by the Army officers, owing to the difficulty in meeting the demands of those wishing to see the game.

The same objection applies to Washington that was urged against Philadelphia—the absence of accommodations for the spectators. The seating capacity at the Washington Baseball Park is less than that of either Franklin Field or Shibe Park, Philadelphia. It was the lack of seating capacity that first took the match from the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Field, which had come to be recognized as the official playing field, and after taking the game to the Polo Grounds in order to accommodate a big crowd it is argued that Annapolis will not consent to transferring the game to a field of still smaller capacity.

The strength of the Pennsylvanians with the Naval Cadets can best be estimated by the fact that Annapolis will play at Franklin Field next Fall. This is the only game scheduled away from Annapolis, in spite of the many offers sent from Princeton, New Haven, Cambridge, Ithaca, and other collegiate centres.

West Point authorities are exerting every influence to return the game to the Polo Grounds. They point out the perfect arrangements last year and the splendid manner in which the details were handled. Another strong point is the hotel accommodation. Both Philadelphia and Washington are behind New York in this respect.

WELCOME FOR OXONIANS.

Brown University Students and Band Escort Athletic Team.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—The athletes who will represent Oxford University at the international four-mile relay race at Philadelphia, Saturday, April 25, received a vociferous welcome when they arrived here to-day for a few days' training at Brown University. Norman S. Tabery a Rhodes scholar and Brown Alumnus, is a member of the team.

The entire Brown student body, accompanied by a brass band, met the Oxonians at the railway station and escorted them to the tune of "The British Grenadier" up the hill to the Brown Union, where they will stay during their visit here.

The Oxford men will go to Cambridge to-morrow where they will be entertained at luncheon by the Harvard Athletic Association. If the weather is favorable they will have a workout on the Stadium track in the afternoon.

They will be guests at a dinner at the Wannamoisett Country Club near this city to-morrow night and Saturday morning they will leave for Philadelphia. To-night they were entertained at Brown Union. The runners had some practice at Andrew Field this afternoon.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 16.—The Harvard track team authorities decided to-day to send only a mile relay team to the intercollegiate meet at the University of Pennsylvania, April 25, abandoning the plan to send a team for the four-mile event. Five of the field performers will accompany the runners. The relay team will be Capt. Barron, Bingham, Cabot, and Biddle. The field men who will go are Johnson, Carpenter, and Chandler, high jumpers and Brickley and Sturgis, shot putters.

NO GIANTS WILL JUMP.

McGraw and Foster Discredit Story Told by Gilmore of Federals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16. — "It isn't so," declared Manager McGraw of the Giants, when asked to-day if the reports were true that three of his players had told President Gilmore of the Federal League, while the latter was in Baltimore that they would jump to the Federals if he made them a satisfactory offer.

When a story from Chicago naming Catcher McLean, Third Baseman Stock and Outfielder Murray as the three would-be jumpers, was shown to McGraw he replied, "That's moonshine. Gilmore is talking through his hat and is making windy statements for advertising purposes."

John B. Foster, Secretary of the Giants, was more loquacious. He said: "Every member of the New York Club has signed a two, or three-year contract and few of the contracts expire this year. I have talked with nearly all of the players and do not think there is anything to the rumor. I don't believe there is a player on the New York Club who would break his contract and further I do not think there is a member of the club who wants to. No one has a complaint on his salary that I know of, and besides the salary the players can always count on from $1,500 to $3,000 extra on each season through a world's series or a city championship series. I think you will find the whole thing a joke."

Murray suggested sending a wire to Gilmore accepting any terms he might offer for the services of the team as a whole.

Rain Prevents Fordham Playing.

New York University and Fordham were prevented for the second time by rain yesterday from renewing athletic relations after a break of seven years. The managements of both nines seem determined on a game for the Violet and the Maroon, and will arrange for a game to be played, probably next Thursday. Manager Bartley A. Moynahan has added Boston College for April 25, on Fordham's baseball list. Coach Robinson announced his rearranged line-up for the Columbia game at South Field on Saturday. Three of last season's veterans, Capt. Billy Walsh, Jim Dooling, and Jack Flanigan, are out of the game, the first two for the remainder of the season. Catcher Conway has been shifted to first base, Viviano taking his place behind the bat, and Jack Berrigan, the former C. C. N. Y. Captain, will play Dooling's position in the garden.

Newark Farms Out Players.

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.—Three players of the Newark International League Club to-day were released by Manager Harry Smith under optional agreements. The men let out are Beanie Hall and Ross Hewes, pitchers, who go to the Scranton team of the New York State League, and Payntar, a third baseman, who will play the position for the Columbus (Ga.) team of the South Atlantic League.

Boston Braves Play Bridge Whist.

The Boston Braves spent the day doing nothing more strenuous than playing bridge whist and looking at the paintings in their hotel. It was announced that Hank Gowdy of the Braves had signed a contract for four years and that Rub Perdue had signed for two years. Johnny Evers, who made a few errors in Brooklyn, didn't feel badly about it. He said: "It doesn't show anything, just because a club loses a few games at the beginning of the season."

Dates for Double-Headers.

The double-header crop will be large if the wet weather lasts much longer. Wednesday's postponed game will be played in Philadelphia on June 2 and yesterday's postponed game will be played there on June 4. Wednesday's postponed game between the Cincinnati Reds and the Cubs will be played on June 24. The deferred games between the Yankees and the Athletics will be played off in double-headers during the clubs' next visit here, which begins on May 29.

Southern Association.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 3; New Orleans, 2.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 6; Memphis, 4.
Chattanooga, 6; Memphis, 2.
At Birmingham—Mobile, 5; Birmingham, 4.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 7; Nashville, 6.
Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 4.

GOLF LINKS LAID IN CHINESE GRAVEYARD

Tientsin Club Uses Grave Mounds as Bunkers—Athletics in Orient.

A unique and the most gruesome golf course in the world has been discovered in Tientsin by Major Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., who has returned from two years' service with the Fifteenth Infantry in China. Major Pierce, while director of athletics at West Point, was responsible for the organization of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and for several years served as president with distinction.

While in China Major Pierce has been active in promoting sports in the army. He said yesterday that the golf course in Tientsin was unquestionably almost an equal anywhere. It is laid out in a cemetery. The mode of burial in China is to place the coffins just below the ground and build large mounds over them. These mounds dot the course, and no additional bunkers are necessary. In fact, there are bunkers everywhere, and to a golfer accustomed to playing on a fairly open course, it takes some time to get accustomed to the numerous bunkers and hazards.

Major Pierce said that one of the ground rules at the Tientsin Club was that if a ball rolls into an open grave it may be lifted without penalty. The greens are laid out between the grave mounds, and are as smooth and well kept as the greens in America. The army officer stated that the Chinese caddies were the most interesting in the world. The fee is about 5 cents for the 18 holes, and the youngsters are so numerous and so anxious to caddy that competition is very keen. The club house at the course is surrounded by graves.

Major Pierce says that the soldiers at the Chinese Treaty Ports are taking a keen interest in track and field sports, and the American soldiers are doing much to make baseball a popular game. The United States troops are more active in athletics than the other nations, and the field days of the American soldiers are big attractions at Tientsin. In commenting on one of the meets the Tientsin Times said: "To see the American soldier at his sports is perhaps to see him at one of his best periods. He is essentially an emotional being, and in witnessing anything in which luck or uncertainty plays a part he gives these emotions full play. With the thoroughness that characterizes everything undertaken by their nation, the American troops furnished the assembly with some excellent sport, which evinced arduous training and considerable native skill; close finishes and fast time were the order of the day."

In the international competitions among the soldiers, Major Pierce said that Uncle Sam's representatives compared very favorably with the soldiers of the other nations. The British soldiers are very active in cross-country running and boxing. The boxing matches are conducted under the supervision of the officers, and no comments are permitted except between the rounds. The bouts between the regimental champions are unusually good, and there is an absence of the noise and frenzy shown by the fight fans in this country.

Major Pierce said that the British soldiers show much greater liking for boxing than the United States soldiers. Efforts have been made to encourage boxing, but few of the Yankee soldiers take it up.

The Italian and French soldiers are very proficient at the tug-of-war game, and surprised the other nations. The German soldiers show the least inclination for sports. The Russians have no sports, and their exercises are all military.

Major Pierce, after a few weeks' visit here, will be stationed in the Philippines, where he will have much opportunity to use his influence in the promotion of sports of all kinds. He said that baseball had done a great deal for the army in the Philippines, as well as the natives, and the army was using all its efforts to encourage the game.

Major Pierce said that a significant thing about athletics in the Philippines was the recent order making it compulsory for the soldiers to remain amateurs in competitions within army posts. He thinks that amateurism will raise athletics to a higher plane than ever before.

The recent army order was issued by Major Gen. Bell. It provides for the maintenance of the amateur basis in all military competitions within the department, according to the rules of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation. The army may conduct its own games, under its own rules, in any manner it sees fit, but it must not impose conditions or offer prizes which will cause any man to lose his amateur status.

Interscholastic Golf at Scarsdale.

Scarsdale will be the scene of the annual championship tournament of the Eastern Interscholastic Golf Association this year. The dates are May 18, 19, and 20. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Philip V. G. Carter of Pawling, the President of the association. The conditions governing the tournament call for a qualifying round of eighteen holes the first day, with the first round of match play the same afternoon. Coincident with the testing circuit, a team match between various preparatory schools of the East will be run off. For the last two years Pawling has won the team trophy and will enter a team again this year. Lawrenceville, Hotchkiss, St. Luke's, and Pomfret also will be represented. Pawling's team will be especially good in view of the improvement shown recently by Filmore K. Robeson, who won the medal in one of the qualifying rounds at Pinehurst recently. Entries for the tournament should be sent to Philip V. G. Carter, Pawling School, Pawling, N. Y.

Winners with the Cue.

Koji Yamada contested in two games at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday, and won both. In the afternoon Yamada defeated T. Tamura by the score of 300 to 124, in fourteen innings. George P. B. Clarke opposed Yamada in the evening match, which was for 250 points, and after nine innings of excellent playing, the latter won by the score of 250 to 119.

T. Tamura went over to Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn and defeated Frank W. Boyd in an exhibition match of 18.2 balk-line billiards last night, by the score of 200 to 68.

Orlando Morningstar and "Young Jake" Schaefer displayed good form in their practice games yesterday at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. Morningstar defeated Dr. William Blake by the score of 200 to 41 in thirteen innings, and Schaefer defeated Sylvester Cary in a 400-points match by the score of 400 to 139.

Spanish Billiardist Ortiz Dead.

Jose Ortiz, the famous Spanish billiard player, died yesterday at the St. Elizabeth Hospital as the result of an operation for appendicitis. It was mainly due to the efforts of Ortiz that "Willie" Hoppe was developed into a cue champion. He was a close friend of the late "Jake" Schaefer. A widow and two children survive him. After winning the balk-line championship in Spain, Ortiz came here in 1901 and became a factor in the progress of the game.

Washington for Hudson Regatta.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 16.—Ralph A. Herr, Graduate Manager of Athletics at the University of Washington, has telegraphed the entry of the Washington eight-oared 'Varsity crew in the intercollegiate regatta in June at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to M. C. Bogue, Chairman of the Stewards of the regatta. The Washington oarsmen finished third last year.

Director of Newark Athletic Field.

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.—John N. Richards, well known in Young Men's Christian Association circles, has been appointed athletic director of the City Athletic Field. Richards takes the position left vacant by James Alverson, the former Rutgers College athlete, who is now play supervisor of the city playgrounds.

Tennis Coach for Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., April 16.—J. Bevan, a professional in the employ of the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., has been chosen as coach for the 1914 tennis team of Amherst College. Bevan will arrive soon to take charge of the squad.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. N. Y. American vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

GOULD AND HUHN WIN.

National Champions Win First Match for Court Tennis Title.

BOSTON, April 16.—Two of the four matches

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HUERTA'S SECOND THOUGHT.

While it cannot be said just yet, that the unfortunate Tampico incident is closed, there are gratifying indications that Gen. HUERTA has come to his senses and that the present complications will soon be adjusted by the firing of the salute to our flag originally demanded by Admiral MAYO. The Admiral, it appears, in presenting the demand offered to return the salute. This is in accordance with the custom in such cases. It is equivalent to the formal handshake on the acceptance of an apology. Meanwhile, there is no indication that the assembling of our vessels at Tampico will be checked. There will be no haste in this matter, and it is not unlikely that our naval guard in Mexican waters will be larger hereafter than it has been, in view of the increased peril to American lives and property.

The question as to whether the return of the salute by American guns will imply recognition of HUERTA'S Government does not require much debate. Obviously, the Mexican salute is to the flag, and the return is a mere matter of formal recognition of the act, with no other significance whatever. Vessels of foreign Kings, for example, might have saluted the British flag in the era of the Commonwealth with no intentional recognition of CROMWELL. This question of recognition or non-recognition has caused a great deal of quite needless worriment in this country. It is a matter which rests solely with the President, and he has shown himself amply able to bear all his responsibilities.

It will not be sufficient, however, for HUERTA to order this one salute by way of apology and then continue his offensive behavior toward the United States. In commanding the assembling of a formidable fleet at Tampico, President WILSON has acted after mature deliberation. The attitude of the de facto Government at the Mexican capital must be changed. The bombastic spirit which has been generated in Mexico in relation to the United States, which, by the way, was picturesquely expressed in the voluble utterances of the retiring Mexican Consul at this port, is utterly uncalled for. Mexico has been treated by this country with patience and forbearance. Demands for indemnity for lives and property sacrificed have been deferred until the country shall be at peace. But the President's changed policy clearly indicates to Mexican Federals and Revolutionists alike that the United States must be treated with respect.

THE BILLARD BARGAINS.

The Billard business certainly is queer. It is a pity that the intricacies are left to the insinuations of the malicious or the misguided, particularly not excepting the Interstate Commerce Commissioner who wrote the findings now under discussion. He attributed the doubling and twisting of the vivisected railway to its evasion of the law, but he did not try to say why the company evaded the law. It was because the lawmakers altered the law during the game. So far is it from being true that these various laws represented anything immutable that another alteration is necessary at the moment to carry out the intentions of those now dealing with the situation as they find it, and not with imaginary qualities of perfection.

If Mr. PROUTY had been disposed to excuse instead of to make trouble for the New Haven the materials were in his hands, as his opinion shows. In one case the Boston & Maine was sold for cash at the market with money borrowed for the purpose. In the other case the consideration was notes at a sliding scale of interest, the value being taken at the estimate of the Massachusetts Valuation Commission. Naturally the two prices differ, although paid for the same railway. It does not follow that the difference was stolen, any more than it follows that a banking firm of this city profited by the discount on bonds which it floated in another regrettable case.

We have only the information of record, and can but marvel that the explanations were not forthcoming long ago, before the situation ripened into one where silence is necessary at the risk of going to jail. One explanation is obvious. Finance is too tedious for "popular" discussion unless accompanied with insinuations that somebody is a thief. Perfectly plain matters which could not get space on the theory of honesty are "worth" pages if a scandal can be fastened upon anybody, and the more honorable the victim the bigger the "spread." That is the system upon which the Interstate Commerce Commission has edited its reports, the Commission not being second even to Mr. BRANDEIS in readiness to accuse without proving. If the Interstate Commerce Commission were to be muckraked—and it is in danger at this moment—there are as rich pickings in its reports as any garbage-seeker could desire. And the New Haven case is as good for the purpose as any.

"DESTROYING INDUSTRY."

The Journal of Commerce publishes a page advertisement under the display head, "What one State is doing to destroy industry." The State is Massachusetts. "What it is doing," is set out by an enumeration of scores of laws telling manufacturers what they must do and not do. The advertisement is published by the Massachusetts Alliance of Manufacturers and is circulated as a poster throughout Massachusetts. The general argument is that the greatest problem of Massachusetts employers is to keep alive their industries threatened by the action of the Legislature and the "social uplifters."

Surely this is an unusual incident. Why is it that Massachusetts affairs are advertised in New York? The reason seems to be indicated by the character of the organ of publicity which the Manufacturers' Alliance selected. They wish to address their own class, in despair of any appeal addressed to the readers of popular newspapers. They have no hope in other directions because they see that the conditions which distress them are returning profits to their promoters proportioned to the prostration of the State's industries. It is not the tariff which distresses them. It is not the cost of materials or wages. Their own State Legislature is the burden on their backs.

RURAL CREDITS.

Provision for more extensive and easier lending to farmers is reported to be one of the cardinal points of the programme that President WILSON desires to see Congress carry out before adjournment. If we may judge by the number and variety of projects with this general aim now before Congress his desire is not likely to be gratified. We may say frankly that we think it just as well to defer action until the matter has been more carefully considered. Not that there has not been a good deal of inquiry on the subject. There have been within the past year two commissions at work. The United States Commission appointed by the President and a larger one, known as the American Commission, including the members of the former, together with representatives of most of the States of the Union, and of some of the Canadian Provinces. Then there have been movements on the part of the Grange and the Farmers' Union, which have been rather in the nature of booms for Government lending than intended to secure information.

So far as concerns the really investigating bodies, it may be suggested that, while they have acquired many interesting and valuable data as to conditions abroad, at least the same amount of work, and preferably more, is necessary to ascertain the conditions existing in our own country. That will take time, and there is much more risk in hastening action before we have the requisite knowledge than there is in delay. It is certain, for example, that there is a considerable part of our farming population, enterprising, energetic, efficient, and reasonably successful, that need no special provision for credit beyond what they are able to get on the well-determined conditions of safe lending by our present banking institutions. Apart from the larger farming businesses, there is also a number of farmers of moderate means, conducting a solvent business, and supplied fairly with credit by the smaller banks throughout the country, who carry on their work safely and intelligently. The number who need credit on land security and who could and would make a good use of it is not now definitely known. Neither is the number, of whom there are unfortunately many, who could not or would not make good use of credit. The two facts should be examined in all their bearings before new legislation is shaped.

While we do not at all question the sincerity of many of those who are agitating legislation by the Federal Government in this direction, it must be borne in mind that it is a subject calculated to excite the interest of politicians, and by no means free from incentives to demagogues. There is, for example, a movement of considerable strength on foot for the promotion of a system of direct loans of public credit to farmers under conditions to be generally defined by law and to be carried out by a Federal bureau.

Sound conditions as to loans are not such as a Federal bureau could be relied on to enforce carefully, honestly, and effectively. There would be a strong tendency to negligence on the one hand and favoritism on the other. Especially the vital force of direct personal interest to guide the lender would be hopelessly wanting. With this agitation going on in various parts of the country, delay in legislation is obviously the best thing.

TRANSPLANTING ORGANS.

The members of the International Surgical Association agree, with Dr. ALEXIS CARREL that it is not yet safe to transplant into human beings organs from other animals. Organs have been transplanted from one person to another, but they soon ceased to functionate. When transplanted from one part of a human body to another part of the same body, however, organs have continued to discharge their functions properly. Tissues also may continue to grow when interchanged between individuals of different species, as instanced in the recent engrafting of a pig's cornea upon a human eye. Surgically, the transplanting of organs is "successful" to the extent that the technique for attaching them in their new sites is perfected. The problem to make them continue to functionate is purely biological, and methods are now being learned to prevent the organism reacting against the tissue of foreign organs.

The quest has been fruitful. Dr. JAMES B. MURPHY, working in the Rockefeller Institute's laboratories, has found out why foreign tissue undergoes no injurious change if implanted in the embryo of chicks, and why it degenerates between the eighteenth day of incubation and the first day of life outside the shell. He noted that the embryo received the foreign tissue with complete tolerance, but suddenly a "refractory condition" supervened, quickly attaining full destructive powers. It was the development of parts in chicks and rats, such as the spleen and bone marrow, that signalized the destructive action. When they were removed or their action overcome by the use of drugs or X-rays, the period of toleration of the foreign tissue was greatly lengthened.

It would be of high consequence to surgery, of course, if the tissues and organs of the lower animals could be made serviceable in the bodily economy of man. For it is the failure of some organ, like the liver, kidney, or heart, that often occasions death when the rest of the body is in workable condition. A revolution in surgical methods has already been accomplished by the marvelous feats of autoplasty, whereby the same organs have been returned to the body from which they were taken, bones transplanted from the leg to mend defects of the jaw or spine, and skin, nerves, and tissue made to serve in sites where repair was vital. The advantage to be attained by using live material from animals for this purpose is great and obvious. Progressively, by methods which none but the anti-vivisectionists decry, this essentially humanitarian work is being done.

MODERN ART PRINTING.

The commemoration of the centenary of the invention of the power printing press, which has been the most efficient agent in the diffusion of knowledge the world has ever known, is an incident of the present week. The exhibition arranged for its celebration begins to-morrow in the Grand Central Palace. The steam press was a German invention, and the capacity of KOENIG'S printing machine, first used by The London Times in 1814, was about 1,100 copies of one side of that paper in an hour. Two hours were required, therefore, to print that many copies of the complete newspaper, and as The London Times began with two presses, it could turn out 2,200 copies in two hours, which was then regarded as rapid printing. It was not until the forties that the Hoe presses, capable of printing 20,000 copies on one side in an hour, were ready for use, and it was not until 1865 that BULLOCK'S press, printing both sides of the paper at the same time, came into existence. The innumerable improvements since made have revolutionized the art of printing, but it is only in recent years that fine pictorial work has been possible on presses running at high speed.

An excellent illustration of the present state of the printing art will be afforded in the copy of the famous Chandos portrait of SHAKESPEARE, to be issued with next Sunday's TIMES. It would be difficult to choose between this admirable example of modern printing and engraving and the costly photogravure which served as its model. The price of a copy of the photogravure is $5. The rotogravure reproduction will be given without extra charge to every purchaser of a newspaper selling for 5 cents. The rotogravure picture is printed on good paper and in outline and tone possesses all the merit of its original, of which two skilled workmen would be able to print not more than 300 copies in a day. THE TIMES'S rotogravure presses have turned out 20,000 copies of the Chandos portrait in one hour.

This is as clear and striking an illustration of the wonderful development of the power press, which has grown out of KOENIG'S invention of 1814, as any that can be shown at the forthcoming exposition of the Printing and Allied Trades. The portrait of SHAKESPEARE thus produced is as worthy of preservation as any photogravure or other copy of the original made by a modern mechanical process. It is of a suitable size for framing, and many readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES will have their copies framed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

All Right, Let Him Go Ahead!

Our efforts to cool the rage and calm the excitement of that west side apartment house dweller who thought it a waste of public money for the Government, through the agency of his Congressman, to send him by mail a lot of vegetable seeds, seem entirely to have failed. With a cold implacability worthy of the justly celebrated sleuth hound, he returns to the attack, utterly refusing to acquiesce in an ancient and common wrong just because it is ancient and common.

If we will tell him, he says, to what party the sender of the seeds belongs, and what his record in the House has been, he will undertake to enlighten the voters of the Seventeenth District as to what sort of a man they are sending to Congress, and see if they won't do something about it.

These be alarming threats, and, not to facilitate their execution, but to put the Hon. JOHN F. CAREW on his guard, we are moved to give at least a little of the information requested. That can be done without compunction, however dreadful, politically, the results may be, since all the facts are readily accessible, and if we don't supply them somebody else will do so. The now so imperiled distributer of free seeds, then, is a Democrat, as Congressmen from this city are so likely to be. He is a college man, as Congressmen from this city not always are, for he was graduated first from the Columbia School of Arts and afterward from the same university's Law School. He was admitted to the bar here in 1897. An Assemblyman in the Legislature of 1904, he was promoted to the Sixty-third Congress.

Whether the sending of tomato, carrot, and lettuce seeds to west side cliff-dwellers is the worst or the best thing he has done since he went to Washington—that is a question which we refuse to answer, since a confession of ignorance on the subject would injuriously affect the public's now perfect confidence in editorial omniscience. It will do his foe good to look the matter up for himself. Perhaps, on careful investigation, he will discover that most other voters rather like to get free seeds, as they like to get free anything, and are quite incapable of realizing that these seeds are not free at all, but are the most expensive of any that are planted.

That being the case, the revelation of Mr. CAREW'S participation in the poor farce of the annual distribution will probably be received with few manifestations of horror. An abuse and an evil, doubtless, but such a little one and so ineffectual!

Burning Costly "Cottages."

As the Collier house at Southampton is the sixth big country residence belonging to a rich New Yorker that has been burned within a year on Long Island alone, the frequency of these disasters to this particular sort of property would seem to deserve attention, and if possible explanation.

In none of these instances is any suspicion of incendiarism recalled, and the fires cannot be ascribed, as they doubtless would be in England, to the enterprise of militant suffragettes, since our seekers for the suffrage have as yet used in their campaigns only what is considered the most feminine of weapons. All of the big houses have burned with great rapidity after the flames were once started—a fact that tells a good deal about their construction and makes pertinent the question whether it would not be worth while to build these always expensive structures wholly or largely of incombustible materials and under such inspection as is compelled by urban ordinances.

Usually the tale is one of defective flues or improper wiring for electricity, and with significant frequency the fire occurs just before or just after "the family" moves from town. That is when long disused heating apparatus is started up and electricity turned on over conductors that have suffered from a Winter of neglect. Almost never are the village fire departments able to do more than look helplessly at these fires, after a belated arrival.

The current estimates of losses on these so-called "cottages" are often exaggerated, but, with all allowances made, they are considerable, and they should not be viewed with indifference as falling on people who will not feel them much. The losses, as a matter of fact, are very widely distributed by the insurance companies, and so are of general concern. Some day we shall have in this country such laws as in several parts of Europe, and especially in Germany, treat a preventable fire, not as a misfortune, but as imposing a heavy responsibility on the owner of the property burned—a responsibility that is worked out into the laying of big fines on him. That system is entirely reasonable.

BOARDING HOUSE BUREAU

Will Help Working Girls to Find Pleasant Homes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plan suggested by "S. A. H." in a recent letter to THE TIMES that "a list of the authorized sources for seeking a home be posted, in such public places as the libraries" is an excellent one. The Bureau of Boarding Houses for Girls is now prepared for such publicity and the work it will entail. The bureau was created by the Conference of Working Girls' Houses (composed of all the forty-odd houses for girls in the city) and came into existence six months ago. Its object was to save the steps and time and carfare of the worker in search of a home by making it possible for her to obtain all information regarding these houses in one office and so enable her in one visit to find the location and price most suited to her needs and—as the houses report vacancies daily—some assurance of immediate accommodation.

The bureau has not been advertised because with the knowledge that there are 22,700 self-supporting women and girls living alone in this city (U. S. Census report on wage-earning women in stores and factories) advertising was out of the question until more accommodations were available than those afforded by the organized houses for girls.

Only by listing private boarding houses and lodging houses or apartments where furnished rooms are let, with or without light housekeeping, and setting a standard to which they must conform, can this huge problem be at all adequately met.

In the six months therefore, of its existence the bureau has been making a careful study of such houses and establishing cordial relations with their managers through its Committee of Investigation, and is now prepared to meet the varied needs of women and girls in search of a home and to make itself more widely known through permanent methods to be decided by its Publicity Committee.

The list of reliable houses can, in view of the figures given above, never be too long, and applications will be welcomed by the Executive Secretary, Miss Jowitt, 11 East Twenty-ninth Street, from boarding and lodging-house keepers, as well as from the woman and girl in search of a home. No fee is charged to those applying for board unless the board to be paid is $10 a week or over.

We should all co-operate to meet the need of the girl, and the bureau will send further information as to its needs and aims to those sending their names and addresses (with stamp inclosed) to the Executive Secretary.

CORNELIA E. MARSHALL,
Chairman of Bureau of Boarding Houses for Girls.
New York, April 14, 1914.

WOMAN REFORMERS.

Mr. Wheeler Says They Succeed Better Without Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The replies which have been made to my Panama letter seem to me to strengthen my position. Those of us who are opposed to political suffrage for women do not at all object to the activity of intelligent and thoughtful women who are not neglecting prior duties. We are glad of their advice and counsel, and only regret that some of them, instead of giving their time and thought to improving social conditions, as did the women who went to Panama, are insisting upon fighting the men on the political field, and imposing upon the rest of their own sex, who have prior duties, burdens which they ought not be called upon to bear. In short, there is no good result that women can accomplish in States where they have the suffrage which they are not better able to accomplish without it. The unselfish woman is a blessing. The scheming female politician is a curse.

Mr. Welling asks if I really think that the activity of women in politics tends to promote special legislation. My answer is distinctly that I do. Wherever women have long been active in politics, as for example in Colorado, this is exactly the sort of legislation they have promoted. The reason is obvious. The large majority of women of voting age are wives and mothers. The whole tendency of civilization has been to make the child and his welfare the most important thing in the world to them. From the standpoint of wife and mother that is all right. But when it comes to concentrating the same sort of attention upon individual cases of hardship, and endeavoring to correct them by general laws, the result is usually disastrous. We have, for example, in Colorado an abundance of special legislation. We find women seeking their own selfish advancement in politics, demanding political recognition, and unscrupulous as to the means which they adopt to secure their ends. We find them relying for immunity upon the privileges of their sex when they are caught in a trick. In short, they want to play the game of politics, but do not feel bound by the rules which have come to be recognized among men. This statement is made after very careful inquiry into Colorado conditions, made of both men and women, residing there. Some men in politics there will deny it publicly because the female politicians are vindictive and unscrupulous. But in private they admit the truth.

And for this reason I repeat that the remedy of woman suffrage is worse than the disease which some good women think it will cure. EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, April 15, 1914.

Luncheons in Wadleigh High School

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The little publicity that THE TIMES gave my recent complaint of lack of drinking facilities in the Wadleigh High School has been effectual. On her return from the Easter vacation my daughter found installed on every floor a row of "bubbling fountains" of pure water. It is no longer necessary for the hundreds of girls in the school to go thirsty during the morning and afternoon sessions, with only the relief of the small glasses of water served in the lunchroom, for which they have to pay.

Has the New York Lunch Committee looked into conditions of serving luncheons at Wadleigh High School? I have inquired carefully about this matter, and it seems to me that the food might be served in a more cleanly manner.

MOTHER OF WADLEIGH STUDENT.
New York, April 16, 1914.

"Gee."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does John L. Shine mean in his letter printed in to-day's issue on the subject of expletives when he refers to the word "gee," and states that "the meaning of it really is 'get on,' and it is used as a sign of encouragement to a horse"? It is evident that Mr. Shine has never followed the plow or driven a team of oxen, and perhaps he has never driven a horse. Every country-born man or woman knows that "gee" does not mean get on, and that it is not used as a sign of encouragement to a horse. It is a direction to the horse to turn to the left, as opposed to "haw" or "hoy," which means turn to the right. Mr. Shine might have learned this by consulting the dictionary. I did not have to do so. A. E. P.
New York, April 16, 1914.

The Busiest Railroad Terminal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial article of April 13 and Mr. Cullen's communication of April 15, concerning "The World's Busiest Terminal":

Allowing Charing Cross Station credit for 15,000,000 passengers handled on four levels last year and the Lackawanna Railroad 17,000,000 passengers on one level at its Hoboken Station during the same period, by adding the number of passengers handled at both stations on one level together, the aggregate is still less than the number handled last year on one level at the Jersey City Station of the Erie Railroad.

R. H. WALLACE,
General Passenger Agent, Erie Railroad Company.
New York, April 15, 1914.

Insanitary Public Telephones.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer desires to call the attention of the public to the insanitary condition of the public telephones throughout Greater New York. This applies particularly to booth telephones, usually located in dark places and rarely ventilated, especially so during the Summer months.

This condition can be overcome in many simple ways, such as cleaning with plain soap and water, or by the use of ordinary disinfecting agents, such as peroxide, coal tar products, carbolic acid, or any of the many usually found in the homes or business institutions. The cost would be a mere trifle. H. A. S.
New York, April 15, 1914.

Lonely Flat Dwellers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the subject of lonely city lives is under discussion may I appeal through your columns for information? It is said that there are model tenement houses with a very modest scale of rents and with a considerable sprinkling of tenants whose theory of life is not the materialistic one. Can any one tell where a liberally educated, middle-aged woman with neither time, money, nor strength for formal social diversions may still have a little incidental human intercourse with thoughtful people? PH. D.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 15, 1914.

The Times's Art Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If all the families that are now receiving gaudily colored supplements were to receive instead the art pictures delivered with THE TIMES there would be a higher and more general appreciation of artistic things. As it is, THE TIMES'S extensive circulation is exerting large influence in improving the public taste. EDMUND G. GRESS,
Associate Editor, The American Printer.
New York, April 14, 1914.

The Times's Rotogravure Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to congratulate you on your beautiful reproductions of photographs by the new rotogravure process in your issue of April 12. They are, to my thinking, the finest things that have ever been done in newspaper art.

GEORGE INNESS, Jr.
New York, April 13, 1914.

Senators Courteous to Mr. Straus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report to-day of my address before the Interoceanic Canals Committee of the Senate you state Senator O'Gorman made an effort to embarrass me. This is incorrect. I was treated by Senator O'Gorman and by all the members of the committee with the utmost courtesy. OSCAR S. STRAUS.
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1914.

SAVING THE BLIND.

This Letter Was Typed by a Blind Stenographer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Association for the Blind started seven years ago with a debt of $400 and a list of only 500 living blind people and no home. It has now listed 10,000 names and has three model equipped buildings, a workshop for blind men, a training station, an information bureau, a salesroom for the blind, and a vacation home for them. It fills a unique place in the community as a pioneer in sight-saving, mind-saving, life-saving, and money-saving for the blind.

Through the Lighthouse clinic during one week five cases of blindness were "cured." Two of these were boys, formerly in the blind classes of the public schools; they now work and play with their seeing comrades. Fourteen would-be suicides on account of blindness and enforced idleness have been rescued by the Lighthouse and taught to be wage-earners. Our home teachers paid to the invalid or house-bound blind this year 4,445 visits. Our blind pupils fill positions with the Edison Company and other large corporations, hospitals, offices, &c. Twenty-six blind people are on our staff. The original of this letter was dictated to one of our blind stenographers and written by her.

Last year $23,213 was received from the sale of products manufactured by our blind workers and pupils; in the same period the Lighthouse paid out about $27,000 to the blind in wages, relief, and for their work. Some of our pupils who have become independent through our teachings are now themselves contributing to the support of the Lighthouse work.

Hampered with a mortgage of $35,000 on the Lighthouse and lacking money for its running expenses, the association's activities must be curtailed or stopped unless $300,000 is immediately raised. Fifty-one thousand dollars of this sum has already been pledged, conditional on the remainder being speedily found.

For this purpose a committee of 100 is in process of formation to solicit funds through the press and through individual endeavor. Contributions of any kind to raise the financial cloud from the Lighthouse to stop blindness, and to help the blind to help themselves are earnestly solicited. Checks are payable to John Seeley Ward, Treasurer of the Lighthouse Fund Committee, at the Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
President, the New York Association for the Blind.
New York, April 16, 1914.

TWO PICTURES FROM LIFE

Show That Happiness Should Not Be Measured in Dollars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a year has passed since the writer last saw him. It was one of the superb early May days common to our locality, and the scene was a wholesale corner store. The clerks and every living being in sight seemed to be in a state of satisfaction, if not elation. Nay, not all, for within his private cavern the one who controlled was seated at a desk of civil war days in a chair uncomfortable enough to have been designed by Satan. Perplexity and despair vied in exercise on his features. To question him was to learn that business was poor and collections worse, the earth a realm of gloom unrelieved by assurances of a happier future. Thus he lived and died; the appraisal of his estate for transfer tax exhibiting poverty to the extent of nearly half a million in that it enslaved and conveyed no happiness. The son, who knows little beyond the "White Way," unthinking of its certain dark terminal, and a daughter specialized in uselessness, take up the burden of general boredom.

Turning from such a lamentable failure, a cheerful contrast is that of another poor man of greater wealth. From early teens, for over forty years in employed capacity, before 60, he determined to live for himself, and in part for others without pay. The owner of his dwelling, free and clear, his investment income is about $2,000 per year, and the children grown and married. A well-selected library of between 400 and 500 books, supplemented by others and by periodicals available at the public library branches, familiarizes him somewhat with the world's currents, past and present. With uncorrugated brow he takes a lively interest in pretty much every subject in the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth, "the cause that needs assistance, and the wrongs that need resistance." He is part proprietor of the museum and store window contents, municipal works, in fact everything submitted to public view. The world and he exchange genial smiles, and peace and tranquillity find nestling places within his simple, unsophisticated bosom. It would seem that a man's wealth may not be measured by the extent of his possessions, but by the fewness of his wants. CONTEMPLATION.
New York, April 15, 1914.

The Schools and the "Gunmen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why blame the New York public schools for Rosenthal's murder, as does "L. W. C."? One would think that the instructors were employed to train the youths to shoot. How foolish to indict that most wonderful institution, the Board of Education, because four out of hundreds of thousands of the graduates of New York's public schools "put a man away."

In the different prisons of the State may be found graduates of our great universities "doing time." Are we to condemn the college training? EUGENE CREED.
New York, April 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of the four "gunmen" yesterday, who, during their stay in prison, had become devoutly religious, has shown conclusively that the responsibility for conditions which breed such men rests entirely upon our public school system because of its lack of religious training.

Had these boys been brought up in the old country, taught the Talmud, and the old Mosaic laws there is no doubt that they would have followed in the footsteps of their forefathers and become peaceful, law-abiding citizens, just as their parents. But educated here, with no religious instruction to teach them the fear of God and love and respect for their fellow-man, it is small wonder that they grew up the way they did, having no conscience, fearing no punishment, except man's when caught.

I realize that we cannot give religious instruction in our schools. But why can't we have a law requiring all children to attend religious schools, of which there are enough, if their parents so desire? S. W.
New York, April 14, 1914.

The Death Penalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one can read the description of the killing of the "gunmen" without a feeling that we are still living in a barbaric age.

If, in the interest of society at large, it is found necessary to destroy criminal life, surely there should be a method adopted that would satisfy society as a whole by which the criminal passes away without suffering and his death is, at least, a painless one.

Such an exhibition as is described by the papers of the last killing cannot but have a brutalizing effect upon young minds who read it.

It is true that a high-class publication like your own does not go into "yellow journal" details, but enough was described to send a shudder through the people who, while believing in the administration of justice, consider a blemish is cast upon its fair name by anything that resembles cruelty and a lack of regard for a higher sentiment, which the age we live in is endeavoring to cultivate. CONSTANT READER.
New York, April 14, 1914.

Death Penalty Unchristian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if your correspondent, "W. C. C.," considers the New Testament as of equal value with the passages from the Old Testament quoted by him in support of the death penalty.

Jesus a later, and Christians think a greater, authority, took liberties with some old Levitical laws. For instance: "Ye have heard that it hath been said an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but I say unto you that ye resist not evil."—Matt., v. 38-39.

"And St. Paul, a high authority, says: 'Recompense to no man evil for evil. . . . Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord."—Romans, xii. 17-19.
New York, April 16, 1914. M. B.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Feminism Would Spread Its Spirit Everywhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are certainly differences between suffragists and antis—life would be a dull affair if we all thought alike—and yet it does seem that most of us might come to some sort of agreement concerning the significance and beauty of the word "home."

Worcester, with his affection for derivations, traces the word from the Anglo-Saxon "ham," the Danish and German "heim," and the Gothic "haims," which means a village; cries back to a Greek word meaning "to lie down," and winds up with such familiar definitions as one's place of abode," house, dwelling, &c. As usual, the history of words gives pause and food for reflection, and it seems to me that home meaning originally a "place to lie down" should broaden our conception of the word as we use it to-day. Primarily then, home is a place where we may st, in preparation for the work of the morrow, in company with those of r own village or tribe or gens. About the word as we know it to-day we have woven a veil of poetic feeling; "to the average Englishman or American breathes a sentiment as strong the perfume of pine needles, and as wholesome. Often it is synonymous with a particular place, some old C onial homestead, perhaps, which has me down in one family for generatic

Yet those who d ll in cities, and particularly those o choose such cities in young me rity by way of "seeking their fortu in the good old phrase, are not the by shorn of all the magic of home. n the contrary, if they are temperam ally strong and loving, they take h e with them. In the rented house, t apartment, even the single room, the irit of home may brood quite as benig as in any state- ly mansion with gar n paths and wide vistas. The spirit o ome is the spirit of peace; it counts f comradeship and for love and for an building faith; it means refreshment, eerfulness, a new strength wherewith battle in the big world outside. Th ineffable some- thing, imparting vig and joy, is quite as real to the man o goes out to his work as to the wo n who stays at home; it is or may just as real to the woman who far forth to earn her bread and butter as her sister whose work lies within the our walls. The good suffragi does not believe that all women shoul eave their homes, their little children, d take the wage of office and facto Different work for different wome as for men, but real homes for thos who go and those who stay. But the ffragist does believe that a ballot each responsible adult means in th long run better homes, a finer race and a more free and equal world for and a more free men and women, not fewer hor l. The suffragist wants more men and children, b more of the home spirit in the world!

The feminist, th much talked of menace to prosperi supposedly the arch enemy of "h e," believes that suffrage is merely a step in a world movement to educ women and im- prove the fibre of t race itself. The feminist does not w to expel women from the home, o urn man into a dreary drone, but r ely to free both from the shackles many old tradi- tions and folkways ich have chained us to the dead pa and limited our possibilities!

Clean, sane femin n stands not for license and homeless ss and a shatter- ing of standards, b for better homes and finer children; r a larger, more seifless love betwe men and women than has ever exist in the past; for true progress. Abo all such feminism stands for solidarit between the sexes, knowing that sex agonism is illog- ical, unwholesome, surd, in the long run clearly impossit

But what I am t g to say of the larger feminism w all said, most magnificently, twen years ago in that amazing propheby Olive Schreiner's called "Three Dre in a Desert," and already much t she foretold has been realized.

ELIZABETH NEW RT HEPBURN.
New York, April 1 1914.

MUST RAI $25,000.

United Hebrew Charities Needs Money for Relief Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to exceptional conditions this Winter the financial situation of the United Hebrew Charities is such that unless at least $ 00 additional is raised within the v near future the society will be una to meet the de- mands made upon it and, as far as can now be foreseen, no her course will be open to us but to t away new appli- cants for relief.

The Directors of he society have made, and are mak g, all possible ef- forts to secure addi nal members and contributors, but ha not met with suf- ficient response. Th Board of Directors deems it its duty t ring the situation to the knowledge the Jewish com- munity, as the Unit Hebrew Charities is but the almoner I can grant in re- lief only such sums are given to it by the community for d not the Direc- thus the community tion whom the de- tors of the society granting relief to decision rests whethe nts shall have to deserving new appl for this purpose cease when our fu are exhausted.

Contributions ma be sent to the United Hebrew Ch ities, 356 Second Avenue, and will be omptly and grate- fully acknowledged.

I OLD PLAUT,
President, United ebrew Charities.
New York, April 1914.

AN ECHO = KEATS.

The London Times Tuesday printed a hitherto unpublished m of five stanzas by Keats from an a in the possession of the Marquis of Cr .

O poet rare, who p shed in thy prime, Wept by the M s nine, who still prolong all the blight and Their sad lament wrong That shadowed thy lief morn ere noon sublime In full-orbed sple or in Parnassus clime Revealed thy heig majestic 'mid the throng Of Deathless One —an echo of thy song By chance now com from that remem- bered time!

A century's violets have bloomed and died Upon thy Roman grave and grassy tomb And his, thy brother oet's, close beside, Who sleeps by the The violets now in bloom Diffuse their fragr ace 'neath Italia's sky And grace the spo where Keats and Shelley lie.

L. T. SUDDUTH.

JOHN ELIOT LETTERS SOLD AT HIGH PRICES

George D. Smith Purchases Four Missives of "Apostle to the Indians" for $2,695.

EUGENE FIELD MS. FOR $50

Letters of John Quincy Adams, Benedict Arnold, Lord Byron and Robert Fulton Among Others.

Four holograph letters of John Eliot, the famous "Apostle to the Indians," brought the extraordinary sum of $2,695 at a sale of autographs by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday. They were owned by Charles E. Goodspeed of Boston, and were among the rarest of American autographs. George D. Smith was the purchaser of all four, the underbidder being Dodd & Livingston.

So far as known, it was the first time a holograph letter of Eliot's had ever appeared in the public market. All the letters were written at Roxbury, Mass., and addressed to the Rev. Jonathan Haumer, a Nonconformist divine of Barnstable, Devonshire, England. Roxbury was the centre from which Eliot made his visits to the Indians. Each of the letters is long. One dated July 19, 1652, brought $675; another dated Oct. 7, 1652, $680; a third, dated Aug. 29, 1654, $680, and the fourth, dated Oct. 5, 1657, with two small holes damaging a few words, $680.

A letter of John Quincy Adams referring to Alexander Hamilton's duel and to the secession principles of the Hartford Convention delegates sold for $50. A letter of Samuel Adams, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, to Elbridge Gerry, another Signer, went for $30.

A document signed by Benedict Arnold, dated Jan. 5, 1781, and addressed to the tradesmen of Richmond, Va., before he set fire to that town, was bought by Robert Goodall for $190. A remarkable letter of William Blake, the English artist, London, Dec. 4, 1804, was knocked down to F. A. Thompson for $275.

Mr. Smith paid $85 for an important Revolutionary document consisting of resolutions of the Association of the Sons of Liberty, New York, Nov. 29, 1773. Mr. Thompson gave $150 for a quarto letter of Lord Byron, signed "Noel Byron," and dated Genoa, April 3, 1823. Two interesting letters, written in 1844 and 1862 by Thomas Carlyle, realized $79. Mr. Smith paid $360 for the original autograph "Journal of Experiences During the American Revolution" by Cadwalader Colden.

James H. Manning, former Mayor of Albany, gave $70 for a six-page letter of Silas Deane, who with Franklin and Lee negotiated the treaty with France in 1778. Mr. Thompson paid $60 for a letter by Charles Dickens on Spiritualism, and Mr. Smith gave $45 for a letter by Dickens referring to the railway accident that befell him on June 9, 1865.

Eugene Field's manuscript of his poem, "The Merciful Lad," brought $50, and the same amount was realized by a letter of Benjamin Franklin's dated Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1748. Mr. Thompson obtained for $80 a slightly damaged holograph letter of Robert Fulton's dated Paris, July 5, 1799. Joseph F. Sabin paid $40 for a letter written by Gen. Horatio Gates at Hillsboro, Dec. 25, 1780, to which he retired after the Battle of Camden. A letter of King Edward VII. to an unnamed Duch

JOHN R. M'LEAN GIVES LAVISH BALL

Guests Representing Every Country of Europe and Washington Sets in Throng.

TWO BALLROOMS OPENED

Welcome to Society After Period of Mourning—Beautiful Floral Decorations—New Yorkers Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The largest private ball Washington had known in a generation was given to-night when John R. McLean re-opened his house to society after a period of mourning. The ball followed the dinner dance of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean twenty-four hours before.

There are two ballrooms in the John R. McLean residence on McPherson Square, the smaller one, in which to-night's guests were received, having for twenty years or more been the scene of balls famous in the social history of the capital and a dozen or more splendid musicales with grand opera stars to furnish the programmes.

The second and larger ballroom, opening from the first, was added a few years ago as a gallery for the most valuable collection of tapestries in America. The walls of this spacious apartment, almost as large as the East Room of the White House, and far more beautiful, are lined with famous Gobelin tapestries, each bearing the royal cipher of a King, or initials of a Queen for whom they were woven three centuries ago. Here danced more than 500 guests representing every country of Europe, a dozen different cities, and all Washington's many sets. The Administration set, the judiciary, Congress, the army and the navy were all represented with old and new friends of the host. There was no cotillion, but a continuous programme of modern dances.

A buffet supper was served continental fashion from 11 o'clock, with a breakfast for the guests who remained for the close of the ball in the early morning hours. The floral decorations, in keeping with the interior of the house, began at the entrance with dwarf trees of azalea and banks of white lilies lining the hall right to the entrance of the small ballroom where the host stood before walls of roses and Spring blossoms. Rambler roses grew all about the musicians' gallery, which overlooks both ballrooms.

In the supper room Easter lilies, jonquils, and orchids were used with lavish but artistic hand. Standards of lilies guarded the wide entrance from the ballroom, while on the table orchids and Spring blossoms formed a continuous decoration in round and oblong plaques, edged by silver vases holding tall white lilies.

Among the New York guests were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman.

Miss Eleanor Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo were entertained at dinner this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller. The latter, who have taken possession of a residence on F Street, the former home of Chief Justice Fuller, had a company of twenty to meet the next White House bride and bridegroom.

Miss Elizabeth Wardell, a schoolmate of Miss Eleanor Wilson, has arrived from West Virginia to be a guest at the White House.

Miss Eleanor Wilson and Miss Maitland Marshall shared the honors of a luncheon party to-day with Miss Dubose as hostess. Later in the afternoon both brides-to-be attended a small tea given by Miss Ruth Bliss complimentary to Miss Marshall and her bridal party.

Mrs. Edward Beale McLean entertained a distinguished company at luncheon to-day, the guests being chiefly friends of Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who sails for Europe on May 5 to pass the Summer.

ROYCE-THOMSON WEDDING.

Rector of St. Thomas's, New Windsor, N. Y., Weds Mrs. Thomson.

The marriage of the Rev. George Monroe Royce, rector of St. Thomas's Church, New Windsor, N. Y., and Mrs. Eva Purdy Thomson, widow of David Thomson, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Frederick Courtney.

The bride, in an electric blue gown, with silver lace sleeves and silver lace stole, wore a black hat, with black aigrettes, a diamond collar and pearls. Her cousin, Col. Lovell Hall Jerome, gave her in marriage. The Rev. Mr. Royce had Canon George Nelson of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as his best man. There were no ushers, as the guests were confined to the relatives and a few intimate friends, about fifty in all.

After the wedding ceremony a small reception was held at the bride's town house, 57 East Seventy-fifth Street, and after it the bride and bridegroom left for the bride's country place, Fair Haven, at New Windsor.

The engagement was announced by cable on Jan. 7 from Rome, where several years ago Mr. Royce was rector of the American Church. He had previously been rector of the American Church in Florence. It was intended to have the wedding in Italy, but plans were changed, and Mrs. Thomson arrived here two weeks ago.

Among those at the wedding were Mrs. Lovell Hall Jerome, Mrs. W. Travers Jerome, and W. T. Jerome, Jr., Miss Eva Purdy, Thomas Foote, Mrs. Henry S. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell and Mrs. Pell, Mrs. James Harriman, Judge McLean and Mrs. McLean, Mrs. J. Hodhunter Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fred Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mott.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers sailing to-day for Southampton on the St. Paul are:

C. R. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Baker, Rev. Mrs. C. H. Barlow, Miss Mary Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnett, Commander H. H. Christy, U. S. N.; Miss M. Clark, Miss Helen Culver, A. H. Easty, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gage, Stephen Gerard-Smith, Miss Jeanne Henderson, Mrs. K. Horton, F. S. Jackson, H. M. Landon, Mrs. E. L. Oakes, Miss L. Page, G. Saunders, C. B. Sandy.

Among the arrivals on the Berlin yesterday from Genoa were:

L. P. Adams, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Baugh, Miss F. D. Bartlett, W. O. Bartlett, Mrs. E. W. Berry, Miss E. Billings, Mrs. H. C. Burbank, Mrs. N. E. Conning, C. L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cutler, Miss D. B. Davis, Miss F. A. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de P. Foster, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russel Harris, S. W. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hunt, Paul F. Jones, Mrs. G. Loyd, Miss F. N. Lindsay, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Miller, Prof. J. Mann, Mrs. T. H. Patterson, Mrs. Trowbridge Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. B. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Walker, Miss Lucy Taylor.

TIRED OUT?—SYSTEM CLOGGED

Dead tired? Can hardly drag one weary leg after the other? Is that the way you feel when you come home at night, too tired to play with the children or talk to your wife? You're being poisoned; your system is clogged with decaying food. Get that splendid European habit of flushing out the intestines with Hercules Water, the mild but certain Hungarian aperient. All druggists. Eisner-Mendelson Co., 90 West Street, New York.

IT LIFTS THE LOAD HERCULES WATER IT LIFTS THE LOAD

DANCE FOR DEBUTANTES.

Mrs. Samuel W. Andrews and Daughter Entertain at Their Home.

Mrs. Samuel Wakeman Andrews and Miss Naomi Andrews gave a dance last night at their residence, 875 Madison Avenue, for the Misses Dorothy Hyde, Marion Wells Hall, and Elizabeth Kirlin, débutantes of last Winter.

The dance, for which 170 invitations were sent out, was preceded by a dinner of twenty-four covers. The dancing was in the tapestry ballroom.

Those who accepted invitations included the Misses Vera Cravath, Eleanor Marshall, Cordelia Hepburn, Barbara Shedd, Charlotte Strong, Evan Ingersoll Brown, Lentilhon Gifford, La Tour Boynton, Frances Judson, Lida Louise Fleitmann, Lucy Lord, Louise Herrick, Rosetta Carson, Louise Tiffany Frank, Margaret Henderson, Mary Parsons, Dorothy Legg Howard, Katie Schermerhorn, Helen Morgan, Catherine and Elizabeth Gunn, Eleanor Kendall, Edith Milliken, Vleva Fisher, Helen de Forest Griffin, Amy Bradish Johnson, Rose Bush, Margaret Seton Porter, Louise Butler, Phyllis Tomlinson, Elizabeth Sabin, and Gladys Black.

Also Schuyler Van Vechten, Ralph Allen, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., Andre Gross, Chauncey Garver, Wyman Steele, Howard Plummer, Dayton Greene, Frederick Fleitmann, Frederick MacDonnel, Dixon Potter, John March, Cleveland and Elliott Cobb, Charles, Brenton, and Lindsay Welling, Frederick and Burgess Wooley, Charles Hickox, Oscar Weston, Edward Morrill, Kenneth Fiske, Gaillard Ravenel, Paul de Aguilar, Gardiner Mullett, Palmer Black, Dr. Harold Pardee, Irving Pardee, Gordon Morgan, Webster Stetson, Steele Du Bosque, Huntington Babcock, Dr. Inglis Frost, Juan Ceballos, Harold Herrick, William Phillip, Herbert Gardiner, Thiers Munds, Charles Kimball, William Willets, Morris Pryor, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Oakley Brown, Newman Murray, and John Browning.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Drake-Smith and Miss Marion Drake-Smith of 17 East Fifty-third Street left yesterday for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

A cafe chantant will be given this afternoon at the Plaza from 3 to 7 o'clock by the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement Society for the benefit of their Summer camp for girls. There will be bridge and motion pictures and dancing. Miss Emily Hepburn is to dance. Society girls will serve tea.

Many well known society women are to act as judges at the dancing contest which the Fin de Semaine Club is to give to-morrow night atop the Astor.

H. Rudolph Kunhardt, Jr., who is to marry Miss Louise Chappell on Monday, will give his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at Sherry's.

A ball and floral fete will be given to-morrow night under the auspices of the Washington Heights Hospital at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fifth Washington Avenue. Adolph Lewisohn is Chairman of the reception committee. Prizes will be awarded for the best dancers.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, who have been spending part of the Winter with Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin at Aiken, S. C., have returned to town and are at the Vanderbilt.

Lieut. Gov. J. T. Ellyson of Richmond, Va., is at the Manhattan for a brief visit.

The third of Miss Olyphant's dinner dances will take place this evening at the Hotel Gotham. The Sans Egal Club will give its dance to-morrow afternoon and evening at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Hartough of 116 West Seventy-seventh Street, gave a dinner last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of St. Ignatius Church, and the Rev. Maxwell Ganter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Col. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester were at the dinner dance at the Plaza last night.

Mrs. James A. Nichols gave a dance at 55 West Seventy-fifth Street last evening for her young daughter, Miss Marie Walbridge Nichols, who will not make her début for two years. The guests, all of the younger set, numbered seventy. A buffet supper was served at midnight.

Francis Ellingwood Storer, whose marriage to Miss Eleanor Laird Hastings, will take place on Tuesday, gave his bachelor dinner last night at the Harvard Club. His guests included Drelincourt Martin, Francis Huntington Babcock, Lee Perrin, Leslie H. Cushman, Wadsworth E. Lewis, J. Horton Ijams, Cameron McKenzie, T. Edward Hambleton, and Clarence C. Stetson.

Mme. Florence de Courcy is giving a song recital this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. She will be assisted by Miss Frances Pelton Jones.

Miss Leary's musical for the Abbe Gasquet Fund will take place this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, at 9 o'clock. Refreshments will be served and the picture galleries will be thrown open. Frank Pollock will sing.

A tea dance for the benefit of Darrach Home for Crippled Children will take place at Delmonico's this afternoon.

The last of the New Assembly Dances will be held at Delmonico's this evening.

Mrs. Victor Newcomb has invitations out for a card party this afternoon at the Savoy.

The annual reception and dance of the Virginians will take place at the Plaza this evening.

Miss Sally N. Rice Engaged.

Judge and Mrs. J. Kearny Rice of New Brunswick, N. J., have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Sally Neilson Rice, to Harold C. Harvey of Trenton, N. J., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey of London, England. Miss Rice is a cousin of Mrs. J. Kearny Warren of this city, a niece of Justice Willard P. Voorhees of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and a first cousin of Mrs. Townsend Morgan (Mrs. Walter). Mr. Harvey is a cousin of Eugene H. Outerbridge of New York. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

Gordon-Dillingham Engagement.

The engagement of Mrs. Katherine Gordon of 112 Cathedral Parkway to Edwin Lynde Dillingham of 148 West Eighty-fifth Street is announced. Mrs. Gordon is the widow of George Clifton Gordon. Mr. Dillingham is with the Scribner publishing house. He is a Yale graduate and is a member of the University, Yale, and Aldine Clubs of this city, the Englewood Country Club, and the Graduate Club of New Haven. The wedding will take place early in June.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt Entertains.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt's dinner last night was in the tapestry room at Sherry's, and the thirty guests included Miss Eleanor Livingston Burrill and Francis O. French, whose marriage is set for April 23, and also the Misses Beatrice Burrill, Louise Monroe, Lillian Endicott, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, Katherine C. Miller, Lesley F. Pearson, Catherine Hamersley, Leonie Burrill, and Hilian G. French, also Stuyvesant Le Roy French, Edward Livingston Burrill, Jr., Samuel J. Wagstaff, Grafton Chapman, H. B. Hyde Ripley, George B. Post, 3d, Reginald Bishop Lanier, John Elliott, John Munroe, Howland Gallatin Pell, and Griswold Lorillard.

Their Guests in Colored Wigs.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine were host and and hostess last night at a dinner at their home, 5 East Sixty-seventh Street. The thirty guests were asked to come in fancy headdress. Some wore Russian and Egyptian headgear and others appeared in colored wigs. The host and hostess wore white wigs, and Miss Henrietta Porter, a sister of the hostess, wore a blue wig.

Mrs. Valentine has invitations out for a small luncheon on Friday, April 24, at her residence.

Tourists from Bermuda.

Among those arriving yesterday on the Arcadian from Bermuda were:

Mrs. C. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Atwood, Dr. Carl Buenz, Mrs. R. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Comstock, Mrs. A. W. Daler, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dick, Mrs. C. H. Dodge, Col. C. A. Hopkins, C. H. Kingsbury, Dr. and Mrs. J. Lamle, F. D. Sprague, J. A. Storey, Mrs. A. B. Wright, Mrs. F. V. R. Van Wyck, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Paradise.

NORMAN J. GAYNOR WEDS BETSY PAGE

Son of Late Mayor Married to Daughter of Rev. Frank Page at Fairfax Court House, Va.

IN A HISTORIC RECTORY

Bride's Father Performs Ceremony — Jonathan Grout Best Man — Honeymoon in the Mediterranean.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The marriage of Norman J. Gaynor, a son of the late Mayor Gaynor of New York, and Miss Betsy Page, daughter of the Rev. Frank Page, and a niece of Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy, took place here at 8 o'clock this evening in the historic sanctuary of Zion Episcopal Church, Fairfax Court House, Va., ten miles from Washington.

The bride entered the church with her brother, John Page of New York, who gave her in marriage, and was attended by her sister, Miss Tillie C. Page, as maid of honor. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by his cousin, the Rev. James Morris of the Monumental Church of Richmond.

Jonathan Grout, son of ex-Controller Edward M. Grout of New York, was Mr. Gaynor's best man, and the ushers were Rufus Gaynor, a brother of the bridegroom, and Richard Radcliff Farr of Fairfax. A small reception followed at the rectory of Zion Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaynor plan sailing on next Tuesday from New York on a trip to the Mediterranean, to be absent several months. They will while in Rome be the guests of the Ambassador and Mrs. Page.

Mrs. Gaynor, the Misses Helen and Ruth Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vingut, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Webb, Jr., and E. H. Bedford attended the weding.

The rectory where the reception was held is the house where Col. Mosby of the Confederate forces captured Brig. Gen. Stoughton of the Union Army during the civil war. Miss Antonio Ford, a Virginia girl, was accused of being Mosby's accessory, and Major Willard, a member of a Washington family, was sent to arrest her. He fell in love with his prisoner and later married her. Joseph Willard, United States Ambassador to Spain, is their son, and their granddaughter, Miss Willard, will soon marry Col. Roosevelt's son, Kermit.

LYMAN BEECHER STOWE WEDS

Grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe Marries Miss Hilda R. Smith.

The marriage of Lyman Beecher Stowe, a grandson of the late Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Miss Hilda Robinson Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 34 West Sixty-ninth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Edward C. Stowe, father of the bridegroom.

The bride wore white satin draped with old point lace. Her father gave her in marriage. She had Mrs. Charles D. Lay, in white satin and old lace, as a matron of honor, and the other attendants were her sister, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, in a frock of white charmeuse, and Miss Hilda Stowe, a sister of the bridegroom, who was in pink and white chiffon frock.

Mr. Stowe's best man was Joseph Wardwood, and the ushers were Louis Metcalfe, Howard Boocock, Victor Harris, Theodore E. Steinway, Roy Mason, and Richard Welling.

Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra played during the wedding and reception. The house was decorated in pink rambler roses and palms, and a small reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Stowe, after a bridal trip, will live in Forest Hills, L. I., where Mr. Stowe has a house.

Those who accepted invitations to the wedding reception were Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss, the Misses Borland, Mr. and Mrs. John Pitney, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Putnam, Mrs. McDonald Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Snowden Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Steele, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Dr. W. H. Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, Miss Mary Callender, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mather, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Forest Baldwin, Mrs. C. H. Whitman, and George W. Place.

MISS SOPHIA KNOPF WEDS.

Married to A. M. Josephy at St. Regis—Rose Petals in Bride's Path.

The wedding if Miss Sophia Celeste Knopf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Knopf of Lawrence, L. I., and Alvin M. Josephy of this city was celebated last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the St. Regis. Dr. Alexander Geismar officiated.

As the bride walked up the aisle of the marble ballroom, formed by white satin ribbons and marble standards, the little Misses Marion Josephy and Catherine Brodek, nieces of the bridegroom, scattered rose petals in her path. She wore an empire gown of white satin with a cour train, and a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Elsie Gotthell was maid of honor, and wore robin's egg blue taffeta, and carried a bouquet of tea roses and pansies. Miss Alice Selig of Philadelphia, and the Misses Rose Goldman, Mildred Gotthell, and Dorothy Obermever were the bridesmaids.

Samuel Hornthal was best man, and the ushers were Edward Josephy, Edwin Alfred Knopf, Percy Heineman, Bernard Ottenberg, and Samuel Knopf, Jr.

After a trip in the Sourth Mr. and Mrs. Josephy will reside at Woodmere, L. I.

MISS CONTENT A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Content Married to Harold A. Loeb.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Content, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Content, to Harold A. Loeb, took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents at the Montana, 370 Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman officiated.

Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony. The bride was unattended. She wore a traveling costume of dark blue. Shortly after the ceremony Mr. Loeb and his bride left for Chicago, on their way to Empress, Alberta, Canada, where they will reside. Mr. Loeb is a son of Mrs. Samuel Goldsmith by a former marriage. Mrs. Goldsmith is a sister of Daniel Guggenheim.

Miss Ferris to Wed Alan N. Mann.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Oakley Ferris to Alan Newhall Mann of this city was announced at a tea given yesterday by Miss Ferris's sister, Mrs. George W. Adams, of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street. Miss Ferris is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ferris of Westchester; Mr. Mann is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Matthew D. Mann of Buffalo. No date has been set for the wedding.

City Manager of Dayton, O., Weds.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 16.—Henry M. Waite, city manager of Dayton, Ohio, was married at Fort Leavenworth last night to Miss Mary Mason Brown of Lexington, Ky. The ceremony took place at the residence of Capt. Preston Brown, the bride's brother.

REILLY—LEMKUHL.

Mrs. Joan Cecil Reilly announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Gibbons Reilly, to Joseph Lemkuhl, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Reilly's father was the late John C. Reilly of Brooklyn. Mr. Lemkuhl is a lawyer in Cincinnati. No date has been set for the wedding.

PAPOOSE HOWLS AT OPERA.

Sees "Natoma" from Century Box—Sixty Indians in Party.

There was a tiny Indian papoose in one of the founders' boxes at the Century Opera House last night for two acts of the performance of Victor Herbert's opera "Natoma." There were also sixty full-grown Indians, among them the Sioux chief, Iron Tail, who once boasted that he was at the battle of Little Big Horn, where Custer fell, but now has a greater glory since the Government used his head to adorn the new five-cent nickel. But none of the sixty mattered as much as the year-old papoose, who spent the first part of the evening on his mother's back, secured in a knotted blanket.

The Indians ae a delegation from the Sioux, Oonoes and Cheyenne tribes, which travel with the "101 Ranch-Wild West" show, now in camp at Lakeview, N. J., and ready to march to Madison Square Garden as soon as the circus gets through. Since "Natoma" has some Indian characters and a California-Spanish-Indian atmosphere, the Century Oper Hausoe management decided to try it on real Indians, and they came in from New Jersey last night in full war paint. It was the first Indian grand opera party, and they seemed to enjoy it very much—all but the papoose. He made known that it was an awful bore, this grand opera, just before the end of the second act, by setting up an Indian howl. They passed him around from one blanketed and befeathered nursemaid to another, and even one of the chiefs sacrificed his dignity for a moment to try to stem the torent. But it wouldn't do. The papoose kept making it plainer and plainer that he wouldn't stand for the stage Indian a minute.

The house staff sent a hurry call for the interpreter in the hope that he could affect the retreat of the family involved. It was unnecessary, however, for one of the gray-uniformed women ushers of the house was equal to the emergency. She went right down among the Sioux, Poncas, and Cheyennes and took the papoose, which one of the squaws stolidly handed her. She whispered something in the infant's ear, and straightway it was quiet. Order was restored and the audience settled back in its seats with relief. The usher said afterward she had simply told the papoose that some one might take him for an grand opera singer if he didn't keep still.

Between acts Chiefs Iron Tail, Eagle Shirt, and Red Chief went behind the scenes, and were introduced to Beatrice La Palme, who was singing the title rôle in the opera. Chief Iron Tail presented her with a new nickel bearing his likeness, a souvenir which he was lavish in distributing to all the women singers.

That was the second reception in the same day that Miss La Palme had figured in. The City Club yesterday afternoon gave one to the members and staff of the Century Opera Company at the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street. Almost all the members of the company were there, and most of the Directors of the organization. They were received by the members of the City Club's Committee on Popular Opera, through whose efforts the opera company was formed, together with President and Mrs. Charles H. Strong and other members of the club and their wives.

DIPPEL GIVES A DINNER.

His Guests at Sherry's Entertained by Singers and Dancers.

Andreas Dippel gave a dinner last night at Sherry's for those financially interested in his season of opera comique to be given next year at a New York theatre and the Century Opera House. After the dinner there was a concert, whose programme was made up of selections from the new light operas which will be presented during the season. The numbers were given by singers who had been heard by Mr. Dippel while making up his company for next season, and several of them are likely to be engaged for its ranks.

At the conclusion of the concert there was a dancing by members of Mme. Pavlowa's Russian ballet. Among those present were Otto H. Kahn, Philip M. Lydig, and Clarence H. Mackay.

CARUSO BUYS SILK COPE.

Purchases Also 48 Other Articles at Benguiat Sale of Embroideries.

Caruso, the singer, made perhaps the greatest number of individual purchases of any buyer at the Vitall Benguiat sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, forty-nine in all. A white silk cope with a hood and gold thread embroidery of the Louis VI. period went to Mr. Caruso for $140. He paid $110 for a Gothic panel, the figures of two saints in gold embroidery, and $60 for two Florentine pillows worked in the Arras embroidery of the seventeenth century.

Three seventeenth century green velvet curtains, trimmed with gold galloon, and with red silk linings, went to Mrs. Austin for $210, and a pair of purple velvet curtains of the same period for $125. Miss Payne paid $190 for an embroidered Portuguese carpet with an interesting design of animals, birds, flowers and foliage. T. Ellis paid $170 for a Louis XV. period Italian banner of embroidered red damask, and Mr. Jackson, for the Metropolitan Art Museum, puchased a Gothic brocade curtain, gold and mauve on yellow, with gold galloon and fringe.

The returns for the day were $9,037. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

LAUDS COLOMBIAN INDIANS.

London Physician Says He Found They Had High Moral Standards.

Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell of the London School of Tropical Medicine returned yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Pastores from a trip to Colombia, where he explored the forests in the interior for the purpose of collecting insects and reptiles. He told the reporters that he had lived for several months among the Colombian Indians.

"Dishonesty is practically unknown among these Indians," said Dr. Spurrell, "and I believe the standard of morality in their villages is higher than that of civilized communities. I found out that the poison they use on their arrows is obtained from tree toads, and not from poisonous snakes, as I had formerly believed."

Dr. Spurrell is taking back to London about 1,000 specimens which he will present to the British Museum.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Gilbert and Sullivan Opera organization, with De Wolf Hopper and Alice Brady at the head, will close its season in Washington to-morrow night, and will then return to New York, where rehearsals will begin on Monday for "The Yeoman of the Guard."

Edward Emery, now playing in "Marrying Money" at the Princess Theatre, will open a summer stock company at the Royal Theatre on Westchester Avenue.

Lydia Lopokova, assisted by Edmond Makaliff of the Century Opera Company, has been engaged by the Columbia Varsity Players to give an exhibition of modern dances on Saturday night, April 25, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Miss Lopokova will dance the new Maxixe one-step composed by Louis J. Ehret, who wrote the music for the "Merry Lunatics," the play to be produced by the Columbia Varsity Players at the Astor April 20.

Vera Michelena has been engaged to sing the principal female role in the current year's edition of the "Ziegfeld Follies."

Homer Lind will offer "The Singing Teacher," his latest vaudeville sketch, for the first time on April 20 at Dockstader's Theatre, Wilmington, Del., after which he will bring it to New York for a showing in one of the Keith houses.

"The Toastmaster," a play in four acts, will be produced to-night at the Yorkville Casino by the Neighborhood Players of the Seventy-ninth Street Neighborhood House. In the cast, which numbers forty persons, seven nationalities will be represented by the actors, practically all of whom are working people.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Fremstad will make her last Metropolitan Opera House appearance Thursday evening of next week in "Lohengrin." The opera for Friday evening will be "Aida," and "La Traviata" will be given Saturday afternoon. The closing opera of the season on Saturday night has not yet been announced.

At the Manhattan Opera House last night Mme. Pavlowa and her company gave the ballroom scene of "Paquita," which has been presented only five times in the United States. Among the divertissements there was also a new gypsy dance, given by Mlle. Gambowska and M. Gelbich.

SHORE SITE ASSURED FOR HARMONIE CLUB

Glenwood Country Fails to Raise $60,000 to Save Long Island Sound Frontage.

$395,000 FOR 196 ACRES

Purchaser to Spend $100,000 Also for Improvements—Climax of Deal Falls at Midnight.

The Harmonie Club to-day will become the possessor of the Glenwood Country Club property on the north shore of Long Island in the Glen Cove section. This decision was announced late last night at the New York Athletic Club after a long meeting of the stockholders of the Glenwood Holding Company, owners of the tract.

The property has been used for the last year by the Glenwood Country Club, an organization composed of members of the Crescent Athletic Club and other Long Island organizations. When it was announced a short time ago that the property must be sold to pay the mortgage and other indebtedness, there were two applicants, the Glenwood Country Club, the present lessees, and the Harmonie Club, which has been anxious to obtain a fine country club site.

The Glenwood Holding Company, of which Paul Bonynge is President, made a contract with the Harmonie Club offering to sell the property provided that by April 16 the members of the Glenwood Country Club failed to subscribe $60,000 to pay the present indebtedness. Vigorous efforts have been made within the last two weeks to raise the money and several subscriptions of $1,000 each were received.

At a meeting Tuesday evening it was announced that $35,000 had been raised, and last night's meeting was called to make a final effort to prevent the property from passing into the control of the Glenwood Club. At midnight the time was up, and L. B. Palmer, who has been one of the energetic workers in the Glenwood Club's interests, then said that only $50,000 had been subscribed.

"We have made a strong fight to get the money, but the club loses a magnificent property, one of the best situated sites on all Long Island for a country club, by $10,000. The Glenwood Holding Company, therefore, cannot repudiate its contract with the Harmonie Club, as the only provision which would give the property to another buyer has not been fulfilled, and to-morrow the sale to the Harmonie Club will be formally closed."

Millard F. Tompkins presided at the meeting and David G. Evans acted as Secretary.

The Glenwood Country Club property consists of 196 acres midway between Sea Cliff and Roslyn. It has a shore frontage of about 1,800 feet on the Sound, offering excellent facilities for boating and bathing, and a yacht anchorage. The land slopes back to a high elevation commanding long views over the Sound to the Connecticut shore.

The property was owned for many years by Justice Townsend Scudder, and the old mansion was elaborately remodeled for a country clubhouse. Since the Glenwood Country Club took the property two years ago, several thousand dollars have been expended in beautifying the grounds and laying an eighteen-hole golf course, which is one of the best links on Long Island. Tennis courts also have been provided. A boat house, and bathing houses erected.

The property was originally bought by the Glenwood Holding Company, and at the time it was believed that the Crescent Athletic Club would take the property for its new Summer home, as an early removal was anticipated from its quarters at Bay Ridge, an option to purchase was given to the Crescent Club.

Many of the members believed that it would be best to retain the Bay Ridge site as long as possible, notwithstanding the encroachments of city improvements. Its accessibility to the city was a strong argument, and the Crescent Club finally decided not to take the Glenwood property. Then the Glenwood Country Club, which has only 250 members, was organized, and it leased the grounds.

The Harmonie Club will pay $395,000 for the property. The club is one of the largest and oldest social organizations in New York. It was started sixty-two years ago and has a membership of about 1,000. The city clubhouse is at 4 East Sixtieth Street. The club moved there in 1905, after occupying a building in Forty-second Street, now covered by part of Stern's new department store, for many years.

Henry Calman, Chairman of the Harmonie Club's committee in charge of the purchase of the Glenwood property, said last week that as soon as the club got possession, $100,000 would be spent in improvements, including a large clubhouse overlooking the Sound, to cost $75,000. On the grounds is a lake covering seven acres, and this will be utilized for Winter sports.

$310 FOR HAIG ETCHING.

Interior of the Cathedral "Burgos" Brings Top Price at Sale.

The interior of the cathedral, "Burgos," a signed artist's proof of the etching that is considered the finest of Axel Haig's interiors and his masterpiece during the American Art Galleries last night, going to Knoedler for $310 in the sale of etchings and engravings of the late George B. Warren of Troy, N. Y., and the late James A. Alexander of New York City.

Other etchings of Haig's which brought the higher prices were "Toledo Cathedral," Interior, which went to W. Roby Purnell for $180; "Durham Cathedral," which went to the same buyer for $115, and "The Palatine Cathedral," Palermo, which went to Purnell for $120. Dr. Thomas L. Bennett paid $145 for Haig's "The Church of St. Francis," Assisi, and Knoedler gave $130 for one of the finest of the artist's exteriors, "The Portals of Rheims Cathedral." A number of unpublished lithographs by Haig were sold, bringing from $5 to $14.

The total for the evening was $3,806 and the returns to date $8,131. Whistler, Maryon, Pennell, Turner, Rembrandt, and others will be represented in the concluding sale this evening.

SURGEONS GO SIGHTSEEING.

Delegates to the Congress Will Visit Leading Cities.

A party of one hundred of the surgeons from abroad, who came here to attend the International Surgical Conference, left the Pennsylvania station last night on a short sight-seeing tour.

They will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Rochester, Minn., Niagara Falls, Montreal, and Boston and will return here on April 28.

Dance for Roloff-Jansen Home.

A dance for the benefit of the Roloff-Jansen Fresh Air Home at Tivoli-on-Hudson took place at the Ritz-Carlton last night. There was a large assemblage and many of season's debutantes were present. Heretofore the dances for this home, which have taken place annually, have been given at the home of Mrs. Frederick Edey. The committee of arrangements included the Misses Louise Butler, Julia Robbins, Catherine Coit, Louise Trevor, Gwendolin Condon, Constance Robertson, Helene Underwood, Miriam Harriman, Margaret Overton, Tesson Thayer, Margaret Trevor, Marjorie Wiggin, Julia Edey, Marie Taller, Audrey Osborn, Gertrude Mali, Eleanor Marshall, Mary Brooks, Mrs. Frank B. Washburn, President of the Home, and Mrs. Everett Shinn.

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6 East 33d St., near 5th Ave.

AARON J. ZABRISKIE DEAD.

Civil Engineer Was Secretary of New York Monument Commission.

Aaron J. Zabriskie, civil engineer and railway builder, died on Wednesday at his home, 245 Whiton Street, Jersey City, aged 60 years. He left his wife, who was Miss Mary E. De Clark, daughter of Cornelius De Clark, once superintendent and chief engineer of the Erie tunnel; three sons, George E., Cornelius, Allan J., and a daughter, Miss Gertrude Zabriskie.

Aaron J. Zabriskie was graduated at the Polytechnic Institute, Albany, in the class of 1876, and was engaged first in the construction work of the Ninth Avenue Elevated road from Fourteenth Street to the Battery. He was afterward connected with the construction departments of the Erie and West Shore railroads, building the Bergen County line of the Erie, and the West Shore line to Weedsport, N. Y., and established the improved sewerage system for Jersey City.

In 1888 he was appointed secretary of the New York Monument Commission, of which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was chairman, and which position he had since held, during which he had designed the base of every monument erected for New York soldiers on Southern battlefields and had supervised the construction of the work. He arranged the plans for New York's participation in the fiftieth anniversary celebration at Gettysburg, including the transportation of troops, which he accomplished with a saving of $40,000 of the appropriation made for that purpose.

Mr. Zabriskie was a member of the Holland Society and the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a director in the Fourteenth Ward Building and Loan Association of Newark, N. J.

RADIUM TREATMENT FAILS.

Mrs. Herbert Katz, Formerly Ethel Adams, Actress, Dies from Cancer.

Mrs. Ethel May Katz, wife of Herbert Katz of Twenty-third Street and Sixteenth Avenue, Beechhurst, Whitestone, L. I., died from cancer Wednesday at a private hospital. Her husband spent a large sum, estimated at $100,000, in radium treatment. Mrs. Katz before her marriage was well known on the stage as Ethel Adams. She appeared in the "Jewel of Asia," "

ENGINE EFFICIENCY VITAL TO THE NAVY

Great Progress Made in Conserving Coal Since Competitions Were Started.

LESSON FROM WORLD TRIP

Men Were Drilled Then in Steaming for Long Stretches on an Economical Basis.

Lieut. Commander T. T. Craven, U. S. N., director of target practice in the Navy Department at Washington, has written a paper on naval engineering competitions that has just been made public. Commander Craven is well qualified to talk of this phase of naval efficiency. To-day the greatest honor that a battleship can win is the right to display the pennant that designates her as first in battle efficiency. The second highest honor is the engineering trophy of the navy.

"Whenever vessels cruise together in company at sea," says Commander Craven, "the amount of fuel consumed by each from day to day becomes a matter of discussion and interest. A comparison of performances at such times is natural.

"Formerly the amount of fresh water available on board was the item which generally gave the greatest concern, but since the advent of steam and the ability to distill and replenish the supply of this necessity the all-important factors for the seamen are now the amount of fuel on hand and the amount that must be expended in steaming miles per hour, and for the maintenance of the personnel.

"A signal is hoisted daily at noon on board of naval vessels cruising together which gives the amount of fuel expended for the previous twenty-four hours and the amount remaining on hand. This information is necessary for the senior officer present, who is directing the movements of the ships, and is of interest and value to almost every one present in the assemblage of vessels.

"The speed and ability to keep the sea in company by several ships is dependent on the performance of the poorest vessel. The necessity for encouraging and assisting the weak ones is an economy, while efficiency in this matter is self-evident.

"Because of the extent of our coast line and the distances which our vessels may be expected to cover in the event of hostilities, mobility for ships of all classes comprising our fleets is the first requisite. Ours must be a 'steaming navy.'

"In order to insure this mobility it is necessary that our designs be efficient and suitable, and that the operation of the motive machinery be intelligently conducted by a trained personnel. An occasional long cruise furnishes the surest test of the efficiency of engineering departments. That of 1908-09, when sixteen battleships were sent around the world without a mishap or delay in the prearranged programme, was a remarkable demonstration of cruising efficiency.

"The scientific methods in gunnery resulting from the competition inaugurated some ten years ago were so astonishing, and at the same time gratifying, that discussion arose as to the possibility of applying the principles of competition to engineering on shipboard.

"While at the time engineering conditions were not generally deemed satisfactory, it was nevertheless recognized that there was waste of coal and oil in some cases. Leaking joints and faulty adjustment of machinery resulted in the loss of economy, and were otherwise objectionable. While the regulations required periodic tests and full power trials of machinery, these were not always conducted in a uniform way, were sometimes perfunctory, and the results of these tests were not as carefully digested as was deemed necessary. The necessity for scientific firing has not been clearly presented. Widely different performances were obtained by vessels of the same class carrying similar complements. Nothing existed to directly stimulate and to encourage a general watchfulness, a regard for small details, and to promote efficiency and economy of up-keep of the engineering departments on board ship.

"The importance which the recently established competition had given to gunnery reacted somewhat, and the engineering department seemed to be put further below decks and away from the ken of men than had ever been the case before, and which, of course, was exceedingly undesirable.

"The knowledge of motive power of the ship is as essential on the part of all officers to-day as it was formerly, when sails and not engines constituted the means of locomotion. In Rio de Janeiro, in January, 1908, the Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet issued an order inaugurating the competition in engineering for the battleships and destroyers composing the fleet at that time making the voyage to the Pacific. The competition included the development of maximum speed under forced and natural draft, and economy of coal and oil under these and under ordinary cruising conditions. Breakdowns were penalized, and water which was received from an outside source was charged against the ship receiving it.

"The competition ended upon the arrival of the fleet at Magdalena Bay, Lower California. The distance steamed was 8,210.5 knots, and it was estimated that a total net increase of 1,460 tons of coal was realized, directly due to improvements in methods.

"Before leaving San Francisco the competition was again established, which was due to continue from the departure from that port until the arrival at Manila. In the run from Honolulu to Auckland the saving of coal was so remarkable as to cause the Commander in Chief to issue a special order regarding it. It was estimated that 2,135 tons had been saved during this run.

"The visitor on board is usually impressed by a casual glance which he usually bestows in the direction of the engine room, and occasionally visitors have been known to descend into the bowels of the ship and to wonder at the boilers and the perspiring men heaving coal into the furnaces from which the power which drives the vessel and produces the energy for her upkeep originates. While the mass of the machinery is impressive, but few of the people making these cursory inspections have any idea of the details to be mastered and the work accomplished in maintaining the tremendous power developed on a modern dreadnought. They have no conception of the devotion to duty which is necessary on the part of each individual working in his own, sometimes obscure, uncomfortable, and frequently dangerous corner, with the full knowledge that he must do his part to the end, out of the sight of man, and without the recognition which those who work in the daylight above him may receive.

"The toll of death due to casualties in engine and fire rooms far exceeds that in the turret and magazines, yet there has been no shrinking and no holding back. There is no class of men on board a ship with a higher sense of duty, better discipline or traditions, or who are more apt to acquit themselves with credit in time of stress than the members of the engineers division. Their duties are of equal, if not greater, importance than those of their shipmates who fight the guns. It is as necessary for a ship when called upon for battle to reach and to maintain a station favorable for the fighting as it is for accuracy and skill in gunnery after this station has been reached. The men below cannot hope to see, or to know, what is taking place in the outer world in the final and supreme test for which a battleship is constructed. Without the morale and the training which will insure a proper performance on the part of the at times termed 'black gang,' success on the day of battle will become impossible. To assist in this necessary training and instruction the engineering competitions are doing their part. In the development of designs, the investigation of details, and the collection of data of the greatest value to the service, most satisfactory results have been produced."

WIFE'S LIFE THREATENED.

Mrs. Hutchins, on Her Way to Police, Hurt as Auto Is Wrecked.

Following a collision between an automobile and a trolley car at Fourteenth Avenue and South Tenth Street, Newark, early yesterday, in which five persons were injured painfully, it was revealed that the party was on the way to Newark Police Headquarters to notify the authorities of a death threat that had been made on the life of Mrs. James Hutchins by her husband, who is in Pittsburgh, Penn.

Word of the death threat was received by Chief of Police Gallagher of Montclair from the Pittsburgh police, who requested that Miss Frieda Sorsensen, a relative of Mrs. Hutchins, of 250 Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair, be notified that Hutchins had left Pittsburgh declaring that he would kill his wife on sight.

In an automobile owned and driven by Stanley Mitton, of 443 Grove Street, Upper Montclair, Miss Sorsensen hurried to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Obie Cole of 276 Fourteenth Avenue, Newark, where Mrs. Hutchins has been staying since being separated from her husband.

In the machine at the time of the collision were the Coles, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Sorsensen and Mr. Mitton, the driver. The car was wrecked.

NO MONEY FOR LIGHTING.

Paterson's City Hall Dark and Official Business Retarded.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 16.—The City Hall is in darkness to-night. The light in the clock is out and to all appearances the big building on the plaza on Market Street is dead. The appropriation for lights had been exhausted and this afternoon an additional amount for lights was refused to the Board of Public Works to carry them over to the end of the fiscal year in June. The Finance Commissioner turned down the application.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock all the city officials stopped work in their offices because they were unable to continue without light. It is impossible for the elevators to run. Officials whose offices are on the upper floors, including the Mayor, will be forced to walk. The Board of Aldermen, which holds its meetings at night, will not be able to meet next Monday to consider retail liquor license renewals unless some change is made in the meantime. The loss of the clock will be felt, for it is the only one in the centre of the city in service at night.

SCHLEIMER UNDER FIRE.

Decision Reserved in Proceedings Against Slayer's Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—The Supreme Court reserved decision to-day after hearing argument on the return of the rule to show cause why Samuel Schleimer, a New Brunswick lawyer, should not be disbarred or disciplined for failure to prosecute a writ of error for Rafael E. Longo of Elizabeth, who is awaiting death in the State Prison here for murder. The attorney's case was pleaded by ex-Gov. Voorhees, who contended that the failure to prosecute was the result of a misunderstanding. Schleimer, he said, was under the impression that he had an agreement with the prosecutor to be notified when the writ would be argued.

Mr. Voorhees also said that the lawyer was busy in another court. That caused Justice Gummere to ask from the bench if the interests of a man who was under the death sentence should be sacrificed by a lawyer for his own gain.

HOLLYWOOD TO BE SOLD.

John Hoey's Once Famous Hotel Will Go on Auction Block.

LONG BRANCH, April 16.—By order of the United States District Court, the famous Hollywood Hotel on Cedar Street, together with the eight cottages which are grouped about it, will be sold at public auction next Thursday morning.

A quarter of a century ago when John Hoey, the founder of this famous hostelry, was living, and when horse racing was in its prime, this estate was said to have been valued at $1,500,000. After Mr. Hoey died in 1892, the Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company purchased the property for $700,000.

WOMAN'S DEFENDER HELD.

James Helms Says He Shot Stepfather in Family Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 16.—James Helms, 21 years old, was arrested at the home of his sister, Mrs. Fred Matthews, 11 Manchester Avenue, here to-day for shooting his stepfather, James Heyler, last night at his home in Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Heyler is in a critical condition in the Tuxedo Park Hospital.

Helms said he shot his stepfather in self-defense after a family quarrel in which he protected Mrs. Heyler.

Tucker & Carter Co. Assigns.

The Tucker & Carter Rope Company, manufacturers of rope and twine, of 76 South Street, and the owner of plants at Tuckertown and New London, N. C., made an assignment yesterday to Walter C. MacNeille. The company was incorporated on Jan. 2, 1907, with $55,000 capital, which was increased in 1909 to $300,000. William A. Tucker is its President, and it built up a large business. Some time ago it estimated its assets at about $1,000,000.

Ex-Gov. Stokes Sues Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 16.—Ex-Gov. E. S. Stokes and his brother, Howard, both of Millville, this morning filed suit in the Supreme Court here against the Pennsylvania Railroad. They ask $70,000 damages because of the death of their father, Edward H. Stokes, who was killed when a train ran an automobile in which he was riding in Gloucester County on July 3, 1912.

"Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien Ill.

"Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien, the famous filibuster and blockade runner, is recovering from an attack of paralysis at his home, 896 South Seventeenth Street, Newark. He was taken ill about a week ago. He will celebrate his 77th birthday next week.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Judge Martin, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday ordered the May Foundry and Iron Company of this city to pay under the employers' liability law $5,000 to Mrs. Mary Davidheiser, widow of Henry Davidheiser of New York, who was killed by a fall on Nov 27, 1911, on the building of the Union Brewing Company, Springfield Avenue, and $1,600 to the widow of John Antolik, who was crushed on Oct. 5, 1913, by a carload of pig iron at the company's plant in Plum Point Lane.

Burglars blew open the safe in the Post Office at Hilton, N. J., early yesterday morning and carried away $300 in cash and several hundred dollars' worth of stamps. The Post Office is in the rear of the grocery store of Elmer C. Brown, at Burnett and Springfield Avenues.

PATERSON.—Mrs. Jeanette Keurberg, an invalid, was overcome by smoke in an early morning fire in her home at Fourteenth Avenue yesterday. A few minutes after she had been taken out unconscious by firemen the building collapsed. Her husband saved their child.

PENNINGTON.—Fifteen-year-old Lambert Warman found his father, William Warman, dead in his grocery store yesterday. Pain from a crippled hand, injured while he was cranking an automobile two years ago, is believed to have caused him to take carbolic acid.

TRENTON.—Counsel for Joseph Toth, now in the death house at the State Prison here, yesterday applied to the Court of Errors and Appeals for a writ of error on the ground that the indictment was illegal. Toth, who killed a man in Woodbridge, was convicted by a jury drawn under the Fielder act. The claim is that the jury should have been drawn under the Chancellor-Sheriff law.

TRENTON.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday applied to Justice Garrison, in the Supreme Court, for an order reopening the judgment for $800 obtained against the company by Angelo Gerlale on the insurance policy issued to his wife, for whose murder Gerlale was executed.

GAS METER TESTS BY UTILITIES BOARD

By Risking 50 Cents a Consumer Can Discover if He Is Paying Too Much.

HOW THE TESTS ARE MADE

Pressure of the Gas Supply Can Also Be Easily Inspected — Meters Wear Out in Seven Years.

People who say unkind things about the gas companies when they receive their bills, can always find out whether their remarks are justified by applying to the Public Service Commission. It will cost them only 50 cents if they are wrong, and if they are right their money will be returned to them. Records show that the odds against them are not much more than two to one, so that, considering the amount that would be saved if their opinion is right, to ask the Commission's aid from the sporting point of view is not taking much of a risk.

How the tests are made is one of the chief features of the Commission's exhibit at the National Efficiency Exposition in the Grand Central Palace. There the consumer may see a meter fitted with glass sides, through which his gas is passed before he uses it. It takes it in and expands and then exhales it, collapsing like the lungs of a man, while all the time an ingenious arrangement of levers on the top revolves to check the quantity which passes through. Here, too, he can see the reason of the click which tells the housewife that the meter is at work recording all the gas she uses. It is caused by a simple safety device, which prevents a crafty consumer from reversing the meter and so preventing the score being run up against him.

When a customer of the gas companies complains to the commission, his meter is at once removed and one guaranteed to be accurate by the seal of the Commission installed in its place. The law permits a divergence from exact accuracy of 2 per cent., and any meter which is not more than 2 per cent. fast or slow, is considered to be correct. The meter under suspicion is taken at once to the testing office of one of the companies and is left there for several hours in order that it may become acclimatized to the change in temperature. It is necessary that every part of it should have the opportunity to contract or expand before the test is made.

The test consists in sending through it a quantity of air under the same pressure as the gas. A miniature gas receiver is used, such as is so familiar an object at the big gas works. Floating on water it is filled with air at the proper pressure and as it empties it sinks, the amount of its subsidence being recorded on a gauge on its face. At first, according to the law, the test is made with the meter open and the air is sent through it at the rate of 120 cubic feet an hour. Two cubic feet are thus passed and a comparison is made between the reading on the meter and the record on the graduated scale of the air tank.

Two open runs are made, and if they do not result in the same reading the average is taken. Then the more important test is made. This is known as the check run and is at the rate of 30 cubic feet an hour. It is the precise equivalent of the flow of gas through the burners of the ordinary household and it naturally takes a good deal longer time. The first test may show that 96 cubic feet passed through the meter for 100 feet emitted from the air tank; the next may show that 99 feet was thus recorded as consumed. It is necessary for the testers to get two records exactly alike, and if that is impossible to take the average of three as the true reading.

In seven years the Public Service Commission has conducted 2,000,000 such tests with a staff of 19 men. During this time complaints have been received that 28,751 meters were ticking off more gas than they had any right to do. The results of the examination have shown that in 12,000 cases the meters were more than 2 per cent. fast, in 3,405 cases they were running too slowly and in 13,346 cases they were correct within the legal limits of variation.

The Commission's official explained that the meters got out of order through hot gas causing condensation. This causes diaphragms in the meters to crack, corrode and even shrink. It is reckoned that the average life of a meter is only five years, and that even in a single twelve months some will get out of order. As a matter of fact the Commission itself now tests every gas meter in the city once in seven years.

Another series of tests, which the Commission will undertake at the request of a consumer, is with regard to pressure. So far it has not considered the quality of the gas supplied, as it leaves that to the city Department of Gas, Water & Electricity.

To test the pressure, the experts of the Commission attach to an ordinary gas fixture a syphon or "U" tube. This is half filled with water and the gas is then admitted to one end. It forces the water before it and the difference between the water in the sealed end and in the end to which the gas is supplied, measured in inches, shows the pressure of the gas. Before the Commission began this series of tests the pressure of gas supplied by the city companies varied from 2.2 inches to 8; now it varies only between 4.1 inches and 2.5.

But it is also necessary to see that the gas pressure should be constant. If it varies greatly it will cause a flaring and jumping flame. To see that the ordinary consumer is not subjected to such an annoyance, the Commission can attach to his gas burner a simple apparatus which registers of itself the exact pressure at work every minute of the 24 hours on a clock revolving by clockwork. Since the companies have known that the Commission is watching this aspect of their performance, the variation has been reduced from 5.8 inches to 1.6 inches in the 24 hours. During last winter 1,074 of these charts were taken by the Commission in the Kings County and Woodhaven, and they report that the results were very satisfactory evidence of the quality of the service now being supplied to the public.

More Texas Cotton Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 16.—In an effort to break up the alleged combination between cotton gin and cottonseed oil companies, Attorney General Looney today filed three more suits against these concerns. The defendant companies are the Citizens' Cotton Oil Company, the Lancaster Gin Company, and the Farmers' Gin Company, all of Lancaster. The petitions ask for forfeiture of the charters of the companies and cash penalties.

Lake Erie Traffic Starts Up.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—The sailing of three freighters to-day, the Harry Yates, St. Clair, and Lake Port, all bound light for Duluth, marked the opening of the navigation season on Lake Erie. A volley of salutes from harbor craft speeded the steamers on their way. The Cleveland Canal will be in operation within a week. Marine insurance went into effect last midnight.

BUSINESS NOTES.

William McKone Milner, Vice and Special Deputy Consul at Calais, France, is on a leave of absence in the United States until about June 1 in order to get in closer touch with American business conditions. He may be addressed at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 315, Custom House, where he will be glad to make engagements with persons in the export trade desiring to confer with him.

Importers of the Pacific Coast and Northwest, who have filed protests with the Board of United States General Appraisers against duty exactions on imported merchandise, are to be given an opportunity to present their cases at their home ports early in May. Judge Sullivan, President of the board, leaves New York Sunday night for the coast, where he will be joined by John A. Kemp of the Assistant Attorney General's office, who will appear for the Government at the hearings. The hearings include those in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; Spokane, Helena and Chicago.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on Imports Dependent on Questions of Fact.

Belt slides will have to stand duty under the Tariff act of 1909 as articles of personal adornment at 35 per cent. ad valorem, according to a decision made yesterday by Judge Sullivan for Board 1 of the United States General Appraisers. Snow's United States Sample Express Company, New York, acting as the importer, claimed a rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry.

It was decided that glass beads, loose or loosely strung, imported by M. J. Corbett & Co., New York, were properly classified by Collector Malone under paragraph 421, of the old law, at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The importers asked for a tax of 20 per cent. under paragraph 449, as imitation precious stones used in the manufacture of jewelry. The evidence was to the effect that the beads are taken off of the strings and sewn on gowns. Other decisions overruling jewelry firms stood in the names of Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, imitation jet articles; A. J. Hague & Co., New York, brooches; Albert Lorsch & Co., brass swivels, and F. L. Kraemer & Co., and the Manhattan Bead Chain Co., New York, necklace clasps. Protests sustained were by the German-American Import & Export Co., Ltd., hatpins, and Hammel, Riglander & Co., swivels, New York.

Following the action of the Court of Appeals, the board sustained the following protests relating to the free entry of wood pulp and paper from Canada: W. Strusburg, Schell & Co., Kupfer Bros. Co., M. Harrison & Co., the Arkell Safety Bag Co., Charles D. Stone & Co., S. Hofmug & Co., Ltd., and M. M. Cohn, New York.

The Rattan & Cane Co., New York, was sustained by Judge McClelland in a contention for the free entry under the old act of so-called Java rattan as being unmanufactured. Collector Malone classified the merchandise as manufactured. The testimony was that the slabs are imported in the crudest state known to commerce.

Judge Somerville, for Board 3, sustained a protest by W. Thomas & Co., New York, in which objection was made to the levying of a duty of 10 per cent. on ground rubber under the old act, as waste not specially provided for. The claim was for free entry as scrap or refuse rubber fit only for remanufacture.

A commodity known as "green kern," a berry of either wheat or rye harvested before it is fully ripe, was returned by the Collector at New York as wheat at 25 cents per bushel under the act of 1909. The importers, Kaufmann Bros. and the Levy & Levis Co., of this city, claimed a rate of 10 cents a bushel under the provision for rye. Witnesses familiar with the product in Germany, where the kerne were produced, testified that the berries were from rye. The Government witnesses, on the other hand, stated the commodity to be wheat kerns. Judge Waite held the evidence supported the Collector's assessment.

Sulphur from Japan imported by S. Ban & Co., Portland, Ore., was assessed at $4 per ton under paragraph 81, of the old law, as refined. The importers claimed duty exemption as crude. Judge McClelland held that it was incumbent upon the importers to show that the Collector's classification was erroneous. This, he says, they failed to do, the protest being overruled.

H. S. Hotaling, New York, lost a claim, as he was unable to prove that shortage in an importation of hay occurred or existed before the arrival of the merchandise at Rouse's Point, N. Y., where it was transshipped to this city.

F. F. G. Harper & Co., Los Angeles, was overruled in a claim for lower duty on decorated colored glass articles of various kinds. The papers in the case were held to be faulty, the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. under the old law being affirmed.

DUTIES ON CROCKERY.

Order from the Treasury Department Making These Uniform.

The Treasury Department has issued an order to Collectors of Customs throughout the country dealing with the classification for dutiable purposes under the new tariff, of vitrified earthenware, semi-porcelain earthenware, and vitrified hotel ware. It appears that since the act of 1913 became operative, collectors at some ports have returned these goods under paragraph 80, at 50 or 55 per cent. ad valorem, while at others, the return has been under paragraph 79, at 35 or 40 per cent.

Paragraph 80, provides for "china and porcelain wares composed of a vitrified, non-absorbent body, which when broken shows a vitrified or vitreous, or semi-vitrified or semi-vitreous fracture." In the view of the department, earthenware to be dutiable under the provision cited, must be commercially known as china or porcelain, and as it is conceded that the wares in question are not commercially known as china or porcelain, it follows that the duties levied under paragraph 80, even though tests have shown that some of the wares are only slightly absorbent.

As it appears that all of the wares under consideration are in a greater or lesser degree absorbent, the customs officers are directed to assess duty under paragraph 79, at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, if not painted or otherwise ornamented or printed, while, if decorated, at 40 per cent. under the last part of the same provision.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ELIAS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Elias and Victor Cohan, who compose the firm of Elias & Co., manufacturers of kimonos and petticoats at 286 Eldridge Street, by Elgin L. McBurney, attorney for three creditors: Max B. Bloch, $1,140; Prince Lantch Company, $580, and Simon Feinberg, $260. Liabilities are said to be $30,000 and assets $500. Judge Hough appointed W. L. Bryant receiver, with a bond of $500, on the application of Max B. Bloch, who said that he was informed that both partners had gone away without leaving word of their whereabouts.

B. RECTOR.—A petition has been filed against Benjamin Rector, doing business as B. Rector, dealer in men's furnishing goods and clothing in Mount Vernon, by three creditors: Louis Isaacs, $350; Henry Levy, $120, and Otto Pomerans, $72. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $3,000.

RUDOLPH A. OEHMANN of Bauer & Oehmann, tailors, at 27 West Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,921, all firm debts, and assets of $497 in accounts. He asserts that he has not seen Mr. Bauer since March 21, and does not know his whereabouts.

SARAH FISH, hotelkeeper, of Ellenville, Ulster County, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $9,107, contracted in New York City in 1900, and no available assets.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS.—Judge McAvoy of the City Court has appointed Alfred H. Townley receiver for the Bureau of Social Requirements, an employment bureau at 25 East Forty-fourth Street, in supplementary proceedings in a suit brought by Ike Zide on a judgment of $90 obtained on March 20 in the First District Municipal Court. Mary Hutton Pell is President of the corporation.

THE TUCKER & CARTER ROPE COMPANY, manufacturers of rope and twine, with offices at 76 South Street, this city, and plants at Tuckertown and New London, N. C., made an assignment yesterday to Walter C. MacNeill. The company was incorporated on Jan. 2, 1907, with capital stock $55,000, which in 1909 was increased to $300,000. William A. Tucker is President.

ERNEST M. DRAW, horse dealer, of Pine Island, has filed schedules which show liabilities of $3,386 and assets of $1,725.

L-A. STUDIOS, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Nathaniel Walkof receiver in bankruptcy for the L-A. Studios, Inc., commercial photographers, of 251 West Forty-second Street, with a bond of $500, with authority to carry on business for ten days. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $1,000.

EDWIN F. SKINNER.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver in bankruptcy for Edwin F. Skinner, manufacturer of blouses for photograph No. 27 and 29 Walker Street, with a bond of $500.

CHIMSKY & QUASHA, dealers in dry and dress goods and woolens at 177 Orchard Street, have made an assignment to Morris Quasha. The partners are Sam Chimsky and Louis Quasha.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—H. E. Sherman, doing business as H. E. Sherman & Company, merchandise brokers, bankruptcy petition filed; liabilities, $23,207; assets, $8,490.

CHICAGO.—Porter M. Farrell, Inc., clothiers, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $60,000; assets, $30,000.

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has opened a branch warehouse at 1004 Market Street, this city, for the distribution of automobile tires and tubes.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5¼@4¾ for the best names
Wednesday.....5¼@4¾ " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Gray Goods Market Quiet.

The gray goods market yesterday was very quiet all around with prices unchanged on staple goods. A few sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were noted at 4¾ cents. The break in the price of cotton early in the week continued to exert a weakening effect on prices of cloths. Little demand existed for silk and cotton specialties. There were, however, fair sales of organdies and lace cloths.

Hesitation About Dress Goods.

The dress goods market is showing the usual between season dullness, and the amount of business booked so far, it is said, has not been sufficient to give sellers a line on what the leading fabrics for Fall will be. Broadcloths have been talked of considerably, but time alone will prove if the talk has a real foundation in fact. A stronger tendency is noted for Roman stripes, and gabardines are coming well to the fore.

Fair Report in Clothing.

Reports received by one of the representative houses in the clothing trade from its men on the road show a fair amount of business booked for next Winter. Goods of medium price are mostly in demand. The orders are apparently based on the prospects as shown by the condition of the crops. A slight falling off is noted in the requirements from the Pacific Coast and from Oklahoma and a part of Kansas, due, it is said, to the losses in last year's crops.

A Good Collection Record.

Cheney Brothers of this city and the Eagle Felt Works, Inc., of Yonkers were yesterday admitted to membership in the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association. At the meeting, also, was presented a report from Lester S. Paul, the Secretary, showing that the collection department had collected in cash $48,342.16 since August 15, last. These collections represented a large number of small accounts, many of which had been written down to profit and loss. That carry made, without cost to the members. The Secretary was complimented for the excellent showing.

To Teach Grain Handling.

Industrial education has taken many phases in different places owing to peculiar local conditions. One of the most recent is about to be put into effect at Fort William, Ontario, Canada. The handling of grain is one of the principal industries of the place, about 1,000 men being employed in the elevators in addition to 300 in the offices. Many of the men are unskilled, and so the School Board of the town has decided to have classes in the public school to teach efficient handling of grain. It is believed that about 300 will avail themselves of the opportunity.

Against Dishonest Debtors.

In its efforts to maintain a high standard of business dealing, the newly organized Fur Merchants' Credit Association has adopted some by-laws regarding settlements with debtors. These provide that no settlement shall be made, in any case where three or more members are interested, when there has been any concealment or wrongful disposition of assets, where false statements have been made; where books have been destroyed, or where there has been a refusal to show them; or where false entries, erasures, or alterations have been made to conceal the true financial condition from creditors.

He Hit It Right.

While in general the importers of woolen goods are not very jubilant over the results following the going into effect of the new tariff, one house is congratulating itself on its business. This concern, it seems, got out some cloth which is especially desirable for balmacaans and as these are in great demand, the rewards are correspondingly large. The same kind of goods could have been made in similar pattern in this country. If this had been thought of, the foreign house would not have got the business. The general disposition in the trade is to use domestic goods in preference to foreign because of convenience and greater certainty of delivery.

In Laces and Embroideries.

Many buyers for embroidery houses in this city are leaving for Europe for the purpose of selecting stocks of novelties for the next season. As a rule, these firms at this time of the year have a fairly well defined idea of the lines they are to handle for the coming season, but this year has been different owing to the uncertainty prevailing regarding the trend of next season's demand. It is hoped, however, that next month or June will develop something definite. Retailers' business is practically at a standstill while the demand from the manufacturing trade is irregular and of small volume. Members of the lace trade are also abroad making their purchases for next season.

Tweed Cloths In Demand.

The demand for tweed cloths used in balmacaan coats is reported to be greatly in excess of the supply, and indications for the Fall are that they will be in even greater favor. A fuzzy-duffle fleece cloth in rope weaves, shown by a leading cravenette house, in weights from 20 to 24 ounces, combines even snappier and brighter color effects than those that have appeared this season. The balmacaan fad has created a big demand for cravenetted fabrics, and the advantage in using this water-proofed material, it was pointed out, lies in the fact that it absorbs a much smaller percentage of rain when worn in stormy weather. A donegal silk tweed introduced by this cravenette house for the first time this season is made with small silk curls on the face of the goods.

Where the Jobber Lost Out.

The growing disposition of jobbers to make the mills carry stock instead of taking some of the risk themselves has its drawbacks at times. A case of the kind was narrated yesterday. A retailer from a near-by city put in an order for principloths several months ago, specifying the present at the time for delivery. A few days ago he called on the jobber to see about the goods and was told they were not in stock, but that they would be furnished. Further inquiry showed that they had not even been ordered from the mill. This disgusted the retailer, who immediately canceled the order, saying he would go himself to the mill and get what he wanted. He said he could see no reason why he should deal with a jobber doing business in that way, as there could be no certainty of getting what he ordered.

Domestic Potters Don't Like It.

Domestic pottery interests are deeply disappointed at the determination of the Government to drop several of the suits brought against New York importing firms accused of fraudulent practices in the importations of Limoges chinaware. According to some of the men prominent in the domestic field, the Government's prosecution of the alleged undervaluations is not made in good faith, the prediction being that the balance of the pending cases will never be brought to trial. William Burgess, customs representative for the American Potters' Association, which includes the leading potters of Trenton and East Liverpool, expressed the prevailing view in the trade yesterday when he said: "The decision not to prosecute certain of these firms knocks the props from under the Government's case against these importers. We can't expect any justice when international politics have their play."

His Credit Was Good.

Looking up credit references sometimes leads to rather queer results. One instance in point was related by the agent of a yarn mill yesterday. Some time ago, it appears, he received an order from a man he had never heard of, residing in a neighboring State. The order was a large one such as a manufacturer on a big scale would need. With it, however, came a reference to a bank of standing. The agent wrote to the bank and, in answer, was informed that the bank would guarantee the account to any amount. The goods were shipped and so were others in due course. Payments were made promptly by the bank. As a matter of curiosity, the agent asked one of his traveling men to look up the customer the next time he went to the latter's city of residence. The information he obtained made things clear. The purchaser was the warden of a State prison and the goods were used by convicts under his charge in manufactures.

Will Skirts Be Roomier?

Although it is rather early yet for coat and suit manufacturers to determine just what styles they will show for the coming Fall, many of them seem to be of the opinion that skirts will be roomier. They base their conclusions on the prevalence of knife and side pleated tunics in the European style centres. With these wider overskirts, they say, skirts should not be as narrow as they have been. In coats it is believed the 40-inch length will be used together with box pleats. One design that, according to advices received from abroad, has proved popular, is a cutaway coat with one button and long revers worn with a plain tailor-made skirt. The fabrics that are expected to show up well in the demand are chiffon velvets and brocades. Woven stripes and plaids will be seen extensively next Fall, it is said. For the Summer the tailor-made suits shown here recently by Paquin have been reproduced in linen and some smart effects obtained. The balmacaan style is also shown in this fabric. Manufacturers are evincing much interest in the cape question, and from the models seen in the ides seems to be to provide a garment with ample folds on the order of a shawl.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Oleandro, Ascanio—Pittsburgh Cont. Co. et al., costs, $108.
Ashenfarb, Samuel, and Jerome A. Myers—D. Saladino, $281.
Aspinwall, Marjory—Madam Estella, Inc., $489.
Braaf, Carl—V. Bangert, $1,162.
Berkitz, Lanke—R. Wulff, $104.
Banker, Herman—E. Greenbaum, $139.
Berrent, Abraham and Esther—H. Cohen, $842.
Baker, Thomas—M. H. Maher, $288.
Bryan, Dolly E.—Butler Brothers, $276.
Bernsom, Abraham—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $147.
Baldwin, Thomas F.—Henry Elias Brewing Co., $3,820.
Collen, George—Humphreys & Crook, $268.
Cameron, Kenneth—Strauss & Co., $151.
Dunwoody, Harry L.—S. A. Jenney, $1,442.
De Marco Celestino—City of New York, $43,-527.
Davis, John W. and Mary A.—L. Gottschalk, $5,352.
Fuller, J. Ensign, and James D. Pickard—South Beach Land and Improvement Co., Inc., $1,046.
Friedlander, Bernard A.—B. Erdman, $109.
Freeman, Alfred Marshall—D. Isenberg, $184.
Gray, Michael—J. Luxenburg, $130.
Gardner, Samuel H.—S. Johnson, $142.
Gridley, William T.—Gimbel Brothers, New York, $164.
Gallagher, Joseph H.—Gimbel Brothers, New York, $236.
Hamilton, William R., adm.—H. L. Hunter, costs, $130.
Horton, Mrs. Charles—F. E. Peters, $139.
Hopton, Harry W.—E. G. Hendrickson, $756.
Howard, Michael and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.—W. Farley, $1,520.
Herzog, Alexander—R. Recht, $1,487.
Jaccard, Jules—G. H. Fitzgerald, $400.
Katzenstein, Henrietta—Libman Cont. Co., $279.
Kyle, Odin C.—L. Earle, $842.
Kelley, Thomas F.—T. Wallace, $148.
Keil, Charles G.—P. F. and W. A. Kane, $104.
Lowery, Frank M.—City of N. Y., costs, $122.
Lowell, J. Welch—Same, $1,162.
Lowell, J. Welch—G. E. Harris, et al, $102.
Levenson, Morris—H. Heller, $217.
McKeon, Mary—N. Y. Telephone Co., $549.
Mariash, William A.—L. Edelman, $116.
Morrison, Isidore D. and Jacob R. Schiff—Y. Zeitlin, $593.
Mincer, Jacob L.—H. Freund, et al, $691.
Myers, David—D. Yarmus, et al, $171.
Maxwell, William J.—F. W. Geiles, Inc., $456.
Mannan, Joseph—Bluthenthal-Bickart, Inc., $125.
Miller, Jacob C.—I. Maier, $278.
Main, Frank H.—G. B. Radford, $400.
Mack, George P.—Garland Automobile Co., $43.
Marks, Harry—S. Krise, $264.
Mahew, James A.—L. Fook, $107.
Polisi, Samuel—Robinson Clay Products Co. of N. Y., $168.
Regan, Jeremiah—H. J. Sinn, $501.
Raftery, William L., and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company—W. W. Farley, $1,145.
Rosenthal, Louis L.—Julius Friend et al., $215.
Rhoads, George—F. Richards, costs, $124.
Reisler, Nathan—Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, $077.
Rappaport, Samuel—John Lucas Co., $404.
Rayner, Robert L.—Quadricolor Company, $1,-695.
Rayner, I. Merwin—P. F. and W. A. Kane, $182.
Spina, Cira—B. Steinberg, $1,841.
Simon, Horace E., Julius Wolff—North Beach Land and Improvement Co., Inc., $1,110.
Stark, Mary E.—Federal White Metals Company, $390.
Salisbury, Frank M., and John H. Foley—R. E. Palmer., $186.
Segal, Max—J. Mulligan, costs, $106.
Traphagen, Henry A.—John Fenderson & Co., $152.
Tangeman, Cornelius H.—L. D. Warren, $1,-304.
Ulrich, Jacob—F. E. Peters, $280.
Wallace, Gustavus S.—S. S. Shwitzer, $284.
Wells, Arthur M.—M. V. Kane, $511.
Cascio Marble Works—W. M. Ivins, $131.
First Preferred Realty Corporation—S. Seram et al., $489.
F. B. Stearns Company of New York—E. E. Fletcher, $1,103.
Fleischmann Realty Company, Inc.—P. Polansky, $1,153.
Harry Gilmore Co.—I. Ament, $117.
Importers' and Traders' Building Company, Inc., and William G. Figueron—Klee Thompson Company, $198.
Inter-City Land and Securities Company—S. Serman et al., $489.
Jacob Streifler Co.—F. Sugarman et al., $1,-
Independent Order Ahawas Israel—H. Fried, $677.
Nine Hundred & Twenty

GRAFT GONE, WASTE GOING, SAYS BRUERE

At Credit Men's Dinner He Predicts City Will Be a Business Men's Model.

"TWO BIG OPPORTUNITIES"

Administration Aims to Promote Social Welfare and Establish Efficiency—Budget Cited.

The day of the political grafter, so far as the administration of New York City is concerned, is gone irrevocably, according to City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who spoke last night at the annual dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association at the Hotel Astor. It was the belief of the Chamberlain that the men in charge of this city's administration were better qualified for their work than the administrative heads of any other American city. He said that Mayor Mitchel proposed to make his office one of a business manager. Ultimately New York City's Government was expected to become the pacemaker for other business organizations.

"There has taken place in the last five years a remarkable transformation in the attitude of business men toward the City Government," said Chamberlain Bruere. "Corruption in City Government in the past resulted not merely from the grafting demands of city employes and politicians, but from the willingness, sometimes eagerness, of certain business men to pay this graft. There no doubt is still some of this miserable business occurring, but it is gradually reduced and on the way to complete elimination. That this is true is shown by the $100,000,000 in contracts awarded by the city each year and the $20,000,000 in supplies. More and more each year high-grade business men are undertaking city contracts. Old business-political cliques are breaking up, although there are some left. The evidence of this change is abundant and unmistakeable."

The present city administration has "two big opportunities," according to the Chamberlain, and the first of these is to demonstrate that municipal affairs can be managed as efficiently as the affairs of any private enterprise, while the second is to show that the most effective instrument of social welfare is a government popularly controlled and intelligently directed.

The Chamberlain pointed out that the city budget increased from $97,000,000 to $192,000,000, or 100 per cent., from 1903 to 1913. In 1908 the first constructive effort was made to institute business methods in the City Government. He added:

"From 1903 to 1908 the increase in the budget was 48 per cent.; from 1908 to 1913 the increase was 84 per cent. During the first five years the average annual increase was 8 per cent., and during the last five years it was lowered to 6 per cent. From 1910 to 1913, under a business government, the average increase was reduced to 5.72 per cent."

"From the very nature of things," continued Mr. Bruere, "there is still abundant waste in the City Government. The departments have never been organized as great business establishments are organized. They are only now beginning to employ systematic business methods in the conduct of their affairs.

"We realize that only through government activity can we attack effectively the big problems of the cost of living, the provision of common interests, described as public utilities, recreations, education—the multitude of needs which a great city supplies through co-operation. The manner in which these needs are supplied depends upon the efficiency with which public business is conducted.

"I find very few business men, or men who think at all, who are not eager to make this great city a model in public management. New York wants good government. It wants efficient and progressive government. The day of exploitation of this city by grafters is gone irrevocably. The day of careless, indifferent management of city business is gone by. We are unlikely committed to hard work in city government, to zeal, economy, to social service, and with these solemn purposes we cannot help succeed in making New York the greatest achievement of Twentieth Century civilization."

The toastmaster was Edward D. Flannery, President of the New York Credit Men's Association, and the first speaker was H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney, who assured the members of the association, numbering more than 600, that his office was always open to the honest merchant who had a complaint to make involving a violation of the Federal statutes by "swindling laymen or lawyers."

Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo, an Assemblyman, accredited by the toastmaster with the passage of the bulk sales law, designed to protect creditors of a bankrupt, said that the law ought to be supplemented by another regulation requiring the proceeds from bulk sales of insolvent concerns to be placed in the hands of a disinterested party.

Education of youths of the country in the principles and practice of business was advocated by J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Business Men. Mr. Tregoe discussed the evils existing between the buyer and the seller, and attributed them in no small part to the overstraining of the buyers' purchasing power.

Here are some of those who were at the guest table: E. S. Boteler, G. K. Sheridan & Co.; Vice President of the association; Edmund A. Stanley, Secretary, National Jewelers' Board of Trade; R. E. Nuese, Secretary, Francis H. Leggett & Co.; R. A. Parker, Vice President, Market and Fulton National Bank; Horace C. Pratt, Amsterdam Rubber Company, and President Wholesale Shoe League; G. Vasenden, Miller, Vedder, Wheeler & Co.; Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Julian W. Gregory, counsel for the association; Justice Joseph F. Mulqueen, Charles E. Meek, Vice President Fourth National Bank and National Association of Credit Men; Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, and the Rev. William P. Taylor, D. D., St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Orange, N. J.

Edward D. Flannery, A. Steinhardt & Bro., President of the association; Edward C. Evans, Vice President Bank of the Metropolis; A. C. Knothe, Knothe Bros.; George W. Naumburg, W. Naumburg & Co.; Otto L. Domnerich, A. F. Domnerich & Co.; John E. Gerdin, Vice-President National City Bank; Owen Shepherd, International Paper Company, Treasurer of the association; William North Duane, Vice President Bankers Trust Company; George H. Williams, H. A. Cesar & Co.; H. Shepard, representative of the Credit Lyonnais; W. F. H. Koelsch, Bank of United States, Vice-President of the association, and Arthur H. Alexander, Secretary of the association.

'BIG TIM'S' EXECUTORS CITED

Surrogate Issues Order for Failure to Fill an Inventory.

Patrick H. Sullivan and Lawrence Mulligan, executors of the estate of "Big Tim" Sullivan, have been ordered to appear in the Surrogates' Court this morning and show cause why a warrant of attachment should not be issued against them because of their failure to file an inventory of all "Big Tim's" personal property.

The Surrogate's order followed the filing of a complaint by William Fox, who said he was a creditor of the late Congressman. Mr. Fox said that on Feb. 6 his total claim for money he had loaned to "Big Tim" was $29,332 with interest. He said that on Feb. 6 he filed the claim, but that the Sullivan executors had neither accepted nor rejected it.

GUARD REALTY INTERESTS.

New Advisory Council Will Give Aid to Property Owners.

An Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests was formed at a meeting held yesterday after several conferences between representatives of leading realty organizations of the city. The council will be made up of fifteen men, of whom seven will represent realty organizations. The other eight will be citizens with large interests. The latter members chosen yesterday are John Claflin of H. B. Claflin & Co., Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; Frederic B. Pratt of "Thrift," Cyrus C. Miller, ex-Borough President of the Bronx; Albert G. Milbank, William J. Amend, and Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Three of the seven realty association delegates were chosen yesterday. They are Lawrence M. D. McGuire, President of the New York Board of Brokers; Adolph Bloch, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, and Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co., representing the Allied Real Estate Interests.

John Claflin was elected Chairman, and an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman, and Laurance M. D. McGuire, Alfred E. Marling, Adolph Bloch, and Clarence H. Kelsey.

The chief purpose of the organization is to conserve the interests of real estate owners, but it intends also to take an active part in matters relating to the development of the city. It will endeavor to co-operate with the various State and city departments having to do with real estate owners. It will watch matters of legislation and will seek in general to protect the interests of property owners.

QUOTES J. B. HAMMOND WILL

Brother Gives Text of Document Alleged to be Suppressed.

Charles N. Hammond, who filed papers in the Surrogate's Court in which he alleged that the last will of his brother, James Bartlett Hammond, the typewriter inventor, was being withheld by Arthur Lopez, one of the Hammond Typewriter Company employes, says that the text of the suppressed will is as follows:

"I, James B. Hammond, do declare this my last will and testament: My personal estate shall be added to the stock of the Hammond Typewriter Company which I shall own at the time of my death and shall be divided among my sisters and brothers. I do appoint as executor to this my last will and testament C. H. Duell (lawyer) or any one who may be nominated by him. Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of December, nineteen hundred and twelve.

"J. B. HAMMOND."

Mr. Hammond's will, dated Aug. 20, 1912, which was offered for probate, his entire estate was bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, neither his widow nor any of his four brothers and sisters being mentioned as beneficiaries. Mr. Hammond's brother contends that Mr. Lopez is still withholding the will of Dec. 20, 1912, although he had agreed to give it up on April 1, when his contract with the Hammond Typewriter Company expired. According to Charles N. Hammond, Mr. Lopez does not wish to antaganize Neal D. Becker, President of the Hammond Typewriter Company, who was named as one of the executors.

TO SELL LONGACRE THEATRE

Friendly Action Instituted to Clear Up Title, Says Frazee.

An action to foreclose a mortgage of $70,000 on the Longacre Theatre by the Union Estates Company resulted yesterday in an order by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum for the sale of the property, subject to two other mortgages, aggregating $225,000. The defendants were the Adlon Construction Company, Harry H. Frazee, President of the Frazee Theatre Company, and others. The other mortgages that the one sued for are held by the Adlon Construction Company, Joseph L. and Oscar L. Graf, President and a Director of the Adlon Company, and Daisy L. Goldstone, who is also interested in the Adlon Company.

Justice Greenbaum held that an agreement providing that if the mortgage held by the Union Estates Company was not paid by Oct. 8, 1912, it should carry interest of 17 per cent., in addition to the legal interest of 6 per cent., was unlawful and could not be enforced. The total amount of the mortgage and interest sued for is $76,766. When Mr. Frazee was seen at the Longacre Theatre last night he made light of the matter.

"It is only a friendly proceeding," he said, "and was undertaken for the purpose of clearing up the title to the property and of settling the debts of the company owning it. There will be no change in the management or in the ownership. The matter is not worthy of any special attention. I was not even notified of the day's action by the court."

Mr. Frazee said that when the $70,000 mortgage was placed a bonus of $2,500 was paid for it.

JURY PRESENTS TRIBUNE MEN

Supreme Court Appeal Next Will Follow Contempt Commitment.

The Federal Grand Jury made a formal presentment yesterday to Judge Hand, sitting in the Federal District Court, in the case of George Burdick, formerly city editor of The New York Tribune, and William I. Curtin, ship news reporter for the same newspaper. It was represented that they had refused to answer certain questions concerning the sources of news published by the Tribune, on the ground that their answers would tend to incriminate them, although pardons duly signed by President Wilson against any offenses that their answers might show they had committed had been handed to them.

As ex-District Attorney Wise, counsel for the defendants, was not ready with his traverse to the presentment, the case went over until Monday. On that afternoon the court is expected to commit the defendants formally for contempt, and Mr. Wise will apply immediately for a writ of error. This will act as a stay of judgment and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

From the presentment of the Grand Jury it appears that when the defendants were summoned before the Grand Jury to give them a last opportunity to purge themselves of contempt by answering the questions put to them, Mr. Carstarphen tried to get them to explain why they would not accept the President's pardon. To all his questions they made the reply that an answer might incriminate them. Mr. Curtin would not even admit that the pardon was the same as that shown him on the previous occasion.

"I have no way of identifying it," he said, "that I know of, unless it be by thumb-marks. I did not take any mental impression of it."

REFERS FREEMAN'S RIDDLE.

Circuit Court of Appeals Asks Supreme Court Ruling.

Technical questions raised through the application of Albert Freeman for a new trial were referred yesterday by the Circuit Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court. He was convicted in March, 1913, of having used the mails to defraud, in connection with the Hawthorne mining enterprises, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Freeman interrupted the regular course of his appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals by making application to the Federal District Court for a new trial.

With the assent of District Attorney Marshall, Judge Mayer Mayer ordered a new trial on the ground of a juror's disqualification, but he intimated there was doubt of his right to consider the motion.

Judges Lacombe, Coxe, and Rogers yesterday filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals technical questions on the point of jurisdiction which they wished to submit to the Supreme Court.

SEES FAILURE IN ALL MUNICIPAL PLANTS

Arthur Williams Condemns Each, from Glasgow's Trams to Our Own Ferries.

MANY HAVE LOST HEAVILY

While Others, He Says, Have Been Financial Wrecks or Have Given Unsatisfactory Service.

Municipal ownership of public utilities, both here and abroad, has been attended by financial disaster, unsatisfactory and inadequate service, bad housing conditions or dissipation of civic energy in every case, according to Arthur Williams, who discussed the subject comprehensively at a recent session of the Finance Forum of the West Side Y. M. C. A.

"This country," said Mr. Williams, "happily possesses but few glaring examples of inefficient public utility service, for, with a few exceptions, municipal ownership on a large scale is yet untried. However, we are not wholly inexperienced. The State of North Carolina operated a railroad for nearly half a century. During this time the service was restricted and unsatisfactory and dividends were never earned. The first year of private operation found roadbed and equipment improved to a condition never before approached with the service for passengers and freight nearly doubled.

"The experience of Texas, with her State-owned railroads, has been equally costly and unsatisfactory, and the railway will pass to private operation as soon as a buyer can be found. The road has never earned its operating expenses. Between January, 1911, and August, 1913, the State lost more than $80,000, according to the Governor's special message to last year's Legislature.

"It would seem that the Panama Railroad, conducted under as ideal conditions as can ever be expected in the public operation of any utility, would offer an excellent example of efficiency and public convenience. Yet the official reports show that the operating cost has been nearly seven times higher than the corresponding cost of other roads privately conducted. The absolute disregard of time tables, the arbitrary taking off of trains and the limiting of passenger and freight facilities, have been frequently noted in the daily press.

Canada's Costly Experience.

"The Canadian Government examining the National Trans-Continental Railway recently found that more than $40,000,000 had been needlessly thrown away. The original cost estimate for about 1,300 miles, was $61,446,000. More than $100,000,000 have been spent, and the Engineer in Chief estimates that exclusive of interest, the eventual cost will be $161,300,000.

"For examples of public railway operation on a large scale we must turn to other countries. Thus the deficits are steadily increasing in the operation of the French State railroads. That of 1909 was $7,500,000; of 1910, $11,200,000; of 1911, $13,300,000; of 1912, $14,600,000, and in 1913 it amounted to $16,000,000. In the operation of 5,500 miles of road the total for five years was $63,000,000. Special appropriations for improvements for the years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, amounted to $338,600,000. Notwithstanding these expenditures for property and this great loss in operation, the service is very unsatisfactory. Accidents have been frequent, timetables are ignored and the operating officials and employes regard the traveling public with extreme indifference.

"Take as another illustration the widely advertised State railways of Germany. German railways service is superior to that of France, but is inferior compared with the average railroad service of this country. The relative passenger and freight rates are higher. During the year 1910 the profit on operating the Prussian railways was a clear profit of only $57,000,000. In the following year the American railways paid in the form of taxes alone $119,000,000. Owing to many uncertain elements, direct comparisons are difficult, if not impossible, but the statement of these elementary facts is at least a guide in forming an opinion as to the relative economic advantage of the two methods of obtaining national transportation.

"Every European traveler is familiar with the inconvenience and utter inadequacy of the telephone service in every country of Europe where it is publicly owned and operated. Take the City of Paris as a characteristic example. It is almost impossible to carry on an ordinary short conversation from hotel to hotel without many interruptions and the most extreme indifference on the part of the officials. The telephone service of London is better than that of Paris, but it is infinitely worse than the telephone service of New York City in the days of its earliest infancy. In Switzerland and the Netherlands the rates average about 33 per cent. more than in this country; in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, about 100 per cent. more; in Great Britain and Germany, 150 per cent.; in Russia, 250 per cent., and in France, 300 per cent. more than in this country.

Disadvantages in Glasgow.

"The City of Glasgow has been held up as one of the most efficient examples to be found anywhere in the operation of street car lines. The service of these tramways is excellent, but not as good as our own. The average fare, paid on the "zone" system, is between 3 and 4 American cents, which, owing to transfers, is approximately the rate charged in the American cities of the same size. One result is a frightful congestion in the workmen's districts. More than half of the entire population live more than two in one room. An American corporation, carrying passengers on a low average fare with frequent transfers, and the usual liberality in making extensions to the suburbs, would soon create a new Glasgow.

"The former municipal gas plant in Philadelphia has been discarded for some years, and the lessons it taught have been largely forgotten. Under municipal ownership the prices were high, the service was poor, extensions were most inadequate to meet the needs of the public, and the last year of operation the deficit approximated $400,000. The whole thing became so noxious that after years of effort the people of the city were able to break the ring and to substitute private for public operation of this property. The result has been service of the highest attainable standards, a degree of adequacy and of extension which has met the fullest demands of the public, a series of reductions in price, and, instead of an annual deficit of $400,000, an annual income for the relief of taxes in general which for the year 1912 amounted to $1,300,000.

"The City of Chicago conducts a municipal plant for the illumination of her highways. That Chicago's plant mulcted the city to a loss of nearly $200,000 in 1911, my last year of available information, is the least important of the indictments to be found against the system.

Our Municipal Enterprises.

"Our own city a few years ago undertook the construction of a municipal lighting plant for one of the bridges and some adjacent city property. As a result of a comparative study, estimated by the officials of the city, it was found the service of the private corporation was more satisfactory and cheaper and after a loss of $108,833, as reported by the experts, the municipal project was abandoned in favor of a private corporation.

"For a long time the Municipal Ferries of New York City were held up to the public view as splendid examples of efficiency and economy in municipal ownership. An investigation, however, showed that these ferries, instead of operating at large profit, were conducted at an annual loss of about $1,000,000. Now the investment is threatened with large depreciation and a greatly increased deficit through the construction of a subway across the Narrows to Staten Island.

"Notwithstanding the long list of municipal ownership operations abandoned or creating annual deficits it has seemed that these are the least important of the disadvantages to which the municipality is subjected in undertakings of this kind. In bearing upon this point take the municipal lighting plant of South Norwalk. It is probably the best example of municipal ownership in existence. Nevertheless, without reference to relative costs, profits or deficits, in the attendant circumstances the operation of this plant has undoubtedly been an economic and civic error.

"For many years this city has been in natural line for large industrial development and growth in population. These call for a kind of expenditure in public improvements for which capital of a private nature cannot be secured. Yet a large part of the financial resources of the city have been tied up in this electrical undertaking; to this has been added the unsalable activities of some of her most prominent citizens. Capital in money and human effort have been locked up in an undertaking which could have been at least equally well provided for and conducted by private agencies and consequently a more general civic development has been retarded.

"Contention has been made that the municipal plant gave cheaper service than had the supply been from a private corporation. Yet the public lighting under municipal ownership was accomplished at a per capita cost of 75 cents, while the cost in a neighboring city was 50 cents per capita.

"Had the same efforts been expended in advertising the city's natural advantages, in promoting local industries and commerce, and in providing adequate terminals and dockage, any advantage claimed from the operation of this plant would be far exceeded."

COURT FINDS FOR LEITER.

Sets Aside Brokers' Judgment as Against Weight of Evidence.

Justice Hendrick decided yesterday that the judgment filed against Joseph Leiter, as one of the men interested in the International Light and Power Company which failed in 1902, should not stand. The judgment was obtained by W. B. Franklin & Co., stock brokers, who handled some of the stock of the company. Suits growing out of this failure have been in the courts for a long time.

The judgment was set aside on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. There will be another trial which will be the fifth time that the case has been before the Supreme Court. At first the action was directed against Mr. Leiter, Joseph M. Roadley, Cyrus Field Judson, and others, who were associated with Mr. Leiter in the International Light and Power Company. The last suit was brought against Mr. Leiter alone. Edmund L. Mooney is attorney for W. B. Franklin & Co., and Charles Thaddeus Terry is the attorney for Mr. Leiter.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Wheat was again unsettled by uncertainty regarding developments in the May position at Chicago.

At the close the market was weak at net losses of ¾@1c.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.00¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.04½, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01, free on board, afloat, opening navigation; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 99¾c, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	100⅜	98½
July	..	..	96	96¾	97⅛
September	..	..	93¾	94⅛	95⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	92⅝	92¼	91¾	92⅜	91
July	86⅝	86¼	85¾	86⅜	89⅞
September	86¼	85¾	85⅝	86⅛	88⅝

CORN.

Prices declined sharply under heavy liquidation, closing at a net decline of ¾c to 1⅝c. In the local cash market, No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 76½c, c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	67⅞	66⅛	66⅜	68¾	55½
July	66⅝	65¼	65⅜	66¾	55⅝
September	65⅝	64¼	64⅜	66⅛	56⅜

OATS.

The oats market closed at a net decline of ⅜c to ½c. The local cash market was barely steady, standard white being quoted at 43½c to 44c; No. 2, 44c to 44½c; No. 3, 43c to 43½c; No. 4, 42½c to 43c; ordinary clipped white, 42½c to 43c; fancy clipped white, 43½c to 44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37⅛	34⅜
July	37⅝	37	37⅛	37⅜	34¼
September	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	36⅜	34

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was lower under liquidation in the May position and general selling throughout the list. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Friday, 23,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	10.50	10.35	10.17	10.32	10.97
July	10.47	10.27	10.37	10.50	10.95
Ribs—					
May	10.95	10.82	10.85	10.97	11.80
July	11.17	11.00	11.05	11.15	11.05
Pork—					
May	20.27	19.90	19.95	20.35	19.60
July	20.32	19.90	20.00	20.40	19.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

Crude oil was firm, and offerings were quite readily absorbed. Late in the session prices regained part of an early loss, closing 1 to 2 points net lower.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.40@	7.40
April	..	..	7.42@7.52	7.46
May	7.45	7.42	7.44@7.45	7.48
June	7.50	7.50	7.51@7.52	7.53
July	7.66	7.65	7.67@7.68	7.69
August	7.66	7.65	7.66@7.68	7.67
September	7.67	7.66	7.67@7.69	7.69
October	..	..	7.15@7.20	7.15
November	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.76

COTTON.

The cotton market was steady and from 1 to 6 points above Wednesday's closing prices on all months except April, which was nominally 5 points lower in the absence of business.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 1-16c lower; generally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.10 for middling uplands; sales, nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	12.66@12.69	12.61
May	..	..	12.90@12.92	12.84
June	..	..	12.96@12.97	12.90
July	13.09	13.05	13.06@13.07	13.00
August	12.91	12.88	12.90@12.91	12.89
September	11.76	11.74	11.76@11.78	11.73
October	11.68	11.66	11.66@11.68	11.65
December	11.68	11.66	11.66@11.68	11.65
January	11.68	11.66	11.66@11.68	11.65
March	11.68	11.66	11.66@11.68	11.67

COFFEE.

Final quotations were at the lowest point touched, being 5 point lower to 5 points net higher. The Havre market showed an advance of ¾ franc, while Hamburg was ¼ pfennig higher.

Total sales for the day in the local market were 5,000 bags.

The spot coffee market was inactive and unchanged with the 7's quoted at 9½c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	8.00	8.00	8.00@8.05	8.00
May	..	..	8.05@8.10	8.05
June	..	..	8.10@8.15	8.10
July	8.20	8.20	8.20@8.25	8.20
August	..	..	8.25@8.30	8.25
September	8.40	8.40	8.40@8.45	8.40
October	..	..	8.45@8.50	8.45
November	..	..	8.50@8.55	8.50
December	8.60	8.60	8.60@8.65	8.60
January	..	..	8.65@8.70	8.65
February	..	..	8.70@8.75	8.70
March	8.80	8.80	8.80@8.85	8.80

OLD JUDGMENT MANDAMUS.

Review Ordered Because Defendants Failed to Enter 1,900 Decree.

Failure to enter a decree of the Federal Circuit Court which was made on April 10, 1900, in reference to a contract dated Dec. 31, 1871, resulted yesterday in the issue of a mandamus by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Years ago there was in this city a coal firm of the name of Weston Brothers & Watts, which owned a contract for the sale of a commission basis of the output of the Primrose Colliery, which had been entered into between Caldwell, Weston & Brothers, and Caleb B. Knevals as trustee.

The coal firm was dissolved and James R. Watts, as successor to the firm of James R. Watts & Co., brought suit against Walter Weston and Alfred J. Weston, who had been his partners in Weston Brothers & Watts. Mr. Watts contended that on the dissolution of James R. Watts & Co. and of Weston Brothers & Watts he had become the sole owner of the Primrose Colliery contract. It was tried before Judge William J. Wallace and resulted in a verdict, April 7, 1898, of 6 cents against the defendants. Mr. Watts took the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the decree of the lower court was affirmed.

Dissatisfied with this finding Mr. Watts brought on Oct. 18, 1898, another suit on the same contract asking $500,000 for loss of profits and commissions. As the matter had been thrashed out on the first case Judge Wallace directed that this new case against the Westons be dismissed. They, however, failed to have the dismissal entered on the court records and Mr. Watts recently asked the Federal District Court to order the entry of the judgment.

The court refused on account of the length of time which had elapsed since the trial. Mr. Watts then applied to the Circuit Court of Appeals for a mandamus directing a review of the second trial and its dismissal.

This motion was granted yesterday, the Circuit Court of Appeals holding that it was the duty of the defendants to enter the judgment of dismissal on the ground of res adjudicata.

MAX M. HART GOT CHECKS.

Hearing in Oneida Milling Corporation Bankruptcy Case.

George B. Russell of Syracuse sat in the Federal Building yesterday as special master in bankruptcy proceedings brought against the Oneida Milling Corporation. These were instituted in Syracuse and have been moved here moved here for the convenience of examining certain witnesses. The control of the corporation was bought about a year ago by Adolph E. Wupperman from Andrew S. Work. Mr. Work continued as President. At the beginning of the year notes began to be presented from many different sources and the company then filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

It was organized about twelve years ago and until it was sold was doing a fair business. It is said now to have about $140,000 of notes outstanding, the majority of which the officers of the corporation maintain they did not authorize.

A. Frank Stafford, Jr., of Brooklyn was on the stand yesterday. He had been connected, he said, with the Maisant International Aviators and had also done work for the Wupperman Company. Last July, he testified, he began to indorse notes of the Oneida Milling Corporation and afterward he began to receive checks drawn by that concern payable to himself.

Six of these checks, of the value of $14,000, were produced, and when he was asked what he did with them, Stafford said he indorsed them over to Max M. Hart, as he understood they were the latter's private property.

Miss Jeanette C. Jaffe, who was for two years a stenographer to Hart, was also examined. She told of the starting of an account in the name of J. C. Jaffe in the Bayonne First National Bank, which is now in bankruptcy. She explained that this had been opened for convenience sake, as Hart was often out of town.

The hearing will continue this morning.

MUST PAY COAL DEBTS.

Stockholders Hold Liable for Losses of Unsecured Creditors.

Judge Mayer handed down a decision yesterday in the District Federal Court in the action brought by Byron F. Babbitt, a trustee in bankruptcy of the Randolph-Macon Coal Company, against William A. Read of 25 Nassau Street, John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; the estate of the late James T. Gardiner, W. T. Van Brunt, President of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, and others. Mr. Babbitt was suing the New York stockholders of the Randolph-Macon Company for the unpaid debts of the company, which amounted to $2,316,000, with interest for seven years.

In his decision Judge Mayer allowed the claims of the unsecured creditors, but disallowed those of the secured. He acquitted Mr. Read, Mr. Van Brunt, and Mr. Gardiner of any bad faith in the matter, but held that the property when it was bought by the company had been over-valued. As the law of Missouri, however, holds that the original stockholders are liable if the actual value of a property is less than the amount of the stock issued, Mr. Read, Mr. Van Brunt, and the estate of Mr. Gardiner are liable for the losses of those unsecured creditors who were not aware of the difference in value.

The Court therefore directed the special master to take evidence to ascertain the amount of this liability, but held down that it could not exceed $265,000 and interest.

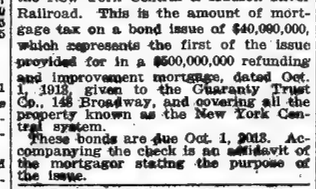
Judge Mayer refused to allow the deficiency judgment for about $2,150,000, which had been obtained by the Central Trust Company as trustee of the bondholders. The stockholders, the Court held, had been protected against this claim by a precautionary clause in the mortgage, which he found was not contrary to public policy, and was not a fraud on the bondholders. None of the directors of the coal company but Mr. Read, Mr. Van Brunt, and the representatives of Mr. Gardiner, is liable for any claims, and the Metropolitan Insurance Company and its President are relieved of all responsibility.

PAYS $200,000 TAX.

Check for Amount Due on Central's Bond Issue Sent to Register.

A check for $200,000 was received yesterday by Register John J. Hopper from the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. This is the amount of mortgage tax on a bond issue of $40,000,000, which represents the first of the issue provided for in a $500,000,000 refunding and improvement mortgage, dated Oct. 1, 1913, given to the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, and covering all the property known as the New York Central system.

These bonds are due Oct. 1, 2013. Accompanying the check is an affidavit of the mortgagor stating the purpose of the issue.



SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

WORK ON PRINTING SHOW.

Only Three Electricians Out at Grand Central Palace.

All the workmen engaged in setting up the exhibits of the National Printing Exposition, which opens at the Grand Central Palace to-morrow, returned to work yesterday with the exception of three electricians, who quit work at the call of a walking delegate of the International Association of Machinists on Wednesday. Paul McNally, the walking delegate on whose coat Manager Harry A. Cochrane pinned an injunction from Judge Hough forbidding the calling out of workmen from the place, was not in evidence at the Palace yesterday, but other walking delegates stood near the rear doors. They did not, however, attempt to interfere with the workmen.

This morning argument will be made before Judge Hough in the Federal Court as to whether or not the temporary injunction issued by him forbidding the calling out of workmen from the exhibits at the Palace should be made permanent. The whole trouble at the exposition arose through the refusal of the management to exclude the exhibit of the Duplex Printing Press Company, whose plant at Battle Creek, Mich., is operated on an open shop basis, and with whom the Machinists' Union has waged a bitter warfare.

BANKERS NOT LENIENT.

Delegation Urges Speedy Trial of Siegel and Vogel.

Henry Siegel, whose wife, Mrs. Marie Vaughn Siegel, has begun suit for divorce against him, naming two co-respondents, yesterday sent a delegation of Mrs. Siegel, through her attorneys, Rockwood & Haldane, 60 Broadway, with a copy of his answer making a general denial of the allegations in the complaint.

A delegation representing banking institutions from which Siegel and Vogel obtained loans, told the District Attorney yesterday that they wanted to see Siegel and Vogel tried as soon as possible on the indictments. The consumers to the contrary notwithstanding. The committee was composed of Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Metropolis and the Bank of Manhattan; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and Gilbert G. Thorne, Vice President of the Park National Bank.

Henry Melville, receiver for Siegel & Co., bankers, said yesterday that he would begin sending out checks to the depositors on Saturday. He believes more than half of the passbooks that will be turned over to him are already in his possession. He has 3,500. Of the passbooks have been presented by persons who made loans to the firm, an assignment of the depositors' claims, and in those cases, according to the receiver, the loans were made for profit, but out of charity.

FINANCIAL.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Grand Central Terminal, New York,
April 11, 1914.

To Holders of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY 3½% GOLD BONDS, LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL:

The holders of more than seventy-five per cent. in amount of all the outstanding New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's Three and One-half Per cent. Gold Bonds, Lake Shore Collateral, having consented to the consolidation of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the offer to consenting holders of the privilege of exchanging, following consolidation, the 3½ per cent. bonds for 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, as set forth in the letter from the Company to the Lake Shore collateral bondholders, dated May 14, 1913, is withdrawn as to holders of such bonds who have not prior to April 11, 1914, given their consent to consolidation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company

Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds Issued Under Consolidated Mortgage Dated January 2, 1901.

More than a majority of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated June 3, 1912, the undersigned Committee requested the Trustee to proceed upon the defaults under the covenants of the Consolidated Mortgage. A bill to foreclose the said Mortgage was accordingly filed in the Federal Court in Detroit last week. Default having been made on April 1st, 1914, on certain of the obligations of the Company secured by underlying mortgages upon various portions of the property of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, which are superior to the lien of the Consolidated Bonds, a Committee has been formed for the purpose of protecting the holders of the underlying bonds. This action on the part of the underlying bondholders has emphasized the necessity for united action on behalf of the holders of the Consolidated Bonds.

In view of the foregoing facts the Committee invite those holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds under the Agreement to do so at once.

Dated April 4th, 1914.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
CHARLES W. COX,
A. E. KUSER,
C. MINOT WELD,
AUGUSTUS V. HEIN, Secretary.
Committee.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.
22 William Street, New York City.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY
GEORGIA TERMINAL COMPANY
ALABAMA TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Holders of Receivers' Certificates of the above-named Companies:

Notice is hereby given that the time during which the above Certificates can be deposited with the COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 40 Broadway, New York, has been extended to and including SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH, at noon.

OVER EIGHTY PER CENT. of the Certificates have already been deposited under the terms of our circular letter of April 2nd. The properties are to be sold on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instant, and immediate action on the part of the rem

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New York City

New 4¼% Bonds

New York Central

New 4½% Bonds

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Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover After Further Sharp Break — Mexican News More Favorable.

After a further sharp decline, which carried the general level of quotations to a new low level for the year, the stock market yesterday enjoyed a brisk recovery, which reduced the net loss for the day to a nominal figure. This upturn was associated with the reports that the Mexican situation had been relieved by President Huerta consenting to give the salute upon which the United States has been insisting. But while that was the external influence which seemed chiefly responsible for the better tone of the market in the afternoon some internal reason for the recovery was to be found in the fact that for seven consecutive days prices had been falling and had during that time suffered a total decline of about 2% points. That was the loss in the average of quotations, but the fall in some of the leading stocks much exceeded that average. Inasmuch as the outside selling accompanying the prolonged recession had seemed small in proportion to the decline there was reason for expecting that a rebound would come about as a natural result of the creation of a disproportionately large short interest. That apparently is what took place yesterday. While the strengthening of quotations gave ground for encouragement, it is necessary to give due consideration to these internal factors in gauging the significance of the afternoon's change in the market's position.

The efficacy of the Mexican news as a stimulating influence was minimized by the fact that the market had all along viewed this situation very calmly. It was not felt, moreover, that the latest advices from Washington indicated that the situation which was brought to a head by the Tampico incident would be more than palliated by the submission of President Huerta to the specific demand that a salute be fired. In other words, it was argued that the Mexican problem still remains to be solved, although possibly the solution may have been brought nearer by the stand which this Government took in the Tampico affair. The day was regarded as having brought a change only in one acute phase of the Mexican problem rather than in the problem itself.

Out of this feeling grew the view that the upturn from the midday break was to be attributed chiefly to other influences than to the Mexican news and foremost place among those influences it was thought belonged to the internal market factors already referred to as contributing to the recovery. Other influences, however, lent help to this movement. Among them was the favorable reception accorded the offering of New York City and New York Central bonds. Broad demand was reported particularly for the New York City bonds, which it was said in banking circles were being freely purchased by savings banks as well as by other classes of investors. The point was emphasized that in view of the higher relative prices at which some other recently issued municipal bonds are selling, the current market for New York City bonds offered attractive opportunity to investors. The bankers who were the successful bidders at Wednesday's sale were offering the bonds on a 4.15 per cent. basis, which is a substantially better yield than that at which a number of relatively small municipal issues are being placed. The much greater supply of New York City bonds rather than any other factor is regarded as accounting for the more favorable terms which New York City bonds offer to investors. A new Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul issue was under discussion yesterday, and progress, it was understood, was being made in the plans for the New Haven financing.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	2
A year ago	3	2½	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Commercial paper (prime bills)	...	3½	3¾@4

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$354,971,284	$18,865,862
Sub-Treasury credit balance.		476,830
Banks lose since Friday		886,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount	Money.	Check on London
Berlin	2½%	2%	20m 45 pf
Paris	2%	....	25f15½c
London	2½@2 3-16	⅝@1%	.....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8695	$4.8685	$4.8695
A year ago	4.8650	4.8640	4.8645
Since Jan. 1	4.8895	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable
London	$4.8695	$4.8715
Paris	5.16⅞-3-64	5.16⅛
Berlin	.95 3-16+1-64	95¼+1-64
Switzerland	5.16⅞	5.16⅛-3-64
Holland	40.30	40.34
Belgium	5.18⅝-1-16	5.18⅝+1-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84⅞	$4.84¾
Paris	5.20¾-1-32	5.20¾-1-16
Berlin	94⅞	94¾

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days	90 days.
London	$4.84⅞	$4.84¾
Paris	5.20¾-1-32	5.21¼-1-32
Berlin	94 11-16	94¼
Amsterdam	40.02	39.91

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem
Chicago	Par	San Francisco	20c
St. Louis	30c	Montreal	62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	55c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 13-16d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 58¼c, unchanged.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 16. Bid.	Asked.	April 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	139	144	141	145
American Cigar pf	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Mach. & Fdy	80	90	80	90
British-Am., new	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
Conley Foil	265	275	255	265
Johnson Tin & M	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf	82½	83½	82½	83½
United Cigar Stores	93	93½	92¼	93
Un. Cigar Stores pf	115	118	115	117
Un. Profit Sharing Co	4½	4¾	4½	5

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Time for depositing receivers' certificates of the Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, the Georgia Terminal Company, and the Alabama Terminal Railroad has been extended to April 18. More than 80 per cent. have been deposited. The properties are to be sold on April 22, 23, and 24.

The Philadelphia Company's 6 per cent. cumulative preferred shares have been listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Officers of the Seaboard National Bank gave their second annual dinner to the bank's employes at the Hotel St. Denis on April 15. Messrs. Cleverley and De Vausney, cashier and assistant cashier, made addresses, after which the clerks gave a musical entertainment.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Strength of the Central System.

In a letter to the company's bankers in connection with the recent sale to them of $40,000,000 of new 4½ per cent. bonds, President A. H. Smith of the New York Central gives in a summarized form figures showing the inherent strength of the Central, notwithstanding the temporary setbacks caused by storms and declining business. Since 1909 the company's net corporate income, out of which to provide for dividends, has been $13,695,000, $14,288,000, $15,804,000, 13,879,000, and $13,243,000. Dividends at the prevailing 5 per cent. rate call for the annual payment of $11,136,000, so that even in 1913, the poorest year in the past five, the company had a surplus $2,100,000 in excess of the amount required for the stockholders. The five-year average surplus was $14,082,000, or nearly $3,000,000 over 5 per cent. In addition, as President Smith says, "although it is evident that the company has a large margin of income over and above its fixed charges, it has a further important factor of safety in the undistributed earnings of some of its subsidiary and allied interests. The undistributed profits of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern alone, to which the New York Central is entitled, have averaged $5,115,000 per annum during the past five years. The addition of this amount to the average as shown would have brought the gross corporate income up to more than one and three-quarters times the fixed charges."

Yesterday's Dip in Prices.

If the rally had not followed yesterday's break in prices many issues would have closed the day at lower figures than they have previously sold for in months. As it was, the net losses were in most cases small, and in some cases entirely made up. New York Central was a conspicuously weak member of the railroad group, although the success of its bond sale might well have been construed as a favorable factor. Central sold down to 86⅝, where it established a new low point for a period of five years, but it afterward moved up 1¼. Lehigh Valley, by selling down to 139¾, set up a new low record for a four-year period. Other issues to make new low prices for the year were Union Pacific at 153¼, Great Northern at 121⅜, "Soo" at 120¾, and Missouri Pacific at 23¼. Steel just touched its low price made on Jan. 3, while Reading sold down to within ¼ of its low. Lehigh Valley and Union Pacific, both paying 10 per cent., although the Union Pacific's dividend may be paid in two installments unless the Equitable suit is determined quickly, sold 13½ points apart, which led to reports that Lehigh was likely to reduce its rate soon. At present prices Lehigh returns about 7 per cent. on its market price.

Waiting on Local Investors.

It was learned yesterday that the closing of the offer of New York Central 4½s had been delayed in order to wait for the mails from Albany, Rochester, and Buffalo, and other cities in New York Central territory. It was decided that as far as possible these bonds should be placed in sections contiguous to the road on which they are a lien, and the issue was advertised in up-State cities. There is no better way to get its patrons interested as partners, through the ownership of stock, or, as creditors, through the sale to them of bonds.

The successful sale of city bonds failed to stimulate trading in bonds on the Stock Exchange. On the contrary, the volume of business was somewhat smaller than on Wednesday and prices eased slightly. New York City 4½s of 1960 opened at 101⅜, the price at which they closed on the preceding day and later declined to 101¼, closing at 101⅜.

Supply of Commercial Bills Short.

Commercial paper continues in small supply, but brokers reported yesterday a hardening tendency for rates. The country banks have much idle money that they would like to put out in mercantile bills, but they are reluctant to buy under a 4 per cent. discount rate. Local banks are taking up desirable paper as fast as it is offered at prices ranging from 3½ to 4 per cent., with the bulk of business being done at 3½ and 3¾ per cent.

Shorts in Steel Ruffled.

Recent short sellers of Steel find much to exasperate them in the action of the shares. At one time yesterday, when a great many selling orders appeared to arrive at the Steel post at the same time, traders thought they were to see some real action on the downward side. But buying absorbed the offerings quickly, and the price was higher than it had been before the flurry. Traders on the floor thought that some important lines of short stock were being covered in transactions of the afternoon.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

When it was reported in the afternoon that Huerta had agreed to salute the flag of the United States in reparation for the Tampico incident, there was a general short covering movement in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and a sharp rally in prices. Some important stocks, notably United States Steel, Reading, and Amalgamated Copper, recovered more than their early losses. For a time the market had been very weak, with the dealings heavy on the decline. The Mexican situation was the dominating influence all day. Prices on the 9:30 o'clock opening call reflected irregular changes from the night before, but there were more declines than advances.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
360	Alaska Gold	25⅝	27	25⅝	27
5,440	Amal. Cop	73¾	74	72¾	74
440	Am. Can	27½	28¼	27½	28
20	Am. Cot. Oil	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
50	Am. Ice Sec	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
820	Am. Smelting	66⅜	66⅝	65⅝	66⅜
50	Am. Sugar	100	100	100	100
50	Anacon. Cop	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
50	A., T. & S. F.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
110	Balt. & Ohio	88⅜	88⅝	87¾	88⅝
70	Beth. Steel	39	39	39	39
380	B'klyn R. T.	91⅜	91⅝	90¼	91
570	Can. Pacific	190½	200½	188¾	200½
230	Cent. Leather	34⅞	34⅞	34¾	34¾
120	Ches. & Ohio	51⅝	52⅜	51⅛	52⅜
220	C., M. & S. P.	97⅞	98⅜	97⅜	97⅞
10	Chino Copper	40	40	40	40
10	Den. & R. G.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
150	Distil. Sec	15⅝	16	15¼	15¾
590	Erie	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝
20	Gen. Motors	82	82	82	82
150	Goodrich Co	27½	28¼	27½	28⅛
30	Gt. Nor. pf	122	122	121⅝	121⅝
30	Int.-Met.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
30	Int.-Met. pf	60	60	60	60
3,480	Lehigh Valley	141⅝	142¼	139¾	140⅝
90	Mex. Petrol	62	64	62	62½
20	Mo., K. & T.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
440	Mo. Pacific	23⅝	24	23¼	23⅝
110	Nev. Copper	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
1,980	N. Y. Central	88⅛	88⅝	86½	88
610	N. Y. N. H. & H.	67⅝	68¼	67	68¼
20	Nort. & West.	103	108	102⅝	102⅝
140	North. Pac.	110	110	109	109⅝
140	Pennsylvania	110	110¼	109½	109½
10	Ray Copper	21	21	21	21
13,960	Reading	162⅞	163¼	162	163¼
40	Rock Island	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
350	South. Pac.	91¼	91½	90¾	91¼
450	Sou. Pac. rts	1-64	1-16	1-64	1-16
10	South. Ry.	24	24	24	24
100	South. Ry. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½
150	Third Ave	42¼	42¼	42	42
5,240	Union Pac.	154⅝	155½	153¾	154⅝
120	U. S. Rubber	57¼	58¾	57½	58¼
20,790	U. S. Steel	58¼	58⅝	57½	58⅜
180	Utah Copper	54⅝	55	54⅝	55
10	Va.-C. Chem	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	28⅝
140	W'house Elec	71¾	72	71¾	72

57,700

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta	.26	.27½	.26	.27½
100	Caledonia	.74	.74	.74	.74
300	Con. Virginia	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,400	Diam. B. B.	.04	.04	.04	.04
70	Gold'd Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
600	Jim Butler	.93	.94	.93	.94
600	Kewanas	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,200	Midway	.33	.35	.33	.35
300	Montana	.95	.95	.95	.95
400	Ton. Merger	.60	.60	.60	.60
600	West End	.82	.82	.81	.83

7,870

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Rally in the Oil Stocks the Market Feature—City Bonds Are Quieter.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 76,000 shares of stocks and $327,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 6,880; oils, 3,035, and mining, 66,085. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Drug Syn.	14	14	14	14
100	Brit.-Am. Tob.	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅜
200	Br.-A. Tob., new	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
700	Manhat. Tran.	15-16	1	15-16	1
600	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	4	3⅜	3⅞
300	Maxwell Mot.	8¼	8¼	8	8
300	Max. M. 1st pf.	32½	33½	32½	33½
300	Max. M. 2d pf.	12½	12½	12	12
130	Pueblo Sm. & R	2¾	2¾	2¼	2⅝
2,000	Riker-Heg	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛
600	†Savoy Oil	10	10	9¼	10
100	Ster. Gum, w. l.	4⅜	5⅜	4⅜	5⅜
500	U. C. S. of Am.	93	93	93	93
560	U. Prof. Sh. Corp.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Wayland Oil & Gas, w. l.	5½	5½	5⅜	5½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
900	Anglo-Am. Oil	16⅝	16¼	16	+ ⅝
50	Buckeye P. L.	139	138	138	..
15	Crescent P. L.	54	54	54	+ 2
50	Galena-Sig. Oil	166	165	166	— 2
110	Ind. Pipe Line	142	140	142	+ 1
25	Nat. Transit	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
40	N. Y. Transit	275	272	272	+ 2
10	Nor. Pipe Line	114	114	114	..
270	Ohio Oil	180	177	179	+ 3
200	Pierce Oil	81	68	81	+ 6
110	Prairie Oil & Gas	425	407	417	+ 12
20	Solar Ref.	318	315	318	+ 3
50	So. Pipe Line	224	223	224	— 1
90	So. Penn. Oil	336	318	335	+20
300	Std. Oil (Cal.)	306	297	308	+13
35	Std. Oil (Ind.)	460	446	455	+ 7
175	Std. Oil (N.J.)	407	403	406	+ 2
325	Std. Oil (N.Y.)	217	212	216	+ 4
60	Union Tank L.	86½	86	86½	— ½
200	Vacuum Oil	227	224	226	+ 4

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Union Pac. rts.	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27¼
500	Un. Cig. M. rts.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛

MINING STOCKS.

5,400	*Atlanta	26	28	26	27½
1,000	*Beaver Con	30	30	28	28
1,500	*Booth	5	5	5	5
400	Boston Mont.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
300	†Buffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
700	Braden Copper	8	8¼	8	8¼
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Canad. Copper Corp., w. i.	2¼	2¼	2	2
1,000	*Can. G. & S.	8	8	8	8
100	*Carib. Cobalt	69	69	69	69
220	Con. Ariz. Sm.	9-16	9-16	½	½
3,500	*C. O. D. Con	6	6	5½	5½
500	Copper Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Crown R.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
2,700	*Diam. B. B.	3	4	3	4
1,000	*Diam. F. D.	5	5	5	5
400	First Nat. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,300	*Florence	54	56	54	56
100	Giroux Mining	1	1	1	1
2,600	Gold Hill	⅝	11-16	9-16	11-16
200	†Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
500	*Goldfield Mer.	15	15	15	15
65	Greene-C., new	35½	35½	32	32
500	Keene Wonder	10	10	10	10
200	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16
200	†La Rose Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	McK.-Darragh	75	75	72	73
200	Mines of Am.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Nip. Min. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6,500	North Star	32	33	32	33
2,200	*Oro	12	12	11½	12
900	Stand. Sil-Ld.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,300	Stewart	1 3-16	1 3-16	1¼	1¼
500	Temiskaming	15	15	15	15
100	Tonopah Bel	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
400	Tonopah Ext.	2	2	2	2
2,800	Tonopah J. B.	94	95	93	95
7,800	*Tonopah Merg	59	60	57	58
100	†Ton.-Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
7,500	Ton. Midway	33	37	33	37
900	Ton. Mazpah	45	47	45	46
100	Ton. of Nevada	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Tularosa	5-16	⅜	5-16	5-16
300	*Union Mines	5	5	5	5
4,500	W. E. Con	83	84	82	82
1,800	*W. E. Exten	4	4½	4	4½

BONDS.

$15,000	C. P. 6% notes	105½	105½	105½	105½
12,000	Cub. new 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
300,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, w. i.	102 1-16	102 1-16	101 13-16	102

*Sell cents per share. †Ex-Dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅜	101	3.90
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.60
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, '15	100½	100⅝	3.70
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100⅜	100½	2.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	88	93	48.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	104⅝	105¼	5.30
Chat. Ry. & D.	5	June, 1914	99	100	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.25
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	96⅝	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1935	99¾	100¼	4.9
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1914	98½	99	9.60
Con. Power	6	May, 1917	96½	98	6.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¾	100	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100½	100⅝	3.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99⅝	100¼	4.60
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅝	4.85
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99½	99⅝	5.10
Hock. Valley	5	Nov., 1914	100⅜	101	3.10
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.40
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	95⅜	96⅛	15.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	4.20
Int.-Steel	5	Mar. 1, '15	97	98	5.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100¼	100⅝	4.10
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb. 1916	96	98	7.00
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	93	95	9.00
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	95½	96⅛	36.20
M. Tr.	5	Apr. 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.50
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sept. 15, '14	100½	100⅝	3.15
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅝	101	3.10
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
N.Y., H. & H.	4	May 18, '14	99⅜	99¾	16.00
Nor. Pacific	4	July 9, '14	100⅜	100½	2.50
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅝	99⅝	2.20
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.85
So. Pacific	5	Ju. 15, '14	100½	100½	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.10
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.80
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100½	3.80
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97¾	98¼	6.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	102½	102⅝	5.00
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	100⅞	5.80
W. El. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101¼	102½	4.25
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	98	97½	7.05
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	98½	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4@4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
B., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.70%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'23	5%	4.80%	4.60%
Chicago & N.	1914-'23	4½%	4.45%	4.35%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson	1914-'22	4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	5.75%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.50%	4.35%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.00%	4.80%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'22	5%	5.70%	5.40%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'28	4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½%	4.42%	4.35%
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4@4½%	4.38%	4.25%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5%	5.00%	4.70%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	4.80%	4.60%
Southern Ry.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	6.00%	5.00%

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	17	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	615	625	618	625
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	137	140	140	140
Chesebrough Mfg	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	116
Continental Oil	225	230	225	228
Crescent Pipe Line	52	55	51	54
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	260	265	258	265
Galena-Signal Oil	165	169	166	170
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	141	144	140	144
National Transit	38	40	38	40
New York Transit	270	280	270	275
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	113	117
Ohio Oil	178	180	176	178
Prairie Oil & Gas	437	440	424	428
Solar Refining	306	315	305	315
Southern Pipe Line	222	226	220	224
South. Penn. Oil	330	335	314	319
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	140	145	140	145
Standard Oil (Cal.)	307	310	293	296
Standard Oil (Ind.)	455	460	445	450
Standard Oil (Kan.)	460	470	460	470
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	268	272	268	272
Standard Oil (Neb.)	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	404	408	402	406
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	214	216	211	213
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	400	410	400	410
Swan & Finch	185	195	185	195
Union Tank Line	86	88	86	88
Vacuum Oil	224	227	223	225
Washington Oil	45	49	45	49
Waters-Pierce Oil	3400	..	3400	..

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was weak and down ⅛c in the offerings. Tin was firm at an improvement of ⅛c.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

| Copper— | Bid. | As

Paul Smith's Electric Light & Power & RR. Co.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Due 1934. Interest May & Nov.
1000 each—callable at 105.

A Hydro Electric Power Plant with unfailing water supply in a field calling for more power each year—Bonds tax free in New York—The company pays the income tax.

Price 94 and interest.

Henry L. Crandall,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

United Profit Sharing Corporation

We will be pleased to send our circular analyzing the scope and future of this company on application.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.,
25 BROAD ST. 'Phone 6500-5501 Broad.
Specialists in all Tobacco and Standard Oil Issues.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Stock

Minority holders claim value 1250. See morning paper news items. I have various lots for sale at 480. Last important sales were at 500, or over. Close market, both ways.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL. Similarly situated. Price is down 15 points in last few months.

R. P. DOW,
Tel. 7980 Hanover. 15 Broad St.
Dealer in minority & choice inactive stocks.

Short Term Securities
Yielding 4½ to 6½%
Circular "T" on request
George H. Burr & Co.
14 Wall Street New York

WILL SELL
100 Tidewater Oil
50 Int. Educa. Pub. Pfd.
WILL BUY
50 T. H. Symington Pfd.
40 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
HOTCHKIN & CO.,
14 Pine St., New York 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
Phone 3580 John. Private Phone to Boston

Am. Real Estate Pfd.
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills
Pacolet Mfg.
Bigelow & Company
49 Wall Street New York
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston.

Standard Oil Securities
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. Phone 6951-6 Broad.

FOR SALE
25 American Chicle Common
50 Broadway & 7th Avenue Railroad
100 Central States Electric Corp. Com.
100 Pacific Gas & Electric Common
100 Republic Railway & Light Common
100 Standard Gas & Electric Preferred
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Amer. Water Works & Guar. Co.
Preferred & Common
OTTO BILLO
27 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4221 Hanover.

Public Utility Bonds
of prosperous growing communities
To Net the Investor 6%
Circular on request.
McElwaine & Dinsmore
25 Broad St., New York City.
Philadelphia. Pittsburgh Boston

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
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FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
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Audits and examinations of Accounts. Appraisals of values of Land, Buildings and Machinery. Reports and recommendations on economies in Factory Operations. Financial and Cost Systems of Account.

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The Royal Bank of Canada
Invites Inquiries in Regard to Every Description of Banking Business in
London, Eng. Branches, Princes Building, Princes St., E. C.
Canada AND THE West Indies
NEW YORK Corner William and Cedar Sts.
Total assets.....$100,000,000.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1914.

Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total shares April 16, 1914	480,261
Same day last year	255,640
Total year to date	25,190,071
Same period last year	27,880,895
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.91 —.03
Same day last year	79.01 +.24

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	79.20	Jan. 21	67.40	Apr. 16
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.09	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27½	27¾	22,200	Alaska Gold Mines	26⅝	27½	25⅝	27½	+1⅝
10⅜	11	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
73¾	74	38,600	Amalgamated Cop	73	74	72¼	74	+ ⅝
64½	65½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	65	65	65	65	+ ½
93⅝	94½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Am. Beet Sugar	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	1,200	Am. Can	28	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
43⅝	43¾	500	Am. Car & Fdry	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
81⅞	83	200	Am. Cities pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	...
41	43	500	Am. Cotton Oil	40½	41⅜	40½	41⅜	+ ½
4	4½	200	Am. H. & Leather	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
23	23½	700	Am. Ice Securities	23⅛	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
9¼	10½	200	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
31	32	200	Am. Locomotive	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
96¾	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	—2
65⅝	66¼	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	66	66⅜	65⅞	65⅝	— ⅜
101½	102¾	50	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101½	101½	101½	101⅞	...
160	161	200	Am. Snuff	161	161	161	161	— 1
29½	30½	900	Am. Steel Fdries	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ½
90½	90¾	200	Am. Sugar Refin	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
108	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ¼
120	120½	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	120½	120	120½	+ ¼
227½	229	600	Am. Tobacco	227½	229	225	227	—2½
75	76½	10	Am. Woolen pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
84	84½	1,600	Anaconda Copp. Co	80¾	84	80¾	84	+ ⅝
95¾	96	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅞	+ ⅜
100⅜	100¾	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100½	100½	100	100	...
120¾	121¼	1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	121½	121¾	120⅝	121¼	+ ⅛
46½	50	100	Baldwin Loco	46¾	47	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
107½	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	+ ⅜
84¼	84½	3,250	Baltimore & Ohio	85¼	85¾	84¾	85⅛	+ ⅜
		28	Bank of Commerce	173	173	173	173	...
80½	80½	700	Bethlehem Steel	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
82¾	84½	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
90¾	91	3,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	91¼	91⅜	90	91	— ⅛
8	8	200	Brunswick Ter. & Ry S	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
23¼	23¾	700	California Petrol'm	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅜	— ⅛
82	84	100	California Pet. pf	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
200½	200¾	8,500	Canadian Pacific	199¾	200¼	198¾	200¼	+1⅛
34½	34⅝	3,400	Central Leather Co	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
98½	100	200	Cent. Leather Co pf	99	99	99	99	...
52¾	53	2,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅝	52⅛	51¼	52⅛	+1⅛
82¾	82½	588	Chi. Gt. West. pf	81	82	81	82	+ ⅛
98¾	98⅝	8,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98⅜	98⅝	97½	98⅛	+ ⅛
135	136	600	Chi. & Northwest'n	132	136	132	135½	+ ⅝
40¾	40⅝	2,100	Chino Copper	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	...
20½	20¾	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20¼	...
132	133	200	Consolidated Gas	132	132	132	132	...
8¼	8¾	1,200	Corn Products Ref	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
62½	63½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63	63	63	63	...
149	152	700	Del. & Hudson	150	150	149	149½	— ½
12⅝	13	100	Den. & Rio Grande	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	...
15⅛	16	900	Distillers Secur	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9	11	50	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9	9	9	9	...
27¾	28½	5,200	Erie	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
44¼	44¾	250	Erie 1st pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
		37	Gen. Chemical pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
144½	144¾	500	General Electric	144½	144½	144	144	— ⅛
81¾	82	1,500	General Motors	80¾	81⅞	80¾	81⅞	+ ⅝
92	92½	500	General Motors pf	92	92½	92	92½	+ ⅛
27⅞	28¼	4,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
122¼	122¾	4,600	Great Northern pf	121¾	122¾	121¾	122¾	+ ⅜
31½	32¼	400	G. N. certs. ore prop.	32	32	31½	32	...
52¾	53¾	400	Guggenheim Explor	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	...
110	111	600	Illinois Central	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¾	...
17⅛	17⅝	200	Inspiration Copper	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	...
14½	14⅝	900	Inter.-Met. v. t. ctfs	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
60½	60¾	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	...
102¾	103¼	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	102¾	103¼	102¾	102½	— ⅛
100¾	100¾	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	101	101	101	101	— ½
8	8¼	700	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	...
32	35	200	Int. Paper pf	35¾	35¾	35	35	— ⅛
24	24½	200	Kan. City Southern	24	24	24	24	...
140¾	140¾	28,600	Lehigh Valley	141¾	142¾	139¾	140½	—1⅞
32	34	100	Long Island	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
68¾	70	100	Mackay Cos. pf	69	69	69	69	...
9¾	10	300	Mer. Marine pf	10¾	10¾	10	10	—1
64½	65	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	62	64½	62	64½	+2¼
23½	23¾	450	Miami Copper	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	...
121	122	525	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121¾	122	120¾	122	+ ¼
15½	15¾	550	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15	15¼	15	15¼	...
38	39	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	38	39	38	39	+ ⅛
24	24½	2,500	Missouri Pacific	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	...
101¾	102	100	Montana Power pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
128	129¾	25	Nat. Biscuit Co	129¾	130	129¾	130	...
122¼	123½	12	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	122¼	122¾	122¼	122¾	...
44	45½	100	Nat. Lead Co	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
11¾	11¾	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
14⅝	15	2,400	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	...
97¾	98	12,700	N. Y. Central	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ⅛
66¾	68¾	5,710	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	+1⅛
26	26¾	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
108	109¾	1,050	Norfolk & Western	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
110	110¾	4,800	Northern Pacific	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ ⅛
22¼	23	200	Pacific Mail	23½	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
110	110¾	6,210	Penn. R. R.	110¾	110¾	109¾	110	— ⅛
120¾	122	400	People's Gas, Chi.	121	121	119¾	119¾	—1⅝
20¾	20¾	1,600	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
88¾	91	995	Pitts. Coal pf	88	88¾	87¾	88½	...
	91	100	Pitts. Steel pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+1½
42	42¾	500	Pressed Steel Car	42	42	42	42	— ⅝
92¾	93	200	Railway Steel S. pf	94	94	93½	93½	—2½
21	21¼	4,550	Ray Con. Copper	21	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
161¾	162¾	51,800	Reading	161	163¾	161	162	+1⅝
22	23	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
82¼	84½	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	+ ⅝
3⅝	3¾	400	Rock Island Co.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	...
5¼	5¾	700	Rock Island Co. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
22	24	100	Runnely (M.) Co. pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅞
3	4	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	...
4½	5	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	—¼
19½	20	200	Seab. Air Line	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
64¼	64½	1,100	Seab. Air Line pf	63¾	64½	63¾	64½	+ ⅛
29¾	30	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
91¾	91¾	10,900	Southern Pacific	91¾	92	90¾	91¾	+ ⅛
		11,500	So. Pacific rights	1-32	1-32	1-32	1-32	...
24½	24¾	2,800	So. Railway ext	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	...
78½	80	300	So. Ry. pf ext	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
34¾	36	100	Standard Milling	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	...
32¾	33	400	Studebaker Co	32	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
85	86½	150	Studebaker Co. pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
33¾	34	400	Tennessee Copper	33¾	33¾	33¼	33½	...
136	136¾	2,000	Texas Co	137¼	137¼	135	136¾	— ⅝
41¾	42¼	1,300	Third Avenue	42½	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅝
79½	82	100	Underw. Typew	80	80	80	80	—3
6¾	7	900	Union B. & P. Co	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
27¼	28	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	...
154¾	154¾	56,000	Union Pacific	154¾	155¾	153¾	154¾	— ⅛
47½	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
88	90	100	United Dry Goods	88	88	88	88	—1
11¾	12¾	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	11½	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
38	40¾	100	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
58	60	200	U. S. Rubber	57½	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
101½	102	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
68¾	68¾	78,100	U. S. Steel	68	69¾	67¾	68¾	+ ⅝
53	55¼	6,900	Utah Copper	54¾	55¼	54	55¼	+ ⅜
28¾	29¼	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
50¾	51	100	Va. Ry. & Power	51	51	51	51	...
	4½	1,500	Wabash	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
	4½	200	Wabash pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
61¾	61¾	400	Western Union Tel	62	62	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
72¾	73	1,400	Westinghouse E. & M.	72	72½	71¾	72	+ ⅛
39¾	40	500	Wisconsin Central	41	41	40	40	—1

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97⅝	98	Pan 2s, r, 1936	97⅝	...
2s, c, 1930	97⅝	98⅜	Pan 2s, r, 1961	101½	102¾
2s, r, 1918	101½	101⅝	Pan 2s, c, 1961	101½	102¾
2s, c, 1918	101½	102⅛	Pan 2s, r, 1961	102¼	102¾
4s, r, 1925	111	111½	Pan 2s, c, 1961	102¼	102¾
4s, 1925	111	...			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97⅝				

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	97	102	D M & Pr		
Allis-Ch. pf	49	55½	D	3	10
A B & pf		73½	Det Ed	112½	116
A B S & Fdy		90	Det & M	95	...
Do pf	87½	90	Do Pf	95	...
Am C & F pf	137½	140	Det U Ry		74
Am C & F pf	90¾	91½	D & S & A pf	4	5
Am Chicle	115¾	117½	Erie 2d pf	82½	86
Am Coal	62	67	Do 1st pf	36	41½
Am C Fr	83½	84½	Gen Ch		117
Do pf	102½	104	G'drich (B F) Co pf	69½	80½
Am C Oil pf	95¾	98	Hack Wat	140	...
Am Exp	100¾	102	Haw S R, Ltd & F	20	30
A H & L pf	31½	33	Do pf	90½	94
Am L pf	87½	91	Helme (G W) Co	160	165
Am Malt	5	8	Do pf	44	49
A S pf, B	60	64	Do pf	100½	115
Am Sm pf	102	103	Stock Yds	135	140
A T & C	65	69	Homestk	114	130
Am T pf	104½	105½	Inger-R	110	...
Am Wool	16	17¼	Do pf	92	...
Am Wr Pa pf	12	14	Int Agric	5	8
Angeles R	22½	25	Do pf	90	...
B & O pf	69½	81½	Int Cem	115	...
Batop M	1	2	Int Cem pf	114½	...
B Un G	124½	126	Int St. P	5	8
B, R & P	107½	112½	Do	15	25
Do pf	130½	135	Iowa Cent	6	8
Buck Co	27	29	Do pf	15	40
Canada So	60¼	65	K C, Ft S & M	74	77
Case (J I) pf	93¾	98½	Kan C So	46	50¾
C P R	199	200	Kayser (J) & Co	47	51
C & A	105	107	Do 1st pf	100	103
Chi & Alt	64½	68	K & M	4	6
Do pf	15	18	Do pf	35	...
Chi Gt W	13	13½	Kresge (S) Co	96	98½
C I & L pf	50	99	Do pf	102¼	103½
C, M & St. Paul pf	134	137½	Lack Steel	93	95
C R I & P	170	199	Lac L & W pf	95	97
Chi, St P, M & Om	125	130	Lacl & M	115	120
Do pf	125	140	Lake Erie & W	15	20
C, C, C & St L	81	85	Do 1st pf	60	65
Do pf	81	85	Do 2d pf	35	40
Colo Sou	27	28	Lehigh Co	107	110
Colo F & I	140	160	Do pf	114	116
Col & So	21	24	Lewis & M	114½	116
Do 1st pf	85	90	Mid'way Gas	10	15
Do 2d pf	70	80	Mex Elec	10½	11
Corn Prod	9	10	N Dep Min	2	3
Cuba Cane	3	4	Do pf	15	25
Do pf	20	30	New Mex	3	4
Cuba Cane Sug	19	20	Nor P Ry	15	20
Do pf	70	80	Nor's Cent	90	95
Del & Ohio	115	120	N Y & St L	18	20
Den & R G	15	16	Do 1st pf	60	70
Do pf	30	40	Do 2d pf	50	60
D & R G W pf	40	50	N Y & H pf	134	145
D L & W	440	450	Do pf	80	85
D S S & A pf	22½	28	N Y & Q pf	90	95
Dul & Ir	10	15	N Y & Rich pf	100	105
Dul & Sou Sh	10	15	N Y & Sar	150	160
Do pf	30	40	N Y & W pf	25	30
Duq Light pf	90	95	N Y & W Ry	5	7
Elec Bond & Sh	80	85	Do pf	15	20
Elec Bond & Sh pf	90	95	N Y Dock	25	30
Elec Boat	3	4	Do pf	50	60
Elec Boat pf	10	15	N Y Transit	26	28
Empire Gas & F	90	95	Norf So	28	32
Empire Gas & F pf	90	95	N & W pf	87	90
Erie & Jer	150	160	North Am	75	75¾
Evans Wine	2	3	N O T & Mex	29	32
Fairb M pf	85	90	Ont Min	2¾	3
Fairb Mor pf	85	90	Pabst B pf	85	90
Fed Sug	112½	113	Pac Coast	25	30
Do pf	112	113	Do 1st pf	80	85
Gen Asphalt	25	30	Do 2d pf	35	40
Do pf	85	90	P T & T	20	25
Gen Cigar	100	105	Do pf	80	85
Gen Motors pf	100	105	Peo & E	20	25
Gen Rubber	10	15	Pere Marl	20	25
Gen Rubber pf	90	95	Peo Gas Co	95	96
Gillette Safety	10	15	Phila Co	38	39
Gold Dust	40	45	Do pf	90	95
Do pf	110	115	Do 6 p c pf	80	90
Gt Nor Ore	30	35	P, C & St L	90¾	91
Gt Nor Ore pf	90	95	Do pf	90	95
Gt Nor Ore Ctfs	30	35	Pitts Coke	15	20
Gt Nor Ore Ctfs pf	90	95	Pitts Coke

MAYOR MAY SIGN CONDEMNATION BILL

Intimates at Hearing His Approval of Act Abolishing Commissioners.

HOPES IT WILL SAVE MONEY

Lawyers Who Oppose the Bill Argue That the Expense to the City Will Be Increased.

Mayor Mitchel held hearings yesterday on bills recently passed by the Legislature and sent to him for approval or disapproval. The most important was one to do away with condemnation commissioners in acquisition of land for city purposes and to vest the power in Justices sitting in the various Special Terms of the Supreme Court. The bill also permits the city to condemn land in excess of the amount actually needed.

Lawyers representing condemnation commissioners opposed the bill on the ground that it would add greatly to the expense of proceedings. There are eight Justices in the various Special Term parts in New York County, and one in each other county in the State. The opposition declared that if each condemnation case went before one justice at a time it would take five or six years for all the cases to be heard. At present every commissioner hears several cases at once, and each commissioner receives $10 a sitting. At fewest, a dozen new justices would be required to hear all the cases, the opposition contended, and this would mean great additional expense.

"Even adding the salaries of a dozen additional Judges," the Mayor said, "those of us who have studied the bill estimate that the saving to the city by the reduction of excessive awards will overcome this increase in a single big proceeding."

One of the lawyers wanted to know what authority the Mayor had to suppose that a Judge would reduce the amount of an award. Mayor Mitchel replied that every one who had studied the proposition was of the opinion that condemnation Commissioners had made highly excessive awards.

The Mayor intimated that he would sign the bill unless there was serious legal objection to it, and he had Assistant Corporation Crowell go over the matter carefully to determine if the bill was legally correct.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M. 6:15—152 St. & Harlem River; Rodgers & Hagerty	$5,000
9:30—4 141 St.; Evans	Slight
10:00—2,354 2 Av.; F. J. Maider	$500
10:15—102-104 W. End Av.; Lepert & Stewart Co.	$60
11:25—223 E. 96 St.; H. Beckerman	Slight
P. M. 1:00—122 W. 43 St.; Rose Sherry	Slight
1:25—64 Wooster St; L. Schlessinger	Slight
2:55—128 St & Amst Av; Dernheimer & Schwartz	Slight
3:15—77 E 4 St; J. Leff	Slight
8:00—303 Av. A, Central Coal Co	$50
8:40—1,898 Bailey Av., G. Hoffman	slight
9:20—514 W. 52 St., A. Shaw	slight
9:30—182 Col. Av., Geo. Forms	none
10:30—211 W. 98 St., Morris Davis	Slight
11:59—248 Av. A.; Isador Dalabaum	Slight

CHANDLER ASSAILS WILSON.

Congressman Speaks at Harlem Board of Commerce Dinner.

A bitter attack on President Wilson's canal tolls policy by Congressman Walter M. Chandler, Progressive, of Harlem, at the seventeenth annual dinner of the Harlem Board of Commerce in Pabst's 125th Street Restaurant last night failed to arouse general enthusiasm on the part of the 400 members of the organization present.

"If Mr. Wilson can dominate the American Congress," he said, "then this is no longer a government by and for the people, but a despotism. I admire Mr. Wilson personally, but he is not the American people. I voted for free tolls because the platform of the party by which I was elected declared for free tolls, and because the platform of my many Democratic constituents declared for them. Since the captain of their ship has deserted the party, I felt myself doubly obligated to stand for them. Thirteen million American voters declared for free tolls in November, 1912. Whoever questions that their judgment was right questions the right of the American people to self government."

A novel feature of the dinner was the sending and receiving of wireless messages, the apparatus being in plain view of the diners. A message of greeting was sent to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce.

Among the speakers were Marcus M. Marks, Job E. Hedges, Edward E. McCall and Douglas Mathewson. Adelbert S. Nichols, President of the organization, was toastmaster.

STRIKEBREAKERS AT WORK.

Terminal Companies Fill Places of Brakemen and Conductors.

The Eastern District Terminal Company, the New York Dock Company and the Brooklyn Bush Terminal Company, whose yard brakemen and conductors struck on Wednesday for an advance in wages, began to fill the places of the strikers yesterday. A strike-breaking agency had its representatives on the ground shortly after the strike was called, and arranged to supply new men.

At the executive offices of the Bush Terminal Company, 100 Broad Street, a representative said that the strike had not hampered traffic. The places of the strikers were filled and the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the engines have made no objection to working with them.

Col. Michael J. Reagan of the State Board of Mediation said the representatives of the board would try to bring both sides together to-day with a view to a settlement.

KIRBY DIES MENTAL WRECK.

Wiretappers Got Chicagoan's Money and His Bank Collapsed.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Dr. William T. Kirby, head of the defunct Kirby Savings Bank, died at a hospital here today a mental wreck. When the bank closed, Nov. 3, 1912, Dr. Kirby could not be found. Later it was learned he was in a sanitarium. Federal Judge Landis appointed the Central Trust Company receiver.

There were $30,000 deposits but none of the money could be found. Judge Landis ordered Dr. Kirby to produce the money or go to jail for contempt. The banker said he had lost the money to wire-tappers, betting on horses. Judge Landis scouted the story and cited Dr. and Mrs. Kirby for contempt. Subsequent developments strengthened the wire tapping story, however, and several men were indicted.

Attorneys for the Kirbys and for the receiver finished their arguments before Judge Landis only a few weeks ago, and the court took the case under advisement.

RULING ON ELECTION FUNDS.

Congressmen Can Solicit by Letter, Says House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A resolution reported to the House to-day by the Elections Committee declared that it was not a violation of the Federal criminal code for a Senator or Representative to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes from other Senators and Representatives, nor to solicit such contributions by letters written in the Senate or House office buildings.

Representative Mann, Republican leader, recently asked whether campaign assessment letters of the Democratic Congressional Committee were in violation of the law.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Atlantic storm is off the southeast New England Coast with apparently decreasing intensity, and the winds have diminished. Rains fell during the last twenty-four hours from the Upper Ohio Valley eastward, with some snow over northern districts. Rains or snows still continue in New York and New England.

A depression from the North Pacific has reached Western Kansas with greatly increased intensity. It has been preceded by abnormally high temperatures over the central portion of the country and by rains in the Far Northwest, and is followed by a strong pressure area with a decided fall in temperature to much below normal conditions throughout the extreme West and with rains extending southward and eastward into the Rocky Mountain region.

The western disturbance will continue eastward attended by rains or snows and lower temperatures, while the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and be followed by generally fair weather Saturday.

During Friday night and Saturday the rains will extend east of the Mississippi River into the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States, probably reaching the Atlantic States Saturday night.

It will be warmer Friday in the East, but colder by Saturday between the Mississippi River and the Alleghany Mountains.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest, becoming variable by Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, becoming variable by Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, light west breezes, becoming south and moderate, except variable in extreme south portion.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair west, cloudy east portion Friday, somewhat warmer. Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate north to east winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Friday, probably rain or snow east portion, slightly warmer interior. Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate northwest to north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Warmer and generally fair Friday. Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably rain at night; moderate north to east winds.

Western New York—Generally fair and slightly warmer Friday. Saturday, cloudy, probably rain; moderate, shifting winds, becoming east Friday night.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday, probably rain or snows in Maine. Saturday, warmer and generally fair, diminishing north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	48	40	4 P. M.	51	38
6 A. M.	47	39	6 P. M.	51	39
9 A. M.	48	39	9 P. M.	50	38
12 M.	49	37	11 P. M.	50	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 10:10 A. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.63 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

SENTENCED TO JAIL.

Discharged Also as Night Superintendent of Lodging House.

Magistrate Krotel, sitting last night in the Men's Night Court, Yorkville, sentenced Walter Owens, discharged night Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, to thirty days in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island and put him under a $300 bond to keep the peace for six months. Owens had just received a letter discharging him from his place and his lawyer begged for mercy. The Magistrate decided Henry Groeheim, a Charities Department investigator, would not be safe unless Owens got a Blackwell's Island sentence to allow him to cool off.

Groeheim, on report, Commissioner Kingsbury discharged Owens, had Owens arrested last night. They had had a dispute some nights ago, when Owens found Groeheim, who was in the lodging house, ostensibly as a lodger, out of his quarters at midnight. Owens also said that Groeheim had made statements reflections on his wife to Mrs. Owens, his wife, when Groeheim went to the Owens home at 329 West Nineteenth Street, to investigate Owens's connections. As Owens entered the lodging house last night, Groeheim said, the Superintendent declared he had suffered from "a dirty trick," and that he would get Groeheim some dark night. Owens in reply, asserted Groeheim had sneered at him.

On reports made by Groeheim and Sigmund Simons, another investigator, Commissioner Kingsbury also dismissed William T. Butler, a night attendant at the Lodging House, yesterday. What his charges against the two men were did not come out in last night's court proceedings.

JUDGE O'DWYER WON'T QUIT

Denies He Will Leave Democratic Club Because of Murphy Episode.

Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, President of the National Democratic Club, denied yesterday that he intended to resign from the club as a result of the reinstatement of Charles F. Murphy and others who had been dropped for nonpayment of dues. Judge O'Dwyer said that his fight on Mr. Murphy had only begun and he intimated that independent Democrats would bolt the Tammany ticket this Fall if the Legislature did not pass the amendments to the Direct Primary law which were suggested by the club.

"I have no intention of resigning as President of the National Democratic Club," said Judge O'Dwyer. "The club is unqualifiedly opposed to Murphy. I am somewhat unfortunate in my Board of Governors. There is Thomas F. Smith, who happens also to be Secretary of Tammany Hall. When he attends a meeting he does not speak as a member, but as Secretary of Tammany Hall and the personal representative of Mr. Murphy. After a meeting of the board, which is supposed to be secret, Mr. Smith rushes downstairs to the newspaper reporters and biased reports of what has happened are published next day.

"I propose to continue the fight against Mr. Murphy and the National Democratic Club will be one of the instruments in that fight."

MORE TYPHUS COMES IN.

Eight Cases at Swinburne Island Now; 1,108 Detained.

Three cases of typhus were discovered yesterday in the steerage of the Fabre Line steamship Madonna by the Health Officer's staff at Quarantine when she arrived from Mediterranean ports. The patients were removed to the hospital for contagious diseases on Swinburne Island. The steamer had called at Providence before coming to New York, but the symptoms of the fever had not then developed, her doctor said.

Out of the 1,025 immigrants on board, 200 of the men shared the section in the forward steerage with the three typhus victims, and they were all sent to Hoffman Island for observation. This will make a total of 1,108 persons detained at the island now for observation, and eight patients with typhus at Swinburne Island.

Auto Hits Boy in Times Square.

Crossing Broadway at Forty-second Street last night Eugene Murphy, nine years old, of No. 430 West Fifty-second Street, was knocked down by an automobile owned by Mrs. Catherine Ebling, of No. 803 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, and driven by her chauffeur, Harry Dahl, of No. 447 East Ann Avenue. Mrs. Ebling sprang out and lifted the boy into the automobile. He was rushed to the Polyclinic Hospital, where Dr. Tobin said he was suffering from contusions and possible internal injuries.

Stranger with $1,800 Vanishes.

Nathan Pers of 404 Madison Street, asked the police at headquarters yesterday to search for his uncle, Isaac Rolband, 45 years old, of Rome, N. Y., who disappeared on Monday afternoon. Rolband had received threatening letters, and had $1,800 with him. His daughter, Eva, 10 years old, described two men with whom she said he made an appointment near the Williamsburg Bridge on Monday. Rolband is 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, has a brown mustache and brown hair and wears a derby and brown suit.

FIND $10,000 OF LOOT IN HARLEM FLAT

Detectives Follow Newman, a Negro, and Get It After a Visit to a Pawnshop.

CHECK WIFE'S USE OF PISTOL

Also Have Fight with Elevator Runner Who Calls at the Flat and Objects to Being Detained.

Edward J. Newsone, a negro 29 years old, who said he was a vaudeville actor, entered a pawnshop on Third Avenue, near 129th Street, early last night carrying a black handbag. Detectives Collinge and Dieschly of the East 126th Street Station followed him in. When he opened the bag and tried to pawn $150 worth of jewelry and silver the detectives took him around to the station and questioned him. He said he lived at 27 West 136th Street, and the detectives went there. They found Newsone's wife, a mulatto. While they were talking to her, William Burridge, a 30-year-old negro elevator operator, walked in. When the detectives asked him to remain he demurred, and when they tried to detain him he fought with them fiercely. Detectives Calkins, Dougherty and Dwyer entered the room just in time to restrain Mrs. Newsone from using a heavy revolver she brought from another room.

The police found jewelry, clothing and silver valued at $10,000 in the flat. There were many rings, from which some one had pried the settings. Some of the silver was identified by Prof. Ralph Tilmont of the Modern Languages Department of City College as his property, stolen from his flat in the Dayton Arms Apartments, 603 West 140th Street, on Monday evening. The police said last night that members of a band had committed twenty burglaries recently in the Washington Heights and upper Riverside Drive districts. They believed that Burridge and Newsone were familiar with the operations of this band.

Charges of burglary, violating the Sullivan law and resisting a policeman were made against Burridge and Mrs. Newsone. Newsone was charged with burglary.

WOMAN THIEF TAKES POISON

Eludes Attendant in Courthouse After Shoplifting Conviction.

Preferring death to prison, a young woman tried to commit suicide by swallowing lysol in the women's waiting room of the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, after she had been sentenced to the Bedford Reformatory for shoplifting. In court she said she was Mrs. May Moore, 28 years old, of 77 Third Street, New Dorp, Staten Island, but to authorities of the Long Island College Hospital she said her correct name was Mrs. May Maxwell.

Miss Frances Leach, a probationary officer, accompanied her to the waiting room. The woman quickly stepped inside and closed and locked the door behind her. Two court attendants forced open the door and found the woman on the floor unconscious. At the hospital it was said the woman would recover.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices of the bureau, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,914. SHOES, LEATHER, AND RUBBERS.—A commission house in the Near East is in the market for shoes of all kinds and grades, shoe leathers, including box calf, kid, black and colored, patent and sole leather, also rubbers for men, women, and children.

12,915. FLOWER SEEDS.—A wholesale flower grower is desirous of receiving catalogues and samples of the seed of Am. carnations and chrysanthemums for sale, for growing in the open air in a climate which for the three Winter months averages about 50 degs. F.

12,916. HARDWARE, TOOLS, PUMPS, AND WIRE NAILS.—A commission house in the Levant is in the market for hardware, heavy and shelf; tools of all kinds, force pumps, and wire nails.

12,917. TWINE AND TWIST.—An import and export firm is desirous of purchasing Am. twine and twist, and is also willing to act as agent for Am. mfrs. of such goods.

12,918. FILES AND WOODEN SCREWS.—A wholesale firm is anxious to get in touch with Am. mfrs. of files and wooden screws. It is willing to guarantee a turnover of $8,000 to $10,000 per annum with competitive prices.

12,919. GLUCOSE FACTORY.—A S. African firm, which is contemplating the establishment of a glucose factory to produce from ten to twenty barrels of glucose daily, has applied to an American Consulate for full information with rough sketch of plans giving an idea of the necessary equipment and space occupied, an estimate as to each part of machinery required, and the cost thereof, either f. o. b. New York or delivered at S. African ports. The firm would also like to correspond with some one who has a practical knowledge of the plant and process, with a view to engaging his services if the project should materialize.

12,920. ELECTRIC VEHICLES.—An American Consul has forwarded a copy of a letter from a business firm in Scotland desirous of obtaining an agency for a good commercial electric vehicle of Am. manufacture for carrying 1 to 3 tons, the usual load being 1½ tons. The firm states that it has large machinery showrooms and does its own mechanical work; also has an extensive experience with electric motors, having been engaged in electric-power installations for the last fourteen years. The firm would be willing to take the chassis and build the body and paint same over if necessary.

12,921. STATIONARY ENGINES.—A European commission agent desires to be placed in touch with Am. stationary engines of the semi-Diesel system from 5 h. p. up, using crude oil for fuel.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. cloudy, prob. showers in w.; warmer in e.; mod. winds, bec. s.

S. Car.—Fair, warmer in n. Sat. cloudy; light to mod. w. and s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy, prob. showers; cooler in n. and w.; light to mod. w. to s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri.; warmer in n. w. Sat. fair, except prob. showers; cooler in n. w.; light shifting winds, except fresh s. over n. w.

Ala., Miss., La.—Fair Fri. Sat. unsettl., prob. showers, cooler; mod. to fresh s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri.; showers; colder at night or Sat., except fair near the coast; fresh to strong s. winds on the coast, shifting to w. and n. w. during Fri. night.

W. Tex.—Fair, cooler Fri., preceded by showers in the Pan Handle. Sat., fair.

Utah—Fair Fri., Sat.

Okla.—Showers, colder Fri. Sat., fair; cooler in e.

Ark.—Showers, cooler Fri. or Fri. night. Sat. fair, cooler.

Tenn., Ky.—Cloudy Fri.; showers, colder at night or Sat.

Ohio—Cloudy, warmer Fri. Sat., showers, colder; increasing e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Fri.; showers; colder at night and Sat.; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Sat.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri.; cloudy; colder at night and prob. on Sat.; increasing e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy; warmer Fri.; showers, colder at night and Sat.; increasing e. winds, prob. mod. gales by Fri. night on Lake Mich.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri., showers at night or Sat.; mod. to fresh e. to n. e. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Fri.; showers, colder at night and prob. Sat., except fair Sat. in w.; increasing e. winds, prob. mod. gales by Fri. night.

Minn.—Showers Fri.; colder in w. and s. Fri.; fresh e. to n. winds. Sat. fair.

Iowa—Showers, colder Fri. or Fri. night. Sat. prob. fair; colder in e.

Mo.—Showers, colder Fri. or Fri. night. Sat. fair; colder in e.

N. Dak.—Fair, colder Fri., preceded by showers in e. portion. Sat. fair.

S. Dak.—Showers, colder Fri. Sat. prob. fair.

Neb., Kan.—Showers, colder Fri. Sat. prob. fair.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of DOTT & SCHINGEROUR, Bankrupts.—7 motors, (from 5 to 35 H. P.,) Seybold power cutter, Sheridan power cutter, power slitter, 2 embossing machines, 7 calendars, 7 reelers, 4 gay mixer, 8 coating machines, 4 steam engines, 12 flinters, 20 tons paper, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction Monday, April 20, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 34th St. and 3d Av., Brooklyn. Bush Terminal No. 1, 6th floor.

GEORGE M. WELCH, Receiver.
J. W. & W. H. REED, Auctioneers.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

426—Alabama & Vicksburg Ry. et al., plff in error, vs. Pearl Morris.—Dismissed, with costs.

751—Charleston & Western Carolina Ry., plff in error, vs. Lizzie Thompson.—Argument cont.

652—Seaboard Air Line Ry., plff in error, vs. J. M. Pace Mule Co.—Submitted for plff in error.—No appearance for def.

864—Southern Ry. Co., plff in error, vs. D. E. Crockett.—Submitted.

2, Original—Commonwealth of Virginia, compl., vs. West Virginia. Six hours granted for oral argument.—Argument commenced.

Call for April 17: 2, original; 6, original, 188, 302, 270, (and 291 and 292,) 297, (and 298,) 330, 177, 190, and 266.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

In re Boyd.
Anderson<Mor & E RR
Hogg<Maxwell.
Whitcomb<Shultz.
In re Samuels.
Lewis<Butterfield.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Rooney< E Coal Dock
Howey<Barge Tip Top

DISTRICT COURT—Clough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Royal D W I Mail<
Merritt & Chapman.
Thurlow<Wrangel.
Cent'l Aguirre<same.
Sundh Elec<Cutler &
Hammer.
Pavlowa<Atwell.
Cameron<Garfield
Mills.
Lovell McConnell<
Salvini.
Same<Square.
Am Pipe Con<Co of
Wheaster.
Cook<Culomatic F P.
Tooker<Schr Geo F
Scannell.
Deiches<Un Copper Co
Webb<Samuels.
New motions:
Autoplano Co<Winter.
Lachman<Dolores.
Mack<Anglo So Am
Bank.
Romanazzi<Kerbaugh.
Mostyn<Huntington.
De Mayo<Robins.
R & R Lime Co<Estate of Pendleton.
Johns & Platt<Killoch

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

3 N B R A Co<CNY,
Cantalupo<Lacorazza.
Ilum<Alliance Ins.
Same<Liverpool L &
Ins Co.

Eastern District.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Veeder, J.

USA<Graham.
Same<Carlin.

BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.

Discharges.
Samuel Collier.
Jos. Michaels and Jos. Buckley, Am Woolen Trades;
William E. Wassner,
Maximilian Wolfram,
Thos. L. Coleman,
Abraham Cohen,
Jacob Prevor,
Hiram A. Thomas,
Wm. B. Jacobs, Jr.,
Samuel Settle,
David Hanis,
Max Herschaft.
Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Scudder, J. Ex parte business.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

In re CNY, (Tunnel St.) People ex rel Sulzer< Sohmer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

In re Add'n of Bronx Bank.
In re Bame.
In re W 184 St.
Henessy<I R T.
Kelly<Kremm.
Morgan<Bain.
Frank<Ramland <
Shafto.
Higgins<Allvold Rlty.
Sinnott<Ward.
Bergas Rlty<Am
Bond'g of Balt.
Pines<Denver Rlty.
Hale<Seligsberg.
Morana<Mann Nav.
Skiba<Holbrook,
Cabot & R.
Hollingsworth<NY Rys
Non-enumerated motions:
Bartlett<Harris.
Latin-Am &c, Co<
Broderick.
Urbano<Hallenbeck.
People ex rel A Maggio<D of Health.
Kingsley<O'Neill.
Akins<Trowbridge.
Hallahan<Hallahan.
Koenig<G A & P Tea.
Kupferstein, &c<Dalton.
Posner et al<Lederer.
Moore & Evans<Van Rasg.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Okum<C I & B RR.
Same<same.
McDonald<Stern.
Benson<Lamford.
Hensburg<N E Enam.
Fredericks<Fredericks
Same<same.
West<Burns Agcy.
Fernandez<Mott Galv.
Same<same,
Farmers L & T<Benline Con.
Jordan<Feinblatt.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Kaufman<Scofield.
Durr<Durr.
Higbie<Kranthoff.
Mask<Abrams.
Higbie<Kranthoff.
Fitzpatrick<Erklin.
Chandler<Chandler.
Piel<Goldberg.
Bowers<Heller.
N Y Trust<Meyer.
Purdy<Purdy.
Lincoln Trust<same.
Coyle<CNY.
Same<same.
Armone<CNY.
Vornimer<same.
D'Auria<CNY.
Same<same.
Chalmers<Murphy.
Nelson<Tompkins.
Lalkin<Lalkin.
Kantrowitz<J E Stevens Con.
Pilkington<Pilkington.
In re Pearce.
Clark<Rempel.
Levenson<B Rub Fab.
Clarke Cont Co<CNY.
Ger-Am Coffee<O'Neil
Same<same.
Moore<Moore.
In re Friedlander.
CNY<Strauss.
Smith<Ward Bak'g Co
Curzia<same.
Dunn<Lamb.
In re Herbst, (Thibodeau.)
In re De Maris, (Linch.)
Hecht<Saks & Co.
Van Heise<Underhill.
Ger-Am Coffee<
Johnston.
Same<Diehl.
Same<same.
Same<Johnston.
Same<Sanley.
Same<same.
People<Lutz.
In re Ward.
Thorn<Thorn.
Brill<Abramowitz.
Segall<Segall.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

In re E 210th St.
Bernstein<Harney.
In re W 174th St.
Mayor Fitzpatrick.
Diehl<Diehl.
Kutner<Kutner.
Sandberg<Siegel.
Rubeck<Rubeck.
Pollock & O'Neill<929 Park Av.
Preferred causes:
Farley<Ryan.
Verlo Land<Orleans Co.
General calendar:
Heymsfeld<Calcaterra.
Mitchell<Feeney.
Thorley<Estate's Trust.
Weta<same.
Ahearn<Bowery S B.
Detroy<Degelm'n Rlty
Amanna<Keyst Const
Levin<Morris.
Windsor Rlty<Reddy.
Starr<Averett.
Bernard<Bryant.
Saltzsieder<Saltz'er.
Neil<Rosenthal.
Borca<Hargood Rlty.
Del Baleo Eng Co<
Rooney
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
Pollock<Solomon I C Ice.
Mosauer<Mosauer.
Silverstone<Ruppert.
Feinstein<Feinstein.
Jefferson<Adams.
Stieberg<Stieberg.
Paterno<Paterno.
Harrison, re<Kitchen Imp.
Weis<8 St Rlty.
Kithcart<Kithcart.
Kirk<Kirk.
Morell<Morell.
Tilton<Gena.
Bennet<Burrt.
Chase.
Kyle<CNY.
Warren<Albro.
Faber<Greene.
Kortwe Nyeszny<Manhattan Cooperage.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions.

N S Gas Cook<Shapiro & ano.
People ex rel Johnson <Kracke.
People ex rel Hammond<Kracke.
Springer<Thompson.
Malawista<Sokol.
Watts<Watts.
Wiedemann<Mulroy.
Foster<Kenny et al.
In re Harris Av (Donovan).
Fetkievicz<So Pac Co.
Fetkevicz<Cosmos Con
Peters<Peters.
Seinfel<Bran'gan et al
Same (Lien 2,301)<same.
Same (Lien 2,302)<same.
Bast<Price et al.
Dempsey<Dempsey.
In re Fink & ano.
Warland<Murale Co.

SPECIAL TERM.—Scudder, J. Ex parte business.

Iorizzo<Merchesini.
Caire<Piel.
McWalters<McW.

PART III.—Trials.—Benedict, J. Special calendar of foreclosure cases.

Hergenhan<Doblin.
Bricker<Leonard.
Scips Bay Brew Co<Cassano.
Hoffman<Freed.
Regular calendar.
Johnson<Johnson &an.
Beck<Brock.
Peters<Peters.
Weisburg Mark Co<Turnbore Rity.
Podsetzky<Podsetzky.
Reserved calendar.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

Effross<Donovan.
Rose<Adler.
Zucker<Chugerman.
Berger<Zibulaff.

TRIAL TERM.—Crane, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.

In re Henry Michelsen (Incompetent).
Moorehead<Rty Assets
Lass<Wheelock.
Jackson<B H RR.
Cooper Diamond<
Ryan.
Sulzbach<Siry.
Hickey<Evans & Sons.
Johnson<CNY.
Levine<J C Co.
Schaeffer<Goldstein.
Cohen<Greenfield's S.
B'klyn B'k<Stallo.
Cervadas<Rome Title
Jones<CNY.
Lenchner<W'burg S Water.
McLaughlin<Wurster & Quirk.
Henry<Quick Tran R.
Lorenz<Lorenz.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

Spindler<Luithlen.
Rappaport<So. S St. C.
Doyle<Atl Steved.
Gaffney<CNY.
West<Baltimore & O R R.
Admurskv<Manning.
Manna<Nassau R R.
Eastmond<C I & B R R.
Gozzelany<Polish Nat Alliance.
Childs<Gelhardt.
Helger<B H R R.
Schmidt<Transit Dev.
Harvey<B H R R.
Metchnikoffmumm.
Gualla<B H R R.
McGaughrin<Nas R R
Levine<same.
Mooney<Baumann.
Fischer<B H R R.
Meyerhoef<B H R R
Testa<Nas R R.
Dalton<CNY.
Tyrrell<Grafton.
Wolsk<Holtzman et al
Schumm-McElroy<
Henne & an.

Highest number reached, 3,362.

Surrogates' Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR. Part IV.—Moore, J.

Loew<McInerney.
Anderson<Carpenter.
Kaplan<Deitchmann.
Tonges<Vand Can Syn
Collective Holding<M & J Constr.
Paulson<Hayes.
Solsten Epstein<Ellis.
Scarpiti<Cognata.
Stern<Acme Homes.
Fischer<Kaiser.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions:

Ornstein<Umbrella Makers' Un.
Hoepker<Rotheroe.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Trials—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on—Meyer<Hedges.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—At 10 A. M.

No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will. Jas J Burke.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motions.

Bernheimer & Schwarz<Schorf.
Salamon<Northern Un Gas.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.
Naturalizations.
Heroe in process of calendar passed to April 20.
Highest number reach, 477.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Foth<Foth.
Garbe<Am NatB et al.
Colacicco<Colacicco.
Owen<Owen.
Bohner<Bohner.
Novak<Novak.
Coles<Coles.
Johnson<Johnson.
Sampson<Sampson.
Poltri<Poltri.

Highest number reached, 350.

County Court.

TRIAL OF EQUITY—Humphrey, J., at 10 A. M.

Reynolds<Surridge.
Mowrey<Meyer.
Reilly<Sulzbach.
Burrell<Burrell.
Ryon<Dunning et al.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Trial calendar over until Monday.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.—For motions.

Van Horson<McDonald R'lty.
Selleck<Burr.
In re Farley<Schmidt.
Hubbard<Rose.
Belfi<Jones.
Vala<Fordham.
Smith<Nat Conduit.
Karlhorn<Polish Alliance.
Walker<Francolini.
Italian Sav Bank<Sterling Park.
In re Rice<Foerste.
Putnam Co Sav Bk<Chamberlain.
Salvatore<Salvatore.
Wagstaff<Thomas.

Surrogate's Court.

CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.

Probate of wills:
Deminick Massaio.
Florence R. Carter,
Anna C. MacDowell.
Pet. for administ'n:
Nettie Augustyn.
Administ. acct's:
Wallace H. Lockwood,
John Hyland,
Solomon I. Levine.
To release surety:
Helena M. Meyer.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,266.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BERNARD SIMPSON, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Simpson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 16, 1914, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 27th, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 16, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 17,832.—JACOB WIENER, bankrupt, also known as Jack Wiener.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Wiener, also known as Jack Wiener, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 9th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 18th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 15th, 1914.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—NEW York County.—EDMUND L. MOONEY and ANDREW J. SHIPMAN, Plaintiffs, against DAVID W. HARKNESS, CALVIN MAY, EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, and ALBERT FRANCIS HAGAR, as being the persons designated in a written instrument dated January 29, 1913, and purporting to be the last will and testament of Julia L. Butterfield, deceased, to be the executors thereof; John R. Yale and William H. Berrigan, as temporary administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Julia L. Butterfield, deceased; Adair M. Shipman, the wife of the plaintiff, Andrew J. Shipman; Arthur G. Wheeler, Kathleen Isabel Wheeler, Helen Sloan Wheeler, Alice Wheeler, Mildred Muriel Wheeler, Edgar S. Appleby, John S. Appleby, Mary D. Gerard, United States Realty and Improvement Company, Jacob Hirsh, Annie M. Baer, Ruth W. Graham, Elizabeth M. Mangan, the People of the State of New York; David W. Harkness, Calvin May, Edward M. L. Ehlers, and Albert Francis Hagar, as being the persons designated in a written instrument dated September 19, 1911, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Julia L. Butterfield, deceased, to be the executors thereof; David W. Harkness and Albert Francis Hagar, as being the survivors of the persons designated in a written instrument dated June 30, 1910, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Julia L. Butterfield, deceased, to be the executors thereof; David W. Harkness and Albert Francis Hagar, as being the survivors of the persons designated in a written instrument dated June 19, 1910, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Julia L. Butterfield, deceased, to be the executors thereof; David W. Harkness and Albert Francis Hagar, as being the survivors of the persons designated in a written instrument dated August 27, 1908, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Julia L. Butterfield, deceased, to be the executors thereof; David W. Harkness and Albert Franc

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, at s line of Estate of Eliza B. Jumel, runs w 100xs 100 ft to Croton St, x e 100 ft to Av x n 100 ft to beginning; Harry A. Braun to Andrew T. McKegney, 2,486 Devoe Ter, Bronx. March 3; attorney, Edw. Miehling, 258 B'way..$100

AVENUE D, s w corner of 12th St, runs w 170x s 108.3x w 99 to e s of Dry Dock St x s 103.3 to n s of 11th St x e 124x n 76x e 145 to w s of Avenue D x n 131.9 to beginning; Dry Dock St, s e corner of 12th St, 103.3x99; Delos McCurdy and another, executors of George W. Quintard, to Laura A. Palmer, 922 5th Av, heir of George W. Quintard, March 27; address Delos McCurdy, 98 Broadway.....$163,000

BROADWAY, 625, w s, 34x200 to Mercer St; Sound Realty Co. to Frederick W. Fieder, Jr., 128 Broadway, (mtg $245,000,) April 9; attorney, Max Marx, 128 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick W. Fieder, Jr., to Sound Realty Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $245,000,) April 11; attorney, same.$100

ELIZABETH ST, 168, 25x100, (mtg $33,300;) Henry St, 23, n s, 25x57.6, (mtg. $30,500,) (foreclosure April 14;) James G. Wallace, Jr., referee, to John Aspinwall, Newburg, N. Y., April 15; attorneys, Elkus, G. & F., 176 Broadway $4,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 59th St, 20x50; Susan M. De Moya to Harold S. De Moya, 713 East 17th St, Brooklyn, 1-5 part, all taxes, all liens, Dec. 13, 1913; address, Harold S. De Moya, 1,388 East 12th St, Brooklyn $1

MADISON AV, 1,831, s e corner of 122d St, 19x100; Meyer Frankel to Eugenie Gordon, on premises, all liens. Dec. 20, 1913.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,998, e s, 40.2 ft n of 127th St, 20x35; Thekla Livingston to Herman Kolodgisky, 580 3d Av, (mtg $4,500,) April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

PEARL ST, 458, e s, 71.6 ft s of Park Row, Broadway $100
22.5x89.5x22.5x86.1; David Freed to Louis Barnett, 51 East 97th St, (mtg $23,000,) March 24; attorney, A. H. Mitselemann, 44 Cedar St $100

PINEHURST AV, n e corner of 179th St, 100.2x100; Beatrice Brower to Lombardy Realty Co., 160 Broadway, April 10; attorney, E. A. Landauer $1

1ST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 115th St, 25.5x75; Antonio Marino to Pietro Alvino, 319 East 17th St, (mtg $11,000.) April 15; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

2D AV, w s, 24.1 ft n of 22d St, 24.11x63.8; John Benzur to Elsa Palmer, 221 West 106th St, all liens, April 11; address John Benzur, 221 West 106th St $100

3D AV, n e corner of 58th St, runs n 50.2 x e 105 x n 50.3 x e 50 x s 100.5 to 58th St x w 155 to beginning; William H. Meagher to Graham-Siegel Co., 378 Grand St., all liens, Feb. 6 .....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Graham-Siegel Co. to 3d Avenue and 58th Street Co., 31 Broadway, all liens, April 14; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St $1

3D AV, 2,893, w s, 90.5 ft s of 105th St, 25.3x74; 3d Av, 1,895, e s, 25.2 ft s of 105th St, 25.2x74; Meyer Frankel to Eugenie Gordon, 1,881 Madison Av, all liens, Dec. 20, 1913....$100

4TH AV, s e cor of 111th St, 50.11x100, Realty Realization Corp. to Franconia Realty Co., 1,400 5th Av, (mtg $82,000,) April 15; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av....$1,000

7TH ST, 233 East, n s, 25.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x48.9; Gussie Raynes and another to Sophie Jacobovitz, 233 East 7th St, (mtg $10,500,) April 15; attorneys, Kogan & G., 302 Broadway $100

7TH ST, 301 East, n s, 40.7 ft w of Lewis St, 39.1x79.8; same to same, (mtg $32,500,) April 15; attorneys, same.....$100

21ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 23.6x 98.9; John and Marie Benzur to Helen P. Benzur, 221 West 106th St, all liens, April 11; address, Helen P. Benzur, 221 West 106th St $100

29TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of 7th Av, runs n 60x e 19x n 38.9x w 38x s 98.9 to street x e 19 to beginning; Mary Helfrich to Minnie Miller, 65 West 104th St, all liens, April 15; address Minnie Miller, 302 Columbus Av.$1

37TH ST, 231 East, n s, 407 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100; Michael Katz to Annie and Elizabeth Bonnie, 329 East 37th St, (mtg $7,000,) April 3; attorneys, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

70TH ST, 49 West, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.5; Samuel Sachs to Harry F. Louchheim, 2 Pearl St, Deal, N. J., (mtg $25,000,) April 14; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

70TH ST, 223 West, n s, 260 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x100.5; Mary K. Patton to Ida L. McClusky, 223 West 70th St, Jan. 8, 1913; attorney, W. G. Patton, 218 Canal St $1

77TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Av A, 25x305.4, to n s 76th St; Edith Boden to Anton Beharty, 424 East 75th St, (mtg $17,500,) all liens, April 15; attorney, T. G. Co., 176 Broadway $100

80TH ST, 118 West, e s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Magdalena O. Heckmann to Frederick Schlueter, Park Ridge, N. J., (mtg $27,000,) April 14; attorney, J. M. Bixen Hall of Records $1

82D ST, 127 West, n s, 373.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.9x100.11; David Dreyfuss to Rosie Frey, 4 Manitou St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (mtg $16,000,) April 16; attorneys, Hirschman & D., 290 B'way....$1

100TH ST, 206 East, s s, 328.6 ft e of 2d Av, 28.8x100.11; Barnett Goldfein et al. to Giovanni Guglielmetti, 322 East 104th St, (mtg $22,800,) April 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

120TH ST, 317 East, n s, 94 ft e of 2d Av, 20x99.11 (mtg $6,500;) 125th St, 319 East, n s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 20x99.11, (mtg $7,500); Jennie A. Moffatt to Jas. M. Ryder, Cessing, N. Y.; B & S., April 16; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway $100

141ST ST, 415 West, n s, 152.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16.4x99.11; Margaretta E. Littell to Peter E. Tallman, 415 West 141st St, (mtg $13,500,) Jan. 6 .....$1

148TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11; Corkemas Realty Co. to Trojan Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, (mtg $165,000,) Jan. 23; attorney, Hy. B. Singer, 55 Liberty St $100

160TH ST, s s, 136 ft e of Broadway, 64x99.11; Harry H. Treadwell to Mount Neboh Congregation of Washington Heights, 2,005 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

162D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Friedman Construction Co. to Sallie H. Walker, 2 West 55th St, (mtg $310,000,) April 14; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St $100

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 x99.11 (foreclosure March 23); Edw. D. Dowling, ref, to Edw. D. Fife, Jr., 137 West 146th St, (correction and confirmation of deed recorded March 31, 1914,) April 15; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row..$2,030

164TH ST, same property; Standard Investment Co. to David Levine, 5,211 5th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $65,000,) all liens, April 15; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row..$4,000

Bronx.

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 106.7 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x100; also Cambeling Av, w s, 221.7 ft s of Pelham Av, 24.9x100; Thomas N. Cuthbert, referee, to Louise Gottschalk, 178 West 81st St, April 9; attorney, Charles E. Lydecker, 2 Rector St $5,500

COSTER ST, 642-644, s s, 20x100; Bronx-Weiss Realties A Corporation to Edw. D. Fife, Jr., 137 West 146th St, April 15, (mtg $6,000;) attorneys, Cardozo & N., 128 Broadway....$1

CROTONA AV, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Otis A. Mowbray to Robert Realty Co., Inc., 100 Broadway, April 6, (mtg $41,500;) attorney, J. F. Benalm, 160 B'way..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Lord Robert Realty Co., Inc., to Geo. A. Mosher and another, 529 South Clinton St, Syracuse, N. Y., April 15, (mtg $43,500;) attorney, J. F. Benalm, 160 Broadway $1

BECK ST, w s, 173 ft w of 156th St, 25x100; Richard Plechner to Joseph Corbett, 906 Caulfield Av, April 16, (mtg $7,500,) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 212.2 ft n of 167th St, 170.6x182.11x170.8x182.3; Weissager Amusement Construction Co. to John M. Hoffman Corp'n, 8,025 3d Av, April 11, (mtg $47,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HAVEMEYER AV, s e corner of Eastern Boulevard, 91x165; Orlando Realty Co. to Marie S. Judge, 2,259 Houghton Av, April 10, mtg $6,800; attorney, Marie S. Judge.....$5

INWOOD AV, s, 370.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x112.6; Harriet McKiernan to Lucy McKiernan and another, 1,880 Inwood Av, Feb. 24, 1913; attorneys, Lucy McKiernan and another, 1,880 Inwood Av.....$100

LOT 14, Block C, map, part of M. S. Arnow estate; Marie S. Judge to Lizzie B. Hickey, 2,246 Gleason Av, April 10; attorney, Frank Gass, Westchester, N. Y. $100

MONTEREY AV, w s, 50.9 ft s of 179th St, 50.9x98.9x50.9x99.8; also Monterey Av, w s, 101.7 ft s of 179th St, 50.9x97.10x50.9x98.8; also Monterey Av, w s, 152.4 ft s of 179th St, 50.9x97x50.9x97.10; Fanny Simonoff to Angel Constr. Co., Inc., 1,288 Hoe Av, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Angel Construction Co., Inc., to Fanny Simonoff, 1,299 Franklin Av, April 15, (mtg $102,800; same attorney....$1

MONTEREY AV, w s, 302.1 ft s of 179th St, 50.9x98.4x50.9x99.7; also Monterey Av, w s, 353.11 ft s of 179th St, 50.9x96.7x50.8x96.4; Minnie Cohen to Angel Constr. Co., Inc., 1,128 Hoe Av, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Angel Construction Co., Inc., to Minnie Cohen, 410 East 141st St, April 15, (mtg $67,000;) attorney, same.....$1

SIMPSON ST, 961, w s, 48x110.5x42x110.11; Podgur Realty Co. to Sarah Dreier and another, New Rochelle, N. Y., April 15, (mtg $39,000;) attorney, Joel Krone, 299 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Fairmount Place, 54.11x105,10x50x128.6; Borough Estates Co. to Jennie P. Bldg., 906 East 178th St, April 2, mtg $12,250; attorney, F. J. Dwyer, 1,821 Waterloo Pl.$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 240.6 ft s of 182d st, ex.11x112.2x44x108.11; Mary S. Croxson to Samuel G. Bassmann, 4201 East 180th St, April 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; James G. Bassmann to Frederick Kuhe, 700 West 171st St, April 15, (mtg $21,000) attorney, same $100

TRINITY AV, w s, Lot 86, map of Grove Hill, 20x150; Taxpayers Realty Co. to Bernard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, April 15, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

UNION AV, 1,176, e s, 18x100; Madeline Spangenberg to Oscar A. Price, 49 West 125th St, April 13, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 135 ft s of 178th St, 27x150; Christopher Sturz to Arthur L. Sturz and ano., 4,234 Park Av, April 15, mtg. $2,000; attorney, A. L. Sturz, 142 Lincoln Av $1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, part of Lot 441, map of Unionport, 25x108; Vincenzo Caruso to Nicola Gatto, 1,550 Odell St., March 19, 1913; attorney, Nicola Gatto, 1,550 Odell St.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 23.4 x100.9x42.11x94; Smada Realty Co. to Leonard J. Langbein and another, Cresskill, N. J., April 6, (mtg $21,700;) attorney, Leonard J. Langbein, 302 Broadway $100

3D AV, n w corner of 170th St, 87.10x91.7x-x87.9; Raymond J. Quinn, trustee, to Maria S. Bitondi, 227 Front St, Hartford, Conn., April 13, (mtg $57,000;) attorney, Maria S. Bitondi, 227 Front St, Hartford, Conn.$70,216

170TH ST, 382 East, s s, 22x75; William H. Harden to Christine Wilkie and ano., 2,075 Crotona Av, April 15; attorney, J. Helderman, 783 Elton Av $100

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Mary A. McArdle to Evangelisch Lutherische Concordia Gemeinde, 596 Oak Terrace, April 15, (mtg $700;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

169TH ST, 280 East, s s, 17x96; Thornton Bros. Co. to Augusta Detlefs, 280 East 169th St, April 15, (mtg $3,300;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

198TH ST, w s, 97.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.11x85.5x irr 9x84.2; Antonie Hamm to Herman J. Schnitger, 121 East 105th St, April 11, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,834, w s, 25 ft s of 126th St, 25x100, (prior mtg $10,000;) Annie Hopfen Sack to Frances Kreutzer, 126 East 86th St, April 15, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Theo. Baumeister, 35 Nassau St $2,000

FULTON ST, s s, 38.1 ft e of Church St, 24.9x77; Raudenbush Cafe, Inc., to S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co., 36 Forrest St, Brooklyn, April 15, demand; attorneys, Liebmann & Tanzer, 52 Broadway $19,000

WILLETT ST, 99, w s, 25x100; Rebecca Blaustein to Emilie Macher, 139 Donaldson St, Rutherford, N. J., April 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Grassick, Hall of Records $1,500

1ST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 115th St, 25.5x75; Pietro Alvino to Antonio Marino, 271 East 154th St, April 15, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway $5,500

7TH ST, n s, 40.7 ft w of Lewis St, 39.1x 79.8, mtg $32,500; 7th St, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x48.9, (mtg $10,500;) Sophie Jacobowitz to Ella Goodman, 5,702 14th Av, Brooklyn, April 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kheel & Orenstein, 51 Chambers St $3,000

37TH ST, 351 East, n s, 407 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100, (prior mtg $7,000;) Annie and Elizabonnie to Mich'l Katz, 158 East 82d St, April 13, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 150x98.9; Emma M. Vynne to 73d Street Realty Co., 165 Broadway, April 16, due as per bond; attorneys, Taylor, K. & H., 165 Broadway, ...$15,000

45TH ST, 129 West, s s, 345.10 ft w of 6th Av, 19.2x82; Evelyn C. Manley et al. to Elsie K. Powell, 130 East 70th St, April 14, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St $20,000

55TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Herald Square Holding Co. to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, April 16, due May 1, 1919; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$165,000

69TH ST, 105 West, n s, 42 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Edw. H. Kelly to Chas. E. Townsend of Newburgh, N. Y., April 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. H. Kelly, 271 Broadway $1,500

70TH ST, 46 West, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.5; Harry F. Louchheim to Samuel Sachs, 700 5th Av, April 15, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way $25,000

72D ST, 228 East, s s, 368 ft e of 1st Av, 17x102.2; Alois Mang to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, April 16, due April 1, 1917; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $6,000

77TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 304.4; Anton Bohinty to Edith Boden, 220 East 76th St, April 15, (prior mtg $16,000,) 5 years; attorney, A. C. Brogaw, 165 Broadway $1,500

94TH ST, n s, 145.10 ft w of Madison Av, 21.11x100.8; Sam'l Hirsch and another, executrices, to Charles Strauss, 317 West 75th St, April 15, (prior mtg $30,000,) due April 1, 1917; attorneys, Strauss, R. & B., 141 Broadway $15,000

100TH ST, 309 East, n s, 128.6 ft e of 2d Av, 28.6x100.10, (prior mtg $20,000;) Giovanni Guglielmetti to Dora Goldfein and ano., 200 West 111th St, April 15, due Oct. 15, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, corner of Fireman St, 54.11x138.6; F. J. Building Co. to Borough Estates, 3,219 3d Av, prior mtg $10,250, April 2, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Jos. P. Fallon 141 B'way....$2,995

VANDERBILT AV, w s, 125 ft n of 127th St, 27x150; Arthur L. Sturz to Christopher Sturz, 325 South 6th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., April 15, 3 years; attorney, Wm. H. Sommer, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. $1,500

218TH ST, n s, west 75 ft of Lot 185, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Frank Mirando to John Meehan, 66 West 53d St, prior mtg $1,800, April 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

1420 ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x 100; Evangelisch Lutherische Concordia Gemeinde to Mary A. McArdle, 501 East 142d St, April 15, (due, &c, as per bond); same attorney $5,500

199TH ST, 280 East, s s, 17x96; Augusta Detlefs to Thornton Bros, Co., 1,220 Clay Av, April 15, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Neier & D., 141 B'way.....$1,700

198TH ST, n s, 97.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.11x17.5; Hermine J. Schnitgerts to Antoine Hamm, 3,612 198th St, (prior mtg $5,500,) April 15, (installments,) 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $4,000

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—2d Lt. W. Dana Phpn. Scouts, report May 20, Ft. McPherson, Ga., for temp. duty, thence to Manila about July 1 for duty.

Transfers ar request: 2d Lts. J. F. Crutcher, Inf. Arm to Cav. Arm and 11 Inf. April 4; R. Morris, Cav. Arm to Inf. Arm and 5 Inf. April 4.

Capt. G. D. Heath, Jr., M. C., retired on act. of disability.

An army retiring board to meet at Governors Island from time to time: Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, Col. W. A. Simpson, Adjt. Gen. Col. A. Cronkhite, C. A. C.; Lt. Col. A. E. Bradley, M. C., and Maj. L. T. Hess, M. C.; Recorder, 2d Lt. E. S. Miller, 29 Inf., and Maj. A. E. Truby and Capt. J. L. Shepard, M. C., as med. examiners and witnesses before board.

Col. W. S. Dunning, 18 Inf., report to Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, to be examined by the board.

1st Lt. E. A. Buchanan, 2 Cav., treat. Hot Springs, to his regt. at Ft. Ethan Allen.

Orders Mar. 31 as to 2d Lt. C. St. C. McNeil, 15 Cav., revoked.

Transfers, (effective July 1.)—Capts. R. S. Granger, from 6 F. A. to 2 F. A. and to sail for Manila about Sept. 1; Briggs, from 2 F. A. to 6 F. A. and to the U. S. June 15.

Leaves.—Capts. T. C. Austin, M. C., 6 mos., to take effect on relief in Phipn. Dept.; A. S. Fuger, Q. M. C., 1 mo., effective May 1.

Navy Orders.

Lt. C. R. P. Rodgers, d. com. the Staph to fitting out the Sacramento and as exec. officer and navigator when com.

Pay Insp. J. J. Cheatham, Bu. of Supplies, as Fleet Paymaster, Atl. Fleet.

Boat R. K. Madill, the Massachusetts, to the Brooklyn.

Naval Vessels

Arrived—Lebanon and Cassin, at Hampton Roads; Vulcan, at Guantanamo; H3, at Seattle, and Brutus, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailed — Nereus, Newport for Hampton Roads; Tonopah, D2, D3, E1, and E2, Savannah for Charleston; Tacoma, Boston for Newport; New Hampshire, Arkansas, New Jersey, Vermont, Yankton, Sonoma, Ontario, and the Orion, Hampton Roads for Tampico; Michigan, Philadelphia for Tampico; Culgoa, New Orleans for Pensacola; Galveston, Sandakan, Borneo, for Iloilo, P. I., and the Balch, Philadelphia for Newport.

The New York was com. at N. Y. April 15.

Marine Cutter Service.

Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, 1st Lt. J. H. Cruzier, 2d Lt. R. L. Jack, 2d Lt. M. J. Ryan, 3d Lt H. M. Carr, 1st Lt. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell, 2d Lt of Engrs. F. E. Fitch, the Itasca to the Mohawk.

2d Lt. W. A. Benhams, the McCulloch, relieved from treat. at Ft. Stanton, N. M.; and ordered to the Onondaga, with 20 days' leave en route.

Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin, to inspect quarantine tug T. F. Richardson at New Orleans.

Const. F. A. Hunnewell, to Manitawoc, Wis., on business.

Sr. Capt. J. L. Sill, the McCulloch, to temp. command of South. Div., Fac. Coast.

Constr. J. Q. Walton to depot, So. Balto., on business.

Sr. Capt. H. Emery and 1st Lt. B. H. Hamden to depot, So. Balto., on business.

Capt. P. H. Uberroth, to McCulloch.

Capt. F. C. Billard, to School of Inst.

Leaves: 2d Lt. of Engrs. C. J. Curtiss, 7 days; Capt. of Engrs J. H. Chalker, 4 days.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made public the following eligible list for topographical draughtsmen, Grade C:

A. F. Schiesat	84.10	J. T. Cummins	83.80
Charles Kandel	80.80	M. A. Goldberg	81.70
E. J. Greene-wald	83.70	C. W. Doon	81.60
C. E. Mellor	83.40	L. Trosmner	81.40
I. Sternberg	83.20	W. B. Cook	81.40
A. W. Hite	83.00	J. Frankel	81.10
H. J. Clarkin	87.00	H. Beelasd	80.70
Martin Muller	86.80	H. E. MacAdam	80.50
H. H. Vander'k	86.40	A. R. Glock	80.40
G. W. Hallock	86.20	B. Lorber	80.40
Joseph Harber	86.10	G. E. Hampton	80.40
P. Rotrosen	86.00	W. Friedman	80.30
L. C. Lordly	86.00	F. J. O'Connor	80.20
F. L. Klee	85.90	W. A. Cunning-ham	80.20
W. Findlay	85.80	E. Einhorn	80.10
F. C. Gilb	85.60	J. Gover	80.00
G. F. Martin	85.20	G. C. Strange	80.00
C. P. Whynus	85.10	J. Brimberg	79.70
H. S. Black	85.10	Harry Blum	79.50
A. J. Lintner	84.80	I. M. Bernstein	79.30
M. E. Liebber	84.60	C. J. Wasser-man	79.20
M. Glassberg	84.60	F. C. Johnson	84.40
H. B. Pierce	79.20
Arthur Klein	84.10	V. Weintraub	79.00
Louis Schnitt	84.10	M. Solymsky	79.00
W. T. Kline	83.90	J. Salantar	78.80
C. M. McWill'ms	83.80	J. F. McSweeney	78.40
F. J. Nelke	83.90	J. Umans	78.10
M. I. Wirshup	83.90	B. Schwerin	78.10
W. J. Ash	83.70	E. J. Harrington	77.90
Louis Walter	83.50	R. L. Rubenstein	77.80
S. L. Gervais	83.50	G. H. Earle	77.50
E. M. North	83.30	W. H. Higbie	77.40
R. E. Bold	83.20	J. B. Law	77.30
L. Margolis	83.10	E. Orner	77.20
H. W. Levy	82.90	S. Bennett	77.10
E. Grotecluss, Jr.	82.90	J. Schnapp	76.70
A. K. Johnson	82.80	R. J. P. Eager	76.50
A. J. Peck	82.60	B. J. Dudnick	74.70
A. H. Spencer	82.60	H. Hymans	74.40
W. Stewart	82.40	E. F. Ahmeman	74.20
J. Siggelkow	82.30	S. B. Mandell	72.30
E. W. Heaney	81.90		

United States.

An examination will be held at the office of Inspector, Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, S. I., on May 13, 14, applicants for appointment to first and second officers on lighthouse tenders, assistant engineers on light vessels, first and second assistant engineers on tenders, mates on light vessels and quartermasters and wrenchlifters on tenders. Applications will be received at that office until noon of that date.

Applicants must show experience on seagoing vessels. They must be citizens of the United States, and the certificate of naturalization of a person of alien birth must accompany the application. Applicants for positions of mates, first and second officers, and assistant engineers must forward with their application the license issued to the applicant by the Steamboat Inspection Service. Deck officers of tenders must be capable navigators. The qualifications are good character and fair education, determined by the facts given in the application, skill in the calling of the applicant, determined by the evidence given in the testimonials and vouchers furnished with the form, and any other evidence applicants may be called upon to furnish. Age and physical conditions are important factors.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement as patrol., first grade, by order of the courts: Christian Twillman, to 18 Prect.

Transfers: Patrol. James Dynan, 18 to 66; N. H. Connolly, 28 to 4 Insp. Dist.; G. P. Sweeney, 150 to 143; P. J. Anderson and G. W. Reed, 149 to 147; 147 to 148, J. J. Butler, J. J. Curceo, H. T. Duncan, C. J. Johnsen, Jos. Litschauer, J. T. S. Lovett, W. L. Mott, G. R. Nadler, Wm. Osterburg, Philip Tully, W. C. Chubb, Jos. Dolan, J. J. Hyland, J. J. Leyden, Michael Leemphred, F. Martin, F. P. Murphy, C. E. O'Brien, M. J. Tierney, W. J. Darrow; from 149 to 148, John Rogers, J. F. Kernan, T. J. Duffy, H. W. Ziemer, J. H. Guerin, John Dombrowski, M. J. Ryan, W. H. Daly, J. J. Klenzler, and H. J. McCloy.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Capt. J. J. McKeown, 72, 2 days; without pay, Patrol. Herman Lindemann, 28, 1 day; Prob. Patrol. Patrick Dolan, 1 day.

Death reported: Act. Capt. J. A. Thompson, 11 Det. Div., on April 15.

Apptd. spec. patrol.: J. J. Byrne, J. W. Byrne, and M. N. O'Donnell, with D. S. C.; E. A. Slavin, with Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

Fire Department.

Reprimanded.—H. J. Gerrity, Eng. 88, absent without leave and conduct prejudicial to discipline.

Charges Dismissed.—H. J. Gerrity, Eng. 88, neglect of duty; Owen Connor, H. & L. 36, absent without leave.

Stoker Dan'l Boyle, Dock Dept., transferred to this dept. at $3 a day and assigned to Eng. 24.

Leaves, No Pay.—Henry Haverstrom, Eng. 19, 12 hrs.; Thomas F. McKeever, Eng. 229, 72 hrs.; John F. Mahony, H. & L. 101, 12 hrs.; Edward J. Farrell, Eng. 209, 72 hrs.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERLINER, CARRIE A., (Dec. 31, 1911;) net estate, $2,478; property at Valley Stream, N. Y., $6,400. (mtges., &c., $4,150;) bank, $980; clothing and jewelry, $47.

BURTIS, MARY D., (Dec. 30, 1910;) net estate, $1,878; bank, $2,224.

FALLON, JOHN J., Oct. 2, 1913;) net estate, $5,071; bank, $4,240.

HAMMOND, MARY E. (May 6, 1911;) supplemental report fixes net estate in N. Y. at $6,978.

SPEAR, AGNES K., (Sept. 4, 1912;) net estate, $289,757.65; bank, $6,180; stock, $300,445; 90 shares U. S. Steel pf., 44 N. Y. Central, 24 D. & H., 45 Un. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co., 100 Morris & Essex, 16 Hutchins Security Co. pf., 558 Cand. Gas Co., 1,094 Fullman Co.

TONER, WILLIAM J., (Jan. 24, 1912;) net estate, $1,941; one-eighth int. in 506 W. 84 St., valued at $14,000, $1,687; bank, $37; rec'd from Michael J. Dempsey, $921.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ABBATE, ANNA, (Apr. 8;) $2,500 personalty; $5 each to Domenick and Vito Abbate, sons; residue in equal shares to Rocco Abbate, son, and Mary Grasseo, daughter.

CAMPSEN, META, (Apr. 7;) $800 personalty to Johann Fritz Campsen, brother.

HYDE, CHARLES E., (Mar. 19;) less than $5,000 personalty to Annie M. Hyde, wife.

KAISER, ROSA, (Apr. 12;) about $5,000 personalty; $1,000 to Hermine Schleicher, sister; $500 each to Julius Kaiser, husband, and Florence Willis, employe; residue to Jakob Gundersheim, father.

KESSLER, ROSE, (Nov. 5;) about $3,000 personalty in equal shares to Alexander Kessler, son, and Gertie Kessler, daughter.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:21|Sun sets..6:40|Moon rises..1:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:00	2:00	7:23	7:55
Governors Island	1:24	2:30	8:14	8:40
Hell Gate	3:14	4:30	9:40	10:15

Arrived—Thursday, April 16.

SS Berlin, Gibraltar, April 2.
SS Madonna, Naples, April 1.
SS Toronto, Boston, April 15.
SS Caracas, Curacao, April 8.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda, April 14.
SS Vitalia, Vera Cruz, March 31.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta, April 7.
SS Amanda, Jamaica, April 11.
SS Montauk Point, Lisbon, March 21.
SS Yeddo, Algiers, March 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	April	11
Canadian	Liverpool	April	3
Regina d'Italia	Palermo	April	1
Colombo	Gibraltar	April	1
American	Antwerp	April	2
Madawaska	Barbados	April	8
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	April	4
Lackawanna	Manchester	April	2
Athenai	Patras	Mar.	30
Francisco	Hull	April	2
Rikus	Libau	April	4
Morro Castle	Havana	April	14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April	14
El Dia	Galveston	April	11

DUE TO-MORROW.

Amerika	Hamburg	April	9
Cedric	Liverpool	April	9
Savoie	Havre	April	12
Rochambeau	Havre	April	5
Bremen	Bremen	April	4
Teresa	Palermo	April	4
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April	15
Colorado	Galveston	April	11
Bovic	Liverpool	April	4

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Southampton	April	11
Bovic	Manchester	April	4
Cleveland	Naples	April	7
Caribbean	Bermuda	April	16
Nickene	Port of Spain	April	7
Nicaria	Hamburg	Mar.	29
City of Columbus	Savannah	April	16

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saramacca, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Olympic, Southampton	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Highland Laird, Bahia	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Antilla, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tronos, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Cincinnati, Hamburg		1:00 P.M.
Celric, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hungarian Puna, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Verona, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Finland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corn Exchange Bank Buys Eighty-sixth Street Plot Near Lexington Avenue for New Branch—Big Fifth Avenue Lease in New Goelet Building—Sale Opposite Ritz-Carlton — Many Bronx Deals.

The Corn Exchange Bank has purchased from Bella Glaser the two old five-story flats at 124 and 126 East Eighty-sixth Street, covering a plot 51 by 102.2 feet and situated about sixty feet from the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue. While the bank officers have not fully determined upon the changes to the property, it has been decided to alter the lower floor of the house at 126 and establish a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank there in the near future. Later the entire property may be improved with a large banking office on the ground floor.

The sale reflects the growing interest being shown in property in that locality adjacent to Lexington Avenue in view of the subway work, and the fact that one of the stations will be at Eighty-sixth Street. Henry C. Glaser, husband of Mrs. Glaser, said last night that the deal had not been closed, but it was confirmed by President Frew of the Corn Exchange Bank. The consideration was about $90,000. Herman Glasser acted as the broker.

Judd Co. Buys in Chambers Street.

Announcement was made yesterday that the buyers of the two commercial buildings at 87 and 89 Chambers Street, recently sold by Daniel Birdsall & Co., were the H. L. Judd Company, which has occupied the premises for about thirty years. The property runs through to Reade Street, being fifty feet on each thoroughfare by 150.6 deep. It was sold by the Interstate Land Holding Company, representing the Ayer estate of Boston, which bought it through the same brokers in February, 1913. The assessed value is $270,000. The deal is interesting in that section in that it was a cash deal and reflects the confidence of the buyers in the old district by purchasing at a substantial advance on the price paid by the Interstate Land Holding Company.

This was the third transaction in Chambers Street within the past year, including the lease of the American News Company's building at 39 to 43 Chambers Street, extending through to Reade Street, to the Martin B. Brown Printing Company by the same brokers.

Big Lease in New Goelet Building.

Activity in the upper Fifth Avenue leasing market was again illustrated yesterday in the announcement that the sixth and seventh floors have been rented in the new eight-story building to be erected by Robert W. Goelet, on the plot 65.4 by 141, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The lease has been taken for fifteen years by the millinery firm of Gates Brothers & Co., Chicago milliners, now occupying for their New York quarters an office at Thirty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue. The aggregate lease will be about $350,000. Work on the projected building will begin May 1. The ground floor was leased a short time ago to Mark Cross & Co., and Stewart & Co., the latter firm now occupying the ground floor of the present structure.

Sale Opposite the Ritz-Carlton.

The four-story dwelling at 14 East Forty-sixth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, and opposite the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, has been sold by Dr. Sinclair Tousey and E. A. Carley, as executors of the estate of William Tousey, by Pease & Elliman, to an investor. The lot is 25 by 98.7.

Sale in Old Chelsea District.

William B. May & Co., in conjunction with William H. Archibald, have sold the three-story residence at 427 West Twenty-first Street, for the estate of Frances A. Young, to a client, for occupancy. The lot is 22 by 99.7, opposite the General Theological Seminary, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

The Rutherford Sold.

Rutherford Court, a six-story elevator apartment house on the southwest corner of 175th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by Charles M. Rosenthal to John M. Wellbrock for investment. The property was held at $300,000. Property at Smithtown, Long Island, was given in part payment. J. C. Hough & Co. was the broker.

Old 22d Street House Sold.

The four-story dwelling at 229 East Twenty-second Street, on plot 25 by 98.9, between Second and Third Avenues, has been purchased by Joseph F. A. O'Donnell from the Elias Butler estate. It is the first change of ownership in sixty-five years. Ogden & Clarkson were the brokers.

Cafe in Trade for Dwelling.

James J. Connor has sold for Michael Dwyer 252 West 131st Street, a three-story private dwelling, on plot 17.6 by 99.11. The purchaser, Charles A. Lock, gave in part payment his cafe and restaurant at 487 West Broadway.

Resale of Harlem Flats.

Charles Wynne has sold to an investor 115 West 138th Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Mr. Wynne purchased the property two weeks ago.

The five-story flat at 72 West 101st Street, on lot 25 by 100.11, has been sold by Joseph F. A. O'Donnell to Mrs. H. Reese. Mr. O'Donnell bought the property last September from the First United Presbyterian Chruch.

$900,000 Building in Grand Central Zone.

In the Grand Central Station zone plans were filed yesterday for a nineteen-story office building for the Vanderbilt Concourse Corporation, as lessee, at the southwest corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. It will have a facade of granite, brick, and terra cotta, and will have a frontage of 100.3 feet on the avenue by 908 feet on the street. The cost has been placed at $900,000.

The leasing concern, of which David R. Todd is President and James M. Todd Secretary, acquired the property last month from the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for a term of twenty-one years, with the privilege of three similar renewals.

Bronx Sales.

Richard Dickson has sold for Jacob Wolf to the Taxpayers' Realty Company the plot on the west side of Brook Avenue, 225 feet south of Anna Place, now known as Kindermann Place, being 20.21 feet frontage by 21.56 irregular. The purchaser will immediately improve the property with taxpayers.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Oakwood Construction Company to an investor 1,505 Charlotte Street, a five-story triple apartment house, 37.6 by 100. This is one of the sixteen houses recently sold by the Fleischman Realty Company to John J. Tully.

Eugene J. Busher sold for the Putnam Realty Company four lots on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 270 feet south of East 187th Street, forming a plot 100 by 95.

The two-story frame house at 2,440 Park Avenue, on lot 18 by 100, has been sold by J. Clarence Davies for W. F. Hogan to an Italian for occupancy.

The two-story residence at 2,236 University (Aqueduct) Avenue, on plot 50 by 102.2, south of 183d Street, has been purchased by Milo M. Wells for occupancy from John Albert. The holding price was $20,000. McLernon Brothers were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Alfred Muller has sold for E. Pasker, the dwelling at 405 Westminster Road. The transaction was an all cash deal.

Westervelt Prentice has sold for the Shults Bread Company the two dwellings on plot 50 by 100 at 179 and 181 Bowers Street to T. L. Neff & Son, who will reimprove the site with a two-story factory for Rosie Schoenbrund, the two-story building on lot 18 by 100 at 708 Humboldt Street; for John Klein 276 Ainslie Street, a two-story dwelling; for Eliza Bleicker 307 Graham Avenue, a two-story dwelling; for Jennie Ritter 131 Devoe Street, a two-story dwelling, and for W. S. Ross 21 Devoe Street, a two-story house.

H. Pomerantz has purchased from Samuel Hannesa the two three-story private dwellings 242 and 244 South Second Street on a plot 50 by 120. The buyer will improve the site with an apartment house. Joseph Metzger negotiated the transaction.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for Judge Henry A. Fuller of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., as trustee for Edith Conyngham Marsh, Mary Conyngham Frieze and Redmond Conyngham to Edward A. Lemon of Stapleton, the residence immediately adjoining Curtis High School, St. George, and known as No. 108 St. Marks Place.

Buys Greenwood Lake Farm.

The Frank Hallock farm of 257 acres with a large dwelling near Greenwood Lake, N. J., has been purchased by Daniel H. Jackson, of the D. H. Jackson Realty Company, from Arthur G. Schaffner. The farm is intersected by two of the principal State roads in the township of Warwick, a dwelling, erected about 65 years ago, and a number of barns and outbuildings necessary on a large estate.

Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the floor space at 49 West Twenty-eighth Street to I. Perlberg.

Louis Schrag has leased for Thomas Kelly the five-story business building, 453 Sixth Avenue.

Louis Becker Company leased for David Cohn the large store, No. 1,970 Amsterdam Avenue, for three years from May 1, 1914, to Antonio Palagano.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry, in connection with M. C. Swanton, have leased the dwelling at No. 46 West Forty-eighth Street to Miss Margaret Ryan for a long term.

Royal Scott Gulden leased the store at 402 Madison Avenue to Charles Stollberg, an art dealer, for S. Osgood Pell & Co., agents.

Dwellings Leased.

The Allwin Realty Company, Inc., leased for a term of years the four-story and basement private dwelling, No. 221 East Eighteenth Street, New York, to Mrs. Margaret Drake.

Charles Richerson has leased No. 144 Underhill Avenue, corner Park Place, Brooklyn, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, for Joseph Stern, to Dr. George A. Powers, for a term of years. Also No. 497 Bergen Street, between Sixth and Carlton Avenues, a three-story and basement dwelling, for Mrs. M. Cunningham, to William Pendleton.

Geo. W. Elberson and Wilmerding & Field leased the dwelling at 136 West Thirty-sixth Street to August Mazon.

Pease & Elliman leased for Drayton Burrill to Herman Alberts the four-story and basement dwelling at 151 West Ninety-eighth Street, and to Carl Stolberg the three-story dwelling at 143 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Mortgage and Building Loans.

The Gross & Gross Company has placed for the owner of Fowler Court Apartment, northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 112th Street, a loan of $300,000, and for the same owner has sold an interest in a mortgage on a Twenty-sixth Street loft building. It also placed a loan of $46,500 on the corner of Clinton and Henry Streets.

Wetmore & Atwood have placed for the Podgur Realty Company a first mortgage of $130,000 on the northeast corner of Simpson and 163d Streets, 100 by 110, improved with a six-story apartment house.

A building loan of $200,000 has been obtained by the Adroit Building Company from the Bronx Investing Company on the new building to be erected at 32 and 34 East Thirty-first Street.

Change in Recording Law.

Walter Lindner, Solicitor of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company has sent out to all attorneys connected with that company the following notice which is also of interest to all real estate owners:

"Attention is called to Chapter 309 of the Laws of 1914 which takes effect May 1, 1914. It adds the following sentence to Section 333 of the Real Property Law:

"After May 1st, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, a recording officer shall not record or accept for record any conveyance of real property executed subsequent to said first day of May one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, if in a city of over two hundred thousand inhabitants according to the last Federal census, unless the street number of the residence of the purchaser shall be stated therein and such residence and street number shall be recorded with the conveyance."

The effect of this law is to require every conveyance of real property in the City of New York and in every other city of over two hundred thousand inhabitants to have stated in it the street number of the residence of the purchaser no matter where he resides. If his residence has no street number that fact should be stated in the conveyance.

Realty Notes.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has rented additional space in the Smith Gray Building, Broadway and Warren Street. The lease was made through Charles F. Noyes Company for five years at an aggregate rental of about $60,000.

M. H. Gaillard, formerly connected with the McVickar Gaillard Realty Company for fifteen years, has removed his office from 488 Fifth Avenue to 2,209 Broadway, corner of Eighty-third Street.

Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale of the dwelling 305 West 104th Street, for Georgiana Brower to Joseph S. de Casanova.

Walter B. Chambers and Stephenson & Wheeler have been commissioned by Orville G. Jennings to prepare plans for his new residence on the plot at 882 Fifth Avenue. It will be five stories of brick and stone.

Frederick M. Hilton, President of William A. White & Sons, has been elected a Director of the Garden City Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

163d St, 543-549 West, n 100 ft e of Broadway, 110x99.11, 6-story apartment house; M. W. Levine against Edward Fagan; M. & S. Meyers, attorneys; Nathan Burkan, referee; due, $14,950.03; taxes, &c., $3,184.50; subject to first mortgage of $140,000; to the plaintiff for $145,000.

AT 3 208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells & Co.

140th St, 382 East, s s, 94.6 ft w of Willis Av, 22x75, 2-story dwelling; withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

35th St, 29-33 West, n s, 405 ft w of 5th Av, 65x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Union Mortgage Company against Arnel Realty Company, Inc., and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; I. D. Morrison, referee; due, $567,001.97; taxes, &c., $4,085.55.

102d St, 311 West, n s, 160 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; Chelsea Realty Company against A. R. Hickey; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due $3,328.07; taxes, &c., $678.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

240th St, East, n s, 175 ft e of Martha Av, 50x82.8; vacant; George Brown & Co. against J. C. Vreeland Building Co. and others; action 1; Dilworth & W., attorneys; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $3,763.05; taxes, &c., $101.85.

234th St, East, n s, 460 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100, vacant; George Brown & Co. against J. C. Vreeland Building Co. and others; action 2; Dilworth & W., attorneys; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $5,763.05; taxes, &c., $87.36.

By Joseph P. Day.

233d St, 776 East, s s, 65.2 ft s of Barnes Av, 15.9x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Deludicibus Building Company and others; Harold Swain, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $4,337.16; taxes, &c., $214.18.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vanderbilt Av, s w corner of 45th St, for a 19-story store and office building, 104.6x96.8; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Warren & Wetmore, Grand Central Station, architects; cost, $900,000.

Broadway, e s, 149.48 ft n of 231st St, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 49.6x75; Edward J. Payne, 25 Madison Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 14th St, architects; cost.....$5,000

Wilcox Av, e s, 175 ft n of Layton Av, for a two-story attic and frame dwelling, 22x35; William J. Merritt, 1,320 Findlay Av, owner; Charles Stegmayer, 168 East 91st St, architect; cost.....$8,000

Franklin Av, e s, 108.4 ft n of 170th St, for a two-story brick garage and storage, 48.6x31; Russell D. Tether, 145 East 23d St, architect; cost.....$3,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, s e corner of 33d St, to a four-story and basement dwelling; Madison Grant, 22 East 45th St, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 45 East 17th St, architects; cost.....$15,000

Lafayette St, w s, from Bleecker St to Shinbone Alley, to a three-story store and loft; H. A. & K. Kraus, 30 Broad St, owners; Seurken & Seurken, 99 Fulton St, architects; cost.....$5,000

48th St, 18 and 20 East, to a four-story and basement stores and apartment; Advocate Realty Co., 89 Broadway; S. E. Gage, 340 Madison Av, architect; cost.....$15,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MADISON AV, 62, store; Irving T. Smith to Andonios Thiodoratos, 139 Delancey St, 4½ years from completion of premises; address Andonios Thiodoratos, 21-23 East 27th St.. $1,200

VANDERBILT AV, s w corner of 45th St, 100.5x90.8, the land; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and another to Vanderbilt Concourse Corporation, 103 Park Av, 21 years from March 1, 1914; attorneys, Rounds, B., D. & D., 62 Cedar St.....$30,000

WEST BROADWAY, 383 and 385; Wooster St, 69 and 67, top loft; Lawrence Holding Co. to Harold W. A. Dixon and others, Upper Montclair, N. J., 5 years from Feb. 1, 1914; attorney, Edgar R. Mead, 30 Church St.....$3,750

8D AV, n e corner of 19th St, 28x110, the land; Lucius H. Beers and another, trustees, to Margaret A. Moore and another, executors, 2,327 Walton Av, 21 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

5TH AV, 500, south part of store; Walter J. Salomon to Simon Lindau, 2,100 Broadway, 8 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Condon & D., 55 Liberty St.....$13,000

8TH AV, 2,748, corner store and basement; Josephine Goldsmith to Edward J. Coughlan, 2,748 8th Av, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1914; attorneys, Shiland & H., 149 Broadway.....$1,800

48TH ST, 526 to 530 West, all; Stancourt Laundry Co. to National Coat and Apron Supply Co., 9 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Francis Myers, 97 Hudson St.$3,752

56TH ST, 300 to 304 East, all; Frank Hillman Realty Co. to Morris Siegel, 346 East 67th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway.....$9,000

108TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x100, all; Tilyou Realty Co. to Dofry Realty Co., 111 West 104th St, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Abraham Crosney, 63 Park Row.....$10,000

116TH ST, 125-127 East, all; Arnold Amusement Co. to Lawrence M. Schwager, 163 West 34th St, 13 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$5,000

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 708-726, all; Jacob Wiegan to Morris Newman, 1,004a DeKalb Av, Brooklyn, 3 3-5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Jos. A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$14,500

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,517 to 1,525, five buildings, Fleischmann Realty & Constr. Co. Hyman Kaufman, 442 East 122d St, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1912; attorneys, Kheel & O., 51 Chambers St.....$13,500

PROSPECT AV, 1,915, n. store, John E. Schmuits to Hannah K. Blumenstein, 1,915 Prospect Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Max Shierer, 831 East 163d St, $1,140 to $1,200

188TH ST, 623 E, n e cor Hughes Av, all; Salvatore Pullce to Roseline Garofalo, 2,422 Arthur Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Pietro Cinelli, 2,396 Arthur Av, $1,524

MECHANICS' LIENS.

46TH ST, 34 West; Rudolph Kast against Sidney P. Henshaw, owner; John Henshaw, contractor.....$39

49TH ST, 9 East; Stockinger Bros., Inc., against Mary A. Nicoll, Henry Amerman, and Charles Brown, owners; Henry C. Smith Building Co., contractor.....$23

49TH ST, 9 East; Purcell & Gilfeather, Inc., against Mary A. Nicoll, Henry Amerman, and Charles Brown, owners and lessees; Henry C. Smith Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$74

49TH ST, 9 East; Kirschen Bros. against Charles Brown, owner; Henry C. Smith Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$106

55TH ST, 423 to 425 East; Cresebro-Whitman Co. against Peter Doelger Brewing Co., owner; Paul J. Exner Co., contractor...$2.5

64TH ST, 241 to 245 West; S. H. Pomeroy Co., Inc., against Bourneville Realty Co., owner; F. J. Ashfield, contractor, (renewal).....$350

85TH ST, 141 West; C. C. Job against Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Brown, owners and contractors.....$31

126TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 20.11x99.11; Joseph J. Halpin against Fourth Moravian Church of the City of New York, owner; Stephen Wilcox, contractor.....$90

201ST ST, Sherman St. and Harlem River; Robert Crale against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., Inc., contractor.....$20

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 109; Klenert & Rosenbluth, Inc., against Gustave Boehme and others; April 2, 1914.....$500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300 to 302; Isidor Flato against Audley Realty Co. and others; Feb. 5, 1914.....$193

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 35 to 38; Gustave J. Weber and others against New York Real Estate Security Co. and others; Dec. 8, 1913.....$143

23D ST, 55 West; Charles Fash against Eden Musee American Co. and others; March 25, 1914.....$57

42D ST, 202 West; Charles Sieburg against John P. Eindolph and others; July 21, 1908.....$6,786

Bronx.

FRISBY AV, s s, 175.3 ft e of Benson Av, 20x100; Mailet Contracting and Supply Co., Inc., against Bronx Gas and Electric Co. and others; Jan. 28, 1914.....$282

3D AV, 3,706, 3,708, and 3,710; Tony Carbertiere against S. Glass and others; Jan. 2, 1914.....$90

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, w s, between Stanton and Rivington Sts, lot 58; Bessie Schwartz against Leon Sobel et al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

8TH AV, e s, whole front between 150th St and MacCombs Dam Road, 179x irreg; Thomas W. Clacher against New York County National Bank et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Kimber.

207TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 4th Av, —x—; Frederick Enders against Conrad H. Szarra, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Young & Hughes.

Bronx.

FOREST AV, 859; Isaac Lowenfeld against Lewis Realty and Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer.

174TH ST, East, n s, 95.8 ft e of Bathgate Av, 20x101.7; Mary A. D. Lange against Thomas Callahan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Partition Sale
By instructions from
EDWARD E. McCALL, Esq., Referee,
Next Tuesday, April 21
At 12 o'clock noon, at Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 Third Av., Nr. 161st St., Bronx.

PARCEL 1
East Side Bronx Park East
(50.02 ft. south of Waring Ave.)
A vacant plot containing approximately 5,800 square feet.

PARCEL 2
East Side Olinville Ave.
(150 ft. north of Mace Ave.)
A vacant plot containing approximately 6,500 square feet.

PARCEL 3
East Side Olinville Ave.
(200 ft. north of Mace Ave. and adjoining Parcel 2)
A vacant plot containing approximately 6,750 square feet.

STODDARD & MARK, Attys. for Pltff., 128 Broadway, N. Y. City.
C. W. BENNETT, Atty. for Dfdts., 2 Rector St., N. Y. City.
Further particulars from above attorneys, or

Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale
600 LOTS RIGHT at DUAL SUBWAY STATION
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, 128 BROADWAY NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | **REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.
Great Bankruptcy Sale of
Real and Personal Property
of the Famous **HOLLYWOOD** Hotel and Cottages
WEST END, N. J.

By order of the United States District Court, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THE

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES

made famous by the late John Hoey. The sale will include the hotel with its furnishings.

Nine completely furnished cottages and about

150 LOTS OF REAL ESTATE

situated in the heart of the millionaires' residential section along the Jersey coast.

The furnishings of the hotel include furniture of all kinds, statuary, paintings, linen, silverware, &c., of the highest quality. The sale of real estate offers the

Opportunity of a lifetime to persons desiring to BUY PROPERTY FOR A SUMMER RESIDENCE.

For the convenience of such purchasers the improved land will be sold in small parcels. Everything will be

Sold Free and Clear of All Encumbrances

The sale will commence on **THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914, at 11 A. M.**, at Hollywood, (West End,) New Jersey, and will continue thereafter daily at the same hour until everything is sold.

Trains leave the Pennsylvania Station, 32d Street, Manhattan, at 9:04 A. M., arriving at Hollywood at 10:42 A. M. Another train leaves the Jersey Central Station at the foot of West 23d St. at 8:29 A. M., (Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.), arriving at West End at 10:19 A. M.

A full DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE WITH CHARTS OF THE REAL ESTATE and all other particulars will be furnished upon application to any of the following:—

Carl E. Trulock, Trustee, 1181 Broadway, N. Y.
Frederick Klein, 277 Broadway, N. Y. } **Attorneys for Trustee**
S. C. Sugarman, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. }
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, N. Y.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE
Public Auction of Water-Front Farm on Chesapeake Bay
ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE FARMS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND, WITH ONE MILE OF WATER FRONT TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
At Courthouse, Elkton, Md.,
Monday, April 27, 11 A. M.
This farm is located in Cecil County, Maryland, at the junction of the Chesapeake Bay and the Elk River, opposite the Susquehanna ducking flats, and contains 479 acres of unusually productive land; improved with a dwelling house, one tenant house and the usual outbuildings, all in good condition.
There are valuable sand deposits on the shore of this farm, a good fishery, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.
For further particulars address
HENRY L. CONSTABLE, Trustee, Elkton, Md.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

White Plains Scarsdale
Houses for Rent or Sale
Furnished $75 to $500 Per Month. Unfurnished $40 to $200

Owner has left town.
House for Rent or Sale
14 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Plot 200x275, with garage. High ground; conveniently located.

Owner must sell
High ground; conveniently located; 8 rooms and bath. Plot 50x100 or more. Price, $7,250. Terms to suit.

E. Nelson Zerhart
7 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 6561. Depot Sq. White Plains 759.

LIVING WELL MEANS LIVING IN MOUNT VERNON. 35S trains daily; 28 minutes from Grand Central by clean, swift electric trains—that, the business men appreciate. For the family, the home is in an ideal environment, with every city advantage plus the charm of the suburb. 36,000 people; trolleys, churches, schools, theatres, banks, stores, libraries, clubs, 2 golf courses. "See Mount Vernon First"—it sets the highest standard as the "Model City of Homes." Send for illustrated Booklet "A."

CHAMBER of COMMERCE Mount Vernon—N.Y.

DUTCH COLONIAL.
A charming new home in a highly restricted section of Westchester County, on the New Haven road, only 35 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; large plot; house has living room 15x32, with mammoth fireplace; other rooms are commodious and cheerful; garage in connection with house; price $18,500; mortgage $14,000; owner is going to Europe and is anxious to sell; will cut price; might rent for $125 per month.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phones—3400-01.

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Mt. Vernon's best Residence Section; Modern House; 12 rooms; 2 baths; Steam heat; hardwood trim and floors; Large Corner Worth $20,000, sell $15,500; Easy terms to responsible party.
ANOTHER
Nine rooms, bath; all improvements; perfect condition; only $7,500; free and clear.
ONE-THIRD CASH.
NEASON JONES, 16 E. 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

BRAND NEW!
Near New High School. Chester Hill; high plot; cement house, slate roof; large living room, oak trim, parquet floors, 9 rooms newly decorated; 2 baths; steam heat; price $14,000; owner might take less; would consider $110 rent; mortgage $9,000, 5½ per cent.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phone 3400-01.

ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON**
and Throughout Westchester County, PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, ETC.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6810 Murray Hill.

AT BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Just north of Mount Vernon; very high ground; large plot; beautiful stucco house; twelve rooms, three baths, steam heat, parquet floors, solarium; near Siwanoy Country Club; anxious to sell; terms easy; photo on application.
Anderson Realty Co. near New Haven Sta. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11-room cottage, situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 5 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $540 per annum.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River Is Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
1 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6290.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12222)

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CASH $200 BUYS
A LOVELY HOME.
"on new Subway, Brooklyn," semi-detached, brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat; parquet floors; hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; electric lights; SEWER; $5,500; small payments; 20 YEARS' TIME; monthly payments, $50.00; photos mailed. MANAGER, 62A Liberty St. New York. 'Phone, Cortlandt 2552.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To a Gentleman
WHO is a lover of Country Life and of nature.
WHO delights in plants, trees and gardens.
WHO must be within immediate reach of New York.
WHO seeks an investment as well as a home.
IS OFFERED:—
A most attractive property of 3¼ acres in the highest and most desirable part of Orange, New Jersey. Many old shade trees, flowers and shrubs. Also fruits, vegetables and berries.
Colonial House with large porches; four modern bathrooms, ample closet room and every convenience, including electric light.
Within five minutes' walk of the property are The Baird School for girls and the Carteret Academy for boys. Main street and station within 10 minutes' walk.
Combination garage and stable and chauffeur's apartment.
ORANGE is one of the finest suburban communities adjacent to New York. Its churches, its clubs, its shops are of the highest character. About 40 minutes from Herald Square or Hudson Terminal.
May be purchased at sixty per cent. of actual value, on easy terms, furnished or unfurnished, or might rent.
Detailed Description upon request.
OWNER, Room 1500, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Telephone Cortlandt 6830.

Maplewood 10-room stucco house; high elevation; lot 50x200; adjoining lot 50x200; hot air heat, all improvements; 2 kinds hardwood; parlor and reception hall finished in oak; hardwood floor; dining room full width of house, finished in chestnut; 2 panels; glass-enclosed porch; fine view; excellent location; asking $9,000, or $11,000, including 50-ft. lot. Houses to rent from $45 to $75, and furnished houses for season from $55 up. Henry P. Bush, 71 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
Desirable furnished cottages to rent for season. Our conveyances meet trains by appointment. Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Allenhurst, N. J. (opp. stations) Asbury Park, N. J.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE.
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
$10 Down, $5 monthly, buys building lots 25x120 ft., with sewer, sidewalks, shade trees, water, gas electric lights; high, dry, booming suburb, 7,000 pop.; clubs, churches, schools; 7c. fare. To sell lots will build houses at cost ranging $1,000 to $3,000, payable like rent. Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 W. 33d St., N. Y.

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For full particulars of furnished Cottages for rent or sale apply or write C. D. Snyder, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Open all the year.

ELBERON, N. J.
Choice furnished cottages for rent in Elberon, South Elberon and Deal.
J. A. STRATTON, Opp. Station, Elberon, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's Country Home
on the Hudson, surrounded by fine estates; one hour from New York Central and 12 minutes from station by trolley to entrance of the place; 82 acres, 28 of which is lawn and garden; fine old shade trees, &c.; balance woodland to the rear of the house; fine residence of brick and stone, having 14 rooms, 3 baths, and all modern improvements, with spacious kitchen, laundry, milk room, and wine cellar, all having running water, electric light, &c.; exceptionally fine stable, garage, gardener's cottage, cement cow stable and chicken house, all having electric light and running water. There is about 2,000 feet frontage on the main road, back of which house stands 800 feet on a "knoll" commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and Palisades; positively no mosquitos.
Price $55,000. Land worth $2,000 per acre.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 100th St.

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COLUMBIA BUILDING
29 Broadway, corner Morris St.
Fronting on Three Streets.
Attractive Small Offices and Suites.
No Dark Rooms. River Outlook.
RENTS, $180. UP.

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45 Broadway
Choice offices and suites.

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80 Broadway 3-7 New St.
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Opposite Stock Exchange
Large Banking Office on Ground Floor. Subway entrance in basement.

The West St. Building
90 West St.
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A 23-Story Building
Overlooking the River.
C...ces, single or in suites.
All ...tside light. Also small store.

CH...THAM & PHENIX N...T'L BANK BLDG.
192...roadway, corner John St.
At Attractive Rentals.
Des...ble suites and single offices.

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A ...w choice single offices and suites.
Attractive Rentals.

TO...WNSEND BUILDING
1123 Broadway, corner 25th St.
Overlooking Madison Square
Offices
Single or in suites.

Cruikshank Company
141 Broa...way

23-25 ...EAVER STREET
Ru...ning Through to
58-60 ...2 NEW STREET

½ b...k from Broadway and Broa... St. and one block from Wall ...t. Convenient to all the exch...ges and Custom House.

A NEW ...MODERN 12-STORY OFFICE ...UILDING. PERFECT LIGH... AND VENTILATION. IMME...DIATE POSSESSION OFFICE ...SINGLY OR EN SUITE. $30 ...R MONTH AND UP.

F.R.W...D, W.H.DOLSON CO., AGENTS,
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Te...phone, Broad—4541.

Barclay Building
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Corner Duane Street.
Modern 18-Story Strictly High Class Fireproof Building, with Highest Standard Service.
Very Desirable Offices
For Rent, Singly & En Suite.
Also Entire Floor
Specially Arranged for Corporation.
Consult our revised method of Renting before leasing elsewhere.
Wm. C. Walker's Sons, Wright Barclay } **Agents**
On Premises. Phone Worth 3364.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
F...ot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
C... Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION ...ORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
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R... m 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

I...he New Heart of New York
Stores and offices now ready.
LONG BEACH BUILDING
Entire block frontage from ...d St. to 43d St. on Lexington ...e., right at the new Lexington ...e. entrance of the
...RAND CENTRAL DEPOT
A Time Saving Location.
...ubway express station; also elevated and surface lines. Newest ...e elevators, fine equipment and ...h-class service.
...HE LOWEST RENTS
in the vicinity.
Renting Office on Premises or your own broker.

FINE OFFICES
For rent in the
Park Row Building
Opposite Post Office. Facing B'way
Abundant light and air. 9 new elevators being installed, vacuum cleaners; uptown surface lines pass the door; near 3 "L" lines, Subway, Brooklyn Bridge, Hudson Tunnels, Jersey Ferries.
For further information inquire on premises or at our office,
14 Wall Street

PARK ROW BUILDING
AGENT
Douglas Rob

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have several excellent private houses in 70s; owner desires to exchange for income left or apartments. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

West Side.

Private residence for sale, 604 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR SALE—HOUSE BUILT FOR TWO FAMILIES, 235 East 62d St. R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

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Modern BISHOP house, three story, no basement, Indiana limestone front; many additional features have been added by the owner for comfort and attractiveness; the house contains 11 rooms, three baths, hot-water heater, parquet floors throughout, electric light; numerous base outlets, Pittsburgh water heater, six gas logs; all ceilings, walls, parquet floors, &c., in excellent condition; owner forced to leave Brooklyn. Inquire Frank Lane, 492 Flatbush Avenue. Telephone Flatbush 1863. Open every day.

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LOT 35x100, near Roosevelt Av.; price $300 cash; bargain. Hamilton, 11 Grand Av., Corona.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.

$900 cash down buys farm of 20 acres, near Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.; house, barn, some fruit; good, productive farming land; good poultry place; this place will produce an income of from $1,200 to $2,500 a year; price $2,900. For further particulars address W. J. Mullett, Lockport, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

CEDAR KNOLLS.

At Bronxville, in the Gramatan Hills, the most charming and best known part of picturesque Westchester; beautifully wooded, carefully restricted, every necessity and convenience. Shops, schools, churches, golf, tennis, with beautiful country for motoring and riding; high and healthy. Only 28 minutes from Grand Central.

Send to-day for details, or, better still, come and see.

Convenient trains are the 1:22 on Saturday, the 2:30 on Sunday—30 other trains daily. Office immediately opposite Bronxville Station. First Mortgage and Real Estate Co.; New York office, 30 East 42d St., Room 629.

Southfield Point.—Cottage for sale; eleven rooms, three baths; large plot; near Sound; yachting, bathing, golf. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH.

Suburban home in Yonkers' best residential section; attractive Colonial house in Greystone Park; 10 rooms and bath. Apply to J. Foster Jenkins, 8 Palisades Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

BUNGALOW IN THE WOODS.

Consists of 5 room Calif. type bungalow; full dry cellar; cement floor; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; 1¾ acres; beautiful shaded cedar grove; plenty of fruit trees; near station and trolley to harbor; one hour from city; must be seen to be appreciated; need $300 cash; balance $18 per month. Address BROWNE, 395 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

$1,050. Investment. Salable at $1,500. Now. Would you invest $1,050 cash for a plot 60x100 at station on North Shore Long Island, 30 minutes from New York—if you could be shown it had value of $1,800.00? This is less than cost, and only five plots will be sold; our guarantee goes with it. Milton L'Ecluse, Pres., 18 East 34th St. Telephone 4030 Murray Hill.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!

Beautiful home overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address SHORE FRONT, box 73 S.

BUNGALOW $300

cash; balance like rent; substantial, attractive; all conveniences and improvements; 33 minutes Penn. or Flatbush Station; near station; no broker. Emerson, 1,129, 200 5th Av., New York.

Attractive 8-room house; easy commuting; must sacrifice. Louise Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Fishers Island, New York. Splendid Linderman mansion. Little Hay Harbor, furnished; 18 master's rooms; tennis courts; dock; boating; stable, coachman's house. Apply to W. F. Ingold, Arlington, 18 West 25th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Englewood, N. J.—16-room house, on one acre plot; sleeping porches, billiard room, three baths; garage; unsurpassed mountain view; excellent schools, public and private; well furnished for the Summer or will sell. Address R. A. P., Englewood, N. J.

For Sale.—Five-room cottage; improvements: acre ground; corner; fine shade, shrubbery, fruit; very beautifully located, right near express station; 30 minutes out; $4,500; your own terms; also 16 new bungalows. John F. Walter, Ridgewood, N. J.

A Bargain.—Investigate; house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements; beautiful home amid beautiful surroundings; three-car park approach; three minutes from station; ten miles out. Wilbur F. Herrick, Room 1,005, 108 West 34th St., New York.

Send for our illustrated booklet; a complete description of over forty houses we have for sale in Northern New Jersey; only eight miles from New York; it will be of great value to you. W. V. Champlin, 522 West 156th St., New York City.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Ideal old home for New York business man desiring quiet country surroundings, combined with modern conveniences. Price and terms very reasonable. Apply Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company Ridgewood, N. J.

Charming bungalow, 3 rooms; rustic porch; brick fireplace; shaded plot; $650; terms; commutation 14c. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Residence fourteen rooms, bath, heated, plumbed; garage, large stable, orchard, lawn, shade trees, three acres; three minutes' walk salt water; beautiful view; boating, bathing privileges; five minutes station; tax $3 thousand. Care, Orleans, Mass., Cape Cod.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

AT TWIN LAKES, CONN.,
FOOTHILLS OF THE BERKSHIRES.
Beautiful bungalow, having six bedrooms. Water in kitchen. Porch 10x44.
Half acre. 150 feet frontage Lake Washining. Private dock, boat house, 4 boats.
1½ miles to store at station. Telephone. Sale $7,000, easy terms. Rent $350. Completely furnished, including screens and hammocks. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale.—125 acres; keeps 20 cows and teams; milk sold at door; good buildings; furnace; fruit; $5,000; investigate. James E. Dean, Winsted, Conn.

Virginia—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST TIDEWATER ESTATE IN VIRGINIA, 1,700 ACRES, AT A REAL BARGAIN. BLIND, Z 355 TIMES ANNEX.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Small NEW YORK RESIDENCE, subject to one mortgage,
Will TRADE for WESTCHESTER COUNTY LOTS.
FRANKLIN D. VOUGHT,
80 East 42d St., New York.

83 ACRES NEAR BABYLON, L. I.
Price, $45,000, free and clear, offered in exchange for Manhattan or Brooklyn income property, with conservative mortgage; might add some cash if necessary; only first-class properties considered. Frank L. Holt, attorney for owner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Client wants a good, medium-priced house for a home; will give 2 good lots at Jamaica, L. I., as part payment; balance in quarterly payments; owners only need answer, with full particulars, otherwise no notice taken. Wm Pierce, 25 East 14th St.

City House to Let—Unfurnished.

123 EAST 104TH ST.
Three and two-story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; rent only $500; possession now.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

241 WEST 22D ST.
4-story dwelling; 16 rooms; $1,600 per annum. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Mortgage Loans.

SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED.
Will buy second mortgage or private house. Katzer, 1,117 Westchester Av., Bronx.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%, seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Loan wanted, $400, for three years; good security, second mortgage, on 116-acre farm and chattel mortgage on livestock, &c. G. S., 19 East 1st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.

Commodious 15-room farm residence, furnished; delightfully located in Ghent, N. Y., on main highway, 9 miles from City of Hudson, ¾ mile from station, N. Y. C. lines; many shade trees; spring water in house; good garden; large garage; $250 from May 1 for year. A. A. Harder, Hudson, N. Y.

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Gentleman's country home for rent; finest section; four master's and two servants' bedrooms; three baths; electricity; fully furnished; beautiful large grounds; garage or stable; chicken house; bargain. Tel. Morningside 9142 Weschler, 527 West 110th St.

Furnished Bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, garden, fruit; 60 miles from New York; $50 per month. Address H. Child, Brookhaven, Long Island.

Blue Point, L. I.—Handsome, modern cottage, 10 rooms; well furnished; good location; shore privileges; fine grounds and garden. H. R. Monro, 200 West 39th St.

Greenwich, Conn.—Water-front owner's new furnished home, three baths, large piazzas; fine grounds; garage; moderate rent. Telephone mornings 4235 Schuyler.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $250-$425; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts, space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing; $50. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

Part or all ground floor and basement; 8,400 sq. ft. in each; sprinkler system, steam heat; two driveways into building; good location downtown; long lease. W 227 Times Downtown.

120TH ST., 201 WEST.—Physician's office, unfurnished; every facility; connection with dentist corner apartment (ground floor;) first-class neighborhood; moderate. Dr. Sobel.

The Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St. Offices and Showrooms, Apply Room 624.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L," and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

To sublet, No. 120 West 86th Street, unfurnished for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914 at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms, three baths; front apartment, 11th floor; elevated and subway stations at 86th Street. Inquire on premises.

To sublet furnished May 1 or Oct. 1, 8-room housekeeping apartment; 55th St., near 5th Av.; extra large living room, bedroom, and bath; extra maid's room; meals served by house if desired. Phone Plaza 2824.

251 WEST 98TH, SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, NEWLY FURNISHED, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT; LIGHT AND AIRY; REASONABLE RENT. CALL APARTMENT 9C.

Large, eight-room apartment, furnished completely and first-class in every respect, to rent until Oct. 1; references required. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive

Two-room kitchenette apartment; also four-room housekeeping apartment unfurnished. Apply Manager Hotel Royal. Telephone Morningside 634.

311 West 95th St.—Five rooms and bath, completely furnished; immediate possession reasonable. Apartment 53. Phone Riverside 4123.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms, bath; moderate; elevator; neighborhood first class. "The Creston," 839 West End Av.

REASONABLE, FINE LOCATION.—Completely furnished 4 and 6 room apartments; elevator, telephone. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

If wanting nicely furnished small housekeeping apartment very reasonable, telephone 4170 Schuyler.

Sublet.—Furnished housekeeping apartment; seven rooms and bath. The Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway. Apt. 49J.

Riverside Drive, 900, (cor. 137th.)—Seven-room apartment until October. Apply evenings. Burkhardt.

93d, 69 West.—Bachelor suite, 3 rooms, every convenience. Apartment 42. 1,130 Riverside.

49th St., 66 West.—Bachelor apartment, beautiful sunny second floor suite; refined surroundings; references.

180TH ST., 751 WEST.—Pleasant room, with refined American family; moderate. Adams.

Top floor private house, all improvements; refined couple; all cars. 218 West 137th.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th St.)—Delightful small apt., $85 monthly. May to October.

Facing Park; furnished; housekeeping; 2 bedrooms. Tel. 193 Morningside. Apt. 53.

East Side.

Apartment Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 23d St.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

40th St. East.—Unusually spacious six-room apartment, furnished, until October; references required; $85. Phone Murray Hill 4071.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—By man and wife, a clean, nicely furnished suite of rooms; bedroom, bath, and kitchen or kitchenette; must be light and airy; from 34th-110th St., west of 5th Av. Answer, stating price and particulars. References exchanged. E. 35 Times.

Furnished apartment, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, for Summer, by 2 respectable business women; not over $40. D 75 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Five large rooms to sublet, with privilege renewing lease; ideal location; housekeeping conveniences; modern elevator building; use of restaurant; optional; East Morningside Park. West 110th to 110th St., E. C. Coleman, on premises. 'Phone Morningside 8447.

150 West 131st.—Large apartments; all improvements. Inquire hallboy on premises.

38-40 West 98th.—Apartments 4-5 rooms; improvements; cheap rent. Janitor.

Seven grade outside rooms, two baths; $35-$38; modern. 615 West 176th St.

515 West 139th St.—High-class walk-up 5, 6 rooms; rent $35 to $45.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

162d St., 370 East.—Three and four rooms in clean and orderly house; electric light and telephone; moderate rent.

Furnished studio, with bedroom, bath. Grand piano; $45 month. 109 East 56th.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3 a moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 3697 Bryant.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets bought; diamonds, Oriental pearls; estates appraised and purchased; gold, silver, platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

FULL VALUE PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum.
We give your pledges for you.
H. FRINGOLD, 644 6TH AV.,
bet. 37th and 38th Sts. Phone 3413 Greley.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 118 University Place. 7398 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Musical.

Thirty cents a line.

Prominent singer desires capable accompanist living vicinity 97th and Riverside Drive; rehearsal work. Address Tenor, D 62 Times.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Forty cents a line.

Mme. Dauilian, 12 W. 103d St.—Latest style dresses, ladies' own material; moderate prices.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, clothes photographed; if lost, stolen, identification easy; police act intelligently; wealthiest people use this system, insuring recovery of lost articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2846 John. Press Illustrating Co., 109 Fulton St.

LOST—Dark green suede bag, containing pair of glasses, small silver bonbonniere, monogram "S. D. G.," with few tablets, at Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday matinee; reward. 21 West 56th St.

LOST—Gold wedding ring, engraved inside H. H. S. to B. B., January 14, 1909, at Ritz Carlton or Fifth Av. between 42d St. and 56th St. Reward. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Ave.

LOST—About two weeks ago, a gold hatpin, with nine small diamonds in ribbon platinum setting. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Majestic.

LOST—Wednesday, coral necklace, between 42 Broadway, Wells Fargo Building, Wall Street Subway; reward. Room 1,525, 42 Broadway.

LOST—In Booth Theatre on Aster Hotel, leather handbag containing watch, check, currency, &c.; liberal reward. Williamson, 343 West 56th St. 4385 Columbus.

LOST.—On south bound Broadway car on Wednesday, small box, containing broken string of coral beads and pendant. Return to 111 East 61st and receive reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, between 10th St. and 4th Av. and Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn; liberal reward. Call sixth floor, 22 West 38th St.

LOST.—Reward $25—Lost April 8, pearl and diamond earring, between Hotel Plaza, Fulton and Eltinge Theatre. J. Vetter, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Diamond locket and chain, probably in taxi April 8. Suitable reward will be paid by H. Conklin, Lawyer, 80 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Sunday, black feather boa, between Queensboro Bridge and 180th St.; reward. C. W. E., Room 127 P. O. Building.

LOST—Gentleman's watch, with initials R. M. S. on back. Suitable reward if returned to R. M. Salon, 220 Wadsworth Av.

LOST—Tuesday night, lizard skin purse, containing money; reward. Scott, 43 East 58th St.

LOST.—Platinum ring; large diamond, with small stones around. Liberal reward for return to E. F. Curtis, 275 Water St.

LOST—145th St. Subway station, a diamond crescent pin. Suitable reward if returned to J. M. Lowden, 143 West 15th St.

LOST—Open face man's gold watch and fob; monogram W. A. R.; return to 150 East 85th St. Dr. Ragland. Reward.

LOST—Pocketbook, vicinity 8th and Lenox Avs., 125th St., containing $21; reward. C. F. Reilly, 65 Morningside Av.

LOST—Diamond and cameo centre bracelet; finder will be liberally rewarded. A. Sudrov., 47-49 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 76th St. Schuyler 9766.

LOST—Fur coat, from Fletcher Court, 173d St. and Audubon Av., $50 reward. Return to Apartment 62.

LOST.—Pass case, containing Pennsylvania passes; reward. Robert Rockwell, 565 West 113th St.

LOST—Wednesday, small diamond wreathpin; $20 reward. Renault, 924 West End Av.

LOST—Lady's watch, gold and blue diamond bird, in Subway. Kramer, 220 Broadway.

LOST—Gold college society key. Return James A. Hatch, 49 Wall St., City; reward.

LOST.—Pearl and diamond brooch; reward. Hornsey, 55 Hobart Av., Summit, N. J.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—$15 reward; Scotch terrier bitch; trained to sit up; last Sunday, March 29, at West End Av. and 69th St. Boyce Reddick, 128 West 72d St. 4980 Columbus.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness, leash; vicinity Morningside and 115th; liberal reward. Scheyer, 350 West 115th.

LOST—Brindle bull, male, near East 53d St.; named Jinks; reward. McGrann, 360 E. 50th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

WANTED—Witnesses who saw gentleman carried away in automobile after accident, 85th St., 5th Av., to 116th St., 8th Av., Friday evening, April 10. Write Important, Box 225 Times.

ELMER, please write or phone; mother worries. Agnes.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICE PRINTING OUTFIT for sale, consisting of "PRINTOGRAPH" for letters and envelopes and fully equipped with type. Address Box O., care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

WATCHES & DIAMONDS.—$25, $1 weekly; $50, $1 weekly; $100, $2 weekly. Call or send for "Red Book." CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT, 206 West 42d St., (Opposite Hammerstein's.)

8 Oliver typewriters, used 3 months, at practically half price. E. T. Carey, 41 West 13th St.

Mahogany centre table, four pictures; reasonable. 830 West 179th St., Apt. 40.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. } TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } 5403
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. } FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS,
$25 to $75.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

177TH, 190 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, bath room floor; private house; reasonable.

94TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

83D ST., 37-39 EAST.—Room with board; references; table board.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Very attractive front parlor; other rooms; excellent table; telephone.

7TH AV., 2,047, (123d St.)—Unusually attractive rooms; clean, comfortable; steam; exceptional board.

167TH ST., 20-29 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

54TH STREET, 34 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS

57TH, 411 WEST.—Special Summer rates; single, $8; double, $16; superior cuisine. Southerners.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths, electric light; exceptional board.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome double front room; excellent table; attractive Summer rates.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath; second floor; high-class accommodations.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board. Columbus 8908.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Small, well-furnished room; choice table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; fine location; excellent board.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; breakfast; exceptional table; moderate. "L," Subway; refined; reference; Summer rates.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; generous table; refined home; reference.

82D, 33 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 8 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

86TH ST., 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests. Welcome.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; private family; business men; breakfast, dinner, $12; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms with southern exposure; first-class cuisine; telephone; references.

94TH, 56 WEST.—32 extravagantly furnished rooms, 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 873.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with alcove; excellent board; table guests.

145TH, 618 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

A.—121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Double, single room; light; nicely furnished; new elevator apartment; electricity; shower; excellent table. Apartment 2.

AN UNUSUAL private residence; beautiful Summer location; large parlor, Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room, electricity, good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere. Miss Collette, 522 West 107th St.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, with board; excellent table; references.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Young woman, with infant, desires board; private family; please state terms. D 72 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

LADY, beautiful mountain home on lake, desires boarders, (gentlemen;) fishing, boating, bathing; garage; commute. C. Hart, 1,049 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Lenox Manor; new and homelike, with private bath; all the comforts of the present day; exceptional table; special Spring rates. 'Phone 5075.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 35-19 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with meals, for two people, $25 per week; hotel service.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

34TH AND 4TH AV., (at 13 Park Av.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; $6 up; also parlor floor; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265—Handsome, large room, bath; also doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 1,961, (125th St.)—Double and single rooms; convenient transportation; modern; references.

MADISON AV., 176.—Splendid large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

SMALL, BRIGHT room, adjacent to bath; large room with private bath; exceptionally attractive; references required. Murray Hill 2719.

West Side.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

10TH, 17 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; running water, electricity; gentleman. Mrs. Bean.

21ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

25TH ST., 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; steam, electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; electricity, shower bath, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front single room, steam, running water, telephone; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4530 Bryant.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor; suitable for doctor; with privilege reception room. Also other rooms.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable osteror or light housekeeping.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parlor floor; suitable for doctor; reasonable.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegantly studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

51ST ST., 30 WEST.—Single room, with running water; physician's house.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room. Phone 3421 Plaza.

54TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Plaza 1582.

56TH ST., 322 WEST.—Parlor with private bath; other rooms; parquet floors; refined house.

56TH, 314 WEST.—A large rear room; first floor; references. Mme. Bregny.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

66TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large rooms with private bath; also small room; references.

68TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; large, $5 to $7; with private bath, $8; single room, $3; all conveniences.

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room, facing Park; every convenience; reasonable; second floor; corner.

68TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms; charming apartment; running water; shower; reasonable. Wilde.

68TH, 65 WEST.—Spacious rooms; one with private bath; toilet; business people.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.
Summer inducements in well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy; conveniences.

70TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large front room, refined home; investigate before locating elsewhere.

70TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; with running water; references.

71ST ST., Broadway and Columbus.—Parlor floor; private house; furnished or unfurnished; best reference required; private. D 38 Times.

71ST ST., 165 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; easy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; hot water; telephone.

71ST ST., 168 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, newly decorated house; southern exposure; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Pleasant southern exposure rooms; Subway, "L"; telephone; references.

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; also hall room; moderate; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Parlor and alcove bedroom; newly furnished; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; conveniences; bath; reasonable; reference.

76TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front and back rooms; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Exceptional, large, small rooms; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH ST., 39 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath; telephone; private residence.

77TH, 261 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 3254 Schuyler.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; reasonable. Tel. 2254 Columbus.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

77TH, 180 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; single beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive large front room; adjoining shower bath; smaller room; telephone.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Subway.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, dressing room; sea and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, with private bath; also medium room.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; Summer rates; convenient. Schuyler 10081.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Costly furnished room, adjoining bath; Subway, "L"; telephone. Sharpless.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small; extremely moderate; telephone.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; large front room; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent beautiful, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

83D ST., 41 WEST.—Furnished room and bath for gentleman; best references. Dr. Crohn.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway, elevated.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, airy room; suitable two; reasonable; refined surroundings.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Front parlor; side room; private family; exclusive; all conveniences. Beers.

94TH, 205 WEST.—Unusually airy room. Subway near; elevator; every improvement; absolute privacy; refined; suitable gentleman. Riv. 9695 Hawes.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; large, well-furnished, airy room; also small room; private house; every convenience of home.

96TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family two; strictly home surroundings.

98TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortable, sunny room; adjoining bath. Lins.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Richmond.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Two connecting, sunny, outside rooms; together or single; southern and western exposure; all modern conveniences; Subway express one block. Apt. 7 E.

99TH ST., 230 WEST, Cor. B'way.—Decidedly desirable, well ventilated, neat, large room; necessary conveniences; elevator apartment; running water. Smith.

101ST ST., 230, (corner Broadway.)—Single front room; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Reilly.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in private house; Subway, elevated stations.

106D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

107TH ST., 237 WEST.—Reduced rental; exceptional front room; lavatory; improvements. Apt. 16.

112TH, (2,280 Broadway.)—Large room in tenroom apartment; business man, women; bath, shower; desirable. Brackett, Morningside 2903.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite, also single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 52.

108TH, 203 WEST.—Large, front room; all conveniences; use of kitchen; $4. Blanchard.

121ST, 509 WEST. (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Large living room; small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished; complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant; reception room. Yetman.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Large room; morning sun; quiet; all conveniences. Wells.

162D ST., 550 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; near Broadway.

126TH, 323 WEST.—Nice, clean single room; gentleman; telephone.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished light housekeeping suite, refined private residence, 449 West 23d, London Terrace; excellent location; every modern convenience.

BROADWAY, 1,696, (54th.)—Large, sunny, outside rooms, en suite, singly; private bath; electric lights; elevator; gentlemen; references. Apartment 72.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54.—Communicating rooms overlooking the entire city. Apt. 51. Phone 4905 Morningside.

Morningside Drive, 44, (corner 115th).—Sunny, cozy room overlooking park; apartment. Henry.

SUNNY, outside rooms; running water, electricity; references; neighborhood 90s. Box A 136 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (Cor. 66th.)—Large, light room; high-class, exclusive apartment; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking Park. Wise, Apartment 81.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful medium-sized room; gentlemen only; bath, electricity; private family; 91st Subway; reasonable; references.

Help Wanted Female

*Twen

JERSEY BANKS FIGHT STATE STOCK TAX

Committee Authorized to Bring a Suit to Test New Law Said to be Unconstitutional.

PROTEST AT RESERVE PLAN

Banks in Northern New Jersey Want to be Affiliated with the Federal Institution in New York.

New Jersey State bankers have determined to fight the new stock tax law in the courts. The Executive Committee of the State Bankers' Association met in Jersey City yesterday to hear reports from the Banking and Currency Committee. On the strength of these reports the committee was authorized to engaged additional counsel to assist Col. Willard C. Fiske, who represents the association in testing the law.

The Executive Committee agreed with the report submitted to it by the subcommittee that the new State tax law was unconstitutional, for three reasons: that it originated in the Senate, whereas the Constitution requires that all acts to obtain revenue shall be introduced in the Assembly; that it violates a provision of the Constitution which says that all property must be assessed uniformly; and that it puts bank stock in a special class.

The Banking and Currency Committee submitted also a report protesting against the separation of institutions in Northern New Jersey from New York City in the division of the country into regional reserve districts. The committee holds that banks north of Mercer and Ocean Counties should be affiliated with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City. The committee was authorized to prepare briefs in support of its objections, which will be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

Every bank in New Jersey north of Mercer and Ocean Counties has signified its wish to be included in the district embracing New York. It was said that New York banks were soliciting deposits already from manufacturing and mercantile concerns in the upper part of the State, in anticipation of the proposed assignment of all of the New Jersey institutions to the Philadelphia district.

A bill offered in Congress by Representative Clayton, to prohibit trustees of savings institutions from becoming directors of National banks with assets of more than $2,000,000, also came in for criticism at the hands of the New Jersey bankers at the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday, which holds that the proposed legislation would interfere seriously with the operation of New Jersey banks. The committee adopted this resolution:

We respectfully recommend that the provisions of this bill should be so amended that no person who shall be an officer or Director of a State bank or trust company, or any private banker, shall be eligible as a Director of any bank organized and operating under the laws of the United States having a paid-in capital of over two million dollars; and that no person who shall be a Director of any bank organized and operated under the laws of the United States having a paid-in capital of over two million dollars shall be eligible as a Director of any other bank doing business in the same city, organized and doing business under the laws of the United States.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to mutual savings banks without capital stock organized under the laws of any State.

The convention of the New Jersey bankers will be held at Atlantic City on May 8 and 9. Those who attended yesterday's meeting were President B. L. Lynch of Bridgeton, Vice President I. S. Haynes of Burlington, Edward S. Pierson of Jersey City, William J. Fields of Jersey City, F. P. Schoek of Spring Lake, Howard Biddulph of Bloomfield, Charles D. Doctor of Elizabeth, E. S. Bartlett of Atlantic City, E. S. Carr of Newark, William Chambers of Vineland, De Witt Van Buskirk of Bayonne, John D. Everett of Orange, Carlton Godfrey of Atlantic City, H. G. Parker of New Brunswick, Gen. W. C. Heppenheimer of Jersey City, Edward L. Howe of Princeton, H. H. Pond of Plainfield, and Walter Van Deusen of Newark.

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COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
"ROSY SUCCESS."—Eve. World.
Raymond Hitchcock
IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY
"The Beauty Shop"

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:15.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
THE YELLOW TICKET

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE 45th St., Just West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed.
THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE CENTURY
A PAIR OF SIXES

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av.
Mat To-m'w. ALONG CAME RUTH
Next Mon.—Eugenie Blair in "Madame X."

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. To-day
& 47th BILLY W. WATSON and GIRLS FROM HAPPYLAND
To-day Special Matinee Actors' Fund Day.

MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Evenings 8:15. To-day Special Matinee Actors' Fund Day. TAXI BURLESQUE GIRLS.

EDEN MUSEE. Cinematograph every hour. Attractions. WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. People Talked About. Nation's Heroes.

Park Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-m'w, 2:30. Last 2 Days. CHANGE.

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8:15
A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE

"THE TRUTH"
★ "The manner in which 'The Truth' was acted was altogether triumphant."—Morning Sun.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings 8:15.
Matinee To-morrow at 2:15.
GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD
Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

"THE TRUTH"
★ Presented under the ideal conditions only possible in a playhouse like The Little Theatre."—Tribune.

WINTHROP AMES Presents at "New York's Unique Playhouse,"
LITTLE THEATRE
240 W. 44th St. Tel. 6100 Bry't.
GRACE GEORGE
with Zelda Sears, Isabel Irving, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle
"THE TRUTH" by CLYDE FITCH
Evenings 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.30.
ALL SEATS FOR ALL PERFORMANCES, $2.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:15.
New musical play. THE RED CANARY

"THE TRUTH"
★ "Grace George has never been seen to better advantage."—Tribune.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinee 2:15.
3 MATS.—TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & WED. 2:15
Houses Crowded! Now Get Seats
SAM BERNARD in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
GABY DESLYS
TO-DAY & WED. MATS. BEST SEATS, $1.50.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "Brimful of cleverness."—Post.

PRINCESS Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Mt. Tm'w & Wed. Night Prices, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00. Pop. Mat. Wed.
Comedy Success MARRYING MONEY Evenings 8:30.
To-day Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "Received with great favor and likely to prove a popular success."—Post.

44TH ST THEATRE, near B'way. 'Phone, 7292—Bryant. Lew Fields.....Propr.
Evgs., 8. Matinees To-morrow & Wed., 2.
Smartest Musical Show in Town!
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL
With GEORGE MACFARLANE
NEW SCALE OF SPRING PRICES Entire Balc., 50c.; Mezzanine, $1 & $1.50; Orch., $1.50&$2. Wed. Mt. 50 to $1.50
To-day Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "Grace George brings charm and tenderness to 'The Truth.'"—Evening World.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-m'w & Thurs.
ONLY THRILL IN TOWN
PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea
George Nash.....The Baron
Milton Sills...The Composer
"Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "Clyde Fitch's best play received with every mark of favor."—Press.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. To-m'w & Wed 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Rich in the joy of living, tinged with the sadness of an on-the-level girl in distress, and PERFECTLY CLEAN.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "Miss George was a delight."—Journal of Commerce.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:20.
THE HEIGHT OF PURE JOY
Too Many Cooks
"Why didn't somebody think of it before?"—Alan Dale, American.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "The audience agreed that Clyde Fitch has left a masterpiece."—Commercial.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-morrow, & Wednesday 2:30. Wednesday Matinee. Best Seats $1.50. To-day Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day.
HELP WANTED

"THE TRUTH"
★ "Miss Grace George gave a flawless impersonation."—Globe.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
5TH MONTH Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
High Jinks
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "Miss George's cleverest portrayal since she became a star."—Evening Sun.

KITTY MACKAY COMEDY THEA., 41st EVS. 8:30 MATINEES SAT. 2:30
To-day Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "'The Truth' will be as welcome at The Little Theatre as it is to the average district attorney."—Commercial.

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs.
Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Matinee Thursday $1.50

"THE TRUTH"
★ "The comedy sparkles continually, both in line and situation."—Evening Sun.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. 50c-$2.50. Box Seats $3.
FINAL WEEK PAVLOWA To-night 8:15.
"Armilla" & "Preludes"
Next Week, Guy Bates Post, Omar the Tentmaker.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "A welcome and enjoyable event."—American.

WEST END. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow 2:15
GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER.
Next Week—HOWARD THURSTON in MAGIC.

"THE TRUTH"
★ "Furnishes an evening's entertainment that is wholly delightful."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Matinees To.-m'w & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."
CORT Last Two Special Matinees TO-DAY, also April 24, at 2:15.
LAURETTE TAYLOR and PEG O' MY HEART CO. in three one-act plays: "JUST AS WELL," "HAPPINESS," "THE DAY OF DUPES," by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

ROYAL 1 blk. from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-morrow 2:15.
"WAY DOWN EAST"
NEXT WEEK.....HAGAR REVELLY"

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
COM. NEXT TUES. AFT APRIL 21
World's Greatest Frontier Exhibition
MILLER BROTHERS AND EDWARD ARLINGTON'S
101 RANCH
REAL WILD WEST SHOW
More Genuine Indians, Cowboys, Cowgirls, Mexicans, Ropers and Rough Riders Than Ever Before Seen in New York.
MOST STRENUOUS SHOW ON EARTH
Admission With Seats 25 & 50c Best Res. Seats, 75c. $1.00, $1.50
POP. PRICE MATS. Best Seats, 25c-$1.00.
Box Seats Afts., $1.50. Nights, $2.50.
Box Office opens Mon., April 20, at 9 A. M.
Big Illuminated Wild West Street Parade, Monday Ev., April 20 (Rain or Shine)

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Joan Sawyer & John Jarrott, "The Bride Shop." Nellie V. Nichols, Van & Schenck, others.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c Gertrude Hoffmann & Her Revue & 9 Big Acts
PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2000 Mat. Seats, 50c. MR. & MRS. CARTER DE HAVEN, LINA ABARBANELL, ROONEY & BENT, SEBASTIAN & BENTLEY —and—NAT. M. WILLS.
PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. To-day and Saturday, in Motion Pictures—Charles Klein's great play, "THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN."
Other new plays in Black & White and Kinemacolor 11 to 11 Daily. Mgs., Afts., 10c. Nights 15c. up.
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Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.
ACADEMY of Music, E. 14th St. The Fight Mgr. Daily, 10-20-30c. Next Week—Robert Edeson in "STRONGHEART."

Take Elevator—Save 10c

Don't wait until July to save $10 on your suit. Right *now* you can save that $10 which the big stores tack on for their high rents. Buy your $25 Spring SUIT or OVERCOAT *here* for

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If you can duplicate these garments elsewhere for less than $25 regularly—or when you get home if you don't like the garments you select—come back and get your money.

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CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

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Not every young man realizes that excessive foppishness in dress is prejudicial to his best interests. The man of business is not beguiled by fine feathers.

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WHICH is just about true of our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.
They are sound indeed, sound in style, sound in materials, sound in tailoring—which means that they are clothes you can be sure of, clothes whose style is right, whose materials are the best shrewd buyers can obtain, whose tailoring shows the hand of the master worker.
—And they are kind,—in that they are so well tailored that they make you look your best,—bringing out your personality, making you appear thoroughly well-groomed.
Perhaps you may feel that the last two "horsey" terms will not apply—we think they do—for Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes are truly gentleman's clothes—made for every occasion, for every man.
And as "good wind" means staying power—the last certainly does apply.
For these clothes of ours stay fresh and new looking far longer than most.
Last and by far the greatest point of this advertisement, is the fact that you have our warranty for the truth of what we have said—and that whether you pay $18, $20, $25, $30, or any price up to $50 for a Suit or Overcoat here, you get satisfaction, or your money back.

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These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:20. LAST 3 WEEKS.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY, "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN."
TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 2; also Next MON., TUES., THURS. & FRI.
LAST 9 SPECIAL MATINEES OF "PETER PAN"
To-day Matinee begins at 2 for the convenience of teachers and school children.

LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:20.
"GALES OF LAUGHTER."—Herald.
Miss Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

GARRICK 35th St., Off B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
A DETECTIVE PLAY WITH A LOVE STORY
THE GOVERNOR'S BOSS by JAMES S. BARCUS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Wednesday at 2:30.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
JULIAN ELTINGE In His Great SUCCESS. THE CRINOLINE GIRL

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:20.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
THE RULE OF 3

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. MAT. TO-MORROW, 2:30.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
THE A DETECTIVE COMEDY OF MYSTERY
BUMMY
"For the tired business man & his wife."—Ev. Mail

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:30.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
LAST 3 WEEKS—THE Misleading Lady

New Amsterdam Henry W. Savage offers
"A MASTERPIECE OF MELODY. IT STRIKES THE TOP NOTE OF OPERETTA PRODUCTIONS."
SARI
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day. Eves., 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.

LIBERTY 42d St., W of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed 2:20.
MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"
"A Treat Not to be Missed."—Eve. Journal.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eve. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2.20.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
LAST 2 WEEKS CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY".

BELASCO W. 44 St. Evs. 8:25. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs.
Frances Starr in "THE SECRET"

ACO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND Op. Ho. 25c to $1. Mat. To-morrow. 23 St., 8 Av.
Next Monday—Mabel and Edith TALIAFERRO.

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TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEES
(BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA)
OF THE REIGNING HITS OF THESE NEW YORK THEATRES:
Wallack's, New Amsterdam, Astor, Gaiety, Comedy, Maxine Elliott's, Bijtnge, Harris, 44th St., Princess, Cohan's, Knickerbocker, Fulton, Murray Hill, Hudson, Columbia, Miner's Bronx, Hurtig & Seamon's, Miner's People's.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM MON., TUES. & WED. EVES. April 20, 21 & 22, at 8:15.
HASTY PUDDING CLUB
presents "THE LEGEND OF LORAVIA"
Tickets on sale at Lyceum and Harvard Club.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Daily Incl. Sun., 2:15-5:15. Last Week HUGO'S Les Miserables Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c. to $1.50. Nights 25c. to $2.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night, 8. Amore Medico. Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. Secret of Suzanne. Aida; Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Berger, Witherspoon, Leonhardt, Reiss. Cond., Morgenstern.
Sun. Ev. Concert. Verdi-Wagner Night. Aida, Destinn, Duchene, Matfield; Amato, Cristalli, Jorn, Reiss, Schlegel. Entire Orch. & Women Chorus.
Last Week: Next Mon. at 8:15, Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Martin, Amato. Cond. Polacco.
Tues. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Double Bill. Haensel u. Gretel. Alten, Matifeld; Reiss, Leonhardt. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Gilly, Reschigian.
Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Ferar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last Perf'ce, Tues., April 21, at 8. Orfeo. Homer, Gadski, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Victor Herbert's "NATOMA"
LAST POPULAR CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT, 25c. to $1.
SUBSCRIBE NOW for NEXT SEASON, OPENING SEPT. 14th.

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THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
Miss Sabery D'Orsell, Coloratura Soprano, and the Imperial Russian Balalaika Court Orchestra
Dinner-de-luxe seven to nine o'clock.
Two dollars and fifty cents

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
JOINT RECITAL:
JOSEF HOFMANN MISCHA ELMAN
(Steinway Piano) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Ev., Apr. 18th, at 8:15. Benefit Concert (German Seaman's Home)
ARION SOC.-LIEDERKRANZ SOC.
JULIA CULP, SOPRANO | GIUSEPPE PICCO, BARITONE
Seats $2.00 to 50c. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Ev., Apr. 23, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL—HELENE
KOELLING
Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., April 19, at 3.
Italian Symphony Orchestra
OF NEW YORK.
PIETRO FLORINDA.....Conductor
Seats $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, now on sale at Box Office & Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall.

Hippodrome, Sunday Evening, April 19th,
JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano.
Tickets Now at Tyson's & McBride's for
Spring Festival and Ball
71st Regiment Armory, 34 St., Park Av.
Wed., Thurs., Fri., April 22, 23, and 24.
Mr. and Mrs. Murray Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Flower Spectacle, Thé Dansant, other features.

TO-DAY
AUCTION BRIDGE & CAFE CHANTANT
in aid of Girls' Fresh Air Camp of The University Settlement.
Under auspices of The Women's Auxiliary.
Hotel Plaza. Friday, April Seventeenth, Three to Seven P. M.
Tickets at door.

JARDIN DE DANSE Mats-Teas 3:30 to 6:30, 50c 8:30 TO CLOSING
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS.
Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley, Leroy & Mone, Marvel & Delite, & others.

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Contin. 12 Noon to Midn.
WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPOILERS."
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Miss Swan Wood of "Th at the WINTER GARDEN), and artistic dances at Rector new and higher standard for Rector's dining rooms and ba before. The best food, the bes highest class entertainment in bination. Besides Miss Wo acts in Rector's UNSURPASS
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assing Show of 1913" (formerly iving her entrancingly beautiful very night this week, has set a w York restaurant cabarets and oms have been crowded as never ooking and best service, with the ew York, is an irresistible com- dancing, many other superb cabaret.
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Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Open Hour Earlier
BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
FINAL CHANCE TO SEE THE GREAT CHILDREN'S SPECTACLE—THE
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—AND THE—
BIGGEST CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE EVER DISPLAYED IN MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats, 75c., $1., $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price afternoons. Box Office open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
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Friday & Saturday Eve., DIE FUENF FRANKFURTER; Saturday Matinee at 2:15, "MORAL."

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Modern Dances
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The unparalleled success of this school is due solely to the interest Mr. Remey personally takes in every pupil.
Private Lessons Without Appointment Daily from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
ALL STEPS Correctly Interpreted, Properly Taught—Quickly Learned, by the REMEY Method.
6 PRIVATE LESSONS $5.
Entirely separate floor for Private Lessons. Expert lady and gentlemen instructors.
Waltz, Two-Step, etc., guaranteed for $5. 4 class lessons, $1.
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Exclusive dances where ladies may send their daughters unaccompanied. Only refined dancing allowed. An unusual orchestra. One of the most beautiful floors in New York. Dancing under chaperonage. Hours 4:30 to 7 P. M., in the Italian Room.
No admission charged except Saturday. Admission on Saturday $1, including tea. A handsome silver cup and tray presented to the most expert couple.
On Friday afternoons a strictly amateur contest by invitation. Cards may be obtained at the desk.
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Select, not a public dance hall. Est. 1904.
Waltz, two-step, one-step, hesitation, maxixe, etc., taught by experts.
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Each pupil has a private room with instructor, there being no one to laugh at you or criticise your mistakes.
$5 Group Lessons, $6.00.
Not class lessons. Each room has 4 pupils; each pupil an individual instructor; this is the type of instruction that the majority of schools call strictly private. No public classes. Special terms to private classes of four or more. Further information, call, write or 'phone.

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The Art Room—Music, classic and popular, by the Parisian Trio
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"There's Nothing Lacking to Make Your Visit Memorable."
Private Accommodations for Parties of 4 to 100.
80 WEST 40TH STREET
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TO-NIGHT
OPEN CONTEST 10:30 P. M.
HESITATION WALTZ.
3 MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 19
OPEN CONTEST 10:00 P. M.
COMBINATION ONE-STEP AND HESITATION.
2 "PRACTICAL FOR USE" PRIZES.
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DANCING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MR. AND MRS. D'ORE.
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42nd Street Grill
In new 42nd St. Bldg., Cor. Madison Ave.
Luncheon, Dinner, Supper.
Wm. F. Healy, Mgr.

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Mr. Sloane & Miss Field in Dances Nightly at 10:30. Afternoon, 4-7.
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MAE MURRAY & MR. CLIFTON WEBB in original dances at Dinner in the Grille and after the Play.

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with Waffles.80c
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Nos. 26-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-18 Park Place.)
A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant.
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ABARET, 6:30 TO CLOSE.
MAXIM'S
110 WEST 38TH ST.
LUNCHEON, 60c.
DANCING NOON TO CLOSE.
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EUROPEAN PLAN.
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few desirable Suites at attrac- weekly or season rates.
m, with use of bath, $1.50; Room, private bath, $2; Parlor, Bedroom, bath, $3 per day up.
—L. I. BROPHY, Manager.

NOVAN'S 304 W. 59th St. (Columbus Circle)
MODERN DANCES
PRIVATE LESSONS, $1.00
10 A. M. until 10 Now is the time Telephone 4273
Trot, Tango, Boston Glide, Maxixe, Hesitation Waltz, Dip and One-Step.
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Private Instruction In Your Home Or My Studio.
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Absolutely Fireproof.
LOWEST FIRE INSURANCE RATE IN CITY.
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Single Rooms and bath, $1.50 per day and up. Double Rooms and bath, $2.50 per day. DINING ROOM ON TWELFTH FLOOR, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH.....$1.50 2 ROOMS AND BATH.....$2.00 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.....$3.50 Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. We also cater for dinner parties. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Breslin Broadway at 29th St. Dixie Room
Special Club Breakfasts Sunday mornings to 12 M.
EXCELLENT COOKING AND SERVICE.
SOUTHERN SPECIALTIES in the Dixie Room.
Business Men's Luncheon, 12 to 2, 65c. Dinner 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1. AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS.

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Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE. Within one block of Ten Theatres.
SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up.
ROOM AND BATH, (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up.
RESTAURANT
Table d'Hote Lunch 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness; warmer Sunday; shifting winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,538. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HUERTA DECLARATION OF WAR CHECKED; HESITATES OVER OUR LATEST MESSAGE

Mexican President at First Eager to Begin Hostilities.

STUNG BY OUR DEMANDS

But Cabinet Members and Senators Counseled Him to Fire the Salute Required.

WASHINGTON WAS RELIEVED

But Reassuring Message from O'Shaughnessy Is Followed by Doubt and Delay.

NO 'SIMULTANEOUS SALUTE'

Latest Plea of Huerta Rejected and He Again Delays Compliance.

MAYO'S TERMS MUST BE MET

Washington Still Thinks Mexican President Is Bluffing to Win New Prestige at Home.

From sources which THE NEW YORK TIMES has every reason to believe are trustworthy and well informed, it learns that President Huerta's first act in response to President Wilson's demands in relation to the Tampico incident was to prepare and submit to his advisers a declaration of war. The fact that President Huerta had prepared this "important declaration" was published in THE TIMES last Wednesday.

While President Huerta at the decisive moment controls both his Cabinet and the Congress, THE TIMES is informed that in the present instance free expression of opinion was not only allowed but invited. Therefore many of President Huerta's advisers, both in the Cabinet and in the Congress, have not hesitated to counsel a settlement of the Tampico incident without recourse to arms, that is to say, by firing the salute demanded. They have urged at least a suspension of the declaration, and thus far it has not been formally issued, but President Huerta is reported not to have given up his determination to maintain what he conceives to be "the honor and dignity" of Mexico.

WASHINGTON FEELS BETTER.

Hears from O'Shaughnessy That Huerta Is More Favorably Disposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At the moment when this Government was confronted with the prospects of another serious snarl with President Huerta over the settlement of the Tampico incident, and when it seemed doubtful whether the reparation required of Mexico could be obtained without resort to force, news of a cheering character came this evening from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé at Mexico City. He sent word that the situation was much brighter, and that the differences that had threatened to bring on hostilities were in a fair way of adjustment.

A new spell of optimism was inspired before any inkling reached here tonight of the distinctly unfavorable reception given by the Huerta Government to President Wilson's refusal to agree to a "simultaneous salute" when formal reparation was made by Mexico.

Members of the Administration are not putting too much faith in the assurances contained in Mr. O'Shaughnessy's dispatches, which were not made public. They feel that the danger still exists of a definite break that will compel this Government to take a drastic course. One official said that the communication from Mr. O'Shaughnessy showed that the difficulties of the Tampico incident were being "ironed out," but he felt that the Government should not be too sanguine that the result would be satisfactory.

Prior to the receipt of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's message, President Huerta had again assumed a defiant attitude toward the United States and brought this country and Mexico a step nearer war, or something akin to it. In his latest response to this Government in connection with the efforts to adjust the Tampico incident Gen. Huerta had insisted that the salute to be fired in behalf of the Mexican Government to the United States flag as reparation for the indignity offered the Dolphin's paymaster and blueJackets and the return salute promised by this Government as

Continued on Page 2.

"Unfavorable to Early Adjustment," Is Mexico's View of Washington's Stand

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—The substance of the reply of the United States Government to the demand of President Huerta that there should be a simultaneous salute fired by the Americans when the Mexicans salute the American flag was delivered verbally tonight by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge, to Senor Portillo y Rojas, the Foreign Minister. The reply, it is said, was unfavorable to an early adjustment of the situation.

The Cabinet held a three hours' meeting to consider the matter. It was impossible to learn the result from either the Ministers or Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Text of Admiral Mayo's Ultimatum to Tampico Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—To make plain the nature of the demands originally made by Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo upon the military commander at Tampico, Gen. Zaragoza, the Navy Department to-day made public the text of the document which Mayo sent to Zaragoza on April 9, following the arrest of the Dolphin's men. This document, which is the basis of President Wilson's demands on President Huerta, reads as follows:

"This morning an officer and squad of men of the Mexican military forces arrested and marched through the streets of Tampico a commissioned officer of the United States Navy, the Paymaster of the Dolphin, together with seven men, composing the crew of the whaleboat of the Dolphin. At the time of this arrest the officer and men concerned were unarmed and engaged in loading cases of gasoline which had been purchased on shore. Part of the men were on the shore, but all, including the man or men in boat, were forced to accompany armed Mexican forces.

"I do not need to tell you that taking men from a boat, flying the United States flag, is hostile act not to be excused.

"I have already received your verbal message of regret that this event has happened and your statement that it was committed by an ignorant officer.

"The responsibility for hostile act cannot be avoided by the plea of ignorance.

"In view of the publicity of this occurrence, I must require that you send by suitable members of your staff formal disavowal and apology for the act, together with your assurance that the officer responsible for it will receive severe punishment; also that you publicly hoist the United States flag in a prominent position on shore and salute it with twenty-one guns. The salute will be returned by this ship.

"Your answer to this communication should reach me and the called-for salute be fired within twenty-four hours from 6 P. M. of this date."

ASTOR HAS A SETBACK

But Rallies Later, and Mr. Huntington Hopes He Has Improved.

The condition of Vincent Astor, who has been seriously ill with an affection of the lower right lung at Hopeland House, Staatsburg, N. Y., the home of his fiancée, Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, daughter of Robert P. Huntington, was very little improved last night, though Mr. Astor was said to be resting comfortably.

Speaking over the telephone, Mr. Huntington said that Mr. Astor had experienced a slight setback in the morning, but that he apparently had about recovered last night. Mr. Huntington was asked about Mr. Astor's condition at 9:30 o'clock. He said:

"Mr. Astor seems to be doing very well to-night, and we have sent out bulletins to that effect to The Associated Press, through which we have arranged to keep the newspapers informed twice daily of Mr. Astor's condition. It is true that he had a little setback this morning, but he seems to have recovered from that, and we hope that his condition is improved."

"Is it true that Mr. Astor's illness will cause a change to be made in the plans for the wedding?" Mr. Huntington was asked.

"As yet no changes have been made," replied Mr. Huntington, "but I think unquestionably that the date of the wedding will have to be changed unless Mr. Astor has a very speedy recovery."

Mr. Huntington was asked if the original plans for the wedding would be materially changed in case Mr. Astor's condition would permit of his marriage on April 30, the date that has been fixed. Mr. Huntington said he believed that only a very simple and brief ceremony would be performed in that event. Then he repeated:

"I believe unquestionably that some change in the original plans for the wedding will have to be made. You see, Mr. Astor has been a very sick man, and he will have to be given time to recover."

"Have the physicians attending Mr. Astor any idea as to when his condition will be sufficiently improved to make safe his removal to his own home?" Mr. Huntington was asked.

"I don't know whether Mr. Astor is going to be removed to his own home," he replied. "His home at Ferncliffe is closed, and he has been living aboard his yacht. He probably will remain here until he has recovered."

Mr. Huntington repeated that he had arranged to give The Associated Press two bulletins daily on Mr. Astor's condition, and he hoped by this means that all the newspapers would receive their information. The arrangement had been considered necessary, he said, because there was not a minute during the day that the telephone at Hopeland House was not in use to answer inquiries from reporters for the newspapers, to the great annoyance of the Huntington household.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.

SS Lapland, Antwerp to New York, was 1,121 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.; due 20th, late, or early 21st. Red Star Line.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 198 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 5:30 P. M.; due 18th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 658 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 5:30 P. M.; due 19th, forenoon. American Line.

SS Cleveland, Genoa to New York, was 810 miles E. of Sandy Hook at noon; due 19th, late. Hamburg-American Line.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

POSING AS BELMONT REACHES HAVANA

Youth Who Gave Name of August Belmont, Jr., in New Orleans Is Now in Cuba.

SAYS HE IS BUYING HORSES

Has the Appearance of a Jockey, and Is Accompanied by Man He Calls His Valet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 17—A beardless youth about 20 year old, who declares he is August Belmont, Jr., arrived here to-day from New Orleans aboard the steamer Heredia and went to the Hotel Inglaterre, registering from New York. Another youth was with him, whom he called his valet and who registered as Charles Ressie of New Orleans. They took the same room, dined together, hired an automobile and a negro guide, and began taking in the sights of Havana at a rapid rate.

"Yes, I am August Belmont's son, of New York," the youth explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "and I am here to buy horses."

Asked to explain how he happened to come to such a country as Cuba to buy horses, he explained that he had heard that Cuba's live stock exposition, now being held, contained some magnificent specimens and that he had come to purchase some of them.

It was remarked that the youth calling himself Belmont had about the right build for a jockey, but he denied he was a jockey, saying he weighed 140 pounds. He said he intended to make a jockey of the valet, who weighed 115 pounds.

The young man was introduced to THE TIMES correspondent by Stuart Bellows, traveling traffic agent for the United Fruit Company, but Mr. Bellows told the correspondent he could not vouch for the young man's identity, because they had only been introduced aboard ship.

August Belmont, Jr., at his home in Islip, L. I., was informed early this morning over the telephone that the same youth who had masqueraded under his name several days ago in New Orleans had arrived in Havana, Cuba, where he likewise had assumed the name of August Belmont, Jr., and a style of living which he assumed would befit the nobleman's son he had undertaken to impersonate. Young Mr. Belmont expressed his surprise at this information.

"I haven't the slightest idea who this man is," said Mr. Belmont, "but I have done all that I could to find out."

"But what have you done to find out the identity of your impersonator?" Mr. Belmont was asked.

"Well, I have made efforts to find out who he is through the proper channels."

"Have you taken any steps to have the youth apprehended?" he was asked.

"I have taken what steps I could by writing to THE TIMES and other newspapers informing them that I was not in New Orleans at the time this man is said to have appeared there under my name. I asked the press to make that correction."

Mr. Belmont was asked if he would take any other steps to have the man arrested in Havana, and he said he had done all that was possible to do. He was not ready to say whether he would cable to the police of Havana to arrest the youth.

Our "Sincere Regret" Expressed To Colombia in New Treaty

For "Anything That May Have Interrupted or Altered Relations of Cordial Friendship"—Text, Kept Secret in Washington, Made Public in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Saturday, April 18.—The text of the treaty between the United States and Colombia, in settlement of the controversy over Panama, is given in the Temps as follows:

"Article I.—The Government of the United States, desiring to put an end to all disputes and differences with the Republic of Colombia occasioned by events which have brought about the present situation in the Isthmus of Panama, in its name and in the name of the people of the United States, expresses sincere regret for anything that may have interrupted or altered the relations of cordial friendship existing long between the two nations.

"The Government of the Republic of Colombia, in its name and in the name of the Colombian people, accepts that declaration in the full assurance that every obstacle for the re-establishment of complete harmony between the two countries will thus disappear.

"Article II.—Colombia will enjoy freely and in perpetuity the free passage through the canal of its troops, supplies, and warships."

An explanatory clause says that the same article stipulates commercial advantages for Colombian products imported through the Canal Zone, special advantages in Panama railway traffic when service by the canal is interrupted for any cause, and when its use is required for Colombian agents and troops and for war material, and also advantages for traffic in Colombian products, especially coal, oil, and salt.

"Article III.—Payment to Colombia, six months after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, of the sum of $25,000,000 is stipulated.

"Article IV.—Colombia recognizes Panama as an independent nation with the limits laid down by the Colombian law of June 9, 1855, the line of which on the Pacific Ocean will terminate at a point equidistant between Cocalito and Ardita. The United States undertakes to induce the Government of Panama to send an agent to negotiate with Colombia a treaty of peace and friendship in which shall be introduced an arrangement relative to the pecuniary liabilities of the two countries in conformity with precedent and with the principles of law."

SAY REGRET ISN'T APOLOGY.

Friends of the Administration Call Attention to the Distinction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Publication of the text of the Colombia treaty confirms the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Thursday that the proposed convention included an expression of regret on the part of the United States. Officials of the Administration have so far shown themselves loath to admit the inclusion of any such clause in the treaty, and the refusal of Secretary Bryan to make the treaty public here last Wednesday, on the ground that publication of a treaty before the Senate received it would be a discourtesy to the Committee on Foreign Relations, postponed confirmation until to-day. Mr. Bryan took that course at the request of members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he said.

The language of the treaty makes it a little difficult to ascertain precisely what was in the mind of the officials who denied last Thursday that an apology or expression of regret was contained in the treaty. The terms of the treaty do not even admit the construction that regret is an expression simply for a condition of estrangement between the two countries; for the regret is expressed directly for "anything that may have altered" their relations of friendship.

President Wilson himself said that he did not know the precise terms of the treaty, but that he knew it contained no apology. This indicates that Mr. Bryan has succeeded in impressing his peace policy upon the negotiations of the new treaty, and that the expression of regret, strong as it is, is his work.

In expectation of adverse comment on the expression of regret, it was said by a Senator to-night that certain members of the Committee on Foreign Relations had received this afternoon penciled copies of pertinent clauses of the treaty. The inference was drawn that these Senators would thus have time to make a careful distinction between an apology, which the treaty obviously does not give, and the simple expression of regret for acts the merits of which are not denied or discussed. Last Friday the President made it certain that he did not think anything in the treaty constituted an apology.

"Pure guff," was the way President Wilson answered a question last Friday as to whether the treaty contained an apology. He said he was not, of course, familiar with the details of the treaty negotiations with Colombia, but he did know there was no apology in the document. Afterward the President was asked if the treaty contained anything in the nature of an expression of regret designed to soothe Colombian sensibilities, and to this he responded, in effect, that he had already answered the question.

Battle in the Senate Expected.

The rejection of the treaty will cause a prolonged battle in the Senate. The Democrats, it is true, as Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, pointed out to-night, have from the beginning assailed all the steps taken by President Roosevelt leading up to the acquisition of the Canal Zone, and they may not be averse to voicing criticism of a Republican Administration, even in a treaty with a foreign power.

On the other hand, it is expected that Republican Senators will be almost solid in their opposition to ratification. To them the language will mean nothing less than a studied insult of a Republican President before the nations of the world in general and for the satisfaction in particular of Colombia. Many Senators have expressed the view for many years that, while Colombia was wronged by the United States, her attitude toward the sale of the canal right-of-way was little more than a hold-up.

With the exception of Senator La Follette, who hates Col. Roosevelt more than he hates any Democrat, every Progressive Republican and the one Progressive Party Senator look back to President Roosevelt's Administration as the palmy days of their faction. Any reflection on him will be bitterly resented, and the Progressive Republicans are the best filibusters and the longest talkers in the Senate.

Conservative Republicans cannot be expected to show more sympathy than the Progressive faction for this particular rebuke to the Republican Administration. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican on the Committee of Foreign Relations, is one of Col. Roosevelt's warmest personal friends, and Mr. Lodge is a power among conservative Republicans, particularly on international questions. He will have the whole-hearted support of Senator Root of New York, who, as President Roosevelt's Secretary of State, once negotiated with Colombia an unratified treaty making pecuniary and concessionary reparation.

Mr. Root's treaty, however, expressed no regret and was negotiated, say his friends, entirely as an act of grace. It is hardly conceivable that enough regular Republicans will ignore the leadership of Mr. Lodge and Mr. Root on this question to make easy the securing of the necessary two-thirds vote for ratification.

No Regrets in Root's Treaty.

The allegation of some Democratic Senators that the treaty with Colombia negotiated by Elihu Root when he was Secretary of State contained expressions not greatly different from the expression of regret in the new Colombian treaty is not borne out by a comparison. The preamble of the Root treaty, which was signed on Jan. 9, 1909, is as follows:

"The United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, being equally animated by the desire to remove all obstacles to a good understanding between them, and to facilitate the settlement of the questions heretofore pending between Colombia and Panama by adjusting at the same time the relations of Colombia to the canal which the United States is now constructing across the Isthmus of Panama, to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries," &c.

There are only fifty Democrats in the Senate, or, with a full Senate, fifty-one. Two-thirds of the full Senate's strength is sixty-four votes. These figures show that these Democrats will have to recruit thirteen votes before they can ratify the treaty. It is very difficult to see where these votes can come from.

Says Ratification Will be Difficult.

A prominent Democrat of the Foreign Relations Committee admitted to-night that ratification would present very difficult problems. He seems to think the Democrats will be solid for the treaty, but he admits the probability that the Republicans will be solidly against it. He thinks it possible, however, that if the Senate eliminates the expression of regret to smooth the way for ratification, Colombia may be satisfied with the earnest effort of the American Executive to incorporate that expression in the treaty.

A complication will arise here, however, in the fact that amendments to treaties are decided by majority votes. The vote on eliminating a paragraph would be in the form of an amendment to strike out, and the Democratic majority, of course, could defeat it.

Another Democrat of the committee, who was rather expected to seize on the expression of regret as another illustration of the willingness of the State Department to bow down before foreign Governments, minimized the importance of the expression in the Colombian treaty.

He said he did not think the treaty would add any fuel to the fires of resentment in certain quarters over the so-called surrender of American rights in regard to tolls exemption. He thought the proposed treaty not far different in its material aspects from the treaties negotiated by Mr. Root.

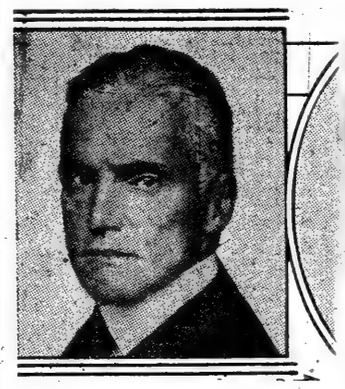
The one warm expression of approval of the treaty to-night came from Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the only Democrat who has shown himself perfectly fearless in criticising the President when he though criticism justified. Mr. Hitchcock thinks the treaty will encounter more opposition on account of the $25,000,000 indemnity than on account of the expression of regret.

"The mere fact that we are voting reparation in money," said Mr. Hitchcock, "is an admission that we have done something wrong. If we have committed a wrong against a friendly power, I see no reason why we should not say so, fairly and frankly, in a dignified way. There is a mere sentimental objection to such a course, while there may be a real objection to the $25,000,000. A study of the rights lost by Colombia, I think, will show that this sum is very small.

"The language of the treaty falls very far short of an apology, and an apology in this case is not called for. From the very beginning of the Panama incident Democrats have consistently criticised the act of President Roosevelt in such terms as to make the language of this treaty very mild comment. Even some Republicans at the time deplored President Roosevelt's course, though, as the act could not be undone they supported him in it. I feel that the treaty in this respect is a mild statement of the truth, but without having

Continued on Page 2.

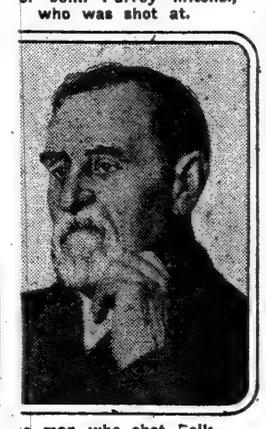
BULLET MEANT FOR MAYOR HITS POLK; ASSASSIN'S MANIA REVEALED BY DIARY



Corporation Counsel Frank Polk, who was shot. Photo by Paul Thompson.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who was shot at.

Police Commissioner Woods,



The man who shot Polk. Photo by Brown Bros.

Figures in the Attempt on the Mayor's Life.

Identified as Michael P. Mahoney, Man with Many Grievances.

SPEAKS WILDLY OF GRAFT

Admits He Was Ready to Shoot the Mayor on Wednesday, but His Nerve Failed.

LONG REFUSED TO TALK

Rumors of a Murder Plot and of Anarchist Affiliation Found to be Unfounded.

HAD WRITTEN TO CARNEGIE

Abusive Letter to Mayor Mitchel in Pocket—Bitter Against Col. Goethals.

POLK'S INJURY NOT SERIOUS

Police Commissioner Woods Bears Down Assailant Who Wounded the Corporation Counsel.

In the midst of the noon-hour crowd on Park Row an attempt was made on the life of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel yesterday afternoon, just as he was starting in his automobile for luncheon from the east end of City Hall Plaza. The would-be assassin of Mr. Mitchel was a shabbily dressed man of 71 years, who fancied he had a series of grievances against the Mayor for his mode of administering the City Government.

The bullet intended for the Mayor missed its aim, but struck the chest of Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, who was seated at the Mayor's left, and who was one of a party of four accompanying the Mayor.

The assassin was felled and overpowered before he could fire again by Police Commissioner Arthur H. Woods, another member of the party, late the Mayor's secretary. Mayor Mitchel himself, leaping up in the automobile, drew a revolver which, mindful of the murderous attack on the late Mayor Gaynor, he had for three months been carrying for purposes of self-defense. But the prompt and vigorous action of the Police Commissioner, assisted by the chauffeur of the car, and by half a dozen strong and ready hands in the quickly gathering throng, put a quietus on the murderous attack and disarmed the perpetrator.

While the would-be murderer's bullet was at first thought to have inflicted a dangerous wound on Corporation Counsel Polk, it was found presently that it had passed into the fleshy part of his chin on the right side, glanced upward a trifle, shattering the jawbone and knocking out two teeth. Mr. Polk, acting with the same coolness that characterized the Mayor and the others, received back his extracted teeth from the chauffeur who had picked them up in the street beside the car a few minutes after the shooting and said he would have them mounted in gold.

Bullet Removed from Jaw.

Last night his father, Dr. William M. Polk, Dean of the Cornell University Medical College and President of the Academy of Medicine, to whom he telephoned a few minutes after the shooting that he was not dangerously injured, visited Mr. Polk at the New Yorok Hospital. He announced that his son was not dangerously hurt, and that it would be only a few days before the Corporation Counsel could leave the hospital. Mrs. Polk remained all night at the hospital.

It was announced at the hospital early this morning that the bullet had been found in Mr. Polk's jaw and had been removed by the surgeons at 8 o'clock in the evening. According to the announcement it had entered the left side of the face near the base of the tongue and after passing under the tongue had found lodgment on the right side of the jaw.

At 1:45 o'clock this morning Miss Atwater, the nurse attending Mr. Polk, issued the following written statement:

The bullet was removed early last night by Dr. Hartwell. Patient is suffering considerable pain and is very restless.

It was also stated that a few moments before this statement was issued Mrs. Polk retired.

News of the attack on Mayor Mitchel swept through the city, and his narrow escape brought a horde of messages of inquiry and congratulation from friends throughout the city, State, and nation.

At first the attack, made at midday within a stone's throw of the Greeley statue in Park Row, where Socialist, I. W. W., and other radical orators and agitators were holding forth, was ascribed to an anarchist plot. But the police, after a day of thorough-going search and inquiry, pronounced themselves certain that the attempt on the Mayor's life had not been inspired by any organization or other individual.

The assassin, in withstanding an inquisition by Police Commissioner Woods, his deputies, Inspector Faurot, District Attorney Whitman, and two assistants, and Chief Magistrate McAdoo, all afternoon, first gave the name as David Ross, then David Rose, and finally confessed that he was really Michael P. Mahoney, formerly a block-

RICH BOY STUDENT HELD AS MURDERER

Malcolm Gifford, Jr., Charged with Having Slain and Robbed a Man a Year Ago.

VICTIM'S PAPERS CHIEF CLUE

Sequel to Shooting of Chauffeur F. J. Clute of Albany on Highway on Night of April 1, 1913.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Malcolm Gifford, Jr., 19 years old, son of a wealthy manufacturer of Hudson, N. Y., is under indictment and in jail here charged with having murdered Frank J. Clute, a chauffeur, who was shot to death near Watervliet on the night of April 1, 1913. The murder baffled the local police and county officers, and only the recent discovery of some papers that had belonged to the chauffeur furnished the final clue that led to the arrest and indictment of young Gifford.

An unidentified young man engaged Clute to drive him to Troy on the night of April 1, 1913, and on the way the passenger shot the chauffeur in the back of the head, robbed the body, threw it into a ditch, and fled. The next morning the automobile was found on the highway between Watervliet and Schenectady, and the body of Clute was discovered soon afterward in a ditch near by. Several days later Prof. James Craw of the Watervliet High School found a pair of blood-stained gloves in the field near where Clute's body lay. They bore the trademark of Brooks Brothers, New York, and furnished one of the clues which led to the arrest of young Gifford more than a year after the murder.

The boy was a student at Williston Seminary, Mass. He had been at home spending his Easter vacation and had started back to school when he was arrested at Chatham on Tuesday by Detectives Willard A. Teff, D. A. Mancer, and Robert F. Schnaidle, who had been working on the case for more than a year. The lad was brought to this city and placed in the Third Precint Police Station until an important witness could be found. The witness came to-day, and was before the Grand Jury for several hours. Gifford was quickly indicted and was taken into court, where he heard the indictment read. The youth seemed terrified when arraigned, and remained silent when called upon to plead guilty or not guilty. District Attorney Harold Alexander entered the plea of not guilty for him. Gifford was then taken back to his cell and his father was notified by telephone of the boy's predicament. The family had known nothing of his arrest.

When the body of Clute was examined experts saw he had been shot with an automatic revolver. The fact that young Gifford had such a weapon and purchased most of his wearing apparel from Brooks Brothers aided the detectives in their search.

It developed that on the night of the murder young Gifford slept in the house of Henry Boardman, a lawyer in Troy, where he had been the guest of Decker Boardman for several days. Young Gifford had been suspended from school, but had not gone home nor told his parents about it. On the night of the murder young Gifford, with Decker Boardman and some other boys, started to a dance at the Troy Club. On the way Gifford borrowed $1.50 from one of his companions, and soon afterward he disappeared. When he arrived at the dance several hours later his friends noticed that he was very nervous and that his clothes were soiled. He also refused to tell where he had been. The

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...DS $1,000 TO HUERTA.

...hman Retaliates for Insult by Our Customs Officials.

...pecial to The New York Times.

...HINGTON, April 17.—An elderly ...man, fashionably dressed, who ...ed a draft for $1,000, made pay... Victoriana Huerta, Provisional ...nt of Mexico, at a Washington ...l bank on Wednesday, told the ...ho attended to him that he had ...eated so badly in the United ...that he wished to retaliate by ...Huerta's cause. Yesterday a ...ho said he was connected with ...ican Embassy called at the bank ...ibited the draft with a request ...if it was genuine. The clerk ...n that it was. Evidently the Englishman had made good his ...o help Huerta.

Englishman told the bank clerk had been grossly insulted by officers in New York when he there recently with his daughter. he was thoroughly disgusted s country. The customs officers, had removed cigarettes from his r's hat. This was an insult of st kind, he declared. He did not he customs officers for carrying anti-cigarette law, but he did United States responsible for it, and wanted to retaliate by ...sistance to Huerta, who was an ...f this Government.

...nt for the draft was made with ...bills. The draft was really for ...l was made on a London bank. the Englishman nor the clerk he Mexican President's first ...ut a telephone inquiry of the Embassy brought the desired ...tion. The Englishman was a ... to the officials and employes ...nk.

...E ALTOGETHER FOUR
...and tobacco. At the Sole Agents Stores.

smith, later a carpenter, and for the last year unemployed.

He appeared to those who questioned him to be of somewhat unbalanced mind, with many pet and bitter grievances against all sorts of ideas and persons, blaming Mayor Mitchel for his recent advocacy of the so-called Goethals Police bills and for what he considered extravagance in the city administration, culminating in this week's sale of the $45,000,000 bond issue. He was bitter against the Mayor's appointees to office, also, and wrathful against Col. George Goethals for the latter's method of administration in the Panama Canal Zone. His bitterness included in its scope Commissioner Katharine B. Davis of the Department of Correction. He insisted that he had been turned away with insult at the Mayor's office after vain efforts to see Mayor Mitchel, and that he had thereupon decided to do the shooting. He added that he had almost carried out his intention on Wednesday, but that the cold rainy weather prevented him.

Talks of Carnegie.

Among Mahoney's other pet aversions, among the strongest, was that against Andrew Carnegie, whom, after an afternoon-long grueling inquisition at Police Headquarters, he accused of having caused him to lose a fortune of $100,000 which he once possessed. In his pockets was found a Socialist campaign dodger bitterly assailing Mr. Carnegie and a Pittsburgh Councilman, Enoch Rauh, whom the ironmaster had indorsed.

Last night the police traced from the place where Mahoney had last lodged, 222 East Fiftieth Street, a trunk and suitcase filled with his belongings. In these were found numberless sheets of paper, forming a long and incoherent diary through which his movements all the way back to 1888 were traced. The diary showed that he had lived at various times at Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Louisville, Ky.; Covington, Ky.; Newport, Ky.; Shreveport, La.; Turtle Creek, Penn.; Defiance, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Garrison, Texas, and many other places.

The entries showed, too, that the man cherished many bitter animosities against Andrew Carnegie, the Masonic order, which he had been obliged to quit after quarrelling with them; the Odd Fellows, the courts, and law officers. He appeared throughout in a litigious character, and law suits obsessed his mind. Once, it appeared he had lost all but $3,000 of $14,000 he possessed, through being sold out by a Sheriff in a law suit against two men in this city, in the course of which he fell out with his own lawyer, and hired another. Several letters to Andrew Carnegie were entered, and it was to Mr. Carnegie that in a statement to the police he ascribed his loss of a former fortune said by him to have amounted to almost $100,000.

Mahoney was uncommunicative about himself and his relatives, but is believed to have relatives in Pittsburgh, and a wife living in Newport, Ky. At various times, it appeared from his diary, he lived under the names of David Rose, David Dean, Michael P. Mahoney, and James Mann.

The trunk contained a few articles of cheap clothing and a revolver of the bulldog type. The revolver was fully loaded, but was so badly rusted that it was out of service. The trunk, an old-fashioned wood and leather affair, apparently had been in Mahoney's possession for many years. In the suitcase, however, were found three books, in which Mahoney had kept his diary for many years.

From the first book Inspector Faurot read this passage:

Michael P. Mahoney, 116 East Front Street, Newport, Ky. Born March 17, 1852. Mrs. Margaret A. Mahoney, wife; daughter, Mary.

Among the points contained in the books was the fact that Mahoney had written to Andrew Carnegie on Nov. 17, 1913, but nothing was mentioned about the nature of the letter. Mahoney also made it plain that he blamed the Masons and Odd Fellows for his many troubles and that he was a "crank" on the subject of graft in the Government.

The entries in the diaries were not in order of their dates and it was necessary for the police to twist them about and work over them for some time in order to get even a fairly connected story. Mahoney, it was shown, had traveled from one city to another and had worked at many jobs, holding some places only for short periods. He almost invariably blamed the Masons for his discharge and once for a heavy money loss. The diaries carried the story to the time when on Nov 26 last he rented the little room at 103 East Fiftieth Street.

There were a number of newspaper clippings also, some of very old dates. Among the more recent clippings was one from The Evening Journal of Jan. 16, 1913, in which there was an editorial article entitled, "Are You in Favor of Punishing the Big Rascals?" Another clipping from The American told that Miss Katharine B. Davis had found graft in the Tombs. A clipping from The World of Feb. 20 last told that Mayor Mitchel was being backed by men of prominence in his ideas concerning the police, and mentioned the name of Col. Goethals.

There was nothing in the diaries to indicate that Mahoney had been a tool of others.

Mahoney, after the detectives had gone over his books, admitted that he was a Mason, and forty years ago had had some trouble with other Masons.

His Story in Diary.

In telling the rambling story of his life Mahoney gave much prominence in his first diary to an incident he listed under the date 1888. In confused terms he told that he had then owned seven houses at Turtle Creek, Penn., and two lots, valued at $14,000. He had traded the houses for 162 acres of land, he wrote, and in the contract was a clause that the owner of the lots should place a fence about them.

This contract was not carried out, he wrote, and he had brought suit and lost. Then he added: "Presiding Judge Davis and eleven of the jurors were Masons and Odd Fellows." He had refused to pay the costs, he wrote, and the sheriff had been ordered to sell him out. From the check, according to the diary, "but $3,000 was saved."

This incident had apparently had a great effect on his life, for he then said: "I then started out as David Rose."

Then several years were jumped and this entry made: "I am a Mason, also an I. O. O. F. July 17, 1896." Then on railroad; July, 1899, went to Pittsburgh and worked for the Westinghouse Company for two years as David Rose."

Then Mahoney told of going to the home of his wife in Newport, Ky., in July, 1901. On May 2, 1902, according to the diary, he obtained employment with the National Steel Company in Newcastle, Penn. "Discharged June 17. They found me out again," was the next entry. From June 20 to Aug. 5, 1902, he held a job in Graveton, Penn. Then he went to work under name of David Reddy for Jones & Lockland of Second Avenue, Pittsburgh. "Stayed here until Aug. 17," he wrote, "left there on account of the foreman, for he told me to put three big iron bars in the fire at one time."

In another of the diaries was an entry under July, 1897, which complained that the Masons and Odd Fellows had all gone back on him. Another confused entry tells about "Mahoney and family of Cincinnati County," Ohio, going to a Kentucky town and getting a job at the K. & C. Railroad shops at Covington, Ky. He remained there four weeks. In 1898 he was in Defiance, Ohio, and in Garrison, Texas. He was discharged from this work at the latter place, he wrote. He had also been in Shreveport, La., according to the diary, having worked there as a waiter.

The third diary contained the address, "David Rose, 1,715 Penn." This was followed by the entry: "Arrived in Pittsburgh July 23, 1913, from New York and worked four weeks for Edward Halloran." He had then gone "south," he wrote, and Halloran owed him $23. When he got back to Pittsburgh Halloran was dead. Mr. Slater, executor of the estate, he said, had refused to pay the money to him.

On March 10, 1913, the diary stated, Mahoney had retained Attorney Robert C. Moore to bring a suit against John H. Feldscher of Fifty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue and David Wright of 424 Columbus Avenue. He had some trouble with the lawyer, who wanted him to file some papers without read them. On April 25, 1913, he wrote that he had retained Attorney Busch at Room 1,321 at 320 Broadway. He complained that whenever he called at the office he was told by a "lady stenographer" that Mr. Busch was out. Then he told of trying to sell his two lots, which he still retained at Turtle Creek, Penn., through a Mr. Simms. The latter, he said, refused to sell them because Hyde lived in his district. Under the date of July, 1913, he told of giving $140 to the Rev. Father Braun of 141 East Forty-third Street. He was in Pittsburgh on Aug. 15, 1913, and the diary shows that he wrote to Father Braun for $50. He was told to come to New York by the priest, he said, but had no money. On Oct. 22, 1913, he said, he received a check of $100 from Father Braun.

A picture of Andrew Carnegie was found in the trunk. An entry in the diary of May 26, 1913, says that he wrote to The American newspaper office at 238 William Street about Carnegie. On Nov. 17, 1913, a short entry read: "Wrote to Andrew Carnegie."

The later entries showed that he left Pittsburgh on Nov. 25, 1913, and arrived in this city the following day with but $83 in his pocket.

MAYOR ESCAPES; POLK HIT.

Assassin Caught, Is Long Silent, Then Bares Grievances.

The shooting occurred at 1:15 o'clock. Mayor Mitchel, accompanied by Police Commissioner Woods, Corporation Counsel Polk, and George V. Mullan, a former law partner of the Mayor and now a Tax Commissioner, left the Mayor's office at 1:10 o'clock to go for luncheon at the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place. They went east across City Hall Plaza to the Park Row side, where, just opposite the World Building, stood the large green automobile of the Police Department, which is set aside for the Mayor's use. It was headed south toward the Post Office. The Police Commissioner's own car, in charge of his chauffeur, drove away at Commissioner Woods's bidding, and the four men prepared to get in the Mayor's car, which was in charge of Second-Grade Detective George G. Neun, the chauffeur.

Mr. Mullan got in first, going to the left-hand side of the rear seat. Mr. Polk got in next, on the same seat, and the Mayor stepped in last, sitting at Mr. Polk's right. Police Commissioner Woods, not wishing to climb past the chauffeur at the steering wheel, walked around the front of the car, and was just about to step in and sit at the chauffeur's left. The street was crowded with the usual noonday throng.

Suddenly Police Commissioner Woods saw, just over his shoulder, a shabbily-dressed man, with scraggy gray beard, lurch up to the street side of the car, draw a revolver from his coat pocket, and level it at the Mayor in the rear seat. In a moment he had leaped upon the assailant, striking his shoulders with both arms and bearing him to the street. But he was not in time. Just before he struck, the revolver was discharged. Then the old man went down, with the Police Commissioner on top of him, pinning the pistol arm to the street.

The shot was fired so close to the occupants of the rear seat that the powder stung the left cheek of Mr. Mullan. The Mayor leaped to his feet. For a moment he thought a tire had blown out. Then he saw the old man, and his hand went to his pocket, where, for the last three months, he had carried a revolver in preparation for just such an attempt as this.

Mr. Polk, who had been leaning forward in his seat to make way for the Mayor, crumpled back and his hand went to his face.

"He got me," he cried. "He shot me in the mouth."

Police Commissioner Woods was grappling with the prostrate man in the street. He could feel the old man's finger writhing desperately in a wild effort to use his weapon again. Neun, the chauffeur, who had leaped from the car almost as soon as his chief, now threw himself on the old man and wrenched the revolver away from him. In a moment the automobile and the three men in the roadway beside it were the centre of a mob of many hundreds of persons who, hearing the shot and seeing the struggle beside the Mayor's car, at first though Mayor Mitchel had been assassinated. Then they saw the Mayor leaning solicitously over Corporation Counsel Polk and asking whether he was badly hurt. Blood was streaming from Mr. Polk's mouth, but he assured the Mayor that he did not think the wound was dangerous.

The crowd, however, pressed close around the car, and three men, Fred Bickel of 7 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City; Arthur Tracy of 1520 Broadway, and Joseph Saloschin, a court interpreter, of 183 East Ninety-third Street, had thrown themselves upon the Mayor's assailant and helped Commissioner Woods and the chauffeur Neun, subdue him. He was then hurried through the dense throng that packed City Hall Park to the Traffic Police Station in the basement of the City Hall.

Recognizes the Assassin.

As he was entering there, Lieut. William Kennel, who guards the door leading to the Mayor's office, recognized the would-be assassin.

"I have turned that fellow out of the City Hall several times in the last few months," he said. "I always thought he was a 'nut,' and would not let him get within fifty feet of the Mayor's room.

"The fellow would always insist on seeing the Mayor; so that I was compelled to take him by the arm and gently lead him out of the building. He said he would come again."

The news of the shooting, traveling like a fire through the city, brought Deputy Police Commissioner Rubin, Inspector Faurot, and half a dozen detectives from Police Headquarters to the station in the City Hall in less than ten minutes, almost simultaneously with the arrival of an ambulance from the Hudson Street House of Relief for Corporation Counsel Polk. Mr. Polk was put in the ambulance, and at his request and the Mayor's order was hurried up to the New York Hospital.

Police Commissioner Woods, Mr. Rubin, and Inspector Faurot immediately subjected the assassin to a gruelling questioning. But at the very first question he balked. He refused to tell his name or anything about himself.

"Search and strip him," ordered Commissioner Woods.

As they removed his big No. 16 collar from his thin, shrunken neck they found written in ink on the inside of it: "David Rose," and at the left of this a laundry mark, B33. The prisoner, however, still refused to admit that his name was Rose.

He was an old man—71 years old, he said later—5 feet 6¾ inches in height, but stooped and worn in appearance. His brown eyes were sunken deep under his shaggy gray brows, but there was a bright, gleaming light in one of them. Over the left eye stretched a dim cataract. He was of broad frame, but very emaciated, and weighed only 140 pounds. His hair was thin and gray, mouse-colored at the back. He wore a scraggy gray beard and stubble of gray mustache. His fingers were very long and strong, the longest ever recorded by the Bertillon experts at Police Headquarters.

In his pockets the police found two bottles, one of two ounces and one of three. Both contained some liquid, but "druggists' labels had been carefully washed off. The bottles contained cough mixture. He had also a pair of cheap steel-rimmed spectacles. While the detectives were examining these, the old man raised his head, and, nodding it in a habitual disjointed fashion, vouchsafed:

"The trouble is that I didn't wear my glasses. I'm near-sighted."

"You've got a stye, haven't you?" asked one detective, pointing to the cataract.

"I reckon I have," replied the prisoner; from which they concluded he might hail from Bowne, East.

"Do you mean you would not have missed the Mayor if you had worn your glasses?" asked Inspector Faurot.

"Now you're trying to get me to talk," answered the old man with a troubled leer. And he closed his colorless lips tight.

"You don't have to say anything," said Faurot.

"And I won't have anything to say," answered the old man, with another sly tightening of his lips.

"Are you a workingman?" asked the Inspector, looking at his thin, chapped hands. The old man began to complain of nausea and asked for a drink of water. When they handed him a glass he drank the water and said:

"I think you fellows are after me, too," sweeping the assembled police with a look.

"Don't you live in a municipal lodging house?" asked Faurot.

"I refuse to answer you."

Police Commissioner Woods here asked the Inspector if he thought the man was connected with some anarchist organization.

"No," replied the Inspector, "I think he's just a 'bug,' one of those letter-writing cranks."

The old man, who had sunk back into his stubborn apathy, sat up at this, and shot back:

"Don't you believe I'm a crank sir."

Then he was taken into an inner room and stripped. On the waistband of his underwear the police found once more written in ink the name "D. Rose." In the pockets of his coat they found besides the medicine bottles a broken key [illegible] trunk keys, and stamped [illegible] the words, "Scientific op[illegible]." He had a leather [illegible] containing about $1.80 in [illegible] knife with a worn handle and two blades, a briar pipe, and several foreign coins of "one penny" denomination.

Abusive Letter to Mitchel.

In his pockets were found two letters, one of them in a stamped envelope not yet mailed and addressed upside down to "Mayor Mitchel, City."

Mayor Mitchel himself, reaching the station after Mr. Polk had been removed to the hospital, opened this letter. It was long and incoherent, written in a small and somewhat shaky hand, with bad spelling and no grammar. It was unsigned, and read:

Mayor Mitchel we want to inform you a little in regard to lawyers for magistrates clerks you have stated this twentieth of february last now you say on 28th of February last that you there ignore it. how is it you tell so many lies for the short time you have been in office. you want secret bills passed in albany for goethals you want him for police commissioner he knows less about police work as mush as a boy of 12 or 14 he also knows lots of ingineering of panama Canal as 12 or 14 year old boy. if some of us had boys of that age who did not know as much as goethals of ingineering and police work we would cut his head off.

Mitchel you never lost some of your old tricks and you never will because its in you this one was to get McKay to resign his commission to let the public know and make them believed that the trick was done in a honest way now we all know how honest it was fishing for Woods or Parkens Mitchel you are slick one you know as well as we do that either one of those three men know nothing about police work what this Goethals know about police nor the other 2 above Mitchel Why don't you get a man from the force and then you will have a good man its all in at present and lots to come.

What a few you make such a fuss over a Brute and Murderer as he is he and few Rughs done a way with a good man in the Panama Canal and you know if Just as Well as some of us do—some of us had Work for the Brute and we know a little about the Murderer We wonder that you and Wilson don't cut the Brute in 15 pieces and give each piece a Commission for Police ingeneer and governor for Panama then he and his friends would have a good show to graft more he stated in the newspapers in Nov 1912 that he would have the canal compleid in Jany 1914 is he compleid it don't look that way to us while the grafter want 34,000,000 dollars more goethals says he don't know how he is getting so many medals we agree to this because he is not worthy to any he have told the truth once in his life

hamilton wright one of the givers we know him for many years not any good for the general public if goethal was non Mason how long woulda he hold that position in Panama he would not hold it 6 months.

This canal could be Built for half the money if he was a man that would understand his business we all know this man goethals did not know the first thing about it but he was Mason and had the newspapers blowing Wind to the Public and he was Blowing Money to the Papers and the Public did not know anything about the Money so this is the way the taxpayers Money goes so goethal got in with andrew hamilton now goethal is a friend of hamilton he worked on canal same as us know this goethal send out to see how much he could make he made a Pile and then got catch now he can stand trial for what goethal got the Money Put a way here is other one of your appointments Street Commissioner look at our Streets since Feby 13 last he had said it would be clean.

Is it clean not one half now took 30 days since he commence work those are the kind of men you like to have around you you are City guy for a Mayor anyhow you want Perkens as Commissioner this is other guy if one of us was in your Place we would be sure to Resign here is other this Deves Woman could you not get a Man for this Position instead of this Daves Woman everybody know what she is and everybody know that you had no right to appoint her except a few of this 1000 men we all know and you they know that it will be a Benefit to them. hereafter in 2 ways and you know this now those Secret Bills you got in Albany its nothing but a expence to the taxpayers and you agreed to all this to save the expences instead your ading to it by creating new officers you want extra clerks for your office now we would like for you to stop this and get rid of the whole gang that you have around you now we want you to stop this dirty work.

The letter addressed to "Mayor Armstang" read:

New York City, April 14.

Armstang, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

Armstang, you have done your part. You — now we will do our part soon, and we will see what part it will be.

It was evident from the dirty condition of the envelopes that Mahoney had carried the letters about in his pocket for several days.

Besides the letters there were found in the old man's pockets several clippings from newspapers, torn hazardously and a torn political dodger. One clipping was from The Evening World of April 3, 1914, containing on one side a fragment of an article on the Senate canal tolls discussion, and on the other a department store advertisement. Another, similarly torn, was from The Evening Journal of April 14, 1914, containing a story headed "Arrest Five Girls as Members of Shoplifters," and another headed "Leaders O K'd Murphy When He Tried to Quit." Another clipping was from The Herald of May 9, 1913, and contained on one side some quotations on Government bonds and on the other a fragment of a story about the recent decision in the Jack Johnson white slave case. There was also a clipping from The Globe's school page, telling of school lunches and a teachers' meeting.

A Pittsburgh Attack.

More enlightening as to the character and antecedents of the prisoner was the political dodger in two fragments. The paper had three columns. Across the top of the first was printed: "Is Enoch Rauh a Friend of the Workingman?" Enoch Rauh is a wealthy neckwear manufacturer of Pittsburgh, who ran for re-election as Councilman there on Nov. 4 last. He was strongly indorsed by Andrew Carnegie, and had as his chief opponent W. Y. English, the Socialist candidate.

The second section of the dodger was headed: "Andrew Carnegie as a Workingman Knows Him," and, like the first, was followed by text attacking the subject of the article. The third division of the dodger was headed: "Andrew Carnegie as Enoch Rauh Paints Him, for Re-election." Below was printed, "Nov. 4th." And beneath this, "Remember Homestead, 1892!" "Remember the twelve-hour day in mills!" "Remember Sunday work!" "Remember Andrew Carnegie was the man responsible for all this and—remember Enoch Rauh makes Andrew Carnegie a hero!"

At the left of the dodger was a sample ballot, headed: "For Council, W. Y. English."

Mayor Mitchel took a look at the prisoner while he was at the police station, and Inspector Dillon asked the man:

"Wasn't it the Mayor you wanted to kill?"

"I refuse to answer," replied the old man.

Despairing of eliciting any information from him at the station, Police Commissioner Woods ordered the prisoner taken to Police Headquarters. There his Bertillon measurements were taken and, he was again subjected to a searching inquisition for three hours, first in the Bertillon room, and thereafter in the office of Deputy Commissioner Rubin. By dint of much kindly persuasion, instead of rough questioning, Mr. Rubin presently began to succeed somewhat better with the old man. First he induced the prisoner to sign his name. The old man did so in a trembling hand, writing "D. Rose." He would not explain why his clothing was marked "D Rose." Nor would he tell even now where he lived, or if he had any relatives.

"Are you a Scotchman?" asked Mr. Rubin. Ross refused to answer, except that he was 71 years old and had come to this country 60 years ago.

"Where from?" he was asked.

"Well, I'm here," answered the old man, rather petulantly. But his head presently sank forward again in its loose disjointed way, and he listened with mechanical nodding as before.

"Why don't you tell us something about yourself?" asked Deputy Commissioner Rubin.

"I'd rather die," replied the old man. They offered him a cup of coffee and a ham sandwich. He drank the coffee but shoved away the sandwich. Asked whether he refused the sandwich because he was of the Catholic or Jewish religion, he refused to answer.

Rumor of a Conspiracy.

The old man was then taken upstairs to Police Commissioner Woods's office, where he was confronted by an examining board consisting of the Police Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner Rubin, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, District Attorney Whitman, and Assistant District Attorneys Embree and Du Vivier. A rumor had come to the Mayor's office that the attempt to assassinate the Mayor had been engineered by two men who handed the old man the revolver and pointing to the Mayor had said: "There's the game. Now's your chance."

They wanted to search to the bottom the theory that the attack had been the result of a murder plot of several persons.

For three hours they put the old man on the grill with questions, which, unless they were material and concerned himself, he almost invariably answered with: "I won't say."

Ultimately, however, he explained in a way the grievances that had led him to do the shooting. He said he had gone to see Mayor Mitchel twice, the first time on Monday, to remonstrate with him against what he considered extravagance of administration, and the second time on Wednesday.

"On Monday I was told I'd have to have a ticket before I could see the Mayor," he said. "It's a fine pass when a citizen and a taxpayer has to have a ticket to see the Mayor! It made me mad. I walked home."

"How?" interrupted Deputy Commissioner Rubin.

"Up Central Park West," replied the old man, evidently in evasion. He said he did not go as far as 110th Street.

"I returned on Wednesday," he continued, "and had my gun in my pocket. I had carried it three months. I bought it for $2 in Jersey City, taking the tube to get there and getting off at Grove Street. I always carried a revolver," he added in explanation, "for I often used to carry lots of money.

"On Wednesday I saw the Mayor go out to lunch with his secretary. I had my gun in my pocket, but didn't shoot. It was raining and cold, and I had cooled off too much, I guess.

"Then to-day I came downtown about 10 o'clock. I took a glass of whisky and then a glass of beer on Park Row I stopped by where they were holding their meeting and speechmaking, a Socialist or I. W. W. meeting, in front of Greeley's statue, but I don't know what they were saying. I then walked over to the railing of City Hall Park, where I stood when the Mayor passed me by five feet. When he popped out, I took a shot at him."

Talks Wildly of Graft.

In very disjointed and incoherent fashion they got at his grievances that had filled him with hatred of the Mayor.

"Graft is worse under Mitchel than it ever was under Gaynor," he said. "They let out a $65,000,000 bond issue this week, while if they were honest men they could run the city easily on $35,000,000. Then Mitchel appoints only high-priced clerks, but the workingman has no chance. Goethals was a fraud. He was responsible for two landslides on the isthmus at the Panama Canal. I know, for I heard it from two friends who were 'canned' by him.

"Then there's the appointment of Woods and the taking off of McKay. McKay was all right and doing the right thing. Woods is a frost compared to him," he added, to the Police Commissioner, who was just in front of him.

"Are you a Scotchman?" they asked.

"The only Scotchman I know is Andrew Carnegie," replied the old man, with a long bitter look of his gleaming eye, "and he did me out of thousands of dollars."

Asked for further details about his experience with Mr. Carnegie, the old man said he was once worth $100,000, but had lost it all in business, ascribing his misfortune to the ironmaster, whom he said he knew because of those troubles years ago. He refused to tell what line of business at that time had been or where he had then lived. He said he lived for years in Pittsburgh, had traveled extensively in the South and West, and lived for a while in New Orleans and for ten years in New York. Until eight months ago, he said, he lived in Pittsburgh, came here on Nov. 26 last. He said he had never been arrested before, but had "had trouble with a cop on the sidewalk in Louisville, Ky., once, about thirty-five years ago" when he lived in Louisville.

He said he was once engaged in business as a real estate speculator here, but would tell nothing further about his business.

"I have money now," he added with quarrelsome pride, "and I never asked anything of any body. I want you to understand that I simply wanted to talk to the Mayor about these excessive expenditures, and maybe to ask for an appointment. They insulted me at the Mayor's office."

Sorry Now He Shot.

Asked whether he was sorry that he had done the shooting, he answered:

"Yes, I'm sorry that I shot at the Mayor and sorry that I hit Mr. Polk also. If I had to do it again I wouldn't do it."

He denied that he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the I. W. W. or other agitators, and Police Commissioner Woods and the other inquisitors were inclined to believe him. They were all rather strongly of the opinion of Kennel, the Mayor's Police Lieutenant, too, that the old man was "something of a bug." The revolver, a 38-calibre weapon, contained five bullets after the one had been fired. He denied that any one besides himself had had part in the plan to shoot the Mayor, and said his tarrying in front of the Greeley statue where the agitators were holding forth in speeches had been merely accidental.

They asked him if his wife was living. He put his hands to his eyes and refused to answer.

After the inquisition in the Commissioner's room, the old man was taken down into the prison pen of Headquarters by Lieut. Michael Collins for arraignment in the Tombs Court this morning, offenders in felony cases being arraigned only before day Magistrates.

In the cell, under the comforting influence of two cans of coffee and two huge sandwiches, the old man toward evening suddenly gave his confidence to Capt. Thomas Tunney of the Second Detective District, and now for the first time gave what he said was his real name.

He said he was Michael P. Mahoney, a blacksmith; that he had hurt his hands years ago and worked thereafter as a carpenter, but that he had not worked in the last year.

From the time of his arrival in this city on Nov. 26 until Wednesday, he said, he had lodged at 208 East Fiftieth Street, the caretaker of which house was a Mrs. Ballard, who lived at 225 East Fiftieth Street. Wednesday night, he said, he slept at Riley's Hotel, at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, and Thursday night paid 25 cents to sleep at the Union Hotel at Hester Street and the Bowery, where he registered as "James Mann."

He said he was born in Middleton, in the South of Ireland, and came to this country fifty-two years ago, and had traveled extensively in the South and West. More about his sojournings could be found, he said, if the police looked up his lodging house, and traced his trunk and suitcase to the storage house where he had put them.

He said there were three or four causes for his shooting at Mayor Mitchel—the high taxes and extravagant city expenditures, the recent bond issue, the Goethals Police bills, and other grievances.

"Gallagher, who shot Mayor Gaynor, had the bread taken out of his mouth," he suddenly volunteered. "I was in Pittsburgh at the time."

Tunney asked him whether he wanted to make his statement to the newspaper men, and also whether he wanted a lawyer.

"No," he replied. "I haven't any use for newspaper men or lawyers. The lawyers and Judges did me out of lots of money one time. I'm not a poor man for nothing. I paid taxes ever since I was a young man."

What his property now consisted of, if there was any, he refused to tell.

Immediately upon learning of the old man's confession to Capt. Tunney, Inspector Faurot notified the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station to trace his story from the address in East Fiftieth Street, where he had lodged, and to find the trunks he had mentioned and bring them to Headquarters.

MAYOR'S STORY OF ATTACK.

Did Not See Assassin, but Saw Woods Jump to Stop Him.

Mayor Mitchel returned to his office from the New York Hospital shortly before 4 o'clock. He appeared was still pressed about [illegible] plans, and he was cheered as the automobile drew up to the curb. Another large crowd of friends was waiting at his outer office, and all sincerely congratulated him upon his escape. The Mayor led the way into his office, and to the reporters he said:

"I have just left Frank, and he is doing fine. He'll be back at work in two weeks, and out of the hospital in two days. The bullet passed through two inches of his lower lip and shattered his jaw bone. He also lost two teeth. The surgeon tells me that the piece of bone will live, and that it will not be necessary to have an operation to officially replace the bone."

When asked to tell his version of the shooting, the Mayor said:

"I was just sitting down in the machine and Mr. Polk was following. Frank was leaning forward, or, at least, he told me later that he was, owing to the crowded condition of the seat. The seat is narrow, and there is hardly room for three. He thrust his head forward a little as he slid into his seat, and as he did so the shot was fired. I think the man aimed for the back of my head. I did not see the man who did the shooting, nor did I see the other two fellows, who, I heard, ran away afterward. I am told by a man who claims to have seen them that he heard one of them say: 'All right, go ahead.'"

The Mayor's jaw snapped as he said this, and he added: "I wish to God I could have caught sight of them running away. I would have liked to have had a shot at them."

"Did you know the man who shot at you?" the Mayor was asked.

"Why," he replied, "there are thousands of persons who have written letters of this type. The type of the letter is the same for all of this class. It looked to me like the writing of a plain bug; one of those fellows who has crazy notions about everything. I don't believe there is any way in the world to protect yourself from lunatics and that type of criminal."

The Mayor Ready to Shoot.

"Did you draw a gun?" the Mayor was asked.

"I had one in my pocket, and I took it out. Certainly, I drew a gun, for if there was another shot fired, I intended to be first."

"What did you do with it?"

"Why, I put it back," laughed the Mayor. "I have carried a gun for the last three months. The experience of the last Administration teaches us that there are always a few crazy people in every community, and no one can foretell what they will do. The Mayor is always receiving threatening letters."

"Have you received many such letters lately?" some one inquired.

"I don't know," was the Mayor's reply. "The fact is I don't see them or take the trouble to read them. Even those that come to my house are shipped down here. Erratic tendencies usually manifest themselves at the beginning of an Administration, so I have been on my guard. Now that this is over—I presume that it is over for the rest of the Administration—we can go ahead."

The Mayor was asked why Detective John J. Phelan, who usually attends him on his trips, was not on guard at the time, and he replied he had let him off, and there was not room in the car anyway.

"Woods was going along with us," said the Mayor, "and he took the seat beside the chauffeur, which is usually occupied by Phelan."

Continuing the Mayor said:

"Frank showed splendid nerve and grit from the very first. When I did finally grasp the fact that it was a shot and not a muffler explosion I got to my feet and looked around, and asked if anybody had been hurt. Frank said, 'Yes, he got me. He shot me in the mouth.' I saw Woods move forward before the shot was fired. I immediately thought there was a muffler explosion under the car and that it might catch fire, but the shot stung me in the ear and then I knew different. I realized that it couldn't be an explosion when my ear hurt. Mullan's face was burned by the powder. The shot came from the left side of the car, rather to the rear. I think the chauffeur was on the running board, about to throw the lap robe over us. I've tried to discourage him from doing that, but I haven't succeeded."

Unknown to Mitchel.

The Mayor was asked if the crank was the same one who had been bothering him at his home recently.

"No," replied the Mayor, "it is not the same person. The man who has been to my home I have known for years. He seems to have a religious mania and seems to be harmless."

The Mayor left his office about 5 o'clock to go uptown. He will go this morning to make an inspection of the Ashokan dam and part of the new Catskill water supply. He will be the guest Saturday night and Sunday of J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer of the Board of Water Supply, and will return to the city either on Monday or Tuesday. Before leaving the Mayor said he would be in touch all the time with his office, and that if Mr. Polk took a turn for the worse he would immediately return to the city.

During the afternoon the Mayor received many letters and telegrams congratulating him on his escape. Melville E. Stone, general manager of The Associated Press, sent this message:

I am profoundly grieved to learn of the atrocious attempt on your life and the sad effect upon Mr. Polk. For yourself accept my heartfelt congratulation and for Polk my sincere sympathy.

William F. Sheehan sent this letter:

Through the interposition of Providence, the Mayor of New York City has been saved from a madman's bullet. I congratulate you upon your escape and pray that Mr. Polk's injuries may not be serious.

Telegrams were received from Alderman Frederick Trau, Henry A. Gentell, Emmet Clare, Arnold S. Furst, Michael Furst, Timothy Murray, President of the Fordham Alumni; Henry F. A. Wolf, Vice President of the South Bronx Property Owners' Association, and Herbert A. Wheeler. Cards were left by the following: Chief Engineer Alfred Brooks Fry, United States Treasury Service, Port of New York; F. Cunliffe-Owen, Charles N. Chadwick, Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply; Herbert Parsons, Samuel S. Koenig, Lloyd Collis, and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward.

ASSAILANT KEPT APART.

Neighbors and Fellow-Tenants Thought Mahoney Queer.

People in the neighborhood of 208 East Fiftieth Street where Michael P. Mahoney had lived since last November in a little, poorly furnished room on the top floor, characterized him yesterday afternoon as "a queer old man who didn't tell others much about his affairs." No one could give any definite information about him, and even Mrs. L. Ballard, who has charge of the flat and rooming house, could not tell positively where he had lived before he rented the little "skylight" room for $1.50 a week. He told her, she said, that he was a carpenter, but she added that she had never known him to do a day's work. She had heard him say that he had relatives and friends in Pittsburgh, and she believed they sent him money to pay his rent, but as to the identity of these relatives or friends, Mrs. Ballard either could not or would not tell the newspapermen. Both Mrs. Ballard and a maid at the house asserted that Mahoney had never received a letter or message of any kind at his room.

"I think," said Mrs. Ballard, "that he received mail, but where he had it sent I don't know. It never came to the house."

Mahoney lived in one of a row of five-story brick flat houses on the north side of Fiftieth Street, just east of Third Avenue. He came there some time last November, bringing the old-fashioned and much-worn trunk and the dilapidated imitation alligator skin suitcase, which were seized by the police yesterday, and removed to headquarters. He didn't talk much about himself except to tell that he had but little money, and that he was a carpenter by trade. He looked to be about 60 years old, and while he was neatly enough dressed they were plainly the clothes of a workingman.

Mahoney decided upon the "skylight" room, a small one leading off the hall on the top floor, because it was cheap.

A maid at 203 East Fiftieth Street was the first to identify pictures of Mahoney in the newspaper as the old man who roomed on the top floor. She told a TIMES reporter that he had acted eccentrically, but that she had thought him harmless.

"He used to come in and out of the house at all hours of the day," she said, "and I don't know when he worked. He never said much to any one. He would say 'Good-bye' and 'good morning,' but that was about all. Sometimes he wouldn't talk to any one for quite a while, and then he would even shove the money to pay for his room under the door. He always paid promptly, but where he got his money from was a mystery to me, except I heard he got it from Pittsburgh.

"I never saw any one go into the house to see him, and I don't think he had many friends in this neighborhood, at any rate."

The detectives could not obtain any information that Mahoney, in conversation with any of the other roomers at the flathouse, had threatened the life of Mayor Mitchel or any other official. They did hear that he had once mentioned the name of Col. Goethals, and he had also spoken in harsh terms of the Masons and Odd Fellows. But when it came to pinning down the other tenants to any definite statement the detectives failed.

While Detective Frazer was in front of the house at 208 East Fiftieth Street a young man appeared. He was stopped by a newspaper man and told of what had happened. He asserted that he knew all about Mahoney, and that he was a carpenter by trade.

"I won't tell you, though," he said. "Send a detective and I'll tell him all I know."

The detective went to the man's room, but after questioning him for half an hour learned nothing of value. The man admitted that his information about Mahoney was indefinite, and that probably no one in the house knew much more.

Several of the policemen of the East Fifty-first Street Station said last night that they had seen Mahoney on the street. It was his custom, they said, to take a walk about 5 o'clock every morning. He frequently asked policemen on post questions, and when they would not answer him, took their numbers and reported them at the station house. It was soon believed that he was a crank, and he was not taken seriously. It was said at the police station that he frequently took the numbers of as many as six policemen on one of his strolls and made reports about them. Patrolman McDonald told of meeting him once.

"How do you like your job?" he asked McDonald.

The policeman did not answer and Mahoney made a report about him to the Lieutenant.

SUFFERED FROM OLD INJURY.

Mahoney Complained of Head Pains, Says Lawyer Entered in Diary.

Emanuel A. Busch, whose name, with the address 320 Broadway, was written in the diary of Michael P. Mahoney, is an attorney with offices in the Candler Building, 220 West Forty-second Street, and represents the assassin in a damage suit for $10,000. Mr. Busch filed a suit for Mahoney in the Supreme Court in the Winter of 1912, asking damages from a contractor named Pelt, who employed Mahoney as a bricklayer.

It is set forth in the complaint of Mahoney that a brick, through faulty construction, was dislodged two stories above him and fell on his head, inflicting serious injuries from which he never totally recovered.

Mr. Busch said last night that Mahoney was going to him through a common friend. He had never seen the man before October, 1912, a short time after the accident. Mahoney altogether went to the offices of Mr. Busch about ten or twelve times, and each visit he made he complained of severe pains in his head from the injury caused by the blow from the brick.

The last time that Mahoney went to the office of his attorney he was distressed because he was out of money. Mahoney also complained that he was unable to get steady employment on account of his affliction, which partially disabled him. He counseled did not know whether he had any relatives in this country or not. He had never heard Mahoney mention any.

Neither did Mr. Busch know whether Mahoney was a member of any labor unions or similar organizations which might have led him to feel a grievance against the Mayor or Corporation Counsel. He thought the old man was not affiliated with any organization whatsoever.

Father Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Church, 141 East Forty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, the present Commissioner, who was then the secretary, saw Gallagher shoot, duck up his arm as he fired a time. Then Commissioner Edhuried himself upon him and him to the deck, but not before fired a third shot, which did no beyond grazing the Street Cleanmissioner's arm.

Gaynor was taken at once to ry's Hospital in Hoboken and re for several weeks before he le to go to his home at St. L. I. For a few days considerhe was felt for his

GERMANY RIDICULES TAMPICO SALUTE

Regards It as the Climax of Wilson's "Absurd and Inconsistent" Policy.

SNEERING PRESS COMMENTS

"Notoriously Inadequate Military Unpreparedness" Held to Explain Our Attitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 17.—Germany finds only words of irony and ridicule in the exchange of courtesies with which the Tampico incident seems likely to end. The opinion is expressed that Huerta's extortion of a salute from the squadron which was to have bombarded his coast caps the climax of "the absurd and inconsistent" policy which President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have pursued in Mexico. The least hostile, but not the least significant, observation appears in the columns of the Government-inspired Lokal Anzeiger, which remarks:

"In the interest of American commerce, which has suffered grievously for months under the constant uncertainty of conditions in Mexico, the American Government should once for all pull itself together and adopt a more consistent foreign policy."

The Zeitung am Mittag says:

"No matter how the thing is explained, it cannot be denied that in this special case Huerta has proved himself the more clever politician. America has made itself ridiculous; let it console itself with the reflection that things might have been worse. Huerta might have demanded that the American squadron fire the first salute. That would not have been very agreeable for Admiral Badger, but it would have been quite consistent with the Mexican policy Washington has hitherto pursued."

The Neueste Nachrichten says: "President Wilson obviously places more value on some tangible triumph of his prestige, no matter how insignificant, then on a real reckoning with Mexico. He is now busily building golden bridges for Huerta's retreat. President Wilson's Senatorial critics must not forget that the President hardly cares to assume the responsibility for war with America's notoriously inadequate military preparedness."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Hitherto the German synonym for a fiasco has been 'ein Nürnberger Schuetzenfest'; henceforth we shall speak of 'a Tampico salute.' President Wilson's readiness to reply to the salute of the bloodstained Huerta whom he has hitherto refused to recognize can easily be construed to mean that he has decided to abandon this attitude."

The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung says:

"We hope the report is true that Germany and France urged the United States to settle the Tampico incident amicably, and that at the same time they called the Washington Government's attention to the urgent desirability of utilizing the comedy of Tampico as a curtain-raiser for recognizing the Huerta Administration."

SEES DILEMMA FOR WILSON.

London Chronicle Thinks Salute Means Recognition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on Mexico, says:

"Neither party in this matter—though Gen. Huerta is of little account—can blame Europe if it finds it difficult to take the point at issue, as defined by Wilson and Huerta, entirely seriously. It reminds one of the situation created by the meeting of Anglo-Saxon and Latin in the ordinary intercourse of social life. The Latin lifts his hat; the Anglo-Saxon worries himself with the question: Ought he to do likewise, or would to do it be affected, an unnecessary truckling to the overceremoniousness of an impulsive race?

"In President Wilson's case the dilemma is more severe, because he asked for the Latin's hat to be lifted. If he lifts his own in return he has 'recognized' a man (and a Government) with whom he has no acquaintance, and desires to have none. If he does not, he is in danger of seeming to refuse to accept the apology which he himself asked for.

"We recognize Huerta as the de facto ruler of Mexico; the United States Government has so far refused to support their recognition. Now that it has agreed to accept Huerta's salute it must appear to recognize his position. It is that difficulty, and not any mere point of diplomatic ceremoniousness, which has caused the situation, so far not resolved, on the question of the salute."

THINKS INTERVENTION SURE.

London Spectator Says Huerta Is Merely Postponing the Inevitable.

LONDON, April 17.—In an article dealing with the Mexican situation, The Spectator says:

"It has come to this, that intervention, which has been delayed during a series of hideous murders and vast destruction of foreign property * * * is now being threatened in order to exact a mere formal obeisance to the American flag. It would be impossible to imagine a more complete Nemesis attending an idealistic and pacificist policy. All this is the direct result of the extraordinary delusion, which has never been harbored by any one but the pacificist, that you can dictate a moral code to an independent country and avowedly leave all thought of force out of the question."

The Spectator adds that, although the crisis may be relieved by President Huerta saluting the American flag, it is convinced that President Wilson's policy inevitably will lead to intervention, and the sooner the better.

"The even worse prospect," The Spectator says in concluding, "would be that President Wilson should revert to the policy of 'watchful waiting,' and that anarchy and murder and the annihilation of property should continue—to be followed, perhaps, by the massacre of foreigners—and that all the powers interested in Mexico should at last be reluctantly compelled to raise the most dangerous question of the Monroe doctrine and the responsibilities and rights of the United States in Latin America."

HUERTA PLANNED WAR DECLARATION

Continued from Page 1.

a courtesy should be fired at the same time.

This proposal was rejected by direction of President Wilson, who expressed his determination to carry out the programmes planned for the Atlantic Fleet if the salute of reparation was not forthcoming under conditions satisfactory to this Government.

The Mexican Government's stipulation that the two salutes should be fired simultaneously dispelled much of the optimism that prevailed in Administration circles during most of yesterday. At that time the President and several members of the Cabinet were almost confident that the Tampico incident would be adjusted without resort to force. But Huerta's virtual defiance greatly increased the chance of hostile action, and while Secretary Bryan and some others of the President's confidants continued to express hopefulness, it was generally thought that the situation was more dangerous than it had been at any time before.

The Succession of Events.

The chronology of the last thirty-six or forty-eight hours with respect to the negotiations concerning the Tampico affair begins late Wednesday night or early yesterday morning, when the State Department received from Mr. O'Shaughnessy a cipher telegram in which he outlined a conversation he had held with President Huerta.

In that conversation Gen. Huerta expressed his willingness to fire the required salute to the American flag in reparation for the Tampico incident if this Government insisted upon it, but he maintained that Mexico had made all necessary amends through apologizing, and he expressed the opinion that the Wilson Administration was seeking to take advantage of his embarrassing position.

This dispatch, upon which the Administration based its belief yesterday that the Tampico incident would be adjusted diplomatically, was followed by another message from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, sent in behalf of the Mexican Government, asking whether the salute of reparation would be returned.

In his reply to these messages, Secretary Bryan gave assurance that the salute would be returned as promised by Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commanding the squadron at Tampico, in his ultimatum to the commandant of the Federal troops at that place after the indignity put upon the Dolphin's men.

Nothing is given out officially to show whether one or two messages then came from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, telling of the insistence of the Mexican Government that the salute of reparation and the courtesy salute in acknowledgement of it should be fired simultaneously. The understanding is, however, that the proposal for a simultaneous salute, after having been rejected once by this Government, was repeated in a positive way.

Secretary Bryan, following a Cabinet meeting to-day, sent to Mr. O'Shaughnessy instructions to notify the Mexican Government that the United States refused to accept the idea of a simultaneous salute, but that as demanded by Admiral Mayo a salute of twenty-one guns would be insisted upon, the manner of returning the salute to be left to the American Admiral.

Definite Rejection of Huerta Plea.

This communication from Mr. Bryan is described as an "ultimatum." It is not an ultimatum in the sense that it fixes a time limit within which the Mexican Government must comply with this country's demand for a salute, but it is a definite rejection of Mexico's insistence on the simultaneous salute, and in the present temper of President Wilson it means that the drastic plan of action which has been tentatively outlined for the navy will be carried out unless Huerta modifies his position.

According to one report, Huerta is told in this message that no further argument about details for the salute will be tolerated, and that the only answer that will be accepted from him is an unconditional acceptance of Rear Admiral Mayo's original conditions. Twenty-one guns must be fired or serious consequences will follow.

In connection with the insistence by this Government that the terms of the original ultimatum presented by Admiral Mayo to Gen. Zaragoza must be complied with, official publication was made to-night of the text of the American naval officer's demands upon the Spanish commander at Tampico.

The purpose of the Administration in making public this document was to silence the criticisms that it had given way to a demand from Huerta that the salute of reparation be returned by the United States.

Admiral Mayo later extended the time period within which the salute should be given for another twenty-four hours, or until 6 o'clock Saturday evening. In the meantime an official report of the incident had reached Washington and Admiral Mayo was instructed to waive the time limit pending diplomatic negotiations which were being conducted in Mexico City.

Feared Rioting in Tampico.

While that is the official version for the delay in enforcing the demand, it became known this evening that the Administration was not anxious to rush matters, as there was danger of an uprising in Tampico over the incident, which might be directed against both the representatives of the Mexican Government and Americans in the city.

It was because of the fear that if the salute was fired ashore it would cause rioting, Admiral Mayo's demand that the United States flag be hoisted in a prominent position on shore and saluted there, was amended so as to permit the ceremony to take place on a vessel afloat.

This is one of the details to be arranged if the Mexican Government accedes to the demand of the United States that a salute for reparation for the Tampico incident shall be fired. It was explained at the Navy Department to-day that the requirements of the situation might be met by hoisting the American flag on the Dolphin and having it saluted by a Mexican ship near by.

The Navy Department has information that the Mexican Federal gunboat Progresso has returned to Tampico, and it is supposed here that she will carry out Huerta's part in the saluting programme if the Tampico incident is finally settled as this Government requires.

To make it plain that the United States Government in returning the salute would not be recognizing President Huerta, but only the Mexican Nation, this official statement was prepared and given out to-day by Rear Admiral Fiske, Aid for Operations in the Navy Department, following the request of Secretary Daniels:

The Aid for Operations:
To the Secretary of the Navy:
Subject—Article 1,194, Navy Regulations:

This article reads: "No salute shall be fired in honor of any nation, or of any official of any nation, not formally recognized by the Government of the United States."

This regulation is interpreted as a prohibition against firing a salute in honor of any Government which has recently come into being, or in honor of an official of such Government, if it has not been formally recognized by our Government. Any such salute would be considered as a recognition of that Government, and in order to escape from the consequences of such apparent recognition it would become necessary for our Government formally to disavow it.

In 1893 Rear Admiral Stanton, United States Navy, made the mistake of saluting the flag of Rear Admiral Mello, who was then in revolt against the Brazilian Government. The Brazilian Government complained to our Government, which promptly disavowed the salute and relieved Admiral Stanton from command.

Paragraph 1,194 is not interpreted as prohibiting the firing of a salute in honor of any nation of which the Government has merely passed from the hands of certain individuals to the hands of other individuals, even though our Government may not have recognized the new individuals.

For instance, our ships in entering Mexican ports have saluted the ports, and the salutes have been returned. This salute is considered merely as in honor of the sovereignty of the Republic of Mexico, and not in honor of any individuals who may have gotten control of the machinery of the Government. The salutes are national salutes, and not personal salutes.

S. A. FISKE.

Secretary Daniels said to-day that the General Board of the navy, to whom he referred the question, was unanimous in the view that a salute, fired in reparation for an injury, was always returned. His aids agreed with this view. Subsequently he asked his aids if regulation 1,194 forbade returning a salute, fired by a Government that had not been recognized by the United States, and all of them had advised him that salutes were invariably returned and were construed, where recognition had not been accorded, as fired in honor of the nation and people and not of any Government.

Still Prepared to Seize Ports,

No doubt remains in the minds of those best informed as to the situation that if the salute in reparation is not forthcoming the seizure of Vera Cruz and Tampico and a blockade of both coasts of Mexico will be ordered in accordance with the plan outlined by the President to members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and the House Committee on Foreign Relations who called on him Wednesday.

If in the opinion of Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, it is necessary to adopt measures of force right away, the President will go before the Congress with a request that the two houses sanction his plan to obtain reparation for the indignity offered the American flag and uniform at Tampico.

No orders have been issued to Admiral Badger by wireless to delay the progress of the fleet in its voyage to Tampico. High officials of the Navy Department said to-day that Admiral Badger's orders would not be modified in any way while the present situation existed. Admiral Badger, it was made known, had received instructions merely to proceed to Tampico.

Mr. Daniels announced also that the third division of the Atlantic fleet, which for some time had been getting ready for service in Mexican waters, would sail on April 26 or 27 and probably would relieve the ships of the second division.

Although the Administration had a temporary fit of the blues over the insistence by Huerta that a simultaneous salute should be fired, nevertheless an optimistic feeling was shown, based on the theory that Huerta was merely bluffing, and that ultimately he would accede to the demands of the United States. It is maintained by some officials that Huerta has little to gain and much to lose by engaging in hostilities with the United States. But it is realized that an apparent defiance of this Government may be helpful to him temporarily, and out of this grows the opinion that he is simply using the Tampico incident for domestic consumption.

Bluffing to Rouse Mexico?

Several reasons were advanced to-day to demonstrate that Huerta would not be disposed to clash with this Government. In the first place, it was pointed out that if Mexican ports were closed by blockade most of Huerta's revenues would be cut off. In addition, it was said, he would be unable to receive the rest of a considerable loan which he is understood to have obtained. Again, it is contended that the blockade would prevent the Federal forces from receiving arms and ammunition through the port of Vera Cruz.

But Huerta, it is realized, may be able to utilize his defiance of the United States as a means of exciting the patriotic fervor of the Mexican people and of bringing them to the support of the Huerta administration.

The recent course of this Government is said to have made the Constitutionalists' suspicions of the alleged disinterested intentions of this Government toward Mexico, and it is reported that Huerta has already sent two envoys to see Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa.

Despite all these possibilities, however, there is a strong belief here that Huerta will back down rather than take the chances of American intervention pr being cut from supplies through a blockade that would not be equivalent to an act of war.

That the incident was not regarded in official circles as closed was indicated by the change in plans, which both the President and Secretary Bryan made when the messages came, showing Huerta disposition to argue about details. The President will not go to White Sulphur Springs, West Va., until to-morrow night, and Secretary Bryan will not go to Florida until the whole question is adjusted.

The unofficial declaration from Señor Porillo y Rojas, Huerta's Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the return salute would be regarded as a tacit recognition of the Huerta Government received no attention from Administration officials, who pointed out that no such construction of the salute had been suggested by the Huerta Government in its formal communications with the United States.

"Recognition is not extended by inadvertence, but by intent," said a high Administration official to-night.

Secretary Tumulty said that had the Huerta Government interjected into the negotiations a desire that the salute be regarded as recognition, it would not have been considered for a minute.

SENATORS ANGRY AT HUERTA.

All Back President in Refusing to Yield on Salute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senators of both parties were angered to-day by the news that Gen. Huerta was still quibbling over the salute of apology. There was not a Senator who did not seem to approve President Wilson's determination not to recede from the original demand of Rear Admiral Mayo. The Senators take it for granted that the United States will return the Mexican salute, but feel that it must be as an act of grace and not as a stipulation wrested from the American Government by the de facto Mexican authorities.

"There will be not one sign of weakening from the demand of the United States," said Senator Shively of Indiana, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. "As I understand it, in our first demand Admiral Mayo said that the Mexican salute would be returned. That is well enough, and I think we should return it under the ordinary rules of courtesy; but Gen. Huerta will gain nothing by insisting that the salute be returned gun for gun. There seems to be no fixed rule about these things, but we will not have the terms of the apology we insist upon dictated by Gen. Huerta."

Mr. Shively scouted the suggestion that something more serious than etiquette was involved in the difference over the salute. The suggestion has been made that, under cover of negotiations regarding the salute, the United States was trying to gain concessions in other directions or Huerta was seeking a promise of better treatment at the hands of the United States. As far as Mr. Shively knew, the sending of the fleet and everything connected with it had to do solely with the salute.

"If our demand for the salute had come originally from Washington," said Senator Hughes of New Jersey, "this situation might seem a little forced, but the truth of the matter is that our Admiral down there was being abused. He demanded what he considered fair reparation and everything that has happened since has arisen logically from our desire to support a servant of the Government. I certainly hope that we will recede in no particular from the original demand."

One prominent Senator said that Huerta's offer to apologize under conditions stipulated was about as complete reparation as a private citizen's offer to apologize for insults on condition that the insulted party bought a drink.

Mr. Sutherland of Utah, one of the prominent Republican lawyers on the Foreign Affairs Committee, warmly supported the President in his refusal to accept Gen. Huerta's dictation as to how the return salute should be fired.

"What I think ought to be done," said Mr. Sutherland, "is to demand unconditionally that Gen. Huerta make the amende honorable by firing a salute without any stipulation as to our course thereafter. Of course, just as in the case of a personal dispute, the apology in due form would be courteously acknowledged by a similar salute. The question of apology is simply a question of reparation, which should be granted unhesitatingly by a nation as by a person admitting fault. When Gen. Huerta demands a return to his apology he does not really apologize."

"I cannot conceive," said Senator Fall of New Mexico, "that the Tampico incident was the only occasion for which the Administration decided to send the fleet to Mexico. There must be something beyond that. I have an idea that the President is convinced that the crisis might arise at any moment and that it would be advisable to have the fleet there to preserve order. This I do not know, but I prefer to suspend judgment for a few days at least to see whether this is not the case."

"Before this incident closes," said Senator Lodge of Massachusetts scornfully, "the United States will be expected to salute first."

There are some who think that the United States should have refused absolutely to consider the request for a return salute; that the flat demand should be "salute the colors," and that this Government should then consider acknowledging the apology.

"Let Huerta salute," said Senator Chilton, "then we will make our mind about returning the salute."

Senator Borah insists that to salute the Mexican flag cannot be construed as anything else but recognition of Huerta's Government.

Representative Murdock, Progressive leader in the House, disapproves of returning a salute. "If we return a salute to those bandits," said he, "we might as well fire a few guns to the memory of Robin Hood, Raisuli or Jesse James."

TAKE IT AS RECOGNITION.

Huerta's Foreign Minister Says So of Our Return Salute.

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—José Lopes Portillo y Rojas, Mexican Foreign Minister, said at noon to-day that he believed the controversy between the United States and Mexico would be settled before night.

He asserted that the arrangement of the incident would result from negotiations between himself, President Huerta, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires.

Señor Portilla y Rojas declined to say what was the basis for his belief in a speedy settlement, but stated that his Government would regard the return salute by the United States in response to the Mexican salute of the American flag as a tacit recognition of the Huerta administration.

THE TACOMA SAILS.

Cruiser Takes Aboard Eighty Apprentice Seamen at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 17.—The cruiser Tacoma sailed this morning for Tampico to join the Atlantic fleet, taking eighty apprentice seamen from the Naval Training Station here. Commander Nathan C. Twining was in fine fettle, as were the other officers and crew.

The vessel encountered rough weather on her trip from Boston, but the one injury was to the whistle, which was in constant use in the fog.

The ship will proceed to Tampico at full speed. She is in fine condition, having recently come out of dry dock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

MORE MARINES AT TAMPICO.

Hancock Arrives with 950—Few Refugees at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 17.—The American Consulate was advised to-day that the transport Hancock had arrived at Tampico with 950 marines, and that part of the fleet was on this side of Key West.

Excitement still prevails here among all classes as to the outcome of the Tampico incident. The publication here this afternoon of the news that President Huerta was willing to fire a salute if it was returned has caused much satisfaction, most Mexicans now realizing that they have a most clever ruler.

No considerable number of refugees has arrived here yet.

VERA CRUZ, April 17.—The first reference to the situation between the United States and Mexico growing out of the arrest of bluejackets from the gunboat Dolphin at Tampico, was published this afternoon by La Opinion. The newspaper devoted three columns to the story, which was under a Washington date.

According to the version of La Opinion, President Huerta offered to salute the United States flag if he were assured a reciprocal salute. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé at Mexico City, transmitted Huerta's proposal to Washington and President Wilson agreed to it, according to La Opinion.

FLEET SAILING ON.

Badger Gets No Order to Halt—Infantry Drill on Flagships.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ARKANSAS AT SEA, By Wireless via St. Augustine, Fla., April 17.—Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, received no orders from Washington to-day and the battleship squadron continued to press forward toward the coast of Mexico. Again to-day there was infantry drill and automatic gun practice on board the Arkansas.

Wireless reports received to-day on board the flagship indicated that the battleships Louisiana and Michigan were catching up with the main squadron at the rate of two knots an hour, and would join it off Tampico.

VALLEJO, Cal., April 17.—Orders to provision all available warships and prepare a battalion of marines for service on the Pacific Coast of Mexico were revived to-day, a few hours after they had been rescinded by a previous telegram from Washington.

A BLOCKADE WARRANTED.

Prof. Stowell Says Such a Course Would Be Amply Justified.

The United States has ample justification for blockading the Mexican ports and landing troops, according to Prof. E. C. Stowell, lecturer on international law at Columbia University and the temporary successor of John Bassett Moore, late counselor of the Department of State. Such action would not necessarily constitute war with Mexico. In discussing the situation, Prof. Stowell expressed the view that the trouble with Mexico was by no means at an end. He said, in part:

"The United States is justified in having recourse to any force necessary to secure respect for international rights and dignity. The blockade of Mexican ports or the landing of troops need not necessarily constitute war with Mexico. War is a situation which results from armed conflict between two independent communities. If the United States does not intend to make war, it depends upon Mexico whether she will allow the United States to use the force to protect our rights."

Concerning the plan of blockading or seizing Tampico or Vera Cruz, Prof. Stowell said:

"The United States might seize Mexican ports by way of reprisal and hold them until Huerta made redress. This would not constitute war unless Congress should make a declaration of war or Huerta should resist by force and make it a natural war."

Prof. Stowell was Secretary of the Second Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907, and Secretary of the American delegation at the Naval Conference at London in 1908. He is the author of several treaties on international law, among them being "Consular Cases and Opinions," published in 1906.

VILLA TO THE TIMES.

Wires That No Newspaper Men Were Captured at San Pedro.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TORREON, Mexico, April 17.—In answer to your message I inform you that no newspaper correspondent was captured at San Pedro by us.

FRANCISCO VILLA,
General-in-Chief.

MEXICO OWES CUBA $50,000.

Island Rescinds Postal Money Order Treaty Between Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 17.—The postal money order treaty between Mexico and Cuba has been rescinded by the latter, owing to the fact that Mexico has made no settlement for six months and that Mexican Post Offices are not paying money orders sent from Cuba.

Mexico owes Cuba from money orders about $50,000.

MEXICAN CONSUL ARRIVES.

De Esteva Says Naval Salute Would Be for the Mexican People.

Manuel de Esteva, the newly appointed Mexican Consul General to New York, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz on the Ward Line steamer Morro Castle, accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Calla Whitman of Philadelphia.

In a talk with the reporters at the pier the Consul General said that he had left Mexico City two weeks ago, when everything was apparently quiet. He felt confident that there would not be any conflict between the United States and Mexico.

When asked about the question of saluting the flag Consul General de Esteva replied:

"In my opinion, for the American ships to return the salute fired by the Mexican artillery to the flag of the United States would not be considered to mean that President Huerta's Government had been recognized by President Wilson's Administration. Saluting a flag is a compliment to the people of the country at large and not to the individual Government in power."

Señor de Esteva was formerly Mexican Vice Consul in Philadelphia.

BRYAN IS HOPEFUL.

So He Says, Alluding to Mexico, Then Tells Story About Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17. — Secretary Bryan smiled sadly this afternoon when surrounded by a group of newspaper men. He told them that all he could say about the Mexican situation was that he was hopeful.

"Is your hope, like your visit to Florida, deferred from day to day?" asked one of those in the room.

Mr. Bryan smiled a little less sadly.

"Well, you know, Pope says that hope springs eternal in the human breast," he remarked.

"Yes," retorted one of the visitors, "and hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Mr. Bryan actually laughed out loud. For a moment his anxiety over the Tampico incident was forgotten. The questions recalled an experience of his young manhood, when he was not quite married, but wanted to be.

"Getting on the subject of proverbs," said the Secretary of State, "reminds me of the time I went to see my prospective father-in-law on a very important mission. I was all prepared for what I had to say and thought I would make a good impression by quoting the Bible. So I said in the line of my argument, quoting Solomon, that 'he that getteth a wife getteth a good thing.' But my prospective father-in-law was ready with a quotation from St. Paul: 'He that marryeth doth well, but he that marryeth not doeth better.' I told him then I thought Solomon was a better judge, as he had a thousand wives and Paul had never married."

As subsequent events proved this interview ended in a very satisfactory way for the future Secretary of State.

SALE TODAY OF MEN'S

25c & 35c Half Hose at 18c

or 6 pairs for $1.00

¶ 350 dozen black silk lisle and cotton hose. They are full fashioned, have double soles and heels, and come in a desirable weight for Spring wear.

Men's 50c Silk Hose at 29c

¶ A full fashioned pure silk proposition, in black and assorted colors. Also pure thread silk hose in fancy stripes. A part of the hose in this offering are slightly imperfect—but very slightly.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

JUDGE'S CHARGE HITS VIVISECTION

No One Has Right to Inflict Pain on Dogs for Research, He Tells Jury.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY HISSED

Male Demonstrator Arrested, Three Women Ejected—University Upholds Accused Surgeons.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—County Judge Bregy, in turning over to-day to the jury the case of Dr. Joshua E. Sweet, the University of Pennsylvania surgeon charged with cruelty to dogs following surgical experiments upon them, declared that "no one has a right to inflict pain or torture on a dog for the purpose of obtaining scientific information,' 'thus opening the way, in the opinion of many of the scientists and surgeons present at the trial, for the prosecution of all scientific men in Pennsylvania who experiment upon animals.

Attorneys for the prosecution—the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—interpreted the charge as a declaration that vivisection was illegal in this State, and they declared that warrants would be issued immediately for physicians conducting experiments on animals.

The court's reference to vivisection came as a surprise to both sides, because the indictment against Dr. Sweet meant only alleged cruel treatment after operations and because testimony as to why these operations had been performed and other subjects pertaining to vivisection had been ruled out of the evidence on the trial of the case.

Law as Interpreted by the Court.

That part of the charge concerning vivisection was as follows:

"To indicate a view on the part of these physicians that these operations upon dogs were made for scientific purposes to obtain information for the alleviation of human suffering, I charge you that the law of Pennsylvania does not allow pain and suffering, torment or torture to be inflicted upon dogs for any purpose except for the relief of the suffering of the dog itself. They have no right to torture the dogs or violate the law, as I have read it to you, for the purpose of obtaining scientific information."

"The law says that any person who is guilty of wanton and cruel torture of an animal shall be guilty of a crime. The law does not say they shall not be guilty if they do it for a scientific purpose. Scientific purpose does not excuse cruelty."

Physicians and surgeons of world repute and attorneys for the defense expressed the opinion that Judge Bregy's ruling would be carried to the United States Supreme Court, as the ultimate decision will be of the utmost importance to the world of science.

The defense to-day marshaled many distinguished witnesses. Dr. W. W. Keen, who yesterday was elected President of the International Surgical Congress, took the stand. So did Dr. Edward F. Martin, Professor of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Allen J. Smith, the pathologist, a brother of Provost Edgar Fahs Smith of the university, and himself under a cruelty indictment; Dr. Charles H. Frazier, Professor of Clinical Surgery; Dr. Alfred Reginald Allen, the neurologist associated several years with the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and a host of others.

As Attorney Murdoch Kendrick was summing up for the defense there was an outburst of hissing. Three women and one young man were haled before the Judge and identified, some by physicians, others by members of the jury panel, as among those who had hissed. The young man was arrested and the three women were put out of the room. The women were recognized as agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Dr. A. R. Allen testified that the experiment wherein a dog's back had been broken by dropping weights on it proved to him the first known remedy to relieve paralysis and prevent the almost certain death following injury to the spinal column.

Dr. W. W. Keen said he had been practicing in Philadelphia since 1862. He declared that the operations described would not hurt the dogs. Sawdust, he considered, was proper bedding for the vivisected animals and ordinary table scraps the best food for them.

Dr. E. F. Martin testified that the food the university's dogs got was practically the same food he fed his own dogs. "It's the best food for dogs." The other given to the dogs hurt as much as barking your pulling out a toenail."

Operations Least Painful.

"," contined the doctor, "a s up at night and stumbles a chair he hurts himself more en he has both legs cut off by t train. It is invariably true or operations are less painful nor ones. The proper healing g is licking the wound. The ws what's best for it. As to able scraps or anything else, as more sense than a human He eats what he wants and urishment."

efense called to the stand a physician, Dr. Ruth Webster professor of physiology at the Medical College, and Miss E. Smith, who for eleven years Superintendent of the univer- ital. Miss Smith explained the lity of bandages getting in the om the nurses' tables, the food fed to the dogs, and testified entation was out of the ques- the kennel keeper took the om the hospital kitchen not an an hour and a half after

stimony of all the witnesses t the dogs had not suffered ring or after the operations to nt.

y retired at 2:40 and when no as been reached at 5 o'clock t announced adjournment until when a sealed verdict will be

William White, President Emer- Surgery at the University of ania, who was in court when 's charge was delivered, would ment on the court's interpreta- e law. After the case went to the University of Pennsylvania es made public a report of the committee of the Board of and a resolution adopted by board relative to the teaching olving animal experimentation. mittee reported that the charges he members of the Medical Fac- ere, as far as could be ascer- bsolutely without foundation." mittee in its report further mong medical men the practi- animous opinion appears to be he great discoveries which have ized medicine and surgery dur- ast fifty years have resulted di- om experiments on living ani- d it could not have been at- any other way. There can be that this work should be con- d encouraged in every possible

rustees adopted resolutions ap- the report, and also approving inuance of the methods of in- n in the medical department of tution.

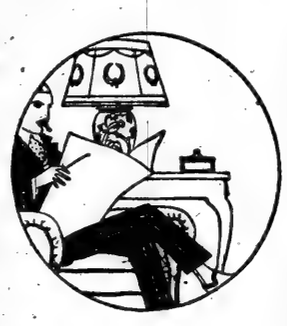
M/ GARET DELAND ILL.

Auth pe

ss Operated Upon for Appendicitis, but Is Recovering.

BOS N, April 17.—It became known to-day at Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novel pendi was operated upon for ap- Brook at a private hospital in She e two weeks ago. the o lly: lied well after the shock of the h ation and has recovered steadi- s expected that she will leave ital within a week.

Styles Permeated by Common Sense



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They are not the over-styled clothes of idlers and solemn fops.

* * *

Sensible, well groomed men of this city have a style of their own—an interfusing of the serviceable and the elegant—which is au fait in slippers, under the lamp light at home, or on the Twentieth Century Limited.

* *

The woolens are those of men of quiet tastes—subdued without being dull—fashionable without being extreme.

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Spring suits and overcoats, $20 to $45.

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Weber and Heilbroner hats are the selected shapes of the world's leading hatters, made to the specifications of this house.

Soft and stiff Spring hats, $3, $4 and $5.

* *

The largest assortments of desirable Spring haberdashery and Manhattan shirts ever shown in this country.

Special Sale of Thread Silk Hose at 29 cents a pair.
Black and Six Plain Colors.
Wearing Quality Guaranteed.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

'SINCERE REGRET' IN COLOMBIA TREATY

Continued from Page 1.

counted noses, I hope that it will be ratified."

Senators said that they did not know when the treaty would reach the Senate.

An arrangement had been made by the Governments of the United States and Colombia that the text of the treaty should be made public simultaneously in Washington and Bogota on Wednesday, April 15; that is, publicity was to have been given to it in the morning newspapers of that day. On Tuesday, Senator Shively, acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had a talk with Secretary Bryan, and afterward Mr. Bryan announced that the treaty would not be made public here.

Mr. Bryan said to-day that he did not know whether the treaty had been published in Bogota. The official draft had been mailed at Bogota, he said, but had not, of course, reached Washington. When it came, he said, it would be sent to the Senate.

In view of the publicity given to the treaty through the Temps, the Senate Committee probably will not withhold it from the public after its delivery to the Senate. Whether there will be a prior removal of the seal of secrecy could not be ascertained to-night. It is realized here that the State Department and the members of the committee may see the necessity of giving publicity to the document now that it has been disclosed in part.

The Temps version was probably a translation from the Spanish into French, and in a further translation into English may have suffered somewhat with respect to phraseology. The treaty was drafted in both English and Spanish, and one of the English drafts will be transmitted to the Senate.

At the Colombian Legation to-night it was said that the full text of the treaty had not been received there from Bogota.

CANAL READY FOR WARSHIPS

The Whole Navy Could Pass Through on Three Days' Notice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, April 17.—A prominent canal official, when asked to-day to describe the present condition of the canal as to passage of warships through the Culebra slide district, said:

"Even the largest vessel of the navy could be passed on three days' notice to the dredging force. Vessels of ordinary draught may pass the channel now, and the dredges at work to-day could open an absolutely adequate passage and keep an open waterway, so that the whole navy, if needed, could cross to the Pacific side."

Work on the fortifications and terminals is being rushed to the limit, more than 30,000 men being still on the payrolls.

Annual Sale, Men's "Onyx" Hosiery, Monday, April 20th

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"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

SPECIAL FOR (To-Day) SATURDAY

Balmacaan Top Coats

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Fine Balmacaan model of imported Scotch homespun, cheviot or tweed in brown, gray, olive or tan colorings; yoke and sleeves silk lined.

15.00 *Value $25.00*

English Sack Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Three or four button soft roll front models, patch pockets, of navy serge, checked or pencil striped cassimeres, cheviots or tweeds. *Value $24.50* 18.50

Hand Tailored Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Of highest grade imported fabrics, half lined.

In navy, black or gray pencil striped cassimeres, tartan or club checked worsted, homespuns, Oxford vicuna and navy serge. Three or four button English sack models, soft roll front, natural shoulders, patch or flap pockets. *Value $35.00* 24.50

Summer Tuxedo Suits

SKELETON LINED

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

New model of highest grade unfinished worsted.

Coat and Vest skeleton lined. Coat silk faced and with silk galloon bound collar and cuffs. New model vest, trousers with silk galloon band at sides. *Value $30.00* 22.50

Men's Silk Shirts

CUSTOM FINISH. 13½ TO 17 NECK MEASURE

Of heavy tub silk; white ground with blue, violet, gray or black and white satin stripes.

2.95 *Value $5.00*

Men's London Made Ties

Made in London expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

Specially selected silk squares in rich novel weaves; also English grenadines in hand embroidered stripes or figures. *Regular Price $2.50* 1.35

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

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Sundays, April 19, May 3, May 17, May 31, June 14. Leave W. 23d St. 11:30 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 Midnight Saturdays. Returning leave Washington 6 P. M.

Tickets on sale one week prior to excursion at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 377, 1276 and 1440 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn. Date limited for each date.

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616 Fifth Avenue
(South of Fiftieth Street)
On View THIS DAY, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
(Admission by card, free on written application to the managers.)
The Art Objects and other Property
consisting of
An Important Collection of
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and Miscellaneous Objects
Contained in the residence of the late
Julia Lorillard Butterfield
Widow of the late
Gen'l Daniel Butterfield
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To be sold at unrestricted Public Sale
Monday & Wednesday of Next Week, April 20 & 22,
ON THE PREMISES
(Admission by card, free on written application to the managers.)
By Order of the Surrogate Court of Putnam County, New York, under Direction of John R. Yale and William H. Berrigan, the Temporary Administrators; Arthur Knox, Esq., Attorney.
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet and Mr. Major Parke, under the management of
The American Art Association,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South.

NEXT time you buy candy to keep in your desk drawer for eating, ask for Huyler's Assorted Small Chocolates.
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SALE OF LAMP SHADES AT HALF PRICE
Japanese Wicker Lamp-Shades and Candle-Shades lined with silk, showing a wide range of colors. Also Parisian Shades in many colors and sizes.
When you come, see "The Furniture That Makes a House a Home"
Gustav Stickley
F. 30ST. CRAFTSMAN BUILDING NEAR 5TH AVE.

CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

'POD' ENTERS BERLIN IN HIS NIGHTSHIRT

Popular General's Ludicrous Adventure on a Sleeping Car.

LOSES VALET AND CLOTHES

But He Sends for an Ambulance and Goes to His Hotel Wrapped in a Blanket.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 17.—Gen. von Podbielski, who can dispute with the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Prince Henry of Prussia, and Admiral von Tirpitz the distinction of being the most popular man in Germany, is the hero of an amusing sleeping-car episode.

The General, who is President of the German Olympic Games Council and is popularly known as "Pod," was journeying by night from Danzig to Berlin to attend the meeting of the council. He always travels with a faithful man servant, Heinrich. When the General uses a sleeping car it is Heinrich's business to put his septuagenarian master to bed, pack his clothes in a suitcase, and take the latter to his own compartment, in order that "Pod," whose waist line measures fifty-two inches, may not be unnecessarily crowded in his compartment.

When the General awoke on the morning in question, three-quarters of an hour from Berlin, no Heinrich was ready to dress him. He discovered that the carriage in which the valet was traveling had been detached in the course of the night, and with Heinrich was well on its way to the Russian frontier, 200 miles away.

A sleeping-car attendant attempted to relieve "Pod's" predicament by searching for a passenger of the General's dimensions who might be able to accommodate him with a "landing outfit," as he had lost everything except his nightshirt; but nobody with a waist line approximating fifty-two inches could be found.

The General himself saved the situation by telegraphing to the Friedrich-Strasse Station in Berlin to have a Red Cross ambulance await him. Into this he clambered on his arrival, wrapped in a blanket. From an adjacent hotel to which the "invalid" repaired he promptly telephoned to tailor, haberdasher, bootmaker, and hatter, and within an hour was equipped with a faultless outfit. In this he appeared punctually at the meeting of the Olympic Council, to which he related his experience with great gusto.

BAN "ROCKEFELLER FILM."

Berlin Police Forbid the Display of White Slave Pictures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 17.—The police of Berlin have forbidden the public display of the American moving picture play described as "the Rockefeller film," which deals with the white slave traffic.

The Berlin motion picture men protested that the film enjoyed great popularity in the United States, where they said it was employed in the campaign against white slavery.

AUSTRIA WILL EXHIBIT.

San Francisco Appropriation of $200,000 Announced Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 17.—The Austrian Chamber of Commerce to-day publicly announced that the Austro-Hungarian Government had decided to participate in the San Francisco Exposition. The appropriation will be $200,000.

The number of prospective exhibitors is already more than 400, representing the most important Austrian manufacturers.

NOBLEMAN HELD AS THIEF.

Arrested in Paris with Wife and Four Other Alleged Members of Band.

PARIS, April 17.—Count Maximilien von Montgelas, a Bavarian nobleman, and four persons who were with him were arrested in broad daylight to-day, after a hot chase on the boulevards, and charged with attempting to steal jewels valued at $120,000 from a jeweler's salesman. The Countess von Montgelas, who is the divorced wife of an Austrian officer, also was arrested after a search of her apartment, where a large quantity of property which the police say was stolen was found.

All those taken into custody with the Count and Countess are foreigners, and the police declare they formed one of the most redoubtable bands of cosmopolitan thieves and that the British and German Governments have issued warrants for the arrest of their leader, the Count, who is wanted on a number of charges.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LIMA, April 17.—A deadlock has occurred between the political parties in Peru in connection with the election to choose a successor to the exiled President Billinghurst. The followers of Roberto E. Leguia, former First Vice President, to-day rejected the proposals advanced by the Pierola party as a solution of the difficulties. Commerce is suffering considerably owing to the uncertain condition of affairs.

CARACAS, April 17.—Special plenipotentiaries chosen by the Legislatures of the various States will meet here on Sunday to elect a Provisional President to head the new Provisional Government. The new President will remain in power until Congress elects a Constitutional Executive.

GERMAN JEW-BAITER DEAD.

Once Celebrated, Ahlwardt Lived to See His Propaganda Neglected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 17.—Hermann Ahlwardt, once celebrated as a German Jew-baiter, is dead at the age of 67, from the effects of a street accident in Leipsic last week.

Ahlwardt, who once attempted to make a barn-storming anti-Semitic lecture tour of the United States, died a disappointed man, as animosity toward the Jews, which he devoted most of his life to fanning into a political force, has become less instead of greater since the days of his crusade. When Jew-baiting began to wane in popularity, Ahlwardt turned his hate to the Junker-Agrarians and Jesuits; but, although he harangued the entire country and other parts of Europe, he never made much impression.

He was elected to the Reichstag in 1892, after having spent five months in prison for slandering the famous firm of Ludwig Loewe & Co., manufacturers of the Mauser rifle. The Loewes, who are among the pioneers of German industry, were accused by Ahlwardt of selling inferior rifles to the German Army at the behest of the Alliance Israelite.

The anti-Semitic party as a political organization has dwindled almost into non-existence and utter powerlessness, though anti-Jewish prejudice as a social factor is of course still widely prevalent in Germany.

WESLEY DESCENDANT JAILED

Baker's Help, Who Lived a Dissolute Life, Charged with Forgery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 17.—A descendant of Charles Wesley, the celebrated hymn writer and brother of John Wesley, appeared in the prisoner's dock at Clerkenwell Police Court to-day. He was Lawrence Wesley, aged 46, described as a baker's "roundsman," and was charged with stealing, forging, and uttering a check for £8 14s. ($18.10,) the property of Rosa Burgess.

The prisoner had already served a sentence for theft lately, and had lived a dissolute life. The Magistrate committed him for trial.

It was stated in court that the prisoner was the grandson of Samuel Sebastian Wesley, a celebrated composer, who was the grandson of Charles Wesley. He would thus be the great-great-grandnephew of John Wesley.

"HOLY GRAIL" SHATTERED.

Sacred and Ancient Relic in Genoa Cathedral Destroyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says that the so-called "holy basin" kept in the cathedral in Genoa, which is considered the oldest and most historically important relic in the world, has been accidentally broken.

The basin, which is an octagonal vase cut out of a precious stone akin to the emerald, is supposed to be the famous Holy Grail, which was venerated by the Knights Templar. It was brought to Genoa in 1101 by William Embriaco among the spoils of the conquest of Caesarea, and since that time has been held in the highest veneration.

The details of the accident are withheld, but it is known that the vase was broken in fragments beyond the possibility of repair.

MILITANTS WRECK THEATRE.

Explode a Bomb at English Seaside Resort—Loss is $100,000.

GREAT YARMOUTH, England, April 17.—The theatre on the great recreation pier here was destroyed to-day by a fire caused by the explosion of a bomb left under a seat by a militant suffragette.

At 4 o'clock this morning a violent explosion woke the inhabitants, and a few moments later the theatre at the end of the pier burst into flames. It was recently rebuilt at a cost of $100,000.

The usual suffrage literature was found strewn along the pier and on the beach, and it was assumed that suffragettes had attended last night's performance in the theatre and when they left placed a bomb with a slow fuse attached under one of the seats.

WAS INSANE, AS HE SAID.

Late Dr. W. T. Kirby's Contention Proved by Examination of His Brain

CHICAGO, April 17.—A tumor at the base of the brain of Dr. William T. Kirby, former private banker, who died here yesterday, was found to-day by physicians conducting an autopsy. Dr. Kirby had requested that his brain be examined to prove his contention that he was insane.

Physicians who conducted the autopsy said the late physician-banker was right when he declared he was insane during the period that closed his career as a banker.

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BRITISH EMPLOYES SHARE FORD PROFITS

American Manufacturer Announces the Transplanting of His Plan.

HE SETS $250,000 ASIDE

From This Sum Wages of $15 a Week Will Be Paid to Men 22 Years Old and Upward.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 17.—It was officially announced to-day that the Ford Motor Company had decided to extend its profit-sharing scheme to employes in Manchester and London and that $250,000 had been set aside for the benefit of employes during the current year.

Working hours will be reduced from fifty to forty-eight per week in the works and offices at Old Trafford and in the showrooms in London. The earnings of all male employes 22 years of age and upward will be 30 cents an hour, equal to $15 a week, provided their mode of life is deemed satisfactory.

An official notice issued to the workers says:

"As and when employes are passed as eligible the payment of participation in the profits will be added to their wages and paid weekly."

Employes below the age of 22 who are the sole support of their families will be included with their older fellow-workers in the full benefits of profit sharing.

DUKE TO PLAY AUCTIONEER.

Marlborough Will Sell Part of His Own Estates on May 6.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 17.—The Duke of Marlborough proposes to act as his own auctioneer on May 6, when some of the property on his Oxfordshire estate will be offered for sale.

The property comprises 118 acres, a farmhouse, and other buildings.

Stackhouse Polar Trip Postponed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 17.—The antarctic expedition of J. Foster Stackhouse will not sail in August, as has been announced. It is hoped, however, that arrangements may be completed for the departure of the Discovery either in November or early next year.

Chinese Bandit Lost 2,000 Men.

PEKING, April 17.—"White Wolf," the notorious brigand, lost 2,000 of his followers, killed or wounded, in yesterday's battle with the regular troops at Li Chuan-hsien, according to the official report. The crushing defeat of the brigands occurred after they had captured and looted the town of San Yuan-hsien.

Liner Majestic Sold for Junk.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—The White Star Line, in view of the fact that the 50,000-ton Britannic will soon be placed in commission, to-day sold the Majestic to be broken up. The price said to have been paid for the old liner is $125,000.

Slight Earthquake in Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, April 17.—An earthquake occurred here at 7:20 o'clock this morning. No serious damage was caused.

ACQUIT DEISO OF MURDER.

Chauffeur Who Caused Two Deaths Freed by Jury.

After a trial lasting five days Anthony Deiso, a chauffeur, who was charged with murder in the first degree as a result of the running down by an automobile of Emily V. Roode, an infant, and Robert Scott, a middle-aged man, at 225th Street and White Plains Avenue, on July 30, was acquitted last night by a jury in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. The infant was killed instantly, and Scott died in the hospital the next day.

The prosecution offered testimony that Deiso had been racing down the avenue just before his car ran on to the sidewalk. The chauffer's defense was that his stearing gear got out of order.

FOR EAST SIDE HOME.

Mayor Mitchel to Open Benefit at the Waldorf.

The Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel head the list of patrons and patronesses for a benefit for the East Side Home and Day Nursery which will be given in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf on Monday. The object of the benefit is to raise $10,000 for the enlargement of the home and for increased equipment. The home is at 326 East 131st Street, and now has accommodations for only eighty children.

On the programme for the benefit, which will begin at 11 A. M., are Miss Miriam Naftel, 6 years old, and Everett Hodson, 7 years old, of the Henderson School of Oratory and Dramatic Arts, who will appear in a dance. Modern dances, including one called the "Torpedo Waltz of Madrid," will be demonstrated, and in the evening prizes will be given at a costume ball.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. J. S. Doyle, and Mrs. Marian Chamberlain Robinson. J. Lynch Pendergast, J. S. Doyle, and Almuth C. Vandiver are patrons. The Mayor will open the affair with a short address.

CHARGES BLACKMAIL PLOT.

Mrs. Duke's Lawyer Argues for Reopening of Pence Divorce.

Argument on the application of Mrs. Lillian N. Duke, divorced wife of James B. Duke, millionaire tobacco merchant, to reopen the divorce action of Mrs. Katherine Pence, who got an interlocutory decree from her husband, ex-Congressman Lafayette Pence, was heard yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Scudder in Brooklyn. Decision was reserved. Justice Scudder gave counsel until Tuesday to file briefs.

Mrs. Duke wants the Pence divorce case tried again, so that she can defend herself as the unnamed co-respondent in the action. Benjamin F. Spellman, her counsel, told the court that Mrs. Duke did not know she was a defendant in the suit until the day of the trial. He charged also that his client was the victim of a blackmailing plot.

RABBI OPPOSES EXECUTIONS

Sing Sing Chaplain Advocates Movement to Abolish Capital Punishment

The Jewish chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, the Rev. Dr. Jacob Goldstein, who ministered to three of the gunmen put to death there on Monday, preached against capital punishment in his sermon last night to the congregation in the Beth-Scholem Synagogue at Bensonhurst, of which he is the rabbi. At the conclusion of the services the congregation, which filled the synagogue, arose and approved his suggestion for the organization of the New York Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

"I am absolutely certain from my experience with the gunmen that at least one of them put to death was innocent of the crime for which he was executed," said Dr. Goldstein in his sermon.

"Capital executions, in the first place, do not always punish," he said, "because mistakes may be made and not discovered until too late; and, second, society, which does not provide proper care for the young, has no right to kill; it is against civilization.

"The gunmen were not as bad as they were represented. 'Whitey Lewis,' who wanted to make a speech at the death chair, appeared to be more concerned about what people would think of him and his companions after they were gone than he was of facing death."

The lack of sufficient playgrounds and rational enjoyment for children who are forced to seek life in the city streets and mingle with evil companions, said the rabbi, were often the cause of crime and the making of gunmen. He intends to call a mass meeting of his congregation and others interested to form the society and elect officers within a few days.

SEEK GUNMEN'S WITNESS.

Kalmanson Is Missing from Haunts Here and in Buffalo.

Dispatches from Buffalo last night said that the police of that city were searching for Samuel Kalmanson, one of the witnesses who testified for the gunmen at the hearing on their application for a new trial, held before Justice Goff, on April 11.

Superintendent of Police Regan of Buffalo was asked by District Attorney Whitman to keep track of Kalmanson. Kalmanson testified that he saw Harry Becker standing on the running-board of the Rosenthal murder car, and that he saw him threaten the chauffeur.

Kalmanson wrote from Buffalo about two months ago to Joseph A. Shay, then attorney for ex-Lieut. Charles Becker, asking that he had something of importance to tell. Mr. Shay referred his letter to Charles C. F. Wahle, attorney for the gunmen, and Mr. Wahle got in touch with Kalmanson. The witness was put under heavy fire by District Attorney Whitman at the hearing, and since that time has been missing. Mr. Whitman's men have been unable to find him at his old haunts in this city. Mr. Whitman believes that agents of Becker talked to Kalmanson and shaped his testimony. He wants to find him and examine him, as he did Karl Dresme, the tailor's cutter, who has confessed to perjury in the gunmens' fight.

Dresme appeared before District Attorney yesterday for his third questioning. He fixed the amount of money which he received at $12, but refused to say who gave it to him. Mr. Whitman will talk with him again to-day.

B. Altman & Co.
Will hold, this day (Saturday),
An Important Sale of Men's English Raincoats
at prices fully one-third to one-half less than usual.
Men's English Gabardine Raincoats (another importation just received), in gray and several shades of tan; with silk-lined yoke and sleeves . . . . . at $17.50
Men's English Raincoats of double texture material, in blue or tan . at $12.00
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Also
Men's English Spring Overcoats
of medium-weight materials . at $18.00

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have now ready for selection, at moderate prices, the new assortments of
Summer Floor Coverings
including imported Fibre Rugs (weather-proof), Washable Rag Rugs, Wool Art Squares and Japanese Art Rugs.
Also American Wilton Rugs
of the most reliable qualities.
INSPECTION IS CORDIALLY INVITED.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
This Afternoon at 2:30 Concluding Session
By order of Vitall Benguiat
The Widely Known Expert, of 34 Rue de Provence, Paris.
Sumptuous Textiles and Embroideries
of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. Centuries
Beautiful Old Laces, Old Silver Church Lamps and Other Rare and Interesting Productions.
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.,
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SUPREME IN PICTURES."
See To-morrow's Sunday Times

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All written by Guy De Maupassant.

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ORIGINAL EDITIONS. (Condition: Brand New.)
Man Who Bucked Up, by Arthur Howard.
Sturgery, by E. F. Benson.
Years of Destiny, by Leroy Scott.
Fire of Life, by Agnes and Egerton Castle.
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Woman of Genius, by Mary Austin.
Real Mrs. Holyer, by E. M. Channon.
Jimmy's Own Story, by Don Marquis.
Lovely, by S. B. Kennedy.
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Everyday Cook Book, by E. Neil.
Cleaning and Renovating at Home, by E. G. Osman.
Life and Times of Washington, by Schroder-Lossing, 4 vols.; Slightly marred, at ..... 25c each

Lot 5, at 39c
Madame Chrysantheme, by Pierre Loti.
The Stain, by Rene Bazin.
Romance of Youth, by Francois Coppee.
Monsieur, Madame and Bebe, by Gustave Droz.
Confessions of a Child of the Century, by Alfred de Musset.
Prince Zilah, by Jules Claretie.
The Woodland Queen, by Andre Theuriet.
Red Lily, by Anatole France.
Enfant, by Charles de Bernard.
Coqueline, by Theo. Bentzon.
Nanscience, by Hector Malot.
Seq Mars, by Alfred de Vigny.

Lot 6, at 49c
Store Pot-Pourri, by Mrs. C. W. Earle.
Building a Home, by H. W. Desmond and H. W. Frohne.
Presidential Problems, by Grover Cleveland.
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Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"
Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

THEFT BETRAYS FARMER'S SLAYER

Fowler, Desperate from Hunger, Steals a Steak and Is Captured After a Chase.

HE KILLED HIS EMPLOYER

Laborer Then Threatened to Murder His Victim's Sister, but Her Pleas Led Him to Spare Her.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 17.—Weak from insufficient food and suffering from exposure, Joseph F. Fowler, the young farmhand who killed his employer, Frank P. Sammis, early Wednesday morning with an axe while the farmer was sleeping in his home, between here and Greenlawn, was arrested this afternoon in Kings Park, L. I., a village forty miles from this place. He had attempted to steal a two-pound steak from a butcher shop and was arrested first for the theft. He was identified as the murderer later.

Fowler asked the butcher for the steak, and, after the butcher had cut and wrapped it, he grabbed it from the counter and ran out of the front door. The butcher ran after him, calling "Stop Thief!" Frank Cusick and John Pattiky, two young laborers of Kings Park, were passing the shop, and started in pursuit of Fowler when they heard the butcher's cry. Fowler had a start of 200 feet or more, but he was so weak from hunger that he staggered as he ran. He got to the edge of the woods, about a quarter of a mile from the butcher shop, when Cusick and Pattiky caught him. He fell to the earth at their first touch, being too exhausted to resist them.

No one in the crowd that followed Fowler after his arrest recognized him, and he was arraigned before Justice of the Peace John S. Kelly in Kings Park for petty larceny. Justice Kelly had read a description of Fowler, though, and suspected that the prisoner was the murderer. He telephoned to Justice of the Peace Allison E. Lowndes of this place, who went to Kings Park at once in an automobile, taking with him Otto Schmidt, a hotel keeper of Greenlawn, who knew Fowler well. As soon as Schmidt saw the prisoner he identified him as the murderer.

Fowler refused to talk. He would neither admit nor deny his identity. He engaged Charles E. Partridge of Northport as his counsel. He was locked up in the jail here and will be arraigned for examination at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon before Justice of the Peace Lowndes. The dead farmer's sisters, Miss Nellie Sammis and Mrs. Mary Smith, who were in the house when Sammis was murdered, will appear as witnesses. They will go from their brother's funeral, which will be at 2 o'clock, to the hearing.

Ever since Fowler committed his brutal murder posses of farmers have been looking for him. It was thought that he was hiding in the woods, but none of his pursuers supposed that he had got so far away as Kings Park. He must have walked the distance, because every train and conveyance has been watched closely.

Fowler had intended to kill Miss Sammis after murdering her brother. He appeared at her door with the bloody axe in his hand and told her of his crime, saying that he would kill her next. She pleaded with him, recalling her kindness to him, and he changed his mind and left the house.

The motive for the crime has not been established, but it was said last night that Fowler told a friend several days before the murder that he had a grudge against Sammis and expected to "get even."

JOINS TOBACCO INSURGENTS

Reynolds Company Comes Out for an "Open Market."

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, which ranks next in size to the American, P. Lorillard, and Liggett & Myers among the entities resulting from the disintegration of the old Tobacco Trust, followed the lead of the others yesterday by declaring an "open market." This means that it will no longer recognize the Metropolitan Tobacco Company as its sole distributing agent in this city.

The alleged monopoly given to the Metropolitan Tobacco Company by the refusal of the four companies named, as well as other fragments of the old trust, which has been under attack by the Department of Justice, is thus pretty thoroughly broken up, although the independent manufacturers and jobbers maintain that it still occupies an illegal position because of its size and intrenched power.

BIDS FOR MUSEUM WINGS.

P. F. Kenny & Co. Offer to Build Them for $624,095.

Bids for the construction of the two wings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the housing of the Morgan and Altman collections have been opened by the Board of Park Commissioners. The lowest bid, $624,095, for the two wings, was that of P. F. Kenny & Co. of 33 Old Broadway. The highest bid was $755,000.

The Commissioners did not award the contract, but sent the lowest bid to the Controller, who probably will award the contract to Kenny & Co.

The two wings must be completed in 500 days from the time of awarding the contract. The wings are to have two stories and basements. The largest wing will measure 204 feet in length and 148 feet in width. The other will be 138 feet long and 107 feet wide.

MAY INVOLVE POLICE IN MOTOR THEFTS

District Attorney Whitman Following Trail Leading to Captains and Detectives.

ANOTHER ARREST MADE

Insurance Men Implicated in "Reward" Frauds—Six Indictments Against Gargare.

With Grand Juries here and in Lakewood, N. J., grinding out indictments against men who have been engaged in the business of stealing and selling automobiles, the situation here took a turn yesterday where it became probable that police officials, including half a dozen precinct Captains, would become involved.

It became known at the District Attorney's office that the police record, so far as it involved the catching of automobile thieves, was highly unsatisfactory to Mr. Whitman.

Mr. Whitman transmitted to Police Commissioner Woods statistics showing almost a total failure on the part of the police to obtain results until Deputy Commissioner Rubin took hold of the situation and began to work in co-operation with Assistant District Attorney Deuel, who was assigned to the case by Mr. Whitman.

With the statistics it was said that Mr. Whitman transmitted the names of detectives, policemen, and Police Captains whose records in connection with automobile stealing he thought would bear investigating. Some of the detectives named on the list are believed to be implicated in widespread plans to obtain rewards for recovering stolen cars by processes that left the thieves perfectly free to go out and steal more cars.

In the same scheme insurance adjusters became involved. The adjusters "tipped" the thieves, it is charged, as to the names of persons taking out insurance on high-priced automobiles. It would then be the part of the thieves to steal the cars, after which the insurance adjusters would notify the insurance companies that they had anonymous notes telling them how the cars could be recovered by paying up to $1,000 in rewards.

Trade in Stolen Motors.

The names of Police Captains were included on the District Attorney's list for the reason that in their precincts regular depots were permitted to become firmly established at which a trade in stolen automobiles was carried on. At one of these depots Frederick F. Goodman, now out on $7,500 bail awaiting trial as an alleged automobile thief, was charged with carrying on a general metal engraving business, with a full equipment of metal dies and engraving tools for altering numbers of stolen automobiles, so that when restored to service they could not be identified. It is said that Goodman was the head of a large gang to whom word was carried of danger after orders were sent out for the arrest of its members.

The attempt to arrest this gang was made as a result of a dare to the District Attorney from insurance companies, it was learned yesterday, and the point made by the insurance companies in making the dare was that they knew the police were in collusion with the crooks and would make a fizzle of any arrest order sent out.

Mr. Whitman let it be known that it was decidedly a fizzle, and the policemen sent to make the arrest reported that "all the birds but one had flown the coop." Before the arrest was attempted insurance men had taken Mr. Deuel to the Goodman establishment and had shown him large piles of loose materials, consisting of tires, spare wheels, and accessories. The police report of the raid upon the place failed to show, however, that anything had been discovered there to indicate the arrested man's guilt. It was only when the Assistant District Attorney and insurance officials insisted on visiting the place in person that the police discovered the large supply of accessories. They represented the accumulation of years of activity in theft of automobiles, according to the insurance people, who said they had known of the existence of the place for a long time, but had despaired of ever getting the police to act against it.

Not an Arrest Last Year.

In the statement sent to Commissioner Woods Mr. Whitman called his attention to the fact that in October last year thirty-one cars were reported stolen, whereas since the first of the year practically none had been stolen. Compared with the record of twelve arrests made this year and no new cars stolen Mr. Whitman called attention to the fact that of 258 cars stolen last year only 70 were recovered and not a single arrest was made.

Another Arrest Made.

Another arrest was reported last night. Patrick Lupo, a hackman, was taken in and held on a short affidavit. Mr. Deuel made it clear in telling about the arrest of Lupo that the evidence, while enough to cause him to be held on a charge of stealing an automobile, was by no means conclusive. Lupo, Mr. Deuel explained, was not one of the leaders in the gang it is hoped to break up, but appeared merely to have served as a go-between in the sale of a car. This automobile, which was stolen on Jan. 13, was recovered Thursday night, and was restored to its owner yesterday.

In tracing its history after being stolen it was found that it had been sold for a ridiculously low price to a Brooklyn resident, who sent it to a repair shop to be overhauled following a collision. In the repair shop it came under the observation of Detective Hughes, and the arrest of Lupo followed. He will be arraigned in the West Side Police Court this morning.

"Chauffeurs with criminal instincts seem to be at the centre of the automobile stealing gang," said Mr. Deuel last night. "We believe that Fred F. Goodman alone handled over 100 cars, while half as many have been traced to his agent in Brooklyn, Joseph Mackle, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial. Sporting devotees who were winning to take a chance were the principal type of buyers. Of course, it would be hard for a man who paid $800 for a $5,000 automobile to convince himself that he was buying from entirely trustworthy persons."

In Brooklyn the case of a well-known race track man was before the Kings County Grand Jury. It was charged that he received a stolen automobile, and restored it to service after paying to have the wheels repainted and a new license number provided for it.

Tea Dance for Darrasch Home.

A tea dance was given yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's for the benefit of the Darrasch Home for Crippled Children, at 118 West 104th Street. There was general dancing. Mrs. B. E. Martin is the President of the home. The patronesses included Mrs. Charles E. Warren, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. E. M. Munsill, Mrs. Alfred Morris, Mrs. S. W. Geissenhainer, Mrs. Henry Stats, Mrs. S. B. Skedding, Mrs. W. L. Bauer, and Mrs. Martin.

GIMBELS

Telephone Madison Square 8200.

A British-American Agreement Among These

Men's Spring Overcoats At $23.50

For $35, $40 and $45 Grades

All united by the common bond of pleasing the smartly-dressed men of New York.

But because they should now be carrying out their mission, these cool Spring days, instead of merely having good intentions, we mark those remaining in our stock at a price which shows savings of anywhere from $12.50 to $22.50.

The **English Coats**, in their rough-and-ready weaves and cut, suggest themselves as pleasing companions for country motoring trips.

The **American Coats** have a dignified air that comports well with their own idea of their high position in overcoat society.

Black and Oxford gray prevail among these, and silk linings are the rule.

$23.50 each—pleasing news for a Spring morning. **Fourth Floor**

An Advance Sale of Office Furniture

For the Business Man Who Is Going to Move on May 1st

We planned this Sale to lighten our stock of office furniture just when men who are changing their offices are beginning to think of new furniture.

Among the discontinued styles offered at reduced prices are many of the famous Horrock's Desks, noted for their fine construction and handsome styles.

The Desks have tongued and grooved joints, enameled sheet metal bottoms (mouse-proof), heavy plank tops and brass sockets on legs.

Upon request office furniture selected in this Sale will be held until after May 1st.

Shown in the new Office Furniture Section, Seventh Floor.

	Now	Regularly
50-in. Mahogany Roll Top Desk, Double Pedestal	$42.50	$52.00
42-in. Mahogany Roll Top Desk, Single Pedestal	37.50	46.50
42-in. Mahogany Flat Top Typewriter Desk	37.50	45.00
55-in. Quartered Oak Roll Top Desk	70.00	85.00
42-in. Golden Oak Roll Top Desk, Single Pedestal	40.00	50.00
54-in. Quartered Oak Typewriter Desk	34.00	40.00
54-in. Quartered Oak Flat Top Desk	24.00	30.00
Directors' Table, 9 feet, Mahogany	55.00	75.00

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

"TIMES PICTORIAL SECTION SUPREME IN PICTURES."

See To-morrow's Sunday Times

Merchandise Here Advertised on Sale Today

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Merchandise Here Advertised on Sale Today

Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits, $19.75

Top-notch of fashion and highest class tailoring.
The range of fabrics includes:—

Shepherd Checks, Tartan Plaids, Pencil-Stripe Worsteds, Blue Serges and Unfinished Worsteds,

and many other of the newest weaves.

A leading style is a 3-button sack (with 2 to button), cuffs on sleeves. Others in the more conservative model.

Narrow shoulders, semi-form fitting. The Collar has the soft English roll, with narrow silk-bound edge.

Trousers are semi-form, tapering down the leg from the waist line.

These Suits are, we confidently believe, the best value in New York.

Young Men's Smartly Tailored Suits, **$14.75**

These Suits display style, quality and tailoring excellence to a high degree.

The materials are strictly all-wool, in the new tones of gray and blue striped mixtures and blue serges.

The styles most wanted are the English sack models, with soft roll fronts, 2 and 3 button, patch pockets with cuffs on sleeves.

Vests are cut high with no collar and the trousers have the straight leg with cuff bottoms.

Youths' Suits with Long Trousers, **$12.75**

Ages 14 to 20.

In appearance these Suits are practically the same as the young men's suits.

In fancy mixed cassimeres, cheviots and blue serges, in nobby patterns and colors.

The coats have the English cut. In the assortment will be found Norfolk coats and trousers.

Just as much care has been taken in tailoring these garments as in the higher priced suits.

Men's High Grade SUITS which were $18.50 and $19.75, now **$16.75**

Small lots remaining after last week's great sale. Fancy mixed worsteds, cheviots, gray tones in checks and plaids, cassimeres, blue-and-white pin stripes; smart English and conservative models in sizes to fit every man; style and quality of the best. **Fifth Floor, Broadway.**

New Flexible DERBIES and SOFT HATS for Men & Young Men

The Macy Men's Hat Department has not in the past been all that our fondest hopes could picture. The fact of the matter is, it has lagged behind, in the store's march of progress.

We have another story to tell now, for the Hat Department has been spruced up wonderfully this Spring. It has been stocked with all kinds of up-to-the-minute Hats and Caps, and the end is not yet. Before long we shall be in a position to boast of this department.

One thing the men of New York can be assured of—They will find at Macy's the best Hats made, and at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. **Main Floor—35th Street.**

Flexible Derbies, Spring Models, $1.98

These hats readily conform to the shape of the head. We have three of the newest blocks from which to make a selection.

The felt is of the best quality and is fast black.

Finer Derbies up to $4.96 for the famous "Delion," imported from France. They are the highest type of Derby made.

Soft Hats, Mushroom Shapes, $1.98

These soft hats in the popular "mushroom" shape are in four new models in the new shade of Mahogany, Olive, Navy, Slate and Brown Oxford.

Draped and Bias band effects and right up to the minute in style.

We have finer grades of the same style hats at $2.97.

R. H. Macy & Co. are the sole New York representatives of the famous "Delion" French Silk Hats. The tapered, flat brim silk "tapper" is worn this spring by all careful dressers.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Special Saturday Sales

More New Blouses

Copies of the Latest Paris Creations at Very Special Prices

Lace and Crepe de Chine combined in a dressy blouse; new Moire tie.
Crepe de Chine Blouses; hemstitched frill collar and cuffs.
Shadow Lace Blouses, with organdie collar and vestee.
Hand Embroidered Voile Blouses, trimmed with Filet laces. **5.50**
Crepe de Chine Blouses, mourning vestee of material, long sleeves.
Crepe Chiffon Blouses, hemstitched and lace trimmed.
Fancy figured Crepe de Chine Blouses, organdie collar.
Regular price $7.50
Crepe de Chine Blouses, with embroidered collar.
Crepe de Chine Blouses, hemstitched.
Chiffon Blouses, over net; trimmed with lace and fancy chiffon. **2.95**
Voile Blouses, lace trimmed, fancy buttons.
Regular price $4.50
Crepe Blouses, with new frill of material, scalloped edge.
Crepe Blouses, embroidered collar and cuffs, cord and pendant.
Voile, Batiste and Crepe Blouses, continued models. **1.35**
Crepe Voile Blouses, embroidered and trimmed with Cluny lace.
Regular price $2.50

Men's Highest Grade Pure Silk Shirts

The Newest Styles for Every Occasion

SILK DANCING SHIRTS—Newest cross mushroom tucked fronts. **Regularly $8.00**

SILK DANCING SHIRTS—Fine all over and group mushroom tucks. **Regularly $6.50**

SILK CREPES; SATIN STRIPES—New, highly colored and neat stripes. **5.95** **Regularly $7.50 and $8.00**

SILK PEAU DE CREPE SHIRTS—Heaviest of all silk shirtings. White and fancy. **Regularly $7.50**

SILK MUSHROOM TUCKED SHIRTS—Very newest and smartest effects shown. **Regularly $6.75. $7.50**

Men's Silk Half Hose

372 Doz. Well Known 50c. Grades—Black, White, Tan, Navy and Grey. A perfect seamless hose of firm sheer silk with lisle toe, heel and top. **25c Pair**

Men's Scarfs

English Foulard Handkerchief Scarfs, Made with Border Flowing Ends. All From Season 1914 Squares.

Assorted spots, Persian design, Scroll design. All over figures of neat and novelty effects. *Regularly 85c each* **45c**

Suits and Dresses

For Small Women, Misses and the College Girl.

TAILOR SUITS—Of French Serge, coat moire trimmed, new peasant collar; skirt, tunic effect. **19.50** **Value $26.50**

TAILOR SUITS—Of light weight Serge, smart Bernard model, maxixe collar, tunic skirt. **Value $30.00**

DANCING FROCKS—Of cream lace embroidered net, double tunic of taffeta; choice colorings. **24.50** **Value $32.50**

GRADUATION OR CONFIRMATION DRESSES—Of hand embroidered net, Lanvin model. **Value $32.50**

Men's Gloves

CAPE GLACE—1 clasp spear back, medium weight, in the new English tan. *Value $1.25 pair*

CHAMOIS—1 clasp in the new shade of yellow, light weight. *Value $1.25 pair* **95c**

COTTON FABRIC—1 clasp, washable, in buff, grey and white.

Petticoats

GLACE—SATIN MESSALINE—Fine tailor finished, high grade, with deep fine knife plaited ruffle; in several desirable shades. *Value $4.50* **2.50**

THE NEW TANGO—Printed crepe, extremely light weight, deep fine plaited flounce; choice assortment of shades. *Value $2.95* **1.85**

Women's Rain and Utility Coats

All New Models and Exceptional Values.

GABARDINE COATS—Cravenette, Latest London models, Raglan or Set in sleeves, Tan, Navy, Oxford, Black. *Value $22.50* **6.50**

RUBBERIZED COATS—Made of Cantonette, finely rubberized, very light weight. *Value $7.50* **5.50**

TWEED COATS—Balmacaan model, for general wear; specially prieed. *Value $15.50* **10.50**

SERGE COATS—"Bernard" model, moire collar, cuffs and buttons, lined throughout. *Value $26.50* **19.50**

Men's Innovation Rain Coats

Two Coats in one, answers the double purpose of a Rain Coat and a general utility coat.

ALL ENGLISH CRAVENETTE WOOLENS—Genuine Imported cheviots, tweeds and homespuns. All made rain and not grow hard. Balmacaan, Raglan and regular models. Length and appearance of a regular Spring overcoat. Sizes 32 to 44. **Regularly $25.00 and $26.50** **17.75**

"Regis" Gloves

For Women and Misses

Fine Glace Kid, a new shipment just received in all the fashionable shades of tan, mode, brown, light and medium dark grey, also black and white. **Value $1.50 pair.**

SPECIAL **95c** PRICE

DOESKIN—12 button length, in white only. *Value $2.25 pair* **1.75**

DOESKIN—16 button length, in white only. *Value $2.50 pair* **1.95**

DOESKIN—1 clasp and 1 button white only. *Value $1.25 pair* **95c**

Children's Gloves

GLACE—1 clasp p'k, in a light weight, in white; also the new tan shades. *Value $1.25 pair* **95c**

The New Sweaters

For Women and Misses

PURE WOOL SWEATERS—In two choice styles, with or without collar, in several popular shades. *Value $6.00* **4.75**

IMPORTED SWEATER COATS—Double Shetland wool, in plain and two tone effects; unexcelled for Summer wear. *Value $10.00* **7.50**

500 Newest Parasols

The Choicest Styles and Finest Makes. Stylish Long Handles

Plain colors with woven striped borders.
Black and white stripes with borders.
Pongees with Persian designs.
Pongees with flower and border effects.
Plain colors with neat edgings.
Plain colors with hemstitched borders. **2.65**
Pongees with colored linings.
Bell shapes in the newest plain shades.
Sun and rain plain colored silks.
Plain colors with neat self tucks.
Values $3.50 to $5.00

New Mesh Veilings

A new importation of veilings just received, on sale at the following special prices.

OCTAGON MESH VEILINGS—Black, white, navy, brown, taupe and violet. *Special value, per yard* **10c**

BEAUTY SPOT VEILINGS—Black, brown and taupe. *Regularly 25c and 30c* **18c**

NOVELTY MESH VEILINGS—Chenille dots and fancy mesh. *Regularly 40c to $2.50* **25c to 1.75**

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CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

The expense and loss of time often attached to making investments reduce materially their earning capacity.

Our Tax Exempt Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates yield 4½% income clear, and, what is also important, you can invest without expense any amount, at any time.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

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By TALBOT MUNDY
2ND LARGE EDITION.

"India, Kipling's India, written about as nobody except Kipling has written about it before. . . . May Talbot Mundy give us more of India."—N. Y. Times.

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"is a real book—a ringing tale of India."—N. Y. World.

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"does not purport to be other than a story, and that it certainly is—full-blooded, vivid and absorbing."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

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"is a striking story of strife preceding the great Mutiny."
—Philadelphia Record.

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And Kindred Instruments
For those who play and who appreciate refined tone quality and scientific adjustment.

Banjos .....$5.00 to $65.00
Guitars .....$5.00 to $175.00
Mandolins ....$5.00 to $150.00

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Ditson Empire Mandolins
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We are closing out a splendid collection of slightly used instruments.

DITSON WONDER BOOK NO. 8. An entirely new volume printed in colors, containing all kinds of MANDOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO MUSIC. THREE OR FOUR PARTS.

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CARPET CLEANSING
RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS
Phone 1000 Bryant.

FIRE TAKES 11 LIVES, STARTED IN RUBBISH

Marshal Prial to Begin Searching Investigation To-day to Determine Responsibility.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE CHARGED

Blaze's Origin in Rooming House's Basement—Thrilling Rescues by Police and Firemen.

Fire Marshal John P. Prial will begin an exhaustive investigation this morning to determine who, if any one, should be held criminally responsible for the fire early yesterday morning in the five-story theatrical rooming house at 741 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street—an account of which was printed in the late editions of THE TIMES yesterday—when eleven persons rooming in the house lost their lives and a score or more were injured, four of them seriously.

That the fire was due to the gross negligence of some one was first suggested by Fire Chief Kenlon when he traced the origin of the blaze to a pile of excelsior and other inflammable rubbish which had been left in the basement of the rooming house at the bottom of the stairwell. The first effort of the Fire Marshal will be to determine who was responsible for this rubbish being where it was.

Among those subpoenaed to appear as material witnesses in Mr. Prial's office at 10 o'clock this morning are Edward Emkes and his wife, the proprietors of the rooming house, and George Wilson and his wife, the colored janitors of the building. The manager and other employes of the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store, on the ground floor of the building, will also be questioned.

Late yesterday afternoon Fire Marshal Prial said that he could make no statement forecasting the result of his investigation. The only point cleared up was that nothing had been discovered to justify a suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin. Coroner Timothy Healy prepared to begin an investigation of his own, but abandoned it when he learned that the Fire Marshal would go into the matter thoroughly to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Emkes and Wilson were to have been the first witnesses before the Coroner.

Four Women and a Child Died.

Of the dead six were men, four women and one 4-year-old girl. All were either burned or suffocated, except one man, who jumped from a fifth story window. The bodies of three men remained unidentified last night, two of them burned beyond recognition. Their identity can be only guessed at after Emkes has made up the list of missing from the register of the forty or fifty persons who roomed in his house.

THE DEAD.

DAVIS, MRS. GEORGE C., 35 years old, an actress known as "Patsy Mafera." Died of suffocation and burns in the Polyclinic Hospital four hours after being removed from the burning building. She was the wife of a vaudeville actor.

DAVIS, MURIEL, her daughter, 4 years old. Found suffocated by her mother's side.

DELANEY, MRS. DELIA, 30 years old, a laundry worker. Burned to death.

DELANEY, MICHAEL, her husband, 33 years old, a laundry worker. Burned to death.

SCOTT, M., 28 years old, in charge of the New York office of the Rossiter Music Publishing Company, 228 West Forty-sixth Street. Burned to death.

SPENCER, MRS. NELLIE, 28 years old, cloak model. Suffocated.

WALLACE, CHARLES O., 40 years old, an actor, formerly of Providence, R. I. Was ill in his room on the fifth floor and was suffocated in bed.

WALLACE, MRS. MARY, his wife, 32 years old, an actress, formerly of Wilmington, Del. Suffocated.

Unidentified man, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighing 175 pounds. Killed by jumping from fifth story window to areaway behind building.

Two unidentified men so badly burned that no description of them is possible.

INJURED, IN HOSPITAL.

BAKER, HARRY, 25 years old, burns about the face and body.

BURKE, CHARLES, 20 years old, burns and partial suffocation.

MESSER, JOSEPH, 24 years old, burns, multiple contusions and partial suffocations.

WELSH, MARTIN, 65 years old, burns and contusions.

Many others were treated for various injuries by the ambulance surgeons at the fire, and Edward McNally, 24 years old, went to the Polyclinic Hospital with a badly burned hand, but was able to go to the home of friends after treatment. It was said at the hospital last night that all four were resting comfortably and would recover unless complications set in.

Saved from 50-Foot Fall.

Capt. Thomas W. Smith of Engine Company 2, whose left knee was badly wrenched while he was rescuing Louis Boylan, one of the roomers in the house, was reported doing well last night. Capt. Smith was in a rear room of the house at 301 West Forty-sixth Street when he saw Boylan opposite him in a fifth floor window of the burning building. There was an air shaft five feet wide between the two men, across which Capt. Smith stretched a ladder. He had crawled out on the ladder and had just caught Boylan's hand when the ladder broke and both men swung down, being saved from a 50-foot fall only by the firemen who were holding Capt. Smith's left leg. The firemen succeeded in drawing both men into the room they were in, but Capt. Smith's knee was wrenched by the jerk when the ladder broke.

There were many other thrilling rescues by both firemen and policemen. Many persons were brought down the front of the building on ladders put up by the firemen. Others escaped by fire escapes in the rear of the building.

The bodies of all the dead except those of Mrs. Davis, Muriel Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, and one of the unidentified men were found in the halls. The persons were evidently attempting to get to the roof of the building when the flames and smoke overtook them. Starting as it did at the foot of the stairs the fire went up the stairwell as if would a flue, so that escape by the stairs was impossible. Almost all those who were in the building were in bed when the fire started. Those who escaped did so in their night clothes.

All the eleven bodies were held at the Morgue last night by order of Coroner's Physician Ray, who refused to release any bodies to undertakers and friends of the dead. Several applications for bodies were made, but Dr. Ray said that he would let no body go until its identification was positive and some relative appeared to take charge of it.

CARRIES BODY 17 MILES.

Engineer Didn't Know He'd Killed a Man Until Train Was Stopped.

The body of Louis Merchensano, 58 years old, a prosperous farmer of 54 Malcolm Street, Garfield, N. J., was carried seventeen miles last night on the cowcatcher of a Wells Fargo express train of the Erie Railroad before the engineer of the train knew that he had struck one one.

Merchensano attempted to drive a one-horse wagon across the Erie tracks at the Somerset Street crossing, near Garfield. Just as the wagon was squarely on the track the westbound express struck it. The horse was thrown fifty feet and killed. The wagon, loaded with farm implements which Merchensano had purchased in Passaic, N. J., was demolished.

As the train was speeding through Hawthorne, N. J., a man standing on the station platform saw the body on the cowcatcher. He told the ticket agent in Hawthorne, who telegraphed to the agent at Waldwick, N. J., to stop the train. The engineer was overcome when he saw the man's body on the cowcatcher of his engine. He said that he had not known that the engine had struck anything. According to persons in Garfield, the alarm bell that is supposed to ring when a train is approaching the Somerset Street crossing was out of order last night and did not warn Merchensano of his danger when he drove upon the tracks. There is no gate and no gateman at the crossing.

PASTORS' MINIMUM WAGE.

New England Methodists Would Place it at $850 a Year.

MALDEN, Mass., April 17.—A minimum wage for ministers was suggested to-day by a committee in a report to the Layman's Association connected with the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The committee recommended that pastors in small towns should receive at the lowest $850 a year in cash, with a parsonage and at least one acre of land. In the larger towns and cities no minister should receive less than $1,000 in cash and a parsonage, in the opinion of the committee. The report will be presented to the conference to-morrow by the Rev. Charles W. Brackett of Boston.

William P. H. Bryant of Melrose was elected President of the association. Other officers chosen included Dr. W. F. Andrews, Springfield, and Lester V. Bailey, Worcester, Vice Presidents, and F. D. Howard, Chicopee Falls, Auditor.

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
Murray Hill 9000

Young Men's Clothes

A Special Offering to Introduce the New Imported English Suits

These splendid suits for Young Men are cut in the smart English styles; made of the best materials in a fine selection of the most desirable colorings. Sizes 32 to 40.

Usual prices up to $25.00 Introductory price..... $15.00

Domestic Suits $15.00
Fine hair-line stripes in blue and black, checks, plaids and plain fabrics; full or half alpaca lined; two or three button soft front models. Sizes 33 to 40....Very Special, at

Balmacaan Coats $16.50
Of imported and domestic tweeds in tan, grey and heather mixtures; silk yoke and sleeve lining.
Sizes 32 to 40.....Usually $25.00
Fourth Floor

Boys' Washable Suits
"The Pixie"
A New One-piece Suit for boys from 3 to 8 years, made in combinations of white and colored materials. Special, at $2.50

TRINITY DECLINES BREAD LINE GIFT

Church Officials Think That Gescheidt's $150,000 Should Go to Various Institutions.

DONOR AFTER LASTING FAME

Wanted Name in Raised Letters on Bread Loaves—There May Be a Will Contest.

Trinity Parish has declined to accept a bequest of $150,000 to establish a "bread line" to perpetuate the name of Henry M. Gescheidt, an attorney, who died at his home in Flatbush on Jan. 12. Gescheidt willed one-half of his estate to the Trinity Corporation on condition that the fund be invested and the income used to maintain free distribution of bread to the poor and needy of the city under the name of the "Gescheidt Bread Line." Every loaf of bread was to bear his name in raised letters. The fund will now go to several hospitals and to the Five Points House of Industry, unless, as was intimated yesterday, relatives start a contest.

The rector and Vestry of Trinity Church, who have had the bequest under consideration for several weeks, announced yesterday that the Gescheidt gift was declined. The officers of Trinity Corporation said they had refused the gift because they believed the money would do more good if it was given to the institutions as was provided in the will in case Trinity declined the bequest. This statement was given to the public on behalf of the church authorities:

The rector and Vestry of Trinity Church appreciate the confidence on the part of the public which a bequest of this character expresses, but after careful consideration they have decided that, in this particular case, the community will be more truly benefited and the purpose of the donor more truly carried out if the gift is declined, thereby permitting the legacy to revert to various institutions.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, and members of the Vestry were anxious to have it understood that their decision in this case was not to be regarded as an indication of a fixed policy.

It is said that the action of Dr. Manning and the Vestry was influenced in a certain degree by the views of charitable workers. Without exception these persons agreed that the gift would be of more benefit to the city as a whole if it reverted to the institutions named in the will.

Long before his death Mr. Gescheidt, who was a communicant of Trinity Parish until he moved to Brooklyn and made his home at 239 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, had confided to friends that the only immortality of which the individual could be sure consisted in the perpetuation of his name through a bequest to posterity. In some such way only, he said, could one reasonably expect to be remembered, and he decided that a "bread line" would be a practical memorial.

The will, which it is believed was drawn by himself, contains a request that its exact wording be published for six successive weeks in four different newspapers as advertising matter. Nine years ago he had erected on a family plot which he had previously purchased in Greenwood Cemetery a life-size bronze figure of himself. Four marble columns rise on either side of this monument, on the sides of which are carved the compass and the square and other Masonic symbols. Beneath are two granite inclosed vaults. His body rests in the vault on the right.

To his wife, Mrs. Katherine Peck Gescheidt, he left only one-twelfth of his estate, or $25,000. Gescheidt had an office at 309 Broadway, and had practiced law here for forty years. He had visited every State in the United States, and had traveled through England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy.

For twenty years he was a member of Tammany Hall and the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, and for a great many years he was actively interested in the public schools.

POLICEMAN, THUG'S VICTIM.

Reibe, Blackjacked in Hell's Kitchen, Saved an Old Man.

Twilight was settling down in Hell's Kitchen at 6 o'clock last evening when a neatly dressed old man hobbled along Forty-first Street toward the Weehawken ferry. A young thug noticed the old man's prosperous appearance, darted out of a doorway, and menaced him with a blackjack.

Policeman Edward Reibe of the St. Nicholas Avenue Precinct, who was off duty in plain clothes, was standing at Forty-first Street and Tenth Avenue. He saw the old man stagger back as the blackjack whistled close to his ears. Reibe leaped across the street and commanded the thug to stop.

The thug turned and crashed his blackjack on to Reibe's head. The policeman sank stunned to the sidewalk, while blood flowed from his mouth, nose and ears, and an ugly gash in his scalp. The old man screamed, and the thug ran south on Tenth Avenue. At Fortieth Street he passed another policeman in plain clothes, C. F. Browne of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Browne raced after him to Thirty-ninth Street, where the thug turned west and ran into a tenement at 532.

Browne bounded up the stairs after him and caught him trying to hide in a closet. The thug wielded his blackjack viciously, but quarters were too close for effective action. Browne knocked him unconscious with the butt of his revolver, carried him outdoors to revive him, and then walked him over to the police station.

Reibe regained consciousness and, not knowing that his assailant had been captured, staggered over to the police station to complain. Dr. Williamson of New York Hospital treated both Reibe and his assailant. Reibe fainted after the surgeon left, and fellow-policemen assisted him to his home, 436 West Forty-second Street.

The thug said he was Thomas Moran, 21 years old, a driver of 660 Tenth Avenue. The charge against him is felonious assault.

$250 BEQUEST FOR CIGARS.

Mrs. Vincent's Will Directs Oliver W. Norton to Buy Only the Best.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Oliver W. Norton, a wealthy manufacturer, was notified to-day that he had inherited $250 to be used in buying cigars.

The money was willed to him by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Vincent, who died recently at her home in Cincinnati. The will, which was filed in Cincinnati yesterday, contained this clause: "To Oliver W. Norton, to be expended for the best cigars he can buy, I give and bequeath $250."

STERN BROTHERS

42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

have in preparation for Monday, April 20th,

An Extraordinary Clearance Sale of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

The large reductions made afford an exceptional opportunity to secure very desirable Rugs for City or Summer homes, greatly below their regular prices.

Advance selections may be made To-day.

To-day, in the Men's Furnishing Department, at the Sixth Avenue Entrance, will be presented the following exceptional offering of

Men's Negligee Shirts, at $1.00

Regularly $1.50 and 2.00

All in smart 1914 designs of fine madras and mercerized cotton fabrics; thoroughly well made, in sizes 14 to 18 neck measure, and in all sleeve lengths. All spic-span-new, nicely laundered, and in an excellent assortment of patterns.

Men's New Spring Neckwear

Large flowing end Scarfs,

Special at 55c

Men's Sack Suits, at $19.50

On the Third Floor

This price is selected for description because it is about the figure that thousands of men pay for their business suits. Also because our Sack Suits at this price present remarkable value in the desirability of the fabrics, the smart models in which the Suits are made, and the excellent workmanship with which they are constructed. The materials are flannels, serges, worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots, absolutely all-wool and of excellent quality, in plain colors, pencil stripes, checks and mixtures. Some of the Suits are cut on conservative lines, others are in the smart English Model, in sizes 34 to 46 inch chest measure; in proportions for regular, stout and tall men.

Young Men's

English Sack Suits, at $15.00

These Suits are planned for young men of 16 to 20 years, and are made of handsome serges, cassimeres and cheviots, in smart Spring designs and colors that young men will like; of course, including blues, grays, neat mixtures and blue and white pencil stripes. The coats are made with soft roll lapels, narrow shoulders and either plain or patch pockets. Sizes 32 to 40 inch chest measure.

We are also showing high grade models in

Young Men's

Balmacaan Coats, at $17.50

Made of shower-proof tweeds, in black-and-white, tan-and-white, or olive mixtures; yoke and sleeves lined with silk; sizes 34 to 42 inch chest measure.

GOV. GLYNN VETOES THE PAROLE BILL

Says District Attorneys Told Him It Would Paralyze Enforcement of Criminal Law.

LEAVES IT TO CONVENTION

Stivers's Palisades Park Measure Also Disapproved by the Executive —Tenement Veto Applauded.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Gov. Glynn to-day vetoed the so-called Parole bill, which was said to have been put forward in the interest of ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, ex-President W. J. Cummings of the Carnegie Trust Company and J. J. Sullivan of the Union Bank of Brooklyn. The bill would have made it possible to parole first term prisoners convicted of certain felonies after they had served one year. In a memorandum given out with his veto Gov. Glynn said:

"The District Attorneys of the State opposed the provisions of the principal Parole bill and the District Attorneys of New York, Erie and Kings certified to me at the public hearing on the bill, that enactment into law would have the effect of paralyzing the enforcement of the criminal law throughout the State.

"The Constitution now vests in the Governor the sole power of reprieve, commutation and pardon, while the jurisdiction of the Legislature is confined solely to the question of parole. While I am in sympathy with the extension of the parole system, a Constitutional Convention will be held in the year 1915, and I think the wisest course is to refer the whole subject to that convention."

Gov. Glynn received a letter to-day from John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner of Manhattan, thanking him for his veto of the McGrath bill making violations subject to a civil penalty of not more than $50. "I feel," he wrote, "that such a measure become a law would have seriously affected the power of this department to do the work with which it is charged." Mr. Murphy wrote.

Assemblyman Gillett's bill to extend the secured debts law to bonds secured by mortgage covering property partly within and partly without the State was vetoed by the Governor. Mr. Glynn thought such a law would result in heavy losses to the State.

The bills approved by the Governor included the appropriation of $15,000 for a game farm on Long Island, $500,000 appropriation for remodeling the State House into a Court of Appeals, permitting a town adjoining a first class city to acquire land for a public park or playground.

The conferring of additional powers upon the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park did not coincide with Gov. Glynn's views, and he vetoed Senator Stivers's bill which had that object in view. This commission now has under its control the Harriman and other private gifts amounting to $5,250,000. Under the Stivers bill the commission would have been permitted to invest these funds. This power, the Governor believed, should remain in the State Controller's jurisdiction.

Smoker for Cornell Men.

A smoker for Cornell men will be held at the Aldine Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, this evening. The smoker is for Cornell men generally, and is not restricted to any of the alumni clubs. President Jacob Gould Schurman has promised to attend and speak.

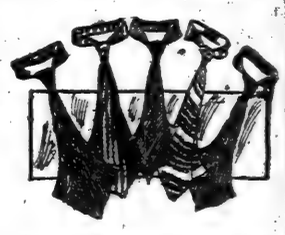
STORE OPENS AT 8:30 A. M.

35 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

SATURDAY BARGAINS
In the Men's Store

Men's 50c "Solidsilk" Neckwear at 29c

THE MATERIALS — Crepes, repps, mogodacs and poplins.
THE STYLES—All open-end shapes.
THE COLORS — Light and dark grounds, with plain colors, neat stripes, dots and figures, in all the most wanted colors.
The name tells the story.



29c

Men's $5.00 Pure Silk Shirts at $2.95
Just 600 all told. Made of a fine grade tub silk that is usually put in the $5.00 grade. They are all made with the soft French cuffs on neat, roomy patterns. Light and dark stripes on white grounds. All coat models. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's 55c Athletic Underwear at 29c
850 garments, superior quality of nainsook, flexomall and mercerized madras. Shirts button down the front; sleeveless. Drawers knee length, reinforced double gusset. Finely made garments. All sizes. Regularly 55c. Garment.....29c

Men's $1.00, $1.25 Pajamas at 79c.
All in plain colors, including white, pink, blue, lavender, gray and cream. Coat cords with clever frogs, side pocket and white pearl buttons. Small, medium and large sizes.

Men's 50c Silk Hose at 29c.
Men's pure thread silk hose in black, tan and colors. Double soles, heels and toes. Sizes 9½ to 11½.

Men's Spring Suits

$9.75 Sold Elsewhere at $15.00 and $18.00

If you are a judge of Style, Finish, Tailoring and Wear Resisting Quality, we urge your inspection of these Suits.

In this Spring season's newest effects, in English and conservative, also Norfolk models, in chalk, hair-line and pencil stripes, checks, plaids, and mixtures, in worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. Up-to-date models, carefully tailored. Sizes 34 to 42; stouts to 46.

Men's $15.00 Raincoats at $6.85
In tan cloth and fancy Scotch tweeds, double texture and rubberized; some with silk back, some with Raglan shoulders, buttoned to neck; sizes 34 to 42.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD, 6th Ave., 19th to 20th Street

The Best New Books---And Many of Them About Half Price in Today's

Sale of Slightly Marred Books

BECAUSE THE LOESER STORE is a clearing house for a number of the leading publishers, we are occasionally able to invite our customers to a feast of good literature at most extraordinarily low prices.

Scribners, the Century Company, Fleming H. Revell Company, George H. Doran & Co. and other leading publishers have sold to us a large number of Books—including their most recent publications—that in some small way are damaged, perhaps the cover scratched, perhaps a leaf torn, perhaps a trifle soiled.

These Books you can buy here today for a fraction of the prices you would have to pay for perfect copies.

It is a notable collection—the largest and best of the sort we ever had.

Of course there is but a single copy of many titles—but there is a quantity of some others. For instance, we are fortunate to have 22 copies of "*T. Tembarom*" that we can sell at 75c. each; likewise a number of copies of "*The Heart of the Hills*," "*White Linen Nurse*," "*Westways*," "*John Barleycorn*," "*Daddy Long Legs*," "*Murder in Any Degree*," "*Tante*," "*Romance of Billy-goat Hill*"—a great many others of equal popularity and for equally great reduction. There is an immense variety of good Fiction published at $1 to $1.40 and marked at 35c. to 75c.

Also Included Are New Books Concerning

Art	*General Literature*	*Sport*
Architecture	*Travel and Exploration*	*Nature Books*
Biography	*Science*	*Essays*
History	*Court Memoirs*	*Education*
Psychology	*Sociology*	*Poetry*
Religion	*Bibles*	*Juvenile Books*

To print a full list would take the greater part of this page—and would disappoint many, for we have but a single copy of many titles.

Among the Books on travel are such popular titles as Franck's "*Vagabond Journey Around the World*" and "*The Zone Policeman*," Wharton's "*Italian Villas*," Muir's "*The Yosemite*," Hichens' "*Spell of Egypt*," Pennell's "*French Cathedrals*," Sully's "*Italian Travels*," etc.

All of these Books are marked at half the published prices.

Other Books Included in the Sale Are:

"Strangling Persia," by Shuster.
"The Man Who Likes Mexico," by Gillpatrick.
"Travels at Forty," by Dreiser.
"The Changing Chinese," by Ross.
"Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," by Arnold.
"Fabre, Poet of Science," by Legros.
"By-paths of Collecting," by Robie.
"The House in Good Taste," by de Wolfe.
Bound volumes of "St. Nicholas."
"Mother Goose," with Rackham illustrations.
Poems of Henry van Dyke, of Robert Louis Stevenson and of Eugene Field.

So the list might be continued, but your only way of realizing the remarkable character of the values will be to see the Books.

Prices Are From 10c. to $10
And Reductions Are a Third to Half

Fulton Street
Bond Street
Frederick Loeser & Co.
Livingston St.
Elm Place

NEW YORKERS PLEAD FOR TOLLS REPEAL

Chamber of Commerce Members Present Arguments to the Senate Committee.

WILSON RIGHT, SAYS OLNEY

Ex-Secretary of State and Other Bay State Citizens Commend President—Goethals to be Called.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals heard arguments to-day in favor of repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act from Welding Ring, a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Howard C. Smith of New York, a dealer in commercial paper; Eugene H. Outerbridge, a manufacturing importer and exporter, representing the New York Chamber of Commerce, and George L. Fox. At the same time Senator Simmons of North Carolina presented a telegram to President Wilson signed by former Secretary of State Richard Olney, William A. Gaston, and other citizens of Massachusetts, which read:

"The undersigned citizens of Massachusetts beg to congratulate you upon the stand taken in your last message relating to the repeal of the exemption from the tolls of the Panama Canal act, and assure you of our hearty support in the terms laid down in that message. We believe the course indicated to be essential to the best traditions of the American people, and we trust that your support by the Senate in acting upon the bill will be emphatic."

"When Senator Root introduced his bill to repeal the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act," said Mr. Ring, "the Chamber of Commerce of New York, representing all business interests in the city, appointed a committee to study the Root measure. That committee framed and reported a resolution supporting the bill.

"The Chamber of Commerce took up the matter and debated it for three days, going into every phase of it, especially our treaty obligations with England. Among those who spoke was Joseph H. Choate, who had helped frame the treaty. After three days discussion the resolution offered by the committee was voted upon and adopted by a vote of 333 to 7.

"Although this organization has a membership of about 1,500, the 340 present were representative. Great interest had been shown in all the meetings. Lewis Nixon of New York was among those who spoke against the Root bill. The vote as cast by the 340 members present, I think, indicates the feeling of New York business men and of business men in New York and other States."

"Upon what did the Chamber of Commerce based its action?" asked Senator Bristow of Kansas.

"The general impression was," answered Mr. Ring, "that the exemption clause was in violation of the treaty. We saw no reason why coastwise shipping should be treated differently from any other. We thought that the tolls exemption would be absorbed by the coastwise shipping interests and the shippers would not profit."

Senator O'Gorman told Mr. Ring that the Merchants' Association of New York had three or four times as many members as the Chamber of Commerce and had indorsed the tolls exemption for American ships.

"I look upon the treaty," said Mr. Outerbridge, "in the light of a contract. And it must be observed as scrupulously. We cannot be charged with pleading the cause of the English, because they will receive no benefit whether the coastwise tolls are exempted or not. I do not believe in subsidies. We cannot create an American merchant marine in that way. But if we desire to grant a subsidy let us do it correctly and lay the issue before the American people.

"Marine rates are not fixed as railroad rates. Steamship companies will charge what the traffic will bear. I am absolutely convinced that the proposed tolls exemption will never be figured in the making of freight tariffs."

The owners of such coastwise lines as the Mallory Line, Old Dominion, Clyde Line, and Munsen Line were members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said Mr. Outerbridge.

"And you are here entering a protest in their behalf?" asked Senator Brandegee.

"That is the case," said Mr. Outerbridge.

"These lines are controlled by the railroads, are they not?" asked Senator O'Gorman.

"Not all of them," answered Mr. Outerbridge. "I can't determine what the effect of the canal will be on ocean tonnage, but I am fearful of what the effect will be on transcontinental railroads. Next to agriculture, the railroads have the greatest purchasing power in this country, and if the roads have to curtail their expenditures the effect upon business is noticeable at once. The trouble with the business condition of the country to-day is the fact that the railroads cannot spend money as they have heretofore."

Col. George Goethals has been summoned before the committee to testify on the economic feature of tolls exemption. He is expected to favor repeal.

The Colonel was asked to come at the request of Senator Simmons, but may not reach here before April 24, the day set for the closing of the hearings. In that event Senator Simmons will not ask for an extension of the hearings, but will either request that Col. Goethals's testimony be incorporated in the record or presented on the floor of the Senate.

AID NEEDLESS—GOETHALS.

Holds That Coast Trade Doesn't Require Protection.

PANAMA, April 17.—Col. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, has been requested to testify before a Senate Committee in Washington on the Panama tolls question. Col. Goethals replied that he would prefer not to leave the Isthmus at present, as his absence might interfere with important changes in the reorganizing of the canal government. He added, however, that he would leave for Washington next Wednesday if the committee insisted that he should appear before it.

"I have always maintained," said Col. Goethals to-day, "that the Government should obtain revenue from every ship using the canal, and that it is not the coastwise trade that needs protection."

Col. Goethals said that he had cabled the Senate Committee that he could only give it information based on the figures of Prof. Emory Richard Johnson, a former member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and regarding the cost of operation and maintenance of the canal.

NEW DANISH TREATY SIGNED

Bryan Confines It to Investigation in Deference to Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Bryan and Minister Brun signed another peace commission treaty between the United States and Denmark to-day in place of the one which contained the compulsory arbitration feature. The new treaty relates only to the settlement of issues by investigation.

Secretary Bryan stated that he had abandoned the original treaty now pending before the Senate, even though it had been ratified by the Danish Parliament, in deference to the objection manifested by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to combining in one treaty the two subjects, investigation and arbitration.

To-day's treaty consequently is the first part of the original treaty, and provides simply for investigation into all questions in dispute between the two countries by a commission which will have one year's time for the consideration of the subject.

Secretary Bryan stated that another convention would be drawn at once providing for the settlement by arbitration of questions between the United States and Denmark which would not yield to diplomatic adjustment. This treaty, however, will be on the lines of existing arbitration treaties, with the usual exclusion of questions of honor, territorial integrity, and internal questions as well as those concerning third powers.

NAVY LEAGUE DIRECTORS.

John Lind Among Those Selected at Annual Assembly.

At the annual assembly of the Navy League of the United States, held in this city yesterday, these new members were added to the Board of Directors: John Lind, St. Paul; Col. E. M. House, Austin, Texas; David Ives Bushnell, St. Louis; Frank J. Symmes, San Francisco; Frank A. Scott, Cleveland, and John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington.

These Directors were selected, it was explained, because of their interest in naval affairs and to represent the West and South.

BILLARD WITNESSES DECIDE TO TESTIFY

Also Agree to Produce Books and Papers Demanded by Interstate Commission.

INDICTMENTS MAY BE HELD

John L. Billard Says B. & M. Stock Purchase Was Made for Himself with His Own Money.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—All the recalcitrant witnesses in the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry into the financial operations of the Billard Company with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have agreed to testify fully concerning the facts in their possession and to produce the books and papers of the Billard Company.

Chief Counsel Joseph W. Folk of the commission received to-day from Homer S. Cummings, attorney for two of the witnesses, Hemmingway and Morehouse, a telegram saying that his clients would respond to questions. Another telegram from Henry Stoddard, representing Whipple and Field, gave assurance that his clients not only would testify concerning the matters to which a week ago they refused to answer, but also would produce books and other documents of the Billard Company desired by the commission.

Confronted by indictment and criminal prosecution for their refusal to respond to "lawful questions" of the commission, the witnesses concluded not to press their contention that the questions asked constituted an invasion of their personal rights.

It is known that the Federal Grand Jury yesterday voted indictments against the four witnesses named. In view of the acquiescence of the men in the demand of the commission for the information the indictments may not be returned to the court. Meanwhile, the indictments probably will be held in suspension.

It is expected that the next hearing will be on April 29. At that time opportunity will be afforded to the witnesses to comply with the agreements entered into with Mr. Folk by their counsel.

John L. Billard, promoter of the Billard Company, through Mr. Cummings, to-day assured the commission that the published statement that he had said the commission in instituting criminal proceedings against the witnesses was "bluffing" was "incorrect," and that he never had said anything that could fairly be construed into such a statement.

BILLARD TALKS OF DEAL.

Purchase of B. & M. Stock Investment of His Own, He Says.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17.—John L. Billard of Meriden, Conn., in an interview published in The Hartford Times, avers that his purchase six years ago of 6,000 shares of Boston and Maine Railroad stock for about $13,000,000, was a purely personal investment, as straight and clean as the buying of Meriden real estate would be and made largely for sentimental reasons, because the first stock he ever bought with his earnings as a young man was in the old Hartford & New Haven Railroad.

"The New Haven Road," Mr. Billard is quoted as saying, "was ordered by the courts to get rid of their holdings in the Boston & Maine in thirty days time, and I was given an opportunity to buy it. It was a controlling interest. Perhaps if I had to do it over I might not do it, or perhaps rather if I had to stop and think it over as carefully as I might be expected to, I would not take the great responsibility. But there was sentiment urging me and I did it.

"I bought it with my own money, money that I secured on my own responsibility, and I assumed all the responsibility. The loss would have been mine and the gain, too, and I carried that stock in my own name with no conditions or strings, and I tell you the responsibility was great, and it was a strain for fourteen months. I had confidence in the stock. I knew that $155 had been paid into every share and I felt that it was a stock of substance, and I bought at the market and I sold at the market, and were there loss it would have been mine, and were there gain it would be mine. I recall now how ex-Gov. Draper laughed at me when I told them I would sell at the market.

"'You don't want much,' he said. But it was my stock; I had bought it; I had raised the money to buy it; if it went down I must meet the loss; if it went up then I would have the gain. I could not see it a bit different than buying a piece of real estate on Colony Street over there and holding it fourteen months and then selling it for a good offer. That is the entire picture of the transaction, huge though it is.

"Of course this was six years ago, and the ways of business are somewhat different now than what they were then. But it was an hoest transaction, and there was nothing to it that was contrary to any laws in any State, or that was immoral, or an injury to the public welfare or to the former owners of the stock. That I know.

"My, but that was a happy day when I sold my stock and paid off my notes. I tell you there was a strain. You know the stock began to drop after I had bought it. It would not take much of a loss to scale off a million dollars or two millions, and I repeat that it was a straight, clear-cut transaction. It is on the records what I bought the stock for, and what I sold it for, and there is nothing to conceal. There was no attempt to thwart the courts or the Legislature, and the facts of the big transaction speak for themselves."

M. G. BULKELEY SKEPTICAL.

Says Billard's Story Sounds Like an Arabian Nights Tale.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17.—Former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, President of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, which recently let go its 5,000 shares of New Haven stock, smiled broadly to-night when he heard of the interview given out at Meriden by John L. Billard.

"That's a good deal like one of those Arabian nights tales," mused the ex-Governor. "Billard says it was his own money. Well, if it was, I'm afraid he has lost it."

MELLEN HASN'T HEARD.

Willing to Head Railroad Men's Federation, but Has No News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New Haven Railroad, said to-night that he had heard nothing definite relative to the report that he had been suggested as head of the National Federation of Railway Employes.

"I don't know what is going on in the matter," he added, "and am inclined to think that my name was proposed by some overenthusiastic friend of mine. It seems too good to be true that, after holding the positions I have held for twenty years, I should be acceptable to the great mass of members of the Federation.

"I feel very warmly toward the railroad men, and if they have such confidence in me and loyalty as to wish me to take the position, I should consider it the highest of compliments and would be inclined to make every effort to gratify them."

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34th Street, New York

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

Young Men's and Boys' Clothing *Third Floor.*

Students' Long Trouser Suits
English model, three and four button sack coat, of wool mixtures. 15 *to* 18 *years.* Special 10.00

Young Men's Suits—Hand Tailored
English models, soft roll fronts, of Navy Serge, Mixtures and Tartan Checks, Striped Cassimeres, Tweeds or Cheviots; lined with silk or mohair. Regular 22.50 Value 15.00

Young Men's Suits—English Models
High class woolens, newest colorings, superior tailoring, new English models, with patch, welt or flap pockets; full or part lined.
18.50 20.00 25.00

Young Men's Balmacaan Coats
Fashionable top coat, swagger model, of showerproof Tweeds and Mixtures, yoke and sleeves silk lined. Regular 18.50 Value 13.50

Boys' Suits—Extra Knickers
Engl[ish] patch pocket and side plaited stitc[h]d belt Norfolk models, wide range of new [pa]tterns, in wool fabrics. 7 *to* 17 *years.* Regular 8.75 and 9.75 Values 5.90

Boys' English Norfolk Suits
New [sty]le exclusive models, Navy Serge and Mixt[ure]s, Checks and Stripes; extra Knickerbo[cker]s. 8 *to* 18 *years.* Regular 12.50 Value 7.95

Boys' Straight Pants Suits
New [dou]ble-breasted belted model, with strai[ght] and bloomer pants, in gray or tan mixt[ure]s. 10 *to* 17 *years.* Exceptional Value 9.95

Boys' Balmacaan Coats
Unu[sua]lly attractive coats, newest showerproo[f] mixtures, in gray, tan and green. 10 *to* [17] *years.* Regular 12.50 Value 7.95

Most Modern
Dry-Cold-Air Fur Storage Vault on Premises
Furs Repaired and Remodelled. Furs Stored.
Tel. 7300 Murray Hill.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

French Blouse Fashions
Characteristically Parisian

Paris Handkerchief Linen
Blouses in White and Color

The simple lines, the delicate, refined style-treatment, the deft hand work of these blouses are characteristic of the ingenious Paris stylists.

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
Striped China Silk Blouses
3.90
Colored stripes on white grounds. Roll flare collars of white organdie finished with black tie. Also plain color crepe de chine waists with cord and tassel.

Crepe de Chine Blouses
5.00
A large assortment of models in the season's favored shadings. Featuring paysanne, tailored and dressy effects.

APPLETON'S NEW BOOKS

AMELIA E. BARR'S New Novel
The dramatic story of a man who lost God and found Him.
PLAYING WITH FIRE
A big, timely subject, handled with great sympathy and power.
By the Author of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon"
Illustrated. $1.35 net. Postage extra.

MAXIMILIAN FOSTER'S
brilliant satire of New York social and financial life as the West sees it.
KEEPING UP APPEARANCES
A young couple's experiences in the restless, flashy, pleasure-loving world.
By the Author of "The Whistling Man"
Illustrated. $1.35 net. Postage extra.

GEORGE MOORE'S Final Volume
in which he sums up his whole eventful and remarkable career.
HAIL AND FAREWELL
If you have read "Ave" and "Salve" you will never miss this third final and best volume of them all—"VALE."
Ave, Salve and Vale all now ready
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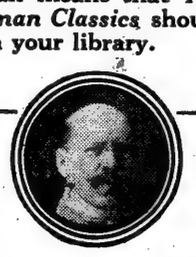

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-2-

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GILLEN IN DEFENSE CRITICISES M'KAY

Ex-Inspector Says He Had a Refusal of Detectives He Asked For.

HIS MEN WERE KNOWN

Anti-Vice Societies and Deputy Newburger Didn't Always Give Aid He Asked for, He Says.

Former Inspector James H. Gillen, charged with failing to suppress disorderly resorts, testified at the resumption of his trial at Police Headquarters yesterday that he had asked for the co-operation of several anti-vice committees and of ex-Third Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger without always receiving the assistance he desired. He was appointed to the Third Inspection District on March 1, 1913, by Commissioner Waldo, and he said 121 arrests had been made for violations of the tenement house law, and 110 disorderly houses had been suppressed while he was in charge.

Gillen said he had received 2,000 complaints of all kinds, each of which had been investigated and reported on. He said Commissioner Waldo instructed him to put a stop to the custom of having policemen take women to hotels in order to procure evidence against the hotels. This he had done, and he had prohibited the use of police matrons to obtain such evidence. It was by Waldo's order, Gillen said, that as soon as a disorderly resort was suppressed and its owner convicted the name of the establishment was stricken from the monthly report of places under suspicion.

He said he had appealed to Commissioner McKay to transfer to his district several detectives who were skilled in collecting evidence against disorderly resorts. His request was ignored notwithstanding the fact that after six months his own detectives became known throughout the district and thus worked under a great disadvantage.

Walter G. Hook of Yonkers, Secretary of the Committee of Fourteen, said Gillen had always been prompt to act on any complaint against a disorderly house or hotel, but he knew that Gillen had met with difficulty in closing some of the places because the proprietors had "stool pigeons" employed solely to become familiar with the Inspector's men, who then would not be admitted to those hotels.

Mr. Hook said that usually he visited Gillen's district with members of the Committee of Fourteen from three to four times a month, and had found that street soliciting had greatly decreased. He said Gillen had done good work in closing disorderly resorts, and, among other places, four saloons in the district. He said he had conferred with Gillen two weeks before the Inspector was deposed, when they planned to rid the district of several disorderly hotels. Mr. Hook had to go to Albany in the meanwhile, and when he returned charges had been filed against the Inspector.

Asked about the condition of Tekulsky's Café, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, Mr. Hook said that at one time conditions there were bad, but that Tekulsky, the manager, had remedied them, and had satisfied the Committee of Fourteen that the place was run in an orderly manner. Questioned about the Hotel Mumm, he said the Committee of Fourteen never had been able to gather any evidence against the place.

Mary Sheridan, who said she was a police matron for fifteen years, and did detective work for Inspector Gillen for two months, testified that she had visited Tekulsky's Café many times, but never had seen anything there which could be regarded as a violation of the law.

Bruce Ellison, counsel for Gillen, offered as evidence the number of arrests made in the Third Inspection District during Gillen's incumbency. The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

DR. GEORGE W. HILL DEAD.

Astronomer and Scientist Expires at His Home, in West Nyack.

Dr. George William Hill, an astronomer and scientist, died Thursday night in his home at West Nyack, N. J., where he had lived alone for some time. His body was found by his brother, John Henry Hill, an artist.

Dr. Hill was born in New York City seventy-six years ago. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1859, and in 1872 was honored by the college with the degree of Ph.D. The University of Cambridge conferred the degree of Sc.D. upon him in 1892, and Columbia University that of LL.D. in 1904. Princeton gave him the same degree two years later.

These honors were put upon Dr. Hill for his notable work as a scientist. He conducted many astronomical experiments for this and other Governments, among his achievements being an improvement of the mariners' compass.

He studied the lunar theory for many years, the result of his researches winning for him, in 1887, the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. In 1898 he won the Damoiscan prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

In 1861 he became an assistant editor of the Nautical Almanac and later he succeeded to the editorship of the publication, which position he resigned in 1898 to become a lecturer on celestial mechanics in Columbia University. He held this position until 1901.

SCHAEFER PROPERTY SOLD.

Bringing $1,500,000, It Is Acquired by a Public Organization Unrevealed

Negotiations practically were closed yesterday, subject to the consent of the Supreme Court, for the purchase of the block front on the east side of Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, now occupied by the F. & M. Schaefer brewery. The consideration is said to be in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

The Schaefer brewery has been established on the Park Avenue site for sixty-four years. From 1842 until its removal to Park Avenue the brewery was situated at Nineteenth Street and Broadway, on the site of the former Sloane carpet store. In 1850 the firm began buying lots on Park Avenue, some of which were purchased for $1,000 each.

The brokers in the transaction, which became public yesterday, the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, as well as the owner of the property, Rudolph J. Schaefer, who bought out the interests of the Frederick Schaefer family two years ago, declined to reveal the identity of the buyer. It is understood, however, that the property will be acquired by some semi-philanthropic interests and that a community building for club and other public uses will eventually be constructed.

There were various reports current yesterday concerning the identity of the purchaser, including rumors that the Academy of Medicine and the National Academy of Design had acquired the property. The brokers denied that the Academy of Medicine was the purchaser, and John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, said last night that he knew nothing about the matter.

Inasmuch as application will be made to the court within the next thirty days by the prospective buyers for permission to purchase the property, the indication seems clear that a public institution is interested in the transaction. A building planned on lines entirely different from anything now in that part of Park Avenue very likely will be constructed.

The property has a frontage of 200.10 feet on Park Avenue, 225 feet on Fiftieth Street and 250 feet on Fifty-first Street. A five-story brewery building and seven old structures, once dwellings, now are on the property.

It is the most important transaction on Park Avenue since the purchase in 1910 by the Potter-Mordecai syndicate of the old Steinway factory plot, now covered by the big Montana apartment, on the east side of the avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets.

In addition to the block front, which virtually is under contract for sale, the Schaefer concern own the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, directly opposite a plot extending 100.5 feet on the avenue and 179.1 feet on Fifty-first Street.

For the new brewery site a large plot on the East River front has been acquired and work soon will begin there on the new buildings.

WASHINGTON LETTER, $325.

Autograph Sale Closes with Total of $13,110 for Two Days.

The sale of autographs, owned by William Nelson of Paterson, N. J., Charles E. Goodspeed of Boston, and others, was concluded by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday. The session realized $3,774, making the grand total for the two days' sale $13,110.50.

F. A. Thompson paid the highest price of the day, $325, for a fine holograph letter written by George Washington in Philadelphia on May 31, 1787, to Gen. Henry Knox. In it Washington announces his election as President of the Constitutional Convention.

George Lowell paid $250 for another fine Washington holograph letter dated Mount Vernon, Sept. 22, 1789, and addressed to Laurence Lewis, Washington's nephew, who married Martha Washington's granddaughter, Nellie Parke Custis. It was written only a few months before Washington's death.

C. Gerhardt & Co. gave $150 for a letter signed but not written by Washington, dated "Hdqrs., Robinson's House, Sept. 27, 1780," and written shortly after the discovery of Benedict Arnold's treason.

P. F. Madigan obtained for $315 a two-page quarto letter by Edgar Allan Poe, dated New York, Jan. 13, 1849, and addressed to John R. Thompson, editor of The Southern Literary Messenger of Richmond, Va. The letter, which is signed with the author's full name, was written the year of his death. In it he proposes to contribute to The Messenger five pages a month at $2 a page. A letter signed but not written by Napoleon Bonaparte, and dated Paris, April 13, 1798, went for $41. A letter of Lord Nelson, signed "Nelson & Bronte," and dated May 20, 1803, brought $52.50. A letter written by Lady Hamilton sold for $10.

A document signed by President Franklin Pierce, Washington, Feb. 11, 1856, giving instructions to the commanding United States officer in Kansas, brought $36. A letter of the Marquise de Pompadour, written in the Château de Bellevue, July 5, 1760, realized $80. A time-stained letter of Gen. Israel Putnam, Jan. 6, 1777, brought $32.

Walter R. Benjamin paid $45 for a four-page quarto letter of Mary W. Shelley, wife of the poet, Percy B. Shelley. A letter of Gen. Walter Stewart of the Revolutionary Army brought $33. A letter of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, Ticonderoga, Feb. 4, 1777, to Gen. Philip Schuyler, went for $40, and another letter from him to Gen. Washington brought $45. A holograph letter of William Whipple, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, sold for $65. A collection of letters written to Emil Zola, approving his course in the case of Capt. Albert Dreyfus, brought $25.

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THINK FRANK'S PLEA WILL WIN NEW TRIAL

Atlanta Lawyers Criticise Judge Roan and Many Believe the Verdict Will Be Annulled.

SAYS COURT WAS WARNED

Assistant Solicitor Asserts He Told Judge to Get Frank's Personal Waiver on His Presence in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 17.—The action of the attorneys for Leo M. Frank in asking that the verdict be annulled on the ground that Frank was not in the court room when it was rendered, is causing much discussion among lawyers, many of whom express the opinion that the motion will be sustained in the courts. Solicitor General Dorsey is not of this opinion.

"Under the facts," said the Solicitor, "the motion amounts to nothing."

Frank A. Hopper, who assisted the Solicitor in the prosecution of Frank, had this to say about the motion of the defense to-day:

"As to the incident of the defendant's absence at the time the verdict was received, I will say that in a conference with Judge Roan during the trial, I told him I thought it best that the defendant should agree personally to waive his presence. I doubted that his counsel's consent would be sufficient. The Judge told me he agreed with me, and that the defendant's personal waiver had been or would be obtained. I supposed, of course, that it had been obtained, and was surprised to see a denial of this in the extraordinary motion filed yesterday. The Solicitor and myself were attempting to guard this point, and for that reason I mentioned the matter to Judge Roan."

Many lawyers are inclined to censure Judge Roan for his failure either to have Frank present or to obtain his personal waiver.

The answers of Dr. Harris propounded by the defense before a Commissioner to-day regarding the hair found on the lathe in the factory where Mary Phagan was murdered were regarded as favorable to the State. After having compared under a microscope the specimens taken from the lathe and specimens taken from the head of Mary Phagan, when the body was exhumed, Dr. Harris said:

"The specimens resemble each other so much that it was impossible for me to say definitely that it was not the hair of Mary Phagan. On the other hand, there appeared to be a slight difference in shade and shape, but no difference in texture. Color is determined by the naked eye, and there was not enough hair given to me by the Solicitor's assistant to make an accurate estimate of color. I have recently examined hairs from the heads of several persons. I find that hairs taken from the head of the same person differ as much in shape as the hair given to me by the Solicitor's assistants and the hair of Mary Phagan."

At this point in his examination Dr. Harris plucked two hairs from the head of Commissioner D. O. Smith and pointed out a difference in their shape and color.

"I told the Solicitor it was my impression that the two specimens were different," said Dr. Harris, "but I was careful to say there was no certainty in the opinion. I think this conversation occurred in my office soon after the examination. Mr. Dorsey appeared to attach no importance to the examination nor did I. I told him that the specimens were slightly different in shape and possibly in color.

"I did not specifically say the specimens were not the same."

In the extraordinary motion the defense alleges that Dr. Harris offered to let Dr. R. T. Dorsey, brother of the Solicitor, compare the specimens to determine whether his opinion was correct.

Dr. Harris said to-day that a few days before the trial he discussed his work in the case with the Solicitor, Dr. Dorsey, and others.

"I recall that I talked to Dr. Dorsey about my work in a general way, and I may have told Dr. Dorsey that he could examine the specimen if he so desired," he said.

Dr. Harris said there probably were a dozen hairs submitted to him, although he did not count them. He took about ten hairs from the head of Mary Phagan.

Dr. Harris recently made an exhaustive study of hair, and he probably will be a witness for the State when it attempts to combat the defense's theory that the hair on the lathe was not Mary Phagan's.

Detective William J. Burns has not returned to Atlanta, but the men at the local office of his agency say he is expected at any time.

Leo M. Frank passed his thirtieth birthday in his cell in the tower to-day. He received several letters and congratulatory telegrams from friends from various part of the country, and some from persons whom he did not know. He received several gifts as well. Throughout the day his friends were calling at the tower to see him.

Frank's air of confidence has never left him. To-day he seemed in better health and spirits than usual. He would not discuss for publication the new moves in his case.

$140,200,000 NAVY BILL UP.

"War Materials Trust" to Blame for Unrest, Bartholdt Tells House.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Consideration of the annual Naval Appropriation bill carrying $140,200,000, and providing for the Administration's two-battleship building programme began in the House late to-day.

The measure's appearance on the floor was the signal for a number of set speeches. Representative Bartholdt of Missouri made a plea for international peace. He attacked what he called the "war materials trust" as responsible for international agitation."

KAPPER HURRIES GRAFT CASE

Hint That Private Roads Got Some of State Highway Gravel.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 17.—Supreme Court Justice Kapper, who has been hastening the trial of graft indictments growing out of the construction of the Coram-Patchogue Road by holding night sessions of the court, announced to-night that he feared the case would not be finished before Tuesday. He will hold sessions to-morrow.

Justice Kapper said he would submit only one question to the jury and that was, whether the road contained the amount of Peekskill gravel called for in the contract.

District Attorney Greene hinted yesterday when examining witnesses for the defense that he believed some of the 12,700 tons of gravel consigned to the contractors, as they asserted, went into private roads.

When Eugene K. Smith, an Islip civil engineer and witness for the defense, was on the stand, Mr. Greene made much of Smith's admissions that he had dug into the road to test it at points suggested by Engineer Robartes, one of the defendants. He hinted that Robartes knew where there were some good spots in the road.

Prof. Charles E. Morrison of Columbia, another expert witness for the defense, acknowledged that he had never built a road himself. Prof. Morrison said he inspected the road several months after its construction and found it a good road, remaining close to contract requirements even after months of wear. Other engineering witnesses gave similar testimony.

ADMIRAL BOWLES RESIGNS.

To Give Up Presidency of Fore River Company on July 1.

QUINCY, Mass., April 17.—Francis T. Bowles, formerly a Rear Admiral in the navy, resigned the Presidency of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at the annual meeting of the Directors here to-day. Admiral Bowles retained his membership in the Board of Directors, all of the board being re-elected. His resignation becomes effective July 1.

Admiral Bowles, who was chief naval constructor, resigned from the Government service to assume the Presidency of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, as it was then known, May 2, 1908.

Last July the control of the company was obtained by Charles M. Schwab, and the name was changed to the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation.

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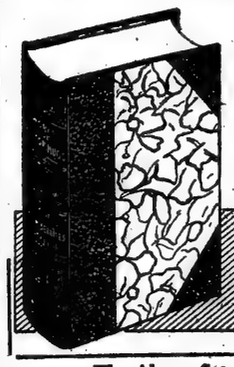

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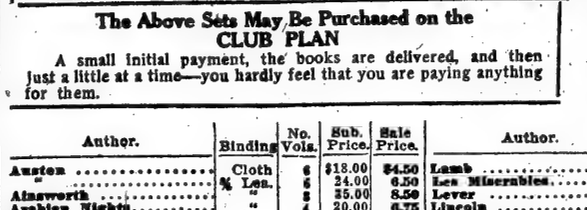

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FINES PAID SALARIES IN HUMANE SOCIETY

President Belais Got Many Complaints About Chief Agent Albert Kelly.

PONY TRACK OWNER ANGRY

Testifies That Kelly Took Away Four Good Horses and Gave in Return Three Lame Ones and a Goat.

The preliminary hearings on the petition of William A. Mallet, who has asked for the revocation of the charter of the Humane Society of New York, of which he is a life member, were resumed yesterday afternoon by Deputy Attorney General William A. McQuaid in his offices at 299 Broadway. Mr. Mallet was represented by Willoughby B. Dobbs, and President Belais of the Humane Society was represented by Morris J. Hirsch and Herbert J. Limburg.

Charles L. Fuller, who said he was formerly a locomotive engineer on the New York Central Railroad and a motorman on the Elevated Railroad, was recently an agent for the Humane Society. Fuller said his superior officer was Albert Kelly. When he went to work, he testified, Kelly told him that he would get $60 the first month and $75 the second month if he made good.

Fuller was asked to explain what he meant by "making good," and at first he said he "really couldn't answer that question." Then he was asked:

"Did Mr. Kelly ever tell you that you weren't making enough arrests and that the fines were not sufficient to pay for your salary?"

Well, Kelly said, 'You've got to pick up if you want to make good.' He spoke to me two or three times," said Fuller.

John Kodet of 470 East Seventy-fourth Street, said he had been a buyer and seller of horses for three years, and had had many dealings with Albert Kelly, as a result of which he was induced to go to the office of President Belais, at 120 Fulton Street, on Thursday a week ago, and tell the head of the Humane Society about some of the transactions of the society's agent.

The witness then repeated for entry on the record what he said he had told President Belais about Kelly. Kodet said he opened a pony track at Clason Point in 1912. It was not long before Agent Kelly appeared and condemned some of the horses. He testified that Kelly proposed to become his partner and that he rejected Kelly's offer, even though the agent suggested that many advantages were to be gained because of Kelly's connection with the Humane Society. Kodet testified that Kelly was constantly at his place, and obtained loans of money. Kelly, according to the witness, took away from him four perfectly good horses in all and brought back three lame horses and a billy-goat. He said that Kelly's injury was the more grievous because the lame horses, taken away from a downtown truckman, were 1,700 pound animals, whereas for Kodet's purposes only ponies could be used. The draft horses had to be disposed of.

Attorneys, witnesses and even the Deputy Attorney General laughed heartily at the recital of the pony track owner.

"And who got Kelly's goat?" was asked.

"I don't know," replied the witness, "but I think it was a man named Horton."

Kodet said that after making substantially that statement to President Belais he was asked to come around again and make an affidavit containing his charges. Kodet said he insisted on making the affidavit then and there, but Belais told him it would be so long the typewriter couldn't write it.

Max Steuerhoff, once a foreman for Kodet, testified that Agent Kelly and he frequently used to walk around together, and that he pointed out to the agent cases warranting action on his part. Invariably, he said, Kelly would reply: "Well, I'll let him go."

When he asked Kelly why he did not "get on the job instead of shooting craps with the workmen about Kodet's place," the witness said Kelly usually would reply that he already had made his day's wages in fines.

Mr. Mallet, who said he was President of the Mallet Construction and Supply Company, 117 Westchester Square, Westchester, testified that he became a life member of the Humane Society in 1911, when he signed his check to the society for $100.

"How many times were your men arrested before you became a member of the society?" his counsel asked him.

"I should say about fifteen or twenty."

He was then asked how many times his drivers had been "molested" after he joined the society, and counsel for the defendant objected to the word "molested." The question was amended, and Mr. Mallet said that his drivers were not interfered with until he went as a delegate to the Bull Moose Convention in Chicago in August, 1912. When the agents of the Humane Society began to arrest his drivers again he decided finally to make a test case. He appealed from a fine of $10 that was imposed by a City Magistrate, and his appeal resulted in the repayment to him of the amount of the fine.

Mr. Mallet said he had complained to President Belais about Agent Kelly's actions. The witness said he had pointed out lame horses to Kelly, and that Kelly, so far as he could learn, never took any action. He said nothing was ever done by President Belais as a result of his complaints.

Another witness who said he had complained to President Belais about Agent Kelly was Morse M. Frankel, Director of the Horse Owners' Protective Association. Frankel said he had made two or three complaints, informing Belais that about thirty complaints about Kelly had been made to him by drivers.

The examination of witnesses will be resumed on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

OXONIANS AT CAMBRIDGE.

English Relay Team Jogs Around Cinder Path—Guests of 'Varsity Club.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 17.—The runners of Oxford University who are to compete in the four-mile relay race at the University of Pennsylvania next week practiced on the Stadium track to-day, jogging around the cinder path on which the world's amateur record of 4 minutes 15 2-5 seconds was made by John Paul Jones. They made no attempt at speed. Norman S. Taber ran the longest distance, a mile and a half, the others stopping after they had covered a mile. The track was heavy from recent rains.

The visitors were received with warm hospitality by undergraduates and officials of Harvard. They had luncheon at the 'Varsity Club, and during the afternoon watched the competition in the annual Spring interclass track games. The juniors won, with the seniors second. Performances generally were poor. The Oxonians returned to Providence to-night.

News for the Golfers.

The services of William Kilgour, the professional golfer in charge of the Pelham Bay course, have been obtained by the projectors of the new public eighteen-hole links in Van Cortlandt Park. Kilgour and A. C. Johnson, Jr., of the Golfers' Committee went over the course yesterday, and as a result three alterations will be made from the original plan. The first tee will be moved back about a hundred yards, immediately adjoining the sixteenth tee on the present links, and will call for a drive across a ravine. The tenth tee will be moved sufficiently to make the hole a three-shot affair, and both the first and the tenth will be 300 yards long. On the thirteenth hole the tee will be moved back far enough to make the player show his nerve and golf to reach the green 180 yards away.

The Seniors' tournament, held every year at Apawamis, will be decided on Sept. 16 and 17 instead of June 23 and 24, as was announced some time ago.

The Stamp Hollow Country Club has decided to hold an invitation tournament this season, most likely the second week in October, as September is filled and the Nassau invitation tournament comes the first week in October.

VICTORY FOR DR. DE LUXE.

Defeats Many Champions in French Bulldog Specialty Show.

A complete upset in calculation marked the first day's judging in the two-day specialty show of the French Bulldog Club of America at the Hotel Astor yesterday. A newcomer in the show ring, Dr. De Luxe, owned by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell of this city, swept through the classes for dogs, defeating some of the best French canines in this country. Among them was Charles N. Denault's Denault's Gamin, which was placed as the best dog in the show last year by James Mortimer. In the present event the dog was beaten by three others in his own class, getting only fourth place. Dr. De Luxe was the winner against last year's titleholder and also won in the winners' class. There was a general impression that the dog will be held as the best in this year's show when that event is judged this morning.

Mrs. Riddell pruchased the dog in Boston only three weeks ago, and, while the price she paid is not known, it is asserted that the breeder of the dog, James T. Schaffner, not long ago refused $2,500 for the animal. Dr. De Luxe is three year old, but has been shown only twice at events near Boston. He embodies all the features of the ideal French bull, except, perhaps, a slight narrowness in the under jaw.

Mme. Verona Jarbeau's champion, La Belle Cora, was first in the winners' class for bitches, but the award did not meet with popular favor, a number of experts claiming that the reserve, John E. Haslam's Mellsande, was stronger in several particulars.

The Gamin's Riquet Cup for winners, offered in 1912, and to be won outright yesterday, was won by Mrs. Fred Edward's champion, Parsque, which defeated Vincent M. Turley's champion, Fenway Frenchman. Both of these dogs, however, were beaten by Dr. De Luxe. The summaries:

Junior Puppies, Dogs, (over six months and under nine.)—Won by Mrs. Fred Edwards's Farsque's Nemo; Mrs. Malcolm Strauss's Chatain, second; Grand Notman's Ricochet, third.

Senior Puppies, Dogs, (nine months and not exceeding twelve.)—Won by Henry P. Wall's Beau Gamin III.; Albert Leiling's Rondeau, second; Amedee J. Van Beuren's Young Gamo, third.

Novice Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Dwight L. Baum's Napoleon the Great; A. Engelbrecht's Hunk's Timbools, second; Henry P. Wall's Beau Gamin III., third.

American Bred Dogs, (Champions Barred.)—American Bred Dogs, (Champions Barred.)—Won by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Dr. De Luxe; F. P. Purdy's Noseval Nomad, second; Grant Notman's Savoir Faire, third.

Limit Dogs, (under 22 pounds.)—Won by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Dr. De Luxe; Grant Notman's Savoir Faire, second; Mrs. Malcolm Strauss's Beau Athos, third.

Limit, Dogs, (twenty-two pounds and not over twenty-eight.)—Won by F. P. Purdy's Noseval Nomad; Adolf Rother's De Treville, second; Herman Becker's Monioe Jaque, third.

Open, Dogs, (under twenty-two pounds.)—Won by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Dr. De Luxe; Mrs. Fred Edwards's champion Parsque, second; Frederick Poffet's champion Gamin's Rival, third.

Open, Dogs, (twenty-two pounds and not over thirty-eight.)—Won by Vincent M. Turley's champion Fenway Frenchman; Never Never Land Kennels' champion Fourquoi Pas, second; John E. Haslam's Gamathos, third.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Dr. De Luxe; Mrs. Fred Edward's champion Parsque, reserve.

Open, Dogs, (bred by exhibitor.)—Won by Open, Dogs, (bred by exhibitor.)—Won by Frederick Poffet's Memelik.

Open, Dogs, (champions barred, owned and shown by a lady.)—Won by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Dr. De Luxe; Mrs. Malcolm Strauss's Beaux Athos, second; Mrs. Elsie McCormack's Sir Dandy Pratt, third.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, (owned in New England States.)—Won by Dr. M. D. Littig's Jeunesse; James T. Schaffner's Schaffner's Hugo, second.

Green Dogs, (never having won a first prize.)—Won by Mrs. Dwight J. Baum's Napoleon the Great; Mrs. Malcolm Strauss's Chotain, second; Miss Viola Stark's Bayaine, third.

Local, Dogs, (owned within twenty miles of New York.)—Won by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Dr. De Luxe; Grant Notman's Savoir Faire, second; Frederick Poffett's Pourquoi Pas Rival, third.

Stud Dog, (with two of his get, get alone to be considered.)—Won by Never Never Land Kennels' champion Pourquoi Pas; Frederic Poffet's champion Gamin's Rival, second; Grant Notman's champion Gamin's Riquet, third.

Junior Puppies, Bitches, (over six months and under nine.)—Won by Grant Notman's Elise Malboir; Charles T. Wagner's Lorette of La Grotto, second; Miss Frances Ryan's Blanche Ring's Claudia, third.

Senior, Puppies, Bitches, (nine months and not exceeding twelve.)—Won by F. I. Hamm's The Doll Girl; Miss Alice Thorp's Hugo's La Belle, second; Never Never Land Kennels' La Neige, third.

Novice, Bitches.—Won by F. I. Hamm's The Doll Girl; Miss Alice Thorp's Hugo's La Belle, second; Mrs. Hosea Higgins's Fancy Vixie, third.

American-bred Bitches, (champions barred.)—Won by Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque's Babette; Robert F. Smith's Coquette De Bourbon; Miss Alice Thorp's Hugo's La Belle, second; Viking Kennels' Feawdy Feline, third.

Limit, Bitches, (under twenty-two pounds.)—Won by Robert F. Smith's Coquette De Bourbon; Miss Alice Thorp's Hugo's La Belle, second; Viking Kennels' Feawdy Feline, third.

Limit, Bitches, (twenty-two pounds and not over thirty-eight.)—Won by John E. Haslam's Nolsette; Mrs. Hosea Higgins's Fancy Vixie, second; Never Never Land Kennels' Zaya of Never Never Land, third.

Open, Bitches, (under twenty-two pounds.)—Won by Mme. Verdona Jarbeau's champion La Belle Cora; John E. Haslam's Mellsande, second; Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque's Babette, third.

Open, Bitches, (twenty-two pounds and not over twenty-eight.)—Won by John E. Haslam's Nolsette; Dr. M. D. Littig's Jeunesse, second; Stephen C. Baldwin's Brunisa, third.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mme. Verona Jarbeau's champion La Belle Cora; John E. Haslam's Mellsande, reserve.

Open, Bitches, (bred by exhibitor.)—Won by Mme. Verona Jarbeau's Champion La Belle Cora; Mrs. Fred Edwards's Farsque's Babette, second; Miss Frances Ryan's Blanche Ring's Claudia, third.

Open, Bitches, (owned and shown by a lady.)—Won by Never Never Land Kennels' Zaya of Never Never Land; Mrs. E. M. B. Gore's Empress Eugenie Guguise, second.

Green Bitches, (never having won a first prize.)—Won by Never Never Land Kennels' Beta Noir of Never Never Land; Julius M. Fangman's Monte Carlo Cora, second; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mengoni's Gamin's Baby, third.

Local Bitches.—Won by Stephen C. Baldwin's Ermine.

Toy Dogs and Bitches, (not exceeding sixteen pounds and over twelve months of age.)—Won by Mme. Verona Jarbeau's Champion La Belle Cora; Miss E. Page Roberts's Ronie Minto, second; Mrs. J. P. Crosby's Gaby Gamin, third.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, (white or white and brindle, white predominating, champions barred.)—Won by Never Never Land Kennels' La Neige; Stephen C. Baldwin's Ermine, second; A. Engiebrecht's Hunk's Gift, third.

Champions of Record, Dogs.—Won by Charles N. Denault's champion Noswald Nabob; Mrs. Fred Edwards's champion Parsque, second; Grant Notman's champion Gamin's Riquet, third.

Champions of Record, Bitches.—Won by Never Never Land Kennels' champion The Dollar Princess; Mme. Verona Jarbeau's champion La Belle Cora, second.

TWO-DAY AUTO TOUR

Up Through Connecticut and Then Down Along Hudson River.

At a meeting of the Manhattan Automobile Club yesterday of the Touring Committee of the Motor Dealers' Contest Association further plans for the proposed two-day business tour in this State and Connecticut were outlined. The tour, which is to be in the nature of a traveling automobile show, now seems to be assured, as it will be run provided fifteen cars are entered. The route on the first day—the start being on Thursday at 8 o'clock—will be New York, Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven, Meriden, and Hartford. Stops will be made at each of the above places, and the night stop will be at Hartford. On the second day, after leaving the Connecticut capital, Waterbury, Danbury, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Tarrytown will be visited in the same way. It is the theory of the association that much interest will be stimulated by the tour, as it will enable models to be shown in the various cities visited, which are usually carried only by the metropolitan dealers.

NOTES OF THE ATHLETES.

It was reported yesterday that W. J. Cartmell, the former University of Pennsylvania sprinter, who is now engaged in training a Southern college, would be offered the position as trainer of the Pennsylvania football team. While at the University of Pennsylvania Cartmell spent most of his spare time with the late Mike Murphy around the training quarters, and he picked up much valuable information in regard to handling football players.

Dan J. Ahearne, who holds the hop, step and jump record, formerly a member of the Irish-American Athletic Club, but now representing the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, has been in New York for the past week. Ahearne came here principally to try and induce Pat Ryan to go to Chicago and join the Illinois Athletic Club. Ryan, however, who is holding a good position here, refused to consider making a change at the present time.

Con Leahy, the high jumper who when competing represented the New York Athletic Club, but has been out of competition for the past two years, intends taking up athletics again. Leahy will very likely compete for the Milrose Athletic Club.

One of the important matters to be taken up by the International Athletic Federation that meets at Lyons, France, in June, will be that of track measurements. In this country the curb is placed 18 inches inside the actual measurement. In England and other countries only 12 inches allowance is made. P. W. Rubien, the designer of most of the American tracks, is in favor of the 12-inch rule, and he is going to take the matter up with J. E. Sullivan before the American committee sails. Rubien says if a uniform rule should be adopted the American tracks will have to be lengthened about three feet, and that change could easily be made by moving out one end of the track, and it would not be necessary to change all the curbing around the track.

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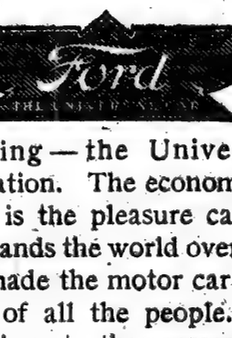

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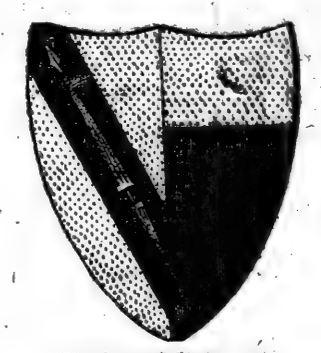

The Arms of Shakespeare.

Shakespeare Week

The 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth will be celebrated next Thursday throughout the world.

A number of men and women prominent in literature or in affairs have furnished The New York Times with the passages from Shakespeare which in their view stand out most eminently for literary beauty, the width of their outlook on life, their value as guides in daily life, or as rules of conduct, or for others of the manifold qualities which make his work the greatest in the world's literary treasury. One of these is quoted here, as printed in the Magazine Section to-morrow:

William A. Brady.

William A. Brady, the manager, reminds us of an interesting fact in connection with his chosen selection, which fact is also mentioned by Mrs. Barr in her contribution:

New York, April 10, 1914.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Responding to your request for my favorite passages in Shakespeare, I send you herewith the speech of Queen Constance, in "King John," following the loss of Prince Arthur, thus:

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me;
Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
Remembers me of all his gracious parts,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form;
Then have I reason to be fond of grief.
Fare you well: had you such a loss as I,
I could give better comfort than you do.—
I will not keep this form upon my head,
When there is such disorder in my wit.
Oh, Lord! my boy, my Arthur, my fair son!
My life! my joy, my food, my all the world,
My widow-comfort, and my sorrow's cure!

Aside from the rare poetic beauty of this mother's cry of anguish, the passage takes on further interest from the following foot-note published in the acting edition of the play:

"It has been not inaptly suggested that the pathetic expressions of the grief of Constance for the loss of Arthur are probably indebted for much of their characteristic truth to the calamity which Shakespeare had himself sustained by the death of his only son, who had attained the age of twelve, and died the year this play was produced." WILLIAM A. BRADY.

The correspondence which will be printed complete to-morrow is intensely interesting. Margaret Anglin gives eight words spoken by Viola in "Twelfth Night" as her favorite quotation. William Jennings Bryan gives a brief selection, which is a complete sermon. Otis Skinner takes his from "Henry VIII." William Faversham quotes from Mark Antony, George W. Cable from the "Merchant of Venice," John Burroughs from "Hamlet," Edwin Markham from "The Tempest," Amelia E. Barr from "Macbeth," Dr. Parkhurst quotes from "Hamlet," and a score of other well-known people, each with a favorite and a philosophy to back it up. Readers of The New York Times can hardly afford to miss this symposium, which is only one of several Shakespeare features to be published to-morrow.

TO-MORROW

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.

THE MEXICAN WAY.

The peculiar Mexican personal equation must at all times be taken into account in our reckoning with HUERTA. It would be unnatural for a Mexican to do to-day or to-morrow whatever might possibly be put off until next week. In the case of an official Mexican summoned to do a disagreeable thing this is doubly true. Postponement is to be expected as certain. This is doubtless the explanation of the less favorable tenor of the earlier dispatches received in Washington yesterday. When these earlier dispatches indicating HUERTA'S willingness to salute the flag were received, it is quite probable that too little allowance was made for Mexican peculiarities. What was construed in the State Department and in the White House as an assurance of HUERTA'S willingness to make amends would have been more accurately interpreted as the beginning, not the end, of the negotiation.

HUERTA'S demand, if it was a demand, that his saluting guns be answered gun for gun by one of our ships was manifestly out of place in a serious negotiation. But if we take the other view, if we put ourselves in the place of HUERTA, we shall see that it was perfectly appropriate, congruous, and relevant to his purpose, simply a device for gaining time, not because any advantage will accrue when time has been gained, but because immediate compliance with any sort of request is a temperamental impossibility with a Mexican. Very properly the conditions imposed by HUERTA were rejected by our Government. It may reasonably be expected that the Mexican policy of delay will be continued by the making of other requests or demands no more acceptable. At any rate, this new phase of what Washington was perhaps too sanguine in considering a practically closed incident might have been foreseen from the beginning, knowing with whom we had to deal.

HUERTA'S reported submission to his Congress of another sort of policy, a hostile defiance of the United States, is in all probability a manifestation of this same procrastinating spirit. It would be easy to consume time while he was saying to Congress "I would" and Congress were replying "we dare not," and the discussion might run on with no limit save one imposed by us. We have imposed such a limit—it is approximately the day of the arrival of our Hampton Roads fleet on the Mexican Coast. We shall then, of course, insist upon the firing of the salute within a definitely fixed time, and in all likelihood HUERTA, with the consequences of further delay plainly in his view, will comply with our terms.

It is well to bear in mind that we must not only take account of the Mexican temperament, but that in negotiations with President HUERTA we have to do with a man whose habits are such that we are not at all times sure that his decisions and utterances proceed from a calm and reasonable mind. That increases our difficulty. But, after all, there may be some method in his apparently wholly foolish policy of putting off the inevitable. If President HUERTA can delay his final answer until the arrival of the fleet off Tampico, he has just that much time in which to take account of his own situation and lay his plans for the future. If the northern rebels gain more victories and their ultimate triumph becomes practically certain, it might be an object of policy with HUERTA to provoke an American occupation of Mexican ports by issuing a declaration of war, all this being a cover for his own escape from the country with whatever means of subsistence and comfort he could lay his hands on. He would then leave the United States with the Mexican problem still unsolved, CARRANZA and VILLA being substituted for HUERTA as the element of doubt and perplexity. This is speculative, however, for the difficulties waiting upon him who would attempt to read the mind of HUERTA are obvious.

There is no occasion for any new or unusual disturbance of the national mind over the latest aspects of our relations with Mexico. HUERTA might do some real injury to us, but it is a safe gamble to say he would be glad to see us go to war with him. He would be glad to see us go to war with him. He would be glad to see us go to war with him. He

UPHOLD OPERA BAN ON HAMMERSTEIN

Appellate Division of Supreme Court Unanimously Sustains Injunction Holding to 1920.

CAN MAKE DECISION FINAL

But Impresario and Son Say Attorneys Have Started an Appeal—May Give Musical Comedies.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of the Metropolitan Opera Company against Oscar Hammerstein and his son Arthur. The opera company had applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Hammersteins, father and son, from producing opera in the new opera house in Lexington Avenue, built last Summer and Fall, and the action, brought before Justice Pendleton in the Supreme Court, was decided in favor of granting the injunction, the decision being handed down early last December.

From this decision the Hammersteins appealed to the Appellate Division, and yesterday's verdict came from this body. The Justices of the Appellate Division were unanimous in deciding to uphold the judgment of the Supreme Court. No opinion accompanied the decision.

As the matter now stands Oscar and Arthur Hammerstein are enjoined permanently from producing opera in New York and Boston until April, 1920, which the Metropolitan Opera Company's complaint held was the date up to which they had contracted to stay out of the field in consideration of the purchase of Hammerstein's opera house in Philadelphia for $1,200,000 by the Metropolitan company in 1910.

The Appellate Division has it in its power to make yesterday's decision final as far as the courts of the State of New York are concerned. When a decision of this court is unanimous the parties to the action cannot take their cause to the Court of Appeals, the highest court of the State, unless the Justices of the Appellate Division give them permission to do so.

Both Oscar Hammerstein and, his son said last night that their lawyers had already taken steps to carry the matter further. Ex-United States District Attorney Henry W. Wise represents Oscar Hammerstein, and John B. Stanchfield represents Arthur Hammerstein. Neither of them could be reached last night to explain what legal action would be taken as a result of yesterday's decision. Both the Hammersteins said their attorneys had informed them yesterday that an appeal had been started, and that it would be argued in June, Arthur adding that this time his case would be handled separately from that of his father.

The complaint in the action filed by the Metropolitan Opera Company stated that the Hammersteins had agreed not to produce opera in New York or Boston for a period of ten years if the Metropolitan would purchase Hammerstein's Philadelphia Opera House for $1,200,000, which was done in April, 1910, by E. T. Stotesbury, acting for the Metropolitan. Later, the complaint states, Hammerstein asked to be released from his agreement, but the complaining company refused to do this. The application for an injunction was made when Hammerstein announced his intention of producing opera in English at the New Lexington Opera House. The injunction was granted by Justice Pendleton, and the Hammersteins appealed from this decision, which was upheld by the Appellate Division yesterday.

The fate of the new Opera House which has just been completed at Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street hangs in the balance this decision. If the Hammersteins are unable to give opera there it will have to be used for some variety of theatrical production. The impresario and his son are at liberty to give ordinary theatrical productions or musical comedies. Oscar Hammerstein said last night that he could not use his opera house for opera, he would have no trouble in leasing it to some one else for opera or ordinary theatrical productions. He said he had no definite plans in regard to it.

Dance To-night for 'The Lonely Girl.'

An Easter dance for "The Lonely Girl in New York" will be given by the Board of Managers of the Virginia House, 228 East Twelfth Street, this evening at the hotel, which is managed as a home for girls who work in downtown offices. Refreshments will be served. Mrs. Richard Irwin, President of the board, and Miss Virginia, Vice President, after whom the home is named, will be patronesses. The board is now completing plans for a second home, on the order of the Virginia House, to be located in West Thirtieth Street, and to be called the Irwin House. The present home accommodates 100 girls and is crowded. The new one will accommodate 400.

Last Gotham Dinner Dance.

The third and last of the Gotham dinner dances took place last night in the Gotham ballroom. There were about 175 present. Each hostess had her own table. Among the dinner hostesses were Mrs. Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. Charles Connfelt, Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne, Mrs. Harden L. Crawford, Mrs. Bradish J. Carroll, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Richard Peabody, Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mrs. Adrian Larkin, Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, Mrs. Kenneth Murchison, Mrs. Thomas Denny, Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott, and Miss Annabella Olyphant.

Last Metropolitan Dance.

The last of the season's Metropolitan dances for young girls not out took place last evening at Sherry's. This Winter's patronesses were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Howard, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton and Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon. For the season of 1914-15 the patronesses will include Mrs. Archibald Murray, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon and Mrs. Thomas Howard.

Luncheon for Young Girls.

Mrs. Lancaster Morgan gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, for her young daughter, Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan, who will make her début next year. The guests were, with one exception, next Winter's buds, and were the Misses Marietta Chapin, Marie Boynton, Elizabeth Clarkson, Mary Frances Gilbert, Almy Gifford, Caryl Hackstaff, Kathryn Montgomery, Constance Peabody, Elise Rice, Edith Sloan, Eleanor Vredenberg, Josephine Bulkley Wells and Marion Hall.

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knives, forks and serving pieces, in many exquisite designs, are stamped
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MISS LADEW WEDS TO-DAY.

Bride to be of W. R. Grace Is Vice President of $2,000,000 Corporation

Miss Elise Wall Ladew will become the bride at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon of William Russell Grace. The ceremony will be performed at the Ladew country home, Elsinore, near Glen Cove, L. I., by the Rev. Father Bernard O'Reilly, rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Glen Cove.

The bride was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner and dance at the Piping Rock Club, near Locust Valley, at which many of the 1,000 invited guests were present.

Harvey S. Ladew, brother of the bride, organized on Thursday the Newly Incorporated Edward H. Ladew Company, whose capital is $2,000,000. He is the President, his sister, Miss Elise Wall Ladew Vice President, and James I. Taylor Secretary-Treasurer. The factory in Glen Cove is said to be the largest leather belting establishment in the world.

WILSON WEDDING ON MAY 7.

Small Company to See Ceremony of President's Daughter and McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President and Mrs. Wilson to-day made a formal announcement that the wedding of Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo will take place on Thursday, May 7.

In accordance with the wishes of Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo, the company witnessing the ceremony will be very small, only the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, the Cabinet, and the immediate members of the two families to be present.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Sir Robert Perks and his son, R. Malcolm Perks, of England, have returned to the St. Regis from Chicago, where they spent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Bierck are sailing to-day for England and France, and upon their return will open their cottage at Garden City, L. I., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Osborne Baker are sailing next Thursday for Europe on the Amerika. They will visit England and Germany, making motor trips, returning in October to their place at East Orange, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Potter have returned from Europe, where they spent the Winter, and are at the Hotel Gotham before opening their place at Katonah, N. Y.

A considerable sum was realized yesterday afternoon by the café chantant given at the Plaza by the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement Society for the benefit of the Girls' Summer Camp which is maintained by the society.

Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry and Miss Catharine L. Terry are sailing to-day for Europe on the Olympic. Mrs. Paul Morton, who is sailing to-day, will not return until next Autumn.

The Fin de Semaine Club has sent out invitations to the amateur dancers of New York who have won prizes during the season to attend the meeting of the club to-night at the Astor. Society women are to act as judges for the dancing contest.

The wedding of Miss Madeleine Cook, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cook, and Theodore P. Dixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon, will take place a. o'clock this afternoon in the Central Presbyterian Church. A very small reception will follow at the Cook residence, 32 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Henry M. Johnson will entertain this afternoon with a bridge party at the Gotham, followed by tea.

The Sans Egal Club will hold a meeting this evening at the Gotham in place of the Friday night gathering.

Mrs. George Powell Benjamin will give a reception this afternoon at her residence, 160 West Sixty-ninth Street.

The Pen and Brush Club will give a dinner dance this evening in the Winter Garden of the Hotel McAlpin.

Judge Ernest J. Heppenheimer of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, and Miss Ruth Hyde Norris, daughter of Mrs. George Norris of Jersey City, will be married in Trinity Church, lower Broadway, to-day at 4 o'clock. They will live at Walnut Manor, Highwood, N. J.

Mrs. Roger Watts is to give a lecture and a Greek dance illustrating perfect balance in movement and its psychological importance at the Booth Theatre on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Trio de Lutece will accompany the dance. Tea will be served in the room at 4:30.

A concert arranged by Miss Leary was held last night in the music room of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark's residence, 962 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the Abbe Gasquet fund. Frank Pollock sang. The other artists were Miss Raymonde Jacques; André Tourret, Camille Decreus, and Arthur Scott Brook. After the concert refreshments were served, and the picture gallery was thrown open.

The Friday afternoon dances arranged by Miss Doane resumed their sessions yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria apartment. Among those taking parties were Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Walter McCorkle, Mrs. Albert B. Kerr, Mrs. Pierre Carter, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, and Mrs. Kurt Reisinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, who spent the Winter at Southern Pines, Ga., are due in town to-day and will be at the St. Hubert, 129 West Fifty-seventh Street, until they open their East Hampton, L. I., cottage for the Summer.

Miss Annie Burr Jennings has invitations out for a dinner on Wednesday evening, April 22, at her residence, 48 Park Avenue. Francis Rogers will sing.

The girls of the Semple School will give their playlet, "A School for Clowns," in Cullum Hall, West Point, this evening for the benefit of the Army Relief Fund.

Sir Henry Knight of London has arrived at the Biltmore. William Orr gave a dance for 150 of his friends last night in the music room of the hotel.

Ball for New Hospital Fund.

A charity ball and floral fête is to take place at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fort Washington Avenue, this evening, under the auspices of the Washington Heights Hospital Building Fund Committee. It is expected that $75,000 will be raised from the sale of tickets, advertisements in the souvenir journal, and donations. The entire proceeds will go toward the campaign recently started to raise $150,000 for the erection of a new hospital in the Heights section. Adolph Lewisohn is Chairman of the Reception Committee and Dr. Louis Neuwelt Chairman of the Arrangement Committee. The entertainment will be by professional talent. Prizes will be awarded to the best dancers.

"Five Frankforters" in German.

Carl Roessler's comedy, "The Five Frankforters," which was originally produced in New York at the Irving Place Theatre and later became a Broadway play, was revived at the German playhouse last night. The five brothers, natives of the City of Frankfort, were reproduced on the stage in the persons of Heinrich Matthaes, Ernst Robert, Christian Rub, Rudolf Aicher, and Heinrich Marlow, the latter as the Solomon of the piece. Otto Stoeckel, Annie Simson, and Marie Kierschner acted the other important characters.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

One thousand children from the various schools in the neighborhood of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre will be the guests on Monday of Mr. Proctor to witness the Hepworth Motion Pictures of Charles Dickens's "The Old Curiosity Shop."

The performance of "Change" at the Park Theatre last night was under the auspices of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences. This afternoon the employees of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will occupy the second balcony while the Consumers' League has provided for working girls from the department stores to-night.

The management of the Winter Garden announces that rehearsals will begin on Monday morning for the new Summer show, called "The Passing Show of 1914," which will be produced at the Winter Garden in June. "The Whirl of the World," the present attraction, will then be moved to Chicago for the Summer.

The United Booking Offices have sent out a warning to theatrical people that a man, representing himself as a member of the Consolidated Photoplay Company, and claiming to represent the Colonial Theatre and Edward F. Albee, has been obtaining money under false pretenses. Mr. Albee said that the man was a fraud and an effort would be made to arrest him.

MR. MAUDE APPEARS IN VARIOUS GUISES

The Range of His Gifts as a Comedian Suggested in His Matinee at Wallack's

FOR THE ACTORS' FUND

Special Performances Yield Large Sum—Burlesque Theatres Lead—Liberty Theatre Matinee Called Off

Something of the range of his gifts as a comedian was displayed by Cyril Maude yesterday at the special matinée at Wallack's, for in the course of the afternoon, he appeared as a shuffling tramp from off the Thames Embankment, as a graceless and rattle-pated young nobleman, and as Sir Peter Teazle. It was a brief but interesting glimpse of the versatility New York might have come to know had not "Grumpy" been tried so early in Mr. Maude's répertoire and proved so overwhelmingly a popular success.

The afternoon's entertainment, in which Lorain Wyman and Cecilia Loftus played a part, was for the Actors' Fund of America, one of many given throughout this and other cities. It is interesting that it should have been a visiting English player who arranged the only special programme given here for the benefit of this institution of the American stage. Mr. Maude went about the preparations whole-heartedly, and the response at Wallack's yesterday was appreciative, even if the big theatre was not actually packed to the doors.

"The School for Scandal" was represented by the two quarrel scenes between Sir Peter and his pretty, young wife, and by the famous screen scene in the library at Joseph Surface's. This Sir Peter Teazle was interesting, giving less emphasis to the irascibility, and rather more to the chuckling and doting side of the much troubled old gentleman. It would be a welcome thing if, on his return to America next season, Mr. Maude should present a répertoire of the classic comedies. Miss Margery Maude was a somewhat fragile Lady Teazle, Montague Love stepped from the villainy of "Trilby" to the villainy of Sheridan, and Shelley Hull was the Charles Surface.

It was in "A Partic'kler Pet," a one-act adaptation from the French by Edward Knoblauch, that Mr. Maude appeared as a tramp. Very coarse and orrid dirty, looking for all the world as though he had stepped down from the pages of "Punch," this plaintive "casual" scuffles in for his night's lodging at a "casual ward" and is royally received there because the cautious Superintendent has conceived the quite groundless suspicion he is a reporter come in disguise to "write up" the establishment.

"Toddles" is another adaptation from the French, a Clyde Fitch farce, of which the second act was given yesterday, with Mr. Maude as Lord Meadows in the midst of his reluctant preparations for his wedding and quite desperate efforts to keep up until his difficulties are solved by the theft of his clothes. So we leave him, pajama-clad and happy. This act is an engaging trifle, and was particularly useful yesterday because it gave Mr. Maude a chance to show himself as a young man in rapid, buoyant farce.

Miss Wyman sang charmingly a ballad, an old English nursery song and two French songs. And, of course, Miss Loftus brought down the house with her imitations. Particularly striking were her bits from "Within the Law," when she followed a brief appearance as the slangy Aggie after the fashion of Florence Nash, with the impassioned first act speech of Mary Turner's, remarkably in the manner of Miss Cowl.

The attendance at the New York theatres where special matinée performances were given for the Actors' Fund yesterday afternoon did not come up to expectations, although a large sum of money was raised for the fund. At the Liberty Theatre the matinée was called off, with the announcement that Miss Margery Maude was playing with her father at Wallack's Theatre, and that her part in Miss Anglin's production of "Lady Windermere's Fan" could not be filled.

Reports from other cities where special matinées were held showed better results, but it was impossible last night for the officers of the Fund to arrive at the amount of money raised.

The Burlesque Theatres of New York operated by the Columbia Amusement Company gave their regular daily matinées yesterday, and devoted their gross receipts to the fund. This was the first time the burlesque houses had been represented in the Fund entertainments and they made by far the best showing of any of the local theatres.

The theatres giving the special matinées yesterday were: Astor, Eltinge, Maxine Elliott, the Booth, the Harris, Hudson, Knickerbocker, Miner's Bronx, New Amsterdam, Galety, Forty-fourth Street, Cohan's, the Comedy, Fulton, Miner's People's, Columbia, Hurtig & Seamon's, Murray Hill, and Wallack's.

ARNOLD DALY QUITS.

Leaves "The Red Light of Mars" After Quarrel at Rehearsal.

"The Red Light of Mars," George Bronson Howard's play, which went into rehearsal at the Longacre Theatre last Tuesday with Arnold Daly in the star rôle, will not be produced by H. H. Frazee this season and, and when it is produced, if ever, by that manager Mr. Daly will not be among those present.

After two or three days of strenuous rehearsals the work was discontinued yesterday afternoon and the assembled company dismissed. There were several differences of opinion between Mr. Daly and Mr. Frazee as to the proper manner of presenting the play, and after a scene the star withdrew from the company and also returned to the management his contract.

Mr. Frazee announced last night that the play would not be produced until next Fall, and that no one had as yet been selected for Mr. Daly's rôle.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Some of those sailing to-day on the Arcadian for Bermuda are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Bartlett, Edward Bodie, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Clark, Mrs. H. F. De Puy, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Earnshaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lovett, Capt. and Mrs. G. Redfern, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Wallace, and Mrs. A. Wright.

PASTORES, (Panama)—A. K. Anderson, W. H. Hayden, R. W. Hebard, H. J. Sargent, Andrew France, J. H. Booth, C. A. Middleton, W. C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Porteous, J. A. Inslee.

MUSIC NOTES.

"Tristan und Isolde," it was announced yesterday, will be the opera with which the Metropolitan season closes one week from to-night. The cast will include Mmes. Gadski and Homer and Messrs. Berger, Goritz, and Witherspoon, with Mr. Toscanini conducting.

Hans Merx will appear at the Spring Festival of the German Press Club at Terrace Garden to-night. He will sing songs by Schubert, Hugo Wolf, and Richard Strauss, Edward Rechlin assisting at the piano.

CHARITIES.

A WORK SUCH AS THIS DESERVES YOUR SUPPORT

Founded for the care of advanced and hopeless cases, patients in all stages of consumption are now received, without restriction as to sex, age, or race, fitted if possible to return to their homes capable of self-support, or given a home until death overtakes them.

Although there is a long waiting list, no patient is discharged to be a menace to his family and the public because his place is needed for another.

Your help is needed to enlarge the facilities.

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Supported by voluntary contributions

The Hospital and Home of Rest for Consumptives,
At Inwood-on-Hudson, New York City.
Checks may be sent to Mrs. W. B. Thomas, 10 West 16 Street, N. Y. City.

A JOINT RECITAL.

Josef Hofmann and Mischa Elman Appear Together in Carnegie Hall.

Josef Hofmann and Mischa Elman were brought together by their common manager yesterday afternoon for a joint recital, as other artists with a common manager have been not infrequently of late. They played in Carnegie Hall, which was well filled, and there was enthusiasm, especially when there was any prospect of extracting "encores" by applause. This was successful seven times. The significant feature of the concert, however, the playing of the two artists together in César Franck's violin sonata in A, and Beethoven's violin sonata dedicated to Kreutzer appeared to be somewhat less esteemed.

Unhappily there must be some invidious comparison in discussing such a concert, for it was made plain that, on this occasion at least, Mr. Elman's artistic level stood below that of Mr. Hofmann's. It was plain in the performance of Franck's sonata, in which Mr. Hofmann's part was conceived in a more musical, more sincere, and more nobly artistic spirit. He might, it is true, have felt the sentiment of the first movement with a little more warmth, but it was oversentimentalized by Mr. Elman, and there were exaggerations in his interpretation of much of the sonata. He found a truer expression for the fantasy of the "Quasi lentativo" of the third movement, and there was much brilliancy and elan the way the pair played the last movement in canon. Mr. Elman was more satisfactory in his views of at least the first movement of the Kreutzer sonata.

Mr. Hofmann played three pieces by Liszt as his contribution to the solo numbers. The "Funerailles," which very seldom occupies the attention of pianists in public, was worth hearing if only for the wonderful variety of tonal color that he put into it. The "Consolation" in D minor is also a rare item on concert programmes. The "Gnomenreigen" is played, but not often with such scintillating and delicate brilliancy; and in this Mr. Hofmann's memory, for a fraction of a second, played him false, as it so rarely does. He corrected it, however, as quick as a flash —quicker than most flashes; and the incident was highly unimportant, except as showing that Mr. Hofmann, too, is, after all, human. There was much applause for him and he added Chopin's F sharp nocturne and A flat waltz and Liszt's transcription of Paganini's "Campanella."

Mr. Elman's pieces were all transcribed piano music except Bazzini's "La Ronde des Lutins," which he took at a very rapid pace; a pace so rapid, indeed, that even his transcendent technique was barely equal to it. Then he added four more pieces, of which at least Beethoven's minuet in G and Schumann's "Vogel als Prophet" were also transcribed from the piano. It may be said that Schumann-Tanofili little piece was shockingly maltreated in the process. Mr. Elman's vitality and his energetic and elastic bowing, his big tone and his extraordinary technical dexterity were evidently much admired. But it was not one of his fortunate days from a purely musical point of view.

FLORENCE DE COURCY SINGS

Contralto in Recital, Assisted by Miss Pelton-Jones and Vlado Herz.

Mme. Florence de Courcy, contralto, gave a recital under the modest title of "An Hour of Music" yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf, assisted by Miss Frances Pelton-Jones, harpsichordist, with Vlado Herz at the piano. To a large extent the artists devoted themselves to seventeenth and eighteenth century music. The singer governed a voice of very agreeable quality with understanding of the style and atmosphere of the programme called for, imparting a charm to the old music. That she was not lacking in the dramatic style when it is appropriate was evidenced in her singing of the Habanero from "Carmen" and Chaminade's "Trahison."

Miss Pelton-Jones's playing on a harpsichord of the music which was originally written for that instrument, so different from the modern grand piano on which the music is played nowadays, had an interest all its own. The artist, as might be expected from her very choice of the instrument, has a thorough sympathy with her material and her medium.

Mr. Herz accompanied well. There was an audience of good size and it seemed to enjoy the music.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

OLYMPIC, (Southampton.)—Henry Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anson, Henry Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barron, Miss Kathryn Bahr, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beck, George Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. L. Burrows, Ogden Codman, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cotter, Mrs. A. H. Crossley, Miss Caroline de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mrs. W. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll H. Fitchugh, Mrs. E. H. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. T. Greenwood, Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, F. J. Harper, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Louisa Hooper, Miss E. C. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Minor C. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, Charles Lanier, Miss Kitty Lawrence, J. L. de Modista Leal, Secretary to Brazilian Embassy, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Melville Lytton, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Macomber, Mr. and Mrs. F. Morton Morse, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Payne, G. Haven Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sherrill, J. Stevens Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Watson, A. Hamilton C. Vidal.

FINLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. M. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Beebe, Miss H. A. Emmet, Mrs. Temple Emmet, Mrs. Constance Frey, Miss Louise Frey, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Horan, Mrs. Emma H. Lewis, W. J. Osborn, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Webber.

CELTIC (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Albert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clay Adams, A. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ballantyne, Mrs. Fannie Upsom Bassett, Miss L. J. Blakeslee, W. A. Boetwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Carter, Mrs. E. N. Crane, Miss Marie Dallett, C. F. L. de Wild, Mrs. C. H. Macy, Mrs. H. G. Miller, Miss Jane Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Waram, C. J. Whittaker, and Mrs. Ruth Wilson.

COLUMBIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. A. Elkins, Miss M. Elkins, Miss Eleanor Everett, Robert Grant, Rev. E. A. Holton, Mr. and Mrs. William Horne, C. M. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Park, Miss Grace Scott, and Donald Stewart.

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BREMEN (Bremen)—Ernest Becker, Miss E. Deppe, Samuel Friedman, Miss Martha Linke, Samuel Mann, Mrs. Susan Peene, S. Stern, Johan Wolf.

ROCHAMBEAU (Havre)—Mrs. A. K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George Burr, Miss Dorothy Brooks, J. R. Corse, Miss Bertha Feller, Countess d'Arboville de Jubainville, Miss Pa. Green, M. Lee, Miss Elise Moor, W. P. Swift. Green Lee, Miss Elise Moor, W. P. Swift.

WEDDING STATIONERY
ENGRAVED INVITATIONS
WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
AT HOME AND CALLING CARDS
E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY
681 Fifth Avenue Near 54th Street New York

REAL BEAUTY SHOW IN LEAGUE PAGEANT

Handsomest of Their Sex Chosen for Suffrage Allegorical Scene.

500 PEOPLE IN ACTION

Commissioner Davis Leads Grand March with James Lees Laidlaw After Brilliant Performance.

The civil war scene was the most thrilling in the really beautiful pageant given last evening in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. The date was actually a few years after the war, at the time of the enfranchisement of the negro, but there were soldiers in it, and of course pretty women and girls dressed in the crinolined gowns of the times, and music with fifes and drums. The soldiers were the real thing, Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment, under the command of Sergt. S. W. Barkelew.

The pageant was well arranged, the scenes or episodes being given on one side of the big armory. Along this side from the gallery above had been hung a pale blue cheese cloth for a background, and with skilful lighting charming effects of shadows were seen upon this, while the groups on the floor were shown in different circles of light.

The scene opened with the soldiers in civil war uniform marching in with Uncle Sam, who took his place upon a raised dais, while the women and children cheered as they waved their handkerchiefs. After the soldiers came a group of negro men, with a band of army nurses.

"I have summoned you to do honor to our fellow-man, the negro," said Uncle Sam. "He is no longer a slave, and "—handing the negroes a roll of parchment—"I pronounce upon you the full right of citizenship."

At this Susan B. Anthony, whose part was taken by Miss Mabelle Blake, came forward, plainly dressed in dark clothes and bonnet, to demand the enfranchisement of the women. But they all shouted that woman could not bear arms and had no right to the franchise.

"Look at these women," replied the women's pioneer pointing to the nurses. "They, side by side with the soldier endured hardship, nursed him in his agony, and brought him back to life. Without the women the negro would not have been freed." But the women themselves rushed at her frantically, Uncle Sam called for peace, and they all marched out shaking their fists and leaving the pioneer alone with a few women friends.

The pageant opened with a pretty Indian scene before the coming of the white man, when the Indian sells his daughter away from her lover for a few skins. It was followed by the Puritans—groups of Priscillas and many John Ardens. The John Ardens were separated by programme card for, imparting a charm to the old music. That she was not lacking in the dramatic style when it is appropriate was evidenced in her singing of the Habanero from "Carmen" and Chaminade's "Trahison."

Miss Pelton-Jones's playing on a harpsichord of the music which was originally written for that instrument, so different from the modern grand piano on which the music is played nowadays, had an interest all its own. The artist, as might be expected from her very choice of the instrument, has a thorough sympathy with her material and her medium.

Mr. Herz accompanied well. There was an audience of good size and it seemed to enjoy the music.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

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$400 FOR OLD PORTIERE.

Metropolitan Museum Also Makes Purchases at Benguiat Sale.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art made a number of purchases at the Vitall Benguiat sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, getting a Gothic velvet panel, red on yellow, for $85; a Louis XIV. portière of red damask for $42.50; a Louis XIII. portière of rare ruby red damask for $32.50; an amber portière of damask, in Louis XIII. design, for $37.50; a Byzantine Greek embroidery on linen, a relic of the twelfth century, dated 1172, a rare museum piece, for $45, and a Venetian scarf of the seventeenth century design, birds in silver on pink damask, for $25.

A sixteenth century portière of red velvet bearing an heraldic shield, a royal coat of arms, appliqued, and finished with gold fringe and galoon, brought the highest price of the day, going to Bernet, agent, for $400. A Spanish Renaissance tapestry went to Brock for $310, and a Jewish temple hanging, showing in the embroidery a sanctuary lamp in heavy gold thread upon a ground of yellow needlework, went to the same buyer for $205.

A royal Persian portière of Bokhara jardinere velvet of the seventeenth century, ruby red centre and dark border, brought $220, and Austin paid $250 for a pair of red velvet curtains with Cardinal's coat of arms in heavy embroidery. Mrs. Hugh Murray paid $150 for a Renaissance panel of rich red embossed velvet with gold galoon and fringe, and $120 for a similar panel slightly smaller. The returns for the day were $13,499, and the total to date is $23,456.

Mrs. Orme Wilson was one of the purchasers, and among others present were Mrs. R. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, and Mrs. Hamilton F

YANKEES BLANK ATHLETICS---GIANTS LOSE---HORSE SHOW---BOXING

ATHLETICS HELPLESS BEFORE CALDWELL

Yankees Again Show Class in Defeating World's Champions, 4 to 0.

The spectacle of the Yankees winning ball games is getting to be so common that even the doubtful citizens realize that it is no accident when they romp in first. Again Chance's peppery team outclassed the Athletics at the Polo Grounds yesterday, administering a 4 to 0 whitewashing in a way which led taciturn Connie Mack to believe that his club swingers were suffering from muscular rheumatism.

Ray Caldwell teased the champs with a slow hypnotic floater, which dipped over the plate so easily that spectators in the grand stand could read Ban Johnson's signature on the leather. The Athletics got three hits, McInnis ripping off two, while Frank Baker nailed a liner to right. Two of these hits to right were barely missed by Cook, who could have grabbed them up if he had only imagined he was running to catch a train. Caldwell mixed some speed and twists with the slow floater and the Mackian batters were keenly surprised.

Carroll Brown, the best pitcher that ever promenaded the boardwalk at Atlantic City, was doing the pitching while the Yankees were gathering their four runs. Brown wore his new Spring suit to the Polo Grounds, and he was so worried that somebody might win it in the clubhouse that he had some difficulty in keeping his mind on his work. The Yanks bunched three singles off him in the fifth inning, and after two doubles and a single in the sixth the Bean Brummell of baseball was hauled back to the garage for repairs. He was succeeded by J. Weldon Wyckoff, a scholar from Bucknell College. His performance was another triumph for higher education as he stopped the Yanks quickly and they did no more hitting.

If the Athletics are beaten out by anybody for the streamer, the Yankees can hark back with pride to these first two games and say that they tipped the other clubs off as to how the crushing of the world's champions should be done.

The day was warm and clear enough for a Sunday School picnic, and about 10,000 enjoyed the outing. Manager Frank Chance acted on the coaching lines as if he had just received word that a rich uncle had passed away and left him a bale of wherewithal. Mr. Chance's legs are built along the same lines as ice tongs, and he danced up and down on them merrily.

Another happy individual was the Yankees' new mascot. Haven't you seen him yet? The one the Yanks had last year was asked to resign, and this season the club has a life-sized mascot. He comes from the Bronx, and his name is Milton Arthur. Milton is big enough to go to work, but he would rather be a mascot. If he is only a boy now, his family will never know him when he grows up. He wears the same sized uniform as Ed Sweeney.

The Yankees showed that they were wide awake in the first inning. After Murphy walked Daley tried to sacrifice, and popped to Caldwell, who whipped the ball to Williams and doubled Murphy off first. Hartzell, with one out in the first, tickled Brown for a two-bagger, Walsh raised a fly to Daley, Williams walked, and Holden ended the activity by grounding out to McInnis.

Frank Baker emitted a scare in the second when he poled a long dangerous-looking liner to deep right, which Cook grabbed as it was fleeting toward the fence. McInnis smashed a grasser to Scott, but was forced at second by Sweney, who took a big lead off the bag and Caldwell caught him far from the pillow.

The Yankees got the range of Brown's shooting in the fifth. Cook was out, McInnis to Brown at first, and Peckinpaugh whizzed a single to left. Sweney hoisted a foul fly to Baker and Caldwell rapped a single between centre and right, sending Peckinpaugh to third. Caldwell stole second with minutes to spare. Fritz Maisel banged a neat liner to right and scored Peckinpaugh and Caldwell. Maisel died trying to steal second.

The attack on Brown continued in the sixth. Hartzell opened with his second two-bagger to right, and Jimmy Walsh outraced a bunt along the third base chalk line, sending Hartzell to third. He scored on Williams's sacrifice fly. Holden filed to left, and when "Lute" Cook pushed a double to left Walsh scored. Brown was extracted from the proceedings at this point and Wyckoff's pitching was of a much higher standard. He was a bit wild in the seventh and walked Sweney and Caldwell. Then he settled down and pitched his way out of the difficulty. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2	Pphy, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
K'tel, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1	Daley, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Walsh, lf.	4	0	0	4	0	C'llins, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
W'ms, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0	Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1
H'den, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	McI's, 1b.	3	0	2	8	1
Cook, rf.	4	0	1	4	0	Str'k, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
P'pgh, ss.	3	1	1	1	4	Barry, ss.	3	0	0	0	3
Sw'y, c.	2	1	0	8	0	Schang, c.	3	0	0	3	0
C'well, p.	2	1	1	1	4	Brown, p.	2	0	0	1	1
						W'koff, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	4	7	27	12	Total.	27	0	3	24	9

Errors—Peckinpaugh, 2.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	.	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—0

Two-base hits—Hartzell, (2.) Cook. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Daley. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Stolen bases—Caldwell, Daley, (2.) First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 5. Double play—Caldwell and Williams. Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; by Brown, 1; by Wyckoff, 3. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; off Brown, 1; off Wyckoff, 2. Hits—Off Brown, 7 in 5 2-3 innings, (at bat 22;) off Wyckoff, 0 in 2-3 inning, (at bat 7.) Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Hamilton Wins His First Game.

DETROIT, April 17.—Earl Hamilton celebrated his return to the American League from the Federals by pitching St. Louis to a 2 to 1 victory over Detroit here to-day. Covaleskie was on the mound for the Tigers, and the game was a twirlers' duel all the way. Timely hitting was responsible for all the runs. Detroit counted in the first inning when Bush walked and came home on Crawford's triple. Successful base running helped St. Louis to tie the score in the fourth. With two men out, Williams singled to left, and promptly stole second. Walker doubled, and Williams counted. The winning run came in the eighth, and again two men were retired before a St. Louis player reached first base. Austin tripled to centre, and Pratt drove a double to left, producing the tally. Crawford started in the eighth with one out, but Cobb made a good possible Detroit rally when he threw out Crawford on the latter's attempted steal. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'tes, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	Bush, ss.	3	1	2	3	7
Austin, 3b.	4	1	2	0	3	B'man, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	0	2	Vitt, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
W'ms, rf.	3	1	2	0	0	Cobb, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
C. W'y, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	C'ford, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Leary, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0	Veach, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
W'lker, ss.	3	0	1	2	3	Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Cr'sin, c.	4	0	0	5	1	Mor'ty, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
H'm'ton, p.	2	0	0	0	4	Stanage, c.	3	0	0	5	3
						C'leskie, p.	3	0	1	0	5
						*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
						†Furtell	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	2	7	27	13	Total.	32	1	6	27	19

*Batted for Bauman in seventh inning.
†Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.

Errors—Burns, Moriarty.											
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Williams, Walker, Pratt. Three-base hits—Crawford, Pratt, Austin. Sacrifice hits—Walker, Leary. Stolen base—Williams. Double plays—Burns and Bush; Stanage, Bush, Moriarty, and Bauman. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 7. First base on balls—Off Covaleskie, 3; off Hamilton, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Covaleskie, (Hamilton.) Struck out—By Covaleskie, 2; by Hamilton, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Chill brand.

Chicago Sweeps the Series.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Collins's home-run drive in the centre field after two were out in the ninth inning gave Chicago the long end of a 6 to 5 score to-day, making a clean sweep of the four-game series with Cleveland. Capt. Lajoie's hitting gave the local club a comfortable lead early in the game, but the visitors by dint of hard hitting and timely baserunning tied the score and drove the home club

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 1; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 5.
St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 0.
Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh,
(Wet grounds.)
St. Louis, 5; Indianapolis, 4.
(11 innings.)
Buffalo, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Kansas City, 4; Chicago, 2.
(13 innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	4	0	1.000
New York	2	0	1.000
Washington	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	1	.667
Detroit	1	2	.333
Boston	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
Cleveland	0	4	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750
Chicago	1	1	.500
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	2	.250
New York	0	2	.000
Boston	0	2	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	1	.500
Indianapolis	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Kansas City	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Indianapolis at St. Louis.
Chicago at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

culty in tying the count. Lajoie failed to make a hit during the series. He came to the plate sixteen times, drew a base on balls, and made a sacrifice fly. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	1	0	1	2	J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	15	0
Lord, 3b.	5	2	2	1	0	T'ner, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0	J'ks'n, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Collins, rf.	5	1	1	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	3	5
Bodie, cf.	3	1	0	0	0	G'ney, lf.	4	0	0	1	1
Sch'k, c.	3	0	0	7	3	Olson, ss.	3	2	1	0	1
Bl'kb'n, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3	L'vett, cf.	4	2	3	1	0
Daly, lf.	3	0	1	3	0	Carisch, c.	3	1	1	2	1
Faber, p.	1	1	1	0	2	Eg'n'n, p.	2	0	0	0	2
R'sell, p.	2	1	1	0	1	Col'm's, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	6	11	27	13	Total.	30	5	8	*26	15

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Johnston, Turner, Carisch, Weaver, Russell.

Chicago	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Carisch, Chase. Three-base hit—Lelivett. Home runs—Lord, Collins. Hits—Off Faber, 4 in four and a third innings; off Russell, 4 in four and two-thirds innings; off Hagerman, 7 in five innings and none out in sixth; off Collamore, 4 in three and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Bodie, Schalk, Weaver, Carisch. Stolen base—Bodie. Double play—Collins and Schalk. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Faber, 3; off Hagerman, 1; by Russell, 2. Passed ball—Schalk. Wild pitches—Faber, Russell. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Senators Win; Two Hits for Boston

BOSTON, April 17.—One run, scored in the ninth, gave Washington the victory over Boston to-day after a scoreless pitchers' battle of eight innings between Boehling and Leonard, youthful left-handers. Boehling pitched a remarkable early-season game. He allowed only two hits, one of which was a scratch. The Washington twirler never was in difficulty. Leonard pitched himself into and out of several holes. Errors figured in some of his difficulties. In the ninth, with one out, Morgan hit cleanly to centre. Speaker, trying to scoop the ball on a short bound, missed it, and the Washington man reached second. Scott threw wild on Shanks's grounder, Morgan going to third, and the latter scored on Henry's rolling hit to short, Scott's throw to the plate being just too late to catch him. Except in the final inning, Scott fielded sensationally. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	0	2	0	0	H'per, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2	Engle, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Gr'ath, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	G'dner, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Sh'ks, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Y'kes, 2b.	3	0	1	0	1
Henry, c.	4	0	0	4	0	Scott, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
McB'e, ss.	4	0	1	2	3	C'gan, c.	2	0	0	8	3
E'hl'r, p.	3	0	1	1	3	Leno'd, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						*Reh'r	1	0	0	0	0
						†Janvrin	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	1	7	27	16	Total.	29	0	3	27	15

*—Batted for Carrigan in ninth inning.
†—Batted for Leonard in ninth inning.

Errors—Hooper, Yerkes, Scott.										
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Morgan. Sacrifice hits—Moeller, Hooper. Double play—Boehling, Morgan and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Boston, 2. First base on balls—Off Boehling, 2; off Leonard, 1. First base on error—Washington, 1. Struck out—By Boehling, 3; by Leonard, 6. Time of game—1:53. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Birmingham Out for Season.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Examination of the injury to Joe Birmingham, manager of the Cleveland American League team to-day confirmed fears that he was hurt internally in Wednesday's game here. According to Dr. J. H. Blair, physician of the Chicago Americans, the Cleveland leader is likely to be put out of the game for the rest of the season.

Walter Kuhn and Andrew Sleight, substitute catchers with the Chicago Americans, were examined under X-rays to-day to determine the extent of injuries, Kuhn's right hand and Sleight's right shoulder having been hurt in practice.

Washington Park Ready May 9.

After inspecting the work at Washington Park yesterday, Vice President George S. Ward of the Brooklyn Federal League Club announced that the park would be finished in three weeks. The last of the concrete was poured yesterday, and as soon as it sets hard and dry the work of placing the chairs will commence.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 12; Kansas City, 5.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Cleveland, 3.
At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Columbus, 1.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul 3.

Virginia League.

At Newport News—Newport News, 7; Roanoke, 4.
At Portsmouth—Norfolk, 17; Portsmouth, 4.
At Petersburg—Petersburg, 6; Richmond, 5.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Memphis, 10; Chattanooga, 1.
At Montgomery—New Orleans, 6; Montgomery, 3.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 7; Nashville, 2.

MAYER KEEPS GIANTS ON THE LOSING SIDE

Superb Pitching and Fielding Brings 3 to 1 Victory for the Phillies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Superb pitching by Erskine Mayer, supported by sensational fielding on the part of the Phillies, proved the winning combination against the Giants to-day. A home run drive within the centre field enclosure by Fred Merkle in the fourth inning gave New York from a shut out, while an element of luck, coupled with three clean singles, gave the Phillies their runs and a 3-to-1 victory.

Spectacular fielding plays furnished the real features of the game, and the Phillies carried off all the honors in this respect. Mayer twirled a splendid article of ball all through the nine innings, being at his best when the Giants appeared most dangerous, but the support he received from his team mates proved a big factor in keeping the Giants from scoring.

Cravath was the particular star. In the second inning he grabbed Murray's drive almost off the fence, and in the third, with runners on second and third bases, with two out, "Cavvy" robbed New York of at least two runs by dashing to the flagpole, jumping up, and capturing a fly ball from the bat of George Burns. This catch fairly electrified the crowd of 6,000 fans, and caused Gov. Tener, who occupied a box with several friends, to applaud vigorously. Cravath again distinguished himself by making a pretty running catch of Merkle's foul fly in the sixth.

The Phillies' new infielders were also in the limelight of popular favor by reason of pretty fielding plays. Bobby Byrne, who has been forcing the fans to forget Otto Knabe's work around second base, put up another fine fielding game, his one hand pick-up and lightning throw which retired Fletcher in the first inning being a sparkling performance. Herb Murphy, the new shortstop, contributed a circus play that startled the fans in the eighth. With two out and a runner on second base, Doyle slashed a liner toward left. Murphy switched around and caught the ball backhanded.

Although the Phillies won by a margin of two runs, they had enough opportunities offered to have made the game more one-sided. Tesreau was on the slab for the Giants and was in trouble almost every inning, but managed to extricate himself in all except the fourth and eighth. In the fourth the Phillies had the bases filled with no one out, but could not hit the ball out of the infield. A dropped third ball and a force-out at second enabled Doolin's men to tally two runs in this inning. Byrne's one-hand play off Fletcher in the first and Cravath's catch in the second enlivened things in the first two innings when New York went out in order. Byrne walked and was caught stealing in the first, and Cravath was thrown out at second when he tried to take two bases on his drive to right field in the second.

With Fletcher out in the third, McLean singled and Mayer's throw on Tesreau's bunt was too late to catch big Larry at second. Mayer pulled himself together and tossed out Beschler at first. The runners advanced, and then Cravath saved the day with his circus catch of Burns's wallop to the flagpole.

Merkle made his home run with two out in the fourth, and the Phillies went the Giants one better in their time at bat.

McGraw called on his emergency corps in the ninth and gave the crowd a bit of a scare. Merkle started with a single and Mike Donlin batted for Murray. Donlin shot one to Murphy, who tossed to Byrne, forcing Merkle. "Cutsy" Meyers batted for Stock and dropped a short fly in centre for a single. Pieh was sent to run for Meyers. McLean drove a fly to Magee, who almost doubled Donlin off second, Jim Thorpe, the Indian athlete, tried the "pinch" hit game, but the best he could do was to roll to Byrne, ending the game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	B'cher, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Byrne, 2b.	3	1	1	2	4	Burns, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Lob't, 3b.	4	2	2	1	0	F'cher, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Magee, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3
C'v'th, rf.	4	0	2	4	0	M'kle, 1b.	4	1	2	9	0
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	M'ray, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'phy, ss.	2	0	0	2	2	Stock, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
K'lifer, c.	3	0	1	2	0	McL'n, c.	4	0	1	5	4
Mayer, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Tes'au, p.	3	0	0	0	3
						*Donlin	1	0	0	0	0
						†Meyers	1	0	1	0	0
						‡Piez	0	0	0	0	0
						§Thorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	3	8	27	9	Total.	34	1	5	24	17

*Batted for Murray in ninth inning.
†Batted for Stock in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Meyers in ninth inning.
§Batted for Tesreau in ninth inning.

Errors—Stock, McLean, Mayer.										
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Home run—Merkle. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Stolen bases—Burns, Cravath, Lobert. Double play—Tesreau, McLean, Stock and Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Murphy.) by Mayer, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 4. Passed ball—McLean. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Ames's Wildness Loses for Reds.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Chicago won an exciting game from Cincinnati to-day, 6 to 5. The locals had two men on bases and two out in the ninth, when Marsans attempted, unsuccessfully, to steal home from third base, ending the game in favor of the visitors. Ames practically lost the game for Cincinnati by his wildness in the four innings he was on the mound. He gave four bases on balls, hit a man, and allowed three hits, two of which were for three bases. Davenport pitched effectively, yielding two hits in four innings, and was retired only to permit Yingling to bat for him. Vaughn, for Chicago, was also wild, and was taken out in the third inning, after giving three bases on balls in that inning, two of which developed into runs. Lavender was effective until the seventh inning, when Cincinnati scored two more runs on a base on balls, a double, and a single. In the eighth, after doubles by Gonzales and Yingling had produced another run, he was relieved by Cheney, who retired the Reds rueless thereafter. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0	Moran, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Gede, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Groh, 2b.	3	2	1	2	4
Swe'y, 2b.	3	2	1	5	2	Bates, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Z'm'n, ss.	4	1	2	1	0	Mann, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Schu'te, lf.	4	0	2	0	0	E'lit'el, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Saier, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1	N'hoff, 3b.	5	0	1	0	3
J'stes, cf.	2	0	1	5	0	H'sog, ss.	3	0	1	3	3
Archer, c.	4	0	1	7	0	Clark, c.	3	0	0	3	2
Vaughn, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Gon's, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Lav'r, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Ames, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Dav'p't, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Miller	1	0	1	0	0
						†Kellogg	1	0	1	0	0
						‡Ying'g	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	33	6	9	27	13	Total.	34	5	9	27	18

*Batted for Ames in fourth inning.
†Ran for Miller in fourth inning.
‡Batted for Davenport in eighth inning.

Errors—Goode, Bates, Herzog.										
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Gonzales, Bates, Yingling. Three-base hits, Zimmerman, Saier. Hits—Off Vaughn, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; off Lavender, 6 in 4 2-3 innings; off Cheney, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Ames, 8 in 4 innings; off Davenport, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Lear, 1 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Goode, Johnston. Hitless. Sacrifice flies—Schulte, Marsans. Double plays—Herzog, Groh, and Hoblitzel, (2); Zimmerman, Sweeney, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 10. First base on balls—Off Vaughn, 5; off Lavender, 2; off Ames, 4; off Davenport, 2. Hit by pitcher—by Ames, (Saier;) by Davenport, (Saier.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Lavender, 1; by Ames, 1; by Davenport, 3; by Lear, 1. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Time of game—2:20. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

Demmitt Goes to White Sox.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—Ray Demmitt, an outfielder, secured by the Detroit American League team from Montreal was to-day sold to the Chicago Americans for the waiver price of $2,500.

SPORTING SYNOPSIS.

AITCHISON BLANKS BRAVES.

Brooklyn Recruit Pitcher Holds Boston Team Runless.

Raleigh Aitchison, one of Brooklyn's recruit pitchers, made his début in the big show by whitewashing Boston with the aid of his teammates by the score of 5 to 0 at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon, the Dodgers thus winding up their first series of the season without a defeat. The game was a pitchers' battle between Aitchison and Rudolph until the eighth inning, when Brooklyn squeezed in four runs on three hits. Aitchison allowed the Braves five hits, only two of which were good clean drives.

Despite the almost ideal weather, not more than 3,000 persons attended the game. J. Carlisle Smith was, aside from Aitchison, the star performer. Smith scored the first run for the Dodgers after singling to centre, and then brought in two more runs in the eighth with a triple to the left field fence.

Aitchison did not show a sign of weakness and handled himself like a veteran. Even with three men on the bags in the fifth inning he forced Johnnie Evers to hit a weak grounder to Cutshaw, which retired the side.

Evers, by the way, got himself in wrong with the crowd by attempting some of his old Cub tricks when Aitchison reached second base in the fifth inning. Apparently Evers tried to push Aitchison off the bag, but didn't succeed. The crowd hissed Evers when he came to the bench at the close of the inning. The ex-Cub again showed an atavistic tendency when he started a "kick" with Umpire Bill Klem for calling Egan safe when an attempt was made to catch him napping off first base.

With Aitchison, a left-hander, pitching, Manager Stallings shifted his lineup by putting in Collins and Mann in place of Gilbert and Connolly. Stallings uses Mann and Collins against left-handers and Connolly and Gilbert against right-handers.

In the two games played in Brooklyn the Braves have not played in the form which was expected as a result of the favorable reports of their exhibition games. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	M'ville, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2	Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0	C'lins, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	G'fith, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	3	2	2	0	3	Schm't, 1b.	4	0	2	10	1
St'gel, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Mann, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Egan, ss.	3	0	1	4	4	Martin, 3b.	4	0	0	3	3
Miller, c.	4	0	1	6	1	Gowdy, c.	3	0	2	8	1
A'chi'n, p.	3	0	1	0	2	Rud'ph, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total.	30	5	11	27	12	Total.	31	0	5	24	13

Errors—Maranville, Gowdy, (2.)

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	.	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hit—Daubert. Three-base hits—Gowdy, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Egan. Sacrifice hits—Wheat, Stengel. Stolen base—Daubert. Double play—Martin and Evers. Passed ball—Gowdy. Off Aitchison, 8; off Rudolph, 2. Struck out—By Aitchison, 5; by Rudolph, 1. Wild pitches—Rudolph, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Klem. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pirate Recruit Wins Game.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—Recruit Kantlehner, with Pittsburgh, although wild at times, was steady in the pinches, while his teammates, by bunching hits in one inning, won, 2 to 0. The home team had men on second and third bases on two occasions, and once the bases were filled, but the Pittsburgh pitcher would tighten up and retire the side without a score. In the third inning Gibson opened with a single to centre and took second on Perritt's fumble of Kantlehner's roller. Both advanced a base on Carey's sacrifice and scored when Joe Kelly sent a hot single to centre. Kelly, by a great running overhead catch of Wilson's fly, was the fielding sensation. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	1	4	0	H'gins, 2b.	5	0	1	3	5
Adam, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4	Magee, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
M'w'y, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3	Butler, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	1	1	6	J. M'r, 1b.	3	0	2	15	1
K'chy, 1b.	4	0	0	16	0	Wilson, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Viox, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1	Wh't'd, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Sch'k, c

BRUERE UNRUFFLED BY BANKS' REFUSAL

Had No Difficulty in Placing Bond Sale Money with the Regular Depositories.

ACTED AT BUYERS' BEHEST

Controller Buys Up $2,500,000 of Corporate Stock Notes Before Maturity, on a 2 1-2 Per Cent. Basis.

City Chamberlain Bruere emphasized yesterday the fact, stated in THE TIMES, that it was only at the request of the purchasers of the city bonds that he gave the opportunity to receive part of the proceeds of the sale to banks that did not care to take them.

"According to a custom prevailing for years, and in response to the Controller's request," he said, "the Chamberlain agreed to deposit the $65,000,000 in the banks indicated by the syndicate purchasing the bonds. The purpose of this practice is to avoid the great disarrangement in banking circles that would follow the payment of so large a sum.

"The ten banks indicated by the syndicate are all city depositories, but seven have not received funds since Feb. 10, because other banks have paid higher rates of interest than the banks in question offered. When the Chamberlain advised the banks indicated by the syndicate of the proportionate amount to be deposited in them, the Hanover National, the First National, and the Bank of Commerce stated that they were not in need of funds, because they already had more money than they could lend. The Hanover, to which $4,000,000 was first apportioned, took $800,000; the Bank of Commerce $6,000,000, and the First National none.

"The banks were not asked to take funds. The deposits were offered to them as an accommodation. Ordinarily, the curtesy would have been welcomed, but the present state of the money market made the banks desire less money instead of more. None of these banks acted in pique or raised a question regarding interest. They simply didn't need the money and said so, and we were not at all put out about it. One trust company requested that we leave with them the amount of their subscription to the syndicate. This was done.

"The deposits of the proceeds of the bond sale are, of course, very temporary because they will presently be paid out to redeem outstanding corporate stock notes.

"I wish to make it clear that we should not have had the slightest difficulty in placing this $65,000,000 in the seventy banks and trust companies that are now serving as active depositories. These banks have expressed themselves very emphatically in favor of the method instituted on Feb. 1 of making city deposits on a square deal basis. Several have to-day offered to take additional deposits, although they have no prospect of making any profit out of them.

"I may point out that every one of the banks indicated by the syndicate had offered cn Feb. 1 to take money at 2 per cent. for this quarter. Had I cared to do so I could have made the deposits in these banks under these offers, and insisted on the payment of the 2 per cent. interest. There was no point in doing this because we are fully able to take care of all our funds in the active city depositories.

"I should have made these deposits in these banks had I not desired to follow the custom of extending the consideration of redeposit to the banks purchasing city bonds or designated by the successful bidders.

"In view of the splendid co-operation of the banks now carrying city deposits and the condition of the money market, together with the short term of the deposit, I have adopted the following rule: Temporary deposits of the proceeds of the bond sale made in banks carrying city deposits in excess of the maximum allotment under the Chamberlain's rule will be made at 2 per cent. instead of 3 or 2½ per cent., which these banks and trust companies are paying on their regular balances."

The offers by several banks to take additional deposits, as mentioned by Mr. Bruere, were taken as an indication that his plan for distributing city deposits according to an automatic schedule, without even the possibility of favoritism and at the best interest rates obtainable, had their hearty support, notwithstanding criticisms that have been heard for some weeks from other banking quarters, in which it has been intimated that the city was too grasping in the matter of interest. The favorable opinion of his plan was also expressed by many banks when it was first proposed. Here are some of the expressions contained in answers to Mr. Bruere's letters to the banks outlining the plan and inviting criticisms and suggestions:

This appears to be a very fair way to apportion the city's deposits among the several banks, and we have no comment or criticism to make, except that we might suggest the use of net deposits instead of gross deposits in determining the ratio of capital and surplus to deposits.

We have no criticism to offer; on the contrary, we think this plan to be an eminently fair one.

I congratulate you on the very businesslike way you have handled the proposition, which is fair to every institution in the city, and I can see no reason for any one to make any complaint.

We would compliment your office upon the eminent fairness of the method of distributing the city deposits.

Seems to be an equitable arrangement, and we have no criticism of the plan to offer.

We think the plan a very equitable one and we appreciate your advising us of same.

* * * and which we think are satisfactory in every respect.

The plan is perhaps as fair as any that can be devised on the basis of the figures of a bank's statement.

We consider same an equitable one.

* * * and think the plan as outlined is a good one.

We consider the plan for the distribution of city deposits adopted by you to be a fair and unbiased solution for the allotment of city funds and meets with our views.

I have no criticism to offer in relation to the plan, but, on the contrary, I wish to congratulate you on the manner in which you are handling the matter. By comparison with past performances in the matter of city deposits, it is certainly refreshing to see judgment and good sense prevail.

We certainly cannot see anything to criticise in your plan. On the contrary, from every standpoint it seems to be fair and equitable to the depositories and beneficial to the city's interest.

We are glad to see this worked out on a systematic basis, and believe you are doing a splendid work for the city.

The method seems to us very fair and reasonable and meets with our approval.

* * * which meets with our approval, as it seems to be an equitable method for the distribution of the city deposits.

We think this is a most fair computation, and have nothing to suggest which would, we believe, improve it in any way.

We believe this is good business for the City of New York, is based on scientific principles, and it is fair for all concerned, and we beg to congratulate you upon this plan.

Plan for the distribution of city deposits is eminently fair and reasonable, and that a distribution based on capital, surplus, and the rate of interest allowed is certainly safer and more advantageous to the city than the old plan of distributing deposits.

It seems that the same is based on very fair grounds, and we have no criticism or suggestion to offer.

The city's balances in the banks will continue high for some time, as a large part of the notes that are to be paid off with the proceeds of the bond sale will not fall due till May. Others will not mature until June. Some of these notes may be bought in by the city, however, before maturity, if favorable terms are offered.

A beginning in this direction was made yesterday when the Controller bought notes amounting to $2,500,000 on a 2½ per cent. basis. This amounts to the city's investing at 2¼ per cent. money that would otherwise be drawing perhaps 2 per cent. if kept on deposit. The notes purchased, which will mature next month, were issued in francs and were held in this city for the account of a French concern.

P. R. R. TRAFFIC GROWS.

Freight Business for April, 1914, Exceeds That of April, 1913.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., April 17.—Notwithstanding the reports of a falling off in business, freight traffic over the Pennsylvania Railroad continues extremely good. Records compiled in the offices of the company here show that in the first fifteen days of April 91,000 cars were moved over the middle division, an average of 5,400 cars per day. This is over 1,000 more cars than were handled in the fifteen days of April, 1913, and more than 2,000 more than in the same period of 1912.

While the threat to shut down their mines until the new wage scale should be signed has not been put into general effect by the coal operators, many have suspended work, causing a considerable decrease in coal shipments for the first part of April. Other freight shipments, however, have maintained a high average, which indicates that general business conditions are fair for the time of the year.

Officials of the railroad company here refuse to comment on the increase in tonnage for the present year over that of the two years preceding. When asked how they reconciled their reports of increased freight tonnage with the stories published some time ago about a heavy falling off in business, they declined to talk.

TELLS OF TIN PLATE THREAT

Canmaker Says Trust Man Said He Would "Kill His Business."

Louis McDonald, formerly Secretary of the Meserau Manufacturing Company, which was absorbed by the American Tin Plate Company, told of the methods used by the tin plate concern to acquire his company at the first hearing held in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the Government's suit to dissolve the so-called Tin Plate Trust. The Meserau Company was a Brooklyn concern, and it was bought by the Tin Plate Company in March, 1901, for $700,000, according to Mr. McDonald.

The witness said that in the negotiations before the sale was made he noticed a restrictive clause in the option papers of the American Tin Plate Company, forbidding him and his associates from going into the can business. He said he told his partners that the clause prevented him from making a living at the only business he knew; that he had worked for twenty years to develop his industry, and that he was not going to let any "high-binder" take it away from him. The disputed clause was eliminated.

A dispute arose between Edwin Norton, representing the "tin plate trust," and McDonald and his associates, the witness said in the course of further negotiations, and he asserted that Norton threatened "to put them out of business" in twelve months if they did not come to terms. Explaining the alleged threat of Norton, the witness said that the tin plate company's representative said to him:

"Within sixty days after this company is formed it will become a constituent part of the United States Steel Company, and where are you going to get your tin plate from?"

William T. Chantland, Special Assistant United States Attorney General, asked McDonald how his opponents could put him out of business.

"By cutting prices and side-tracking raw material," the witness answered. "If we can't get raw material we can't manufacture."

ANY GAS IN ANY TANK.

Appellate Division Rules Against the Contention of Illuminating Concern.

The Appellate Division ruled yesterday that illuminating gas tanks on motor cars could be filled with any kind of gas, regardless of the name on the tanks. The court dismissed the contention of the Prest-O-Lite Company that tanks made by it legally could be filled only with gas of its own manufacture.

The patent on the tanks expired in 1910 after 750,000 of them had been sold, and another company, the Standard Searchlight Company, started to make gas in competition to supply the tanks already furnished. The Prest-O-Lite Company is expected to appeal.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 318 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

12,922. COTTON GOODS AND COTTON THREAD.—A commission house in an important centre of the Near East is in the market for cotton goods and cotton thread, cotton goods to include cabots, prints, and ticking. This firm handles goods on commission, but is willing to make any reasonable terms in reference to payments and in general will pay cash against documents.

12,923. FEED STUFFS AND FERTILIZERS.—A business firm in Germany desires the names of export houses and factories in the U. S. shipping feeding and fertilising materials and raw products for the chemical and other industries. The firm is particularly interested in the residues of breweries, distilleries, sugar refineries, and starch and grain industries, as well as raw products of all kinds, and will pay cash against documents.

12,924. FUEL OIL AND LUBRICANTS.—A commission agent in a Mediterranean country desires to get in communication with Am. firms exporting crude oil for use as engine fuel and also those operating oil for use on all kinds of machinery.

12,925. AGENCY FOR FORWARDING COMPANY.—A man in Europe with experience in general forwarding and money order business in that country and the U. S. would like to act as agent for a reliable Am. forwarding and exporting company.

12,926. HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.—A firm of general merchants in the Far East desires the names of Am. mfrs. of building hardware, such as hinges of all kinds, locks, bolts, etc., suitable for doors and for windows; also shelf hardware, such as files, rasps, screw drivers, chisels, handsaws of all varieties, &c.

12,927. PUBLIC ABATTOIR.—There is considerable agitation in a Canadian city for a public abattoir in which all meat used locally could be prepared subject to inspection. The persons behind the proposition have no idea as to the cost of such an establishment or the nature of the equipment necessary to render it sanitary and efficient. If information on these points was sent to persons named by an American Consul it is not improbable the firm supplying it would shortly be asked for definite quotations and be given an order for the equipment.

12,928. LUMBER, IRON, AND PORTLAND CEMENT.—A commission house in the Near East is in the market for pitch and yellow pine, worked out, and other cabinet woods; iron to include structural, malleable, galvanised, plates, sheets, rods, and pipes, and Portland cement.

12,929. NITRATE OF SODA, PARAFFIN, NAPHTHALINE, PAPER, AND TIN PLATE.—A business man in the Far East desires to get in touch with the principal Am. mfrs. of refined nitrate of soda, paraffin, naphthaline, wrapping paper, and pasteboard; also of tin plate in thin sheets for the lining of packing cases.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. Sun., fair in e., unsettled in w.; prob. showers, cooler; mod. s. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. Sun., fair; mod. s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat.; warmer in s. e. Sun., cloudy in w., fair in e.; mod. s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat., Sun.; prob. showers; cooler Sun. in n. w.; mod. e. winds, shifting to fresh n. w. by Sun. over n. w.

Ala.—Fair Sat. Sun., unset., prob. showers, cooler; mod. s. winds, becoming fr. w. by Sun.

Miss., La.—Cloudy Sat.; showers, cooler at night or Sun.; mod. s. winds, becoming n. w.; fresh by Sun.

E. Tex.—Showers, cooler Sat. or Sat. night. Sun., prob. fair; fresh to strong breezes on coast, shifting to n. w.

W. Tex.—Fair Sun.; colder Sat. in e. s.; warmer Sun. in n.

Utah.—Fair Sat., Sun; warmer Sat.

Okla.—Colder, fair, preceded by showers in central and east. Sun., fair.

Ark.—Thunder showers, cooler Sat. night. Sun. fair, cooler in e.

Tenn., Ky.—Unsett. Sat.; showers, colder at night, prob. Sun.

Ind., Ohio—Cloudy, warmer Sat. Showers, cooler at night or Sun.; fresh s. to s. w. winds.

Ill.—Showers Sat. aft. or night, prob. Sun.; colder Sat. night. Sun.; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sat. night.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy, warmer Sat.; showers, colder at night or Sun.; fresh to strong s. to s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat.; showers, colder at night, prob. Sun.; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Sun. morn.

Wis.—Thunder showers Sat. or Sat. night; colder. Sun. unsett.; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sat. night.

Minn.—Thunder showers, colder Sat., strong shifting winds. Sun, fair.

Iowa—Showers, colder Sat. Sun. fair.

Mo.—Showers, colder Sat. Sun. prob. fair. Colder in e.

N. Dak.—Unsett. Sat. prob. showers; colder in extreme s. Sun. fair.

S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Fair Sat., preceded by showers in e.; colder in e.; Sun. fair.

STEAMSHIP TRUST HEARINGS FINISHED

Final Argument Made in Government's Suit Against the Atlantic Conference.

13 VOLUMES OF TESTIMONY

Steerage Monopoly Effected Through 'Fighting Steamers'—Pooling ment Defended.

Before an expedition court, in the Federal Building, consisting of Judges Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, the final argument was made yesterday in the Government's Sherman law suit against the Atlantic Conference, an association formed by the Hamburg-American, the North German Lloyd, the International Mercantile Marine, the Cunard, the Holland-American, the Canadian Pacific Steamship, and other lines to regulate the steerage traffic. The result of this, it was charged, had been to drive out of the North Atlantic business the Russian Volunteer Fleet, and to force the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company to join the Conferances. Moreover, it was charged that serious loss had been inflicted on the Uranian Line, and that the New York & Continental Line, and the Northwest Transport Company had been compelled to reorganize through losses.

The petition of the Government was filed on Jan. 4, 1911, and since then a voluminous record has been made of testimony taken here and in Europe. When the case was called, Charles C. Burlingham, for the International Marine Company, moved its adjournment, on the ground that it appeared likely that the Interstate Commerce Commission would soon receive jurisdiction over the steamship companies, and that it might find that such an arrangement as that attacked was legal. Moreover, he did not see how Judge Lacombe could peruse the thirteen volumes of testimony before he left for Europe next month.

The court, however, decided that, in view of the international importance of the case, it must proceed.

Assistant United States District Attorney Henry A. Guiler then opened the case for the Government. He laid stress on the attempt of the defendants to effect a virtual monopoly of the steerage traffic by means of what were known as "fighting steamers." These were run by an agreement between the conference companies, so as to compete directly with steamships belonging to companies outside of the conference. They would take passengers at the same or lower rates as the competitors, and would sail at about the same time. To compensate the company running a fighting steamer the other members of the conference agreed to pay it the sum it lost by its low rates, and if it booked more passengers than it could handle to provide accommodation for them on some other steamship.

Hit Rivals Through Agents.

Another weapon which Mr. Guiler told the court the conference companies used against their rivals was the prohibition they enforced against their agents handling the tickets for any non-conference line. A cablegram from the Secretary of the conference in London to the Secretary here was included in the Government's brief, in which emphasis was laid on the importance of enforcing this regulation, and other letters were printed to show that the members of the conference were well aware that in this practice they were sailing close to the wind, and admitted among themselves that there was danger of its resulting in proceedings against them under the anti-trust law.

Then Mr. Guiler paid particular attention to what were known as the commerical allowances. These were allowances of about 10 per cent. on the immigrant fares to points within the United States, which were paid by the railroads to the conference steamship lines. An immigrant, it was explained in the brief, would purchase from some point in the centre of Europe transportation to some point in the United States. It would, unless the immigrant expressly wished otherwise, be unrouted. So when the alien reached Ellis Island he would go to what was known as the Immigrant Clearing House. There he would deliver up the order for railroad transportation to the West, and would receive in return a railroad ticket. This might be over any one of eight different railroads, and the immigrants would be so directed at Ellis Island that each of the companies got its due share of the business.

Allusion was also made in the brief to the attempt of the defendants to show that the Government through the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company had signified its approval of pools and conferences, in that these concerns had become a member of the Carribean Conference. This attempt the Government contended failed because the witness called by the defense had admitted that the Panama Railroad Company had been elected a member of the conference without notification of the Government, and that as soon as the Government heard of it it repudiated the membership.

Lucius A. Beers, counsel for the Cunard Company, opened the argument for the defense. He argued that the question whether an agreement or an act was an unreasonable restraint of trade depended chiefly on facts. The Supreme Court, he said, had frequently pointed out that Congress could never have intended the Sherman law to condemn all combinations, which might be interpreted as restraining commerce, as, if it had, a large proportion of all the necessary agreements relating to trade would be illegal.

Cunard Co. Has Not Gained.

So he suggested that the court should consider the physical and financial conditions controlling the steerage trade, the conditions which led up to the pooling agreement and its actual effect on the carriage of steerage passengers. As a matter of fact, he argued, the agreement had not resulted in financial gain, the dividends of the Cunard Line being smaller since the bargain was made.

Ex-Senator John C. Spooner for the Hamburg-American Line, asked the court to consider that it was impossible to apply to a sea trafficking concern the same standards as were applied to a railroad or other land enterprises, and then Mr. Burlingham pointed out that there was no proof that the rivals of the Conference Lines did not get a fair share of passengers. Speaking of the effect of unlimited competition between agents he said there would be ruinous cuts in the fight among them, and he referred to the time when a policeman in this city, if he saw a group of persons, who looked like returning steerage passengers, would hurry them into a steamship agent's office and then return in a few hours to ask his commission on every ticket sold.

There was no proof, he urged, that unreasonable rates had ever been charged or that there had ever been any attempt to shut up property from its regular use. Moreover, it was only natural that a steamship company which had built up a trade from its own country should take every means to protect it.

After N. B. Beecher, Mr. Burlingham's associate, had dwelt on the disposition of the Supreme Court since the Tobacco case to take a "reasonable" view of the Sherman act, and District Attorney Marshall had replied, the court took the case under advisement.

BUSINESS NOTES.

All three boards of the United States General Appraisers held simultaneous sessions yesterday for the purpose of hearing testimony. The full membership of the tribunal was present, with the exception of Judge Somerville, who is recovering from a serious illness. It usually happens that not more than two boards sit at the same time, the other members being engaged in preparing decisions or hearing cases at out-of-town ports. It is understood that the tribunal will clear up the files as far as possible in anticipation of the summer vacation period.

The sixth annual convention and the fifth annual style congress of the National Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmakers' Association will be held at Niagara Falls on July 6 and 7. From present indications, suit orders will dominate Fall models as far as the season has so advanced.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....3¼@4% for the best names
Thursday.....3¼@4% " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Side Throwsters Organize.

The Commission Throwsters Division of the Silk Association of America, organised under Division B, was formally launched at a general meeting of silk throwsters held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Silk Association of America. The throwsters up to about a year ago had an organization of their own, but this was disbanded. At yesterday's meeting by-laws were adopted and the following were elected to the Executive Committee: Jerome C. Read, Chairman; Marcus Frieder, Vice Chairman; A. G. B. Hunt, H. S. Hofer, Henry Leon, Peter R. Rowson, and Arthur G. Turner. Among other things, the association will investigate cost calculation methods.

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The Raw Silk Markets.

Latest reports from the Yokohama raw silk market show it to be firm, with a fair amount of business coming from the European manufacturers. American buying is said to be light at present. Sales, for the week totaled 4,400 bales. Canton reports a good demand, with prices somewhat firmer than they were a little while ago. Reelers seem unwilling to contract ahead any further on the new season's silk. Both the Shanghai and Milan markets are reported quiet. Seasonable inactivity governs the trading in the New York market, but prices are holding their own. Most of the orders now being placed here are for filling-in purposes.

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Better Prospects for Dresses.

The present demand in dresses seems to centre around garments made up of crêpe de chines and satin-faced materials. With the change from the designs combining the bustle and other elaborate effects to long tunics, the conservative buyer has been given a freer field to work in, and business has picked up accordingly. One house reports a larger number of orders for the past week than for the preceding four. In waists, crêpe de chine is favored, and georgette crêpes are also proving popular. Lace, handkerchief linen, and organdie are used extensively in this connection. The general opinion seems to be that with the coming of styles which are more simple, and because of this appeal to a wider circle of states, prospects are much brighter.

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Silverware Buyers Slow.

Buyers of silverware are said to be unusually late in coming to market this season. Two reasons are given for this in the trade, the effect of the general disturbed condition of the country on the retail jewelry trade and the lateness of Easter. A year ago this time business was booming, but then Easter came considerably earlier. None of the important Southern or Western buyers has been reported in the market yet, those who have done business for the matrimonial season being located in this city or in nearby districts. The orders that have been placed, however, are said to be fairly liberal. There is nothing in the situation at present that presages an advance in prices on either sterling or plated ware, and active buying is looked for within the next two or three weeks.

***

Printcloths Still Quiet.

Inactivity continued to feature the local gray goods market yesterday, but prices stayed fairly steady. A few odd lots of printcloths were sold during the day, the principal sales being made on 38½-inch 64-56s at 4¼ cents and 64-60s in the same width at 5 cents. The latter goods are now more plentiful at 5 cents than they have been at any other time since the break came. Despite the weakness shown in some of the other constructions, bids of 7 cents failed to bring out any 80 squares. These goods were firmly held at 7¼ cents for deliverery this side of the half year. A fair business was done on cheap sateens in the course of the day, and novelty constructions were also taken in a fair way. The bulk of the business on these constructions, however, is said to have been placed.

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Gain in Dutiable Silk Imports.

Dutiable silk imports at New York in the five weeks ended March 28 show a gain of nearly $500,000 over those of the corresponding period a year ago, according to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America. The respective values for these periods are $2,-985,703 and $2,470,197. To these totals, fabrics woven in the piece contributed, respectively, $1,048,891 and $779,477. The principal decline shown in the list was in receipts of velvet ribbons, which totaled only $141,496 last month. The heaviest gain, on the other hand, was shown in imports of silk ribbons. These showed a total value of $156,016, an increase of about 350 per cent. over similar imports in March last year. Of the free materials entered in the same period, raw silk led with a value of $1,-808,584, against $1,212,668 last year.

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Textile Alliance Officers.

The following officers were elected yesterday at a meeting of the Textile Alliance, Incorporated, which was held in the rooms of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers: President, A. M. Patterson; Vice President, Caesar Cone, and Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Nevins. At the same meeting Dr. August Hunziker, who is Vice President of the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company of Paterson, N. J., and who was nominated by the Silk Association of America to represent that organization in the alliance, was elected to a voting membership. Dr. Hunziker was also elected to the Board of Directors, which was increased to six for that purpose. The Textile Alliance was recently incorporated in this State, with the object of guarding its members against unscrupulous dealings on the part of dye-stuff concerns, to prosecute perpetrators of fraudulent transactions in dyestuffs and mill supplies generally, and to bring about trade reforms calculated to work to the benefit of the entire textile world.

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Tobacco Importers Worried.

Importers of Havana tobacco are worried over the possibility of the plague district of Havana extending to the tobacco warehouse region, for it is said that if this happens the necessary fumigation will cause heavy loss to them. A special cable to THE TIMES said yesterday that $1,000,000 worth of tobacco was in danger of injury by fumigation. It was said in the local market that fully 90 per cent. of this tobacco was owned by Americans. It is said to be trade custom to leave the tobacco in storage in Havana until needed, and the present dull state of trade has made withdrawals unusually light of late. Consequently severe loss is faced. According to a letter received yesterday from Havana by a well-known tobacco importer it had been intimated there that the Cuban Government would attempt to reimburse any losses caused by fumigation, but the importer in question was not inclined to take the report seriously. It is said that while fumigation does not actually ruin the tobacco, it affects its taste and aroma to such a degree that it cannot be used for the American trade.

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A Cigar Smoking Machine.

One of the latest mechanical devices put on the market is a machine that will smoke cigars. The body of the machine consists of a horizontal cone-shaped device which is somewhat similar in shape to the screw-top on small oil cans. From the upper side of the cone project five small cigar holders, into which the cigars are placed when the machine is in operation. At the end of the cone and perpendicular to its base is a sort of chimney, through which a draft is made by a small electric motor. This draft causes the cigars to burn

The entire machine is suspended from two supports, which are attached to a wooden base. It is made of aluminum, is 14 inches long and 11 inches high. The machine smokes from one to five cigars at a time, and its construction permits them to be smoked at eight different speeds. The primary object of the machine is to permit the maker or dealer of cigars to test the burn of the tobacco in them without having to smoke the cigars himself, thereby doing away with the headaches which are said often to accompany such tests at the moment. In addition to this, the machine is said to make an attractive window display. It weighs four pounds and sells for $50.

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Imports of a Week.

Imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at New York in the week ended April 11 were valued at $19,988,082, compared with $18,918,208 in the week before, and $19,020,173 in the week before that. Included in these imports are $462,606 worth of jewelry, precious stones and watches. The week previous they aggregated $512,419. Imports of leather, hides, &c., reached $1,644,451, compared with $1,234,348 the week previous, and $1,641,330 a fortnight ago. Imports of cotton showed a heavy increase last week, aggregating 2,490 bales, valued at $200,751, compared with only 180 bales worth $5,850 the week before. There were entered 88,139 bags of coffee returned at $755,502, compard with a valuation the week before of $1,223,061. Egg imports had a value of $17,563. India rubber, manufactures, waste, and substitutes were $2,210,558, compared with $1,655,167 the week previous. Sugar imports aggregated $1,-256,760, compared with $2,518,270 the week before. Wool imports reached $437,458, against $260,929 the previous week. Imports of dry goods totaled $2,626,086, while the imports of silk goods were appraised at $628,085. The week before the totals for these classes were respectively $2,731,325 and $857,-024. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouses last week were $661,188, while those entered for warehouse aggregated $876,222. The previous week's figures were, respectively, $664,619 and $859,189.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Azag, Isaac & Sam Baroni—People, &c., $100.
Baird, Edw. K.—Edmonds Bouton, Inc., $406.
Broidy, Abraham—C. N. Meisner, $190.
Baker, Thomas H.—E. Tapking et al, $220.
Braboff, Feliz—M. Page, $181.
Becker, Charles—Rock Island Butter Company of New York, $122.
Baumann, Amelia, Bauman Furniture Company, George Scher, Barney Scher & Louis R. Gans—C. Ludwig Baumann & Co., Brooklyn, $321.
Coon, Lewis—T. C. Hollander et al, $265.
Cohen, Elias A.—S. J. Freidin et al, $603.
Chapell, George P.—City of New York, $249.
Dombiatt, David—I. Lubowitz et al, $189.
Doke, James—A. M. Why, $157.
Dain, Sarah, by gdn.—C. Savins, costs, $106.
Ehrlich, Jacob M.—M. R. Horowitz, $590.
Efron, Jacob—A. Bacrenkian, $741.
Elkin, Jacob—F. C. Titus, Jr., $249.
Ellis, Charles—M. Gellovitz, $420.
Eagan, Michael F.—E. N. Papathelis, $224.
Feeney, Bridget—City of New York, costs, $140.
Freeman, Ida—Colonial Distributing Company, $246.
Foes, Archibald C.—N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. Co., costs, $640.
Galitzka, Samuel—H. Miller, $107.
Gruhe, John—City of New York, $241.
Girardia, Frederick A.—Same, $244.
Galatis, Andrew—I. H. Plotnick, $113.
Gross, Adolf—Joseph Muslmer & Co., Inc., $216.
German, Addie L.—A. Casey, $283.
Glasser, Hyman—H. Schulman, $176.
Goldner, Abraham—Mitchell Varnish Works, Inc., $163.
Horn, Norbert—E. Salkin, $260.
Hull, Howard—C. Cooper, $2,628.
Same—J. W. Cooper, $250.
Heilman, Samuel—S. Howes Co., Inc., $387.
Henningham, Richard E.—Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., $100.
Halstead, Nathaniel C.—J. B. Sies, $135.
Hicks, Benyie R.—City of N. Y., $344.
Halperin, Morris—Same, $255.
Hill, Thomas—Same, $450.
Herman, Max—Swift & Co., $264.
Kaim, Maurice—S. Levi, $113.
Lovitz, Philip—A. Bschrach, $143.
Lentz, Edwin—G. Newkumet, $1,549.
Limeri, Gaetano—J. A. Kirsb & Co., $187.
Lent, Winfield—Conron Bros. Co., $199.
Laskan, Siegfried—M. R. Horovitz, $175.
Mott, Walter L. and Sarah E.—J. H. Andrews et al., $348.
McKeehan, William H.—City of New York, $882.
McGarry, William F.—Carter, Black & Ayres, $236.
Murphy, James and John Ritchie—J. Kraus, $268.
McIville, Henry H.—Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, $518.
McArdle, Patrick J.—M. Donnelly, costs, $170.
Meyers, John D.—P. F. Harper, $126.
Mayer, Leon—T. Allison, $110.
Place, Theo V.—W. S. Bush, $251.
Pavelka, George—H. Cohan, $294.
Peterson, Robert C. A.—J. Hall, $261.
Pruhall, Wm. A.—H. Pressey, $287.
Rosnehtia, Besale—L. Lanlado, $152.
Richards, Chas. E.—F. Eckenroth & Son, Inc., $177.
Same—Byron W. Green, Jr., Co., $223.
Ranatore, Frank—A. Zucca, $419.
Singer, Pincus—J. Spitzer, $264.
Slutsky, Jacob—A. Kaiser et al., $149.
Steinberg, Morris—People, &c., $1,000.
Sheldon, Samuel W. and Fred M.—Richardson & Church, $142.
Schn, Tebias—A. W. Shaw Co., $289.
Saitta, Philip S.—L. Johnston, $271.
Sullivan, Patrick H., and Lawrence Milligan, executors—H. L. Reis, $1,808.
Torres, Nicola—W. Bergozzi et al., $182.
Targart, Marshall W., and Leonard B. Kendall—M. P. Caffe, $178.
Welshe, David—M. Friedlander, $532.
Waltzer, John—A. Kaminsky, $137.
Walter, Susan—M. Evans, $106.
Weiss, David—M. Friedlander, $532.
Wladimir, Samuel—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $108.
Wetmore, James D.—C. E. Hutchinson, $121.
Willis, Wm. A.—J. E. March, $096.
Ziegfeld, Hugo—B. Herman, $137.
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—H. B. Smith, $4,823.
Cafe Monopole, Inc.—H. Wagner & Adler Co., $109.
Carl Mack Mfg. Co.—Vandyck-Churchill Co., $360.
Distributing & Importing Co., Inc.—Yale National Bank of New Haven, $301.
Flatbush Building Material Co.—City of New York, $101.
Flatbush Building Co.—Same, $208.
Fraser Tablet Co.—Same, $1,261.
Fox, Stiefel Co.—Gordon & Ferguson, $819.
Forty-fourth St. Restaurant and Cafe Co.—C. G. Simonds et al., $497.
General Automatic Register Co.—City of New York, $819.
Green & Spitz Express Co.—M. Goldberg et al., $137.
Same—W. Mathis et al., $106.
Glaser & Weiss Fur Co.—City of New York, $189.
Hartog & Beinhauer Candy Co.—Same, $774.
Henri P. Alexander, Inc.—M. Parmet et al., $118.
John Wanamaker (a corporation)—E. M. Ford, $3,853.
Long Acre Electric Light and Power Co.—Metropolitan Trust Co. of City of New York, $259.
Lang Contracting Co.—J. F. Murphy Lumber Co., $582.
Maryland Storage Warehouse and Van Co.—I. Schiff, $544.
Ryap Film Co.—G. H. Murray, $1,368.
Stiefel, Fox & Co.—Gordon & Ferguson, $819.
Sixty-seventh St. Amusement Co.—Box Office Attraction Film Rental Co., $131.
U. S. Grand Lodge, Independent Order Ahawas Israel—L. Schottoff, $584.
World Hotel Co.—Hunter & Trimm Co., $261.
Welsh Machine Works Co.—J. Tauber, $2,640.

In Bronx County.

Cassatt, Aurilia—M. & M. Packard, $218.
Davis, John W., and Mary A. Davis—L. Gottchalk, $5,382.
Dinter, Paul—J. J. Dorn, $231.
Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc.—P. Polonsky, $1,153.
Fuestis, Chester T.—E. M. Arras, $144.
Jacob Streifler Co.—P. Sugarman et al., $2,017.
Kiernan, Kathryn C., and Thomas J. Kiernan—W. Reisfeld, $276.
Kiernan, Kathryn C., and Margaret A. McBride—W. Reisfeld, $218.
Kravitz, Nathan—Rosenbiatt Bros., $217.
Maurice, Joseph, and Lillian Wiener—M. M. Pichler, $112.
Reichardt, Barbara, and Charles Reichardt—W. Reisfeld, $152.
Rizzo, Domenico—A. Grieco, $1,456.
Scatchard, John N.—R. W. Wistar et al., $1,000.
Uzeskis, Pauline—147th and 148th St. Corporations, $271.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Sundstrom & Stratton Co.—W. M. McIntyre, Dec. 2, 1913, $109.
Theodor Sauer Co.—J. Switkes, April 28, 1913, $3,141.
Same—Same, March 31, 1914, $131.
Wallace, Laura, and William D. Morgan—People, &c., April 8, 1914, (vacated,) $800.
Smith, May and William D. Morgan—People, &c., April 8, 1914, (vacated,) $800.
Griffin, Peter A.—John H. Fay, Inc., March 5, 1914, $155.
Alpha Construction Co. and Adolph Hirshfield—Twenty-third Ward Bank, Feb. 4, 1914, $198.
Butler, Marvin F., Jacob P. Muller and Geo. L. Rochelle—S. B. Robinson, March, 14, 1913, $110.
Same—Same, March 17, 1914, $173.
Duffy, John, &c.—M. Doran, April 15, 1914, $102.
Blankford, Henry—B. Rubinstein, Nov. 12, 1913, $131.
Katz, Simon—J. Applegate, Dec. 14, 1909, $110.
Klein, Julius—J. Applegate & Co., Dec. 14, 1909, $106.
Murphy, Wm. M.—W. M. Murphy, Jan. 29, 1914, $124.
Mercer Constructing Co. and Emanuel M. Brodewich—Twenty-third Ward Bank, Feb. 4, 1914, $198.
White Rod Elevator Co.—M. F. Mahon Co., April 7, 1914, (vacated,) $462.
Mahon-Same, April 7, 1914, (vacated,) $462.

FOREIGN TRADE INCREASE.

Imports and Domestic Exports in March Greater Than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Both imports and domestic exports increased during March over March last year, according to preliminary figures announced to-day by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

March imports amounted to $181,980,-020 against $155,445,498 in March last year, free merchandise representing $111,058,480, or 61 per cent. of the month's total, against $84,216,063, or 54 per cent. in March a year ago. Domestic exports in March totaled $183,921,571, a slight gain over $183,446,790 for March of last year, but decreased exports of foreign merchandise reduced total exports to $187,314,170 in March, 1914, compared with $187,426,711 in March last year.

For nine months ending with March the current year's imports totaled $1,-897,727,813, against $1,401,844,163 last year; the domestic exports $1,859,167,-589, against $1,881,043,972 last year. Foreign goods exported aggregated $25,-035,376 in the nine months, compared with $27,014,401 last year.

The excess of exports over imports in March was $5,381,131 and in the nine months ending March, $485,315,052.

Gold imports during the month totaled $7,842,769, compared with $4,290,998 in March, 1913, while gold exports were but $2,632,040, against $18,076,594 in March last year.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLIAM DUNCAN & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Duncan and William Duncan, Jr., who compose the firm of William Duncan & Son, importers of linens, of 256 Church Street, by Katz & Sommerich, attorneys for Fiddes Todd & Curry, Inc., of Great Britain, creditors, for $57,154.

FRANK P. HAYS CO., dealers in rubber goods and auto supplies, at 57 Duane Street, made an assignment yesterday to Alfred L. Hernstein. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company by those creditors: Caleb Hayes, $997; Bella M. Lipschitz, $66, and New York Process Letters Company, $30.

ROBERT

How to Make the Best Investments

The prices of standard stocks and bonds are as sensitive to the laws of supply and demand and to business conditions as the prices of any commodities which are actively traded in.

Those who make their investments at times when it is particularly advantageous to make them, are not only able to obtain very attractive prices, but, in addition, incomes which are larger than may ordinarily be had.

We invite requests from those who have either small or large sums available, for our Investment Circular No. G-75 and for our recommendations as to the particular type of securities which is especially desirable now and for the best examples of that type.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston London, Eng. Baltimore

Harris, Forbes & Co
Successors to N. W. Harris & Co., N. Y.
Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK
act as fiscal agents for municipalities and corporations and deal in high grade municipal, railroad and public utility
Bonds for Investment

Finley Barrell & Co.
74 BROADWAY
Bankers and Brokers
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Two exclusive private wires to the West
Chicago—203 So. LaSalle St.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Public Utility Investments
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St.—New York

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Ford, Bacon & Davis
Engineers
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
NEW ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

Real Estate Appraisals
furnished on property located in certain selected cities of the South and West, as well as in New York City and vicinity.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company
B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DEPOSITARY, UPON THE DEPOSIT OF FIRST MORTGAGE SERIES "A" SIX PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD BONDS, FIRST MORTGAGE SERIES "B" SIX PER CENT. FIFTEEN-YEAR GOLD BONDS, FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD NOTES OR SIX PER CENT. GOLD SCRIP OF THE VALIER-MONTANA LAND & WATER COMPANY UNDER THE TERMS OF THE VALIER-MONTANA LAND & WATER COMPANY AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION DATED APRIL 12, 1913:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee, acting under the said Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, has amended said Agreement and Plan with reference to the rights of the holders of Liquidating Redemption Preferred Stock of the New Company mentioned in said Agreement, and otherwise as set forth in the certain amendment filed this day with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the Depositary named in said Agreement.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1914.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL
PERCY R. POMEROY
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN
J. HORACE HARDING
AUSTIN McLANAHAN
Committee.

DAVIES, AUERBACH & CORNELL, Counsel.

R. C. NEWTON, Secretary,
15 William Street, New York City.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
No. 30 Church St., New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Please take notice that bonds numbered as follows have been selected as provided in Paragraph Third of the mortgage securing the same to be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on the Fourteenth Day of May next ensuing:

10	110	139	197	269	350	
30	123	149	216	304	369	
57	131	158	221	311	396	
99	134	174	246	337	422	
					434	

Such bonds shall cease to draw interest from said date and will be redeemed at the aforesaid price upon presentation and surrender thereof, with all unpaid coupons attached, on and after said date at the office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to Colonial Trust Company, trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
By C. E. DENNY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Fall After Early Strength —Missouri Pacific and Lehigh Valley Weak.

Up to late afternoon, when the market became weak, a fairly strong tendency toward recovery was shown in all but a limited number of stocks. Conspicuous among these were Lehigh Valley and Missouri Pacific, which were under very heavy pressure. The large decline in them, running in each case to more than five points, eventually proved an important factor in turning the whole market downward. The losses elsewhere were confined to relatively narrow limits, and at no time did the average level of quotations fall quite as low as the bottom figure of Thursday's market. Some part in bringing about the late fall in quotations may have been played by the rumors of a hitch in the arrangements with President Huerta, but it was the unsettling effect of the heavy selling of the few stocks which broke so sharply that seemed to account chiefly for the selling which carried prices off toward the end of the day.

The liquidation in Missouri Pacific was associated with reports that a plan to provide for the company's notes which mature June 1 by a sale of bonds now pledged as security for those notes had been abandoned. Assurances were renewed, however, that other plans were being laid to care for this obligation, and that the company felt amply able to provide the necessary funds. The selling of the stock persisted up to the very end of the day. The final quotation was but a small fraction above the lowest. For the selling of Lehigh Valley the chief explanation offered was a report that the dividend, which is now being paid at the rate of 10 per cent., would be lowered to 8 per cent. These reports were quite possibly as much the product of the decline as they were the explanation of that decline. They were not, however, received with complete skepticism, inasmuch as it is known, of course, that Lehigh Valley, along with other railroads, has suffered losses in earings, which might induce the Directors to put the company's dividend payments on a lower basis.

Such reports, moreover, had influence beyond the stock primarily affected. They directed increased attention to the current earning power of the railways which has been reduced, not only by the decline which has come about in business, but by the increased inroads which expenses have made into railroad receipts. The latter the railroads have undertaken to correct as far as possible by the economies which they have lately put into effect. But that, of course, does not reach to the causes responsible for the decline in gross earnings. The daily experience of bankers shows the effect which the recent course of railroad affairs has produced upon the minds of investors. One of the most important effects which a favorable decision in the rate case would have would seem to be the change for the better which it might be counted upon to produce in the investment attitude toward railroad undertakings. That would be a change of far-reaching effect and one which is much needed.

The market was awaiting yesterday news of the financing of the New Haven's requirements in respect to its maturing short-term obligations. The understanding was that the arrangement contemplated the raising of the necessary money from the road's own stockholders upon terms which would insure their participation in the plan. It was believed further that the new financing would be done in a form which would largely reduce the road's outstanding obligations by making use of treasury assets for this purpose. Such a plan has the advantage of cutting down fixed charges and of putting the company in a position to provide more easily for its further requirements for improvements. The financing which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul proposes to do and which was very near announcement two days ago is likely to be allowed to go over for some time.

Not the least interesting financial incident of the day was the discounting in this market of bills accepted by State institutions under the new banking law, which became effective yesterday. A new banking mechanism has thus been put into operation, and from this small beginning large results are to be expected in the course of time. The new State banking law, much more fully than the Federal Reserve act, equips the institutions operating under it for accepting bills, thus supplying the class of paper best fitted for the purposes of an open discount market. The reduced reserve requirements of State institutions became effective yesterday and possibly exerted some influence upon the money market. Twelve months' loans were reported at rates as low as 3⅞ per cent. A further rise in sterling exchange, which carried it to a level ten points above the highest figure of January, may also have been brought about in part by the fact that balances abroad subject to draft can under the new State law be deducted from an institution's deposits in figuring the reserve which it is required to keep.

The day's trade advices did not differ materially from those which have lately been coming to hand, although the commercial agencies reported some improvement in sentiment because of the very bright agricultural outlook. Very good crops, and such are now promised, will do probably more than any other one thing could do to turn the tide of trade into more active and more profitable channels. Estimates of the week's bank clearings indicate a falling off of from 7 per cent. to 9 per cent. compared with the corresponding week of last year.

PULLMAN CO. MUST DEFEND.

Jury to Pass On Loss of Goldstein's Valise While He Slept.

Overruling the City Court and the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court the Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday ordering the suit of Louis Goldstein, a suit manufacturer, against the Pullman Company for the loss of his gripsack containing $300 worth of jewelry to be brought to trial. The lower courts had upheld the Pullman Company's contention that it was not responsible for the theft of Goldstein's gripsack while he was asleep in a berth of one of its cars attached to a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad train between Cincinnati and Wheeling several months ago.

The Appellate Division said that a jury should pass on the question as to whether the Pullman Company had taken proper precautions to protect Goldstein's property. It said he could not be expected to watch it while he slept.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George A. Gaston has been elected President of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Railway Company, to succeed H. W. Thornton, who has become General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England.

Charles F. Matheson has been elected a Director of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Tale of a Block of Bonds.

Investors are eager for municipal bonds, but it takes time for some issues to get to the ultimate buyer. Here is a tale of a small block of bonds put out a few weeks ago by a city in another State: They were bought by a firm in this city and offered to customers at a price to net 4.25 per cent. on the purchase price. There was no immediate response to the circulars sent out, and the bonds afterward were sold to another house on a 4.20 per cent. basis. This firm, in turn, disposed of the block to another concern, which passed the bonds on to another firm on a 4.18 basis. Still the bonds were not taken up by investors, and they went, by and by, to a fourth commission house at a price to yield 4.15 per cent., and from this owner to a fifth on a 4.08 basis. The bonds are still in the Street.

***

Oil Shares Follow Oil Downward.

A cut of 10 cents a barrel on crude petroleum in the Pennsylvania fields unsettled the market for Standard Oil issues on the Curb yesterday. Before the reduction was announced prices in the open-air market had been looking up and fairly heavy purchases were reported. While a decline in Pennsylvania oil quotations had been looked for, because of reductions previously ordered in the mid-continent region, so large a recession was not anticipated by some persons. The Pennsylvania is in especial demand by refiners for the manufacture of gasoline. The market for this product has been fairly steady, in the face of a falling demand for other refined oils, and it was expected to be a sustaining factor in the Pennsylvania crude situation.

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Prices Yesterday and a Year Ago.

With the exception of Union Pacific, all the active stocks closed last night below the prices recorded a year ago. This list gives a comparison of quotations:

	1914.	1913.
Atchison	96	102
Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	99⅜
New York Central	87½	103
Erie	28	30
Great Northern pf	121⅛	126⅞
Lehigh Valley	135	150½
Northern Pacific	109⅞	115⅞
Reading	162½	164⅞
Southern Pacific	91⅜	100⅞
Union Pacific	153⅜	153½
Copper	73½	76½
Smelters	66⅛	69½
Steel	58¼	62¼

In the case of Reading and Erie the difference was not large, but the quotations of the others, it will be seen, are wide apart.

***

The Strong Undertone Delusion.

When the stock market does nothing on Monday, and a little less on Tuesday, and perhaps nothing at all on Wednesday, advisers who must say something are fond of announcing that the list has a strong undertone. It is a comforting thought for the customer whose stock will not go up to learn that in all probability it will not go down much. Prices may hang around the same level for a fortnight at a time, but "the strong undertone" is brought forth every few minutes when some one asks a question. Eventually one of two things happens: either business picks up or good news of some other kind comes out and the market shakes off its lethargy with a good advance; or an occasion for selling arises and the market breaks through at every point where orders converge. Then it becomes evident that the strong undertone was, after all, nothing but a myth, to be dissolved at the first attack on quotations. When heavy selling of one security, with its resulting break in price, undermines support of the entire list it cannot truthfully be said that the market had a strong undertone.

***

Market's Weakness Betrayed.

If yesterday's market had been in a healthy condition, with a really strong undertone, no amount of selling of Missouri Pacific could have brought about a slump in the good dividend stocks. There was no secondary defense back of a line which presented a false appearance of strength. When some one sold 68,000 shares of Missouri Pacific he showed the inherent weakness of the whole market, and invited attacks on other stocks. Traders were quick to see that it was going to be just as easy to depress Lehigh Valley, and if they had worked in concert it is not at all unlikely that they could have produced almost as great a decline in any one of half a dozen other issues.

***

Municipal Luck.

If the sale of New York City's $85,000,000 of new bonds had been held one day earlier, the Controller would have received an average price a shade higher than the one established by Kuhn, Loeb-W. A. Read & Co.'s bid, the difference being due to the demand for an apology from Huerta. But on the other hand, had the sale been held two days later, the average price would very likely have been two shades lower.

***

Living on Expectations.

The freight rate increase is becoming a state of mind in the financial district. Bankers get up with it in the morning, read it in every article in their breakfast newspaper, and view it as a background in all of their discussions throughout the day. Crops, business, and war with Mexico all seem to be contingent upon the action to be taken by the commission. If the full 5 per cent. is granted to the Eastern roads, it may mean $50,000,000 a year to them. That would be small reparation for the mental wear and tear which a great many persons are undergoing while waiting for a decision.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SUIT UP.

Milburn Calls Common Stockholders 'Poor Devils' in Appeal Argument.

John G. Milburn, who appeared before the Appellate Division yesterday to oppose the appeal of the preferred stockholders from an order of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum permitting the Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad to distribute $82,000,000 surplus among the common stockholders, referred to his own clients, the common stockholders, as "poor devils." He said that they had made sacrifices and taken risks, which had built up the big surplus.

The preferred stockholders, on the other hand, he said, had made a "safe investment" and were entitled to only their customary dividends. C. E. Pierson, representing the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which holds $1,000,000 of the preferred stock, argued for the reversal of Justice Greenbaum's decision. The Appellate Division reserved decision.

Lackawanna Coal Sales Decrease.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company reports gross sales in the fiscal year ended on Dec. 31, 1913, of $88,376,486, a decline from the preceding year of $1,023,428. Net income amounted to $1,708,714, showing a decline of $572,373. Revenue from other sources than mining and selling coal was $298,067. The balance available for dividends was equivalent to 31.8 per cent. on the stock. The company's total surplus at the close of the year was $4,617,953.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Improve in the Early Trading, but They Ease Off Later.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 83,212 shares of stocks and $309,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 8,130; oils, 4,037, and mining, 71,745. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	B.-Am. T. n.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
25	Kelly S. Tire.	56	56	56	56
530	Man. Transit.	1	1⅛	1	1
150	Max. M. 1st pf.	33	33½	32	32½
50	Max. M. 2d pf.	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
165	P. S. & Rfg.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,500	Riker & Heg.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
30	Riker-H., old.	160	160	160	160
400	Savoy Oil.	10	10¼	10	10
2,000	Ster. G., w. i.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
360	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	83	82½	82½
500	Un. C. Stores Co. of Am.	93½	93½	92½	92½
1,500	U. P. S. Corp.	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5
600	W. O. G., w. i.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
2	Atlantic Ref.	623	623	623	+ 3
10	Cent'l Oil.	227	227	227	+ 2
50	Galena-S. Oil.	169	165	167	+ 2
40	Indiana P. L.	142	141	141	− 1
25	Nat. Transit.	39	39	39	− ⅛
75	N. Y. Transit.	272	270	270	− 2
400	Ohio Oil	182	175	175	− 4
120	Pierce Oil.	90	80	82	+ 1
250	Prairie O. & G.	440	420	423	−14
25	Solar Ref.	318	310	310	− 8
40	South. P. L.	226	225	225	+ 1
105	S. Penn. Oil.	335	310	315	−20
650	S. O. of Cal.	317	297	297	−11
85	S. O. of Ind.	460	453	455	..
35	S. O. of Kan.	472	470	472	− 3
70	S. O. of Ky.	269	268	268	− 2
850	S. O. of N. J.	410	404	404	− 2
500	S. O. of N. Y.	218	211	211	− 5
45	Union Tank L.	86½	86	86	− ½
150	Vacuum Oil.	227	223	225	− 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Un Pac. rts.	28	28	28	28
1,200	Un. C. S. rts.	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

9,500	*Atlanta	27	27	26	26
1,000	*Beaver Con.	28	28	28	28
4,000	*Big Four.	8	8	8	8
400	Braden Cop.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
450	Br. Col. Cop.	1⅜	1 1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	C. C. C. w. i.	2	2	2	2
2,000	*Can. Gold S.	8	7	7	7
800	Copper Mines.	2¼	2¼	2	2
70	*Caribou Cob.	69	69	69	69
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Con. Ar. Sm.	½	½	½	½
2,150	Con. Cop. M.	2½	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2,000	Crown Res.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	*Diam. B. B.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	*Diam. F. D.	5	5	5	5
600	*Florence	57	57	55	55
3,000	*Gold Hill.	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
2,000	*Gold. Merg.	16	16	16	16
1,000	*Greenwater	6½	6½	6½	6½
200	Iron Blossom.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
500	*Keene Wond.	14	14	14	14
600	Kerr Lake.	4⅝	4 7-16	4⅝	4⅝
500	*MacNamara.	7½	7½	7½	7½
325	Mason Valley.	3¼	⅜3¼	3	3
700	*McK.-Dar.	75	75	74	74
3,100	Mines of Am.	2½	2½	2½	2½
900	*New Utah B.	68	68	68	68
300	*Nev. Wonder.	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	*Nev. Hills.	28	28	28	28
1,200	Nip. Mines Co.	6¼	6⅜	6½	6⅝
3,000	North Star.	32	32	31½	31½
500	Ohio Copper.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,600	*Oro	12	12	11	11
11,000	Sand S. Kend.	11	11½	10⅝	10½
1,500	*Silver Pick.	6½	6¼	6½	6½
700	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Steward.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
50	Tono Belmont	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,300	Tonopah Ext.	2	2 1-32	2	2 1-32
1,800	Tono. Jim B.	95	96	94	94
1,000	*Tono. Merger	58	58	58	58
3,000	Tono. Midway	35⅛	36⅛	35	35
100	Tono. Mizpah.	44	44	44	44
2,050	Tuiarosa	⅝	17-16	⅝	7-16
1,000	*Union Mines.	6	6	6	6
700	West E. Con.	81	83	81	82
1,800	*West E. Ext.	4	4	4	4
50	Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$34,000	Can. Pac. 6% notes	105¼	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
275,000	N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	101 15-16	102	101 15-16	102

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

Note.—The low sale in New York City 4½s Thursday was 101 15-16.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	615	625	615	625
Borne-Scrymser	230	240	230	240
Buckeye Pipe Line	137	140	137	140
Chesebrough Mfg	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	223	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	52	55	52	55
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	260	265	260	265
Galena-Signal Oil	165	168	165	169
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	140	144	141	144
National Transit	38	40	38	40
New York Transit	265	275	270	280
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	113	117
Ohio Oil	175	177	178	180
Prairie Oil & Gas	420	425	437	440
Solar Refining	307	312	305	315
Southern Pipe Line	221	224	223	226
South. Penn. Oil	310	315	330	335
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	140	145	140	145
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	297	300	307	310
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	450	455	455	460
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	460	470	460	470
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	263	268	268	272
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	380	390	390	390
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	404	406	404	406
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	210	213	244	276
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	400	410	410	410
Swan & Finch	180	190	185	195
Union Tank Line	85	88	86	88
Vacuum Oil	223	226	224	227
Washington Oil	46	50	45	49
Waters-Pierce Oil	3300	..	3400	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 17. Bid.	Asked.	April 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	138	144	139	144
American Cigar pf.	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	90	80	90
British-Am. Tob. new	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅝
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip.	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn, 6% scrip.	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	83½	82½	83½
United Cigar Stores	92½	93	93	93½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	115	118	115	118
Un. Profit Sharing Co	4⅜	5¼	4½	4⅝

56,720					

MINING STOCKS.

900	Atlanta	27	27	27	27
100	Goldf'd Con.	1.46½	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½
800	Jim Butler.	90	96	95	96
900	Jumbo Ext.	37⅛	37½	36½	36½
600	McNamara.	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Mexican	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
1,000	Sand.-Kend.	.11	.11	.11	.11
200	Verde	.06	.06	.06	.06
500	West End	.23	.23	.23	.23
1,500					

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Bank of Baltimore.	175	174	174
45	Con. Power	104½	104½	104½
5	Exchange Bank	161	161	161
25	Fairmont Gas pf.	46	46	46
2	Fidelity & Deposit.	151¾	151¾	151¾
1,760	G. B. S. Brew. a.	57	57	57
520	Houston Oil ctfs.	14	14	14
42	Howard Bank.	15¼	15¼	15¼
56	Marine Bank	40	39¾	39¾
5	Mer. Val. Traction	66	66	66
50	Northern Central.	124	124	124
400	United Rys. & Elec.	26½	26½	26¼
7	Western Bank.	39	39	39

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	99	99	99	
2,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	
300	City Balt. 4s, '30.	99	99	99	
10,000	City Balt. 4s, D. L.	99¾	99¾	99¾	
4,200	City B. 4s, '61, S. L.	99	99	99	
1,000	Con. Gas 5s.	106	106	106	
1,000	Davison Chem. 6s.	99½	99½	99¾	
3,000	Maryland Elec. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	
2,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s.	32	32	32	
1,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	97	97	97	
1,000	North Cent. Ry. 5s.	106½	106½	106½	
30,000	Un. R. & E. 1st 4s.	83½	83½	83½	
10,000	U. R. & E. inc. 4s.	64¼	64¼	64¼	
500	Un. R. R. & E. fdg. 5s.	88	88	88	
5,600	Va. Ry. & Power 5s	92½	92½	92½	
1,000	Wash. Balt. & A. 5s.	83½	83½	83½	
1,000	Wilm. & Weldon 4s.	93½	93½	93½	

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Algomah	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
110	Alloues	41	40½	40½
450	Arizona Coml.	4⅜	4½	4½
1,560	Butte & Superior.	35⅞	34½	34½
625	Calumet & Arizona.	67	66¼	66¼
30	Centennial	19¾	19½	19½
69	Copper Range.	37¼	37	37
62	East Butte.	10⅜	10	10
100	Franklin	5⅝	5½	5½
2,709	Granby	82	79½	80¾
135	Hancock	16	15½	15½
235	Island Creek.	49	48	48
23	Island Creek pf.	85½	85½	85½
35	Isle Royale.	18⅛	18	18
25	Keweenaw	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
110	La Salle.	5	4⅝	4⅝
175	Mass Con.	3⅞	3½	3½
15	Mayflower	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Mohawk	43½	43½	43½
450	New Arcadian.	4½	4¼	4¼
510	North Butte.	29⅝	28¾	29¼
35	North Lake.	1½	1½	1½
50	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼
68	Osceola	78	77	77
150	Pond Creek.	17⅝	17½	17½
50	Quincy	59	59	59
405	Shattuck	25¼	25	25
50	Superior & Boston.	2	2	2
30	Superior Copper.	29	29	29
35	Tamarack	33	33	33
50	Trinity	3¼	3½	3¼
193	U. S. Smelting.	37¼	36⅞	37¼
120	U. S. Smelting pf.	47⅝	47½	47⅝
10	Utah Con.	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
50	Victoria	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
5	Wolverine	43	43	43

RAILROADS.

7	Boston & Albany.	182½	182	182½
84	Boston Elevated.	80	80	80
39	Boston & Maine.	43	42¾	43
41	Boston Sub. pf.	55	55	55
3	Concord & M.	110	110	110
5	Fitchburg pf.	81	81	81
5	Mass. Elec.	11	11	11
33	Mass. Elec. pf.	60	59½	59½
4	West End St. Ry.	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

45	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	94½	94	94
6	Amoskeag pf.	99½	99¼	99¼
10	A. G. & W. I.	6½	6½	6½
84	Edison	250	250	250
5	Mass. Gas.	89¾	89¾	89¾
151	Mass. Gas pf.	92	91¾	92
33	McElwain pf.	100	90½	100
8	N. E. Cotton Yarn.	20	20	20
17	New Eng. Tel.	136	135	136
15	Reece Folding	4½	4½	4½
204	United Fruit.	159	158½	158½
646	United Shoe Mach.	55¾	55	55¼
65	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28¾	28½	28½

BONDS.

$5,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s. '15.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s. '31.	95¾	95¾	95¾	
12,000	Shannon-Aris. 6s.	95	95	95	

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
51	Am. Radiator	490	490½	490
10	Chicago C. & C. Ry.	15	15	15
15	Chi. Pneu Tool.	55¼	55¼	55¼
132	Chi. Ry., Series 2.	32	32	32
10	Diamond Match.	95¾	95¾	96¼
10	Illinois Brick	83¾	83¾	83¾
5	Swift	106¾	106¾	106¾
90	Union Carbide.	154½	154	154

BONDS.

$11,000	Chi. Ry. inc. 4s.	53½	53	53	
7,000	Chicago Ry. 5s.	98½	98¾	98¼	
1,000	Chicago Tel. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
17,000	City Ry. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
3,000	Met. gold 4s.	63¾	63¾	63¾	
21,000	Met. ext. 4s.	79½	79½	79½	
5,000	So. Side El. 4½s.	94½	94½	94½	

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	American Gas.	102½	102½	102½
50	American Rys. pf.	102	102	102
1,154	Cambria Steel.	48½	47¾	47¾
495	Elec. Storage Bat.	50½	50	50
215	General Asphalt	38¾	38	38
105	Keystone Tel. pf.	57¾	57	57
87	Lehigh Nav.	80	80	80
140	Lehigh Nav. ctfs.	80¾	80¼	80¼
10

FIRST ACCEPTANCES UNDER STATE LAW

Broker Negotiates Loans with Local Banks Under System Based on European Practice.

SELLS THEM TO OTHERS

Dealings in Two-Name Paper Start Without Waiting for Establishment of Federal Reserve System.

The first step in the establishment of a discount market based on "acceptances," such as prevails in London and other European financial centres, followed yesterday upon the announcement that Gov. Glynn had signed the bill for a new State banking law.

This law authorizes State banks and trust companies to make acceptances and the provision took effect immediately. Before the day was over, two such bills were negotiated by Theodore H. Price in behalf of clients whose names were withheld.

One of these clients wanted to borrow $100,000. If the occasion had arisen a day sooner, Mr. Price would have taken the client's note for that amount to a bank or trust company and discounted it. With the new law in effect he took instead a draft drawn by his client on the Corn Exchange Bank at ninety days' sight, payable to the drawer and indorsed by the drawer in blank, to the Corn Exchange Bank, which put its acceptance on it. Mr. Price then sold the accepted draft to the Guaranty Trust Company at a low rate of discount.

The Corn Exchange Bank received a commission for putting its credit behind that of the borrower. Its acceptance made the Corn Exchange liable for the payment of the draft at maturity, with the same liability remaining upon the borrower. Should the acceptance be held by the Guaranty Trust Company till maturity it would present it at the Corn Exchange Bank for payment. The Corn Exchange would have received the money in the meantime from the borrower who arranged to obtain its acceptance. Under conditions of a fully developed market for this kind of commercial paper, such as that in London, the bill might pass through several hands before being presented for payment.

The other acceptance made yesterday was also negotiated by Mr. Price, who has added to his business a new department for handling such credits. This was drawn on the Guaranty Trust Company for $123,000 to the borrower's order, by whom it was indorsed in blank, and was accepted by it. It was then sold by Mr. Price to the Equitable Trust Company.

Borrowing money in this way on an accepted draft differs materially from the prevailing practice in this country of borrowing on the note of the debtor. In the latter case, the bank that discounts the note has only the borrower to look to for its payment, while in the case of an accepted draft both the drawer and the acceptor are liable. For this reason acceptances are known as two-name paper, as distinguished from notes, or single-name paper.

Bankers' acceptances, such as those made yesterday, have a ready sale in foreign centres, as the purchasers regards almost entirely the name of the acceptor, and does not have to consider the credit of the drawer. The presence of large amounts of such bills in the market, of brokers who deal in them daily, and the fact that they can be discounted at the Bank of England or pledged as security for loans to their holders, makes them assets of the most liquid character, and the banks invest in them heavily instead of lending on the stock Exchange all the money that must be kept immediately available.

The establishment of such a market here, with a resultant withdrawal of funds from speculation and their diversion to meeting the needs of commercial business is one of the objects of the Federal Reserve act. That act, however, provides only for acceptances growing out of import of export transactions. The power of national banks to make such acceptances will not be effective until the Federal reserve system is in operation.

In the meantime, the Van Tuyl Commission, which was at work on a revision of the State banking laws, decided to follow the Federal Reserve act by conferring the same power on State banks and trust companies which may or may not enter the Federal system. The commission and the Legislature went further, however, than Congress and gave State institutions power to accept drafts arising out of domestic trade. The signing of the bill on Thursday made this provision effective in advance of the establishment of the Federal reserve system, so that the beginning of the use of bank acceptances arose under the State law with yesterday's transactions.

The State law is also more liberal in that it imposes no restriction on the amount of acceptances that may be made by any bank. By the Federal Reserve act a member bank is empowered to accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it and growing out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods, having not more than six months' sight to run; but no bank shall accept such bills in an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half of its paid-up capital stock and surplus."

The State law authorizes a bank or trust company "to accept for payment at a future date drafts drawn upon it by its customers and to issue letters of credit authorizing the holders thereof to draw drafts upon it or its correspondents at sight or on time not exceeding one year," without limitation on the aggregate amount. Mr. Price, in discussing the advantages of acceptances, said:

"The borrowers obtain their money more cheaply than they could otherwise. The obligation created to secure it is the very best known to finance, a banker's acceptance. The ultimate lender is in possession of a readily convertible evidence of debt upon which money can always be secured, and which in the case of a bank or trust company can properly be reckoned as part of the secondary reserve, being readily available for rediscount.

"As a secondary reserve it is much to be preferred to call loans, which, though nominally available on the instant, are, most bankers well understand, practically uncallable in times of panic or distress, or to insist upon their payment would result in such a depreciation of the securities behind them that general ruin and insolvency would ensue.

"In fact, the call loan is both a delusion and a menace in American finance. In theory call loans are always liquid, and our New York banks have therefore regarded them as an investment for their secondary reserve at rates which are absurdly low in proportion to the trouble involved, and are moreover misleading and irritating to the average mercantile borrower, who does not understand why he should pay more than is charged for call money.

"As a substitute for the illusive call loan, the banker's acceptance, payable at a specified date, should be most attractive. It ought to pay a little higher rate of interest in the first place. In the second, it is far less trouble. In the third, it is far more available, and in the fourth, it makes of the accepting concern a monitor of credit, under whose surveillance confidence is far less likely to be abused, and whose guarantee of the borrower's responsibility will eliminate most of the hazard incidental to the use of single-name paper.

"The banker's acceptance will, moreover, put at the disposal of the credit market a large amount of private funds against which idle bank reserves have to be maintained, because there has been no form of short-time investment for them than does not involve the risk of depreciation or loss.

"From the standpoint of the borrower the situation has also many attractive features. His credit is improved by the association with the acceptor's name. A relationship so established is likely to be a permanent one and always available whether money be scarce or plenty. A general disclosure of his affairs and business will be necessary only to the acceptance concern, and need not be made to others, who will buy his bill upon the strength of the acceptor's responsibility. Credit, instead of being a matter of slow growth, will become immediately available to those whose candor, character, and business methods entitle them to the confidence of acceptors whose immense resources, known to all, put their obligations beyond all possibility of criticism."

NEW HAVEN TO MEET NOTES.

Morgan Confers with Directors on Plan to Finance Maturities.

J. P. Morgan and W. H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co., until recently the fiscal agents of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank, conferred with Chairman Howard Elliott and other Directors of the New Haven yesterday on a plan for financing the New Haven's maturing obligations. Mr. Elliott said that favorable progress had been made, but that the details of the plan had not been completed.

Up to and including July 26, 1914, the New Haven has maturities to meet totaling $54,000,000. The most important item is an issue of six-months notes for $46,000,000, which was made last November, when the proposed debenture bond issue for $67,000,000 was held up by injunctions. This falls due one month from to-day.

The arrangements, which have been practically completed, are understood to call for a sale of part of the securities which the New Haven holds in its treasury. This method of financing, it was pointed out in the financial district, would have the effect of paying off the notes soon to mature without replacing them by any other obligation of the company. In other words, its debt and fixed charges would be actually reduced.

It was expected that the stockholders of the road would have the right to purchase the securities to be put out at this time, and that they would be taken by the bankers subject to this right of the shareholders to subscribe.

The New Haven treasury contains among other assets $40,000 of Connecticut Company stock, $12,000,000 of Old Colony, $24,000,000 Rhode Island Company stock, $27,000,000 of Boston Railroad Holding Company preferred and common stock, and other marketable securities. Mr. Elliott has agreed with Attorney General McReynolds to sell certain trolley and steamship companies, and it is expected that a syndicate composed largely of Boston bankers will take over some of these securities soon. The new financing now under discussion will be handled, Wall Street heard, by J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.

UNITED CIGAR INCREASE.

Gross Sales $2,880,859 Over the Preceding Year.

Gross sales of the United Cigar Stores Company of America increased $2,880,859 over those of the preceding year, according to the annual report for 1913, which was issued yesterday. The total amount of the sales was not given. Dividends and interest received on investments aggregated $2,171,916. The year's surplus was $309,716, and the company's total surplus at the end of the year was $1,445,763.

The report said that thirty-six new stores had been added to the company's chain in the year. The increased sales were credited to the policy of putting back into the business a large part of the earnings.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—Incorporated to-day:

L. I. Gas Corpn., Suffolk and Nassau; $100,000. G. R. Fallys, H. F. Cook, H. A. Odell, 376 5 Av.

National Cork Co., $50,000. D. Sutherland, Jr., J. S. Wright, H. Schneider, 58 Bogart St., Bklyn.

Aqua Automatic Life Saver Mfg. Co., Rochester; inflatable floats; $100,000. W. H. McNarty, W. F. Whittier, J. Gierlesy Curtiss.

Riverside Ice Co., refrigerating; $10,000. W. Bates, C. J. Dennis, R. Bailey, 123 W. 9 St.

Our Own Merchandise Stamp Co., Buffalo, trading stamps; $5,000. J. E. White, W. S. Peiter, G. Emptage.

Kaiser & Schaefer, realty; $10,000. H. W. and W. Schaefer, F. W. Kaiser, Richmond Hill.

Cloth Novelty Co.; $10,000. R. Orell, S. I. Medine, W. Kohut, 832 E. 18 St.

Morris Lutelig Co., printing, bookbinding; $10,000. M. Boughton, A. Toth, M. Lutelig, 121 E. 101 St.

Bosch's Dairy Co.; $20,000. J. A. and H. Bosch, 99 Ellery St., Bklyn.

Balocchi Bros., trucking, stevedore; $10,000. M. M. Hilson, M. Kent, S. J. Balocchi, 3 Barrow St.

Briner Realty and Construction Co., $10,000; F. A., M. L., and M. Briner, 402 W. 146 St.

Tonsor Co., Buffalo, realty, &c., $12,000; M. M. Cornwell, F. H. Mochlan, F. E. Beyer.

Russell's Express, Mineola, warehousing, forwarding, $5,000; I. A. and C. L. Russell, W. Henshaw, 205 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Success Novelty Ads Co., $10,000; M. F. Hollenbeck, W. B., and F. E. Fuller, 207 W. 107 St.

Berkely Production Co., theatrical, $3,000; R. Campbell, W. C. Jordan, G. H. Nicolai, 1,493 Bway.

Stutzman-Goldbach Garage, Lancaster, $10,000; S. P. Goldbach, E. and R. Stutzman.

Selina Construction and Supply Co., Syracuse, $5,000; M. I. Connelly, J. C. Butler, F. A. Kehoe.

Memorial Construction Co., N. Y. C., materialeums, &c., $10,000; J. E. Stoughton, H. B. Whitehead, G. L. Mead, Mt. Vernon.

Modern Feathe. Dye Works, $6,000; Morris Horowitz, H. Goldstone, S. Janz, 191 S. 9 St., B'klyn.

R. B. Holding Co., realty, $6,000; H. H. Straus, D. R. Ross, S. H. Halperin, 9 Beekman St.

Charles W. Church Sys. Co., Brooklyn, autos, accessories, $5,000; A. A., Vols, C. V. Mullisan, C. W. Church, 309 Park Pl., Bklyn.

Photo-Play Arts Co., books, photos, pamphlets, &c., $10,000; S. D. Mathews, W. Badt, M. C. Ferrier, 258 Bway.

Capital increases: Boorum & Pease Co., N. Y., $600,000 to $1,100,000; Greenwich Lithographing Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $60,000; George J. Michelson Furniture Co., Rochester, $35,000 to $60,000; Madison Mills Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $20,000; Ovid Electric Co., Ovid, $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Imperial Sales Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, April 17.—Charters filed to-day:

Engineering Development Co., E. Orange, real estate, $10,000; F. W. Roller, G. L. Crosby, E. Orange; C. J. Boyne, Butler.

Lewinson Lumber Co., Hoboken, $50,000; Morris Levinson, Jacob Levinson, Louis Levinson, Hoboken.

Craftsman Realty Co., Newark, $125,000; John Verrier, Allison Verrier, E. Orange; Ira S. Kerr, S. Orange.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Adverse weather conditions accentuate the prevailing quietness in general trade. Evidences of improvement are not wholly absent, yet progress is checked by the backward Spring. This retards the distribution of seasonable merchandise and has caused accumulation of goods in some quarters. The supply of commercial paper continues abnormally light notwithstanding the attractive terms offered by financial institutions. Confidence in the future, however, is maintained, largely because of the splendid agricultural outlook. Winter wheat is in such excellent shape that even last year's banner yield will probably be surpassed; everything points to an increased cotton acreage, while the other leading crops apparently are starting the season well.

Bank exchanges this week at the principal cities in the United States display considerable falling off, the total amounting to $2,734,548,705, a decrease of 8.1 per cent. as compared with the $2,960,591,134 of the same week last year and 16.2 per cent. as contrasted with the $3,267,812,517 of the corresponding week in 1912.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade and industrial advices are still irregular, with business as a whole still on the quiet side. Warmer, more seasonable weather west and south excellent. Winter wheat crop advices, and prospects for full areas to be planted in leading crops are a stimulus to Spring retail trade and better jobbing demand in sections affected. Spring dry goods, wearing apparel, agricultural implements and seeds show fair though not record activity. In wholesale and manufacturing lines progress is but halting, however, and hand-to-mouth buying or ordering seems the rule. Special mention is made of the use of the telegraph and express facilities by jobbers in replenishing broken stocks, and the sum total of this business is probably large.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total shares April 17, 1914	405,669
Same day last year	285,978
Total year to date	25,595,760
Same period last year	28,066,878
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.59 —.32
Same day last year	72.68 —.36

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	67.40	Apr. 16
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26¾	27	16,400	Alaska Gold Mines	27¾	28	26¾	27	— ⅛
10	10¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	10¼			10¼	+ ⅛
42	43	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
74¾	75	20,800	Amalgamated Cop.	74¾	74¾	73½	73½	— ¾
64½	65	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ¾
25½	26	14,100	Am. Can	26¼	26¾	25	25¾	— ¼
80	80	900	Am. Can pf	81½	81½	80¾	80¾	— ⅞
49¾	49¾	800	Am. Car & Fdry	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+1
61½	62	100	Am. Cities pf	61½	61¾	61½	61⅞	— ⅛
40¾	41	100	Am. Cotton Oil	41	41	41	41	— ¼
87½	88	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
29½	30½	100	Am. Ice Securities	29¾	29¾	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
30¾	30¾	100	Am. Locomotive	31¾	31¾	30½	30½	— ¼
98½	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	99	99	99	99	+1
66	66¼	8,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	67¼	67¼	66	66¼	— ½
101¼	102	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
82½	83	100	Am. Smelt. & pf. B.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
110	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
130¾	131¼	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¼	+ ¼
228	229	600	Am. Tobacco	229	230	229	230	+3
104¾	105¼	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	105¼	106¼	105¼	106¼	+ ⅛
34	34½	1,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
95¾	96¼	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96¼	96¾	96	96	— ⅛
99¾	100¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
47	50¼	100	Baldwin Loco	47	47	47	47	+ ½
107	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
88	88½	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	88¾	89	88½	88¾	+ ⅛
		7	Bank of Commerce	178	178	178	178	...
89	89¼	8,800	Bethlehem Steel	89¼	90¾	89¼	89¾	+ ⅛
84	85	700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	85¾	86	85½	86	+ ½
90¾	90¾	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	91	91¼	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
125½	126	100	Bklyn Union Gas	126	126	126	126	+ ⅛
22½	22¾	300	California Petrol'm.	24¼	24¼	23	23	— ⅛
61	62	100	California Pet. pf.	63¼	63¾	62	62	— ⅛
200	200¼	9,100	Canadian Pacific	200¾	201¾	200	200¼	— ½
34½	35	11,200	Central Leather Co.	35	36¾	34¾	35	+ ⅛
52	52¼	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¼	— ⅝
31½	32	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	32	32	32	32	...
98	98¼	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	99	99	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
131½	132	1,000	Chi. & Northwest'n.	131¾	132	131¾	132	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	1,800	China Copper	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
28¾	29	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
130	131	700	Consolidated Gas	130	130½	130	130¼	+ ⅛
84	84¼	1,900	Corn Products Ref.	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¼	...
62	64	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	63	63	63	63	...
149	151	100	Del. & Hudson	150	150	150	150	+ ⅛
11¼	12	1,000	Den. & Rio Grande	12¾	12¾	11¼	11½	— ⅛
20	22	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	22	22	19½	19½	— 2
15¾	16	600	Distillers' Secur.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
37¾	38	8,000	Erie	38	38	37¾	38	— ⅛
43¾	44¼	600	Erie 1st pf.	45	45	44¼	44¼	— ⅝
36	37¾	500	Erie 2d pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
81	82	50	Federal M. & S. pf.	81	81	81	81	...
81	82	500	General Motors	82	82¼	81¼	81½	— ¼
92	93	400	General Motors pf.	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
27½	28	3,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	28¼	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
121¾	121¾	2,600	Great Northern pf.	122¾	122¾	121¾	121¾	— ⅛
27	27¼	1,000	Great Nor. ore prop.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
54	55	1,200	Guggenheim Explor.	55¾	55¾	53	55	+ ¼
17	17¼	700	Inspiration Copper	17¾	17¾	17	17	+ ¼
14¼	14⅝	800	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	...
60¼	61	940	Inter.-Met. pf.	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	...
102¼	103¼	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103¼	103¾	102¼	103	+ ⅛
83	84¼	200	Int. Paper pf.	85	85	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
13	13½	100	Iowa Central pf.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
24½	24¾	100	Kan. City Southern.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
135	136½	42,000	Lehigh Valley	141	141	134	135	— 5½
135½	136¾	800	Louis. & Nash.	136¼	136¾	135¾	136¾	+ ⅝
2¾	3	200	Mercan. Marine	3¼	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
63¾	64	2,200	Mexican Petroleum	65	66¼	63½	63½	— 1
23¾	23¾	200	Miami Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
15½	15¾	1,400	Mid. Natl. & Texas	16	16	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
24½	24¾	66,000	Missouri Pacific	24½	24¾	18¾	18¾	— 5⅝
48¾	49	100	Montana Power	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¾
101¼	101¾	100	Mont. Power pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
129¾	131	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	130	130	130	130	...
14¾	14¾	700	Nevada Con. Cop.	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
87¾	87¾	6,900	N. Y. Central	88¾	88¾	87½	87½	— ⅝
68¾	69¾	6,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	...
26¾	26¾	400	N. Y. Ont. & West.	26¾	26¾	26	26	— ½
103¾	103¾	200	Norfolk & Western.	103¾	106½	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
75	75¾	200	North American	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	...
108½	109	2,600	Northern Pacific	110¼	110¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅜
23¾	23¾	800	Pacific Mail	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
109¾	110	2,200	Penn. R. R.	110	110¼	108¾	109¼	— ⅛
41¾	42	400	Pressed Steel Car	42¼	42¾	42	42	— ⅛
155	156	800	Pullman Co.	156	156	155½	155½	— ⅛
29½	29	200	Railway Steel Sp.	29¼	29¾	29½	29½	...
21	21¼	800	Ray Con. Copper	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
162¾	163¼	30,100	Reading	163¾	164¼	162¼	162¼	— ¼
22¾	23	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
82¾	83¼	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	83¾	83¾	83	83	+ ⅜
3¼	3½	500	Rock Island Co.	3½	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
5½	5¾	800	Rock Island Co. pf.	5½	5½	5	5	— ⅛
7¾	8	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
4¼	4½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
19¾	20	100	Seab. Air Line	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
53¾	54	600	Seab. Air Line pf.	54¼	54¼	53¾	54	+ ⅛
124	125	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ⅛
26¾	26¾	100	Sloss-S. S. & I.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
91¼	91¾	8,500	Southern Pacific	92¾	92¾	91¼	91¾	+ ⅛
		100	So. Pacific t. r.	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
		1,100	So. Railway ext.	24½	24¾	24½	24¼	— ⅛
		100	So. Railway pf. ext.	80	80	80	80	...
		800	Studebaker Co.	82¾	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
		100	Studebaker Co. pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
		200	Tennessee Copper	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
137¾	138	2,450	Texas Co.	137¾	141	137¾	138	+ ⅛
14	14¼	14,200	Texas & Pacific	14¼	14¾	13¾	13¾	— 1⅛
41¾	41¾	1,400	Third Avenue	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
7	7¼	220	Union B. & P. Co.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	...
20¾	20¾	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
28¾	28¾	25,400	Union Pacific	155	155½	153¾	153¾	— ½
82¾	82¾	200	Union Pacific pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	— ½
17	17	200	United Rys. Inv.	17	17	17	17	...
43	43¼	700	United Rys. Inv. pf.	43	43¾	43	43¾	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	200	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39½	— ⅛
58¾	59	400	U. S. Rubber	58¾	59	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
60,500	60¾	60,500	U. S. Steel	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
109¾	110	900	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	109	109	— ⅛
4,400	56¼	4,400	Utah Copper	56¼	56¾	56	56¼	+ ⅛
29¼	29¾	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	29¼	29¾	29	29	+ ⅝
4¾	4¾	100	Wabash pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
89½	91	7	Wells-Fargo Exp.	90	90	90	90	...
29¼	29¾	100	Western Maryland	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
61¼	62	200	Western Union Tel.	61½	61¾	61¼	61¾	— ⅛
72¾	72¾	800	Westingh. E. & M.	73¾	73¾	72½	72½	— ⅝
3¾	4¼	100	Wheeling & L. E.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	99¼
2s, c, 1930	97½	98¾
2s, r, 1918	101½	102¼
2s, c, 1918	101½	102¾
4s, r, 1925	111	111½
4s, c, 1925	111	...
Panama 2s, r, 1936	97½	...

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	97	109
Am. Ag. C. pf.	115	117½
Am. Cit.	83	87
Am. Coal	140	145
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	89½	90
Am. Exp.	208	215
Am. Hide & L. pf.	21¾	30
Am. Lin.	9¾	10¾
Am. Lin. pf.	37½	40
Am. Malt.	8	12
Am. Malt. pf.	47½	50
Am. Sm. pf. A	102¾	103
Am. Sm. pf. B	105	106
Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	90	95
Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B	100	102
Am. Steel Fdy.	30	35
Am. Thread pf.	3	5
Am. Tob. pf.	75	76½
Am. Writ. Pa. pf.	12	14
Assets R.	1¾	1¾
Atl. C. L.	122	125
B. & O. pf.	80¾	81¾
Baldp. M.	⅞	1⅛
Brunswick Ter.	6	8
B. R. & P.	107½	113¾
B. R. & P. pf.	102	105
Butte Co.	20	23
Canada Sp.	67½	68
Case (J. I.) pf.	85½	86¼
Cent. Leather pf.	100	100
C. R. I. & P. pf.	110	111
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	110	116
Chi. & E. Ill. 2d pf.	50	60
Chi. & Ill. Sou.	110	120
Chi. & Ill. Sou. pf.	110	120
C. C. C. & St. L.	84	88
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	82	86
Cluett Co.	120	130
Colo. & So.	101½	102½
Colo. & So. 1st pf.	140	150
Colo. & So. 2d pf.	90	95
Colo. Fuel & Iron pf.	114	116
Colo. Gas & El. pf.	107	110
Colo. & Sou.	21	23
Colo. & Sou. 1st pf.	70	75
Colo. & Sou. 2d pf.	50	60
Con. Gas	135	137
Cuba Cane Sug.	30	35
Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	90	95
Cuba-Am. S.	30	35
Cuba-Am. S. pf.	90	95
Del. & Hud.	150	155
Del., Lack. & W.	450	460
Denver & R. G.	17	19
Denver & R. G. pf.	45	50
Detroit Edison	135	140
Detroit United	80	85
Dom. Coal	50	60
Dom. Coal pf.	110	120
Dom. I. & S.	30	35
Dom. I. & S. pf.	90	95
Duluth S. S. & A.	3	10
Duluth S. S. & A. pf.	10	20
Elec. Boat	3	5
Elec. Boat pf.	20	30
Elec. Storage Bat.	50	55
Fairbanks Co.	50	60
Fairbanks Co. pf.	90	95
Fairbanks, M. & Co.	50	60
Fairbanks, M. & Co. pf.	90	95
Federal Sug. Ref.	100	105
Federal Sug. Ref. pf.	110	115
Gen. Chem.	104½	106
Gen. Chem. pf.	144	146
Gimbel Bros.	3	5
Gimbel Bros. pf.	30	40
Glucose Sug. Ref.	30	35
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	90	95
Goldfield Con.	1	2
Gold. Con. pf.	3	5
Gt. Nor. pf.	127½	130
Gt. Nor. Ore Sub.	77	81
Gt. Nor. Ore Sub. pf.	87	90
Greene Con. Cop.	75	80
Greene-Can. Gold.	3	4
Hackensack Water	140	150
Havana Tobacco	3	5
Havana Tobacco pf.	10	20
Hocking Valley	90	95
Homestake	70	75
Hudson & Manhattan	20	25
Hudson & Manhattan pf.	40	45
Illinois Central	120	125
Indiana Pipe Line	90	95
Indiana Steel	40	45
Indiana Steel pf.	90	95
Int. Agricul.	8	10
Int. Agricul. pf.	30	40
Int. Harv. of N. J. pf.	110	115
Int. Nickel Co.	25	26
Int. Nickel Co. pf.	100	103
Int. Paper	8	9
Int. Salt Co.	30	35
Int. Salt Co. pf.	90	95
Iowa Cent.	8	9
K. C. Ft. S. & M.	77	80
K. C. So. pf.	50	60
Kayser (J.)	87	91
Kayser (J.) pf.	110	115
K. & M.	2	4
K. & M. pf.	35	40
Kresge (S. S.)	95	98½
Kresge (S. S.) pf.	103½	104½
Lack. Steel	51	54
Lac. Gas.	97	98
L. & A.	11	15
Lig. & M.	215	220
Lig. & M. pf.	114½	116
Long Isl'd.	52	54
L. & W. Elec.	12½	14¼
Loril. Co.	100	120
Loril. Co. pf.	112	114

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ANDRES, CHARLES, (July 4, 1912;) net estate, $8,622; lots at Rosedale, N. Y., $250; cash, $128; furniture, $225; jewelry, $1; due, $283; 50 shares C. Brandes stock, $1,000.

BENTLEY, HARRIET N. (Sept. 24, 1913;) estate, $50,128; bank, $1,380; mtges., $45,000; 60 shares Corn Products Mfg. Co. pf., $6,000.

BENNING, ELIZA A., (Oct. 26, 1913;) net estate, $84,854; land in Fulton and Enfield Sts., Bklyn., $21,800; bank, $1,323; cash, $6,867; bonds and mtges., $40,758; stocks and bonds, $13,841.03; bonds, $5,000 Interborough Rapid Tr. R., $3,000 3d Av. R. R., $3,000 U. S. Rubber, $2,000 Evansville & Ohio Haute R. R.; stocks, 30 shares Domestic Spring Bed Co., 10 Hornstein Mfg. Co.

BERNHEIMER, AUGUST J., (Apr. 29, 1913;) net estate, $19,220; 4,536 and 4,538 Carpenter Av., Bronx, $4,400; bank, $246; bonds and mtges., $16,930; outstanding bills, $85; household and personal, $100; 1 share Bronx Guitarium stock, $100.

BRAUCH, LOUISE, (Mar. 24, 1913;) net estate, $13,371; 681 to 687 W. 180th St., $13,500.

CLARKEN, JOHN, (Aug. 14, 1912;) net estate, $10,382; cash, $59; bank, $981; 430 shares James Butler Grocery Co. stock, $10,750.

COTHOUT, JANE E., (Sept. 14, 1913;) net estate, $1,524.144; 149 Fulton St., $160,000; 343 9th Av., $45,000; 231 11th St., $13,500; est. Amsterdam Av. and 140th St., $80,000; 218 Madison Av., $275,000; 58 E. 121st St., $8,000; lots at New Brighton, $3,000; total realty, $632,000; bank, $45,947; household and personal, $11,903; bonds and mtges., claims, &c., $293,718; stocks and bonds, $606,717; bonds, $3,000 Alabama Cent. R. R., $2,000 Ga., T. & S. Fe, $3,000 At. & Danville R. R., $20,000 Bklyn Union Gas Co., $15,000 Canada Sou. Ry., $2,000 Cent. Branch Ry., $16,000 Chic. & Erie, $4,400 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry., $4,000 Chic., St. L. & New Orleans R. R., $4,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. Ry. Co., $3,000 Col. Connecting & Terminal Ry Co., $3,000 Denver & Rio Grande, $11,000 Erie R. R., $20,000 Erie, $3,000 Georgia Pac. Ry Co., $3,000 Indianapolis & S. L. R. R., $3,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R., $4,000 Minn. Union Ry. Co., $9,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R., $20,000 N. Y., Gas & Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co., $15,000 Nor. Pac. Ry. Co., $13,000 Scioto Valley & New Eng. R. R., $17,000 Sou. Ry. Co., stock, 100 shares Am. Ag. Chem. Co., 100 Atchison, 100 B. & O. pf., 48 B. & O., com., 100 Cleveland & Pittsburg., 100 Cleveland, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis pf., 200 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. pf., 111 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul com., 165 Chic. & Norw., 139 Cons. Gas Co., 200 Erie, 200 Ill. Cent., 120 Louisville & Nashville, 50 Norfolk & Western, 100 N. Y., Lackawanna & Western, 100 Penn., 200 Reading Co., 80 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R., 200 Sou. Ry., 300 U. Pac., 100 Un. Pac., 30 Stan. Oil of Indiana, 20 Stan. Oil of N. J., 32 Canal-Louisiana Bond & Trust Co.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A written examination for license as teacher of physical training in the elementary schools will be conducted by the Board of Examiners at the Board of Education Hall on Monday, beginning at 9 A. M. It will include a practical test with a class in physical training, as well as an individual performance. Applicants should provide themselves with gymnasium shirt for use in the practical tests. For applicants coming from a distance the oral and practical examination will be given on Monday afternoon or Tuesday, no person will be eligible who has not yet reached his twenty-first or who has passed his forty-first birthday, except that the holder of a permanent license to teach in New York City schools shall not be regarded as ineligible on account of age until he has passed his fifty-first birthday. In the written and oral answers to examination questions applicants must give evidence of ability to use the English language correctly. The salaries paid to teachers of physical training in the elementary schools are as follows: For the first to third year, inclusive, $880; thereafter an annual increase of $80, conditioned upon satisfactory service, until the maximum of $1,920 is reached in the sixteenth year.

The Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 East Twenty-third Street, will give an exhibition on April 22 and 23 of the work done by its pupils.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

John B. Rogers of Watertown, N. Y., admitted to practice.

177.—George E. Bowling, et al, appells, vs. USA. Submitted.

180.—Manhattan Life Ins Co of N Y et al, pffs in error, vs. David Cohen, independent executor, &c. Submitted.

2 Original.—Commonwealth of Virginia, compl, vs. West Virginia. Argument concluded for the compl.

6 Original.—Arkansas, compl, vs. Tennessee. Argument commenced.

Day call for April 20: Nos. 6 Original, 840, 256, 303, 188, 302, 276 (and 291 and 292), 297 (and 298), 330, and 286.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Admiralty Calendar—Veeder, J.—Dahl<Tug J. McWilliams, Helmes<SS Chelston. Cosenza<SS Ellin. John Quinlan<SS Birkall. Rugge, Jr., & an. <ONY. Daly<SS J. L. Luckenbach. In re Lake Champlain Trans. Hurley<Aldridge. Howard<Jersey Cent. Mulqueen<tugs Ashbourne and Pencoyd. Livingston & an. <tug Louise Rugge. Gilman<Darkfish Towing Susy and Texas Oil. Postal Tel< Ross. Begley<N Y Dock Co, float No. 1. Absley<boat Florence. Deblin<Dubois. Bleakley et al.<E. J. McLoughlin Co. & an. Pendleton<Logan Coal. Vaccarino<SS Theministoles. Horan<Pat Ryan Con. Clossey<SS Crown of Galicia, tugs H. Moran & Helen Moran, and Gans SS Line. Belle F. Mesick<tug Bully. Crown SS Co.< Drydock No. 6 et al., tugs M. Moran and Helen Moran. Crane's Sons Co.<Dredge No. 2. Smith & Sons< same. Riley<tug Peter Dahl. Burke< same. Mary Nooney<Knickerbocker No. 1. Louis Schirm<Dean Shipping Co. McClellan Trans.<tugs Dr. Geo. J. Moser and Triumph. Volnay SS Co<Haakon VII.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion Calendar—Chatfield, J.—Yourkonis<D, L & W R R.

STATE.

The Appellate Division.

These decisions were announced to-day:

Henry E. Gropp, respt., vs. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed without costs.

Louis Goldstein, applt., vs. The Pullman Co., respt.—Determination and judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant in all courts to abide event.

Myra S. Lamsen et al., as exrs., &c., applts., vs. Robert C. King, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Charles G. Riehl, applt., vs. Arthur C. Austin, respt.—Same.

Elmer R. Nagle, respt., vs. Thompson-Starrett Co., applt.—Same.

Walter H. Sloane, as exr., &c., respt., vs. Emma F. Mulvany, as general guardian; &c., et al., applts.—Same.

Thomas S. Baker, respt., vs. Benjamin F. Yonkman, impleaded, &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

Thomas S. Baker, respt., vs. Harley P. Wilson, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

Edwin F. Rosenthal, as admr. de bonis non, &c., respt., vs. The International College of Languages, applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed with costs.

De Lagatellerie, respt., vs. Automobile Tire Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Katherine J. McNamee, applt., vs. James E. C. Leavitt, as admr., &c., respt.—Order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bunting Bull Co., applt., vs. City of Mount Vernon, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Drovers' Deposit National Bank of Chicago, appellant, vs. Louis Newgass, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Stephen G. Clarke, as executor, &c., respondent, vs. James R. Gilmore, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment modified in accordance with opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs; order denying motion to amend answer affirmed, with $10 costs.

Aurelia M. Burnstine, respondent, vs. Nathan Burnstine, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bleecker Clubb, for herself, &c., respondent, vs. George D. Cook, individually, &c., et al., impleaded, &c., appellants.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs.

Gaetano Sciacca, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs.

Alicia Realty Company, respondent, vs. John L. Miller, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Emma F. Sully, respondent, vs. Tiffany & Co., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Abraham Lavan, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. New York Transportation Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Mark M. Henderson, respondent, vs. Delpark Productions, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event.

People, &c., respondent, vs. Joseph Tobilinsky, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Max Spiegel, appellant, vs. Benjamin A. Levine, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; motion denied, with $10 costs, and order of arrest reinstated.

Theodore Friedeberg et al., appellants, vs. Louis F. Haffen, defendant; Douglas Mathewson, as President of the Borough of the Bronx, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and matter remitted to the Justice who made the order, with instructions to grant the application.

Maldonado & Co., respondents, vs. Luis F. Priestas et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Same, appellant, vs. same, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re Carnegie Trust Co. In re Jacques Lebaudy.—Order reversed and motion granted as stated in opinion.

In re Jacob Gebulsky, and attorney.—Referred to official Referee.

Prest-O-Lite Co., respondent, vs. Norman M. Brookman, appellant.—Determination and judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts.

Prest-O-Lite Co., respondent, vs. Frederick Ray and others, appellants.—Determination and judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts.

Metropolitan Opera Co., respondent., vs. Oscar Hammerstein and others, appellants.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs on opinion of Appleton, J.

Theresa M. Donnelly, as Ancillary executrix, &c., respondent, vs. H. C. & A. L. Piercy Contracting Co., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event.

Lewin Seeley et al., respondents, vs. Joan C. Osborne, appellant.—Determination and judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant with costs in all courts.

Louis P. Roberts, appellant-respondent, vs. James C. Spencer, respondent-appellant, Otto E. Gearing, impleaded, respondent.—As to defendant Spencer, judgment and order affirmed, with costs. As to defendant Gearing, judgment and order reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

In the matter of George Robinson, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred.

In the matter of Samuel S. Whitehouse, an attorney.—Referred to official Referee.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Weeks, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Dempewolf< Jonas—Patrick J. Leahon. Gulon<Guion—Robert F. Wagner. Penny<Quinn—Benno Lewinson.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Matter of Vingut—Charles A. Runk. Matter of Selig—Warren Leslie. Central Trust Co<Zborowsky—William C. Arnold.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. B. Aymar Sands<Monroe J. Fisher—Bruce Ellison.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Wasselman< Lambert—Samuel Lesser.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Scudder, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE. Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates—adv.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Union Services,
125 West 57th Street.
Dr. WOELFKIN at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
REV. FRANK W. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor, preaches,
11—"Is God with the Church?"
8—"Good Advice from the Death Cell in Sing Sing Prison."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Aves., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 600 West 181st St. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"HEARING AND HEEDING." 8 P. M.—"HEROIC FAITH."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 104th. Rev. E. S. Holloway. 11, "Bread on the Waters." 8, "The Master Key."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—11, Rev. James M. Bruce; 8, New York University Service. Sermon by Dr. Charles L. Bristol.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 31st St.
C. ERNEST BUTLER, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Services.
11 A. M.—"Why the Bible was Written."
8 P. M.—"The Gunmen's Dying Message to the People of New York."
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. E. R. Eaton, Ldr.

Washington Heights Baptist Church, 145th Street and Convent Avenue.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. John Coleman Adams of Hartford, Conn.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Cent. Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Cent. Park West and 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

"THE REALITY OF HEAVEN."
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH
will preach a special sermon on the above topic at the
NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., between Park and Lexington Aves., at 11 A. M. 10 A. M., Sunday School.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D., will preach. 8 P. M.—Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood will preach. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, 76th St.
Dr. STITSER, Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Dr. PHILPUTT will preach.
8 P. M.—Address by Hon. Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner of New York.

Ethical Culture.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 W. 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham, morn. and eve. Evening theme: "The Divine Mission."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
Fifth Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
Sunday Morning at 11,
"Reform Judaism, Zionism, and the New Palestine."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "THE CRIMINAL OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., sermon by Dr. ENELOW, "Can We Still be Jews?"
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., sermon by Dr. SILVERMAN, "Three Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Shakespeare." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison av., 73d; Dr. Remensnyder; services 11; 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE, 104, nr. Col., C. F. Reisner.—11; Sermon, Rev. Wallace MacMullen. 7:45, address, Pres. F. MacDaniel. Pennington Glee Club sings.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 E. 17th St., Dr. W. H. Wood, Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. M. E. CHURCH,
Cor 60th Street,
Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Minister.
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class, led by Dr. Mead.
11 A. M.—Address by Mr. Wm. H. Anderson, Supt. of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State.
8 P. M.—Sermon by Dr. Mead, "The Vitality of Christianity."
Strangers welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus.
11 A. M.—Rev. M. K. W. HEICHER.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
4 P. M.—AFTERNOON SERVICE.
CHORUS CHOIR AND SOLOISTS.
Direction of Dr. Alfred G. Robyn.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Ascended Lost."
8 P. M.—"A Life with a Purpose."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST., WEST of Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister.—11 A. M., "Follow Me." The Pennington Seminary Glee Club will sing. 8 P. M., W. H. Anderson.

New Thought.

AEOLIAN HALL, 33 W. 42ND ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker.
Finest Pipe Organ in the World.
Organ Recital and Sacred Concert, 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST,
Princess Theatre, West 39th St., near 6th Av.
Speaker, REV. DR. W. JOHN MURRAY.
Subject, "The True Ascension."

HAPPINESS TALKS, Wednesdays at 3.—Mrs. MARGARET CUTTING IVES, 60 West 10th St. No charge.

HENRY FRANK, Leslie Hall, 33d St. and B'way, Sun., 11, "Immortality and Human Degradation," "Capital Punishment."

Mr. Walter Newell Weston will conduct a service of the "Victorious Faith" at 5:00 P. M. Sunday afternoon at St. Mark's-in-the-Bowerie, 10th Street and Second Avenue.

NEW THOUGHT.
HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St.
PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY SERVICES.
Sunday, 11.
HEALING MEETINGS:
Tuesday, 3 P. M.
Friday, 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH SERVICES, BERKELEY THEATRE, 44th St. & 5th Ave.
MARY E. T. CHAPIN.
11 A. M.—"SELF EXPRESSION."
8 P. M.—(In Studio) "HEALING."
3:30 P. M.—Brooklyn Masonic Temple, Lafayette and Clermont Avs.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M. Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA,
Carnegie Chapter Hall, 57th, 7th Av.
Sunday Evenings, 8:15,
"SPIRITUAL EVOLUTION."

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Speaker, Dr. JULIA SETON SEARS,
Sundays, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH Av., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon Subject; "THE ABSALOMS OF TO-DAY."

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. John Douglas Adam, D. D., will preach. Offering for the Seaside Home. The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Prof. John Duxbury, who will recite "The Story of Joseph."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. Montgomery, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M. Dr. Montgomery 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN,
127th St. and 7th Ave.
REV. GEORGE W. ARMS, Jr.,
11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Rev. LLEWELLYN S. FULLMER, D. D.,
Late Pastor 1st Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J.,
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill,
{ Frank Latimer Janeway.
THE EASTER MUSIC (with accompaniment of trumpets, trombones and timpani) will be repeated at the 11 o'clock service. Mr. Janeway will preach.
Dr. Merrill will preach at the SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE at 4 o'clock, when the choir will sing Elgar's "LIGHT OF LIFE." Soloists: Inez Barbour, Rose Bryant, Charles W. Harrison, and Frank Croxton. Organist and Choirmaster, Clarence Dickinson.
Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock.
Midweek service, Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.
Noon service every weekday, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. G. A. Johnston Ross, M. A.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END,
Amsterdam Av., at 105th St.
11 A. M., the Pastor, Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Preaches. 8 P. M., Address by Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of House of Representatives. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Presbyterian Night—Speakers, David McConaughy and D. N. Mackey. Thursday, 8 P. M., Young People's Reception.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
DR. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway.
The Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion
10 A. M.—The Litany
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Howard C. Robbins
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen
Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D. Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M. 4 P. M., Easter Cantata, "THE RESURRECTION," by Manney.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. B. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Ave. above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.)
8, Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
Sixth Av. and 20th St.
ALWAYS OPEN AND FREE TO ALL.
REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., RECTOR.
8—Holy Communion.
11—The Rector.
12—Holy Communion.
3—Children's Service.
3—French Service.
8—Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8, Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, by Dean Grosvenor. Special Music, trumpets, drums, violin, harp, organ. 4, Evening Prayer and Confirmation.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Dr. Houghton, Rector. Communions: 7, 8, 10. MR. WEBER'S MASS (Orchestra) and SERMON by Bishop Whitehead; 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. SERMON, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector, 11 A. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector), 4 (Mr. Washburn;) 8 (Mr. Edwards.)

ST. ANDREW'S,
FIFTH AV. AND 127TH ST.
Rev. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
CHAPLAIN JOSEPH H. IVIE
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
8:00 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Rev. NELSON PETTON PARKS, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Sidney N. Usher.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8. Sunday School, 9:45.
Morning Service, 11. Afternoon Service, 4.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street and Second Avenue.
Wm. Norman Guthrie, Rector.
Services: 8, 10:30, 11 A. M.; 4, 5, and 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 West 84th.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4, Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av., 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11.—Rector.
4.—Verdi's Manzoni Requiem.
8.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley, "The Church's Duty to the Theatre."

TRINITY CHURCH.

Sunday Services:

7 and 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M., Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Shortened Evensong and Sermon.

Weekday Services:

7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily, (except Saturday,) at 12 M.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE.
Convent Av. and 149th St., nr. Amsterdam.
PAUL SIEBERT LEINBACH, D.D., Minister.
All Seats Free. Everybody Welcome.
11 A. M.—" An After-Easter Message."
8 P. M.—" An After-Easter Vision."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 57th St.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. FRANK K. SANDERS, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—President of Washington College.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Ave. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Easter Music will be repeated.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. Henry Kilmer Hotaling at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "The Pioneers."
At 8 P. M. Rev. Malcolm James MacLeod will preach.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
At 8 P. M. a discourse commemorative of the Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., late Senior Minister, will be delivered by the Rev. David James Burrell, D. D.
Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin. Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERINGTON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. Organ recitals March repeated. Elmer Kenneth Bowman, Organist.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th St. and Madison Av., W. D. Stevens, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 16th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Orthodox).—Meetings for worship at 11 o'clock, No. 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M. Good Speakers and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and Col. Circle. Anniversary service next Sunday, 7:45 P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS.—

$42,300,000 IN POST BANKS

Total Estimated for March by Postmaster General Burleson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Growth of deposits in postal savings banks is revealed in an official communication from Postmaster General Burleson to the Senate filed to-day.

During October of last year the total grew to $37,693,986, an increase of $1,189,082 during that month. On Nov. 30 the total had reached $38,938,205; on Dec. 31, $39,749,530, and on Jan. 31, 1914, $40,027,894.

The low increase during January, compared with other months, the Postmaster General says was due to withdrawals during that month, which included the semi-annual conversions of deposits into United States bonds, a privilege afforded depositors under the system. The amount of deposits converted into bonds was $1,129,820. The sum remained, in fact, in the possession of the Government, and the Department says the amount of actual increase during January, therefore, was $1,418,174.

Figures for February and March have not been compiled, but Postmaster General Burleson estimates that the first named month will show a total deposit of $41,500,000 and March of $42,300,000.

WINS CASE AFTER 23 YEARS.

It Cost Donnelly $185,000 to Recover $48,000 Judgment.

The case of Donnelly against McArdle, which has been in the courts for more than twenty-three years, is settled at last, and Michael Donnelly, the plaintiff, will within ten days receive the $48,000 judgment for which he has spent the best years of his life and about $186,000 in expenses to obtain.

Mr. Donnelly was in the iron business in 1889 in partnership with his brother-in-law, Patrick J. McArdle, who died four years ago. Believing that the firm was insolvent, Mr. Donnelly gave his partner a bill of sale, covering his interest in the firm, in order to make his partner secure until business was better. Mr. Donnelly always insisted that this was not an actual transfer of his interest in the firm, and he sued to recover. Now, after many years, he is successful.

Now that this case is ended, Mr. Donnelly has further litigation in mind. He intends to begin three suits for $150,000 each against ex-Judges Charles F. McLean, Martin L. Stover, and Henry A. Gildersleeve, three of the Judges before whom the case was tried at various times.

ANGER CO. SCHEDULES.

Baking Concern Has $153,963 Liabilities—Nominal Assets $229,587.

By the schedules in bankruptcy filed yesterday in the Federal District Court by the Anger Baking Company, Incorporated, of 636 Greenwich Street, it appeared that the liabilities of the concern were $153,963, and the nominal assets $229,587. Of the liabilities $27,045 were secured, $126,804 unsecured, $327 for taxes, and $287 for wages.

Among the assets were: stock, $39,221; machinery and plant, $86,000; accounts, $60,592; notes of the Oneida Milling Corporation, $25,000; customer's notes, $740; cash, $2,041; ten horses of the value of $3,270; wagon sand trucks, $2,280, and insurance, $1,448.

Among the secured creditors are the New York County National Bank, $5,043; Greenwich Bank, $2,229; Wormser & Co., $16,357, and Maintenance Company, $3,490. Among the unsecured creditors are the Public Bank, $6,711; Yorkville Bank, $706; Van Borkerck & Son, $10,000; Rowland & Co., $5,500, and John A. Anger, $8,785.

WANTS NEGROES TO PROTEST

Washington Urges Them to Fight Discrimination by Railroads.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute has asked the negroes of this country to set aside Sunday, June 7, and Monday, June 8, as special days on which to protest to railroads against showing discrimination in the accommodations provided for colored passengers.

He has asked that the churches, secret societies, business leagues, women's clubs, and other agencies organize and send on those days representatives to the officials of the lines that have provided poorer accommodations for negro than for white travelers.

PRINTING EXPOSITION READY

Two Floors of Grand Central Palace Given Up to Trade Exhibition.

The National Printing and Advertising Exposition, which will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the steam power printing press, will open this evening in the Grand Central Palace. It will occupy two entire floors in the Palace, and printing processes of all sorts will be shown.

The exposition will be open afternoons and evenings until Saturday, April 25.

FIGHT ZIEGLER ACCOUNTING.

Guardian for Brandt Objects to Payments Made by Executors.

Objections to the accounting of William S. Champ and the late Mayor Gaynor as executors of the estate of William Ziegler, the baking powder manufacturer, were filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by John J. Hynes of 290 Broadway, the special guardian of John William Brandt, one of Mr. Ziegler's legatees.

Mr. Hynes objects to the accounting on the ground that a payment of $250,000, which was supposed to represent the income from the Ziegler estate from July 21 to Nov. 30, 1912, and which was paid to William Ziegler, Jr., was larger by $95,461 than it should have been. He objects also to the payment of commissions to the estate of the late Mayor Gaynor for his services as executor. The decree ordering the payment of the commissions was signed after the Mayor's death, he said, and the Mayor's estate was not entitled to them therefore.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Major R. E. Calla, C. A. C., as member of C. A. Board.

2d Lt. M. A. Joyce, Philpn. Scouts, report June 20 at Fort Oglethorpe for temp. duty, and on June 30 to sail for Manila.

Orders 1,144 directing of commander Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., to visit Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, revoked.

Retiring Board apptd to meet at Governor's Island, dissolved.

Capt. J. E. Woodward, 29 Inf., on detached list May 8, and Capt. R. O. Ragsdale, Inf. removed. The latter to Fort Porter, N. Y., for 2 months' duty and then to Lansing, Mich., and resume duties with Michigan militia.

Boards to meet May 5 at State conventions designated for examination of candidates of military academy: Ft. Banks, Mass.—Lt. Col. H. A. Shaw, M. C.; Maj. H. G. Shaw, M. C.; Capt. H. H. C. Kelton, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. E. Reybold, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. G. D. Riley, C. A. C.

At Fort Slocum, N. Y.—Capt. G. G. Palmer, Inf.; W. R. Dear, and J. A. Wilson, M. C.; 1st Lt. W. W. Edwards, Calv., and F. A. Prince, 5 F. A.

At Wash'n Barracks, D. C.—Major D. C. Buck, M. C.; Capt. W. P. Stokey, C. E.; C. W. McMillan, M. C.; 1st Lt. P. S. Reinsch, C. E.; 2d Lt. R. C. Fulham, C. E.

At Columbus, Ohio—Capts. C. R. Snyder, M. C.; H. S. Brown, C. A. C.; R. W. Kerr, M. C.; 1st Lt. I. A. Smith, 12 Inf.; D. Hall, C. A. C.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Lt. Col. A. M. Smith, M. C.; Capt. G. B. Greene, 5 F. A.; 1st Lt. V. E. Miltenberger, M. R. C.; 2d Lt. C. B. Thumme, 5 F. A.

At Fort Sheridan, Ind.—Capts. R. E. Peet, M. C.; T. W. Knox, 8 Cav.; 1st Lt. F. E. Davis, 5 Cav.; 2 Lt. C. Converse, Jr., 5 Cav.; H. H. Southwick, M. R. C.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Capts. G. B. Ridgey, 5 Cav.; J. C. Magee, M. C.; T. D. Woodson, M. C.; 1st Lt. E. J. Ely, 5 Cav.; 2d Lt. F. C. Crowley, 5 Cav.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Caps. G. E. Houle, Inf.; G. V. Rukke, M. C.; F. C. Pillsbury, M. C.; 1st Lt. W. W. Merrill, 6 F. A.; T. Smith, 6 Cav.

At Ft. Collins, Col.—Maj. A. J. Shock, M. C.; Capt. M. Wheeler, Inf.; G. F. Jeunemann, M. C.; 1st Lts. F. M. Stevens, Inf.; Y. M. Marks, C. A. C.

At Fort San Houston, Tex.—Maj. C. R. Reynolds, M. C.; Capts. H. H. Arnold, 3 F. A.; J. W. Johnson, 4 Cav.; F. S. Wright, M. C.; 1st Lt. J. B. Hammond, 3 F. A.

At San Francisco—Maj. R. Brooke, M. C.; Capts. C. M. Bundel, 16 Inf.; J. W. Hanner, M. C.; 1st Lt. R. W. Kingman, 16 Inf.; 2d Lt. M. C. Shallenberger, 16 Inf.

At Vancouver, Wash.—Maj. J. B. Clayton, M. C.; Capts. C. F. Armistead, 21 Inf.; C. T. King, M. C.; 1st Lt. J. S. Richardson, 21 Inf.; 2d Lt. H. Stewart, 21 Inf.

Leaves—Maj. J. H. Price, 5 Inf., 1 mo.; 2d Lt. J. S. Singleton, Inf., leave ext. 6 mos.

Navy Orders.

Lt. B. Y. Rhodes, the Virginia, to the North Carolina; P. A. Surgs. O. J. Mink, Pac. Fleet, to the Utah; Louis J. H. Hathaway, Nav. Hosp., Newport, to Marine Adv. Base Expedn. Pac. Fleet; R. H. Stoops, Great Lakes, Ill., to marine detach't, Pensacola.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Roddis, M. R. C., to Marine Adv. Base Expedn. Pac. fleet.

Asst. Surg. L. Lehrfeld and C. W. Carr, M. R. C., Nav. Med. School, D. C., to same.

Paymasters I. T. Hagner, Boston; W. R. Bowne, leave ext., Boston, to Charleston, S. C.

Rear. J. W. Angus, Cumberland to duty rec. ship, N. Y.

Ch. Gun. L. H. Lohman, Guantanamo, to temp. duty the Montana.

Gun. T. Lund, to temp. duty rec. ship, N. Y.

Marine Corps Orders.

Those to duty with 4 Regt. Marine Corps, on the Pac. Coast: Col. J. H. Pendleton, Majs. J. T. Myers, W. N. McKelvy, W. G. Powell, J. C. Breckinridge, Capts. H. L. Pritchatt, A. B. Owens, J. N. Wright, L. S. Willis, G. M. Kincade; 1st Lts. J. Potts, A. D. Rorex, T. D. Barber, E. M. Reno, R. T. Zane, P. A. Gardner, E. P. Moses; 2d Lts. D. M. Gardner, Jr., M. R. Thacher, O. Floyd, R. Bryant, D. P. Dumas.

Naval Vessels

Arrived—Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2 at Charleston; Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart, Truxton at San Diego; Parker at Norfolk Yard; South Carolina at Key West; Nereus at Lambert Point; Galveston at Iloilo, P. I.; Solace at Tampico.

Sailed—Tacoma, Newport for Tampico; Nashville, Guantanamo for Tampico; Louisiana, N. Y. for Tampico; Celtic, N. Y. for Tampico; Cyclops, Vera Cruz for Tampico; Ohio, N. Y., for Phila.; Vulcan, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Arethusa, Newport for Port Arthur, Texas; Isis de Luson, New Orleans for Key West; Iris, San Pedro for San Diego; Dakota, order to full commission at Puget Sound, Wash. The Albany ordered in full commission.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers.—Patrol. D. J. Gandolfi and J. J. Deane, 68 Prect.; W. J. Prehnhofer, 159; G. W. Lennon, 146, and J. F. Nettleston, 26, all to Com'r of; Edward Grinnan, 99 to 164, as driver of patrol wagon.

Temporary Assignments.—Lt. Philip Greaves, trsf. div. B, to command during absence of Capt. with leave; Act. Det. Sergt. (second grade) M. A. Ratto, Det Div. to Dist. Atty's office, Bronx Co., for 5 days; Patrol Max Lowe and Nathan Whipman, 15 to 1 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; Joseph Caraccioio and Pasquale Damiano and W. J. Reagen, to Com'r of, for 10 days; Antonio Caravetta, 59, and J. F. Kranjopoli, 143, to 3 Insp. Dist., for 10 days. To Det. Div.: J. F. Botchford, 21, and Walter Corbitt, Marine Div., for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, Kings Co.; Jarkiewicz and Stanislaus Kisturkiewicz, Jr., 23. F. A. Doherty 185, James McCarton 42, and William Prantner, 45, for 10 days; F. D. J. Pickett 68, and M. S. Wilson 65, for 5 days; Prob.-Patrol. F. F. Fenton, 20, to Com'r of, for 10 days; Act. Det. Sergts (first grade) George Yungs, Adolph Blaha, P. J. Slevin, and J. J. Kenuel, 2, to Manhattan Headquarters, for 10 days.

Leaves of absence without pay for two days from noon, April 21, commands indicated: Sergts. F. B. Pitts, 13; C. F. Vosburgh, 33; J. D. Connoally, 892; T. G. McCormick, 28; F. B. Walker, 89; Act. Det. Sergt., Second Grade, Bernard Feiser, Det. Div., Patrol. Leo Bonicki, 9; C. J. Mechenberg, 13; Louis Odell, 16; F. F. Baer, 23; Otto Erbar, 24; H. F. Miller, 31; J. M. Pembroke, 32; F. H. Flagler, 35; A. J. Reichert, 38; W. J. Mooney, 39; F. McCabe, 81; Joseph Ebbers, 93; W. F. Baumbach, 98; George Kanmerschak, 63; William McCracken, 65; D. E. King, 69; Frank Reilly, 70; J. R. Geiling, 51; E. L. Quits, 84; G. A. Jones, 88; A. W. Warnock, 145; M. F. Ermisch, 153; P. J. O'Neil, 154; John Conlin, 159; J. F. Scheuerenbrand, 168; Henry Kladt, 197; Albin Johnson, 174; William Leschke, 217; J. M. Dillon, 290; J. J. Miller, Traf. A; C. J. Silberbauer, Traf. C; O. N. Kristesman, Traf. C; O. W. Emmerich, Bridge; F. E. Esenbeck, 12; F. A. Kilduff, 18; J. F. Pryor, 22; H. J. Smith, 25; L. J. Hoy, 28; Dennis Klein, 31; Stephen Dowling, 53; O. C. Schaesberger, 67; W. M. Mahoney, 85; O. H. Crosby, 42; J. Donnelly, 61; W. Harmes, 62; William Hilgeman, 68; F. F. Baury, 66; A. C. Schmitz, 88; A. J. Weddick, 74; W. N. Bacon, 66; A. F. Ackerman, 81; W. F. J. Pierce, 89; C. F. Culken, 141; W. J. Darrow, 147; Benjamin Burton, 153; Thomas Gallery, 156; Theodore Snedeker, 166; Irvin Wyker, 165; E. H. Baird, 167; H. H. Escher, 274; H. A. Bennett, 286; G. A. Seafrers, Traf. A; C. H. Chave, Traf. B; W. D. Benisch, Traf. C; A. E. Smith, Traf. C; W. Taylor, 26; C. Loughran, 28, 1 day; James McNamee, 88, 1 day; H. B. Peck, Bureau of Telegraph, 1 day; Prob. Patrol. W. J. Williams, 29, 1 day. Restored to duty: Patrol. P. J. Walsh, 29. Patrol. Peter Ahmer, School for Recruits, transferred to this dept. from Board of Water Supply, Dec. 15, 1913, having been reassigned to duty in said Board of Water Supply, to take effect April 3, 1914, is hereby dropped from the rolls of the Police Department.

Fire Department.

J. C. Harris appointed Cashier in Div. of Combustibles, Brooklyn, at $3,000 a yr., vice John Savarese, resigned.

Clerk D. D. Gallagher, Comr's office, to department and Clerk in Board of Mech. Engrs. to Board of Standards, Clerk to Board of Apparatus, and Clerk to Hose Committee.

Anthony Ferry appointed as a lineman at $1,000 a yr.

Peter Schorb appointed blacksmith at $4.50 a day.

The difficulty of finding books missing from sets saved by The Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books. Many copies.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 5:19 | Sun sets, 6:41 | Moon rises, 8:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:07	5:34	11:27	0:05
Governors Island	5:45	6:13	12:05	0:40
Hell Gate	8:28	8:52	10:36	11:35

Arrived—Friday, April 17.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool, April 11.
SS Bremen, Bremen, April 14.
SS Rochambeau, Havre, April 8.
SS Canadian, Liverpool, April 8.
SS Athenai, Patras, March 30.
SS Paul Frampe, Swansea, March 24.
SS Moro Castle, Havana, April 14.
SS Tredmas, Vistas, April 11.
SS Meiderskirk, Baltimore, April 11.
SS Maria di Georgio, Sana, April 12.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, April 14.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, April 16.
SS Porto Rico, Baltimore, April 15.
SS El Dia, Galveston, April 11.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, April 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	April	9
American	Antwerp	April	3
Colombia	Gibraltar	April	1
Madewaska	Barbados	April	8
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	April	4
Larkawanna	Manchester	April	2
Francesco	Hull	April	2
Bremen	Bremen	April	4
Teresa	Palermo	April	4
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April	6
Colorado	Galveston	April	11

DUE TO-MORROW.

New York	Southampton	April	11
Bovic	Manchester	April	4
Cleveland	Naples	April	7
Caribbean	Bermuda	April	16
Amerika	Hamburg	April	9
Savoie	Havre	April	12
Nickaye	Port of Spain	April	6
Nicosia	Hamburg	Mar.	30
City of Columbus	Savannah	April	16
Russia	Libau	April	3

DUE MONDAY.

Prinz F. Wilhelm	Bremen	April	11
Lapland	Antwerp	April	11
Pottsdam	Rotterdam	April	11
California	Glasgow	April	13
Cristobal	Colon	April	13
Panama	Colon	April	15
Carolina	San Juan	April	15
Albingia	Anagua	April	16
Grayson	San Juan	April	15
Bermudian	Bermuda	April	18
El Occidente	Galveston	April	14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olympic, Southampton	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Highland Laird, Bahia	5:30 A.M.	1:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Antilla, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tironia, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Cincinnati, Hamburg		1:00 P.M.
Celtic, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hungarian Puna, Rio Janeiro	12:30 M.	2:00 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Verona, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Finland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston		

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Fahnsman, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*Kr. P. Cecilie, Bremen		1:00 A.M.
Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Maderia	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		1:30 A.M.
Marengo, Liverpool		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 17.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 904 miles E. at noon; due 18th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Amerika, Hamburg to New York, was 530 miles E. at noon; due 19th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Savoie, Havre to New York, was 716 miles E. at 6:13 A. M.; due 19th, forenoon. French Line.

SS Graf Waldersee, Hamburg to New York, was 420 miles E. at 8:20 A. M.; due 18th, late, or early 19th. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Francisco, Hull to New York, was 440 miles E. at noon.

SS Bovic, Manchester to New York, was 600 miles E. at noon; due 19th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Grayson, San Juan to New York, was 866 miles S. at 8 P. M., 16th.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 991 miles S. at 8 P. M., 16th.

SS El Occident, Galveston to New York, was 26 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Comancho, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 102 miles at 7 P. M.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 68 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 102 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Antilla, New Orleans to New York, was 88 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 194 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.

SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 947 miles S. at noon.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 115 miles S. of Egmont Key at 7 P. M.

SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 1,153 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Baltic, at Queenstown, April 17.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, April 17.
SS Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, at Cherbourg, April 17.
SS Kelvinhiad, at Marseilles, April 15.
SS Prinz Willem V, at Maderia, April 16.
SS Indian Prince, at Pernambuco, April 16.
SS St. Louis, at Plymouth, April 17.
SS Carpathia, at Fruinn, April 17.
SS Virginia, at Marseilles, April 15.
SS Thessaloniki, at Piraeus, April 8.
SS Louaina, at Piraeus, April 9.
SS Oceanic, at Plymouth, April 17.
SS Corona, at St. Thomas, April 17.
SS Virginia, at Christiansand, April 17.
SS Max, Brock.
SS Coaldagrow, at Port Natal, April 17.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, April 17.
SS Prinz Joachim, at Santiago, April 16.
SS Kerona, at St. Thomas, April 17.
SS Irish Monarch, at Pernambuco, April 17.
SS Caldergrove, at Port Natal, April 17.

Sailed.

SS America, from Naples, April 16.
SS Statendam, from Rotterdam, April 16.
SS Ventura, from Port Natal, April 16.
SS Durstan, from Natal, April 14.
SS Luallne, from Rouen, April 17.
SS La Campina, from Antwerp, April 16.
SS Cragin Hall, from Cayenne, April 14.
SS Dijala, from Cadiz, April 15.
SS Emilspon, from Trieste, April 11.
SS Leopoldina, from Trieste, April 12.
SS Oswego, from Seville, April 13.
SS Minneapolis, from London, April 17.
SS Brandenburg, from Bremen, April 16.

Passed.

SS Indadlo, for New York, from Yokohama, passed New York.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Germany—Close at 8 P. M. April 20, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.
Netherlands—Close at 8 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco—Manchuria ..... April 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... April 28
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru ..... April 25
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... April 24
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... April 25

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Melbourne, March 20; Sydney, March 21; Auckland, March 24; Wellington, March 27, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tahiti, were dispatched east on April 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, April 20.

For Latest Shipping See Page 18.

Growth of the Sunday Edition.

Of the four New York Sunday newspapers leading in volume of advertising, only THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a greater volume of advertising in the first quarter of 1914 than in the first three months of last year. The printed sale and Sunday circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the last week ended March 31, 1914, exceeded by 100,000 copies the corresponding week of 1913. The net paid circulation for the last week ended March 31, 1914, was 400,000 copies.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Atlantic storm has passed off the Canadian Coast and clear weather now prevails in the Atlantic States, and lower lake region.

The western disturbance has moved slowly north-northeastward to eastern South Dakota with about the same energy, and scattered showers have occurred in the plains States and the Northwest, and snows and rains in the central Rocky Mountain region. In the Far West the weather was generally fair.

It is decidedly warmer in the Ohio Valley, the lake region and the interior of the Atlantic States and high temperatures also continue in the Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys. It is considerably colder over the districts where showers occurred and warmer in the Far West, especially in California.

The Northwest disturbance will continue northeastward with prospect of the formation of a second disturbance from its south portion now over northern Texas, and unsettled, showery weather may be expected Sunday in the Central Valleys and the West Gulf States, extending Saturday night or Sunday into the East Gulf States and the lower lake region. The showers will be accompanied by rapidly falling temperatures.

In the Atlantic States and from the east slope of the Rocky Mountains west the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday and will also be fair Sunday in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. It will be warmer Saturday in the Atlantic States and the Central West and warmer Sunday in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to gentle variable breezes; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate shifting breezes becoming southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south breezes except east of the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Saturday, Sunday, increasing cloudiness; moderate, shifting winds, becoming south.

Southern New England—Fair, warmer Saturday and probably Sunday; moderate, shifting winds, becoming south.

Western New York—Warmer Saturday. Sunday, probably showers and cooler; south to southwest winds, becoming fresh and strong.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in interior; moderate, shifting winds, becoming south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
5 A. M.	48	41	4 P. M.	63	63
6 A. M.	44	42	6 P. M.	60	63
9 A. M.	46	50	9 P. M.	51	59
12 M.	54	57	11 P. M.	48	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 32 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches, at 8 P. M it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:00—242 Av. A; I. Ballabaum		Slight
12:30—7 W. 123 St.; J. Finn		$50
1:10—141 W. 26 St.; S. Greenberg		Slight
1:35—741 8 Av.; not given		$20,000
4:21—8 Av. c. 42 St.; Hedgman Co.		$1,500
7:50—810 Elton Av.; W. Dressel		Slight
9:30—254 W. 37 St.; J. Peyrat		Slight
5:40—60 Clinton St.; M. Hein		Slight
10:20—1,306 Amst. Av.; L. Corn		Slight
10:30—137 Hester St.; C. Longo		Slight
11:30—247 W. 34 St.; O. D. Curtis		Slight
11:30—297 W. 12 St.; W. Kehoe		Slight
11:30—553 W. 48 St.; F. Heinz		Slight
P. M.		
3:30—315 W. 47 St.; Bryant Auto Co.		Slight
6:10—67 Stanton St.; B. Resnick		Slight
7:05—206 Madison St.; S. Schott		Slight
9:45—40 Rivington St.; Max Blumenfeld		$25
10:15—764 E. 168 St.; A. Lazarus		$150
10:20—1,873 Intervale Av.; unknown		Slight
11:42—341 E. 80 St.; M. Prendriluch		Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made public the following eligible list for stationer:

Edw. J. Plunkett	$2.00
William F. Roche	1.60
John D. Cox	1.60
Charles W. Selersen	1.20
Elbert E. Wordsley	60.00
Charles M. Newman	75.00
Herbert A. Summer	76.60
Theodore J. Baiter	75.60
Alfred L. Herber	75.60
Benjamin Rothblum	75.40
Eli C. Marteller	74.80
Henry P. Schultz	74.20
Fred. C. Roscher	73.00

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for Inspector of Safety Appliances and Inspector of Hours of Service, for men only, on April 24 and 25 to fill vacancies in the Interstate Commerce Commission at salaries of $1,800 per annum, with necessary allowances for expenses incurred while absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. It is expected that several appointments will be made to the position of Inspector of Safety Appliances and to the position of Inspector of Hours of Service.

The duties of the Safety Appliance Inspectors will comprise the making of inspections and reports as required by the Safety Appliance acts; the duties of the Hours of Service Inspectors will be the making of inspections and reports as required by the so-called Hours of Service act. Both Safety Appliance and Hours of Service Inspectors may be required to investigate accidents as required by Section 3 of the Accident Investigation act of May 6, 1910.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their fiftieth, birthday on the date of the examination. An applicant for the position of Inspector of Safety Appliances must have had at least eight years' experience in steam railroad service as conductor, engineer, trainman, yardman, fireman, or yardmaster, or at least five years' such experience as manager, general or division superintendent, trainmaster, master mechanic, master car builder, general car foreman, road foreman of engines or air-brake supervisor, and must within two years next preceding the date of his application have been in active service in one or more of the capacities mentioned, or as an inspector of steam railroad equipment under the Government of the United States or any State or Territory, provided he has had experience in any one or more of the positions above referred to. An applicant for the position of Inspector of Hours of Service must have had at least eight years' experience as trainmaster, yardmaster, train dispatcher, telegraph operator, block signal operator, conductor, engineer, fireman, trainman, or yardman, or at least five years' experience as manager or as general or division superintendent, and must within two years next preceding the date of his application have been in active service in one or more of the capacities mentioned, or as an inspector of steam railroad equipment under the Government of the United States or any State or Territory, provided he has had experience in any one or more of the positions above referred to.

No person interested either directly or indirectly in any patented article required to be used on any locomotive or car under inspection, or who is intemperate in his habits, shall be eligible for appointment to either of these positions.

Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, report writing, practical questions, training and experience in railroad work and general fitness. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

INTER OCEAN BONDS VALID.

Judge Establishes Priority of Newspaper Issue—Sale Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17.—Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court entered a decree to-day establishing the validity and priority of the $500,000 issue of bonds of the Inter Ocean Newspaper Company. Judge Carpenter also ordered that the sale of the assets of The Inter Ocean be postponed until April 28.

A significant point of the decree is that it enables George W. Hinman, the majority bondholder, to bid for the property with his bonds at the sale.

AROUND THE WORLD via PANAMA CANAL
FROM NEW YORK JAN. 16th and 31st $900—UP

TWO WORLD CRUISES in 1915
Leaving NEW YORK January 16th, by S. S. CINCINNATI. Ports of Call include San Diego at the time of the Great San Diego Exposition.
January 31st by S. S. CLEVELAND arriving at San Francisco at the Opening of the Panama Pacific Exposition.
DURATION Each Cruise 135 DAYS—Cost $900 Up.
Including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.
Write for Illustrated Book
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CUNARD
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS
LUSITANIA - - - - April 21 6:30 P.M.
MAURETANIA - - - April 28 6:30 P.M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania May 5, 6 pm | *Carmania ...June 3, 3 pm
*Carolia, May 13, 3 pm | Aquitania June 10
Lusitania May 19, 6 pm | 10 A. M.
Mauretania, May 26 | June 18
6 P. M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT "AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST SHIP.
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "LUSITANIA" and "MAURETANIA"
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front on Park Avenue Sold by Rudolph J. Schaefer —About $1,500,000 Involved in Transaction—Old Grand Street Dwellings Sold as Theatre Site—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

The feature of yesterday's realty market was the disposal of a block front on the east side of Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, by Rudolph I. Schaefer, President of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, for a price of approximately $1,500,000.

There are about nineteen full city lots in the plot at present, covered by rambling old brewery buildings. The buyer is reported to be a semi-philanthropic institution.

Douglas Robinson, Charles F. Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction.

Mission Buys Dwelling.

The National Florence Crittenton Mission has purchased from the estate of Frances E. Young 427 West Twenty-first Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 22 by 99.7, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. William B. May & Co. and W. H. Archibald were the brokers.

Grand Street Theatre Site.

As a site for a moving picture theatre, Rinelli & Guardadin have purchased from the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustees for Katherine Turnbull, the three old buildings, on plot 48 by 80, at 209 and 211 Grand Street. Charles F. Noyes represented the seller. This property has not changed hands in 100 years.

A Manhattan-Queens Trade.

Friday & Lehmann have sold for the heirs of Adolph E. Lux, deceased, the five-story apartment house, 548 West 132d Street, to an investor, who gave in payment three two-family dwellings, 718, 722, and 724 Rector Avenue, Queens.

Bronx Sales.

Martin Taendler has sold a three-family house, located at 1,988 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, near Tremont Avenue, on a plot 16.8x85.8, for Frederick Brown to Anna M. Hawlick, who gave in part payment a newly finished residence, on a plot 40 by 100, at St. Albans, L. I. Mr. Brown will occupy the St. Albans home.

The Advance Construction Company (Adelstein & Avrutine) has resold the plot, 54 by 47 by irregular, at the southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue and Chisholm Street.

M. A. Broderick and Thomas S. Burke sold 267 Warburton Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100, for the Corporate Investing Company to Margaret H. Cullen; also the two-family house at 213 Buena Vista Avenue for Catherine A. Cuthill, executrix, to Alexander Ferfuson.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann have sold for Osserman & Gottlieb 782 Prospect Avenue, 80 feet south of Longwood Avenue, a five-story house, on plot 37.6 by 120 by irregular. It was held at $45,000.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold the southwest corner of Sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, known as 378 Sixth Avenue, on lot 20 by 80, a three-story and basement stone residence, to Mrs. George O'Neill for a home. This property was recently traded by Lowenfeld & Prager of Manhattan for a New York apartment house. The same firm also has sold 176 Eighth Street, a three-story flat, for the Rogers Improvement Company to a client for investment; also a detached one-family residence on the south side of Seventy-third Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, to M. Rosenberg for investment.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the one-family frame detached house, 266 Seventy-sixth Street, for R. B. Tholens to a buyer for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Soundview Realty and Construction Company purchased four plots, improved with modern dwellings, on Fairview Avenue, Third Street and Elmwood Avenue, Bayside. The seller was George Hernden and the price $29,000. In exchange the company conveyed to Hernden twenty-five lots on Chamners Street, between Warburton and Ashburton Avenues, on which twelve houses are to be constructed at once.

The G. X. Matthews Company, builders, of Ridgewood, purchased from Richard and Joseph Meyerrose and M. Brunges nineteen lots with a frontage of 382 feet on Madison Street, Ridgewood, for $27,000. The Matthews Company has given builders' mortgages on the property for $96,000, and will build immediately on the property.

Paul Schindler has purchased from Edgar J. Wright the residence on the west side of Bayside Boulevard, between Ashburton and Warburton Avenues, Bayside, L. I. The purchase price was $12,000. The property consists of an acre of ground with a house of the Colonial type.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Frederick Weisbrod, Jr., his cottage and garage on the southwest corner of Washington and West End Avenues, Rockaway Park, L. I., on a plot 100 by 100, to Dr. Hugh De Groot, for his own occupancy.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company have sold to Christopher Hoenighausen, the six-family brick and stone flat house, occupying a lot 25 by 100, on the southwest corner of Onderdonk Avenue and Madison Street, for $18,500, and to Julia Lease a similar structure at 1,868 Madison Street, on a lot 27.6 by 100, for $11,500.

Leases Site for Big East Side Garage.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased for the Central Crosstown Railway for a period of twenty-one years, from May 1, 1914, the northwest corner of Avenue A and East Twenty-second Street, a plot with a frontage of 172.9½ on Avenue A and 117.6 on East Twenty-second Street, comprising in all about 20,000 square feet. The lessee is H. J. Benjamin, President of the Auto Truck Storage and Exchange Company, who will erect on the site a fireproof garage. It will be the largest commercial garage in the State, and will have accommodations for more than 400 cars. The property was formerly used by the Crosstown Railway as a car barn.

Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $13,000 on the vacant plot about 166 by 100 feet, situated on the west side of Webster Avenue, beginning 50 feet south of 173d Street.

Robert P. Zobel has secured from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company a mortgage loan of $500,000 at 5½ per cent. on the new twelve-story loft building at 63 to 67 West Thirty-eighth Street, extending through to 62 and 64 West Thirty-ninth Street, with frontages of 61.9 feet and 46 feet, respectively.

George W. Brettell has placed a loan of $10,000 for a client of Thomas Ford's on the flat property at the northeast corner of 122d Street and Pleasant Avenue.

$564,624 for Queens Buildings.

An indication of the activity in building operations in the Borough of Queens was shown during the past week when in one day the total amount of the estimated cost of projected plans exceeded $200,000. The total cost for the week was $564,624, in which there were 182 applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $423,025; 95 applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $82,406, and 72 applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $38,593.

New Uptown Apartment.

Plans were filed yesterday for a six-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 179th Street for the H. M. Construction Company, to cost $160,000. It will have a frontage of 92.7 feet. Charles T. Meyers is the architect. Plans were also filed by Andrew J. Thomas, architect, for a five-story apartment, on the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 186th Street, with a frontage of 95 feet, to accommodate twenty-five families, at a cost of $90,000; also for two five-story tenements on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 92.2 feet north of 185th Street, to cost $90,000, and for a five-story tenement on the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 185th Street, 120 by 48.1 feet, to cost $75,000, all for the Aspinwall Apartments, Charles L. Grad, President.

Taxpayers' Calendar.

The "Taxpayers' Calendar," printed March 29, was taken from The Indicator, published monthly by Pease & Elliman, who reprinted it from an advertising circular issued by the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association has been called for Monday evening, April 20, at the Riverside Theatre Building, Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway.

Duff & Conger negotiated the sale of the property at 124 and 126 East Eighty-sixth Street to the Corn Exchange Bank, reported yesterday.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin her house of four stories and basement, on a lot 25 by 100, at 46 West Fifty-eighth Street, to Mrs. Edna E. Ackerson.

James Kyle & Sons have leased the three-story and basement private house 582 Lexington Avenue to Annie Vallin for George W. Bond, Jr.

The Clark Estates has leased for a term of years the four-story and basement private dwelling 49 West Seventy-third Street to Leonard A. Hoekstader.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick J. Feuerbach has leased for William J. Frey, lessee of the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, the store at 79 West 125th Street for a term of years to Joseph Kruh for a restaurant.

Spear & Co. have rented for Philip Braender the entire store and basement in the Ashland Building, 315 Fourth Avenue, to Otto E. Dryfoos & Sons, hosiery and underwear, who have been located on Church Street for over thirty years. The rental of this store removes from the market the last large store on Fourth Avenue. It was previously occupied by the Rogers, Thompson, Givernaud Company, silk merchants. W. J. Schoonmaker represented the owners.

S. Lowenfeld has leased nine stores at the northwest corner of 112th Street and Park Avenue for a term of years. Also the southwest corner store of Seventy-ninth Street and Avenue A to Bernard Gross as a wholesale grocery.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

35th St, 29 to 33 West, n s, 405 ft w of 5th Av, 65x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; adjourned sine die.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Henry Brady.

240th St, East, n s, 175 ft e of Martha Av, 50x82.8, vacant; George Brown & Co. vs. J. C. Vreeland Building Co. et al., (Action 1;) Dilworth & W., attorneys: R. F. Wagner, referee: due on judgment, $3,763.05; taxes, &c., $101.82; to the plaintiff for $400.

224TH ST, East, n s, 460 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100, vacant; George Brown & Co. vs. J. C. Vreeland Building Co. et al., (Action 2;) Dilworth & W., attorneys; R. F. Wagner, referee; due on judgment, $3,763.05; taxes, &c., $87.36, to the plaintiff for $350.

By Joseph P. Day.

233D ST, 776 East, s s, 65.2 ft e of Barnes Av, 18.9x100; adjourned to April 21.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Ft. Washington Av, s e corner of 179th St, for a six-story apartment, 92.7x115; H. H. Construction Co., 927 East 103d St., owner; C. B. Mayers, 1 Union Square, West, architect; cost, $160,000.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 186th St, for a five-story apartment, 95x48.7; Aspinwall Apartments, 30 East 42d St, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Audubon Av, e s, 54.2 feet n of 185th St, for two five-story apartments, 53x81.7; same owner; same architect; cost, $90,000.

Audubon Av, n e corner of 185th St, for a five-story apartment, 120x48.1; same owner; same architect; cost, $75,000.

26th St., 233 to 237 West, for a twelve-story store and factory, 55.6x94.9; Holland Holding Co., 18 East 41st St, owner; F. C. Zobel, 35 West 39th St, architect; cost, $150,000.

Westchester Av, n s, 401 East Pugsley Av, for a one-story frame stable and shed, 23x20; Jas. V. Ganley, 1,445 Doris St, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $600.

Palmer Av, e s, 125 feet north of Needham Av, for three one-story frame bungalows, 15x27 each; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co., George Crawford, 5 East 42d St, owners; William Keegan, 5 East 42d St, architect; cost, $1,200.

Palmer Av, w s, 75 feet north of Needham Av, for three one-story frame bungalows, 15x27 each; same owner; same architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

6th Av, n w corner of 22d St, to a five-story loft; Sixth Av and 23d St Corp., 415 Canal St, owner; E. H. James and A. W. Cordes, 124 West 45th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Broome St, 236, to a three-story moving picture and office building and synagogue; R. Gross, 853 Southern Boulevard, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

50th St, 10 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; E. Van Chorus and A. Runbach, 634 5th Av, owner; L. A. Sheinart, architect; cost, $5,000.

34th St, 144 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; J. B. Dahlgren, 171 3d Av, owner; A. L. Adams, 217 East 5th St, architect; cost, $5,800.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 185th St, 54x120; Aspinwall Apartments, Inc., to Allenel Construction Co., 30 East 42d St, April 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$75,000

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 186th St, 54x95; same to same, April 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$60,000

AUDUBON AV, e s, 54.7 ft s of 186th St, 53x95; same to same, April 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$45,000

AUDUBON AV, e s, 107.7 ft s of 186th St, 53x—; same to same, April 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$45,000

BROOME ST, 209, s e corner of Norfolk St, 25x51.7; Beni Asch to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, April 15, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway...$25,000

27TH ST, 13 and 15 West, —x—; Beatrice Loeb to Joseph M. Fishel and another, 503 West Broadway, April 2, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel H. Guggenheimer, 30 Broad St.....$3,000

108TH ST, 155 West, 24.8x100.11; Elsie W. Christie and another to Augusta L. Jones, Easthampton, L. I., April 16, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

118TH ST, n s, 124.9 ft w of 5th Av, 27.3x100.11; Rosa H. Goldstein to Carrie Frankenthaler, 201 West 120th St, April 17, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

121ST ST, s s, 158 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Rae V. Lesser to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, April 17, 5 years.....$10,000

122D ST, n s, 171.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Dora Wiegand to Henry H. Glass, 367 West 120th St, April 14, due July 14, 1917.....$5,350

132D ST, 253 West, 18x99.11; Annie S. Greacen to Norland Mortgage Co., 165 Broadway, April 16, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

163D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6; Mary A. Dempsey to Anna Pekowsky, 450 Audubon Av, due Dec. 16, 1914, 6 p. c., April 16; attorney, I. V. Schavrien, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.....$500

Bronx.

FAILE ST, e s, 48.8 ft s of Bancroft St, 20.5 x100; Emma Kempner to Howard Humiston, 41 Sanane Terrace, Stapleton, S. I., (prior mtg $10,500,) July 22, 1913, due Nov. 22, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. J. Morrison, 44 Broad St.....$150

GARDEN ST, s s, 308.7 ft e of Crotona Av, 60x100; 1st and Garden Streets Co. to John H. Feldscher, 304 West 102d St., (prior mtg $30,000,) April 17, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 20 ft s from land of N. P. Bailey, 70x100; Arlington Construction Co. to Bertha S. Brundage, 160 Hillcrest Av, April 15, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

LOT 494, map of Van Nest Park; Dominick Farago to Dominico Mesuri, 812 East 164th St, prior mtg $6,000, April 15, due, &c., as per bond.....$500

ST. LAWRENCE AV, —, John J. Hines to Mary A. Hinchgal, 216 East 83d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, J. F. Bragg, 781 8th Av.....$2,400

27TH ST, 13 and 15 West, store and basement; John C. Stratton & Co. to Beatrice Loeb, 15 West 27th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1914; attorneys, Guggenheim, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$8,000

50TH ST, 10 East, all; Eugenie von Chorus to Leota Hebard, Inc., 9 East 37th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, E. Frankel, 31 Liberty St.....$4,750

51ST ST, 524 West, store and basement; Jessie David to James Quinn, 524 West 51st St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, George Ringler Co., 305 East 52d St....$800

90TH ST, 2 West, all; Mary A. Heydecker to Fred L. Hayes, Port Washington, L. I., 5 years from Aug. 1, 1913; attorney, M. E. Jaffe, 111 Broadway.....$4,200

Bronx.

FOREST AV, 947, corner store; Frederick J. Reihm and another to Edward Gorodess, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, Louis Kohn, 981 Forest Av.....$420 to $540

167TH ST, 626 East, all; Harry Klein and another to same, 3 years from April 1, 1914; same attorney.....$3,200

172D ST, 856 East, all; Sole Realty and Construction Co. to Bernard Crausman, 856 East 172d St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway...$3,355

172D ST, 880 East, all; same to same, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1913; same attorneys....$3,355

172D ST, 864 East, all; same to same, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1913; same attorneys....$3,355

187TH ST, 590 East, corner store; Russo Jodice Realty Co. to Philip Bergman, 815 Morris Av, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.$1,200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST., Nos. 85 to 89; State Bank against Abraham Kosower et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Kohn.

GREENE ST., Nos. 204 and 206; Central Trust Co. of New York against Fannie Hamlin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

LEXINGTON AV., Nos. 567 to 571, and 51st St., Nos. 140 to 166; John Simmons Co. against Albert Oliver et al. (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. W. Syke.

LUDLOW AV, s s, between Castle Hill and Olmstead Aves, Plot 118; Land and Lien Company against William Becker et al., (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, M. Frank.

MERCER ST., w s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 50x100; S. Howell Jones against Wm. S. Fairchild et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. P. Mowton.

5TH AV, n w cor of 118th St, 25.11x100; Jacob Sells against Harris Rogers et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. W. Hasburger.

61ST ST., n s, 458.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 13.10x100.4; Catharine S. Hunter against John H. Parry et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

92D ST., No. 106 East; Amy A. C. Montague against John P. Meagher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Montague.

96TH ST., s s, 325 ft. w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Henry G. Timmermann et al. against Pearl Silverson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. McDermott.

116TH ST., No. 212 and 214 East; Union Trust Co. of New York against Gault Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lang & Trafford.

120TH ST., n s, between 2d and 3d Avs, Lot 7; Rudolph Wallach Company against Mary A. Meager et al., (amended foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, A. Weymann.

Bronx.

174TH ST, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 20x100; Taxpayers' Realty Company against Asnir Aghajan et al., (action to enforce contract;) attorney, J. Freeman.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

AUDUBON AV, s s, whole front between 183d and 186th Sts, 214.10x120x95x irreg.; Allenel Construction Co. loans Aspinwall Apartments, Inc, $225,000.

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Rent

WOODMERE, L. I.

Unfurnished

Dwelling, with garage-stable; interior newly decorated and painted; 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; grounds, 121x225; most attractive part of residential section; rental $1,500 per annum.

Furnished

Modern house, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths; park section of Woodmere; can be rented for Summer months—$1,400.

Either Furnished or Unfurnished

Large dwelling, 11 bedrooms, 4 baths; 1 acre plot; choice location.

Apply to

H. C. KIEFER, 30 East 42nd St.

Tel. Murray Hill 6571 or local brokers.

Far Rockaway, L. I. WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE?

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

Attractive terms, little cash; fine residence; 88 minutes by electric train; house in perfect condition; seven large sleeping rooms; three baths, wide porches; heated; built for all year occupancy; rented past three seasons at $2,500; excellent opportunity to own a beautiful home that can always be rented for the Summer at a price that gives use of house practically free for balance of year; plot 200x150; might rent. Open for inspection.

CHAS. P. L. HUSTON CO., INC.

15 EAST 40TH ST.

26 ACRES

MERRICK ROAD—BAYPORT

Large fine 14-room house; modern plumbing, artesian water supply; electric lights; grand piazza, porte cochere; and completely furnished. Large barn, carriage house, stable, garage, poultry house, Summer house. Terms liberal, to close estate.

ASA P. SMITH, 44 Court St., B'klyn, N. Y.

The Folly of Paying Rent

wherein a small first payment, remainder monthly, will purchase a beautiful home fifty minutes out, five minutes' walk from station, also of Great South Bay; boating, bathing, and fishing; superior bungalows, 6 and 8 large rooms; extra improvements; fireplaces, steam heat, artistic decorations; this very last word in style and finish; gardens, trees, plants; title guaranteed. Henry J. McCord, World Bldg., N. Y. C. Phone 3154 Beekman.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ELMHURST

12 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal. Houses for sale, to let, furnished or unfurnished. E. J. WALKER, 17 Elmhurst Avenue, Elmhurst.

NO BUSINESS DONE ON SUNDAY.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

100 ACRES. 2,500 FEET ELEVATION.

4 Terraces; 5 Springs; Cottage, furnished. Vista and location inimitable; promptly accessible; AND above all physical ills; terms satisfactory.

Asa P. Smith, 44 Court St., B'klyn, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

MODERN ARTISTIC RESIDENCE.

29 West 94th St.,

completely remodeled; new plumbing, electric light, parquet flooring, redecorated throughout; convenient to Subway and 'L'; high class residential neighborhood, near Central Park; moderate rental to desirable tenant. Apply EDEN REALTY COMPANY, owners, 320 5th Av., or their own agent.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE

A new type of home community planned and developed with a definite purpose: To demonstrate that more tasteful surroundings and open spacings contribute toward higher and broader standards in suburban development.

Even the casual visitor is aware that Forest Hills Gardens differs greatly from all other suburbs. The basic causes that produce this difference may not, at first glance, be understood, yet the effect is immediately recognized.

In its general aspect, as in its architecture, plottings, streets, walks, parkings, landscaping, lighting and smallest details—the Gardens is unusual, individual, symmetrical—different. There is unity in its variety and variety in its unity.

Forest Hills Gardens is an established community—not an experiment. In less than three years, seventy-five per cent. of the entire property has been fully improved at a total outlay of over $1,000,000, while two hundred houses of distinctive design have been completed, nearly all of which are sold and occupied.

Some of the social features of the Gardens are: The Forest Hills Inn, Tea Garden, Tennis and Squash Courts; the recently organized Forest Hills Gardens Country Club (work upon the completion of the grounds and clubhouse is rapidly progressing), the Forest Hills Gardens Audubon Society, and the 18-hole golf course in Forest Park, adjoining the Gardens.

The new clubhouse of the West Side Tennis Club of New York and its sixty-five magnificent courts (where it is expected the international matches for the famous Davis Cup will be played) are located at Forest Hills Gardens.

Owing to the substantial character of the development work and the superior construction of the houses, the initial cost of a house and plot in the Gardens is necessarily higher than is warranted in the usual ephemeral suburban development; the purchaser receives greater benefits from his investment, first, because the intrinsic value is greater; second, because the Company (not organized solely for profit) is satisfied with the usual rate of interest from funds invested. Terms of purchase are made as reasonable as consistent with good business methods.

Long Island Electric Trains leave Pennsylvania Terminal, Manhattan, at frequent intervals, arriving at Forest Hills Station in thirteen to fifteen minutes. Twenty-five minutes by automobile from Herald Square via Queensboro (59th St.) Bridge and Hoffman Boulevard to the property.

Transportation, booklet, or any desired information, may be secured from Dept. T., New York Office, 47 West 34th St.

Sage Foundation Homes Company

Forest Hills Long Island

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$300 BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 6 ROOMS **$25.50** DOWN MONTHLY

with bath, gas, electric lights, parquet floors, and highest class finish throughout. Big plot, sewer connection, shade trees, fine street; 30 minutes from Times Square, 7c. fare.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN AT $3700.

Write, phone, or call immediately.

Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 W. 33d St., N. Y., or at Ridgefield Park, N. J., opp. Station.

Maplewood 10-room stucco house; high elevation; lot 50x200; adjoining lot 50x200; hot air heat, all improvements; 2 kinds hardwood; parlor and reception hall finished in oak; hardwood floor; dining room full width of house, finished in chestnut; 2 pantries; glass-enclosed porch; fine view; excellent location; asking $9,000, or $11,000, including 50-ft. lot. Houses to rent from $35 to $75, and furnished houses for season from $55 up. Henry P. Bush, 71 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE. Ridgefield Park, N. J.

$10 Down, $5 monthly, buys building lots 25x120 ft., with sewer, sidewalks, shade trees, water, gas electric lights; high, dry, booming suburb, 7,000 pop.; clubs, churches, schools; 7c. fare. To sell lots will build houses at cost ranging $1,000 to $3,000, payable like rent. Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 W. 33d St., N. Y.

CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW

situated in the country, near New York; a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; $6,750; terms arranged; open for inspection.

NUTLEY REALTY CO., West Nutley, N. J. 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

For full particulars of furnished Cottages for rent or sale apply or write C. D. Snyder, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Open all the year.

ELBERON, N. J.

Choice furnished cottages for rent in Elberon, South Elberon and Deal.

J. A. STRATTON, Opp. Station, Elberon, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

STROUDSBURG, PA.,

near Delaware Water Gap. Summer place of the late H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, about 27 acres, with 8-story frame house, 13 rooms, two bathrooms, electric light, barn, pump house, purest water from artesian well. Beautiful view of Delaware Water Gap, Cherry Valley and the Pocono Mountains. The beauty of its location is unequalled. Land is under good state of cultivation; fine apple orchard; everything in perfect order; $4,000 has been spent on the property in the last few years. Reached by Lackawanna Railroad (expresses, first stop;) and by Penn. Railroad from Phila. Price only $7,500. Apply to

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

20 Nassau St., or 41 E. 42d St.; or WILLIAM A. SCHAFER, Stroudsburg, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

54TH ST., 200 WEST

To sublet, Three and Four Room Furnished Apartments.

Apply at Adlon Office.

TO SUBLET for the Summer, small furnished suite at half regular rate. Immediate occupancy.

THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH STREET.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent

Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.

On Madison Ave., near 42d St.

NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE

Apply

304-8 Madison Ave., or

Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

A Few Desirable Offices in Fulton Building

Southwest Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts. TO SELECT TENANTS.

W. F. FUERST, Agent, 67 Nassau St.

LIGHT LOFTS

30x86, in a 12-story, modern, fireproof building, convenient to 9th Av. 'L' and surface cars. Exceptionally low rental.

DIX BUILDING. Phone 461 Chelsea. 116 West 14th St.

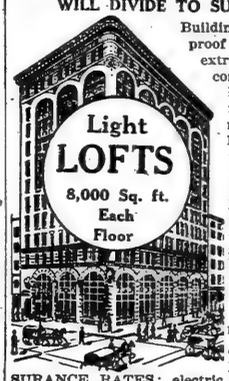
Other Real Estate Advertisements on Following Page.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING

409 PEARL ST., Cor. New Chambers St

WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.



Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators and steam heat; especially adapted for Heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished separately at low rates. Apply

'Phone 9632 Schuyler.

A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 31st. OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.

OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.

Modern Building. Continuous Service

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

34 READE ST.,

CLOSE TO BROADWAY.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAKER, CORNELIA F., (Apr. 11) $4,000 personalty in life estate to Elizabeth C. Holbrook, mother; remainder to Renee Bouclault, daughter.

CUNNION, MALICK A., (Feb. 7;) $1,000 personalty to Anna C. Cunnion, sister.

FARLEY, PATRICK, (Mar. 16;) about $500 personalty; $90 to Bernard Smith; $20 to Father Noonan; residue to James Farley, brother.

JONES, SARAH J., (Jan. 30;) $500 realty and $250 personalty to Bessie M. Fairbanks, daughter.

KLATTE, HENRY, (Mar. 28;) about $11,000 personalty; $15,000 to Katharine Beyer; $6,000 to T. Theodore Klatte, brother; $915 each to Dietrich Klatte, nephew, and Meta Wilkins and Anna Winker, sisters; $168 each to Diederick, Theodor, Georg, and Alfred Klatte, nephews, and Meta Klatte, niece.

MALLON, ROMELIA A., (Apr. 8;) estate of unestimated value to Mary Francis Lake, daughter, during her lifetime; remainder to Alpheus, Lewis, and Charles Lake, grandsons.

MICHAELIS, EDWARD, (Mar. 13;) more than $10,000 realty and about $1,500 personalty in uncomputed amounts to Harry, Solomon, Emanuel, Leo, and Arthur Michaelis, sons; Stella and Blanche Michaelis, daughters, and Henrietta Michaelis, wife.

OASTLER, WILLIAM C., (Mar. 30;) more than $10,000 personalty; $2,000 each to Mrs. J. Coleman Craig and Louis Sledge; $1,000 to George B. Class; $500 to W. H. Barclay; $900 to Alexander Sutherland; residue in equal shares to Frank R. and Henry C. Oastler, sons.

SETZER, HELENA, (April 11;) more than $10,000 personalty; specific bequest to Helen M. Dunkak; residue in equal shares to Bernhard and Henry Setzer, sons, and Anna E. Ottmann, daughter.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West Side.

65 WEST 88D ST.—RENT OR SALE. A modern four-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling, between Central Park and Columbus Av.; lot 17x102; dwelling 17x62, with butler's pantry extension; has 5 large bedrooms and 2 small ones; ample closets; 2 bathrooms; parquet floors and gas logs; sanitary construction and plumbing; ready for immediate occupancy. Address or call on Stephen S. Newton, 271 Broadway, New York.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR SALE, in block restricted to private dwellings,

431 WEST 147TH ST.

Three-story and basement, two baths, Butler's pantry extension.

PRICE $21,000.

JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

East Side.

Here Is an Opportunity for
READY CASH TO TALK LOUDLY.
A Manhattan hotel property in the lower thirties, between 4th and 5th Avs.,
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
No exchanges. All cash over $155,000 mortgage at 5 per cent. Assessed for $240,000; appraised by conservative real estate appraisers at $260,000.

Splendid location and running full all the time, paying well. Best SHOPPING DISTRICT. New building; can be remodled to meet any business needs. Make your offer QUICKLY. L. M ROBERTSON, 156 Broadway. 'Phone 3228 Cortlandt.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Modern BISHOP house, three story, no basement, Indiana limestone front; many additional features have been added by the owner for comfort and attractiveness; the house contains 11 rooms, three baths, hot-water heater, parquet floors throughout, electric light; sunken base with built-in Pittsburgh water heater, six gas logs; all ceilings, walls, parquet floors, &c., in excellent condition; owner forced to leave Brooklyn. Inquire Frank Lane, 493 Flatbush Avenue. Telephone Flatbush 1683. Open every day.

Builders' Attention.
Lots and plots in Flatbush for sale for high-grade apartment houses, with building loan. Apply 26 Court St, Rm. 55. Phone 6520 Main.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lots near East 152d St., $350 upward; $25 down, $5 monthly; near Subway extension. Rose, 7 West 45th St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

LOT 25x100, near Roosevelt Av.; price $300 cash; bargain. Hamilton, 11 Grand Av., Corona.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Southfield Point.—Cottage for sale; eleven rooms, three baths; large plot; near Sound; yachting, bathing, golf. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH. Owner wishes to dispose of an attractive house in Greystone Park, Yonkers' best residential section; 10 rooms and bath. Will sacrifice; valued at $8,000. Apply to J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisades Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

For sale, 240 building lots just out of Jamaica; near trolley, and desirable in every way; can be bought for less than price of acreage if taken at once; your chance to make money; quick action required. Jarrett & Schulz, 384 5th Av.

BUNGALOW $300
cash; balance like rent; substantial, attractive; all conveniences and improvements; 33 minutes Penn. or Flatbush Station; near station; no broker. Emerson, 1,129, 200 5th Av., New York.

Flushing, L. I.—For rent, furnished, very attractive house, with beautiful grounds; 5 master's bedrooms; 3 baths; exceptional opportunity. S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av., corner 45th St., N. Y.

FREEPORT, $500, CASH BARGAINS.
Beautiful houses on large plots; garages; all city improvements; $4,000 to $8,000. Examine Section. Sealy, 43 Court St., Brooklyn, or Freeport.

Seven-room house, parquet floors, steam plant; large plot, hedge fence, fruit trees; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorne Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Attractive 8-room house; easy commuting; must sacrifice. Louise Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

For Sale.—Five-room cottage; improvements; acre ground; corner; fine shade, shrubbery, fruit; very beautifully located, right near express station; 30 minutes out; $4,500; your own terms; also 15 new bungalows. John F. Walter, Ridgewood, N. J.

A Bargain.—Investigate; house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements; beautiful home amid beautiful surroundings; three-acre park approach; three minutes from station; ten miles out. Wilbur F. Herrick, Room 1,005, 108 West 34th St., New York.

Send for our illustrated booklet; a complete description of over forty houses we have for sale in Northern New Jersey; only eight miles from New York; it will be of great value to you. W. V. Champlin, 522 West 156th St., New York City.

HONCE & DuBOIS,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Summer Cottages for Sale or Rent.
Send for BOOKLET.
'Phone 503 Belmar, N. J.

A Gentleman's country place near Morristown, N. J., of about 65 acres, under high cultivation, with up-to-date house and farm buildings having modern conveniences. Z 330 Times Annex.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete. 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company Ridgewood, N. J.

Charming bungalow, 3 rooms; rustic porch; brick fireplace; shaded plot; $450; terms; consummation 14c. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

AT TWIN LAKES, CONN.,
FOOTHILLS OF THE BERKSHIRES.
Beautiful bungalow, having six bedrooms. Water in kitchen. Porch 10x44.
Half acre, 150 feet frontage Lake Washining. Private dock, boat house, 4 boats.
1½ miles to store at station. Telephone. Sale $7,500, easy terms. Rent $380. Completely furnished, including screens and hammocks. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Greenwich, on the water, small stucco cottage, 10 rooms; $720 a year, and a bargain; near cottages. Apply to Thomas N. Cooke, agent, Smith Bldg., Greenwich, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn., in the back country; cosy remodeled farmhouse, all improvements, 30 acres; rent $600. Apply to Thomas N. Cooke, Smith Bldg., Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale.—135 acres; keeps 20 cows and teams; milk sold at door; good buildings; furnace; fruit; $6,000; investigate. James H. Dean, Winsted, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Client wants a good, medium-priced house for a home; will give 2 good lots at Jamaica, cl. L., as part payment; balance in quarterly payments; owners only need answer, with full particulars, otherwise no notice taken. Wm Pierce, 25 East 26th St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain to Close Estate.—Ideal mountain property of 1,000 acres; in addition to owner's 14-room house and outbuildings there is a small farm and farmhouse; valuable timber; fishing and hunting; also have small cottage, rent unfurnished or furnished, $200 season. James Cruickshank Estate, Big Indian, Ulster County, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Tract of 60 to 100 acres in Brookville, Syosset or Woodbury sections, whose owner will exchange for close-in, free, and clear property. Want property suitable for private estate. Might add cash. P 206 Times Downtown.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED.
To rent or purchase a factory building approximately 100x200 feet, one story, with a small boiler plant preferred. Apply to Z 364 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans.

FUNDS TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Applications entertained only from owners or their attorneys. Franz Nellson, Attorney, 90 Wall St.

SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED.
Will buy second mortgage or private house. Kaisen, 1,117 Westchester Av., Bronx.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%, seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Loan wanted, $400, for three years; good security, second mortgage, on 116-acre farm and chattel mortgage on livestock, &c. G. S., 19 East 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

89th St., near Lex. Av.;	4-story	$3,000
44th St., near Lex. Av.,	3-story	1,200
45th St., near Lex. Av.,	3-story	1,500
52d St., near 3d Av.,	3-story	1,200
57th St., near Park Av.,	4-story	3,000
60th St., near 3d Av.,	3-story	1,200
64th St., near Park Av.,	3-story	2,100
66th St., near Park Av.,	4-story	4,000
72d St., near Lex. Av.,	3-story	3,600
97th St., near Amsterdam Av.,	3-story	1,200
147th St., near Convent Av.,	3-story	1,500
Lexington Av., near 57th St.,	4-story	2,100
Lexington Av., near 47th St.,	4-story	3,000
Lexington Av., cor 51st St.,	4-story	3,000
Lexington Av., near 51st St.,	3-story	1,400
Lexington Av., near 57th St.,	3-story	1,500

JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE HOUSE,
431 WEST 147TH ST.
in restricted block.
Butler's pantry extension.
RENT $1,500.
JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING,
126 WEST 97TH ST.,
10 rooms and two baths,
Butler's pantry extension,
RENT $1,300.
JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

400 lots Woodridge, N. J., $25,000; mortgage $4,000; title guaranteed, for income; might divide. Loewenthal, 1,347 Boston Road, Bronx.

341 WEST 22D ST.
4-story dwelling; 16 rooms; $1,600 per annum. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

SUMMER HOME AT BRIELLE, N. J.
On the highest point between the Highlands and Barnegat, overlooking Manasquan River and the ocean; ten-room house, fully furnished, all improvements, electric light, electric pumping system; garage and stable; one and one-eighth acres; well wooded; six miles from Asbury Park, one mile from Sea Girt and Manasquan beach; rent for season, $400. Address S. M. Look, 3,875 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 'Phone 3010 Audubon.

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.
Gentleman's country home for rent; finest section; four master's and two servants' bedrooms; three baths; electricity; fully furnished; beautiful large grounds; garage or stable; chicken house; bargain. Tel. Morningside 9142. Weschler, 527 West 110th St.

GREAT NECK.—New residence, on large water-front estate, completely furnished; 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage; bathhouse, tennis court, &c.; yearly rent $1,250. C. M. B., Box 8, or Telephone 280, Great Neck.

Furnished Bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, garden, fruit; 60 miles from New York; $50 per month. Address H. Child, Brookhaven, Long Island.

Blue Point, L. I.—Handsome, modern cottage, 10 rooms; well furnished; good location; shore privileges; fine grounds and garden. H. R. Monro, 209 West 59th St.

To Let, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor, cottages from $500 up. Rockaway Park Realty Co., opposite depot, Rockaway Park, L. I.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Great Neck.—Beautiful water front estate; magnificent new house with every luxury; billiards, two ballrooms, art gallery, unusual living room, unlimited garage room and servants' quarters; lovely wooded grounds; $5,500 for season. 'Phone 280, or Box 8, Great Neck.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; better location New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts, space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing; $50. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

FRONT PART OF STORE, including window, to let; 37 Warren St., one block from Broadway. Arrangements can also be made to lease four upper lofts if desired. Benjamin S. Alder Company.

Part or all ground floor and basement; 8,400 sq. ft. in each; sprinkler system, steam heat; two driveways into building; good location downtown; long lease. W 227 Times Downtown.

Small connected office; rent reasonable to right party. Room 806 Battery Park Bldg.

The Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St Offices and Showrooms, Apply Room 434.

Furnished office in Bishop Building, cheap. Inquire Hulberg, 265 West 136th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

An unfurnished rental, 9 rooms and 2 baths; might divide or let partly furnished; parlors 42x18; balcony overlooking Washington Square; fine old furniture; also 17th century country house, seashore, furnished for season. Baron, 107 Waverley Place. Telephone Spring 6064.

WEST END AV., 817.—Sublet at sacrifice; attractive; 7 rooms; 2 baths; apartment facing West End Av.; cool in Summer. Geo. Ludlow; Rector 2445.

Claremont Av., 192.—Five-room apartment to rent; all improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

47th, 16 West.—Dainty small kitchenette apartment; hot water; good service; moderate.

Seven-room apartment, May 1st; fireproof; exceptionally attractive; $1,400. 250 W. 88th.

51st St., 8 West.—Dentist's or artist's office; non-housekeeping suite, of 1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath; summer rates.

150 West 131st.—Large apartments; all improvements. Inquire hallboy on premises.

38-40 West 98th.—Apartments 4-5 rooms; improvements; cheap rent. Janitor.

Seven grand outside rooms, two baths; $55-$58; modern 615 West 170th St.

515 West 139th St.—High-class walk-up 5, 6 rooms; rent $35 to $45.

3,280 Decatur Av., near 208th St., Bedford Park; 9 rooms, steam heat; rent, $42.

East Side.

A VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE FLAT,
all improvements, including steam heat,
132 EAST 50TH ST., PARLOR FLOOR,
6 rooms, $50.00.

187 EAST 80TH ST., PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT.
10 rooms, $65.00.
Superintendent on premises, or
JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms; 2 baths, kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1. W. J ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

162d St., 870 East.—Three and four rooms in clean and orderly house; electric light and telephone; moderate rent.

Brooklyn.

To let, 87 Remsen St., Brooklyn, May 1 to Oct. 1, apartment two rooms and bath, large and sunny; beautifully decorated; ten minutes from New York. Address or inquire 597 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

1,224 Union Av.—Beautiful upper floor, 3 sunny rooms, 2 large, light rooms for small, refined family; references.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Between Manhattan Hotel, Madison Av., and Waldorf-Astoria, 5 large pieces of jade pinned to a photograph of man and woman; both inclosed in a sealed envelope; suitable reward. L. L. H., Sherman Square Hotel.

LOST—Dark green suede bag, containing pair of glasses, small silver bonbonniere, monogram "S. D. G.," with few tablets, at Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday matinee; reward. 21 West 56th St.

LOST—Diamond pendant, April 15, between 48th St. and Fort Hamilton Av. and 17th St., and 7th Av., Brooklyn, via West End Line; reward. Hartye, 4,721 Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Bank book No. 567003, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—$100 reward and no questions asked for return of fancy platinum long chain; lost Wednesday, April 15. Return to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., 534 5th Av.

LOST.—On south bound Broadway car on Wednesday, small box, containing broken string of coral beads and pendant. Return to 111 East 61st and receive reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, between 10th St. and 4th Av. and Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn; liberal reward. Call sixth floor, 22 West 38th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet with 3 diamonds, Thursday night. Roydell, 5,208 Riverside; reward.

LOST.—Platinum ring; large diamond, with small stones around. Liberal reward for return to E. F. Curtis, 275 Water St.

LOST.—Gun metal watch and fob on Westchester Av. car, between Westchester and Simpson St. Buhre, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Sunday, black feather boa, between Queensboro Bridge and 180th St.; reward. C. W. E., Room 127 P. O. Building.

LOST—Open face man's gold watch and fob; monogram W. A. R.; return to 150 East 85th St. Dr. Ragland. Reward.

LOST—Pocketbook, vicinity 8th and Lenox Avs., 125th St., containing $21; reward. C. F. Reilly, 66 Morningside Av.

LOST—Diamond and cameo centre bracelet; finder will be liberally rewarded. A. Sudrov., 47-49 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Ring, sapphire and diamond, ladies' toilet Lord & Taylor's, Friday morning; reward. Carroll. 206 West 52d.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 76th St. Schuyler 9766.

LOST.—Pass case, containing Pennsylvania passes; reward. Robert Rockwell, 565 West 113th St.

LOST.—Pearl and diamond brooch; reward. Horsley, 55 Hobart Av., Summit, N. J.

LOST—On 89th, between 5th and 6th Avs., handbag; reward. Donahue, 17 East 83d.

$15 REWARD
if returned to owner, pigskin pocketbook with contents; lost between Park Place, Newark, and 32d St., New York, via Hudson Tubes. Address F. G., 810 Broad St., Newark.

$200 REWARD
for diamond crescent containing 13 or 15 stones; lost April 15, between 103d and 145th Streets.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

$100 REWARD
for diamond and flexible bracelet; lost March 24, between 11th and 70th Sts.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

LOST.—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, chatties photographed; if lost, stolen, identification easy; police act intelligently; wealthiest people use this system, insuring recovery of lost articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2646 John. Press Illustrating Co., 106 Fulton St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness, leash; vicinity Morningside and 116th; liberal reward. Schayer, 350 West 116th.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

WILL HARRY C. WILLIAMS, who was a clerk in a grocery store on northwest side in Chicago in 1892 send his address to Z 365 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
ELEGANT 3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath to lease, from June 1, for one year or more; beautiful location; on Riverside Drive; rent $125 monthly. Call or address Wolford, 148th St. and Riverside Drive. Picken Court. Apt. 8D.

251 WEST 98TH, SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, NEWLY FURNISHED, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT; LIGHT AND AIRY; REASONABLE RENT. CALL APARTMENT 9C.

A beautifully furnished apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; convenient to all cars; rent reasonable. Apartment 2C, 545 West 111th, corner Broadway. Tel. 8147 Morningside.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 2-room—one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON.
104 West 70th St.

Large, eight-room apartment, furnished completely and first-class in every respect, to rent until Oct. 1; references required. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive.

Two-room kitchenette apartment; also four-room housekeeping apartment unfurnished. Apply Manager Hotel Royal. Telephone Morningside 884.

Apartment sublet, furnished, May-November; 7 large, light rooms; bath; unusually cool; $45; references; call between 1 and 2:30, or 6 and 7 daily. Terhune. 200 West 78th St.

If wanting nicely furnished small housekeeping apartment very reasonable, telephone 4170 Schuyler.

Sublet.—Furnished housekeeping apartment; seven rooms and bath. The Ansonia, 734 St. and Broadway. Apt. 49J.

Riverside Drive, 600, (cor. 137th.)—Seven-room apartment until October. Apply evenings. Burkhardt.

Furnished apartment, 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; convenient Subway and Riverside Drive. 606 West 116th. Apartment 6S.

40th St., 66 West.—Bachelor apartment, beautiful sunny second floor suite; refined surroundings; references.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th St.)—Delightful small apt., $55 monthly, May to October.

Facing Park; furnished; housekeeping; 2 bedrooms. Tel. 198 Morningside. Apt. 52.

East Side.

Apartment Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Family going abroad would like to sublet duplex apartment for eighteen months, furnished or unfurnished; rent exceptional; all outside rooms; southeastern exposure. Apply on premises, 800 Madison Av.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

40th St. East.—Unusually spacious six-room apartment, furnished, until October; references required; $35. Phone Murray Hill 4071.

Furnished studio with bedroom, bath, grand piano; $45 monthly. 109 East 56th St.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—By mother and two adult sons four or five room floor, with bath, in two-family house in Bronx, near Central lines. D Box 80 Times.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $5; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 605-609 West 43th Telephone 3297 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

117TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table; $7-$8.

24TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-39 EAST.—Room with board; references; table board.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Beautiful, large, nicely furnished rooms; convenience; excellent table. Weinberg.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
West advertisements for The New York Times received at American Transfer Company, 1,476 Broadway, New York City, are delivered in New York City in one hour.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

5TH AV., 65.—Very attractive front parlor; other rooms; excellent table; telephone.

11TH ST., 20 WEST.—Desirable rooms, comfortably furnished; board optional.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $3, $3 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS.

56TH, 42 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, excellent table board; references exchanged.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Special Summer rates; single, $8; double, $16; superior cuisine. Southerners.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH ST., 111 West—Attractive large, small rooms; connected private bath; table guests.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths, electric light; exceptional board.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome double front room; excellent table; attractive Summer rates.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath; second floor; high-class accommodations.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board. Columbus 8866.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Small, well-furnished room; choice table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 227-229 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; fine location; excellent board.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 124 West—Handsome, newly furnished double and single rooms with lavatory; ideal location, attractive rates; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 128 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pansions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; moderate; "L," Subway; refined; references; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; generous table; refined home; reference.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Sunny front room, adjoining bath; refined, homelike; references.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Exceptional rooms in well-appointed house; good home table; special rates to business men; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8327.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH ST., 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, cheerful rooms; second, third floor; private family; conveniences; references; desirable neighborhood.

86TH ST., 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests. Welcome.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

62D, 7 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; private family; business men; breakfast, dinner, $12; references.

92D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms with southern exposure; first-class cuisine; telephone; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

106D ST., 230-232 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

107TH ST., 228 WEST.—An unusual private residence in beautiful Summer location; large parlor; Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room; electricity; good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere. Miss Collette.

118TH ST., 625 WEST.—Special attention to table guests; service quiet and efficient.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Handsome, large room; parlor dining room; American table; reasonable, refined.

140TH, 453 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 618 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park, near Fort Broadway; desirable accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing.

WEST END AV., 834, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, with board; excellent table; references.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN desire home refined private family; no other boarders; must be good neighborhood. D 90 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

LADY, beautiful mountain home on lake, desires boarders, (gentlemen;) fishing, boating, bathing; garage; commute. C. Hart, 1,049 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Westchester County.

Business woman wanted to share small cottage, delightfully located, overlooking Hudson River; large verandas, vegetables from own garden; $12.50 to $15 weekly. Z 367 Times Annex.

New York State.

Orange County.—Quiet country place; accommodate eight; modern improvements; terms $10 per week; adults preferred; American board. D 90 Times.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Lenox Manor; new and homelike, with private bath; all the comforts of the present day; exceptional table; special spring rates. 'Phone 5078.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Ideal modern home for invalids, proprietress trained nurse; excellent food, special diets, beautiful large rooms; steam heat, open wood fires; massage, baths; booklet; automobile, horses. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 13-19 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with meals, for two people, $25 per week; hotel service.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Medium-sized room; all conveniences; private house.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Large front room, 2 beds, also other, $4.

17TH, 180 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, bath room floor; private house; reasonable.

20TH ST., 118 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences.

24TH AND 25TH AV., (at 19 Park Av.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; $6 up; also parlor floor; reasonable.

37TH, 160 EAST.—Handsome back parlor; suitable doctor, dentist; modern conveniences; connecting waiting, room; also front room, 2d floor.

42D ST., EAST, (86 Prospect Place).—Fine room; running cold and warm water; reasonable.

43D ST., 18 EAST.—Small, bright room, adjacent bath; large room, with private bath; exceptionally attractive; references required. Murray Hill 2719.

44TH ST., 139 EAST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; private house; phone.

53D, 56 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

58TH, 130 EAST.—$6 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentlemen. Smythe.

61ST, 123 EAST.—Newly furnished large, sunny room; bath; gentlemen; reasonable. 1808 Plaza.

63D, 21 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house; all conveniences; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 74.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 68, (cor.)—Homelike rooms; bath; breakfast; exceptionally clean; references; quiet.

LEXINGTON AV., 214.—Large, sunny room; may be used as double; $10.

MADISON AV., (70th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. Z 230 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 1,961, (125th St.)—Double and single rooms; convenient transportation; modern; references.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; also semi-basement room; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

18TH ST., 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; references.

21ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

28TH ST., 19 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; steam, electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals $3, $3 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

29TH ST., 318 WEST—Small, comfortable room in private house; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

43D, 113 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, complete; bath, electricity; steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; electricity, shower bath, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front single room, steam, running water, telephone; select.

48TH ST., 23 WEST.—Back parlor; suitable for doctor; with privilege reception room. Also other rooms.

48TH ST., 24 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parlor floor, suitable doctor; reasonable; telephones.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegantly studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

51ST ST, 30 WEST.—Single room, with running water; physician's house.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room. Phone 2421 Plaza.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Plaza 1863.

57TH, 348 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; running water; electricity; telephone.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Parlor with private bath; other rooms; parquet floors; refined house.

58TH, 314 WEST.—A large rear room; first floor; references; Mme. Bregny.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large rooms with private bath; also small room; references.

68TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; large, $5 to $7; with private bath, $8; single room, $3; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room, facing Park; every convenience; reasonable; second floor; corner.

70TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; with running water; references.

71ST ST., Broadway and Columbus.—Parlor floor; private house; furnished or unfurnished; best reference required; private. D 33 Times.

71ST ST., 165 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cosy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; hot water; telephone.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, newly decorated house; southern exposure; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Pleasant southern-exposure rooms; Subway, "L"; telephone; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Parlor and alcove bedroom; newly furnished; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; conveniences; bath; reasonable; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front and back rooms; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Exceptional, large, small rooms; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; single beds; gentlemen; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large room; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Subway.

79TH ST, 218 WEST—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; subway; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, dressing room; use and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, with private bath; also medium room.

92D ST., 7 WEST.

FIX MILLS ESTATE TOTAL $36,227,391

Son and Daughter Receive $17,509,901 Each After Deductions Are Made.

MANY WORTHLESS STOCKS

Mills Building Is Appraised at $4,225,000—Notes for Large Amounts Described as of No Value.

The work of appraising the estate of Darius Ogden Mills, who died in San Francisco on Jan. 3, 1910, has just been completed. It shows that the gross value of the estate at the time of his death was $36,227,391.67, and the net value $35,019,808.55. The will, which divided the entire estate equally between Ogden Mills, a son, and Elizabeth Mills Reid, a daughter and the widow of Whitelaw Reid, was filed for probate Jan. 18, 1910, and in June of the same year the estate paid a transfer tax of $340,717.

The only realty owned in this city by Mr. Mills was the building at 15 Broad Street, valued at $4,225,000, and the garage at 100 West Fifty-second Street, valued at $55,000. He had other real estate in California. The three Mills hotels are not included because Mr. Mills disposed of them before his death.

The deductions made from the estate amount to $807,588.12 and consist of $3,057.63 for the funeral expenses; debts, $29,602.65; administration expenses, $50,000, and commissions to the executors, $724,927.84. These commissions go to the two heirs who were named as the executors.

Each one of the heirs received $17,509,901. Mr. Mills left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Home for Incurables, all in the city, $100,000 each; New York Botanical Garden, $50,000, and $25,000 each to the American Geographical Society and to the American National Red Cross.

The lease of Mr. Mills' home at 634 Fifth Avenue is valued by the appraiser at $25,000 and its contents at $137,550. The furniture in his office at 15 Broad Street is valued at $1,000. His cattle ranch, known as the Camatta Ranch, at San Luis, Cal., is valued at $21,570, and his property at Millbrae Park, Cal., is valued at $21,953. His farming implements and horses and cows are estimated to be worth a little more than $20,000. Among other interesting items in the appraisal are accrued rents in the Mills Building in this city, $31,853; the steamship "Mills," $146,000; cash in London, $267, and dividends declared by companies whose books closed before Mr. Mills died, $30,958.94; and accrued interest on bonds, notes, &c., the value being based on an affidavit made by Ogden Mills, Dec. 1, 1910, $56,554.18.

The cash balances of Mr. Mills are set forth as follows: Bank of New York, $47,335.11; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $14,335.70; German-American Bank, $50,617.45; Metropolitan Trust Company, $1,127,872.51; Bank of California, $73,654.58; Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, $30,891.11; National Bank of D. O. Mills, San Francisco, $14,046.79; Security Savings Bank of San Francisco, $7,660.17, and petty cash in office safe, $45.52. The jewelry and personal belongings of Mr. Mills are valued at $3,000.

Many Worthless Securities.

The list of securities owned by Mr. Mills is interesting because of the high value fixed for stocks and bonds which are little known, and also because of the large number of securities which the appraiser found to be worthless. The face value of these worthless securities aggregates many millions. Mr. Mills got a number of them as collateral on loans which were never paid.

The larger holdings of stocks with the appraiser's valuations were: 6,310 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, $777,707; 10,000 shares New York Central, $1,096,000; 13,500 shares Rock Island Company preferred, $1,218,375; 15,970 shares Portland Railway, Light and Power Company, $1,644,910; 10,659 shares People's Gas Light Coke Company of Chicago, $1,227,117; 49,224 shares Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentration Company, par value, $10, $1,230,600; 15,878 shares International Paper Company preferred, $979,497; 34,550 shares Shredded Wheat Company, $1,140,150; 600 shares Standard Oil Company, $394,600; 5,000 shares Tidewater Oil Company, $500,000.

Holdings in Bonds.

Other securities owned by Mr. Mills, with the official valuations, were:

50 bonds Charleston & Savannah Railway, $66,375.
506 bonds Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, $421,043.
250 bonds Coal & Coke Railway Company, $237,500.
62 bonds Cuba Railroad Company, $62,310.
100 bonds Erie Railroad, $86,000.
85 bonds Lake Shore Railroad, $81,068.
79 bonds New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, $67,150.
144 Pennsylvania Railroad convertible bonds, $138,780.
980 bonds Seaboard Air Line Railway, $414,900.
100 bonds Southern Pacific Railroad Company, $105,625.
114 bonds International Traction Company, $76,950.
83 bonds Nassau Electric Railroad Company, $67,645.
55 bonds American Steel Foundries, $56,925.
72 bonds Cicro Gas Company, $63,720.
250 bonds Guanajuato Power & Electric Company, $251,550.
84 bonds Kings County Electric Company, $54,520.
50 bonds Niagara Falls Power Company, $30,000.
200 bonds Ogden Gas Company, $189,000.
100 bonds Valley Counties Power Company, $101,000.
367 bonds Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, $310,300.
300 bonds International Paper Company, $264,000.
133 bonds Union Iron Works Dry Dock Company, $126,350.

Investments in Stock.

The holdings of stock were:

500 shares Atchison preferred, valued at $41,875.
6,310 shares Atchison common, $777,707.
2,782 shares Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad, $85,980.
1,937 shares Bellingham Terminal and Railway Company, $106,535.
1,000 shares Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, $181,875.
1,000 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, $157,500.
1,240 shares Cuba Railroad Company, $97,960.
1,000 shares Northern Pacific Railroad, $144,875.
2,000 shares Rock Island Railroad common, $111,500.
6,000 shares Seaboard Air Line Railroad preferred, $186,000.
7,000 shares Seaboard Air Line common, $171,500.
2,454 shares Southern Pacific Railroad, $233,427.
31,141 shares Virginia & Truckee Railroad, $622,838.
8,106 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit, $646,-
5,000 shares Central London Railway Company, $163,150.
7,181 shares Portland Railway, Light and Power Company, $675,014.
175 shares Bank of New York, $56,000.
40 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $18,500.
100 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $52,-
163 shares Marine National of Buffalo, $61,-
500 shares Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, $112,500.
309 shares Mercantile Trust Company of New York, $267,500.
200 shares Morton Trust Company, $115,000.
100 shares National Bank of Commerce, $25,000.
16 shares National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., $3,000
2,185 shares American Steel Foundries Company, $140,394.
14,962 shares Black Diamond Coal Mining Company, $112,065.
275 shares Empire Coal and Coke Company, $218,776.
2,200 shares Lackawanna Steel Company, $325,561.
2,866 shares Buffalo General Electric Company, $173,356.
2,800 shares Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, $216,000.
1,000 shares Detroit Edison Company, $100,000.
1,890 shares Commonwealth Power and Electric Company preferred, $180,000.
4,709 shares Commonwealth Power and Electric Company common, $21,200.
2,000 shares Minneapolis Power Company, $122,000.
2,500 shares Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Company, $202,500.
37,075 shares Alaska-Mexican Gold Mining Company, $515,590.
501,450 shares Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company, $603,816.
15,475 shares Alaska United Gold Mining Company, $150,571.
8,800 shares Corro de Pasco Investment Company, $554,400.
14,942 shares Bellingham Bay Improvement Company, $149,420.
10,000 shares Chicago Transfer and Clearing Company, $600,000.
2,254 shares Cruz Cappes Company, $137,040.
730 shares Erie Elevator Company, $439,-
30 shares Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, $60,000.
56,250 shares Nevada Petroleum Company, $196,875.
603 shares North Atlantic Steamship Company, $206,032.
1,000 shares Palace Hotel Company, $75,000.
1,000 shares Pressed Steel Car Company preferred, $106,500.
3,264 shares Pullman Company, $617,396.
3,337 shares Shredded Wheat Company preferred, $327,026.
4,000 shares Spring Valley Water Company, $194,000.

Mr. Mills held notes, which included the following: 450 Lackawanna Steel Company, $448,875; 100 Pennsylvania Railroad, $100,000; 200 Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, $199,000; California Investment Company, $53,750; S. H. Chisholm, $52,000; International Paper Company, $600,000, and R. F. Morrow, $60,000.

Holdings of No Value.

The stocks, bonds, and notes held by Mr. Mills which, according to the official appraisal, are held to be worthless are:

$2,500 bond Metropolitan Opera House Company of New York, Ltd.
2,500 shares Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.
1,200 shares Coal & Coke Railroad.
6,106 shares Eureka & Palisade Railroad.
2,400 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City.
1,050 shares Portland Traction Company.
600 shares United Traction Company.
124,500 shares Bessemer Consolidated Mining Company.
4,681 shares Black Warrior Copper.
115,384 shares British Guiana Gold & Transportation Company.
8,000 shares British Guiana Gold Concessions Company.
102,917 shares Brunswick Consolidated Mining Company.
12,250 shares Fairmont Consolidated Mining Company.
20,000 shares Holy Terror Mining Company.
6,667 shares Automatic Clerk Company.
2,200 shares Cotton Picker Company.
5,000 shares Nevada Salt & Borax Company.
4,000 shares Niagara Falls Paper Company.
1,000 shares Pacific Rolling Mills Company.
$45,550 loans to British Guiana Gold Concessions Company.
$30,000 note Exploration Company of New York.

Notes of Andrew Onderdonk, Subway contractor, aggregating $235,779, on which $51,000 was paid; notes of James E. O'Shaughnessy for $200,000; $122,308 and $103,910; other notes aggregating $37,683, and dating back to 1883.

Percival E. Nagle appraised the estate. Thomas E. Rush was the attorney for the State Controller and Stetson, Jennings & Russell were the attorneys for the executors.

ARRESTED BESIDE GRAVE.

Stepfather Held as Slayer of Girl Who Married Against His Wish.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., April 17.—William H. Adams of Albany, Me., was arrested today, charged with the murder of his young stepdaughter, Mrs. Ethel Maude Cummings. He had just stepped out of a sleigh in which he had followed the body to the grave, when the warrant was served on him.

Expecting the arrest, a large crowd attended the funeral, which was held in a district school house at the Albany Crossroads. Throughout the service Sherman Cummings of Groveton, Vt., the husband of the dead girl, sobbed bitterly. He accompanied the family in the funeral and stood by in silence when Adams was arrested.

Cummings had been employed in Bethel, a neighboring town, and for several months his wife had not been with him. She had been living at the home of her parents here, but was said to have been preparing to rejoin her husband.

According to the authorities, her marriage a year ago, when she was but 17 years old, was against her step-father's wishes. Last Tuesday she was found dead in the parlor of the Adams home, with a shotgun lying near. Adams and his wife maintained that she had been despondent and had committed suicide.

ROOSEVELT COLLEGE HEAD?

Report That He Will Have an Offer from Washington and Jefferson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., April 17.—It was reported from Faculty sources today that ex-President Theodore Roosevelt would receive the offer of an election to the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College on his return to the United States. The college Trustees are silent on the matter and decline to make any sort of statement.

The unexpected resignation this week of Dr. James D. Moffat as head of the college has caused all manner of speculation as to his successor. The name of Congressman Henry W. Temple of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District was at once put forward, but in a telegram the Congressman to-day said that the use of his name was unauthorized and that he was not a candidate for the place.

C. W. FAIRBANKS HURT.

Reviewing Stand Falls with Ex-Vice President at a Parade.

FRANKFORT, IND., April 17.—Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice President, was slightly injured to-day when the speaker's stand on the Court House lawn collapsed during the Arbor Day exercises here.

In company with Mayor Gard and other officials, Mr. Fairbanks was reviewing a parade of school children when the decorated structure suddenly collapsed, throwing the occupants to ground with the wrecked frame work. Mr. Fairbanks's right leg was injured and he was bruised about the body.

GREAT MEADOW CONVICTION.

Hudson Valley Construction Company Found Guilty.

HUDSON FALLS, April 17.—The Hudson Valley Construction Company of Troy, which erected buildings at Great Meadow Prison, was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree by a jury which reported at 3:40 o'clock this morning. Justice Borst will pass sentence on April 27. The maximum penalty is a fine of $5,000.

The jury was out many hours, having retired to consider a verdict early yesterday afternoon.

An exceptionally high standard—so high that higher prices would be justified. But we always give more than money's worth in
Young's Hats
Derbies and Soft Hats, $3 & $4

JUSTICES APPROVE COURT HOUSE PLANS

Board Executes Formal Contract with Architect Lowell —To Pay Him $600,000

FOR THE CIRCULAR DESIGN

Two Estimates Put Cost Under $10,000,000—Site Rectification Next Step to be Taken.

Approval of the preliminary plans by Guy Lowell for the round Court House were received yesterday from nearly all the Supreme Court Justices. A few refused to sign the formal document expressing this approval, but a large majority did so, and it appears certain now that the circular design will be accepted. Consequently, the Court House Board executed yesterday afternoon the formal contract with Mr. Lowell, making him their architect and guaranteeing him 6 per cent. of the cost of the Court House, which is likely to bring him in $600,000 in the gross.

According to the arrangements made by the Court House Board, three sets of plans have to be submitted. The first is the competitive drawing, on which the selection of an architect was made. The second is the preliminary plans, which have to include general specifications and an estimate of the cost of the completed building. The third are the final plans, which have to be worked up from the preliminary drawing, but may be modified from it in many details.

The Supreme Court Justices in the first place refused the approval which they were required to give to the competitive drawing of Mr. Lowell, but three weeks ago, after they had consulted experts on light and ventilation and Mr. Lowell had explained how he proposed to modify his first ideas, they withdrew their objections. They have now assented to the preliminary plans and these are to be sent immediately to the Board of Estimate and to the Art Commission for their approval.

Little doubt is felt that the Art Commission will assent to Mr. Lowell's proposals, as their consideration of them is from the artistic point of view only, and as long as they are satisfied that the proposed building will be a worthy building, according to the architect's standpoint, they will have no excuse for raising objections. The Board of Estimate is likely to be guided largely by the question of expense, and President McAneny has declared that he will not support any plan which will cost the city more than $10,000,000. The Court House Board has received estimates from three firms of builders as to the cost of erecting Mr. Lowell's court house. They were the George A. Fuller Company, the Thompson-Starrett Company, and the J. W. Bishop Company. Two of these said it could be put up for less than $10,000,000, and one thought it would cost somewhat more.

The Court House Board believes this to be a quite satisfactory result. The effect of the modifications introduced by Mr. Lowell in his preliminary plans has been to make them more compact than the competitive design, and it is reckoned that in drawing his final plans he will still further reduce the size and consequently the cost. The building as designed for competitive purposes would have cost between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 to erect.

From the percentage that Mr. Lowell is to receive upon the cost of the Court House he will have to retain at his own expense such specialists as the Court House Board may consider necessary for the construction of a successful building. Thus he will have to pay experts in foundation work, electric lighting, and so on. It has generally been the custom of the city to pay the architect 5 per cent. of the cost of a building as his fee, and to make him an allowance of 2½ per cent. on the cost of those portions of the work which needed expert supervision to enable him to get what advice he needed.

This plan has generally resulted in payments for architects and experts amounting to about 7 per cent. on the total cost of a building, so that it is reckoned that by paying Mr. Lowell 6 per cent. and making him provide his own experts the city will make a considerable saving. The Board of Estimate appropriated on Jan. 30 last year $600,000 for the purposes of the Court House Board, and the first payment of 1 per cent., or $100,000, will be due Mr. Lowell as soon as the preliminary plans have been accepted by the Board of Estimate. If for any reason the city were now to abandon the Court House plan, Mr. Lowell would receive a sum proportionate to the amount of services he has already rendered.

The next step to be taken in the construction of the new Court House is likely to be the rectification of the site. At present the Court House Board is in possession of six plots of land behind the Municipal Building and the Hall of Records. They are cut up by several streets, and to close the streets, to shift the street car tracks and the sub-surface structures, and, above all, to protect the Loop Subway, would, it is considered by the Court House Board, be very expensive.

So it has been suggested that the site should be shifted to the east of Centre Street, so as to adjoin Mulberry Bend Park, and that the property acquired by the city for the Court House purposes to the west of Centre Street should be sold off. It is also intended to cut a new broad thoroughfare from behind the Municipal Building toward the Manhattan Bridge, which would act as a tangent to the circle, in which the circular Court House is likely to be built.

To do this, it is understood, will need the purchase of about $4,000,000 of land in addition to the $6,374,421, which has been already expended on acquiring a site. Careful calculation, however, has been made of the comparative cost of building on the present site and of taking more land to change the actual position of the new courts. These calculations have shown that when the western part of the present site is sold and the saving on such matters as foundation sinking and the diversion of car lines is reckoned, there will be real economy to the city in departing from its original ideas on the matter.

Capt. Polack's Hundredth Voyage.

Capt. Charles Polack of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie was entertained at dinner at Delmonico's last night by a number of his friends in this city to celebrate his hundredth round voyage as a commander in the company's service. Among those who attended the dinner were Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Gen. Howard Carroll, Gustave Schwab, George C. Clausen, Daniel E. Seybel, John V. Black, Daniel Schnakenberg, Edward Van Volkenburgh, Aaron Naumberg, Charles Zoller, and William P. Stymus, Jr.

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8:15
A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings 8:15.
Matinee To-day at 2:15.
GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD
Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.
LITTLE 240 West 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Wednesday 2:30.
WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE in "THE TRUTH," by CLYDE FITCH. "BRILLIANT REVIVAL."—Tribune. All Seats at All Performances, $2.00.
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15.
New musical play. THE RED CANARY
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
3 MATS.—TO-DAY, WED. & SAT. 2:15.
SAM BERNARD Houses Crowded! Get Seats Now GABY DESLYS
in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
WED. & FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
PRINCESS Thes., 39th, nr. B'way, Mat. Today & Wed. Night Prices, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00. Pop. Mat. Wed.
Comedy Success MARRYING MONEY Evenings 8:30.
44TH ST THEATRE, near B'way. 'Phone: 7295—Bryant.
Evgs., 8. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2. Lew Fields.....Propr.
Smartest Musical Show in Town!
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL
With GEORGE MACFARLANE
NEW SCALE OF SPRING PRICES Entire Balc., 50c.; Mezzanine, $1 & $1.50; Orch., $1.50 & $2. Wed. Mat. 50 to $1.50
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs.
ONLY THRILL IN TOWN
PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea
George Nash.....The Baron
Milton Sills.....The Composer
"Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Captivates you with its love interest, delights you with its fun, and carries NO IMPURE THOUGHT.
39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
$1,000,000 Worth of Laughs
Too Many Cooks
"Brightest, truest and most deliciously human comedy."—Burns Mantle, Mail.
Maxine Elliott's HELP WANTED
39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30
Matinees To-day & Wednesday 2:30. Wednesday Matinee. Best Seats $1.50.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
5TH MONTH
Mats. To-day & Wed. High Jinks
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.
COMEDY THEATRE MACKAY
48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs.
Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Matinee Thursday $1.50
MANHATTAN Op. Ho. 50c-$2.50. Box Seats $3.
LAST 2 TIMES Pavlowa
MANHATTAN Op. Ho. 50c to $2.50. Box Seats $3.
To-day 2:15. "Amarilla" & "Spartacus." To-night 8:15, "Amarilla" & 16 Request Divertissements. Next Week—Guy Bates Post—Omar the Tentmaker
WEST END. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER.
Next Week—HOWARD THURSTON in MAGIC.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."
ROYAL 1 blk. from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Matinee To-day 2:15.
"WAY DOWN EAST"
NEXT WEEK.....HAGAR REVELLY"
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day at 2. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael, Cond., Herts.
To-night at 8. Pop. Prices. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Berger, Witherspoon, Leonhardt, Reiss. Cond., Morgenstern.
Sun. Ev. Concert. Verdi-Wagner Night. Aida, Destinn, Duchene, Matfield; Amato, Cristali, Jorn, Reiss, Schlegel. Entire Orch. & Women Chorus.
Last Week: Next Mon. at 8:15, Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Martin, Amato. Cond. Polacco.
Tues. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5). Double Bill. Haensel & Gretel. Alten, Matfield; Reiss, Leonhardt, Pasquali. Bori; Caruso, Gilly, Reschiglian.
Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rohrer, Ruysdael. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel; Cristalli, Amato, Bada, Ananian. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45. Pop. Prices. Tristan. Gadski, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Herts.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last Perf'ce Tues., April 21, at 8. Orfeo. Homer, Gadski, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62nd St.
Last Mat. To-day at 2. Last Time To-night. Victor Herbert's LAST POPULAR CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT, 25c. to $1. "NATOMA" SUBSCRIBE NOW for NEXT SEASON, OPENING SEPT. 14th.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
Miss Sabery D'Orsell, Coloratura Soprano, and the Imperial Russian Balalaika Court Orchestra
Dinner-de-luxe seven to nine o'clock. Two dollars and fifty cents
Carnegie Hall Sat., Apr. 25, 8:15 ORATORIO Society of New York Louis Koemmenich, Cond.
SCHUMANN'S RUTH
A romantic Oratorio of great beauty. Second performance this year.
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Miss Hinkle, Miss Potter, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Whyte. 25c to $2.00. 800 Seats 25c and 50c.
AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Ev., Apr. 23, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—HELENE KOELLING
Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.
Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
Italian Symphony Orchestra OF NEW YORK.
PIETRO FLORIDIA.....Conductor
Seats $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, now on sale at Box Office & Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall.
Hippodrome Tomorrow (Sunday) Evg. 8:15
JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano.
NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee To-day & Wed. 2:30.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY.
"THE LEGEND OF LEONORA."
By the author of "PETER PAN."
Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. Matinees.
LAST 3 SPECIAL "PETER PAN" MATINEES OF
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eve 8:30. Mat. TO-DAY & Thur., 2:30.
MISS BILLIE BURKE in "JERRY" The Girl an Hour Ahead of Time.
GARRICK 35th St., Off B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
A DETECTIVE PLAY WITH A LOVE STORY
THE GOVERNOR'S BOSS by JAMES S. BARCUS.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinee To-day & Wednesday at 2:30.
JULIAN ELTINGE In His Great SUCCESS. THE CRINOLINE GIRL
HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:20.
THE RULE OF 3
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
Twice To-day, 2:30 P.M. & 8:30 P.M.
THE DUMMY
"GOT OVER WITH BOTH HANDS."—Ev. Sun.
"IT'S A DETECTIVE COMEDY AND IT'S CATCHING."
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:30. Mats To-day & Wed., 2:30.
LAST 3 WEEKS—THE Misleading Lady
New Amsterdam Henry W. Savage offers A PRINCESS AMONG OPERETTAS SARI
Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20
LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats To-day & Wed., 2:20.
MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"
"A Treat Not to be Missed."—Eve. Journal.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eve. at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Mystery Mirth Thrills
WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day & Wed., 2:20
LAST 2 WEEKS CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY
BELASCO W. 44 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Thurs. LAST 2 WEEKS in "THE SECRET"
Frances Starr
GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
GRAND Op. Ho. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day. 23 St., 8 Av. THE LITTLE CAFE
Next Monday—Mabel and Edith TALIAFERRO.
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
"ROSY SUCCESS."—Eve. World.
Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET
H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE 45th St., Just West of B'way. Eves., 8:30. Mats To-day & Wed.
THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE CENTURY
A PAIR OF SIXES
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av. ALONG CAME RUTH
Mat To-day. Next Mon.—Eugenie Blair in "Madame X"
LAST 2 TIMES
Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Open Hour Earlier
BARNUM & BAILEY Circus
FINAL CHANCE TO SEE THE GREAT CHILDREN'S SPECTACLE—THE WIZARD PRINCE OF ARABIA
—AND THE—
BIGGEST CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE EVER DISPLAYED IN MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price afternoons. Box Office open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
PRINTING & GRAPHIC ARTS SHOW
For progressive printers and business men. Apr 16-25
OPENS TO-NIGHT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
7 PM TO 11 PM Admission 50¢ $1
Tickets Now at Tyson's & McBride's for Spring Festival and Ball
71st Regiment Armory, 34 St., Park Av. Wed., Thurs., Fri., April 22, 23, and 24. Mr. and Mrs. Murray Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Flower Spectacle, The Dansant, other features.
PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. LAST TIMES TO-DAY "The Daughters of Men"
Mon., Tues., and Wed., in Motion Pictures, "THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."
11 to 11 Daily. Mngs. & Afts., 10c. Nights, 15c. up.
23D ST.....58TH ST.....125TH ST.
Vaudeville De Luxe and Photo Plays.
Carnegie Hall, TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
Benefit Concert (German Seamen's Home)
ARION SOC.-LIEDERKRANZ SOC.
JULIA CULP SOPRANO | GIUSEPPE PICCO BARITONE
Seats $2.00 to 50c. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.
AMY GRANT Presents JULIEN
Sun., Apr. 19, 3:30., 78 W. 55th St.
English text with Piano score. Seats $2.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM MON., TUES. & WED. EVES. April 20, 21 & 22, at 8:15.
HASTY PUDDING CLUB
presents "THE LEGEND OF LORAVIA"
Tickets on sale at Lyceum and Harvard Club.
STRAND B'way & 47th 10-15-25
Contin. 12 Noon to Midn.
WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPOILERS."
Strand Orch. Strand Quartet, Dly Topics, other feat's
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 90TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION Fine Arts Galleries, 215 West 57th St. 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M. Adm. 50c.
JARDIN DE DANSE Mat. Teas 3:30 to 6:30, 50c 8:30 TO CLOSING
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS.
Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley. Leroy & Mone, Marvel & Delite, & others.
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. MR. & MRS. CARTER DE HAVEN, LINA ABARBANELL, ROONEY & BENT, SEBASTIAN & BENTLEY —and—NAT. M. WILLS.
HAMMERSTEIN'S Roberts, Hedges Cowrie-Hill-Tearle & Jimmie Grunberg. Harry Fox & Yanci Delly, Baldgin Sloane & Grace Field and 12 others.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-day Matinee, MORAL. To-night at 8:15, DIE FUERST FRANKFURTER.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
BILLY W. WATSON and GIRLS FROM HAPPYLAND
OPERA THEATER TICKETS. 1139 Greeley. CHOICE SEATS ALL AMUSEMENTS. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE. B'way & 38th. Normandie Hotel.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Daily Incl. Sun., 2:15-8:15. Last Time Les Miserables Nights, Sat and Sun. Nights Mat. Mon. 25c
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DE KALB De Kalb Av. and Wyckoff. Subway and Elevated. Tel. Bushwick 9600.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Seats at Box Office Daily, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
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$1.50 We make your $1.50 cover $5.00 style and $3.00 Quality—because we're hatters to millions of well-dressed men
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EACH PAIR OF GENUINE GUYOTS BEARS THESE MARKS
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SUSPENDERS
MADE IN FRANCE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
"Admiration"
Don't be too modest. "Admiration" is what you want. It's one of our new spring derbys. They will all admire it—so will you.
167 other admirable styles at $2.00 See the fashion chats in our windows. Mail order charges prepaid.
Truly Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodrescer
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COM. NEXT TUES. AFT. APRIL 21
World's Greatest Frontier Exhibition
MILLER BROTHERS AND EDWARD ARLINGTON'S 101 RANCH
REAL WILD WEST SHOW
More Genuine Indians, Cowboys, Cowgirls, Mexicans, Ropers and Rough Riders Than Ever Before Seen in New York.
MOST STRENUOUS SHOW ON EARTH
Admission 25 & 50c Rest Res. Seats, 75c. $1.00, $1.50.
With Seats. POP. PRICE MATS. Best Seats, 25c-$1.00.
Box Seats Afts., $1.50. Nights, $2.50.
Box Office opens Mon., April 20, at 9 A. M.
Big Illuminated Wild West Street Parade, Monday Ev., April 20 (Rain or Shine)
Park Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th. Eves. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. Last Day CHANGE.
23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
Modern Dances
Trot, Tango, Hesitation, Maxixe, One-Step.
The unparalleled success of this school is due solely to the interest Mr. Remey personally takes in every pupil. Private Lessons Without Appointment Daily from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
ALL STEPS Correctly Interpreted, Properly Taught—Quickly Learned by the REMEY Method.
6 PRIVATE LESSONS $5.
Entirely separate floor for Private Lessons. Expert lady and gentlemen instructors.
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Recognized by press and public as the foremost exponents of the art of teaching
MODERN DANCING
offer to the public a most satisfactory course of instruction. Proficiency guaranteed for
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CALL FOR A FREE DEMONSTRATION AT 64 E. 34TH ST. TEL. MURRAY HILL 6534
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DON'T SPOIL YOUR VACATION by not knowing how to dance. We teach you. We know how.
MANSFIELD STUDIOS.
247 West 42d St. Bryant 4674
Select, not a public dance hall. Est. 1904.
Waltz, two-step, one-step, hesitation, maxixe, etc., taught by experts.
8 Strictly Private Lessons, $5.00.
Each pupil has a private room with instructor, there being no one to laugh at you or criticise your mistakes.
$5 Group Lessons, $6.00.
Not class lessons. Each room has 4 pupils; each pupil an individual instructor; this is the type of instruction that the majority of schools call strictly private. No public classes. Special terms to private classes of four or more. Further information, call, write or 'phone.
Hallam Studios.
Teach the Kachina and other new dances by class and private lessons.
Under the personal direction of MR. ALBERT VAN SAND, former assistant of Mr. Vernon Castle. With the chaperonage of MRS. HALLAM. Amateur Dancing Contest at THE DANSANT TO-DAY. 27 EAST 45TH STREET Telephone, 2126 Murray Hill.
The "Drawing Room" Studio OF DANCING
For those appreciating refinement and individuality. All modern dances. "Castle House" instructors. 4 strictly private lessons $12, including 2 instructors (lady, gentleman) guaranteeing Hesitation, One-step, Maxixe. Special rates to parties of 4. Classes Wed., Sat. Eves., $1 per person.
108 EAST 30TH STREET.
ATELIER DE DANSE, 66 West 40th St. Bryant 5515. Modern Dances Taught Privately. MAXIXE A SPECIALTY. W. JENNINGS ORMOND. C. EDWIN ROBERTS.
F. CLARENZ RIVERS ECOLE DE DANSE
TEL. 1950 COLUMBUS. 2,128 B'WAY, 74TH ST.
FRANCES MORGAN
Society's latest dances taught privately. 102

The New York Times

Color Supplement Sunday, April 19, 1914

The Chandos Portrait of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

ON THE

350th Anniversary of His Birth

(By Permission of The Berlin Photographic Company.)

THE Chandos portrait of Shakespeare reproduced here is the best-known likeness of the poet, and the most generally satisfactory. It is believed to have been painted from life, and although no portraits of Shakespeare are actually so proved, this one was certainly made with the approval of his friends, and bears internal evidence of genuineness.

The Chandos portrait is the first of the three most widely accepted likenesses of Shakespeare, and the only painting among the three. Scholars divide the portraits of Shakespeare into four classes—first those that are authoritatively accepted as bearing the approval of his associates, second the old and reputable portraits not so strongly authenticated, then the large group of "ideal" pictures, and last the class of valueless copies. The portraits which have the largest followings are the Chandos painting, the Droeshout engraving from the first folio edition of the plays, and the memorial bust in Stratford Church.

The portrait that we know by the name of Lord Chandos, one of its owners, is an oil painting on canvas, twenty-two by eighteen inches in size, somewhat retouched, but not so as seriously to hurt the portrait. It was first, in the seventeenth century, said to be the work of Shakespeare's friend, the painter and actor Richard Burbage, but the engraver Vertue, in 1710, declared that it was the work of John Taylor, another player friend of the poet.

Taylor, who was its owner, left it, at his death, to Sir William Davenant. When Davenant died it was bought by a Mr. Betterton and engraved for use in the first octavo edition of the plays in 1709. At Betterton's death Robert Keck of the Temple purchased it, and from him it passed, through a family marriage, to a man named Nichols, who gave it to his daughter on the occasion of her marriage to James, Marquis of Carnarvon, later Lord Chandos.

It remained in private hands until the year 1856, when the Earl of Ellesmere, who had purchased it for three hundred and fifty five guineas at the Stowe sale in 1848, presented it to the British nation. It is now in the National Gallery in London.

The Droeshout engraving of the 1623 folio is second only to the Chandos portrait in fame. Its strict authenticity as a "life portrait" is questioned, however, because, although Martin Droeshout may well have known Shakespeare, he was only fifteen years old in 1616, when the poet died. The bust in Startford Church, dated about 1620, was probably begun from life.

Among the other portraits, the best are the Felton, believed by some to be the original of the Droeshout draught; the Janssen or Somerset, which is highly praised; the Ashbourne, and the Lumley.

Picture Section,
Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
April 19, 1914

BRILLIANT FASHION DISPLAY MARKS SUNNY EASTER PARADE

Clarence H. Mackay and His Daughter, Miss Katherine, on Fifth Avenue Last Sunday
(Photo (C) by Paul Thompson)

GREAT THRONGS OF EASTER PARADERS ON FIFTH AVENUE

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Little Miss Grace Vanderbilt, His Daughter
(Photo (C) by International News Service)

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

MISS MIMI SCOTT

(Photo (C) by International News Service)

MISS JULIA ROBBINS AND HER FIANCÉ, LYDIG HOYT

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM A. CLARK, MRS. CLARK, AND THEIR DAUGHTER

MRS. [illegible] HAMERSLEY AND HER FIANCÉ, SAMUEL NELSON HINCKLEY

BIG GAME HUNTER FILLS DEN WITH JUNGLE TROPHIES

This Remarkable Room Has Just Been Built and Decorated by Percy Madeira, Wealthy Coal Operator and African Big Game Hunter, of Philadelphia, Especially for the Display of the Heads and Skins of Almost Every Variety of Game Killed by Himself and Mrs. Madeira in Africa and the Rocky Mountains. It is Said to be the Finest Private Game Room in the World
(Photo (C) by H. D. Jones, from Underwood & Underwood.)

People and Events Prominent in the News

SON-IN-LAW, DAUGHTERS, AND FUTURE SON-IN-LAW OF THE PRESIDENT AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
Left to Right Are: Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sayre, Miss Eleanor Wilson and Secretary McAdoo
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

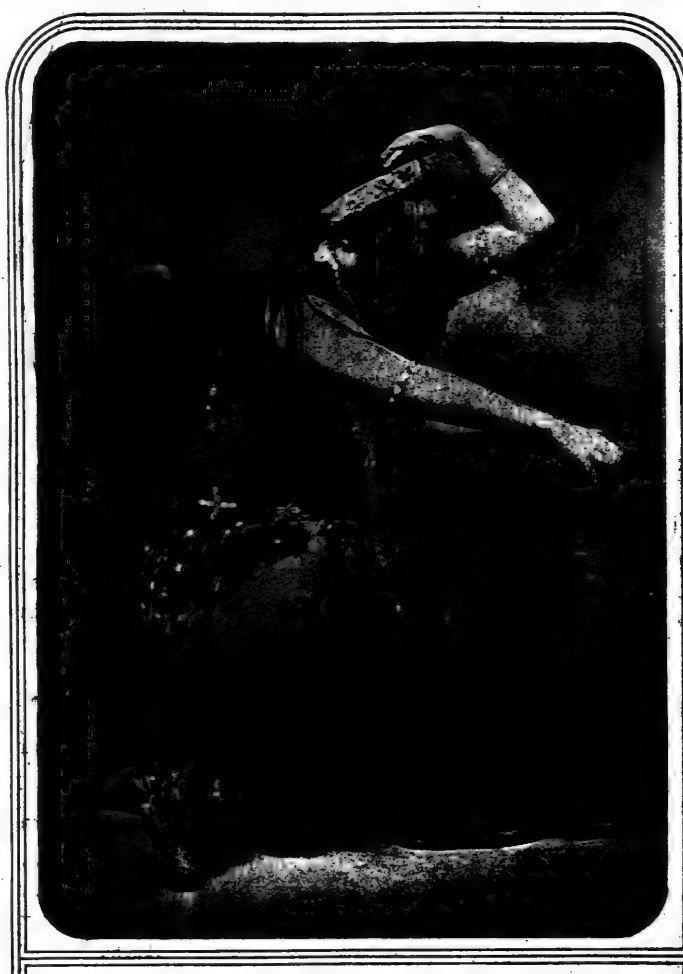
King Alfonso of Spain Calmly Lighting a Cigarette While His Willing Subjects Shove Along His Crippled Motor Car.

Miss Anne Morgan Conducting a Group of Working Girls Over the Imperator.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

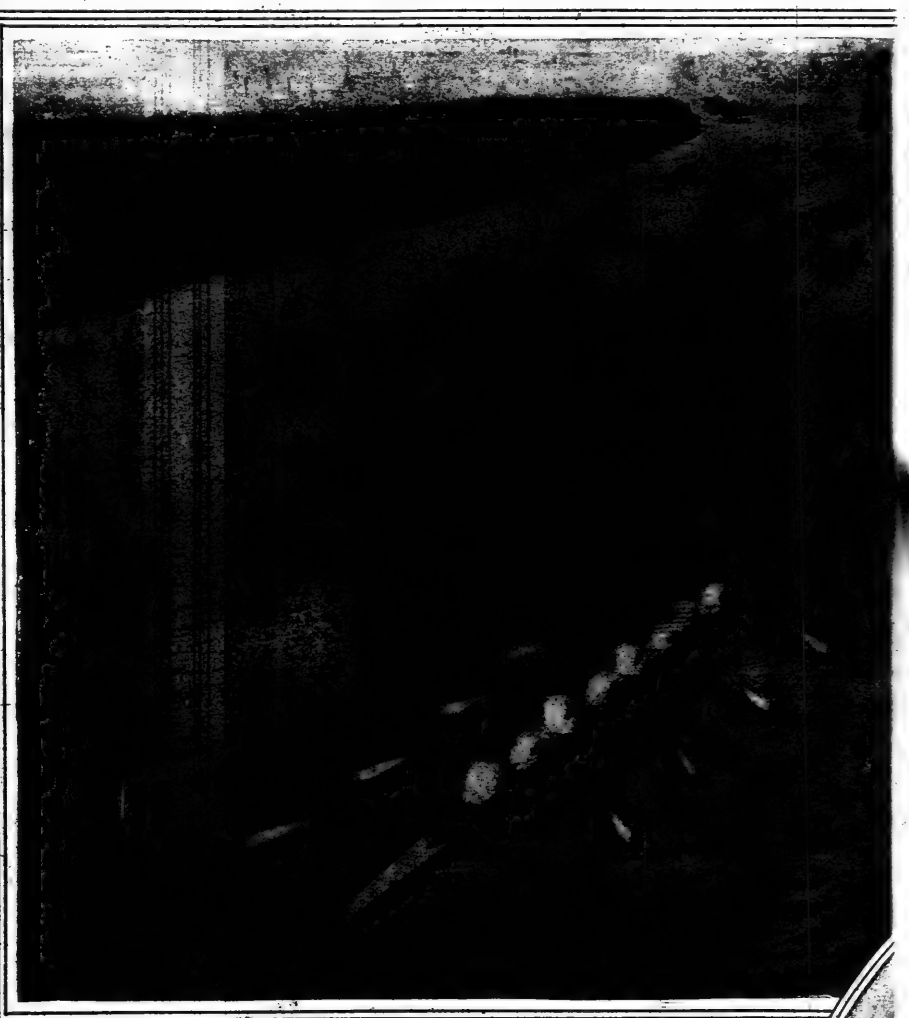
POLO PRACTICE GAMBERT ON A GRASSY KNOLL AT LAKEWOOD
Left to Right are Tyler Palmer, Mrs. H. W. Doughten, Miss F. C. Knox, Jr., Mrs. W. Young and Enrico Wellcome.
(Photo (C) by International)

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL TO THE LAST INMATE HO COULD CREEP TURNED OUT TO GREET THE CIRCUS LOWNS
(Photo by Jessie Tarbox Bea *ne.)*

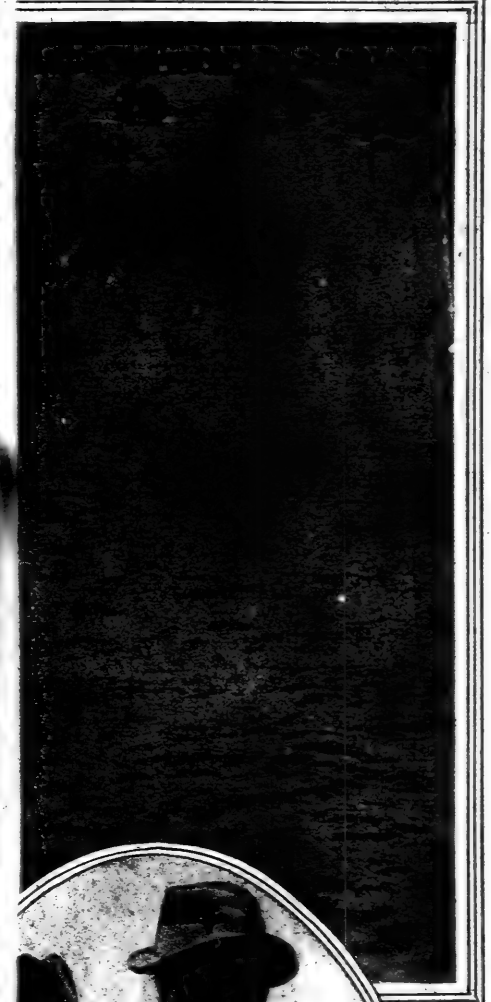
WITH CAMERA ALONG THE TRAIL OF CURRENT INTEREST



MISS ENID WATKINS IN MEN'S EQUAL FRANCHISE PAGEANT.
(Photo by White.)



OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RACE ON A BEAUTIFUL REACH OF THE THAMES, WITH CAMBRIDGE, THE WINNER, LEADING
(Photo by Paul Thompson)



REMARKABLE FLYING KICK BY BURNLEY'S GOAL KEEPER IN THE GAME BETWEEN BURNLEY AND SHEFFIELD UNITED AT LIVERPOOL
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

(Photo by G. V. Buck.)
Who Secretary of State Bryan and John Lind, as Just Returned from Vera Cruz to Report to the President.

MRS. JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Formerly Mrs. Blanche Pierce Strebeigh
Who Married a Grand Nephew of the First Napoleon a Few Days Ago.
With Her Are the Two Daughters by Her Former Marriage.
(Photo (C) by Earle)

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Formerly Miss Madeleine Force, at White Sulphur Springs
With Her Are Her Sister, Miss Katherine Force and Miss Force's Fiance, Henri C. Harnickell
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

"SUPERMAN ... WITH MISS LOUISE VAN WYCK UP.
Ente... d in Several Classes for the ...riland Horse Show This Week.
(Photo by Haas)

YOUNGER SET PROMINENT IN POST-LENTEN GAYETIES

MRS. WILLIAM RUSSELL GRACE, Formerly Miss Elise Ladew, Whose Wedding Took Place Yesterday

(Photo by Curtis Bell)

MRS. JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr., Formerly Miss Elinor Wickham, and Baby

(Photo by Gerhard Sisters)

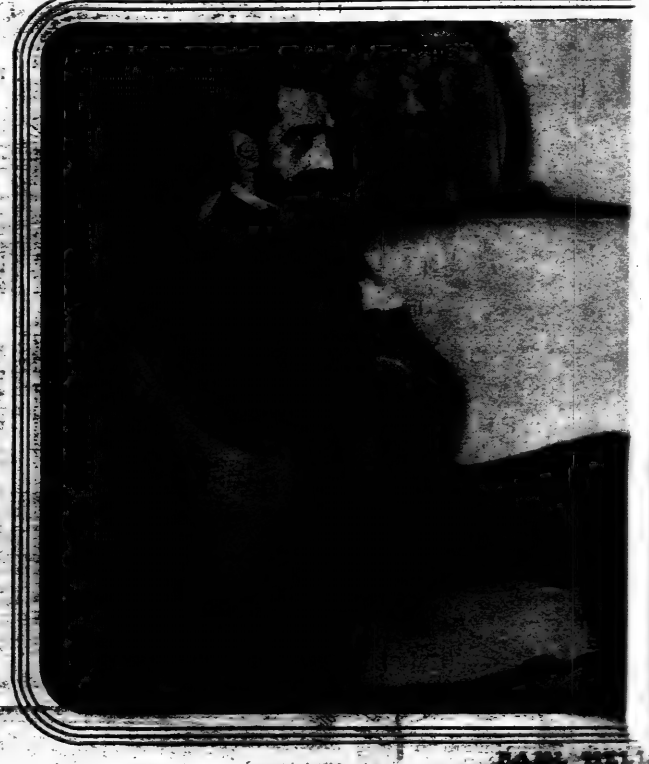
LADY DECIES, FORMERLY MISS VIVIEN GOULD, Who Is Entertaining Extensively Since Her Return Home

From a New Portrait by Halmi

Wives of Officials Who Represent Their Husbands on Semi-Official Occasions So Their Husbands Can Keep on Working. They Are Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Martin Glynn, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

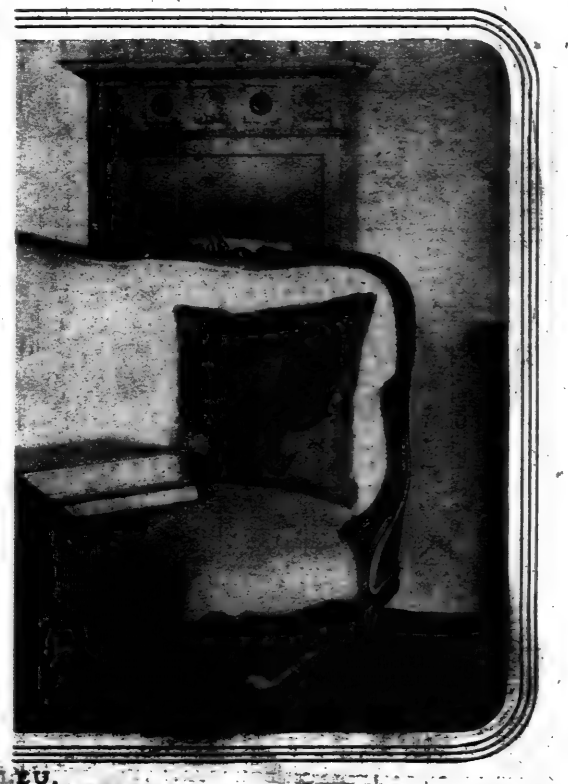
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

"A STUDY," BY ROBERT PERRY NELSON,



MRS. FRANK AUSTIN SMITH OF LONDON, Formerly Miss Ruth Wynne, Daughter of Ex-Postmaster General Wynne, Who Is Spending the Season Here.

(Photo by Press Illustrating Company)



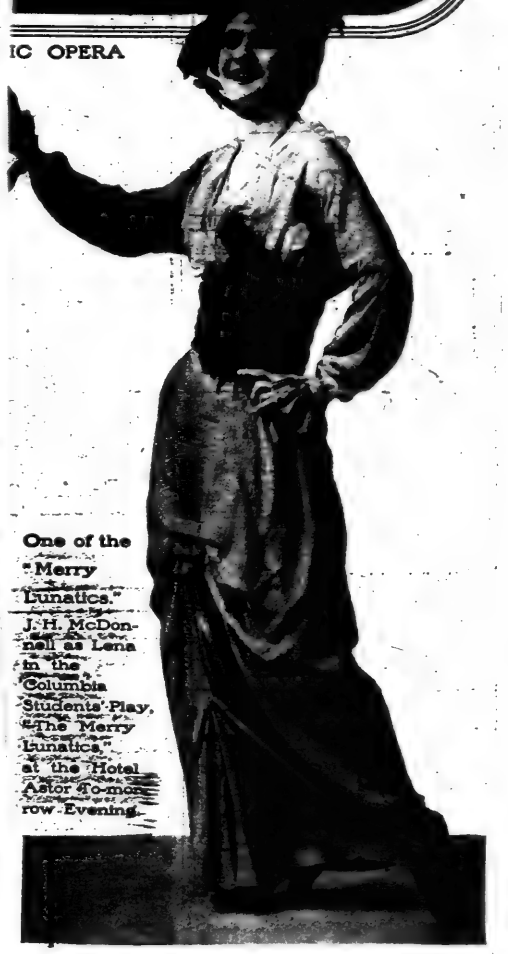
HAMO THEILU, The Noted Dry Point Etcher, in His Paris Home

SPRIGHTLY MUSICAL OFFERINGS OPEN SPRING SEASON

SCENIC CLIMAX IN THE MAMMOTH REVIVAL OF THE GILBERT AND SULLIVAN COMIC OPERA "H. M. S. PINAFORE" AT THE HIPPODROME.
For the First Time in Any Production of Pinafore in New York the Ship Is Resting in Real Water.

RUBY CUTTER SAVAGE, as Josephine in "Pinafore."

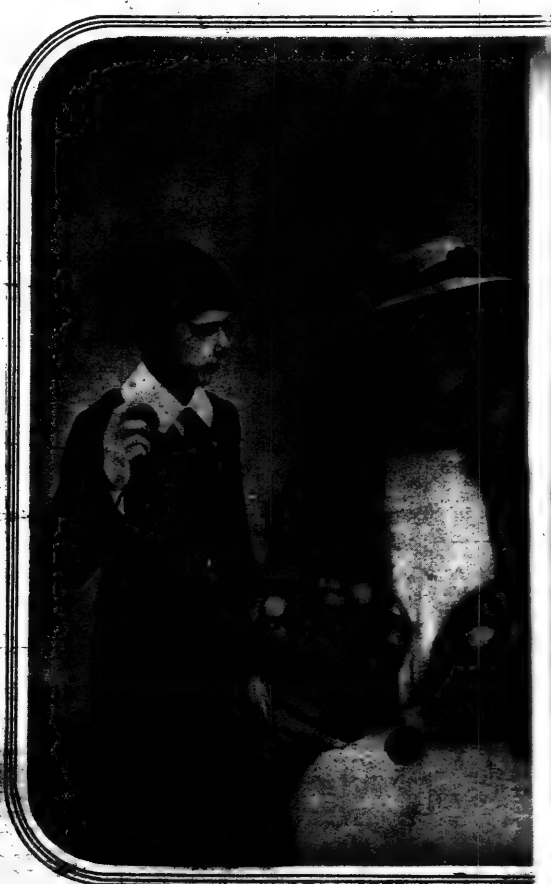
SCENE FROM "THE BEAUTY SHOP," at the Astor Theatre. From Left to Right Are Lawrence Wheat, Anne Orr, Raymond Hitchcock, Tessa Kosta, and Jack Henderson. (*Photos by White.*)



One of the "Merry Lunatics." J. H. McDonnell as Lena in the Columbia Students' Play, "The Merry Lunatics," at the Hotel Astor To-morrow Evening.

CHARLES FROHMAN. Probably the Latest Photograph Made of Him.

CARUSO IN "THE [illegible] GOLDEN [illegible]"



CLARA BUTT, THE NOTED CONTRALTO [illegible] WHO IN PRIVATE LIFE IS MRS. [illegible] RUMFORD. MR. RUMFORD [illegible] AND THEIR CHILDREN

Young Tars at the West Street Branch of the American Sea Friends' Society Spinning Yarns of the Sea.
(Photo by Jessie Tarbox Beals, Inc.)

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To keep the scalp healthy and shampoo your head regularly in the ing way: Rub your scalp fully five with the tips of your fingers to loo dandruff and dead skin. Then appl lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap *it in.* Rinse thoroughly in graduall water, having the final water real Dry perfectly, then brush gently for sor tive, llow- utes the hot *rub* oier cold. time.

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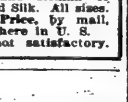

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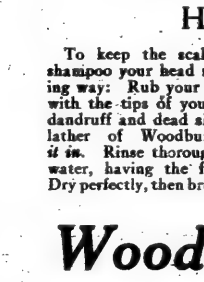

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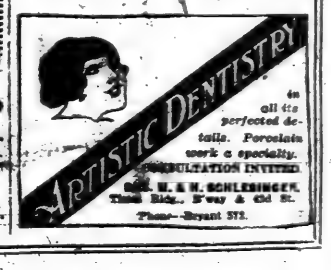

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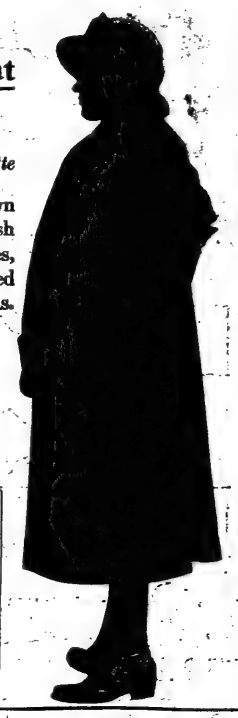

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Of Donegal Scotch Tweed, in brown or gray mixtures, Priestley's English Cravenette, silk lined yoke and sleeves, convertible collar, can be buttoned to neck, slit pockets, horn buttons. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

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6050—*(as illustrated)*—Afternoon Dress *of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, or Foulard, all sizes and colors.*

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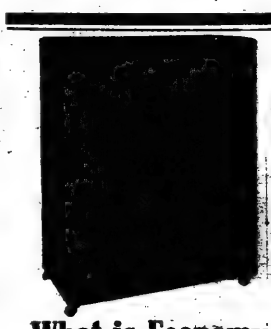

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Patent Colt and Gun Metal	
Sizes	
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11½ to 2..	2.50
Tan Russia Calf	
Sizes	
5 to 11..	2.00
11½ to 2..	2.50

Button and Blucher Styles

10c extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe For Women

The shoe with a sole so flexible that it follows every movement of the foot as a kid glove follows every movement of the hand.

In Red Cross Shoes every step is free—every step is graceful. Dancing, standing, walking is a pleasure in this shoe of extreme style and absolute comfort. We are sole agents for Greater New York.

Style 1284

$3.50

Ladies' Patent Colt Red Cross Colonial, with Patent Colt Buckles, and Gun Metal Calf with Gun Metal Buckles, made with narrow recede toes and new kidney heels.

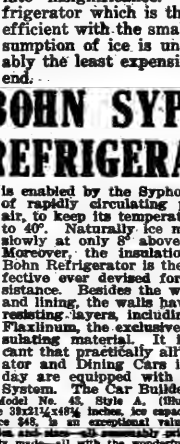
J. Bluyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

Mail Order Dept. 2246 3d Av.

West Side Stores:	East Side Stores:
229-234 W. 125th St.	3d Av. & 125th St.
6th Av. & 37th St.	3d Av., near 86th St.
8th Av., near 30th St.	3d Av., nr. 149th St.
	163 Bowery, nr. Broome

Brooklyn Stores: Bway. bet. Putt & Hicry Sts. 385 Fulton St., cor. A. & S. Broadway, near Greene Ave.

Factory: 511-519 East 73d St.



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Hips and Abdomen 4 to 12 Inches

and have perfect comfort by wearing

NEYSA CORSETS

Front and back lace, free hip and tango. Price, $2.00 up.

Abdominal Belts for men, $3.00.

Send new waist measure.

Shoulder Braces, $1.00.

Send chest measure.

Send for descriptive circular.

NEYSA CO.

Gertrude L. Butler, Mgr. Dept. 2

506 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Entrance on 43d St.

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where TEN THOUSAND Roses, Trees, Climbers and other nursery stocks are growing in rich soil and fresh air, full of sap and as healthy as any you ever saw.

Our flower and vegetable seeds

BEAT THEM ALL

120-page catalogue sent free on request.

HERRMANN'S 34TH ST. SEED STORE AND NURSERISTTE,

140 E. 34th St., near Lexington Ave., N. Y.

CORLISS LACED STOCKING FOR SWOLLEN LIMBS

Trade mark reg'd

VARICOSE VEINS. Weak Ankles and Limb troubles needing support.

SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.

COMFORTABLE, because made to measure, contain no elastic, and are adjustable. Laces like a lacing.

COOL, LIGHT, and **PORous.**

PRACTICAL, as testimonials warrant.

ECONOMICAL, cost $1.50 each, or two for the same limb, $2.50, postpaid.

Write for particulars and self-measurement blank No. 4. Consultation FREE. Hours 9 to 4 daily, except Sundays.

N. Y. Corliss Limb Spec. Co., Inc. 140 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 3131. Adjoining Hotel Knickerbocker.

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Ready-to-Wear Department

THE DAINTY DRESS & SUIT CO.

(Miss Marguerite, Mgr.)

An Unusual Opportunity

Among the many remarkable values we offer this week in distinctive Dresses, Tailor Made Suits, Wraps, etc., from $4.50 to $12.50, $22.50 up to $45.00, the following is a good example:

DRESSY SUIT of Ripple Cloth, Eton front, trimmed with silk cord ornaments to match; lining of white broende showing on turn-over collar; two-tier skirt trimmed with silk corded buttons.

Would be moderately priced at $38.50. Special this week,

$27.50

P. O. Money Order must accomp'y Mail Orders.

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Between 5th & 6th Aves. 62 West 47th St.

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Everything in Women's Apparel made on the premises. Our assortment of ready-to-wear is the largest in up-to-date styles and materials.

No. 977. Wool Georgette crepe dress for breezy days and mountains. Simple cut and detachable washable collar. Price $24.50.

Catalog T and order blanks sent out of town upon request.

If interested in

Mme. Leonard's Self-Adjustable MATERNITY

apparel, which is scientifically and hygienically designed, send for catalog TM.

24 West 39th St. New York,

Near 5th Avenue

'Phone, Greeley 4584.

Zerana & Co.

Jewelers

30 East 34th St.,

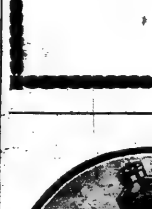
Opp. Altman's,

are offering their entire stock of dainty Sterling Silver Vanity Cases and Handbags at exceptionally Low Prices. Values unequalled anywhere.

Special, $6.50.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Express Prepaid.

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT



is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. The results are simply phenomenal. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause the hair to fall. Tendency to premature grayness and baldness successfully treated.

Send to-day for free booklet on "Healthy Hair —How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL SAYS

Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

HERBEX makes the HAIR HEALTHY, keeps the scalp clean, cool, making the hair soft and fluffy. 50c. bottle. Booklet on request.

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SALTO-NUTS, $1.25 Lb.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATES, 80c.

Haton Re pays the Parcels Post. Write for Free Hatch-Booklet "T."

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CREME NEROL

A Rare Facial Cream.

"Cream Nerol is the best I have ever used, and I cannot think of doing without it."—Olive Fremstad.

By mail only. $1.00 per jar.

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You owe it to yourself and to your complexion, at this time, to test the efficacy of the toilet cream—

Poinciana Cerate

The Pride of Palm Beach

It possesses virtues that instantly endear it to women who are critical. Prevents and quickly relieves the effects of wind and sunburn.

A liberal size sample will be sent to you on request

Tubes, 25c.

Jars, 50c., $1.25 and $2.50

At really high-class toilet goods counters—or sent postpaid by

G. B. MERRIAM

Lake Placid, N. Y., Palm Beach, Fla., or White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

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Re ces at Once
2 › 4 Inches.

36 bust	34 44 bust to 41
38 bust	36 46 bust to 42
40 bust	37 48 bust to 44
42 bust	39 50 bust to 46

Constructed contoured to permane reproduce either with

Made in straps. So and the m vented. Sa unmanicured rinsed for naturally m physical be

Elasticoat, a scientifically e that exercises a tendency contract the tissues and perfect feminine model, without corset.

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Thé Dansant Frock

A Dainty Creation for Misses' and Women's Wear

Blouse of net and lace — lower part of Blouse and Panier of Taffeta in any desired pastel shade. Skirt of lace and net.

Price

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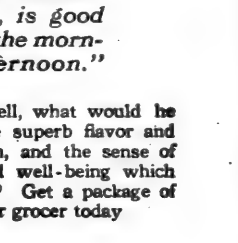

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of Restoring or Changing the color of false hair is Eminently Satisfactory, and knowing that my work will be commended by its excellence, I solicit your patronage.

White Hair

which, for any reason, has become yellow (except when caused by the use of hot irons) can be restored to its Original Color by one of my preparations. It is absolutely harmless, quickly effective, and may be had for $2.00 per Bottle.

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Mme. Thompson's,

Note the Address 41 West 38th St. Phone 1175 Greeley.

Exclusive and Stylish SHORT VAMP SHOES

$3.50

Great variety of high and low cuts. Bronze Kid and all other Leathers. Colored tops. All sizes, any heel. Send for Illustrated Catalogue T.

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511 Sixth Ave., near 31st St.

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Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

THE "LOUVRE" PUMP.

Patent colt or black calf. Turn sole. Send for free booklet.

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Emancipate Your Feet

and be free of foot troubles. FLEX SHOES bring the foot "back to nature." They cure flat foot and broken arches.

Dr. Levy will thoroughly examine your feet and advise the best method of curing your foot troubles, without charge. Call or write for booklet.

DR. ALFRED CHARLES LEVY CHIROPODIST.

1570 Broadway, above 47th St.

Premiere Instruction

Up-to-the-minute "steps" in

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Select Private Studio

No assistant Instructors. Expert supervision attention. Terms reasonable.

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to original condition at low cost. Silverware, Furs and Tortoise Goods Repaired. Old jewelry remodeled modern designs. Old gold in exchange or bought for cash. Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Stones bought and sold on commission.

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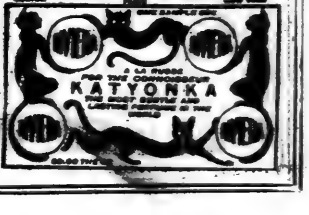
Complexion beautifier guaranteed absolutely harmless, and highly beneficial in refreshing the skin action. Makes the skin soft, pure, and gives a healthful glow to complexion. Price complete $2.00. Mme. Ossa, 41 West 34th St., New York; 1 Ocean Drive, Cor. Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.



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Dining-Room Suite of Colonial Design

Solid Mahogany Throughout.

Specially Priced at

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Regularly $262.25.

Lines of simple grace; richly grained, selected Mahogany; construction that is perfect to the smallest detail—every feature of this most desirable suite will appeal to you. At the special price, it is a particularly attractive opportunity.

This Week

we will offer a great many handsome suites in a broad variety of designs—other Colonial patterns, Adam, Sheraton, William and Mary, Chinese Chippendale—all in solid Mahogany; and Jacobean, in either Mahogany or Oak. There are Chairs, also, of corresponding design and finish.

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"Furniture of the Better Kind."

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Vacuum Cleaners AT CUT PRICES

We sell every kind and style of Vacuum Cleaner worth having—**38 styles**—all prices.

Our advice costs you nothing, and may save you making a bad selection. The highest-priced machines are not necessarily the best for your purpose. We buy in large quantities for spot cash and you get the benefit. Note these prices:

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS

	Price.	Our Price.		Price.	Our Price.
Richmond	$35.00	$24.50	Regina	$45.00	$36.00
Cadillac	33.00	24.50	Magic	55.00	33.75
Frank-Premier, Type F	30.00	26.75	Stuyvesant	47.00	39.75
Eureka, Style B	37.50	31.25	Monarch	75.00	59.50
			Santo	125.00	90.00

Hand Power Cleaners of all kinds. Prices $4.50 up

Above is only partial list. Send postal to 42d Street office for complete price list and full particulars. Do not think of buying a cleaner until you get our prices. We sell some makes of cleaners on easy payments.

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131 West 42d St., Dept. E., Between B'way & 6th Av. Phones 3316-3311 Bryant.

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VACUUM CLEANER EXPERTS

We repair all kinds of cleaners. Charges reasonable. We call for and deliver them. Cut this advertisement now lest you forget.

"Fanchon" $5.50

Patent Leather Vamps with Quarters of Fawn Buck—Extension Sole & Spanish Louis Heel—

Cammeyer Presents "Fanchon"

A Feminine ... Fantasy in Footwear

Cammeyer

Stamped on a Shoe means

Standard of Merit

6th Ave. at 20th St.

NEW DUSTER GLOVE

CLAUSEN'S

"O-so-e-z Klean Kloth"

MATCHLESS DUSTER AND CLEANER

The "O-SO-E-Z Klean Kloth" is a duster and glove combined, made of chamois cloth of the finest texture. It contains neither chemicals nor grease. Positively cannot injure polished surfaces. Readily washes without impairing its velvety softness, and can be worn on either hand.

PROTECTS THE HANDS.

The glove feature of the "O-SO-E-Z" will enable you to clean every nook and corner without losing control of the cloth, and without soiling your hands.

SAVES WORK, TIME AND MONEY.

The "O-SO-E-Z" Klean Kloth" will bring your house to a condition of perfect cleanliness in less time and with less effort than you are now, perhaps, unsuccessfully giving to that purpose.

Try The "O-SO-E-Z KLEAN KLOTH"

On your Piano, Silverware, Glassware, all polished surfaces.
You Will Wonder How You Ever Did Without It.
PRICE 35 CENTS

ON SALE AT

Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., New York. | H. C. F. Koch & Co., Inc., N. Y.
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TEXTILE UTILITIES CORPORATION, 110-12 West 30th St., N. Y.
SEND FOR BOOKLET C.

CAN YOU WEAR A 16, 36 OR 38 SIZE?

Spring Sample Suits and Coats are coming in to us in great numbers from our salesmen on the road, and we must sell them at once to make room for advance Fall Samples.

We are wholesalers and have used these samples in selling Spring Suits to Big Stores. We offer them to you now at wholesale prices. At present there is a very good range of styles to choose from, both in cloth and silk.

$9.75 to $25.00

SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.

1204 Broadway, New York

Near 29th St. Over Shanley's

Burrowes Red Cedar Window-Seat Chest

ON FREE TRIAL

...utiful, mas- ...solid Chest, ... and com- ...ous.

...long, 21-in. ... 21-in. deep.

$22

(... per Month)

The best, safest, surest means of protecting furs, feathers, clothing, blankets, etc., against moths and other insects, dust, dampness, etc. Made of mountain-grown, aromatic Tennessee Red Cedar, (the only moth-proof kind.) retains all the wonderful natural graining of the wood, and tastefully decorated with strong, studded bands of oxidized bronze. A Burrowes Chest will last for generations, imparting its clean, refreshing fragrance to furs and clothing.

NO MONEY DOWN! Let us send you a catalog with other styles besides the one illustrated above. Decide which Chest you prefer.—Immediately on receipt of your order we will ship the Chest. Do not pay us a cent till you see it. Then, if you decide to keep it, send $2, and $2 a month thereafter until amount is paid. Write at once for catalog.

THE E. T. BURROWES CO., 14 South St., Portland, Me.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY, A NEW SHIPMENT OF

NINE HUNDRED PAIRS

(ON SALE AT BOTH STORES.)

IN THESE COMBINATIONS:

PATENT LEATHER VAMPS with
Grey Brocade Back
Fawn " "
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Grey Cloth "
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Also
Bronze Kid Vamp with Bronze Brocade Back.
Spanish Heel.
Two-Tone Buckles.

New Cloth-back Colonials

$3.95

You have paid TWO and TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS more for equal quality shoes. They who have followed Jack's advertisements will appreciate the conservatism of this statement. Exaggerated comparisons are never indulged in by this firm.

495 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts. **SHOE Jack's SHOP** 11 W. 34th St., op. Waldorf-Astoria.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

Broadway Cor. 81st St. New York

Smart Afternoon Gown Specially Priced

Afternoon gown (as illustrated) is made of cascadeuse silk; double tunic, lower one of self material piped in self net, upper tunic of net, self embd. scalloped edge. Self net round sleeves and full of same on neck and vest. Cream lace yoke. Touch of French blue taffeta in front of waist.

Special 35.00

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BROADWAY, Cor. 81st St., N. Y.

A Garden Full Gladioli for $1.00

The Gladioli is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower, for the simple reason that it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **75 Bulbs** of our **Grand Prize Mixture**, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladioli kingdom.

Last year we sold 150,000 of the bulbs and have received hundreds of testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions with every package.

Cut out this advertisement and enclose with Dollar Bill, stamps or Money Order, or present at our New Store and secure this splendid collection of Gladioli Bulbs for only $1.00 with our 1914 Catalogue.

Stumpp & Walter Co.

30-32 Barclay Street, New York

LISLE AND COTTON STOCKINGS AND SOCKS formerly sold at from 50c to $1.00 the pair.

Now at 37c—$2.00 ½ doz.

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Now at 95c—$5.00 ½ doz.

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Now at $1.65—$9.00 ½ doz.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS AND SOCKS formerly sold at from 35c to 69c the pair.

Now at 19c the pair—$2.00 per doz.

SALE AT 481 Fifth Ave. only.

PECK & PECK

688 Fifth Ave., at 48th St.
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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
Direct from Factory

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of the Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Hepplewhite, Colonial, Etc.
Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $160 up; Regularly $200 up.
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Odd Period Pieces, Chairs, Tables, Desks, Etc., $4 up.
Colonial Corner Closet, Mahogany, $45; Regularly $90.

Estab. 1852. **MANGES BROS.** Manufacturers.
115-117 WEST 23D ST. and 106-110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

A New Whitcomb Pattern

This brass bed, which is exclusively our own, incorporates the new welded corner. Beds of this general type were placed by us in the Biltmore Hotel.

We have on our display floors a number of discontinued patterns in brass and enamel which we are selling below factory cost—also cribs now from

$6.75 Upward

The Whitcomb Co.

34th & Madison Avenue

Factory, Shelton, Conn.
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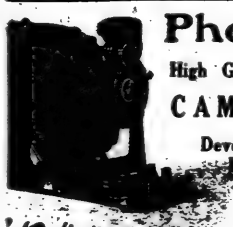

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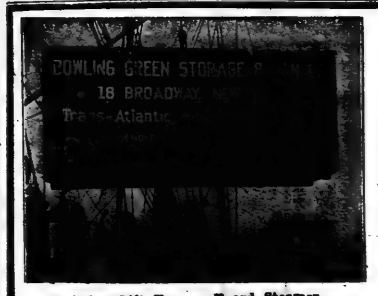

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New Fireproof Storage

For Household Furniture

Clean, Separate, Locked Rooms.

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Local, Domestic and Foreign Removals in Wheel and Lift Vans.

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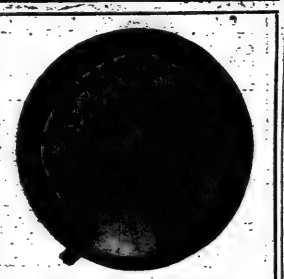

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A graduated rope of Frederics' famous Fish Skin Pearls, of a delicate cream color, including a dainty sterling silver barrel clasp set with fine artificial diamonds. Regularly sold at $8.00.

Special $5.00

New Illustrated Pearl Booklet sent on request.

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Shop of
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Eager Colon Cleanser

Gives Prompt Relief to Constipation Without Drugs

The EAGER Intestine Cleanser is operated solely by the weight of the body. The combination seat and rectal pipe, thru which the water flows into the intestines, can be attached to ordinary water bag.

The combination fits all water bags, $2. Complete outfit, prepaid. Guaranteed for 1 year. Send to Dept. T for free booklet.

EAGER COLON CLEANSER CO.,
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with ease and comfort, and bend your body in any posture, but the beauty of

YOUR CORSET LINES

will always remain if your corset is

BONED with "WALOHN"

Only genuine if "Walohn" is stamped on every strip.

WISS SHEARS AND SCISSORS

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No household necessity meets with greater deception than scissors. Beware of bargain counter scissors. To be sure you are right get Wiss—guaranteed.

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within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large Wing. Absolutely Fireproof. Private Baths. Opens June 13th.

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An Innovation in Perfume

The ... Creation. Wonderfully fascinating, dainty and permanent. Powder, Toilet Water, Talcum, Poudre de Riz and Sachet of the same odor.

THAIS is obtained in the laboratory of CARLEY, Perfumer, by which it is ... to be by it.

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Transformation Simplex

Most wonderful adjustable Madish Coiffure (ever styled). Arranged so ingeniously that it can be securely adjusted as the head without the use of a single pin.

HAIR PIECES

that are so perfectly natural that detection is impossible by even your most intimate friends.

PERMANENT HAIR WAVE

Unaffected by Washing or Dampness.

HAIR COLORING

by a Scientific Modern Process. Facial Manicuring, Shampooing, Etc.

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One Minute from 5th Ave. Phone 4540 Murray Hill.

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Cash for Old Gold, Silver, Antiques, Old Coins, etc. Liberal allowances for Silverware in good condition; Bronze, Antique Furniture, Articles of value bought and sold.

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FACE SPECIALIST
381 5th Ave.

Facial Treatment as Used in Most Exclusive Circles in France.

Mme. HELENE

is now located at the Alice Maynard Store, 381 5th Ave.

Here she demonstrates what purely scientific method does toward remedying the contours of youth and improving the facial expression.

References from families of highest standing, proclaiming her work the most skillful of the day.

ONE TREATMENT WITHOUT CHARGE

Highest Prices Paid

For ladies', gentlemen's & children's discarded clothing.

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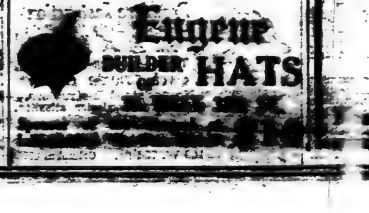

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The New York Times

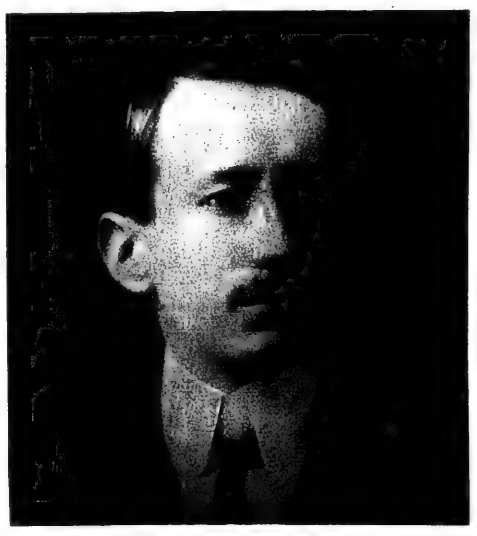
How the World's Most Notable Men and Women Keep Abreast of the World's Progress. A Story in four pages of Pictures

KING HENRY III.'S TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE

The Tower was first built in 1272 by the third Henry; it was reconstructed in 1344 by Edward III. as a meeting place for the Knights of the Garter, because, according to a legend quoted by Froissart, it was on the summit of the mound on which King Arthur used to sit surrounded by his Knights of the Round Table. This romantic tower is now a residence of Princess Alexander of Teck, a purchaser of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

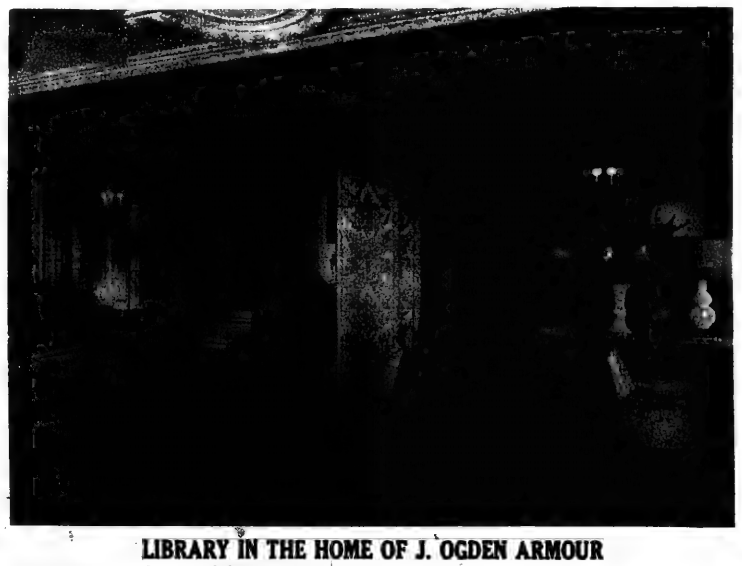
PRINCESS ALEXANDER OF TECK.

(Photos—H. N. King—W. S. Stuart.)



GUGLIELMO MARCONI

The inventor of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy began his experiments in wireless telegraphy in 1890. Successful tests were made in England as early as 1897. He established wireless telegraph communication across the Atlantic in 1902. He owns a set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

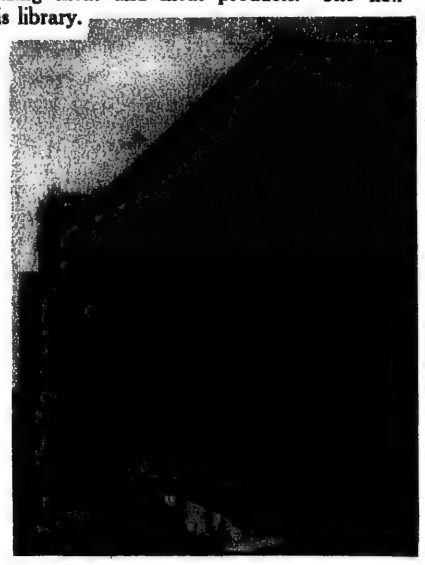


LIBRARY IN THE HOME OF J. OGDEN ARMOUR

The great firm of which Mr. Armour is the head has revolutionized the methods of marketing and utilizing meat and meat products. The new Encyclopaedia Britannica is in his library.

THE ROYAL PALACE, BERLIN

This huge quadrangular building stands in the very heart of the city. It dates from the sixteenth century. It contains more than 600 rooms and halls, among the latter the Weissesaal used for great court pageants. The first floor, overlooking the Schloss-platz, is the Berlin residence of the Emperor. Emperor William II. owns a set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica in a special binding. *Photo, L. L.*

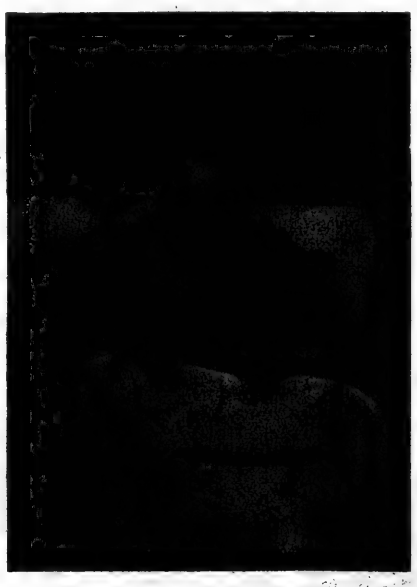


NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

It is the largest banking institution in America, and represents the Standard Oil interests. It has a large and well equipped library for the use of its staff. This bank subscribed to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

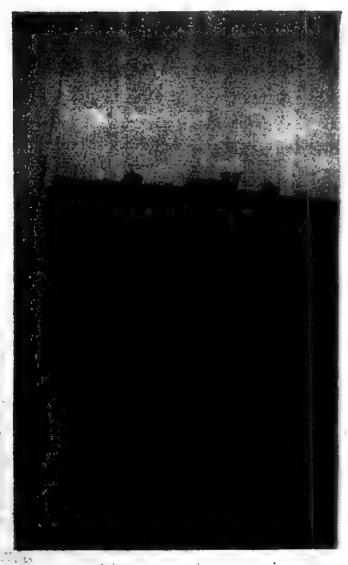
THE VATICAN, ROME

The official residence of the Pope. Its library, containing 400,000 volumes, many Latin, Greek and Oriental manuscripts of priceless value, stands in the very first rank among European libraries as regards antiquity and wealth of its manuscripts. The Vatican library was among the early subscribers to the Encyclopaedia Britannica. *Photo, Alinari*



THE DALAI LAMA OF TIBET

The Dalai Lama, spiritual lord of the most degraded and most ignorant people in the world, resides at Lhassa, the capital of Tibet. Not long ago the Dalai Lama sent some presents to King George of England. The King reciprocated, and on his own suggestion His Majesty's presents to the Dalai Lama included a set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, bound in yellow.



ROCK FELLER INSTITUTE

The Rockefeller Institute for Medic feller in 1901. The work of Dr. Sir Carrel, to whom was awarded one of t guchi have given the Institute a world- nica was purchased for the library.

Research, New York, was founded by John D. Rocke- a Flexner, Director of the Institute, of Dr. Alexis Nobel prizes for 1912, and the researches of Dr. Ne- e reputation. A set of the New Encyclopaedia Britan-

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Here is important news r you—showing you how easily you can possess the most compl e library of universal knowledge—the new Encyclopaedia Br annica—for a small outlay, and by ordering it at once you can s e $29 to $50. Because, **next month**, the price will be increased 29 to $50, according to the style of binding.

This action is imperativ —the instructions having come from the publishers, the Press o the University of Cambridge (England). The price in Englar has been raised, but you have this **last chance** to get the twent ine magnificent volumes of the new

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The new Britannica loc s large as a monumental piece of human effort. It contains 14,000,000 words, 41,000 articles, 30,024 pages, 14,689 illus ations, 300 maps, showing 125,000 places; 500,000 facts in xed. Every subject pertaining to human knowledge is discu ed in its largest phase and its latest development.

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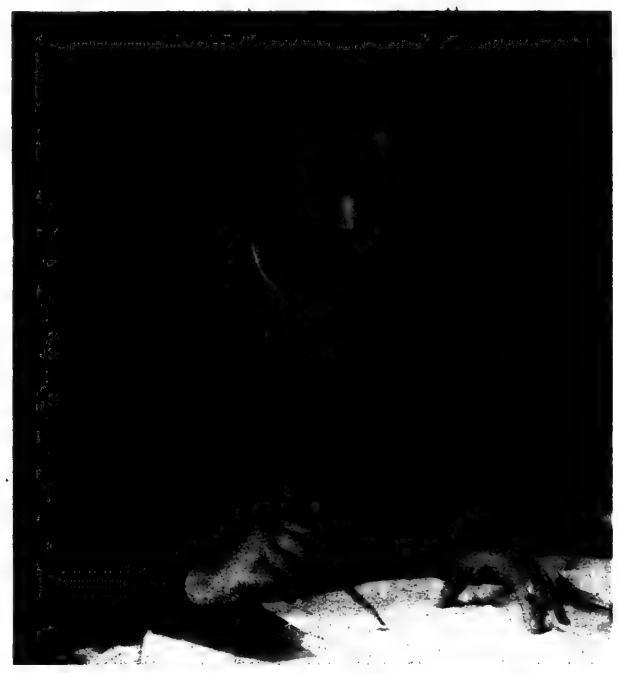
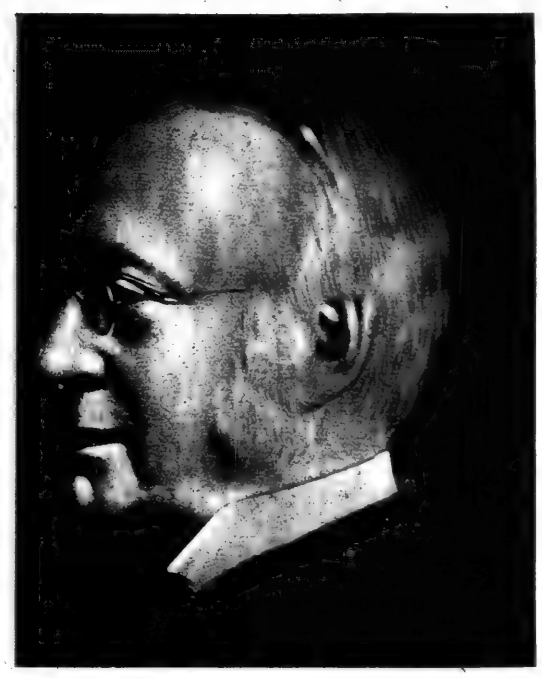


General Sir Louis Botha

General Botha is Premier of the Union of South Africa. He was commander in chief of the Boer forces during the latter part of the Boer war. At the battle of Colenso he inflicted a signal defeat on General Buller. General Botha is a subscriber to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.



Dr. Charles W. Eliot

Dr. Eliot was President of Harvard University from 1869 to 1909. He is generally regarded as America's foremost educator. President Eliot presented copies of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica to his two sets of grandchildren. He writes that the volumes are altogether admirable, and my grandchildren, who are at the most inquisitive ages, are of the same opinion."

An Indian Scholar's Home

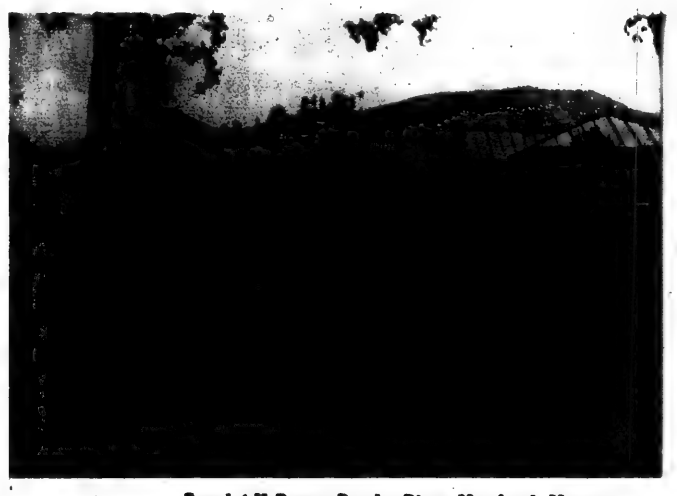
The picture shown above is that of the home of Kali Krishna Bhattachary Professor of Sanskrit, Calcutta University, and a subscriber to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. Of this work more than 3,000 sets have been sold in India, most of them to Hindus.

Baron Kato

Baron Takaaki Kato was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to Great Britain from 1894 to 1899, Ambassador from 1908 to 1913, and Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs 1900-1901, 1906. Baron Kato was born January 3, 1860. He subscribed for the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. *Photo, Elliott & Fry*

Charles S. Whitman.

The District Attorney of New York County was born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 28, 1868. In 1901-1903 he was Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York. He has been District Attorney since January 1, 1910. Judge Whitman bought a set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.



Brand 4-H Range, Powder River, Moorhead, Montana

At this ranch, forty-two miles from the nearest Post Office, lives Mrs. A. N. Hotchkiss, who writes that "the Encyclopaedia Britannica proves to be a library in itself to us on the ranch where few books are to be had."

Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate

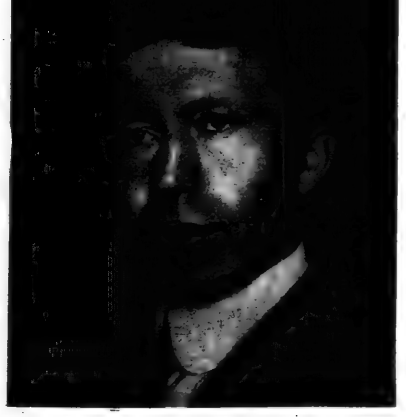
This eminent lawyer and diplomatist has successfully handled many famous cases. In 1899-1905 he was United States Ambassador to Great Britain and in 1907 United States Delegate to the International Peace Conference at The Hague. Mr. Choate is a purchaser of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The Palace at Khartum

The official residence of the Sirdar, the Governor of Egypt, occupies the site of the palace where General "Chinese" Gordon was killed by the Mahdists in 1885. Gordon had been sent to Khartum, February, '84, to arrange for the evacuation of the Sudan by the Egyptians. Here he was besieged in May, being practically abandoned by the British Government. A relief expedition arrived on the scene two days after Gordon's death. A set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica was ordered by the present Sirdar, Sir Francis Wingate. *Photo, Underwood*

New York Public Library

The new City Library was erected at an approximate cost, exclusive of the ground, of $9,00[illegible]0. It is the centre of the whole library system of New York, which includes forty branches. The Library purc[illegible]ed twenty-five sets of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, and the work is one of the most frequently consulted bo[illegible]on its shelves.



Vilhjalmur Stefansson

The leader of the Canadian Arctic expedition, who is now in Winter quarters on the northern coast of Alaska, took with him a set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the only work of reference in his equipment.

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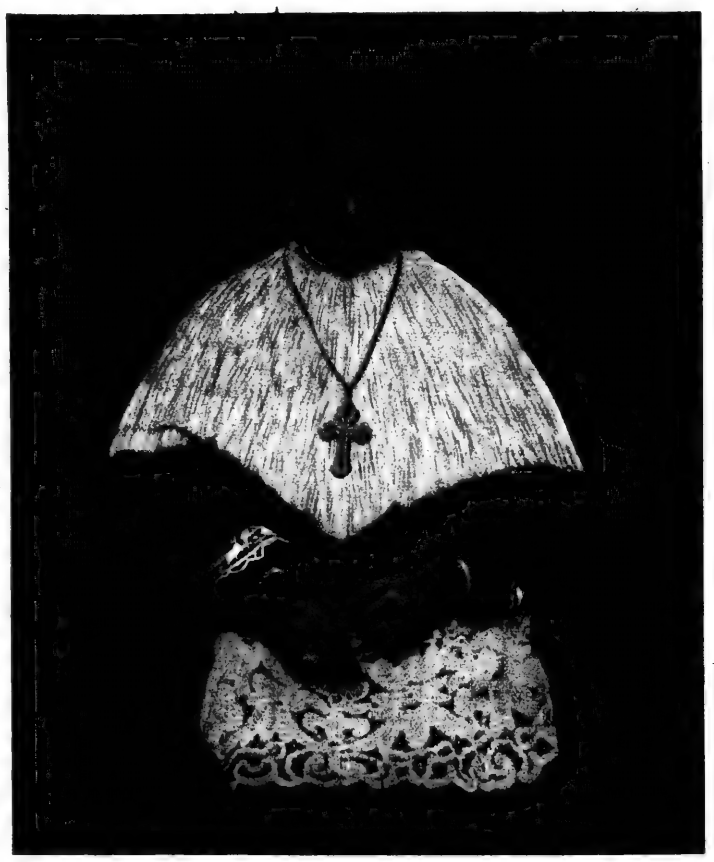
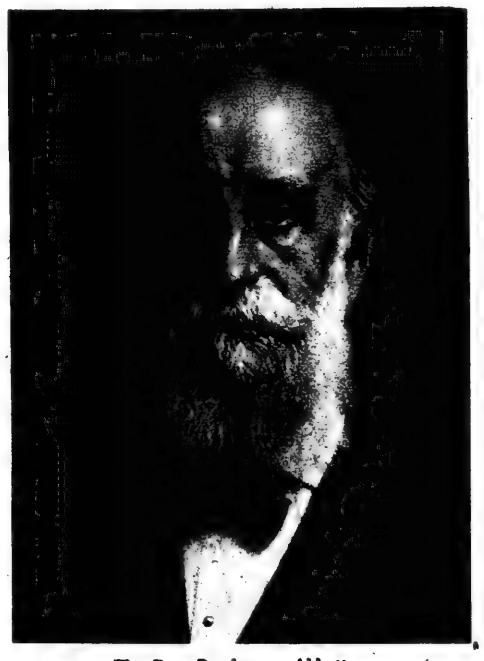


His Eminence Cardinal Francis Bourne,

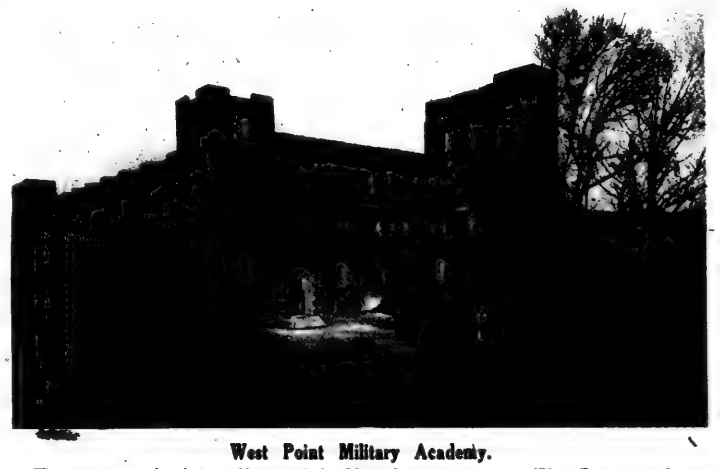
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, England, since 1903. He was Bishop of Southwark in 1897-1903 and was made Archbishop of Westminster. Archbishop Bourne became a Cardinal in 1911, when the American Archbishops Farley and O'Connell received red hats. He was subscriber No. 340 to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Photo, Heath



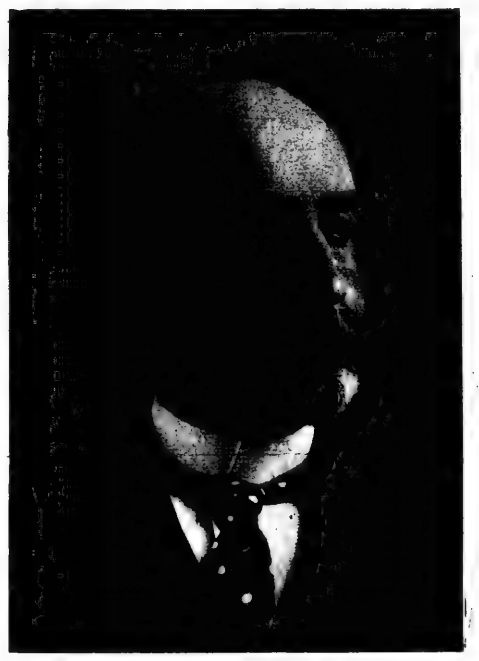
The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

He was born in 1835. He succeeded Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church and was editor of the *Christian Union* and later of *The Outlook*. Dr. Abbott, who bought the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, said the 11th edition was "a witness to the unity of the human race."



West Point Military Academy.

The training school for officers of the United States Army at West Point stands for efficiency first, last and all the time. Its engineer officers have achieved the highest success both in the army and in civil life. Five sets of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica were purchased for the Academy library.



Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan.

He was educated at the Naval Academy, served in the Union navy during the Civil War, and in 1886 became President of the Naval War College. His important publications on Sea Power and its influence on history have a world-wide reputation. He purchased a set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Photo, Brown Bros.

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(4)—That the leathers used for the bindings are the best quality of sheep and goat skins—unsplit: that is, preserving the full natural thickness.

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Trinity House, London.

The Corporation of Trinity House is an association of English mariners which has authority to erect beacons and other marks for the guidance of navigators along the English coast. In the Trinity House library there is a copy of the new Britannica, with its full and accurate articles on such subjects as shipping and lighthouses.

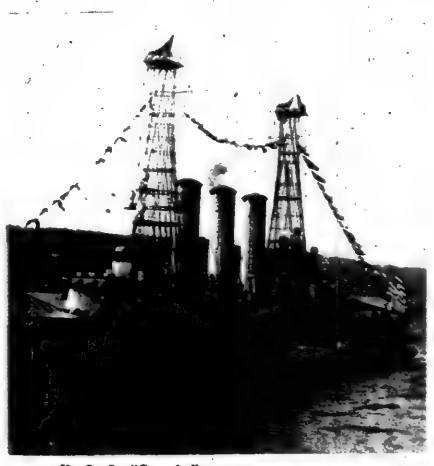
Photo, W. S. Campbell

Dormitory, Royal Naval College, Osborne.

The Royal Naval College is the principal school for the training of officers for the British navy. Among the cadets have been princes of the Royal family, including the present Prince of Wales. The library of the Naval College bought a set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

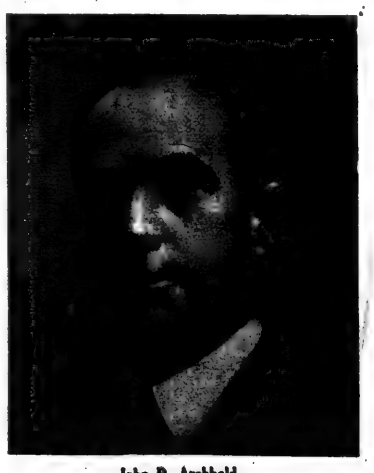
Photo, Russell & Sons

The "Georgia" is one displacement of 15,320 of 24 feet. Lieut.-Comm J. Hepburn had a cop Britannica installed on



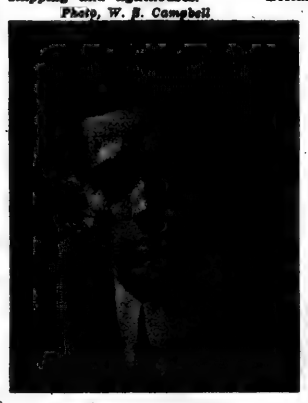
U. S. S. "Georgia."

five first-class battleships built on the same design. She has a s, length 435 feet, beam 76 feet 10 inches, and a mean draught ler A. f the ship.



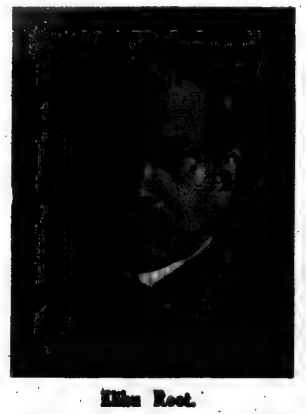
John D. Archbold.

The President of the Standard Oil Company worked his way up from the bottom. He has been President since 1911 of what is often described as the greatest business organization in the world. Mr. Archbold subscribed for the Encyclopaedia Britannica, as did many others of the Standard Oil Board of Directors and executive staff.



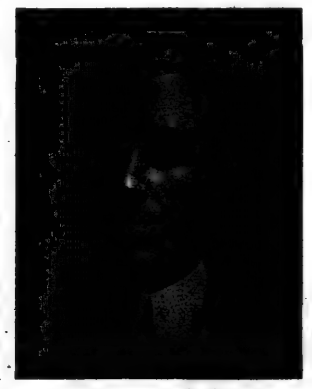
Alexander Mathis.

Mr. Mathis is a traveling salesman of Philadelphia—an example of the young business man who realizes that accurate knowledge is an important asset. He has subscribed for the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.



Elihu Root.

The United States Senator from New York was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt and Secretary of War in that of President McKinley. He purchased a set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.



George A. Cook.

Mr. Cook is a superintendent in the Sayles Bleacheries, Saylesville, R. I. He was subscriber No. 35,447 to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and expressed the conviction that this work "is valuable in any line of business."

Walter Hansen.

This young Chicago bookkeeper ical of a large class of young A in commercial life who realize th worth while to secure the best means for enlarging their all-round tion. Mr. Hansen subscribed for Encyclopaedia Britannica.

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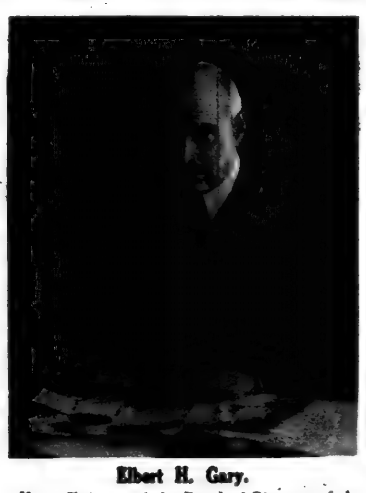

Elbert H. Gary.

He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation and was the leading spirit in organizing this corporation. He bought a set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in the special binding designed for the King of England.

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As 95% of our subscribers have chosen the India paper, we have not wasted space by lengthening the order form, in the lower corner of this page, to cover the case of the exceptional people who want sets printed on the thick paper. But any one can write to one of our offices for a special order form—sending $5 to reserve a set. The thick paper set in Cloth now costs $130.50 (only 25c a volume less than the Cloth-bound, India-paper sets) or 29 monthly payments of $5; but will cost $29 more after May 28th.

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No. 3, costing only $3, is a thoroughly sound case, holding the volumes standing, and will suit any one who would like to stand his set in this case **on a table or desk top.** But of course it is not as handsome as No. 2.

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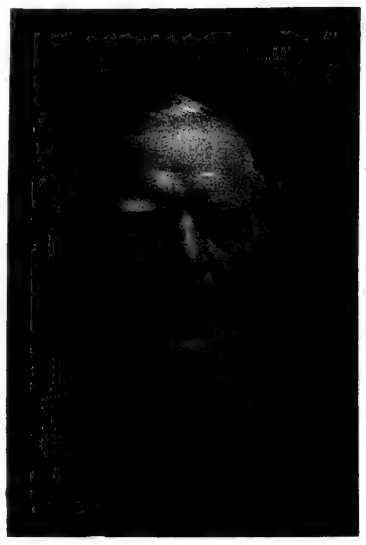


SIR EDWARD CLARKE

This eminent English barrister was the chief law officer of the British Government from 1886 to 1892. Defended Dr. Jameson at his trial for Jameson Raid, counsel for the plaintiffs in the noted "Baccarat Scandal." Sir Edward subscribed for the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, NEW YORK TIMES

The New York Times was established by Henry J. Raymond in September, 1851. A set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is on the shelves behind the desk of the managing editor. The Britannica is used in hundreds of newspaper offices and editorial rooms.

Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden

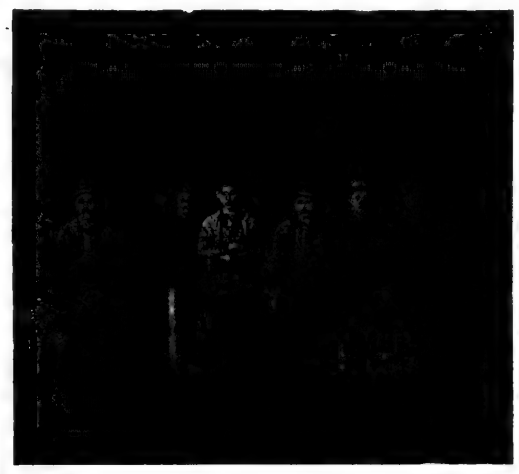
He has been Premier of Canada since 1911. In 1901 he was elected leader of the Conservative Party in the Canadian House of Commons. Mr. Borden has a set of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.
Photo, Elliott & Fry.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Boston Public Library ranks second size in the United States and its circulation department first the world. The library has subscribed for several sets of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which it finds is necessary in great and nearly all-inclusive collection.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Asso. Justice U. S. Supreme Court, son of the poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes. Served in Civil War; practised law in Boston; prof. Harvard Law School, Asso. Justice 1882-99, Chief Justice 1899-1902, of Supreme Court of Massachusetts. A subscriber to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.



A. E. Aladalo
(Seen at the right of the picture)

Mr. Aladalo, the shift boss of the Homestake Mine, Lead, South Dakota, is one of many practical men all over the world and in every sort of work who find the Britannica valuable and necessary.

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked's Study

This noted English clergyman, lecturer and writer accepted the o of the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Baptist ("John D. Rockefeller' Church, in 1907. In 1911 he became minister of the First Congregatio Church of San Francisco. Dr. Aked, who bought the new Britannica, wr of it: "The change from the ponderous, forbidding volumes to this cha ing India paper issue represents nothing less than an inspiration of gen

Office of N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia
The set of the Britannica for ready reference is on top of the bookcase.

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TIMES

....., 1914.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND

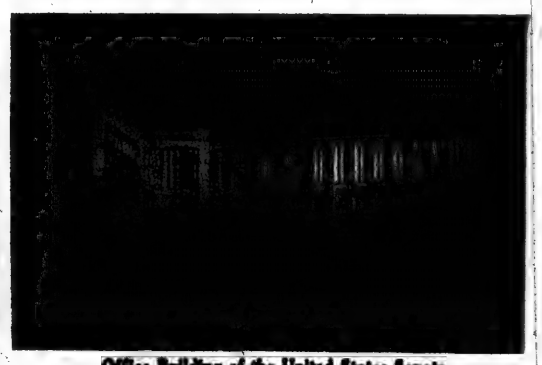
The Bank of England was founded in 1694, its origin having been due to the fact that it loaned £1,200,000 to the Government. Its power in the world of finance is pre-eminent. It has a monopoly of issuing notes in England and is banker to the Government. The Bank of England was one of the early subscribers to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.
Photo, Topical Press.

JOSEPH A. ARMSTRONG

Mr. Armstrong for seventeen years has sold newspapers in the streets of To ...to. He bought the new Encyclopaedia Britannica in full sheepskin at $5.00 a mon

The Cabinet Chamber, Downing Street, London

Meetings of the British Cabinet are usually called by summons addressed to "His Majesty's confidential servants" by the Prime Minister. "No secretary or other officer is present," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "at the deliberations of this council." Thirty-two copies of the Britannica were purchased in London for Government use.
Photo. L. Haines.



Office Building of the United States Senate

The marble building, northeast of the Capitol, occupied by the S ...tors and Senate committees, is furnished with the most modern o ...ce equipment. A copy of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is in ...e Senate library, and sixty-five sets were bought by various Governm ...at departments.

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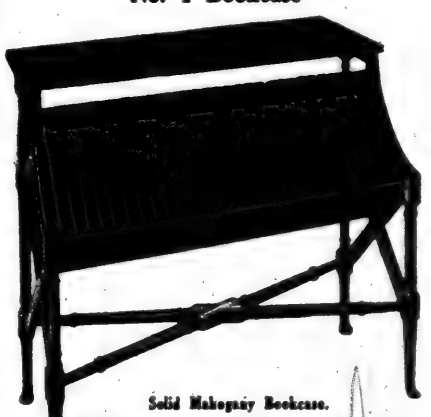

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, warmer to-day, followed by showers at night or Monday; increasing winds.
For full weather report see Page 4, Sports Section.

VOL. LXIII. ..NO. 20,539. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1914.—92 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture Section, Chandos Portrait of William Shakespeare, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAYOR'S ASSAILANT HELD IN $25,000 BAIL

Whitman Will Ask for Alienists and Hopes to Send Assassin Swiftly to Matteawan.

MR. POLK'S CONDITION GOOD

May Leave Hospital in a Week—Mahoney Refuses Counsel and Says, "Let the Law Take Its Course."

Michael P. Mahoney, who on Friday attempted to take the life of Mayor Mitchel and shot instead Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of attempted murder and was held in $25,000 bail. The man, who is 71 years old, nodded his head loosely when the judgment was announced and chuckled softly.

"Why don't you make it higher?" he asked. "The more the merrier."

And, still laughing to himself, he was led out to the Tombs to await action by the Grand Jury.

It is more than likely, however, that the criminal proceedings against Mahoney will go no further than the filing of an indictment on Tuesday. District Attorney Whitman said he would probably thereafter ask Judge Mulqueen to appoint a commission of alienists, consisting of Drs. Carlos F. MacDonald and William Mabon, to examine into the man's sanity. The District Attorney is convinced that Mahoney is suffering from a very common type of senile insanity, and if the commission sustains him the Mayor's assailant may be sent to Matteawan before the end of the week.

Corporation Counsel Polk was said at the New York Hospital yesterday to be progressing satisfactorily toward recovery. Mr. Polk spent a restless night and suffered considerable pain as the result of the operation in which the bullet was extracted from his cheek. Yesterday, however, he was resting comfortably, under the care of his wife, who has taken quarters at the hospital. He received visits from Mayor Mitchel and other friends, who called to inquire into his condition and to congratulate him on his escape from more serious injury.

Dr. Hartwell, who is caring for the injured official, returned to the hospital last night at 8 o'clock and remained an hour with Mr. Polk, leaving with Dean William M. Polk, father of the Corporation Counsel.

Dr. Hartwell said that Mr. Polk's condition was fine, but that he was suffering considerable pain, and was anxious to sit up. He said that he expected to let him sit up in a day or two, and before the end of the week to have him out of the hospital.

In speaking of the removal of the bullet, Dr. Hartwell said the operation was simple, as the bullet could have been removed with the fingers, but instead, very light forceps were used.

Mayor Mitchel, after calling to ascertain Mr. Polk's condition early yesterday morning, and spending an hour with him, left to make a trip of inspection of the Ashokan Dam and the Catskill water supply. He was accompanied by Mrs. Mitchel, his mother, and Miss Purroy. He did not expect to return to the city until to-morrow night, but said his secretary, Theodore D. Rousseau, and Police Commissioner Woods would keep him informed as to Mr. Polk's condition.

Stronger Guard for the Mayor.

As a result of the attempt on the life of the Mayor on Friday, Police Commissioner Woods decided yesterday to hedge the Mayor in with stronger police protection in the future. Eight detectives were assigned to serve as a guard whenever he appeared in public, and four extra policemen were stationed at the corners of the Peter Stuyvesant apartment house, where the Mayor lives. One of the detectives yesterday stopped a crank who was trying to enter the building in order, as the man explained, "to get a close look at the Mayor." The man turned out to be a harmless crank, and was allowed to depart.

Hereafter the Mayor's automobile will not wait for him in Park Row, where the shooting occurred. Instead, the Mayor's car will draw up in front of City Hall and the Mayor will only have to dash down the steps and get into it. Enough policemen will be around to keep the crowds away. An extra detail of policemen will also be kept on duty in the police station, in the basement of the City Hall, at the time the Mayor leaves for luncheon and when he departs between 5 and 6 o'clock to go uptown.

Mahoney spent a restless night on his wire-net cot in the cell at Police Headquarters, and finally announced to one of the two policemen who were assigned to watch him that he positively refused to lie down again unless he was provided with a mattress and pillows.

"And I don't care how long I have to stand," he said, stubbornly.

In the morning he was taken to the Bureau of Identification, where Capt. Tunney questioned him again. The old man said his family lived in the South, and that he had served in the Twenty-fifth Mississippi under Gen. Longstreet in the civil war. He said he had been a Catholic until some years ago, when he became a Mason. That order, he insisted, swindled him out of $15,000. He was therefore the more angry, he said, when he saw Mayor Mitchel appointing Masons to office. When he went to the Jersey City pawnshop to buy a revolver he explained to the pawnbroker that he "wanted to kill a rat," he said.

Among Mahoney's possessions in his trunk was found a photograph of Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel cut from a newspaper and well thumbed.

After the line-up of detectives had viewed him at Police Headquarters, Mahoney was taken to the Tombs Court by Inspector Faurot and a squad of detectives, and a complaint was made by Police Commissioner Woods charging him with assault on Corporation Counsel Polk and intent to murder Mayor Mitchel.

"You have a right to the aid of counsel," Magistrate Simms told the prisoner. Mahoney put his hand to his ear and did not seem to understand.

"You may waive your examination or you may have it now," repeated the Magistrate.

"Well, Your Honor, which is best?" asked the old man.

"If you don't want to plead guilty, the best thing would be to have the examination now," said the Magistrate.

"Do you want a lawyer?"

"No, Your Honor. I don't want counsel. They're brought me to what I

Continued on Page Two.

DANIELS EXPECTS A CLASH.

Quoted in Cleveland as Saying That Huerta Won't Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., April 18.—"There is not one chance in one hunderd that Huerta will yield," said Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to-night before leaving his hotel to speak at the Democratic dinner.

The Secretary was in the closest touch with the White House all day and this evening, both by telegraph and long distance telephone.

The above statement to Gov. Cox was the only comment Secretary Daniels would make on the crisis with Mexico. Earlier he had received a telegram from his secretary telling him to hold himself in readiness to return to Washington. The telegram said that President Wilson had expressed the fear that it would be impossible to continue the peace.

This afternoon Secretary Daniels conversed with Secretary Bryan over the long-distance telephone, and was told he would not be needed before 4:45 P. M. Sunday, the hour at which Secretary Daniels plans to return to Washington.

At a luncheon at the City Club to-day, Secretary Daniels made this reference to the Mexican situation.

"We have had no war in which the American Navy did not figure prominently," he said. "If we go to war with Mexico now we are in better condition than ever before."

JACOB RIIS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Physicians Say He Must Never Return to Lecture Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 18.—Jacob Riis, who is ill in a local sanitarium, is in a much more serious condition than is generally known, and his physicians have insisted that he give up all thought of returning to the lecture platform. His engagements have been canceled as the result of this order, and the sociologist is devoting his energies to a battle for life.

Mr. Riis first came to Battle Creek several months ago. His condition at that time was alarming, investigation having shown an enlargement of the heart. By careful regimen of living his condition was much improved, and recently he went South on a lecture tour, against the advice of his physicians. Then followed a collapse in New Orleans, and another period of recuperation here. Recently he attempted another lecture in a nearby city, with subsequent relapse, and now his physicians have forbidden any further engagements.

Physicians here hold out little hope for his ultimate recovery. The best he can expect, they say, is an indefinite prolongation of his life by careful attention to diet and no exertion whatever.

During his recent relapse Mr. Riis experienced much difficulty in breathing. To a friend he said:

"Now that I have to fight for almost every breath of air, I am more thankful than ever that I have been instrumental in helping the children of the tenements to obtain fresh air."

SCARED BY BURST GAS MAIN.

Fire Alarms Warn Towns of Danger After It Is Repaired.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 18.—A general fire alarm was sounded at midnight through the streets of Woodbury, Gloucester, Westville, Barrington, Collingswood, Haddon Heights, Westmont, Haddonfield, Audubon, and Gloucester City, N. J., when it was learned that the principal gas main which supplies all that section had broken. The firemen's warning probably saved the lives of hundreds of residents who would have been asphyxiated when the break was repaired and the gas turned on again. As it was a dozen or more persons were overcome, and the half dozen or more towns were thrown into a state bordering on panic.

Repairs to the broken main were completed in about an hour, but when the officials of the company proposed to turn on the gas again the Camden police forbade it. They pointed out that many persons who had retired with one or more lights burning in their homes would be killed.

The gas was turned on by mistake, however, and immediately there was consternation. Word was flashed to the smaller communities by telephone, and the firemen were quick to act. Fire alarm bells rang and whistles were blown. Many suburbanites dashed from their beds, believing a conflagration was in progress. In Woodbury and several other towns firemen were sent from house to house to make sure that everyone understood the situation.

ROYAL LACE SOLD BY ERROR

Queen Mary's Priceless Fabric Disposed Of at Exhibition for $75.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—Queen Mary will have one regret when she goes to Paris with her husband next Tuesday.

She had planned to wear during her visit to the French capital some priceless old French lace, given to her by Queen Victoria, part of which belonged to Marie Antoinette. Unfortunately, the lace has been lost in a particularly annoying manner.

The Queen lent it for exhibition a few weeks ago at a sale of work organized by the Royal School of Art Needlework, an organization in which her Majesty takes keen interest.

By some mishap, the lace was sold to a visitor for $75, which is far below its real value, apart even from its historical associations.

The purchaser was a foreigner, and all efforts to trace her have failed.

THAW BARRED ALIENISTS.

So Says Trust Company in Action to Withhold His Income.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 18.—In the Orphans' Court here to-day the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh obtained a citation on Harry K. Thaw to show cause why there should not be a suspension from further proceedings regarding the distribution of $150,733 income from his father's estate until the court issues further orders. The citation is returnable on April 29.

Last February the court directed that Thaw's relatives or the trust company should have sixty days to file an answer to Thaw's application for a jury to determine his sanity. The trust company sent alienists to Concord, N. H., to examine Thaw, but that privilege was refused by Thaw, according to the trust company.

TO FIGHT ADOPTION OF COLOMBIA TREATY

Republican Senators Declare Two-thirds Ratification Cannot Be Obtained.

OBJECT TO THE REGRETS

Held by Some to be Little Short of Apology — Root-Cortes Treaty Used to Bolster Up This.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A day's study of the terms of the proposed treaty with Colombia settling the Colombian claims against the United States arising out of the establishment of the Republic of Panama has not increased the optimism of the supporters of the Administration as to its early ratification. It is apparent that delay in the publication of the treaty here resulted largely from fear that it would stir up Senatorial opposition incumbering the Tolls Repeal bill on its way to passage.

A curious phase of the situation is that while the State Department withholds the text of the treaty on the ground that it would be discourteous to the Senate to publish it before submission to that body, the department to-day permitted the publication of important diplomatic correspondence that might tend to smooth out some of the objections to the treaty. This correspondence relates largely to the Root-Cortes treaty of 1909, which was negotiated for a purpose identical with that of the proposed convention, but which failed of ratification by the Colombia Senate.

Few Senators wished to be quoted in regard to the proposed treaty. But in private Republicans made no secret of their belief that the treaty never would get the necessary two-third vote. Democrats ignored the expression of regret embodied in the treaty as much as possible and argued that the Bryan treaty differed in principle but little from the Root-Cortes treaty. As a matter of fact, the new treaty adds to the old a full expression of regret, held by some to be little short of an apology, and increases the American payment on Colombia's account by $23,875,000 gold.

Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and the President's chief supporter in the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, where the tolls repeal bill is facing a heavy opposition, took the view that the new treaty was the same as that negotiated by Senator Root when he was Secretary of State.

Chairman O'Gorman of the Interoceanic Canals Committee, who is leading the fight against tolls repeal, refused to discuss the treaty, but is said to feel that the concessions granted to Colombian war vessels through the canal is a strong argument in favor of the right of the United States to make similar concessions to American merchant vessels.

Perkins Doubts Ratification.

"I do not believe," said Senator Perkins of California, who was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs under the Republican régime, "that the United States Senate will ever ratify this treaty, which implies an apology to Colombia and the payment of $25,000,000. Colombia should apologize to the United States. To pay Colombia $25,000,000 is to pay just $25,000,000 too much."

The other side of the case was presented by Mr. Thomas of Colorado, a Democratic member of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals. He said: "The United States shamefully violated a treaty with Colombia at the time of the breaking away of Panama from Colombia. We encouraged, if we did not create, a revolution on the part of Panama. We stopped the landing of Colombian troops in Panama, and practically set up a republic there. I have always felt that we ought to make reparation to Colombia. I am surprised, however, that Colombia should accept money for the injury done her."

Correspondence which Senator Simmons gave out consisted chiefly of letters and telegrams which passed between Secretary of State Root and British Ambassador Bryce and Mr. Root and Whitelaw Reid, then American Ambassador to Great Britain. The correspondence shows that Mr. Root felt that Colombia had a real claim against the United States and that he was anxious to obtain the consent of Great Britain under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to permit Colombia in the use of the Panama Canal. But Mr. Root made no mention of regret or apology to Colombia.

The correspondence closes with Great Britain's full assent to the grant of canal favors to Colombia. But Mr. Bryce expressly declared that the favors to Colombia were permitted because of Colombia's peculiar relations to the Canal Zone, and should under no circumstances be taken as establishing a precedent for future discriminations in favor of other nations.

This reservation is held in some quarters here to destroy the argument of the opponents of repeal that the abortive Root-Cortes treaty proved the general right of the United States to make exemptions from tolls.

In advising Mr. Reid of what was going forward on Jan. 9, 1909, Mr. Root said:

"Very Considerable Sacrifices."

"Tell him (Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs) we are making very considerable sacrifices, including the payment of a million and a quarter dollars to clear the title and secure peaceable possession of the canal site. Discreetly give him to understand that we should be both surprised and put out if there were any objections from Great Britain under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the purpose of which we are making a sacrifice to accomplish."

Mr. Root's anticipations of trouble were confirmed in Mr. Reid's reply under date of Jan. 11, 1909, in part as follows:

"Saw Sir Chas. Hardinge in the absence of Sir Edward Grey. He was familiar with the memorandum, and on moment I mentioned it said: 'We shall have to enter a protest.' . . . In that case I urged that it should be worded so as to cause as little embarrassment as possible. He assured me that we need have no apprehension on that score, but insisted tenaciously that, with a view to the future, it was their duty to protest against any inequality in the treatment accorded foreign nations in the use of the canal, and that Colombia was now as much a foreign nation as any other."

Later Mr. Root sent a message to Mr. Reid that read in part as follows:

"Confidential and for your own information and guidance only. You gable. Jas. is saying that protests in Colombia matter is not likely to be of such nature as to be of such im-

Continued on Page 3.

TO-DAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

CONSISTS OF

ROTOGRAVURE SUPPLEMENT.
Chandos Portrait of William Shakespeare.

I. Pictorial Section.

Page.
1. Brilliant Fashion Display Marks Sunny Easter Parade.
2. Big Game Hunter Fills Den with Jungle Trophies.
People and Events Prominent in the News.
3. With Camera Along the Trail of Current Interest.
4. Younger Set Prominent in Post-Lenten Gayeties.
5. Sprightly Musical Offerings Open Spring Season.
6. Young Tars Spinning Yarns of the Sea.

II. Rotogravure Section (Advertising).

III. General News.

IV. and V. Editorial, Cable, Wireless and Sports.

VI. Magazine Section.

Page.
1. What Is Your Favorite Quotation from Shakespeare?
2. Celebrities Name Shakespeare Passages They Love.
3. "The Portraits of Shakespeare," by Thomas W. Churchill.
Shakespeare Must Be Rescued from Literature, Says Mrs. E. S. Fry.
4. Princess Troubetzkoy Discusses "Saner" Feminism.
Eminent Authorities Tell How to Study Shakespeare.
5. Rear Admiral Mayo, Who Made History at Tampico.
6. Surgery is Sole Cure for Bad Varieties of Cancer, Says Prof. Francis C. Wood.
7. Mr. Dooley Expresses His Opinion of Agitators.
8. George Moore Proves He Can Be Most Unpleasant.
Fine Points for the Would-Be Expert in Auction Bridge.
9. Forgotten Memoirs of Soldier Who Fought Napoleon.
10. Is National Prohibition Actually Close at Hand?
11. Art at Home and Abroad.
12. Impressions of the Passing Show.

VII. Book Review.

Page.
198. "Poetry Set Free," by Louis Untermeyer. George Haven Putnam.
195, 197. Latest Works in Fiction: Nine Reviews of the Following Books: "Idle Wives," James Oppenheim; "Through Other Eyes," Amy MacLaren; "Redeeman 4," Mary J. H. Skrine; "Oh, Mr. Bidgood!" Peter Blundell; "Under Handicap," Jackson Gregory; "The Story of Phaedrus," Newell Dwight Hillis; "What Will People Say?" Rupert Hughes; "The Comic Kingdom," Rudolph Pickstahl; "Katya," M. Franz de Jessen.
197. Millionairism.
198. Topics of the Week. In a Few Words.
199. The Real Mexico.
200. Canadian Alps. New Writers.
201. Golden Bough.
202. Queries. Latest Publications.
203. News of Books.

VIII. Society, Fashions, Drama, Music.

IX. Real Estate, Automobiles, Business, Financial.

FIND SIX GUILTY OF ROAD GRAFTING

Ex-Highways Engineer and Five Contractors Convicted After Trial on Long Island.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 18.—The jury that had been considering the case against Spencer J. Stewart, ex-Division Engineer of the Highways Department, and five others accused of grafting in connection with the building of Long Island roads, brought in a verdict to-night of guilty against all the defendants.

The verdict was returned after four hours of deliberation by the jurors. Supreme Court Justice Kapper, before whom the road graft cases were tried, said in thanking the jurors for their verdict that it was a distinct and valuable service to the State, and would go far toward breaking up the idea that grafting on the highways was safe. Those found guilty with Stewart were Leigh Roberts, an engineer of the Highways Department; Daniel E. Lynch, President of the Suffolk Contracting Company, and John Huber, Michael Scanlon, and Fred J. Kinney, members of the company.

All of the defendants except Stewart were in court when the jurors reported. Their bearing indicated that the verdict was not unexpected. They heard the foreman of the jury, in reporting the verdict, call the attention of Justice Kapper to the fact that they were all very young men to whom it would not be amiss, in the opinion of the jurors, to extend mercy.

Justice Kapper announced that the recommendation for mercy impressed him, since it was true that the men found guilty were very young. He postponed sentence for a week.

In addition to the technical charge of "conspiracy to defraud," on which the road grafters were tried, they were indicted, with the exception of Stewart, for grand larceny, and they may still be tried on this charge if the prosecuting attorney is not satisfied with the sentences imposed on the present convictions.

The courtroom was crowded to-day from the time the taking of testimony began until the jury gave its verdict. It was held on all sides that the case was important because a verdict against the defendants would mean the investigation of work on other roads in addition to the highway from Coram to Patchogue, on which the indictments in the present case were based.

The final clash of counsel for the defense and the prosecuting attorney was over the question of whether the jurors should be taken over the road to see for themselves whether it was narrower than the specifications called for, and built of boulders and mud, covered over with tar, rather than of rock properly broken.

The defense refused to consent to an inspection of the road by the jury, admitting in arguing against this course that the road was not now in good condition. The blame for this was put upon the county authorities, who it was held had not cared for it properly.

Joseph A. Curran, an investigator employed by the prosecution, gave evidence against the road on which the prosecution finally rested its case. The summing up occupied five and one-half hours, and Justice Kapper's charge to the jury took an hour and a half.

Justice Kapper called attention to the testimony of former Division Engineer Stewart to the effect that he had certified that the road was ready for final acceptance when, as a matter of fact, the gravel was only half down and none of the top dressing was in place. He said that the jurors would be perfectly justified in accepting circumstantial evidence since in conspiracy cases direct evidence was almost always impossible to obtain.

PRISONER JUMPS OFF TRAIN.

No Trace Found of Man Who Escaped from Jersey Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 18.—Clayton Conklin, a prisoner who was being taken from Midvale to serve a term in the County Jail here, escaped from his guard by jumping through a car window when the train was near Wayne Village, three miles from Midvale. When the train stopped and Constable Arthur Regner went back expecting to find his prisoner injured or dead he could find no trace of him.

Clayton was arrested on Thursday by Regner on the charge of assault. Regner started for this place with his prisoner at 10 o'clock to-night.

RUINS GOWN TO KEEP WIFE FROM DANCE

Husband Bespatters Her with Black Ink as She Is Boarding Car.

Detective Sheedy of the Mercer Street Station stopped last night when he saw a man and a young woman wrangling at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. The young woman, who was very pretty, was accompanied by an older woman. They were about to board a car to go uptown and the man was protesting. The young woman wore a pink silk dress, white dancing shoes, and white gloves, and she carried a bouquet of red and white roses.

"I am your husband, and say you won't go to this dance," the man cried, loud enough to be heard by several persons near by.

Just then a car came along and the women went toward it. The man followed. The car stopped, and the elder of the women got in. The young woman prepared to follow her and turned, smiling, to the man.

"I guess you won't go," Sheedy heard him say.

With these words he drew a bottle from his pocket and flung the contents at the woman. Great black splotches appeared on the pink dress, and the young woman now wore black gloves, while ink, thick black ink, dripped to the pavement.

Sheedy caught the man as he turned with the bottle in his hand, and led him before the weeping women to the West Seventeenth Street Station, where a tale of marital discord was unfolded. At the close the husband, who said he was David Cunningham, 27 years old, a railroad brakeman of 166 Preston Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J., was locked up charged with disorderly conduct.

Only the interference of several policemen saved Cunningham from getting a drubbing from Mrs. Cunningham and the other woman, who proved to be her mother, Mrs. M. Buckley, of 146 Preston Street, Ridgefield Park.

"You coward," Mrs. Buckley cried, and began to beat Cunningham over the head with a handbag. He was quickly rescued, and Mrs. Buckley was warned to be quiet.

Mrs. Cunningham said that she had recently been living with her mother and that her husband had been living with his parents. She said he had followed her when she went out, and she had warned him not to do it. Last night she went to visit her aunt at 320 West Sixteenth Street and there she dressed for a dance which she was going to attend with her mother.

While she was at her aunt's, she said, her husband came to the house and tried to get in. Admission was refused, and when she went out he met her. He heard she was going to the dance, and he told her he would go with her. She said he could not, and he declared she could not go alone. She was just going with her mother, she explained, when—and just then she looked at the ink-bespattered dress and began to cry.

Magistrate Krotel in the Men's Night Court later heard the story of Cunningham's efforts to keep his wife from the dance and he held Cunningham without bail for investigation until to-morrow night.

"Do I have to remain in jail?" Cunningham inquired.

"You certainly do," said the Magistrate.

WIFE'S DEATH KEPT SECRET.

Husband, Ill, Not Told of Mrs. Agnes Pringle Being Killed by Auto.

Mrs. Agnes Pringle, 25 years old, of 64 West 144th Street, was waiting for a car at Lenox Avenue and 145th Street last evening when an automobile owned by Joseph Nowalk of 647 Locust Street, Mount Vernon, and occupied by Mr. Nowalk and his son Charles, reached the corner. Mrs. Pringle stepped from the curb and directly in its pathway. Charles Nowalk, who was driving, applied the brakes, but the automobile threw her twenty-five feet.

Assisted by Patrolman Behrens of the Lenox Avenue Station, Mr. Nowalk carried the young woman to the auto and hurried her to the Harlem Hospital, where she was pronounced dead. Her skull had been fractured.

Mrs. Pringle was identified by a card issued by the Harlem Hospital, which was found in a bag she carried. It showed that her husband had been discharged from the same institution a week ago, and that his name was Charles Pringle. No arrests were made.

When the police went to the home of Mrs. Pringle to notify her husband of her death Mrs. Frida Michaelson warned them not to tell Mr. Pringle, saying that he was still in a greatly weakened condition because of a protracted illness. It was decided not to tell Mr. Pringle of his wife's death last night.

HUERTA MUST ... WILSON ULTIM... 'WHY SHOULD ...

President Wilson's Own Statem... Unless Huerta Yields To-da...

Special to The New Yor...

WASHINGTON, April 18.—This is... by President Wilson himself and given... noon, to make plain the Government's ... President Huerta's continued refusal to ... Tampico in accordance with our demands.

"Gen. Huerta is still insisting upo... has been demanded and something les... acknowledgment that his representatives ... in the indignities they have put upon th... States.

"The President has determined th... yielded by 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoo... Congress on Monday."

SPLIT AMONG THE CONST...

By Telegraph to the Editor of T...

EL PASO, Texas, April 18.—The Co... is publishing sensational articles against ... he is not the man to direct the revolution ... are the attempts Carranza is committi... Governor of Sonora, after said Governor ... to Carranza when he was needy, and t... tically built him up and made him respec...

The object of Carranza is to oust ... ready arrested and expelled from Sonor... and his principal helpers, has taken po... and has threatened Maytorena in ord... These acts have caused many of the Co... and hate Carranza, as Maytorena is wel...

Obregon is faithful to Carranza, ... cause his fall, and this very soon, it is ... of Maytorena's immense popularity, an... as leader or make a dangerous President.

(Signed.) MANY ...

VILLA REPUDIATES HUERTA'S DEFIANCE

Intimates That Intervention, if Provoked, Would Fail to Solidify the Country.

SAYS "ME NO MOLESTARIA"

Or as a New Yorker Would Put It, "I Should Worry!"—Predicts Huerta Will Back Down.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Mex., April 18.—Gen. Villa was asked to-day for his view of the trouble between the United States and the Huerta Government.

"Me no molestaria," he replied—is mule-driver Spanish for what the New Yorker means when he says, "I should worry."

"It is Huerta's ox that is being gored," the General went on, "and I am not worrying about the outcome. I know Huerta as cowardly, and I do not think he will dare to defy the United States. As I see it from this distance, it is a matter between Huerta, the traitor, and Wilson, the great President of the American people. As truly as I believe that right will triumph, as it has triumphed in the cause which I am trying to lead, the traitor of the South can only show his cowardice by complying.

"As I have been informed by my friends, the situation is not one which the Constitutionalist Government has any part in. We have offered American and other foreign property all the protection possible under war-time conditions, and I am sure that the President of the American people has no quarrel with us. Should it become necessary for the matter to be taken up diplomatically with the cause I represent, it will, of course, be done through my General, Venustiano Carranza, the supreme chief of the revolution.

"It is impossible for me to speak with any authority except in that territory which my forces have conquered by force of arms. Should the act of a drunkard and murderer be construed as an act of war and should war result, I can assure all Americans living within the bounds of the Constitutionalist territory that they will be protected, for such a war would be a war with a civilized nation, and all the rules that were given to me by my good Gen. Scott will be observed by me and by the men under my command.

"However, it is hardly possible that the act of an irresponsible man such as Huerta is can be construed as an act of war on the part of a nation a large part of which is struggling to overthrow the misrule of this very individual. Should war follow the efforts of the United States to make this man apologize for an insult offered to the American flag, I will personally guarantee the lives and property of all American and foreign non-combatants in the territory which my troops control."

"But, General, can you control such a large territory and so many troops?" Villa was asked.

"Have I not controlled the territory which I have already gained, and has not peace been re-established in that territory?" he replied. "The army which I control has defeated and driven a far superior force of trained Federals from the same territory. Does not this indicate what I can do with my men in any event? I could quell an anti-American or anti-anything else within its ...

...IELD BY 6 P. M. TO-DAY; ...TUM BRINGS THE REPLY ... TAKE WILSON'S ORDERS'

...t of His Purpose ...nd Meets Demands

...imes.

...he statement, typewritten ...t at the White House at ...pose as a consequence of ...e a salute to the flag at ...

...doing something less than ...than would constitute an ...ere entirely in the wrong ... Government of the United ...

... if Gen. Huerta has not ...he will take the matter to ...

...UTIONALISTS.

...New York Times.

...stitutional press of this city ...rranza demonstrating that ... The origin of these articles ...against the Constitutional ...d given every kind of help ... Governor of Sonora prac...

...v. Maytorena. He has al... Maytorena's dearest friends ...ession of all state moneys, ...to compel him to resign. ...stitutional chiefs to distrust ...ked in Sonora.

...s weakened him, and may ...imed. Carranza is jealous ...fears he may displace him ... rival.

...NSTITUTIONALISTS.

"When He Does Not Recognize Me as Representing Mexico."

CONGRESS TO ACT MONDAY

President Wilson Will Ask To-morrow For Power to Enforce His Demands.

WILL HAVE FLAG SALUTED

"Belligerent Blockade" Now the Plan Unless Huerta Yields at Once.

TAKE PORTS AND RAILROAD

Part of the Line from Vera Cruz to Mexico City Will Be Seized as Measure of Safety.

BRYAN GETS NEW MESSAGE

Calls Dispatch, Received from O'Shaughnessy This Morning, "Encouraging, but Not Final."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 19.—A faint ray of hope that the Mexican crisis would be adjusted without resort to hostile measures was given out by Secretary Bryan at 1:15 o'clock this morning, when he said that he had just received a dispatch from Mr. O'Shaughnessy which was "encouraging, but not final."

This dispatch gave the answer of the Mexican Government to President Wilson's ultimatum, sent early yesterday afternoon.

It is understood that Mr. O'Shaughnessy's dispatch contained the text of an exceedingly short note signed by President Huerta himself.

In the communication delivered to the American Chargé, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, it is said in behalf of President Huerta that he does not see why he should take orders from President Wilson to fire a salute for the nation of Mexico, when President Wilson does not recognize him as representing Mexico.

Only part of the dispatch had been translated when Secretary Bryan made his statement. He declined to say anything further than that the dispatch from Mr. O'Shaughnessy was "encouraging, but not final."

On the meagre information obtainable it is difficult to understand Secretary Bryan's statement that the situation is encouraging. The answer of the Mexican Government appears to leave the status of the Tampico affair exactly where it was when President Wilson sent his ultimatum yesterday, giving Huerta until 6 o'clock to-night to agree to the American terms.

For several days Secretary Bryan has been using the word "encouraging" about the situation. His statement this morning is, therefore, not of any great help in deciding the present status of the affair, particularly when taken in connection with the knowledge that Huerta is continuing the argument against firing the salute in reparation for the Tampico incident.

President Wilson's ultimatum meant that the time for argument had passed. Attempting to discuss the main issue, that is, whether the salute shall be fired, has not in any way met the President's final demand. As the President's position is understood here, nothing short of a complete surrender on Huerta's part, and a promise that the salute shall be fired, will satisfy this Government, and no answer except one to that effect will be accepted by the United States.

The only encouragement that can be drawn from the Mexican Government's response, as far as it can be interpreted from the meagre information obtainable, is that Huerta has not flatly defied the United States, as many here expected him to do. The note to Mr. O'Shaughnessy indicates a willingness to overlook the sharp demand of the President for a favorable response by 6 o'clock this evening, and to play for time in the hope that this Government may be delayed in resorting to the measures of force which it contemplates.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy is still waiting

...ICAN CAPITAL QUIET.

...onstrations Caused by News ... of Fleet's Coming.

...O CITY, April 18.—The news ...coming of the United States ... caused no anti-American demon... in the capital. The con... which has arisen between the ...ernments over the arrest of the ...s at Tampico has been the ... of spirited editorials in the ...City papers, which apparently ...ed to arouse the patriotism of ...le in the face of a menace.

...as can be learned, President ...maintains his attitude of an... ...to complying with the Ameri...and.

...CRUZ, April 18.—Mexicans in ...us have generally accepted the ...hat the difficulty between the ...tates and Mexico has been ad...ough a salute has not yet ... According to reports ... the United States fleet will ... Tampico before Wednes...

...er it was started by any irre...es, and it would be a sorry day ...leaders of such a movement.

...not believe that the United ...ill be deceived by the trick of ...to save his face after realizing ... and his army are lost. It is ...mere pretext to try to bring ...tervention in the hope of unit... various forces that the President ...hington will not be fooled by ...selfish motive. Further than ...annot go, for I can only express ...sonal feelings and ideas, as I ...d no chance to confer with Gen. ...a regarding any of the diplo...uestions. Besides, I am a sol... not a statesman, and I leave ... problems to those who know ...han I. I am a fighter in the ...nd am speaking from the view... the soldier.

...he whole, however, I do not be... ...e Tampico incident will result ... Gen. Villa added. "I regard ...plication as one existing between ...t Wilson and President Huerta, ...estion whether even the bom... of Tampico would be construed ...t of war against Mexico, since ... is the offender and illegally ...at port."

...A REPORTS VICTORY.

...Force Routed and High Offi... ...rs Killed by Guiterrez.

...ASO, Texas, April 18.—News ...her rebel victory was received ...ez to-day when a telegram ...illa, dated Torreon, April 17, ...t to Carranza at Chihuahua, ...eated to officials in the bor... ...n. The telegram read:

...iorces under command of ...uis Guiterrez defeated 1,200 ...ls at Hacienda de Juan Ame... the Federal dead were Gen. ...e Perez, a Colonel, a Lieu... Colonel, a Major, and sev... ...aptains. We captured many ... saddles, one cannon, much ...ition, 200 hand grenades, and ...ses of Mauser cartridges. ...ederals in retreating were ...ttacked by a detachment un... ...ajor Facundo Nieta, who ... seventy more of the enemy.

...E PASS, Texas, April 18.—...tionalists operating in the ...of Monterey reported to-day ...d captured several companies ... Federal fugitives from San ... These fugitives were sup... ...be from Torreon.

...s of the capture of Salinas, ...five miles north of Monterey, ...y, as given by Constitutional... ...clared the Federals had suf... ...avy losses in that fight, but ...o count. Destruction of a ...art of the railroad between ...s and Saltillo by rebels was ... The points mentioned in ...spatches indicate rebel activ... ...hwest and southwest of Mon... ...terey.

...M...

...No ...

...ME... ...of the ...fleet ...onstr... ...trove... ...two C... ...Amer... ...subje... ...Mexic... ...have ...the p...

...So ...Huer... ...taken ...can c...

...VE... ...Vera... ...repor... ...Unite... ...gate... ...from... ...and...

with Gen. Huerta in the effort to persuade him to accede to the American demand as to the salute.

The dispatch from Mr. O'Shaughnessy was short, embracing about 150 words. Its text will be telegraphed to the President so as to be delivered to him when he reaches White Sulphur Springs soon after 7 o'clock this morning.

THE TERMS TO HUERTA.

Congress Ready to Back Up President in His Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—If by 6 o'clock to-morrow evening (Mexico City time, or 7:40 o'clock Washington time) the Mexican Government does not deliver to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, a formal expression of its willingness to comply fully with the demands of the United States for reparation on account of the Tampico incident President Wilson will use the naval forces, and perhaps the military forces, of the nation to compel compliance with the terms of his ultimatum.

No action will be taken by the President until he has obtained the authority of Congress for his drastic programme, but it is a foregone conclusion that Congress will back him up in any course that he advises. He will address Congress on Monday unless the Mexican Government changes its attitude before the time set.

The climax to the most serious international crisis which the United States has faced since the Spanish war, sixteen years ago, came with almost dramatic suddenness.

Following his usual practice on Saturdays President Wilson went this forenoon to the Washington Country Club over on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

About 11 o'clock a dispatch from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, translated from the cipher code by bureau attachés, was laid before Secretary Bryan. It proved to contain the news that President Huerta had for a third time insisted on his condition of a simultaneous salute.

As soon as Mr. Bryan realized the importance of the communication from the Chargé in Mexico City, he called Secretary Tumulty on the telephone and told him that the President must be reached immediately. Mr. Tumulty ordered one of the White House motor cars to stand by and telephoned to the Country Club to notify President Wilson that Mr. Bryan and he were on their way to join him.

One of the Secret Service men had been waiting in the clubhouse for the expected message. He hurried across the golf course and reached the President at the fourteenth hole.

President Starts Back to City.

The President did not wait for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Tumulty. He handed his club quickly to his caddie and stepped briskly over the course to the clubhouse. He called for the White House motor car to return to Washington. The Secret Service men clambered into the car with him and it shot away for the city.

The chauffeur of the car in which Secretary Bryan and Mr. Tumulty rode must have exceeded the speed limit. The car sped out Pennsylvania Avenue to Georgetown and through the streets of that ancient town to the Aqueduct Bridge and over it into Virginia. They had not traveled far from Rosslyn, the village on the Virginia side of the bridge, when they encountered the President's car, which was flying along at a lively pace. Both cars stopped immediately.

It took only a few seconds for Secretary Bryan and Mr. Tumulty to change places with the Secret Service men in the President's car. Both cars remained at a standstill while the President read the transcript of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's dispatch, which Mr. Bryan handed him.

"Go ahead," called the President to the chauffeur when he had finished the perusal.

While the car dashed to Georgetown and through its streets and again along Pennsylvania Avenue, the President and the Secretary of State had their heads close together, discussing the situation.

Little conference was necessary. The President determined in advance what would be done if Huerta's reply was a refusal to comply with the exact terms of the American demand.

Secretary Bryan left the President's motor car at the State Department. The President and Mr. Tumulty then drove on to the White House, which they reached soon after 12 o'clock.

Wilson Himself Typewrites Statement.

The President at once sat down at his typewriter and clicked off the statement, which gave notice to the world that Gen. Huerta had until to-morrow evening to comply with the demands of the United States. This statement, which was given out to the press about fifteen minutes after the President reached the White House, was as follows:

Gen. Huerta is still insisting upon doing something less than has been demanded and something less than would constitute and acknowledge that his representatives were entirely in the wrong in the indignities they put upon the Government of the United States.

The President has determined that if Gen. Huerta has not yielded by 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he will take the matter to Congress on Monday.

These few sentences constituted the only official utterance on the subject. They are regarded by the Administration as sufficient for the information of the country. Short and lacking in details as they are, they show that the two countries are on the verge of a clash that may result in war.

But officials of the Administration, from the President down, hope that war will not come. All their efforts wil be directed to averting such a calamity. Their position is that the Tampico incident, while the culmination of a series of happenings that were intolerable, is to be regarded as entirely apart from an event that would compel this Government to resort to actual hostilities as a means of preserving its self-respect.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Acting Secretary of the Navy, in the absence of Secretary Daniels, forwarded to Rear Admiral Badger, on the flagship Arkansas, at the head of the fleet speeding to Mexico, the text of President Wilson's statement giving Huerta until 6 P. M. Sunday to salute. This also was forwarded to Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz, who will communicate it to Rear Admiral Mayo at Tampico. Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the squadron in Pacific Mexican waters, also was notified.

President Wilson left to-night for White Sulphur Springs, West Va., to join Mrs. Wilson, who is convalescing there. He will leave there on his return trip to-morrow night, if in the meantime Huerta's acquiescence in the demands of the United States is not forthcoming.

Will Get Full Authority to Act.

Should the Mexican Government fail to yield to the American demand for a twenty-one gun salute to the American flag at Tampico within the time limit fixed, the President will on Monday go before both houses of Congress in joint session assembled and read an address reciting the causes which have made it necessary, in his opinion, to use the strong arm of the nation to compel reparation. He will also ask authority to employ the military and naval forces of the United States to enforce his demands. The leaders of both the great political parties in Congress have agreed to support his recommendations.

When the national Legislature has acted affirmatively on what the President proposes, it will [illegible] that while he thought [illegible] that he had ample

This plan embraces the seizure of Mexican ports and the establishment of blockades of both Mexican coasts.

Whether the army will be used in any active way beyond its present service along the Mexican border has not been determined, as far as can be ascertained. Secretary Garrison, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, Major Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Wotherspoon, Assistant Chief of Staff, had a two hours' conference this afternoon to consider a plan of operation, if the military forces are required.

There is a slight prospect, however, that regular troops will be sent from Galveston to hold the railroad line for a distance of about ten miles out of Vera Cruz toward Mexico City. That has been regarded as one of the necessary things in the event of a landing on Mexican soil.

While the authority, which would be given to the President through a joint resolution of Congress, might be extended to the use of the militia forces of the United States, this would be merely a precautionary provision, as there is no present intention of calling for volunteers.

Action After Fleet Arrives.

Government officers in high authority say that no forcible steps will be taken until after the main body of the Atlantic Fleet arrives at Tampico. The Navy Department figures that the four battleships under the command of Rear Admiral Badger, which sailed from Hampton Roads on Wednesday morning, will reach Tampico next Wednesday. Admiral Badger may be told to take no hostile action until his fleet has been joined by the Louisiana and the Michigan, which left New York and Philadelphia after the other ships left Hampton Roads. They are making better time than the other ships, and may reach Tampico only a few hours after them.

Admiral Fletcher has no other orders than to proceed to Tampico, but he is acquainted with the general programme of the Government, which he will be called on to carry out, if Gen. Huerta's obstinacy continues.

Plan "Belligerent Blockade."

The plan of operations, already agreed upon, in case Huerta proves recalcitrant, still stands with some possible exceptions of an unimportant nature. The main thing is that Mexican ports are to be seized and a blockade of the Atlantic and the Pacific coast of that country established. The plan contemplates in particular the seizure of the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico and the establishment of a belligerent blockade of both coasts.

As understood by those to whom President Wilson outlined it originally the programme of operations provided for establishing a "peaceful" or "pacific" blockade. But the President has since then indicated that he regarded a "pacific blockade" as practically useless. Under this form of embargo on commerce it is not clear that the nation enforcing it has the right to interfere with neutral shipping. A "belligerent" blockade, however, gives the blockading nation justification for preventing the arrival or departure of all shipping.

Whether ports on the Pacific Coast of Mexico will be seized remains to be disclosed. It had been understood that ports on the Pacific Coast that are important railroad terminals might be taken and held, but it cannot be ascertained definitely whether this part of the programme will be carried out.

There is reason to believe that the Government has abandoned its insistence on the punishment of the Federal Colonel at Tampico who made the arrest of Paymaster Copp and the bluejackets of the Dolphin. Officials are reticent of details, but assert that there must be compliance with all the original demands of Rear Admiral Mayo.

One of these demands was that the offending officer be punished severely. Another, that a suitable apology for the indignity should be tendered, has been met. The third and most important was that the American flag should be saluted. Refusal of President Huerta to meet this last demand has brought on the present crisis.

American residents of Mexico City, apparently fearing war, are fleeing to Vera Cruz. At the request of Secretary Bryan the Navy Department has notified Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American naval force there, to grant refuge to them.

Many telegrams from anxious friends of Americans in Mexico are being received at the State Department.

Secretary Bryan's ultimatum to the Mexican Government, sent by Mr. Bryan by direction of the President and in his name, is couched in vigorous language. It minces no words in making clear that the objections of Gen. Huerta to complying with the American demands are not regarded as worthy of further consideration. The ultimatum indicates that the patience of this Government has become exhausted, and additional delay will not be tolerated, and sets forth the demand for a compliance with the American terms by 6 o'clock to-morrow evening.

Huerta's Refusal Flatfooted.

The note of the Mexican Government, which Mr. O'Shaughnessy sent to the State Department, where it was received this morning, is understood to be a reiteration of previous objections to meeting the conditions laid down by President Wilson in backing up Admiral Mayo. Gen. Huerta's contentions are that the landing of the party from the Dolphin was in violation of military regulations, that the Dolphin's boat had no right to make the landing, and that, as an apology for the arrest of Assistant Paymaster Copp and his men had been given, American honor should be satisfied.

The right of the United States to demand a salute to the flag in reparation is denied as excessive, and the statement is made that the salute will not be given in any circumstances unless it is fired simultaneously with a salute from an American ship to the Mexican flag.

On receipt of this message the President instructed Secretary Bryan to send the ultimatum at once. It was stated at the State Department afterward that the Government would be willing to construe the time limit as expiring at 6 o'clock Mexican City time, which is 7:40 o'clock Washington time.

Whether President Wilson has already written the address he will deliver to Congress on Monday, if the Mexican Government does not accede to the demands of the United States in the meantime, has not been ascertained.

It was arranged to-day that when they meet at noon on Monday the two houses of Congress will adopt a concurrent resolution for a joint session in the afternoon to hear the President's communication. If it becomes necessary, each house will then adopt a joint resolution empowering the President to use the military and naval forces to compel compliance with the terms of the President's demand on the Mexican Government that reparation be given for the Tampico indignity.

May Follow Precedents of 1898.

It is expected that this joint resolution will follow the form of the joint resolution, adopted by Congress in 1898, empowering President McKinley to use the military and naval forces to compel Spain to surrender sovereignty over Cuba. The resolution, if drawn, will probably have a preamble, reciting briefly the circumstances that are held to render necessary the employment of a drastic policy toward the Federal Government of Mexico.

The Cuban intervention resolution, adopted by Congress on April 20, 1898, just sixteen years from the date that Congress will act on President Wilson's recommendations concerning Mexico, if Gen. Huerta declines to yield, set forth that "the abhorrent conditions" in Cuba were "a disgrace to civilization" that could not longer be endured. The resolution then asserted that it was "the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand" that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba.

The third section of the joint resolution, which is likely to serve as a general model for any joint resolution, dealing with the Mexican situation, reads thus:

That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

The reference to the militia will be omitted from any resolution adopted in respect to Mexico.

The Cuban resolution contained a disclaimer of any intention on the part of the United States to exercise sovereignty over Cuba. Arguments will be advanced for the inclusion of a similar disclaimer in any resolution presented on Monday.

President Wilson has told visitors at [illegible] that while he thought [illegible] that he had ample authority himself to use the armed forces of the United States to force compliance with the demands of the Government without seeking the authority of Congress, he felt that as Congress was in session, it was the proper thing to inform the legislative body of his purposes and obtain its sanction. This accounts for the announcement to-day that the President would go before Congress on Monday.

In his message to Congress on April 11, 1898, President McKinley reviewed the course of Cuban events, saying at the end:

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying season, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the forced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorise and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval force of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

Congress had several weeks before voted $50,000,000 to be used by the President for national defenses. On April 20 President McKinley approved the joint resolutions recognizing Cuban independence and demanding the withdrawal of Spanish forces from the island.

Five days later war was formally declared, although hostilities had begun on April 21, after Spain handed Minister Woodford his passports.

SENATORS SUPPORT WILSON.

Will Vote Employment of Navy and Army Against Huerta.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Wilson's peremptory demand that the American flag be saluted at Tampico before 6 P. M. to-morrow brought a chorus of approval from Senators to-day. The Senate was not in session, so that opportunity for informal conferences and discussions on the subject was limited. But there was complete practical unanimity in what Senators said. Some thought that Gen. Huerta had deliberately planned to force the United States to pull him from power rather than surrender to the revolutionists. All were agreed that if he failed to grant the salute the President's request for Congressional permission for action on Monday would have but one answer.

Senator Shively of Indiana, acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said: "I do not care to discuss the details of the situation, but I can say this much, the action of the President to-day will settle the whole question. There will be no drawing back on the part of the United States. The salute will be fired as we have demanded or the marines will be landed and the Mexicans punished for their impudent sults to our flag and their impudent waiting when we demanded redress. The Foreign Relations Committee will wait until we hear from the President. We can do nothing until we know what Huerta will say to the President's ultimatum."

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia said: "The President's action is very satisfactory to me. This should bring the matter to a quick conclusion. The time for delay seems to be over. The Senate will support the President in whatever course he takes with Mexico. I believe that the country has confidence in the ability and integrity of purpose of the President to deal with the situation."

"The Senate will, if it becomes necessary to do so, adopt a resolution giving the President authority to use the land and naval forces in Mexico," declared Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa. "Such a resolution would be adopted right away if the President asked for it."

"I am glad the President has sent an ultimatum to Huerta," said Senator Sheppard of Texas. "The people of America are absolutely united in their support of the President in his position on Mexico."

"We have been patient in dealing with the Mexican dictator," said Senator Williams of Mississippi. "I do not like to see it come to the point of war, nor to the point where it is, that Huerta has done all he could to bring things to the present pass, apparently to save his face in Mexico. The patience of the American people has its limit."

Senator Sutherland, Republican, of Utah: "There is no doubt that a resolution granting the President authority to use the land and naval forces will pass the Senate if it is offered."

Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah: "If no salute is fired, I have no doubt Congress will give the President authority to use the army and navy against Huerta."

Senator Martine of New Jersey: "I am glad the President has told Huerta just what we are going to do. It is time to quit temporizing and dillydallying with him."

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota: "It seems absurd to me that this country should intervene in Mexico to abolish the existing Government and attempt either to set up a new one or annex Mexico, because, forsooth, a few sailors were arrested. I do not mind intervention on grounds which justify it, such as the killing of American citizens and the confiscation of their property, but I do not like the present excuse."

Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska: "Huerta would, no doubt, prefer to be beaten by a great power like the United States to being licked by Villa, who undoubtedly would kill him, should he capture and sack Mexico City. Personally, I do not like all this wrangling about the salute. We should, it seems to me, take a firmer stand about American citizens being killed and insulted and not worry so much about the number of shots Huerta will give in salute to the flag."

Senator Thompson of Kansas: "I am glad the Administration has stiffened up a bit in dealing with Huerta. We should not allow the Mexican dictator to lead us further with his absurd propositions."

FLEET PLANS MADE BY BADGER AT SEA

Calls on Fletcher to Meet Him at Tampico and Is Ready for Any Emergency.

SHIPS NOW TEN HOURS LATE

Squadron Led by the Arkansas Expects to Reach Tampico on Wednesday—New Destroyer to Sail.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP ARKANSAS, AT SEA, by Wireless, via JUPITER, Fla., April 18.—The battleships in command of Rear Admiral Badger are proceeding steadily on their way to Mexican waters. Great efficiency has been shown by the smoothness and speed with which the mobilization has been accomplished. Admiral Badger is confident the fleet is prepared for any emergency, but is unwilling to disclose his tentative plans.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of the warships at Vera Cruz, has been instructed to meet the Arkansas and the other battleships composing the squadron off Tampico on Wednesday, April 22, when it is expected the entire fleet will be assembled. That will mean the concentration of about 20,000 men.

If the salute demanded by the United States Government is fired by the Mexicans, a gunboat probably will receive it and then return to the big warships, which will lie about seven miles off Tampico.

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 18.—Four battleships, two dispatch boats, and a collier of the Atlantic Fleet passed here southward bound at 8:30 o'clock this morning, ten hours behind their tentative schedule. The battleships were understood to have been delayed at Jupiter, twenty-five miles above Palm Beach, but the cause of the delay was not made known.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 18.—The battleship South Carolina, after coaling and taking on provisions here to-day, sailed for Tampico. She expects to join the North Atlantic Fleet, now on the way to Mexican waters, some time to-morrow.

NEW DESTROYER TO SAIL.

The Balch to Leave Newport To-day with Eight Torpedoes on Board.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 18.—The destroyer Balch, the latest addition to the Atlantic torpedo flotilla, has taken on eight Bliss-Leavitt turbine torpedoes and other ordnance and will sail for Key West to-morrow morning to join the flotilla there. To-night ten seamen were sent on board from the naval training station.

Lieut.-Commander David C. Hanrahan, who commands the new destroyer, will make a quick run for Key West. Other officers on board the Balch are Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch and Ensigns Pen L. Carroll and John M. Sylvester.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 18.—The United States auxiliary ship Leonidas was ordered to-day to sail for Tampico on Wednesday. The collier Mars is also preparing to go to Tampico.

OFFICERS KEEN FOR DUTY.

And All Navy Orders Accelerate Movement Toward Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the departments most concerned in the prospect of war with Mexico there was activity everywhere to-day. Not an order was issued from the Navy Department which did not contribute toward the forward movement to Mexican waters. Many officers called at the Navy Department during the day, hoping to see Secretary Daniels and urge him to assign them to duty with the vessels sent to Mexican waters, but Mr. Daniels was in Cleveland.

No dispatches were received from Rear Admiral Badger, but the White House announcement of the President's ultimatum was sent to him and to Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz by wireless. It was expected that the Arkansas and its accompanying warships would reach Tampico on Wednesday morning or perhaps Tuesday night. No orders for increased speed has been issued, and the fleet is still proceeding at eleven knots.

Reports from the navy yards and stations on the Pacific Coast were all favorable to the prompt departure of the vessels ordered to the West Coast of Mexico. Reports from the dreadnoughts Texas and New York, now at New York, were to the effect that if they were needed and were ordered to sail they could get away overnight. Rear Admiral Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said that all reports from those dreadnoughts showed that they could get off on two hours' notice if necessary.

According to statements made at the Navy Department to-day, the formalities of the salute to be fired if Huerta yielded to the American demand would be arranged by Rear Admiral Mayo at Tampico. In this connection it was said that the alternative given to Gen. Zaragoza by the Admiral to salute the American flag flying from the mainmast of the United States ship Dolphin instead of hoisting the flag conspicuously on shore had been withdrawn, and the ceremony would in all probability be carried out by the garrison on shore. Admiral Mayo modified the original demand because it was represented to him that riots were feared in the event of a salute to the American flag in the manner proposed.

Admiral Mayo is now satisfied that there is no possibility of a mob resenting the firing of the salute and the ceremony will be more effective if conducted in the manner first proposed by him. The Government here has left details to him, believing that he is better advised of the situation and that he should be upheld to the limit in asserting the dignity of the United States Government.

Secretary Bryan declined to discuss the final phase of the incident, but said he had sent a dispatch to Admiral Fletcher with instructions that all refugees from the City of Mexico and other points in the vicinity should be cared for on board the ships at Vera Cruz. Mr. Bryan said the department did not know just how many Americans might be in the City of Mexico, but it was believed that the number was not large. The department has received many telegrams form persons in the United States who have friends in Mexico, asking about their whereabouts and welfare. All possible information has been obtained and forwarded to these inquirers.

The armored cruiser South Dakota, with 200 marine aboard, sailed to-day from the Bremerton yard for San Diego, Cal., where she will await further orders. She will stop at Mare Island to take on 600 marines who cannot be accommodated on the collier Jupiter. The Jupiter and the South Dakota will then proceed south together.

CONFER ON ARMY STRATEGY.

Garrison, Wood and Others Behind Locked Doors—Regular Troops First

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary of War Garrison, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the retiring Chief of the General Staff, who is likely to have command of the United States land forces if the army is ordered into the field; Major Gen. Wotherspoon, who will assume the duties of Chief of Staff next Wednesday, and Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, lately in command of the Mexican border and soon to become Assistant Chief of Staff, held a long conference this afternoon behind locked doors. None of those present would make a statement at its close.

It is understood that for two years the War Department has had a complete plan of strategy prepared for the emergency of intervention in Mexico. This plan has taken into account the blockade of all Mexican ports, but it has also embraced the idea of an advance by the army over the various railroad lines leading down from the north over the vast area of territory which ultimately would have to be controlled by our troops.

With the general success of the Constitutionalist arms and the occupation of practically the entire northern half of the country by Carranza and Villa, the situation has so changed, in view of the fact that this Government does not desire to make an alliance with the Constitutionalists, that the plan has had to be modified. This, it was said, was in great part the work that lay before the military conference to-day.

The conference did not reach the stage of issuing orders, and no movement of troops was decided upon. The afternoon was spent in discussing the available troops, the disposition of the forces now on duty along the border and in the mobilized division at Texas City, the arrangements for transporting troops and the troops that could be relied on from the militia. It understood that there was a consensus of opinion that only regulars, seasoned troops, should be utilized in the earlier operations if the army should be called upon.

The reports now in hand sustain the estimate furnished to the President tonight in the memorandum of the conference given to him by Secretary Garrison that the Second Division now in camp at Texas City and numbering about 12,000 men, could be at once filled up to its normal strength of 21,000 men. There are now available in the continental United States 40,000 more troops for an advance movement. This would diminish the number of troops on patrol duty along the international boundary, but that duty is now negligible, with the advance of the Constitutionalist forces.

The estimates, it is said, contemplate a call on the National Guard for 60,000 troops, these being for the most part well-trained men more or less expert at target practice and accustomed to field service.

These estimates cover the number of troops that would be regarded available and necessary for the advance movement. In the present depleted condition of the resources of the Huerta Government and the distraught state of public affairs in Mexico, it is believed that, with a quick decisive blow at the vitals of the country, after her ports had been blockaded, the longer and more serious work of occupation until law and order should be established could be attended to more leisurely. For this the lowest estimate contemplates raising a volunteer army of 500,000 men. This number of troops is predicated on all contingencies.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 18.—Two companies of artillery from Jackson Barracks, La., which had been at Fort Pickens for ten days for target practice and manoeuvres, left early to-night by special train for New Orleans. The companies came under orders to remain five weeks, but the orders were hurriedly changed to-day.

LONDON NOW LOOKS FOR INTERVENTION

Believes Huerta's Stubbornness Will Force President Wilson to Use Armed Force.

GOOD WORD FOR DICTATOR

Belief Expressed That He's as Good a Ruler as Mexico Can Produce, and Should Have Been Recognized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—A gloomy view is again taken here of the Mexican situation, which on Friday was regarded as having developed comic rather than serious aspects in the light of President Wilson's acquiescence in Huerta's demand for a return salute. With Saturday morning's news of Huerta's further impudent demands the markets once more relapsed, despite the hope entertained in some quarters that Huerta eventually would bow to the American ultimatum.

THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatch relating to Huerta's first plan to issue a declaration of war was featured in all the papers, and by some persons well acquainted with the Mexican situation it is thought quite probable that Huerta will revert to his original design rather than retreat from the position he has taken as the defender "of his country's honor and dignity."

"Were Huerta to declare war," said a foreign diplomat with personal experience in Mexico, "it would be all to the benefit of the United States in the sense that a war with Huerta would be a much simpler affair than the forcible pacification of the country, which American intervention, that most people believe eventually will be inevitable, would entail."

With one or two exceptions, the English newspapers continue to speak of President Wilson's difficulties with "the rude boy of Mexico" with sympathy. The chief exception is a weekly paper called Outlook, which has neither a wide circulation nor a high standing. The Outlook this week indulges in cheap sneers at the American Government and President. If these have been cabled to America, it may be useful to point out that they are conspicuously dissimilar to the general tone of comment in the British press.

The English view from the outset of the Mexican imbroglio has been that President Wilson made an initial error in refusing recognition to Huerta. There was a disposition to believe that his acquiescence in Huerta's proposal that a salute demanded should be returned was a de facto recognition of a de facto Government, and, despite the dispatches from Washington declaring that the Presidential view was that no such recognition was implied, it is believed that if the Tampico incident is to end satisfactorily President Wilson will either be forced to acknowledge that he was misled in the first instance or go to the length of pacification by invasion.

"We are sure that President Wilson won't refuse," says The Observer, "to retrace any steps of his own whereby the Mexican situation may have been needlessly complicated. Huerta in the last few months has greatly improved his position vis-à-vis the outer world. The impression has steadily grown that, while far from the ideal type of ruler, he is as good as Mexico is likely to evolve from her conditions and that diplomacy might as well make the best of him. It may be that there will in the end be no road but an American war of subjugation, but that means the payment of such a frightfully heavy price that nobody will criticise the Government at Washington for considering every possible expedient before accepting force as inevitable."

LIKE THE DAYS OF 1898.

Capital Stirred Over the Crisis—Foreign Diplomats Watchful.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—To-day was a day of action, reminiscent to many of the scenes of 1898, for at no time since the trouble with Spain over Cuba has a President threatened to ask Congress to use the army and navy to enforce his foreign policy.

The knowledge that the Mexican situation had reached a turning-point spread throughout the National capital generally. For two hours, while clerks deciphered a long message from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, half a hundred correspondents waited in the corridors of the State Department for an inkling of its contents. Then Secretary Bryan sent for Secretary Tumulty, and arranged to inform President Wilson.

It was noted that when President Wilson and Mr. Tumulty reached the White House offices their faces were very grave and they were silent. All callers and those who had engagements with

Mr. [illegible] was b[illegible] Mem[illegible] monec[illegible] ence. was t[illegible] man Relati[illegible] minut[illegible] messa[illegible] unani[illegible] Thou[illegible] was n[illegible] scribe[illegible] obstin[illegible] sisting[illegible] cordin[illegible] tende[illegible] offens[illegible] had a[illegible] anyth[illegible] That[illegible] ed" [illegible] vealed[illegible] interpr[illegible] and "[illegible] It w[illegible] couche[illegible] into c[illegible] ington[illegible] age th[illegible] sages[illegible] cluding[illegible] cipher[illegible] Mexico[illegible] time[illegible] and hi[illegible] answe[illegible] night[illegible] reach[illegible] Thou[illegible] the [illegible] down[illegible] resolu[illegible] and S[illegible] ding [illegible] the H[illegible] and J[illegible] matto[illegible] Secr[illegible] land, [illegible] row, [illegible] White[illegible] Bryan[illegible] forme[illegible] has h[illegible] ida, [illegible] and [illegible] siege[illegible] minute[illegible] Amc[illegible] Amba[illegible] ain. [illegible] and [illegible] quaint[illegible] the M[illegible] A s[illegible] the d[illegible] bassie[illegible] tion o[illegible] The[illegible] sentat[illegible] with [illegible] the t[illegible] perso[illegible] would[illegible] with[illegible] statu[illegible] trolle[illegible] offens[illegible]

TO DROP BOMBS ON CITY.

Rebel Plan Attack on Guaymas by Air, Land, and Sea.

DOU[illegible] taneo[illegible] Guay[illegible]], according to a statement made their[illegible] re to-day by Ives G. Lelevier, by ai[illegible] ent in Douglas. The attack war [illegible] he says, will be made by the deave[illegible] oplane Sonora, which will enwhirl[illegible] o drop bombs on the city as it The[illegible] bove it. by t[illegible] Attack by sea will be undertaken ship [illegible] gunboat Tampico and a wartution[illegible] ently purchased by the Constiwill [illegible] tutists. This vessel, Lelevier says, bor, [illegible] n arrive at Topolobampo harDomi[illegible] bor. It will be named Belisario of th[illegible] ez, in honor of a late member who [illegible] National Chamber of Deputies, signate[illegible] nounced Huerta and was assas- and [illegible] sinated two days later. This vessel bamp[illegible] Tampico will leave Topolo- The [illegible] o capture Guaymas. attac[illegible] nd forces to participate in the and [illegible] vill consist of Indian veterans Gen. [illegible] nteers under the command of Col[illegible] vador Alvarado. said, [illegible] Upon this attack, it was man[illegible] n. Alvarez Obregon, with 10,000 and J[illegible] uld start a campaign into Tepic of Ob[illegible] sco. An advance guard of 3,500 way [illegible] on's forces already are on the expec[illegible] m Sinaloa to Tepic, where they ter p[illegible] heir first engagement the latnounc[illegible] of April. Obregon has angates[illegible] that he will be knocking at the in M[illegible] Guadalajara by the first week

DO, Texas, April 18.—The de- [illegible] renches of Nuevo Laredo to-day LA[illegible] ed with Federal soldiers expect- fensi[illegible] attack from rebels 1,200 strong, were[illegible] be approaching from the south. ing a[illegible] th United States Infantry was said[illegible] d along the river front and at The[illegible] national bridge here. on g[illegible] the i[illegible]

CA[illegible] S INCIDENT "TRIVIAL."

Mark[illegible] Says a War with Mexico uld Be Legalized Murder.

Spe[illegible] ng at the annual dinner of the Asso[illegible] ed Alumni of City College last night[illegible] t the Hotel Savoy, Marcus M. Mark[illegible] President of the Borough of Man[illegible] an, referred to the disputes betwee[illegible] he United States and Mexico over[illegible] saluting of the flag as "trivial," [illegible] d deplored the possibility of war[illegible] ween the two countries. "If[illegible] war should result," he said, "the[illegible] could be only one result—it would[illegible] show that one power was stron[illegible] than the other and the United State[illegible] f course, would be the stronger. A w[illegible] would be legalized murder under[illegible] name of war. It would be stuppoint[illegible] or the United States to go to war[illegible] h Mexico. We are one of the most[illegible] ilized of nations, and we should show[illegible] ore patience. I would weep to see t[illegible] flower of this country slaughter the [illegible] er of another country." Mr.[illegible] Clarks said that a third nation should[illegible] e called upon to decide the differe[illegible] between the United States and[illegible] dico. The[illegible] nner was given as a greeting to Dr. [illegible] lph Werner of the class of 1857, actin[illegible] President of the college and profe[illegible] r of German.

TWO MEXICANS SHOT BY U. S. SENTRIES

Federal Prisoners at Fort Bliss Show Spirit of Revolt Over Tampico Incident.

ONE MAY DIE OF WOUND

Guards Commended for Firing on One Man Who Tried to Escape and Another Who Defied Soldier.

EL PASO, Texas, April 18.—Individual infractions of the rules at the prison camp at Fort Bliss since the Tampico incident culminated last night in the shooting of two of the Mexican Federal prisoners by sentries. One of the wounded men will die.

Jesus Pallares of the Volunteer Federal Infantry was shot through the stomach by Melvin L. Switzer, Company L, Twentieth Infantry, and will die. Jesus Zarco of the Forty-sixth Battalion of Federal Infantry was shot in the thigh by A. T. Flanery, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.

Zarco was caught breaking electric light bulbs with which the camp was lighted, and Pallares was shot while trying to escape.

Individual outbreaks have been frequent since news of the Tampico complication reached the camp, where there are more than 6,000 prisoners who sought safety on American soil after they were defeated by the rebels at Ojinaga three months ago.

Switzer and Flanery, the sentries who shot the two Mexicans, were commended by Capt. G. F. Estes, executive officer of the camp, after an investigation to-day.

Zarco was making expert use of a slingshot and smashing the lights in the camp, and when Flanery called on him to stop the Mexican directed his missiles at the sentry. Flanery, standing on an elevated platform, fired, and the bullet passed through the Mexican's thigh and left hand.

Pallares had crawled under the barbed wire fence which surrounded the camp and was seen by Switzer trying to escape. The sentry called on him to halt, but he redoubled his speed and Switzer fired. The bullet passed through his stomach.

Recently some of the prisoners broke all the lights on one side of the camp, and, the barbed wire fences having been cut, several of them escaped. They were recaptured without the firing of a shot. Col. Thomas Cassion Col. Robert H. R. Loughboro issued a warning to the prisoners not to try to escape, and told them the sentries had been instructed to shoot.

Under military law the two sentries must be exonerated formally by a court-martial, and for this purpose were placed under technical arrest.

AMERICANS NOW IN MEXICO.

Washington Believes Number of Women and Children Is Small.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The State Department does not profess to have any reliable figures as to the number of Americans now in Mexico, and there is no definite information as to how many are in the City of Mexico. A general exodus from the country followed President Wilson's message to Congress last year, and it has continued with more or less volume.

During the operations of Villa last Fall in Chihuahua thousands of Americans left that part of Mexico. Some have gone back, and many are coming and going continually from accounts received here through State Department and War Department sources.

It is believed at the State Department that the number of American women and children now in Mexico is very small. Ranchers generally, who have stayed there to look after their property, have had the wisdom to send their women and children back to the United States. Reports from American Consuls in border towns say there are many American cowboys still remaining in the country. These are single men and well able to take care of themselves.

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
TRADE MARK.

LOFT CANDY is as Fresh, Pure and Sweet as a Woodland Violet, or the bursting buds of the trailing arbutus, which has now made its appearance on the mountainside. A "try-out" of any of our famous 10c Specials will readily convince you that LOFT'S is one Candy which does not tax your purse for Purity, Wholesomeness and Deliciousness.

Monday's Big Special 10c

CHOCOLATE SILVER STICKS—These are dainty little bars of a brittle snappy candy with a silvery finish, having centres of rich Chocolate Cream. POUND BOX

Let Us Tempt You with the Following:

GLACE FRUIT AND NUTS—Charming, Transparent little golden nuggets of sweetness, through which can be seen either a portion of some tempting French Fruit or a big tasty Nut. An assortment of delights that will delight every candy lover. POUND TIN 34c

ITALIAN STYLE CREAM CHOCOLATES—These good old-fashioned sweets, having jackets of delicious Bitter-Sweet Chocolate, and centres of the richest Van. flavored Sugar Cream. A distinctive Loft creation that has made friends by the thousands. POUND BOX 30c

Park Row, Cortlandt, 23d St. and Brooklyn Stores open every evening until 10 o'clock. 125th St. and 149th St. till 11:30. All our stores open Saturday evenings until 11 o'clock.

14 BARCLAY STREET, Corner West Broadway
19 CORTLANDT STREET, Corner Church Street
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST., At City Hall Park
409 BROOME STREET, Corner Centre Street
23 EAST 23D STREET, Just West of Fourth Avenue

Loft 11 Stores

206 BROADWAY, Corner Fulton Street
197 NASSAU STREET, Bet. Beekman & Spruce Sts.
986 WEST 125TH STREET, Just East of Eighth Avenue
23 WEST 34TH STREET, Just East of Sixth Avenue
413 FULTON STREET, Corner Elm Place, Brooklyn

149TH ST. AND THIRD AVE.

The specified weight includes the container in each case.

A Few Office Suites

ARE STILL TO BE [illegible] AD IN

Aeolian Hall

42nd Street West of 5[illegible] Avenue

RENTALS AS [illegible] LOW AS $540 PER [illegible] NUM

Looking at Aeolian Hall across the Place of Bryant Park

OF the few very desira[illegible] Aeolian Hall office suites still unre[illegible]ed, several are the popular small or[illegible]—consisting of private office and recep[illegible]on room. These are offered for imm[illegible]ate occupancy at the very low rental [illegible] $45 per month. There are also three [illegible] four others of larger dimensions—on[illegible] very desirable suite for an architect [illegible] engineer. It has seven large window[illegible] *covering 60 feet of unobst

BONAPARTE DEFENDS TOLLS EXEMPTION

Treaty Not Specific Enough to Affect Our Right to Favor Coastwise Trade, He Says.

FLINGS AT PEACE MOVEMENT

It's Under Indictment, Says Simmons—Dr. Scott Denies That Carnegie Foundation Is Pro-British.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It became known to-day that the withholding here of the text of the new Colombian treaty from publication involved a much more important favor to the Senate than mere consideration for it in a matter of etiquette. According to this information, Senator Shively of the Committee on Foreign Relations did ask that the treaty be held in confidence for the present. But this was not done simply to avoid affronting the Senate by giving to the public a document before it was presented to the upper chamber.

Mr. Shively is understood to have told Secretary Bryan that the Democratic leaders had all they could manage in handling the tolls repeal bill. The injection of the Columbian treaty, with its expression of regret for incidents leading up to the American acquisition of the Canal Zone, they were quoted as saying, would add greatly to the complications in the Senate and emphasize the cry of the opponents of repeal that the foreign policy of the Administration meant a series of humiliations for the United States.

It was, of course, merely a coincidence that to-day, just twelve hours after the text of the apologetic Colombian treaty reached private hands in Washington, the unanimity of witnesses before the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals in support of the repeal bill was broken for the first time. This was done by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Attorney General under President Roosevelt, who is the first witness to appear against the bill.

Mr. Bonaparte presented a closely reasoned argument in opposition to tolls repeal, mainly contending that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty did not forbid the United States from granting favors to her coastwise shipping, which was already protected by law from competition. His view of the treaty stipulations was that the power of the United States to exempt its coastwise shipping was so inherent that it would require much more specific language than any found in the treaty to deprive the United States of that right.

"When the treaty sets forth that a certain class of American vessels may use the canal free of tolls," said Mr. Bonaparte, 'it virtually gives out of the Treasury a bounty to the owners of such vessels equal to the charges remitted for tolls The whole substance of the transaction is a bounty paid out of public funds by the Government. No one questions the right of any foreign power to do the like, no one, for instance, doubts that Great Britain may repay the charges for tolls of British vessels through the canal.

"But the British Government has undertaken to forbid our doing for American ships engaged in our coastwise trade what nobody questions its right to do for British ships between ports in the British colonies. It says that because we have spent some $500,000,000 on the canal we have less right to deal as we please with it than foreign powers. This seems to me an unreasonable and absurd contention, unless the treaty imperatively demands it.

"The question is whether the words 'all nations observing these rules' include the United States. As a general rule, when one person grants to all persons a right to use his property, the grantor is not understood as including himself.

"Applying this principle to the present case, if it had been the intention of the parties to this treaty that the United States should only use the canal on the same terms as Great Britain, Germany, Japan, or other powers, then to give effect to that understanding, the United States ought to have promised in so many words to observe these rules in its own use of the canal."

"American shipping has a legal monopoly of our coastwise trade. No foreign vessel may engage in it, so that no injury can be done to any foreign vessel by the granting of favors to the American coastwise ships. Exemption of the coastwise ships is no more pertinent to foreign protests than would be the exemption of pleasure yachts or ships used for scientific and charitable purposes."

Mr. Bonaparte also contended that advocates of repeal could not escape from the position that the United States, in case of war, was bound to permit its enemy to use the canal.

"If we were at war with Japan, our garrison at the Isthmus," said he, "would be mere idle spectators of the peaceful passage of the Japanese fleet to attack New Orleans, or New York. If we were at war with Germany the troops would look tranquilly on while German vessels traversed it to take San Francisco, and the net result of our enormous expenditure for the construction of the canal would be to make our coast much more vulnerable than it was before."

Mr. Bonaparte said there was no question that the exemption granted a bounty to the owners of coastwise vessels, and added that he thought it would have been wiser, as a matter of form, to collect the tolls and refund them.

Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, who stoutly defended the President's policy, was closely questioned by members of the committee opposed to tolls repeal. These Senators, Chairman O'Gorman and Mr. Bristow in particular, tried to show that Andrew Carnegie, through various enormous endowments, had built up a vast machine for bringing pressure on Congress through public opinion in favor of arbitration in general and of tolls repeal in particular. Senator O'Gorman also tried to bring out information to the effect that the Carnegie Foundation or its related branches had tried to soften down school histories of the Revolution so as to avoid arousing the hostilities of young America against the British.

Dr. Scott told the committee that his own organization had an annual income of $500,000 from funds placed in trust by Mr. Carnegie. The Church Union, an organization composed largely of clergymen and devoted to the interests of peace, was endowed by Mr. Carnegie with a lump sum of $2,000,000. The teaching foundation for the pensioning of superannuated instructors in higher institutions had, he thought, an original endowment from Mr. Carnegie of $10,000,000, since raised, said Mr. O'Gorman, to $15,000,000.

The activities of the Carnegie Foundation in the subjects of legislation, said Dr. Scott, began in 1911, at the time of the fight on the general arbitration treaties in the Senate. Andrew Carnegie then advanced directly $50,000 to push the treaties. And as much of this as was expended for general purposes as opposed to the furtherance of particular conventions was reimbursed by the Carnegie Foundation to its founder.

"Personally," said Dr. Scott, "I think the only hope of international peace is along slow development with the gradual elimination of wrong."

"Don't you think," asked Senator Bristow, "that this whole question of canal tolls would have been settled diplomatically but for the interference of your society?"

"You attribute too great importance," replied Dr. Scott, "to our small success, if any, in distributing the speech of Senator Root and other documents."

"Isn't it a fact," asked Chairman O'Gorman, "that four days before Mr. Root made his speech in the Senate on canal tolls Secretary of State Knox had practically settled the dispute with Great Britain?"

"I can't say about the diplomatic side," replied Dr. Scott, "but I do know that Mr. Root's speech came four days after Secretary Knox, in a formal note, had denied all the British demands."

"Wasn't it right after Mr. Root's speech?" demanded Senator Bristow "that you took the British side and began circularizing his speech?"

"I cannot answer any question," retorted Dr. Scott, angrily, "that assumes that we worked on the British side. The Trustees of the Foundation are all American citizens, and we worked for what we considered the true American side to carry out American obligations."

"At any rate," reiterated Mr. Bristow, "you expressed the British view, didn't you?"

"No, Sir," retorted Dr. Scott. "The view of Great Britain in this matter was immaterial to us, and our work would have been the same without any British protest."

Questioning Dr. Scott about the attitude of the Carnegie Foundation toward American history, Mr. O'Gorman asked him if he would not favor omitting from school histories the fact that in 1814 the British had burned the Capitol, demanded tribute from the inhabitants, and driven them into Virginia.

"That would depend upon the size of the history," replied Dr. Scott. "The incident itself was a detail, and what it would stress would be the causes and results of the war. But as far as I know the Carnegie Foundation has taken no part in any movement dealing with American histories."

"Take all the time you want in answering these questions," advised Senator Simmons of North Carolina, "because the peace movement in the United States is under indictment."

"Who is writing the indictment?" asked Mr. O'Gorman.

"The cross-examination is the idea," replied Mr. Simmons.

RAILROADS GET EXTENSION.

Need Not Discard Water Lines Until Cases Are Heard.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Railroads may continue their interest in water lines after July 1, according to a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day, provided they have applied for such continuance to the commission, at least until such time as the commission shall have passed upon the merits of their applications.

The Panama law requires that the common carriers by rail which have direct or indirect interest in common carriers by water must divest themselves of that interest by July 1 if the two carriers may or do compete for traffic. The act confers upon the commission discretionary authority to determine whetner the rail carrier shall divest itself of its water lines.

It has been evident to the commission for weeks that it would be physically unable to pass upon all the applications by July 1. It probably will take several months to hear and determine the many proceedings which have been instituted. Meanwhile no change in the general situation will take place.

AIRMAN MAKES TWO SIDEWISE TURNS

Niles, Flying in Strong Wind, Whirls His Machine Completely Around.

MORE DARING THAN LOOP

Dips One Wing Until Upside Down, Starts Motor, and Comes Up the Other Way.

The side-roll, an entirely new feat in aviation and one which is said to be more dangerous than the loop-the-loop, was successfully accomplished yesterday over the Hempstead aviation field by Charles F. Niles, the young aviator who finished second in THE NEW YORK TIMES Aerial Derby around Manhattan.

Niles went up in a Moisant monoplane propelled by an 80 horse-power Gnome engine. His reason for attempting the flight was not only to loop the loop, a feat which he successfully accomplished, but to prove that he could again fly upside down as he did on Feb. 2, when his engine stalled while he was in the middle of the loop.

Niles made his side-roll in a fifty-five mile southwest wind and at an altitude of about 1,500 feet. He was flying on a level when he brought his machine up in the wind and by "banking" it against the wind and by swaying his body, he succeeded in making two complete side turns.

The swaying of his body caused one of the planes to dip. The dip became greater until it reached a point where the whole machine turned sidewise. Continuing the swaying motion of his body, Niles sent the monoplane going with such force that after hanging for a moment upside down it made another half roll sidewise and brought up in its first position. Twice he made this roll and each time his monoplane dropped 500 feet before it came back to normal position.

"It was not so difficult," said Niles after he had come down. "I simply banked her up against the wind and then used the full force of my body to turn her over."

On Feb. 2, while attempting to loop-the-loop, Niles fell 2,000 feet upside down. He had made half of the turn when the gasoline drained away from his motor and it stopped. His machine pointed almost straight downward and he fell. Those watching the aviator from below believed that he was falling to his death. Suddenly he manipulated his levers and checked his flight, and sailed away upside down.

Since that time there has been some talk of his ability to loop-the-loop. Yesterday he took to the air to prove that he could accomplish the feat. He went up at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The weather was clear, though the wind made flying difficult.

He reached an altitude of about 2,500 feet, climbing upward in a great spiral. Then when his engine began to skip he started down. He pointed his monoplane almost straight down, and as it tore through the air he tipped his plane slightly under and he described a figure 8 in the air.

Mechanicians rushed out on the field as he came to a stop and began fixing his motor. This work took but a little time, and soon the aviator was again in the air. There was a crowd about the hangars and many automobilists stopped, for it was known that Niles was to loop-the-loop.

After bucking the wind until he reached an altitude of about 2,000 feet, Niles, with his aeroplane twisting in the blast, succeeded in completing a circle. In his second attempt, when the circle was about half completed Niles's machine slipped back and earthward for nearly 1,000 feet, when an unusually heavy gust struck it. A third attempt also failed, owing to the wind that made another loop-the-loop impossible. But later he completed the loop the second time.

Then having looped the loop Niles set out to prove that with a complete control of motor and machine it was possible to drop, recover when upside down, and fly in that position. He accomplished this in safety and ended his day's thrills by flying upside down for nearly a half mile.

SUSPEND 54 FOR HAZING.

Lafayette Faculty Also Put Eighteen on Probation.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., April 18.—Fifty-four sophomores are suspended indefinitely from Lafayette College on the charge of hazing, eighteen others were placed on probation, and those implicated holding scholarships will be deprived of them. These measures, the most drastic ever taken at Lafayette College against hazing, were made public to-day.

The trouble arose out of a large hazing bee, which was conducted on Friday night a week ago, when many freshmen were treated very roughly.

The Faculty immediately started an investigation and for several days they sat and examined members of the sophomore class one by one. Every student suspended or placed upon probation was sentenced upon his own admissions.

Wholesale suspension had the widest effect in the undergraduate body. The baseball team will lose four of its most valuable players. Only one officer of the class escaped punishment. For a time it looked as though the entire student body would strike against the order, but at meetings of the four classes held this afternoon cooler judgment prevailed.

Finally resolutions were signed by more than 500 students, asking the Faculty to reinstate the men on probation, and promising to eliminate all hazing in the future.

President Warfield, to whom the resolutions were personally presented, said he would do all he could on behalf of the suspended men.

Dance in Aid of St. John's Guild.

Prizes are to be offered for the best dancing by children at the dance at the Ritz-Carlton on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, April 25, for the benefit of the St. John's Guild floating hospital, the Helen C. Juillard, which is used for sick babies. The "Pied Piper of Hamelin" will entertain the children at 3 o'clock. There are also to be a fish pond, grab bags, and stereopticon views.

PRESSES IN MOTION AT PALACE SHOW

Type from Benjamin Franklin's Foundry Among the Exhibits.

PRINTED BOOK OF 1469

Exposition Opens with Speed Contests in Typesetting, and Will Run All This Week.

Contrast between curious antique and efficient modern printing presses, processes, and products is emphasized by the exhibits at the second annual Printing and Allied Trades Exposition, which opened last evening in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. The fields of printing, publishing, lithographing, paper manufacture, advertising, stationery, and allied trades are represented by companies and associations from many parts of the United States and Canada. The exposition is held coincident with the annual meetings of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Associated Press.

The fact that the exposition this year commemorates the centennial of the invention of the power printing press suggested the arrangement of the exhibits to show the progress of printing since the invention of the art. The first power press, when it was tried in printing The London Times in 1814, was considered a wonder of speed and efficiency. From it 1,800 impressions on one side of the paper in an hour were made. There is a modern press in the exposition that can turn out 30,000 sixteen-page newspapers in the same time.

But many of the exhibits go back much further than the day of the first power press. For example, in the museum of the American Typefounders' Company, which has been transferred temporarily to the Grand Central Palace, there is an ancient hand press used by Isaac de Winter in Middelburg, Holland, before 1767. In 1780 this press was sold to Willem Abrahams, whose descendants are still printers in Middelburg. The press was bought for the museum in 1912. Another ancient press is a small one made in Philadelphia about 1795 by Adam Ramage, the first printing press manufacturer in America.

The name of Benjamin Franklin is inseparable from early American printing, and the museum contains one of the most complete "Franklinianas" ever exhibited. There is a general inventory of Franklin's printing plant in Philadelphia, taken in 1766 by James Parker, the first printer in New Jersey and the third in New York. The only known specimens of type made in Franklin's type foundry in Philadelphia, and the only proofs from type designed by Franklin in Paris in 1780 are other exhibits. There is also a book, the press work of which was done by Franklin in London. Several autograph letters written by Franklin between 1743 and 1788 complete the collection.

Chief among the rare books in the museum are a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, the first printed book, made in 1450; a book printed in 1470 by Peter Schöffer, said to have been Gutenberg's first pupil, and books by such early printers as Aldus, Manutius, Estienne, Plantin, and Zainer.

Copies of the first book printed from stereotype plates, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1739, the first book printed from stereotype plates in America, Philadelphia, 1813; the first book printed in Canada, Montreal, 1776, and the first book in Roman characters, Venice, and other antiques exhibited.

Of these things that are interesting of their age visitors to the exhibition see, for example, one of the R. Hoe & Nathan Company's new standard high speed automatic presses that can print two jobs at once at a speed of 20,000 impressions an hour. There is a new baby cylinder press of the Auto-Type Company, the speed of which is said to be limited only by the ability of the operator to feed it, and another fast press of the National Automatic Press Company.

Other of the most modern of the exhibits are new, lightweight electrotype process, by which half tone and line cuts can be made in thirty minutes with three operations, as against the seven hours and many operations of the old-fashioned electrotyping process. Giant presses and baby presses, typesetting machines of all kinds, engraving machinery and machines for doing the most intricate kinds of work are all at the exposition. One of the attractive features of the show is that the presses will be kept running day and night, so that any one can see how modern presswork is done. Various contests of speed between pressmen and linotypers and awards of merit for exhibited specimens of black and white printing will be part of each day's programme. A daily newspaper will be published at the exposition by the printing. The show will be open every day and evening, except this Sunday, until next Saturday, April 25.

TO FIGHT ADOPTION OF COLOMBIA TREATY

Continued from Page 1.

barrassment is assuring, but it is important to avoid anything called a protest. We feel that the case does not warrant any protest and that Great Britain, instead of embarrassing, ought to aid and encourage the consummation of an arrangement so useful for accomplishment of the purpose of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and so exceptional in character. Great Britain ought to consider that the good faith of the Government of the United States as to the importance and necessity of this arrangement in aid of the enterprise is proved by our being willing not only to forego all dues from Colombia, but to pay $1,250,000 for the purpose of securing the arrangement."

Mr. Root, in a later message to Mr. Reid, stated the case for extra concessions to Colombia as follows:

Colombia's Peculiar Position.

"Notwithstanding the grant by Panama in her treaty with the United States, there remained three subjects for serious consideration by the United States as affecting the peaceable and unquestioned title to the property and rights, the acquisition of which was necessary to the execution of the canal project. One of these was that there still remained in force a treaty, made in 1846, between the United States and Colombia, which was in existence at the time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was made, and under which the United States remained under special obligations to Colombia in respect of the very status of the canal.

"The second was that the only way to dispose of the prior and exclusive right of the French Panama Canal Company, which stood in the way of the construction of the canal by the United States pursuant to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, was by purchasing those rights and becoming the successor of the Panama Canal Company under the concessionary contracts. In those contracts there were stipulations and reservations running to Colombia, including rights of forfeiture of property and including an expressed stipulation for the right to pass their war vessels through the canal without the payment of dues.

"The third was the fact that Colombia had continuously refused to recognize the independence of Panama and stood ready to retake possession of the Isthmus and resume her control over it the moment she was not prevented by the superior military and naval force of the United States; so that the only possession which was possible under the grant of Panama alone was the possession to be continuously made by force.

"Of course, in agreeing to accord Colombia this reservation the United States is not dealing with the general subject of canal tolls. It is treating Colombia, for the reasons which I have described, as being in a wholly exceptional position, not subject to the rule of equality of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and not to come within any schedule of tolls which may hereafter be established, which must, of course, under the treaty, be equal for all nations to whom the rule of equality is properly applicable."

Ambassador Bryce's final acceptance of Mr. Root's argument was set forth in a letter of Feb. 24, 1909, to Mr. Bacon, stipulating that the concession to Colombia should not be held to constitute a precedent.

COLOMBIANS ARE PLEASED.

Minister in London Says New Treaty Will Satisfy Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—Pedro Carreno, Colombian Minister in London, informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-night that he had received a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bogota, embodying the text of the treaty between the United States and Colombia, signed on April 7, and that the transcript published in The Paris Temps yesterday and forwarded to THE NEW YORK TIMES was correct.

Señor Carreno declined to say whether in his opinion the first article of the treaty should be regarded as in the nature of an amende honorable or apology or even an admission of American responsibility in "the events which have given rise to the actual situation in the Isthmus of Panama." Asked if the inclusion of such an article was not at least unusual in a diplomatic treaty, he replied in the affirmative and said that the Government of Colombia had throughout the negotiations regarded a declaration of that kind on the part of the United States Government as an essential feature of the treaty. He said that the ratification of the treaty by the Congress of Colombia should be considered as a certainty, as the Colombian plenipotentiaries engaged in the negotiations represented all the parties in Congress and Colombian opinion would be fully satisfied by the various articles, perhaps most of all by the first.

No comment has yet been made on the treaty by any English papers, only a few of which printed the dispatch from Paris giving an abstract of the text.

It is worth noting that the first article of the treaty was not in the abstract issued by the Reuter Agency to the English papers. That dispatch put the amount to be paid by the United States to Colombia at $35,000,000, but Señor Carreno said that $25,000,000 was correct.

MAYOR'S ASSAILANT HELD IN $25,000 BAIL

Continued from Page 1.

am now," replied the old man. "They would keep me here."

Woods Describes the Attack.

Police Commissioner Woods was then called, and examined by Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier. The Commissioner retold the story of the shooting and of his capture of the assailant. Mahoney was asked whether he desired to put any questions to the witness.

"Are you the first man that caught hold of me?" he asked.

"I was simultaneous with Detective Neun," replied the Commissioner.

"Well, all I can say is that you don't look like the gentleman who first got me," said the old man. He seemed satisfied with his efforts as a legal cross-examiner, and said he had no further questions to ask the witness.

Deputy Police Commissioner Robert Rubin was then called. He told of his examination of Mahoney on the previous afternoon, and of the old man's explanation of why he shot at Mayor Mitchel. Mahoney had no questions to ask this time.

He also said he had no statement to make, but after his pedigree was taken he changed his mind and said he would make a statement.

"I don't want counsel," he said. "Let the law take its course. I am satisfied to let the court take its course."

Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier asked that owing to the seriousness of the crime bail be fixed at $25,000, and the court so fixed it. Mahoney chuckled, and said:

"Why don't you make it higher. The more the merrier."

He was then led to the Tombs.

After a careful investigation the police announced that they had found not the slightest corroboration of the rumor that Mahoney had acted in concert with two other men in carrying out the attempt on the life of the Mayor. Mahoney himself assured Capt. Tunney, whom he had made his best confidant at Police Headquarters, that there "was nothing in that at all," and that he had acted alone.

The Socialist and I. W. W. orators held their meeting for speech-making as usual around in Park Row yesterday, but their oratory was defensive rather than offensive. Several of the speakers denounced the attempt to link the unbalanced assassin of the day before with their cause, and insisted that it was as absurd as were many previous attempts of the sort.

Commissioner Katharine B. Davis of the Department of Correction, one of those ridiculed by Mahoney in his letter to the Mayor, told yesterday what she thought should be done with such persons as he.

"We are not suffering with a lack of knowledge of what ought to be done with people like Mahoney," she said. "Some of the kind-hearted and some of those bent on vengeance, only block the way. Weak-minded men like Mahoney are easily discoverable. They ought to be locked up until we know they are ready to take their place in society as men.

Mental Tests for Suspects.

"We could easily extend our medical examination of school children to include a real mental test, as has been recommended. A careful mental and physical test made in our almshouses, cheap boarding houses, jails, reformatories and police stations would discover a large proportion of our abnormal men and women, and especially those who should be held in safe keeping.

"The cost of such procedure would be considerable, but not prohibitive. Certainly no one would begrudge millions to save our public men from assassination, and our weaklings from the commission of crime. It will even be cheaper than present police departments, criminal courts and jails. Crime must be prevented and punishment must be made to fit the individual, not the crime.

"Those bent upon vengeance have had their way for thousands of years, except as they have been hindered by the kind-hearted. They have not succeeded. It is time to give those who know what to do a chance to do it."

Borough President Marks urged yesterday that the city engage nurses and a physician who might be kept within easy reach of the City Hall, and that a sort of hospital be established in the Municipal Building, from which medical aid could be summoned immdeiately.

"I was in the office of President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, on the second floor of the City Hall, when Mr. Polk was shot," he said. "On reaching the plaza and learning that no physician had yet arrived to attend the wounded man I went through the crowd asking at the top of my voice if there was a physician or a surgeon present. I suppose there must have been 5,000 people around the City Hall and not a medical man among them.

"Had the life of the Corporation Counsel depended upon immediate treatment by a surgeon he would have died. Asode from what happened yesterday, there is great need of a doctor and a nurse who can be summoned immediately. We have at least 5,000 employes in the Municipal Building alone and many hundreds more in the courts and City Hall nearby. There is also between 15,000 and 20,000 people passing through the Municipal Building every day. For these reasons there ought to be a doctor and a nurse right on the spot when they are needed."

Borough President Marks said he would ask the Board of Estimate for an appropriation to establish such a temporary hospital.

Mgr. Henry A. Brann, pastor of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, who was mentioned in Mahoney's diary as having received $140 for safekeeping from him, recalled the old man yesterday. He said Mahoney had begged him to keep the $140 for him, explaining that he feared his enemies would get it. Later, said Mgr. Brann, letters came from Pittsburgh signed David Rose, asking for remittances of money. The last $90 was sent in a certified check, but as far as Mgr. Brann could learn from his bank the check had never been cashed. The earlier ones, too, caused considerable querying from the Pittsburgh banks as to the right of Rose to collect money for Mahoney.

A number of messages was received yesterday at the City Hall congratulating the Mayor on his narrow escape. The first one came from President Wilson. It read:

White House, Washington, April 18, 1914.
Mayor Mitchel: My heartiest congratulations to you and to the city for your escape from injury.
WOODROW WILSON.

The message was forwarded to the Mayor at Ashokan, N. Y., by his secretary, Theodore Rousseau.

A letter came from a Chinese merchant whose name was not given out. It reads:

I am so glad to hear of your harmless of the assassinate. I can't delay offering you my most heartiest congratulations. With best wishes for yourself and your friends.

Cards were received from Dean Nelson, Jacob Cantor, Joseph N. Francolini, Henry Clews, Martin Saxe, Leonard Waldstein, and Theodore A. Bingham. A message was also received from Djelal Bey, the Turkish Consul General in New York, who congratulated the Mayor on his escape. The Mayor will remain at Ashokan over Sunday as the guest of J. Waldo Smith.

President Wilson also sent a message of sympathy to Mr. Polk at the hospital.

PRAISE AND BLAME POLICE.

Mayor Gets Two Letters Which He Makes Public.

Mayor Mitchel received yesterday two letters, one complimenting the police and the other attacking them. The letter of attack was written by a man whose name and address were not made public, but it had to do with the theft of a parrot and some rabbits. The writer explained that he had asked the police to investigate the matter, but that nothing had been done.

The other letter came from John K. Loble of Havana, Cuba, who said he had come to the city with his wife and had met with extreme courtesy from the various policemen to whom he had applied for information and aid. He particularly mentioned a policeman on duty at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and he gave his number as 9,466. Mr. Loble wrote that he had asked this policeman to direct him to a place of amusement, and he added that the policeman had taken the trouble to write down a number of such places and gave him instructions how to get to them.

"I have traveled all around the world," wrote Mr. Loble, "but never have I received such courtesy from any policeman, and for that reason my wife and I wish to thank you."

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$30, $40, $50, $75, $150, $300, $500.
Extra Good Talkers
CANARIES, full singers.....$3, $4, $5, $6, $8
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Furniture and Works of Art boxed and shipped to all parts of the world.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE.

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AN EXHIBITION OF ALLEGORICAL PAINTINGS
By Joannes de Tahy
Monday, April Twentieth to Thursday, April Twenty-third
AT AEOLIAN HALL
Ten to Six O'clock Each Day
Admission without charge
The canvases exhibited symbolize in color great musical compositions such as Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, Liszt's Second Rhapsodie, Bach's Requiem, and many other popularly known masterpieces. They are the work of the Hungarian artist, Joannes de Tahy, and are notable examples of impressionistic art.
They will be shown with unique lighting effects and the following
MUSICAL PROGRAMME
will be given at intervals each day
Mr. Gerard Chatfield at The Pianola

I		II	
Second Rhapsodie	*Liszt*	Song of the Rhine Daughters	*Wagner*
Zigeunerweisen	*Sarasate*	Adagio Favori	*Mozart*
Moonlight Sonata (*First Movement*)	*Beethoven*	An den Frühling	*Grieg*
		Blue Danube Waltz	*Strauss*

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on spectacles make them "easy" and add to one's peace of mind.
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TREES FOR CAPE COD TIP.

To be Planted to Check Shifting of Sand by Wind and Tide.

BOSTON, April 18.—The sandy tip of Cape Cod, which is constantly shifting under the influence of wind and tide, is to be anchored by reforesting, according to an arrangement announced to-day by the State Harbor and Land Commission and the State Forestry Department.

The lands are known as the Province Lands. Thousands of trees of a type that will not only give stability to the soil, but defy the ravages of the gypsy and other moths, will be planted this Spring.

CITIZENS SALUTE FLAG.

Eight Men Take Out Their Final Papers in the Bronx.

Forty-eight men took out their final naturalization papers, entitling them to vote at the next election, at the Bronx County Court House yesterday. Supreme Justice John J. Brady presided, and the American flag was displayed over the building in honor of the occasion.

Each of the new citizens saluted the flag as he left.

Judge McKeon, 6 feet and 3 inches tall, was the first applicant. One man was rejected, and the applications of twelve others were put over.

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Under the Management of
The American Art Association
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Wednesday Afternoon and Evening of this week at 1 and 8 o'clock
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ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK
At the American Art Galleries
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On the Afternoons of April 28, 29, 30 and May 1, at 2:30
By Order of the
A. J. Crawford Company
WHICH MAKES THIS SALE BECAUSE IT IS DISCONTINUING ONE BRANCH OF ITS BUSINESS, AND TO ABSOLUTELY DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING PORTIONS OF ITS STOCK.
Original Antique English Furniture
AND FINE REPRODUCTIONS
IN AND OF THE FOLLOWING PERIODS:
Chippendale and Heppelwhite,
Mahogany Dining Room and Library Furniture,
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Antique Jacobean Oak,
Early Victorian, Black Decorated Furniture.
A Collection of Old English Longcase Clocks,
Queen Anne Sofas, Arm Chairs and Cabinets in Walnut,
Chinese and Queen Anne Lacquer Furniture,
Antique Marble and Wood Georgian Mantelpieces,
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—AND—
ON FREE VIEW MONDAY, MAY 4TH
MODERN JAPANESE PAINTINGS
and Rare Color Prints and Original Drawings
By the Old Masters of Japan
Forming the Private Collection of
MR. J. B. MILLET, BOSTON
To be sold on the Afternoon and Evening of Friday, May 8th, at 2:30 & 8 o'clock.
. Catalogue in preparation.
In the Book and Print Department
Executrix Unrestricted Public Sale
Friday Afternoon and Evening, April 24th, at 3:30 and 8:30 o'clock
The Library of the late Francis L. White
Of Summit, New Jersey.
Grolier Club, Caxton Club, Aldine, Baskerville, Kelmscott, Riverside, and Strawberry Hill Press, Publications; illuminated Manuscripts, First Editions, and other Books of interest and value.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APR. 23D, AT 3 O'CLOCK
The George P. Upton Collection of Autograph Letters of Celebrities
SALES TO BE HELD EARLY IN MAY
On definite dates to be hereafter announced
The Library of the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer
Of New York City.
—ALSO—
The Political Correspondence
of the late Hon. George N. Sanders
Confederate Commissioner to Europe During the Civil War.
. Catalogues of the above sales will be furnished by the managers.
The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.,
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SHOW ADVANCE HERE IN INDUSTRIAL LIFE

Ethical Culture Exhibit Aims to Promote Better Relations Between Employers and Toilers.

WASTE OF STRIKES PROVED

Charts Demonstrate Benefits of Trade Agreements—Profit-Sharing Systems Analyzed.

One of the biggest real estate firms in this city has undertaken to "elevate the elevator boys" in the apartment houses it controls by giving them instructions along technical lines so that they can qualify for the more desirable place of Superintendent. The method that the real estate concern has adopted to better the condition of its employes and promote efficiency constitutes part of one of the three sections of the Exhibit of Better Industrial Relations, which was opened yesterday at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street.

The exhibition is under the auspices of the Business Men's Group of the Society for Ethical Culture. Dr. Felix Adler, leader of that society; Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and other prominent men will deliver addresses while the exhibition, which will close on April 25, is in progress.

Part 1. of the exhibit, which fills the spacious basement of the Ethical Culture Society's building in Central Park West, is devoted to "the relations between employer and employe." In this division is shown what has been accomplished by the organization of work committees, joint boards of control, and plans of stock ownership. The systems under which prizes are offered to those employes who suggest changes or devise means for improving the industry in which they work are illustrated also.

In this section is shown what has been accomplished in the settlement of disputes, by voluntary agreements, protocols, Government acts, and by compulsory arbitration. The method of settling the strike in the dress and waist industries in this city, which threatened to become the most serious garment strike ever called, has been set forth for the benefit of employers and employes. The economic features of the plan adopted are demonstrated in a series of charts. The building, printers', and cloak and suit trades are cited as trades which by arbitration or protocol agreements have avoided the serious losses resulting from strikes.

What has been accomplished by profit-sharing plans in this country and Europe has been analyzed for the exhibit by George C. Smith, Staff secretary of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Six profit-sharing plans, adopted by more than forty-six large corporations, were the basis for Secretary Smith's analysis. He found that these three systems of profit sharing had been adopted by most of the corporations:

First, cash payment at the end of a fixed period, the plan favored for the most part in England and in the United States; second, deferred participation by means of a savings bank deposit, provident fund, or annuity, used in France and on the Continent; and third, participation, based on or resulting in ownership of stock acquired by assistance of the company, used principally in the United States. The charts in this part of the exhibit show that the Houghton Mifflin Company was one of the first concerns to formulate a plan of profit distribution, having adopted a savings fund system in 1872. The last employer to adopt such a plan was Henry Ford, the auto manufacturer.

The profit-sharing systems are recommended to other employers in signed statements from George W. Perkins, William C. Proctor, the Houghton Mifflin Company, the Baker Manufacturing Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, Ballard & Ballard, Fels & Co., and the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company.

The labor organizations are well represented in the exhibit. New York Typographical Union No. 6, known the country over as "Big Six," has prepared charts and schedules showing what it has done for the benefit of its members. For the instruction of other labor organizations "Big Six" shows that it has established old-age pensions, death benefits and given equal rights to women compositors. The organization explains also its arbitration regulations. Another exhibit shows what steps have been taken to protect the union label.

The exhibit contains testimonials from employers who have found that better conditions for their employes meant increased efficiency, profitable to themselves and to their workingmen. One large manufacturer in New York State has supplied statistics to show that the efficiency of his employes was increased greatly when he reduced the working hours from fifty-eight to fifty-four a week.

Other employers have shown how they have lessened "seasonal employment," said to be one great reason why more than 325,000 men in New York City alone were idle this Winter. This employer manufactures leather belts for the early Spring trade, and when the demand for these articles has been supplied, he takes up the manufacture of suspenders. Another manufacturer keeps his operatives busy all the year round by manufacturing heavy neckwear and knit goods in the Autumn, and light clothes and light knit goods in the Spring.

In addition to these exhibits are others showing saving and loan plans that have been adopted to solve the loan shark and "no savings" problems.

A special meeting to consider the subject of "Arbitration and Conciliation" will be held in the rooms of the Ethical Culture Society to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Borough President Marks will preside. The speakers will be Julius Henry Cohen, Dr. Charles P. Neill, Victor S. Clark, and Mrs. Charles H. Israels.

Some of those on the Advisory Committee for the exhibit are Dr. Felix Adler, Dr. John B. Aldrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Frederic C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute; Dr. John L. Elliott, head worker of the Hudson Guild, and Mrs. Florence Kelly, Secretary of the National Consumers' League. The committee in charge of the exhibit consists of A. M. Bing, Chairman; Dr. John L. Elliott, Dr. E. E. Pratt, and August Rosenberg.

$50,000 FOR BOY'S LIFE.

Demanded in Suit Against Owner of Auto Which Killed Him.

"Johnny" Busch, the fourteen-year-old vaudeville player who was killed by William B. Dudley's automobile on the night of April 11, had an earning capacity of $150 a week, according to papers filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday in a suit for $50,000 damages for the boy's death. The suit is brought against William B. Dudley, a banker and commission merchant, of 165 Duane Street and 106 Wall Street, by the boy's father, John L. Busch, also a vaudeville performer. Joseph Strauss, the attorney who filed the papers yesterday, said that through the death of his son Mr. Busch had not only lost a boy "who was dearer to him than life," but that he had also lost a member of his family whose income was large and would have continued to be large, and who would have been of great aid to his father and mother later in their lives. The boy, it is further said, had for some time been receiving $150 a week for his impersonations, and engagements to appear in Amsterdam Avenue at 100th Street.

Fur Storage

Furs stored and insured against loss by fire, moth or theft. Called for upon request. Telephone 6880 Greeley.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street 5th Avenue

Parcel Post

All Mailable Merchandise forwarded free of charge. Prompt attention given to Mail or Telephone Communications. Telephone 6880 Greeley.

Remarkable Offerings

Commencing Monday, April 20th

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Novelties in Silks from every European Fashion Centre, suitable for Bridal, Reception, Evening, Fete, Stage, Traveling and Mourning Wear. Complete assortments of the prevailing Weaves and Colors in fashionable Silks, including Chiffon Taffetas,—Plain or Changeable, Moire, Broche, Pompadour, Roman Stripes and Plaids.

18,000 Yards Genuine Crepe Meteor Silks, Superior Quality, double width, in a choice variety of latest Paris Evening Tints and Street Colors, also White, Cream or Black. value 2.25, yd. **1.35**

Double-width Printed Pompadour Dresden Shantung Pongee Silk, especially adapted for Summer dresses. yd. **95c** value 2.00

Double-width White Bridal Satin. value 3.00, yd. **1.65**

Double-width Black Brocaded Marquisette. value 2.00, yd. **95c**

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta,—soft, brilliant finish.
36 inches wide.....value 2.00, yd. **1.35**
40 inches wide.....value 2.75, yd. **1.85**

Black Moire Velour Renaissance,—36 inches wide, yd. **1.75** value 2.75

SUMMER WASH DRESS FABRICS

Choice variety of newest Foreign and Domestic weaves showing the latest trend of Summer Fashions. The following Special Offerings comprise complete assortments of colors and White:

Irish Dress Linen,—36 inches wide. value 40c, yd. **28c**
45 inches wide. value 65c, yd. **45c**

French Ratine,—42 inches wide. value 85c, yd. **55c**

Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine in Striped Dresden and Floral designs.....value 1.25.....yd. **75c**

Honey Comb Ratine.....value 1.75.....yd. **1.15**

French Golf Crepe.....value 1.75.....yd. **1.15**

Imported Oriental Crepe.....value 1.25.....yd. **85c**

25,000 Yards this Season's newest Fabrics including Chiffon Lisse, Printed Voile, Ratine or Crepe, in Jouy, Floral or Dresden designs. value 40c, yd. **25c**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

5,000 Yards various new Fabrics especially adapted for Capes and Sport Coats,—in a wide range of the latest color combinations. value 1.50 to 3.50, yd. **95c** to **1.50**

4,500 Yards All Wool Gabardine in Navy Blue and Black. value 2.50, yd. **1.40**

Black French Cheviot,—54 inches wide. value 2.00, yd. **1.15**

"SOROSIS" SHOES

Advance Spring Styles

An extremely smart collection of new models in Women's Boots, Pumps, Colonials and Oxford Ties is now being shown in addition to the large range of standard styles.

3.50 to 7.00 pair

Boys' and Girls' "Sorosis" Shoes for Dress, School or general wear.

2.50 to 4.00 pair

Men's "Sorosis" Boots and Oxfords.....

5.00 to 7.00 pair

Custom Order Department

Exceptional facilities for making shoes to order from special measurements.

Satin Slippers in any desired shade to match gowns.....5.00 pair

"Onyx" Hosiery

For Men and Women

REMARKABLE VALUES

Men's Silk Lisle in Black only. "Doublex" heel and toe, spliced sole. value 50c pair, **3 pairs 1.00**

Men's Pure Silk, Fibre Ribbed top. Spliced heel, sole and toe; in Black, Tan, Navy Blue, Gray, Purple and Smoke. value 50c pair, **3 pairs 1.00**

Men's Finest Pure Silk, medium weight; reinforced heel, sole and toe; Black only. value 1.50 pair, **1.00 pair**

Women's Medium Weight Cotton,—full-fashioned; "Dub-l" top; reinforced heel, sole and toe; Black only. value 35c pair, **25c pair**

Women's Medium Weight Silk Lisle; "Doublex" heel and toe; "Dub-l" top and reinforced sole. White, Black or Tan. value 50c pair, **3 pairs 1.00**

Women's Gauze Weight Lisle; "Dub-l" top, high spliced heel and spliced sole and toe. Black, White or Tan. value 35c pair, **25c pair**

Women's Boot Silk with Lisle "Dub-l" top; reinforced heel, sole and toe; Black, White or Tan. value 50c pair, **3 pairs 1.00**

Women's Extra Size Medium Weight Silk Lisle; "Dub-l" Garter top and double spliced heel, sole and toe; Black only. value 50c pair, **3 pairs 1.00**

Women's Pure Thread Silk,—fine medium weight in Black only. "Dub-l" garter top; high spliced heel and double sole. value 1.50, **1.00 pair**

Children's Medium Weight "Dub-l Wear" Ribbed Cotton in Black, White and Tan. Sizes 6 to 10. value 35c, **25c pair**

Clearance Reductions

Oriental Rugs

Commencing Monday, April the 20th

To reduce the unusually comprehensive stock, drastic price concessions have been made on a number of Oriental Rugs of exceptional quality and beautiful designs and colorings.

To facilitate selection, the offerings are classified into numbered lots.

Lot 1—Silky Persian Mossoul,—Size 3x6 to 4x7 ft. value 30.00, **15.00**

Lot 2—Kurdistan and Mossoul,—Average Size 3½ to 4x6 to 7 ft. **19.50** value 32.00 to 37.00

Lot 3—Lustrous Persian Bijar and Iran Rugs,—large Hearth sizes. **28.00** value 35.00 to 45.00

Lot 4—Kazak and Khiva,—Size 5x7 to 6x8 ft. Exceptionally fine pieces for Dens, Foyer Halls, etc. **49.75** value 60.00 to 75.00

Lot 5—Large Turkish and Persian Carpets,—light colors. Sizes from 8x10 to 11.3x16.5 ft. **65.00** to **117.00** value 97.00 to 150.00

Lot 6—Special Selection of Extra Persian Mahal Carpets,—various sizes. value 285.00 to 385.00, **135.00** to **215.00**

Lot 7—Fine Kermanshah Carpets,—Sizes about 9x12 ft. **195.00** value 300.00 to 375.00

Lot 8—Extra Large Sizes:—
Persian Mahal,—
Size 11.7x15.9 ft...regularly 350.00, **250.00**
12.4x16.6 ft... " 425.00, **295.00**
13.8x18 ft... " 475.00, **350.00**
Persian Serapi,—
Size 10.4x14.6 ft...regularly 275.00, **200.00**
11.10x15 ft... " 365.00, **250.00**
12x15.10 ft... " 500.00, **300.00**
Persian Kirman,—
Size 9.6x15.3 ft....regularly 785.00, **495.00**

SUMMER DRAPERIES & CURTAINS

Unprecedented Price Concessions

Novelty Scrim Curtains,—2½ yds. long. Pair **95c, 1.25** and **1.95** regularly 1.65, 2.25 and 3.25

Scrim Curtains with effective applique borders in colors. pair **3.25** and **5.75** regularly 7.50 and 10.00

Bed Spreads to match,—full size. Set **7.75** and **10.75** regularly 12.75 and 17.50

Imported Poplin and Taffeta Curtains in handsome and effective designs. pair **10.00** and **12.50** regularly 17.50 and 22.50

Bed Sets to match....Set **15.00** and **17.50** regularly 20.50 and 30.50

Attractive assortment of Plain and Fancy Scrim,—White or Ecru. yd. **12c, 16c** and **22c** regularly 25c, 33c and 45c

French Net Panels,—large assortment in Colonial patterns and designs. each **2.25, 3.25** and **4.25** regularly 3.50, 4.75 and 5.75

Specially Priced:—Cottage and Bungalow Curtains,—attractive decorative designs and harmonious colorings. Special **95c, 1.35** and **2.25** Pair

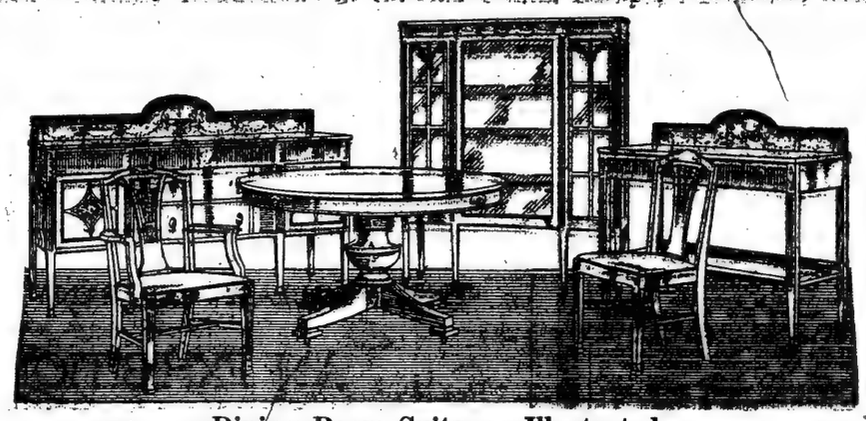
Drapery Silks,—31 inches wide. 80 different designs and colorings from which to make a selection. regularly 75c, yd. **35c**

Cretonne:—An exceptionally fine collection of English and French makes at very Moderate Prices:—
31 inches wide.....yd. **18c, 28c** to **1.50**
50 inches wide.....yd. **55c, 85c** to **4.50**

Slip Covers Made to Order, estimates submitted.

Annual April Sales

Extraordinary Reductions in Linens, China, Lamps, Furniture, Beds.



Dining Room Suite, as Illustrated

Ten-piece Suite,—Adam Model; made especially for James McCreery & Co. Finished in English Brown Mahogany. Includes Buffet, 74 inches long, China Closet, Serving and Extension Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 600.00, **435.00**

The above is but one of many unusual values offered during this sale.

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Damask Tablecloths,—Pure Irish Linen value 3.50, 3.75 to 6.00, **1.75, 2.65** to **4.50**

Dinner size Napkins to Match.....
value 3.50 to 8.50, Doz. **2.50** to **6.50**

Odd Satin Damask Napkins.....
value 2.50 to 4.25, Doz. **1.75** to **3.25**

Odd Satin Damask Tablecloths,—2 x 2½ yards. value 2.75, **1.75**

Hemstitched Damask Luncheon Sets,—Cloth and dozen Napkins, In solid colors,—Gold, Blue or Pink. value 10.00, set **7.50**

Bungalow Luncheon Sets,—18 pieces; scalloped; embroidered in colors. Set **2.00** value 3.00

Lace Trimmed Bureau and Buffet Scarfs. value 2.00 to 3.50, **1.25** to **2.50**

DINNER SERVICES

Austrian China,—delicate Rose design; solid gold handles. 100 pieces. value 20.00. **15.00**

American Porcelain,—Pink Rose border in double gold lines; open stock; 101 pieces. value 24.00, **18.00**

Austrian China,—dainty border pattern,—gold edge; solid gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces. value 27.50, **20.00**

Limoges China,—conventional and floral border patterns; 101 pcs. value 35.00, **25.00**

Limoges or Bavarian China,—quaint border design; gold edge; 101 pcs. value 40.00, **30.00**

Hemstitched Linen Sheets.....
value 5.00 to 8.00, Pair **3.90** to **6.50**

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases.
value 1.25 to 2.25, Pair **95c** to **1.50**

Muslin Sheets.....each **50c** to **95c** value 60c to 1.10

Muslin Pillow Cases.....each **12c** to **19c** value 15c to 24c

Huckaback Towels.....Doz. **1.50** to **2.25** value 2.00 to 3.00

Guest Towels....Doz. **3.00, 3.75** and **5.50** value 3.75, 4.75 and 7.00

Bleached Turkish Towels.....
value 4.50 to 12.00, Doz. **3.50** to **9.00**

Irish Satin Damask.....yd. **75c** and **1.00** value 1.10 and 1.50

ELECTRIC LAMPS

White Enamel Boudoir Lamps; 10-inch cretonne shades in a variety of the newest patterns. value 4.50, **2.75**

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps; 10-inch fancy silk shade, any color. value 7.50, **3.50**

Carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps; 10-in. silk shades, any color. value 8.00, **4.50**

Metal Reading Lamps in Verde or Empire Gold finish; 16-inch Art Glass shade; two lights. value 15.00, **8.50**

Table Lamps in Verde or Empire Gold finish; many designs. 20-inch Art Glass Shade to match. value 25.00, **14.50**

Remarkable Offerings

Commencing Monday, April 20th

WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

5 Afternoon Dresses in a variety of smart styles,—copies of foreign models. **32.50, 45.00** and **55.00** reduced from 42.50, 55.00 and 69.50

7 Decollete Gowns,—attractive models and materials; evening shades. **35.00, 45.00** and **59.50** reduced from 45.00, 59.00 and 72.00

9 Dressy Suits of various new Silk and Wool fabrics; reproductions of Foreign models. **45.00, 52.00** and **69.50** reduced from 55.00, 62.00 and 79.50

9 Tailor-made Suits in a large assortment of the most fashionable woolen materials; most attractive models. reduced from 35.00, 39.50 and 42.50, **25.00, 29.50** and **32.50**

Attention is directed to the new patent "Natamal" Convertible Sport Skirt; adaptable Tunic or Cape; a variety of colors.

In Imported Linen Crash.....**22.50**
In Imported Golfine.....**27.50**

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Comprehensive assortment of Cloaks and Wraps in the latest models and materials at very Attractive Prices.

Smart, dressy Wraps of Moire, Taffeta, Charmeuse, or Poplin,—copies of the latest Imported models. value 39.50 to 85.00, **25.00, 39.50** to **59.50**

Limousine Coats in a variety of soft Imported Fabrics. value 79.50 to 98.00, **59.50** and **65.00**

Coats made of Moire, Poplin, Brocaded Silk or Charmeuse, attractively lined and trimmed. values 22.50 and 39.50, **14.50, 17.50** and **29.50**

Sport and Jaunt Coats in a variety of materials. value 14.50 to 29.50, **9.50, 14.50** and **19.50**

Motor and Steamer Coats of desirable materials. value 37.50 to 89.50, **16.50, 23.50** and **29.50**

Raincoats of "showerproof" cloth materials. value 19.50 to 25.00, **12.75** and **15.50**

MISSES' SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

Suits in twelve distinct styles; reproductions of latest Foreign models; made of Serge, Wool Crepe or Gabardine; Navy or Copenhagen Blue, Reseda, Tango, Pigskin or Black. Size 14 to 18 years. **29.50, 35.00** and **39.50** values 37.50, 45.00 and 58.00

Suits of Granite Crepe or Fancy Gabardine; two smart models; made especially for this sale; in Navy or Copenhagen Blue, Reseda, Wistaria, Tango, Black and Shepherd Checks. Size 14 to 18 years. values 32.50 and 37.50, **24.50, 26.50**

Coats in smart serviceable models; made of English and Herd Check materials, Serge, Bedford Cord, Scotch Plaid Checks, or Donegal Tweed. Size 14 to 18 years. values 19.75, 22.50 and 27.50, **12.75, 16.75** and **18.50**

Afternoon Dresses,—stylish models; in Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Silk Poplin or Flowered Crepe. Size 14 to 18 years. values 29.50, 35.00 and 39.50, **18.50, 26.50** and **29.50**

Separate Skirts,—Tunic, Tier or Ripple models; in Men's Serge, English Check and Plaid materials and Black Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. **5.75, 7.50** and **9.75** values 8.50, 12.75 and 14.50

HOUSE GOWNS & NEGLIGEES

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—copies of Imported models; attractively trimmed. values 29.50 and 35.00, **18.75** and **22.50**

Negligees and House Gowns of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with hand embroidery and lace. **8.75** and **12.75** values 14.50 and 19.50

Slip-ons of Chiffon with Lace Hood, trimmed with rosebud. value 14.50, **8.95**

50 two-piece Matinee models of Albatross; pleated Princess Slip, trimmed with lace and ribbon; coatee ribbon and lace trimmed. value 7.75, **5.75**

100 Negligees of Albatross,—lace trimmed; pleated skirt. value 5.95 to 8.50, **3.85, 4.50** and **5.75**

House and Morning Dresses.....**1.50, 1.95** to **4.95** values 2.25 to 6.95

Special Inducements

Dressmaking & Tailoring Department

MADE TO ORDER

Two-piece Suits in popular fabrics.....**85.00** to **125.00**

Gowns in Pussy Willow Taffeta or Charmeuse..... **85.00** to **135.00**

Three-piece Suits in Silk Moire or Taffeta. **135.00** to **155.00**

Original Paris Models,—Gowns, Three-Piece Costumes and Suits,—⅓ to ½ less than former prices.

The collection includes choice models from the leading Paris couturieres,—Callot, Cheruit, Doucet, Redfern, Poiret, Bernard, Jenny, Beer, Agnes, Worth, Georgette, Premet, Bourniche, Elise Poret and Paquin.

HAIR GOODS SALON

Unusual Values

20-inch Switches of First Quality, Natural Wavy Hair, mounted on short stems. regularly 10.00, **7.00**

24-inch Switches of First Quality, Natural Wavy Hair, mounted on short stems. regularly 18.00, **15.00**

A perfect match guaranteed by the experts in charge, and authentic advice on all matters pertaining to the coiffure.

Hair Dressing, Children's Hair Cutting, Manicuring, Shampooing, and Facial Massage.

MAYOR VETOES NINE, APPROVES 16 BILLS

Says Condemnation Reform Is Needed, but Measure Is Defective.

TEACHERS' FUND BANKRUPT

Only $800,000 Reserve Available for Retirement — Bill Approved Releasing $300,000 This Year.

Mayor Mitchel took action yesterday on a number of legislative bills. He vetoed nine and approved sixteen. The most important of the bills which he disapproved was the one to do away with condemnation commissioners in the matter of public property and give all powers of condemnation proceedings to Justices of the Supreme Court. The Mayor at first favored the bill, but he finally decided to veto it, and sent this memorandum to the Governor:

"The intent of this bill is to carry out the constitutional amendments providing for excess of condemnation and relief from the present burdensome method of condemning property only by means of commissioners. The theory of the bill is to allow the city to take more property than is physically needed for the particular improvement, and to place the trial of condemnation cases in the courts without juries. I must record my complete sympathy with the purposes and intent of this bill. The technical drafting of the measure, however, presents certain defects which I am sorry to say require disaproval.

"First—The act is to take effect immediately.

"Second—It stops the present procedure in condemnation immediately.

"Third—Throwing upon the courts the great number of condemnation proceedings that will be prosecuted in the near future will so clog the machinery of the courts as to seriously interfere with their business.

"Fourth—Although, as is said above, this bill will throw this extra burden on the courts, apparently no attempt has been made to take up with the Appellate Divisions of both Departments the question of providing for additional Judges or additional parts to meet this extra burden.

"Fifth—The title of this bill contains no reference to excess condemnation. The question of excess condemnation has been considered of such great importance that a constitutional amendment has been made and voted for by the people, and yet not one word of warning in the title conveys to a reader's mind the fact that excess condemnation is provided for in the bill. I believe the bill upon this ground alone to be unconstitutional.

"Sixth—There are many minor mechanical defects in the bill, such as failure to provide for damages for intended regulation of streets and avenues and failure to provide for power in the court to refer distribution of assessment for benefit.

"It is with regret that I find it necessary to disapprove this bill, but the matter is one of such great importance that I deem it my duty to return it to the Legislature so that it may be re-drafted and re-passed in corrected form as soon as possible."

The Mayor vetoed the bill requiring Magistrates to sit in Manhattan and the Bronx to take bail between 4 and 8 P. M., and Magistrates in the other boroughs to take bail between 5 and 10 P. M. He vetoed the bill granting a pension to Margaret Hopkins, widow of a fireman who died in the performance of his duty in 1887, which was prior to the establishment of the Widows' Pension act. He vetoed the bill extending the time of the present plan of distribution of the fund of foreign fire insurance companies doing business in New York from 1911 to 1935. He vetoed the bill refunding assessments erroneously paid by charitable corporations. He vetoed the bills allowing Magistrates to place on probation first offenders under the tenement house law; providing for a highway on top of the Brooklyn Aqueduct, and allowing the Board of Estimate to provide for the relief of the family of a man killed while aiding a policeman in the performance of duty.

Among the bills he approved was one making it a misdemeanor to violate the traffic regulations; another authorizing the Board of Aldermen to fix a fee for the pistol permits, and one cutting the teachers' permanent retirement fund from $800,000 to $500,000. Regarding this bill the Mayor said:

"This measure was requested by the Board of Education to enable it to meet a crisis which has arisen in the teachers' retirement fund. This fund, established in 1894, is made up of deductions from the salaries of teachers for absences, 5 per cent. of excise moneys, and 1 per cent. deduction from teachers' salaries paid as a contribution to the fund.

"The plain fact with regard to the teachers' retirement fund is that with the exception of the $300,000 reserve, the fund is practically bankrupt. This condition is due in part to the fact that at the time of the establishment of the fund the accrued liability for persons who were approaching the age of retirement was entirely overlooked.

"In consequence, instead of accumulating an adequate reserve at compound interest, the fund was called upon to pay current pensions which should have been separately dealt with and provided for when the fund was created.

"Based upon the past experience of the fund and past practice in making refunds of salary, deductions for excused absences, it is estimated that the annual deficit will grow from $383,902.75 in 1914, to $903,251.93, in 1918, or a total deficit for the five years in question of $3,152,838.65.

"Unless there is considerable curtailment of the refunds of deductions of salaries for absences, and unless additional retirements are for the time being discontinued, the $300,000 made available by this act will not be sufficient to meet the accruing deficits for more than a single year. Assuming that present practices in administering the fund continue, the entire $800,000 reserve will be exhausted in less than three years.

"I am signing this bill because I believe it would work great hardship on many teachers now retired, and those who merit retirement to deprive them of their prospective income without due notice."

The Mayor also approved the bill abolishing the Municipal Explosive Commission and allowing the Fire Commissioner to regulate the storage of combustibles.

INDICT GIRL'S ASSAILANTS.

Judge Forces Action Against Politicians Who Attacked Witness.

Two indictments were returned yesterday by the Queens County Grand Jury charging two young men well known in the Democratic Club and in the Queens County Court House in Long Island City with having attacked Mrs. Clara Ellert, 17 years old, wife of Frank Ellert of Richmond Hill.

Mrs. Ellert alleged that she was enticed away from the witness room attached to the office of the District Attorney, where she was waiting for a man to go on her husband's bond, and was taken to the Democratic Club house on the pretence of seeing a lawyer.

For some reason the District Attorney took no action until Mrs. Ellert appealed to Judge Humphrey, who charged the present Grand Jury to investigate the case. The Women's Suffrage Party went to the assistance of Mrs. Ellert also. The names of the two young men who have been indicted will not be made known until they are arraigned in court to plead.

Dr. Wallace to Go to Rochester.

ROCHESTER, April 18.—The Rev. Dr. William B. Wallace, pastor of Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of this city.

CRUELTY CASE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE

One Member Refuses to Express an Opinion as to Dr. Sweet's Guilt or Innocence.

LOCKED UP OVER SUNDAY

Court Explains Meaning of Words for Them, but Won't Furnish a Dictionary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—After being deadlocked for twenty-three hours, the jurors in the case of Dr. Joshua A. Sweet, the University of Pennsylvania surgeon, who is charged with cruelty to animals in vivisection experiments, informed Judge Bregy this afternoon that they saw no hope of reaching an agreement.

One man, according to one of the jurors, blocked the possibility of reaching a verdict. The Judge upon hearing this statement announced that he would adjourn court until Monday, and unless the jurors should reach a verdict before that time they would have to remain locked up. If a verdict was reached it could be sealed and given to court officers, and they might go home.

This step of Judge Bregy followed less than two hours after the jury had entered court and asked for instructions. There were four points on which they wished enlightment, J. H. Kammerer, the foreman, explained.

"First," he said, "we would like your Honor to define the laws relative to animals in Pennsylvania as to care, treatment, and torture.

"Second, define the words, 'wantonly,' 'maliciously,' 'willfully,' 'cruelty,' 'maiming,' 'negligence,' and 'torture.'

"Third, have we the right, as jurors, to find a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to the mercy of the court, and can we acquit the defendant and place the costs of the prosecution on him?

"Fourth, can we take a dictionary into the jury room?"

Judge Bregy replied that there was no law in Pennsylvania saying what must be done in the treatment of animals. The law, he said, prescribed what shall not be done, and anything that was not forbidden might be done. He defined "wantonly" as "that which is done purposely," saying, in other words, that torture purposely inflicted is wantonly inflicted. A cruel act was defined as a hard-hearted act, committed without regard to any suffering that it might cause. "Torture" was that which amounted to more than ordinary inconvenience and pain; it was agony in itself. He instructed the jurors that they could acquit the defendant and place the costs of the prosecution on him, or they could bring in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation of mercy. He refused to let the jurors have a dictionary.

One of the jurors asked: "Would injury to animals for scientific purposes be considered as an element of intention?"

"I do not exactly understand that proposition," said the Judge. "If, however, a man cut off the hoof of a well horse to ascertain how the horse would act, the intention he had in his mind would not relieve him of responsibility for the cruel act."

When the jury left the room the foreman said a verdict probably would be reached in a short time. In consequence the court was surprised when it received a message that the jury could not agree. The jurors were sent for and the foreman told the Judge there was no possibility of an agreement.

"Do the other jurors feel the same way?" asked Judge Bregy.

"Your Honor, said the second juryman, "I think it is impossible that we can agree, as certain members of the jury have fixed opinions and have expressed themselves that their minds are made up and unchangeable." When he had resumed his seat William Worrall, another juror arose.

"Your Honor," he said, "we do not agree for the reason that there is one man who refuses to express his opinion either one way or the other, and who refuses to discuss his view of the case with his fellow-jurymen and lend assistance in reaching a verdict."

Judge Bregy then adjourned court.

Gov. Fletcher's Daughter Divorced.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—Mrs. Mary Fletcher Charlton, daughter of Gov. Allen M. Fletcher of Vermont, has obtained a divorce from Dr. Frederick R. Charlton, a prominent surgeon of this city. The Governor was in court with his daughter when the decree was granted; he had testified in her behalf. Mrs. Charlton charged cruelty.

MMIGRANTS LAND ARMED.

apons Given Back After They Arrive at This Port.

hen Italians sail from this port in steerage of the big liners to see their llies they are searched at the gang- by expert seamen who take away revolvers and knives and give each n a check with which he can reclaim property on arriving at the port of tination.

he same rule applied, it was said terday, by one of the steamship nts, to Italians coming this way. ey had their pistols returned to them ore the liner reached Quarantine m the Mediterranean ports and, un- s the Customs Inspectors searched ir pockets, the Italians landed here ll armed in defiance of the Sullivan against carrying firearms.

eapons are taken from these passgers to prevent any trouble arising ong them. On one steamer recently, ere the men were allowed to keep ir clasp knives, a small fire was dis- ered in the forward steerage, and ore the officers realized what had ppened the Sicilian passengers hed on deck, ripped the canvas covers the boats, and sat in them waiting them to be launched.

MANY DEFECTIVES ARRIVING

Number of Afflicted Aliens Coming Here Shows Big Increase.

The immigration officials are complaining that since Jan. 1 the number of defectives among aliens arriving in this port has increased very greatly and makes it difficult to find accommodation for them in the detention building at Ellis Island. It is understood that the foreign steerage passenger agents have been busy booking people who are mentally afflicted, before the new immigration laws come into force. One of the immigration officials said yesterday:

"It is a shame to send these poor afflicted people here only to be sent back again. Even if they are booked by unscrupulous agents in the interior of Europe, there is no reason why the steamship lines do not have their own experienced surgeons at the continental ports to prevent them from sailing to New York. Most of them are shipped away by relatives who wish to get rid of them, and when they are refused admission to this country they sit down and cry in a hopeless manner that is distressing to witness for those who have any human feeling. They have no home, no friends, and no money.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

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Emphasize the Following

Attractive Values

styles accepted by America's *critical* women—

Tailleur & Demi-tailleur Suits—exact reproductions and individual conceptions of the latest French models— *$45, $55 & $65*

Smart Suits for Misses—$35 & $45

Two-piece Silk Suits—$65, $75, $85

Three-piece Costume Suits in the newest silk and cloth weaves—*$95, $110, $125*

Evening Gowns—Original models, duplicates and individual styles — *$75, $85, $125*

Dance Frocks— $45, $65, $95

Afternoon Gowns & Street Frocks Fashionable modes, in silk and cloth, suitable for all intermediate service— *$35, $48, $65*

Latest Conceits in French Hats

$18 $22 $25

Day and Evening Wraps—$38, $50, $75

Coats and Capes— $35, $45, $65

Tailleur Blouses— $7, $10, $12

Costume Blouses—$15, $18, $25

DUO-ART PIANOLA

Playing The Duo-Art Pianola by hand

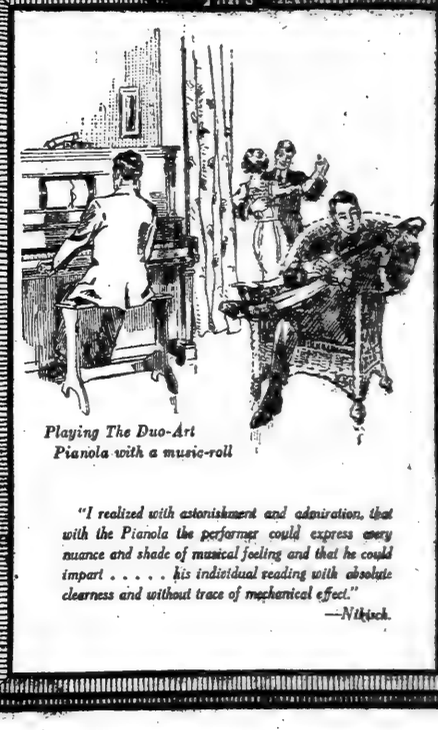
"I cannot conceive of any reason why the Pianola should not be in every home. As a pianoforte, when the keyboard is used, it leaves nothing to be desired" . . .

—Paderewski

Listening to The Duo-Art Pianola play itself

" . . your latest development of the Pianola—the Duo-Art Pianola! This instrument almost passes belief. To be able to listen at will to the performances of the greatest pianistic artists—to their playing, reproduced exactly, even to the most subtle dynamic shadings—can there be a greater achievement in the world of music?"

—Leoncavallo



Playing The Duo-Art Pianola with a music-roll

"I realized with astonishment and admiration, that with the Pianola the performer could express every nuance and shade of musical feeling and that he could impart . . . . . his individual reading with absolute clearness and without trace of mechanical effect."

—Nikisch.

THE THREE-FOLD VALUE OF THIS WONDERFUL NEW PIANOLA

The Duo-Art Pianola is, first of all, a Steinway Piano—one of the world's most famous pianofortes. An instrument that in tone, in action, in every pianoforte quality will satisfy the discriminating taste of the trained musician. An instrument that is ideal for hand-playing or practice.

Played by the Pianola method—with a music-roll—The Duo-Art Pianola confers upon everyone the power of genuinely artistic musical expression. In this respect it does not differ from the regular style Pianola of latest type, except that no pedaling is required—pneumatic power being furnished by an electric motor. A very little interesting practice brings proficiency in playing by the Pianola method and enables one to rival the performances of highly talented concert pianists.

But whatever the means by which one plays, there are times when one prefers merely to *listen* to music. It is purely *passive* enjoyment that is sought. One wishes music harmon us with the prevailing mood, rendered with a power beauty and skill that is beyond criticism.

Through the mediu of a new, self-governed pneumatic action and special prepared music-rolls, The Duo-Art Pianola, without yo guidance or control, reproduces the actual performances of eminent pianists, with all the charm and individuality f the original renditions. Every slightest variation of t mpo, every subtle tone-shade, every nuance, every el sive rubato is repeated with a fidelity to the artist's nterpretation that is amazing, and has never before be n even approached.

The Duo-Art Piano , with its three-fold capacity, is the most remarkable de elopment of the modern piano. And, although it was announced to the public and placed on sale only a fe weeks ago, it is already recognized as the greatest a ievement in the history of the piano industry.

AN INVITATION

Informal demonstrations of The Duo-Art Pianola will be given ach afternoon at Three o'clock, in the Steinway Salons at Aeolian Hall. Private dem strations at any hour during the business day to all who request them.

These demonstrations are free and attendance entails no obliga ion of any kind.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall

"Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the Wo t"

Forty-Second Street, West of Fifth Avenue

ATLANTANS FAVOR NEW FRANK TRIAL

Four-fifths of City's Population Wants Him to Have Another Chance, Says The Georgian.

RACE PREJUDICE IS DENIED

Newspaper Appeals for Impartial Justice for the Sake of the State's Reputation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 18.—Under the caption "Atlanta Must Have No Aftermath of Bitterness" The Atlanta Georgian publishes the following editorial regarding the case of Leo M. Frank:

An honest newspaper carries always a very serious sense of responsibility to its community and to the State. It is the duty and the policy of every real newspaper to fearlessly record the facts with accuracy, to interpret fairly the public sentiment, and, when it can do so, to wisely lead the public sentiment of the people who support it. The Georgian feels this obligation keenly, and hopes to illustrate it always.

No greater and more serious issue has confronted the life of this community than has been developed in the case of Leo Frank. When it was the wise policy to cover this issue with the mantle of silence, we have followed that policy. There are reasons now—due respect for justice and for the unity of our people and for the public opinion of the country—why something should again be said by an Atlanta newspaper touching this case. And this period of comparative tranquillity and reason is the time to say it.

It is lamentable past all expression that there ever crept into this tragedy and the question of guilt or innocence of this young man charged with murder any possible feeling between the two races which for fifty years have grown up side by side in full fellowship, in friendship, in progress, and in patriotism, in the City of Atlanta.

No Spirit of Prejudice.

No feeling of prejudice or proscription against the Jewish race was ever representative of Atlanta. The Georgian firmly believes that no feeling or discrimination growing out of the earlier details of the Frank trial expressed the representative feeling of this broad-minded and liberal-spirited capital of the South. If such a feeling was expressed anywhere by the Gentile blood, it was impulsive, unthinking, unwise, and unrepresentative, wherever it had racial flavor. If it was expressed by any representative of the Jewish race, it was equally unwise and equally unnecessary. There has entered into the annals of the Jewish race in America so much less of crime than into the record of any other race that the Jewish race, of all others, could best afford to ignore any racial issue, and view this purely as a civic question, involving the peace and order of society and the State.

The Georgian believes above all things in the majority and fairness of the law. It believes that no cleaner and abler Judges dispense justice in any city or State of the Republic than the judicial officers of the lower and the higher courts of Georgia. Whatever their final decision in this matter is should be received in good faith and in good temper, as the full and fair conclusion of a great issue, and all classes and all races should accept it in this spirit, and resume as speedily as possible that high and cordial interchange of civility and confidence and friendship which has made this a united, progressive, and marvelously successful city.

Having said this much, The Georgian, after a long and deliberate survey of the situation, does not hesitate to express the conviction that four-fifths, if not nine-tenths, of the thinking people of Atlanta would be glad now to see this young man, Leo Frank, have another chance to prove his innocence if the law and the evidence will permit it. If a new trial can be had under the law and under the evidence, it would be good for the city and for the South, and would do much to clear the atmosphere of bitterness and prejudice, that the new trial should be granted, and we feel sure that every Judge in the higher and lower court entertains the same opinion. If it cannot be had under the written law, and under the legal evidence, then no just man and no law-abiding citizen of any race or any condition should want it.

First to Take This Stand.

The Georgian was the first daily newspaper in Georgia to advocate this view. Only recently our esteemed contemporary, The Journal, had an editorial along the same line.

On Nov. 1, 1913, The Georgian's editorial said: "Every accused person under the law must be given the benefit of doubt. That is fair. That is justice as the American people understand it. When Judges and people are in doubt it is time to pause, and if necessary to retry. Better that ten guilty men should escape than one innocent man should suffer, saith the Holy Scriptures."

The Journal on March 10, 1914, said: "The evidence on which Frank was convicted is not clear. Suppose he is hanged, and it should develop that the man was innocent as he claims, the people of this State would stand before the world convicted of murdering an innocent man by refusing him an impartial trial."

At the time of writing The Georgian editorial feeling was so high in Atlanta that The Georgian's stand was misunderstood and criticised as having undue consideration for the Jewish race. But a period of calmer thought and better judgment has convinced our citizenship that The Georgian's attitude was impartial and its advice sound. The Georgian has no personal or racial concern for Frank. This paper does not care whether he is a Jew or a Gentile, a Christian or an Atheist. The Georgian's concern is for the people of this country—for the reputation of this city and State—for unity and confidence among our own people—for exact justice without passion or prejudice.

It is first of all for the supremacy of law and justice—of law that will always be founded on impartial justice, and of exact justice under the law.

DOG CHASE AT THE WALDORF

Fugitive Pomeranian Starts a Hue and Cry in Thirty-fourth Street.

What threatened to be a "mad dog" scare originated in the Waldorf late on Friday afternoon. The trouble started in the foyer as a simple chase for a runaway pet, continued through Peacock Alley, and out by the head porter's desk at Thirty-fourth Street, where the crowd joined in the hue and cry.

A woman who goes to the hotel to tea, slips the lash of her tail-less black pomeranian after she has gone to her table. Only a few days ago the dog got away, and there was a chase after him, but he was caught before he got outside of the building. This time the animal got a good start before his owner missed him. When she did so, she screamed, and ran after him.

Bellboys and porters took up the chase, and the doorman made a dive as "pom" shot by him. Messengers were sent out the Astor Court entrance in the hope that the dog would turn at the corner, but he kept straight on. Through the tangle of traffic at Broadway the dog slipped easily, while his pursuers were halted by the cars. Boys and men joined in the chase once he had crossed that thoroughfare. Cries of "Catch him!" "Stop, him!" arose, and many who saw the animal coming got out of the way, thinking it might be mad. The dog did not halt until midway of the block between Seventh and Eighth Avenue, when a fleet messenger boy from the Hotel Astor's drive, after him and rolled over on the

Three "*Onyx*" Days

April 20th MONDAY 21st TUESDAY 22nd WEDNESDAY

The "ONYX" Day Offerings will consist of the Top-Notch "ONYX" Numbers. dvertised for years, and known to dealer and consumer alike as the very Cream of "ONYX" Qualities, such as wi establish a Broader and Better Relation with the Public than ever before.

We surely are going to celebrate. It will be a Most Memorable Occasion, the Greatest in the annals of

"*Onyx*" Hosiery

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SELLING IN AMERICA

A much Wider Range of Styles has been selected which will include the Wants of Every Member of the Family

READ CAREFULLY THE DESCRIPTIVE LIST BELOW:

FOR WOMEN

H 248:—Women's "ONYX" Medium Weight Cotton; Full Fashioned; "Dub-l" Top; Reinforced Heel, Sole and Toe; Black only. Our Regular 35c—3 for $1.00 value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **25c per pair**

H 366:—Women's "ONYX" Gauze Weight Lisle; "Dub-l" Top; High Spliced Heel and Spliced Sole and Toe; Black, White and Tan. Regular 35c—3 for $1.00 value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **25c per pair**

409 K K: Black
402 S W: White
403 S: Tan
Women's "ONYX" Medium Weight Silk Lisle; "Doublex" Heel and Toe; "Dub-l" Top and Reinforced Sole. Feels and Looks like Silk but Wears Better. Regular 50c value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **3 pairs for $1.00**

6607:—Women's "ONYX" Boot Silk with Lisle "Dub-l" Top; Reinforced Heel, Sole and Toe; Black, White and Tan. Regular 50c Value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **3 pairs for $1.00**

E 970: Black
962 S: White
Women's "ONYX" Finest Gauze Lisle; "Dub-l" Top, High Spliced Heel and Spliced Sole and Toe. Regular 50c Value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **3 pairs for $1.00**

120 M:—Women's "ONYX" **Extra Size.** Medium Weight Silk Lisle; "Dub-l" Garter Top, and Double Spliced Heel, Sole and Toe; Black only. Regular 50c Value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **3 pairs for $1.00**

Women's "ONYX" Pure Thread Silk; a Fine Medium Weight in Black only; "Dub-l" Garter Top of Silk or Lisle; High Spliced Heel and Double Sole of Silk or Lisle. Regular $1.35 and $1.50 Value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **$1.00 per pair**

FOR MEN

E 325:—Men's "ONYX" Silk Lisle in Black only. "Doublex" Heel and Toe. Spliced Sole. *Has No Equal.* Regular 50c Value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **3 pairs for $1.00**

615:—Men's "ONYX" Pure Silk, Fibre. Ribbed Top; Spliced Heel, Sole and Toe, in Black, Tan, Navy, Grey, Purple and Smoke. Regular 50c Value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **3 pairs for $1.00**

620:—Men's "ONYX" Finest Pure Silk; Medium Weight; Reinforced Heel, Sole and Toe; Black only. Regular $1.50 Value.
"ONYX" DAY Price **$1.00 per pair**

FOR BOYS

B 1273:—Boys' "ONYX" Medium Weight "Dub-l Wear" Ribbed Cotton in Black and Tan; Sizes 6 to 10; Best Boys' Hose of its kind in America. **25c per pair**

FOR MISSES

X 46:—Misses' "ONYX" Medium Weight "Dub-l Wear" Lisle; Fine Ribbed; Black and Tan; Sizes 5 to 10; Best Misses' Hose in America. **25c per pair**

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DRY GOODS STORES

AND

MEN'S FURNISHINGS SHOPS

Travel Information

Information regarding routes, transportation lines, rates and expenses of trips to any part of the world will be furnished without charge in the bureau on the Fifth Floor. Tickets will be secured for customers on request.

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Cleaning & Dyeing

Goods called for and delivered. Out of town orders promptly attended to.

Fifth Floor

Hosiery

Three "Onyx" Days

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
April 20th, 21st and 22d

For Women

409 K K: Black
402 S W: White
403 S: Tan
Women's "ONYX" Medium Weight Silk Lisle; "Doublex" Heel and Toe; "Dub-l" Top and Reinforced Sole. Feels and looks like silk but wears better. Usually 50c
"ONYX" DAY price — *3 pairs for $1.00*

6607:—Women's "ONYX" boot silk with lisle "Dub-l" top; reinforced heel, sole and toe; black, white and tan. Usually 50c.
"ONYX" DAY price — *3 pairs for $1.00*

120 M:—Women's "ONYX" extra size medium weight silk lisle; "Dub-l" garter top, and double spliced heel, sole and toe; black only. Usually 50c.
"ONYX" DAY price — *3 pairs for $1.00*

Women's "ONYX" pure thread silk; a fine medium weight in black only; "Dub-l" garter top of silk or lisle; high spliced heel and double sole of silk or lisle. Usually $1.35 and $1.50.
"ONYX" DAY price — *$1.00 per pair*

For Men

E 325:—Men's "ONYX" silk lisle in black only, "Doublex" heel and toe. Spliced sole. *Has No Equal.* Usually 50c.
"ONYX" DAY price — *3 pairs for $1.00*

615:—Men's "ONYX" pure silk, fibre ribbed top; spliced heel, sole and toe, in black, tan, navy, gray, purple and smoke. Usually 50c.
"ONYX" DAY price — *3 pairs for $1.00*

Men's "ONYX" finest pure silk; medium weight; reinforced heel, sole and toe; black, white, tan, gray, helio and navy. Usually $1.50.
"ONYX" DAY price — *$1.00 per pair*

Street Floor

Magnificent Values in Women's Fancy Tailored Suits

Made according to the directions of, and especially for, Lord & Taylor

The models are distinctive and mostly exclusive, being reproductions of the later foreign suits. A wide range of materials and colors for selection, which includes

Wool Crepe — *Men's Wear Serges* — *Hair-line Stripes* — *Silk Poplin*
Wool Poplin — *Imported Gabardines* — *Novelty Checks* — *Moire Silk*
Chiffon Taffetas — *Silk Bengalines*

At Special Prices, as Follows:

$22.50, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $45.00, $50.00

Usual prices $35.00 to $85.00

Women's Wash Skirts
In the newest Summer fabrics
$2.00 to $10.50

Women's Separate Skirts
Of silks and all the new wool materials
$5.00 to $19.50—According to materials

Women's Country Club Skirts
For Golf, Tennis and General Out-Door Wear
Made of Imported Donegal Mixtures
$8.50
Usual Price $15.00

200 Balmacaan Coats
For Street & Touring Wear
In a large selection of Imported Donegal mixtures at the special price of
$12.50—Usually $20.00

Balmacaan, Street, Touring & Steamer Coats
Attractive models of imported Scotch and Donegal mixtures at the following special prices,
$15.00, $16.50, $19.50, $25.00
Usually $25.00 to $39.50

Country Club Coats — *$19.50*
Of golf cords and worumbo chinchillas in fashionable colorings—the golf cords are handsomely lined. Usually $30.00

Black Satin Charmeuse Coats and the New Paquin Capes
Exceptionally fine quality, trimmed with velvet,
$16.50 & $19.50—Usually $29.50 and $35.00

Marabout Trimmed Coats — *$19.50*
For dressy afternoon and evening wear, of brocaded poplin and moire silk, in gold, Copenhagen blue, fuchsia and black. Usually $35.00

Women's Raincoats
Rubberized, Gabardine and Cravenette.
Prices according to material
$7.50, $10.50, $12.50, $16.50, $19.50
Usually $14.50 to $25.00

Women's Fancy Coats
Of moire silk, chiffon taffeta, wool sponge, wool poplin, fancy checks and serges,
$16.50, $19.50, $22.50, $25.00 to $35.00
Usually $25.00 to $50.00

Evening Wraps
Reproductions of foreign models in a variety of the newest materials,
$50.00 to $150.00—Usually $75.00 to $225.00

Third Floor

Cold Storage Vaults for Furs

Wearing Apparel and Draperies
On the Premises
Third Floor—Murray Hill 9000

Women's Black Dresses for Mourning Wear

Are shown in a large assortment in all the different materials suitable for afternoon, evening or dressy occasions. Some models are beautifully trimmed with mourning beads, crepe, chiffon and net, while others are in the more simple styles,

$19.50, $29.50 to $79.50

Exceptional Values in

Afternoon & Evening Dresses
Fashioned in a wide range of materials
$29.50

White & Figured Voile Dresses
$9.50 to $29.50
According to style and material
Third Floor

A Select Assemblage of Ultra Fashionable Silks

Presenting the weaves being used so extensively now by the principal dressmakers of Paris, among which are

Poplin Brilliante, Moires, Chiffon Taffetas, Pompadour Taffetas in light and dark grounds, Printed Crepe Chinois, Foulards in black and white effects, and Striped Satins (much in vogue at present).

Excellent Dress Silks
At Very Special Prices

Black Chiffon Taffeta — 36 inches wide. Special, per yard — *$1.50*

Brocaded Meteor & Imperial Crepes — 40 inches wide. Special, per yard — *$1.95*

Black Cashmere-de-Soie — 40 inches wide. Special, per yard — *$1.78*

Plain Crinkle Crepes — 36 inches wide, in street and evening shades. Special, per yard — *$1.25*

Street Floor

Millinery

For Immediate and Mid-Summer Wear

At Exceptionally Low Prices

100 Women's Tailored Hats — *$6.95*
In the season's best shapes and colors, made of tagal, hemp and Belgium split braids, trimmed with flowers, ribbons and wings. Usually $10.00 to $12.00

Women's Afternoon Hats
Distinctive styles in an extensive assortment of colors and black, trimmed with paradise, ostrich, wings, flowers and ribbon,
$10.00 to $20.00—Usually $18.00 to $30.00

Misses' & Children's Hats — *$1.95*
Black peanut shapes, with trimmings of velvet ribbon and dainty flowers giving a touch of color. Usualy $4.00

Misses' & Children's Hats—$2.95 to $15.00
Usually $5.00 to $20.00

Untrimmed Hats
a large variety of styles, both black and colors, of Milan hemp and plain hemp,
$2.95 & $3.95—Usually $5.00 to $8.00

Clusters, Bouquets, Sprays & Wreaths
50c, 98c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95 to $3.50
Usually $1.00 to $5.00

Fourth Floor

Women's & Misses' Union Suits & Vests

At Special Prices

Milanese Silk Underwear (reinforced)

Vests, plain—Usually $1.75	$1.35
Vests, embroidered—Usually $2.25	$1.75
Bloomers—Usually $2.25	$1.75
Union Suits—Usually $3.00	$2.50

Spun Silk Vests
Hand finished tops—Usually $1.00 ..... 75c

Lisle Thread Vests
Hand crochet fronts, band tops, also plain
35c each—6 for $1.95—Usually 50c

Gauze Weight Union Suits
Regular and extra size—Usually 75c 50c

Swiss Ribbed Union Suits
75c—Usually $1.00

Second Floor

A Remarkable Offering of 2,800 Dress Lengths of Imported Cotton Fabrics

Usually $6.25 and $7.50
Reduced to
$3.75 Per Length

Street Floor

House & Maids' Dresses

A large variety of new and very attractive models and materials—Crepe, Linen, Lawn, Voile, Tissue and Percale,
$1.45, $1.95, $2.95, $4.50, $5.95 to $8.75

Special for Monday
Attractive tailored Linen model, coat effect. White, Copenhagen, rose and wistaria *$4.95*

Maids' Dresses

Percale	*95c, $1.25 & $1.50*
Chambray and Seersucker	*$1.50, $1.95 & $2.25*

Second Floor

Special Values in Misses' & Children's French Underwear

Gowns
Hand embroidered—6 to 14 years ..... *$1.45 & $1.95*

Drawers
Hand embroidered—6 to 16 years ..... *65c to 95c*
Lace trimmed—6 to 16 years ..... *$1.10 to $1.55*

Corset Covers
Hand embroidered—14, 16, 18 years *98c*

Chemises
Hand emb'd and lace trimmed—16, 18 years *$1.75*

Petticoats
Hand embroidered—6 to 14 years ..... *$1.10 to $1.45*
Prices according to sizes.

Domestic Underwear

Crepe-de-Chine Bodices
Lace trimmed—16, 18 years *98c*

Crepe-de-Chine Petticoats
Lace trimmed—32, 34 and 36 inches long *$2.95*

Second Floor

Recent Large Purchases of Dependable Linens

Representing the surplus stocks, etc., of several prominent manufacturers
Will be placed on sale To-morrow
At Wholesale Prices and Less

Table Cloths and Napkins
At reductions of ⅓ and more from regular stock prices

Table Cloths
$1.60 to $10.75—Usually $2.50 to $17.25

Napkins
$1.88 to $19.25 dozen—Usually $2.75 to $30.50

Scalloped Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Tea Cloths, Luncheon Cloths and Scarfs
At less than wholesale prices

Table Cloths	each	$3.25 to $6.75
Napkins	dozen	$2.12 to $5.25
Tea Cloths	each	90c to $1.38
Luncheon Cloths	each	$2.12 to $3.00
Scarfs	each	35c to 88c
Tray Cloths	each	42c to 50c

1,000 Dozen Towels
From well-known German and Irish makers
$2.50, $2.95, $4.50, $6.85 dozen
Usually $3.00 to $10.50

$25,000 Worth of Madeira Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Linens
At an Average of ½ Regular Prices

Second Floor

An Extensive Showing of Women's & Misses' Waists

Exclusive styles for present and Summer wear of Georgette Crepe, Crepe-de-Chine, Chiffon Taffeta, Chiffon Cloth, Nets, Laces, Wash Silk, Linen, Organdy, Voiles, Batiste and Fancy Crepes.

Special Values

Crepe Net, combined with shadow lace over net	$5.00
Crepe Shadow Lace over flesh color chiffon cloth, and flaring collar of embroidered net	$5.95
Crepe-de-Chine, box pleated model, cuffs and new collar of white linen, black taffeta tie, crystal buttons	$6.95
Organdy, clustered tucked body, directoire moire bow	$3.95
Organdy, allover tucked model, embroidered collar and tie; or side pleated yoke model, new with black moire tie	$5.95
Embroidered Handkerchief Linen, picot net finishing organdy collar	$3.95
Fine Colored Handkerchief Linen, clustered front and back, with new Normand collar attached to waist in front, finished with tie	$7.50

Misses' Waists
Comprising Fancy and Outing Blouses

Crepe-de-Chine, Chiffon Cloth and Taffeta, Voile, Linen, Batiste and Tub Silks.	
Voile with lace combined	$1.95 & $2.95
Crepe-de-Chine tailored and trimmed	$5.00 & $6.95

Third Floor

Mme. Irene Corsets

Complete Showing of New Spring Models

The attractiveness of the present vogue in dress depends more than ever on the most careful corsetting.

The long, graceful lines of the modern gown must have a foundation which is the result of the highest skill of the corsetiere.

Reducing the hips and conforming the figure to the present lines must be accomplished without undue pressure or discomfort.

Mme. Irene Corsets are well calculated to produce the new figure lines and an effect of unusual distinction.

They are shown in a wide selection of materials at the following prices:

Coutil	$5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00
Batiste	$5.00, $8.00
Serge	$10.75
Pique	$7.50, $12.00

Treco and Suede
$8.50, $9.00, $12.00, $15.75, $22.00 & $24.00

Elastic
$6.50, $8.00, $11.00, $18.00, $20.00 & $25.00

Elastic Slip-ons *$11.00, $16.50, $23.00*

Brocade
$9.00, $10.00, $13.00, $16.00, $20.00, $25.00, $30.00

Second Floor

INQUIRY INTO CHARGE OF POLICE 'FRAME-UP'

State Board of Parole Will Take Up Schwitofsky Case at City Hall Friday.

SENTENCED FOR 20 YEARS

Prisoner Convicted of Burglary in 1911—Accuser Ended Life After Confessing Perjury.

A commission composed of the State Board of Parole will hold its first session in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on Friday morning in an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the arrest and conviction in 1911 of Alfred Schwitofsky, who is serving a term of twenty years in State's prison for burglary and felonious assault. The inquiry is the result of nearly three years of effort on the part of men who believe that the prisoner is the victim of a police "frame-up." The State Board of Parole, the members of which are John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons; William Townsend of Utica, and Henry J. McCann of Albany, is authorized by the Governor to subpoena witnesses and take evidence, and the scope of the inquiry will cover the period of another alleged "frame-up" in 1908, of which Schwitofsky purports to have been a victim, as well as the circumstances that brought about his present conviction.

Schwitofsky will be represented at the investigation by Samuel Untermyer, who argued a motion for a new trial for him before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a year ago, and by Assemblyman Mark Eisner, both of whom render their services gratuitously. Two other lawyers who had previously appeared in the case without pecuniary compensation are K. Henry Rosenberg and Francis D. Gallatin. The District Attorney's office will be represented before the commission by Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty.

Although the Schwitofsky case has not received much attention in the newspapers, it is cited at length in "Principles of Judicial Proof," by John H. Wigmore, Dean of the Faculty of Law at Northwestern University, and is the basis of a book that was the ultimate factor to bring about the present investigation, called "Twenty Years in State's Prison Through a Judicial Blunder," by Rabbi Jacob Goldstein, Jewish chaplain of the Tombs and Sing Sing Prison. It is primarily due to Rabbi Goldstein and Frank Marshall White, a newspaper and magazine writer, that the Schwitofsky matter is at last to be officially investigated.

Rabbi Goldstein, as chaplain of the Tombs, heard Schwitofsky's story of police persecution immediately after his arrest in January, 1911, and before his trial advised the late Judge Thomas C. O'Sullivan of the Court of General Sessions, before whom the prisoner was tried, that there was grave doubt of his guilt. After his conviction the following June, Schwitofsky wrote to Mr. White, whose name he had seen as author of an article on the shysters of the Tombs, declaring his innocence and begging for assistance in clearing himself. In following up the matter the rabbi and the newspaper man met and joined forces, gradually interesting others, while meeting many rebuffs, until on the application of Mr. Untermyer in January, Gov. Glynn appointed the present commission.

District Attorney Whitman made determined opposition to the appointment of the commission, sending a fifty-four-page brief on the subject to Albany, upon which his assistants had been working ever since Rabbi Goldstein's book appeared last Fall.

Schwitofsky, who was then in the employ of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company as electric wirer, was arrested in his bed Feb. 1, 1911. He was accused of "illegal entry" into the house of Theodore B. Dale, a women's tailor, living and doing business at 71 West Forty-fifth Street. He had been identified by Leo Gelsky, a recent graduate from the House of Refuge, who was then in the Tombs prison charged with attempting to blackmail Dale. On Feb. 15, 1911, Gelsky made a written confession to Rabbi Goldstein that he had identified Schwitofsky as the man who had entered Dale's house under coercion by the police, and declared that the real criminal had escaped.

On June 1, 1911, Schwitofsky was convicted of burglary in the second degree and assault in the first degree, or felonious assault (to which the original charge against him had been changed) as a second offense, and on June 5 he was sentenced to twenty years in State's prison, ten years for each offense. Gelsky was not called as a witness at the trial.

On June 19, 1911, Police Commissioner Waldo, at Mr. White's request, instructed Second Deputy Dougherty to investigate the circumstances of the arrest and conviction of Schwitofsky. Dougherty delegated the job to Lieut. Dominick Riley, who was afterward made a Captain, and who was retired from the Police Department last Fall, with a pension, the day before he was indicted for taking money to protect a gang of swindlers, and is now awaiting trial under bail. Riley reported to Dougherty, and Dougherty to Waldo, that Schwitofsky had been justly convicted.

On July 5, 1911, Mr. White not being satisfied with the Dougherty-Riley investigation, Commissioner Waldo directed Acting Captain August Kuhne, chief of the Brooklyn detective bureau, to make an independent inquiry. Kuhne and his men spent two or three days on the job and also reported that there was no doubt as to Schwitofsky's guilt.

On July 10, 1911, Commissioner Waldo turned over the investigation to Mr. White, who after an investigation lasting several weeks, reported that he had reached the conclusion Schwitofsky had been the victim of a police "frame-up," not only the previous Winter, but in 1908. As a result of the earlier presumed conspiracy he had served six months in the penitentiary for having a concealed weapon, spent two years in the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, and afterward pleaded guilty to having had stolen property and burglar's tools in his possession. He made this plea, although he was innocent, he said, because a suspended sentence was promised him, and he feared that if he stood trial he would be convicted on perjured evidence.

On Oct. 23, 1911, to Deputy Assistant District Attorney McCormick, who had obtained the conviction of Schwitofsky, was shown an affidavit made by Frank Harold, taxicab starter of the Hotel Webster in West Forty-fifth street, to the effect that he had struggled with the alleged burglar in front of the hotel and had broken the skin on the top of the other's right wrist, leaving marks that could not have healed at the time that Schwitofsky, who bore no such marks, was arrested. Harold swore that the pistol carried by the alleged burglar contained only two blank cartridges, proving that the crime of assault in the first degree could not have been committed, since that crime connotes a lethal weapon. An affidavit made by Detective Edward J. Cousin, who took the pistol from Harold, corroborated the statement that the cartridges were blank. Gelsky affirmed that he had identified Schwitofsky as the alleged Dale burglar under coercion by the police, and Dr. Julius B. Ransom of Clinton, N. Y., swore that not so much as the scarfskin of either of the prisoner's wrists had been penetrated within five years.

On January 2, 1912, K. Henry Rosenberg made an application for a new trial for Schwitofsky before Judge O'Sullivan, introducing the affidavits of Harold, Cousin and Dr. Ransom. Mr. McCormick vigorously opposed the application and Judge O'Sullivan denied it.

Secretary Orlando F. Lewis of the Prison Association then brought the matter to the attention of Eugene Smith, the President of the association, a lawyer of high repute and author of a standard work on criminal law, entitled "Correction and Prevention." Mr. Smith made a careful examination of the evidence, and as a result the Prison Association lent its powerful aid to the cause of the prisoner.

On Oct. 17, 1912, Samuel Untermyer, after going over the evidence in the Schwitofsky case, offered his services without remuneration.

On Dec. 17, 1912, Dale, the complaining witness against Schwitofsky, was held by City Magistrate Murphy in the Harlem Police Court in $5,000 bail for trial on a charge similar to one made against him by Gelsky, that had brought about the arrest of the latter on the blackmail charge. Dale forfeited his bail and went to San Francisco, but returned to New York and gave himself up on Feb. 28, 1913. He was again admitted to bail, and his trial was set down for March 18, 1913, in the Court of Special Sessions. He did not appear for trial and his bail was again forfeited.

On March 19, 1913, Mr. Untermyer argued an appeal from Judge O'Sullivan's decision denying Schwitofsky a new trial before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The same day Dale committed suicide by inhaling gas. Before his death he had confessed to his lawyer, Bernard H. Sandler of 261 Broadway, in the presence of a stenographer, that he had committed perjury in making the charge against Schwitofsky. On April 4, 1913, the Appellate Division denied the application for a new trial for Schwitofsky.

Simon Genzburg, a merchant, of 68 West Forty-fifth Street, who had followed the real criminal in the Dale burglary on to a Sixth Avenue street car, and John Duffy, a truck driver, who had had a distinct view of the real criminal, visited Schwitofsky at Sing Sing Prison. They made affidavits that Schwitofsky was not the man.

On Jan. 12, 1914, District Attorney Whitman recommended that Gov. Glynn commute Schwitofsky's sentence from twenty to ten years, "in view of the severity of his sentence," and the doubt which his (Whitman's) investigation of the fact had "raised in his mind as to the prisoner's guilt of the crime of assault in the first degree." The District Attorney, however, reaffirmed his belief that the prisoner was guilty on the burglary charge.

On Feb. 15, 1914, Gov. Glynn designated the State Board of Parole a commission to make an exhaustive investigation in the Schwitofsky matter.

B. Altman & Co.

The New Silks for Summer

are now awaiting selection in a large assortment which includes Chefoo and Shantung Pongees, the clan tartans in Irish Poplins and French Taffetas, Roman-stripe Silks, Washable Striped Habutai, Washable Crepes and Satins, Black Habutai (water- and perspiration-proof), and White Washable Silks adapted for making Pajamas and Underwear.

MODERATE PRICES PREVAIL.

The Dress Goods Department

has just received and is now showing a shipment of new Summer-weight Gabardines in a large variety of the fashionable colors; also Printed and Embroidered Veilings, in novel effects; Silk-and-wool Crepe grenele; and a large assortment of the White Suitings (including Gabardines) that are to be the vogue during the Summer season.

The Department for Summer Dresses

is showing Women's Dresses and Coat Suits made of the fashionable cotton and linen fabrics and featuring the styles that will be in favor during the ensuing season. Included are Morning Frocks of gingham, linen and ratine; Afternoon Dresses of crepe, voile and muslin, all daintily embroidered; and smart Dancing or Garden Party Dresses of lace and net, with silk combinations in white, colors or flowered effects; also chic Coat Suits of ramie, linen, eponge and ratine; and Separate Skirts, for sports or general wear, made in a variety of cotton fabrics.

Betalph Guaranteed Silk Hosiery

is distinctively the Hosiery for men and women who desire to be well-dressed. It has the cachet of style, and its wearing qualities are unsurpassed. Made exclusively for B. Altman & Co., it is shown in black, white and the fashionable colors, at surprisingly moderate prices.

B. Altman & Co.

SALES FOR MONDAY

A Special Sale of Women's Capes & Coats

for street and travel wear, will offer very unusual values at the following attractive prices:

Coats of cable cord in black or navy blue, with trimmings of black satin; silk lined throughout, at $16.50

Coats in three different styles, made of eponge, crepe poplin and tweed, at $18.50

Capes of French serge, with button-toned vestee; in navy blue, with trimming and lining of red or green satin; in black with white combination; or in all-black, at $19.50

Imported Wraps of black silk taffeta, unlined . at $26.00

Women's Washable House Dresses

in a variety of desirable cotton materials, will be placed on sale at the unusually low prices of

$1.25, 1.65, 2.00, 2.75 & 3.85

(Department on the Second Floor)

Women's and Misses' Imported Wool Sweaters

in a semi-belted model, showing a variety of the popular vivid colorings, will be offered at the exceptional price of . . $5.25

Women's Knit Underwear

at special prices.

Combination Suits of ribbed cotton, with loose or close-fitting knee pantalon . . . at 50c.

Vests of fine Swiss ribbed cotton, with hand crochet top . at 65c.

ON TUESDAY, April 21st

An Important Sale of French Tea Gowns & Negligees

will be held in the Department for Women's House Gowns, on the Third Floor. This Sale will present new, effective models, just received from Paris, marked at most unusual prices.

Tea Gowns of cream lace mounted on chiffon; finished with sebud trimming . . . . . at $39.00

Boudoir Gowns of soft satin, in the pastel shades and white; with collar of hand-embroidered net and trimmings of lace . . at $25.00

Negligees of albatross, in the pastel shades and white; with hand-embroidered lingerie collar and lace trimming . . . at $12.50

Also on TUESDAY, April 21st

An Interesting Sale of Women's Spring and Summer Blouses

offering, at much below their actual values, a variety of specially prepared models featuring the popular materials and color effects.

Dresden Voile Blouses, with plaited collar and cuffs of white, at 2.25

Tailored Blouses of linen, in white, tango and Copenhagen, at 2.50

Voile Blouses, introducing filet lace and hand embroidery, at 3.00

Chiffon Voile Blouses, with organdie collar embroidered in color, at 3.90

Blouses of silk crepe Georgette, in white, gold, rose, maize and peach, at 5.50

Blouses of silk crepe Georgette, in white, gold and shell-pink; with trimming of craquele lace and neck-ribbon of moire . . at 9.75

SALES FOR MONDAY

One Thousand Choice Oriental Rugs

will be offered, commencing tomorrow (Monday), at extraordinary concessions from the usual prices.

Included in this offering are Kirmanshah, Gheoravan, Meshed, Mahal and Asia Minor Rugs, the sizes of which range from the smaller Rugs to room sizes; and an interesting assortment of Hall Runners.

Imported Cotton Dress Fabrics

in a large assortment of printed and fancy effects in desirable colorings, will be offered at the following low prices:

English Printed Voiles, per yard 12c.

English Cotton Crepes, in printed designs or woven stripes, per yard . . . . . 21c.

French Cotton Duvet, per yard . . . . . 38c.

French Cotton Ratine, per yard 60c.

SALES FOR MONDAY

A Special Sale of French Robes and Tunics

will present very remarkable values in the following, all of which are this season's importations, taken from the regular stock and marked at special prices:

Hand-embroidered Lingerie Robes (unmade) . at $10.75 to 16.50

Hand-embroidered Lingerie Robes (semi-made) at $12.75 to 16.50

Hand-embroidered Tunics of sheer batiste and organdie, with combination of filet lace, at . . . $16.50 and upward

Also a number of Hand-embroidered Net Tunics, in designs exclusive to B. Altman & Co., at reduced prices.

A Sale of Wool Dress Goods

will comprise the following, at appreciable price advantages:

4,000 Yards of French Crepe, in a large variety of the season's popular colors . . per yard 58c.

2,500 Yards of Imported Black-and-white Check Suitings (in checks of various sizes) . per yard $1.10

The First Spring Sale of Silk Parasols

will present a special selection of this season's Parasols, featuring the newest shapes and the smartest colors and color combinations in the fashionable silks, at the very special price of . . $3.00

Also Men's and Women's Twilled Silk Umbrellas

of excellent qualities, with natural wood or novelty handles, at . . . $2.00 & 2.45

Owing to their efficient representation abroad and their close association with the leading Paris houses, B. Altman & Co. are immediately apprised of every development of fashion and are constantly receiving new shipments of advance novelties.

FURS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL Fifth Avenue, New York TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

Importations of New
SUMMER HATS
Flower, Lace and Tulle.
TAILORED HATS,
Smart and Chic Styles for
Street, Motor and Travel.

Our dressmaking facilities are exceptional for the production of
EVENING GOWNS
Afternoon and Street Dresses,
Dancing Frocks and Tailored Suits.

HAND MADE BLOUSES
Elegant Assortment of
CAPES and COATS
Suitable for
Steamer and Motor Wear.

Kurzman
Introduces
the New Paris Innovation,
"La Potinière"
Combined Tight Roller
Parasol-Umbrella
to be worn with and in colors to match
"La Pèlerine."

NEW PARIS HAND BAGS

WRIGHT INVENTS A DIVE PREVENTER

Controls Upward and Downward Movements of Aeroplanes.

SUPPLEMENTS STABILIZER

Will Be of Service in Ridding Aviation of One of Its Most Dreaded Dangers.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 18.—Orville Wright brought out in practice flight today the first of half a dozen new inventions he has worked up in the last two years, but which he never dared to announce for fear they would be generally appropriated through the fact that his patent rights were undecided.

The putting of the invention used today into practical form followed immediately the decision in the patent suit against Glenn H. Curtiss, establishing the Wrights as the inventors of the aeroplane. It consisted of an entirely new type of elevator, built to regulate itself so completely without human assistance that Mr. Wright flew for nineteen minutes with his hands off the levers controlling the elevation of the machine.

The new device was meant to supplement the automatic stabilizer perfected some months ago and to give the same automatic control over the upward and downward progress of the aeroplane that the stabilizer gave for lateral movements. Its chief benefit to aviation, in the opinion of Mr. Wright, is that it will practically prevent the head-down dives through which many aviators have lost their lives.

These "dives" remained for a long time one of the mysteries of aviation, but Mr. Wright finally worked out a mathematical scale which indicated that they were caused by the backward movement of the centre of pressure on the planes during a long downward glide at an increasing rate of speed. The next move, after this discovery, was to construct an elevating device which would automatically throw the aeroplane into a less steep position when it was approaching the danger point beyond which the machine would plunge directly toward the earth.

Mr. Wright said the invention would make it impossible for any aviator in the future to assume the wrong position in the air, and that therefore it would be of service in ridding aviation of one of its most dreaded dangers. He has ordered that all aeroplanes of the Wright design in the service of the army and navy be furnished with the new invention at once. Practically all of the recent deaths of army aviators have been due to the head-down dives of the machines near the end of long downward glides.

CHAS. A. STRAUSS ON STAND

Water Supply Board Head a Witness Against Mrs. Claussen.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 18.—Charles A. Strauss, head of the Board of Water Supply, New York City, was called as a witness for the State this afternoon before Justice Mills of Part I. of the Supreme Court here in the examination of Mrs. Claussen as to her mental capacity.

It was Mr. Strauss who had laid the information before District Attorney Whitman that resulted in the indictment of Mrs. Claussen, following a letter which she is alleged to have sent him which contained threats. Instead of being tried, Mrs. Claussen was adjudged insane and was committed to the Matteawan Asylum.

To-day Mr. Strauss said that Mrs. Claussen had no cause for grievance against him, and that she had constantly written him letters asking him to prosecute her suit against the Federal Government for $1,000,000 because presentation at the Court of Sweden had been refused to her by the United States Minister there. She also sought his aid in obtaining an allowance from her former husband.

Dr. Mabon, the alienist, said he thought Mrs. Claussen mentally unsound.

"KERRY WALSH" ACCUSED.

Grand Larceny Charge Against a Coney Island Hotel Keeper.

William Walsh, known as "Kerry Walsh," for many years a hotel keeper at Coney Island, was arraigned in the Adams Street Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with grand larceny. He was held by Magistrate Geismar in $10,000 bail for examination.

The allegation against Walsh is that he sold property at West Twenty-first Street and Surf Avenue to which he had no clear title, and accepted a check for $2,159.94 for it. It is also alleged that Walsh represented himself as a widower, although his wife was living.

Walsh was arrested at Coney Island. He pleaded for a reduction of the amount of bail, but Magistrate Geismar refused to make a change.

WOMAN TEACHER A SUICIDE.

Miss Myram Bromberg's Body Found in Troublesome Creek in Tuckahoe.

Miss Myram Bromberg, 34 years old, formerly a teacher in Public School 159, Manhattan, who disappeared from a Yonkers boarding house on March 10, ended her life in a small stream known as Troublesome Brook, at Tuckahoe, Westchester County. Her body was found yesterday by fishermen. It lay face downward in the water, partly hidden by bushes. Mrs. John Steinrich, with whom she lived, identified the body.

Miss Bromberg had a nervous breakdown last fall after the death of her mother, and was in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital for a few weeks. When she disappeared from Yonkers she left a note disposing of her belongings to friends and arranging for her funeral.

35,000 PEOPLE
NOW SEE
Photo-Drama
of CREATION
IN A DAY.
On Exhibition
TEMPLE THEATRE,
63d St., just off Broadway.
HARMONIZES SCIENCE,
HISTORY, BIBLE!
3 and 8 P. M. Daily, Sundays included!
Admission Free! No Collection!
International Bible Students' Ass'n.

WARREN H. COLSON, 184 Boylston Street, Boston, is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest, and without exception the choicest, stocks of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in person anywhere.

SALE OF TRIMMED HATS
worth from $15 to $30,
Will be sold at $8 to $10.
All work and materials at reduced prices for the coming season; last season's hats remodeled.
CLARE, 38 St. &
The Uptown Shop.

LEGACY FOR MRS. KETCHAM.

Heroine of Two Sensational Trials Was Friend of D. H. Louderback.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A concealed romantic chapter in the life of Delancy H. Louderback, the Ravenswood capitalist and former associate of Charles T. Yerkes, who died suddenly of poison, was revealed to-day when his will was filed in the Probate Court.

Mrs. Minnie Wallace Walkup Ketcham, a beautiful creole, participant in two "May and December" weddings, heroine in a sensational murder trial after the death of her first husband in Kansas and victor of an equally sensational trial in Chicago for the widow's portion of the estate of John B. Ketcham, her aged second husband, inherits a life interest in one-fourth of the Louderback estate.

In the will Mrs. Ketcham is described as "my friend." Other beneficiaries are a sister, three nieces, and a half sister.

The career of Mrs. Ketcham has been one of rapid developments. Something more than fifteen years ago, when she was 16 years old, she was married to James R. Walkup, a wealthy cattle dealer and an ex-Mayor of Emporia, Kan. Walkup, who had been a widower, died some time after the marriage, poison bringing death, it was declared. The girl bride was made the subject of suspicion and indicted and tried for murder, but she was acquitted.

It was in November of 1897, at the death of John B. Ketcham, a wealthy lumber broker, that the woman came to public attention in Chicago. Ketcham died suddenly and there was a Coroner's inquest. Mrs. Ketcham appeared and claimed to have been married to the broker two months previously. The Coroner's jury exonerated her from any responsibility in connection with the death, and after a fight in the courts she received a widow's portion of the Ketcham estate.

ALUMNI ADVISED TO WED.

W. S. Bennet and L. W. Harrington Discuss Matrimony at Dinner.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the Mechanics' Institute of New York was held last night at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. Lewis W. Harrington, President of the Association, advised all the younger members to get married as soon as they could afford it, and William S. Bennet, following him, amended that injunction by advising the young men that it was they who were to be the judges of their own ability to enter matrimony.

Other speakers were Alderman Henry F. Curran, Richard T. Davis, President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co.; Dean Louis Rouillion of the Institute, and Rudolph P. Miller, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings.

BOND SELLER SENTENCED.

Clarence M. Smith Misrepresented Securities of Oxford Linen Mills.

Clarence M. Smith, a promoter, of 18 Wall Street, who pleaded guilty two or three days ago, through his counsel, George Gordon Battle, to an indictment charging him with having used the mails to defraud, was sentenced yesterday in the Federal District Court by Judge Hand to six months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. The charge was based on the sale of bonds of the Oxford Linen Mills to persons who had been duped already by the Sterling Debenture Corporation.

After the frauds in connection with the sale of stock of the Oxford Linen Mills had been exposed, Smith agreed with Benjamin C. Mudge, who is now serving a sentence of four years in Atlanta Penitentiary, to float a $200,000 bond issue on a 10 per cent. commission. He actually sold $40,000 worth of bonds to the linen mills stockholders, and in doing so represented that they were first mortgage bonds secured by a lien on the North Brookfield plant, and that the concern had been reorganized and was doing a profitable business.

In order to keep up the deception, Smith paid purchasers the interest due them out of his own pocket, pretending that the dividends had been earned, although at that time the mills were not operating and were $300,000 in debt. When he pleaded guilty, Smith admitted that he was aware all the time that there was a first mortgage of $50,000 on the North Brookfield property.

Vincent Astor Continues to Improve

Vincent Astor, who is ill at the country home of Robert P. Huntington, father of his fiancée, Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, continues to show improvement. It was announced last night that he was doing "very nicely."

BANKING COMMISSION DINES.

Who Revised State Laws Entertained by F. H. Patterson.

dinner was given last night at the el Knickerbocker to the members of commission which has been engaged revising the banking laws of the te by Frank H. Patterson, its coun-

Speeches were made by Eugene mb Richards, the new Superintendent Banks; George Van Tuyl, Jr., the re- ng Superintendent; A. Barton Hep- n, Chairman of the commission, and ers, in which they told of their nking experiences and talked over the idents of their work on the commis- n. Gov. Glynn had been invited to present, but he sent a telegram of yer to Mr. Patterson.

he commission was at work for nine ths, and the result of its labors was a bill which was passed unanimously by both houses on March 28, and was approved by the Governor on April 13. This revised the old banking law and introduced several new features providing a closer supervision of private bankers, the establishment of a land bank to encourage rural credits, and changing the banking reserve regulations so as to conform with the Federal Reserve act.

Carmania in Boston Service.

The Cunard liner Carmania is on the way from Liverpool to Boston, due to arrive on April 22. She will be the largest steamer that has entered that harbor. She sails from Boston for Liverpool on April 28, beginning the regular Summer service, which will be increased by her sister ship, the Caronia, sailing from Boston on June 16. The other two steamers will be the Laconia and Franconia.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

MONDAY APRIL 20th—A REMARKABLE SALE OF

Women's Coats & Wraps

Actual values $35 to $45

at $19.50

In the most beautiful foreign fabrics, costing as high as $5.75 per yard

Probably the most notable coat opportunity ever presented to the women of New York. They are the work of one of the finest makers in this city; they are modeled to the very minute of style and made of fabrics that are dreams of texture and delights of shade.

Coats and Capes for dress, street and tourist wear—seven-eighth and three-quarter styles, with drooping shoulders, big loose sleeves and loose *crush collar of Roman stripe or plain silk.*

The fabrics are imported mixtures, *Seignaiz* blocks and checks, wide wale serges and *Rodier's* exquisite silk golfines and wool golfines, including *white golfines with rich borderings of blue and gold. All colors.*

Each garment is richly lined throughout with silk

Specially arranged for tomorrow—a Sale of

Women's Three-Piece Taffeta Silk Suits at $38.50

Two Cheruit models—value $60

Model No. 1 has very long Redding tunic skirt, draped both sides, and bodice of plain chiffon over printed chiffon. Short coat, pointed back, and Medici lace collar.

Model No. 2 has skirt which is quite full, shirred below the hips. Double chiffon bodice, with lace yoke and vestee and high Medici collar. Eton coat, with postilion back.

Black, navy, green, Copenhagen blue. Sizes 32 to 44. Fourth Floor.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING TOMORROW OF

Misses' Silk Suits at $29.50

regularly $39.50 to $45

We have selected for especial presentation tomorrow some entirely new Bolero effects, in which the variations are a pronounced advance on current styles. The very latest ideas in apron and tunic skirts are also a feature of these new and stunning contributions to Metropolitan modes. Lined in plain or flowered silks and tailored in the following materials:—

Silk faille, moire, plain or silk crepe, poplin and chiffon taffeta, in black and colors.

Second Floor.

Misses' Coats, Wraps & Capes at $12.95, $16.50 & $19.50

Copies of the latest foreign models, for street, evening and steamer wear. Three-quarter, seven-eighth and full-length styles, with Medici, convertible, or roll collar. In golfines, silk moires, flowered and brocaded silks, chiffon broadcloths, checks, imported plaids and gabardines. **Second Floor.**

Afternoon & Dansant Frocks

values $18 to $30, **at $12, $15 & $17**

This is a collection of about 250 dresses, in the cleverest models the season has yet developed, and you are sure to find in the selection not one but several styles that will appeal to you immensely. Besides which, they are great bargains at tomorrow's prices. ***Misses' Department, Second Floor.***

The materials are chiffon taffeta, crepe de chine and plain or flowered silk crepes, in evening and afternoon shades.

Silk & Lisle Stocking Sales tomorrow

Thread Silk Stockings, value 89c (*Six pairs for $3.45*).....**at 59c**
Black Lisle Stockings, value 25c (*Six pairs for $1.00*).....**at 18c**
Black Silk Lisle Stockings, value 39c (*Six pairs for $1.38*).....**at 25c**
Gauze Lisle Stockings, value 50c (*Black and white—3 pairs, $1*).....**at 35c**

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING MONDAY

Women's $5 and $6 Colonial Pumps at $3.95

Newest models for Spring and the choicest ideas in buckles

The $5 pumps are shown in patent leather and dull calf. Made on a particularly high arch last, with hand turned soles, Spanish Louis heels and

Smart buckles of self leather

The $6 pumps may be obtained in either patent leather or gun metal calf, with light welted soles and concave heels. An exceedingly smart design, with

Paris buckles of genuine cut steel

Sale of Women's Fancy Waistcoats

for wear with the new modes in suits.

$2.50 Waistcoats at $1.45

These are pretty styles, made of fancy weave pique, with dainty ball buttons.

$6.50 to $8.75 Waistcoats special at $3.95

Made of brocaded crepe or satin, moire, ratine, and poplin in white, black and colors; or of gorgeous tapestry effects, with dainty frills. **Main floor**

$3.50 Gun Metal Bracelet Watches

$1.95

Women's Strap Bracelet Watches of gun metal, in a dainty model. About 350 watches in all. **Main Floor**

$10.50 Solid Gold Bracelet Watches

$12.50

Adjustable gold bracelet watches. Accurate timekeepers with seven-jewel movement. **Main Floor**

$2.50 Gold Filled Bracelets

95c

14 kt. gold filled bracelets —500 of them—plain or engraved, Roman or English finsh. A notable value.

Women's 85c Lisle Union Suits

55c

Fine lisle union garments, fancy tops and lace trimmed umbrella knees or plain tops and tight knees.

Economies in Small Wares

Tomorrow Only

Gilt Edge Shoe Dressing, Elite combination of black liquid and paste dressing. 25c size. Special at **14c.**

Dandy Combination Tan Liquid & Paste Dressing. 25c size, at **14c.**

Quick White, for whitening shoes. 25c size, at **14c.**

Colorite, for coloring straw hats. 25c bottle, at **15c.**

Automobile Hair Nets, all shades. Regularly 15c each. Special, 2 for **15c.**

French Darning Silk, black only, regular 5c spool, at **2½c.**

Heavy Cotton Elastic, regularly 6c to 8c yard, at **5c.**

No mail or telephone orders filled.

Saks Fur Storage

Drop us a card or phone 2626 Greeley, telling us when to call for your furs.

And do it now!

An Important Sale of Women's Dresses Tomorrow

1,200 Silk & Serge Dresses

at one-third and one-half below regular prices

Bought in the fabric and tailored in styles of our own selecting these dresses are at once the bargains of the season and the models of the hour.

MATERIALS. Dancing frocks in pastel shades of taffeta and crepe de chine, crepe meteor, radium, pussy willow taffeta, cascadeaux silk, crepe silk, charmeuse; and street dresses of wool crepe, fancy crepe and serge.

MODELS. They are the very last minute interpretations of the modes, exhibiting the new trimmings in laces, silk ribbons and nets, and the newest tier, bouffant, bustle and apron front, long tunic skirts.

100 Serge and Wool Crepe Dresses, in a collection of street models. *Stock prices* $16.50 *to* $22.50 — **$10.50**

165 Dresses, of crepe de chine, flowered poplin, taffeta and crepe meteor. *Stock prices* $16.50 *to* $20 — **$10.50**

155 Dresses, of charmeuse, crepe meteor, taffeta and crepe de chine. *Stock prices* $18.50 *to* $22.50 — **$12.50**

150 Dresses, of crepe meteor, taffeta and combination materials. *Stock prices* $20 *to* $25 — **$14.50**

165 Dresses, of chiffon taffeta, crepe de chine and flowered silk. *Stock prices* $22.50 *to* $25 — **$16.50**

65 Mourning Dresses, of crepe de chine and mourning crepe. *Stock prices* $25 *to* $35 — **$18.50**

170 Dresses, of figured poussy willow taffeta, crepe de chine, taffeta and combination materials. *Stock prices* $29.50 *to* $35 — **$18.50**

185 Dresses, of taffeta, lace net, organdie, crepe de chine, cascadeaux, and charmeuse. *Stock prices* $35 *to* $45 — **$25.00**

45 Maternity Dresses, of radium taffeta. *Stock price* $39.50 — **$25.00**

The New in Spring Blouses

is excellently reported in these special low-priced offerings of choice models tomorrow

Dainty Blouses of Georgette Crepe

$5.00. Georgette Crepe Blouses, in a simple and extreme effective model, with dainty double collar of crepe and Oriental lace. In white, gold and tango.

$6.95. Trimmed with fine Valenciennes, which is also used as edging on new square collar. Another model combined with embroidered organdie. White and flesh.

$13.95. Imported printed Georgette Crepe Blouses, combined with shadow lace over chiffon. Most attractive with touches of black net.

$13.95. Imported Printed Georgette Crepe Blouses, in large floral designs, trimmed with fine shadow lace and edged with black net.

Novelty Printed Crepe de Chine Blouses

$5.95. A white ground with printed roses forming yoke. Flare collar and vestee of organdie.

$5.00. Novelty Blouses in Oriental colorings, collar and front of organdie, and novelty buttons.

$5.00. Hemstitched front, Byron collar and front of organdie, in tango, peach, maize and black.

Heavy Crepe de Chine Blouses

$8.95. Hemstitched shoulder front of fine net, flare collar and revers of Wall of Troy embroidered organdie. White, maize, flesh and black.

$11.95. Extra fine quality cloth, with daintily hand-embroidered front and collar of fine organdie, white, maize, flesh and black. **Third Floor**

Very special for Monday

Sale of Trimmed Hats

157 were $5.00 . . at $2.95
146 were $6.95 . . at $3.95

A number of shapes, including small and medium sailors, roll brim effects and turbans, trimmed with ribbons, wings or flowers. And, besides solid black and black with brilliant color combinations, the selection also embraces such colors as bottle green, navy blue, tete-negre, purple and the popular paon blue. **Third floor**

Special Sale tomorrow of

Gray Hair Goods

Tomorrow's special sale of gray switches and transformations includes every shade from iron gray to pure white.

Natural Wavy Gray Switches

18 inches.....reduced to **$2.65**
20 inches.....reduced to **$3.65**
22 inches.....reduced to **$5.65**
24 inches.....reduced to **$6.65**

Gray Transformations

Specially reduced to.....**$5.65**
Specially reduced to.....**$8.65**

Children's Coats

were formerly $5 to $32.50

Tomorrow **$3.95 to $15**

Colored and white coats, made of pongee, pique, taffeta, serge, gabardine, poplin, satin, novelty stripes and checks. Sizes 2 to 6 years. **Second floor**

TOMORROW ONLY—THREE LOTS OF

House Dresses

at half prices and less

These house dresses are the greatest values we ever have shown in this class of merchandise.

Lot No. 1. Dark Color House Dresses of fine percale, in navy and black, with white stripes or dots; also, poplin in solid colors.

$1.50 Dresses.....reduced to **75c**
$2.00 Dresses.....reduced to **$1.00**
$3 to $5 Dresses.....reduced to **$1.50**

Lot No. 2. House Dresses of percale, gingham and lawn, in various colors and many styles. Sizes 36 to 44.

$2.00 Dresses.....reduced to **$1.00**
$2.25 to $3 Dresses.....reduced to **$1.50**

Lot No. 3. Misses' House Dresses, of voile, tissue and gingham, in different colors and several models.

$1.50 to $3 Dresses, reduced to **75c**

None C. O. D. and none exchanged

Boys' Wash Suits

much underpriced tomorrow

$2.50 & $3 values, at $1.45
$1.50 & $2 values, at $1.15

The fabrics are fine galatea, Devonshire cloth and Middy materials, in a variety of seasonable colorings and patterns—and they are positively tubproof in color. Made in a number of the new Spring models.

Boys' "Pixie" One Piece Suits at $2.50

An entirely new style of wash suit, in novel designs. Such combinations as fancy check coat with contrasting trousers and vest, and a variety of color combinations on plain white. All one piece. Sizes 2 to 8.

GIFFORD, SHADOWED, REFUSED TO FLEE

Father of Accused Boy Says Lad Expected Murder Charge and Chose to Face It.

YOUTH STOICAL AND SILENT

Wealthy Manufacturer Visits Son in Albany Jail and Insists He Will Prove His Innocence.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—Malcolm Gifford, the wealthy Hudson manufacturer, whose eighteen-year-old son Malcolm is held here under an indictment charging him with the murder of Frank J. Clute, a chauffeur, on a lonely road near Watervliet on April 1, 1913, said to-day that he had expected his son's arrest; that he was certain of the young man's innocence, and equally confident he would be acquitted.

"We have known for some time that this matter was being investigated, and that my son was being watched and shadowed by detectives," said Mr. Gifford. "I have talked it over with my son several times, and I have asked him if he wanted to get away. When he told me he had no desire to get away because there was no reason why he should go away, I told him I was glad to hear him say that, and that I was sure he would be cleared of any suspicion attached to him."

Mr. Gifford said that just before the boy started for school last Tuesday he consulted his attorney, because he feared the lad would be arrested.

"My attorney told me to tell the boy that if anything happened he was to keep his lips sealed and not talk, no matter what the circumstances were. I told my boy to do as the attorney had said, and from what we know about this matter the lad has certainly obeyed instructions."

Mr. Gifford came here to-day with his attorney, Samuel B. Coffin of Hudson, and they were joined by Attorney William G. Van Loon of this city. Mr. Gifford and his lawyers had a conference with District Attorney Alexander, after which Mr. Gifford went to the jail to see his son. It was the first time they had met since the boy's arrest, but neither showed any sign of emotion.

Father and son were closeted together for an hour, and the confident and matter-of-fact way in which Mr. Gifford talked to the reporters afterward indicated that he not only felt certain his son was innocent, but that he had been fully prepared for the ordeal.

When Mr. Gifford left he shook his son's hand with, "Well, boy, I'll say good-bye now."

Questioned as to the movements of Malcolm on the evening of the murder, Mr. Gifford said he knew where the boy was and what he did that evening. He ridiculed the idea that his boy would kill any one, and insisted that Malcolm always had been an obedient son and never had given his parents any trouble.

The school from which young Gifford was suspended just before the murder was the Tibbitts Preparatory School at Hoosac. When arrested he was a student at the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass.

The young prisoner absolutely refused to talk to reporters to-day.

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., April 18.—Malcolm Gifford, Jr., who is under arrest at Albany, N. Y., charged with the murder of Frank J. Clute, was a student at a seminary here last Winter. He entered the school the first of the year and left at the beginning of the Spring vacation three weeks ago. It was supposed he had gone to his home in Hudson, N. Y. He did not return at the opening of the Spring term and nothing had been heard from him. According to the Principal of the seminary, Gifford had an excellent reputation and was a good student.

REFEREE ASSAILS DR. STURM

Recommends He Be Fined $1,557 in Friedmann Serum Litigation.

Dr. Maurice A. Sturm, who became widely known last year through his association with Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, and who recently was enjoined from either using or selling the Friedmann serum, was severely attacked yesterday by Wilbur Larremore, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to investigate Dr. Sturm's alleged violation of the injunction. Mr. Larremore recomended that Dr. Sturm be fined $1,557, and if the fine were not paid that he be imprisoned. The sum represents the expense to which the Standard Distributing Company, owners of the Friedmann serum, were subjected in the contempt proceedings.

Mr. Larremore's report has this to say in regard to testimony by Dr. Sturm to the effect that he did not administer the Friedmann serum, but a serum of his own invention:

"My conclusion is that Dr. Sturm testified falsely as to all the material charges made against him. It appears that Dr. Sturm, after making a written statement that he had no knowledge concerning the Friedmann vcacine, stated that which was untrue. The normal instability of Dr. Sturm and his disposition to state anything as a fact which seems most convenient or for his interest at the time suggests that his attitude as to truth and untruth would not be materially changed by the circumstance that he was under oath.

ENJOIN HOTEL FOR NAME.

Broadway House May Not Use "Blenheim" with "Marlborough."

An injunction has been issued by the Federal District Court against the use by the Marlborough-Blenheim Company of New York of the word Blenheim as part of its corporate title or in connection with its hotel at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway. It has also enjoined the company from using the crest of the Prince of Wales, either alone or in conjunction with the crest of the Duke of Marlborough.

The injunction was granted on motion of Phillips & Avery, counsel for the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel of Atlantic City. The New York company may, however, use the name Marlborough and the crest of the Duke of Marlborough, as long as it does not add to them the word Blenheim and the Prince of Wales's crest. The injunction is the result of a litigation started a year ago.

REPORT AGAINST EXECUTRIX

Referee Recommends the Removal of Mrs. Katharine de Heck.

Henry W. Jessup, referee in the objections to the accounting of Katharine de Heck as executrix of the estate of her father, Heinrich Lower, who died on April 3, 1911, reported yesterday that Mrs. de Heck should be removed, as she lived in Weehawken and was, therefore, a non-resident. He recommended the appointment of Henry Lower, Heinrich Lower's son, and referred Henry Lower's objections to his sister's accounting to the Surrogate.

Mrs. de Heck filed an accounting on Dec. 18, to which Henry Lower objected, charging that she had worked in collusion with his brother, Frederick, to strip the estate of $4,000 in assets. His sister had also neglected, Henry Lower said, to enforce a claim of $5,884 which the estate held against Frederick Lower.

The Retail House Conducting a Large Manufacturing Plant.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

HOLD ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

AN IMPORTANT SALE

At Greatly Reduced Prices

The accumulation of our wholesale stock and designers' sample models form a large display of the very best in

WOMEN'S ATTIRE

All sizes for women and misses. Extra sizes for stout figures.

Fashionable Dresses

Most desirable of present styles. Flowered Crepe de Chines, wool crepes and Taffetas, all fabrics for Spring and Summer

9.65 13.85 19.75

Formerly $12.75 to $27.50

Coats and Suits

The present tendency away from the severe tailleur has inspired many charming models, in novelties, eponge and mixtures.

10.75 19.50 29.75

Formerly $17.50 to $40.00

Skirts, Blouses and Neckwear

The separate pieces make many changes possible.

Separate Skirts,	*formerly $10.75*	5.95
Guimpes, Collars & Fichus		.35 & .75
Voile and Pongee Waists,	*formerly $4.75*	2.65
Crepe de Chine Waists,	*formerly $10.75*	5.75

Negligees and House Gowns

The dainty housegarb that assures comfort may be found here at prices far below the least asked elsewhere. Swiss, albatross and silk gowns.

2.95 4.75 8.50 14.75

Formerly $6.85 to $27.50

MATERNITY APPAREL

A large number of garments for wear during the period of enlargement, comprising all items in our regular styles. If a personal visit be inconvenient, a competent woman clerk will call with models. Phone 4416 Greeley.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BRANCH, Broadway and 181st St.

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

Maillard
Luncheon and Tea Room
On the Fifth Floor

Exceptional facilities for
FUR STORAGE
Telephone: Bryant 6700

For To-morrow, is announced the Season's Largest and Most Important Sale of

Women's Tailored Suits at Remarkable Reductions in Prices

All are patterned after latest foreign models and have been made up to our special order, of carefully chosen silk and wool fabrics; smartly tailored and beautifully finished. Assembled on the Third Floor, in the three following extraordinary groups—all in full range of sizes, from 34 to 44 bust measure:

Fifteen attractive models, Of serges, gabardines, checks, wool crepe, in black and colors; showing newest coat and skirt effects.
Special at $18.50

Eighteen smart models, Of silks, serges and many combinations, in new Spring colorings. Styles for all figures.
Special at $24.50

Ten handsome models, Of moire, poplin and crepe silk, also fine woolens. Directoire effects and Russian overskirts.
Special at $29.75

Also To-morrow, the remainder of our better Suits and Three Piece Garments for Women; Formerly at prices up to $210; now at prices up to **$150.**

An exceptionally interesting collection will be shown on the Main Floor, To-morrow, in

Imported and American Parasols

Introducing many attractive models of chiffon, lace and novelty silks, in styles conforming to the prevailing modes of dress; in plain shades and combinations of fashionable colorings, all mounted with artistic handles.

Included is an especially interesting group of Mourning Parasols, of Crepe and Gauze, with appropriate mountings, all at moderate prices.

The following exceptional offerings have also been prepared for To-morrow:

$4.00 Parasols, at $2.85
A modish shape, of Taffeta Silk, in black and white stripes, with large floral borders.

$5.00 Parasols, at $3.75
With wide tucks and ruffle effects; also black-and-white and Bayadere stripes, with moire silk borders.

$3.00 Umbrellas, at $1.95
In Men's and Women's sizes, of extra quality twilled silk, close rolled, with natural, mission or sterling silver handles.

The following extraordinary offerings in Cotton and Linen Dress Fabrics, on the Main Floor, To-morrow:

65c Imported Dress Linens, at 39c Yard

46 inches wide, superior quality, fine light texture, pure flax, in a complete assortment of new colorings, including black and white.

35c Crepes, at 25c a yard
36 inches wide, in a variety of fashionable colorings, including black and white.

95c to $1.25 Crepes and Ratines, at 68c a yard
Imported, 40 in. wide, in plain and novelty effects.

Also To-morrow, on the Second Floor, many interesting offerings of

High Class Imported Novelty Cotton Dress Fabrics

In the present season's weaves and color combinations, including Crepes, Ratines, Golfines, Voiles, Duvetyn and St. Gall Swisses; in plain, embroidered, printed and velour effects, at unusually large reductions.

Particular attention is directed to the very exceptional values offered to-morrow, in the

Annual Sale of Hosiery
For Men, Women and Children

Which fills the special counter on our Main Floor, where will be presented many thousands of pairs of specially purchased and carefully selected stockings for women and children, and half hose for men,

At One-Third to One-Half Less Than Regular Prices

All are perfect goods, from the best foreign and American makers supplying our regular stocks. The groups are as follows:

FOR WOMEN

35c Stockings, at 23c a Pair
Of fine cotton, also mercerized lisle thread, in black, white and tan.

50c Stockings, at 29c a Pair
Lisle thread, in black and white.

50c Silk Stockings, at 35c a Pair
Three pairs for $1.00; of pure thread silk.

$1.50 Pure Thread Silk Stockings, at 84c a Pair
In black only; all silk or with cotton tops.

$1.75 Imported Silk Stockings, at $1.25 a Pair
Open-work Paris clocks, in black and colors.

FOR MEN

50c Silk Lisle Half Hose, at 30c Pair
High lustre, medium weight; black only.

50c Pure Silk Half Hose, at 27c Pair
In black, tan, gray, navy blue, heliotrope.

$2.25 Silk Half Hose, at $1.50 Pair
Iridescent shot; in various new combinations, on black or white grounds.

FOR MISSES

30c Ribbed Stockings, at 19c a Pair
Of lisle thread; in black, white and tan; sizes 5½ to 9½.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

40c Stockings, at 25c a Pair
Fine ribbed cotton, in black, white and tan.

Attention is also directed to our new and exclusive collections of French Silk Stockings, in colorings to match the prevailing costumes; all at attractive prices.

There will begin To-morrow, Monday, on the Fifth Floor, an Extraordinary and Timely

Clearance Sale of Oriental Rugs at a Third to a Half Under-Price

When will be offered about fifteen hundred Small and Medium Size Oriental Rugs and Hall Runners, together with three hundred and eighty Room Size Oriental Rugs, in most desirable grades for Country House Furnishing, at the above large savings from usual prices. In the following remarkable groups:

Beloochistan, Shirvan, Mousoul and Guenjie Rugs and Mats,
sizes from 2 by 3 ft. up to 3½ to 6 ft., at
$5.00, 7.50 and 9.75
Formerly from $10.00 to 18.50

Mousoul, Kurdistan and Iran Rugs,
extra fine qualities, sizes from 4 to 5 ft. wide by 6 to 8 ft. long, at
$19.75, 25.00 and 29.75
Formerly from $32.50 to 55.00

Persian Serebend Room Size Rugs,
in small allover effects, of soft rose, blues and ivories; sizes from 7 to 8 ft. wide by 10 to 11 ft. long, at
$49.50
Formerly $88.00 and more

Persian and Caucasian Hall Runners,
sizes from 18 inches to 3½ ft. wide by 8 to 15 ft. long, at
$15.00, 20.00 and 25.00
Formerly from $29.75 to 48.00

Ghoravan and Serapie Rugs,
sizes about 9 by 12 ft., 10 by 13 ft. and 14 ft., at
$100.00, 128.00 and 158.00
Formerly $188.00 and upwards

Royal Kirmanshahs and Sarouk Rugs,
sizes from about 9 by 12 ft., at $16.00 up to sizes about 11 by 15 ft., at
$268.00 to 395.00
Formerly from $250.00 to 695.00

Khiva Bokhara Rugs and Beloochistan Kelleys,
sizes from 6 to 9 ft. wide by 9 to 20 ft. long, at
$58.00 to 228.00
Formerly from $95.00 to 350.00

Persian Mahal, Buluk and Fereghan Room Size Rugs,
sizes from 8 to 10 ft. wide by 11 to 13 ft. long,
$65.00, 88.00 and 95.00
Formerly $98.00 to 150.00

Decorative Linens at Greatly Reduced Prices

To-morrow, on the First Floor, we will have ready a recent large purchase of Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Decorative Linens, which we are able to sell at One-Third to One-Half Less than the regular prices. A fortunate opportunity for securing pieces required for the furnishing of Summer homes, at these special prices:

Tray Covers,	at	45c, 75c, 95c	Tea Cloths,	at	$6.50, 9.75, 12.50
Centerpieces,	"	$1.25, 1.95, 2.75	Luncheon Cloths,	"	9.25, 15.00, 19.75
Dresser and Buffet Scarfs,		2.90, 4.50, 5.90	Napkin Pouches,	"	75c, 95c, 1.25
Afternoon Tea Napkins, Dz.		3.75, 4.90, 6.25	Lingerie Cushion Covers,		1.75, 2.50, 3.25
Luncheon Sets (13 pieces),		3.85, 4.25, 6.95	Show Towels,	at	1.35, 2.25, 2.95

Also 1275 Yards of Heavy Satin Damask Table Linen, Regularly $1.50 a yard, at 95c
425 Dozen Heavy Damask Napkins, large dinner size, ready hemmed, Regularly $4.50 Doz., $2.95

Artistic Furniture for Country Homes

Our Furniture Departments, on the Fifth and Sixth Floors, are now exhibiting most interesting collections of exactly the sorts of furniture that are desired for the outfitting of cottages, bungalows and other Summer homes. All are at moderate prices, and, to-morrow, almost every section of these departments presents specially priced lots that offer very large savings.

$6.50 Willow Arm Chairs, at $4.50
A model that is as restful as it is useful, with pocket on the side.

$4 Bar Harbor Arm Chairs, at $2.85
Made of willow, in artistic shapes. Rockers to match, at $3.85; Regularly $5.00.

Willow Writing Tables, at $13.50 to 33.00
Willow Center Tables, at $14.50 to 25.00
Willow Swings, at $22.50 to 30.00
Porch Rockers, Reed and Rattan, 95c to 6.75

Four-piece White Enamel Bedroom Suites, Special at $100.00
Consisting of full-sized bedstead, bureau, chiffonier and toilet table, with triplicate mirrors.

Separate pieces of White Enamel Furniture, at the following special prices:

White Enamel Bedsteads, with cane panels in head and foot boards, at $28.50
White Enamel Chiffoniers, at $8.50 and $12.75 Each.
White Enamel Bureaus, with cane panels and large mirrors, at $30.00
Plain White Enamel Bureaus, with large mirrors, at $13.75.

The following special offerings in Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding:

Continuous Post and Bungalow Bedsteads, in white enamel; Formerly $5.25, Now $3.75
Bungalow Bedsteads, with square tubing, in white enamel; Formerly $11.00, Now $7.75;
" " Formerly $13.75, Now $10.00
Brass Bedsteads, with two-inch posts, square top rails and seven filling rods; all sizes; Formerly $16.50, Now $12.75
Brass Bungalow Bedsteads, with two-inch posts, Formerly $8.00, Now $6.00
Special Link Springs, Formerly $8.00, $6.00
Woven Wire Springs, " 7.00, 4.50
Box Springs, rabbet edge, Formerly $12.50, 9.75
Felt Mattresses, Formerly $13.50, Now $7.75
Hair Mattresses, weight 40 lbs., 4½ ft. size: Formerly $26.00, Now $22.00

Attractive offerings in the Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor, To-morrow, in

Interior Furnishings for Country Homes
Many at Special Prices.

On this interesting floor are assembled most artistic collections of Cretonnes, Summer Draperies and Accessories that add wonderfully to the effectiveness and comfort of cottages, hotels and clubs during the Summer season. The following exceptional items are offered to-morrow:

Imported English Cretonnes, Special at 19c, 25c and 32c Yard
Small and medium chintz designs, in excellent color assortment, 31 inches wide.

Curtain Scrim, in drawn and block patterns, in white, cream and Arabe shades, with double border, regularly 28c to 45c; at 17c and 23c yd.

Madras Curtains, in plain colors, with figured designs, 2½ yards long; regularly $2.00 to 3.25; at $1.10, 1.45 and 2.25 a pair.

Also an artistic collection of Porch Shades, Cedar Storage Chests, Veranda Cushions, Cretonne-covered Cabinets, with screens and shoe boxes to match; and Bungalow Fireplace Sets, in brass, iron or copper, at moderate prices.

Over Isle Swinging Couch Hammocks, Vudor Porch

To-morrow, on the Main Floor, will be presented a specially prepared

Sale of Silver-Plated Table Ware

Comprising Hollow-ware and Flatware, of highest grades and desirable patterns, at prices that average a quarter to a third below regular values, as follows:

Sheffield Silver-Plated Ware

Bread and Butter Plates, at 70c
Regularly $1.15 and 1.35

Meat Platters, Trivet Stands, Chop Dishes, Bread Trays and Single Vegetable Dishes, at $3.00
Regularly $5.75

Meat Platters, 19 and 21 inch; Gallery Trays, Well and Tree Meat Platters, 17 inch, Regularly $15.00, at 9.75

Gravy Boat and Tray, Chop Dishes, Meat Platters, Serving and Bread Trays, $4.50
Regularly $7.50

Double Vegetable Dishes, Fish and Meat Platters, Gallery and Serving Trays, at $6.50
Regularly $10.00

A monogram of three letters, in ribbon or fancy script designs, engraved *free of charge for this sale only.*

Rogers Silver-Plated Tableware

Introducing the new "Laurette" Pattern, sectional plated, on 18% nickel silver base, fully guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction, at the following special prices:

Tea and Coffee Spoons,	half doz.	85c	Oyster Forks,	half doz.	$1.00
Dessert Spoons and Forks,	half doz.	1.25	Salad and Fish Forks,	half doz.	1.65
Table Spoons and Forks,	half doz.	1.35	Butter Spreaders,	half doz.	1.45
Soup and Bouillon Spoons, round bowl,	half doz.	1.45	Dessert and Dinner Knives, flat handle, to match above items,	half doz.	1.60

This is not a sale of discontinued patterns, but all pieces are in a fine new design, and additional articles can be purchased at any time, at regular prices.

PRIDE GOETH BEFORE A FALL

And Hotel Man Finds It Fairly Runs When It's Eggs That Tumble on You

Manager Lucas, of the Hotel Southland, of Dallas, Texas, was the only one of the many hotel managers who sailed on the George Washington for Europe the other day who received a decoration while he was in New York. European hotel managers often receive decorations from European potentates, either in recognition of the great care that has been taken to make their stay comfortable, or in lieu of cash or a check. One knows of German hotel managers who have enough medals and orders and scarfpins to fill trunks.

But for his decoration, the democratic American hotel manager has to depend upon accident. So it was in the case of Mr. Lucas. He got his out of a clear sky, as it were.

Mr. Lucas put on a brand new Spring suit the morning he was to sail. It was a handsome outfit he donned, from top to toe, and as he sauntered out of the McAlpin to impress the town, he was in great good humor, according to Robert Dunlap, assistant manager of the McAlpin.

Unfortunately, as THE NEW YORK TIMES has pointed out on many occasions, persons who live in hotels do not lose the habit acquired during more economical periods of early life, of keeping a little something on the window sill. Sometimes it is a bottle, sometimes a jar, sometimes fruit, sometimes uncooked food.

Mr. Lucas was walking in Broadway near one of the tall hotels that cluster near Greeley Square. Suddenly a small object shot by the Texan's nose and alighted on his expansive shirt front. Immediately thereafter another followed it, and as Mr. Lucas stopped, a third egg spread itself over his bosom.

When Mr. Lucas returned to the McAlpin, to change his costume, it is said that he did not wear his customary smile.

"Swat-the-Fly" Day in Albany.

ALBANY, April 18.—"Swat the fly and save the baby," will be the slogan of women in Albany on April 25, when what is said to be the first campaign of its kind in the United States will be staged. Members of the Central Christian Mothers' Union will exchange fly swatters for contributions toward additional milk depots in this city.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Hold the Following

SPECIAL SALES

Monday, April 20th

"Parfait" Silk Combinations

Of Glove Silk—for Women and Misses

Of heavy quality silk (*wear guaranteed*), in white, pink or blue; crochet top, fully reinforced.

2.65 *Value $3.75*

Women's "Parfait" Silk Gloves

16 Button Length Mousquetaire

Of Milanese Silk, Paris Point back and double finger tipped; white or black (*wear guaranteed.*)

.85 *Regular Price $1.25*

Golf-Cord Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses

Straight line button front model, imported golf-cord velour, in white, gold, rose, blue or green; detachable mannish belt, two slash pockets.

5.00 *Value $8.50*

Balmacaan Tweed Skirts

For Women and Misses

Tailored model of gray or brown Scotch tweed, with mannish belt and buckle; open on both sides of front with inserted "kick" pleat.

6.75 *Value $9.75*

"Parfait" Dancing Corsets

For Women and Misses

Souplesse boneless model of pink broche batiste or white tricot with elastic top.

3.50 *Regular Price $5.00*

Lace and Batiste Brassieres

For Women and Misses

Of fine white batiste, upper part of Platt Val. and lace edging; ribbon shoulder straps.

.95 *Regular Price $2.00*

Women's Boudoir Gowns

Of Net made over Crepe de Chine.

Of fine white net made over pink, light blue, lavender or apricot silk crepe de Chine, semi-fitted Japanese model, pleated frill of net; satin belt, large bow.

8.50 *Value $12.75*

Women's Colonial Pumps

White Buckskin, Patent Leather or Gun Metal Calf.

Self buckles; light hand welted soles, Spanish heels, high arch last.

4.50 *Value $6.00*

"Joan Sawyer" Combs

Demi-blond, Shell or Amber.

A large comb to be worn with the new style of hairdress—the French Roll.

.95 *Value $1.50*

Angora Sport Sweaters

Imported Sweaters for Women and Misses.

Light weight Angora wool, in tan, yellow, old rose, purple, green or white, mannish cut, roll collar and pockets, half belted back.

9.75 *Regular Price $12.50*

Correct Riding Habits

For Cross or Side Saddle Riding.

For Women and Misses, of Irish linen crash, in natural, white, jasper or black and white checks; also cravenetted Khaki in tan or brown.

15.00 *Value $20.00*

Fur Storage—Remodelling and Repairing

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

PARIS—4 Rue Martel. LONDON—29 Jewin Crescent.

Monday, April 20

Annual Sale of *"Onyx"* Hosiery

At Specially Reduced Prices

Women's "Onyx" Pure Thread Silk Hose

In black only; "Dub-l" garter top of silk or lisle; high spliced heel and double sole of silk or lisle.

1.00 *Regular price $1.35 and $1.50.*

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

"Onyx" Cotton Hose
Black only; "Dub-l" top; reinforced heel, sole and toe.
Regular price .35. **.25**

"Onyx" Lisle Hose
"Dub-l" top; spliced heel and toe; black, white or tan.
Regular price .35. **.25**

"Onyx" Gauze Lisle Hose
In black or white; "Dub-l", top; spliced heel, sole and toe.
Regular price .50. **3 pair for 1.00**

"Onyx" Boot Silk Hose
"Dub-l" top of lisle; reinforced heel and toe; black, white or tan.
Regular price .50. **3 pair for 1.00**

"Onyx" Silk Lisle Hose
In black, white or tan; "Doublex" heel and toe; "Dub-l" top.
Regular price .50. **3 pair for 1.00**

"Onyx" Extra Size Hose
Of silk lisle, in black only; "Dub-l" garter top, spliced heel and toe.
Regular price .50. **3 pair for 1.00**

FOR MEN

"Onyx" Silk Lisle Sox
In black only; "Doublex" heel and toe, spliced sole.
Regular price .50. **3 pair for 1.00**

"Onyx" Pure Silk Sox
Spliced heel and toe; in black, tan, navy, gray, purple or smoke.
Regular price .50. **3 pair for 1.00**

"Onyx" Finest Pure Silk Sox

Medium weight; reinforced heel, sole and toe; black only.

1.00 *Regular price $1.50*

FOR BOYS

"Onyx" Cotton Hose
Ribbed cotton, in black or tan.
Sizes 7 to 10. **.25**

FOR GIRLS

"Onyx" Lisle Hose
Fine ribbed; black or tan.
Sizes 6 to 10. **.25**

New Models Monday

Women's Paris Made Waists

Of Crepe, Voile, Batiste, Handkerchief Linen or Net.

7.50 13.75 18.50

Franklin Simon & Co. Will Hold a Sale Monday
Colored Handkerchief Linen Waists, in orange, lavender, tango, green, rose or blue, also white; roll Gladstone collar, veining, link buttons. Value $9.75 **5.95**

New Models Monday

Women's Summer Gowns

In plain, ratine or embroidered cotton crepe, organdie, voile, linen or net.

14.50 18.50 29.50

Franklin Simon & Co. Offer Monday at Reduced Prices
Women's Evening Gowns, of chiffon taffeta or crepe meteor combined with silver and gold brocade in all colors. Heretofore $59.50 to $98.50 **38.50**

New Models Monday

Women's Dressy Suits

Of Gabardine Serge, Poplin, Crepe, Moire, Taffeta or Faille Silk.

29.50 45.00 59.50

Franklin Simon & Co. Offer Monday at Reduced Prices
Women's Tailored Suits, of silk moire, faille, serge or gabardine. Heretofore $49.50 to $69.50 **35.00**

New Models Monday

Women's Travel and Outing Coats

Of double-faced Scotch tweeds, eponge, "Callot" checks, serge or gabardine.

18.50 29.50 45.00

Franklin Simon & Co. Will Hold a Sale Monday
Women's Cape Coats, Black or navy English serge, collar, revers and long mannish vest of golf cord or duvetyne. Value $39.50 **29.50**

New Models Monday

Misses' Dressy Suits

Of Gabardine, English Serge, Corded Poplins, Ripple Crepe, Shepherd and "Callot" Checks, Moire, Taffeta or Faille Silks.

24.50 39.50 59.50

Franklin Simon & Co. Will Hold a Sale Monday
Misses' Dressy Tailored Suits, of ripple crepe, gabardine, shepherd checks, English serge, corded poplin, crepe eponge, moire or faille silk; 14 to 20 years. Value $39.50 **29.50**

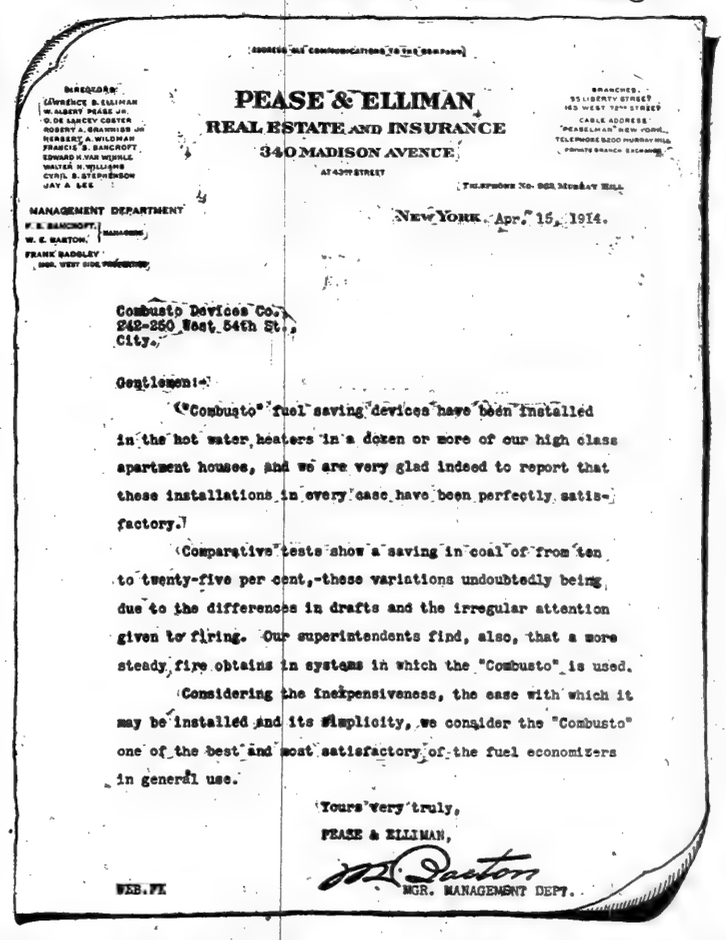
Everything in Mourning Apparel for Women and Misses

OWNERS and AGENTS OF PROPERTY READ THIS LETTER ABOUT

COMBUSTO

The Fuel Economizer

For Use in ANY Furnace, Heater or Range



PEASE & ELLIMAN
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
340 MADISON AVENUE
AT 43RD STREET

DIRECTORS: LAWRENCE B. ELLIMAN, W. ALBERT PEASE JR., O. DE LANCEY COSTER, ROBERT A. CHANNING JR., HERBERT A. WILDMAN, FRANCIS S. BANCROFT, EDWARD H. VAN WINKLE, WALTER H. WILLIAMS, CYRIL B. STEPHENSON, JAY A. LEE

BRANCHES: 95 LIBERTY STREET, 165 WEST 72ND STREET

CABLE ADDRESS "PEASELMAN" NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 5200 MURRAY HILL. PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE.

MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
F. S. BANCROFT, MANAGING
W. E. BARTON,
FRANK BADGLEY
1000 WEST SIDE TENEMENTS

NEW YORK, Apr. 15, 1914.

Combusto Devices Co.
242-250 West 54th St.,
City.

Gentlemen:

"Combusto" fuel saving devices have been installed in the hot water heaters in a dozen or more of our high class apartment houses, and we are very glad indeed to report that these installations in every case have been perfectly satisfactory.

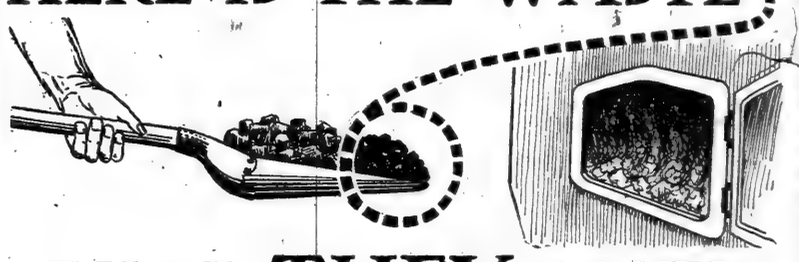
Comparative tests show a saving in coal of from ten to twenty-five per cent, these variations undoubtedly being due to the differences in drafts and the irregular attention given to firing. Our superintendents find, also, that a more steady fire obtains in systems in which the "Combusto" is used.

Considering the inexpensiveness, the ease with which it may be installed and its simplicity, we consider the "Combusto" one of the best and most satisfactory of the fuel economizers in general use.

Yours very truly,
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
W. E. Barton
MGR. MANAGEMENT DEPT.

WEB.FK

HERE IS THE WASTE



THAT THEY SAVED

You Can Save ⅓ Your Coal Too, and Have a Better, Hotter Fire With

COMBUSTO

Not a discovery, not an "experiment," but a most wonderful and useful invention, the COMBUSTO is a simple, practical, tested and proven air superheating device, which increases by 33 per cent. the temperature inside the furnace, reducing accordingly the amount of fuel necessary. The COMBUSTO positively effects the following results:

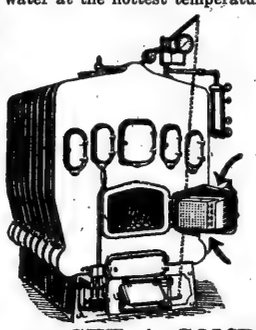
SAVES COAL. Produces perfect combustion, thereby burning ALL the fuel, not the usual 15% which scientists tell us is the amount disintegrated in the average furnace.

LESS ASHES. There is no waste with COMBUSTO, no cinders or clinkers—just a small quantity of fine ash left in the ash pit. Lessens the ash disposal problem.

NO SMOKE. COMBUSTO insures a steady, even fire, without smoke or escaping coal gas, enabling you to use ANY GRADE OF HARD OR SOFT COAL. Keeps a smokeless "smoke" stack, and frees tenants from the annoyance of coal gas odors.

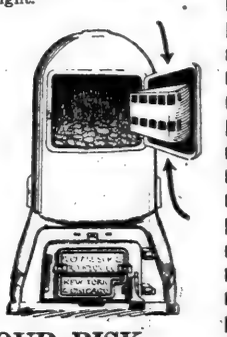
FIRE PREVENTION. COMBUSTO prevents soot from forming in the flues and chimneys, eliminating danger of fire from this common cause. As a practical, reliable means of fire prevention it is worth many times its cost.

HOTTEST WATER. When installed in Hot Water Heaters, the COMBUSTO will keep the water at the hottest temperature, even when the fires are banked at night.



The cut at the left shows the COMBUSTO attached to the door of a furnace. The cut at the right shows the COMBUSTO attached to the door of a hot water heater. As can be seen, the COMBUSTO is a comparatively small device, and does not interfere with the construction of the furnace. The COMBUSTO has no moving parts; contains no chemicals. It is of one piece, absolutely unbreakable, requires no attention whatsoever, and will last as long as the furnace itself.

$15 to $50
According to Size.
(Including Installation.)



GET A COMBUSTO ON TRIAL AT OUR RISK

Test it NOW, and see how much you can cut your coal contract before you place it. Simply write or 'phone for our representative to call and take your furnace measurements. There is no reason for you to lose any longer the saving COMBUSTO can effect for you, but if you wish more detailed explanation before acting, write for our FURNACE COMBUSTO Circular, T-1.

Range Combustos for Homes, Restaurants and Hotels installed on ten days' trial. Save one-third coal, enable you to burn hard or soft coal, coke, charcoal or wood; prevent gas, smoke, save ash-sifting. Insure steady, even, intense heat, bring breads, pastries, meats to nice brown in quick time without turning. Keep oven free from grease and odors. Household Range size, $5, installed. Hotel Range sizes, $10 and $15, installed. Write for representative, or Range Combusto Pamphlet, T-1.

District Representatives Wanted!

We want the very highest grade district and territorial representatives, general managers, crew managers, State managers and agents. Our plan offers a golden opportunity to those who have the proper FINANCIAL REFERENCES and can guarantee service and sales. There is absolutely no competition, no device similar in any way, to the COMBUSTO for Furnaces, COMBUSTO for Household and Hotel Ranges, COMBUSTO for Hot-Water Heaters.

A few weeks ago all territory was open. Now it is going rapidly. If you are prepared to furnish either bond or other guarantee of responsibility and sales ability, write or telegraph for our "Special Representatives" Proposition, T-1.

Combusto Devices Corporation

244, 246, 248, 250, 252 West 54th Street, New York.

FIRST BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY TELEPHONE 7777-6778 COLUMBUS

SQUALID HOMES BANNED BY FORD

To Keep Profit-Sharing Jobs Employes Must Raise the Standard of Living.

MUST KEEP NO BOARDERS

Workmen Encouraged to Save and Buy Homes of Their Own—School to Teach English.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 18.—Squalid tenements and crowded rooming houses are not to be the habitations of the $5-a-day employes of the Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford, wealthy head of the organization, whose philanthropic and sociological experiment produced the $5-a-day men, in an interview makes it clear that the employes of his company must live in decent homes and in desirable surroundings. Otherwise they will no longer continue Ford $5-a-day men. Women employes are subject to the same rule.

"We will give every one time to correct his living conditions," said Mr. Ford, "but the tenement and the crowded rooming house must be eliminated. Men who earn from $5 to $9 a day do not need to have their wives take in boarders. They should save their share of the profits and invest it in homes or real estate. They sell their labor to us and we give them a bonus.

"Our lawyers will give each man help that he can be certain is sincere and honest. We will investigate the land he wishes to buy, to see if the price is right, and will supervise the contract. Protection is afforded against fraudulent schemers.

"These men of many nations must be taught American ways, the English language, the right way to live. Married men should keep their households to themselves and their immediate families. They should not sacrifice family rights, pleasure and comfort by filling their homes with roomers and boarders.

"Single men are also expected to live comfortably and under conditions that make for good manhood and good citizenship. It would not do for them to waste their share of the profits. Once they live correctly, breathe the real fresh air of freedom, and see that health and strength are fully conserved, we can make them good citizens.

"We now have forty-five investigators, who are interviewing all of the employes. Every detail of their living is inquired into. Our investigators do much more than take names and addresses. We inquire and learn the nationality, the religion, the bank savings, whether the man owns or is buying property, how he amuses himself, the district he selects to live in—this and much else are tabulated. Next Summer we should be able to give you tables showing how our employes stack up with one another.

"From the figures so far presented, and none of them are complete, it appears that there are more men 23 years old in our employ than of any other age. Our investigators have found many of the men in deplorable surroundings. The notice sent to employes will warn those who transgress.

"The investigators have wide latitude. No red tape behind them. We found one man, his wife and three children living in four rooms, and there were five others in the bath tub—five ducks, too. He couldn't understand why he was not considered clean. The investigator rented another flat in a better neighborhood."

Another innovation at the Ford plant will appear Monday, when an English teaching school will be opened, a teacher having been obtained in New York. The first class will comprise 200 students of eleven nationalities.

MYSTERY CLOAKS PRISONER.

Supposed Clergyman Arraigned for Intoxication in Night Court.

A prosperous looking, middle-aged man, who gave the name of John Denver, was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in the Night Court last evening on a charge of intoxication. Patrolman Jacob Greenberg of the East Fifty-first Street Station said he had found the man at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. In court the prisoner pulled the collar of his overcoat up around his neck to hide his clothing. It was asserted he wore the clothes of a clergyman. A fine of $5 was imposed.

A few minutes later Patrolman Edward Galway of the East Fifty-first Street station entered the court room and began to talk with the clerk about paying the fine. He interrupted the Court, and, after an exchange of remarks, Magistrate Krotel ordered Galway's arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct in disturbing the court.

Galway said that he did not know the prisoner. Asked why he was interested in the case, Galway said that he had seen Denver at the station house and had been sorry for him "because of his profession." It developed also that the prisoner had checks for a considerable amount in his pocket and that he intended to sail for Europe next week. Magistrate Krotel finally released Galway and remitted the fine he had imposed in Denver's case.

CONFER ON BRITISH TREATY.

Bryan and Spring-Rice Discuss Outline of Peace Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Secretary Bryan discussed to-day the outline of the peace commission treaty to bind the United States and Great Britain to submit to a commission for examination any issues between the two countries which may not yield to diplomatic adjustment.

The Ambassador visited the State Department twice, and on his last call was able to lay before Secretary Bryan a tentative draft of the convention as prepared in the British Foreign Office.

Secretary Bryan expressed satisfaction with the British suggestion to adopt as a basis for the treaty the convention already concluded between the United States and the Netherlands. It will take a little time to perfect the new convention because of its application to Britain's five colonies, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, each of which have to be consulted.

Chinese Art Objects Sold.

A sale of Chinese embroideries, jades, and crystals at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon brought $1,646. A. L. Madden paid $75 for a pair of large temple jars; Charles Hayden gave $32 for a bottle-shaped vase with yellow and brown dragon; G. S. Darwin, $46 for royal yellow silk curtains, embroidered with imperial dragon; Yueh Phore, $47.50 for a white jade table screen, and T. Wong, $50 for another screen, upon which was a Chinese poem.

Mr. Woods Visits Police Station.

Police Commissioner Woods, accompanied by his secretary, Guy Scull, went to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station a few minutes before midnight last night and talked briefly to the men on the outgoing platoon. Afterward he went through the station, and appeared to be well pleased with all he saw.

SENATOR'S SON ARRESTED.

Wilbert Held Here, Charged with Robbing a Woman in Pittsburgh.

Harry J. Wilbert, 34 years old, who says he is the son of the late State Senator Wilbert of Pennsylvania, was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the West Side Court yesterday on a warrant sent here by the Pittsburgh police charging him with burglary. He was held for extradition and was committed to jail without bail to await the arrival of the extradition papers from Pittsburgh.

According to the police, the young man robbed the home of the daughter of a former Mayor of Pittsburgh on March 26 of jewelry worth $4,000. He was arrested by Detective Sharpe of the West 100th Street Station in a rooming house at Amsterdam Avenue and 139th Street.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 18.—Harry J. Wilbert is known here as a "man about town." His family and that of ex-Mayor William McCallin have been intimate for years. The theft of $4,000 worth of jewels from Miss Sophie McCallin, the ex-Mayor's daughter, was discovered on the morning of March 26. Wilbert has been in New York but returned here on the day the robbery took place and he left the city the same day.

CALLS ON GOV. GLYNN TO KILL A 'JOKER'

Voters' League Urges Election Law Change at Special Session.

DEFINITION OF "RESIDENT"

Counsel to League Says It May Legalize "Floaters"—Shows Gross Frauds in Foley District.

Protesting against Gov. Glynn's limitation of the work of the special session of the Legislature which has been called for May 4 to the consideration of financial bills, Herbert R. Limburg, counsel to the Voters' League, has issued a statement calling attention to the urgent necessity of amending the election law passed last December. That included a "joker," put in after the introduction of the bill, the effect of which will be to make the colonization of voters much more difficult to check, and may legalize the flooding of some districts with "floaters" and "tin soldiers."

The "joker" consists in a definition of the word "resident," in describing the qualifications of a voter. This reads:

"The term 'resident' means a person who has a domicile, dwelling, home or abode, or any place of stay, from which he intends to vote; but this provision shall not be taken to mean that a person may register for or vote at a given election more than once."

Giving the history of this "joker," Mr. Limburg says that the election law was prepared at the request of the Governor by Ex-Senator John G. Saxe, who afterward became his counsel. Mr. Saxe told Mr. Limburg that it was in substance identical with a bill which he had introduced at a former session, and when Mr. Limburg saw a copy there was nothing in it to amend the legal definition as regards "residence."

"Obviously," says Mr. Limburg, "had there been included at that time in the new election law the 'joker' defining 'residence' in such a manner as to legitimatize floaters and colonizers, I should have called the Governor's attention to it, but at that time this provision was not contained in the bill. Some time, however, between the introduction of the bill and its final passage there was inserted this joker."

Mr. Limburg did not discover this until after the law had been enacted and the Legislature adjourned. He wrote to protest to Gov. Glynn, and a bill to repeal the "joker" was introduced at the last session. Leading members of the Legislature, Mr. Limburg says, promised to get the repeal through, but nothing was done.

"I am entirely satisfied," Mr. Limburg says in his letter to Gov. Glynn, "that when he signed the election law he was ignorant of the fact this 'joker' was contained therein. Though of course a careful examination of the bill would necessarily have disclosed the joker. I believe that the Governor has sincerely and earnestly endeavored to have this 'joker' repealed, but as the 'joker' could not have been enacted if he had made a careful examination of the bill presented to him for signature, it seems to me the obligation rests upon the Governor to procure the repeal of this vicious legislation at the special session, which has just been called."

Mr. Limburg then goes on to give certain statistics which were collected by the Voters' League between the last day of registration and election day in the Second Assembly District. These will, he believes, explain to those who may be skeptical of the importance of this matter of residence how wide a door to fraud has been opened by the rider.

In the short period mentioned the league made an investigation in ten of the election districts. It made up a list of registered voters who it believed were likely to change, and distributed it on the Saturday before election day to party watchers at the polls, the Chairman of the County Committee of all political parties, and the Superintendent of Elections. On this list appeared the names of 600 persons registered in the Assembly District who investigation had shown were probably not bona fide residents. As a result of the distribution out of the 600 persons who failed to appear at the polls. No such percentage of falling off, says Mr. Limburg, occurred anywhere else in the city.

The condition of affairs which the Voters' League found in the Second Assembly District Mr. Limburg sets forth in this table:

E.D.	Registrat'n.	Cast.	No. Bal. Not Vot'g.	On Voters' Chal. Non-Res't.	On Voters' List Fic. titious.	Total False Reg'n Disc.
2	286	217	69	37	32	69
3	318	261	57	41	4	45
4	431	290	51	54	34	88
5	401	374	27	29	0	29
6	413	323	50	38	20	58
7	462	296	43	29	122	151
8	341	209	91	21	11	132
9	490	309	81	27	12	39
10	344	257	13	30	0	30
11	360	247	21	31	5	36
	3,847	3,361	486	368	288	656

Mr. Limburg gave another table to show the extent to which frauds have been carried out at the primaries. In the Second Assembly District in 1912 the Democratic enrollment at the primaries was very much heavier than the party vote cast for Governor in November of the same year.

"The investigation," goes on Mr. Limburg, "showed that illegal and fraudulent voting is not sporadic, but is systematic. It exists to such an extent that districts may be carried for one party or another, or one candidate or another, not by the votes of the bona fide residents of the district, but by the false votes of those who have homes elsewhere and who have been brought into the district for the actual purpose of colonization. It is this vile and corrupt system that the 'joker' contained in the election law attempts to legitimatize."

"I cannot too strongly emphasize, therefore, that there is a responsibility upon the Governor in this matter which he cannot avoid. It is a situation where paralyzeness will not do. His active and full co-operation is essential."

ARRESTED AS HOTEL THIEF.

Guest Accused of Rifling Rooms in the Clarendon in Brooklyn.

Charged with rifling the rooms of several of the guests at the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn, Francois De Mar of 187 Sumner Street, Springfield, Mass., was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday and held for examination on Tuesday.

De Mar registered as Harold Junior of Boston. Shortly after his arrival Elmer Brown, a pitcher for the Brooklyn National League baseball team, complained to the management of the loss of jewerly. Other guests made similar complaints and suspicion fell upon De Mar.

Have You Seen The

Behning Player Piano?

Its Name!—On everbody's lips.
Its Beauty!—In everyone's heart.

That's what your friend will say if he knows you to be the least bit musical.

Such amazing beauty as the Behning possesses cannot be kept quiet; really it talks for itself; no salesman is necessary to display its merits.

Let the veriest tyro in music sit down to the Behning, the very first thing he will say: "Why, I can hardly feel the pedals under my feet, it plays so easily; and how sparkling the tone ripples out; I never dreamed a player could be so fascinating.

Put a hand-played music-roll in the Behning and this very same "beginner in Music" will be changed as by magic into a brilliant pianist.

Sounds like a fairy tale? Drop in and hear it, and try it yourself, and you will think you are in Fairyland. Your home will be a musical Fairyland when you put a Behning Player into it.

Suppose You Have a Look Today.

BEHNING PIANO CO.

425 Fifth Ave. 3 East 38th St.

Also L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.
Anderson & Co., Inc., 558 Fulton St., Brooklyn

PAQUIN & JOIRE

398 Fifth Avenue

36th and 37th Streets NEW YORK

FUR STORAGE

Covering fire, burglary, transit and moths at these rates.

Articles Valued . . . . . to $500	3%
" " . . . . . " $1,000	3½%
" " . . . . . over $1,000	2%

Special Discount to Paquin Customers

A reduction of 30% will be made on all garments bearing the Paquin label.

398 Fifth Avenue Phone 4798 Greeley

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

FOUNDED 1827

Arnold. Constable & Co.

FOUNDED 1827

Store opens at 9 A. M.

Specially Arranged Sales for Monday and Tuesday

Most important Sale of 170 Women's Smart

Suits, Dresses and Coats

All are entirely new models just from the workrooms—reproductions of latest foreign ideas.

40 TAILOR SUITS—Three choice styles in the medium and short Coat models. Tunic skirts. Materials, moire, imported serge, shepherd's check and hairline worsteds.
Regular prices $32.50 and $37.50 22.50 29.50

35 DRESSES FOR AFTERNOON wear of Radium, also of Crepe de Chine; most attractive colors and combinations, adaptations of Paris models.
Regular prices $32.50 and $35.00 22.50 27.50

25 DANCING DRESSES—of Shadow lace, also of embroidered net, handsome taffeta combinations.
Regular prices $32.50 and $35.00 24.50 27.50

40 SEMI DRESS COATS—of imported mistral, handsomely trimmed with moire, also of taffeta, short dressy models.
Regular prices $25.00 and $32.50 19.50 24.50

30 UTILITY COATS—of English homespun; new Country Club model.
Regular price $16.50 12.75

Novelty Cotton Fabrics

From the leading French and English manufacturers

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will exhibit on Monday and Tuesday, April 20th and 21st, an unusual display of the latest Summer novelties in fine cotton dress fabrics, when an entire section will be devoted to the exhibit. It will include the newest effects and fashionable colors in

FRENCH RATINE, TOSCA CREPE, ALLIGATOR CREPE, FROSTED CREPE, TWO-TONED BOUTONNE, RAYURE CREPE, COTTON DUVETYN, SILK AND COTTON DUVETYN, GOLFINE, PRINTED VOILE AND CREPES IN JOUY DESIGNS, CHECKED AND PLAID RATINE, JAPANESE CREPE, CREPE AND CANVAS LINEN, BROCADED LINEN.

Attention is directed to the following special offerings:

RATINE STRIPED CREPE—Printed in small Jouy designs; variety of styles and colors. 28 inch.
Regularly 35c yard Special 22c

RAYURE CREPE—in sky, helio, Copenhagen, tango, maize, rose and white. 40 inch.
Regularly $1.00 yard Special 75c

BORDERED SCOTCH GINGHAMS—finest quality manufactured; complete assortment of styles and colors. 46 inch.
Regularly 85c yard Special 45c

WOOL FINISHED PIQUE—(white only) light weight; especially suited for skirts. 40 inch.
Regularly $1.00 yard Special 65c

ALLIGATOR CREPE—the most popular fabric of the season; in sky, cadet, Copenhagen, pink, helio, old rose, champagne, leather, also white. 36 inch.
Regularly 85c yard Special 65c

Imported Kimonos

For Women and Misses—Unusual Values.

ORIENTAL KIMONOS—Of Canton cotton crepe, hand embroidered, white with rose or Delph embroidery.
Regularly $5.00 2.95

ORIENTAL KIMONOS—Of Canton silk, hand made and embroidered; ombre or solid colors; silk lined.
Regularly $27.50 17.50

Another Special lot of 3500 yards Extra quality

Chiffon Taffetas

The Most Fashionable Silk of the Season.

36 inches wide. A very excellent quality of the latest and most popular chiffon finish and high brilliant lustre—in colors and in black. The colors include all the fashionable delicate tints for evening wear and the darker shades for street and other uses.
Made to retail at $1.75 yard SPECIAL 1.35

A FINER GRADE (Imported) 39 INCHES WIDE—soft chiffon finish and brilliant lustre in the fashionable colors and black.
Regular value $2.50 yard SPECIAL 1.85

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

A Remarkable offering of imported

Printed Satin Foulards

Regular Values $1.75 to $3 yard

Special 1.25 yard

Double width, 40 to 42 inches wide, Lyon's dyed, and printed, in a variety of designs and colorings, including White with Black, Navy with White, and Black with White.

Women's Knit Underwear

Vests and Union Suits for present wear in the low-neck models.

IMPORTED VESTS—Swiss ribbed lisle thread, all desirable neck models. *Regularly 60c* 45c

IMPORTED VESTS—Swiss ribbed gauze lisle thread, extra fine. *Regularly $1.25* 85c

IMPORTED VESTS—Swiss ribbed gauze silk, regular and V neck. *Regularly $1.25* 95c

GLOVE SILK VESTS—Embroidered fronts, reinforced. *3 for $5.00.* Each 1.75

UNION SUITS—Imported Swiss ribbed, soft Sea Island cotton. *Regularly $2.00* 1.50

UNION SUITS—Imported Swiss ribbed lisle thread, tight or lace-trimmed knee. *Regularly $2.25* 1.75

UNION SUITS—Imported Swiss ribbed gauze silk, reinforced. *Regularly $4.75* 3.50

UNION SUITS—Glove silk, embroidered fronts, reinforced. *3 for $10.00 each* 3.50

For the Early Traveller

Some indispensable articles for ocean or other travel at special prices.

ALL WOOL STEAMER RUGS—Soft, fleecy yarns, woven in full sized rugs. Plain colors, reverse sides of handsome new plaids. *Regularly $8.50* 5.95

TRAVELLING BAGS—Men's bags of all the popular leathers, 18 inch, mostly sample bags.
Regularly $12.50 to $15.00 9.85

AUTO TOILET CASES—Complete fittings in several styles of cases that are compact and easily carried. All with handles. *Regularly $8.50 to $10.00* 6.25

VANITY CASES—VICTORIA STYLE—Very finest gilt fittings with cases of finest Vienna glace leather.
Regularly $12.00 and $15.00 8.50

Women's and Misses' Petticoats

PURE SILK JERSEY PETTICOATS—New tube flounce; white, black and colors. *Regularly $5.75* 4.35

SKINNER SATIN PETTICOATS—Of exceptional wearing quality. *Regularly $7.50* 5.50

Beautiful Blouses

Very high-grade reproductions of dressy Paris creations—finest of fashionable materials. These blouses, made expressly for this sale, are offered at most attractive prices.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, over net; embroidered crepe collar—
Lierre Lace Blouses, trimmed with filet lace and gold cloth—
Two-tone Lace Blouses, with embroidered front—
Cream Lace Blouses over net; lace and velvet trimmings—
Black Silk Lace and Net Blouses, over white—
12.75 Actual Value $18.50

Fancy Figured Crepe de Chine Blouses, crinkly and plain; organdie collar and cuffs—
Crepe de Chine Blouses, hand embroidered, and with organdie vestees—
French Voile Blouses, trimmed with filet laces—
4.95 Actual Value $7.50

Dress Fabrics

The fashionable foreign woolen materials of superior grades at a decided reduction in prices.

FRENCH SERGES—50 inches wide, all wool, soft finish. Light, medium and midnight blues, white, cream and black. *Regularly $1.50 yard* 95c

TAILOR SUITINGS—44 to 54 inches wide. Finest qualities, plain and fancy suitings, comprising stripes, mixtures, checks, serges, cheviots, etc. Latest spring colorings.
Formerly $2.00 and $3.00 yard 95c and 1.35

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS—54 inches wide; fine English qualities; all wool.
Regularly $2.25 yard 1.25
Regularly $2.50 yard 1.50

WOOL CREPE—42 inches wide; very fine imported grade. Copenhagen, Roumanian and navy blues, tan, brown, grey and black. *Regularly $1.25 yard* 90c

SILK AND WOOL LOUISINE—Light weight for spring and summer wear. Black and white, small stripes and mixtures. 36 inches wide. *Special price* 85c

CORDUROYS—In the extreme shades for spring Coats and Suits. An unusually rich quality in the fashionable shades of rose, golf red, tan, Copenhagen, emerald, castor and tango. 27 inches wide.
Regular price $1.00 yard 68c

Extra Special

CREAM SERGES—1,000 yards. Unusually fine grade all wool serge, in cream shade only; made expressly for tailored garments. 54 inches wide.
Regularly $2.00 yard 95c

Robes and Tunics

A limited number of fine Semi-made Robes and Tunics are offered at the following very special prices:

HAND EMBROIDERED ROBES—Of white cotton crepe and French embroidered nets in the season's smartest models. *Value $40.00* 26.50

HAND EMBROIDERED ROBES—Of fine French batiste, elaborately embroidered in eyelet and blind effects. *Value $80.00 to $100.00* 60.00 to 75.00

LACE TUNICS—Of black French lace, shadow and embroidered nets.
Values $50.00 to $120.00 37.50 to 85.00

Lancia cars

One is judged nowadays by the automobile he uses.

The Lancia is an exclusive car for the discriminating motorist.

Lancia Company,
252 West 57th St.
9620 Columbus.

CIVIL SERVICE.

DRAUGHTSMAN

Applications for examination for this position will be received by the MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

until 4 P. M., TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

Candidates must have knowledge of projection, perspective, and general drafting. Must be able to lay out and letter a title, plot from engineering notes and to various scales; to compute areas, curves, quantities, etc., essential in drawings of engineering work.

Special training in mechanical, architectural, structural or topographical drawing NOT required.

Minimum age, 18 years; salary, $1,200 to but not including $1,800.

Numerous vacancies.

Application blanks to be had at Application Bureau, Room 1417, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or *sent by mail on receipt of stamps.*

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Player Pianos
and
Baby Grand Pianos

New and slightly used at greatly reduced prices.

Our **player actions** can easily be installed inside of any Piano, converting it into a perfect **Player Piano.** 88-Note Player Rolls, perfect condition, half price.

SEE OUR LINE OF
Columbia Phonographs
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
DOUBLE DISC RECORDS 65c. UP.
CHRISTMAN SONS,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th and 6th Sts., 6th Ave.

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th Street
Established 1875
OUR ONLY PLACE. NO BRANCHES.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS
TELEPHONE 366 COLUMBUS

GIRL, 17, SAYS MAN MADE HER A THIEF

Harriett Goldick Admits Shoplifting and on Her Confession Alleged Accomplice Is Held.

TRAP SET BY DETECTIVES

Frank Tanzer Accused of Profiting by Her Pilfering After Acquaintance of Only Two Days.

Harriett Goldick, a pretty girl of seventeen years, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of shoplifting, made a confession to the police of the West Thirtieth Street station in which she said that she had been taught to steal by a young man who pawned the articles she obtained, and shared the profits with her. The girl said that she lived at 456 Seventh Avenue, and that the man, who was known to her as Frank Tanzer, lived at the same address. He was arrested and both were held for Special Sessions on charges of petit larceny by Magistrate Krotel in the Night Court.

Nora Bennett, a detective in a Broadway department store, was the first to notice the strange actions of the girl. She followed her about the store and finally saw her take a ring and a handbag, the total value of which was $3.42. Patrolman Sech of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested the girl and she was turned over to Detectives Murphy and Brenick.

Miss Goldick readily confessed her guilt and said that she had been taught to steal by a man whom she met in a restaurant two days ago. She said that she had come here from Baltimore two weeks ago and had been unable to find work. Next she told the detectives that the man was waiting for her in the entrance to the Hudson tunnels at Thirty-fourth Street, and promised to point him out.

The detectives instructed the girl to meet Tanzer and give him the stolen articles. They watched until they saw him put the ring and bag into his pocket, they alleged, and then placed him under arrest.

The girl later confessed that she had stolen articles from at least two other department stores and that Tanzer had pawned them. She also said that he had taken most of her clothes and pawned them for $1.98. Of this sum, she said, she received but 10 cents. When Tanzer was searched two pairs of cuff buttons, which it was stated by the police had been stolen from a department store, were found in his pocket.

Miss Goldick said that she was an orphan, and that she had been placed in a convent when she was 1 year old. She left the convent, she added, when she was 15. Some of the stories she told were conflicting, and the detectives were of the opinion that she had known Tanzer for several months.

Advertising Men's Convention.

A convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America will be held in Toronto, Canada, from June 21 to 25. Among the preachers of lay sermons will be Norman Hapgood, Peter Clark MacFarlane, and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson. Other speakers will include Dr. John A. Macdonald, managing editor of The Toronto Globe; Jason Rogers, Allen D. Albert, Elbert Baker, J. J. O'Neill, William G. Freeman, and Elton G. Pratt.

WANT COURT HOUSE HEARING

New Site Should Be Thoroughly Tested, Say Real Estate Men.

The Real Estate Board of New York, an organization of men interested in the real estate business, is inclined to ask that the proposed change in the new Court House site should be subjected to close scrutiny before it is adopted. A special committee of the board was appointed to consider the suggestions which President McAneny intends to lay before the Board of Estimate shortly, and has reported that there are several matters in connection with it which should be subjected to public hearings.

Lawrence M. B. McGuire, President of the board, said last night that he thought that a matter of such importance as this should be thoroughly discussed before it was settled. He regarded the original decision of the Board of Estimate to build the Court House on the site of old Collect Pond as exceedingly ill-advised. No one could tell what expense would have to be undertaken before a proper foundation was reached. At the northern end of the Municipal Building it had been impossible, he said, to drive piles down to bed-rock, and it rested to-day on a floating foundation.

In these circumstances Mr. McGuire thought that extensive borings should be undertaken on the property, which it was now proposed that the City should buy. He also considered that as the diagonal street, which it was suggested should be constructed from behind the Municipal Building to the approaches to the Manhattan Bridge, would run through Chinatown and entirely change the character of that area, the property owners should be consulted before any action was taken.

A meeting of the committee of the Real Estate Board will be held on Tuesday to consider what action should be taken with regard to the proposals for the change in the Court House site.

DEPOSITORS GET $30,000.

Receiver Mails Checks to 500 Creditors of Siegel Bank.

Five hundred depositors in the Henry Siegel & Co. bank in the Fourteenth Street Store received in the mail yesterday from Receiver Melville checks aggregating $30,000. The checks represented a distribution of 11.5 cents on the dollar from the general fund of $302,000, including the cash in the hands of the receiver and a fund raised by the Creditors' Committee to compromise the claims of the bank depositors against the Simpson Crawford Company prior to its reorganization. The Boston depositors shared in the distribution.

An additional distribution of the proceeds from the $100,000 bond filed by Siegel and Vogel with the State Controller when they started their private bank will be made by the receiver to the New York depositors only. Payments will be made on a basis of 2.8 cents on the dollar.

The checks will be mailed to the other depositors just as rapidly as accountants can figure out the pro rata amounts due. The receiver has nearly 4,000 pass books of depositors.

Butterfield Estate Accounting.

Clarence H. Kelsey and Lucius H. Beers, executors of the estate of Caroline F. Butterfield, who died on June 7, 1912, filed an accounting yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. They charge themselves with $868,726 and credit themselves with $903,668, which leaves a cash balance of $65,058 now remaining in their hands. The executors, the accounting shows, have made payments of $835,531 to legatees and trustees under Mrs. Butterfield's will. Mrs. Butterfield was the widow of Fred Butterfield, an importer.

STUDENTS IN GREEK EXCEL AT PRINCETON

Dean West Finds They Surpass All Their Fellows in General Scholarship.

FEWER OF THEM DROPPED

Maintain Clear Lead in the Humanities, and Equal Others in Science and Mathematics.

PRINCETON, April 18.—That students of Greek at Princeton University surpass the other students in general scholarship is the contention of Dean Andrew F. West of the Princeton Graduate College. Dean West has reached this conclusion after a study of the Princeton records from 1907-1912.

These figures show that the students taking Greek, these being the candidates for the bachelor of arts degree, have maintained a clear lead over all others in the humanistic subjects. In the sciences they have been fairly even with the others and sometimes have led in the departments of mathematics, physics and geology. The only exceptions to the rule are in chemistry and biology, though in the advanced senior courses of chemistry they surpass at the end. The other men considered are the candidates for the bachelor of letters and bachelor of science degrees. Dean West has made his comparison from individual courses in the different departments. In sophomore year in philosophy 11 per cent. of the Greek students were in the first group, which is the highest possible attainment. Only 4 per cent. of the others made this ranking.

In history, politics and economics the students of Greek were again ahead. In one course 13 per cent. attained first group. In art and archaeology, the classics, modern languages and English, the students of Greek maintained the lead. In the elementary courses in physics 7 per cent. of the Greek students and but 5 per cent. of the others reached the first group.

That the students of Greek have been "dropped" in fewer numbers than other students is also pointed out by Dean West. In 1911, 4 per cent. of the Greek students were dismissed for deficiency in studies and during the same year 9 per cent. of the others were "dropped" for the same reason. The average percentage for six years shows 6 per cent. of the Greek men and 8 per cent. of the others dismissed.

Dean West has made this investigation to show that the study of Greek is not an unimportant and negligible element in college education, a theory that has frequently been advanced during the past twenty years.

Amerika at Her Pier To-day.

The Hamburg-American liner Amerika arrived at Quarantine last night from Hamburg, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with 157 first, 185 second, 194 third, and 783 steerage passengers and mails. She was at the Ambrose Channel Lightship at 5 P. M., but did not arrive in Quarantine before sundown, 6:41 P. M., and therefore could not pass the doctor. She will be at her pier in Hoboken early to-day.

PRAISE FOR WILSON REGIME.

Tributes Also Paid to Jefferson by Daniels and Clark.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18.—Tributes to the accomplishments of the Democratic Administration and to the influence of Thomas Jefferson upon legislation were paid at the Jefferson "Dollar Dinner" of the Cuyahoga County Democracy here to-night by Speaker Champ Clark, Secretary Daniels, Gov. Cox of Ohio, and other speakers.

Mr. Daniels also addressed the students of Western Reserve University Law School in the morning, and with Mr. Clark was a guest of the City Club at luncheon.

Speaking of recent Democratic legislation, Mr. Clark said:

"The tariff bill is the best, in my judgment, ever put on the statute books. Graded income tax, with proper exemptions, is the fairest that can be levied. The present income tax has come to stay. No one will ever dare to repeal it."

TRADE FIFES FOR BEER.

Coxey's Army Bandsmen Then Go to Jail for Intoxication.

LOUISVILLE, Ohio, April 18.—Because members of the Fife Corps of Coxey's Army of the Commonweal traded their instruments for beer, became intoxicated, it was charged, and were jailed by the village Marshal, "Gen." Jacob S. Coxey issued an edict against drinking as the army left here to-day on the third day of the march to Washington.

"I don't belong to the W. C. T. U., but from now on you've either got to 'cut out the booze,' or we don't want you along," was the substance of the leader's address to his "troops." "We're marching to Washington to teach the people a great moral lesson, and you'll destroy all its effect if you persist in getting drunk."

"Gen." Coxey was pleased as much by the prediction of a gypsy fortune teller met on the road, that he would live to be 100, as by the increase in the number of his recruits to more than a score.

$100,000 FIRE AT RESORT.

Twenty-three Cottages Destroyed at Lake Winona, Ind.

WARSAW, Ind., April 16.—Fire completely destroyed twenty-three cottages to-day at Lake Winona, a Summer resort near here. It started before noon and was not under control till 2:30 o'clock.

Dynamite was used in an attempt to check the flames, but a gale blowing off the lake carried the fire across the cleared space. Only a few of the houses were occupied.

The loss is estimated at $100,000.

River Pirates Get $1,000 in Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 18.—River pirates visited the New York Central property at Philipse Manor, just above this place, last night, and stole $1,000 worth of signal wire. They ripped the wire out, causing all signals to flash danger, and then made their way to the river and escaped by boat. Five New York Central detectives, under command of Detective Holstein, are working on the case, but no arrests have been made as yet.

VOTE GIFT TO MISS WILSON.

Congressmen Appoint a Committee to Buy a Wedding Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The members of the House of Representatives late this afternoon decided to send a wedding present to Miss Eleanor Wilson. It will be as elaborate and costly as the one presented by the House to Miss Jessie Wilson when she was married to Mr. Sayre.

The committee appointed to buy the gift and collect the funds is to consist of Representatives Mann of Illinois, Page of North Carolina, Lloyd of Missouri, Doremus of Michigan, Burke of South Dakota, and Chandler of New York. This committee is representative of all parties and elements in the House.

Immediately after the House adjourned this afternoon an informal meeting was held in the hall of the House with Mr. Fitzgerald presiding. Mr. Mann explained the purpose of the session and suggested that a committee be appointed to send a present for members of the House. Representative Roberts of Massachusetts pointing out that each member had given in toward the present for Miss Jessie Wilson on the occasion of her marriage, suggested that the committee have authority to raise and spend as much for Miss Eleanor's present as for the gift to her sister. The committee was appointed with authority to act as it pleased.

"We might as well make this a standing committee," remarked Mr. Roberts, as soon as the committee had been appointed.

GIFT FOR VAN TUYL.

Former Co-Workers in Banking Department Give Him Silver Service.

When George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., finished his day's work yesterday at the Metropolitan Trust Company, of which he has been President for a few days, he was requested to step over to the New York office of the Superintendent of Banks, which he until recently occupied. A large number of his former co-workers in the Banking Department were waiting for him to appear, and so was an extensive glass and silver service, with a big mahogany case to put it in.

A. T. Campbell, Chief Examiner of the Department, made the presentation speech.

We Will Open in Our New Building Located Here, Early in September with Greatly Enlarged Space and Increased Facilities.

Stewart & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 37TH STREET.

ONLY 10 SALE DAYS LEFT

BUILDING WILL BE TORN DOWN MAY 1ST.

This is the balance of our stock, and these are the final reductions in price that mark the sensational closing days of one of the biggest sales of Women's and Misses' Apparel ever held.

A number of odd garments in lots too small to enumerate here will be closed out at similar final reductions.

Suit Department

Fancy Tailored Suits of Gabardine, Club Checks, Faille de Laine, Alligator Cloth; also Men's Wear Serge, in combination with Taffeta Silk; all these suits are lined with soft peau de cygne silk.
Formerly to $34.50 Reduced to **15.00**

Fancy Tailored Suits of Moire Silk, Gabardine, Checks, Faille de Laine, Alligator Cloth and Men's Wear Serge, in combination with Moire Silk or Taffeta; also numerous pretty novelty weaves, including crinkled crepe, ripple cloth and Barathea. All lined with soft peau de cygne, flowered or plain.
Formerly to $42.50 Reduced to **18.50**

Fancy Silk Suits of Taffeta Silk, moire silk, brocha faille silk, and faille silk, lined with peau de cygne.
Formerly to $42.50 Reduced to **22.50**

Fancy Silk Suits of Broche Faille Silk, Chiffon Taffeta or Cabardeau Silk, exceptionally handsome models.
Formerly to $59.50 Reduced to **29.50**

Fancy Tailored Suits of imperial and novelty silks, also combinations of Golfine Coat, with moire silk skirt.
Formerly to $79.50 Reduced to **42.50**

Linen Suits

Tailored Linen Suits, in several smart models.
Formerly to $19.75 Reduced to **7.50**

Tailored Linen Suits, plain and striped effects.
Formerly to $26.50 Reduced to **10.50**

Corsets

All Corsets, not all sizes; a collection of different models in the leading brands.
Formerly to $7.50 Reduced to **1.00**

Petticoats

Dancing Skirts of silk Chiffon, accordion pleated, all shades.
Formerly to $3.50 Reduced to **1.95**

All Silk Jersey Petticoats, deep pleated ruffle, all colors, nine gore fitted tops.
Formerly to $5.00 Reduced to **2.90**

Crepe de Chine Petticoats, tango pleated flounce, all colors.
Formerly to $7.50 Reduced to **3.95**

Negligees

Crepe de Chine Negligees.
Formerly to $22.50 Reduced to **12.50**

Crepe de Chine Negligees.
Formerly to $29.50 Reduced to **14.50**

Dress Department

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Wool Crepe, Eponge, and Serges, daintily trimmed with fancy braid and embroidered net dancing frocks.
Formerly to $19.75 Reduced to **7.50**

Evening Gowns of Taffeta and Chiffon, Afternoon Gowns of Chiffon, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse Taffeta; Street Dresses of Wool Crepe, Cheviot and Rajah Frock.
Formerly to $34.50 Reduced to **10.00**

Afternoon Dresses of Silk Cascadeau, Walrus Silk Crepe, Flowered Crepe de Chine and Charmeuse Taffeta Silks; Dinner Dresses of Chiffon and Taffeta and Crepe de Chine and Lace; Dancing Frocks of Charmeuse, also a few Dress Robes.
Formerly to $39.50 Reduced to **12.50**

Evening Gowns of Chiffon Taffeta, with lace top and aeroplane skirts, crepe meteor with silk lace bodice and overskirt, crepe de chine, beaded robes over charmeuse, crepe meteor with lace bodice.
Formerly to $42.50 Reduced to **16.50**

Evening and Dinner Gowns of Taffeta, with net overskirt, flowered crepe de chine, crepe meteor with silk lace blouse, crepe de chine with lace tunics, Chiffon taffeta with bustle effect skirt, charmeuse taffeta with chiffon and lace.
Formerly to $49.50 Reduced to **20.00**

Afternoon Dresses of Crepe de Chine, moire silk trimmed, skirts have bustle effect; also Crepe Meteor Evening Gowns with lace bodice.
Formerly to $55.00 Reduced to **24.50**

Fancy Gowns of Flowered Pussy Willow Silk, Striped Poiret Silk, Charmeuse, Chiffon Taffeta, and Crepe Meteor, with moire silk.
Formerly to $67.50 Reduced to **39.50**

Wash Dresses of Flowered Crepe, Striped Voile, Linen, and Cotton Fabrics.
Formerly to $7.50 Reduced to **3.75**

Wash Dresses in a variety of washable fabrics; also a few white wool Eponge Dresses.
Formerly to $16.50 Reduced to **7.50**

Wash Dresses of Embroidered Crepe, various models.
Formerly to $19.50 Reduced to **10.00**

Coat Department

Sport Coats in various fabrics, some silk lined; Balmacaan Coats of Scotch Tweeds, and 7 Moire Silk Coats.
Formerly to $12.50 Reduced to **6.50**

Balmacaan Coats of Scotch Tweeds, Mixtures, and Rainproofed Fabrics.
Formerly to $16.50 Reduced to **10.50**

Fancy Silk Coats of Silk Cascadeau, Moire Silk, Taffeta Silk, Broche and Plain Faille Silk, Silk Matelasse and Novelty Silk and Wool Effects, also of Flowered Silk Braid over Peau de Cygne.
Formerly to $29.50 Reduced to **14.50**

Golfine Cord and Fancy Silk Coats in all the new colors, and a variety of smart models.
Formerly to $29.50 Reduced to **18.50**

Evening Wraps in light colors and pastel shades; included are 3 imported models, which are ostrich feather trimmed.
Formerly to $49.50 Reduced to **18.50**

Auto and Steamer Coats in a variety of fabrics.
Formerly to $39.50 Reduced to **12.50**

Linen Dusters for auto and travel wear.
Formerly to $7.50 Reduced to **3.75**

Waist Department

Odd Waists. Some were formerly priced to $2.50, but most were marked at $3.00.
Reduced to **1.00**

Dressy Waists in Voiles, Marquisettes and Linen.
Formerly to $3.00 Reduced to **1.50**

Odd Waists, Chiffon, Crepe de Chine and Voile.
Formerly to $3.00 Reduced to **1.90**

Waists of Flowered Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon and hand-embroidered Marquisette.
Formerly to $7.50 Reduced to **3.90**

Dressy Blouses of Flowered Chiffon, Crepe Georgette, Shadow Lace and Taffeta.
Formerly to $13.50 Reduced to **6.50**

Stewart & Co., 5th Avenue, Corner 37th Street.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

34th Street—New York.

Special Values Offered in

Young Men's Clothing—*Third Floor*

Also suitable for medium size Men to 40 chest.

Students' Long Trouser Suits—Special

English model, three and four button sack coat, of wool mixtures. 15 to 18 years. **10.00**

Young Men's Suits—Hand Tailored

English models, soft roll fronts, of Navy Serge, Mixtures, Cassimeres, Tweeds or Cheviots; silk or mohair lined. Value 22.50 **15.00**

Young Men's Suits—English Models

High class woolens, newest colorings, superior tailoring, with patch, welt or flap pockets; full or part lined.

18.50 20.00 25.00

Young Men's Balmacaan Coats

Fashionable top coat, swagger model, of showerproof Tweeds and Mixtures, yoke and sleeves silk lined. Regular 18.50 Value **13.50**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

34th Street

Unusual Values Offered in

Boys' Clothing—*Third Floor*

Boys' Suits—Extra Knickers

English patch pocket and side plaited Norfolk models, new patterns, in wool fabrics. 7 to 17 years. Values 8.75 and 9.75 **5.90**

Boys' English Norfolk Suits

New and exclusive models, Navy Serge, Mixtures, Checks and Stripes; extra Knickers. 8 to 18 years. Regular 12.50 Value **7.95**

Boys' Straight Pants Suits

New double-breasted belted model, with straight and bloomer pants, in gray or tan mixtures. 10 to 17 years. Exceptional Value **9.95**

Boys' Balmacaan Coats

Unusually attractive coats, newest showerproof mixtures, in tan, gray and green. 10 to 18 years. Regular 12.50 Value **7.95**

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York.

Important and Unusual Sale

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

About 800 High Grade Suits, representing the season's very best models in smart plain tailored and trimmed effects, of Serge, Poplin, Gabardine, Crepe Cloth, Shepherd Checks and Pencil Stripes; new model Russian tunic and tier skirts.

At the Following Reduced Prices:—

Women's and Misses' Suits.....Regular Values to 29.75....**20.00**
Women's and Misses' Suits.....Regular Values to 40.00....**25.00**
Women's and Misses' Suits.....Regular Values to 45.00....**29.75**
Women's and Misses' Suits.....Regular Values to 55.00....**35.00**

Also Exceptional Sale of

Misses' and Small Women's Suits at 18.00

Sizes 14 to 18 Years, or 32 to 36 Bust Measure

Attractive and exclusive tailored and trimmed models *taken from the regular stock,* of Serge, Gabardine, Poplins and Checks; Moire and Taffeta trimmed. Values to 29.75 **18.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

34th Street

Women's and Misses' Coats—Special Values

Balmacaan Coats—Swagger models of tweeds, plaids, checks and mixtures, in various colors; patch and slit pockets, custom tailored. Regular Values to 20.00 **13.75**

Cloth Coats—Navy blue or black Serge and Bedford Cords, tailored models, moire trimmed, peau de cygne lined throughout. Regular Values to 22.50 **15.00**

Silk Coats—Dressy afternoon and street models, of moire, silk faille and brocaded silk poplin, black and colors; silk lined throughout. Regular Values to 29.75 **18.00**

High-Grade Coats—Attractive models for afternoon, street, motor and sport wear, of moire, taffeta, silk faille, bengaline, mistral cloth, golfine and fancy crepe. Regular Values to 37.50 **25.00**

Women's Trimmed Hats—Reduced Prices

Copies of latest French Models of Milan Hemp, Lisare, Glace and hand-sewn braids; Flower, Ostrich, Ribbon and Wing trimmed; also new metallic shades of black. Regular 15.00 Values **7.50**

Women's and Misses' Gowns and Dresses

For Afternoon, Evening, Street and Dancing

A choice collection of exclusive models, copies of French fashions, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Dresden Crepe, Pussy Willow, Chiffon Taffeta, Fancy Laces and Nets in smart combinations.

19.75 29.75 35.00 48.00 and upward

Misses' and Girls' Apparel—Third Floor

Misses' Suits of Serge, Gabardine and Poplin		20.00	25.00	35.00
Misses' Dressy Suits of Moire and Silk Poplin		29.75	37.50	45.00
Misses' Street and Dress Coats		9.75	15.00	19.75
Misses' Balmacaan Coats of Tweeds and Checks		9.75	13.75	18.00
Misses' Dresses of Taffeta and Fancy Crepe		18.00	22.50	25.00
Misses' Smart Dancing Frocks of Chiffon Taffeta		12.75	19.75	25.00
Children's Serviceable Coats	3 to 8 years	5.00	7.50	9.75
Girls' Dress Coats	10 to 16 years	9.75	12.75	16.75
Girls' Tub Frocks of various materials	4 to 14 years	2.00	2.95	4.95
Handsome Party Dresses	10 to 14 years	7.50	9.75	13.75

Bronze "Ostend" and "Colonial" Pumps

Imported Bronze Kidskin "Ostend" Pumps, hand-turned sole and Spanish Louis heel.

Also Bronze Kidskin "Colonial" Pumps, hand-turned sole and Spanish Louis heel.

Regular 6.00 Value **4.00**

ROOSEVELT BOOM ROUSES HOOSIERS

Senator Poindexter Nominates Colonel for 1916 at Progressive State Convention.

PLATFORM IS ANTI-LIQUOR

Plank Condemns Pending Colombian Treaty—Speakers Attack Administration—Beveridge for Senator.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, amid enthusiasm, launched a boom for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as the Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in 1916 in a speech delivered here to-day before the Indiana Progressive State Convention.

The platform, which was unanimously adopted, pledges the party to work for the elimination of all breweries and saloons in the State and indorses the Hobson resolution now before Congress; attacks the Democratic Administration and criticises its Mexican policy; indorses the initiative, referendum, and recall for all elective and judicial offices, a Statewide direct primary law, the short ballot, equal suffrage for women, home rule for cities, elimination of the judiciary from politics, prohibition of injunctions in labor disputes, revision of State laws to eliminate technicalities, a minimum wage for women, free school books, and a law to compel the giving of ample notice before a strike or lockout. Another plank opposes the approval of any treaty with Colombia which provides for the payment of $25,000,000 to that country.

Ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge was the unanimous choice of the convention as the party's candidate for United States Senator. He accepted the nomination.

In his speech, Senator Poindexter declared that the Democratic Administration had not dealt effectually with current problems because it was bound by "an unfortunate sectional issue." He denounced particularly President Wilson's stand for repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act.

Poindexter on Roosevelt.

"The Progressive Party is fortunate in having in its ranks and as its principal leader Theodore Roosevelt," said the Senator. "He has the prestige of his record in the Presidency. Should he be nominated by the Progressives, as he probably will be, for the Presidency, he will have the support of the great mass of the members of the Republican Party, because they are progressive.

"The Progressive Party puts forward the proposition that the activities and agencies of the Federal Government must be enlarged and extended. Private monopoly is nation-wide and cannot be restrained or controlled by the individual States.

"The policy of the Republican organization is illustrated by the declaration of Senator Lodge in the Senate a few days ago that his politics stopped at the water's edge, when he urged that foreign and international questions should be settled upon their merits, implying that in domestic matters, however vital their concern might be to the prosperity and even to the lives of our citizens, he would play politics and decide them upon a basis of party expediency and advantage rather than upon the basis of the public welfare.

"The Democratic Party, with complete control of the Government, has perpetuated the caucus system, denied the appeals of women, and hastened, like a disorderly rout, back to the spoils of patronage and the flesh pots of political success.

"The Progressive Party does not believe in distorting the language of a treaty and depriving the people of the benefit of the Panama Canal. It remains for the Democratic Party, having voted for the tolls exemption, approved it in their national platform, and on the stump, to now propose to surrender the sovereignty of this most costly of all the American possessions to the whims, caprice, and sordid interests of foreign countries and domestic railroad lines.

Likens Britain to Shylock.

"Shylock England claims the heart of our system, and says it is nominated in the bond. She is generous enough, however, to say that she will not claim any greater privileges in the canal than we ourselves enjoy.

"Since the first railroad was built to the Pacific Coast the people of this country, East and West, have labored under the extortionate charges of a railroad rate policy which levied upon traffic all that it would bear. For twenty years many of the cities of that coast have litigated before the Interstate Commerce Commission and in the courts for relief from the discrimination and overcharges of this system. Now, just as they are about to come into the enjoyment of this competitive transportation line, the cup is dashed from their lips by the Democratic Party, in repudiation of its platform and pledges and in surrender of our international self-respect.

"Now, it is proposed in pursuance of the same futile policy to pay $25,000,000 of the people's money to the Republic of Colombia presumably to buy its goodwill. There seems to be a mania in this Administration for making treaties. They are urged as a basis of peace. As a matter of fact, they are the source of controversy and disagreement leading to unfriendly rather than peaceful relations.

"This proposal of $25,000,000 to Colombia is nothing but an unwarranted raid upon the American treasury. The Province of Panama had severed its connection with the Republic of Panama when the United States purchased from it the Canal Zone. We did not influence or foment its hostility or its secession from the larger Republic. Its hostility was traditional. It has been looted and sucked of its substance by Colombia since the first French canal company made its appearance on the Isthmus."

The amalgamation of the Progressive and Republican Parties was impossible was declared by Charles Sumner Bird, ex-Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Calls Reunion Impossible.

"Is it possible," he asked, "that the leaders of the Progressive Party would work in harmony with the men in control of the Republican Party? Stand them up and judge for yourself. In one row are Barnes, Penrose, Smoot, Guggenheim, and their kind. In the other are Roosevelt, Jonnson, Stubbs, Lindsay, Beveridge, and men of their type. It is as impossible to bring these men together upon one platform as it would be to induce the rank and file of the Progressive Party to follow the leadership of men who would compromise with the bosses of the old parties in order to win the spoils of office.

"No, we Progressives have blazed our own trail, and that is the one we will follow. Disintegration of the Progressive Party? Nonsense! Those who talk it are the ones who fear the Republican Party will go first."

Mr. Bird placed upon the Republican Party the responsibility for what he termed the "demoralized and desperate condition" of business of the country, asserting that during the Taft Administration the Republican leaders had "broken their solemn pre-election pledges" and that if they "had not stolen the Presidential nomination in the Chicago Convention of 1912 a Democratic Administration would not have been elected.

"Neither can the Democratic Party," he continued, "escape the responsibility for the deplorable business situation which, notwithstanding their protestations, has steadily grown worse since the election of Mr. Wilson. Their ceaseless, unremitting attack upon business, the unscientific tinkering with the tariff, the failure to appoint a tariff commission to remove that question beyond the reach of professional politicians, the un-American, aimless, drifting Mexican policy, which means war or dishonorable peace, which is worse than war; the looting of our diplomatic service, whereby political creditors have superseded trained and faithful public servants—all these cause distrust, suspicion, uncertainty."

Senator Moses F. Clapp of Minnesota referred to the Republican National Convention of 1912 as the "Chicago crime," and declared that "if the verdict of the people had been reflected in that convention, no Democratic Administration would have been facing disaster to-day." He said that the elections since 1912 had shown that there was a large number of American voters who would never trust the Republican Party again under any circumstances, and declared that nothing but an overwhelming industrial panic could reunite the American people in an effort to overthrow the Democratic Party.

WANT TANNENBAUM AT CARNEGIE HALL

I. W. W. Leaders Worried by Defection of Speakers They Advertised.

C. E. RUSSELL WON'T TALK

Police Will Suppress Speeches Inciting to Riot or Bloodshed at To-night's Mass Meeting.

Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger, head of the uniformed force of the Police Department, will lead a group of policemen in plain clothes to Carnegie Hall to-night to see that Anarchists and revolutionary Socialists, who propose to repeat there most of the things said in the free-speech orgy at Union Square a week ago, do not deliver speeches inciting to riot or bloodshed.

The matter of seeing that things are kept in order at the Carnegie Hall outpouring was put in the hands of Inspector Schmittberger by Police Commissioner Woods in recognition of the Inspector's work in "keeping peace with a smile to it" at Union Square. It was said at Police Headquarters that Commissioner Woods was so pleased with the record of Schmittberger that one of the policies of the present administration will be to enlarge his responsibilities and powers at all practicable points.

Commissioner Woods will be present at Carnegie Hall as an observer, and accompanying him will be City Chamberlain Henry Bruere and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson. Mayor Mitchel was especially invited to be present by a committee representing "Big Bill" Haywood, who is credited with having planned the Tannenbaum church raids that brought the I. W. W. and the police into direct conflict. In presenting the invitation to the Mayor, Haywood's committeemen assured him they wanted, by bringing him into direct contact with the I. W. W. leaders, to show him what a vast difference there was between what was actually said and what the newspaper reported.

Haywood said last night that the committee had been practically assured that Mayor Mitchel would come, but that he had finally decided to go out of town over Sunday, and for that reason alone would be absent.

While the police were making plans last night to see that the meeting shall be orderly in character, the leaders of the meeting were having anything but a harmonious time at the headquarters of the International Workers' Defense Conference, 13 West Eleventh Street. Max Eastman, under indictment on a charge of libeling the Associated Press, is scheduled to preside at the Carnegie mass meeting. He brought word to Haywood, Lincoln Steffens, Joseph O'Brien, and other members of the Executive Committee of the defense conference that his speakers were slipping away from him since Mayor Mitchel was shot at by a man with an unbalanced mind.

The first defection Eastman had to report was that of the star speaker of the evening, Charles Edward Russell. Russell's letter notifying the committee that he wasn't in sympathy with "bread or revolution" slogans, and didn't want to join in any movement that called for more revolution than the ballots could accomplish, was received by Haywood and the others with noticeable disappointment. Next on the list of those who wanted to be excused was the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of the Church of the Ascension. He had been advertised on handbills and posters as one of the chief speakers.

"Has he a good excuse or is he just a plain quitter?" asked an anarchist who was scheduled to speak as a veteran of the Tannenbaum raids.

"Don't knock him," spoke up Joseph O'Brien. "He gave good money to the cause, and he would hate to see us turn against him as a quitter."

Then the I. W. W. leaders turned to their list of other clergymen who were supposed to be in sympathy with the I. W. W. cause or were willing to join it as friends of the cause of free speech.

One by one clergymen were called upon the telephone, but all were sorry they would have to decline. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes pleaded that he couldn't get away from a previously made engagement, the Rev. Karl Reiland of St. George's couldn't accept, while several others declined with or without thanks.

John Reed, one of the committeemen, finally recalled that the Rev. Dr. James G. Mythem of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Baltimore, had agreed to come, provided the unemployed could find a way to pay his expenses. A hurry call was sent to Baltimore guaranteeing the expense money, and the Rev. Dr. Mythem, it was later announced, would take the place on the programme made vacant by the withdrawal of the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

The plan of the meeting, as amended since the withdrawal of some of the prominent persons it was hoped to have on the stage, calls for the giving of places of honor to all who received broken heads in the conflicts with the police following the Tannenbaum raids.

A strong effort was made last night to have Commissioner of Correction Davis release Tannenbaum from Blackwell's Island in the custody of a policeman so that he might come to the meeting and receive his share of the honors to be paid his fellow raiders who are not in custody. The I. W. W. committeemen in charge of this feature of the affair would not say last night what their prospects for success were, but they apparently had not given up hope that they would succeed.

"Wild Joe" O'Carroll, whose head is still bandaged as a result of his collision with police clubs at Union Square, was assigned to the chief place of honor, while Arthur Caron, who was beaten in attempting to rescue O'Carroll, will sit on the stage at his right. Decide Edelsohn, who gained fame by throwing her arms around O'Carroll's neck to protect him from the police clubs, will be honored with a stage seat at his left.

The matters to be talked about at the meeting are advertised to be "the outrages at Union Square; the outrages at Calumet, Mich.; the outrages at Marysville, Cal.; the outrages at Trinidad, Col.; the arrest of Mother Jones, and the severe sentence inflicted upon Tannenbaum."

NEW TAP DAY PLAN.

Members of Junior Class to Submit Lists to Yale Societies.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—In preparation for Tap Day members of the Junior Class at Yale to-day drew up a resolution directing each Junior to prepare a list of forty-five men as his choice for election to the Senior societies. A list of the sixty men receiving the highest number of selections shall be published in The Yale News. The committee on counting this vote shall be from the Faculty appointed by the Executive Committee of the signers of the resolution.

Every signer of the resolution agreed to remain in the Junior oval on the afternoon of Tap Day, to invite no visitors to his room, and to endeavor in every way to confine the proceedings to members of the Junior Class and Senior society men. The idea is to avoid the publicity that was connected with the last year's Tap Day ceremonies.

The voting on the adoption of the resolution ended last night.

CITY VIEWS FOR EUROPE.

New York to Appeal to Investors at Lyons Exposition.

The material basis for the credit of the City of New York is to be illustrated in an extensive exhibit that it will make at the International Urban Exposition at Lyons, France, which is to open on May 1. This exhibit is now in course of preparation in the offices recently vacated by the Finance Department, and already three and a half tons of material, consisting almost entirely of pictures, has been shipped.

"In order to give unity and purpose to the city's exhibit," said one of the officials engaged on its preparation yesterday, "the plan has been developed so as to emphasize the credit of the city, correlating the various items exhibited with the financial fabric which they support.

"The bonds and revenue bills of the City of New York are growing popular with the investors of Europe, and it is therefore desirable in this graphic form to show the immense assets, revenues and business which support the funded and current debt of what is now nearly the largest city in the world.

"The amount of money borrowed by the city in Europe on its bonds and revenue bills during 1913 was equivalent to about 500,000,000 francs. The receipts of the city in 1913, as shown by the exhibit, were about 1,023,000,000 francs.

New York will have for its exhibit a pavilion containing eight galleries. Over the entrance will be the seal of the city, and in the middle of the building will be shown a reproduction of the cupola of the City Hall, with large paintings around its base illustrating its harbor and river features.

The photographs to be shown are large reproductions artistically framed, giving views expressive of the activities of the various city department, its commercial facilities and its business enterprises. One immense picture of the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn was taken from a balloon in order to give an accurate bird's-eye view.

Among the subjects of the pictures already shipped are the Catskill Aqueduct and watershed, the new subways, scenes in the city's parks, the chief monuments and statues, hotels, churches, railroad stations, prominent buildings, banks, clubs, views at Coney Island, public baths, military and naval reviews, colleges, police parades, the new circular court house, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the farm colony, and other establishments of the Department of Charities, the public library, municipal ferryboats, recreation piers, bridges, docks, and numberless other things familiar and unfamiliar.

Not to overlook the main point, photographic reproductions of the city's revenue bonds and corporate stock notes are included, so that the French investor may see just what he can get for his money.

Preparation of the exhibit is in charge of a committee consisting of Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, and Aldermen Boschen and Wendel. M. L. Fouquet is the engineer-in-charge.

WRITES BRIEF IN SING SING.

Convict, Studying Law, Probably Will Gain a New Trial.

Assistant District Attorney Weller recommended yesterday to Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions that the application of Joseph de Nigris for a new trial be granted. It is expected that Judge Mulqueen will sign an order this week granting the application.

De Nigris went to Sing Sing in 1912 for a term of from five to ten years for an attack upon Maria Sortino, a young girl. He contended that the girl and her mother, who were the prosecution's chief witnesses, perjured themselves. In July, 1913, the Appellate Division upheld this contention.

An important point was the age of the girl. She and her mother testified that she was born on Aug. 13, 1895, at Caccamo, Italy. De Nigris has a letter from the American Consul at Caccamo which says that the records of the town do not show that the girl was born there. He also has a certificate from the Department of Labor which makes it appear that the girl was eighteen years and one month old at the time of the attack.

In Sing Sing de Nigris has studied law and prepared his own brief asking for a new trial. The girl and her mother have both gone back to Italy, and probably de Nigris will not be tried again.

Best & Co.

Acknowledgment is made of our gratification at the increasing number of discriminating women who are taking advantage of the service we offer in supplying correct fashions at moderate prices. Several special sales will be held Monday.

Parisian Women of Fashion

Have at last awakened to the fact that the world holds them responsible for all the fashions of the day, extraordinary as well as acceptable. Hence, they have recently publicly announced that they will countenance only those modes that will do them credit.

It is the "stitch in time" that saves—the "glimpse ahead" which wise people give toward the results of their actions. In the conduct of a large business this glimpsing ahead is an important factor.

We select our stock with the forethought that renders future apology unnecessary, either to you or to ourselves.

Best & Co.

A Most Extraordinary Reduction Sale of

Women's and Misses' Blouses

Comprising this season's best styles of chiffon, lace, net and crepe de chine for wear on all occasions, with plenty of dressy and conservative models

230 Blouses. Formerly to 6.85, **3.75** 123 Blouses. Formerly to 14.75, **9.75**
151 " " " 9.75, **6.75** 52 " " " 24.00, **12.50**

No C. O. D.'s, Exchanges or Credits

Smartly Dressed Girls and Misses

Have long since learned that for correct, charming and different styles our 4th floor department is everywhere acknowledged to be the leader.

Attractive Values for Monday

Separate Dress Skirts, new accordion plaited "danse" model of Roman stripe plaids and plain color silk, various models and materials. Lengths 36 to 39 inches. **19.50**

"Tailleur" Suits, plain and dressy models in the "now in vogue" materials and colorings. 14 to 17 years. **25.00 29.50 35.00**

Silk Lined Coats of navy blue serges and shepherd checks, with detachable linen collar and cuffs.
3½ to 6 years. **11.75** 8 to 14 years. **12.75**

Women's and Misses' Apparel of Distinction

Yet at very moderate prices, is shown on the 2nd floor.

A Special Purchase of Afternoon Dresses of crepe de chine and taffeta, perfectly made and charmingly trimmed in a little different way; adapted from original, imported models.
Offers special values, at **25.00 29.75**

Navy Blue Suits, by all means the season's leading color, in distinctive styles of our own development, are featured in serge with moire and faille trimmings. Will be offered Monday,
Special values, **25.00 35.00**

Correct Mourning Wear

In a New, Separate Department—2nd Floor

Every article has been selected with the greatest care, and the styles will be found most attractive.

Suits, Coats and Dresses from.... **25.00 up**
Blouses and Hats " .... **5.00** "

Veils, Handkerchiefs and all accessories at moderate prices

Fashionable Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Are shown in Spring and Summer weights of shetland wool, hand-knitted worsted, two-toned knitted silks, etc., in every up-to-date model.

Special Value Monday

Angora Coat Sweaters for auto or sport wear, with roll or V collar and belt. In tango, white, green, rose, burnt orange, blue, lavender. **6.75**

Will Continue Monday and Tuesday

Our Annual Sale Women's & Children's Guaranteed Hosiery

A highly important offering of this season's best values.

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, thoroughly reinforced for long wear, guaranteed quality, black and colors.
95c. pair
Regularly 1.50 to 2.00

Infants' and Children's White Summer Socks, with fancy tops in all popular colorings.
6 pairs for 95c
Regularly 25c pair

Children's Pure Thread Silk Hose, white, pink, blue, bronze, black. Broken sizes, 4½ to 7½.
50c. pair
Regularly 1.40 to 2.10

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Trade Mark—Copyrighted

Acknowledged Leaders in Children's Outfitting

The ability to produce the best and yet not to charge the highest prices is one reason why discriminating New York women buy all their children's clothes from us.

Special Sales Monday

Children's Nainsook Night Gowns, two styles, embroidery trimmed. 4 to 14 years.
Regularly 75c. and 98c. **55c**

Boys' Vestee Suits of repp in the latest combination of colors. 3 to 8 years. **3.95**

Reduced Sale Monday

Little Children's Spring and Summer Coats

Reductions have been made on a quantity of Light Weight Coats (ages to 3 years), discontinued styles, in pique, cashmere and serge, which will be placed on sale

At Very Low Prices—3rd Floor

FIFTH AVENUE - - - At Thirty-Fifth Street

Hagedorn's "The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"
Broadway Corner 81st St.

An Extraordinary Sale

Commencing Monday, April 20th

Sample and Show Room Models

The newest and most up-to-the-minute models in the smartest spring and summer fabrics.

Gowns and Dresses

17.50 32.50 39.75 59.75
Actual values $29.75 $47.50 $59.75 $87.50

Three-piece Suits

45.00 and 59.75 Actual values $65.00 and $85.00

Dressy and Outing Coats

13.50 and 25.00 Actual values $22.50 and $37.50

Grace Co.

290 Fifth Ave., Between 30th and 31st Sts.

DIRECT ATTENTION TO A SALE OF

Silk & Novelty Suits

$35.00, $52.50 & $65.00

Former Prices Up to $95.00

TO-MORROW ONLY

70 Tailleur Suits

Moire Silk, Chiffon Taffeta, Gabardine, Checks and Barathea..... 25.00

Heretofore Priced to $39.50

The above are a collection of odd suits, embracing a number of models, with only 3 or 4 of a kind; but there are all sizes from 16 to 44 in the lot.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Announce Their Third Annual

Exhibition and Sale

of

Paintings

By American Artists

For Two Weeks, from April 20th to May 2nd, Inclusive

Special Galleries contain the works of many artists of note, hung under direction of the Artists' Advisory Board, composed of C. C. Curran, N. A.; Charles Bittinger, A. N. A., and Edward Dufner, A. N. A.

By special request, the artists exhibiting have priced their pictures very moderately. The same low commission is charged as that asked by the National Academy of Design.

All Lovers of Art Are Invited to View the Exhibition. Sixth Floor.

Broadway and 33rd Street

On View Tomorrow and Tuesday
and Each Following Day Until the Hour of Sale, at the
Galleries of Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th Street,

A COLLECTION OF ANTIQUES

To be sold at auction on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 22, 23, 24 and 25, at 2 P. M. each day
By Direction of the
LANS CURIOSITY COMPANY,
To Liquidate the Business of Their Branch Store,
"The Collectors Shop" late of 414 Fourth Ave.

The collection includes many choice specimens of Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, Colonial, Louis XV., XVI. and Empire Furniture, Solid Silver, Rare Old Sheffield Plate, Cut Glass, Hall and Mantel Clocks, Mirrors, Engravings, Andirons, Fenders, Silver and Copper Lustre Lowestoft, a collection of Historical China, and many other objects of rare and exceptional value.

HENRY A. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

NEW HAVEN TO SELL TREASURY ASSETS

Will Obtain Between $63,000,000 and $64,000,000, Mainly by Disposing of Securities.

STOCKS WILL BE TRUSTEED

Cash Left After Obligations of $54,000,000 Have Been Met to be Used for Equipment and Betterments.

Arrangements were practically concluded yesterday for financing the needs of the New Haven Railroad, and it is expected that a formal announcement will be made to-morrow. The net amount to be received by the company under this plan will be between $63,000,000 and $64,000,000.

The money is to be obtained mainly by the sale of assets in the form of securities held in the New Haven's treasury, rather than by borrowing. In the first place, the New England Navigation Company, a subsidiary, is to sell $20,000,000 of its three-year 6 per cent. notes. With the proceeds, the navigation company will liquidate an indebtedness to the railroad company of about $8,000,000 and the other $12,000,000 will be loaned by it to the New Haven.

Another $20,000,000 is to be obtained by the sale of an issue of one-year 6 per cent. notes of the Harlem River & Port Chester Railway Company, another subsidiary. These notes are now in the New Haven Treasury, which will receive the proceeds.

About $23 000,000 more is to be obtained by the sale of miscellaneous securities now in the New Haven's treasury. These securities are to be put in the hands of Trustees, by whom they are to be sold as favorable opportunities offer. In the meantime the Trustees will pay into the New Haven treasury $23,000,000 or $24,000,000 to be raised by selling obligations of the trust, consisting of $20,000,000 6 per cent. notes and $5,000,000 of stock if the Trustees take the form of a corporation, or of beneficial certificates if they act as individuals.

The notes and stock are to be offered to the stockholders of the New Haven Railroad Company, so that if the New Haven assets sold by the Trustees realise more than $25,000,000 the New Haven stockholders will receive the benefit, subject to such terms as may be made in the deed of trust. The notes issued by the Trustees will also be subject to call before maturity, in order that they may be retired from time to time as the assets are sold off.

The accounts to be raised in these various ways by the New Haven will be more than sufficient to meet its obligations maturing in the near future. These consist of $45,000,000 of 6 per cent. notes that were issued last Fall when Morgan G. Bulkley succeeded in blocking the company's plan for issuing upward of $67,000,000 of debenture bonds. These notes fall due on May 18, and with interest and discount will call for the payment of $48,580,000. Other obligations maturing by July 26 will increase the total amount to be paid to nearly $54,000,000. The balance of the $63,000,000, or $64,000,000 to be realized from the present plan is needed for equipment and betterments that the road now has in hand.

Among the assets to be taken out of the New Haven's treasury and trusteed are the stock of the Old Colony Railroad Company. The notes to be sold by the New England Navigation Company will be secured by bonds and stocks now in its treasury. Among the stocks held by it, some of which may be included in the security behind the notes, are $40,000,000 of the Connecticut Company $4,000,000 of the New England Steamship Company, about $3,000,000 of the Housatonic Power Company, about $2,500,000 Hartford and New York Transportation Company, about $1,760,000 of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, about $2,500,000 Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, and other miscellaneous stocks wrich bring the total up to $53,320,333.

The New England Navigation Company also has among its investments $10,400,000 notes of the Billard Company, $9,000,000 5 per cent. bonds of the New England Steamship Company, $3,250,000 4 pe rcent. debentures of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, $2,437,500 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Eastern Steamship Company, $3,231,750 3, 4, and 5 per cent. funding gold notes of the New England Investment and Security Company and other miscellaneous bonds of various amounts which total $31,125,196. This amount together with the stocks held in the treasury of the New England Navigation Company brings its total investments up to $94,446,529.

The banking syndicate that is handling the new financial plan consists of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.

101 RANCH SHOW HERE.

Moves Into Garden as Circus Departs—Parade To-morrow Night.

Madison Square Garden was turned over to 101 Ranch Wild West Show at an early hour this morning but a few minutes after the performers of Barnum & Bailey's circus had quit it. Work was immediately started getting the garden into shape for the performances, which will begin on Tuesday afternoon. The first of the Wild West performers on the scene included 300 cowboys and cowgirls, who rode over from their camp at Lakeview, N. J., where they had been living since their arrival here from Oklahoma on Tuesday.

A novel feature this year will be an illuminated street parade to-morrow evening, one of the first to be held in this city for many years. The parade will pass up Madison Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, along Fifty-ninth Street to Central Park West, thence to Eighty-sixth Street, to Broadway, to Fourteenth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, to Madison Square Garden. A platoon of mounted police will head the parade, according to the announcement. Scores of Indians and cowboys and an old-time stage coach will be in the line of march.

The Wild West Show will remain at Madison Square Garden for three weeks, and there will be performances every afternoon and evening. One of the big features will be a broncho busting contest, in which fifty wild range horses, which were brought from Oklahoma, will be used. There will be all the usual stunts, including a round-up on the ranch, the stage coach hold-up by outlaws, and an attack on a pioneer's camp by more than 100 Sioux Indians.

WITH HOT OATMEAL GIRL ROUTS BURGLAR

Mary Desmond Drops Boiler Containing Steaming Cereal Over an Intruder's Head.

SAVES EMPLOYERS' SILVER

Thief, Yelling as He Flees from House Near Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Leaves Bag of Booty Behind.

Mary Desmond, a maid in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Speidell, on the first floor of a four-story apartment house at 174 Rich Avenue, Chester Hills, northeast of Mount Vernon, N. Y., finished sweeping the hall and returned to the kitchen to empty a waste basket yesterday morning. Startled by the unexpected presence of a man in the kitchen, she dropped her basket and broom and fled. The maid called to Mrs. Speidell, who was across the hall, visiting a neighbor:

"There's a crazy man in our dining room."

"Well," said Mrs. Speidell, without betraying her excitement, "if there is a crazy man in the dining room, I'm going to stay in here"

Mary Desmond, reassured by the composure of Mrs. Speidell, regained her own courage and returned cautiously to the dining room. She looked the man over from head to foot, and asked:

"What are you doing here?"

The man began to stammer, and as he did so, the maid stepped quickly aside into the kitchen, snatched a boiler of oatmeal off the fire, rushed at the intruder, and dropped the utensil with its boiling contents over the man's head.

The man yelled, flung a kit of tools on a davenport beside which he was standing, and, with the hot, steaming oatmeal dripping down his face and neck, rushed, still sputtering and blinded, out of the house. The man left a trail of oatmeal leading a quarter of a mile away from the house.

As soon as he was lost to sight Mrs. Speidell called up Police Headquarters in Mount Vernon. She informed the police that an attempt to rob her house had been made, and Detective Ember, Sergt. Belding, and Patrolman Reilly hurried to Mrs. Speidell's home with a patrol wagon. Long before they got there the man had disappeared in the hills toward North Pelham.

The police found that the kit he left contained a set of burglar's tools. In a sack they found also a bag packed with silverware that had been taken from the buffet in the Speidell dining room.

TWO ON MOTOR CYCLE HURT

Man and Woman on It Thrown Under Automobile.

Parcell Howard, 22 years old, of 86 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and Miss Elsie Hendricks of 155 Howard Street, Brooklyn, who were riding on a motor cycle, collided yesterday morning with an automobile driven by Harvey Carrie of Fifteenth Street, Flushing, on the temporary overhead bridge across the tracks of the Long Island Railroad. The automobile accident in which Otto H. Schneider and Miss Betty Mackey lost their lives occurred here two weeks ago.

Howard and Miss Hendricks both fell off the motor cycle and under the automobile. They were carried in an automobile to St. John's Hospital, where it was found that Howard had a broken shoulder blade and other minor injuries and that Miss Hendricks was bruised and cut. Mr. Carrie says the accident was caused by the motor cycle's attempting to pass him on the bridge.

Medals and Cash for French Crew.

The agents of the French Line have received two gold medals, four silver medals, twenty-eight bronze medals, and $365 in gold from President W. Irving Comes of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York. The medals and money were awarded to the Captain, officers, and crew of the steamer Touraine, which rescued thirty-nine persons from the burning steamer Volturno on Oct. 10 last. The medals and money will be sent to Havre to be distributed.

Brooklyn Gets Atlanta Pastor.

A telegram received in Brooklyn yesterday announced that the Rev. William Russell Owen would resign to-day as the pastor of the Capitol Avenue Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., to accept a call to the pastorate of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. L. L. Henson. It is expected that Mr. Owen will take up his duties in Brooklyn the last Sunday in May.

KLINE TO LEAD OLD GUARD.

Ex-Mayor to be Installed as Major at Anniversary Celebration.

Ex-Mayor Adolph L. Kline will lead the Old Guard in the parade and social festivities which are to be the features of the celebration of the eighty-eighth anniversary of the famous Veteran battalion of New York on Wednesday. The ex-Mayor was elected Major a few days ago, and he is to be formally installed as commanding officer a few minutes before he gives the order to march.

The members of the three companies composing the battalion have been ordered by Major S. Ellis Briggs, retiring commander, to assemble at the Old Guard Armory in West Fifty-first Street, near Broadway, at 3 P. M. on Wednesday. The installation ceremonies will be in charge of Gen. John G. Eddy, N. G. N. Y., by authority of the Governor. Major Kline has announced the appointment to his official staff of the two past commanders, Majors Briggs and Charles A. Stadler, with A. P. Vredenburgh, Adjutant, and ex-Controller Herman A. Metz, Aid de Camp. The new officers of the companies are: Company A, Capt. William A. Damer; First and Second Lieutenants, Charles H. Rockwell and Robert W. Butler; Company B, Capt. David Lowenbein; First and Second Lieutenants, W. D. Magovern and John L. Wagenaar; Company C, Capt. William Duncan Preston; First and Second Lieutenants, Henry W. Earts, Jr., and Frederick D. Preston.

Before the Old Guard arrives at the Hotel Plaza for the annual dinner in the evening, its members will have put in a strenuous afternoon. At 2:30 o'clock they will start on the march down Broadway and Fifth Avenue to Grace Church at Tenth Street for services at 4:30. The chaplain of the battalion, the Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, will conduct services, after which they will march to Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Major Kline, who was the commander of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, is expected by the members of the Old Guard to develop the military interests of the battalion. Among the guests invited to attend the dinner are Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, Governors Island; Capt. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., Commandant Brooklyn Navy Yard; Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, N. G. N. Y.; W. C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal; Major Frank N. Johnson, Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Conn., and other military organizations.

Furs Stored, Remodeled and Repaired.

RUSSEK'S

362 Fifth Avenue (Opposite Altman's) — 1 West 34th Street (Opposite Waldorf-Astoria)

Announce a Sale of

Women's Dresses

At Substantial Reductions

Serge Dresses	15.00 to	50.00
Afternoon Dresses Crepes and Fancy Silks.	15.00 to	85.00
Dancing Frocks Taffeta and Laces.	16.50 to	100.00
Theatre Gowns In Elaborate Variety.	24.75 to	95.00
Evening Gowns Of All Descriptions.	25.00 to	125.00

L. P. Hollander & Co.

CARRY IN STOCK A VERY COMPLETE LINE OF

Ready-to-Wear Garments

FOR WOMEN

Suits	from	$50.00
Coats	from	$55.00
Dresses	from	$55.00

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

WEINGARTEN & PEARL

Ladies' Tailors and Importers.

516 Fifth Ave., Cor. 43d Street.

Important Sale

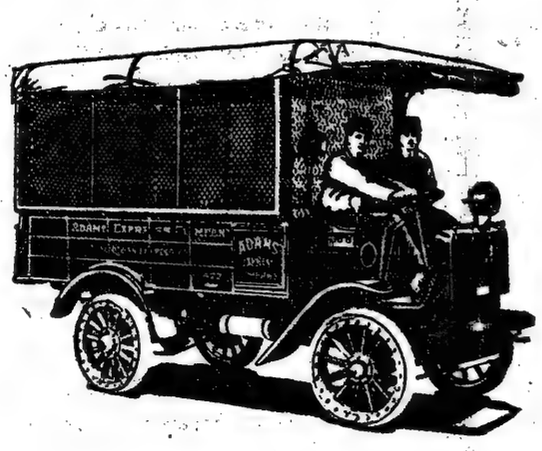
Original Models

Coats, Suits. Dresses

$25 to $65

Former Prices $75 to $150.

Adams Express Company Orders 25 More Autocars



		AUTOCARS
1909	Adams Express Company gave us their FIRST order	11
1910-1911	Try-out period	0
1912	Repeat orders begin—March, 15 cars; May, 24 cars; November, 6 cars; December, 19 cars	64
1913	Repeat orders continue—January, 49 cars; May, 64 cars	113
1914	Another Repeat Order—April, 25 cars	25
	Total Autocars	213

THE decision of Adams Express Company to purchase more *Autocar* Motor Delivery Vehicles at this time is an expression of CONFIDENCE.

CONFIDENCE in a general improvement of business conditions, which will make a steadily increasing demand on their delivery equipment.

CONFIDENCE in the *Autocar* as the delivery vehicle best qualified to help them meet this situation.

CONTINUOUS EFFICIENCY GUARANTEED

Write for our new catalog

THE AUTOCAR SALES COMPANY

435 West 19th St., New York

Newark Branch, 418 Washington St.

The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa. Established 1897.

Motor Delivery Car Specialists.

Telephone Chelsea 4868. Repair Station Rear Office.

MOST MODERN DRY COLD AIR FUR STORAGE VAULT ON PREMISES

FURS STORED-REMODELED-REPAIRED

Telephone 7300 Murray Hill

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce for Monday

Extraordinary Special Sales of Women's & Misses'

Cloth & Silk Suits, Coats, Wraps and Gowns

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Three Hundred Women's Cloth and Silk Suits

These suits have been assembled from the regular stock and represent the season's most desirable styles.

24.00	34.00	44.00
Formerly 35.00 to 39.50	Formerly 45.00 to 50.50	Formerly 55.00 to 95.00

Only two or three Suits of a kind, in French serge, English gabardine, checks, novelty fabrics, taffeta, moire and faille silk.

Special Sale of Women's Blouses

Of Novelty Silk	Of Linen or Net	Of French Net
In Roman stripe effects, with flare collar and vest of organdie; also flowered crepe silks.... 5.00	Of picot-edge handkerchief linen, flare collar and vest of organdie; also cream net over flesh chiffon. 7.50	Exact reproduction of a Paris blouse, high ruched collar, large draped revers with novelty trimming..... 14.50

Women's Dresses, Silk Coats and Wraps,

25.00

Values up to 49.50

This collection of Coats and Wraps reveals every correct fashion created this season. There are only one or two of a kind, which assures a distinctive individuality.

Moire Coat Wraps,	Ripple Silk Coats,	Silver Striped Silk Wraps
Silver Emb'd Chiffon Wraps,	Moire Faille Coats,	Glace Taffeta Coats,
Egyptienne Moire Coats,	Plain Faille Coats,	Taffeta Jacquettes.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY

Sale of French Corsets and Brassieres

9.75	11.75	12.75
Formerly 15.00	Formerly 16.50	Formerly 16.50
"Tango" Elastic Corsets French model of hand woven elastic with lacing at thighs and back.	Silk Tricot Evening Corsets French model—a mere girdle, long encircling hips, elastic at the back.	"Sans Souci" Silk Tricot Smart model of handsome satin striped silk tricot with elastic belt.
"Maxine" Bodice Brassiere of fine dotted net with French flowers and ribbon. Formerly 4.50 — 2.95	"Cleo" Dance Brassiere of handsome French embroidery and lace. Formerly 10.75 — 5.75	"Sans Souci" Brassiere of fine real Irish lace and ribbon. Formerly 11.75 — 7.95

Sale of Women's Afternoon & "Danse" Gowns

18.50	24.50	29.50
Value 29.50	Value 39.50	Value 49.50

These gowns are of an exceptionally distinctive character, having been reproduced from models shown at the latest Paris Fashion Openings. They are made of flowered pussy willow taffeta, heavy crepe de Chine and soft glace taffeta.

No Exchanges. No C. O. D.'s. No Approvals.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hosiery

.65	.85	1.00
Black only, lisle garter, welt and soles.	Black, white, street and evening shades, lisle top and soles.	Black only, medium weight, lisle lined welt and soles.

I. & R. Morley English Hosiery

AT CLOSING OUT PRICES.

.65	.85	1.25
	Formerly .85 to 1.25	

I. & R. Morley, London, England, are the most noted makers in the world of fine lisle and cotton hosiery. Included in this sale are a number of various styles.

Two Hundred Misses' Cloth and Silk Suits

These suits have been assembled from regular stock and represent the season's most approved styles.

20.00	25.00	37.50
Formerly to 37.50	Formerly to 42.50	Formerly to 59.50

Included are models of shepherd's check, French serge, English gaberdine, poplin, crepe cloth. And at 37.50 suits of cloth, also faille and moire silk. Many are exact reproductions of Premet, Jenny, Bernard and Cheruit models. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Serge Dresses for College Wear

12.75

Formerly 18.50

Tailored model with pleated blouse, plain tier skirt. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' "Trotteur" & Afternoon Frocks

28.50

Formerly up to 47.50

Of crepe-de-chine, taffeta, crepe silk, walrus crepe and serge. Sizes 14 to 18.

SUPPOSED VICTIM OF FIRE IS ALIVE

Mrs. Spencer, Cloak Model, Was in New Jersey When House Burned.

INVESTIGATION IS BEGUN

Tenants of Burned Rooming House Tell Fire Marshal of the Trap They Lived In.

The body of one of the eleven victims of the fire in the rooming house at 741 Eighth Avenue on Friday morning, was identified by Edward Enkes, the proprietor, as Mrs. Annie Spencer, a cloak model. Mrs. Spencer proved that the identification was an error last night. She appeared in an Eighth Avenue restaurant where she was known, and after recovering from his shock, the manager congratulated her on her escape. Then she went to the West Forty-Seventh Street Station and said that on the night of the fire she was visiting friends in New Jersey. Mrs. Spencer is the wife of a traveling salesman.

The mistake places another of the bodies on the unidentified list.

One body was identified last night as that of Charles Mardue, 20 years old, a stage hand. A friend of Mardue, George Duvanne, made the identification at the morgue and reported it at the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Duvanne said he knew nothing more about Mardue than that he came from Brighton, Mass.

One of the three unidentified dead at the Morgue was found to be Daniel Johnston, a clerk, 28 years old. His sister, Mrs. Katherine Shea of 532 West Forty-sixth Street, identified the body yesterday afternoon.

An investigation of the fire was started at Fire Headquarters yesterday by Fire Marshal John P. Prial. It showed that the absence of fire escapes at the front of the house was partly the cause of the great loss of life. Prial questioned ten of the tenants. While their testimony did not reveal the origin of the fire nor point to any suspicious circumstances indicating incendiarism, the statements agreed generally with the conclusion that most of the tenants who fled from their rooms at the front, and who were either burned or smothered in the hallways close to the stairway, probably would have saved themselves had there been fire escapes accessible from the front rooms.

As far back as 1910 the Tenement House Department tried to compel the owners of the property to build fire escapes. Inspectors of the department had reported the dangerous condition of the rooming boarding house with some forty tenants, whose only means of escape, except for short fire escapes in the rear, was by the stairway. This stairway was of the old non-fireproof type, built in the form of a well-hole, and acted as a flue in carrying the flames from basement to roof.

Rooms in the rear had been partitioned into smaller rooms, some of which had no access to the short rear fire escapes there. James I. Moore, attorney for Edward Emkes, who leased the property from the estate of Paul Lavigne, represented his client at the hearing. He said afterward that the failure of the estate to comply with orders to put up fire escapes was the chief cause of the loss of life.

"On April 9 a final notice was served on the owners of the property, warning them that unless the work of constructing the fire escapes was commenced within five days all the tenants would be ordered out of the building," said Attorney Moore. "Under the circumstances, I advised my client not to pay further rent until the order was complied with. Jean Lavigne, son of the late owner, then tried to dispossess Emkes, but the court dismissed the case.

"It would not have cost more than $100, in my estimation, to have extended the rear fire escapes to take in all the rooms there, and escapes could have been built in front, where none had ever been built, at a cost of $150 to $200," said the lawyer. "All of the persons perished close to the stairway. None of the rooms below the top floor was reached by the flames. The stairway was a regular airshaft for the flames."

Mr. Moore made an inspection of the premises the day before the fire, acting in behalf of his client, who was worried about the non-compliance with the order to put up fire escapes. He did not go to the basement, where the fire was supposed to have started, as Emkes's lease was for four of the five floors above the basement. The furnace and janitor's rooms were in the basement, and part of it was used by the Woolworth store which occupied the ground floor.

The witnesses yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. Edward Emkes, lessees of the premises; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kemple, Helen Daly, tenants; George Wilson and his wife, janitors, and three employes of the Woolworth store. One of the witnesses said he had been awakened by what seemed to him the rattling of paper, followed by a slight explosive sound, and when he opened his door the fire had reached the upper stairway. The suspicion of the witness that he believed some one had been in the hallway with paper before he discovered the fire was not corroborated by any of the other witnesses. It was thought that he had mistaken the noise of the flame on the woodwork as the sounds resembling some one handling paper. All of the testimony pointed to an accidental starting of the fire from the furnace in the cellar, or among rubbish there, and not from any incendiary act.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

UPHOLD D'ARSCHOT WILL.

Belgian Count Wins a Large Share of Aunt's Estate.

The jury which has been hearing testimony in the will contest of the Countess Wilhelmina d'Arschot returned a sealed verdict to Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday, upholding the action of Surrogate Cohalan in admitting the Countess's will to probate, and declaring that the Countess was possessed of sufficient "mind, memory, and understanding" at the time the will was drawn to make the document valid. The decision was a victory for Count Guillaume d'Arschot, a nephew of the Countess, and one of the chief beneficiaries under her will. The Count, who is Secretary to the King of Belgium, came to this country for the purpose of defending the validity of his aunt's will, by which he was to receive one-fourth of her large estate.

The contest proceedings were begun by several American nephews and nieces of the Countess, who alleged that on Feb. 5, 1912, the date of the execution of the will the Countess was not competent to dispose of her property. Countess d'Arschot was a daughter of Christian E. Detomold, a civil engineer. He left to the Countess an estate of about $400,000.

Letters which passed between Count Guillaume and his aunt were read in court in the contest proceedings. Count d'Arschot married a granddaughter of Nubar Pasha, formerly the Prime Minister of Egypt.

BANKERS' BODY TO MEET.

Quarterly Gathering of Investment Men to be Held in Cincinnati.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America will be held in Cincinnati on April 24 and 25.

Reports will be received and discussed from committees on legislation, taxation, municipal bonds, memberships, foreign relations, finance and auditing, irrigation, reclamation, and agricultural credits, public service corporations, railroad bonds, and equipment notes, timber bonds and publicity.

One of the most important questions to come before the board is whether the membership should be extended to many state bankers.

Another GIMBEL Sale of Women's Suits

At $20 Regularly $29.50 to $32.50 | **At $25** Regularly $35 to $40 | **At $30** Regularly $40 to $60

The 20 Newest Styles in Trotteur and Afternoon Suits—Many with Cheruit Tunics and Russian Overskirts

New Fabrics
Serge
Gabardine
Wool Crepe
Plaid Worsteds
Shepherd Checks
Fancy Checked Worsteds

New Colors
Navy
Black
Reseda
Paon Blue
Danish Blue
Black-and-White

Without attempting to be boastful, we had a sale of Suits last Wednesday which broke our records. The demand was so great because this is the first time, to our knowledge, that there has been a sale of the latest styles at the very height of the season.

This sale will be practically duplicated tomorrow, for we have succeeded in having more of these very suits made in the same fine materials and in the styles that are positively the last word from Paris.

20 Model Afternoon Dresses at $50; Were $85, $100 and More
Positively this season's models—from our own Salon collection.

Exquisite Chiffon Taffetas Crepe Meteor with Chiffon. | *Charmeuse That Is as Rich as Satin.* | *Beautiful Flower Printed Silks. Spanish Striped Silks.*

New Box-Pleated Dresses of Crepe de Chine, $25

As you will see in the illustration, these Dresses have the newest triple tier, also skirt which gives the effect of a long tunic and a double underskirt. All the Dresses have organdie vests and collars and draped girdles of rich silks.

Terra Cotta Silvery Taupe Navy Apricot Serpent Green Apple Green Dutch Blu Black Third Floor

GIMBEL Linen History Betters Itself In This Greatest Value-Giving Occasion

The first of these great April sales of GIMBEL Linens started two years ago with the remarkable offering of the fine stock of Wm. S. Kinsey of Fifth Avenue. Each year, on the anniversary of this occasion, we exert to the fullest our vast buying resources to make our year's offerings surpass preceding ones. For this newest April Sale we were fortunate in making many unusually good purchases covering every possible sort of household linen need.

There are superb groups of fancy Linens at amazing savings. There are Irish Linen Pillow Cases at $1 pair—think of it—and Sheets at $1.50 each. There are superb Table Damasks and Napkins, and fine, serviceable Towels of many kinds. And, while the Linen market is high, you would never know it from these very low prices:

The Wonderful Fancy Linens Importers' Samples and Surplus Lots

Japanese hand-embroidered and hand-drawn Luncheon Cloths, sizes 45x45 and 54x54 in., at $1.95 each; usually $4 and more. Fine designs on Irish linen.

Pillow Shams, 30x30 in., and Scarfs, 18x54 in., $1.25 each; usually $2.50 and more. Handsome Japanese hand embroidery and drawn work.

Madeira Linens Nearly Half Price

Tray Cloths, Napkins, Centrepieces, Tea and Banquet Cloths in beautiful designs, at $1.25 to $47.50; usually $2.25 to $95.

Cluny Lace-Trimmed Linens

Another superb lot, nearly half under price. Pure linen centres and fine French hand-made Cluny lace. From 6-in. Doilies to 72-in. Cloths, 12½c to $12.75; usually 20c to $23.50.

Lace-trimmed Scarfs, $1.25 each; regularly $2.

German Cluny lace-trimmed Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, at $2.50; from $3.50.

Colored Embroidered Linen at Half

Natural tint, embroidered in green, brown, blue and other shades; 9 to 54 in., at 15c to $1.75; reg. 30c to $3.50.

Also 54 and 72 in. Luncheon Cloths, embroidered in delft blue on white scalloped, at $3.50 and $5; reg. $6 and $10.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

$5.75 and $6.50 Scalloped Linen Bedspreads for single and double beds, $3.50 and $4.25, usually $5.75 and $6.50.

$1.25 and $1.50 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, sturdy quality, 85c and $1 pair.

$2.75 Hemmed Irish Linen Sheets, 72x99 in., $1.50 each. Limited quantity.

$6.75 Austrian Linen Sheets, hemstitched, 90x96 in., $4.75 pair.

Tablecloths, Napkins and Linen by the Yard

$1.75 Table Damask, $1 yard. 2,000 yards extra heavy Gimbel quality, 72 in., in rose-and-stripe, chrysanthemum-and-stripe, bow-knot and laurel wreath design.

24-in. Napkins to match, $4 dozen; from $5.50.

$1.25 bleached Satin Damask, 70 in., 80c yard.

Odd Damask Table Napkins, 22 and 24 in., special at $2.25 and $2.75 dozen.

Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths, fine designs:
2x2 yards, at $1.95; usually $3.
2x2½ yards, at $2.45; usually $3.75.
2x3 yards, at $3; usually $4.50.

23-in. Napkins to match, $2.50 dozen; usually $3.75.

Heavy Scotch Damask Tablecloths, in three sizes, at $1.75, $2.25 and $2.75 each; usually $2.50, $3 and $3.50. No napkins.

$4.25 Scalloped round Damask Tablecloths, at $2.50 each.

$2.75 Hemstitched Damask Lunch Napkins, $1.75 dozen.

$8.50 Damask Sets, 13 pieces, at $6.75 set.

Towels and Toweling

16c heavy Crash Toweling, 12c yard.

15c Glass Toweling, 17 and 19 in., 10c yard.

$4.20 Glass or Tea Towels, $2.50 dozen.

35c Hemmed or Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 25c ea.

50c Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, damask borders, 35c each.

35c to $1.50 Turkish Bath Towels, various styles and sizes, 25c to $1 each.

65c to $3 Turkish Bath Mats, 50c to $2.50 each.

Costume Linens by the Yard

Lenox White Dress Linens, 90-in., 75c yd., reg. $1.25. 104-in., $1 yd., regularly $1.50.

Irish White Dress Linen, shrunk, 90-in., 60c yd., reg. $1.

French Ramie Costume Linen, oyster white, 46-in., at 40c yard.

Additional space for the sale on the Second Floor and Main Aisle, Main Floor.

"The Blouse Centre of the World—GIMBELS"

The first time that compliment was paid to us was several years ago. We have heard it many times since from people of authority. But we quote it now because a fashion authority said it very emphatically the other day.

Blouse experts in all parts of the United States tell us that they watch our styles, for we are always the first to have all the new modes of Paris—and that the blouses that we specialize always win fame.

The Poiret Blouse of Chiffon with Roman Striped Girdle, illustrated, is $9.75

Embroidered Chiffon Blouses, $16.75

"The Little Corporal" Blouse in Handkerchief Linen, $3.95

Trotteur Blouses of Colored Voile, $2

"Lady Dandy" Blouses at $2 to $5

In Voile, $2; Linen, $3; Crepe de Chine, $5—all with white linen collars and cuffs. Third Floor

Exhibitions of Modern Dancing
In the GIMBEL Tea Room
Under the Direction of Mrs. Hawkesworth and Mrs. Groner
Tomorrow Afternoon, 3:45 to 5:15
Miss Donna Bain and Mr. Donald Crane
Afternoon Tea, 75c. Eighth Floor

Latest Mode in Messaline Princess Slips, $4.50

As the newest dresses open in the front, we have had these Princess Slips made to do likewise.

Pink and white messaline, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

A French Nightgown, Copied in Pink Batiste, at $1.50

A delightful style, with low pointed decolletage—back and front—and with clusters of tiny tucks over the shoulders. Trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon. Second Floor

Smartest Pumps of the Year in Many Styles for Women, at $8

Three in particular that seem to have become instant favorites with well-dressed women. They were inspired by Paris fashion exhibits and are as charming as their originals—made by the foremost manufacturer of high grade shoes in America.

$8

One style with Patent Colt vamps and gray ooze Calfskin backs, with 2-inch black enamel Spanish Louis heels, hand turned soles and high tongue and black buckle, $8.

Another with Patent Colt vamps, and white Calfskin backs, and still *another* of imported French bronze kid, $8. Second Floor

Announcing an Event of the Utmost Importance in the Newest

Summer Dress Goods and Washable Fabrics

Never did Fashion expect so much of the looms, and never have the looms of the world responded so energetically or achieved such beauty and variety.

You cannot think of a fabric, a color or a design that will not greet you at a special price tomorrow, while there are many beautiful productions that you could not have heard of or seen before, inasmuch as they are exclusive to GIMBEL BROTHERS—the conceits of famous art designers of the world.

Black Dress Materials

$2 Black Dress Goods at $1.25 Yd.
Gabardines, Broadcloths, Worsteds, Cheviots and so on.

$3.50 Black Velour De Laine, $1.95 Yd.
Silk and wool, medium weight, 48 inches wide.

$1.50 English Mohair Sicilians, 95c Yd.
Brilliant, warranted fast, 54 inches wide.

$1.25 Black Storm Serge, 85c Yd.
Thoroughly sponged and shrunk, 54 inches wide.

Colored Dress Materials

$1.75 and $2 Spring Suitings, 95c Yd.
Plain colors, mixtures and stripes, 50 to 54 inches wide.

$2 Crepe Gabardines, $1.25 Yd.
54 inches wide; newest colorings, including navy blue.

$1.25 Navy Blue Storm Serges, 85c Yd.

$1.50 Cream Serge, 90c Yard

$3.50 Silk and Wool Velours, $1.95 Yd.

$2 Shantung Crepe, $1.35 Yd.

New Cottons and Linens Heavily Underpriced

25c Printed Voiles and Crepes, 18c Yd.
Handsome designs on white and tinted grounds.

35c Printed Rice Cloth, 22c Yd.
White and tinted grounds, 40 inches wide.

$1 Imported Ratines, 48c Yd.
Including ivory, black and white stripes and checks, 43 to 54 inches wide.

75c Imported Dress Linens, 48c.
Costume of Ramie weave, new shade, 46 in. wide.

Paris Novelties
$1.85, $2.50, $4.50 Yd.
The best productions—combinations of beautiful colorings, including imported crepes, silk striped crepes, drawn-work, frieze stripes, ratines and plain alligator crepes, embroidered golfines, from the finest French weavers.

Plain Crepe de Chine, 50c yard.
Printed Crepe de Chine, 75c yard.
Printed Crepe Voile, 35c yard.

5,000 Yards of New Fabrics, 65c, 95c, $1.50 and $2 Yard.
Former prices $1 to $3 yard. In skirt and dress lengths.

Second Floor

Much Fine Furniture at Half Price From the David M. Kahn & Company Stock

Of the more than 5,000 pieces of fine furniture from America's best makers which we bought from David M. Kahn & Company, over 100 pieces remain, of which many bear prices at just half the former Kahn figures. Included are many handsome pieces for bedroom, dining room and living room, of which a few examples follow:

Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room Furniture

For the Dining Room

Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, Jacobean oak, $525, regularly $1,050.

In Mahogany, Golden Oak, Early English and Fumed, from plain to handsomely carved.

Buffets	*China Closets*	*Extension Tables*
$57.50, reg. $115	$45.00, reg. $90	$7.00, reg. $14
$67.50, reg. $135	$30.00, reg. $60	$12.00, reg. $24
$100.00, reg. $200	$75.00, reg. $150	$18.75, reg. $37.50
$55.00, reg. $110	$37.50, reg. $75	$45.00, reg. $90

Mission Furniture in the Dark Brown Fumed Oak

The assortment ranges from a small smoking stand at $1.75, regularly $3.50, to a Davenport at $37.50, regularly $75.

Bookcases	*Arm Chairs and Rockers*	*Library Tables*
$21.00, reg. $42	$10.00, reg. $20	$12.00, reg. $24
$11.00, reg. $22	$7.00, reg. $14	$9.00, reg. $18
$18.75, reg. $37.50	$5.00, reg. $10	$15.00, reg. $30
$17.50, reg. $35	$17.50, reg. $35	$22.50, reg. $45

For the Bedroom

Furniture in Mahogany, Bird's Eye Maple, Birch, Circassian Walnut, White Enamel and Oak.

White Enamel Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, $48.50, regularly $97.

Bureaus	*Chiffoniers*	*Toilet Tables*
$13.75, reg. $27.50	$18.00, reg. $36	$14.50, reg. $29
$22.00, reg. $44	$20.00, reg. $40	$15.00, reg. $30
$11.00, reg. $22	$15.00, reg. $30	
$17.50, reg. $35	$11.00, reg. $22	$7.50, reg. $15

Wood Beds	*Princess Dressers*
$25.00, regularly $50	$15.00, regularly $30
$11.25, regularly $22.50	$23.75, regularly $47.50
$17.50, regularly $35	$14.00, regularly $28
$30.00, regularly $60	$17.50, regularly $35

Reed and Grass Summer Chairs and Rockers

Some plain and some upholstered, as follows: $3, reg. $6; $4, reg. $8; $6.25, reg. $12.50; $5.75, reg. $11.50.

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

What Exclamations If These New Summer Silks Could Talk!

The Japanese Habutai is the most humble of them all—and yet if it had a little voice it could tell a very interesting story. Let's suppose it has a voice—

"I was woven in Japan on looms that are a heritage. The weavers, who watched over me so that I would be a fine silk, were numbered among the most skilled in the Flowery Kingdom.

"I am fine and yet the fibre of durability is woven all through me. This is why I launder so beautifully.

"I was woven for the purpose of making cool Summer lingerie and blouses. And my friends tell me that I am also suitable for men's Summer shirts.

"Now, since I've told you my story, don't you think that I will help to make the Summer more enjoyable for you?"

As white silks with bright colored stripes are now in vogue for women's trotteur blouses and men's shirts, we have specialized these particular kinds. Nevertheless, we have all the cool white, pink and blue silks that are necessities. Just a few of our many silks which are advantageously priced:

Japanese Habutai, 65c yd. and upwards
English All-Silk Shirtings, $1.50 yd.
Satin-Striped Tub Silks, $1 and upwards
Washable Crepe de Chine, $1.50 and upwards
"Pussy-Willow" Taffetas, $2.25 yd.
"Flower of Youth" Taffetas, $2.25 yd.
Silk Shirtings, 85c and upwards.
32 and 36 in. Striped Tub Silks, 85c.
32-in. Satin Striped Shirtings, $2
36-in. Washable Japanese Silks, 85c to $1.50

These Silks are Guaranteed to launder perfectly, if care is exercised in the process. Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

"Octagon" and New English Styles

Panama Untrimmed Hats at $1.95 to $5.75

Ridiculously small prices for the beginning of the season, are they not?

We bought the Panama Plateaux early—and we bought many of them. While we were waiting for styles to develop, the vogue for Panama increased—and so did the prices. And now, at the very beginning of the season, we have the hats in the 20 best styles, and at prices that are unparalleled.

Scarfs and Bands in Roman Stripes and other Silks, 50c to $10.

Tailored Panama Hats for girls and women, $3.95 to $9.75.

New and Special Untrimmed Hats
White Swiss Tagal Sailors, $1.95 and $2.45.
Petite Black Milan Hats, $2.95.

New Trimmings from Paris
Clusters of Midget Wings, $2 to $3.75.
Plaid "Spade" Wings, $1.25.
Wreaths of Bronzed Grapes, 65c.
Maline Pleated Crowns for Hats, $1.50.

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge
That is, untrimmed hats whose trimmings are also purchased in our Millinery Sections, Main and Third Floors.

Standard American Rugs Below Standard Prices

These fine Rugs which we shall offer Monday were manufactured by one of the most conservative and widely known houses in America. It is therefore not in order that we should mention names unless we adhere to the regular prices. There are three groups, as follows:—

High Grade Royal Wilton Rugs
Of wool spun Worsted wool—a fine range of color effects in Eastern designs, from
27x54 inch, regularly $4.75, at $3.75
Up to
9x12 feet, regularly $37.50, at $30

Royal Wilton Rugs of Worsted
A fine grade of Wilton Rugs in a magnificent range of colors, from
27x54 inch, regularly $5, at $4
Up to
9x12 feet, regularly $45, at $37.50

Finest Royal Wilton Rugs
These compare favorably with the finest hand-made imported Rug—not other Wilton Rugs are woven closer nor contain better worsteds, from
22½x36 inch, regularly $4.25, at $3.25
Up to
9x12 feet, regularly $60, at $48.75

Sixth Floor

Inexpensive but Beautiful Draperies for Summer

We have gathered together a fine assemblage for Monday's offerings in Cretonnes, Curtain materials, "Sun-fast" fabrics, Scrims, plain or with flowered borders or shadow effects and have *lowered the prices substantially.*

35c to 45c Cretonnes, 18c yard
Beautiful colorings, suitable for Curtains and Slip Covers, 32 in. wide.

$1.75 Scrim Curtains, 85c pair
These are made from selected materials with hemstitched borders and lace edges.

All odd pairs of Muslin and Net Curtains have been specially marked HALF PRICE.

30c White and Ecru Scrims, 15c yard
Samples and quotations will be given upon request for Awnings, Shades and Draperies. Very low prices for skilled workmanship. Sixth Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1914.

RADIUM A 'FRAUD,' ASSERTS DR. DOYEN

And He Says That Most Physicians Who Urge Its Use to Cure Cancer Are Charlatans.

HE CHARGES EXPLOITATION

Paris Physician Challenges the Radio-Therapists to Produce One Real Case of Cancer Cure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—The recent article about radium as a cure for cancer, written by Dr. Paul Decrais, who paid a tribute to the American radium experts, Drs. Abbé and Kelley, evoked a response to-day from Dr. Eugène Doyen, who is regarded as France's greatest bacteriologist since Pasteur, and is also a great surgeon and cancer specialist.

Dr. Doyen read the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and immediately offered an interview in order to express his hostility to the radium treatment. Despite occasional criticism by his brother physicians that his methods are unorthodox, his high position and brilliant record compel attention to him and his views.

Dr. Doyen asserted that radium was absolutely useless for the cure of real cases of malignant cancer, and that where the radium treatment had produced improvement, the case was only a superficial cancroidal lesion, capable of similar improvement by a different treatment at an infinitesimal fraction of the cost of radium.

He challenged the radio-therapists to produce a single person cured of a real cancer. He concluded with the sensational statement that radium was nothing but a gigantic fraud, practiced on the public and the medical profession by unscrupulous financiers.

Dr. Doyen said:

"I have established by experiment that the effect of radium and similar rays is physiologically identical with the ordinary burn; in fact the much vaunted emanations, while partly electric, are chiefly little else than ordinary heat rays. How can heat cure a disease of such malignancy as cancer?

"Secondly, even supposing that it could, why not employ it in some vastly cheaper manner?

"On introducing radium tubes into the centre of the tumor, sometimes the tumor appears to collapse and decrease in size, even partially cicatrizing. Such an effect is only due to heat.

"Never in my experience, either personally or otherwise, have I seen an authentic case of cancer thus cured. Fully 100,000 persons have been thus treated in France during the last ten years. Can you realize the importance of the fact that not one person was actually cured of a clearly established and real cancer by the radio-therapists?

"Here is a case in a medical publication, illustrating the radio-therapists' methods. They say they cured a young woman of genuine cancer and have the audacity to state that the fact of the cure of the cancerous growth was established at the autopsy—for, of course, the girl died. That is the radium-cured cancer's result.

"Or consider the case of the American Congressman, R. G. Bremner, suffering from unmistakable cancer. He was treated in a vastly expensive manner by radium. Mr. Bremner died, as all patients so treated must die, and I am prepared to challenge contradiction.

"I am willing to go so far as to state that a physician, continuing to employ radium for a long period, is either abusing public confidence or is culpably ignorant. I am willing to state that the majority of such physicians are nothing but charlatans—functionaries employed by persons or societies desirous of making sordid financial gains from the exploitation of radium.

"I have been overwhelmed by offers to sell radium from interested intermediaries. My colleague, Prof. Modlinsky of Moscow, had not been in Berlin one day before he was besieged by persons anxious to negotiate the sale of mesothorium, a radio-active substance.

"I will state openly that radium is an infernal fraud, operated by ignorant or dishonest persons, and causing incalculable harm to the suffering—it is also the most cruel of frauds owing to the hopes it raises in persons doomed to ultimate death.

"Cancer sufferers, however, need not despair utterly. A system of electro-thermic treatment of cancer, combined with surgical extirpation by a competent operator, has produced genuine cures.

"I can demonstrate the success of the system, which is called electric coagulation, from the fact that cancerous cells coagulate under the influence of electric heat just as the white of an egg coagulates when heated, by producing cured patients with a full history of their cases and explicit details.

"I can produce many such, but I defy the radio-therapists to produce one.

"As regards the American radio-therapists, I can make no statement from direct personal knowledge; but my opinion of the futility of radium must apply equally to them.

"I think it a fact that Americans are accustomed to do innumerable stupid things for the sake of a new thing, but time will teach them wisdom and justify my words."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

1,000 Real Milan Hemp Hats, Special, $1.69

High grade Milan Hemp Hats, secured at a very great price concession because the manufacturer delivered them too late for Easter.

The shapes are the newest sailors, large and small, turned-up shapes and large turbans, most of them in black, but some in navy blue, myrtle green, and brown.

2,000 New Untrimmed Hats, **$1.19**

These Hats were made last week especially for this sale. We have, of course, sold Hemp Hats for less money, but these are of the superior quality and finish usually found only in much more expensive shapes. The latest sailor, turbans, and flare effects in black only.

No charge for trimming, if the Hats and Trimmings are bought at Macy's.
Second Floor, 34th St.

In this Sale of Dress Silks Many Remarkable Values

The most fashionable of the new Dress Silks—at prices which by actual comparison are far below those elsewhere for Silks of identical qualities.

Imported Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta **$1.49**
Verified Price Elsewhere $2.25
Fine in texture, soft and of lustrous finish. Width 40 inches.

2500 Yards of Crinkle Crepe de Chine **89c**
Verified Price Elsewhere $1.50
Evening and street colors in this Crinkled Silk Crepe. Double width.

Black Crinkle Crepe de Chine **89c**
Verified Price Elsewhere $1.50
A fashionable Silk in a very desirable weave. Double width.

3000 Yards of Tub Silks—Fast Colors (yd.) **57c**
Verified Price Elsewhere $1.00
A complete assortment of desirable colored stripes. Width 32 inches.

5000 Yards of "Crepe Meteor" Special, **$1.19**
Verified Price Elsewhere $2.00
Street and evening colors. Width 40 inches. Very lustrous finish.

Black "Crepe Meteor"—Double Width—Special, **$1.19**
Verified Price Elsewhere $2.00
In rich black, a very clinging Silk of soft finish. Width 40 inches.

2500 Yards of White Habutai Silk—Special (yd.) **58c**
Verified Price Elsewhere 85c.
Good quality, firm in weave, width 36 inches.

Black Dress Satin—Yarn Dyed (yd.) **74c**
Verified Price Elsewhere $1.00
Of excellent lustre and wearing quality. Width 35 inches.
Second Floor, 35th St.

Spring and Summer Dress Fabrics—Specially Priced

Staple and novelty fabrics in the weights and weaves in demand for the new season's Suits, Skirts and Dresses. The most comprehensive collection of Dress Goods in the City and, at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

All-wool Imported Black-and-White Shepherd Checks. Usually $1.24—Special, (yd.) **69c**
Our second shipment of these smart all-wool checks in clear black-and-white and in an especially fine weave; made by one of the leading French mills. Width 46 inches. Correct weight for one piece dresses, misses' and children's wear.

All-wool Cream Storm Serges—Usually 98c and $1.29—Special, (yd.) **76c & 96c**
Of unusually fine weaves and in rich clear cream tint. All-wool. Width 54 inches. Fashionable for suits and skirts.

Printed Silk-and-Wool Crepes—Special, (yd.) **$1.79**
Lovely color combinations and effective designs are shown in these new Crepes; soft and of clinging textures. Also plain silk-and-wool Crepes in street and evening shades. These are in 40-inch widths and especially in vogue for the new gowns. Second Floor, Broadway.

Fine Ratine from Paris, Special (yd.) 49c

Made to Sell for $1.00

A lot of just 100 pieces which our Paris representatives secured from one of the leading French manufacturers. The quality of the goods is excellent and the weave is extremely fashionable. Width 42 inches. This smart cotton fabric is one of the accepted favorites this season, for suits and dresses.
White Goods Dept., Second Floor, Centre.

Embroidered Snow Flake Crepe And Voile Flouncings (yd.) $1.49

Macy's Price was $1.98

An excellent selection of new Embroidered Flouncings from Europe. For effective Summer frocks for women—many choice eyelet, shadow and Oriental designs. Width 42 inches.

Embroidered Bands (yd.) **19c**
Imported double edge bands of batiste, combined with Venise lace.

Embroidered Nainsook Flouncings, (yd.) **29c**
In varied patterns appropriate for underskirts and children's dresses. Main Floor, Centre.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons Very Special (yd.), 39c

Fine lustrous Satin Ribbon 7 inches wide, in white, black, and all the wanted colors; especially desirable for hat trimming and for girdles.

Washable Satin Ribbons from Switzerland

Ribbons with beautiful "Electrique" Satin finish, in white and delicate shades of pink or blue, and exceptionally desirable for fine lingerie because they are washable. Macy's prices are from 1-5 to 1-4 less than prices for similar quality elsewhere. They are priced both by the yard and by the piece (measuring about 9¾ yards).

Width, in inches.	Price per yard.	Price per piece.	Width, in inches.	Price per yard.	Price per piece.
⅛	—	42c	1	11c	$1.04
⅜	8c	58c	1½	13c	$1.23
½	9c	68c	1⅞	17c	$1.62
¾	7c	86c	2¼	24c	$2.31

Main Floor, Centre.

The Very Latest Models in Blouses

Illustrated are two of the season's cleverest novelties, distinguished both by their effective style and very attractive prices.

French Organdie Blouses—Copies of a Premet Model **$4.89**
The exquisitely dainty Blouse (*illustrated at the right*) is an exact copy of Premet's latest model.

Fashioned of very sheer, transparent organdie that will launder well. Soft ruffles and hemstitched beading add to its charm.

The New Colored Voile Blouses **$5.24**
Of strikingly smart style is the model (*illustrated at the left*), and developed in fine French voile in lovely shades of rose, royal blue, Copenhagen, maize, pink and other fashionable colors. "Gladstone" collar and cuffs are of fine white linen and the oval buttons are of French ivory.

The Macy Blouse Department, Third Floor, 34th Street, displays the latest and most striking novelties of the season. Blouses in voile, handkerchief linen, organdie, flowered crepes and chiffons, shadow laces and Georgette crepes. A collection which will interest every woman to whom lovely Blouses appeal.

Gowns and Tailored Suits

The very latest models—in every clever line revealing the tendency of the new modes—await your critical inspection in the Apparel Departments, Third Floor.

Tailored Suits of French Serge **$25.75**
Unusually clever in style is the Suit *illustrated;* fashioned of navy serge of fine quality, and black-and-white check. Collar and vestee are of French pique; pipings and cordings of taffeta silk. "Tourmaline" crystal buttons trim the jaunty Eton coat, and the ruffle of the tunic skirt is of the taffeta.

Suits of Moire Silk and of Serge **$29.75**
The Moire Suits in navy, black and Copenhagen blue have a fancy blouse Coat and a tunic skirt, smartly flounced.

The Serge Suits in navy or black are in belted Eton blouse effect; the coat trimmed with taffeta and Persian silk; the Skirt with deep taffeta ruffle finishing the pointed tunic.

Dresden Satin Foulard Dresses **$19.74**
The charming model *illustrated* is in lustrous satin foulard. Patterned with tiny flowers in green, rose and other lovely colors. The dainty vestee and Norman collar are of sheer organdie and the girdle of bright-hued satin ribbon. Note the double skirt, accordeon pleated, and the quaint pannier drapery effect.

Pretty Dresses of Taffeta Silk **$14.74**
In navy, Havana brown, green and black; a model with softly draped kimono bodice. Shadow lace vestee, frills finishing collar and cuffs.

Three flaring ruffles give the fashionable width to the Skirt.

100 Suits That Were $23.74 $33.75 and $36.75
Gabardine, crepe cloth, serge and poplin. (Taken from regular stock.) NOW
$18.74 & $23.74

Tailored Suits of French Serge **$34.75**
In navy blue or black. A smart new model, elaborately braided in applique embroidery. Eton coat and tunic skirt are on strikingly effective lines.

40 Dresses That Were $39.75 to $46.75
in taffeta and pretty Dresden silks, for dancing and street wear. NOW
$29.75

Women's "Marchioness" Glove Silk Underwear

A fascinating assortment of dainty, luxurious undergarments, the most exquisite products of the loom. Made expressly for R. H. Macy & Co., these garments are of firm weave and notable for their fine finishing details.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Vests, **$1.39**
Finished with crocheted tops; white and pink.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Bloomers, **$3.39**
Were $5.94
In white only; embroidered; reinforced.

"Marchioness" Silk Tango Pantaloons, **$3.96**
White, pink, light blue, emerald, taupe, "Nellrose," king's blue; shirred at the ankle; also new "skirt" effect—finished with accordion ruffle.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Union Suits, **$2.89**
Crocheted top; white and pink.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Union Suits, **$3.89**
French band top; embroidered; pink and white.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Union Suits, **$4.89**
Heavier weight; band top; embroidered; in white only.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Vests, **$2.69**
Were $3.96
French band top; handsomely embroidered; in white only.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Vests, **$2.39**
French band top; embroidered; white and pink.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Bloomers, **$1.98**
Were $2.19
With elastic band; reinforced; white and pink.

"Marchioness" Silk Vests, **$5.39**
Were $6.89 and $8.94
Hand-embroidered; hand top; white only.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Bloomers, **$2.39**
White and pink; reinforced; made with patent side clasp and drop seat.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Bloomers, **$2.69**
Excellent quality; reinforced; white, pink, black, "Nellrose," navy, purple, and emerald.

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Bloomers, **$2.97**
Finished with satin ribbon; white and black.

"Marchioness" Silk Hose (pr.) **94c**
Of fine black silk with deep lisle garter top and double lisle soles, heels and toes.
Main Floor, Centre.

Hand-Embroidered Waist Fronts, each 39c

Macy's usual price 79c.

Effective Waist Fronts of soft batiste, hand-embroidered in floral designs; with collar and cuffs to match.
Main Floor, Centre.

Smart Novelty Colonials, $3.96

Macy's Usual Price $4.96

Soft gray suede makes the graceful vamp of this pretty "Colonial" (*illustrated*), giving the foot an extremely slender effect. The back is of patent coltskin or dull kidskin, fitting the heel and instep snugly.

A buckle of leather finishes the sharply pointed tongue. The heels are in high Cuban Louis style. Soles are hand-turned and flexible.

At the same price, other styles in all-dull, patent leather, and imported bronze kidskin.
Second Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Boys' Linen "Middy Blouse" Suits, Very Special, $1.69

Suits of this quality have never been sold for so low a price.

Imported navy, tan or white linen is used for these smart Suits, the Blouses trimmed in regulation style, with plain or laced fronts; knee trousers. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

The Macy Department for Boys' Apparel has made a number of remarkable offerings this Spring, but these Suits at $1.69 cap the climax. The material used in several models is usually sold at 42c. a yard.
Second Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Daily New Jersey Deliveries

Macy's Automobiles deliver to the following points on the New Jersey coast:—

Avon	Chapel Hill	Highland Park	Little Silver Pt.	Norwood Park	Seabright
Allenhurst	Deal Beach	Highlands of	Loch Arbour	Oakhurst	Sea Plain
Asbury Park	Eatontown	Navesink	Locust Point	Oceanic	Seaside
Atlantic Highlands	Elberon	Hillside	Long Branch	Ocean Grove	Shrewsbury
Belmar	E. Long Branch	Hiltons	Low Moor	Oceanport	Spring Lake
Black Point	East Oceanic	Hollywood	Middletown	Patten Point	Stone Church
Bradley Beach	Fairhaven	Interlaken	Monmouth Beach	Pleasure Bay	West Asbury
Bradley Park	Galilee	Kingston Park	Normandy	Port Au Peck	West End
Branchport	Goose Neck	Lake Como	N. Long Branch	Red Bank	West Grove
Brevent Park	Highlands	Leonardo	Neptune City	Rumson Road	Waterwitch
	Highland Beach	Little Silver			

When inconvenient to visit the Store order by mail and share in the savings.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Rich Oriental Rugs

The Macy Oriental Rug Department, occupying the centre of the Fourth Floor, is now one of the most artistic and attractive sections of the Store. Here are displayed wonderful collections of fine Persian and Turkish Rugs in the modern weaves as well as a very large number of authentic Antiques from the various provinces.

Our prices, as comparison will show, are the "Lowest-in-the-City."

Persian Gorovan Rugs

The typical patterns of a Gorovan are of the medallion type, with the rich mahogany, blue and richer tones of the Persian Rugs. These make serviceable and beautiful floor coverings for living room, library or dining room. As the following prices indicate, these Rugs are a most advantageous purchase at this time.

8 ft. 10 in. x 9 ft. 4 in.	$161.00	10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 3 in.	$123.00
8 ft. 8 in. x 11 ft.	$111.00	10 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 8 in.	$131.00
8 ft. 11 in. x 10 ft. 9 in.	$114.00	10 ft. 4 in. x 12 ft. 4 in.	$133.00
9 ft. x 11 ft. 10 in.	$122.00	10 ft. 4 in. x 13 ft. 7 in.	$157.00
9 ft. 9 in. x 11 ft. 7 in.	$131.00	11 ft. 8 in. x 16 ft. 10 in.	$194.00

Kirmanshah Room Size Rugs
Ranging in price from $159.00 to $297.00 each, with more than 100 to choose from. All the popular room sizes.

Kirmanshah Mats
A large assortment at $8.89 and $11.89 each. Were $12.48 to $15.48 each. Average size 2 ft. 5 in. x 1 ft. 11 in.

Kirmanshah Rugs
A very beautiful new assortment. Many Rugs to select from. Average size 2 ft. 9 in. x 4 ft. 3 in., at $29.75 each.

Kirmanshah Rugs
Average size 4 ft. 4 in x 5 ft. 10 in. Specially priced at $44.75 and $54.50 each. Usually $64.50 to $78.50 each. 80 Rugs from which to select.

Persian Room Size Rugs
Our stock consists of more than one hundred of these popular good wearing Rugs. The prices start at $76.50 for an 8 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft. 3 in., and they run as large as 13 ft. 4 in. x 19 ft. 3 in. at $256.00.

Karabagh Rugs
Average size 3 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., $9.89. 2 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 4 in., $7.49.

Beloochistan Rugs
Size 2 ft. 4 in. x 4 ft. 4 in., $7.87.

Kurdistan Mossoul Rugs
Were $19.74; now $14.89.

Turkish Silk Table Rugs
Square shape. Heavily fringed. Rich new patterns, $16.58.

Turkish Rugs, in Chinese Designs and Colorings

8 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft. 1 in.	$166.00
8 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft.	$174.00
9 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft.	$196.00
9 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 6 in.	$218.00
10 ft. 4 in. x 13 ft. 2 in.	$274.00

Chinese Rugs, Direct from the Far East

5 ft. 11 in. x 8 ft.	$43.50
9 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 1 in.	$108.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 6 in.	$134.00
11 ft. x 14 ft.	$144.00

Quaint old type of great beauty.

2387 Pairs of Scrim Curtains Savings of ¼ to ⅓

A series of purchases from several manufacturers at special price concessions makes possible this timely offering.

If bought in the regular way, Macy's Prices would be ¼ to ⅓ more than the present selling prices.

Scrim Curtains, (pr.) **74c**
Macy's Usual Price 98c
There are 1,000 pairs in the lot. Plain hemstitched scrim and marquisette, block design with hemstitched hem, lace edge and lace edge insertion.

Scrim Curtains, (pr.) **98c**
Macy's usual price $1.24
Three hundred pairs of lace insertion and edge Scrim Curtains.

Lace Trimmed Scrim Curtains, (pr.) **$1.49**
Macy's usual price $1.98
The lace edge and insertion used on these Curtains are of cotton in a variety of fine cluny styles. There are 162 pairs at this price.

Scrim Curtains, (pr.) **$1.98**
Macy's usual prices $2.74 & $2.98
Highly mercerized with a 4-inch insertion of fine machine made French filet lace. One style has a very fine edging of the same lace.

Marquisette Lace Curtains, (pr.) **$2.49**
Macy's usual prices $3.24 to $3.96
With insertion of fine machine made French filet lace; 5 styles; 3½ to 7½ inches wide.

Scrim Curtains, (pr.) **$2.74**
Macy's usual price $3.69
With a ¾ inch insertion and a 1¾ inch lace edge, in two very pretty filet patterns.

Marie Antoinette Panels, **$1.74**
Macy's usual price $2.24
In white and Arabian. A large Renaissance Lace motif with Marie Antoinette sprays and rosettes.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, (pr.) **$1.98 & $2.69**
Macy's usual prices $2.49 to $3.24
An exceptional offering of 250 pairs.
Fourth Floor.

Medium-Weight Blankets Very Special at $1.39

White or gray wool-finished Blankets in medium weight, soft and fleecy. Sizes for full size beds.

Cottage Blankets, Single Bed Size (pr.) **$1.97**
In pink-and-white and blue-and-white block designs. Size 70x80 inches.

Combination Plaid Blankets, (pair) **$2.79**
Medium weight Blankets of fine quality, neatly bound; in new plaid combinations. For full size beds.

Initial Cottage Blankets, (pair) **$2.79**
The latest novelty. Blue only, with white polka dots, floral border all around. Wreath design in centre enclosing initial. The following initials only: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, L, M, R, S, W.

Italian Silk Spun Slumber Blankets, **$1.09**
Recently imported. Gorgeous striped effects. Basement, Rear.

Sale of Trunks At Savings of ⅓

A special purchase from a well-known manufacturer of high-class Trunks. Included are Wardrobe, Dress, Steamer and Hat Trunks (*one of a kind only*), each measuring up to the Macy standard for reliability.

Wardrobe Trunks, **$16.89 to $46.75**
If bought in the usual way, would be priced $24.89 to $70.25.

Steamer Trunks, **$10.89 to $22.49**
If bought in the usual way, would be priced $16.49 to $33.74.

Dress Trunks, **$9.74 to $32.50**
If bought in the usual way, would be priced $14.89 to $48.74.

Hat Trunks, **$7.94 to $19.89**
If bought in the usual way, would be priced $11.89 to $30.24.

This sale is particularly timely for the many who are now planning their Summer vacations.
Fifth Floor, Rear.

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

AMERICAN SEASON IN LONDON STARTS

Hotels Reaping Their Biggest Harvest Since the End of Last Summer.

"OLD GLORY" EVERYWHERE

American Embassy Offices Receive Notice to Move or Pay Quadrupled Rent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—Easter being over, the American season has started off with a rush, exceeding even the fondest expectations of hotel managers. The steady stream of Americans from the Continent homeward bound is intersecting the advance flood of eastward pilgrims.

Not since the end of last Summer have so many Americans been swarming about the hotel lobbies and in the Strand, Piccadilly, and Bond Street. Tradespeople are also ready to reap the annual golden harvest, and the Stars and Stripes are now seen more often here than the Union Jack. The shrewd British shopkeepers are getting Old Glory out of moth balls, wherever it has been reposing since last season and displaying it over their stores in the hopes of luring their transatlantic cousins. The wily publicans, too, are going to the expense of repainting in bright colors the Stars and Stripes grown dingy on saloon windows, signs, &c., to convey the illusion that real American bars are to be found within.

Many of the big hotels are catering especially to Americans by again flying the Star-Spangled Banner at the top of the flagpoles on their roofs, while the observant pedestrians can count a score or more touring cars any day on the streets flying tiny American flags on the engine hoods.

The dingy Embassy in Victoria Street is also showing signs of increased activity in spite of the fact that it is laboring under the cloud of a possible forced removal in the Fall, since its unsentimental landlord has issued an ultimatum for "more rent or get out."

It seems that the Embassy officers have been housed in the same quarters for nearly thirty years, and, in spite of the fact that land values and rentals in that section have risen tremendously, it has been paying the same small rent that it did thirty years ago.

The premises were formerly taken on long-term leases, but latterly the occupants were allowed to remain only on a year-to-year lease. The expected and long-dreaded thunderbolt has fallen at last, and the property's agents have said that the Embassy must pay four times as much as it has been paying or find new quarters.

Secretary Bryan has been informed of the agents' demand, and there is much speculation as to his answer. The hope is generally expressed that the Embassy will be able to remain in its present historic quarters, where for generations Americans have asked for tickets to Parliament and the royal stables, and, where for the information of callers a large map of the United States, dated 1887, showing the old Indian Territory, still adorns the walls of the reception room.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who underwent an operation some time ago, is now well on the road to recovery, and has gone from St. James's Square to rest at Harrow and Sandwich, where Mr. Astor is spending the Easter vacation with her. Arthur Balfour was the guest of the Astors for Easter.

Ambassador Page and Mrs. Page and Miss Page returned from Sandwich Tuesday, where Mr. Page golfed during the Easter holidays.

At the Savoy are Cyrus H. K. Curtis and his sons, Mrs. Edward W. Bok and daughter, and Miss E. Pillsbury, all of Philadelphia and all from Paris on Monday. They will sail on May 3. Mr. Curtis dined with the Pages on Tuesday.

Lee Shubert, who returned to the Savoy from Paris a week ago, went to Vienna on Tuesday.

Avery Hopwood went to the Continent on Tuesday.

Charles Frohman arrived on Monday, and put in a busy week at his office. He saw several plays, including "The Land of Promise" for the first time on this side, and went to Paris yesterday with Sir James Barrie. He will return to London next week. He had no plans for the forthcoming season to announce, but made one epigram which is going the rounds of the papers. An English newspaper man asked him to say something on the comparative freedom of life in London and New York. Mr. Frohman replied: "In New York everybody wants to know whom you are dining; in London nobody cares what you are doing."

Among the others at the Savoy are Charles T. Crocker, Mrs. A. Brabant, and Frank Damrosch, all of whom arrived on Monday by the Mauretania. Mark Sullivan is also there.

At the Piccadilly are Al Woods, W. J. Moore, R. W. Wetherald, and J. T. Wetherald.

At the Berkeley are Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark.

At Claridge's are Cyrus McCormick, who came from Paris on Sunday, and Mrs. McCormick, who came from Paris on Thursday to join her husband and sailed to-day; Prince Poniatowski and Miss Crocker, who arrived from Paris on Sunday to meet Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker and family, who arrived on the Mauretania on Monday; Count and Countess Laszlo Széchényi, who came on the Mauretania on Monday and are staying for some time; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jenkins, from Paris on Monday, sailed to-day; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Livingston, who arrived from Paris on Wednesday and are staying for a week, and Julius G. Lay, the American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, and Mrs. Lay, who arrived from New York on Monday, en route to Brazil.

At the Ritz are Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, who came by the Mauretania on Monday and departed on Tuesday for their country place at Tring, to remain there for the season, and Elisha Dyer, by the Mauretania on Monday, who went to Paris to-day.

At the Carlton are Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Munger and daughter, Mrs. R. E. Steel, who came from Paris on Wednesday; Mrs. F. S. Weltman, also from Paris on Wednesday, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Y. Brabb, who came on Thursday from the same city.

COMING ON THE MAURETANIA.

Well-Known Americans on the Big Liner, Which Sailed Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—Sailing on the Mauretania for New York to-day in her well-filled saloon are ex-Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, who were shocked at the news of the attempted assassination of Mayor Mitchel. They also personally know Corporation Counsel Polk, who was wounded. Mr. and Mrs. Newberry have been on this side of the Atlantic since October, touring Egypt. Mr. Newberry said he thought that President Wilson was dealing with the Mexican situation in all sincerity, but that returning a salute would be ridiculous. He thought that Huerta was the "sort of fellow who would take advantage of the slightest concessions."

Sir Max Aitken is going to Canada on business.

Count Ward is going to California on a business trip.

Robert Goelet has been abroad for two months, mostly at Monte Carlo and Cannes. He said he thought that the Mexican situation would work out all right.

Frank Damrosch said that the sole reason for his coming over was that he had not had time before to come, except in midsummer, when everything was dead musically. He had had the interesting experience of hearing two fine performances of Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" within three days, one at Leipsic, with Dr. Nikisch conducting, the other, with Dr. Richard Strauss, in Berlin. There was, he said, nothing to choose between them, each being wonderful in its own way. Mr. Damrosch lunched with Sir Edward Elgar on Monday. He visited the principal music schools in Leipsic, Berlin, and Paris, and said:

"We were gratified to discover that we need not apologize for our music schools in America. The talk of danger to American girls studying music abroad is all bosh. A student of good character is just as safe in Berlin as in New York."

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick are returning after a short trip.

Others sailing include Mrs. Edward W. Bok, Lawrence S. Butler, F. Ambrose Clark, who has been hunting at Melton Mowbray, and Mrs. Clark, C. T. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. La Croix, Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Ely, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Walter C. Laidlaw, F. J. Mackey, and Sir Humphrey and Lady Mackworth.

SHORTAGE OF MANNEQUINS.

They Get Only $60 a Month in Paris—Life Not a Bed of Roses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—Recent statistics show a decrease of over 15 per cent. under last year in the number of mannequins in Paris. The shortage is already seriously inconveniencing leading houses, while lunch-hour loungers in the Rue de la Paix join in the chorus of lamentation.

Inquiries made at leading couturiers show that, despite her occasional visits to the theatres and the races at Auteuil and Longchamp, magnificently attired, and provided with a motor car, the mannequin's life is no bed of roses.

The monthly salary of $60 is inadequate recompense for the thousand annoyances experienced by the beautiful girls compelled to display the newest creations to clients, often plain and elderly, and often captious.

Little Girls to Wear Yellow.

LONDON, April 6.—A brilliant tangerine will, it is stated, be the favorite color this year for little girls' wear, and "little orange" girl costumes for the Summer are already seen in the West End shops. Tangerine colored dresses have arisen in keen competition with the black and white check dresses that are now in vogue for children. They are made of poplins and silks and all kinds of materials and are very bright and effective.

Peter Robinson's
—the Largest Store in Great Britain devoting its entire efforts to FASHIONS for Ladies, Gentlemen & Children.
OXFORD CIRCUS
LONDON, ENG.

PARIS PREPARING FOR ROYAL GUESTS

Hotels Crowded in Expectation of the Coming of King George and Queen Mary This Week.

GAY PROGRAMME ARRANGED

Heavy Bookings of American Tourists Promise a Busy Season for the French Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—With the end of the Easter holidays, most of the prominent persons have returned to town, and the social season started brilliantly this week with large receptions, dinners and balls every afternoon and night. Next week the French capital will be quite the most crowded, gayest, and most interesting place on the Continent, with the King and Queen of England as its state visitors.

The hotels are now crowded, and the managers all say that on account of the heavier American bookings than for several years they probably will continue filled to their capacity all Summer.

The fine weather seems likely to continue over the royal visit, and the season is already advanced to such a stage that many persons are seen dining outdoors, especially at the restaurants in the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne.

The streets this week were all in a turmoil, preparatory to the reception of King George and Queen Mary. After an energetic campaign, begun by Le Matin, to clean up things, the diggers of trenches for laying gas mains and electric cables, whose wooden barriers and yawning crevices are at once the byword and despair of Parisians, are now perspiring under the warm sun as they shovel furiously against time to cover the havoc they have wrought before the royal guests arrive.

A forest of Venetian masts has sprouted suddenly, the pavements are encumbered with ladders, and electric wires are being hung to light the decorations at night.

The gas jets have been doubled in the lamps of the Champs Elysées—that long garland of lights, which stretches away at night from the Arc de Triomphe like a twin chaplet of pearls.

The little stone islands of safety in the middle of the two-mile avenue will be turned into brilliant flowerbeds, the blossoms being renewed each day of the royal visit.

Fifteen thousand troops, the flower of the French Army, will take part in the programme, the participants including the famous battalions of St. Cyr and the Ecole Polytechnique, a battalion of zouaves, and brigades of dragoons and cuirassiers.

It is now shown that the custom which has decreed that the wife of the French President shall remain a private individual has been altered by President Poincaré's official announcement that Mme. La Présidente will be associated with her husband in the reception of King George and Queen Mary. Both will drive with the royal visitors between the lines of troops in an open carriage, escorted by cuirassiers, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which will be their Majesties' headquarters. Mme. Poincaré will also receive at the official dinner at the Elysée Palace and take part in the banquet at the British Embassy and the gala opera.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin gave a large reception with music this week.

James Morton Winslow, who has came from Dinard, gave a dinner party at the Plaza for Secretary Winslow of the American Embassy at Berlin.

Among the members of the American colony who have returned to town are Mrs. Arthur Powers Lord, who has returned to her apartment; Mrs. Gilbert King, with her daughter Gwendoline, who, after a month at Biarritz, has returned to her residence in the Avenue Marceau, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Cartier (née Harjes,) who spent the Winter in New York, and will reopen her apartment in the Avenue Henri Martin next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Green have taken an apartment in the Avenue Malakoff.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Corey, after a few weeks at Monte Carlo, have returned to the Château Villegenis.

Mrs. Armstrong Whitney, after a brief visit to America, has returned to her apartments in the Avenue Dantin.

Former Consul General Frank H. Mason and Mrs. Mason have returned to their apartment in the Rue de la Pompe after two months in Algeria. They are going to America next month.

Hugh R. Wilson, acting Chargé d'Affaires in Guatemala, is here on leave. He will go to London next week to wed Miss Katherine Bogle, who has been in Paris two years studying music.

Elizabeth Altman, who went to New York in October on account of the death of her uncle, Benjamin Altman, returned this week to the residence in the Rue de la Grande-Chaumière.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop have left the Ritz to motor to Monte Carlo.

Miss Maxine Elliott has left the Ritz for London.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Rogers of New York have arrived at the Hôtel d'Iéna from Florence.

ALL SALON WORKS IN.

American Artists in Paris Now Preparing for London Show.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—In the Quartier Latin the excitement among the artists over sending works to the Salon is over at last, and American artists are now turning their attention to the next big exhibition—the Anglo-American Exposition in London, which will open in May. The Paris American Society of Painters has organized a section and will occupy two rooms in the exposition.

Among the American exhibitors will be W. T. Bannat, Gari Melchers, Walter Mac Ewen, Roy Brown, Frederick Carl Frieseke, Miss Elisabeth Nourse, Richard Miller, and Harry Van Der Weden, who has just opened an exhibition of fifty-four canvases at the Chaine Galleries in the Rue de Caumartin, which has won the commendation of the critics. Most of his works were painted in Holland and on the Coast of Normandy.

Miss Katherine Gray of New York has arrived here in time to have two miniatures accepted by the Spring Salon.

Myron Barlow arrived from Etaples for varnishing day.

Max Bohm sailed for America after a few days in London looking after the interests of American exhibitors in the May exposition.

SATIN COLLARS FOR DOGS.

They Are Embroidered with the Owner's Favorite Flower.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—Pet dogs are wearing a new addition to their wardrobe this season in the shape of satin collars, embroidered with the dog-owners' favorite flower.

Leaders of the canine smart set, not content with a single flower, are provided with an elaborate selection of collars, each decorated with a different colored blossom to match the mistresses' frocks or masters' ties.

AMERICANS FLOCK TO GERMAN CURES

Brilliant Weather Induces Many of Them to Break the Journey at Berlin.

NEW YORKERS AT HOTELS

W. D. Baldwin and C. E. Scribner Are Inspecting the European Plants of Their Companies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 18.—Sunshine and temperature which would do credit to July and hosts of American visitors make the Berliners think that Summer has already arrived. Each week brings fresh evidence that guests from the United States are coming to Germany in throngs again this year.

Just now the majority of those arriving make Berlin a half-way station to the cure resorts, like Wiesbaden, whose main season is in April and May. Bad Nauheim, which is coming to be the foreigners' favorite spa in Germany, is also in full blast. For the particular benefit of American and English guests, the baths administration there has got ready a fine new golf course.

Carlsbad and Marienbad, across the border in Bohemia, are also preparing for a banner American season, which, however, will not be going strong until June and July.

The latest arrivals in Berlin include W. D. Baldwin, of New York, President of the Otis Elevator Company, who is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Louise Baldwin, and D. M. Chute of Minneapolis. The party is staying at the Esplanade. Mr. Baldwin has come over on his annual tour of inspection of the company's various European plants.

Another New Yorker on a similar mission is C. E. Scribner, Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company, who has arrived at the Adlon with Mrs. Scribner. The Western has its own factories in Germany, France, England, and Belgium.

Lanier Winslow, Ambassador Gerard's private secretary, has returned from a flying Easter visit to London and Paris.

Hugh J. Ward, the American theatrical manager, who lived in Australia for many years, has arrived in Berlin with "Pat" Malone, chief of staff of George Edwardes of London, to inspect the latest theatrical novelties in Germany and Austria.

Mrs. S. H. Brandeis of New York has arrived at the Esplanade from London. Another New York woman registered there is Mrs. G. Porges.

Charles W. Rice and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Williams of New York are at the Hotel Bristol, where Sidney Mason of Philadelphia, G. Q. Kennedy of Kansas City, and Edward M. Greene of Detroit are also registered.

John H. McCullough and James McVickar of New York spent the early part of the week at the Adlon and then went to Russia for a brief sojourn in Moscow and St. Petersburg. When they left Berlin they said that they did not know whether they would feel their way back to the Union Club via the trans-Siberian Railway and Japan, or retrace their steps across Europe and the American continent.

Among the guests at the Hotel Kaiserhof this week were J. C. Harrison and Paul Chapack of New York, Louis Buckhart of Syracuse, N. Y., and C. J. Murphy of Chicago.

G. Washington Coughlan of New York has arrived at the Esplande, whose register also contains the names of Mr. and Mrs. David Mackay of Philadelphia, Mrs. Henry Hessfeld of New York, and H. A. C. Barler of Chicago.

The American colony is looking forward to Monday's thé dansant to be given for the benefit of the American Woman's Club in the Kaisersaal of the Hotel Adlon. An international cabaret programme will be rendered by Dutch comedians, French mannekins, Viennese and Spanish dancers, an English Shakespearean actor and an American "diseuse."

As the function will take place under the auspices of the Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, the local Court and diplomatic society is expected to turn out in force.

The Adlon's well-filled list of American guests embraces J. A. Campbell, Arthur W. Lamm, and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus L. Koshland, all of New York.

Arthur von Gwinner, managing director of the Deutsche Bank, has accepted an invitation to address the American Luncheon Club on some Topic of German-American financial interest. Herr von Gwinner, who is the head and front of the German Government's crusade against the Standard Oil Company, was recently the guest of the Gerards at luncheon at the Embassy.

The première of Humperdinck's new opera "The Vivandière," which was set for the end of the month in Cologne, has been indefinitely postponed, as the composer has decided to write a new overture.

THE TANGO IS ACQUITTED.

Emerges Triumphant from Inquisition of Dancing Masters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—The fifty dancing masters assembled this week for the first International Dancing Congress gave a verdict of "not guilty" to the Tango, Maxixe, Très-Moutarde, and other defendant dances charged with impropriety.

The masters weighed the evidence, pro and con, and made the acquittal unanimous.

Several new dances were presented, the principal being the tatao, a composition by M. Lefort, the President of the congress, who gave a demonstration of it. It is believed that it will find much favor, for it has arm movements much different from anything now in vogue.

After a Furiana demonstration, when a uniform arrangement of the dance was decided upon, the Tango came under discussion, to emerge stronger than ever.

The arrangement of M. Schwarz of the Paris Opéra was adopted as most in keeping with the original dance of Argentina. It was presented in a most refined form, and all agreed that no objection should be made to it.

MUCH BETTING IN GERMANY.

Official Machines Received and Paid $200,000 at One Track Monday

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 18.—All race records were broken in Germany on Easter Monday, when the gate at Karlshorst took in $25,000 in admission money alone and the official betting machines received and paid out $200,000 in wagers.

The newspapers, far from decrying the increase in the gambling passion which the figures denote, proudly deduce from them that nothing is better designed to destroy the myth that Germans are poor or that money is especially tight in these regions.

The average barber shop or cigar store in German towns and cities derives a large percentage of its revenue from placing race bets for customers, who include countless women and girls, or from the sale of lottery tickets.

A STRENUOUS TIME FOR OUR HOTEL MEN

Their Berlin Confreres Arrange Four Days of Elaborate Entertainment for Them.

LUCULLAN FEASTS PLANNED

Endeavor Will Be Made to Show That Berlin Hotels Are the Best in Europe—Potsdam to be Visited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 18.—The first week in May in Berlin will be marked by four days of feasting the like of which, it is said, has never been equaled, even in this epicurean metropolis.

The recipients, or victims, of the projected hospitality will be the members of the American Hotel Proprietors' Association who are now touring Europe. They will arrive in Berlin on May 4 and remain until May 7—that is to say, their itinerary calls for their departure on the date named, but the managers of the tour have obviously not carefully studied the strenuous life which has been worked out for the visitors here.

The local arrangements are in the hands of Berlin hotel men, who are determined to convince the American experts that the Kaiser's capital has far and away the best hotels on this side of the Atlantic and are laying themselves out accordingly.

The hospitalities will be opened officially by the City of Berlin itself with a reception in the Town Hall, followed by a luncheon. On the evening of the same day there will be a dinner party at the Admiralty Ice Palace. The next day the colossal Kenpinski eating emporium, in the Leipziger-Strasse, where 15,000 Berliners are fed daily, will give a "cellar feast." There will be an afternoon tea party on the terrace of the Zoological Gardens, with a dinner at night in one of the Berlin hotels de luxe.

The third day will be devoted to a visit to the cooking exhibition, called "The Kitchen in May," at which a gigantic meal, consisting of all the specialties for which the Berlin culinary art claims to be famous, will be served.

Such guests as survive this function will then be escorted to the Patzenhofer Brewery, which has been selected as the one most likely to interest Americans, as it is the only local brewery which exports to the United States. The evening of this strenuous day will wind up with another hotel dinner.

The last day will be spent at Potsdam, where the Kaiser's palaces, parks, and stables will be specially thrown open to the American guests by his Majesty's order.

Berlin hotel men are anxious to show the American visitors not only their creations de luxe but seek to draw their special attention to numerous houses of the second and middle class, which the Germans boast, hold their own with establishments ranking as high-grade in other countries, especially in the United States.

Statue of Scott Expedition Victim.

LONDON, April 18.—The memorial statue by Lady Scott of the late Dr. Edward Adrian Wilson, who died with Capt. Scott on the return journey from the south pole, is to be unveiled in July at Cheltenham, Dr. Wilson's birthplace. It is announced that Sir Clements Markham, ex-President of the Royal Geographical Society, who more than sixty years ago was a member of an arctic expedition, has consented to perform the unveiling ceremony.

OVATION FOR BERNHARDT.

Delirious Applause for Her in a New Play by MM. de Cassagnac.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—Sarah Bernhardt, after producing "Camille" twice daily during the Easter holidays, purposes to fill in the interval before her farewell trip to America and around the world with a new three-act dramatic comedy by Paul and Guy de Cassagnac.

The play itself is not regarded as particularly strong. The critics consider it stilted and artificial and spoilt by the Bonapartist contempt of the Cassagnacs for the masses combined with fulsome admiration for unscrupulous strength.

Mme. Bernhardt, however, scored a success greater than ever before uttering a word, and received enthusiastic ovation of ten curtain calls at each act and half an hour of delirious applause at the conclusion of the performance. Her part is the middle-aged wife of a man, apparently a well-born Breton nobleman, but really an impostor and bigamist, whose exposure causes the general disgrace of the family and the ruin of the son's prospects and the daughter's marriage.

Mme. Bernhardt plays splendidly the scenes of reproach of the husband, compassion for the heart-broken daughter, and encouragement of the despairing son, finally rising to a wonderful height of restrained passion in the scene of final reconciliation. Her performance throughout is noticeably quieter than usual, less dramatic in action, and with less extravagance of gesture.

WANTS TO RUN THE ODEON.

Mme. Saint-Point, a Well-Known Dancer, Surprises Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—Theatrical circles were surprised this week when Mme. Valentine Saint-Point, hitherto known as the creator of dances combining languorous Eastern charm with Hellenic grace, not omitting modern French realism, announced her candidacy for the mantle André Antoine has just dropped at the Odéon.

In spite of managerial inexperience, Mme. Saint-Point seems to be unintimidated at the magnitude of the task. In a letter addressed to M. Viviani, the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, she attacks the problem of the Odéon's failure, attributing the causes to an insufficient subsidy and unsuitable location. Owing to the impossibility of a change of either, she asserts the necessity of transforming the Odéon completely by the adoption of new methods, authors, and plays. She concludes her letter by offering to undertake the management for one year gratuitously.

While admitting that this new candidate may give the Odéon the publicity required—owing to newspaper attention the receipts have trebled since M. Antoine's retirement—Paris wonders whether some of the novelties foreshadowed by Mme. Saint-Point might not prove a shock to the staid and ancient Odéon. Judging from her career, nobody denies her qualifications to advertise the theatre, but the little band of enthusiasts still faithful to the Odéon receive the candidacy with terrified shrieks. Paris opinion is summed up in the statement of Excelsior:

"Anyway, she would give us thrills."

Lottery Suppressed in Panama.

COLON, April 18.—The authorities last night suppressed the Chinese lottery which had been in operation on the Isthmus for a considerable period, and is alleged to have caused heinous losses to canal workmen as well as to other classes of the population.

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TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

ULSTER REVELATION OF 'LIBERAL PLOT'

Circumstantial Allegations Made of Government's Plan to Provoke an Outbreak.

MODERATES NOT CONVINCED

And a General Disposition Is Shown on Both Sides to Settle the Controversy Quickly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—Another Ulster sensation was sprung upon the public this week. It was a renewed attempt by Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson to convict the Government of a deliberate design to provoke civil war in Ireland.

Old charges were revived and buttressed by new "evidence" tending to show that Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, under instructions from Col. Seely, had clearly outlined his officers' "plan of campaign," the success of which depended upon the Ulstermen resisting by force of arms various provocative military measures.

The initial provocation was to have been given by the Belfast police seizing certain concealed stores of arms belonging to the Ulster volunteers and taking forcible possession of their headquarters in Belfast.

This, according to the Londonderry-Carson statement, would have inevitably resulted in bloodshed, as the volunteers would have attacked the police, and then the troops, previously stationed in certain portions around Belfast, aided by the naval force, orders having been dispatched to the battle squadron to leave the coast of Spain for that purpose, would have been called upon to interfere and restore law and order.

Gen. Paget would have been on the firing line at the first "battle," and after the troops had suffered some casualties, he would have gone forward to the enemy under a flag of truce and demanded their surrender. Failing to obtain surrender, he would have ordered an assault on the Ulsterite position, and a military Government would have been established in Belfast.

The extreme section of the Unionist press accepts this statement, which Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson have personally approved, and which is issued by the Ulster Unionist Council as convincing proof that the Asquith Government deliberately planned to provoke civil war. The more moderate section, while evidently not regarding it as a serious document, makes the fullest use of it as a partisan weapon. One moderate Unionist paper recalls the Government's point-blank denials of all these accusations, and adds:

"One is loth to believe that the Ministers have been lying, yet no other conclusion is possible, if the remarkable document issued by the Ulster Council is accurate."

The Liberal papers denounce the statement as one of the most scurrilous party pronouncements ever issued, even during the present campaign of hatred and bitterness.

An experienced politician with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked expressed the opinion that this might prove the last shot in the Tory locker. The Government, he predicted, would not take official notice of such tactics, and the public generally would only deride such a story.

The growing opinion in the best-informed political circles is that, while the extremists of both sides trumpet their resolute obdurancy, there is prevalent a desire that a settlement of the Ulster question shall soon result from some practical proposals.

Sir Edward Russell is authority for the statement that, whatever he may say in public, Sir Edward Carson is weary of the struggle, and is also becoming terrified over his responsibilities in the event of an explosion.

One of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of a compromise is the obstinacy and dominant place of Lady Londonderry, who is worrying her own party, more especially the leaders, to an extent which she does not realize. The spectacle of Lord Londonderry, a mild-mannered and comfort-loving old gentleman, being kept up to the scratch by his energetic spouse is one of the remarkable features of this astounding situation.

Now that it is becoming known what an important part she is playing in blocking Home Rule, Lady Londonderry's name is almost as much execrated among Nationalists as that of Viscount Castlereagh, whose action in obtaining a dissolution of the Irish Parliament she defended in a remarkable memoir, published several years ago.

DISDAINS THE WIRELESS.

German Cable Company Says It Will Not Supplant Submarine Lines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 18.—The German Cable Company still looks upon the transoceanic wireless as a competitor unworthy of serious attention. The Deutsche Telegraphen Gesellschaft, which operates the Atlantic cables between Germany and the United States, says in its annual report, just issued:

"The development of wireless telegraphy has taken such a form that its chief usefulness still consists in transmissions between ships and coasts or between the vessel themselves. It has also proved a very substantial feeder for telegraph and cable lines.

"That wireless is not designed to supplant the cables is plainly indicated by the fact that the Governments of practically all cable-owning nations built new cables last year and that the cable companies which own private systems recently laid new lines in various directions.

"The world's network of cables was extended during 1913 by 6,875 miles. The Government cables increased 23 per cent. and private cables 11 per cent."

The German cable company, which is subsidized to a certain extent by the Imperial Government, earned net profits of $870,000 in 1913, as compared with $632,000 in 1912, and has declared a 7½ per cent. dividend.

FOR FUTURE PROVIDERS.

Chatelus Organized Society 20 Years Ago with $2.80 Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—Frédérick Chatelus, who died this week, was the founder in 1881, when a poor typist, of the Society of Providers for the Future, with the help of a few friends and a total capital of 14 francs, ($2.80.) Twenty years later the number of subscribers was 261,000, with a capital of 31,000,000 francs, ($6,200,000.) Each original subscriber received an annual income of 3,000 francs ($600) from his first investment.

The last years of M. Chatelus's life were embittered by the discovery, in 1905, that the charter under which the society was incorporated was illegal, so despite a long battle in the law courts he was compelled to transform it into a mutual aid association, elect regular officers, and abandon his independent and personal management.

PARLIAMENT OF NATIONS.

Reports to be Considered at Union Meeting in Stockholm.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The committee of the Interparliamentary Union held a conference here to-day, during which the Secretary, C. Lange, read the report of the action of the union during the last year. The United States was not represented at the meeting.

It was decided to hold an interparliamentary conference on Aug. 19 in Stockholm. On that occasion Belgium will report on obligatory arbitration, Russia on penalties for violation of the laws of war and Denmark on neutrality.

A report is also to be made on the question of inflicting penalties for propagating false news tending to provoke war.

FAIL FOR $2,000,000.

Members of Brussels Brokerage Firm Accused of Fraud.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 18.—The brokerage firm of A. Collet and De Coen suspended payment to-day, with liabilities estimated at $2,000,000. Both partners, who are brothers-in-law, were arrested and charged with fraudulent practices in connection with stocks.

The firm had numerous clients among the Belgian aristocracy. One of them, Count Champanille, is said to have lost $180,000, while the Antwerp firm of Gaston de Lichterfelds and Jacobs suffers to the extent of $600,000.

INDIA MUTINOUS, BUT HAS NO ARMS

Rear Admiral Clover Thinks There Would Be an Outbreak if Natives Could Bring It About.

FOUND MUCH UNREST THERE

Immense Interest Taken in the Mexican Situation Surprised the American Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—India would be on the verge of another terrific mutiny if the natives could only see their way clear to bring it about, according to Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U. S. N., who has just returned to London after a six-months' visit to India, Burma, and Ceylon.

Admiral Clover, who is staying at Claridge's, said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I visited India twenty-five years ago, and the most noticeable change, the most interesting feature to me on my present trip was the changing condition of affairs as regards the natives.

"Conditions are very unsettled. There is a great deal of agitation among the natives of all classes, but without their seeming to know just what they want. I was greatly impressed with the sulky air of the people and their very decided lack of respect for the whites. They no longer show the respect or fear for Europeans which was so marked formerly. They would have another rebellion if they could see their way to it.

"The natives are more conversant with conditions outside of India than ever before. I often noticed excited groups of people in the streets around equally excited speakers, and finally I asked my man what was up. He answered:

"'O, nothing; only some man is preaching politics.'

"The Japanese success over the Russians has been one great cause of the native unrest, and the recent labor troubles in South Africa, the Ulster agitation, and the general world-wide labor and socialistic agitation are also having their effect on the natives.

"The accurate and extensive information which they have about Huerta, and America, too, was surprising. When I was in India, twenty-five years ago, the natives hardly knew there was such a country as America, and they knew nothing of American politics. Now they are well posted on current events, and their respect for whites has not grown as a result.

"I found all the people in India, natives as well as the English, taking a keen interest in the Mexican situation. The papers in India print very full accounts of the developments there. However, the natives have no arms or other means for making a successful uprising. It is a good thing, too, for it would be a great misfortune for the people, as they are better off under English control than they would be with political liberty.

"I was also interested to note that India was filled with the cheap little American motor car. I went all over India and Burmah with my family, and everywhere, in cities as well as in the country, we saw small American cars—likewise in Ceylon."

Admiral Clover took a motor tour in Europe for six months before going to India, but did not take his big car with him, as he heard it was too large for some places.

Admiral Clover sailed for New York on the Mauretania to-day; his family, now in Paris, will follow on the Olympic.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz in Court.

PARIS, April 18.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, appeared before the courts to-day in consequence of a dispute with his landlord over the repairs of his flat. Gen. Diaz asserted that they had not been completed in the time promised. The court designated an expert to make a report.

VICTOR HERBERT IN LONDON.

Ready to Enlist in Ireland's Cause if Opera Work Permits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—Victor Herbert, who arrived on the Mauretania on Monday, has been putting in busy days and nights sightseeing. This is his first visit to England in twenty-seven years, and he has not been in London since, as a child, he lived with his grandfather, Samuel Lover, at Sevenoaks.

He is working just as hard at play as he ever did at composing, as one of his musical friends phrased it. A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES found him in the smoking-room of the Hotel Metropole, where he is staying, the centre of an interested circle. He said he was greatly struck by the changes since he was here last, being especially impressed by the wonderful cleanliness of the streets. He drew a sharp comparison between the well-kept road-surfaces of London and the pockmarked asphalt of upper Broadway, and suggested that the rarity of auto-car accidents here was due largely to the good street surfaces. The composer proclaimed himself an ardent Home Ruler and keenly interested in the Ulster imbroglio. He playfully remarked:

"I would like to meet this man Carson. I am in the pink of condition, and fit for a fight. If I do not get a commission to write a new opera while I am here I guess I will enlist, and not with the Ulster volunteers either.

"I have always been anxious to come over here, but I have been so busy in America that I could not find time before. I am going to Paris and Berlin—yes, partly on business. I expect to meet several managers in London and Berlin who have asked me to see them. I shall probably give a concert from my works in London. I have also been invited to conduct one of the leading orchestras in Paris.

"The only fly in the foreign ointment is that I am afraid I shall not have time to visit Ireland as the Old Country ought to be visited to satisfy my own sentiments and those of my countrymen."

One signal honor and courtesy which he has received since his arrival Mr. Herbert did not even mention. The information came out through friends. The composer was invited by Lieut. McKenzie Regan, the Bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards band, to attend a rehearsal at the Duke of York's school in Chelsea, and had the agreeable surprise of hearing his own works played by the famous military band.

It is an interesting coincidence that Mr. Herbert, sixteen years ago, entertained Dan Godfrey, when the latter took the Coldstreams over for a tour in America, and Lieut. Regan, successor to the Coldstream baton, was quick to seize the chance to return the courtesy as soon as he heard that Mr. Herbert was in town.

After the rehearsal Mr. Herbert was shown all through Buckingham Palace by his host, who has the entrée there by reason of his official post.

VON WEDEL MADE A PRINCE.

To be Succeeded as Governor of Alsace-Lorraine by von Dallwitz.

BERLIN, April 18.—The Emperor has accepted Count Charles von Wedel's resignation as Governor General of Alsace-Lorraine, to become effective May 1, and has created him a Prince. Count von Wedel's resignation is the outcome of the trouble which arose between the military and civilians at Zabern several months ago.

It is announced that Herr von Dallwitz, Prussian Minister of the Interior, will be appointed Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine and that Friedrich Wilhelm von Loebell, formerly chief of the Imperial Chancellery, will succeed Herr von Dallwitz as Minister.

PARIS CHEERS SONGS OF SOCIAL REVOLT

Violence of Some Cabaret Verses Presages Trouble, Some Students Think.

TALK OF BLOOD AND CANNON

General Election Is Only Seven Days Away, and Ex-Minister Caillaux Is an Overshadowing Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—April 26 is the date of the general election, when the Government which some call the most discredited since the Panama Canal scandal will appeal to the people for a return to power.

The platform of the Government's supporters is a patched-up structure of all the planks that are likely to win votes, including a graduated tax on incomes, secular education, which is a popular cry in France, and repeal of the onerous three years' conscript service law.

Although Premier Doumergue expresses confidence in the outcome, the populace on the eve of the elections is singing songs of ironic enthusiasm to the old tunes that have accompanied social convulsions in France or preceded them.

Songs are not usually the end but the beginning of events in this country. Historians even consult the songs of a period to explain radical changes. There is a strong feeling that perhaps a new chapter in history is being introduced in the songs one hears in the music halls and cabarets of Montmartre. All of them have originated since the Calmette affair, and they are becoming more virulent nightly.

One, entitled "Woman and Lady," is based on Mme. Caillaux's remark when arrested, "I am a lady." It is sung to the old air, "Petit Fromage," in a well-known cabaret, and the police have several times ordered it stopped. The verses read:

The woman stole a piece of bread;
They hustled her roughly in the prisoners' van.
The lady cried: "Touch me not, I have my auto."
They took the woman off to jail, to a dirty little cell;
But the lady entered the Governor's drawing room.
The woman slept on a pallet hard,
But to the lady was given a satin corselet and its color was red.
The woman fed on skilly broth;
But the lady got food that was rich and red—blood-red.

Some astounding verses were heard a few nights ago during the performance of the revue "Très-Moutarde," at the Théâtre Fémina, when Premier Doumergue and Prefect of Police Hennion occupied opposite boxes. The actor, Signoret, in the character of Voltaire, addressed the verses directly to the two officials, the tune being the "Carmagnole," the famous song of the revolution.

After making a reference to the Rochette affair and other scandals of the Chamber of Deputies, the song continued:

Shocked by these Apache ways,
Man rises and lashes them;
But the virago with boiling heart
Kills her good man with bulleta.
Deputy Thalamas cries "Hurrah!
Oh, they'll acquit her!"—
Let us dance the "Carmagnole"
To the rattle of Money.

The audience howled approval, and M. Doumergue, who had been smiling, ceased and pushed his chair to the back of the box. The second stanza was more threatening:

Voltaire prophesied Eighty-Nine;
He terrified the souls
Of all Kings and courtiers;
But now we cry, "Beware!
You base minions of your king, Money."
Oh, let us dance the "Carmagnole."
To the boom of cannon.

The changing of the word "money," which ended the previous stanza, to "cannon" had a tremendous effect. For an appreciable period there was dead silence; then came thunders of applause.

At the Théâtre Mayol, the character of Marianne, which signifies the Republic, sings the history of the republic's existence since 1792 and relates its martial experiences, which, she says, end like Mme. Caillaux, at the prison of St. Lazare. Here are the verses:

When I was quite young,
I loved little Corporal Napoleon;
But he ill-treated me.
I soon finished with Louis Philippe.
Then I had a new affair—
Another Prince Napoleon,
And I loved him well;
But for him I lost my two children,
Alsace and Lorraine.
Now I am growing old.
I must pay for lovers.
My future is very dark.
I've nothing but St. Lazare.

In the same performance to the air of "Clarion de Déroulède," this is sung:

Oh, poor France! these rogues dragged you in the mire;
But one day there'll be a smash;
It's the clarion that has sounded;
Now soldiers come upon the scene.
To the Seine with Deputies and France will be clean.

Although it has been noted that from the night of Mme. Caillaux's crime all direct mention of her husband's name has been withdrawn from the Revues—whether by police order is not known—there are plenty of indirect insults hurled his way in the cabarets. One song represents M. Caillaux as replying to the epithets:

"I've nothing to fear from nicknames; they won't harm me with my electors down in the Sarthe."

Apropos of M. Caillaux's campaign for re-election in the Sarthe, it is reported that placards have actually been posted there since the murder, reading:

"Mme. Caillaux by her act saved France from the hands of the reactionaries."

M. Doumergue makes his first campaign speech at Souillac to-morrow. In an interview in a Belgian paper the Premier is reported as saying:

"I know there is an affaire Caillaux; but even he will be re-elected. Of that I am so sure that I am prepared to bet on it."

The Premier may be right, but it is pointed out that this year, for the first time, "isoloirs," or separate voting booths, will be used in the general election, thus assuring absolute secrecy. Many voters who have hitherto been too eager for patronage to vote against the party in power may this year disregard such a consideration.

Apropos of the new voting booths, word comes to Paris aptly illustrating French economy to the effect that all seaside towns are using bathing machines for booths, in many cases even renting their surplus to inland municipalities.

ITALY THREATENS NOT TO EXHIBIT

Using the Fair as Argument to Obtain Modification of Our Immigration Bill.

WHY FRANCE BALKS ALSO

President of Paris Chamber of Commerce Explains Why His Country May Not Be Represented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 18.—The Immigration bill has come into prominence in America at an unfortunate moment and the Italian Government has taken advantage of several pending questions in which the United States is more interested than is Italy to press for the removal or modification of some of the clauses.

One of these questions concerns Italy's participation in the Panama-Pacific Exhibition. An appropriation has already been passed by the Italian Government, and the participation of Italy would have been without discussion if, in the meanwhile, the Immigration bill had not come to the fore.

The mission of Ira Nelson Morris to this country is regarded as evidence of the eagerness of the United States to obtain Italy's official representation at the exhibition, after the refusal of Great Britain and Germany to take part, and the opportunity is seized to attempt to secure the suppression of the clause in the Immigration bill admitting American doctors on emigrant vessels.

And now that Secretary Bryan wishes Italy to support his scheme for arbitration treaties the Italian Government is insisting on further changes in the Immigration bill before giving adhesion to the scheme.

With regard to the illiteracy test of immigrants, Italy is urging that the clause should not be applied immediately so as to bar from the United States about two-thirds of Italians going to America yearly. What is proposed is that the illiteracy test should not be applied for at least five years, thus giving time for those wishing to go to the United States to learn to read and write.

The American proposal to exclude illiterates is likely to contribute toward the solution of the serious question of illiteracy in Italy, which all legislative measures so far adopted have not yet succeeded in stamping out entirely.

When, once before, the United States seriously intended to prevent the entrance of illiterates, evening schools here became crowded with peasants intending sooner or later to cross the ocean, and when the danger passed the number of pupils frequenting those schools fell immediately by 75 per cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—The Petit Parisien published this week an interview with David Mennet, the President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, explaining the reasons of French hostility toward the San Francisco Exhibition. He says:

"In spite of the small concessions by America, French merchants still consider unsatisfactory the prohibition of the importation of bird plumage, which industry is exclusively French. They also object to the investigation by Consular Agents, for the alleged purpose of a customs duty, of the books of houses trading with the United States.

"Hence, while fervently hoping that a settlement of the difficulty will be possible, my society has seized the opportunity to protest by persuading the Government to expunge from the budget the proposed grant of money for the Exhibition.

"We consider the Americans friends; therefore, we expect friendly treatment without interference in our business or a suppression, in deference to overzealous humanitarians, of a prosperous branch of French trade, which imparts an added note of elegant simplicity to feminine fashions."

AIDING GIRLS' ATHLETICS.

Woman's Sports Club of Paris Seeks to Spread Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—Not the least interesting feature of the Feminist campaign in France is the support given to the woman's sports club, L'Etoile Parisienne, founded last year by thirteen enthusiasts and now boasting of over 100 members.

The President, Mme. Guyot de Veschère, says:

"Our object is the encouragement of healthful sports—tennis, swimming, and skating—but we have no desire to challenge male supremacy therein or attempt the rougher football or rowing.

"We devote our attention to a sports propaganda for girls' schools and colleges, this being a part of female education hitherto neglected in France, although its importance is rightly recognized in England and America."

MISSING SEALER SIGHTED.

The Kite, with 70 Men Aboard and Long Overdue, Reported Safe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 18.—The sealing steamship Kite, from which no tidings had been received for more than a month, was reported safe to-day. The Kite is the smallest vessel in the sealing fleet and has about seventy men on board.

Magistrate Duggan, at Lascie, on the northeast coast of the island, telegraphed that the overdue sealer passed Pacquet, an isolated fishing settlement several miles north of Lascie, last Tuesday. She was steaming south toward this port, and as she passed within two miles of shore she was easily recognized.

The Kite was last sighted previously by the sealer Ranger 170 miles off St. John's on March 15, and it was feared that she had met disaster in the blizzard which caused the death of seventy members of the crew of the steamship Newfoundland and in which the Southern Cross, with 170 men on board, is believed to have foundered.

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Present Price $340

Platinum Diamond Bracelet—7 inches long, flexible, set with 35 diamonds, graduated.
Heretofore $1850
Present Price $1480

Platinum Brooch with 314 diamonds and 68 calibre-cut sapphires—4-loop bowknot, broad ribbon band edged with close-set diamonds. Through center of band are small diamond shaped ornaments of diamonds and calibre-cut sapphires.
Heretofore $1050
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Berne The picturesque capital, always exercises a great attractive power by its characteristic aspects and its marvelous natural position. The old quarters have kept their fascinating mediaeval appearance, which the artistic towers and the many curious fountains render still more striking.

Interlaken The oldest and most celebrated climatic health resort in the Bernese Oberland. The favorite meeting place of Americans abroad. Starting point for all the famous excursions in the Bernese Alps, finest view of the Jungfrau. Magnificent Kursaal with splendid orchestra. Golf Links, Lawn-Tennis, Rowing, Fishing.

The Grisons The most beautiful and most attractive mountain station, including the marvellous Engadine, and the health resorts Davos and Arosa. Most delightful journey by the famous Raetian Railway and the electric Bernina Railway.

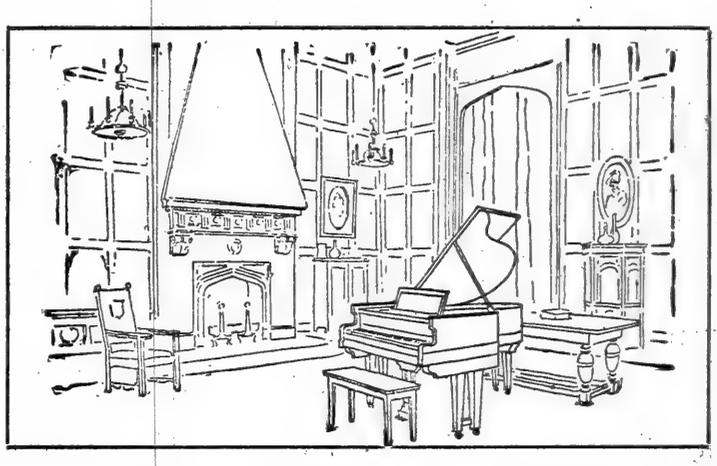
Hotel Tariffs in Switzerland

Full particulars of a reliable and official character about Hotels in all parts of Switzerland, on the Lake of Constance, on the Lake of Geneva, the Italian Lakes and the Chamonix Valley will be found in the well-known Hotel Guide of Switzerland, 1914 edition, just out. (By mail for 10c postage from the address below.)

The Official Information Bureau of Switzerland in New York has prepared a little package of illustrated literature describing all the above-mentioned places. This package, known as *Parcel No. 28*, will enable anyone to plan a delightful holiday.

Parcel No. 28 is free on personal application or by mail for 10c postage.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION BUREAU OF SWITZERLAND
[illegible] Fifth Avenue, New York City



Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

The Music Rooms are a distinct Section of the new store, thoroughly complete in themselves, yet characterized in their own way by those fundamental principles of dependable merchandising which have made the name of Lord & Taylor what it is to-day.

The Noblest Name in Piano History—

Chickering

Pianos—$500 up—Player Pianos—$800 up.

Also the Vose, Kurtzmann, Brambach Baby Grand, Marshall & Wendall and Vandervoort Pianos and Player Pianos, and the celebrated Welte-Mignon Autograph Pianos.

Notable Sale of Pianos at $190

Usually up to $275

Player Pianos at $390

Usually $430

Convenient Payment Terms

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

NO PERIL TO SHIPS IN WIRELESS SPARKS

The Marconi Company Tells of Decisive Tests Made with Inflammable Naphtha.

IMPOSSIBLE TO IGNITE IT

Insulators in Rigging a Possible Precaution, but Official Thinks It Is Quite Needless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—The published reports of sparking in the rigging of ships carrying wireless and the fact that the United State Bureau of Navigation has been calling the attention of the shipping world to the possible danger to vessels carrying inflammable cargoes, and that the British Board of Trade has been in communication with the Bureau of Navigation on the subject, have aroused considerable discussion in the shipping world and among underwriters.

According to the Marconi company, which has received numerous inquiries, there is not the slightest fire-danger from wireless when properly installed and operated. The company has conducted searching experiments and made a full investigation. The first authoritative statement on the subject was made by a high official of the company to-day:

"Since 1908 we have fitted about forty tank steamers with our apparatus, and nothing in our whole experience indicates that the fire-risk is increased thereby.

"Any possible risk from the use of wireless installation on shipboard must arise from the existence of electric sparks in proximity to inflammable gas or material.

"For instance, one firm of shipowners made the following experiment as long ago as 1912 to ascertain what danger, if any, might arise from the existence of sparks in the rigging as well as in the instrument room.

"A saucerful of naphtha was placed as close as possible to a heavy spark. A piece of waste, saturated with naphtha was also placed close to the spark electrodes, but in neither experiment was the vapor ignited by the spark. The same naphtha test was also applied to the small sparks at minor parts of the apparatus and nothing happened.

"These experiments convinced the engineer of the shipping company and the Marconi representative, who conducted them, that naphtha fumes could never be sufficiently dense on the inside of a wireless cabin to permit ignition, while the possibility of ignition from sparks outside is obviously even more remote—impossible. Added to the importance of the naphtha tests is the fact that this fluid forms one of the most inflammable cargoes.

"In spite of the fact that the tests showed not the slightest danger, we, at the request of some shipowners, inclosed the sparks, which were a necessary part of the transmitting apparatus, in glass tubes or a gauze covering.

"Again sparks, which may occur outside the wireless cabin, are produced by induction and have such small heat value as to be incapable of igniting gas, even if it were a physical possibility for a sufficient quantity of gas to accumulate in the open air near the spark in the ship's rigging or elsewhere. For the same reason it would be impossible for these induction sparks to ignite even the driest inflammable material.

"It may be added that, in all our experience, sparks have never been noticed to occur within the ship herself. With the comparatively small power used in the wireless installations on ships it is hard to conceive of the possibility of any spark within the ship itself, as the holds would be screened by the metal plating of the ship from any induction effect produced by the transmitting apparatus.

"The foregoing answers the question of the possibility of danger of sparks from the high potential and high frequency portion of the apparatus. So far as the low voltage circuit which supplies the transmitting apparatus with the electric current from the ship's dynamo is concerned, all the wiring is identical with the wiring for electric lighting, and the fire danger, as far as the low voltage is concerned, is less than from the use of the electric lamps and motors aboard.

"While the sparking in the rigging does not occur frequently, and, in our opinion, involves no danger, it can be prevented by intersecting the rigging at different points with insulators, or the differences of potential may be avoided by short-circuiting all points where such differences of potential are likely to occur.

"In view of our experience we do not feel justified in recommending that shipowners go to the expense of adopting one or the other of these methods, since, owing to the fact that it is almost impossible to foresee where these induction sparks may occur, it would have to be adopted throughout the whole rigging.

"If there are sparks within the ship, and if there is any danger from such sparks, why were not all the navies of the world blown up long ago, carrying, as they do, large stocks of explosives and utilizing a much higher power in their wireless equipment than merchantmen?"

WALDO SAILS FOR EUROPE.

Ex-Police Commissioner Off on the Olympic for Holiday Abroad.

Ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo sailed on the Olympic yesterday for a six weeks' holiday, accompanied by his wife. He had nothing to say about politics, the Police Department, or the attempted assassination of Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Waldo had requested the agents of the White Star Line to keep the name off the passenger list, and had a cabin aft on the "A" deck, which made it so difficult to find that not one out of the stewards could tell its exact location.

The Olympic carried 480 first, 300 second and a large number of third class passengers. Cunard liner ...

WAX CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Arthritis Also, Says Dr. De Sandfort, Yields to the Treatment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—Dr. Barthe de Sandfort read a paper this week at the Academy of Medicine detailing his discoveries in regard to the so-called keritherapy, or wax, cure for rheumatism, consisting in the plunging of the whole body or the parts affected into heated paraffin.

The new treatment is said to be wonderfully efficacious in cases of arthritis and rheumatic disorders. Dr. Barthe de Sandfort found, first by personal and then by general experiments during the last ten years, that wax, even when heated above 120 degrees Fahrenheit, did not burn and produced purely beneficial effects never attained by poultices or other substances at lower temperatures. Moreover, wax is absolutely aseptic, cheap, and easily used.

European physicians have hitherto viewed the new idea suspiciously, although Dr. Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute of New York testified his adherence to the theory in 1913.

Dr. Barthe de Sandfort has persisted, and now defeats skepticism with an account of the results actually accomplished, not only in human therapeutics, but also in veterinary surgery, especially with swollen joints of race horses, where the treatment is of the greatest value.

BEAUTY IS HIS PLATFORM.

Candidate for the French Chamber Has a New Election Cry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—The Third Ward of Toulon was recently electrified by the candidacy for the Chamber of Deputies of Siméon Guéit, whose platform is utterly unparalleled in the history of French elections.

Mr. Guéit proclaims himself, like an ancient paladin, the champion of Beauty, which he is prepared to defend in the electoral lists as the knights of old defended her in tournaments.

While admitting that he has but a faint hope in the present election and omitting details as to the nature of the beauties he supports, M. Guéit expresses confidence that the electors will recognize the importance of his innovation in this utilitarian age.

Public opinion regards the platform as an ingenious anticipation of programmes likely to be visible when women obtain the vote. Evidently, it is said, Mr. Guéit is anxious to be the first to make an appeal for the suffrages of the fair sex.

CANADIAN PRELATE HERE.

Bishop of Athabasca Returns from Lecture Tour in Great Britain.

The Rt. Rev. E. F. Robins, Bishop of Athabasca, Northwest Canada, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Cedric from England, where he had been since October, he said, seeking men and means for his diocese, which covers 250,000 square miles, twice as large as the area of Great Britain and Ireland.

"We have twenty-two churches in the diocese," said the Bishop, "and it is all pioneer work in that territory where virile active ministers are needed. I worked very hard in England and Scotland lecturing in different cities to try and get the people interested in that part of the empire where so many of its sons are going to start life in a new country."

"Do you have afternoon teas?" he was asked. "Not unless you make it yourself," he replied.

Another passenger on the Cedric was Col. Arthur G. Peuchen of Toronto, Canada, who was accompanied by his daughter, Jessie. He was one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster, and on each anniversary he has been practically on the spot where she went down. Last year he was returning on the Cunarder Lusitania and this year on the Cedric.

When asked if he felt at all nervous on the night of April 14 Col. Peuchen smiled, and replied:

"Certainly not. Accidents may happen on land or sea at any time. I knew that I was on a good ship and there was no need for any alarm."

COUNTY CLARE MEN DINE.

Magistrate Breen Praises Mayor for His Courage Under Attack.

More than 300 members of the Clare Men's Association gathered at Kalil's restaurant last night to dine in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the association.

The speaker of the evening was Magistrate Matthew P. Breen, whose text was "The County Clare." He spoke of the great political fight for franchise which had taken place during the time of the Duke of Wellington, when Daniel O'Connell was elected to the English Parliament and rejected by that body. Commenting on the attempted assassination of Mayor Mitchel, the Magistrate said:

"Under that trying circumstance the Mayor showed himself to be a courageous and strong-hearted gentleman. The courage he showed and the coolness he displayed stamp him as worthy of being the grandson of that great Irish patriot, John Mitchel. We are personal friends, and I have never doubted the manliness of this sterling boy."

Tax Commissioner Mullan, who was in the automobile at the time Mahoney fired the shot, was expected at the dinner, but he sent his regrets.

Arson Squad Busy in Belfast.

BELFAST, April 18.—The Belfast Corporation's tea rooms in Bellevue Gardens were destroyed by fire to-day. The damage was very extensive. The fire is believed by the police to have been the work of a militant suffragette "arson squad."

FIGHTING POVERTY IN MANY HOMES

Suffering has been prevalent this winter among the poor of the city. Our workers have met these conditions daily and combated them persistently, systematically and aggressively. The effect of the struggle against extraordinary conditions is still with us. We have to-day in our care a thousand more needy families than we had a year ago.

The effort of the needy to help themselves involves a responsibility and an opportunity which should be shared by all who believe in relieving distress and in improving the condition of the poor.

We need your help as much as they need ours to make them self-supporting.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President.
R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman Executive Committee.

TIMES'S PICTURES WIN BRITISH PRAISE

Rotogravure Supplement Is Hailed as a Notable Piece of Enterprise and Art.

BRANGWYN IS ASTOUNDED

And Joseph Pennell Regards the Reproductions of Paintings as Superb Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—It is not too much to say that THE NEW YORK TIMES Easter colored supplement, illustrating the gems of the Altman collection, and, even more, the first rotogravure supplement, caused a genuine sensation in art circles here and elicited many commendations on the enterprise displayed, as well as what is termed the immense service rendered to the cause of art.

Of the artists who praised the supplements none showed a livelier interest and a keener or more critical appreciation than Frank Brangwyn, the mural painter, who has the unique distinction of being the only foreign artist commissioner to do decorations for the Panama Exposition.

Mr. Brangwyn was busy on one of the eight large panels, representing the four elements—earth, air, fire, and water—which he is doing for one of the two great courts of honor, when THE TIMES correspondent visited him in his charming studio in Temple Lodge, Hammersmith.

The artist climbed down from his perch on the scaffolding and then spoke of the rotogravure reproductions.

"Astounding!" he said. "Splendid! I have never seen anything as good, even in high-class magazines. The 'Yonker Ramp and His Sweetheart,' by Frans Hals, on the front page, is a splendid reproduction, like a highest-class photograph. Why, you can even see the grain of the canvas, the brush-marks and all. It is perfectly astounding.

"That other large Frans Hals, 'The Merry Company After a Meal,' is also especially fine. All are excellent, but its is curious and interesting that the Frans Halses came out the best. Those are two of the finest reproductions I have ever seen. I never expected to see anything like this in a newspaper. I hope THE TIMES can keep up this high standard.

"One great pull of these reproductions over the magazines is their size. You can get a much better and truer idea of the original from these rotogravures than from small magazine pictures. If that Frans Hals was framed, you would think you were looking at a fine guinea photograph.

"One cannot complain of the public not getting art education since THE TIMES brings these masterpieces to the very doors of the people. The color reproductions are excellent, too, but the rotogravures, I think, surpass them.

"Really, you ought to make a special rotogravure number of the decorations of the Panama Exposition. I hope THE TIMES will consider getting out a special Panama supplement. It ought to be very interesting to the American people, as well as an important record, as all the decorations are being done by American artists, with the exception of myself.

"Yes, I consider it a very great honor—otherwise I should not have done it, as it has sidetracked all my other work for the last six months."

Joseph Pennell, whose Panama Canal etchings were reproduced in THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago by the old process, is another artist who pronounced the rotogravure supplement superb. Mr. Pennell had an additional personal reason for being keenly interested.

"Curiously enough, my forthcoming book," he said, "'The Land of Temples,' containing reproductions of the Greek lithographs which I did last year, will be printed by the new rotogravure process—both text and etchings. It is going to be published in a few weeks by Heinemann, and is the first book printed on a rotogravure press. It is going to be exhibited at the Leipsic Exhibition of Books and Graphic Arts."

Mr. Pennell showed some of the advance rotogravure proofs of three of his etchings, "The Acropolis," "Ruins at Delphi," and "The Temple Dergehti," in Sicily.

Admiration of the supplement was not confined to artists. Sir Aston Webb, R. A., one of the greatest living English architects, who designed the new front of Buckingham Palace, said when he saw the rotogravures: "They are splendid, and mark an important step in the art education of the public."

Officials of the National Gallery were keenly interested in the rotogravures of the Altman collection, and expressed the highest admiration of them.

SWEDISH LIBERALS LOSE.

New Parliament Expected to Vote for Larger Army and Navy.

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—The returns from the elections, which began throughout Sweden on March 27 and continued to April 7, indicate the complete defeat of the Liberals, whose membership in the new Swedish Parliament is reduced from 101 to about 74. It is estimated that the Conservatives have elected 81 members, as compared with 65 in the previous Parliament, and the Socialists, as compared with 64.

The dominant issue of the campaign was a stronger national defense, aroused by fears of Russian aggression, and the new Parliament is certain to vote for a considerable strengthening of the army and navy. The demand for this will be stimulated by the evidence given at the trial to-day of one Malmberg, charged with espionage in behalf of Russia, which showed that he had been studying Swedish defense, aided by several Russian officers disguised as Swedish officers.

STILL TRUST FINGERPRINTS.

German Police Experts Deny New York Case Affects Their Value.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 18.—The German press, inspired by the local police authorities, says that the recent failure of finger-print identification in the case of an unknown man found dead in New York is not likely to shake confidence in the worth of dactyloscopy for police purposes.

An official communiqué, issued in Berlin, says that the fact that the so-called "touch rosettes" can be removed is not new. They are often missing from persons who do hard handwork or have been burned. These lines can at best be only temporarily obliterated, it is said. They invariably renew themselves in their original form as soon as the effects of the artificial operation which has been performed, voluntarily or involuntarily, are removed, and eventually identification becomes as infallible as ever.

BERLIN HEARS DR. ALBEE.

Orthopedic Society Interested in New Yorker's Vertebral Surgery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 18.—One of the most interesting papers at this week's congress in Berlin of the German Orthopedic Society, was delivered by Dr. F. H. Albee of New York, who described the results obtained from 250 successful operations for tuberculosis of the vertebrae.

The operations were carried out by transplanting a chip or splinter from the shinbone to the affected part of the spine. Dr. Albee stated that the method was technically simple, and the operated patient promptly recovered from the effects.

The congress received Dr. Albee's paper with marked favor, but the speakers, who discussed it, said that German orthopedists had not had sufficient experience with the method to recommend it unreservedly.

CATCH A. E. MAYER IN LONDON

Young American Who Is Wanted in Maryland Had $15,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—The American Embassy this afternoon received a wire from the State Department to order the arrest of Arthur E. Mayer, 19 years old, when he landed from the White Star liner Baltic. The young man is wanted in Maryland on a charge of larceny.

When the boat train reached Euston Station late this afternoon detectives shadowed Mayer to a hotel, where they arrested him. About $15,000 was found upon him. It is expected that he will be held to await the arrival of extradition papers when his case comes up in the Bow Street Court on Monday.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Arthur E. Mayer, arrested in London to-day, is charged with larceny of valuable coupon bonds from Jonathan K. Taylor of Baltimore, for whom he was confidential secretary. His alleged peculations from an insurance brokerage firm, according to an examination made of the accounts of the firm, will amount to more than $25,000.

BAR D'ANNUNZIO FILMS.

Italians Object to "Desecration" of Their Grand Opera Temples.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch from Rome says that Gabriel D'Annunzio's first film drama was to have been produced next week at the principal theatres in Italy, including the Costansi Opera House at Rome, the San Carlo Opera House at Naples, and the Scala at Milan.

Neapolitans appealed to the Royal Commissioner to prevent the "desecration" of the San Carlo by the moving picture production. The Directors of the Scala, at Milan, also refused to allow the production of the film in the temple of grand opera.

ESCAPES FROM SING SING.

Guards Search for Feeble-Minded "Trusty," Who Disappears.

Michael Cattezzuto, an Italian who was committed to Sing Sing Prison on Feb. 15, 1895, for life, escaped from the prison just before noon yesterday. For some time Cattezzuto had been a "trusty" at the prison and was permitted to work on the grounds.

A thorough search of the surrounding country was made by the night guards, but no trace of the prisoner was found. Cattezzuto, who is said to be feeble-minded, would have been eligible for a parole next year.

BOOKS AT AUCTION

Monday Afternoon
April 20th at 2:30 P. M.
A Choice Collection of
FIRST EDITIONS
American and English

Publications of the Bibliophile Society; Book Fellow's Club; Dofobs; Village Press, etc.; Works on Etchings and Engravings; Books illustrated by famous artists; Curious, etc.

The First Editions include writings of A. C. Benson, Ambrose Bierce, John Burroughs, Mark Twain, Cooper, Dickens, Harris, Hardy, Hawthorne, Hearn, Henley, O. Henry, James, Jefferies, George Moore, R. L. Stevenson, Thoreau, etc.

Tuesday Morning and Afternoon and Wednesday Morning
Apr. 21st and 22nd at 10:30 and 2:30
An Interesting Collection of
AMERICANA

Comprising: American Revolution; California; Confederate Imprints; Dramatics; Indian Wars; Mormons, etc.; Lincolniana; Early Periodicals; Early Railroads; War of 1812; Western History, Narratives, etc., including many rare items; First Editions, etc.; and an Interesting Collection of Irish History, Literature, etc.

Friday Morning and Afternoon
April 24th at 10:30 and 2:30 o'clock
OLD AND SCARCE BOOKS
Mainly relating to
American History

BY
Merwin Sales Co.
10 East 46th Street New York.

SAYS CALMETTE WAS ALLOWED TO DIE

Simple Operation Would Have Saved Him, Eminent Authority Tells New York Times.

EDITOR JUST BLED TO DEATH

Artery Snipped, but Official Report of Autopsy Shows That Other Wounds Were Not Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—The life of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, who was shot by Mme. Caillaux, easily could have been saved by a simple operation according to a statement made to-day to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by one of the most eminent French surgeons, whose name for the present must be withheld, as in all probability he will figure officially in the case in the near future.

An official copy of the autopsy made by Dr. J. Socquet and Dr. Charles Paul for Henri Boucard, the examining Magistrate in charge of the investigation into the tragedy, reads that five shots were fired from above and in rear of M. Calmette's left side. The first bullet caused a slight flesh wound and scratched the left rib; the second tore a portfolio in the left hand pocket of M. Calmette's jacket; the third pierced the pocket on the left side of his trousers; the fourth lacerated the flesh around the upper part of the left leg, and the fifth penetrated his body above the left buttock. It stopped without injury to the intestines, but made a snip five by three millimeters in the middle portion of the exterior iliac artery.

According to the eminent authority mentioned it was this last wound which proved fatal. It was left untouched, and M. Calmette bled slowly to death. "Any intelligent surgeon will testify," said THE NEW YORK TIMES informant, "that the editor's life could have been saved by a simple operation."

MAY RE-ELECT CAILLAUX.

His Political Friends Waging a Hot Campaign for Former Minister.

PARIS, April 18.—The campaign of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier and Minister of Finance, for re-election to the Chamber of Deputies is attracting more attention than that of any other politician in France. The reasons for this are the recent assassination of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, by Mme. Caillaux and the alleged influence brought to bear by M. Caillaux to postpone the trial of Henri Rochette on charges of extensive swindling operations.

While Mme. Caillaux awaits in Saint-Lazare Prison the opening of her trial for murder her husband's political friends are busy seeking the support of the voters in his constituency of Mamers, in the Department of the Sarthe, which he has represented in the Chamber since 1898, and illustrating their eloquence by means of moving pictures.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the prominent pacifist and Senator from the Sarthe, is taking a leading part in canvassing the district in favor of M. Caillaux. The efforts of the Baron and of other sponsors for M. Caillaux have been so vigorous that the usually cold and cautious peasants of the district have been prevailed on to regard M. Caillaux as the victim of reactionary plots in Paris, and are inclining to give him their ardent support.

The line of action taken in behalf of M. Caillaux, who himself is taking no part in the speechmaking, is that his adversaries have not hesitated to use any kind of means to ruin him. It is stated that he is threatened every day with blackmail, and that every morning he fears to open the newspapers lest he should find published some of his intimate and private letters which have been stolen.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant alluded in one of his campaign speeches to anonymous letters received by Mme. Caillaux which she had not shown to her husband. He added, "I myself receive daily anonymous letters saying the loss of my son last year was a punishment of Heaven."

The adversaries of M. Caillaux allege that the influence of the Government is being used energetically in favor of the former Premier.

BELMONT IMPOSTOR FLEES.

Youth Impersonating New York Man Deserts "Valet" in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 18.—The youth who has been posing as August Belmont, Jr., became disconcerted by the exposure published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and left Havana for Colon today. He deserted his valet, but told him he would wire funds to him from Colon. He said he had found it impossible to get cash here.

Despite THE TIMES's exposure, the youth stoutly maintained that he was August Belmont, Jr., of New York, and bought a ticket for passage on board the steamer Heredia in that name. He told THE TIMES correspondent he had decided not to buy any horses here because they were not up to the standard he had been led to believe when he came to Havana.

Charles Besse, the deserted valet, said "Belmont" arrived in New Orleans from St. Louis, and spent a week there, parading himself as Belmont. He even posed for moving pictures, Besse said. Besse, who was a bellboy in the Hotel Grunewald, is left without funds. He says he is certain the youth has not yet obtained any funds under Mr. Belmont's name, although he understands the youth tried to cash a check here.

Besse had been with him a week, and the youth had not received any mail, telegrams, or outside communications of any sort. "Belmont" told Besse he would make him one of his father's jockeys.

August Belmont, Jr., at his home in Islip, L. I., said last night that nothing further had been heard about the youth who had been impersonating him and who was reported yesterday to have reached Havana, Cuba.

"I do not think we will hear anything further about this impostor," Mr. Belmont said, "as the publicity given his impersonation by the newspapers will put an end to the game. It was rumored that I would employ a well-known detective agency to arrest the man and his partner, the so-called 'valet,' but this was not so. It was not necessary; the newspapers have shown him up more quickly than any detective agency could and have done it so thoroughly that I consider the incident closed."

O'HARA HAS A REMEDY.

No Discharge Without Notice, Says Official Who Posed as Laborer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A State law protecting the workingman from being discharged without notice may be the fruit of the experience of Lieut. Gov. Barratt O'Hara in being unceremoniously ousted from a four-dollar-a-week job in Bridgeport, Conn., "because a better man came along."

The Lieutenant Governor arrived in Chicago early to-day at the conclusion of a month's trip through the East, during part of which Mr. O'Hara and his wife took factory positions for the purpose of getting an inside viewpoint of life and conditions of poorly paid workers.

While the Lieutenant Governor, under the name of Aaron Hogan, was working his level best to hold down a four-dollar job in a corset factory, his wife, merely styling herself Helen, was at work in a neighboring knitting mill in Bridgeport, earning $1 more a week than her husband.

"I'm awfully puffed up over making more than he did," exclaimed Mrs. O'Hara. "And," she added, with assumed vindictiveness, "he got 'fired,' too, and I didn't. You see, when it just got down to a question of skill with hands, counting the brain out of it, I had had more experience, and so was worth more than he was."

In the knitting mill Mrs. O'Hara made a distinct "hit." Beginning with the "boss" of the factory, one man or another, according to the story she told her husband, proposed to her on each of the six days she worked there.

BANKER LEFT ALL TO WIDOW

Otto E. Lohrke's Estate to Revert to Children at Her Death.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 18.—The will of Otto E. Lohrke of 101 Prospect Street, a New York banker, who died on April 5, was filed to-day. Although the amount of the estate is not mentioned, it is known to exceed $1,000,000.

To Mrs. Lohrke, the widow, the entire estate is left, but she is only to enjoy the income. Upon her death the estate is to revert equally to her seven children.

Mrs. Lohrke and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York are named as executors. A codicil leaves $200 each to Mr. Lohrke's three sisters in Germany and small bequests to servants.

E. CHARLES
Established 14 Years at No. 62 West 47th St., Near 5th Ave.
Ready-to-Wear Department
THE DAINTY DRESS & SUIT CO. (Miss Marguerite, Mgr.)

CLOSING OUT SALE of TAILORED SUITS

By far the most important sale announced this season. The values are unmistakable, for every suit offered has been reduced to its cost of production.
Including every suit in our establishment, made from the latest and most desirable fabrics, in 16 to 18, 34, 36, 38, 40 and a few extreme sizes.

DRESSY SUITS OF SILK CREPE, ETC. WERE 39.50 16.50
FANCY SUITS, UNUSUALLY EFFECTIVE STYLES. WERE 34.50 18.50
DRESSY SUITS, EVERY DESIRED FABRIC. WERE UP TO 37.50. 19.50
TAILORED SUITS, MANY SOLD AS HIGH AS 42.50 22.50
TAILORED SUITS, A choice Selection that sold as high as 42.50 24.50
TAILORED SUITS, Wonderful Values. Some as high as 54.50 28.50
TAILOREDSUITS, NUMEROUS MODELS THAT WERE 125.00 45.00
DRESSES. FANCY WOOL MATERIALS THAT SOLD AS HIGH AS 42.50 12.50 UP

—Also a Number of—
PRETTY SUMMER DRESSES
of all styles and descriptions, suitable for all occasions, will be offered for
From 6.50 to 9.50, 11.50, 14.75 up to 24.50

Everything included in this sale is exclusive in style and design and will appeal particularly to the well-dressed woman.

AMERICAN GOODS OPPOSED IN GERMANY

President Wolf of American Trade Association Calls Attacks on Our Tariff Illogical.

DR. FULDA CHIDES GERMANS

Tells His Compatriots the Fatherland Hasn't a Monopoly of Thinkers and Poets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMBURG, April 18.—Some home truths with regard to Germany's chronic complaints about American "tariff chicanery" were told to a distinguished gathering of German and American officials and exporters at the annual dinner of the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin, held at Hamburg to-night.

The speech in which the German Government was invited to do some heart-searching on its own account was delivered by Isaac Wolf, Jr., President of the association. It derived special significance from the presence of Ambassador Gerard and the highest representatives of Hamburg and Bremen as chief guests of the evening.

Mr. Wolf pointed out that Germans were on illogical ground in constantly complaining of the "injustice" which their goods suffer at the American Customs Houses, in view of the permanent handicaps inflicted on American imports in this country.

He cited an instance of a certain German public institution which declined to purchase oil from a firm which it believed to be American. He told of long-standing arbitrary laws for the exclusion of American sausages and canned beef. He explained how the German Government granted discriminatory rates on State railways against American oil and in favor of German-owned oil from Austria. Referring to the German clamor against the "inquisition" of the Underwood law, which compels foreigners to show their books in confirmation of their export invoices, Mr. Wolf declared that if Germany, like other civilized countries, made swearing of false invoices a misdemeanor equivalent to perjury she would herself obviate the penalty to which her exporters now were subjected under the new American tariff.

The other speaker of the evening was Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the German poet and dramatist, who recently toured America. He spoke on "American Idealism," warmly rebuking those of his countrymen who were fond of considering Americans as a race of money grabbers. He said it was just as illogical to believe that the United States was exclusively a country of dollar chasers as it was to believe that Germany was exclusively a nation of thinkers and poets.

Ambassador Gerard, acting on the "no Ambassadorial speeches" injunction issued after Mr. Page's experience in London, confined his oratory to toasting the Kaiser, President Wilson, and Hamburg.

FOUND A CHILDREN'S HOME.

The "Haven" Will Care for Infants When Mothers Are Ill.

Children's Haven, a new home where babies will be cared for while their mothers are in hospitals or in convalescent homes, has been established at Far Rockaway. The institution will be under the auspices of the social service department of Temple Israel, Far Rockaway, of which Mrs. Edwin Sommerich is Chairman. Children will be received from all parts of New York, and the subscriptions received to date will provide for the care of fifteen.

The home will depend for its support upon voluntary contributions, and the scope of its work will be increased as additional funds are paid in. Mrs. Herman Rosenbaum of Lawrence, L. I., is Treasurer.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Company EST. 1820

Just as fresh as when picked and packed are our canned goods when opened in your kitchen.

	½ Dozen	Each
TOMATOES—Noreca—Large tins	.60	.11
PEAS—A. M. & C. Early June	.80	.14
STRING BEANS—Noreca	.58	.10
ASPARAGUS—A. M. & C. California Green	1.35	.23
PINEAPPLE—A. M. & C. Sliced—Large tins	1.35	.23
APRICOTS—Peaches or Pears—Noreca California—Large tins	1.15	.20
SUCCOTASH—A. M. & C.	.75	.13
LEMONS—Choice Palermo—Large size—dozen		.15

Charities

The Morale of the Army.

The U. S. Soldiers Aid and Library Association has been engaged for many years in active efforts for the moral, intellectual and religious welfare of American soldiers.

Hundreds of young men enter the Army between 18 and 21 years of age, when character is being formed for good or evil. 20,000 annually leave the army.

The plan of the Association is to aid the Garrisons in procuring Libraries of good and entertaining books and by co-operating with chapains in holding Song Services and Religious Meetings; furnishing Organs, Gospel Hymns, Music and Supplies; and such modern helps as Stereopticons and Views, Graphophones and Records, for Barracks and Hospitals.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
(Major) JOHN B. KETCHUM, Gor. Sec.
5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children

406-411 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

Receives children from two to fourteen years of age, regardless of creed or color, suffering from acute or curable chronic diseases, medical or surgical.

Donations for the continuance of the work are greatly needed.

Checks may be sent to Mrs. James Speyer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,

105 East 22d St., New York.
Incorporated January 9, 1866.

Homeless children provided with good homes in the country.
Lodging Houses for homeless boys and girls.
Industrial and vocational schools.
Convalescent Children's Home, Chappaqua, N. Y.
Health Home for women with sick babies—Coney Island.
Children's Summer Home—Bath Beach. Cottages for Crippled Children.

Wm. Church Osborn, President.
Wm. Douglas Sloane, Vice President.
C. Loring Brace, Secretary.
Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer.

THE SALVATION ARMY, (Incorporated.) Operates twelve hundred Corps, Institutions, and Departments in the United States.

Rescue Homes for fallen women, Farm Settlements, all-the-year-round Relief Work, Fresh Air Camps, Industrial Farms for the better training of boys and girls. Cheap ice for the poor in Summer and coal in Winter. Hotels for men. Boarding Homes for young women. Industrial Homes for out-of-works. Sixty saved drunkards from one institution recently spoke in a special meeting. Does this not appeal to you? Inter-State Employment Bureau. Work among prisoners. Missing friends sought and found.

We need your help.

For information respecting any branch, write, 120 West 14th St., New York City.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society,

229 East Broadway, New York.

When in need of male help, skilled or unskilled, write, or telephone Orchard 2685.

This society maintains, besides a free Employment Bureau, various activities for the guidance, protection and Americanization of immigrants.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
Treas., Harry Fischel, 229 East Broadway.

New York Home for Homeless Boys,

Non-Sectarian and Free to Homeless Boys.
443-445 East 123d St. Phone 4367 Harlem.

Fifty boys in the home now, ranging in age from fifteen to twenty years, seeking positions. Contributions of clothing gratefully received. Supported by voluntary offerings. Will you help us? Checks payable to Treasurer, Rev. G. R. Lockwood.

Twenty-eighth Annual Concert
for the benefit of
St. Andrew's One-Cent Coffee Stands
Carnegie Hall
Wednesday Evening, April 22
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

The object of the benefit is for the support and enlargement of this much-needed and practical work, which centers throughout the year to the most dejected of God's creatures, and also to many respectable poor families who through misfortune have become objects of charity.

St. Andrew's 1-Cent Coffee Stands,
21 West 8th St., New York City.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

working for the last fifteen years for the destitute of this class of sufferers, and having two Homes in and near New York City, have great need of acquiring some additional city property for the benefit of the male patients. Donations for this purpose are earnestly begged for, according to the advice of the Right Rev'd Bishop Thomas F. Cusack, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the charity. The Sisters especially appeal to men to bless their soldier contingent with relief in this effort to please them. Kindly send letters of gift to

Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., ROSARY HILL HOME,
Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Or to Mother M. Rose Huber, O. S. D.,
ST. ROSE'S FREE HOME,
71 Jackson St., New York.

Visitors are gladly welcomed to each Home.
THE DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

Do You Realize What It Means

to receive and care for annually about 2,500 infants, saved from infanticide, besides 800 needy and homeless mothers?

We have now under our care some 2,500 children, and during the year will secure permanent homes for 500 of them. This is the largest institution of its kind in the city, and to meet its expenses we must raise annually about $60,000.

Donations and bequests are earnestly desired.

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL
175 East 68th Street

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities

Our fiscal year ends April 30th. Old friends who have delayed their usual gifts please try and get them in this week.

69 Schermerhorn Street

One branch of service rendered by the MANHATTAN EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL
210 East 64th Street
is the care of infants during the first 9 days of life, which prevents total blindness. We solicit your aid in this work.

SYRIAN BRIGANDS ATTACK AMERICANS

Party of Teachers from American College at Beirut Robbed and One Wounded.

WERE GOING TO GALILEE

Turkish Government Promises to Recover the Stolen Property and Punish the Marauders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—American teachers from the Beirut American College were attacked and robbed by brigands and one of them, George H. Scherer, was shot in the back, while the party were on an excursion yesterday to the Sea of Galilee, now known as Lake Tiberias.

The American Consul General at Beirut, Syria, in reporting the occurrence to the Embassy here, to-day, said that Mr. Scherer was not dangerously hurt. Mr. Scherer, who is about 26 years old and unmarried, and has been at the college for several years as an instructor of English, is a graduate of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago.

The American Ambassador immediately called the attention of the Turkish authorities to the outrage and received the promise that the property of the American teachers would be recovered and the brigands punished.

The Syrian Protestant College founded by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss, an American Congregational clergyman, is understood to be meant, as it is generally known as the American college. It is an extensive institution under the direction of the Rev. Howard S. Bliss, a son of the founder.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 18.—George B. Stewart, President of the Auburn Theological Seminary, said to-night that he had a code with his son, George Black Stewart, Jr., Treasurer of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, but had received no message concerning the attack on the Americans at Lake Tiberias. Prof. Robert B. Reed is another Auburn graduate at Beirut College.

D. Stuart Dodge, President of the Board of Trustees of the Beirut American College, inferred from the fact that he had not been notified that the attack of the brigands was not serious. He corroborated the supposition that it was the Syrian Protestant College to which reference was made.

"There are numberless Arab bands continually preying upon unarmed persons in that country," he said. "There has been trouble with these lawless bands before, but nothing of a serious nature. The present President of the Syrian College is Dr. Howard S. Bliss, formerly an associate of Dr. Lyman Abbott, and pastor of a church in Upper Montclair, N. J. In the college, which embraces twelve nationalities and as many religions, are eighty teachers, about half of them Americans."

HEDGES FORCES WIN POINT.

Bronx Republicans Delay Action on Convention Question.

The question of whether the Republicans in this State should hold an unofficial convention this Fall came before the Bronx County Republican Committee on Friday night. The question is regarded as involving broadly the conflicting claims of District Attorney Whitman and Job E. Hedges for the governorship nomination this Fall. The Hedges forces were regarded as having won a temporary victory in a decision to postpone action on the question.

The delay will be for two weeks. In the meantime the Executive Committee of the Bronx County Republican Committee will meet on Friday to consider the matter and make a recommendation to the County Committee. William H. Ten Eyck, leader of the Thirty-second Assembly District, South, urged that it was hardly fair to ask the County Committee to take action on so important a matter on a moment's notice.

The friends of District Attorney Whitman are not taking kindly to the idea of an unofficial convention. The first proposition for such a gathering, despite the State-wide Direct Primary act which was passed to obviate the State Convention, came from Mr. Hedges.

CHIEF OF POLICE ROBBED

But Burglars Left Safe They Started to Carry Away.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, April 18.—Westchester burglars, who have been carrying off safes in White Plains and Dobbs Ferry, visited the store of John Wirth, President and Chief of Police in North Tarrytown, early this morning. The burglars used a wheelbarrow, and had the safe out in the middle of the floor when Mrs. Wirth from the apartment above heard the noise. She awakened her husband, the Chief of Police, but he thought it was the street sweeper and went to sleep again.

This morning the front doors were found open, and it was clear that the store had been robbed, but the burglars, evidently frightened, left the safe. The thieves took the contents of the cash register and some oranges, which they ate while at work. Mr. Wirth has been robbed four times. The last time the thieves broke the cash register, so he decided to leave it open.

ROOSEVELT GUIDE INSANE.

Cronin Won Fame by Night Drive When McKinley Was Shot.

SARATOGA, April 18. — Michael Cronin, the Adirondack guide, who won fame in 1901 by driving Theodore Roosevelt on a hazardous midnight trip through the North Woods to the nearest railroad station when news of the shooting of President McKinley was received at the Roosevelt camp, was adjudged insane to-day and taken to a State institution at Ogdensburg.

Cronin had been ill at a local hospital for several weeks. He is proprietor of a hotel at Aiden Lair, in the Adirondacks.

250 RAILROAD MEN DINE.

Baltimore & Ohio Officials and Employes at the Hotel Gerard.

Two hundred and fifty officials and employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's New York terminal line, with the members of their families, attended a dinner at the Hotel Gerard last night. The dinner was the occasion of a good-fellowship gathering, at which loyalty to the management and the co-operation between the official organization and the men in the ranks formed the keynote.

W. Cornell, terminal agent of the Baltimore & Ohio in New York, was toastmaster. The speakers included J. B. Scott, general Eastern passenger agent; C. W. Tomlinson, general Eastern freight agent; George J. Brown, general freight and passenger agent of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and F. C. Syze of the operating department, all of New York, and J. W. Coon, assistant to general manager; H. A. Cockran, coal and coke agent; R. M. Van Sant, editor of the Employes' Magazine; Dr. E. T. Parfeit of the general safety committee, and J. Hampton Baumgartner, publicity representative, of Baltimore.

A feature of the dinner was the organization of a New York branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Veterans' Association, the members of which are those who have been in the service of the railroad and its allied companies for twenty years or longer.

A cabaret and musical entertainment preceded the speeches, and after the dinner there was dancing.

CHILDREN TO GIVE PAGEANT.

Five Schools and East Side Organizations to Take Part.

Pupils of five public schools and the members of more than a dozen organizations on the east side will take part in a pageant to be given on June 6 under the auspices of the People's Institute to demonstrate to the Board of Education that the schools should be used after study hours as social centres.

An announcement made yesterday called the affair "a pageant of nations, of citizenship, and of the public schools." It was stated that more than twelve nationalities would be represented.

Those who are to take part in the pageant will meet at Public School 64, on East Fourth Street, and march to the playground in Eleventh Street. One part of the pageant will represent historic events of the neighborhood since the Indian times. Representatives of each of the nationalities will give characteristic songs and dances, and there will be a final scene, symbolizing the social centre.

ENDS LIFE FEARING ARREST.

Broker Leaves Train and Poisons Himself in a Lumber Yard.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 18.—George H. Holden, a stock broker en route from Minneapolis to Buffalo, left a train here to-day and ended his life in a lumber yard by drinking poison. A note was found in his pocket, in which he expressed fear of arrest because a woman had lost $11,000 through business dealings with him. Mr. Holden carried a through ticket to Buffalo.

The note had been hastily written on wrapping paper, and read:

"To the Coroner: I have taken poison to kill myself. When you find me notify Mrs. G. H. Holden, 728 East Sixteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. I cannot bear the thought of being arrested. I got $11,000 from Mrs. Ketchen. Give her some shares of stock, and gave (name not legible) $300."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 18.—George H. Holden, who committed suicide at Battle Creek, Mich., could not be identified here to-day. There is no stock broker of that name here.

EASTER DEATH SACRIFICES

Made by Mexican Refugees, Mrs. Platt Tells Troy Conference.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 18.—An appeal for assistance in Americanizing the large numbers of Mexicans who are flocking across the border was brought to the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day by Mrs. Ward Platt, Associate Secretary of the Education Work in New Mexico and Arizona, where the church maintains schools in which alien women and children receive their first instruction in American cooking, sewing, and sanitation. She described the living conditions of the refugees as deplorable, and asserted that in some of the small Mexican settlements this side of the line the natives continue the ancient religious custom of putting one of their number to death by crucifixion at Easter time.

Announcement of a gift of $5,000 from the late Daniel Hayes of Gloversville for the endowment fund of Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vt., was made to-night. The Trustees decided to add domestic science to the curriculum.

TOPICS FOR GOVERNORS.

Subjects to be Discussed at Conference at Madison, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., April 18.—Five principal topics for discussion by the Governors' Conference, to be held here in June, were announced by Secretary Miles C. Riley to-day.

The titles are: "Report of the Committee on Co-operation," by Gov. Emmet O'Neal, Alabama; "State Control of National Resources," by Gov. William Spry, Utah; "Uniformity of Laws Fixing the Conditions to be Met by Foreign Corporations Before Doing Business in a State"; "Administrative Problems, Extradition, Submission of the Governor's Recommendation in Bill Form"; "Uniformity of Safety and Sanitation Laws for Places on Employment, Including Administrative Machinery."

The conference will begin Tuesday morning, June 9.

DREXEL, JR., HALED TO COURT

Driving Auto Without 1914 License, Charge in Newark.

Anthony Drexel, Jr., fell into the clutches of the Newark police yesterday for driving his automobile without his 1914 license.

Mr. Drexel was on his way to Lakewood with his wife, who was Miss Marjorie Gould, and his brother-in-law, George Gould, Jr., when he was arrested by Policeman Fine on Clinton Avenue.

Drexel walked to the police station, and, after being recorded, put up $10 as a guarantee that he would appear in court to-morrow morning. While this was going on Mrs. Drexel and her brother remained in the car at the scene of the arrest.

FIRST STEAMSHIP TO UNITED STATES

Reached Here on April 22, 1838, After a Voyage of 19 Days from Cork.

STORY OF ONLY SURVIVOR

Tragic Fate of Sirius and Commander Nine Years After Vessel's Memorable Exploit.

LONDON, April 12.—Just seventy-six years ago there was crossing the Atlantic the first vessel to do so under her own steam. She was the Sirius, a Leith-built, schooner-rigged steamer of only 412 tons burden. Of that memorable voyage there is only one survivor. He is the Rev. Vincent F. Ransome, the eighty-year-old rector of a parish in Wiltshire. Consequently, he was a child four years of age when he made the trip.

The Sirius was 178 feet over all, with a beam of 25 feet, and a depth of 18 feet. Her starting point was London, which in those days gave every promise of being a great western oceanic terminus. She left London on March 28, and proceeded to Cork to take on board her final passengers, but so rough was the sea in the Channel that several of the passengers who had come on board in the Thames left the vessel at the Irish port, thereby forfeiting their passage money.

Consequently, when the Sirius steamed out of Cork Harbor, on April 8, 1838, there were only seven first-class passengers, including Vincent F. Ransome, his father; sister, and elder brother. From Mr. Ransome's narrative of the voyage, which he is writing with a view to publication, the following extract is taken:

"Aside from us four there were two quite noted passengers aboard, Mr. Davenport, the actor, and his daughter. Miss Davenport—their name was really Crummies—and I remember that he was in a most nervous state, afraid lest we should go down whenever we encountered rough seas. Many years afterward, Mr. and Miss Davenport returned to England, and while we were staying at Yarmouth my father noticed by a placard that they were playing 'The Merchant of Venice' there, and he renewed acquaintance with them.

"When we began our voyage upon the Sirius, she was laden almost down to the water's edge, most of her coal being on deck. We had nothing but rough weather, and as she was but a sort of skiff on the water you may imagine that there were many unpleasant and trying experiences.

"When about a fortnight out fuel began to run short, and all spare yards and woodwork had to be sacrificed to feed the furnace. Resin had to be taken from the cargo. This was mixed with the coal ashes, and so the steam was kept up.

"Toward the end of this voyage of nineteen days we had a startling incident, for we ran aground at Sandy Hook a few hours before entering New York Harbor. It was a still, quiet night, and the tide was low. When it rose they backed the paddles and got the steamer off, and she glided into her berth not long before the Great Western, the delay nearly losing her the palm of the first steam voyage across the Atlantic."

The log of the voyage kept by Capt. Roberts, the skipper, is merely a record of the weather encountered, but at the beginning it states that the Sirius left London with 450 tons of coal, 20 tons of water, and 36 casks of resin, besides a "general cargo."

A tragic story attaches to the fate of both the Sirius and Capt. Roberts, who held the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. When a few years later he was in command of the President, the latter was lost a few days out from New York with all on board. The Sirius herself, after a second trip to America, was put on the Irish cross Channel service, and in 1847 she ran on the rocks in Ballycotton Bay during a fog and many passengers were lost in the panic that took place.

The wreck was neglected for half a century, and then the metal work was salved by Masons of Birmingham, and from the pump rod a number of brass paper weights were cut, one of which was presented to Mr. Ransome. This is the only relic of the first steam voyage across the Atlantic that he possesses.

GETS FELLOWES CASKET.

Dead Financier's Daughter Receives Trinkets from Razed Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 18.—David Goldenberg, superintendent of the feres of wreckers that is razing the big Fellowes mansion here, to-day dispatched to Mrs. Frederick Townsend of 25 Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y., all the trinkets and papers that he found in a leaden casket that was inclosed in the cornerstone of the dwelling.

Mrs. Townsend, having read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the finding of the contents of the cornerstone, in a letter to Goldenberg told that she, as Harriet Fellowes, 9 years old, and the daughter of Col. William Fellowes, had placed most of the papers and toys found by the wreckers in the box twenty-six years ago, when the house was begun. Mrs. Townsend asked Goldenberg to return to her anything that was not of commercial value.

The work of razing the Fellowes mansion was completed to-day. It had a most interesting history. Its construction was started twenty-six years ago by Col. William Fellowes, who had made a large fortune in Wall Street. The material used was of the most expensive kind, the red stone for the walls being imported from Col. Fellowes's native town in Scotland and the tile for the roof came from Spain. After $168,000 had been spent on the building, Col. Fellowes met with financial reverses and the unfinished house fell into the hands of his creditors. It was never completed and no one ever occupied it as a home. Several weeks ago the house was sold to a wrecking company for $500, and was torn down to make way for apartment house construction. The red stone walls will be used to build the new Cedar Avenue Presbyterian Church in this town.

CONFESSES 100 ROBBERIES.

Goods Worth $6,000 Found in Negro's Trunks—Caught After Chase.

After a chase lasting several weeks Detectives Hawkins and Bishley of the East 126th Street police station arrested last night Walter White, a negro, who, it is alleged, has been implicated in many of the robberies on the upper west side of the city. White has promised to make a complete confession and it is believed that it will solve the mystery which has surrounded thefts from several apartment houses in Riverside Drive and West End Avenue.

A general alarm was sent out for the negro, in which he was described as wearing a brown suit and a blue chinchilla coat. The detectives picked up his trail again late yesterday, and they followed him while he purchased a new outfit of clothing, and then went to a rooming house at 136 West 134th Street. He rented a room and a few minutes after that the detectives knocked on the door.

As there was no response they broke down the door and were just in time to see White descending to the yard by the fire escape. Bishley fired two shots at the negro and he dropped to the ground. The detectives thought that he was seriously wounded, but his ac proved to be a ruse. As they walked a few feet away from him he jumped up and escaped over a fence.

The chase led over fifteen fences to the yard of 108 West 134th Street, where White entered the basement and tried to make his way to the front of the house. The detectives caught him, however, and overpowered him after a hard fight.

On information supplied by the negro, the police arrested Abbie Johnson of 16 West 136th Street on charges of receiving stolen goods and violating the Sullivan law. They also found three trunks in a room rented by White at 27 West 136th Street. They were filled with clothing and women's clothes, the value of which was estimated at $6,000. White had a number of diamond rings when arrested. He confessed that he had stolen the gems. He bragged about being implicated in at least 100 robberies. The police said that property worth fully $100,000 had been stolen from west side apartment houses in the last few months. White said that he had obtained employment at apartment houses as an elevator boy in order to get the "lay of the land."

DISCUSS NEW CONSTITUTION

Westchester Lawyers Hear Pleas for Conservative Convention.

The importance of conservatism and sound judgment in the 1915 constitutional convention was discussed by the speakers last night at the seventeenth annual dinner of the Westchester County Bar Association at Delmonico's. There were 250 members of the association present.

Judge Frank H. Hiscock of the Court of Appeals was the first speaker. Introducing him, Charles P. Easton, the toastmaster, said that in spite of public opinion the Court of Appeals had been strong enough to reverse the Becker decision when it was determined that Becker had not had a fair trial, and that he was glad to introduce the man who wrote the opinion

"I see men before me," Judge Hiscock said, "who will no doubt be members of that convention. I urge you to give your thought and energy to the solution of the questions before us so that you may be of service not only to yourselves but to the community. I plead for sanity in the convention."

Justice Almet F. Jenks of the Supreme Court, the next speaker, said:

"It is an unhappy sign of the times that the people seem to be dissatisfied with the present constitution, and the guardians of that constitution, the lawyers. The wise policy would be to keep the constitution of our fathers and of ourselves perfect and secure from the madness of long-haired fanatics."

"Justice Jenks's remarks about the constitutional convention have set me thinking," said Job E. Hedges. "I'd like to know just who these men are who will make the nomination of delegates. If there are any such in the party of which I am a humble member, I want to meet them. I have a little idea I'd like to place before them."

The other speakers were John A. Goodwin and Justice Luke D. Stapleton.

STUART WOOD, JR., A SUICIDE

Prominent Philadelphian Didn't Die of Heart Disease, as Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 18.—Stuart Wood, Jr., a member of the firm of R. D. Wood & Co., Treasurer of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and a bank Director, died a suicide on March 2, not of heart disease, as then reported. The motive remains a mystery to his family and the police.

Heart disease as the cause of his death was accepted by all Mr. Wood's friends until to-day, when it developed that his death was really the result of a bullet.

The coroner made an investigation and his books show an official entry to the effect that Mr. Wood died "by a gunshot in the head while temporarily deranged."

Mr. Wood was President of the Tampa Water Works, Tampa, Fla., and a Director of the Florence Iron Works, Florence, N. J.; The Camden Iron Works, Camden, N. J.; the Vineland National Bank, Vineland, N. J., and the Market Street National Bank of this city. He was also a member of Rittenhouse, Art, University, Radnor Hunt, Merion, Cricket, and Pennsylvania clubs.

TWO CHILDREN IN FLAMES.

Child Burned Trying to Save Baby Brother, Who Will Die.

William Ubnick, 2 years old, and his sister Mary, 9, were playing in the kitchen of their home on the third floor of 3,892 Third Avenue, near 171st Street, the Bronx, last night, when the younger child's clothing caught fire from the gas range.

Mary started to drag him away, and her clothing was ignited also. Their cries attracted their mother, Mrs. Joseph Ubnick, who was in the parlor. With the aid of several other tenants she managed to beat out the flames.

The children were taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was said the boy would die. Mary had a good chance of recovering.

PRINCESS'S CASE HAS NEW DEFENDANT

Josephine of Thurn and Taxis Now Supported by the Government.

B. W. BRIMS THE ACCUSED

Charged as J. H. Maur Had Been with Sending Blackmailing Letters to Prosecutrix.

LONDON, April 4.—When a few weeks ago the case of Josephine, Princess of Thurn and Taxis, against her old friend and admirer, J. H. Maur, collapsed for want of evidence connecting him with the sending of the blackmailing letters with which her Royal Highness had been annoyed, the papers in the case were taken over by the Director of Public Prosecutions. The latter was not slow in having the chief witness in the case, Benjamin Williamson Brims of Locksley Road arrested and charged with the same crime with which Maur had been charged—" sending letters demanding money with menaces."

The new case came up at Westminster this week and in the end the prisoner was remanded. He was represented by E. Stuart Richards. Public Prosecutor Boyd looked after the interests of the Crown, while those of the Princess were watched by Mr. Duke. Both Boyd and Duke asked that the court should hold Brims for trial. There seems to be much mystery about the revival of the case after the Maur fiasco, and there were many fashionable persons in the audience and are likely to be more as the hearings continue.

Prosecutrix had received four letters between Jan. 28 and Feb. 7, all obviously in the same handwriting, and all signed "E. Everitt." None of them had any address, and counsel thought there could be no question that they could properly be described as blackmail letters. The writer described himself as a private detective, and the first letter ran:

Jan. 26, 1914.

The Princess Thurn and Taxis:

Madam: Please pardon me taking the liberty of writing you, but, as the matter interests you in person, I feel sure you will. To save you any undue exertion wondering, I will endeavor to be as brief as possible. My business is a private detective, and my last case was to note your movements since Christmas, and my report is due at the end of this month. I am sure it will not be satisfactory for you. I am not, of course, certain who is interested, but I believe it is an Empress harvest. However, you have nothing to fear if you can just give me a few moments' private talk, when I will be pleased to tell you everything and give you an opportunity. Now, as I am not expected to do this, I earnestly ask you to keep this to yourself and do not say one word until you see me, and all may turn out well. Please meet me at Victoria Station, 10:30 A. M., Thursday, under the clock. I will have a newspaper in my left hand. You will hand me this letter. Of course, I will know you. As I have no time to spare, and do not risk many letters, I am giving you no address, but letters to the G. P. O., London will find me. I trust you will see me. I mean you well, and I will not detain you. In strict confidence, Yours Sincerely ERNEST EVERITT.

The Princess on receipt of that letter asked the mother of her maid to go to Victoria, as suggested, and see if any one was there. She did so, and there found a man holding a newspaper in his left hand as had been indicated. She had no idea then who that man was, but on the morning on which Mr. Maur was discharged she was taken to see if she could identify the person whom she had seen at the station. From a group of ten men, including Maur, she picked out the prisoner Brims as a man extremely like the person whom she saw at Victoria.

On Feb. 2 she received another letter, charging her with misconduct. Counsel went on to say that on Feb. 7 the Princess was in receipt of a fourth letter, which was the subject of the charge. The writer demanded by return mail £50 in ten £5 notes.

On receipt of that letter the lady at once communicated with the police and put the matter in their hands. On the advice of the solicitor who was acting for her a letter was sent to the General Post Office, and observation was kept. On Feb. 20 Detective Sergeant Cresswell saw the prisoner go to the letter counter. The officer did not hear what was said, but prisoner appeared to ask for a letter. After a visit to the stamp counter, he left and walked to 168 Fore Street, the office of a company known as the Crown Perfumery Company. When they got there the Sergeant asked him if he had been to the Post Office and obtained a letter in the name of Everitt.

Prisoner replied that he had not, but later he said he had been and asked for a letter in the name of Everitt, and then the Sergeant asked him to accompany him to the police station.

There Brims made a statement, but before doing so told the officer that he had gone to the counter in order to get a letter for a friend. At first he refused to give the name of the friend, but eventually gave his initials, "J. H. M.," which were those of Mr. Maur.

In consequence of petitioner's statement Maur was arrested and the statement read over to him. Maur said: "Please! Please! Do speak the truth. You don't mean to stick to that. Why did you do it?" When the case came before the court, Brims, called upon to give evidence, withdrew a good deal of the statement with regard to Maur, and made the suggestion that he thought he was doing Maur a service in attempting to get a letter from him, as he had told him that the Princess was receiving letters from a person signing himself E. Everitt. No doubt certain communications had been made to the prisoner by Maur as to his acquaintanceship with the Princess.

Prosecutrix was about to enter the witness box when R. W. Turner said he appeared for another Princess who claimed to be the wife of Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis and Count of Chesterfield-gardens, Hampstead. The facts of the present case were now well known, and it had been most unpleasant for the lady he represented, who had nothing whatever to do with the case. He desired to say that proceedings were being taken in the Chancery Court by the woman on whose behalf he was making that statement to restrain the prosecution in the present proceedings from using the title of Princess of Thurn and Taxis.

Prosecutrix, sworn, gave her name as Josephine, wife of Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis. She said she received the letters mentioned by counsel. On New Year's night she met Mr. Maur at the Empire, and early in the year she went to the theatre and also dined with him at his flat, thinking he had friends there.

Cross-examined, witness said she had never seen the prisoner before she met him in that court. Mr. Maur had never mentioned him. The statements in the last letter were not true; she had been to supper and to the theatre with Maur.

Mr. Yerrinck—Do you know any English baronets? Yes, I number several baronets among my friends.

Can you suggest any way in which the author of these letters could have known of your acquaintances? No.

When you gave evidence in this court before you said you believed it was Maur who spoke to you on the telephone? Yes, I did.

At this stage the prisoner was remanded for a week, bail as before being accepted.

NEW LUNA PARK HEAD.

O. C. Jurney Elected President—Opening Set for May 23.

Oscar C. Jurney has been elected President of Luna Park to succeed James A. Nelson by the Board of Directors of the Luna Amusement Company, it was announced yesterday. Frederic Thompson, originator and designer of the park, has severed his connection with the company, and will devote all of his time to Toyland, the amusement park which he is planning to open at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

Mr. Jurney was Assistant to the President of Luna Park for two years. The position he leaves will be filled by Walter E. Cleary, for several years connected with Steeplechase Park at Coney Island. Mr. Nelson, although retiring from the management of the park, will retain his stock holdings.

It was decided at the meeting to open the park on May 23, if the work of renovating it can be completed by that time. All of the old attractions have been removed, and this year there will be a number of new features. The general policy of the park will remain the same, it is said.

TO AID STREET CLEANERS.

Mrs. Spiegelberg Advocates Reforms at Meeting of "White Wings."

Mrs. Flora Spiegelberg, "champion of the white wings," as she is known among the members of the Street Cleaning Department, presided at an entertainment arranged by the Metropolitan Protective Association in the basement of the Public School Recreative Centre in East Fourth Street last night. About 40 street cleaners with their wives and children heard a programme of music and speeches.

The Metropolitan Protective Association aims to better the working conditions of the members of the Street Cleaning Department, and Mrs. Spiegelberg is its guiding member. If there is one thing which the street cleaners need more than anything else, according to Mrs. Spiegelberg, it is better uniforms. To this end it was agreed last night to advocate the appointment of a committee to aid the Street Cleaning Commissioner in the selection of uniforms. There will be three women on the committee, and the suits and accessories will be purchased on competitive bidding.

Mrs. Spiegelberg is the friend of all of the street cleaners, but her chief interest, she said last night, was for the drivers of ash and garbage carts. For them she advocated more pay, arguing that the work and long hours justified it. Other grievances it is hoped to correct by pay for overtime, the creation of a pension system, pay for illness, the moistening of ashes so that drivers and citizens won't get dust in their eyes, the substitution of lighter receptacles so as to eliminate back trouble among the workers, and the establishment of a bureau of complaints for the consideration of all grievances.

HELD IN WHITE SLAVE RAID.

Two Men and a Woman from New York Arrested in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—The police raided a house in the Back Bay district to-day and arrested a young and attractive woman and two young men.

At the police station the woman gave her address as Jessie Wilson, 20 years old, and her address as New York. The two men said they were Timothy Reardon and John R. Hayes, both from New York. The woman told the police that she and a girl companion accompanied the two men to Boston a few weeks ago. She said that Reardon blacked both her eyes and badly bruised her.

Reardon was booked on a "white slave" charge and held until the New York authorities could be notified. Hayes was also held for the arrival of the New York police. Reardon was recognized as a man who had served time in Sing Sing Prison.

THROWN STONE HITS WOMAN

Motorist, Whose Wife Is Hurt, Catches One Boy After Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Syme of 132 Park Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., were motoring on the Southern Boulevard last night when a stone, thrown by one of several boys who were pelting passing motorists, struck Mrs. Syme in the face, inflicting a painful wound on the upper lip.

Mr. Syme gave chase to the boys, who took to their heels and a block further overtook Louis Tellman, 9 years old, of 1,353 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx. The automobilist jumped out and placed the kicking and struggling boy in the machine. He then drove to the Tremont Police Station, where he preferred a charge of juvenile delinquency. The lad was paroled in his parents' custody to appear in the Children's Court.

Strike at 'Fed' Ball Park Soon Over.

There was a brief strike yesterday of the cement workers employed in the building of the new grand stand at the Federal League Baseball Park in Brooklyn. The men objected to doing other work without being paid as cement workers. The trouble was adjusted in less than half an hour and the strikers returned to work. Reserves from the Bergen Street Station were called to the ball grounds, but there was no disorder.

POLICE RESCUE LODGERS.

Five Hundred Horses Moved When Fire Threatens Stables.

Stablemen, policemen, firemen, and bystanders assisted in rescuing 500 shrieking horses from the smoke-filled stables of the Dover & Carroll Hay Company, at 166 to 180 East Twenty-fourth Street, when the rear of the stables was threatened by fire last night. The adjoining warerooms of the furniture house of Jordan, Moriarity Company, at 165 to 170 East Twenty-third Street, were ablaze. The fire, starting on the fifth floor of the six-story furniture building at 6 P. M., burned through the top floor and the roof, doing $15,000 damage.

In the Washington Lodging House, at 151-53 East Twenty-third Street, adjoining the burning structure on the west side, were 175 lodgers, many of whom were asleep. They were awakened and hurried to the street so rapidly by the police that they had only time to grab their clothing as they fled. They finished dressing when they reached the street. Policemen had to make several trips to get all the men out. Some of them had to be dragged from their beds and prodded down the stairway, Policeman John Keating said.

It was no easier task to get the horses out of the stifling smoke on Twenty-fourth Street. More than 100 men, each leading two horses, worked for twenty minutes before rescuing the animals to the sales arena of the stables on the north side of Twenty-fourth Street.

The firemen fought the fire from both streets and the roofs of adjoining buildings, and had it under control at 10 P. M. The block from Lexington to Third Avenues and the two intersecting streets were closed to traffic and citizens won't get dust in their eyes, the substitution of lighter receptacles so as to eliminate back trouble among the workers, and the establishment of a bureau of complaints for the consideration of all grievances.

FORDHAM MEN AT DINNER.

Alumni and Students of the School of Law Hear Speeches.

The seventh annual dinner of the students and alumni of Fordham University School of Law was held in the Hotel Manhattan last night. The Rev. Thomas J. McCluskey, President of the University, announced that there will be no changes in the faculty next year, and that Dr. Glynn, who is an alumnus of Fordham, will deliver the commencement address on June 9.

Justice George Burnham advised the students actually to practise law instead of merely becoming members of the bar and following other pursuits after graduation. Healthy new blood, he said, was needed to maintain the standard of the profession. Dean John Whalen of the Law School, Thomas J. Brogan of the alumni, and Phillip A. Mylod of the class of 1914 also spoke. About 150 attended the dinner.

DANCE FOR SOUTHERN CHARITY

1,200 at Benefit for Industrial Educational Association.

More than 1,200 people attended the bridge and tea dance in the Biltmore ballroom yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the poor whites of the South, under the auspices of the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association. The first prize for dancing a Parisian waltz was won by Miss Mildred Gautier Rice.

The first prize for men, a silver-handled umbrella, went to Bradish Carroll. Sailing Baruch won the second prize in the one-step contest. Elmore F. Warner and Miss Emmeline Chase won prizes in the maxixe contest, and Holland Judkins and Miss Edith Phelps danced an exhibition tango and, as an encore did the maxixe. The loving cups for the hesitation waltz went to Jack Lethbridge and his partner.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Sails for Paris.

Mrs. Edward H. Harriman sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Olympic for Paris, accompanied by her niece, Miss E. B. Averill, and will be away about a month.

Mrs. Paul Morton sailed on the Olympic to spend the Summer at her villa near Versailles, France, with her daughter, Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, and her two children.

Reunion Dance at Hotel St. Andrew.

A reunion dance will take place at the Hotel St. Andrew, West Seventy-second Street, on Tuesday evening. The supper will be in the large dining room, and will be followed by a dance in the ballroom, to be opened by professional dancers. The new owners of the hotel are considering purchasing the adjoining property and building a thirteen-story annex.

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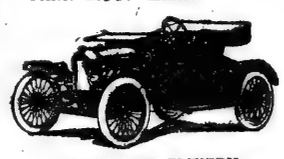

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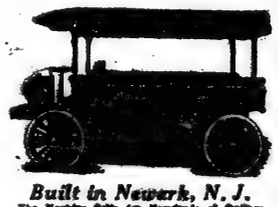

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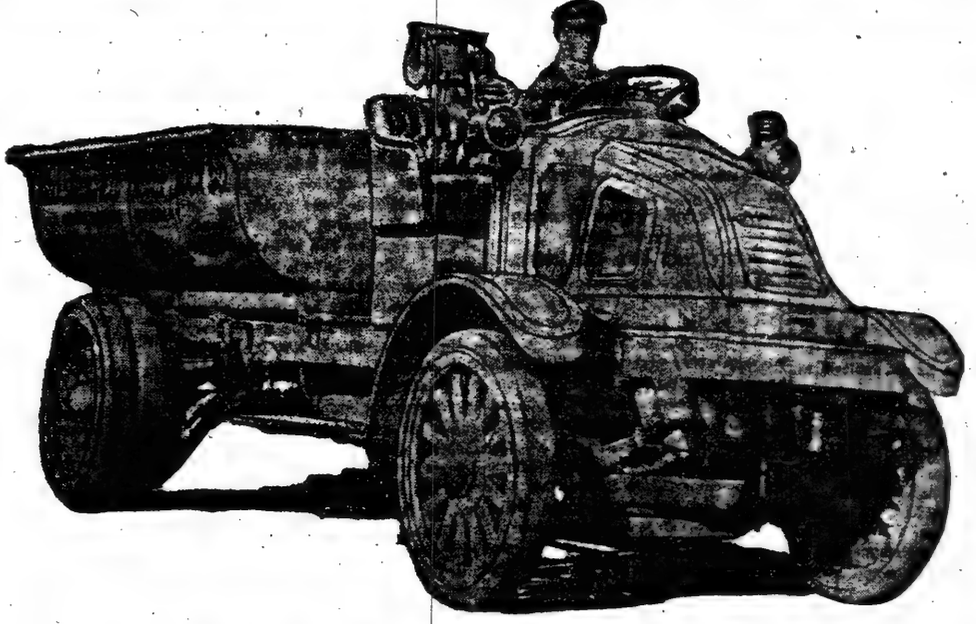

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A TREATY TO BE AMENDED.

If the language of Article I. of the treaty which our Government has negotiated with Colombia is correctly set forth in the version cabled from Paris by THE TIMES yesterday, it may be set down as certain that the treaty will fail of ratification by the Senate. It ought not to be ratified in that form. Article I. declares that the Government of the United States "in its name and in the name of the people of the United States expresses sincere regret for anything that may have interrupted or altered the relations of cordial friendship existing long between the two nations." The word "anything" here used embraces the whole series of events which made Panama an independent republic and enabled us to build the Canal. To express regret in this manner is equivalent to saying that our conscience smites us for our part in those transactions, and that we are sorry for what was done. Here at home we have freely criticised our Administration of that time for some of its procedures. Those criticisms were for our own household, not for the attention of our neighbors. As we pointed out when the signing of this treaty was first announced, one Administration does not hold its predecessor, near or remote, up to public odium. Over our public policies we may fight like cats and dogs at home, but to other nations we present, as all nations do, the appearance of political continuity. When we once begin to apologize for past doings—and to express regret is to apologize—other nations with which we may come into negotiation will not long forbear to inquire whether our compacts are to be considered firm and lasting, or are subject to recall whenever a new Administration may take it into its head to repudiate the acts of some Administration that had gone before.

The Senate, of course, will not commit the nation to an agreement in this improper form. The treaty might very properly begin with the statement that, regretting any interruption of our friendship, and desiring to restore friendly relations, we make a new convention. That would be the usual and suitable form, and would not involve the blundering admission that we are sorry that we were able to build the Canal. Possibly, some amendment of that nature may be offered in the Senate. If amended, the treaty will have to be resubmitted at Bogota.

We must not attribute the unfortunate phrasing of this treaty to the inexperience of Mr. BRYAN. The language is borrowed without substantial change from the memorandum presented to the Government of Colombia by Minister Du Bois, who was authorized by the Taft Administration to make a treaty. That memorandum began with this statement:

> The Government and the people of the United States sincerely regret the occurrence of events that in any manner may have changed the long and sincere friendship which existed for almost a century between Colombia and the United States.

This formula is not less inadmissible than that adopted in the treaty, since it makes us express regret not for the disturbance of friendly relations but for the acts of the Roosevelt Administration.

We are inclined to believe also that the assent of the Senate will not easily be secured to the stipulation that we are to pay Colombia $25,000,000. The loss to Colombia through the severance of her most important province was serious. It would be very easy to make up an itemized list amounting to a higher total. Mr. Du Bois by an interesting process of figuring showed how Colombia under his proposed agreement might, in direct compensation, accruing interest, and contingent payments for her rights in the Panama Railroad, receive $97,446,000. The loss of Colombia, however, is in very large part offset by the advantage she will enjoy through the construction of the Canal, the use of which she is to have under preferential conditions. She would never have owned the Isthmus. We have spent some four hundred millions for that purpose, and in coming years, if the republic of Colombia becomes strong and prosperous, she will be one of the chief beneficiaries of our work. It is fair to take that into account. An offset of that nature will almost certainly be taken into account by the Senate, for not only in that body but among the people generally there will be a feeling that $25,000,00 is a very large sum of money to be paid in damages to Colombia.

LONDON'S LOW BIRTH-RATE.

The latest report of the London County Medical Officer records a birth-rate for the administrative district of 24.5 per 1,000 persons living—"the lowest recorded rate in London "since the institution of civil reg-"istration." The rate in the largest of the world's urban districts has steadily fallen since the decade from 1871 to 1880, when it was 35.4 per 1,000 inhabitants. In the City of London proper it is but 9.9 per 1,000.

London's Medical Officer is inclined to think that the fall is, in the main, a natural one and represents the adjustment brought about by ordinary laws affecting movement and growth of population. As in other European countries, the birth-rate attained its maximum in the seventies, and then declined. Italy and Austria in some degree, and France in a marked degree, have especially fallen behind since 1881.

Migrations, whether active between rural districts and the cities within a State, as in France, or across national borders, as in the rest of the European States, have a direct retarding effect on the birth-rate. France has not yet recovered from its losses of young adult males in NAPOLEON'S wars, when 4,500,000 Frenchmen entered the imperial armies, and in the last war of 1870-71, when nearly 300,000 Frenchmen were killed or wounded. Famines, political crises, and the effects of the Crimean, Italian, and Franco-German wars weighed heavily on the French people during the nineteenth century. England has suffered during the last generation only from internal migrations and a consequent increase of the death-rate due to epidemics.

FIRES IN SCHOOLS.

The saying that fire prevention should be taught in the schools, "but not to the scholars first," might have had more point had the Wellesley fire resulted in fatalities. But Safety Engineering remarks pertinently that had the burned college hall been in New York, and a clothing factory, "it "would have been a target for the "Factory Investigating Commission "and the subject of a garment workers' strike." The Wellesley fire was but one of sixty in schools and colleges within ten weeks, of which 80 per cent. were total losses.

Outside this city the worst offenders are this State, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, and New Jersey. Apparently the warning of the Collinwood fire in 1908, in which 170 children were burned to death, has not been heeded save in the institution of fire drills. But fires are not always discovered before the means of egress is cut off, and fire drills are not a perfect insurance against panic. Fire Commissioner ADAMSON is moving vigorously to prevent conditions in tenement houses such as those which occasioned the disastrous fire in Eighth Avenue on Friday. Adverse reports concerning several of the city's school structures, of defects not yet remedied, require action quite as vigorous before a calamity occurs.

GOV. GLYNN AND THE BILLS.

The Governor is signing some good bills and vetoing many bad ones. The grasping and dangerous Maier-Foley bill, drawn in behalf of the private water companies of Queens and Kings, was justly vetoed as invasive of home rule. A group of highway bills has been disapproved that would saddle millions of expenditure upon the State by establishing superfluous routes by enlarging the opportunities for cities and villages to pave their streets at the State's cost, by doubling the amounts which towns may spend for road machines without a vote of the people, and by burdening the State with the chief expense of acquiring toll bridges. Another bill would have permitted moneys to be paid out of the Treasury without warrant of an appropriation. Yet another nullified the penalties of the tenement house law by allowing fines of $1. The Motor Cycle Registration bill was loosely drawn, omitting sections referred to in prescribing penalties, and a bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure slipped in the word "heretofore" without indicating by italics that it was new. The pension bills for two State departments were vetoed in order that the Constitutional Convention of 1915 might provide a system of pensions for all the departments.

One of the bills approved recognizes for the first time the seriousness of the problem of the feeble-minded; it allows their commitment with legal safeguards, and provides for a commission to report to the Legislature on this problem. The Boylan bill forbids the sale of habit-forming drugs except on the prescription of a licensed physician, whose name and address are recorded; also, a checking system is introduced to detect physicians who abuse their privilege of prescribing drugs. Another bill makes it a felony to place explosives near a building with intent to destroy, even though no damage is done. The size of election districts has been reduced in yet another, to facilitate the working of the Massachusetts ballot law, and the ballots are to be made square.

We have had occasion to point out some apparent errors in the Governor's treatment of the thirty-day bills. But his comments and action on many of them show hard work and good judgment. In the case of the bill providing a verdict of "Guilty but insane" in place of the present unsound provision for a verdict reading "Not guilty, by reason of insanity," the State Bar Association's committee neglected the contingency that a prisoner might make this plea on a capital charge and escape the electric chair. The bill should have expressly provided that the plea might be ignored and the trial proceed on its merits. The bill should be amended and repassed at the first opportunity.

CO-OPERATION FOR THE CITY.

In addressing the Credit Men's Association, Mr. BRUERE, the City Chamberlain, paid a glowing tribute to the business men of the city who have worked together with the officers of the Municipal Government to secure sound business conditions in the management of city affairs. It was well deserved. The increased willingness of the active men of affairs to study the problems of the city and to try to aid in their solution has been a marked feature in the development of the life of the city for the last ten years. Of course it has existed for much longer than that, but it has not until recently achieved such decided results, or been the occasion of so much efficient organization.

Mr. BRUERE is quite justified in tracing the latest effects of this spirit to the part played by the Municipal Government, and, especially, by the majority in the Board of Estimate. It was to some extent an accident that in 1909 there entered the Board of Estimate a group of unusually able, independent, and upright men, whose ideas of the needs of the city were harmonious and were singularly sound. And it was fortunate that in the Mayor's office there was a man elected by Tammany, but not under Tammany control, who, if not in full agreement with the majority of the board, worked gradually toward an attitude of sympathy with their chief aims. From this group a portion of the present board was selected, and the City Government is now organized in a way to give them immense opportunities. In their effort to make the most of these, they will have plenty of opposition, but they will have also more organized and effective support among the business men of the city than at any previous period. If this co-operation is used in the right spirit and with due deliberation, much can be done in the next four years, so much that it is reasonable to hope that the city will not again lapse into the wretched condition from which it has been rescued.

THE CHANDOS SHAKESPEARE.

In spite of all the hostile criticism to which it has been subjected the so-called Chandos portrait of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, a remarkably fine copy of which, made by the rotogravure process, is given to every reader of THE SUNDAY TIMES this morning, may be the only really authentic portrait of the poet in existence. The evidence in its favor is substantial, while the frequently iterated assertion that it is spurious is based chiefly on the popular idea that a poet of SHAKESPEARE'S idealism and universal sympathy could not have a countenance utterly indicative of neither. But history scarcely bears out this hypothesis. That SHAKESPEARE'S contemporary and partner, RICHARD BURBAGE, painted this picture is a legend unsupported by satisfactory evidence. But BURBAGE was a clever painter, nevertheless, and one of his pictures is preserved in the Dulwich Gallery. That the Chandos portrait was once the property of Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT is altogether likely. Sir SIDNEY LEE finds the evidence of his ownership convincing, and LEE does not jump at conclusions. But LEE does not believe that the portrait was made in SHAKESPEARE'S lifetime. His idea that it was made in later years by some artist who relied on fanciful descriptions of the poet's appearance is plausible, but it seems that the tendency of such an artist would have been to idealize his subject. The Chandos portrait depicts a man who might have been masterful in action, shrewd in worldly matters, and it seems also to be the likeness of a man of a Southern rather than a British type. The earrings, perhaps, more than the features, have led the detractors of the portrait to declare that the original must have been a Spaniard. But there is plenty of evidence that Englishmen frequently wore rings in their ears in the Elizabethan age.

There is, in fact, very little doubt that this portrait, no matter when it was made, was intended to represent SHAKESPEARE and nobody else. BETTERTON and Mrs. BARRY, renowned actors, were successive owners of it, and both believed in it; its history, since its sale by Mrs. BARRY, is well known. It has occupied a conspicuous place on the walls of the British National Portrait Gallery since 1856, and it has outlived two centuries of doubt and abuse. It is still the picture that comes first to the mind when we think of SHAKESPEARE'S personal appearance. Great painters like KNELLER and REYNOLDS thought it worth their while to make copies of it. An engraving of it served as the frontispiece of POPE'S edition of SHAKESPEARE'S works and it has since served more frequently than any of the other portraits to illustrate collections of the plays and poems. With the exception of the wretched Droeshout engraving, published with the First Folio in 1623, there is no other portrait of SHAKESPEARE quite so well authenticated. That Droeshout engraving represents a man with a high forehead and the imaginative eye may discern in it the counterfeit presentment of a great poet made by a very bad counterfeiter. The Flemish engraver, MARTIN DROESHOUT, was only 15 years old when SHAKESPEARE died. He might have seen the poet or he may have copied his portrait from an existing painting. The so-called original painting, discovered in the eighteenth century, however, is more than likely a copy of the engraving. In considering the extant likenesses of SHAKESPEARE, therefore, the Chandos portrait must be considered first. The copy of it placed in the hands of readers of THE TIMES this morning does full justice to the original. It is a remarkable example of the modern art of printing, and compares favorably in tone and line with the best photogravure.

A SENSITIVE MOTORMAN.

The Massachusetts motorman who can enjoy a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" is an exceptional person, as the number of bankers and men of science who can really derive pleasure from this music drama is comparatively small. Appreciation of music, however, largely depends on an inherent gift. The possession of a naturally musical ear does not necessarily imply a gift for musical expression, or intellectual qualities of an extraordinary kind, and the motorman may really like to hear Wagnerian music of the most formidable character. His complaint that his enjoyment was marred, what time he occupied a good seat, obtained through a kind friend, because he cannot afford to dress, on his wages, as the men around him were dressed is not reasonable. When a railroad company can afford to pay its employés high enough wages to enable them to feel at home in high-priced seats at the opera, fares will have to be made so high that most of us must walk or go into bankruptcy. There are seats in every opera house in which poor folks can hear the greatest works of the lyric stage without feeling out of place. We might be impelled to regard this incident as typical in a country in which the fermentation of democratic spirit causes perpetual unrest, but we happen to remember the Paris drayman who left his horses and spent part of an afternoon kissing the fine-looking, well-dressed women who were promenading the boulevard. His explanation to the Magistrate before whom he was arraigned for disorderly conduct was that the French workingman craved the right to kiss the same kind of women as the rich oppressors kiss. He was surely as nearly typical as the Massachusetts motorman.

That unreasonable person would have been even more uncomfortable if, after the opera, he had gone in his working clothes to a Back Bay restaurant for a bird and a pint of champagne. His plea is so preposterous that the sincerity of his testimony is questionable. WAGNER'S music and the best poetry the dramatic stage of the hour affords are within his reach, he has free access to noble collections of works of art, free schools offer his children educational advantages of the best. This is not arguing that he is sufficiently paid for his labor, but the man, unless he has purposely misrepresented himself at the instance of some leader of discontent, is a hopeless being, for whom contentment in any walk of life would be impossible.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Mr. CHAUNCEY YELLOW ROSE, of Sioux descent, records in the Journal of the Society of American Indians one of the few protests yet uttered against depicting scenes of vanishing wild Indian life in Wild West shows. Mr. YELLOW ROSE says:

> Tribal habits and customs are apt to be degraded for show purposes, because the Indian Bureau under our Government is constantly encouraging the Indian to degenerate by permitting hundreds of them to leave their homes for fraudulent savage demonstrations before the world. All these Wild West shows are exhibiting the Indian worse than he ever was, and deprive him of his high manhood and individuality. * * * He is exhibited as a savage in every motion-picture theatre in the country. We see the Indian, in his full native costume, stamped on the five-dollar bills as a reminder of his savagery. We see a monument of the Indian in New York Harbor as a memorial of his vanishing race. The Indian wants no such memorial monument, for he is not yet dead.

Sir RONALD ROSS, who demonstrated that the malarial parasite is spread among mankind by means of mosquitos, has communicated to the Royal Society a paper by Dr. J. W. STEPHENS and Sir ALFRED JONES, Professor of Tropical Medicine in Liverpool University, recording the receipt from Pachmari, Central Provinces, India, of a blood slide from a native child containing malignant parasites different "from any malaria parasite of man yet described." It is extremely active, with thin processes occurring as long tails to more or less ring-shaped bodies. The new parasite is dubbed Plasmodium tenue.

Evidence of habit is sometimes useful. Testimony of his habit of using due care to stop, look, and listen for approaching cars when crossing tracks has been introduced in the case of a man killed on the Grand Trunk Railway. The New Hampshire Supreme Court, in considering the question, says that while it is not admissible to show general carefulness, yet "evidence of this character has been admitted to show whether the person did or did not do a particular act at the time in question upon the ground that a person is more apt to do a thing in the manner in which he was in the habit of doing it."

Exquisite productions in motion pictures of the old classics are delighting the public of Sheffield, England, as reported by Vice Consul RICE K. EVANS. Sheffield is also importing films of the Italian emotional drama of love and passion, staged with minute care, as well as French "problem" plays. Consular reports from Scotland, Germany, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Panama, and Canada show the increasing tendency to produce dramatizations of novels.

The price of apples in this State has been stabilized from month to month throughout the year, as shown by comparative figures of the last two decades put forth by Cornell University. Whereas the average price per barrel was from $4.56 to $5 in the months from January to April in 1894, as compared with $2.45 in the September preceding; the average of the Winter and Spring months of 1913 ranged from $2.53 to $2.69, comparing well with the price of $2.66 in September preceding. Cold storage may be thanked for this, although the average year-round price of apples has advanced 9½ per cent. during the twenty-year period. It is but fair to add that in the same time the price of cotton increased 64 per cent., corn 42, hay 33, oats 38, potatoes, 28, and wheat 37 per cent.

SAFE COUNTRY HOMES.

Law Should Compel Architects to Use Fireproof Construction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time of the Vanderbilt fire at Jericho I wrote the National Board of Fire Underwriters to ask whether it was not possible, with our advanced knowledge of fire preventive construction, to compel owners and architects to take advantage of this knowledge and thus avoid the unnecessary loss of expensive "cottages" and the priceless works of art which these wealthy owners usually possess. Their chief engineer replied that their only remedy was to increase the premiums on these "risks." He suggested, however, that laws be enacted that would hold the architect criminally liable for such negligence.

Some owners take the responsibility of insisting on houses of a certain design and limiting the architect in the cost, so that he is compelled to specify flimsy construction and overlook the simplest precautions now provided in the Building Code for city construction. If, however, an architect had the law back of him it would help his courage of conviction to tell the owner of the fireproof structural materials now in the market, and compel their use.

Boiler rooms can be made fireproof to-day at very little extra cost, thus preventing fires from overheated furnaces. Electric wiring can be done without defective insulation if proper work is specified and properly supervised. Defective flues are a very poor excuse, with flue lining in the market. Even individual rooms can be made fireproof by having tile partitions, concrete or tile flooring systems. With such materials as concrete, tile, fireproof blocks, and even fireproof wood in the market (and every architect worthy of the title knows of these materials) there is absolutely no excuse for such fires.

Timber construction is growing more expensive daily on account of the increased cost of material; fire preventive construction costs very little more than fire-trap construction, so it seems to me that our lawmakers ought to be roused to action without waiting for loss of life to spur them on.

HENRY J. NURICK.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 17, 1914.

Mexico in Lincoln's Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following paragraphs were not written in 1914, but in 1864, fifty years ago. They form the opening paragraphs of the annual message of President Lincoln to Congress in that year:

> The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have, at the same time, strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.
>
> At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the River San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions and caused a closing of the interoceanic transit route have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.
>
> It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Colombia have entered into intimate relations with this country.

B. M. L.
Pottsville, Penn., April 14, 1914.

The Weather Bureau's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have the honor to invite attention to an editorial article in THE TIMES of April 14, 1914, under the heading, "A Mistake Easily Pardonable." It gives me pleasure to express appreciation for the fairness and timeliness of this editorial. If more of our newspapers adopted a serious attitude toward the work of the United States Weather Bureau, and exercised more care in the interpretation of forecasts and warnings, a much greater efficiency and wider usefulness to the public would result.

JAMES H. SCARR,
District Forecaster.
New York, April 17, 1914.

Ambidexterity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of your recent correspondent who desires to know the latest opinion "on the advisability of discouraging left-handedness in children," permit me to quote below from an article on "Ambidexterity" in the current number of The Dietetic and Hygienic Magazine:

> Taking men by and large, the southpaw, the left-handed man, is just as brainy as the right-handed man; but no more so. The only thing not to try to cultivate (with some exceptions) is ambidexterity; that is, to try to be equally deft with either hand. One hand well trained is a great deal better than two hands poorly trained. The ambidextrous man will not be as skilled with either hand as the single-handed man is with his best hand.

LAYMAN.
New York, April 15, 1914.

"Dago Frank's" Confession.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Besides the legal grounds on which the last statement of the gunman Frank is to be disregarded, there are good psychological reasons for rejecting it as worthless when taken in connection with the fact, as reported, that the four gunmen had entered into a solemn oath not to divulge anything of a mutually incriminating import up to the very last bitter end.

Frank, having broken his oath in the face of death, all he then "confessed" must be characterised as utterly unreliable.

ADAM ROSENBERG.
New York, April 14, 1914.

THE CROWDED STREETS

Situation, Now Serious, Requires Special Measures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York faces a serious situation in the matter of street traffic congestion. The population and the business of the city have increased so rapidly in recent years that the crowding in certain sections has actually reached the danger point. The clearing of encroachments from the sidewalks, with the widening of the roadways, has helped a great deal; but in spite of this the congestion still exists. It can be relieved only by thoroughly scientific regulation. This will depend largely upon the Police Department—which, it should be said, has already done excellent work—for the City Charter gives the Police Commissioner wide powers in traffic regulation.

The solution will depend in part, however, upon the ordinances of the Board of Aldermen. The Public Thoroughfares Committee, of which Alderman Bedell is Chairman, is now carrying on an investigation of street traffic through an Advisory Commission. A revision of some of the street traffic ordinances, in accordance with well-established principles, should make it possible for the Police Department to effect a marked improvement in the management of traffic. For example, certain streets, now subject to congestion, might be limited to "one-way" traffic in the business hours, so that the flow of traffic, being all in one direction, might attain the maximum of rapidity and smoothness, and certain classes of vehicles might be excluded from certain streets at certain hours; or all kinds of vehicles, even, might be excluded from very narrow and crowded streets like Nassau during the morning and evening rush hours and the luncheon hour.

All these questions are being carefully studied in advance of recommendations by the Advisory Commission to Alderman Bedell's committee.

One of the most important matters now before us is the question of the near-side and far-side stop of street cars. In New York the far-side stop is now the rule, but there are so many near-side stops, too, (at fire streets, school streets, intersecting car tracks, &c.,) that we have both the near-side and far-side stop at a large percentage of the crossings.

The testimony of the authorities in other cities throughout the country is heavily in favor of the near-side stop. The main point made by the Police Commissioners of other cities who have communicated with the Commission is that the near-side stop promotes safety; they say also that it conduces to a smooth and rapid flow of traffic. The types of street cars are so varied now, with entrances and exits at the front, at the side, and at the rear, that from the standpoint of convenience to passengers there is nothing to be lost by the establishment of the near-side stop.

It would be possible, as the experience of other cities proves, to make the near-side stop the general rule, and yet permit cars operating on unpaved streets, in outlying sections, to stop on the far side with the platform opposite the crossing.

If we are to get the most benefit out of our street plant, it is essential that we do everything possible to promote safety and relieve it from congestion. It is a thing that everybody who is interested in the welfare of our city will do well to think about.

E. P. GOODRICH,
Consulting Engineer Borough of Manhattan and Chairman Street Traffic Commission.
New York, April 18, 1914.

The Panama Suffrage Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wenona Marlin, suffragist, in commenting upon Mr. Everett P. Wheeler's statement that life in the Panama Canal Zone, without woman suffrage, is quite as happy, comfortable and useful as where that luxury is enjoyed, does not seem to realize that her argument put forward in favor of suffrage is the strongest proof of the folly of the suffragists' demand. Following her very modest claim that the greatest problems in the Zone were not solved till the women went there, she says: "With their appearance in the Zone came the enforcement of sanitary laws (man made), and, in fact, brought around very largely these happy conditions—industrious, well-fed, happy, and low death rate—which Mr. Wheeler describes." If this is true, most logical lady, what need of the vote?

HELEN S. HARMAN-BROWN,
Editor, The Reply.
New Canaan, Conn., April 14, 1914.

Government Seeds Worthless?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article about free seeds from the Congressman is quite to the point, only you ought not to leave the readers supposing that the seeds are worth anything. The warning that free seeds from Washington are worthless, and that a man who plants them will most commonly waste his time and his other expenses in raising a small crop of second-rate stuff, ought to be repeated annually, like the warning against breeding flies and other such things.

Also, you are mistaken in thinking there is nothing new to print on the topic. Investigate the peculiar form of graft which causes these seeds to be worthless. Barely does a notorious scandal and evil result from a policy of graft entered into not for any private or political advantage, but solely in the interest of the public service. But so it is in this case.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.
Ballard Vale, Mass., April 17, 1914.

Favorite Lines from Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I herewith hand you my favorite Shakespearean quotations:

> Plenty and peace breed cowards; hardness ever
> Of hardiness is mother.
> Cymbeline, Act 3, Scene 6.
>
> Cowards die many times before their deaths;
> The valiant never taste of death but once.
> Julius Caesar, Act 2, Scene 2.

JESSE W. CANFIELD.
Middletown, N. Y., April 17, 1914.

"T-E-A-S-E 'ND T-E-A-S-E."

> I'd like a few of those bright shiny stars!
> I wouldn't spoil the dipper or the bear;
> Just but a pocket full that's scattered 'round,
> There's such a plenty that there's some to spare.
>
> I know; I'll just say, "Please, and please, and p-l-e-a-s-e!"
> I get things when I tease, and tease, and t-e-a-s-e.
>
> I'd like to take for just a little while—
> I'd give it back again—the shining moon;
> And they don't use it only part the time,
> I'd like it for my little toy balloon.
>
> I b'lieve I'll cry, and say, "Please, and please, and p-l-e-a-s-e!"
> I get things when I tease, and tease, and t-e-a-s-e.

CORA LAPHAM HAZARD.

OAKMAN ART TREASURES.

Louis XIV. Clock Among Home Furnishings to be Sold at Auction.

There will be many interesting and artistic pieces in the furnishings, which include the pictures of the residence of Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, to be sold at auction under the direction of Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week at 3 o'clock each day. A handsome piece which will be sold with the contents of the dining room is a large Elizabethan door with the casing, both of carved oak. In the top of the door frame is a coat of arms, and there are shields in the small centre panels of the door. From the same room will be sold an interesting Renaissance refectory table and an old Spanish Cordova leather screen with illuminated panels. There are high-backed Spanish chairs, and an old prelate chair is Italian.

Fine Italian bronzes are arranged as electroliers, and a tall ormolu clock is Louis XIV. A Carrara marble jardiniere is elaborately carved, and two twisted columns with carved bases and capitals are of rose color marble. An unusual old Chinese teakwood table has a centre standard, with the base, and is a mass of elaborate carving. The circular top is of marble, and there is a heavy carved fringe-like edge with the dragon predominating in the design. An old Italian trousseau chest is carved, with claw feet, and a Regence salon table is carved and gilded with a brèche marble top.

Among the pictures there are two beautiful portraits by Frans Pourbus, in effective frames; "Tobias and the Angel," by Covaert Flinck; "Head of an Old Man," by Zurbaran; "Portrait Sir William Ruggely," by Daniel Mytens, and "Children of the Forest," by Andrew Geddes, are among the oil and water colors.

LOUIS XIII. PORTIERE, $2,000.

Vitali Benguiat Sale Yields $60,758 —Caruso Again a Buyer.

Caruso was again a buyer at the Vitali Benguiat sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. David Belasco made purchases, and the Metropolitan Art Museum bought a number of things. A Louis XIII. portière of rich coral velvet bearing a shield with a cardinal's crest, emblems and symbols, embroidered in heavy gold bullion, brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to J. Kerrbranch for $2,000. T. R. H. Lorenz, agent, went an early Renaissance tapestry showing a tropical landscape, for $1,600, and a Renaissance tapestry, "The Annointing of David," went to the same buyer for $1,800; also a very large Italian sanctuary lamp of sterling silver repoussé and filagree work, Renaissance period, for $1,000. An altar frontal in magnificent seventeenth century embroidery, "Scenes in the Life of Christ," went to Lorenz for $1,500.

One of Caruso's purchases was a Renaissance table cover, elaborate gold embroidery with a crown and monogram and red velvet centre, for $360. A Sicilian filet lace lambrequin went to Caruso for $55.

The Metropolitan Museum paid $35 for two rare examples of ecclesiastical brocade and the same price for a seventeenth century Rhodian embroidered panel, red silk on linen. To Belasco went a pair of coats of arms of the eighteenth century, gold embroidery upon red damask.

The returns for the day were $37,302, and the grand total $60,758.

TO SELL UPTON AUTOGRAPHS

Notable Collection Will Be Dispersed at American Art Galleries.

The collection of autograph letters and documents of celebrities, owned by George P. Upton, author of "Standard Operas" and similar works, will be on public exhibition to-morrow at the American Art Galleries and will be sold there on Thursday afternoon.

Presidents of the United States represented are John and John Quincy Adams, Buchanan, Hayes, Cleveland, Garfield, Arthur, William Henry Harrison, McKinley, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Monroe, Pierce, Polk, Roosevelt, Taylor, Tyler, Fillmore, Grant, and Washington. There is an important letter of the last-named with reference to a meeting of the British and American Commissioners on Sept. 23, 1782.

Among the distinguished American statesmen are Aaron Burr, Calhoun, Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis, Benjamin Franklin, Elbridge Gerry, the Signer; Horace Greeley, Alexander Hamilton, John Hancock, Sumner, and Daniel Webster.

Included in the American literary personages are Longfellow, Whittier, Hawthorne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Bryant, Mark Twain, Cooper, Emerson, Eugene Field, Lafcadio Hearn, Holmes, Irving, Lowell, Margaret Fuller, and Thomas Paine. There are many artists and composers, among others being Wagner, Plotow, Verdi, Auber, Balfe, Berlioz, Ole Bull, Jenny Lind, Bulow, Cherubini, Gounod, Halevy, Liszt, Edward McDowell, Massenet, Mendelssohn, Offenbach, Remenyi, Rossini, Rubinstein, and Schumann.

There are also letters or documents of Joseph Addison, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Queen Anne of Great Britain, Bernarer, Sarah Bernhardt, R. D. Blackmore, Rudyard Kipling, Elizabeth B. and Robert Browning, Bulwer Lytton, Thomas Campbell, Thomas Moore, Carlyle, De Quincey, Dickens, Disraeli, Frederick the Great, George I. and III., Goethe, the Countess Guiccioli, Warren Hastings, Thomas Hood, Victor Hugo, Leigh Hunt, Lafayette, Pierre Loti, Louis XIV., XV., and XVI., Macaulay, Field Marshal Moltke, Adelina Patti, Charles Reade, Ruskin, Richelieu, Sir Walter Scott, Richard B. Sheridan, Swinburne, Tennyson, Thackeray, Voltaire, the Duke of Wellington, Samuel Wesley, Wordsworth, Darwin, and Gen. John Burgoyne.

PLAN NEW WEEKLY REVIEW.

Herbert Croly to Edit Periodical Devoted to Politics and Sociology.

A new weekly review devoted to politics, literature, and social questions will make its appearance some time next Fall, according to information given out last night by Herbert Croly, author of "The Promise of American Life" and former editor in chief of The Architectural Record, who is to be the editorial head of the new publication.

The new magazine will be run on lines rather different from those of any periodical now published in the United States. It will not be illustrated, and, while advertisements will be published, it is intended that most of the revenue of the publication shall come from the subscribers. Among those associated with Mr. Croly on the editorial staff will be Walter E. Weyl, Walter Lippman, Francis Orcutt, and Philip Littell. Willard D. Straight, who has represented J. P. Morgan & Co. in the Far East and has been prominent in the Consular Service, is also connected with the new review.

QUIET TAX DEMONSTRATION.

Speakers Attack City Officials and State Legislature.

The Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Union Square to protest against the action of the Board of Estimate and the Legislature in refusing a referendum on the question of the reduction of the tax rate on buildings.

Following an announcement made in Rutgers Square on Friday night that the I. W. W. would have a demonstration in Union Square yesterday afternoon, there was a large crowd of policemen in reserve near the square. The I. W. W. meeting failed to materialize and the tax reduction meeting was a very orderly affair. The Secretary of the Society to Lower Rents offered to turn the meeting over to the I. W. W. for ten minutes, but there was no one present to take advantage of the offer.

The speakers included Frederick Leubuscher, President of the society; Lincoln Steffens, Frederic C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute; E. O. Perry, Benjamin Marsh, executive Secretary of the New York Congestion Committee; George Landy, and the Misses Amy Mali Hicks and Grace I. Colbron.

The speakers denounced the city officials and the State legislative body, declaring that those who did not belong to the privileged classes were retained by them.

TELLS FRATERNITIES TO DROP SECRECY

Columbia Alumni News Says the Societies "Generate Pardonable Suspicion."

DO NOT AID UNIVERSITY

"Probably More Ridiculously Secret Than at Any Other College," the Attack Adds.

Columbia's fraternities, in spite of their recent reform movements, came in for a scathing attack in yesterday's Alumni News, copies of which were mailed to Columbia alumni all over the country. They are accused of being "ridiculously secret" and of holding themselves aloof from Columbia activities. The Alumni News shows that the Greek Letter societies are the subject of bitter attack by non-fraternity, and even fraternity, men on the campus, and it urges them to take an introspective inventory of their titles to reverence and awe.

The editorial article is the second of its kind to be published at Columbia this year. The first stirred up the undergraduates to such an extent that they organized a fraternity conference, which has been endeavoring to remedy the faults.

The editorial article says in part:

> At Columbia fraternities are probably more ridiculously secret than at any other college or university. At Columbia fraternities are probably as indispensable as in any institution of the land. At Columbia, probably, fraternities, as such, enter into the life and development of the university as little as any place on earth. Does not this condition demand a little serious thought from alumni? * * *
>
> Just what does happen in these twenty-odd houses where congregate some of the college's picked men throughout their academic career? Is there anything to be shrouded except some semi-mystic rites cribbed mainly from the Masons and the Bible? We think not. We think there is much to be laid bare, to the advantage of the fraternities and of the university. We think secregation generates pardonable suspicion in the mind of the man beyond the pale and indurates a class clash which is unnecessary in the student body and harmful to the college morale. Secrecy makes an organization either feared and revered or derided and disliked. Columbia fraternities will do well to take an introspective inventory of their titles to reverence and awe. * * *
>
> Perhaps it is this continued dwelling in darkness which makes us feel that our fraternities have not adopted the ideal of service. A leading official in the city administration, analyzing the fraternity unrest throughout the country and looking for a remedy, finds it in the ideal of service. He is reflecting on a plan to set up a Catholic aspiration of community usefulness for the fraternity world, a scheme which will bring the thousands of Greek letter men in our colleges to conception and a religion of devotion to public service. At present he finds their motto service to themselves.
>
> How many Morningside fraternities put service to the university ahead of aggrandizement for themselves? Chapter alumni who read these lines will know. Cannot the fraternities do much more to co-operate with the deans and faculty in the matter of scholarship? Can they not assist coach and manager in holding the men to training? Can they not add to the human life of the campus by less puerile privacy over their social affairs? Can they not open their houses to campus purposes—to a meeting of a club or committee? To a dinner party of a society where non-fraternity men and men of many fraternities may sit unawkwardly side by side and feel that a fraternity, too, is part of the college? And—this is revolutionary enough—cannot our fraternities unbend a little more to the "barb

MISS ELISE LADEW BRIDE AT ELSINORE

Weds Wm. Russell Grace, Son of Late Ex-Mayor Grace, at Glen Cove Estate.

A FETE DAY IN VILLAGE

Ceremony Under Floral Bower — Gifts and Guests—Bride to Receive Trust Rund of $703,057.

The wedding of William Russell Grace, a son of Mrs. Lillias Gilchrist Grace and of the late ex-Mayor W. R. Grace of New York, and Miss Elise Wall Ladew, the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, took place at 1 o'clock yesterday at Elsinore, the country estate of the bride and her brother at Glen Cove, L. I.

A special train of seven cars filled with guests left the Pennsylvania Station at 11 A. M. Arriving at the station in Glen Cove, a dozen or more Fifth Avenue buses took the guests two miles to Elsinore. In addition, many motors brought other guests from town and from all over Long Island.

The road through the estate was bordered by apple trees in full bloom, and the house itself, close to the Sound, was gay and fragrant with Spring blossoms. Apple trees bloomed in the corners of the rooms, and there were Mignon roses and purple and white lilacs.

Just before 1 o'clock the bridal party descended from the second floor down the winding stairway, the railings of which were wound with smilax and white flowers, to the end of the hall. They then entered from the library down an aisle outlined with posts tied with ribbons and blossoms to the east end of the drawing room, where, at the floral altar, the bridegroom and the Rev. Father Bernard O'Reilly, rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Glen Cove, were waiting for the ceremony.

Miss Ladew walked with her brother, Harvey S. Ladew, who gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing gown of white satin having an overdress of tulle bordered with a flounce of point lace. The long court train of white satin was held to the shoulders with bands of pearls. The corsage was of old rose point, and the long rose point veil was the gift of her grandmother, Mrs. Charles Wall, and was worn by her and also by the bride's mother at their weddings. It was arranged close to the head and held with sprays of orange blossoms over the ears. A large cluster of orange blossoms was also caught in the corsage. She wore a rope of pearls and an emerald and diamond bracelet, the latter a gift of the bridegroom. Her bouquet was white orchids and lilies of the valley, with showers of orchids and tiny white roses.

The Bridesmaids.

Miss Ladew was preceded by six bridesmaids—the Misses Mai Duncan Watson, Maude Gwynne Shepherd, Mildred Poor, Alice Richard, Mary Cutting Cumnock, and her cousin, Anne Wall—and also by a flower girl, Katherine Kent, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kent and a niece of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids wore soft pale green satin frocks with three-tier tunics of tulle of the same shade, the tulle being bordered with bands made of Leghorn hats trimmed with green and tan ribbons that fell from the hat and were drawn carelessly around the neck.

The maid of honor, Miss Hilda Holmes, wore a frock of pink satin and tulle, made like those of the bridesmaids. Her hat was trimmed with great pink ribbons. All of the girls carried close clusters of apple blossoms. The little flower girl, Katherine Kent, was also in pink silk veiled with pink tulle, and carried apple blossoms. Mr. Grace's brother, Joseph P. Grace, was his best man. There were no ushers.

An orchestra played the Lohengrin Wedding March as the bridal party came down the aisle, and after it the Mendelssohn Wedding March. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Grace moved to the opposite side of the drawing room, and against a background of apple blossoms received congratulations.

The breakfast was then served at a large number of small tables placed all through the ground floor, on the verandas, and in a large pavilion on the lawn. One porch was reserved for the bridal party and the family. The tables were decorated with Spring flowers.

The employes of Mr. Ladew's leather belting works had a holiday and, headed by a band, they came to Elsinore for a wedding breakfast, which was arranged for them in two large tents on the grounds. After it their band played for the bridal couple and the speakers asked for a speech. Mr. Grace, with his bride standing by him, replied with a few brief words of welcome and thanks. Another large tent near the stables was provided for the coachmen and chauffeurs and other smaller tents were placed here and there on the grounds.

After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom walked to the large pavilion on the lawn and danced, the guests clearing a space for them and gayly applauding.

The roads leading to Elsinore were crowded with vehicles and people, and the whole village was en fête for the occasion. Invitations had been sent to all of the friends of the brides' parents that she could reach, and more than 800 acceptances were received.

The Wedding Gifts.

The wedding gifts filled a large room. They included a solid silver salad bowl from the Ladew factory employes, a silver basket 300 years old from a member of the Grace family, a band of canary-colored diamonds from the bridegroom's mother, a diamond-studded wrist watch from the bridegroom, and many tapestries and paintings.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the family coach, driven by the coachman who has been with the Ladew family twenty-seven years, drew up at the main entrance to Elsinore. Footmen, coachmen, carriage, and whip were resplendent in white ribbons and a white satin slipper was tied to the customary place for good luck tokens. The bride, in a blue traveling gown, and Mr. Grace were deluged with rice as they got into the coach and drove away.

Mr. Grace and his bride are booked to sail Tuesday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie for Europe, and a purpose spending a year in travel. When they return in the Spring of 1915 they will live at Mr. Grace's country place, which he purchased two years ago, at Westbury. Elsinore will be closed next week, and Mr. Ladew will go to Brookville, where he has purchased a place, to make his home there.

The Guests.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cummock, Mr. and Mrs. Artemus H. Holmes, Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. James Harper Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles G. Landreth, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Lewis, Mrs. J. Ellis Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Townsend Montant, Mrs. W. B. Anderton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Capt. Dugmore and Mrs. Dugmore, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stone, Dr. Preston Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Schley, Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible], Mr. Herbert Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Le Montagne, the Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, John D. Crimmins, Sr., and the Misses Crimmins.

Also the Misses Dorothy Anderton, Maude and Marion Kennedy, Audrey Osborn, Flora Parker, Margaret Wagstaff, Katherine Sands, Ethel Chilvert, Elvina Richard, Margaret Knapp, Louise Freeman, Genevieve Sanford, Mercedes de Acosta, and Maude Talbot, and among the young men Charles and Frederick Inman, Juan Caballos Pells and Nelson Doubleday, George Wagstaff, Jules Bleecker, Whitewright Watson, Cortlenden Adams, John Adams, Stewart Wing, Jay Coogan, Webster Stetson, and Robert Breese.

Bride to Receive $703,057.

Through a release filed with Surrogate Graham at Mineola yesterday by her brother, Harvey S. Ladew, Mrs. Grace will in a few days come into possession of a trust fund of $703,057 left her by her father, Edward R. Ladew, who died on Aug. 30, 1905. In May, 1911, Elise Ladew was paid $331,437 as her part of one-half of the residuary estate of her mother, Louise Berry Wall Ladew, who died in 1910.

Harvey S. Ladew, as administrator of his father's estate, has taken advantage of a clause in his father's will which permits the executors to deliver to any beneficiary of the will the capital of any trust fund named therein, although such beneficiary shall not have attained the age of 25 years. Elise Ladew will be 26 in May, 1915. The fund will be paid to her as soon as Surrogate Graham settles a question which had arisen as to whether the bond filed by Harvey S. Ladew as administrator shall be reduced or maintained at its original amount.

MISS M. H. COOK A BRIDE.

Married to T. P. Dixon in Central Presbyterian Church—Attendants.

The wedding of Theodore P. Dixon, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon, and Miss Madeleine H. Cook, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Cook, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street. The church was decorated with white flowers and tree palms. The organ loft was a green expanse of tree palms, and Easter lilies covered the framework below. Under this and back of the pulpit a screen of marguerites, lilies, palms, and smilax with potted azaleas at left and right formed a huge screen. The gallery and posts were veiled in smilax, and in each corner of the gallery was a tall dogwood tree with palms.

Miss Cook walked up the nave with her brother, Harry Cook, and her father gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing robe of soft white satin with the corsage of old point lace and a satin court train from the shoulders lined with silver cloth. A Medici collar of lace and a V-shaped opening finished the lace bodice. Her long point lace veil was draped diagonally across her coiffure and caught at each side with orange blossoms. She wore a single string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a large cluster of white orchids.

The attendants were the Misses Augusta and Louise Dixon, sisters of the bridegroom; Edith Cook, a sister of the bride; Vera Bloodgood, Elizabeth Hoyt, and Mrs. J. Mayo Willets. They were in melon red taffeta and chiffon frocks, the skirts of taffeta with panniers finished with white net ruffles; the chiffon bodices were also trimmed with white net frills and white taffeta sashes belted them. Their flat Watteau hats were of wired black tulle with pink roses at the back and front, and all carried large round bouquets of Spring flowers, yellow tulips, daffodils, violets, and sweet peas. Miss Laura Livingston, who was to have been an attendant, was not in the party owing to her absence in Europe.

Miss Mara Cook, the young sister of the bride, was her maid of honor. She wore pink chiffon over white with a winged pannier tunic of melon pink taffeta, and a white Watteau hat trimmed with white ribbons and a dash of pink. She also carried Spring flowers.

Mr. Dixon's best man was Walbridge H. Taft, and the ushers were J. Sayre Cook, a brother of the bride; G. Brett, Gleaner, Howard L. Plummer, Gerard B. Lambert, William May Wright, William B. Sturgis of New York, and Richard E. Danielson and William McCormick Blair of Chicago.

A small reception for the relatives and intimate friends followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. Cook, 32 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are going to the Pacific Coast for a couple of months, and will spend next Winter in New York.

Among those at the church were Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Meserole, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stuart Wing, Mr. Auchincloss and Miss Auchincloss, Mrs. William May Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens, Mrs. James P. Van Wyck, Miss Augusta Van Wyck, Miss Agnes Landon, Mrs. H. W. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Bevoise Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon, and Miss Bessie Potts.

JUDGE HEPPENHEIMER WEDS.

Married to Miss Ruth Hyde Norris in Trinity Church.

The marriage of Ernest J. Heppenheimer, a lay judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals in New Jersey, and Miss Ruth Hyde Norris, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Norris of Jersey City, took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church on Lower Broadway, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele. Clusters of Ascension lilies were placed in vases on the altar and palms and white azaleas filled the chancel.

The bride, who walked with her father, had no attendants. She wore a white crepe de chine afternoon gown, having a round skirt and panniers with a soft bodice and long sleeves. A diamond pin held the folds of white chiffon that filled the V-shaped neck. Her white hat was trimmed with white ribbons and white lilacs. She carried sprays of lilies of the valley, tied with gauze ribbons.

Mr. Heppenheimer's best man was his brother, William Heppenheimer, of Jersey City, and the ushers were Philip Sidney Dyer, Jay Robinson Duff, Rush M. Harry, and Charles Herbert Smith.

After a brief bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Heppenheimer will live at Walnut Manor, Highwood, N. J.

Hosford-Engle Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac B. Hosford announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Faith Hosford, to James W. R. Engle of Hasleton, Penn. Mr. Engle is a graduate of Lehigh University and the Harvard Law School. Mrs. Frank C. Comeau of Delaware is an aunt of Miss Hosford's. The wedding is to take place early in June, and the young couple will make their home in Boston.

Social Plans and Incidents.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey was christened last week at the home of Mrs. Rumsey's mother, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East Sixty-ninth Street, receiving the name of Mary Averell Harriman. Mrs. Harriman sailed for Europe yesterday.

William C. Cornwell will entertain at breakfast this morning at the City Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Lehmaier of 106 West End Avenue are sailing for Europe on Tuesday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Mrs. M. A. Haydecker gave a reception on Friday at her home, 120 Riverside Drive.

The University Forum of America will hold its fourth evening next Tuesday at the Hotel McAlpin.

Mrs. Charles H. Truax will give a birthday party this evening at her home, 667 Madison Avenue.

Miss Viola Bendheim and Theodore Fleischmann, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married on Wednesday at 414 West 145th Street. The Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise will officiate.

The Hamilton College Musical Clubs gave a concert at the Astor last night, followed by a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Gans (Miss Rene Newman) of Brooklyn announce the birth of a daughter on April 12. The child has been called Marjorie Rae Gans.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is spending a few days at the Garden City Hotel with her two daughters. She is rebuilding her place at Westbury.

Dr. Daniel D. MacGuire of New Brighton, S. I., and Miss Beatrice K. Butler, eldest daughter of Mrs. Ossian Butler of 238 West Seventy-second Street, took out their marriage license at the City Hall yesterday. They are to be married on Wednesday by Cardinal Farley in St. Patrick's Cathedral. This engagement was announced last January.

The annual card party of the New York Council of the Knights of Columbus Association will be held on Tuesday at the Hotel Biltmore. Mrs. Harry H. Bowen of 365 West Seventy-fifth Street is in charge of the sale of tickets.

'BOOSTERS' TRAIN' HERE FROM KANSAS

Eleven Cars Bring 120 Men, a Band, and Agricultural and Industrial Products.

REPRESENT NINE COUNTIES

Costumes and Flags with Which Party Advertised the State Are Put Away In New York.

Eleven carloads of Kansas products, including grain, oil, minerals, men, and a band, arrived at the Erie yards in Jersey City yesterday morning. This constitutes the "Boosters' Train" sent out from the bustling city of Independence by the nine southeastern counties of the State in an effort to demonstrate what a considerable position that region occupies on the map, and how things are hustling thereabouts.

There are 120 men in the party, of whom seventy-two are from Independence. Two of the cars are filled with the products of Kansas agriculture and industries, and yesterday they were visited by thousands of persons, to whom J. W. Macy, farm adviser for Montgomery County, Kans., gave any figures and information that was not on the placards.

It had been planned that the band should assemble and give a concert either at the McAlpin or the Waldorf, but when the visitors got the first glimpse of New York, they made a rush for it, and one of them was saying in the afternoon that he thought it would be difficult to get a full band together. While many of the visitors slept in the Pullmans, many others obtained temporary quarters at the McAlpin or the Waldorf.

The train left Independence on the morning of April 12, and made its first stop of any considerable length in Kansas City, Mo. Short stops were made in various towns on the way to Chicago, and thirteen halts of from ten minutes to an hour were called on the way across Indiana and Ohio to Pennsylvania. Buffalo and Niagara Falls held them for several hours, and on the way to New York Attica, Silver Springs, Hornell, Corning, Elmira, Waverly, Owego, Endicott, and Binghamton had opportunities for admiring the contents of the train. The visitors expect to leave at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, going via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, and are due home next Saturday morning.

The train was sent out under the auspices of the Southeastern Kansas Association of Commercial Clubs. R. R. Bittman is in charge. Andrew Benson, who is in the oil business in Independence, said yesterday when seen at the Waldorf that until they reached New York every man in the party was wearing a big badge, a blue hat, and carrying a cane and a banner with "Independence" on it, but that most of them had changed the costume so as to be as inconspicuous as possible, intimating that this was considered diplomatic in view of the perils that are said to lie in wait for visitors to New York who make it too plain that they are from somewhere else.

"Only nine counties are represented," said Mr. Benson. "Practically all of us are business men, and there is only one farmer in the crowd. Since we left Chicago about 15,000 persons have visited our exhibition cars. In some places the crowds were so large that we were not able to leave on schedule time. Our train is the finest that has ever traveled a similar distance, and is composed of all steel cars.

"Don't suppose you have farm advisers here. Out in Kansas we are sending them out from Manhattan College to the different counties, and their work is to analyze soils and advise the farmers on what fields to sow certain seeds. Sometimes an adviser will find out that a field in which corn has been grown is more suitable for oats, and so on. In part of the State we have been having farm advisers for three years, and the farmers have got much better results from their lands in that time.

"Business out our way is good. I don't believe anybody in the State has any reason to complain. The prospects are that we will raise 100 million bushels of wheat in the State this year. Last year, in spite of droughts, we turned out 72,000,000 bushels, and our crop of all cereals was worth $352,000,000.

"We ought to have had a little parade," admitted Mr. Benson, "but as soon as we struck New York the crowd scattered. One of the cars went from hands between New York and the Pacific Coast. I thought it was going to be easy to find everybody, for we started out with every man decorated up to let people know where he came from. But the moment we struck New York everybody seemed to feel that he looked conspicuous and shed his uniform."

MISS MARY VIDAUD WEDS.

Married to Heermance M. Howard in Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn.

Miss Mary Vidaud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pemerait Vidaud, was married to Heermance Montague Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tasker Howard of Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Saviour on Brooklyn Heights. After the ceremony, performed by the Rev. John H. Lathrop, there was a reception at Mr. and Mrs. Vidaud's home, 161 Joralemon Street.

The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Eleanore Fellowes Ide, and six bridesmaids, the Misses Helen W. Hubbard of Paris, a cousin; Ruth Standish Baldwin of Washington, Conn.; Eleanor G. Goddard of Worcester, Mass.; Ethel L. Coe of St. Louis; Dorothy Hubert Sutphin, and Florence H. Sherwirth of Brooklyn.

John Tasker Howard, Jr., was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Erving W. Vidaud of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride; John K. Bland of New York, Kenneth J. Howe of Mount Vernon, Carroll E. Robb of Richmond Hill, L. I., Louis C. Cunningham of Brookline, Mass., and Richard Ainslyre of Brooklyn.

The bride was graduated from Smith College in 1911, and Mr. Howard from Williams, class of 1910.

The bride, who is a granddaughter of the late A. D. Wheelock, received in the room in which her parents were married by the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Engagements.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Kathleen Graham-Woodward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham-Woodward of this city, to Louis Edward Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson Walker of Westfield, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Valentine of New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Valentine, to Burton Cole Fonda, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Fonda, of New Rochelle. Mr. Fonda is a graduate of the New York University, class of 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Traub announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha Edna Traub, to Anton Neuburger of this city, formerly of Stuttgart, Germany.

Abraham Cohen announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Josephine Cohen, to Herman Ark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Ark of Brooklyn. They will be at home at 1,182 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, on April 26, from 3 to 5.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Richter announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose Richter, to Aaron Goldstein of East Newark, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Fuller of 319 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Dorrance Fuller, to Frederick Wilson Hamilton, son of Mrs. Frederick Hamilton of this city.

"VIK" AT WALLACK'S.

Myra Wiren's Play to be Produced on April 29.

"Vik," a play by Myra Wiren, will be produced at Wallack's Theatre April 29, under the patronage of a large number of well-known New York people. The drama shows the awakening of love from barbaric passion, and the institution of trial by fire. It was produced last year at a benefit performance for Stoey Wold.

The coming production will be under the auspices of the following Advisory Committee: Henry W. Taft, Stephen H. Pell, the Rev. Karl Reiland, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Charles Casey Rumsey, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. William E. Leslie, Mrs. Robert Schwartzenbach, Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Mrs. Edward B. Bilgke, Mrs. John T. Pratt, W. Rutherlander Stewart, Jr., H. J. Wright, Dr. Josiah L. Strong and Dr. Francis H. J. Paul.

Among those playing important roles will be Alexander Calvert, who acted the spy in "Disraeli" at Wallack's last year; Edwin Mordant, seen as Potiphar in "Joseph and His Brethren" at the Century Theatre, and lately "At Bay"; G. C. Staley associated with the Little Theatre, Philadelphia; Harley Knoles, the leading man of "The Blindness of Virtue," and J. Palmer Collins. F. B. Hersome plays the part of Vik, and Miss Catharine Calhoun, the leading woman, plays Ramoge. Miss Calhoun lately returned from the Little Theatre, Philadelphia.

FORBES-ROBERTSON HONOR.

Civic Forum to Give Dinner to English Actor at the Astor May 4.

Under the auspices of the Civic Forum, of which Isaac N. Seligman is the head, a testimonial dinner will be given to Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott at the Hotel Astor Monday night, May 4. The speakers will be Hamilton W. Mabie, Winthrop Ames, Felix Adler, Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard, and Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske.

The committee in charge of the dinner is made up of ex-President and Mrs. Taft, Gov. and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Elgin R. L. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Mabie, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, and Mr. and Mrs. Talcott Williams.

Henry Clews is the Treasurer of the entertainment.

AMES' $10,000 PLAY PRIZE.

The Winner to be Announced Within Two Weeks.

The winner of the $10,000 prize offered by Winthrop Ames for the best American play by an American author is to be announced within two weeks, according to a statement issued by Mr. Ames at the Little Theatre last night. The contest was begun a year ago and closed last August, when more than 1,500 manuscripts had been submitted. The plays were submitted anonymously. The prize was the largest ever offered in a contest of this kind.

Of the great number of plays submitted a surprisingly small number were rejected as ineligible, which left the judges with much work to do in selecting the best manuscript. The judges are Dr. Emil Adolph Klauber, and Augustus Thomas. Last week the choice had narrowed down to six plays, and yesterday the judges had finally reduced the list to three plays, which are now being gone over. The name of the winner will be announced through the newspapers by Mr. Ames.

Concert for German Sailors' Home.

Miss Julia Culp, soprano, was the leading artist at the concert given last night at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the German Sailors' Home, in New York, by the Arion and Liederkranz societies. She sang several German songs, and as an encore gave Gaunod's "Ave Maria. Giuseppe Piccio, baritone, sang. The bands and chorus of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies took part in the programme. There was a large and enthusiastic audience.

Frazee and Daly Deny a Quarrel.

Both H. H. Frazee and Arnold Daly deny that the calling off of rehearsals of "The Red Light of Mars" and the return of Mr. Daly's contract to the manager was due in any way to a quarrel or any display of temperament on either side. Mr. Daly says that he simply found that he was too tired at this time to go ahead with the piece, and asked Mr. Frazee to drop the play, for the present at least.

Mlle. Pavlowa in Final Dances.

Mlle. Pavlowa brought her season in New York to a close last night with her performance at the Manhattan Opera House. Before an audience which taxed the big theatre to its capacity, she and Novikoff and their company appeared in a special request programme, giving the best-known of their dances which had been performed during the season.

Miss Thomas Weds E. M. Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., April 18.—Miss Dorothy Cuthbert Thomas, daughter of Mrs. George Cuthbert Thomas, and Edward Mott Davis of Shirley, Mass., son of Prof. William Davis of Harvard University, were married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church at noon today. The Rev. George Granville Merrill, rector, read the service. More than 700 invitations were issued for the ceremony. Mr. Davis has a country place at Shirley, where he and his bride will live. His father is in the Fiji Islands.

OSTGREN—HARDENBERGH.

The marriage of Miss Helen Hunt Hardenbergh of New York and Gottfried Ostgren of Palmerton, Penn., took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Schoenheer, 60 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., the Rev. Dr. Tenney of Brooklyn officiating. Mrs. Frank Simms of Palmerston was the matron of honor, and the other attendants were two sisters-in-law of the bride, Mrs. Henry Hardenbergh of New York and Mrs. Frank Hardenbergh of Rockville, Conn. Frank Simms was the best man. Mr. Ostgren gave a dinner at the Essex County Club on Friday night for his friends and the bridal party.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Walter C. Jordan of the play brokerage firm of Sanger & Jordan, and Mrs. Jordan, sailed for England yesterday on the Olympic. Mr. Jordan took with him, to place in the London market, the manuscripts of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "Nobody," "High Jinks," "The Misleading Lady," "The Rule of Three," and "The Yellow Ticket."

The Amperans, a dramatic organization of the Bronx, will give "The Convict on the Hearth," a comedy in one act by Frederick Penn, "The Two Pudditeets," a one act farce by J. M. Morton, and "Miss Civilization," a comedy in one act by Richard Kendall Davis, Friday night, April 24, at the McKinley Square Casino, 165th Street, East of Boston Road. The casts consist of members of the organization, under the direction of Carl De Gerardo.

Mona and Alexis dancers, have been added to the cast of "The Whirl of the World" at the Winter Garden.

Frederick Wardo has accepted an invitation from the Committee in charge of the Brooklyn celebration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare to attend the banquet at the commodore to be held on the Academy of Music in that borough on April 23.

One of the features of the Summer show at the Winter Garden is to be a travesty upon "The Return That Count," in which Gertrude Coben will play Miss Mannerly, the society girl lately played at the Brady's Playhouse by Phyllis Arland.

Selwyn & Co. have made arrangements to produce early next season a new play by Charles Klein, which he has completed since he left New York to take up his residence in Europe. The play will be Klein's first piece since "The Gamblers."

Miss Ethel Barrymore will open her season in Chicago, May 4, in "Maid Marian," a comedy by Martha Morton, which Charles Frohman has had in preparation for some time. Miss Barrymore will be supported by Frank Gillmore, Frank Kemble Cooper, Ernest Lawford, Lumsden Hare, Ian Maclaren, Ida Conquest, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Mrs. Gilbert Greenall, Mrs. Lumsden Hare, and Miss Mary Boland.

ROBERT A. TAFT TO WED.

Ex-President's Son is Engaged to Miss Martha Bowers.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Announcement of the engagement of Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of ex-Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers, to Robert A. Taft, eldest son of former President Taft, was made here to-night. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Mr. Taft and his fiancée have known each other almost all their lives. Lloyd W. Bowers and William H. Taft were firm friends long before Mr. Taft became President, and were fellow students at Yale.

Miss Bowers is a daughter of Mr. Bowers's first wife, who was Miss Louise B. Wilson of Winona, Minn. She died in 1897, and in 1906 he married Miss Charlotte J. Lewis.

Robert A. Taft is a Yale graduate. In May, 1909, he was made a member of Skull and Bones.

PRESIDENT AT WEDDING.

Sees Representative Henry D. Flood and Miss Anna Portner Married.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Not since the marriage of Representative and Mrs. Longworth in the East Room of the White House as its setting had so large a wedding company assembled in Washington as that which to-day witnessed the marriage of Miss Anna Portner to Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia.

The ceremony, which took place at All Souls' Church at 5 o'clock, was followed by a reception at the Pan-American Building, which was offered as a compliment to the bridegroom in his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives.

The wedding was attended by President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan, and Ambassadors and Ministers of many nations. The ushers who led the long procession were Representative McKellar of Tennessee, Representative Dupre of Louisiana, John Barrett, Thomas Billing Byrd of Richmond, Va.; Richard Evelyn Byrd, U. S. N.; John Campbell of Baltimore, John Quinn of New York, Col. Button, U. S. A., and P. M. and Edgar G. Portner. The bridesmaids were the Baroness Marie von Paumgartten, daughter of the former Counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy; Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the Speaker of the House; Miss Edith Gracie, Miss Cornelia Claggett, and Miss Hanna Taylor, all of Washington; Miss Douglas Fuller of Winchester, Va., and Miss Lucy Martin, daughter of the Senator from Virginia.

MISS ELEANOR WILSON HERE

With Secretary McAdoo on Shopping Expeditions Since Friday.

Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of President and Mrs. Wilson, who is to marry William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, on May 7, has been in town since Friday, completing the shopping for her trousseau. Mr. McAdoo came to New York with Miss Wilson, and they have been going about very quietly on shopping expeditions.

Miss Wilson was at the Vanderbilt until yesterday afternoon, when she left to spend Sunday with friends. She plans to return to Washington on Monday, as on Tuesday she is to serve as bridesmaid to Miss Maitland Marshall, who is to be married to Paymaster Knapp.

Her wedding to Secretary McAdoo is to be celebrated with the utmost simplicity. It is understood that the ceremony will be in the afternoon, and that the bride will wear her going-away gown. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson are at White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

Elizabeth Millan Stevens.

Elizabeth Millan Stevens, 74 years old, widow of John Rhinelander Stevens, died on Friday at her residence, 14 East Sixty-third Street. Mrs. Stevens was born in Providence, R. I. She was married to Mr. Stevens forty years ago and since that time had lived in this city. John Rhinelander Stevens was the direct descendent of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, who fought through the revolutionary war, and the Stevens family is one of the oldest of this city. Mrs. Stevens's only daughter was the late Mrs. Lucille M. Spafford, wife of Lieut. Edward Spafford, U. S. N. Mrs. Stevens was prominent in society until her husband died in 1899, when she became interested in philanthropic work. She is survived by four sisters.

Henry L. Juhring.

Henry L. Juhring died suddenly last Friday at his home, 62 Hart Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Juhring was well known as a leading deaf mute, and had been a member of St. Anne's Church in West 140th Street for many years. He was the son of the late John C. and Lena Juhring and was born in this city. The present John C. Juhring, a Director of the Coal and Iron Bank of New York City, a Trustee of the Citizen's Saving Bank, a member of the Merchants' Club of New York, and President of the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co., is his only surviving brother. Mr. Juhring possessed an independent fortune inherited from his father, and had no business connections. He is survived by his widow, Catherine Weiderholt Juhring.

Dr. Morris Wolf.

Dr. Morris Wolf, former Health Officer of Yonkers, N. Y., died last Friday night at St. Joseph's Hospital from intestinal disease. Dr. Wolf was born in Hungary and came to this country at the age of 14. He was educated in public and private schools in this city, and was graduated from the Physicians and Surgeons' College of the College of the City of New York. Following graduation, he spent several years in Germany studying medicine at the universities. During 1909-1910 he was Health Officer of Yonkers. He was a member of the Yonkers City Club, Dunwoodie Lodge, F. and A. M.; Yonkers Lodge, B. P. O. E.; Modern Woodmen of America, Westchester Medical Society, the B'nai Brith, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Yonkers. Dr. Wolf is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter, Ruth.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Cedric were:

J. H. Ashton, Ray Ashton, H. E. Barlow, Mrs. N. B. Barlow, Horace P. Brewer, Miss Helen Brown, S. M. Eveleigh, Mrs. J. B. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Fraser, Miss M. Griffiths, G. W. Hambly, Dr. Reginald J. Hanbury, Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Hincks, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Holgate, Miss Ina Murray, H. A. Pelham, Col. Arthur D. Fenwick, Miss Power, T. W. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore Smith, Richard Thornton, Miss E. W. Warrall, Mrs. A. N. Wylde.

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April 23, 1914
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FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

Obituary Notes.

JACOB D. RIDDINGER, 87 years old, a veteran of the civil war, is dead at his home in Hackettstown, N. J. He was born in Germany in 1827, and came to this country in 1850. For fifty-four years he was a shoe merchant of Hackettstown. Mr. Riddinger served one term as Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Jersey Legislature.

JAMES PORTER YOUNG, 75 years old, well known as a horseman and President of the Turf Club of Philadelphia, died last Friday at his home, 1,816 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, after a short illness. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Y. P. M. Distilling Company, and is survived by a son and daughter.

CHARLES H. BOYNTON, 50 years old, a traveling representative of Wall Street banking firms, died yesterday in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Boynton was staying at the Hotel Pontchartrain when he was stricken with apoplexy and died in a few hours. He had many friends in financial circles in Detroit. His family are at his home in Lynn, Mass.

Dr. CHARLES H. PORTER, son of ex-Mayor Charles Hunt Porter of Quincy, Mass., died on Friday in Boston. Dr. Porter, who was 45 years old, was graduated from Harvard and the Harvard Divinity School, and was ordained in the Unitarian Church of Our Saviour in Brooklyn in 1896. He was in charge of the Willow Place Chapel for three years, and afterward held pastorates in Hingham and Quincy, Mass., and Newport, R. I. For a time he studied medicine at Columbia several years ago, and had since practiced in Springfield and Taunton, Mass.

JOSEPH BERNARD TULLY, employed in the Department of Water Supply, died at his residence, 180 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, his sixty-first birthday. He had lived in Brooklyn for more than forty years, and left his widow, two sons, and two daughters.

CHARLES J. MEYER, 54 years of age and a member of Acme Council, R. A., and the Seventh Assembly District Republican Club, is dead at his home, 286 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Miss ELIZABETH MARIE HYLAND, known on the stage as Lizette Howe, and for many years leading woman of a Watson burlesque company, died Friday at her residence, 1,826 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, following an operation. She was in her thirty-fourth year and left two sisters, Mrs. Annie M. O'Connor and Mrs. Mary Bambard.

JOHN JAY MOTT, retired produce merchant, died at his home, 4,805 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday, aged 73 years. He was a Quaker. Mr. Mott left his son, Samuel J., and two daughters, Mrs. Ella H. Fanning and Miss Lilliam M. Mott.

Mrs. CAROLINE C. M

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:17|Sun sets..6:42|Moon rises..2:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:12	4:00	9:35	10:05
Governors Island	3:46	4:42	10:21	10:50
Hell Gate	5:36	6:32	11:56	10:25

Arrived—Saturday, April 18.

SS Amerika, Hamburg, April 9.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, April 9.
SS Columbia, Gibraltar, April 1.
SS Astoria, Palermo, March 25.
SS Overdale, Boston, April 12.
SS Kandahar, Boston, April 16.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, April 16.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, April 15.
SS Jean, Boston, April 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Amerika	Hamburg	April	9
Havre	Havre	April	12
American	Antwerp	April	2
Kadawaska	Barbados	April	5
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	April	4
Lackawanna	Manchester	April	2
Francisco	Hull	April	4
New York	Southampton	April	11
Devic	Manchester	April	4
Cleveland	Naples	April	7
Caribbean	Bermuda	April	17
Dickerie	Port of Spain	April	7
City of Columbus	Savannah	April	16
Russia	Libau	April	3

DUE TO-MORROW.

Prinz F. Wilhelm	Bremen	April	11
Lapland	Antwerp	April	11
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April	14
California	Glasgow	April	11
Cristobal	Colon	April	13
Carolina	San Juan	April	15
Philippine	Inagua	April	16
Guayaven	San Juan	April	13
Bermudian	Bermuda	April	18
El Occidente	Galveston	April	14

DUE TUESDAY.

Stella Olav	Christiansand	April	11
Arcadia	London	April	9
Eastern Prince	Barbados	April	13
Success	New Orleans	April	12
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April	16
Concho	Galveston	April	15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Algiers	April	10
Finsonia	Gibraltar	April	12
Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	April	13
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	April	16
Oruba	Kingston	April	17
Comal	Mobile	April	14
Apache	Jacksonville	April	19
El Sol	Galveston	April	16

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	April	15
Madian	Bermuda	April	21
Rhein	Bremen	April	9
Thormina	Palermo	April	7
Pretoria	Hamburg	April	11
Yucapa	Kingston	April	18
Momus	New Orleans	April	18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April	20

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	April	18
Ivernia	Gibraltar	April	15
Marengo	Hull	April	9
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	April	10
Caserio	La Guayra	April	11
Havana	Havana	April	21
City of Columbus	Savannah	April	21
El Rio	Galveston	April	18

DUE SATURDAY.

Provence	Havre	April	18
Calabria	Palermo	April	10
Teresa	Oran	April	9
Chicago City	Swansea	April	10
Morden	Shields	April	7
Van Nassau	Haiti	April	20
Tonape	Jacksonville	April	22
Mame	Galveston	April	18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Anton. Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Talisman, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Mr. P. Cecilie, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	——	3:00 A.M.
Madonna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Panama, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Port Antonio	——	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Amerika, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Taurus, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Abinsis, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Bremen, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lapland, Antwerp	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Seranola, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	——	2:00 P.M.
Nacovia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Francis, Paris	——	7:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Oruba, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Pacific, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	9:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 18.

SS Lapland, Antwerp to New York, was 739 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 20th, forenoon. Red Star Line.

SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 840 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 20th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Savoie, Havre to New York, was 193 miles E. at 10:40 A. M.; due 19th, forenoon. French Line.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 880 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 20th, late. Anchor Line.

SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 330 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 19th, forenoon. American Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Franconia, New York for Liverpool, was 396 miles W. at 9 A. M.; due Queenstown 19th, afternoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 148 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Morgan Line.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 236 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Morgan Line.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 518 miles S. at 8 P. M. Porto Rico SS. Co.

SS Caribbean, Bermuda to New York, was 360 miles S. E. at noon. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 864 miles S. at noon. Panama R. R. & S. S. Co.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, crossed Mississippi Bar at 4:22 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 1023 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

SS W. S. Keene, Savannah to New York, was 160 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Martins Industry at 7:13 P. M. Savannah Line.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 306 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 148 miles S. at noon. Savannah Line.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 14 miles N. E. of Cape Cod at 6 P. M.

"Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 22, SS New York.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and at 5 P. M. April 22, SS Amerika.

France—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Lapland.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Batavia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Italy and Roumania—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Prinz Oskar.

Servia—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 3, SS Stella Olav.

Turkey—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Switzerland—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Spain—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Portugal—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Russia—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Sweden—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Norway—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Denmark—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Iceland—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Potsdam.

Mails for Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Belize, Tuxpan, Tampico, Progreso, Campeche, Vera Cruz, Puerto Mexico, Frontera, Coatzacoalcos, Tabasco, Salina Cruz, Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Guaymas, Magdalena Bay, Cape Haytien, Gonaives, Port au Prince, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Curacao, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, Maracaibo, Coro, Carupano, Ciudad Bolivar, Trinidad, Barbados, Demerara, Paramaribo, Georgetown, Para, Maranham, Ceara, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maceio, Aracaju, Victoria, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Asuncion, Corumba, Cuyaba, Iquique, Antofagasta, Valparaiso, Coronel, Lota, Corral, Ancud, Puerto Montt, Callao, Salaverry, Pacasmayo, Eten, Paita, Guayaquil, Bocas del Toro, Colon, Puerto Limon, Port Limon, Bluefields, Corinto, Amapala, La Libertad, Acajutla, Champerico, Belize, Progreso, Campeche

Section 5 | SPORTS SECTION. BASEBALL, ATHLETICS, TRAP SHOOTING.

The New York Times.

SPORTS SECTION. YACHTING, BILLIARDS, BOXING, SOCCER. | Section 5

S SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1914. S

BROOKLYN DRIVES MATTY FROM BOX

Giants Welcomed by "Robbie" with Stinging 9 to 6 Defeat at Ebbets Field.

The Giants got as close to their own backyard as Brooklyn yesterday, where they tarried to console their former club material and entertainer, Wilbert Robinson, on being sentenced to manage the Dodgers in Flatbush. Uncle "Robbie" is laughing yet about what happened.

McGraw's men didn't salute the Brooklyns as they should have, when entering a foreign country, so "Robbie" cut off diplomatic relations and ordered his men to open fire on the Giants. Amid the booming of home runs and three-base hits, the New Yorks went down with a crash, Old Master Mathewson, making his 1914 début, being buried under the wreckage. The Dodgers won by a score of 9 to 6. Uncle "Robbie" says he hasn't had such a hearty laugh in years.

It is the first time McGraw and Robinson have clashed as pilots of rival teams, and a crowd of 25,000 jammed into Ebbets Field to see if they would growl at each other. From the first relations were strained. It was a ticklish situation for both. You see, Robinson knows all about McGraw's tactics and McGraw knows all of "Robbie's" and some more. "Robbie," the fox, just tore a leaf out of his former boss's book, and, presto! the Giants were beaten by their own methods. That isn't exactly what you'd call gratitude, but, according to the Dodgers, it's good baseball.

Zach Wheat and his bat were the biggest things there, next to the crowd. Zach carelessly spilled long hits all over the lawn and drove in five of the Dodgers' nine runs. His whooping big homer in the seventh inning, with two on bases, was the volley which settled the argument and banished "Big Six" from the strife. Wheat is more popular than a rubber plant in Brooklyn to-day, and, like as not, a movement will be started to name a cigar after him.

Pat Don Carlos Ragan, the Spanish Celt, went through the entire nine innings without being subtracted from the pastime. Pat generally hears the going ring about the seventh inning, but when he looked at that crowd of 25,000 fans decorating the grand stand he was afraid some of them would catch him if he dared to weaken. He was hit generously by the Giants, but he kept the hanks scattered. Ragan gave the crowd heart failure several times when he showed signs of slowing up, but he always managed to pitch himself out of danger.

If many more crowds like yesterday's edge into Ebbets Field the Squire will be able to sleep nights without dreaming of the Federal League. All the fans were there and many others. Several of the Brooklyn Jacks were accompanied by their Jills, who wore colored splashed pancake hats and fishhook curls.

The game was a noise-getter from the start. Three times the score was tied and there was enough action for half a dozen ball games. Some one or other was hitting the ball all the time, and some one or other was making dizzy catches, and there wasn't a minute when some one or other wasn't on this or that base, adding his bit to the general merriment.

It was the first peek that the natives had at the Giants, and many folks who habitually live here tearfully parted with their families and friends and tubed over to Flatbush to give the Polo Grounders a few close scrutinies. They saw a regular ball player in young Milton Stock, who is playing third base. Stock made three hits, and fielded the emotional corner as well as Tilly Shafer did at his best. Bob Bescher was in centre field, and behaved nicely out there. He ran back a city block in the second inning and caressed Pat Ragan's high drive, which was coursing in the general directions of the centre field wall. The rest of the crowd looked familiar, even to go in as a pinch hitter. Mike's friends felt that perhaps he might produce a hit, but all the other spectators guessed that Mike would do just what he did. He rolled an inviting grounder to Egan, and Stock was forced at second.

Mr. Ebbets is a far-seeing man. He didn't have Shannon's Band there, because he knew that there wouldn't be any room for music.

The only bit of ceremony that took place was the presentation of a traveling bag to Catcher Dick Cotter of the Giants. Dick lives in these parts, so the boys he pals with chipped in and got him a bag which is plenty big enough to carry Dick's collars and toothbrush.

A new umpire named Bill Hart was unveiled at the game. He officiated on the bases, and opinion on some of his decisions was sharply divided, with Mr. Hart lined up on one side and 25,000 spectators on the other. But he has only himself to blame. He would be an umpire, and now he ought to be satisfied.

"Robbie" sent his men out in the first inning to try the bunting game on "Matty." It worked great. The wee hits spotted the infield and Dalton and Cutshaw got on. Daubert sacrificed them along a station. Zach Wheat ripped a two-bagger over Murray's red head and Dalton and Cutshaw scored. In the second, with one out, Merkle singled to left, stole second, and scored when Cutshaw erred on Murray's grounder.

Mathewson aided his own cause in the third and tied the score with a two-base hit and scored on Bescher's sharp rap to centre. Otto Miller's arm was in shape and when Bescher tried to do some of his dazzling base-running the crowd was disappointed. In the first of the fifth the Giants took the lead. Stock singled to left, McLean rolled to Egan, who threw wild to Cutshaw trying to force Stock. Matty again came to the rescue and with a single to centre, scored Stock.

In their half of the same inning Brooklyn pulled Mathewson and took the lead again. Meyer opened with a terrific three-base drive to left and scored when Jack Dalton rapped another three-bagger through Murray. Dalton scored on Cutshaw's sacrifice fly to Burns.

This game is getting to be such a see-saw affair that its really difficult to tell who is winning or losing. The Giants tied the score again in the first of the seventh. Stock singled to centre, and stole second. McLean fanned and Matty got a pass. Bescher forced Matty at second, Stock going to third. Burns hit a single to right, scoring Stock.

This same inning saw the collapse of "Big Six." The cannonading was terrific, and it was difficult to keep track of the casualties. Egan was safe on Fletcher's error. Fletcher has a bunged-up finger swathed in bandages, which interfered with his playing. Hence the errors. It is a good alibi and on the level. Miller hit a Texas Leaguer to right and Ragan foul-flied to Stock. Dalton's single to centre scored Egan, while Cutshaw's rap to left sent Miller home. Daubert sent the two base runners on their way with a sacrifice, and then comes the big blow-off.

Yes, this is Zach Weat up. Matty uncurled a fadeaway for Wheat's perusal, when somebody called Zach's attention to a beer sign on the wall in right centre field. Wheat gave the ball a powerful punch, and it went sailing to the wall, just as he was invited to do by a man in the grand stand. Dalton and Cutshaw started for home. Wheat gathered speed as he rounded first base. At second he was going as if the Sheriff was after him. Turning third, Wheat traveled as if he was escaping from a flock of life insurance agents, and just as Bescher's throw was steaming toward McLean at the plate Matty intercepted it, and Wheat slid home. The tumult lasted several minutes.

That settled it, the Giants couldn't hope to overcome that lead. Matty was dismissed and Fromme did the rest of the pitching. The Giants managed to scratch in two more runs. In the eighth Doyle walked, advanced on Merkle's single and Murray's out, and scored on Stock's hit to right. In the ninth Bescher singled and Burns fanned. Eddie Grant, batting for Fletcher, forced Bescher at second and scored on Doyle's two-bagger to centre.

In the first inning Chief Meyers was spiked as Wheat slid home, and his hand was so badly cut that he had to retire from the game. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ton, cf..4	3	3	2	0	
C'sh'w, 2b.3	2	1	1	2	0
Daub't, 1b.2	0	1	10	0	
Wheat, lf.4	1	2	4	0	
Smith, 3b.4	0	1	1	1	
St'gel, rf..4	0	0	0	0	
Egan, ss..3	1	0	0	6	
Miller, c..4	2	2	4	1	
Ragan, p.4	0	0	0	4	
Total..33	9	10	27	14	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ch'r, cf..5	0	2	1	0	
Burns, rf.5	1	2	1	0	
Fisher, ss.4	0	0	2	3	
*Grnat ...1	1	0	0	0	
Doyle, 2b.4	1	1	1	3	
M'kle, 1b..5	1	2	10	0	
Mray, rf..4	0	0	3	0	
Stock, 3b..4	2	2	3	2	
Meyers, c.0	0	0	1	0	
McL'n, c..4	0	0	3	1	
M'son, p...2	1	2	0	4	
†Donlin ...1	0	0	0	0	
F'me, p...0	0	0	0	1	
Total..39	6	11	24	14	

Errors—Fletcher, (2,) Doyle, Cutshaw, Egan.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	—9
New York	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	—6

*Batted for Fletcher in ninth inning.
†Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.

Two-base hits—Wheat, Mathewson, Doyle. Three-base hits—Dalton, Miller. Home run—Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, (2,) Egan. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Bescher, Merkle, Stock. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 8. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Fromme, 1; by Ragan, 4. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 2. Hits—Off Mathewson, 10 in seven innings, (at bat, 29;) off Fromme, 0 in one inning, (at bat, 3.) Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

KINSELLA BEATS LATHAM.

New York Court Tennis Professional Wins Match in Straight Sets.

LONDON, April 18.—Walter Kinsella, the New York professional, to-day beat Peter W. Latham, former world's professional champion, by three sets to love in a court tennis match at the Queen's Club. The score was 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

Kinsella, who also recently beat Cecil "Punch" Fairs, played a very strong game, especially in the first set. Latham rallied in the second and third sets, but could not overcome the strong strokes of his opponent.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 9; New York, 6.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3.
Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 4; New York, 1.
Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; Indianapolis, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Chicago, 5; Kansas City, 3.
Buffalo, 4; Baltimore, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	3	0	1.000
Philadelphia	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
Chicago	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	1	2	.333
New York	0	3	.000
Boston	0	3	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	5	0	1.000
Washington	3	1	.750
New York	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Detroit	2	2	.500
Boston	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	0	3	.000
Cleveland	0	5	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	2	1	.667
Buffalos	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Baltimore	1	2	.333
Kansas City	1	2	.333
Indianapolis	1	2	.333

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Indianapolis at St. Louis.
Chicago at Kansas City.

"DODGERS" CELEBRATE THEIR FIRST BIG DAY

WHEAT

DALTON MAKING HIS THREE BAGGER

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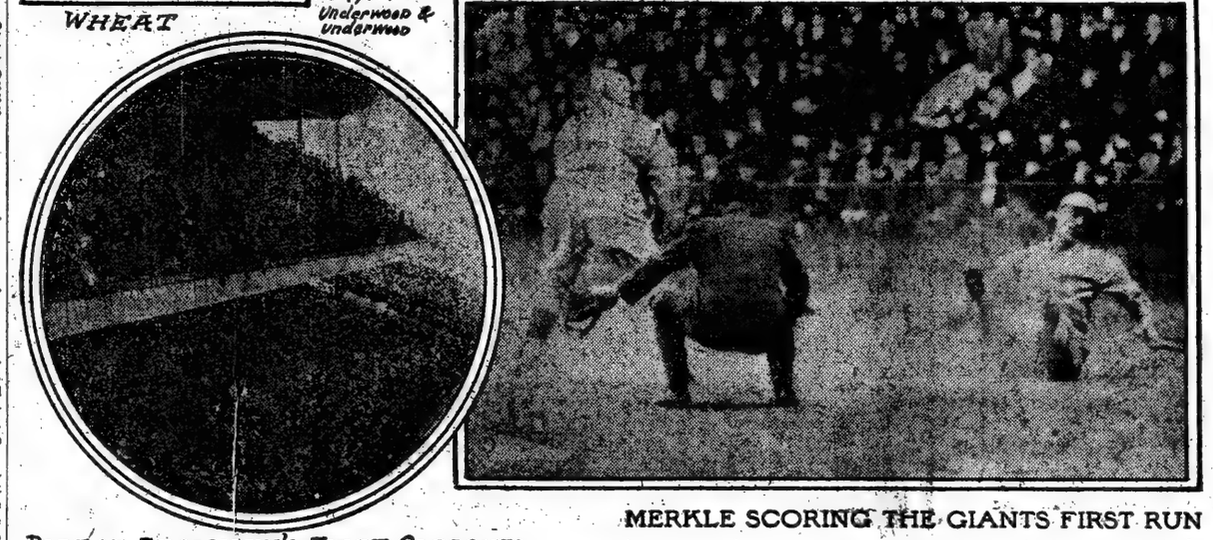


PART OF BROOKLYN'S FIRST CAPACITY CROWD OF THE SEASON

MERKLE SCORING THE GIANTS FIRST RUN

FORDHAM DEFEATED BY COLUMBIA NINE

Blue and White Batsmen Drive Pitcher Keelan from Box —Score, 6 to 2.

Columbia defeated Fordham yesterday afternoon in their annual baseball game on South Field by a score of 6 to 2. The Blue and White aggregation got a safe lead in the early innings and held it in spite of the efforts of the Bronx lads to turn the tables. Five telling hits in the first three innings started things going for the home team, and Keelan, Fordham's star pitcher, was helpless to stop the havoc. Keelan was forced to retire in the fourth inning, when his arm failed him. A clean hit off Martin, who succeeded Keelan, drove in a run, but Martin then settled down and Columbia could not score further.

Sterling fielding marked the game with the Columbia team in the strong ascendancy. Three good catches in the field were made by "Dan" Meenan, Captain of the basket ball team, who made his début in this game for the Blue and White, but he did not come across with the hits that were expected from his bat. A shake-up was caused in the Columbia team by Meenan's appearance in the line, Philson going to the bench, and Buncke went to right field, displacing Haskins.

The errors of Roseff, the Columbia backstop, were the most costly of the game, one of the Fordham runs coming across on a wild throw to the bases, and a second wild throw paving the way for Fordham's second run.

Columbia got away in front in the first inning when Buncke tore off a hit through shortstop, sending Hann in from second, which the former Harvard man had reached on McErlean's error and a steal. Errors by Shea, followed by a wild pitch and a hit by McErlean, let Fordham tie the score in the second, when McGovern crossed the plate.

The Blue and White lost little time in its half of the frame, however, and on three hits and as many errors scored four runs. Capt. Friedrich poled out a single and Keelan threw Gretsch's intended sacrifice wild, so that both runners were safe. Friedrich on third and Gretsch on first. Meenan fouled out to Chapman, but Roseff lived up to his reputation as a slugger by whanging out a triple to the dormitories which scored Friedrich and Gretsch. Hann's scratch Texas leaguer a moment later scored Roseff and Shea, who had reached first on Keelen's error.

Fordham scored once in its half of the third, but Columbia disputed the run in the fourth, when Keelen was forced to retire. O'Neale took up the pitching burden for Columbia in the fourth and finished the game. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b..4	0	1	5	3	
Hann, lf..4	1	1	2	0	
Page, rf..4	0	1	1	2	0
B'ke, rf..3	0	1	0	0	
F'tch, ss.4	1	2	1	1	
G'tsch, 3b.3	1	0	1	0	
M'ean, cf.3	1	0	3	0	
Roseff, c.3	2	1	8	1	
Shea, p...1	0	0	0	0	
O'Neale, p.2	0	0	1	2	
Total..31	6	7	27	12	

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kane, lf..3	0	0	3	1	0
O'Crol'n, 3b.3	1	0	0	1	2
K'nan, 2b.3	0	0	1	3	4
Cway, c..4	0	0	8	3	4
Cl'k'n, 1b.3	0	0	10	0	0
McG'n, cf.3	1	1	2	1	0
Martin, p.1	0	0	0	0	2
G'field, 1b.1	0	0	1	0	0
†Dyer ...1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Kerr ...1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..32	2	2	27	9	12

†Batted for Berrigan in ninth inning.

Errors—Friedrich, Roseff (2,) Shea (3,) Chapman, (3,) McErlean, Keelan.

Columbia	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Fordham	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Stolen bases—Hann, Shea, Page, Roseff. Sacrifice hit—Buncke. Two-base hit—Kane. Three-base hit—Roseff. Left on bases—Columbia, 6; Fordham, 7. Hits—Off Shea, 2 in three innings; off O'Neale, 2 in six innings; off Keelan, 5 in three and one-third innings; off Martin, 2 in four and two-third innings. Struck out—By Shea, 2; by O'Neale, 3; by Keelan, 4; by Martin, 4. Bases on balls—Off Shea, 3; off O'Neale, 1; off Keelan, 2; off Martin, 2. Wild pitches—Shea, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bedford.

Pirates Win in Ninth.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Pittsburgh outbatted Cincinnati and won an exciting game to-day 8 to 5. The visitors through errors in the field allowed the locals to remain on even terms with them until the ninth inning when Bescher drove a home run to deep centre, bringing in a runner ahead of him. Mowrey and Wagner led in batting, while Groh carried off the fielding honors. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..5	1	1	1	1	0
J. K'y, cf.5	1	1	3	0	0
M'rey, 3b.4	2	2	2	5	
W'g'r, ss.5	1	4	3	3	
K'tchy, 1b.4	0	1	10	0	
Viox, 2b..3	1	0	1	3	
M'ch'l, rf.4	2	2	3	0	
Gibson, c.4	0	2	4	3	
Adams, p.1	0	0	0	0	
C'g'm'n, p.2	0	0	0	2	
*Hyatt ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..38	8	14	27	15	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.4	1	1	1	1	0
Groh, 2b..4	0	0	3	3	7
Bates, cf..3	2	1	0	0	
M'Lar'n, ss.3	0	1	2	2	1
Uhler, lf..0	0	0	0	0	0
H'lltzl, 1b.3	0	0	13	0	
N'hoff, 3b.4	0	0	0	0	0
Herzog, ss.3	0	0	2	6	
Clark, c..4	1	1	4	3	
J'nson, p.0	1	0	0	0	
†Miller ...0	0	0	0	0	
†Tinglin'.1	0	0	0	0	
Von K'z.1	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	5	5	27	15	

*Batted for Adams in fourth inning.
†Batted for Johnson in the fourth inning.
‡Batted for Marsans in the eighth inning.
§Batted for Rowan in the ninth inning.

Errors—J. H. Kelly, Konetchy, Viox, (2,) Gibson, Bates, Marsans.

Pittsburgh	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Three-base hits—Mitchell, Hoblitzell. Home run—Bescher. Hits—Off Adams, 4 in three innings; off Conselman, 1 in six innings; off Johnson, 6 in four innings; off Rowan, 3 in five innings. Sacrifice hit—Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—Wagner, Konetchy, Hyatt, Herzog, Kelloggs. Double play—Wagner, Viox, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Conselman, 3; off Johnson, 2; off Rowan, 2. Struck out—By Adams, 2; by Conselman, 1; by Johnson, 1; by Rowan, 1. Wild pitch—Conselman. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Phillies Drive Perdue Out of Box.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18. – Philadelphia knocked Perdue off the rubber in six innings to-day and defeated Boston by 5 to 3. Sharp fielding by Grifith, Gowdy, and Schmidt saved Perdue until the sixth, when the home team pushed three runs over the plate and won the game on Baker's single, doubles by Lobert and Magee, and Cravath's single. Two of Boston's runs were driven in by Perdue's three-bagger. Marshall pitched in fine form and received excellent support. Magee kept up his hard hitting and made two doubles and a single in four times at bat. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf.4	2	2	2	0	
Byrne, 3b.4	0	2	1	1	
Lob't, 3b.4	1	2	1	0	
Magee, lf.4	1	3	1	0	
Cravath, rf.4	0	2	2	0	
Lind'n, 1b.3	0	0	14	1	
M'phy, ss.3	0	0	2	4	
Kil'fer, c.3	1	1	5	2	
M'shall, p.3	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	5	13	27	20	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'r'le, ss.3	0	0	2	3	
Rivers, 2b.3	0	0	2	1	
Con'ly, lf..4	1	1	2	0	
G'dith, rf.3	0	0	4	2	
Schm't, 1b.4	0	0	9	1	
Gib't, cf.4	1	2	4	0	
Martin, 3b.3	0	0	1	1	
Gowdy, c..2	1	1	5	1	
Perdue, p.2	0	0	1	0	
Ch'ch'll ...0	0	0	0	0	
Cronin ...1	0	0	0	0	
†Durey ...1	0	0	0	0	
‡Collins ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	3	5	34	10	

†Batted for Perdue in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Martin in the ninth inning.
Batted for Crutcher in the ninth inning.

Errors—Murphy, (2.)

Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Connolly, Kilfifer, Lobert, Magee, (2.) Three-base hit—Perdue. Home run—Cravath. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Rivers, Perdue. Stolen base—Gilbert. Double play—Griffith and Gowdy. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Marshall, 1; off Perdue, 1. Struck out—By Marshall, 3; by Perdue, 2. Hits—Off Perdue, 5 in 6 innings; off Crutcher, 0 in 3 innings. Wild pitch—Perdue. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Team Wins Its Second Game with Pittsburghers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 18.—Bill Bradley's Brooklyn Tip Tops made it two straight to-day when they defeated the Pittsburghers by a score of 4 to 3, in a game that was featured by good uphill work on the part of the visitors when the game seemed gone. Tom Seaton was touched up pretty lively in the first inning. Jones walked for a start, and when Savage and Oakes singled, coupled with Cooper's wild throw, two runs came clattering over the plate. They got another in the second inning, when Gagnier threw Berry's roller over the first baseman's head, from whence he scored on Jones's single.

With the score 3 to 2 against them the Tip Tops went after Knetzer, who had replaced Barger in the ninth, and after the smoke cleared away two runs were in on singles by Evans and Owens and a two-bagger by Cooper. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, rf..5	0	3	3	0	
Myers, 1b.4	1	0	11	0	
Hofm'n, cf, ss..5	0	1	4	0	
Deih'g'r, 3b.3	0	0	1	2	0
Murphy, rf..4	0	2	3	0	
W't'r't, 3b.4	1	0	0	4	
Gagn'r, ss.3	0	1	2	3	
†Evans ...1	1	1	0	0	
Owens, c..4	1	2	3	2	
Seaton, p.2	0	0	0	0	
‡Grigas ...1	0	0	0	0	
Som'rs, p.0	0	0	0	0	
§Shaw ...0	0	0	0	0	
Maxw'l, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Total..36	4	10	27	14	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf..3	1	1	1	3	0
Sav'ge, rf..4	1	2	2	0	
Oakes, cf..4	1	1	3	0	
Len'x, 3b.4	0	0	0	1	
McD'd, ss.3	0	1	1	5	
Ed'ley, lb.4	0	0	11	1	
Lewis, 2b.4	0	1	4	1	
Berry, c..2	1	0	4	1	
*Roberts..1	0	0	0	0	
Barger, p.3	0	0	0	1	4
†Knetzer, p.0	0	0	0	0	
‡Mopesky..1	0	1	0	0	
Total..32	3	7	27	18	

*Batted for Berry in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Knetzer in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gagnier in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Seaton in the seventh inning.
*Batted for Sommers in the ninth inning.

Errors—McDonald, Cooper, Westervelt, Gagnier.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—4
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Cooper. Three-base hit—Owens. Sacrifice hits—Jones, McDonald. Stolen bases—Myers, Westervelt. Double plays—Berry and Lewis; Jones and Berry. First base on balls—Off Seaton, 2; off Barger, 1; by Seaton, 1. Hits—Off Barger, 7 in 8 innings; off Knetzer, 3 in 1 inning; off Seaton, 6 in 6 innings; off Sommers, none in 2 innings; off Maxwell, 1 in one inning. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cross and Anderson.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—By bunching hits in the sixth inning St. Louis won the third game of the series with the Indianapolis Federals to-day, 4 to 2. The first two scores of the inning were made by Simon and Crandall when Bridwell singled. Bridwell went to second when Kauff missed the ball, and scored on Boucher's single. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1
Indianapolis	0	0	1

Batteries—Crandall and Simon; Mullin and Rariden.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—Shelby Zeider and Beck, a triple by Zwilling, and a single by Wickland gave Chicago three runs in the first inning, a lead the Kansas City Federals were unable to overcome, the visitors winning, 6 to 3. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	6	9	0
Kansas City	3	10	2

Batteries—McGuire and Wilson; Hogan, Stobe, Brown and Easterly.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 18.—A big crowd to-day saw Buffalo defeat Baltimore, 4 to 2. Two singles and two doubles in the fourth inning netted the visitors three runs, after which Suggs settled down. Butler went in in the eighth after Duncan batted for Suggs. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	8	3
Baltimore	2	8	1

Batteries—Kropp and Blair; Suggs, Smith, and Russell.

Red Sox Release Two Youngsters.

BOSTON, April 18.—Two players, Outfielder Hendricks and Catcher Cady, were released outright to the Providence club of the International League to-day by the Boston Americans.

PRINCETON'S EARLY LEAD WINS GAME

Tigers Outbat and Outfield Brown Nine Before 5,000 Providence People.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18.—Princeton outhit and outfielded Brown to-day, winning by a score of 6 to 2. The game was won in the first inning, when three of the four Princeton men to face "Rube" Cram, who last year shut out Harvard, scored on passes and singles. Henry replaced Cram, and, although he had good control, his support was poor.

Wood, the Princeton pitcher, had an argument with Umpire Lanigan in the second inning, when he claimed he was hit by a pitched ball. In the following inning he walked Tewhill, Babbington singled, and Durgin sent both men home with a long drive to the fence for two bases. Hawks, Princeton's left fielder, made some brilliant catches of long flies. Score by innings:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hawks, lf..4	1	1	5	0	
Cook, cf..3	1	1	2	0	
Hoyt, ...2	0	0	0	0	
Reed, 3b..3	0	0	1	0	2
Rh'ds, 1b.4	0	0	10	0	
Law, ss..3	0	0	0	3	
Grigas ...1	0	0	0	0	
Som'rs, p.0	0	0	0	0	
§Shaw ...0	0	0	0	0	
Wood, p...4	1	1	0	4	
Total..35	3	4	27	13	

BROWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dike, lf..4	0	0	0	0	
Tew'll, 2b..2	1	0	2	1	
B'ton, 3b.4	1	1	1	1	
Durgin, rf..4	0	1	2	0	
Ib ...4	0	2	4	0	
And's, 1b.1	0	0	7	0	
Dunn, rf..2	0	1	0	0	
Nash, cf..4	0	0	2	0	
W'm'n, ss.2	0	0	0	6	
Cram, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Henry, p..3	0	0	1	0	5
Total..29	2	4	27	14	

Errors—Cook, Tewhill, Waterman, Dick, Henry.

Princeton	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Brown	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Hits—Off Cram, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Henry, 6 in 8 2-3 innings. Stolen bases—Hoyt, (2,) Law, (2,) Voorhees, Babington, Nash. Two-base hits—Durgin, Cook. Sacrifice hit—Rhoads. Double play—Voorhees and Law. Struck out—By Wood, 3; by Henry, 9. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 4; off Henry, 3; off Cram, 2. Wild pitch—Cram. Hit by pitcher —By Henry, Voorhees, (2,) Wall;) First base on errors—Princeton, 3; Brown, 1. Left on bases—Princeton, 11; Brown, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Lanigan. Attendance, 5,000.

Robinson a Puzzle to Cubs.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Hank Robinson made his debut with the St. Louis team this afternoon and was effective against Chicago in all but the last inning, when the visitors scored their runs. The score was 5 to 2 in St. Louis's favor. Pierce, who started the contest for Chicago, was hit at opportune stages, while his team mates erred at critical times. score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.3	1	1	3	4	
Magee, cf..3	0	0	1	1	
Butler, ss.3	1	1	2	5	
J. M'r, 1b.4	0	1	12	0	2
Wilson, rf.4	0	0	2	0	
Schm, 3b..2	0	0	0	2	
Crume, lf.3	1	0	2	0	
Snyder, c.3	2	2	4	1	
Rob'son, p.2	0	0	0	3	
Total..28	5	6	27	16	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bodie, cf..3	0	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss..3	0	0	0	0	0
Sw'y, 2b..4	1	1	1	2	2
Z'mm'n, ss.4	1	1	1	1	2
Sch'te, lf..4	0	1	1	2	0
Saier, 1b..3	0	0	9	1	0
Felsch, cf..1	0	0	0	1	0
Archer, c.3	0	0	1	5	2
Pierce, p..2	0	0	0	0	4
Stack, p..0	0	0	0	0	1
†Pieh'p ...1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Bres'han..0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..29	2	4	24	15	11

†Batted for Pierce in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Saier in ninth inning.

Errors—Saier (3,) Johnston.

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY ENTERTAINS "PREP" SCHOOLBOYS—BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW ENDS

NEWARK BOYS WIN 'PREP' DAY GAMES

New York University Host to Boys from Thirty-one Schools.

Central Commercial and Manual Training High School of Newark was an easy winner yesterday at the annual "prep" school day games held at New York University, leading its nearest competitor, Stuyvesant High School of New York, by 7 points. Tome School, which was expected to prove a dangerous rival, was disappointing, while Lawrenceville finished third. Thirty-one schools were represented in the meet. Two hundred boys had been kept over night at the different fraternities as guests, but yesterday's arrivals increased the attendance to 5,000 high-school students, who crowded the open spaces on the field and in the grand stand, rooting for their candidates.

The warm air of the morning had completed the drying of the track, while the lack of any strong wind made the going easy and contributed to the breaking of four records—three for the track and one interscholastic. The interscholastic record came in the discus, when R. Walker of Passaic High School hurled the circular sphere a distance of 103 feet 4 inches. Another record was broken by C. Boughton of Central when he led home in the mile in 4:59 4-5, breaking the interscholastic record for the track by 1 3-5 seconds. Boughton won the mile with a remarkable sprint. He also romped home in the half in 2:07, leading by a good margin.

In the broad jump E. Carrol of Bryant was an easy winner with twenty-two feet, two and three quarter inches, breaking his own track record of last year of twenty-one feet eight and one-half inches. The fourth record for the field was broken by H. C. Cann of Commerce with a put of forty-six feet ten inches, breaking the former record by four and one-half inches. He is the son of Frank Cann, Physical Director of the university and had been coached steadily by his father.

The event which caused the most interest was the mile relay between Stuyvesant, De Witt Clinton, Central High, Poly Prep, Morris, St. John's Prep and Englewood which was won by Stuyvesant in 3:39, Morris being second and Central third and fourth. Englewood led for the first quarter, then Stuyvesant took the lead, falling back again in the third quarter, when Bonaparte came in first for Morris and again gaining the advantage in the last quarter when Albrecht came in. The followers of the four teams were kept off the track with difficulty. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by G. Snyder, Rutherford; J. Caldwell, Cathedral, second; Glasburgh, De Witt Clinton, third; Bistch, Dickinson, fourth. Time—0:11.

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by M. White, Stuyvesant; P. White, Stuyvesant, second; Mesloh, Stevens Prep., third; D. Burrell, Tome School, fourth. Time—10 0:2-5.

One Mile.—Won by C. Boughton, Central High; E. Garlock, Bloomfield High, second; L. Levine, Bayonne High, third; W. Smith, Yonkers, fourth. Time—1:39 3-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by A. Lasser, Central; J. Holbert, Poly Prep., second; H. Stevens, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:17 3-5.

440 Yards.—Won by K. Atha, Central High; H. Wilson, Lawrenceville, second; A. Feigin, third; V. Brady, St. John's Prep., fourth. Time—0:54.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Barret, Lawrenceville; Mesloh, Stevens, second; L. Baldwin, Boys' High, third; A. Markey, Xavier Prep., fourth. Time—0:23 4-5.

880-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Boughton, Central High; J. Wolcott, De Witt Clinton, second; P. Thompson, Poly Prep., third; E. Ryan, Lawrenceville, fourth. Time—2:07.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. Harvey, Tome School; J. Holbert, Poly Prep., second; Hammerschlag, Stuyvesant, third; A. Lasser, Central, fourth. Time—0:28.

Shot Put.—Won by H. C. Cann, Commerce, with 46 feet 10 inches; G. Brunder, Poly Prep, with 41 feet 3⅝ inches, second; V. Abel, 41 feet 3⅜ inch, third; C. Smith, with 38 feet 7½ inches, fourth.

High Jump.—Won by Ritter of Stuyvesant, with 5 feet 8 inches; W. Quinn, Lawrenceville, 5 feet 7 inches, second; T. Tyrrel, Poly Prep, with 5 feet 6 inches, third; D. Burrell of Tome School, with 5 feet 6 inches, fourth.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. McKenna, Far Rockaway, with 10 feet 6⅝ inches; A. Gint, second; E. Richmond of Lawrenceville and J. Lathrop, of Yonkers, tied. Medal won on jump off by Richmond.

Discus.—Won by R. Walker, Passaic, with 103 feet 4 inches; V. Eliot, Bryant, with 134 feet 1 inch, second; T. Woods of Lawrenceville, with 133 feet 11 inches, third; C. Smith, Central H. S., with 132 feet 6½ inches, fourth.

Mile Relay.—Won by Stuyvesant High School; Morris, second; Central, third; Englewood High School, fourth. Time—3:39.

Broad Jump.—Won by E. Carroll of Bryant, with 22 feet 5¾ inches; D. Burrell of Tome, with 20 feet 11½ inches, second; J. Gardiner of Central, with 20 feet 3¼ inches, third; W. Harvey of Toms, with 20 feet 1⅝ inches, fourth.

Standing of the Schools.—Central Commercial and Manual Training of Newark, with 27 points, first; Stuyvesant High School, with 20 points, second; Tome School, with 15½ points, third; Poly Prep, with 13 points, fourth; Tome School, with 11 points, fifth.

SCHOOLBOYS ON WATER.

Lone Star Club Gives Use of Shell to Commerce Youngsters.

The first move to interest schoolboys in rowing was made last week on the Harlem River, where the Lone Star Boat Club placed its boat club house and an eight-oared shell at the disposal of the boys from the High School of Commerce. In addition one of the former prominent oarsmen of the club has arranged to give the candidates for the crew instructions twice a week to condition them for the Memorial Day regatta of the newly organized New York Rowing Association.

About fifty boys responded to the invitation, and four crews were put on the rowing machines last week. Two crews were boated yesterday and crew practice will be conducted twice weekly until the regatta. It is expected that several of the other clubs on the Harlem will follow the example of the Lone Stars, as it is known that Stuyvesant, De Witt Clinton, and other schools are anxious to enter crews in the schoolboy race.

The experiment of adding a schoolboy event to the programme several years ago proved successful, and a number of boys, who have since graduated, are now competing in open regattas under the colors of the Harlem Rowing Club, while several are members of college crews. There was a general falling off in the interest in rowing in metropolitan circles, and it is hoped that by fostering the sport in the schools there will be a revival of interest in the new rowing organization.

The boys who are representing the High School of Commerce show good form and promise to develop into good oarsmen. The Lone Star Club amateur coach is enthusiastic over the prospects of his youngsters, and expects to turn out a fast crew.

Want Foreigners at Santa Monica.

It is said that several of the foreign entrants who will attend the Indianapolis race will come prepared to look over the field of twenty entries with the idea of offering some inducements sufficient to stage Santa Monica fixture, contents in the January issue. The figures shown by the foreigners in the Indianapolis race is regarded as of more interest abroad than the Vanderbilt Cup race. The hopes of the Californians that the Vanderbilt Cup race will be held on the Pacific Coast is regarded as [illegible]

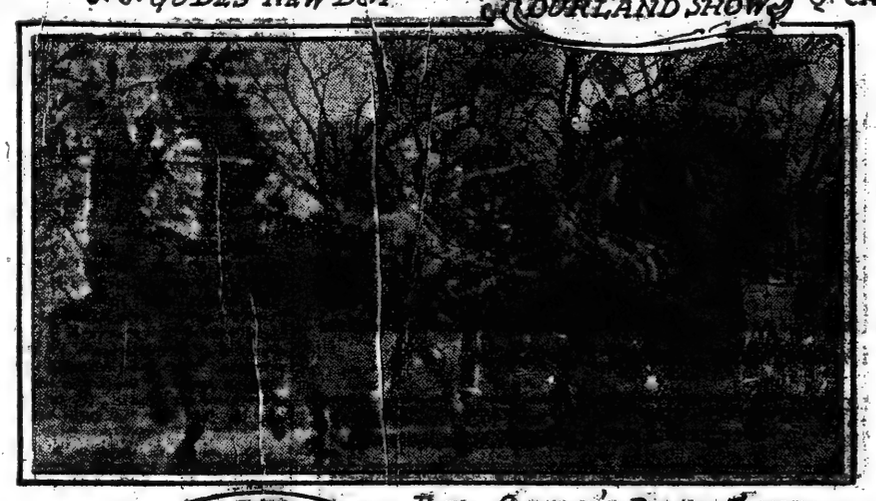
NEW YORK'S SPRING HORSE SEASON STARTS OFF WELL

O. F. Gudes New Bay

J. Campbell Thompson's Road Four

Jacking Horses on the Speedway

PROMINENT ENTRANTS FOR THE DURLAND SHOW



Emil Seelig's Park Four

Nathan Straus Driving Driver on the Speedway

Mrs. Gerken on Margaret Tate

BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW WINNERS

Royal Fashion Owned and Driven by Walter Hanley Winner at Brooklyn and Entered in Durland's Show

Miss Rachel Higgins Showing Lady Mac

CLASS IN DURLAND SHOW.

Large Entry in Annual Spring Event, $6,000 in Prizes.

With a total of thirty-seven classes, all well filled, the nineteenth annual Spring horse show at Durland's Riding Academy will open on Wednesday. The event will run for three evenings and not only is there a wonderfully large entry, but the class which will be displayed augurs well for highly interesting competition. In all, the entries number 370, representing a total of 486 horses, and with each event well filled there will be keen enjoyment for the spectators and delicate descrimination for the judges. Those who have looked over the list of entries consider that the event this season will be one of the strongest of recent years.

The winners in the various classes will divide cash and plate prizes exceeding in value $6,000. In the case of the cash prizes, they will be presented to the winners, made up in purses of gold, on each night of the show. One of the interesting music features of the programme will be the Durland March, composed for the occasion by Sousa's associate leader, Carl Edouarde, and it will mark the formal opening of the first night of the show.

One of the distinguishing features of the show is its four separate classes for four-in-hands, and in one of these, Class 34, for the best road four, Messrs. J. Campbell Thompson, Emil Seelig, Felix M. Warburg, and Count B. F. S. Gregory will compete for the first leg on the Durland Cup, which must be won twice by the same owner. In fact, it is this class that is to open the list of events on the first night. In another class for park fours five equipages will seek the judges decision, with which goes the valuable trophy of classic design, the New York Tribune Cup. From the standpoint of the spectator there is no more inspiring sight than that of a four-in-hand exhibition.

There are to be eighteen harness classes, in which the list of exhibitors includes such prominent horsefolk as Francis George Burke-Roche, J. Campbell Thompson, Edwin L. Keating, Miss G. H. Hunt, O. J. Gude, Miss Mildred Strauss, James Dooley, Edward King, Miss Sofie Pond, and H. L. Ingersoll.

There will also be seventeen saddle classes, including the two championship classes in which docked and undocked horses are to compete separately for the championship cups presented by the New York Herald. Among the owners who will show in the saddle classes are Miss Dorothy Webb, Walter H. Hanley, Miss Marjorie Gaines, Wm. J. McK. Bowman, A. B. Paine, Richard Trimble, Jr., Miss Edith D. Stone, J. B. Morgan, Bankerlin Hodenpyl, Walt. J. Cannavan, Jr., Peabody Crowell, Miss Godfrey Preece, Walter Bates, R. E. Morelaid, Charles E. Kelley, Miss William B. Miller, Dr. J. K. Howard, Miss Alice A. Bedsworth, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Sam Brown, Mrs. J. S. Rivkin, Mrs. S. T. Davis, Mrs. A. H. Sands, Joseph Vose, H. T. Peters, Miss Claire Jeffords, Mrs. John Gerken, Herbert R. Gallup, M. Newgass, M. M. Dimond, Dudley T. Harbison, Mrs. J. V. Hall, E. Stuart Hollis, Dr. S. Gabriel, Douglas Crowell, Miss Winifred Rudolph, Miss Jane Brannary, G. Tiffin Mix, Frank Mix, Miss Marie Brown Gude, Babcock Hyndman, Jr., Miss Dorothy Hyndman, Miss Ethel Hyndman, Miss Ruth Hyndman, Miss Ruth Hyndman, Jr., Miss Ruth Hyndman, Jr., Miss Ruth Hyndman, Jr.,

SOMETHING ABOUT AMERICA'S CUP YACHT RACE --- ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SOCCER

THE AMERICA'S CUP FACTS AND FIGURES

Points About the Famous Old Trophy Much Under Discussion.

Interest in the forthcoming contest for the America's Cup between Sir Thomas Lipton's new Shamrock and some one of the three defenders now under construction is simmering at present. It will begin to bubble when the new defenders are launched. It will boil over early in June, when the candidates begin racing, and before the challenger and defender approach the starting line off Sandy Hook next Fall it will strain the safety valves. Excepting among yachtsmen, the America's Cup is a dim and misty thing with the American people from the end of one contest to the beginning of preparations for another, but it assumes a very definite form in substance as soon as a race for it is on. Nevertheless, most Americans regard the trophy with almost as much reverence as they do the Stars and Stripes, possibly because it is the oldest of all international challenge trophies and the only one which America has held continuously from the outset. The Polo Cup may come and the Palma Trophy may go, but the America's Cup stays on—perhaps not forever, but for an indefinite period.

With the increase of interest in the forthcoming contest, errors of all sorts concerning the trophy will crop up in casual discussion, even among people who are more or less familiar with yachting, and therefore the man who really knows may smoke good cigars all Summer without cost, if he cares to make wagers upon certainties. And to the man who really wants to know, here are some facts that will be of interest:

At the outset the Cup now known as the America's Cup was not an international trophy, and was of no significance whatever, other than a prize offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron for a race around the Isle of Wight, open to all nations. When it was won by the schooner yacht America, owned by Commodore John L. Stevens of the New York Yacht Club and four associates, it became absolutely their property. That was in August, 1851. It did not become an international trophy until six year later, when Commodore Stevens and his associates conveyed it to the New York Yacht Club, in trust, as a perpetual international challenge trophy.

The first race for the cup as an international trophy was held on Aug. 8, 1870, on what was then the regular New York Yacht Club course in the lower bay. The challenger was James Ashbury's Cambria of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, and the cup was defended by practically the whole fleet of the New York Yacht Club, twenty-four in all. This was the only race in which the challenger has ever sailed against a fleet, and the only contest in which the issue has been decided by a single race. Incidentally, Cambria was the tenth boat to finish, and even the old America, then a trading vessel attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and sailed by a crew of navy men, was fourth at the finish.

There have been twelve contests in all for the Cup. In the second one in 1871 the challenger was Mr. Ashbury's new schooner Livonia, and the New York Yacht Club agreed to defend with only one boat in a race. The contest this year was the best four out of seven races, and in this contest Livonia won the only single race ever won by a challenger in the history of the Cup. This was on Oct. 19, 1871, and in that race the steering gear of the schooner Columbia, the defender of the day, broke down. Only twice since that day has a challenging yacht crossed the finishing line ahead of the defender; on Sept. 10, 1895, when Valkyrie III., after having fouled the defender finished the race one minute sixteen seconds ahead of the American boat, and on Oct. 4, 1901, when Shamrock II. finished two seconds ahead of Columbia, but lost to her by virtue of conceding 42 seconds time allowance.

In the races of 1876, 1881, 1885, 1886, and 1887 the contest was decided on the basis of the best two out of three races. From 1893 to the last race in 1908, the contest has been the best three out of five races.

In only three races has a yacht failed to finish. In the last race of the contest of 1895, Valkyrie III. withdrew immediately after crossing the starting line. On October 17, 1899, in the second race of that year, Shamrock lost her topmast and withdrew, and on September 3, 1903, the last race of that year, Shamrock III. did not finish, because she was already beaten, the hour was late and there was nothing to be gained by continuing.

In only one race has a yacht competing for the America's Cup been disqualified. That was on October 4, 1901, when Valkyrie was disqualified for having fouled Defender. On only two occasions has there been any exhibition of ill feeling between challenging and defending forces. These were in 1871, when Mr. Ashbury showed a disposition to stand on technicalities of his own creation and not at all warranted, and in 1895, when the Earl of Dunraven exhibited a very nasty temper after the disqualification of Valkyrie III., and her withdrawal from the contest. On all other occasions the best of feeling has prevailed between the two parties to the contest.

The fastest time ever made in a race for the America's cup was made by the old schooner Columbia, on October 18, 1871, the day before she was defeated by Livonia. She sailed twenty miles, leeward and windward, forty miles in all, in three hours one minute and thirty-three seconds. It is not to be inferred from this that Columbia was the fastest yacht that ever sailed for the cup. There is no method of determining the relative speeds of two or more boats other than by the results of a race in which they sail together. The fast time Columbia made on the date referred to was due undoubtedly to particularly favorable conditions of wind, weather, and sea.

The fastest time ever made in a fifteen-mile course, straightaway and return, thirty miles in all, was made by Vigilant on October 13, 1893. She covered the course in fifteen miles leeward and windward, thirty miles in all, in 3 hours, 24 minutes and 29 seconds. This was the first year, by the way, in which the distance was fixed at thirty miles in all. The fastest time ever made in a triangular race was made by Columbia on October 3, 1901. The distance was thirty miles and the course was covered in 3 hours, 30 minutes and 18 seconds.

In the first three contests, the challenging yachts were schooners, and the defenders in the second and third were also two-stickers. In all other contests the yachts have been sloops or cutters, and in these days large sloops and cutters are the same; single-masted vessels with double head rigs.

The smallest challenger in the history of cup racing was Atalanta, in 1881, built at Belleville, Ontario, and representing the Bay of Quinto Yacht Club. She measured 64 feet on the waterline. She was also the first sloop to appear in a contest. All other challengers have been much larger than the new Shamrock, which is coming this year.

The first yacht ever built especially to defend the trophy was Pocahontas, in 1881. Previous to that year the New York Yacht Club had selected, from its fleet, the yacht considered to be best suited to the work. But Pocahontas did not come up to expectations, and was rejected in favor of Mischief, one of the crack sloops of the fleet. Since 1881, new defenders have been built for every contest. There were two candidates in 1885, two in 1886, and four in 1893; and in every contest excepting one since that of Atalanta and Mischief the cup has been defended by a yacht built for that particular affair. The one exception was in 1901, when Constitution, built for the race of that year, was discarded in favor of Columbia, the defender of 1899. Beginning with Vigilant in 1893, the name of every defender has been a word of eight letters; and possibly Constitution's hard luck was due to her christening. Vigilant, in her time, was glorified in song, supposed to have been sung by the crews of her three rivals for the honor of defending, the refrain of which was:

"For we know how it feels to sail at her heels,
"For overhaul 'er we can't,
"The V-I-G-I-L-A-N-T, Vi-gi-lant."

HARD TO BEAT SPOTTS.

Larchmont Gunner Wins Club Championship at the Traps.

Ralph L. Spotts, the many-time champion trapshooter, added one more title to his string yesterday by winning the Larchmont Yacht Club championship, with a total score of 187 out of a possible 200. D. F. McMahon was second, with 186, and A. L. Burns third, after a shoot-off with A. W. Church, T. J. McCahill, and A. L. Burns, who had tied with 178 each.

The high gun of the day was George L. Lyon of the New York Athletic Club, who proved the winner of the interclub-university match at 200 "birds." He returned a card of 191, R. L. Spotts being the runner-up with 187, and D. F. McMahon third, after a shoot-off with C. H. Newcomb of Philadelphia, who tied him with 186.

In the team match between five men from the Larchmont Yacht Club and five from Yale University the home club was the victor by 77 "birds," the score being: Larchmont, 445; Yale, 348. A. L. Ivins of the Red Bank Gun Club won the prize in the first 100 "bird" handicap match, and E. H. Lott of the Marine and Field Club captured the prize for the second 100 "birds." The scores:

G. L. Lyon, N. Y. Athletic Club, 4, 191; R. L. Spotts, Larchmont Y. C., 4, 187; C. Newcomb, Philadelphia G. C., 4, 186; D. F. McMahon, Larchmont Y. C., 5, 176; A. L. Ivins, Red Bank G. C., 10, 184; E. Lott, Marine and Field, 10, 183; Dr. Culver, N. Y. A. C., 5, 179; A. E. Rainney, N. Y. A. C., 16, 170; T. J. McCahill, Larchmont Y. C., 12, 178; A. W. Church, Larchmont Y. C., 10, 178; A. L. Burns, Larchmont Y. C., 8, 178; G. J. Corbett, N. Y. A. C., 10, 178; H. L. Hoyt, Jr., Manhasset Bay Y. C., 8, 178; J. H. Hendrickson, N. Y. A. C., 5, 182; F. Stephenson, Marine and Field, 5, 176; N. Webb, Stamford G. C., 14, 175; H. O. Allyn, White Plains, 10, 174; K. Von Rosenmuller, Bergen Beach, 5, 170; Dr. Sauer, Westchester, 5, 170; H. Hilm, Stamford Y. C., 14, 169; C. W. Billings, N. Y. A. C., 12, 168; G. W. Lembeck, N. Y. A. C., 10, 168; C. S. Wiles, Stamford G. C., 14, 167; W. B. Short, Larchmont Y. C., 12, 169; W. B. Ferguson, Larchmont Y. C., 12, 167; A. J. McManus, N. Y. A. C., 10, 166; R. J. Held, N. Y. A. C., 12, 166; W. B. Ogden, N. Y. A. C., 12, 165; J. Foster, Stamford G. C., 14, 163; J. D. James, Marine and Field, 6, 164; H. M. Bullock, New Rochelle Y. C., 12, 164; T. Lenane, Jr., Larchmont Y. C., 14, 164; E. T. Leahy, N. Y. A. C., 12, 163; M. R. Guggenheim, Swastika G. C., 12, 162; O. C. Grinnell, N. Y. A. C., 10, 162; F. L. Haas, White Plains, 12, 162; H. H. Shannon, White Plains, 10, 161; J. Stevens, N. Y. A. C., 15, 158; A. W. Fitzgerald, Larchmont Y. C., 20, 155; J. H. Vandeveer, Larchmont Y. C., 12, 154; A. W. Ferguson, Larchmont Y. C., 12, 154; C. Southey, Stamford G. C., 12, 153; C. B. Hyatt, Marine and Field, 15, 153; J. W. Alker, Manhasset Bay Y. C., 16, 153.

TEAM MATCH—LARCHMONT VS. YALE.

LARCHMONT.	Total.	YALE.	Total.
R. L. Spotts	92	N. R. Taylor	77
D. F. McMahon	91	C. G. Lyman	75
A. L. Burns	90	T. R. Brown	71
A. W. Church	87	J. W. Barrell	66
W. B. Short	85	S. Halstead	59
Total	445	Total	348

PENNSYLVANIA CREWS WIN.

'Varsity and Freshmen Beat Navy Boats at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 18.—Pennsylvania's oarsmen made a clean sweep when their 'Varsity and freshman eights rowed the midshipmen on the inner course of the Severn River this afternoon. The 'Varsity boat came across the line slightly over two lengths ahead of the Navy shell, covering the distance of 1 5-16 miles in 7 minutes 42 seconds. The freshman race was won by about a third of a boat length, the winning time being 8 minutes 29 3-5 seconds.

Both races were rowed against a strong flood tide and with a stiff breeze blowing diagonally across the inner course, over which the contest took place.

In the 'Varsity event Pennsylvania got a better start and set the pace all the way, running between 36 and 38 strokes to the minute for the whole course. They led by a third of a length at the half-mile post and steadily increased this lead.

Except for the tide and wind, conditions were excellent, and an exceptionally large crowd saw the race.

The 'Varsity victory of Pennsylvania was the first they have achieved at Annapolis since 1909.

Columbia Tennis Team Wins.

Columbia opened its lawn tennis season yesterday by defeating Lafayette on the South Field courts, by 5 matches to 1. L. J. Keeler of Lafayette was the only member of his team to win a match and he defeated F. S. Dolbeare of Columbia in the hardest fought contest of the afternoon, 3—6, 9—7, 8—6. The score:

Singles—L. A. Coffin, Columbia, defeated J. L. Pardee, Lafayette, 6—4, 6—2; Spencer Miller, Columbia, defeated M. L. Thompson, Lafayette, 6—2, 6—1; A. L. Conger, Columbia, defeated R. S. Burns, Lafayette, 6—3, 6—1; L. J. Keeler, Lafayette, defeated F. S. Dolbeare, Columbia, 3—6, 9—7, 8—6.

Doubles.—Miller and Coffin, Columbia, defeated Pardee and Burns, Lafayette, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2; Dolbeare and Conger, Columbia, defeated Thompson and Keeler, Lafayette, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2.

Harvard Loses at Lacrosse.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 18.—Johns Hopkins outplayed Harvard at lacrosse to-day, winning by a score of 11 to 3.

Scores of Lacrosse Games.

At Swarthmore, Penn.—Swarthmore, 6; Baltimore Polytechnic, 2.

At Carlisle—Carlisle, 7; University of Pennsylvania, 0.

BASEBALL IMPROVES MORALE OF ARMY

United States Soldiers Benefited by Widespread Participation in National Game.

That baseball has been an important factor in improving the morale of the United States troops is evidenced in the reports of several army officers and especially in the reports from the Philippines. More men are actual participants in the game than in any other branch of sport, and the soldiers are taking such a live interest in the game that the forms of recreation and amusement which have been detrimental rather than beneficial to the men are gradually decreasing.

The enthusiasm for athletic sports among the soldiers in the Philippines has become so prominent that Gen. Bell has issued an order for the formation of an athletic council to regulate sports of all kinds and place them on a purely amateur basis.

This council will consist of one officer from each regiment. There will also be a board of representatives to assist the council, consisting of one non-commissioned officer from the Coast Artillery, the Philippine Scouts, and the Engineer, Signal, Hospital, and Quartermaster Corps.

Army officers are also encouraged over the fact that wherever the United States soldiers come in contact with the soldiers of other nations baseball is regarded as the, one sport which in the future will eventually become an international affair.

Major Palmer E. Pierce, who has just returned from Tientsin, China, where he has been on duty with the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, says that the soldiers of other nations have become interested in the American game, and a series of games played there last Summer for the championship of the regiment attracted the officers and men of all the other nations. The games were played for silver cups, and took place at Recreation Park, Tientsin. A large crowd attended the final game, after which the winners were presented with the trophies. This same interest in the game was also shown in the recent Giant-White Sox world's tour.

International contests in track and field athletics have been established, and are doing much to improve the moral as well as the physical welfare of the men. The United States has had two battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry stationed at Tientsin since January, 1912. These troops are part of the international force safeguarding the approaches to Peking.

Besides the Americans, there are Russians, Japanese, French, Germans, Austrians and Italians. When off duty these troops fraternize and the greatest good will and harmony prevail. On national fête days all the nations represented join in the festivities. The English celebrate the King's birthday in June, the Germans observe the Kaiser's in January, and the Japanese the Mikado's during December. The Russians hold the fête in honor of the new year about Jan. 15, the French on July 15 in honor of the fall of the Bastile, and the Americans July 4.

None of the gatherings is of greater interest than the various athletic field days. The nations hold these at stated intervals, and two international meets were held last year, one under the auspices of the English and the other by the French. Civilians were invited to compete with the soldiers. The American troops held two athletic meets, both of which were very successful.

In the international meet held by the British the Americans were first in the 440-yard run and in the four-man relay team. In the itnernational meet held under the auspices of the French troops the Americans got even more honors. In these two meets the United States soldiers got eight first, nine second, nine third and nine fourth places.

The British soldiers are devoted to boxing, and the inter-regimental contests provide excellent sport. Surrounding the ringside are all the regimental officers in their striking red mess jackets, while massed in the rear is the entire enlisted personnel in dress uniform. The setting is picturesque. The boxing of the British soldiers is of high order. They have the element of hard, fair fighting. It is the surprise of all the other troops at Tientsin, the number of British soldiers who take part in boxing as an exercise.

The English soldiers also play cricket and rugby. The football matches attract much attention. The American soldiers have taken it up and play many games as well as football as it is played here. The French have won the tug of war championship of Tientsin for the past three years. The German soldiers devote most of their time to gymnastic exercises and the Japanese go in for wrestling.

The outdoor life among the Chinese Treaty Ports is of great interest to the Westerner. Under the influence of the English, a healthy condition has been created which is most beneficial.

Golf, tennis, football, cricket, polo, rowing, swimming, horse racing and paper chases, in fact almost every known sport is practiced by the military and civilians. Last year not the least interesting events at one of the meets was the first aeroplane flight ever held in China.

Among the athletes there are no professionals. No place in the world are the great benefits of amateur sports properly directed and controlled more evident than here. General participation is the rule. A healthy life full of interest and personal work results.

It is believed that the promotion of amateurism among the soldiers in the Philippines and their proposed alliance with the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation will be of great benefit. The amateur under the new military regulations is defined as follows:

No person shall be eligible to compete in any open game contest meet or tournament who commits any of the following acts:

1. Enters a competition for money.
2. Accepts a prize of money.
3. Sells or pawns his prizes.
4. Enters a competition under a false name.
5. Issues or accepts a challenge for money or its equivalent.
6. Receives a reward for becoming or continuing a member of an athletic organization.
7. Accepts a free membership or remission of dues in any club.
8. Teaches, trains, or coaches in any athletic sport for money or any valuable consideration.
9. Or who knowingly enters as an individual or as a member of a team any competition open to a professional or to a professional team without obtaining in advance the specific permission of the Executive Committee.

PENNANT FOR UNIVERSITY.

Present Leaders in Interclub Baseball League Cannot Lose Position.

INTERCLUB LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
University	11	2	.846
Union	9	4	.692
Twelfth Infantry	7	7	.500
Racquet and Tennis	6	7	.462
Knickerbocker	4	9	.308
Calumet	3	11	.214

As a result of the three games played in the Inter-Club Baseball League yesterday on the club grounds, Seventy-first Street and Fifth Avenue, the championship of the league will go to the University Club, as the remaining games to be played this week will in no way affect the relative positions of the two leading clubs, while the 3rd and fourth clubs are entirely out of the pennant race.

In the opening contest, University Club defeated Calumet, 19 to 7; Union triumphed over Knickerbocker, 25 to 6, and Twelfth Regiment Infantry won from Racquet and Tennis, 18 to 11.

The University Club scored a ten-run lead over Calumet in the first three innings of the first game, but after this display the teams kept on even terms. Homan scored seven hits and six runs, while Vander Poel and Simmons each made five hits, with four and three runs, respectively. For Calumet, Tiet had a batting average of 1,000, but four errors by Mellick and three by Battershall helped to swell the University run column. Simmons pitched good ball for the winners.

Judge Frederick Kernochan essayed to pitch for Knickerbocker against Union, but after eighteen hits, for nineteen runs, had been made off his delivery in the first two innings, he retired in favor of Rea, who pitched very effectively during the remainder of the game. By mutual agreement only seven innings were played. The athletic infield of the Union Club, which included Harold Weeks and J. De Saulles, proved too much for the Knickerbocker batters.

The splendid fielding of Clark at third base for the Racquet and Tennis Club was the feature of the last game. He had twelve chances, and made but one error, and made six hits out of eight times at bat. The Racquet and Tennis Club outbatted its opponents, but did not know what to do on the bases. The scores:

UNIVERSITY VS. CALUMET.

University—Homans, shortstop; Pell, third base; Vander Poel, catcher; Simmons, pitcher; Brokaw, first base; Bacon, second base.

Calumet—Alten, shortstop; Bigelow, first base and catcher; Mellick, third base; Tiet, pitcher; Battershall, third base and catcher; Grady, second base; Schultz, first base. The score by innings: R. H. E.

University	4	2	4	0	0	1	1	4	3	—	19	24	3
Calumet	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	—	7	15	10

Batteries—Simmons and Vander Poel; Tiet and Battershall and Bigelow. Time of game—1 hour and 10 minutes. Umpires—Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and E. Pierpont Hicks, President Interclub Baseball League.

UNION VS. KNICKERBOCKERS.

Union—De Saulles, third base and pitcher; Benjamin, first base; Washington, shortstop and third base; Weeks, pitcher and shortstop; F. Watson, catcher.

Knickerbocker—Kernochan, pitcher and second base; Crane, second base and third base; Rea, third base and pitcher; Gerry, first base; Worden, catcher; Pyne, shortstop. The score by innings: R. H. E.

Union	3	1	6	0	2	0	1	3	—	25	26	2
Knickerbocker	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	6	13	8

Batteries—Weeks, De Saulles, and Watson; Kernochan, Rae, and Worden. Time of game—1 hour and 13 minutes. Umpires—Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and H. Hildreth, Twelfth Regiment.

RACQUET AND TENNIS VS. TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Racquet and Tennis—Shebburn, first base; Clark, third base; Drimer, shortstop; Pardee, second base; Sheffield, pitcher; Hinsdale, catcher; George, shortstop.

Twelfth Regiment Infantry—Brown, third base; Hildreth, shortstop; Ashmore, pitcher; McCoy, catcher; Holt, second base; Janes, first base. The score by innings: R. H. E.

Racq't & Tennis.	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	5	—	11	21	5
Twelfth Regim't.	6	0	4	0	0	3	3	2	x	—	18	19	3

Batteries—Sheffield and Hinsdale; Ashmore and McCoy. Time of game—1 hour and 5 minutes. Umpires—Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and Justice Frederick Kernochan.

NEW BOWLING LEADERS.

New York Representatives Lead in the National Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 18.—A general assault was made on the leaders in both the two-men and individual events of the National Bowling tournament here to-day and to-night. No less than five teams beat the highest mark to date in the two-men and Glenn Riddle and Harold G. W. Horton, of New York, came into the lead with 1,335, within 22 pins of the world's record. Neither man fell under the 200 mark in any game.

Fred Gerdes and Samuel Roberts of the New York Athletic Club came into second place with 1,244, while Charley Lunsman and F. J. Deller of the Melrose Club of New York, took third with 1,225. Thomas J. Scannell and Charles O'Hagan, another N. Y. A. C. pair, tallied 1,194, and took fourth, while A. P. Baldwin and Charles Booth of Newark slid into fifth position with 1,192. Chris Theis and Louis Franz of Cleveland, the leaders up to yesterday, are now sixth, with 1,190.

In the individual event there were many changes, though Franz's 665 mark remains high. Samuel Roberts jumped into second place with 659 and relegated Otto Kalusch, of Rochester, to fourth with 645, while Frank Clute, of New York is third with 648. William Hammacher, of the Roseville A. A., of Newark, by means of a 639, came in fifth, and R. D. Bonitz, of Paterson, with a single pin less, is sixth. W. Larry Erdman, of Brooklyn, the 1908 National champion, with 637, stands seventh. The scores:

High Ten Men Individual.—Louis Franz, Cleveland, 665; Samuel B. Roberts, New York, 659; Frank M. Clute, New York, 648; Otto Kalusch, Rochester, 645; William Hammacher, Newark, 639; R. D. Bonitz, Paterson, 638; W. L. Erdman, Brooklyn, 637; Charles Romer, New York, 635; Joseph Stern, Yonkers, 633; Charles Klinelhoffer, New York, 630.

High Two-Men Teams.—Horton and Riddle, New York, 1,333; Roberts and Gerdes, New York, 1,244; Deller and Lunsman, New York, 1,225; Scannell and O'Hagan, New York, 1,194; Baldwin and Booth, Newark, 1,192; Theis and Franz, Cleveland, 1,190; Adams and Sherwood, New York, 1,172; Higgins and Hopkins, Philadelphia, 1,172; Sutton and Buonomo, Rochester, 1,170; Spinella and Brunt, Brooklyn, 1,169.

High Five-Men Teams.—Genesee, Rochester, 3,050; Lenox Five, Paterson, 2,909; Roseville A. A., Newark, 2,899; Melrose, New York, 2,863; Wiedeman, Cleveland, 2,816; Maneto, Philadelphia, 2,790; Electra, Montreal, 2,761; Riddell-Oneida Blues, New York, 2,738; Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, 2,693; Germania, Brooklyn, 2,693.

Monmouth Hounds' First Run.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., April 18.—Starting from the new kennels on the M. C. D. Borden estate at Rumson, the Monmouth County hounds led the huntsmen a fast chase to-day over farm lands and through woods in a Middletown township, passing through Chapel Hill and J. Amory Haskell's estate, and ending at W. Strother Jones's country home on Riverside Drive. No accidents marred the ten-mile run, and the fourteen riders enjoyed the first run of the season. Howard S. Borden acted as master of the hounds, and the riders included H. L. Herbert, Mrs. L. L. White, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, Charles Tilbury of London, a guest of Mr. Borden; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Field and daughter, Miss Rachel; Mr. Borden's two sons, John and Arthur; William Stonebridge, the huntsman, and one whip.

Tamura Wins Billiard Game.

T. Tamura, the Japanese billiard player, defeated Charles E. White, a Brooklyn amateur cueist, in an exhibition game of 18.2 balk-line billiards last night at Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 200 to 126. The winner displayed excellent form and led from the start of the contest, completing his string of 200 points in thirteen innings. This gave Tamura an average of 15 5-13, and he made high runs of 25, 27, and 18. White showed an excellent stroke at stages of the contest, and his steady, and consistent playing earned him high runs of 32, 25, and 17, with an average of 9 11-13.

KRAMER WINS 3,000 METERS RACE EASILY

"Mel" Sheppard Is Second in 600 Yards Run at 14th Regiment Games.

Melvin W. Sheppard and Willie Kramer of the Long Island A. C. were the star performers last night at the annual Spring games of the Fourteenth Regiment held in the armory, Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. Both runners were on the honor marks and Kramer, in the absence of his strongest rivals, Harry Smith and Hannes Kolehmainen, had an easy time in capturing the 3,000-metre run A. A. U. handicap, while "Shep," who was not quite as fortunate, showed a burst of his old-time speed and finished a close second in the 600-yard run, closed to niembers of the regiment.

Sheppard's work in getting the second place was the feature of the event despite his inability to breast the tape first, for he ran a good race, and with a well-timed sprint came from far behind and just lost the opportunity to win by inches. He ran through a field of seventeen starters and trained along in the rear until the last lap, when he opened up a sprint that took him past the others on the outside of the track until he was upon the heels of the distance runner, W. Macking, who was off the 55-yard line. The winner's time was 1:14 2-5, while Sheppard's time was just one-fifth of a second slower.

In the 3,000 meter run open to all A. A. U. athletes Kramer scored a hollow victory, having only two men to offer opposition after about a mile and a quarter had been covered. The distance was 19 yards short of one and seven-eighths miles, but the other starters found the going too strong shortly after the mile mark was reached and gave up the chase. Two hundred yards was the limit handicap and Kramer had four men on that mark to dispose of.

When the field dwindled down to the final three to contest for the prizes Mike Traub and Nick Gianakopolis were the other contenders. Kramer took the lead at the mile and one-quarter mark, with the Greek second and Taub third. These positions remained unchanged until the last 100 yards, when Taub "jumped" Gianakopolis and followed Kramer to the finish line. Kramer breasted the tape ten yards ahead of Taub, who in turn was fifteen yards in front of his opponent. The time was 8:47 1-5.

In the 220-yard hurdle race, Ike Lovell, starting from scratch, established a new armory record. He covered the distance over the bars in 0:28 3-5, clipping two-fifths from the former record. The summaries:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. Neil, Company E, (6 feet;) F. Howard, Company E, (6 feet,) second; C. Hawkins, Company C, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Mackin, Company C, (55 yards;) M. W. Sheppard, Hospital Corps, (scratch,) second; P. Silver, Company L, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:14 2-5.

100-Yard Rescue Race.—Won by D. Nimmo and D. Peterson, Company D; O. Olsen and C. Poetygen, Company G, second; A. Rorvig and V. Yulo, Company F, third. Time—0:13 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, A. A. U.—Won by R. Daisley, unattached, (15 yards;) B. F. Hauser, unattached, (5 yards,) second; E. P. Gilmore, Dominican Lyceum, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:52 1-5.

220-Yard Hobble Skirt Race.—Won by A. E. Neil, Company E; T. Raleigh, Company D, second; H. Marshall, Company L, third. Time—0:41 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by I. Lovell, Company (scratch;) U. Clark, Company D, (14 yards,) second; C. Hawkins, Company E, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:28 3-5.

Wall Scaling Contest, Handicap.—Won by C. Peterson and H. Wilson, Company G, (6 seconds;) J. Yorkmans and T. Lindall, Company C, (scratch,) second; G. Hogan and W. Clark, Company D, (scratch,) third. Time—0:36 1-5.

3,000-Meter Run, Handicap, A. A. U.—Won by Willie Kramer, Long Island A. C., (scratch;) M. Taub, Syracuse A. C., (170 yards,) second; N. Gianakopolis, unattached, (100 yards,) third. Time—8:47 1-5.

880-Yard Relay, Handicap.—Won by Company C, (29 yards,) team composed of Maken, Williams, Hamet, and Foley; Company L, (48 yards,) second, team composed of Fanning, Marshall, Hardy, and Johnson; Company M, (59 yards,) third, team composed of Brady, Henley, Lombardi, and Polje. Time—1:38.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. Fanning, Company L, (5 feet,) distance 39 feet 1 inch; V. Lombardi, Company M, (1½ feet,) distance 39 feet 6½ inches, second; P. Rigby, Hospital Corps, (scratch,) distance 40 feet, 7⅞ inches, third.

Handicap Billiards Again.

Play will be resumed this week, commencing to-morrow evening in the Manhattan handicap at 18.2 balkline billiards at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, between the seven contestants from the amateur Class B and C ranks. The scheduled games of last week were postponed in order that the contestants in the handicap tournament might engage in practice games with Koji Yamada, the Japanese, to fit him for the new 14.1 championship. Each of the seven players opposed Yamada in practice, and as he has finished the preliminary work, they will resume the handicap tournament. The Jap, during his practice at the Morningside Academy, was credited with the best work of the six nominations for the new championship, and in the opinions of close students of the game will prove the strongest contender of Hoppe for the new crown.

O'Connor Says Umpire Struck Him.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—J. J. O'Connor, manager of the St. Louis Federals last season, testifying to-day in the suit of J. J. McNulty against him for $35,000 damages, said he struck McNulty, then a Federal League umpire, after McNulty struck him. McNulty is suing O'Connor and the owners of last season's Federal team for damages alleged to have been sustained by the blow O'Connor struck.

City Employes Play Ball.

The baseball team representing the Bronx County Register's Office defeated the County Clerk's Office nine in an exciting game yesterday afternoon at McComb's Dam Park by the score of 19 to 8.

Boxer's Body Greased.

Johnny Schumacher, who is said to hail from Worthington, Iowa, tried an old stunt in his 10-round fight with Johnny Marto at the Sharkey A. C. last night by showing up in the ring covered with lard. Before the first round had finished, Paddy Moran, who was in Marto's corner, stopped the fight and called the attention of Referee Billy Roche to Schumacher's condition. Moran said that his man's gloves were slipping off Schumacher's body. Referee Roach examined Schumacher and decided that Moran's protest was a proper one. He forced Schumacher to leave the ring and have the grease rubbed off. Schumacher did this and the bout was then resumed.

Marto had easily the better of the go, but Schumacher managed to last the full ten rounds.

Fagin-Schroeder Bout Stopped.

The bout between Bert Fagin and Freddie Schroeder, middleweights, at the Queensboro A. C., Long Island City, last night, was stopped in the fifth round after Schroeder had been knocked down several times. The fight was Fagin's all the way. A ten-round semi-final bout was won by Jim Mace of Elmhurst, who defeated Pete Powers of New York.

There was an old-fashioned slugging match at Brown's Gymnasium, where Jack Lavin of Philadelphia and Jack Connors of New York battled. Lavin tipped the scales at 148, and Connors at 144. The fight was a good draw. In the semi-final, Willie Mansier of Greenville outpointed Young Hoster of Jersey City.

PENN LUCKY WITH HITS.

Outbatted by Yale, but Quaker City Nine Emerges Victorious.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Pennsylvania defeated the Yale baseball team on Franklin Field to-day by the score of 6 to 5. The home team was outbatted by the New Haven nine, but the Red and Blue made her hits count to better advantage. Sayre was tapped frequently, but he tightened up when Yale got men on bases, except in the eighth inning, when the Blue team got two runs across the plate. Riley of Yale made three hits, one of them a home run. Wallace led the Pennsylvania batters with a single and triple. Score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	H	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	H	PO	A	E
Mann, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Mid'b'k, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
Haley, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Falsey, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Irwin, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	V'ghn, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Minds, cf.	0	1	3	2	0	Corn'b, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0
W'ms, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0	Reilly, 3b.	3	3	2	2	0
Sch'pf, ss.	1	1	4	1	2	Blos'm, ss.	1	1	6	2	0
W'lce, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0	Swift, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Schw't, c.	0	1	6	3	1	Hunter, c.	0	3	5	5	2
Sayre, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Brown, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	6	8	27	14	3	Total	5	11	*23	15	2

Pennsylvania	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	—	6
Yale	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	—	5

*Bunted third strike.

Two-base hit—Middlebrook. Three-base hit—Wallace. Home run—Reilly. Left on bases—Yale, 10; Pennsylvania, 2. Struck out—By Sayre, 4; by Brown, 3. First base on errors—Yale, 1; Pennsylvania, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sayre, 4; off Brown, 5. Passed ball—Schwert. Umpires—Messrs. Sternberg and Keenan. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes.

West Point Routed by Harvard Bats

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 18.—Harvard routed the Army at baseball to-day, winning in easy fashion by a score of 15 to 3. The Cadets elected to pitch Merrillat, who is essentially a fielder, at the start of the game. He lasted three innings, during which time Harvard had rapped out ten safe drives, two of them doubles, and rolled up twelve tributes. Errors by the Army infielders contributed some to the big harvest of runs in these three innings. Butts, except in the seventh, pitched good ball. Frye was a puzzle to the Army until the fifth, when the Cadets began to get his number, but he died before much damage was done. Hitchcock was an enigma to the finish. Wingate had a good day at the bat and fielded cleanly. Merrillat's circus catch off West's bat in deep centre in the seventh was the fielding feature. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Nash, cf.	6	3	2	1	0
W'gte, ss.	4	5	1	2	0
Ayres, 1b.	6	1	1	12	0
G'nett, rf.	4	2	1	2	0
H'wick, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
M'han, lf.	1	1	0	2	0
W'ter, 2b.	3	2	1	3	2
Millet,

PHONE TRUST MET FAIR TREATMENT

No Complaint Over Dealings with Government, Says Vice President Kingsbury.

A POLICY OF FACT-GIVING

Company Intends to Inform Public About Good and Bad Qualities of Federal Control.

N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who conducted the negotiations with the Department of Justice which resulted in the separation of telephone and telegraph interests, says that the company was fairly dealt with in every way by the Government in the matter.

In stating the Government's wishes, he hints, however, that the company went beyond what could be demanded from a strictly legal standpoint, and in so doing the Bell system made sacrifices which ought to benefit the public greatly.

"We believe it is foolish for any corporation to seek to defend more than it can legally and peacefully hold," said Mr. Kingsbury recently before the Telephone Society of New York. "We believe in full liberty, but we believe in liberty under the law. We believe that we have received full consideration from the Government, as any other business exhibiting the same policies with respect to the public and public authorities would receive, and we feel that this fact at this time should reassure us and help us to look into the future with every assurance of continued success."

In reviewing the agreement entered into with the Department of Justice, Mr. Kingsbury said that the decision in not to seek any more competing telephone properties was not brought about by any sudden pressure, but had been in the minds of the telephone officials since August, 1911. At that time the Federal authorities and the telephone men began to work out a plan which would not interfere with the company's communication and still bring a solution satisfactory to the Government.

"We have not changed our minds as to the economic fallacy of so-called telephone competition," said Mr. Kingsbury in discussing the merger of co mpanies. "We believe that the telephone business in this country should be so arranged that every person who has a telephone can talk with every other person who has a telephone within range of possible transmission, and to obtain this result does not require monopoly. There is a great deal of difference between universal service and universal ownership, between a unified system and monopoly.

The People Will Decide.

"When the people of this country decide that it is their wish that the Government own and operate telephones and telegraphs, then the Government will own them. There is no doubt about that. We do not intend to set ourselves up in opposition to any wish of the people which may be expressed on this question. That is not our plan or our policy. But, as I understand it, we are going this far. It will be our policy to present the facts. We do believe it is our duty to let the people know just what is involved in the proposition of Government ownership.

"Think of the exchange areas of London with a population of over 7,000,000, served by a telephone system of about 245,000 stations, of Manchester with a population of 1,200,000, and 2,000 telephone stations; of Glasgow with a population of 1,156,000, and 42,000 telephone stations; of Birmingham with a population of 1,000,000, and only about 18,000 telephones; of Liverpool with a population of 1,600,000, and only about 22,000 telephones.

"On March 31, 1913, the Post Office system of Great Britain connected a total of only 730,768 stations, and had grown the preceding year only 28,838 stations, or at the rate of 4.2 per cent. With our enormously greater development to start with, the growth of the Bell system averages just about 10 per cent. per year.

"What is said of exchange development and exchange service can also be said of toll development and toll service. The European governments for the most part construct such toll lines as are commercially to carry for an excessive demand for toll service. Our policy has ever been to construct the lines ahead of the demand, to be ready when the demand comes to show the value of the service and then help to create a demand. Our policy has been to build for the peaks of the load instead of for the average load, and there is a vast difference both in the amount of investment required and in the convenience to the public between these two policies.

"In most places in Europe, when one wishes to telephone to a distant point, it is necessary to file the request at the telephone office. He is then assigned a time when he may talk, and he must come back to the office or to some connecting place at that time and do his talking. If the conversation has not been completed when the assigned period has elapsed, he is immediately cut off, despite any protest he may make, in order that others who have also received assignments may not be delayed, and he must then begin at the foot of the line and work up again, if he wishes to continue his conversation.

State of Slow Efficiency.

"Such traffic arrangements, of course, secure the highest possible efficiency for telephone circuits, but they are pretty tough on the telephone using public, and I can imagine what would happen if we attempted that sort of service in this country. In the line of earnings the result would be something like arranging street car traffic in such a manner that every car, every minute of the day and night, would have just the right number of passengers; when one or two got off, the next number would get on. If traffic could be so arranged I dare say we could reduce rates to a point which would satisfy the most critical. But the people of this country will not inconvenience themselves for the purpose of making a public necessity ideally efficient.

"I have read many suggestions as to the method of treating the fixed capital which would be involved in acquiring the telephone and telegraph business by the United States Government. Most of these methods have been fantastic, and if they were advocated by any corporation would be referred to as high finance, and I think the reference would be an incorrect one, and that the method should rather be called example of low finance. When we come to consider what is right and proper and just with respect to this enormous use of capital, we are met with this fact, that widespread through the use of the telephone is, if by no means universal, at least very widespread at such a point that the business did not support itself and that, therefore, as in most foreign countries the telephone and telegraph end of the postal business must be supported ultimately by general taxation, we are forced to admit that a large number of people will be paying for a service from which they receive no benefit.

"The British press at the present time is full of protests concerning the poor service and lack of facilities of the telegraph administration.

Many Millions Needed.

"There seems to have been little consideration of the fact that when once the physical plants of the telephone and telegraph companies have been purchased by the Government, the real expenditure of millions does not end. It is at that point that only just begins. And I dare say that something between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 would be required each year by the Post Office Department to keep up with the growth of the business.

"But to my mind all of this is not to be considered as a criticism of the Government, or indeed of any Government. The fundamental fact is that it is not and cannot be a function of Government to conduct in a commercial, business-like manner a highly organized technical business. There are necessary and definite limitations in the very nature of any Government—limitations which are in themselves benevolent, but which present, in my opinion, insuperable difficulties when it comes to Government ownership and operation of such a utility as the telephone or the telegraph.

"The above consideration, of course, does not apply to those who believe in a Socialistic government, and a great deal might be said as to the tendency toward Socialism of such a step as the Government acquisition of the telephone and telegraph.

"The advocates of Government ownership may answer all these objections, and to say that it will not be necessary to get appropriations in the ordinary way, that the expenditure of the vast sums of money necessary to build a telephone plant and to meet the operating exigencies of the business will be placed in the hands of men who can be thoroughly trusted as they are now trusted by the corporations. Then I should say that this Government would be taking a long step in a direction which it has never taken before, and that the operating heads of the telephone and telegraph administration will be given a power to spend money for the Post Office Department which no other Government employee have or ever have had."

Where Tunnels Beat Bridges.

The Joint commission of the States of New York and New Jersey, which was primarily created to devise plans for bridging the Hudson, has been brought seriously to consider the alternative of tunnels under the river as highways for general traffic and travel by ordinary vehicles. This looks as if bridges over the Hudson, although talked of for many years, may never materialize. The satisfactory experience already had with passenger tunnels should go a long way toward creating confidence in vehicular tunnels. But perhaps the most conclusive argument will be the fact that while the estimated cost of a bridge at Fifty-ninth Street is $42,000,000, two tunnels, one for movement in each direction, could be constructed under the river from about Canal Street, where they would be of the most use, for not over $11,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was under increased selling pressure and prices at the close were at about the low point of the day, with net lows of ⅝ to ¾. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 90¾c. c. i. f. New York; No. 2 red $1.01½ elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.00¾ f. o. b. afloat opening navigation, and No. 1, Northern Manitoba, $1.00¾ f. o. b. afloat opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.00⅝	1.00	1.00	1.00⅝	88⅛
July	95	94⅞	94⅝	95¼	88¼
September	....	....	93	93¾	90⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	91⅞	91¼	91⅝	92	92½
July	85⅞	85⅜	85⅝	86⅝	91⅜
September	86⅞	85⅝	86⅛	86	90¼

CORN.

The May position in the corn market collapsed under heavy general liquidation and the whole market gave way and closed with net losses of ⅝ to 1⅝c. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 73c c.i.f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	65⅝	63⅞	63⅞	65½	58¼
July	65¼	64	64	65	58⅝
September	64⅝	63¼	63¼	64¾	57⅝

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the general weakness in other grains, and closed at net declines of ⅝ to ⅞c. The local cash market was easy; standard white being quoted at 43 to 43¼c.; Nos. 2 43½ to 44c.; No. 3, 42½ to 43c.; No. 4, 42 to 42¼c.; ordinary clipped white, 42 to 44½c; fancy clipped white, 43 to 43¼c., all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	36⅞	36¼	36½	37	35¾
July	36⅞	36¼	36¼	37	34⅝
September	35⅞	35¼	35¼	35¾	34¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 4,000; estimated for Monday, 33,000, and for next week, 100,000; Kansas City received 100 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	10.25	10.20	10.20	10.17	11.32
July	10.46	10.40	10.40	10.37	11.12
Ribs—					
May	11.00	10.90	11.00	10.87	11.47
July	11.20	11.07	11.20	11.00	11.26
Pork—					
May	20.12	20.02	20.07	20.00	20.60
July	20.17	20.05	20.15	20.00	20.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Cottonseed oil closed at an advance of 1 to 3 points for the active positions.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.40@7.50	7.45
April	....	....	7.42@7.50	7.45
May	7.43	7.43	7.42@7.44	7.40
June	7.52	7.52	7.52@7.54	7.51
July	7.58	7.58	7.58@7.59	7.60
August	7.68	7.67	7.67@7.68	7.65
September	....	....	7.67@7.69	7.66
October	....	....	7.18@7.20	7.20
November	....	....	6.80@6.85	6.70

COTTON.

After showing considerable early steadiness, the cotton market broke sharply under liquidation, and closed weak at a net loss of 13 to 16 points.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.10c. for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	12.30@12.60	12.64
May	12.55	12.40	12.40@12.42	12.54
June	....	....	12.34@12.36	12.49
July	12.32	12.22	12.22@12.24	12.38
August	12.21	11.89	11.90@11.92	12.14
September	....	....	11.62@11.65	11.78
October	11.63	11.51	11.51@11.53	11.64
December	11.60	11.46	11.45@11.46	11.60
January	11.50	11.37	11.36@11.37	11.52
March	11.46	11.29	11.30@11.32	11.53

COFFEE.

Values eased off and at the close were 1 point net lower to 2 points higher. The Havre market was ¾ to 1 franc higher, and Hamburg advanced ⅜ pfennige.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7's quoted at 8¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	8.55@8.54	8.52
May	8.65	8.55	8.57@8.58	8.57
June	....	....	8.60@8.62	8.64
July	8.80	8.70	8.76@8.77	8.74
August	....	....	8.80@8.85	8.82
September	8.95	8.85	8.91@8.93	8.91
October	....	....	8.86@8.90	8.89
November	....	....	9.06@9.08	9.06
December	9.20	9.13	9.14@9.16	9.14
January	....	....	9.20@9.22	9.20
February	....	....	9.27@9.28	9.27
March	9.35	9.25	9.34@9.35	9.33

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts to-day, 6,518 packages. A moderate demand for the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery at well sustained prices. Lower qualities are slow. Creamery, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 19@21c; held extras, 25c; firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23½c; thirds, 17½@18½c; State dairy, finest, 24@25c; good to prime, 22@23c; common to fair, 17@20c; process extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 19@19½c; lower grades, 14@17c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17c; lower grades, 15½@16c; packing stock, held, 16@17c; current make, No. 2, 15½@16c; lower grades, 13½@14½c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 20,776 cases. Liberal supply, but closely sold up. Market close very firm, under moderate reception. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 21@22c; firsts, storage packed, 20@21c; fresh gathered firsts, 19@20c; refrigerator, extras and firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 18½@19c; ordinary firsts, 18c; dirties, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 16c; checks, 15½@16c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, heavyweight white, fine to finest, 22@23c; selected white, fine to finest, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, average, 21@21½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, selected brown and mixed colors, 21@22c; good to prime, 20@21c; common, selected, 20@20½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, average, 19½@20c; Pennsylvania and nearby, gathered, 19@19½c; fair to good, 18@18½c; refrigerator, specials, dozen, 20@20½c; extras, 19½@20c; firsts, 18½@19c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds, 16½@17c; fine, 15½@16c; poor to fair, 14½@15c.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The West storm continues to move slowly northeastward and is central to-night over southwest Wisconsin with somewhat increasing energy. A general depression covers the Central Valleys and the lake region and showers were general in the Northwest, the Plains and the West Gulf States, the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, with high winds and gales over the northern districts. There were also local thunder showers in the Upper Ohio Valley and rains in Washington. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is decidedly colder in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Central Plains States and warmer in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, with temperatures from 6 to 30 degrees above the seasonal average.

It is also much warmer west of the Rocky Mountains, especially in the Coast States.

There will be showers and thunder storms Sunday in the East Gulf States, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Lake Region, extending Sunday night or Monday into the Atlantic States.

Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

It will be colder Sunday in the Lake Region, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, Tennessee and the East Gulf States and colder Monday in the Atlantic States, except the extreme South portions. It will be warmer Sunday west of the Mississippi River, and warmer Monday in the Central Valleys and Gulf States.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh south.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Sunday, showers and cooler in afternoon or night, and probably on Monday; increasing south to southwest winds.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Sunday; Monday, showers and cooler; increasing south to southwest winds.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Sunday, thunder showers and cooler at night or Monday; increasing south to southwest winds.

Western New York—Thunder showers and colder Sunday or Sunday night; Monday, cloudy and colder, possibly rain or snow near the lakes, south to west gales.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Sunday, thunder showers and cooler in afternoon or night; Monday, cloudy and cooler, probably local showers; increasing south to southwest winds.

Northern New England—Unsettled Sunday and Monday, with occasional showers; warmer Sunday interior; colder Monday northwest portion; south to southwest winds, increasing.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	44	32	4 P. M.	60	48
6 A. M.	44	36	6 P. M.	58	42
9 A. M.	52	40	9 P. M.	56	41
12 M.	56	44	12 P. M.	56	39

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 12 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M., 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.22 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:30—1,132 1 Av.; Ellen McGlue..... Loss, $10
5:31—1,206 3 Av.; Anthony Pewers. Not given
11:00—Front of 210 Lenox Av.; Harlem Wallpaper Supply Co..... Slight

P. M.

12:45—412 Columbus Av.; A. Eisenhoff.... $10
1:03—2,360 5 Av.; Gertrude Thomas.... 40
1:05—2,365 5 Av.; Gertrude Thomas.... 40
1:50—2,274 B'way; R. L. Julian..... Slight
2:40—206 W. 148 St.; R. Buckley..... Slight
3:10—1,149 Boston Rd.; T. F. Barry.... Slight
8:48—210 E. 4 St.; R. Eagelman..... Slight
4:25—289 W. B'way; A. D. T. Co..... Slight
4:33—1,111 Park Av.; Otey & Co..... Slight
6:00—169 St. & 3 Av.; E. Ronbe..... Slight
6:15—270 Bleecker St.; C. Abram..... Slight
7:05—104 Ninth St.; Minnie Spring..... Slight
8:15—53½ Stanton St.; Rachel Gramer...$30
8:20—166 E. 28 St.; Jordan & Moriarty.... $25,000
8:33—59 Rutgers St.; Adv. Israel..... Slight
10:00—210 E. 122 St.; Eugene Levy..... Slight
10:40—66 W. 39 St.; Holmes Protective Co. Not given
10:45—14 E. 12 St.; Cooperman & Co.....
11:55—304 W. 34th st.; L. Schaldcr.. Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has announced the following eligible list for 7 Third Grade Deputy Medical Superintendent: George P. Heard, 83.60; Henry E. Mersereau, 78.80; Albert M. Hedley, 73.50; Wilfred P. Byrne, 73.50; Thomas L. Price, 71.50, and Charles F. Frischbier, 70.30.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for junior mechanical engineer on May 20, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $1,080 to $1,800 a year. Appointments to these positions will be principally for duty in the field, but some appointments will be made for duty in the general office in Washington, D. C. Appointees in these positions will be allowed necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties.

Competitors will be examined in mathematics, theory and practice of railway mechanical engineering, education, training, and experience. Applicants must show in their applications that they have had at least three years' practical railway mechanical engineering experience. Experience with railway equipment-building concerns, contracting railway mechanical engineers, or the railway mechanical department of public or private appraisal will be considered as qualifying. Graduation in mechanical engineering from a technical school of recognized standing will be accepted in lieu of one and one-half years of this experience. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-eighth birthday on the date of the examination, and be physically qualified for performing duties required in this position.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—Incorporated to-day:

Caton Realty Corp., $100,000; H. D. Lasch, A. H. Latson, Jr., E. L. Tumblyn, 299 1 St., B'klyn.

Bradshaw & Co., wearing apparel, &c., $110,000; C. T. Burkhardt, M. Deutheim, J. L. Bradshaw, 36 7 Av.

South New Lots Corp., Jamestown, realty, $200,000; C. G. Lindsay, W. M. Lindsay, J. L. Stone, Perth, Perth.

Pioneer Natural Gas & Fuel Co., Lockport, drilling, mining, gas meters, fixtures, $50,000; H. F. Thurston, R. H. Ernst, F. W. McElroy.

Highlawn Realty Co., $6,000; F. Davenport, H. Headry, C. Bennett, 414 Nostrand Av., B'klyn.

Employers Liability Clearing House Co., insurance, workmen's compensation, accounting, $5,000; F. Van Arsdale, P. Tucker, A. Turner, 1 Madison Av.

Olympic Publishing Co., $5,000; C. Hedin, G. C. and D. C. Dietz, 307 E. 73 St.

S. K. S. Co., groceries, &c., $10,000; J. S. Rosenthal, A. Rosenberg, M. Schmidt, 150 E. 98 St.

David S. Wathersoon Co., realty, $16,000; H. Simmonds, H. M. Pryer, D. S. Watherspoon, 1 W 34 St.

Hartsdale Canine Cemetery, $10,000; J. F. Dunstan, H. and E. K. Johnson, Hotel Theresa.

United Tire & Rubber Works, $10,000; V. Vardaw, A. Tarsydarian, H. J. O'Connor, 1,537 Av. A.

Yonkers Woodworking Co., Yonkers, $5,000; P. J. Mason, J. A. Floyd, Victor Nelson, 502 E. 178 St., N. Y.

Latham Improvement Corp., realty $10,000; M. C. Zeil, J. Felicia, C. M. Swartz, 1,444 B'way.

Quality Tailoring Co. of N. Y., N. Y. C., $50,000; W. Holdheim, J. W. Cosier, H. E. Edwards, 212 North 6 St., Newark, N. J.

Hamish-Gove Co., Babylon, brokerage, selling agent, $5,000; M. F. Gove, H. W. and F. C. Hamish, 15 Lewis Pl.

V. Republic Theatre Co., $10,000; E. J. Stein, M. Hermen, A. H. Woods, 236 W. 42 St.

Howard Playa Co., motion pictures, $10,000; R. I. Lincoln, M. Herman, A. H. Woods, 236 W. 44 St.

Mosting Bldg. & Contracting Co., $5,000; F. Grote, A. and M. Mosting, 3,500 Bailf Av.

Meadow Hurst Realty Corp., Bayside, $50,000; M. O. Thomas, K. H. Mayhem, F. A. Smith.

Buffalo Five and Ten Cent Stores Co., Buffalo, $15,000; H. Hamlin, Charles E. Van Tassel, A. Northrup.

Authorization: Bubbard Portable Oven Co., Chicago, $50,000; Rep., S. Bennett, 260 W. B'way.

Clinical specimens, Manor Phone Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $500,000; Lippmann, Bernay & Co., N. Y., $500 to $50,000.

Capital authorized: Bubbard Portable Oven Co., Chicago, $50,000; Rep., S. Bennett, 260 W. B'way.

Dental specimens, Manor Phone Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $500,000; Lippmann, Bernay & Co., N. Y., $500 to $50,000.

Capital authorized

CRACK POLO PONIES FOR AMERICAN TEAM

Speedy and Well-Seasoned Mounts in Hand, but More Could Be Used.

No matter how clever a polo player may be, he is at a great disadvantage unless he has a perfect mount. Perfect polo ponies are practically non-existent, yet Harry Payne Whitney thinks that the Hawaiian pony Carry the News comes closest to it of any he has seen. Foxhall Keene, one of the veterans of the game, would probably insist that his old Buckshot or Texiana were as perfect types as Carry the News. Devereux Milburn would hesitate before awarding the prize to either Tenby or Jacobs, both of which are prime ponies, the latter the speedier and the former a trifle handier, perhaps. The perfect pony for one player would be the mediocre one for another equally skillful player.

A general impression seems to be that the polo pony is a sort of sublimated bronco. To a certain extent that is true, for the bronco type exists, and when made thoroughly bridlewise sometimes makes a clever animal at this most exacting of games in which the horse is a contender. But the perfect polo pony is a type that is indescribable, for he comes in all shapes, sizes, and colors, and there were as agile polo mounts when the pony was restricted to 13 hands in height as there are now, with the height increased to 14 hands 2 inches, and few of them under 14. Perfect in wind, sound in limb, plucky, with no end of endurance, quick as a cat after a mouse, docile, and able to turn in his own length even when at top speed, speedy as a sprinter, with ability to follow the ball and stand punishment; combine these, and the pony is what the player wants. He will "kick" if any of these characteristics is missing in his mount.

That is why a good polo pony is worth anywhere from $1,500 to $5,000, and the latter sum has been refused for Carry the News. Probably it would not buy Tenby, Jacobs, and some others in the string now at Lakewood being tried out with their riders for the matches for the International Cup. Of the nearly sixty ponies now being used at Georgian Court, twenty-seven were used in the games a year ago, and Conover, now twenty-two years old; Tenby, and Little Mary have figured in three international contests. They all look fit to take part in the fourth of the series this year, for their trainer, "Larry" Fitzpatrick, has them in fit condition, and looking as if they would stand the endurance test of the preliminary matches. Of their companions in the box stalls of "Meal Ticket" Oliver's old training stables at Lakewood, Harkaway, Hidden Star, Little Polly, Mollie Beach, Nutmeg, Selina, and Sprite were all played by the members of the English team a year ago, and Mr. Whitney's Gold Leaf was at one time the property of Mr. Freake of that team.

These English ponies differ somewhat from the American type in that they are what the English call dwarf hunters, a hardy, intelligent animal developed for polo by crossing the hardy runt pony of Dartmoor and New Forest with the thoroughbred hunter, to give him more type and substance. They are good weight carriers, have endurance, and have seemingly become thoroughly acclimated to America, for they are without exception ready for the hard work of the polo field, wiry and answering to the least touch of the bridle rein on their sleek necks.

Carry the News, a big up-standing chestnut with three white feet and a white blaze on his face, looks more the thoroughbred than the polo pony. Yet there is nothing a polo pony should do in the field that he does not do and do well. He has speed, checks perfectly, follows the ball as cleverly as a rider could wish him to, and stands a lot of battering without losing his temper.

Jacobs is a horse that catches the eye of the spectator, and is just the sort of animal needed for the dare-devil riding of Milburn.

Lisette is one of the old type of polo ponies, rather under-sized, but as spry as a cat and a cheerful worker with Malcolm Stevenson in the saddle, the pair working as if they were one instead of rider and mount.

Berta, which was ridden by L. Waterbury last year, is as gentle, fast, and frisky as ever, and promises to develope into an even better mount than a year ago.

Others used in the games for the cup a year ago that are now under the endurance test for another match are Acushla, an Irish pony, a bit on the big side, but handy at that; Ballerina, Corker, which was ridden by Milburn several times in the cup games; Discretion, Merido, Siren, and Warring, all of which were ridden by Capt. Whitney; Gallant, one of L. Waterbury's favorite mounts in the cup chase; Gold Leaf and Helen C., both ridden by J. M. Waterbury; Pretty Boy, Romo, Sweetheart, Sizzler, Waldrow, and Hobson.

These ponies are from the strings of H. P. Whitney, fifteen in all; Devereaux Milburn, a half-dozen given to him by Mr. Whitney as a wedding present at the time of his marriage to Miss Steel; W. R. Grace, L. E. Stoddard, R. La Montagne, R. J. Collier, J. S. Phipps, and the string owned by the Polo Association, besides the two Hawaiians, Carry the News and Helen C. In addition to these there are ten ponies in training belonging to H. C. and J. S. Phipps. It is expected that by this time the team moves over to Meadow Brook for its final practice there will be at least twenty more ponies from which selections may be made by the players.

Hopkins Best Shot at Traps.

With the exception of the Take Home Trophy, S. P. Hopkins won every event at the Bath Beach traps of the Marine and Field Club yesterday. He started his good work by annexing the Monthly Cup, with 48 out of a possible 50 blue rocks. After a tie in the President's Cup with C. M. Camp, he captured the event by three "birds" in the shoot-off. The Sayre Trophy then fell to his steady aim with a total of 96 "kills" to his credit. The Du Pont Trophy was the last prize to be won by Mr. Hopkins. He took the leg with a total of 94. The Take Home Trophy was won by C. M. Camp.

Arrange Big Bicycle Race.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Ten-Mile Handicap Road Race of the Century Road Club Association at Floral Park, L. I., on Sunday, May 17. This race is one of the big amateur bicycle events of the year. Practically all the prizes are bicycles or bicycle fixtures, as was the custom when amateur bicycle racing was at the height of its popularity. All entries must be in the hands of the committee by May 11. In case of rain on the 17th the race will be held on the 24th.

Annapolis Tennis Victory.

ANNAPOLIS, April 18.—Navy's tennis team this afternoon easily defeated the Catholic University, winning all four singles matches and both doubles.

LOCAL DRIVERS IN PARADE.

Annual Speedway Event Forerunner of Brilliant Season.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York is planning an elaborate season of sport on the Speedway. The official start will be made on Saturday, May 2, when the annual parade and horse show will be held. Those having the affair in charge are assured of a large entry, with most of the prominent trotters and pacers in this vicinity in the parade and many fine animals in competition for the horse show ribbons. Any horse and vehicle eligible to be driven on the Speedway may enter the parade, and an invitation to this effect has been sent all horsemen possessing good driving animals. In case there is rain on the appointed day, the parade will be postponed one week. As usual, it will start from the regular rendezvous, St. Nicholas Place and 155th Street, at 1:30 P. M., and there will be a band of music and other features which will make the affair equally as attractive as in past years.

It is planned to start the regular matinées on the Speedway on Sunday, May 10, and continue the series for seven additional matinées on consecutive Sundays. In case of inclement weather, the matinées will be postponed until the following Wednesday. Eight silver cups will be given to the highest point winners, besides the regular ribbons for winners of each race.

The Speedway has been well groomed for the coming events, and the Park Department has erected a new starting stand, in addition to several improvements.

The list of horse-show classes for which ribbons will be awarded to the winners of first, second, and third places is as follows:

Class 1—Trotters or pacers, stallions, to speed wagon.
Class 2—Trotters, mares or geldings, to speed wagon.
Class 3—Trotters, pacers, or stallions, to road wagon or runabout.
Class 4—Pacers, mares or geldings, to speed wagon.
Class 5—Pacers, mares or geldings, to road wagon or runabout.
Class 6—Trotters, pacers, or stallions, to road wagon or runabout.
Class 7—Novelty class; any hitch wagon and horse to be decorated.
Class 8—Trotters or pacers, pairs, to road wagon or runabout.
Class 9—Two-year-olds to carts.
Class 10—Ponies.
Judges—S. B. Wolf, William Scott, Andrew Crawford, Hugh Reilly, and James Farley.
Parade Marshals—S. B. Wolf, President; James E. Farley, Vice President; James A. Kennedy, I. V. Hunt, E. O. Binzen, William Minor, J. Chalmowits.
Entertainment Committee—R. O. Curtis, C. J. Martin, W. Wilson, J. Pfiferling, William Witsell, James Kennedy, J. P. Brown, George W. Oliver, George Stamberger, John Lawrence, Herman Crossman, H. Nimphius, George Reilly, E. O. Binzen, J. Shannon, A. Mullady, William J. O'Neill, Lewis Smith, John Gilmore, R. Jacobs, and C. J. Fendt.

COLUMBIA'S CREW TRIAL.

'Varsity Heads Juniors and Freshmen in Two-Mile Spin.

The monotony of the daily grind for the Columbia crews was broken yesterday when Fred Plaisted, first assistant to Coach Rice, sent the 'Varsity eight out for a trial against the junior and freshmen eights. The veterans showed strength in the first real test of their power. Coach Rice was at Annapolis yesterday, watching the Pennsylvania crew in action against the Middies.

The three crews lined up just at noon in front of the boathouse, with the freshman eight three lengths in front of the 'Varsity, and the junior 'Varsity one length to the good. With Plaisted's signal to start the 'Varsity set off at a fast pace, and in a quarter of a mile had pulled up to even terms with the junior crew, and was right on the heels of the freshmen, who were telling along at a high stroke. In the next quarter the 'Varsity showed to the front, while the freshmen fell behind the juniors. In this way the three crews raced to the finish. The 'Varsity pulled away from the juniors at every stroke, and at the half mile was leading by two lengths, and finished five lengths in the lead.

Rice will receive a surprise when he gets to the boathouse to-morrow, for he will find Nelson Pendleton, the heavyweight wrestling champion, awaiting an assignment in one of the 'Varsity boats. Pendleton is just under 6 feet, and weighs in condition 170 pounds. Inasmuch as he has been in training all winter, he is in tip-top form.

Indians' Schedule Completed.

CARLISLE, Pa., April 18.—Notwithstanding the numerous changes made in the lineup, the Carlisle Indian Lacrosse team is keeping up the pace set at the beginning of the season and is going good considering that some of the players are comparatively green men. Owing to some of the 'Varsity players leaving Carlisle for the country, it was necessary to draw from the second string candidates and these men are playing a good game. The compiled schedule is: April 25, Swarthmore College at Carlisle; 30, Naval Academy at Annapolis; May 2, Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore; 9, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem; 16, Orange Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 23, Penn State at State College; 26, University of Toronto at Carlisle, and June 3, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

The track candidates are putting forth their best efforts and the relay candidates are working hard to get a place on the relay team which will enter the Pennsylvania relays next Saturday. From the present outlook it seems that Coons, Squirrel, Kelsey, and Plenty will form the team.

Cyclist Kramer Coming Home.

NEWARK, N. J., April 18.—Frank L. Kramer, the American cycling champion, is on the Mauretania, and is due to arrive in New York next Thursday. Kramer will be met down the bay by a delegation of friends, who will accompany the champion to his home in East Orange. On Saturday evening Kramer is to be the guest of honor at a big testimonial dinner at the Krueger Auditorium in this city. It is expected that 1,000 cycling fans will attend. Mayor Jacob Haussling has accepted the Chairmanship of an honorary committee in connection with the dinner. Matthew L. O'Brien is Chairman of the citizens' Committee of Arrangements.

To-morrow at the Velodrome a team match race is scheduled as the feature event of the card. Walter Rutt of Germany, the world's champion, and Alfred Grenda, of Australia are teamed up, and they will oppose the combinations composed of Alfred Goullet of Australia and Joe Fogler of Brooklyn on one team, and Jackie Clark of Australia and Frank Cavanagh of Newark on the other. The distance is at a mile.

Among the Track and Field Men.

Charles J. Drages left for Boston yesterday. He took along with him his automobile timing apparatus. It will be used to time the Boston Marathon race that will be run off to-morrow.

The Union Settlement A. A. is the first of the small A. A. U. clubs to secure a license from the State Athletic Commission to hold boxing bouts. The first tournament open to registered A. A. U. athletes will be held in their new clubhouse, 231 East 104th Street, May 4 and 6.

President J. E. Sullivan has appointed a committee to investigate the complaint sent in to the Metropolitan Association regarding the poor dressing accommodations that have been provided for the athletes at the city playgrounds and athletic tracks. Theodore W. Rubin, Chairman, and the rest of the committee made a tour of the different fields yesterday, and their report will be placed before the association during the week. If the committee finds that the complaints are justified, the matter will undoubtedly be put up by the Metropolitan Association to the city officials to try and have suitable dressing facilities provided at all the city playgrounds.

Four Stallions for Russia.

Four trotting stallions, all with records faster than 2:12, were shipped yesterday on the Wilson Line steamer Toronto to Russia, where they will be used for breeding purposes exclusively. The shipment and purchase was made by a New York firm and was only part of an order which called for ten or a dozen stallions. The stallions shipped were: Guivalo Directum, 2:03¾; John Kirby, 2:11¾; Scientia, 2:11¾, and Peter Ned, 2:12¾.

Navy Athletes Win Close Event.

ANNAPOLIS, April 18.—In probably the most closely contested event of its kind ever held at Annapolis, Navy's field and track team to-day defeated Johns Hopkins University. The score was 67½ to 67½.

SUGAR AT LOWEST PRICE.

New Tariff Has Demoralized the Market for Refined Variety.

Sugar, as the direct result of the new tariff, effective March 1, is selling at the lowest level on record, and Wall Street sugar brokers are not sure that it has touched bottom. The competition among refiners having a surplus for sale has been resumed, and the market for refined sugar is at the moment demoralised.

Cuban producers were of the opinion that under the new tariff they would reap huge profits, but they have been taking the same or lower prices for raw sugar since the new law went into effect. Brokers maintain that while consumption in the United States is increasing, the refining capacity is so much in excess of the needs of population, that refiners must cut production in order to rescue profits. W. P. Willett, sugar broker of 80 Wall Street, yesterday said:

"Cubans hoped that they would get some portion of the tariff reduction in an increased price for their sugars over last season, but they have been taking the same or lower prices since the tariff went into effect. There is no indication of any change in their favor at the moment. Refiners, on the other hand, anticipated that they might be able to maintain prices for refined sugars during March on the same basis as they were selling at in February, because they thought February prices had fully discounted the reduction in the tariff. For some little time they were able to obtain 4 cents for granulated as in February, but latterly the same old competition has broken out.

"The price for raw sugar is at the lowest level it has been in twenty years at least, and the same condition of affairs finds its natural reflection in the price of refined sugar. Refined is selling generally at 3.75 cents to 3.90 cents less 2 per cent. discount for thirty days."

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

SUNDAY.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, sermon by the Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford of the First Baptist Church, Brookline, Mass., St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, Columbia College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Joseph A. Campbell, Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Wensal Rabcock, De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, 3:45 P. M.

EMOTIONS AS EXPRESSED BY MUSIC, by William F. Hirschmann, Public School 101, 11th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS AND MORALITY, discussion, Fellowship Class, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE SLEEPING GIANT, by Dr. W. T. Elsing, illustrated, Labor Temple, 5 P. M.

THE LEAGUE'S WINNING WARFARE, by Dr. Thomas J. Stevenson, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

MONDAY.

CREANTINE, by Prof. Victor C. Myers; "Uric Acid," by Dr. Morris S. Fine, assistant of Prof. Myers; Section of Astronomy, Physics, and Chemistry, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE PRESS AND THE SCHOOL HOUSE, by Franklin Pierce, Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

ACROSS THE CANADIAN ROCKIES INTO ALASKA, by Miss Rosemary F. Mullen, St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth Street, 8:15 P. M.

FEDERATION OF THE WORLD, by Hamilton Holt, St. Luke's Hall, Hudson Street, South Christopher, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.

BUTTERFLIES CAUGHT IN THE BLACK MOUNTAINS, N. C., JUNE, 1913, by Gaylord C. Hall, "Exhibition of Exotic Genera of Cicindelidae," by Edward D. Harris; "A Bit of Classification in the Making," by R. P. Dow; New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

BALSAC, THE SECRETARY OF SOCIETY, by Prof. Christian Gauss of Princeton University, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION, by Dr. John B. Huber, Public School 4, Nivington and Ridge Streets, 8:15 P. M.

LIGHT, by Dr. J. Ring Arnold of New York University, Public School 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LANDSCAPE PAINTERS OF AMERICA, by Alexander T. Van Laer, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

FUNDAMENTALS IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, by Oscar S. Straus, Civic Forum, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

FORESTRY AND FOREST OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, by Samuel F. Mersereau, Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM, by Prof. Franz Boas of Columbia, Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION IN NEW YORK CITY, by Howard A. Butler, Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK, by Howard Bradstreet, President Neighborhood Workers Association, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.

STORY OF THE HUDSON, by Dr. Charles Seymour Bullock, illustrated by stereopticon views and moving pictures, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

A WINTER'S TALE, by the Educational Players, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry, at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, 8:15 P. M.

AGRICULTURAL WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE WEST, by Joseph A. Appley, at Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL, by William Rennie, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson Street, south of Christopher Street, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.

WHAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DOES FOR THE CITIZENS IN THE COUNTRY AND IN THE CITY, by Calvin J. Huson, Commissioner New York State Department of Agriculture, 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

THE WONDERLAND OF BOOKS, by Dr. William Bradley Otis, at Public School 14, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMA, by Herman F. Kraft, at Public School 52, Broadway and Academy Street, Inwood, 8:15 P. M.

WOMEN OF SHAKESPEARE, by Mrs. Ethel Foster, at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

WITH ROMAN AND MOOR IN ANDALUSIA, by Prof. Charles U. Clark of Yale University, at Public School 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY.

ARTISTIC VALUE OF WATER IN GARDEN ART, by William E. Hils-Zard, Horticultural Society of New York, American Museum of Natural History, 4 P. M., illustrated with lantern slides.

THE PETRIFIED FOREST OF ARIZONA, by Dr. Arthur Hollick, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 4 P. M.

NATURE RESEARCH WORK, with moving pictures, by Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator Bronx Zoological Park, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

WEEDING OUT THE UNFIT, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of State Normal School, West Chester, Penn., at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

GOETHE, by Dr. Ralph Tombo, Jr., at Public Library, 111 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

IMPROVEMENT IN TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY, by W. Wallace Kay, at St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8:15 P. M.

ATTRACTIVE ARGENTINA, UNEQUALED URUGUAY, AND PROVINCIAL BRAZIL, GUAY, by Dr. George R. Van de Water, at Y. M. C. Hall, 5 West 125th St., 8:15 P. M.

RAILWAY PAYS CITY CLAIM.

Sends Check for Tax Metz Remitted but Prendergast Demanded.

Controller Prendergast received a check for $9,771 from the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railway Company yesterday on a claim that has been disputed for years. On Nov. 19, 1909, Controller Metz made deductions from special franchise taxes owing by street railway companies in the Metropolitan system. One of the deductions was for $5,015.73, payable by the Crosstown Company.

Controller Prendergast, when he took office, objected to the deductions and restored them to the tax rolls. The New York Railways Company, successor to the Metropolitan, sued to have Controller Prendergast's action nullified, but Justice Bijur decided in favor of the city. The case was appealed and the matter was still in the courts. Nevertheless, the railway company, now the Mid-Crosstown Railway Company, operated by the Third Avenue Company, sent its check to the Controller for the claim, together with interest.

Raw Silk Prices Firmer.

Late cables received in this market by A. P. Villa & Bros. say that the Yokohama raw silk market is now very active, both for American and European account, and that prices are advancing. The visible stock there is put at 6,000 bales. The Canton market is reported practically unchanged. Shanghai is said to be quiet with a rather firm undertone. Better inquiries are reported from Milan and, as a result, prices on Italian silks are stiffening up again. In the local market the demand continues fairly active, but without feature. Prices are holding their own, with a slight upward tendency in sympathy with the improved tone at the primary points.

The Auction Market.

Only three outside buyers figured in transactions at the Manhattan and Bronx Exchange Salesroom last week; one of them, Richard J. Lynch, paying $115,600 for the ten-story Hotel Langdon in West 124th Street. Plaintiffs and other parties in interest obtained twenty-two properties, and seven were either adjourned or withdrawn.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Baker.

Lady's or physician's Baker electric phaeton; fine leather top; good Exide battery; windshield. Address Owner, Z 853 Times.

Benz.

A BIG "BENZ-80" FOR SALE by private owner; 7-passenger 1912 touring; engine perfect; excellent condition throughout; fully equipped, with accessories; all new shoes and two new extras on side complete; will sell reasonably for cash, and will only entertain serious prospective buyers, no agents. Mono, W 871 Times Downtown.

BENZ "80"—Will sell my speedy, nobby, comfortable 5-passenger touring car, with powerful motor in splendid condition, for $1,600; almost a new car; can be seen and fully examined by appointment. Address H. L. Wright, 80 Church St., N. Y.

Buick.

Buick 1912, model 43, limousine body; also 7-passenger touring body, perfect condition; 2 extra tires, with demountable rims; shock absorbers, speedometer, Klaxon horn, &c.; price $650. Stanley R. Zeno, 387 4th Av. Telephone Madison Square 7937.

BUICK MOTOR CO.
want a stock clerk; must be experienced in auto repair parts; references required. Apply at 630 West 52d St.

Chalmers.

For Sale.—Chalmers 1913, five-passenger touring; like new; bargain; reasonable. Farnan, 177 Wadsworth Av. Phone Audubon 3675.

Chalmers Model K runabout; first-class condition; demonstration cheerfully given; bargain. Box P 806 Times Downtown.

Fiat.

Fiat 1914, 6-cyl. touring; new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,764 Broadway.

Ford.

FORDS MONTHLY PAYMENTS

New 1914 runabouts, touring, town, and commercial cars at regular list prices; cars delivered on payment of $221.50, and balance payable in monthly notes of $50, each bearing 6% interest. Write or telephone and make appointment for one of our representatives to call. Immediate delivery. Bronx Ford Co., 850 Bergen Av., Bronx.

Fords, new, 1914; big discount for cash; also easy payments. Bell & Little, 245 West 55th St., fifth floor.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile 32 h. p. touring car, 1913 model, excellent in both condition and appearance; has every equipment and many extras; no reasonable offer refused. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile 1914 touring car, full equipment, including electric starter and dynamo, with lights; slightly used demonstrating purposes; will sell at attractive reduction. Chas. E. Riess, 1,680 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1913 touring car, overhauled, repainted, all new tires, perfect condition; sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess, 1,680 Broadway.

Lancia.

Lancia 30, latest model, 5-passenger, practically new; electric lights; bargain. Roskam, 1,764 Broadway.

Locomobile.

LOCOMOBILE, 1912, LITTLE SIX.
Run only 6,000 miles; self-starter, electric light, complete equipment; two extra shoes. This car is in perfect condition and cannot be told from the 1914 model. Price $2,500.
ARTHUR S. HUGHES,
Hughes Bldg., Passaic, N. J.

Lozier.

Lozier four-passenger 1910 Briarcliff roadster fully equipped; just thoroughly overhauled. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Telephone No. 7194 Lenox.

Maxwell.

1913 Maxwell five-passenger; fully equipped; starter, &c.; cost, $1,085; sell cheap. Maxwell, D 169 Times.

Maxwell, A1 condition. 288 Cooper St., Brooklyn. Telephone 1704 East New York.

Mercer.

1912 and 1911 Mercer toy tonneau; 1913 White runabout. Hayes-Diefenderfer, 21 West 62d.

National.

National 1914, touring; never used; sacrifice. Roskam, 1,764 Broadway.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE.
We specialize in PACKARDS.
All latest models.
Touring, landaulet, limousine bodies at cost. See us before buying.
1,476 Broadway. Phone 5078 Columbus.

PACKARDS.
1912 30 Touring, 1912 18 Limousine, 1911 30 Touring, 1911 18 Runabout, Pullman. 1913-4-44 Touring.
S. G. V. 1913 Limousine, (bargain.)
Chalmers 1911 30 Tring, Cole, 1910 30 Tring.
GEORGE LAMBORTY, 1,926 Broadway.

Have a fine limousine Packard car with touring body. Can be bought at Lenox Garage, 5,304 Lenox. 113 East 75th.

1910 Packard 7-passenger touring car for sale very cheap; reasonable offer refused. Lloyd, 105 West 58th.

Packard car, fore door, best condition; bargain $750, sell $450. Marsak Bros., 845 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.

Pierce-Arrow.

REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY to own a $6,000 Pierce-Arrow Touring Car for $3,000. Has received the best of care and is in first-class condition. Property of James B. Regan, proprietor Hotel Knickerbocker; 1911 model, 48 H. P., seven-passenger. Complete equipment, including extra tire and necessary utilities. First inspection will close a sale. Phone or write, Stoufford, 160 West 43d St. Bryant 8000.

Pierce-Arrow touring, 1908, been in storage for three years; newly painted, equipped, and overhauled; cost $6,000; will sell at sacrifice. 24 West 56th St. 1620 Plaza.

Pope-Hartford.

Pope-Hartford touring car, 1913; 30 h. p.; slightly used; splendid condition; price very reasonable; will sell because of departure of owner to Europe; no agents. G. L. Miller, 160 John St., Brooklyn.

Pope racing machine—Made two world's records this model, sacrifice or exchange for smaller car; A1 condition. Charles Mayer, 1,876 Broadway.

Simplex.

For Sale—30 hp. Simplex; bought new June, 1913; has run 6,000 miles; excellent condition. Make Offer, 94 Times.

Simplex "50," roadsters, touring, limousine and landaulets. Roskam, 1,764 Broadway.

Studebaker.

1915 FOUR.—Studebaker Four Touring, $750; almost new; rare bargain; guaranteed. Auto Exchange, 211 West 58th St.

1913 FOUR.—Studebaker Four Touring, $650; rare bargain; small car; guaranteed. Auto Exchange, 211 West 58th St.

1913 FOUR.—Studebaker Four Touring, $600; run 900 miles; rare bargain; guaranteed. Auto Exchange, 211 West 58th St.

1912 FOUR.—Studebaker Four Touring, $400; rare bargain; small car; guaranteed. Auto Exchange, 211 West 58th St.

1912 COUPE.—Studebaker Four Coupe, $650; beautiful car; rare bargain; guaranteed. Auto Exchange, 211 West 58th St.

Thomas.

Thomas, Model K, 70 H. P.; this car is in first-class condition; recently overhauled and painted; will sacrifice this car for any reasonable offer. Address Box P 206 Times Downtown.

Thomas, 6-cylinder, 1912 model; this is the best used car in the market and I will sacrifice same; demonstration cheerfully given. Address Box P 210 Times Downtown.

Thomas, 1909, 4-cylinder, 60 H. P. chain drive, 7-passenger, touring body, in first-class condition; $300 gets this bargain. P 207 Times Downtown.

White.

White Runabout, late model; bargain. Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., 21 West 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
OWNERS' SACRIFICE SALE
GUARANTEED USED AUTOS.
RAMBLER—Roadster, 30 H. P., overhauled and painted $175
CADILLAC—Small toy tonneau; overhauled and painted; great bargain. $200
FLANDERS—Roadster; fine condition; cost $800 ..... $250
METZ—1913 roadster $250
MERCEDES—Chassis perfect condition. $350
CHALMERS—40; 7-pass.; great bargain; cost $2,600 ..... $350
PALMER-SINGER—5-pass. tour.; overhauled and painted; cost $1,500 ..... $350
FORD—1912 & 1913 tour.; like new; cost $600 ..... $300 & $350
REO—1912 5 pass.; fully equipped; demountable rims; like new; cost $1,200 ..... $400
OVERLAND—1912, 5-pass. tour.; fully equipped; cost $1,200 ..... $450
METZ DELIVERY—1914; almost new; cost $650 ..... $400
ARGYLL—Touring; just passed inspection; fine condition; cost $1,200. ..... $400
NATIONAL—Roadster; overhauled; perfect condition; great bargain. $450
NATIONAL — 1912 6-pass., fully equipped; like new; cost $4,500. ..... $850
ISOTTA—40; perfect condition; fully equipped; cost $5,000 ..... $750
PACKARD—30; 7-pass.; late 1910 model; cost $4,000 ..... $850
SAMSON—1½ ton truck; almost new; cost $7,850 ..... $650
Many other great values from $150 up.
MOTORCYCLES—All makes ..... $35 to $150
Write, call or phone Columbus 8900.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
Central Park West, cor. 62d St.
Open evenings.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Private family for obvious reasons will sacrifice to immediate purchaser entire contents private garage, separate or together, including following high-class late model foreign type automobiles, used at our country and city homes, Lake George, N. Y., namely: America's foremost automobile, Peerless baby, 6 cylinder, 7-passenger touring car; cost $6,000; like new; sacrifice $750; Maxwell model 40, light 5-passenger touring car, $250; Palge Detroit, foredoor type, roadster, run 3,800 miles, sacrifice $550; Maxwell foredoor type, 3-passenger roadster, $300. Above cars are fully equipped with self-starters, electric lights, demountable rims, extra rims, tires, tools, &c.; everything pertaining to high-class automobiles; perfect condition throughout, ready for immediate use. Above cars must be sold immediately regardless of cost or value; automobile brokers invited; information, inspection and demonstration. See my chauffeur, Edward, owner's private garage, 457 Vanderbilt Av., near Fulton St. "L" station, Brooklyn. Phone 3,168 Prospect.

1913 Oldsmobile with self starter and lighter, 50 H. P., $1,600.
1909-11-12 Oldsmobiles, fine shape, all guaranteed like new, from $400 and up.

1913 and 1912 Chalmers Touring, Packard Limousine car, Rambler, 1912 Cadillac, Stevens Duryea 6 cyl. National Touring, McFarland Roadster, Studebaker coupe, Stoddard Dayton. ALL CARS IN PRICE SHAPE. READY FOR DEMONSTRATION AND DELIVERY.

BRAND NEW TIRES AT REDUCED PRICES. OPEN BODIES. ALL STYLES. FROM $90 to $75.00.
OLDSMOBILE CO., N. Y.
225-7 West 58th Street,
Near Broadway. Col. 9880-1-2.

JOHN M. BRISBEN CO.,
USED AUTOMOBILE DEALERS,
82 WEST 68D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Telephone 1242—Columbus.
Have on hand some of the GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in Motor Cars.
Every Car is a standard model, and SEVERAL are PRACTICALLY NEW, having been run less than 1,000 miles.
Each Car has been THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED and put IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER in our own shops, and is guaranteed to be so.
EASY PAYMENTS.
HIGH CLASS REPAIRING DONE BY BEST MECHANICS IN CITY.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Open evenings until 8 o'clock and Sundays.

Michigan, 4-cylinder, 40 H. P.; fully equipped; electric lights, electric starter, demountable rims; no modern improvement overlooked; this car is in my private garage and will give any kind of a demonstration required; a bargain worth investigating; will accept reasonable offer. Address Box P 200 Times Downtown.

Metallurgique, brand new, beautiful seven-passenger limousine, just out of Custom House and positively cost to left the factory; list price $6,500; will sacrifice to quick buyer for $2,500. Before 2 or after 6 P. M. C. O'Connor, 4 Manhattan Av. Tel. 3480 Riverside.

McFarland six, 1914 model; this car has come from the factory with a tight draft against bill of lading; will release her from Pennsylvania Station; car listed $3,790; $1,750 releases her. P 211 Times Downtown.

Owner will sell beautiful Minerva 24, (foreign,) limousine and special Quinby touring bodies; Knight motor; wire wheels; in perfect order. J. D. Pitch, Room 727, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

REBUILT CARS, $100-$2,000.
Touring and Runabout Bodies, $25 up.
Tops, $10; top Covs., $1; Sh'ds, Sp'd m'r's, $5.
Steer. Cols, Radiat'rs, Lg. Bat'ries, Sundries.
20th Century Co., 1,692 B'way, bear 58d.

Buy your car from dealers who have the reputation of handling nothing but the best of used cars. We give real values. Send for list. Cars taken in trade. Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., 21 West 62d.

1911 FOUR.—Garford Four Limousine, $650; beautiful car; rare bargain; guaranteed. Auto Exchange, 211 West 58th St.

Taxicabs.—6 taxicabs, licensed, with double tariff taximeters, for sale. Address P. C. 101 Times.

Must sell at once, late model touring car; foredoor; excellent condition. 740 Morningside.

Minerva, 1913, 26-40, $2,750. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,764 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Mack four-ton truck, complete, with open body, top over driver's seat, and side curtains; truck completely overhauled recently and in good running condition; tires are practically new; a bargain for any one who can use a unit of this size; owner will demonstrate to interested party. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 24 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE A. T. C. A. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7980 Col. 248 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Automobile Supplies.

WE SELL All kinds of radiators, windshields, lamps, and hoods; mud guards made from $5 a set and AND REPAIR up; also tanks at $4 and up. AMERICAN LAMP WORKS, 243 W. 47th St. Bryant 2126.

COLUMBIA LAMP WORKS.
Radiator specialists; all types and makes repaired on short notice; mirs. of any style or shape radiators.
242-245 West 47th St., New York City.

GASOLINE, 30C. GALLON.
100-gallon coupon book $18. 249 West 60th St., near Broadway.

SALE All Makes and Sizes in Stock. REPAIRING BRUEN & BLODGETT, 1,745 Broadway, Tel. Columbus 8440.

Ball and roller bearings, Pwillips Co., 251 West 54th St. Phone Columbus 8,000.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Rent—Benault limousine or touring body by week or month; reasonable rates; owner drives; personal reference from last employer. Robert King, 137 East 83d St. Telephone 4013 Lenox.

BY DAY OR HOUR.
Late model Packard touring car to hire; reasonable rates; owner drives. Brock, 18 West 69th. Phone 6365 Columbus.

Hudson, 1913.—Owner will drive anywhere for right party by week, month; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone, E 344 Times Annex.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422. Follett Auto Co., 344 West 54th St.

Closed seven passenger Packard, touring; reasonable; hourly, monthly; careful service. 1440 Morningside.

Packard touring, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlanglare. 7670 Morningside. 251 West 122d St.

New Landaulet for hire by the month; very reasonable. Bby, 226 West 53d St. 9080 Columbus.

Packard Touring,

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Riverside Drive, 270, 99th St, Apt. 12B.—Exceptionally large seven rooms, two baths; all open view over river and city; possession at once; will redecorate; lease from owner to October, 1915; rent half off till October, then $1,000. Call or phone Superintendent, on premises; phone 2748 Riverside.

An unfurnished rental, 9 rooms and 2 baths; might divide or let partly furnished; parlors 42x18; balcony overlooking Washington Square; fine old furniture; also 17th century country house, seashore, furnished, for season. Baron, 107 Waverley Place. Telephone Spring 6064.

Five large rooms to sublet, with privilege renewing lease; ideal location; housekeeping conveniences; modern elevator building; use of restaurant optional; East Morningside Park, West 118th St. H. C. Coleman, on premises. 'Phone Morningside 3447.

170th St., 825 West.—Beautiful corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath; every room on street; southern exposure; extra large view of Hudson River from them all; fifth floor; elevator; furnished, $85 monthly; unfurnished, $80. Telephone 6869 W. Audubon. Desk man, on premises.

23d St., 254 West.—Two upper floors of building, eight rooms and bathroom; residence or light business; rent $75 per month. A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d St. Phone 1276 Chelsea.

ALTAMONT HALL,
AMSTERDAM AV. AND 124TH ST.
Attractive 5-room and bath apartments; light, airy, southern exposure; decorated to suit; very reasonable rent and liberal concessions on yearly lease. See hallboy.

THE OAKDALE,
36-38 West 95th St.
Furnished or unfurnished suites of 2 AND 3 ROOMS, WITH BATH.
Hotel service; rents reasonable.

Broadway, 2,731, near 103d St. Subway.—Six all light, quiet, pleasant, medium sized rooms; to sublet; Broadway front; restricted, respectable elevator house; resident owner; unusually desirable; reduced from $53 to $45.

Sublet, unfurnished, five large, outside rooms, bath; light, Riverside Drive; May to October; $60 month; owner will decorate if longer lease taken. Henry F. Wells Realty Corporation, 3,637 Broadway.

Absolutely modern six-room apartment to sublet, until October, 1915; rent $91.65; all outside rooms, with most beautiful view in New York; furnished if desired. Apt. 91, 108 Morningside Drive.

80th St., 153 West.—Non-elevator house with apartments of seven rooms and one bath, equipped with electricity and other improvements; rents very reasonable.

Finest apartment on Drive, sublet six outside, sunny rooms, bath; magnificent view; very reasonable. Crosby, 676 Riverside Drive.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, Park and school; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 103d.

WEST END AV., 817.—Sublet at sacrifice; attractive; 7 rooms; 2 baths; apartment facing West End Av.; cool in Summer. Geo. Ludlow; Rector 2445.

Bachelor apartment, 4 rooms and bath, arranged for 2; all modern equipments; 5th floor; 33 West 44th; also 1st floor, 22x75; suitable for dancing school; call Monday.

Six light rooms and bath in house with elevator service; will sublet to Oct. 1 at reasonable rent; 3d floor front apartment. 744 St. Nicholas Av.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

124 EAST 91ST ST.
Seven rooms, bath, all improvements, to sublease; rent, $65; will make big reduction. May to October. Kroger, first floor west.

MADISON AV., 121 (corner 30th St.)—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, a housekeeping apartment until October. Apply to manager, on premises.

829 PARK AV., COR. 76TH ST.
To sub-let very reasonably for Summer months, beginning May 1, furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Apt. 6 D.

11TH ST., 408 EAST.—Small 2 or 3-room apartment, unfurnished; maid's service, or similar accommodations; private house. King.

162d St., 870 East.—Three and four rooms in clean and orderly house; electric light and telephone; moderate rent.

Madison Av., 162, (near 33d.)—Two or four connecting rooms, with kitchenette; electricity; suitable for living or business.

Madison Av., 1,787, (Near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Madison Av., 1,761.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

85th, 4 East.—Apt. near 5th Av., 6 large rooms; rent, $48.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,476—8 corner rooms; bath, steam, hot water; rent, $45.

Brooklyn.

To let, 57 Remsen St., Brooklyn, May 1 to Oct. 1, apartment two rooms and bath, large and sunny; beautifully decorated; ten minutes from New York. Address or inquire 297 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

Corner apartments, reduced rents, $33, $34. 704 4th Av., cor. 7th St.; 6 light rooms; hot water, steam heated; newly decorated. REITMAN, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

1,224 Union Av.—Beautiful upper floor, 2-family house, 5 large, light rooms for small, refined family; references.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Let us sublet your apartment. We have applications for apartments in all sections.
APARTMENT SUBLETTING CO.,
74 BROADWAY.

Wanted—By mother and two adult sons four or five room floor, with bath, in two-family house in Bronx, near Central lines. D Box 80 Times.

Four-room modern housekeeping apartment, uptown; June 1; moderate rent. D 144 Times.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES,
FACTORIES AND FACTORY SITES.
FLOYD S. CORBIN, 10 Wall St., New York.

West Side.

63 WEST 83D ST.—RENT OR SALE.
A modern four-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling, between Central Park and Columbus Av.; lot 17x102; dwelling 17x52, with butler's pantry extension; has 5 large bedrooms and 2 small ones; ample closets; 2 bathrooms; parquet floors and gas logs; sanitary construction and plumbing; ready for immediate occupancy. Address or call on Stephen S. Newton, 271 Broadway, New York.

BUILDER'S PLOT IN FIFTIES.
near elevated station; three dwellings on plot 50x100; price, $40,000; want offer.
JOHN PETERS, 210 EAST 14TH ST.

LOAN TO BUILDER.
207TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
Excavated lots, Dyckman Section, DESIRABLE. Box 28 Times Downtown.

Have several excellent private houses in 70's; owner desires to exchange for income or loft or apartments. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

A.—WEST END AV. DWELLING.
Small amount cash over first mortgage. M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way and 100th St.

For Sale.—House, 158 West 75th St.; price, $55,000; apply to your own broker.

Plot 22x100, unimproved property, four-story tenement, 409 West 44th. Particulars, John Cullon, 86 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Private residence for sale. 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

31st St., between 1st and 2d Avs.—Two-story and basement brick dwelling, leased to Nov. 1. Buchanan, 447 Lexington Av.

339 East 85th St.—10-family apartment; German neighborhood. Executor, H. F. Klumpp, 13 Baxter St.

EXECUTOR SALE — HOUSE BUILT FOR TWO FAMILIES, 235 East 62d St. R. M. DE LIEBUY & CO., 15 Broad St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Sacrifice.—Throggs Neck, near Sound, corner Barkley Av., Clarence St., 24 rooms; electricity, steam heat, barn; 200x100; business or private; easy terms. Ford, 171 3d Av., or premises.

Rapidly developing section, corner, 100x100; fine apartment site; 200 feet Van Cortlandt Park; improved street; $12,000; also 50x166, adjoining station. L 268 Times Downtown.

164th St., 659 East, (near Cauldwell Av.)—One-family house; full-sized lot; nine rooms; good condition; desirable location.

Lots near East 180d St., $350 upward; $25 down, $5 monthly; near Subway extension. Owner, 1 West 34th St.

Manufacturers' opportunity; factory site, 8 lots fronting on 150, Bronxland, 45 Broad St. Subway station, 149th St., East 151st.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Two apartments in a restricted suburb for rent, $25 and $40 monthly; new, steam-heated; gas, electricity; every city convenience; healthy; shade trees, tennis courts; 3 minutes from station; 25 minutes from Manhattan; references. Owner, Room 505, 200 Broadway. 3376 Cortlandt.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.—Corner plot, Puritan Av. and Greenway South, 55x100; southwest exposure; easy terms. Address W 372 Times Downtown.

Beechurst.—80x100; large trees; improvements; near station, beach, (north shore;) with water rights; must sell; bargain. Ford, 171 West 34th St.

Fine Home at Jamaica.—Best residential section; convenient to railroad and trolleys. Address Owner, 101 Bergen Av., Jamaica.

At East Elmhurst, plot 40x100, near Bay, with water rights; must sell; bargain. Ford, 115 West 34th St.

LOT 25x100, near Roosevelt Av.; price $300 cash; bargain. Hamilton, 11 Grand Av., Corona.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
For $2,000 cash and $3,000 on mortgage 1 will sell, before June, Lots 95, 96, 97, and 98, or 100 by 122½ feet, facing end of Lawrence Place, on Grand View Boulvard of Colonial Heights, Yonkers; 1¼ miles from Tuckahoe Station; 16 miles north of Grand Central Depot; 30 trains daily each way on Harlem Division, New York Central; City Hall, New York, within an hour; restricted; four houses, costing $10,000 to $22,000, within 600 feet; fine water supply and sewerage; splendid trees and elevation; electric lights, gas, telephone, mail delivery, and mounted police; automobile service to depot; please examine carefully first. Then apply to C. S. Hartwell, 234 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., for warranty deed and title guarantee.

A RARE BARGAIN.
To settle an estate at Ardsley Park-on-the-Hudson,

THE LODGE,
built of cut marble and placed in a setting of beautiful old shade trees, this house is a delightful adaptation of the French chateau; the ten rooms are unusually well arranged; appointments complete and thoroughly modern in every detail; grounds comprise about ¾ of an acre; can be seen by appointment only. Box L 257 Times Downtown.

CEDAR KNOLLS.
Twenty-eight minutes from Grand Central in the Gramatan Hills, the choicest part of Westchester; beautiful woods, rolling hills; fully improved, carefully restricted; fine schools, golf, tennis, country clubs, churches; in a section of refined homes. Send for booklet. First Mortgage and R. E. Co., Room 629, 30 East 42d St.

Gentleman's country residence; stone house, bungalow type, 10 rooms, 4 baths; modern conveniences; stable, garage; 2 acres, artistic; beautifully located, near White Plains, overlooking country club; shade, shrubbery, high-class; reasonable. H. M. Russell, 39 Broadway.

For sale or for rent, furnished or unfurnished, 14-room dwelling, 3 baths, hardwood floors, gas and electric light; steam heat; garage; garden; ample lawn and shade; near station; river view. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

County home, Mt. Kisco; mile from station; 22 acres, 12 rooms, 3 baths; laundry, steam, electricity; large stable, suitable for garage; rent, $1,800; sale, $30,000. Apply Room 1,108, 15 East 40th St.

Comfortable country home; 9-room house; improvements; garage; fruit trees, vegetable garden; on 14 lots; near Nepperhan; 23 minutes from 155th St.; sell only. Chas. Bokay, 884 Columbus Av.

AT GREENACRES, HARTSDALE.
For sale; attractive new English type house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; garage; near station; golf and tennis. Maxwell Smith, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Tarrytown.—For sale or rent on easy terms; large dwelling, 25 rooms, 1¼ acres; prominent corner; few minutes from station. Further particulars, Kaldenberg, 483 Broome St.

To rent for Summer or longer, a furnished home in Lawrence Park, Bronxville; 18 rooms, 3 baths; ten minutes from station. For full particulars apply owner, A. B. Sewall, Nutley, N. J.

Southfield Point furnished cottage, 11 rooms, sufficient baths, near shore, 5 minutes from station. Rent, $1,200, applied to purchase. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

Southfield Point.—Cottage for sale; eleven rooms, three baths; large plot; near Sound; yachting, bathing, golf. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

Beautiful building sites at Larchmont, near station, village, and Sound; $100 cash; balance easy terms. Sacrifice, 96 Times.

Beautiful 9-room house; large plot; fine section of Larchmont; near station and Sound; easy term. Must Sell, 98 Times.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.
Corner plot, 115x125; 5 minutes from station; will sell and furnish mortgage for full price of house; might consider exchange for 6 or 7-room house. Owner, D 149 Times.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, $7,000.—Ten rooms; non-resident owner will sacrifice house, (lot 50x105.) Call on W. J. Hamilton, 35 Nassau.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—House, 7 rooms, bath; lot, 50x118; shade, fruit, flowers, garden; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient; price, $5,800; easy terms. Van Zandt, 20 Union Square, New York. Phone Stuyvesant 802.

Bargain, this week only, seven-room frame house, all improvements; 18 De Witt Place, New Rochelle; suitable for minister or doctor. Royall, 21 West 134th.

Premium Point Park, New Rochelle, overlooking Echo Bay: large dwelling; ¾ acre. Apply premises, (Malloy House,) or Ford, 171 3d Av., New York City.

White Plains.

East White Plains, 14-room modern new house and garage, all improvements, including grounds. Apply Ely J. Rieser, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Yonkers.

New 7-room shingled, frame cottage, 46 and 50 Arthur St., Heights of North Yonkers; superb view Hudson River and Palisades; near Warburton Av. trolley and Park Av. trolley; sleeping porch, tile bathroom; hardwood floors; steam heat, gas, electric light; $8,000. A. D. Walker, 17 Madison Av., N. Y.

FOR SALE—PARK HILL, YONKERS, overlooking Hudson, modern 13-room house, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch; owner moving to Maine; bargain for some one; small cash payment required; first mortgage can remain at 5 per cent. E. E. GORTON, 51 East 42d, New York.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH.
Owner wishes to dispose of an attractive house in Yonkers, New York, best residential section; 10 rooms and bath. Will sacrifice; valued at $8,000. Apply to J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisades Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

For Rent.—Be quick if you want to lease home in BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, Park Hill, YONKERS; 13 rooms, (6 bedrooms,) sleeping porch; Hudson River view. E. E. GORTON, 51 East 42d, New York.

House to rent by the year; Hill Terrace, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers; ten rooms; newly decorated; all modern improvements; two minutes from station main line Putnam Division; terms low. See Macdonald, next door.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Charming bungalow in the cedars; 3 rooms; rustic porch; open fireplace; near river; $650; terms; commutation 13c.; 35 minutes Lackawanna. Address Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

IN THE CEDARS.
Charming bungalow; 3 rooms; rustic porch; open fireplace; mountain scenery; near river; $650; $200 cash; commutation, 13c.; 35 minutes Lackawanna. Owner, 68 Times Downtown.

At Roselle Park.—Six-room house, reception hall, all latest imp'ts; good location; macadam road; no assessments; near trolley, train; $4,600; terms. Arthur Churchill, 363 E. Westfield Av., Roselle Park, N. J. Tel. 1364 R.

For Sale.—46 Montrose Ave., Rutherford, N. J.; 8-room frame house, all modern improvements, fine oak shade trees, high elevation, good neighborhood; lot 60x264; short walk to station; $10,000; $1,600 cash, balance terms. Owner, C. E. Bentley.

FOR SALE AT BOUND BROOK, N. J., Nine-room modern home; lot 60x264; short walk to station; good schools; excellent country club; price $6,700 if bought now.
Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av., N. Y.

New Stucco house—8 rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light, gas, oak floor, open fire-place, large porch. Plot 50x185; near Lackawanna Station. $5,900—$4,000 mortgage. Owner, Box 428, Maplewood, N. J.

Modern stucco house, large living room, sun parlor, 3 bedrooms, sleeping porch, 2 baths; shaded lot, 76x215; rent, $1,200; sale, $16,000. Cook, owner, 172 Park St., Montclair, N. J., or phone 1310 John, N. Y.

Belmar—Sacrifice furnished cottage, 240 feet from ocean. Nell E. Miller, Belmar, N. J.

(Other Real Estate Advertisements in Section Nine.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Modern BISHOP house, three story, no basement, Indiana limestone front; many additional features have been added by the owner for comfort and attractiveness; the house contains 11 rooms, three baths, hot-water heater, parquet floors throughout, electric light; numerous base outlets, Pittsburgh water heater, six gas logs; all ceilings, walls, parquet floors, &c., in excellent condition; owner forced to leave Brooklyn. Inquire Frank Lane, 402 Flatbush Avenue. Telephone Flatbush 1883. Open every day.

1,520 PRESIDENT ST., near Albany Av.; new 2-family stone, wide street, driveway; 1,338 LINCOLN PL., near Utica Av.; beautiful one-family tapestry brick.
255 SCHENECTADY AV., corner Lincoln Pl., two-family stone, driveway; fine for doctor. Open daily; sacrifice, on easy terms.
GILBERT ELLIOTT, 44 Court St., B'klyn.

$8,750.—Modern brown-stone residence, 684 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; choice location; none better on the avenue; 25 minutes to New York; 12 rooms; lot 20x100; house is larger than in front; inside of house fine enough to please any one; can be bought for $8,100 if sold this month. Apply on premises or to owner, 700 Greene Av.

Bushwick Section.—Fine corner residence, neighborhood and location for a professional man; 3-story and basement, 2-story extension and garage, 17 rooms, 2 baths; arranged for one or two families; steam and hot water heating; price $14,500. S. S. Cigar Co., 988 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

$500 cash; price $7,000; three-story, basement full brownstone dwelling; 11 rooms; fine order; location exceptionally fine; Lefferts Place, near Franklin Av.; Geo. E. Lovett Co., 306 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Attractive Investment. — High-class corner apartment house; rents, $5,400; price, $35,000; mortgage, $23,000; rare investment. Income, 800 Times. 304 Washington St., Brooklyn.

3-story modern house, half block Prospect Park, 13 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, extension dining room, tiled kitchen and bath; $16,500. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., corner 2d St., Brooklyn.

Two 4-story brick houses, steam heated, hot water supply; best section Decatur St., near Patchen Av. Geo. J. Berlenbach, 1,092 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Two-family houses, 11 rooms, 2 large storing rooms, tiled baths, 2 separate furnaces; Snyder Av., Flatbush. Geo. J. Berlenbach, 1,092 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Eight-room house to let; 50 minutes from Battery; modern; bath, electricity, steam heat; delightful year around; colony of homes of downtown business men; not crowded; healthful, cool in Summer; no mosquitos; all outdoor sports. South Shore Estates Co., Eltingville, Borough Richmond.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
Cottage for rent during Summer at New Brighton, near St. George Ferry; large garden. Only responsible parties need apply. L 228 Times Downtown.

12 acres for development, Colonial house, magnificent ocean views, 2 minutes depot, cheap. Room 137, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Great sacrifice, auction, 2 houses; send, call, or telephone for list. H. S. Sharrett, auctioneer, opposite depot, Port Richmond, S. I.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

$1,050. Investment. Salable at $1,500. Now. Would you invest $1,050 cash for a plot 60x100 at station on North Shore Long Island, 50 minutes from New York—if you could be shown it had value of $1,800.00? This is less than cost, and only five plots will be sold; our guarantee goes with it. Milton L'Ecluse, Pres., 18 East 34th St. Telephone 4030 Murray Hill.

BARGAIN IN GREAT NECK.
Attractive eight-room house; modern improvements; high-class neighborhood; beautiful corner plot; trees, garden; overlooking Manhasset Bay; half hour to Manhattan; twelve minutes to station; owner going West, must sacrifice. Louis Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

Colonial cottage; 35 minutes out on the North Shore of Long Island; $7,000; 8 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light; copper screens; shades; completely decorated; apple trees; 4 minutes to the station; $7,000; $500 cash. L. G. Shields, 18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

BEAUTIFUL HOME IN FLUSHING.
Modern Colonial house, 15 rooms, 2 baths, 7 fireplaces; all improvements; large grounds, with shade trees and rose garden; best neighborhood and near station; worth $30,000; will sell at decided sacrifice; might lease. R. T. Tindale, 1 West 34th St.

Owner will sell handsome Colonial brick home; 10 rooms and two baths, located in beautiful, restricted suburb, only 18 minutes from New York City, on Long Island Railroad; a bargain at $8,000 if purchased quickly. A. L., 1,212M Flatiron Building, New York.

For sale, 240 building lots just out of Jamaica; near trolley, and desirable in every way; can be bought for less than price of acreage if taken at once; your chance to make money; quick action required. Jarrett & Schulz, 334 5th Av.

Bayside, L. I.—Furnished apartment (in private residence) of three rooms and bath, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, electricity; use of telephone, large porch; 7 minutes' walk to station; 22 minutes from P. R. R. station; must be seen to be appreciated. D 123 Times.

Elizabethan stucco house, 2 years old, fully screened outdoor dining and sleeping rooms; most beautiful surroundings; 500 feet south shore Staten Island; beautiful sandy beach; owner must sell, $10,500. L 220 Times Downtown.

For sale, beautiful Colonial brick home, nine rooms and bath in high-class, restricted suburb; only 15 minutes from New York City on Long Island Railroad; only $7,000 if purchased quickly. A. L., 1,212K Flatiron Building, New York.

For sale or to rent cheap, 20-room house; all improvements; completely furnished; excellent location; convenient to railroad station; plenty of ground. Apply to C. Stack, Brooklyn Av., Valley Stream, L. I. Tel 675 Valley Stream.

Comfortable old-fashioned homestead; 4 acres; North Shore; within commuting distance; beautiful shade; high elevation; extensive views; much fruit; rare bargain; price, photographs, particulars. Morris & Gerard, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

BUNGALOW $300
cash; balance like rent; substantial, attractive; all conveniences and improvements; 33 minutes Penn. or Flatbush Station; near station; no broker. Emerson, 1,129, 200 5th Av., New York.

Flushing, L. I.—For rent, furnished, very attractive house, with beautiful grounds; 5 master's bedrooms; 3 baths; exceptional opportunity.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., corner, 45th St., N. Y.

TO RENT in Flushing, for Summer, large house, fully furnished, with stable, on finest avenue; spacious grounds, fruit and flowers; near trolley and train; only $500 to private family. Particulars to Box E 49 Times.

Summer cottage, with acre of land, in restricted section, for sale for $2,000; $500 cash; balance mortgage; north shore of Long Island; within commuting distance of city. H. A. Walker, 437 5th Av., New York City.

FREEPORT, $500, CASH BARGAINS.
Beautiful houses on large plots; garages; all city improvements; $4,000 to $8,000. Bayview Section.
SEALY, 42 Court St., Brooklyn, or Freeport.

Waterfront home delightfully located on Sound shore; ¼ acre; new house, 7 rooms, all improvements; garage; commuting distance; ideal surroundings. Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St., New York.

Dongan Hills Estate, (near ocean, fifteen minutes from St. George.)—Elegant house; every modern convenience; surrounding area to suit. Telephone, write, Mrs. Kabus at property.

Four lots, 100x100, Long Island City; factory neighborhood; convenient freight yards, docks, ferries, bridges. Finan, 717 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Orient.—Farmhouse, 9 rooms, furnished; garage; delightfully located; 30-mile view; $250 season; 18-acre farm, with buildings, for sale. Thompson & Kent, 140 W. 22d St.

North Shore estate; 2 acres; artistic bungalow, 9 rooms, hot water heat, large veranda; stable, hennery; price $4,250; $500 cash, balance installments. Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Westbury, L. I.—Big bargain for builder, 15 lots on trolley line, 800 feet from R. R. station; will exchange for paying property. P 208 Times Downtown.

SEA GATE, $7,250.
Desirable new stucco dwelling, eight rooms; steam heat, hardwood; nice location; easy terms. William P. Rae Company, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, parquet floors, steam plant; large plot, hedge fence, fruit trees; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorne Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Sound shore plot ¼ acre; excellent beach; just the place to spend Summers; commuting distance; price $1,100. Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

To Let, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor, cottages from $500 up. Rockaway Park Realty Co., opposite depot, Rockaway Park, L. I.

CHEAP water-front, bungalow development, 150 acres, Peconic River, mile station, $40 acre. Rowen, 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE Bayside homes for sale, rent; terms to suit. SOUND VIEW REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO., Bayside, L. I.

Write for new 1914 catalogue of Long Island shore property. Dept. M. Realty Associates, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

COLONIAL HOUSE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
For Sale or To Rent—A substantial attractive Colonial House located in the finest residential section of Hempstead, Long Island, surrounded by beautiful homes occupied by their owners. Less than three-quarters of an hour from the Pennsylvania Station, New York City, with excellent train service of twenty trains each way daily, and within one block of Garden City, where there are two golf courses, St. Paul's School for Boys, St. Mary's School for Girls, the Cathedral of the Incarnation, and the well-known Garden City Hotel. Hempstead is a thriving, growing town with every convenience and advantage for a permanent home. The property referred to is on a plot 150 by 268 feet, with shade trees, a good garden, shrubbery, and some fruit. The house contains fourteen large rooms, with cellar under entire house, hot water heat, electricity, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, sewer connection, and everything that goes to make a comfortable home.
The price is moderate and advantageous terms can be arranged.
The property can be seen at any time.
GEORGE S. EMORY, Garden City, L. I.

Estates of Great Neck, North Shore, L. I.; 27 minutes, electric train service from Penn. Station; near station; schools, churches, stores; water front; golf links; highly restricted residential park; new stucco tile house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood finish throughout; decorated; electricity, gas, every modern convenience; garage, garden, lawn, shrubbery, plot 60x125; sacrifice quick buyer. A. G. Delamater, 249 West 42d St.

AT BEAUTIFUL NORTHPORT, LONG ISLAND.
Furnished cottages for rent, with and without shore fronts; also farms and shore fronts for sale; lists mailed; describe your requirements.
HARRY T. MOTT, Northport, Long Island.

At Lynbrook, L. I.—Two-story and attic corner cottage; $8,000; liberal terms; choice lot, 50 by 100; 7 minutes' walk from depot; 7 rooms, laundry, and bath; inlaid floor in dining room and hall; tiled fireplace; hot water heat; gas; trees; shrubbery hedge and cement walk in perfect condition; train and trolley service good. Owner, Otersen, Raymond and Spencer Avs., Lynbrook, L. I.

GREAT NECK STATION.
For Rent—Dutch Colonial, 8-room house, on large plot; near water and station. Inquire J. S. Braden, Great Neck Station, phone Great Neck 246, or 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY.
Before my return to Maine, May 15, I am going to dispose of all my new modern homes on good sized plots of land, in a beautiful, restricted, near by Jersey suburb; every modern improvement, on the most unusual terms to those able to convince me of their references and occupying a position WHEREBY THEIR INCOME would warrant the owning of properties from $4,000 to $8,000. BROKERS, CURIOSITY SEEKERS, AND REAL ESTATE MEN PLEASE IGNORE THIS ADVERTISEMENT. PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL INQUIRIES. Portland, Box 196 Times Downtown.

AM SACRIFICING MY BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT MOUNTAIN LAKES, NEW JERSEY, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; 30 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL; COST $10,000; THIS IS A CASE OF WHERE I WILL SELL AT SOME PRICE, LET ME TELL ABOUT IT. MISS MARIA MOSLEY, MARTINIQUE HOTEL.

If you could get a new house of 8 rooms, with every modern convenience, on large plot in splendid neighborhood in a near-by exclusive suburb, transportation by both train and trolley, for $7,150, (worth $8,000,) would you be interested? If so, I will gladly send you detailed particulars, with permit to see it; one man's necessity is another's opportunity. J. F. Browne, Room 516, 1,328 Broadway, City.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Accountant, 30 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

House ready for occupancy, furnished, 395 feet shore front, private beach rights; on the north shore of Long Island; house contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, 5 open fireplaces; large porches; on plot of 2½ acres. For further particulars or appointment to see property, apply
JULIAN S. DILLON,
Room 59, 11 Wall St.

TO RENT.—Beautifully furnished stucco house, at Short Hills, N. J.; 5 minutes from station; from June 1 to Nov. 1; 6 master rooms, 4 bath rooms, 3 servants' rooms, and 2 large living rooms; can be seen any day. Mrs. S. Auchincloss, Short Hills, N. J.

For Rent for Summer or year; Montclair, N. J.; 10-room house, 3 baths, oak floors, 3 open fireplaces; sleeping porch, and large piazza; all improvements; fine location and view. W. H. Webster, 52 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone 5357 Broad.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL RAMAPO VALLEY.
TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE AND GROUNDS. PARTICULARS OF OAKLAND REALTY CO., 500 5TH AV., NEW YORK CITY.

$300 CASH, $30 monthly, buys new 6-room home in hills. New Jersey, 30 minutes from Times Square. 7c. fare. Sewer connection, every improvement, many trees. Sacrifice at $3400. Write or call immediately.
F. H. B., Room 1101, 35 W. 32d St., N. Y.

Montclair.—Elegant house; 5 minutes from station; 12 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; $75; have other houses on shore furnish season; call, examine our lists, Bryant Park Realty Co., 7 East 42d St.

$30 monthly, including interest, buys modern home, 6 rooms, bath, electric light, heat, restricted neighborhood, near train, trolley, 7 miles out; price $3,800; cash $400. Herrich, owner, Room 459, 5th Av. Building, corner 23d.

Bergen Section.—1-family brick, 7 rooms and bath, hot water heat, gas, electric light; plot, 50x143; garage; $10,000; offer wanted. 85 Fairview Av., between Bergen and Boulevard. L 215 Times Downtown.

Beautiful 14-room cottage, fronting Shrewsbury River, with 5 acres land, large garden, launch, rowboats, &c.; fully furnished. Owner will sell or rent, ($1,200.) Ascher Co., 120 Liberty St.

For Sale.—Seven-room house, Plainfield; 21 miles out on New Jersey Central; 7 minutes from station; plot 100x175; price $4,500; terms to suit. W. C. N., 730 Ravine Road, Plainfield, N. J.

Ridgewood, 18—90 acres; 8,000 feet road; dwelling built 1736; stone, historical, slave quarters; beautiful, rare location; brooks, hunting, fishing; city improvements; half hour city; sacrifice. W 376 Times Downtown.

A village home, 2 acres, 7-room house, city water, bath, other improvements; large brook, chickens, fruit, berries, asparagus; good neighborhood; convenient school, trolley. Fidererick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

For Sale or to Rent.—Large 18-room house; fine location; 2 minutes from R. R. depot; 25 minutes from N. Y. City; two railroads. Oliver Ravekes, 248 West Houston St., N. Y.

Owner must sell Colonial house, nearly new, 11 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, beamed ceilings; high elevation, restricted section South Orange; would rent. Baldwin, 156 Broadway, New York.

44-acre fruit and berry farm, 6-room house, barn, all outbuildings; spring water; 1,700 peach, 180 cherry, 30 plums, 30 pears; all kinds small fruits and berries; price $8,200. Address Harry Christine, Washington, N. J.

Advertiser has very pretty new 8-room house in restricted near by Jersey suburb, all improvements, which he will sell or exchange. Conditions compel my disposition of this property by May 1. Builder, 902 Singer Bldg.

FACTORY AT EAST NEWARK
Suitable for light manufacturing.
Lot 50x85; good shipping facilities. Address Horstmann, 410 John St., East Newark, N. J. Telephone 2010 Harrison.

At $800; one acre; macadam road; bordering beautiful river; small house; barn; near village, stores. Address N. J. Farm Agency, opposite Lackawanna Depot, Hackettstown, N. J.

In Short Hills, N. J., near station.—To rent, furnished, May 1 to Oct. 1, house; 9 rooms and bath; gas stove and water heater; garage; rent $300. Address L 227 Times Downtown.

Plainfield.—Ten minutes Netherwood station; modern 10-room house, 2 baths, hardwood floors; half acre plot. Hayes, 1,003 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

Home Residential Section, J. C.—Nine rooms; all modern improvements; plot, 50 by 106; $8,000; easy terms. Stoeckel Realty Corp., 82 Monticello Av., Jersey City.

Charming Summer resort Owasso Lake, Blue Ridge Mountains, bungalow on lake; furniture, boat, &c., price, $375. Beardall, Branchville, N. J.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—Stucco house, 9 rooms, in Nutley Park; 23 minutes from station; very attractive; will sacrifice; small cash payment. Owner, 233 Whitford Av.

HILLSDALE MANOR, N. J.
Furnished cottage to rent; 9 rooms; all improvements. J. R. F., Box 209, Hillsdale, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Shady cottage, near station; city improvements; garage; $30. Address owner, Elliott, 167 Norwood Av.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

SUBURBAN SACRIFICE.
Owing to unexpected business changes, a finely located, desirable, modern 11-room country residence, all improvements, parquet floors, baths, laundry, telephone, electric lights, fine piazza, exceptional views, high altitude, large plot, healthy, accessible, commuting locality in Hills of Morris County, Lackawanna express station, one hour to N. Y. Worth $10,000. Make an offer. Consider exchange. Liberal first mortgage, second if necessary. Address Country Opportunity, Room 514, 123 William St., New York.

At Edgewater, N. J., (directly opposite 148th St. and Riverside Drive.)—Attractively situated, well built frame house, eight rooms and bath, and garage; two lots, 50x100, with private lane at rear; gas and electric light, hot water heating system; splendid views of Hudson from nearly every room; glass inclosed sunroom; verandas on two sides; 45 minutes from house to Grand Central Subway station; a bargain at $6,500; special price to immediate cash buyer. John Hodgins, 23 Myrtle Av., Edgewater, N. J.

AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY.
Charming Spanish mission stucco house; green tile roof; on large plot in private residence park; inclosed living and sleeping porches; huge living room, with fireplace; beautiful dining room; model "all-gas" kitchen; six good bedrooms; tiled bathroom and maids' bath; many special features; highest class construction; good garage; price, $12,500; terms, photos, &c.
W. A. LAMBERT, 233 BROADWAY, N. Y. (Like the $18,000 kind.) 'Phone 6984—Barclay.

WATER WITCH, N. J.
For rent, attractive stucco house; 5 master's rooms, 2 baths; most beautiful spot on Jersey coast; 200 feet elevation; unobstructed view of ocean and bay; fully furnished; rent moderate. Photograph and full information, E. S. Hall, 715 5th Av., New York, or F. Hawley Steward, Water Witch Club, Highlands, N. J.

HAVE YOU GOT $1,000 CASH?
IT MUST BE SOLD AT ON

Lost

Thirty cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

CHALMERS,

1914 TOURING, 6-50 CAR. No. 34,540; MOTOR 24A72; TRANSMISSION 44823; BODY 44813; LICENSE NO. 1-8-8; STOLEN ABOUT 3:30 P. M., APRIL 17, WHILE IN FRONT OF 90 JOHNSON AV., NEWARK, N. J. COMMUNICATE WITH E. B. HOPWOOD, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. TEL. 3706 JOHN.

LOST.—Thursday evening, between 35th St. 8th av. and 7th Av., Pennsylvania Station, 33d to Broadway to Hotel Breslin, diamond lavaliere breastpin, containing about fifteen cut diamonds, surrounded with small stones, set in platinum with small platinum chain, with knot tied in same attached. Liberal reward. Call or address Grand Hotel, 31st and Broadway.

LOST.—Leather case containing typewriter from wagon en route from Riverside Drive and 80th St. to steamship Olympic, foot West 17th St., New York City; suitable reward if returned to Mr. Robert Clark, 28 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LOST.—Dark-green suede bag, containing pair of glasses, small silver handmirror, monogram, "S. D. G.," with few tablets, at Metropolitan Opera House Saturday matinee; reward. 21 West 56th St.

LOST.—$100 reward and no questions asked for return of fancy platinum long chain; lost Wednesday, April 15. Return to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., 334 5th Av.

LOST.—Bracelet, square links; diamonds, blue stones; April 12; Subway, Broadway cars or Rivera Theatre; reward. Address D 193 Times Downtown.

LOST.—On south bound Broadway car on Wednesday, small box containing broken string of coral beads and pendant. Return to 111 East 61st and receive reward.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, between 16th St. and 4th Av. and Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn; liberal reward. Call sixth floor, 22 West 38th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch, leather strap, Saturday morning at Park Av. and 42d St. Reward if returned to Murray Hill Hotel.

LOST.—Last Friday, diamond ring, containing initials "J. T. M. to M. B." Reward, return to Mrs. McClanahan, 21 Fort Washington Av.

LOST.—Platinum ring; large diamond, with small stones around. Liberal reward for return to E. F. Curtis, 275 Water St.

LOST.—Gun metal watch and fob on Westchester Av. car, between Westchester and Simpson St. Buhre, 229 West 43d St.

LOST.—Ribbon and diamond bowknot pin on 5th Av., between 32d and 42d Sts.; $100 reward. Dreicer & Co., 800 5th Av.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 70th St. Schuyler 6705.

LOST.—Pass case, containing Pennsylvania passes; reward. Robert Rockwell, 565 West 113th St.

LOST.—Pearl and diamond brooch; reward. Hornsey, 55 Hobart Av., Summit, N. J.

LOST—On 38th, between 5th and 6th Avs., handbag; reward. Donahue, 17 East 55d.

$150 REWARD

for solitaire pearl ring, with 3 diamonds in each side of the platinum setting; lost Monday evening in vicinity of Hotel Manhattan. No questions asked if returned to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD—Lost Friday morning, either in taxicab or between Bendel's shop, West 57th, and Hotel Clarendon, 37 East 58th, ruby and diamond ring. Return to M. E., 37 East 58th, and receive above reward.

$200 REWARD

for diamond crescent containing 13 or 15 stones; lost April 13, between 103d and 14th Streets.

Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

$100 REWARD

for diamond and flexible bracelet; lost March 4, between 11th and 70th Sts.

Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

LOST.—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, chattles photographed; if lost, stolen, identification easy; police act intelligently; wealthy people use this system, insuring recovery of lost articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2646 John. Press Illustrating Co., 109 Fulton St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness leash; vicinity Morningside and 115th; liberal reward. Scheyer, 350 West 115th.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

ELMER, please write or phone; mother worries. Agnes.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

For Sale—Office furniture, desks, tables, sectional bookcase, filing devices. L. C. Smith new model typewriter, chairs, telephone booth, &c. Apply Room 1,602, 27 Whitlam St., on April 21, at 2 P. M. sharp.

Strictly high-grade player-piano; cash; practically new; splendid opportunity if you are for a really good player. Geo. H. Hubert, 130 Manhattan Av.

For Sale—Furniture of my beautiful home, and Overland car good as new; sell cheap; leaving city. Owner, 111 West 78th St.

Entire furnishings of four-room apartment. Apartment to sublet; rent $31. Cor. 208 Bigven Av., near West 180th St.

East African curios, Indian pottery, arms, armor, other studio belongings. Z 363 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
That are actually rebuilt and guaranteed for one year from date of purchase. All makes. Come in and let us show you
HOW TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!
SPECIAL while they last!
SPECIAL while they last!
No. 2 Smith Premiers, $23.
No. 6 Remingtons, $25.
If you can't call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St., Tel. 5463 Franklin.
356 Broadway, at 23d St.
50 Nassau St.,

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
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HOW TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!
SPECIAL while they last!
SPECIAL while they last!
No. 2 Smith Premiers, $23.
No. 6 Remingtons, $25.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

HARRIS VISIBLE TYPEWRITER, $30.00.
After experimenting for nearly seven years we have perfected and produced a really efficient and durable Visible Writing Machine to sell for $30.00. Judge its quality yourself by 30 days' trial. Write postal card for new free Typewriter Catalog No. 1,002.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

BUY TYPEWRITER MACHINES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Visible Remingtons, Underwoods, Monarchs, L. C. Smiths, Noiseless, Blickensderfer, Standard Folding, and many other makes, guaranteed for two years. Also typewriting paper and carbons. Ribbons for all makes. Closing out business. SACRIFICING ALL GOODS. Come and convince yourself. Telephone Bryant 7866. Room 1612. Hulbert & Co., 220 West 42d St.

AA TYPEWRITERS AA
A FOR SALE OR RENT. A
We rent visible writers with liberal credit of special rental on purchase price.
WHOLESALE TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Modern Terminal (Booth 49, 1st Floor), 30th Cor. A. 34 B'way, (Gen'l Offices.) 215 Worth. A
AA Times Bldg. Phone 3515 Bryant. AA

Typewriter sale all week, $19 up. Express office, 33 West 125th St.

Horses and Carriages.

Thirty cents a line.

Horses Bought.—Wiegel buys horses. Write, telephone Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.

Thirty cents a line.

KENNEL.—Fine English bulldog, registered, 2 years old, perfect points; good home for use of child; price $125. Inquire Superintendent, 347 West 72d St., between Av. and Amsterdam Av., corner side St.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Desire meeting retired business gentleman, fond country life, willing to pay fair price for board and homelike accommodations; have own car. Desolite, Z 357 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN without servants; private sitting room and bath; large lawn, convenient to distance; excellent accommodations for saddle horses. D 127 Times.

Westchester County.

DELIGHTFUL country place, overlooking Hudson; spacious wooded grounds; exclusive residential section; large, sunny rooms; real home; exceptional board. Miss Wells, 311 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Wanted—Small private family will take three adults as paying guests for Summer; excellent table; garden, fresh eggs; near station, trolley, bathing; large grounds; all improvements. F. Kendall, Post Road, Rye, N. Y.

Business woman wanted to share small cottage, delightfully located, overlooking Hudson River; large verandas, vegetables from own garden; $12.50 to $15 weekly. X 207 Times Annex.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; large, airy rooms; shade trees; excellent table. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.

YONKERS.—Private family; convenient location; handsomely furnished room; gentleman only. D 122 Times.

Long Island.

EXCLUSIVE house on ocean, Long Island; 50 minutes from Broadway; commutation $7.20; opens May 1; capacity, 30 guests; special half-rate proposition to first dozen desirable applicants for May occupancy; high-class appointments, table service; beautiful environment. Christian, L 349 Times Downtown.

MACLEVY HEALTH FARM, Babylon, L. I.—One hour out; cheap commutation; special Spring rates to seekers for health and physical development; gymnasium, plunge, showers, excellent food; outdoor sports.

ELMHURST, L. I.—$5 Gerry Av., to rent, furnished room; board optional; kitchenette; 18 minutes from Penn. Station.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park, hour from Broadway; desirable accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing.

New York State.

Country Board—Catskill Mountains, near station, village, lake; 10 minutes from Grand Hotel; June 1 to Oct. 1, in owner's beautiful home; wholesome table; all appointments; large private grounds; Hebrew, refined adults; references exchanged. S. Leschziner, 1,000 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL,
PARK HILL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Elevation 400 ft., 45 minutes Times Square; high-class cuisine; open all year; inspection invited. Tel., 2161—Yonkers. W. B. ROBINSON, Mgr.

If there a refined couple, with or without, who desire real rest on farm in the Catskills? Terms sufficient to cover actual expenses. Address City Farmer, X 213 Times Annex.

RARE opportunity for few cultured people in private family owning charming, modern home, on lake, Champlain, Adirondacks. Owner, 38 West 59th.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
Corner Arlington Av. and Williams St., East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its cool streets, shady lawns, pure water, and good air; metropolitan service in a beautifully furnished, exclusive apartment hotel; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service, for two persons, $25 per week. If you think this is too good to be true, come and see; 60 trains per day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

German family owning large country home with few boarders, who need change of air; climate in Pinewoods, combined with sea air from Atlantic Coast, offers superior health-giving benefits; instant relief from headaches, nervousness, throat affections, coughing, sleeplessness; running water in rooms; clean linen; bath; large porch; home comforts; automobile; rates, $8 weekly. Address W. Olmesdahl, Rural Delivery, 10-C, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

MAPLE HILL HOUSE, 260 Central Av., Madison, N. J.—Commuters' family home; all improvements; near out, Lackawanna Railroad; moderate rates; under new management. New York office, 523 Broadway, corner 14th St., Room 20. Tel 3904 Stuyvesant.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. Quiet, homelike, suburban sanitarium for a limited number of invalids, aged people, convalescents; attentive nurses, physician; modern house; large grounds, baths, electricity, massage.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Handsomely furnished room, with board; unsurpassed location, near station; excellent table. S. B. Hazard, 151 Scotland Rd., South Orange, N. J.

Absolute rest, sunshine, high altitude, modern improvements, telephones; own milk, eggs; poultry; 19 miles out, near Summit. A. R. Maxwell, Mountain Side, New Jersey.

Rooms for gentlemen, private American family; superior accommodation; breakfast optional; five minutes from station. Box 43, Ampere, East Orange, N. J.

East Orange.—Lenox Manor; new and homelike, with private bath; all the comforts of the present day; exceptional table; special Spring rates. 'Phone 5078.

Two large front rooms with private family, in modern home; 3 minutes to Grove St. station, D., L. & W. R. R., 66 Grove Place, East Orange.

Motherly nurse will board and take full charge of baby from birth; $20 monthly. Chapsaint, 2 Prospect Terrace, East Rutherford, N. J.

Orange, N. J., 25 Berkly Av.—Desirable accommodations with board; Highland Av. station, Lackawanna Railroad; high elevation; references.

HILLS NEW JERSEY.—Convalescents, invalids gain health; nurses' supervision; moderate. S. Straley Newton.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home and location; near Lackawanna; one or two rooms.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Most modern home for invalids, prepared trained nurse; excellent food, special diets, beautiful large rooms; steam heat, open wood fires; massage, baths; booklet; automobile, horses. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

New England.

Homelike, restful, cheerful place for person of refinement, fond of country life; city convenience. Rosemary Cottage, Fairfield, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

WANTED—ROOMS AT SEASHORE.
Three rooms, with bath, in private family; close to ocean, in commuting distance of New York; give price and location. L 216 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY couple want nice room, good board, for Summer months; D., L. & W. Line preferred; state location, accommodations, prices. L 241 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room en suite, with bath; table board; reference.

117TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table; $7-$8.

297TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large front room; large closets; hot and cold water.

54TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

3RD ST., 37-39 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board; references.

MADISON AV., 192.—Large and single room, superior table; table guests; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

7TH AV., 2,083, 123d.—Exceptional accommodations; comfortable, airy rooms; excellent board; references.

3D, 46 WEST.—Large front room; single room; board; high class; table guests.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use ballroom, parlor, &c.; $5, $6 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $3, $4 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

54TH ST., 24 WEST, ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS.

54TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, excellent table board; references exchanged.

59TH ST., 311 WEST.—Summer Rates; Single, $7.50; Double, (used two,) $11; Suites, unsurpassed.

59TH ST., 311 WEST.—Handsome furnished large, small rooms; good board; references.

59TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms and board; unsurpassed private table; moderate rates; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

66TH, 47 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; Subway, L. Park; phone.

66TH ST., 24 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; excellent table; gentlemen; recommended; reasonable.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath, electric light; exceptional board.

72D, 255, 255 WEST.—Double rooms; superior table; reasonable; other vacancies May 1.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board, Columbus Exp.

72D, 128 WEST.—Sunny, single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

72D, 148 WEST.—Handsome, large front rooms, single, sunny rooms; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure large second-floor single room; steam; excellent board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Small, well-furnished room; choice table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 207-209 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; fine location; excellent board.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson, will let beautiful large rooms to refined couple or gentleman; may also enjoy living freedom of large, comfortable room; best well-grown food; exceptional location for Summer. Schuyler 5547.

77TH ST., 134 West.—Handsome, newly furnished double and single rooms with hot-water; ideal location, attractive rates; table guests.

77TH, 162 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, suitable two, three gentlemen or couple; also small rooms; all conveniences.

79TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; open all Summer; business people.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, terraces, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 108-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH, 130 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny, single room.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; generous table; refined home; reference.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Sunny front room, adjoining bath; refined, homelike; references.

81ST, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; suitable couple, gentlemen; newly decorated; unusually good board.

81ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small extremely moderate; telephone.

82D, 32 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 5397.

82D, 114 WEST.—Large second floor room, best bath; moderate terms; table guests.

82D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

84TH ST., 47 WEST.—Double, single rooms, adjoining bath; attractive house; excellent board.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

86TH ST., 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests. Welcome.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; all conveniences; small room; table guests.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful room, running water; excellent home table; reasonable; telephone.

92D, 1 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; private family; business men; breakfast, dinner, $12; references.

92D ST., 113 WEST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences; L. and Subway; table guests.

92D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class home; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive house; parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

96TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable single room; well ordered house; table guests; reasonable.

94TH, 53 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; electricity; excellent table; moderate.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private house; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms with southern exposure; first-class cuisine; telephone; references.

94TH, 59 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms, 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

94TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Large and small rooms; terms moderate.

96TH ST., 250-262 WEST.—Accommodations for gentlemen; family cooking refined home; table guests.

103D STREET, (200 West End Av.)—Pleasant room; gentlemen; table guests accommodated.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 8th.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

107TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

112TH ST., 605 WEST, (Apartment 42.)—Subway, Riverside bus; attractive southern rooms; excellent table.

112TH ST., 635 WEST.—Special attention to table guests; service quiet and efficient.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Handsome, large room; parlor dining room; American table; reasonable, refined.

122D ST., 519 WEST, (Acropolis Hotel.)—Rooms, suite or singly; good table board.

126TH ST., 250 WEST, (near L. station.)—Large and medium-sized; also hall room to let, with excellent board.

140TH, 485 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with alcove; excellent board; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway, beautiful Riverside; above 145th Street section.)—The Audubon; bright, sunny rooms; electricity, phone, bath, (always hot water;) $10 up for one, $14 up for two, rate including first-class meals and service; parlor dining rooms, separate tables; reception parlors; every comfort; a sociable home. Telephone 2757 Audubon. Vendrus, Prop.

149TH ST., 560 WEST.—Pleasant front room, excellent board; elevator; electricity; moderate. Hayes.

An unusual private residence in beautiful Summer location; large parlor; Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room, electricity; good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere. Miss Collette, 352 West 157th St.

CONVENT AV., 332, (143d.)—Beautiful modern house; large front room; electricity; excellent Southern table; reference; permanent. 7605 Audubon.

COUPLE, two women, or single man can find lovely home, excellent table; no other boarders; Riverside, below 104th. X 252 Times.

ELDERLY COUPLE, Protestants, would entertain boarding a few children; girls 5 to 12 years of age; personal interview solicited. Parents, Box 218 Times.

FAMILY of two only offer ordinary home, excellent meals to responsible business man, 113th, near Broadway. D 99 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Beautifully furnished, excellent cuisine; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up, including meals. 73 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH IDEAL HOME
for gentlemen; strictly private home, congenial couple; cozy rooms; electric light; running water; large screened piazza; near Brighton "L." Cortelyou station; also Flatbush Av. cars. 940 Rose 19th St.

PARK SLOPE, 1121 Prospect Place, and Parkway.—Pleasant, large rooms; all improvements; superior home cooking; table guests.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

PERMANENT board wanted, refined adults; highest references given; convent and park; quote rates; two single rooms. D 98 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants board and room, with private family. D 127 Times.

PROMPT DELIVERY
Wants and exchanges under this heading will be delivered to subscribers in Manhattan and Bronx by messenger within two hours after publication.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

117TH, 19 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; very desirable.

67TH ST., 318 EAST.—Modern-sized rooms; all conveniences; private house.

117TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large front room, two beds, $5; also other, $4. Stuyvesant 1894.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, bath room floor; private house; reasonable.

80D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

86TH ST., 118 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private house; all conveniences.

81ST ST., 15 EAST.—Elegant, large room; bath, phone; also unfurnished parlors.

34TH AND 4TH AV., (at 13 Park Av.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; $6 up; also parlor floor; reasonable.

57TH, 160 EAST.—Handsome back parlor; suitable doctor, dentist; modern conveniences; connecting waiting room; also front room, 2d floor.

42D ST., EAST, (83 Prospect Place.)—Fine room; running cold and warm water; reasonable.

48D ST., 18 EAST.—Small, bright room, adjoins bath; large room, with private bath; exceptionally attractive; references required. Murray Hill 2719.

44TH ST., 139, EAST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; private house; phone.

48TH, 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, with bath, $3 and up; splendid locality.

50TH ST., 405 EAST.—Parlor floor; suite or separate; business or gentlemen. O'Grady.

50TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

51ST, 139 EAST.—Newly furnished large, sunny room; bath; gentleman; reasonable. 1803 Plaza.

52D, 51 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house; all modern conveniences; references; telephone.

55TH, 135 EAST.—Private house; fine neighborhood; will rent floor; small family; references required, given; must be sane.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 156, (42d.) — Homelike rooms; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,328.—Beautiful double room, all improvements; seen all week. Lenox 7495.

LEXINGTON AV., 884.—Large rooms; running hot and cold water.

MADISON AV., (70th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. Z 320 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 1,961, (125th St.)—Double and single rooms; convenient transportation; modern; references.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; also semi-basement room; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

10TH, 17 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; running water, electricity; gentleman. Mrs. Bean.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nice, small room; fine surroundings; phone; references.

11TH ST., 22 WEST.—Desirable, large room; running water; telephone.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references; quiet house.

13TH ST., 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; references.

13ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $3, $4 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

29TH ST., 316 WEST.—Small, comfortable room in private house; references.

40TH, 60 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

43D, 113 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, complete; bath, electricity; steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; electricity, shower bath, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 458 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front single room, steam, running water, telephone; select.

48TH ST., 24 WEST.—Back parlor; suitable for couple; with privilege reception room. Also other rooms.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parlor floor, suitable doctor; reasonable; telephone.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite, suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 313 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms, for gentleman; running water; references.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegantly studio, large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

51ST ST., 36 WEST.—Single room, with running water; physician's house.

51ST ST., 57 WEST.—Nice, large front room, all conveniences; private house.

52D, 252 WEST.—Parlor floor; suitable for physician; beautifully furnished; also front basement.

53D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room. Phone 2421 Plaza.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; bath; reasonable; telephone.

58TH ST., 129 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny rooms; continuous hot water. Col. 9002.

64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large rooms with private bath; also small rates; references.

65TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; large, $5 up; with private bath, $8; single room, $3; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 131 WEST.—Front room, private house; electric light; all modern conveniences; meals optional; for gentleman only; references. Call after 1 o'clock. Mrs. Moffitt, Columbus 90.

69TH ST., 145 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms; running water; also single front room; in first-class apartment; breakfast if desired. Manning.

69TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room, facing Park; every conveniences; reasonable; second floor; corner.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-furnished rooms; large, medium; electricity; telephone.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms in refined home; private bath; business people.

69TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Medium front room; continuous hot water; electricity; private house; gentlemen.

69TH, 304 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished room; lavatory; suitable two; also single room; board optional; telephone.

70TH ST., 208 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; with running water; references.

70TH, 154 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; comfortable; all conveniences; references.

67TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

71ST ST., Broadway and Columbus.—Parlor floor; private house; furnished or unfurnished; best references required; private. D 72 Times.

71ST ST., 126 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 332 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; beautiful house for refined people; hot water; telephone.

72ST ST., 103 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large rooms; conveniences; telephone.

72ST ST., 151 WEST.—Medium sunny room, large room; private entrance; modern privileges; references.

72ST ST., 241 WEST.—Large, front room, every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

72D ST., 103 WEST.—Large, sunny room, overlooking Hudson; continuous equipment; Subway, 66th.

72D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome furnished rooms; private family; board optional; conveniences; phone.

72D, 143 WEST.—Elegant southern exposure rooms; Subway, L.; telephone; reasonable.

West Side.

72D ST., 222 WEST.
Large, sunny front room; running water; electricity; telephone; gentlemen; reasonable; references.

72D, 241 WEST.—Large, light room; suitable two gentlemen; references.

73D, 146 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 150 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also small room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 152 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 154 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also small room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 156 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 164 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 166 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 168 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

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73D, 178 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

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73D, 268 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 270 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 274 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; private family; gentlemen; references.

73D, 276 WEST.—Large,

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO.
No. 1,482 Broadway. Bryant 6252.
Businesses, stocks sold, financed, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated, no advances.

FOR SALE.
FIFTH AVENUE tea room; bargain.
ROADHOUSE, near New York; opportunity.
OLD-ESTABLISHED brass foundry.
STOCK, sugar mill, Santiago de Cuba.
FURNISHED room house; lunch wagon.
PRODUCING oil property, California.
Delicatessen-market; sales $1,000 weekly.
PARTNER wanted. W. 347 Times Annex.

PARTNER, established button business.
TREAS., magazine company; handle own money.
TREAS., Peru, South American Co.
PARTNER, patented family douche.
PARTNER, cafe-restaurant; exceptional.
7% stock auto company; bonus common.
Partner, established foundry-machine works.
Partner, $5,000; one-half interest musical play.
Partner, real estate-building business; secured.
SILENT partner, hosiery works.
Treas., furniture-lighting fixture mfg. co.

FOR SALE.
On one of the best avenues in New York City, a well-established Men's Furnishing and Hat Store; best reason for selling. Address Box D 161 TIMES.

A mail order business, which, since the introduction of the Parcel Post, has increased its number of customers from about 20,000 to over 160,000, offers an unusual opportunity whereby a few small investors can secure a fixed portion of the net earnings and also participate in certain profit-sharing features. The rapid increase in business makes it advisable that the small balance (one-sixtieth) of working capital be raised at once. Write, making appointment for personal interview if particulars are desired. Address, 257 Metropolitan Tower, New York.

Business depression warrants offering my services, with fully equipped New York office, for reputable agency or business needing competent representative; unquestionable qualifications and references. Z 343 Times Annex.

TO MACHINE INDUSTRIES.
Splendid opportunity; if you have a going business, handicapped by inadequate quarters and high overhead let us better investigate this offer of progressive New England city; attractive inducements, including free site, factory building on terms like rent, long term tax exemption, and cheap electric power, with superior machine help available. Address X 211 Times Annex.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTY SHOP FOR SALE. One of the best corners in New York City; established several years; owner going abroad to live; no brokers or curiosity seekers need apply; this is a bona fide opportunity to get a going business at a bargain; lease can be had for four years more. E 45 Times.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.—Require several thoroughly experienced saleswomen for our Jewelry Department. Apply to Superintendent.
ALSO
AWNINGS.—We require for our Upholstery Workroom experienced operators on awnings. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
FOR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 1 A. M.
MONDAY, SUPT.'S OFFICE,
38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
FOR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M.
MONDAY, SUPT.'S OFFICE,
38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

CLEVER woman, who understands clothes; permanent position; salary. Write for appointment. D 41 Times.

COMPANION and attendant for elderly lady with impaired eyesight; must be a woman of culture and refinement, American, and experienced in care of elderly persons; willing to live away from New York; state age, experience, references, and approximately compensation expected. Details, W 302 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Wanted by family of two remaining in city during summer; experienced cook; wages, $40; no kitchen maid; butler, waitress, $30; chambermaid, seamstress, $30; cleaning woman, willing to make herself generally useful, $30; reply, inclosing copy of references. D 128 Times.

CORSETIERE or CITY MANAGER, custom corsets, desiring a bigger opportunity; for personal interview write full experience immediately. Manufacturer, P. O. Box 424, New Haven, Conn.

CORSETIERE.—Ladies earn $25 to $50 weekly, commission, selling Neysa hip-reducing corsets; we teach you to fit and sell. Neysa Co., 303 5th Av. Entrance 42d St.

DESIGNER.—WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR AN EXPERIENCED WAIST DESIGNER. GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PROPER PARTY. S. FLORSHEIMER & BROTHER, 31 WEST 27TH ST.

EDITORIAL department of publishing house wants intelligent young woman, high school graduate, to handle routine work; good opportunity and not too much expected of employe at start. E 44 Times.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR custom-made corsets. Mme. M. Cunningham, 18 East 31st St.

FOREWOMAN WANTED, EXPERIENCED WITH WORK AND WITH SEWING MACHINES; APPLICANTS STATE PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W 375 57th St.

FOREWOMAN muslin underwear who understands the detail manufacturing, figuring of a good class of goods and is systematic, will find an unusual opening (with or without investment) with a first-class house; state full particulars in letter for interview after. D 100 Times.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
BATHING SUIT DEP'T.
STEADY POSITION. GOOD SALARY.
8 TO 14 WEST 38TH ST.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
SWEATER DEPARTMENT.
STEADY POSITION. GOOD SALARY.
8 TO 14 WEST 38TH ST.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
SHOE SECTION.
ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

HOUSEKEEPER, (working) in high class boarding house on ocean, 50 minutes from Broadway; thoroughly competent take full charge; middle aged; strictly business; $40 month start; references indispensable; state all relevant experience. Seiler, L 250 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—General housework, real, experienced, white girl, who minds; hands cooking; country place; near village in New Jersey; other help kept; personal references required; good wages. Address L 216 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Experienced girl for general housework in clergyman's family wanted; references required; good wages. Mrs. S. Blocker, 1,176 Woodycrest Av., Bronx.

LADY, good education, to teach and manage branch school; must qualify. E. B., 563 Times Downtown.

MODEL.—Miss, 18 years of age, 33 bust, wanted for model in fitting department. Apply P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

NURSE for two small children; must be capable and thoroughly experienced. 63b Lincoln Terrace, Yonkers. Tel. 5398 Yonkers.

OFFICE SECRETARY, (thoroughly competent,) good stenographer and typist wanted; should be ardent suffragist. E 51 Times.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY, AT 34TH STREET,
REQUIRE THOROUGHLY
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR
AND HOSIERY.

SALESWOMAN of refinement, equipped with social training and standing, to create and promote a demand for line of high-grade art wares; give business acumen, age, full particulars regarding standing, salary, &c. A 139 Times Annex.

SALESWOMEN.—Bible students can secure congenial, profitable employment, handling new edition of concordance in great demand; the work will be sold extensively among Christian Scientists; commission. Apply R. 12, 20th Fl., 354 4th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
have a vacancy for a
BUYER
in their Negligee and House Gown Dept. Only those accustomed to fine trade will be considered. Apply by letter only, stating details of previous experience.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
Awning Workroom
Require experienced Awning Operators and Binders. Apply at West 43d Street entrance.

TEACHERS and educated ladies can find refined employment for Summer; salary. Educational Society, 223 5th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—WANTED, YOUNG LADY, SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, WHO IS ABLE TO ASSIST AT GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS OPERATOR, BOX 7, 103 6TH AV.

TWO COLORED MAIDS; first-class cook; also chambermaid, waitress; private family, country; for Summer; only those with first-class references considered. Call Monday before 2 P. M., 422 West 154th St., near Amsterdam Av.

WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAID wanted; Scotch or Swedish preferred; good references required; family two adults and child. Write Vondermuhll, 960 Park Av.

WANTED—Refined lady, familiar with stenography, to demonstrate typewriter copy-holder; used extensively; excellent opportunity; references. L 218 Times Downtown.

WE HAVE AN OPENING for a smart, educated representative, over 25, in our subscription department. Call 118 East 28th St., 12th floor.

Instruction.

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; stenography, accountancy, journalistic English, social amenities; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 43d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

FILE CLERKS in demand; call, write for information regarding our course; day and evening classes; correspondence course; positions on finishing. New York School of Filing, Suite 619 Singer Building.

LEARN A NEW PROFESSION.
There is an evergrowing demand for real modern dance teachers. Our course fits you for paying positions. Direct supervision of Mr. C. Pelham Wilson, A. M., B., recognized authority on modern dancesolution. We can use new instructors in our many schools and hotels. Wilson Lyceum Bureau, Aeolian Hall, New York City.

LEARN FILING and earn $10 to $30 a week; short practical courses, day and evening; good positions. Manhattan School of Filing, Room 1,219, 30 East 42d St.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Thirty cents a line.

A Parisian, competent and reliable, with highest references; lingerie specialty; gowns in every description; also remodeling equipment. 753 West 174 Av.

MLLE. GIANNIE.
131 West 39th St., unique constructor of gowns, blouses, peignoirs; madame's materials accepted.

GOWNS.
Excellent Service—Moderate Charges.
Mme. Juliette, 120 East 12th St. 406 Stuyve.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING.—Moderate; correct lines. Mme. Wright-Scott, 146 West 83d St. Schuyler 10465.

Mme. Denillian, 10 W. 103d St.—Latest style gowns, ladies' own material; moderate prices.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM.—Require several strong boys about eighteen years of age to work on Awnings and Window Shades. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

ACTIVE, reliable men of good appearance to represent the Equitable Life; special attention given beginners. Apply mornings, branch office, 11 East 42d St.

ACTUARY.—A leading casualty insurance company, (head office, New York City,) requires the services of a trained and experienced actuary to take charge of its statistical department; knowledge of workmen's compensation statistical work essential. Apply, in confidence, stating qualifications, experience, age, and salary required, L 253 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR FOR DAILY NEWSPAPER NEAR NEW YORK; YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. SOLICITOR, BOX 155 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted; good opening for right party; state compensation expected. D 120 Times.

AM—DESIROUS of securing position with concern where following qualifications merit good future: Age, 24; good education, pleasing address, capable, clean cut, selling, road, bookkeeping experience; no commission game; want legitimate proposition. 260 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER: and general office man in printing office; thorough double entry; with knowledge of stenography; good chance of advancement to right party. P 216 Times Downtown.

BOND SALESMAN.
A high-grade bond salesman of unquestioned integrity and ability and whose experience has been with conservative houses can, if possessed of the necessary qualifications, obtain an important, permanent, and profitable position with an old established, conservative house downtown. Please address in confidence, giving age, experience, and qualifications. Conservative, Box F 218 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by railroad company; bright, energetic office boy, about 16 years of age; state experience, if any, and salary expected. L 223 Times Downtown.

BOY.—$0.00 start; good appearance; energetic high school education; excellent opportunity; State age and nationality. Box M 93 Times.

BOY on mailing desk, wholesale house; state age, experience, salary. Address P. O. Box 49, Station O.

BOY, bright, young, in stock of large ribbon manufacturing and importing concern. Address M. R., Box 0, Station F, New York.

BOY wanted with knowledge of drawing and lettering. Irving Press, 121 East 31st St.

CARETAKER wanted; reliable couple for private house; personal reference required. Address P. S., Box D 119 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, competent, refined, wishes private position; 6 years' experience on high-class cars; good mechanic. All references. Fred Munninghan, 875 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 6211Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Two Sumters, experience driving, repairing Ampico (two-cycle) car; unmarried; good references; May, Ispwembo, Sr county. K 68 Times.

CIGAR SALESMAN wanted, experienced; good opportunity; we pay $25 per week salary; references required. Cigar Co., 229 Fifth Av.

CLERK—Wanted by jobbers of high-grade cigars; must be experienced and familiar with city trade; state salary expected. Address, in own handwriting, Cigars, 1,781 Fulton Av., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT and reliable man wanted to drive automobile; must be good mechanic and chauffeur; state wages expected. Address Box 1,000 Times Downtown.

CONFECTIONERY SALESMAN wanted; one who has had experience in the wholesale confectionery trade preferred; state salary expected. Address Box 1,000 Times Downtown.

CORSETS.—Experienced district manager, custom corsets, uniform system; bigger opportunity for reliable, energetic worker with full experience immediately. Manufacturer, P. O. Box 424, New Haven, Conn.

DESIGNER.—First-class rug designer, Orientals and florals. Fausto, 173 4th Av.

DOCTOR as interne in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $50 per month; board, room, laundry; must be a single man, Protestant, and not over 5 years out of college. Address Box 196, Rye, N. Y.

ESTIMATOR for concrete and cement work; state experience, references, and salary expected to start. D 127 Times.

EXPERIENCED REPRESENTATIVE competent to visit leading publishers on new attractive circulation increasing plan; drawing account and commission. D 78 Times.

EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR wanted for collecting agency; liberal commission. Reliable Adjustment Co., 302 Broadway.

FOREMAN.—Muslin underwear foreman to take charge of factory. To the right party, who thoroughly understands the manufacturing and figuring of a good class of goods, an unusual opening will be given, (with or without investment) by a first-class house. Full particulars must accompany request for interview D 159 Times.

GENTLEMAN.—Independent gentleman familiar with experience; good proposition. Room 902, 320 Broadway.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN
ASSISTANT BUYER
FOR
DOMESTICS, WHITE GOODS & BLANKETS.
ONLY THOSE WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

LACES—NETS—CHIFFONS.
RESIDENT SALESMEN, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, SELLING JOBBERS; MANUFACTURERS BY PROMINENT IMPORTERS; ONLY MEN WITH WIDE EXPERIENCE. COMMUNICATIONS GUARANTEED CONFIDENTIAL. W 81 TIMES.

INSURANCE.—Men to sell conditionless health-accident monthly premium policy; old-established company; drawing account given capable men. Continental, 217 W. 125th.

LIFE INSURANCE CLOSER.
THE NEW YORK CITY AGENCY OF ONE OF THE LARGEST CONSERVATIVE OUT-OF-TOWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, ON ACCOUNT OF PECULIAR CONDITIONS EXISTING AT THE PRESENT MOMENT, CAN UTILIZE THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE SOLICITOR, WITH A PROVEN RECORD, TO FOLLOW LEADS, ON A SALARY BASIS. ADDRESS, IN CONFIDENCE, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY, 248 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN AND WIFE, entire charge of house, two in family; man as butler and generally useful, with gardening experience; wife must be good cook and laundress; best references required. Apply before noon Monday, corner Waldo Av. and West 238th St. City.

OFFICE BOY, about 15 years of age, wanted by a large downtown mortgage office; $5 weekly to start; must be well-mannered and reside with parents; preferably on upper west side; good chance for right boy; state age and experience if any. Industrious, Box F 217 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in a publishing house. Address Hunter, D 126 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Ricket-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY, AT 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
SALESMEN FOR THEIR MEN'S
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
DEPARTMENTS.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, salesman for varnish, stains, and paint specialties to fill vacancy Eastern territory due to death of our representative. Must have a man of ability and experience in this or kindred line, who can hold and increase old-established business. Unusual opportunity to connect with reliable firm and earn liberal income. State full particulars, age, experience, territory covered, salary expected. Address P. W. Thurston Company, Chicago.

SALESMEN.—The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company's system of instruction for salesmen has proven remarkably successful both for beginners and old agents. Their methodical system of soliciting has made successful agents where other methods have failed. Unusual inducements for new men. Call on L. A. Cert, general agent, 180 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted, calling on druggists and manufacturers of proprietary goods, to carry profitable side line on commission or salary; strictly confidential; state territory you represent and in what territory; give reference. Manufacturers, care of Nelson Chesman & Co., Fifth Avenue Building, New York City.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, L 601 Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—Capable, high-class salesman desires opening with small manufacturer, where ability to expand business will be given and appreciated; moderate expectation to start; best references. Address "Interview," L 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Several men of good address and appearance wanted to handle new contrivance in great demand; liable students will find this congenial; profitable work; commission. Address Concordance, Box 106, Madison Square P. O.

SALESMEN.—Ten good solicitors for Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark; salary or commission; position worth $50 per week; state age, married or single; we don't want references; industrial insurance agents make good. P 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to increase the retail class of business men with an A1 proposition; an excellent opportunity for a man of force and personality; salary and commission. X 197 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Ginger ale and carbonated water salesmen for Greater New York; best quality; produced liberal commissions; agents preferred controlling trade with grocers, hotels, restaurants and cafes. X 210 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, high-class worker, who can talk to big men; special edition men, insurance men, stock, bond salesmen; large cash commission; leads furnished. Suite 1,100, 44 East 23d St.

SALESMEN, calling on grocery and hardware trade, to sell on commission best ice-pick in world; just out; liberal commission; send stamp for particulars. L 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN accustomed to work retail trade in cities; apply by mail, stating age, experience, wages expected, previous employer. J. Federici, 524 West 123d St.

SALESMAN wanted to handle leather goods buyers of retail trade; West or South; to handle side line of belts on commission basis. William De Vese, 132 Prince St.

SALESMEN to sell good line of caps; salary and commission; experienced only; city and country. Ideal Cap Works, 644 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J.

SALESMAN with record selling hair ornaments; very good opportunity to right party; give full particulars in writing; all communications confidential. Hair, 75 Times.

SALESMAN with established trade for cheap ladies' muslin drawers, chemise, corset cover; salary to right party. Z 367 Times Annex.

SALESMEN familiar with drug trade wanted to handle popular side-line article. Liberal commission. W T 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, buttons, experienced; only one thoroughly acquainted with trade. Box 94, 302 6th Av.; commission.

SOLICITOR, high class, wanted, for newspaper special edition work; references as to ability and employment. Eno, Eagle & Young, Waldorf-Astoria, Tuesday and Wednesday.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stock Exchange house wants stenographer; must be familiar with names of securities; competent to display initiative and able to operate switchboard. T. Box 250 Times Downtown.

TEN MEN FOR OUT-OF-TOWN HOUSE TO HOUSE SOLICITING; MUST HAVE CLEAN RECORDS WHICH WILL BEAR FULLEST INVESTIGATION; WEEKLY SALARIES AND EXPENSES. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS AND REFERENCES, P. O. B. 403, STA. F, 1,265 BROADWAY.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to call on retail trade in Greater New York; state experience, references, and salary expected to start. D 127 Times.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVES.—Large French manufacturing corporation placing a new line in America requires several high-grade traveling representatives to establish agencies; only men of business experience between the ages of 30 and 45 years, who can now show that they are earning $3,600 and upward per year, will be considered; salary and commission. E 52 Times.

WALLACH BROS.
Require the services of a
Men's Furnishing Goods
BUYER
for their various stores.
Apply to LESSEE ONLY to
Broadway, corner 29th St.

WIREMAN and helper to install fixtures; must be hustlers and have first-class references. Address L 222 Times Downtown.

WE have an opening for a smart educated representative over 25, in our Subscription Department. Call 118 East 28th St., 12th floor.

YOUNG MAN to assist in management of high-class apartment houses; good opportunity for energetic and conscientious worker. Address, stating past experience, references, and salary expected, Box M-M 91 Times.

YOUTH wanted by well-known banking house; young college man preferred, but must be high school graduate; must start in at the bottom. Address in own handwriting, giving age, education and references, Bankers, L 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-21, in small office with good future; knowledge of stenography and mechanical drawing and of good education and refinement; $10. D 153 Times.

Instruction.

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. —APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; stenography, accountancy, journalistic English, social amenities; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 43d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 54 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Be your own boss; learn fitting eyeglasses; three months' course, day or night; small payments. Optometry Institute, 2 W. 16th. Earn $50 weekly.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail, and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H-11 free. Write to-day. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN BY LEARN.
Complete secretarial course. Special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

MEN.—Grand opportunity to learn mechanical dentistry; earn while learning; positions waiting for those starting NOW; $20 to $50 weekly taught thoroughly in 6 months; 2 evenings no book study; easy payments; several free scholarships in exchange for services. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d St., New York.

SLEIGHT OF HAND with cards, coins, and billiard balls taught by well-known society entertainer; charges moderate. Write: Raymond Richardson, 2,468 Broadway.

Agents Wanted.

Thirty cents a line.

AGENTS.—$25 a week for two hours' work a day; a brand new hosiery proposition that beats them all. Write for terms and free samples if you mean business. Guaranteed Hosiery Co., 1,747 White Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS.—Live representatives in towns outside New York City to sell portable garages; quick sales; best co-operation; exclusive rights. Kolb Sales Co., 30 Church St., New York City.

NEW ELECTRIC chafingdish window sign; big demand; commission. 1,647 Broadway, Room 216.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ARTISTIC evening Summer gowns, coats; take furnish materials. Ryan, 200 W. 53d.

ATTENDANT.—Swedish graduate masseuse wishes position as lady's attendant; good traveler. D 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer, 66. B., 1,781 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn; phone 666 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; trial balance; excellent references; $12. L 221 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER, &c.—Young woman, 34, with boy 9 years, wishes position as caretaker or housekeeper; city or country. Mrs. Nelson, Martha Washington Hotel, 29 East 30th St.

CARETAKER.—American couple for private house for Summer or empty house; A1 reference. Newsham, 148 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEWING.—Young German-American girl wishes position as chambermaid and sewing. Call Monday, Rassman, care of Altrock, 387 Lenox Av.

CHECKER.—Wanted position as checker; have had experience Hicks and Kuhn system; country or city hotel. Julia C. Dan-ahy, 179 Greenwich St., City.

COLLEGE girl desires position as tutor, governess, or traveling companion for the four vacation months; references exchanged. Address Box 55, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

COMPANION OR CHAPERON.—REFINED YOUNG LADY SEEKS POSITION AS COMPANION TO LADY GOING ABROAD, OR ONE WHO WILL SPEND THE SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY OR WOULD CHAPERON YOUNG GIRL ON TRIP. BEING A STENOGRAPHER COULD ALSO ACT AS SECRETARY. ADDRESS MISS E., POST OFFICE BOX 1,496, NEW YORK.

COMPANIONS.—Two sisters, French ladies, would like to be companions or act as lady's maids for their expenses going to Paris; best references. Address 266 Grand Av., Brooklyn, care A. B.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER. Graduate nurse; permanent position with invalid children, elderly people; competent, refined American; country preferred. South, 3644 M.

COMPANION.—A capable, refined woman wishing to travel would give services free as companion or would assist with growing children. Address M. G., 148 8th Av.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and office assistant; 4 years' experience; expert; salary $12. L 239 Times Downtown.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman wants day's work, washing or cleaning. 186 West 121st St., janitor.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes customers home or out; excellent styles; street or evening gowns; reasonable. Hall, 204 West 81st St.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes a few more customers; out. Adele, 781 East 180th St.

DRESSMAKER by the day; alterations; first-class fitter; reasonable. Butler, 311 West 118th St.

DRESSMAKER desires steady position with first-class party. Philomena, D 160 Times.

ELDERLY WOMAN wants position to take care of children; good all-around worker. Lein, 548 West 47th St., basement.

EXCELLENT OPENING for woman of refinement and education, willing to travel; reference other than experience considered; salary. 16 East 40th.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess, German, speaking English, French, wishes position to children over 3 years; references. Lois, 823 East 80th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, refined American; experienced housekeeper; understands children, management household, trained nurse; permanent position; good salary; prefer country; references. H. M., 39 Howard Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow with boy of 7 desires position as housekeeper; references given and required. Address P 29 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Refined, neat colored woman, housekeeper, seamstress, visiting; maids M., 2,179 5th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Experienced colored girl wishes general housework; reference. 58a Lenox Av. Watson.

LADY wishes to place a parlor maid or chambermaid. Call Monday, at 21 East 12th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced laundress; private family or hotel preferred; neat worker; references. Mrs. Mack, 311 West 119th St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—High-class woman desires position as managing housekeeper or traveling companion; educated, refined; with executive ability; resident preference. Telephone Mrs. Gilbert, 4,600 Madison Square, or address D 148 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Trained nurse, graduate masseuse, would like position with invalid or semi-invalid requiring massage; reference. D 57 Times.

MASSEUSE would like position with invalid or elderly lady; reference. D 96 Times.

MOTHER HELPER or HOUSEKEEPER.—Gentlewoman, German, of good address, with school child; cheerful, neat, 160 West 132d St.

NURSE.—I should like to place my nurse in a doctor's office or taking care of an invalid for the Summer, on account of going to Europe; she is trustworthy, competent, and has been my office nurse for 2 years. Address Dr. M. Dyas, 104th St., Lexington Av., New York City.

NURSE.—Graduate registered nurse; permanent position; intelligent, refined, educated, experienced, amiable; good packer and traveler; city or country; best references. Address Advertiser, 317 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

NURSE, &c.—Refined, capable woman seeks responsible position, housekeeper or good practical nurse; any position of trust; references exceptional. C 88 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Educated North German fraulein as nursery governess to grown child; good seamstress; 6 years' reference. Address Fraulein, 56 Fabyan Place, Newark, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined, English; children 3 years upward; knowing French thoroughly. 4 Harold Court, New Rochelle. Phone 1990R New Rochelle.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, understands all kinds of clerical work, accurate at figures, good penman, desires position. (E.) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (17;) typewriting and stenography; willing. D. Lens, 3,952 Madison Square.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18; experienced; stenographer, telephone board; $7. Sarah Cohen, 1,594 Franklin Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Refined girl, Danish, wishes position, fine seamstress, light chamberwork; references; New Jersey preferred. Michelsen, 145 Chichester Av., Jamaica, L. I.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good, quick, exceptional references; assist dressmaker; alterations, private. Foley, 366 West 116th St.

SECRETARY, experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, possessing unusual ability, tact, initiative, desires executive position; exceptional references. H. C., 23 Avenue A.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE, WELL-EDUCATED AND REFINED; DESIRES HIGH-CLASS POSITION OFFERING GOOD SALARY. D 79 TIMES.

SOLICITOR.—Life insurance solicitor, by Equitable Life; exceptional inducement to good worker; special attention given beginners. Apply mornings, branch office 18 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER IN HOTEL, REFINED, COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN SEEKS POSITION IN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR THE SUMMER OR WOULD CONSIDER PERMANENT HOTEL POSITION; HIGHEST COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL REFERENCES FURNISHED; MODERATE SALARY. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1,496 NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (Remington, Underwood.)—Intelligent girl, (17,) living with parents, well-trained beginner, high school education, wishes permanent position at $7. Gertrude, 709 Lexington Av. Telephone 1927 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' commercial experience, understands office details; desires position May 1, on account of present firm discontinuing business; salary $14; downtown preferred. X 236 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent grammarian; capable handling large volume correspondence; reference former employer; $15. L 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; accustomed technical dictation; accurate transcriber; desires permanent position; references; $12. W 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman, English, Dutch, French, German, wishes office position; moderate salary; experienced. Mrs. R. S., 183 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, fully competent, hard worker, wishes position busy office. Signe Peterson, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, neat transcriber, good penman; can operate all standard machines. (M.) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; educated, knowledge bookkeeping, office routine; no social engagements; highest references; $10. D 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; transcribes accurately; understands office routine; no clock watcher; highest references; $8. D 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) high school graduate, 2 years' experience, thoroughly qualified, desires permanent position with well-established firm; $16. 128 East 89th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; familiar with all office work; well educated; rapid, accurate, conscientious; $15. L 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, intelligent correspondent; executive ability; earnest; $18. Z 364 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable correspondent; high school education; refined American; $10. L 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator, 3 years' mechanical experience; $10; refined. L 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable business school graduate; refined American; trustworthy; $6. L 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' continuous business experience; A1 references; $12-$15. W 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable and willing, energetic; refined American; earnest; $8. L 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law, commercial; competent; relieve busy man; details; $15. L 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant, Typist; real estate experience; salary $8. W 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, well recommended, accurate; will work hard for start; $6. D 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, intelligent beginner; high school education; $6. L 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid typist, switchboard, filing; $10. L 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 6 years' experience; good grammarian; $12. L 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; accustomed technical dictation; highly educated; $14. L 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) high school graduate; office worker; $8. L 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; accustomed difficult dictation; references; $12. L 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (18;) good mathematician, grammarian; high school graduate; $6. L 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' experience; reasonable salary. H. R., 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat, accurate typist; high school education; $8. W 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) intelligent, conscientious; 4 years' experience; reliable; $12. L 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; bright; seven months' experience; $8; rapid, accurate. L 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; accurate, intelligent. L 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, refined; experience limited; $8. B. H., 164 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, understanding all office details; experienced. L. S., 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well trained, beginner; understands office work; $6. R. C., 39 Times.

TO TRAVEL.
Stenographer-Secretary; experienced; capable; good grammarian; refined; references. D 100 Times.

TYPIST.—Oliver, knowledge of stenography; experienced; references. Cohn, 118 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS, &c.—Lady wishes to place her waitress and chambermaid. Apply Monday and Tuesday, before 12, at 15 East 76th.

YOUNG girl, experienced in every routine of office work, knowledge stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, desires position. Hirschman, 135 West 112th St.

YOUNG LADY, fond of literature, would like position as assistant to author or editor; no experience; stenographer at present. Z 356 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY desires position as doctor's nurse or nurse to an invalid. Best of reference. D 96 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position in wholesale house; has had experience in silk and dress-skirt house; capable of taking charge; references (F.) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

YOUNG woman, well-informed college graduate, position in publishing house. L. M. Church, Z 343 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Day's work, laundry, first-class references. Address, 210 West 30th St.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Certified audits &c., with a C. P. A.'s; also handles short-term assignments; simplified systems installed; books opened, closed, audited; investigations; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems; opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; part-confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broad

Section 6 | Magazine Section

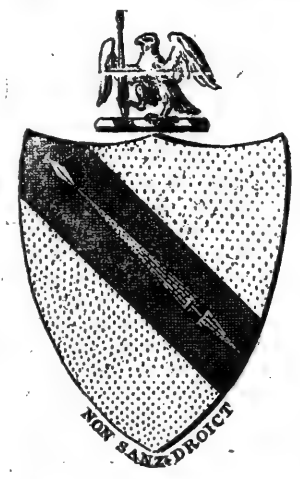
The New York Times.

Magazine Section | Section 6

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1914.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE QUOTATION FROM SHAKESPEARE?

Many Noted Men and Women Answer This Question on the Occasion of the Celebration of His 350th Birthday, and Give the Reasons for Their Choice.



The Arms of Shakespeare.

THIS is Shakespeare week. The 350th anniversary of his birthday will be celebrated Thursday, and throughout the world his memory will be honored. In the City of New York there is to be an official celebration, as there was at the 300th anniversary in 1864, and a committee appointed by the Mayor has charge of it.

The Board of Education has lent its assistance in the direction of exciting the interest of school children in Shakespeare, and in educational institutions all over the city there are to be exercises in his honor this week. At many of them Shakespeare plays, in whole or in part, will be acted by the children.

A number of men and women prominent in literature or in affairs have furnished THE NEW YORK TIMES with the passages from Shakespeare which in their view stand out most eminently for literary beauty, the width of their outlook on life, their value as guides in daily life or as rules of conduct, or for others of the manifold qualities which make his work the greatest in the world's literary treasury.

Each of them was asked to name a single passage. It was realized that to select a single one and call it a "favorite quotation" was a hard if not impossible task, because a Shakespeare saying which might be one's favorite for its beauty of form might not be the favorite for its wide reach of philosophy or its practical value. But the writers have generally recognized this, and recorded the passage which fits the particular need they themselves most often feel.

The result is a curious and interesting compilation, not only in the variations shown, in the different appeals to different minds, but in the testimony it gives to the great range of Shakespeare's helpfulness. These men and women are all Shakespeare lovers and Shakespeare students, but what gives most joy to one very seldom ranks highest with another. Shakespeare speaks a different message to different souls, but in whatever subject one is engrossed, whatever his mood or need, he finds its expression in its highest form somewhere in the plays.

Vice President Marshall says in his letter that "the Bible and Shakespeare furnish the vital organs of every living, breathing, and moving idea in the world to-day." The letters printed below, in their revelation of the answer Shakespeare makes to the need of different men in different moods, furnish a significant and curious addition to the literature of the anniversary celebration.

A famous Judge, Roger A. Pryor, sends in a quotation which may well have been the guide for many Judges—the one from "Measure for Measure," in which it is said that not "the Marshal's truncheon, nor the Judge's robe, become them with one-half so good a grace as mercy does."

A humorist, Irvin S. Cobb, finds in Shakespeare what should be the guide to all humorists who take—as all true humorists should do—their vocation seriously, that in which the poet says, "Invest me in my motley * * * and I will through and through cleanse the foul body of the infected world."

One who treads the uphill road of the reformer, Charles Edward Russell, has found the philosophy to cheer his way in the saying that there is "nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so."

Two clergymen, Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Brady, name passages which bear directly on the religious side of life. Dr. Brady, indeed, takes pains to say that he makes his selection "in my capacity as preacher fighting against heresy of all kinds."

It is curious to note how men of action, such as statesmen and soldiers, find their favorites in rules of conduct, while literary men send in selections largely because of their beauty or philosophy. That matchless rule of conduct, "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man," is chosen by no less than four of the writers, all of them men of action—Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of War Garrison, Admiral Mahan, and Andrew Carnegie—though Mr. Carnegie names it only as a rule of conduct and not changing viewpoint of men who have attained a certain age and of how they find the response to this in Shakespeare. The passages that give them most pleasure now are not those which responded to their younger moods. Gen. Greely finds that the older he grows the more "wise rules of conduct" appeal to him, and he finds inspiration in Lorenzo's "so shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Both Mr. Allen and Alfred Henry Lewis find that Shakespeare is of help in arranging one's viewpoint on political subjects. Mr. Lewis finds the tendencies of present-day political argument summed up in Jack Cade's speech.

When it comes to quotations selected for their literary beauty, there is of course the widest difference. John Burroughs says that Hamlet's address to the players contains "the whole armory of art and of literary criticism." The beautiful passage in "The Tempest," beginning "Our revels now are ended," is named by Rossiter Johnson, Edwin Markham and George Haven Putnam. Dr. Johnson, who names five passages, is especially struck by those in which are compressed great truths of life, such as the one beginning "Man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority," and "You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live."

Henry Holt picks out the knocking at the gate in "Macbeth" as a touch of genius standing out "not only from the rest of Shakespeare, but from all human inspiration." Hudson Maxim takes Mark Antony's speech to the corpse of Cæsar, beginning, "Oh, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth," as the greatest in all Shakespeare.

Peculiar interest attaches to the contributions made by actors of Shakespearean parts. In the nature of things they must study the lines until they get the last possibility in the way of meaning out of each of them; they are steeped and saturated in Shakespeare, and it is strange to see how totally different their selections are from those of any of the other distinguished contributors to this collection. Otis Skinner finds in the quotation, "Things done well and with a care exempt themselves from fear," proof that mental science was "a familiar thing" to Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's Life in a Nutshell.

IN April, 1564—probably on the twenty-third—William Shakespeare was born. He was baptized on the twenty-sixth of the same month, in the parish church of his birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire.

His father, John Shakespeare, was a prosperous glover, a burgess of the Corporation of Stratford, the owner of a farm. He sent William, it is thought, to the free grammar school in Stratford, but withdrew him at the age of thirteen, because he had lost most of his fortune.

William Shakespeare married in 1582 (being then eighteen) Anne Hathaway, eight years his senior. His first child, Susanna, was baptized May 26, 1583, and twins, Hamnet and Judith, were baptized February 2, 1585.

He left Stratford in 1584. The tradition is that he went away to escape punishment for poaching on Sir Thomas Lucy's estate.

What he did for the next eight years no one has discovered. But in 1592 he was known as an actor and playwright, and was satirized by Robert Greene in "A Groatsworth of Wit."

"Venus and Adonis" was published in April, 1593; "Lucrece" in May, 1594. In 1593 it is thought that Shakespeare visited northern Italy.

In the Summer of 1594 he was a leading member of the Chamberlain's company of actors. He played at the Rose on Bankside, the Cross Keys, and later at the Globe.

In 1601 he was rich enough to buy a house and garden in New Place, Chapel Street.

He was well liked by Queen Elizabeth, and his plays had royal patronage.

Two of his sonnets were printed in 1599 in a volume of miscellaneous verse called "The Passionate Pilgrim." This book was on the title page ascribed to Shakespeare, but most authorities hold that he was not its author.

A book called "Shakespeare's Sonnets, never before Imprinted," was published in 1609.

In 1610 he left London to live at New Place, Stratford.

It was in 1613 that he purchased for one hundred and forty pounds a freehold house in Blackfriars, near the Wardrobe.

He died at Stratford April 23, 1616.

The Birthplace of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon Before Recent Restoration. From an Old Print.

Vice President Marshall.

Vice President Marshall writes:

The Vice President's Chamber,
Washington, April 9, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have never been accurate in the use of quotations and would not, therefore, pretend to give you one from Shakespeare. In common with all those who use a limited vocabulary, I believe that the Bible and Shakespeare furnish the vital organs of every living, breathing, and moving idea in the world to-day. The letters printed below, in their revelation of the answer Shakespeare makes to the need of different men in different moods, furnish a significant and curious addition to the literature of the anniversary celebration.

THOS. R. MARSHALL.

James Lane Allen.

A thoughtful analysis of the different kinds of appeal made by Shakespearean passages is given by James Lane Allen:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask me to say what is my favorite passage in Shakespeare and to add, if I so wish, a word on the passage chosen. Lovers of Shakespeare, who have loved him through years, perhaps find that their many favorite passages have gradually fallen into three main groups.

There is, first, a group of passages chosen from the things that Shakespeare wrote about the universe that lies outside the human mind. The Shakespeare-lover brings these into his own mind and disposes them there as he brings into his house, if he can, a work of marble, of bronze, of painting, of tapestry, of music, of the potter's hand and flame. As he arranges them so they remain in their places—forever the same; and year by year he returns to their companionship, knowing that they are his to enjoy but never his to own—being of a loveliness separate and apart, immutable and enduring.

There is a second group of passages formed of things, which, as soon as the reader has read them, he recognizes as wholly human: not of necessity human to all others, but very human to himself; so that from the moment of discovering them on Shakespeare's page they enter into his mind; and though foreign-born mingle with his own thoughts as intimately as though native-born; so mingling with these and marrying among them that never afterward is the owner of the mind able to determine the ancestry of his own offspring; howbeit he feels perfectly sure that his offspring will never have reason to regret the infusion of such alien blood, the admixture of the Shakespearean strain.

A third group remains; passages of such a character that they seem to have been written for the reader himself. Of these I have many favorites, but one that I have chosen to carry in my memory for years is from Sonnet LXXIII.:

That time of year thou mayst in me behold
When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.

In me thou see'st the glowing of such fire
That on the ashes of his youth doth lie,
As the death-bed whereon it must expire
Consumed with that which it was nourished by.

This thou perceivest, which makes thy love more strong,
To love that well which thou must leave ere long.

JAMES LANE ALLEN.

Rossiter Johnson.

Along slightly different lines Dr. Rossiter Johnson discusses the same subject:

Haven Putnam. Dr. Johnson, who names five passages, is especially struck by those in which are compressed great truths of life, such as the one beginning "Man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority," and "You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live."

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You ask me to say what is my favorite passage in Shakespeare and to add, if I so wish, a word on the passage chosen. Lovers of Shakespeare, who have loved him through years, perhaps find that their many favorite passages have gradually fallen into three main groups.

There is, first, a group of passages chosen from the things that Shakespeare wrote about the universe that lies outside the human mind. The Shakespeare-lover brings these into his own mind and disposes them there as he brings into his house, if he can, a work of marble, of bronze, of painting, of tapestry, of music, of the potter's hand and flame. As he arranges them so they remain in their places—forever the same; and year by year he returns to their companionship, knowing that they are his to enjoy but never his to own—being of a loveliness separate and apart, immutable and enduring.

There is a second group of passages formed of things, which, as soon as the reader has read them, he recognizes as wholly human: not of necessity human to all others, but very human to himself; so that from the moment of discovering them on Shakespeare's page they enter into his mind; and though foreign-born mingle with his own thoughts as intimately as though native-born; so mingling with these and marrying among them that never afterward is the owner of the mind able to determine the ancestry of his own offspring; howbeit he feels perfectly sure that his offspring will never have reason to regret the infusion of such alien blood, the admixture of the Shakespearean strain.

A third group remains; passages of such a character that they seem to have been written for the reader himself. Of these I have many favorites, but one that I have chosen to carry in my memory for years is from Sonnet LXXIII.:

That time of year thou mayst in me behold
When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.

In me thou see'st the glowing of such fire
That on the ashes of his youth doth lie,
As the death-bed whereon it must expire
Consumed with that which it was nourished by.

This thou perceivest, which makes thy love more strong,
To love that well which thou must leave ere long.

JAMES LANE ALLEN.

Rossiter Johnson.

Along slightly different lines Dr. Rossiter Johnson discusses the same subject:

nations, the fall of great men, the battlefields on which a past was ended and a future was born.

Out of such passages I have chosen mine. Not because it is the favorite passage—there is none—but because it is one favorite passage which of late years has been oftener in mind than any other. All men with the lengthening of their lives perhaps think more and more about their country and its greatest characters—its representative historic men: measuring them jealously by the greatness of men in other nations and in other ages. Since you allow me to say so, this has been a growing habit of mine as I have looked back upon the group of those who have stood for this nation before the world of their times and now must stand changelessly for it before coming generations. The lines of Shakespeare quoted were spoken of a great man on a great battlefield:

This was the noblest Roman of them all;
* * * * *
His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world "This was a man!"

That is my favorite passage from Shakespeare with which I ponder the greatest men of the nation: always with the wish that in the nation there were more of the Cæsar and of the Brutus, less of the Casca and the Cassius—Cassius, the political Iago. If there were less of him and his lesser sort, there might be a chance for some American Brutus, at the end of his life, to say as Roman Brutus said:

Countrymen,
My heart doth joy that yet in all my life
I found no man but he was true to me.

JAMES LANE ALLEN.

Rossiter Johnson.

Along slightly different lines Dr. Rossiter Johnson discusses the same subject:

you going to keep?" In Shakespeare's world of wisdom, wit, and poetry I have many favorite passages—for their different applications—and I cannot name any one as above all the others. Allow me to cite briefly several.

For pure poetry, that magnificent passage in the fourth act of "The Tempest," beginning, "Our revels now are ended," which I need not quote here, because it is so familiar. For bubbling humor, which does not tire with frequent reading, the instructions to the watch in the third act of "Much Ado About Nothing." For pitifully frequent application in current history that passage in the second act of "Measure for Measure," which reads:

Man, proud man,
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep.

By the way, if I were asked to name my favorite among the less famous plays, taken as a whole, I should say "Measure for Measure." I have not known of its production on the stage in our time, but for reading it is a masterpiece. I am inclined to think that the most intensely dramatic passage in all the works is that between Isabella and her brother in the first scene of the third act of this play.

If I were asked for the best motto or suggestion for business integrity I should quote Sylock's words: "You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." For tactful and effective rhetoric I know of nothing more admirable than Antony's speech at Cæsar's funeral. To strengthen weak or faltering morals none is better than this passage in the third act of "King Henry VIII":

Love thyself least; cherish those hearts that hate thee;
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues; be just, and fear not.
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr.

If I were conscious of being near the end of my earthly career, I should probably recall, as one of my favorite passages, the dirge in the fourth act of "Cymbeline":

Fear no more the heat o' the sun, &c.

Please do not ask me which I mean to keep!

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

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Thou fall'st a blessed martyr.

If I were conscious of being near the end of my earthly career, I should probably recall, as one of my favorite passages, the dirge in the fourth act of "Cymbeline":

Fear no more the heat o' the sun, &c.

Please do not ask me which I mean to keep!

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

Two members of the Cabinet, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, pick out the same passage—which is also the favorite of Admiral Mahan. Mr. Bryan chooses it for its usefulness and its felicity of expression:

W. J. Bryan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 11, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are so many good things in Shakespeare that it is hard to pick out one passage and give it pre-eminence; but I do not recall just now any bit of advice more useful or more felicitously expressed than the following:

To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

W. J. BRYAN.

Secretary Garrison.

Washington, April 9, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in receipt of the letter in which you request me to communicate my favorite passage from Shakespeare. It is as follows:

This above all,—to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

It seems to me that this is so comprehensive that comment is superfluous.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

Admiral Mahan.

45 West 35th Street,
April 11, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My favorite passage from Shakespeare is:

This above all,—to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

(Hamlet, Act I, Sc. III.)

Well understood that by "own self" Shakespeare never meant "own interests."

A. T. MAHAN.

Two United States Senators have more than one favorite passage. One of them, Senator Lodge, has so many that he is unable to make a choice:

Senator Lodge.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
April 10, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have your note and should be glad to oblige you if I could. I am afraid that I cannot pick out any one passage from Shakespeare as my favorite. I have many favorites, and they change from time to time. I am very fond of the passage in "Hamlet" beginning:

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!

and also of the passage in "Richard II." beginning:

This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,

and of the passage in "Henry VIII." beginning:

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!

and of the passage in "Julius Cæsar" beginning:

Cowards die many times before their deaths;

and of the passage in "Macbeth" beginning:

Is this a dagger which I see before me?

and of the passage in "Richard III." beginning:

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;

and of the passage in "Henry V." beginning:

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;

and of the passage in "Henry IV." beginning:

Oh, God! that one might read the book of fate,

and of the passage in "Henry VIII." beginning:

Orpheus with his lute made trees,

and of the passage in "Romeo and Juliet" beginning:

But soft! what light through yonder window breaks?

and of the passage in "Richard II." beginning:

Let us sit upon the ground
And tell sad stories of the death of kings;

and of the passage in "Henry VIII." beginning:

Ah, my poor princess!

and of the passage in "Julius Cæsar" beginning:

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;

and of the passage in "Hamlet" beginning:

To be or not to be: that is the question:

and of the passage in "Macbeth" beginning:

Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,

and of the passage in "Henry VIII." beginning:

Farewell! a long farewell, to all my greatness!

and of the passage in "Julius Cæsar" beginning:

This was the noblest Roman of them all;

and of the passage in "Hamlet" beginning:

Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt,

CELEBRITIES NAME SHAKESPEARE PASSAGES THEY LOVE

Men and Women of Renown in Many Fields Find Inspiration in Him for All Their Interests, However Varied, and for All Their Moods, and Explain Why.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

not being in New York to participate in the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. There is nothing in the world that I would enjoy doing so much as to participate in that. However, if you would quote me, I would like to have you quote, when you speak of Shakespeare, Antony's lines from "Julius Caesar":

O world, thou wast the forest to this hart,
And this, indeed, O world, the heart of thee.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM.

Margaret Anglin.

Miss Margaret Anglin, whose Shakespearean interpretations have given such delight to Shakespeare lovers in this theatrical season, writes:

Viola's lines in "Twelfth Night," beginning

Make me a willow cabin at your gate,

I believe the most lovely. To me there is such a wealth of pure feeling behind the emotion which prompts the whole speech that it almost blinds the reader to the exquisite lyricism. The thought in any but the master's hands would be plain prose.

Mr. Kennedy and Miss Matthison.

A very interesting contribution is this joint communication from Charles Rann Kennedy, the dramatist, and his wife, Edith Wynne Matthison, the actress:

257 West 86th Street,
April 10, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After much cudgeling of brains, my wife, Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, and I have chosen the following for our Shakespearean quotations:

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON:

And in my heart
Lie hidden there what woman's fear there will—
We'll have a swashing and martial outside!

CHARLES RANN KENNEDY:

The best in this kind are but shadows; and the worst are no worse, if imagination amend them.

And with thanks to The New York Times for the courtesy of the invitation.

CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

William A. Brady.

William A. Brady, the manager, reminds us of an interesting fact in connection with his chosen selection, which fact is also mentioned by Mrs. Barr in her contribution:

New York, April 10, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Responding to your request for my favorite passage in Shakespeare, I send you herewith the speech of Queen Constance, in "King John," following the loss of Prince Arthur, thus:

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
Remembers me of all his gracious parts,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form:
Then have I reason to be fond of grief.
Fare you well: had you such a loss as I
I could give better comfort than you do.—
I will not keep this form upon my head.
When there is such disorder in my wit.
Oh, Lord! my boy, my Arthur, my fair son!
My life, my joy, my food, my all the world,
My widow-comfort, and my sorrow's cure!

Aside from the rare poetic beauty of this mother's cry of anguish, the passage takes on further interest from the following foot-note published in the acting edition of the play:

"It has been not inaptly suggested that the pathetic expressions of the grief of Constance for the loss of Arthur are probably indebted for much of their characteristic truth to the calamity which Shakespeare had himself sustained by the death of his only son, who had attained the age of twelve, and died the year this play was produced."

WILLIAM A. BRADY.

James Ford Rhodes.

The favorite selections of authors, like those of actors, are often out of the run of the more familiar quotations, though not invariably so. James Ford Rhodes, the historian, writes:

Boston, April 9, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I love Shakespeare so much that I have many favorite passages. Reading "Troilus and Cressida" lately, for perhaps the tenth time, I was struck more than ever with the talk of Ulysses to Achilles, one part of which begins:

Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion.

And then:

Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honor bright; to have done is to hang
Quite out of fashion.
(Act III., Scene III.)

JAMES FORD RHODES.

George W. Cable.

The comprehensiveness and variety of Shakespeare's answer to every mood and situation of life are eloquently summarized by George W. Cable:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the whole range of literary preferences I can hardly think of a more baffling or more pleasing task than to name one's favorite passage in Shakespeare.

For Shakespeare fits all our moods, and the lines of Shakespeare that are our special choice to-day must yield their pre-eminence to other lines to-morrow. Under my mother's prompting, when I was a small child, the first Shakespearean passage I ever memorized was the soliloquy of the melancholy Jaques, and of course they have stayed with me from that day to this. But when I try to name any one abiding foremost choice I simply cannot. Every sustained speech of Hamlet is my supreme preference while I read or hear it, but not while I read or hear "She never told her love," or any of a score or hundred others, and in sheer desperation, if I had to choose to save my life the last of Shakespeare I could consent to part with is Portia's pleading to Shylock:

"The quality of mercy—" &c.

G. W. CABLE.

John Burroughs.

John Burroughs, the naturalist, gives a striking reason for his choice:

West Park, N. Y., April 10, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of my favorite passages in Shakespeare is Hamlet's address to the players. The whole armory of art and of literary criticism is in it.

JOHN BURROUGHS.

Irvin S. Cobb.

Irvin S. Cobb at first selected Jaques's speech in "As You Like It," beginning, "All the world's a stage," but afterward wrote:

Yonkers, N. Y., Sunday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think I was just a trifle hasty Friday night when I wrote you that my favorite quotation from Shakespeare was the one beginning, "All the world's a stage." On second thought

Shakespeare's Signature on a Deed of Purchase Now in the Guildhall, London.

I'm inclined to think I like the following better:

Invest me in my motley; give me leave
To speak my mind, and I will through and through
Cleanse the foul body of the infected world
If they will patiently receive my medicine.

IRVIN S. COBB.

Carolyn Wells.

This selection of Mr. Cobb's, to paraphrase what Mr. Burroughs said of the address to the players, may be said to contain the whole armory of a humorist and satirist. But an author who is both has a different choice:

Rahway, N. J., April 9, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To me "a favorite passage in Shakespeare" sounds like a contradiction in terms. As well have a favorite grain of sand on the seashore. However, one of the lines that strongly appeals to me is:

"Fortune brings in some boats that are not steered."

CAROLYN WELLS.

Edwin Markham.

Miss Wells's favorite is also one of the favorites of Edwin Markham, though he gives precedence to another:

West New Brighton, N. Y.
April 15, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You put a difficult task before me—to select my favorite passage from Shakespeare with a fringe of running comment. The feast is so rich and varied: how can I choose a favorite where nearly all the plates make a vivid appeal to my appetite?

Take the line,

"Eyes that do mislead the morn."

Was there ever a greater compliment paid to a woman? Take that other line,

"Fortune brings in some boats that are not steered."

What a deep sense here of the mystery of fate through which we are moving! Take, finally, that wonderful line,

"Her bed is India—there she lies a pearl."

But since I must choose a favorite among them all, I have decided to set my approving hand upon these lines from "The Tempest":

"Our revels now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air:
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

This seems to me the greatest statement ever made of the frangibility and impermanence of the world, coupled with a strong sense of the supremacy of the spiritual force in man. Carlyle, in his "Sartor Resartus," has a passage to the same effect and of almost equal greatness; but Shakespeare's lines of course have priority.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

Agnes Repplier.

Agnes Repplier, the essayist, selects a passage for its literary beauty, and has no hesitation in placing it above all others in Shakespeare or anywhere else in poetry:

Philadelphia, April 13, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The passage for me is the cry of the sick King, Henry IV., for sleep:

Wilt thou upon the high and giddy mast
Seal up the ship-boy's eyes and rock his brain
In cradle of the rude imperious surge.

The last line seems to me the best in English literature.

AGNES REPPLIER.

Alfred Henry Lewis.

Alfred Henry Lewis finds one famous passage as applicable to present-day politics as it was to the politics of Shakespeare's time, and Mr. Lewis is a connoisseur of politics:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

CADE: There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it a felony to drink small beer; all the world shall be in common; and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass.

The above from Shakespeare is my favorite passage. It reminds me so strongly of present-day politics. Which last, as practiced, would seem to be the art of arousing the ignorance of mankind.

ALFRED HENRY LEWIS.

Autographs of Shakespeare.

A decidedly unusual choice is made by Richard Le Gallienne. He is the only one of the contributors who finds his favorite in one of the songs sprinkled through the Shakespeare plays; but he gives a sound and solid reason for his choice:

Richard Le Gallienne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Offhand I should say that the quotation from Shakespeare oftenest on my tongue is,

Under the greenwood tree,
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Here shall he see
No enemy
But Winter and rough weather.

Needless to say, I have favorites among profounder and more magnificent passages, but I value this song for its concentration of that robust joyousness which, in spite of all his moods of gloom and disillusion, seems to be the vital principle of Shakespeare's genius.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Charles Edward Russell.

An author who is also a social reformer and political leader makes his selection on a practical basis—the utility of the passage as a guide. He writes:

Washington, D. C.,
April 13, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is, of course, hard to settle upon one's absolute favorite, and the selection would probably vary with moods and occasions, I think, on the whole, Hamlet's line and a half, "For there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so," has been of most practical use to me as a sustaining prop of philosophy. But if we were to change the basis of judgment and try to say which passage has most beauty, most music, most feeling, most dramatic intensity, or the surest touch of character painting, how could any one say with confidence? I asked a Viennese musician friend of mine which Beethoven symphony he preferred, and he said, "The one I happen to be hearing." Is it not even so with Shakespeare!

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Henry Holt.

Henry Holt and George Haven Putnam, distinguished both as authors and publishers, have two very different favorites:

New York, April 9, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to yours of the 8th, I can only say that I am sorry for anybody who has a "favorite passage in Shakespeare," for there are too many passages as great as anything that can appeal to the human mind.

There is, however, you know, one genius that seems to me to stand out, not only from the rest of Shakespeare, but from all human inspiration, and that is the knocking at the gate in Macbeth.

H. HOLT.

George Haven Putnam.

New York, April 11, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your inquiry, I report that, in my judgment, the most beautiful of the better known quotations from Shakespeare's plays is the inclosed, from "The Tempest."

GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM.

Our revels now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

—The Tempest, Act IV., Sc. 1.

Hudson Maxim.

Hudson Maxim has no hesitation in announcing his favorite selection, despite the embarrassment of riches, and no hesitation in putting it above all the other passages in Shakespeare. He says:

Brooklyn, April 13, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to your request, let me say that my favorite passage in Shakespeare is Mark Antony's speech to the dead body of Caesar in the Senate House, beginning with the words,

"Oh, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth."

My reason for this choice is that this passage is at once the most vigorous, the most beautifully figurative, the most potential, and the most sublime with human import of anything that Shakespeare ever wrote.

HUDSON MAXIM.

Cyrus Townsend Brady.

Inspiration for the priest, fighting the religious heresies of his time, is found by Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady in the quotation he selects:

Mount Vernon, N. Y.,
April 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is my favorite quotation from Shakespeare:

"In religion what damned error did ever lack a sober brow to bless it and approve it with a text?"

The major part of my library being packed preparatory to moving, I am quoting from memory. Naturally, I am writing this in my capacity as preacher fighting against heresy of all kind, rather than in my quality as author.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Dr. Parkhurst.

In one Shakespearean line alone Dr. Parkhurst finds "the width of the universe."

New York, April 10, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to submit the following, with the simple comment that the phrase is one in which the width of the universe shows itself reflected in the mind of the incomparable author:

"There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

C. H. PARKHURST.

Felix Adler.

Dr. Felix Adler, however, is unable to choose. Because of the wide range of human experience reached by Shakespeare and the different moods to which the different passages appeal:

New York, April 8, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be glad to comply with your request if I could truthfully do so, but there is no one passage in Shakespeare that I should single out as my favorite passage. In different moods and life situations different strains from the great poet's lyre come to mind or touch the heart.

FELIX ADLER.

President Hadley.

President Hadley says the same thing:

Yale University,
New Haven, Conn., April 11, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret to say that I have no favorite quotation from Shakespeare. Different passages suit different moods. I am therefore as much at a loss to answer your question as I am to answer the recurring inquiry which I consider the best book in the world.

ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

Andrew Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie names three passages—two for their literary beauty and one as a rule of life:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your request for my favorite quotation from the master reminds me of Charles Lamb's reply to the Rev. Dr. Dodds, who presented to him a copy of "The Beauties of Shakespeare in Two Volumes." He said, "This is all very well, my friend, but where are the other five volumes?" We can hear Lamb sputtering these words out.

A noble literary lord held that these were the gems:

"We are such stuff as dreams are made of, and our little life is rounded with a sleep."

I think these two words are unequaled, search the world over:

"In every cabin, I flamed amazement."

(Match those two words who can.)

"Not one but felt some fever of the mad."

As a rule of life:

"To thine own self be true, thou canst not then be false to any man."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Samuel Gompers.

Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, writes:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls:
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed.
(Othello.)

Although the arch villain of the piece spoke these words to mask his villainy, yet they constitute what to me is the most forceful statement in all literature of the comparative insignificance of material things as contrasted with the value of an honorable name.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Judge Pryor.

Shakespeare has his guide in conduct for the Judge, as well as for others. Judge Roger A. Pryor sends this:

3 West Sixty-ninth Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My favorite passage in Shakespeare is this excerpt from "Measure for Measure," Act II, Scene 2:

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
Not the King's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the Judge's robe,
Become them with one-half so good a grace
As mercy does.

The Red Bull Playhouse from Kirkman's Drolls, Published in 1672.

The Globe Theatre, Blackfriars, Where Shakespeare Played.

In addition I avail myself of the privilege you allow to rescue from oblivion Milton's memorable epitaph on Shakespeare:

What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd relics should be hid
Under a star-y pointing pyramid?
Dear son of memory, great heir of fame,
What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name?
And so sepulchred in such pomp doest lie
That Kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

New York, April 14, 1914.

Amelia E. Barr.

All passages in Shakespeare are favorites. I would not confess a want in any of them, but the two following lines from "Macbeth" have so constantly helped me over the every-day frets of life, that they have become a "familiar."

Come what, come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.
"Macbeth," Act I., Scene 3.

Just say over these two lines in any rough hour, and you will feel their healthy stimulus, and be ready to add, "To-morrow is another day, God willing it will be a good day! Who knows?"

But Mrs. Barr was not content with this expression of her views. The part the school children of New York are to play in the celebration this week appealed to this lover of children, and she added the following little essay for their benefit on the children Shakespeare loved:

It must surely be a delightful thought to all lovers of Shakespeare that he did not leave the splendid world of his imagination without children—lovely types of boys and girls—the boys especially being clear, single characters, full of childish sincerity. Open the drama of "King John" and we shall see that it turns upon the fair, but unfortunate Prince Arthur, and as it was written just after the death of Hammet, Shakespeare's only son, we may well believe it is steeped in the pathos and grief of his own heart.

The play of "Macbeth" takes us to the mists and glooms of the Scotch Highlands. Everything is here tinged with the supernatural. Men are credulous and excitable, and their ordinary speech is poetical and full of grand images. The mighty forms of Macduff, Banquo, Siward are of very different aspect to the downright, hard-headed, hard-fisted English nobles, and the preternaturally wise son of Macduff, vainly trying to form some idea of what a "traitor tyrant and murderer" must be like, is a very different boy from Marcius, the son of Coriolanus, to whom difficulties could only suggest fighting.

The little Scot dreams and wonders, but when the time for action comes he is no coward. Dimly comprehending from his mother's irritable complaints that a traitor "swears and lies," when the murderer sent by Macbeth calls his father "traitor" he at once with childish passion answers—"Thou liest," and, being instantly stabbed, uses his last breath to urge his mother to fly for her life.

"Love's Labor Lost" takes us to the sunny plains of Navarre, and we may laugh with Costard over the tricks of speech that the little page Moth gives us—Moth, that "imp of mischief," that "half-penny purse of wit." Some of the characters in this play are uninteresting and affected, but we are always ready to say to that handful of boyhood called Moth—"an' I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst have it, to buy gingerbread."

No sketch of child life could further differ from Moth than the tender, sensitive Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale." The petted darling of the ladies of the Court, he is half-ashamed and half-resentful of his baby honors, "fearing they will kiss him hard and speak to him as if he was a baby." How easy it is to imagine the solemn little face, with which, when begged to tell a tale, he asks:

"Merry or sad shall it be?
A sad tale's best for Winter.
I have one of sprites and goblins."

And what mother would not have answered:

Let's have that good Sir.
Come on, sit down—come on, and do your best
To fright me with your sprites.

And then the tale that was never to be finished began:

There was a man dwelt by a churchyard—
I will tell it softly.

The unjust arrest of the Queen follows, and we are left to infer the child's grief by the few following lines:

Servant—My lord, the King, the King!
Leontes—What is the business?
Servant—O Sir, I shall be hated to report it.
The Prince, your son, with mere conceit and fear of the Queen's speed is gone.
Leontes—How? Gone?
Servant—Is dead.

I have not space to mention the boy Fool in "King Lear" and other youths connected with the historical plays. I wish rather to direct the attention of children to this subject. For it may be a delightful study, because the ideality of Shakespeare's children is usually preserved. Arthur of Brittany, and the little Princes of York, have in his pages an eternal childhood. He shows us Miranda, and we imagine her childhood in the enchanted isle. We meet the lost Princess Perdita sharing her daffodils and violets, and we know in what sweet, innocent content she has grown to such exquisite maidenhood, and among the Welsh mountains, we see the stolen Princes of Cymbeline drinking in the free air, and offering morning salutations to the rising sun, and are certain that the breath of the old innocent world was about their youth.

And if the child world of Shakespeare is sad, it is always pure and sweet. We cannot enter it without feeling that heaven lies nearer to us. Perhaps some memory of his own dead son, touched every child he drew; certainly Shakespeare loved and reverenced childhood, tenderly bending his heart and his genius, over its sorows and its joys.

AMELIA E. BARR.

Palmer Cox.

Palmer Cox, the children's artist, like Mrs. Barr, is moved by the part of the New York children are to play this week to give them some sound advice. Says Mr. Cox:

East Quogue, N. Y., April 13, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To ask a person who has been a lover of Shakespeare from his youth up which passage in the book he prefers, is somewhat like asking one which leaf in the rose he will keep and which pluck away and give to the wind. The writer was early in life an admirer of the Bard, and my first trip to Europe was not passed without a pilgrimage to the tomb in the little church at Stratford-on-Avon, where I could stand by the cold marble that inclosed the dust of one who had given me so much pleasure through life.

The first lines of the poet that reached me, as I remember, formed a motto at the head of a chapter in some old novel, and on the instant made an impression on me, even though quite a small boy at the time; the strange wording caught me, and held on. It was different from anything I had been reading; it was the passage from King Lear, where he is turned adrift by his daughters, and is bemoaning the fate of the homeless:

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'r you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm, &c.

I was among the pelters of birds and of frogs, and the native of a very cold country, and knew well what the words meant. It was years afterward before I got hold of his works, and it may have been well, because after I realized what treasures lay within the covers of his book, other poets, who had been greatly admired and much read, got the cold shoulder, while the midnight lamp was making plain the bright thoughts of the master mind.

In striving to select a particular passage as a favorite, I would say I cannot overlook Cardinal Wolsey's admonition to Cromwell, in "Henry VIII.," but, Oh, dear, how many glorious expressions clamor for recognition as the mind sweeps back over those matchless pages. Caesar's declaration to the conspirators, when denying their petition; the Witches in "Macbeth," that kept the word of promise to his ear and broke it to his hope; Hamlet's soliloquy on death; the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius; the "quality of mercy" in "The Merchant of Venice;" Othello bidding farewell to the big wars that made ambition virtue; Queen Katharine denouncing the Cardinals; King John abusing Hubert, and the latter's defense.

But I must stop, and there is no period in sight. Oh, ye young people, while yet the bloom of youth is on your cheek, get familiar with the Bard whose day you celebrate, and know why you do it; don't depend on others for your information, go to him yourself, and secure a possession of which the world cannot deprive you. Your library may pass into other hands, your fortune spread wings, your friends evaporate, nay, your very liberty may go; but you will have that within you, touching on every phase of life and field of fancy, something that will comfort and please, until the tell-tale inscription is carved on the stone that marks your final resting place.

PALMER COX.

THE PORTRAITS OF SHAKESPEARE: BY THOS. W. CHURCHILL

The Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, reproduced by The Times's new process of printing, rotogravure, is included as a special supplement with to-day's Sunday Times.

President of the Board of Education, Who Is Also Chairman of the Celebration Committee, Writes of the First Folio Picture, the Chandos Portrait, and Others.

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, is Chairman of the committee appointed recently by Mayor Mitchel to arrange for the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare. President Churchill is peculiarly fitted for the position, as he has made a special study of Shakespeare and has written and delivered lectures on the master. He has been especially interested in the question of Shakespeare's portraits. In the following article he describes the various pictures and busts of the great poet.

By Thomas W. Churchill.

NEXT Thursday occurs the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare. The occasion will be celebrated generally throughout the City of New York at the colleges and public schools.

That it is a notable event is doubtless appreciated by the great majority of our citizens. The interest manifested during the short time within which preparations have been in progress shows that there is latent a strong interest in the man and his works.

The oldest and best authenticated of all the representations of Shakespeare is the Stratford bust. It is on the inside wall, north side of the chancel of Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon, about five feet from the floor. Underneath the floor of the chancel are the graves of Shakespeare and his family. The bust was sculptured by Gerard Johnson, or one of his sons.

Johnson was a native of Amsterdam and in the business of sculpture and tomb making in London. In 1616 he had been in London forty-nine years; therefore, it is probable that he did not personally do the work. The bust was probably erected shortly after Shakespeare's death in 1616. The bust and cushion are made of bluish limestone, quite soft. Above the arch are the arms of Shakespeare; on either side cherubim; one holds a spade and the other an inverted torch with one hand on a skull. On the apex of the monument there is another skull, and underneath the cushion an inscription.

A Portly Shakespeare.

The effigy was originally colored to represent life; the hands and face flesh color, the eyes light hazel, the hair and beard auburn. In 1749 the monument was repaired and the pen, the forefinger, and the thumb on the right hand replaced. In 1793 the bust was painted white, through the advice of Edmund Malone. In 1861 Simon Collins restored the colors.

The effigy shows Shakespeare to have been more fleshy than the other portraits do. There is a shortness of nose and length of lip which other portraits do not have. In chiseling the sculptor must have cut off too much stone and shaped the nose as best he could. Many persons, including eminent sculptors, have believed that the face of the effigy was made after a mask taken from life or from the dead face.

Next in authenticity to the bust is the engraving known as the Droeshout Print. It appears on the title page of the "first folio," published in 1623, the first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays. The same plate was used in the second folio edition, 1632, the third, 1663 and 1664, and the fourth, 1685.

Martin Droeshout engraved a number of plates and all show the same stiff style. The Shakespeare engraving was his worst. He was born in 1601, and, therefore, it seems certain that the Shakespeare engraving was not done from life, as Shakespeare died in 1616. It was probably based on some painting in existence about the year 1623, the year of the publication of the "first folio."

It would seem likely that this original, from which Droeshout made his plate, has finally been discovered. The suspicion arises, however, that the so-called "original" was painted after an imitation of the print. This suspicion will doubtless always remain as a cloud on the title. Eminent critics have examined it carefully and declare it to be genuine and anterior to the print.

The Droeshout original portrait was added to the collection of the Memorial Picture Gallery in 1892 on loan from the late H. C. Clements of Sydenham. It had been exhibited at the Alexandra Palace, but owing to its dingy appearance it excited little attention. It is stated to have belonged to a member of the Shakespeare family, and on the back Mr. Clements had affixed an inscription to the effect that it was the original of the famous Droeshout print, and that it had been publicly exhibited in London in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was finally presented to the gallery by a Mrs. Flower, who bought it from the Clements family.

It is painted in oil colors, upon an elm panel, formed of two boards joined horizontally and seamed across the back by a strip of wood. The hair is a rich dark brown; the mustache of a lighter shade; the eyes neither hazel nor blue, but a hue between these colors. Upon the upper left-hand corner the picture is inscribed "Willm Shakespeare, 1609."

A large plain collar with pleatings and a narrow hem surrounds the neck. The doublet is black, trimmed with handsome gold lace. The panel measures 23x17½ inches.

This picture is taken from an engraving of the Droeshout original painting; through some peculiarity in the process certain features are so modified as to show a striking similarity to the Ely Palace portrait. I believe that Corbin is right in his conjecture that the latter is primus among the pictures said to represent Shakespeare, and that the so-called Droeshout original was painted after the engraving in the folio of 1623.

The Felton portrait of the bard was bought in 1792 by S. Felton from J. Wilson, owner of Shakespeare's Museum, Pall Mall. Two years later Felton sold it to G. Nicoll for 40 guineas. Subsequently it was owned by Mr. Westmacoot, a solicitor in London, who died in 1861 or 1862. In 1870 it was sold at public auction for 50 guineas. Since 1872 it has belonged to Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

It is painted on wood and on the back is the inscription, in old style: "Gul. Shakespeare 1597 R. B." The letters were supposed at first to be R. M., but Wivell, on oiling the picture to preserve the wood, discovered they were R. B., which may stand for R. Burbage. The final "e" in the poet's name has been lost by the cutting away of part of the wood. The size of the panel is 11x8 inches and a split in the crust of the picture is evidently due to heat.

It is a well-drawn an well-colored picture and resembles the Droeshout engraving more than any other portrait except the so-called original.

The Ely Palace portrait is 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 3¾ inches. On the left-hand corner is the date and age (1603, aet. 39.) Since the Tercentenary Anniversary in 1864 it has been in the house where Shakespeare was born. The hair is auburn, the eyes brownish gray, and the doublet greenish brown. The color of the eyes is the main discrepancy.

The name of the artist is not known, and it gets its name from the Rev. Thomas Turton, Bishop of Ely, in whose possession it was for many years.

John Corbin, the American dramatic critic, is perhaps the foremost advocate of the Ely Palace portrait. In a book entitled, "A New Portrait of Shakespeare," published in 1903, Mr. Corbin takes up "the case of the Ely Palace portrait as against that of the so-called Droeshout original."

The popular conception of Shakespeare is based on the Chandos portrait. Its lineaments have been perpetuated by many sculptors for whom it seems to have more attraction than it do presentments better authenticated. It was first heard of after 1683, when Sir Godfrey Kneller made o copy of it for Dryden. The painter is unknown, but some critics believe it to be the work of Richard Burbage, the actor, who was also an excellent artist.

Its first owner is reputed to have been Joseph Taylor, an actor, who is said to have left it to Davenant. From Davenant it passed into the hands of Betterton, also an actor. Then it went to Mrs. Barry, who sold it to Robert Keck for 40 guineas. Its next owner was Mr. Nicoll, who married into the Keck family. His daughter married James Cornelius Caernarvon, afterward Duke of Chandos, from whom it gets its name. His daughter, the Duchess of Buckingham, sold it in 1848 for 355 guineas to the Earl of Ellesmere, who presented it in 1856 to the National Portrait Gallery. It is 22 inches by 18 inches, painted on canvas in the form of an oval, to represent a stone.

On the accession of Charles II., Davenant established "The Duke's Theatre." In 1727 theatrical performances were discontinued there and the theatre was altered into a warehouse for Spode & Copeland, manufacturers of china. In 1845 the warehouse was pulled down to make an enlargement for the College of Surgeons.

When workmen were knocking down a wall on one side of an arched door they noticed among the bricks and mortar broken pieces of a terra cotta bust. Prof. Owen put the pieces together, and it was thought that it was a bust of Ben Jonson.

Search was made for a companion piece on the other side of the door. A bust of Shakespeare in black terra cotta, in a perfect state of preservation, was found. It was doubtless made in the time of Charles I. It was sold for 300 guineas to the Duke of Devonshire, who had two copies made. In 1851 he presented the original to the Garrick Club, King Street, London, and gave one copy to the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford.

At first glance it looks like the Chandos portrait, but a longer inspection shows a close resemblance to a death mask. It has earrings and a beard like the Chandos portrait. The forehead is high and noble, the hair profuse, the eyes fine and well sculptured, and the nose sharp and delicately chiseled. The costume is of the time of Charles I. Artistically it is superior to the Stratford bust. It is known as the Duke of Devonshire bust.

The Becker death mask is also called the Kesselstadt mask from the name of its supposed former owner. It was found in 1849 by Ludwig Becker among the rubbish in a broker's shop. Many authorities believe it to be the basis of the Stratford bust.

In 1860 Simon Collins went to Stratford to remove the white paint on the bust of Shakespeare there. William Oakes Hunt, the town clerk, employed Mr. Collins to clean some old paintings belonging to him. In Mr. Hunt's garret was an old, dilapidated picture representing a man with a large black beard and mustache. Mr. Hunt said the picture had been in the Hunt family for 100 years and that his grandfather had purchased it at a sale of Clopton House. When a boy, he said, he used it as a target to shoot arrows at.

Something peculiar about it led Collins to clean off part of the paint. The result discovered a picture of Shakespeare closely resembling the Holy Trinity bust in form, color of face, and color of attire. It was suggested that it had been painted over in puritanical times to preserve it from destruction, as many portraits had been so treated. This is known as the Stratford painting.

The Jansen portrait is so named because it is supposed to have been painted by Cornelius Jansen, a celebrated painter, who came to England from Amsterdam in 1610. The history of this beautiful painting is very unsatisfactory. It was formerly in the possession of Prince Rupert, and came into the possession of the Duke of Hamilton, who willed it to his daughter, the Duchess of Somerset. Thus it is sometimes called the "Somerset portrait." It more resembles the death mask than does any other picture of Shakespeare.

Other Portraits.

The Ashborne portrait has no pedigree. It was purchased by Clement Kingston of Ashborne, Derbyshire, England, some time prior to March, 1847. In the upper left-hand corner are the words "Aetatis Sua 47 a' 1611." It represents Shakespeare with a book with the crest of Shakespeare's family on the cover. It seems to be the production of the same artist who painted the Jansen or Somerset portrait, which it resembles much.

Other interesting portraits are the following:

Marshall Print—Appears in work entitled "Poems Written by Will Shakespeare, Gent.," published in 1640; engraved by W. Marshall from the Droeshout engraving.

Hilliard Miniature—Believed to have been painted by Nicholas Hilliard, (1547-1619.)

Jennings or Auriol Miniature—Painted in oil. On the picture is the age "Aetat. 33."

Burns Portrait—Oil, painter unknown.

Boston Art Museum Portrait—Attributed to Zucchero, artist, found in building on site of Globe Theatre.

Zoust Portrait—Zoust (or Soest) supposed to be the painter; mezzotint of it published in 1725.

Zucchero or Cosway Portrait—On back is the inscription "Guglielm Shakespeare," was owned by Augustin Daly.

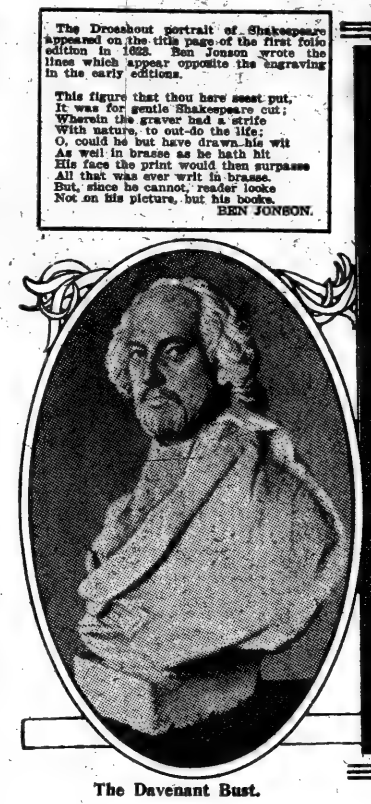
Stace Portrait—Found in an old tavern; alleged to represent poet at age of 33.

Gilliiane Portrait—Entirely different from all others; there is no good reason to believe it genuine.

Dunford Portrait and Zincke Portrait—Forgeries.

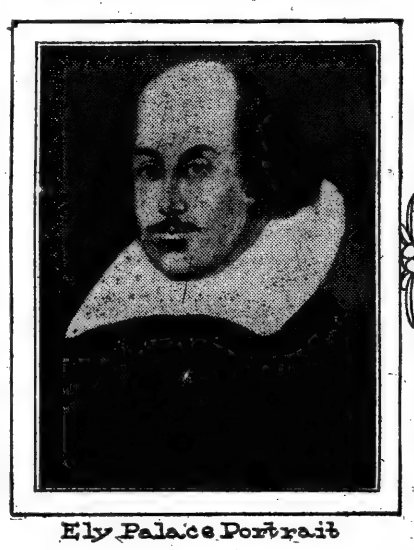
The Droeshout portrait of Shakespeare appeared on the title page of the first folio edition in 1623. Ben Jonson wrote the lines which appear opposite the engraving in the early editions.

This figure that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut;
Wherein the graver had a strife
With nature, to out-do the life;
O, could he but have drawn his wit
As well in brasse as he hath hit
His face the print would then surpasse
All that was ever writ in brasse.
But, since he cannot, reader looke
Not on his picture, but his booke.
BEN JONSON.



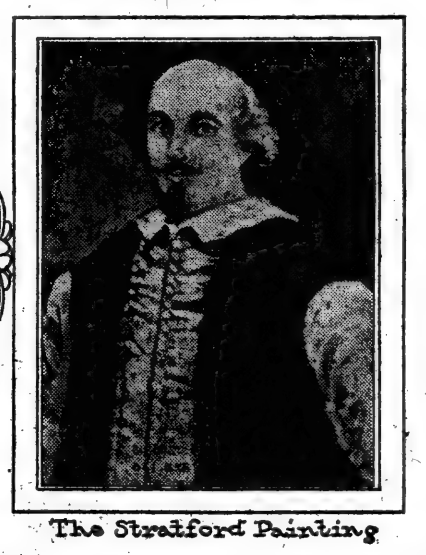
The Davenant Bust.

The Droeshout Portrait of Shakespeare.



Ely Palace Portrait

The Felton Portrait



The Stratford Painting

SHAKESPEARE MUST BE RESCUED FROM LITERATURE, SAYS MRS. E. S. FRY

"To Do That We Must Act His Plays Ourselves," Declares the Organizer of the Educational Dramatic League. "Every Pupil in Every School Should Play Shakespeare."

SHAKESPEARE must be rescued from literature. To do that we must act his plays ourselves." So declares Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry, organizer of the Educational Dramatic League, who is celebrating the three hundred and fiftieth Shakespeare anniversary with a unique production of one of the master's plays.

With thirty young members of The Educational Players she is about to present "A Winter's Tale," not only without scenery and without costume, but without action as well. She is making it, she explains, not just a formal reading, but a real play. And she adds that she has chosen this method of production because it is the best way to "rescue" Shakespeare from literature, from the stage, and from the English department and put him into actual life.

"We study so much Shakespeare," she continued, paradoxically, "that we know nothing about him at all. We keep his plays in a literary niche. We toil over him in schools and colleges. We laboriously put his plays on the stage, and we conscientiously go to see them acted, and it is all a great task and a great nuisance and means nothing at all.

"As a matter of fact, Shakespeare's plays are important things. What we think of him as 'literature' doesn't matter much. But what he means to life does matter, if we let it. It certainly ought to matter. Shakespeare's plays are vital, human, significant things. They are problem plays for us to-day in the real sense. We need something that Shakespeare can give us, and that we don't seem to know how to take.

"And it seems to me that there isn't any better way of celebrating the 350th anniversary of the playwright's birth than just to realise what his meaning is in our life to-day, and to try sensibly to get at it. There is only one way to get at it. That isn't to study Shakespeare or to read Shakespeare or to see Shakespeare. It's to play Shakespeare.

"I think that every pupil in every school in America ought to play Shakespeare. I think that all young people ought to act his plays. That is the way that our Shakespeare study can do us good."

Mrs. Fry admits that the insistence on Shakespeare's vital place in modern life does sound a bit fantastic. Such a pronouncement, she confesses, appears like mere hero-worship on the face of it. And then she hastens to add that that point of view is exactly the thing from which she thinks we ought to "rescue" the dramatist's work. When she speaks of Shakespeare's importance in the lives of the boys and girls of twentieth century New York, her attitude is essentially practical. In the simplest and most matter-of-fact way in the world she means exactly what she says.

"Shakespeare is at once the broadest and the humanest of writers," she explained. "Intimate association with his problems and his people cannot fail to react, in definite helpfulness, upon the boys and girls who are for the time living in his plays. I know of no other single agency that can do for young people what playing Shakespeare does. It gives them a good time, a really jolly time, in a new way; it touches and develops their imagination; it teaches them actual principles as no didactic effort ever could, and it acquaints them with problems of which one or more is sure to be duplicated in their own lives. But they must do the acting themselves. I can't see that Shakespeare is much good otherwise."

Mrs. Fry has been producing Shakespeare plays for a considerable period. She was in charge of the Smith College Alumnae presentation of "The Tempest" in Boston in 1900, and she has been "giving Shakespeare" ever since. A great deal of her work has been done with children of 12 and 15, and as much, or perhaps more, with boys and girls between the ages of 18 and 25. Her "Educational Players" have done a great deal of work in the schools, and she herself has not only written a book on "Educational Dramatics," but has helped teachers in their efforts to "vivify" the study of dramatic literature in their classes. But this year is the first in which she has made a definite experiment with actionless drama, and her anniversary presentation of "A Winter's Tale" will be the first production of this kind on the stage.

The drama without costume or action shares, of course, the great advantage of the production that is made without scenery in that it must concentrate the dramatic effect in the player's personal identification with his part. But this is not the reason for Mrs. Fry's choice of the unfamiliar form. She is giving her play without action or costume because that means of production at last succeeds in doing away with the strain and nervous effort of play presentation, and brings the acting of Shakespeare within reach of every school child, and every busy boy and girl. Then, too, the parts become, in such productions, interchangeable; whatever rôle a boy or girl may play in the public performances, it is possible for every actor to master, in the study of the play, every part. Not only may girls learn boys' rôles, but the parts may be distributed without the disturbing consideration of physical fitness; no one has to look like Malvolio or Rosalind or Falstaff, and every member of the League has a chance at the part that happens to be personally most interesting.

"But it is the removal of strain that makes this method so important," Mrs. Fry repeated. "My aim is to bring Shakespeare, as something to be acted, within the range of, for instance, every pupil in every public school. I want it to be not only possible but easy for the boys and girls to play Shakespeare, privately and publicly. In the ordinary stage production, even without scenery, I don't think that would be possible at all. There would be, in the first place, too much extraneous hard work in the preparation of costumes and the working-up of 'business.' And then it would not be possible to avoid the stress and excitement that attends a formal production. It is so apt to get on the player's nerves, to tire them out, to give them too great a responsibility. It is too much of an event to be made a part of the normal school or workaday life.

"But once you do away with costumes, scenery, action, your play can be made just a part of every day. Not only can you give yourself up much better to just living the part, but you don't find that 'playing Shakespeare' worries you with the thought of the public performance.

"My boys and girls in 'A Winter's Tale' will just come on the stage and sit down in a half-circle and give the play. And it is a real play. Every part is living. The reading of the lines gives the action. With my thirty boys and girls I even get the effect of the mob. It isn't in any special 'training' that I give them. It's in them. It's in all boys and girls.

"I consider this the ideal method. I've been working toward it for a long time. But, to tell the truth, I've been a little afraid to try it out. I didn't really expect that it would succeed nearly so well as in our rehearsals I see that it is succeeding. I decided that this kind of a presentation would be the best way to celebrate the Shakespeare anniversary. And now that it is working out as it is, I feel convinced of what I have always believed must be true—that this kind of a production is the way to bring Shakespeare into every-day life. And that is what we need.

"I don't mean to say that it is a mistake to give amateur productions of Shakespeare's plays, with costumes, action, scenery, or any aids we like. That's all right. So long as we don't let our realization of the living characters and problems be swamped in scenic effects or stage business, we may play Shakespeare as we please. But when we consider that Shakespeare must be brought into the lives of all our boys and girls, we must cast about for the simplest and most normal method of doing it. I hope that we shall always have many charming amateur presentations, charmingly set, of Shakespeare. But I hope, too, that we may have Shakespeare really acted, with absolute simplicity, by all our boys and girls."

The educational players who are producing "A Winter's Tale" are young people whose ages range from eighteen to twenty-four. They will give several presentations of the play during this month and next. Early in May they will open the new auditorium of the Washington Irving High School under the patronage of Dr. Maxwell, Dr. Edward W. Stitt, and Frederic C. Howe. The actual anniversary production next Thursday will be in the auditorium of Public School 62, Hester and Norfolk Streets, under the auspices of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger's Committee on Public Lectures of the Board of Education. A private performance for the American Playgoers was arranged for April 16 at the Hotel Martinique, and another presentation will be made on April 29 at the Daily Temple, 35 East Thirty-second Street.

"'A Winter's Tale' is one of the plays in which the problem is for older heads than those of the little school children," Mrs. Fry explained, "but it serves very well to illustrate what I mean when I say that Shakespeare's plays are vital to-day.

"Two things the Educational Players learn to do: They consider the play as a whole, and they look upon the characters as real people. These two things are essential if Shakespeare is to be rescued from the English department. It is because I believe we can do these things only in acting the plays that I say that we must act them.

"Now take 'A Winter's Tale.' It is the old, ever-recurring 'triangle plot'—the story of a man and a woman and somebody else. In it my boys and girls buck up against one of the most usual problems in our drama and life; at least it is a problem that is met, and must be struggled with, everywhere. Under many conditions it is sordid, wretched, disastrous. In this play it is worked out through the development of the highest motives in human beings whom we really love.

"The man publicly and brutally accuses his wife; there is no excuse for him. But the woman is so fine that she insists upon holding to the dignity of her love for her husband, and in keeping that high and straight. She realizes that her husband needs her faith and support more than he ever did, and she greets this trouble less as an attack on herself than on love. She rescues love, goes on believing in it. And finally the man is purged of the evil in him, and is raised by her fineness to something fine.

"There are not many people who can hold to so high a creed. Most of us would be, in such a case, left without supporting standards. And taught simply as a creed, such standards are meaningless. They don't fasten themselves to us so as to be of any use.

"But in this story of Hermione they do. The players not only see how this can be done, but they actually see it done, and they themselves live it out. They associate with Hermione, become Hermione, relax with all youth's wonderful dramatic sense the thing that Hermione is and does. Her dignity, her fineness, become a part of them.

"Then take, for example, 'Twelfth Night.' That is very different. It is such a darling story in the first place. And what does it mean to the boys and girls who play it? I have produced 'Twelfth Night' with a younger people, children in the schools. And I have also played it with older people. And I have been struck with the fact that it has the same poignant meanings for young people and old. I gave the play with the teachers of Public School 177, then with the grade pupils in School 43, and the children got just as much out of it, in just the same way. To those youngsters, Maria and Toby and Olivia and Malvolio are just real people.

"Maria wants to marry Toby, to better herself socially. Toby isn't likely to be a good husband, and Maria doesn't love him. What do you think those youngsters said at once of Maria's ambition? They said she was 'common'; they thought she 'wasn't very nice.' One child pointed out that no 'nice girl' would want to better her position by marrying a man who drank! But they got interested in Maria; they didn't think much of her, but they wanted to find out why she acted so. And that is one of the fine things about Shakespeare; he is so much the master-dramatist that he does show you his characters as complete characters; you can 'find out.'

"Well, those youngsters threw themselves into the study of all that happened with Maria's ambition and Malvolio's interference and Toby's misbehavior. They decided that Maria was very silly to hide from Malvolio and act as if she had done something wrong when she hadn't. I tried to fight for Maria, but it wasn't any use.

"They had a lot of fun out of it, and a lot of interest, and they got a lot of good. No one could have taught those boys and girls, in so many words, what was 'common' and what wasn't. No one would have had the right to, and it wouldn't have done any good. In the play they didn't have to be told; they just saw and they thought it out for themselves. It will all stay with them. They will remember that Maria was 'not very nice,' and that Olivia was a very gracious and kind and beautiful lady. They'll never get over that.

"That is what I mean by saying that Shakespeare's plays have a vital meaning for us to-day. We have buried them under weights of academic tradition and literary annotations, and they are of no use to us, and of little interest except as poetry. But the use and the interest are there, if we set to work to see them.

PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY DISCUSSES "SANER" FEMINISM

She Believes in Sex Co-operation, Not in Sex Antagonism, and That the Wife Should Be a Friend, Not a Chattel or Drudge—Favors More Readily Obtainable Divorces.

ALTHOUGH she ranks its more hysterical manifestations as evils, deplorable alike for society and for the movement itself, Amélie Rives (Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy) is an ardent supporter of feminism in its saner and broader aspects.

Opposed, both by instinct and reason, to militancy and the extremists who would relegate man to the position of a necessary evil in the perpetuation of the race, she is nevertheless a strong champion of the emancipation of woman. She believes in the economic independence of woman, in her right to produce brain children as well as physical children, in a more easily dissoluble marriage contract, in a larger freedom. Be it said, here, that wrong inferences may not be drawn, by a larger freedom the Princess does not mean license. On the contrary her conception of the relation of the sexes and of matrimony is on a moral ground certainly not less high than that of the conventional moralist.

She believes, not in sex antagonism, as do so many of the feminist leaders, but in sex co-operation; not in the respect of wife for husband which is founded on authority or doctrinal command, but in the self-respect, and thus the mutual respect, which is the fruit of true union. She conceives the social relation to be ideal when the status of the woman in the case is not that of wife-chattel, wife-vassal, wife-drudge or, perhaps least of all, wife-dictator, but that of wife-friend.

Complete camaraderie is the great asset of successful marriage, in her opinion. In her latest novel, "World's End," which has just appeared, Princess Troubetzkoy embodies some of her philosophy in these matters. One of the leading points of the story is the generosity and largeness of the husband in his treatment of the wife who had wronged him.

Over the fragrant tea cups, the Princess discussed rather fully her theory from several angles the other day, illustrating it at times from the light of her own experience, for she considers her marriage with the big painter-Prince as an embodiment of that theory.

Divorce Should Be Easier.

"I believe that the marriage contract should be as easy to dissolve as any other civil contract," she said. "I have always believed so. I remember asking my father, when I was a little girl not more than fourteen or fifteen years old, why the law was as it was. He explained that it was arranged so that if either party to a marriage failed to live up to the bargain, the other might easily force him to do so. Even then it seemed absurd to me. How much of the essentials of a true marriage could be left after the law had been evoked to force the return, let us say, of either husband or wife? I'm sure I should not want to retain by force a man who did not wish to live with me. Such an arrangement is not true morality.

"Of course, it is difficult to lay down generalities on such a matter. The circumstances of each particular case must be taken into consideration. Suppose, for instance, a woman is married out of convenience or indifference, or on a girlish impulse, to a good, kind man who really loves her and shows her deep consideration and to whom she bears affection. Then comes a real love into her life. What shall she do? If she is a selfish or a sensual woman she will merely follow her own desire, but if she is a woman of character she will not forget what her husband has been to her. She will tear the new love out of her heart. It is not exactly gratitude that prompts her to do this, no matter at what cost to herself; it is rather justice, fair play. On the other hand, if the man is selfish or ill treats her or is not worthy of her respect and affection she will do right to follow her heart.

"We are so conventional that it is hard to make any one realize that true morality is served by freedom, by the right of woman to an independence of thought. But when you realize the full meaning of it, it is not in any sense a doctrine of license. The ultimate solution rests upon character, which becomes the court of last resort.

"It is not so much the outward things or the lack of them which has prompted the feminist movement, now under such wide discussion. Political rights or property rights are not the essence of the matter. As for the vote, that does not so much matter; it is relatively unimportant for women to have the right of suffrage. It is the inner life that matters; the point of view. The key-note of the feminist movement is the liberation of the caged bird.

"Whether or not that is what we are heading for, it is what we should be heading for. It is that which I most keenly desire to see come to pass. The sensation of the cage, the prison, has been intolerable to me always. Whenever I have had pets I have felt this. I never wanted a bird in a cage, a pet constrained to stay with me by bars. My pets have been real pets who stayed with me or returned to me out of affection. If they wanted to fly or run away, I was more than ready to have them go, and I did not wish them to come back unless at their own volition."

The Princess paused.

"Rosa," she called.

"Vengo," came the cheery response, as her Italian maid bustled in.

"La macchina per il cocoma per il té," said the Princess.

"O, la colatoio," said Rosa, promptly producing the missing tea strainer.

It was evident that the Princess applied her principle of service through the affections to her domestic staff.

When the tea strainer had performed its function and delicate wreaths had begun to curl up from the Princess's cigarette, she returned to the charge.

"Freedom," she said, "is the all-desirable thing—the sensation of wings.

"I do not imply that the individual alone is to be considered. There is, of course, the economic side of the question. And there is the great question of children. Children change everything. It is a very big subject, this woman's movement. Some of the manifestations that we are having are disheartening, such as the doings of the militants and the prattle of the people who would leave men out of their scheme of things. The question is not one of woman without man, but of woman with man.

Slashing Paintings Like Murder.

"I was talking with a friend who is a keen suffragist the other day, and she praised the act of that woman who damaged the Rokeby Venus. I did not hesitate to speak my mind about it. I told her it was almost like murder, and asked how she could defend the position of a woman complaining of the brutality of man and then going deliberately and killing a beautiful, living, man-made thing like that painting. She admitted that she saw the point. It was a horrible thing to have done. I suppose Velasquez put his soul into that work and said, 'Now I will put the utmost that I can of beauty and truth and enduring perfection into this woman's body that I am painting.' It was something for generations to rejoice in, and then that miserable woman seeks to advance an argument, a cause, by chopping it with a hatchet!

"Such things as that piece of vandalism are serious, but I do not regard these extreme acts, taken as a whole, as reasons for condemning feminism out of hand. They are the sort of evils that accompany any deep and wide social change. It is most unfortunate that we must have them, but they do not serve as an index to the character of the movement itself. The question is not of battle or of violence, but of coming to a common understanding on a plane of fairness.

"And this is just my feeling about marriage also. The married man and woman must be partners, friends. Neither should have the power of control over the other, because it is not a relation of coercion but one of co-operation. I don't mean platonic friendship, of course. Love is the foundation. But in addition to being lovers, husband and wife should also be comrades and share existence in a spirit of camaraderie. That is not a new idea at all. It has been advanced scores of times, but the tendency constantly is to lose sight of it; to forget its importance. You will find it emphasized very beautifully in the Old Testament.

Princess Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives.)

Friendship in Love.

"There is one passage, in particular, that I am fond of quoting. I had a fitting opportunity of doing so the other day. Two young friends of mine came to tell me that they were engaged to be married. I was delighted at their coming and I made them sit down and said quite seriously to them that I was going to quote them something—from the Song of Solomon. The young man looked rather startled when I said that, I can assure you. This was the passage:

> What is thy beloved more than another beloved, O thou fairest among women?
> This is my beloved, and this is my friend, O daughters of Jerusalem.

"So you see the importance of friendship in love was recognized a great many years ago, but we are only just beginning to realize its vital significance."

"What do you feel about creative or artistic independence in marriage?" Princess Troubetzkoy was asked in the pause that ensued. "How about the problem of two artists marrying?"

"It is really not a problem at all," she answered. "It is ideal. I am altogether in favor of the woman as well as the man being a producer. Not necessarily an economic producer, although that is well enough also if the circumstances of the case make it practical, but an independent worker. It is better for both if the woman has some vital interest of the mind which keeps her occupied and dynamic as well as the man. It is good for her own development, gives her keener appreciation and a community of interest with her husband. It is stimulating for both of them."

This is a subject on which the Princess can bear expert testimony, as it were, since her own marriage is one of this kind.

"I suppose there may be extremely jealous natures," she went on, "who would find a cause for friction in twofold production, especially if both were producers in the same field of art, but they are rare, I believe. As a rule, and certainly in my own case, each is deeply interested in the other's work, in a different and more informed way than would be possible if one were a drone. It is sometimes said that persons with more or less of the artistic temperament should marry those of opposite nature in whom they can find foils or sedatives, or what you will. This does not seem true to me. Like temperaments understand each other the more readily. Certainly the artistic impulse is a bond in itself. Think how awful it must have been for Adam and Eve—just a man and woman, without any touchstone of interest.

"Of course, there are the humdrum women; the women without either talent or the desire for talent, intellectually or artistically sterile. They must not be left out of account, and I am frank to confess that it is rather difficult to fit them into my matrimonial picture. I do not know just what we are to do with them, but my idea would be that it would be best for them to search their natures closely before deciding that they were really without the impulse to do something positive; to write, to sing, to play, to dance, to do any of the thousand and one deeply interesting things. Then there are always the less positive ways of being busy, to study, to collect, for instance. The great thing is to let the married woman have an occupation for the mind, in addition to her home or household occupations, whatever she may choose.

Intellectual Independence.

"There are reasons for the importance of occupation for the woman beyond the mere enrichment of her individual nature and in addition to the—for him—stimulating communion with her husband to which it may lead. This intellectual independence has a good deal to do with maintaining the permanency of marriage, both by doing away with monotony and by keeping husband and wife somewhat apart. That may sound like a paradox, but really it is not. A man and a woman should not be in each other's company too constantly. That may easily lead to their relation becoming commonplace and losing its charm.

"It is like having flowers in a room. For example, suppose I have a bunch of violets in my room. When they are first brought in their fragrance is compelling, delightful, a thing which makes itself felt. But if I keep them in the room and stay in it myself, before very long I have become accustomed to the scent and have ceased to notice it. If, on the other hand, I go out of the room frequently and return to it, each time I enter the delightful perfume of the violets makes itself felt and attracts me anew.

"Marriage is much like that. If you are too much together the aroma loses strength and may vanish altogether. In preventing this condition, an occupation, a brain interest for the woman plays an important part. If a man and woman both are producers, each in a different metier or even in the same, each must necessarily spend a good deal of time apart from the other.

"The deep interest aroused by productive endeavor keeps matrimony perpetually new and fresh. For instance, one evening not long ago, Prince Troubetzkoy and I were both rather tired, and we had decided to get a long night's rest. Then we began to talk art. We talked on and on, and before we knew it it was 2 o'clock in the morning."

While the Princess had been talking, the Prince had been busy in his studio, but there now occurred a little incident which could not have been more completely illustrative of what she meant by a camaraderie and co-operation in marriage had it been carefully rehearsed.

Side-Tracking an Intruder.

An unexpected caller, a woman, stepped into the Princess's dainty sitting room and interrupted the current of her thoughts. As the visitor moved over to a chair, with her back turned, the Princess curled the fingers of her outstretched hand in a little gesture that might have meant either irritation or fatigue. But it did not mean either. It was meant for the Prince who was passing the doorway at the moment. Evidently he had no two thoughts about its intent, for he stepped quickly into the sitting room and greeted the visitor with the most disarming cordiality.

"Why my dear Miss ——," he said in his deep voice, "I am so happy to see you. You must come right in and let me show you your portrait."

And before she knew it he had led the visitor off to the studio and left the Princess and her interlocutor to the smiling enjoyment of his dexterity.

The conversation turned to other angles of the woman movement and to some general modern tendencies.

"We have made great progress in recent years," said the Princess, "especially in the greater frankness and vanishing prudishness in the discussion of the vital things of life. We are not afraid to speak our minds now. I have always had a habit of coming right out with what I thought. I remember when I was quite a young girl down in Georgia I wrote—I was always writing—my idea that the Song of Songs had been intended to be given as a play and that it would make a splendid play, in fact, I think I put it in that form. An uncle of mine, a splendid old man of whom I was very fond, took me to task for this. When I wrote him my reason and pointed out the evidently antiphonal form of the original he sent me back a letter upholding the view that it was sacrilegious to deal thus lightly with Holy Writ, but he sent me back my letter of explanation also and had written across the bottom of it: 'Privately, my dear, I am of the same opinion!'

"Nowadays we are reaching the desirable habit of expressing some of our private opinions publicly, I have found the fact that I spoke plainly in some of my books rather a bar to their acceptance. But I cannot tolerate prudishness. I take a little slap at it whenever I can."

The Princess paused again.

"Sane emancipation," she concluded, "in speech, in the woman's movement, in marriage, that is the goal, with woman as man's friend."

EMINENT AUTHORITIES TELL HOW TO STUDY SHAKESPEARE

Swift "Cook's Tours" Through the Plays Preferable to School Methods of Slow "Botanizing" with Two or Three.

Edited by Seymour Eaton.

I AM not a Shakespeare scholar. I have no idea how Shakespeare mixed his colors when he created Hamlet. To be perfectly honest about it, I don't care. It doesn't matter to me whether he bought his paints in Denmark or in Soho. I would just as soon think of scraping the greens and purples off a picture to get at the soul of an artist as to think of analyzing and parsing Shakespeare to get at his inner consciousness.

It isn't necessary that we study botany to appreciate flowers. What we get out of art or literature is not the soul of the artist or of the poet; these are beyond most of us. We joy over the artist or the poet because he helps us to discover the artist soul or the poet soul, if there be any, within ourselves. The masterpiece is a mirror which we enjoy only so far as it pictures the inspiration or the passion or the prayer of our own hearts.

Several years ago I had charge of the correspondence in connection with the presentation of popular courses in Shakespeare. I have to-day much of the original correspondence in my possession; scores of letters from Dr. Edward Dowden of Dublin University, Dr. Hiram Corson of Cornell University, and Dr. W. J. Rolfe of Boston—three of the most noted Shakespearean scholars of the last quarter of a century, all three of whom died within the last decade.

In one of his letters Dr. Corson answers the question "How should Shakespeare be studied?" and this letter is in part as follows:

> Dr. Samuel Johnson, in the preface of his edition of Shakespeare, published in 1765, gives the following advice in regard to the reading of the plays—advice which is especially called for at the present time, when the study of Shakespeare in the schools is so largely devoted at the very outset to minutiae of various kinds, which have nothing to do with the play in hand, as a play, and the consideration of which shuts off the mind and feelings of the student from the way which they should go:
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> "Let him that is yet unacquainted with the powers of Shakespeare, and who desires to feel the highest pleasure that the drama can give, read every play, from the first scene to the last, with utter negligence of all his commentators. When his fancy is once on the wing, let it not stoop at correction or explanation. When his attention is strongly engaged let it disdain alike to turn aside to the name of Theobald and of Pope. Let him read on through brightness and obscurity, through integrity and corruption; let him preserve his comprehension of the dialogue and his interest in the fable. And when the pleasures of novelty have ceased let him attempt exactness and read the commentators."
>
> Far better would it be than the course too generally pursued in the schools of peeping and botanizing upon two or three plays to make a Cook's tour through the whole domain of the thirty-seven plays in thirty-seven consecutive days. I have had students who did this on my recommendation and who received therefrom an impulse which carried them, with ever-increased interest, through other such readings. The grasp thereby attained of the plays as artistic wholes naturally resulted in an interest in details the consideration of which should always come last in the study of a great work of genius. Having taken in sufficiently the general life of a play they were prepared (and disposed) to note what details contributed thereto. Such was Shakespeare's creative energy that all the minutest elements of his plays are involved in it—are organically connected with the whole.
>
> Another feature to be especially condemned of Shakespearean study in the schools (and it is a feature of the study in some clubs) is the required writing out (or "doing up") of characters in the plans and the catechising of students about them—the endeavor which the student is put to intellectually to formulate what cannot be so formulated. At the best it is not unlike the pinning of a bug to a board; you have him fast, but the spark called vital has departed; he's as dead as a doorpail. A type in Shakespearean study has no business with formulations of characters.
>
> We can know Shakespeare's great characters, so informed are they with the beauty of life, only as we know living men and women. We cannot know the latter by a conscious formulation of them. We must be in such intimate and sympathetic relationship with them as will result in a silent and unconscious induction and deduction within ourselves in regard to them; and after a while we feel that we know them, more or less intimately, in their essential selves, and know with some certainty how they would act under given circumstances.
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> And now I say that the dramatic movement is the all-important thing to be sympathetically laid hold of and appreciated. By the dramatic movement I mean something other than the plot or fable. I mean the way in which the intellectual and spiritual forces which the dramatist has set agoing are directed within the arena of the plot or fable. I mean "the very pulse of the machine." I mean the whole moral spirit of it.
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> And moral spirit must not be confounded with ethical didacticism. Shakespeare was too great a creator to descend to the latter. He always had higher business in hand and was magnificently fitted for higher business. He must have possessed the deepest sense ever possessed by any human being of the soul of things, the constitution of things; and to this sense must be attributed the moral proportion of the plays, their harmony with the eternal fitness of things and their truthfulness in respect to the fatalism of overmastering passion.
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> Herein consists their transcendent educating value. To come into the fullest possible sympathy with this moral proportion, with this harmony and truthfulness, should be the highest aim of Shakespearean culture, as it is the highest result of the educating power of the plays, all of which are informed with an intellectual and moral sanity. Toward this sanity the poet is at no pains explicitly to direct our sympathies; the vitality of his art does that.
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> Dr. Dowden has very similar views. He holds that man was not made for Shakespeare, but Shakespeare for man. He thinks that even boys and girls have certain rights, and that Shakespeare should not be the name of a wheel of torture on which their limbs are broken. He would make the reading of a great poet a joy and believes through joy come wisdom and strength. Here are a few extracts from Dr. Dowden's most delightful correspondence:
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> If any one tells me that he does not care for Shakespeare I am not disconcerted. Perhaps he cares, or may readily come to care, for something else that is excellent—the poems of Keats or Wordsworth or Browning, the prose of Ruskin or Emerson. Among high delights let him choose that which is accessible to him, and work outward in search of strenuous joy from that as from a centre. Only let him not prejudge his own growing capacity for pleasure; from time to time let him return to Shakespeare, and try whether life has taught him new things or created new powers within him.
>
> So it is, if Shakespeare teaches us concerning life, life is our most instructive tutor in the study of Shakespeare, and therefore it is a study in which there is always more to learn. The best thing that a reader can bring to the plays of Shakespeare is an interest, wide and deep, in life; not merely or chiefly an interest in the material side of life, (though to this Shakespeare was far from indifferent,) but an interest in human character, its variety, its formation, its play of circumstance upon it, and its reaction against circumstance; an interest in all that mars or mends the spirit of man; an interest in every passion of the heart, in every victory or faltering and failure of the will; the sense of tears in mortal things; a frank enjoyment in the whole range of human laughter.
>
> Bringing a spirit of enjoyment and an interest in life—not merely in literature—to the study of Shakespeare, the reader should gallop through a play, eluding or leaping over every obstacle, as Samuel Johnson in the passage quoted, by Prof. Corson, he should gallop through many plays with the stride and the pace of a racer. He acquires strength as he goes; such a fine excitement brings all his powers into action; his feelings, his imagination, his perceptions are quickened and work together; he enters into communion with the life which pulsates through the whole; he becomes aware, consciously or unconsciously, of the vital relation of part to part.
>
> If he leaves some difficulties unconquered he has mastered others in the best way possible, for it often happens that the unit of meaning in Shakespeare is not a word, but a phrase or a sentence; a word is often bafflingly obscure where a line, swiftly read, conveys its sense without a chance of error. And at the same time the reader is preparing himself for clearing away minor obscurities by acquiring familiarity with Shakespeare's modes of thought and feeling and with his characteristic manner of expression.
>
> I do not think that I am indulging a mere fancy of my own when I advise the student, even if he is alone, to accustom himself—at least on occasions—to read aloud. There is a spirit in sense, and when thoughts are wedded to music the ear communicates to our consciousness something which is only half conveyed by the printed characters. Every intelligent reader, indeed, imagines the music of the verse even while his eye travels silently from line to line; but the "cell of hearing" makes a sensuous demand, which is only half sensuous; and if it has been filled with the harmonies of Shakespeare's finest verse it will remain long after the actual sounds have ceased, a kind of magic chamber of mysterious and delightful echoes. The gift of a poet is not merely to the intellect or to the imagination, but to the whole man, made up of body, soul and spirit, co-operating in a living fellowship.
>
> I cannot regard the chronology of Shakespeare's plays as a matter of indifference. They have not fallen to us from the skies, but are the gift of a fellow-man, who knew the vigorous joys of youth, the battle with fortune and the world, who knew the bitterness of defeat, the gladness of victory. Who, as the years went by, looked deeper into life, with more experienced eyes; who grew in wisdom, charity, tenderness and that natural piety which binds youth and age together and the generations of men one to another.

If any part of this history is written in the succession of plays from "Love's Labor Lost" to "The Tempest"—and it is written for those who have eyes to see—I like to read it there. In what temper did Shakespeare start on his great career? What were the spiritual trials and difficulties that he encountered? What were the gains acquired upon the way? What was his final attainment? Did he end, like the author of "Don Juan," with cynicism and audacity chaotically mingled with noble impulses? Was his last word one of railing or of benediction?

These are questions which interest me, and because, through untiring research among faded documents and forgotten books, Malone and his followers have established an approximate chronology of Shakespeare's writings, it is possible to find the answers. I do not formulate a conception of Shakespeare's character and intellect, but I lie open to their influence and let the good powers of life and of the world play upon me through his writings, as they played upon him during the processes of his growth in wisdom and in love.

I am not over-eager to define precisely what manner of man Shakespeare was; I am aware that while I dwell with him he is constantly making himself known to me in a thousand occult ways, that he is pouring his virtue into me through a thousand secret channels. But I refuse to regard his books of might as if they were brought to me by some tricksy Ariel from a magical Bermoothes; I must feel in and through them the hand and the heart of a brother man, who lived like myself a life of mortal wayfaring, who rejoiced and sorrowed, laughed and wept, erred and recovered himself, and attained in the end a calm and beautiful triumph of illuminated charity and wisdom.

It is related by St. Augustine that, upon the recitation in the theatre of the famous line of Terence, "I am a man, and I consider naught that is human beneath my regard," the whole audience broke out into acclamation. Shakespeare might have adopted this line as his motto. Beyond any other writer he has exemplified Pope's sentiment, "The proper study of mankind is man." Shakespeare was a hero worshipper when hero worship was possible; when he could not approve, he yet loved; and when he could not love, he scrutinized, he analyzed, he revealed. Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale, in a letter in this connection, says:

> Begin this study in any play of Shakespeare; count up its distinct characters; note their individual traits, see to what types they severally belong and to what classes of society; observe how they behave in different situations and how they react one upon another, and discover how far they resemble the men and women that you know or that you have read about. When you have done this with half a dozen dramas try to form some conception of the range of interests, the closeness of observation and the quickness and versatility of sympathy of the man who could imagine and create this world of human beings. You will thus have begun to study Shakespeare, and perhaps to find a new meaning in the world about you.

Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie is one of many who entered into this Shakespeare discussion, and the following extract from one of his talks emphasizes what has already been said and makes a suitable conclusion for this fragmentary paper:

> It is often assumed that because Shakespeare is a classic he is therefore uninteresting save to cultured people, and that children especially can make little of him or gain little from him. Nothing could be further from the truth. To any man who has imagination, no matter how defective his training, or to any child who has fancy, Shakespeare is interesting from the very start; for the story-telling element, of which he is a master, is as pronounced and as effective as it is in most of the great novels. To the uncultured and the cultured alike this is the most immediate charm of Shakespeare and therefore the easiest way of approaching him.
>
> To regard this elemental interest as something superficial and note worthy, the serious student is to miss Shakespeare's greatest quality; that is to say, his literary quality, for it is the prime business of literature not to instruct us, but to stimulate and enlarge our imaginations by interesting us. The book which does not interest after a fair approach to it may contain valuable thoughts or solid information, but cannot be literature. Because Shakespeare's plays are primarily literature and not ethics, philosophy, or philology.

REAR ADMIRAL MAYO, WHO MADE HISTORY AT TAMPICO

Something About the Sandy Haired Vermonter Whose Demand That Huerta Salute the American Flag Sent the Fleet to Mexico.

GASOLINE made Rear Admiral Henry Thomas Mayo, U. S. N., commanding the Fourth Division of the United States Atlantic Fleet, an international figure. Gasoline is primarily responsible for the present crisis in the Mexican situation and if war with Mexico follows the refusal of Victoriano Huerta to salute the American colors with a national salute of twenty-one guns, Huerta can blame his predicament to a great extent on a few gallons of gasoline.

All this may sound a bit funny, even ludicrous, but it is the truth just the same, for had the gasoline supply of the gunboat Dolphin's launch held out a few minutes longer a week ago last Friday, it is very doubtful if the great ships under Rear Admiral Badger would now be speeding to Mexican waters to bring the Mexican dictator to terms.

This story is to be mostly about Mayo, the American naval officer, who prior to the incident of the Dolphin's launch last week, was practically unknown to the great majority of the American people. Of course he was well known in the navy, almost any naval officer can tell you a lot of things about Mayo, the sandy-haired Vermonter, whose order to Huerta to salute the American colors has created a world-wide sensation and has brought to a head the strained situation that has existed between the United States and Mexico since the assassination of the docile and altogether harmless Madero.

The incident which brought the then practically unknown Mayo into the public eye occurred on Friday a week ago, when Assistant Paymaster Charles C. Copp of the gunboat Dolphin, the trim little war vessel that Grover Cleveland used as a yacht during the two terms of his Presidency, left the Dolphin with a boatload of marines to go to Tampico to lay in a supply of gasoline. The Dolphin is one of the vessels under Admiral Mayo's command at Tampico, and was one of the American vessels that steamed in close to Tampico to protect foreign property during the recent fighting between the Constitutionalists and Federals in and around Tampico.

Mayo Becomes Famous.

When Copp started from the Dolphin the American flag was displayed from the launch. They landed at Tampico and were promptly arrested by the Federals under Col. Hinojosa, marched to the Tampico jail and locked up. When the keys turned in the locks that made Copp and his American marines prisoners Mayo got busy and any officer in the service will tell you that it is a good time to look out when the handy-haired Admiral from Vermont gets his "dander" up.

Mayo sent a communication to Gen. Zaragosa, the Federal commander in Tampico. The communication was in three chapters. The first was a demand for the immediate release of the American marines. The second was that an apology must be made to the United States of America for the insults to and the subsequent imprisonment of Copp and his marines, and the third was that the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza—named in honor of the Federal commander—must fire a salute of twenty-one guns to the American colors before sundown that Friday afternoon.

The first and second demands were complied with, but when it came to firing the national salute Zaragosa balked and therein he created the situation that has brought superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, first-class battleships, cruisers, and gunboats scurrying to Mexican waters to back up the demand that Mayo made, and which in twenty-four hours made Mayo an international figure.

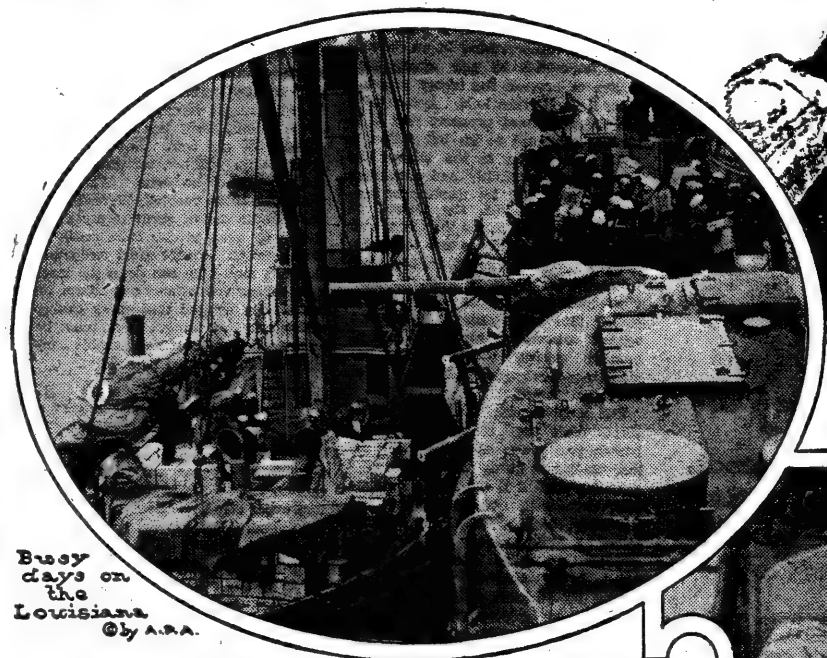
There is no doubt that Mayo would have landed American marines and bluejackets in Tampico that Friday afternoon to enforce his demand had not the Administration cabled him to give Huerta more time. The Administration allowed the demand for the salute to remain effective, but the 6 P. M. limit set by Mayo was set aside and the time for the compliance made indefinite.

This in brief is the story of the development that followed the effort of Paymaster Copp to buy a supply of gasoline in Tampico. Now something about the positive speaking, positive acting, positive appearing Admiral who became famous as a result of the attempt of Copp to lay in a supply of gasoline.

Admiral Mayo, the man who thus put Tampico on the map and incidentally upheld the honor and dignity of the American flag and uniform in a way to give him world-wide fame, is just a plain, ordinary, unassuming, two-fisted sailorman who has been tending strictly to business for the period of more than forty years that he has been in Uncle Sam's naval service.

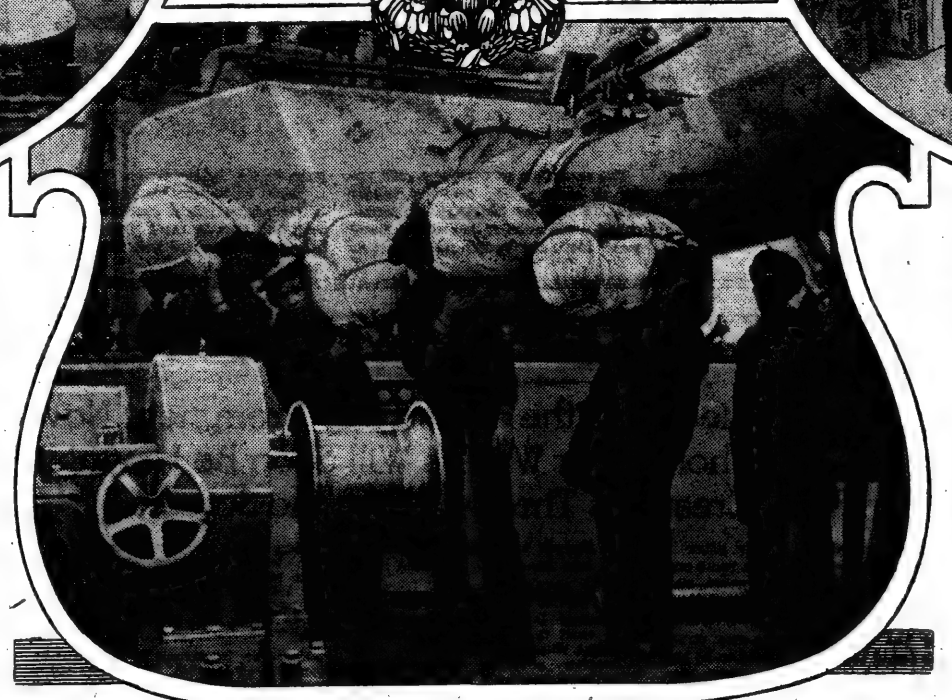
Rear-Admiral HENRY T. MAYO

From Photo © by Bain News Svc.



Busy days on the Louisiana ©by A.P.A.

Loading the Louisiana with Provisions ©by A.P.A.



Sailors on the Louisiana Ready to Sail ©by International News Svc.

Admiral Mayo is 57 years old. He will celebrate his fifty-eighth birthday on Dec. 8 next. He was born in Vermont and has inherited the sterling, practical qualities that are supposed to be inherent in the people of the Green Mountains.

He was a bright boy who applied himself diligently to his studies, with the result that when in 1872 he appeared as a candidate for an appointment to Annapolis he had no trouble in passing the examination with flying colors. The man who appointed him to the Naval Academy, Worthington Curtis Smith, a Representative in Congress, had had the experience which enabled him to see in young Mayo the qualities that meant success in his chosen profession.

Classmates Now in Mexico.

And so it was that in June of that year he became a member of the Annapolis Brigade of Midshipmen. Badger, now the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and Rear Admiral Fletcher, the famous commander of the First Division of that fleet, were in the academy when the youth from Vermont registered in June, 1872. Clifford J. Boush, who commands the Second Division of the fleet, was a classmate, while among the second classmen who hazed Mayo was Frank E. Beatty, the present commander of the Third Division in the mighty armada commanded by Admiral Badger.

"Mayo was efficient from the day he was graduated," said an officer of the battleship Louisiana just before that ship sailed for Tampico the other day, "and he has been efficient ever since, in every position he has held, from the day that his active career began on the old monitor Tennessee in 1877 until he hoisted his two-starred pennant to the masthead of the battleship Connecticut, the day after last Christmas, the commander of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet."

Graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1876, the centennial year, young Mayo was sent to sea as a Passed Midshipman, and saw service on the Monocacy, the Tennessee, and the famous old Kearsarge, which had sunk the Alabama in Cherbourg harbor during the civil war. That was in the days of wooden ships that had a combination motive power of steam and sail, and, according to old naval officers, furnished the best training that a youngster in the service could possibly get.

Less than two years after his graduation Mayo obtained his first commission and sported the single broad stripe of an Ensign on his sleeve.

Early in his naval career his tendencies developed in the line of scientific research and the knowledge he acquired in this regard has stood him in good stead in these days when modern warships are complicated engines that mean everything to the expert and nothing to the layman except a mysterious representation of strength and power.

From 1879 to 1882 Mayo, still an ensign, was assigned to the Coast and Geodetic survey schooner Earnest and engaged in scientific work much to his liking. From the Earnest he went to the old Yantic and did another three years' cruise in her, but at the expiration of his period of sea service he obtained an assignment to the United States Naval Observatory where he had another opportunity of developing his scientific and professional bent.

Those were the days, back thirty years ago or so, when the vessels of the United States Navy did little work that was either important or interesting. When his tour of duty at the Naval Observatory ended in 1886 Ensign Mayo went back to the Earnest and spent another three years in her helping to make surveys of the coast of what was then the Territory of Washington. Three years more on the old training ship Jamestown was followed by another period of scientific work in the naval branch hydrographic office at Port Townsend, Washington.

Promotion was very slow in those days, but the Spanish war found Mayo a Lieutenant, a naval rank corresponding to that of Captain in the army. The records afford no inkling that he performed any particularly conspicuous service during the war period, but like most of the other officers of his rank he went through the hostilities on one of the warships.

It was as a Lieutenant that he served on the gunboat Bennington, the little ship on board which occurred the terrible boiler explosion in July, 1906, in which more than sixty bluejackets lost their lives. But Mayo was not of the official personnel of the Bennington at the time of that historic naval disaster. His service on the Bennington was during the Spanish war.

After Annapolis Served on Monitor Tennessee in 1877, and Finally Became Commander of Fourth Division of Atlantic Fleet.

After the Spanish war, Mayo served as a Lieutenant Commander on the battleship Wisconsin, and when he reached his Captaincy was made the commander of the armored cruiser California, then the flagship of the Pacific Fleet, and now one of the ships that has been ordered to the West Mexican waters in connection with the blockade of the Pacific ports of Mexico.

In 1905 Mayo, who had attained the rank of Commander shortly previous thereto, was assigned to duty as lighthouse inspector. His first command of a warship came in October, 1908, when he was sent to the cruiser Albany, a vessel purchased from Brazil just before the outbreak of the Spanish war, and he saw service in her on the Asiatic station. Duty with the Lighthouse Board of less than a year was followed by his assignment to the command of the armored cruiser California on the Pacific Coast.

Admiral Mayo was commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, in the latter part of last year, when he was sent for by Secretary Daniels to discuss with him the proposition to reduce that yard from the status of a first to a second class establishment. Mayo came on from the coast, and when he met Secretary Daniels the impression he created was so favorable that the Secretary had him relieved as commandant at Mare Island and assigned him to duty in the Navy Department at Washington.

Secretary Daniels needed an Aid for Personnel. There are four aids, as they are called, to the Secretary of the Navy, and they occupy very important, responsible, and influential positions. They are the Secretary of the Navy's cabinet and were instituted under the reorganization effected by George von L. Meyer when he held the naval portfolio, mainly for the purpose of overcoming the power of the chiefs of naval bureaus who held their offices by statutory authority. Mr. Daniels was so impressed with the high qualifications of Capt. Mayo that he appointed him to take charge of the personnel branch of the work assigned to the so-called aids.

He Flies His Flag.

However, Mayo, promoted last year to the rank of Rear Admiral, did not want to remain on duty in the Navy Department. He was anxious to get to sea and "fly his flag," as the saying is in the service. In preparation for a flag command he went to the Naval War College at Newport in November, 1913, for a course of study and had been there hardly six weeks when, on Dec. 18, he received his commission as Rear Admiral, and only a few days later was assigned by Secretary Daniels to take command of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, then in Mexican waters.

This assignment was intended as an expression of the great confidence that Mr. Daniels had in his ability and general standing. The present Secretary of the Navy was looking for good men to take responsible positions with the fleet in protecting American interests on the coast of Mexico.

And this confidence was thus shown almost the moment Mayo became a Rear Admiral, and has been thoroughly justified—how, all the world now knows.

As second in command to Admiral Fletcher he was given the famous around-the-world flagship Connecticut as his flagship, and to-day his flag flies from the same mast from which fluttered those of such famous Atlantic Fleet Commanders in Chief as "Fighting Bob" Evans, Thomas, Sperry, Schroeder, and Osterhaus.

The confidence felt in Admiral Mayo was confirmed very recently, when he served notice on the battling Federals and Constitutionalists at Tampico that he had created a neutral zone ashore and would be very much pleased indeed if they would go elsewhere when they wanted to shoot at each other. Within the zone was much valuable property belonging to American citizens and British subjects, and through Admiral Mayo's action, for his directions were observed by the combatants, this property was saved from destruction.

The subsequent Tampico incident, that of April 9, which has brought world-wide fame to Admiral Mayo, proved conclusively that he possessed those qualities of courage, resourcefulness and knowledge of international law and observance that were responsible for his assignment to his present important command. Like Dewey, his fellow Vermonter, he acted on his own initiative when an emergency presented itself, that, in his opinion, required immediate treatment.

Dewey, after the battle of Manila Bay, cut the telegraphic cables connecting Manila with the outside world and while the reason given for this action was his desire to prevent the Spaniards in the Philippines from communicating with their Government at Madrid the chuckling comment in the naval service was that Dewey took this course to prevent the transmission of orders to him from Washington where the situation at Manila was not as well understood as he understood it.

Admiral Mayo did not cut the telegraphic cable, but he did something that required equal forceful decision. When he learned that an officer and some enlisted men from one of his ships had suffered an indignity at the hands of Mexican soldiers ashore at Tampico he did not communicate with any superior officer or with Washington before taking the action that he deemed necessary. He acted first and communicated afterward.

People who know Admiral Mayo say that while he is a strict disciplinarian on shipboard he has genial personal qualities which make him popular. He is quiet and unassuming and very modest, but, withal, he is a very forceful person, and his bravery is unquestioned.

How Mayo Looks.

Admiral Mayo is neither big nor little physically. He is a happy medium so far as size is concerned. His sandy hair is accompanied, as is generally the case, by eyes of deep blue, and his mouth is firm, the jaw firm set and determined, the nose prominent, and his manner of speaking always deliberate and positive to a degree that sometimes creates on strangers the impression that he is more or less puritanical and flint hearted. But as a matter of fact the Admiral is one of the biggest-hearted men in the navy and among its officers one of the most popular.

"Admiral Mayo," said Lieut. Commander Howe of the Louisiana a few days ago, "impresses you the moment he speaks to you as a man of business and action. There is none of the gingerbread type in him. He does what he thinks is right, and as a rule he does not lose a lot of time doing it, and he never quibbles or hesitates once he makes up his mind what the right course is to pursue."

Like Admiral Fletcher, Admiral Mayo is a man who dislikes publicity, and he does not go in for long sketches in biographical cyclopedias. He is a plain, every-day American sailor, who knows his business and lets it go at that.

Admiral Mayo was a boy of 15 when he became a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Through entering the Academy so young and being graduated within the shortest period possible, he was able to reach his present rank at an earlier age than most officers. Admiral Mayo is the baby of his rank in the naval service. He has still more than four years to serve on the active list. It is dollars to doughnuts that if Congress enacts the proposed law enabling the President to designate a limited number of flag officers as Vice Admirals, Mayo will get one of the prizes on account of his conduct in the Tampico incident, even if the trouble with Mexico does not develop proportions that will give him greater opportunity for the display of his genius as a fleet commander.

SHE MAKES THE OYSTER FIT THE SHELL.

ANY one with an automobile and an appetite is considered good game by the proprietors of eating houses along the roads most frequented by pleasure riders. High prices and moderate quality of food continue to be the rule, as it was in the beginning of the automobile touring fad. Probably the last thing in trying to squeeze a little bit more out of the auto tourist developed last week at a resort on the Connecticut shore, where many parties stop for a bite to eat.

The proprietress is a typical New England woman with a well-deserved reputation as a cook. Incidentally she has a reputation for what the New Englanders call nearness and the Scotch thrift.

Being close to an oyster ground, it is natural that oysters should be one of the features of the bill of fare. It would seem equally natural, too, that her patrons should get about the best in the way of those bivalves. Mme. Caterer has her own ideas as to what the barbarians who patronize her do and do not know about oysters. Putting these ideas into execution led to the discovery of her method of applying the song "Every little bit added to what you've got makes just a little bit more."

"Raws on the half-shell" had been ordered by a man who happened to know oysters. When put before him he noticed that the oysters were served with about half of them in the shells with the "heel" of the oyster where the "head" should be. After the meal he sat in the office enjoying a smoke, when the owner of the nearby oyster beds happened in. To him the patron spoke of the peculiar way the proprietress served the raws.

"Just a little trick of hers to get a little the best of both you and me," explained the grower. "You see, she buys by the gallon the opened 'culls' or oysters we cannot ship in the shell because of undesirable shape or size. They come cheaper than buying them unopened. Then she put them in stock shells she keeps on hand, and not one person in a hundred notices the difference. She usually supervises the placing of the oysters in the shell, so that they look all right, but this time she must have let the oysters get by her without personal inspection. So you discovered her trick, which nets her a good many dollars in the course of a season. It hurts the reputation of my oysters, but, as it fattens her bank account, there is no use in kicking.

"It's like the fresh-laid egg you get here. She discovered that eggs laid in Summer could be put down in what they call 'water glass' and kept in pretty good trim for use in Winter. So she puts down quantities of them in Summer, when she can get them for twenty-five cents a dozen, and serves them in Winter when fresh eggs are worthy fifty to sixty cents a dozen, and mighty few ever discover the difference.

"We are honest people up this way, but we are mighty thrifty when opportunity offers."

Nuggets.

Lots of people will take everything for granted except a hint.

Fortune never smiles on a man who stares her out of countenance.

Many a girl thinks a fellow is a man after her own heart when he is really after her money.

It is generally possible to get away with great, but you can't beat Destiny.

SURGERY IS SOLE CURE FOR BAD VARIETIES OF CANCER

Prof. Francis Carter Wood Declares Ancient Greeks Knew as Much as We Do of the Cause and Real Nature of the Disease—Radium No Cure for Internal Cancer.

Prof. Francis Carter Wood, Director of Cancer Research at Columbia University, made known his views on the present status of the cancer problem at the Academy of Medicine on April 10. His exhaustive discussion of the subject was part of a symposium arranged by the American Society for the Control of Cancer. The address is herewith presented in full:

By Francis Carter Wood, B.S., M.D.

IF the days of the Arabian Nights could be recalled and we could seat ourselves on a magic carpet and be projected into space at a rate exceeding the velocity of light, all the facts of history would reverse themselves, and people would be born again. Finally, when enough of the film had run past, we might see a priest in a temple on the banks of the Nile laboriously inscribing on a sheet of papyrus directions for the cure of cancer by a paste composed largely of arsenic—a formula still used by those who treat cancer of the skin.

About this same period of some thirty-five centuries ago the Hindus were also treating cancer by excision and arsenic paste; while over a thousand years later the writings of Hippocrates and Galen, although they reach us in imperfect and mutilated form, also testify to the fact that these writers were familiar with what we now call cancer, and tried to cure it.

Throughout the long period of the Dark Ages scattered papers show that while observations were being made of cancer they knew but little more than the Greeks. Only with the improvement in the microscope was any real and important advance made over the Greek and Roman days. It is not difficult to sum up what has been learned by such observations:

First—We have found that there are many varieties of cancer.

Second—That among these varieties are not only tumors which are always and rapidly fatal, but also cancers of slow growth—so slow as to be almost harmless.

Third—That the nature of tumors can only be positively determined by the microscope.

Fourth—That even this useful instrument does not always enable us to say just how bad a tumor may turn out to be.

Fifth—That one kind of cancer goes throughout the body in the blood vessels, and another kind spreads through the tissues in small channels known as lymph vessels; also by dissections made after death we have learned just where the cancer is likely to go.

Lastly—We have found that the only way to cure one of the bad varieties of cancer is to cut it out at the earliest possible moment. We have learned nothing, therefore, about the real cause of cancer or its actual nature.

We Are Where Greeks Were.

The Greeks had no microscopes and did not believe in dissecting dead bodies; but they knew as much as we do of the cause and real nature of cancer. We have indeed found in recent years by careful study of patients that the growth of a cancer often follows ulcers in the stomach or on the skin following burns due either to heat or X rays; but this does not mean that every such burn is followed by a cancer; and we find that the cancers do not grow until the patient has reached a certain age, no matter how much we burn or destroy the skin or how severely internal organs may be damaged.

The majority of tumors have no history of previous injury to the tissues; but even the injury does not explain why a cancer arises; they only show us that there is some connection between the two—but of the nature of this connection we are still utterly in the dark.

Even the question whether cancer is hereditary or not is still unsettled. Mr. Hoffman will tell you that cancer is enormously on the increase. Physicians point out the frequent occurrence of cancer in certain families; and yet Dr. Blashford and the English health officers, such as Newsholme and King, say that the English statistics, which are much better than our own, show no increase in cancer, except that which would result naturally from the improvement in the past twenty or thirty years in the diagnosis; that there is no increase in cancer of the skin, which is easily diagnosed, and there is no evidence of hereditary influences in the production of cancer. To settle these questions will require another generation with vastly improved statistical records; and with the great defects in our State registration of births and deaths we are not likely to be able to answer this question in this country for the next fifty years in any satisfactory way.

Jensen's Achievement.

If thirty-five centuries have done no more than this, where are we to turn for new light upon the cancer question? Only at the beginning of the twentieth century was the means pointed out. In 1903 Jensen, a Danish scientist of genius, published a series of experiments which he had been carrying on for some years in the transplantation of tumors in animals. This had been done before by others, but no complete series had ever been recorded. This most important work at once placed in our hands the ability to produce a large number of tumors in animals and to study them with the utmost facility.

The great possibilities which opened upon the discovery of this method are evident. The small animals used (white mice and rats) are cheap and easily housed, so that a large number can be kept under observation for a long time. They are short-lived and early reach the cancer age—in a mouse, for instance, this is eighteen months. They can be perfectly controlled as regards operations or autopsies, and the tumors can be studied under a great variety of conditions. The discovery of the cause and nature of cancer will, in my opinion, be only obtained by the experimental method, using the animal tumors, for the limit has been approached in a simple observation of human beings suffering from cancer. Only in case a certain cure is discovered for cancer in animals will it be justifiable to apply this cure to large numbers of human beings. How effective this method of study is bound to be in the near future may be shown from the fact that in ten years we have learned more about the nature of cancer by studying animals than in all the previous centuries.

It would take much more time than I have to-night even to mention the discoveries in this short period. Unfortunately but few of them are of practical application to human beings; but we must build a firm foundation first if we are ever to reach a high point in our final structure, for a great mass of scientific information must be collected before we can made a direct attack on cancer and attempt to cure it by drugs, for, after all, that is the line on which all are working.

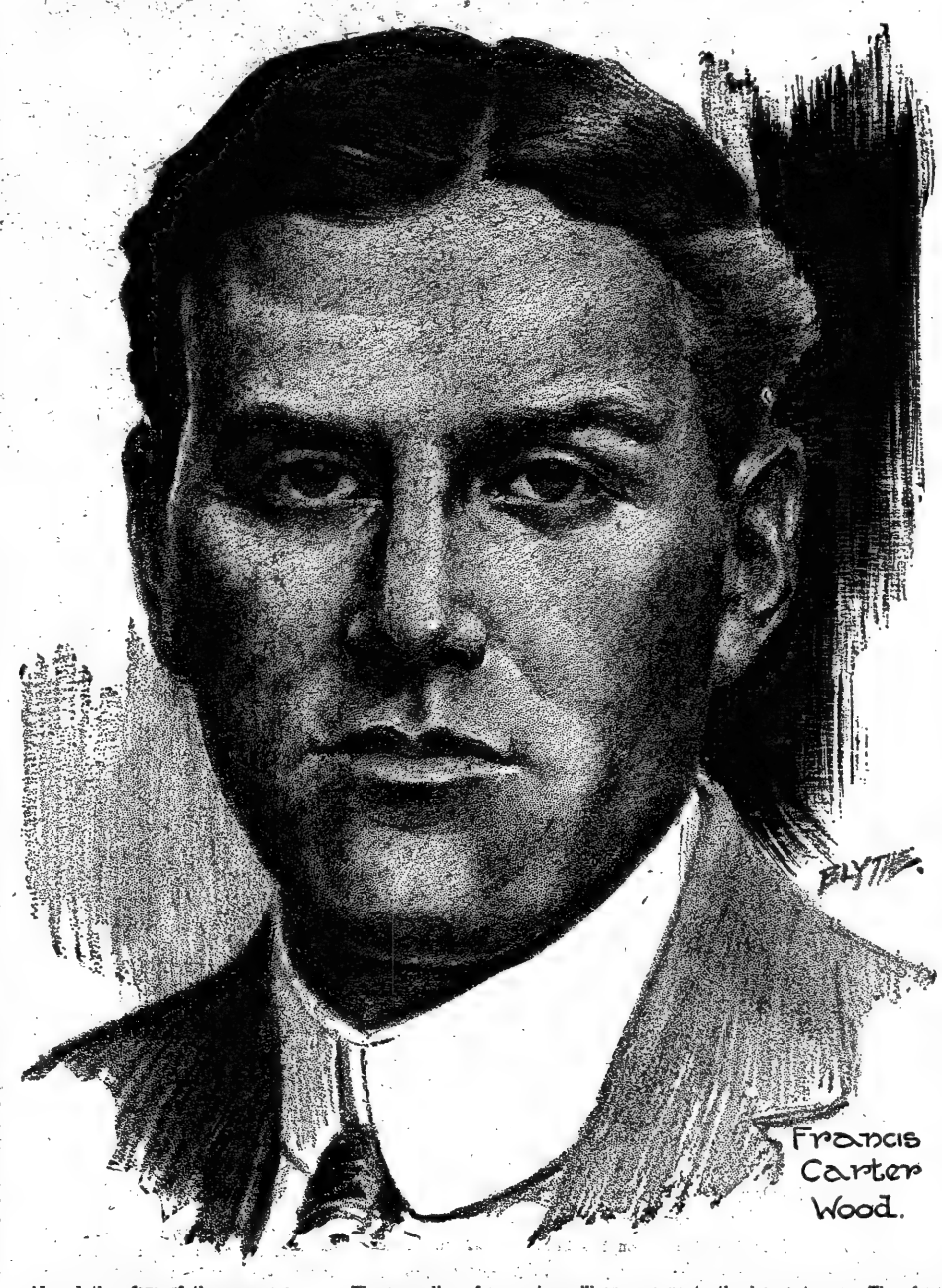
Mice and Men.

Some few points, however, may interest you. It is possible to inbreed a strain of mice, using animals which have cancer, and finally produce a breed which is extremely susceptible to tumors of all varieties. This answers at once the question whether cancer is hereditary. It is, if the cancerous ancestry is sufficiently concentrated. On the other hand, certain strains of mice do not show this liability to cancer.

If the same rules are applied to human beings, it would take some 300 years to get a race with the same numbers of cancerous mothers and fathers as can be obtained in four or five years with mice. Every mother among these ten generations will have to be cancerous, and the fathers come from cancerous stock. It is evidently impossible under ordinary conditions of human life, and therefore we may safely assume that heredity plays a very small part, if any at all, in the production of cancer.

The average person is apt to assume that the occurrence of three or four cases of cancer in a family is a distinct evidence of hereditary influence, forgetting that the laws of probability apply to man as well as to games of chance, and that if 72 people per 100,000 of the population of the United States develop cancer, mathematical computation will show that a certain number of families would be likely to have three or four cases, whereas many others would be entirely free. We hear only of those who have cancer. We forget the 99,928 people who do not have cancer.

So, too, if several cases of cancer appear in the same house, we should not think of contagion, but rather ask if the people in that house were not old and therefore of the cancer age. We should also inquire how many thousand houses there may be in the same town in which there are no cases of cancer.



The same line of reasoning will apply to some of the so-called cancer belts in country districts. On investigating, the average age will be found to be high, the young people having gone to the larger towns. Therefore it would be natural to expect that a larger proportion of cancer would be found in certain rural districts than in the cities crowded with the younger population, as cancer is a disease of old age.

Another important thing which we have learned from animals is that it is impossible to transfer tumors from one species of animals to another. This nullifies all published reports of transplantation of tumors from animals to human beings, disposes of the question of the contagiousness of animal tumors among animals of different species or to human beings, and shows the untruth of the fantastic statements published in the daily press that cancer in plants may give rise to cancer in man.

Still Another Argument.

Again, if an animal develops its own tumor, and that tumor is cut out and inoculated in a large number of other animals, we get only a very small percentage (not over 3 or 4) of "takes" in this new series of animals. This is an additional reason for appreciating how impossible it is for cancer to be contagious, because the inoculations are made with the most careful methods, and if only a few per cent. are successful, how much more difficult would it be for one human being to get the cancer of another person by the mere contact, or from the dressing of a wound, or discharge from an ulcerating cancer.

Our animal experiments have also shown us that, while it is possible to prevent a tumor taking in an animal, it is impossible by any means now known to prevent the tumor growing after it once takes hold. A cancer is not the malignant creature that it is usually supposed to be, but rather a guest who comes to the table as a member of the family and consumes all the food. If its unpleasant nature was suspected, the tissues of the animal would sound the alarm and call out the phagocytes and other defensive agencies and destroy the cancer cells. This is what happens when such cancer cells have been injected into an animal immunized against cancer, or into an animal of another species. The cells are immediately destroyed and never produce any tumor.

The trouble with cancer is that it starts from the cells of our own bodies, and grows so quietly that no information is given to the defensive agencies until it is too late. This interference with the nourishment of the body, coupled with the disturbances of digestion, which many cancers, especially of the stomach, cause, is the reason for what is known as cachexis of cancer, which is loss of bodily strength and weight accompanied by anaemia, so marked in advanced cases of cancer.

Our animal experiments have, therefore, shown that after a cancer has started there is absolutely no cure except to cut it out. We rather suspected this from the results of operations on persons who have presented themselves too late for a complete operation and who have been treated by various means, which theoretically offered some hope. Among them are serum from persons who have had cancer, serum from animals who have been treated with human cancer, by vaccination with ground-up cancer tissues, by fine colloidal suspensions of metals, such as copper and silver, and so on, and the end result has invariably been, in spite of the fact that the patient improved for the time, no permanent cure has ever resulted.

These and similar lines of work are being carried on at the George Crocker Fund and other laboratories in this country and in Europe; but inasmuch as the generous founder of the Crocker Fund desired not only that the causes, but also that the cure of cancer be studied, we are doing many things in the attempt to find a cure for cancer in animals, with what success only the future can tell.

I need not defend at length before an audience of intelligent laymen and physicians the statement that the only known cure for cancer is a wide removal at the earliest possible moment; but while this statement is a very satisfactory one from the academic point of view, we all know that it is extremely difficult to get our patients to come to us at the time when a complete removal with reasonable expectation of permanent cure is possible.

The extraordinary improvement of operative surgery in the last twenty years, combined with our increased knowledge of diagnosis by the microscope, the X ray, and chemical means, has contributed to the great improvement in the results of operations on cancer. Certain forms of cancer of which years ago only 10 per cent. were permanently cured, are now showing 50 per cent. of cures; some in which 50 per cent. were possible are now showing 90 per cent. But still there are cases in which a satisfactory operation cannot be done. What can we do for these people? Here X rays and radium are of great importance; they may even render such cases fit for operation; but we must remember that the man who has done the most in studying the effects of radium on cancer has written that every cancer which can be operated upon must be so treated; and that no operable cancer should be treated by radium.

What Does Future Promise?

Operate first, then, if possible; if not possible, treat with X rays of radium and then operate, if the tumor improves. Radium does not permanently cure internal cancer. It may check the growth for a while, but sooner or later it comes back. Popular belief in radium is based on the fact that only the occasional cures are heard from—not the failures, and I can assure you that the failures outnumber the cures 100 to 1.

What hope is there in the future for the treatment of cancer? We as physicians cannot sit idly by and wait for the final great discovery of the laboratory workers. When that will come, no man can tell. It may be twenty, it may be fifty years from now; it may be even longer. Laboratory research is slow and is enormously expensive. The cost of discovering a single one of the facts which I have mentioned as having been derived from animal experimentation is not less than $5,000 for animals, apparatus, and salaries.

We amiably spend $10,000,000 for a battleship, which is out of date by the time it is complete, and yet criticise the scanty results which the expenditure of $5,000 produces toward discovering the cause of cancer. The public ask for a cure for cancer, and yet annually permit a body of misguided sentimentalists to introduce at Albany bills which aim to prevent all research work in animals.

In this connection the medical profession can do much in explaining how slow and difficult this laboratory work is, how complex the problem presented. We must find out how to kill with chemicals a certain portion of the body and not kill the rest of it, because cancer is a real part of the human body just run wild; that is all. The physicians must quiet the public clamor for immediate results. Premature publication of laboratory theories only causes distrust of the final results.

Surgery the Great Remedy.

As physicians we must remember that surgery is at present the great remedy. Surgery is impotent if the diagnosis is not made early. This is particularly important because of the well-known characteristics of cancer to metastasize or form secondary growths in other portions of the body out of reach of surgical intervention. Physicians need education as well as the lay public. They must be taught to examine thoroughly all small nodules, and, if necessary, cut out a piece and have it properly examined. If this were done, a great many cancers would be discovered at a stage when metastases had not formed and a cure could be guaranteed.

The layman must be trained to go to his physician and be examined more frequently. If small lumps or ulcers do not heal promptly, they should be submitted to medical examination. Vague symptoms of intestinal or other disturbances may point to the presence of a cancer internally, and advantage should be taken of the best diagnostic methods. Only by such means can the present efficiency of surgical treatment of tumors be heightened, until the time comes when the laboratory and experimental worker discovers the nature and cause of cancer in animals. On that day, the relief of the human race is in sight.

"MOVIES" NOW ATTRACTING WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS

Authors of established reputation are beginning to write directly for the "movies." A novelist who is now writing for the films explains conditions in the following article. He declares that the photoplay is attaining importance as a new literary form and tells why.

It Is Prophesied That the Majority of Prominent Novelists and Short Story Writers Will Soon Be Having Their Creations Thrown Upon the Screen.

By Daniel Carson Goodman.
[Author of "Hagar Revelly."]

WHY do I write directly for the production of moving pictures?

Because I believe that I have for the first time come upon the secret of story construction, or play building. Because I believe it is the coming first draft of all literary and dramatic work—the skeleton form of every story. Here at last is a method where the author has as much to do with the action of his fiction people as has the dramatist with his characters.

Since I have interested myself in this work I find a new fascination sheathed in the actions of my imagined people. Now I am able to see the possibility of my thoughts taking human form. It facilitates method in story setting, and no longer do I find myself in a position of groping for words to further a plot or carry the thread of a story. I believe that in a year's time it will be the usual order to put in scenario form for moving pictures the first draft of every short story, novel or dramatic work.

A scenario for a film story carries along not only the consecutive pantomime of action, but it gives a humanized picture of all that the author wishes to instill in the thoughts of his characters. The audiences feel what the shadow characters are thinking and within each observer rests the privilege of the same imaginative flight.

It was a new realization to me to plot out a story and then to see how nearly I approached real humanization. This is a new privilege to the author. He can build and then see portrayed before him the materialization of his thought building.

If the author would first draft out in scenario form his story—the skeleton of action—his literary draft would take on engrossment in a surprising way. It is the new authority in fiction, I am sure. And it is profitable. There will be no longer literary waste refuse. A worked-out synopsis of a short story in this form brings from $50 to $100, and the mechanical part of it can be done in a half hour's time; longer stories bring a corresponding increase with percentages.

All this is comparatively new to the writer. He has been accustomed to see his story die naturally after it took printed form. To have some one seek out a long-forgotten story, and offer him a few thousand dollars for it, is a surprising procedure to him; yet the moving picture firms have found the literary field to be the one that must supply them with material.

In seven weeks' time eleven thousand scenarios and plots were submitted to the Mutual Moving Picture Corporation. Of these, fifteen were retained as profitable for production. After complete discouragement from the ordinary manner of obtaining moving picture plots, they sought out the better known authors and dramatists as a means of supply for their output.

Other firms are doing the same, and it will be only a short time until every writer of any known ability will find himself drafted into the "movies." So, just as the author has turned to the stage for profitable investment of his labors, now he will turn to the moving picture field as a fundamental basis for his completer art and as a means of gaining greater remuneration. It is only within the last two years that the author even thought to include in his contract a clause that retained for him the moving picture rights of his mental production.

At least there is a greater affiliation coming about between authors and moving picture firms. To be able to write a line and in a few weeks' time see little people showing the ache and throb of his story by gesture and facial expression will endow the writer with a more conscionable method of producing life-like pictures in the literary form.

A line in a scenario reads:

Scene: *Interior Living Room. Father accuses Mary.* * * *

In a few days the carpenters have set up a squalid tenement scene (built out of wood, not canvas, as on the dramatic stage.) Mary is shrivelling in a corner of the room, the father pointing an accusing finger at her. They do not speak, but their lips move and their actions are silent actions. But the girl cries actual tears. The scene is rehearsed by the director a half dozen times or more, and then gains its impress on the film. Should the author see that scene, all torn out of Father Accuses Mary," he would find himself going into descriptive roads he never thought possible.

The task of the moving picture actor or actress is one of great strain. They must throw themselves into the different roles and act without voice intonation covering their fatigue. They must needs act before the shutter of a camera, with no applause or human stimulation that comes from an audience. The talent displayed by these people is remarkable. They move silently through the picture, rarely speaking except in some wild burst of exultation or pain. They move their lips, but the thought to be conveyed to the audience (that may meet them for all they know in some North Dakota hamlet) can mirror itself in vivid message only on their faces. A quivering of the flesh of the lower lip, a tightening of the jaws, an expression from the eyes narrows their path of endeavor.

Thus, is there a direct continuity of purpose with the author's craft. Before a reader senses the drama of a written story he visualizes a picture of the author's intent—and he visualizes silently. He sees the fiction characters talking; he does not hear them. And therein the moving picture and the author's story is sprouted from a common ground.

Authors in composing a picture scenario should realize that what is wanted is not the written action of a scene in detail, but only the suggestion of the situation. For example: A scenario will read:

Scene 1. Living Room.—Mrs. Miller, pretty, doing washing. Jim Miller at table, discouraged. Jim's sister, ugly, reading novel.

Scene 2. Bedroom.—Child in bed, sick.

When we come back to the living Room, Scene 3, from which we have been away five seconds in flashing the bedroom of the sick child, we have executed perhaps about an hour of time—wrangling, quarreling, and accusing have gone. Jim leaves the room, the jealous sister sits victorious, the wife is in tears, and the screened flash has given the impression of a long duration of time. This manner of time presentation was unthought of a few years ago.

In the scenario form of a short story there should be about seventy-five scenes or more of this shifting nature. But a scene burdened with a literary form of action protrayal runs parallel to the actual passing of time in the piece, and a dragging action is produced in consequence.

The written scenario rarely contains words of conversation; the detailed action is left to the director who produces the story. The director would receive little help if the scenario read:

Scene 1. Living Room.—Mrs. Miller, pretty, doing washing, looks up at Jim with beseeching eyes, but he does not notice her, and only sits at the table with his head resting discouragingly, while Jim's sister, ugly, reads novel, and pays no attention, &c.

However, much can be put into the synopsis of a story. The above scene might possibly read somewhat as follows:

Jim Miller lives in a cheap tenement with his wife and his sister. Jim has developed into a morose, half-drunken character. Jim's sister is jealous of the sister-in-law, and goes out of her way to be mean to her, poisoning Jim's mind against her. Jim's wife has a silent nature and a big heart.

This seems like putting literary values, or at least what I have understood as certain literary values, on a fairly low plane. Action, plot, is not an enticing cry, and certainly not an idealization of the literary life. Indeed, it is a low plane, the lowest, but only I believe in the sense that it is the beginning. In a novel of 200,000 words there may not be enough plot to produce one page of action, but I feel certain that the moving picture of just that much action would give to the author values in his story of which he was not aware.

It has been surprising to note the field from which stories have been obtained within the last few weeks. Thomas Nelson Page, Minister to Italy; E. Phillips Oppenheim, George Randolph Chester, John Kendrick Bangs, Montague Glass, George W. Birmingham, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Amelia Barr, Robert Davis, Rex Norton, Zona Gale, Cyrus Townsend Brady, were all names handed to me when I asked for a list of those whose work was being used for moving pictures. Personally I know that this will probably represent not more than 1 per cent. of the list, for practically every author has been approached by the firm that gave me these names.

Surely, when the works of literary men and women are being drafted into the moving picture business, there must be some speculation as to the trend of their future labors. Only a few days ago a telephone call brought me to the studio, where I saw Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," posing in front of the camera with all the smiling grace of a "movie" actor.

The camera has attained a new dignity. A few years ago if everybody in the picture was not moving it was not a moving picture. Now the effect of suspense is sought, the prolongation of anxious situations. The director of a moving picture no longer fights for quickened movements, but begs for action slow and passive. One director, who has risen in a few years to the foremost rank of his business, and who was the first to discover that people in pictures should move as they do in real life, sings through the megaphone as the camera man turns the crank of the camera. When the action is dramatic and tense his song befits the occasion; when the action is slow moving his voice sings to them soothingly.

The handicaps are many that meet the director.

I was told the other day of the need of a crying baby in a certain picture. The baby was procured. However, the director's voice sent it to sleep, and the mother, who was present, objected to any action that might awaken the baby, so the scene was put off until another baby could be obtained, which was done by a searching committee up and down Second Avenue.

The interior of the Plaza Hotel cannot be taken at the Plaza as some understand an interior, but an exact replica must be produced in the studio under an artificial light that is as strong as daylight. When the actor moves from one room to another the two rooms must be built by the carpenters. In fact, many manuscripts are rejected because of the different sets that are required.

In a one-reel picture, it is the usual order to have very few sets, three or four at the most, and all the action must take place in these two or three rooms. Of course, in stories laid in the open there is not this handicap. I have seen many stories submitted by my writing friends that required the setting up of vast interiors to the extent of one hundred or more, with the scenes shifting to all parts of the world.

Again, the action must be concentrated action. The front of the stage, nine feet away from the camera, is at most about five feet across. To get better understanding of the width of the stage in front of the camera one should stand about nine feet away from a door five feet wide. The camera can only take its pictures through a frame of that size.

Again it must be borne in mind how concise must be the needed instructions. The other day I had the pleasure of seeing a text that read somewhat as follows:

Scene: Dance Hall.—Mary plans interesting disguise for her rescuer, learns to run a taxi, secures a private detective's badge and makes several thrilling rescues of young girls at railway station from the white slaver's needle.

In the same scenario was the following:

Scene: Suffrage Meeting in Hall.—Thousands listening to speaker, who tells statistics on commercial vice.

A sub-title, such as "Suffrage Leader Gives," &c., might take care of one part of the situation, but the hallway with thousands listening would not be easy since the hall scene must be produced under artificial light.

Not so long ago I might say I was appalled at the idea of reducing to moving picture form the stories I had been pleased to construct. Now, I feel certain that during the coming year every writer of serious fiction or otherwise will find himself involved to some extent at least in this business, which has had to seek for material the writer of short stories and novels.

MR. DOOLEY EXPRESSES HIS OPINION OF AGITATORS

They "Must Niver Agytate" Themselves, Says He, and They and the Police Ought to be "th' Best iv Frinds."

"A detachment of cav'lry was havin' a desprit encounther with an angry Red."

"IT must be hard wurruk bein' an agytator," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'd like th' job," said Mr. Hennessy.

"You?" cried Mr. Dooley. "What wud ye be doin' in a job like that? Besides bein' nex' dure to a deef mute ye often wurruk f'r a livin' an' sometimes get it. A fine agytator ye'd be, standin' on th' back iv a dhray makin' a few deleeryous gestures, sputtherin' with rage, an' thin jumpin' into th' sthreet an' hittin' th' first polisman ye met with a shovel.

"No, sir; an agytator must start with th' power iv speech, he must niver agytate himself, an' he shud-den't iver come in contact with th' polis. Why, th' agytators an' th' polis ought to be th' best iv frinds. Wan cud har'ly exist without th' other, an' they furnish each other with a good dale iv conjanial emplyment in th' coorse iv th' year. If it wasn't f'r th' agytator th' polis wud be busy defindin' property, an' if it wasn't f'r th' polis th' agytator wud be at home complainin' to his wife about th' cook.

"Ye see, it's this way. It is three o'clock in th' afthernoon an' th' agytator is dawdlin' over his breakfast an' wondherin' whether th' sthruggle is worth th' cost. He had a hard night th' night befure. A lady down in Michigan avnoo who runs a saloon——"

"What ar-re ye talkin' about?" said Mr. Hennessy. "A lady runs a saloon? I niver heard th' like."

"Here it is in th' pa-aper," said Mr. Dooley. "'Las' night at Mrs. Bullyvard's'—no, it's spelled salon. Well, it's th' same thing, on'y th' dhrinks ar-re free. Anyhow, our hero had had a tough time. He was interrupted again an' again, an' whin he got back to th' club he had a quarrel with th' cabman over th' fare. He was sore at heart. Here he had labored f'r th' cause iver since he left colledge, on'y to have wan iv his protijees compel him to pay a dollar f'r th' ride whin th' legal fare is ninety-eight cints or' have his intelleck knocked out fr'm undher his stovepipe hat. He reluctantly chose th' former, although th' sacrifice iv principal cost him dear.

"But he soon shook off this moment iv gloom, f'r his eye lighted on a small paragraph down in th' left hand corner iv th' basement iv th' sheet that reported a profissor at Harvard as sayin' that there were two millyon unemployed in th' city iv Chicago. 'What,' says he, 'all these people without a morsel iv wurruk?' he says. 'Call a cab,' he says, an' is soon speedin' to the Lake Front.

"Manetime things is goin' badly with his frinds th' polis. Th' S'ciety f'r th' Previntion iv Noise has complained iv th' clatter iv th' little ball in th' wheel; desk sergeants has been discovered sellin' opyum pipes over th' desk, an' sivral burglars has wrote to th' pa-apers complainin' that there must be graft in th' engravin' departmint iv th' centhral office because th' ink rubs off their licenses to steal. Th' iver vigilant press with th' wandhring' eye has demanded that th' chief iv polis be beheaded, a mass meetin' has been called to hang th' inspectors, an' th' gran' jury has met an' indicted Pathrolman Schmidt f'r gran' larceny in takin' a coffee bean out iv a bar'l in front iv a grocery store.

"At a combined meetin' iv th' Commercyal club, th' Boord iv Thrade, th' Stock Exchange, th' Methodist ministers, an' th' naytional bank presidints resolutions ar-re passed sayin' things about th' polis foorce that if I said thim I'd get a good headache an' callin' upon th' mayor to abolish th' departmint as' th' most ugeless, scand'lous, thievin' band iv cowardly, threacherous blackmailin' duremat embezzlers on th' face iv th' globe.

"There is consternation at headquarthers. Th' gamblin' houses ar-re compelled to pull down their blinds, wire tappers ar-re no longer permitted to use th' coorthouse steps in their business, an' inspectors refuse to accipt checks f'r their services an' ar-re put to th' expinse iv sendin' on to Wash'nton to th' threasury departmint f'r experts to examine their fees f'r identification marks.

"But th' agytator soon sinds sunshine into th' hearts iv th' protictors iv our property an' our privileges. He gets up in th' park all be himself an' says he: 'Fellow slaves,' he says, 'as I gaze into this sea iv upturned faces,' he says in a voice that rings with passyon. Limpin' Leary, who has been asleep on a bench, dhreams that he has been stabbed in th' ear, mutters 'Go away,' an' thin whin th' pain don't stop wakes up, looks around, an' toddles over to th' orator. Other slumberin' forms rise an' do th' same. Th' vast multichood is increased be a number iv angry proletarians that has been playin' ball or rollin' hoops. They gather around this here Rubespere an' laugh at his funny faces. A couple iv Eyetalian laborers on their way home stop to look an' wondher what it's all about. 'An' Misther Chairman an' Fellow Bondsmen,' says th' ballyhoo, 'that day so long postponed has now arrived. Th' hour is here. Sthrike,' he says, 'at th' mermaidens iv capital,' he says. 'March up th' avnoo,' he says, 'in serried ranks. Smash in th' windows, burn, pillage, slay, tip over fruit stands, desthroy, till not a vistige iv th' hated tyranny remains,' he says. 'Here comes wan iv th' jamesaries iv power,' he says, as a polisman walks down th' sthreet. 'Hurl ye'ersilf on him,' he says. 'Here, taxi!' he says. 'Dhrive me to th' Reform club an' be quick about it or I'll have ye fired,' he says. An' whin he gets to th' club th' other arnychists desert their game iv dominoes an' ask him what has happened. 'Th' rivolution has begun,' is all he will say. An' he sets with folded arms in a corner waitin' f'r th' pa-apers to come out.

"Inspector Flatfut is settin' in th' station house breathin' on his dimon' ring an' wondherin' whin th' wave iv industhreel depressyon in th' polis departmint will blow over. At that minyit th' iditor iv th' Daily Fluff calls him up be tillyphone an' tells him there's an arnychist rite in th' park. What happens afther that I'll read ye out iv th' pa-apers. Here it is:

ARNYCHISTS ROUTED.

Turr'ble Battle Between Angry Reds an' Polis.

Many Wounded.

Officers iv th' Law Act with Great Gallantry an' Disperse Enormous Mob Bent on Desthruction iv Life an' Property.

At three o'clock yisterdah afthernoon a frensied mob iv arnychists, mostly furriners, led be th' notoryous Limpin' Leary an' inflamed be th' incendyary utterances iv Percy Flub, gathered in th' park an' were about to march up th' avnoo cryin' "Hooray f'r anarchy," "Death to capital," "Down with th' assistant sicrety iv th' departmint iv commerce an' labor," "Git off me fut," "Stop pushin'," "O, look at Paddy McGuire's father ridin' a horse," an' other rivoluchinary cries, whin they were attacked be a foorce iv polis undher th' gallant Inpector Flatfut. A turr'ble battle insooed which atthracted thousan's iv pleasure seekers fr'm th' neighborin' hotels an' barrooms.

"As we go to press th' issue iv th' bloody conflict is still in doubt. Th' polis unquestionably won most iv th' sprints, but th' rivoluchinists claim to be victors in all th' long distance ivints, although our corryspondint at Wan Hundherd an' Ninety-eighth sthreet reported at midnight that Officer Mulcahy was gainin' on Limpin' Leary. Th' plan iv th' rivoluchinists was to march north along th' avnoo, smash in th' club windows, sack th' grocery stores, carry away th' cigar signs, burn th' wather wurruks, an' set up an indepindint goverament in th' park, causin' gr-reat injury to th' geeranyum beds.

But polis spies had been at wurruk an' th' military plans iv th' polis were laid accordingly. Wan brigade guarded th' avnoo. A second threatened th' line iv retirsat, while th' rist iv th' corps, undher th' personal direction iv Inspector Flatfut himsilf, attacked th' rivoluchinary ar-rmy. A scene iv gr-reat carnage ensooed. Th' angry reds fought despritly. Undher th' leadership iv Polliacci Polenty, an Eyetalian fanatic who said afterward that he was thryin' to get home to his fam'ly, they charged repeatedly. But this is not th' first time Inspector Flatfut has had to meet charges, an' he hurled thim back with gr-reat loss. Th' mounted polis acted with th' gr-reatest gallantry, again an' again ridin' down th' angry Reds. So th' tide iv battle moved to an' fro, an' to th' inthrested spectators it seemed that it wud niver end. But afther five minyits iv incessant conflict th' polis held th' field an' were stackin' th' mutilated pris'ners iv war in th' pathrol wagons an' cartin' thim off to th' polis station or tellin' thim to get along out iv here.

While th' main body was engaged with th' rivoluchinary ar-rmy a detachment iv cav'lry undher Lootinant Graball was havin' a desprit encounther with an angry Red be th' name iv Geeseppy Nienty, age nine, who was discovered chalkin' th' wurruds "Down with govermint" on a fence. Th' miscreant wud've escaped if he hadn't got stuck on th' wurrud govermint—such is th' irony iv th' position iv these people who wud desthroy what they cannot spell. Again an' again he was charged be th' mounted polis, but he stood with his back again th' fence, an' they cud not reach him without hurtin' their horses' noses. Fin'lly Pathrolman Mulligan iv th' thraffic squad dismounted fr'm his steed an' at gr-reat risk to his life rushed th' angry Red an', afther findin' out where he lived, led him captive to th' corner an' sint him home, a fate which he richly desarved. Th' list iv casualties follows:

SEERYOUSLY INJURED.

May McGinnis, aged siven; was wheelin' her infant brother in a baby carredge whin caught in th' maelsthrom iv th' last desprit charge; is not known to be reg'larly affilyated with anny rivoluchinary or-ganization.

Man suspicted iv bein' organizer iv Rooshyan Nihilists; cards in pocket show him to be Prof. T. Arbutus, author iv "How to Tell th' Wild Flowers"; says he was inquirin' th' way to Pinnsylvanya deepo; an' officer thought he said "Down with th' Pinnsylvanya Railroad."

Officer Witzinski, Sixth precinct; stubbed his toe against th' backbone iv an angry Red.

Inspector Flatfut; lost goold an' dimon studded watch, inscribed "Fr'm th' Benivolint Ordher iv Poolroom Keepers iv America."

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Sleepy Silas; fined tin thousan' dollars an 'sintinced to nine years in th' wurruk house.

"In th' same pa-aper, Hinnissy, I find that an emergency meetin' iv th' Commercyal club, th' Stock Exchange, th' Boord iv Thrade, th' Methodist ministers, an' th' naytional bank prisidents was called. Afther a prayer be th' Riverind Misther Stiggins thankin' th' God iv battles f'r this gr-reat victhry over th' foorces iv disordher a resolution was adopted with much enthusyasm applaudin' th' polis f'r their services, ricommendin' th' promotion iv Inspector Flatfut, an' votin' him a silver service marked 'To th' Presarver iv Our City,' an' a subscription was taken up iv wan hundherd thousan' dollars to be disthributed among th' men.

"On th' iditoryal page I find a piece headed 'Our Noble Polis' an' tellin' that th' iditor feels that aven if Inspector Flatfut does take a piece iv change now an' thin what's a little picalilly like that compared with his heeroic conduck in jailin' with th' foorces iv rivolution. Th' gran' jury flees th' city in disguise an' th' states attorney announces that in view iv th' recent magnificint definse iv property be th' polis fr'm now on he will confine his prosecutions to civilian larceny.

"An' that night th' city becomes a gay capital again. Th' shades are up in all th' palaces iv chance, th' ball floats cheerily into the single O on th' green, th' cards leap two at a time fr'm th' dalin' box, th' voice iv peddlers sellin' cocaine fr'm wagons is heerd on th' sthreet, th' firm iv Hookem, Skinnem an' Comp'ny, dalers in green goods an' goold bricks, announce they have taken a store at State an' Madison large enough to accommydate their local thrade as well as their mail ordher business an' th' Riv'rind Doctor Slummer prisidint iv th' S'ciety f'r th' Suppression iv Sinful Gaiety, is run in on a charge iv vagrancy, carryin' concealed weapons, an' resistin' an officer.

"So ye see, Hinnissy, these rivoluchins does some good. It may not seem so to a man who is on his way to catch th' five-five with a bag iv garden seed undher wan ar-rm an' a package iv phonygraft records undher th' other an' suddenly finds himsilf th' objick iv a cav'lry charge. But they give a good dale iv healthful out iv dure exercise to th' bums in th' park, they defiate, as Hogan says, th' agytators who wud bust otherwise, an' they reform th' polis departmint, turnin' thim fr'm villyans into a body iv men that wud make th' ar-rmy iv th' Pottymack look like a mob iv polthroons without changin' their habits. I think th' least Inspector Flatfut cud do wud be to sind Percy something f'r Chris'mas."

"Sure, there'll niver be a rivolution in this counthry," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Not while there's anny other news f'r th' pa-apers," said Mr. Dooley.

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"Th' vast multichood is increased be a number iv angry proletarians that has been playin' ball or rollin' hoops."

"Suspected iv bein' an organizer iv Rooshyan Nihilists."

THREE POEMS BY T. A. DALY

McAroni Ballads.

WIRELESS.

I, T. McARONI,
Jus' lika Marconi—
Dat mebbe ees som' kinda cousin to me—
Can maka da breeze
Breeng news, eef I please,
Right here to my door from far over da sea.

You weenk weeth your eye
An' theenk dat I lie
For say I can do soocha wondraful theeng?
Ah! no, eet ees true;
Eet's easy to do,
For I am Italian—an' here ees da Spreeng!

Dees time da year
W'en I am seet here
An' feel da sof' sea-breezes play round my cheek,
Deir message to me
Ees plain as can be,
Baycause eet ees jus' my own langwadge dey speak.

Ah! yes, eet ees so!
I tal you I know
Da message dey breeng me from over da sea.
W'enevra dey blow,
I hear da grass grow
All over da heellsides by far Napoli!

The Miracle.

UNLOVELY things they were and cold
As Death itself, last Fall —
The bulbs I planted in the mold
Beside my garden wall.
Yet here above each sodden husk
A bourgeoned beauty blows
And fills with hyacinthine musk
The little garden-close.

Ah! lovelier, dearer seed than mine,
Albeit cold as they,
I watched my widowed friend consign
To church-yard mold to-day.
Yet he, in darkness, questioning
The same Benignant Power,
Can neither see the distant Spring
Nor visualize the flower.

Little Polly's Pome.

MOTHER.

OF all words in the dictionary
Although they say opinions vary
I'm sure I know the sweetest word
That ever on this earth was heard:
"Mother."

Now "candy" is a word that's sweet
And "honey" sounds quite good to eat
But here is one that I have found
Most sweet of all the whole year round:
"Mother."

You will agree with me I guess
For often when you're in distress
And nothing else can comfort you
You turn your whole attention to
"Mother."

Last night I had an awful dream
That in my sleep just made me scream
And what word do you think I spoke
The very moment that I woke?
"Mother."

And there she was right by my bed
And laid her dear hand on my head
And calmed me. And who was it then
That patted me to sleep again?
"Mother."

So I am very glad to pay
This tribute unto her to-day.
Some day like her I hope to be
And have somebody calling me
"Mother."

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Back Home

I'D like to take a week's-end off
And get back to the farm;
With griddle cakes and sausages
And other things that charm.

I'd like to tumble in a bed
Of feathers soft and warm—
Secure beneath the old roof-tree
From trouble, fret, or storm.

I'd like to hear my mother's voice
Come up the entry hall:
"It's six o'clock, you sleepy head!
And this is my last call."

I'd like to hear the dishes clip
Together down below,
Where she fixed up the breakfast things
Helped by Melinda Snow.

I'd like to rustle up the hair
Of my dog, Towser, now—
The best friend that a boy e'er had;
So close to me, somehow.

Through all the days that come and go
No matter where I roam,
I'd like to hear his welcome bark
When I go drifting home.

I'd like to take a week's-end off—
And so would you; once more
Go back to lift the latch again
Upon the dear old door.

There snuggle close up to the folks
In pleasant firelight;
There hear the mother-voice again
Give you her fond "Good night."

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

GEORGE MOORE PROVES HE CAN BE MOST UNPLEASANT

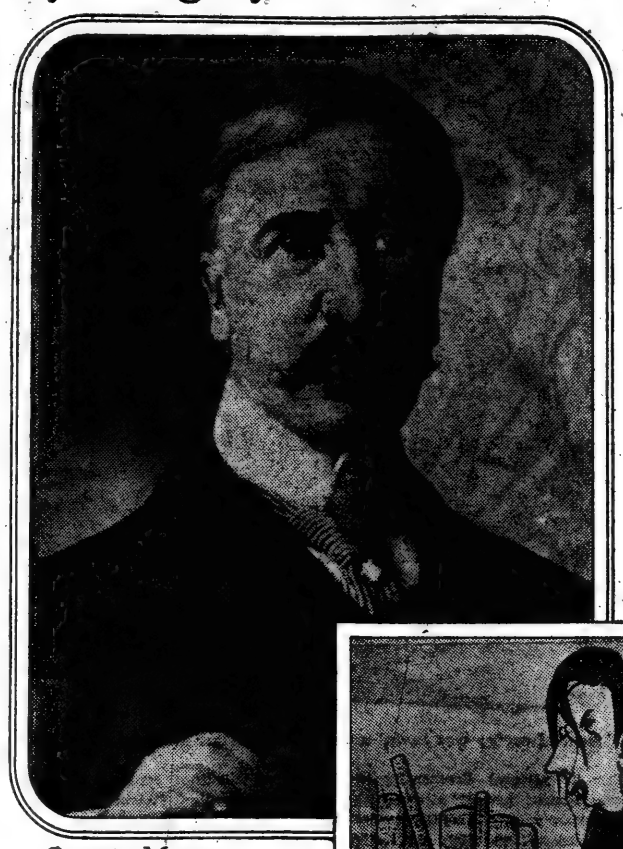
In His Final Volume of Reminiscences He Pillories His Irish Friends and Relatives—William Butler Yeats and Lady Gregory in the List of Victims.

THE Gentle Art of Making Enemies" would be a suitable title for Mr. George Moore's reminiscences, which he calls "Hail and Farewell." "Vale," the third and final volume, is now out, and if Mr. Moore revisits Ireland he is the bravest man in the world.

But Whistler in his famous little book did not turn his former friends into enemies, nor did he display the skeletons in his family closet. These are Mr. Moore's favorite diversions. William Butler Yeats, Lady Gregory, and Dr. Douglas Hyde are his chief victims, but his own father does not escape, and he resurrects, from their forgotten graves, numerous friends of his youth, merely to tell the world what thoroughly objectionable people they were.

First, he gives us a little savage literary criticism. He sat in his study one evening, he tells us, and felt that he should read. But what? Pater's "Marius the Epicurean" seemed a tide of honeyed words preached by a divine from an ivory pulpit, De Maupassant too much like an intrigue with a housemaid.

It seemed pleasanter to think about Stevenson than to read him, to remember that I had once called him a young man walking in the Burlington Arcade, the best-dressed young man that ever walked in the Burlington Arcade, but little else.



George Moore.

Hard Words for Relatives.

So, instead of reading, he thought about his ancestors. He tells at length his musings about his great-grandfather's hypocrisy and his father's immorality. Then he thought about his boyhood at school in Ireland and his young manhood in Paris, when he studied art, and about the remarkably unpleasant companions of his youth. But his musings at last (after 128 pages) were interrupted by a visitor—none other than Lady Gregory's nephew, Mr. Hugh Lane.

Mr. Lane asked him to be one of the patrons of an exhibition of paintings to be held in Dublin, with the object of forming a Gallery of Modern Art. Mr. Moore consented—but here is his description of Mr. Lane's entrance upon his career:

The family had thought of all kinds of professions suitable for Hugh, but his heart was not in any of them, and they were beginning to feel a little anxious, when one day, as they were sitting down to luncheon——

He caught sight of the fold of Lady Gregory's dress, a tailor-made from Paris; it is always a pleasure to a woman to hear her gown admired; but there was a seriousness in Hugh's appreciation of the hang of the skirt, and a studied regard in his eyes which caused her a moment's perplexity, and when they rose from table he stood watching her as she crossed the room. Of course, the skirt fitted rather nicely, but * * * In the same afternoon she had occasion to go to her bedroom and to her surprise found her wardrobe open and Hugh trying on her skirts before the glass. "Hugh!" "Doesn't it seem to you, Aunt Augusta, that this skirt is a little too full?" During the evening he spoke of some premises in Conduit Street; but tailoring was only a passing thought, and the next thing they heard of Hugh was that he had gone into Colnaghi's shop to learn the business of picture dealing.

Nature is always unexpected, Thornley, bounding about like a monkey, and it may be that Lane sprang from tailor-made right into Salvator Rosa, and up again to Giorgione and Titian. But if I had to choose Lane as the hero of a novel or play, I should proceed more regularly, a transition would be necessary, a little shop in St. James's, down some court long swept away by an enterprising builder. In my novel there certainly would be a little shop with a window full of old fans and bits of silver, and I should place Lane in a little den out of which he would come to show you some paste—old paste. * * * Cameos and old paste would be the steps whereby Lane mounted from tailor-made to Salvator Rosa.

Mr. Moore became a patron of the exhibition and made a speech on the opening night. The speech is printed in full, and it is a piece of art criticism worthy of the author of "Modern Painting." But most of the readers of this extraordinary book, including William Butler Yeats himself, will find the following passage more interesting:

As soon as the applause died away Yeats, who had lately returned to us from the States with a paunch, a huge stride, and an immense fur overcoat, rose to speak. We were surprised at the change in his appearance, and could hardly believe our ears when, instead of talking to us as he used to do about the old stories come down from generation to generation, he began to thunder like Ben Tillett himself against the middle classes, stamping his feet, working himself into a great passion, and all because the middle classes did not dip their hands into their pockets and give Lane the money he wanted for his exhibition. It is impossible to imagine the hatred which came into his voice when he spoke the words "the middle classes"; one would have thought that he was speaking against a personal foe; but there are millions in the middle classes! And we looked round asking each other with our eyes where on earth our Willie Yeats had picked up such extraordinary ideas. He could hardly have gathered in the United States the ridiculous idea that none but titled and carriage folk can appreciate pictures. And we asked ourselves why Willie Yeats should feel himself called upon to denounce the class to which he himself belonged essentially: on one side excellent mercantile millers and ship owners and on the other a portrait painter of rare talent. With so admirable a parentage it did not seem to us necessary that a man should look back for an ancestry, and we had laughed at the story, looking upon it as Benvenuto, that on one occasion when Yeats was crooning over A. E.'s fire he had said that if he had his rights he would be Duke of Ormonde, and that A. E. had answered, "In any case, Willie, you are overlooking your father"—a detestable remark to make to a poet in search of an ancestry; and the addition, "Yeats, we both belong to the lower middle classes," was in equally bad taste. A E, who is usually quick-witted, should have guessed that Yeats's belief in his lineal descent from the great Duke of Ormonde was part of his poetic equipment. * * * It did not occur to us till this last minute; but A E knew that there were spoons in the Yeats family bearing the Butler crest, just as there are portraits in my family of Sir Thomas More, and he should have remembered that certain passages in "The Countess Cathleen" are clearly derivative from the spoons. He should have remembered that all the romantic poets have sought illustrious ancestry, and rightly, since romantic poetry is concerned only with nobles and castles, gonfalons and oriflammes.

Then follows this consideration of Yeats's sincerity, and a spiteful but entertaining anecdote—one of those anecdotes which, circulated orally, have done much to hasten the demise of the "neo-Celtic movement":

"We have sacrificed our lives for art; but you—what have you done? What sacrifices have you made?" he asked, and everybody began to search his memory for the sacrifices that Yeats had made, asking himself in what prison Yeats had languished, what rags he had worn, what broken victuals he had eaten. As far as anybody could remember, he had always lived very comfortably, sitting down invariably to regular meals, and the old green cloak that was in keeping with his profession he had exchanged for the magnificent fur coat which distracted our attention from what he was saying, so opulently did it cover the back of the chair out of which he had risen. But, quite forgetful of the coat behind him, he continued to denounce the middle classes, throwing his arms into the air, shouting at us, and we thinking not at all of what he was saying, but of a story that had been floating about Dublin for some time.

A visitor had come back from Coole telling how he had discovered the poet lying on a sofa in a shady corner, and three or four adoring ladies serving him with cream and sugar, and how the poet, after wiping his hands on a napkin, had consented to recite some verses, and the verses he recited were these:

"I said, 'A line will take us hours maybe,
Yet if it does not seem a moment's thought
Our stitching and unstitching has been naught.
Better go down upon your marrow-bones
And scrub a kitchen pavement or break stones
Like an old pauper in all kinds of weather;
For to articulate sweet sounds together
Is to work harder than all these and yet
Be thought an idler by the noisy set
Of bankers, schoolmasters, and clergymen,
The martyrs call the world.'

The poet advanced a step or two nearer to the edge of the platform, and stamping his foot he asked again what the middle classes had done for art, and in a towering rage (the phrase is no mere figure of speech, for he raised himself up to tremendous height,) he called upon the ladies and gentlemen that had come to hear my lecture to put their hands in their pockets and give sovereigns to the stewards who were waiting at the doors to receive them, or, better still, to write large checks. We were led to understand that by virtue of our subscriptions we should cease to belong to the middle classes, and having held out this hope to us he retired to his chair and fell back overcome into the middle of the great fur coat, and remained silent until the end of the debate.

Next, Mr. Moore tells of the conversation at his home on the evening of the Saturday following the lecture:

A E (Mr. George Russell) Mr. John Eglinton, and others present, and the chief subject of discussion, it seems, was Mr. Yeats.

Some one—probably Mr. Moore—remarked that Mr. Yeats had ceased to write poetry. Some of his early verses were mentioned and praised. The calves basking on the hillside were mention, the colleen going to church.

"But," somebody cried out suddenly, 'he took his colleen to London and put paint upon her cheeks and dye upon her hair, and sent her up Piccadilly.'" Another critic added that the last time he saw her she was wearing a fine hat and feathers. "Supposed by Arthur Symons," cried another. "As sterile a little wanton as ever I set eyes upon," exclaimed still another critic, "who lives in remembrance of her beauty, saying nothing." And the silences that Yeats's colleen had observed these many years were regretted, somewhat hypocritically I think, for, as A E says, a literary movement consists of five or six people who live in the same town and hate each other cordially. But, if we were not really sorry that Yeats's inspiration was declining, we were quite genuinely interested to discover the cause of it. A E was certain that he would have written volume after volume if he had never sought a style; if he had been content to write simply; and all his utterances on the subject of style were repeated.

"He came this afternoon into the National Library, John Eglington said, breaking silence, and he told me he was collecting his writings for a complete edition, a library edition in ten or twelve volumes."

"But he is only thirty-seven."

"He said his day was over," John Eglinton answered * * * and in speaking of the style of his last essay, he said: "Ah, that style! I made it myself."

A E thought that Yeats had discovered a style, and a very fine style indeed, and compared it to a suit of livery which a man buys before he engages a servant; the livery is made of the finest cloth, the gold lace is the very finest, the cockade can be seen from one side of the street to the other, but when the footman comes he is always too tall or too thin or too fat, so the livery is never worn.

"Excellent!" cried Gogarty, "and the livery hangs in a press upstairs, becoming gradually motheaten."

His Next Victim.

There is much more talk—chiefly personal—about Mr. Yeats, and then Mr. Moore passes to his next victim, Lady Gregory. Lady Gregory's mother and sisters are carefully analyzed, and her husband, Sir William, comes in for his share of scrutiny.

If we are considering Lady Gregory's rise in the world, [writes Mr. Moore, in his genial way,] we must 'admit that she owes a great deal to her husband. He took her to London and she enjoyed at least one season in a tall house in the little inclosure known as St. George's Place; and there met a number of eminent men whose books and conversation were in harmony with her conception of life, still somewhat formal. One afternoon Lecky, the historian, left her drawing room as I entered it and I remember the look of pleasure on her face when she mentioned the name of her visitor, and her pleasure did not end with Lecky, for a few minutes after Edwin Arnold, the poet of "The Light of Asia," was announced. She would have liked to have had him all to herself, and I think that she thought my conversation a little ill-advised when I spoke to Sir Edwin of a book lately published on the subject of Buddhism, and asked him what book was the best to read on this subject. He did not answer my question directly, but very soon he was telling Lady Gregory that he had just received a letter from India from a distinguished Buddhist who had read "The Light of Asia," and could find no fault in it; the Buddhist doctrine as related by him had been related faultlessly. And with this little anecdote Sir Edwin thought my question sufficiently answered. The conversation turned on the colored races, and I remember Sir Edwin's words, "The world will not be perfect," he said, "until we get the black notes into the gamut." A pretty bit of telegraphese which pleased Lady Gregory; and when Sir Edwin rose to go she produced a fan and asked him to write his name upon one of the sticks. But she did not ask me to write my name, though at that time I had written not only "A Modern Lover," but also "A Mummer's Wife," and I left the house feeling for the first time that the world I lived in was not so profound as I had imagined it to be. If I remember the circumstances quite rightly, Sir William came into the room just as I was leaving it, and she showed him the fan; he looked a little distressed at her want of tact, and it was some years afterward that I heard, and not without surprise, that she had shown some literary ability in the editing of his "Memoirs." The publication of these "Memoirs" was a great day for Roxborough, and a great day for Ireland it was when she drove over to Tillyra.

It was at Tillyra that Lady Gregory met Mr. Yeats, with whom she was later closely associated in the work of the Irish Theatre. Mr. Moore tells of their friendship, of their search for a "living speech," and he leads gently up to a scathing criticism of the language in which Lady Gregory wrote her famous versions of the ancient Irish legends.

Accused of Carelessness.

It is no light diadem of praise that Yeats sets on Lady Gregory's brow; she has discovered a speech, he says, "as beautiful as that of Morris, and a living speech into the bargain; as she moved among her people she learned to love the beautiful speech of those who think in Irish, and to understand that it is as true a dialect of English as the dialect that Burns wrote in." But when we look into the beautiful speech that Lady Gregory learned "as she moved among her people" we find that it consists of no more than a dozen turns of speech dropped into pages of English so ordinary that redeemed from these phrases it might appear in any newspaper without attracting attention. And she does not seem to have inquired if the phrases she uses are merely local or part of the English language; she writes again and again a phrase which we find in "The Burial of Sir John Moore," evidently under the impression that she is writing something extremely Irish:

That the foe and the stranger should tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

I remember having heard an Irish writer say that the line, "And we far away on the billow," marked that poem as having been written by an Irishman, a careless criticism, for it is certain that the turn of speech referred to is to be found in Shakespeare, in Milton, in Morris, even in Dickens. It is heard in England in everyday speech, though not so often as it is heard in Ireland, but it is heard, and it was a mistake on Lady Gregory's part to accept it as characteristically Irish. And her mistake shows how very little thought she gave to the question of idiomatic speech. She writes "he, himself," instead of omitting the parasitical "he" as she might very well have done. The omission would have suggested Ireland without any violation to the English language; and her attitude toward the verb "to be" is quite unconsidered and commonplace. She does not seem to have realised that in Ireland the verb "to be" is used simply to imply continuous action. The difference between rural and urban speech should have been studied by Lady Gregory, but we fear she has not given a thought to it; she was just content to pepper her page with a few idiomatic turns of speech which she very often does not use correctly.

Nor does Lady Gregory escape a more serious accusation:

There can be little doubt [writes Mr. Moore] that Yeats is often injudicious in his noble preface, and he exposes Lady Gregory to criticism when he depreciates the translation from which Lady Gregory said she worked. She might have written "which I quote," for she follows Kuno Meyer's translation of the "Wooing of Emer" sentence by sentence, and it is our puzzle to discover how Kuno Meyer's English is worthless when he signs it and beautiful when Lady Gregory quotes it. "A clear case of literary transubstantiation," I said, speaking of the miracle to a friend who happened to be a Roman Catholic, and she gave me the definition of the catechism; the substance is the same, but the incident is different. Or it may have been that the incident is the same and the substance is different; one cannot ever be sure that one remembers theology correctly. A little examination, however, of Lady Gregory's text enabled us to dismiss the theological aspect as untenable. Here and there we find she has altered the words; Kuno Meyer's title is "The Wooing of Emer." Lady Gregory has changed it to "The Courting of Emer," (he is writing living speech,) and if Kuno Meyer wrote that Emer received Cuchulain in her bower, Lady Gregory, for the same reason, would certainly change it to "she asked him into her parlor." The word "lawn" in the sentence "and as the young girls were sitting together on their bench on the lawn they heard coming toward them a clattering of hooves, the creaking of a chariot, the grating of wheels," belongs to Lady Gregory; of that I am so sure that it would be needless for me to refer to Kuno Meyer's version of the legend.

The "Soft and Peaty Hyde."

After this, the reader is prepared for the denunciation of any Irish writer. But he cannot escape some surprise at the acerbity of Mr. Moore's remarks about Dr. Douglas Hyde, the most generally beloved of all Irish scholars. Mr. Moore calls him "the soft and peaty Hyde, the softest of all our natural products, a Protestant that Protestantism has not been able to harden." He continues:

And I pondered on his yellow skull floating back from the temples, collecting hugely on the crown; his black eyebrows and a drooping black mustache; his laugh, shallow and a little vacant, a little mechanical; and his words and thoughts, casual as the stage Irishman's. We would pick him out for a Catholic in a tram, and if there were a priest in the tram Hyde would be interested in him at once, and he would like nothing better than to visit Clare Island with a batch of ecclesiastics, a dozen or fifteen parish priests, not one of them weighing less than fifteen stone, and the Bishop eighteen. It would be a pleasure to Hyde to drop the words "your Grace" into as many sentences as possible; whether he would kiss the Bishop's ring may be doubted—being a Protestant, he could hardly do so—but he would fly for a pillow to put under his Grace's throbbing head.

I took his measure [he writes] at the banquet at the Shelbourne Hotel, his noisy demonstration in Irish and English convincing me that the potential scholar would be swallowed up in the demagogue. And this is what happened. His Presidency leaving him no time to study Irish in the libraries and in the Irish-speaking districts, he has mouthed the vilest English ever molded by the lips of man all over Ireland. The Gaelic League must make no enemies; the way to success was to stand well with everybody—members of Parliament, priests, farmers, shopkeepers—and by standing well with all these people, especially with the priests, Hyde has become the arch-type of the Catholic Protestant, cunning, subtle, cajoling, superficial, and affable, and these qualities have enabled him to paddle the old dug-out of the Gaelic League up from the marshes through many an old bog, lake, and river, reaching at last Portobello Bridge, where he took on board two passengers, Agnes O'Farrelly and Mary Hayden, and, having placed them in the stern, he resumed the paddle, and a grand figure he cut in the bow paddling the dug-out right up to the steps of the National University. He gallantly handed them up the steps, and sat amazed were the three at the salaries that were offered to them that they forgot the old dug-out; it drifted back whence it came. Worn and broken and water-logged, it drifted back to the original Connemara bog-hole, to sink under the brown water out of sight of the quiet evening sky.

Mr. Moore's "Hail and Farewell" has been spoken, and Ireland, it may be supposed, will see him no more. He might well have taken as the text of his amazing trilogy the sentence he quoted, approving in this volume: "We writers know how to get the knife under the other fellow's ribs!"

"Mr. W B Yeats presenting Mr George Moore to the Queen of the Fairies" by Max Beerbohm.
(From "Holbrook Jackson's "The Eighteen Nineties"
Courtesy of Mitchell Kennerley.

William Butler Yeats — Lady Gregory

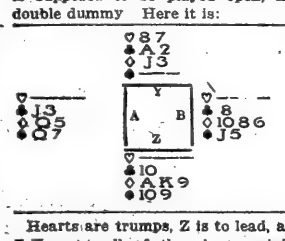
FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

Only Two Correct Answers Received Thus Far to Six-Card Problem of Two Weeks Ago.

By Florence Irwin.

THE six-card problem of April 5 has caused tremendous interest. Up to the time of this writing but two correct answers have been received. The first of these was one of the most delightfully clear and logical of all the auction letters that I have ever received; it was signed "A. F." The second was from a correspondent who has already proved her brilliancy many times, "K. B." All other letters said that their writers "were still working at the problem" or didn't "believe it could be done," or else gave incorrect solutions.

I have worked hours on that problem, and I do not believe there is more than one way in which Z-Y can take all six rounds, regardless of any possible defense from A-B. Of course, it is necessary to presuppose that A-B will play as well as Z-Y, and will make no incorrect discards that will benefit their adversaries. The hand is supposed to be played open, like double dummy Here it is:



Hearts are trumps, Z is to lead, and Z-Y want all of the six remaining tricks. The hand was sent me with the word that it had puzzled clubs both here and abroad, and the query as to whether it was "sound."

Z leads his king of diamonds, throwing dummy's jack. He must do this in order to unblock for his own nine-spot later in the hand, when he wants to finesse the diamonds from dummy and through B. If dummy retained the jack, Z couldn't get into his own hand with the nine-spot.

Z's next lead is the nine of spades. It doesn't matter whether A covers or not; Z trumps.

He then leads the eight of hearts, in order to force discards. Z, himself, will not be hurt by a discard; he has a perfectly useless card to throw—his ten of clubs. He can make his club-ace anyhow, because the lead is already in dummy. Therefore the club-ten is superfluous. But A will be seriously hurt by the discard; he must do one of three things: discard a club and establish Y's deuce; discard a diamond and make Z's later diamond-finesse good; or discard the leading spade.

Z has forced him to this position by the first two leads; he wants A to discard from one of the two vital suits, diamonds or spades, before he himself discards from either of those suits. Position is against him, and unless he retained that useless ten of clubs for a first discard he would be forced to make a vital discard before A did so. As I have said, it is necessary to his purpose and his future play that this first vital discard should be thrust upon A. Z will then model his later play on this discard.

A's best discard is the spade-queen, because B holds the jack of spades; it matters not, however, what A discards—Z makes his six rounds. B's discard on the trump lead should be the eight of clubs.

Z next leads the ace of clubs. K A has already thrown the queen of spades and B now throws the jack, Z's ten is good. If A has played spade queen and B plays a diamond, both of Z's diamonds are good. If A has thrown the diamond queen, whether B now plays the spade of the diamond, Z's diamonds are good; he can finesse dummy's trey through B's ten-eight up to his own ace-nine. He therefore throws his spade. And if A's first discard was a club, dummy's deuce is established and Z has no trouble at all.

The point is that A must be forced to discard one spade, one club, or one diamond before Z discards anything vital. Z's second discard depends on A's first one.

If Z chooses a spade for his first lead he fails to prepare the diamond situation. A still has two diamonds; if he discards the low one and retains the queen (on Z's third round trump lead) he can force Z into his own hand and make him lead diamonds to B; Z will then lose the sixth round, thus:

First round—Z, nine of spades; A, seven of spades; Y, seven of hearts; B, five of spades.

Second round: Y, eight of hearts; B, eight of clubs; Z, ten of clubs; A, five of diamonds. Z must now lead the ace of clubs, or he will never get back to do it.

Third round: Y, ace of clubs; B, jack of spades; Z, ten of spades or nine of diamonds. And A's play depends on B's; if Z throws his spade, A throws his; if B throws a diamond, so does A. The advantage of position is A's and not Z's.

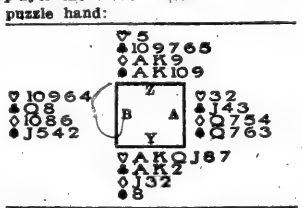
If they both throw diamonds, it is obvious that A takes the spade in the end. If they both throw spades, Y's next lead is the jack of diamonds, which he is forced to take with the king, in order to keep A's queen from winning. And he will then have to lead from his own hand up to B's, and B's ten of diamonds will be good.

And finally the only other lead in Z's hand and apparently the most obvious one is the ten of clubs. This deprives him of a superfluous card for his first discard; and, provided the adversaries play properly, he cannot take more than five out of the six rounds.

What has raised the question of the "soundness" of the problem is probably this—that the cards discarded during the first seven rounds of play are higher than some of the cards retained.

There have been seven clubs played; failing a revoke, (for every one still has clubs,) that means one round and three discards. There have been seven spades played; there have been three diamonds played; all of which must have been thrown in discard, as every one still has diamonds. Had diamonds been led once, four, instead of three, would have been gone. And there have been eleven trumps played.

I have approximated the problematic hand as follows, giving each player the cards allotted him in the puzzle hand:

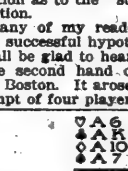


I think the original diagram was reversed, and "Y," the dealer, (and the long trump hand,) was put at the top of the chart. I give it now in our accustomed position.

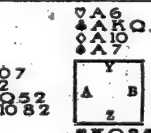
B leads the queen of clubs. The first flaw arises in the fact that A would play his trey and not his four. He would then retain jack-four, instead of jack-trey. Or, if B led the eight from eight-four, A, holding queen-jack-trey, would play jack and retain queen-trey. Again, if B led the eight through the queen-ten-nine on the board, dummy would cover with the nine, and A, holding king-jack-trey, would play jack and retain king-trey. Also, Y would probably take with his ace, which would then be gone.

However, we will imagine the hand to be as I have given it. Y takes the first round with his king of clubs, leads four rounds of trumps, discarding three clubs in dummy; leads his singleton spade, and takes with dummy's king; leads dummy's spade-ace, and throws his own small diamond. We then come to the exact situation given in the puzzle, with the exception of A's hand. The lead is with Z; his hand, Y's hand, and B's hand would be exactly as per diagram; but A's would not.

A would have followed the first club round with his trey. He would have followed two trump rounds, and then have discarded twice. His discards would unquestionably have been one spade and one diamond; he saw the board and would know that both his queens were on the safe side of their ace-king. By discarding one spade and one diamond on the third and fourth rounds of trumps, A would still hold guarded honors in the three remaining suits. The last six cards would thus be:



Instead of



It makes absolutely no difference in the result of the problem; Z can still gets his six tricks. But it is this discrepancy that probably caused the question as to the "soundness" of the situation.

If any of my readers can make a more successful hypothetical situation, I shall be glad to hear of it.

The second hand of April 5 came from Boston. It arose during the first attempt of four players to play nullos:

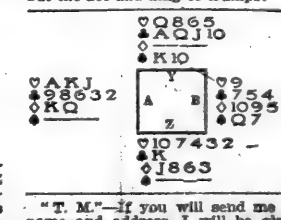
Of course, no one played nullos. Z bid "a heart" and Y played "five no-trumps" and made a grand slam. B's chosen lead puzzled me. He led the four of clubs. His correct lead was the three of spades, his next best the three of diamonds. And he had no others. Even though it made no difference in the result of this particular hand, it was a faulty lead. Also, B bid nullos to four without waiting to hear from his partner.

"S. P." sends me the record of a most remarkable evening's play. In five rubbers every bid went through and every hand went game. No one lost in penalties during the five rubbers. In no hand was one trick made over the declaration. The score was sent me in detail, and nothing but lack of space keeps me from publishing it.

As our six-card problem proved so popular, I will give you a ten-card one. It has been sent me as a double-dummy puzzle, and without a solution. I have only glanced at it casually, but I suppose it can be done, else it would hardly exist. Any one could make puzzles without solutions, just as any one could make riddles without answers.

Let me insist that A-B must play just as cleverly as Z-Y. For instance, if Z leads a trump and A is foolish enough to put up his jack and allow Y's queen to take it, I can see at a glance that Z would have no trouble at all. That would be too easy. A must play king and force Y with the diamonds. If he does this twice, after one trump lead from Z, he will kill dummy's queen.

Hearts are trumps; Z leads, and Z-Y want eight of the ten tricks. In other words, they must lose nothing but the ace and king of trumps:



"T. M."—If you will send me your name and address, I will be glad to answer your poker question.

(Copyright, 1914, by Florence Irwin.)

FINDS MEMOIRS OF SOLDIER WHO FOUGHT NAPOLEON

Thrilling Narrative of Wenzel Krimer, Member of Famous Luetzow Corps in German War of Independence 100 Years Ago, Brought to Light by His Grandson After Lying Forgotten 80 Years.

Dr. Wenzel Krimer.
(Painted by Himself.)

Leipsic from a Plan Made in 1813.

Theodor Koerner.

THE round of rejoicings by which Germany has been celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of her war of independence against Napoleon in 1813-14 reminded Herr Gustav Krimer of Cologne that his grandfather, Wenzel Krimer, had fought in that war as a member of the renowned "Lützow Jäger" corps, those Death's Head Hussars whose exploits every German schoolboy will glibly recount, and that he had left behind him his memoirs of the exciting days when Germany armed to oust the French Emperor. These memoirs, written in 1833 by the veteran "Lützower," had been handed down from father to son in the Krimer family until they had come into the possession of Herr Gustav.

Picking them from the bottom of some trunk, yellowed with age, he handed them over to Dr. Adolf Saager of Munich, who enthusiastically proclaimed them worthy of rank with the best memoirs ever produced, and at once proceeded to decipher the faded handwriting of eighty years ago and get it turned into print. And now Krimer's memoirs have made their appearance in book form, crammed from start to finish with life and thrill, with hair-raising exploits, laughable misadventures and furious battling, for the delectation of patriotic Germans and all others interested in rattling good soldier yarns.

Wenzel Krimer wrote directly, ingenuously, and well. He knew how to give salient detail, how to avoid the ground covered by the major historian and emphasize the little things that make history alive.

And what scenes he witnessed! Besides months of daredevil guerrilla warfare as a Lützower, during which he mixed spying excursions into the enemy's territory disguised as a woman with lightning attacks on ammunition trains and isolated regiments, he fought at Dresden, at Leipsic—the battle of the nations—at Waterloo, Culm, Lützen, Bautzen, and countless lesser engagements, and received no less than thirteen wounds. Twice, in 1812 and 1814, he took part in the triumphal entry of the allies into Paris.

He knew Blücher, the iron leader of the Prussians; he fought side by side with Theodor Körner, poet of the Lützow corps, who wrote poems, famous to this day, between charges; he protected Goethe from annoyance at the hands of the soldiers who occupied Weimar, the town sacred to the great bard's memory; he got into a heated argument with Alexander, Emperor of Russia. And once, on a hill far across an intervening plain, surrounded by glittering Generals, listening to couriers, issuing orders to aids at attention, he descried through a field glass Napoleon Bonaparte himself.

Krimer was born in 1795 in the Austrian Province of Moravia. He got his first idea of what war was like in 1805, when the French marched through his native town, devastating right and left.

A few years later we find him, a medical student, eagerly listening to wondrous tales of Lützow and his daredevil guerrillas, which spread from Prussia all the way to Moravia, and making up his mind to be one of them.

With the Death's Head Hussars.

This was no easy matter. The Austrians were at that time allies of Napoleon, and the Prussian frontier was zealously guarded. But the boy, by a combination of craft and bravery, which culminated in a wild ride across the frontier and an exchange of shots with a pursuing squad of Austrians, reached Prussian territory, found out where Lützow and his men were quartered, and presented himself there as a volunteer.

He was received most cordially and enrolled as a doctor in the celebrated corps. He thereupon procured himself a horse and a soldier's equipment and started on his career in "Lützow's mad hunt," as the gallant commander's exploits are known to this day to every German.

Nowhere are Krimer's memoirs more entertaining than where he tells of the daily life among Lützow's "Avengers," of the strange blend of discipline and freedom that prevailed among them, of their gayety in camp and fury in battle. He writes:

> As long as we stood in the ranks we were obliged to obey the orders of the officers to the letter, but as soon as we went into camp and the sentinels were posted all subordination ceased, and every one of us did as he pleased.
>
> In one place you might see a group seated about a fire discussing the art of cooking; next to them an artist from Vienna made satirical sketches of his comrades. Another would be reading aloud from Dante, Shakespeare, or Molière; another patching his socks; another writing commentaries on the classics; others gaily singing and dancing. You might see men in long shirts and cloths wound around their heads like turbans, masquerading as women, while others discussed the strategical points of the campaign or washed their clothing, or wrote heart-broken letters to faraway sweethearts, or turned somersaults, or acted as "Louis XIV. and his court" with such grandeur and ceremony that you would have split your sides with laughter, or imitated a Berlin washerwoman and her dialect, or held a funeral service over a fox.
>
> In short, you could see in that camp a miniature of the big world with all its foolishness and absurdities. Boredom, elsewhere the commonest and worst evil of bivouac life, was unknown to us, no matter what the weather might be. And in the midst of all these mad pastimes I never knew of any serious disorder—we lived in a most brotherly manner. * * *
>
> The method of fighting of this strange little people was certainly remarkable. For them to attack in a pitched battle with closed ranks was out of the question. As a rule they hurled themselves like a mob of bloodhounds on the enemy, or else scattered to the four winds, hid behind hedges, trees, bushes, ditches or furrows, and, if there were none of these available, lay flat on the ground, so that the enemy's bullets could do them scarcely any harm and a column advancing in close order could not get at them, and then, with deadly aim, they would cause havoc in the ranks of the foe.

The Secret Code.

The collection of information about the enemy's movements being one of the most important ways of serving the Fatherland, the Lützowers went at it with such zeal and skill that they soon proved themselves indispensable in this province. Especially noteworthy was the system of secret writing which they evolved, by means of which they could communicate with each other and not betray themselves to the enemy. Krimer in his memoirs gives many of the hieroglyphics used by himself and his comrades when they were acting as spies in territory occupied by the enemy; these, scribbled on walls, fences, and elsewhere, and looking, to anybody not acquainted with them, like meaningless signs idly scrawled by a boy, told in detail where the Lützow spies were hiding, how many of them were in the vicinity, where and how strong the enemy was, what movements he proposed to make, where he was weak and open to attack, &c.

Each of the principal Lützowers had a hieroglyphic for his name, so that he could disclose his whereabouts to comrades or sign his secret communications to them. To show the completeness attained in their sign language, Krimer tells how once he stole into the town of Zwickau, disguised as an old woman, and saw scribbled on the town gate, in plain sight of the French occupying the town, yet wholly unintelligible to them, a strange scrawl, which to him read:

> April 2nd, 10 A. M., I, Roes (one of the Lützow corps.) am here with ten of our men. You will find us on the first street, to the left, at No. 40. Be on your guard! The enemy is near, 1,000 strong, with three cannon. Several of our men will follow us; they are in the vicinity observing the enemy.

On another occasion a peasant casually handed to Krimer a piece of Dutch cheese into which a number of signs were cut, which he translated:

> At the bridge in Kahla, April 5, noon. I, Schmidt, am here, with 15 other Lützowers. Eighty men of the enemy's infantry are before us. Attack them with the sword to-night at 6 and you can annihilate them.

As the whole countryside was friendly to Lützow and his men, and they could find not only help of this sort, but also hiding places, food, and drink, at almost every house where they might knock, it is small wonder that the French came to fear them as if they possessed supernatural powers.

Of Roes, the man mentioned in the first of the hieroglyphic messages quoted above, Krimer has much to say. He was a Dutchman of gigantic strength—"unquestionably the oldest student in any German university," remarks Krimer, "for he tried in vain for twelve years to get a degree." In warfare, however, Roes deserved any number of degrees, for nobody, even among Lützow's men, excelled him in daredevilry, resourcefulness, and bravery. He was dubbed "the big camel" in the corps, and distinguished himself in scores of the most reckless adventures, several of which Krimer admiringly recounts.

Here is his version of one of Roes's maddest deeds, which occurred during the campaign of 1813 against Napoleon:

> Our detachment, under Capt. Schmidt, was near Kahla, among the mountains on the other side of the Saale. The French had fortified the bridge across that stream with a redoubt holding three cannon, and had thrown up an earthwork protected on the water side by stakes, which made the position practically safe from attack. In addition, a garrison of nearly three thousand men, principally infantry, was in the town.
>
> We had been wandering about in the mountains for a week, with nothing to do but observe the enemy, and our supplies had run very low—especially our stock of brandy. We learned that the enemy was living in luxury and laughing at our predicament. One night we sat about the fires in a state of deep depression, making all sorts of plans against the French, when suddenly Roes, who had been growling to himself, stood up, stamped his foot, and exclaimed:
>
> "The devil take this dog's life! Are we all to die of thirst while those rascals over there bathe in nectar? Schmidt, attack the bridge to-morrow and drive them out of their nest!"
>
> "Are you mad?" cried Schmidt. "Do you expect me to attack the redoubt with my handful of cavalry?"
>
> "Suit yourself," replied Roes. "As for me, I'm going to get myself a good swallow of brandy to-morrow and have some fun into the bargain. Good-night!"
>
> Then he whispered a few words to the Captain, who stared at him in amazement, went to our sutler, procured from him two empty kegs, small enough to hang over his shoulder, and turned in for the night. We all knew that he had some crazy project in mind, but nobody could guess it, and Schmidt would not betray him.
>
> Before dawn Roes rode out of camp. By the Captain's orders, several men, provided with shovels, picks, and axes, were sent to the road leading to the bridge. The rest of us, leaving our campfires burning, stole silently to the bank of the Saale, with orders to hurl ourselves at the bridge the moment we got the signal.
>
> We had waited for about an hour when we heard a few shots and wild cheering from the direction of the town, followed by a tremendous turmoil, in which we could distinctly hear the Frenchmen shouting to each other that all was lost.
>
> "God forgive me," muttered our Captain, "the big camel is driving the devil out of hell!"
>
> Then Roes appeared on the other side of the river, sent his horse straight at the stakes, cleared them, swam across the river and leaped, unhurt, into our midst with both kegs filled with brandy.
>
> "Boys, I've done my part," he said, "so I think I'll take a swig."
>
> He had hardly spoken, before it became blindingly light and there was a noise as if hell had burst open beside the Saale bridge. As we stood, stunned by the roar, a hail of stones, sand, and pieces of wood fell about us, and a terrible chorus of howls and groans came from across the river.
>
> "Here's your health!" exclaimed Roes, taking a drink.
>
> The signal for the attack was given. We hurled ourselves at the bridge, behind the men with picks and axes, broke through the stakes and surrounded the redoubt. Not a shot came from it. The gateway to the bridge was smashed to pieces, the entrance unguarded. The space between the gate and the redoubt was filled with ruins, corpses and wounded men. The redoubt had been abandoned by the enemy.
>
> With wild cheers we now rushed into the town, cutting down the panic-stricken foe in our path. Each of us seized whatever he could lay his hands on. The money bags of the enemy were emptied and the contents dumped into our pockets.
>
> Then came the signal to retreat. As quickly as we had come, we dashed for the bridge. Three powder wagons standing near were placed in front of it and fuses laid against them.
>
> Scarcely had the last of us crossed the bridge when the French, recovered from their panic, dashed after us at the double-quick. As they reached the bridge the powder wagons blew up with a terrific noise, killing many of the Frenchmen and stopping all pursuit.
>
> And now, finally, we learned from Roes just what all this meant. By questioning spies and playing some lone hands of his own when bored with our camp life, he had become thoroughly acquainted with the neighborhood, had discovered a shallow place in the Saale below Kahla where the banks were low and had learned that there was an innkeeper in the town friendly to our cause, whose garden stretched from behind his house to the open country.
>
> After leaving us, Roes forded the Saale, holding his four loaded pistols above his head to keep the powder dry. Then, binding cloths round his horse's hoofs so that the enemy might not hear his approach, he rode to the innkeeper's garden and got into the latter's house, the front door of which opened directly on the market-place of Kahla, while the whole town still lay asleep.
>
> Calmly filling his kegs from the innkeeper's stock of brandy he waited for the time when the guards at the bridge were changed, which would necessitate the opening of the bridge gateway. He might have returned by the way he had come in perfect safety, but that was not to his liking. His life had become such a bore that he was determined to have a little rumpus.
>
> The hour struck, the gate was opened. Roes leaped into the saddle and, yelling like mad, dashed for the bridge gate, cut down the sentinel there, and likewise the officer of the guard, who tumbled out of his quarters half asleep. Before the rest of the guard could load and fire, he was through the gate.
>
> Near by were some powder wagons and a sentinel. Roes shot the sentinel, jumped from his horse, and, still shouting at the top of his lungs in different keys, so as to give the impression that many of us were attacking, he whipped out a fuse, lighted it with a pistol shot, and shoved it into one of the wagons.
>
> The forty men in the redoubt, waked up by the uproar, rushed out, bewildered. Roes, deciding that the time had come for making himself scarce, hurled himself at them, wounded a couple, and scattered the rest. Then he leaped the wall and swam the river.

The daredevil Dutchman's plan had succeeded. The French, believing themselves attacked on two sides by superior numbers, abandoned their intrenchments and made way for the wild charge of the rest of Lützow's men.

The latter had only one casualty in the fight, a man wounded—also Roes's horse, which was slightly hurt. The enemy, according to report, lost 300 in dead and wounded. The spoils from the moneybags amounted to 22,000 French dollars, mostly in gold.

Poet and Soldier.

So much for the redoubtable Roes. Krimer was also well acquainted with Theodor Körner, the poet, author of battle songs famous in German literature and beloved by all his comrades in the corps. Krimer tells how one day, just before a fight, Körner spoke of having a presentiment that he was about to be killed, and wrote out his "To My Sword," renowned wherever German is spoken.

The fight ended, the Lützowers were victorious, and Körner came through it all without a scratch. But while escorting a captured French officer and his orderly to the rear the latter suddenly drew a pistol and shot Körner dead.

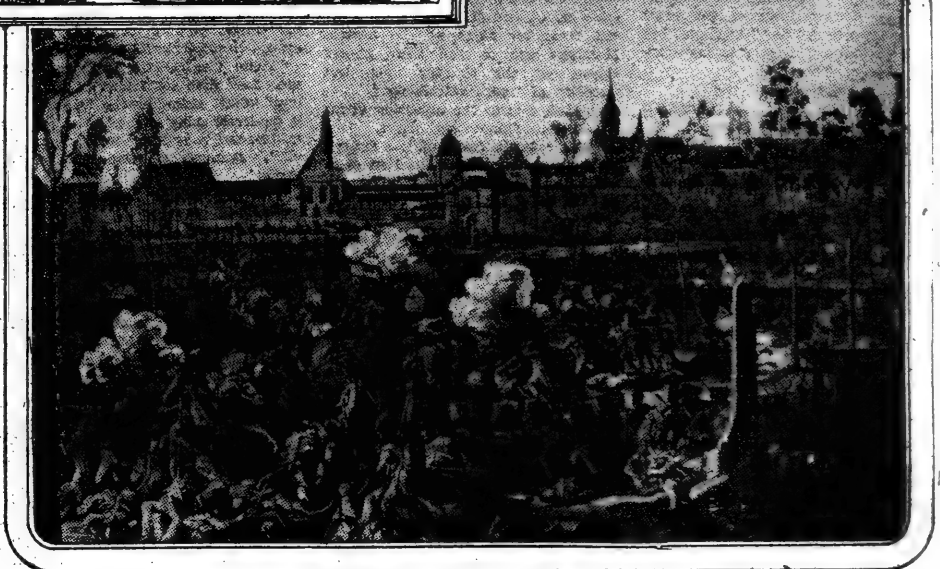
Krimer received once from Körner a song in the poet's own handwriting, which he carefully treasured, but which was stolen from him when, left for dead on the battlefield of Culm, he was stripped of all his belongings by French marauders.

It was about this time that Krimer, while in command of an important outpost, halted a Russian officer who wished to ride over to another position. When the young man forbade this the officer announced that he was Emperor Alexander of Russia, and demanded that Krimer and some of his men escort him to where he wished to go.

Krimer told the Emperor that he had been ordered to stay where he was. Heated words followed, the upshot of which was that Krimer flatly refused to obey the imperial command unless Alexander gave him a written order to leave his post.

This the Emperor finally did, whereupon Krimer escorted him to the other position. On returning, he was severely censured by Lützow for leaving his post even at the command of Alexander.

Young Krimer was a full-fledged veteran before he encountered the great Napoleon in person. That was at the battle of Dresden. The division of the Prussian Army in which Krimer served attacked the Saxon capital through a park, where large numbers of pheasants, frightened by the roar of battle, dashed themselves against the advancing troops. Most of them were stamped or shot to death and left where they fell, but the resourceful young Moravian slung two of the fattest birds over his shoulder and kept them throughout the fighting, even when he and his comrades, charged with fixed bayonets at Napoleon's men, fighting desperately behind their intrenchments. After carrying several positions, the Prussians got word that the day was going against their comrades elsewhere, and were obliged to retreat.



The Fight Outside the Gate, Leipsic.

That night, while the rain poured in torrents, Krimer's regiment bivouacked in a village cemetery. Krimer found a tent, pitched it over a little hillock of earth that marked a fresh grave, and went serenely to sleep.

When he woke up he found that the earth, undermined by the rain, had caved in under his weight, so that he lay in a shallow grave. Scrambling out of it, he loked about. There was nobody in sight. The regiment had marched away in the early morning; nobody had seen him lying in the grave under his tent. He set out after his comrades in all haste, but the countryside was alive with Frenchmen, and it was only after being pursued by a squad of them and hearing several bullets whistle in uncomfortable proximity to his head that he succeeded in catching up with the Prussians.

Fine weather followed the storm of the night before, and young Krimer, standing on the heights above a plain, glued his eye to a fieldglass and enjoyed one of the great sights of his life. He describes it thus:

> What we saw was like a beautiful play. Through the clear air we described on the plain below the entire French army, drawn up in battle order.
>
> One could plainly see Napoleon, at the head of a numerous escort of officers, riding along the rows of soldiers, stopping now before one column, now before another, as if to harangue them. From all directions adjutants galloped up to him, while others hurried away. The countless eagles glittered scornfully at us in the brilliant morning light. And Dresden, where we had felt sure that we should breakfast, but which the evening before had served us a supper which had spoiled our appetite, lay there laughing at us.

"Black Soap."

Then came a sad retreat, accompanied by hunger, thirst, and fatigue. It was enlivened by at least one laughable incident. A sutler drove his cart into the Prussian camp and offered his wares—brandy, bread, pickles, &c.—at exorbitant prices. In vain the men demurred; it was a case of take it or leave it, as the man had bought the protection of six fierce Russian cuirassiers. Finally, when the unpatriotic fellow had filled his pockets with gold and was departing, amid the execrations of those he had fleeced, his cart got jammed right across a bridge on the line of march. In spite of the sutler's whip and profanity, his horse could not move an inch.

The soldiers were delighted at his predicament, and when they got the order to remove the obstacle forcibly from the line of march they went at the job with howls of glee. The Russian cuirassiers were swept aside like chaff and sutler, cart, and horse hurled bodily into the river below the bridge. Each of the soldiers, remembering how hard the hapless tradesman had been when dealing with them, grabbed everything in his cart that they could lay their hands on.

Krimer narrates that his share of the booty was a diminutive keg filled with a black, oily mass. He had not the least idea what it was, but, deciding that, now that he had it, he must put it to some use, he began rubbing it on his shoes and harness, which were caked with mud and badly in need of a greasing.

While thus employed an officer came up. He sniffed the air.

"What's that strange smell?" he asked.

"It's from this stuff that I'm rubbing on my shoes," answered Krimer.

"Why, you confounded jackass!" shouted the officer. "That's caviar!"

Whereupon he fetched a lemon, and, in company with Krimer, made a regular meal of the costly delicacy. While they were at it other soldiers, who had never seen caviar, drew near, and could be heard whispering:

"They're crazy! They're eating black soap!"

At Battle of the Nations.

The life paths of humble Wenzel Krimer and mighty Napoleon Bonaparte again crossed at Leipsic during that fateful week in October, 1913, when 400,000 soldiers fought under the eyes of three Emperors until the power of Napoleon was broken, his legions hurled back over the Rhine, and Germany freed from the French yoke.

The regiment in which Krimer served—he was no longer with Lützow—covered itself with glory at Leipsic. In the battle of Culm it had been driven from its position by the French and had left its banner behind, for which reason it had been sorely bantered by the rest of the troops. But at Leipsic it erased the blot from its escutcheon by charging up a hill in the face of artillery fire and capturing a French battery at the point of the bayonet.

Krimer also took part in the murderous attack on Probstheida, outside of Leipsic, where Germans and French fought like madmen. "Six times we drove the enemy from the village, only to be forced to abandon it ourselves," writes the veteran. That night at roll-call it was found that the battalion to which he belonged had dwindled from 1,000 to 300 men!

Advancing on Weimar, Krimer was quartered in the house next that of the great Goethe, and often saw that prince of poets. Orders had been given to see that Goethe was not molested. One day two Russian cuirassiers rode into the town, looked with favor on Goethe's house, and, knocking at the door, loudly demanded that they be quartered there.

Krimer, hearing the excitement, dragged Roes, his quarters near by, him down, but failed because of the other's cuirass. The Russian, likewise drawing his sword, made a pass at his opponent. Krimer, taking a hand in the game, cut the Russian in the arm so severely that he dropped his weapon. Other officers then came up, and the two Russians, all their martial ardor gone, sheathed their blades.

"Why didn't you shoot them down when they disobeyed you?" inquired the man in the Swedish uniform of Krimer.

"Because I had no authority to do so," was the answer.

"The cursed dogs!" thundered the officer.

By this time Krimer was wondering who this ferocious champion of Goethe might be. He was not long in ignorance. From one of those who had hurried up at the sound of the disturbance he learned that it was the famous Marshal Bernadotte, made Crown Prince of Sweden by Napoleon, who later turned on his benefactor and fought against him at Leipsic—Bernadotte, from whom the present ruler of Sweden is directly descended.

The great man politely thanked Krimer for his aid, and, to make the day even more glorious for the ex-Lützower, Goethe now put in an appearance on his animated threshold and added more warm words of gratitude.

From Weimar, Krimer marched into France. After more battles and adventures, serious and comic, he entered Paris in triumph under grim old Blücher.

Then came a rest, but not for long. Soon the young veteran was on the warpath again, still on the trail of his life-long enemy, Napoleon, now on the campaign destined to be his last—that of Waterloo.

Waterloo and Paris.

Krimer arrived on the far-famed battlefield with Bülow's Prussians, after victory was assured to the Allies and the French were in full flight.

Again it was "On to Paris!" after which the war was over and with it Wenzel Krimer's years of soldiering. Laying down his weapons, the young man—he was barely of age in spite of his thirteen wounds and countless battles—went back to his medical studies. Going for a course to one of the German universities, he ran across Roes, that most daring of all the Lützowers, Roes, the "oldest student in Germany," still struggling vainly to pass examinations. And then, at last, thanks to the assiduous coaching of Krimer, the "big camel" got his degree and became a peaceful medical practitioner at Arnhem in his native Holland.

As for Krimer, he also got his degree, devoted himself to doctoring patients and died peacefully in his bed.

IS NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACTUALLY CLOSE AT HAND?

Twenty-seven Out of the Necessary Thirty-six States Have Already Irrevocably Voted for a Temperance Constitutional Amendment, Though Few Are Aware of the Success of the Fight That Has Been Waged.

By Edward Marshall.

NATIONAL prohibition of the sale of liquor is the slogan—or, if not yet quite the slogan, certainly the ambition—of the Anti-Saloon League.

The drinking New Yorker, smug in his conceit of living in the metropolis, where administrations have fallen into failure because they even put in force the Sunday closing law, has slight conception of the true strength of the anti-liquor movement which has been sweeping through the nation of late years, and has no knowledge of the amazing strength of this extraordinary organization, which has become one of the great forces in American life.

Until this year it scarcely has appeared upon the horizon of New York State. Last Winter something was heard of it at Albany, and William Barnes, Jr., leader of the Republican forces, brought suit against its State Manager, William H. Anderson, for libel, because of the wording of an address on a letter.

The League has worked white magic elsewhere. It is the nation's temperance sentiment crystallized into a non-sentimental, practical, definitely businesslike, highly intelligent, wonderfully efficient working machine. And note the figures of what has already been accomplished:

Area of the United States, 2,973,890 square miles.

Area already under no-license laws, 2,132,746 square miles.

These figures will be truly startling to the person who has thought of temperance folk as ineffective cranks and of the temperance movement as the futile, unimportant expression of their crankiness.

It will be noted that the difference between these two named areas is 841,144 square miles. Very much less than one-third of this nation's area, therefore, now legalizes the sale of liquor by its laws.

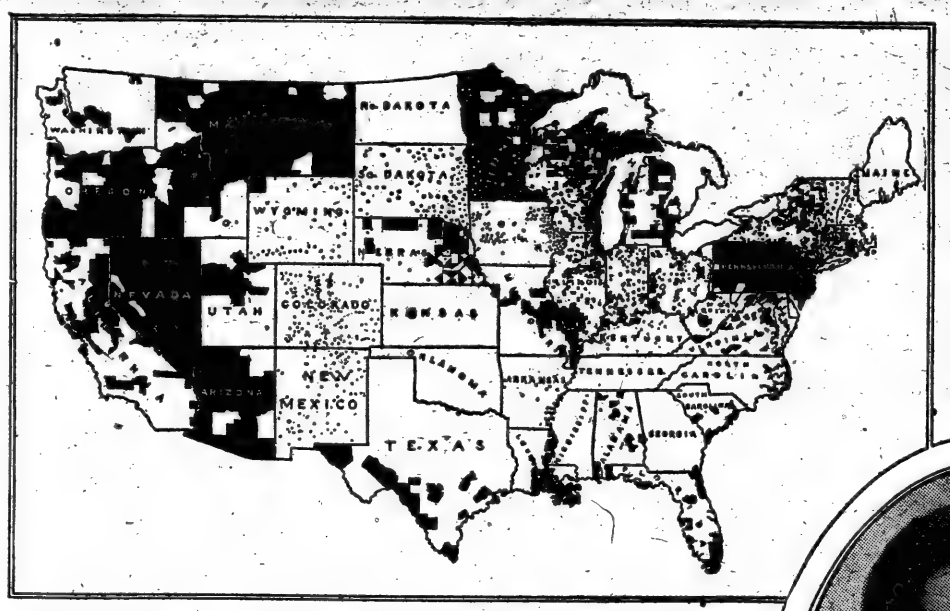
Population figures are less striking, because few or none of the great cities are within "dry" territory, but they remain astonishing to the average citizen. They are:

Total population of the United States	91,972,266
Population under no-license law	46,029,750

Another tabular statement, which will surprise most New Yorkers, follows:

States under prohibition, 1914	9
States having between 50 per cent. and 90 per cent. of their population under prohibition	17
States having between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. of their population under prohibition	13
States with some prohibition but with less than 25 per cent. of their population affected thereby	9

It will be noted, therefore, that the prohibition forces, backed by laws of one sort or another, have gained a foothold in forty-eight States, and that, at the present moment, about one-half the total population of the country is living, more or less successfully, under no license laws.



Wet and Dry Map of the United States, January 1, 1913

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
State Supt. Anti-Saloon League of New York.

On the Other Side.

This remarkable progress of the anti-liquor forces was first drawn to my attention by one of the attorneys for the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. Coming to New York as the representative of his admittedly very badly worried clients, it was his plan to direct the notice of the New York City newspapers to the imminent danger which he and his associates felt was (and is) overhanging the liberty of the individual to sell, buy, and drink intoxicants.

It was his belief that, once this matter was made clear to it, the general public would rise in arms and battle with the temperance people; it was his intimation that the prohibition workers had won their notable achievements in some secret manner, of which the people of New York knew nothing.

His first plan was to give a dinner to the proprietors and editors of all New York newspapers, at which this matter, should be dramatically explained.

As New York newspaper proprietors and editors did not rise with enthusiasm to this suggestion, he decided upon a series of articles to be issued in every New York newspaper. Because he had no faith in public stenographers, he sat the better portion of a night in his hotel room, hammering out upon a rented typewriter the facts which were to be used as the basis for these articles. The next day I read his finished statement, and found it a really good argument for the men whom he was fighting. It was not sent out. I have the only copy.

This tells me that Mr. Anderson, now the leader of the New York State Anti-Saloon League movement, is a dangerous man, basing the statement on his performances in Maryland, where he won extraordinary victories in his battle with the advocates of man's once inalienable right to be bitten by the legendary serpent, stung by the widely mentioned adder, and fined $10 the next morning.

The Baltimore newspapers, noting the Barnes suit against Anderson, have printed smiling editorials, indicating that they think his campaign has begun here with a move of which none but himself knows the deep-set and sinister significance. They would apparently confirm my first informant's statement that Anderson is not a man to fool with. Says The Baltimore News, editorially:

> It is rather evident that in his vigorous attention to other and perhaps more pressing duties "Bill" Barnes has not had time to get on to the curves of "Bill" Anderson. * * * To be sued for libel on such an issue as Mr. Barnes has made is probably pretty close to Mr. Anderson's heart's desire. * * * If Barnes had asked almost any one in Maryland he would have received advice that would have made this mis-play impossible.

And said The Baltimore Sun, a newspaper of great importance and high perspicacity average:

> We have no particular sympathy for men of his stamp, but still it is a little pathetic to note the blithe way in which "Boss" Barnes has gone about attacking Brother Anderson. He seems to have about as much comprehension of what he is doing as a lamb might that would start out to extract the teeth of a lion. He evidently knows nothing about William.
>
> The latter editorial concludes with the ominous words "* * * he is in for a terrible awakening."

The hotel men are very much disturbed. "Prohibition versus personal liberty" was one of the chief topics of discussion at last Tuesday's meeting here of their National Mutual Benefit Association, one of the most important of their organizations. Indeed, the convention was especially called for the purpose of considering the subject, and delegates were present from all parts of the nation. Members are to poll their guests throughout the country upon the question of "personal liberty."

I called this to the attention of an Anti-Saloon League enthusiast.

"The votes in favor of 'no liquor' which we secure upon election days will count more than the dinner-table ballots of hotel guests," said he, smiling.

"The league," said Mr. Anderson, when we had a talk about the general situation, "was twenty years old last September, having been founded by Howard H. Russell, at Oberlin, Ohio.

"In 1905 the National League was organized, and it is represented now by active bodies in every State in the union. In several States it has more than one equipped office, as, for example, in New York State six, and, throughout the country, two hundred.

"Its funds are principally furnished by subscription of persons interested and through contributions taken at church services. There has been no lack of money. Whenever it has been necessary to throw force into a State fight we have been able to do so, and all over the country contributions are increasing rather than diminishing—probably because the league is showing tangible results for its expenditures.

"New York is one of the backward States. It is curiously insular. It seems to have no conception of what is going on in the Middle West and what is sure to happen here. I wonder if New Yorkers would resent the statement that in some things their ignorance is great enough to be appalling. New York will presently wake up.

"The spread of woman's suffrage is helping us materially. In Illinois women have been given the franchise as freely as is possible without a constitutional amendment. In a few places where they voted last year they made the liquor interests gasp. In the town of Virginia, for example, 395 women voted 'dry' out of 395 women voting. In Jacksonville the male 'dry' majority was less than 100; the women brought the total up to a majority of 2,300. Therefore it may be assumed that suffrage will help the movement, and suffrage is gaining ground.

"But temperance achievement has been by no means dependent on the votes of women. Illinois, before the women had a chance to aid, made 40,000 square miles of its territory dry the first time its male voters had a chance at it. Fifteen hundred saloons were closed there in one day under township, city, and village option; when county option is adopted the movement will go further.

Signs from Illinois.

"Last week's Illinois election showed the trend of things. It did not win Chicago for us, but of 114 townships already 'dry' not one voted 'wet,' and twenty-one new counties went 'dry,' making, now, forty-nine 'dry' counties in the State. Eleven hundred saloons were driven out of business by this vote. Not later than 1918 we expect a 'dry' Chicago, and it may come before then. We never make an idle boast. That is a principle with us.

"I have spoken of this Illinois fight simply because it happens at this moment to be in the public eye. Others have been as interesting. The New York fight will be the most interesting of all. It already has begun.

"The Anti-Saloon League is made up of workers. At our headquarters in Westerville, Ohio, we have an amazing printing plant, which, big as it is, runs night and day—three shifts of workers, working eight hours daily except Sunday, and nothing except temperance literature is printed there.

"Our official organ is known as The American Issue, and editions are issued for Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. In addition to these there is the National Edition, and two other national publications, The New Republic, a weekly, and The American Patriot, a monthly.

"The league has ten other State publications, eight of which are monthly and two of which are weeklies. For the establishment of a printing office in Washington, devoted especially to furtherance of the national campaign, three men have given $50,000. We shall need to raise $100,000 more for this plant. Contracts are already let for the machinery with which to issue there a daily newspaper, and its immediate, guaranteed circulation will be 100,000."

"These fragmentary facts and figures may give some idea of the energy which animates the league. It is the livest thing in the United States to-day, and is getting constantly more vital. Summarized, the situation is this:

"We are making headway as fast as we can care for it. Is not this proved by the fact that in 70 per cent. of the area of the country between 46,000,000 and 47,000,000 of people are now living under 'dry' laws?

"The liquor men are literally in a panic," Mr. Anderson continued, and, although I aim to take no sides in this plain statement of his facts, I can confirm this statement out of the disturbed mouth of that attorney for the National Liquor Dealers' Association. He said precisely that to me as he labored on his statement at the Waldorf.

Two Ways of Looking at It.

"There are two opinions among them," Mr. Anderson continued. "One side has practically given up the fight, and won't contribute, arguing that there is no wisdom in sending good money after bad; the other is contributing with desperate generosity. They are not pleasantly disposed toward one another.

"Signs exist of another line of cleavage. Indications are not lacking that the brewers are considering the plan of throwing over the distillers and fighting only for their own 'light beverages.'

"The influence of this idea is indicated by the editorial policy of a large group of newspapers which is represented in New York. It condemns whisky utterly, but proclaims beer to be a 'temperance drink.' The leading editorial of The National Liquor Dealers' Journal, of the issue of Sept. 10, last year, said:

> The prohibition fight henceforth will be nation wide, and contemplates writing into the National Constitution a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. To accomplish this will require the ratification of thirty-six out of forty-eight States in the Union. Nine are already in line through State prohibition; there are eighteen States in which a major part of the people live in territory made dry by local option, and in which we may be assured prohibition sentiment predominates. If the people in these States who are opposed to the liquor traffic demand it, their Legislatures will undoubtedly ratify a national amendment. * * *
>
> We are not discussing the benefits or justice of prohibition, but its possibility and its probability in present circumstances. To us there is the handwriting on the wall, and its interpretation spells doom.
>
> For this the liquor business is to blame; it seems incapable of learning any lessons of advancement or any motive but profit. To perpetuate itself it has formed alliances with the slums that repel all conscientious citizens. It deliberately aids the most corrupt political powers. * * * Why? Because it has to ask immunity for its own lawlessness. * * *
>
> There are billions of dollars involved, * * * but when the people decide that the truth is being told about the alcoholic liquor trade the money value will not count. * * *
>
> In this country we have recently swept aside one of the fundamental theories of the framers of the Constitution in going from representative to direct Government, we are on the verge of universal instead of male suffrage, and there is a spirit abroad which recks little of tradition, of precedent, or of vested rights; and of liberty used licentiously and destructively it will make short shrift. Prepare the defense, friends, make your case ready for court, the trial cannot be postponed.

"For the utterance of an official organ of the liquor trade that is frank talk, isn't it?" said Mr. Anderson, handing me a reprint of the article. "Its reproduction in our publications angered the liquor men exceedingly. I fancy that the men responsible for its publication in their own organ may have had unpleasant moments.

"But it states facts. Out of the mouths of our opponents the statement is to us encouraging. They could scarcely have done a thing more stupid; but the liquor interests are always stupid. Always in our dealings with them we count on what the baseball fans describe as "bonehead plays.' They never fail to make them, soon or late.

"Their fear of national prohibition is well founded. This phase of the battle dates from the passage by Congress of the so-called Webb-Kenyon act in February, 1913. This prohibited in interstate commerce shipment of liquor intended to be used in violation of the law of the State to which it is consigned.

"After the enactment of this law prohibition instantly became real in prohibition States. It had not been before. The interstate commerce trick had been effective in breaking down every prohibitory statute, whether State or local. The Webb-Kenyon act for the first time enabled States fully to enforce their own anti-liquor police regulations.

Simpler Than It Seems.

"The League Convention at Columbus last year, in spite of a blizzard which delayed trains forty-eight hours, was fully attended and voted to send a delegation consisting of 1,000 men to Washington to urge the constitutional amendment, each delegate to pay his own expenses. Not even the most sanguine leaders believed that more than 300 men would actually go. Almost 3,000 went, from Florida to California, without a black or shaded spot upon its map, before we finish.

"No proposition ever put out by the Anti-Saloon League ever has met with such universal approval as this for national prohibition. Interest in it has brought about an almost perfect union of all existing temperance forces. Pending the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the national Constitution, however, the league has decided that its various State branches shall go on with their work in their own States. When a State is ready for State prohibition, the issue will be forced without regard for national plans; if it is only ready for local prohibition, commonly called 'local option,' then that issue will be forced. To-day the latter is the case in New York and Pennsylvania."

In order that this article may not be considered too enthusiastic in its estimate of the league's possible power to bring about the passage of an amendment to the Constitution effecting national prohibition, I shall also quote the statement on this subject of the official of the organized liquor dealers, to whom I have referred already. He wrote, in the document which he prepared for me:

"The league has announced national prohibition by constitutional amendment not later than 1920. The league has the power, unless checked, to accomplish its purpose.

"The passage of a resolution by a two-thirds majority of a quorum of each house of Congress would send such an amendment to the States for ratification or rejection. The President has no power of veto over such a resolution. Once remitted to the States its ratification by 36 of the 48 would incorporate it in the supreme law of the land, making it irrevocable save by a two-thirds vote in Congress ratified at the polls by three-fourths of the States.

"There is grave probability that the league will send such an amendment first to Congress and then to the States within a year, or, possibly, even sooner.

"Once sent to the States no power on earth can prevent its eventual ratification. While an individual State might reject the amendment twenty times, once submitted to the country it will never be withdrawn, and its ratification on the twenty-first, or the 121st ballot would be effective. The league could take its time and take advantage of conditions, here and there, until it eventually secured ratification by the requisite number of States. Once this matter goes to the people, national is inevitable.

"And men in Congress and close observers of Congress say that as surely as the resolution providing for the popular vote reaches the floor of the House or Senate, it will be passed, if for no other reason than for the one that two-thirds or more of those who would be present to make a quorum when the vote was taken would be afraid not to vote for its passage. Such is the league's power."

The representative of the liquor men puts in a nutshell the very situation which the Anti-Saloon League and Mr. Anderson are vividly exulting over.

I asked Mr. Anderson to give me his mature opinion of the New York State and city situations.

Money to Burn.

He smiled. "New York will never ratify the amendment to the Federal Constitution," he admitted. "The best that the New York League expects to be able to do is to keep the New York liquor men so busy at home with local fights that they will have no time nor money to contribute energy and funds to the national fight. You may be certain we can do that, and we shall.

"The million dollars which it is a part of the settled plans of the league to raise will not be devoted wholly to the establishment of printing plants. We always have had and always shall have funds in plenty to throw into any State where the fight needs money.

"The league is fighting the liquor men with their own methods—it is using money, lots of it. But its money is effective beyond any that the liquor interests have ever used, because it is clean money, used in cleanly ways. Clean money cleanly used means real accomplishment. It is efficiency in politics. Political filth is not only crooked but wasteful. We waste very little. All our dollars count—and there are many of them, with more in sight, and, we believe, still more to be found.

"We teach. We have found it most effective to call attention to the fact that the people bearing the Government's cost have a right to determine its character. Clean men pay for Government; they should control it. The average of clean men in the temperance movement is higher than it is outside of it.

"The man who drinks is not the stubborn obstacle to prohibition that he is announced to be. He doesn't fight hard for his privilege of drinking. Usually he knows that liquor hurts him, and many drinkers are relieved when they find after the passage of new laws that they can make no further alcoholic purchases.

"The men who fight the prohibition movement are the liquor dealer, who wants to sell at a profit, and the politician who wants to sell protection to him. There is no real sentiment worth mentioning in favor of the liquor traffic; its friends are friends for revenue only."

I asked Mr. Anderson, who had said that New York never would vote for the Constitutional amendment, to define the exact status of the temperance battle in this State.

Whisky Ring's Power.

"Seven million people living in New York State cities," he replied, "cannot vote on local option, while New York State residents outside of cities can. That is due to the power of your whisky ring at Albany. There is no provision in New York State laws enabling any city, or portion of a city, to vote upon the liquor question, while residents outside of cities can. While voting pro and con on liquor is possible, the situation is bad even in the towns, covering the entire rural section and including villages.

"Four license propositions are offered in a plan designed as one by which some sort of a liquor proposition may be slipped through, somehow, almost everywhere. The town may vote for open saloons, or, if it votes to close saloons, may vote for a hotel license, a wholesale license, or, as a last resort, a drug store license.

"Even the slight protection which exists against liquor is threatened by the recommendation of Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley to the last Legislature, which provided that a liquor dealer who secured the signatures of 55 per cent. of a town's voters could apply to the State Excise Department for and secure a license in spite of a 'dry' vote for the town as a whole. This would breed wholesale corruption and ruin the State's hard-won local option achievements. The Hotel Men's Association is already beginning a campaign for the next Legislature which will reduce this required proportion from 55 per cent. to 51 per cent.

"The situation in New York State, therefore, is not hopeful, and as for New York City—it will be the final dumping ground of the liquor traffic in this nation, beyond a shadow of a doubt. It is the one community in America which probably never will respond to the moral sentiment which sweeps the balance of the nation.

"New York's one ambition is a cheap one—to give a sensational show, thereby attracting and annexing the money of outsiders. It will be the same outsiders who now contribute the money which a certain undesirable element in New York spends so freely who eventually will take New York by the neck and shake it into prohibition of the liquor traffic and sobriety. This will help New York. After the first anguished howls have subsided, the business and hotel interests which now fight us will wake up to the value of clean money and get plenty of it.

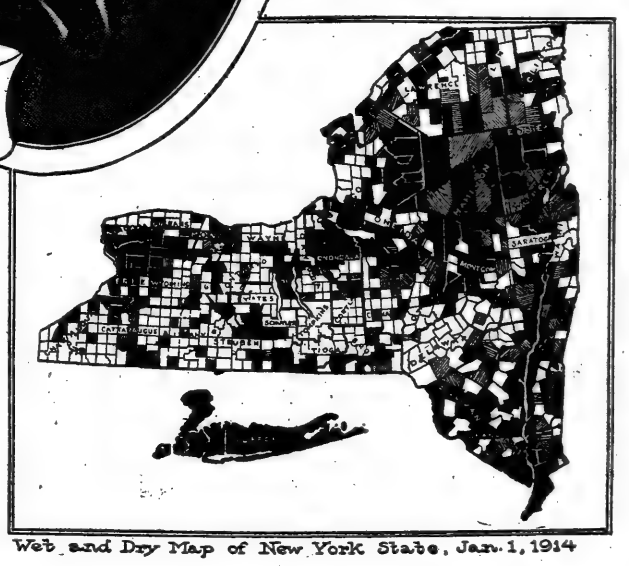
"The New York City people who hold up their hands in horror at the suggestion of what they call an infringement of their liberties, but which they merely fear might be a forced reduction of their revenues, are merely duplicating on a larger scale exactly what has happened elsewhere all along the line.

"Throughout the country business men, from bankers down to delicatessen dealers, have feared the closing of saloons would hurt general trade. After it has come to them they usually have been honest enough to admit their fear to have been foolish. New York will learn its lesson, but it will take some teaching. It doesn't want to learn.

"The political aspect of the case in New York State is interesting. The Republican and Tammany machines did not intend to let us get a record of the members of the Legislature who are opposed to temperance, fearing we might use it with their constituents, to their disadvantage. We do that, you know. But we secured a record on a motion to instruct the Rules Committee to report our bill.

"We can prove, now, where every member stands, and this proof we shall carry into every district. If a man's vote represented the wishes of his constituents the record will not hurt him; if it did not, it will. His constituents—every one of them—will know exactly what it was. Perhaps some constituents may nominate and elect other men next time. Who knows?

"The United States of America is going to be a prohibition nation, presently. No use to fight against it. It is coming."



Wet and Dry Map of New York State, Jan. 1, 1914

DANCE CRAZE REACHES ESKIMOS!

THE dance craze has struck the Arctic Circle, and now it is the Eskimo who is frolicking with Terpsichore. Whether he yet knows the tango or trot may be doubted, but dancing of some kind he is doing regularly.

The New York tangoist who complains that pirouetting palaces in the Times Square district are too crowded for comfort in the rush hours of the evening should pause for a moment and let his thoughts gambol to the Northland. When he considers the conditions under which the Eskimo capers, he will realize that his thronged maxixe mansions are really almost deserted spaces in comparison with conditions where blubber à la reine is the supper dish.

Emil Krulish, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, has been studying the native villages along the arctic coast of Alaska, and his report has recently been published at Washington.

He says that the Eskimos, who are extremely sociable and fond of "having," are doing a great deal of dancing, and that all-night dances are of weekly occurrence during the Winter in every village. The dance is held in an igloo (Eskimo house) with a total dancing space of sixteen square feet. And on this tiny area from fifty to sixty men and women will jam for many hours of dancing.

In addition to dancing, Dr. Krulish says they sing, smoke, cough and expectorate, with a result which he evidently thinks can better be imagined than described, for he does not attempt an account beyond saying that these dances are important factors in the dissemination of tuberculosis and other diseases.

The igloo is a rather undesirable habitation from the white man's viewpoint, even when it is not being transformed into a dance hall. Dr. Krulish says:

> The igloos are small in size, necessarily overcrowded, and every crevice is carefully sealed during the long Winter months in order to maintain a comfortable temperature within. The different forms of dwellings on the arctic coast are the sod igloo, frame houses, and tents. The sod igloos, which are the standard, are constructed on two different plans.
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> The first type of igloo, with windows and doors in the walls, is a frame structure of logs or lumber. The walls and roof are covered thickly with sod, and one or two windows are set into the walls. The home contains two separate compartments, which are connected by a small door, the living room proper, and the entry or shed. The shed is somewhat smaller in size than the living quarters, and is used as a storeroom for provisions, clothing, sleds, and other articles too numerous to mention. The entrance into the igloo is through a low door into the entry.
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> The other type of igloo is also constructed of timber and covered with sod, but the plan of construction differs somewhat from the one just described. This igloo also has two compartments, a living room and a storeroom, connected by a low passageway. The entrance into the home is through an open hatch in the roof of the entry by means of a ladder. Then by passing through the tunnel one enters the living room.
>
> The living rooms of some of the igloos are curtained off to separate the sleeping quarters from other parts of the household, but the majority have no such arrangement, all the household duties being conducted in the single room. The furniture equipment usually consists of a small stove, a few dishes. And improvised beds. The board floor, which is usually fairly clean, serves the purpose of chairs and tables. A few of the families own sewing machines, and occasionally a phonograph.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Paintings by George Luks at Kraushaar Galleries. Dr. Siren's Leonardo da Vinci Lectures.

GEORGE LUKS at the Kraushaar Galleries explains what it is to be an individualist. The first indispensable requirement is the deepest possible reverence for the past, the fullest recognition of the masters, the most modest assiduity in learning your craft, the absence of anything like self-assertion. So much established we safely may call Mr. Luks an individualist, since he looks with fresh eyes on a world that never for an instant is the same and must be read anew by every honest observer.

He sees in one of his pictures a woman at the washtub under a somewhat different angle of vision from that adopted by his predecessors interested in the proletariat. His title is "Toil," but his toiler is neither shattered nor prostrated by weariness, nor yet is she adopting the strange pseudo-significant theatrical pose reserved for the working man and the working woman by the illustrators of the present day. A trifle pale and over-tired, she nevertheless carries her buxom form with ease and her hands washed pallid by acrid suds are handsome and strong against the beautiful subtle whites of the linen. The contours of the body are defined by the close bodice, and its reddish tones on a darker red background are vital enough. One thinks of Hogarth chiefly because the handling is so free from flippancy and the reading so free from sentimentality. At the present moment the light head stands out somewhat boldly from the dark background, but there is every probability that the two will come perfectly together after time has been at work for a few years.

In the adjoining room hangs "The Guitar," painted perhaps six or seven years ago and borrowed from its owner for purposes of exhibition. When it was first shown shortly after it left the artist's easel its extraordinary beauty was somewhat interrupted by patches of light and color that started out like signals from the general tone. It would puzzle the most captious critic to find them now. The old man and the irresistibly humorous child are united artistically as well as by the penetrating psychology that made them one from the beginning. Taking it all together it remains the masterpiece of its maker.

"Woman and Macaws" is another picture of some years back, and here, too, the color affirms its authority, the reds retreating logically from the brilliant feathers of the macaw in the foreground to the dark red-brown of the background and stoutly supporting the strong opposition of the blues and greens. The brush is loosely handled, a kind of transmutation of the brushwork of Hals into the modern idiom; the face grows naturally out of the material, with fluid handling, but with the character clearly told. There is energy in the treatment, and there is ease.

"Danty," a boy in a plaid shawl, with bright, happy eyes and a soft moist red mouth, is perhaps the most decorative canvas in the group. The big mass of the shawl, cutting the composition diagonally in two, and the fine arabesque made by the outline of the head and arm, the energetic touch, and the vivacity of the expression—all play into a general effect of force and well-controlled fervor.

The "Harmonica Player" is not less happy in the matter of characterization, but the plan of the masses is rather commonplace, and so also is that of "The Peasant Mother," which moreover is heavy and dull in color, not a worthy companion of the other works. "The Spanish Dancers" is a more or less mediocre version of a subject that keeps its fascination, but the "Cuban Peddler" is remarkably fresh and complete. The figure with its motley burden seen against the dark green of the door and the gray of the house wall is picturesque without triviality. The "Round Houses at High Bridge" is the one canvas dedicated exclusively to landscape, and while its merits are conspicuous it speaks plainly of contemporary influences and has little else to say.

The latest addition to the collection, a group of Polo Players, exhibits the artist's striving toward the representation of motion, motion not merely incidental to outside conditions, such as a high wind blowing flags and banners, the tossing of trees, and so on, but dynamic and subject to will. His success in representing the objective effect is unquestionable, but when we compare this effect with that produced by the Renaissance masters whose quest was the same we feel a certain looseness of structure, a limitation in the artist's faculty of observation that checks enthusiasm. The forms are stripped to the essentials without profusion or elaboration, but seen thus they seem ever so little empty, we have the feeling that these horses would not obey the pressure of the knee, that they are plunging in space without an aim, that their riders are stiff in the joints and could not readily save themselves.

The drawings which are in the exhibition are for the most part under this rod of stiffness also. Only once or twice, as in the drawing reproduced, is there a rhythm of direction, a real grasp of the marvelous geometry of motion. But the exercise of his talent on such subjects holds much promise for the future of the artist's work. Fluent and melting, tender and expressive in modeling, his bounding line has held him somewhat closely. To subdue it to his feeling for flexibility and for the swift passage of an impression will be to add another quality to an art already rich in pleasure-giving qualities.

Dr. Siren's Lectures.

The recent lectures by Dr. Siren on Leonardo da Vinci have given his public a remarkably vivid impression of the Tuscan master whose work deeply touches the modern imagination. It is not at all the picture one gets from popularized accounts of his life and work by writers who have not mined effectively the history of the times as well as of the individual. This in fact constitutes the high merit of Dr. Siren's writing. No figure that he presents stands baldly out from a blank wall, projecting itself like a missile into the consciousness. Each figure has its relations to its environment and moves in atmosphere.

Thus we see Leonardo sharing with other Florentines sharpness of definition and energy of movement, himself a true Florentine even in his earliest works, "though alerter, suppler, and more intelligent than any of his predecessors." But we also see that in developing "from sharply defined details and contours, toward inclusiveness and lucidity, toward melting chiaroscuro and picturesque sfunato" his work reflects the general tenor of Renaissance art, and blends tendencies and features of style which except in his case have appeared at different periods and in different individuals.

Tracing the direct influence upon Leonardo's art of his immediate predecessors and teachers, Dr. Siren indicates in a few sentences the fundamental quality of Pollajuola and Verrocchio, their scientific interest in the truth of nature, their anatomical research and their escape from the danger of theoretical and experimental science by way of their passionate interest in movement and their unceasing endeavor to dissolve the energy and functional values of the play of the muscles into stirring action, and to produce figures of breathing reality. From this technical passion for tense forms and elastic muscles, Leonardo receives his impulse toward vital expressiveness, but with him we see it turn to means toward psychological ends. Intensity of movement with him is dictated by intensity of emotion. With this impression of him in our minds it is easy to accept the statement that "he is more summary even than Rembrandt in hastily indicating an idea that flashes across his mind," that his line "often contains richer values of expression, his contours exhibit greater rapidity of movement than those of the great Dutchman." We are prepared for appreciation of the sketches made as studies for the picture of the Adoration of the Magi, in which are fixed in a flash the movement and dramatic expression of the figures and for the other sketches of men in emotional states which prepared the way for the composition of the "Last Supper" in which the temperament and character of the different persons are expressed in the most intense and eager gestures.

We are prepared also by this realization of Leonardo as chiefly concerned with movement dictated by emotion for the profound research of his portraiture. It is in the lecture devoted to this side of his activity that the public of to-day will find their account. In the present age of powerful personalities a portrait painter has an opportunity nearly as great as that which produced the mighty portraits of the Renaissance, and Dr. Siren has woven the various influences that played on Leonardo's temperament into a brilliant fabric. He traces the type of the famous Mona Lisa from the portraits painted by Piero di Cosimo, the portrait busts of Desiderio and Mino da Fiesole, to those works executed by Verrocchio, while Leonardo was still in his studio, and shows us that here as elsewhere Leonardo's work was connected with its period and marked "the ideal enhancement, the consummation of the stylistic and compositional endeavors which had begun to work their way to the fore in later quattrocento art." The description of the portrait itself, especially of the sensitive modeling under the outdoor light, is more suggestive of the original than any of the myriad descriptions brought forth by the recent sensational history of the picture. Reference is made to the theory advanced by Oscar Münsterberg that the landscape background is derived from study of the Chinese paintings of the Sung Dynasty. The most interesting passage in the discussion of the Mona Lisa, however, is that which offers a quite new and highly plausible interpretation of the much-debated smile.

"Different interpreters have read their personal feelings into the beautiful smile. To us it seems as though this smile were neither joy nor irony, nor yet the smile of the charmer, nor that of one in love, but rather the mantling disguise for a deeper lying feeling which must not be betrayed. If it is true that Mona Lisa is wearing mourning, it becomes easy to understand why her smile appears a trifle artificial, her joy enigmatic. This mood was then called forth by the artist's entertaining stories, and by the music and jokes of his players and jesters. * * * It was transient, shifting. It did not express the real personality of the soulful woman." Those who have looked upon the portrait of the Mona Lisa as not only an extraordinarily interesting painting but a subject of potent human charm must find in this explanation a peculiar satisfaction. It solves the riddle of the kind but remote glance of the eyes. If the smile is one of courteous ceremony, a response to well-meant but unsympathetic endeavor, there is every excuse for the delicate coolness of the gaze that chills the sweetness of the expression and lends to it a cryptic suggestion.

"Danty," by George Luks. (On View at the Kraushaar Galleries.)

But these excursions on the author's part into regions of personal surmise are few. The larger part of his lectures is given up to closely reasoned analysis of definite works with reference to their artistic significance and their relation to Leonardo's life and character. The manner of this analysis is warmed by the enthusiasm of a living scholarship. There could be no more convincing example than these lectures offer of the vitality of modern expertise and its freedom from dryness and didacticism. Dr. Siren has lectured at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Wellesley, and at the Metropolitan Museum and the Boston Museum. On April 21 and 23 he will lecture at Columbia University at 4 P. M. Later in the season his lecture on Donatello will be given before the Chicago Art Institute, and one on Leonardo will be given at the University of Minnesota. He will also lecture on Swedish architecture before the Scandinavian Art Society in Minnesota.

Paintings by Frank Burty.

Frank Burty paints with his own color. One may class him with the Post-Impressionists or with the Cubists according to the particular canvas under observation, or one may wisely refrain from classing him; but the admission must be made that color so sensitive and so personal is not the product of recipe or theory alone, but derives from a subtle and fine appreciation of color relations not to be taught or learned. He is at his best in his gray pictures. The lamp with the queer rococo reflector, an affair of zinc or tin or pewter, becomes a shimmering splendor in his hands, and there is nothing mendacious about the splendor—anyone could see it thus, but an extraordinary tact in the management of pigment was required to get it into terms of paint. Then the little arrangement of glassware, it would be difficult indeed to do better than these fresh tranquil tones. Not merely the colors involved, but their degree or intensity and their tone-value have occupied his attention, and he succeeds in one thing that perhaps we owe to the Cubists, in associating, that is, extremely subtle color with a strong impression of the third dimension. In most of his work there is no apparent effort to dodge representation. He uses the old symbols for features and qualities, but he uses them with freshness and true naïveté. He shows in one picture a brave skyline with an arrangement of roofs admirably organized. And he has a rather commonplace version of a woman sewing by an open window or door. The greenery outside and the sense of inrushing air and sweet clean sunlight is refreshing. Mr. Burty is a modernist who has escaped the cruel net of formula to the extent of knowing what he likes and making his public also know and like it. His work is at the Photo-Secession Galleries.

A Problem of Interior Decoration.

In an article on the mural paintings recently completed by Albert Herter for the Saint Francis Hotel, Mr. De Kay comments on the coherence of the room for which they are designed, owing to the fact that its ceiling and floor are treated to suit the paintings. He calls attention to the panel of dark blue at the centre of the upper and lower borders in each of the paintings, this little panel forming the color key for the carpet and rugs. The room, which is a tearoom or lounge, is built of Caen stone, a soft grayish yellow in color, and pilasters of the stone separate the paintings and frame the windows and door. The light in the room is screened and all the lamps have orange shades. The author says nothing of the means by which Mr. Herter gained this privilege of establishing the color scheme of the room instead of having to bend his art to a pre-established scheme, but he insists, and with warrant, that nothing is more important to the future of art in this country than just such harmony in decorated rooms.

Drawing of a Polo Player, by George Luks. (On View at the Kraushaar Galleries.)

Colors in Decoration.

The difficulty that confronts the people who desire to make beautiful pageants and tableaux at the present day, ceremonial entertainments in which something of the sumptuous color of ancient times shall be revived, is a difficulty originating in the character of the age. It is practically impossible to get stuffs, especially inexpensive stuffs, in which uneven texture and the flicker of light and shade through soft and rich color are found. The colors in particular are brought to a uniform ugliness while still answering to the ancient ringing names—vermilion, madder, Tyrian purple, ultramarine.

There is, therefore, rejoicing in certain rather narrowly limited circles when fabrics that have the ancient beauty of texture and color appear. Mariano Fortuny in Venice, nephew of Maria di Madrazo, the wife of the painter, has ways of making even common things seem splendid and things that are precious reveal the full measure of their quality. He takes velvet that he has dyed yellow, crumpling it to add vitality to the color by variety of light and shade, he sews it together in long, simple lengths as the Venetians of Titian's day did with their mantles, and he tools a border with gold leaf and a steel die, precisely as though he were tooling the leather of a book cover, in a fine little Italian pattern, and beauty, opulent, personal, distinguished, is the result.

Fortuny also does gowns that might have been taken from old Venetian pictures, flame-colored under robes with transparent filmy coats to draw over them and deep sashes edged with silver and punctuated with Venetian beads, and he takes squares of common blue denim and gains the effect of old velvet by stenciling them heavily with gold in the large patterns of the early damasks and embroideries.

These simple things, magnificent in color and design, are on view at the Carroll Galleries, where they have a setting that gives them a true background.

These galleries are doing interesting work with black. There is a piece of black weaving in which blue has been introduced and an almost invisible shimmer of tinsel, that is destined for the inner and forbidden studio of an artist in this city. There is also a black damask for chairs and sofas, and there is a queer new Venetian glass of "goldfish color" that should be used only in the duskiest of corners.

Black in decoration has come to us now by way of Italy, France, Austria, and England, and each country has its own conception of the way in which to use it as an element of interior decoration. An English decorator recently wrote for one of the London dailies a description of a black dining room as it presented itself to his mind. The walls, ceilings, and carpets should be black, he said, and the chairs and the hangings, but the tones should range through every shade of black. Thus the window curtains should be of black transparent material, and back of them next the window should hang other curtains of orange. In such a room brilliant colors, such as orange, green, purple, and blue should be introduced, but he warns his readers to take care that these colors vibrate properly: "When a doctor gives you a prescription," he says, "does he only write down a list of the ingredients and not the quantities? Of course not. So it must be with the designer who understands his work; the color quantities he uses must be carefully considered and must be adjusted exactly according to the way they vibrate. He will avoid the monotony of pervading and somber black by introducing here and there brilliant notes of color. It would be quite right to have a black tablecloth, providing the flowers and fruit are in sufficiently lively harmony. The furniture should be simple, almost barbaric, in form, and should be lacquered black. The chairs should be covered with black material, with small cushions in bright colors placed upon them. A black sideboard, touched here and there with the colors which run through the room, should be included, and groups of fruit should always be left upon it. The pictures must be of a particular type which will tell as striking color patterns against the black background."

At the Carroll Galleries, in addition to decorations by Fortuny, Paul Iribe, and Harriett Bryant, are a number of paintings by Bertram Hartman, charming enough in color, but with a certain affectation of strangeness in design and subject that fails to strike the note of true originality.

Handicraft by Cripples.

The German Association for Culture has added to its permanent exhibition at the New York Public Library, Yorkville Branch, 222 East Seventy-ninth Street, a special collection of twenty paintings by Eugene Higgins and a great number of his etchings. At the same time an exhibition of handicraft work — metalware, glass mosaic, and wicker work, &c.—of the Trade School of the Hospital of Hope for the Crippled and Injured, 159th Street and Mott Avenue, Bronx, is being held there. The exhibition will continue till May 20.

Chile Landscape.

It seems that the California poppies are so fond of the Chile climate and soil that they bloom there in profusion, vexatious to farmers and enchanting to artists. Mr. Helsby, among other paintings of the country, shows a landscape near Valparaiso, where the ground is a path of gold with these cheery blossoms, curiously contrasting with the silvery little houses clustered on the water's edge. Over them roll opaline clouds and tall trees rich in foliage cast pale shadows over the flowery fields. The paintings illustrate the charm of the country in a direct, agreeable manner without pretension, and unquestionably reveal the country as one worth illustrating. They are on view at the Arlington Art Galleries until April 29.

Portrait by Frank Burty. (Permission of the Photo Secession.)

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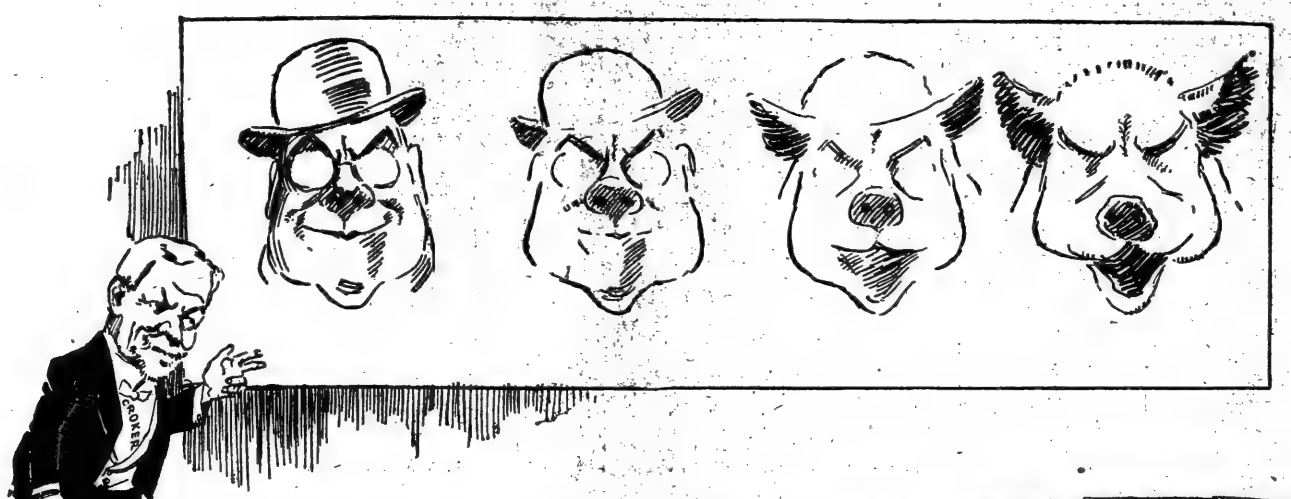

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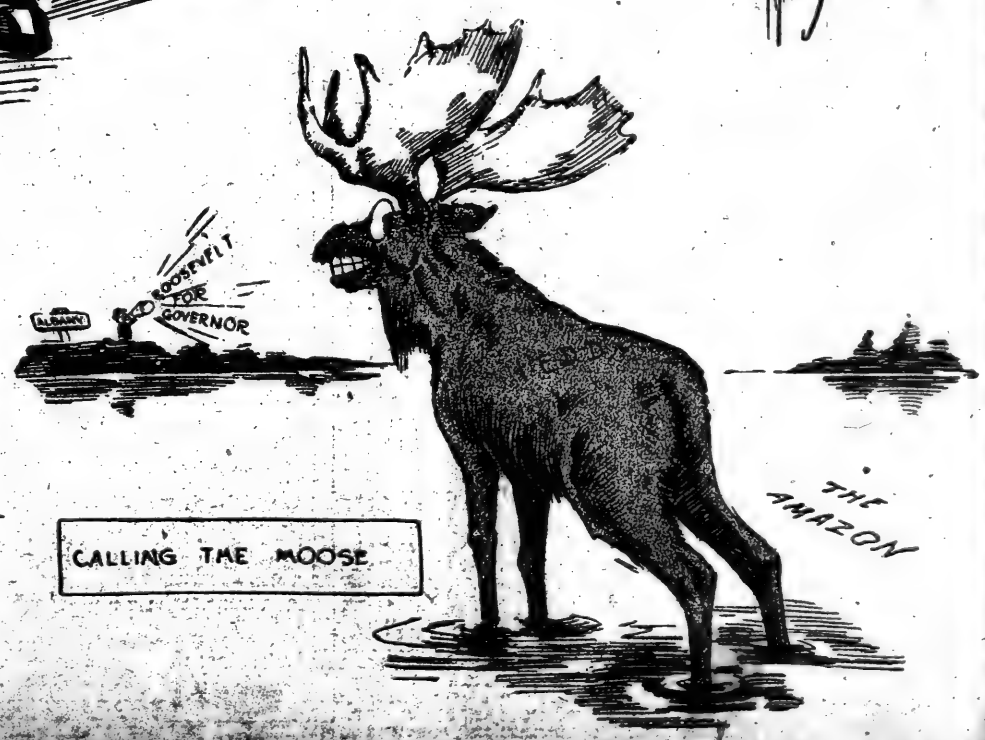

CALLING THE MOOSE

The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1914 12 PAGES

"POETRY SET FREE"

Changes in Language and Spirit of Verse That Seem to Fulfill Walt Whitman's Prophecy.

By LOUIS UNTERMEYER.
Author of "Challenge," &c.

THIS, to paraphrase Mr. H. G. Wells's title, is what has happened to poetry—it has been set free. Free from its self-imposed and self-destroying traditions; free from its overdecorated backgrounds, its scholarly training; free, in a great measure, from itself. Poetry has stopped using the speech of the aesthete or the pedant; it is again expressing itself in the oldest language—the language of the people. This was foreseen and foretold by Whitman and Synge, both pioneers in the revolt against a distorted and highly intellectualized speech that was relatedly only remotely to life. "The Americans," prophesied Whitman, "are going to be the most fluent and melodious voiced people in the world—and the most perfect users of words." The "Leaves of Grass," that gigantic language experiment, was often regarded by him as an effort toward a democratic poetry. "It is an attempt," he once said, "to give the spirit, the body, the man, new words and new potentialities of speech—an American, a cosmopolitan range of self-expression. The new times, the new people, the new vista need a tongue according—yes, what is more, they will have such a tongue."

Some years later Synge wrote in a preface to his "Poems," "Many of the older poets (such as Villon and Herrick and Burns) used their personal life as their material, and the verse written in this way was read by strong men, and thieves, and deacons—not by little cliques only * * * Then, in the town writing of the eighteenth century, ordinary life was put into verse that was not poetry; and when poetry came back with Coleridge and Shelley it went into verse that was not always human. * * * It may almost be said that before verse can be human again it must learn to be brutal."

That it is growing human again there can be no doubt. The same change of attitude is taking place in poetry that is so evident in modern painting. Beauty in art, as a contributor to the April Century points out, no longer means "refinement, elegance, Chippendale furniture, sweet colors, and jewels"; and, in the same way, beauty in poetry has ceased to be synonymous only with nightingales, sunsets, "the blue Aegean," Keats, love in Spring, Greek myths, "the dear, dead days," and any other age but our own. The times demand from the poet something more than the old glamour of melody and the tinsel of romanticism. It demands, what all the other arts are asking, the expression of strong feeling, the impress of personality, of a fresh and individual point of view. Poetry had been over-refined and unhuman; its emotions, like its language, had become prettified and artificial. It was steeped in classicism and its pages were drenched with the aroma of the midnight oil. But no longer. Whitman, even more prophet than poet, foresaw it. Thus, from "By Blue Ontario's Shore":

> Rhymes and rhymers pass away, poems distilled from poems pass away;
> The swarm of reflectors and the polite pass, and leave ashes * * *

The poet of to-day does not get his poem from poetry; he is "faithful to things." Things concern him; vistas, events, people concern him, not a patterned, preconceived image about them. A weeping woman does not inevitably suggest "Niobe," to him any longer; he can write about a sunrise without dilating upon "the blush of Aurora." Life, in short, is something more actual to him than a personally conducted tour through Bullfinch's "Mythology." He knows that there is nothing commonplace or insignificant but is instinct with beauty; that the Fact is glorious in itself; that "a leaf of grass is no less than the journey-work of the stars," and that "the running blackberry would adorn the parlors of heaven."

And, as poetry has grown more actual and human, it has grown simpler. And, logically enough, as it has grown simpler it has become more readable. This is the principal reason for the astonishing way in which the public has taken to verse; the reason why, to quote a prominent publisher, "the poets have broken into the best-sellers class." People have found out, very much to their own surprise, that they actually could read poetry. And, what is more, they discovered, with even greater amazement, that they could enjoy it. A special training, a preparatory knowledge of the classics, an acquaintance with rare legends and rarer words is no longer required. It is the use of this vigorous and actual speech that makes the work of such utterly dissimilar poets as John Masefield, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Lascelles Abercrombie, James Oppenheim, (whose remarkable new poems are to be published shortly,) Rupert Brooke, and Rabindranath Tagore so personal and alive. Each man in his own idiom, but always in the language of the people, is expressing both himself and his age. Poetry has once more become democratic; it is no longer an exclusive diversion for the languid and literary. It is no longer a dead tongue. It reflects with its rich speech the rich intensity of the day; it has ceased to record, in recondite phrases, a life that was apprehended only dimly, being reflected from one literature to another—like something seen, not directly, but through a long line of old mirrors.

In Whitman's "Song of the Exposition" occurs this passage:

> Come, Muse, migrate from Greece and Ionia.
> Cross out, please, those immensely overpaid accounts;
> That matter of Troy and Achilles' wrath, and Aeneas' and Odysseus' wanderings.
> Placard "Removed" and "To Let" on the rocks of your snowy Parnassus * * *
> For know a better, fresher, busier sphere, a wider, untried domain awaits and demands you.

The spirit of these five lines, it seems to me, is the force that actuates all the "new" poetry; it is the spur and sword of our freedom. It is a protest and a promise; it has the power of an inspiring and good-humored battle cry. And we cannot help but respond. For poetry is no longer an escape from life; it is a spirited encounter with it.

BEGINNINGS OF LIBRARIES

THE BEGINNINGS OF LIBRARIES. By Ernest Cushing Richardson. Princeton University Press. $1.

IT may be a far cry from Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, from Great Russell Street or the Vatican, to a knotted cord and a notched stick preserved in a hut by a primitive man, but across even such a gulf of years passes the librarian of Princeton University in the search for that which has made him famous, the beginnings of libraries. He goes back even further than that, for he starts his study with the alleged libraries of the antediluvian patriarchs—the collection Adam is said to have written before he was asked to vacate the garden, and the bon voyage box of books Noah is reputed to have taken with him on the ark. These, of course, Mr. Richardson considers only in the light the legends have cast on the history of man's mind. Real libraries began when man commenced to keep records, when he tallied up the day's hunt on a notched wand or set down the story of his prowess in picture writing on birch bark, or skins or wampum belts. A collection of such, according to the author, constituted a library.

The work of the librarian had a beginning no less interesting. Priests were the original guardians of books, and they kept them in an especially reserved cave or hut. The bookcases of those days were clay jars, chests, and skin pouches. When you wanted a book you went to the cave and the priest hauled one forth from the skin pouch, and you sat yourself right down there on the spot and did the reading while the librarian stood at a respectful distance keeping his eye on you, just as a museum guard does in these days.

Though Mr. Richardson's book was written avowedly for librarians and library students, it contains many facts and opens up many avenues of speculation that will prove of interest to the layman, who finds on his shelf of favorite authors, as, no doubt, found his primitive forefathers, the gateway to what Chaucer calls "the blissful place of the herte's hele and dedly woundes cure."

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

Reminiscences That Give an Intimate View of Some of the Great Men and Events of the Last Century

MEMORIES OF MY YOUTH. By George Haven Putnam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SOMETHING more than a mere whim led Goethe to write "Dichtung und Wahrheit" across the title page of his autobiography. Indeed, the rosy and golden haze of reminiscence is pleasant enough to bask in, but it does play fast and loose with the facts of the distant landscape, and the more distant the faster and looser. The further do we journey from those facts the more do we come to realize that that early world, that world of childhood, of student life, of young adventures and great ideals and amazing love affairs, was after all the best possible world and we—this only by implication—were, after all, the best possible people in it. This attitude comes about largely through having grandchildren. Grandchildren are by nature hero worshippers, and they have in addition so insatiable a thirst for adventure stories that we must perforce make two bold deeds grow where but one grew before, and gracefully accept the rôle of hero since no one else seems fitted to play it. And if we have ever been in a war, then, of course, it is all up with us.

Taking all these fundamental factors into consideration, it is almost incredible that George Haven Putnam could write his "Memories of My Youth," as he has written it. It would be easy enough to understand how emotions, touched up by a mature understanding, could go racing back to such an event, say, as a first impression of Abraham Lincoln, gathering weight as they raced, and having arrived, make of the incident a very soul-stirring affair. Not only would it be understandable, it would be justifiable, for after all, the we of seven decades is entitled to some intimacy of connection with the we of two. And besides, the account of such a moment, invested with all the thrills that were only potential at the time, would make very good reading, quite of the sort to satisfy a circle of hearth-rug listeners. And that is the way many memoirs happen to be.

This, however, is the fashion in which George Haven Putnam chronicles that first glimpse of Lincoln as he rose on the platform of Cooper Union in 1860 to deliver what was perhaps his most important political address, an address which, perhaps, more than any other made up the backbone of the following campaign:

> I was but a boy when I first looked upon the gaunt figure of the man who was to be accepted as the people's leader in the great struggle, and listened to the calm but forcible arguments in favor of the Republican Party.
>
> It is not likely that I took in at the time with any adequate appreciation the weight of the speaker's reasoning. I do remember that I was at once impressed with the feeling that here was a political leader whose methods differed from those of any politician to whom I had listened.
>
> His contentions were based not upon invective or abuse of the other fellow, but purely on considerations of justice, on that everlasting principle that what is just, and only what is just, represents the largest and the highest interests of the whole nation.

Perhaps we feel, with a little resentment, that Mr. Putnam let slip a moment too excellently dramatic to be sacrificed to truth. But it is not long before we are captured in the secure consciousness that it really happened, and before long we are sensitive of the charm of sound simplicity, sanity all untouched by what could be an excusable sentimentality, of clearness and directness in the telling. Here is a reminiscent who never substitutes what he should have felt for what he didn't feel. Never does he intimate that at such a moment—when the news of war first broke in upon him on the Continent—or on such a day when he marched away for three years of service—or on the morning when the news of Lincoln's death came down from Washington—that he had a vague and disturbing presentiment about turning points of life or impending dis-

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

A Story of New York Society by Rupert Hughes—Novels by James Oppenheim, Mary J. H. Skrine and Others

WHAT WILL PEOPLE SAY? By Rupert Hughes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MR. HUGHES'S novel has something of the effect of a sermon printed in red and yellow headlines. Sometimes he seems to be moved by the desire to sermonize his novel and sometimes by the purpose of novelising his sermon. The novel is about life and love in the "ultra smart" set of New York society. The sermon is about the corroding and corrupting effects of luxurious and selfish living. And both sermon and novel are sumptuously staged in all the panoply of wealth and fashion, and they move riotously across the boards to the music of the dancing mania until the mad rush whirls their chief characters into destruction.

At the opening of the story Lieut. Forbes, just returned from some years of service in the Philippines, renews acquaintance with life on Fifth Avenue on a bright Spring afternoon. He meets a gilded youth whom he had once befriended in Manila, and on his first evening in New York finds himself taken up as one of themselves by the young man and his friends. After the theatre they drive about the city trying to find some tangoing place where it will be possible to get in. Forbes is at first astounded and revolted by the sight of the dancing floors.

The one epithet he could think of was "obscene." As he watched the smile he felt that he was witnessing a tribe of savages in a mating-season orgy. He had seen the Moros, the Igorotes, the Samoans, and the Nautch girls of Chicago, and the meaning of this turmoil was the same.

But he did not long sit "gasping as at a turbulent pool of iniquity." Soon, "in spite of him, the music began to invade his own feet. He felt a yearning in his ankles. The tune took on a kind of care-free swagger, a flip boastfulness. He wanted to get up and brag, too." And presently he was sliding and trotting and dipping and twirling as madly as any of them.

The first half or more of the story is taken up with the doings of the set into which Forbes is adopted, under the mistaken assumption that he is as thickly gilded as are his associates. They rush hither and thither and dance and drink and smoke and gossip, and Forbes falls madly in love with Pereis Cabot, the bright, particular star of the set. She returns his love, but when she learns that his income is only $2,000 a year she promptly tells him that "all bets are off" and marries "Little Willie," Ensign of many millions, a runty physique, and scant intelligence. After the wedding the story quickens its pace, and is plainly headed for tragedy, with an amorous intrigue quickly developing between the bride and her former lover and a jealous husband in the background. And, finally, it is the woman who pays.

The author dwells rather lightly upon the liaison, and throws around it no romantic halo. He makes it look ugly and sordid and loathsomely cancerous in its effect upon its two principals. He draws the woman with a heavy hand. The story would have gained in artistic effect, though the sermon might have lost in force, had he made her less starkly wanton. The descriptions of street and theatre and restaurant scenes are written with vivid coloring and striking effect, and, because of their underlying philosophy, they are more interesting than such descriptions usually are.

A RICH MAN'S SON

UNDER HANDICAP. By Jackson Gregory. With frontispiece. Harper & Bros.

WILLIAM CONNISTON, JR.—Greek Conniston, they called him—had reached the age of 25 without becoming aware of the fact that he was "under handicap," the handicap of being the son of a rich father, "a man's son, not a man!" as he presently discovers. And he might have lived out his life comfortably unconscious of his true position had not his father's wrath and a freak of his own stranded him penniless in a remote corner of the West. There he became a cowboy on the Half-Moon Ranch, the property of one John Crawford, whose daughter Argyle's beauty, pluck, and daring horsemanship were the cause of Greek Conniston's being on Indian Creek, instead of in San Francisco. He had never before done anything except amuse himself, and for a time he was the only inefficient person on the Half-Moon, but he had plenty of grit and good sense underneath his foolish ideas of his own importance as the son of William Conniston. His nature, like the soil of Rattlesnake Valley, needed reclamation, and thanks in great measure to Argyle Crawford the necessary element was used on both.

The book gives an interesting description of the irrigating processes which are turning desert wastes into fertile fields, and the nefarious doings of Oliver Swinnerton, who is very, very bad, indeed. He made numerous and unceasing attempts to check and to render useless the work in Rattlesnake Valley, the work upon which the entire fortune of John Crawford—who is very, very good—was staked; these attempts lead to several quite thrilling episodes, and had it not been for Greek Conniston he would certainly have succeeded and Argyle's father totally ruined. It does seem rather improbable that any man of John Crawford's experience and ability would have undertaken such a piece of work as the reclamation of Rattlesnake Valley, work which required that every day $1,000 should be "poured into the sand" without first securing the services of sober and competent engineers, but had he shown such foresight the success of the entire enterprise would not have been made to depend upon Greek Conniston, his intelligence, resourcefulness, and strength of will—and Greek is the hero.

However, despite this flaw and its stereotyped and naively drawn women, Mr. Gregory's novel is much better than the average Western story. Though the phrasing is occasionally careless, the book as a whole is well written; several of the men, particularly Greek himself, and Tommy Garton, are real and likable, while the plot holds the reader's interest.

THE STORY OF PHAEDRUS

THE STORY OF PHAEDRUS. How We Got the Greatest Book in the World By Newell Dwight Hillis. New York. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

DR. HILLIS'S imaginary account of the gathering together of the various parts of the New Testament is particularly appropriate for the Easter season, but will have also its own special interest for reading at any time. Taking a little history and something more of legend he has worked these ingeniously into a story that is mainly fiction, but is both plausible and readable. The time is in the first century and the beginning is laid in Ephesus.

A Greek lad, the son of a rich merchant, has been enslaved by the Roman Governor, and because of his education set at literary duties. He is taken to a secret meeting of the followers of "The Way," and in the hope of achieving his liberty steals some gold and silver plate and some papyrus rolls that the worshippers have brought with them and escapes to Italy. The narrative follows him through the perils and adventures of his journey, makes him an early convert to the new religion, and by way of expiating his treachery sets him at the task of making copies of such bits of reminiscence as come to the Christians at Rome, where, for safety's sake, he does most of his work in the Catacombs.

With these well-made copies upon papyrus rolls he goes back to Ephesus to make reparation to the little band for the wrong he had done them and is commissioned by them to follow in the

(Continued on Page Following)

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asters. Mr. Putnam merely mentioned that war had come, or that he made his will—this with a reminiscent smile—and marched away, or that his old darky barber could not shave him because something had happened to Massa Lincoln. With an eye single to the facts in the case, he never once succumbs to that insidious siren, Romance, who makes so pleasant an emmanuehsis and so disgraceful a witness.

All this does not mean that the grandchildren fare badly. In the first place, these pages are written through with a pretty humor, so quiet that it is a little space before we are sensible of it. These Putnam children, for instance, living in the late fifties in the rambling old château-like place at Morrisania, were very much like other children, and that means that they were vastly amusing. At one stage in their career they had a penchant for ponies. Two, with "a beautiful action" were purchased out of a pony fund which had long been advertised to all visitors from a prominent place on the hat rack:

> The name given to Minnie's pony was "Guyas cutus" after the mythical animal in a Georgia circus show who had, according to the story, eaten up his comrade the Paw. He was naturally called "Guy" for short. My own beast rejoiced in the name of Osawatomie Brown, as a record of our interest in the anti-slavery fight in Kansas. As he was always called "Tony" it is just possible that he never himself realised how much history he was carrying.

It is a gentle humor that weaves in and out through the account of those early days, and makes very pleasant reading of student life in Paris, Berlin, and Göttingen. Here and there a chance description, such as that of the Captain's brother-in-law, "a sad-eyed, right-purposed man who did the best he could without having any hopefulness as to the result," is amazingly sharp, and then again the humor is naïve enough, as when he depicts a wide-eyed boy, solitary in the very large city of London:

> I remember having a very David Copperfieldish feeling of extreme youth in taking my first solitary dinner in the murky coffee house, and in having a waiter entirely at my disposal.

This narrative of the days spent in Berlin and Göttingen where this thrifty young student managed to live on $300 a year, is filled with a great many pleasant people, important and not so much so—from the extraordinary German lady who argued that any junger amerikanische Herr must be a gentleman, to old Hofrath Wöhler, who was interrupted by an explosion in the middle of a chemistry experiment and a German sentence, and returned in bandages several minutes later, starting with the long suspended verb for which the class had been waiting. Of Göttingen in general, Mr. Putnam remarks:

> It was the common-sense administration of Göttingen which enabled foreigners to secure the full advantage of instruction from an association with the distinguished men of the Faculty without being hampered by petty and arbitrary restrictions such as have heretofore obtained, for instance, in Oxford and Cambridge, restrictions that have prevented the English universities from gathering in for post-graduate work any important number of outsiders.

This quiet humor which informs Mr. Putnam's reminiscence finds a different setting in the later chapters, which tell of the three years spent in the swamps of Louisiana and the prisons of Virginia. The horrors of war have been touched none too lightly by those who have experienced them, but Mr. Putnam allows himself little emotional display. Of that first invasion of Louisiana by men all unused to the deadly swamp fevers, he tells very quietly but none the less appealingly of the discouragement of the men at the first funerals of those who had "joined the great majority." The graves were filled up with water before they could be used, and "men who had lain in the mud with comparative patience," says Mr. Putnam simply, "became quite discouraged when they realised that they could not sleep dry after death."

Out of that terrible page of history on which is set down the record of Libby and Danville Mr. Putnam rescues on account of the toothbrush aristocracy:

> About a dozen men altogether had toothbrushes, and partly for the purpose of preserving them from theft or dirt and partly possibly with a certain feeling of ostentation, these tooth brushes were carried in the buttonholes of our blouses. One or two of them in the possession of men with skill for handicraft were in the course of the Winter beautifully carved, the subjects being usually of a serious character, such as deaths' heads, skeletons, &c. The Lieutenant of the guard, a one-armed Virginian, made me an offer one morning of $300 for my toothbrush, which had already been in use for some months.

These are but glimpses. Mr. Putnam's narrative is long and intimate; the three years of his military service are detailed and accurate, gathering together the unimportant as well as the important. And after all, when the last page is turned over, the most important contribution has been the simple faithfulness of the chronicle, which concludes with a statement which none will challenge, "I felt that I had fairly earned my citizenship." Even grandchildren will vouch for the truth of it.

RUSSIAN JEWISH LITERATURE

IT is too readily assumed that the Russian Jews—so many of whom have migrated to America during the past thirty years—are entirely cooped up in their native country in a sort of intellectual ghetto entirely devoid of modern views and information. But during the past fifty years there has been a movement among them, known as Haskalah, which has attempted to combine modern enlightenment with Hebrew culture. Dr. J. S. Raisin has given an interesting account of this movement under the title "The Haskalah Movement in Russia," which has been published by the Jewish Publication Society of America.

He points out in his opening chapter that a certain amount of enlightenment was never absent from the Russian Jews, though the study of the Talmud was for many centuries the almost exclusive occupation of the Jewish mind in Russia. But certain indications show that the enlightenment, which began to spread through Europe in the eighteenth century, was not without its effect in Russia, as was shown in the remarkable career of Solomon Maimon, whose acute intellect was praised by men like Kant, Goethe, and Schiller. But such isolated cases did not constitute any general movement, which only came toward the middle of the nineteenth century, when the late Dr. Lilienthal was encouraged by the Russian Government to start secular education among the Russian Jews. He himself failed, and he came over to this country. The movement to which he gave a start developed rapidly, and from 1840 onward a large proportion of the intellectual Jews of Russia were studying German literature with equal zest to that with which they had previously studied the Talmud. Isaac Levinsohn wrote several works to prove the compatibility of combining modern culture with Judaism, and though met with much opposition by the more strictly orthodox, the movement spread under Mordecai Guensburg, Perez Smolenskin, and others, several of whom found an ultimate asylum in this country, as, for example, Elijakim Zunser, the beloved bard of the New York ghetto, who died only last year.

Dr. Raisin gives an extremely interesting account of all these personalities with occasional examples of their style, and points out in conclusion how the more recent Zionist movement has checked somewhat the tendency to modernism by raising again the nationalist spirit among the Russian Jews. All these statements are substantiated by references which are rather unfortunately placed at the end of the volume, and in every way he makes clear, even to the outside public, the wide extent of this intellectual awakening of the Russian Jews during the last half century.

DRAMATIC CRITICISM

STUDIES IN STAGECRAFT. By Clayton Hamilton. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

SECOND NIGHTS. By Arthur Ruhl. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE present season brings to the bookshelf two attractive volumes of commentary on matters of the theatre, one by Clayton Hamilton and the other by Arthur Ruhl. Each is for the most part a collection of articles which the author, as dramatic critic, had contributed to various magazines.

Although Mr. Hamilton's studies are frankly an assembling of scattered papers, there is no small degree of unity to the volume. It is the unity of viewpoint which can be traced to the fact that Mr. Hamilton sees a play and writes his piece about it from a most carefully thought out position, from a well-ordered "body of belief," to use a phrase which, in its application to dramatic criticism, he himself uses. Mr. Hamilton is one of those commentators who accompany the theatre in its progress, seeking neither a wholesale restoration nor a complete reconstruction. He neither hangs back regretfully nor, while he listens attentively to the voice of such a man as Gordon Craig, does he feel moved to go out into the wilderness and cry at his side.

If there were any compulsion to select one adjective as descriptive of Mr. Hamilton's criticism, the word would probably be "sound." It must be recorded that he trails something of the glory of Morningside Heights as he comes down into the world of the commercial theatres, and there is to all his expositions a perceptible pedagogical flavor. However, there can be no complaint on that score.

Mr. Ruhl's volume is more sketchy. It is happily named, His "Second Nights" are the jottings and reflections of a man who drops into a playhouse when he happens to feel like it. Mr. Ruhl may be described as a dramatic critic who knows how to write and who is not trying to be smart. There is a much quoted phrase about the playgoer who checks his intelligence with his hat. Mr. Ruhl not only takes his intelligence to his seat with him, but he is careful, also, not to leave his enthusiasms with the checkboy. That is why something of the freshness of the casual and unprofessional playgoer enlivens his observations without their being any the less discriminating.

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"Yes, decidedly, Sinclair Lewis' 'Our Mr. Wrenn' is a little like Locke, and a little like Wells, and a little like a dozen different authors, and yet like nothing that has ever been written. For, like all true books, it is a great deal like itself—life seen in a new way, and as we shouldn't have been able to see it ourselves."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.* "There is simplicity, a grateful lack of straining for effect, in this story of the seeking of a little New York clerk for the world of adventure and romance."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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Under Handicap

By Jackson Gregory

A romance of reclamation—the reclamation of an American desert by irrigation, and the reclamation of a rich idler (handicapped by his father's name and wealth) to strong, self-reliant manhood. The virile outdoor atmosphere will be a tonic to the reader of the average novel.

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"MILLIONAIRISM"

A Successful Man's Confessions in "The Goldfish"

THE GOLDFISH. Being the Confessions of a Successful Man. Anonymous. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

It has happened frequently in this country that authors have stood outside the gilded circle of exclusive fashionable society and made faces at those within the pale. Now some one who is, or says he is, inside the sacrosanct lines derides his fellow-fashionables, and also himself, in quite the most scathing manner that has been employed by those who have described and discussed the life of the socially elect. Frederick Townsend Martin did indeed express doubt as to the permanence of a social life based on idleness. But he seemed to find enjoyable and desirable its forms of living and many of its methods of amusing itself. Not so the anonymous author of "The Goldfish," who, according to his own account, has been for many years a dweller within the confines of the elect. And it is because of his evident sincerity that his book becomes a unique and interesting contribution, as a wealthy man's view of wealth and the results of wealth, to the current discussion of social problems.

The author sets himself forth as a corporation lawyer sprung from a line of frugal, intellectual, upright forebears. He began his metropolitan career, coming hither as a young man from his home town, as managing clerk for a law firm at $100 per month. At the age of 50 it is costing him, with a family of five, $75,000 per year to live, the five having the daily services of sixteen persons inside their home and the food for his household costing him $40 per day. But after his years of toil his success and his daily disbursements there remain only two things in which he finds genuine satisfaction. One is the fifteen minutes following his afternoon cocktail and the other is the first two or three courses at dinner. And he wonders if his clergyman grandfather and his soldier father, who fell at Gettysburg, would consider him a descendant worthy of their efforts to pass on the best they could gather out of life.

A good deal of the book is taken up with an account of how the author, his wife, their son and their two daughters pass their days and spend their money, all of it told with a merciless and cynical frankness. These disclosures will doubtless be edifying to those persons who entertain a curiosity about the methods of life prevailing with the "gilded" half of society. The book also recounts, with an apparent lack of consideration for the author's feelings, the varied methods of business and social climbing by which the latter and his family have achieved their present exalted state. These methods resemble those that are more or less familiar to hundreds of successful people, and they are of interest for the light thrown upon that unwearying pursuit of money characteristic of a certain phase of American life. But the discussion of why such methods are necessary and why they succeed, of the "free masonry of money" and of the attractive power of wealth for wealth is of even greater consequence. And distinctly of value and interest is this present study, from the standpoint of the individual, of the cult of millionairism. The problem of "big money," of the economic significance of the rapidly increasing size and number of huge fortunes and of their menace for the nation, has been attacked many times from the abstract side of the question. But this is, perhaps, the first consideration from an intimate, personal side of what the cult of millionairism, the "problem of big money," means to the individual, and through him to society in general and to the nation. It is for this reason that "The Goldfish" is a contribution of no small value to current sociological discussion.

As to how far the book is what it pretends to be—a revelation of the daily life of "a certain rich man" who has attained wealth and social position in New York—it is impossible, of course, for any but the author himself and his associates to determine. In manner and style it bears the marks of the trained writer. In its portrayal of life within exclusive social circles it appears to draw its material from exact and personal knowledge. And the two together make an eminently readable volume from which the reader draws both entertainment and information.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

passion which is so characteristic of a certain highly cultivated type, whose emotions spring from the imagination, not from the heart. The study is not only based on life, but is faithfully and artistically worked out.

Next to Katya, the most striking figure in the book is that of her father-in-law, General Koratayef, the old man who accumulated a fortune through corruption in high places, all for the sake of an idolized son, only to see that son unhappy in life and dying tragically, pursued by the Nemesis of his father's sins. In him, in a different way, but no less surely than in the case of Katya, we are shown how egotism spreads, like a poisonous shadow, from the egotist himself over all with whom he comes into close relationship, withering life at its springs, and finally destroying it.

The book is well and solidly constructed. There are several episodes in the story that might easily have got out of hand and distracted attention from the main plot, but the author has so handled them that they strengthen it instead. The finest example of this is the history of Pitya, Katya's first sweetheart, who, betrayed by her, becomes an instrument in the hand of the revolutionaries in Odessa and leads an attempted mutiny of the Black Sea Squadron. It would be difficult to give too high praise to the description of this incident, which deals with matters that are almost current history, and are of peculiar delicacy, yet wholly without the awkwardness that would seem almost inevitable in transposing them into fiction.

But perhaps the chief merit of the book is the author's comprehension—sadly lacking in the younger school of novelists—that it is possible to write a novel whose chief element is the power of sex, without making it a novel of passion.

NAPOLEON'S KINGDOM

THE COMIC KINGDOM. By Rudolf Pickthall. Illustrated. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.

Under a thin veneer of fiction Mr. Pickthall presents a very readable account of the chief events of Napoleon's sojourn on the island of Elba. He takes the scene of the miniature kingdom as it is at the present time, and, in the first person in the guise of a writer of history, visits the island in company with a number of tourists. As they inspect the places which Napoleon frequented the author describes the incidents of their journey, the appearance of the localities, and the historical events with which they are associated. By the time they leave he has made a lively and entertaining account of Napoleon's brief reign as King of Elba, with many little side excursions into the characters and lives of the members of his entourage. But he does not neglect in the meantime the people and the happenings of his own company. They have an Italian guide and interpreter who is a constant joy with his impressive announcements of historical happenings whose data he has gathered from talks with the cabman, the barber, or the gardener, and his resourcefulness in finding reasons why they should not visit places which would entail inconvenience to him. When he tires of the expedition he leads them all aboard ship for the homeward journey at an early morning hour with a darkly mysterious story of impending arrest because of the suspicious doings of some members of the party. Orestes is an entirely delightful guide to meet inside the covers of a book, but as a flesh and blood cicerone he would have his disadvantages. It is a gay little volume, and gives an entertaining account of an interlude in Napoleon's career with which the casual reader does not usually have much acquaintance. It would also serve admirably as a guide book to any traveler wishing to visit the island.

THROUGH OTHER EYES

THROUGH OTHER EYES. By Amy McLaren. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

"Through Other Eyes" is a pleasant story, moving in an orbit of which the couch of a certain Miss Sunshine is the centre. A chance acquaintance arouses the helpless invalid to the fact that she can become actively helpful, which she proceeds forthwith to be to a group of young people drawn within the circle of her friendship. The tale is gracefully told, in spite of some lapses in its English. We have grown hardened to "transpire" for "happen" (though Richard Grant White did indignantly declare that one might as well use "perspire" in that sense) but to say that "He was as susceptible to female charms as the combustibleness of a Guy Fawkes squib" is almost as bad as a genuine "derangement of epitaphs." The flaws are, however, very few, and the cheerful, altruistic atmosphere of the romance disarms the carping spirit. It lives up to its motto:

Look not through thine eyes alone
Look through Love, and claim thine own.

It is a wholesome and helpful story, as well as one furnishing plenty of interest to readers who like a little bemuddlement en route and a satisfactory clearing-up in the end.

New Gospel Ideals

In a volume entitled "The New Ideals in the Gospel" an authorized translation is given of a work by Prof. Hermann Schell, which has attracted a good deal of attention in Europe. This work presents a scholarly discussion of the relations of Jesus and His teachings to the social and spiritual needs of the present day. The author's point of view is that of one who believes Jesus was something more than a mere child of His own day and that He established a religion that will be good for all time. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Limited. $3.50.)

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The action of this nautical comedy takes place on board a steamer carrying contraband in the Eastern Seas during the Russo-Japanese War. Against regulations, some passengers, including two ladies, are smuggled on board, and Mr. Blundell manages his continuous series of entanglements with the greatest ingenuity.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

footsteps of the disciples and friends of the Master, go wherever they had gone, and talk with people with whom they had talked and write down all that he can learn of the acts and words of Jesus. All the latter part of the story is taken up with the narrative of his journeyings and the account of his findings. Throughout the tale there are many dramatic situations, and the whole is ingeniously imagined and woven together. The volume has a number of illuminated pages by George Willis Bardwell.

IDLE WIVES

IDLE WIVES. By James Oppenheim. The Century Company, New York.

MR. OPPENHEIM'S title should have been in the singular number, for his story is of a wife who abundantly illustrates the assertion of good Dr. Watts, that

Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

Let no one suppose, however, that the author arraigns her. Not Anne Wall, but the blundering, overburdened husband, who has given her a luxurious home and a perfect nursery governess, is culpable. The wife feels herself "rotting away," unable to "express herself" in her life, and, aided and abetted by an old school friend, a woman doctor, contemplates casting off her "chains" and living her own life. All this and very much more she tells her bewildered John, after a quarrel in which he begins by being brutal, but ends by being abject. When he perceives that his wife's need is work, he sensibly suggests the dismissal of the governess, refraining from any hint as to the financial relief this would bring. She, knowing how he is straining every nerve to "keep up," nevertheless spurns the suggestion. The children are much better with "Miss Alice" than with her. Not work but Work is what she wants. She feels herself inadequate to the mothering of her own offspring, so off she goes to become "Mother Anne" to fallen girls. As assistant probation officer in the Night Court, she really finds herself, and incidentally blossoms into fresh bloom and beauty. She flouts her mother and sister who beg her return to her home, and she crushes the distracted John, whom she has reduced to "a mush of concession." Nothing will serve but he must woo and win her all over again upon a new basis. When he becomes a member of the Vice Investigation Commission he plays a trump card; she perceives "that he wanted to co-operate; that he believed in her work; that somehow she could be wife and mother and yet find time for other vital activity"—a conclusion which, as John points out, no modern husband is likely to dispute, and which, certainly, he never did.

The novel has a second plot in the story of Mollie Schang, the 16-year-old daughter of a great-hearted working man and of a patiently drudging mother. Neither does Mollie lift a finger to help. Every penny of her salary as a department store saleswoman goes for her own adornment. When the mother uneasily remonstrates because the adornment is beyond the salary, the girl exclaims:

Gosh! this is a rotten, stinking home to come back to every night! Noise, brats, and fighting! Good-night!

Off she goes with "Lefty Larry," her "strong-arm guy," whom she more than suspects of being a thief, and against whom her father has warned her. When Larry asks whether she is happy, she replies:

God! I'm in Heaven!

Whereupon the author comments:

She was: All that was splendid in Mollie triumphed at that moment, purified in a deep passion. This was the answer Nature made to the suspicions of her father and mother, and to the doubts of her own saner moments. And, after all, who fears to give up utterly for the greatest things of life! Saints have stepped into the flames for an invisible God: Women have done the same for the love that has risen in them.

Of course, Mollie's dream could have but one end. Before she was 17 she was an unwedded mother. The poisonous excitement of the dance hall, of cocaine, of whisky, all had been hers. When she eloped with Larry she had left a note for her parents, giving as the reason of her action that she "couldn't stand being poor." The one redeeming quality of her reckless and selfish girlhood was that she refused to destroy her unborn child. Yet "Mother Anne," into whose tender hands she fell, broken and deserted, assured her parents that she was "a true and noble and wonderful girl." Her father asserted that she was "as pure as the angels." The author describes her as unscathed by her experiences, "unstained and marvelous."

Mr. Oppenheim's workmanship is excellent; he has told his story well; it holds scenes of unusual pathos, and he is terribly in earnest as to his thesis; but there are those who will contend that his view of duty is distorted. To abandon husband, children and home for a supposedly larger life and work is a strange perversion of both ethics and instinct.

Anne once had a lucid interval when she doubted her divine right of self-expression, but her doctor nipped this sanity in the bud.

As for Mollie, it takes more than motherhood to redeem and transfigure character. Anne once says of her to John: "That's what you make of women—you men," but it must occur to the reader that Mollie was very much the creature of her own making. We commend to Mr. Oppenheim Miss Reppiter's pungent condemnation of just the kind of sentiment he so lavishly pours over his Mollie. To save is one thing; to idealize is quite another.

A NAUTICAL COMEDY

OH, MR. BIDGOOD. By Peter Blundell. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

THE cat and mouse simile, aged and overworked though it is, springs to one's mind as fresh and vital as ever when one contemplates the way Mr. Blundell plays with his readers in his new novel, "Oh, Mr. Bidgood!" He sets out with spirit and gusto, although his pace is slow, along a line that seems clear enough, and the reader travels with him, enjoying his lively manner, his graphic descriptions, and the comic spirit in which he creates and portrays their imaginary companions. There is quite an air of expectation, and the reader is sure that presently they are coming to something worth while. But instead they are started on another preparatory line, and after awhile he begins to wonder if they are ever going to reach some decisive development. The suggested things happen, but after so many and long approaches have been traversed that only a reader with patience and time can have journeyed over them. And if he tries to skip he will not know when he strikes the exciting places what they are about.

The story, which the sub-title describes as "a nautical comedy," is staged, except the opening chapters, aboard a coastwise craft in Eastern waters during the Russo-Japanese war. It is carrying contraband and has also, contrary to orders and by the connivance of certain of its officers, a small but highly varied assortment of passengers, including two young English women. There is also a professional filibusteser, intent on dark schemes. When things finally do get ready to happen, a number of exciting events come off, among them a mutiny of the crew and two weddings under weird and grotesque conditions.

Mr. Bidgood is the chief engineer of the craft, and proves to be a modest but very useful and capable sort of person, to whom many and frequent appeals are made—whence the title of the book. His character is portrayed with much subtle and delicate humor, as are indeed all the people in the story, although Mr. Bidgood is perhaps the most carefully and completely drawn. There are colorful descriptions of Ceylon, which the author knows from long residence. The novel is a much more complicated and ambitious story than was "The Finger of Mr. Bice," also a tale of Southeast Asia, which Mr. Blundell published two or three years ago.

BEDESMAN 4

BEDESMAN 4. By Mary J. H. Skrine. With frontispiece. The Century Company. $1 net.

ATMOSPHERE is a much overworked word; nevertheless, it is the only one which can be used to describe that quality wherein lies the especial charm of Mrs. Skrine's little book. It is this which she has successfully reproduced—the calm, Old World quaintness which reminds one of Trollope and Jane Austen, yet with, behind all its mellow peace, the suggestion of great events, of "tumult and shouting," as in the remembered episode of Roundhead and Cavalier, with which the tale opens—the episode that had given the name of Bloody Lane to the fair green country road where the boy, David Bold, and his sister Emily chattered and played.

To the reader who cherishes mental pictures—whether formed by memory or imagination matters not at all—of ancient English villages, where are thatched cottages set amid hawthorne-hedged lanes and lush meadows, with gray, lichen-covered churches and an occasional stately manor house; where more than one "willow grows aslant a brook," and the turf is dark and smooth and primrose-starred, much of this book will be a joy. For it is in such a village that David Bold was born, and when he leaves it he goes straight to the "Free Schoole for all ye poore children of Compton and other good menn's children," founded by worthy Sir Humphrey Nicholas during the reign of King Henry VII., and the descriptions of this centuries-old school, in which David becomes "Bedesman 4," are not one whit less fascinating than those of his life at Broughton Friors.

Some very attractive people play important parts in the slight but interesting plot. David's mother and the sister, whose enduring love and humdrum destiny give a touch of pathos to the tale, are both well drawn, and Bridget is wholly delightful. David himself is less real, though appealing at times, and, in fact, most of the women in the book are more clearly seen and portrayed than are any of the men. There is a pretty, if rather familiar, love story, during which David is put to the test and emerges triumphant. The author's gift, however, is for atmosphere, not drama. Those who care about the former will find David's fortunes well worth following.

A DANISH NOVEL

KATYA. By M. Frans de Jessen. John W. Luce Co. $1.40.

THIS has sometimes been called the century of youth. We not only respect the personality of the child and study the psychology of childhood and adolescence with a devotion which would have been regarded by our grandfathers as a sign of feeble-mindedness, but a great deal of our current literature is furnished us by "bright young men," who so firmly believe that wisdom shall die with them that we are almost persuaded to the same effect—sufficiently persuaded, at all events, to buy their books, which is a fairly practical proof. At the same time we now and then come across a book by a man who has turned novelist comparatively late in life, which for a moment shakes our belief in the omniscience of youth, and makes us feel that it is sometimes an advantage for a man not to have written his vitals out before he reaches an age when he can be expected to see things in their proper perspective. "Katya" is such a book.

For many years M. de Jessen has been known as one of the foremost journalists of Denmark. He has lived as foreign correspondent in most of the capitals of the world; as war correspondent and as a traveler he knows the nooks and corners of many countries. He is particularly well acquainted with Russia and with the Balkans, where the scenes of "Katya" are laid, and in it he has given us not only the fire and excitement which a first novel, especially one dealing with the tinder and flint of Russian life and international politics, might be expected to furnish, but also studies in psychology of which only a man of wide experience and mature mind would be capable of.

The publishers' advertisement calls Katya "the Becky Sharp of Russia," a title which both Becky and Katya would unquestionably resent. It is simply the story of a beautiful and ambitious woman, whose fundamental coldness is concealed under the superficial

(Continued on Page Following)

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THE REAL MEXICO

The Situation as It Appears to an English Correspondent

THE REAL MEXICO. By H. Hamilton Fyfe. New York: McBride, Nast & Co.

MR. FYFE was in Mexico as the special correspondent of The London Times and he lives up to the high standard required by that journal of its gatherers of foreign news by trying to give a picture of Mexico and her troubles that is at once vivid and impartial. He is decidedly anti-American, to be sure—or rather anti-Wilson and anti-Bryan—but he works so hard throughout his book to fight down anything looking like prejudice that this may be forgiven him.

Commenting on the high-flown name of the Mexican rebels, the "Constitutionalists," and the savagery of some of their acts, Mr. Fyfe says:

> The discrepancy between their professions and their avowed policy shows how far the mentality of Mexico is distant from that of Europe and the United States, and how impossible it is to apply to it, as President Wilson persists in doing, the same tests and the same standards which obtain in countries where the idea of self-government is a plant of mature growth.

But Mr. Fyfe does not make the mistake of thinking that, because he has visited Mexico, he knows all about it. Nowhere does he make this clearer than in what he has to say about the Mexican Indians, who form nine-tenths of the population of the land.

> "There is one key, and one only, to an understanding of the Mexican Indian," remarks Mr. Fyfe. "That key is to realise that understand him fully one never can. This is not a paradox. It is a plain statement of fact."

The English correspondent saw plenty of fighting in Mexico, in the streets of cities and out in the open, and he observed many an opera bouffe army on the march. He gives interesting pen pictures of men who are now making history down there, and whom he met during his stay. Among these are Huerta, whom Mr. Fyfe finds very much like "Oom Paul" Kruger of the Transvaal, and Venustiano Carranza, leader of the Constitutionalists, "an amiable, scholarly old gentleman," who, says the Englishman, calmly told him that he would "execute any one who recognises a President unconstitutionally elected."

Mr. Fyfe attributes Mexico's troubles largely to the rise of a middle class where before there were only the upper and "peon" classes. This new group foments discontent in the breast of the "peon" against those to whom his fathers had been accustomed to bow meekly ever since the Spanish conquest. Nor does he forget, as an underlying reason for the harrowing experiences through which Mexico is now passing, the serious problem of land tenure there. Most of the land is held by a few rich men and the bulk of the population reduced almost to slavery. Madero, who, in Mr. Fyfe's eyes was an impractical dreamer, promised every "peon" his little plot of ground; his inability to fulfill this extravagant promise, thinks the English writer, was the direct cause of his downfall.

Nowhere is Mr. Fyfe's striving to be impartial better shown than in his estimate of Porfirio Diaz. In him he sees neither the demigod of some people nor the fiend in human form which others would have him. To Mr. Fyfe, Diaz is "a great policeman but not a great statesman." The despotism by which he kept order in Mexico for thirty years was all very well in its way, but, had Diaz been a really great man, he would have realised that the day for such tactics was over when the rise of the middle class and the influx of foreign ideas transformed the mediaeval Mexico of the sixties into the restless Mexico of the present.

As to the future, Mr. Fyfe sums up his views as follows:

> Madero was an accident. It is unlikely that the Mexican people will be deceived again in the same way. But the man who is to rule Mexico successfully must have something of Madero's good will and sympathy, as well as a great deal of Don Porfirio's ruthlessness and strength. The notion that the Mexicans need merely a despot betrays failure to understand either them or human nature. They are not fully grown up yet. But they are not children any more.

If Mr. Fyfe had not written another word, this would have entitled him to a hearing as an acute, level-headed and just observer of a situation which, by its complexity, has proved too much for many of those who have passed judgment on it.

FRENCH BOOKS AND PICTURES

In the exhibition gallery of Charles Scribner's Sons there is being held an exhibition of fine French books and original French illustrations interesting for all who care for the arts of book making and book illustrating. There are sixty examples of editions d'art from Edouard Pelletan of Paris. Among the titles are the Almanach du Bibliophile for each of the years from 1896 to 1908, inclusive, with illustrations by Bellery-Desfontaines, Steinlen, Grasset and Louis Dunki, engraved by Froment, Florian and Perrichon; while the volume for 1908 has thirty original wood engravings by Dr. Paul Colin; Les Noces Corinthiennes, by Anatole France, with twenty illustrations by Auguste Leroux, engraved by E. Florian; A John Keats, sur une Urne Grecque, of which the edition is entirely out of print; La Rotisserie de la Reine Pedauque, with one hundred and seventy-six illustrations by Auguste Leroux, engraved by Duplessis, Ernest Florian, Froment, Gusman et Perrichon; Moliere's Le Misanthrope, with twenty-six illustrations by Jeanniot, of which fourteen are original etchings, and twelve wood engravings by Florian; Jules Renard's Les Philippes, with one hundred and one illustrations by Paul Colin. There are also several suites of portraits of Anatole France. The collection will be on view for another week.

The Van Buren Family

In a handsomely illustrated volume Dr. Harriet C. Waite Van Buren Peckham of Brooklyn presents the "History of Cornelis Maessen Van Buren and His Descendants," including in her work the genealogy of the Bloomingdale family, descendants from Maas Van Buren. The Van Buren family of America, of which Martin Van Buren was a conspicuous member, traces its ancestry back to Cornelis Maessen Van Buren, who came from Holland to the New Netherlands in 1631; all efforts to get behind him have failed. (New York: Tobias A. Wright.)

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The New York Times
Review of Books
Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1914

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

THE revival of poetry, chosen by Mr. LOUIS UNTERMEYER as the theme for an inspiriting article published elsewhere in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, is undoubtedly one of the significant features of the present decade in the development of literature. Poetry is showing a renewed vitality, an aptitude as an interpreter of some of the more complex phases of human life that it has lacked in recent years. The poet and the critic who recognize this widening of the domain of verse may well exult in the brightening prospect spread before them; but it is a pity that in their enthusiasm for this new empire they are inclined to discard, or at least to belittle, some of the earlier standards and achievements of poetry. WALT WHITMAN, in his scorn of "rhymes and rhymers," of "Greece and Ionia," was in danger of the very dogmatism that he repudiated, and was thus, unconsciously perhaps, placing shackles of a new type on the muse whom he sought to liberate. The world has need, it is true, of "democratic poetry," of "poetry set free," as Mr. UNTERMEYER terms it. But there is no reason why the poems of democracy should be sung in Whitmanese, to the exclusion of other methods. After all, for many of us, Democracy and the Brotherhood of Man have been quite as adequately celebrated in "Prometheus Unbound", or "Songs Before Sunrise" as in "Leaves of Grass," inspiring though the latter undoubtedly is. Nor is there any reason why the poet of the future should not select for his medium, if he so desires, the verse-forms that have yielded such marvelous results in the hands of SHELLEY and SWINBURNE rather than the metreless music of WHITMAN. Over-emphasis is, of course, the inevitable accompaniment of all new movements. In the case of the "new poetry" it is more apt to achieve the freedom that is craved if it is unrestricted in the use either of the traditions or the methods of the past. There is no fear that the true poet will be either an "aesthete or a pedant." In the future, as in the past, truth and beauty as he sees and feels them, will be the burden of his song, expressed in such measure as seems most adequate to convey the spirit that stirs within him. For the true poet, indeed, there are no fetters, save those of his own choosing,—and in describing the "new poetry" it is not well to impose them.

IN The Book Monthly of London THOMAS BURKE discourses briefly, as the subject warrants, but with an interesting touch, of "Unwritten Books." We all remember that Mr. HOWELLS wrote entertainingly once of the novels he had never written, and Mr. BURKE recalls a personage in a novel who "is haunted day and night, not by his misdeeds, but by the many delicious things he had never done." He quotes HAZLITT'S remark that "the most superb works of literature have never been given to us, nor ever will be." Mr. BURKE mourns the non-existence of "The Story of My Heart," by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and "My Life and Opinions," by MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE. He yearns for a novel of eighteenth century manners by Dr. JOHNSON, and also for "Samuel Johnson: A Rejoinder," by Lord CHESTERFIELD. He feels the positive need of a work on "The Art of Collaboration" by FRANCIS BEAUMONT and JOHN FLETCHER. A "History of England" by ALEXANDRE DUMAS would, indeed, have been a joy, and nobody can dispute the vast gain to the world which would have accrued from "My Sonnets: An Explanation," by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, and "Samuel Pepys as I Knew Him," by Mrs. PEPYS. It is a pleasant field of thought into which Mr. BURKE gayly leads us, but we must get along without many valuable and informing books that were written and lost, so we need not shed too bitter tears over books that never were.

THE Dial of Chicago summarizes an article published in La Revista de America by ALFONSO REYES, said to be a son of the martyred BERNARDO, on the tendencies of contemporary Mexican literature. We in this country do not know much of the Mexican literature of any epoch, but we are likely to welcome any information relating to the ideals and aspirations of the still strange people south of us in the near future. Poetry, it seems, predominates in Mexico at present, and the poets Mr. REYES names are URBINA, DIAZ MIRON, JULIO RUCLAS, VALENZUELA, OBTHON, RAFAEL LOPEZ, DE LA PARRA, COLIN, and BRINGAS. Foremost writers of prose are URENA, CRAVIOLO, ROBELO, CASO, and CARLOS GONZALES PENA, the latter the chief novelist of the hour. Mexican writers generally have conquered their former slavish adherence to French traditions and reflect the influence of some American writers, notably POE, HENRY JAMES, and EDITH WHARTON.

THAT knowledge of the sources of Mexican character formation can be derived from a study of the legends of the country is stimulated by the charming contributions to The Century by Miss MARIA CRISTINA MENA. She has lately told anew the story of JOHN, the converted Aztec, whose meeting with the Virgin at the well of Guadaloupe led to the building of the holy chapel on that site and thereafter to the splendid cathedral, which overlooks the City of Mexico from the hills near Lake Texcoco. In the May Century the tale told to the wondering child in the patio by Mamagrande as she smoked her cigarettes is that of the renowned Huitzilopochtli, the Aztec God of War, and his miraculous birth. His temple occupied the site of the great cathedral in the heart of the Mexican capital, and they say that the porch, foundation, and court yard have not been changed since the days when the Aztec rule of the valley was still undisturbed by the Spanish invader, and Huitzilopochtli was worshipped with grim ceremonies.

THE Neale Publishing Company, which has been bringing out many books of interest to students of the history of the war between the States, has lately published OLIVER WILLCOX NORTON'S volume on "The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863." The importance of this book lies in the fact that it corrects an error of many historians of the Battle of Gettysburg. The writer was a private soldier in that battle, and on service at Gen. VINCENT'S headquarters as a bugler. His account of this particular engagement shows that VINCENT took his brigade to Round Top without orders from either WARREN or BARNES, and fixed his own position. VINCENT knew that an order had been forwarded to BARNES to send one of his brigades to the hill, but BARNES had not yet received the order, when he moved forward. Lieut. NORTON'S account of what he saw and heard is confirmed in letters from Gen. WARREN, nineteen of which, and all but one hitherto unpublished, appear in the book. Authentic accounts of details of incidents like this will be of great value to the historians of the future.

IN THE May Harper's one's attention is soon arrested by JAMES THOMPSON BIXBY'S "After Death—What?" for the subject can never lose interest. There is some comfort in this article, too, which is most rare when the point of view is scientific. Mr. BIXBY declares that "in the light of the new knowledge it is found that many of the chief laws of nature strongly oppose the view that death ends all." His subsequent discussion, therefore, of the persistence of force, the discontinuity of matter, the interatomic ether and the possibility of a psychic ether, is much more fascinating to the ordinary reader than it would be if it were purely scientific and dry, without the charm of speculation. Mr. BIXBY admits in the end that all his argument rests on nothing more than a "reasoned probability," but he insists that "it is only on reasoned probability that the great scientific laws rest."

IN THE Easy Chair of the May Harper's Mr. HOWELLS takes up Mr. SHORTER'S new book on BORROW, and writes of the deity, of the "retura to nature" folks, in quite a new vein. It is refreshing to have BORROW treated of in this hour as a picaroso storyteller, whose "Bible in Spain" and "Wild Wales" are related to "Robinson Crusoe," even if one does not accept that point of view. Of "The Bible in Spain," Mr. HOWELLS is of the opinion that the idea on which it is based "was a vivid challenge to English-speaking readers," and that ultimately it "imparted an odor of sanctity, however faint, to novels like 'Lavengro' and 'Romany Rye,' which in themselves would hardly have compelled anybody's reverence." Which is sad reading for good Borrovians. We cannot see where Mr. HOWELLS finds fiction or even a hint of "drawing the long bow" in "Wild Wales." It seems a sober narrative of facts, written by an observant, sound-minded, but prejudiced, man in his maturer years.

IN A FEW WORDS

RUDOLF EUCKEN has been called as an exchange professor to the universities of Tokio and Kyoto and is already on his way to Japan, where he will remain for some months.

Although Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion" has not won nearly so much attention in this country as in England, it has aroused enough interest to go recently into its ninth reprinting.

When Owen Johnson was a student in the Lawrenceville School and already laying up material for his first literary successes he was Chairman of the Lawrenceville Literary Magazine, wherein he gave first aid to the literary ambitions of Stephen French Whitman, since author of several novels, and to George Agnew Chamberlain, recently revealed as the author of "Home."

Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch will be the author of a volume on "Poetry" soon to be added by the Messrs. Dutton to their attractive series of little "Fellowship" books.

Belmore Browne, author of "The Conquest of Mount McKinley," will be one of the speakers at the annual banquet of the American Publishers' Association on May 14.

The late Myrtle Reed's "Weaver of Dreams" is being translated into the German.

President Wilson's "History of the American People" is soon to be printed in braille. Its five volumes will make one of the largest works ever prepared for the use of the blind, and the process will be long and expensive, as it takes an operator nearly an hour to punch out a plate containing 400 words of braille.

A translation of one of Francis Grierson's "appreciations" of music was recently published in the Greek newspaper Nike of this city.

Percy Mackaye is receiving many applications for permission to produce his bird masque, "Sanctuary."

Edna Ferber is making a leisurely journey in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Hamilton Wright Mabie is delivering a series of lectures on some aspects of life in Japan before various universities, Chambers of Commerce, and other institutions in the West and South.

The twenty-fourth large edition of Winston Churchill's "The Inside of the Cup" was recently put to press.

Jack London has contracted for the moving picture rights of all the novels and short stories he may write within the next two years.

The Century Company is publishing for the use of the elementary schools of New York in their celebration of the three hundred and fiftieth celebration of Shakespeare's birth a dramatization by Mrs. Anna M. Lutkenhaus of John Bennett's "Master Skylark."

Isabel Gordon Curtis, author of "The Congresswoman," lives in Washington, and while she was writing her novel haunted the galleries of the House of Representatives gathering color, incidents and characteristics. Some of the characters in her book have been recognized in Washington as based on certain more or less prominent people.

Advance orders for Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle's book on "Modern Dancing" so swamped the publishers that a second edition had to be rushed through before the day of publication.

Archdeacon Stuck, author of "The Ascent of Denali," has been making a very successful lecture tour through New York and other Eastern States.

It is Rex Beach's opinion, apropos the railroad that the Government is to father in Alaska, that it is not railroads so much as good wagon roads that Alaska needs.

A mock "Edwin Drood" trial will be held in Philadelphia on April 29. A Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court will be on the bench, and the prosecution will be conducted by Attorney General Bell and Judge Patterson. Among the talesmen are George Ade and "Mr. Dooley."

GOLDEN BOUGH

Final Volumes in Dr. Frazer's Great Work

By JOSEPH JACOBS

BALDER THE BEAUTIFUL. THE FIRE FESTIVALS OF EUROPE, AND THE DOCTRINE OF THE EXTERNAL SOUL. By J. G. Frazer. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.

At last the third edition of Dr. Frazer's monumental work on the Gold Bough is concluded by the issue of two further volumes entitled "Balder the Beautiful." The work originally appeared in two volumes in 1890; but the third edition has been expanded into no less than ten volumes, which constitute a veritable encyclopedia of mythology and folk-lore. It is not too much to say that they contain the largest amount of widespread learning of any work produced in the English-speaking world; and it will be difficult to mention any book of our own generation produced, even in France and Germany—the homes of learning—which can vie with it in thoroughness of research and skill of presentation. The topics with which Dr. Frazer deals are among the most fundamental in theological thought, and its ultimate effect on theology may be as great as that of the "Origin of Species" on biology.

The germ out of which this huge series of investigations has sprouted seems, at first sight, only a curiosity of custom. The ancient Priest of Aricia near Lake Alba held his office only on condition that he would fight any competitor for it to the death who succeeded, in the first place, in plucking from a sacred oak in the Grove of Nemi, near Rome, a golden bough identified by Dr. Frazer with the mistletoe. This curious custom attracted the attention of Lord Macaulay, who, in one of his "Lays of Rome," speaks of:

> The still glassy lake that sleeps
> Beneath Aricia's trees—
> Those trees in whose dim shadow
> The ghastly priest doth reign,
> The priest who slew the slayer
> And shall himself be slain.

The problems which Dr. Frazer had to solve were: Why the old priest had to be slain by the new one before the latter could be inducted into office; why he was called the king of the grove; what was his connection with the grove itself; why need he be slain at all; and, above all, why did his successor have to pluck the Golden Bough before entering upon the fatal combat? These various inquiries have led Dr. Frazer far afield, and each of them takes a volume, or sometimes two, to answer, but, on the whole, he has kept to the original problem throughout his five thousand pages, and is, therefore, entitled to call the whole series of investigations "The Golden Bough." But one cannot help thinking that the work would have gained in systematic value if he had frankly thrown over the rather slight thread of connection made by the inquiry into the Arician priesthood and dealt with the various topics on their own merits. However, Dr. Frazer is a literary artist as well as a scientific investigator, and something must be conceded to the artistic temperament.

The elaborate answers to the above questions which run through the ten volumes may be roughly summarized as follows: The Arician priest was really the sacred King of the Grove of Nemi, upon whose existence that of the grove and of all surrounding vegetation was dependent, owing to the magical arts which he exercised. The relation between magic and religion, therefore, form the subject of the first two volumes of the series. These sacred kings, upon whom so much depends, are the subject of various taboos, which are enumerated and discussed in the second division and third volume. Other gods of vegetation are recorded as dying a natural or accelerated death. These are enumerated in the fourth volume, while the views there expounded are applied, in the fifth volume, to the ancient myths of Adonis, Attis, and Osiris. The next two volumes are devoted to a general consideration of the spirits of the corn and the wild, often supposed to be embodied in animals and men who have to be kept up to the highest degree of health and efficiency if the agriculture of the district is to flourish. These are often sacrificed at the height of their powers as a sort of scapegoat, which should bear away any sins or imperfections that might lead to a failure of crops; and this subject forms the topic of the penultimate division of Dr. Frazer's work. The final conclusion arrived at was that the Priest of Aricia, being the embodied spirit of the agriculture of his district, had to be slain by his would-be successor as soon as his powers began at all to fail, since upon them depended the very life and livelihood of the whole neighborhood. The last section of the work now before us discusses the other chief problem of the Arician priesthood—why the competitor for the fatal post had to pluck the Golden Bough before he had a right to fight the sacred duel with the "ghastly priest."

Dr. Frazer suggests that the Golden Bough was really a mistletoe growing upon the sacred oak in the Grove of Nemi, and this suggests a parallel to the myth of Balder the Beautiful, who was slain by a dart made out of mistletoe, and then his body burned in his long ship after the fashion of the Vikings. This leads to an elaborate discussion of the Fire Festivals of Europe, in which bonfires are kindled on certain days of the year—Lent, Easter, First of May, Mid-Summer, Hallowe'en, Mid-Winter, &c. Dr. Frazer, in his original investigations, followed Mannhardt in regarding these festivals as Sun Festivals, but he has now been converted by Dr. Westermarck into regarding them as purificatory, intending to burn up any baleful witchcraft which might prevent fertility of the fields. His new views remove his elaborate investigation from any connection with the general line of his theories about the Golden Bough, but he has, nevertheless, expanded the evidence and given a huge mass of detail about these interesting festivals, which show an underlying belief in witchcraft in the rural population of Europe which has by no means disappeared at the present day.

Reverting to the mistletoe in its connection with the myth of Balder and the Golden Bough of the Arician priesthood, Dr. Frazer suggests that it was regarded as specially sacred because of the parasitic nature of the plant, or still more probably because it is supposed to have fallen upon the tree in a flash of lightning. By a series of elaborate conjectures Dr. Frazer suggests the identity of Balder in the Norse myth with the sacred oak of the Druids and early Aryans, and further conjectures that the mistletoe with which he was slain was his "external soul." For, among savages and primitive people generally, it is often thought that a man's soul can be kept outside him in a receptacle of some kind where it is safe from the assaults of the enemy. A well-known instance from Greek myth is afforded by Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," where Meleager's mother kills him by burning a brand saved from the fire when he was first born, which the fates declared to be the seat of his soul. Most of us have read fairy tales in which the soul of a giant is hidden in an oak which is in the body of a duck, which is on an inaccessible island. One of the Norse tales is entitled "The Giant Who Had No Heart in His Body." Dr. Frazer retells these stories in a very interesting chapter, but has not considered the suggestion I made some years ago, that the closeness of the parallels between the receptacles of the external souls in the different stories show rather borrowing than independent origin; and if the stories were borrowed the wide spread of the custom and belief is considerably diminished.

This idea of an external soul has suggested to Dr. Frazer still another theory of the origin of Totemism, on which he is the greatest living authority. If savages regarded their totems as holding their external souls, this would account for their reverence and care for them. This leads Dr. Frazer to suggest a motive for the ritual of death and resurrection which is found so frequently among savages in the initiatory ceremonies of young men, who are supposed literally to obtain a new life when initiated into the tribal mysteries. This will be the time when the soul of the neophyte would be deposited for safe custody in the totem of the tribe, so that it should not be endangered during the early stages of married life on which the young men are about to enter. Dr. Frazer hints that in this obscure region will ultimately be found the origin of our marriage system.

After this seeming digression Dr. Frazer sums up his conclusions as to the Golden Bough somewhat as follows: The mistletoe sent by lightning from Jupiter, the God of Lightning, to the oak, his sacred tree, there represented the external soul of the tree and of the priest-king that guarded it; it had to be plucked by the would-be rival or else, even if the latter killed the present incumbent, he would still have another life or soul in the mistletoe. I must confess that I still remain as doubtful as twenty-five years ago as to the validity of this explanation. If the soul of the priest was in the Golden Bough the plucking of it ought to have done for him without any accessory duel. Suppose, for example, that after plucking the bough the would-be rival was slain by the priest, would he then retain his office though his "external soul" had been destroyed? However, Dr. Frazer is fully aware of the highly conjectural nature of his hypothesis and candidly confesses that the whole account of the Arician priesthood is merely a peg on which to hang the mass of information about mythology and folk-lore which he has collected during the last thirty years and has now put forth in the final form in the ten volumes of "The Golden Bough." Now that the work is concluded one might prefer a request that Dr. Frazer to publish an index volume analogous to that attached to his remarkable edition of Pausanias, in which he might give a list of the numerous authorities quoted which would make no inconsiderable contribution to the bibliography of folk-lore and mythology and at the same time amalgamate his seven indexes of subjects into one, so that one would not have to search through so many of them to find out whether any particular topic has been discussed in this encyclopedia. In the rough summary above I have to omit reference to many interesting topics discussed in the present volumes, such as the royal taboos, not to touch the earth or see the sun, which is also found among savage tribes applied to girls when they become nubile. So, too, in many an elaborate note, side issues are discussed with elaborate bibliographies which would be of the greatest benefit to folk-lorists to have accessible in a general index.

It is scarcely possible to overestimate the importance of Dr. Frazer's colossal work, in its bearings upon some of the fundamental problems of human life. He shows that many conceptions, which are regarded as fundamental in the highest theologies, are found in more primitive form among savages. The divine right of kings still lingers on in Europe, especially in Prussia and Russia, and we can here trace it to its roots in the king-priests of old, upon whom the very life of the nation was thought to depend. The god that suffers death for the sake of his people is found again and again in Dr. Frazer's pages, and is thus shown to be no monopoly of Christianity. The notion of vicarious atonement is illustrated in a whole volume of this series, entitled "The Scape-Goat." And so one might go through many of the theologisms of the present day, and show that they are paralleled by similar conceptions among the least advanced of human beings. What conclusion is to be drawn from these facts is for theologians to say. That other races have obtained glimpses of the highest truths is a possible hypothesis. That all these conceptions are necessary but illusory steps in the advance of human thought seems to be, rather Dr. Frazer's view; but he is a true skeptic in the sense that he doubts his own doubts and allows for the possibility of some reality at the root of these seemingly savage conceptions. He has an interesting comparison of the progress of civilization to the weaving of a web composed of three sets of threads, black, red, and white; the black, representing magic; the red, religion, and the white, science. At the beginning of history the web is black and white, false science (or magic) and true; then comes in the dark crimson stain of religion which intermingles with the other two till at last the web is almost entirely composed of red and white. In his choice of colors, Dr. Frazer does not seem to be very complimentary to religion.

I have referred above to the literary skill with which Dr. Frazer marshals his vast apparatus of research. He clothes his results in a literary garb which is always attractive and sometimes rises to real eloquence. Since the time of Gibbon no English writer has combined so much learning with such literary skill, and his work is, in a similar way, a great contribution to English literature, as well as to anthropological science. His volumes are little less than the history of the rise and development of men from the savage to the scientific stage, and his conclusions, though highly hypothetical, as he himself recognizes, have almost for the first time brought together a definite conception of the devious ways by which man has arisen from the brute and savage stages to civilization.

I may, perhaps, illustrate the grave eloquence which adorns his pages by giving the concluding lines of this monumental work, which stand substantially the same as they were written a quarter of a century ago in the first edition of "The Golden Bough":

> The temple of the sylvan goddess, indeed, has vanished, and the King of the Wood no longer stands sentinel over the Golden Bough. But Nemi's woods are still green, and as the sunset fades above them in the west there comes to us, borne on the swell of the wind, the sound of the church bells of Aricia ringing the Angelus. Ave Maria! Sweet and solemn they chime out from the distant town and die lingeringly away across the wide Campagnan marshes. Le roi est mort, vive le roi! Ave Maria!

The implications of these noble words are grave, indeed, and will one day have to be reckoned with by all the current theologies.

Domestic Science

The substance of a series of lectures on science delivered by R. Henry Jones before a convention of English teachers is published in a volume entitled "Experimental Domestic Science." The volume is intended primarily for use as a textbook in domestic science schools and girls' schools. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

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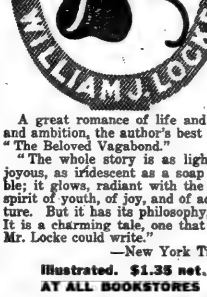

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"CANADIAN ALPS"

Mountaineering Record Among the Selkirks

MOUNTAINEERING AND EXPLORATION in the Selkirks: A Record of Pioneer Work Among the Canadian Alps, 1908-1912. By Howard Palmer. Corresponding Member of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. With two new maps and 219 illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HOWARD PALMER has climbed fifteen hitherto unconquered mountains in the Selkirk Range. He has mastered the stubborn resistence of the peak that is not only the highest but probably the most difficult in that Canadian mountain district. In a region that knows almost no "climbers' huts," few guides, and practically no packmen, he has spent a good part of five years in mountaineering. The story of his explorations he puts into his new book.

The Selkirk mountains are not, Mr. Palmer hastens to tell us, a part of the Canadian Rockies. They are a separate range, and although it is impossible, in the present embryonic state of geographical nomenclature in the mountainous areas of British Columbia, to predicate any authoritative boundaries for the Selkirk Range, they are popularly held to embrace the entire territory lying to the west of the great Columbia-Kootenay Valley, and filling the immense loop between the upper course of the Columbia, flowing northwesterly from its source in Columbia Lake, and its south-flowing section that carries it into the United States. The total length of the range may be estimated at about three hundred miles, and the average width forty miles. The mountains run roughly parallel to the Rockies on the east.

This has been—to a great extent is yet—a practically unknown region. The Indian trails did not traverse it. The pioneers passed it by. The fur companies found it too difficult to "pay," and even the search for gold did not carry prospectors far into the heart of the range. Writers belittle its beauties because they have not known them, and Baedeker, Mr. Palmer assures us, is lamentably and disparagingly inaccurate. To the engineers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to a few bands of college students, and to the parties which Mr. Palmer himself led, must go the major part of the credit for really discovering the beauty of the Selkirk Range, and for measuring its peaks.

The general formation of the Selkirks, and the history of early explorations among them, is discussed in a few brief chapters at the beginning of Mr. Palmer's book. The larger part of the volume is taken up with the fascinating record of his own mountaineering exploits. And the very beautiful photographs with which the book is lavishly illustrated were taken by himself and members of his party in the unknown lands of the high hills.

The highest peak in the Selkirks is Mount Sir Sandford, in the northeastern section of the range, in the angle between the Gold River and the Columbia. This mountain Mr. Palmer, with his party, was the first to climb. He conquered it only after five vain efforts, and he assures his readers that his final victory was largely a matter of "favorable conditions" in the mountain snow. The mountain is 11,590 feet in height; it is not extraordinarily high, but it is exceedingly difficult. Attempts to climb it were made in 1907 and 1908, and there were Government surveys in the neighborhood in 1907. Mr. Palmer began his attack—or rather series of attacks—in 1909. He was accompanied by B. S. Comstock of New York, Prof. H. C. Parker, who had made the first ascent of Mount Dawson in 1899, M. Dainard, and E. Robinson of Golden. The party set out in canoes, a dangerous trip at best, down the Columbia from Beavermouth, leaving on June 14. For twenty-three days they explored the wilderness, climbed dizzy peaks, and struggled with ice and slush. At the end of that time they were obliged to confess that Mount Sir Sanford could not be captured that year. What they had accomplished, however, was the comparative "opening up" of miles of magnificent scenery.

The second attempt was made in July, 1910, by Mr. Palmer and Profs. E. W. D. Holway and Frederick K. Butters of the University of Minnesota. This time the party found itself defeated by straight, impassable peaks. A few weeks later the same men tried again, and succeeded in mastering a magnificent snow mountain of 10,600 feet, which they named Pioneer Peak. But the provisions gave out, and it was impossible to continue to Mount Sir Sandford. In 1911 two more vain attempts were made. At last, on June 24, 1912, accompanied by only Prof. Holway and two guides, Mr. Palmer reached the summit of the Selkirk Range.

The Selkirks number forty peaks of more than ten thousand feet altitude. Of these eleven are as yet unclimbed. Of those that have been conquered, Mr. Palmer has been the first victor over ten mountains. Five others, of less height but little less difficulty, he has climbed as pioneer. He has named forty peaks of the Selkirks, and the Canadian Survey has named one, Mount Palmer, in his honor. In addition to Mount Sir Sandford, Mr. Palmer has made the first ascent of Mount Adamant, 10,980 feet; Mount Austerity, 10,900; Grand Mountain, 10,832; Mount Augustine, 10,702; Mount Cyprian, 10,712; The Gothics, 10,660; Mount Kilpatrick, 10,624; The Footstool, 10,410, and Mount Holway, 10,002 feet.

What with grizzly bears and mosquitos, the Canadian mountains presented discomforts little known in the Alps. And the absence of huts, the difficulty of portage, and the inconvenience of carrying provisions, have made the problem of the Selkirks somewhat more troublesome than that of the mountains of Europe. Mr. Palmer's record is entrancing, and often most exciting, reading.

The author calls attention several times in his book to the similarity of conformation in the mountains of Canada and Switzerland, and suggests that the Selkirks and the Canadian Rockies be grouped together under the general name of "Canadian Alps." The similarity is obvious; the Kicking Horse Valley is as strangely flat as the Valley of the Rhône; there are many peaks in the Selkirks that look like the Matterhorn; an alpine wilderness of flowers coquets with the Canadian timberline. But the word "Alps" is not a generic title. And its connotation is surely too specific for satisfactory transplanting. Why not "Canadian Mountains"?

PANAMA CANAL

THE PANAMA CANAL. By Earle Harrison. Illustrated by color photography from original autochrome photographs taken by the author. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

The little volume of Mr. Harrison—it contains just eighteen pages of descriptive matter and seventeen full-page photographs—will find its chief admirers among those who delight in good pictures and just enough reading matter to make their meaning clear. Mr. Harrison has sought to let the photographs tell their own story for the most part, and to utilize his prose as a mere trimming. Pictures and prose both lack picturesqueness, and aim rather at the business side of the big ditch's construction than its poetic qualities. One sees in the pictures the red glow of the steel rivets in the Gatun locks and the brown glare of scaffolding reared on the face of concrete. Three of the pictures bring out in astonishing blues and purples the beauties of the Chagres River in the dry season. The river, so far as the pictures indicate, might be a purling New England brook in the first glow of Autumn. Its foliage and gentleness of aspect contrast vividly with the views of torn mountains and steam shovels and concrete walls making up most of the other views. The text is almost wholly statistical and gives one what appears to be a complete story of the canal in figures and dimensions.

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NEW WRITERS

Mr. Harrison's View of Their Opportunities

New York Times Review of Books:

SOME very interesting questions propounded by Sydnor Harrison in the April number of The Atlantic Monthly ought to be discussed in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW, [in addition to the article on the subject that recently appeared among your "Topics of the Week."] The gist of Mr. Harrison's contribution is that while there is supposed to be a "short-story famine" in the magazine offices, the new writer cannot obtain a hearing, whereas, when he acquires reputation, editors besiege his desk for stories.

I believe I can answer Mr. Harrison's questions out of some editorial experience, some years of intimate study of the different magazines (which has been a sort of hobby with me,) and several years of magazine writing, which has brought me a modest income and forced upon me certain convictions relating to the subject which Mr. Harrison brings up in so entertaining a manner.

First, as to the opportunities of the new writer. I am convinced that an author's name counts for no more than 10 per cent. among the chances of acceptability. For all practical purposes the unknown writer has as much chance as the writer of reputation. That it seems differently to Mr. Harrison is due to the fact that he comes under the 10 per cent. rule. If he had offered the "right" sort of contributions he would have made a moderate but fairly regular income during his days of apprenticeship.

A rather naïve mistake which Mr. Harrison makes is the assumption that the literary merit of a story determines its acceptability. This delusion, which seems shared by many experienced writers, is not only unjustified but is even unfair to the magazines. One can frankly say that, with the exception of The Atlantic Monthly, there is not one magazine in the United States that pays any regard to the literary value of a story—that is to say, to style, truth, craftsmanship, sincerity—except in so far as these qualities are commercially negotiable. And why should it? A magazine is not an eleemosynary institution, but a commercial enterprise. That the public has much more discrimination than the magazine editors and publishers believe I am sure; that a magazine or publishing house which catered to the discerning would reap large and unexpected profits I know; still, to require a firm that thrives by supplying a certain class of commodity to alter its product from sentimental regard to that vague conception, literary merit, is asking the impossible of human nature.

What, then, do the magazines want? In every instance a highly specialized type of story appropriate to just one magazine in each case. The story has to be bound by vanadium steel limitations, if it is to be sold, and while each magazine has its special requirements, certain ones are common to all. Not only must stories end in certain prescribed ways, but they must be developed in certain ways. There are not more than a dozen individual types of character in all America; anybody who has a friend knows perfectly well that that friend resembles exactly a dozen more of his friends, that this country is a land of types rather than of individuals. It is just those dozen types that have to be represented in periodical literature. There are six possible heroes and six possible heroines, and each of the six acts along conventionalized lines. There are magazines that will tolerate "feeling," sentiment, truth, realism even, and even style; but (excepting the Atlantic Monthly, which is in a class of its own,) there is not one magazine that will tolerate originality—that is to say, divergence from type.

Here is the explanation of Mr. Harrison's bewilderment, and this is why the boarding houses of Brooklyn and Manhattan south of Harlem are thronged with hall bedroom writers, turning out stories more literary than any which appear in the magazines, which will never get into print.

In short, the periodical story has reached that point of development where it has become muscle bound. Anybody who has read "Qued" will see at once why its author could not sell his stories; he has an original mind.

That is why, in spite of the crudeness of the English magazines, many American authors are making a living by contributing to those ill-paying publications. The English magazine is in a lower state of development, and hence, with all its drawbacks, allows latitude for originality and individual expression.

VICTOR ROUSSEAU.

Quebec, Canada, April 16.

PRAYER

PRAYER: WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES. By the Rev. Samuel McComb, D. D. Harper & Brothers. 50 cents net.

This charming essay on Prayer may be read with profit even by those who do not believe in the efficacy of prayer at all. Dr. McComb is not prejudiced by his orthodoxy nor blinded to the scientific objections against prayer; he fully understands them. In fact he says very truly that "our age is nothing if not biological." How true this is may be seen by those who have felt the progress of modern science and realized its philosophical implications. Nevertheless, Dr. McComb maintains that prayer is actually helpful and beneficial—in many cases simply by reason of its suggestive influence upon the mind of the praying person; in other cases, because it succeeds in touching some spring which taps a fountain of hidden truth; which unlocks some hidden well within, which loosens a power hitherto unused and undreamed of. Says Dr. McComb:

> Prayer is subject to the law of sincerity. * * * Our prayers should be positive in character. * * * Like every other habit, the habit of prayer can be formed if we set ourselves to the task.

All this is very true, and those who are naturally of a religious or even of an ethical turn of mind will find much in this little book both helpful and encouraging—that is, at the same time, not in contradiction to common sense or established fact.

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NEWS OF BOOKS

Shakespeare and Mr. Howells—Publications in Many Fields

THE title of Mr. William Dean Howells's fantasy about Shakespeare, which the Harpers will publish early in May, has been changed from "More Strange Than True" to "The Seen and Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon." It tells how the author meets Shakespeare himself at the Shakespeare Festival, and how they witness in company the pageant and other festivities in the bard's honor. Bacon joins them, and they have a jolly time together. They discuss the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and the two principals joke each other about it: Shakespeare chuckles over escapades of his youth and gives many glimpses of the jovial times in which he lived.

The always compelling voice of Ellen Key will presently be heard in discussion of the place of woman in modern society. The question of whether women are to be mothers or workers, and whether or not they can be both, has sprung up almost overnight, and has grown like Jack's bean-stalk. Many voices have already been raised in argument upon it, but that of the author of "Love and Marriage" and "The Century of the Child" will command immediate attention. Her book, "The Renaissance of Motherhood," will be published soon by the Putnams. The basis of its argument is that the ancient claim of the child upon the mother is the most elemental of altruistic bonds, and that in the division of labor between the sexes the putting of the care of children into woman's hands is the expression of a natural law whose power must be recognized. One of the suggestions she makes for the solution of certain social problems is the subsidising of motherhood.

Graham Lusk's new book on "The Fundamental Basis of Nutrition," which the Yale University Press has in active preparation, will discuss for the particular benefit of the layman who wants to know what he ought to eat and why he ought to eat it the historical study of nutrition and the results of modern investigation in that field. Included will be important statistics and tables showing how men in different occupations should be variously nourished, and how the maximum number of proteins can be obtained at minimum cost.

An unusual combination of allurements for the booklover will be presented by B. W. Huebsch in an edition of Heine's "Atta Troll," which he is about to publish. It is translated by Herman Scheffauer, has an introduction by Dr. Oscar Levy, and is illustrated by Willy Pogany. It was of "Atta Troll" that Brunetiere, the famous French critic, said that "lyric poetry in its most personal and subjective form and satire in its most mordant and ironical phase have never been * * * more indestructibly welded into an harmonious whole." The satire with its dancing bear hero is as apt and true now and here as it was for the times and conditions under which it was written.

The series of French books under the general title of "The Collection Gallia," which E. P. Dutton & Co. have initiated, bear evidence to the belated but growing interest in this country in the French language and literature. It will include both classic and contemporary works, and is under the editorial direction of Dr. Charles Sarolea. Among the dozen or more volumes now ready are Balzac's "Contes Philosophiques" and "Pere Goriot"; Pascal's "Pensees"; Alfred de Vigny's "Servitude et Grandeur Militaires"; Flaubert's "La Tentation de Saint Antoine"; La Fontaine's "Fables"; Emile Faguet's "Petite Histoire de la Litterature Francaise." The volumes are of uniform size, similar to those of the Everyman's Library, and are decorated in French style.

A new novel by Josephine Daskam Bacon is promised by D. Appleton & Co. Some portions of the book, which will be called "To-day's Daughter," have already had magazine publication as short stories. It is concerned with a young woman who wanted a career, wanted to be economically and socially independent, and to stand on an equality with men in affairs of the world. Mrs. Bacon's well-known attitude toward the feminist movement makes it possible to guess the outcome. The same house has ready for publication "The Torch-Bearer," by Reina Melcher Margila, which takes up the same question of woman's place and duties in the world, although at a different angle. It is a study of a woman of genius, of her rebellion against the sacrifice of her gift at the altar of woman's duties, and of how she yet served the world by being merely a "torch-bearer."

"The 'Goldfish'" was announced in these columns last Sunday as about to be published by the Harpers. It should have been referred to the Century Company.

"The Sheep Track" is a novel of London society by Mrs. Nesta H. Webster which will be published this month by E. P. Dutton & Co. It tells of the efforts of an eager, clever girl to escape from the boredom of the conventional ruts decreed by society—the "sheep track"—and the price which she had to pay for her rebellion. The same house is bringing out a translation of Ulfers's "Idylls of a Dutch Village," a collection of simply told tales about a quiet, strong, righteous people, and "A Free Hand," which is a leisurely tale in typical English style of the experiences of several young people while wrestling with life.

The John Lane Company will soon publish Rudolf Pickthall's "The Comic Kingdom," a humorous story, having its scene on the Island of Elba, and "The Purple Mists," by Miss F. E. Mills-Young, a novel of South Africa.

"The Two Sciences, of Galileo" will be a book of interest for English and American students and practitioners of the science of physics. For many decades they have heard Galileo referred to as the founder of modern physical science, but this publication will give them their first opportunity to read the account of his experiments and conclusions in their own language. The work will contain the earliest treatise on dynamics and the record of the first systematic work on the strength of material. It has been translated from the Italian and Latin into English by Henry Crew of the University of Iowa, and Alphonse de Salvio, and will be published by the Macmillan Company.

Bearing upon the same subject, but entirely modern and up-to-date, is C. E. Guillaume's "Mechanics," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue within a short time. It explains the principles of the science of mechanics in simple language and shows their direct application to ordinary daily life. There is also a final chapter on Artillery.

"Geometry of Four Dimensions," by Henry Parker Manning of Brown University, a Macmillan book, will give for mathematical devotees a history and exposition of geometrics of more than three dimensions.

Turning from science to philosophy, there is offered by the Macmillan Company, an "Introduction to the Critical Philosophy of Kant," by G. T. Whitney and P. H. Fogel of Princeton University, which aims to bring out the many-sidedness of Kant's system.

The biographical studies either just now appearing or promised for the next week or two range widely over the world and through the centuries for their subjects. Sir Charles Tupper, who has been called the "Grand old man of Canada," has reached the age of 92, and his "Recollections of Sixty Years," which the Funk & Wagnalls Company publish this month, is a record of strenuous effort and accomplishment in the building up of the Dominion, where he held many important public posts, including that of Premier. Sir Charles was Minister of Railways during the building of the Canadian Pacific, and his book is said to shed much new light upon the study of that gigantic enterprise.

"The Life of St. Augustine," by Louis Bertrand, an Appleton book ready for immediate publication, gives not only an account of the vital personality of St. Augustine, but presents it against a background of the time in which he lived.

Another record of achievement of high consequence is A. H. Fitch's account of "Junipero Serra, his Life and Work," which A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish this month. The book presents, in a manner suited to popular reading, the biography of the Franciscan monk, the first civilizer on our western coast, but for whose labors the history of that portion of our domain would have been a different story.

In "Wagner as Man and Artist" Ernest Newman brings to the task of trying to sift the truth about his subject from the mass of matter that has been written about him the results of a long study of modern musicians, and especially of Wagner. It is to be published by E. P. Dutton & Co., who are also bringing out "The Philosophy of Ruskin," by Andre Chevrillon, in which that eminent French critic studies Ruskin in his relation to the social conditions of England.

Principal Alexander Whyte, of Edinburgh Free St. George's, has made an analytical study of some old-time mystics and divines, ranging from Santa Teresa and Jacob Behman to John Wesley and Cardinal Newman, which the Fleming H. Revell Company is publishing under the title of "Thirteen Appreciations."

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just made two additions to their Wisdom of the East series. In one Dorothy Field makes a study of "The Religion of the Sikhs," and in the other Henry Baerlein gives an account of "Abu'l Ala, the Syrian," supplementing an earlier volume in the series.

The Revells announce "The Mystery of the Unseen," in which L. V. H. Witley gives the record of how a much-loved wife has continued since her death a few years ago to comfort him with spiritual companionship.

Mitchell Kennerley is bringing out "Letters from a Living Dead Man," composed of missives which Elsa Barker says she has received from a friend who has entered life beyond the grave. This friend is mentioned in the book only by an initial, but the letters are said to contain certain references which indicate that he was a man of some prominence.

"Social Entertainments," by Mrs. Lillian Pascal Day, to be published by Moffat, Yard & Co., is intended for readers of more or less limited incomes, and tells them how to prepare original and enjoyable forms of entertainment at a minimum of expense.

Brentano's will publish this month a translation by Sidney Dark, author of "Sir Robert Tree and the Modern Theatre," of Claude Ferval's "Louise de la Valliere, a Martyr of Love," with an introduction by Jean Richepin.

GEORGE COHAN wrote to Frank L. Pack and "It is the biggest story of the kind I've ever read. My only hope is that I will come as near writing a big play as you have a big novel"

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Autograph Leaders of Celebrities Bought and Sold. Catalogue for price list. Walter R. Benjamin, 225 5th Av., N.Y. ESTABLISHED 1887. Pub. "THE COLLECTOR." $1 a yr.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

M. S. COOK.—Will you kindly print a poem entitled "Santa Teresa's Book Mark," beginning

"Let nothing disturb thee,
Let nothing affright thee"—

I understand that it is by Longfellow, but I cannot find it in any edition to which I have access.

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is a translation by Longfellow from the Spanish of Santa Teresa. It is as follows:

Let nothing disturb thee,
Nothing affright thee;
All things are passing;
God never changeth;
Patient endurance
Attaineth to all things;
Who God possesseth
In nothing is wanting;
Alone God sufficeth.

M. F.—Will you be kind enough to tell me what value, if any, the following books have: Volumes 1 to 9 of the Analectic Magazine, published in Philadelphia by Moses Thomas, 32 Chestnut Street, from 1813. These have numerous engraved portraits of early notables.

Vol. I. of "The Mirror," a periodical paper published in Edinburgh in the year 1779; first American edition printed at the Apollo Press in Boston by Belknap & Hall, &c., MDCCXCII.

"The Wanderer of Switzerland and Other Poems," by James Montgomery. Published by Greenough, Stebbins & Hunt and James F. Fletcher, 1807.

The Analectic Magazine, 1813-19, fourteen volumes, brought $7 at the Coxe sale; 1814-20, fourteen volumes, fetched $12.60 at a sale in Philadelphia in 1905. We do not find a sale of the Boston edition of "The Mirror," and presume that it is not of special value. "The Wanderer of Switzerland" seems to be of nominal value only.

W. W. E.—I will be very much obliged if you will tell me, through your columns, the value of the following: "The Life of George Washington," by John Marshall. Published by C. P. Wayne, Philadelphia, 1804-1807. Five volumes.

"The Life of George Washington," by John Marshall, with atlas and portrait, Philadelphia, 1804-07, together, six volumes, octavo and quarto, is worth from $4 to $6.

A. J. NICHOLS.—Can you tell me the name of the author of a poem entitled, "What Is Time?" and where same can be found? The first verse follows:

I asked an aged man, a man of care,
Wrinkled and curved and white with hoary hair;
Time is the warp of life, he said. Oh, tell
The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well.

I declaimed it in school when a boy of 10, and am now 75. Have forgotten where I found it, and haven't seen it since.

The poem asked for by our correspondent is by William Marsden. It is printed in Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, and in Wilson's Recitations and Dialogues, published by Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann Street, New York.

M. L. B.—Can you tell me the name of the poet and where this poem can be found? "The Song of the Bower"—

Say is it dawn, is it dusk in thy Bower,
Thou whom I long for, who longest for me?
Oh, be it night—

The poem is referred to in one of Rudyard Kipling's stories in Plain Tales from the Hills.

"The Song of the Bower" is from "The House of Life," by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. It is printed in full in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse.

B. N. L. D.—Will you kindly inform me whether there is any value to Volume IV. of "Bell's British Theatre; Comedies," printed by C. Etherington for J. Bell, at the British Library, in the Strand, London, 1781? The volume contains "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher; "The Wonder," a comedy by Mrs. Centliver; "The Conscious Lovers," a comedy by Sir Richard Steele; "The Recruiting Officer," a comedy by George Farquhar; "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy by Dr. Hoadly, as they were performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane; regulated from the Prompt Book, by permission of the Managers, by Mr. Hopkins, Prompter.

A single volume of "Bell's British Theatre" is not of special value. A complete set brings from $18 to $50 at public auction.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

LAWRENCE.—The poem "Swinging in the Lane" asked for by Anna B. Hepburn in your issue of Feb. 1 is as follows:

How oft we've talked of childhood's joys;
Of tricks we used to play
Upon each other while at school
To pass the time away.
And oft the memory comes to me—
I live the days again,
When little Rosy Nell and I
Went swinging in the lane.

And, oh! I'd give the world to be
With Rosy Nell again;
I never, never shall forget
Our swinging in the lane.

The boys and girls would sometimes go
A-fishing in the brooks,
With spools of thread for fishing lines
And bended pins for hooks.
They sometimes wished me with them there,
But they always wished in vain;
I'd rather be with Rosy Nell
A-swinging in the lane.

But soon a cloud of sorrow came.
A strange young man from town
Was introduced to Rosy Nell
By Aunt Jemima Brown.
She stayed away from school next day;
The truth to me was plain;
She'd gone with that old city chap
A-swinging in the lane.

Now, all young men with tender hearts,
Pray take advice from me:
Don't be too quick to fall in love
With every girl you see:
For if you do you'll surely find
You've only loved in vain.
She'll go off with some other chap
A-swinging in the lane.

Mrs. A. J. K.—In reply to the inquiry of "G. M." in your issue of Feb. 1, I send the following:

Upon the house, no delay, no pause,
Waiter the steeds of Santa Claus,
Down through the chimney with loads of toys,
He for the little ones Christmas joys.

Oh, oh, oh, who wouldn't go?
Oh, oh, oh, who wouldn't go?
Upon the house top, click, click, click,
Down through the chimney with good St. Nick.

Pa, Ma, and Grandma and Uncle, too,
All I declare have something new;
Even the baby enjoys his part,
Shaking his rattle, now bless his heart!

Here is the stocking of little Will;
Oh, is not it a glorious fill?
Hammer and gimlet and lots of tacks,
Whistle and whiri-i-gig—whip that cracks.
Snow-white stocking of little Nell.
Oh, pretty Santa, cram it well;
Give her a dolly that laughs and cries,
One that will open and shut its eyes.

This appeal was also answered by "V. B. B.," New York; "E. D. B.," Rumson, N. J.; Vera E. Clearwater, Kingston, N. Y.; Mildred M. Menzel, Middletown, N. Y.; "S. W. J.," New York; "E. L. R.," Newark, N. J.; "Mrs. A. J.," New York; Abby Hedge Coryell, Readfield, Maine; William E. Hooker, Norwich, Conn.; George T. Fleming, Pittsburgh, Penn., and J. W. Harrison, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

C. A. P.—In reply to the query of Eva E. Von Baur, in your issue of Feb. 15, for the source of the quotation: "There are lies, damned lies and statistics," would say that the late Carroll D. Wright, former Commissioner of Labor, attributed the above remark to Walter Bagehot, the English publicist and economist. Apropos of this saying of Bagehot's Commissioner Wright once remarked, "The difficulty is not that figures lie, but that liars will figure."

This appeal was also answered by Charles A. Tyler, Brooklyn, and Lilian B. Cheney, South Manchester, Vt.

HENRY CUMMINGS.—A correspondent asked you recently for the authorship of a poem, "Lincoln's Dream," in which the reunion of "The Blue and the Gray" at Gettysburg was foreshadowed. The author was John Jerome Rooney, and the poem was published some fifteen years ago in a New York paper. It has been used since by readers as a recital.

M. B. D.—In answer to J. Klaw, possibly the poem that he is looking for may be "The Children's Hour," by Longfellow, the third verse of which commences with the line, "From my study I see in the lamplight," &c.

APPEALS TO READERS

R. T. S.—Will some of your readers kindly tell me through the query columns the writer and composer, if it has been set to music, of a ballad which begins, I believe, with the following lines?

D'ye ken John Peel with his coat so gay?
D'ye ken John Peel at the break of day?

WM. BEER.—I should be much obliged if any of your readers would tell me where the following quotation can be found in Parton's Life of Jefferson. "A Government is not yet complete that withholds from its most enlightened women what it freely gives to its most benighted men."

CONSTANT READER.—I should be very glad if any of your readers would give me the name of the author and date of publication of a novel called "The Master of Red Leaf." All I know of it is that it was in existence some fifteen years ago and that Red Leaf was the name of a plantation in Louisiana.

M. M. R.—Can any of your readers furnish a copy of a poem published in one of the magazines three or four years ago. I think the title was, "Friends Who Never Meet," and began:

Farewer in the city street
Pass by the friends we never meet.

L. V. H.—Can any one furnish the remaining lines of the following quotation, which is said to be the Boston equivalent of "Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land"? The first line is:

Infinitesimal particles of saline humective fluidity,

but the rest I cannot recall. It will be a great favor if some one will assist me.

A. E. L.—Can some reader give me all the words and authorship of the old English song commencing:

A parson who had the remarkable
folbia
Of minding his bottle much more than his Bible
Was deemed by his neighbours to be less perplexed
When handling the tankard than handling his text.

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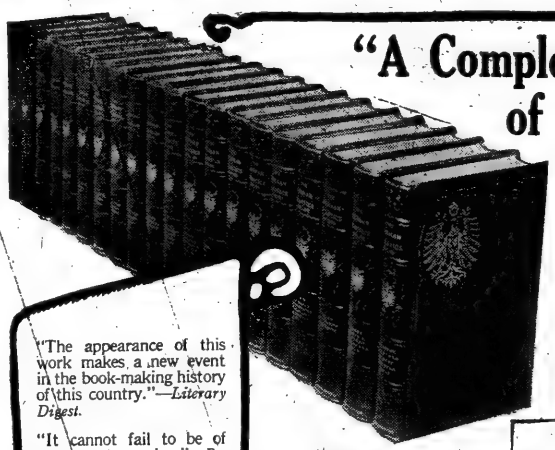

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The Letter

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Miss Vera Bloodgood is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood. Miss Dorothy Gibb is the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Gibb.

THE rush of Easter weddings, dances, and charity affairs is not over by any means, and this week will be just as crowded with society functions as last. After the first fortnight of the post-Lenten season has passed, however, society will begin to scatter to the four winds. There will be a general rush back to the metropolitan zone during the international polo matches at Meadow Brook early in June. About this time the King and Queen of Bulgaria will be in our midst.

The exodus to Europe has set in, but the majority of those departing for foreign shores have arranged to return early in the Summer, to occupy their villas at Newport and other fashionable Summer resorts. The general movement of society will be toward the country during May. There are very few social events scheduled for May, with the exception of the usual out-of-door affairs, and the month is almost void of weddings, probably owing to the superstition of brides.

A May wedding of great interest, however, will be that of Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, which is to be celebrated very quietly on Thursday, May 7, in Washington, D. C. In accordance with the wishes of Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo, the wedding will be very small, only the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, the Cabinet, and the immediate members of the two families are to be present. Their engagement was announced last March. Miss Wilson will be the fourteenth White House bride. Her wedding ring is a huge opal of great beauty and exquisite coloring, set in dull gold. But Miss Wilson evidently has no superstitious fears of the "unlucky" opal.

The serious illness of Vincent Astor makes the plans rather uncertain for his marriage to Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, which was set for Thursday, April 30, although there has been no formal announcement as yet of a postponement to an indefinite date of the wedding. As it is believed that Mr. Astor has passed the crisis, much will depend on the speediness of his recovery within the next fortnight. If it does take place on the date fixed, it will no doubt be a very small and quiet wedding, probably at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, at Staatsburg, N. Y., where Mr. Astor is now, and not at St. Margaret's Church, as at first announced.

Incidents in Society.

Mrs. Henry Scott Rokenbaugh will give a luncheon, followed by bridge, to-morrow at her home, 512 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee is giving a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Evelyn Witherbee, to-morrow night at Sherry's.

On Tuesday evening the Italian Consul General and Mme. Fara Forni are to give a masked black and white domino and clown dance at the Colony Club.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, who arrived here last week from Europe to attend the wedding yesterday at Glen Cove, L. I., of Mr. Wall's niece, Miss Elise Ladew, are returning abroad on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. Albert Pease, Jr., has sent out invitations for two fancy dress dances, the first to be held to-morrow night and the second on Wednesday evening, at her apartment at the Marquand House, 11 East Sixty-eighth Street. While the invitations read "Bal Poudre," fancy dress is not obligatory.

Mrs. Richard Stevens will give a dinner for her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens, at her home in Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday night, to be followed by a small dance. Miss Stevens was a débutante of the Winter and was unable to take part in the activities of the younger set late in the season owing to illness.

Julius L. Fleischmann of Cincinnati, Ohio, will give a dance at Sherry's on Thursday.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew is to give a dinner in honor of Mr. Depew's birthday on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich are giving a dance at Sherry's on Friday. Mrs. Henry I. Riker will give a supper dance the same evening at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris are expected to arrive from Europe early in May and will go to Tuxedo for the Summer.

A considerable sum was realized by the dance which was given under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 1 of the New York Diet Kitchen Association on Wednesday night at the Plaza. The dance was largely attended. Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Alexander von Gontard, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Miss Shirley Dean were among the society patronesses of the dance.

The last of the series of the Friday Night Club dances was held on Wednesday evening at the Vanderbilt. The club has had a very successful season, being organized by Charles D. Wetmore, Alfonso de Navarro, Moncure Robinson, Lydig Hoyt, Francis Roche, B. T. Frelinghuysen, and other well-known young men in society. Miss Louise Sands, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner were among those at the last dance.

A matinée musicale is to be given on Thursday at Mrs. H. D. Kerr's home, 32 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mme. D'Espinoy, Mme. Barrere-Burani, Mme. Henri Goirsn, and Gerald Onativia are to take part.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is expert with the tennis racquet, has become interested in golf, and has been playing with her sister, Miss Katherine Force, on the links at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Oliver G. Jennings is to erect a new town house at 882 Fifth Avenue. His neighbors are John Sloane and Adolph Lewisohn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze will spend the Summer in Southampton, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff will open their cottage at Tuxedo the latter part of this month, and will pass the greater part of the Summer there.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson have taken possession of the Harry B. Hollings place at Islip, L. I., which they have leased for the Summer.

There have been several interesting births of late in the social ranks. Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand C. Griswold are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son last Tuesday at the home of Mr. Griswold's mother, Mrs. Chester Griswold, at 23 West Forty-eighth Street. A son was born last week to Mr. and Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne (Miss Wright) at their home, 163 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond D. Little (Miss Beatrice Kobbé) are also receiving felicitations over the birth of a daughter at their home in Babylon, L. I.

Miss Elizabeth Sands, daughter of Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis at Newport.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who are at the Plaza, have been giving small informal dinner parties during the week.

Mrs. Eugenie A. Philbin and Miss Eugenie Philbin, who have been in Rome, will spend some time in London and Paris.

The French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, was in town last week, also the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Manson are occupying the house of the late Mrs. William Thorne, 32 East Fiftieth Street, which they have leased for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey are at Mrs. E. H. Harriman's house on Fifth Avenue during Mrs. Harriman's absence in Europe.

Mrs. John Innes Kane plans to depart for Europe shortly, and will remain abroad until late in July.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and family have gone to their country house on Long Island for the Summer. Miss Anne Morgan expects to go abroad this Summer, and will be in Venice during August.

William K. Vanderbilt arrived here from Europe last week. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, and Mrs. S. Stevens Sands, did not start for Europe as they intended, but will go abroad later, probably in about three weeks.

Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, sailed last week for Germany. Others departing for Europe recently include Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, who will pass six weeks in France; Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr., who are to be absent several months; Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, who are to be away for two months, returning to their Newport place in time for the Summer season; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw and the Misses Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Charles Lanier, and the Misses Katharine L. Lawrence and Irene Bigelow.

Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the Pilgrim Society on Tuesday evening at the Plaza.

The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Mrs. David F. Houston were visitors in town last week.

Dance at Colony Club.

The afternoon dance, which is to be held at the Colony Club, through the courtesy of Mrs. James A. Wright, on Wednesday, for the benefit of the Manassas Industrial School, promises to be largely attended. Tickets, at $2 each, may be had from any member of the committee.

The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. John E. Berwind, 102 East Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. James Wright, 133 West Eleventh Street; Mrs. George Etheridge, 27 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Grace Wilkes, 16 Washington Square.

The patronesses are Mrs. George Gerdes Battle, Miss Julia Berwind, Mrs. John Flagler, Miss Mary Field, Miss George Huhn, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. R. hard Irvin, Mrs. Samuel Lever, Miss Lucy Marks, Mrs. Henry W. Payne, Mrs. James D. Remsen, Mrs. Benjamin F. Romaine, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. James Simpson, Mrs. George Whelan, Miss Grace Wilkes, Mrs. Percy K. Stewart, Mrs. E. F. Cockroft, and Miss Mary Schell.

Hasty Pudding Club Show.

The appearance of the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard in this city is always welcomed by society. This season the club will give its annual show [illegible] at Carnegie Lyceum for three evenings, beginning to-morrow night. "The Legend of Loravia" is the title of this year's operetta, which has already been successfully presented in Cambridge and Boston.

Vinton Freedly is to appear as the heroine. He is substitute quarter back of the Harvard football team. Other athletes in the cast are J. R. O. Perkins, N. J. Logan, W. H. Trumbull, F. J. Bradley, Jr., and W. G. Clafin.

Spring Festival.

Many interesting attractions have been arranged for the Spring festival and ball, which is to be given for three days in the Seventy-first Infantry Armory, beginning next Wednesday, for the benefit of the Societies Building, the new national social and civic centre and the home of the League for Political Education. Two hundred girls are to take part in the festival dances, and there will be tea and tango dances during the afternoon. Many prominent society women are acting as patronesses.

Columbia 'Varsity Show This Week.

The eagerly awaited first night performance of the Columbia University 'Varsity Show, "The Merry Lunatics," will take place to-morrow night at 8:15 o'clock at the Hotel Astor. It will be repeated each evening for one week, with a special matinée next Saturday. Elaborate plans have been under way for the past three weeks, and Manager Nyland and Coach K. Webb, '06, report that this year's show approaches more nearly a professional performance than anything Columbia has ever before undertaken.

"The Merry Lunatics" is a musical comedy, the joint work of P. S. Earle, graduate of the class of '04, and Louis J. Ehret, class '06. Mr. Earle is responsible for the book and lyrics, while Mr. Ehret supplies the lilting music, which is said to have considerable "go." There will be an orchestra of thirty men, the largest that has ever played for the 'Varsity Show, and Mr. Ehret will personally conduct at each performance.

Another special feature of the programme will be an exhibition of modern dancing by well known professionals, in the Astor ballroom, to follow each evening performance. Mlle. Lydia Lopokova, Miss Mae Murray, Miss Grace Field with A. Baldwin Sloane, Miss Maurice Madison with Howard Tumer, and Sheldon McCabe, are among those who will positively appear.

The scene of the play is laid in Hokokus, an out-of-the-way town on Long Island, noted for its Woosey Insane Asylum. The plot, and it is said this comic opera really has one, has to do with the adventures of one Dr. Fixem and his beautiful niece, Valerie, who, in an effort to escape the proposals of a long list of suitors who wish to marry her for her money, runs away in disguise, and is taken for one of the lunatics who happens to escape the same day. All kinds of humorous situations and complications immediately arise, but are of course satisfactorily straightened out in the last act.

Benefit Sale.

The annual exhibition and sale of baskets and woven rugs, made by the inmates of the Home Department of Lincoln Hospital and Home, will be held at 665 Fifth Avenue on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 22, 23, and 24. Miss Mary W. Booth, Mrs. H. Maunsell Schieffelin, Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. Charles Gustavus Taylor, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, and Miss Elizabeth Bellamy are among the patronesses of the exhibition.

Music in Restaurant Daily—12:00 to 3:00

ESTABLISHED 1857 **HEARN** 57 YEARS IN DRY GOODS

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

The Policy of This House
Is, and Has Been, to Give the Best Values Possible
The Secret of Our Popularity Is in the Above
Coupled with Large Assortments, Always of New Goods.

A SALE OF GINGHAMS AND NOVELTY COTTONS,
THE SURPLUS OF TWO MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS OF UNDERMUSLINS
A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF QUAKER LACE CURTAINS

These, and Many Under Value Purchases for Which We Always Pay Cash,
MAKE IT PROFITABLE TO BUY AT HEARN'S.

Important Lace Curtain News

Great Special Purchase of
QUAKER LACE CURTAINS
From the Quaker Lace Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

What is more attractive, nay, more necessary, than a properly curtained window?....The Quaker Company, of Phila., are renowned the country over for their fine qualities, the best of Egyptian yarns being used. The beauty and originality of designs give a completeness and style to their window draperies approaching in effect the rich and dainty Brussels, Marie Antoinette, Renaissance, French Lacet and Real Arab.

We closed out their Surplus Stock—all fresh, new patterns and will sell at ONE-THIRD BELOW VALUE:—

Curtains worth $1.19	.79	
Curtains worth $1.49	.98	
Curtains worth $1.79	1.29	*PRICES*
Curtains worth $2.25	1.49	*ARE*
Curtains worth $3.49	1.98	*FOR*
Curtains worth $3.98	2.49	*PAIRS*
Curtains worth $4.98	2.98	
Curtains worth $5.98 and $6.98	3.98	

IN ADDITION:—

Special Purchase of IMPORTED CRETONNES
FROM
The Robert Griffin Co., 425 Fifth Avenue
Importers of Ultra and Exclusive Styles
Who Have Sold Us Their Entire Surplus Stock.

40 ct. Value—yd... .19 | 60 ct. Value—yd... .29

Assortment comprises a wonderful variety of Old English Chintz, Verdure, Floral, Ribbon, Bird, Stripe, Conventional and Japanese effects—over a hundred styles—all designed to match the Latest in Wall Papers.

Surplus Stocks of Two Factories
Women's and Children's
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

New, large assortments, strictly first-class materials, laces, embroideries, etc.....Well made under sanitary conditions.

Following Prices Show Decided Advantage to All Buyers:—

Corset Covers—Nainsook—attractive models—yokes with ribbon run deep emb'y and various laces—trim'd front and back—exceptional value at .49 and .59.. .28

Corset Covers—Nainsook—elaborate styles with new open or French emb's—wide ribbon drawings and bows—really beautiful styles embracing some of allover emb'y; also Lace Underbodices—worth .69 and .79.. .48

Corset Covers and Underbodices—Fine nainsook—yokes of dainty shadow or Val. laces or fine embroidery—elsewhere .98.. .74

Drawers—Cambric—ruffle of wide emb'y and tucks or lace and insert—reg. .35.. .21

Drawers—Nainsook and Cambric—straight and circular—new styles, with emb'y and lace—worth .59.. .45

Drawers—Fine Nainsook—extra quality—refined styles with daintiest lace or emb'y—value .89 and .98.. .64

Drawers—Sheer and Dainty Nainsook—flat models with rows of lace and ribbon or fine emb'y—elsewhere $1.29.. .94

Petticoats—Nainsook and Cambric—close fitting models with deep trim of fancy lace—open or hand machine emb'y—reg. .98.. .64

Petticoats—Nainsook—best models—dainty embroideries and newest laces, some ribbon finish—reg. $1.29.. .94

Petticoats—Exceptional assortment of neat or elaborate styles with handsome laces or emb's and ribbon—some lace and emb'y combined—regularly $2.98.. 1.94

Combinations—Cambric—dainty styles, with yokes of Filet or Point de Paris laces or neat emb'y—skirt or drawers trim'd to match—value .79.. .48

Combinations—Nainsook—deep yokes of rows of lace or emb'y and ribbon—trim'd skirt or drawers—worth .98.. .69

Combinations—Nainsook—yoke of handsome emb'y, Val. lace and ribbon in charming new effects—usually $1.39.. .94

Combinations—Nainsook—waist or Princess models, with yokes of neat dot or floral embroidery or handsome laces—value $2.75.. 1.95

Night Dresses—V, round or high neck—several styles with tucks, lace or emb'y—reg. .49 and .59.. .36

Night Dresses—Nainsook and Cambric—round or V yokes, also Empire Styles—wide emb's, fancy laces and ribbon—worth .69 and .79.. .58

Night Dresses—Cambric and Muslin—Empire and other models elaborately trim'd with laces and embroideries—reg. $1.00.. .76

Night Dresses—Dainty styles—Nainsook and Crepe—trim'd in various effects with Shadow or Fisheye Val., emb'y Medallions and emb'y trim'd—value $1.29.. .96

Night Dresses—Fine Nainsook—wonderfully attractive Models with deep trimmings of French emb'y or lacy effects, also yokes and sleeves of allover laces and embroideries—reg. $2.65.. 1.94

Princess Slips—Nainsook—round yokes with fancy laces and emb'y—also lace insert effects—Skirts elaborate trim to match—reg. .98.. .68

Princess Slips—Nainsook—various pretty Models with laces and emb's in great variety—usually $1.50.. 1.24

Princess Slips—Open front or back—pretty Marguerite and other styles—very elaborate trim of fine lace—worth $2.69.. 1.98

Children's Drawers—Masonville Muslin—hemstitched hem and tucks 1 to 6 yrs.—val. .25.. .15; 8 to 12 yrs.—val. .29.. .19

Children's Cambric Drawers—emb'y or hemstitching and tucks—1 to 16 yrs.—value .35.. .24

Children's Cambric Drawers—lace and insert or emb'y ruffle—1 to 16 yrs.—reg. .49.. .36

Children's Petticoats—Cambric and Nainsook—lace and insert or emb'y and tucks—4 to 16 yrs.—reg. .59.. .38

Children's Petticoats—Cambric—ruffle and insert of emb'y or deep lace and ribbon—4 to 16 yrs.—reg. .79.. .58

Children's Princess Slips—Nainsook—elaborate yokes of Fisheye val., medallions, fine emb'y and ribbon—skirts to match—6 to 18 yrs.—worth $1.49.. .95

EXTRA SIZES also included in these purchases.

Large assortment of Crepe Garments suitable for country wear.

SMART BLOUSES For Women

Four popular prices chosen from our great stocks noted for their vast and comprehensive varieties.

One reason for the supremacy of our values is that we make no charge for extravagant display ....Every cent expended here yields full value in merchandise.

Blouses of Silk and Lingerie..4.98

IN SILKS—Plain and changeable **Chiffon Taffetas, Messalines,** Washable **Satins, Chiffon Cloth,** as well as **Roman Stripe Silks** and Dolly Varden **China Silks**—Also All-Over **Shadow Laces** in fluffy models....Wonderful range of colors, every style collar, variety of sleeves.

LINGERIE—Fine Voiles that are embroidered all over in small designs or in larger patterns here and there about motifs of Venise lace....Excellent range of models, in which Cluny, Venise, Val. and shadow laces are used in profusion....Also plain tailored styles of cross-bar **Crepes.**

Be sure to ask for the newest style, called the "Puff Sleeve Blouse." It is of crepe de chine.

Lingerie Blouses.....1.98

Voiles, lawns, batistes—all-over embroidery eyelet and plain fabric combined with shadow laces....One of the newest styles shows trimmings of colored emb'y—little unexpected touches found usually only at higher prices.

Sheets and Pillow Cases, etc.

Money Saving Opportunities for the housewife, hotel or boarding-house keeper....All Odds and Surplus are reduced to quickly clear.

TOMORROW:—

Mill lengths of Bleached Sheetings—First quality.

6-4—reg. .19—Mill length, yd.. .11½
7-4—reg. .23—Mill length, yd.. .13½
9-4—reg. .27—Mill length, yd.. .18½

Hemmed and Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases—clean-up of odds and regular lines—No seconds—all strictly perfect.

PILLOW CASES.

	Hemmed. Worth.	Sale.	Hemstitched. Worth.	Sale.
42x36	.17	9½	.21	.10½
45x36	.19	.10½	.23	.11½

SHEETS.

54x90	.55	.34	.62	.39
63x90	.59	.41	.67	.43
72x90	.64	.47	.72	.52
81x90	.69	.52	.79	.55
90x90	.75	.55	.83	.59
90x99			.89	.64
90x108	.84	.64	.92	.69

Measurements before hemming.

GINGHAM WEEK
AN ANNUAL EVENT!

By no means a sale of Ginghams alone, but a sale of many varieties of Novelty Dress Cottons—All specially priced for this week.

Dress Linens Ginghams | *Poplins Ratines* | *Voiles Crepes* | *Silk Mixtures Madras, etc.*

Styles and colorings for Season of 1914.

Genuine Imported Scotch **Ginghams**—Stripes, Checks, Plaids—excellent combinations—also plain—value .24—**For Gingham Week..18**

Imported Bordered **Ginghams**—Stripes and plain colors with contrast borders—value .24—**For Gingham Week..15**

32-inch Fine Zephyr **Ginghams**—new styles and colors for Misses' and Children's Dresses, etc.—val. .24—**For Gingham Week..15**

32-inch **Dress Ginghams**—Splendid quality and styles for Misses' and Children's Dresses—worth .15—**For Gingham Week..12½**

Plain and Corded Zephyr **Ginghams**—new stripes and checks—attractive plaids and plain—worth .12½—**For Gingham Week... 9½**

Novelty Dress **Ginghams,** also seersucker styles—full line of best colorings—value 9—**For Gingham Week..6¾**

Apron **Ginghams**—one of the best makes—ass't blue checks—val. 7½—**For Gingham Week... 5¾**

Anderson's Scotch **Madras**—white with black and colored stripes—worth .35—**For Gingham Week..24**

English **Madras**—used by high-class haberdashers for Men's fine shirts—comprehensive display of white grounds with colored stripes—elsewhere .50—**For Gingham Week..37**

Silk Mixed **Madras**—32 inch—soft crepe weave with stripes of various colors on white or colored grounds—val. .75—**For Gingham Week..55**

Silk Mixed **Shirtings**—32 inch—white with cluster cord stripes, in pink, blue, helio, tan, etc.—worth .44—**For Gingham Week..35**

Silk Mixed **Pongees**—35 inch—best up-to-date shades—splendid quality—immense variety—val. .39—**For Gingham Week..27**

Imported **Crepes**—white, with dainty colored ratine stripes, also attractive nub styles in self tones and emb'd figures on white—were $1.98—**For Gingham Week.... 1.24**

38-inch English **Crepes**—white, with various color stripes—smart looking—worth .89—**For Gingham Week..66**

New Kimono **Crepes**—Japanese floral and Persian effects—vast variety—reg. .17—**For Gingham Week..14**

Attractive **Crepe Plaids**—entirely new—for Children's and Misses' Dresses—splendid combinations—val. .25—**For Gingham Week....18**

46-inch Imported **Dress Linens**—pure linen—French and Ramie weaves—full assortment of desirable shades—others ask .75—**For Gingham Week..55**

46-inch French **Linens**—every thread linen—Ramie weaves and self-tone Brocades—various shades of blue, wistaria, pink, brown, etc.—worth and elsewhere $1.00—**For Gingham Week..65**

47-inch French **Dress Linens**—all linen—exceptional assortment of best colors—a weight particularly desirable for dresses for women and children—.60c quality—**For Gingham Week..44**

Ramie **Linens**—54-inch (exceptional width)—variety of colors—val. .59 & .69—**For Gingham Week..41**

French Ramie **Linens**—46 inch—pure linen—blues, rose, brown, wistaria, 3 shades of green, tango shades, helio, pink, mustard and other colors—49c quality—**For Gingham Week..35**

35-inch Ramie **Linens**—every color in demand—pure linen—34c value—**For Gingham Week..27**

Mercerized Linen **Pongees**—beautiful range of fashionable shades—also crashes and linens in natural tans—reg. .24—**For Gingham Week..18**

Mercerized **Poplins**—highly lustrous—full range of dainty and practical shades—usually .25—**For Gingham Week..19**

Mercerized Poplins and Shantungs—plain or fancy weaves—variety of leading shades—value .17—**For Gingham Week..12½**

Mercerized **Pongees**—32-inch—weave and colorings for shirtings, waistings, pajamas, etc.—reg. .19—**For Gingham Week..15**

Imported **Ratines**—desirable colors—exceptional wearing fabric—were .75—**For Gingham Week..45**

Mercerized **Ratines**—plain shades in various colors—stripes in shades to match may be used as trimming—reg. .24—**For Gingham Week....20**

Mercerized **Crepes**—plain shades and stripes—various tonings—reg. .17—**For Gingham Week..12½**

Tomboy **Wash Suitings**—plain colors, also stripes of various shades and widths on white—elsewhere .25—**For Gingham Week..17**

Gainsboro Cloth—fabric used for boys' and girls' knock-about dresses and suits—large assortment—**For Gingham Week..14**

Khaki Cloth—for boys' and girls' Outing and Play Suits—15 ct. quality—**For Gingham Week....11**

Crinkle **Seersuckers**—require no ironing—white, with stripes, in attractive colors—reg. .15—**For Gingham Week...10**

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS
Specially Priced as Follows:—

15.98	19.98	23.98
Worth $20.98.	Worth $25.98.	Worth $28.98.

At 15.98—

Tailored Suits of Crepe, Gabardine, Crepe Poplins—Black, Navy, and best colors, also Black and White Hairline Worsteds—Fancy Etons with long backs—Straight Skirts or Tunic Models, also Tailored Styles with three-button Cutaway Coats.

At 19.98—

Tailored Suits of Moire, Taffeta and Silk Crepe—2 and 3 pc. Models; also Silk and Wool Fabrics, Wool Crepes, Worsteds, Crepe Poplins and Serges—Black, Navy, Copenhagen and all fashionable shades. Novelty Etons with long backs, ruffled, shirred and trim'd in various smart effects; also Tailored Models in EXTRA sizes to 52 bust.

At 23.98—

Smartly Tailored Suits, some copies of imported models—Black and White and Novelty Check Worsteds, Crepe Poplins, Crepes and Serges—Black, Navy, Green, Wistaria, Copenhagen, Tango and other shades—Fashionable Eton Models with contrast or self-tone trimmings of Taffeta, Moire and Roman Silks—Peg-top tunic, double tier, ruffle and Straight Skirts, also Strictly Tailored Models—Peau de Cygne lined.

CREPE METEORS

40-inch—soft kid finish—fine range of colors, including wistaria, tango, old rose, plum, mahogany, navy, taupe, new and old blue, brown, reseda, new gray—genuine $2.00 value } 1.69

Also These Splendid Values at Money-Saving Prices:—

$2.50 **CREPE DE CHINES**....1.95
45-inch—remarkably durable as well as fine—white, cream, ivory, evening tints, street colors, black.

40-inch **CREPE METEORS**
1.49....1.95

Full line of light and dark colors, also black.

$1.75 **CHARMEUSE BROCADES 1.25**
40-inch—soft draping—medium size designs—desirable colors, including

White	Cream	Ivory
Pearl	Mais	Pale Blue
Light Pink	Rose	Wistaria
Taupe	Tango	Mahogany
Plum	Catawba	Tan
Solferino	American Beauty	Orchid
Blues	Old Rose	Also Black

$1.75 **FIG'D CREPE DE CHINES 1.39**
40-inch—soft draping—very crepe like—contrasting figures and florals on grounds of

Tango	Mahogany	New Blue
Wistaria	Taupe	Brown
Old Rose	Navy	New Gray
Plum	Old Blue	Willow Green

$2.25 Shower-proof **FOULARDS..1.75**
45-inch—chiffon finish—typical foulard designs—appropriate colors, also black ground.

Your attention is especially called to exceptional width.

WARP PRINT CHIFFON TAFFETAS.....1.45
35-inch—Charmeables in excellent combinations—soft draping—small designs in contrasting colors.

THREE "ONYX" HOSIERY DAYS

Monday	*Tuesday*	*Wednesday*
April 20th	*21st*	*22d*

AS ARRANGED WITH THE WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS,
We Will Offer Extraordinary Values:—
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

Also TWENTY MORNING SPECIALS, for which see other Sunday Papers
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES, AS USUAL!

SMART TOWN WEDDINGS THIS WEEK

THE wedding of Miss Louise R. Chappell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, and H. Rudolph Kunhardt, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Kunhardt, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation. The reception will be held at the Chappell house, 7 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Constance L. Chappell is to be her sister's maid of honor, and Hildegarde Kunhardt, a cousin of the bridegroom, is to be flower girl. The bridesmaids will include the Misses Marie Taller, Mary Brooks, Amy Bradish Johnson, Gertrude Hoyt, Mary R. Haskell, Elizabeth Kendall, Margaret R. Strong, and Margaret Trevor.

G. Farnham Kunhardt will act as his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be William K. Dick, Lyman N. Hine, William P. Hardenbergh, Jr.; Amory L. Haskell, Robert Williams, and Ralph Hornblower.

Mr. Kunhardt gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Sherry's.

Miss Hastings a Tuesday's Bride.

On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church, Miss Eleanor Laid Hastings, a daughter of Mrs. George R. Read, is to be married to Francis E. Storer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Storer. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, and will be followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Read, 28 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. William Kingsland Macy is to serve as matron of honor, and Miss Fanny de Groot Hastings will be her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Isabel Foote, a cousin of the bride; Alice Haven, Ruth Adams, Dorothy L. Howard, Jeanne Kerr, and Edna Biddle.

Drelincourt M. Martin is to be best man. The ushers chosen are T. Edward Hambleton of Baltimore, Clarence C. Stetson of Bangor, Me., Lee J. Perrin, Cameron McKenzie, Leslie H. Cushman, Wadsworth R. Lewis, D. H. Babcock, and J. Horton Ijams.

Mr. Storer gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the Harvard Club last week.

Miss McAlpin to Wed This Week.

On Wednesday Miss Jeannette McAlpin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin, and A. Musgrave Hyde, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde, are to be married in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock.

Miss McAlpin's only attendants will be her two sisters, the Misses Dorothy and Flora McAlpin.

Fillmore V. S. Hyde is to be his brother's best man. The ushers are to be Thomas H. Lanman of Boston, Howell Forbes of Morristown, Oliver W. Roosevelt, Reginald S. Parker, John Elliott, and George L. McAlpin.

Only relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited to the chapel ceremony, but a large reception is to be held at the McAlpin house, 9 East Ninetieth Street.

Miss McAlpin is giving a dinner, to be followed by a theatre party and dance, to-morrow night, for the members of her bridal party.

Miss Burrill a Bride on Thursday.

One of the largest weddings of the week will be that of Miss Eleanor Livingston Burrill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill, and Francis O. French, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, which is to be celebrated on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church.

Mr. Burrill will give his daughter in marriage, and the Rev. Leighton Parks is to perform the ceremony. Miss Beatrice Burrill will act as her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to include the Misses Leonie Burrill, a cousin of the bride; Alice Gouverneur Kortright, Louise Munroe, Lillian Endicott, Katherine C. Miller, Hilah C. French, Lesley F. Pearson, and Catherine L. Hamersley, whose engagement was recently announced.

Stuyvesant Le Roy French is to be best man for his brother. The ushers will include Edward Livingston Burrill, Jr., brother of the bride; Henry B. H. Ripley, Grafton Chapman, George B. Post, 3d, Reginald Lanier, John Elliott, John Munroe, Griswold Lorillard, Stanley G. Mortimer, H. Gallatin Pell, and Samuel J. Wagstaff.

After the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 4 West Forty-eighth Street.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt gave a dinner dance at Sherry's on Thursday night for Miss Burrill, who is her niece, and the bridal party.

In Aid of St. John's Guild.

The Women's Auxiliary of St. John's Guild will give an entertainment and dance on Saturday afternoon and evening at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Floating and Seaside Hospitals. The afternoon programme will furnish a frolic for the children, including a fish pond, stereopticon views, and dancing. The principal attraction will be "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," who will lead the children into a hillside and reveal many mysteries.

The evening is to be devoted to general dancing, with a buffet supper. Professional dancers are to appear in exhibitions of modern dances. The Floor Committee includes Edward G. Schermerhorn, Alfred Houston, James C. McGuire, George H. Sullivan, Edgar A. Carolan, and A. R. Whitney, Jr.

Tickets may be had at the guild office, 103 Park Avenue, or from Mrs. Alvah H. Doty, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Among the members of the auxiliary are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. W. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Charles Bowring, Mrs. Seymour Cromwell, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mrs. Robert Pierrepont, and Mrs. William Scott Pyle.

A Soiree Dansant.

A soiree dansant will be given at the Vanderbilt Hotel on Saturday night, May 2, for the benefit fund of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives, which holds daily clinics in the Post-Graduate Hospital. The arrangements are under the auspices of the Friends' League, of which Mrs. Nathaniel Alexander is President, Miss Pearl H. Leon Secretary, Nathaniel Alexander Treasurer, and J. Meier Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The list of patrons and patronesses includes Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Caroline Alexander, Mrs. Frances Davidson, Dr. Louis Haupt, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Loeser, Mr. and Mrs. George Pohlman, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Baar.

Miss Rice's Engagement.

Judge and Mrs. J. Kearny Rice of New Brunswick, N. J., have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Sally Neilson Rice, to Harold C. Harvey of Trenton, N. J., who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey of London, England.

Miss Rice is a cousin of Mrs. J. Kearny Warren of New York and a niece of Justice Willard P. Voorhees of the New Jersey Supreme Court. Mr. Harvey is a cousin of Eugene H. Outerbridge of this city. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

The Thursday Musical Club.

The annual scholarship concert of the Thursday Musical Club will take place at the house of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, on April 23, at 9 o'clock. Tickets, at $5 each, may be had from Miss Katharine W. Sewall, 29 East Seventy-seventh Street. The Kneisel Quartet is to play and Miss Pauline Mallet-Prevost, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, and Lascha Jacobsen are also to appear in the programme arranged for the evening.

Operetta for Charity.

An interesting entertainment is to be given at the Plaza on Thursday afternoon and evening and Friday evening by the Spence School Society for the benefit of a class of crippled children. The attraction will be "Sylvia," a two-act operetta, by Maud Elizabeth Inch, and E. R. Herbert, in which members of the society will appear.

As an added attraction Miss Beulah Hepburn is to appear in original dances as "The Spirit of the Hayfield," and Mrs. B. Tappen Fairchild is to appear in a whistling solo.

Those who have leading parts in the operetta are the Misses Louise Trevor, Caramai Carroll, Louise Freeman, Marjorie Leaycraft, Edith Cook, and Katharine Flagg, and Mrs. Fairchild.

The chorus girls will include the Misses Louise Butler, Gertrude Mail, Margaret Trevor, Anne Harrison, Alma Adams, Cordelia Hepburn, Dorothy Wells, Margaret Warren, Estelle Romeyn, Mildred Rice, Dorothy Flagg, Katherine Smith, Dorothy Schenck, Elizabeth Black, Margaret Sloane, Sophie Young, Grace Rogers, Marion Vanderhoef, Marion Gibney, Priscilla and Jeannette Flagg, Laura and Mary Parsons, Dorothy Taylor, Virginia Scully, Diantha Fitch, also Mrs. Frank Washburn and Mrs. Franklin Richardson.

The committee in charge includes the Misses Mary Wells, Margaret Trevor, Louise Freeman, Helene Underwood, Margaret Overton, and Vieva Fisher.

Tickets may be had from Miss Margaret C. Overton, 49 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Boxes have been taken by Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. George H. Macy, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. J. Ellis Fisher, Miss Spence, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and Mrs. Walter B. Oakman.

General dancing will follow the entertainment.

Army Relief Garden Party.

The annual garden party at Governors Island will be held this year on Thursday, May 28, under the auspices of the New York Branch of the Army Relief Society. This year the party will not be confined to the afternoon as heretofore, but will continue through the evening, when a light supper will be served, and there will be general dances in Corbin Hall. This will be done to enable many young men to attend who are unable to leave their offices during the afternoon. Mrs. Charles F. Roe has been elected President for 1914-15; Mrs. Leonard Wood, First Vice President; Mrs. Malcolm Stewart, Second Vice President; Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Newcomb C. Barney, Treasurer. Mrs. Harriet S. Center is President of the Garden Party Committee, and other members include Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, Mrs. John Mallory, Mrs. Stephen Mills, Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, and Mrs. Bridgman.

Hardy-Delafield.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Hardy, daughter of Horace C. Hardy of Seattle, Wash., and Robert Hare Delafield, a nephew of Lewis L. Delafield of this city, with whom Mr. Delafield has made his home for several years. He is at present a student at Harvard and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Delafield, who lived for some time in Seattle.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Baird of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel I. Baird, to George F. Butterworth, Jr., who was graduated last year from Columbia University and is now a student at the Columbia Law School. Miss Baird is a sister of Mrs. Austin K. Neftel and Mrs. Max Roesler.

Supreme Court Justice John J. Delany and Mrs. Delany of 324 West 108d Street announced last week the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Cecilia Delany, to Arthur Cunnion, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Cunnion of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Oakman Ferris to Alan Newhall Mann of this city was announced last week at a tea given by Miss Ferris's sister, Mrs. George W. Adams of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street. Miss Ferris is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ferris of Westchester. Mr. Mann is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Matthew D. Mann of Buffalo.

Mrs. Katharine Gordon's engagement to Edwin S. Dillingham of 148 West Eighty-fifth Street has been announced. Mrs. Gordon, who resides at 112 Cathedral Parkway, is the widow of George Clifton Gordon. Mr. Dillingham is a graduate of Yale and is a member of the University, Yale, and Aldine Clubs of this city, the Englewood Country Club, and the Graduate Club of New Haven. No date has been set for the wedding.

Springtime Fete for Children's Educational Theatre.

The Junior League of the Children's Educational Theatre announces "A Springtime Fête," with dancing, to be held at the Hotel St. Regis, Friday evening, May 1, and Saturday afternoon and evening, May 2, with a re-futurist art exhibit and competitive dancing under the supervision of Sailing Baruch.

Tickets may be obtained for 50 cents each of Mrs. Minnie Herts Heniger, 89 West Ninety-third Street; Miss Dorothy Obermeyer, Treasurer, 61 East Eighteth Street.

Very few people are acquainted with the Children's Educational Theatre, which possesses a charter from the State Regents and undertakes to preserve and develop initiative through stimulation of childhood's creative or dramatic instinct. The sole textbook of this educational institution is to play, a textbook in which every child and young person is keenly interested.

During this season the theatre has produced Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper," giving fifteen performances, with several different casts; "The Little Princess" at two performances, and several one-act plays. The organization operates six centres in various neighborhoods of Greater New York, thus reaching a vast and diverse number of children and young people, to whom the work affords the joy of self-expression. In return for the instruction they receive the students of this theatre produce their plays for vast audiences of children and their parents. At the majority of the Children's Educational Theatre performances this season the auditoriums of the Washington Irving High School, of the Fulton Theatre, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the Aerial Theatre have been filled to capacity.

General Notes.

Several young society girls will act as ushers at the Memorial Day Nursery's benefit performance of "Robin Hood and His Merrie Men," to be given at the Century Roof Theatre on Saturday afternoon. The comedy will be presented by the Frank Lea Short company, for whom it was expressly written. On that afternoon it will be seen for the first time, and so keen is the interest in the new play that the house is already nearly sold out. The few remaining seats may be had from Mrs. Elizabeth H. Perkins, 70 West Eleventh Street, at $2 each for the orchestra, and $2.50 for boxes. The ushers will be the Misses Elsie Hearman, Betty Dowell, Margaret Allen, Lucy Wheeler, Frances Dallett, Jean Saunders, Elizabeth Fackler, Helen Page, Lois Page, Marjorie Jenks, Ensley Hodgson, and Mrs. Archibald Cox. The Memorial Day Nursery, for which this benefit is to be given, was established at 198 Bleecker Street in December, 1910, to meet the needs of the working mothers of the closely settled neighborhood of Bleecker Street, where Italians predominate. It shelters about thirty children between the ages of two and six years, who are cared for by a matron and three assistants. They are given two meals besides an early lunch of bread and milk.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Weiler of 229 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Goshen, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Jeannette Weiler, to Raymond Joseph Schweizer, son of Joseph Schweizer of 10 West Seventieth Street, this city. Miss Weiler was one of last season's debutantes. Mr. Schweizer was graduated from Yale, class of '09, and is a member of the Rumson Country Club, Yale Club, and New York Athletic Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Arrangements have been completed for the wedding of Miss Henrietta Silliman Dana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Guyot Dana, and Thomas Denison Hewitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Browning Hewitt of 122 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony is to take place at 4 o'clock Saturday, April 25, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, and half an hour later there will be a reception at Mr. and Mrs. Dana's home, 180 Hicks Street. Mrs. Brower Hewitt (Antoinette Reeve Butler) is to act as matron of honor, and a sister of the bride, Miss Katharine Trumbull Dana, will be the maid of honor. Chosen for bridesmaids are the Misses Ruth S. Baldwin of Washington, Conn., Eleanor Goddard of Worcester, Mass., Frances Carpenter of Washington, D. C., Ruth Lawrence of Medford, Mass., and Olive Williams of Buffalo, all classmates of the bride at Smith College, from which she was graduated in 1912, and Dorothy Hulbert Sutphin. Mr. Hewitt, who was graduated from Yale in '90, will have his brother, Brower Hewitt, as best man. The ushers are to be Arthur Man and William Harison of New York, Sidney Robinson Kennedy, David Stuart of Brooklyn, Elliot Watrous of New Haven and John Lewis Evans of Haverford, Penn.

Miss Helen Lincoln Appleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ruel Ross Appleton, and Charles A. Read, Jr., of Boston, are to be married Wednesday, May 27, at the home of the bride's parents, 146 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Only relatives are to witness the ceremony at 4 o'clock, but the reception following will be a large one. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Marie Appleton.

The Elmira College Club of New York City will hold its annual luncheon at the Plaza on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, with a business meeting at 11 o'clock. Those desiring special seating arrangements should notify Miss Amelia Davis, Club Secretary. The speakers scheduled for the after dinner entertainment are Mayor Mitchel, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, John Moore, and Dr. A. Cameron Mackenzie. The club officers of this oldest of American women's colleges are: President, Mrs. George M. Robinson; First Vice President, Mrs. Albert R. Bogert; Second Vice President, Mrs. J. Ellis Stannard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Conley Meddick; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William J. Norman, and Treasurer, Mrs. Leon T. Le Wald. The Entertainment Committee consists of Mrs. Franklin Hamlin Mills, Mrs. George A. Page, Miss Amelia Davis, Mrs. Byron A. Kilbourne, Mrs. Julia Roe Davis, Mrs. George M. Sicard, Mrs. Charles Douglas Shrady, Miss Maria B. Cantwell, Miss Edna G. Mulford, Mrs. Harold A. Earle, Miss Fanny M. Sweet, and Mrs. George M. Robinson.

The marriage of Miss Margaretta C. Wylly, daughter of Martin Dasher Wylly of 81 Hillyer Street, East Orange, N. J., and Henry Stanley Hillyer of 443 William Street, East Orange, took place Thursday evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, Orange. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John F. Patterson, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Orange. Miss Emma Wylly was maid of honor. Another sister, Miss Helen G. Wylly, was first bridesmaid. The six bridesmaids were the Misses Alice Harvey of Orange, Clara Allison of Bayonne, Hope Ivins of Plainfield, Jean Haddock of New York, Marguerite Sears of Holyoke, Mass., and Edith Burrell of Brooklyn. Robert Silliman Hillyer, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Allan H. Clarke and Henry L. Jones of East Orange, Raymond Crum of Poughkeepsie, Morgan Van Woert of Montclair, Sherman P. Haight of Brooklyn, Allen Lefferts and Warren D. Strode of New York. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's father.

Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. August Belmont, and others are patronesses of the annual ball for the working girls of the Vacation Savings Fund, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace on April 30. Miss Joan Sawyer will dance.

The wedding of Miss Grace Lothian Kerr to Walter Charles Bettinson of Upper Montclair, N. J., will take place at 8:30 on Thursday evening, April 30, at the home of the bride's brother, John Clapperton Kerr of 135 Central Park West. The Rev. Dr. Swentzel of St. Luke's Church in Brooklyn will officiate, assisted by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend of All Angels' Church. Miss Kerr will have as maid of honor her niece, Miss Helen Culver Kerr, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Marjorie Lewis Prentiss of Brooklyn, Miss Alice Robinson of Milwaukee, Wis., and Miss Louise Hodsdon and Miss Louise Klipstein of New York. The ribbon bearers will be the Misses Winifred Marshall of Brooklyn, Mary Romadker of Milwaukee, and Jessie Benedict and Ida Guerin of New York. Clarence Mann Sherwood of Upper Montclair is to act as best man. The ushers will be Warren Wightman Ayres, Kirk Wells Newell, D. Van Ness Person, and James A. McGraw.

A considerable sum was realized by the dance given on Thursday night at the Ritz-Carlton by society girls for the benefit of the Roloff-Jansen Fresh Air Home at Tivoli-on-Hudson, of which Mrs. Frank B. Washburn is President. From June to September children from the Kips Bay Day Nursery are sent to the home for a fortnight, and they are boarded for only $2.50 a week. Last Summer the home had seventy children, which was a large increase over the previous Summer, when there were only thirty-nine. If the children do not improve in a couple of weeks they are kept at the home until they are strong and healthy. Dances in aid of this home have been given for several years at the home of Mrs. Frederick Edey.

Preparations are now well under way for an invasion of Paris and possibly London this Summer by a little coterie of society dancers who are going over to show how the typical American dances should be danced. The dancers are all amateurs, and they will sail on May 1. They will hold dances every Friday, Saturday and Sunday, at the Majestic Hotel in Paris. The club will be known as the American Dance and Supper Club. The first dance is to be held in Paris on May 16 and will start at 9 o'clock.

A dance will be given at the Hotel Marseille, 103d Street and Broadway, on Monday evening, April 27, for the benefit of the Chrystie Street House, now located at 77 Horatio Street, this city, an institution for homeless young men. The dance is being given by the young men volunteer workers. Among those on the Board of Directors and auxiliary committee of the institution are Miss Laura Jay Edwards, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, Charles Wisner, Stephen G. Williams, Lewis Jackson, and Albert Hill Seabury.

Miss Eleanor L. Burrill, Miss Louise R. Chappell, Miss Eleanor L. Hastings and Miss Jeannette McAlpin in a Notable Group of Society's Beautiful Brides.

LADY NEWBOROUGH

MRS PERRY TIFFANY

Mrs. Perry Tiffany has been spending much of her time abroad. Lady Newborough, daughter of the late Col. H. M. Carr, U. S. A., and sister of the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Bingham, is a prominent hostess of London. Miss Elsa von Bergen's engagement was recently announced.

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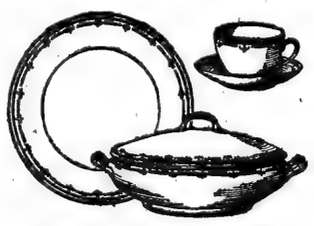
MISS ELSA VON BERGEN

1ST. QUARTER OF A CENTURY H&S BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT



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The selection contains 37 *different patterns* in the celebrated English Minton, Cauldon, and Doulton China, and the best makes of Limoges Dinnerware—including a few Complete Sets of very rich English and French China at reductions ranging up to

One-Half the Regular Prices

Limoges Dinner Set of 100 pieces, with a dainty floral decoration and clouded burnished-gold edges. Regularly $35.50; *at one-third off*— $23.65

This Set, with plain edges; regularly $25.85; at— $17.25

Theo. Haviland Dinner Set of 100 pieces, in a beautiful white-and-gold decoration—a heavy gold band between soft green hair-lines. Regularly $94; at— $62.70

Separate Pieces in above patterns at corresponding reductions

110-Piece Set of Finest Limoges China with wide (1½-inch) Cobalt border, surmounted by a heavy half-inch encrusted-gold border to edge of plate, and solid-gold handles. Regularly $346; *reduced to*— $231

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REFLECTING CLUB LIFE'S MANY PHASES

Rainy Day Elects Officers—Athene to Have Installation Day—Neighborhood Social and Industrial Club to Give a Dance on Tuesday.

IN July 1620, the ship Speedwell set sail from Delft, Holland, carrying a little group of Pilgrims bound for the New World. Stopping at Southampton, the Speedwell was joined by the Mayflower with a contingent from London, and together the little boats started. In a few hours the Speedwell sprang a leak and was obliged to stop at Dartmouth for repairs, and then once more they proceeded. After sailing merrily along for 300 miles the Speedwell, it was discovered, was in such a parlous condition that an immediate return was advisable, so back the two ships put, and leaving 20 passengers in Plymouth, Devonshire, the rest, on board the Mayflower, made another try, and on Sept. 6 started with just 100 souls. These included Brewster, Bradford, and the doughty but bashful Miles Standish.

On the long voyage over, one died and one was born, so they landed as they started, 100 strong. Many were the perils, many the mishaps they withstood on that trip and finally when they did sight land it was Provincetown, where their patent gave them no authority to stop, and so they sailed away to the southward to explore. On Nov. 11 a party set out to find a likely spot to settle and for five weeks little groups searched up and down the coast until it was decided that Plymouth was as good a site as any, and on Dec. 22 they landed at this place.

In 1894 Col. Richard Henry Greene founded a society of men and women who could trace their ancestry back to one of the hundred. To-day there are 3,000 descendants of that little band of men and women who were ready to die for a principle, and these 3,000 call themselves The Society of Mayflower Descendants. There are members in sixteen States. In New York State Frederick Chandler Seabury is Governor. The rooms of this branch are at 44 East Twenty-third Street. All the colonies journey to Plymouth to attend a national congress every third year on Sept. 6, the date of the sailing. Another day that is observed by the colonies all over the Union is Nov. 21, the date of the drawing up and signing of the Compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, and on Dec. 22 there is a dinner and large reception or ball to commemorate the landing of the 100 souls unafraid.

Last year England put up a monument to the memory of the Pilgrims on the spot from which they embarked, and the Mayflower descendants here and the Society of New England Women sent a contribution to the fund.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants will hold a social afternoon on Wednesday, April 29, in the Gold Room of Delmonico's from 3 until 6. Mrs. R. H. Greene will receive.

Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Regent, will hold its seventeenth anniversary luncheon at the Astor on Saturday, April 25. The reception will begin at 12:30. Tickets may be obtained from any member of the Chapter. The guests of honor that day will include Katharine B. Davis, Cabot Ward, Colin Woodward, Commissioner of Taxes; the Rev. Milo Gates, Lanier Washington, and Mme. Buckhout. Hostesses of the day will be Mrs. George D. Bangs, Mrs. Loron Burdick, Mrs. Silas Bostwick, Jr., Mrs. Harvey D. Cronk, Mrs. Charles Eninger, Mrs. Wright B. Haff, Mrs. John D. Murray, Mrs. Robert MacGregor, Mrs. Hattie Owens, Mrs. Fairfield Mortimore, Mrs. Thomas Smith, Mrs. J. H. Samuelson, Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle, Mrs. Joseph Wade, and Mrs. Albert Vorhis. Mrs. Fairfield Mortimore is Chairman of the luncheon.

Stonewall Jackson Chapter, E. M. Bruce, Children of the Confederacy, will hold a meeting with Mrs. Rupert Burdick, 2 Arden Street, near Dykeman Street, on Saturday, April 25, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. R. A. Lau, Director General, will give a talk on the scholarships in the mountain districts of Kentucky and Virginia, which the chapter is maintaining, and plans for the next season's work will be outlined. Miss Venice Lau is chapter President.

Arrangements are being made for a reception, dinner and musicale to take place on Saturday, May 2, in the Great Northern Hotel, West Fifty-seventh Street. The evening will be under the direction of the alumni and friends of the Valparaiso University Association of New York, of which Edgar Barber is President. Henry Kinsey Brum, Miss Catherine Corboy, Prof. B. F. Williams, and Prof. John E. Roessler have been invited as special guests.

A May festival has been planned for the last meeting of the American Criterion Society. It will take place on the evening of Friday, May 1, in the Plaza under the direction of Mrs. Leonard Hill and a number of assistants. William Pitt Rivers will have charge of the entertainment, which will depict the changes in style of dress and dancing during the last century. Mrs. Arthur V. Rose is Chairman of arrangements and Mrs. William E. Bailey Chairman of the general dancing, which will follow the programme. James Gough Jamison has charge of the Floor Committee and ushers, and Miss Antoinette Elliott of the juniors, who will introduce the guests to each other. For those who do not care to dance there will be a section of bridge under the direction of Mrs. Frederic William Waller, and a seated supper will be served in the Palm Room.

PHOTO BY POCH BROS.

Miss Estelle Steiner

Miss Steiner's engagement to Ferdinand Fleischmann was announced last week.

The American Criterion Society will hold its annual business meeting and election on May 7. Last October there were 80 members in the club; now there are 170 active members, besides 25 juniors and about 80 associate members.

One of the several attractive affairs planned for Saturday afternoon at the Waldorf will be the first luncheon of Athené. Mrs. Katherine A. Martin, the President of the new club, will be installed by the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, and she in her turn will install these officers: Mrs. Frank A. Peteler, First Vice President; Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish, Second Vice President; Mrs. James McCullough, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Emile Rehfuss, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Edward B. Jenks, Treasurer; Mrs. George A. Brand, Mrs. George W. Beckel, Mrs. J. C. Niemann, Mrs. Andrew J. Hamilton, Mrs. William H. Corbin, Mrs. James E. Kelly, Mrs. Jud E. Wells, Mrs. George Pearsons, Mrs. Walter Daniel, Mrs. Neptune Smythe, Mrs. Francis E. Hadley, Miss Fleming, Mrs. Harry Clifford Fulton, Miss Sara Esterbrook, and Mrs. Frank L. Chipman, Board of Directors; Mrs. Henry M. Bicknell, Chairman of Press. There are 130 active members on the roll and for the present the list will be limited to 150.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred William Day of 220 West 107th Street have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Louise Day, and Edward White Overton on Thursday, April 23, at 6 o'clock, at the Hotel Marseilles. The young people will make their home at 120 West 107th Street and will be ready to receive their friends after May 15.

A charity dance for the benefit of the Neighborhood Social and Industrial Club will be given at the Marseilles on Thursday evening. Mrs. George E. Taylor and Mrs. W. St. George Elliott, Jr., have charge of the arrangements. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Taylor, at the Marseilles, or from Mrs. Frank E. Wise, President of the club, 236 West 101st Street. The patronesses will be Mrs. Nathan Arnold, Mrs. B. Blackman, Mrs. Elise Hanbold, Mrs. Frank W. Noxon, Mrs. Meigs Douglas, Mrs. Charles Kohler, Mrs. Alonzo B. Valient, Mrs. Henry C. Stuart, Mrs. William D. Snedeker, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Alexander Walker, Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Jr.; Mrs. A. M. McLaughlin, Mrs. J. S. Browne, Mrs. Robert Gray, Mrs. J. Wallace, Miss M. A. Pennell, and Miss Rosamonde Whiteside.

Rainy Day met on Wednesday at the Astor and elected these officers for the coming year: Mrs. A. M. Palmer, President; Miss Guernsey, Mrs. George H. Childs, Mrs. Carl Cronmeyer, and Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Brice Collard, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Francis H. Abrahall, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Morris, Assistant Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. H. H. Russell, Treasurer; Mrs. W. J. Hurrell, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Bickmore, Auditor; Mrs. Frank McWatters, Chairman Executive; Mrs. C. K. Mills, Third Member; Mrs. Titterington, Fourth Member; Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, Historian; Mrs. Mackay, Custodian of Banner; Mrs. Koeble, Ways and Means; Mrs. Tracy, Membership; Mrs. William Aten, Hygiene; Mrs. Imogene King, Literature; Miss Sara Palmer, Art; Mme. Von Klenner, Current Events; Mme. Fiqué, Music; Mme. Adler, Carol; Mrs. Hart, Programme; Mrs. Wiley, Press; Mrs. Grant, Branch Work; Mrs. T. M. O'Connor, Reception; Mrs. Martindale, Refreshments; Mrs. Nichlas, Guest; Mrs. Borden, Introduction; Mrs. E. A. Cowley, Printing; Mrs. R. R. Greaf, Visiting; Mrs. Burgess, Helpful Committee. The returns came in at 6 o'clock after a comparatively uneventful session. Rainy Day is one of the few clubs that manages to maintain its poise in any situation that may arise, and its elections are as pacific as it is possible for a tactful, courteous, and capable presiding officer to make them.

A meeting of the Federation of Sisterhoods was held on Wednesday in the United Hebrew Charities Building. A membership committee was appointed, including Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. A. Lederer, Mrs. Percival Menken, and Mrs. Rebecca Kohut. The members admitted at this session were Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, Mrs. David Goldfarb, Mrs. Jacob Cohn, Mrs. Abraham Peyser, Mrs. Israel Saul, Mrs. Edward Levy, Miss Sara Schottenfels, and Miss Oppenheim. Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, the President; Mrs. M. L. Levenson and Mrs. Harry Kraft will be the delegates to the City Federation Convention on May 1 at the Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Talbot Smith-Hanan have returned from Providence and are in town for a week before opening their cottage at Narragansett Pier. Early in June, after Mr. and Mrs. John Hanan return from Europe, they will occupy Shore Acres. Frederick Miller of Boston is visiting them for a few days on his way home from Florida. On Wednesday evening a theatre party was given for him at the Shubert, including Allen Story, Miss Adeline Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tucker, Edward Jordan and Miss Chapman.

Dr. and Mrs. William Edward Fitch of 355 West 145th Street gave a tea dance yesterday for fifty young people at which they announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucille Fitch, to Thomas Pittman Ferry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Blackman Ferry. Miss Fitch is one of last year's débutantes, and both she and Mr. Ferry come from old Puritan stock.

A series of Spring card games has been organized to take place on Friday afternoons at the Hotel Belleclaire. The first one was held last week. Dates for the others are April 24, May 1, 8, 15, and 22. Mrs. Imogene M. Blood, 611 West 114th Street; Miss Sara Palmer, 314 West Ninety-fourth Street, and Mrs. A. M. Dickenson, 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, are in charge of the games.

Mrs. Samuel Fletcher Hollender of 236 West 129th Street entertained the members of the New York Auction Bridge Club with a luncheon on Monday. There were twenty-eight guests. The decorations were Spring flowers, and there was a bouquet of violets at each cover. This was the last regular meeting of the season. A luncheon and theatre party has been planned for the first week in May.

A good programme has been prepared for the last evening concert of the Rubenstein Club to be held on Tuesday at the Waldorf. The chorus of 130 trained voices will give the programme assisted by a string orchestra from the New York Philharmonic Society, and Miss Felice Lyne. This will be Miss Lyne's first appearance in concert in New York. Her selections will include the aria from "Rigoletto" and a group of songs in English. Mrs. W. B. Chapman and the officers will receive during the intermission.

The last of the Assemblies, of which Miss Mary Jordan Baker is hostess, will take place on Friday evening and will be a fancy dress affair. Only those in costume will take part in the grand march. There will be brief exhibition dances and Ella Wheeler Wilcox will dance "The Lillies." General dancing will begin at 9:30.

The seats for the White Breakfast on May 2 are limited to 1,000, as this is the capacity of the Waldorf ballroom. The decorations will be dogwood and apple blossoms, white lilacs and smilax. Miss Virginia Root will be the soloist and will assist Sousa and his band with the musical programme which will follow the breakfast. Each hostess will be given a ticket of admission to an upper tier box, so that a friend, man or woman, may drop in for the music. There will be no dancing, and in order that the guests may march in the suffrage parade, or if they care to view it from the Waldorf windows, the exercises will begin earlier than usual.

One of the prettiest of the dozen or more attractive affairs given on Thursday was the annual breakfast of the Society of Kentucky Women. It took place in the Waldorf. The rooms were decorated with Murillo tulips and spikes of pink snap-dragon, and the President, Mrs. Frederick Wallis, received in a gown of tango pink Ruisselet, with a draped tunic of oyster white lace. Her hat was of lace to match, wreathed with rosebuds, and her flowers were sunrise roses and lilies of the valley. At the honor table were Gen. Robert K. Evans and Col. M. L. Maus of Governors Island, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. R. A. Lau, Mrs. L. B. Woodruff, Carroll Beckwith, Miss Nancy Barbee, Miss Mary Harbison, Robert Harbison, and Miss Roberts. Mrs. Baruch and Mrs. Lau spoke, Mrs. Woodruff gave a reading, Carroll Beckwith made an address advocating suffrage and telling of his experiences abroad, and Miss Nancy Barbee told several stories in negro dialect. Miss Harbison and her brother, both Kentuckians, sang, accompanied by Miss Roberts, and as a surprise to the guests Mrs. Bedell Parker, a member of long standing, played accompaniments for her two little daughters, Emily Gaines Parker and Frances Bedell Parker, who sang and played the violin. This was their first performance outside of their home. There were about 100 guests at the breakfast, which closed the season of the Kentucky Women.

Miss Ruth Virginia Fink, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fink, will be married to Edgar Robert Stix of 495 West End Avenue to-morrow at the St. Regis. Miss Florence Fink will be maid of honor, Mrs. Lawrence Stix will be matron of honor, and Lawrence Stix will be best man. The ushers selected are Dr. Ernst Boas, John Mayer, George Rose, Howard Cullman, Robert Phillips and Jack Wilbur Mayer.

Ostrich Boa Presented to Every Purchaser of a Hat in Our French Salon

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK ONLY

Hundreds of New Imported Models on Display at $15 and $20

$15 Genuine Belgium Split, with Genuine Paradise Spray.

We have illustrated one of the stunning new models typical of hundreds equal in value and style on display this week in our French Salon on the third floor. The shapes, of Belgian split straw, the fashionable Milan hemps and Leghorns, are genuine importations of the very latest Paris models. Brilliant silvered and bronzed effects in Ostrich, Numidi and Paradise, glistening lacquered ribbons, fruits and flowers predominate in the trimmings.

The prices are astonishingly low, beginning at $15.

We are also showing some very beautiful French chapeaux, just received from Lewis, Varon, Georgette and other French milliners. These are priced at one-third their original cost.

A HANDSOME 24-INCH OSTRICH BOA

will be presented to every person who buys in the French Salon on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of this week only, a hat costing $15 or more. From the costumes worn recently at Auteuil it is very evident that the Ostrich Boa has again become an indispensable adjunct to the toilette of the fashionable Parisienne. Get one of these full, rich Boas. You have your choice of all the modish colors. They are the most becoming and stylish addition to your costume.

Visit the French Salon. See what the Great French Designers are planning for the approaching summer.

London Feather Company

Largest Makers of Ostrich Plumes in the World,

21 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON PARIS CHICAGO BUENOS AIRES

STORE YOUR FURS IN BROOKLYN

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INCLUDING INSURANCE **Costs 2%** FOR THE SEASON

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Only 15 Minutes by Subway from Grand Central to Borough Hall Station

We Give Surety Coupons Free with Purchases and Redeem Them in Merchandise

New York's Shopping Centre

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

There are plenty of stores in which you can buy Suits and Overcoats at $12.50, but it is only at O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys you can buy

Men's $18.00 to $25.00 Spring Suits and Overcoats

The New Braid Bound Oxford Sack Suits
The 1914 Model Cutaway Coats & Vests
Full Dress & Tuxedo Suits
And All the New Spring Model Suits, Balmacaan and other Overcoats

$12.50

Cash or Credit—Buy Now—Arrange Payments at Intervals

Smart Sack Suits, $12.50

Values $18.00 to $25.00

Latest English conservative and **Norfolk** models, in the latest effects, in shepherd plaid, **Tartan Checks,** pin, hair-line, chalk stripes, plaids, checks and overplaids in worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. Also **Plain Blue Serge** and black unfinished worsted and Thibet. Sizes 34 to 42; stouts up to 46.

$18 to $25 Spring Overcoats, $12.50

In the new Balmacaan and English and conservative models. Balmacaans in the nifty checks and fancy rough effects, made button-to-neck or conservative style, silk shoulder and sleeves lined.

English styles, in rough effects, in cheviots, made skeleton, patch pockets, inverted plait and belt back. Also conservative styles. Sizes 34 to 42; stouts to 46.

O'Neill Men's Store—Street Floor.

Tomorrow is the Opening of the Famous

Three Special "Onyx" Days

Monday to Wednesday, April 20 to 22, Inclusive

The One Great Hosiery Opportunity of the Entire Year.

These 50c Hose, 3 Pairs for $1.00

For Women

E 970, Black; **962 S,** White—Women's "ONYX" finest gauze lisle; "Dub-l" top; high spliced heel and spliced sole and toe; regular 50c value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE, 3 pairs for $1.00.

409 KK, Black; **402 SW,** White; **403 S,** Tan—Women's "ONYX" Medium Weight Silk Lisle; "Doublex" heel and toe; "Dub-l" top and reinforced sole. Feels and looks like silk, but wears better. Regular 50c Value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE, 3 pairs for $1.00.

6807—Women's "ONYX" Boot Silk "Dub-l" top, reinforced heel, sole and toe; black, white and tan; regular 50c value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE, 3 pairs for $1.00.

120 M—Women's "ONYX" Extra Size Medium Weight Silk Lisle; "Dub-l" garter top and double spliced heel, sole and toe; black only; regular 50c value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE, 3 pairs for $1.00.

For Men

E 325—Men's "ONYX" Silk Lisle in black only. "Doublex" heel and toe, spliced sole. Has no equal. Regular 50c value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE, 3 pairs for $1.00.

615—Men's "ONYX" Pure Silk, fibre ribbed top; spliced heel, sole and toe; in black, tan, navy, gray, purple and smoke. Regular 50c value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE, 3 pairs for $1.00.

Men's "ONYX" $1.50 Silk Socks, pair, $1.00

Men's "ONYX" Finest Pure Silk, Medium Weight reinforced heels, soles and toes; black only.

Women's "ONYX" 35c Stockings, pair, 25c

H 248—Women's "ONYX" Medium Weight Cotton.
O H 366—Women's "ONYX" Gauze Weight Lisle.

Women's "ONYX" $1.35 & $1.50 Pure Thread Silk Stockings, pr., $1

A fine, medium weight thread silk in black only.

Boys' "ONYX" Special Stockings, pair, 25c.

B 1273—Boys' "ONYX" Medium Weight "Dub-l Wear" Ribbed Cotton in black and tan; sizes 6 to 10. Best boys' hose of its kind in America.

Misses' "ONYX" Special Stockings, pr., 25c

X 46—Misess' "ONYX" Medium Weight "Dub-l Wear" Lisle fine ribbed; black and tan; sizes 5 to 10. Best misses' 25c hose in America.

O'Neill Main Store—Street Floor.

Regular $1.50 Silks

A Wide Variety of the Season's Most Wanted Weaves and Shades

Special, 98c Yard

40 in. Printed Dress Satin; 40 in. Silk and Wool Crepe; 40 and 45 in. All Silk Charmeuse; 40 in. All Silk Cascadeau Crepe. Each line in a choice range of colorings, including 45 in. **All Silk Black Satin Meteor,** all at **98c** yard.

$1.00 All Wool Imported Crepe, 55c

42 in. wide, shown in all this season's choicest shadings; also white.

$1.25 Black Silk & Wool Poplin, yd., 89c

Rich Round Cord, bright, lustrous and serviceable.

O'Neill Main Store—Second Floor.

Women's Knit Union Suits

Value 50c—or, to put it properly, exceptional value at 50c

Special at 33c ea.

Women's Union Suits, fine ribbed cotton, low neck, no sleeves, lace trimmed at knee. Sizes 4, 5 and 6.

Women's Union Suits at 50c

Fine cotton, low neck, no sleeves; lace trimmed or tight knee. Regular sizes, 50c; extra sizes, 59c.

Women's 35c to 50c Vests at 17c

Low neck, no sleeves, regular and extra sizes. Cotton pants, lace trimmed—"Seconds."

O'Neill Main Store—Street Floor.

Infants' Spring Dresses

Really 75c and $1.00 values, and, besides, very dainty little frocks they are

Special at 50c Each

Children's Dresses, made of fine quality percales, in dainty colors, stripes and polka dots; trimmed with contrasting colors; dainty embroidered edges. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Children's Coats Special, $1.95

Values up to $5.00, in fine all wool cloths in white and colors. Sizes up to 6 years.

Children's Dresses Special, $1.95

Values up to $3.00, made of fine lawns prettily trimmed with fine embroidery and laces. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

O'Neill Main Store—Third Floor.

California Blankets

A splendid $5.00 grade offered on this particular occasion

Special at $3.25 Pr.

Superior quality California Blankets, double bed size. Pink and blue borders; light Summer weight. Value unusual.

$3.00 Blankets at $1.95 Pair.

Three-quarter size. Ends well bound and double-stitched, in pink and blue borders. Summer weight. Very special.

Indian Blankets at $3.98 Pair.

Full size. Different color stripe effects. Summer weight, for bungalows, seaside cottages, etc. Special value.

O'Neill Main Store—Second Floor.

Trimmed Hats

of the Distinctive Style and Excellent Quality that usually Cost $8.50 or More.

Special, $5.00

Models that follow the ideas and styles of the very latest creations from abroad and in New York.

$4.00 Leghorn Dress Shapes at $2.75

Fine, smart, new shapes.

Imported Wreaths, values $1.00 to $1.75, special at **48c** and **89c.**

Flowers, all new kinds—fruits, roses, foliage, June roses, daisies, also clusters. Value 50c to 75c; special, **25c.**

O'Neill Main Store—Street Floor.

Silk Tango Petticoats

New Model, Brilliant Colorings. Made to sell regularly at $4.00

Special at $2.95

The Tango Petticoat is of fine quality Silk Messaline—with the Tango Ruffle in all colors and black.

$3.00 Silk Petticoats at $1.95

Messaline silk in all colors; fancy figured crepe in handsome effects.

O'Neill Main Store—Third Floor.

High Class Corsets

Bon Ton and American Lady

Values up to $5.00

Special at $1.89

Made of Imported Batiste and fancy Brocade—models for the average figure. Lace trimmed and Hose Supports.

75c and $1.00 Brassieres at 45c

The Gem model, made of fine quality muslin. All prettily trimmed with laces and embroidery.

O'Neill Main Store, Third Floor.

O'Neill-Adams Co., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street, New York City.

EVENTS OF SOCIAL INTEREST HERE AND THERE

Theatre Clubs, Patriotic Societies and Musical Organizations Join With Literary, Social and Political Associations to Make the Coming Week an Interesting One.

THURSDAY, Friday and yesterday were busy days for the National Society of New England Women, for they were the days selected for the first annual congress of the seventeen colonies. Thursday, at 10:30, they met at Delmonico's and listened to reports of officers and explanations as to how the reorganization had been thought out, planned and brought about; greetings from distant colony delegates, and plans for the rest of the congress. Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock, and those who care to do so remained for a game of bridge instead of taking the automobile ride which had been planned for that time. A few took closed autos up to the Museum to see the Morgan collection, and all met at 7 o'clock at The Craftsman for dinner. Reports read show that the third student is now benefiting by the scholarship at Barnard College, (the fund is $4,000;) that there is a scholarship in the Minnesota University; that there is a scholarship in the Fine Arts School in Albany; that there are two scholarships in music, one in Albany and one in Schenectady; that the various colonies are supporting numerous beds in hospitals, and visiting and helping many individuals and blind patients. There were thirty-eight delegates and seventeen alternates present besides many members.

On Friday the business session was brief and was followed by a luncheon at the Colony Club. In the afternoon there was a "quilting bee." The quilting was done by a professional, and Miss Neafie of the Minisink Chapter, D. A. R., read a paper on quilting. Each block was covered and there were guesses by each member as to the number of patches in the seventeen blocks, each of which is fifteen inches square. The chapter guessing the nearest is to have the finished creation. The central block was made by Mrs. Edward Standish Robinson and is a replica of the New England Women's Society emblem—six gold shields surrounding an ear of corn with the inscription "National Society New England Women" across the whole in gold letters on white enamel. In each corner of the square is a five-pointed star and in each point is the name of a Past President of the society.

Friday evening there was a reception for the society in the home of the President General, Mrs. Henry C. Coe, 3 West Seventy-Sixth Street.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock the officers for the coming year were elected. At 12:45 there was a breakfast, and in the afternoon a large number of the delegates went to see "The Things That Count."

At all the sessions the ushers wore Puritan costumes of gray poplin with snowy kerchiefs and caps. The Rt. Rev. Charles Sumner Burch opened the congress with an invocation.

A meeting of the Society for Political Study took place on Tuesday at the Astor, with Mrs. Austin N. Palmer presiding. There was a paper on "Current Events" given by Mrs. W. G. Demarest; an address on "School Life", by Mrs. Earl King, Supervisor of Public School 11; a discussion of a paper read by Miss Edna Kiser; Mrs. S. W. Lyons, Mrs. Thomas Slack, Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Menken also spoke. Dr. Monell, Chairman of Parliamentary Law, gave instructions on parliamentary debate and decorum. Delegates and Alternates chosen to attend the General Federation Convention in Chicago in June are Mrs. Austin N. Palmer and Mrs. H. M. Wade, delegates; Mrs. Loeb and Mrs. Wurts, alternates. Representatives from the society to the City Federation on May 1 will be Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Menken, Mrs. Allaire, Mrs. Melzer, Mrs. Kitton, and Mrs. Andrews.

At the meeting of Clio on Monday at the Astor these officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Charles Milton Ford, President; Mrs. Benjamin E. Dickhart and Mrs. Charles W. Wolfe, Vice Presidents; Mrs. George Little Fowler, Recording Secretary; Mrs. James Degrasse Shipman, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry Walton Mooney, Treasurer; Mrs. George W. Liggett, Auditor, Mrs. Elisha Risley Rich, Historian; Mrs. Frank E. Thompson, Mrs. Philip H. Senior, Mr. James R. Kooser, Mrs. Thomas A. Matthews, and Mrs. M. Locke Pray, Trustees. The annual luncheon of the club will be held at the Savoy on Wednesday and the new officers will be installed.

Final preparations for the annual luncheon and Presidents' day of the New York Theatre Club, Mrs. Belle de Rivera President, have been made. It will take place on Tuesday, and Mrs. Sara M. Foster will be Chairman of the day. Among the guests of honor will be Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Charles Whitman, Mrs. Elmore Rods obtained from Alfred Henderson, Aeolian Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Uri T. Hungerford have returned from Pinehurst, N. C., and are at Briarcliff Lodge.

Charles J. Hite gave a luncheon at the Plaza on Monday with Col. Frank Suplee as toastmaster. Among the guests were Al Jennings, Commissioner Davis, Miss Guernsey, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Senator Anthony Griffin, Richard Donovan, Roy McCardell, Mrs. John O'Leary, Miss Hite, Dr. Jones, Will Irwin, Mrs. W. R. Chapman, Mrs. A. J. Griffin, Mrs. Frank Drake, Miss Allen, Mrs. Ambrose McCall, F. F. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Lorgan, Justice Thomas Donnelly, and R. J. McCauley. There were corsage bouquets for the women and pink silk bonbon boxes for souvenirs.

On Friday at the New York Institute of Music there will be a benefit concert for the Free Evening School of Bombay, India. The concert will be given under the auspices of Hindu students of Columbia and New York Universities.

There is much interest in Southern circles in the dance and card party which is to be given on Thursday evening, April 30, at the Hotel McAlpin for the benefit of the mountaineers of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. There will be exhibition and contest dancing. Tickets may be secured by addressing Mrs. Clifford Williams, 4 West 105th Street. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Ringland Fisher Kilpatrick, Mrs. John Lonsdale, Mrs. Henry McCorkle, Mrs. Frank Carpenter, Mrs. S. Wetherill Myers, Mrs. Henry Sevier, Mrs. Chester Alexander, Mrs. L. Emile Crusel, and Mrs. James O. Boone. Some of those on the Floor Committee are J. G. Jamison, Chairman; John Lonsdale, Ringland Kilpatrick, Dr. Robert Pou, Henry McCorkle, Breckenridge Steele, Chester Alexander, Percy Magnus, Reed Kilpatrick, James A. Allen, James Boone, and Dr. Samuel Watson.

A reception and dinner will be given by the Woman Lawyers' Association on Saturday, April 25, at the Hotel Manhattan in honor of Dr. Katharine B. Davis. Edith J. Griswold is President of the association, and Mary M. Lilly is Chairman of the dinner.

A luncheon followed by a game of bridge has been arranged for the members of the Aloha Club. It will take place to-morrow at the Waldorf. Mrs. John H. Parker is President of the club.

A luncheon will be given by the Good Citizenship League of Flushing on Tuesday at the Flushing clubhouse. Mrs. Joseph H. Chapin is President of the league.

Patronesses for the annual Easter dance of the Virginians, which took place on Friday evening at the Plaza, were Mrs. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Walter D. Blair, Mrs. J. Herbert Claiborne, Mrs. F. Graham Cooter, Mrs. Norborne Gating, Mrs. Harry B. Manger, Mrs. Edward V. Harman, Mrs. R. E. L. Lewis, Mrs. Arthur S. Lloyd, Mrs. Robert V. Marye, Mrs. Meredith F. Montague, Mrs. John R. Page, Mrs. Claudius C. Phillips, Mrs. Robert Reese, and Mrs. Bayard Steven. The arrangements were under the direction of Robert L. Harrison, Governor; Arthur Seldon Lloyd, Vice Governor; William D. Buckner, Treasurer, and Stuart Gibboney, Secretary.

Yesterday there was a luncheon and dance at the Plaza given by the Woman's Auxiliary of Flower Hospital. Men were invited to come at 3 o'clock and there was dancing until 6.

Mrs. Henry Sevier is in charge of the plans for the annual San Jacinto ball of the Texas Society. It will take place on Tuesday evening at the Plaza.

A luncheon will be given by the Woman's Republican Club on Monday, May 11, at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach.

A card party followed by a tea dance will take place on Wednesday, April 29, at the Marseille. It will be given for the Upper Manhattan Branch of the Widowed Mothers' Fund with Mrs. Philip Simon and Mrs. Horatio Simon in charge, assisted by Mrs. Sara Salomon and Mrs. Israel Saul.

The May meeting of the Maine Woman's Club was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Following the annual election of officers there was a short entertainment in charge of Miss Elizabeth F. Reed, 826 West End Avenue. Miss Alice Dunn read from "Sea Stories" by George B. Edwards. Miss Bertha Soule read a poem, "When the Maine Man Sights Seguin," Miss Gunyon of Brooklyn sang a soprano solo, and there were several numbers by Mrs. Robinson, violinist, and Mrs. Moore, piano.

Saturday of this week has been selected by a number of clubs as a fête day. Athené will install its officers that afternoon; the Woman's Press Club will hold its annual music day; the E. M. Bruce Children of the Confederacy will close their season; the Woman Lawyers' Association will give a dinner for Miss Katharine B. Davis, and the Elmira College Club will hold its annual luncheon at the Plaza.

Among the special guests of the Elmira Club at that time will be Mayer and Mrs. Mitchel, Miss Ida Tarbell, John Moore, Dr. Alexander McKenzie, and Florence Wier Gibson. Mrs. George M. Robinson is President of the club. She is in Philadelphia this week attending the Associated College Alumnae, which is in convention there.

Literature will be the subject of the meeting of the Manhattan Study Club, Mrs. Edwin D. Wolf Morse, President, at the McAlpin to-morrow afternoon.

To-morrow at 3 o'clock the Daughters of Indiana in New York will hold a social meeting. A business session will precede in the Astor. Miss Hay will preside.

The Literature Committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, with Miss Florence Wier Gibson Chairman, will, through the courtesy of the Director, hold a meeting in the Lecture Room of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, on Thursday at 2:30 P. M. Theodosia Garrison, Anna Hempstead Branch, Robert Underwood Johnson, Edwin Markham, and Isabel McKenzie will read original poems; Kate Upson Clark will speak on the "Short Story," and a general discussion will be led by Catherine Markham and Jessie B. Rittenhouse on "How to Make the Work of this Committee Vital."

Presidents of various clubs will occupy the boxes of the large ballroom of the Waldorf on Saturday afternoon to listen to the programme prepared for the annual music day of the Woman's Press Club, Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey, President. The artists will be Mme. Berenice de Pasquali and Karl Klein. The speakers will be David Mannes, on "The Music School Settlement"; Dr. Henry J. Fleck, City Director Free Concerts, on "Why Music Should be Free to the People"; William J. Lee, Supervisor Bureau of Recreation, "Music as Applied to Public Recreation"; Edward K. Baird, Director of Century Opera Company, "Grand Opera in English at Popular Prices"; Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute, "Music and the Democratization of Leisure." Mme. Berenice's selections will include Harriet Ware's "Sunlight Waltz," and Karl Klein will play, among other things, the Schubert-Wilhelmj "Ave Maria." A reception will take place at 4:30 under the direction of Mrs. Harriet Bishop Waters.

The last regular meeting of The Post Parliament, held on Friday at the Waldorf-Astoria, was in charge of the Political Science Committee, with Mrs. Belle de Rivera Chairman. The subject, "The Night Court for Women," was most interestingly presented, a third of the members entering into the discussion. The adjourned meeting for this month will be held Friday, April 24, at the Waldorf-Astoria, and will be Criticism Day. The President, Mrs. John Fowler Trow, would like criticisms of the past year and suggestions for the coming season from the members. After the meeting there will be a luncheon, for members only, in charge of Mrs. William R. Stewart.

A meeting of the National California Club will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Theodore Odell, 210 Riverside Drive. The meeting will take the form of a sewing bee and will be for members only. The officers of the club are: Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, President; Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mrs. R. S. Howard, and Mrs. A. A. Fisher, Vice Presidents; Mrs. C. E. Gordon, Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. W. Butler, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Richard Burr, Treasurer, and Mrs. Bert Munday, Recorder.

On Tuesday the Junior Promenade of Manhattan College will take place at the Majestic Hotel. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Herman J. Weiden, Mrs. W. J. Loughran, Mrs. Daniel Houlihan, Mrs. Timothy Sullivan, and Mrs. M. J. Scanlan.

The New York Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, held its annual breakfast on Thursday in the Belvidere of the Hotel Astor. Seated at the President's table were Miss Guernsey, Mrs. Frank Carpenter, Mrs. W. R. Chapman, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Algernon Sullivan, Mrs. MacNutt, and Miss Reed. There were about one hundred guests.

A meeting of the Ray of Sunshine Club was held on Tuesday. Those are the Chairmen appointed at that session: Miss Helen Sanders, Hospitals; Miss Beatrice Newman, Blind; Miss Josephine Rubenstein, Cripples; Miss Lucile Friedelson, Poor; Miss Ruth Hertz, Aged. The next meeting will take place on Tuesday, April 28.

For the benefit of the Children's Department of the German Hospital the Junior League of the hospital gave its annual dance on Monday at the Astor. The funds raised are to be used in furnishing the department with linen. The entertainment committee included Miss Ellie M. Eberling, Miss Marianna Kroehle, Miss Wilhelmine H. Peper, John A. Horn, Frederick W. Kroehle, Jr., Carl Krollpfieffer, and Dr. Rudolph D. Moffett, Chairman.

On Saturday, May 9, the Chicago Woman's Club will give its annual breakfast at the Hotel McAlpin. Tables may be reserved by applying to Mrs. John M. Gallagher, 114 Morningside Drive.

Graduates of the Pascal Institute will wear gowns fashioned by themselves at the graduating exercises to be held on Tuesday at 3 o'clock at the institute. The Rev. Robert Bachman will open the exercises with a prayer, Edward H. Boyer will speak, and Mrs. James A. Scrymser will present the certificates.

Mrs. Reuben P. Fletcher

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

Mrs. Sleicher was Miss May V. Flohri before her marriage.

McIntosh, Miss Ellen Osgood Wakeley, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Florence Guernsey, Miss Jeannette Fergus Baird, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. Howard McNutt, Mrs. Adolph Heller, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Henry H. Russell, Mrs. Edwin de Wolfe Morse, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Henry Pearson, Mrs. W. W. Ford, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Mrs. George W. Howes, Miss Maida Craigen, George Nash, Miss Marie Wainwright, Miss Mollie McIntyre, Wallace Eddinger, Julian Eltinge, Mrs. Cora Wells Trow, Miss Strachan, Mrs. Camille Birnbohm, and Mrs. G. Baker.

The President's escort will be Mrs. Sara M. Foster, Mrs. Samuel Schiff, Mrs. Henry Borden, Mrs. G. Washburne Smith, Mrs. Elijah P. Leonard, Mrs. Thomas F. Byrne, Mrs. J. Franklin Donnell, Mrs. D. N. Tracy, Mrs. F. R. Millard, Mrs. Edith F. Granger, Mrs. Henry Dessau, Mrs. Minnie L. Pancoast, Mrs. Edna Ross, Mrs. Alla Hastings, Mrs. Anna Purdy, Mrs. Andre Destamps, Mrs. Daniel E. Ford, Mrs. Charles K. Davies, Mrs. Frances Abrahall, and Mrs. William H. Chandless.

The New York Browning Society is raising an "American Fund" to assist in purchasing and having preserved in the British Museum the autographs of the love letters of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning. The sum to be raised is a large one, but the society is anxious to prevent this wonderful series from going under the auctioneer's hammer again and eventually being scattered. An appeal is made to all Browning lovers throughout America, checks to be sent to the President, Miss Florence Wier Gibson, 58 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Members of the Frigate Constitution Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812, presented a loving cup to the U. S. S. New York, in commemoration of the capture of the Guerriere and Java, on Thursday, April 16, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mrs. George B. Wallis received the guests.

To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will open the all day benefit which is to be given for the East Side Home and Day Nursery. It will take place in the ballroom of the Waldorf. Mrs. James Speyer heads a long list of patronesses. Included on the programme are a series of moving pictures in which Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, Col., posed, a scene from a current play by Margaret Anglin, and the Torpedo Waltz with special lighting. The object is to raise $10,000 to enlarge the home. Tickets are $5 and may be

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Send 10 cents in stamps to The Herpicide Company, Dept. 1905, Detroit, Mich., for sample and booklet. Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00. Sold and guaranteed at all Toilet Goods Counters. When you call for Herpicide, do not accept a substitute. Applications at progressive barber shops.

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For Women and Misses

Formerly $24.50, $27.50 and $29.50; Tomorrow, at..... $19.50

Smart cutaway style coats; new Gladstone silk and lace collars; trimmings of moire. Skirts are tiered, tunic and peplum styles, many trimmed with silk taffeta and moire. RICH BROCADED SILKS, SILK POPLINS, MOIRE, SILK FAILLE, GABARDINE, CREPE POPLIN, MEN'S WEAR SERGE, IMPORTED NOVELTIES AND SHEPHERD CHECKS. All new spring colors. Every suit elegantly tailored and lined with peau de cygne. Sizes 14 years to 44-inch bust.

MAIN BUILDING

Your Unrestricted Choice of Any Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Formerly $12.75, $14.75 and $16.50, Tomorrow, at..... $10.75

Smartest spring and early summer styles. Dresses for afternoon, evening and reception wear. New skirt effects—puff, tier, tunic, peplum and others. Fancy bodices, effective trimmings of laces, etc. All spring colors and pastel evening shades in CREPE DE CHINE, CHIFFON TAFFETA, PUSSY WILLOW, SILK POPLIN, CHARMEUSE, DRESDEN CREPE. All sizes, 14 years to 44 bust measure.

$6.75 and $7.50 Cloth Dresses, at.. $4.75

Serges, wool, eponge and shepherd checks. Colors, navy, Cunard, Copenhagen, brown and wine; also black.

All the New Styles Shown on LIVING MODELS in Our FASHION PROMENADE—10 to 12 A.M. & 2 to 4 P.M.

MAIN BUILDING

$1.50 DRESS FABRICS—yd..... 59c
$1.75 TO $2 ALL-SILK CHIFFON TAFFETA—all shades; yd..... $1.10
$1.35 BLACK DRESS SILK—40 inches wide; yd..... 88c
WOMEN'S $5 AND $6.75 TRIMMED HATS—at..... $2.95
50c. GIRDLES—each..... 37c
WOMEN'S $1.95 REAL HEMP DRESS SHAPES—at..... 79c
$5 TO $10 "REGALISTIC" CORSETS—at..... $2
$7.50 TO $10.50 TUNICS AND ROBES—at..... $2.95 and $3.95
$1 STERLING DEPOSIT COMBINATION SETS—at..... 50c
$6.50 EXTRA SMALL SOLID GOLD WATCHES—for women and misses; at $3.95
$8.95 TRUNKS—at..... $5
WOMEN'S $1 PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—a pair..... 55c
29c. PRINTED MERCERIZED POPLIN—yd..... 12½c
29c. JOINTED DOLLS—at..... 19c
MEN'S $3 BLUE SERGE TROUSERS—at..... $2
BOYS' $1.25 AND $1.50 WASHABLE SUITS—at..... 75c

MAIN BUILDING

35c to 39c yd. PLEATINGS OF NETS, MALINE, CHIFFON, BATISTE—yd... 12c
49c to $1.25 LACES, NETS AND CHIFFONS—yd..... 19c and 49c
EMBROIDERIES—usually to $1.25; yd..... 49c
$2 "CEYLONA" PEARL NECKLACES—at..... 75c
$1.95 DRESSING SACQUES—each..... $1.49
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' $2.69 SKIRTS—at..... $1.59
16-BUTTON FRENCH GLACE GLOVES—white or black; pair..... $1.39
$2.50 to $3 SILK PETTICOATS—at..... $1.89

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HOME FURNISHINGS

$2.75 PAIR SCRIM CURTAINS—at..... $1.65
FRAMED PICTURES—usually up to $1.19; at..... 59c
$6.75 JAPANESE GRASS MATTING RUGS—at..... $4.25
FINE CHINA TEA AND AFTER-DINNER COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS—at..... 6c
16-INCH LAWN MOWERS—weight 150 lbs; at..... $7.20
$8 MODEL GAS COOKER OR RANGE—at..... $5.75

MAIN BUILDING

WOMEN'S $1.69 UNION TAFFETA (Silk and Cotton mixed) UMBRELLAS—at..... 95c
MEN'S $1 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—at..... 50c
$5.50 TRAVELING BAGS—at..... $3.85
COMBINATION SHEET MUSIC OR MUSIC ROLL CABINETS—at..... $6
WOMEN'S $1 to $1.50 WHITE CREPE AND VOILE BLOUSES—at..... 79c
CHILDREN'S $4.50 DANCING FROCKS—sizes 2 to 6 years; at..... $2.95
45c FLOSS COUCH PILLOWS—each..... 29c
74c BED SHEETS—limit, 6 to a customer; each..... 49c
$2.45 to $3.95 BED COMFORTERS—each..... $1.95
TURKISH TOWELS—each..... 18c
$5.75 CHESTS OF ROGERS W. R. SILVER-PLATED FLATWARE—at..... $3.95
10c BOX OF SHOE PASTE—choice of "2-in-1," "Nugget" or "Never-dull"..... 3 BOXES FOR 10c
69c ARTIFICIAL FLOWER WREATHS—at..... 39c
39c STOVE POLISH, RIBBON—6-inch; yd..... 19c
$1.25 BALL-BEARING SKATES—pair..... 79c

MAIN BUILDING

Women's $4 Bronze "Cleopatra" Pumps

Tomorrow, at..... $2.95

The fad of the season in footwear, and these are of our own FOOT-MOULD MAKE. New, long vamp effect. Bronze kid vamp and silk brocaded bronze cloth back. New leather Spanish Cuban heels. Flexible Goodyear-welted soles; all sizes and widths. You save $1.05 on each pair in this sale.

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Fine Lots of Undermuslins

New and dainty pieces; all splendidly made of superior materials, divided for special selling, tomorrow, as follows:—

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Here the varieties include PRINCESS SLIPS, NIGHT GOWNS, COMBINATIONS, DRAWERS, AND CORSET COVERS OF EXCELLENT QUALITY CAMBRIC with dainty trimmings.

Usually to $2.50; Tomorrow, at... $1.19

Here the lot consists of handsomely trimmed NIGHT GOWNS, PRINCESS SLIPS, COMBINATIONS, PETTICOATS, AND DRAWERS. All made of the finest materials and trimmed with dainty lace. Others are of fine embroidery and are ribboned.

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$20.75 Apartment House Style Refrigerators, at..... $15

This refrigerator is 56 inches high, and has an ice capacity of about 135 lbs. Provision chamber is white enamel lined.

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This is 49 inches high, has white enamel-lined provision chamber with double doors. Ice capacity about 110 lbs.

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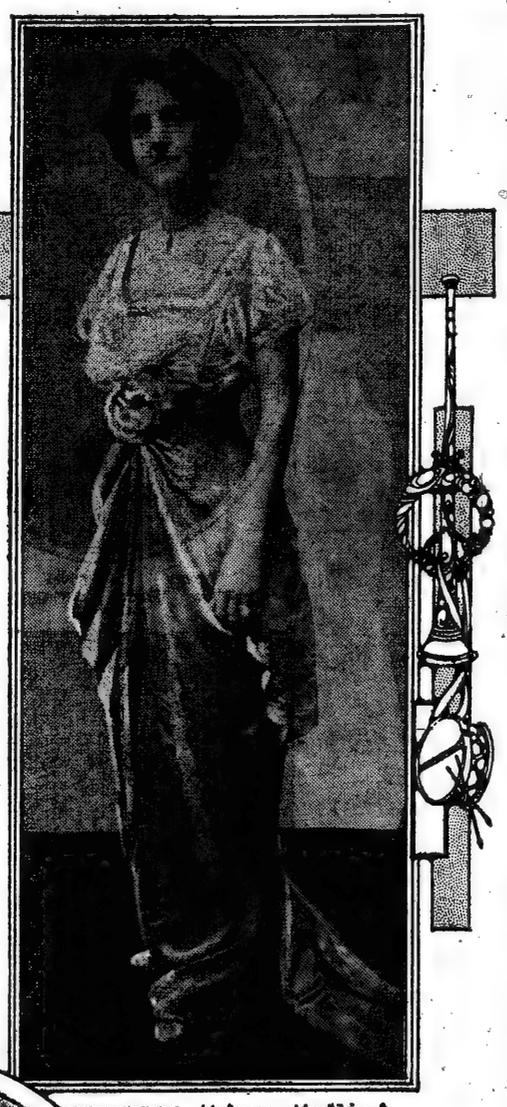
GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

Herbert Witherspoon, Metropolitan Opera House. (Photo © Mishkin studio)



Helene Koelling Aeolian Hall.

John Mc Cormack, Hippodrome. (Photo © Mishkin studio)

The Century Company's Season—Record of the Undertaking to Give Popular Performances in English.

THE season of the Century Opera was brought to a close last evening, much earlier than had at one time been intended, though the season has even now been very long and very arduous. It was proposed to make the season last forty-five weeks. It opened on Sept. 15; and its close would thus have been carried on well toward the dog days. As it is, the season has continued for thirty-one weeks. There have been not a few changes in the Century Opera Company's plans, as was to be expected in an enterprise venturing on ground so wholly unknown. They were necessary, and indeed desirable, and it was proper that its directors should from time to time reshape their policy in accordance with what they found their public wanted, or what pleased them best; and in accordance with what best promoted the interests of the company.

The most important of such changes was the abandonment of the plan of giving each opera for a week seven times in English, and the eighth in the language in which it was originally written. The amount of wear and tear which such an apparently simple arrangement must necessarily produce in an establishment where there was already too much to do and too little time to do it in was quite needless. Some might say that the change is a proof of an insatiate public desire for opera in English; or at least the result of a well matured experiment to find out what the public did want. It is to be feared, however, that this season has not settled that point beyond the possibility of dispute; and also that there are some other points even more important that have not been put beyond question and doubt.

One of the most fundamental of these bears upon the very existence of the whole enterprise. Does the public of New York really want the kind of opera the Century Opera Company has been giving; does it want it enough to go and pay prices that will support the institution; or even does it want it enough to go in large numbers at prices that will not support it, so that the men who are paying for deficits may feel that, at any rate, they are contributing something that is needed and that is doing some public good and giving artistic enjoyment to people unable to pay for it themselves?

No trustworthy statement has been made as to the financial results of the Century Opera Company's season; nor is it likely that any will be. It may be supposed, if one is made, that it may show some marked discrepancies with the careful and detailed estimates of cost and income that were cheerfully published while the Century Opera was in its period of formation. The enthusiastic and public-spirited gentlemen of the City Club who conceived the idea, and carried it to realization with so much energy and conviction, though they were not well versed in the intricacies of operatic management, had put things figured down pretty close in their estimates. It was eminently proper that they should have compiled such figures; but experienced observers found that there was a good deal of confidence expressed in results that must necessarily depend on a number of very uncertain factors.

The shortening of the Century Opera Company's season is due to the need of allowing time enough to make certain changes in the auditorium that are in view for next season. The best wishers of the enterprise will rejoice that it has cut off that part of the season in which, originally, the managers threatened to produce "Tristan," "The Nibelung's Ring," "Parsifal," "Tannhäuser," "The Huguenots," "Königskinder," and, of all things, "Salome." Those who have observed what the Century Opera has done, and how, will be grateful that they are not called upon to witness such performances. The company in most of its branches would have had to be transformed suddenly into something different from what it is if almost any of these operas were not to be turned into caricatures.

As it is, the season has seen some formidable difficulties attacked with results not always fortunate. There may be wonder that, with the material and opportunities at the disposal of the guiding forces, many of the results were, on the whole, so good as they were. There may also be wonder that, with what might have been bad, results in other cases were no better than they were.

There has been discussion in this place of the artistic results attained at the Century Opera House, of the artistic spirit and intelligence that prevail there. Some of the causes have been mentioned that make it seem as if a great opportunity were not fully utilized; or, as if, in some sense, it was frittered away. There need be no further discussion of it now. It need only be said that the enterprise will not be advanced by injudicious and ungrounded praise, by indulgent backpatting, by mistaken or misleading statements about success that is not success. Preparations are presumably already under way for another season; and there will be time to profit by a realization of what has been done wrongly or inefficiently, and how it can be bettered.

The audiences at the outset were large. The house was often filled; on some occasions it was "sold out," as was the case when there was the counter-attraction of the opening night of the Metropolitan Opera House. At the opening performance of "Faust" there was "standing room only." Later audiences were smaller; there were often many empty seats. For some reason or other the tide had turned. Why did it turn? A conclusive answer would not be easy to give. It would, however, be worth the management's while to consider whether the public did not gradually come to feel that the Century standard was not high enough; that it was not so high as it might be made; and that interest was lost in part for this reason.

The season opened on Sept. 15 with "Aïda." Six operas on the list were given, for the last night of their performance, in the language in which they were written, namely: "Aïda," "La Gioconda," "Lohengrin," "The Jewels of the Madonna," "Madama Butterfly," and "Tosca." "The Tales of Hoffman," which came in the third week, was given only in English. This was done, it was announced, because all those who applied for seats at the English performances could not be accommodated. "The Tales of Hoffman," "Madama Butterfly," "Louise," "Hänsel und Gretel," "Aïda," and "Thaïs" were each given more than the one week contemplated in the original plan for the season. "Hänsel und Gretel" was frequently called upon to furnish the bill for holiday performances, and, being also given with other operas and with the ballet, reached the remarkably high total of twenty-one performances.

The following is a list of the operas, twenty-six in all, that made up the repertory; the number of times each was given, and the date of the first performance.

	Performances.
Aïda—Sept. 15	17
La Gioconda—Sept. 23	8
The Tales of Hoffman—Sept. 30	8
Lohengrin—Oct. 7	8
Jewels of the Madonna—Oct. 14	8
Madama Butterfly—Oct. 21	8
La Tosca—Oct. 28	8
Lucia di Lammermoor—Nov. 4	8
Samson and Delilah—Nov. 11	8
Il Trovatore—Nov. 18	8
Thaïs—Nov. 25	16
Faust—Dec. 2	8
Madama Butterfly—Dec. 9	8
Bohemian Girl—Dec. 16	8
Carmen—Dec. 23	8
Louise—Dec. 30	15
Tales of Hoffman—Jan. 12	8
La Bohème—Jan. 20	8
Romeo and Juliet—Jan. 27	8
Rigoletto—Feb. 3	9
Cavalleria Rusticana—Feb. 10	8
Hänsel und Gretel—Nov. 27 (special matinee)	21
Manon—Feb. 17	8
The Secret of Susanne—Feb. 24	8
Pagliacci—Feb. 24	8
Tiefland—Mar. 17	8
Martha—Mar. 24	8
Natoma—Apr. 13	8

RICHARD ALDRICH.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

A little-known volume of Czerny's studies, called "Le Perfectionnement," is published by G. Schirmer in the "Library of Musical Classics." They are his Op. 755, and are revised and fingered by Sigmund Herzog. They are more ambitious, from a purely musical point of view, than those of Czerny's studies most drearily familiar to piano students. Many of them are studies in the higher sense that makes Chopin's studies what they are. In fact, there are several striking foreshadowings of Chopinesque figures and passages that might raise a query as to how familiar the Polish composer was with this particular set of studies, and how far he found it worth while to help himself from them. Of any comparison of musical value there can, of course, be no question. Mr. Herzog's work on them has been commended by so high an authority as Leopold Godowsky.

***

The child's "Mother Goose" of a former generation is to be supplanted, we are told, by "Historical Mother Goose," lyrics by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, music by Louis F. Gottschalk. It is published by G. Schirmer in a sightly volume. According to the author of the verses, Father History is here to be wedded unto Mother Goose, whereby historical dates will be preserved in the children's memories. Will they be? And is Mother Goose doomed? We fancy that she will have it all her own way with children for a long time to come, in spite of these amusing verses and pretty tunes.

***

G. Schirmer publishes in a handsome volume the vocal score of Ermanno Wolf Ferrari's opera, "L'Amore Medico," translated as "Doctor Cupid." The English text is the work of Claude Aveling, and is unusually good; it is, in fact, one of the encouraging signs of the pains and presumably the expense that publishers are going to to establish a higher level of operatic translation. The libretto is also published separately by the same house.

A Calendar of Concerts.

April.

19—Italian Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—John McCormack, song recital, evening, Hippodrome.
19—James Burke, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
21—Estelle Neuhaus and J. Howe Clifford, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—Marie Caslova and Ethel Leginska, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
22—Mme. Helene Koelling, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
25—Oratorio Society of New York, evening, Carnegie Hall.
26—Kriens Symphony Club, evening, Aeolian Hall.

LAST WEEK OF OPERA.

The closing week of the Metropolitan opera season in New York will begin to-morrow. The further activities of the company will be limited to seven performances in Atlanta, beginning on Monday evening, April 27, and ending Saturday evening, May 2. "La Bohème" will be to-morrow night's opera, with Miss Farrar, Mme. Alten, and Messrs. Martin, Amato, De Segurola, Pini-Corsi, and Ananian, Mr. Polacco conducting. Other operas of the week will be: "Hänsel und Gretel" and "Pagliacci" as a special matinée on Tuesday, the former opera with Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Cox, Braslau, Robeson, and Messrs. Reiss and Leonhardt, Mr. Morgenstern conducting, and the latter with Miss Bori and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Reschiglian and Bada, Mr. Hageman conducting.

"Tosca" on Wednesday evening, with Miss Farrar, Miss Braslau, and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Pini-Corsi, Bada, Begue and Ananian, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Lohengrin" on Thursday evening, with Mmes. Fremstad and Homer and Messrs. Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon and Schlegel, Mr. Hertz conducting.

"Aïda" on Friday evening, with Mmes. Destinn, Ober and Sparkes and Messrs. Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Rossi and Bada, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"La Traviata" on Saturday afternoon, with Mmes. Hempel, Maubourg and Mattfeld and Messrs. Cristalli, Amato, Ananian, Reschiglian, Bada and Begue, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Tristan and Isolde," on Saturday night with Mmes. Gadski and Homer, and Messrs. Berger, Goritz, and Witherspoon, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

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A final concert will be given on Sunday evening, April 26, at which Mme. Olive Fremstad, Mme. Frieda Hempel, Mme. Clara Butt, Paul Althouse, and Kennerly Rumford will sing.

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At to-night's concert a Verdi-Wagner programme will be presented. It will include the "Otello" Ave Maria by Mme. Alda, an aria from "Il Trovatore" by Mme. Destinn, "Eri tu" from "Un Ballo in Maschera" by Mr. Amato, Lohengrin's Narrative by Mr. Jörn, and an aria from "Rigoletto" by Mr. Cristalli, the Meistersinger quintet by Mmes. Destinn and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jörn, Schlegel, and Reiss; the Ballad and Spinning Song from "The Flying Dutchman" by Mmes. Destinn and Mattfeld and the women's chorus, and the quartet from "Rigoletto" by Mmes. Alda and Duchene, and Messrs. Cristalli and Amato. The orchestra, directed by Mr. Hageman, will play the "Forze del Destino" and "Tannhäuser" overtures.

FAREWELL AT THE CENTURY

The farewell Century Sunday night concert will be given to-night, and a gala bill has been arranged by Milton and Sargent Aborn. The orchestra will open the programme with the Prelude to Act III. of "Natoma," and will follow with the Dagger Dance from the same work. Lena Mason and Alfred Kaufman will sing "La ci darem la mano," from "Don Giovanni." Jean Theslof, the Finnish baritone, will again be heard in the "Largo al factotum," from "The Barber of Seville." Musetta's waltz song from "La Bohème" will be sung by Bertha Shalek, while Thomas Chalmers will give "Dio possente," from "Faust." The orchestra will close the first half of the programme with Wagner's Kaiser March.

Helen Stanley will sing the mirror song from "Thaïs," and Kathleen Howard will sing for the first time a group of French folksongs. Mary Jordan will be heard in the Spring song from "Samson and Delilah." Jayne Herbert will give an aria from "La Favorita," and Mary Carson will be heard in the mad scene from "Hamlet." Rodolfo's narrative from "La Bohème" will be sung by Orville Harrold, and the "Lucia di Lammermoor" sextet will be sung by a double sextet, in which Ivy Scott, Lois Ewell, Orville Harrold, Henry Taylor, Louis Kreidler, Louis d'Angelo, William Schuster, Alfred Kaufman, Samuel Adams, Frank Mansfield, Lenore Beck, Louise Haussmann, and the entire Century Opera chorus will be heard. The orchestra will open the second half of the evening's bill with the overture to "Die Fledermaus," and will also play the "Peer Gynt" suite of Grieg. The conductors will be Szendrei, Nicosia, and Pasternack, with Collins at the piano.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMMES.

THE Italian Symphony Orchestra of New York, an organization of instrumental players of Italian birth attached to various large orchestras, will give its second concert this afternoon in Aeolian Hall. The programme opens with an Overture in D, Op. 43, by Luigi Boccherini, to be performed for the first time in this city, the programme states. Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, the Eroica, follows. Then comes a "symphonic picture," by Nicola Laucella, called "Sunday at the Village," which will on this occasion receive its first performance. The composer will conduct. The closing numbers are an Andante and Barcarolle for strings and harp by Luigi Mancinelli and a Tarantelle by Giuseppe Martucci. Each of these compositions is down for a first hearing in New York. Pietro Floridia will conduct.

***

Samuel A. Baldwin will give his free organ recital at City College at 4 o'clock this afternoon with a programme comprising the prelude in E flat, Bach; "An Evening Prayer," Fairclough; Pontifical, Lemmens; Spring Song, Lemare; "In Springtime," Kinder; Spring Song, Mendelssohn; Scherzo in G minor, Bossi; Nocturne, Chopin, and Walhalla Scene, Wagner. On Wednesday he will play Sixth Symphony, (two movements,) Widor; Passacaglia in C minor, Bach; Evensong, Johnston; theme in D flat with variations, Noble; "Legend" and Pastorale, MacDowell, and overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner.

***

John McCormick, the Irish tenor, will give a concert at the Hippodrome to-night, assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, and Vincent O'Brien, accompanist. The tenor opens his programme with a number from Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden." Later he sings a group of four songs by Schubert, Cesar Franck, and Coleridge-Taylor, and another group of Irish songs, concluding with "Che gelida manina" from Act I. of "La Bohème." Mr. McBeath will play three times.

***

The Irish song recital of James Burke will be given at Aeolian Hall this evening. The programme contains twelve well-known Irish songs and several operatic selections. Mr. Burke will be assisted by Mme. Lecea Brackman, soprano; Bernard O'Donell, organist, and Norman Winter, accompanist.

***

Estelle Neuhaus, pianist, and J. Howe Clifford will give their second recital at Aeolian Hall Tuesday afternoon. The first recital was given on March 31 at the same place.

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A lecture on the theory of balance in movement with a Greek dance as an illustration will be given Tuesday afternoon at the Booth Theatre by Mrs. Roger Watts. The dance will be accompanied by the Trio de Lutece, which will also play some additional numbers.

***

The Tonkünstler Society will give a concert Tuesday evening at Assembly Hall. The programme comprises Handel's sonata for violin and piano in D, played by Maurice Kaufman, violin, and Mrs. August Roebbelen, pianist; four piano compositions by Paolo Gallico, played by the composer; five songs for soprano, sung by Mme. Grace D. Northrup, with H. Oliver Hirt at the piano; and Schumann's piano quintet, Op. 44, played by Mrs. August Roebbelen, piano; Richard Arnold and August Roebbelen, violins; Herbert Borodkin, viola, and Ernst Stoffregen, 'cello.

***

Mme. Helene Koelling, a young soprano, will make her first appearance in New York Thursday evening in Aeolian Hall. Mme. Koelling was to have sung in New York last November, but owing to illness had to postpone the recital. Her programme represents composers ranging from the classic to the contemporary.

***

Schubert's Rondo in B minor, Op. 70, and Sinding's Sonata in D minor, Op. 99, will be among the numbers at the joint recital which Ethel Leginska, pianist, and Marie Caslova, violinist, will give in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening of this week. The performance of Sinding's Sonata will be, it is said, its first in America. Among her solo numbers Miss Leginska will play three of Chopin's studies, while Miss Caslova will play Saint Saëns's "Havanaise" and Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois."

***

Georg Schumann's oratorio "Ruth," which was sung by the Oratorio Society of New York on Dec. 5, will be repeated by the organization on Saturday evening, April 25, in Carnegie Hall under direction of Louis Koemmenich. The soloists will be Florence Hinkel, soprano; Mildred Potter, contralto; T. Foster Why, bass, and Arthur Middleton, bass. All of these took part in the December production except Mr. Middleton, who sings in place of the late Putnam Griswold, the Boas of the earliest event. The orchestra of the Symphony society will assist.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

"Orfeo ed Euridice" will be given by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening with Mmes. Homer, Gadski, Case and Sparkes, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

***

Edith Thompson, pianist, will give a recital at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. Her programme includes compositions of Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt and MacDowell.

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On Wednesday evening, at Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, a piano recital will be given by Miss Josephine Rehbein.

WITH THE MUSICIANS.

Mme. Clara Butt, contralto, and Kennerley Rumford, baritone, will be the outside soloists of the Sunday concert that will close the Metropolitan Opera House season next week. Among the others to appear will be Mme. Olive Fremstad and Mme. Frieda Hempel.

***

William C. Carl will be the guest of honor at a banquet of the Society of Musicians of Buffalo on Saturday evening. Dr. Carl will make his twenty-first concert appearance in that city the following day, upon invitation of the City Council, playing the recital upon the Pan-American organ.

***

Mediaeval legends treated in music will be described at a concert in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday, April 21, by Edward Baxter Perry, a blind pianist. The concert is given under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the Ingleside League. The league, which is composed of graduates of Ingleside School, maintains at New Milford, Conn., a bungalow that is occupied during the vacation months by working girls.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT TO-NIGHT at 8:30 Prices, 50c to $1.50.
VERDI-WAGNER PROGRAMME.
FRANCES ALDA, MARIE DUCHENE, PASQUALE AMATO, KARL JOERN, EMMY DESTINN, MARIE MATTFELD, ITALO CRISTALLI, ALBERT REISS, CARL SCHLEGEL.
ENTIRE ORCHESTRA and CHORUS OF WOMEN. Cond., RICHARD HAGEMAN.
Last Week. Mon. at 8:15. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Martin, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5). Double Bill. Hansel u Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld; Reiss, Leonhardt. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Gilly, Reschiglian.
Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada. Con., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Homer, Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Ruysdael. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel; Cristalli, Amato, Bada, Ananian. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45. Pop. Prices. Tristan. Gadski, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
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Last Perf'ce Tues., at 8. Orfeo. Homer, Gadski, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini.
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SCHUMANN'S RUTH Louis Koemmenich, Cond. A romantic Oratorio of great beauty. Second performance this year.
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Miss Hinkle. Miss Potter, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Why.
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THE RAG BABY

This is the title of a famous oil painting by Ludwig Knaus, part of the Vanderbilt Collection now on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum. A full page art copy of this painting will be given to every reader of The New York Times next Sunday. This charming picture tells its own story of a little mother, and is sure to be prized by every one who is fortunate enough to secure a copy. The rotogravure section of The New York Times will have copies of five other Vanderbilt paintings, including "The Water Carrier," by J. F. Millet.

NEXT SUNDAY

PLAYS AND PLAYERS ALONG BROADWAY

Molly McIntyre "Kitty MacKay" Comedy.

Mary Nash, Colonial

Troy Barries in The Red Canary Lyric

Amparita Farrar, New Prima donna in "High-Jinks" Casino

Ethel Valentine New Leading Lady in "To-Day" 48th St.

Hale Hamilton in "A Pair of Sixes," Longacre.

Ernest Truex in "The Dummy," Hudson.

THE SEASON OF REVIVALS AND SOME OF ITS WARES

Of "Peter Pan" and "Pinafore" and "The Yeomen of the Guard"

THIS shall be all of revivals, for now is the Winter of theatrical experiment giving way to that Spring season when the playgoer may turn to his calendar of amusements and, for his diversion, pick out some entertainment that pleased the playgoers of another year, or even of another generation. Already four revivals are to be found at the theatres in New York, and others are planned for the weeks just ahead.

Quite the most welcome theatrical item of last week was the one that announced the coming presentation of "The Yeomen of the Guard," a Gilbert and Sullivan opera that is little known in this country, and has not been sung in this city for many years. De Wolf Hopper, Arthur Aldridge, Alice Brady and the others who have been giving the Gilbert and Sullivan favorites on the road this season, brought their tour to a halt in Washington last night, and this week will find them deep in rehearsals here. After an interval of three weeks or thereabout New York should have its new opportunity to hear this opera, which Sir Arthur Sullivan always believed was the finest score he had ever written.

"The Yeomen of the Guard" is probably the most ambitious work that was attempted in all the long years of the blessed partnership. When it was written, a decade had passed since the first smashing success of "Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance" had long been an established favorite, and the sweet music of "The Mikado" was familiar on both sides of the Atlantic. Then, in 1887, came "Ruddigore," and there was much less cordiality for this effort by the Savoyards. Indeed, the critic of The Sporting Times was led to wonder whether the time had not come for the librettist and the composer to turn from the fanciful and the dainty to something more substantial.

"A real comic opera," he wrote, "dealing with neither topsy-turvydom nor fairies, but a genuine dramatic story, written with all Mr. W. S. Gilbert's masterly power, and set to such music as Sir Arthur Sullivan alone can compose, would be a greater novelty and a more splendid success than anything we are likely to see during the present dramatic season."

Arthur Lawrence, Sullivan's biographer, regarded this as an interestingly prophetic description of the opera which was next produced at the Savoy Theatre under the management of R. D'Oyly Carte. The première was Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1888. But "The Yeomen of the Guard; Or the Merryman and His Maid" never knew such popular favor as the earlier operas which have been sung here so often in recent years.

Here we have a romantic comic opera. The libretto is markedly different from such fantistic, satirical, and witty books as Gilbert wrote for "Iolanthe" and "Patience," but it shines, nevertheless, with conceits unmistakably his, and many of the lyrics are truly Gilbertian. Glance at one of those sung by Wilfred, the Head Jailor and Assistant Tormentor of the Tower. This jealous soul intrusts the lovely Phoebe to one he supposes to be her brother. Hear him:

> To thy fond care
> I do commend thy sister. Be to her
> An ever-watchful guardian—eagle-eyed!
> And when she feels (as sometimes she does feel)
> Disposed to indiscriminate caress,
> Be thou at hand to take those favors from her!

Whereupon, the Assistant Tormentor warbles thus:

> To thy fraternal care
> Thy sister, I commend.
> From every lurking snare
> Thy lovely charge defend;
> And to screen her end,
> Or grant, I pray, this boon—
> She shall no quit thy sight;
> From morn to afternoon—
> From after noon to night—
> From seven o'clock to two—
> From two to seventide—
> From six, twilight to 'leven at night
> She shall not quit thy side!

The libretto of "The Yeomen of the Guard" is enriched by the presence of at least one jester of the Elizabethan stage, befitting the Sixteenth Century, which is the period of the opera. This is Jack Point, the "Merryman" of the title, a part played by George Grossmith of the Savoyards and to be played here, one would hazard a guess, by Mr. Hopper.

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FEW of us will have much patience with the Gilbertian who came from the Hippodrome the other night, saying gloomily:

"It's magnificent, but it's not 'Pinafore.' Shall we have 'Aida' at the Little Theatre next?"

This comment is worth noting because it is so rarely heard, because so few have felt obliged to protest against the Hippodrome version, for the mere reason that it is quite different from others that have gone before it. Even the most loyal devotee of these operas seems disposed to recognize that it is a matter of give and take; that while much of the Gilbertian charm is lost in the vast spaces of the Hippodrome, there are compensating delights for both eye and ear.

One wonders how the comment would have run had the original production of "H. M. S. Pinafore" been on this magnificent, spectacular scale, and, in the reversal of things, the 1914 revival been reduced to the scale of the productions at the Casino. Something like this probably:

"This is a charming miniature production of the Gilbert and Sullivan classic that was first shown last night. It is a decided novelty, and it must be admitted that, so produced, the matchless humor of Mr. Gilbert's lines and lyrics is heard to far better advantage. But the setting seems flimsy and dwarfed, and one misses the superb volume in the ensembles. It is all very quaint, but it isn't Gilbert and Sullivan."

After all, it is the great choruses that are the key to the enjoyment of the Hippodrome "Pinafore," and Gilbert himself would have enjoyed them. For the choruses were ever his special interest, back as far as '72, when he and Sullivan first collaborated on "Thespis; or, The Gods Grown Old."

"Until Gilbert took the matter in hand," Sir Arthur told Mr. Lawrence, "choruses were dummy concerns, and were practically nothing more than a part of the stage setting. It was in 'Thespis,' that Gilbert began to carry out his expressed determination to get the chorus to play its proper part in the performance. At this moment, it seems difficult to realize that the idea of the chorus being anything more than a sort of stage audience was, at that time, a tremendous novelty. In consequence of this innovation, some of the incidents at the rehearsal of 'Thespis' were rather amusing. I remember that, on one occasion, one of the principals became quite indignant, and said: 'Really, Mr. Gilbert, why should I stand here? I am not a chorus girl,' to which Gilbert replied, curtly: 'No, madam, your voice is not strong enough, or no doubt you would be.'"

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IN any season of revivals, there is room for "Peter Pan," with which Maude Adams is filling in the vacant afternoons of her engagement at the Empire. It may interest many who have come misty-eyed and happy from this play of Barrie's most delicate fancy to know that before her present New York season ends, Miss Adams will have appeared more than 1,350 times as "the boy who wouldn't grow up."

This is a fine record, and these are fine audiences that are packing the Empire four afternoons a week—each time a house full of children who love every minute of it and really join in with the young folk on the other side of the footlights. The very whisperings in the audience add somehow to one's delight in the play. Ordinarily, the talking theatregoer is an enraging thing. (A peculiar horror, by the way, is the individual who, when attending one of the plays given by the French Drama Society, feels called upon to translate as it goes along, not merely for the benefit of his or her companions, but for the edification of any one within ten rows.) But the prattling audiences at "Peter Pan" do not break the Barrie spell. There are, of course, long periods of fine, wide-eyed silence, but this is broken from time to time by little gasps of fear, by sighs of sympathy, now and then by a quick, triumphant laugh, as when one of the lost children tosses a pirate into the sea, and then, best of all, when Tinker Bell receives the tumultuous and heartening assurance that she need not die. Surely, these interruptions only make the Barrie spell more potent.

After all "Peter Pan" is for children and for those who have "kept their birthdays." In this sense the phrase is Mr. Chesterton's. It was prompted by Mr. Shaw's reply to an invitation to attend the Stratford Tercentenary.

"I do not keep my own birthday," Mr. Shaw wrote, "and I cannot see why I should keep Shakespeare's."

Whereat Mr. Chesterton mildly observed that in his opinion if Mr. Shaw had always kept his own birthday he would be better able to understand Shakespeare's birthday—and Shakespeare's poetry.

"A man," said Mr. Chesterton, "should be always tied to his mother's apron strings; he should always have a hold on his childhood and be ready at intervals to start anew from a childish standpoint. Theologically the thing is best expressed by saying: 'You must be born again.' Secularly it is best expressed by saying: 'You must keep your birthday.' Even if you will not be born again, at least remind yourself occasionally that you were born once."

And one way is to see "Peter Pan." It is the finest flower of Barrie's fancy, and it has the deepest roots.

***

SO much for Gilbert and Sullivan and Barrie. But there are other revivals on the boards and in preparation. It is interesting and important that Miss Anglin should have found so immediate and emphatic a success in "Lady Windermere's Fan," now playing at the Liberty Theatre. She has demonstrated clearly that when thus brilliantly interpreted the comedies of Oscar Wilde both play and pay in 1914, and it seems pleasantly inevitable that before long we shall see new presentations of "A Woman of No Importance," "The Importance of Being Earnest" and possibly "An Ideal Husband."

It is really an appeal from an adverse decision handed down more than seven years ago that "The Truth," by the late Clyde Fitch, is taking at the Little Theatre. Though no one seems inclined to point out newly discovered evidence of great weight in its favor, its interpretation by Miss George and other members of the company is exceptional, and makes agreeable this entertainment of Mr. Ames's providing.

When Miss Adams takes her company into New England for the week of May 4, the Empire will be left dark, but on May 11, it will open again with "A Scrap of Paper." The interest in the revival is heightened measurably by the fact that John Drew and his niece, Ethel Barrymore, are to join forces for the purpose of producing this play by Victorien Sardou.

The list of scheduled revivals includes also a presentation at the Garden Theatre of "The Shepherd King," which the late Weight Lorrimer used to play all over the country and late this month the Oedipus of Sophocles will be given at the Metropolitan by the German players from Irving Place.

Last Two Weeks of "Jerry."

Miss Billie Burke, in "Jerry," will begin the final fortnight of her present Lyceum Theatre season to-morrow.

"THE MOB" IS PRODUCED

Echoes From the Manchester Premiere of Mr. Galsworthy's Study in "Mob Emotion."

A NEW play by John Galsworthy, which, according to the announcements, is to be seen here with Otis Skinner in the leading rôle, was recently produced at the Gaiety Theatre in Manchester, England, where the reception was enthusiastic.

The play is called "The Mob." Its title, says a writer in the London Morning Post, is a little misleading. It suggests that inchoate rabble that Horace hated, that Shakespeare scorned, and Goethe pilloried. But Mr. Galsworthy's mob is something bigger than that. The rabble is merely its sediment, not itself. What he shows us for "the mob" is a nation engulfed in a mob emotion. Looking about amid experienced history, as the realist will, he has apparently chosen the Boer war as the most striking instance of public enthusiasm sweeping all before it. Not that Mr. Galsworthy mentions the Boer war, but he implies it at every turn.

We are presented, then, with a country embarking on a popular war. But aside and apart from the tide of public opinion stands Stephen More, M. P. He is against the war, heart and soul. He speaks against it in the House while the first blood is being shed; he resigns his seat and his prospects in order to fight against it throughout the country. From that moment he is up against "the mob." He is the leader of a forlorn hope. And it is apparently the fate of the idealist which Mr. Galsworthy is intent on sketching. With grim realism Mr. Galsworthy sets the final stages of this pilgrim's progress before us. We see More pelted by the mob and harried by his wife. Nor are these things heroically drawn. They are just set down in bitter earnest. More makes no romantic conquest of the mob through personality or flair. He just endures the showers of orange skin and stones, gets in a word edgeways sometimes, and waits. Nor does the crowd crush More in dramatic frenzy; it merely hoots and spits and snarls, then melts away.

In the last act More stands absolutely isolated. Family, children, and servants have left him—unlikely contingency! On the night of a great victory the mob, in Mafeking mood, invades his chambers. And here Mr. Galsworthy cannot withstand one melodramatic if subtle touch. More has infuriated the crowd by a bitter speech. He has talked of the mob as having body but no mind and no spirit. At that a dark-haired girl, her dead lover's name on her lips, snatches the knife from a Boy Scout's belt and lunges at More, killing him in a breath. And you see the mob melting, cowed, away, and cautiously switching off the light. After that Caesarian end one was scarcely surprised to see the curtain rise yet again on his statue decorating a sunny square somewhere in the future. The legend on the pedestal ran, "Erected by the country to the memory of Stephen More. Faithful to his ideal."

"Be it said at once," writes the Manchester correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, "that this is one of the most daring, the most powerful, and the most absorbing things that the great realist has written. The play is quite obviously a return to the mood of 'Strife' and 'The Silver Box.' Mr. Galsworthy is again chiefly concerned to show us one of the fascinating, if futile, clashes of modern life. From first to last there is a fine rush and hurry of great forces carrying its people to their destined end."

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Astor—"The Beauty Shop."
Belasco—Frances Starr.
Booth—"Panthea."
Casino—"High Jinks."
Cohan's—"Potash and Perlmutter."
Comedy—Kitty MacKay.
Cort—Laurette Taylor.
Eltinge—"The Yellow Ticket."
Empire—Maude Adams.
Forty-eighth Street—"To-day."
Forty-fourth Street—"The Midnight Girl."
Fulton—"The Misleading Lady."
Gaiety—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
Garrick—"The Governor's Boss."
Harris—"The Rule of Three."
Hippodrome—"Pinafore."
Hudson—"The Dummy."
Knickerbocker—Julian Eltinge.
Liberty—Margaret Anglin.
Little—"The Truth."
Longacre—"A Pair of Sixes."
Lyceum—Billie Burke.
Lyric—"The Red Canary."
Maxine Elliott's—"Help Wanted."
New Amsterdam—"Sari."
Playhouse—"The Things that Count."
Princess—"Marrying Money."
Shubert—"Belle of Bond Street."
Thirty-ninth Street—"Too Many Cooks."
Wallack's—Cyril Maude.
Winter Garden—"The Whirl of the World."

Irving Place Theatre.

The offering for the closing week of an eminently successful season at the German Irving Place Theatre will be a bill including many of the plays which Manager Christians produced this season, as follows: Monday, "Kasernenluft"; Tuesday, "Tapfenstreich"; Wednesday evening and Saturday matinée, "Die fuenf Frankfurter"; Thursday, "Moral"; Friday, "Die Stuetzen der Gesellschaft"; Saturday evening, Frans Kierschner in "Dr. Klaus."

THE CHILDREN IN "THE DUMMY"

PLAYING in the "Dummy" at the Hudson Theatre are two of the most interesting "children" on the stage to-day. One of them is Joyce Fair and the other is Ernest Truex. Little Miss Fair is just what she seems to be, but Master Truex is leading a double life, for in reality he is 27 years old, is married, and has two children of his own. In the play he doesn't look a day over 14, but he has a long list of real successes to his credit, in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Edith Talliaferro; as the boy in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," with Edith Barrymore; as the jockey in "Wildfire," with Lillian Russell; as Dennis in "Doctor de Luxe," with Ralph Herz, for Truex has song-and-dance gifts, and a musical comedy record; as Richard Kettle in Bartholomai's farce, "Over Night," and last season as the "Good Little Devil" in the Belasco production.

Joyce Fair, who furnishes the "heart interest" of "The Dummy," is a young player who has been doing excellent work in good companies for several years, and who is an excellent "child actress" in her rôle of Beryl in the Meredith kidnapping case. She will be remembered by the theatre public as Dorothy in "The Real Thing," with Henrietta Crosman; as the child of the title rôle in Holbrook Blinn's "Christiane" at the Princess, and she played with De Wolf Hopper in "Hop-o'-My-Thumb." One of her earliest rôles was in a vaudeville version of Dickens's "Holly Tree Inn," and thus d'Hote."

Those who go to the "movies" will find her featured in the Edison films and in several new "movie" plays of the Edison and Selig companies.

Joyce Fair is knee high to a grasshopper insize, with very blue eyes, very yellow curls, just the right sort of a leading lady for a heart interest play with a kidnapped heroine.

The littlest leading lady has the smallest suitcase ever known to a leading lady. It has her name on it, and it has been all over the United States with her, for she is a very traveled young person.

The littlest leading lady has the smallest wardrobe trunk ever known to a leading lady, and that always travels with her when she journeys the country over, with clean pinafores and hair ribbons, and all the frocks she wears in her plays. The wardrobe trunk of the littlest leading lady also has her name on it, "Joyce Fair," and the big wardrobe trunks of the "grown-up" players make the little wardrobe trunk look as if it came from Lilliputia.

Lederer Gets the Foys.

Eddie Foy and the little Foys, ten more or less, have been corralled by George W. Lederer for the Foy series of comedy films that are to be an adjunct of the motion picture "Celebrities" corporation which Mr. Lederer has formed. Foy's first picture will be a comedy written for him by Junie McCree, entitled "The Battle of Table Mountain."

NEW PLAYS THIS WEEK.

Outlying Theatres Have Novelty Field to Themselves.

With no openings in the theatres usually looked upon by the first-nighters as their own special field this week, the seekers after new plays will have to look to the outlying districts. Up at the Royal Theatre, in the Bronx, a dramatized version of "Hagar Revelly" will be presented to-morrow night, while at the De Kalb Theatre, over in Brooklyn, "The Traffic," new to New York, but with a long run in Chicago to its credit, will be offered.

In the cast of the latter play will be Nana Bryant in the rôle of Agnes Berton, and John C. Livingstone, in the "cadet" rôle of Vic Conners. In the supporting company will be found Claire Sinclair, Laura Adams, Lois Bolton, Clifford Thompson, Helen Raftery, Joseph Detrick, George F. Fee, Franklyn Ramsey, and others.

The "Hagar Revelly" cast will be made up of Nance Gwyn, Ben Hendricks, Louise Evarts, Felix Krombs, Beatrice Ingram, Frances Younge, Menifee Johnstone, and Harrison Garrett.

PRIZE FOR CHILD'S PLAY.

Women's Educational Union Starts Competition in Boston.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston offers a prize of $100 for a satisfactory play for audiences of children between the ages of 9 and 17. This play will be acted by the Children's Players, a company of non-professional men and women.

The union organized the Children's Players in 1910 to present a yearly play for children in the hope of arousing a real interest in their need of wholesome drama.

The prize play will be produced in one of Boston's best theatres and under the direction of Sam Hume, whose setting for Housman's play, "The Chinese Lantern," recently attracted so much interest and favorable comment when the play was presented for the first time in America by the Radcliffe College Idler Club. Mr. Hume has worked with Gordon Craig in Florence and London.

NO WASTED DIALOGUE IN THIS PLAY.

A One Act Drama Told One Word at a Time. By FRANK C. EGAN.

LAST Sunday night at the benefit for the Treasurer's Club at Wallack's Theatre, Cyril Maude and Laurette Taylor produced a unique play by Frank C. Egan of Los Angeles, which he calls "A One-Word Play by One Author." Characters, one girl and one man. One time, one place, one scene.

The scene is a country estate with a well-groomed lawn in the forefront. There is a large colonial mansion up stage to the right with low French windows giving onto the porch which opens onto the lawn. At the upper left is a large tree. The girl, dressed in a white evening gown, comes from the house and leans against the tree. The man enters from the side and encounters her. Later they move toward a settee down stage, and the girl sits at a point indicated in the dialogue.

SHE—Hello.
HE—Hello.
SHE—Miss—?
HE—Clark.
SHE—Yes!
HE—Mine?
SHE—Drake.
HE—Reggie.
SHE—No.
HE—What?
SHE—Tracy.
HE—Surprised?
SHE—Stranger.
HE—Rather.
SHE—Abroad?
HE—India.
SHE—Long?
HE—Years.
SHE—Seven?
HE—Again.
SHE—Eight?
HE—Ten.
SHE—Welcome.
HE (sits)—Mother?
SHE—Home.
HE—Good.
SHE—Why?
HE—Reasons.
SHE—What?
HE (bending close—takes hand)—You.
SHE—Don't.
HE—What?
SHE—Anticipate.
HE (takes both her hands)—Ah—
SHE—Peculiar.
HE—Me?
SHE—You.
HE—Why?
SHE—Confidence.
HE—Bunches.
SHE—Silly—!
HE (offering last cigarette in case)—Smoke?
SHE—Sometimes (puts it down.)
HE—When?
SHE—Hereafter.
HE—Joke.
SHE—Ha—!
HE (opens box of Milo Venus cigarettes.)
SHE—Milo.
HE—Venus.
SHE—Ha—!
HE—Funny.
SHE—Almost.
HE (searching pockets)—Match.
SHE—Who?
HE—You.
SHE—Anybody's.
HE—Confidence.
SHE—Bunches.
HE (leans over to take her hand)—Laura.
SHE (drops fan.)
HE (picks it up.)
SHE—Thanks.
HE (tries to take other hand)—Welcome.
SHE (drops it again.)
HE (picks it up.)
SHE (puts cigarette in her mouth.)
HE (takes out lighter.)
SHE—That—?
HE—Lighter.
SHE—Work—?
HE—Sometimes. (Lights both cigarettes. Sits beside her.)
SHE (sighs—fans—smokes.)
HE—Now.
SHE—Well?
HE—Could—
SHE—Yes?
HE—You.
SHE—Well?
HE—Stop.
SHE—What?
HE—Acting.
SHE—Oh!
HE—Bored?
SHE—Hardly.
HE—Smile.
SHE—Can't.
HE—Caw'nt.
SHE—Caw-w-w'ant.
HE—Try.
SHE—There.
HE—Pretty.
SHE—What?
HE—Teeth.
SHE—Slush.
HE—Fact.
SHE—Flattery.
HE—Truth.
SHE—Listen.
HE—Piano?
SHE—Band.
HE—Oh!
SHE—Pretty.
HE—Dance?
SHE—No.
HE—Tired?
SHE—Little.
HE—Heavenly.
SHE—What?
HE—Music.
SHE—Oh!
HE—No?
SHE—Sentimental.
HE—Rath-er.
SHE—Intoxicating.
HE—Yes.
(Clock strikes twelve.)
SHE—Late.
HE—No.
SHE—Going.
HE—Don't.
SHE—Must.
HE—Wait.
SHE—Can't.
HE—Wait—?
SHE—Dangerous.
HE—What?
SHE—Waiting.
HE—Why—?
SHE—Age.
HE—You?
SHE—Me.
HE—Meaning?
SHE—Thirty.
HE—Impossible.
SHE—Fact.
HE—Unbelievable.
SHE—Unthinkable, (starts to go.)
HE—Laura.
SHE—Yes.
HE—Married?
SHE—When?
HE—Yet.
SHE—No.
HE—Engaged?
SHE—No.
HE—Willing?
SHE—Perhaps.
HE—Me?
SHE—Quit.
HE—What?
SHE—Joking.
HE—Really.
SHE—Seriously?
HE—Absolutely.
SHE—Well? (putting her mouth to be kissed.)
HE—When?
SHE—Now.
HE—(starts to kiss her—clock strikes two.)
SHE—Heavens! (starts toward door.)
HE—Stop.
SHE—Ouch.
HE—Sorry.
SHE—Brute.
HE—There.
SHE—Awkward.
HE—Better?
SHE—Worse.
HE—Again?
SHE—No.
HE—Do.
SHE—Sweetheart.
HE—Until?
SHE—To-morrow.
(Music off slowly.)
HE—Morning?
SHE—Evening.
HE—Noon?
SHE—Yes.
HE—Fine.
SHE—Look.
HE—What?
SHE—Moon.
HE—Great.
SHE—Gorgeous.
HE—Wonderful.
(Lights out.)
SHE—Lights.
HE—Out.
SHE—Gee.
HE—Frightened?
SHE—Yes.
VOICE OFF (very loud) Laura.
HE—God!
SHE—No.
HE—Who?
SHE—Husband.
HE—No—?
SHE—Silly.
HE—Who?
SHE—Father.
HE—Popper?
SHE—Pop.
VOICE OFF (louder) Laura.
SHE—Good.
HE—Night.
SHE—Romeo.
HE—Juliet.

CURTAIN.

101 Ranch This Week.

Miller Brothers and Arlington's 101 Ranch Wild West Show will inaugurate a three weeks' engagement at Madison Square Garden Tuesday afternoon. Several hundred cowboys, cowgirls, Indians, and Mexicans, and over 500 horses will, it is announced, be utilized in the performance and in the preliminary Broadway parade Monday night.

THE TALK OF THE THEATRES

WHEN THE ANCIENT MARINER WENT TO THE HIPPODROME

Old Ben Fidd Found the Pinafore Shipshape, but He Was Filled With Dark Suspicions Just the Same.

Then blow, ye winds and morning breezes,
Blow, ye winds, Hi Ho!
Blow, ye winds and morning breezes,
A roving I must go!

THESE lines from an old sailors' chanty, piped in thin, high-pitched tones, attracted the attention of Billy Stewart, the active stage manager of the Hippodrome, as he was leaving the good ship "Pinafore" when the curtain had covered her up after the matinée show the other day. Gazing upward toward the poop, whence the sounds proceeded, the stage manager saw an ancient mariner dressed in the garb worn by seafaring men in the middle of the last century or earlier. As he watched, the veteran salt walked to the starboard side of the poop to the mizzen rigging, shook the shrouds critically and then looked aloft to see that the running gear was led down the rigging in proper shipshape fashion.

He was a very old man. His face was burned and dried up by the monsoons of the Indian Ocean and weather beaten by the hurricanes of the wild Atlantic. On his head he wore a hard, glazed hat which made Stewart's head ache to look at, and a thick pilot coat was buttoned across his chest. Wide trousers of the same material and sea boots showing beneath them completed his costume. The ancient mariner held an old-fashioned spyglass in his hand and was a very salt man indeed. To use the proper nautical terms, every hair of his head was a rope yarn, each finger a marlin-spike, and every drop of blood in his body was "stockholium" tar.

"Come aboard, Sir," said the ancient, with a sailor's touch to his forelock. "I've just been casting my weather eye over your craft, and find she's No. 1, taut and trim from truck to keel."

"Glad to hear it," replied the stage manager. "I was wondering what in the Blue Alsatian you were doing aboard the ship."

"She reminds me of the old East Indiaman La Hogue that I sailed round the Cape of Good Hope to Moulmain in about '52 with Captain Tinker, the tautest skipper that ever walked a plank," said the old salt, reminiscently. "He would give a man three dozen at the grating before breakfast for saying 'Good mornin'' to him without permission, and give the man at the wheel the same amount of lashes if the wind hauled ahead. When Captain Tinker felt he was getting a bit soft-hearted he'd tell his steward to fill his bunk with broken bottles so that it would make him hard-hearted when he woke up in the morning."

"Never mind about the skipper. I'm afraid Sir Joseph wouldn't quite approve of him," said Stewart, "but tell me what you think of the good ship Pinafore."

"Well, I'll say this," the old salt replied, looking aloft at the maintop through his spyglass, "she's lightly sparred for her size, but she's the best rigged craft I ever clapped eyes on ashore like this. When I was in the La Hogue with Captain Tinker," he continued, dreamily, "we did sixteen knots on a bowline for four days—"

At that moment a deep voice from the bowels of the ship shouted the one word "Liar!"

"What's that?" yelled the ancient mariner, waving his spyglass angrily at the stage manager. "Show me the swab that'll call old Ben Fidd a liar and I'll knock seven bells out of him."

"That's the echo," said Mr. Stewart, "we haven't been able to understand it quite since the Pinafore has been built up here. In fact some people think it's weird.

After the repentant Mr. Stewart had led the still sulking Ben Fidd up the winding teak ladder from the quarter-deck to the poop and the ancient mariner had admired the wheel with its brass caps and the binnacle which looked as if it might have been shipmates with Admiral Farragut he walked over to the starboard rail and then said:

"Where's yer futtock rigging over that main top? I saw all them young fellers to-day going up through the lubber's hole. Not but what they handled themselves well, 'specially that youngster going hand over hand up the mizzen stay."

"What is the futtock rigging?"

"Well, yer ain't got none here, but it's a short piece of rigging that is set up from the lower shrouds to the fore, main, or mizzen tops. Sailors go aloft that way, but lubbers climb up through the hole in the top like your crew do on the Pinafore. If old Tinker had seen any of his men do it, why, douse my toplights, if he wouldn't keelhaul the swab and then stop his plum duff for a month o' Sundays."

Then looking through his spyglass at the main yard, he exclaimed:

"Where's yer Flemish horse?"

"The horses are all down in the stable," Mr. Stewart replied blandly. "The horse you refer to, that generally goes up in the maintop to get the morning breezes, is not well to-day. His name is Hendrik, and he comes from Flushing, and his parents were quite nice horses and most respectable. I am sorry that you have missed Hendrik."

The ancient mariner looked at the stage manager in speechless amazement for a few moments and then said: "A Flemish horse is a foot-rope on the yardarm outside the foot-rope of the yard and not a horse, darn it. Who ever heard of a horse going aloft?"

"How would you fit it?" queried the mysterious voice from below decks.

"How would I fit a Flemish horse?" repeated the veteran salt, in indignant tones, as he approached the skylight leading to the after cabin. "Splice the outer end into a thimble or eyebolt at the yardarm, seize the inner end inside the footrope of the yard to the jackstay, and bang it abaft the yard. Now you below there," he roared, "what is a selvagee stop and what do yer do with it?"

"Any lubber could answer that," replied the voice. "It's a hank of rope yarn marled together and is used to fasten round any rope like a shroud stay, so that a tackle may be hooked to it to extend the shroud or stay when setting up."

"How far out on the bowsprit is the dead-eye?" old Ben said, evidently sure he had given his unseen rival a poser.

"That's easy. About three or four feet inside the bees."

"How do you pass the gammoning on the bowsprit?"

"From in, out, on the bowsprit and from starboard to port."

These ready replies appeared to disconcert the ancient mariner not a little and the joyous gleam in the stage manager's weather eye upset him still more.

"Well, I'll try the man below and see what sort of sailor he is in handling a ship. Below there, ahoy!"

"Ahoy yerself, old mahogany face," came the prompt reply.

"How do yer make dog's body?"

"Put the hardtack in a canvas bag and then go on the foc'sle head and pound the soul' case out of it with a belaying pin for half an hour until it is all smashed up fine, mix the hardtack with the pea soup left over from dinner in yer tin plate and then get Slushy to cook it for yer on the galley stove."

"I give in," said Old Ben Fidd desperately and despondently, "I don't know who he is but he is a sailor or I'm a Dutchman."

To cheer the ancient one, Mr. Stewart showed him around the poop and Ben Fidd complimented him upon the way in which the shrouds and backstays had been set up with the lanyard knots all in shipshape fashion. He admired the stern of the Pinafore, too, as it rested in the water of the big tank, which Mr. Stewart said was fourteen feet deep, and Ben added that she reminded him aft of the old frigate built ship Bangalore when he was the bo'sun of her in '39 with bluff Capt. Rumbo.

Then they left the poop and went forrard and down the ladder to the lower deck, where Ben found that everything was as taut below as it was above deck.

As Ben and his host were going down the ladder leading from the main deck of the Pinafore to the back of the stage, a little, inoffensive man rose up from a coil of rope on which he was sitting and said in deep tones that startled old Ben Fidd:

"Shall you want me any more now, Mr. Stewart?"

"No, thanks," replied the stage manager hurriedly.

"What's that book he had in his hand?" demanded the ancient mariner suspiciously.

"Probably a treatise on how to tango. He's Ben Bunt, my bo'sun's mate of the Pinafore. Why?"

"Nothing much," said old Ben Fidd darkly, as he walked away, "but it had an old blue cover and looked to me like a Seaman's Manual. That's all. I have my suspicions," he growled as he left the stage.

Frances Young and Nance Gwyn in "Hagar Revelly," Royal.

"We are his sisters and his cousins and his aunts."
The "Pinafore" Costumes at the Hippodrome.

FOR VAUDEVILLE'S PATRONS

Dazie, who will dance her way through Sir J. M. Barrie's whimsical "Pantaloon" at Keith's Alhambra this week, enters joyously into the spirit of this "plea for an ancient family." In studying pantomime in "Pantaloon" Dazie has fallen in love with the marionettes and intends to repeat in this country the glorification of the puppets which has given theatregoers in Germany a new thrill and a new angle from which to study things dramatic.

"German artists," Dazie says, "have rediscovered the marionettes. In Germany the puppet theatre is taken seriously. Great painters and illustrators design stages, scenery, costumes for the tiny playhouses devoted to this ancient art. Great actors and actresses devote their best efforts to manipulating the figures and reciting their lines. The repertory ranges widely and includes such illustrious names as Goethe, Maeterlinck, Gluck, and Mozart.

"In Munich and Baden are perfectly wonderful marionette theatres. Ernest Stern has worked marvels in Munich, and in Berlin Ivo Puhonny has dowered the puppets with the finest products of his graphic skill. There is now no limit to the possibilities of costumé and decoration. The puppets are no longer grotesque; they are beautiful and have a weird fascination of their own. The répertory includes operettas by Gluck and Mozart, mediaeval folk plays by Hans Sachs, fantastic little pieces in verse written for them, gay little farces, tragedies by Maeterlinck and scenes from Goethe's "Faust." No dramatist is too great to write for the marionettes. View them in the right mood and they bring complete illusion and even the misty dramas of the Belgian Shakespeare become ethereally appealing. It is a splendid art.

"I am arranging a modern marionette for vaudeville. When I produce my puppet répertoire next season I look for certain success. It will be a new drama."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—Charlotte Davies, whose frankly revealed charms in the picture "Innocence" lead up to no end of domestic troubles for her, as aired in the courts and news, will make things interesting at Hammerstein's with a series of living pictures. Embraced in a long list of acts are Clara Morton of the Four Mortons, Harry Fox and Yansci Dolly, Roberta Menges-Corwin-Hill-Tearle in society dances, A. Baldwin Sloan and Grace Field, Minnie Dupree and company in "The Man in Front," a playlet by Alfred Sutro; Big Tim Sullivan's daughter, Aida V. Sullivan, in songs; Catherine Hayes and Sabel Johnson, Mlle. Fatima the Turkish dancer, Loney Haskell, Charles Falke Semon, Fred Duprez, the Four Borrus Sisters, Frank Coombs, Brooks and Bowen, McNamee, Bissett and Evelyn, and the Parisian Four.

COLONIAL THEATRE.—Alice Lloyd, the English comedienne, will make her vaudeville re-appearance with a repertoire of new songs. Mary Nash, late of "The Lure," will be seen in Rita Weiman's novelty playlet called "The Watchdog." Others will include: Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker in "An Every Day Occurrence;" "Avon Comedy Four playing "The New Teacher"; Gus Edwards's Matinee Girls with Will J. Ward, Irene Martin and company; Kluting's Entertainers, a troupe of educated animals; Beaux Arts; Morris and Allen, comedians, and Werner Amoros and company, musical jugglers. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—Dazie, the dancer, in Sir James M. Barrie's "Pantaloon" will head the bill. Others will include: Pat Rooney and Marion Bent; Juliette Dika, the Parisian singing comedian; E. A. Reinold and company, presenting "How Hoffmeister Did It"; Maud Lambert and Ernest Ball in repertoire of their own songs; The Cowboy Minstrels depicting "After the Round-Up;" the Brads, acrobatic comedians; Boland and Holt, singing and dancing duo, and Charles Thomson, the English juggler. The usual concerts will take place to-day.

BRONX THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven will head the bill. Miss Orford and her elephants will also be on hand. The balance of the programme will include: Hines and Fox in a song repertoire; Bankoff and Girlie, exponents of modern dances; Doc. O'Neill; Chesler Kingston, the Chinese puzzle; Burkhardt and Gilfoil, comedians; Mack and Ellis, and Gormley and Gaffery, acrobats. Concerts will be given to-day as usual.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—For the first three days, commencing Monday, Herbert Lloyd and company in a travesty sketch, "The King of Diamonds," will be seen. The three Du Balls in a dancing act, the three Walseys in an acrobatic turn, Fred Hildebrant in a comedy act, Harry Thorne and company in "An Uptown Flat," and Mastin and Melville, singers and dancers, are on the bill. For the latter half of the week "The Boys and Girls of Avenue B" will top the bill.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—The musical comedy act, "The Boys and Girls of Avenue B" will top the bill for the first three days of this week. Frances Stevens and company in "The Country Bride," Walthour and Princeton Sisters, cyclists; Henry, Mack and Henry, instrumentalists; Frank Manley, the man who makes rag pictures, and "Vota" are among the features. An entire change of bill will be given for the last half of the week.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET THEATRE.—Jessie Sutherland and her company will be seen in a diving and swimming act. The comedy element of the programme will be taken care of by Franks and Hilbert in a blackface skit, "The Loser," with a large company, will also be seen, as well as Caroline Weiner and company playing upon many instruments; Wilkins and Wilkins in a skit, Ricardi and company in a sketch in which Ricardi shows himself as the champion spaghetti eater of the world; Fletcher, Libby, and McCabe, and Grant and Shirley in new dances, are on the bill. The latter part of the week, commencing Thursday, will see a new programme.

PALACE THEATRE—Jose Collins, assisted by Robert Evett; Frank Keenan in "Vindication," "Cavalleria Rusticana," sung by a company of twenty-two persons; Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in "My Lady of the Bungalow," Frank Fogarty, the "Dublin Minstrel"; Kenny, Nobody and Platt, Natalie and Ferrari, Prince Flora, the African chimpanzee, who eats, drinks, smokes, and does everything but talk, and Miss Leitzel, who, assisted by Jeanette, performs marvelous feats with flying rings.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK THEATRE.—German musical comedy will be the offering. "Das Mitternachtmaedel" (The Midnight Girl) will be presented by the Adolf Philipp Company. The original cast and production will be presented at the Montauk during the week, with the customary Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—The Princess Players, the organization of the Princess Theatre of Manhattan, will occupy the stage of the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, during the coming week, and will present ten of the best known plays in their repertoire.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—Keith's Bushwick Theatre will have a Spring vaudeville festival, performances of which will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. Claude Gillingwater, assisted by Edith Lyle and company, will present his one-act playlet, "Wives of the Rich." Kate Elinore and Sam Williams will be on hand with "The Hunter and the Hunter-ess"; Nellie V. Nichols will offer a budget of new songs. B. A. Rolfe will present for the first time "Colonial Days."

ORPHEUM THEATRE—Joan Sawyer and John Jarrott will come to B. F. Keith's Orpheum Theatre to-morrow. Others will be Joe Welch; "The Bride Shop," a tabloid musical comedy; George McKay and Ottie Ardine, Minnie Allen, Bessie and Harriet Rempel in "When We Grow Up"; John and Winnie Hastings, Rupert Dyer and company on the flying rings, and Wentford, Vass and Teddy, gymnasts. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

MISS FARRAR PROMOTED.

Not Geraldine but Amparito of the "High Jinks" Chorus.

Two weeks ago Amparito Farrar was singing in the chorus of "High Jinks" at $20 a week and wondering if the pot of gold at the rainbow's end would ever come any nearer. Now she is prima donna of the show in place of Audrey Maple, and if the gold isn't coming in by the potful, it's coming at a considerably faster rate than $20 a week. The sudden transformation finishes off a series of reversals of fortune that has left Miss Farrar wondering what can happen to her next.

A year ago she was in Paris, studying for grand opera under Jean Perrier of the Opéra Comique. She had been with him for two years and was expecting to enter grand opera as her life work when the sudden death of her father, who was a dry goods merchant of Sacramento, Cal., made it impossible for her to continue her studies. She was preparing to return to the United States and go to work when there came an unexpected offer from a German concert manager, who had heard her sing one night at a small dinner at a friend's apartments in the students' quarter. Under his management she went to Berlin and sang in concerts last Summer; but outside reasons made it necessary for her to come back to New York in the Fall. For a while she was in vaudeville, and presently drifted into the chorus of "High Jinks." Then she saw Arthur Hammerstein's advertisement of a competition for the part of Sylvia Dale—a competition open to any chorus girl not more than 20 years old. Miss Farrar is 19. She went into competition with 200 other chorus girls and won out; and if she regrets the career she might have had if she could have stayed with Perrier a while longer, she conceals her sorrow very successfully.

Amparito Farrar is not related to Geraldine Farrar, although the two are quite well acquainted. Her father's family has lived in New York for several generations past; her mother's people are of the original Spanish settlers of California.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES

THAT fellow Jones was around here again this morning," said the General Stage Manager as he settled himself comfortably after luncheon.

"Jones?" said the Play Producer. "Jones? Undoubtedly I have heard the name before, but I fear you will have to be more explicit."

"He thinks he's a playwright."

"Oh, I remember now. Submitted a scrip, did he not, entitled—entitled—What was it he called it?"

"Search me. You ought to know. You read it."

"So I did, and it wasn't so bad. My wife read it, and she liked it, too. You can't fool the women folks, you know."

"Not all of them."

"No; not all the time. Now, this play of Jones's—it seems to have the punch."

"But he's a novice," the General Stage Manager objected.

"So I told my wife," said the Producer, "and she made the point—very cleverly, too, I thought—that even Pinero must have been a novice once."

"Am I to infer that you intend to take Jones out of the novice class?"

"I have some such notion. Is this his first play?"

"Lord, no! He's written a dozen—so he told me."

"But never landed."

"And never expects to. He's given it up."

"What did he want this morning, then?"

"Wanted his scrip back. Say's he going to turn it into a novel."

"That's a fool idea. Why, man, that's a great play—really a great play. My wife and I threshed it out this morning, and we decided to produce it. Miss Jennings," said the Producer, turning to his stenographer, "will you kindly get Mr. Jones for me on the telephone?"

Miss Jennings did.

"Mr. Jones," said the Producer, "we have decided to accept your play. Of course, there are certain modifications"—

The Producer was interrupted by a clatter at the other end of the wire.

"Mr. Upstage," he said, addressing the General Stage Manager, as he hung up the receiver, "I'd like to make a bet with you."

"I'd bet on most anything once," said Mr. Upstage. "What's the proposition?"

"I'll bet you a good Manila cigar that Jones is the next man to enter that door."

"You must think he's on the way already."

"A cinch!"

Just then the telephone bell rang. Miss Jennings answered.

"Hello!" said Central. "I think I ought to tell you people. The party you just had on the wire dropped dead.

MOTION PICTURE PAPER.

Film Producers and Managers Plan a Daily Publication.

In view of the rapid growth of the motion picture industry and to standardize the relations between the producers and the 25,000,000 of daily patrons of such entertainments throughout the United States and Canada, a new publication is projected in connection with cinematographic art.

The scope of the publication will include the United States and Canada, and is intended to cover the moving picture activities in every part of the world.

The fast development of the industry is the incentive that is actuating the film makers, the play producers, and the largest concerns that specialize in the mechanical equipment of motion picture theatres in the proposed publication and the information to be printed will be inclusive of all that is of importance to the film companies.

Benefits for Playgrounds.

Arrangements have been completed by the Directors of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York for a series of band concerts by Conductor Henry Liff's Veteran Corps Artillery Military Band for the benefit of the association. The concerts will be held at the Twelfth Regiment Armory during the week of May 17

COLUMBIA'S SHOW NOW.

College Boys to Give "Merry Lunatics" All This Week.

Everything is in readiness for this year's Columbia University Varsity show, "The Merry Lunatics," and Manager Nyland and Coach K. Webb, '06, report that the "chorus ladies" have already had their costumes measured and been properly fitted out with wigs. "The Merry Lunatics" will have a whole week's run in the grand ballroom of the Astor Hotel, commencing to-morrow night, with a special matinée on Saturday. It is a musical comedy, the joint work of P. S. Earle, graduate of the class of 1904, and Louis J. Ehret, class of 1908. Mr. Earle is responsible for the book and lyrics, while Mr. Ehret applies the music. There will be an orchestra of thirty men, the largest that has ever played for the 'Varsity show, and Mr. Ehret will conduct them at each performance.

Another feature of the programme will be an exhibition of modern dancing by well known professionals in the Astor grand ballroom to follow each evening performance.

The scene of the play is laid in Hohokus, an out-of-the-way town on Long Island noted for its Woozey Insane Asylum. The plot—and it is said this comic opera really has one—has to do with the adventures of one Dr. Jay Fixem and his beautiful niece, Valerie, who, in an effort to escape the proposals of a long list of suitors who wish to marry her for her money, runs away in disguise and is taken for one of the lunatics who happens to escape the same day.

AT OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Madam X," Alexandre Bisson's drama, with Eugenie Blair in the title role, will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House for the week commencing to-morrow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The first week of the six-week season of stars who will appear in conjunction with the stock company at the Academy of Music will begin with a matinee to-morrow, when Robert Edeson will present William C. De Mille's "Strongheart."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—To-morrow Guy Bates Post and "Omar, the Tentmaker" begin a Spring engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. This will make the fourth New York theatre at which old Omar Khayyam has camped and set up his tent.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mabel and Edith Taliaferro will make their appearance to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House in Rachel Crothers's new comedy satire, "Young Wisdom."

WEST END THEATRE—Thurston, the magician, will be the attraction at the West End this week, staring to-morrow night, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—The "Big Jubilee," a burlesque show not heretofore seen at the Columbia Theatre, will occupy the stage of that house this week, commencing to-morrow afternoon.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Gus Fay, the German comedian, will bring his Gayety Girls to the Murray Hill Theatre this week, when the new two-act burlesque called "Schmidt's Widows" will be presented.

MINER'S PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—The attraction at Miner's People's Theatre, on the Bowery, will be the Columbia Burlesquers, headed by Harry Cooper, June Mills, Abe Leavitt, Christine Nicol, Joe Emerson, Seymour, Dempsey and Seymour, and others.

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Hotel Imperial, (Ballroom) B'way at 32d St. Madison Sq. 6100.
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Riviera Roof, 97th St. and Broadway.
Hotel Islesworth, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

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ELLIOTT TO PLAY "YOUTH."

Hobart's Miracle Play, "Experience," Feature of Lambs Gambol.

In the fun and frolic which the Lambs All-Star Gambol will offer in May, one serious note will be sounded, and it is expected that this artistic effort will appeal strongly. It is called "Experience," and is in the form of a miracle play. Its author is George V. Hobart, and its personages represent various attributes of character, such as Hope, Love, Youth, Ambition, Experience, Pleasure, Opportunity, Wealth, Intoxication, Passion, Poverty, Delusion, Frailty, Degradation and Crime.

"Experience" relates in allegorical form, yet with a strong dramatic appeal, the life-story of Youth, its hero. It takes him from almost his first step into the real world, through its changing phases of character, until its lessons have been learned from the joys and trials of stormy experience. The leading character is to be played by William Elliott. He created the part at one of the private clubhouse Gambols of the Lambs a short time ago.

This unusual drama takes its people through the following significant scenes: 1, "In the Land Where Dreams Begin"; 2, "In the Street of Vacillation"; 3, "In the Primrose Path"; 4, "In the Street of Remorse"; 5, "In the House of Lost Souls"; 6, "In the Street of Forgotten Days"; 7, "In the Land Where the Dreamer Wakens." The incidental music, composed by Max Bendix, will be a feature of the presentation, with a symphony orchestra of fifty.

'PETER PAN' TO GO ON TOUR.

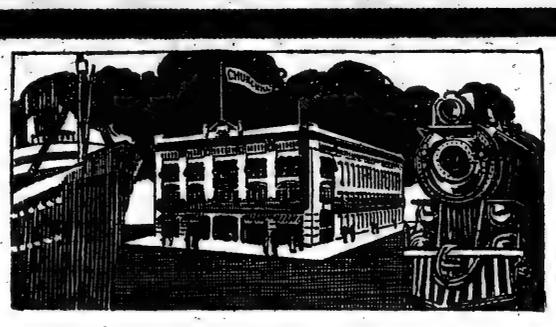
Miss Adams to Leave Empire Theatre in Two Weeks.

Miss Maude Adams will devote her last two weeks at the Empire Theatre this season in this way—eight performances of "Peter Pan" will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons—four during the coming week and four during the last week, beginning April 27; the final "Peter Pan" performance will be given on Friday, May 1. During the same final fortnight of her present season Miss Adams will give sixteen performances of "The Legend of Leonora"

Thereafter Miss Adams will start upon a brief tour through New England, taking with her, however, but one play—"Peter Pan"—these performances taking the place of the Christmas and New Year's seasons which Miss Adams was to have played throughout New England but could not do so when the dates were originally scheduled last Winter.

To Produce "The New Sin."

On May 20 the Madison Square Dramatic Club will present "The New Sin," by B. MacDonald Hastings, in the Auditorium of Washington Irving High School. "The New Sin" is the third production this dramatic club has made. The first one presented by them was Galsworthy's "Strife" and then "The Servant in the House," by Charles Rann Kennedy followed. In the Madison Square Dramatic Club's production of "The New Sin" the cast will include Edward Levine, Joseph Di Lorenzo, Vincent A. Barry, George Wettergren, Philip Ig. Tuite, Jack Davis, and Herman Pismenitzer.



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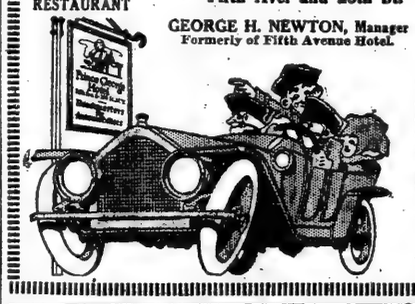

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FASHIONS FOR SUMMER FROCKS WILL HARK BACK TO 1870

Styles One May Buy in Paris at Small Prices—More Plaids Than Roman Stripes in Fashion Centre.

Paris, April 8.

WHENEVER the name of the Galeries Lafayette is mentioned before an American woman who has been to Paris, if only once, there is a reminiscent look in the eye of pleasure and desire.

She falls to dreaming at once, and with reason. She remembers the hat she bought there for $5, the like of which was $15 at home; she thinks of the frock that was unlike anything she saw in America and for which she paid $25; and she has that bitter experience common to women of wondering why she didn't buy more when she had the chance.

Knowing all this, any writer who touches upon the scene at the Galeries Lafayette at the opening of popular Spring and Summer clothes feels sure of striking a sympathetic chord and getting an attentive reading.

Just why this store is so dear to many Americans is easy to explain in a phrase. It produces the novelty of the moment at an average price. Could any combination be more seductive than this?

Under its different roofs are grouped the most amazing variety of things that allure the last coin from a purse. One may go there to spend a dollar and remain to spend a hundred.

The French laugh at the American enthusiasm for this shop. The smart Frenchwoman thinks that everything exploited there is too novel, too much the mode of the moment to be bought by a woman with taste or to be risked by a woman who must be economical.

They talk to you of other places—the Bon Marché, for quality; Aux Trois Quartiers, for good taste and sobriety, but these praises touch not the American woman. She goes to her beloved Galeries as soon as the porter has placed her bags in her room at the hotel. She may go in for pictures and old buildings later; she may saunter through the Rue de la Paix and gaze in the windows of the Rue de Rivoli to-morrow, but if you want her to be happy, let her start for the Boulevard Haussmann and don't ask her when she will return. At whatever hour she says she will, depend upon it, she won't.

There is a common saying in Paris among the Anglo-Saxons that what you can't find there you can't find in Paris. One may see a new costume on a smartly dressed woman, a novel waistcoat in a high-priced window, a wonderful hat that bears inside a magic name, and, after taking account of every detail, one will say: "I'll try the Galeries first to see if they have it." And they have it.

One meets so many Americans in the aisles there, and especially in the huge department given over to blouses and lingerie, that it is easy to forget that America is more than 3,000 miles away. And among these groups are buyers from the best American firms, who realize the commercial possibilities in taking home novelties that are one-fourth their original price at the big houses.

No matter how much one may assert that the things bought there do not wear well, that the sewing is not good, that the quality used is not of the best; such arguments do not persuade women away from buying there. As for that, no one can praise the sewing of the most expensive gowns at the best houses. It is a well-known fact that one must be content to pay even at the Rue de la Paix for material and ideas; the seams are likely to fall apart under slight pressure.

Fashion changes so rapidly to-day that the woman who tries to follow it, even from afar, is not overzealous about wearing the same clothes for too long a period of time; and neither is she overanxious to give away a costly gown as soon as its vogue is diminishing. Therefore, more rich women than most persons are conscious of are delighted to buy the novelty of the moment and experience that genuine satisfaction which comes from discarding a gown with a clear conscience when one is tired of it.

The student of clothes goes to the Galeries for a good reason, which is to find out what models have been successfully launched into popularity. By some process not yet explained, the best gowns of the famous houses are copied for this huge shop before the models have been delivered in America to their purchasers. Out of all those designed and exploited, there comes an assured popularity to a certain number of gowns, and these are reproduced by the hundreds.

Last August, when that well-known gown of black taffeta with its tight lower skirt and scalloped tunic was the feature of the hour, one could buy it for $25 at the Galeries. No wonder the world was flooded with replicas of it.

There is no one popular model like this to-day, but, as the woman in America is always interested in the clothes that are worn in Paris, it might interest her to know what styles one can buy over here at small prices. It may also make her unhappy, for labor is not as cheap there as here, and it is not possible for gowns to be sold for less than $20 in the same class as those that sell for that price here. In truth, I saw a dozen models yesterday at $13 apiece which could not be made at home for $30.

With us silk is an expensive proposition, but here it runs along with any of the common-place fabrics, and therefore one is in luck to-day because silk is the fabric of the moment.

Possibly if one tried to pick out the most popular model shown in this fabric, one would settle on the skirt which Premet brought out with the fullness at hips and knees drawn upward into puffs at the end of the corset. Beneath is a narrow underskirt, usually in a printed design such as stripes or plaid, or possibly flowers.

The bodice is quite loose with long small sleeves and well opened in front to show a surplice chemisette of thin muslin. The girdle ends in a flat bow at the back, exactly at the waistline.

This model is copied in nice, crisp, old-fashioned silks, the kind of lustrous weave that was used before the word taffeta was invented. These are queerly out of the picture to-day, but rest assured they will be in the foreground of the picture to-morrow.

APRIL HINTS.

THE cape coat is one of the features of the Easter season, and it bids fair to be popular in the coming Summer. It is made in many materials. One that is attractive is made of tango duvetyn—cotton duvetyn. There is a belted jacket without sleeves, to the shoulder of which is fastened a cape that hangs in straight lines to the hips. The jacket and cape both end about eight inches below the hips. There is a stitched and buttoned belt of the material and self-covered buttons. The cape is lined with lemon yellow silk.

Pleated fabrics are much used in the present fashions. There are straight pleated skirts with flaring tunics or puffed panniers at the hips that are good models for taffeta frocks. Sometimes the fulness is held in with a hip yoke, sometimes it is not held in, but is rather accentuated by the panniers or tunics.

There are some attractive net and lace blouses that make use of accordion pleats. The sleeves, set into low armholes, are made of accordion pleated net. In other blouses there is a deep yoke of accordion pleated net that extends from back to front.

Flounced skirts are attracting attention. One that is really very effective is made of magenta and black taffeta. The ruffles are about five inches wide and there are eight of them. Those at the bottom are scant, so that the line about the ankles is small. Those at the hips are full, so that the present silhouette, wide at the hips, tight at the feet, is maintained.

There may now be an influx of Grecian and old Egyptian styles, for Poiret has costumed a play, "Aphrodite," in these periods. Some features of the frocks in the play are like the frocks of the day. There are many with no sleeves, some with one sleeve—and in any gathering of fashionable women this condition can be witnessed. The play may have some influence on the coiffure. In the play Grecian ornaments were naturally worn in the hair.

Tulle is used in wondrous ways this year. Especially in bright shades is it effective. Many of the new evening frocks have tulle sashes, tied in huge bows in the back, with long ends. Then there are many tulle sleeves—no more than sashes of tulle falling from the shoulder, clasped to the wrist, sometimes. Bands of folded tulle are used for shoulder straps, and tulle flowers are fastened at the belt.

Doucet has costumed another popular French play—"l'Epervier." In this play there is an evening gown made of chiffon, covered with iridescent spangles. So the woman who has a taste for these baubles can indulge it safely. They are sure to continue in popularity.

Checks have not given their place entirely to plaids. There are many suits made entirely of checked cloth in odd combinations—brown and gray, blue and gray, green and brown among them.

Embroidery still plays an important part in the new clothes. Chiffon is embroidered in coarse floss, loosely sewed, with decidedly good results. Here, too, the color combinations are odd. Bright red and blue appear on tan, bright green and purple on yellow. Yellow and red are another combination that finds favor.

Ribbon is used more and more. Women like ribbon, so this news is welcome. There are some charming new sashes made of wide taffeta moire ribbon. The ends are folded into a point and finished with a silken ornament and tassel. These sashes are wrapped twice about the waist and the ends are then tied and left to hang loosely over the skirt.

THREE MODELS THAT SHOW PRESENT STYLE TENDENCIES

THE hosiery men will have nothing to fear from the styles of the Spring. Doubtless the skirt will get wider at the bottom. The full, long tunic indicated that. But it will get shorter, so that the feet will still be an over visible part of the anatomy. At the left is a model of blue gaberdine, with the new long tunic and a smart white linen vest and collar. In the centre is a frock of blue taffeta trimmed with a band of moire around the lower edge of the moderately long tunic and the moire revers. A wide cape of moire falls from the shoulders at the back. On the right is a smart black taffeta model worn at the races. The panel back of the tunic and the deep pointed fichu are noticeable features.

Think, for instance, of what your judgment would have been in January on this gown; a rustling silk in the shade of dried Autumn leaves, a soft, dusky, reddish brown that was once used to build the gowns of 1870. The skirt made like a long overskirt, pulled back and up from the front and caught tightly into a series of large irregular puffs, resembling in its outline the old-fashioned "pinned-back" skirts of the early eighties. This draws the hem well up from the ankles in the back, and the skirt, by its shortness, does not conceal the feet or the ankles.

The hosiery men and the bootmakers have nothing to fear from the fashions of to-day. They may go on with their extravagances for at least six months, for even if skirts get wider at the hem, they will grow steadily shorter. Of that there seems to be little doubt among experts and onlookers.

However, that is wandering away from the broad highway. The subject of the moment is of red-brown rustling silk frocks that might easily have been worn by a belle of the eighties, and will be worn this Summer by the fashionable woman of 1914. Thus do fashions, as well as history and human events, repeat.

The bodice that goes, with this looped-up skirt is not as full as those we have had. It shows the first marked change toward the fitted basque, which is the next step in the fashion if they follow the 1870 decree.

It sags a little over the belt, which is of folded taffeta, arranged in a rather large, prim bow at the back. The collar which reaches high in the back is made of thin white lace with the corners rolling out and over and the revers dropping to the waist.

Add to this costume a small sailor hat tilted far on one side and lifted on the other to show a bandeau of roses, and add cream stockings with black satin slippers tied around the ankles with black satin ribbon, then ask yourself in wonderment if this is the costume and the silhouette of to-day.

It is. And it will grow in grace, or lack of grace, as the days lengthen. It does not look as though we could escape it. The frenzied question of the hour is whether or not we can attune our sympathies to it.

We have rarely protested against fashions after they are settled. This is so possibly because we are philosophers—the average woman is that, and accepts events with finality and less bickering than men do. Is it because we have always had to accept? Or is it because we realize that by so doing we save vitality?

Whatever the philosophy of it, the fact is that we possess an exceedingly happy knack of making the best of what is put before us, and if the little ball on the roulette wheel of fashion drops on the numbers 1870 we shall accept it with the grace and amiability of good sports and see what we can do afterward to shape it to our tastes.

Plain and Plaid Colors Mixed.

There is no lack of plaid materials used in the gowns at the Galeries Lafayette. Strange to say, there is more plaid than Roman striping, and earlier in the season it was the other way around at the great houses. This fact is interesting. A few models, which are quite popular, are made with an indeterminate Roman striping and dark blue gaberdine combined; the former fabric is used for the narrow plain skirt, the wide cuffs, the long, high collar and bow at back of belt; the dark blue gaberdine is used in three deep ruffles that slope away to nothing in front.

But the majority of the models shown and offered as the most popular choice of Paris had plaids and not stripings, with blue, black, and deep mustard yellow.

It would be difficult to count the dark blue gowns. This was also true at the openings at the famous houses in February. There is blue taffeta, first and foremost, then blue moire in three tones of blue, bengaline silk with a fine rib, reliable gaberdine, and here and there satin.

The latter fabric is not in high favor. It is sometimes used as a lining for long tunics of blue cloth of crêpe de chine, and it is the only available fabric for the foundation of an evening gown which is built of transparent tissue.

Another feature that was missing from this Spring exhibition of popular gowns was the smooth crêpe frock covered with a calico design in bright colors. It was strongly featured at the big houses, and everyone thought it would be an easy winner among the later Spring frocks. It may become the choice of the exclusives as a substitute for Roman striping which the smart women are afraid of over here, but is not numbered among the popular models.

There is one gown somewhat in this design, however, in the reasonably priced frocks which looks like an animated barber's pole. If a woman has sufficient dash and style to wear it, she will find it an enchanting choice. The material is a thin white tissue, and the stripes are in black, dull red and bright blue cunningly mixed.

The skirt is a succession of ruffles made of the material cut on the bias, and the half low blouse with its elbow sleeves is also on the bias. There is very little of it, as the front and the collar are of white mull and thin lace. Instead of a barber pole, probably it should be likened to one of those glass jars of assorted stick candy.

Belts of Lacquered Ribbon.

When lacquered black ribbon came in fashion for millinery, people wondered if it would be used in other ways, and evidently the dressmakers have taken their chance at it. Many of these Summer gowns have folded girdles of it, finished in flat pump bows at the back. This will be a feature to look for on thin frocks.

A plain belt has no especial place in the costumery of the day, and leather is not revived; yet, all garments have girdles made in some fashion. Even the jackets, short as they are, have a loose belt from the side seams that drops low in the middle and is fastened over with a button. And one smart model of cream crepe and white batiste has a belt of yellow suede covered with American Indian embroidery.

Rustling Silk Creations of To-day Might Easily Have Been Worn by Belles of Forty Years Ago.

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Here are the details—worth your very careful reading:

Women's "Onyx" Hosiery

35c. Stockings at 25c.
Black imported cotton with unbleached split feet; black gauze and medium weight cotton; black, white and tan silk lisle and gauze lisle; spliced heels and toes.

50c. Stockings, 3 Pairs for $1.
Black, white and tan imported silk lisle; black, white and tan imported gauze lisle; black imported silk lisle in "Wyde Tops" and "Outsizes." Black medium weight Sea Island cotton.

75c. Stockings at 50c.
Black imported gauze silk lisle; tan imported gauze silk lisle; white imported gauze silk lisle; all have "Dub-L" tops and "Pointex" heels.

50c. Silk Stockings, 3 Pairs for $1.
Black, white and tan full fashioned silk boot Stockings; also black, white and tan seamless thread silk, with lisle tops and soles.

$1.50 Silk Stockings at $1.
Black ingrain thread silk with silk or lisle soles and double silk tops; also black medium weight thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.

85c. Silk Stockings at 60c.
Black, white and tan; also a large assortment of the popular plain colors; with mercerized tops and soles.

$1.50 to $2 Silk Stockings, $1.10.
Black thread silk with lisle or silk soles and double silk tops; also most of the plain colors for street and evening wear.

$1.50 to $3.50 Silk Stockings at $1.25.
Black and white thread silk with self clockings; also black with white clocking and white with black clocking; black thread silk with self and colored embroidery.

$2 Silk Stockings at $1.35.
Black thread silk, medium weight, with double silk tops and soles; spliced heels and toes.

$2.50 to $4.50 Silk Stockings at $1.65.
Black thread silk, hand embroidered in many designs; spliced heels and toes.

Men's "Onyx" Hosiery

25c. Socks, 3 Pairs for 50c.
Black fine gauge silk lisle; also a full range of the popular plain shades; reinforced with linen heels and toes.

35c. Socks at 25c.
Black lustrous silk lisle; also all the popular plain colors; black fine gauge cotton; also black cotton with unbleached split feet, well reinforced.

50c. Socks, 3 Pairs for $1.
Black superior quality silk lisle; also tan, navy and gray silk lisle; black cotton also with unbleached split feet.

75c. Socks at 50c.
Black fine quality lustrous gauze silk lisle; spliced heels and toes.

50c. Silk Socks, 3 Pairs for $1.
Black thread silk; also a full range of the popular plain shades, made with silk fibre tops and well reinforced.

85c. Silk Socks at 60c.
Black ingrain thread silk with mercerized tops and soles; also tan, navy and gray; well reinforced.

$1.50 Silk Socks at $1
Black lustrous ingrain thread silk and a full range of plain shades, with lisle lined soles.

Main Floor.

A Half Price Sale of New Nottingham Lace Curtains

OUR VERY LARGE BUSINESS in Curtains makes us the logical outlet for the surplusage of many manufacturers. This sale is a disposal of this kind.

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49c Pair, Reg $1.
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$1.25 Pair, Reg. $2.50.
$1.37 Pair, Reg. $2.75
$1.50 Pair, Reg. $3.

$2.25 to $7 French Style Lace Curtains, $1.45 to $3.45 Pr.

Third Floor.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

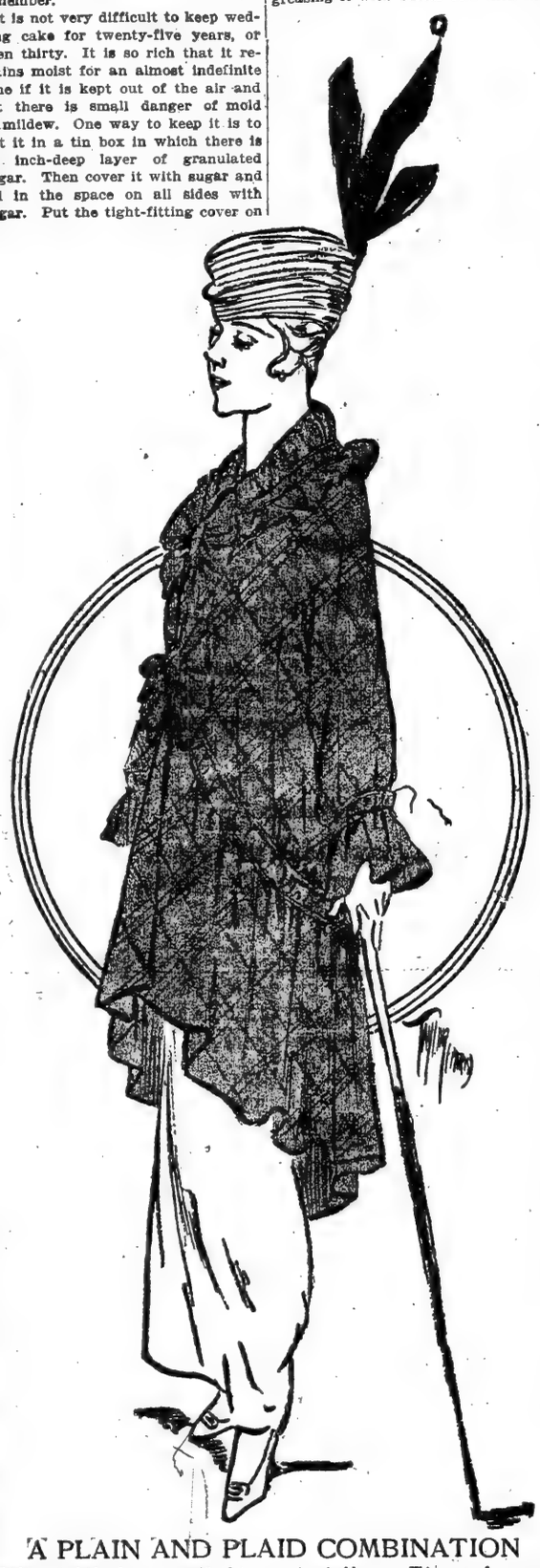
Arranging the Punch and Cake for Wedding Day—Preparation of the Fruit for Cake Is Biggest Part of Its Making.

THE custom of the day puts the preparation and serving of the wedding feast into the hands of a reliable caterer. In this way the servants and family of the bride are spared much unnecessary worry and the bride herself is relieved from responsibility.

However, some persons still like to prepare the wedding cake with their own hands.

This is a task that has a certain sentimental interest. For, if the mother of the bride prepares it, she may look forward to the time when her grandchildren will sample it at the marriage of the first of them. The custom of saving a bit of the cake for the marriage feast of the first-born child is an old one, and one that the brides of this generation might well remember.

It is not very difficult to keep wedding cake for twenty-five years, or even thirty. It is so rich that it remains moist for an almost indefinite time if it is kept out of the air and yet there is small danger of mold or mildew. One way to keep it is to put it in a tin box in which there is an inch-deep layer of granulated sugar. Then cover it with sugar and fill in the space on all sides with sugar. Put the tight-fitting cover on



A PLAIN AND PLAID COMBINATION

PLAIN and plaid colors are combined in every imaginable way. This coat of green and blue plaid taffeta is trimmed with puffings of plain blue taffeta, which also forms the collar and cuffs.

securely. Put the box containing the cake in another, a little larger, and cover that, too, securely. Then wait patiently for the years to roll around until the time when the cake is needed. Don't open it in the meantime. If the air reaches it it will become stale.

Preparation of Cake.

The preparation of the fruit for the wedding cake is the biggest part of its making. Citron to measure three cupfuls should be cut into fine strips with a sharp knife, or, more easily, with scissors and a knife. Six cupfuls of currants should be washed, looked over, and spread to dry. Almonds to measure two cupfuls should be shelled, blanched, and shredded, and candied lemon peel to the measure of half a cupful should be cut into tiny pieces.

When it is time to make the cake get out a large earthen bowl and warm it. Into it put four cupfuls or two pounds of the best butter, which has been left in a warm room, covered with paper or a napkin, until the chill has left it. Run it to a cream with a strong wooden spoon. Then add the same amount—four cupfuls or two pounds—of granulated sugar. Beat the butter and sugar to light creaminess.

Break ten fresh eggs into another bowl. Mix a tablespoonful of ground cloves, the same amount of allspice and two teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon, mace and grated nutmeg with two quarts of flour. Put all the fruit in a big, flat wooden bowl or else on a huge tray covered with waxed paper and sift the spiced flour over it.

Now prepare a tin, a deep one, by greasing it with butter and then lining it with two strips of waxed paper—one running lengthwise and one running crosswise. Tie four thicknesses of heavy wrapping paper about the outside of the pan.

Begin now to mix the cake. Beat the sugar and butter again and begin to add the unbeaten eggs, two at a time. Beat the mixture for two or three minutes after each addition. Then add the flour and fruit and then add a cupful of the very best brandy. If alcohol is not used substitute half a cupful of very rich canned fruit juice. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly and turn into the cake pan. Cover the cake with several thicknesses of brown paper and put it into a steady oven. Bake slowly—for several hours, according to the oven and the fire. Make the icing from the whites of eggs beaten with confectioner's sugar.

To Box It.

It is, of course, quite possible to cover small boxes with white crêpe paper and, after the cake is neatly cut, to tie it into the boxes with white ribbon. But the small boxes all ready to receive the cake can be readily bought.

Cut the cake into slices half an inch thick and a little smaller than the size box you choose. A slice two and a half inches long and an inch and a half wide is a good size. Wrap each slice in a piece of waxed paper and then slip it under the lace around the edge of the box.

There is a recipe for a white bride's cake, the cake which the bride herself cuts and of which every guest present at the wedding must eat. The dark wedding cake, of course, is carried away from the wedding.

Beat eight egg whites stiff. Cream two cupfuls of sugar and one of butter. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda in a little lukewarm water. Add, with a cupful of sweet milk, to the butter and sugar mixture. Sift four cupfuls of flour three times and add to it two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Add this alternately with the stiff eggs, to the other mixture. Flavor with almond extract and bake carefully in a square loaf or in a round pan with a cylinder in the centre. Ice with white frosting and decorate with small frosting roses made with a tube.

The Punch.

A good wedding punch can be made without alcoholic flavoring, if it is desired. Wash a dozen good lemons and two sweet oranges and then grate off the thin, outer rind. Add to four cupfuls of granulated sugar and a quart of water. Stir in a granite saucepan over the fire until the sugar is dissolved and then boil slowly for ten minutes without stirring. Strain through cheesecloth and add to it while it is hot the contents of a glass of currant jelly, one of grape jelly, and one of raspberry or quince jelly. Cool and add a cupful of pineapple cubes, and two of canned strawberries, and plenty of candied cherries cut in half. Put on the ice for ten or twelve hours. Then pour it into a huge punch bowl, in the centre of which there is a block of ice, and add three quarts of Apollinaris water, a pint of grape juice, and a quart of imported ginger ale.

Here is a tested recipe for wedding punch: Pour three cupfuls of boiling water over a cupful of sugar and add a pint of good brandy. Bottle it and let it stand for twenty-four hours, shaking from time to time. Then add three cupfuls of pineapple juice, two cupfuls of lemon juice, and a quart of claret. Strain through flannel and add two cupfuls of lemon syrup. Chill and serve.

TROUBLESOME GIFTS

WEDDING gifts are sometimes as troublesome to their recipients as they are to their senders. Which is too bad, for as long as they must be troublesome to the senders, it is too bad there should be trouble in the receiving of them. But one bride once received seven percolators, each from some one she felt sure would be offended if she tried to change the gift. Yet these percolators were all the result of much troublesome thought on the part of the senders.

To begin with, choose the gift you are sending to a bride with some understanding of her taste and life. In the next place, if you send her something that may be duplicated, send her also a note begging her to change it if she desires to. Tell her you have no sentiment in the matter—whatever she chooses will please you.

If the bride is going to move to a distance, send her something, if possible, that will pack and travel easily If she is to marry a poor man, don't send her a piece of priceless bric-à-brac that will be a burden in a house as simply run as hers will be. If you know that she and her husband never eat pie, don't send them a silver pie knife. These are only typical bits of advice that may be specialized in the imagination to suit the choosing of almost every gift.

Electric devices of various sorts are acceptable to most brides. Odd pieces of old silver or brass or copper can always be accommodated. Some personal gift to the bride, in the form of jewelry, a really beautiful handbag or umbrella, or a pair of slipper buckles, is always in good taste. Books, too, if you know they are books that the two recipients like, are a good choice.

Pictures are not good, for it is very difficult to choose pictures for somebody else's house. Furniture, too, must be chosen carefully, with a full knowledge of the bride's house and taste.

BIEN JOLIE
GRECIAN-TRECO
CORSETS

One Triumph After Another

THE history of the Bien Jolie corset is a story of continuous success in evolving models of commanding style distinction, through the use of those materials and methods necessary correctly to interpret the fashion motif of the period.

The revival of classicism in corsetry—the renaissance of the storied simplicity of the Greek robes—resulted in our Grecian-Treco knitted fabric, and it was instantly accepted, for it incorporated ideally every requirement of the new mode.

Bien-Jolie corsets range from Size 20 to Size 36, each size accurately and permanently reflecting the proportions for which it was designed. Qualities from $5 to $40. Front-lace, $7.50 up.

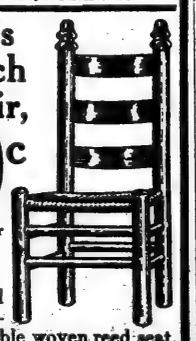
The Bien-Jolie Soutien-Gorge embodies the newest development in brassieres and invests these garments with a new meaning and a new importance.

Benjamin & Johnes, Newark, N. J.

The Antique Furniture Exchange
13-15 West 28th Street, New York,
Begs to announce
REMOVAL SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
Antique Furniture
Consisting of the finest specimens of the
"Old Master Cabinetmakers"
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE DISPOSED OF AT ABOUT HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

McEnery's
Brooklyn's Most Reliable Furniture and Carpet Store
86-88-90 Myrtle Av., Cor. Lawrence St.
Open Saturdays Until 7 P. M.

This Porch Chair, 49c



No Mail or C. O. D. Orders

Hardwood green finish. Double woven reed seat. A great value.

Bring This Advertisement with You.

A High-Class Wholesale Establishment at 353 5th Avenue,

having on hand a number of smart models in Ladies' & Misses' Suits, Coats, & Dresses, will retail them Monday, Tuesday, & Wednesday at cost of production, less than ½ the price asked elsewhere on this class of merchandise.

	Our Wholesale Prices.	Retail Values.
SUITS	12.50 to 27.50	25.00 to 55.00
COATS	10.00 to 22.50	18.50 to 45.00
DRESSES	13.50 to 23.75	27.00 to 47.50

Call Afternoons, preferably.
353 5th Avenue, (ROOM 402.)
Entrance 34th Street.

CRAFTSMAN BULLETIN

SALE OF RUGS AT SPECIAL PRICES MONDAY

An exceptionally choice line of Scotch Art Squares, Bungalow Rugs, Newart Rugs and others suitable for Country Homes and Summer use.

SCOTCH ART SQUARES

9-12	$12.50 to $25.00	6x9	$6.50 to $12.50
8-3x10-6	10.50 to 20.00	3x6	2.25 to 4.50

6 E. 39 ST. CRAFTSMAN BUILDING NEAR 5TH AVE

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station, Hoyt St.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

Every Entrance to the Subway is an entrance to Abraham & Straus.

A Sale of Dress Goods

Four Record Beating Price Items

$1.89 Arabian Silk and Wool Poplin, $1.19

ONE OF FASHION'S GREATEST FAVORITES, a splendid, highly lustrous, unusually strong, yet indescribably soft fabric that is wonderfully effective and unusually serviceable for the Summer dress. We bought the fabric some months ago at a concession and had it dyed in the colors most wanted for Spring and Summer.

It is 40 inches wide, and has a handsome crepe effect so desired by the makers of the fashionable dresses today. Among the colors are sapphire, taupe, king's blue, Austrian green, mahogany, cadet, Congo, copper, rose, tobacco, Russian, Copenhagen, metal gray, leaf, moule, wistaria, reseda, LIGHT AND DARK NAVY BLUE AND BLACK.

$1.00 Imported Shepherd Check Suitings, 69c. Yard.

46 inches wide, all wool quality, in black and white, navy and white and brown and white. One of the best values ever offered, considering the quality and width.

$1.98 Printed Silk and Wool Canton Crepe, $1.48 Yard.

Other stores advertised this fabric as silk, but we believe in telling our customers what really is the combination. 42 inches wide, in attractive small designs, which are original, which have brightness, yet are subdued, in dull grounds of taupe, cadet, purple, reseda, wistaria, leaf, tan, brown, rose and navy blue, in various shades, are lightened by the quaint design. The wool combined gives it strength and softness.

85c. Imported Wool Crepes, 49c. Yard.

40 inches wide, in attractive, small, neat brocade designs. We had a similar offering some weeks ago, and they went out in a hurry. Color assortment includes cadet, tobacco brown, wistaria, chartreuse, rose, tan, blue, green, brown, navy blue and black.

Street floor, West Building.

Household Linens Underpriced

$3.98 and $4.98 Table Cloths, $2.98. 2x2½ and 2x3 yards. $3.75 and $9.50 Table Cloths, $5.98. 2x2, 2x2½, 2x3, and 2¼x2¾ yards.
Odd lot of superfine Irish and Scotch bleached satin damask Table Cloths. No napkins to match.
Heavy all linen hemmed Scotch huck Towels, 12½c.
Old Bleach Irish all linen hemstitched or hemmed huck Towels, 25c. each, and sold here exclusively.

25c. Hemstitched Huck Towels, 18c. Each.

Warranted all pure linen and PERFECT goods; better than Towels advertised elsewhere as 39c. value.
22c. to 59c. hemmed Turkish Towels, all white and red or blue borders, 18c. to 39c. each. Subject to slight mill imperfections.
15c. fine all linen plaid Glass Toweling, 17 inches wide, 10c. a yard.
35c. German red Ticking, 52 inches wide, 19c. a yard.
59c. all linen hemstitched Pillowcases, 45x36 inches, a limited lot at 39c. each.
Store orders only on Towels.
Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building

Circus Tickets On Sale Here

At regular box office prices—Avoid the crush at the tent.

Wonderful Sale of Wanted Waists

$1.98 to $5.00 Waists, 98c. and $1.98

MAKER'S SAMPLE LOT and some overplus stock of advance Summer models in lingerie and voile; mostly 36 and 38 sizes. None C. O. D.

Silk and Cotton Crepe, $1.98

Of imitation crepe de chine, smart corded neck, collars and cuffs of washable Dresden ribbon in the solid pale shades; also an excellent quality of Seco silk, printed with floral designs on the new tinted shades.

Second floor, Central Building.

Annual Sale of ONYX HOSIERY for Three Days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Marvelous Sale of Women's Suits, $24.75

Smart Models That Were at Higher Prices

THESE ARE THE SMART STYLES OF THE SEASON—stunning Suits made of fine quality poplins, serges and gaberdine. There are also models like the always stylish strictly tailored wear.

Colors and navy and Labrador blue, green, tango and a generous assortment of black.

All styles from those for small women up to 44 bust measure.

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF WOMEN'S SILK SUITS, $22.50 to $94.50.

Second floor, Livingston street side, Central Building.

That Marvelous Girl Tenor Sings

RUBY HELDER, whose first record sold out instantly, so remarkable is her voice, sings "You'll Remember Me," and a new song by the author of "I Hear You Calling Me," in the Columbia May records just out. Can be played on Victor, Columbia or any machine.

Women's Dresses at $14.98, $19.98 & $24.75

AT THESE PRICES THE AVERAGE WOMAN finds the Dress that meets her appropriation for utility wear, and nowhere in the city can she find such variety, such style and such excellent quality in material and trimming—such careful workmanship in every part at these prices.

If her appropriation permits a higher price she will find here a wonderful assortment of Dresses, demonstrating the unusual daintiness, simple elegance and fascinating effectiveness of the fashions this Spring and Summer, at prices the lowest anywhere.

Second floor, Livingston street side, Central Building.

Bargain Budget in Brief

75c. and 98c. Swiss Flouncings, 27 inches wide, 59c. and 69c. a yard.
Great Sale of "Printzess" Coats, $17.95.
$4.50 to $6.98 Embroidered White Novelties, $2.98 a yd.
German China Fruit or Salad Bowls, 19c., 25c. and 29c. each.
$2.98 American Cut Glass Ice Cream Trays, $1.98
$15.75 American Crystal Regulators, $11.98.
Genuine Pride of the West hemstitched and hemmed Sheets and Pillowcases at greatly reduced prices.
48c. Wide Crepe de Chine Ties, 25c. Slight imperfections.
Men's Soft Shirts with double cuffs, 59c.
29c. New Brocade Suiting, 15c. a yard.
Hardy Holland Shrub Roses, 19c.
$1.00 Nainsook Chemise Gowns, 69c.
Two Famous Black Broadcloths, Deauville at $1.59, instead of $1.98; Trouville at $1.98, instead of $2.49.
Women's $10.00 Taffeta Skirts, $6.95.
$2.00 All Silk Crepe Meteor, $1.50.
Men's "Advertised" $15.00 Suits, $12.50.
$2.50 Eyeglasses, 65c.
$1.00 Gingham, Chambray and Cambric House Dresses, 75c.
75c. Photo Frames, 39c.
Boys' $5 to $7 Norfolk Suits, $2.95.
$4.00 to $8.00 White Blankets, $2.98 to $5.98 a pair.
Women's $3 Silk Parasols, $1.87.
$1.97 Canvas Suit Cases, $1.00 each.
Women's $4.00 Oxfords, $2.48.
29c. Moire Ribbons, 19c. a yd.
75c. Fumed Oak Tabourets, 50c. each.
49c. White French Ramie Linen Suiting, 47 inches wide, 29c. a yard. Limited quantity. Store orders only.
39c. Dressing Sacques, 25c.
Initial Correspondence Cards and Writing Paper, 7c. a box. Store orders only and none C. O. D. Every initial except U and X.
29c. Scotch Flannels, 12½c. a yard.
24c. Soft Caramel Squares, 15c. a lb.
Men's $40 Suits-to-measure, $30.00. Above 42 breast measure additional charge for extra material necessary.
$2.00 Taffeta Silk Petticoats, 98c.

Women's Milan Hemp Hat Shapes, $1.49

JUST 1,200 OF THESE made to our order; twelve wearable shapes, in the very finest quality of Swiss milan hemp; sailors, continentals, turbans, etc.; in black only.

98c. for $1.50 and $2.00 Untrimmed Hats.

A great assortment of styles and colors; plain and fancy hemp shapes.

A Sale of Superior Black Ostrich Plumes.

Very full and wide heads; lustrous Egyptian black.

$2.89 for $4.00 French curled black Ostrich Plumes.
$3.79 for $5.50 black French curled Ostrich Plumes.
$4.95 for $8.75 black French curled Ostrich Plumes.

Paradise Feathers—Selected Stock.

Beautiful full Sweeps, $12.00 and $14.95 values, at $7.95. Black, white and natural color Paradise Feathers.
$14.95 for $25 Paradise Feathers, black, white and natural.

$3.95 and $4.95 Trimmed Hats at $1.95.

Only two hundred of these smart Hats, simply trimmed and just the Hats you want for first wear. Navy, brown, Leghorn color, green, etc., with many styles all black.

In the Hair Goods Store $8.00 Switches at $3.95.

The new "Yvonne" triple stem Switches, in good quality hair. All colors matched, including gray mixed. Can be dressed in any way.

Street and Mezzanine floor, East Building.

Lace Curtains at Less Than $1.00 Pair

Thousands of Pairs—Extraordinary Sale

Many of the Curtains are in one, two and three pair lots—some are samples slightly soiled from handling.

Almost every known good kind of Lace Curtain is in the sale.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 29c., 49c., 59c., 89c., 98c., $1.19, $1.29, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $1.69, $1.89 and $2.39 a pair.
Ruffled muslin Curtains, white and colored, 29c., 49c., 89c. and $1.29
Colored fishnet Curtains.....98c. a pair
Colored Scrim Curtains.....$1.89 and $2.19 a pair
Bonnaz and novelty net Curtains, 79c., 98c. and $1.39 a pair
Irish Point Lace Curtains, $1.89, $2.39, $2.89, $3.59 and $4.35 a pair
Renaissance Lace Curtains, $2.39, $2.89 and up to $11.85 a pair
Marie Antoinette Curtains, 98c., $1.59, $3.39 and $3.89 a pair
Brussels and Egyptian Lace Curtains, $1.89, $2.89 and up to $7.89 a pair

Third floor, Central Building.

The Annual Spring Sale of Oil Paintings

All Appropriately Framed—Far Underpriced.

HERE ARE WEDDING GIFTS WORTH WHILE. Splendid examples of modern painting by known artists—paintings that you have admired in our galleries and appreciated as high-class—but in this sale at very low prices. Paintings worthy to hang in any home and selected with the idea of their growing in value and proving investments for the purchasers. Be here early Monday, as the very picture you may have fancied most may be among those to be sold at radical reduction.

"The frame may make or mar the picture" is the motto we go by here, and a careful study is made before any selection is made for any painting. All frames in this sale are of first class material—gold leaf, lacquer and gold or dull antiques—very much in favor now.

	Outside Measure in Inches.	Price Was	Price Now
Normandy Landscape—Lavigne	30x36	$84.00	$35.00
Winter and Autumn in Wales—Mayer	23x23	35.00	19.50
Louis XV. Party—Sediaecks	32x38	100.00	39.50
Dutch Landscapes—Van Ottan	24x30	35.00	19.50
In Flowering Time—Barbarini	30x34	95.00	49.00
Italian Flower Sellers and Spanish Dancers—Suhs	24x32	50.00	29.50
Dressing Fussy—Heimerl	27x31	75.00	39.00
Summer Day—Barbarini	19x33	45.00	24.50
Kittens—Sperlich	15x17	35.00	19.00
At the Burgomaster's—Kolsch	32x41	95.00	49.00
The Fold—Bahles	30x36	$150.00	$69.00
Mozart at Court—Dohn	36x44	150.00	98.00
Idle Fancy—Winter	18x20	55.00	29.00
A Musical Soiree, and Teasing—Lendik (both)	25x42	120.00	69.00
The Cardinal—Koloeghwary	20x28	85.00	45.00
A Gallant Cavalier—Bellincione	30x41	140.00	69.00
Equal Division, and The First Smoke—Roda (both)	28x38	120.00	79.00
False Note—Kern	15x27	115.00	59.00
The Norwegian Coast—Arbeiter	25x43	75.00	45.00

Third floor, Central Building.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Religion of Presidents.

C. L. MAXWELL.—A friend of mine maintains that a man cannot be President of the United States if he is a Catholic, while I contend that any man who fulfills the requirements as regards to birth, age, &c., is eligible for the Presidency of the United States, without regard to whether he is a Catholic or Protestant. I am also of the opinion that a Mohammedan, atheist or Buddhist is eligible to the office of President.

As we are both constant readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, we have decided to submit the matter to you for settlement.

The fifth paragraph of Section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution of the United States of America is as follows:

"No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident of the United States."

From this it is evident that a man's religious faith, or his lack of religious faith, does not affect his eligibility to the Presidency.

Soluble and Insoluble Soaps.

A. R. PATTERSON—I recently read a reference to "insoluble soap." What was meant by this? Can a soap that is not soluble be of any use in cleaning?

Insoluble soaps are not of value in cleaning, but they are used medicinally, as ointments. Lead soap, an ointment of considerable importance, is insoluble.

A soap is not primarily a substance used in cleaning. It is, according to Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary, "any compound formed by the union of a fatty acid with a base." Specifically, the word means "a substance consisting wholly or in part of a sodium or potassium salt of oleic, palmitic, or stearic acid, and used as a detergent, (cleanser)." In making soluble soaps a vat is heated with an alkali. In making insoluble soaps a base other than an alkali is used.

East St. Louis.

KANSAS AND NEW YORK.—To settle a bet please tell us whether East St. Louis is in Kansas or Illinois.

East St. Louis is in St. Clair County, Illinois.

Vegetarian Restaurants.

K. N. MABIE.—I will feel much obliged if you will kindly furnish me with a list of vegetarian restaurants of your city at an early date.

You can obtain such a list as you desire by addressing the editor of Physical Culture Magazine, 949 Broadway, New York City.

National Printing Exposition.

T. O'BRIEN.—Kindly inform me where I may obtain tickets for the National Printing, Lithographing, Paper, Advertising, Publishing, and Allied Trades Exposition, opening Saturday, April 18, at the Grand Central Palace.

Tickets for this Exposition may be obtained only at the box office in Grand Central Palace.

Lawn Tennis Clubs.

J. HEGELMANN.—As a reader of your paper I herewith beg to inquire whether you can give me the addresses, &c., of some private lawn tennis clubs. In order to enable you to pick out some special clubs near to my vicinity, I beg to point out that I am living in Eightieth Street, West.

So far as we know, the lawn tennis club nearest your residence is the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, Morningside Heights and 116th Street and 117th Street. The Secretary is Mr. L. E. Mahan of 111 Broadway.

Betrothal Etiquette.

R. H. G.—Will you kindly answer the following question in your columns? Should the parents of the prospective groom visit those of the prospective bride first, or vice versa?

It is customary for the parents of the man to pay the first call.

Placing an Opera.

S. M. DURAN—Will you kindly let me know through your valuable columns how an opera, written by a foreign composer, may be submitted to some New York house for examination? The title of it is "Cumanda," and is the romance of an Inca girl at the time of the Spanish Conquest.

You should mail the score and book of the opera to the Metropolitan Opera Company, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, or to the Century Opera Company, Central Park West and Sixty-second Street, inclosing stamps for its return.

BALDWIN'S
Relief shoe
FOR WOMEN

If you have tried all sorts of shoes and are still suffering with tired, aching feet, try a pair of Baldwin's Relief Shoes. Built to support the muscles of the foot and limb where support is most required.

Write for Free Booklet T.

H. W. Baldwin Co.
508 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Bet. Bond St. and Hanover Pl.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M.

35 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

You are cordially invited to open a Charge Account

Simpson Crawford Promotion Sales

Present Irresistible Attractions to Keen Shoppers

Merchandise is selected and prices quoted with the purpose of making a forcible and straightforward appeal for your patronage, which we know can reach you only by this basic principle:—

New merchandise of desirable style and dependable quality at absolutely the lowest prices

This was the fundamental idea that the Messrs. Simpson and Mr. William Crawford originally built their reputation and business upon, and it will be rigidly adhered to by the new Simpson Crawford Store.

Old Stocks are being rapidly closed out. New merchandise is constantly arriving and new departments opened. The store and business grow apace!

Women's New Tailored Suits

Regular values, $25.00 and $29.50

$16.50

Plain Tailored and Trimmed Models at a Ridiculously Low Price

Materials
Men's Wear Serge, Gabardines, Poplins, Crepe Cloths and Black and White Checks.

New Styles
Smart Sport Effects, Bolero, Eton and richly trimmed models. Plain tailored styles.

Colors Include
Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue, Pigskin, Labrador Blue, Snuff Brown, Wistaria, Green and Black.

$29.75 to $35 Silk Dresses at $19.75

Choice of charmeuse, taffeta and the chic nosegay flowered crepe. Also stunning black and white combination effects. Plaited ruching in front and sleeves and finished with wide velvet band around the waist. Skirts trimmed with tunics or three ruffle modes. All the new shades.

Women's Serge and Eponge Coats, at $15.00

Extra fine quality mannish serge or all wool eponge. Trimmed with fancy collar or plain flat roll of self cloth or satin. Lined with good quality plain peau de cygne. Splendid models for large size women. Colors, navy blue and black.

Women's Silk Suits at $29.75

Fashioned of excellent quality moire and silk poplin. Finished with the new shirred collar and draped backs. Fancily silk and lace trimmed. Coats lined throughout with peau de cygne. Skirts in the fashionable single tunic and modified bustle effects.

Women's Silk Coats at $19.75

Appropriate for street or evening wear. Fashioned of moire, faille and brocaded silk poplins. Black and the new shades. Lined with plain peau de cygne or fancy flowered linings. All sizes.

Extraordinary Hosiery Sale

For Men, Women and Children

40,000 pairs of high grade Hosiery at 40% to 60% below their standard value. All brand new merchandise for Spring and Summer wear. Every pair guaranteed PERFECT. This colossal purchase was made from one of the foremost manufacturers of America and Germany.

Women's $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 Silk Hosiery, at 95c
Extra heavy thread silk; double silk or lisle garter tops, soles, heels and toes. Sizes 8½ to 10. Black only.

Women's $1.00 Pure Thread Silk Hosiery, at 65c
Medium weight silk; double silk or lisle garter top; double lisle foot; spliced heels. Black, tan, white and colors. Sizes 8½ to 10.

Women's 50c Boot Silk Hosiery, at 35c
Fashioned; double lisle garter top, sole, heel and toes. Black, white and tan. Sizes 8½ to 10. 3 pairs for $1.00.

Women's 50c Silk Lisle Hosiery, at 35c
Medium weight lisle or gauze lisle with double garter tops, sole, heel and toes. Black, white and tan. 3 pairs, $1.

Women's 50c "Out-Size" Stockings, 35c
Medium weight silk lisle and cotton. Double garter tops, soles, heels and toes. Black and white. Sizes 9, 9½, 10 and 10½. 3 pairs, $1.

Women's 35c Cotton and Lisle Hosiery, at 25c
Medium weight full fashioned; double garter tops, heels and toes. Black and white. Sizes 8½ to 10.

Men's 25c Half Hose, at 14c
Lisle half hose, double soles, heels and toes. Black, gray, tan and navy blue. Sizes 9½ to 11½.

Children's 19c Hosiery, at 11c
Black and white; sizes 5 to 10. Fine rib cotton—lisle finish. Double soles, heels and toes. 3 pairs, 30c.

Children's 25c Hosiery, 16c
Fashioned or seamless foot; fine grade; double soles, heels and toes. Black and white. Sizes 5½ to 9½.

Men's $1.50 and $2 Silk Hose, 79c
Heavy thread silk; double soles, heels and toes. Black and some colors. Sizes 9½ to 11.

Men's 50c Silk Lisle Half Hose, at 35c
Black and colors. Double soles, heels and toes. Sizes 9½ to 11½. 3 pairs for $1.00.

Main Floor.

Men's $15.00 and $18.00 Suits and Overcoats at $9.75

In this Spring's newest English and conservative models, in chalk stripes, checks, plaids and mixed effects, in worsted cheviot and cassimeres. Some with patch pockets; sizes 34 to 42, stouts to 46.

Overcoats, in the new Balmacaan and regulation styles, in diagonal worsted and Scotch mixtures, silk faced. The Balmacaans are silk shoulder and sleeve lined with cuff sleeve.

Men's $20.00 and $25.00 Suits at $13.75

The very latest in English and conservative models, single stitched or bound edges; regulation or patch pockets, soft fronts, plain or cuff sleeves, in chalk, hairline and pencil stripes, shepherd checks and plaids; the new Tartan checks, all high grade tailored and perfect fitting; sizes 34 to 42, stouts to 46.

Men's 50c "Solidsilk" Neckwear at 29c

THE MATERIALS—Crepes, repps, mogodacs and poplins.

THE STYLES—All open-end shapes.

THE COLORS—Light and dark grounds, with plain colors, neat stripes, dots and figures, in all the most wanted colors.

The name tells the story.

Exceptional Rug Bargains

We KNOW the quality of these rugs—they are the Standard by which rug values are determined—there are only a few of each. This opportunity is truly rare.

High Class Wilton Rugs
Rare colorings and beautiful designs of the Oriental rugs faithfully reproduced.
9x12 Regular $46.50..$37.50
8.3x10.6 Regular $40.00..$34.50

High Class Wool Wilton
A firm, close, wear-resisting rug of highest class designs and colorings to suit all tastes.
9x12 Regular $37.50..$27.75
8.3x10.6 Regular $35.00..$26.50

Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs
Unsurpassed for wearing quality and soft, lustrous colorings.
9x12 Regular $25.50..$19.75
8.3x10.6 Regular $22.50..$17.95

Seamless Axminster Rugs
Many copies of the most approved Oriental designs and colorings. Plain centres with unique borders and handsome all-over effects.
9x12 Regular $29.50..$24.50
8.3x10.6 Regular $27.50..$22.50
6x 9 Regular $15.50..$12.75

Fine Weave Royal Wilton Rugs
Newest designs and superior quality.
9x12 Regular $55.00..$45.00
8.3x10.6 Regular $49.00..$41.50

Royal Wilton Seamless Rugs
9x12 Regular $47.50..$39.50
8.3x10.6 Regular $45.00..$36.50

Fourth Floor.

Furniture Slip Covers

$3.89

30c per yard additional for over 20 yards

This price only for Manhattan, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City and Long Island City.

Fourth Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD, SIXTH AVENUE, NINETEENTH TO TWENTIETH STREET

VANDERBILT
COLLECTION

Some of the gems of the art collection owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt and on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum will be reproduced by The New York Times by its new process of art printing, known as rotogravure, and given to readers in two installments. The first installment will be delivered with The New York Times next Sunday, and the second installment on Sunday, May 3. This arrangement will give readers an opportunity to secure excellent art copies of paintings of rare merit.

NEXT SUNDAY
COPIES OF SIX FAMOUS PAINTINGS

THE RAG BABY, by Ludwig Knaus.

This charming child picture was painted in 1880 by the noted German artist and always attracts the interest of visitors to the gallery. The picture tells its own story of a Little Mother. The Vanderbilt Collection contains three other paintings by Prof. Knaus. He was born at Wiesbaden in 1829 and received many medals and honors for his work.

INTERIOR OF A STABLE, by J. Domingo.

This reproduction is the exact size of the original. Small though the painting is, it shows the minutest detail of the scene it portrays.

A MUSICAL PARTY, by F. Roybet.

This breezy canvas was painted for the late P. L. Everard of Paris in 1877. Roybet was a pupil of Vibert and was born at Uzes, Gard, France, in 1840.

THE WATER CARRIER, by J. F. Millet.

Millet himself wrote of this picture purchased in 1881, "I did not try to portray a servant, but a wife who has just drawn water for her household needs. Through the kind of grimace that is forced on her by the dragging down of the arms and the half closed eyes, one could divine an air of rustic goodness."

THE LUCKY LOTTERY TICKET, by Antonio Rotta.

The expression of the old man who cannot realize his good fortune is well worth studying. The painter was born at Goritz, Austria, in 1828, and later moved to Venice.

THE HAPPY OMEN, by F. A. Grison.

The artist has shown a wedding party about to enter a church, who are forced to wait by a christening party just leaving. Each face in the picture is a study in expression. It was purchased at the Paris Salon of 1878. The artist, Francis Adolphe Grison, lived at Strasbourg. He was born at Bordeaux and was a pupil of Lequien. Though this painting is tucked away on one side of the alcove of the gallery devoted to the Vanderbilt paintings, it attracts much attention.

ORDER EARLY

The fine Art Features of the Sunday New York Times have created an unprecedented demand. "All sold" is the reply of hundreds of newsdealers every Sunday morning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEXT SUNDAY

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Sale of Riverside Drive Corner at 147th St. Forecasts Apartment Improvement.

BUYERS ACTIVE IN BRONX

Motor Company Leases Avenue A Corner for Big Garage—Sales in Suburban Localities.

The realty market, after experiencing considerable activity during the week, closed in a quiet manner yesterday. An important upper Riverside Drive corner sale was announced which will evidently lead in the near future to its improvement with a large apartment building. The property sold was the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 147th Street, 100 on the drive by 80. It has been purchased by Charles M. Rosenthal from William Gamble and John Brown. It has been held at $110,000.

Mr. Rosenthal gave in part payment the six-story apartment house at 40 St. Nicholas Place, occupying a plot 75 by 100 directly opposite 152d Street. Title to the house is vested in the Bavarian Realty Company, which acquired it in 1911.

Duff & Brown and Bernard Smyth & Sons were the brokers.

Bronx Borough.

Paul Bultmann has sold for Mrs. Kate Ley the five-story apartment house on a plot 38 by 100 at 1,129 Teller Avenue.

The five-story tenement at 548 East 132d Street, on a lot 25 by 99.11, has been sold by Friday & Lehmann for Adolph E. Lux to an investor. The buyer gave in part payment the three two-family dwellings in the Borough of Queens.

The John Sonsin Construction Company is the buyer of the triangular-shaped plot at the intersection of the westerly sides of Stebbins Avenue and Chisholm Street, sold by the Advance Construction Company. The site will be improved with a five-story apartment house.

Five of the group of sixteen five-story apartments in the Bronx, purchased last week by John J. Tully, have been resold to an investor, through Alexander Selkin and David Mintz, for about $200,000. The properties, each covering a plot 40 by 100, are at 1,517 to 1,521 Charlotte Street, near 170th Street.

Big Long Island City Sale.

Two vacant blocks in close proximity to the industrial development now in progress in Long Island City will be sold at public auction next Saturday by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company at their special salesroom, a corner store in the Bridge Plaza South at the corner of Radde Street.

The two blocks contain about twenty-five lots and are within a few blocks of the new Loose-Wiles biscuit factory, the largest cement factory building in the world. They adjoin the Bliss Street station of the Dual Rapid Transit System on Thomson Avenue, now Queens Boulevard, which is to be made 200 feet in width.

Newark Sale on Broad Street.

Louis Schlesinger has sold for C. Edwin Young of Newark and William A. Young of Boston, executors of the late Dr. Joseph C. Young, the latter's former residence, on plot 31.10 by 110, at 964 Broad Street, adjoining the Grace Church parsonage, south of Walnut Street. The buyer is Joseph W. Deerin. He will take possession on June 1, and will probably remodel the house for business.

The same broker has sold for Albert H. Meigs to Theodore H. and George L. Steller the two lots at 234 and 236 First Street, 50 by 100. The new owners will erect a two-family frame dwelling and garage.

Feist & Feist have resold for Ephraim Bass of New York to Julius Koch 4 West Park Street, between Broad and Halsey Streets, being a three-story and basement brick commercial building on plot 25 by 108. It was sold about six weeks ago by Feist & Feist for Mrs. Jennie Lowenstein to Mr. Bass.

Cyrus Townsend Brady Buys Villa Site.

The American Real Estate Company has sold to Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the novelist, a large plot on Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, on which he will construct a Colonial residence.

The plot runs through from Edgecliff Terrace to a rear road known as Valley Road, approximately 100 feet below the level of Edgecliff Terrace. The company has also sold a strip of land adjoining his present holdings to Earle C. Bacon, on which he has planned an attractive hanging garden.

Sale at Bronxville.

Fish & Marvin have sold to W. A. Bostwick, Vice President of the International Nickel Company, the Wellington property on Sunny Brook Road at Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, and also for the Lawrence Park Realty Company to the same purchaser a plot adjoining the Wellington property. The properties were held at $35,000.

Avenue A Lease for Garage.

The Auto Truck Storage and Exchange Company, of which H. J. Benjamin is President, has leased from the Central Crosstown Railway for twenty-one years the northwest corner of Avenue A and East Twenty-second Street, a plot fronting 172.10 feet on Avenue A and 117.6 on Twenty-second Street, comprising about 20,000 square feet. The lessee will erect on the site a fireproof garage with accommodations for 400 cars. The property was formerly used as a car barn. William H. Whiting & Co. were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

Edward J. Hogan has leased to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for the offices of its freight traffic department the north wing of the fourteenth floor in the Woolworth building.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for Theo. Myers the double store in the theatre building at 187st Street and Audubon Avenue to Samuel D. Levy. With the exception of two small offices, this completes the renting of the building through the same brokers.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Mitchell Motor Company to the Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company the store and basement at 1,851 Broadway, and, in conjunction with Selding Brothers, as agents, the store at 1,659 Broadway to the American Volturette of New York.

Vasa K. Bracher has leased a store for William S. Devery at 242 West Sixtieth Street to the Plaza Pleasure Club; also for Christian Pabst a store at 450 West Fifty-fourth Street to John A. McMahon, and a store at 333 West Fifty-ninth Street to Miss Lulu Davis.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have leased in the Madison Avenue Building, corner of Twenty-fifth Street, space to the Autoplate Company of America, James and E. H. Wilson, woolens, Frank L. Wendell, woolens, Charles A. Valentine, and the Pennsylvania Textile Company, and in the Farragut Building, 19 Madison Avenue, space to Alfred Sohland, and the Brooklyn Art Publishing Company.

Lincoln Trust Co.'s New Home.

The Lincoln Trust Company will move into its new home at 204 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow. The new building runs through to Broadway. The façade is of Indiana limestone and the interior is treated to produce the effect of Botticini marble, Caen stone, and natural-finish bronze.

Hollywood Hotel Sale This Week.

The old Hollywood Hotel and its cottages at West End, N. J., built more than a decade ago by the late John Hoey, then President of the Adams Express Company, will be sold at auction Thursday, April 23. The property includes the hotel, eight cottages, garage, laundry, stables, 400 bath houses, and more than fifty acres of land. It will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.

Realty Notes.

Horace S. Ely & Co. will move, on May 1, from their present uptown office at 27 West Thirtieth Street, to 489 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, opposite the Public Library. They will occupy the second story.

A meeting of the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, Affiliated, composed of sons and daughters of many real estate owners, will be held to-morrow evening at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue.

The sale of the Butterfield Leasehold Company, at 616 Fifth Avenue, to Bergdorf & Goodman was approved yesterday by the Surrogate at Cold Spring, N. Y. A six-story building will be erected on the site, which will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1. N. A. Berwin & Co. have been appointed agents.

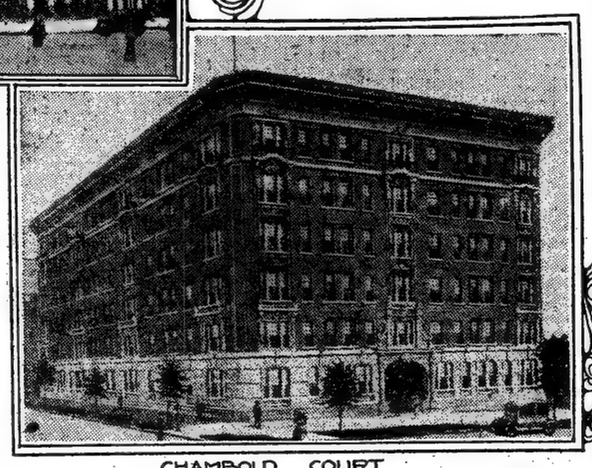
William A. White & Sons were the brokers who obtained the building loan of $200,000 for the Adroit Building Company for the twelve-story loft at 32 and 34 East Thirty-first Street.

No building plans were filed yesterday, either in Manhattan or the Bronx. Alteration plans costing $7,000 were filed for the four and five-story structures at 33 and 35 Liberty Street and 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. John I. Downey is the architect.

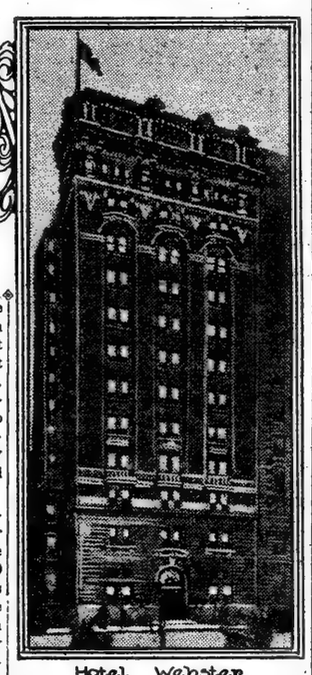
MANHATTAN REALTY AS INVESTMENT APPEALS TO OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS

Recent $1,500,000 West Side Purchase by Lawrence Phipps a Noteworthy Example of Confidence in New York Property—Pittsburgh Capitalists Are Large Owners—Some Big Deals.

Cleburne 105th St. between West End Ave and Broadway former site of late Isidor Straus Home



CHAMBOLD COURT
S. E. Corner Fort Washington Ave 162nd Street



Hotel Webster
40 West 45 Street

OUT-OF-TOWN investors are continually showing a readiness to look with favor upon New York City property. Several indications of this fact have been shown this year, the most conspicuous being the recent purchase of the big Cleburne apartment on the west side by Lawrence C. Phipps of Denver, Col.

In itself the purchase of this new building for about $1,500,000 was nothing remarkable, even for an out-of-town investor, for within the past two or three years much larger investments have been made by residents of other cities. It did, however, attract deserved attention in that it marked the entry among outside investors of a new buyer, this being Mr. Phipps's first deal in New York. He is a nephew of Henry Phipps, who is a large owner of city realty, as well as his sons, their holdings in the Fifth and Madison Avenue localities north of Forty-second Street amounting well up into the millions.

A short time ago Alexander R. Peacock, a wealthy Pittsburgh citizen, bought the Hotel Webster in Forty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Two large upper west side apartment houses have lately been acquired by out-of-town investors. These sales, representing in the aggregate about $3,000,000, are evidences of optimism in the local market despite the depression which has remained for so long a time and which many brokers believe is getting worse rather than better. New York's realty market is so large and is subject to so many business and residential changes that it is often difficult for operators or owners in all parts of the city to be optimistic at the same time. This condition is readily seen to-day where the downtown market is suffering from overbuilding of office structures and wholesale removals of old-established firms to the newer uptown centres.

The upper west side district, particularly in the Washington Heights apartment locality, north of 155th Street, and the east side residential zone have been the most active sections. The confidence which good apartment houses on the west side inspire in astute investors was well shown last year, when, despite the depressed situation, the market was frequently illumined by large sales of choice apartment structures. On the east side a similar condition has prevailed, as evidenced by the purchase of the fine Fifth Avenue apartment at Eighty-first Street by Arthur Curtiss James and the important deals on Park Avenue. A list of the big apartment house transactions of the last few months would show that the market in this respect is by no means stagnant.

The purpose of this article, however, is to show that the out-of-town buyer is steadily being attracted to the value of New York City realty as a safe and desirable investment. Lawrence C. Phipps's purchase of the Cleburne for about $1,500,000, giving some Pittsburgh property in exchange, is the largest deal of this nature this year. The house covers the site of the late Isidor Straus's home, on the north side of 105th Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue. It is a fourteen-story building, one of the largest completed last year on the west side.

The recent purchase by Alexander R. Peacock of Pittsburgh of a hotel near the Times Square district was his first investment in that part of the city. Mr. Peacock fancies well managed hotels for investment, for over two years ago he bought the Broztell, in Twenty-seventh Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. Last month he bought the Hotel Webster at 38 to 42 West Forty-fifth Street, a twelve-story building, held at $675,000, giving in part payment the twelve-story loft at 137 West Twenty-fifth Street.

The other two out-of-town investors who have contributed to the gayety of the market were G. A. Walker, a Virginian, and Major Atwood T. Moore of New Jersey. The former bought the six-story Chambold Court apartment on the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 162d Street, held at $265,000 by the builders, the Friedman Construction Company. The sellers have been active operators there, and other good sales in the locality in addition to new building operations attest to the desirability of that section for realty investments. Major Moore bought the much-sold Pinkney Court, a seven-story building at 151 to 154 West 140th Street, in the upper Harlem section, held at $300,000.

Of all the out-of-town investors those from Pittsburgh are not only more numerous, but have put more money into Manhattan property than those from any other city. Most prominent among them are Herbert Dupuy, Frank N. Hoffstot, and Mr. Peacock, while among former residents of the Smoky City, but who are now enrolled among New Yorkers, are Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, and Henry C. Frick, all large realty owners.

Mr. Dupuy has been an active buyer of Manhattan property for over six years. It is estimated that he owns from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of realty in New York. His first purchase was in 1908, when he bought the National Building, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 125th Street. With this exception he has shown no desire for commercial property, his later transactions being limited to high-class apartment houses on the west side. He owns there over eight splendid buildings, including the twelve-story Forrest Chambers on the Broadway block front between 113th and 114th Street, west side; the Admaston and Evanston, the former on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street, and the latter on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street, both occupying a large portion of the celebrated Evans block. Then he owns the block front on Broadway, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets, covered by the Severn and Van Dyck apartments; the Hotel Marseille, southwest corner of Broadway and 103d Street; the Hotel Empire at Broadway and Sixty-third Street, and the Lansing Building on the west side of Broadway, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets.

Mr. Dupuy in his Manhattan investments is simply duplicating, it might be said, the acts of early members of his family. The Dupuy family came to New York over 150 years ago, and one of them, Dr. John Dupuy, is buried in Trinity churchyard. In 1724 early records show that he bought the plot at 128 William Street for about $500, and it was sold in 1767 by his heirs for about $1,500. The adjoining lot at 130 William Street was also owned by the Huguenot doctor, and he owned the property at 27 and 29 Pine Street, opposite the celebrated French Church, and 59 and 61 Pine Street, occupied by his house.

Frank N. Hoffstot, who has a magnificent home on the north shore of Long Island near Oyster Bay, has made some large investments, including the Euclid Hall apartment on the west side of Broadway between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, and two middle Broadway commercial buildings, being the eleven-story structure on the northeast corner of Leonard Street and the big building on the northeast corner of Franklin Street.

Thomas Coleman du Pont, the Delaware powder manufacturer, has taken a prominent place among Manhattan investors within the last few years. He is the head of the company which purchased for several millions the old Equitable Building site where the new Equitable, a thirty-six story building, is being erected. Mr. du Pont is also one of the largest owners of the Hotel McAlpin, which has been one of the big hotel successes of New York, and has added materially to the commercial activity of the Thirty-fourth Street section.

George H. Earle of Philadelphia, one of the Mayoralty candidates at the last election, lately joined the out-of-town investors, and among his properties is the old-fashioned Clinton apartment at 251 to 257 West Forty-second Street, in the Times Square theatrical block.

STRONG REALTY BODY.

John Claflin Heads Advisory Council to Help Real Estate Interests.

Realty brokers and owners who have for a long time realized that a stronger and more representative organization was needed in New York for the proper conservation of all realty interests than has hitherto existed expressed high approval yesterday of the formation of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests. The council has been organized as the result of a series of conferences between representatives of the leading realty associations. Its scope embraces a broad plan, in which cognizance will be taken not only of real estate affairs but of all important objects relating to the development of the city.

With such men as John Claflin, who has been chosen President of the council; Charles A. Peabody, Clarence H. Kelsey, ex-Borough President Cyrus C. Miller of the Bronx, Thomas M. Mulry, Frederic B. Pratt, Albert G. Milbank, William J. Amend, Laurence M. D. McGuire, Alfred E. Marling, and Adolph Bloch, with four more to be added to the council of fifteen, there is every assurance that the council will prove a valuable and beneficial factor to the realty interests of the city.

In explaining its objects the committee states that the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has been formed to consult and advise in relation to legislation, ordinances and regulations, and all other matters affecting the real estate owners of Greater New York.

It will aim to bring about harmonious and effective action to protect real estate interests, and will endeavor to strengthen the various realty organizations in their respective fields.

It consists of representatives of the strongest and most useful realty organizations of the five boroughs and a number of members at large, chosen with a view to their ability to assist in securing the objects of the council.

It will endeavor to co-operate with the various State and city departments having to do with real estate owners and their property, and to secure fair consideration of their interests and just treatment.

It will hold regular meetings and consider any important action or situation that may affect real estate in the city, and endeavor to recommend such a course to be followed by its constituent members and other real estate bodies as will best serve the city and the real estate situated in it. It will not attempt to bind its constituent associations or other bodies to follow its advice, but it is expected that the conclusions of the committee will carry weight and will be such as to further the interests of the real estate community generally, so that they will be indorsed by all the associations and be adopted and executed by them.

BARGE TERMINAL HEARING.

To Be Held in Borough Hall, Queens Borough, Next Friday.

At the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, John A. Bensel, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Maurice E. Connolly, President of the Borough of Queens, have fixed a date for a joint hearing regarding the selection of barge canal terminals for the Borough of Queens. The hearing will be held Friday afternoon, April 24, at 3 P. M., in the local board room at Borough Hall, Long Island City.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce is sending a letter to all the principal manufacturers throughout the borough asking that data be prepared showing what freight would be received and shipped by them over the barge canal, and to and from what points in the United States it would be sent.

The following locations have been recommended by the Queens Chamber of Commerce for barge canal terminals:

Newtown Creek between Borden Avenue and Hunters Point Avenue on the Dutch Kills Canal.

East River, in Hallett's Cove, near the foot of Jamaica Avenue.

Bowery Bay, just east of Berrian's Island.

Flushing Creek, between Jackson Avenue and the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad.

OWNERS TO OPPOSE ZONE RESTRICTIONS

United Real Estate Owners' Associations Claim They Will Affect Realty Values.

BILL SIGNED BY MAYOR

Fight Will Be Carried to Albany—Lawyers Question Constitutionality of the Measure.

The United Real Estate Owners' Associations have decided to vigorously oppose the bill authorizing the Board of Estimate to divide the city into zones for the purpose of restricting trades and industries.

Henry Bloch, President of the organization, referring to the matter, said: "At the public hearing before the Mayor he practically committed himself to sign the bill. Our main effort will now be directed toward bringing to the attention of the Governor the dangerous provisions of the measure.

"The bill provides that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment 'may regulate and restrict the regulation of trades and industries and the location of buildings designed for specific uses, and may divide the city into districts of such number, shape and area as it may deem best suited to carry out the purposes of the section.'

"It authorizes the imposition of regulations for each district, designating the trades and industries, and designating the uses for which buildings may not be erected or altered. Such regulations, the bill states, 'shall be designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare.'

"The bill strikes a blow at the fundamental right to private ownership. There is a very grave question as to its constitutionality. As to its practicability, it seems to some unwise to artificially create centres of activity, rather than let the centres be created through natural growth and progress. The constant change of centres of activity in recent years in mercantile establishments, places of amusement, &c., shows that businesses cannot be confined to any specified locality.

"One of the causes for the depression now existing in the real estate market is the fact that owners of property feel that there is now too much regulation affecting the ownership of real estate.

"The municipal departments insist upon compliance with their many regulations, which sometimes are conflicting, until the owner wonders whether he really owns the property at all. To give the tremendous power conferred by this bill would carry regulation to such an extreme as to be tantamount to confiscation in many cases.

"Our association has not opposed regulating or limiting the heights of buildings. This comes well within the police power of the State."

Ira J. Ettinger, the representative of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations at Albany during the last session of the Legislature, said: "It is hardly possible that real estate owners realize the tremendous power given to the Board of Estimate to absolutely confiscate real estate values under this law. Up to this time it has been generally supposed that vested interests had some guarantee of protection under the Constitution.

"This constant and interminable interference by the Legislature with existing rights in adopting measures detrimental to the ownership of real estate in our city has made it an undesirable investment, and this notwithstanding the fact that practically the whole revenue to pay the cost of the City Government comes from real estate alone.

"It seems that every law which is designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare is placed upon the statute books, irrespective of the ruinous consequences that must follow some of these enactments."

Country House Rentals.

Julia Beverley Higgens has leased for Mrs. Minturn Scott her cottage at Mount Kisco, N. Y., to Kenneth Brown.

L. A. D. Percival, President of the Amalgamated Paint Company, has leased through S. Osgood Pell & Co. a new house at Sands Point, L. I., owned by the Wampago Holding Company.

John F. Scott has rented for Marian Rand Francke her country place on Meadow Lane, L. I., to Edwin Mayer.

Frederick W. Avery Company has leased for John J. McKenna his house on the south side of Cedar Avenue, Cedarhurst, to S. C. Powell, and for Mrs. A. D. Beers her cottage at Far Rockaway to Robert E. Leary.

William L. Bowman has leased at Far Rockaway to Emil Held the Burkhander cottage to Emil Mayer, the Norton cottage to Harry Newcorn, and the Oppenheim cottage to Isaac Lahm.

Pease & Elliman leased for H. H. Webb his estate near the Country Club, on Dublin Road, Greenwich, Conn., to Herbert S. Collens of the Riker-Hegeman Company. The property comprises about thirty acres and overlooks the Sound, and is adjacent to the estates of Raynal C. Bolling, Mrs. Alonzo M. Zabriskie, and Albert W. Johnston.

Sale at Ridgewood, N. J.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for George Rohn the dwelling at 890 Prospect Street, Ridgewood, to Miss Louise Lohr of New York.

HOW RESTRICTIONS AFFECT REAL ESTATE VALUES IN NEW YORK CITY

The question of the value of restrictions upon New York City property has aroused considerable interest in view of two important decisions recently handed down and the institution of a suit by the Trustees of the old South Reformed Church at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street for the purpose of ascertaining if the court will call a ten-story apartment house a private residence and so permit the erection of such a structure within the Murray Hill restricted zone. Such decisions, affecting other restricted zones, have been given.

The changing character of the neighborhood has in general been the fundamental basis which has led to the abrogation of old restrictions. This was the situation in the case recently decided in favor of the owner of the loft at 28 to 42 West Twenty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The Court of Appeals in its decision stated:

"In determining whether a court of equity will compel observance of a covenant restricting the use and occupation of land, each case must depend upon the fact which it presents. A covenant may be enforcible by injunction against one person, and as to another violating the same covenant an injunction may be refused."

This statement has aroused both comment and criticism from many real estate lawyers. A. T. Slater, who has made a specialty for many years on real estate law, in discussing the subject yesterday said:

"Our courts have held that restrictive covenants are entered into by the grantee (buyer) for their mutual protection and benefit and the consideration therefore lies in the fact that the diminution in the value of a lot burdened with restrictions is partly or wholly offset by the enhancement in its value due to similar restrictions upon all the other lots in the same tract, and in another case held that one may enforce such a covenant so long as it is of value to him.

"This is the law to-day, and on these decisions the real estate interests have relied and improved certain sections of the city. But such reliance was misplaced, as the courts have twisted the law into unrecognizable shapes and thus created conditions that have raised havoc with values and generally upset things. For instance, in 1905 the Court of Appeals destroyed a delightful private house district by deciding that in the West Seventies a mediocre apartment house is not an undesirable neighbor to high-class residences.

"The dissenting Judge in that case a little later joined in a unanimous decision which destroyed another residence district. In that case the court held that although there was a restriction against apartment houses, eo nomine, the building of an apartment house would not be enjoined because the neighborhood had changed, although the change was in the opposite side of the street, outside of the restricted area.

"Now, every one knows, except apparently the Court of Appeals, because those heimsmen are kept ignorant of conditions about which they are asked to judge and in the light of which they are expected to guide the city's real estate interest into safe channels, that no one can control improvements on property that he does not own and over which he has no rights; and therefore, when one imposes covenants as to property that he owns he does so with the purpose of securing to himself and his grantees the immediate surroundings which to him seem desirable.

"The conditions existing even to-day in many sections of New York City prove this contention. Within a stone's throw of the business and traffic on many of our avenues are numerous side streets where exclusive fashion continues to dwell, protected as to its adjacent neighbors by restrictions which never covered the avenue fronts, but were imposed in contemplation of coming changes on the avenues.

"A short time before these decisions, one of the Appellate Divisions decided that a restriction prohibiting anything but a building at least three stories high for use as a family residence was not violated by the erection of a six-story apartment house. That case is noteworthy for its definition of the term 'family residence' and shows to what straits the courts are put to please all hands. The Court said:

> It could scarcely be claimed that if a single gentleman erected a house upon these premises three stories in height that he could not be permitted to occupy it although he had no family in the ordinary sense of the term. So he might let apartments to other single gentlemen. Or suppose a family in a literal sense did, in fact, erect or occupy a house answering to the requirements of the covenant, would they be held to have violated the terms of the provision if they let the apartment to other families or boarded them therein? We think not, and if not, how does the existence of a structure for the use of several families contravene its provisions? The structure does not cease to be a family residence although more than one family resides therein, and there is no limitation or restriction upon the use of the property, save that it shall be used for the residence of a family and that business should not be carried on.

"This is very readable reasoning, and some persons may agree with this conclusion, but the trouble with it is this, that every one except apparently the courts knows that when one speaks of a family residence he speaks of a one-family house adapted to the needs of a single family. But be that as it may, the immediate result was that the character of entire neighborhoods covering blocks of pretentious residences was changed from the private house refinement to that of a mixture of apartment and private houses.

"The builders who have built, the investors who have bought and loaned money, do not know whether they are safe or whether they may be harassed by litigation, for the court in its latest uttering on the subject has said: 'A covenant may be enforcible by injunction against one person and as to another violating the same covenant an injunction may be refused.'

"This confusion is but characteristic of what the courts have done with the whole subject. Thus there are decisions holding that an apartment house is a private house and not a tenement; that an undertaking establishment is not an obnoxious neighbor to a high-class residence; that a bakeshop may be in a tenement house and cheap flat neighborhood; that because of neighborhood changes it is inequitable to grant injunctive relief against the violation in a private house neighborhood of a covenant against apartment houses, but that damages may be recovered notwithstanding changed conditions if one places a tenement house in a tenement house neighborhood; that set-back agreements are valuable in allowing advertising signs to be well placed on business buildings, but of no value to loft buildings.

"Is it, then, to be wondered at that the presiding Justice of the local Appellate Division has lately said that it is quite impossible to reconcile all that has been said in the cases that have discussed the subject; and that title companies will not, as a general rule, insure against the operation of these restrictive covenants; banks and trust companies oftentimes refuse otherwise good loans because of them, and large deals are frustrated by their unsuspected existence?

"If there ever was an anomaly, here is one, and yet it is true that to-day many choice parcels lie unimproved and eating their heads off in taxes and carrying charges because no one dares foretell what the effect of an attempt at apartment house or business house building might entail. Four years of litigation is no joking matter, and the prospects thereof will deter any one.

"Other localities are being threatened, as is the case in the Murray Hill section, where an attempt is being made to invade its privacy. And all this because the Court of Appeals has as yet failed to give us an authoritative, consistent decision, but has let us flounder in a sea of uncertainty, from which there seems no present escape unless the courts will do it."

THE MAYOR'S TAXATION COMMITTEE

Mayor Mitchell has appointed a committee of twenty-five to be known as the Mayor's Taxation Committee, to study methods of taxation in use here and in other cities in this country and abroad. The committee, which is to act as a voluntary one, is composed of men prominent in the real estate and business world who have made a study of the subject of taxation.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

ESTATE TO SELL BUILDING PLOTS NEAR THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Hennessy Tract of 140 Well-Situated Lots to be Offered at Auction Next Week—Immediate Vicinity the Choice Private Home District in the Bronx.

Looking North from University Avenue on Loring Place

One of the choicest private residential sections of the Bronx is in the vicinity of the New York University. During the last few years, stimulated to a large extent by the splendid improvements on the university grounds, some of the best private homes in that borough have been erected, and University Avenue, (formerly Aqueduct,) a large portion of which is opposite the university buildings, has been highly improved with homes costing from $20,000 to $50,000 each.

In this locality about 140 building lots will be offered at auction on Tuesday, April 28, by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street salesroom. The property consists of the estate of Ellen M. Hennessy, and through the executors, Michael C. Coleman, Forbes J. Hennessy, and Mrs. Mary L. Parker, the tract has been placed in the hands of Mr. Day and J. Clarence Davies for liquidation.

Considerable interest has been aroused in the forthcoming sale from the fact that not only will it be the first important offering this year at auction of high-class property within New York City, but because, from its location in the vicinity of well-improved private homes and an educational centre it will place on the market for immediate improvement a number of choice building plots.

All the streets in the property with the exception of Hennessy and Osborne Places are sewered, graded, and curbed. University Avenue, a 150-foot thoroughfare, runs through the property. On the avenue is a trolley line connecting with the Subway, after crossing Washington Bridge, at 181st Street, and three blocks east is Jerome Avenue with its trolley service connecting with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads. With the completion of the elevated line on Jerome Avenue, which will be a part of the dual subway system, additional transit facilities will be provided for the locality, and one of the stations will be at Burnside Avenue, three blocks away from the Hennessy lots.

When Columbia University located on Morningside Heights that part of Manhattan was but a sparsely settled district. To-day all around the grounds of Columbia and Barnard Colleges are blocks of apartment houses of the most modern type, not excelled in quality by those of any other section. Intermingled are the student clubs and homes of professors of the university. Similar influence, but not quite so prominent, has been imparted by the College of the City of New York, on Convent Avenue and 138th Street.

On the high ridge which forms the eastern bank of the Harlem River, occupying an eminence of historical interest, is the New York University with its Hall of Fame and other buildings. This institution has an atmosphere more like the out-of-town colleges, as its surroundings are more semi-urban than the other colleges within the city limits. It is destined to dominate the character of the section, as it has already done to a large degree, because its establishment came before the neighborhood began to develop.

The average speculator, it is said, or investor who weighs every advantage and potential possibility before making a purchase has, in general, given little or no consideration to colleges as factors in the development of real estate values, as the benefit derived through their influence is perhaps disregarded in a city like New York because schools are so plentiful and the concentrating effect which a large college usually has on its surroundings is therefore obscured.

View on Hennessy Property near New York University

QUEENS BOROUGH'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

The best evidence of the rapid industrial growth in Queens Borough is the report made by the Manufacturers and Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens at the third annual meeting, held last week. Burton Thompson, acting Chairman of the committee, stated that he had written 180 factories in Long Island City asking for information regarding the date of location of their plants and the number of employes, &c. He received replies from 169 factories, which employed 21,885 hands.

"Of these I found," said Mr. Thompson, "that only one had located in Long Island City prior to 1870. It employed 90 hands. Between 1870 and 1880 five factories located in Long Island City and they employed 839 hands. Between 1881 and 1890 there were nine additional factories, which employed 1,317 hands. In the next ten years fifteen additional factories located here and they employed 1,430 hands. Between 1901 and 1908 there were 36 additional factories, which employed 4,569 hands. In the last six years, between 1908 and 1904, 39 additional factories have located here and they have employed 7,311 hands."

A. L. Langdon, Traffic Manager of the Long Island Railroad, made the following interesting report of new factories that located in the borough since Jan. 1, 1914: "The Brooklyn Range Boiler Company, Borden Avenue, Long Island City, has been liquidated and the Meurer Steel Barrel Company has been formed to take its place. This was due to the fact that they discontinued the making of range boilers and are manufacturing nothing now but steel barrels.

"John Winkler Sons of Far Rockaway have erected a five-story building, 80 by 60 feet, to cost $50,000, which they will use as a storage warehouse.

"The General Vehicle Company, Long Island City, has moved into its new building. When in full operation they expect to have about 2,000 hands employed, and state that they expect to manufacture 1,500 electric vehicles this year, or about 300 more than last year. They have also taken over the manufacture of the Mercedes trucks, a gasoline machine of five and six tons capacity.

"The Dunlop Wire Wheel Corporation, 2,130 Broadway, New York, has leased the entire second floor and half of the first floor in the new building of the Neptune Meter Company, 32 Crane Street, Long Island City, where they are now operating with a force of about fifty hands. They expect to make 50,000 wheels the first year.

"The new factory building of the Atlas Ribbon Company at Whitestone is completed and part of the machinery installed. They began operations Jan. 26 with eighty hands, and as soon as the plant is fully equipped with machinery they expect to transfer to it the 200 hands now employed by them in the old American Can Company's building.

"The American Bar-Lock Company, manufacturers of skylights, vault and floor lights, has purchased a plot in Long Island City with a 75-foot frontage on Borden Avenue, extending to Third Street, situated between the Montauk Cut-off and Creek Street, to which they will move their plant and begin operations within a few months. They are now located at Twenty-sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.

"The American Ever-Ready Company of New York, which purchased from the Degnon Realty Company the block bounded by Thompson and Nott Avenues, Orton and Manly Streets, Long Island City, adjoining the plant of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, has let a contract for the construction of a factory building, eight stories in height, 200 by 300 feet. This concern manufactures electric lamps, batteries, meters, and other electrical supplies, and expects to employ about 1,600 hands in its new factory, which we understand will be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1913.

"The Grady Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of polishes, 509 West Thirtieth Street, New York City, has broken ground for a two-story brick factory building, 45 by 75 feet, to be erected on the south side of Ely Avenue, 100 feet east of Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City.

"The Columbia Paper Bag Company began operations in its new building in Long Island City, March 9, 1914, and expects to be in full working order this month.

"The Uncas Manufacturing Company, which conducts a machine shop at 1805 First Avenue, New York, has bought a plot 60 by 200 feet, running through from Tenth to Eleventh Street, 100 feet was of East Avenue, Long Island City. It is their intention to put up a one-story concrete building and move their plant there by July 1, 1914.

L. I. City Lots at Auction.

One of the most important real estate auctions that have taken place in the Long Island City section of Queens this Spring will be held tomorrow at the Long Island Real Estate Auction Salesrooms in the Queens Plaza Court Building in Long Island City, when there will be offered by Henry C. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, sixty-three lots and plots in the new dual transit zone in Long Island City. The sale will be under the direction of Charles A. Tipling, referee in bankruptcy for Queens, and the property must be disposed of.

In the sale are twenty-five lots fronting on Second Avenue, twenty-seven lots fronting on Park Place, four lots fronting on Rapelje Avenue, one lot on Heyt Avenue, and six plots and gore lots adjoining.

Murray Hill Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Howard Page to Francis E. Dodge the four-story residence at 121 East Thirty-ninth Street, and for the Moore estate to Charles E. Forbes the four-story dwelling at 38 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Louis Schrag has leased for Irene M. Thomas the dwelling at 244 West Twenty-first Street to Susan and Kate Misner.

Sale in Hunts Point Section.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold to the Weber-Turek Building Company the southeast corner of Whitlock Avenue and Tiffany Street, 55 by 100. The property will be improved with a five-story apartment house. It is located in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx. Anthony Arent was the broker.

Real Estate Board.

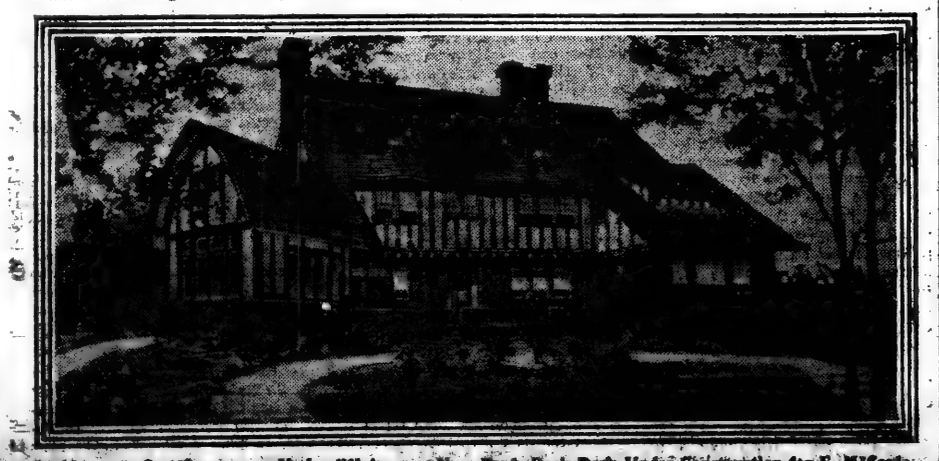
The Real Estate Board of White Plains has made final arrangements for its annual dinner in New York City. The committee in charge promises more than the usual entertainment and has fixed the date for the evening of Tuesday, May 5.

ARTISTIC HOME FOR MONTCLAIR RESIDENT.

One of the largest residences on which construction has just been started in Montclair, N. J., is the new home for F. M. Soule. Work began two weeks ago on his $45,000 house, occupying a commanding situation on the tract recently purchased from several owners through F. M. Crawley & Bros. The dwelling will have fifteen rooms and four bathrooms and will be finished in hardwood. It will have a frontage of over sixty-five feet on Undercliff Avenue and will be three stories in height, and is not far from the entrance to Eagle Rock Park.

Montclair is witnessing great activity in the building trade, and it is expected that the present year will be one of the greatest, so far as values are concerned, in the upbuilding of the town. Two of the most improved structures to be erected this year will be the new high school, for which a bond issue of $460,000 was authorized by the Town Council last week, and the First Congregational Church, which will cost at least $250,000.

Other structures to be built are a $30,000 block of stores and apartments on Bloomfield Avenue, to take the place of old Ashland Hall, formerly a boarding school for boys, which is now being razed; the new Central Presbyterian Church, the new Cedar Avenue Church, and the New First National Bank building at the corner of Bellevue Avenue and Valley Road.



Residence to Cost $45,000 on Undercliff Avenue, Near Eagle Rock Park, Under Construction for F. M. Soule.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,414, s w corner of 130th St, (500 West,) runs n w 100x s w 5x e 2x s e 17.6x n e 6.1x e 31.1 x1x 4x to avenue x24.11 to beginning, (partition Nov. 21, 1913;) Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Adam S. Sands, 605 West 131st St, and Elisabeth H. Larkin, 540 East 187th St, April 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$26,276

HAMILTON ST, s s, 164.9 ft w of Market St, 27x98.6x25.5x103.6; Isaac M. Peyser to Henrietta Rosen, 398 Grand St, Brooklyn, (mtg $17,400,) Jan. 13, 1913.....$1

95TH ST, n s, at e s of Old Bloomingdale Road, at point 167.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 294 ft to centre line of said old road x100.9x30.8x100.9; Caroline De Vito to Julia H. Kean, at Ursino, Union County, N. J., (mtg $33,800,) April 13; attorney, D. C. De Vito, 233 Broadway.....$1

128TH ST, s s, 257.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Thomas Daly to Mount Vernon Mortgage Co., 2,045 Ryer Av, (mtg $7,000,) April 15; attorney, Hy Wendt, 99 Nassau St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Daly and Mount Vernon Mortgage Co. to Sara E. Mead, 1,425 40th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $7,000,) April 17; attorney, same.....$100

130TH ST, 20 West, n s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, runs n 8x e 0.6x n 46.2x w 0.6x n 45.8x w 20x s 99.11 to street x e 20 to beginning, (foreclosure April 8;) Winter Russell, referee, to Anna D. Thomson, 57 Avenue Kleber, Paris, France, April 17; attorney George Waddington, 37 Wall St.....$8,000

Bronx.

JEROME AV, n e corner of Fordham Road, 91x irregular; Henry T. Singhi to Remlu Realty Corporation, 62 Cedar St, B. & S., April 18; attorney, H. U. Singhi, 121 West Kingsbridge Road.....$1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n s, 59.1 ft e of Taylor Av, 88.11x irreg.; Grote B. n s, 54 ft e of Prospect Av, 54x — to Kingsbridge Road; Thos. F. Dawson to Cath. P. Dawson, 769 Grote St, 1-3 part, April 17; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St..$100

KINGSBRIDGE Av, w s, part of Lot 81, Map of Mary C. P. Macomb, 75x200; Kingsbridge Av, w s, part of Lot 80, same map; Mary McMahon to Convent of Jesus Mary, Inc., at 232d St and Kingsbridge Av, April 9.....$1

LOTS 98 to 108, map of Undercliff Terrace; Undercliff Realty Co. to Globe Commercial Co., 299 Broadway, (mtg $11,500,) April 10; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....Omitted

LOTS 113 and 115, Map or part of Schieffelin Estate; Royal Bronx Realty Co. to Carl Kromberg, 480 Brook Av, April 17; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av..$100

MILL BROOK, centre line at s e corner of Lot 150, being part of Lot 150, map of Morrisania; Merrill Brown to Rockledge Construction Co., quitclaim, March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosalie J. Krum to same, March 3; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Helen A. Bates to same, March 3; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elisha J. Brown to same, March 2; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Florence D. Schwartz to same, March 3; attorney, same.....$1

SIMPSON ST, e s, at n w corner of Westchester Av, 121.10x irregular; Utility Realty Co, to Morgenthau Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $115,000,) April 17; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,414, s w corner of 130th St, 24.11x —; Adam S. Sands and another to Excelsior Savings Bank, 79 West 23d St, April 13, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Edw. S. Clinch, 133 West 121st St, March 31, (prior mtg $18,600,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$925

BROADWAY, e s, 300 ft n of 122d St, 75x115.3; Tuscar Construction Company to Joseph Jaffe, 258 Broadway, April 17, prior mtg $145,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham A. Silberberg, 258 Broadway.....$2,000

DUANE ST, n w corner of Lafayette St, 58.2x128.7; New Yorker Staats-Zeitung Corporation to Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 22 William St, Feb. 5, due June 9, 1915, as per bond; attorneys, Galler, Rich & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$20,000

81ST ST, s s, 181 ft e of 4th Av, 16x98.9; Hettie S. Beaman to Lucius H. Beers and another, trustees, Westhampton, L. I., 3 years, 4½ p. c., April 14; attorney, Lord, D & L, 49 Wall St.....$14,000

58TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av Plaza, 20x 100.5; William F. Donnelly to Sarah D. Donovan, West Hoboken, N. J., April 17, due as per bond; attorney, R. J. Donovan, 96 Nassau St.....$1,000

127TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 50x 99.11; Kunigunda Windolph to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 16, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

2D AV, 2,191, w s, 92.6 ft n of 113th St, 21.3x 80; Frantzeka Hlavac to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 17, due as per bond.....$3,000

2D AV, w s, 71.3 ft s of 113th St, 21.3x100; Minna Coco to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 17, due as per bond.....$8,000

Bronx.

LOT 29, Block 46, Map section 1, Morris Park; Solomon Berringer to Annie Berinqer, 1,675 Southern Boulevard, April 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, James A. Turley, 233 Broadway.....$649

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

PEARL ST, 294, three lofts; Bella Hirsch to J. W. Russell Co., 284 Pearl St, 3 years from May 1, 1914.....$1,300

STANTON ST, 178, store; Maria Neustaedter to Jacob Weber, 526 East 5th St, 3 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, E. S. Klausner, 178 Stanton St.....$1,200

WEST ST, 334, all; Elisabeth A. Shields to Thomas Russell, 10 St. Luke's Place, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart.

1,639 2d Av.....$1,500

6TH AV, 659, basement, &c.; George Fox and another to Ester Glasser, 565 7th Av, 4 11-12 years from June 1, 1911; address, 659 6th Av.....$480

51ST ST, 235 West, front basement; Elizabeth A. Viau to Isaac Levine and another, 1,069 7th Av, 3 years from April 15, 1914; attorney, Louis Singer, 8 Rutgers St..$480

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,563, store, &c; Thomas O'Brien to Herman Ravitz, 1,563 Southern Boulevard, 3 years from March 15, 1914.....$300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 171st St, 20x 100; Bierach & Co. against Gustav Boehme, owner; Carl Rieger, contractor.....$500

PARK AV, w s, 60 ft n of 188th St, 60x100; Bronx Artificial Stone Works against Henry J. Hemmens and N. Y. Edison Co., owners; William A. Burr Co., contractor (renewal).....$1,038

49TH ST, 17-21 West; Bayer-Gardner-Himes Co. against Midville Realty Co., owner; White, Von Glahn & Co., sub-contractor (renewal).....$196

49TH ST, 9 East; Louis Levin against Charles Brown, owner; H. C. Smith Building Co., contractor.....$318

49TH ST, 9 East; Daniel Darrow against Mary A. Nicoll, Henry Amerman and Charles Brown, owners; Henry C. Smith Building Co., contractor.....$213

59TH ST, 38 West; Isidor Fajans against 38 West 59th St. Co., owner and contractor.....$603

135TH ST, 124 West; Harry Grohman against Daryl Shaff, owner; Gib A. Young, contractor (renewal).....$275

175TH ST, s e corner of 3d Av, 118x138; Colonial Mantel and Refrigerator Co. against Codas Realty Co., owner and contractor (renewal).....$309

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

60TH ST, 23 West; William Rau against Clarence E. Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

105TH ST, 252 West; Linda S. Rau against Anna L. French and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

Bronx.

LOT T, on map of Cedar Hill Plot, Village of Fordham; George Wolf against Antonio Cimillo, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Ludwig.

LOT 88, on map of New Village of Jerome; David Stevenson Brewing Co. against Filomen De Carlo and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Brown & Falkenberg.

LOT 989, on map of Laconia Park, Williamsbridge; Maria Voss against Michele Augugliaro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Neier & Van Derveer.

ROWLAND AV, w s, 48.5 ft s of Frisby Av, 75x100; North Side Mortgage Corporation against Mary Jane Dalley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, K. & R.

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of land of late Isaac Braithwaite, 20x100; George Kooden against Philip Maker, (action affecting title and possession;) attorneys, Hitchings & Dow.

183D ST, n s, 74.5 ft e of Loring Place, 80.2x 84.9; Mary K. Owen against Edward C. Becherer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. MacKewan.

BUILDING LOANS.

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 50x95.7xirreg.; James G. Wentz loans to Farago Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment. (8 payments). $21,000

176TH ST, n e corner of University Av, 36.5x120.7xirreg.; City Mortgage Co. loans Henry Cleland, Inc., to erect one five-story apartment. (12 payments).....$50,000

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Offerings Scheduled for the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

Manhattan Av, s w corner of 106th St, 17.4x 75, three-story dwelling; H. H. Greene and others against L. P. Dyer and others; Thenford Woodhull, attorney; J. B. Lord, referee; partition.

Catharine St, 53 and 55, e s, 48.2 ft n of Monroe St, 27x105.1x27x104.2, five-story tenement and stores; Robert McGill against Jacob Morrison and others; Elkus, G. & F., attorneys; H. P. Coffin, referee; due, $9,142.73; taxes, &c., $1,018.90; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $33,000.

Amsterdam Av, 1,414, s w corner of 130th St, 24.11x100x irregular, three-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; Harlem Savings Bank against E. H. Larkin and others; E. S. Clinch, attorney; J. P. McDonough, referee; due, $12,712.85; taxes, &c., $3,036.68.

By J. H. Mayers.

129th St, 107 East, n s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11, four-story tenement and stores; Lizzie Van Boskerck against Abraham Gabriel and others; C. P. Northrop, attorney; Harry Blue, referee; due, $11,391.75; taxes, &c., $284.28.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.
By Joseph P. Day.

Crotona Av, 1,979, w s, 191.8 ft s of 179th St, 16.8x30x17.6x83.6, two-story dwelling; Trustees of the Northern Dispensary against Mary Randrup, individually and as executrix, and others; B. W. B. Brown, attorney; M. C. Ansorge, referee; due, $4,017.38; taxes, &c., $43.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Clinton Av, 1,972, e s, 75 ft s of 178th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; William Fink against M. Cody; W. Smith, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $2,619.06; taxes, &c., $49.77.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Madison Av, 1,887-9, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x108.4x108.4x81.1, two six-story flats and stores; Peerless Holding Co. against Morris Behm et al.; Lind & Pfeiffer, attorneys; M. B. Moskowitz, referee; due, $6,522.91; taxes, &c., $4,367.55.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 205 West, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 17.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; A. E. Donald against Hester Bates et al.; J. C. Meyers, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $10,991.85; taxes, &c., $85.92.

122d St, 562 West, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11, five-story tenement and stores; T. D. Herman et al. against S. B. Lipfeld et al.; S. H. Herman, attorney; Neilson Olcott, 2d, referee; due, $1,523.41; taxes, &c., $280.20; sub to first mortgage, $20,000.

134th St, 102 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement and stores; Gustavus Sidenberg et al., exrs., against E. J. Pettet et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; C. S. Bostwick, referee; due, $14,870.90; taxes, &c., $269.60.

By J. H. Mayers.

117th St, 536 East, s s, 354.11 ft e of Pleasant Av, 18.1x100.10, three-story dwelling; A. R. Morris against M. H. Reidy et al.; H. L. Morris, attorney; N. A. Donnelly, referee; due, $4,190.59; taxes, &c., $394.06.

By Henry Brady.

9th St, 226 East, s s, 245 ft w of 2d Av, 21x 75; four-story tenement and stores; Hermine Hinse against Mendel Alterman et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; L. A. Cuvillier, referee; due, $16,624.27; taxes, &c., $1,193.92.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bronx Park East, e s, 50.1 ft s of Waring Av, 50x116.4x50x115.1; also Olinville Av, e s, 150 ft n of Mace Av, 100x139.1x101.7x120.9; Florence Levy against Sarah Jackson and others; E. E. McCall, referee; partition.

Crescent Av, 614-18, s w corner of Hughes Av, 128.6x105.3, three four-story tenements and stores; Theodore Wentz against Tesoro Construction Co. and others; Boothby, B. & H., attorneys; F. G. Munson, referee; due, $1,848.01.

233d St, 776 East, s s, 65.2 ft e of Barnes Av, 25.9x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Deludicibus Building Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $4,337.16; taxes, &c., $214.18.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Marmion Av, 2,017, w s, 39.1 ft s of 179th St, 38x78.2, four-story brick tenement; Margaretha Altman against C. L. Keil and others; T. P. Conlon, attorney; T. C. McDonald, referee; due, $1,725.08; taxes, &c., $588.81; subject to first mortgage of $17,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Whitlock Av, 832-44, e s, 431 ft s of Tiffany St, 156x90; four five-story tenements; Friedo Ulfman against Lockwhit Co. and others; De La Mare & M., attorneys; Irwin Kurtz, referee; due, $12,459.65; taxes, &c., $1,172.10.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

West End Av, 346-48, e s, 62.6 ft n of 76th St, two four-story dwellings, each 19.10x90; voluntary sale.

48th St, 546 West, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 20x100.5, three-story building and stores; voluntary sale.

Plainfield N. J.—Tappan Av, n s, 177 ft e of Cedar Av, 159.7x177.7x irregular, three-story dwelling and two-story stable; executor's sale, estate of William M. Tallman, deceased.

110th St, 336 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Niagara Life Insurance Co. et al. against E. B. Schiller et al.; Gregg & M. & J. C. Keadne, attorneys; W. L. Bowman, referee; due, $21,280.26; taxes, &c., $1,028.97.

By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 351 West, n s, 555.2 ft w of 8th Av, 30.10x100x34.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Franklin Savings Bank against T. F. Hogan et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; R. M. Morgan, referee; due, $6,000; taxes, &c., $347.41.

35th St, 412 West, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement and stores and two-story rear tenement; Raoul Dupuy against M. B. Dupuy et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; S. S. Menken, referee; partition.

1st Av, 1,957 and 1,959, w s, 63.5 ft n of 100th St, 37.6x100, six-story tenement and stores; the Roosevelt Hospital against Alfred Florio et al.; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; T. A. Leary, referee; due, $57,120.80; taxes, &c., $1,955.24.

Avenue B, 195 to 203, n e corner of 12th St, 120x98, three six-story tenements and stores; Peerless Holding Co. against Morris Newman et al.; Lind & Pfeiffer, attorneys; Henry Wadsworth, referee; due, $111,068.91; taxes, &c., $3,924.62.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Madison Av, 1,828 and 1,830, s w corner of 119th St, 40.11x75, six-story tenement and stores; Helen Fuld against William Lefkowitz et al.; Action 2; Kursman & F., attorneys; Frank Ingraham, referee; due, $9,470.12; taxes, &c., $2,062.98; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

South St, 242, n s, 26 ft e of Pike St, 27x60x 26.11x60, five-story loft and store building; A. W. Riddle, trustee, against Jesse Price et al.; Kiddle & M., attorneys; E. T. Hiscox, referee; due, $20,942.16; taxes, &c., $219.70.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Madison St, 255, n s, 192 ft e of Scammel St, 24x90, five-story tenement and stores; A. K. Thomas against Lottie Belden and others; House, G. & V., attorneys; Samuel Marks, referee; due, $3,122.90; taxes, &c., $900; subject to first mortgage of $18,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

21st St, 315 East, n s, 427.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; Joseph Hall, executor, against H. L. Bell and others, action 1; Frederick Beitz, attorney; John Reilly, referee; due, $5,214.29.

21st St, 321 East, n s, 377.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; same against same, action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $5,043.32.

21st St, 327 East, n s, 327.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; same against same, action 3; same attorney; same referee; due, $5,011.62.

Old Boston Post Road, n s, adjoining lands of George Faile and Thomas Secord, about 125.7x—; Mount Vernon Trust Co. against Ellen Fitzgerald and others; Gescheidt & T., attorneys; W. D. Sawyer, referee; partition.

By John S. Mayes.

Greene Av, s s, 150 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; E. M. Rogan against J. H. Carpenter and others; G. A. Moses, attorney; John Mulholland, referee; due, $151.08; taxes, &c., 26.86.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.
By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 1,984-88, n w corner of 109th St, 70.11 x93, three four-story tenements, with stores; trustee's sale; also

Burling Slip, 11, n w corner of Water St, 19.6x54.10x irregular, four-story building; trustee's sale; also

Clinton St, 133, w s, 50.2 ft n of Broome St, 25x100.5, three-story building, with stores; trustee's sale, estate of Walter Bowne, deceased.

33d St, 311 West, n s, 182 ft w of 8th Av, 22.8x98.9, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Cedar Av, 1,874, e s, 274.4 ft n of 177th St, 74x125, two-story dwelling and vacant; executor's sale, estate of Margaret Cockburn, deceased.

25th St, 274 West, s s, 119.11 ft e of 8th Av, 17.2x98.9, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

23d St, 155-159 East, n s, 84 ft w of 3d Av, 78x98.9, five-story Moriarty Building; voluntary sale.

Far Rockaway,—L. I., Wavecrest Av, n w corner of Grove Av, about 12.5 lots, two-story dwelling and stable; voluntary sale.

Somers St, 34, s s, 80 ft w of Stone Av, Brooklyn, 20x100, four-story tenement; voluntary sale.

Gates Av, 694, s s, 119.6 ft w of Lewis Av, Brooklyn, 19.6x100, three-story tenement; voluntary sale.

Irving Av, 196, s w corner of Himrod St., Brooklyn, 25x100, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Central Av, 524 to 528, w s, 25 ft n of Bancock St, 75x90, three three-story dwellings, voluntary sale.

Houston St, 32 West, n s, 66 ft e of Greene St, 20x83, three-story loft and store building; Margaret Demarest and others against Amalia Kann and others, executors; Reeves & T., attorneys; H. C. S. Simpson, referee; due, $17,298.19; taxes, &c., $986.30.

65th St, 433 East, n s, 175 ft w Av A, 97.7x 100.5, six-story tenement; State Bank against Jos. Isaacs and others; J. C. Weschler, attorney; A. P. Massey, referee; due, $14,070.27; taxes, &c., $878.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Longfellow Av, 250 ft n of Lafayette Av, 153.4x100x133.10x101.10; A. J. Lacs against Broad Realty Co. and others; C. F. Latting, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $10,926.87; taxes, &c., $309.68.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fort Washington Av, 25-33, s w corner of 160th St, 131.11x126.5x85.7x78.4, six-story apartment house; Manhattan Savings Institution and the Realty Co. of Fort Washington and others; Rapallo & K., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $163,000.74; taxes, &c., $24,000.

3d Av, 2,012-18, s w corner of 111th St, 100.11 x100, five four-story tenements and stores; Mary Wood against David Levine and others; C. J. McDermott, attorney; M. H. Kelly, referee; due, $1,244.22; taxes, &c., $2,015.93.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

215th St, 762 East, s s, 80.5 ft w of Barnes Av, 25x125; W. H. Weygandt against Filomena De Carlo and others; M. B. McHugh, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $3,095.89; taxes, &c., $630.67.

By Henry Brady.

205th St, n s, 371.8 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 25x100; also 228th St East, n s, 300 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x100; Margaret McGill against P. H. Krausch and others; J. J. K. O'Kennedy, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $1,211.09; taxes, &c., $100.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNDER BIG ELMS

17 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Fancy a well-planned Dutch Colonial house, beautiful lines, seven good rooms, trimmed in weathered oak, with gas, electricity, steam, &c., situated in a real park with century old trees, beautiful shrubbery, the growth of a lifetime; price only $5,100; $500 cash and easy monthly payments; ask for photographs.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Delightful Old-Fashioned Home

Surrounded by beautiful elm trees and shrubbery; 12 large, delightful rooms; steam heat, modern bath; 2 blocks from station; 17 minutes from Pennsylvania Station in excellent condition; price $8,500; cost $15,000 to duplicate; closing estate; send for photo.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

MODERN COTTAGE

7 rooms, large, light, and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $150 cash; balance, $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address Cottage, Box 84 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

To Let from May 1st, 1914.

On trolley line, opposite St. Andrew's Rectory, near Richmond, Staten Island, 55 minutes from Broadway, old-fashioned house, partially furnished; has electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold water, bath, two toilets, good barn, garage, grill, and about ten acres of land; for over 50 years the residence of the late Dr. Isaac L. Millspaugh. An ideal place to bring up children. Will be rented by the year only. Terms $60 per month, payable in advance. Apply to

MRS. ANNA G. CLAWSON,
11 Weiner Place, St. George.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS
100 W'm. St. NEW YORK

Next Sunday
The New York Times Will Publish
The 1914 Annual Real Estate Review.

The Annual Real Estate Review is looked upon as an event of importance by all interested in real estate, because of the high character of its contents, the prominence of its contributors, and the quality, variety, and reliability of its real estate advertisements.

This year the edition will contain interesting real estate articles and interviews with men prominent in the real estate world; attractive photographs of new improvements in New York City and suburbs; and a new map of the Subway System of Greater New York, especially authorized by the Public Service Commission for publication in The New York Times.

Prominent among the contributors will be

Joseph P. Day
J. Clarence Davies
Henry Morgenthau
Cornelius G. Kolff
M. Morgenthau, Jr.
Charles F. Noyes
Lawrence M. D. McGuire
Robert E. Simon
Lawrence B. Elliman
William B. Harmon
Bryan L. Kennelly
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As a comprehensive review of the real estate market, it is worthy to be preserved for reference throughout the year.

Order your copy of The New York Times for next Sunday now.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE HALL OF FAME AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

The fraternity houses, homes of officers, professors and others associated with THE UNIVERSITY, form an exclusive, high-class community, beautifully located, steadily growing in value and attractiveness, occupy most of

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS

on the east side of the Harlem River, between 178th and 183rd Streets

134 LOTS

In the immediate vicinity and

Opposite the grounds of New York University

At 179th Street, University and Burnside Avenue, and Adjoining Streets

Are To Be Sold at

Absolute and Unreserved Auction Sale

to Close Estate of Ellen M. Hennessy

APRIL 28, AT 10:30 A. M.

At the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.

GO TO-DAY AND LOOK AT THE LOTS

70% can remain on mortgage — Titles Insured Free

For maps apply to **JOSEPH P. DAY**, 31 Nassau St.
Or **J. CLARENCE DAVIES**, 149th St. & 3d Ave.,
Agents and Auctioneers.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY. — Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER — TELEPHONE, 744—Cort.

AUCTION SALES TO BE HELD AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Absolute Auction Sale

Thursday, April 30th

8 High-Class Fireproof One-Family Houses

LOCATED IN THE

Fordham Heights Section

Webb Ave., 188th St. and Devoe Terrace

To Be Sold Separately.

5 minutes from 207th St. Subway Station.

3 minutes from Jerome Av. Subway when completed

Each House

is fireproof, has electric light, hot-water heating, open fireplaces, large closets, tiled baths and hardwood floors and trim throughout.

75% of purchase price may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%

TITLE POLICIES FREE.

Special Sales Day

Thursday, May 7

S. W. Cor. 28th St. & 7th Av.
(Known as 320 7th Ave.)

N. W. Cor. 30th St. & 8th Av.
(Known as 403 Eighth Ave. & 303 West 30th St.)

439 West 26th Street
(Bet. 9th & 10th Aves.)

SOUTHEAST CORNER
Columbus Ave. & 68th St.
(Known as 171-179 Columbus Ave. & 78 West 68th St.)

7 ACRES OF LAND
292 Ft. Frontage on Eastchester Rd.
(Nr. Bronx & Pelham Parkway)

322 West 140th Street
(Adj. S. E. Cor. Edgecombe Ave.)

61 West 68th Street
(Bet. Central Park West & Columbus Ave.)

51 Bayard Street
(Bet. Bowery & Mott St.)

S. E. Cor. 95th St. & 1st Av.
Vacant plottage.

67 East 121st Street
(Bet. Madison & Park Aves.)

1543 & 1547 Morris Ave.
(Bet. E. 172d & E. Belmont Sts.)

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale
JOHN REILLY, Esq.
WALTER W. IRWIN, Esq. } Referees.
Next Wednesday, April 22
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 3d Av., near 161st St., Bronx.
315-321-327-333 East 241st St.
(To be sold separately.)
Located at Woodlawn Heights, Bronx.
FOUR DETACHED DWELLINGS:
Two 2½-story and two 2-story frame dwellings. Size of each lot 25x100.
$3,000 may remain on mortgage for 4½% three years on each house, at
FREDERICK BELTZ, Atty. for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Supreme Court Partition Sale
By instructions from
S. STANWOOD MENKEN, Esq., Referee.
Next Wednesday, April 22
412 West 35th St.
(Bet. 9th & 10th Aves.)
A 4-story and cellar brick tenement with store containing 2 apartments of 4 rooms on each of the upper floors, together with a 2-story frame dwelling containing 2 apartments of 3 rooms each. Size of lot 25x98.9.
FREDERICK D. ARTHUR, Atty for Ptf., Cotton Exchange Bldg., N. Y. City.

Send for booklet. JOSEPH P. DAY 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE.

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

BACK RENTS Collected No Charge Unless Successful
STANDARD ADJUSTMENT CO. Flatiron Building. Tel. 5584 Gramercy

DUFF & CONGER
REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT, SALES AND APPRAISALS
Madison Ave.-Corner 86th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 1258

M. JOSEPH HARRISON
ARCHITECT
290 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Store & Loft Building
Strictly Fireproof
All rented; shows over 7½% net. May take in exchange city Residence or other Property and cash. Full commission to brokers.
REFFON REALTY CO.,
28 West 22d St.

I AM OFFERING
These PROPERTIES to LEASE At GREATLY REDUCED RENTS
Building 66 to 70 East 125th St.
Store No. 76 East 125th St.
3-Story Dwelling, 63 East 124th St.
2 Very Large Lofts, 27 Mercer St.
Apply to your own Broker or MORRIS B. BAER, (Owner,) 60 Liberty St.

CHOICE FACTORY SITE
Adjoining Broadway. Offered for first time.
75x200 (15,000 sq. ft.)
Running through from street to street; convenient surface car, Subway, and shipping; possession and terms arranged. Price $80,000. All offers submitted.
CHAS. S. KOHLER,
901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

Long Isla.

SEE MT. VERNON ADVT IN WESTCHESTER COLUMN — See Mount Vernon First

Stuyvesant Park Dwelling
East 17th St., three-story and basement, extra wide, $23,000; easy terms.
John Peters, 210 East 14th St.

Supreme Court Partition Sale
By instructions from
EDWARD E. McCALL, Esq., Referee.
Next Tuesday, April 21
3,208 3d Av., near 161st St., Bronx.
PARCEL 1.
E. S. Bronx Park East
(50.02 ft. south of Waring Av.),
A vacant plot containing approximately 5,800 square feet.
PARCEL 2.
East Side Olinville Av.
(150 ft. north of Mace Av.)
A vacant plot containing approximately 6,300 square feet.
PARCEL 3.
East Side Olinville Av.
(200 ft. north of Mace Av. adj. Parcel 2.)
A vacant plot containing approximately 6,750 square feet.
STODDARD & MARK, Attys. for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, New York City.
C. W. BENNETT, Atty. for Defdts., 2 Rector St., New York City.
Further particulars from above attorneys, or
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
West Side.

HOME OF A GENTLEMAN
Acre Garden, 25 Fruit Trees
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
nine rooms and bath; three acres; two garages and a two-story outbuilding. Teaneck, N. J. Fronting on main road. 45 minutes from 42d St., New York. Exchange limited to private house (one or two family), on west side of New York, between 59th and 125th Sts. Brokers protected.
BOROUGH RENTING BUREAU,
Suite 380. 50 Church St.

Cash, $5,000 / Price, $46,000 / Cost, $62,000 — **CHEAP?**
Two-six room double flats; hot water supply. Location vicinity 110th st., 8th Av. HERMAN ARNS COMPANY, 115 West 42d St.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
For Sale—Modern 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; convenient to Subway and surface cars; price $22,000; mortgage to suit; caretaker on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St. Tel. 8300—Col.

West End Avenue Corner
638 West End Av., cor. 92d St.
Five-story American basement private.
EXCELLENT CONDITION.
Will consider smaller property in part payment. Dr. Du Brul, 658 West End Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bishop's TWO-FAMILY HOUSES President St.
Bet. New York and Nostrand Avs.
Only Two Left
Something entirely new and original; all outside rooms, three light bedrooms, principal one with large bay window. Instantaneous water heater, electric lights, and all improvements. Roadway in rear and space for private garage. Send for new Booklet, "Building for Health."
New Subway Station at Corner.
E. H. BISHOP & SON

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHAPEL TO RENT
In Greater New York, quality and location considered; payable to yourself as landlord; $30 month carries; beautiful brick house semi-detached, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements. Park Section of Brooklyn, three minutes' walk to three stations on new subway, running April, 1915, twenty minutes to City Hall, N. Y.; now only forty minutes. Price, $5,500; will bring $6,500 within a year. Special Manager 62A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

CALDER'S
Detached One-Family Houses
on Ocean Parkway; 100 feet south of Ditmas Av.; 10 rooms, 2 baths; instantaneous hot water heater; open wood fireplace; built of stucco and frame; thoroughly up-to-date; size of plot, 32x140; room for a garage; 22 minutes from Park Row by Culver L; the best houses for the least money in Flatbush; open for inspection.
ALEX. C. CALDER BUILDING CO., 315 OCEAN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.

A Lovely Home
Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 YEARS TIME; few for rent; $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

$24 MONTHLY PAYS FOR "Old English"
Seven Room Brick Home at Express Station of New Subway.
$300 Down—Price, $4,500
Souvenir Booklet "S" on request.
OTTO BINGER, 148 Kings Highway.

MORGENTHAU JR ©
AUCTIONEERS
35 LIBERTY ST. N.Y. TEL. 1864-5-6-7 CORT.

NEXT SATURDAY, APRIL 25
At 2 P. M., Special Salesroom
Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City,

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

25 THOMPSON HILL LOTS LONG ISLAND CITY 25

TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS—SEVEN CORNERS.
GREENPOINT AV., NELSON AV., MADDEN ST., LAUREL HILL ST.
ADJOINING BLISS ST. STATION OF DUAL SUBWAY SYSTEM.
Will be 8 MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE, 5 CENT FARE,
Via Interboro and B. R. T. Subway and Interboro Elevated
70% AT 5½% — WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Our Sales Day, THURSDAY, MAY 7
AT 14-16 VESEY ST., AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

No. 65 West 52nd Street
4 STORY & BASEMENT DWELLING, 20x100.5

ESTATE HENRY C. HOWARD.
120th St., Cor. Lex'n Av.
VACANT PLOT, 100x65.

Washington Av., nr. 185 St.
VACANT, 25x89.49.

Dyckman Block Front
9th Ave., 208th to 209th St.
4 LOTS S. S. 209TH ST.

PARTITION SALE
138th St., Cor. Willow Av.
VACANT PLOT, 225x100.

East 198th St., Nr. Concourse
VACANT PLOT, 51.76x116.7.

ESTATE REBECCA EHRICH.
East 234th St. & 235th St.
East of Verio Av. Vacant, 25x200.

FORECLOSURE SALES

At the Exchange Salesrooms, as shown below, 12 o'clock noon.
AT 14-16 VESEY ST.

APRIL 21, S. W. Cor. Madison Av. & 97th St. Two 6-sty. Apartments, 150.11x105.4½x103.4x31. Morris B. Moskowitz, Referee. Lind & Pfeiffer, Attys., 46 Cedar St.

APRIL 28, 50 EAST 101ST ST. 5-story brick flat, 25x101.11. David G. McConnell, Esq., Referee. Joseph F. Stier, Atty., 11 Broadway.

APRIL 29, 123-123½ DIVISION ST. 5-story brick tenement, 25x62. Edwin D. Hays, Esq., Referee. Henry M. Flateau, Atty., 51 Chambers St.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

APRIL 20, 1,972 CLINTON AV. 2½-story frame, 25x100. John J. Hynes, Esq., Referee. Justus W. Smith, Esq., Atty., 60 Wall St.

APRIL 23, LONGFELLOW AV. W. S., 175 ft. S. Seneca Av.; vacant, 158x161. George B. Hayes, Esq., Referee. Chas. P. Latting, Esq., Atty., 34 Pine St.

APRIL 30, 1,752 EASTBURN AV. 2-story two-family brick dwelling; lot 25x95. John Gruenberg, Esq., Referee. Chas. H. Beckett, Esq., Atty., 135 Broadway.

HAVE YOU A REAL ESTATE PROBLEM? MORGENTHAU JR © CONSULT US NOW.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Real Estate Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, April 22, 1914
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

346-348 West End Av., 62.6 feet North of 76th St.
The two four-story and basement and cellar brick and brownstone high-stoop dwellings, 13 rooms and bath, parquet floors, open plumbing; size of plot, 39.8x90. The adjoining house can be purchased at private sale, making an ideal site for an apartment.
SAME DAY.
546 West 48th St. 200 Feet East of 11th Av.
The three-story brick building with store and apartments above of 4 and 5 rooms; also 2-story brick stable in rear, containing 14 stalls and hay loft; size of plot, 80x100.5.
70% may remain on Mortgage for 3 Years at 5%.
SAME DAY.
Executor's Sale Estate of William M. Tallman, Dec'd.
NORTH SIDE TAPPAN AVE., 177 feet east of Cedar Ave., **North Plainfield, N. J.**
The three-story frame dwelling, 11 rooms and bath; also 2-story frame stable with two stalls, loft and carriage rooms; size of plot 159x177x142x176.
Raymond Mountain, Van Blarcom & Marsh, Attys., 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Wednesday, May 20, 1914
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

Rye—Portchester

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.
19 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS of 4 to 21 Acres Each
with dwellings and buildings on some of the plots to be sold at
Absolute Auction Sale
"ROXTON FARM"
Formerly the ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. CATLIN, Dec'd.
On King St. and Harrison Ave.
In the beautiful Hills of Westchester County.
Adjoining the suburban homes of many prominent New Yorkers.
To be sold absolutely to the highest bidder, making this one of the most exceptional Auction Offerings of High-Class Westchester Acreage Plots in the history of New York City Suburban Real Estate.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Booklets and Details can be obtained from
Geo. R. Read & Co., 20 Nassau St., New York
Maps, &c., with Attorneys, or at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 Broadway, New York.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Real Estate Auctioneer

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.
Great Bankruptcy Sale of Real and Personal Property
of the Famous **HOLLYWOOD** Hotel and Cottages
WEST END, N. J.
By order of the United States District Court, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION THE
HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES
made famous by the late John Hoey. The sale will include the hotel with its furnishings.
Eight completely furnished cottages and about
150 LOTS OF REAL ESTATE
situated in the heart of the millionaires' residential section along the Jersey coast.
The furnishings of the hotel include furniture of all kinds, statuary, paintings, linen, silverware, &c., of the highest quality. The sale of real estate offers the
Opportunity of a lifetime to persons desiring to BUY PROPERTY FOR A SUMMER RESIDENCE.
For the convenience of such purchasers the improved land will be sold in small parcels.
Everything will be
Sold Free and Clear of All Encumbrances
The sale will commence on THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914, at 11 A. M., at Hollywood, (West End,) New Jersey, and will continue thereafter daily at the same hour until everything is sold.
Trains leave the Pennsylvania Station, 32d Street, Manhattan, at 9:04 A. M., arriving at Hollywood at 10:42 A. M. Another train leaves the Jersey Central Station at the foot of West 23d St. at 8:20 A. M., (Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.), arriving at West End at 10:19 A. M.
A full DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE WITH CHARTS OF THE REAL ESTATE and all other particulars will be furnished upon application to any of the following:—
Arrangements for purchase money mortgages can be made at the sale.
Carl E. Trulock, Trustee, 1181 Broadway, N. Y.
Frederick Klein, 277 Broadway, N. Y. } Attorneys for Trustee
S. C. Sugarman, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. }
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, N. Y.

HENRY C. JOHNSON Jr., Auctioneer
FORECLOSURE SALE
63 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS
On Second, Fourth and Hoyt Avenues and Park Place, Junction of Flushing Avenue,
ASTORIA, Long Island City.
HENRY C. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Public Auction on Monday, April 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Long Island Real Estate Auction Salesroom,
QUEENS PLAZA COURT BUILDING, LONG ISLAND CITY,
Under the direction of CHARLES A. TIPLING, Referee,
25 LOT FRONTS ON SECOND AVENUE, 27 LOT FRONTS ON PARK PLACE, 4 LOT FRONTS ON FOURTH AVENUE, 1 VALUABLE HOYT AVE. FRONT, 6 VALUABLE PLOTS AND GORE LOTS.
These lots are desirably situated at and near the junction of Flushing, Hoyt, and De Bevoise Avenues—the site of the Express Station of the new Rapid Transit Elevated Railroad on Second Avenue, connecting in about 7 minuts with Manhattan via Queensboro Bridge and with Brooklyn by Rapid Transit System now being established, and affords unexcelled advantages for business and residential purposes. Trolley cars connecting with all ferries and bridges. Improved Streets and School. Maps, terms and particulars of Leach & Williams, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Queens Plaza Court. Charles A. Tipling, Referee, Bridge Plaza North, and the Auctioneer, 152 Fulton Avenue, Long Island City.

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A large, reputable, eminently responsible corporation with a profitable business of many years' standing desires to sell its new fireproof loft building in good and growing section of Manhattan occupied by it, and will take a long-term lease on same, at a rental to net the investor 7% on his investment.

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SPRING IS HERE. FORGET YOUR TROUBLES AND BUY A HOUSE IN A PLACE WHERE LIFE IS WORTH LIVING.

KINGS LAWN
A RESIDENTIAL PARK IN THE HEART OF BROOKLYN.
35 minutes from Manhattan; 10 minutes from the Ocean.
Small houses of high-class construction and finish, containing every luxury that is found in the better class of apartments (at half the cost), and has every convenience of the city with the joys of a suburb combined.
Come down to-day and inspect our Model House, which is completely furnished.
PRICE $5,750 AND UPWARDS.
A few left, and you can pay for them the same as paying rent.
WE SELL TO REFINED PEOPLE ONLY.
Take Brighton Beach Elevated line to Kings Highway station, walk west on Avenue Q to Ocean Parkway.
KINGS LAWN IMPROVEMENT CO. INC., OWNERS.
Send for Booklet, (801 Avenue O, Brooklyn). Phone Midwood 5703.

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FOR SALE, ALL YEAR HOME NEAR THE SOUND,
AT PORT CHESTER
Delightful Country Place of nearly three acres.
Five minutes from station, in best residential section. Charming Colonial house, with wide porches and spacious rooms, including on ground floor reception hall, living room, library, dining room and elevator; on second floor, five large bedrooms, dressing room, two baths, lavatory and sleeping porch; with five bedrooms, one bath and attic on third floor. All modern conveniences. Commodious stable with living quarters overhead; garden, tennis court and beautifully landscaped grounds. Owner might rent. For further particulars apply
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av., New York Phone: 6526 Murray Hill

At Lawrence Park, Bronxville
Modern Colonial House
Containing living room, dining room, both exceptionally large and with fireplaces in each; also 7 bedrooms and 3 baths; located within 8 minutes' walk of station and Hotel Gramatan; convenient to tennis courts and golf links. For this and other desirable properties for rent at reasonable prices, apply to
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Beautiful New Home, **NEW ROCHELLE**
IN RESTRICTED ALBEMARLE TERR a Private Park of the Best Residences.
ALL the improvements right up to date; 11 rooms, two baths; tastefully decorated; high ground; near two railroad stations; convenient to water and its attractions; corner plot, 60x100.
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SEE MT. VERNON ADVT IN WESTCHESTER COLUMN — See Mount Vernon First

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Buy—Exchange—Sell
CITY, YOUR PROPERTY. COUNTRY.
QUICK ACTION GUARANTEED.
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ESSEX BLDG. Largest Real Estate Office in the State.

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BUNGALOW COLONY.
The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.
It is located between the water and the station, and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.
Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.
For $5,000 you can get an artistic home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot, small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.
LARCHMONT COLONY,
Room 1,601, 40 West 22d St.,
Phone 9060 Madison. New York City.

Comfortable Dwelling of the **Living Room Type** 10 rooms, gas, electricity, hot water heat, all street improvements; plot 90x200; in the most convenient residential section of NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
WILL BE SOLD. CHEAP TO A QUICK PURCHASER.
C. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St. Tel. 746 New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
For Rent—Modern frame house; delightful location; 18 rooms, 2 baths, electric light, hot water heat; good garage; ground, 200 feet deep; sublease at reduced price.
MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Beautiful Private Residence
in exclusive residential suburb Yonkers, consisting eight large rooms, all modern improvements; spacious verandas; high elevation; convenient schools, churches, depot; 45 minutes Wall St.; cost over $8,000; sacrifice; terms. HORACE S. CHASE, 2,279 Broadway. (82d.)

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WILLIAM E. MORRELL
15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN
AND AND YOU SHALL RECEIVE.
J. L. TAYLOR,
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.,
CAN FILL YOUR WANT SUPPLY.

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WALNUT GRANGE
SCARSDALE TOWN
Eight Minutes Walk from Station
Finest residential development in Westchester County. Every up-to-date improvement.
Send for lot plan.
SCARSDALE DEVELOPMENT CO.
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UNUSUAL BARGAIN
In a beautiful park among the hills of Mt. Kisco; 10½ acres; fine modern old English cottage; 7 rooms, 3 baths, and a laundry; electric lights, heat, and all improvements; garage holding 8 cars; servants' apartments overhead; 5 rooms and bath; electric light and heat; price $22,000; at your own terms. Joseph M. Russ, 42 Broadway. Phone 3161 Broad.

Great Opportunity!
Wealthy gentleman will sacrifice his splendid dairy and stock farm; has for years been operated along scientific lines at great outlay; modern buildings; land richly cultivated; everything in best condition; 300 acres; 30 miles out.
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Houses FOR RENT and FOR SALE, FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED.
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Residence phone, Rye—737.

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Houses built and improved plots; easy terms; guaranteed to repurchase after three years and allow 6 p. c. on money invested if dissatisfied.
E. W. Winmill
Representing Scarsdale Estate, Hartsdale, N.Y.

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For Rent on Crest of
Quaker Ridge
(In Scarsdale Township; highest ground in the Exclusive Quaker Ridge Section.) Modern residence, known as "Wayside," 16 rooms, 7 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 rooms for servants; spacious veranda with fireplace; sleeping porch; 4 fireplaces; tiled bathrooms; perfect sanitary plumbing; hot water heat; every modern convenience; garage, with living rooms; greenhouse, fruit trees, vegetable garden; ample supply of pure water from deep artesian well; about 3 to 4 acres go with the place; 67 acres in entire Wayside Estate; accessible to 3 railroad stations; Quaker Ridge, (N. Y. & Westchester R. R.,) 1 mile; Mamaroneck, 2 miles; Larchmont, 2½ miles; motor time to 42d St., New York, 40 minutes.
Send for illustrated folder; for rent, unfurnished, one year or longer; rental: 2 to 5 years, $1,900 a year; one year, $2,100. For further particulars apply to your own broker or to the owner.
QUAKER RIDGE ESTATES,
Bradford Rhodes, President,
Mamaroneck, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

MOUNT VERNON.
CHESTER HILL.
House has 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, hardwood trim; back stairs; southern exposure; elegant neighborhood; will decorate; price $12,000; rental, $80.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phones 3400-3401

Rustic Bungalow Type of House
Built for Winter weather in Oakley Manor, Mount Vernon. Large verandas, living room with open fireplace, four bedrooms, den with fireplace. Tiled bathroom, garage; possession can be secured soon. All-year-round location. Price, $7,850. Terms to suit.
Anderson Realty Co. near New Haven Sta. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Beautiful corner **New Rochelle** Residence Plot 228x130. Park section. Magnificent home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, hardwood trim; mortgage $7,500, 5 per cent; will sell much below actual value of $15,000.
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Attractive places of the better sort. Rentals from $200 a month up.
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Beautiful New Houses
Ready for Immediate Occupancy
PARK HILL
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NEW YORK'S most beautiful, most accessible and best established suburb. Visit Park Hill now and investigate its merits at first hand. You may buy a house or have one built to your order on terms equivalent to your apartment rent.
For information, beautiful book of views and bulletin of houses offered for sale, write
American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Room 802
Sales office at Park Hill open every day.

White Plains
Scarsdale
Houses for Rent or Sale
Furnished $75 to $500 Per Month. Unfurnished $40 to $200

Owner has left town.
House for Rent or Sale
14 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Plot 200x275, with garage. High ground; conveniently located.

Owner must sell
High ground; conveniently located; 8 rooms and bath. Plot 50x100 or more. Price, $7,250. Terms to suit.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42nd St. Depot Sq.
Murray Hill 6561. White Plains 759.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE BARGAIN
Commuting distance; 162 acres fertile land, under cultivation; fine views, 630 feet elevation; modern house, built 5 years ago, with 8 master's rooms, 5 baths, 6 servants' rooms and bath, large living room, library, reception hall, dining room, servants' dining room, laundry, kitchen; electric light, modern heating apparatus, open fireplaces; large garage, with quarters for chauffeur and family; superintendent's cottage; dairy; fine gardens, tennis court; large apple orchard, all kinds of fruit; price asking, $140,000; house fully furnished; also 6 cows, farm horses, wagons, chickens, all farming implements; brook running through; 20 acres woodland. Further particulars, including floor plans, maps, &c., SEAMAN, LOWERE & CO., 15 East 40th St., New York, N. Y.

FOR RENT
In NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
$1500 PER YEAR
12 room house, broad veranda on three sides, 2 baths, 3 toilets, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Garage. Facing lawn of 3 acres, in best section of beautiful ROCHELLE PARK. Grounds 100x215 ft., shade and fruit trees, shrubs and flowers. Five minutes' walk from N. Y. R. & W. Westchester R. R. Station; 10 minutes' walk from N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station, main line. Every city convenience with quiet, healthful surroundings, found only in the country.
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LIVING WELL MEANS LIVING IN MOUNT VERNON. 335 trains daily; 25 minutes from Grand Central by clean, swift electric trains—that, the business men appreciate. For the family, the home is in an ideal environment, with every city advantage plus the charm of the suburb. 36,000 people; trolleys, churches, schools, theatres, banks, stores, libraries, clubs, 2 golf courses. "See Mount Vernon First"—it sets the highest standard as the "Model City of Homes." Send for illustrated Booklet "A."
CHAMBER of COMMERCE Mount Vernon—N.Y.

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Stucco half timber house and Garage FOR SALE.
14 Rooms, 3 Baths
Billiard Room; Hot Water Heat; large plot, trees and garden. An exceptional opportunity.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
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Murray Hill 6561. White Plains 759.

GENTLEMEN'S ESTATE.
Brewster, N. Y.; 90 minutes express from Grand Central; 18 trains each way; improved with 35-room dwelling, furnished or unfurnished; every modern improvement, stable and garage; artesian well; elevation 650 feet; road frontage 750 feet; one mile on main road from village and depot; select neighborhood; about 12 acres; price reasonable and easy terms; photo and full particulars on request. Owner, 107 Times, or your own broker.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR THE SUMMER,
BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
Tel. 7070 Mur. Hill. 12 E. 46th St.,
still has a number of very attractive houses in Briarcliff Manor and vicinity, ranging in price from $2500 to $2,000 for the season.

From $16,500 to $14,500.
This is some drop in price; house has been entirely renovated; new bathroom, new heating apparatus and decorations; lot 200x114½; nine rooms, tile bath, electric lights; finest restricted section of Mount Vernon; garage large enough for three cars; owner will rent for less than $100 per month.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phones 3400-3401.

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VAN FOSSEN, Hastings-on-Hudson

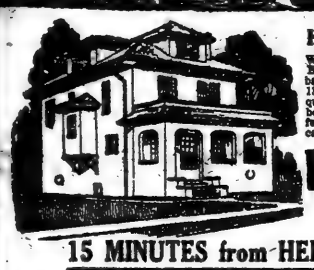
Chappaqua, New York
SALE OR RENT.—Three houses, 5, 9, 15 rooms; beautifully located on 30-acre estate; fine trees, fine views; hour from Grand Central; quarter mile from station; all improvements; furnished, unfurnished; season, year; tennis; garage; good roads.
IDA MILLER, 6110 Riverside Drive. Tel. 1910 Audubon.

Rye Real Estate
Houses and bungalows for rent.
Office facing Rye Railroad Station.
Come out or write. Telephone 49-W Rye.
CHAS. S. FAULKNER, Rye, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
7 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6087.

Other Real Estate Advertisements in Section Five.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Hollow Tile & Stucco House

with red tile roof. Choice location on Beverly Road; 10 large rooms and 2 baths; living room 17.2x14.8. Dining room 13.8x16; other rooms in proportion. Parquet floors, white enamel woodwork; beamed ceiling. On large plot. 1,000 feet from station. Price $12,750; $1,000 cash balance convenient terms.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding KEW STATION

15 MINUTES from HERALD SQUARE

VIA PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC EXPRESS SERVICE.

In the Beautiful Hills of Kew

Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $9,500 to $22,500. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 6250 and 6251.

REPRESENTATIVE AT KEW GARDENS OFFICE AT KEW STATION EVERY DAY.

Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn Station, 33d St. & 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—6:07, 10:13, 11:07 A. M.; 12:22, 1:08 (SAT. ONLY,) 2:06, 3:06, 3:36, 4:36, 4:56, 5:06, 5:15, 6:37 P. M.; SUNDAY—8:36, 9:48, 10:35, 11:13, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 2:08, 3:02, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

HILLS AND DALES OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY

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CEDAR KNOLLS

23 Minutes from Grand Central in the Gramatan Hills, the choicest part of Westchester; beautiful woods; rolling hills; fully improved; carefully restricted; fine schools; golf, tennis, country clubs, churches. Send for booklet. FIRST MORTGAGE & R. E. CO., Room 629, 30 East 42d Street.

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Water Front

Near Mamaroneck. Subdivisions made. Tennis, golf, bathing, dancing. Beautiful Exclusive colony. PIERRE L. OLLIS, 315 Mad. Ave. Tel. 2326 Murray Hill.

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ATTRACTIVE HOMES

SALE $6,500 UP.
RENT $40 UP.

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HERE SINCE 1878.

Oakley Manor Homes

Must be seen to be appreciated. 8-11 Rooms. 1-3 Baths, $3,250 to $14,000.

Mt. Vernon Realty Corporation.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

HOMES For Sale.....$5,000 to $50,000
For Rent...$25.00 to $150 per Mo.
Furnished Homes, $75.00 to $200 per month
Money to Loan on First Mortgages.

THE OLIVER HUBBARD CO.,

Tel. 1910. Argus Bldg., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

PELHAM HEIGHTS

Beautiful home, 14 rooms, 3 baths, spacious lawn; 10 minutes from station; rent $150 per month.

Conley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

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A Country Home AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Delightfully located in beautiful park, on plot 100x140; 12 large rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, 3 open fireplaces; Sound, R. R. stations, schools convenient; price extremely reasonable; also terms.

O'CONNOR & McCANN,

Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

RYE.

Furnished & Unfurnished Homes

To rent—by season or year.

Attractive Country Homes

SHORE & INLAND FOR SALE.
For the most complete list, see the resident brokers.

WILSON-BULL, INC.
Opp. Post Office, Rye, N. Y.

ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON**

and Throughout Westchester County, PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, ETC.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill

RYE.

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FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Beautiful modern Colonial House, perfect condition, every convenience; two acres, garden, shade, shrubbery, fruit, garage; splendid bathing; elegant view. Only $27,000. Lease Furnished or Unfurnished.

STEWART C. SCHENCK, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

Phone 2982 Murray Hill or 377 Rye.

Rye Real Estate

Houses and bungalows for rent.
Office facing Rye Railroad Station.
Come out or write. Telephone 45-W Rye.
CHAS. S. FAULKNER, Rye, N. Y.

RYE COLONIAL HOME

One block from Oakland Beach. 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch, bath, large living room, with open fireplace; dining room and dining porch, steam heat, cement cellar; price $5800; convenient terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL
30 E. 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill, 3498

TARRYTOWN.

BUNGALOW, $3,000.

Two blocks from trolley. A well-built bungalow and absolute bargain. Houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, along the Hudson.

JOHN MURRY,

Phone 460. Tarrytown, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS.

If you have the slightest thought of locating in the country, let us make known to you the remarkable beauties and advantages of KNOLLWOOD PARK. Splendid schools; churches of various denominations; location delightful and health-giving for the children. UNUSUAL INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY. Get further particulars now.

KNOLLWOOD PARK COMPANY,

1 Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

LESTER HILL PARK

Fully restricted; 5 minutes from station; exceptionally attractive new houses with every convenience; for sale, $7,500 to $10,000; for rent, $40 to $75 per month; choice plots for sale, $1,500 to $3,500.

WILLIAM E. MORRELL, INC.,

15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.

YONKERS.

FURNISHED HOMES

Homes of eight rooms and more, completely furnished, in the best section of Yonkers, Park Hill, and along the Hudson. Rents from $65 up. You should see these before you rent.

M. A. BRODERICK,

34 Warburton Av. Phone Yonkers 101.

Exceptional bargain in finest section of Yonkers, overlooking Hudson; dwelling, 12 rooms and 2 baths; garage; about one acre of beautiful grounds; worth $25,000. Open to an offer.

THOMSON BROS.,

80 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE COUNTRY HOME & GARAGE

225 PELHAM ROAD, COR. DRAKE AV. House, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, standing French Shower Bath and receptacle. Butler's pantry, J. L. Mott plumbing and hot water heating system. All modern improvements. Gas, electricity, seven open fireplaces for gas or logs, electric base connections in every room. Glass inclosed sun parlor. Newly decorated. Large closets and triple mirrored wash stands in every bedroom. Cemented cellars and walks, magnificent privet hedges. Shade trees, vegetable garden, chicken house and three runways. Garage for 3 machines. Box and standing stalls. Living room for man. Plot 164x215 ft. Price $23,000. Any amount can remain on mortgage to suit purchaser. Rent $1,800 per year from May 1st, 1914. Change of business requires owner's residence in Newark.

T. J. MULLEN,
Care of JOHN MULLINS & SONS,
218-220 Market St., Newark, N. J.
or HARRY E. COLWELL,
284 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR RENT FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:

BRONXVILLE

				Monthly
10	Rooms,	3 baths,	½ acre	$150
11	Rooms,	3 baths,	3½ acres	175
9	Rooms,	2 baths,	¾ acre	200
10	Rooms,	5 baths,	1 acre	225
15	Rooms,	4 baths,	1 acre	250
15	Rooms,	4 baths,	2 acres	300

SCARSDALE

10	Rooms,	3 baths,	½ acre	150
11	Rooms,	2 baths,	¾ acre	200
11	Rooms,	3 baths,	¾ acre	250
14	Rooms,	3 baths,	2 acres	300
12	Rooms,	3 baths,	5 acres	400
12	Rooms,	3 baths,	4 acres	500
15	Rooms,	3 baths,	10 acres	700
20	Rooms,	5 baths,	35 acres	1,000

RYE

10	Rooms,	2 baths,	1 acre	175
10	Rooms,	4 baths,	7 acres	400
18	Rooms,	4 baths,	5 acres	500
13	Rooms,	3 baths,	3 acres	300

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av., New York. Tel. 6526 Murray Hill.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED,
ON MANHASSET BAY, L. I.
TRAVERS HOMESTEAD.

Large stone house, 20 rooms, running spring water, bath, laundry; about ten acres shaded lawn; vegetable garden, fruit trees; ample stabling for horses or automobiles; ten minutes' walk from depot. Rent $1,000 per annum.

E. S. TRAVERS, Manhasset, L. I.
(12228)

Hudson River Homes,

Villa Plots, Estates, Bungalows For Lease or For Sale

VAN FOSSEN, Hastings-on-Hudson

AT NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

FINE OLD COUNTRY PLACE ON DAVENPORT NECK.

About four acres, old Colonial house, fine old trees; view of Sound; garden, lawns and outbuildings; price $30,000; terms to suit.

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New Rochelle, N. Y.

Other Real Estate Advertisements in Section Five.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE ESTATES

AT HARTSDALE

A restricted home community with Golf and Country Club, Tea House, Tennis and Beach Club. Twenty miles from Grand Central Terminal.

Full Information at the

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION
In Grand Central Terminal
No Admission Charged

Robert E. Farley President

PELHAM MANOR

"THE LEDGES," on the open Sound, extensive grounds, at entrance to Pelham Bay Park. Convenient to Railroad Station and trolleys. Near Fine Golf Links. New York Athletic Club. Travers Island House. 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage and stables. $1,500 per annum, unfurnished.

"ROSEDALE," Pelhamdale Av., near above. House, 12 rooms, 5 baths, garage, etc. Located amid six acres of woodland and meadows. Sound view. Rental, $1,500. Sale price, $50,000.

A. W. Cole, Owner, 114 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 720 Chelsea.

BARGAIN AT SCARSDALE
ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

11 minutes' walk from Hartsdale station and Country Club, dense house with 14 rooms, three baths, extra lavatory, four open fireplaces, steam heat, electric light and gas. Fireproof garage for two cars. Over 2-3 of an acre, high ground in best residential section. Can be bought at bargain and on easy terms. For further particulars apply to

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av., New York Phone 6526 Murray Hill

Fine Home in Dobbs Ferry for lease—furnished or unfurnished.

VAN FOSSEN, Hastings-on-Hudson

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION

Brick Dwelling, 10 Acres of Land,

AT TARRYTOWN

On April 25, at 2 P. M., on the PREMISES. For full particulars apply to

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

ON THE SOUND.

Gentleman's English style brick residence, covered with ivy. Sixteen rooms, hardwood floor, six large fire places; steam heat, spacious verandas, combination stable-garage, vegetable garden, chickens, large lawn, etc. About 3½ acres water front on Sound. Excellent bathing. Fifty minutes to New York. Reasonable price and terms or might rent furnished.

Telephone ROBERTSON, 2186 Broad.

IF YOU want a home overlooking the Hudson, most go Sunday.

Take N. Y. Central to Hastings-on-Hudson—will meet all trains. Rests of all sizes, to fit any purse.

VAN FOSSEN, Hastings-on-Hudson

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Wykagyl Park

A Lucrative Secret

Our forefathers were great men without telegraph, telephone, electricity, or modern plumbing.

But they knew the secret of strong bodies and clear brains that come from living close to nature.

Prudent men to-day whose watches go faster than their neighbors', see the decline of greatness in stuffy flats and congested city. They foresee the winning side in healthful outdoor life and grasp success for their growing children by living in the country.

The trend to-day is to Wykagl Park on the Ridge near New Rochelle. An ideal place for an all-year home.

This is a restricted reservation with all the advantages of a country Estate.

Homes for sale ready to occupy, or we will assume all the responsibility of building for you and on very attractive terms. Thirty-four minutes from Grand Central.

Helpful information and photographs mailed on request. Write or Phone Rector 4334.

Wykagyl Reservation, Inc., 20 Broad St., New York

YOU Will Make a Serious Mistake If You Locate Before You See

River View Manor

The Home Place Beautiful at Hastings-on-Hudson

It is without question the most beautiful close-in suburb available for all year homes.

Villa Plots as Low as $1,000

With every street improvement and public utility, including sewers, street lights, mail delivery, etc.

Homes of All Sizes Ready for Occupancy

Come Out To-Day To reach, take the New York Central to Hastings-on-Hudson

Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WHERE HOUSES ARE HOMES

The White Plains Estate

$100 DOWN buys a 5-room bungalow and 50x125 ft. lot with sidewalks, electricity and gas; and $20 a month until the total of $2,600 is paid.

$300 and upwards buys a lot with all improvements; payable in small monthly installments.

40 minutes' ride on N. Y. Central (Harlem Div.,) also via N. Y., Westchester & Boston, and subways.

Every member of the family will appreciate the conveniences, advantages and attractions of this section. It is right on the Lake St. trolley in White Plains, adjoining one of the most picturesque lakes in Westchester County, convenient to New York Central and two minutes from New York, Westchester, and Boston Railroad station. Send at once for booklet and full details.

ALL ASSESSMENTS ON THIS PROPERTY HAVE BEEN PAID.

UNDERHILL REALTY CO., 135 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 8160.

It is just time to think of your Country Home. Why not make it in

CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS

Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

One of the choicest and prettiest residential sections of Westchester, located 1,000 feet from railroad depot; near L. I. Sound, country and yachtclubs. Our Plots are high, with beautiful trees and exceptionally fine environments. The Houses we have to sell are the work of artists in building, and both Plots and Houses are within your means.

WE BUILD AND FINANCE
Such a Home as You Desire.
ASK US ABOUT IT.
DO IT NOW.

Chatsworth Heights Realty Co.
Larchmont, N. Y.
J. K. DAVIS, Manager, Larchmont, N. Y.

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Furnished houses, a very desirable list, and you must come early to secure a home in this section.

Unfurnished houses, an unusual opportunity for a modern 12-room house, corner plot, garage; near station, in a good neighborhood, $100 per month.

Country homes of every description, an exclusive list from non-residents, estates, and property in which I am interested. Please make appointment for early date.

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATER FRONT PROPERTY

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Suburban Residence

On Long Island Sound

Sacrifice Price; Easy Terms.

Three acres, handsome dwelling, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, garage, greenhouses, stable and outbuildings.

150 feet water front bathhouses and bathing beach, private dock and landing, deep anchorage, protected harbor.

A most desirable all-year around residence; 10 minutes from station and 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal.

MUST BE SOLD TO SETTLE ESTATE.

Address EXECUTOR,
Box 158 Times Downtown,
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BUNGALOW IN THE WOODS

Consists of 75,000 sq. ft. of rich garden soil and 4-room California type bungalow; with full, dry cellar, cement floor, large living room, range and stationary tubs in kitchen; beautiful shaded cedar grove; plenty of fruit trees; near station and trolley, and magnificent harbor; one hour from city; need $200 cash; balance $13 per month. Address C. Browne, 198 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Must Sell Home on Sound

Business reasons force me to sacrifice artistic modern home, 10 rooms, 3 baths; beautifully situated on high, tree covered bluff. Fine bathing beach, white sand, boating, golf, tennis. Near country club. Will sell one or more acres at a sacrifice. Address

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Tel. Murray Hill 784.

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Northport.—Easy cut; 3 miles directly on Sound; fine beach; 9-room dwelling; bath, steam heat, stable, outbuildings, fruit and shade; a bargain at $12,500. Owner, Box 184, Huntington, L. I.

A NEW HOUSE ON A WOODED HILL.

Only 17 miles from New York; 10 acres of land on a very high hill, commanding fine views; 3 hayfields, large vegetable garden, wood lot with spring; peach orchard, apples, pears, &c.; shingled house, brick lined, 7 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, and bath; large upper porch built around spruce trees; gardener's cottage; garage and barn, poultry house, &c.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Old English House

in splendid location, on acre plot, with right of way to water front and beach, at

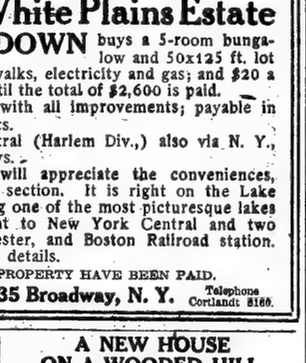
Grenwolde

Great Neck Long Island

The architects have developed a plan admirably adapted to all year residence, insuring every comfort, both summer and winter. The rooms are large and bright, the service quarters are in a separate wing. The outlook over Long Island Sound is delightful. The vicinity enjoys every desirable public improvement and unexcelled electric train service; 29 minutes to Pennsylvania station. Price reasonable; terms to suit.

Full particulars sent on request.

Paul V. Shields, 129 Front Street. Phone 4123 John



DOUGLASTON PARK

On the North Shore

Near station and 25 minutes by frequent electric trains to Long Island R. R. Station, 7th Av. and 33d St.

A NEW HOUSE

Surrounded by attractive homes with ample lawns, built of stucco on hollow tile tile roof; ten rooms, 2 baths, silver vault built in; parquet floors; hardwood trim and handsomely decorated; broad porches with cement tile floors. Price $12,500, or your own terms.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET

Situated on the Shinnecock Bay, with 20 acres of ground; house contains 12 large rooms and attic, furnished, with two baths; spacious porches, 13 feet wide; large stable and carriage house; also fine boathouse. For further particulars apply to GEO. A. PEAK, 8 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

FREEPORT

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NEW BUNGALOWS & HOUSES ON RANDALL BAY and WOODCLEFT BAY. 4 to 15 rooms. All improvements. $2,000 upward. ALSO WATER FRONT BUILDING PLOTS. Terms easy. Send for particulars.

JOHN J. RANDALL CO.,
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Handsome Home on the Sound

Magnificent view; rights to yacht club and beach; ideal all-year home; every modern improvement; restricted neighborhood; large plot; 3 minutes' walk to depot and trolley; Penn. electric service direct; 28 minutes from Herald Square; $500 cash; balance easy terms. Address E. Beach, 243 West 34th St., New York. Phone 1760 Greeley.

$3900

Detached house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, hot water heat, very large porch. Worth $3350. Easy terms.

CHARLES G. STEWART (Owner),
Hollis & Euclid Aves., Bellaire Gardens, Queens, New York City.

SUBURBAN LONG ISLAND

Homes for Busy New Yorkers

Minutes are what count nowadays. Convenience and Healthful Surroundings are essential for Real Living. The combination of them all are a part of life on Long Island.

In point of time a country home need be no further from your business than an apartment house uptown, New York. There are scores of pretty places on Long Island quickly reached from uptown and downtown.

Two routes are open to the suburbanite—the subway to Long Island R. R. Station, Brooklyn, for the man whose business is downtown—the Pennsylvania Station, reached by all car lines, for the man uptown.

Buy or Rent a Home on Long Island Now and Know Real Living.

Send to the Gen'l Passenger Agent, Long Island R. R. Room 346, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., for list of agents having houses for sale or to rent.

LONG ISLAND

Grand Houses at Low Prices

on easy terms, at

MASSAPEQUA

NEAR DEPOT, LAKE, and BAY. Ask for particulars.
QUEENS LAND & TITLE CO., Times Bldg., New York City.

Bungalows $800 Up.

Seashore Bungalow Sites on easy terms. Furnished and Unfurnished Bungalows and Cottages to Rent.

OCEAN BEACH-FIRE ISLAND CO., 334 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. 1783 Mad. Sq.

Shore Front Acreage for Sale

6½ acres fine land, two houses, barns, garage, &c.; fine sandy beach; good anchorage; great water views; many fine fruit and shade trees; on north shore, Long Island; nothing like it in the market; all the charm of country and seashore, and only a half hour from New York. Send for full particulars. G. Clapham, 245 West 34th St., N. Y.

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At Freeport and Vicinity, ON EASIEST TERMS.

New Home, $300 Cash; $15 Monthly.

6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, steam heat, gas, electric light, hardwood finish. Plot 81x132; near station, school, village.

WILLIAM F. NOLAN, Freeport, N. Y.

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26 MINUTES FROM PENN'A STATION
HOUSES, LOTS AND PLOTS
LIBERAL TERMS

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JOHN J. RANDALL CO.,
6 Brooklyn Av., FREEPORT, L. I.

Handsome Home on the Sound

Magnificent view; rights to yacht club and beach; ideal all-year home; every modern improvement; restricted neighborhood; large plot; 3 minutes' walk to depot and trolley; Penn. electric service direct; 28 minutes from Herald Square; $500 cash; balance easy terms. Address E. Beach, 243 West 34th St., New York. Phone 1760 Greeley.

$3900

Detached house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, hot water heat, very large porch. Worth $3350. Easy terms.

CHARLES G. STEWART (Owner),
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Some Hempstead Bargains

For Rent—Fine old mansion on beautiful shady thoroughfare; nearly one acre of ground, with shade trees, spacious lawns, flowers and shrubbery; house has twelve rooms, two baths, all other improvements; five minutes' actual walk from depot, all stores, churches, and schools; $75 per month; lease if desired.

For Sale—Two brand new cottages, six rooms, bath, hot water heat, decorated throughout; price $2,500; little cash required. LEE & CLARK, Hempstead, N. Y.

E. E. RACKETT

Hollis, Long Island

Telephone 6270W Hollis.

Agent for high-class real estate.

Renting agent of houses and bungalows in most attractive sections of Hollis. Some very desirable low-priced houses. Special bargain, 7 room house, large grounds.

DOUGLAS MANOR

The ideal north shore suburban home; 32 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; boating, bathing, fishing; have two bargains in 9-room stucco house on large plot and fine corner plot, overlooking bay and Sound; furnished houses for rent, season or year. Write or call for photos & full particulars, J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

$100 cash, $20 monthly Total Price $2,600

New 6-room **HOUSE** with all modern city improvements.

at Roosevelt, five minutes by trolley to **FREEPORT** or Hempstead, 45 minutes to New York City.

1 block from trolley, stores and school. Write for particulars to

CHAS. F. BEHE, Roosevelt, L. I.

HOLLIS COURT

Sixty beautiful dwellings, occupied by contented families.

Come and Join Us.

STATION—BELLAIRE, L. I.
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HEMPSTEAD

House of six rooms on plot of land 75x100 ft., within ten minutes of trolley and railroad station. Price $1,500.

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Sold in ¼ acre plots in best residential section; convenient to trolley and depot, reasonable prices, easy terms. Apply for booklet and particulars to

A. M. DAY,
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Overlooking MANHASSET BAY, Plots on

Port Washington Estates

Size 100x150. Price $2,900.

With right of way to bathing beach. Easy Terms.

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EXCELLENT FOR DOCTOR

One of finest residential corners in Jamaica; Bergen Av., 10-room house, garage; plot 75x116; sacrifice for $12,500; terms right.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,

336 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

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CHICKEN FARM

$150 CASH WILL START YOU

Balance, $3 weekly, will buy a poultry farm with well-built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 58 Times.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AND COUNTRY HOMES AT BAY SHORE BRIGHTWATERS AND VICINITY

TERRY & BREWSTER

BAY SHORE, N. Y.
Automobile Service. Phone Bay Shore 302

Furnished Cottages Bay Shore, L. I.

Every Cottage listed. For catalogue apply to

W. A. SCHWAB,

Bay Shore. 'Phone—269.

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FOR SALE, at Seaford, Long Island, 51 acres of land on Seamans Neck Road; in several parcels, near together; house and barn on one plot; within one-quarter mile of Seaford Station, Long Island R. R.; price moderate; to close an estate.

For further particulars apply to

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69 Wall Street, New York City.

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Great Neck, corner plot, 100 feet frontage on Beverly Road, Rickert Finlay Development.

Will Sell Below Cost

L. Richardson, 207 East 62d St., N. Y.

LAWRENCE.

Modern nine-room house and barn; plot 80x336; fruit and shade trees; near station; low price. F. C. Box Z 48, Lawrence, L. I.

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Of Every Description.

L. G. SHIELDS,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4020 Murray Hill.

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Carefully built house; all improvements; near railroad and trolley, on easy payments; also a nice plot of land, 80x100. Address D. M., 54 Times.

Lady Must Sell This Month

fine cottage, modern improvements, near water, all the year round home, 30 minutes from city; big bargain; write at once. Address Mrs. E., 56 Times.

GARDEN CITY DISTRICT

Colonial cottage, 7 rooms, 2 baths; tile or brick; plot 60x100 or more; some as low as $4,000. Full information upon request.

E. E. GAILLARD, 150 Broadway, Manhattan.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BUNGALOW

with large plot, $3750 up

in the heart of the great Pine Belt of central Long Island is an investment that will yield you large dividends of good health every day in the year.

BRENTWOOD

IN THE PINES · LONG ISLAND

is ideally located for that purpose—just far enough from New York—good train service—close to salt and fresh water bathing, boating, and fishing.

Write for Booklet 2.

BRENTWOOD REALTY CO.
1 West 34th Street,
NEW YORK

NEW COLONIAL COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE

Desirably located in restricted residential section. Plot 75x125½; handsomely graded and terraced; artistic dwelling house of nine rooms and bath, hardwood floors, hot water heat, open fireplaces; electricity and all conveniences; a special bargain. Photos and full particulars from

TERRY & BREWSTER,
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A $25,000 HOME ON L. I

Interesting particular people, looking for something good, different. Located 30 minutes from Manhattan; convenient by motor to golf, tennis, and shore; hollow tile house, Italian architecture; 11 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, sun parlor, pizzas, hot water heat, electricity, &c.; beautiful garden grounds; two-car garage, heated, lighted. Write for photos and full particulars.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,

336 FULTON STREET, JAMAICA.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

COUNTRY ESTATE

40 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK IN THE

Wheatley Hills

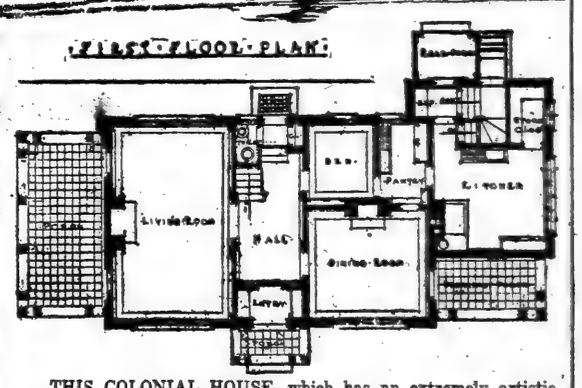
neighborhood, Long Island; large house; well arranged; all conveniences; ample ground; beautiful trees and shrubbery; large stable and garage; short distance from station; a delightful Summer home and all-year residence. For particulars address W. M. P., 203 Broadway, Suite 707, New York.

The Folly of Paying Rent

wherein a small first payment, remainder monthly, will purchase a beautiful home fifty minutes out, five minutes' walk from station, also of Great South Bay; boating, bathing, and fishing; superior bungalows, 4 and 5 large rooms, extra improvements, fireplaces, steam heat, artistic decorations; the very last word in style and finish; gardens, trees, shrubbery; situated Henry Hudson Parkway, World Bldg., N. Y. C. Phone 3294 Parkway.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIS COLONIAL HOUSE, which has an extremely artistic exterior and particularly attractive floor plans, can be built in



Kensington, Great Neck

for from $12,000 to $15,000, according to the type of construction adopted.

IT IS ONE OF THE MANY DESIGNS submitted by leading architects of country houses, for which plans and specifications are ready for immediate construction.

KENSINGTON HAS MORE ATTRACTIVE FEATURES than any other property around New York, among which are a water-front park containing nearly ten acres, a bathing beach 500 feet long, one of the largest artesian water swimming pools in the country, a sanitary sewer system approved by the State Board of Health, an underground electric lighting system, a watchman patrol system, winding park drives, miles of California privet hedge, and thousands of flowering shrubs and evergreens.

KENSINGTON IS WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK of the Great Neck Station and only 29 minutes from the heart of Manhattan by electric express trains.

Complete information in regard to the above house and many others, together with our financial plan for financing your home, will be sent upon request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Telephone 5600 Greeley 1 West 34th Street

It's Fine for the Kiddies!

¶ The very place you have been looking for, but which you had begun to think did not exist near New York—the place where you can live well without being a millionaire! It's the very place where the kiddies can run and play in perfect safety, and just grow—and grow—and grow! It's the sort of life you owe your children—and yourself.

BALDWIN HARBOR

LONG ISLAND

is for people who love the outdoor life—who love swimming and boating and fishing and walking, and all the other things that you cannot do in the great city.

¶ Bungalows, already built, or built to your order, Consomini neighbors, who like the things that you like. Cost so little and terms so easy as to fit any purse. Write for Booklet "T" to-day.

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On Huntington Bay

ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND and within commuting distance of New York.

Combines the beauties of sand beach and crystal water with the fascinating wonders of the North Shore woods and hills. A splendid home development affording all the land and water sports and every convenience for perfect comfort.

Send for descriptive booklet "A," or call at our exhibit.

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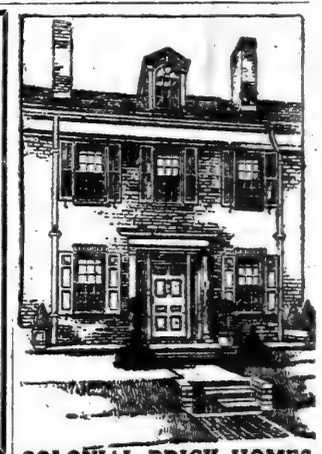
COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.



COLONIAL BRICK HOMES

$7,000 Upward

For Easy Housekeeping

Terms Easier Than Rent.

9 and 10 rooms and 1 and 2 bathrooms. Neighborhood highly restricted. Steam heat; lawns and shrubbery in front and rear; 20-foot roadway in rear for tradesmen, autos, etc. 18 minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Middletown Street. 2 blocks north of the New Big Long Island Railroad Station.

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SEE REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR SAMUEL KNOPF, FLATIRON BUILDING, N.Y.

Genuine Golden Opportunity.

Merrick Road corner, "The Crossways"; $15,000; elegant residence and grounds, suitable for home or business; 155 feet on the famous Merrick Road, 200 feet deep on Newbridge Road; house contains 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms; extra fine improvements; steam heat, gas, garage, man's room; beautiful grounds, trees, plants; double tennis courts adjoining; verandas on all sides; house 74 feet deep; this property is worth $25,000 now for business. Write or call, Owner, A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I. Phone 118 Wantagh.

For Rent At Westbury

Gentleman's country place, consisting of 8 acres, located in the centre of the hunting country, near the Meadow Brook Club, the scene of the coming International polo matches; attractively furnished house; 7 master's, 5 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 drawing rooms, dining room, hall, pantry, kitchen, laundry, servants' dining room, garage; stable, with 9 box stalls; rent, $3,000. Particulars from PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av., N. Y. Telephone 6269 M. Hill.

"NORTH SHORE"—60 ACRES 60

Beautiful tract, 300 feet elevation, 16 miles from the heart of Manhattan, surrounded by magnificent estates, must be sold. Suitable for gentleman's estate or country homes; 1,200 feet frontage on macadam road and trolley; city conveniences and only 45 minutes from Broadway"; 50 trains daily. This beautiful estate crowns one of the noble Wheatley Hills, the Eden of Long Island. Specially attractive figures and terms to move quickly.

Jas. H. Day, Real Estate, Hartford, Ct.

SEE MT. VERNON PAGE ADVT. IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY SECTION

Shore Front Residence

Situated on elevation, overlooking Manhasset Bay and Sound; spacious lawns, bathing beach; house has 14 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat; garage for 2 cars; convenient to station; frequent electric trains; 45 minutes to Pennsylvania Terminal; attractive terms. Owner, Box 22, Station G, Brooklyn.

PLANDOME,

ON MANHASSET BAY.
29 minutes express service.
Beautiful Booklet—Houses for sale
T. J. TAYLOR, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4020 Murray Hill.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

CANADIAN BUNGALOW

FOR SALE.—Shady island on Rideau Lakes, between Kingston and Ottawa; seven-room modern bungalow, A1 condition; boathouse, new launch, skiff, icehouse, boat landings, &c.; fully and tastily furnished; only wearing apparel needed; excellent fishing, boating, and duck hunting; many other summer homes near by; 13 hours Manhattan; cash, $4,000; no dealers, no exchanges. Address S. J. L., Box 438, Rockaway, N. J.

Other Real Estate Advertisements in Section Five.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Lake George Estate

TO LET, HERMSTONE

AT BOLTON, LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK. Will be rented for the Summer on account of the death of owner. On the west shore of the lake, three-quarters of a mile from the Sagamore Hotel, and nine miles, by fine macadam road, from R. R. station.

House—lower story stone, with upper floors wood and shingle—contains six large bedrooms, three bathrooms, four guest chambers and bath; four servants' rooms and bath; sitting room, music room, dining room, palm room, covered porches; stable for four horses; garage for two cars, with rooms over for chauffeur; two greenhouses, two boathouses, motor boat, several rowboats and canoes, tennis court, docks, flower gardens, fine spring water, concrete reservoir.

Place contains seven acres, also two acre farm separate from grounds for vegetables.

Furnished in the most complete and artistic manner.

Pictures of the property and a blue print diagram of the house, with full information, can be seen at this office.

Will rent to a first class select tenant only FOR SEASON.

Apply to JOHN PULLMAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 741 Union St., corner 5th Av., Brooklyn. Tel., 131—Prospect.

7-ACRE ISLAND—Complete Home $3,750.00.

There is over 7 acres of this beautiful, wooded island in a pure, spring lake, with good fishing. The 7-room cottage is well built, with hardwood floors and completely furnished, ready to move into.

An icehouse with a capacity of 60 tons, and full; a boathouse 20x30; inside slip 7x22, 1 motor boat, 14 H. P. engine, 2 St. Lawrence skiffs, 1 scow 6x20 ft., for baggage. Each boat is fully equipped with tackle, seats and oars.

The cottage, consisting of 7 rooms, has 5 bedrooms, 2 large living rooms with big open fireplace and a large open room off the living room which could be used for a bedroom. There is nothing lacking on this island which would make its occupant comfortable, happy and contented for the Summer. This is a real pickup for anyone who wants a Summer home within a short distance of a railroad station with absolute privacy. For further particulars address

Owner, DR. FRANK E. RUSSELL, 8 Grove St., Tarrytown, N. Y. Phone 190.

COUNTRY PLACE

TO LET

Near Garrison-on-Hudson

35 ACRES

Main house 15 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, all improvements, including electric light; ample outbuildings and large cottage.

Rent Very Moderate.

Particulars of M. SAMUELS, 505 Fifth Av., New York City. Phone 5600—Murray Hill.

AT LESS THAN HALF VALUE

ESTATE 170 ACRES, 1¼ Hours Out; Mile from Station; Vicinity Tuxedo and Harriman.

Over $50,000 expended on improvements, which are practically new; stone and concrete residence, mission architecture; six master's bedrooms, two bathrooms, three servants' bedrooms and bathroom; large living room, with fireplace; hall 15x25; large dining room; steam heat, gas; bungalow, five rooms, bath; furnace; farmer's house; extensive barns; orchards, stream; 70 acres highly productive land; the environment is exceptionally high class and the property has every appointment required to make it a complete country home; owner determined to sell and will make any reasonable concession to facilitate a sale.

Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EAST ORANGE Exquisite, most substantially built House, 16 rooms, four baths, billiard room, music room with organ built in, 10 open fire places, electricity, gas, vacuum cleaner, Rund hot water heater, hot water heating throughout, cold storage room, oak floors, oak and mahogany trim, handsomely decorated, sun parlor 15x45; about 100 feet of porch; gardener's cottage, stable, garage; about five acres with grove fine old trees, fine lawn, beautiful shrubbery; must sell account owner moving from State; cannot be duplicated for less than $100,000; will sell for HALF if sold at once. EDWARD E. BRUEN, Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

$300 BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 6 ROOMS **$25.50** DOWN MONTHLY

with bath, gas, electric lights, parquet floors, and highest class finish throughout. Big plot, sewer connection, shade trees, fine street; 30 minutes from Times Square, 7c. fare.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN AT $2700.

Write, phone, or call immediately.

Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 W. 33d St., N. Y., or at Ridgefield Park, N. J., opp. Station.

Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Deal, Bradley Beach

Modern Summer homes now renting; early customers secure the choice ones.

T. FRANK APPLEBY,

Offices opp. depots. Asbury Park. Allenhurst. Bradley Beach.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

For full particulars of furnished Cottages for rent or sale apply or write C. D. Snyder, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Open all the year.

IF YOU HAVE $10 and can save $2.50 a week, you can own this cosy home, 32 minutes out, in the hills of New Jersey. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 1,041, New York.

MONTCLAIR

Opportunity never before offered, client going West, will sacrifice; new modern residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sunparlor, every appointment, excellent location; $6,500.

MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair. Phone 675.

MONTCLAIR FOR RENT, June to October.

An unusually attractively furnished HOUSE of 9 rooms and bath. Good grounds, cabin, stable, or garage; excellent location. 9-ROOM HOUSE, unfurnished; bath and every improvement; central location; $600 per yr.

HUGHES & WHITBY 300 Bloomfield Av., MONTCLAIR.

Culvers Lake Handsome Summer home, sale or rent. Eight rooms and attic, completely furnished, including piano, thoroughly up-to-date. Garage attached. Ideally situated; price, $6,500. Reasonable terms can be arranged. For information see Frank Lyons at Boat House, Culvers Lake, or Mr. Walter McManus, care of McManus Bros., Elizabeth, N. J.

Forest Hill, N. J. Adjoining 350-Acre Park. Highest, healthiest and most beautiful suburb within 10 miles of New York City; connected by four steam roads and Hudson & Manhattan Electric tubes. Choice building lots, plots, and a few parks ready for sale.

FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION, Newark, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHERE PLOTS ARE A PROFITABLE PURCHASE

Money wisely invested in land returns a higher rate of interest than any other security.

Every one cannot afford to buy a house, but nearly everybody can see the way clear to own a building plot.

Enhancement in land values depends upon location, transportation, population, class of improvements and neighborhood influences.

Brightwaters

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THE FASTEST GROWING HOME COMMUNITY ON THE SOUTH SHORE

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Even the casual visitor is aware that Forest Hills Gardens differs greatly from all other suburbs. The basic causes that produce this difference may not, at first glance, be understood, yet the effect is immediately recognized.

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Transportation, booklet, or any desired information, may be secured from Dept. T., New York Office, 47 West 34th St.

Sage Foundation Homes Company

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Desirable furnished Summer cottages, close to Shark River and ocean, at reasonable rates.

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RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

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Send for Booklet.

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First mortgages accepted as part of purchase price up to 75%.

Liberal discounts for cash.

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	Per Month
FOR RENT (Furnished.)	
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A Time Saving Location.

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Upper Part Both Buildings

Entire to one Tenant or divided into separate floors.

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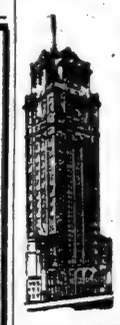

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The Only Remaining Floor

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Light Lofts

Including Heat and Elevator Service.

9,000 Sq. Ft.

$1,800 PER YEAR.

WITH 125 FEET STREET FRONTAGE.

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13TH TO 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

First loft, 160x50, $4,000, including 10 h. p. Second loft, 200x50, $2,500, including 10 h. p. Third loft, 200.50, $2,600, including 10 h. p. WILL DIVIDE. BROKERS PROTECTED.

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Will rent smaller space if desired. Available for printer, lithographer, manufacturer; large office or showroom space; reasonable rent. Apply premises.

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We have very desirable stores in new 125th St. and intersecting avenues. Attractive prices.

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Other Real Estate Advertisements in Section Five.

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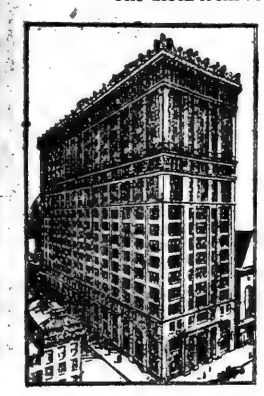
One block from 14th St. Subway Station



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TOP FLOOR
11,100 SQUARE FEET
Best practical floor in this city regarding strength, light, height of ceilings, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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3 BRIGHT FLOORS
Steam heat, power and elevators.
RENT VERY REASONABLE

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Cathedral Plaza Apartments
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1, 2 and 3 rooms
Bath and Kitchenette in every Apartment. Furnished, $30, $40, $55 up monthly.
Dishes, Cooking Utensils, Silver.
Centrally situated, close to Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to Subway and "L" every modern, up-to-date improvement; reference essential. Telephone Riverside 3970.

LARGE LIGHT LOFTS
RENTS REDUCED.
5 EAST 17TH STREET,
RUNNING THROUGH
TO 6 EAST 18TH STREET,
bet. B'way and 5th Av., modern fireproof building.
Apply I. H. POLLOCK,
Room 905, 30 East 42d St., or your broker.

LIGHT LOFT.
Very reasonable rent $1,200; in modern building.
15 EAST 17TH ST.
Near Broadway. OWNER, Room 905, 30 East 42d St.

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76 Greenwich St.,
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Fine light lofts, 25 x 100 ft.
Suitable for any business.
Steam Heat, Passenger-Freight Elevator. Rental $780-$900.
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307 West 79th Street
Modern—Conveniently Located
Fireproof—Southern Exposure
8 rooms & 2 baths, $1,800
6 rooms & 1 bath, $1,200
For occupancy beginning June 1st special inducements will be made on two apartments.
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To Sublet to Oct. 1,
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Eight rooms and bath; unusually large; all outside rooms; conveniently arranged, overlooking the Drive.
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One 8-room apartment with 2 baths
Extra large, light rooms with eastern and southern exposure to tenants of unquestionable social standing. These apartments must be seen to be appreciated.
Superintendent on premises.
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APARTMENT to subrent eighth floor, south; 8 large rooms and 3 baths. Three exposures. Unobstructed views of Hudson River. Liberal concessions. Possession at once. Representative on premises to-day, or
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To Sublet
furnished and unfurnished.
at great reductions; all sections.
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Fine, large, nine-room ground floor, corner apartment, suitable for Doctor or other tenant. Also seven & eight room apartments. Electric light, refrigeration and laundry fuel included in rent.
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NEAR RIVERSIDE
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Up-to-date apartment house; one 4, one 6, large light rooms overlooking Hudson River; Rents $42.50 to $65; must be seen to appreciate.
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Light, roomy offices and two entire open floors FOR RENT. Daylight at the same price you are paying for dark space; subway at the door; tubes one block; complete service, light, partitions; offices $400 and up; two offices, each having 19 feet of window space, $500 apiece.
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Exceptional 5-Year Rental Proposition at Very Moderate Rent.
TO LEASE ANY PART OF 17-18-19 & 20 Central Park West, Cor. 62d St.
10,000 Square Feet on Each Floor.
ALSO ROOF.
Modern, fireproof, conveniences; new corner building; exceptional light; adapted for amusement purposes, high-class cafe and restaurant or manufacturing and showrooms. Inquire on premises or your own broker.

$525-533 West 54th St.
Second, Third and Top Lofts.
7,900 Square Feet to a Floor.
LOW RENT,
EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT,
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41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

TO LEASE
161 East 54th St.
4-story building, 25x100, between 3rd and Lexington Aves., near L station. Suitable for Automobile Shop or Manufacturing purpose. Nominal rental.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Ave., near 43d St.

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134 to 140 WEST 29th St.
LOFTS 100x100 TO LET
BOLTMANN BLDG., 7960 Mad. Square.

No. 47 Warren St.
Store and Basement
APPLY AT 187 FULTON ST.

525-533 West 54th St. | **Basement** 7,000 Square Feet. Suitable for Manufacturing or Storage.
Jacob New Realty Co.,
533 West 58th. Phone 1769 Col.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LIGHT LOFTS — Printers and m'f'rs. 50x90, 70x90, 50x150; reasonable rents. Broker or office, E. W. ELLIS BLDG., 312 E. 23d St. — ELECTRIC POWER

A 25-FOOT DWELLING
Near 42d St. and Fifth Ave.
Will alter to suit and lease for 21 years. Reasonable rent.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Yale & Towne Building
9 EAST 40TH STREET
HEART OF FIFTH AVENUE SECTION
To Lease:
2d Floor, Containing 4000 Sq. Feet

New building
Strictly fireproof
Low insurance rate
Enclosed Fire Tower
Every modern convenience
Perfect Ventilating System
Hot and cold running water
Sprinkler System throughout
3 high speed Electric Elevators
5 Minutes from Grand Central Station
Refrigerating plant for drinking water
Convenient, Subway, Elevated and proposed McAdoo Tunnel Stations

YALE

Apply on Premises
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Yale Locks and Hardware

Offices to Rent
Park Row Building
Facing Broadway — Opposite Post Office

Abundant Light and Air
City offices being moved to new Municipal Building releases large space.
Will be divided to suit.
Nine Otis high-speed elevators being installed.
Vacuum cleaners.

Transportation Facilities Exceptional
Seven principal uptown surface lines in front of building. Three elevated lines, Brooklyn Bridge, Williamsburg Subway and Bridge within two blocks. Present Subway (and two Subways under construction) uptown and to Brooklyn 1 minute walk. Hudson Tunnels and N. J. Ferries 4 to 6 minutes' walk.

For Full Information Apply at Renting Office on Premises, or at Our Office, 14 Wall Street.

Park Row Building
Agents
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON
171 West 71st St.,
N. E. Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Including electric light and refrigeration.
Rents $1,500 to $3,500.

BARNARD
106 Central Park West,
S. W. Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,500,
Including refrigeration.

HOHENZOLLERN
495 West End Ave.,
S. W. Corner 84th St.
11 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rent $2,600.

BELVOIR
472 West End Ave.,
S. E. Corner of 83d St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rent $2,000.

CARLYLE
77 West 85th St.,
8 and 10 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $1,800.

265 Central Park West
South Corner of 87th St.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,700.

NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.,
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms, all large and light.
Rents $1,400 to $1,500.

LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,900.

BALMORAL COURT
600 West 163d St.,
Southwest Corner of Broadway.
4 and 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $960.

MELVIN COURT
572-574 West 187th St.,
Subway at 191st St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rents $336 to $450.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast Corner of 140th St.
7 Rooms.
Rents $780 to $800.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.
Broadway Cor 64th Street, Telephone 3500 Columbus
or representative on premises.

---

314 West 94th St., NEAR RIVERSIDE
High class elevator apts.; all improvements.
7 large, light rooms, bath $1050
6 large, light rooms, bath $50-$60
Separate Maid's Toilet in Each Apartment.
CONCESSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
383 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $40.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Up-to-Date
APARTMENTS
2 to 9 Rooms
615 Fifth Ave.

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115 West 71st St.,
Near Broadway.
Only a few choice apartments left, consisting of
7 rooms and 3 baths
4 rooms and bath
In this newly completed fireproof house.
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1.
Immediate possession can be arranged. Apply to Supt. on premises, Tel. 4131 Col., or Hennessy Realty Co., 220 B'way. Tel. 1569 Cortlandt.

Northwest **86th St.** Corner
Central-Park-West
"LIVINGSTON"
Quality and Location Unexcelled
9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths
incl'd'g electr. light
$2,100—$2,700.
Supt. on premises.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St., (Near Central Park.)
8 Large Rooms, $1,000.
Elevator Service Day and Night.

---

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST Corner 107th St.
8 Large Rooms, $75 per Month
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Telephone Bryant 7175.

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57 WEST 58TH ST.
The Coronet
6-8-9-12 ROOMS, 2-3 BATHS
RENTS $1400 to $3600
Ten-story, fireproof building, separate passenger and service elevators, cold storage system, electric light, steam heat, telephone, mail chute, &c. Apply on premises, your own broker, or Harris & Vaughan, Agents, 509 Fifth Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

Harperley Hall
N. W. cor. Central Park West & 64th St.
TWO HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, large, light, outside rooms, overlooking Park; plenty closet room; private entrances.
8 Rooms, $2,800 11 Rooms, $3,800
3 Baths, 3 Baths,
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT.
2 Large Rooms and Bath . . . Rent $1,200
OPEN FIREPLACES FOR LOGS.
Refrigerator and ice required; restaurant, valet and maid service; various choice; service; laundry, perfectly equipped, fuel included; rooms for guests of tenants at $2 per day.
Superintendent on premises.

Washington and Jefferson,
513-525 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Complete, or Windsor & Provident, 149 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Nos. 640 and 644 Riverside Drive,
Entire Block, 141st to 142d St.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments
Ready for Occupancy May First
The location is the choicest on Riverside Drive and most convenient to Subway and Surface Transit Lines. The building embodies all the comforts and conveniences to be found in residences of the higher class. Every requirement of the most fastidious tenant has been provided for.
Suites of 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 unusually large and light rooms with 1, 2 or 3 baths. Chambers are separate from living rooms and Service quarters apart from Master's Rooms.
RENTS VERY MODERATE
Efficient Day and Night Service Assured.
NEWMARK & DAVIS, INC., Owners and Builders,
3,470 Broadway, between 141st and 142d Sts.
RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES.

---

410 Park Avenue
Corner 55th Street
12 rooms and 3 baths; 14 rooms and 4 baths. Special apartments—one to a floor—of 19 rooms and 8 baths, have seven master's chambers and seven servants' rooms. Elevators now running. Renting agent on premises.
Rents $4,000 to $11,000.
Booklet Mailed Upon Request
Estate Ogden Goelet, owner — 9 West 17th St., Dept. 2. Telephone 3460 Chelsea
Moore & Wyckoff, agents — 546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2. Cor. 45th St. Telephone 1263 Bryant

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MANHATTAN—West Side. | West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

4 & 5 ROOMS
Housekeeping Apartments
"No. 105 West 72d St.
New building. Fashionable neighborhood. Accessible to everywhere. One block from Central Park. Every luxury, comfort, and convenience.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Agent on premises, or inquire
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Agents, Broadway at 80th St.

FAIRVIEW-COURT
3117-3121 BROADWAY
Two High-Class Modern Apartments of
4 Rooms and Bath Only
Parquet floors throughout; French doors; all night telephone, elevator; convenient to subway and surface lines. Have to be seen to be appreciated.
REASONABLE RENT
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

WAUMBEK
955 West End Av., corner 107th St.
LARGEST ROOMS ON WEST SIDE.
8 rooms and 2 baths; $1,700.
LEWIS M. THIERY, on premises.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. AND 119TH ST. Especially desirable and attractive to conservative home-seeking families; seven extra large, light rooms, and closets; full service; rents extremely low; only $55 and $65. Diagrams of Superintendent, on premises, or WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., at 125th.

THE ENDYMION
332 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit and park; a refined, select house for refined small families; six and seven light, sunny rooms; modern appointments; telephone extensions. Only $45 and $55. Diagrams of Superintendent, or
Wilcox & Shelton,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

Hague Court
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.
Facing Morningside Park and near Columbia University; seven large, light rooms; rent $900-$1,000; beautifully decorated; two toilets, telephone; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs. Superintendent, 400 West 118th St., or W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Ave.

South and West Exposure
7 ROOM COR. APARTMENT
40 MORNINGSIDE PARK,
N. E Cor. West 118th Street.

ANNAPOLIS COURT
634 WEST 135TH ST.,
adjacent to Riverside Drive. Modern elevator Apartments.
ONE 4-ROOM APARTMENT . . . $42.50
ONE 6-ROOM APARTMENT . . . $60.00
Commanding an excellent view of river; convenient to Subway station.
S. E. OSSEERMAN, 30 BROAD ST.

Washington Heights, One block of Hudson River
7 ROOM CORNER APARTMENTS 8
$75 Up. 600 West 165th St.
Near 168th St. Broadway Subway Station.

TRINITY COURT,
518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate.
Superintendent on premises.

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517 WEST 113TH ST.
Beautiful high-class Elevator Apartments.
4 & 6 Rooms, $45 to $70

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4 AND 6 ROOMS
FURNISHED COMPLETE.
Fireproof high-class elevator building, near Columbia College and St. John's Cathedral.
Inquire at office.
507 WEST 113TH STREET.

3694 Broadway, at 153d St.
Attractive 5-Room Front Apartment, $35. Must See; hot water supply; elevator service. J. E. WHITAKER, 3100 Broadway, at 125th St.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 West 114th St.,
near Riverside Drive.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms.
Rents, $600 to $900.

THE BRAENDER,
418 Central Park West,
South Corner of 102d St.
6, 7 and 11 Rooms.
Rents, $840 to $2,400.

CAROLYN COURT,
N. E. Cor. B'way & 162d Street.
5, 6, and 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $900.

SYLVIA HALL,
560 West 144th St.
One block from Subway.
3 Rooms and Kitchenette.
Also 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $720.

FRANKLIN HALL,
961 St. Nicholas Av.
Near 157th Street.
4 Outside Rooms and Bath.
Rent $35 per month.

SHOREHAM,
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Corner of 113th St.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $47.50 per month.

THE EVELYN,
101 West 78th St.
Non-Housekeeping Apartment.
2 Rooms and Bath, maid service and electric light.
Rents, $480 to $600.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR
F. R. WOOD,
W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway, Corner 80th St.
Broadway at 144th St.

RIVIERA
Riverside Drive
156th to 157th Street
Highest Type Fireproof Construction.
The Riviera contains every modern improvement which can be found in any apartment house on the west side, and at a 33 1-3% less rental.

	PER ANNUM.
5 Rooms,	$720
6 Rooms,	$1,000
7 Rooms,	$1,100 to $1,200
8 Rooms,	$1,200 to $1,500
10 Rooms,	$1,400 to $1,600

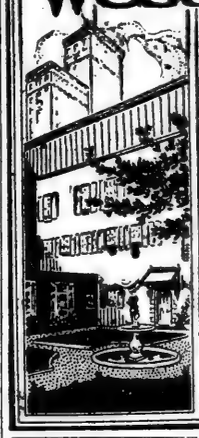
Any further information can be had from A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager, 5400—Audubon.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Convenient to all lines of transit; adjoining Morningside Park and facing Columbia University Park.
Edmund Francis Court
Amsterdam Av., N. E. Cor. 120th St.
Height of Perfection in High Class Apartment Construction.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, with Foyer.
Rents, $50 upward.
Elevator. Telephone. Hall Service.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
H. H. HAZELTON & C. R. LEVY.
115 West 42d St. Phone 6492 Bryant.

$50 $35
CORNER ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Five rooms, unusually large and light; rents reduced from $50 to $35. Also 4 and 6 rooms at reduced rates. Every modern convenience. 2 blocks to Subway. Owner on premises.
TONSBURG COURT
Phone Audubon 560.
470 West 166th St.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
8-9 Large, Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS
$1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms 14x19
Bedrooms 14x18

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Westover Court

Bachelor Apartments
211 W. 43rd St. and 212 W. 44th St., Times Square.
Now Completed and Ready for Occupancy.
Apartments of Two, Three or Four Rooms and Bath.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service and Appointments of Highest Order.
Telephones, Baths, Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Water.
Connection with First-class Restaurant
For rates and further information apply
ASTOR OFFICE,
23 W. 26th St.,
Or Superintendent on Premises.

The World's Largest Apartment House
Occupies an entire city block. Of the 176 apartments a few are available for lease at moderate rental.

The BELNORD
The highest achievement in apartment house construction.
Broadway, 86th to 87th Street.
Agent on premises, or inquire of
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Agents,
Broadway at 80th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW BUILDING,
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The VIVIA
393 Colonial Parkway
(formerly Edgecombe Av.,)
AT 153D ST.
Exceptionally situated and well planned elevator Apartments.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Every room an outside room; all large and light; abundance of closet room.
RENTALS $50 to $75.
Rental representative on premises, or
Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., Agts.,
Broadway and 156th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

104 E. 40th St. at Park Av.
One apartment left, consisting of 6 rooms and 2 baths in the aristocratic Murray Hill section. Liberal concessions to Oct. 1st. A few 5-room apartments to rent from Oct. 1st.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Owner, on premises.

1,261 MADISON AVE.,
CORNER 90TH ST.
8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
Rents $1,800 and $2,100.
Choice location on the east side, crest of Carnegie Hill; Park entrance street.
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
1,171 Madison Av.

46-48 East 129th
Seven extra large, light rooms, all improvements; $40. Apply janitor or H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS
Cor. 179th St. & Morris Ave.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3 rooms, $23 to $28
4 rooms, $30 to $36
5 rooms, $44 to $46
Just Completed.
Largest rooms in the finest residential section of Bronx; southern exposure; location ideal and convenient; near 3d Av. "L" Tremont Station, 180th St. Crosstown and Jerome Av. cars one block from premises. Can be seen evenings.

---

900 SUMMIT AV.
Cor. West 161st St. Six minutes' walk from 155th "L" station; rare chance; 4, 5, 6 large, light rooms, facing McComb's Dam Park and Harlem River; all modern improvements; telephone and electric light. $25-$37. COWLES, Supt.

GREYLOCK COURT
Northwest corner 168th St., Boston Road. Finest elevator apartment in Bronx; 3 blocks east of 169th St. "L" station; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $384 to $800 per year.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Hotel Orleans
100 West 80th St.,
Facing Central Park;
Two and Three Room Apartments,
Furnished, All Light and Outside Rooms,
By the week or month.
Special rates now owing to a change in management.
Monthly, $50 and Up.
Weekly, $15 and Up.
Also single rooms $6 and up.

The Apartment Subletting Co.,
2-8 Room Apartments
To Sublet
at great reductions; in all sections.
The Apartment Subletting Co.
'Phone, Rector 8920. 74 Broadway.

Beautiful six room Apartment
with 25-foot foyer, in one of the finest modern buildings; exceptional service; all rooms light and big; cool in Summer; exquisitely furnished; available immediately to Oct. 1; $135 monthly; big bargain. Apply afternoons, Apartment 2D.
The Roxborough,
251 West 92d St.

SUMMER RENT
MAY TO OCTOBER.
A light, cool apartment, furnished; windows 4 sides; 8th floor; key to Gramercy Park.
RATES LOW.
J. W. JENKS, 36 Gramercy Park.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very Desirable Furnished Apartment,
2 rooms and bath.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED,
at an attractive rental, an exquisite apartment of 7 rooms and 2 baths in modern fireproof building of highest class; luxuriously and completely furnished; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 237 West 74th St. near Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

PARK SLOPE
205-207 Park Place; beautiful apartments; 7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; neighborhood first class; 7 minutes' walk subway; 6 trolley lines. Telephone 3347 Prospect; keys, 215 Park Place.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 Madison Avenue
Large and perfectly arranged duplex housekeeping Apartments in the above absolutely fireproof building, corner of Madison Av. and 30th St.; spacious rooms, with parquet floors, electric lights and baths; extra rooms for maids.
25 East 30th St.
one duplex non-housekeeping unfurnished Apartment of three large rooms and bath.
RESTAURANT FOR TENANTS ONLY.
A very desirable ground floor Apartment for high class physician, also in 31 East 30th St., connecting, large living room and bath; restaurant and room service if desired.

---

30 E. 55th St.
Corner Madison Avenue.
Modern 10-story fireproof bldg.
One Apartment to a Floor.
Light on all sides.
9 ROOMS—3 BATHS
3rd floor, $4,000. 4th floor, $5,000.
Inquire Owner on Premises or Any Broker.

JACKSON REALTY CO.
has one apartment to rent at
771 MADISON AVE.
Southeast corner 66th St.
10 rooms, exceptionally large, 4 baths, individual laundry, and all modern improvements. One apartment on a floor. $5,000 rent. Apply to your own broker, or Supt. on premises. Telephone 7735 Plaza.

WHY TRAVEL UPTOWN
in crowded cars or Subway? Live near your office and the leading hotels, theatres and shops. We offer you the finest apartments *downtown* at less than *uptown* rentals. In strictly high-class modern building managed by the owners.
Six and seven rooms, bath . . . . . $1,200-$1,600
3 and 4 rooms, bath, maid service . $660-$900
39-43 E. 27TH ST.

GRAMERCY PARK
36 Gramercy Park East.
APARTMENTS.
Unusually airy, light and convenient. Access to inclosed park.
For Rent $2,000 - $3,000
For Sale 8,700 - 12,000
Inquire of Superintendent.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT OF 2 ROOMS.
104 EAST 40TH ST.
at Park Avenue.
PRIVATE ENTRANCE FROM STREET.

Gramercy Court,
152 EAST 22D ST.
5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents moderate. Apply on premises.

INSURANCE COSTLY FOR COMPENSATION

New York Employers Will Have to Pay More Than Double the Massachusetts Rates.

DUE TO LIBERAL BENEFITS

State Department Working Out the Minimum Charges That Stock and Mutual Companies Must Receive.

Rates for employers' liability and workmen's compensation insurance in this State will be from two and one-quarter to two and two-fifths times the rates charged in Massachusetts and one and one-quarter times those charged in Wisconsin, in the opinion of the State Insurance Department. This is due to the fact that the compensation to be paid on account of the injury or death of employes is much more liberal under the New York law, which is to take effect on July 1, than those of any other State.

The Insurance Department is empowered by the act to fix the minimum rates that may be charged by either stock or mutual insurance companies, in order that cut-throat competition may not result in insolvency, to the detriment of the injured employes. In effect, this means that the department will fix the rates, so that one company is not likely to charge higher rates than a competitor. In preparing its data for rate-making the department has arrived at certain tentative conclusions, although its work is not yet concluded.

The first work of the department was to make an investigation of the accident experience and the relative cost of compensation in the States of Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan, and California. Various statistical data were gathered from the industrial commissions and the Insurance Departments in those States.

The department then proceeded to make a calculation of the relative cost of compensation in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. The results were incorporated in a memorandum containing a number of statistical tables, and such memorandum was submitted to various actuarial authorities and elicited general favorable comment.

On the basis of the Massachusetts experience, the department arrived at the average cost per 100 accidents under the Massachusetts act, as compared with the average cost per 100 accidents under the New York act, expressed in terms of week's wages, to be as follows:

Temporary disability, Mass.	48.8900
Temporary disability, N. Y.	64.5566
Permanent disability, Mass.	65.7911
Permanent disability, N. Y.	240.9031
Dismemberment, Mass.	16.4702
Dismemberment, N. Y.	82.0860
Death, Mass.	71.4832
Death, N. Y.	217.4613
Medical, Mass.	53.7000
Medical, N. Y.	83.0400

The total indicates that the net cost of compensation will be 268 per cent. of the net cost for Massachusetts. The same comparison made with the Wisconsin act shows that the net cost of the New York act will be 141 per cent. of the net cost under the Wisconsin act.

After making an analysis of the present rates charged in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, and the experience of the companies, the department formed a conclusion which, of course, is not final but rather provisional, that the probable New York rates will be from 2.25 per cent. to 2.40 per cent. of the Massachusetts premiums, and about 1.25 per cent. of the Wisconsin premiums. This is subject to further revision, but from all the discussions and conferences in which the department has thus far participated, it is clear that its conclusions are practically in harmony with the conclusions arrived at by liability underwriters who have had a long experience in rate making.

Having made this comparison of the relative cost under the two acts, the next step was to determine what has been the actual experience of the companies in Massachusetts on the basis of the premium rates charged by them in that State. The Massachusetts department requires all companies to submit their experience in detail for each classification on terminated policies. These returns are made as of Dec. 31 by each company and the results are tabulated in the department. The work is now nearly completed, and the department will soon be in a position to see what the actual loss ratio has been for each classification.

With such data in hand it will be possible to apply the factor previously referred to, namely, 268 per cent., to the net cost in Massachusetts and load the result with proper factors for the cost of administrative expenses, commissions, inspections, and claim adjustments. The stock companies will probably require as much as 40 per cent. for such loading, such percentage being distributed in the following manner:

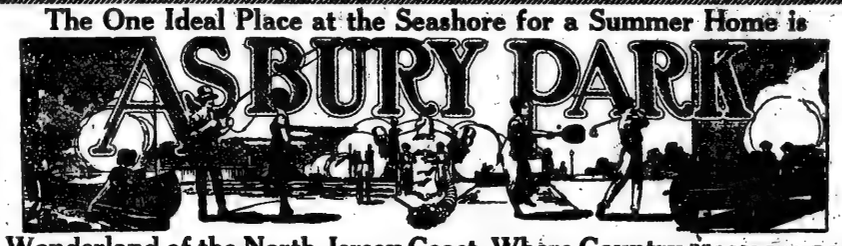
	P. C.
Administrative expenses, including taxes	12½
Acquisition expenses, including commissions to agents	17½
Inspections	5
Claim adjustments	5

The total will represent the minimum rate to be used by both stock and mutual companies.

The rate-making work has been done under the immediate supervision of Leon S. Senior, who is to be Chief Examiner of the new Workmen's Compensation Bureau.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

The One Ideal Place at the Seashore for a Summer Home is



Wonderland of the North Jersey Coast, Where Country Meets the Sea

Asbury Park has all of the essential features of the most modern American City. Broad, shaded, graveled avenues, wide sidewalks; parks, lakes, and woods; beautiful boulevards along the coast and many drives thru the country; artesian water supply; 300 stores; first class postal service; 200 trains daily to and from New York and Philadelphia; the finest boardwalk on the Atlantic Coast; fine beaches for surf bathing; many free pavilions; free orchestra concerts; organ recitals, oratorios, grand concerts by famous bands and soloists; dancing, carnivals, on lakes and land; fireworks, salt and fresh water fishing, canoeing, motorboating, crabbing, tennis, bowling, golf, trap shooting, baseball, sightseeing trips; every form of high class theatrical entertainment. Salt water swimming pool.

No Saloons. Absolutely Free from Mosquitoes and Malaria.

An early visit to Asbury Park for the purpose of inspecting Summer homes is advised. Send your name and address to the Municipal Information Bureau, 307 Boardwalk, N. J., for a SUMMER HOMES FOLDER and list of Real Estate Agents, any of whom will be glad to make an appointment to take you by auto or carriage upon a tour of inspection.

$250 WILL RENT a cottage with six rooms and bath, with nice lawn, back yard, shade trees, etc., ready for occupancy, except linen and silver; $300 WILL RENT a cottage nearer the ocean; $460 WILL RENT a cottage of seven rooms with all improvements; $500 WILL RENT a splendid cottage of 8 or 9 rooms with all improvements; $650 to $700 WILL RENT a modern corner property on a wide avenue near the beach, 4 to 6 bedrooms and garage; $800 to $1,000 WILL RENT a Summer mansion with 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, and fine grounds. Many properties to select from.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL—TRAINS Leave New York:

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LIBERTY ST.—Week days, 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 9:00 P. M.; 12:01 midnight; Saturdays only, 1:20 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M.; 4:00, 9:00 P. M.

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Cottages to rent by the month or season, $600 to $900. A la carte service. Finest cuisine on the Jersey Coast. Dancing under supervision of two well-known professional dancers with fine orchestra will be featured during Summer season.

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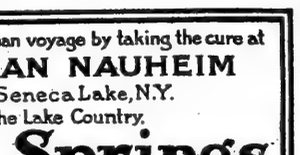

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High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required. Season June 10 to Oct. 1. Address P. Compton, Craigsmoor, N. Y., Hotel Cumberland, New York City, 43rd April 15.

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AT THE TOP OF THE AMERICAN ALPS. Altitude, 3,000 feet. Open June 25, 1914.
Many improvements now being made; plumbing and bathrooms renovated; new decorations and furnishings; golf grounds and tennis courts will be put in excellent condition; special rates on club floor exclusively for young men who come properly introduced; the dansant; music furnished by Prof. Lenzberg and his orchestra.
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A PICTURESQUE NINE-HOLE GOLF COURSE.
Automobile Headquarters Between New York and Lenox.
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Hotel, Muskoka Lakes, Canada, admitted to be Canada's finest Summer hotel, opens June 27; 1,000 feet above sea. Golf, tennis, fishing, bathing, dancing, lawn bowling, court golf, &c. For rates and particulars address E. L. Ladner, Manager; New York Booking Office 1123 Broadway.

OF CURRENT INTEREST IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

MERCHANTS OBJECT TO THE DOCK DELAY

Make Charge Against Common Carriers of Failure to Make Legal Delivery.

DOCK TRUCKS ARE A HELP

Work of Special Electric Vehicles on One of the Steamship Piers Described.

Delays in loading and unloading operations at the freight terminals on New York City's river front have become so intolerable to the merchants of New York that they have taken the bit between their teeth and called the railroads and steamship lines to account for alleged discrimination, inefficiency, delay, and failure to make legal delivery of goods at the terminals, says Commercial Vehicle. A hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission recently came to a close, after perhaps the greatest amount of valuable testimony ever taken had been given by the witnesses for the two sides. This case, like a similar one pending in Philadelphia, is one of a series being brought up by the National Team Owners' Association, through the various local organizations. The complaint was made in Philadelphia against twenty-three common carriers in that city, and in New York City against a larger number. The allegations were in brief:

"That the defendants do not perform their full duty as common carriers of freight for hire, or the full service for which they exact and receive from shippers, compensation, in that they do not make a proper and complete delivery at their terminals and in that they discriminate between persons and places."

In this connection it is interesting to note the work being done on docks by electric trucks of special character thus described by The Edison Monthly:

"The poor old horse has been the butt of every criticism that has been leveled at New York's transportation methods. He has been ridiculed as he wearily plodded crosstown with a street car at his heels; his bony frame has been a hatrack for antiquated cab-driver jokes; he has been pointed out as an obstacle in the path of progress, yet he has borne it all with never a protest.

"It thus becomes a pleasure to point out one instance in which the horse is unjustly blamed for causing delay.

"New York's waterfront traffic, particularly the congestion of trucks along the piers of West Street, has been a popular example for those who would point out the horrors of equine motive power, the long lines of teams awaiting their turns to load or unload their consignments of freight offering a choice field for comparison between horseflesh and motor truck. Yet of all the arguments that have been advanced, the only one of any real importance is that horse and wagon take up almost twice as much street room as a motor truck of the same carrying capacity. The speed factor is hardly worth considering, for the movement of the trucks is wholly dependent on the freight handling capacity of the pier organization, while economy of operation is a subject that is entirely beyond the sphere of comparison.

"Investigate conditions along West Street at the shipping hour. The long lines of idle horses cannot but suggest a great economic loss. But don't blame the horses. Down at the piers of the Fall River and Providence lines the percentage of horses is just as great as at any of the other piers—so is the quantity of freight—but what a difference in the condition of the street at the pier bulkhead. Compared with other piers this street is clear—so clear, in fact, that one is tempted to think the steamers are losing their frieght business.

"A glance inside, though, soon dispels such thoughts. Great piles of cases tower toward the girders as far as the eye can reach, and even though these are trundled away as fast as great drays can pile up their loads, the mountains never grow less. Far into the night, long after the ships have departed eastward, the attack on the mountains of packing cases continues.

"It is estimated that 2,000 trucks handle the incoming and outgoing freight of the Fall River vessels at these piers, yet the streets adjacent are far clearer of traffic than at any of the other great shipping centres. And the reason for this is found on the piers in the work-devouring electric trucks that shift hundreds of tons of freight each day. Before hearing more about these, let us look back at the methods that prevailed before the electrics made their appearance.

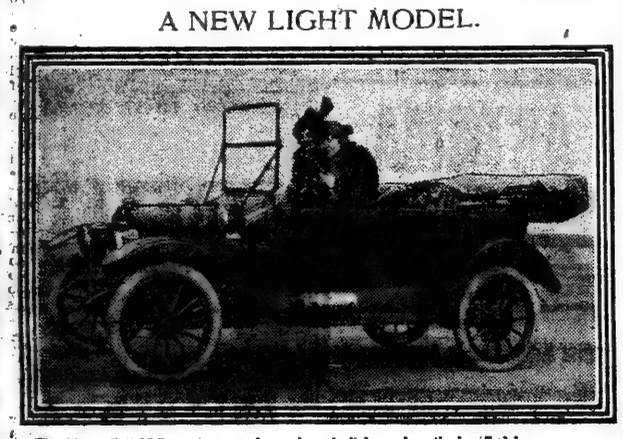
"Just as much confusion on the street as at any pier, just as much turmoil on the dock, and just as much delay in clearing out the freight. Just as much fighting among rival drivers too, and an almost impossible tangle of horses and hubs. And all because teams that were bringing loads to the steamers drove out on the pier with those that were after consignments. They added their freight to the piles that were being unloaded from the ships. Wagons with outbound freight and wagons for incoming goods mixed indiscriminately in the narrow confines of the pier shed. Of course there was delay, and quite naturally the teams that came late had to await their turns in the congestion of West Street.

"Now the little electrics are at work and the teams with eastbound freight are excluded from the pier. They drop their loads on a weighing platform at the bulkhead, and as fast as the records are made the load is picked up by a power truck and wheeled into the hold of the vessel. The little trucks carry almost as much as a horse dray, but instead of piling up goods and adding to the pier congestion, they go straight from the bulkhead platform into the hold of the vessel. This of course leaves the floor of the pier free to receive the discharged cargo, and for trucks that come to take away these goods. In other words, all the freight on the pier floor is incoming stuff to be carted away by trucks. All that is unloaded at the bulkhead is outgoing and is carried into the hold of the vessel by electrics.

"The trucks are equipped with motors for each wheel; a pinion on the end of the armature shaft meshes with a gear bolted on the wheel, thus doing away with the use of chain and countershaft. The trucks have a speed of seven miles an hour and will climb a 28 per cent. grade when loaded. Energy is furnished from a 44-cell lead storage battery, delivering 85 volts on the discharge. In addition to the freight-shifting trucks there is a larger machine equipped with a crane for picking heavy pieces from the ground and lifting them to waiting wagons or to the loading platform. This crane will lift a ton weight at the rate of 40 feet a minute. It is operated by an electric motor which takes its energy from the storage battery.

"Through the use of these electric trucks outbound shipments get rid of their loads without delay and leave the pier, while at the same time those that are calling for goods drive into the pier for loading, and West Street is left free of blockade."

A NEW LIGHT MODEL.

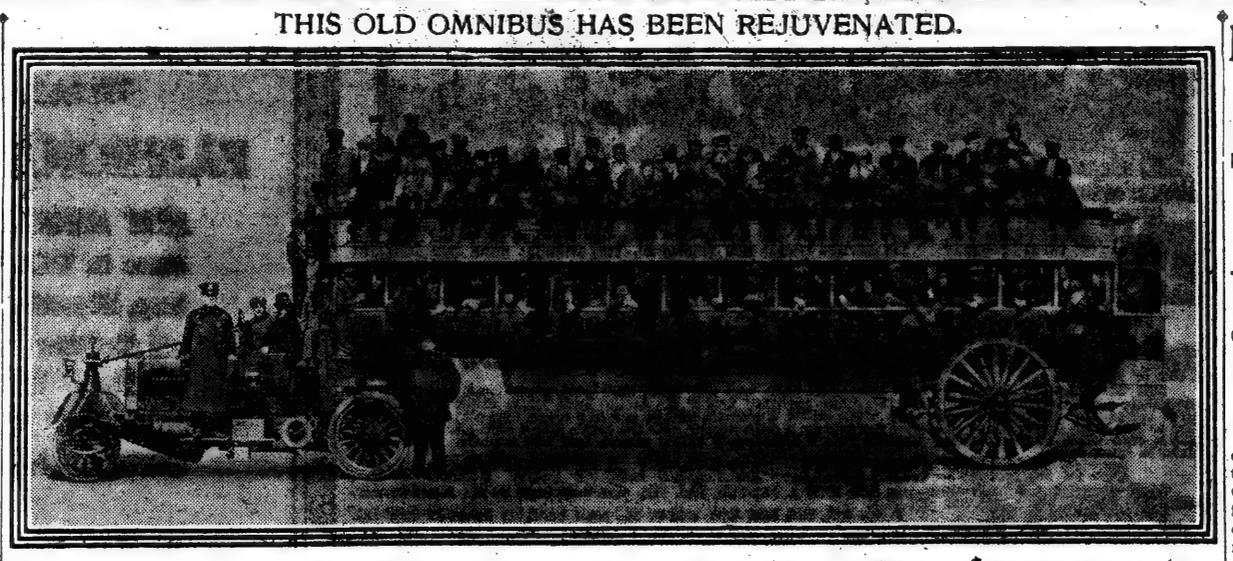


The Maxwell "25" touring car shown here is light and easily handled by a woman.

Dangerous to Use One Light.

On country roads it is highly dangerous to drive with only one front lamp lighted, and motorists should be careful to avoid this condition, according to William C. Poertner, a local dealer. Many accidents have occurred due to one lamp showing no light, especially when it was the one on the left side. A driver approaching such a car may mistake it for a motor cycle when he sees but one lamp, and on very narrow roads may drive too close, with damaging results. An accident of this sort happened not long ago at Forest Hills, L. I., when two cars were wrecked.

THIS OLD OMNIBUS HAS BEEN REJUVENATED.



After carrying loads of from 60 to 100 persons between the Centennial Exposition and the City Hall, Philadelphia, in 1876, this ancient bus has been doing picnic service in Brooklyn. A Knox-Martin tractor now does the work of the ten horses that used to draw it. The owner proposes to send it over the Lincoln Highway route to San Francisco for the Panama Exposition.

AUTOS INVADING HONGKONG COLONY

Despite Lack of Roads American Motors Are Popular There —Building Highways.

Although the chief portion of the colony of Hongkong is an island composed almost entirely of a mountain ridge, in which roads have been constructed in the past only for pedestrians, sedan chairs, or jinrickishas, and mostly at exceedingly steep grades, the past year has developed a considerable trade in automobiles, according to Consul General George E. Anderson, stationed there. Some forty or more are now in use in the colony and three garages are doing a thriving business in renting cars for tourists and pleasure parties.

"It has come to be a fashionable as well as a common thing," he reports, "for Chinese festal parties to add an automobile ride along the seashore to other means of entertainment. Public cars, accordingly, are usually those built for large parties, not necessarily speedy or of high power, but roomy. Well-to-do Chinese and Eurasians have begun purchasing medium to low-priced cars for private use, and these cars, mostly American, follow the usual run of such machines for family use in the United States. Cars at around $1,500 gold and weighing about 3,000 pounds and seating ordinarily four or five persons are usually preferred. American cars are in most general use, as they are about 30 per cent. cheaper, quality for quality. European makes are preferred for their strength and finish, but American cars represent more value in this market for the price.

"There is a strong movement in the colony toward the improvement of all roadways on the lower levels and on the mainland portion of the colony, so as to accommodate automobile traffic. The extension of roadways into the interior of the mainland is difficult, in view of a range of high hills to be crossed, but a considerable amount of road building for military purposes has already been done, and further extension and widening of this system are being made as funds and opportunity are had. The prospects of considerable road extension for motor purposes are favorable, and it is probable that the extension of a motor road to points near the Chinese frontier, particularly to Fanling, a popular golf course, will be made in the immediate future."

SENATORS ON ROADS.

Several Express Their Views to Three A's on Federal Aid.

When the United States Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reports on the Federal aid good roads measure which found approval in the House of Representatives, it will probably be followed by a thorough debate on the most effective plan obtainable, when the subject is approached from a national viewpoint. Recent replies from Senators to a communication sent to them by George C. Diehl, Chairman of the A. A. A. National Good Roads Board, indicate a quite positive interest of the members of the other branch of Congress. Among those who have not hesitated to express pronounced views on the subject is Senator Lane of Oregon, who said recently.

"I would like to see a plan devised by which main highways of the country would be constructed by the Government, making use of the army engineers in the construction, and have the States, through the use of the prisoners, build feeders to them."

Senator Smoot of Utah gave this summation of the subject:

"I will frankly state that I am opposed to the so-called Shackleford Roads bill, for I believe that it is nothing more or less than a pork-barrel measure. I am in favor of good roads legislation, but before embarking upon it I believe it is the duty of Congress to agree on a comprehensive plan which will not only benefit the States, but the nation."

Senator Shepard of Texas said:

"I am in favor of people's legislation along this line. I will go thoroughly into the matter at the earliest possible opportunity. The Senate Committee on Agriculture, of which I am a member, has reported a Good Roads bill, and it is now on the calendar."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts said:

"Personally, I believe that roads should be constructed by local communities, but I am well aware of the fact that we have reached a point where we are almost certain to have national legislation. That being the case my desire is that the money be so appropriated, under a definite plan, that waste may be prevented and the best possible results obtained."

Truck Works for Lou Dillon.

The Southern farm which is the present home of three of the greatest race horses the world has ever seen counts a motor truck as one of its most valuable assets. Curles Neck Farm, at James River, Va., is the property of C. K. G. Billings, and on it the three speedsters, Uhlan, Lou Dillon, and The Harvester, are kept. Blooded cattle are also bred there. But, unlike the ordinary farm, horses are but little used in hauling service, according to a letter recently written by George W. Bedell, the manager, to a Toledo motor company. Mr. Bedell says that a three-ton truck manufactured by the Toledo concern does practically all the work usually performed by horses, making daily trips between the farm and the City of Richmond, about fifteen miles distant.

FINE SCENERY ON NEW JERSEY RUN

Route of Trip Described by A. C. A. Touring Bureau Is Through Hill Country.

THE ROAD DIRECTIONS

Good Motoring Conditions Prevail and Satisfactory Accommodations Can Be Had Also.

The section of New Jersey traversed on the trip outlined below by the bureau of tours of the Automobile Club of America cannot be surpassed in beauty of scenery by any trip of equal distance in that State. Good roads will be found throughout the run, and the accommodations are satisfactory. The Forty-second Street Ferry is crossed to Weehawken. From the ferry up the hill and then by way of Third Street the Hudson County Boulevard is reached. Here turn left for one-half mile, then at the trolley crossing turn right into Gardner Street, after which bear left and cross the trolley into Secaucus Road. This is the beginning of what is commonly called the Paterson Plank Road which runs through Homestead, Secaucus, Carlstadt and Wallington to Passaic.

At Passaic turn left and go through Richfield and along into the Valley Road to a small hotel, making there a right turn into Great Notch Road, a beautiful winding thoroughfare which passes Great Notch at the station. The route then leads on through Little Falls, where the Passaic River and the Morris Canal are crossed, and continues by way of Mountain View to Lincoln Park. The road now passes into a hilly section through Glenview, passing Hook Mountain to the south and running through Montville into Myrtle Avenue in Boonton. Through this section many beautiful little towns have been built up in recent years.

In Boonton turn left into Main Street, cross a bridge and at once turn right and a beautiful road will be found along the Jersey City Reservoir running through Cobbs Corners to Parsippany. Go straight on through the crossroads at this place and follow the main road through Morris Plains to the park in Morristown. Go out Mt. Kimble Avenue from this place over a good narrow concrete road to Bernardsville, where a good macadam road will be found leading to Basking Ridge.

A very attractive section of the country is passed through in following the road through Millington, Berkeley Heights, New Providence, and Summit to Milburn. At this point Ridgewood Avenue and South Orange Avenue lead through South Orange. Then go by way of Centre Street, Harrison Street and Central Avenue running through East Orange to Newark. From Central Avenue turn right into Broad Street and just beyond the station turn left into Fair Street, which makes a connection by way of Polk Street and Ferry Street with the Essex-Hudson Lincoln Highway, formerly called the Plank Road, which is in good condition to the Hudson County Boulevard. This road affords several outlets to the various New York City ferries.

REGISTRATIONS SHOW GAINS

Big Increase in Illinois, for Example, Indicates Good Business.

"Never in the history of the motor car industry has it been so absolutely demonstrated that the automobile is a tool of civilization as during the past few months," said W. H. Van Dervoort, head of a large motor company, last week. "Pessimistic talk has been rife for the past six months. If there has really been a money stringency, it has not hit the motor car industry; at least not those manufacturers who are making honest cars at honest prices.

"My statements are based on official figures issued by various Secretaries of State relative to new records for motor car registrations. Take, for instance, the State of Illinois. During a period from Jan. 15 to March 25, 51,000 registrations have been made. This, mind you, is the worst buying season of the year. With 51,000 cars already registered, and the buying season only just begun, it is evident that registration records in Illinois will be shattered by many more thousands.

"During 1913 there were 37,000 registrations in Illinois, against 22,000 in 1912. There has already been a gain of 14,000 over 1913 for the same period, and an increase over 1912 of 29,000. Not only is this true of Illinois, but other States show a big increase in motor car buying. I regret I have not at hand the total increase of registrations throughout the country, as these figures would put to rout any pessimistic theories."

DO YOU KNOW

that there are 28 different shock absorbers on the market? Do you know which will render best service on your car?

Do you know which will give best value for the money? Probably not. But we do. We can't afford to go wrong, for we want to help you solve future motor problems. Moreover, we insure a substantial saving in money as well as time. This is but one of the many things we do for motor car owners. Satisfied customers will tell you about us. Send for circular of our complete motor car service.

GOODELL & CO.
Incorporated
Motor Car Specialists.

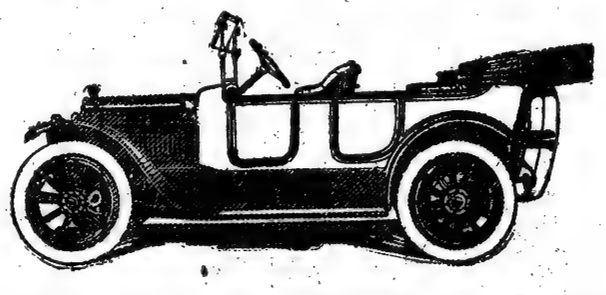
POPE QUALITY HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED

MODEL "35"

POPE-HARTFORD

$2250

For Five Passenger Touring Car or Two Passenger Roadster. $2850 for Three Passenger Coupe. Complete Equipment.



A Car of Ability, Economy & Durability

The Latest Product of the Pope Manufacturing Company

THIS new and well tried model represents the most modern ideas in Automobile building—Pope Long Stroke, Four Cylinder, Forty Horse-power Motor—Four Speed Roller Bearing Transmission—Gray & Davis Electric Starting and Lighting—Pope Carburetor—Left Drive—Center Control.

In every sense Model 35 is beyond criticism and maintains the world-wide reputation and prestige of the Pope Manufacturing Company.

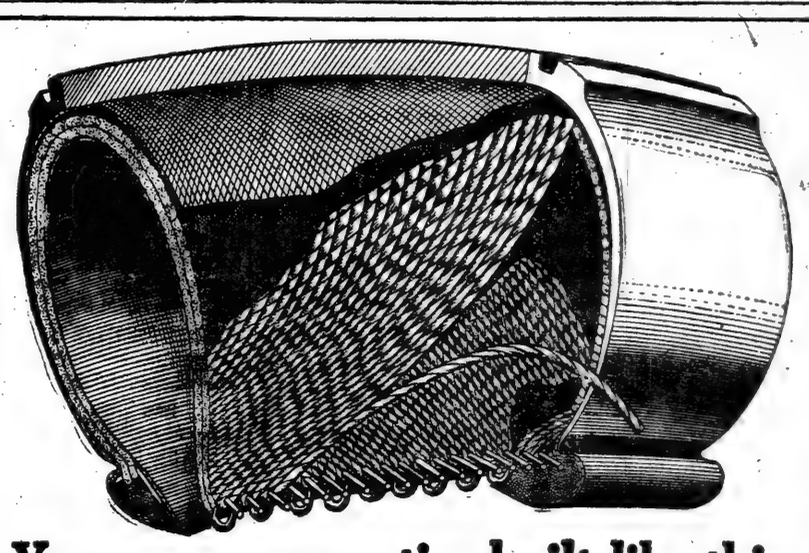
In power, Model 35 is at least 25 per cent. more efficient than the notably powerful 1913 Pope.

In economy of operation Model 35 has established a new record.

A Demonstration Will Convince You That Model 35 Is the Ideal "Four"

POPE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1759 Broadway, N. Y.

TELEPHONE 3330—COLUMBUS



You never saw a tire built like this

unless it has been your good fortune to see a

Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tire

Built for the man who wants the best

The one big step forward in tire construction—with its strong, flexible, wonderfully active and strain-resisting, rubber-filled and rubber-covered Cable Cords.

Note in the illustration the two layers of continuous insulated Cable Cords which are laid at perfect tension and securely anchored to the base.

This construction brings about an ideal tire condition—*uniform tension in all parts—correct resilience and less resistance in contact with road—wonderful strength and remarkable life!* That's why

It cuts down your gasoline bills—often as much as 25%

It brings out power in your engine you never knew was there
(We have records of 15 per cent more horsepower developed)

It will carry you more miles

You can start quicker, steer easier and coast farther

You are practically immune to that expensive accident—stone bruising

All these advantages—and more—invite your investigation

We have prepared an interesting booklet on the Silvertown which gives full details—write for it. Or, if you prefer, drop a card to our nearest branch and our representative will call and give further particulars.

The B. F. Goodrich Company

Factories: Akron, Ohio 1780 Broadway Branches in All Principal Cities

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods

MOTORING NEWS OF THE WEEK

COMFORT KEYNOTE OF BODY DESIGN

The Proportions of a Car Are Important for Both Engine and Passengers.

EUROPE SHOWS THE WAY

Gives People and Not Baggage Best Position in Relation to Wheels, Says Emond.

The important practical function of an automobile body is to carry passengers comfortably, according to W. H. Emond, body designer for one of the automobile companies.

"To obtain passenger comfort, dimensions must be right for normal human beings, cushion springs should be so constructed as to carry their load without bottoming on rough roads, and back upholstery must be so shaped as to conform to the human figure, relieve it from severe shock, and make it unnecessary for the passenger to repeatedly shift about on a long ride in an effort to obtain an easy position," said he the other day. "This last is the real test of upholstery design.

"There is, however, in addition to the mere body dimensions, and beside the relative merits of different spring suspensions, a still more important element for consideration in designing a car for riding comfort, and that is the general assembly, taking into account the distribution of the weight above the springs and axles—to make it plain, the position of the wheels with reference to the load both of passengers and machinery.

"For the benefit of the engine and for ease of steering, assembly designers found years ago that it was essential to place the front wheel well forward; usually, in a water-cooled car, on a line with the front of the radiator. For a similar consideration of passengers, European assembly designers are to-day placing the rear wheel well back, and the body designer, who in Europe is largely the assembly authority also, contributes further to comfort by keeping his passenger load well forward, allowing, of course, generous foot room, but no more.

"The manufacturers of many American cars seem not to have considered this matter of general assembly design at all, so far as passenger comfort is concerned. The method seems to have been to place the front wheel according to accepted practice, then to make up their minds they will produce and advertise a certain number of inches wheel-base, and on a chassis so designed, place a body with a long tonneau compartment which projects the seat load far back of the rear axle.

"It is no wonder that a car so designed will completely use up its passengers within two hundred miles on just good, average roads, even without considering the spring suspension. Every rough spot will throw the passengers off the seat, at a speed of twenty-five miles, and yet this long, roomy tonneau is featured as of great benefit to the prospective buyer. There is plenty of room for suit cases and other baggage in the tonneau, forward of the passengers' feet—in fact, the luggage has the most comfortable spot in the body while the passengers are tossed about in the overhang.

"Owing to the fact that European carrosserie designers in the last two years have turned out a variety of bodies having the shells built to inclose tires, wheels, folded tops, and general luggage, in rear of the passenger compartments, the automobilists' eye has become accustomed to a considerable back overhang. In fact, when lines are well drawn a considerable overhang is not objectionable in itself so far as appearance goes, but to place human beings out on the end of such a springboard and play snap-the-whip with them is nothing less than cruelty to the race."

1500 LB. SAMPSON TRUCKS

¶ We still have a limited number of these trucks left—some with express body—some with open screen body, and others with panel top bodies.

REGULAR PRICE $1400.
OUR PRICE $700.

¶ Remember these are absolutely new trucks and are strictly guaranteed. They are without doubt the greatest value ever offered to the American public. Do not miss this wonderful opportunity. It is the

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

We are the largest dealers in the world in new and used automobiles and motor trucks. Send for our "Price Wrecker," a the great money saver on everything pertaining to the automobile.

Headquarters for Bosch Magnetos, Lamps, Lighting Systems, Axles, Radiators, Horns, Tires, etc.

TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS
56TH STREET & BROADWAY
1210 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

PIERCE - ARROW
USED CARS

Used Pierce-Arrow Cars, and other cars of standard makes, for sale in our Used Car Dept. for the account of our customers, are now being offered at very attractive prices—some good cars for sale at $500.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.
233-239 W. 54 St. Tel. Col. 7626.

Automobile Trips in Europe
in Renault Cars. Apply for particulars, plans, and itineraries to
GEORGES BIDAL
3 Rue Meyerbeer, Nice, France, or
9 Rue Bialse Pascal, Neuilly on Seine.

TRAFFIC DINNER TO ENO.

Commissioner Woods, President Marks, and Gen. Bingham to Talk.

On Tuesday evening the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee of Greater New York is to give a dinner to William Phelps Eno, out of compliment to his work for traffic regulation in this and other cities. The study of traffic conditions, at first a hobby with Mr. Eno, now takes a large portion of his time. The dinner is to be held at the Automobile Club of America, and it is expected that 150 persons will be in attendance.

Those who will speak are Robert Grier Cooke, Chairman of the Citizens' Traffic Committee; W. W. Miller, who will act as toastmaster; Mr. Eno, Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, Marcus Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and Police Commissioner Arthur Woods.

VITAL TO KNOW COSTS.

Gerber Tells of Methods Employed in Figuring Expenses of Manufacture.

Few dealers in automobiles and practically no users ever stop to consider the enormous amount of detail necessary to arrive accurately at the factory cost of a car, according to Edward F. Gerber, President of one of the motor car companies.

"To secure the exact cost of each of the 85,000 parts entering into an automobile requires more detail, more labor, and more vexation of spirit than the average man can readily understand," said he last week. "Yet for any manufacturing concern to be a success it is absolutely necessary to have some good system of arriving at the cost of its product. Cost records can be kept by many small manufacturing concerns without much trouble and expense, where their products do not differ materially. But with a large motor company the case is different. Its output is large and extensive, every car being made up of innumerable small parts. This makes necessary the installation of a very comprehensive department to correctly determine the cost of every finished car.

"To arrive at the figures, many actual tests must be made, especially in the machine shops and in the painting and trimming departments. Not only the amount of material used in the construction of each part must be figured, but also the labor cost and any waste in materials. While there is no great waste in the larger items entering into a car, yet the percentage runs high in a great many things. For instance, in cutting up hides for upholstering purposes the waste is very large. This is also the case with many of the smaller items, such as tacks, bolts, screws, rivets, paints, &c. An accurate account is kept of each test, so that a fair and safe proportion of waste may be determined, and proper allowances made therefor.

"Every month the records of the past month are checked over and variations are noted in the record book, so that figures are always up to date. The work requires men of much experience in cost accounting, and in addition to this they must have a practical knowledge of the automobile business. It would not be possible for any novice to furnish even a close estimate of the shop cost of different parts, for many details have to be taken into consideration which one can master only by years of experience."

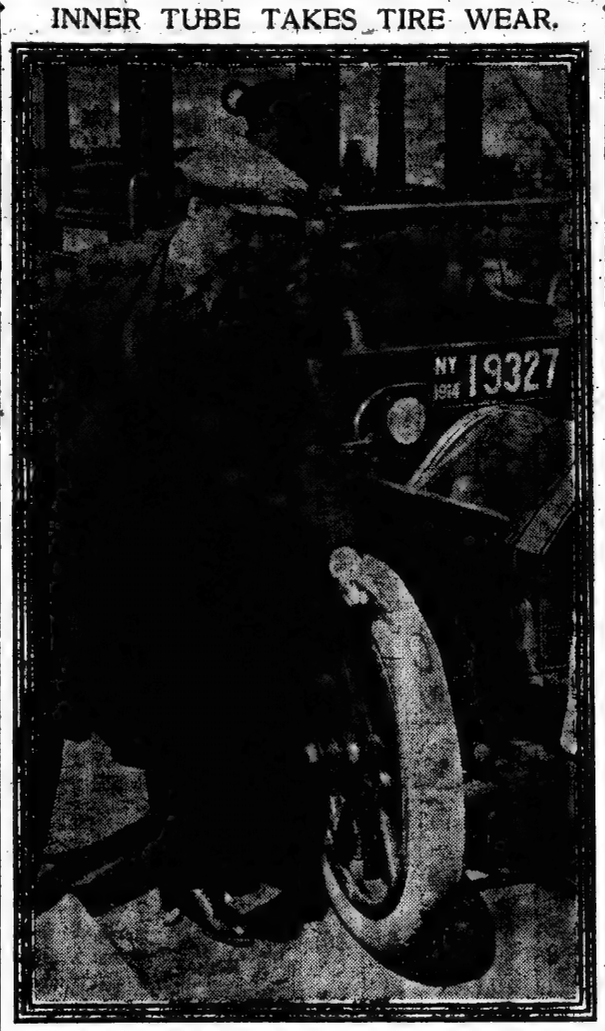
INTEREST IN ORPHANS' DAY.

Automobile Trade Supporting Annual Outing for Children on June 4.

Members of New York City's automobile trade and others are rallying to the support of the tenth annual Orphans' Automobile Day to be given under the auspices of the Orphans' Automobile Day Association to thousands of little inmates of New York orphanages, on Thursday, June 4. Entries of cars, trucks, and cash contributions are coming in rapidly, although the work has only begun.

The committee is now negotiating with the management of a park where the children are to be given luncheon and where they will engage in games of all kinds until the hour of leaving for their respective institutions.

INNER TUBE TAKES TIRE WEAR.



This shows the condition of one of the tires used in a recent test of a new English inner tube, the Searle Unburstable. The tube in this case can be seen through an old blowout in the shoe. It was unscathed after 70 miles of running under these conditions.

TESTS CAR ENAMEL BY HIS REFLECTION

Foreman Uses Fenders as Mirrors to See if Their Surface Is Right.

Although he is not in the least vain concerning his personal appearance, there is a veteran foreman in one of the big motor companies' Detroit staff who admits looking at the reflection of his own face several hundred times each day. Tom Humphreys is his name, and he bosses operations in the enameling department of the corporation's plant 5. Under his direction a big force of men is continually at work dipping in great tanks of black enamel the fenders, hoods, and other pressed steel parts of cars. The parts come completed and polished from another part of the plant, where they have been pressed to shape from the cold sheet steel. It's up to Humphreys and his men to give them the lustre.

Enameling is accomplished by three baths, each of which is followed by a baking process, which makes the enamel virtually a part of the surface. After each dipping, hoods and fenders are carefully hung in racks until the surplus enamel has run off into troughs, to be cleaned and used over again. The racks and their load are then run into the ovens. Humphreys keeps a roving eye on the early operations, but never fails to give his close personal attention to the fenders as they come from the final baking. He tests them by the accuracy and brilliance with which they reflect his own honest features.

"I know about how I ought to look," Humphreys maintains. "I'm not stuck on myself and I make due allowances. It isn't my own beauty that interests me, anyhow. But these hoods and fenders have got to tell me every time just how bad I need a shave, or they don't get by."

When passed by this unique test, a big truck takes each batch of hoods and fenders to another plant, where they meet the complete chassis. The attachment of these parts is the final operation which a car undergoes prior to the final test which precedes its trip to the shipping platform.

Mothers Should Caution Children.

"Mothers have some responsibility in the matter of street safety, as well as the owner of an automobile," says William H. Stewart, Jr., teacher of motoring. "As the mother trains her little ones to dread the fire engine and keep away from the river and the railroad track, so should she train them to keep out of the way of automobiles, and, above all, to avoid running into the middle of the street without first seeing that the way is clear."

HEADLIGHTS A DANGER.

Secretary May Says Dimming Devices Are Needed for Safe Driving.

One of the motoring problems most urgently in need of solution at the present time is that of the flaring headlight, according to Mitchell May, Secretary of State.

"As the speed of motor cars has increased, so have the power and efficiency of the lighting system improved," said he the other day. "A light may be so strong that the whole road is illuminated for several hundred yards, every object being bathed in a flood of brilliant white light. With such lamps it is often perfectly safe to drive at high speeds, and, owing to the absence of continuous traffic, in reality a good deal safer than it would be in daylight. Yet this very excellence forms the chief drawback to the modern headlight, as any one may prove for himself on any road after dark.

"There are few situations more paralyzing to the traveler of any description than meeting a motor car with powerful headlights. All that is visible to him is a pair of eye-scorching white disks set in the midst of impenetrable darkness. Anything that may be on either side of or behind those lights—man or beast—is absolutely invisible to him.

"It is not a simple matter to find a way out of the difficulty. If a low illuminating standard was set by law matters would by no means be improved, for the travelers in the light of the advancing car would not be clearly visible to the driver, and they would be able to distinguish objects on each side of and behind the car none the better. A strong light is essential to safe driving. It is quite as important that the sides of the road for 50 or 100 yards ahead should be in clear view as that the centre of the road should be visible. The only practical solution which presents itself is that of incorporating some form of glare-subduer in the construction of the lamp itself."

AUTOS FOR SIGNAL CORPS.

War Department Expects to Buy 12 This Year—Cheaper Than Mules.

The War Department will purchase during this year, if funds are available, about twelve motor chassis for the signal corps, this being a part of the equipment proposed for the aviation squadron. Some consideration has been given to the subject of the cost of motor cars, with the result that the cost of running automobiles in the army, including the wages of the chauffeur, expense of repairs, and 20 per cent. deterioration, was $0.093 per mile for two-passenger car, $0.28 for four and five-passenger cars, and $0.45 for seven-passenger cars. The cost of hauling by motor truck is 22 cents per mile.

It has been the experience of the War Department that a heavier car than one and a half tons comes to grief on the country roads and bridges over which these trucks are called upon to operate. Recently reports have been received from points throughout the United States showing the cost per ton for hauling by mule team, taking instances where teams were continually employed and fully loaded as far as possible.

These results show that the reported cost per ton per mile varied from 21.2 cents to $1.04, an average of 40½ cents, the wages of the teamster, 8 per cent. deterioration, the cost of wagon and mule, and the other expenses in connection therewith being taken into consideration. No allowance was made for interest charged on sum invested, insurance, or overhead charges. Motor trucks that have been in constant service and fully equipped have been operated for a short time, including cost of repairs and supplies and 20 per cent. deterioration, as low as 8½ cents per ton per mile.

WORK TO SIMPLIFY AUTO ENGINEERING

Standards Committee of S. A. E. Holds a Successful Meeting Here.

FOR FEWER TIRE SIZES

Problem of Glaring Headlights Also Discussed—Work Done by Various Divisions.

The Society of Automobile Engineers has just brought to a successful conclusion the first of its quarterly meetings of the Standards Committee. Heretofore, the meetings have been held semi-annually just prior to the national meetings of the society. The purpose of the new plan inaugurated during the administration of President Henry M. Leland is to make possible broadening the scope of the standardization work, which has met with general approval. During the convention of last week meetings of eleven of the active divisions or sub-committees of the Standards Committee were held. Most of the reports made were of a "progress" nature. In fact, none of the recommendations being considered can be accepted under the rules by the society officially until they have been made final and specific, approved by the Council and formally discussed at national meetings of the society, at which time ballots are cast by the members having voting power on the acceptance of practice recommended. Sixty-five experts in various lines were in attendance at the convention.

The springs division, Harold L. Pope, Chairman, is formulating a table of axle clips for use on pleasure cars, with the idea of reducing the number of sizes and submitting a design of clip that will represent the best engineering practice. Data have already been collected from a large number of automobile engineers showing the practice as to the diameter of spring clip shank with relation to the width of leaf springs and giving information as to the best methods of reducing to a minimum breakage of short spring leaves.

The prospect is that the iron and steel division, Henry Souther Chairman, will recommend that about half of the previously accepted eighty specifications of S. A. E. steels be eliminated; also that in the case of some steels the previously accepted content of phosphorus and sulphur be raised.

Prof. R. C. Carpenter, Prof. J. A. Moyer, William Guy Wall, and Herbert Chase attended the meeting of the motor testing division, at which time the three motor-testing forms submitted at the last meeting of the society were further considered, and it was decided to draw up a code for use in connection with the conduct of motor tests. The miscellaneous division, John G. Utz Chairman, recently recommended the spark plug with larger hexagon head to permit the employment of larger porcelains without disturbing interchangeability with the previously accepted standard, the A. L. A. M. spark plug, the name of which was changed to S. A. E. some years ago. A complete table of dimensions of pins for S. A. E. standard rod and yoke ends was submitted.

The electrical equipment division, A. L. Riker Chairman, took up the matter of installing fuses in circuits from storage batteries as applied to both two-wire and single-wire systems. A long discussion was also had as to the best methods of controlling the rays of headlights in such a way as to insure comfortable and entirely safe country driving. The nomenclature division, A. B. Cumner Chairman, limited its proceedings to formal discussion as to the plan and scope of future activities. A vote was passed requesting the Council to instruct the various divisions of the Standards Committee to refer to it all questions involving nomenclature. The division is cooperating with the Nomenclature Committee of the British Engineering Standards Committee, which is supported by the English Government and represents the leading engineering societies and firms of Great Britain. Charles Wheeler, a member of the Council of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, who attended the last Summer meeting of the S. A. E., is Chairman of the British Nomenclature Committee. A letter from him was read at the meeting announcing that he was sending for the consideration of the S. A. E. nomenclature division a list of words and phrases which is now under the consideration of his committee.

The meeting held last week was the first one of the electric vehicle division. The division proceeded with temporary organization, being in consultation with the delegates from the Electric Vehicle Association Standards Committee. It was the sense of the meeting that the Society of Automobile Engineers should be requested to have more electric vehicle representatives on the different divisions of the Standards Committee where the work is common to both gasoline and electric vehicles. The pleasure car wheels division took under consideration the results of an extensive series of tests of rims conducted by E. R. Hall. The division expects to make recommendations which will reduce the commonly used sizes of pneumatic tires to twelve, in any event not more than sixteen. At the present time some of the tire companies are listing fifty different sizes. A number of wheel makers attended the meeting of the division to take part in the discussion of the possibility of standardizing wood wheel dimensions and fellos bands for pneumatic tires. A number of drawings and sketches were submitted to elucidate the subject, the situation as to which appears at this time to be that it is probably feasible to recommend two sets of dimensions which will cover the practice. It is hoped that one set of dimensions could be recommended as has been done by the society in the case of solid tires, but whether this can be done will be discussed in a paper to be presented at a later date.

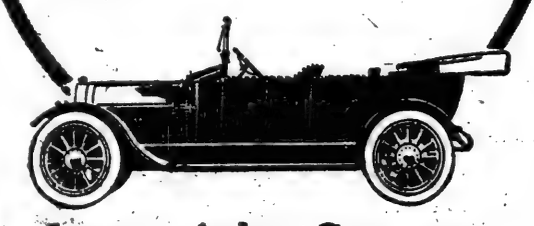
S. A. E. standards are generally used and reduce or simplify labor in the engineering, production and service departments. The money saving effected by the reduction in labor and the facility with which materials can be secured can be estimated and is large. The members of the society practically unanimously favor standardization along sound lines to a degree that will not hamper the individuality of the engineer. Recommended practices of the society have been of great benefit to the automobile industry at large.

Knight Engine
Worm Drive

These are but two of the many distinctive features that give you the greatest automobile value in the

Lyons-Knight
"The Car of Silence"

"A ride in the Lyons-Knight spoil's the enjoyment of any other car," is more than a mere expression.
If you will see this car and know its wonderful features of silence, comfort and durability—you will readily appreciate its value.
Try it!



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Newark Agents: Edwards-Knight Sales Co., 92 Central Av., East Orange, N. J.

Unanimous for Firestone

From whatever viewpoint tire efficiency is judged,
Firestone Non-Skids furnish the full answer

The packed-in merits of Firestone building satisfy alike the varied standards of progressive dealer, discriminating car owner and conscientious chauffeur. With superlatively good materials, the specialists of America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Factory have produced for you this tire of supreme comfort and car protection, sure traction, maximum heat resistance—every merit for the summer tour, along with skid prevention.

The massive letters of the non-skid tread, right-angled against skid in any direction, are built on to a body of giant strength. This unique tread with its extra volume and toughness of rubber answers the demand for safety without the addition of destructive metal appliances. It also answers the demand for economical mileage and minimum tire trouble.

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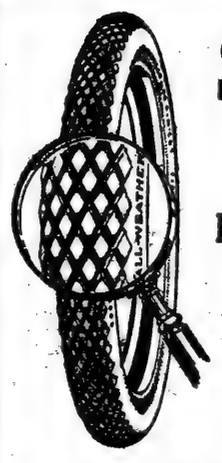

Some Tires Cost $5 to $14 More

More Than Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires

Sixteen makes sell higher—up to one-half higher. Seven now ask as much for three tires as Goodyear asks for four. All because our matchless output has brought Goodyear costs way down.

Save This Extra Price

Remember that No-Rim-Cuts were for years the high-priced tires. They cost one-fifth more than others, because of costly features others never used.

Now their very popularity has brought down making cost. No-Rim-Cut prices last year dropped 28 per cent. Get this saving in the tires you buy this year.

Get These Things, Too

Get our No-Rim-Cut feature. No other satisfactory way has been found to end this fearful waste.

Get our "On-Air" cure. This extra process saves the blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric. We give it to you at an extra cost of $1,500 daily.

Get our rubber rivets. We form hundreds in each tire, before vulcanization, to combat tread separation.

Get our All-Weather—the best anti-skid tread. It is double-thick, tough and enduring. Its grips are deep and sharp. Yet it runs like a plain tread—is smooth and flat and regular.

No-Rim-Cut tires are the only tires which offer you these features.

The Maximum Tire

We offer you what seems to be the maximum in tires. After thousands of efforts we believe No-Rim-Cut tires mark the present-day limit in low cost per mile.

They hold top place in Tiredom after millions have been used. No other tire commands so large a sale.

Our price is due to output, to equipment, to efficiency. And to our modest profit, which last year averaged 6⅝ per cent.

We know of nothing of value we could give you to warrant a higher price. Any dealer, if you ask him, will supply you Goodyear tires.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio
This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber company which uses the Goodyear name

Any Dealer can supply you Goodyear Tires. If the wanted size is not in stock he will telephone our Local Branch.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Pressure Put on Stocks but Prices Rebound—Good Bank Statement.

Pressure upon the market was renewed at the opening of trading yesterday, but the stocks which had been weakest on Friday, Lehigh Valley and Missouri Pacific, showed resistance to any further decline, and before the session closed had registered net gains each in excess of a full point. It was on other parts of the list, notably on Steel common, that the aggressive selling converged, and some new low prices for this movement were made in Steel and other stocks. The trading was on a fairly broad scale, although relatively few issues contributed the great bulk of the dealings.

Encouraged by the sharp inroads which had been made upon prices Friday afternoon, traders bearishly inclined were disposed yesterday to throw as much weight against quotations as possible, and much of the selling seemed to have an origin of this kind. The news of the day, so far as it went, supplied some incidents to encourage such operations, this being true, for instance, of the reports concerning the Mexican situation, which seemed to leave the Tampico incident still unsettled. The financial community, of course, has constantly in mind the fact that that particular matter is a mere incident in the much broader Mexican problem, which will still call for solution, whatever may be the immediate outcome of the Tampico affair.

In financial matters proper there were some constructive developments, not the least interesting of which was the favorable progress in the plans for New Haven financing. New Haven stock was one of the firmest in the list, and it made a substantial net gain for the day. What Wall Street heard of the road's financial plan served to confirm the impression formed the previous day that it would materially strengthen the company's position by reducing its fixed charges along with its obligations, while at the same time fixing terms for the new financing which it was thought the stockholders of the company would be glad to profit by. It was expected yesterday that formal announcement of the arrangement would be made to-morrow. It was in anticipation of that that the stock showed firmness throughout yesterday's trading, even when sharp declines were under way in some other issues.

The bank statement was less influenced by the large financing of the week, including principally the $65,000,000 New York City bond sale, than had been expected. The loan increase did not exceed $28,264,000 and while deposits rose by more than $36,000,000 the increased reserve requirements were more than covered by a gain of $9,033,000 in the cash holdings of the Clearing House institutions. That enabled them to add pretty close to $3,000,000 to surplus in a week when it was thought likely that credit operations would bring about some decline in the excess of cash ever reserve requirements.

Now that the reduced reserve requirements under New York State law have taken effect the financial district has to look forward to the time when the reserves of the national institutions also will be brought down under the operation of the Federal Reserve Act. It is thought likely that the Clearing House will postpone the application of any new reserve rules of its own until such time as it can deal not only with the change brought about by the new State law, but also with the changes growing out of the Federal Reserve Act. Meanwhile, of course, State institutions outside of the Clearing House are free to profit by the reduced reserve requirements. This is a new factor in the money market which to the extent to which it may control will be conducive to still greater ease. The large cash gain by the Clearing House institutions suggests another of the factors which are contributing to the present great abundance of funds in this market.

THE BOURSES OF EUROPE.

Depression Caused by Mexican Situation—Berlin Prices Steady.

LONDON, April 18.—The hitch in the Mexican situation, unsettled Mexican issues on the Stock Exchange, to-day and yesterday's slump in Wall Street was reflected in the American section, but the rest of the market was quietly steady. Home rails, gilt-edged securities and mining shares hardened on fair support.

American securities opened unchanged, and after moving irregularly closed unclecided with prices ranging from three-eighths above to five-eighths below parity. There was a good supply of money and discount rates were easy.

PARIS, April 18.—The Mexican situation depressed prices on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes 86 francs 62½ centimes for the account.

BERLIN, April 18.—Domestic securities were quiet and steady on the Boerse to-day. American shares closed lower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
Ch time	2¼@2⅜	3	3
Commercial paper (prime bills)	3½@3⅝	3⅝@4	

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$340,470,523	$21,940,916
Sub-Treasury credit balance		13,101

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2½	2½	20m 46pf
Paris	2½		25f 16c
London	1½@2	1-16 ⅞@1⅛	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8705	$4.8705	$4.8705
A year ago	4.8640	4.8630	4.8635
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8705	$4.8725
Paris	5.16⅞+1-32	5.16⅛
Berlin	.95 3-16+1-64	95½+1-32
Switzerland	5.16⅛—1-16	5.16⅜+1-32
Holland	.40.30	40.34
Belgium	5.18⅝+1-32	5.18⅞

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85¼	$4.84⅞
Paris	5.19⅜	5.20—1-16
Berlin	94⅞	94⅝

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84⅞	$4.83⅝
Paris	5.20+1-32	5.21⅛+1-32
Berlin	94 11-16	94½
Amsterdam	40.02	39.91

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	Par	San Francisco	50c
St. Louis	40c	Montreal	62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	40c

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Cash to Aid Note Exchange.

The Street went about its week-end relief from business cares with the impression that definite announcements of New Haven and Missouri Pacific financing would be made soon after the new week started. Directors of the Missouri Pacific are scheduled to meet to-morrow afternoon, and it is expected that measures for refinancing the $25,000,000 notes falling due on June 1 will be decided upon. It was reported yesterday that a plan for meeting the situation which has the approbation of George Gould calls for an issue of 6 per cent. notes to take the place of the present 5 per cent. notes, to be accompanied in the exchange by a 2 per cent. cash payment to holders of the old securities. The new issue, as Wall Street heard the proposition, is to mature in two years. In the day's trading Missouri Pacific profited from the report to the extent of 1½ points under purchases of 13,500 shares.

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The Mexican Dollar Falls Again.

A further rise of Mexican exchange brings more worries to corporations doing business below the border whose earnings are affected by the value of currency as well as by the trend of business. The National Railways of Mexico has placed the exchange rate at 380 on advices from their representatives in Mexico City. This was an increase of 30 points from the last previous established quotation, and meant that a Mexican dollar was worth about 26⅓ cents in our money. The annual report of the Pierce Oil Corporation a few days ago said that $315,000 had been lost in converting Mexican silver into gold, while a reserve of a large amount was made to cover the difference between the official rate and the current rate of discount, which at the close of the year was approximately 37 cents. English companies also have lately been reporting to their shareholders in London wide margins between profits on paper and the amount available for dividends after making adjustments necessitated by the climbing discount rate.

***

Stocks Rally Quickly After Drop.

The bearish element turned its attention to Reading rather suddenly yesterday after the market had made a heavy start. Toward the close of the first hour a part of the pressure which on other days of the week was directed toward Steel reverted to Reading, and a gross decline of a point was forced. Evidently the attacking party failed to receive the support looked for. The advantage was not followed up. Not many minutes passed after Reading touched its low point before a fair rally all along the line was under way, and former substantial declines were reduced to fractions. The market was irregular at the close, but numerous traders who would be bullish with a little help left the Street in a cheerful frame of mind because the rally had lasted until the end.

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Lower Carrying Charge Wanted.

Traders in securities in Montreal are grumbling about the high interest rate they have to pay brokers for carrying their commitments. Under a rule of the Stock Exchange the call rate is firm at 7 per cent. when "bank money" is quoted at 6 per cent., as it was all week. The owners of stocks on margin hold that this figure is discouraging, especially as they could have their shares carried in New York at about 3 per cent. less. They would like to see some sort of readjustment made which would lend the sort of elasticity to stock market interest charges prevailing at this centre when funds are plentiful generally. There are few brokerage firms here which do not ease their rates to oblige customers when money is decidedly cheap.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

More than one-third of the business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was in United States Steel, of which 9,670 shares changed hands. Steel sold on the 9:30 o'clock opening call at 58⅛, which was its highest price. In other stocks the largest dealings were: Reading, Union Pacific, American Can, Amalgamated Copper, Missouri Pacific and Lehigh Valley. New low levels were reached by many prominent stocks in the early dealings. Covering of shorts was, however, noticeable, as well as commission house buying of the "bargain hunting" character, and the market rallied after the first pressure to sell had abated.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	26⅞	27	26⅝	27
1,750	Amal. Cop	73⅜	73⅝	72¾	73⅛
20	Allis-Chal	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
40	Am. B. Sugar	21½	22	21½	22
2,290	Am. Can	25⅝	25⅞	24⅝	25¼
70	Am. Car & F	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49½
80	Am. Cot. Oil	28⅝	29	28⅝	29
110	Am. Smelting	66	66	65¾	66
20	Am. Sugar	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
30	Am. Tel. & T	120⅜	120⅞	120⅜	120½
50	Ana. Copper	34	34	34	34
50	A., T. & S. F.	95½	95½	95¼	95½
30	Am. Woolen	39	39	39	39
90	Brook. R. T.	90½	90½	90½	90½
380	Can. Pacific	199⅝	200	199½	199⅝
110	Cent. Leather	35	35⅛	35	35⅛
90	Ches. & Ohio	52	52	51¾	51¾
90	C., M. & St. P.	94¾	94¾	97⅝	98
10	Corn Products	8	8	8	8
20	Dist. Secur's	15	15¼	15	15¼
310	Erie	27⅜	28¼	27½	28
20	Gen. Motors	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼
10	Gt. North. pf.	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼
1,040	Lehigh Val	135⅛	136⅛	134¾	136⅛
140	Mexican Pet	63	64	63	63½
1,410	Mo. Pacific	19¼	20¼	18⅝	19⅝
210	N. Y. Central	87⅞	88⅛	87⅝	87⅝
270	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68½	69⅝	68⅜	69¼
10	Norf. & West	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
60	Northern Pac.	109	109¼	109	109¼
80	Pennsylvania	109¾	109¾	109⅝	109¾
4,620	Reading	161¾	162¼	160¾	161¼
20	Rock Island	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
140	Southern Pac.	91⅞	91¾	91	91⅝
20	Southern Ry.	24	24	24	24
30	Third Av	41¾	42	41¾	42
3,850	Union Pac	153⅛	154¼	152⅝	154
40	U. S. Rubber	57	57¼	57	57¼
9,670	U. S. Steel	58¼	58⅛	57⅞	58
60	Utah Copper	54⅞	55¼	54⅝	55¼
10	West. U. Tel.	61	61	61	61
27,270					

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.28	.28	.26	.26
500	Comb. Frac	.08	.08	.08	.08
200	Con. Va	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Daisy	.05	.05	.05	.05
40	Gold. Con	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½
300	Jim Butler	.94	.94	.94	.94
200	Montana	.90	.90	.90	.90
150	Portland	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
800	West End	.88	.83	.81	.81
2,890					

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 18.		April 17.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	138	144	138	144
American Cigar pf	100	101	99	100½
Am. Mach. & Fdy	80	90	80	90
British-Am., new	22½	22¾	22½	23
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin M	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf	96	100	96	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	243	253	240	250
P. R.-Am. Sf. scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reys, 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf	82½	83½	82½	83½
United Cigar Stores	92½	93	92½	93
Un. Cigar Stores pf	114	115	115	115
Un. Profit Sharing Co	4¾	5	4¾	5¼

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 13-16d. per ounce, unchanged; New York, 58½c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total shares April 18, 1914	199,384
Same day last year	79,940
Total year to date	25,792,244
Same period last year	28,146,813
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.56 —.03
Same day last year	72.53 —.15

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	67.23	Apr. 17
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26⅝	26⅞	4,700	Alaska Gold Mines	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	10¼	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
42	43	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	42	42¼	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
73⅜	73½	10,800	Amalgamated Cop	73½	73⅝	72¾	73½	— ⅛
54	55½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	54	54	54	54	— ¾
22¼	22⅜	100	Am. Beet Sugar	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
25	25⅛	12,000	Am. Can	24⅜	25¼	24	25⅛	— ⅛
89½	90	300	Am. Can pf	89½	90	89½	90	+ ¾
49⅝	49⅞	300	Am. Car & Fdry	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49⅝	...
61	61¼	100	Am. Cities pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
28½	29¼	400	Am. Ice Securities	29⅛	29	29	29	— ¼
30½	31	400	Am. Locomotive	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	...
98¼	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅝
66	66¼	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	66	66¼	65⅞	66¼	+ ⅛
160	162	100	Am. Snuff	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	+ ⅞
100	100½	600	Am. Sugar Refin	99⅜	100¼	99⅛	100¼	+ ⅛
120½	120⅝	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¼	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	— ¼
15⅞	17¼	100	Am. Woolen	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— 1⅜
75	76	100	Am. Woolen pf	76	76	76	76	— ½
34	34⅜	410	Anaconda Cop. Co	34	34¼	34	34½	...
95½	95⅝	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ¼
99⅞	100¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	...
47	49	100	Baldwin Loco	48½	48¾	48½	48½	+1½
107½	109	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108	108	108	108	...
88	88¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅞	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛	— ¼
39⅜	39½	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	39	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	+ ⅛
90¼	90¾	500	Brklyn Rapid Tran	90⅛	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	23¼	120	California Petrol	23	23	23	23	...
199⅜	199⅞	3,600	Canadian Pacific	199⅜	200	199¼	199⅝	— ½
34⅞	35¼	2,000	Central Leather Co	35¼	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
98½	100	25	Cent. Leather Co. pf	99	99	99	99	— ⅝
52⅞	52⅝	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	— ⅝
11⅝	12¼	200	Chicago Gt. West	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
98¼	98½	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97⅝	98⅜	97¼	98¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	1,000	Chino Copper	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40½	— ⅛
28¾	29⅞	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	25⅞	28¾	28¾	28⅝	— ⅛
...	...	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	140	140	140	140	...
8½	8½	300	Corn Products Ref	8⅛	8½	8½	8½	...
62½	64	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63	63	62½	62½	— ½
149½	150	100	Del. & Hudson	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	— ¼
393	400	350	Del., Lack. & West	397	397	395	395	— 1½
20	21	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	600	Distillers' Securities	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
27⅜	27½	4,000	Erie	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅛
43¾	44¼	100	Erie 1st pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
144	145	100	General Electric	144	144	144	144	...
79⅝	80	200	General Motors	80	80	79⅞	79⅞	— 1⅝
91	92	100	General Motors pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	28	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
121⅞	122½	1,100	Great Northern pf	121⅞	122	121⅜	122	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	100	G. N. certs.ore prop	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
52⅝	53	300	Guggenheim Explor	53	53	53	53	...
114	120	8	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	— ¼
110	111	600	Illinois Central	110½	110¾	110	110	— ¼
17	17⅛	100	Inspiration Copper	17	17	17	17	...
14½	14⅝	300	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
60¾	61¼	300	Inter.-Met. pf	61	61¼	61	61¼	+ ⅛
103	104	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ½
24	24½	200	Kan. City Southern	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
136½	136⅝	11,000	Lehigh Valley	134⅜	137¼	134½	136⅝	+1⅜
32¼	34½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	...
...	99	100	Loose-W. Bisc.2d pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅞
69	69¼	130	Mackay Cos. pf	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	68⅜	+ ⅜
131	132½	420	Manhattan Elev	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	...
63¾	64	600	Mexican Petrol	64	64	63⅝	63¾	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅜	300	Miami Copper	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11½	13	110	Minn. & St. Louis	12	12	12	12	—1
122	124	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	122	122	122	...
15½	15⅝	100	Miss., Kan. & Tex	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	20¼	13,500	Missouri Pacific	19¼	20⅛	18⅝	19⅞	+1⅛
47½	48	200	Montana Power	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ½
129⅜	132½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	131	131	131	131	+1
14⅞	14⅞	200	Nev. Consol. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
87⅞	87⅞	1,600	N. Y. Central	87⅞	88⅝	87½	87⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	69¼	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	68½	69¼	68¼	68¾	+ ⅝
25⅝	26⅛	300	N. Y., O. & W.	...	26	26	26	...
102⅛	103⅛	300	Norfolk & West	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
109½	109¾	1,800	Northern Pacific	109½	109⅞	108¾	109½	— ⅛
22⅝	23⅛	100	Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
109½	109⅝	3,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	109⅜	109⅝	109½	109⅝	— ⅛
20	20¼	100	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20	20	20	...
41½	42	200	Pressed Steel Car	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ½
20⅞	21	600	Ray Consol. Copper	21	21	21	21	...
161⅜	161⅞	33,600	Reading	162	162¼	161	161⅞	— ¼
22⅞	22⅞	350	Republic I. & Steel	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
82½	83⅜	112	Rep. Iron & St. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
3¼	3½	400	Rock Island Co	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	5⅜	400	Rock Island Co. pf	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	7⅜	200	Rumely (M.) Co	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19	20	450	Seaboard Air Line	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅛
53⅜	54¼	300	Seaboard Air L. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ¼
91¼	91⅞	2,600	Southern Pacific	91¼	91¼	91	91⅛	...
23⅝	24	700	So. Railway pf. ext	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
79½	80	100	So. Railway pf. ext	80	80	80	80	...
32	33	550	Studebaker Co. ctf	32½	33	32½	33	+1
33½	33⅝	300	Tenn. Copper	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
139½	140	600	Texas Co	138¼	140	138	140	—2
14½	15	200	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	15	+1⅜
41⅜	42	150	Third Avenue	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	30	Union Bag & Paper	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
153⅞	154⅛	16,300	Union Pacific	153¼	154⅛	152⅝	154⅛	+ ⅛
87	90	100	United Dry Goods	88	88	88	88	...
57¼	59¼	150	U. S. Rubber	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	46,300	U. S. Steel	57⅞	58¼	57⅞	58⅛	— ⅛
108⅞	109	100	U. S. Steel pf	109	109	109	109	...
53¼	53⅝	2,100	Utah Copper	53¼	55⅝	55	55⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	29¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	29	29	29	29	...
¾	⅞	700	Wabash	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
3⅞	4	900	Wabash pf	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
28⅝	29⅛	300	West. Maryland	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
61¼	62	700	Western Union Tel	61⅜	61¾	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
72¼	72⅜	260	W'house E. & M	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅜	— ⅛
14	18	650	W. & L. E., 1st pf	16	16	14	14	—4

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97⅝	98¼
2s, c, 1930	97⅝	98¼
3s, r, 1918	101½	102¼
3s, c, 1918	101½	102¼
4s, r, 1925	111	111¾
4s, c, 1925	111	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97¾	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	97	102
Am Ag Ch pf	93½	94½
A B S pf	..	73½
A B S pf Fdy	87½	90
Do pf	137½	140
A C & F pf	115	117½
Am Cities	35	38
Am Coal	93	97
Am C Pr	83½	84½
Do pf	102¼	104
Am Cot O	40½	43
Do pf	95½	97
Am Exp	100	102
A H & L	4	4½
Do pf	21¼	22
Am Lin	9¼	10¼
Do pf	27½	30
Am Malt	3	8
Do pf	45	47½
A S pf, B	82	83½
A S & R pf	101½	102½
Am Snuff	103	105
Am St Fd	29½	30½
Am S Ref pf	109	110
A T & C	55	89
Am Tob	225	228
Do pf	104½	105½
A W P pf	12	14
Assets R	12⅜	18
Atl C L	121	123½
B & O pf	80⅝	81½
Batop M	..	1¾
Beth S pf	83	85
B Un G	125½	127½
Bruns Ter	6½	8
B., R. & P.	107⅜	111½
Do pf	116¼	135
But'k Co	26½	28
Cal P pf	62	65
Canada So	60¼	65
Case (J I) pf	82½	96¼
C R R of N J	300	320
C & A Tel	105	107
Chi & Alt	8½	10
Do pf	13	18
Chi Gt W pf	31½	32
C, I & L pf	50	80
C M & St Paul pf	134	137½
C & N W	131½	132½
Do pf	170	180
Chi P S pf	..	..
M & Om	125	130
Do pf	135	150
Cluett-P	68	69
Do pf	101½	102½
C, C, C & St L	26	31
Do pf	57	60
Col & So	21	24
Do 1st pf	45	46½
Do 2d pf	31	36
Cons Gas	130	131
Crex Carp	70	80
Cub-Am S	..	30
Do pf	..	84
D & Co pf	92	94½
D & H G	11¼	12
D M & Ft	3	10
Det Edison	112½	116
Det & M	85	..
Do pf	85	..
Det U Ry	..	74
D S S & A pf	4	5
Do pf	9	11
Erie 2d pf	36	37½
F M & S	10	15
Do pf	36	37
Gen Chem	103	105
Do pf	108¼	109
G'drich (B F) Co pf	88¼	89½
Hack Wat	110	..
Hav E Ry	70	75
L & P	76½	81
Do pf	86¼	92½
Heime (G W) Co	160	165
Hock Val	115	125
Inger-R	110	..
Do pf	92	..
Int Agric	5	8
Do pf	20	25
Int H pf	115	116
Int H Cor	100	103½
Do pf	114	116
Int Paper	8	8¾
Do pf	34½	35½
Int St P	6¾	7
Do pf	19	25
Iowa Cent	6	8
Do pf	13	19
K T pf	..	..
K & M pf	74	77
Kan C So pf	58	60
Kayser (J) & Co	87	91
Do 1st pf	106	110
K & D M	6	8
Do pf	38	..
Kresge (S S) Co	95	100
Do pf	102¾	103½
Lack Steel	31	34
Laci Gas	95	97
L E & W	5	7
Do pf	11¾	18
Ligg & M	218	221
Do pf	114½	116
Long Isl'd	32	38
L-W G 1st pf	101	102
Lorill Co	165	180
Do pf	113	114
Louis & N	134½	135½
M'kay Cos	81	85
M Dep Sts	57½	60
Do pf	97¼	100
Mex Mar	2⅜	3
Do pf	9¾	10¼
Mex P pf	75	85
Mich Cent	..	190
M & St L pf	25	32
M St P & S S M pf	133	145
Do 1 i	89	93½
Mo, K & T pf	38	40
M P 1st pf	104½	..
M W of pf	109	116
M Pow pf	101½	102
Mor & Es	165	175
N C & St L	135	140¼
Nat B pf	122½	125
Nat Enam	10	11½
Do pf	87	90
Nat Lead	44	46½
Do pf	107¾	108½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	28	33
Do 2d pf	11	12
N O M & C pf	..	25
N Y A B	63	65
N Y, C & St L	36	45
Do 1st pf	92	100
Do 2d pf	66	80
N Y Dock	5	30
Do pf	..	26
N Y L & W	115	125
Norf So	26	35
N & W pf	87	90
North Am	75½	76
N O T & pf	62	..
Light	59	62
Ont Min	2⅜	3
Pabst B pf	98	104
Pac Coast	78	90
Do 1st pf	80	95
Do 2d pf	80	90
P C & Co	28	33
Do pf	83	90½
Peo G, C	121

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

BIG CASH GAIN RAISES SURPLUS

Loan Expansion More Than Offset by $9,000,000 Inflow of Currency.

The cash holdings of the Clearing House institutions increased so much last week notwithstanding an expansion of more than $36,000,000 in deposits, accompanied by a $28,000,000 increase in loans, that the surplus reserve was enlarged by close to $3,000,000. The excess over reserve requirements was larger than last year or the year before at this date. The cash gain reported was fairly well balanced as between the average and actual figures, but it was only in the latter that large changes were shown in the loan and deposit accounts.

The bank statement figures compare as follows with the returns of earlier weeks and of corresponding dates in other years:

Actual Statement.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Loans..	$1,505,352,000	$625,383,000	$2,130,735,000
Depos..	1,567,489,000	468,029,000	2,035,518,000
Cash....	412,929,000	70,826,000	483,755,000
R's've.	20.34%	15.13%	23.76%
Surp...	21,050,750	621,650	21,678,400
Circ'n..	42,186,000	.....	42,186,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans..	+ 4,864,000	+23,400,000	+28,264,000
Depos..	+11,929,000	+24,702,000	+36,631,000
Cash...	+ 8,380,000	+ 1,253,000	+ 9,633,000
R's've.	+ 0.34%	— 0.56%	+ 0.06%
Surp...	+ 5,397,750	— 2,452,300	+ 2,945,450
Circ'n.	+ 492,000	.....	+ 492,000

Average Statement.

Loans..	$1,500,955,000	$611,280,000	$2,112,235,000
Depos..	1,561,465,000	452,631,000	2,014,096,000
Cash...	410,654,000	68,783,000	479,439,000
R's've.	26.29%	15.19%	23.80%
Surp...	20,287,750	890,350	21,178,100
Circ'n.	41,858,000	.....	41,858,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans..	+ 8,205,000	+ 9,027,000	+ 822,000
Depos..	+ 2,227,000	+ 7,141,000	+ 7,363,000
Cash...	+ 8,569,000	+ 124,000	+ 8,693,000
R's've.	+ 0.54%	— 0.22%	+ 0.35%
Surp...	+ 8,513,500	— 947,150	+ 7,566,350
Circ'n.	+ 279,000	.....	+ 279,000

Record of Current Year.

The totals of the actual statement in recent weeks have been as follows:

LOANS.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Ap. 18.	$1,505,352,000	$625,383,000	$2,130,735,000
Ap. 11.	1,500,488,000	616,356,000	2,102,471,000
Ap. 4.	1,509,276,000	603,254,000	2,112,530,000
Mr.28.	1,487,068,000	601,065,000	2,088,748,000
Mr.21.	1,490,481,000	594,554,000	2,085,035,000
Mr.14.	1,483,831,000	596,494,000	2,079,925,000
Mr.7..	1,485,309,000	601,983,000	2,087,242,000

DEPOSITS.

Ap. 18.	$1,567,489,000	$468,029,000	$2,035,518,000
Ap. 11.	1,555,560,000	443,327,000	1,998,887,000
Ap. 4.	1,555,089,000	449,935,000	2,004,724,000
Mr.28.	1,543,085,000	431,572,000	1,975,257,000
Mr.21.	1,546,212,000	439,327,000	1,985,539,000
Mr.14.	1,537,625,000	429,343,000	1,966,968,000
Mr.7..	1,532,396,000	428,030,000	1,960,920,000

CASH.

Apr. 18.	$412,929,000	$70,826,000	$483,755,000
Apr. 11.	404,540,000	69,573,000	474,122,000
Apr. 4.	395,294,000	70,747,000	466,671,000
Mar. 28.	408,585,000	63,610,000	472,995,000
Mar. 21.	407,755,000	70,044,000	477,799,000
Mar. 14.	404,741,000	67,008,000	471,749,000
Mar. 7..	399,421,000	65,684,000	465,105,000

SURPLUS CASH RESERVE.

Apr. 18.	$21,056,750	$621,650	$21,678,400
Apr. 11.	15,659,000	3,073,950	18,732,950
Apr. 4.	7,154,750	3,301,750	10,456,500
Mar. 28.	23,463,750*	*1,125,800	22,337,950
Mar.21.	21,202,000	4,144,950	25,346,950
Mar. 14.	20,814,750	2,531,550	23,016,300
Mar. 7..	16,127,000	1,479,500	17,676,500

*Deficit.

Corresponding Week in Past Years.

Average loans, deposits, cash, and surplus reserves of the Clearing House banks only for last week and the corresponding weeks in recent years have been:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.
1914..	$1,500,955,000	$1,561,465,000	$410,654,000
1913..	1,325,418,000	1,323,877,000	348,845,000
1912..	1,376,917,000	1,405,122,000	367,945,000
1911..	1,350,697,300	1,391,370,600	379,449,500
1910..	1,220,485,000	1,212,462,800	314,095,700
1909..	1,327,708,300	1,375,388,800	355,049,400
1908..	1,195,728,900	1,245,699,900	361,373,900
1907..	1,125,094,900	1,108,183,500	288,749,700

SURPLUS RESERVE.

1914..	$20,287,750	1905..	$40,973,400
1913..	17,875,700	1907..	11,704,500
1912..	16,664,500	1906..	16,366,700
1911..	31,006,900	1905..	2,352,400
1910..	10,980,000	1904..	27,304,600
1909..	11,202,200	1903..	6,007,000

RESERVE POSITION.

The percentage of average cash holdings of the Clearing House banks last week and in the corresponding weeks of past years, with the change from the previous week in each case, has been:

RESERVE—PER CENT.

1914..	26.29	+0.54	1908.. 29.00 +0.48
1913..	26.35	+0.38	1907.. 26.05 —0.40
1912..	26.18	+0.70	1906.. 26.61 +1.15
1911..	27.29	+0.36	1905.. 25.81 +0.05
1910..	25.93	+0.38	1904.. 27.47 +0.27
1909..	25.85	+0.08	1903.. 25.67 +0.26

Call Money Rates.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1914..	2	1¾	1¾	1908..	3	1¾	1½
1913..	3¼	2½	3	1907..	3	1¾	2¼
1912..	3½	2	3	1906..	6½	2½	4
1911..	2½	2	2¼	1905..	7	2½	3¼
1910..	3	2¾	2¾	1904..	1¾	1¼	1¾
1909..	2½	1¾	2	1903..	6½	2½	4

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

Following is the official total of the week's clearings by Clearing House banks in New York City and figures of previous weeks for comparison; also The Financial Chronicle's estimate of the week's clearings in the United States, the current estimates being changed to actual figures when these are reported.

	In New York. 1914.	Total U. S. 1914.
AprH 18.	$2,077,352,730	$3,596,770,281
April 11.	1,658,216,450	3,027,450,717
April 4.	2,158,172,055	3,764,980,468
March 28.	1,765,780,992	3,158,039,275
March 21.	1,808,333,001	3,261,703,468
March 14.	1,919,070,148	3,356,804,944
	1913.	
April 19.	1,883,840,018	3,356,798,383
April 12.	1,717,466,567	3,108,900,902
April 5.	2,088,159,476	3,519,131,388
March 29.	1,603,673,759	2,867,589,800
March 22.	1,725,482,648	3,106,061,124
March 15.	1,877,290,267	3,360,994,024
March 8.	2,050,321,801	3,660,492,423

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Light & Traction	349	352
*American Light & Traction pf	105½	107½
Adirondack Electric Power	10	12
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
Am. Gas & Electric	84	87
Am. Gas & Electric pf	48	50
Am. Power & Light	82	86
Am Power & Light pf	82	84
Am. Public Utilities	48	52
Am. Public Utilities pf	72½	78
Appalachian Power Co	7	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	22	26
Cities Service	90	92
Cities Service pf	74	76
Colorado Power Co	17	19
Colorado Power Co. pf	90	93
*Commonwealth P., R. & L.	59½	61
*Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	80	82
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond & Share Co	87	70
Electric Bond & Share Co pf	94½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	77	80
Empire District Electric pf	75	78
Federal Light & Traction	21	23
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	120	123
Gas & Electric Securities pf	85	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	24
Northern Ontario Lt. & P.	15	22
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf	60	64
Northern States Power	17	19
Nogthern States Power pf	75	77
Ozark Power & Water	32	38
Pacific Gas & Electric	33½	39½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	81½	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15¾	16½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	70	72
Southern California Edison	86	88
Southern California Edison pf	97	99
Standard Gas & Electric	8	9
Standard Gas & Electric pf	34½	37½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	71	72
United Light & Rys.	76	78
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	76	77
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	71	72
Utah Securities	17	18½
United Utilities Co	25	30
United Utilities Co. pf	97½	101
Western Power	10	12
Western Power pf	84	86

†Ex dividend.

Condition of Banks and Trust Companies in New York

For the Week Ended With the Opening of Business Saturday, April 18, 1914

DAILY AVERAGES DURING THE WEEK.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Nl. Bks.	†Total.
Loans	1,500,955,000	1,077,670,300	79,211,200	29,179,136	2,686,415,636
Deposits ..	1,561,465,000	1,241,847,100	100,293,000	35,077,107	2,938,682,207
Specie	343,576,000	113,903,700	8,014,100	5,483,900	470,279,700
Legals	66,776,000	9,944,300	5,033,400	754,882	82,508,582
Cash res ..	410,654,000	123,848,000	13,047,500	6,238,782	553,788,282
†Cash re.,%	26.29	10.37	13.00	17.78	19.01

*These banks send special reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

†This is the percentage of cash reserve figured on all deposits reported, including items exempted under Clearing House rules and State laws.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S AVERAGES.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Natl. Bks.	†Total.
Loans	— 8,205,000	+ 4,520,100	— 541,900	— 187,617	— 4,414,417
Deposits ..	+ 222,000	+ 4,615,400	+ 475,900	— 188,925	+ 5,124,333
Specie	+ 5,277,000	— 1,523,700	— 42,400	+ 72,749	+ 3,783,649
Legals	+ 3,292,000	+ 760,500	— 146,400	+ 19,061	+ 3,925,161
Cash res..	+ 8,569,000	— 763,200	— 188,800	+ 91,830	+ 7,708,830
Cash re., %	+ 0.54	— 0.10	— 0.26	+ 0.35	+ 0.23

†These totals include the figures for all banks and trust companies in New York City, excepting 16 national banks that do not make weekly reports. These 16 banks reported loans aggregating $6,972,900, deposits $9,148,400, specie $525,200, legals $295,700, and total cash $820,900 at the call of March 4, 1914.

Members of Clearing House Association

Official Clearing House Statement.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Legal Net Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank N. Y. N. B. A.	$23,678,000	$5,153,000	$957,000	$22,672,000	$782,000
Bank Man. Co...	41,475,000	10,896,000	1,531,000	48,575,000	.....
Merchants' Nat..	21,935,000	4,944,000	1,182,000	22,532,000	1,884,000
Mech. & M. Nat.	61,065,000	12,372,000	2,592,000	59,214,000	2,977,000
Bank of America	25,451,000	4,700,000	1,596,000	24,792,000	.....
National City...	202,564,000	45,249,000	4,808,000	194,787,000	3,194,000
Chemical Nat....	29,607,000	4,595,000	2,256,000	26,222,000	410,000
Merch. Ex. Nat..	8,151,000	1,881,000	225,000	7,860,000	482,000
Nat. B. & D....	1,951,000	450,000	56,000	1,875,000	47,000
Greenwich	9,635,000	2,076,000	215,000	10,981,000	.....
Am. Exch. Nat..	53,696,000	13,098,000	2,612,000	57,375,000	3,822,000
Nat. Bank Com..	146,117,000	25,542,000	8,266,000	129,270,000	3,060,000
Pacific	5,008,000	654,000	387,000	4,785,000	.....
Chat. & Ph. Nat.	21,340,000	3,905,000	1,781,000	22,452,000	1,176,000
People's	2,138,000	499,000	147,000	2,193,000	.....
Hanover Nat....	81,537,000	25,592,000	3,443,000	98,195,000	50,000
Citizens' C. Nat.	23,453,000	5,227,000	909,000	22,856,000	1,537,000
National Nassau.	10,217,000	2,268,000	890,000	11,660,000	393,000
M'k't & F. Nat..	9,196,000	1,347,000	984,000	9,084,000	70,000
Metropolitan ...	11,210,000	2,534,000	277,000	11,005,000	.....
Corn Exchange..	65,831,000	15,969,000	3,228,000	77,076,000	.....
Imp. & T. Nat..	27,486,000	4,089,000	2,774,000	23,538,000	50,000
National Park...	91,313,000	24,400,000	2,021,000	104,585,000	3,522,000
East River Nat..	1,515,000	317,000	115,000	1,765,000	49,000
Fourth Nat.	28,587,000	7,119,000	2,170,000	24,650,000	1,971,000
Second Nat.	14,080,000	3,138,000	128,000	12,942,000	675,000
First Nat.	127,056,000	30,118,000	809,000	122,702,000	5,015,000
Irving Nat.	40,791,000	8,382,000	2,431,000	42,391,000	1,584,000
Bowery	3,257,000	797,000	83,000	3,448,000	.....
N. Y. Co. Nat...	8,628,000	1,900,000	950,000	9,833,000	199,000
German-Am.	4,186,000	758,000	218,000	3,959,000	.....
Chase Nat.	106,916,000	31,332,000	4,773,000	127,570,000	448,000
Fifth Avenue....	13,966,000	2,799,000	1,175,000	15,574,000	.....
German Exch....	3,339,000	563,000	417,000	3,875,000	.....
Germania	4,944,000	1,116,000	254,000	5,591,000	.....
Lincoln Nat.	15,018,000	3,772,000	925,000	16,090,000	881,000
Garfield Nat.	9,988,000	2,405,000	392,000	10,218,000	346,000
Fifth Nat.	3,982,000	828,000	227,000	4,289,000	243,000
Bank Metropolis.	12,636,000	2,065,000	1,150,000	12,671,000	.....
West Side	3,870,000	921,000	305,000	4,786,000	.....
Seaboard Nat....	27,058,000	6,508,000	2,418,000	32,405,000	409,000
Liberty Nat.	26,880,000	6,211,000	1,310,000	30,124,000	498,000
N. Y. Prod. Ex..	9,427,000	2,426,000	330,000	10,829,000	.....
State	18,435,000	6,077,000	434,000	24,468,000	.....
Security	11,656,000	2,155,000	1,300,000	13,901,000	.....
Coal & Iron Nat..	6,601,000	979,000	653,000	6,588,000	396,000
Union Ex. Nat..	9,271,000	2,026,000	350,000	9,288,000	284,000
Nas. Nat., Bklyn	8,106,000	1,555,000	200,000	7,054,000	367,000
Total, banks.	1,500,955,000	343,878,000	66,776,000	1,561,465,000	41 858000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

					‡Reserve Deposits.
Brooklyn	$24,411,900	$2,174,000	$722,000	$19,353,000	$3,922,000
Bankers'	121,811,000	14,025,000	320,000	95,314,000	22,237,000
U. S. Mortgage..	87,599,000	4,060,000	399,000	29,701,000	6,265,000
Astor	19,512,000	2,210,000	16,000	13,997,000	3,152,000
Title Guarantee..	32,970,000	2,209,000	975,000	20,796,000	4,057,000
Guaranty	182,897,000	17,770,000	1,083,000	123,389,000	22,564,000
Fidelity	7,350,000	640,000	243,000	5,657,000	880,000
Lawyers T. I. ..	16,809,000	1,506,000	410,000	12,446,000	1,906,000
Columbia-Knick..	47,281,000	5,451,000	590,000	40,016,000	4,489,000
People's	16,198,000	1,876,000	367,000	14,826,000	2,433,000
New York	4,393,000	4,265,000	373,000	5,422,000	1,422,000
Franklin	10,350,000	950,000	123,000	6,699,000	2,025,000
Lincoln	10,453,000	1,220,000	217,000	9,316,000	1,135,000
Metropolitan	24,202,000	2,452,000	49,000	16,653,000	2,033,000
Broadway	13,372,000	1,334,000	656,000	12,937,000	1,814,000
Total, trust cos.	611,280,000	62,242,000	6,543,000	452,631,000	.....
Grand total.	2,112,235,000	406,120,000	73,319,000	2,014,096,000	85,363,000
Change	+822,000	+4,933,000	+3,760,000	+7,863,000	—6 878000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Legal Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$22,977,600	Lincoln	$11,401,700
Bankers'	144,149,000	Metropolitan	21,972,000
Broadway	16,653,800	New York	42,456,600
Brooklyn	26,509,000	People's	17,628,219
Columbia-Knick.	57,269,073	Title Guarantee	27,386,700
Fidelity	7,616,000	U. S. Mortgage.....	52,069,371
Franklin	12,527,500		
Guaranty	199,220,000	Total.....	$674,754,963
Lawyers' Title Ins..	14,949,400		

Decrease from previous week, $135,645.

ACTUAL CONDITION SATURDAY MORNING

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.
Banks	$1,505,352,000	$344,148,000	$68,781,000	$1,567,489,000
Trust cos.	625,383,000	63,097,000	7,129,000	468,029,000
All members....	$2,130,735,000	$407,845,000	$75,910,000	$2,035,518,000
Change	+28,264,000	+5,241,000	+4,892,000	+36,631,000

CLEARING HOUSE RESERVE POSITION

Average Reserves During the Week.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	†Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$410,654,000	$390,366,250	$20,287,750	+ $8,513,500
Trust cos.	68,785,000	67,894,650	890,350	— 947,150
Aggregate	$479,439,000	$458,260,900	$21,178,100	+ $7,566,350

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $85,363,000. Decrease, $6,878,000.

Actual Reserves, on Saturday Morning.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	†Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$412,929,000	$391,872,250	$21,056,750	+ $5,387,750
Trust cos.	70,826,000	70,204,350	621,650	— 2,452,300
Aggregate	$483,755,000	$462,076,600	$21,678,400	+ $2,945,450

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $78,981,000. Decrease, $9,429,000.

‡On deposit with Clearing House members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve. †Increase, $279,000. ¶25 per cent. for banks; 15 per cent. for trust companies.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$1,726,400	$415,300	$55,200	$128,800	$246,400	$2,514,900
Century	6,106,200	527,500	487,200	539,100	562,200	8,227,150
Colonial	8,673,100	1,045,300	290,500	650,000	522,400	8,237,400
Columbia	6,292,000	715,000	587,000	696,000	91,000	7,336,000
Fidelity	1,164,220	48,100	129,305	150,075	.....	1,193,990
Mutual	5,422,000	583,000	402,000	774,000	.....	6,612,000
New Neth..	3,891,000	404,000	133,000	323,000	435,000	3,964,000
23d Ward	1,850,460	215,800	107,100	270,300	.....	2,254,000
Wash. Hgts.	1,545,000	150,000	86,000	422,000	11,000	1,739,000
Yorkville	4,396,900	452,100	347,500	455,800	682,500	6,144,500
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat ..	3,677,000	305,000	52,000	640,000	82,000	3,761,000
Manf. Nat ..	5,601,000	716,000	84,000	752,000	44,000	6,182,000
Mechanics'...	10,181,300	1,263,600	631,700	1,470,300	319,600	14,996,800
North Side..	2,781,880	181,948	220,058	285,411	88,065	3,440,735
Nat. City ..	4,646,000	532,000	107,000	961,000	413,000	5,698,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat ...	4,071,000	291,000	262,000	1,958,000	1,126,000	6,613,000
Hud. Co. Nat	2,089,282	211,725	55,835	607,338	99,061	2,911,383
Third Nat ...	2,386,244	99,682	136,317	555,815	30,506	2,565,626
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat ...	4,791,000	260,500	76,800	438,200	212,500	5,039,200
Second Nat..	3,769,179	200,615	59,907	544,094	104,004	4,861,920

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,289,000	$739,000	$1,804,000	$799,000	$7,273,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics' ...	3,482,507	298,502	905,354	2,141,657	2,610,623

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of U. S.	$1,848,800	$280,100	$64,500	$826,600	$46,600	$2,390,400
Bk. of Euro..	1,921,300	150,000	36,000	422,000	11,000	1,739,000
Bronx Boro..	1,684,371	39,590	175,166	246,738	18,928	2,057,245
Bryant Park..	1,334,000	140,300	67,400	222,000	.....	1,429,400
Chel. Exch..	2,350,000	200,000	213,000	694,000	27,000	3,224,000
Cosmopolitan.	435,900	4,471	30,200	83,700	12,000	423,500
Gotham Nat.	1,718,800	509,700	23,700	.....	258,400	2,405,200
Har'man Nat	9,060,900	*2 876100	162,500	.....	3,181,500	10,145,400
Inter. Bank..	2,060,600	258,300	44,500	541,400	203,200	2,460,800
Public	7,949,700	968,700	433,000	4,096,700	56,000	12,515,400
Sherman	1,772,500	533,500	67,000	.....	383,500	2,317,200
W'chester Av	3,600	37,300	32,000	36,500	7,800	587,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	446,400	24,400	13,000	28,000	.....	352,000
Bk of F'bush	822,300	6,100	75,300	127,300	.....	935,400
Homestead...	614,300	39,100	25,000	71,600	.....	575,800
Montauk	657,000	43,300	14,200	117,100	1,500	734,400
People's Nat.	976,536	15,300	206,482	281,662	63,520	1,753,407

*Division of specie: Gold coin and certificates..... $1,614,500
Silver coin and certificates..... 761,800

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	$84,798,095	$8,550,428	$13,290,566	$19,029,950	$86,695,047
Commercial ..	3,208,328	501,043	280,713	177,000	3,758,012
Empire	18,267,600	1,985,100	7,232,400	2,663,900	24,873,000
Equitable	64,852,622	7,411,548	15,863,224	12,983,234	77,411,142
Farm. Loan..	96,744,800	18,625,800	31,702,500	18,401,400	148,133,400
Fulton	3,648,900	1,096,100	698,100	767,900	3,183,200
Hudson	3,503,400	304,100	908,200	483,900	3,643,300
Mut. Alliance.	3,854,406	1,194,309	4,027,631	12,899	12,751,441
N. Y. L. Ins..	75,941,200	3,850,000	644,900	3,775,600	84,006,000
Transatlantic.	2,997,100	75,900	377,200	1,623,500	3,215,300
Union	47,482,904	6,623,329	15,494,997	2,644,186	63,804,577
United States.	62,181,200	6,000,000	5,352,200	12,288,700	40,257,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Citizens'	5,563,700	657,700	910,300	752,200	6,438,100
Home	3,615,700	283,400	519,400	556,400	3,889,200
Kings County.	16,086,200	1,443,038	2,417,205	1,800,430	17,146,842
Nassau	4,942,700	540,700	100,900	429,500	4,921,300
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co....	2,021,676	181,882	158,948	50,000	1,950,484

BANK STATEMENT COMPARISONS

CHANGES FROM PRECEDING WEEKS.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Res.	Cash Re.%
Feb. 28.....	+ 19,639,881	+ 7,043,800	— 4,975,396	— 0.23
March 7.....	+ 24,292,871	+ 10,888,060	— 6,756,715	— 0.32
March 14.....	— 322,758	+ 8,842,163	+ 2,187,783	+ 0.06
March 21.....	+ 3,638,067	+ 18,799,897	+ 5,402,907	+ 0.10
March 28.....	+ 6,602,573	+ 25,819,290	+ 4,068,498	+ 0.05
April 4.....	+ 22,042,638	+ 29,308,610	— 205,898	— 0.26
April 11.....	+ 13,747,554	+ 17,216,250	+ 1,332,988	+ 0.07
April 18.....	+ 4,414,417	+ 5,124,385	+ 7,708,830	+ 0.23

TOTALS AND CHANGES A YEAR AGO.

April 19, 1913..	$2,503,272,077	$2,579,037,555	$493,093,051	19.11
Change	+ 11,746,951	+ 8,617,030	+ 4,541,683	+ 0.15

HIGH AND LOW RECORDS.

The highest and lowest average figures of loans, deposits, cash reserve, and percentage of reserve for all reporting institutions this year to date and for the corresponding period last year have been:

	High.		Low.	
Loans, 1914.....	$2,690,830,063	Apr. 11	$2,461,731,815	Jan. 10
1913.....	2,606,587,941	Feb. 15	2,455,042,450	Jan. 4
Deposits, 1914..	2,985,952,207	Apr. 18	2,529,564,021	Jan. 3
1913..	2,725,086,827	Feb. 8	2,507,867,971	Jan. 4
Cash, 1914.....	558,788,282	Apr. 18	474,736,926	Jan. 3
1913..	515,159,871	Feb. 1	468,187,427	Jan. 4
Reserve, P. C., 1914..	20.04	Jan. 24	18.76	Jan. 3
1913..	19.11	Feb. 15	16.62	Mar. 15

Highest and lowest actual surplus reserve of Clearing House institutions for the same periods have been:

SURPLUS CASH RESERVES IN VAULTS.

	Banks.	Trust Companies.	Total.
1914.			
High ..	$48,084,750 Jan. 17	$8,674,750 Feb. 7	$48,111,650 Jan. 17
Low	7,161,750 Apr. 4	*1,125,800 Mar. 28	10,453,500 Apr. 4
1913.			
High ..	21,459,000 Jan. 25	3,092,100 Apr. 19	21,465,400 Jan. 25
Low	2,843,750 Mar. 8	*1,499,750 Mar. 1	2,690,250 Mar. 1

*Deficit.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Lon. Sat.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money..	75¾	..	..	..
Consols account.	75 13-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	7	34	34¼	— ¼
Amalgamated ..	73¾	73¾	73½	+ ¼
Atchison	103¾	103¾	90	— ¼
Atchison pf....	102½	99½	100	— ..
Balt. & Ohio...	90¼	87¾	88¾	— ¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.

SOME PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE TREND OF GENERAL TRADE

Factors Showing Underlying Conditions in Various Fields of Activity.

In most lines of mercantile activity last week's business was about on a par with that which has been witnessed for a number of weeks past. Buying of the textiles in the primary market continued to be of the hand-to-mouth order and was seemingly for immediate needs. This was shown also by the fact that in many notable instances the orders carried with them requests to hasten the delivery. In certain lines of cotton goods with some mills the orders had been too long delayed and the manufacturers had to respond with a refusal. The apparently needless delaying of orders has been a sore spot with manufacturers, and the particular ones in question were rather glad of the opportunity to offer a rebuke to the dilatory customers. In one instance the customer turned down is one of the largest of the jobbers.

The Dilatory Spirit.

This spirit or tendency toward delay seems to have been catching, as it figures all along the line. The retailer has been imbued with it as much as the jobber or wholesaler. There has been manifest a disposition to throw all the burden of carrying on the mill men, leaving also to the latter the task of guessing as to the kinds and quantities of fabrics that would be ultimately called for. This is the case more particularly with regard to cotton goods. But in spite of the drawbacks incident to this condition, the mills have been doing a lot of business and this still holds good. The orders, though small, have been numerous and there has been a succession of repeat orders. It must be borne in mind that, so far as concerns the staples, a certain large quantity is always turned out and finds a market each year, good business or bad. Some fabrics sell with the same unfailing regularity as do certain foodstuffs. Then, too, there are some foreign markets, like those of the Red Sea ports and China, which are bound to take a quanity of cottons. In keeping with the dilatory character of things in general, these latter places are behind in their orders this year but they will show up sooner or later and the goods will be ready for them when they do. One thing is shown by the official figures and that is that the mills have been consuming a great deal of cotton.

The woolen and worsted manufacturers are in better shape, though even with them there was much complaint against the tardiness of the orders. Recently, however, the repeated advances in price have had the effect of stimulating the zeal of the laggards.

Causes of Wrong Impressions.

There has been a change in business methods, shown strikingly in the ways of ordering, that has been somewhat puzzling to many. Besides this, there was for the first three months of the year a hesitation due to the uncertainty of the effects of the new tariff that was rather confusing. Between them, or because of them, some impressions have been created that conditions are not as good as they really are. Some published figures, also, have helped toward the same result. The mere enumeration, for instance, of the spindles or looms not in operation at a given time has not much value as a means of comparison, because there are more of them existent this year than there were last year and there is also, in the better class, a larger capacity because of the introduction of more labor-saving machinery. It will be found when the season's business is finally totaled up that the volume will compare favorably with that of last year. There is another phase which should be taken into account and which was referred to by the First National Bank of Boston in its statement during the week. This is that the conditions affecting business in this country are not local in their character, but are world wide. Every other country notes similar conditions. Manchester is one with Fall River and Bradford with Boston.

Basic Conditions Sound.

Underlying and basic conditions are sound all over this country. So say the reports from the mercantile agencies and the large distributing houses as well as those from the Department of Agriculture. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the crops of the country in all directions will be abundant. This has imparted a spirit of genuine optimism to the dealers in the South and the Middle West and beyond. Beyond this, too, the actual business being done is quite satisfactory.

This is like purport are the reports, so far as they have come in, from salesmen on the road who are taking orders for next Fall and Winter in the clothing and allied lines.

It is noteworthy, also, that whenever a real effort is made to ascertain the facts they fail to bear out the gloomy forebodings entertained in any particular locality. Two recent instances that are pertinent come from Philadelphia. That city seems to have been a kind of centre of pessimism, where the supposed prevailing conditions were used as a club for political diatribes on tariff revision and its attendant evils. When it came, to giving data in support of these, two specific cases were cited. In one a leather concern showed a falling off of only $3,000 in a total volume of $200,000 for the first three months of the year and, in another, a textile mill only $2,000 in a volume of $350,000. The untoward weather conditions alone would account readily for a larger shrinkage.

Weather as a Factor.

As a matter of fact, the weather has been the most potent factor of all as a hindrance of business since the year began. This applies to all parts of the country, but it seems too commonplace a cause to be given the importance in discussions that it really merits. A week or ten days of warm, spring weather would give an impetus to the buying of wash fabrics, summer underwear, and all other lines of wearing apparel for men, women and children from shoes to hats. A real buying movement would overcome entirely the smallness of the stocks carried and the need of immediate replenishment.

Conditions in Worsteds.

The British manufacturers of worsteds have been following the domestic case in raising the prices of their products. This is due to the higher price of the raw material, now the same in both countries. The change will make less probable any very large increase in imports of the class of goods mentioned. As a matter of fact, there never was any real prospect of a flooding of the home market with them. Aside from the fact that just as good cloths are made here and just as cheap, the foreign mills do not make the kinds most in demand here, and they are inclined to adulterate their stuffs. They have shown no disposition to adapt their weaves to the requirements of people here. If their goods suit, well and good; if not, nothing is done.

Concurrently with the announcement of the rise in the price of English serges comes another that certain domestic manufacturers are preparing to get out fancy weaves of novel and attractive designs to meet their foreign competitors on what has been considered their ground. This purpose, if carried out with judgment, will probably result in securing for the home manufacturer some of the business which has hitherto gone to the foreigner.

A Suggestion to Tanners.

An increase of leather imports for use by shoe manufacturers has occasioned some comment. As usual in cases of this kind, there have been some who have concluded that the fact is menacing. Mr. F. W. Clarke, a well known leather merchant of Boston, has written a letter on the subject, which appears in the current issue of The Shoe and Leather Reporter, that has a bearing on the importation of other things as well. He says that the purchases of European leather have not been because of any lower price but "principally because of more careful assortments and greater attention to detail in the manufacture of leather which enable the shoe manufacturer to cut up his purchases closer than he could with the American product. In some cases shoe manufacturers have gone so far as to say that they could pay 10 per cent. more for certain selections of foreign upper leather and still have their uppers cost them no more than if they had used the American product at the lower price. It must be conceded that the American tanner in the past has paid little attention to details of manufacture, relying more upon the general quality of what he had to offer. Now it appears that we must throw aside our indifference to these refinements of manufacture and follow the course indicated by the foreign tanner. So far as foreign competition is concerned we think there is but little danger that it will work out injuriously to us. If it stimulates us to follow out the course above indicated in producing leather of better quality and assortment, as it undoubtedly will, then this foreign competition can be productive only of good to tanners and shoe manufacturers alike."

Oysters for the Pacific.

Last Friday a large grower of oysters in Long Island Sound shipped a carload of year-old seed oysters to a firm of growers in British Columbia for planting in the waters of Vancouver Island Sound, where an attempt will be made to acclimate and cultivate them on the plan so successfully followed in the deep waters of Long Island Sound between Norwalk and Westport. The oysters went forward packed in seaweed in a ventilated refrigerator car, with two expert attendants. Seven years ago the same firm sent three carloads to Washington parties, who went into deep-water oyster growing in the waters of the Pacific, the experiment being attendant with such success that the present shipment was made. While oysters grown from Long Island Sound seed have not attained the size they do in Eastern waters, the Pacific progeny have grown to a fair size and retain much of the flavor of the Eastern waters, and quite a business has been built up in that State. It is said that the desire of the Canadian Pacific Road to obtain good shell oysters for its Pacific Ocean steamer, hotel, and dining-car service is the reason for the latest attempt to grow the larger and more succulent oyster of the Sound in Pacific waters.

FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Arguments For and Against Insurance by the State in the Needle Industry.

The passage of the workmen's compensation law has stirred up considerable of a controversy in the needle industries as to just which form of insurance permitted by the law will afford the best protection to the employes and at the same time prove the least expensive for the employers. Four kinds of insurance are permitted, the first of which admits of insuring in the State fund. The second permits insuring with the ordinary insurance company. The third allows insuring in a mutual company, and the fourth permits the manufacturer to assume his own risk. In the last case the manufacturer must satisfy the commission of his financial ability to pay the required premiums and requires him to deposit with the commission security consisting of Government, State, or municipal bonds, the amount to be fixed by the commission.

From present appearances the second and fourth classes of insurance have been eliminated entirely from the consideration of the manufacturers. This leaves them with the decision to be made between insuring in the State fund and in mutual companies. The former method of insurance finds an ardent champion in Harry A. Gordon, who is counsel for the Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York, while the mutual form of protection is strongly advocated by S. Herbert Wolfe, who is a consulting actuary.

Endeavoring to point out the advantages of insuring in the State fund in his report to the association which he represents, Mr. Gordon says, in part:

"The workmen's compensation law radically changes the obligation of the employer to his employe, in the various employments enumerated in the law, for personal injuries sustained or death incurred during the course of his employment. The law will take effect on July 1, on or before which the employer must choose one of the four means of insurance open to him.

"Under the present Employers' Liability act, a recovery by an employe or his representatives, for personal injury or death, can be had only upon proof that the injury or death was the result of the negligence of his employer. Under the law now in force the employer may defend on the ground that the injury or death was brought about by the contributory negligence of the employe or through the negligence of a fellow servant of the employe, or that the employe assumed the risk that brought about the injury or death.

"Under the new law, however, every employer is required to pay the compensation and the benefits fixed in the act 'for the death or disability of his employes * * * without regard to fault as a cause of such injury,' except where the injury is brought about by the wilful intention of the injured employe or 'where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employe while on duty.'

"It is important to note that the law prohibits every agreement whereby the employe either directly or indirectly is required to contribute to the cost of the insurance, and the employer exacting such agreement is declared guilty of a misdemeanor."

Mr. Gordon then goes on to outline the various kinds of insurance permitted by the law, bringing the final choice down to insurance in the State fund or in a mutual company. Of these he says:

"The general advantage of a mutual company is that whatever is saved in premiums over losses paid belongs to the members of the company and ultimately is divided between them, and this possible saving is the strongest argument in favor of the mutual company. Whether the insurance is in the State fund or in a mutual company, the premium will be based upon the total pay roll and number of employes.

"There is a fundamental difference between the character of these two kinds of insurance. This difference is found in Section 53 of the law. It is there provided that an employer who insures in the State fund 'shall thereby become relieved from all liability for personal injuries or death sustained by his employes, and the persons entitled to compensation under this chapter shall have recourse therefor only to the State fund and not to the employer.' With respect to those who are insured in a mutual or stock company, it is provided that 'an employer shall not otherwise be relieved from the liability for compensation prescribed by this chapter, except by payment thereof by himself or his insurance carrier.' By insurance carrier is meant the mutual or stock company, as the case may be.

"Thus, while in the first instance the manufacturers will look to the stock insurance or mutual company to pay the compensation under the law, ultimately, and if the stock or mutual company does not or can not bear the loss or becomes discredited or disrupted, the employer is responsible for and must pay the same. His liability will not be limited to his premium or possible assessment, as in the case of State insurance, but will extend to the full liability to his injured employe or legal representative.

"In the case of an unexpected loss or catastrophe an assessment may follow upon those insuring in the State fund as well as in the mutual company, but the member who has suffered in the catastrophe will be liable only to the extent of his assessment, whereas in the case of mutual insurance, in the event the assessment is large and there is an inability on the part of the mutual company to pay, the liability fully to compensate his employes will rest entirely upon him."

Mr. Gordon next takes up the relative costs of administration, pointing out that no part of the State insurance fund will be applicable to the cost of administration of the workman's compensation law during the first two and a half years it is effective, whereas in the case of the mutual company there will be the immediate expenses of solicitors, inspectors, bookkeepers, actuaries, attorneys, clerical force, offices and other expenses, all of which must come out of the premiums and be borne by those who participate in the mutual insurance. Furthermore, he says that he is not entirely satisfied that the cost of administration thereafter will be greater to the State than to the recently formed mutual company. He continues:

"With respect to the contention made that the losses of mutual companies will be proportionately less than those of the State because the mutual company will choose its risks and eliminate those that are extra hazardous, let me say in the first place that the losses, although they may be greater in the case of the State, will necessarily be borne by a much larger number, because it is to be expected that a much larger number will participate in State insurance. In the second place, provision is made in our laws for impelling compliance by employers.

"Upon final analysis it will be found that the law makes express provision for reimbursement of premiums to persons contributing to the State fund in excess of what is found that they were in excess of what was necessary to pay the losses. The act specifically provides that on Jan. 1, 1915, and at fixed periods thereafter, it shall be within the power of the commission to readjust the premium rates for the different classes included in the groups mentioned in the law. Thus, should it be found by the commission that the rate charged to any particular group is too high and that there was a saving in the premiums collected over the losses sustained, the result will not only be a reduction of the premium, but the commission will, in its discretion, credit to each individual group member who shall have been a subscriber to the State fund for six months his due proportion of the installments of premiums and fees paid by him. Thus it will be seen that the law provides for reimbursement to employers of premiums in the event that they are not consumed in the payment of losses, and such return may be made by a mutual company."

Discussing the advantages of insuring in a mutual company with a TIMES reporter yesterday, Mr. Wolfe, the actuary, expressed his opinions as follows:

"Every one conversant with the insurance business realizes how important to the success of any organization is the proper selection of risks. It is one of the most cherished privileges of an insurance carrier. Stock and mutual companies have the right to decide who shall be admitted to membership. The State fund does not have this right of selection and is required to take any and all employers thereto. In every line there are employers whose moral and physical hazards are such as to render them very undesirable associates. The right to exclude such individuals has a direct bearing upon the question of the rate which every employer will have to pay. The State fund, stock companies, and mutual companies cannot create wealth. All they can do is to distribute the moneys which they receive among the claimants. It must follow, therefore, that sufficient funds must be collected to meet the losses, and it is equally apparent, I think, that if the State fund cannot select its members that its future is bound to have an adverse effect upon the ultimate cost to each employer.

"The fact that employes cannot hold the employer responsible if he be insured in the State fund is an apparent advantage only, for if the employer be insured in a safe and sound mutual or stock company he should be just as free from any claims by his employes as if he were insured in the State fund. It is merely necessary for him to select his insurance carrier with a view to its ultimate safety. The State fund is one and indivisible, and therefore all of the contributions (whether received from manufacturers of clothing, rolling mill operators or gun powder manufacturers,) are placed in a common fund and used for the payment of losses. While it is true that it will be attempted to adjust the rates for each particular hazard, it is manifest that those who are engaged in the least hazardous form must suffer a disadvantage if grouped with dangerous occupations. It is well known among underwriters that, while some occupations in the past have proved very unprofitable, the companies have been able to keep the rates at those improperly low figures owing to the profits which have been received from more favorable occupations. The needle trades form a group which can hardly be classed as hazardous, and it is safe to assume that the rates for them will be very low. To attempt to mingle them with the unprofitable groups would be extremely unwise in my opinion."

IT WAS NOT DURESS.

Fear of What an Appraiser Will Do Does Not Make It.

Fear of possible additional duties as the result of reappraisement proceedings does not constitute duress, according to a decision by Judge Waite for Board 3 of the United States General Appraisers. The W. H. Proctor Company, Boston, entered merchandise which was advanced by the Appraiser to make foreign market value. When similar importations purchased under the same contract reached port later the importers claimed they were compelled to enter the goods at the prices fixed by the Appraiser on the previous shipments. This was done, it was testified, because of fear that penalties would be attached if the advances were not made.

When the advances on entered market value were made on the earlier importations an appeal was made to the board for reappraisement, with the result that the tribunal sustained the entered prices. Whether the Appraiser contemplated advancing the prices on the second importation in the face of the board's action in reversing his return at higher rates on the earlier entries is doubtful. Judge Waite holds that if the importers believed that the Appraiser would raise the entered prices they should have added an entry to make what they thought was dutiable values, and, if challenged by the Appraiser, appealed for a reappraisement. In any event, it is held that mere fear that higher values may be imposed is not enough to hold that duress was resorted to by the customs officials to force the raising of values by the firm.

Balmacaans Easily Fitted.

One of the main factors in the popularity of the balmacaan overcoat from the retailer's standpoint is the ease with which a fit may be given. A smaller stock may be carried, and yet the needs of every customer satisfied, since the effect desired does not imply a smooth, flawless appearance. While the manufacturing clothier should receive some credit for creating business by the introduction of this novelty, it is a question if the move was politic. The retailer, with the balmacaan fad holding sway, has very little chance of disposing of [illegible] stock in other lines.

PLAN TO TRAIN THE WORKERS

Systematic Effort to Provide Industrial Education for the Younger Generation.

The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education will give a dinner to a number of prominent local business men at the Hotel Biltmore on April 28, at which will be discussed a plan for meeting the needs for practical education of the workers throughout the United States. The speakers at the dinner will be Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; Dr. Charles A. Prosser, Secretary of the National Society, and others who are well posted on the needs of industrial education in this country. The committee in charge of the dinner is made up of F. B. Pratt, J. W. Lieb, Jr., and G. C. Warner.

In the invitations sent out for the dinner the aim of the society is said to be to promote trade agreements, to encourage practical education, and to bring laymen and educators together in an attempt to further the material and social well-being of the American workingman of the future. Attention is also called to the fact that, of the nine members of the Federal Commission recently appointed by President Wilson to investigate the need of industrial education in this country, six are members of the society.

The society sent out a bulletin yesterday in which was discussed the need of industrial education in the United States as well as the need of a national agency to aid in the development of the work. In part it says:

"In our population of 100,000,000, there are 6,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years working for wages. During the present year at least 3,000,000 more childish wage-earners upon reaching the age of 14 will enter the ranks of industry.

"More than six out of ten of this multitude did not finish the work of the elementary school. More than three out of four of them did not reach the seventh year of the schools, and more than one out of two, the sixth year. Almost half of them had not completed the fifth grade work.

"These children not only enter life deficient in the elementary school education, but practically all of them had been trained by a formalized process in the things of the books alone, which gave them no opportunity to find what they would like to do and what they were best able to do in life. Practically all of them went to work without proper vocational direction and guidance. All of them found the doors of most of the skilled and desirable industries closed to them until they should become four years of age. For them the years from 14 to 16 years are wasted years.

"The manufacturer and the industry suffer with the workers. The loss in training on the job is heavy, and the shifting of the unskilled from shop to shop is constant. The commerce of the country suffers as well. In the world markets the competition is keen. Our great natural resources and our inventive and directive ability have put us in the front rank, but they will not keep us there if the present waste goes on. The waste of material resources is great, but the waste of human resources is greater.

"The State should provide industrial education. In a democratic country the education of its citizens is one of the most important functions of the State. A worker who is not trained to work is not educated. Neither is he educated if he is trained only to work. The State can give him the broadest training possible in the given time without sacrificing the training for his job.

"From every side comes the insistent demand that this education be given. From the labor union and from the manufacturers' association, from the social worker and the relief worker, from the untrained man who wants his son to get the chance he never had, from the untrained woman who wants her daughter to develop far beyond herself, and from the teacher who watches with growing unhappiness the boys and girls pouring out of the schools unprepared for the battle for bread.

"A national society is needed to aid in the development of this work. The problems of industrial training is a new and complex one. The practical man hesitates to turn it over to the educator lest the result be good in theory and poor in practice. The educator hesitates quite as much to turn it over to the practical man, lest the boy or girl be sacrificed, in being prepared for the job alone, instead of for a vocation and for life. It is of the highest importance that there be a centralizing agency where all who have experience and wisdom shall centre their knowledge and make it available to all.

"The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education has written the legislation creating systems of vocational education for the following States: Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Virginia. It is now engaged in writing similar laws for the States of Ohio, Missouri, and Louisiana, and seems certain to write in 1915 the laws for Michigan, California, and Iowa. It also wrote the laws providing for compulsory continuation schools for employed children between 14 and 16 years of age in Massachusetts, New York, and Indiana, and is now writing the same kind of a law for New Jersey."

AT THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

Steady Buying in Small Lots, with Not Much Price-Shading.

FALL RIVER, April 18.—Conditions in the cotton cloth markets this week have been relatively quiet. Reports received from manufacturers and cotton cloth brokers indicate that there is steady buying of goods in small lots. Some buyers have attempted to beat down the market, and have been successful only in instances where mills were anxious to get rid of some of their goods rather than to cause an accumulation of a particular construction. On popular makes mills generally insisted upon full asking prices, and buyers found it a most difficult matter to induce manufacturers to concede anything. The situation in cotton yarns is quiet, in common with that of the cloth markets. So far those mills which have been paying their accustomed dividend rates for the past several quarters have continued to pay for the quarter now ending. The quotations:

	June 2,'13.	Jan. 2,'14.	April 18.
26 -inch, 64-64	3¼	3⅝	3⅝
28 -inch, 60-60	3¼	3⅝	3⅝
36 -inch, 64-60	3⅝	3⅞	3 13-16
37 -inch, 56-56	3	3⅛	3
37 -inch, 56-52	2⅞	3	2 13-16
38½-inch, 64-64	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
39 -inch, 32-72	6¾	6¾	6*

*Nominal.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

To Those Interested in the TEXTILE INDUSTRY FOR RENT AT BARGAIN

Splendid plant consisting of number well-constructed re-inforced concrete buildings, covering extensive grounds; buildings light and sanitary; excellent switching and railroad facilities.

Cheap power and illumination (electric and gas;) labor conditions advantageous; suitable for silk mill or knitting mill or other textile industry.

Ample fire protection; properly located within 31 miles New York City. Apply for particulars to ARTHUR D. LORD, Vice President, 25 Broad St., New York City.

GETTING IMPORT DATA.

Regulation in Force Calling for Detailed Information.

Early this week several large importing firms in New York received advices from their foreign connections to the effect that the American consular officers were enforcing paragraph W, of Section 3 of the Customs Administrative act, and that much difficulty was being experienced in consolidating the information desired by the Government in the manner required by the Department of Commerce. This is especially so as regards merchandise produced in several consular districts, and, in fact, in different countries, and then shipped to a central point to be assembled for shipment. Paragraph W reads as follows:

That where merchandise purchased or manufactured in different consular districts in the same country is assembled for shipment and embraced in a single invoice and consulated at the shipping point, such invoice shall have attached thereto the original bills or invoices or statements in the nature of such, showing the prices actually paid, contracted to be paid, fixed, or determined, and in connection with each such purchase or consignment the invoice shall state all charges and expenses, as provided in Paragraph R of this section.

Its purpose is to give the Department of Commerce more accurate statistics of the import trade. Paragraph F renders importers on this side liable for these statements at the time of entry of the merchandise. Importers said yesterday they thought it rather strange that no notification had been given them in the matter by the Treasury Department. Letters of inquiry directed to the department, it was stated, have not as yet been answered. A representative of one of the largest importing houses in the country had this to say to a reporter for THE TIMES:

"It is rather surprising, to say the least, that notice was not given importers that consular officials had been ordered to go ahead with the enforcement of Paragraph W, in order that we might have made advance preparations to meet the new order of things. As it is, our first information on the subject comes from the people we do business with on the other side. The enforcement of the provisions entails a greatly increased amount of clerical and other work, while some of the data wanted regarding contracts and other arrangements entered into between the purchaser and seller are details the contracting parties are, for the most part, very unwilling to supply. What will be done about furnishing this kind of information is a question confronting the contracting parties not yet settled. It is certain, however, that the foreigners will have great difficulty in preparing the data in a comprehensive fashion calculated to satisfy the requirements of the Department of Commerce. The indications are that there will be all kinds of complications, besides the inevitable delay in forwarding goods to this country."

A representative of the Department of Commerce said that there is nothing intentionally inquisitorial in the provisions of the tariff law as contained in Paragraphs F and W. This official said the statistical bureaus of the Government have long been handicapped in the preparation of accurate statistics of importations by the omissions and carelessness characterizing the filling in of invoices, and that it is hoped the newly incorporated provisions of the law may remedy these defects.

Silk by the Viscose Method.

Frequent reference has been made in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports to the rapid extension in Europe of the viscose process for making artificial silk, and the large profits accruing from its manufacture. The European press now states that the Fabrique de Soie Artificiele de Tubize, the leading Belgian company, which has heretofore manufactured artificial silk solely by the guncotton process, is increasing its capital by $396,000 in order to acquire a controlling interest in a new company which will use the viscose system in Belgium. The company's report for 1913 shows a profit of $209,000, with dividends of 25 per cent. on the preferred shares and 20 per cent. on the common stock.

Thrown Silk Demand Improves.

According to the report of John Dunlop's Sons the demand for thrown silk was very strong last week, especially for spot deliveries. There was also noted an improvement in the demand for future deliveries, some very good-sized contracts having been put through. In view of the scarcity of spot silks and the firmness of prices, manufacturers apparently have come to the conclusion that it is well for them to cover at least a part of their future requirements at once. Prices were somewhat higher, reflecting the advance in raw silk quotations.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—"Bon Ton"; L. Bergman, cleaks, suits; 15 E. 26th.
CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.: F. A. Torup, flowers, feathers, millinery, ornaments; 225 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfield Co.; J. Anisfield, mfrs.' cloaks, suits, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros.; S. H. Halle, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
DALLAS—Harris, Lipsitz Co.; J. Roos, ladies' ready-to-wear, kimonos, muslin underwear; 75 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; T. S. Milburn, domestics, linens, white goods; 96 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; L. D. Wallenstein, men's clothing, furn. goods; 215 4th Av.
PARKERSBURG, West Va.—Cox & Hawkins Co.; H. C. Cox, dry goods; Hoffman House.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; H. H. Turner, men's furn. goods; 1,261 Broadway; York.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; E. A. Tobey, men's, ladies' shoes; A. Lapides, boys' clothing; 9? Madison Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—"Emporium"; Miss A. E. Gilbert, muslin underwear, infants' wear; W. A. Kaufmann, jewelry, silverware, clocks, trunks, bags; 66 W. 33d.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. V. Silverthorne, notions, ribbons, fans, toilet goods, toys, leather goods, stationery; 31 Union Square.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; E. L. Hill, coats, suits, dresses; 2 Walker.

Business Notices.

15 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Manufacturers, Jobbers, and Storekeepers.—Have you overstocked yourself? We buy merchandise for cash; no quantity too large; we also purchase notes or pay cash for outstanding accounts. Staff, 254 5th Av.

SAFES NEW, HIGH GRADE SAFES & VAULTS.
We have found that our 33d St. store is not a paying proposition, and we are going to close it. Prices made for quick clearance. Call early for best selection, or on request will have representative call. Phone 6831 Chelsea. Our factory and other stores will continue as usual.
CARY SAFE CO., 147 W. 23d St.

COATS SUITS (Women's) in stock for immediate delivery.
DUEST & RUBIN, 46-46 West 25th Street.

COATS AND SUITS, Featuring the Country Club Suit from Paris.
LOUIS SMITH, 36-38 West 28th Street.

CARPETS, RUGS AND LINOLEUMS.
AMERICAN RUG & CARPET CO.
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CURTAIN POLES AND FIXTURES.
THE GOULD MFG. CO.
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DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Special values discontinued lines, $5.00 bags and suit cases on hand. Morgan Bros., 9 Dashroom.

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Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns.
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FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
712-720 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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BEST MAKES ONLY.
EDWIN A. MAYERS, 320 4th Ave.
Telephone Gramercy 3345.

RIBBONS Wide & Narrow OUR LINE A WINNER
MAX A. WEIT & CO., 13 West 29th St.

HOSIERY (Wash Ave., regenerated, and Woven Hose, Jaz and Fancy Stripes, in colors to match any dress). M. F. FRIEDMAN & CO., 229 Broadway, 2d Floor, Room 208.

LACES, HDK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Combinations & Flouncings.
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ARTICLE	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO.
MEN'S POCKET-BOOKS	Masterpiece	Dept. Stores & Dealers. Manufactured by A. L. Steinweg & Co. 491 Broadway, N. Y.
WAISTS	Geisha	Frankenthal Bros. Co. Makers. 16-18 W. 23rd St. N. Y.
English Mesh Underwear	AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING	A. Kuchnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors. 315 4 Av., N.Y.C.
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes		Hamburger Bros., 142-144 W. 26 St. New York City.
BRUSHES	"Zel"	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS. 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK.
BRUSHES ETC.	Parisian Ivory Lozenge, France	Geo. R. Gibson Co. Distributors 361-363 B'way N. Y.
STERLING SILVER HOLLOW-WARE	COMMONWEALTH	INTERNATIONAL COMMONWEALTH SILVER CO., Madison Av. & 32d St. New York.
LINGERIE	Amifrench	French Lingerie Co. 328 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.

Wholesale Prices Weaker

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 pounds	$5.45	$5.45	$5.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, pound	.09	.09	.11¼
Standard brown sheetings, yard	.08	.08	.06
Print cloths, yard	.03⅝	.03⅝	.03⅞
Butter, creamery, extra, pound	.25	.25½	.36
Cheese, f. c., special, new, pound	.19	.19¼	.17
Eggs, Western firsts, dozen	.18½	.19¼	.19¼
Apples, evaporated, choice, pound	.10	.10	.05¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., pound	.11½	.11½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dried, pound	.06	.06	.06
Raisins, pound	.07¾	.07¾	.06
Flour, Spring patent, barrel	4.50	4.55	4.30
Flour, Spring clear, barrel	4.10	4.10	3.80
Wheat, No. 2 red, bushel	1.05½	1.05	1.14
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bushel	.74¾	.76⅝	.62¼
Oats, No. 2 white, bushel	.44	.45	.40
Cotton, middling uplands, pound	13.10	13.35	12.25
Hay, prime timothy, 100 pounds	1.05	1.06	1.05
Hides, Chicago packing, No. 1, pound	.18	.18	.17
Hides, Chicago cows, native, pound	.18	.18	.16
Leather, hemlock sole, pound	.30	.30	.26½
Leather, union backs, pound	.44	.44	.41
Iron, pig, foundry No. 2, Phil., ton	15.00	15.00	17.25
Steel billets, Pittsburgh, ton	21.00	21.00	28.50
Copper, Lake, New York, pound	.14¾	.14⅞	.15¾
Lead, New York, pound	3.90	3.90	4.35
Tin, New York, pound	36.20	36.95	.50½
Petroleum, refined, gallon, in barrels	.13	.13	.13½
Beef, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	7.10	7.40	7.25
Hogs, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	8.65	8.75	8.90
Sheep, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	5.40	5.40	6.00
Lard, prime st., Chicago, 100 pounds	10.12½	10.42½	11.02½
Short ribs, loose, Chicago, 100 pounds	10.90	11.05	11.32½
Mess pork, Chicago, barrel	19.90	20.85	19.55
Rice, domestic, prime, pound	.05¼	.05¼	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River Para, pound	.74	.74	.79
Sugar, standard granulated, 100 pounds	3.75	3.75	4.15
Tea, Formosa, fair, pound	.13½	.13½	.14
Tea, Japan, low, pound	.12½	.12½	.14½
Potatoes, State, barrel	2.25	2.37	1.65
Wool, average 100 gr., Phila., pound	23.48	23.48	26.10

Unusual quiet and weakness were the features of commodity prices last week, as shown in Dun's list. Only forty-one items in a list of 310 showed change, and of these thirty-two were downward. Not only was the small number of changes in noteworthy matter, but a new record was set by a list which showed nearly four times as many declines as advances. Heretofore the record had only been the approach to a tripping of one by the other.

Twenty of the week's forty-one changes were shown in the foodstuffs markets. Of these changes fifteen were declines, against five advances. Four of the five advances were shown in raw sugar and spices, but refined sugar still was quoted at the low record point reached in the previous week. A seasonable expansion in receipts of dairy products resulted in a general downward revision of prices on butter, eggs, and cheese. Butter touched an unusually low point, and sold from 10 to 11 cents a pound under the figures quoted a year ago at this time. Some brands of flour were also quoted lower than in the previous week, this being especially true of the Spring patent grades.

Coffee continued its downward trend and this time closed the week an eighth of a cent below the opening point. There was weakness in the spice market also, despite the advances it showed. Save for live sheep, which did not change, every item in the major provisions list showed a decline at Chicago. Fruits were fairly firm, but the vegetable market showed almost general weakness.

The metals list showed the finished products steady at, relatively quoted prices, black sheets at Pittsburgh showing the only decline in this field. There was a feeling, however, that the prices quoted did not actually represent the condition of the market. Furnace coke was held higher at Connellsville. In the minor metals lake copper, spelter and tin were all held lower at this city.

So far as the advances and declines were concerned the metals list was reflected by the changes shown in drugs and chemicals. For the second successive week there were no changes shown in the oil market, but drugs and chemicals together contributed a single advance and four declines to the general list. None of the changes was important, however.

In the grain market an advance in wheat, No. 2 red, new crop, was offset by declines in corn, No. 2 yellow, and in oats, No. 2 white. Both Manila cured and second hemp were lower than in the previous week. Leather continued unchanged and very firm, but in the hide market there was a somewhat unsettled condition. An advance was shown in No. 1 Texas hides, but declines were registered in No. 1 kip and in No. 1 calfskins. Additional declines were shown in both hops and turpentine.

Raw wool was unchanged, and the opinion was expressed by one well-posted member of the fabric trade that it would see a drop in price before it advanced again. Cotton showed a fairly large drop on the spot quotation for middling uplands, and this had the effect of weakening further the tone of the local gray goods market. Some of the most popular constructions of print-cloths showed declines in the course of the week, and there was no improvement in the price position of drills, sheetings and other constructions of cotton goods on which business was dull.

VARIED GEMS OF RARE QUALITY

Features of Some of the Lesser Known Precious Stones That Are in Demand.

Following a sharp increase in imports of diamonds in March, the opinion is expressed in the local jewelry trade that the liquidation of stocks of these and other precious stones that were piled up in this country early last Fall in an effort to take advantage of the lower duties afforded on this class of merchandise by the Payne-Aldrich tariff then in effect is well under way. This opinion is expressed, however, in contrast to the complaints of the gem importers and cutters regarding the current state of business throughout the country and its direct effect on their trade.

Despite the fact that the steady advance in diamonds in the leading foreign markets was abruptly halted by the falling off in American buying that followed the passage of the new tariff, prices on these stones now range from 30 to 100 per cent. higher, according to quality, than they did five years ago. The average value of a diamond of really good quality can be placed at $200 a carat, but only recently a three-carat stone was shown in this market that was quoted at $2,400 and which was said by men who know to be worth every cent of the money asked for it.

Even more valuable than the average good diamond at the moment, though it is by no means so well known, is the alexandrite. This stone, good gem specimens of which are often worth from $300 to $400 a carat, was named after Alexander of Russia. History has it that the first of these stones was discovered on Alexander's birthday. They are a bright, clear green in hue by daylight and a beautiful deep red by artificial light, these shades, strangely enough, being the Russian national colors. The finest of these stones come from Ceylon, and they are cut like rubies and sapphires (faceted) when

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers and cooler to-day; Tuesday probably fair, brisk to strong southwest to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

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WILSON SILENT ON FINAL NOTE

Hears of Huerta's Refusal as He Is Leaving West Virginia on the Way Home.

TALKS TO CONGRESS TO-DAY

Spends Sunday with Family, but Keeps in Touch with Bryan by Telephone.

IGNORES ONE HUERTA NOTE

Tells Bryan That Ultimatum Was Definite and Distinct and Needs No Amending.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 19.—President Wilson left White Sulphur Springs at 11:20 o'clock to-night without making any announcement regarding the Mexican situation. Just before leaving Dr. Cary Grayson, the President's physician, said:

"The President desires to say that he will not make any statement on the Mexican situation to-night."

This was taken to mean that the final announcement would come from the White House early to-morrow. The President did not have time to receive the full text of the latest Huerta note before leaving for Washington. This is why he refused to make any comment or statement to-night.

While the Mexican situation seethed in Washington, President Wilson spent a very quiet Sunday strolling through the foothills of the Alleghanies.

Connected with his official duties by a direct telegraph "loop" into the White House, and a telephone connection with the office of Secretary Bryan, the President managed to keep his finger on the pulse of the Mexican situation, and at the same time gain some much needed rest.

To-morrow the President will be back in Washington prepared to carry to Congress his message asking authority for determined action in the Mexican affair.

Work on His Message.

The President has directed his stenographer to accompany him to the White House immediately upon his arrival in Washington, at 7:15 o'clock to-morrow morning, and at once Mr. Wilson will begin work on his message to Congress in which he will request permission to use the army and navy to uphold the dignity and protect the honor of the nation.

Despite the fact that Dr. Grayson had ordered him to remain as quiet as possible, the President was noticeably nervous to-day.

The instant the special train stopped at the White Sulphur Springs station at 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Wilson was out of his private car and on his way to the Greenbrier Hotel, where Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, and Miss Margaret Wilson were awaiting him in their apartment. The President had breakfast with his family, and told them of the latest developments in the Mexican situation, particularly the dispatch of the torpedo flotilla from Pensacola to Tampico.

This action was regarded as evidence that the President, notwithstanding his assertion that he did not think much of a pacific blockade, had come to the conclusion that it would be best to order a blockade of all Mexican ports as the first act in the enforcement of reparation for the Tampico incident. The torpedo destroyers, the finest "blockaders" in the navy, would be invaluable in sealing up the Mexican ports.

After breakfast the President received the text of the temporizing note from Huerta to the effect that the dictator did not see why he should salute the flag when the Wilson Administration did not recognize the Government behind the Mexican flag.

Over the telephone the President told Secretary Bryan he did not think that this note should be answered, because the ultimatum sent to Huerta yesterday had been definite and distinct. Any elaboration of this ultimatum would merely weaken its effect, the President thought. His attitude was that the United States had made a specific demand, and had announced what would happen if this demand was not complied with, and, therefore, no additional Huerta notes begging for time or arguing the matter would be considered.

The answer to all of Huerta's communications lies in the mission of the Atlantic Fleet, augmented by the torpedo flotilla.

After being informed by Secretary Bryan that there was nothing further of importance at that time, the President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, strolled over the White Sulphur golf links, and did not return to the hotel until afternoon. This was the first Sunday in some months that the President had missed attending church, but he considered that a week's separation from his wife, coupled with the serious situation which he was facing, absolved him from these duties for the day. Besides Dr. Grayson had ordered him to keep in the air as much as possible.

The President's nervous condition was clearly shown by his desire for action when, almost as soon as he had returned to the hotel, he went for a stroll through the hills. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, and the President conferred again with Secretary Bryan.

Force of Regulars May be Sent to Mexico City To Rescue Americans Who Are in Peril There

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A member of the Cabinet to-night said that the greatest apprehension was felt for the safety of Americans in Mexico City. The situation there is critical, and it is feared there may be attacks on American residents when it becomes known that Mexican ports are to be seized and the country's coasts blockaded.

The Administration officials have given serious consideration to a plan of campaign having for its object the rescue of Americans in the Mexican capital. This plan is understood to embrace the use of regular troops now in Texas. It was said to-night that if conditions made it necessary, an effort might be made to send a force to Mexico City from Vera Cruz.

Told Not to Harm Americans.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—Through the local newspapers a warning is given to the people by the Foreign Minister, acting for President Huerta, to refrain from any demonstration or overt act against Americans resident in Mexico.

Attention is called to the possibility that the controversy between the United States and Mexico may yet be adjusted.

Congress and the Country Will Sustain President Wilson, Says Speaker Clark

Speaker Champ Clark was found by a TIMES reporter in a Pullman car of the Washington express, in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, late last night, bound for Washington after lecturing here, and was told of Huerta's refusal of our demands.

"I don't know anything first hand of President Wilson's plans," Mr. Clark said, "but I should think that the blockading of the Mexican ports by our ships would be all that is necessary now. I see no reason why any active war should be necessary, and I certainly hope it will not be.

"But," the Speaker went on with emphasis, "whether it's to be blockading, or war, or what not, Congress will back up the President. There'll be no division between the President and Congress on that question. And the whole country will stand behind the President, as well as Congress."

Mr. Clark was asked if he thought the blockading of the Mexican ports would be effective in bringing Huerta to terms. He replied:

"I should think so."

HUERTA EMISSARY TO SEE REBEL CHIEFS

Dictator's Representative Now at Chihuahua to Feel Out Villa and Carranza.

VILLA RUSHING NORTHWARD

Juarez Officials Say First Shot by Americans Will Unite All Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., April 19.—An important meeting will take place in the Palace here to-night or early in the morning. Gen. Villa is coming north from Torreon and Don Miguel Acuna, said to be an official representative of Huerta, has left Juarez for a conference with Carranza and Villa about aiding the dictator in the event that the United States assumes a belligerent attitude toward the Republic.

Villa left Torreon at 12:30 o'clock on a special train, and was expected to arrive here some time this evening. Acuna was said to have been sent from Mexico City to feel out Carranza as to the attitude of the Constitutionalists as soon as the Tampico incident occurred.

While there is no military activity at the present time in rebel territory great quantities of ammunition and several machine guns are being rushed south from the border and are being stored in the arsenals here.

From semi-official sources it is reported that Carranza is preparing to assume a strictly neutral attitude toward the American-Mexican situation upon representations made to him by the Washington Government. The exact nature of these representations has not been made public, but it is known that the protection of all Constitutionalist interests, the respect for the rebel territory, and the exclusion of Constitutionalist ports from the general blockade are some of the promises made to the rebel chief in return for neutrality. However, it is seriously questioned whether he can hold his men in check in the event of hostilities resulting from the Tampico incident.

EL PASO, Texas, April 19.—Officials in Juarez announce that so long as the United States only blockades the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz there will be no hostile demonstration on the part of the Constitutionalists, but if a single hostile shot is fired by American guns at either port the Mexicans will unite.

The statement of the Juarez officials has no official significance, but is regarded as strongly indicating the attitude of the rebels in the event of hostilities.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 19.—Matters of great importance will be discussed at Chihuahua when Gen. Villa arrives there.

Whether Huerta salutes the American flag or not, the Tampico incident will come in for the gravest consideration, for rebel leaders declare their belief that Huerta will not hesatate to bring about a foreign war if by so doing he can hope to unite the country. Finances, foreign relations, civil appointments and details of further campaigns are other subjects which will be threshed out. All Cabinet members except Secretary Zubaran of the Interior Department, it is reported, will be present. Zubaran and Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential agent of the Constitutionalists in El Paso, will be present on Tuesday. The conference on military affairs, according to reports, will include the problem of obtaining ammunition for the rebel recruits said to be flocking in since the victory of Torreon, including captured Federals impressed into the rebel service, as well as new supplies for the original army.

To-night it was rumored that Gen. Villa and Gen. Carranza had agreed to continue with their campaign as if no complications between Huerta and the United States existed, unless the troops of the United States should invade rebel territory or rebel ports should be blockaded.

Privately, some high officials expressed the opinion that there was extreme danger that the rebel soldiers could not be restrained from joining in a fight against a foreign enemy. However, it is regarded here as probable that Constitutionalist leaders will do everything in their power to avoid complications with the United States and will take advantage of Huerta's predicament to further their own cause.

REBELS TO ATTACK TAMPICO

Hope to Capture It from Federals Before Americans Land.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 19.—(midnight.)—Orders for an immediate renewal of the rebel attack on Tampico for the purpose of capturing the town at the earliest possible moment were issued to-night.

The desirability of speed is said to have been emphasized in the order, and has given rise to rumors that when the American warships start to enforce President Wilson's orders they will find not Federals, but friendly rebels in possession.

REBELS ATTACK MONTEREY.

Push Campaign for Complete Control of Northern Mexico.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 19.—The rebel attack on Monterey, chief city in northern Mexico still in the possession of the Federals, began to-day, according to a report in Matamoros.

Gen. Pablo Gonzales established Constitutional headquarters to-night in an iron and steel foundry about two miles from the heart of the city.

Next in point of attack is the strongly fortified brewery on the edge of the city proper, where the Federals are expected to make a strong stand.

Gen. Gonzales three days ago captured Salinas, 25 miles north of Monterey, but details of his advance south and casualties in to-day's fighting are not known.

AGUA PRIETA, Mexico, April 19.—"No matter what comes of the Tampico incident, the Constitutionalists cannot afford to join Huerta," said Francisco Sellas, President of the Sonora War and Land Tax Committee, and recognized spokesman for the Constitutionalists along the Arizona border, to-night.

"In my opinion Huerta is taking the stand he has announced in the belief that the people will flock to his standard when he proclaims himself a patriotic martyr standing alone against the allied United States and Constitutionalist forces," he said.

PORFIRIO DIAZ SILENT.

Ex-President of Mexico Won't Discuss Country's Position Now.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, April 19.—In my present position my political opinions are for myself alone. I feel this so strongly that I cannot answer any questions. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

DEPLORED BY MARSHALL.

Tense Feeling Broke Sabbath, Vice President Complains.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 19.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, in an address delivered here to-day at memorial services of the Camden Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose, incidentally touched on the Mexican situation when he said:

"The American people are breaking the Sabbath because there is a tense feeling about what is going to happen. It is not my purpose to predict what is going to happen, and I am not going to say what ought to happen.

"Mexico can't have a republic until Mexico has different laws, different sentiments and different people. Here we have a republic because we have the people and the ideals that go to the making of a republic. But you can't have a pie without any filling, and that applies to the country to the South as well as to any country anywhere else."

EAGER TO JOIN THE NAVY.

300 Volunteers Stand in Line All Night at Recruiting Station.

Some 300 men had gathered in front of the U. S. Navy recruiting office at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue by 2 o'clock this morning to wait for the office to open.

Early in the evening the crowd began to assemble in front of the recruiting station, and as the night wore on it increased. Most of the men were young and rugged, and they all seemed bent on enlisting immediately. When the officer in charge arrives at the place this morning he will be greeted by the most enthusiastic crowd of recruits that has gathered in New York since the Spanish war.

SEE THE NEW MODEL 1914 SIX-CYLINDER KNIGHT-ENGINE BUICK
ANDREW DEUEL & CO., Broadway at 57th St.

HAYWOOD OPENLY STIRS SEDITION

I. W. W. Leader Threatens Wilson with Great Strike if War Comes.

SAYS MINERS HAVE PLANNED

Warns of Industrial Struggle Which He Says President Will Start Automatically.

EXPECT WASHINGTON TO ACT

Summary Arrest Is Likely to Follow Proof of Seditious Utterances at Public Meeting.

Sedition, Says Washington

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Attorney General McReynolds could not be seen to-night, but it was learned that he had had under consideration such an emergency as that suggested in Haywood's speech in New York to-night, and his course of action has been fully decided upon.

At the Department of Justice the view was expressed that the threat to bring on a general strike to prevent the Government from going to war with Mexico was seditious, and the summary arrest of any man who attempted to execute such a threat would speedily follow proof of the act.

"That is the vilest blackmail," said a prominent official of the Department of Justice when the declaration of Haywood was called to his attention. This official explained that the labor organizations concerned, baffled by the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to afford relief to President Ryan of the Structural Steel Workers and other labor leaders who were convicted of complicity in dynamiting The Los Angeles Times office building, have agreed to demand the pardon of Ryan and the rest. The threat of a strike in the event of war with Mexico is declared to be a part of their campaign.

William D. Haywood, founder and chief organizer of the I. W. W., told an audience which more than half filled Carnegie Hall last night that the minute President Wilson and Congress declared war against Mexico they would automatically start the greatest general strike this country had ever known.

Supplementing Haywood's threat, Ernest Bohm later told the audience that all Socialists would favor a general strike against war with Mexico. "It would be a test," he said, "of the working people's power to conduct a general strike against the capitalist class."

Haywood, in the course of his speech, said that he prophesied the great strike upon authority of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners.

"The mine workers of this country," he shouted to his inflamed hearers, "will simply fold their arms, and when they fold their arms there will be no war.

"Sherman said war was hell. Well, then, let the bankers go to war, and let the interest-takers and the dividend-takers go to war with them. If only those parasites were out of the country it would be a pretty decent place to live in. They live on graft, and if they stay here the best that I can promise them is that we will speedily bring them to the day when they will turn over the keys of the city to the marching men such as Frank Tannenbaum led against the churches."

Haywood said that the mine workers already had made up their minds about what they would do in case of war. He said they had already done all the voting necessary, and that the situation purposely was arranged so that President Wilson might automatically start the general strike himself.

Appeals for Mother Jones.

"We will do this," Haywood went on, "in memory of a good woman who stood here in Carnegie Hall with me a year ago. She was over 80 years old. But she was on her way to jail. We mine workers called her 'Mother.' We were interested in Mother Jones, and we appealed to President Wilson on her behalf. He forgot us. He could have let her out of jail, where she was put in defiance of all her legal rights.

"You may say," Haywood said a little further on, "tha tthis action of the mine workers is traitorous to the country, but I tell you it is better to be a traitor to a country than to be a traitor to your class. We are through with trying to make brilliant individuals, and men of brilliant individual successes in life. We want now a whole class that is permeated through with leaders who will fight not for themselves but for their class."

"But President Wilson not only forgot us—he forgot Mother Jones, in whom we were interested, and what was of more consequence to him, he forgot that we also were interested in war. We work for a day when we can bring Mother Jones down to Washington and let her tell her full story there, so that all the worth while people in this country can understand."

Haywood was cheered heartily by I. W. W. men in the upper gallery and was hissed by persons who had purchased box tickets with the understanding that at the meeting they would gain first-hand knowledge of the I. W. W. agitators and their real purposes.

Max Eastman, under indictment for libelling the Associated Press, introduced Haywood with the assertion that he was the "most misunderstood man in America," and one of its "most deeply poetical souls."

After Haywood concluded his outline of the policy to be pursued by the mine workers in case of war, he out-

Government Bonds
NORTON, DOW, HEMPHILL & CO., Members New York Stock Exchange, 30 Broad St.

HUERTA DEFIES US, WON'T SALUTE; WILSON TO GO TO CONGRESS TODAY; BLOCKADE FLEET OF 52 SHIPS READY

The Louisiana Racing at Top Speed to Join Badger's Ships AT TAMPICO WEDNESDAY

Destroyer Flotilla of 16 Vessels at Pensacola Ordered to Sail at Once.

AEROPLANE CORPS GOING

Battleship Mississippi, with Fliers and Marines Aboard, to Leave Florida To-day.

DEWEY BOARD IN SESSION

Daniels Announces That 22,775 Men and 52 Ships Will Menace Mexican Coasts.

WAR COLLEGE PLANS TESTED

Campaign Worked Out by Naval Experts in Recent Months Now Being Carried Out in Detail.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP LOUISIANA, via Jupiter, Fla., April 19.—The flagship Louisiana is off the Florida Keys to-night and proceeding at full speed. She is expected to reach Tampico on Wednesday. Her landing organization has been completed.

She passed the ammunition ship Lebanon this morning, and the battleship Michigan is just ahead.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ARKANSAS, AT SEA, BY WIRELESS VIA KEY WEST, April 19.—The United States battleship fleet will anchor off Tampico about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, according to present calculations. The South Carolina joined the other battleships to-day.

Rear Admiral Badger expects to establish wireless communication with Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz to-morrow.

There were no drills to-day, on account of Sunday observance.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 19.—The main division of the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy, bound for Tampico, passed here at 6 o'clock this morning.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 19.—The battleship Mississippi, with a fleet of eight hydro-aeroplanes on board, and the United States torpedo flotilla here, consisting of twenty-two destroyers and two tenders, the Birmingham and the Dixie, to-night waited for the flash of the wireless from Admiral Badger on the flagship Arkansas, telling them to put to sea to join the fleet on its way to Mexico. It is thought here that only fourteen of the destroyers will sail, and that the others will be held in reserve. Six hundred marines are quartered aboard the Mississippi.

Immediately after receipts of orders from Washington to-day notifying the fighters to prepare to leave, the work of rounding up a thousand sailors on shore leave was begun. By 6 o'clock every man was back aboard his vessel.

The destroyers can make a speed of thirty knots, and even though the battleships, which passed Key West early to-day, obtain a start of twenty-four hours, the miniature fighters probably can overtake the fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Navy Department was unable to say to-day exactly what time the fleet would reach Tampico. Dispatches to-day indicated that the main body of the fleet, led by Admiral Badger's flagship, the Arkansas, was proceeding at 11½ knots, while the battleship Louisiana, which was following close on the heels of the Michigan, was making 15 knots.

If Admiral Badger decides not to wait for the Louisiana to overhaul him, he should reach Tampico on Wednesday afternoon, about 200 miles ahead of the Louisiana.

DESTROYERS GOING TO MEXICO

22,775 Men and 52 Ships to Menace the Two Coasts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Rear Admiral Blue, Acting Secretary of the Navy, to-day ordered Capt. W. S. Sims, in command of the torpedo flotilla at Pensacola, to join the Atlantic fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and proceed at once to Tampico. There are sixteen little vessels in the flotilla, and they have been ready to sail for days.

Capt. Sims's flagship is the scout cruiser Birmingham, commanded by Commander W. V. Pratt. Next in size is the tender Dixie, commanded by Lieut. John S. Abbott.

The flotilla is otherwise made up of the destroyers Henley, Drayton, Mayrant, McCall and Warrington (third division); the Paulding, Amman, Burrows, Patterson and Tripp (fourth division), and the Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins and Jouett (fifth division).

The order to Capt. Sims reads:

"Take Key West, proceed, Captain

Mexico's Refusal Explained by Foreign Minister; Denies Insult to Flag, Saying Launch Flew None

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—Señor Portillo y Rojas, the Mexican Foreign Minister, announced to-night that it would be impossible to agree to the demand of the United States that the flag of that country be unconditionally saluted, because that flag was not insulted, since it was not flying from the launch, and because the marines were set free even before an investigation and the officer responsible for the arrests was himself arrested and held for trial.

The Foreign Minister further announced that the Mexican Government would agree that both flags be saluted, the American flag first, and then the Mexican flag, this arrangement to be made by a protocol, signed by the American Chargé, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, and the Mexican Foreign Minister.

The United States Government, Señor Portillo added, had refused permission to Mr. O'Shaughnessy to sign such a protocol and demanded an unconditional salute by Mexico, which Mexico felt was incompatible with her dignity.

In conclusion the Foreign Minister said:

"Mexico has yielded as much as her dignity will permit. Mexico trusts to the fairmindedness and spirit of justice of the American people."

Mayo Said Boat Flew the United States Flag.

In the message which Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo sent to the Mexican commander at Tampico, Gen. Zaragoza, on April 10, following the arrest of the Dolphin's bluejackets by Federal soldiers, the American officer, after recounting the facts of the incident, added:

"I do not need to tell you that taking men from a boat flying the United States flag is a hostile act not to be excused."

Bryan Tells How Huerta Sought Compromise; Explains Our Insistence on a Salute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—The following official statement giving the reason of the President for deciding to use the land and naval forces to compel the de facto Government of Mexico to furnish reparation for the Tampico incident was made public at the White House shortly before midnight:

"A little after 11 o'clock last night a brief dispatch came from Chargé O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City, saying that the President's demand of yesterday had been communicated to the Foreign Minister and was being carried by him to Gen. Huerta. The Foreign Minister asked Mr. O'Shaughnessy whether, in case Gen. Huerta acceded to the demand, a protocol would be signed providing for a return of the salute.

"The following dispatch was sent to Chargé O'Shaughnessy, in substance: President Wilson is out of the city. Impossible to reach him before 8 A. M. to-morrow. Am certain that he would not consent to have you sign the protocol mentioned in your telegram. The salute should be fired without any agreement as to the return of the salute. The United States of America can be relied upon, according to international custom and courtesy, to do its duty. The signing of the protocol would be objectionable, in addition to other reasons, because of the fact that it might be construed as recognition of the Huerta Government, whereas the President has no intention of recognizing that Government.

"Early this morning a dispatch was received from Chargé O'Shaughnessy saying that Gen. Huerta was willing to accede to the demand of Admiral Mayo providing a protocol was signed, and setting forth a copy of the proposed protocol. Chargé O'Shaughnessy asked whether he was authorized to sign it. I communicated with President Wilson by telephone, and at his direction sent a telegram to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of which the following is a paraphrase:

Copy of your telegram of 8 P. M. last night was sent to the President with copy of my reply to the effect that a protocol would be objectionable. The President replied: "Your reply to O'Shaughnessy is exactly what I should have wished it to be. In no case should any concession of any kind, in detail or otherwise, be made."

I talked with the President over the telephone when your telegram of 11 o'clock last night was received, to the effect that Gen. Huerta had acceded to the demand, but only on condition that you sign a protocol. He repeated most emphatically his objection to any protocol or agreement. He insists that the salute shall not be fired as a matter of contract or with any stipulation that it be returned by us. It must be fired in accordance with international custom as an apology for the insult offered. Gen. Huerta must trust the United States to live up to the requirements of international courtesy in returning his salute when it shall have been fired. The proposed protocol is especially objectionable, for it is so phrased that Gen. Huerta might construe it as recognizing his Government, whereas the President has informed Gen. Huerta and the foreign Governments that Gen. Huerta's Government will not be recognized. Gen. Huerta's acceptance of the demand of Admiral Mayo must be unconditional, the details can be arranged directly with Admiral Mayo after Gen. Huerta announces that he will comply with that demand. Make it clear to Gen. Huerta that further negotiations are unnecessary. It is expected that he accept at once in order that the incident shall be closed.

"At 9 o'clock a telegram was received from Chargé O'Shaughnessy, but it was not conclusive, and stated that he would call at the Foreign Office at 6 o'clock for a final answer.

"At 10 o'clock a telegram of which the following is the substance was received from Chargé O'Shaughnessy, conveying Gen. Huerta's final refusal. This was communicated to the President immediately by telephone and he directed that a Cabinet meeting be called for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning."

At 5:50 P. M. I called at the Foreign Office, and was handed a note verbal by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The note states, in substance, that the Government of Mexico is not disposed to accede to the demand of the Government of the United States. It further states that the Mexican Government is disposed to act according to the terms of the protocol which I have transmitted to you. I informed him that, so far as this embassy is concerned, the matter is closed, and that I should immediately inform my Government that Gen. Huerta had definitely refused the demands of the Government of the United States. A translation of the note will be cabled later.

"The President will arrive at Washington at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

Message That Carried the Ultimatum.

There was also issued at the White House a paraphrase of Secretary Bryan's telegram to Chargé O'Shaughnessy yesterday, shortly after noon, directing the deliverance of President Wilson's ultimatum. It was as follows:

"Say to Gen. Huerta, in reply to yours of April 17, that the President of the United States feels great disappointment at his failure to give prompt and willing reparation for insult which was offered American sailors at Tampico, the offense being still further aggravated by the subsequent arrest of a mail carrier of the United States at Vera Cruz. In the belief that Gen. Huerta would, on consideration, accede to the most reasonable demands of Admiral Mayo, time has been given him. From your telegram, it would seem that this Government's forbearance has been misinterpreted.

"Under all the circumstances, the request for a simultaneous salute is as unjustifiable as is the arrest of American sailors, and this makes it impossible for this Government to consider further delay.

"You are instructed to inform Gen. Huerta that unless he announces his intention to comply with Admiral Mayo's demand by 6 o'clock P. M. Sunday, April 19, the President will lay the matter before Congress on Monday, with a view of taking such action to enforce the respect due our nation's flag as may be necessary. Gen. Huerta can arrange the details of the salute with Admiral Mayo if he reconsiders the position taken by him. Should he adhere to the position he has taken, you will make the contents of this telegram known to the representatives of foreign Governments and send a paraphrase of the telegram to all Consulates of America stationed in Mexico, so that it may be communicated to American citizens, who should at the same time be reminded of the President's advice to withdraw from Mexico until order is restored.

"You are instructed to inform us as to Gen. Huerta's attitude and answer as promptly as possible."

Mexico's Reply a Flat Rejection of Wilson Ultimatum.

PRESIDENT ACTS QUICKLY

Arranges by Phone for Cabinet Session This Morning—To Address Congress in Afternoon.

PROMPT SUPPORT CERTAIN

And Admiral Badger Will Seize Tampico and Vera Cruz to Enforce Reparation.

WOOD TO LEAD THE ARMY

Will Go to Texas City to Command Division Which Will Hold Vera Cruz Railroad.

CAPITAL SEES WAR AHEAD

Immediate Hostilities Are Thought Likely After Huerta's Ports Are Seized and Blockaded.

WASHINGTON PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

7:15 A. M.—Arrival of President from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
10:30 A. M.—Special meeting of the Cabinet.
3:00 P. M.—President to address Congress, asking power to use armed forces against Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The issue is joined between Mexico and the United States. President Huerta has flatly refused to surrender unconditionally to President Wilson's demands.

Official announcement of the virtual defiance of the Mexican Executive was made just before 10:30 o'clock to-night, and half an hour afterward there came over the telephone from White Sulphur Springs, West Va., more than 200 miles distant from Washington, directions from President Wilson that a special meeting of the Cabinet be called for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that arrangements be made for holding a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives at about 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The President left White Sulphur Springs soon after 11 o'clock to-night, and is due to arrive here early to-morrow morning.

At the joint session of Congress the President will read an address in which he will ask for authority to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to compel reparation for the Tampico incident. His speech will not be long, but will express an irrevocable determinatio nthat reparation must be made.

In the high state of excitement prevailing here to-night practically everybody, except the President's closest official associates, is predicting that the coming punitive measures of this Government are bound to result in war.

The Administration contention is that the President will use the army and the navy merely to compel Gen. Huerta to make reparation for the indignity offered the American uniform and flag at Tampico, this reparation to comprise the firing of a national salute to the Stars and Stripes and the punishment of the Mexican Colonel who arrested Assistant Paymaster Copp and enlisted men of the Dolphin. But the dangers of the situation are thoroughly appreciated even by those who take the view that war is not yet inevitable.

Forces Move When Congress Acts.

When the movement of the United States forces will begin has not been decided on. The exact time will depend on the period that Congress consumes in taking the action, which will be requested by the President. Although the measure may be accepted before the Senate and House adjourn to-morrow night, there is a general expectation that the joint resolution, which will embody the action of Congress, will not become a law until the following day. Senator Shively, acting chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, visited the White House late to-night to consult Secretary Bryan and Secretary Daniels about the arrangements for the joint session and the form of the resolution.

Naval officers estimate that the main body of the Atlantic fleet, under Rear Admiral Badger, which left Hampton Roads on Wednesday, will arrive off Tampico on Wednesday morning.

Whether Admiral Badger will await the arrival of the other ships ordered to join him before he takes action at Tampico is yet to be determined. The first American [illegible]

ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATIONS TO ENFORCE DEMANDS

the seizure of Vera Cruz and Tampico, according to the plans of President Wilson as he outlined them to Senators and Representatives of the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees last week. A blockade of both coasts of Mexico will be established.

Wood Will Lead Army.

In preparation for the use of the regular military forces, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, has been ordered to Texas City, Texas, to assume command of the regular army division in that district.

The tentative plans of the War Department contemplate sending 5,000 regulars to Vera Cruz to assist the marines in holding a portion of the railroad line that runs from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Four transports are at Galveston, ready to carry them south.

This morning, when it became apparent that Huerta was still interposing objections to a settlement, Rear Admiral Blue, as acting Secretary of the Navy, sent telegraphic orders to the commander of the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers at Pensacola to proceed immediately to join Rear Admiral Badger's fleet. The entire aviation equipment of the navy, consisting of several aeroplanes, were ordered sent from Pensacola to Tampico. The battleship Mississippi and the scout cruiser Birmingham were also ordered to take hydroplanes to the seat of trouble.

Secretary Daniels late to-night sent long dispatches to Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet now on the way to Tampico; Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the warships already in Mexican waters, and with station at Vera Cruz; Rear Admiral Mayo, commanding at Tampico, and Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, giving them a detailed account of the situation, with the text of the dispatches received from Mr. O'Shaughnessy. These dispatches were sent by wireless from the powerful Arlington station.

Break Came at Time Limit.

The definite break in the relations between the de facto government of Mexico and the Government of the United States came at 6 o'clock to-night Mexico City time, or 7:36 o'clock, Washington time.

At that hour Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, called at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was told that President Huerta had decided that unless the United States Government agreed to sign a protocol, by which the United States would agree to exchange salutes with the Mexican Government in connection with the reparation demanded for the Tampico affair, and by which Gen. Huerta would have the privilege of making a formal statement that no offense against the United States had been committed by the arrest of the American officer and enlisted men, the salute to be only an act of grace to the United States.

This attitude of the Huerta administration was set forth in a formal note, the text of which had not been received by the State Department up to the hour that President Wilson, over the long-distance telephone, ended the controversy by directing that arrangements be made for a joint session of Congress to-morrow to hear his address, asking Congressional authority for the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States to bring the Mexican Government to terms.

Will Have Unanimous Backing.

While members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House are prepared to carry out the President's wishes in the shortest possible time, no resolutions have been prepared to authorize the use of the armed forces or appropriate the money that will be needed. But as soon as the President makes known his wishes the resolutions will be rushed out and passed by practically unanimous votes.

The natural procedure would be for the committees on foreign affairs to report the resolution authorizing the use of force against Gen. Huerta's government. The regular Appropriations Committees would handle the resolution or bill providing money. A single objection in either house would send the resolution over one day, but if the leaders agree that speed is necessary, it is believed that any Congressman would refuse the appeal for prompt support of the executive.

It is said that large expenditures have been incurred by the extensive naval operations already ordered.

According to one report the President will ask the Senate to pass the Volunteer act, which provides for pressing the State militia into regular service.

One of the chief objections of the President to agreeing to the proposal that a protocol of agreement should be signed was that it might be construed that in signing such protocol the United States recognized the Huerta Government. President Wilson directed Secretary Bryan to inform the Mexican Government that he would not recognize Gen. Huerta as the head of the Government of Mexico.

It Was "Yes" or "No."

Last night Mr. Bryan instructed Mr. O'Shaughnessy to make it clear to Gen. Huerta that with the delivery of President Wilson's ultimatum of yesterday, further negotiations were unnecessary.

At 7:36 o'clock, when the time limit to Huerta expired, officials of the Government were at their offices or their residences awaiting a bulletin from Mexico City that would give the outcome of President Wilson's effort to bring Gen. Huerta to his terms. Secretary Bryan remained at his home, Secretary Daniels was at his desk in the Navy Department, and Secretary Tumulty awaited news at the White House.

A direct telephone wire between the White House and President Wilson's quarters in the hotel at White Sulphur Springs was made ready, while telegraphic communication with Mexico City with only one relay was established. A direct wire ran from the telegraph room in the State Department to Galveston and another direct wire from Galveston to Mexico City. These two wires, which were practically continuous, were kept clear for the expected message from Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

At 5:50 o'clock to-night a code telegram from Mr. O'Shaughnessy began coming in over the telegraph wire into the telegraph room of the State Department. When it was translated, it was found to contain merely the information that Mr. O'Shaughnessy had called at the Foreign Office at 4 o'clock this afternoon and had been informed that the Mexican Government was not willing to concede the American demands, but would give him a final answer at 6 o'clock.

Just before 10 o'clock definite word came from Mr. O'Shaughnessy that the Mexican Government had declined to accede to President Wilson's demands. Secretary Daniels was in the telegraphic room of the State Department when the work of translating this message from the cipher into English was concluded. When told the import of the message, he telephoned to Secretary Tumulty, who hurried over from the White House.

Mr. Daniels and Mr. Tumulty explained to the waiting newspaper men who crowded about them as they emerged from the telegraph room that a final answer had come, but they did not feel at liberty to make it public until Secretary Bryan had been consulted. Jumping into Mr. Tumulty's motor car, they went to Mr. Bryan's residence.

From his home Secretary Bryan talked over the telephone with President Wilson at White Sulphur Springs. When he went back to the White House with Mr. Daniels and Mr. Tumulty, and it was announced that President Huerta's response had been a flat refusal of the American demands. Secretary Bryan thereupon set about the preparation of a statement, which was given out just before midnight.

Intense Public Excitement.

Prior to the receipt of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's message telling of Huerta's rejection of the President's ultimatum the official world of Washington had been worked up to a high state of excitement. The executive offices of the White House were a blaze of light all the evening. Secretary Tumulty and his assistants and a force of clerks were on duty in the Executive office building, while the lobby and waiting rooms were crowded with newspaper men.

Hundreds of persons gathered outside the office building in the hope of getting some news of the Mexican situation. Pennsylvania Avenue, which runs in front of the White House grounds and the big granite building of the State, War and Navy Departments, was crowded with motor cars filled with people. Lights gleamed from the windows of the Navy Department, overlooking the Executive Office building.

In the State Department all the interest concentrated around the little room in which cipher experts and telegraph operators were on duty to receive the final word from Mexico's President.

Ever since President Wilson's ultimatum of yesterday was delivered to him, President Huerta had evidently kept in close communication with Mr. O'Shaughnessy and shown a lively interest in the diplomatic situation.

Huerta's Attempt to Temporize.

At least one of the notes delivered to Mr. O'Shaughnessy by the Mexican Government was signed personally by Huerta. This was received at the State Department at 1 o'clock this morning. It had been delivered to the American Embassy in Mexico City at 9 o'clock last night, and after translation from Spanish into English was put into the State Department code and filed for transmission by telegraph to Washington.

In that note Huerta assumed a tone that appears to have been supercilious and defiant, although Government officials preferred to say that it afforded hope for encouragement. It is said that he asked the question why he should take orders from President Wilson to fire a salute to the American flag in behalf of the Mexican Nation, when President Wilson refused to recognize him as the representative of the established Government. This answer in the form of a question was unsatisfactory to this Government, and it is believed that Mr. O'Shaughnessy was directed to say so to Huerta.

Along about noon to-day a communication arrived by telegraph from Mr. O'Shaughnessy in which he gave the latest proposal of President Huerta for an adjustment of the differences between his administration and the Government of the United States growing out of the Tampico incident. This dispatch had been filed in Mexico City in the small hours of the morning, thus showing that President Huerta and his advisers, as well as Mr. O'Shaughnessy and the office force of the American Embassy, remained up all night.

Secretary Bryan hurried to the State Department from his home when he learned that a communication from Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been received and was being translated from the Department's cipher into English.

Wanted a Written Agreement.

In this message, it is stated, Gen. Huerta proposed in effect that the United States and Mexico, through their accredited representatives, should sign a protocol, setting forth the terms under which Mexico would fire the salute to the American flag in reparation for the indignity suffered by the paymaster and bluejackets of the Dolphin at the hands of soldiers at Tampico.

It was proposed by Huerta that this protocol should state that the Mexican Government would agree to fire the salute to the American flag insisted upon by the United States, and that a guarantee by this Government that the salute should be returned should be included in the document.

It was also to be set down in black and white in the protocol that the Mexican Government should have the privilege of filing a statement, stating that no wrong had been done to the United States through the arrest of the Paymaster and bluejackets of the Dolphin, and that the salute in reparation was to be given merely as an act of grace to satisfy the United States.

Secretary Bryan did not wait to telegraph or telephone President Wilson at White Sulphur Springs as to what answer he should make to this proposition. He immediately wrote a dispatch to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, directing him to inform the Mexican Government that its proposal was not satisfactory and that nothing short of a complete compliance with President Wilson's demand for a satisfactory answer by 6 o'clock to-night would be acceptable to this Government.

Mr. Bryan then went to the White House, and after telling Secretary Tumulty what he had done, got long-distance connection with the President at the West Virginia resort and informed him of his rejection of Huerta's latest proposal. The President at once approved Mr. Bryan's action.

It was about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon when Secretary Bryan's dispatch to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, translated into the cipher code, was handed to the telegraph operator at the State Department. From that time on Mr. Bryan, Mr. Tumulty, and the other officials of the Administration concerned in the handling of matters relating to the Mexican crisis waited with unconcealed anxiety for the final message from Huerta, which would determine the issue between the United States and Mexico.

A persistent report in the forenoon that Huerta had asked this Government to grant an extension of the time limit fixed in President Wilson's ultimatum was denied by officials. But some who are in the confidence of the Administration asserted that they had been informed on authority that Huerta had asked for additional grace. According to their understanding, the Provisional President requested that President Wilson defer for forty-eight hours his appearance before Congress to ask authority to use the land and naval forces to compel the Huerta Government to give the reparation demanded because of the Tampico affair. It was said that President Wilson for the moment had refused to grant the request until Washington was heard from again.

Docks and Railway Terminal

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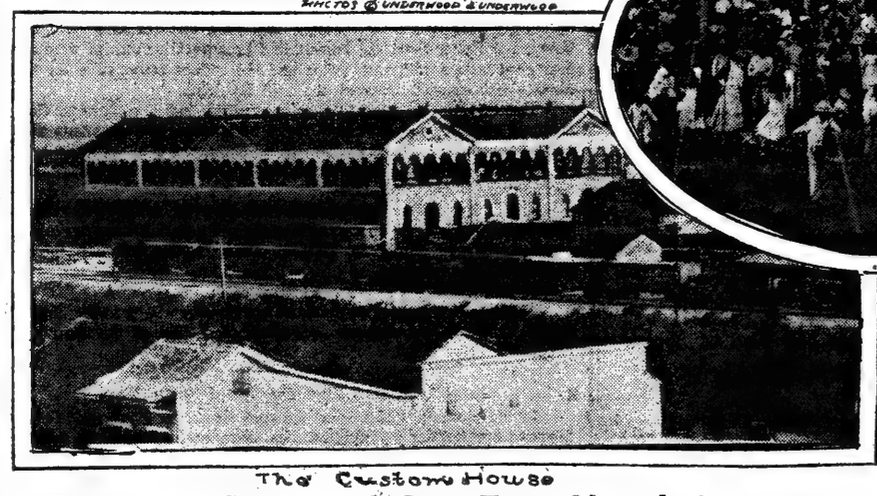

The Custom House

Mexicans Exchanging War News in the Calle del Libertad

Tampico, Scene of Our First Naval Activities

ANXIOUS DAY FOR OFFICIALS.

Reminding One of Fateful Easter Sunday Before the Spanish War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Happenings in Washington to-day strongly recalled the events of Easter Sunday, April 10, 1898, just before the Spanish War began.

That Sunday was the day of many historic conferences. Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister, wrote his last communication to the Department of State, and the next day President McKinley laid the Cuban question before Congress.

The expectation here to-day increased as the afternoon waned that President Wilson would carry the parallel further to-morrow by asking Congress for authority to use the armed forces of the United States to protect the dignity of the flag.

The diplomatic conferences of that Easter Sunday were not repeated to-day, as Senor Don Anton Angel Algara, R. De Terreros, the Chargé d'Affaires of the unrecognized Mexican government, has not gathered the European diplomats around him in an effort to avoid trouble. And the absence of President Wilson, who is spending the week end with his family at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., was another difference.

But the executive offices in the White House and the important bureaus of the War and Navy Departments and the dispatch room of the Department of State showed that events were crowding.

On Easter Sunday in 1898, the chiefs of the British, French, Italian and Austro-Hungarian missions met and delegated M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, to urge on Minister Polo the necessity of yielding on four counts to the American demands. The Spanish Minister, however, instead of promulging autonomy to Cuba, insisted that autonomy was already in practical operation. That afternoon President McKinley read his message to the Cabinet, and he sent it to the Capitol at noon on Monday.

This morning the White House was a centre of activity. Secretary Bryan went there early in connection with the counter-proposal of Gen. Huerta. From the White House he sent his rejection of the proposal and telephoned the President what he had done. The President indorsed his course and Mr. Bryan returned home where he remained during the afternoon, in close telephonic communication with the State Department.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, was on guard at the White House throughout the afternoon. At intervals he rushed away in a touring car, only to return at full speed to learn the latest developments.

As the afternoon wore on and no word came indicating that Gen. Huerta had decided to yield, the excitement of the government offices spread to the people of Washington.

All through the evening the streets were thronged and crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices. In the hotel lobbies the crisis was the one topic of conversation, and some of the crowds, inspired by the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America," engaged in patriotic demonstrations.

Senators and Representatives, anxious to receive some official word, besieged the White House and the State and Navy Departments with requests for information.

The Mexican Embassy here received no word to-day from its Government, although the officials waited in momentary expectation of a message from their Foreign Office. Senor Algara, the Chargé, with the secretaries, sat in his office throughout the day and until late at night, anxiously awaiting developments.

After the final news was conveyed to him that Huerta had refused to [illegible] said there was no [illegible] could make on the situation. Senor Algara, who has been [illegible] for a long time [illegible] was deeply affected by

BLOCKADE FLEET OF 52 SHIPS READY

Continued from Page 1.

Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, at once with your entire command."

Later in the day the battleship Mississippi, equipped with an aeroplane corps, and with 600 marines aboard, was ordered to sail at once from Pensacola, Fla., to Tampico, with the Prairie, the Dixie, and the destroyer flotilla.

Lieut. J. H. Towers, Lieut. B. L. Smith and Ensign Godfrey De C. Chevalier were ordered to-night to proceed at once with their hydro-aeroplane detachments and three hydro-aeroplanes from Pensacola to Tampico. Two hydro-aeroplanes will be carried on the scout cruiser Birmingham and one on the transport Dixie.

Secretary Daniels gave out at the Navy Department to-night a statement showing that the number of officers and enlisted men of the navy and the marine corps on warships now in Mexican waters or en route, was 22,775. The marines, who would have the advance in a landing operation, numbered 5,970. Thirty-six vessels of all classes will constitute the force on the east coast of Mexico, and sixteen vessels of all classes the force on the west coast. The official statement of forces available follows:

At Vera Cruz—Two battleships, 1,820 men, 120 marines. Prairie, 260 men, 500 marines.
At Tampico—Two battleships, 1,820 men, 500 marines.
Des Moines, 240 men.
Chester, 300 men; 200 marines.
Dolphin, 180 men.
San Francisco, 400 men.
Solace, (hospital ship.)
Hancock, (transport.) 930 marines.
Total at Tampico and Vera Cruz, 5,020 men, 1,890 marines.
With Admiral Badger en route to Tampico: Eight battleships, 7,280 men, 500 marines.
Tacoma, 240 men.
Nashville, 180 men.
Total with Admiral Badger, 7,700 men, 500 marines.
En route from Pensacola to Tampico:
Birmingham, 300 men.
Dixie (repair ship.)
Fourteen destroyers, 1,150 men.
Dixie will carry two hydro-aeroplanes with spare motors and pontoons.
The Mississippi will carry two hydro-aeroplanes, spare motors, pontoons, and 500 marines. Six hydro-aeroplanes will be held in reserve at Pensacola.
One section (two hydro-aeroplanes) is manned by three officers and ten men each.
Summary of forces in Gulf of Mexico:
Sailors, 14,170.
Marines, 2,990.
Officers, 700.
Total, 17,860.
Pacific Coast forces:
On Mexican Coast:
Raleigh, 350 men.
New Orleans, 350 men.
Annapolis, 150 men.
Yorktown, 180 men.
California, 900 men, 60 marines.
Glacier, (supply ship.)
Total, 1,930 men, 60 marines.
En route to Mexican Coast:
South Dakota and Jupiter, 800 marines.
Cleveland, 350 men.
Chattanooga, 350 men.
Maryland, 900 men, 60 marines.
Total, 1,600 men, 990 marines.
Total on west coast and en route, 3,530 men, 880 marines, 140 officers.
Torpedo flotilla at San Diego, Cal.:
Five destroyers, 15 officers, 250 men.
Grand total Atlantic and Pacific Coasts: Men, 17,950.
Marines, 3,970.
Officers, 855.
Total, 22,775 men.

Dewey and Board Busy.

Scenes about the State and Navy Departments during the day were reminiscent of the days immediately preceding the war with Spain. The telegraph rooms were fully manned, and in the Naval Annex building the General Board was in secret session. Headed by Admiral Dewey there were gathered around the long table Rear Admirals Southerland and Fiske, and Captains Winterhalter, the aide for material, Knapp, Hood, Shoemaker and Oliver, director of Naval Intelligence, and Commander Campbell, secretary of the board. The board was engaged in going over the latest despatches received from Rear Admiral Badger on the Arkansas, now in the Florida Straits, Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz and Rear Admiral Mayo at Tampico.

Never was there a more vivid illustration of the march of scientific invention as applied to warfare than the facility with which these Admirals and Captains, engaged in plotting out the strategy of a possible war were able to keep in touch with the developments at every point where an American warship is lying. Some of the men engaged in this task had fresh in mind the painful experiences of the old naval Strategy Board, which in the spring of 1898 was dead-lamingly trying to get in touch with Sampson and Schley, commanding the two fleets, which, excepting Dewey's own Philippine squadron, represented all of the American naval strength of that day.

The cable still is being much used in these days, but after all the main reliance of the Navy Department for communication between its shore stations and the men of war now scattered along both coasts of Mexico are [illegible]

WOOD TO COMMAND THE ARMY IN TEXAS

Major General Is Directed to Get Ready to Lead Seasoned Regulars.

5,000 MEN FOR VERA CRUZ

Would Hold Railroad to Mexico City —Call for Volunteers, if Issued, Will Come Early.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—By direction of Secretary of War Garrison, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, who was the first Colonel of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish war, is holding himself in readiness to respond to an order from the President to go to Texas City, Texas.

It is evidently the intention of Secretary Garrison to have Gen. Wood assume command of the regular troops in Texas which may be used for hostile operations. His term of service as Chief of Staff will expire next Wednesday and he had been chosen to command the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y. The decision to assign Gen. Wood to active service in the field in the event of hostilities with Mexico is held to emphasize the intention of the Government to use troops to augment the forces of the navy should emergency demand.

The plan of the War Department contemplates sending 5,000 troops from Galveston to Vera Cruz to hold the railroad which leads to Mexico City for a distance of ten miles, to a point where there is a canyon through which the railroad passes. This canyon could be held by a small force of Mexicans against a much superior force.

By direction of President Wilson, Secretary Garrison has taken up the problem of the organization of a volunteer army. In actual hostilities the army in this case must be depended upon to do the fighting. All that can be done by the Navy is to maintain a blockade and send marines into ports as an advance base force. The bluejackets cannot be used as an invading force, and the marines are not equipped for more than a day's march.

The President has been a close student of the policy of this Government in conducting former wars and it is said he is convinced that political influence has too often dominated the appointment of officers and sent the American troops to battle in some instances unprepared for real service. Although the Spanish war was of such short duration that politicians had little opportunity to interfere with it, what criticism was made of the policy of the Government was due, it is held by this Administration, to political commissions in the army. To avoid such mistakes and to resist the influence of politicians the President has instructed Secretary Garrison to work out the details of a comprehensive military policy for the conduct of a war if one should take place.

Part of this programme is the Volunteer Army bill, now pending in the Senate. This bill, written in the Army War College, has been submitted to the members of the General Staff, the higher ranking officers of the army in the United States and the Philippines and officers of the National Guard. It is believed by the President and the Secretary of War that this bill would correct most of the errors of formers wars.

The bill provides for transforming of the organized militia into volunteer or Federal troops. The organized militia would become regular troops in every respect except that they would be enlisted only for the period of the war. To the President is given authority to commission officers of the National Guard when they enter the Federal service. This probably would be done under the regulations of the army, so that those regarded as incompetent would not be accepted. It is provided that the militia should come into the service before officers and enlisted men from civil life.

It is understood that Secretary Garrison has advised the President that any call for volunteers should be issued in ample time to organize and train those forces. The general plan would be to mobilize them at State camps to be mustered into the Federal service.

It is important, according to the General Staff, that a month or so before the volunteer organizations are sent into Mexico they should be mobilized on the Mexican border. Especially is this true of soldiers from the Northern States, who are not accustomed to a climate such as that of Mexico. A month in Texas, it is held, would put the average volunteer into condition for effective service in Mexico.

The President, the Secretary of War, and the members of the General Staff have been working for weeks on plans for handling a large army of volunteers in Mexico. President Wilson is determined, it is said, not to send a soldier into that country until properly disciplined and fitted for service there. The regular army is ready to go into Mexico immediately, but it would be two or three months at the earliest before the militia and volunteer troops could be prepared for such service.

TROOPS MOVING TO BORDER.

Two Companies Sent to Danger Points in California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 19.—Two companies of troops from Fort Rosecrans were ordered to-night to patrol the international boundary, fourteen miles south of here. The Twenty-eighth company, under Capt. Page, will be stationed indefinitely at Tecate, the scene of the recent attack by bandits, supposedly Mexicans. The 150th Company, under Capt. Condin, will do guard duty at Tia Juana, Cal., and San Isidro.

Both companies will leave at 4 A. M. to-morrow. Two hundred soldiers will remain at Fort Rosecrans to guard the 500 Mexican prisoners interned there and to garrison the fort.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 19.—Receiver H. A. Holibird of the California Development Company, to-night telegraphed to Major General Arthur Murray at San Francisco, Adjutant General E. A. Forbes of California National Guard, and to Gov. Hiram W. Johnson a demand for the immediate placing of troops at Calexico.

He said troops were necessary for protection of the company's water system, supplying 30,000 people in the Imperial Valley, in case there should be untoward developments, and that it was the only place on the Mexican border not protected now.

There is a Mexican Federal garrison of 400 men at Mexicali, opposite Calexico.

BORDER TROOPS PREPARED.

Practically Under Marching Orders —Mexican Refugees Rebellious.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT BLISS, Texas, April 19.—Watchful waiting gave way to intense activity here to-night after the time limit expired for the firing of the salute by Huerta. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, commanding the Border Patrol Brigade, said:

"We are ready to move at a moment's notice. All of the men are practically under marching orders, but no definite orders have been received, and we are waiting for a flash over our special wire from Washington."

The officers were busy to-night putting the finishing touches on field maps, typewritten orders for troop movements, and minor details. They believe that the first action will come at this point. Trains have been held in waiting for a quick movement across the border by way of the Mexico Northwestern and Mexican Central; pack trains have been loaded and other preliminary arrangements completed.

It is realized of course that the action of the troops along the border will depend upon the attitude of the Constitutionalist troops on the opposite side. Washington is known to have expressed a desire not to force the Constitutionalists into the Tampico affair if they will remain out of it. But it is believed here that an active part will be taken by the rebels, and the army is preparing itself on this assumption.

Washington has connected all of the points on the Mexican border with the War Department telegraph office in Washington, and is in direct communication with each of the troops along the Mexican border from Brownsville to San Diego. It is now possible to give army orders over a direct military telegraph wire, which will make it possible to transmit marching orders within five minutes after they are filed in Washington. The wire was in use all afternoon, obtaining a verification of data which have been carefully gathered regarding the fighting strength, the commanders, the positions and efficiency of all Mexican troops, either Federal or rebel, within striking distance of the American border. All of this information has been catalogued at the War Department and transmitted back to the commanders along the border.

The 5,000 Mexican prisoners at the Federal prison camp are causing the commanders here much worry. The attitude of the Mexican Federals in the compound has become extremely so since the start of the Tampico incident. As already published in these dispatches, two Mexican prisoners were shot by sentries Friday night while trying to lead a break or to stone the sentries. Saturday night a prisoner was fired upon while attacking a sentry.

A general outburst of the trained Federal fighters is feared, and machine guns have been mounted to cover the four sides of the prison compound. Heavy guards surround the camp night and day, and an extra detail is on duty to-night.

RUSH TO ENLIST IN ARMY.

Chicago Recruiting Stations Make Record—Large Drafts for Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Recruiting for the army in this city has attained an unprecedentedly high record. Within the last forty-eight hours more than 300 men have enlisted, and these are now on their way to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. While recruiting stations are officially closed on Sundays, stations all over the city were besieged to-day by crowds of men eager to enlist. Recruiting officers are waiving many of the strict requirements. Men who have served one or more terms of enlistment are hailed with acclaim.

At the Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff there has been a general exodus of trained men, and these will be among the first to participate in any trouble in Mexico. Lieut. Commander Wilbert Smith, in charge of the station, has notified Washington that he can throw into the service on forty-eight hours' notice at least 725 fairly well-trained men and 250 members of the ship's company at the training station. Until recently all the finished recruits at the training station were sent to the receiving ship at Philadelphia. Of late many have been sent direct aboard the warships.

FLETCHER VISITS CRADOCK.

American and British Admirals Confer—Vera Cruz Not Alarmed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 19.—Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the American warships here, called on the British Rear Admiral, Sir Christopher Cradock, upon the latter's arrival here to-day from Tampico on the cruiser Sussex. They conferred for more than an hour.

Both Admirals refused to divulge the nature of their conversation, but it was learned that the British Admiral had received an urgent request from his Government to meet Minister Carden here and deliver certain messages and instructions personally.

The American Consul, W. W. Canada, is very reserved regarding information as to the movements of the fleet. A north wind is blowing, and he cannot get in touch with Admiral Fletcher.

No alarm is felt here, the general feeling being that the two Governments will yet come together. Many American families in Mexico City absolutely refuse to heed President Wilson's warning.

VERA CRUZ, April 19.—The number of Americans who arrived here from the capital to-day was slightly greater than usual.

Consul Canada made public this afternoon instructions from Secretary Bryan for assisting all foreign refugees. Only one steamer is available at present for quartering them—the Esperanza, chartered by the United States Government from the Ward Line. The steamer Mexico of the same line is in port, and it is regarded as probable that she will be commissioned if necessary.

There is plenty of accommodation at the hotels for those who regard Vera Cruz as safer than the interior towns, but reports from the capital indicate that nothing short of a warning that hostilities are actually imminent will induce any great part of the capital's foreign population to leave.

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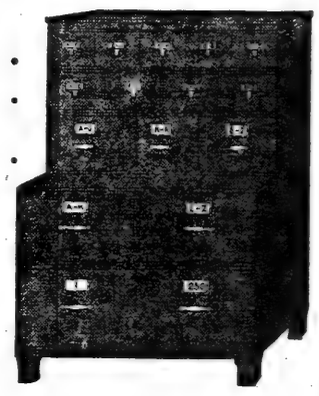

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PUBLIC IN MEXICO CITY QUIET—TAFT FORESEES A LONG WAR.

CRISIS NOT SETTLED, ASSERTS HUERTA

Mexican Government Tries to Soothe the Public by Issuing a Hopeful Statement.

NEWSPAPERS ARE MUZZLED

They Contain No News About the Latest Developments—Foreigners Are Uneasy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Monday, April 20.—The Mexican Government last night issued a statement which included a sketch of the negotiations between the United States and Mexico over the Tampico incident, and at the same time called upon the public to "give proofs of its civilization and patriotism by avoiding actions which would aggravate the situation, such as demonstrations, which might involve diplomatic action, since it was still possible that the Government of the United States might accept our terms."

The statement also expressed the belief and hope of the Government that the incident would terminate satisfactorily and said that for that reason it had not made public details of the negotiations until now. Now it felt that the time had arrived for the Mexican people to know the nature of the efforts made to protect the sovereignty and dignity of the Mexican nation.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, positively refused to make any statement regarding the situation. He referred all his callers to Washington and the Mexican Foreign Office, whence he thought it was proper that statements should come. This is the attitude which he has maintained throughout the negotiations, which have been sterile despite his nerve-racking efforts.

Those of the general public who have thus far learned of the result of the negotiations fail to share the opinion of the Foreign Office regarding further developments, but the attitude of Huerta has done much to create confidence. The President this morning inaugurated the water works in a suburb of the capital, spending the greater part of the day there and later taking tea with a few aides at the Central Restaurant. He was apparently in the best of spirits, not showing the strain of the last few days.

He emphatically refused to talk about the matter of the negotiations for publication.

The Mexican papers this morning contained nothing regarding the matter. This has been so, with a few exceptions, for the past week, principally because the papers are not informed regarding developments, but also because Huerta has not desired publicity, fearing that public sentiment would hamper the negotiations looking to a peaceful solution of the problem.

Such editorial comment as has been printed has evidently been based on partial knowledge of certain phases of the situation rather than on full knowledge of the whole affair. None of the editorials this morning dealt with final developments, which were known to few outside of official circles.

Considerable uneasiness has been felt by foreigners, mainly because of the lack of news and of the alarming warnings received from friends and relatives, many of which were contradicted the following day. A warning from Senator Stone, which was received here, was contradicted the following day.

The next step is thought problematical, but is generally thought to depend entirely upon what action Washington takes, since the matter now rests, so far as the Mexican Government is concerned, it having made an offer of what it was willing to do, which evidently did not meet the approval of President Wilson.

Every effort is being made by President Huerta to prevent anything approximating hostile demonstrations.

DENVER CROWD CHEERS.

Sings "Star-Spangled Banner" at News of Huerta's Refusal.

DENVER, Colo., April 19.—Great throngs crowded the streets in front of newspaper offices here to-night watching the bulletin boards for news of Mexican developments. When word came that the Mexican Government refused to give an unconditional salute to the American colors at Tampico, the crowds cheered.

In front of one newspaper office the people took up the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and sang with uncovered heads. A spirit of patriotism was shown everywhere, and military organizations met to consider the formation of volunteer companies in event of a conflict with the Huerta Government.

700 COAST ARTILLERY READY.

Troops at Fort Adams Available as Infantry if Called Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 19.—Coast artillery troops manning Forts Adams and Greble, numbering about 700 officers and men with band, are available for duty as infantry if a call from the War Department comes to Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, commanding the Narragansett defense district. Everything is ready for the field and for moving the troops.

The destroyer Balch left the naval torpedo station early this morning for Key West to join the Atlantic torpedo flotilla.

CROWDS WATCH BULLETINS.

President's Stand Upheld by Throng Around the Times Building.

From early in the evening until a late hour last night thousands of persons assembled in Times Square and scanned eagerly the bulletins displayed in the Times Building on the Mexican situation. The tenor of the bulletins was not encouraging, and their seriousness was reflected in the faces of those in the throng. It was a serious, sober, almost silent crowd, quite a contrast to those which have assembled in Times Square to watch baseball or election returns. There was little attempt at levity except on the part of small boys. The men and women who waited for news from Washington of Huerta's intentions seemed to realize the gravity of the situation.

Most of them, in commenting on the situation, upheld the President for the firm stand he had taken. President Wilson, it was asserted, had exhausted every means to preserve the peace, and Huerta's refusal to salute the flag, it was held, seemed to indicate that he desired war with us.

In the throng was Charles Halsey, a civil war veteran from Pittsburgh, who is visiting his married daughter at 1,019 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx. "This reminds me," he said, "of the days of '61. I was in Philadelphia just before war was declared, and the people then gathered about the newspaper offices as they have here to-night, and waited eagerly for news from Washington. The crowds then, as I remember them, were serious and sober like these people to-night." Mr. Halsey added that he was with Sherman on his march to the sea. "Sherman," he said, "if you remember, declared that war was hell, and he was right. I hope that war may yet be averted and that we shall have better news in the morning."

Another man in the throng asserted that he had spent much time in Mexico. "It is all very well," he said, "to say that we would make short work of the Mexicans if we came to war with them, but let me tell you that Mexico is full of mountain fastnesses, and the Mexicans are familiar with every foot of it. I believe that with their knowledge of their country they would be able to carry on a guerilla warfare with us indefinitely. Of course we would win in the end, but we would not have such an easy time of it. I am afraid that many of our men would be stricken with fever, as certain parts of Mexico are unhealthy."

A middle-aged man said that although a war would be a very deplorable thing, he thought it would provide plenty of jobs for our unemployed. "We have heard much," he said, "of the army of the unemployed. I refer to that army which has been invading our churches and holding riotous meetings in the public squares. If these men want to fight perhaps they will soon have an opportunity. Then in the event of war there should be plenty of work for those of us who stay at home."

Three women and two men coming from the Hotel Astor stopped to scan the bulletins. "It does not look very encouraging," one of the women remarked. "Come, let's go," said a young girl in the party, "it is too depressing."

ANXIETY OF MEXICANS HERE.

Many Flock to Consulate for News —Officials Not Instructed.

The office of the Mexican Consulate General, in the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, was kept open until a late hour yesterday afternoon by Vice Consul Alfonso Jiminez, and was visited by a number of Mexicans in quest of the latest news from Mexico City.

Manuel de Esteva, the new Consul General, who arrived from Vera Cruz on Friday, was seen in his apartment in the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, after the report was received here last night that Huerta had refused to salute the American flag. He was greatly excited, and said he was unable to believe that Huerta had done so, but thought he was only hesitating to comply with President Wilson's request to the letter. He telephoned Vice Consul Jiminez when he heard the report, but was told that no official information concerning it had been received.

Both Mexican officials expressed the hope that serious consequences of the present breach would be avoided. They said this was the feeling of all Mexicans in New York.

"We have received no instructions as to what action to take or what to do in the event of a sudden change in affairs," said Señor Jiminez. "Such instructions will probably be cabled from Mexico direct to Washington, and sent thence to us."

Señor Esteva said he thought Huerta would agree to do anything that would not lower the dignity of Mexico.

NAVY YARD AWAITS ORDERS.

The Texas and the New York Being Put Into Condition There.

When officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were informed last night of Huerta's refusal to salute the American flag, they reiterated the earlier statement that no orders had been received by them from Washington. No further comment upon the action of Huerta or the situation it created could be obtained.

It was learned, however, that the navy yard does not expect to be called on to send any of the ships now docked there to Mexican waters, as the officials believe that there are a sufficient number of battleships now on the way to handle any situation which may arise. The battleships New York and Texas, the biggest ships of the fleet, which are at the yard, as well as other smaller ships, are being put into condition and could be dispatched within a few hours if orders were received.

FIRST PORTS TO BE SEIZED.

Vera Cruz Occupied in 1847—Fine Piers at Tampico.

Vera Cruz is the principal port in Mexico and was founded by the Spanish in the sixteenth century. It is about 190 miles from the City of Mexico and has a population of about 30,000. The city is built on low, sandy, swampy ground and is only four feet above sea level. Until recently it was subject to epidemics of fever. Until the last five years the harbor was a dangerous roadstead; but the moles and breakwaters constructed by the Mexican Government under Diaz have improved it until it is as safe as any on the east coast of Mexico. The city of Vera Cruz is defended by an old fort called the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, one mile from the mainland on an island, and also contains an arsenal, dry-dock, shipyard, lighthouse and military prison.

The city itself is perhaps the quaintest and most cosmopolitan of the ports of Mexico and is a mixture of the antique and the modern. There are many fine new buildings, and in some places these are set next to churches and dwellings that date from the Spanish occupation. The low buildings of the old walled city are mostly built of coral, and their domes and cupolas give a pictureaque effect from the harbor.

Vera Cruz was in the hands of Americans in 1847, when Gen. Scott captured it in the course of the Mexican war. As it is the harbor of the capital, it is an important strategic point.

Sanitary conditions are now good, and the old-time open sewers have been done away with. Asphalt is used very extensively for pavements, and only in the poorer districts are cobblestones still found.

There are many churches of interest and many relics of the early days when the Spanish used the city as their base of supplies in their warfare against the Aztecs. Later, Vera Cruz was the port from which the "silver fleets" set forth to Spain. The last Spanish flag in Mexico was hauled down from the fort in the harbor when the Mexicans revolted and drove the Spaniards out.

Tampico, with a population of about 17,000 is the second port of Mexico and is 225 miles northwest of Vera Cruz. The harbor is good, now that the breakwaters and jetty have been finished, and it is seldom that low tides delay navigation over the bar.

The city differs in appearance from other Mexican towns. The roofs of the buildings are pitched and gabled instead of being flat. It is said that the Government spent more than $3,000,000 on the Custom House and piers, at which five steamers can load at the same time.

AVERT WAR, SAYS M. M. MARKS

Borough President Hopes Hostilities Can Be Avoided.

Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan, said last evening that if war was declared against Mexico he believed that would be a calamity which would have a far-reaching effect.

"Every possible means should be used to avert war without loss to the dignity of this Government," he said. "War should not be entered on lightly, and it must be remembered that there is no responsible head to Mexico at present. While Huerta is nominally the dictator the situation is changing every day, and Villa may appear to be in the ascendancy to-morrow."

BRITISH INTEREST IN MEXICO INTENSE

Morning Newspapers Give First Place to Forecasts of Huerta's Action.

HIS "POWERFUL WEAPON"

A Suggestion That He May Refuse to Pay European Creditors In Case of Blockade.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, April 20.—Fleet Street passed the early hours of this morning in tense waiting for word from America indicating which way the Mexican cat would jump, as one editor described the alternative possibilities before Huerta.

The Mexican situation is, of course, the feature of this morning's news, even the discussion of King George's visit to Paris and the proposal for the transformation of the Triple Entente into a Triple Alliance, made by the French statesman, Etienne Pichon, taking a secondary place.

Long New York dispatches carrying the news up to midnight, London time, are displayed under big headlines which show editorial appreciation of the keen public interest taken here in the development of the situation.

Most papers, in view of their inability to predict whether by 6 P. M. Sunday, Mexican time, Huerta will have decided upon an apology or defiance, refrain from editorial comment.

The Daily Express, the only morning paper which publishes an editorial on the Mexican situation, says:

"It is clear that President Wilson's waiting policy has failed. Firm action in the beginning would have been costly and burdensome, but would have prevented the welter of chaos that has ensued in Mexico. President Wilson may now have to face a war of conquest, more expensive in trouble, blood, and treasure than the Boer war was for this country. He has already been compelled to mobilize the totally inadequate force on which he can lay immediate hands. America's credit is already shaken a little, and may be shaken very much before the affair finishes. President Wilson is facing the consequence of his irresolution."

The Daily Express says:

"The capture of Mexican Custom Houses by the American fleet would seriously hamper Huerta, who, however, it is declared in some quarters, has a powerful weapon in the shape of a refusal to pay interest on Mexico's foreign debt, most of which is held in Europe.

"Nevertheless, on the whole, the situation appears rather more favorable to the settlement of what, after all, is a matter of much smaller importance than the many crimes committed in Mexico during the last few months at the expense of American citizens and other foreigners resident in the disturbed country, which hitherto have formed the subject of diplomatic protests."

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent says:

"The management of foreign affairs by the present Administration has not elicited warm approval from diplomatists stationed in this capital; and it appears to them as somewhat ironical, after the tremendous efforts Secretary Bryan has been making to negotiate treaties for the submission to arbitration of questions involving national honor, that war should be threatened over an incident so trivial as the temporary detention of a Paymaster and five sailors. Mr. Bryan urged the acceptance of his treaties as offering an opportunity for delay and consideration and to allow passion to cool and excited public opinion to become calm; but diplomatists call attention to the inconsistency of these theoretical agreements with the actions of the Administration, which has given Huerta no time for consideration and little or no time for investigation."

LONDON, Monday, April 20.—The Times, in an editorial, says:

"President Wilson has decided to act in the spirit of Gen. Scott's orders at Vera Cruz in 1846: 'When dealing with Mexicans, command, never argue.' Our Washington correspondent makes it clear that both Congress and public are behind the President, and that intervention is inevitable sooner or later.

"We can well understand that no American contemplates it with anything but the most profound reluctance and a lively sense of the many and anxious responsibilities and entanglements it must bring upon his country."

NO MOVE BY GERMANY.

Belief There Huerta Prefers Defeat by Us to by Compatriots.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 19.—Ambassador Gerard received the news of the critical turn in the Mexican situation in a bulletin from THE NEW YORK TIMES while attending last night's American Chamber of Commerce banquet in Hamburg. He returned to Berlin by the earliest train to-day in order to remain constantly on duty at the embassy in case anything unexpectedly developed which might induce Europe to take a more active interest in the "liquidation" of the Mexican situation than it has hitherto evinced.

All assurances which the German Government up to the present has given the United States are in effect that there will be no disposition in Berlin to interfere in any way with such settlement of the affair as America decides to make.

There is the keenest interest in German political, military, and naval circles as to what the current twenty-four hours will bring forth. Many authorities regard war as inevitable, believing that Huerta prefers to be broken by American force rather than by his own countrymen, who look with disfavor upon bending the knee to the northern "oppressor."

Paris Papers Make Few Comments.

PARIS, Monday, April 20.—The news that Huerta had refused to accede to the American demand reached Paris after most of the newspapers had gone to press. There was, therefore, little comment. Some inclination is shown to sympathize with Huerta, while it is admitted that he displays foolhardiness in flaunting the United States.

Spanish Exiles Arrive at Cadiz.

MADRID, April 19.—Fifty Spanish refugees from Mexico arrived at Cadiz today on board the steamer Montserrat. They were in a pitiable condition from sickness and destitution, and described atrocities which they and their countrymen suffered in Mexico.

Some Striking Parallels Between 1898 and 1914, Showing Progress of Events Leading Toward War.

1898.	1914.
Feb. 15. Battleship Maine blown up in Havana Harbor.	**Feb. 3.** Wilson lifts embargo on shipment of arms into Mexico.
March 4. Court of Inquiry goes to Havana to investigate disaster.	**Feb. 20.** W. S. Benton, British subject, visits Villa in Juarez and disappears.
March 8. Congress votes $50,000,000 for the national defense.	**Feb. 21.** Bryan starts an inquiry into fate of Benton.
March 16. Strong fleet of United States warships assembling at Key West.	**Feb. 26.** Gov. Colquitt threatens to send Rangers into Mexico for body of C. Vergara, slain by Federals.
March 19. Battleship Oregon leaves San Francisco to join Atlantic Fleet.	**Feb. 27.** Bryan demands that Huerta Government punish Vergara's slayers.
March 20. Flying Squadron ordered to concentrate at Hampton Roads.	**March 9.** Senator Fall urges intervention, and gives list of outrages suffered by Americans in Mexico.
March 23. President McKinley warns Spain she must make peace in Cuba or he would appeal to Congress.	**March 10.** Bryan directs O'Shaughnessy to press for swift punishment of Vergara's murderers.
March 29. McKinley answers Spain's plea for delay by demanding an armistice in Cuba till Oct. 1.	**March 19.** Mexican Foreign Minister and John Lind hold conference at Vera Cruz.
March 31. Spain offers arbitration on differences over the Maine, but evades armistice proposal.	**April 4.** Huerta withdraws exequatur of G. C. Carothers, Consul at Torreon, for alleged aid to rebels.
April 1. Naval Reserves of Atlantic States ordered to be ready.	**April 9.** Prairie ordered to Tampico to take off refugees.
April 5. Navy Department buys several ocean steamers for auxiliary cruisers.	**April 10.** Dolphin's bluejackets arrested at Tampico by Mexicans; Mayo demands apology and salute.
April 7. To European Ambassadors jointly urging peace, McKinley replies that United States means to end intolerable conditions in Cuba.	**April 11.** Mayo extends the time for salute to the flag.
April 9. Spain decides to grant an armistice in Cuba, but Cuban insurgents reject it.	**April 12.** Bryan insists that Huerta comply with Mayo's demands.
April 11. McKinley asks power from Congress to end the Cuban war.	**April 13.** Tampico commander told by Huerta not to salute.
April 14. Congress passes a resolution recognizing Cuban independence. Strong Spanish squadron declared ready for sea.	**April 14.** Wilson orders Atlantic fleet to Tampico; Huerta prepares declaration of war.
April 18. Spain appeals to the powers against American "calumnies."	**April 15.** Plan to seize Mexican ports revealed by Wilson to Congress leaders; Huerta refers demands to Senate.
April 19. Congress at 1:30 A. M. passes resolutions for intervention in Cuba.	**April 16.** Huerta agrees to give salute, but asks a simultaneous reply.
April 20. McKinley signs intervention resolutions. Spanish Minister leaves Washington.	**April 17.** Wilson rejects "simultaneous salute" proposal; Cabinet advising Huerta to yield.
April 21. Spain hands Minister Woodford his passports, regarding Congress's resolutions as an act of war.	**April 18.** Ultimatum from Wilson gives Huerta till 6 P. M. on 19th to agree unconditionally to salute.
April 22. Havana blockaded by United States fleet.	**April 19.** Huerta rejects our terms; special Cabinet meeting called for 10:30 A. M. on the 20th.
April 24. Spain declares war.	

WE FEAR NO NATION, SAYS CHAMP CLARK

Speaker Extols the Country's Growth in Address at West End Presbyterian Church.

MUCKRAKERS HIS TARGET

United States Has Advanced in Prosperity and Morals, He Says —Problem of Wealth.

The people of the United States have nothing to fear from any nation or from all the nations on earth, according to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, who delivered an address to 2,000 persons last night at the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street. This assurance was received with unmistakable interest and enthusiasm by the gathering which had heard late bulletins on the Mexican situation. Mr. Clark was introduced by Representative Walter M. Chandler, a member of that church.

The Speaker said that the world was better to-day than it ever was before, and quoted figures of wealth and population to show that his contention was right. Toward the close of his address, referring to the "pessimists and muckrakers" whom he denounced throughout, he said:

"Every once in a while somebody gets scared and says that some big nation is going to jump on us. I want to tell you that if they do they will jump off again mighty soon. If I were to get a telegram to-night from President Wilson, telling me that all the great nations of the earth had combined against the United States, why, I believe I could recruit an entire division in Chandler's district before to-morrow morning."

As a proof that the world, and particularly the United States had grown better than it was a hundred years ago, the Speaker cited the abolition of dueling and prizefighting. Men who had fought duels were allowed to run for the highest offices in the land formerly. To-day if he were to kill a man in a duel, Speaker Clark said, the House would go about the election of his successor the first thing this morning after the Chaplain had finished invocation. Likewise war had diminished.

"Is war a good thing or a bad thing?" asked Mr. Clark, pausing a moment before adding, "a bad thing. There are men in this audience who fought in the Civil War and the Spanish War, fought from a sense of duty—of course they did. I am in favor of peace. But I am not in favor of peace at any price. I am like Disraeli, returning from the Conference in Berlin. We must have peace with honor."

The Monroe Doctrine was discussed by the Speaker, who went back to 1823, when President Monroe defined the relations between this and other nations. We were then "a modest people," he said, but since had outgrown that modesty.

As proof of the progress of this republic, he said that the wealth of the country in the last 110 years had increased 125-fold. He considered the problem of the distribution of wealth, and said that there should be a scheme by which every person would share in the fruits of his own labor. He added:

"And, thank God, a Missourian, N. O. Nelson, has started us on the way to enjoy such a distribution by starting a profit-sharing system."

Abundant evidence was presented to the speaker to show that the people of to-day were vastly better educated than they were a century ago. The republic established by the American people in 1776 had been the model or the incentive for the twenty-six other republics of the earth. The United States Government had helped to liberalize the government of every civilized country under the sun, and two or three that were not civilized.

"If was the belief of Speaker Clark, however, that these could be as good governments with a hereditary head and elective legislative power as with an elective head, while the latter form of government could become a menace, as was shown by the dictatorships established in some of the South American republics. The dissolution of cabinets on their defeat, as in England and France, was something worthy of copying in this country, he thought.

"Had such been the custom," the Speaker reflected with evident satisfaction, "Cleveland and his crowd would have gone in the middle of his Administration and Taft and his crowd would have gone in the middle of his Administration. Both things ought to have happened."

Speaker Clark thought the United States might profit by the example of other countries where the Cabinet members were members of one or the other of the branches of the highest legislative body. He said he would not give the Cabinet members the voting power, but would "harness them up" so that they could be looked straight in the face and made to answer on important questions on which Congress might be in need of guidance. He continued:

"Of all human machines devised by the ingenuity of man, the governmental machine is the slowest, especially in this country, and that is due largely to the dual system of government, State and national. It is as hard to amend the Constitution as it seems to be to invent perpetual motion. Yet we do it.

"What could George Washington and old Ben Franklin know about freight rates? What could they know about telephones? Why, there is a bill pending in Congress to take over the telephones. The next will be to take over the telegraph, and the next will be to take over the railroads."

Earlier in the evening Speaker Clark spoke at a dinner at the Hotel Marseille, Broadway and 103d Street, where he was the guest of Congressman Chandler.

FRANK WITNESS RECANTS.

Negro McKnight Now Repudiates Denial of Testimony for State.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 19.—Declaring that he had repudiated his testimony against Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, under the promise of a better job, made by a representative of the defense, Albert McKnight, a negro witness for the State, to-day recanted his repudiation.

"The story I told at the trial was true," he said. "There was absolutely no truth in the affidavit which I gave to Capt. Burke, in which I denied my testimony. There was no truth in the statement in the affidavit that R. L. Craven, one of my bosses, wrote the testimony for me and that I memorized it."

McKnight appeared at a police station last Wednesday and asked for protection. He said he would rather be in jail than at home and "pestered" by Capt. Burke, who is connected with the office of one of Frank's attorneys, and by other friends of Frank. He was locked up. Chief of Detectives Lanford says the negro was afraid to stay outside.

The story told by McKnight on the stand helped to shatter the time alibi of the defense, which sought to prove that Frank was not in the factory at the time Conley said he was helping to dispose of the body of the girl. McKnight said Frank came home on the day of the murder, went to his sideboard, apparently took a drink, and then rushed out again, whereas his family said he took dinner at home.

This is the story the negro told at Police Headquarters: "Capt. Burke came to me after the trial and asked me if I didn't want a Pullman job paying $40 a month and tips, which would bring it up to $100. That was the way he got around me. I told him of course it was better than $28 a month and no tips. He came to me two or three times and I made that affidavit, saying Mr. Craven told me what to say. I told Capt. Burke that Mr. Craven didn't get me to tell the first story. But he said that was all right, and I wanted the $100 job, so I swore to the affidavit. Then he told me it would not be necessary to quit the job I had right away and I kept on working. Later I got hurt by a train."

While he was in the hospital, McKnight says, Burke visited him and promised him several jobs, but none of them a $100 job, so finally McKnight went to Solicitor Dorsey's office and recanted his repudiation.

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A LONG, FIERCE WAR PREDICTED BY TAFT

Will Mean Guerrilla Fighting, Ex-President Tells Parading Yale Students.

CALL OUT COLLEGE HEADS

President Hadley, Secretary Stokes, and Prof. Phelps Also Speak from Their Doorsteps.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—Ex-President Taft, President Hadley, Secretary Stokes, and Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale to-night told 2,000 Yale undergraduates of the seriousness of the Mexican situation, and predicted a stubborn war if the conflict should be begun. Their speeches were invited by an impromptu undergraduate demonstration on the campus. The students formed and marched to the residences of the university officials and called for addresses on the Mexican situation.

Prof. Taft said the situation resembled that of the Philippines fifteen years ago. He predicted a long fight, costing thousands of lives, if war should be begun, because of the need of garrisoning every large town in Mexico.

President Hadley told the students that to-day was the most serious of their lives, if war was to follow, as seemed likely. Prof. Phelps asserted that war was wicked and absurd. Secretary Stokes said he hoped President Wilson would exhaust every resource before war was declared.

The parade climbed Prospect Hill and called Mr. Taft to his veranda. The ex-President said:

"War is a dreadful thing. Gen. Sherman said war was hell. When friends and family leave you in a great conflict, when your comrades are sacrificed, you know it is fearful. After war come defects in government, dishonesty, great expenses on pensions. A war in Mexico would be most difficult to carry through, though of course we would carry it through and would conquer. To-night an expert, a man who knows the situation as few know it, tells me we would need from 350,000 to 500,000 troops, and that it would be a most difficult problem.

"But after war comes a more difficult task. When it comes to tranquilizing a country, a great territory, where both sides will go into the bushes and carry on guerrilla warfare, it is a gigantic problem. I know, because I have had experience. The problem in Mexico would not be dissimilar to the one in the Philippines, where the natives took to the swamps, the bushes, the mountains, and where it was necessary to sacrifice thousands of splendid fellows to drive them out.

"This war we are talking of would mean the garrisoning of every town and village in Mexico. It would be easy by comparison to capture the cities, but the tranquilizing of the land would be a long fight. It would meon training our men to run as fast as the Mexicans can. In closing, I can say only that I fervently hope God may avert this war."

Called to his doorstep, Mr. Hadley said:

"You come at a serious time. I can remember the days of '61, and that, too, was a most serious crisis. I know nothing of the probability of war, but I hope that you will ever regard your patriotism as something not alone to be talked about, to be expressed in emotion, but as something which may mean great suffering to many. Whether war is inevitable I know not. If so, this is the most serious day of your young lives. Whatever transpires, I trust that you will take your patriotism to heart, that you will realize the full measure of your responsibility, and that you will make good. I know that you will always remember and be prompted by the inspirations which are expressed in our motto: 'For God, for Country, and for Yale.'"

Secretary Stokes, who was retiring when the parade called him out, appeared in a sweater, trousers and slippers. He said:

"I hope and trust that President Wilson and his Cabinet will avoid armed conflict, and I hope they will do everything that is best and right for us and nothing that is wrong to any nation. If we must have war, may it be speedy and for the best interests of Mexico, as well as ourselves. However, I hope there will be no war."

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, when called to his doorstep, said:

"My opinion about war is not valuable. However, I think the time has gone by for war. There should be no war in this day and generation. It is not only wicked, but it is an absurdity in our time. I am not familiar with the inside of the situation, except as I can be familiar through reading what the papers and magazines have been able to tell us all. However, if it were my personal quarrel, I would take insults, I would swallow them, rather than let one drop of blood be shed."

PENROSE PLEDGES SUPPORT.

But He Criticises Wilson and Bryan as Diplomats.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—"Every Senator and Representative in Congress, regardless of political or partisan views, will stand back of President Wilson in support of any measure he may now propose for upholding the dignity and honor of the American flag," declared Senator Penrose to-night in a public address before the Major Ghrest Camp, Sons of Veterans.

"On the eve of possible conflict with Mexico," he continued, "every man, Republican or Democrat, or anything else, will be ready to support the flag and see it honored and respected as it should be."

Earlier in his address, however, the Senator did not mince words in saying what he thought of the President and Secretary Bryan as diplomats. He said:

"As a student, as a pedagogue, as a Governor, President Wilson had no necessity to interest himself in diplomatic affairs. Moreover, he never displayed a desire to do so. Notwithstanding this fact, he adopted a course directly responsible for the country's present difficulties and perils. Instead of selecting for the head of the Department of State a trained statesman, he chose one who had achieved great reputation in other fields of political activity. The results were that we have been led into a mortifying tangle of contradictions, inconsistencies, and even embarrassments with other nations.

"When we see the point to which this country has been brought in its relations with Mexico—of being flouted, lied to, privately and officially, by sworn military documents, and the meek and shamefaced way in which we accept these insults, which makes us a laughing stock in the eyes of our neighbors, natural human resentment makes us ready to demand apology and reparation and back our demands by physical force."

HAYWOOD OPENLY STIRS SEDITION

Continued from Page 1.

lined a policy to be pursued in "taking away from capital all the power it has and every vestige of its strength except the strength to do manual labor."

"If we were brutal like capital," he said, "and really sought vengeance for murders done against laboring people—against our class—why we could not find enough capitalist heads in all this broad land to cut off, and thereby satisfy our demands for justice. They have killed more of us than there are of them all put together."

Ernest Bohm, who spoke at the meeting as a representative of the "Socialist battalion in the army of revolt," said that all Socialists would favor a general strike against war with Mexico as a test of the working people's power to conduct a general strike against the capitalist class. He said such a strike would greatly add to the solidarity of labor and to class-consciousness of the workers.

Opposed to War.

This resolution was offered as representing the views of those present about President Wilson's Mexican policy and the present crisis.

Whereas, We are assured by the press that war may at any moment be declared against Mexico because incidents trivial in themselves which have no economic significance, and

Whereas, American workers will be obliged to battle against Mexican workers for issues in which the working class of neither country has any interest, and

Whereas the fighting strength of labor should be conserved to win from the exploiters the privilege to live, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this assembly condemns any act by the Administration tending to involve the United States in such a war.

There were calls of "No, no," from the occupants of the boxes when the resolution was read, but thunderous applause from the top gallery in its favor.

The crowd in the main auditorium was divided. On a call for a standing vote, most of those in the boxes voted against the resolution, and half of those on the lower floor voted for it. The crowd in the galleries carried the resolution.

Another resolution was introduced which asserted that Frank Tannenbaum was sentenced unjustly by Judge Wadham, and that imprisonment of one year for a first offender who had done no actual harm to anybody "was contrary to the moral sense of the community and the universal custom of the courts in the case of a first offender." This resolution was adopted with only two votes against it.

In commenting on this resolution Haywood said that he would address some remarks "from one who had been in jail, to some who ought to be in jail." He pointed up to the box from which the two votes against the resolution had come. Some one in the audience called out that the firms of J. P. Morgan & Co. had bought that box and three others. Joseph O'Brien, Secretary of the meeting, confirmed this report, and the audience cheered for several minutes.

The advertisement of the meeting included a notice that a fund would be raised to pay Frank Tannenbaum's fine of $500, imposed at the time he was sentenced to imprisonment.

Chairman Eastman announced that in pursuance of this plan the International Defense Conference had been organized not only to pay Tannenbaum's fine, but to hire lawyers for "all who break the laws not for their own selfish purposes, but to bring about social reforms."

He said that the Conference wanted clergymen, "those rare allies of the revolutionary forces" in the movement with the Socialists, Anarchists, I. W. W., Single Taxers, and all other reformers. Then he introduced the Rev. Dr. James G. Mythem, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Baltimore, as about the only clergyman he could find who was willing to talk at such a gathering.

"I find it lonely, very lonely, in my pulpit," the Baltimore clergyman said. "I preach to men who would like to cut my throat for what I say. They run to the Bishop and tell tales about me. But I do not care. I know we are engaged to-night as a nation in deciding whether there will be war to-morrow. Yet the war the nation knows it faces with Mexico is only a skirmish in a teacup compared to the war that is preparing right here among us in order that the working class may rise and come into its own.

Preacher Rails at Churches.

"Only a week ago we celebrated the resurrection of the Nazarene. He was—I want to say this to you I. W. W. men with cracked heads—one of you criminals. I want to warn you that the churches are not your friends. I want to tell you that I come here as an individual, because no church would let me come to represent the Church. Christ trusted the priests and was fooled by them and put to death by them.

"You do well to mistrust the churches. I want to tell you that when Frank Tannenbaum walked into the churches in Manhattan Christ walked by his side, and that he came in response to the invitation of the Master, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and I will give you rest.' I want to tell you that when the priests threw Tannenbaum out of the churches they threw Christ out with him. And that what they did will stand against them as a curse forever and forever."

"The Church that Christ founded is slumbering—almost dead. Walk into the churches. Seize them. Turn them to Christian service. And don't leave us clergymen who want to be of service to you so lonesome as we now are. We want to be with you, not because you need us but because we need you."

Lincoln Steffens, Frank Hamilton, a veteran of the Tannenbaum raids, Alexander Berkman, an anarchist who served 12 years in jail for attempting to murder Henry C. Frick, and "Wild Joe" O'Carroll were the other speakers. The sum of $128 was raised toward the $500 needed to pay Tannenbaum fine.

WOODS AWAITS PROOF.

Police Commissioner Wants an Official Report of Haywood's Speech.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, when told last night of Haywood's open threat to President Wilson, said that he had not yet received any official report regarding the I. W. W. leader's utterances.

Commissioner Woods said that until he received such a report he could not tell what, if any, police action would be taken. In the absence of an official report Commissioner Woods said he would make no comment.

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TAXI UPSETS; THREE DYING.

Steering Gear Breaks and Passengers Are Pinned Under It.

Two women and a man were injured mortally last night when a taxicab driven by James Ingram, Jr., of 105 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, turned turtle on Ocean Parkway, Coney Island.

Ingram had been driving about Coney Island all day, and about 8 o'clock he was engaged by Alexander Hony, 23 years old, an Egyptian rug dealer of 62 Atlantic Avenue, to take himself, Mrs. Ellen Miller, 24 years old, of 221 East Eleventh Street, and Mrs. Katherine Leivchas, 22 years old, of 158 West Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, back to the city.

Ingram started off at a fair rate of speed, but this was soon increased until they were speeding north on Ocean Parkway. Between O and P Avenues Ingram felt the steering gear give and break, and the next moment the front wheels locked to the right and the taxicab overturned. Ingram was thrown to the sidewalk and his passengers were imprisoned beneath the cab. Ingram was knocked unconscious for the moment, and pedestrians rushed to the rescue of those beneath the cab, and at the same time an ambulance call was sent to the Coney Island Hospital. Dr. McKitterick responded and found Hony and the two women unconscious, and removed them to the hospital. Ingram had recovered, but was taken to the hospital to have his head treated.

Dr. McKitterick rushed the injured persons to the operating rooms of the hospital and an immediate examination was made. He found that Hony had suffered concussion of the brain and internal injuries, Mrs. Miller had a fractured skull and internal injuries, and Mrs. Leivchas had her skull fractured, an arm broken, and internal injuries.

It was stated late last night that all three would die. Ingram was discharged, as his injuries were only lacerations of the scalp.

TONY PASTORIUS SHOT DEAD

Boxer Slain in Row Over a Stogie—Alleged Killer Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 19.—The body of Tony Pastorius, widely known among boxing fans, lies in the Allegheny County Morgue to-night as the result of a fight which started this afternoon in a dispute over a stogie.

The pugilist was shot dead in front of his home in Glen Mawr Avenue. Michael Areno, accused of the shooting, is under arrest. Three other men, including a brother of Areno, are being held as witnesses.

All were standing on the sidewalk chatting when one of the group drew several stogies from his pocket and offered them to the others. There were not enough to go around. Pastorius and Michael Areno, joking at first as to which should have a smoke, became involved in a heated argument. Areno is said to have applied an epithet to the pugilist, who advanced threateningly toward him. Areno warned Pastorius to keep back, but the latter did not heed. Then Areno, spectators say, whipped out a revolver and fired, the bullet piercing Pastorius's breast under the heart. He died almost instantly.

Pastorius was a promising lightweight. He had fought Hughey Madole, Bud Brown, and other local favorites. Last year he toured the

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Speeches on Labor Arbitration.

Arbitration and conciliation in labor disputes will be discussed at to-night's meeting at the Better Industrial Relations Exhibit at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. Borough President Marks will preside. Mrs. Charles H. Israel will talk on "The Grievance Board in the Dress and Waist Industry," and Victor L. Clack of the Carnegie Institute of Washington on "Labor Legislation in Australasia." Charles P. Neill and Julius Henry Cohen will be the other speakers.

WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

FRENCH AIRMEN DIE IN AERIAL CRASH

Pilot and Passenger Killed in Monoplane Collision at Buc.

BURNED IN SIGHT OF CROWD

Two Other Contestants Probably Fatally Injured—Accident Occurred at a Turn.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 19.—Two French airmen lost their lives to-day as the result of a midair collision in the course of a speed contest at the Buc aerodrome, which was crowded with thousands of spectators.

The accident took place as one monoplane was trying to pass another by flying over it on a curve. The pilot and passenger of the overtaking machine were badly burned, and at present are lying in a hospital. Little hope is entertained of their recovery.

The pilot and passenger of the first machine were killed on the spot, and their bodies were burned.

Several preliminary heats passed without incident, and three machines, each carrying two men, were in the final heat. They were piloted by Deroye, Bidot, and Cuenbetal, experienced airmen. Deroye and Bidot took the lead and maintained it for the first three circuits, Deroye flying slightly ahead of Bidot and twenty feet higher.

At the end of the third round, and while negotiating the turn, Bidot, who was overtaking Deroye, attempted to pass him. He evidently wished to fly over him, and thus take the lead; but he misjudged the distance which separated him from his rival, or else the backwash from Deroye's machine caught him unawares.

With a crash which was distinctly heard in the grand stand, nearly a quarter of a mile away, Bidot struck the tail of the first machine. Both monoplanes lurched over and dropped to the ground, while flames burst from them.

The mechanics pulled from the blazing wreckage the bodies of Bidot and his passenger. They were still alive, though seriously injured.

Nothing could be done for Deroye and his passenger, a youth named Marcel Dalbin. They evidently pitched on their heads. They lay a few yards apart in a heap of burning canvas and wood. Both of them had their arms stretched out above their heads, as though they had made a last desperate effort to clutch at something while falling through the air.

DYES TO AID DIAGNOSIS.

It Is Believed That Typhoid Bacilli May Be Detected by Their Aid.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, April 20.—The medical correspondent of The London Times announces a new application of aniline dyes to medical purposes. Atoxyl, used in the treatment of the sleeping sickness, is one of the drugs afforded by these dyes, and chemists and bacteriologists throughout the world are busily seeking others.

Success has crowned their researches in the discovery of the remarkable power exercised by the so-called brilliant green over the bacillus coli communis germ, which plays a part in many diseases of the intestines. The discovery has so far not been applied to actual treatment, but its possibilities have been demonstrated in cases where typhoid fever germs were suspected.

In examining any material for typhoid germs the difficulty has been that luxuriant growths of the colon bacillus were always found and prevented the recognition of the typhoid germ. It is now found that if the material for examination is first treated with brilliant green the colon bacilli are entirely destroyed, while typhoid germs are untouched.

As the result of this procedure, it seems possible to detect typhoid germs where previously it was impossible.

Some medical authorities foresee that, with a complete knowledge of the specific action of aniline dyes upon each variety of living organism, the administration of drugs will cease to be empirical, as it is at present, and become an exact science.

WARNS AGAINST CLERICALS.

French Premier Promises to Repel Attacks Upon State Schools.

SOUILLAC, France, April 19.—The French Premier, Gaston Doumergue, delivered his eagerly awaited campaign speech before a large assembly of Radicals here to-day. It is understood that the Premier at first determined not to speak, but changed his mind as the result of the strong representations of M. Clemenceau, the ex-Premier.

Special interest attached to the Premier's words, in view of the fact that a number of candidates presenting themselves as Radicals for the elections which will be held on April 26 have, in their election addresses, shown themselves to be completely at variance with the official programme of the Radical Party as adopted by the congress at Pau in 1913, particularly with regard to the three years' military service.

A definite statement of policy was expected from M. Doumergue, but the Premier said nothing explicit on the military service question, and merely referred to the useful military reforms voted by his Ministry. He promised that everything would be done to maintain the army of France at the highest efficiency.

On the other hand, the Premier strongly condemned proportional representation and advocated taxes on capital and income, without distinction. He declared himself in favor of the fiscal authorities having power to verify statement of income, if they believed the valuation had been placed too low.

He also spoke of the war which he declared the Clericals were waging against the undenominational schools. "This has reached such a point," he said, "that the Republicans must defend themselves vigorously. We do not mean by this that we will persecute any belief or do violence to any one's conscience."

SARDINIA WITCHES' LEAGUE.

Six Women on Trial for Swindling Hundreds of Victims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 19.—Stories of witchcraft which the most imaginative modern novelist would hesitate to print were related at the Assize Court at Sassari, Sardinia, in the course of the trial of several women. Now only six alleged witches are on trial, twenty-five companions having been discharged as a result of a secret Magisterial examination. Their plea was that they acted under the powerful spell of the other six.

The existence of an influential witches' league was revealed by the evidence, some of the members professing the mystic power of locating hidden treasure, working miracles, and calling up the spirits of the dead. They victimized several hundred dupes to the extent of thousands of dollars, and eighty victims gave evidence.

One of them, a former prison Governor, who was being threatened with dismissal because of the escape of a ferocious Sardinian brigand, spent all his private means upon the witches. The women undertook to have the brigand seized by demons in the mountain fastnesses, translated through the air, and set down securely in his cell.

Emigrants returning from North and South America were despoiled of their savings and deluded by cunningly devised apparitions of lost relatives.

Some families have been induced to forfeit not only money and jewelry, but every bit of household furniture, for the benefit of the witches.

One prisoner, Rosa Artu, a venerable-appearing matron of imposing appearance, known as the Saint of Sassari, refused a lawyer's aid, saying that Sts. Thomas and Augustine had been sent from heaven to defend her. In an eloquent speech she asserted that she possessed supernatural powers which enabled her to heal scores of so-called incurables, even raving lunatics.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS IN ROME

International Council Will Meet There May 5-14.

DUBLIN, April 19.—Representative women of all nations will meet in Rome May 5 for the session of the International Council of Women, held once every five years for the review of women's progress and planning of new activities. The total membership of the organizations included in the International Council is about 6,500,000 women, from twenty-one countries.

The Countess of Aberdeen, President of the organization, is busy at the Vice-regal Lodge, in Phoenix Park, concluding arrangements for the gathering, which, she believes, will be the largest in the history of the movement. The list of National Councils affiliated with the international organization, all of which are expected to be represented at Rome, includes the United States, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands, Australia, Italy, France, Argentina, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Belgium, Greece, and Bulgaria. Women leaders from Russia, Turkey, China, India and Japan are also expected.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will deliver an address on woman's suffrage, while Mrs. Kate Waller Bennett, President of the National Council of Women of the United States, of Alexandria, Va., will also attend.

After the adjournment of the sessions of the council, the Italian women's organizations have invited the delegates to remain and attend a congress of women, which will be in session two weeks.

Lady Aberdeen has been President of the International Council for three quinquennial terms. She had expected to retire this year, but at the unanimous request of the Presidents of the various National Councils she has allowed her name to stand for renomination.

JEW-BAITER DECORATED.

Order of St. Stanislaus for Pranaites, Witness in Beiliss Trial.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Father Pranaites, who gave evidence in support of the allegation of ritual murder in the Beiliss trial, was decorated to-day with the Order of St. Stanislaus, second class.

WAGNER'S FAMILY RENT BY DISSENSION

Siegfried Denies Isolde's Right to Add "Nee Wagner" to Married Name.

COSIMA SIDES WITH HIM

Courts May Be Called Upon to Decide as to the Parentage of Siegfried Himself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 19.—Bitter dissension has broken out among the members of the family of Richard Wagner. It concerns the alleged attempt of Frau Cosima Wagner and her son Siegfried to deny to the latter's sister Isolde, now the wife of Herr Beidler, conductor of the Court Opera in Munich, the right to use the words "née Wagner" after her present name. Frau Beidler is addressed by her brother Siegfried as "née von Bülow"—a reference to Frau Cosima Wagner's first and divorced husband, the famous pianist, Hans von Bülow.

Frau Beidler's counsel has instituted legal proceedings for formal recognition of her right to describe herself as "née Wagner."

It appears that von Bülow was divorced from Frau Wagner only in 1870, although the latter lived with Wagner as his wife so long that Isolde, (born in 1865,) as well as the latter's sister Eva and her brother Siegfried, (born in 1869,) have generally been recognized as Wagner's legitimate children.

Frau Wagner has written her daughter Isolde that the controversy can be adjudicated only by law.

Isolde's counsel says that proof will be offered that his client is not von Bülow's daughter. He declares that unless it is proved that she is the daughter of Wagner, Siegfried Wagner's parentage is also open to question.

One of Richard Wagner's daughters is the wife of the well-known English author, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who lives in Germany.

The author of "The Bayreuth of Wagner," published by the Seidl Society, wrote of the Wagner household in these words:

"When I was in Bayreuth in 1876 Villa Wahnfried was filled with the glad laughter of children—four girls and a boy, ranging from 4 to 15 or 16 years of age—Senta, Elizabeth, Eva, Isolde, and the little Siegfried. The latter only was Wagner's own child."

SOLDIER BRIGAND CAUGHT.

Private of Honolulu Garrison Charged with a Series of Holdups.

HONOLULU, April 19.—After two days' search by 500 soldiers and the entire Police Department, Private Henry Lewis, charged with a series of holdups which may bring upon him an aggregate military sentence of eighty years, was captured at Leilehua yesterday. The squad which effected the capture was under the command of Capt. William G. Deane.

Two guards accused of aiding the escape of Lewis Thursday morning are under arrest.

Olympic Prizes for German Athletes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Berlin Tageblatt has established a foundation fund of $75,000, the interest from which will be placed at the disposal of the Olympic Games Committee as prize money, with a view to developing talent for the winning German team at the Berlin Olympiad in 1916.

BIGGEST TURBINES ARE BUILDING HERE

Three Powerful Machines for Interborough Represent Last Work of Westinghouse.

DESIGNED ON A NEW MODEL

They Will Supply Power for 135 10-Car Trains—Interborough Will Use More Water Than City Needs.

At the power station of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, at East River and Seventy-fourth Street, three of the largest turbines in the world are being constructed in preparation for the completion of the new Subways. They are the first to be built of a new type, the cross-compound, and represent practically the last important engineering work with which the late George Westinghouse had to do. They were built by the Westinghouse Company, and even in his last illness he kept in touch with their progress.

When they are completed they will supply enough electric power to propel 135 fully loaded ten-car trains, which will accommodate 135,000 persons.

Each of these turbines will be attached to dynamos delivering 30,000 kilowatts, which is the equivalent of about 41,000 horse power, and each machine will in emergency deliver 36,000 kilowatts, or 49,000 horse power for a short period. To engineers, however, the type of the turbines rather than their size is interesting. It divides the unit into two distinct parts, one consisting of a turbine receiving steam at 200 pounds pressure, and with its direct coupled generator running at 1,600 revolutions a minute, while the other is a much larger machine, which, although its generator runs at only 750 revolutions a minute, or half the speed of its mate, has the same capacity.

The steam, when generated, first passes through the smaller machine and then is sent on the larger unit. Here it is expanded in the condenser, attached to it, down to the lowest practical unit, and a vacuum of twenty-nine inches which results is used to help out the steam pressure by turning to account the force generated by the rush of air to fill it. It is calculated that this suctional force will be the equivalent of 14½ pounds steam pressure.

The designers could have built each of these turbines in one piece, but they would not thereby have obtained ideal conditions. In order to attain the maximum efficiency out of a turbine it is necessary to keep the velocity of the flow of steam very high. But there is a great difference in the volume of steam, or the space it will occupy, at 200 pounds pressure and in a vacuum. Consequently, if the designer wished to have the velocity of the flow of the steam under both conditions the same it was necessary for him to make the dimensions of the high and low pressure halves of the unit correspond with the volume of the steam under the different conditions.

The saving, which these turbines will effect, may be measured in many ways, but one of the most illuminating is the floor space which they will take up. They will require about 1,645 square feet, that is an area 31½ feet by 52, and this is practically the same as the reciprocating engines installed originally in the plant in 1901. Yet the horse power generated by the turbines, will, it is reckoned, be four times as great as that which the old reciprocating engines gave.

Each unit will use about 350,000 pounds of steam an hour, and this will be furnished to the smaller high pressure unit at 200 pounds pressure superheated to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. To condense the steam, so that the benefit of vacuum may be obtained and the condensed steam may be saved and returned to the boilers, condensers with 50,000 square feet of cooling tube surface are to be installed with each turbine.

In each condenser there will be about 9,500 brass tubes of an inch diameter, through which salt water drawn from the East River is to be circulated so as to condense the steam flowing around the tubes. This will mean that there will be 190,000 linear feet or thirty-six miles of one-inch tubes in each condenser.

To draw from the East River the great amount of water required, two large turbine driven pumps will be required for each unit, and from these every hour 4,500,000 gallons of water will be pumped to each condenser. This means that the Interborough will be using for its Subway and elevated system more water than all New York is getting for other purposes from the Croton water supply. The pipe for one condenser alone will be five feet in diameter, and as the tunnel to carry the water from the East River to supply these pumps is to be made large enough for the eight units ultimately to be installed, it will be built 12 1-3 feet wide by as much high.

The saving in coal to be accomplished by the new machines will, it is expected, be very considerable. In the original machines, installed in 1901, it was found that only 17½ per cent. of the heat given off by the coal burned was actually used, that is to say their thermal efficiency was only 17½ per cent., and to deliver a kilowatt of power for one hour it was necessary to use seventeen pounds of steam. In the new machines each turbine when operated at its most efficient load will deliver a kilowatt of power on eleven and a quarter pounds of steam an hour. This will be an increase of the thermal efficiency of the turbine to about 25 per cent., a higher rate than has ever before been attained in a machine used for commercial purposes.

So it is reckoned that the improvement in efficiency will be about 42 per cent. Under the present conditions 300,000,000 gallons of water are used for steam every year, but the new turbines are designed to do their work on only 200,000,000 gallons of water, and, of course, the coal used should show a saving in proportion.

LET MILITANTS TALK.

St. Margaret's Officials Ignored Interruption of Tercentenary.

LONDON, April 19.—Suffragettes today interrupted the service held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to celebrate the tercentenary of the recognition of this church as the official place of worship for the members of the House of Commons.

The church officials ignored the women and the demonstration subsided. Speaker Lowther and many members of the House were present.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ILL.

Has Bronchial Catarrh, but Attends to State Business.

VIENNA, April 19.—Emperor Francis Joseph is suffering from catarrh of the bronchial tubes, according to an official announcement made to-day.

This has resulted in increased temperature and loss of sleep through fits of coughing, but his strength and appetite are satisfactory, and the Emperor continues to attend to state business and receive oral reports from his Ministers.

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At the next wedding you attend, walk into the room where the Wedding Presents are displayed.

How will *your* gift bear comparison with a thousand others? Some of the givers will have longer purses than you. This is inevitable. Were you a Rothschild, among your friends there would nevertheless be a Croesus!

Buy your next gift from Gorham, and you can rest assured that it will bear comparison with any other. On the long tables at the wedding it will be the *best* thing of its kind.

Here are a few things we particularly recommend, starting at $1 and upwards—all of them equally meritorious.

Almond Dishes	Chafing Dishes	Picture Frames
Berry Spoons	Coffee Sets (3 pieces)	Pitchers
Bon Bon Dishes	Desk Sets	Sandwich Plates
Bouillon Cups	Fern Dishes	Serving Trays
Bowls	Finger Bowls	Tea Caddies
Bread Trays	Fruit Dishes	Tea Services
Butter Plates	Ice Cream Plates	Toast Racks
Candlesticks	Jam Jars	Toilet Sets
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Carving Sets	Peppers and Salts	Vegetable Dishes

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Vantine Canton Furniture has this nameplate on each piece

COMFORTABLE and durable as it is picturesque. Famous Vantine hour-glass shapes, made under our supervision in Canton, China, of weather-proof rattan. Chairs, tables, stands and settees which long have been favorites for country-house, porches and gardens. Tough, flexible and need no cushions or upholstery. Cannot scratch floors or injure the lawn.

Lawn Chair, shown at left, $4.50
Child's Canton Chair, 18 in. high, $1.25
Canton Hour-Glass Tea Table, 16½ in. high, $3
Arm Chair shown at right $3
Hour-Glass Stand, 18 in. high, $1.75
Settees at various prices.

Every piece of this Vantine furniture is carefully woven by hand and is readily recognised from imitations by its appearance and by the Vantine nameplate.

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SPECIAL SALE

The regular April Reduction Sale of exclusive

De Pinna Models

in Girls' Spring Coats and Suits and Boys' Spring Coats is announced for

Today & Tomorrow April 20 and 21

This occasion offers the first and best opportunity of the season to obtain this authoritative young folks' apparel below regular prices—while its season of usefulness is still well ahead.

The Reduction Sale Includes

a variety of the De Pinna productions for children and for growing boys and girls, at very inviting new prices.

Girls' Spring Coats

Authoritative De Pinna models in the much desired plain tailored coats, sizes 4 to 14.

Former Prices Up to $15.00
Sale Price, $8.00

Dressy Spring Suits

Several broken assortments—all desirable.

Former Prices Up to $22.00
Sale Price, $12.50

Girls' Spring Suits

A number of attractive "first suit" models—De Pinna specialties—ages 10 to 13, including two-piece suits with Norfolk jackets, and a new belted model.

Former Prices Up to $25.00
Sale Price, $19.50

Also a number of IMPORTED MODELS in Misses' Coats and Suits and Children's Coats, at ONE-HALF former prices.

DE PINNA
Boys' Spring Coats

This Spring's smart Blue Serge Reefers—regulation De Pinna models, ages 3 to 10 years.

Former Prices Up to $11.00
Sale Price, $7.50

Double-Breasted Coats

Boys' English style box coats, in plain blue cheviots and fancy mixtures, ages 3 to 10.

Former Prices Up to $15.00
Sale Price, $12.50

Single-Breasted Coats

Boys' loose-back box coats and belted models, 8 to 15, new fancy mixtures.

Former Prices Up to $22.00
Sale Prices, $12.50 and $16.50

No Reduced Goods Sent on Approval.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

VETOES WATER BILL AS UNJUST TO CITY

Maier-Foley Measure Imposes Excessive Regulation Upon Existing Systems, Glynn Holds.

OPPOSED BY METROPOLIS

Would Limit Benefits from Catskill Supply—Governor Signs Optional City Charter Bill.

ALBANY, April 19.—Gov. Glynn has vetoed the Maier-Foley bill, which would provide for the supervision of water companies by the Conservation Commission. This is the bill to which the City of New York objected on the ground that it would interfere with the use and development of the city's new water system.

The Governor attached a memorandum to his veto, in part as follows:

"This bill attempts to vest in the Conservation Commission as to water works corporations and to some extent as to municipalities substantially the powers now exercised by the Public Service Commission over many other public utilities. The general purpose of the bill seems to be commendable. There is, however, a provision as follows:

> No water works corporation or municipality shall hereafter supply with water or extend its distributing mains for the purpose of supplying with water territory already supplied by the existing water works system of a water works corporation or municipality until the commission shall have certified that public convenience and necessity require such supply of extension.

"This provision, in my judgment, is altogether too drastic. It seems to be broad enough to prevent a municipality from supplying itself with water in a territory already supplied by an existing water works company, without the consent of the State Board. It would preclude such a municipality from furnishing its public schools, its hospitals, its police stations, and other public buildings and places, with necessary water, and, more important still, from protecting itself by its own plant from the spread of conflagrations in that portion of its territory where existing corporations have pipe lines in service. This is an extension of the principle of protection of public utility corporations as to these companies in excess of any enjoyed by other corporations where a municipality itself sees fit to furnish the public service.

"It would seem to be an extreme measure indeed which would prohibit a municipality from discharging a well recognized governmental function without the consent of a State Board, for the reason that such function was being performed to a greater or lesser extent by a private corporation organized under laws permitting competition and under franchises which were in no sense exclusive.

"This provision, though general in its nature, seems to be peculiarly applicable to the City of New York. The desire of many of the smaller municipalities served by private water works companies to have such water works companies regulated and controlled is most commendable, and it is to be regretted that a measure containing this beneficent provision could not be presented for approval unencumbered by other considerations. It has been an established law of this State for many years that a water works company, upon being granted a franchise to operate in the streets of a municipality, does not thereby become entitled to any exclusive right, but that franchises may be given to competing companies, or the municipality itself may construct parallel lines. There is nothing, therefore, in the suggestion that vested rights are imperiled unless this bill is signed.

"The City of New York applied for and obtained the certificate required by law for the acquisition of new and additional sources of water supply under plans submitted. The certificate was granted by the Water Supply Commission, the predecessor of the present Conservation Commission. It has expended large sums of money and will expend further sums of money for the development of this additional supply, and it would seem that its citizens, irrespective of location, are entitled to the benefits of the expenditure of this public money, which was contributed by the taxpayers of the whole municipality, including the taxpayers of that section now served by private water companies.

"This expenditure was authorized, and to a large extent actually made, when the law expressly provided that extension even in already occupied territory might be made at the wish of the municipality incurring the expenditure and without permission from any other body other than that which it had already obtained. To cut off from the benefits of this supply, authorized by law and approved by the State Board, any portion of the city contributing by taxation to its construction and maintenance would seem to be most unjust, and the presence of this feature in the bill renders it necessary to withhold approval."

William Williams, City Commissioner of Water Supply, said last night: "The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity appreciates very much indeed the action of Gov. Glynn in vetoing the Maier bill. Had it become a law the city would have been unable to control its own water supply. Furthermore, the bill would have been of direct aid to the Ramapo Water Company in its litigation against the city. The department appreciates also the assistance received from the press in exposing the vicious features of this bill."

SEVEN OPTIONAL CHARTERS.

Gov. Glynn Signs Home Rule Bill Affecting Smaller Cities.

ALBANY, April 19.—Gov. Glynn has signed the Murtaugh-Sullivan Optional City Charter bill, which gives all cities of the second and third class the right to adopt a simplified form of charter. This measure formed part of the legislative programme of the State Conference of Mayors and the Municipal Government Association. Forty-two Mayors petitioned for its passage. Its enactment is the longest step ever taken in New York in the direction of municipal home rule. It does not impose any sort of charter on any city, but it does give every city the opportunity, within certain limitations, to choose the sort of charter that the majority of its voters want.

Under the law, seven optional forms of charter are offered to the cities. Two of these are variations of the so-called commission form of charter, under which approximately four hundred cities in the United States are at present operating, and which the Legislature of 1914 provided for the city of Buffalo. The third option provides a charter of the city manager type, similar to the recently adopted charters in Dayton and Springfield, Ohio, and to that enacted by the Legislature this year for the city of Olean.

There is another form which provides for a Mayor and a small council or commission of three or five members elected at large. Still another plan provides for a Mayor and Common Council of nine, elected at large. The sixth plan provides for Government by a Mayor and a Common Council, to be chosen from the existing wards. The seventh option is applicable to third class cities only. It allows them to adopt the White Uniform Charter law for second class cities with salaries on a lower schedule.

Through all of these charters runs the short ballot idea. Even under the plan in which Aldermen are chosen from existing wards the short ballot idea is maintained, the Mayor and the Aldermen being the only elected city officers. Under all of these forms such administrative officers as Assessors, City Engineers, City Attorneys, City Treasurer, and Controller are made appointive, either by the Council or Mayor. There are three classes of officials, however, who will not be affected by the adoption of any of these charters. These are the County Supervisors, who remain elective, and the judicial officers and members of the Boards of Education, who remain either elective or appointive.

The salary of the Mayor and Councilmen is fixed according to the population of the city. All other salaries of city officials may be fixed by the City Council. The terms of office of Mayor and Councilmen under all the plans are four years, part of them being chosen every two years.

The bill goes into effect on July 15. At the expiration of thirty days thereafter any city may take advantage of it. After that time a petition requesting submission to a popular vote of one of the plans may be presented to the City Council at any time. It must be signed by qualified voters to the number of at least 10 per cent. of the votes cast in the city at the last general city election.

Only one plan may be voted on at a time, and that plan, if rejected, cannot be again voted on until a year shall have elapsed. Other plans may, however, be submitted at any time. If any one of the plans proposed is adopted, it shall continue in force for a period of four years, during which period no other plan may be considered.

It is understood that a dozen or more cities are planning to adopt some one of these optional charters this Fall. In most cases effort will be concentrated on either one of the commission forms, or the city manager plan. Among the cities that are likely to be called on to decide whether they want one of these new charters are Elmira, Watertown, Lockport, Niagara Falls, Yonkers, Syracuse, Schenectady, Ithaca, and Mount Vernon.

CONFERENCE ON CITY BILLS.

Gov. Glynn Has 40 to Act Upon Yet —Time Up Next Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Edward J. McGoldrick, Assistant Corporation Counsel, was closeted with Gov. Glynn and his legal adviser, John G. Saxe, all day going over the remaining legislation affecting the City of New York. Mayor Mitchel has yet to pass upon the Cullen freight terminal bill and the Carswell Kings County penitentiary bill. There was a question whether these were city bills. They were sent to the Mayor Friday night. As the thirty days the Governor has to act on legislative measures expires next Sunday, the fifteen days allowed for consideration by the Mayor will have to be curtailed.

Of the eighty-six bills affecting the City of New York passed by the Legislature, Gov. Glynn has thus far vetoed twenty-eight. He has twoscore yet to act upon.

THREE HURT IN BOAT CRASH

Launch Containing Two Men and a Woman Sunk by Sloop Yacht.

Two men and a woman were injured seriously last night in a collision between a naphtha launch and a sloop yacht off Ulmer Park in the bay. The injured were Arthur Woods, a surveyor, of 212 East 127th Street, Manhattan, right arm fractured and severe internal injuries, his wife, Mrs. Annie Woods, who suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries, and Frank Stevens, an engineer of 114 West Eighty-fourth Street, who suffered cuts about the face and head. His left wrist was broken.

The three injured persons were in the launch, which was owned by Mr. Woods and had just returned from Coney Island. The launch was about to put into Ulmer Park to anchor when the sloop yacht Hattie, in charge of Frank Parsons of 114 Nostrand Avenue, crossed its course, bound out to sea. The yacht had plenty of sea room to pass the launch, but her steering gear broke, cutting it in half and throwing those in it into the water. They were rescued by the crew of the sloop.

Dr. Walters of Bath Beach was called and he advised the injured men and Mrs. Woods to go to the hospital. They refused to do so and were taken to their homes in a carriage. Mr. Woods refused to make any complaint against the captain of the yacht, saying the accident could not have been avoided. The launch, which cost $2,500, sank after the collision.

Private View for "Luminos."

William C. Cornwell, seven of whose "luminos," pictures made by pasting strips of colored paper on a translucent screen will be on exhibition until May 5 at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, gave a buffet breakfast and private view yesterday morning at the club, which was attended by painters, designers, opera singers, and actors.

PARDONED CRIMES COUNT IN SENTENCE

Supreme Court Holds That Carlesi, Released by Roosevelt, Was a "Second Offender."

AFFIRMS ROSALSKY'S RULING

Forger Insisted That President's Act Had Wiped Out His First Offense Entirely.

The United States Supreme Court has just decided that Judge Rosalsky, of the Court of General Sessions, had the legal right to consider Charles Carlesi, the famous forger, a second offender when he sentenced him to prison for twelve years and eleven months on Feb. 22, 1912. Carlesi was arrested on Nov. 7, 1911, after the police had searched for years for the man who had cheated banks out of upward of $500,000 through forged checks.

Carlesi kept a little cellar saloon at Thirteenth Street and Avenue A. He seemed to have very little trade, but still he appeared to prosper. Then some one started a rumor that his saloon was the headquarters of a band of blackhanders. All the time that Carlesi was busy forging checks and passing them banks throughout the country were deluging the police of many cities with complaints of the way they were being fleeced.

The cupidity of Carlesi led to his detection. It had been his custom to get a good check and then by skillful manipulating to duplicate it in every feature except the amount. After these duplicates were used Carlesi would use the good check instead of destroying it. So a check drawn by Fiss, Doerr & Carroll in 1907 for $25 was used as a model, and was raised to $3,200. When this check came back to the firm it was remembered that a check for $25, bearing the same serial number, had been given out some time before. This check was watched for, and when it came in it had Carlesi's indorsement. So Carlesi was questioned. He merely shrugged his shoulders and said that he often cashed checks for his customers. Then the police took to watching him, and from that day until his arrest he was never free of surveillance.

In the meantime, many of the forged checks that had been used to dupe some of the banks were compared with the $25 checks of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll. Experts said that the forged checks had never come off a printing press. The face value of those in the possession of the private detectives and the police, who had been working on the case, represented $217,000. These experts said that th bogus checks bearing the name of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll was a photolithograph of the genuine check and that the shading of the letters had been done with a brush.

With all these clues to work upon it took the police four years to fasten the crime upon Carlesi. When he was arrested several of his confederates were arrested with him, while others of his associates escaped. Those who were caught promptly turned State's evidence and Carlesi was convicted. In sentencing Carlesi Judge Rosalsky considered the facts in the indictment against him which set forth that he had been convicted in the United States District Court in 1892 of selling counterfeit silver dollars. He was sentenced to Monroe County Jail for three years and a half and fined one dollar. In 1894 President Roosevelt granted him a full pardon.

At once the lawyers for Carlesi protested against the weight of the sentence imposed by Judge Rosalsky, saying the full pardon had completely exonerated Carlesi of this former offense, and that it should not have tended to have added a day to his sentence. Then began a most stubborn fight. Carlesi had plenty of money to fight with. The case was taken to the higher courts where the sentence was sustained. Carlesi's lawyers based their contention on an opinion of Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court, which said:

> A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offense and the guilt of the offender, and when the pardon is full it releases the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offense.

Justice Miller of the Appellate Division wrote in his opinion that it was within the province of the Legislature to attach much greater criminality to the second offence from the mere fact of a conviction from a first, "and the executive, by the exercise of the pardoning power, could no more interfere with that exercise of legislative power than the Legislature could interfere with the right to pardon."

Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court has written the last word in the controversy and his opinion is now the established law. After reviewing the case Justice White says:

> A pardon granted as to an offense committed against the United States does not operate as a limitation upon the States, excluding them from considering the conviction of the prior and pardoned offense against the United States in a prosecution for a subsequent offense as a second offense.

Justice White also said:

> Determining as we do, only the case before us, that is, whether the granting of a pardon by the President for a crime committed against the United States operates to restrict and limit the power of the State of New York to punish crimes thereafter committed against its authority, and in so doing to prescribe such penalties as may be deemed appropriate in view of the nature of the offense and the character of the offender, taking in view his past conduct, we must not be understood as in the slightest degree intimating that a pardon would operate to limit the power of the United States in punishing crimes against its authority to provide for taking into consideration past offenses committed by the accused as a circumstance of aggravation, even although for such past offenses there had been a pardon granted.

The decision also means that even in the trial of an accused man in the Federal Court the pardon of a President for a previous offense would not interfere with the court taking into consideration the previous crime in imposing sentence.

BAD TASTE ON EXHIBITION.

Modernist Display To-night Will Show How Not to Decorate Homes.

The Exhibition of Bad Taste and Casket of Domestic Fine Arts opens to-night at the Modernist Studios, 28 East Thirty-second Street. Mrs. Ruby Ross Goodnow is presiding genius of the exposition, and is assisted in her display of the horrors of domestic decoration as our ancestors knew it by Frances Delehanty, Junius Cravens, Robert McQuinn, Rayne Adams, James Shelley Hamilton, W. North Colwell, and other artists.

The committee has scoured old boarding houses, second-hand furniture shops, farm houses, undertakers' rooms, and all sorts of nooks and corners in search of wax flowers, horsehair furniture, mustache cups, stuffed caterpillars eating plants under a bell jar, a Venus di Milo with a clock in her stomach, and red plush albums.

The Modernists aim to spread the gospel of good taste in home decoration by negative examples. The exhibit, it is said, is purely educational in its nature, but the fact remains that its chief instigators are themselves concerned professionally in the decoration of homes in the taste of the present day, and no doubt it is hoped that much valuable missionary work can be done.

Prizes will be awarded for the most terrible examples presented. The judges who are to pass on this question are: Elsie de Wolfe, George Barr Baker, Ray Brown, Gelett Burgess, Frank Crowninsheild, Douglas Z. Doty, Edna Woolman Chase, Jeannette L. Gilder, Howard Greenley, Oliver Herford, Albert Herter, Will Irwin, Boardman Robinson, and May Wilson Preston.

POLK MUCH IMPROVED.

Corporation Counsel Won't Be Badly Scarred by Mahoney's Bullet.

The condition of Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk showed such marked improvement yesterday that it was said he would be able to leave the hospital in a few days. The pain from the operation to remove the bullet from his cheek and the inflammation of the wound have subsided. He was able to sit up yesterday and converse for a few minutes with some of his friends. Among his callers were Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, President George McAneny of the Aldermen, Assistant Corporation Counsel James O'Neill of Brooklyn, Hamilton Fish, and George H. Bell. Mayor Mitchel, who was at Ashokan, N. Y., telephoned to the hospital to inquire about Mr. Polk.

Dr. John A. Hartwell said last night that the wound would heal without leaving any noticeable scar. When he leaves the New York Hospital the Corporation Counsel and his wife, who has been with him since the shooting, will return to their home at 129 East Thirty-sixth Street, and after he is stronger they will probably go out of town for several works until he has recovered fully.

Michael P. Mahoney, Polk's assailant, wandered about the corridors and the yard of the Tombs yesterday when he was permitted to take exercise, showing no interest in any one. Some of the questions put to him by the prison physician, Dr. McGuire, he answered freely, but declined to talk to any other person.

NEWSBOYS ENTERTAINED.

Spring Festival Opened at Brace Memorial House.

The Spring festival of the Brace Memorial Newsboys' House, at 14 Chambers Street, was opened last evening when an address was delivered to the boys by Winter Russell on "The Spirit of Lexington," and piano selections were rendered by Miss Grace A. Lewis. The next feature will be the annual Spring dinner to be given at the house this evening at 6 o'clock. Turkey is put on the menu, to be followed by ice cream and cake. William L. Butcher, superintendent of the house, will preside, and there will be addresses by Evert Jansen Wendell and Robert N. Brace. At 8 o'clock a programme of athletic events will be held and prizes awarded. The final event will be a basketball game.

The annual Spring entertainment will close the festival to-morrow evening. Songs will be rendered by Prof. Robert McMillan's chorus of thirty boys and members of the Euworth League of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Bryant High School orchestra will play, and another feature will be the spectacle, "The Tom Thumb Wedding."

Turner Corps to Celebrate.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the New York Turner Cadet Corps as a department of the school of the New York Turn Verein, will be celebrated on Saturday in the Turn Halle, at Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The regimental colors which were first presented to the cadets fifty years ago by Mrs. Ottilie Gerth will be presented again by her on the opening of the anniversary day, and a of the Verein and the cadet corps will large gathering of friends and supporters be present.

The facts of the matter are these:

What a tenant wants in a building and what is available in that building are often entirely different matters.

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Obversely, what a tenant wants in the Equitable Building and what is available in the Equitable Building are precisely one and the same thing.

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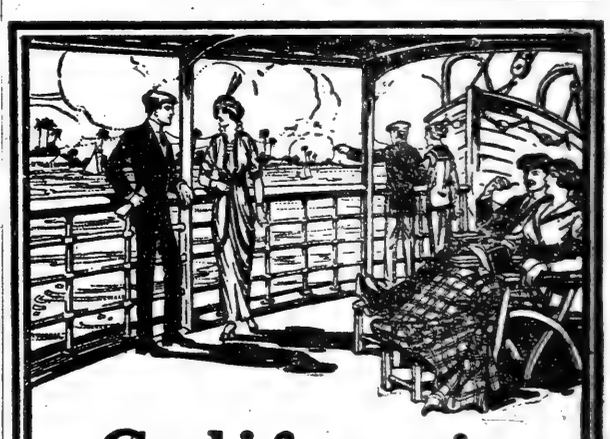

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POLICE FIGHT MOB TO SAVE CARMEN

Huge Crowd Attacks When a Boy Is Killed and His Mother Cries Out.

WRECK TROLLEY IN RAGE

Brooklyn Reserves Called Out to Release Motorman and Conductor, Prisoners in Car.

A car on the Hoyt and Sackett Street line in Brooklyn was wrecked last night and a score of persons received bruises and cuts in a fight between the reserves of the Amity Street Police Station and a mob of 1,000 Italians who were were attempting to seize the motorman of the car, George Campton, because he ran down and killed two-year-old Frank Ciriana in front of his home, 172 Sackett Street, near Henry Street.

When the reserves arrived the mob, urged on by the cries of the child's mother, Mrs. Mary Ciriana, had forced the motorman, the conductor, James Quinn, and four policemen to seek refuge in the car. Sticks and stones were flying through the air and, according to one report, a revolver shot had been fired. The policemen were so closely hemmed in by the crowd that they found it difficult to use their clubs, and it was only by the greatest efort that they rescued Campton.

The trouble began at 7:20 o'clock, and the fight raged for fully half an hour. The little boy, according to the story obtained by the police, had started from his home with his 9-year-old sister, Anna, to meet his mother, who was waiting for them in front of a moving-picture theatre opposite their home. As the children reached the centre of the street Anna saw the car approaching and drew back a step. The other child, confused, ran directly in front of the car.

Mrs. Ciriana had witnessed the accident, and her frantic cries caused a great crowd to collect from all over the neighborhood, which is the centre of the most densely-populated Italian section of Brooklyn. Campton, Quinn and four or five passengers from the car tried to release the child's body, but were unable to do so. Then Mrs. Ciriana crawled under the car and grasped the baby's body. She was unable to pull the child from beneath the wheels, and began to shout at the top of her lungs in Italian. Her words roused the crowd, then fully 500 in number, and a hundred men endeavored to shove the car from the tracks. They swayed it back and forth, but could not get it from the rails.

Four policemen thought they could get the motorman away and sallied forth from the car, but they were soon in the midst of a struggle. Campton was pushed and shoved about, and received several slight contusions. The policemen were also roughly handled. It took the mob just three minutes to drive them back to the car.

Fortunately for the six men some one on the outskirts of the crowd ran to the Amity Street Station and had the reserves sent out with the automobile patrol wagon. Three additional patrolmen were picked up on the way to the scene of the riot. Using the patrol wagon for a ram, the reserves split the mob open. Several of the policemen drew their clubs, but the order had gone out not to resort to violence except in the last extremity. A few of the boldest in the mob were a bit roughly handled, but none were badly enough injured to require the attendance of the ambulance surgeons.

Once the car was reached, and the policemen had joined forces, the motorman and conductor were hurried away. Campton was placed on another trolley car some distance from the scene of the disturbance, and went to his home at 158 Albany Avenue. Quinn was permitted to go to his home also. He lives at 1,338 St. Mark's Avenue.

The car was deserted by the police, and the mob continued to demolish it, smashing every window and badly battering the woodwork with stones and sticks and old bottles. Half an hour after the accident was raised from the tracks by a wrecking crew and the body of the child was recovered. A surgeon from the Long Island College Hospital said that the boy had been instantly crushed to death. A new crew was supplied for the car, and it was run off after traffic had been blocked for forty-five minutes.

YOUNG GIFFORD STILL MUTE.

Alleged Slayer of Chauffeur Won't Explain His Movements.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Malcolm Gifford, Jr., the student indicted for the murder of Frank J. Cluto, still refuses to say where he was during the three and a half hours he was not in the company of his classmates on the evening of April 1, when Cluto took a fare in this city, and was supposed to have been shot to death by a bullet from an automatic revolver.

The prisoner's father says that his son can account for every moment of his movements on that evening, and that the boy's counsel will prove that he could not have committed the crime charged against him.

Young Gifford, with three classmates of the Tibbetts School at Hoosac, started out for a dance at the Troy Club on the evening in question. After borrowing $1.50 Gifford disappeared. This was about 7:30 o'clock. He appeared at the clubhouse, where the dance was in progress, at about 11 o'clock.

The boy's mother spent a couple of hours with him to-day. His father says that he and Samuel E. Coffin, his attorney, will select to-morrow night the criminal lawyers who will defend the youth. Mr. Gifford says he will spend his entire fortune to clear him of the charge. The principal counsel is expected to be one of Albany's leading criminal lawyers, aided by one from New York City.

The prisoner, who has been in the detention room of the Third Police Precinct Station House since he was taken into custody last Tuesday night, will be removed to the Albany Jail to-morrow, there to await his trial. It is believed that the trial will be short. District Attorney Alexander hopes to be able to bring it before the June term of the County Court, which is empowered to try capital cases.

SAVED WHEN CANOE UPSETS

Motor Boat Rescues Two Brothers in Danger in the Hudson.

Persons on board the excursion steamer Trojan saw the rescue of two brothers whose canoe had capsized in the Hudson River at the northern end of Manhattan Island at about 12 o'clock yesterday. The canoeists were saved by Clement Gould Amory, Treasurer of the Gas Engine and Power Company and two of his friends on board the Speedway, a fast motor boat.

Amory and his companions, Kingsley Gwyer and Gorge Schuster, heard the Trojan sounding a distress signal. Speeding the motor boat toward the excursion steamer, they noticed an overturned canoe, and two young men struggling in the water. One of the canoeists was exhausted when the motor boat drew alongside of him, and he was pulled into the boat by Amory and his friends. The other swimmer was then rescued. The two canoeists were taken to the Inwood Boat Club, where the club members cared for them.

Mayflower Society Entertainment.

The Society of the Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York will give a musical and literary entertainment, preceded by a reception, at Delmonico's Wednesday afternoon, April 29, from 4 until 6 o'clock. The Reception Committee is made up of Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. William F. King, Mrs. Samuel D. Brewster, Mrs. James A. Blanchard, Mrs. William Allen Butler, and Mrs. E. M. Cravath. The society is now in its twentieth year, and has 660 members in this State.

FIGHTS CHAUFFEUR IN SPEEDING AUTO

Captor Battles with W. A. Johnson, Arrested on a Charge of Stealing $2,500.

ACCUSED BY HIS EMPLOYER

Stenographer Alleged to Have Kept Money Given Him by Rug Importer to Purchase a Car.

After a desperate fight in an automobile, in which the car was almost wrecked, William A. Johnson of 148 West 128th Street was arrested last night on a charge of having stolen $2,500 from his employer, Vartan A. Jimishin, a rug importer, of 345 Fourth Avenue. The police alleged the money was given him to buy an automobile for Jimishin, and instead he bought a second-hand car for himself.

Johnson went to work as a stenographer for the importer a few months ago, and when his employer, two weeks ago, said he intended to buy an automobile, the stenographer said he had formerly been employed by an automobile company. The complainant alleged Johnson said he could get a $3,500 car for $2,500, but explained that it was a private arrangement and he would have to handle the matter.

Jimishin said he gave the stenographer $180 to pay on the car, and on Saturday went with him to the office of the automobile company at Sixty-second Street and Broadway. He gave Johnson, he said, $2,310 to pay for the car.

When they arrived at the office Jimishin told the police Johnson told him to wait outside. With James Scullen, another employe, the importer watched Johnson in the salesroom talking to a salesman for more than an hour. Finally Johnson rode out in an automobile which evidently was not new. He stopped outside and explained to Jimishin that the car he was to get was at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, and he was going there. He said he would be back in a few minutes, and drove away.

Jimishin and Scullen waited two hours and when Johnson did not return they went into the salesroom and discovered that Johnson had purchased a second-hand car, in which he had left, paying $1,800 for it. Jimishin notified the police.

Scullen knew Johnson had friends in East Eighty-second Street, and watched there yesterday for him. After he had been there all day and was about to give up the search, he heard the "honk honk" of a motor horn and saw Johnson approaching along Eighty-second Street. The autoist stopped in front of a house and stepped out. Scullen grabbed him and there was a sharp fight, which ended in Scullen forcing Johnson into the car and ordering him to drive to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station.

Johnson drove east on Eighty-second Street, and to Avenue A, and then turned north. Scullen was not sure of the direction in which the police station lay, but at Eighty-seventh Street he told Johnson to drive west. He said Johnson put on full speed and told him he would drive where he wanted to. Scullen tried to stop the machine, and Johnson fought with him. For a block the car dashed along with the men fighting, until Scullen stopped it. Johnson leaped from the machine and tried to get away, but Scullen held him, and both men fell to the ground.

For several minutes the men fought in the centre of an ever-increasing crowd. Finally Detective McGann of the West Forty-seventh Street station, who had been looking for Johnson, arrived. He arrested Johnson and took him to the West Forty-seventh Street station. Later the police searched Johnson's home, where, they said, they found $500 under a piano. He had $150 when arrested.

STEAL DRESSES AND SUITS.

Thieves Present Forged Order from Dealers to Servants.

Complaints have been made recently against a band of thieves working in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx who steal dresses and men's clothes by following deliveries made by dressmakers and tailors. The thieves watch an establishment until they see a messenger leave the place with a package. The messenger is followed, and the number of the house at which he delivers the package is noted. A few minutes afterward one of the thieves calls at the house and shows what purports to be a written order from the tailor or dressmaker for the return of the package.

The thief explains to the servant that the tailor wants the return of the package in order to make certain alterations, and that the suit or dress was sent out from the establishment by mistake before such alterations had been made. The thief assures the servant that the tailor will send the goods back to the house in a few hours. As a rule the unsuspecting servant hands the package to the thief. In some cases the thief, instead of calling at the house himself, employs a boy for this mission. These boys are under the impression that the thief employing them is a representative of the tailor, and do not know that they are being made a party to a theft.

The thieves recently sent a boy to the home of Charles D. Sayre, an oil merchant, at 174 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and obtained a package containing a suit of clothes which had been sent to the house by his tailor.

Herman Dornbush of 178 East Seventieth Street was also robbed recently of a new suit which had been delivered at his home by his tailor.

HALLERAN CASE UP TO-DAY.

Borough President Connolly to be Witness in Divorce Trial.

Maurice E. Connolly, Borough President of Queens, will be the central figure in the divorce action of Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran of Flushing against Aloysius G. Halleran, which will be called for trial before Justice Charles H. Kelby in the Supreme Court at Long Island City this morning. Mrs. Halleran has named friends of her husband who are well known, and in turn he has made charges involving the Borough President.

Mr. Connolly has made a vigorous denial of the charges against him, and is to appear to-day as a voluntary witness with his personal counsel, Charles Pope Caldwell. Mrs. Halleran will be represented by William Rasquin, Jr.

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the Illustrator.

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SAVED FROM BURNING SHIP.

Minnesota Rescued Sailors of French Fishing Schooner.

The captain of the Russian-American Line steamer Russia, which arrived yesterday from Libau, reported having received a wireless message from the steamer Minnesota, bound from London to Philadelphia, announcing that she had picked up the crew of twenty-five men of the three-master French schooner Sainte Anna.

The message said that the Sainte Anna was bound from France to the coast of Newfoundland for the fishing season, and had caught fire. Her crew had been compelled to take to the boats.

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***Certain-teed* Asphalt Shingles**—for residences or steep roofs—have the general appearance of slate—guaranteed 15 years.

***Certain-teed* Insulating Paper**—odorless—acid and waterproof—for cold storage and refrigerator work and general sheathing purposes—fast taking the place of ordinary building paper on residences or best grade work.

***Certain-teed* 20X Waterproof Liner**—a standard roofing felt saturated with *Certain-teed Cement*—odorless—for cold storage and sheathing purposes.

***Certain-teed* Asphalt Felt**—for built-up roofs and waterproofing purposes—used extensively under slate and tile roofs—does not dry out as tarred felts do.

***Certain-teed* Roofing Cement**—for roofing and waterproofing purposes—the most efficient waterproofing material known.

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Carpet Linings—plain or corrugated; used under carpets.

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Standard Quality Roofing—a standard grade product—guaranteed equal to other manufacturers' standard grades—our prices are lower.

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Slate Shingles—we make these in red and green, but do not recommend them for durability, as experience shows the surfacing comes off in a few years. They are artistic when new. We recommend *Certain-teed Asphalt Shingles* as much more satisfactory.

Tarred Felt—No. 1, 2 and 3 grades—for roofing and sheathing purposes.

Stringed Felt—a tarred felt with threads running lengthwise to give it strength—generally used for sheathing.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1914.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

It is expected that Congress will today formally authorize the President to call into action the army and navy of the United States and to proceed as circumstances warrant in the troublesome Mexican business. The specified time for HUERTA to express his willingness to accede to the demand of the United States that the American flag should be saluted expired at 7:40 o'clock last evening, Washington time, and the reply of the Mexican Dictator, later received through the United States Chargé at Mexico City, was merely another example of HUERTA'S characteristic assurance and fondness for futile parleying.

The ships of the North Atlantic Squadron are now proceeding under full speed for Tampico. The blockade of that port and of Vera Cruz may be instituted within the week, and, if necessary, both Vera Cruz and Tampico will be occupied and the Vera Cruz end of the Mexican Railway seized. But if HUERTA should change his mind at the eleventh hour and give the required salute, it may be that even this prelude to possibly hostile action would be avoided, while if the Dictator should suddenly abdicate and leave the capital, it is clear that there would be no cause remaining for immediate action on our part.

This, therefore, is emphatically the hour for calmness and moderation. The American people are not anxious for war, and as yet there is no war. On the part of our Government, it is sincerely to be hoped no false step will be taken. On the part of the people, patriotic support of their Chief Magistrate in an hour of trial and the gravest responsibility will not be lacking.

DESPOILING THE INDIANS.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has, by a strictly partisan vote, decided to give to the Indian Commissioner the power to appoint Special Agents and Supervisors without regard to the requirements of the civil service law and rules.

This is the latest raid of the spoilsmen, undertaken in the manner that has become usual, through an amendment of a House Appropriation bill. It is sustained in the ordinary fashion by the plea that the Commissioner cannot deal with the affairs of his office unless he has a free hand in the selection and removal of the men through whom he has to work. On this point the new Commissioner, Mr. CATO SELLS of Texas, is reported by The Boston Transcript to be in a peculiarly excited state of mind. He is appalled at the depths of inefficiency and corruption which he finds in his bureau, and he finds himself bound hand and foot by the restrictions of the civil service law. He asks that his independence may be established, that he may have power to appoint his subordinates according to his own informed and unbiased judgment, and he is willing to assume all the responsibility that would go with such power. In this view he is sustained by the Democratic Senators of the committee, who ardently desire to see this valiant and loyal public servant receive the authority he demands in order that he may employ unhampered his energies and his wisdom for the promotion of efficiency.

With all possible respect—which is not complete respect—for the sincerity of the honorable gentlemen that put in this plea, it is a piece of impudent nonsense. The civil service law and the rules were enacted simply to exclude the tyrannical, demoralizing influence of the spoilsmen, and there is no branch of the Administration in which this barrier against corruption and favoritism was more needed than the Indian Bureau. If the law is to be done away with in the Indian Bureau, the Commissioner would not be more, but very much less, independent than he is now. He would be subjected to the pressure of politicians against whom he would be without defense.

The action of the Senate committee, or of the partisan majority of the committee, raises once again for Mr. WILSON the old question of the "rifles." It is a cowardly, underhanded, and essentially undemocratic mode of sneaking into a money bill legislation that, on its merits, could not be passed.

FOREIGN PRESS OPINION.

There was a timely note of caution in one of the special cable dispatches from London to THE SUNDAY TIMES, in which casual mention was made of some comments hostile to the Government at Washington which appeared Saturday in an obscure London weekly, with the explanation that their tone was exceptional. The great body of the English press views President WILSON'S course toward Mexico with sympathy and discusses recent developments with decent moderation. Perhaps a great many Americans will feel that the tone of the newspapers of any foreign country in treating of American affairs is unimportant. Even from their point of view, however, it is well that too much should not be made, even in the way of entertainment, of the ugly and shallow remarks of a few incompetent and ill-informed writers.

Let us not get excited in this crisis about what we may fancy the English, French, and Germans say and think about us. We may rest assured that intelligent people of all those countries are viewing the Mexican situation, and all other foreign complications which it has fallen to the lot of President WILSON to deal with, calmly and fairly. Expressions of malice and irony and the cheap clowning of jesters will be cabled over, however, by correspondents instructed to be "spicy," and we should school ourselves to take them for what they are worth and bear in mind that such newspaper writers reflect no public sentiment whatever and represent only themselves.

THE PLIGHT OF THE RAILWAYS.

Senator CUMMINS said in the Senate that the railways are suffering "as all other industries suffer," and that "there is in progress the most comprehensive, energetic, and persistent campaign I have ever witnessed * * * to make the people believe that the Government in its effort to protect the people has impoverished the transportation companies; that it has driven them to the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin; that it has outlawed them from the confidence of capital and exiled them from the field of the investor."

We do not propose to match opinions with the Senator, for he has a right to his own. But a plain tale of precise facts from the most authentic sources shows how preposterous is his statement that the railways are earning 7 per cent. upon the total capital of all of them. The truth is that since the application for the increase of rates has been pending in its present form the railways have lost $52,000,000 of net earnings, or more than the advance which they ask. Moreover, this loss is at an increasing rate. According to the official returns certified to and by the Interstate Commerce Commission the net operating revenues for February were $38,642,816, against $57,941,865 last year. The Financial Chronicle gives comparisons for the years since 1896. For this year the loss in gross is $23,823,138, the next greatest loss for the eighteen years being $17,713,009 for 1908, following the panic year. In net the loss in 1908 was only $8,764,602, against $19,895,047 in 1914. There were plenty of precedents in the old-time happier days for increases larger than these decreases, but this generation has not witnessed such hard times for the railways as now. Doubtless the severity of the Winter is a contributing cause, but the explanation of the facts does not alter them.

The Iowa Senator compares the hard lot of the railways with that of other industries, although it is necessary to credit him with knowledge of the differences. In what other industry are the selling prices and the costs of the product regulated by hostile commissions? In what other industry have taxes doubled? What other industry has been bidden to raise wages, and to employ unnecessary hands, while the rates have been held down? The Senator doubtless has heard of the high cost of living. Can he doubt that it is higher for the railways than for any other consumers, since all their costs have risen while their incomes have been reduced? Not only has the absolute income of the railways fallen off as shown. It has fallen still more when measured in what that lessened income will buy of other things at the higher range of values.

Probably the Senator will agree that the most competent judges of investment values are the banks of the United States. If he will refer to the report of the Controller of the Currency he will find a statement of the amounts and percentages of all the investments of all the national banks and trust companies of the United States. Every class of bonds shows an increase except railway bonds. Their total has fallen by $30,000,000, and their proportion of the total investment has fallen from 33.8 per cent. to 28.3. Public service and miscellaneous bonds have risen from $1,170,100,000 to $1,811,800,000, or from 25.3 per cent. to 33.6. Here is a generalization based upon the investments of $5,000,000,000 by the best informed and least speculative financial judgments in the United States. Readers may choose between the Senator and the bank officers.

There used to be a saying that it was necessary to have another panic before we could get a reform of the banking and currency systems of the United States. Happily that saying has been falsified, but in its place has come another. President WHITRIDGE upon sailing for Europe the other day left behind the saying that one or two startling railway bankruptcies seemed necessary to shock the masters of the railways into allowing them income proportioned to their expenses. Mr. SAMUEL UNTERMYER will not be suspected of softness of heart toward the railways, yet even he is moved to pity for them. In his remarks at Chicago last week he said: "This is no time for reprisals. "Some of the roads are tottering on "the verge of bankruptcy. Maturing "obligations must be financed, and "vast sums are needed for replace"ments and improvements. They "cannot be had under existing condi"tions."

The course which the railways have taken to retain their solvency is to appeal to the better instincts of the people, and to the judgment of their judges of the commission. They have put forward their officers to testify under oath. Will the Senator swear to his dividend calculation? They have cited the reports made to the commission, under the forms imposed by the commission. The Senator must have some other source of information, since his inferences are not deducible from the official records. As a Senator he may have the right to Chautauqua at will, and it is sure that he has company in his malice toward the railways. The counsel of the commission is the former attorney of the shippers, at liberty because the shippers would not longer oppose the railways. And the commission lent attentive ear to the spokesman of eight State railway commissions to argue as advocate about the unreasonableness of rates upon which the same commissions may be called to sit in judgment. It is submitted that regulation should be reasonable as well as rates.

SEGREGATING CRANKS.

We suppose if MAHONEY, GALLAGHER, SCHRANK, or CZOLGOSZ had been singled out by experts, diagnosed as weak-minded men, and locked up as Dr. KATHARINE B. DAVIS advocates in all such cases, forty lawyers would have sprung to the rescue of each one of them, and raised the cry of infringement of constitutional rights. Yet after they had committed their crimes of violence everybody saw that they were mentally unbalanced, and that society would have done well to segregate them and their kind before they became harmful.

That is the principle on which Gov. GLYNN has just signed the bill amending the State charities law in relation to the commitment of the feeble-minded, and another bill providing for a commission to investigate the care, custody, treatment, and training of the mentally deficient, preparatory to submitting a full report for action to the next Legislature. THAW was a defective child before he became an insane man fired with murderous passions. The alienists complain that the condition of such persons, often inherited, often acquired, while it may usually be detected in their early years, is ignored by the State, and that thousands of them, any one of whom may at any time commit crime, are allowed to run loose. Yet they are almost inevitably thrown upon society for support. They go into jails, reformatories, and almshouses, from which they are periodically released for fresh misdeeds, instead of being placed in custodial institutions where they may be safeguarded, and, not infrequently, cured of their defects.

The law now made effective authorizes any Judge of a court of record to determine the mental condition of any person alleged to be feebleminded on the application of parent, guardian, friend, or relative, or of any probation or parole officer or Superintendent or Principal of schools. After hearing the evidence, the court may in its discretion commit the person to a public institution, therein to be detained until discharged by the Board of Managers. Every application for commitment must be accompanied by the certificate of two physicians, stating that in their opinion the person named is mentally deficient. It seems fully to protect the rights of the individual, and of society, to which he may become a menace.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The season of opera at the Metropolitan, the sixth of Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA'S directorship, will end with this week. It has been a term of noteworthy achievement and has been distinguished throughout by the remarkable efficiency in every department to which the unobtrusive, industrious, and entirely competent impresario, who came to us in 1908 almost unheralded, has accustomed operagoers. Grand opera in New York has always been expensive. Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA has made it worth the money. An atmosphere of elegant comfort pervades the vast Opera House and every detail of the arrangements for the accommodation of the audiences is well designed and carried out with the care which denotes perfect discipline. On the great stage, unsurpassed in its appointments in any of the opera houses of Europe, the master works of the lyric drama are presented with suitable pictorial surroundings. There are no makeshifts. There [illegible] to be politely overlooked.

In musical and [illegible]

high standards have been maintained throughout the season. The novelties have not been many, but STRAUSS'S "Rosenkavalier," MONTEMEZZI'S "Amore dei Tre Re," and CHARPENTIER'S "Julien" were new works which this public was eager to hear, and each was presented in a manner that displayed every merit and charm it possessed. Mr. HERBERT'S "Madeleine," a musical version of the long-familiar "Je Dine Chez Ma Mere," was the season's contribution to opera written for English words, while WOLF-FERRARI'S Molière opera, "L'Amore Medico," was another novelty of artistic value. In the works of the established repertory there was no deviation from the standard of excellence. The foremost singers of the world interpreted MOZART, WAGNER, VERDI, PUCCINI, GOUNOD, GLUCK, and the other composers. It is well to remember, as the season closes, that although we have been accustomed to accept such opera as Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA gives us very much as a matter of course, its satisfying quality is due not only to a lavish expenditure of money, but to managerial skill of an uncommon quality.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Lighthouse Surely of First Order.

Of all the many appeals received by New Yorkers for money to use in philanthropic work, probably none comes with more force than does the one made by the New York Association for the Blind in behalf of its significantly named "Lighthouse." That is just what this institution has become, literally as well as metaphorically, for it attempts and accomplishes much more than the mere taking care of the helpless victims of what, insanity apart, is the most terrible of human afflictions.

That would be charity, old-fashioned indeed, and worthy only of those in whose minds still lingers the delusion that anything except the giving of alms to beggars is malversation of funds contributed by the benevolent. They are the people who periodically raise a howl about the "cost of administration" in the kind of charity called "organized," since they are themselves afflicted with the kind of blindness which makes them incapable of seeing that money used to create and perpetuate beggary is worse than wasted.

Prominent among the objects—and achievements—of those who keep this "Lighthouse" is the prevention of blindness, and, thanks to them, many a baby is saved from the neglect that would have been a doom to lifelong darkness. Another leading purpose of theirs, often accomplished, is the restoration, complete or partial, of sight to the sightless by utilizing the highest resources of ophthalmic surgery, and when nothing can be done in that way they bend intelligent energies to the task of helping the blind toward self-helpfulness through wage-earning work. Of this the blind can do wonderfully many kinds, when properly trained, and always it means for them an amount and kind of happiness that support in idleness, no matter how kind, can never give.

The Association for the Blind already has a rather extensive "plant," but it also has a rather extensive debt—about $70,000. To pay this and to extend its work it is trying to raise $225,000. When that has been done, a single giver will add $25,000 more, and the River Lighthouse activities will be placed on a safe and permanent basis.

Here is an institution whose appeal should be particularly strong to philanthropists who would direct their generosity exclusively to those whom they call "the worthy poor," meaning those who have not invited their own ills by sin or folly. Only in rare instances, if ever, can this charge be made against the blind.

His Vengeance Ingenious and Effective.

If everybody who has suffered what he thinks grievous wrong at our receipt of customs satisfies his or her desire to get even with our Government by making a contribution to the war chest of the Mexican Federalists, HUERTA'S money troubles will soon be over.

An irascible Britisher from whose daughter's hat an aigrette had been ruthlessly removed before she was allowed to enter the country has set a disquieting example by sending to the Mexican Embassy in Washington a perfectly good draft for $1,000, and the money has been paid over by the bank. Presumably it will be spent in whatever way is thought most likely to help the Dictator's cause, and though $1,000 won't go far in buying arms or building a navy, it does loom large as a beginning of what may become known in history as the Great Revenge.

Our apprehensions are somewhat mitigated by remembrance that as the United States does not attract many foreign tourists, the majority of the victims of our tariff are Americans and not very likely to tempt the penalties of high treason by seeking this particular relief for their injured feelings.

There can hardly be any doubt, however, that HUERTA will be much encouraged when he hears of the Englishman's action.

NOISY AUTOMOBILES.

"Muffler" Ordinance Is Not Properly Enforced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York is rapidly becoming the "City of Dreadful Night," and much of the noise which renders the night hideous is so many quarters is entirely unnecessary and in plain violation of the law.

Almost two years ago an ordinance was passed making it an offense to operate a gasoline motor without a muffler, but no really serious attempt has been made to enforce this excellent ordinance. At any hour of the day or night automobiles cut out the muffler and thunder through the street where I live, and at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning machines approach the nearby garages, and opening their "cut-outs" speed up their engines. Meanwhile, they keep up a continual screeching of their horns, to save the trouble of pushing an electric button at the door of the garage.

When I made a complaint about the noise at the police station of my precinct they seemed to resent my desire to revive this muffler ordinance from its peaceful slumber. However, they did take action, giving some measure of temporary relief, but we all know that a few warnings will be forgotten in a week or so, and unless some consistent attempt is made to enforce this ordinance throughout the city and actual arrests made, it will amount to nothing. Many of the best automobiles are now made without any provision for cutting out the muffler, and the "cut-out" serves no really useful [illegible] it is a little surprising that motor drivers should persist in [illegible] New York, April 16, 1914.

THE SPREAD OF ENGLISH.

Teachers Urge Need of More Instruction in High Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1800 those who spoke French as their native tongue numbered 31,000,000, those who were native Germans summed up 30,000,000, while those who spoke English naturally aggregated 20,000,000. In 1900 the French-speaking had increased to 50,000,000, the German-speaking to 70,000,000, and the English-speaking to 125,000,000. The wonderful spread of English through the United States, Canada, and Australia has in the past century resulted in a larger number of native English-speaking people than of German and French combined, while a hundred years ago either France or Germany outnumbered English speakers by 50 per cent. Measured by this form of advance, German has shown twice the vitality of French and English, four times that of German and eight times that of the French language.

Will any one claim that any other spoken language can show a greater vitality than English thus has shown?

William Wetmore Story, the artist, sculptor, and poet, has revealed in his lines on "The English Language" many of the wonderful characteristics of our mother tongue which explain its wonderful progress around the world. In that remarkable poem, both melodious and melliferous, the various streams of English are traced and combined and illustrated with delightful imagery of castle, river, and mountain, which enrapture the reader who appreciates versatility.

Dr. Michael E. Sadler of England, whom Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler called "the W. T. Harris of Great Britain," stated to me some years ago that English is not only the commercial language of the world, but is fast becoming the diplomatic language of the world. In Budapest, or in Cairo, as in many other places, French and German tutors find more demand for English, and those who speak and write English well have a passport to nearly every spot on earth.

New York City is the melting pot of languages. The public schools have a sacred duty to the mother tongue. The Calvin Davis report in the school inquiry shows that seven of ten great cities give more time in the course of study to English than do the New York high schools. The Committee of Nineteen appointed to consider this report indorsed its recommendation of five periods a week for English in the first three years of the courses of study. The Board of Superintendents has already voted to recommend an addition of two periods in the second year and one in the third to the three periods now used throughout these central years, and 300 English high school teachers anxiously await the action of the powerful committees of the Board of Education, which can liberate their teaching from conditions exasperatingly hampering success.

It is well-nigh incredible to the ordinary thinker that in these important years any other modern or ancient language—French, German, Latin, Greek—has daily recitations, while English teachers are separated from their pupils from Friday to Wednesday, or from Wednesday to Monday, in many cases, and diffuse their possible radiance of instruction or inspiration over an average of 181 pupils a week. The vital contact of daily recitation will afford the pupils a chance to express themselves by tongue or pen in unhurried and unworried ways, which spell success.

CHARLES S. HARTWELL,
President New York City Association of High School Teachers of English.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1914.

THE ANTI-DRUG BILL.

Senator Boylan Gives Credit for It to Charles B. Towns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been surprised by recent statements in the newspapers concerning the authorship of and rightful credit for the Anti-Habit-Forming Drug bill bearing my name, passed by the Legislature recently, later signed by Gov. Glynn and, therefore, now a law—in other words, the so-called "Boylan Drug act."

The credit for this bill and for the movement which led to its introduction and forced its passage has been almost unanimously given by the newspapers to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. H. K. Coulter, and others of a small group, none of whom is by any means to be justly credited with more than having helped in an eleventh-hour agitation of the general subject. In my mind there is doubt if this eleventh-hour "help" did not do far more harm than good. At one time I sincerely feared that this "assistance" from the group which bore Mrs. Vanderbilt's name would kill all effective anti-drug legislation for the session. This is a plain statement of plain fact.

The bill known as the Boylan bill was conceived and drafted by Charles B. Towns of 119 West Eighty-first Street, New York City. The idea was his, the legitimate, but, I may say, the surprisingly unselfish outcome of long experience with victims of drug habits. Towns has been the originator and the intelligent and indefatigable leader of the anti-drug crusade from its inception in this State, and it was my good fortune, during the recent session of the Legislature, to be his mouthpiece. I was not at any moment the mouthpiece of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. H. K. Coulter, or of any one but Towns. The group which I have mentioned worried me at times; it never gave me any assistance whatsoever in furthering the interests of this very admirable and necessary legislation.

JOHN J. BOYLAN.
Albany, April 19, 1914.

Cause of Country Fires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In enumerating the possible causes of the many fires in the country homes of Long Island, why do you omit that ancient and stubborn sinner, the cigarette? One may safely affirm that 95 per cent. of the workmen engaged in these houses are smokers. With the characteristic indifference of their class matches and lighted stubs are thrown down among the most inflammable material.

Every overseer will testify that it is a constant fight to prevent men from smoking in positions of the most palpable danger. Last Fall, in the midst of the most terrible drought in twenty years, when everything was parched to a cinder, on the farm adjoining ours they were obliged to use drastic measures to prevent certain smokers during thrashing from "lighting up" in the midst of straw and chaff hardly less explosive than powder. We are very clear and decisive as to the carrying of firearms, yet we allow every urchin in the street to be armed with matches which cause greater destruction of property and human life, a thousand to one, than all the revolvers in the country.

JAMES H. ECOB.
Flushing, N. Y., April 17, 1914.

An Unjust Navy Rule?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To quote from Secretary Daniels's address before the Navy League dinner, "There is nothing the matter with our navy, there is nothing the matter with our discipline, there is nothing the matter with our splendid personnel; there is a great deal the matter with the public viewpoint, there is a great deal the matter with the lack of information on the part of a great portion of our citizens as to the navy."

In an explanation of the working of the Plucking Board, it might be shown this board places a penalty on efficiency, whereby an officer who, because of unusual qualifications, is detailed to special duty, such as establishing aviation for the navy, is thereby deprived of an opportunity for sea duty, and is consequently "plucked" for lack of sea service.

ELIZABETH VAN ETTEN.
New Rochelle, April 17, 1914.

Will Help Lonely Girls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read in THE TIMES and other newspapers letters from a number of girls complaining of having no safe place for recreation, I would suggest that a girl in such a situation apply to the Women's Protective League headquarters, 162 Madison Avenue. The league has branches all over the city, and offers to lonely girls help, companionship and sociability.

MABEL HUBBARD,
President of the Greeley Branch, Women's Protective League.
NEW YORK, April 17, 1914.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

If Successful, Says Mr. Welling, Are the Greatest Blessing of All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Wheeler tells us he feels strengthened in his opposition to woman suffrage by the replies to the letter he wrote about the happy conditions obtaining under the Military Government of the Panama Canal Zone, where there is no suffrage.

In return we beg to assure him that his letter has been a great boon to many of us who, until he wrote, were at a loss even to get the point of view of the anti-suffragists. That he was able in discussing the great question of universal suffrage to draw from a Military Government like that of the Panama Canal Zone any conclusion whatever that seemed to him favorable to this country's future welfare has done much to convince us of the hopelessness of argument in a case like this.

He now repeats in his letter of April 15, that he distinctly does think that the activity of women in politics tends to promote special legislation, and he tells us the "private" reports he has received from Colorado bear him out. Of course we do not know what his "private" reports are, and we can only assure him that we get good reports, both private and public. Again, we contend that it is not possible to take seriously an argument that men alone and not women can be made to see the evils of special legislation. As well say that this whole country had now better come under a military form of government without the suffrage because of the innumerable sins of special legislation already committed by men.

The suffragists and the "antis" are like two groups of engineers engaged in rock boring or tunneling a mine from opposite sides supposably working the same vein and headed for a common point. As the time draws near when we suffragists should meet and confront our opponents the noise of drill and shovel grows louder, human voices become almost audible, and we hope soon to understand the argument of the antis. But, alas! the voices never grow loud enough, and gradually it becomes plain that we have not been working the same vein and have not been aiming at a common point, but our courses have diverged. In other words, we have not the same ideals of self-reliance for the electorate. We ventured to suppose that a country where all the adults formed and registered their opinions was more self-reliant than a country where only one-half the adults were so privileged.

Finally, Mr. Wheeler says: "The unselfish woman is a blessing. The scheming female politician is a curse." This may be epigrammatic, but where is the point? We stand by the New Testament: "Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves." The unselfish woman *is a blessing*, but if she is also a successful politician she is the greatest blessing of all.

RICHARD WELLING.
New York April 18, 1914.

"GEE" AND "HAW" EXPLAINED.

The Former Used Also as a Word of Encouragement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been considerably amused by the definitions given by your various correspondents regarding the meaning of the words "gee" and "haw." I would suggest that "E. W. B.," "A. E. P.," and Mr. Shine get together and consult their several dictionaries.

I have had some experience in driving horses and oxen, and, of course, had my own opinions, but took the precaution to consult the dictionary before passing judgment. My dictionary informs me that the word "gee" means "to turn from the driver," and "haw" "to turn toward the driver," but as it is the custom in England to walk on the right-hand side of the team, while in America the driver walks on the left-hand side, it is very evident that if an English yoke of oxen were lined up alongside of an American yoke and were given the command to "gee" they would butt their heads together.

A YANKEE.
New York, April 18, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't know who "A. E. P." is, but I have written, ridden, owned and driven horses all my life, and let me quote an old English folklore song, "Gee up, Dobbin, gee up and gee whoa," which date from a period before either I or "A. E. P." saw the light. I will admit that I wrote my letter from the point of view of a Britisher, though I have been playing in this country for many years, and even in the piece with which I am associated now, "The Whip," where we carry a few horses, (no oxen,) the jockeys still use the word "gee" as a sign of encouragement in the race. I spoke to one of the horses about it this morning, and he assured me that "gee" meant anything, in fact, children called him a "Gee-Gee."

However, not to be outdone in courtesy by my anonymous controversialist, I did look up the dictionary, and in Chambers's Etymological Dictionary, the Standard English Dictionary, I find this: "Gee—v. i. of horses to move to the off side; v. t., to cause so to move; v. i., to go, to suit, get on well. Gee up—to proceed faster." JOHN L. SHINE.
New York, April 17, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doesn't "A. E. P." remember that when he drove the oxen they were "Buck" and "Bright," and were yoked up on the nigh side and off side, and that in driving you stood on the left of the nigh ox, which was the ox on the left side facing forward, and that when you gave the command "gee" (with a light tap of the whip on the head of the off ox, and a reverse operation on the nigh ox) they turned to the right or away from you? And that at the word "haw" they turned to the left or toward you? Webster's definition of "gee" is, "used to turn a horse to the left," which is wrong, and his second definition is "to turn to the off side or from the driver," which is right. So you see sometimes our high authorities do not agree with themselves.

M. D. BOUTON.
New York, April 17, 1914.

THE LANE.

I trudged along a country lane
When I was only nine;
'Twas moist and fresh from recent rain
And, oh, the air was fine!
Along the path were asters blue,
And yellow goldenrod,
And here and there a wild bird flew
Above the fragrant sod.

Again I walked a country lane—
A youth of twenty now—
'Twas wet the same with recent rain,
But now frowns marred my brow.
My suit was of the latest cut,
I wore new, shiny ties—
Oh, how I scorned the cart wheel's rut
And those drear, lowering skies!

Last week I found a little lane—
(I'm seventy-five to-day)—
'Twas damp with trace of misty rain
And smelled of new mown hay.
It took my memory back once more
To those sweet boyhood hours,
And once again I could adore
The fields of Autumn flowers.

Oh, now, of life I used to know,
Pray give me just a day
That I a-down the lane may go
With boyish laughter gay!
Would that I might for aye forget
That once such pride was mine,
I lost the charm of roadsides wet
And Autumn's shade and shine!

LURANA SHERMAN.

"HICKORY" SHIRTS

Ill Exchanged for Milk by Farmers and Workwomen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES justly says that there are difficulties in the way of establishing rural factories, but that these difficulties are not insurmountable. Nothing is to be expected of the farmers, however, in the way either of initiative or of opposition. The farmers are both conservative and individualistic to the last degree. They will not start factories anywhere, but wherever one is built the young men, small freeholders as well as tenants and hired laborers, will eagerly seek employment during the season of cold. The rich farmers will hire all the help they need and can get, raise as big crops as they are able—acting always strictly as individuals—and not trouble their minds about economic theories.

It is true that some industries can be operated only on a large scale, but most of the necessaries of everyday life can be and are, to a great degree, produced in establishments employing a score or less of operatives. And these operatives, in New York City and elsewhere, are to a very great extent peasants just gathered from the fields of Europe.

Let us look at the working of this separation of our food-producing and manufacturing populations. An illustrator employed by one of the great New York publishing houses has told the writer how, in his own horribly poverty-oppressed childhood, his mother, a poor Jewish widow, made what are called "hickory" shirts, which farmers wear in the fields. For this work she was paid 35 cents a dozen, furnishing her own thread. The farmer paid 50 cents for the shirt. The poor woman paid 9 cents a quart for milk which the farmer sold for 2½ cents. To get one quart of milk the woman must make three shirts. To get one shirt the farmer must sell twenty quarts of milk.

Waiving as irrelevant the question of who gets the other two shirts and the other nineteen quarts of milk, it is evident that the exchange is not entirely scientific and economical. That we should manage things so badly is a reproach to our civilization. How much is waste, how much is greed, is not the question. It is the remedy about which we are concerned. We cannot install the cow in the Rivington Street tenement, but we need not say that Fate has written the immutable law that the great industry of making shirts for farmers' wear can be carried on only in the city. The sewing machine will run as merrily north of the Bronx as south, and $5 a month will give the workers cottage and garden, light, pure air, and the joy of life. The workers stay in the city because the factories are there. The factories are there because there the workers are found. The workers cannot leave their employment. So they remain in the city, more of their kind gather, congestion increases, the cost of living rises, the problem of existence becomes more acute.

But this is to-day, not to-morrow. Change is inevitable. The intellect of a race which has achieved so much as ours has already accomplished is equal to the task of building little factories at the cross-roads and utilizing the labor which will eagerly seek employment. The high cost of living, so far as it is not purely factitious, results almost entirely from our unscientific and absurd herding of population. Nine-tenths of our problems of crime, vice, and pauperism flow from the same source. If our philanthropists will figure less on how to get a maximum of sunshine down an airshaft and more on how to give the workers a chance to live with sunshine all around, they will change an insoluble problem to one of comparative ease.

THOMAS M. UPP,
National Organizer Order of Backwoodsmen.
Tompkins Corners, N. Y., April 18, 1914.

AIDS NORTHFIELD SCHOOLS.

Donor, Who Conceals Name, Gives $100,000 Toward Endowment.

The Northfield Schools, which include the Northfield Seminary, founded in 1879, and the Mount Hermon Boys School, founded in 1881, have just received the pledge from an anonymous source of $100,000 toward an addition of $1,000,000 to the endowment funds of the schools. The donor, in a letter to William R. Moody, President of the Board of Trustees, writes in part:

"It is a misfortune that natural growth and development should be restricted by want of funds, and I propose that an effort be made to raise a million dollars at once by a special campaign, looking for the balance of the needed endowment to those who will doubtless provide for the work through bequests. To inaugurate this campaign, I am willing to give $100,000.

The Northfield Schools now have an enrollment of 1,200 students, about equally divided between young women and young men. The schools are exclusively for those of limited means and earnest purpose, whose educational privileges have been restricted. Tuition charges are less than one-half of the actual cost a student, which places the Administration under the heavy burden of raising $100,000 per annum, in excess of the income derived from the present endowment. The Finance Committee, all of New York, is composed of Stephen Baker, John French, William M. Kingsley, Henry R. Mallory, Edwin Thorne, and Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, of 43 Exchange Place.

1,000 POLICEMEN AT CHURCH

Trumpeters Sound Taps at Close of the Annual Brooklyn Service.

The annual Roman Catholic service for members of the police force in Brooklyn and Queens was held yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. About 1,000 policemen assembled at the Bergen Street Police Station and marched from there to the church, of which Rev. William T. McGuirl, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Police Department, is the pastor.

Following introductory remarks by Father McGuirl, the sermon was preached by the Rev. John Gorman. In the course of the service there was music by the Police Band. At the close of the service taps were sounded by the trumpeters of the band for those policemen who had died in the year.

Deputy Police Commissioner Leon Godley, ex-Deputy Commissioner John J. Walsh, Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger, Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, and the Rev. William Morrison, Protestant Chaplain of the department in Brooklyn, attended the service.

DEDICATE NEW CHURCH.

Mgr. Lavelle Praises the Work of the Paulist Fathers.

The new Church of the Good Shepherd, at 207th Street and Broadway, which is now the farthest north of the Roman Catholic Churches on Manhattan Island, was dedicated yesterday with fitting solemnity by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the diocese, celebrated the solemn high mass, and the Right Rev. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Vicar General and rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, delivered the sermon. Several members of the Society of St. Paul participated in the ceremony of blessing the church.

The church was built by the Rev. Father Daly, who was sent to that part of Manhattan a year ago. Mgr. Lavelle, in his sermon, praised the work of the Paulist fathers.

"This body of men," he said, "erected the beautiful structure at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, and now another of her sons has erected the only other church of the order in this fast-growing community."

He paid a high tribute to the work of Father Daly.

INSTITUTE SOUGHT FOR DELINQUENTS

Managers of Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School Ask City for Children's Clinic

FOR SHORT-PERIOD CASES

Present Home Is to be Destroyed, Says Board, Leaving No Provision Except for Long Terms.

The board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eight Streets, has sent to Mayor Mitchell and the Board of Estimate its report recommending the creation of a Juvenile Institute to care for the boys from the Children's Courts who need special study and attention.

The report points out that the Training School is the only institution of its kind in this city that receives delinquent boys on short term commitment. Its buildings, old and fallen to pieces, have been condemned on all sides, and when the institution is abandoned there will be no short term institution for delinquent youngsters. There arises the danger that boys who need some form of correction but whose morals and home conditions are not bad enough to require their commitment for an indefinite period, necessarily will have to be sent to the long term institutions where the tendency is to develop the "institutional child."

The establishment of a Juvenile Institute where there may be a children's clinic and place of detention for the investigation and treatment of doubtful cases is advocated by the Board of Managers of the Training School. The Board's membership includes Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis and Ernest K. Coulter, formerly Clerk in the Children's Court, who is known the country over as the originator of the "Big Brother" Movement.

"The three institutions," the report says, "to which most of the delinquent boys of the city are sent, the Catholic Protectory, the Jewish Protectory, and the Juvenile Asylum, will not accept short-term boys; neither will the House of Refuge, which is maintained by the State. The New York Training School for Boys, now being erected at Yorkville Heights, will not accept short-term commitments. Our institution alone opens its doors to these boys. If it is abolished and no short-term institution is established to take its place, the Judges of the Children's Court will be seriously handicapped. If a new institution for short terms only is established it will be against the advice of many of the foremost experts in juvenile delinquency.

"What is the Board of Estimate to do? Certainly it is needful to bridge the gap between probation and the indefinite commitment. The Judges in the Children's Courts are busy men. They can give but little time to each case. They must decide chiefly upon the evidence taken in court and often on insufficient knowledge of what is for the best interest of the child.

"In the majority of cases probation, or indefinite institutional treatment is the best thing for a child, but there are many boys who neither should be sent back to their parents and the 'local gang,' nor yet to an institution for a period of years. Some boys have physical impairment which is the cause of their delinquency; these need special hospital or surgical treatment.

"There are boys who are feeble-minded and should be sent to institutions equipped for such cases. Many boys do not need correction, but should be taken from their fathers and mothers and placed out in good families, in good neighborhoods, and under right con

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BUYS BREWERY SITE

New Church Will Be Built at Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

TO MOVE ITS MEMORIALS

Ornamental Facade, Bronze Doors and Paintings Will Be Carried to New Edifice.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, which has stood since 1872 at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, is to move to Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Announcement of the proposed change was made at the services yesterday by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks. Though the proposal to move the church had been under consideration at intervals for several years no formal action was taken until the meeting of the vestry on Tuesday, when the decision was reached unanimously.

The site chosen for the new church is the property now occupied by the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, fronting on the east side of Park Avenue from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, with a depth of 225 feet on Fiftieth Street and 250 feet on Fifty-first Street, comprising nineteen city lots. A larger church, with a chapel and rectory, will be constructed there. The approximate value of the property, on which an option has been obtained, is $1,500,000. While the purchase has been practically completed the actual transfer of the deed cannot be made until the approval of Bishop Greer and the Standing Committee of the Synod is obtained.

To make the change it is also necessary to obtain the consent of the officers of the three nearest Episcopal churches to St. Bartholomew's parish, which are St. Thomas's Church, the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and the Church of the Heavenly Rest. It was said last night that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary permission from the church authorities.

St. Bartholomew's Church, though not now the wealthiest of the Episcopal churches of the city, is one of the greatest in religious work and social influence through its mission work, social and industrial clubs and schools. Nearly all the members of the congregation, numbering 3,200, live within the district bounded by Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets, Sixth and Lexington Avenues. The new site of the church, which will be six blocks north and one block east of the present site, will, therefore, be almost in the centre of the parish.

Conditions of several kinds led to the determination to move. The principal reason is the steady encroachment of business in Madison Avenue. Other reasons given by one of the officers of the church were the prospective plans to erect tall buildings in the immediate neighborhood and the noise of traffic there, which sometimes interferes with the services. Already the Biltmore Hotel towers across the street.

The artistic façade of the church, including the bronze doors, the gift of Mrs. Vanderbilt as a memorial to her husband, Cornelius Vanderbilt, will be reset in the new edifice. The costly memorials within the church and chapel will also be replaced in the new, together with the altar marbles, and the noted ecclesiastical painting, "Christ in Glory," painted many years ago by the American artist, Lathrop, a canvas of about 25 by 35 feet, attached to the wall above the altar.

To have continued indefinitely in the present church would have necessitated extensive repairs, said E. R. L. Gould, the Treasurer of the Vestry. Changing conditions, he said, made it only a question of three or four years when a new site would be necessary, and because of the amount of money that would have to be spent on the old church it was concluded this was the best time to go.

The present site has a frontage on Madison Avenue of 100 feet and depth of 145 feet on the south side of Forty-fourth Street. Negotiations for its disposal have not yet been considered. It will probably be one to two years before the new church will be completed, as the purchase of the new site carries with it the condition of a reasonable time for the Schaefer Company to arrange its business affairs.

"One of the advantages that appealed to the Vestry in making the change was the restriction imposed by the New York Central Railroad on its terminal property on Park Avenue below Fiftieth Street," said Dr. Gould, "forbidding the erection of any building above the uniform height of seven stories. Park Avenue in front of the new property is being made a parkway, and from that point to Fifty-ninth Street the avenue is being reconstructed, largely with first-class apartment houses. It is a wide thoroughfare, presenting ideal surroundings for church architecture, and the approach to it will be free of car tracks."

St. Bartholomew's Church was established in Broome Street in 1835. Since its removal uptown it has gradually extended its work until the cost of its social work, schools, missions, and branch chapels required for maintenance more than $258,000 in the last annual budget. A Swedish chapel is maintained at 121 East 127th Street, a chapel and industrial school at 209 East Forty-second Street, and a Chinese Guild at 20 Chatham Square. But the work carried on in the parish alone reaches some 10,000 persons.

The industrial, educational, and social features are freely provided for persons of all faiths. The church is not endowed. The mission and school building in East Forty-second Street was endowed by Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, and others have contributed largely with direct gifts or endowments to various branches of the parish work.

The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York, was formerly rector of St. Bartholomew's. Dr. Parks resigned the rectorship of the Emmanuel Church, Boston, to come to St. Bartholomew's in 1904. On his departure he was presented with a purse of $20,000 by the congregation there in recognition of his services for twenty-five years. Dr. Parks was born here sixty-one years ago. After graduation at St. John's College at Annapolis, he returned here and attended the General Theological Seminary. He was engaged in mission work with the American churches in Switzerland, Strassburg, and Paris for several years, and went from there to Boston to accept the call to the Emmanuel Church.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Princess Players, under the direction of Holbrook Blinn, will return to New York this morning, and tonight will begin a week's engagement in the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn. This will be the first New York presentation by this organization outside its own playhouse.

Cyril Morton Horne, the tenor, has been added to the cast of the "Ziegfeld Follies." Mr. Horne last appeared on Broadway with Fritzi Scheff in the revival of "Mlle. Modiste."

A canary bird matinee will be given at the Lyric Theatre Wednesday afternoon, where "The Red Canary" is being presented. Every woman having a canary in her home will be entitled to a single seat for this performance, provided she brings her bird in its own cage to the theatre before 2 o'clock on the day of the performance.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, presided over by Mrs. Charles Abrams and Mrs. W. A. Elkins, will occupy 300 seats in the orchestra of the Booth Theatre tomorrow night to see "Panthea."

Adelaide and John Hughes have been engaged by the Winter Garden management for "The Passing Show of 1914," which will open at the Winter Garden in June.

Sanger & Jordan have just concluded contracts between George M. Cohan and J. C. Williamson, Ltd., whereby the latter have purchased outright the rights to "Seven Keys to Baldpate" for Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The Folies Marigny, atop of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, will reopen again a week from to-day as a dance place. A number of new features have been engaged.

That thirty blind girls may have an opportunity of dancing with several of the members of "The Whirl of the World," at the Winter Garden, Rosalia Dolly, the principal dancer of the play, has invited this number of young women to attend the matinee to-morrow and afterward be her guests at luncheon at Miss Sawyer's Persian Garden, atop the Palais de Danse. The blind girls are members of the Industrial School for the Blind of Brooklyn.

ITALIAN SYMPHONY.

Floridia Orchestra Heard in Interesting Concert at Aeolian Hall.

The Italian Symphony Orchestra, Pietro Floridia, conductor, put a second interesting concert to the credit of its first season of endeavor yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. This organization is composed of players of Italian birth who are members of the large orchestras. It gave its first concert last Fall before the opening of the season of these orchestras, and its members could come together yesterday because their organizations had disbanded for the Summer. With such meagre opportunity to cultivate the more intimate phases of ensemble playing, it was not to be expected that the orchestra could successfully stand comparison with the best of our permanent orchestral organizations; nevertheless, it was far from being the usual "pick-up" orchestra recruited for one occasion, there being several good qualities in its playing which established an individuality for it.

The programme was devoted to Italian composers except for one number, Beethoven's Third Symphony, the Eroica. There was an overture by Boccherini, whose memory has survived from the eighteenth century chiefly through the famous minuet. It was an agreeable specimen of eighteenth century music, which contained an unusual feature of instrumentation in that the violas and 'cellos were divided in two parts. Beethoven's symphony, which followed, was the least satisfactory number in its performance.

Nicola Laucella, a young flutist of the Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted his own composition, a "symphonic picture" called "Sunday at the Village." It was a vigorous piece of writing, well orchestrated, and interesting enough in content to deserve a place on the programme. The last two numbers were an Andante-Barcarola by Luigi Mancinelli for muted strings and harp, and a Tarantella by Giuseppe Martucci. The former was melodious and pleasing, though with no more depth than the form in which the composer wrote called for, while the latter was a rapidly-moving composition, with perhaps a trifle too much complexity in themes and orchestration for a form which is derived from a folk dance, and should therefore be frank and with a self-evident rhythmic design.

CHARITY MUSICAL COMEDY.

"The Tango Doctor" to be Given for Tuberculosis Clinic.

A musical comedy, "The Tango Doctor," is to be presented at Wallack's Theatre on the evenings of May 7 and 8 for the benefit of the Women's Auxiliary of the Tuberculosis Clinic of the Harlem Hospital. The comedy is in two acts and the scene is laid in Mexico. "The Tango Doctor" arranges a dancing carnival, which takes place in the second act. American mining engineers, pretty Mexican girls, American sweethearts, and a jealous Mexican lover are the participants in the action. The music is by Electus T. Backus and the book is by Alvin C. Rishel and Warren Keen Rishel. The patronesses include Mrs. James Greiswold Wetz, Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, Mrs. William Rich, Mrs. Charles Blandy, and Mrs. John P. Laflin.

The authors of the book will be in cast, and so will H. Duncan Bulkley, Harold Blaney, and a chorus of 100 people.

DANCE TO AID CLINIC.

Affair at Vanderbilt for Benefit of Clearing House for Defectives.

The dance, which is set for the evening of May 2 at the Vanderbilt, is for the benefit of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives, which holds a clinic from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. at the Post Graduate Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Max G. Schlapp.

The dance is under the direction of the officers of the Friends' League. Valuable prizes will be given to winners in the amateur dancing contest.

The patrons and patronesses include the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Otto T. Bannard and Henry W. Herbert.

MUNCIE TWIN DIES AT 95.

Samuel Passes Away at His Home Near Babylon.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., April 19.—Samuel Muncie died to-day in his home in Merrick Road, near here, within a stone's throw of the house in which he was born. He would have been 96 years old next Christmas. His twin brother, William Muncie, still enjoys good health, and lives within a quarter of a mile of Samuel's home.

The Muncie twins have attracted wide attention in recent years because of their remarkable similarities and longevity. They were born Dec. 25, 1818, and from babyhood so closely resembled each other that it was difficult for members of their own family to tell them apart. They were strikingly similar, not only in personal appearance, but in the almost equal power and development of their minds and bodies, in character and ideas, in habits of life, and in tone of voice and manner of expression. As children they dressed alike, and until two or three years ago each wore a full, untrimmed beard. The hair of both turned gray at the same time. Two years ago William summed up the formula for health and longevity followed by both. He said:

"Don't drink, don't smoke, don't overeat, and don't worry. Work a little, play a little, and try to make others happy."

Recently the brothers were offered an attractive remuneration to appear together in a traveling show, but they declined the offer. Until each was past 90 he earned a modest living at farming and fishing.

Both of the twins married young and each had eight children. Samuel Muncie is survived to-day by only three children, Elsworth Muncie, who lived with his father; Dr. E. H. Muncie of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Samuel Smith of Babylon.

FERDINAND SEINECKE.

President of German Press Club Passes Away Suddenly.

Ferdinand Seinecke, well known as a German-American journalist, and President of the German Press Club of New York, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 1,732 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. His death was sudden and was caused by Bright's disease. He had been assistant cable editor for the Staats-Zeitung since 1901.

Mr. Seinecke was born at Clausthal, Germany, in 1856, and was educated at the Gymnasium of that city, and then at the universities of Leipsic and Goettingen. He came to this country in the '70s, and was employed in the banking house of an uncle in Cincinnati. He later entered the editorial department of the Volksfreund in that city, and remained with that publication for sixteen years. He then became editor and one of the proprietors of the New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung, and in 1901 accepted a position as assistant editor in the cable department of the Staats-Zeitung. He was married in 1890 to Marie Schrieber of Cincinnati. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and one daughter.

Mr. Seinecke had attended a festival of the German Press Club on Saturday night, and had gone home in the best of spirits. His death was wholly unexpected. He was serving his second term as President, having been re-elected last year.

Vincent Astor "Doing Splendidly."

Vincent Astor, who has been seriously ill at Hopeland House, Staatsburg, N. Y., the residence of Robert P. Huntington, the father of his fiancée, Miss Helen Huntington, was reported last night as "doing splendidly." His condition was said to be greatly improved over that of Saturday, and it is believed he is now on the road to certain recovery.

Domestic Science Meeting.

The Associated Clubs of Domestic Science are to hold a meeting on Saturday afternoon, April 25, from 3 o'clock at the Imperial Hotel. Mrs. Lily H. Wallace will demonstrate the making of salads and sandwiches. Mrs. Charlotte R. Bagg will talk about markets and marketing. The Rev. Robert Scott Inglis, D. D., will also speak and there are to be other interesting features.

DANCE PUZZLE STIRS TEACHERS TO ACTION

The Lame Duck and the Hesitation, They Say, Should Be Standardized.

FARWELL PRAISES RAGTIME

"The Tango Is Dead," Asserts Duryea, Who Found It Too Difficult for Amateurs.

More than 200 dancing teachers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities met in the Green Room of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon and formed an organization whose purpose is to standardize the modern dances. There was two hours of discussion before this action was taken. It was evident that views of how far the new dances could be standardized differed, but it was agreed generally that an organization should be formed and that a committee should be appointed to consider the problem of standardization. T. George Dodworth of this city was elected Temporary Chairman of the organization.

Miss Flora Voorhees, who had charge of the dancants and dancing instruction at the Hotel McAlpin, was the first speaker.

"The dancing problem has reached such a stage," she said, "that a meeting of legitimate teachers of dancing has been called this afternoon to discuss the situation.

"The three popular dances of to-day that seem capable of development and accurate execution are the Hesitation Waltz, the Maxixe, and a dance called by some the Canter or the Lame Duck, this last dance being a chassé done to very syncopated time, or, if one might say so, syncopated steps done to waltz time."

Louis H. Chalif agreed with Miss Voorhees that something should be done, but said that the standardization should be of steps and style and not of complete dances. Vulgarity and awkwardness could be eliminated from the dances, he said, if the teachers agreed upon such elemental subjects as the manner of holding partners, the proper distance between partners, and the kind and character of steps in each dance.

Oscar Duryea began his speech with the emphatic assertion that "the Tango is dead," and his conclusion summed up in, "Long live the Hesitation, the Maxixe, and the One-Step!" The death of the Tango had been due, he said, to its intricate steps, which never could be learned accurately by amateur dancers.

Mr. Duryea also emphasized the need of standardizing the dancing steps of other dances.

"The point is," he said, "shall a dance start with the right foot or the left? Shall a couple hesitate first and then waltz or waltz first and then hesitate? Shall the Lame Duck limp come on the first step or the third? And which leg should a dancer limp with?"

Mr. Duryea illustrated his questions by stepping up and down the aisle in the meeting room.

Modern dancing music was discussed by Arthur Farwell, Superintendent of Municipal Concerts in Parks and on Recreation Piers, whose subject was "The Psychology of Ragtime."

Ragtime, Mr. Farwell said, was "not of the dregs of musical art," but was a distinct and highly developed kind of music in itself.

"That music," he said, "which attempts a certain development and falls short of it is of the dregs of art. If a man tries to write classical music and does not succeed, his composition is a failure and is nothing in itself. But ragtime does not try to be classical music, and has been developed to its own end successfully."

Mr. Farwell then said that, as a distinctly American product, ragtime should be recognized as legitimate music. He added that America had reason to be proud of the product. He discussed the technical construction of ragtime music with the assistance of Uriel Davis, who played several selections on a piano.

Dr. William G. Anderson, Professor of Physical Education at Yale University, discussed dancing from the point of view of a "physiological psychologist." Dancing, he said, should occupy a prominent place in any scheme of physical education, even to the restriction of gymnastic exercises.

"The joyousness of play and the untrammeled movements of spontaneous activity in dancing," he said, "are much better for the physical development than the will-less moving of the muscles in formal exercise."

Dancing teachers, he added, should teach their pupils how to stand, bow, and walk, as well as how to dance.

NATHAN T. PORTER DEAD.

Shock Kills Retired New Yorker at Waterbury Homestead.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 19.—Nathan T. Porter, 83, is dead from shock here, following a brief illness. He had been an invalid for years. Though his adopted home was in Montclair, N. J., he retired from business in New York City twenty-six years ago to the old homestead here.

Nathan T. Porter headed the firm of Porter Bros., New York jobbers, for many years, and had been Vice President of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

At the height of the draft riots in New York, he and a brother rescued all the securities, amounting to millions, of that bank and took them to the vaults of the Chemical Bank, in which both were also largely interested.

In Montclair, Mr. Porter held public trusts, and was a prominent Congregationalist. His wife, who was Miss Mary Comstock of New London, and two sons, Nathan T., Jr., and Hiland Porter of Montclair, survive him.

A funeral service was held here this afternoon. The body will be taken to Montclair, N. J., to-morrow for burial on Tuesday or Wednesday.

ALFRED NOBLE DIES.

Was Chief Engineer of Pennsylvania Tunnel—Cresson Medal Winner.

Alfred Noble, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Company and a former President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, died yesterday at the age of 70 years. Mr. Noble was born in Michigan in 1844, and served for three years in the Army of the Potomac. He received a degree of civil engineer in 1870, and for the next twelve years was in charge of improvements in the St. Mary's Falls Canal and St. Mary's River. From 1883 to 1886 he was general assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and for some years after that was in charge of the construction of railroad bridges in various parts of the country.

He was a member of the Nicaragua Canal Board in 1895, of the United States Board of Engineers on Deep Waterways in 1899 and 1900, of the Isthmian Canal Commission from 1899 to 1903, and of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Panama Canal in 1905. His home was at 501 West 120th Street.

In May, 1912, Mr. Noble received the Elliott Cresson medal from Franklin Institute at Philadelphia in recognition of his work.

C. E. H. Stengel, Titanic Survivor.

C. E. Henry Stengel, member of the firm of Stengel & Rothschild, manufacturers of leather, died yesterday at his home 109 Lincoln Park, Newark, of pneumonia. He was one of the Titanic survivors. Mr. Stengel was 56 years old and was born in Newark. His father, G. Jacob Stengel, was one of Newark's pioneer leather manufacturers. Mr. Stengel started in the leather business with Abraham Rothschild about twenty years ago. He is survived by a widow, a daughter, Mrs. P. J. Horton, and two sons, Henry I. and Carl Raymond Stengel.

Miss Selma L. Johnson to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Selma L. Johnson, daughter of A. P. Johnson, to Harry K. Mehrer. Mr. Mehrer is a member of the Second Company, Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y.

FRANCIS WHITE DEAD.

Red Bank Realty Broker Passes Away in 81st Year.

RED BANK, N. J., April 19.—Francis White, a well-known real estate and insurance broker, died at his home here early to-day after an illness of about a year of a complication of diseases. He was born at Stockbridge, Mass., eighty years ago. When a young man he engaged in the theatrical business, taking prominent parts in companies with the late Mrs. Gilbert and other theatrical stars. Later he took up gold leaf manufacturing, and moved to this city, where he purchased a large tract of land on the bank of the Shrewsbury River and erected a large residence.

Twenty-eight years ago he started the real estate and insurance business which he conducted until the time of his death.

Gilbert L. La Boyteaux Dead at 94.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Gilbert Lowe La Boyteaux died on Saturday at Mount Healthy, a suburb of this city, where he was born in March, 1820, the son of an early settler of Ohio. As a boy he carried the mail between Cincinnati and Mount Healthy, making the round trip of twenty miles twice each week on horseback. Mr. La Boyteaux when in his prime contributed largely to the press.

Howard Lovett Waldo.

Howard Lovett Waldo, son of Howard and the late Elizabeth Hoe Waldo, died of heart disease last night at the City Club after an illness which had covered most of the last two years. He was born in New York City on Feb. 19, 1860. He was Vice President of the Badische Company, importers of dyestuffs, 128 William Street. He is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Clara Sullivan; four sons, and four daughters.

Robert P. Frazier Dead.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 19.—Robert P. Frazier, Assistant United States Commissioner of Patents, died at a hospital here this afternoon after a four weeks' illness. Mr. Frazier was a native of Nashville, Tenn., and lived in Washington for several years past. He was a graduate of the class of '83 of the Naval Academy and an authority on patents.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BAUM.—April 17, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baum, a son.

GANS.—April 13, 708 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gans, a daughter.

GOLDBERG.—April 12, 58 East 96th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg, a daughter.

HOPP.—April 14, 1,997 Arthur Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy P. Hopp, a daughter.

IRWIN.—April 14, 1,086 President St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Irwin, a daughter.

MANNE.—April 14, 231 Park Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Manne, a daughter.

MEYRICH.—April 12, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Meyrich, a son.

SCHWABACHER.—April 16, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwabacher, a son.

SHAW.—April 10, 41 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Shaw, a daughter.

SOUWEINE.—April 16, 378 Weirfield St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Souweine, a daughter.

STERN.—April 17, 500 West 175th St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Stern, a son.

Engaged.

ERICKSON—BULMER.—Ida E. Erickson to Albert T. Bulmer, April 18, 1914.

ALEXANDER—LEVY.—Esther Levy to Samuel Alexander.

ALEXANDER — SISENWAIN. — Rae Sisenwain to Abraham Alexander.

ARK—COLEN.—Jeannette Cohen to Herman Ark.

BENDHEIM—STRAUSS.—Paula Strauss of Marburg, Germany, to M. Bendheim.

BLOCH—BACHWITZ.—Elise Bachwitz to Bernhard Bloch.

COHEN—BERMAN.—Fannie Berman to Milton Cohen.

DREIFUSS—BACH.—Beatrice V. Bach to Samual Dreifuss.

FRAYNE — FRIEDLANDER. — Mae Friedlander to George J. Frayne.

FROMM—KANE.—Ruth H. Kane to Bertram Fromm.

GABRIEL—SUESSKIND.—Ray L. Suesskind to George W. Gabriel.

GOLDSTEIN—ROTH.—Sadye C. Roth to Joseph M. Goldstein.

GLUCK — GREENBERGER.—Gussie Greenberger to William Gluck.

HALPERIN—BERKMAN.—Sophie Berkman to Nat Halperin.

HASS—PHILLIPS.—Martha Phillips to Richard Hass.

HERBST—MILLER.—Esther Miller to Jacob Herbst.

HERR—GLASNER.—Hattie Glasner to Joseph H. Herr.

KINSTLER—KELLER.—Agnes Keller to William Butler Kinstler.

KOBSA—PRINCE.—Rose Prince to Henry Kobsa.

KROMAN — ROTHMAN.—Ida Rothman to Louis Kroman.

LIBERMAN—SCHONBERGER.—May Schonberger to Samuel Z. Liberman.

NEWLAND—BLAUSTEIN.—Lydia Blaustein to Isidor Newland.

OLINER—MANN.—Beatrice Mann to Isidore Oliner.

PEYSER—WITT.—Therese Witt to Larry Peyser.

RICH—RITTERMAN.—Pauline Ritterman to Irving R. Rich.

RIESNER—ABRAHAMS.—Jennie Abrahams to Joseph Riesner.

ROSENBERG — GANGEL.—Mae Gangel to Emanuel Rosenberg.

SIMMONS—BREWSTER.—Gussie Brewster to Sol. Simmons.

STAHL—MANDELL.—Helen Mandell to Jesse M. Stahl.

STERNBERGER—MARAUS.—Rose Maraus to Harry D. Sternberger.

SYLVESTER—ZOFFER.—Pauline Zoffer to George Sylvester.

WALLENSTEIN — SCHEUER.—Ida Scheuer to Leopold Wallenstein.

WEBSTER—HAIGH—Beulah E. Haigh to H. Davis Webster.

WINKEL—SAREM.—Estelle Sarem to Jack Winkel.

WIRTH—SCHNEIDER.—Anna Schneider to Maxwell Wirth.

WITT—WEBBER.—Selma Webber to George M. Witt.

WOLTERS—HUTTER.—Alberta Hutter to Samuel Wolters.

ZIPSER — FEIGENBAUM. — Nellie Feigenbaum to Samuel H. Zipser.

ZOFFER—LEVINE.—Mildred Levine to Lemuel B. Zoffer.

Married.

KENT—WARD.—At Christ Church, Hackensack, N. J., Saturday, April 18, 1914, Ann Anderson Ward to Arthur Herbert Kent.

BENDER—HERBENER.—April 12, Martha A. Herbener to Peter Bender.

Brooklyn.

HOWARD—VIDAUD.—April 16, Mary Vidaud to Hearmance M. Howard.

NOWLIN — WEIGEL.—April 18, Florence Weigel to Edgar C. Nowlin.

Newark.

COE—SHROH.—April 14, Sarah M. Shroh to William H. Coe.

Died.

BAYARD.—On April 18, Villa Bayard, daughter of the late William M. Bayard. Funeral at Princeton, N. J., April 20, at 1 o'clock.

BECKLEY.—On Saturday, April 18, 1914, at Jacksonville, Fla., Jeannette Vance, wife of Samuel G. Beckley of Fort Lee, N. J.

BERNHARD.—On Saturday, April 18, Emma Emanuel, beloved wife of Harry Bernhard, mother of Walter S. and sister of Dora Salomon, Benjamin, David, Oscar, and Isaac Emanuel. Funeral from her late residence, 90 Morningside Drive, Tuesday, April 21, at 10 A. M. Chicago and Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

BROWN.—At Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, on Friday evening, April 17, of pneumonia, Harriet J. Brown, daughter of the late James and Margaret Scott Brown. Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Dobbs Ferry, on Monday, April 20, at 11 A. M. Interment private at Matteawan, N. Y.

CLARK.—On Sunday, April 19, 1914, Oliver Stevens Clark, formerly of Norwalk, Conn. Funeral services at 240 Audubon Av., Wednesday, April 22, 1914, at 8 P. M. Interment at Norwalk, Conn.

FROST.—On Friday, April 17, 1914, Henrietta Bailey, widow of William E. Frost, at her residence, 92 Morningside Av. Burial Service will be held Monday, April 20, at 8 P. M.

GELHAAR.—Henry K., aged 53. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

GIANETTI.—Maria C., at Hartsdale, N. Y., April 18. Funeral private.

GLOVER.—On Sunday, April 19, 1914, at St. Luke's Hospital, Henry Clay, son of the late Capt. Russell E. and Mary A. Glover, grandson of the late Stephen B. Munn. Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th, Wednesday, April 22, 10:30 A. M. Members of the Elks Club cordially invited. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Tampa papers please copy.

HEERWAGEN.—Suddenly on April 18, Otto Heerwagen, in his 85th year. Funeral services from his late home, 2 West 89th Av., Monday evening, at 8 P. M.

Died.

HILL.—On Sunday, April 19, Alberta Theresa Hill, beloved mother of Alberta Martie Hill, after a brief illness. Services from her late home, 129 Maine Av., Westerleigh, Staten Island, 3 o'clock Tuesday, April 21. Washington papers please copy.

HOWARD.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, April 18, at his late residence, 1,414 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Francis Edward Howard, in his 76th year. Funeral private.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 19, at 125 East 36th St., Charles H. Jackson, Jr., only son of Charles H. and Emily Potter Jackson, in the 29th month of his age. Funeral services private.

KRASNER.—Leah, beloved wife of Israel and mother of Meyer, Alex, Louis, Joe, Esther Cohen, Kate Kauffman, and Martha Lippman. Funeral from her late residence, 901 Fox St., Bronx, Monday, April 20, 1:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. London, Liverpool, and Melburne papers please copy.

LANINGER.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 18, 1914, Sidney K., wife of the late William Burns Laninger, in her 73d year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 40 Park Place, Newark, on Monday, April 20, at 8 P. M. Interment at Belvidere, N. J., on Tuesday, April 21.

LOWENSTEIN.—Moses H., Sunday, April 19, at his late residence, 669 Park Place, Brooklyn, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral private.

LUDMAN.—Minnie, on April 19, beloved wife of Joseph. Funeral from her late residence, 827 East 170th St., Monday, April 20, at 12 noon.

MACKLIN.—Elizabeth, daughter of the late James and Elizabeth, at the Convent of the Holy Cross, 349 West 42d St., Sunday, April 19, of the Order of Charity in religion Sister Marie Octavia.) Solemn requiem mass at 9:30 Tuesday, April 21, at the Convent Chapel. Interment Calvary.

MILES.—Suddenly, on April 18, Emma L., widow of George S. Miles. Funeral services Tuesday, 8 P. M., from late residence, 318 West 116th St.

MOFFAT.—April 18, 1914, May Brewster only daughter of Jennie Brewster and the late John Newton Moffat and sister of Walter Moffat. Services will be held at 164 West 78th St., N. Y. City, Monday evening, 8:30 o'clock, April 20, 1914. Interment private from the home of J. Newton Brewster, Washingtonville, N. Y., Tuesday, April 21, 1914, at 1:30 P. M.

MOORE.—On Sunday, April 19, at her residence, 58 Norman Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., Mary Lyons, beloved wife of Ely Moore, Jr. Funeral services at her late residence, Tuesday, April 21, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NOBLE.—On Sunday, April 19, 1914, Alfred Noble, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine Tuesday evening, April 21, at 8:30. Interment private, Chicago, Detroit, and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

NUTTALL.—At Westchester, New York City, April 19, 1914, Florence Corsa, wife of Harry C. Nuttall. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,308 Lyon Av., on Wednesday, April 22, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

NYE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, April 17, 1914, Sarah Hoyt, wife of the late Sylvester H. Nye. Funeral will be held at her late residence, 76 Broad St., on Monday at 2:30 P. M.

PORTER.—On Saturday, April 18, at Waterbury, Conn., Nathan T. Porter, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Funeral private. Burial at Montclair, N. J.

SELDEN.—Blanche F., April 18, at her home, 7 Washington Terrace, in her 57th year. Wife of the late William B. Selden. Services April 20, 1914, 8 P. M., at her late residence. Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and Otsego County, N. Y., papers please copy.

SEINECKE.—Ferdinand, in his 67th year, on April 20, after a brief illness.

SHARP.—On April 18, 1914, at Nutley, N. J., Alexander H. Sharp, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Edward C. Sharp, 59 North Road, Nutley, N. J., on Tuesday, April 21, at 3 o'clock.

SHAW.—On Friday, April 17, 1914, at Morristown, N. J., William Aspinwall, beloved husband of Adelaide Lewis and eldest son of the late Henry and Lucy Breck Shaw, in the sixtieth year of his age. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, April 20, at 11:30 A. M.

SHELLEY.—In his city, April 18, Henry V. Shelley, in his 68th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 859 Hunts Point Av., Monday evening, April 20, at 8:30. Interment at Rome, N. Y.

SILVESTER.—On April 19, at his residence, 620 West 116th St., Lewis L. Silvester, husband of Alma Silvester and son of Bella and the late Charles A. Silvester.

STENGEL.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 19, 1914, after a brief but severe illness, C. E. Henry Stengel, beloved husband of Anna May Morris Stengel. Funeral service will take place on Tuesday, April 21, at the late residence, 1,075 Broad St., at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. Interment on Wednesday in Fairmount Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

TOWNSEND.—Marcia Alley, beloved wife of Arthur F. Townsend, April 19, 1914. Funeral and interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

WALDO.—At the City Club of New York, Sunday night, April 19, 1914, Howard Lovett Waldo, age 54, son of Howard Waldo and the late Isabelle Hoe. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WASHINGTON.—At Bayshore, L. I., April 19, Catharine Louisa Adams, widow of Allan C. Washington and daughter of the late William and Joanna Adams. Funeral service will be held at her late residence on Tuesday morning, April 21, on arrival of train leaving Flatbush and Pennsylvania stations at 9:07 A. M. Returning, leave Bayshore at 11:38. Interment at Evergreens Cemetery at convenience of family.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, on April 17, 1914, Ida May Young of Orange, N. J. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Mr. Frank Young, 211 Belmont Av., Jersey City, Monday evening, April 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Bergen Fields on Tuesday, Bergen Fields, N. J.

ANDERSON.—William C., 2,351 Grand Concourse, April 18, aged 64.

ATKINSON.—Alice C., 601 West 136th St., April 17. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

BOGERT.—George W., 124 East 127th St., April 18. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

BOYLE.—Mary, 227 Waverly Place, April 18. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

COLLINS.—Delia, 67 West 108th St., April 17. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

CONROY.—Richard P., April 17. Funeral 787 3d Av.

DELANEY.—Delia, April 17. Funeral 347 10th Av.

GOLDBERG.—Nache, 904 Tiffany St., Bronx, April 18.

HEIM.—Herman, April 17. Funeral 2,343 8th Av.

HUGHES.—Bridget E., 321 West 47th St., April 17.

HUNDERTFUND.—Christian, 867 Amsterdam Av., April 18. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

KENNEDY.—William M., 498 West 126th St., April 17. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KILCOURSE.—Margaret, April 18. Funeral 230 3d Av., to-day, 2 P. M.

LEE.—William J., 1,277 Putnam Av., April 18, aged 48. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

COONEY.—James, 40, South 12th St., Newark, April 18. Funeral to-morrow, 8:30 A. M.

VETERAN DIES IN STREET.

Identified as "Fritz" Beadle, Once Noted Brooklyn Ball Player.

A group of curious children and adults gathered about the body of a poorly dressed, gray-haired man of about 50 years, who sank in the roadway in Atlantic Avenue, near Georgia Avenue, East New York, last evening, as though weak from hunger. He died before the arrival of an ambulance from the Bradford Street Hospital.

"Guess he saw better days," remarked a youth.

"You're right, sonny," said Philip Blake of 2,618 Atlantic Avenue. "That's all that remains of Fritz Beadle, who played ball before you were born."

Acquaintances said Beadle had played on the old Peerless team of Brooklyn and on the Brighton and the Cypress teams. Fans who visited the old grounds of the Brooklyn Nationals in East New York remembered him as the ground keeper. In recent years he had worked as a trackman for the Interborough Railroad Company.

Beadle, it was believed, died of lung trouble. It was said he was married and had relatives in Canarsie.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS E. HOWARD, a retired employe of the Controller's office, died on Saturday at his home, 1,414 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN, riding instructor and horse trainer at Durland's Riding Academy, died on Saturday at his home, 42 West Sixty-sixth Street, aged 36 years.

THOMAS F. FUNICAN, athlete and member of the Pastime Athletic Club here, died on Saturday at the home of his mother, at North Plainfield, N. J.

ELIZABETH BARROWS, widow of William W. Barrows, who was a lumberman in Pennsylvania, died on Saturday at her home, 200 West Fifty-seventh Street, aged 81 years. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. John W. Teale and Miss Nancy Barrows, and a son, Ross W. Barrows of Lock Haven, Penn.

PATRICK MURRAY, proprietor of a general store in Jersey City for sixty years, died on Saturday at his home there, 768 Ocean Avenue, aged 92 years. He came from Ireland in 1840 on a sailing vessel.

JAMES P. SCOTT, formerly of Philadelphia, a son of Thomas A. Scott, a former President of the

BASEBALL COMMISSION MEETING---POLO---ATHLETICS---ROWING---BOXING---AUTOS

COMMISSION TO MIX IN FIGHT ON FEDS

Meeting Soon to Decide on Prompt Action in Baseball Legal Tangle.

The war between organized ball and the Federal League promises to wax warm within the next week, when a special meeting of the National Commission will be held to consider the present legal complications which have already arisen between the two factions. It is understood organized ball is so encouraged over the decision in the Killifer case that no hesitation will be made in fighting the new league to the limit on legal grounds.

With two $25,000 damage suits now pending against the Federals, one by the Philadelphia Club and the other by Boston, and several about to be brought by the International League, baseball is going to be in a constant turmoil for some time. It is also expected that, following the example of the other leagues, the American Association and some of the minor leagues will also claim damages from the Federals.

It has not been decided where the National Commission will meet as it will depend on the convenience of President Tener of the National League, who is very busy with Harrisburg affairs at this time. Ban Johnson and August Herrmann are ready to attend the meeting just as soon as Gov. Tener is ready. Just what course they propose to follow in the coming legal battle is not known, but baseball men realize that the best time to act in the baseball war is the present and no delay is likely.

At this meeting it is probable that the commission will decide on some action against the Chicago Feds in the Tinker case. This matter has been taken out of the hands of the Brooklyn Club. There is also the question of the famous Tinker deal with Brooklyn to come to final settlement.

Brooklyn feels that inasmuch as Tinker did not report to the Brooklyn Club that it is not responsible to Cincinnati for the amount it promised to pay for him. According to the terms of the deal between Ebbets and Herrmann, the written agreement was worded as follows: "It is agreed and understood that the Brooklyn Baseball Club purchase the services and release of Joseph Tinker for $25,000 from the Cincinnati Baseball Club. This contract to hold on the condition that said Tinker accept terms with said Brooklyn Baseball Club and report for service."

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pirates Take Second Straight Game from Cincinnati, 9 to 3.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19.—Ineffective pitching by Cincinnati hurlers and better all-around work on the part of Pittsburgh enabled the latter to win the second straight game from Cincinnati to-day, 9 to 3. Benton, for the locals, was taken out of the box after the visitors had scored five runs on five hits. Adams, who succeeded Benton, while not wild, was batted hard. Pittsburgh obtaining four runs during the innings he pitched. Cooper, who started for Pittsburgh, was hit in every inning except the sixth, but kept them scattered. He was taken out in the seventh after he had hit Gonzales with a pitched ball and Groh had made a two-base hit off him. McQuillen held Cincinnati safe during the remainder of the game. Both teams ran wild on the bases. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	2	2	2	0
Kelly, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Mowry,3b	5	1	3	3	8
Wagner,ss	5	1	2	2	5
K'tc'y, 1b	5	0	2	10	0
Viox, 2b	4	1	0	4	1
M'c'h'l, rf	4	2	0	0	0
Gibson, c	3	1	2	5	0
Cooper, p	3	0	1	0	0
W'M'G'lan,p	1	0	0	0	2
R—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	38	9	13	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	5	0	2	1	0
Groh, 2b	5	0	2	2	6
Bates, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Uhler, lf	2	1	0	3	0
Kipp't, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Hob'z'l,1b	4	0	2	9	2
Nieh't, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
Olson, ss	3	1	1	4	3
Kelly't, cf	3	1	0	0	0
O'Neill, c	4	0	1	2	1
Kahler, p	3	1	0	0	2
Benton, p	1	0	0	0	0
Gonz's, c	2	2	1	4	2
Adams, p	2	0	1	0	1
*Yingling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	9	27	9

*Batted for Uhler in the seventh inning.

Errors—Mowrey, McQuillan, Niehoff, Herzog, Benton.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Carey, Mowrey, (2;) Gibson, Groh. Hobitzell. Hits—Off Cooper, 7 in 6 1-3 innings; off McQuillan, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Benton, 5 in 5 innings; off Adams, 4 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hit—McQuillan. Stolen bases—Carey, (2;) J. H. Kelly, Mowrey, Wagner, Mitchell, Moran, Bates, Hobitzell, Herzog. Double plays—Wagner and Konetchy; Mowry and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 10. First base on balls—Off Cooper, 2; off McQuillan, 1; off Benton, 3; off Adams, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Gonzales,) by Benton, (Gibson.) Struck out—By Cooper, 3; by McQuillan, 2; by Benton, 4; by Adams, 4. Passed ball—Gibson. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eigler and Emslie.

At St. Louis.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, 3b,3	1	1	3	1	1
Archie, 3b,1	1	1	0	0	1
Goode, rf,4	1	2	3	0	0
Sw'n'y, 2b,4	1	2	1	4	3
Zim'n, ss,5	1	2	3	3	0
Schulte, lf,4	1	0	1	0	0
Saier, 1b,3	1	1	6	0	0
Paton, cf,3	0	0	2	0	0
Archer, c,4	1	2	7	1	0
Cheney, p,4	1	2	1	1	0
Total	35	9	13	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b,4	1	2	4	2	0
Magee, cf,5	0	1	2	1	0
Butler, ss,4	1	0	3	6	0
J.M'H'r,1b,2	1	0	11	0	0
Wilson, rf,4	1	1	1	0	0
Dolan, 3b,4	2	2	2	2	0
Cruise, lf,3	1	1	2	0	0
Snyder, c,2	0	0	2	1	0
Wingo, c,2	0	0	0	0	0
Griner, p,3	0	0	0	0	2
Total	33	7	27	14	0

Errors—Bronkie, Goode, Sweeney, Zimmerman, Saier, Butler, Snyder.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0—9
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0—7

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, (2,) Magee. Home run—Cruise. Sacrifice hits—Goode, Sweeney. Sacrifice flies—Johnston, Butler. Stolen bases—Butler, Schulte. Double play—Butler to Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 1; off Griner, 3. Struck out—By Cheney, 5; by Griner, 1. Passed ball—Archer. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

Seton Hall Downs Manhattan.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 19.—Seton Hall defeated Manhattan College here in baseball to-day by the score of 6 to 4. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Manhattan..	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—4	9	3
Seton Hall..	1 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 x—6	10	2

Batteries—O'Connor and Loughlin; Kerrigan and Fish.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 7.
Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 1.
Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 6.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 7; Chicago, 6.
(15 innings.)
St. Louis, 9; Indianapolis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	3	0	1.000
Philadelphia	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833
Chicago	3	1	.750
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	1	3	.250
New York	0	3	.000
Boston	0	3	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	5	1	.833
Washington	3	1	.750
New York	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	2	.600
Detroit	3	2	.600
Boston	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	0	3	.000
Cleveland	0	6	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	3	1	.750
Buffalo	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	2	.500
Kansas City	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Baltimore	1	2	.333
Indianapolis	1	3	.250

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York
Philadelphia at Boston.
(2 games.)
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis
Indianapolis at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Beats Cleveland in Eighth and Ninth Innings Rally.

DETROIT, April 19.—Pulling the game from the fire by rallies in the eighth and ninth innings, Detroit defeated Cleveland 7 to 6 to-day. It was Cleveland's sixth consecutive defeat. The last five games have been lost by a single run, an American League record.

Detroit found Kahler for three singles and a double in the third, which produced three runs. In the eighth Olsen's error put Kavanaugh on first. Cobb doubled, Veach crippled and Burns singled, tying the score. The game was loosely played, but Turner's sensational fielding robbed Detroit of at least three tallies. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	4	1	0	4	5
Kav'h, 2b	5	3	1	1	2
Cobb, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Cr'w'd, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf	4	1	2	0	0
Burns, lb	4	0	1	12	0
Mor'ty,3b	4	1	1	2	2
Ctanage,c	2	0	0	5	1
Boehler,p	1	0	1	0	1
Dubuc, p	3	0	0	0	5
—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	34	7	9	27	16

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ns'n, 1b	4	1	3	16	0
Turner,2b	4	1	1	0	7
J'kson, rf	4	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	4	6
Graney, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Olson, ss	3	1	1	4	6
Lelivt, cf	3	1	0	0	0
O'Neill, c	4	0	1	2	1
Kahler, p	3	1	0	0	2
—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	35	6	9	26	*22

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Lajoie, Olson, O'Neill, Moriarty, Stanage, Boehler.

Detroit	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Kavanaugh, O'Neill, Cobb. Three-base hits—Olson, Crawford, Veach. Hits—Off Bochler, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Dubuc, 3 in 5 1-3 innings. Stolen bases—Moriarity, (2;) Cobb, Lelivelt. Double plays—Olson to Lajoie to Johnston, (2.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 8. First base on balls—Off Kahler, 7; off Boehler, 4; off Dubuc, 3. Struck out—By Kahler, 1; by Boehler, 2; by Dubuc, 2. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time of game—2:01. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

At Chicago.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, cf	5	0	1	3	0
Austin, 3b	5	1	1	3	4
Pratt, 2b	3	1	0	3	2
W'ams, rf	2	1	1	1	0
W'ker, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Leary, 1b	4	0	3	5	0
Walsh, ss	4	1	0	3	0
C.R'sin, c	4	0	2	5	0
W'man, p	4	0	0	0	2
—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	35	5	9	27	8

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss	4	0	0	4	3
Lord, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
Chase, 1b	4	0	0	4	1
Collins, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Bodie, cf	3	1	0	2	0
Schalk, c	3	0	1	10	3
Bl'b'n, 2b	3	0	0	1	0
Daly, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Cicotte, p	2	0	1	0	3
Alcock	1	0	0	0	0
Jasper, p	0	0	0	0	0
†D'mitt	1	0	0	0	0
—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	33	1	5	27	11

*Batted for Cicotte in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Jasper in the ninth inning.

Errors—Pratt, Weaver (3,) Blackburn, Cicotte.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Collins, Shotten. Three-base hit—Crossin. Hits—Off Cicotte, 8 in 8 innings; off Jasper, 1 in 1 inning. Stolen bases—Pratt (2,) Walker. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Cicotte, 3; off Wellman, 3. Struck out—By Wellman, 5; by Cicotte, 3; by Jasper, 2. Passed ball—Crossin. Time of game—2 hours and 24 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

At Kansas City—

											R.	H.	E.
Chi.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0—6	15	1
K. C.	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—7	12	2

Batteries—Fisk, Lange, Watson, and Wilson; Harris, Packard, and Easterly.

At St. Louis—

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	2	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	9	13	0
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8

Batteries—Keupper and Hartley; Falkenburg and Rariden.

Lincoln Giants Win Two.

										R.	H.	E.
Lincoln Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—4	4	3
Fall River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	1

										R.	H.	E.
Lincoln Giants	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	—4	8	2
Colored Giants	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	3

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

POLICE PREVENT BASEBALL GAME

Brooklyn Players Warned Not to Play Semi-Professional Team at Daubert's Park.

More than 2,000 spectators were disappointed when it was found necessary, because of police interference, to call off the game yesterday afternoon between the Oaklands, a semi-professional team, and the Dodgers at the old Parkway Driving Club grounds, now known as Daubert's Field, in Brooklyn. Police Inspector Dooley of the Coney Island Precinct warned Jake Daubert, who is both President of the Oakland Club and Captain of the Brooklyn team, that if an attempt was made to play he would arrest both teams. He refused to entertain Daubert's suggestion that the game be allowed to proceed and that the players be summoned into court later.

Inspector Dooley said that he would not let the game go on under any circumstances, and if necessary would continue to arrest the players if they secured bail after a first arrest and attempted to resume the game. The Oakland players were willing to go ahead with the game, but Daubert was not willing to run a chance of having the Brooklyn team arrested. The regular team would have faced Oakland, with either "Nap" Rucker or Wagner in the box, all of whom were at the field in uniform. The Oaklands planned to use "Doc" Scanlan, the old Brooklyn pitcher, against his former club.

Jake Daubert, the Brooklyn first baseman, and several others incorporated the Oakland Club, thinking that the team would be able to play Sunday baseball at the Parkway grounds, which have been renamed Daubert's Field in Jake's honor. After the game a week ago Sunday, however, Daubert and Deedy, Captain of the Oaklands, were summoned to the Coney Island Police Court, and are now out on bail.

NEWARK BEATS YANKEES.

Collegian Pitcher Burr Loses to Indians in His First Game.

Manager Frank Chance took a day off yesterday and sent Coach Tom Daly to chaperone his Yankees to Newark, where the American League hopefuls encountered the Indians of the International League. Newark won by a score of 4 to 2. New York used a substitute battery, Burr of Williams College pitching and Reynolds doing the catching. President Frank Farrell was a close observer of the box work of his recruit.

Willie Zimmerman was passed in the seventh. Eddie Zimmerman singled and stole second, Willie moving on to third. Getz's single sent the namesakes scoring. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mowe, ss	4	1	1	1	5
Tooly, 1b	4	0	0	10	2
Col'ns, rf	4	0	1	1	1
Myers, cf	4	0	0	0	0
W.Z'n, lf	1	1	0	4	0
E.Z'n, 3b	2	1	1	1	2
Getz, 2b	2	1	2	1	5
Heck'g'r,c	2	0	0	8	1
Smith, p	3	0	1	0	5
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	26	4	6	27	21

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	4	1	1	1	1
H'tz'll, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Walsh, lf	2	1	1	3	0
Boone, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
Holden, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Gilh'y, rf	4	0	1	2	0
P'k'gh, ss	4	0	2	2	4
R'yn'ds, c	1	0	0	5	3
Burr, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Rogers	1	0	0	0	0
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31	2	7	24	13

*Batted for Burr in the ninth inning.

Errors—Mowe, Tooley, Walsh, Boone, Peckinpaugh.

Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	.	.	—4
Yankees	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Sacrifice hits—Heckinger, Getz. Sacrifice fly—Reynolds. Stolen bases—E. Zimmerman, Mowe, Collins, Gilhooley, Peckingpaugh. Two-base hits—Maisel, Peckingpaugh. Struck out—By Smith, 5; by Burr, 3. Base on balls—Off Smith, 4; off Burr, 3. Passed ball—Heckinger. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Yankees, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Yankees, 7. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Mr. Dougherty.

THORPE HITS THE BALL.

Giants' Second Team Easily Defeats Paterson by 8 to 2 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 19.—The second team of the Giants had no trouble in defeating the local team of the Atlantic League here this afternoon in the opening game of the season, by the score of 8 to 2.

The game was played in the presence of a small crowd, about 2,000 persons. Schauer and Palmero, the Cuban, were on the mound for the Giants. Both pitched a good brand of ball. Thorpe led the attack at bat, with four hits out of five times up, among them being a triple and two doubles. The locals were poor on the bases, several men being caught off the bags. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'gr's, 2b	4	2	2	2	2
Grant, 2b	4	4	2	0	1
Thorpe, rf	5	0	4	0	0
Donlin, cf	5	0	1	1	0
Dyer, ss	3	0	0	2	0
Pies, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Wiltse, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Johnson, c	3	2	0	11	3
Schau'r, p	3	0	0	0	1
Palmero,p	1	0	0	0	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	8	10	24	8

PATERSON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kull, 2b	3	0	2	0	2
W'ck'f, ss	4	0	1	5	3
C'klin, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Kelly, c	4	0	0	5	0
Rob'n'n, lf	2	0	1	4	0
Harris, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Ball, 3b	3	0	0	2	1
Green, 1b	2	1	1	6	2
Smith, p	2	0	1	0	2
Van S'n,p	1	0	0	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	28	2	7	24	11

Errors—Pratt, Wyckoff.

New York	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	—8	
Paterson	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2	

Struck out—By Schauer, 7; by Palmero, 3; by Smith, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schauer, 3; off Palmero, 1; off Smith, 3; off Van Saun, 2. Hits—Off Schauer, 4 in five innings; off Palmero, 2 in three innings; off Smith, 8 in five innings; off Van Saun, 2 in three innings. Wild pitch—Palmero. Left on bases—New York, 8; Paterson, 6. Three-base hit—Thorpe. Two-base hits—Thorpe, (2,) Grant, Wiltse, Conklin, Robertson, Green, Smith. Stolen bases—Thorpe, Kull. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Viau.

RUTT AND GRENDA WIN.

Champion Cyclist and Partner Lead in Team Race at Newark.

Walter Rutt of Germany, the world's champion cycyist, with Alfred Grenda of Australia, won a special team match race at one mile yesterday at the Newark Velodrome. Opposed to Rutt and Grenda were the teams composed of Alfred Goullet and Joe Fogler, and Jackie Clark and Frank Cavanagh. The race was won in straight heats, and the order of the finish in each heat was Rutt, Goullet and Clark, the former enjoying a good lead in both finishes. The summary:

One-Mile, Novice, Amateur—Won by A. Desimov, Newark; C. C. Miller, Newark, second. Time—2:32 1-5.

Half-Mile Amateur, Open—Won by Tommy Smith, Irvington; Harry Kaiser, New York, second; Fred. Taylor, Newark, third. Time—1:03 2-5.

One-Mile Team Match Race, Professional—Won by Walter Rutt, Germany, and Alfred Grenda, Australia; Alfred Goullet, Australia, and Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, second; A. Jackie Clark, Australia, and Frank Cavanagh, Newark, third. First heat—Time—2:31; second heat—Time—3:03.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by Al Halstead, England, (160 yards;) Lloyd Thomas, Salt Lake City, (70 yards,) second; Joseph Kopsky, Newark, (230 yards,) third. Time—4:06 2-5.

One-Mile Tandem, Open, Professional—Won by Lloyd Thomas, Salt Lake City, and George Cameron, New York; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, and Fred Hill, Boston, second; Alfred Grenda, Australia, and Ernest A. Pye, Australia, third. Time—2:26.

Three-Mile Amateur Handicap—Won by Harry Kaiser, New York, (scratch;) Donald McDougall, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Tommy Smith, Irvington, (scratch,) third. Time—6:13.

Five-Mile Open, Professional—Won by A. Jackie Clark, Australia; Walter Rutt, Germany, second; Alfred Goullet, Australia, third. Time—10:47 2-5.

OARSMEN IN FAST SPINS.

Fine Weather Brings Out Many Crews on Harlem River.

Realizing that little more than a month is left to get their men in shape for the Decoration Day regatta, the coaches of the Harlem colony of rowing clubs were busily engaged in boating their candidates yesterday. Ideal weather brought out an unusual number of old-timers and young aspirants. Shells that have not been used this season were taken from their racks and put to good use during the afternoon and evening workouts.

Under the watchful eye of Coach Schultze and Capt. Froelich, the oarsmen of the Metropolitan Club spent a busy day, many shells leaving the float.

Capt. Jack Nagle of the Harlem Club worked out H. Evans and B. Wilson in the doubles, and John Hughes in the senior singles. Coach Nagle expects Hughes to bring the Harlem Club colors home first in this event.

The Lone Stars and the Bohemian Club also had many shells leaving their floats during the day. Twenty-four men reported to Coach Wallis of the Lone Stars.

Coach Crastil of the Bohemians had out his junior eight and was pleased with the time the men made over the mile and a quarter course. Louis Zoha, Jr., displayed mid-season form in his brushes.

Capt. Crowley of the Nonpareils put out a quadruple sculls and man singles. This was the first actual workout for Crowley's men.

Only juniors responded to the call of Capt. C. F. Meagher of the Union Club. A junior quadruple sculls and eight were sent out. Both crews made good time.

Coach Kunz of the Hudson B. C., despite the rough and choppy water, sent out a number of junior singles, a couple of gigs, one intermediate shell, and a double.

Walkers in Fifteen-Mile Trip.

Forty-two members of the Walkers' Club of America took part in the weekly walk yesterday over a fifteen-mile course on Staten Island. The pedestrians were formed into one squad and all finished in good condition. Members of the club have started hard training for the race to West Point on May 17, and a number of new members are expected to take part in that event. The walk next Sunday will be to Coney Island by way of Fort Hamilton, starting from Flatbush Avenue Station at 9 A. M.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Columbus, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Cleveland, 2.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 12; St. Paul, 5.
St. Paul, 12; Kansas City, 9.
At Milwaukee — Milwaukee-Minneapolis—Rain.

Southern League.

At Mobile—Montgomery, 4; Mobile, 2.
At Nashville—Nashville, 13; Chattanooga, 3.
At Memphis—Atlanta, 6; Memphis, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Birmingham, 2.

Other Baseball Games.

At Rocky Point, R. I.—Philadelphia Athletics, 5; Providence, 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, (Internationals,) 3; Boston, (Nationals,) 2.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, (Eastern,) 5; Lynn, (New England,) 0.

Duryea's Horse Wins in France.

PARIS, April 19.—The Prix de Lutece, an eleven furlong event run at Longchamps today, was won by Herman B. Duryea's bay colt Shannon, by Irish Lad. The stake was $2,400. Mr. Duryea's Hickory finished second in the Prix Rocquart (Produce Stakes,) at a mile and a half. The Prix Rocquart was valued at $6,000.

New American Shell for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—The Yale Rowing Association has placed an order for a new American-made shell for the Blue eight-oar crew. English oars and Belgian oarlocks will be used.

10,000 AUTOS WERE LISTED LAST WEEK

Figures Show Great Increase Over 1913—To Discuss Russian Market.

More than 10,000 automobiles were registered in New York State during last week, according to a statement issued by Mitchell May, Secretary of State. This would bring the total registration since Feb. 1, up to more than 110,000. The figures of the week show an enormous advance over those of the same week of last year, when 5,868 cars were registered. The number is more than double that of the corresponding period in 1912, when 4,035 sets of number plates were issued.

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The Russian trade division of the National Association of Manufacturers will hold, jointly with the Commercial Attaché of the Russian Imperial Embassy at Washington, the Hon. C. J. Medzikhovsky, the second of its newly inaugurated series of open meetings at the offices of the association, 30 Church Street, on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The exportation of passenger automobiles will be discussed, conditions governing the sale of automobiles in Russia, and the principal lines represented there will be described, and any information desired by the local manufacturers intending to enter that market will be furnished.

WANT BOWLING CONGRESS.

Tournament and Convention May Come to New York in 1915.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 19.—The loaded bowling ball is now a thing of the past, for the annual convention of the National Bowling Association here this afternoon adopted a rule providing that hereafter all spheres shall not be unbalanced off the centre more than three ounces, allowing for the boring of the finger holes.

There were radical changes made in the personnel of the officers and Board of Governors, the purpose being to eliminate those who have been inactive. As a result some well-known men were placed on the board. Elmer E. Dungan of Philadelphia was re-elected President. William Cordes of Brooklyn was moved up from Treasurer to First Vice President and Thomas Gamon, Jr., of Philadelphia was elected Treasurer. Major M. W. Gage continues as Secretary.

A committee composed of men who are not from New York was provided by the association for the purpose of conferring with similar committees from the New York Bowling Association and the Merchants' Association of New York with a view to holding the 1915 convention and tournament in the metropolis. Final action was left to the Board of Governors. It was made clear that unless 250 teams could be certainly obtained there was little need of continuing even the most successful competitive championships with financial loss.

EIGHT MATINEE MEETS.

Road Drivers Plan Series of Light Harness Events on Speedway.

The Speedway Drive presented a lively appearance yesterday, when the warm weather brought out many of the amateur drivers for the first time this season. Although there was no attempt at brushing, there were many fast workouts. After the morning's spins the Brush Committee held a meeting at the Road Drivers' Clubhouse and decided to hold eight matinées, beginning Sunday, May 10. Eight cups will be awarded, four to trotters and four to pacers, six of which are presented by horsemen. The following officials were selected: Starter, James Shannon; judges at the finish, John Farley, Dan Nolan, and J. J. Corkery; timers, William Ring and George Reilly.

HICKS TAKES PASTIME RUN.

Mohawk Novice Defeats Good Field Over the Short Course.

The Pastime A. C., favored by ideal weather, held two practice road runs yesterday afternoon. Both events were well contested. T. Hicks of the Mott Haven A. C., a novice, won the four-mile run in 23:10. In the eight-mile event thirty men took part. They represented several Metropolitan A. A. U. organizations. The course was from the Pastime Club house over the Concourse, thence to the Parkway, and return over the same route, with the finish at the clubhouse.

Loughlin Lyceum Games Entries.

Entries for the seven open A. A. U. events on the programme of the Loughlin Lyceum games next Monday night at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, close to-day with Luke Concannon, 84 Herbert Street, Brooklyn, and Dieges & Clust, 20 John Street.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Tickets on sale, opening game, April 23d. New York Baseball Club, 200 Fifth Avenue.

STADIUM A. C. TO OPEN.

Manager Gibson Signs Coffey and Flynn for Thursday Night.

Manager Billy Gibson will open the new Stadium Athletic Club at St. Nicholas Rink on Thursday night, when Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant, and Fireman Jim Flynn will furnish the wind-up. The opening of the Stadium A. C. will be the feature of the week in boxing circles, and will insure good contests during the Summer months. The bout between Coffey and Flynn should be full of action. The fireman is one of the hardest in the list of heavies to beat, and when battling against a man nearly his own weight he will stand up and fight from bell tap to bell tap.

Three ten-round bouts will be staged to-

OUR STAKE IN MEXICO PUT AT $1,057,770,000

Annalist's Estimates Show Mexicans Own $793,187,242 of Property in Their Country.

VARY ON ENGLISH FIGURES

Our Consul Puts British Interest at $321,302,800, but South American Journal Estimate Is $780,525,000.

Joseph B. Gilder, in an article published this morning in The Annalist, gives estimates of the amount of money invested in mines, railroads, Government securities, and all other sources of wealth in Mexico by Americans and citizens of other countries.

A report issued by Consul Marion Letcher at Chihuahua estimates the American-owned property in Mexico at $1,057,770,000. The property of the Mexicans themselves is put at $793,187,242; that which is owned by British subjects, who rank second to Americans in Mexican holdings, is $321,302,800. The British holdings are estimated far higher by The South American Journal, which put the British investments in Mexico on Dec. 31, 1913, at $780,525,000.

The figures given in Consul Letcher's report are based on tables prepared by William H. Seamon, a mining engineer, formerly of Chihuahua, who compiled his estimates from Government and State reports, directories, La Mexiquo, the Mexican Year-Book, and all the most reliable sources available. It is considered the most nearly accurate estimate for 1912, and foreign holdings are hardly likely to have increased in the troublous times since then. Here are Mr. Seamon's detailed estimates:

Classification.	American.	English.	Mexican.
Railway stocks	$235,464,000	$81,237,800	$125,440,000
Railway bonds	408,926,000	87,680,000	12,275,000
Bank stocks	7,850,090	5,000,000	31,950,000
Bank deposits	22,700,000	.....	161,963,042
Mines	223,000,000	43,600,000	7,500,000
Smelters	26,500,00	.....	7,200,000
National bonds	52,000,000	67,000,000	21,000,000
Timber lands	8,100,000	10,300,000	5,600,000
Ranches	3,150,000	2,700,000	14,000,000
Farms	960,000	760,000	47,000,000
Live stock	9,000,000	.....	47,450,000
Houses and personal property	4,500,000	680,000	127,000,000
Cotton mills	.....	450,000	6,000,000
Soap factories, &c.	1,200,000	.....	2,780,000
Tobacco factories	.....	.....	4,712,000
Breweries	800,000	.....	2,822,000
Factories, miscellaneous	9,000,000	2,780,000	3,270,200
Tramways, power and electric light plants	760,000	8,000,000	5,1**,000
Stores, wholesale	2,700,000	110,000	2,800,000
Stores, retail	1,680,000	30,000	71,235,000
Oil business	15,000,000	10,000,000	650,000
Rubber industry	5,000,000	.....	4,560,000
Professional outfits	3,900,000	850,000	1,560,000
Insurance	4,000,000	.....	2,000,000
Theatres	25,000	.....	1,575,000
Hotels	260,000	.....	1,730,000
Institutions, public and semi-public	1,200,000	125,000	74,000,000
Total	$1,057,770,000	$321,302,800	$793,187,242

The Mexican Government controls some of the railroads, and on these lines the Government holds some 50% per cent. of the stock. Of the securities of privately owned lines, American capital holds by far the largest amount, with the English coming second. Investments in oil have been increasingly large even since the series of revolutions began—perhaps because Tampico and Tuxpam, the principal oil districts, are near the coast, and so until recently were fairly safe on account of the proximity of American warships. Dr. James Douglas, who is one of the highest mining authorities in the United States, and knows more about the mining situation in Mexico than probably anyone else, estimates that altogether about 1,100 or 1,200 mines are under foreign control, of which Americans control 57 per cent. Mexico leads the world in the production of silver, is second only to the United States in copper, and comes fifth in gold and lead. Americans are said to hold in their hands about three-fourths of the Mexican copper output and almost all of the lead.

French residents of Mexico have recently been trying to arouse European investors to take action in their own interests, and in a document which they have issued claim that the French investments in the country amount to over $1,000,000,000. Mr. Seamon's report, however, allows France only $143,446,000. French holdings are heaviest in national bonds, in bank stock, where they hold almost as much as the Mexicans, and twice as much as all other foreign nations, and in stores. But their entire investment is quite insignificant in comparison with the enormous amount of American and British money that has been put into railroads and mines.

Of these great American investments most have already suffered very heavily on account of the series of revolutions and the national prejudice engendered by them. The Southern Pacific has been unable to complete or operate the lines on which it had already spent some $40,000,000, the Mexican & Northwestern had just completed a new line when the tie-up came, and the National Railways has been reduced to the point where its earnings were almost annihilated and interest on its bonds had to be paid by the issue of additional securities. Mining interests have also suffered very heavily, in fact, the only American mine owners who seem to have been able to keep on working at something like the former rate are those who have made a policy of employing as few Americans as possible, and making the peons their friends, allies, and employees. In fact, the losses already suffered have been heaviest, on the whole, in exactly the fields in which Americans are most heavily interested. How the investments of various nations will be affected by possible future military operations is, of course, a matter of conjecture.

Meanwhile a sidelight on the shrinkage in the value of Mexican investments caused by the constant war is shown by figures on the trade of the nation in the first five months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913, as compared with a similar period in 1912. Exports dropped from $140,611,483 to $105,970,100 and imports from $77,478,706 to $71,824,368. And the rate of shrinkage was greater in the last month of the period treated than in any before. The United States took about three-fourths of the exports of Mexico in November, 1913, and supplied something over 50 per cent. of the imports.

NEW WEEKLY A RADICAL.

The Republic Will Probably Be the Name Chosen for It.

Herbert Croly, author of "The Promise of American Life," who; it was announced recently, is to be the editor in chief of a new weekly to begin publication next Autumn, outlined yesterday the aims and purposes of the publishers of the magazine. He spent the day at the Roslyn, L. I., home of Willard D. Straight, of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Straight is to be a member of the editorial board of the weekly.

"The magazine, which is to be a weekly review of current political and social events and a discussion of the theories they involve," said Mr. Croly, "is to represent progressive principles, but is to be independent of any party, or individual in politics.

"It will be strongly in favor of woman suffrage, and will devote a good deal of attention to the modern feminist movement in general. A woman has been selected as the assistant editor.

"Summed up, the new publication is to be radically progressive. Though not socialistic, its editorial policy will be to watch all labor movements closely, and to bring out their connection with the politics of the democracy. No fiction will be published, but instead there will be imaginative, humorous and satirical sketches, and criticisms of books, art, and society. The object will be not to lead, but to provoke discussion among readers."

The name, The Republic, would probably be chosen, Mr. Croly said. Sufficient funds to guarantee four years' publication had been obtained.

Veterans Hold Memorial Services.

Memorial services were held yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by New York Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. The Rev. Gustav A. Gerstensen, chaplain of the commandery, preached the sermon, and among those who assisted in the services were Dean Grosvenor, the Rev. George F. Nelson, the Rev. R. E. Jones, the Rev. E. Briggs Nash, and the Rev. Henry F. Hoyt. The names of members who died in the past year were read by the chaplain. They were Brig. Gen. David J. Craigie, Constructor Thomas F. Ruhm, Lieut. Wilson B. Strong, Commodore E. E. Qualtrough, Lieut. Stephen Jenkins, Lieut. W. A. Kenney, and Ensign Price Collier.

SHAKESPEARE SERVICE.

Cathedral of St. John to Keep Poet's Birthday on Thursday.

For the first time in this country a church service in commemoration of William Shakespeare will be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, next Thursday, the 350th anniversary of the playwright's birthday. At the request of the Dean of the Cathedral Cyril Maude will occupy the pulpit and read the Episcopal lesson for the day.

An effort was made to have Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson take charge of the church services, but he wired last night that he would be giving a theatrical performance in Canada that day and could not get to New York. The Actors' Church Alliance will assist in the service.

In several of the city churches yesterday ministers referred to the Shakespeare anniversary from their pulpits, and in the Plymouth Church in the morning the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis preached on "Religious Methods of Shakespeare." His sermon at night was on "The Impulse of Shakespeare on Free Institutions." Next Sunday night at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will preach on "The Religion of Shakespeare."

To-day at the Normal College the Educational Players, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry, will present "A Winter's Tale." There will be celebrations in most of the schools and community centres throughout the week. At the Washington Irving High School on Thursday the students will present an original Shakespeare masque, which was written by the pupils themselves.

The celebration in Central Park, which will be held at the statue of Shakespeare, will also come on Thursday, when Mayor Mitchel will speak and several hundred school children will sing. Percy Mackaye will read an original poem on that occasion, and Robert Mantell and Grace George will also speak. There will also be dances by school children in costume, and children from Mrs. August Belmont's Dramatic League will appear in several scenes from Shakespeare's plays.

CELEBRATES REVERE'S RIDE.

Lexington Begins Three-Day Commemoration of Fight with British.

BOSTON, April 19.—The road traversed by Paul Revere on his famous midnight ride on the eve of the Lexington fight 139 years ago was thronged to-day with sightseers on their way to the historic battle ground. The celebration of Patriot's Day, which this year will embrace three days, was formally opened last night, when lights like those which sent Revere away to warn the populace of the coming of the British were displayed from the belfry of the Old North Church, while exercises of an historical nature were taking place within the building.

The holiday will be generally observed throughout the State to-morrow, but the chief celebration will be in Lexington. Elsewhere sporting events will make up the greater part of the programme.

The Lexington exercises to-day consisted of a commemorative service conducted by a historical society, with addresses by State Senator Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro and the Rev. George M. Butler of Medford. The Lexington Minute Men were guests of honor.

A civic celebration has been arranged by the town for to-morrow. After the ringing of the bells in the morning the school color guard, accompanied by patriotic citizens, will march over the route taken by the British soldiers in 1775, and in the early afternoon there will be a parade which will be reviewed by town officials and invited guests.

RESORTS.

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NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

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LIST 344 PAINTINGS AT PITTSBURGH SHOW

Eighteenth International Exhibition to Open at Carnegie Institute on April 30.

REPRESENTS 13 COUNTRIES

Jury to be Announced on Founder's Day—Names of Artists and Their Pictures.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 19.—The eighteenth annual international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, will open on Thursday, April 30, immediately following the Founder's Day exercises. The press view reception will be held on the evening of April 29.

The paintings shown this year, numbering 344, represent America, Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Scotland, Spain, and Sweden.

The annual international exhibitions at Carnegie Institute are eagerly looked forward to by lovers of art in every part of America; for the annual exhibition held in Pittsburgh is the only one of its kind in the United States. The best exponents of contemporary art from every part of Europe and America are represented. The awards made by the international jury will be announced on Founder's Day.

Following is the list of artists, with the titles of their paintings, included in the exhibition:

Artist.	Title.
Adam, Patrick W.,	Interior: "The Lodge, North Berwick."
Adams, W. Dacres,	"The Monument."
Agthe, Curt.	"At the Spring."
Airy, Anna,	"Mrs. S."
Alexander, John W.,	"Her Birthday."
Allan, Robert W.,	"Away She Goes."
Aman-Jean, Edmond,	"Portrait of the Family of Amen-Jean."
Apol, Armand	"Canal Bank in Flanders."
Ashton, Will,	"The River Seine."
Sarr, Allan,	"Isabel."
Baumgartner, Tomas,	"Lady in Furs."
Beal, Gifford,	"Hudson River Holiday."
Beaux, Cecilia,	"After the Meeting."
Becker, Benno,	"At Lake Como."
Befani, Gennaro,	"St. Guenole, Brittany."
Bell, Robert Anning,	"The South Wind."
Below, George,	"Cliff Dwellers."
Benson, Frank W.,	"Summer Night."
Best, Hans,	"Grandmother and Grandchild."
Betts, Louis,	"William Owen Goodman."
Birch, S. J. Lamorna,	"October: The River Course near Montreuil-sur-Mer."
Birley, Oswald,	"Woman in Rose and Black."
Bishop, Henry.	"The Hillside," "The Saint House."
Bittinger, Charles,	"The Road to the River."
Blanche, Jacque Emile,	"Anniversary."
Blumanschein, Ernest L.,	Semi-Decorative Composition: "The Peacemaker."
Bobrowsky, Grigori,	"Portrait of a Woman."
Boston, Joseph H.,	"The Valley of the Ausable."
Bosnay, Stephen,	"By the River."
Bower, Alexander.	"The White Shore."
Bosnanska, Olga de,	"Portrait of a Man."
Bredin, R. Sloan,	"Midsummer."
Brown, Arnesby,	"In Suffolk."
Brown, Roy,	"The Dunes."
Brown, T. Austen,	"John."
Brownell, Matilda,	"Girl With a Columbine."
Browning, Amy Katherine,	"Lamplight and Chintz" and "The Bath."
Brune, Heinrich.	"Picnic in the Woods."
Bunny, Rupert C. W.,	"Summer Silhouette."
Burmester, Ernst,	"Marka" and "Railroad Bridge."
Butler, Howard Russell,	"Foaming Sea in Moonlight."
Carlson, John F.,	"Grey Woods."
Caro-Delvaille, Henry,	"Slumbering Nature."
Cassatt, Mary,	"Woman and Child With Rose Scarf."
Cassatt, Mary,	"Little Girl Holding a Dog."
Charmaison, Raymond,	"The Northern Flower Beds, Versailles."
Chase, William,	"Still Life," "Fish," and "Master Rowland."
Chicharro, Eduardo,	"Rustics of Castille."
Chimona, Nicolas,	"Hellas" and "The Islands of the Prince."
Churchill, Alfred Vance,	"The Passing Storm."
Ciardi, Beppe,	"Spring Pasturage."
Carenbach, Max,	"Garden."
Clausen, George,	"The Maiden."
Cohen, Lewis,	"A Stronghold of the Seallgers."
Costa, John da,	"The Dancer."
Cottet, Charles,	"Port of Dournenez, Brittany."
Couse, E. Irving,	"Twilight: Taos Pueblo."
Crane, Bruce,	"Last of Winter."
Crane, Frederick,	"Dorset."
Crealock, John,	"The Red Sofa."
Crisp, Arthur,	"Miss Burnett."
Cucuel, Edward,	"The Bath."
Dainerfield, Elliott,	"An Arcadian Huntress."
Dauchez, Andre.	"The Vale."
Davis, Charles H.,	"Noonday Clouds."
Demmler, Fred A.,	"The Black Hat."
Dill, Ludwig,	"Evening: Junipers in Winter."
Dougherty, Paul,	"The Matterhorn," "A Sunlit Moraine," "A Freshening Gale," "No Man's Bay," "Equinoctial Gale," "Rising Fog," Botallack Cove," "Near the Runnel Stone," "Midsummer," "Summer Morning," "Surf Running Off Rocks," "Black Norther," "On a Far-Away Coast," "Low Tide at Evening," "Monte Rosa from Zermatt Glacier," "Evening Calm," "On the Riffelalp," "Gabelhorn from Schwarz-See," "Mussel-Bedded Rocks," "Barnacled Rocks," "At the Base of the Cliff," "Matterhorn: Morning Mists," "The Weisshorn Massif," "The Mischaelhorner," "The Brethhorn," "St. Ives," and "Sunlit Rocks."
Dubois, Georges,	"The Chateau of Versailles," "The Terrace of the Chateau."
Dudley, Frank V.,	"One Winter's Afternoon."
Dufour, Camille,	"Fort St. Andre: Villeneuve, Les Avignon."
Dugdale, Thomas C.,	"Coster Girl and Child."
East, Sir Alfred,	"The Rainbow," "On the River Lee."
Ebert, Charles,	"Early November."
Engel, Otto H.,	"Evening on the Beach."
Esser, Theodor,	"Interior."
Eves, R. G.,	"Denis Neilson-Terry, Esq."
Fanner, Alice,	"Early Morning: Cape Town"; "Sunshine and Breeze in the Solent."
Fearon, Hilda,	"Silver and Green."
Fechin, Nicolas,	"Portrait"; "Portrait in Sunlight."
Fiske, Gertrude,	"Goldfish"; "A Brown Study."
Fjaestad, Gustav A.,	"Silence: Winter."
Foote, Mary,	"Portrait of Miss Matilda Brownell."
Foote, Will Howe,	"Interior."
Forbes, Stanhope A.,	"An Autumnal Load."
Foster, Ben,	"Summer Night."
Friesecke, Frederic Carl,	"Before Her Appearance."
Fry, Marshall,	"Spring Night."
Garber, Daniel,	"September Fields"; "Quarry"; "Evening."
Genth, Lillian,	"Fount of Life"; "Summer Afternoon."
Gilsoul, Victor,	"La Meuse at Rotterdam."
Glehn, W. G. von,	"The Picnic."
Goehler, Hermann,	"Schloss Monrepos"; "Schloss Favorite."
Gorson, A. H.,	"Early Evening"; "Mills at Night."
Grabach, John R.,	"Connecticut River Near Deerfield."
Granville-Smith, W.,	"Regatta Day"; "Clearing Mists."
Grassel, Franz,	"Ducks on the Bank."
Griffin, Walter,	"Church St. Trovaso, Venice."
Hacker, Arthur,	"Phyllis."
Hallman, Johanna K. W.,	"To Market in the West Indies."
*Hale, Philip L.,	"Portrait."
Halford, C.,	"Spring Song."
Hambuechen, Wilhelm,	"Early Autumn Morning."
*Haggin, Ben Ali,	"Gloria."
Hamilton, J. McLure,	"Portrait of General Booth."
Harris-Brown, H.,	"Mrs. Inez Anderton."
Harrison, Birge,	"The Red Saw-Mill."
Hassam, Childe,	"The Morning Room"; "Venetian Glass."
Hatch, Emily Nichols,	"Rosamond Enters."
Hawthorne, Charles,	"Adoration."
Hayley-Lever, Richard,	"Harbor; St. Ives, Cornwall."
Hayward, Alfred,	"La Reverie."
Hecht, Victor D.,	"Portrait of Mrs. Irving Stern."
Hellwag, Rudolf,	"The Pool of London."
Hemy, C. Napier,	"Fifty Years Ago: A New York Liner."
Henri, Robert,	"Thomas in His Red Coat."
Hildebrandt, H. L.,	"Laurel."
Holmboe, Thoralf,	"Elder Ducks."
Hopkins, James R.,	"Coquetry."
How, Beatrice,	"Woman and Child."
Hubner, Ulrich,	"Clear Weather."
Hughes-Stanton, H.,	"Fort St. Andre: Villeneuve, Les Avignons, France."
Huys, Modeste,	"Summer Pleasures," "Hay Harvest."
Irvine, Wilson,	"The Broken Dam."
Jack, Richard,	"The String Quartet."
Jamieson, Alexander,	"Silence." "Katherine, Her First Portrait."
Johansen, John C.,	"Approaching Storm."
Junghanns, Julius Paul,	"A Memory of Tirol."
Kaiser, Richard,	"From an Old Park."
Keller, H. G.,	"Wisdom and Destiny."
Kemble, Sergeant,	"A Child and a Mirror."
Kips, Erich.	"To Wander, to Wander"; "Steamer in Dock, Hamburg."
Knight, Laura,	"The Governess."
Knirr, Heinrich.	"Self-Portrait."
Krol, Leon,	"West Shore Terminal."
Lamber, George W.,	"A Modern Melpomene."
Lang, Annie Traquair,	"From My Window: Venice"; "The Japanese Kimono."
Lathrop, W. L.,	"Old House in the Hills."
La Touche, Gaston,	"The Ford"; "The Difficult Crossing."
Lawson, Ernest,	"Winter on the Heights."
Leader, B. Eastlake,	"Moonlight After Rain."
Lee, Sydney,	"Tourbillon."
Le Sidener, Henri,	"Moonlight."
Lie, Jonas,	"The City Ice-Bound."
Lindner, Moffat,	"Sunshine After Shower: Holland."
McLane, M. Lean,	"Portraits: Virginia and Stanton Arnold; Group: Mother and Children."
Maaref, Marius van der,	"Idleness."
Macarthur, Lindsay G.,	"A Glimpse of Sunlight."
Mackie, Charles H.,	"The Bridge of Sighs, Venice."
Macpherson, Margaret R.,	Still Life: "December Sun."
Makowsky, Alexander,	"Profile."
Mann, Harrington,	"Annabel."
Mariani, Pompeo,	"Sussurri."
Martin, Henri J. G.,	"Under the Pergola in Summer," "The Village of Labastide."
Martinez-Cubells y Ruiz, Enrique,	"Fisherman of the Cantabrique."
Maufra, Maxim,	"Oyster Beds: la Trinite sur Mer, Morbihan." "Coast of l'Esterel."
Melchers, Gari,	"In the Studio," "The Open Door."
Meyn, George Ludwig,	"Frau v. Cotta."
Miller, Richard E.,	"Waiting."
Milner, Fred,	"Picquigny on the Somme."
Mitchell, C. L.,	"The Interior of the Eastern Highland of Scotland."
Molsset, Marthe,	"Palace of Fontainebleau."
Molarsky, Morris,	"Arrangement in Pink and Gray."
Monet, Claude,	"Sunset." "Water Lilies."
Mora, F. Luis,	"In Costume."
Morrice, James W.,	"The Environs of Tangiers."
Muendel, George F.,	"The Darien Road."
Muhrman, Henry,	"Kew Bridge," "Grain and Clouds."
Muller, Peter Paul,	"Thousand-Year-Old Oaks."
Muller, Richard,	"Leimer's Goat."
Munnings, A. J.,	"Cow and Calf."
Murphy, J. Francis,	"Grey and Cold."
Neuhuys, Albert,	"Bread and Butter."
Newbery, Francis H.,	"The Oriental."
Newton, Parker,	"The Bend of the River," "Down East."
Nicholson, William,	"Ginny as Infanta," "Lustre and Gloss."
Nordell, Carl,	"The Pink Scarf."
Nourse, Elizabeth,	"Little Girls in White."
Ochtman, Leonard,	"The Brook in Spring."
Olsen, Olaf,	"Channel Pier: Moonlight," "Squally Weather."
O'Lynch de Lynch Town,	Charles, "Zugspitz Group from Kransberd, near Mittenwald."
Pearce, Jules,	"On the Quays."
Parker, Lawton,	"Idleness."
Parshall, Dewitt,	"The Great Abyss."
Paxton, William,	"The Morning Paper."
Pearce, Edgar L.,	"Portrait."
Pearson, Joseph T., Jr.,	"Spring"; "Landscape."
Pelle, E. M.,	"A Wet Day at Canfield Thrift."
Perrine, Van Dearing,	"Night Landscape."
Pietzsch, Richard,	"Spring in the Bavarian Foothills."
Pooke, Marion L.,	"Gloria."
Preisler, Jan,	"Marchenmotiv."
Priestman, Bertram,	"The Valley of the Stour."
Prinet, Rene-Xavier,	"The Author."
Putz, Leo,	"The Shore."
Ravlin, Grace,	"Gate of the Grand Socco, Tangier."
Redfield, Edward W.,	"The Village in Winter"; "The Mountain and Brook."
Reuterdahl, Henry,	"Palisades: Spring."
Richardson, Margaret F.,	"Portrait of Mr. Henry Hammond Ahl."
Ritschel, William,	"Winter Gales: Monegan Island."
Riviere, Briton,	"Treasures."
Robinson, William,	"The Vista."
Roche, Alexander,	"In Springtime."
Rook, Edward F.,	"Dish of Fruit."
Rosen, Charles,	"Ice Bound Coast"; "Bluff Point."
Rosenthal, Albert,	"Mrs. Albert Rosenthal"; "Priscilla."
Ruch, Jacques,	"Flock of Goats in the Alps."
Rush, Olive,	"Morning in Washington Square."
Ryder, Chauncey F.,	"The Ox Team."
Sargent, Louis,	"The Triton."
Sauter, George,	"In the Noonlight"; "Mrs. Penelope Wheeler."
Schanze, Clemens Oscar,	"Portrait of Woman in Black."
Schille, Carl,	"Virginia Summer."
Schmidt, Albert H.,	"Winter."
Schofield, W. Elmer,	"The Hill Country."
Schultheiss, Karl Max,	"In March."
Seyffert, Leopold G.,	"Portrait of Mrs. W. T. Johnson"; "Portrait Sketch."
Sims, Charles,	"The Month of Mary."
Sluiter, Willy,	"Autumn Day."
Smedley, W. T.,	"Fifteen Love."
Sotter, George W.,	"Evening"; "A Hill Road."
Sparks, A. W.,	"Rankin Mills."
Speed, Harold,	"Margaret Morris in Her Dance, 'A Nocturne.'"
Speicher, Eugene,	"Portrait."
Spencer, Robert,	"The Grey Mills"; and "Spring."
Stacey, John F.,	"Midsummer."
Stevens, W. Lester,	"Quarry at Rockport."
Streeton, Arthur,	"The Valley of Sir Richard Arkwright."
Stuck, Franz von,	"Summer Night."
Symons, Gardner,	"Snowy Banks: Through Snow Clad Hills and Valley."
Talmage, Algernon,	"Silver Afternoons: The Dancer."
Tanner, Henry O.,	"The Miraculous Haul of Fishes."
Taylor, A. Chevallier,	"Sir Edward Poynter: The Quiet Hour."
Taylor, Charles Jay,	"Sandy Creek."
Ter Hell, Willy,	"Inland Sea."
Thedy, Max,	"Dutch Girl."
Thompson, George Albert,	"February Morning."
Thor, Walter,	"Young Girl."
Titcomb, M. Bradish,	"Verandah: Lyme, Connecticut."
Torrey, Elliot,	"Child Portrait."
Tuke, Henry S.,	"Genoa."
Turner, Helen M.,	"Summer."
Tyson, Carroll,	"Before Moonrise."
Van der Weyden, Harry,	"The Peace of Evening."
Vierin, Emmanuel,	"Evening Sun."
Volk, Douglas,	"Mrs. Ezra E. Bridge."
Volkerling, Herman,	"Portrait."
Volkman, Hans von,	"Harvest."
Vonnoh, Robert W.,	"The Green Bow: Daniel Chester French."
Vytlacil, Vaclav,	"Writing."
Wager, Fred,	"Winter Afternoon."
Wolcott, H. M.,	"The Blue Bird."
Walker, Horatio,	"Milking: Evening."
Wardle, Arthur,	"Polar Bears."
Warner, Everett L.,	"Brooklyn Bridge."
Waterlow, Sir Ernest A.,	"The Schilthorn in Winter, Switzerland."
Watson, George Spencer,	"Hilda and Maggie."
Waugh, Frederick J.,	"Moon Patch."
Weir, J. Alden,	"Connecticut Grain Field," "A White Oak." "Fall Pasture."
Wendt, William,	"Tahoma the Silent."
Wenk, Albert,	"Stormy Sea."
White, Henry C.,	"October Morning."
Whitney, Beatrice,	"Odalisque."
Wiggers, Derk,	"Rising Moon."
Wiles, Irving R.,	"Mrs. Irving R. Wiles."
Withers, Alfred,	"The Building of the House."
Woodbury, Charles H.,	"The Rainbow."
Young, Charles Morris,	"Wistaria," "My House in Winter."
Zaroubine, Victor,	"Clouds."
Ziegler, Carl,	"Portrait Study of a Child."
Zugel, Henrich.	"In the Rhine Meadows."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices at 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

12,930. RAILWAY CONCESSION AND CONSTRUCTION.—Proposals are requested by the Office of Public Works of Spain for the concession and construction of a strategic railway from Pentevedra to Ribadavia, whose capital, on which the Govt is to guarantee 5 per cent. interest, is $8,570,040. Plans and specifications, together with details of the rolling stock required, are on file in the Ministerio de Fomento, Seccion de Ferrocarriles, Madrid, Spain, where they may be seen. Proposals must be submitted through a local agent or representative before May 18.

12,931. AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.—An engraver and dealer in office supplies in a European city wishes to get in touch with an Am. mfr. of automatic numbering machines.

12,932. VEHICLES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—A business firm in Canada desires to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. of vehicles and agricultural implements desiring representation in Western Canada.

12,933. MINING MACHINERY.—A foreign mining company intends to install at its mines electrically driven air compressors and pneumatic hammers for boring lead ore.

12,934. OFFICE AND GROCERY SPECIALTIES.—A resident of a Canadian city is opening a manufacturers' agency. He desires to get in touch with mfrs. in the U. S. of office and grocery specialties who desire representation in that country.

12,935. BOOTS AND SHOES.—A resident in India desires to be placed in communication with Am. mfrs. of boots and shoes, with the view of representing them in that market.

12,936. SANITARY MILK BOTTLES AND STOPPERS.—A commission merchant in the W. Indies is interested in obtaining catalogues of milk bottles with sanitary stoppers.

12,937. CORNSTARCH AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS.—A Belgian merchant, who for years has been doing an extensive business in cereal foods, is anxious to get the sole agency for Belgium to sell Am. cornstarch and other food products made from Am. corn.

12,938. CAUSTIC SODA.—An importing firm in Canada desires to get in touch with Am. mfrs. of caustic soda for the purpose of acting as agent or making direct purchases.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.

REAL COST OF SELLING GOODS

How Much Bookkeeping, Credit, and Delivery Figure in the Calculations.

CHARGES BY PERCENTAGE

Various Details That Have to be Considered in Arriving at Correct Results.

Considerable attention has been aroused by the publication of the articles in THE TIMES relating to the cost of selling goods. The so-called "overhead" expenses, it was shown, averaged 23.81 per cent. of the sales. Letters have been received by this paper asking for more details on specific features. The points are embodied in requests for particulars on the average percentage for running the three departments of bookkeeping, credit, and delivery.

Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, accountants for the National Retail Dry Goods Association, who were asked about these particulars, said that the average percentage to sales for these expenses outside of the very large department stores in the leading cities are: Bookkeeping, and auditing, ⅜ to 1½ per cent.; credit, ⅜ to 1 per cent., and delivery, 1 to 2 per cent. Under bookkeeping the accountants say the expenses which should be considered are the salaries of the bookkeepers and assistants, cost of supplies, printed matter and postage in connection with the invoicing and statements, salaries of bill clerks, maintenance of billing machines and other office appliances, a proportion of the rent, heat, light, and all other upkeep expenses of the establishment based upon space occupied, together with a proportion of such general items as telephone and other interior communication service, salaries of cashiers, &c.

With the expenses classified as part of the credit department in many of the smaller retail stores no separate distribution is made of the credit department overhead for the reason that the bookkeepers themselves furnish considerable of the credit information and keep a close oversight on the past due or slow accounts. At the same time in every large department store where the credit department is an important factor and expensive in its operation a separate distribution is made of salaries, floor space, stenographic service, supplies, postage, and similar items just as any other department would be charged. Speaking of this one of the accountants said:

"In some of the larger retail establishments very close attention is given to elaborate credit files. Many stores have arrangements for special credit information men, and a special credit employes to devote all of their time in gathering credit information about customers, whose accounts are considered of a doubtful nature. Some of the large stores go so far as to make inquiry in the neighborhood where the customer lives regarding habits, local standing with the grocer, butcher, &c., and the credit files in these instances become elaborate records of the habits, associations and general standing of the customer. It is becoming more and more a general rule for large department stores and other retail stores to exchange credit information, and there is a very close co-operation in the larger cities with the retail credit associations which have in many instances relieved the stores of the necessity of duplicating credit information by keeping this information for immediate telephone use by the members upon the payment of an annual fee.

"A great many of the large retail stores pride themselves upon their small percentage of bankrupt bad accounts, which losses are computed upon the annual volume of business. Many stores have adopted a policy of basing their annual percentage of loss from bad accounts over their experience of a period of years, and the credit department is given this percentage of experience as past losses, which they always endeavor to improve. In some stores, where a fixed percentage of loss based upon an experience of years is maintained, the credit department is charged directly with any increase in losses during a specific year, and in computing the overhead charges to the various merchandise departments a proportion of loss for bad accounts is considered as a part of the cost of doing business for each specific department, based upon the sales."

The matter of reducing the percentage of loss from bad accounts to a low point is receiving the active attention of the officials of all of the leading retail stores at the present time. Many new methods are being tried out. In the larger cities it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the stores could be relieved of a considerable portion of the expense of maintaining elaborate credit files through a central credit department, to which a large number of stores could contribute in maintaining the expense of operation. In other cases, particular stores prefer not to exchange credit information, and therefore the expense of credit departments has come to be a considerable factor.

It is recommended that a monthly percentage of reserve be set aside on the books as a cost of doing business, this reserve to be based upon an average per cent. of losses and the bad accounts when determined, should be charged against such reserve. This prevents the accumulation of a large volume of bad accounts, and permits the store to have a more accurate statement of its financial affairs. It is suggested that when doubtful accounts are charged off they should still be actively followed up in the matter of collections, and that for the purpose of business these are usually charged to separate ledgers called "suspense ledgers."

As to the cost of delivery the consensus of opinion as voiced by the firm of public accountants quoted above is that delivery charges should properly be charged to the various merchandise departments in relation to their volume of business. Many concerns have adopted various methods to accomplish the result of dividing the delivery expenses, one of which coming into more general use is that of distributing these expenses on the basis of the number of bundles or packages delivered over the various departments. Other methods equally as good, and based on local conditions and the method of delivery, are used, all for the purpose of distributing this expense on a fair basis to each of the several departments.

Relative to the specific items which enter into delivery cost, the accountants hold that all expense items having to do with the operation and maintenance of teams, automobiles, motor cycles, carts, &c., carfares for special delivery, parcel post charges, and all salaries in connection with the service should be included as well as depreciation of the equipment, which should be liberal. Many incidental expenses must be considered in this connection, such as cost of licenses, all kinds of insurance, claims, supplies, &c. In other words, there should be included in ascertaining the cost of the del

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Taking a very broad view of the stock market, it may be said that the recovery through January and the early days of February reflected the great change for the better which the turn of the year brought in the money market, and the hope of a quick revival in trade. The decline which has since come about may in a similarly broad estimate of the case be looked upon as the result of disappointment of the hope of an early upturn in general business and as the discounting of the trade position which at present lies before the country. Thus considered a variety of matters which have been topics of active discussion in the financial district lose a good part of their importance, excepting as incidents or contributing influences in the broad situation of trade which governs the great movements of the markets. One of the questions which such a presentation of the case suggests is whether or not this discounting process has been carried sufficiently far to warrant the expectation that security values will soon begin to reflect the opposite process of discounting the revival in trade which is sure to follow the present period of reaction. The answer to that question presents many practical difficulties for the reason, among others, that unknown factors will help to determine the duration of the present trade recession.

But without attempting a direct answer to that question, there are some outstanding facts which are well worth considering in connection with the movement which has lately been underway in prices. It is necessary in such times as these to distinguish clearly between the market position of those stocks which are governed primarily by general influences and the position of those whose status is to be considered in the light of special rather than of general influences. The violent breaks which occurred in some stocks in the late trading last week, with no correspondingly sharp movement in the market as a whole, illustrate the point and suggest its significance. With this reservation, it is worth considering that since the general average of quotations last stood at the level which they reached on Saturday, after nine consecutive days of declines, a good deal has happened which tends to cure the conditions which made possible the decline which the market has been suffering. The liquidation of labor which unfortunately is a necessary incident of the corrective process, has now for some time been under way; and railroads and other corporations have seized in very practical fashion upon the problem of the encroachment of expenses upon gross revenue by lowering expenses wherever possible. There has thus been set at work a force much stronger in its corrective influence, viewing the case fundamentally, than would be an increase in freight rates—an adjustment superimposed upon the structure, so to speak, instead of being applied at its foundation. If too much money was spent in the past, the most efficient way of correcting that is by spending less money in the present. Such a movement cannot so nicely be adjusted as to avoid dislocations which bring hardships, and these hardships the country is now undergoing in the shape of reduced trade and increased unemployment. If we attempt, however, to consider the problem in its broad aspects, it must be recognized that the foundations are thus being laid for another forward movement, which will be substantial and prolonged in something like direct proportion to the thoroughness with which the cure is applied.

So it may be said that, looking to future opportunities, the economic situation has been improving, while the stock market has been declining. The break in prices, besides carrying the average of quotations to the lowest figures recorded since Dec. 24 last, has brought some leading issues well below the December level. This downward movement on one hand has been retarded by the very great ease in money. On the other it has been accelerated by the depressed state of financial sentiment, which has, perhaps, taken too little count of the better things which unquestionably lie ahead, while laying great emphasis on the difficulties with which business is for the time contending. It would be rash to predict that further readjustments in the stock market may not be necessary, but on the other hand due importance should be allowed to the fact that to a greater extent than for many years past business enterprises are squarely meeting the issues involved. That is of hopeful augury, even though it involves temporary hardship. Those who take a long look forward are already laying emphasis on the view that existing trade conditions have exerted an effect upon public sentiment which ultimately will be reflected favorably in the attitude of Government. The grave disadvantages of political interference with business as distinguished from proper Governmental supervision will be brought home, it is argued, to those with whom it rests to determine the relation between Government and business. The change cannot, perhaps, come about suddenly, but it is counted on to come about surely.

If the business situation is allowed to take its normal course there is no reason for misgivings regarding the future. There can be no possible doubt of the recuperative energy of the country. That energy will make itself felt despite opposition, but its progress will be more slow or more rapid according to the degree of natural freedom which is left to it. Excellent crops such as are now promised will prove a sustaining and uplifting force of great power, but the benefit which trade will derive from them will none the less depend in some measure upon the degree of wisdom to business. So, too, the incentive to invest capital can be increased by broad-minded Governmental policy, or diminished by an excess of zeal for regulation, which may seem to the investor to put too great a handicap on the profitable employment of his funds. Just now there is unquestionably much need of reassuring and encouraging existing and prospective investors in railroad enterprises. Possibly there are other ways of giving that encouragement and reassurance, but none other would seem as efficient in that direction as would be the grant of the rate increase for which the railroads have petitioned. That is needed as much for the purpose of encouraging the investor at home and abroad as for the direct benefit to the railways themselves.

It was seen last week in the response to the New York City bond offering that great sums are available for investment, but it was also made plain to those who followed the situation closely that for reasons not unconnected with the Governmental attitude toward business questions New York City bonds and other similar issues were being given a more than normal preference over the obligations of business undertakings. That is not as it should be or as it would be if the investing world were surer of fair treatment at the hands of Government. But here again there are those who feel convinced that this fair treatment will be all the more assured as current events are followed to their natural sequel. Important items of financing are being arranged, but very much less money is being sought for new work than there ought to be in view of the natural opportunities which this country still offers in such abundance. Both the New York Central financing, which was arranged last week, and the New Haven financing, which is expected to be formally announced today, are expected to contribute in important degree to the solidifying of the financial position of those properties, among other ways by replacing temporary securities by more permanent issues or by actually reducing capital obligations. These were among last week's contributions to constructive effort, which is proceeding all the while, even though of late it has gone on in subdued fashion.

In a closer view of financial events the Mexican situation loomed large in last week's stock market discussion, although events in our relations with our war-wrought neighbor were viewed very calmly in the financial district. This was in part due to the fact that the happenings under most immediate discussion were not regarded as anything more than incidents of a much greater problem. The adverse turn which the Mexican news took on one or two days early in the week, and again at its close, contributed to the weakness of the market, but was not the dominant factor. So far as the character of the week's trading was concerned it seemed plain that there was a considerable amount of actual liquidation, particularly in the stocks which suffered severe decline, but there was also the appearance of much pressure from purely professional quarters. Prices were depressed, though the floating supply of stock was seemingly not very largely increased. Few, however, professed to believe that investors as a body were yet regarding the break in prices as a welcome opportunity. At some stage or other of such a market as that which we are now having the decline comes to be viewed in the light of an opportunity having regard to the prospects for the future. For that, perhaps, there is needed a somewhat more clearly defined estimate of the early trade outlook, but at least attention is commanded by the extent of the decline which has already occurred. So far as the immediate position is concerned the fact that there have been nine successive days of decline is possibly not without significance in respect to the next stage of the market.

LONDON MORE CONFIDENT.

Hopes for Cheaper Money on Fall in Bar Gold—Markets Quiet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 19.—At the close of the week there was a slight improvement evident and confidence appeared to be returning after a depressed week. Sentiment was better on the expectation of quieter home politics, the end of the Yorkshire coal strike, fine weather for crops, continuous trade activity, and the deceptive prospects of a settlement of the quarrel between the United States and Mexico.

Even more important than this was the fall of ½d. in the price of bar gold, and the rise in Paris exchange, showing a decreasing demand from the Continent for gold, with a drop in the discount rate. Two per cent. money was abundant, and the city is returning to the belief that a period of cheaper money is coming.

The stock markets remained very quiet, with oil specialities only in demand.

The firmness of exchange helped Brazilian securities. Japanese bonds were strong with the formation of a new Ministry.

Rubber shares were firm on the rise in rubber to 3s. a pound. The Mexican troubles weakened the copper metal market and copper shares. South African gold shares were consistently firm, with some tentative speculation.

Of the City of Montreal 4½ per cent. loan 37 per cent. was left for the underwriters. It is now quoted at 114 premium.

DULLNESS IN PARIS.

Feeling About Balkans Better—Big Turkish Issue Pending.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 19.—The mid-April settlement at this centre began on Tuesday with a normal procedure. The volume exceedingly small. In some departments a bear position was plainly evident.

Feeling regarding the Balkan situation improved. An offering of 500,000,000 francs 5 per cent. Turkish Government bonds, which will be announced here next week, sealed a highly important treaty between France and Turkey, by the terms of which very valuable railway and harbor concessions in Asia Minor go to this country, to counteract those given to Germany and Italy.

The week was exceedingly dull in trading circles. The inactivity on Friday and Saturday was record breaking.

The only feature of the week was the weakness in Rios, owing to the decline of the metal market and the uncertain position of New York. The resumption of weakness in Brazilian rails indicated that the Brazil loan negotiations had come to a standstill. The buoyancy of gold mining stocks at London proved helpful here.

It was said on good authority that the heavy payments due at St. Petersburg at the end of March were met principally through the assistance of English banks in making liberal advances on French bank bills having Russian bills as collateral. This would explain the momentary fall to 25 francs 14 centimes in the English check rate, despite the Bank of France's continued gold drainings in London.

BERLIN TRADING NARROW.

Boerse Unaffected by Easy Money—Overload of New Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 19—Trading all week was extremely narrow, with price changes nearly all fractional. Business was very dull until Friday, when Huerta's agreement to salute caused a rally. This caused a sharp recovery in Canadian Pacific, which had been hotly attacked by bears, but the downward movement was resumed yesterday. Home industrials were steadier, however, upon the report of the improving demand for coal and the cessation of price declines in the iron trade.

The best feature of the week was the easy tendency of money, which, however, scarcely affected the Boerse. The offerings of money were more abundant and the Reichsbank movement more satisfactory. The bank recently received $1,200,000 in gold from Brazil, consisting partly of eagles.

Easy money caused a fairly firm market for home loans.

Mexican securities recovered strongly on Friday, but dropped yesterday because of Huerta's dallying. Steamship shares showed some activity Thursday and Friday, but closed the week slightly lower.

The market gives the constant impression of being overloaded with new securities. Outsiders strictly abstain from trading, failing to find that industrial and commercial factors encourage the expectation of higher prices.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 13	1.00⅝	99⅞	95¼	95⅛
April 14	1.00¼	99⅝	95¼	94⅞
April 15	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	..	..
April 16	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	..	..
April 17	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	95⅛	95⅛
April 18	1.00¼	1.00	95	94⅞
Week's range	1.00⅞	99⅝	95⅛	94⅞

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 13	92	91	87	86¼	86½	86
April 14	92¼	91	86⅝	85⅞	86⅝	85⅛
April 15	92⅜	92⅛	86⅞	86⅜	86⅝	86
April 16	92⅝	92⅛	86⅝	86⅛	86¼	85⅝
April 17	92¼	91⅞	86⅝	86⅛	86¼	86
April 18	91¾	91⅛	85⅞	85⅛	86¼	85⅛
Week's range	92⅝	91	87	85⅛	86⅝	85⅛

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 13	68¾	67⅛	67⅝	66¾	67⅛	66
April 14	67⅝	66⅜	66⅝	65⅞	66¼	65¼
April 15	68⅜	67⅛	67	66¼	66¼	64⅞
April 16	67⅞	68¼	66¼	65⅝	65¾	64⅝
April 17	65¾	65¼	65	64	65	63¼
April 18	65⅞	63¼	65⅞	64⅛	64⅝	63¼
Week's range	68⅜	63¼	67⅝	64⅛	67⅛	63¼

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 13	38¼	37¼	38⅝	37⅜	37¼	36¼
April 14	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	36⅜	36⅜	35⅝
April 15	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	37	36⅝	35⅞
April 16	37⅛	36⅜	37⅜	37	36½	36⅛
April 17	37¼	36⅛	37⅜	37	36½	35⅞
April 18	37	36⅜	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	35⅛
Week's range	38¼	36⅛	38⅜	35⅞	37¼	35⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 13	10.52	10.50	10.72	10.70
April 14	10.52	10.47	10.70	10.65
April 15	10.45	10.32	10.65	10.50
April 16	10.30	10.15	10.47	10.37
April 17	10.25	10.12	10.42	10.30
April 18	10.25	10.20	10.45	10.40
Week's range	10.52	10.12	10.72	10.50

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 13	11.15	11.12	11.32	11.30
April 14	11.15	11.10	11.32	11.30
April 15	11.07	10.90	11.30	11.15
April 16	10.95	10.82	11.17	11.00
April 17	10.90	10.85	11.10	11.02
April 18	10.97	10.90	11.17	11.07
Week's range	11.15	10.82	11.32	11.00

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 13	20.92	20.80	20.97	20.85
April 14	20.85	20.75	20.90	20.77
April 15	20.75	20.32	20.75	20.37
April 16	20.37	19.90	20.37	19.90
April 17	20.00	19.77	20.02	19.85
April 18	20.12	20.02	20.17	20.00
Week's range	20.92	19.77	20.97	19.85

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
April 13	12.68	12.62	12.41	12.35	11.66	11.61
April 14	12.68	12.40	12.42	12.26	11.66	11.52
April 15	12.42	12.31	12.30	12.20	11.60	11.49
April 16	12.43	12.27	12.35	12.23	11.66	11.56
April 17	12.55	12.43	12.39	12.30	11.67	11.59
April 18	12.55	12.40	12.39	12.23	11.63	11.51
Wk's rge.	12.68	12.31	12.42	12.20	11.66	11.49

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following table are given the stocks in which no transactions have occurred in the current year, together with the last price in 1913 at which a sale was made and the bid and asked price on Saturday last:

	Last Price.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
American Coal	75	55	97
American Tobacco pf	99¾	..	..
American Water Works pf	92	..	..
Associated Merch. 1st pf	93	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	116½	116¼	130
Central Coal & Coke	50¾	..	..
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	66	..	..
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	131	125	150
Consolidation Coal, Md	103¼	..	..
Cuban-American Sugar pf	90	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	55	..
Du Pont Powder pf	98	..	..
Int. M. pf. vot. tr. cfs. ext.	85	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	7	4	8
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	45	35	..
Lake Shore	126	..	..
Michigan Central	170	..	190
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	102	92	106
New York Dock	8	5	20
New York & Harlem	300	..	..
New York State Railways	50¾	..	..
Phelps, Dodge & Co	185¾	170	..
Philadelphia Co	87½	82	88
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi	157	..	..
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stock cfs.	78	..	78
St. J. & Grand Isl., 1st pf	45	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new cfs.	30	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	40¾	..	..
South Porto Rico Sugar pf	105	..	104
St. P., M. & O. cfs. fr. cfs.	125½	70½	77
Toledo, Railways & Light	2	..	..
Twin City R. T. pf	100	120½	..
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	57	50	55
U. S. Rub. & Reclaiming	3	..	12
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	45	..	61

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call. Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
April 13	1¼	2¼@2½	2½@3	3@3½
April 14	1¼	2¼@2½	2½@2½	3@3½
April 15	1¼	2½@2¾	2½@3	3@3½
April 16	1¼@2	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3½
April 17	1¼@2	2½@2¾	3	3
Week's range:				
High	2	1¾	2¾	3 3¼
Low	1¼	1¾	2½	2¾ 3
Same week last year:				
High	3¼	3¾	4¼	4½ 4¾
Low	2¼	2¾	4	4¼ 4½

Year to Date.—On call, 1¼@10; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 2½@4¾; 90 days, 2¾@4¾; six months, 3@4¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 2@7; renewal rate, 3; 60 days, 3¼@6½; 90 days, 3¾@6; six months, 4@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
April 13	1 15-16	1⅞	2¾	2¾
April 14	1 15-16	1 15-16@2	2¾	2¾
April 15	2	2	2¾	2¾
April 16	2 1-16	2⅛@2 3-16	2¾	2¾
April 17	2	2 1-16@2⅛	2¾	2¾
April 18	2	2 1-16@2⅛	2¾	2¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4½	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Mar. 19, 1914
Bank of Bombay	6	Jan. 15, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
April 13	$4.8695	$4.8690	$4.8685	$4.8725 $4.8765
April 14	4.8685	4.8680	4.8680	4.8525 4.87
April 15	4.8680	4.8675	4.8690	4.8525 4.87
April 16	4.8695	4.8685	4.8695	4.8525 4.8715
April 17	4.8705	4.8695	4.8703	4.8525 4.8725
April 18	4.8705	4.8705	4.8705	4.8525 4.8725

Week's range—

	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
High	$4.8705	$4.8525	$4.8725
Low	4.8675	4.8525	4.87
Same week last year—			
High	4.8680	4.8320	4.8705
Low	4.8625	4.8295	4.8670
From January 1—			
High	4.8695	4.8525	4.8720
Low	4.8533	4.82	4.8555
Same period last year—			
High	4.88	4.8380	4.8870
Low	4.8570	4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 13	Par	*5c	*20c	*30c
April 14	Par	Par	*25c	*25c
April 15	Par	Par	*25c	*25c
April 16	Par	Par	*30c	*20c
April 17	Par	Par	*30c	*20c
April 18	Par	Par	*30c	*20c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. P.	Madrid. Geld.	Lisbon. Prem.
April 13	25 16	20 44½	..	..
April 14	25 14½	20 45½	6.10	18.00
April 15	25 14½	20 45	6.00	18.00
April 16	25 15½	20 45	6.20	18.00
April 17	25 16	20 45	6.20	18.00
April 18	25 16	20 45⅝	6.20	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
April 13	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
April 14	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
April 15	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
April 16	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
April 17	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
April 18	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
April 14	76⅛	86f 80c	77	87
April 15	76	86f 55c	77	87
April 16	75 11-16	86f 67½c	77	87½
April 17	75⅝	86f 67½c	77	87½
April 18	75⅝	86f 62½c	77	87½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 18, 1914.

1,370	Alask. G. M.	24	27⅛	24 27
70	Allis-C. Mfg.	10⅜	10⅜	9⅝ 9⅝
22,660	Amal. Cop.	73½	75⅜	72½ 73⅛
130	Am. B. Sug.	22⅞	22⅞	21½ 22
7,630	Am. Can	25¼	25½	24⅝ 25⅛
100	Am. C. & F. pf	49⅝	49⅞	49½ 49½
110	Am. Cot. Oil	42	42⅛	40⅝ 41⅝
540	Am. Ice Sec.	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝ 29
40	Am. Loco.	32	32	31¼ 31¾
2,370	Am. S. & R.	68½	68⅝	65⅝ 66
80	Am. Sug Ref.	99⅝	100	99½ 99½
110	Am. T. & T.	120½	120½	119½ 120½
440	Am. Cop. Co.	34⅜	34⅜	33⅝ 34
250	A., T. & S. F.	96½	99⅜	95½ 96½
1,330	Balt. & Ohio	88⅞	89¼	87⅝ 88⅜
290	Beth. Steel.	38⅝	40⅛	37⅜ 39
1,010	B. R. T.	92½	92⅝	90¼ 90⅝
100	Cal. Pet.	23⅝	23⅞	22⅝ 23⅞
8,580	Cana. Pac.	198½	201¼	197⅜ 199⅝
6,830	Cent. L. Co.	34⅜	36¼	33⅝ 32⅝
1,460	Ches. & Ohio	53⅛	53⅛	51 51⅛
1,080	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99½	99⅞	97⅜ 98
70	Chino Cop.	41⅞	41⅞	40 40
220	Col. F. & I.	30¼	30¼	28⅜ 29
150	Con. Gas.	130¼	130¼	128⅜ 128⅜
120	Corn P. R.	8⅜	8⅜	8 8
10	Den. & R. G.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛ 12⅜
40	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	21	21	19⅜ 19⅜
850	Dist. Sec.	16½	16½	15 15⅜
2,690	Erie	29	29½	27½ 28
130	Gen. Motors.	80½	82¼	80½ 80½
30	Gen. Mot. pf.	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜ 92⅜
960	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co.	25¾	28⅜	25¾ 28⅛
430	Great N. pf.	123⅞	124¼	121½ 122¼
20	Gt. N. Certs. for Ore P.	30⅜	30⅜	30¼ 30¼
50	Gug. Exp.	53⅛	53⅛	53¼ 53¼
100	Int.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	14⅞	14⅞	14¼ 14⅛
990	Int.-Met. pf.	61	61	60 60⅝
13,180	Lehigh Val.	144¼	144¾	134⅝ 136⅝
10	Lou. & Nash.	135¼	135¼	133½ 135½
1,090	Mex. Pet.	66	65¼	61 63½
40	Mo., K. & T.	15¼	15⅜	15¼ 15⅜
10,020	Mo. Pacific.	24⅜	24½	18½ 19⅞
50	Nat. Bis. C.	131¼	131¼	131¼ 131¼
180	Nev. C. Cop.	15	15	14⅜ 14⅜
3,620	N. Y. Cent.	89½	89½	86⅝ 87⅝
3,920	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	66⅝	69⅜	66½ 69⅛
50	N. Y., O. & Western	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛ 26⅞
40	Norf. & W.	103	103⅜	102⅜ 103⅜
340	North. Pac.	111⅝	111⅞	109 109⅝
30	Pac. Mail	22¼	23	23⅛ 23
640	Penn. Rail.	110¼	110¼	106⅜ 109⅝
10	Pitts. Coal.	20½	20½	20⅝ 20¼
20	Pres. S. Car.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜ 41⅜
10	Rail. S. S.	27	27	27 27
150	Ray Con. C.	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝ 21
57,720	Reading	165¼	165⅝	160⅜ 161⅜
10	Rep. I. & S.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞ 22⅞
20	R. I. & S. pf	83¼	83¼	83½ 83½
450	Rock I. Co.	8¼	8	8 8⅛
140	R. I. Co. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼ 5⅛
80	R., (M.,) C.	7⅛	7⅛	6¼ 7⅜
10	Sea. Air L.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜ 19⅜
2,770	South. Pac.	93⅝	93⅝	90⅜ 91⅜
600	So. P. Rgts.	3-32	3-32	1-64 1-16
80	So. Ry. ext.	25	25	24 24
120	S. R. pf. ext.	79⅜	79⅞	78⅜ 79⅞
50	Texas Co.	140⅜	140⅜	137⅜ 137⅜
480	Third Ave.	43½	45⅜	41⅝ 42
30	Union Bag & Paper Co.	6½	6⅝	6⅛ 6⅛
20	Union Bag & Pap. C. pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼ 22¼
30,710	Unieu Pac.	153	153⅝	152⅜ 154
940	U. S. Rubber	60	60⅝	57 57⅛
98,070	U. S. Steel.	60⅝	60⅝	57⅞ 58
160	U. S. S. pf.	106¾	106¾	106⅞ 109⅜
1,310	Utah Copper.	55⅛	56⅛	53⅞ 53½
220	V.-C. Chem.	30⅜	31	28⅝ 28⅝
40	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞ ⅞
190	West. U. T.	62½	62½	61 61
840	W. H. & M.	72⅛	73½	71⅝ 72½

237,230

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended April 18, 1914.

STOCKS, (Shares.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	343,930	174,614	206,124
Tuesday	538,900	494,879	771,262
Wednesday	309,449	209,953	508,307
Thursday	499,261	253,640	489,281
Friday	405,689	235,978	328,174
Saturday	195,394	79,940	231,550
Total week	2,112,771	1,330,098	3,191,628
Yr. to date	25,794,244	28,146,813	43,866,583

BONDS. (Par Value.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	$1,570,500	$1,810,500	$2,356,000
Tuesday	2,627,500	2,740,000	2,248,000
Wednesday	2,549,000	1,943,500	2,461,000
Thursday	2,339,000	1,958,000	2,953,000
Friday	2,122,500	2,000,500	3,026,500
Saturday	1,062,500	1,025,000	1,583,500
Total wk.	$12,847,000	$11,038,000	$15,364,500
Yr. to date	253,228,000	181,063,000	578,091,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year.

	Apr. 13, '14.	Apr. 19, '13.	Increase.
R. R. & mis. stocks	2,112,376	1,378,931	733,445
Bank stocks	35	67	*32
Mining st'ks	300	1,100	*800
R. R. & mis. bonds	$10,535,000	$14,899,500	*$4,374,500
Gov't bonds	92,500	188,000	*90,500
State bonds	1,088,000	216,000	872,000
City bonds	1,138,500	261,000	877,500
Tot. all bds.	$12,847,000	$15,364,000	*2,717,500

*Decrease.

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

The following stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex-dividend to-day:

A FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BOND

On Hydro-Electric Power Plant earning three times interest charge.

Plant cost double amount of bond issue and the company pays the income tax.

$940 buys a $1,000 bond

Full particulars upon request

Henry L. Crandell

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We Offer Guaranteed Stocks

dividends guaranteed by the

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co.
International Ocean Telegraph Co.
Northwestern Telegraph Co.
Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Co.
Franklin Telegraph Co.
New York Mutual Telegraph Co.
Chicago & St. Paul Telegraph Co.

At present prices Western Union yields 6.30%, while these guaranteed stocks have priority as to dividends over the $100,000,000 Western Union stock, and yield from

5.40 to 6%

McClure, Jones & Reed

Members New York Stock Exchange
66 Liberty Street, New York.
Telephone 6280 Cortland.

UNITED PROFIT SHARING CORPORATION

We will be pleased to send our circular analyzing the scope and future of this company on application.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

25 BROAD ST., N.Y. Phone 5500-5501 Broad.
Specialists in all Tobacco and Standard Oil Issues.

HOLDERS OF
Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad
First Mortgage Bonds of 1920
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1939
AND
Port Huron Div. First Mtge. Bonds of 1939
are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Maitland, Coppell & Co.
52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
April 20th, 1914.

American Water Works
Columbia Gas & Elec.
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s
Marconi Issues

ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974-5 Broad

FOR SALE
40 Shs. Amer. Water Works & Electric 1st Preferred when issued @ 82½
100 Shs. Amer. Water Works & Electric participating Preferred when issued @ 22½
K. P. EMMONS
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 8887 Rector.

American Public Utilities
Preferred & Common
Bought & Sold
Send for Circular.
H. F. McCONNELL & CO.
25 Pine St., New York.
Phone 6064 John.

ACTUAL MARKETS
Utah Securities Corp. 6% Notes
OFFERINGS WANTED
Atlas Portland Cement Stk. & Bonds
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Tel. 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

Imperial Tobacco
"B" Deferred Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Raymond, Starr & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway New York
Phone 1930 Rector.

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

Franklin TRUST CO.
Main Office, 166 MONTAGUE STREET
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

COLUMBIA KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society
Founded 1868. Under supervision of New York State Banking Department. Accounts of $10 to $5,000 opened on or before April 10 earn from May 1. Begin now, or write for Booklet A. 59 Park Row, New York City. 4½%

STATE'S ORE MINES ACTIVE.

More Than 1,606,000 Tons of Iron-Bearing Deposits Produced Last Year

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Iron ore mining is carried on at several localities in New York State, and reports submitted by the enterprises to the State Geologist indicate that the year 1913 was one of the most active in the history of the industry. An aggregate of 1,606,198 long tons of crude ore was hoisted from the mine shafts, resulting in an output of 1,217,890 long tons of furnace ore and concentrates with a value of more than $3,800,000.

Essex County has the larger mines, which are situated at Mineville and near Port Henrry in the Lake Champlain valley. Three companies in that section raised more than one million tons of ore and shipped about two-thirds of the product reported for the whole State.

At Lyon Mountain, Clinton county, is a group of mines which supplies an ore that is practically unique in the American iron trade. The material is extremely low in phosphorus and sulphur, and has a high iron content, a most desirable combination for steel-making, for which it takes the place of the best foreign ores. Orange county has two mines that yield a good output each year, although they are probably the oldest properties now active in the country. The Sterling mines at Lakeville, near the New Jersey line, were opened about 1750, and furnished iron for the casting of cannon used in the Revolution and also for the great chain which was strung across the Hudson River at West Point. Within a few miles of the latter place is Forest of Dean, where another mine that was discovered and worked in Colonial times still maintains a steady output. Oneida and Wayne counties have an iron mining industry.

The ores from the different mines are in part smelted locally, as in the Adirondacks where two blast furnaces are run on the product of Mineville and Lyon Mountain, but mostly they are shipped elsewhere for reduction.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, or that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 18, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	44	46
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	84	87
Do pf. ($50)	1,661,300	1½	Q	Feb 1, 14	48	50
Am. L. & Tr.	13,919,301	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	848	852
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	105½	107
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 2, 14	64½	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	88
Do op. war.	1,804,000	..	..	.....	9	13
Do 6% nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	98
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	48	52
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	72½	74½
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	22	26
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R. tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	95½	98
Au. Alk. Ry. & El. Co. 5s, '46	543,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Ban. R. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	44	48
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	117	119
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57.....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99¼
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	100¼	101½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¼	107¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M. L. & P. pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	55	65
Do 6s, '40...	1,900,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con R., G. & E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '39...	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C. L. H. & P. 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
C. N. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 7% pf....	425,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & L.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 2, 14	60	61
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	81	82
C.G.E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	9,245,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88¾	89¼
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	73½	74
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103¾	103¾
C. P. (Minn.) 5s, '30	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,539,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
El. Bd. Dep. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	67	70
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	98½	100
El. Lt. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,589,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	2,500,000	½	..	Dec 30,13	20	30
	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,14	75	80
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	77	80
Ex. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	101
Fed. E. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	21½	23½
	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,14	70	73
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	2,848,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
G. & El. Sec. Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	125
	1,000,000	..	..	.....	83	86
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
G. W. Power 5s, '46	19,645,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,14	60	70
Do 6s, '32..	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	90
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33...	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	64½	65
J.C.H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77¾	78¼
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. P. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	17	18
Do pf.	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	37	40
Do 1st l.r.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¼
K.C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	74	77
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	99	101
Do 5s of '22	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	30	34
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
L.A.G. & E. 5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97½
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Feb 16,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	88	92
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	85	88
Do con.5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do ref.5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	93½
N. Y. West'r LGM4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	83
N. I. Mont. Pow 1st 6s	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	50	55
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	60	64
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	85	92
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	75	76½
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	99	..
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,680,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Ont. P. stock	9,388,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	80	81
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '23	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Ot. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	89	92
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,030,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	34	39
Por. G. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Pub. S. C. 5s	20,047,270	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	104¼	105
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do pf.	5,191,400	..	..	.....	70	72
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74½	76½
Rock. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Scn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30..	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23...	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	62½	70
Do con.5s, '52	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	97½	100
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s.	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Sea. Lt. & Tr. 5s..	4,325,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	99
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	83½	92
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,14	86½	88½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	97	99
Do gen. 5s	12,225,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
S. W. U. Cor.	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 13	32½	35½
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland E. 5s..	3,956,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,248,150	..	..	.....	88	89
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Mar 16,14	$25	$26
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '52....	916,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16¼	17½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 18, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	71	72
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	98
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81¼	81½
Un. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92¼	93½
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 1st pf....	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	75	77
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	71	73
United Util..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97½	101
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17	17¾
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	95
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 14	88	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 14	86½	86¾
Do cn. 4s, '51	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	82¾	82¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16	17½
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	56½	58
W. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	Jun 20,12	30	40
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	60	70
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	565	575
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	212	218
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 2, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	5	S	Dec 30,13	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	185	195
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	590	615
Ch. P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	173	178
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	150	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 2, 14	410	425
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	174	180
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	350	352
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	152	160
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 14	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	172	174
Corn Exch..	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	313	318
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat...	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	350
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	880	900
Fourth Nat..	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	132	136
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	220	240
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	375	415
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	270	285
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	650	665
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	500	515
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	177	183
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	600	615
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	318	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,14	225	235
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	170	178
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	180	200
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	172	185
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	300	315
Nat. Nassau.	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	170	180
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 14	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 14	825	875
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,14	160	170
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 2, 14	225	235
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	360	368
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	415	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	130
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	180	200
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	145	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,14	275	..
West Side...	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,13	575	610

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1.
b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	360	370
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	420	430
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	150	155
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	470	485
Col.-Knick...	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	440	450
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	1010	1025
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	135	143
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	403	420
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 2, 14	1105	1135
Fidelity	1,000,000	3e	S	Jan 2, 14	208	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	233	250
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Mar 31,14	550	555
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 14	270	285
Home	750,000	2	Jul	15,07	100	115
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	135
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	152	160
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	115	123
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	360	375
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	130	140
Nassau	800,000	2	Q	Feb 2, 14	125	135
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,14	590	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,18	970	990
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Apr 1, 14	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	405	420
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	380	385
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	405	415
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1055	..

b—Incl. 2% extra.
e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913.
f—Incl. 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 5s, '47...	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '55	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
C. Un. 5s, '27	15,713,880	½	M	Apr 1, 14	90	92
Cities Serv..	27,368,426	½	M	Apr 1, 14	74	76
Col. G. & E. 5s, '27	19,091,000	2½	S	J. & J.	69	73
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30....	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s..	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94
E. O. G. 1st 5s	18,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Georgetown Gas 5s, '61.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 13	130	132
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	58	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	96	100
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,685,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	97	100
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,568,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	88¼	89½
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 14,14	81½	83
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Scr. G. & C. 1st 5s, '29..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED APRIL 18

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Rate.	Period.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	—Week Ended April 18.— First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close's a Year Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales. Week ended April 18.
130	110	108	Mar. 11	91	Feb. 20	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	98½	98¾	98¼	98½	..	— 1⅝	100
24¾	18	28	Apr. 17	20¾	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	23⅝	28	23⅜	26⅝	..	+ 2⅝	62,300
9	7⅝	14¼	Feb. 20	8⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	24,900,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	11⅞	11½	9⅞	9⅞	..	— 2⅛	2,100
43	40	49	Jan. 20	42	Apr. 18	.....	..	..	15,614,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	44½	44½	42	42	..	— 2¾	1,000
90¼	61	73¼	Feb. 4	70⅞	Jan. 9	Feb. 25, 1914	1½	Q	158,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	75⅝	75⅝	72¼	73½	75⅞	— 1⅝	142,585
57	41¼	59¾	Mar. 19	47¾	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1914	1	Q	18,830,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.	57	57	54	54	..	— 2¾	700
99	90	97¼	Jan. 23	91	Jan. 8	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	94½	94¼	93¾	93⅝	95½	— ⅝	200
50½	19¾	28½	Jan. 22	20	Mar. 5	Nov. 15, 1912	1½	..	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	32½	— ⅛	1,500
86	65	73¼	Jan. 26	68	Mar. 11	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	..	..	..	69½	78	..	.....
96¾	88½	97½	Feb. 11	90	Jan. 9	Mar. 31, 1914	1¾	Q	4,800,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	..	..	..	90	..	..	.....
138⅝	127¾	146¾	Feb. 20	129½	Jan. 12	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	..	..	..	131	..	..	.....
46⅞	21	35¼	Jan. 27	24	Apr. 18	.....	..	..	41,233,300	American Can Co.	25½	26⅝	24	25⅛	33¾	— 2⅞	36,420
129¾	80¼	86	Jan. 29	83	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co. pf.	90½	91½	89½	90	93¾	— 1	1,200
56⅝	36½	58½	Feb. 4	44¾	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	½	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	49⅞	49⅞	48¾	49¾	50⅜	— ½	2,600
117	108	118	Mar. 9	114	Jan. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	115	— ½	120
48⅝	33¾	36¾	Jan. 26	35½	Apr. 9	.....	..	..	16,261,700	American Cities	..	..	..	35½	40	..	.....
78½	60¼	68	Jan. 26	60	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA	20,553,500	American Cities pf.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾	70	— ⅝	800
87	80	86¾	Mar. 24	83¾	Apr. 15	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	10,797,700	American Coal Products	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	..	— ¼	100
140½	105	106	Jan. 16	104	Mar. 19	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.	..	..	..	104½	..	..	.....
87¾	33¼	36½	Feb. 9	37¼	Jan. 8	June 1, 1911	2½	..	20,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	42½	42¾	40½	41	48	— 1½	2,400
98	92½	97⅜	Mar. 30	94½	Jan. 15	Dec. 1, 1913	3	SA	16,108,800	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	..	..	..	97½	..	..	.....
166	95	110½	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	18,000,000	American Express Co.	..	..	..	100⅝	163	..	.....
5½	3½	5¼	Feb. 6	4	Apr. 16	.....	..	..	11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	4	4	4	4	..	..	.....
28½	15½	25⅝	Feb. 6	20½	Feb 23	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..	12,548,300	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	25⅝	— 2	400
27⅞	17	32⅜	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1¾	..	10,045,100	American Ice Securities Co.	29½	29½	28	29	26	— ⅝	6,300
12¾	6¼	11⅞	Jan. 23	10	Jan. 8	.....	..	..	10,000,000	American Linseed Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10	— ⅝	800
30	20	31¾	Jan. 16	28	Mar. 11	Sep. 1, 1905	1¾	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	..	..	..	30	..	..	.....
44¾	27	37¼	Jan. 16	30½	Apr. 17	Aug. 26, 1908	1½	..	25,000,000	American Locomotive	32½	32½	30¼	30¼	36	— 3½	2,100
106½	94	102⅞	Mar. 25	96	Jan. 6	Jan. 21, 1914	1¾	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	100¼	100¼	98	98⅝	103½	— 2½	900
13	5¼	9¼	Jan. 26	7	Jan. 13	.....	..	..	5,730,900	American Malt Corporation	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	— ¼	200
61½	41¾	50¼	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3	Nov. 3, 1913	2	SA	8,528,900	American Malt Corporation pf.	..	..	..	48½	52¾	..	.....
74⅝	58½	71¼	Feb. 4	63⅛	Jan. 3	Mar. 16, 1914	1	Q	80,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	68¼	68¾	65⅞	66¾	69	— 2	12,200
107	97	105	Jan. 27	98⅝	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	80,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	102	102	101¼	101⅝	103½	— ⅞	700
98	79½	85	Jan. 19	82	Mar. 11	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	80,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf. B	83½	83½	82¾	82¾	85	— 2¼	200
138	112	172	Jan. 2	120	Apr. 1	Apr. 1, 1914	3	..	11,001,700	American Snuff Co. pf. new	162	162	160¼	160¼	168	— 1⅞	400
105	100	104	Feb. 20	99¾	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	3,340,900	American Snuff Co. pf. new	..	..	..	103	..	..	.....
40¼	25	37¼	Feb. 16	28	Jan. 6	Mar. 31, 1914	½	Q	16,018,900	American Steel Foundries	31⅞	31⅞	30	30	35	— 2½	750
118	99¾	109¾	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	100¼	99⅝	100¼	113½	..	2,000
116⅝	110⅛	113⅞	Jan. 7	107⅝	Mar. 31	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	110½	110⅝	109¾	110	..	— 1	800
66½	59	59	Feb. 10	39	Feb. 10	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	10,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	..	..	..	59	..	..	.....
140	110	124½	Jan. 30	117¼	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q	344,849,300	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	120¼	121	119¾	120¼	129¾	+ ¼	4,700
249¾	200	256	Mar. 23	223¼	Apr. 16	Mar. 2, 1914	5	Q	40,000,000	American Tobacco Co.	233½	233¼	225½	230	234⅞	+ 7	2,200
166¾	96	169¾	Feb. 20	161¾	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	51,797,800	American Tobacco Co. pf. new	105¾	106½	105½	105¼	102¾	..	201
28½	15	20⅞	Jan. 28	13½	Mar. 4	.....	..	..	20,000,000	American Woolen Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	21	— 1⅝	100
82	74	83	Jan. 26	72½	Mar 4	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	..	— ½	110
32¼	11¾	17⅜	Jan. 23	12⅜	Feb. 16	Apr. 1, 1913	1	..	12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	..	..	..	14	28½	..	.....
41¼	30⅝	38¾	Feb. 3	33½	Apr. 16	Apr. 15, 1914	75c	Q	108,915,700	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	34¾	34¾	33½	34½	37⅝	— ¾	7,835
120	22	29⅞	Jan. 8	15⅞	Apr. 3	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..	9,000,000	Assets Realization Co.	..	..	..	15⅝	106	..	.....
43¾	42¾	45	Jan. 23	43	Jan. 20	Apr. 15, 1914	..	..	40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.	..	..	..	43	..	..	.....
106¾	90¼	103⅞	Jan. 23	83¼	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	195,831,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	96½	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	102	— ⅞	6,600
102¼	96	101⅝	Feb. 9	97½	Jan. 13	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA	114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	100	100	100	— ¼	725
133⅜	112	126	Jan. 23	116	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	67,558,000	Atlantic Coast Line.	121¾	121¾	120⅝	121¼	121	— ⅞	1,400
53¼	36½	52¾	Mar. 5	38½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS.	46½	48¼	46½	48½	48	+ 1½	300
103¼	100¼	103¾	Mar. 23	102½	Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	80,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	107¼	108	107¾	108	104¾	..	500
106⅜	90⅝	98⅜	Jan. 26	87¾	Mar. 7	Mar. 31, 1914	3	SA	152,250,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	89¼	89¼	87⅝	88½	98⅝	— 1⅛	14,100
88	77¼	87¾	Jan. 6	77¼	Mar. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA	80,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	..	..	..	80½	90	..	.....
1⅝	1	1¼	Feb. 10	⅞	Mar. 24	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c	..	8,931,980	Batopilas Mining	..	..	..	1	4	..	.....
41½	25	44⅝	Mar. 11	29½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	14,982,900	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	38½	40½	37⅝	39⅝	34	+ ⅝	11,300
74	62¼	86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	14,908,900	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	83	85	82½	85	71	+ 2½	1,400
92¾	83¾	94¼	Mar. 6	87½	Jan. 3	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	64,529,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	91⅞	92	90	90¾	90¾	— 1⅝	10,300
157⅞	120	130	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 5	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	12,000,000	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127	127	124	126	..	— 1½	700
8⅝	6¼	8⅝	Feb. 2	6¼	Apr. 14	.....	..	..	7,500,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	..	6½	6½	6½	8	— ½	400
116	100½	*107⅞	Apr. 6	*107⅝	Apr. 6	Feb. 16, 1914	3	SA	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.	..	..	..	*107⅝	108¼	..	.....
31	25	29	Jan. 27	26	Jan. 13	Mar. 2, 1914	¾	Q	14,647,200	Butterick Co.	27	27	27	27	28⅝	..	200
56½	18	30⅝	Feb. 6	18	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¼	..	14,611,800	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM.	24	24	23	23	42½	— 1	1,820
68	45	68	Mar. 20	50⅝	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	12,310,500	California Petroleum pf.	64½	64½	62	62	74	— 3	825
63	58½	61¾	Jan. 15	61¼	Jan. 15	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	SA	15,000,000	Canada Southern	..	..	..	..	61½	..	.....
266¾	204	220½	Feb. 4	197¾	Apr. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	259,983,800	Canadian Pacific	197¾	201¼	197¾	199¾	242¾	+ 1⅝	59,100
103¾	90¼	97¾	Jan. 16	82	Feb. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	11,572,000	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine pf.	85½	85¾	85¼	85½	..	+ ¼	100
39½	17	36¾	Mar. 23	25⅞	Jan. 3	Feb. 2, 1914	2	..	39,592,800	Central Leather Co.	34½	36½	33½	34⅞	25	+ ⅝	48,310
97¼	88	101¼	Mar. 4	94⅞	Jan. 6	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	33,279,200	Central Leather Co. pf.	99¾	99¾	99	99	93	— ¾	825
302	275	320	Jan. 23	310	Jan. 12	Feb. 2, 1914	2	Q	27,436,800	Central of New Jersey	310	310	310	310	410	..	10
110	100	106	Jan. 30	105	Jan. 19	Apr. 8, 1914	1½	Q	10,000,000	Central & South American Tel.	105	105	105	*105	110	..	3
80	57½	68	Jan. 22	50¾	Mar. 10	Mar. 31, 1914	1	Q	62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	52¾	53⅜	51¼	51½	67	— 1⅝	11,550
18	7¼	11½	Jan. 6	9¼	Mar. 16	Feb. 15, 1910	2	..	16,537,800	Chicago & Alton.	..	..	..	9½	..	..	.....
25¾	17½	19	Jan. 22	12	Apr. 6	Jan. 16, 1911	2	..	19,487,600	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	..	12	..	..	.....
17¾	10¾	14¾	Jan. 23	11¼	Mar. 12	.....	..	..	45,188,900	Chicago Great Western.	12¾	12¾	12	12	14⅞	— ⅞	700
35	23	33⅝	Mar. 31	27¼	Jan. 7	.....	..	..	43,787,700	Chicago Great Western pf.	32	32	30½	32	30¼	— 1	1,580
116¾	96¾	107¾	Feb. 6	95¾	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	118,855,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	99¼	100½	97½	98⅝	109	— ⅞	16,400
145	131½	143	Feb. 6	137	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	3½	SA	116,274,900	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	138¼	— ⅛	225
138	123	138⅞	Feb. 14	128	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	130,191,700	Chicago & Northwestern.	132	132	131½	132	132½	— ½	1,200
188	171¼	180	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	2	Q	22,395,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	..	..	..	175	185	..	.....
125	119¼	130	Jan. 22	125	Mar. 30	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA	18,856,200	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	..	..	..	123	..	..	.....
47⅝	30⅝	44	Feb. 4	37½	Jan.	Mar. 31, 1914	75c	Q	4,926,000	Chino Copper	41⅜	41¾	39¾	40½	40¼	— ⅝	15,950
54	34⅞	40	Jan. 2	25	Apr. 13	Sep. 1, 1910	2	..	47,656,300	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25	25	25	25	50⅜	—13	100
94¾	60	70	Feb. 10	58	Jan. 11	July 21, 1913	1¼	..	10,000,000	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	..	..	..	58	..	..	.....
..	..	70	Feb. 13	65¼	Feb. 25	Feb. 1, 1914	1	..	18,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	69	69	69	69	..	+ ½	200
..	..	104¼	Feb. 14	101¾	Apr. 3	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	..	Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.	..	..	..	101⅞	..	..	.....
41½	24½	34¼	Feb. 5	28¼	Apr. 16	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	..	34,735,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	30	30¼	28¼	28⅝	33	— 1⅝	3,300
155	150	140	Apr. 18	140	Apr. 18	Jan. 1, 1914	4	SA	2,000,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	140	140	140	140	..	..	100
33	32¾	28½	Jan. 27	20	Mar. 19	Dec. 31, 1912	1	..	31,000,000	Colorado & Southern.	22	22	22	22	32	— 1	100
69	60	62	Jan 28	46	Mar. 19	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	..	..	..	46	68	..	.....
63¾	33	53	Mar. 24	24	Jan. 3	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	..	..	..	35	..	..	.....
142⅝	123¾	130¾	Jan. 24	120¾	Jan. 2	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	96,816,700	Consolidated Gas Co.	130	130½	130	130½	133¼	— 1¼	1,415
17½	7⅜	13⅜	Jan. 31	7⅜	Mar. 25	.....	..	..	45,777,800	Corn Products Refining Co.	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	10⅞	— ½	5,000
79¼	61½	72	Jan. 29	60	Mar. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼	Q	29,826,900	Corn Products Refining Co pf.	63	63	62½	62½	66⅝	— ½	900
77	74	80	Jan. 20	80	Jan. 20	Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA	2,997,800	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	..	80	..	..	.....
100¼	97¼	99⅜	Feb. 3	93¾	Jan. 2	Mar. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	37,898,500	DEERE & CO. pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	97¼	— 1¼	100
167	147½	159½	Feb. 4	147⅝	Mar. 30	Mar. 20, 1914	2½	Q	42,503,000	Delaware & Hudson.	150½	150½	149½	149¾	160	— ¾	1,300
445	380	405	Jan. 27	388	Jan. 6	Apr. 20, 1914	2½	Q	42,277,000	Delaware, Lack & Western.	397	397	395	395	410	— 5	650
23½	13⅝	19¼	Jan. 31	10½	Feb 25	.....	..	..	28,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	12½	12½	11⅞	11⅞	21	— ⅞	1,200
41	23	31⅜	Feb. 4	19½	Apr. 17	Jan. 15, 1911	2½	..	49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	21½	22	19½	19⅝	37	— 3⅞	1,260
80⅜	67¼	78	Jan. 30	72	Jan. 17	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	12,500,000	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	..	73	75	..	.....
21⅜	9¾	20½	Mar. 4	15	Apr. 18	Oct. 31, 1912	½	..	30,805,700	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	17	17¼	15	15	16⅜	— 2	3,500
8½	4	6	Feb. 26	⅝	Feb. 26	.....	..	..	12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	9	9	9	9	6	..	50
16¼	10	11	Jan. 26	9½	Jan. 9	.....	..	..	10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
82½	20¼	32¼	Jan. 23	27½	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	112,378,900	ERIE	29	29½	27½	27⅞	29⅜	— 1½	33,010
49½	33½	49¾	Jan. 27	42¾	Jan. 3	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..	47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	45½	45½	43¾	43¾	46	— 1½	2,350
41	28¼	40½	Jan. 23	35	Jan. 2	Apr. 9, 1907	2	..	16,660,000	Erie 2d pf.	37½	37½	37⅝	37⅝	36	— ⅞	700
18	11	15	Jan. 24	15	Jan. 24	Jan. 15, 1900	1½	..	6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.	..	..	..	..	15	..	.....
44	33	42	Jan. 27	35¼	Jan. 16	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	37	37	37	37	43¾	..	50
185¼	175	180	Jan. 23	170	Apr. 9	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	10,855,700	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	108½	108½	108⅜	108⅜	107	..	67
109⅞	105	108½	Feb. 13	107½	Feb. 27	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	13,749,400	General Chemical Co. pf.	108½	108½	108	108	107	..	100
137	129¾	150⅜	Feb. 20	140	Jan. 3	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q	101,381,100	General Electric Co.	145½	145½	144	144	139½	— 1¼	1,299
40	23	82⅜	Apr. 13	37⅜	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	16,018,300	General Motors	79½	82⅜	79¼	79⅞	29	+ 1½	7,480
81⅜	70	95	Feb. 19	77¼	Jan. 5	Nov. 1, 1913	3½	SA	14,828,900	General Motors pf.	92½	93½	91⅜	91⅜	78¼	— ¾	2,600
68	15¼	28⅞	Apr. 17	19⅜	Jan. 17	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	25⅝	28⅝	25½	27⅞	34½	+ 2¼	17,400
105¼	78⅝	91	Feb. 3	79⅝	Jan. 17	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87¼	— 1	100
138	115½	121¾	Jan. 26	113¾	Apr. 16	Feb. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	230,759,500	Great Northern pf.	124¼	124¼	121⅝	122	127⅝	— 1⅜	23,550
128	116	131½	Feb. 10	120	Jan. 20	.....	..	..	..	Gt. Nor. pf. scrips. full paid.	..	..	..	131¼	..	..	.....
41¾	25½	39¼	Jan. 19	30⅝	Apr. 14	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	..	1,500,000	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	32	32½	30⅜	32½	46	— ¼	4,670
52¾	40⅜	57½	Apr. 2	44⅜	Jan. 8	Apr. 1, 1914	87½c	Q	20,391,800	Guggenheim Exploration	54	54⅝	52⅝	53	46	— ⅜	7,300
87	80	*84	Mar. 7	*80	Apr. 14	Nov. 15, 1913	2½	SA	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	80	80	80	80	90	..	10
98	90	*96	Mar. 6	*92	Feb. 5	Nov. 15, 1913	3	SA	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	..	90	..	..	.....
180	150	165	Feb. 4	162	Apr. 4	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	..	162	168½	..	.....
113	100	115	Mar. 26	110	Jan. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	3,941,000	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	..	..	..	115	..	..	.....
125	125	127	Jan. 31	125	Jan. 24	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	11,000,000	Hocking Valley	..	..	..	127	..	..	.....
120	100⅜	120¼	Mar. 14	116	Jan. 19	Mar. 25, 1914	85c	M	25,116,000	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	103	..	8
128⅞	102¾	115	Jan. 26	107	Jan. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	100,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	110¾	110¾	110	110	119⅝	— 1¼	1,627
19¼	13⅞	18½	Mar. 24	15¾	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	14,459,100	Inspiration Consolidated Copper.	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	18	— ⅛	3,353
13¾	12⅜	16¾	Jan. 24	11⅞	Feb. 25	.....	..	..	60,419,500	Interboro-Met. vot. tr. ctfs.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½	16⅜	— ¼	3,200
65¾	45	62	Jan. 24	58¾	Mar. 7	.....	..	..	61,691,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	61	61	60	61	56⅜	..	5,840
58	58	58½	Mar. 30	58½	Mar. 30	.....	..	..	28,784,100	Inter.-Met. pf. vot. tr. ctfs.	..	..	..	58½	..	..	.....
39	5	10	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 8	.....	..	..	7,820,000	International Agricultural Co.	..	..	..	6¼	..	..	.....
90	26	36	Jan. 26	25	Mar. 23	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	Q	12,955,600	International Agricultural Co. pf.	..	..	..	25	..	..	.....
111½	96	113¼	Jan. 22	100⅞	Jan. 3	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	39,997,300	International Harvester, N. J.	108¼	108⅜	102¼	102½	104⅝	— 1	1,608
116	111	118¼	Mar. 4	113½	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	29,992,800	International Harvester, N. J., pf.	..	..	..	116	112	..	.....
110¼	95½	112	Jan. 24	100⅞	Jan. 3	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	30,906,400	International Harvester Corp.	101¾	101¾	101	101	104	— 3¼	300
114¾	111	117⅝	Feb. 13	111¾	Jan. 2	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	29,990,400	International Harvester Corp. pf.	..	..	..	115½	112⅞	..	.....
12⅝	6¼	10⅞	Feb. 2	8¾	Jan. 16	.....	..	..	17,400,900	International Paper Co.	8¼	8½	8	8	9⅝	— ½	1,000
48¼	32¾	41	Jan. 31	34¼	Apr. 17	Apr. 15, 1914	½	Q	17,539,700	International Paper Co. pf.	38	36	34¼	34½	41	— 1¾	700
18½	4½	9⅞	Jan. 20	6¼	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1905	½	..	17,792,500	International Steam Pump Co.	..	..	..	7	10	..	.....
70	15⅞	20	Jan. 19	19	Jan. 2	Feb. 1, 1913	1½	..	11,250,000	International

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb market for the week ended Saturday, April 18:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
400	B.-Am. Tob..	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
900	B.-Am. Tob., n.	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
200	Con. Can pf..	34½	34½	34½	..
100	Eng. Mar. pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
65	Kelly Spg. T.	58	56	57	— 1
2,700	M. of Am. n.	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
2,725	Max. Motors.	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
1,810	M. M. 1st pf.	33⅜	32½	33¼	— ⅛
1,415	Max. Mot. 2d.	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
300	P. S. & Ref...	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
18,000	R. & H. C. n.	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
90	R. & E. C. o.	160	160	160	..
1,700	Savoy Oil...	11¼	9⅝	10	— 2
1,500	Ster. G. w. i.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
800	Tob. Pro. pf.	83	82½	82½	— ½
2,660	Un. C. S. w. i.	94	92½	92½	— 1½
150	Un. Cig. St. pf.	118	117	118	+ 1
2,300	Un. P. S. C...	5¼	4⅝	5	— ⅛
5,800	Way. C. & G.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

7,350	A.-A. Oil, nw.	17⅜	16	16½	— ⅝
98	Atl. Refining.	640	620	620	—22
415	Buckeye P. L.	147	137	138	— 6
100	Continental O.	235	225	227	— 3
15	Crescent P. L.	54	54	54	+ 2
85	Eureka P. L..	265	260	260	—15
178	Galena Sig. O.	100	165	167	— 2
490	Indiana P. L.	147	140	142	— 4
850	Nat. Transit..	40	39	38	— 8
320	N. Y. Trans..	275	270	273	..
90	Northern P. L.	116	113	114	..
3,190	Ohio Oil	188	170½	171	—16
1,035	Pierce Oil	83	65	82	+ 2
695	Prairie O. & G.	467	415	416	—41
120	Solar Ref.	325	310	310	—20
1,040	So. Penn. Oil.	287	294	293	— 2
187	South. P. L..	230	220	225	— 5
2,500	S. O. of Cal..	310	290	295	—15
405	S. O. of Ind..	470	438	440	—30
5	S. O. of Neb..	375	375	375	—65
2,950	S. O. of N. Y..	226	206½	210	—14
3,075	S. O. of N. Y.	416	402	402	—14
110	S. O. of Ohio.	412	400	405	+ 5
35	S. O. of Kan.	472	470	472	— 3
435	S. O. of Ky. nw.	274	260	260	—12
85	Swan & F. Co.	210	200	200	—30
420	Union T. Co..	88	85	86	— 2½
810	Vacuum Oil ..	231	221	222	— 8
100	Wash. Oil	50	48	48	— 2

UTILITIES.

4,850	Man. Transit.	1	⅞	1	—1-16
4,200	U. Cig. S. rts.	4¼	3¼	4	— ¼

RAILROAD.

3,180	U. P. rts. ex. $3 C. div....	28	27¾	27⅞	— ¼

MINING.

8,700	*Beaver Con..	31	28	28	— 3
5,000	*Big Four	8	8	8	..
1,400	Boston Mont..	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
3,600	Braden Cop....	8½	8	8½	— ⅛
17,800	B. Col. Cop..	1⅞	1 11-16	1 11-16	—1-16
800	Buffalo Mines.	1¾	1 3-16	1¾	..
1,650	Can. C., w. i.	2¾	1¼	1⅜	— ⅜
8,800	Can. Gold S..	8	7	8	+ ⅛
21,170	*Car. Cobalt..	70	65	70	..
1,920	Con. Ariz. S..	9-16	½	½	—1-16
1,800	Con. Cop. M..	2¼	2	2	¼
2,700	Crown Res....	1 11-16	1 9-16	1⅝	—1-16
1,000	D.-D. Copper..	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
5,000	*Diamond. D..	5½	5	5	— 1
300	El Paso, new.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
4,800	*Ely Con	4½	4	4½	..
12,300	*Florence	61	54	55	— 8
100	Giroux Min...	1	1	1	..
6,100	Gold Hill	⅝	11-16	1-16	..
1,600	Goldfield Con.	1¾	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
313	Greene-C., new	35½	32	32	— 5
500	*G. C. M. & S.	6½	6½	6¾	— ⅛
100	*Halifax Con.	88	88	88	+ 3
29,400	*Jumbo Ext...	30	25¼	28½	— 4
1,400	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4 7-16	—1-16
900	La R. Com....	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16	+1-16
325	Mason V., new	3¼	3	3	..
1,900	*McKinley-D .	77	73	75	— 2
500	M. Co. of Am., new	2½	2¼	2½	..
2,300	*Nev. Hills...	28	25	25	— 3
4,100	*New Utah B.	69	66	68	..
3,680	Nip Mines....	6⅜	6⅜	6½	..
500	Ohio Copper..	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
26,800	*Oro	14	11	12	— 2
4,625	Stand. S. L..	1⅜	1 11-16	1⅜	..
4,350	Stewart Min..	1-16	1 3-16	1⅛	..
20,300	*Ton. Merger.	61	58	59	— 1
810	T. M. of Nev.	6⅝	6 7-16	6 7-16	—3-16
3,850	Tularosa	7-16	5-16	7-16	+1-16
17,050	*West End C.	91	81	82	— 2
10,000	*West E. Con..	4¼	4	4	..
1,200	Yukon Gold..	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$6,000	C. P. 6% n.	105¼	104¾	104¾	— ⅝
5,000	C. E. 5% n.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
$390,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, w.i. 102 3-16	101	13-16	101	15-16 ..
$3,000	W. F. 5s..	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— 1⅛

For Municipal Ice Plant.

More than 100 mothers gathered at the headquarters of the East Side Protective Association at 1 Avenue B yesterday afternoon, and discussed plans to regulate vice and establish a municipal ice plant. Harry H. Schlacht prepared a letter which he sent to the Mayor urging him to exert his influence for the establishment of a municipal ice plant which, Mr. Schlacht asserted, would cause a decrease in infant mortality. Mayor Mitchel is a Director of the association.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 21, 1914, for Contract 118, for the construction of eleven superstructures along the line of Catskill aqueduct. The buildings are to be of brick with concrete-stone trimmings. Ten of the buildings are 30 feet by 39 feet by 27 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of the buildings have been built and the city will furnish and erect the tile roof for the buildings. The work is located in the towns of Phillipstown, Putnam County, and Cortlandt, Yorktown, and Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, New London, Conn., April 18, 1914.—Sealed proposals for the purchase of condemned Government property, consisting of steam power plant, manila rope junk, iron and rubber scrap, will be received at this office until 2 P. M. May 18, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. G. B. PILLSBURY, Major Engineers.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,298.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN RESSLER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nathan Ressler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Nathan Ressler was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, City and County of New York, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 18th, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SHEPPARD KNAPP & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of Hon. Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy in charge of this case, the undersigned, Payson Merrill, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Sheppard Knapp & Company, bankrupt above named, will sell at public auction Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of certain real estate as follows:

All the right, title, and interest of the said Trustee in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Northerly side of Thirteenth District, distant One Hundred Five (105) feet Westerly from the Northwesterly corner of Thirteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, running thence Northerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue One Hundred (100) feet, thence Westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street Forty (40) feet, thence Southerly and at right angles with Thirteenth Street One Hundred (100) feet to the Northerly side of Thirteenth Street, thence Easterly along the Northerly side of Thirteenth Street Forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to three (3) certain mortgages, one given to secure the principal sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000) and interest and another given to secure the principal sum of Thirty-five Thousand Dollars ($35,000) and interest, upon which two mortgages there now remains due the aggregate principal sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) and interest, and the third given to secure the principal sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) and interest, and subject to unpaid interest upon the said three mortgages, unpaid taxes, assessments, and water rates, and subject to all covenants, conditions, and restrictions of record affecting said premises, or any part thereof, and subject to party walls and party wall agreements, if any, and subject to any state of facts an accurate survey might show, and subject to any and all leases of the whole or any part of said premises.

Dated New York City, April 9th, 1914.
PAYSON MERRILL, Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York City.
LATSON, TAMBLYN & PICKARD, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York City.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN D. G. GENNERICH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Marcus Helfand, receiver and trustee in bankruptcy of John D. G. Gennerich, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following:

A considerable stock of groceries, canned goods, and various table supplies, together with the fixtures and all personal property now located at Prospect and Crary Avenues, in the City of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New York, together with a transfer of a license for the sale of liquors.

The business is being carried on by the receiver, and will be offered as a going concern on any bids for the entirety.

The receiver and trustee is authorized to execute a lease on the property where said business is being carried on for a rental not less than $100 a month.

The receiver and trustee is further authorized to offer for sale the above property, situated and located at said Crary and Prospect Avenues, City of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New York, said property being subject to a first mortgage of $8,000, and second mortgage of $4,000.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises hereinbefore described from April 21st to April 24th, inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for the above-described grocery store as a running concern and lease thereon, as well as for the real estate hereinbefore described, may be submitted to the receiver at his office, 320 Broadway, City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th day of April, 1914, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

A bid may be made for the store alone, its good-will, and the lease thereon, or for the store as a going concern, and the real estate in which same is located.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction.

MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver,
320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of DOTY & SCRIMGEOUR, Bankrupts.—The assets of above bankrupt, consisting of 2 motors, (from 5 to 25 P.), Seybold power cutter, Sheridan power cutter, power slitter, 2 embossing machines, 7 calendars, 7 reelers, day mixer, 8 coating machines, 4 steam engines, 12 flatters, 20 tons paper, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction Monday, April 20, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 34th St. and 3d Av., Brooklyn. Bush Terminal No. 7, 6th floor.

GEORGE M. WELCH, Receiver.
I. W. & W. H. REED, Auctioneers.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB M. SCHECHTOR, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells on Monday, April 20, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, scarfs, muffs, machines, fixtures, &c.

HENRY P. SILVER, Trustee.
SIEGEL & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Trustee, 395 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISIDOR PILSER, alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Goldstein & Goldstein, verified the 17th day of April, 1914, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 1st day of April, 1914, praying that the above-named Isidor Pilser be adjudged a bankrupt and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the marshal of this district, and that the said marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is

Now, on motion of Goldstein & Goldstein, Esqs., attorneys for the petitioning creditor,

Ordered, that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 7th day of May, 1914, to the petition herein filed in the Office of the Clerk of this Court on the 1st day of April, 1914, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 20th day of April, 1914, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of business, No. 50 Lispenard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, April 17th, 1914.
C. M. HOUGH, D. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,312.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES MALAVISTA and LOUIS MALVIN, individually and as copartners doing business as LOUIS MALVIN & CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Charles Malavista and Louis Malvin, individually and as copartners doing business as Louis Malvin & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1914, the said Charles Malavista and Louis Malvin, individually and as copartners doing business as Louis Malvin & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 18th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOHN WEIL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Oct. 20, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 25th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 18, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ERNEST BOCKER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 13th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 25th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
New York, April 18th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BARNET ROOFF, Bankrupt.—No. 19,508.

Notice is hereby given that Barnet Rooff, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 7th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 25th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 17th, 1914.

NO. 19,718.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK L. HURT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frederick L. Hurt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1914, the said Frederick L. Hurt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 18, 1914.

NO. 19,572.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KOERBER NUT MEAT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Koerber Nut Meat Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Koerber Nut Meat Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 18, 1914.

NO. 19,606.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAE BEALER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Mae Bealer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1914, the said Mae Bealer was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
April 18th, 1914. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 19,456.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SEYMOUR STERN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Seymour Stern of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1914, the said Seymour Stern was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
April 18th, 1914. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 5:16|Sun sets, 6:42|Moon rises, 3:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:10	4:47	10:29	10:59
Governors Island	4:48	5:28	11:11	11:41
Hell Gate	6:38	7:18	12:46	1:16

Arrived—Sunday, April 19.

SS Amerika, Hamburg, April 9.
SS Savoie, Havre, April 12.
SS New York, Southampton, April 13.
SS Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, April 4.
SS Russia, Libau, April 3.
SS Francisco, Hull, April 2.
SS American, Antwerp, April 2.
SS Flandra, Antwerp, April 2.
SS Luristan, Calbarien, April 8.
SS Nickerie, Trinidad, April 7.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, April 16.
SS Helgegard, Clenfuegos, March 20.
SS Bovic, Manchester, April 4.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, April 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Prins F. Wilhelm	Bremen	April	11
Laplana	Antwerp	April	11
Madawaska	Barbados	April	8
Lackawanna	Manchester	April	3
Cleveland	Naples	April	7
Cristobal	Colon	April	13
Carolina	San Juan	April	15
Albingia	Inagua	April	16
Panama	Colon	April	12
Grayson	San Juan	April	13
El Occidente	Galveston	April	14

DUE TO-MORROW.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	April	11
Mesaba	London	April	9
Eastern Prince	Barbados	April	18
California	Glasgow	April	11
Eocene	New Orleans	April	13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April	13
Concho	Galveston	April	15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceania	Algiers	April	10
Pannonia	Gibraltar	April	12
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April	11
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	April	15
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	April	16
Havana	Havana	April	17
Oruba	Kingston	April	17
Comal	Mobile	April	14
Apache	Jacksonville	April	19
El Sol	Galveston	April	16

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Talisman, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Kr. P. Cecilie, Bremen	2:30 P.M.	1:00 A.M.
Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	——	1:00 A.M.
Madonna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Port Antonio	——	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 19.

SS Lapland, Antwerp to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6:50 P. M.; due 20th, forenoon.
SS Cleveland, Genoa to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5 A. M.; due 20th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.
SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 703 miles E. at 11:30 P. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 470 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 20th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Potsdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 8:45 P. M.; due 22d, forenoon. Holland America Line.
SS Rhein, Bremen to New York, was 770 miles E. at 12:05 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 690 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 625 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 15 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Panama, Cristobal to New York, was 133 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Antillas, New Orleans to New York, was 130 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 218 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 130 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 168 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 87 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 60 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 192 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Grayson, San Juan to New York, was 208 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 405 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS W. B. Keene, Savannah to New York, was 290 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 804 miles S. E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 50 miles N. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 353 miles S. at noon.
SS Panama, Cristobal to New York, as 557 miles S. at noon, 18th.
SS Radiant, Fort Arthur to New York, was 122 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 18 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Franconia, at Fishguard, April 19.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, April 19.
SS Kentucky, at Sues, April 19.

Sailed.

SS Vederland, from Dover, April 19.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, April 18.
SS N. Amsterdam, from Boulogne, April 18.
SS Pres. Grant, from Southampton, April 19.

Passed.

SS Minnewaska, New York for London, passed Prawle Point.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, New York for Bremen, passed Scilly.
SS Colorado, New York for Hull, passed Brow Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Kronprinsessin Cecilie, and at 5 P. M. April 22, SS Amerika.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Lapland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Stampalia, and at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... April 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra.. April 23
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru ..... April 23
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... April 24
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... April 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Melbourne, March 20; Sydney, March 21; Auckland, March 26; Wellington, March 27, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tahiti, were dispatched east on April 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, April 20.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,673.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH OSTER and HARRY KRAUS, individually and as copartners under the firm name of OSTER & KRAUS, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Joseph Oster and Harry Kraus, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Oster & Kraus, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1914, the said Joseph Oster and Harry Kraus, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Oster & Kraus, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 805, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 18th, 1914.

TEST FEMALE LABOR LAW.

Case Will Be Carried Up to the Court of Appeals.

A test of the law against the employment of women between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. will be made today in the Court of Special Sessions, when Assistant District Attorney De Ford will ask the Justices for the conviction of the Charles Schweinler Press for a violation of section 385 of the Labor Law. Josephine Goldmark and Louis D. Brandeis have assisted Mr. De Ford in the preparation of a 700-page brief, which will be submitted to the court.

The Schweinler Press concedes the facts of the case, namely, that on Feb. 3, 1913, they employed a young woman at night, but set up a defense under the "due process of law clause" of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. In a similar case in Special Sessions, the defendant was acquitted on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. Mr. De Ford will now make a new fight which will probably carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL BURNS.

The Maryland at Pasadena a Total Loss—Guests Are Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., April 19.—The Maryland, one of the leading hotels in Southern California, was destroyed by fire last night with a loss of several hundred thousand dollars.

The blaze started from crossed electric wires about 9:30 o'clock, while the usual Saturday night dance was in progress. All of the 223 guests got out safely, and accommodations were provided for them at the Hotel Huntington. Several cottages near the Maryland were damaged, but most of the personal baggage was saved.

The Pasadena firemen had their hose in the lobby of the hotel within twenty minutes after the fire started. They were aided by three pieces of apparatus from Los Angeles.

The hotel probably will be rebuilt.

NEXT SAILING TO PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG
"AMERIKA"
APRIL 23, 9 A. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
PHONE 1900 RECTOR

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
NEXT SAILING
Kronprinzessin Cecilie
Tuesday, April 21, 1 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Choice accommodation available
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N.Y.
The Key to Europe

LONDON AND PARI

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lee Sim<USA.
Built-Rite Co of N A.
Penn RR<Waterman.
Meyers<USA.
Re Post<Davis.
Patents Co<Dunn.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Admiralty:
Rooney<Boat Coal Dk.
Reiser<Tug Freehold.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
S Nat Bk of J C<CNY.
Stewart<NY, NH RR.
Greebeck<Rural Pub.
Carr<Gt A. & P. Tea.
Clark<NY, NH RR.
Rockwell<Naumberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy discharges:
Michael W Reed,
Isidor Gans,
Avery M Walsh,
Wm J Inness,
Natl Plumb Supply Co,
M Cooper & Co,
John F Taylor,
Morris M Schechner,
Natl Fair & Expt Co,
Louis Tebor,
Wm F Meyer,
David D Grossman,
Lavi Zeller,
Paul Flattau,
Fradk Janin,
Samuel Schwartz,
Jos A Arab,
Jennie M Crapo,
Hiram P Austin,
I B Hyman & Co,
Amster & Schusterhoff
Hassett & Darragh,
Cohn, Harris & W,
Abraham M Rosenthal
Obert Hughes,
Bindler & Schenker.
Under objections:
Francis J Frey,
Steinberg & Knopoff,
Deutsch & Koppelman,
Nassof & Bruckner,
Chas Adler.
Adjourned cases:
Emil W Frandsen,
Jacob Goldstein,
Landon<Mott.
Security Bk<Harris Tobacco.
Wormser<Selden.
Card<Brady.
F Ehrlich<Doull Mill'r
1st N Bk, Lakewood<Tyson & Co.
Rath<Reid.
Dickinson<Meadows.
Finkelstein<Smith.
Simonson<Ford.
Rothschild<Bernh'mer
Brauman<Austro-Am SS.
Stetson<Bd of Edu.
Unit. Distil<Orlando.
Mann<Hannas.
T Neale & Co<Hack't.
Gluck<Auto Ins.
Howard<Trecarten.
Palladino<Mescione.
C W Hunt<Moore Coal
Van Gelderen<Goodsell
Keyes<Tumen.
So States Sup<Merrill.
Beadleston & Woerts<Winkle.
Dittrich<Grosmer.
Wise<Portland Bk.
Ancher<Ancher.
Harle<Alexander.
Cohen<Curren.
Janowitz & A<I Fink Trading.
Wran<Curren.
Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Foley<Mallory SS.
Burdick<Lichtenstein.
Hayes<Moriss.
Sanders<Am Sug Ref.
Hart<Wichert.
Walsh<E E Paul.
Russell<Bradley.
Same<Jacobs & D.
Larson<Ritty Bldg.
Della<Semina<NY Rys.
Keel<Jobson Gifford.
Wagner<CNY.
McPherson<Keener, Jr.
McGuire<IRT.
Sagalowitz<Kutrisker.
McGowan<Morgan.
Cohen<B H RR.
Heyman<Lehn & Fink
Saccenta<DeVito.
Same<same.
Roth<Jefferies.
Valker<Levy.
Manasses<Col'l Mantel
Holzband<I R T.
Goreleick<Harbor V Const.
Kessler<Bolstein.
O'Donohue<Mayer.
Wasserman<B H RR.
Gershinoff<3d Av Ry.
Case on.

PARTS IV., V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Faulhaber<Beyer.
Mangold<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Hunt<Weeks, Jr.
Wolf<Chat Z Edik.
Elkus<Hennessy Rlty.
Cavanagh<McGovern.
Deacon<NY Carved Moulding Co.
Burdick<Senftner.
Burdick<same.
Wrenn<Cutting Larson Co.
Raimo<Stabele.
Murtha<Delmel.
Pagliaro<Reid Palmer Constr.
Samas<Cons Brew of NY.
Feirberg<same.
Sullivan<J Ruppert.
Taylor<Com'l Del.
Nagle<Hagedorn Bros.
Rosenbaum<Harris.
Dunnigan<NY Ry.
Golden<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Lipschitz<Ideal Nov.
Renaut<CNY.
Clear.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gein<Coler.
Welch<Hart Bros. Inc.
Gaurlutz<Savage.
Bitolio<Bradley Con.
Schonebem<I R T.
Johnson<St Phillips.
O'Gorman<Duval.
Wallmer<Roberts.
Fitzsimmons<Isman.
Maroney<Smith.
Grochelski<Kreese.
Davis<Lord & Taylor.
Van Saun<CNY.
Clark<Canavan Bros.
Filetti<Gen M Truck.
Roe<Koch.
Same<same.
Belcha<Bohemian Benv. &c.
Gallobin<Carriage Call
Markywski<C Un Gas.
Corcoran<Wanamaker.
Wood<Goerlitz.
Wood<A Norton & Co.
Kane<Golde.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Golden<Wagenhals.
Duffey<Wills, Inc.
Gold<NY Rys.
Etshells<Fargo.
Bazik<McGovern.
Zeller<Kaden.
Westcott<Otis Elev.
Goodwin<Acker, M & C
Carroll<Con Gas.
Brown<Impvd Prop.
Doran<Levering & G.
Erde<Heuser.
Roland<Wooten.
Peters<Speedwell Con.
Canepa<Aquaro.
Goldstein<Ludin Rlty.
Fagan<Bradley Con.
Jennings<Buckley H.
Crumley<NY Rys.
Morgestein<Salkin.
Braunstein<Bradley Con.
Oleynek<Lesser.
Coye<Panama RR.
Nichols<Weill.
Shea<Spencer.
Clear.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Blum<Hare.
Gallina<McGovern.
Johnson<Hay Foundry
Philip<J & F Wennemer.
Miller<Lazarus.
Capers<N Beach Am.
Schiff<Burdick.
Koehne<Hotel Astor.
Berjin Con Co<Hoops.
Kaas<Colquhoun.
Andrews<Gardiner.
Sorinser<Un Rys.
Mulligan<Mulligan.
Rowen<Carroll.
Bates<Astoria Light.
Meyers<NY Rys.
Smijewsky<same.
Rowlins<Sherry.
Sills<Hotel Rector.
Same<same.
Nierenblatt<L Kroenburg & Co.
Guinan<Brady & Co.
Mott<Harperly Hall.
Campbell<G A Fuller.
Jennings<same.
Clear.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lister<Banks.
Schreiber<I R T.
Dietz<Joline.
Kane<McMullen Snare & T.
McSweeney<Nas El RR Co.
Lee R Est<Canavan Bros.
Nalewagko<Tenn Cop.
Peterson<Bronx Taxi.
Lynott<Pearson.
Gerbino<Greenhut, Siegel C.
King<Chapin.
Abramson<Gardner.
Cummings<Keyston Constr.
Brams<Werbelowsky.
Dornstreich<Carpenter Motor.
Sarkis<NY Rys.
Hess Bldg<Cons Gas.
Greenwald<Linch.
W Guggolz Constr<Kirby Constr.
Kugelman<Globe Com
Mortenson<Brady &Co
McGarry<McConnell.
McGarry<same.
Eisenberg<I R T.
Wiener<Surprise 5,&c. Stores.
Stehling<Linch.
Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kaskel<So Pac SS Co
Tolchonsky<CNY.
Garsia<same.
Kerrigan<same.
Kowalsky<same.
M Kowalsky<same.
Duffy<same.
Moriarity<Dawson.
Davis<Schmitt.
Harris<Joline.
Tonnessen<CNY.
Glass<Kolar.
Barber<NY Poultry.
Eliasberg<Bainbridge.
Same<same.
Holscher<Am Transf.
Harrison<Kaufman.
Alpert<Morris.
Pashinsky<Nas EIRR.
Halleran<Roosevelt.
Burack<C C NY.
Geber<J Wanamaker.
Clear.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J., at 10:15 A. M.
Bosco<Pitts Const.
Payton<N Y Rys.
Morrison<same.
Kravitz<Cent R R of N J.
Curran<C, M&St P Ry
McDonough<Otten.
Guarino<Lev'son Wr.
Halford<CNY.
Bennett<same.
Olyan<Fuller.
Becker<CNY.
Munch<N Y Rys.
Meilen<Horn.
Deutsch<Greenwald.
Nassberg<Berliant.
Same<same.
Berger<Nichols.
Katzman&Kalm.
Ratney<Joline.
Meilen<Reicher.
Tripler<Fairchild.
Evans<Walton.
Tracey<S Av Coach.
Same<same.
Nowotny<L'ston Rad.
Oshrin<Shapiro, Clark.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J., at 10:15 A. M.
R V Weschler Rlty<Am Bonding.
Waldt<Goodwin Mfg.
Guaranty Trust<Starr Beach<Amer P Car.
Kehoe<La Blanq.
Collins<N Y Tel.
SNY<Consol Gas.
Case Jr<Walters.
Millman<Fisher.
Smarglia<Fitzgerald.
Steiner<Williams.
Herreshoff<Am&B Mf.
Ryan<Ryan.
Greenspecht<Sel'burg.
Mendelson<Marg'lies.
Levison<Ill Surety.
Wallman<Rothschild.
Assets Realiz<Carn Tr
Marshall<Tiffany.
Nimis<Kraus.
Potter<Wright & Co.
Seligman<Friedlander.
Shober<Royal Ins Co.
Rosenfeld<Kossar&Co.
Wood<Fiske.
Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Karp<Leh Val RR.
Fox<Hirschfeld.
Espert<Perry.
Hart<Millhauser.
Allshouse<Parmer.
Mills<Nat Surety.
Ratny<Hazzard.
Davidson<Surowitz.
Title Guar & Tr<Capodilupo.
Irwin<Warren.
N Bk of N Y<Mills.
CNY<Bush Terminal.
Same<Kirschenbaum.
Same<McCarthy.
Same<Rothstein.
Begleibling<Jagerhuber
J Jordis Wks<Gallagh'r
Rosenfeld<Josephson.
Dashkoff<Miller.
O'Gorman<Pfeiffer.
Montague<Goodwin.
Rosenberg<Hamilton Rlty.
Reid<Oliver.
Blosveren<Cohen.
Dunn<Wackes.
Burt<Horsley.
Sockloff<Burnstein.
Nagelschmidt<US Fid & Guar Co.
Lamb<Dobbins.
De Passthorey<Cort.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Williams<Del & Hudson Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Toney<Spraggin.
Parson Trad<Nashua River Paper Corp.
Lippman<Weitzen.
Wheeler<Hickman.
Niagara Fr & Boiler<Gingold Rlty Co.
Drake<Glasser.
J R Brown<Sutherl'd.
Janes<Padell.
Pollack<Kazam.
Nat Surety<Lesky &R.
Asphalt Paving<CNY.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Same<same.
N W Litho<East Brew
Lashin<Wolf.
Nat Print & Eng Co<Bickerton, J.
Stoiber<Lebanon M Co.
Minhinick<Ellenville Worsted.
Volk H W<king<CNY.
Remick<O'Connell.
Seagrist Jr<De Fino.
Futterman<Lippard Stewart Car.
Keddie<Prov Loan.
Crane<20 St Rlty Co.
Sartorial Mfg<G'smith
Van Wagoner &L<Gallagher.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A.M.
O'Neill<Gioffre.
Young, Jr<Fut'y Rlty
McCausland<Bogus.
Weinstein<Stern.
Fechtman<Baumann.
B'way Tr<De Marco.
Collings<D L Byrnes Auto Co.
Fay<Purcell.
Bloodgood<Rezinkoff.
Same<Rosen.
Martinson<Jarmul'sky.
Amati Bldg<Mesa.
Isabel<Mann.
Jueck-Berner<Inc Sec.
Ill's Sur<State Sav Bk
Reddy<Silverman.
Morse<Penn Textile.
Uvalde Cont Co<CNY.
Chapman<Am P Car.
Lord & Taylor<Hatch.
Frey<Rogensb'g &Sons
Wolfsky<Stalbos.
Heller Hirsh & Co<Atl Fertilizer.
Paltorwitz<Amer Ins.
Paltorwitz<Royal Exc.
Same<Ger-Am Ins.
Same<Hamb-Bremen Fire Ins.
Same<Prussian Ins.
Same<Royal Ins.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Shonker<Farman.
Tichenor<Yung.
Barranger<Cas Butler.
M G Samuels<Austin F Ins.
Same<N Brunswick F Ins.
Same<Br-Am Assur.
Shay<D, L & W RR.
Wolfson<Am Druggist
Rothlede<Met El Prot
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, Estate Geo. L Lemel.
Wills for probate:
Phebe C Lawrence.
Edward O Hoffman.
Martin T Quehenee
William G Witter.
Elizabeth Silvester.
S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mallck A. Cunnion.
Francis U Shimmin.
Pang Sung Wing.
Louis Berge.
Charles E Hyde.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Magdalena Hermann,
Alice Leigh.
Joseph Vesely.
Léonard Cohn,
Mary A Murray.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.
Olun<Bachenheimer.
Frohman<Stump Book.
Shapiro<Lyons.
Henly<Koscherak.
Gordon & Co<Haas.
Blumenthal<Rosenson.
Van Ingen<Marx.
Bernstein<Fulton Rlty
Kane<McCormick.
Kramer<Hartigan.
McGraw Pub<Ball.
Mech & Metals Bk<Mechmer.
Mazzoli<Ziegfeld.
Butler<Std Milk Fleur
Kaufman<Grefnes.
Dumont<Univ Textile
Cohen<Imperial Ft Co
Same<same.
Morgenroth<same.
Nelson<Gallivan.
Price<Osborn Textile.
De Mattia & Micheino<Lesee.
Caughey<Martinelli.
Smith<Starkman.
Potosky<Gr E Cas'lty.
Forn<Nether'd-Am S.
Frank<Jeffrey.
R Escoffier<Messina.
R Safety Filter<Kane.
Molringer<Milbert.
Meyers<Benngr.
Leiner<Montegriffo.
Constantin<Cons Gas.
Politatchek<Benny Savio Rlty.
Klots<Fraucht.

SPECIAL, TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Gulkis<Sooboda.
Std Fashion<Fordyce.
Lyons<Thomas & B.
Acme Wood D Co<Bway & 33 St Co.
S S Klauber Co<3 Av RR.
Barrett<Selwyn.
Patten<Green.
Esposito<Stathspoulo.
Batallias<Park Gate Hotel Co.
Lindenman<Security Mtg Co.
McLaughlin<G A Fuller Co.
Tirone<W & J Sloane.
Murphy, Jr.<Fid & Casualty.
Moskowitz<Gilmour.
Abrams<Apfel.
Bendheim<Bendheim.
Detroit R T<Exner Co
Fragner<Taubenfeld.
Regan<Abraham.
La Spira<Robinson.
Suchman<Same.
Skovronik<Custen.
Seltzer<Weintraub.
McHugh<F V Smith Cont Co.
Gordon<Wolf.
Woods<Woods.
Phillips<NY Ry.
Feigl<Bruff.
Am News Pub<Bates.
Stevens<Lippman.
Butler<Bolten Co.
Coleman<NY & NJ Prod.
Weinstein<Basuh.
Doughlin<Motor Rent.
Same<Same.
Fleischer<Kominers.
Levenstein<West Assur.
Same<US Firemens, &c.
Lyon<Glockner.
Solkind<Byrnes.
Leon<Fischer.
Crowley<Zelaitian.
Kemp<Blanck.
Weinstein<Codea Rlty
Same<Same.
Exner Co<McNair.
Rubin<Adler.
Carroll<Dunne.
Wachlett<Herrman.
Murphy<Wingate Co.
McLaughlin<IRT.
Schneider<Met St Ry.
Mechlowitz<Frost.
Liebowitz<Kalkowsky.
Loeb<NY Ry.
Baer<Kenny.
Kreiger<Kirsh.
Trowbridge<Meyerowitz.
Needleman<Denbosky.
Polmke<NY Ry.
Humacek<Jantsen.
Bielin<NY Ry.
Sitt<NY RY Co.
Dane<Maidet.
Bader<IRT.
Stern<Stern.
Jacobs<NY Ry.
Ryan<Hauptman.
Clear.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.
Knight<Supr Feat F.
Block<L'yers Title &c Knight<Pope.
Goldman<W'sonderland.
Benish<Heppenh'mer.
Russell<Smith.
Schwartz<Neuman.
Public Bk<Kibetzer P.
Cohen<Goerlitz.
Wood<A Norton & Co.
Kane<Golde.
Clear.

These cases, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Lowell Const<Levy.
Cohn<Cohen.
Aaron<Royal Ins.
Liebowitz<O'Donnell.
Lewis<Bainsdail.
De Groot<Brink'hoff.
Frank<Frank.
Raleigh<Kinemacolor.
Stern<Oldak.
Klein<Sorgenfrei.
Thompson<Roberts.
Taylor<Atkins.
Burns<Spiegel.
Miller<Miller.
Sperling<Hyman.
Clear.

PART III., Green, J., case on; IV., Lynch, J., case on; V., Ransom, J., clear; VI., Delehanty, J., clear; VII., La Fetra, J., case on; VIII., O'Dwyer, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Greenbaum, J.
De Witt<Levy—Joseph Ullman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Wudowsky<I R T.
In re Hertz.
People ex rel Brown<Brown.
Hyams<Hyams.
Dollar S Bk<Walkley.
Taylor<Robinson.
Same<same.
Romaner<Ahearn.
Same<same.
Macdonald<Robinson.
Lovisek<Richey, Bro'n & D.
Kurtzke<Turnbull.
Confort<Kleman.
Brounet<M H Mark Rlty.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Case on.
Meyer<Hedges.
Inquest:
Farley<Liquors seized (Concetto.)
Day calendar:
S J Rieser & Co, Inc<Wilzin.
F Nestrock<G Santis.
B Nestrock<same.
Nuby<Un Rys.
Rosenzweig< 74 St Hldg Co.
Hand<Greenhut-S-C.
Koslovsky<Leh Coal.
Hannon<Crawford.
Marcus<L I RR.
Gallagher<Ill Surety.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—At 10 A. M.
Motion calendar—Estates of:
Mary McMullen.
Karoline Lehrmann.
Wills for probate:
Margaret S Deane,
Michael A Tierney,
Catharine Handibode,
Edward Gerhardt.
Adoption proceedings:
Laurence Moran, a minor, by Peter and Anna Kaufman;
George Francis, a minor, by Jeremiah and Agnes Murphy.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested wills:
Theresa Martin,
James J Burke.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Motions:
Zudek<Warschow.
People, &c<Genne.
Bernstein<F F French

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
Ellenhaus<Rossino.
Morris<Uhl.
Solomon<N Un Gas.
Nynehause<Ben Rlty.
Minarcek<Frame.
Bernstein<F C French
Nowman<Zukor.
Builders' Brick &c<Lanigan Bros et al.
Lange<CNY Int RR.
Denmark<Goldstein.
Merin<Union Ry.
Bauer<same.
Menschick<Frame.
Klein<Horowitz.
Lichinsky<Brand & S Works.
Dorin<Asbel.
Same<same.
Bogen<Jaret.
Lawrence<Friedman.
Titelbaum et al.<Un Railway.
Schmidt<Hertz et al.
Mohr, Jr<Kavanaugh.
Mallet Co<Hum Soc'y.
Guastalla<Dondero.
Marcus<Levine.
Rothenberg<Gr'nthal.
Curtin<Trask Bldg.
Zudek<Warschaw.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Brady, J.
In re Salvatore—William J. McKeown.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Motion Calendar.
Dickey<Gortner.
Bouker Cont<Neale et al.
In re will of Julia L. Butterfield.
Markevich<Royal Ins.
Crotty<Erie RR.
In re NY C RR grade crossing in W Plains
In re CNY (Van Alst Av.)
L Dashby<H Dashby.
People, &c, ex rel. White<Dike, a Judge
Wight<Foster et al.
Torrey<E H Day et al.
In re appl'n of Devoy, C Clerk, to destroy old records.
Marklovitch<Goodfr'd.
Flynn<NY, W& B Ry.

Non-enumerated Day Calendar, at 1 P. M.
Tuma<Havemeyer Est.
S Dutchess Co<Murphy
Conahan<Terry & T.
Kellogg<Wilner Co.
Cafe Goldman<Marg.
Church<Seaboard Co.
In re Gartner.
Small Rlty<Strauss.
Whitney<Preston.
Monypenny<M'penny.
In re Sherrill.
Brielmann<Seits.
Morron<Bryce.
Matter of Nostrand.
Hoch<Chester.
Boitel<Shilling.
Brown<Brown.
Roache<Hanbury.

Enumerated Day Calendar.
Weihgart<Haman.
Matter of Peoples Tr.
Scherer<Fulert Brew.
Tri-Bor<Wechsler Co.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions.
Hure<Hure.
Title Guar & T<Krum
Lewis<Bronx B Bk.
Bernstein<Gorinsky.
CNY<Lundy et al.
Middleton<N Y Elec Lines et al.
Simmons<Laghan&an
Flatiman<Tietjen.
Walter<J K Cole Co.
Morgan<Green.
Kirk<Bergen.
Page<Page.
Dietrich<Dale et al.
Beyer<Droesch.
People ex rel Buck<Williams.
Taber<Stephens et al.
Tax Lien<Hoye et al.
Same<Br'water et al.
Hookway<Hookway.
Eagle Sav & L<Carney et al.
Ritvallo<Rivello.
Reidler<Schrier & ano
Brothers<Brothers.
Didyk<Astoria Light.
Vladanic<same.
Shea<O'Foster et al.
In re Port & Crane.
Morgenstern<V'fanger.
Metro Trust<Isl Cities Real Estate Co.
Collin<Cocks.
Wolf<Siegel.
Oelsner<Haight et al.
German Sav Bk<Arit et al.
Stewart<Cum'key et al
Bailey, E M (Act 1)<Products Mfg.
Monroe<Musica et al.
Crowe<Crowe.
People ex rel Howard (Smith).
Investing Assoc<McKeon et al.
People ex rel Hammond<Kracke.
People ex rel Johnson<Kracke.
Saffir<Saffir.
McElravey & Hauck<Manneschmidt, Jr.
Edwards<M'dorff &an
Richardson<Ramell.
William<Williams.
Sifferlen<Sifferlen.
Dalury<Reginas.
Washburn<W'burn.
Lackomowitz<Bates et al.
Tonne<Ruths et al.
Harrison<Osborn et al.
Quinlan<Quinlan, Zackos<Drosinos.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Benedict, J.—Trials.
Johnson<Johnson and ano.
Brode<Brode.
Weisberg<Mark Co<Turnbore Rlty.
Kohn<Kohn.
Williams<Williams.
Lorin<Laub.
People ex rel Bowery Bay<Hardy.
Effrass<Donovan.
Rose<Adler.
Berker<Zibuloff.
Roush<Roush.
Leonard<Menendez.
Spangler<Jaggers.
Logan<N Amstrd Co.
Fisher<Bryan.
B Q C S<RR<Steers.
McNulty<Anderson.
Van Tuyl<Scharmann.
Mann<Born.
Cohen<Cohen.
Boslofsky<Ind Wet Wash.

RESERVED CALENDAR.—These cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Heimer<Klein.
Yovino<Rella.
Brinckerhoff<Brin'off.
Thompson<Young.
Webb<Webb.
Pokowsky<Pokowsky.
Freestone<Freestone.
Seaquist<Seaquist.
Zimmermans<Zim'man.
Lafkowitz<Klauber.
Somerville<Schuller.
Stevens<Stevens.
O'Brien<Gill.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Friedland<Friedland.
Greene<Karp.
Davis<Davis.
Sugerman<Sugerman.
McAlmer<Johnson.
Scher<Brinkman.
Rosenblatt<Rosenb'th.
Burgess<Burgess.
Cohen<Cohen.
Levy<Levy.
Rudd<Krummenacker.
Annable<F W Dodge et al.

Highest number reached, 853.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Crane, Jaycox, Blackmar, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.
Moorehead<Rity Assts.
Lass<Wheelock.
Sulzbach<Sitzy.
Hickey<Evans & Sons.
Vitale<Harwood Con.
Johnson<CNY.
Levine<J C Co.
Schoneberger<Fey.
Cohen<Greenf'ds Sons.
Bklyn Bank<Stallo.
Cervadors<Home T In.
McLaughlin<Wurster & Co.
Henry<Quick Transit Rlty.
Girards<Rosencrans.
Warber<Ocean El Ry.
Remington<Shults.
Ronca<Wendell & E.
Furlong<Roberts.
Morgan<Morgan.
Mendalls<Barger.
Bracket<L I RR.
Waldman<Zwelgenthal
Gualla<B H RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
McGaughrin<Nas RR.
Levine<Same.
Mooney<Baumann.
Pisch<B H RR.
Meyerhoefer<B H RR.
Testa<Nas RR.
Dalton<CNY.
Tyrrell<Grafton.
Wolak<Fleischman et al
Schumm-McElroy<Henno & ano.
Goldberg<Erie RR.
Hammer<Hay Foundry & Iron Co.
Thompson<NY Cons.
Maslanka<Am Mfg Co
Strolovitz<S Bklyn Ry
Wilson<Am Ice Co.
Barraco<Bono.
Flaherty<Cousins.
Chirlin<Bernstein.
Solomon<Smith, &c.
Wishnevezky<Penn-Dumont Co.
Medullo<Std Arch Co.
Bopp<Knappmann Co.
Chandler<Pinch & Co.
Highest number reached, 3,362.

SPECIAL TERM.—Scudder, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

WILLS.—Ketcham, S.—The wills of
Diedrich Linge.
William Egerard.
John Williams.
James Heath.
Sarah Bogart.
Philippena Schmitt.
Stephen Donlon.
H J Hoff.
Mary Hyland.
Mary Henry.
Ellen Blaisdell.
Clara Rymer.
Administration of Susan Youngham.

Accounting in the estates of
J Henderson.
Aaron Spencer.
Josepine Phillips.
Kenneth Sutherland.
Alice Babrs.
Emma Babrs.
N J Nelson.
Georgiana Preator.
Mary E Chickley.
Mary Gunstardt.
James Brown.
John Yarnell.
W Heeth.
Josephine Forrest.

Estates of
Catherine Fitzpatrick.
Ann Carpenter.
G Seifert.
Mary E Henderson.
Margaret McGrace.
William Fuller.
Charles Elsen.
Gustave Lehman, Jr.
Mary E Willard and George Schmidt.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Dike, J.
Weinstein<Krause.
Kutter<Iworetsky.
Solovei<Whelen.
Kopman<Nas El RR.
Kalmanson<Brenowitz
Williams<C I & B RR
Olson<Nas El RR.
Backman<Sender.
James<Buckley-M Co.
Gallagher<B H R R.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Heinrich<Von Borstel.
Nutman&Gingiow.
Taylor<B H R R.
Burke<same.
Goldberg<Nagrotsky.
Lansing<Woods.
Jacobwitz<Goldstein.
Fairowicss<McGrath.
Plaine<B H R R.
Wischne<C I & B RR

Highest number reached, 2,540.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Halleran<Halloran.
Voorhees<Unger.
Einstein & an<Academy Prop et al.
Ward<CNY.
Stein & an<Ward et al
Woodhaven Bk<Creditor's Holding.
Snedeker<Trump & an
Beebe<Beebe.
Beck<Jaffe.
Bk of LI<Folger & an.
Bergen<CNY.
Grosser<Seal et al.

Balance of calendar passed to April 21.
Highest number reached, 359.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wotjcsak<Am Mfg.
Gildinsky<Morris.
Koch<Simmons.
Murray<B H RR.
Ryan<same.
White<Bradley Cont.
Michael<same.
Parisi<Velsberg Baer.
Selling<B H RR.
Williams<NY & Q E L & P.
Everett<Boorsa et al.
Brown<Greenhut, S C.
Rogan<Smith.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
Klein<Fleischmann.
Hettling<Kleinert Rub
Martin<Degnon Cont.
Hamberger<NY & Q C Ry.
Sullivan<B H RR.
Highest number reached, 477.
Maselo<NY & Q C Ry
Kirkwood<McCloskey.
Fay<NY & Q C Ry.
Selvaggi<Tadale Lumb
Remlinger<Neptune Meter.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Millis, Keogh, JJ.—At 9:45 A. M.
Muench<Terry & T.
Randall<Beach.
Lazar<Waring Hat.
Charelli<Baldwin.
Barrett<NYC RR.
Henney<Van Wyck.
Linehan<Silver.
Biber<Biber.
Biber<Biber.
Wilson<W Plains.
Whalen<NYC RR.
Garofano<Covino.
Grim<Lehigh V Coal.
Emmerich<Std Oil.
Bennett<Huster.
People<McDonald.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Rosenthal<Sladon I Works.
Reilly<NY, N H RR.
Berry<NYC RR.
Renza<Bd of Educa.
Conklin<Birdsall.
Murray<W St Ry.
Stahlin<City & Co Cont Co.
Liberty Brew<Olt.
Guinea<Pitts Con Co.
Schutrick<NY Rys.
Agnes<Klein.
Eichtern<W St Ry.
Nicoletto<Whitridge.
Fletcher<NY, N H RR
Grannis & Warley Co<Delfino.
Marcus & Bros<Powers M Picture.
Grentzberger<City of Mt Vernon.
McCarthy<Ringler & Co.
Highest number reached, 865.
Gibson<Richards.
Burt<Richards.
Ohl<Jobson Gifford Co.
Hetzel<NY, N H RR.
Mackey<Mackey.
Buccilarillo<Rinehart & Dennis Co.
Nurent<Wiffler.
Heika<Maxwell Brls.
Vinton<Transit Con.
Vince<Nannariello.
Maloney<Rodriguez.
Federickson<N Rochelle Coal Co.
Winkler<Swackhammer.
See<Ocean S S Co.
Tackman<Liebhold Co
Gardella<Pitts Con Co
Zarlotta<McMullen.
Gardner<NY, N H RR
Reo<Nat Conduit.
McMahon<Miller.

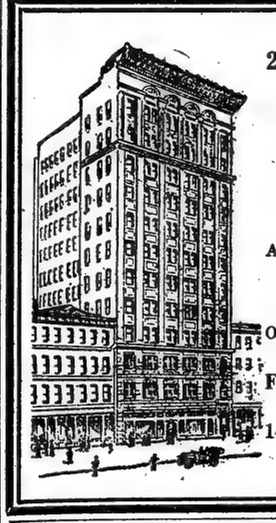
Surrogates' Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.
Executors' accounting:
Barney Forshay, John Hyland.
Nettie Stern,
Discovery proceedings:
Sarah A. Keeley.
Petition to compel payment of legacy:
Bridget Owens.
No Surrogates' Court at Yonkers on Wednesday.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.
Executors' accounting:
Barney Forshay, John Hyland.
Nettie Stern,
Discovery proceedings:
Sarah A. Keeley.
Petition to compel payment of legacy:
Bridget Owens.
No Surrogates' Court at Yonkers on Wednesday.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



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A NEW MODERN 12-STORY OFFICE BUILDING. PERFECT LIGHT AND VENTILATION.
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OFFICES SINGLY OR EN SUITE.
$30 PER MONTH AND UP.
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RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt
Or 244 East 86th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A Lovely Home
Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 YEARS' TIME; few for rent; $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

$24 MONTHLY PAYS FOR "Old English"
Seven Room Brick Home at Express Station of New Subway.
$300 Down—Price, $4,500
Souvenir Booklet "B" on request.
OTTO SINGER, 240 Kings Highway.

FOR SALE.
Men's Suits and Overcoats, $12; $1 down, $1 weekly; ready made and to order. $1 [illegible]

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
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41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO RENT in Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
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N. E. Cor. Broadway and 68th Street.
APPLY
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cort.
Or your own broker.

A Few Desirable Offices in
Fulton Building
Southwest Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.
TO SELECT TENANTS.
W. F. FUERST, Agent, 87 Nassau St.

Stores and Basement for Rent
167 Sixth Ave., near 12th St.
175 Sixth Ave., near 13th St.
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31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Maplewood 10-room stucco house; high elevation; lot 80x200; adjoining lot 50x200; hot air heat, all improvements; 2 kinds hardwood; parlor and reception hall finished in oak; hardwood floor; dining room full width of house, finished in chestnut; 3 pantries; glass-enclosed porch; fine view; excellent location; asking $9,000, or $11,000, including 50-ft. lot. Houses to rent from $35 to $75, and furnished houses for season from $55 up. Henry P. Bush, 71 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

Near Morristown.
High elevation, Farm of 69 acres; 11 room house with bath, range, furnace, two large barns and other farm buildings; fruit and shade. Owner going west. Price reasonable
Harvey J. Gemmig,

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Bloomingdale<Bloomingdale.
Bloomingdale<Bloomingdale.
Bloomingdale<Bloomingdale.
Bloomingdale<Bloomingdale.
Bloomingdale<Bloomingdale.
Bloomingdale

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The western disturbance has drifted northeastward with a greatly prolonged east and west axis, and to-night it covers practically the entire distance from the Upper Lake region east, with its principal centre off the lower St. Lawrence Valley. The precipitation area due to this storm during the last twenty-four hours extended from the Mississippi Valley east, except near the Atlantic Coast, with some snow in the Upper Lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley. It is decidedly colder over the east precipitation area, with temperatures below the freezing point over the Western Upper Lake region. There will be showers and thunder storms Monday in the Atlantic States, with falling temperatures, and snows or rains in the Lower Lake and East Upper Lake region, with lower temperatures, probably followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. In the central valleys and Plains States the weather will be fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday, except over the North districts, where there will be local rains by Tuesday, with falling temperatures.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Eastern New York, Southern New England—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair.

Northern New England—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday unsettled and cooler, probably rain or snow in Maine; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain south, rain or snow north portion Monday; colder. Tuesday fair, warmer; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Western New York—Rain or snow and colder Monday. Tuesday generally fair; fresh to strong west to north winds, becoming variable Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	54	56	4 P. M.	60	78
6 A. M.	54	56	6 P. M.	56	67
8 A. M.	66	64	9 P. M.	48	62
12 M.	66	74	11 P. M.	43	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66, for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees, at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:30—2,275 2d Av.; Charles Russo	$300
4:45—199 St. Ann's Av.; not given	$100
7:45—21 W. 98 St.; Y. B. Porg	Slight
7:45—56 E. Houston St.; Garfo & Co	$50
9:40—401 W. 120 St.; E. Houck	Slight
P.M.	
3:40—322 West St.; R. Quacker	Slight
5:15—562 W. 14 St.; F. Sherman	Slight
5:55—331 E. 101 St.; B. Levy	Slight
7:25—565 Broadway; Subway Contracting Co.	Slight
7:30—1,445 Second Av., I. Knott	Slight
7:40—1,817 Second Av., E. Wintsheimer,	Slight
7:45—41 St. & 6 Av., G. Smith Co	Slight
9:05—25 Jefferson St., W. Nadler	Slight
10:00—2,349 Jerome Av., C. Sing	$300
11:45—244 W. 144 St.; E. Futh	Slight

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Private residence for sale. 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR SALE — HOUSE BUILT FOR TWO FAMILIES, 235 East 62d St. R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Modern BISHOP house, three story, no basement, Indiana limestone front; many additional features have been added by the owner for comfort and attractiveness; the house contains 11 rooms, three baths, hot-water heater, parquet floors throughout, electric light; numerous base outlets, Pittsburgh water heater, six gas logs; all ceilings, walls, parquet floors, &c., in excellent condition; owner forced to leave Brooklyn. Inquire Frank Lane, 492 Flatbush Avenue. Telephone Flatbush 1883. Open every day.

$8,750.—Modern, brown-stone residence, 684 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; choice location; none better on the avenue; 25 minutes to New York; 12 rooms; lot 20x100; house larger in rear than in front; inside of house fine enough to please any one; can be bought for $8,100 if sold this month. Apply on premises or to owner, 700 Greene Av.

Builders' Attention.

Lots and plots in Flatbush for sale for high-grade aaprtment houses, with building loan. Apply 26 Court St, Rm. 85. Phone 6520 Main.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

LOT 25x100, near Roosevelt Av.; price $300 cash; bargain. Hamilton, 11 Grand Av., Corona.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Southfield Point furnished cottage, 11 rooms, sufficient baths, near shore, 5 minutes from station. Rent, $1,200. Will apply to purchase. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

Southfield Point.—Cottage for sale; eleven rooms, three baths; large plot; near Sound; yachting, bathing, golf. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH.

Owner wishes to dispose of an attractive house in Greystone Park, Yonkers' best residential section; 10 rooms and bath. Will sacrifice; valued at $8,000. Apply to J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisades Av., Yonkers. N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Four lots, 100x100, Long Island City; factory neighborhood; convenient freight yards, docks, ferries, bridges. Finan, 717 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, parquet floors, steam plant; large plot, hedge fence, fruit trees; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorne Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FISHING PRESERVE and farm in Catskills; 141 acres; large maple grove, orchard; good buildings; 2 miles from Andes Depot, on State road; lake 20 acres, stocked with trout; $11,500; easy terms. Ives & Craft, Roxbury, N. Y.

Farm, Dutchess County; desirable Summer home; large Colonial house; also farmer's cottage; 125 acres; $9,500; no exchange. Owner, Room 701, 505 5th Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

English cottage, 9 large rooms and 3 baths. Price $15,000. Will rent $1,500 unfurnished, option to purchase. Perpetual shore right, excellent bathing; 50 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes from depot; location Southfield Point on the Sound, at Stamford. Frederick P. Jones, 505 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Attention property owners! We will manage your property personally and economically and fill vacancies; try us. William Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3323 Morningside.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

341 WEST 22D ST.

4-story dwelling; 16 rooms; $1,600 per annum. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Private house, 12 rooms, rear extension; will decorate to suit. 80 East 90th St. Rent $1,200.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

SUMMER HOME AT BRIELLE, N. J.

On the highest point between the Highlands and Barnegat, overlooking Manasquan River and the ocean; ten-room house, fully furnished, all improvements, electric light, electric pumping system; garage and stable; one and one-eighth acres; well wooded; six miles from Asbury Park, one mile from Sea Girt and Manasquan beach; rent for season, $400. Address S. M. Lock, 3,575 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 'Phone 3010 Audubon.

FURNISHED FOR SEASON

10 acres, 500 ft. elevation; garden, fruit; near Country Club; one hour out; old-fashioned house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; garage; 1¼ miles from station; only $1,000 for long season; other places, $600 to $5,000. NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

To Rent.—At Lake Placid, Adirondack Mountains, on Signal Hill, Ed. Brewster Camp, consisting of 10 bedrooms, 4 bath rooms, tennis court, boat house, laundry building, and stable, with bedrooms and bath above; rent $1,850. Box Z 339 Times Annex.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 1667 Bryant.

ST BROGATT NOTICES.

ROGERS, FLORA E.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORA E. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 1209, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1913. ALBERT FLICK,

WILLIAM B. STIMMES, JR.,

Executors.

W. ROGERS WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

AN A1 SNAP.
AN ATTRACTIVE NEW HOME
AT SOUTH ORANGE.

Absolutely a first-class residence; best semi-fireproof construction; terra cotta hollow tile; green slate roof; hardwood floors; large porch; mahogany and white Colonial finish; open fireplaces, hot-water heater; combination gas and electric fixtures; ten large, bright rooms, billiard and two bath rooms; plot 100x240; eight minutes' walk to station and trolleys; offered $5,000 less than cost; terms to suit you. Might rent for term to responsible party. Act quickly. Feist & Feist, 733 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer selling permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Hedrick, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector.) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Just finished; 5 six-room semi-bungalows on large plots at Westfield, N. J.; beautiful locations, on a hill, near station and trolley; small first payment; $20 per month thereafter. Write for particulars and free railroad tickets. Home and Garden Company, E. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building.

At Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome homes on large plots among the trees, near station; sold on easy monthly payments; a few large, well-located plots to be sold on a monthly payment of $5; let us send you particulars; we furnish free transportation. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

A 30-acre farm; modern house, 9 rooms, all improvements; two barns, ice house, hennery; buildings in perfect condition; 500 fruit trees, large brook; attractive location; good neighbors; reasonable price; terms. Frederick Teter, Ridgewood, N. J.

A Bargain.—Investigate; house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements; beautiful home amid beautiful surroundings; three-acre park approach; three minutes from station; ten miles out. Wilbur F. Herrick, Room 1,005, 108 West 34th St., New York.

Send for our illustrated booklet; a complete description of over forty houses we have for sale in Northern New Jersey; only eight miles from New York; it will be of great value to you. W. V. Champlin, 522 West 156th St., New York City.

At Roselle Park.—Six-room house, reception hall, all latest imp'ts; good location; macadam road; no assessments; near trolley, train; $4,000; terms. Arthur Churchill, 303 E. Westfield Av., Roselle Park, N. J. Tel. 1864 R.

$300 CASH, $30 monthly, buys new 6-room home in hills New Jersey, 30 minutes from Times Square, 7c. fare. Sewer connection, every improvement, many trees. Sacrifice at $3400. Write or call immediately. F. H. B., Room 1101, 35 W. 32d St., N. Y.

A village home, 2 acres, 7-room house, city water, bath, other improvements; large brook, chickens, fruit, berries, asparagus; good neighborhood; convenient school, trolley. Fdererick Teter, Ridgewood, N. J.

HONCE & DuBOIS.
Real Estate and Insurance.
Summer Cottages for Sale or Rent.
Send for BOOKLET.
'Phone 503 Belmar, N. J.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company Ridgewood, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts, space 40x200; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing; $50. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

Part or all ground floor and basement; 8,400 sq. ft. in each; sprinkler system, steam heat; two driveways into building; good location downtown; long lease. W 227 Times Downtown.

Floors to rent for high-class business only; modern elevator building, plate glass front; ready May 1; Lexington Av., near 40th St. Owner, Francis Connor, 14 East 42d St.

For Rent.—Large fireproof loft on Canal and Lafayette Sts.; new concrete building. Apply to Hollender & Co., 123 Lafayette St., city.

A stable, 60 stalls and wagon room; low rent; 312 Water St., near Brooklyn Bridge. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St.

249 Willis Av.—Large corner store to lease; excellent business location; new store front. Janitor, 386 West 139th.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

IMPORTING BUSINESS.

$50,000 to $100,000 ready to invest in high-grade, established importing concern by capitalist, who has had broad and successful business experience; would expect to take active part in management and development; principals only; must bear strictest investigation; correspondence confidential. Write fully, with references, Z 345 Times Annex.

STOCK AND BOND SALESMEN.

High-class stock salesman who can prove record, wanting to become permanently established; please give full particulars, securities handled, and territory worked. L 248 Times Downtown.

Designer, general inside man, on children's colored dresses, wanted; exceptional opportunity; interest in established business will be given. D 101 Times.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Foreman opening, high-class ladies' hats; salesman preferred as partner. B B 57 Times.

Beautiful furnished 14-room house for sale; good home and business combined; monthly profit $150. 163 West 71st St.

Manufacturing business, convenient to New York City, with an established trade, offered for sale, in whole or part; reason given for retirement. Z 360 Times Annex.

We sell your business without publicity; quick results. Call, write, or phone Madison Square 6516. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway, (29th.)

THE WOODBURY,
855 Riverside Drive; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway; country house and grounds.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats, west side, for lease. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day. BUSINESS ADDRESS CO., 23 Barclay St. Telephone 6890 Barclay.

PIANO TUNING.

If you desire piano properly tuned, $1.50, try honest, conscientious man. Jos. Woodward, 1048 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1018.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10, delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 98 Nassau.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 98 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service; first consideration. Alexander Denes, 126 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

Horses and Carriages.

Thirty cents a line.

Horses Bought.—Wiegel buys horses. Write, telephone. Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE J. M. WASHBURNE COMPANY:

In pursuance of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made on the date hereof in a cause wherein ELIE SHEETZ is Complainant and the J. M. WASHBURNE Company is Defendant, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of the said J. M. Washburne Company to present to WILLIAM PARKIN, Esq., the master herein, at his office, Room No. 126, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, their several claims and demands against the J. M. Washburne Company, duly verified under oath or affirmation, on or before May 11th, 1914, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court from the assets of the said J. M. Washburne Company.

Dated, April 7th, 1914.

WM. PARKIN, Master.

J. FRED. ALGOOD, Attorney for Gtte F. Elegenbein and Archibald Douglas, Receivers in Equity of the J. M. Washburne Company, 30 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Thursday evening, between 83d St. 8th to 7th Av., Pennsylvania Station, 33d to Broadway to Hotel Breslin, diamond lavalliere breastpin, containing about fifteen cut diamonds, surrounded with small stones, set in platinum with small platinum chain, with knot tied in same attached. Liberal reward. Call or address Grand Hotel, 31st and Broadway.

LOST.—On March 17, at Wallick's Hotel or on subway, 116th St. and 42d St. and Times Square, necklace, corrugated platinum links, held together by small chain, through pearls; clasp diamond shape and small pearl in centre; gold back; about 18 links. If found, return to Cashier, Hotel Knickerbocker; $25 reward.

LOST.—Leather case containing typewriter from wagon en route from Riverside Drive and 80th St. to steamship Olympic, feet West 17th St., New York City; suitable reward if returned to Mr. Robert Clark, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LOST—Small barpin, all pearl, between 125th and 137th Sts., Broadway, or in 5th Av. bus, last evening; reward. Apartment 45, Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—In Arrowhead Inn or on grounds, black silk bag, with diamond clasp; contents will be identified; reward. K. Staunton, 140 West 55th St.

LOST.—Last Friday, diamond ring, containing initials "J. T. M. to E. B." Reward, return to Mrs. McClanahan, 21 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—A diamond horseshoe, Sunday, between residence and Coney Island; liberal reward. Kirchert, 451 East 4th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gun metal watch and fob on Westchester Av. car, between Westchester and Simpson St. Buhre, 229 West 43d St.

LOST.—Ribbon and diamond bowknot pin on 5th Av., between 32d and 42d Sts.; $100 reward. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Thursday night, skunk fur scarf, in taxi, from Reisenweber's; reward. Return Hotel Lucerne, 201 West 79th St.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 76th St. Schuyler 9765.

LOST.—On 38th, between 5th and 6th Avs., handbag; reward. Donahue, 17 East 33d.

$100 REWARD—Lost Friday morning, either in taxicab or between Bendel's shop, West 57th, and Hotel Clarendon, 57 East 58th, ruby and diamond ring. Return to M. B., 57 East 58th, and receive above reward.

LOST.—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, chattles photographed; if lost, stolen, identification easy; police act intelligently; wealthiest people use this system, insuring recovery of lost articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2646 John. Press Illustrating Co., 106 Fulton St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness, leash; vicinity Morningside and 115th; liberal reward. Scheyer, 350 West 115th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 94th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

251 WEST 98TH, SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, NEWLY FURNISHED, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT; LIGHT AND AIRY; REASONABLE RENT. CALL APARTMENT 9C.

Large, eight-room apartment, furnished completely and first-class in every respect, to rent until Oct. 1; references required. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive

179th, 651 West.—Cheerful apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, completely furnished housekeeping; piano, telephone; moderate; call Monday. Elberts.

811 West 95th St.—Five rooms and bath, completely furnished; immediate possession; reasonable. Apartment 53. Phone Riverside 4123.

508 West 114th St.—Five sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, until October; facing Columbia campus; references required. Apt. 73. Telephone.

To sub-let—Two-room kitchenette apartment, 434 West 120th St. Phone Mgr. Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

Seven-room apartment on Broadway, completely furnished; piano, electric light, telephone; references. Wampler, 2,790 Broadway.

Furnished apartment, 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; convenient Subway and Riverside Drive. 606 West 116th. Apartment 6S.

49th St., 66 West.—Bachelor apartment, beautiful sunny second floor suite; refined surroundings; references.

Broadway, corner 103d St.—Examine this apartment; roomers not desired; refined people only.

52d St., at Broadway.—5-room housekeeping apartment; completely furnished; will sublet for an indefinite period. D 108 Times.

REASONABLE. FINE LOCATION.—Completely furnished 4 and 6 room apartments; elevator, telephone. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

103d St., corner Broadway.—Beautiful apartment, seven rooms, electric light, parquet floors.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th St.)—Delightful small apt., $85 monthly, May to October.

Facing Park; furnished; housekeeping; 2 bedrooms. Tel. 198 Morningside. Apt. 52.

Elegantly furnished 6 large rooms; 2 baths; exceptional; $100. Jones, 601 West 113th.

East Side.

Apartment.—Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

22d St., 144 East.—Four rooms and bath, completely furnished; all modern conveniences; sublet May to September responsible parties. The Lexington, Apartment 4S.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

OPPORTUNITY.

SUBLET Apartment, 96 West 11th, four rooms and bath and elevator. Apply Supt. on premises.

1836, 554 West.—5 large rooms; all improvements; upper part private house; rent $32. Inquire on premises.

47th, 16 West.—Dainty small kitchenette apartment; hot water; good service; moderate.

Seven grand outside rooms; two baths; $50-$58; modern. 615 West 176th St.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1. W. J ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

162d St., 870 East.—Three and four rooms in clean and orderly house; electric light and telephone; moderate rent.

Bronx.

1,224 Union Av.—Beautiful upper floor, 2-family house, 5 large, light rooms for small, refined family; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large front room; large closets; hot and cold water.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-32 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board optional. Phone 6613 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large and single room, superior table; table guests; references.

West Side.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

54TH ST., 34 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; excellent table board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Summer Rates: Single, $7.50; Double, (board two,) $15; Cuisine unsurpassed.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; Subway, 5. Park; 'phone.

85TH ST., 75 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private bath; Southwestern exposure; private family; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths, electric light; exceptional board.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board. Columbus 8966.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Small, well-furnished room; choice table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; fine location; excellent board.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 134 West.—Handsome, newly furnished double and single rooms with lavatory; ideal location, attractive rates; table guests.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

78TH ST., 159 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; open all Summer; business people.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST. 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards,—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny, single room.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; generous table; refined home; reference.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Sunny front room, adjoining bath; refined, homelike; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transient's unurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

88D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms with southern exposure; first-class cuisine; telephone; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

107TH ST., 322 WEST.—An unusual private residence in beautiful Summer location; large parlor, Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room; electricity; good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere. Miss Collette.

112TH ST., 605 WEST, (Apartment 52.)—Subway, Riverside bus; attractive southern rooms; excellent table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park, hour from Broadway; desirable accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Lenox Manor; new and homelike, with private bath; all the comforts of the present day; exceptional table; special Spring rates. 'Phone 5075.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Medium-sized room; all conveniences; private house.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large front room, two beds, $5; also other, $4. Stuyvesant 1896.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, bath room floor; private house; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences.

51ST, ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant, large room; bath, phone; also unfurnished parlors.

57TH, 160 EAST.—Handsome back parlor; suitable doctor, dentist; modern conveniences; connecting waiting room; also front room, 2d floor.

42D ST., EAST, (53 Prospect Place.)—Fine room; running cold and warm water; reasonable.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Small, bright room, adjacent bath; large room, with private bath; exceptionally attractive; references required. Murray Hill 2718.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

61ST, 133 EAST.—Newly furnished large, sunny room; bath; gentleman; reasonable. 1902 Plaza.

86D, 31 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house; all modern conveniences; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 588, (52d.) — Homelike rooms; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large rooms; running hot and cold water.

MADISON AV., (79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. Z 330 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; also semi-basement room; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Desirable, large room; running water; telephone.

13TH ST., 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; references.

21ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

26TH ST., 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

29TH ST., 318 WEST.—Small, comfortable room in private house; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

43D, 113 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, complete; bath, electricity; steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; electricity, shower bath, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4880 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front single room, steam, running water, telephone; select.

48TH ST., 23 WEST.—Back parlor; suitable for doctor; with privilege reception room. Also other rooms.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parlor floor, suitable doctor; reasonable; telephones.

56TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite, suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 312 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms, for gentlemen; running water; references.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegantly studies; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

51ST ST., 20 WEST.—Single room, with running water; physician's house.

53D, 302 WEST.—Parlor floor; suitable for physician; beautifully furnished; also front basement.

59D ST., 36 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room. Phone 2421 Plaza.

7TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; bath; reasonable; telephone.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny rooms; continuous hot water. Col. 2396.

67TH ST., 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; room, single or en suite; private bath; every convenience.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large rooms with private bath; also small room; references.

69TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room, facing Park; every convenience; reasonable; second floor; corner.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms in refined home; private bath; business people.

70TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; with running water; references.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

71ST ST., Broadway and Columbus.—Parlor floor; private house; furnished or unfurnished; best reference required; private. D 32 Times.

71ST ST., 165 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cosy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Medium sunny room; large room; private entrance; kitchen privileges; references.

71ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large front room, every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $5; Subway. Sly.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, newly decorated house; southern exposure; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Parlor and alcove bedroom; newly furnished; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; conveniences; bath; reasonable; reference.

74TH, 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Medium front room; electricity, running water, near bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one with private bath; refined neighborhood.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; single beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; light housekeeping; $6-$11.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; subway; Sumner rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Choice rooms; attractive to gentlemen seeking quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, dressing room; see and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, with private bath; also medium room.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent beautiful, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private bath; southern exposure; homelike.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, reasonable; business people; convenient L, Subway.

83D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Sunny, outside rooms; running water, electricity; references.

82D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; bath adjoining.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

88D ST., 41 WEST.—Furnished room and bath for gentleman; best references. Dr. Crohn.

84TH, 105 WEST.—Large, light rooms; private family; modern conveniences; gentlemen. 4668 Schuyler.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath; references; private house.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway, elevated.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

57TH, 312 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, airy room; suitable two reasonable; refined surroundings.

89TH, (NEAR DRIVE.)—Extra large room, or suite; private residence; refined; meals if desired; use of piano. Riverside 1896.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, comfortable, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 205 WEST.—Unusually airy room, Subway near; elevator; every improvement; absolute privacy; refined; suitable gentleman. Riv. 9695 Hawes.

94TH, 88 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; large, well-furnished, airy room; also small room; private house; every convenience of home.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family two; strictly home surroundings.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath. Linz.

99TH ST., 220 WEST,

COURT FREES REILLY FROM FRIAS CLAIMS

Justice Newburger Finds in Favor of the Contractor in Cuban Contract Litigation.

THEY WERE NOT PARTNERS

Frias, an ex-Senator of Cuba, Was Merely the Contractor's Attorney, the Court Says.

Justice Newburger has handed down a decision in the Supreme Court in favor of Hugh J. Reilly, a contractor, who was suing José Antonio Frias, an ex-Senator of the Cuban Republic, and the Latin-American Contracting and Improvement Company, to set aside a certain contract entered into between Reilly and Frias and Reilly's railroad company, the Cienfuegos, Palmira & Cruces Electric Railway and Power Company, on Oct. 23, 1905, in connection with the supply of power for the purpose of lighting the city of Cienfuegos, the acceptance which Reilly executed on March 27 1909, of Frias's rights under this contract, and the assignment made in 1911 by Frias to one Altamira and by Altamira to the Latin-American Contracting and Improvement Company of whatever claims Frias had against Reilly.

This suit arose out of the contracting activities of Reilly in Cuba, which led to complications with the Cuban Government, in which the good offices of the Washington authorities were exercised in behalf of the contractor. These were set forth in detail last summer on account of the active part which William Sulzer, at that time ranking minority member of the House of representatives Comittee on Military Affairs, took in advocating Reilly's claims. Reilly was a witness at the Sulzer impeachment proceedings and testified that he had loaned him in 1912 several thousand dollars, but he was not permitted to go into any of the circumstances which led to the several advances.

In his opinion Judge Newburger outlines the history of the Reilly enterprises. In 1902 the contractor made the acquaintance of Frias, who was a lawyer and politician of note and and ex-Mayor of Cienfuegos. Through Frias Reilly obtained a contract for the construction of waterworks and sewers for that city, and a little later incorporated the Cienfuegos, Palmira & Cruces Electric Railway and Power Company, which at once made a contract with him to construct and equip its miles of track. In January, 1904, Frias procured and sent to Reilly a complete franchise concession for the railway, which included the use of the rivers Hanabanilla and Negro for power and industrial purposes.

Reilly Encounters Obstacles.

The land for the railroad was bought, but nothing else was done, except that on Oct. 23, 1905, the contract, which is one of the agreements the Court now has ordered set aside, was executed. This was between Reilly, the railroad company and Frias, and under it the company agreed to furnish Frias with power for the lighting of Cienfuegos and other municipalities at $40 a horsepower. In March, 1903, Reilly made a contract with Cienfuegos to supply it with water and sewers, and at that time he said in addition he had an option on the purchase of the Espanada Cemetery in Havana. Subsequently he paid $80,000 for a fourth interest in the cemetery and the title was vested in his name.

In 1907 trouble began about the Cienfuegos waterworks contract. It was rescinded by the Cuban Council and Gov. Magoon. Then an appeal was made to Washington, with the result that a new contract was entered into in August, 1908. A new concession also was necessary in that year for the railroad company, as it had not yet begun to build. This was granted, but it forbade the taking of any of the waters of the Hanabanilla and Negro Rivers for industrial purposes.

Then in March, 1909, was executed the second of the agreements which Justice Newburger has declared null and void. On March 9 Reilly wrote to Frias informing him that the people who were fighting him in Cuba believed that Frias was Reilly's partner, and asking Frias to assign back to him (Reilly) his interest in the contract to take power at $40. It was alleged that Frias executed this assignment, as requested, but as a condition Reilly in his acceptance undertook to give Frias a 20 per cent. interest in the money to be paid by the Cuban Government under the waterworks contract, one-half interest in the capital stock and bonds of the Cienfuegos Palmira & Cruces Railroad Company, and one-half interest in the Espanada Cemetery.

Such rights as he received under this agreement Frias assigned in 1911 through Altamira to the Latin-American Contracting and Improvement Company, of which he at the trial testified he was the owner, and it is this assignment, which Justice Newburger has set aside. It was conceded by the Latin-American Company that, as Frias had conceded to Reilly his interest in the contract of the railroad, it had no claim to the power contract.

The court then passed to the legal questions involved, and said that it was important to determine in the first place what were the relations between the litigants, and whether they were, as Reilly asserted, those of attorney and client or those of partners, as was alleged by the defendants.

No Evidence of Partnership.

"An examination of all the exhibits submitted," says Justice Newburger, "discloses no relation between the parties that can be construed as a partnership. The contracts with the Cuban Government, with the Railroad Commission, and with the church authorities in Havana were all in the name of Reilly. Frias's name does not appear. So, also, in the option from the plaintiff to Steinhart and marked Exhibit 23, Frias's name does not appear as a party, but reference is made to the contract with Frias for furnishing him electric power for lighting municipalities on the route of the railway by the railroad company.

"In the correspondence between Reilly and Frias there is nothing that can be construed to create a relationship of partners. On the contrary, it is apparent to me that it was one of attorney and client. The defendant admits having received large sums of money from plaintiff's legal representative in New York for legal services rendered in connection with the contracts that he now seeks to enforce as a partner."

The court takes the view that the assignment from Frias to Reilly, upon which the defendants rest their claim for the consideration of the so-called acceptance, was a voluntary act on the part of Frias, brought about by the political conditions of Cuba.

Reilly, moreover, had contended that the conditions of this acceptance, which was written in Spanish, were such, and were so onerous that he never had consciously put his name to them. In reply to that counsel for the defendants called handwriting experts to swear that the signature of Reilly on the document was genuine.

Of this aspect of the case the court said:

"The defendant Frias's description of the manner in which this so-called acceptance was procured creates considerable doubt as to whether or not the same was executed by the plaintiff. In this connection, it is true, that expert testimony was offered to show that the handwriting upon such acceptance was that of the plaintiff, but as the handwriting was not before the court and the experts' testimony was governed greatly by photographs, the latter must be rejected."

Depositions submitted by the defendants to show that on certain occasions Reilly had spoken of Frias as his partner [illegible] Justice Newburger, [illegible] effectively refuted by Reilly's testimony as well as the documentary proof offered, and he consequently held that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a Court of Equity in holding that a partnership existed between the two men.

He then quotes authorities to show that where an attorney seeks to enforce an agreement obtained from a client the burden of proof rests with him to show that a reasonable use has been made of the confidence of his client, and that the client need not show actual fraud in order to obtain relief.

Burden of Proof on Frias.

The courts, says Justice Newburger, will presume in favor of the client unless the attorney properly explains his conduct. As Frias has failed to make that explanation, Reilly, he says, is entitled to the relief he asks for.

Several other suits have arisen from the relations of Reilly and Frias. Reilly, his son, Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., and David Broderick, a Connecticut contractor, in last January, were indicted in Cuba. Broderick was interested with his brother, Bishop Bonaventuro F. Broderick, in the firm of Donovan & Phillips, which did much of Reilly's actual contracting work. This indictment was in connection with a payment of more than $500,000, which was made to them by the Cuban Government in actual cash in the Cuban Secretary of State's Office in the presence of the American diplomatic representatives.

According to the indictment this money was obtained under false pretenses, but yesterday Schuyler C. Carlton of Gleason & Carlton, Reilly's counsel, pointed out that the right to this money was the very point on which the suit just decided by Justice Newburger turned, and he could not see how a man could be considered guilty of misrepresentation in obtaining money to which he was legally and morally entitled.

"As a matter of fact," added Mr. Carlton, "Frias was indicted for perjury on Feb. 20, immediately after the end of the civil case. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $2,500 bail. On March 4, as soon as the briefs in the main case were filed, he left for Cuba, where he is now staying. Under our treaty with Cuba he cannot be extradited.'"

PRAISES SCHIFF AND STRAUS

Dr. Schulman Pays a Tribute to Their Work in Palestine.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, spoke yesterday morning on "Reform Judaism, Zionism and the New Palestine."

He said:

"Out of the grave of the Ghetto in the nineteenth century the Jew rose and walked into the broad sunlight of political emancipation. Out of centuries of oppression, exclusion, the Jew among the Western peoples walked into freedom and deliverance. What matters it that many a flaw was found in the parchment which was to guarantee the title to political equality, to complete citizenship, to a co-operation between the Jew and the non-Jew of the Western World?

"Israel claims to be a religious community and not a nation in any usual, ordinary, conventional, accepted sense of the word. That is the essence of the philosophy of reform Judaism and from this central idea, there followed many consequences. There followed a reconstruction of the liturgy, a change of the prayer book, a reconstruction of theological thought, a new laying of emphasis upon the ethical idealism of the Jewish people.

"We cannot be called Zionists, because Zionism is an altogether new philosophy of Jewish life. Zionism is a direct contradiction of the central thought of reform Judaism. Zionism aims to establish a publicly and legally assured home for the Jewish people in Palestine. That is a tremendously big contract, to pledge the Jewish people to the establishment of a home for itself in Palestine, which implies that it has no home anywhere else, and that I will allow no man to tell me.

"There is a New Palestine, and it is a fact, and facts are greater than theories. And it is a great pleasure to me to know that men like Jacob Schiff and Nathan Straus, who is a member of this congregation, are doing good work in Palestine, giving to young men in the Orient various posts of activity, and Nathan Straus doing his philanthropic work in Palestine as he has been doing it here in this country."

GUNMEN'S DEATH 'MURDER.'

Rabbi Wise Denounces Capital Punishment as Barbarous.

Calling the execution of the four gunmen at Sing Sing a "barbarous illustration of the working out of a system that is wholly wrong," Dr. Stephen S. Wise denounced capital punishment in a sermon at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. He said the fact that three of the young men killed were Jews had nothing to do with his attitude.

"Two years ago in a series of sermons on the Decalogue I described capital punishment as a morally indefensible form of murder, legal and scientific, if you will, but nevertheless murder," he added. "As long as nations sustain themselves by war and human life is held in such cheap estimation it will be impossible to get the people to see the difference between the two kinds of murders. Lynching is the lowest form of anarchy in existence, but I know of no case of a man being done to death for his participation in a lynching affair."

Dr. Wise also deplored the fact that through newspapers the entire population of the country obtained all of the details of the scenes in the death chamber.

"Should I within the hour attempt to take my life and fail I would be punished by the State for making that attempt," he said. "The law applies to the State as much as to me, for life is not the State's to give, nor is it the State's to take away."

ARRIVES FOR QUEEN'S TOUR.

Prof. Bainbridge of Oxford to Chronicle Eleanora's Visit.

Prof. Oliver Bainbridge, of Oxford University, explorer, author and lecturer, arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika from Sofia, as the representative of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, to accompany Queen Eleanora on her tour through this country. He said that the cities to be visited by the Queen had been practically decided upon, but he was not at liberty to make the list public until he had time to confer with Mr. Caspar to-day at the Ritz-Carlton hotel.

The Professor said that he would lecture on Bulgaria and its people in the cities visited by Queen Eleanora, and she would be present on each occasion. So far as he knew the Queen would arrive in the United States under her title as Queen Consort of Bulgaria and not as a reigning Queen, as some newspapers have stated. Prof. Bainbridge has also been commanded to write an official account of the visit, which will be filed in the royal archives at Sofia.

As her stay here will be only four weeks it is not likely that Queen Eleanora will visit the Pacific Coast, the Professor added. He is the author of "Hidden Jewish Tribes," "India To-day," "The Heart of China," "Peace," and other works.

MOTHER SEES BABY KILLED.

Women on Street Car in Harlem Because Hysterical Over Accident.

Luigi Balgano, 2 years old, son of John Balgano of 9 West 116th Street, was killed yesterday in front of his home by a 116th Street crosstown car. His mother, who was looking out of a window of her apartment, collapsed when she saw the car strike the child.

Patrick Connor of 315 West 116th Street, motorman, applied his brakes when the baby toddled out on the tracks, but the forward trucks had passed over the child.

Three women on the car fainted, and several others became hysterical.

MERCHANTS APPEAL TO AID SEWER WORK

Association, Withdrawing Opposition to Commission, Advocates City Appropriation.

SEES PRESSING NECESSITY

Appointment of a Permanent Body to Plan and Construct Main Drainage System Is Favored.

An appropriation is needed to enable the New York Sewer Plan Commission to continue the work of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, which will go out of existence on April 30. The Merchants' Association has appealed to Mayor Mitchel and the members of the Board of Estimate to give the necessary funds.

While the Merchants' Association has opposed any appropriation to the New York Sewer Plan Commission, and does not now believe this commission is the best instrument for solving the difficulty, it has withdrawn opposition because of the pressing necessity for carrying forward the results that have been accomplished by the Metropolitan Commission. The association would prefer the appointment of a permanent body for the planning and constructing of a main drainage system, which the New York Sewer Plan Commission is not empowered to do. In explaining the changed attitude of the association on the subject President Marble says, in his letter to the Mayor and Board of Estimate:

"All who are cognizant of the facts concede the necessity for the city to undertake at the earliest practicable moment the planning and construction of a main drainage system for the collection and proper disposal of the sewage of all the boroughs; that the pollution of the waters of the harbor by the discharge of untreated sewage has already passed the limit of toleration and constitutes a serious menace to the public health; and that the proper and only effective remedy will consist in providing means whereby ultimately the sewage shall be disposed of in such manner as to restore and maintain the waters of the harbor to a condition consistent with the public health and with their full utilization for the purposes of commerce.

"In preparation for the great work thus implied the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission has for several years conducted surveys, researches, and other investigations designed to furnish the necessary data and the foundation for constructive designing. It is highly important that measures should be taken to preserve its records and to continue at least some of its work of investigation, and observation, until a permanent body is created for the planning and constructing of a main drainage system.

"For this purpose the City Sewer Plan Commission appears to be well adapted, and therefore this association hereby withdraws the opposition previously expressed, and favors the granting of an adequate appropriation for the City Sewer Plan Commission to enable it to take up and carry on the work.

"At the same time the association desires to place on record its views concerning the important issues which this question involves, as follows:

"First, that, at the earliest date when funds may be available, the city should begin the construction of a main drainage system.

"Second, that in preparation therefor, the work of investigation and observation begun by the Metropolitan Commission should be maintained and continued, at least as to all matters concerning which a continuous record is desirable or essential in regard to the physical conditions which underlie the problem of sewage disposal.

"Third, that while the collection of sewage is a matter local and properly subject to the control of the several borough governments, the disposal, while partly a local question, is chiefly a general problem, common to the entire city, which, therefore, should properly be under control of a central body having jurisdiction of the whole city and authorized to co-ordinate the work of sewage collection and disposal in all of the boroughs.

"Fourth, that for the reasons outlined this association reserves the right to advocate at the proper time the creation of a special commission or other body, organized for the purpose of planning and executing a main drainage system for the entire city."

PRIZES FOR PEACE ESSAYS.

Sums Ranging from $1,000 to $200 to be Offered To-day.

The Church Press Union, endowed recently by Andrew Carnegie with $2,000,000, will announce to-day money prizes for ministers, and religious body, theological students, young men and women, and Sunday School pupils, and it has just voted $10,000 for the expenses of a World Peace Conference, to be held this Summer either in London or Berne.

The prize open to ministers is for $1,000 for a monograph on international peace, of such character that it may be published for world circulation, possibly for translation into many languages. The essay must not exceed 20,000 words, or be under 10,000.

Three prizes, of $500, $300, and $200, are to be offered for monographs on the same topic to be written by theological students, the articles not to exceed 5,000 words. There will be a distribution of $3,000 in prizes to young men and women and Sunday School pupils for essays on peace. Particulars of these prizes will be furnished soon by the Union.

FIRE FOUGHT ABOARD SHIP.

The Lampasas Damaged at Dry Dock in Hoboken.

Fire that started yesterday afternoon on the Norway Line steamer Lampassa, under repair at the Tietjen Lang Dry Docks, Hoboken, caused about $1,000 damage. The blaze started in the stern, in a store room full of rope, old sails, and paint, and the smoke poured out in such clouds that it was impossible to get down into the vessel to fight the fire.

The fireboats Lackawanna and Sloan, of the Lackawanna Railroad, together with the Hoboken Fire Department and the private department of the docks, got twelve streams into play and flooded out the fire in half an hour.

The contents of the store room were destroyed and the woodwork was badly burned, but the fire did not get beyond the one compartment. Two seamen were overcome by smoke, but recovered after emergency treatment.

CARRIAGE UPSET BY AUTO.

Three Persons Thrown Out on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Dr. Morris Mendalls of 840 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was crossing Buffalo Avenue at Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in his automobile yesterday, when he ran into a two-seated carriage containing John O'Connor of 740 Herkimer Street, John Coalon of 63 Sumpter Street, and Thomas McNally, 3 years old, of 220 Howard Avenue. The carriage was overturned and its occupants were thrown out.

Dr. O'Reilly of St. Mary's Hospital found that Coalon's head was cut and his left arm severely bruised. The child suffered bruises of his left leg. O'Connor was uninjured.

Dr. Mendalls waited at the hospital until their injuries were treated, and then took them home in his automobile.

BIG SPRING FESTIVAL.

To Transform 71st Regiment Armory Into a Flower Garden.

According to all forecasts, the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, will be transformed into a big flower garden for the Spring Festival, which opens on Wednesday afternoon and continues through Friday night. Artificial dogwood, wistaria, and cherry blossoms are being made in profusion in the big workshop at 129 West Forty-second Street by women out of employment and needing it, who are under the direction of forewomen supplied by the Dennison Manufacturing Company. The festival is to be given for the benefit of the League for Political Education and the Societies Building.

Dancing will be one of the chief attractions of the festival. There will be a tea dance every afternoon, and general dancing every evening. The grand ball will be held on Wednesday night, and a contest dance on Thursday night. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle will dance on Friday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Anderson will dance in costume each evening. A flower dance spectacle, composed and staged by Manuel Klein, musical director of the Hippodrome, will also be given nightly, at 9:30 o'clock.

Miss Emma Frohman will act as hostess of the tea room, and tea will be served by Miss Billie Burke, Miss Florence Reed, Mrs. Jack Barrymore, Miss Valli Valli, Miss Mary Carlisle, Miss Margaret Vale, Miss Dorothea Gilder, Miss Gail Kane, and others.

Among the patronesses of the festival are Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Mrs. William H. Bliss is Honorary Chairman of the General Committee, Miss Helen Varick Boswell being the Acting Chairman. Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Miss Florence E. Bate is the director of the festival.

JOHN McCORMACK HEARD.

Irish Tenor Packs Hippodrome—James Burke at Aeolian Hall.

Two Irish tenors gave concerts in New York last night, John McCormack appearing at the Hippodrome and James Burke at Aeolian Hall. Mr. McCormack sang from the deck of the good ship Pinaforo, which is a part of the fitting of the Hippodrome stage at present, and his name was potent enough to draw a crowd that filled every seat in the big playhouse. His programme consisted of a song from Lehmann's cycle, "In a Persian Garden"; a group of four songs by Schubert, Cesar Franck, and Coleridge-Taylor; a group of three Irish songs, and "Che gelida manina," from "La Bohème," besides the encores that are always a feature of a McCormack concert. He was assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, and Vincent O'Brien, pianist.

At his recital in Aeolian Hall, Mr. Burke, who had not been heard here previously this season, was assisted by Marie Lecea Brackman, soprano; Bernard O'Donnell, organist, and Norman Winter, pianist. Mr. Burke sang the Siciliana from "Cavalleria Rusticana," two groups of Irish songs, Mendelssohn's "The Sorrows of Death," "In My Dreams," from Victor Herbert's "Natoma," and arias from "L'Elisir d'Amore" and "Pagliacci," besides a duet with Miss Brackman. The latter made two individual appearances, and Mr. O'Donnell played on the organ two fantasias on Irish melodies.

BIG PLAY FOR CHARITY.

Production of "The Shepherd King" for United Catholic Works.

Rehearsals for the production of "The Shepherd King," by the Emmett Corrigan Producing Company, in the Garden Theatre, beginning May 4, were held every day during the past week in the Eltinge Theatre. Many new names have been aded to the original cast to fill parts that have been created. An entirely new scene for the introduction of the giant Goliath has been added to the play.

"The Shepherd King" will be given under the auspices and for the benefit of the United Catholic Works, which includes all the Catholic charities in New York. The Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of The Catholic Encyclopedia, is chairman of the committee in charge of the production.

The previous productions of the play Goliath did not appear, being mentioned by the other characters. His combat with David took place off the stage. The new scene which Mr. Corrigan, who is personally directing all the rehearsals, has add, will introduce Gohath in the play. Daniel Ryan has been engaged to play the part.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Nine Opera Singers Heard in a Verdi-Wagner Programme.

A Verdi-Wagner programme was given at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night, enlisting the services of Mmes. Alda, Destinn, Duchene and Mattfeld and Messrs. Amato, Cristalli, Jörn, Reiss, and Schlegel. The orchestra was under the direction of Richard Hageman. The first half of the concert was devoted to Verdi and comprised the Overture to "Forza del Destino"; "Parmi veder quel angelo," from "Rigoletto," sung by Mr. Cristalli; Ave Maria from "Otello," by Mme. Alda; "Eri tu" from "Ballo in Maschero," by Mr. Amato; "Su quell'all rosee," from "Il Trovatore," by Mme. Destinn, and the quartet from "Rigoletto" by Mmes. Alda and Duchene and Messrs. Cristalli and Amato.

At the opening of the second half, devoted to Wagner, the orchestra played the Overture to "Thanhauser," and the other numbers were the quintet from "Die Meistersinger" sung by Mmes. Destinn and Mattfeld and Messrs. Jorn, Reiss, and Schiegel; Lohengrin's Narrative, by Mr. Jörn, and Senta's Ballad and the Spinning Chorus, by Mmes. Destinn and Mattfeld and the women's chorus.

TONIGHT BROADWAY PARADE
MISS ANNA CHANDLER AND ARLINGTON'S
101 RANCH REAL WILD WEST
Route:—Leave Madison Square Garden at 7 sharp (Rain or Shine), Madison Ave. to 59th St. to Central Park West to 86th St., On BROADWAY FROM 86th ST. TO 14TH ST. to 6th Ave. to 26th St. and return to starting point.
A Free Historic Spectacle
SEASON OPENS MADISON SQ. GARDEN
TOMORROW (TUES.) AFT.
Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15. Prices, Nights, 25c. to $1.50. Mats., 25c. to $1. Now Open.

PROCTORS 5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. 11 tall Daily. 10c-15c UP
TO-DAY, TUESDAY & WED. In Motion Pictures, Dickens' "The Old Curiosity Shop." "Immortal characters before your eyes." "The Impersonator"
23RD ST. 58TH ST.—125TH ST. Vaudeville de Luxe and Photo Plays.
COLUMBIA VARSITY SHOW "The Merry Lunatics."
GRAND BALLROOM—HOTEL ASTOR April 20th to 25th, 2:15 P. M. Saturday Matinee, 2:15 P. M.
Dancing after each Eve. Performance
Exhibition Dance To-night by THE METROPOLITAN BALLET. Tickets on sale at Hotel Astor.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. 10 15 25
Contin. 12 Noon to Midn.
WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPOILERS."
Second Week. Strand Quartette. Mr. Pryce, other features. Tu. We., "Sweeter's Millions."

NEW YORK B'way at 45th St. Cont. 1 to 11. Mats. 10-25c. Nights 10-25-50c.
FIFTY YEARS A QUEEN

Special Purchase
54 Imported Patterns
Enough to make 717 suits and overcoats. These materials were purchased at one half import prices and are a rare bargain.
Suit or Overcoat, $25
There are blue, black and gray Thibets, Finished and Unfinished Worsteds, Fancy Cheviots and Plain and Fancy Serges. To measure only.
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HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8:15
A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, Best Orch. Seats, $1 and $1.50. GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD
LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Eves. at 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE
Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk in THE TRUTH
By CLYDE FITCH.
All Seats All Performances $2.00.
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. New musical play, THE RED CANARY
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. 3 MATS.—WED., FRI. and SAT., 2:15. SAM BERNARD Houses Crowded! Get Seats Now GABY DESLYS in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
WED. & FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
44TH ST THEATRE, near B'way. 'Phone, 7292—Bryant. Lee Fields.....Prope. Evgs., 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2. Smartest Musical Show in Town! THE MIDNIGHT GIRL With GEORGE MACFARLANE
Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15 ONLY THRILL IN TOWN
PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea Coleridge-Taylor; a group of three Irish songs, and "Che gelida manina," from "La Bohème," besides the encores that are always a feature of a McCormack concert. He was assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, and Vincent O'Brien, pianist. "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Laughter's Broad Highway. Too Many Cooks
"Fresh in idea, novel in form and full of good fun."—Louis V. De Foe, World.
PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT
You will enjoy every minute of this play, sympathizing with its on-the-level heroine and roaring with laughter at its fun—AND YOU WON'T BLUSH.
PRINCESS THEA. 39th St. nr. B'way. EVES 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30. MARRYING MONEY AN ESTABLISHED HIT
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. 5TH MONTH Mats. Wed. & Sat. High Jinks
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy. With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE HELP WANTED
39TH ST., NEAR B'WAY—Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Wednesday Mat. Best Seats $1.50
48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Matinee Thursday $1.50
KITTY COMEDY THEA., 41 ST., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20. 122d TIME TO-NIGHT MACKAY
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Engagement Extraordinary
A Book of Verses underneath the Bough, A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread and Thou Beside me singing in the Wilderness— Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow!
GUY BATES POST IN OMAR THE TENTMAKER
A Spectacular Persian Love-Play by Richard Walton Tully, author of "The Bird of Paradise"
PRICES: Eve. & Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat., 25c. and 50c. SEATS SELLING 2 WEEKS AHEAD.
WEST END THURSTON 125th W. of 8th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. WORLD'S GREATEST SPECTACLE.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Eve. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Laurette Taylor in "PEG O' MY HEART."
ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15, 25c to $1. Mat. Wed., 25c & 50c. Daniel Carson Goodman's "Hagar Revelly" Sensational Novel.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Last Week. To-night, 8:15, Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Martin, Amato. Cond., Polacco. Tues. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5). Double Bill. Hansel u Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld; Reiss, Leonhardt. Pagliacci, Bori; Caruso, Gilly, Reschiglian. Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada. Con., Polacco. Thurs. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Homer, Berger, Gorits, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz. Fri. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Ruysdael. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel; Cristalli, Amato, Bada, Ananian. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 7:45. Pop. Prices. Tristan. Gadski, Homer; Berger, Gorits, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Last Perf'oe To-m'w at 8. Orfeo. Homer, Gadski, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR THE SUMMER, BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO., Tel. 7070 Mur. Hill. 12 E. 48th St., still has a number of very attractive houses in Briarcliff Manor and vicinity, ranging in price from $200 to $2,000 for the season.
Tickets Now at Tyson's & McBride's for Spring Festival and Ball
71st Regiment Armory, 34 St., Park Av. Wed., Thurs., Fri., April 22, 23, and 24. Mr. and Mrs. Murray Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Flower Spectacle, The Dansant, other features.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM. TONIGHT also TOMORROW and Wed. Nights at 8:15. HASTY PUDDING CLUB
Present "The Legend of Loravia." Tickets on sale at Lyceum & Harvard Club.
AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Ev., Apr. 23, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—HELENE KOELLING
Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Ev., Apr. 21, at 8:15 LEGINSKA—CASLOVA
PIANIST. VIOLINIST.
$5c. to $2.00. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St., Irv. Pl. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:15 Robert Edeson in "Strongheart."
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day THE BIG JUBILEE with PAT WHITE
EDEN Champs-Elysees Beauty. Eden Attraction. WORLD IN WAX. 9 Wax and 9 Living Tableaux. Near Music Hall. Mats. Daily.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY, "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN."
TO-DAY Also Tues. & Thurs. 2:15, & Fri. 8. THIS and also NEXT WEEK, LAST 8 SPECIAL MATINEES OF "PETER PAN"
LYCEUM 45 St. nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. —LAST 2 WEEKS— Miss Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38 St. Ev. 8:30. Wednesday Matinee Popular Prices, 50c to $1.50 JULIAN ELTINGE In His Great SUCCESS, THE CRINOLINE GIRL
HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. LAST WEEK THE RULE OF 3
HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. A DETECTIVE COMEDY. THE DUMMY
"HAD THE AUDIENCE LAUGHING TWO AND A HALF HOURS."—Herald.
FULTON W. 44th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS THE MISLEADING LADY
New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers "THE SEASON'S MUSICAL DELIGHT." SARI
Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.20.
LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"
"A Treat Not to be Missed."—Eve. Journal.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
BELASCO West 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs., 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS 6 MATINEES WEEK Frances Starr in "THE SECRET."
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. POTASH & PERLMUTTER
GRAND OP. HO. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. 25-50c. 23d St., 8th Ave. Mabel and Edith TALIAFERRO in "YOUNG WISDOM"
B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Alice Lloyd, Mary Nash, Wilbur Mack & Nella Walker, Allen Comedy 4, others.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c DAZIE & CO., Rooney & Bent, Juliette Dika, Lambert & Ball, others.
PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c. JOSE COLLINS, MR. FRANK KEENAN & CO., FRANK FOGARTY, CAV. ALLERIA RUSTICANA, with Co. of 22, others.
PRINTING & GRAPHIC ARTS SHOW For progressive printers and business men. Apr 18-25 GRAND CENTRAL PALACE NOON TO 11PM Admission 10c
JARDIN DE DANSE 8:30 TO CLOSING Matinee Teas 3:30 to 6:30, 50c. CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley, Leroy & Mone, Marvel & Delite, & others.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—1:45 & 7:45—21 Acts. Sensational Living Pictures, Clara Morton, Harry Fox & Yancsi Dolly, Minnie Dupree & Co., Mlle. Fatima, Chas. F. Semon & 15 others.
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DE KALB De Kalb Ave. and Broadway Telephone 4800 Bushwick "THE TRAFFIC" Special Mat. Tuesday, for Ladies Only, 25c & 50c. Bargain Matinees Wed. and Sat., 25c & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c to $1. Next Week.....Mr. Robert B. Mantell
MAJESTIC Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. THE PRINCESS PLAYERS In Ten One Act Masterpieces.

Sale of Onyx Hosiery
NO need to boost this famous brand—the important thing is that this sale is for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday ONLY.
50c Men's Silk Hose. Black, Tan, Gray, Navy and many other colors. now 35c. (3 for $1.00)
$1.50 Men's Silk Hose. Black only. now $1.00
35c Ladies' Hose: Black and White. now 25c.
50c Ladies' Hose. Black and White. now 35c. (3 for $1.00)
$1.50 Ladies' All Silk Hose. Black. now $1.00
Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) Broadway at 29th St. 647 Eighth Ave. 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. "RIOTOUSLY FUNNY."—Evs. Mail Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy to-day; fair, warmer to-morrow; fresh north winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,541. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MARINES READY TO SEIZE ROAD TO MEXICO CITY

Picked Force from Panama to Capture Vera Cruz Line When Operations Begin.

MAY DASH TO THE CAPITAL

Major Smedley D. Butler's Men Selected to Rescue Americans if They Are in Peril.

ALL EYES ON GERMAN SHIP

Vessel Reported on Way to Mexico with Big Cargo of Ammunition for Huerta.

PLAN OF BLOCKADE IN DOUBT

Floating Custom Houses May Solve the Problem of Sealing Ports Without Belligerency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—News that a merchant ship, said to have sailed from a German port, was nearing the coast of Mexico with 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition for Huerta, was said to-day to have been responsible for the efforts of the Administration to have Congress hurry through the joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to use the armed forces of the nation against the dictator. The President had asked the leaders in Congress to obtain action on the resolution to-day, and it was evident that he and his advisers regarded haste as necessary.

Orders were telegraphed by the Navy Department to-night to have Major Smedley D. Butler's force of marines now on ships in Mexican waters take the Vera Cruz railroad when operations were begun.

War plans of the Government—for all the preparations show the intention to resort to the actual use of force within a limited area of Mexican territory—embrace the use of the army as well as the navy and the Marine Corps. The programme agreed on calls for joint operations of the three branches of the military service with the marine, whose courage and reliability in the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection have not been forgotten, having the honor of taking the van.

In the discussion of an aggressive plan of operation, short of war, having for its object either the rescue of Americans and other foreigners in the City of Mexico or the lesser task of holding the town and port of Vera Cruz against a force of Mexicans, it was agreed that the marines, after landing at Vera Cruz, should push forward along the line of railway leading to the capital for a distance of eight miles to a point where a concrete bridge spans a canyon. This is a place of great strategic importance and may be the scene of hard fighting in the event of an advance on the City of Mexico.

According to the contention of the naval strategists this bridge is the farthest point to which the marines should be sent, because the marines are not intended for extended field service, although in China and the Philippines they had made long marches and fought their way along with the regular army.

Marines to Hold First Bridge.

Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, advanced the proposal, however, that the marines should advance to another concrete railway bridge, sixteen miles from the port city, and that operations beyond that place be entrusted to the army. However, the naval contention was accepted, and it is the understanding that the plan decided on contemplates that the bridge eight miles from Vera Cruz shall be held by the marines and that any operations beyond there shall be undertaken by the regular troops, which will be carried from Galveston to Vera Cruz on four transports now awaiting their embarkation. Whether these soldiers shall be sent from Galveston probably will hinge on the situation that has developed by the time Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, reaches Texas City, Texas, to take command of the troops concentrated there.

The plan of the operations to be undertaken immediately contemplate dividing the Atlantic Fleet into two sections, one to take Vera Cruz, and the other to take Tampico. No additional orders will be issued to Admiral Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, until Congress authorizes the President to use the armed forces of the United States. It was admitted at the Navy Department this evening that part of the fleet would go to Vera Cruz and part to Tampico. Secretary Daniels said it was not contemplated to assign any more warships to the Atlantic Fleet. The force already under orders, he said, was regarded as sufficient.

Elaborate plans drawn for Marine Corps operations contemplate a quick dash to or toward the City of Mexico to rescue Americans and other foreigners in the event of expected riots and the overthrow of Huerta, with consequent disorganization of his army.

This plan was originally drawn when it was feared that disorders in the capital would bring chaos. Whether it has been abandoned or modified is not known. A quick dash up the railroad to hold a strategic position until the arrival of troops is now believed to be the keynote of the plan.

The marine contingent on the Isthmus of Panama, which Secretary of War Garrison said was one of the finest bodies of soldiery that he had ever seen, has been assigned to the duty of operating railroad trains and repairing tracks on the direct line leading from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

Skillen in Handling Trains.

With remarkable far-sightedness instruction in the operation of railroad locomotives and trains has been going on among these marines in the Canal Zone until a considerable number of the enlisted men are qualified to serve as engineers, firemen, and brakemen. The others will be used for track-repairing, in which they also have been well drilled. The Panama contingent will constitute the pioneers of any quick advance on the Mexican capital. Major Smedley D. Butler, an officer of large experience, commands this contingent, which is now aboard ships at Tampico.

All the offensive military plans for the navy and the Marine Corps have not been completed, but the basic principle of the programme of operations contemplates the seizure of Vera Cruz and Tampico and the blockade of both coasts of Mexico. The important question still under consideration involves the character of the blockade. The original plan, apparently, was to have a blockade of the kind described by international law authorities as "peaceful" or "pacific," but President Wilson has told those with whom he discussed the matter that a pacific blockade did not amount to much. He said the fact that it was not based on a declaration or a state of war left an open question as to what rights the United States would have with regard to the ships of other nations entering and leaving the blockaded ports. These questions, he said, had never been answered satisfactorily. The blockade problem is one that gives great concern. If the idea of a pacific blockade has been abandoned, as it appears to have been, the other form would be a "belligerent" blockade. But a belligerent blockade is an accompaniment of an actual state of war, and President Wilson said in his address to Congress to-day that he earnestly hoped "that war is not now in question."

Might Cause a Tangle.

If this Government should seize a merchant ship of a neutral nation for attempting to enter or leave a blockaded Mexican port or should prevent that ship from entering or leaving that port, it could do so, according to authorities, only under the terms of a belligerent blockade. To seize or interfere with neutral shipping under the plea that a pacific blockade was in force would cause trouble with foreign Governments. How then a belligerent blockade or any recognized blockade of Mexican ports can be maintained without a declaration of war is the question that seems to be puzzling the authorities.

The problem is presented in an acute form by the report that a German vessel is nearing Mexico with a cargo of ammunition for Huerta's army. It was said to-night that it was well known that a German firm had contracted to furnish 8,000,000 rounds of ammunition to Huerta's Government, and it was supposed that this was part of the 15,000,000 rounds supposed to be on its way to some port on the east coast of Mexico.

Germany's Friendly Course.

In the absence of the establishment of a belligerent blockade, with formal notice to neutral nations, this Government might run counter to a serious international difficulty if it seized the German ship and commandeered the ammunition aboard. Germany has been foremost among the nations occupying a careful and conservative attitude toward President Wilson's Mexican policy, and gratitude for this exhibition of friendly feeling might be a consideration affecting the matter of seizing a German vessel and possibly giving offense to that country.

Whether the Administration's plan embraces the seizure of more ports than Vera Cruz and Tampico has not been disclosed in any definite way, and it is gathered that the question of attacking and holding other coast towns has not been fully determined. In this connection consideration is being given to the matter of establishing "floating custom houses" to be administered by the United States at ports on both coasts which would be blockaded but not seized by the American forces. A merchant ship desiring to enter a blockaded port would be obliged to heave to near a "floating custom house" and remain there while her cargo was being examined and appraised by American officers detained for customs collection duty. If the ship was willing to pay the duties exacted on her cargo, she would be permitted to proceed to the custom House

Continued on Page 4.

GRASS SEED.
Weber & Don, 116 Chambers Street, City.

Text of Joint Resolution Passed by the House, Declaring Wilson Justified in Using Force

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—This is the text of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives to-night in response to the address of President Wilson asking support for his policy toward Huerta:

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 251.

Justifying the employment by the President of the United States of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands made upon Victoriano Huerta.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States of America is justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands made upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amends to the Government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this Government by Gen. Huerta and his representatives.

As the Senate Will Amend It.

This is the text of the resolution as agreed upon by the Foreign Relations Committee for presentation to the Senate to-morrow:

In view of the facts presented by the President of the United States in his address, delivered to the Congress in joint session the 20th day of April, 1914, in regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico, be it

Resolved, That the President is justified in the employment of the armedforces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amends for affronts and indignities committed against the United States; be it further

Resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people, or any purpose to make war upon them.

BIG GUN DRILL ON SHIPS AT SEA

Crews of Badger's Vessels Practice Sighting Pieces as Fleet Speeds Along.

OFFICERS PLAN CAMPAIGN

Vanguard of Navy Making Faster Time—Birmingham May Reach Tampico To-night.

ON BOARD U. S. S. ARKANSAS, at Sea, by Wireless, via Key West, April 20.—With the port of Tampico not far off, and the knowledge that Huerta has refused to accede to the demand of the United States Government, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and the members of his staff were busy to-day preparing a tentative plan of campaign. They gave special attention to the details of a possible landing.

The crews of the battleships practiced with small arms and at sighting the big guns.

Aided by the favorable current and a smooth sea, the officers of the warships expect to be within easy distance of Tampico early on Wednesday.

Admiral Badger was advised early to-day of Huerta's refusal to salute the flag, and he is expecting specific instructions from Washington hourly.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 20.—Two aeroplanes and three Government aviators were carried on the United States scout cruiser Birmingham, which sailed from here early to-day with the flotilla of twenty torpedo boat destroyers to join Admiral Badger's fleet off the Florida keys. The battleship Mississippi, which is expected to sail for Tampico to-morrow morning, will carry two aeroplanes, several aviators, and 600 marines. Supplies were loaded to-night on both the Mississippi and the tender Dixie.

It was announced that the Birmingham would attempt to maintain a speed of twenty-five knots an hour and thus reach Tampico by to-morrow night.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 20.—The gunboat Isle de Luzon and the tender Yankton arrived here early to-day for coal and provisions. Both will proceed to Mexican waters at once.

The battleship Louisiana passed Sand Key to-day on her way to Tampico. The ship was maintaining a speed of fifteen knots. The tender Yankton, which arrived here early to-day for coal and provisions, sailed later for Mexico.

BOSTON, April 20.—The battleships Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia of the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, which received orders to-day to leave Boston for Tampico, will be ready to sail on April 23, according to Rear Admiral Coffman. The big ships began to rush coal on board on receipt of orders. At present half of their men are on leave of absence which expires within a day or two.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 20.—The naval tug Pontiac arrived here early to-day from the New York Navy Yard, taking on board torpedoes for the Texas.

When the drills for the day were concluded at Fort Adams and Fort Greble, everything was in readiness to move when orders should arrive. Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, in command of these defenses; Major Philip R. Ward, in command of Fort Greble; Capt. Allan D. Raymond, Post Adjutant, and Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, Quartermaster of the defenses, have completed everything necessary to move the troops.

Officers and men kept in close touch with Fort Adams and Fort Greble while they were on shore this evening. The troops at Fort Adams are the Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Coast Artillery companies and the Fourteenth, One Hundred and Ninth, and One Hundred and Tenth Coast Artillery companies are at Fort Greble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Daniels announced late to-night that the cruiser Denver, now at Corinto, Nicaragua, had been ordered to Sanila Cruz, the western terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad. She is expected to make the trip in two days. The cruiser carries 280 officers and men, and is commanded by Commander A. H. Robertson.

Mr. Daniels said no further orders for naval movements would be issued until Congress took final action on the pending resolution. He was in conference until nearly midnight with Admiral Blue preparing orders to be sent after action by Congress.

HUERTA OFFERS PROTECTION TO ALL AMERICANS

Posts a Guard at the American Embassy and Promises to Watch Over Foreigners.

DENIES INSULT TO FLAG

Reiterates His Statement That the Dolphin's Boat at Tampico Carried No Colors.

AMERICANS PLAN TO STAY

Many Confident That They Will Suffer No Harm—Others Off for Vera Cruz.

POPULACE REMAINS QUIET

Shows No Hostility to American Residents, Though Anti-Foreign Circulars Are Printed.

PRESS UPHOLDS HUERTA

"Should Prefer Death to Dishonor," Says El Imparcial—Rate of Exchange Firmer.

MEXICO, CITY, April 20.—"Gen. Huerta offers all guarantees to foreigners, Americans included, who may remain in Mexico, and he will improve this opportunity to show the world that his Government and Mexico are moral and civilized."

This statement President Huerta dictated to The Associated Press to-day. He continued:

"I desire to make it plain to the American people that, according to the official report from the commander at Port Tampico, received by the Mexican Government, there was no flag in the boat which landed, and whose crew was detained. I fear that President Wilson has been misinformed on this point, and that he will inform the American Congress that the boat carried the flag.

"In fact, the American flag has nothing to do with the case, and I desire the American people fully to understand this."

As a precautionary measure a special guard of twelve police was installed in the American Embassy to-night.

The Mexican capital awaited with the most intense interest to-day the next word from Washington in reply to the refusal of President Huerta to comply with the demand of the United States that the Stars and Stripes should be unconditionally saluted at Tampico.

All the morning papers published a long statement by the Mexican Foreign Minister, Señor Portillo y Rojas, outlining the reasons for the position Gen. Huerta had taken up, namely, that the American flag was not flying when the bluejackets were arrested on shore at Tampico, and that it had therefore not been insulted, and that compliance with the demand for an unconditional salute would be humiliating to Mexico.

This statement was followed by President Huerta's advice to Mexicans to refrain from demonstrations, with the view of not embarrassing possible future negotiations.

Many American residents have made preparations to stay in the Mexican capital whatever be the outcome of the present crisis, unless they are positively ordered to leave by the Mexican authorities. They express the belief that they will not be harmed in any eventuality. Others are going to Vera Cruz or are making preparations to leave this city should such a step become necessary.

News of the deadlock in the negotiations with the United States came as a complete surprise to the large majority of Mexicans, as the fact of the existence of a diplomatic controversy had been kept out of the newspapers. Everywhere to-day Mexican citizens eagerly read and earnestly discussed the statement from the Mexican Foreign Minister published in the morning newspapers. They stood in groups on the streets of congregated in the cafés, but nowhere did they give any evidence of hostility toward Americans with whom they came into contact, although circulars mildly anti-American appeared in the streets this afternoon appealing to the patriotism of the Mexicans.

The newspapers to-day restricted themselves to very brief comment on the statement given out by the Foreign Minister, devoting themselves chiefly to expressions of approval of the attitude taken by the Mexican Government.

El Imparcial said that Gen. Huerta had given "high proof of his discretion and loyalty," and concluded:

"A people, like a man, should prefer death to dishonor."

El País said:

"The Tampico incidents as a reason for war are infamous, and as a basis for the assertion of right are ridiculous. In these solemn moments serenity is the only thing that can save us, but should the time came to show ourselves patriots, it is indispensable to unite in facing death and sacrifice with the valor belonging to a just cause."

The rate of exchange here became a trifle firmer to-day than on Saturday. A peso to-day is worth 20½ cents gold, against 21 cents gold last week.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
Bottled at the Spring. Ask your dealer for it. Or send $1 for case of 24 pints shipped prepaid to your door. Bear Spring Water Co., Lee, Mass.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH.
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.
ANDREW USHER & Co., Edinburgh.—Ads.

HOUSE VOTES TO UPHOLD WILSON; 37 OPPOSE HIS PLAN AS WAR MOVE; SENATE TO AMEND THE RESOLUTION

House Vote, 337 to 37, Comes After Four Hours of Debate

5 DEMOCRATS OPPOSE

Mann Leads the Republican Attack on the President's Request for Power.

GALLERIES CHEER RESULT

Great Crowd Follows the Lively Discussion with Intense Interest.

WILSON'S STRONG APPEAL

To Joint Session He Presents Reasons for Insisting on Reparation from Huerta.

APPLAUDED AT INTERVALS

But Many Criticise Lack of Reference to Concrete Wrongs Suffered by Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.—urged by President Wilson in an address before a joint session of Congress to take quick action in support of his policy toward the provisional President of Mexico, the House of Representatives adopted last night amid scenes of great enthusiasm a joint resolution setting forth that he was "justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce demaids made upon Victoriano Huerta."

Immediately following the action of the lower house, opposition developed among Senators to the form of the resolution, Senator Lodge being the leader of the critics. After a long battle in the Committee of Foreign Relations, a resolution, so altered from the one passed by the House as to be virtually a substitute, was reported to the Senate at 12:10 o'clock this morning.

After a conference between the leaders it was agreed to take a recess until 12 o'clock, when the amended resolution will be considered.

The chief changes proposed by the Senators were the inclusion of a disclaimer of intention to wage war on Mexico and the elimination of the mention of Huerta by name as the authority against which the President should used the armed forces of the United States.

President Wilson returned to Washington early yesterday morning from White Sulphur Springs, West Va. At 11 o'clock he met the Cabinet, and during the two hours' session that followed he read to them his address. Later he delivered this before the two houses of Congress.

In his address he reviewed the Tampico incident briefly, and, disclaiming any intention of making war on the Mexican people, asked Congressional authority for the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for reparation for the Tampico indignity.

At 6 o'clock last evening President Wilson paid an unexpected and unusual visit to the Capitol. He was concerned over the situation that had developed in the House, and feared that the resolution would be materially amended in the Senate. Entering the Senate wing of the building, he made his way to a committee room, where he sent word to Senator Shively, acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Shively left an executive session and hurried to the President. They were joined soon by Senators Saulsbury and Swanson, other Democratic members of the committee, and the situation was discussed.

The House, however, passed the resolution by a vote of 337 to 37 late in the evening amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

As soon as the Senate passes the resolution orders will be issued for offensive operations at Mexican ports. The plan of campaign was mapped out at a conference in the White House last night, attended by the President, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Garrison, Secretary Daniels, John Lind, Major Gen. Wood, high officers of the army and the navy, and officers familiar with Mexico.

President Wilson retired at 10 o'clock after the conference, saying that he was going to bed.

The Navy Department estimates that the main body of the battleships under Rear Admiral Badger will reach Tampico to-morrow morning. Some officers are satisfied that it will get there to-night. The fleet is to be divided and simultaneous operations are to take place at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

One of the significant incidents of the stirring day yesterday was the introduction in the Senate of a bill to appropriate $50,000,000 to be expended by the President. This was introduced by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, to which the bill was referred.

The Chamberlain bill provides:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to expend in his discretion for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith the sum of $50,000,000 out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended."

This is identical to the bill passed before the war with Spain.

President Wilson Explains in His Message That the United States Seeks No War with Mexico

Disclaims Any Purpose of Selfish Aggrandizement and Asserts That if Armed Conflict Should Come We Should Be Fighting Only Huerta and Those Who Adhere to Him.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Wilson laid the Mexican situation before Congress in a message of about a thousand words, which he read before the assembled Senate and House. The reading occupied about ten minutes. The President said:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is my duty to call your attention to a situation which has arisen in our dealings with Gen. Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City which calls for action, and to ask your advice and co-operation in acting upon it.

On the 9th of April a Paymaster of the U. S. S. Dolphin landed at the Iturbide bridge landing at Tampico with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and while engaged in loading the boat was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of Gen. Huerta. Neither the Paymaster nor any one of the boat's crew was armed. Two of the men were in the boat when the arrest took place, and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried, both at her bow and at her stern, the flag of the United States. The officer who made the arrest was proceeding up one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the landing and await orders, and within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest orders were received from the commander of the Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the Paymaster and his men.

The release was followed by apologies from the commander, and later by an expression of regret by Gen. Huerta himself. Gen. Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide bridge, and that our sailors had no right to land there. Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition, and, even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the Paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet. Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.

The incident cannot be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States; but had it stood by itself, it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer.

Unfortunately, it was not an isolated case. A series of incidents have recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the representatives of Gen. Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this Government, and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt.

A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the U. S. S. Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail, and was for a time thrown into jail. An official dispatch from this Government to its embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our Chargé d'Affaires in person.

So far as I can learn, such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered to occur only against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other Governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which it is possible it had been the object of the Huertista authorities to create, that the Government of the United States was being singled out, and might be singled out with impunity, for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretensions of Gen. Huerta to be regarded as the Constitutional Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico.

The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of Gen. Huerta and his representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon Gen. Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise. I, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

Such a salute Gen. Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now purpose to pursue.

This Government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own Constitution, it has no Government. Gen. Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control.

If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this Government, we should be fighting only Gen. Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own Government.

But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them. We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent.

The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and we sincerely desire to respect their right. The present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely.

No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our Government without recourse to the Congress, and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as President; but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference and co-operation with both the Senate and House. I therefore come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from Gen. Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even amid the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind.

HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTION.

Vote 337 to 37 After a Long and Exciting Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—After a stormy session of nearly four and one-half hours, and amid scenes of intense excitement, in the presence of crowded galleries and with thousands of persons packing the corridors, the House tonight passed the Flood resolution, which declared President Wilson justified in using the armed forces of the United States against Huerta. The resolution read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 251.

Justifying the employment by the President of the United States of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands made upon Victoriano Huerta.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States of America is justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands made upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amends to the Government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this Government by Gen. Huerta and his representatives.

On the ballot taken at 9:35 o'clock the resolution was passed by the vote of 337 to 37, with three members voting present. There was vigorous opposition to the resolution, but it was confined almost entirely to a corporal's guard led by Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, leader of the Republican minority.

Seventy-three of the 102 Republicans who voted supported the President. So did all but two of the Progressives, and all but five of the Democrats. The negative vote was made up as follows:

DEMOCRATS—5.

George, Kindel, Sisson, Stephens, (Miss.,) and Witherspoon.

REPUBLICANS—29.

Aiken, Anderson, Anthony, Bartholdt, Britton, Butler, Campbell, Davis, Fordney, French, Gardner, Gillette, Good, Hayes, Howell, Johnson, (Utah,) Johnson, (Wash-

Continued on Page 3.

Gets the New Draft From Committee and Adjourns Till Noon.

NO MENTION OF HUERTA

Senators Opposed Taking Aggressive Action Against an Individual.

LODGE INSISTS ON DELAY

Wants Reference Made to the Murders of Americans in Mexico.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN FAILS

Hoped to Rush Action and Prevent Amendment of the House Declaration.

THRONGS IN THE GALLERIES

Expected Debate on the Crisis Brings a Brilliant Assemblage to the Senate Wing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.—The Senate convened at 12:10 o'clock this morning to consider a resolution justifying President Wilson's use of force in the Mexican crisis.

Its Committee on Foreign Relations submitted a substitute for the House resolution. The new draft read:

In view of the fact presented by the President of the United State in his adress delivered to the Congress in joint session on the 20th day of April, 1914, with regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico.

Resolved, That the President is justified in the employment of the armed force of the United States to enforce the demand for unequivocal amends for affronts and indignities committed against the United States; be it further

Resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon them.

To that amended resolution Senator Lodge of Massachusetts offered this substitute preamble:

That the state of unrestrained violence and anarchy which exists in Mexico, the numerous unchecked and unpunished murders of American citizens, and the confiscation of their property in that country, the impossibility of securing protection or redress by diplomatic methods in the absence of lawful or effective authority, the inability of Mexico to discharge its international obligations, the unprovoked insults and indignities inflicted upon the flag and the uniform of the United States by the armed forces in occupation of large parts of Mexican territory have become intolerable.

That the self-respect and dignity of the United States and the duty to protect its citizens and its international rights require that such a course be followed in Mexico by our Government as to compel respect and observance of its rights.

That amendment will be voted on before the committee substitute reaches a vote.

The Senate then recessed till noon today with unanimous agreement to take up the resolution then without delay.

The Republicans will probably rally strongly to Mr. Lodge's more dramatic preamble. It satisfies a feeling that has become general since the President's address that the drastic measures provided for in the resolution should be explained by something more vital than the arrest of a boat load of sailors. Mr. Lodge's amendment includes all the principal grievances of American people against the Mexican Government.

It is not improbable that the Administration supporters will resist the amendment unless it seems to have a majority behind it. The Administration, it is suggested, does not wish to raise the question of general Mexican atrocities, as it is well known that most of these atrocities are the work of "Pancho" Villa and his Constitutionalist associates, toward whom the Administration has maintained a sympathetic friendliness.

The Senate had taken a recess early in the evening to await the House action. When it reconvened at 9 o'clock the House resolution had not yet arrived and a further recess was taken till 9:45.

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky called for a quorum and events moved rapidly after that. The resolution was received and laid before the Senate by Mr. Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip who was temporarily in the chair.

"I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution," said Mr. Shively of Indiana, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"On a matter of this importance," said Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, "I think we ought to follow the regular course and wait one day."

"I know the Senator can insist on the regular course," said Mr. Shively, "but I hope there will be no delay."

"I think the resolution should be considered by the committee," answered Mr. Lodge. "I am not seeking delay."

"Would the Senator agree to go

CONGRESS DISCUSSES WILSON'S ADDRESS—ARMY AND NAVY PLANS ARE READY

jection in case the committee reported the resolution back to-night?" asked Mr. Fletcher of Florida.

"That would depend on the form in which it was reported," said Mr. Lodge dryly.

That remark explained the situation. It made it plain that he was leading in the Senate the fight that had begun in the House committee to modify the language of the resolution.

The Republicans in the Senate are united. The Democrats realized that stubborn opposition would have to be overcome, and consented to the reference to the committee.

Then Mr. Shively struck a shrewd blow. The rule for a day's delay on a single objection is satisfied as soon as the next day begins. To make it begin as soon as possible Mr. Shively moved at once that the Senate adjourn till ten minutes after midnight. That was agreed to by the Senate before the Republicans knew what had happened.

Throng Awaits Action.

The Senate presented a dramatic appearance. The largest crowd of the day gathered at the north end of the Capitol to see what is popularly expected to be the last scene in the first act of war. Diplomats, officials of the Government, and brilliantly gowned women filled the galleries on the four sides of the chamber, and crowds equally well dressed trailed off down the corridors from each door. Even the adjournment of the Senate did not entirely scatter the onlookers. Meanwhile the Committee on Foreign Relations went into secret session.

There was a rumor about the Senate that one cause of the anxiety of the Democrats to avoid reference to the committee was that it was temporarily controlled by Republicans. Chairman Stone is ill, and Mr. Clark of Arkansas is understood to be out of town. That would reverse the majority unless absentees were paired.

WILSON DEPLORES WAR TALK.

Simply Trying to Meet Special Situation, He Tells Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Wilson told the Washington correspondents at his morning talk with them to-day not to get the impression that the United States was going to have war with Mexico. He pointed out that under no circumstances would the United States fight the Mexican people, that it was their friend.

After the conference ended this part of the President's talk was given out at the White House:

"I want to say to you gentlemen, do not get the impression that there is about to be war between the United States and Mexico. That is not the outlook at present, at all. In the first place, in no conceivable circumstances will we fight the people of Mexico.

"We are their friends and we want to help them in every way that we can to recover their rights and their Government and their laws, and for the present I am going to Congress to present a special situation and seek approval to meet that special situation.

"It is only an issue between this Government and a person calling himself the provisional President of Mexico, whose right to call himself such we have never recognized in any way.

"So that I had a feeling of uneasiness as I read the papers this morning as if the country were getting on fire with war enthusiasm. I have no enthusiasm for war. I have enthusiasm for justice and for the dignity of the United States, but not for war. And this need not eventuate in war if we handle it with firmness and promptness."

Thinks He Has Authority Now.

During his talk with the correspondents the President said that he was going to Congress on an occasion for which, strictly speaking, it was not necessary to obtain authority, but that it was his desire to have the full cooperation in thought and purpose of Congress. Mr. Wilson said that Executive could take steps which would fall short of a declaration of war.

The President emphasized the point that he had not lost his patience with Mexico, for to lose patience seemed to him an act of weakness on the part of a person strong enough to do as he ought, but that he felt such incidents as the recent ones might go from bad to worse and eventually bring about a state of conflict. The President added that he thought it was wise in the interests of peace to cut off those repeated offenses at an early stage.

Events of the day, the President indicated, such as a final acceptance from Huerta, might alter his plans, and he added that even the course of action by the navy was dependent upon circumstances from hour to hour.

When the President was asked the direct question if the purpose of his action was to obtain the elimination of Huerta, he replied that the Tampico incident did not involve that question. He replied that the United States merely wanted full recognition of its dignity and such a recognition as would constitute a guarantee that such incidents as the one at Tampico would not occur again.

Speaking of his address to Congress, he said he would not give it out in advance as he wanted to keep it under advisement to the last minute. He had arranged, he said, to have copies given out at the Capitol simultaneously with his delivery.

The use of the word "simultaneous" caused a ripple of laughter among the President's callers. Some one asked if the word had not become objectionable, but Mr. Wilson laughingly replied that when it all came from one side there was no objection.

TWO DREADNOUGHTS READY.

The New York and Texas Awaiting Orders in Brooklyn.

Although no orders were expected last night at the navy yard in Brooklyn for the dispatch of more battleships to Mexico, Capt. Howard, Commandant of the yard, said the New York and the Texas could be ready to sail on forty-eight hours' notice. The Wyoming, which has been undergoing extensive repairs, will be ready for sea service in two weeks.

In addition to these big sea fighters at the yard, there is the armored cruiser Washington, now being used as a receiving ship. This vessel is prepared to leave for Mexico at short notice.

Wireless operators at the yard have been in close touch with the Government station at Arlington since the Mexican situation approached a crisis. There appears to be no doubt in the minds of the men and officers at the yard that word will ultimately come from Washington for the New York and the Texas to leave for Mexico. The crews of both vessels are now allowed to have only brief shore leave, so that the ships will not be without their complements of men and officers if suddenly ordered to Mexico.

Tugs from the yard were dispatched to Iona Island yesterday to get ammunition for the New York. This work will be finished by to-night. The Texas has a full supply of ammunition on board.

AMERICANS EXCULPATED.

Farias and Boyless Establish Innocence of Murder of Federals.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—State Department reports to-day said that the Americans Farias and Boyless, held at Piedras Negras in connection with the murder of two Federal Mexican soldiers, have established their innocence. Boyless, however, will be placed under bond to appear as a witness.

William Byrd, another American held by Mexican Federal authorities in Mexico City, has been released, and, it is understood, is now in Vera Cruz.

From Acapulco comes word that the Mexican Federals have evacuated Iguala, which has been besieged for several days by Zapatistas, and have moved on to Cuernavaca.

It was announced during the day that Gen. Villa had declared to American consular officers that no newspaper correspondents had been captured by his forces, as was recently reported.

Spanish War Veterans Volunteer.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 20.—Massachusetts Spanish War Veterans elected Richard Bowles of Boston Department [illegible] day, and unanimously adopted resolutions offering the [illegible] Hardloff to Gov. [illegible] so if needed.

HOUSE GIVES WILSON POWER TO ACT

Continued from Page 1.

Ington,) Kahn, Langham, La Follette, Madden, Mann, Mondell, Platt, Sells, Stevenson, Stephens, (Minnesota,) Volstead, Woods.

PROGRESSIVES—2.

Bell of California, Temple.

INDEPENDENT—1.

Kent of California.

All attempts to amend the resolution were overwhelmingly defeated.

Representative Bartholdt, Democrat of Missouri, moved to amend by providing that the President be justified in the employment "within the limits of his constitutional powers" of the armed forces of the United States. This was voted down with a shout of "Noes" that shook the ceiling.

Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to the effect "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as a declaration of war." This, too, was voted down by a regular volcano of negatives, while only a faint response came from the advocates of the amendment.

Representative Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts, son-in-law of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, offered this substitute resolution which was snowed under by just as decisive a vote:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That a situation has arisen with respect to our relations with certain persons in Mexico, under which it may be necessary for the President to employ the armed forces of the United States of America to maintain the dignity of and respect for the flag of the United States, and such employment of armed forces within the limits of his constitutional powers is hereby approved.

The Flood resolution was introduced as soon as President Wilson left the House after reading his address. The Speaker referred it immediately to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which went into secret session. The use of the word "Justified" in place of "authorized" roused opposition in the committee, mainly from Representatives Airey of Pennsylvania and Bartholdt of Missouri. Secretary Bryan was sent for and attended the session of the committee.

The resolution was reported in about an hour and was taken up in the House at 5 o'clock, two hours after the President began reading his address. The delay was caused by a meeting of the Rules Committee, which drafted a special rule to enable the Flood resolution to be speedily passed. It was well that the rule was ready, because objection was raised to the granting of unanimous consent for the consideration of the Flood resolution as son as it was reported to the House. The objection came from Representative Sisson of Mississippi, a member of the "little navy" group in the House.

Representative Underwood told the House that the President wished to have the Flood resolution put through as speedily as possible "so that it may become a law to-night." He went on:

"We would not insist on putting this resolution through at this time if this were not a matter of paramount importance. But with the President's message delivered, our troops may be fired on at any time. We should act at once."

Democratic splause greeted this statement.

"I am not alarmed by that statement," replied Mr. Mann, "but the President has asked for our advice, and we should have time to give it. Before we equip the nation for war we should at least have time to draw our breaths. I am always ready to support the President in his conduct of the foreign relations, but I value my country above my allegiance to the President."

A cheer from the Republican side greeted this statement.

"We are facing a condition to-day," said Mr. Underwood, "where the legislative branch is always expected to sustain the Chief Executive. I would not insist on the immediate consideration of this resolution if it were not for he fact that the President himself tated that it is of utmost importance."

At this juncture Representative Murdock, the Progressive leader, shouted hat he was in favor of the resolution. This was greeted with cheers and applause from the Democrats as well as rom the galleries. There were shouts f "bring in the special rule."

Representative Sisson insisted that here was no reason why there should e any partisan consideration of the resolution.

"I agree that there should be no partisan side to this question," Mr. Underwood replied. "I do say that I think it s the duty of every man here to sustain the President's action, especially the Democratic side. As for the gentlemen on the other side of the House it is for them to determine whether they will make this a partisan matter."

Democrats Hiss Opponent of Action

"But this resolution," exclaimed Mr. Sisson, "is a virtual declaration of war. This being so, the question whether we are going to war is one for the Congress to discuss. I object to the immediate consideration of the resolution."

As Mr. Sisson walked from the rostrum in front of Speaker Clark's throne he was hissed by the Democratic side. Representative Henry rose at once and introduced the rule.

After some sparring for an agreement as to time for discussing the rule, Mr. Henry moved the previous question. This limited debate on the rule to twenty minutes on each side.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, Republican, opened the opposition to the rules, asserting that its purpose was "to make in order a resolution which is a declaration of war."

"We are asked to declare war against Victoriano Huerta. Why?" he asked. "Because American citizens have been ruthlessly murdered? No. Because American women have been attacked? No. But because a company of sailors were arrested by a subordinate. Is it enough to justify a declaration of war—war with its awful consequences against the helpless, distracted, poverty-stricken people of Mexico? For the people of Mexico must share with Victoriano Huerta the results of war."

"I am against this war," continued Campbell. "But if you force this war upon my country, it will be my war, the war of my country, and I will support it.

"If you force this war on my country, I will stay here until the war is over—"

An outburst of laughter and applause from the Democratic side greeted this statement, and for more than a minute Mr. Campbell was unable to continue.

Representative Pou, Democrat, of North Carolina, supported the rule, saying "the time has come to put an end to these outrages in Mexico."

Murdock Follows the Flag.

Progressive support for the resolution was pledged by the Progressive leader, Representative Murdock of Kansas.

"This resolution needs one thing more than anything else," he said. "That is the unanimous vote of the Congress of the United States. When my country's dignity is in question I have but one rule. That is follow the flag. This resolution will do one thing that should be done. It will send around the world the word that our flag must be respected. I am tired of watchful waiting,' and I welcome the President's decision to end that policy."

A cheer from the Democrats greeted Mr. Murdock's speech.

Representative Lenroot, Republican, favored the resolution, asserting that its passage was the "best means of preventing war in Mexico."

Representative Foster of Illinois made a brief speech, supporting the resolution and the rule.

Mr. Mann spoke vigorously against the President's policy.

"If the incidents which the President has related to us had occurred with England, Germany, France, or any other great nation," he said, "we would not have such a resolution pending here now. But we think that because Mexico is weak we have the moral right to declare war against her, with high hopes of success. I would not declare war against Mexico for something for which I would not declare war against England or France."

Mr. Mann said the President was "issuing orders" to Congress.

"This is a declaration of war," he said. "This is a declaration that the United States is the helpful ally of the murderous crew in Northern Mexico, who are murdering men and assailing women."

He insisted that it was purely a case of personal resentment of the President of the United States because he did not like Huerta.

"I don't condone the methods by which Huerta obtained the high position he now holds," continued the Republican leader, "nor do I believe in a declaration of war against him because President Wilson does not happen to like him. We owe more than a salute from Huerta to the American flag. We owe it to make the flag stand for right and justice and peace."

Honor at Stake, Says Underwood

Representative Underwood closed the debate in support of the rule.

"This resolution," he said, "may mean war—it may mean peace. Let us hope that the ultimate result of the passage of this resolution will be peace and good order in the Republic of Mexico and the establishment of friendly relations between the two Governments.

"But whether it means peace of war, there are times when honor must be maintained at whatever cost. You are facing that condition to-day. No one can say our Government has not treated Mexico with patience and consideration. We have let matters go further in Mexico than if we were in a controversy with one of the great nations of the world.

"War never comes from any one incident and never has. For more than a year we have been facing a reign of disorder and turmoil in Mexico with great patience. We have endeavored to allow Mexico to work out a problem of peace and of government.

"We have hoped from day to day that a peaceful settlement might have been reached. But peace never comes to a coward. Peace never comes to a country that fails to protect its citizens or to enforce respect for its flag.

"Our flag has been dishonored in a foreign land. The President of the United States comes here to-day. He has not asked you to declare war, but asks you to sustain him in requiring a decent respect for your flag and an honorable consideration for the rights of your Government."

Mr. Underwood deprecated the position taken by Representative Mann and recalled how the Democrats in Congress supported the Spanish war resolution of the McKinley Administration.

The rule was adopted by a viva voce vote not unlike that of Congress, the chorus of ayes overwhelming a few scattered "noes."

Amid shouts of "vote, vote," a unanimous consent agreement was reached, limiting debate to two hours and ten minutes. Fifty minutes was controlled by Representative Flood, ten by Representative Murdock, and one hour and ten minutes by Representative Mann. The agreement also provided that any member might offer amendments to the resolution.

Representative Flood opened the debate in favor of the resolution after the rule was adopted.

"In his lucid manner the President to-day demonstrated the necessity of action to resent insults to the United States flag by Huerta," he said. "This is not a declaration of war. This is only a step that he has taken now to prevent war. It has been carefully drawn to prevent war."

"Would it give the President the right to blockade the ports of Mexico?" asked Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican.

"Yes," said Mr. Flood.

"Isn't that an act of war?" asked Mr. Gillett.

Representative Flood said that the blockade he had in mind contemplated simply the preventing of the delivery of cargoes to the de facto Government in Mexico. He said that the resolution conferred practically no authority on the President that he did not already have.

Representative Harrison of Mississippi, Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was certain the American people approved the President's course.

"We are justified now in making these demands," he added, "and the demands are just and right and sanctioned by international law."

Representative Mondell, Republican, of Wyoming, arraigned the President's policy and denounced the Constitutionalists as "murderous, robbing brigands." He asserted that the Administration had accepted "miserable and humiliating" replies from Villa and Carranza to the demands. During all this time," he added, "the Huerta Administration has been preserving order and its conduct toward this Government has been perfect."

Representative Linthicum, Democrat, of Maryland, referred to the Madero assassination and asked how any Government could recognize the President of a régime in whose keeping Madero had been murdered.

Bartholdt Pleads for Peace.

Representative Batholdt of Missouri, Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the peace of the world should not be disturbed.

Representative Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama said Congress should let Huerta know that "we have one country, one flag, one heart, and every man ready to defend that flag."

Representative Gillett said the incidents cited by President Wilson were trivial.

"This is war," he went on, "with all its horrors and responsibilities. History will censure and condemn those men who to-day on this miserable pretext vote for war."

Representative Hulings, Progressive, of Pennsylvania and Rogers, Democrat, of Massachusetts said they stood by the President in the international emergency.

Representative McDonald, Progressive, of Michigan supported the resolution, as a step to prevent war.

Representative Kent, Independent, of California expressed regret that he could not agree with the President, and said the resolution was "a declaration of war." He asserted that by passing it Congress "would condemn to death many of our citizens in Mexico."

Representative Kahn, Republican, of California also opposed the resolution, asserting that it meant useless war.

"I have always believed," said Representative Madden, Republican, of Illinois, "that nothing less than a nation could provoke another nation to war. But here we are asked to declare war against the individual Huerta. We have no cause for war. I would go as far as any man to preserve the honor of the nation, but I am not prepared to justify war for any such trivial cause as this."

"This resolution simply calls upon us to put our forces down in progressive Mexico to preserve the peace of the world," said Representative Bryan of Washington, speaking for the measure.

Representative Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts said he was willing to vote the President full support in the future, but was not willing to subscribe to the President's position in the Tampico incident. He presented a substitute resolution.

Representative Temple, Progressive, of Pennsylvania, criticised the resolution, saying that without action by Congress the President had full authority to use the armed forces of the country "short of a declaration of war."

Representative Stephen of Mississippi was the first Democrat to speak against the resolution. He said the resolution was a declaration of war, and that he did not believe "the President had made a sufficient case to justify us in declaring war."

Representative Butler, Republican, of Pennsylvania, opposed the resolution as unnecessary.

He was followed by Representative Reilly, Democrat, of Connecticut, who aroused a storm of applause on the Democratic side of the House by reciting a poem to the flag.

Representative Culloo, Democrat, of Indiana; Ten Eyck, Smith, and Levy, all Democrats, of New York, and Hill, Democrat, of Illinois, made brief speeches in support of the resolution.

Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania ofefred an amendment providing that nothing in the resolution "shall be construed as a declaration of war."

As the debate grew to a close the House grew restless, applause became boisterous, and the speakers were frequently interrupted by shouts of "vote, vote." The crowded galleries shared the spirit of restlessness, and Speaker Clark had considerable difficulty in suppressing disorder.

In the closing debate against the resolution Mr. Mann said he was opposed to war because he had "served in this House through one war."

"I have seen the results of the Spanish war," he said, "and I have seen that no one can foretell the results of war. I do not believe it is possible for us to have war with Mexico and ever leave Mexico. I think that when our troops land in Mexico City when the war is over we will own Mexico. I am not now in favor of acquiring the responsibility for that ownership. I know that when the time comes I will join with a majority in this House who will say the flag must never come down that our boys planted there."

Mr Mann believed that all of the efforts of peace had not been exhausted in the Mexican situation, and that the nation should not yet be plunged into war.

Representative Henry concluded the debate in support of the resolution. He said that Representative Mann had brought "partisan politics" into the consideration of the resolution. The President, he added, "has done everything that a patriotic President could do to avert the war that seems to be impeding in Mexico."

"Every member in the House should vote for this resolution," he said, "and every man should be ashamed to play partisan politics."

The proposed amendments were then voted down viva voce and the resolution was passed, the result, 337 yeas to 37 nays, being greeted with loud applause.

The House adjourned until 10:30 P. M. to await the Senate's action, and on finding the upper house had done nothing adjourned then until 10 A. M. tomorrow.

PRESIDENT BEFORE CONGRESS.

Demonstration as He Appears—Mild Applause for Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Everybody in the great audience that awaited the President's coming to the joint session in the House of Representatives arose as he entered on the echoes of an announcement by the Sergeant at Arms: "The President of the United States."

The President walked in briskly, followed by the Senators and Representatives who had been appointed to escort him to the chamber. He came through a door at the left of the Speaker's rostrum, stepped vigorously up the steps, shook hands with Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall, and then turned to acknowledge the demonstration.

For it was a demonstration in the real meaning of that word. It began with a round of handclapping that grew in volume, those in the galleries defying the rules by joining in heartily. Then over on the Democratic side of the floor, behind the front benches, where half the Senators sat, cries of approval went up. The "Yip! yip! yip!" of the old "Rebel yell" was heard again.

Close observers of the scene said that the demonstration was general, although some Senators appeared to put little enthusiasm into their handclapping.

The House presented the appearance of having been set for an historic event. The floor benches were filled. To the right and left of the rostrum chairs had been placed, and in these sat members of the President's Cabinet and other persons entitled to admission to the floor. In one chair on the left side sat Secretary Bryan, with Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the President, near by. James Sloan, Jr., Chief of the President's Secret Service guards, was another of this group. Mr. Bryan looked white and worn. He has declared that all of the efforts of Congress for the use of the armed forces of the nation to obtain from Gen. Huerta "the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States."

When the President concluded his address there was another round of handclapping, which was general on the Democratic side and was shared to some extent by those on the Republican side. John R. Mann, the Republican leader, and Representative Murdock, the Progressive leader, did not join in this.

This burst of applause continued as the President shook hands with the Vice President and the Speaker and left the chamber, followed by members of his Cabinet.

Wanted More Concrete Facts.

The failure of the President to rouse the two houses to great enthusiasm by his address became the subject of comment as soon as he had gone away. In a short time persons around the Capitol were asserting that the Senate and the House, which had expected to be roused to patriotic fervor, had been disappointed over the presentation of the President's argument in favor of giving him the right to use the army and the navy to bring Gen. Huerta to terms.

Listen with Close Attention.

A hush fell over the crowded Chamber, and the legislators listened with close attention as the President proceeded. The first part of his address (printed in full elsewhere in THE TIMES) was devoted to a review of the incident at Tampico and a disclaimer by the President of any disposition to meet the issue by a declaration of war.

There was sporadic handclapping when the President said that he would sustain Admiral Mayo and "insist that the flag of the United States shall be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas."

A little later a few handclaps were given when the President stated that, if armed conflict should come, the United States would be fighting only Gen. Huerta and his following, and this Government's object would be only to restore to the Mexican people the opportunity to set up their own laws and government again.

A moment later the President was interrupted by applause when he said he believed that he spoke for the American people in saying that this Government had no desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic.

Toward the end of his address he was interrupted by applause as he requested the authority of Congress for the use of the armed forces of the nation to obtain from Gen. Huerta "the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States."

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COWBOYS WANT TO FIGHT.

"Supreme Boss" Wires Garrison Their Offer and Some Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 20.—The fighting spirit of the West has been aroused by developments in the Mexican situation. The loyalty of the "Rough Rider" citizenship is shown by this telegram which was sent to Washington to-day by the National Order of Cowboy Rangers:

Denver, Col., April 20, 1914.

Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

In event of war with Mexico, the National Order of Cowboy Rangers stands ready to organize regiment of 600 to 1,000 rangers from the plains of the West. Hang the steel onto them and don't pull leather.

A. U. MAYFIELD,
Supreme Boss, National Order of Cowboy Rangers.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 20.—The services of a fully equipped regiment of cavalry organized by ranchmen, polo players, and other horsemen, were offered to President Wilson in a telegram dispatched to Washington to-day by Sherman H. Stow and A. S. Patterson. The regiment will be composed of expert riders from the cattle ranches and the polo fields, officered by men who have seen active service.

SAYS MEXICANS WILL UNITE.

De la Barra Expects Patriotism to Banish Discord.

PARIS, April 20.—Francisco de la Barra, Mexican Minister to France, in an authorized statement to-day said:

"Events demonstrate how strong patriotic feelings are among Mexicans. The love of their country will cause all discord to disappear."

The Minister received a large number of Mexicans, who came to express patriotic sentiments.

No explanation from Gen. Huerta regarding the attitude of Mexico toward the United States has been received by the French Foreign Office.

FLEET MAY USE THE CANAL.

But Goethals Will Rush Cucaracha Work Only on Special Orders.

PANAMA, April 20.—Only in case of urgent necessity may battleships use the Panama Canal in proceeding to the blockade of the Mexican Pacific ports in the event the American fleet off the west coast should prove to be insufficient.

This was made plan by Gov. Goethals to-day. He said that if the United States Government insisted upon it, he could speed up the work on the Cucaracha slide in order to obtain a forty-five-foot channel. He could, he said, also demolish the Empire Bridge across the canal, and tear out the railway trestle at Paraiso.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has requested information relative to the passage of warships.

GALVESTON TROOPS MAY EMBARK TO-DAY

Fifth Brigade Ordered to Prepare to Sail at Once—Transports Take On Extra Supplies.

BORDER PATROL ON ALERT

Cavalrymen Required to Sleep Beside Their Boots and Saddles—Watch Federals Across River.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 20.—Special trains bearing soldiers have been rushing into Galveston all afternoon bringing back the troops from Houston, fifty miles inland, where they went on a practice march that should have lasted fifteen days, but was cut short by the hurry-up orders from Washington sending them back ready for embarkation for Mexico.

The entire Fifth Brigade, comprising the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-Eighth Infantry, has been tentatively ordered to embark on transports on Tuesday morning, and in case of a movement of land forces to Mexico, this will be the first brigade to go. The Fourth and Sixth Brigades constituting the remainder of the Second Division, have received no orders so far. Gen. Frederick Funston returned to Headquarters in advance of the troops.

Gen. Bliss to-day ordered the transports to take on additional provisions sufficient to last 10,000 men thirty days. They already were provisioned with fourteen days' rations for that number of men.

Prior to the recent trouble two-thirds of the Second Division was stationed at Texas City and one-third here, but now all the troops are being brought to this side of the bay, where the transports can be more easily reached. Equipment and accoutrements of the Fourth and Sixth Brigades have not moved from Texas City, and the troops of those brigades are still there, but the Quartermaster's supplies are being kept here. The Fifth Brigade is encamped in this city, and by the time it could embark the Fourth and Sixth could be brought here from Texas City. The troops cannot embark from that place because the water is too shallow for the transports to enter the subport.

Special trains were sent from Galveston for the troops as earlily as 2 o'clock this morning, the roads having anticipated such an order and having held rolling stock. The first troops began arriving about noon and by night all had reached their former camps.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 20.—Orders have been received at the headquarters of the Southern Department, commanded by Gen. Bliss, to prepare the army transport at Galveston for service. The work is being pushed under the direction of Col. L. O. Johnson, the office of port of embarkation. The transports will be used for the transportation of the troops of the Second Division to Tampico and Vera Cruz. There are four of the vessels—the Kilpatrick, McClellan, Meade, and Sumner—each with accommodations for about 2,000 men.

The transports may leave on Tuesday morning. A tentative order has been issued for the Fifth Brigade of the Second Division to embark at that time.

The command has an aggregate strength of about 5,000 men. Although the troops at Galveston and Texas City are not included in the Southern Department, port of embarkation at Galveston is within the jurisdiction of Gen. Bliss.

It is not expected that any immediate shifts will be made among the troops in the border patrol because of the crisis in Mexico. There are only three important border points held by Federals across from Delrio, Eagle Pass, and Laredo. The United States has about 3,000 troops distributed among these stations, and at headquarters that force is regarded as capable of coping with Mexican Federal troops of three times its strength.

All the other border towns on the Mexican side are held by the Constitutionalists, and army officers say they may be counted on to assist United States troops rather than cause trouble in this country's dealings with Huerta. However, if war is declared, it is probable that all the troops on the border will be ordered to cross the Rio Grande. It is taken for granted that resistance will be encountered only at points held by Federals.

HIGH TENSION AT EL PASO.

Cavalry Patrols Mexican Section—Rebels Counsel Quiet.

EL PASO, Texas, April 20.—"Little Chihuahua," as the Mexican section of the city is known, and where 60 per cent. of the Mexican inhabitants of the city reside, is being patrolled by United States cavalrymen and infantrymen to-night.

This and other precautionary measures were determined on this afternoon at a conference between Mayor Kelly and Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, commanding the troops at Fort Bliss.

At the army post the cavalrymen were ordered to sleep with boots and saddles at their sides. They can be up and away in case of an alarm in less than five minutes.

At Juarez, Col. Avila, the rebel commander, instructed that any soldier or civilian making wanton or provocative use of firearms should be shot at once. He is determined, as are the American authorities, to use every precaution against provoking an outbreak while feeling is at the present high tension.

Col. Hatfield and Mayor Kelly agreed on many details for the co-operation of soldiers and police in case of an outbreak, and they will know just what to do in case of incendiarism, rioting, or attacks on the water supply or other public utilities.

Meanwhile, the city was quiet. The situation is a reaction from the months of anxiety felt here and the first excitement over President Wilson's definite action tended to quiet rather than excite those whose fortunes were wrapped up in the future condition of Mexico.

The authorities do not look for any outbreak among the people, particularly in El Paso. It is thought that should irresponsible Mexicans attempt reprisals, these would take in the smaller settlements along the Rio Grande, where the Mexican population outnumbers the Americans four to one.

There is no real anxiety here over the situation, although stories are frequently told of timid women who are known to be secreting their valuables.

There are in this city and along the river subject to cal' 2,000 troops available for instant action, as follows:

Headquarters and Second Squadron Fifteenth Cavalry, with machine gun platoon; seven troops and machine gun platoon of the Thirteenth Cavalry; First Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry; the Twentieth Infantry, with machine gun platoon, Battery C, Sixth Field Artillery and Company I of the Signal Corps.

In addition the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments could be brought here from Douglas and Fort Huachuaca, Ariz., within twenty-four hours.

A supply of 2,500 rifles consigned to the rebels at Juarez were sent across the river to-day.

FORT BLISS, Texas, April 20.—Vigilance at the Mexicon prison camp was redoubled to-day on receipt of information hinting at the possibility of a plot to free the 6,000 Federal soldiers interned here. A "dead line" has been drawn inside the fence.

It was learned that a man, on whom close watch has been kept for months, had purchased several wire clippers which might be used to cut the barbed wire around the camp.

At intervals around the camp sentries, standing on elevated platforms, are on guard with loaded rifles, and four rapid-fire guns are ready in case of an outbreak.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 20.—Federal officers in Piedras Negras to-day met at headquarters and repeatedly cheered the Mexican President for his refusal to order a salute to the flag of the United States. The military band paraded the streets, and bulletins were posted announcing that Huerta had called the Yankee bluff."

The Constitutionalist junta in Eagle Pass also met here to-day and adopted resolutions of regret at the action of Huerta. The Tampico incident, they said, was a deliberate act intended to cause intervention and prevent the victory of the Constitutionalists. Members of the junta said that even if the United States intervened the Constitutionalists would under no conditions aid Huerta, but would preserve a neutral attitude.

FORT STEVENS, Ore., April 20.—Orders were issued here to-day for all the coast defense commands at Fort Stevens to prepare for orders to leave at once for Mexico. If called on for Mexican duty the commands will take up infantry duties.

Each company has recently been provided with machine guns and field artillery pieces.

WEST POINT DEEPLY STIRRED.

Early Graduation of Class of 106 Expected If Clash Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, April 20.—The Mexican situation created intense excitement at this post to-day. Officers and cadets alike showed the greatest interest, and the telegraph and telephone offices were besieged during the afternoon and evening by anxious inquirers, all eager for the latest news from Washington. Not since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war has there been such a stir among the cadets.

The future officers are expecting an early graduation of the first class in the event of intervention in Mexico. The class of 1838 graduated in April of that year and lost some of its members before Santiago a few months later. In 1901 the first class graduated in February, four months ahead of time, and the majority of the men went to the Far East and participated in the army's task of putting down the insurrection in the Philippines.

The post has been alive with rumors of early graduation for a month, but nothing official has been given out here. June 12 has been selected as the date for the graduation, and has not yet been changed. There are 106 cadets in the first class who will become Second Lieutenants upon graduation.

The meagre "war" news that came through the telegraph office to-night was cheered by the battalion of cadets as the bulletins were read to them by the cadet officers.

Among the officers stationed here the excitement is at fever heat. Groups were gathered in the library and mess to-night discussing the situation. Many requests for relief from duty here in the event of hostilities have been already made to the War Department.

WANTS BORDER PATROLLED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In a telegram to Representative Garner of his State, Gov. Colquitt of Texas suggests that if the policy of this Government is to blockade Mexican ports in order to starve out Huerta it should be extended to the seizure of Mexican border towns. In this connection he mentioned Matamoras, Neuva Laredo, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and Juarez.

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Pepper-and-Salt Cheviots in the newest London black-and-white "motifs"—Skeleton Coats and Waistcoats, Patch Pockets and Silk Sleeves—the best-dressed New Yorkers are darting for these, as a hungry fish snaps at a crumb— $35

Crayon Stripes in black and blue grounds overlaid with Brown, Green, Light Blue, Bronze and White—¼ or skeleton lined—Flap or Patch Pockets—a value that you'll gloat over with a miser's chuckle— $25

Pin Checks in light-weight, black-and-white Cassimeres—¼-lined Coats—Patch Pockets—Skeleton Waistcoat—magnetized with "high-voltage" style— $20

"Onyx" Hose in Black Silk-Lisle—soft, sheer, stretchy—regular 50-cent quality—special for to-day—3 pairs for $1— 25c

"Onyx" Hose in Pure Silk—Black and All Colors—regular 50c quality—special for to-day—3 pairs for $1— 35c

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SURE OF PROMPT RESPONSE

Without Exception, They Say the National Guard Is Prepared for Any Call.

24 HOURS TO MOBILIZE

Assurances from Capitals from Maine to Washington and from Minnesota to Louisiana.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday asked the Governors of the various States as to the readiness of the militia for active service. These replies were received:

25,000 from New York.

ALBANY, April 20.—The militia of New York State is well prepared for any emergency, and can put from 20,000 to 25,000 trained men into service at short notice.

MARTIN H. GLYNN, Governor.

Rhode Island's Force.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.—Rhode Island has 1,600 National Guardsmen armed and equipped ready to respond whenever the Government may call.

A. J. POTHIER, Governor.

Illinois Has 7,500 Now.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—Can mobilize 7,500 fully equipped and drilled members of the National Guard within twenty-four hours and 15,000 within one week. Can have 50,000 undrilled volunteers within thirty days.

E. F. DUNNE, Governor.

Minnesota's Promise.

ST. FAUL, Minn., April 20.—Minnesota National Guard is in the very best condition and can be ready for service on very short notice.

A. O. EBERHARDT, Governor.

"First-Class Shape" in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., April 20.—National Guard is in first-class shape. The men are ready to go on short notice.

L. B. HANNA, Governor.

South Carolina To Do Her Share.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20.—South Carolina will furnish her share of soldiers and be prepared upon short notice.

COLE L. BLEASE, Governor.

Georgia Troops Ready.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—Georgia troops are in excellent condition for war.

JOHN M. SLATON, Governor.

Preparedness in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 20.—Maryland's militia is in a state of preparedness and ready to move on short notice.

P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH, Governor.

Louisiana's Reply.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 20.—Replying to your wire of this date, I will state that the Louisiana militia is fully armed and equipped for field service and can be assembled on short notice.

L. E. HALL, Governor.

"Fine Organization" in Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., April 20.—Maine's State militia can be moved at short notice. It is a fine organization and well-trained for service.

WILLIAM T. HAINES, Governor.

From Washington State.

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 20.—Replying in Gov. Lester's absence, should National Guard be called out for war duty at this time the State of Washington could furnish between 1,500 and 2,000 fully equipped and trained troops.

IRVINE W. SIEGAU, Secretary to the Governor.

North Carolina Anxious to March.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20.—Our troops are thoroughly organized, well drilled, and equipped. Their commanding officers have already notified me that all the companies are ready and anxious for marching orders.

LOCKE CRAIG, Governor.

Montana Has a Regiment.

HELENA, Mon., April 20.—Montana has one regiment ready for action and could enlist more on short notice.

S. V. STEWART, Governor.

Michigan Recently Tested.

LANSING, Mich., April 20.—Michigan is proud to say its National Guard is fully prepared to answer a call. It is in splendid condition, full in numbers, well equipped, and to a man ready to defend its country's honor. The late efficient service in the big copper strike demonstrated the ability of both officers and men. So complete is the organization that the entire National Guard can be mobilized in a few hours' notice.

WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS, Governor.

Virginia's Trained Men.

RICHMOND, Va., April 20.—The Virginia Volunteers, this State's part of the National Guard, number 2,200 officers and men on a peace footing in forty companies of infantry and three batteries of field artillery, all equipped to War Department's standard, while reserves of former members would make easy the recruiting up to the war footing of at least 4,000 soldiers with military training. Officers have regularly attended the camps of instruction, few being excused, and have taken prescribed correspondence courses making high grades. Rigid examinations prior to annual camps have left physical standard up to high mark.

H. C. STUART, Governor.

Wyoming's Men Hardened.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 20.—The National Guard here is as ready as that of any other State. The men have been regularly drilled, have been in camp with regular troops, and inspected by regular army officers; they are splendid men physically, and have been accustomed to hardships. I believe if needed they will respond cheerfully to any call of the President.

JOSEPH M. CARR, Governor.

Texas Has 4,000 Men.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 20.—Texas has 4,000 National Guardsmen, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery companies. On account of the disturbed condition on the Texas border, all of these State troops have been in a state of preparedness for some time. I can have 4,000 good State troops ready to move to the border in twenty-four hours. I have received to-day numerous offers to raise new regiments if needed.

O. B. COLQUITT, Governor.

300 ENLIST IN NAVY.

Philadelphia Has a Rush to Join the Service.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—More than 300 men enlisted to-day for service as bluejackets in the navy and the Marine Corps. Many requests were turned down. It was the greatest rush since the Spanish-American war.

One of the first to volunteer was Senator Henry A. du Pont of Wilmington. Although 76 years old and a civil war veteran, he forwarded his name to Washington.

Two hundred inmates of the Old Men's Home, nearly all civil war veterans, volunteered. The majority of recruits favored the navy.

SENATE PASSES ARMY BILL.

House Volunteer Measure Goes Through Without Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Before the delivery of the President's speech the Mexican situation was brought sharply to the attention of the Senate, and quick action was taken in at least one particular. In response to an earnest plea from Senator Chamberlain of Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the Senate passed, without debate and without a rollcall, the Volunteer Army bill that passed the House some months ago.

"This bill," explained Mr. Chamberlain, "was approved by Mr. Root when he was Secretary of War, and later by Secretary Taft, Secretary Dickinson, and the present Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison. If ever there was a need for having such a measure on the statute books, that need is now."

Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, first objected and then let the measure pass. Then he moved to reconsider, and that motion will prevent the Senate's unimportant amendments from reaching the House before to-morrow. Mr. Reed explained that he feared the bill would permit the volunteer officers of one State to command the soldiers from another. Besides, he said, he liked more deliberation. His action angered his colleagues, and it is not unlikely that he will withdraw his motion to-morrow. He said this evening that he wanted time to study it.

The Mexican question was mentioned first in the Senate by the Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the Senate, in his opening prayer. He referred to the "stern facts of life," and asked for "firmness in the right," "peace with honor," and "brotherhood with universal justice."

No sooner was the Senate convened than Mr. Chamberlain introduced a bill identical with the item in the Urgent Deficiency bill of March, 1898, that gave President McKinley $50,000,000 to use in the national defense as he saw fit. Mr. Chamberlain's bill was introduced apparently on his own initiative, but it was part of the programme that a vote of money should follow hard upon the heels of the resolution authorizing the use of force. Mr. Chamberlain's bill reads:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to expend, in his discretion, for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, the sum of $50,000,000 out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended."

The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

In Final Refusal of an Unconditional Salute Huerta Insists the Dolphin's Boat Bore No Flag

His Minister of Foreign Affairs Gives Out Text of Protocol He Proposed, and Asserts Belief That the Civilized World Will Find Mexico's Conduct Was Wise and Temperate.

MEXICO CITY, April 20.—Señor Portillo y Rojas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in announcing that it would be impossible to agree to the demand of the United States that the flag of that country be unconditionally saluted, gave out the following statement:

On the 9th of the present month, between 11 and noon, a boat without an American flag and with nine marines and one officer landed at a point called the beach of Iturbide in Tampico. Col. Raymond Hinojosa, who has charge of defending that point, detained the marines and officer and conducted them to the presence of the General who had command of the fort, Ignacio Morelos Zaragoza. It should be remembered that at this time the port not only was under military control, but was withstanding an attack by rebels.

Gen. Zaragoza immediately and without even investigating the case, put the marines and the officer at liberty, placed Hinojosa in prison, and sent an apology to Rear Admiral Mayo, the commander of the American fleet.

We thought the incident was closed, but unfortunately this was not so, because Mayo sent to him some time afterward an ultimatum wherein he asked that a second apology be presented to him by the staff of the chief of the fort, Gen. Zaragoza; that the American flag be hoisted at a public place in Tampico and saluted by twenty-one guns, and, besides the severe punishment of Hinojosa, stipulating that all this be done within twenty-four hours.

The time was later extended when diplomatic pourparlers were begun between the Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, the Minister being absent at that date, and continued until now.

The President of Mexico, when informed of the case, ordered another investigation of the facts and the punishment of the guilty officer if it were proved he was blameworthy. He also authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to express regret on account of the incident. When he became aware that the American Government supported the request of Rear Admiral Mayo relative to a salute of the American flag which had not been insulted, he proposed to show his good-will toward the American people, though he did not think that such a request was just, proposing that the flags of the two nations be hoisted and saluted reciprocally and simultaneously.

The American Government did not agree with that idea, but insisted upon Rear Admiral Mayo's request, giving assurances that, according to international practice, the salute would be returned by American cannon after the salute to the American flag. This was not accepted by President Huerta, who insisted upon his proposition.

America's Final Word.

Then the American Government determined that pourparlers be brought to an end by the final decision of President Huerta within a term which expired at 6 o'clock to-night, announcing that if by that time he had not agreed to the salute of the American flag as requested, the affair would be presented to the American Congress for decision.

The Mexican Government, believing that the salute in question was of no importance unless previously and formally agreed upon by both parties, proposed the signing of a protocol, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs presented last night a draft of such protocol to the American Chargé d'Affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

O'Shaughnessy answered that he must consult his Government; that he would advise the Minister of the nature of this answer, and this afternoon he communicated to the Minister the fact that his Government did not accept the idea of a signature of any protocol whatever, but wanted an unconditional salute of the American flag. This the Mexican Government refused, feeling it had done all possible, in view of the friendly understanding between the two Governments, and believing the acceptance of such an imposition would be equivalent to yielding by Mexico to humiliation. The Mexican Government is confident that the civilized world will find its conduct has been wise and temperate; that it has observed all the requirements of international law, and that the refusal to yield further is inspired only by a regard for its honor and dignity.

Proposed Protocol.

The draft of the protocol by Mexico, refused signature by the United States, follows:

With a view of putting an end to the lamentable incident which occurred on the 9th inst. at Port Tampico, caused by the detention of nine men and one American officer; considering that such marines were immediately put at liberty by Gen. Zaragoza, commander of Port Tampico, and that said officer presented an apology to Rear Admiral Mayo, commander of the American squadron in those waters; that afterward, when the President of the Republic of Mexico became advised of the facts, he expressed regret through the Office of Foreign Relations for the incident and ordered that a full investigation be made, to the end that the guilty might be punished if any be found guilty; and finally that the action in question was due to the zealousness of a subaltern, which might be regarded as excusable if it is taken into consideration that the marines when detained had gone ashore in uniform without permission of the military authorities, the port being at the moment not only in a state of war but under attack by rebels, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, acting in their official capacities, agree as follows:

First—That the Mexican Government, inspired by a desire of showing the good-will it feels toward the people of the United States and acting in the same manner wherein the United States has done in similar cases, binds itself that the American flag be saluted at Tampico by twenty-one guns from the Mexican shore batteries or a Mexican warship in those waters.

Second—That the cannon referred to in the preceding article shall be fired at the moment when the American flag shall be hoisted to a masthead on the Mexican shore.

Third—That the Government of the United States binds itself to salute the Mexican flag immediately following the salute by the Mexicans to the American flag, with twenty-one guns of the man-of-war Dolphin, or of any other battleship at anchor in those waters.

Fourth—The guns to which the preceding article refer shall be fired at the moment when the Mexican flag shall be hoisted to the top of a mast of the aforesaid man-of-war or of any other warship in those waters, and to this end both contracting parties attach their signature.

MERCHANTMEN TOLD TO QUIT VERA CRUZ

Navy Department Orders All American Ships to Leave the Harbor.

WOMEN TAKING REFUGE

Accept Consul Canada's Invitation to Go on Board Refugee Ships —Other Ports Warned.

VERA CRUZ, April 20.—Commander Charles F. Hughes, Chief of Staff of the United States Atlantic fleet, to-day called on Gen. Gustavo Maass, commander of the Federal troops at Vera Cruz, and on the commander of the port, and requested them to order all American merchant vessels out of the harbor.

Commander Hughes then went on board the Spanish and the British warships anchored off this port, and informed their commanders of his action.

William W. Canada, the American Consul here, is making arrangements to have the foreigners in the city taken on board the merchant vessels should the necessity arise.

All American and other foreign women have been asked by Consul Canada to take refuge on vessels now in the harbor, preferably on board the Mexico and the Esperanza of the Ward Line, the latter of which has been chartered by the United States Navy. American women are acting upon his suggestion.

He is endeavoring to inform all foreigners of President Wilson's action, and under instructions from the Department of State reminds them of a previous warning to withdraw from Mexico.

Orders to repeat these instructions to Tampico and Monterey and to inform Americans at Tuxpam and Puerto Mexico have been received by the Consul.

No indication of disorder has been observed in the city to-day, and it is still believed here that the precautions taken will not be followed by drastic action.

The tables in the outdoor dining and drinking places abou the central plaza of the city were filled as usual with people, who laughed and chatted as they ate and drank. The conversation naturally was chiefly with regard to the course of the Washington Government as the result of President Huerta's refusal to salute the American flag, but tango teas, boating parties, and other diversions came in for a fair amount of talk.

Mexicans in many cases fraternized with Americans, and in a saloon near the cable office a dozen American sailors who had strayed from the swimming beach sang popular songs for hours at a time, while a good-natured policeman on the corner twirled his club and smiled.

Proprietors of restaurants, merchants, and even newsboys, anticipated increased values and jumped their prices somewhat to-day, while exchange was quoted somewhat higher. It is feared that conditions will grow steadily worse.

Communication by launch with the American war vessels lying off the port was rendered difficult to-day by a stiff norther.

DANIELS PRAISES MAYO.

Congratulates Himself as Having Discovered Admiral's Abilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—"How I discovered Mayo" was told to-day by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Fresh from the Cabinet meeting that marked the prelude of President Wilson's appearance before Congress, Mr. Daniels stood in the rain at the foot of the long flight of steps leading to the main doorway of the Navy Department and expressed himself in terms that showed he regarded himself as a good picker of good men.

"When Capt. Potts was to be detached from duty as aid to personnel in the Navy Department," said Mr. Daniels, "I decided that I wanted as his successor an officer who had seen little or no service in Washington. What I wanted was somebody with a new point of view, and I was particularly anxious to get somebody familiar with naval conditions on the Pacific Coast.

"So I called for a list of Captains who had seen long service on the Pacific Coast and had not been on duty here in Washington for any extended period, if at all. Among the several names submitted to me was that of Mayo, who was then a Captain. I was very much impressed with his record and decided to have him come here. He was ordered to Washington ostensibly for consultation in regard to the Mare Island Navy Yard, which he then commanded, but in reality to give me a chance to look him over.

"In order that the looking-over process might be conducted under the best conditions, I asked Admiral Mayo to accompany me to witness the target practice of the Atlantic fleet off the Virginia Capes. My observation of him and my conversations with him on that trip confirmed the favorable impression I had formed from looking over his record, and I appointed him aid to personnel. But when Mayo became a Rear Admiral, as he did shortly after he came to Washington, he wanted to go to sea to fly his flag as a squadron commander. I sympathized with that ambition of his, and he was given command of one of the squadrons in Mexican waters. I was glad to have him there, where a man of ability, discretion and experience, could best serve the Government and the navy.

"Admiral Mayo is one of the most modest men in the world, and he would have been the last to push himself forward. So I feel that I ought to be very well satisfied with selecting him for the duty he is now performing."

In the navy Admiral Mayo has been known as a "coaster," that is, an officer who preferred station on the Pacific Coast.

ESTEVA BLAMES LIND.

Mexican Consul General Says His Action Aggravated the Situation.

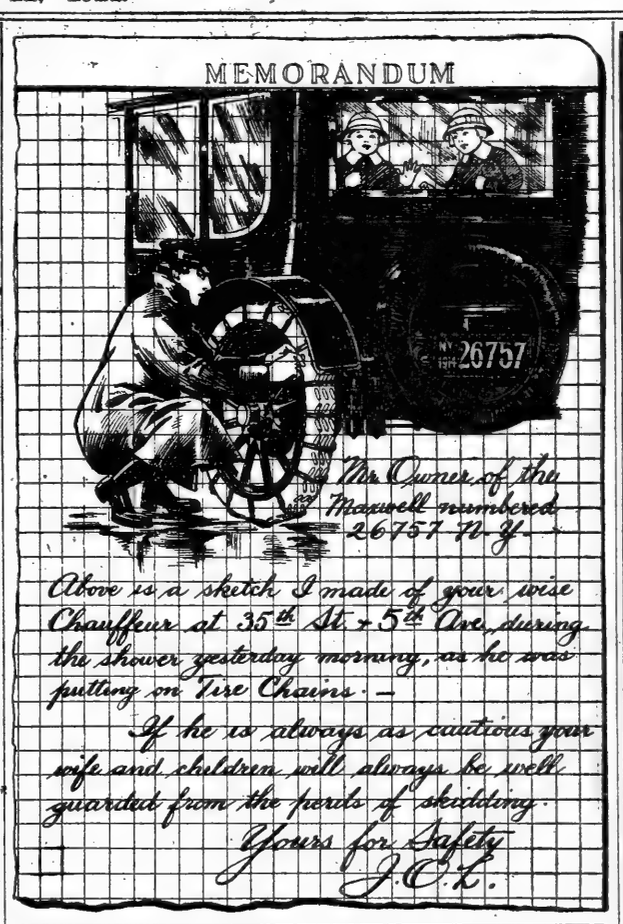
Manuel de Esteva, the newly appointed Consul General of Mexico, who arrived here last Friday from Mexico City, waited anxiously yesterday in his office at 17 Battery Place for news from his Government; but up to 5 o'clock, when he went home, nothing had been received.

Consul General de Esteva said that in his opinion the situation had been aggravated by the actions of John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico.

"Mr. Lind expected to be received as an Ambassador," he said, "but President Huerta did not regard him as such. Mr. Lind returned from Mexico City feeling hurt at his reception."

"How do you think Mexicans generally would regard intervention by the United States?" the Consul General was asked.

"I feel certain that all classes will join against a common enemy," he replied. "It does not matter what country is the invader. Mexico will fight for her freedom. I think that Villa and Carranza will remain neutral, but they will not join the United States. In my opinion, President Huerta does not want their aid. Mexico has one of the best forces of artillery in the world, and about 200,000 highly trained, well-armed men, active in the present civil war in Mexico. Another 100,000 well-trained men could be placed in the field at short notice.



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of selecting a friend executor of your will on the basis of his sterling character.

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This message printed last Fall was retained by business men and answered months later. It MUST be important.

This applies to women as well as men.

Thos. P. Spencer
149 Broadway
New York

Your Outer Self and Your Inner Self

THEY are like two Dromios—perfect reflections of one another.

* *

Your outer self will look extremely well in a $20 or $25 Weber and Heilbroner suit.

But if your inner self will feel more comfortable, or luxurious, in a $30 or $35 suit, isn't it economy to get the better suit?

* *

Whichever best fits your check-book, we believe you will look better and feel better in these Weber and Heilbroner clothes, made especially for the New Yorker, than in any other ready-to-wear clothes you have ever seen.

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Suits and overcoats, $20 to $45.

Between your outer and your inner selves, Weber and Heilbroner haberdashery will produce the maximum feeling of luxury at minimum cost.

Manhattan Spring Shirts, in beautiful new silks, madras, percales and mixtures, $1.50 to $10.

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Weber and Heilbroner hats, distinctive and correct styles, $3, $4 and $5.

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241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
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Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

A little light on the subject

¶ The President of a great business institution was in Saks' buying his clothes the other day, and was constrained to remark that the advertising man who overlooked the wonderful lighting of the Saks clothing shop was not making the best of his opportunities.

¶ Thank you, Sir, for shedding the light of your observation before us. We can reproach you with no such omission. You see both the merit of Saks clothes and the great advantage of the lofty, well-lighted aisles in which they are sold.

¶ Will others be good enough to see the light?

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Chauffeurs' Apparel

¶ There are all kinds of apparel for the chauffeur, just as there are all kinds of cars—but some few cars are the leaders, and Saks' for Chauffeurs' apparel has long held that distinction alone.

The choice of the wise

¶ Because they are dependable in fabric, in finish, in fit, and in style—and because they are the product of a house which treats the chauffeur as a business and not as a side line.

The hope of the otherwise

¶ Because, even as the chauffeur finds out the best cars by a process of elimination, so the selfsame process will eventually bring him to us for his motor wear.

Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor

Saks-Mendel Wardrobe Trunks

¶ Made of three-ply maple and basswood, and covered with vulcanized fibre, or keratol, the higher-priced models being rawhide bound.

¶ Fitted with 14 hangers and having a capacity of 14 to 20 gowns, or from 6 to 14 suits of clothes, as the case may be.

Complete as a bureau

¶ Particularly convenient in divisibility, having compartments for all the small loseable things of travel, and collapsible compartments for hats that cannot be crowded.

$35 to $150
but these the features:
$35, $50, $65

Steel Girder Suit Cases
Made of solid English sole leather, with a steel frame squared to all sides.
$20, $22.50 & $25

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Washington
3-DAY TOURS
April 30, May 14.
$12 $14 $15 From New York. According to Hotel Selected
Proportionate Fares from Other Points
Itineraries and full particulars of O. T. BOYD, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City (Telephone Madison Square 7900), or nearest Ticket Agent.
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BY
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April 20th to May 16th

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Office Furniture Sale
We will announce in detail on to-morrow, April 22d, the largest event in office furniture ever known.
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store, 380 Broadway, Cor. White Street.
Branch Store, 30 Church St. (Hudson Terminal Building).

Let Sanatogen help Nature Rebuild

WHEN the battle with illness is over and Nature turns to the task of rebuilding the bodily forces, no help is more welcome than that of Sanatogen.

For to the nerve-cells and the blood stream, worn and depleted by the long struggle, Sanatogen brings the very foods they hunger for—pure albumen and organic phosphorus—and in so natural a form that they are taken up without effort.

It is such help as this—restorative, reconstructive help that the convalescing system must have. And times without number, physicians have expressed most enthusiastic approval of Sanatogen's tonic, revitalizing influences on nerves weakened by long illness.

But when 19,000 of them go on record in writing, and scores of celebrated people enthusiastically tell how Sanatogen has helped *them*—how it has made good the overdraft of nervous energy, improved digestion and brought back refreshing slumber—there is but one thing for *you* to do—if *your* nerves need help—and that is *start taking Sanatogen.*

Colonel Watterson, the famous editor, writes: "I feel that I owe it to truth to state that I have made a thorough trial of the chemical preparation known as Sanatogen, and that I have found it most efficacious and beneficial. I was stricken down last September by a stubborn attack of Cystitis. And I do not believe I could have recovered my vitality as I have done without this Sanatogen operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes from $1.00 up.

● Grand Prize International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 19,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for Elbert Hubbard's new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy, together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is FREE. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York.

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The following modern machinery should interest you:

Lanston Monotype Casters and Composing Machines (Unit B), $750

These machines will do work equal to any new caster. We can only quote this low figure on account of an advantageous deal whereby we took 22 of these casters from the plant of The New York Sun, the same being replaced by Linotype Machines. Some of these casters have been installed in the largest print shops in the East and are giving the best of satisfaction. Let us show you some of these in operation.

Lanston Monotype Keyboard, Style D, (Unit E,) guaranteed equal to new	$350
Mergenthaler Linotype Machine, Model No. 3	1,000
With Rogers Tabular Attachment, $100 extra.	
Mergenthaler Linotype Machine, Model No. 2, two magazine machine	1,400
Mergenthaler Linotype Machine, Model No. 1, two letter attachment	1,100
Mergenthaler Linotype Machine, Model No. 1, single letter	950
Mergenthaler Linotype Lead and Slug Caster, equal to new	500

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We now have on our floor 15 Linotype Machines.

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New Model Cottrell, 46x62, convertible delivery	1,400
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Whitlock, 37x40, thoroughly rebuilt	900
Seybold 32x24 Embosser, less than three months' usage	900
40" Sheridan New Model Cutter, Auto Clamp	450
38" Seybold Cutter, Auto Clamp	450

Large Stock of Piston Presses. Full line of all printers' supplies.

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A good move—Coffee to
POSTUM
"There's a Reason"

LABOR REPUDIATES HAYWOOD'S SEDITIOUS TALK—FOREIGN COMMENT

LABOR LEADERS DERIDE HAYWOOD

Call I. W. W. Chief's Talk of a Strike Against War Ridiculous.

GOVERNMENT IGNORES HIM

Attorney General Won't Move Against Agitator Unless He Commits Some Overt Act.

UNIONS DEPRECATE WAR

But in General Will Support Government, Times Inquiry Throughout the Country Shows.

Although District Attorney Whitman and United States District Attorney Marshall gave some attention yesterday to the speech of William D. Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, at Carnegie Hall Sunday night in which Haywood advocated a general strike in case of war with Mexico, there was no indication that either official would move to arrest Haywood upon a charge of sedition. As to the attitude of the labor leaders themselves, as revealed by inquiries made throughout the country by THE NEW YORK TIMES, while they expressed themselves strongly against war as an institution, in the great majority of cases they repudiated Haywood's utterances and scouted the idea of a general strike.

District Attorney Whitman looked up the laws both as to sedition and as to treason. His opinion, based upon the texts of the laws was that the advocating of a general strike of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners, for which Haywood said he acted as spokesman, would come more definitely under the statute defining treason than that defining sedition. However, Mr. Whitman found that the offense, if it should be held that any offense was committed, was against a Federal and not a State law. It was learned at the District Attorney's office that Mr. Whitman had instructed his assistants to let the matter pass an' to leave the question to be handled entirely by the Federal District Attorney's office.

At the Federal Building United States District Attorney Marshall let it be known that he would act only upon receipt of instructions from Washington, and that up to the hour of leaving his office no such instructions had arrived.

In response to a note asking him if he would discuss the statutes as to treason and sedition in their possible application to a speech such as Haywood made, Mr. Marshall replied that he knew of the case only through what he had seen in the newspapers and did not care to discuss it without fuller data.

"If Haywood attempts to carry out the threats he made in Carnegie Hall on Sunday night, this would be a good time to wipe him out and his whole rebellious organization," said former Judge Peter S. Grosscup yesterday at the Waldorf. "However, I do not believe he represents the sentiment of the best element in the Western Federation of Miners or any labor union.

"It is impossible to tell in advance just what steps sould be taken in the case of a man such as Haywood, but he will be sure to do something that can be made a basis of action. Yet there are lots of people in New York who are just as bad as he, and just as anarchistic. If we go to war with Mexico, we ought to make a clean sweep at home as well as in Mexico. We are not going to have another period of national prosperity and self-respect until we establish the power of the law at home as well as in Mexico."

Among Socialists and I. W. W. agitators responsible for the Carnegie Hall mass meeting there was some disposition to discount Haywood's claims that the United Mine Workers could stop a war by going out on general strike.

"It was just some of Big Bill's hot air," said one Socialist leader. Frank Bohn, who heard what Haywood had to say, looked up the situation and found that more than 25 per cent. of the coal miners of the country were members of the United Mine Workers. Big Bill's dream was a pipe dream, "and it never could come true."

Max Eastman, who presided at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting, said he would be much astonished if it should turn out that advocating general strikes against war was treason or sedition.

"Respectable bodies all over the world, especially international bodies, have advocated such strikes," he said, "and I know of scores of resolutions on the subject. Haywood did not speak in the tone of an exhorter. He simply narrated what the United Mine Workers had done months ago to prepare for the possibility of war. If his remarks were seditious, then there will surely be a great deal of seditious discussion in the near future, as societies opposed to war hold their meetings."

Julius Gerber, Secretary of the Socialist Party, called a number of Socialist leaders together yesterday at the party headquarters, at 239 East Eighty-fourth Street, to discuss the Haywood situation. They decided that the real source of the possible sedition lay in the fact that Haywood had asked for a rising of the workers, whereas it has always been considered perfectly lawful for capitalists to refuse credit to nations engaged in war. The Socialist leaders decided to make all the capital out of the situation they could by pointing out that the United States would never "demand" a loan to carry on the war, but would merely "ask" one. The United States would, on the other hand, demand that labor continue to produce wealth during a war, although labor might be able to stop the war by refusing to labor, as capital might by refusing to extend credit.

The unions in the American Federation of Labor and the regular unions generally outside of the Federation of Labor have no sympathy with the threats of the Industrial Workers of the World to bring about a national strike.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, which represents about 300,000 workers in nearly as many A. F. of L. unions, said:

"The loyalty of the members of the unions as a body to the Government is as strong as it was in the Spanish-American War. We may not agree with all the laws passed by Congress, but we are loyal citizens, and would uphold the Government in any way we could in an emergency like this. Many union men will volunteer in Uncle Sam's army."

In THE NEW YORK TIMES "Ernest Bohm" was made to say, as a representative of the Socialists, that he was opposed to war. It should have read "Frank Bohn."

RIDICULE HAYWOOD'S TALK.

Philadelphia Labor Leaders Say I. W. W. Are of No Importance.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Leaders of organized labor in this city, with few exceptions, indorse the firm stand taken by President Wilson in the Mexican crisis and ridicule William D. Haywood's threat of a general strike if war is declared.

Leonard D. Kraft, Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, said sentiment among laboring men was strongly in favor of taking a firm stand against Huerta. He believed that President Wilson had the united support of organized labor. Kraft labeled Haywood's speech as the utterances of a fanatic, who was not recognized by sober-minded labor leaders.

The American Federation of Labor, according to L. Fisher, a representative of the Tile Layers' Union, does not regard the I. W. W as a strong factor in the labor movement of this country and as an organization it does not command consideration at this time.

"The American Federation of Labor would not make itself ridiculous by taking any such action as Haywood proposes," said he. "While our men are against war as a general proposition, they favor settling the dispute in a manner that will maintain our national honor."

H. C. Parker of the United Trades Association declared Haywood's remarks did not appeal to organized labor in this city. He had lost his standing with union men, and was held in contempt by the bona fide labor leaders, said Parker.

George H. Ulrich, President of the Central Labor Union, said that organized labor took the position that war should be prevented at any cost, as it meant the protection of commercial interests in Mexico by the rank and file of laboring men. These men, he asserted, would have to shoulder muskets and do the real fighting, while the autocrats of the country stayed at home.

WANT WAR AVERTED.

Illinois Unions Say Only Commercial Interests Would Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—While labor leaders in Chicago and other industrial centres in the vicinity of this city are not disposed to take seriously the assertion of William D. Haywood that in the event of war the United Mine Workers of America will join the I. W. W. in a general strike, labor heads here are opposed to war with Mexico. At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor the following resolution was presented by Miss Mary O'Reilly, a Socialist leader, and adopted without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, the relations between the United States and Mexico are strained and war seems to threaten; and,

Whereas, the commercial interests are doing their utmost to bring about intervention in Mexico, which would be profitable to them, placing great wealth in their hands, fixing the attention of the American people upon Mexico, and taking it away from the industrial questions upon which the organization and life of labor depends; and,

Whereas, the burden and suffering of war are always placed upon the working classes, while the glories and profits are never shared with them; Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor commends President Wilson for his efforts to restrain the greed of the commercial interests and to protect the American people from the horrors of war. Be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that the President, the Cabinet, and the members of Congress be urged to exhaust every possible means to prevent the United States from becoming involved in the struggle with Mexico.

TEXAS UNIONS FOR WILSON.

Will Give Solid Support to the Government in Case of War.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 20.—The possibility of war between the United States and Mexico is not disturbing the union labor people of Texas in the slightest.

J. B. Starling, State Commissioner of Labor, who is in daily touch with the officers of the State Federation of Labor, which organization has a membership of about 75,000, said to-day that he had never heard a member of that body mention the Mexican situation, and that it was absurd to think that a single one of them would go on a strike in case of war.

It is not understood by union labor leaders here who were interviewed by THE TIMES correspondent on the subject what connection there can be between the laboring people of the United States and a war between this country and Mexico. The labor element of Texas would give its united support to the Government in case of war, it was stated.

OFFER TO PULL TRAINS.

American Locomotive Engineers Volunteer Through Stone.

CHICAGO, April 20.—An offer of locomotive engineers to man trains in Mexico was telegraphed to-day to President Wilson and to the Secretary of War from temporary headquarters here of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The telegram read:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers stands ready to furnish locomotive engineers to handle all troop trains that may be needed in Mexico. These men are thoroughly familiar with Mexico and know every foot of railroad there. They, like the rest of us, are Americans and may be relied on.

WARREN F. STONE, Grand Chief Engineer.

"PURE STAGE BUNCOMBE."

Haywood's Threat So Termed in Pittsburgh—I. W. W. Repudiated.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 20.—Pittsburgh labor leaders expressed their regret to-day that the cause of union labor should be made to feel the blow given it without authority by William Haywood in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Sunday night. They were nearly unanimously in the opinion that Haywood represented only the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization which had been driven out of several Western cities where it sought to gain a foothold, and they did not wish to be connected with a body which organized labor in the East had never recognized. They could foresee no situation where allegiance to their cause could conflict with duty to their country.

Van Bittner, President of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, condemned Haywood's threat of a general strike in case of war with Mexico, and said that the I. W. W. President was not speaking for organized labor as it was understood in Pennsylvania. The I. W. W., he added, could not possibly be construed to be a national labor organization.

Haywood's threat was characterised by P. J. Thorpe, President of the local street car men's union, as "pure stage buncombe."

"Who authorized Haywood to speak for organized labor?" was the query of practically every labor leader in Pittsburgh. All of them spoke with apparent sincerity and authority when they said that President Wilson's hands would be upheld in every move he might make in the Mexican situation.

OPPOSITION IN INDIANA.

Labor Not Convinced Trouble with Huerta Warrants Recourse to Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—Labor leaders generally in this city are opposed to war with Mexico, no matter what the provocation. There are exceptions to this class, but not to the extent of favoring aggressive action. They agree that organized labor is opposed to the enlistment of laboring men in the State militia, because such a service may at any time bring them into conflict with men of their own class, as in the event of strikes and lockouts. While this would not be the case in regard to enlistments for war with a foreign power, there is little doubt that the labor leaders would discourage such enlistments and would not be in sympathy with their country in such a struggle, according to opinions expressed by leaders in this city.

One of the exceptions to this class is President James M. Duncan of the International Typographical Union. He declares that he is first of all an American. That means he is for America in any struggle in which its honor is involved.

"I do not know what would be the attitude of labor in case of a war with Mexico," said Mr. Duncan. "The question is too broad to be disposed of without a great deal of investigation. Speaking for our organization, it would be the same as that of all patriotic Americans. We are for America and for upholding the national honor at any cost."

Edgar Wallace, editor of The Mine Workers Journal, is in touch with the sentiment of the members of the United Mine Workers of America through his position in the organization, but he declined to speak for any one but himself, though using the plural form.

"We can't see," he said, "how we would profit in any way through war with Mexico. We can see only a chance to pay the bills in work and money and such a thing does not appeal to us very strongly. We look upon the present war scare as a preconcerted scheme to conserve the interests of those who have money invested in Mexico and in which we, as laboring people, are not interested. As to the insult to the flag, we can't see how the action of a man whom this Government has never recognized can be regarded as an insult to the nation. Why punish Mexico for the act of a man who, according to our theory, is not the representative of any Government at all? It does not seem to us that this is a ground for war."

W. J. Pfieger of the International Machinists' Union does not believe in war and does not favor war with Mexico except as a last resort.

"Labor's attitude," said he, "will depend wholly upon the causes that lead to war. As an organization we favor peaceful means of settling all controversies, and there ought to be such means invoked in the present situation. These failing, there are insults and abuses that ought to be resisted, the same as in strikes and lockouts. If the causes of war were sufficient labor would uphold the war, but the causes must first exist and be sufficient to justify it."

FRISCO REPUDIATES HIM.

Labor Men There Don't Recognize Haywood's Right to Call Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Andrew J. Gallagher, labor chieftain of San Francisco, said to-night, when informed of Haywood's declaration that a strike would be called in the event of war being declared:

"That is very kind of him. We do not recognize the right of Haywood to call a strike. San Francisco labor deprecates war. We are sorry that circumstances may arise making it necessary. We recognize the fact that there are times when hostile measures are necessary. We are Americans."

ANTHRACITE MINERS SCOFF.

Call Haywood a Mischief Maker and Rainbow Chaser.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 20.—William D. Haywood's prediction that a declaration of war with Mexico will provoke a general strike of the toilers of the United States is not taken seriously by leaders of organized labor in the anthracite mining region. There is little sympathy here with Haywood and the Industrial Workers of the World.

"Haywood is a mischief maker and a rainbow chaser," said Stephen J. McDonald, President of the Scranton Central Labor Union, when asked for his views on Haywood's prediction. "His utterances have never carried any weight among good law-abiding union men, and his hideous speech in New York last night certainly doesn't reflect the sentiment of the United Mine Workers of America. When he talks of miners folding their arms he isn't speaking for that organization, because he has no connection with it. The United Mine Workers are patriotic and intelligent. They pay about as much attention to Haywood as they would to an escaped lunatic."

"CHEAP BID FOR NOTORIETY."

Miners Call Haywood a Fanatic—Disavow Him and Back Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., April 20.—Labor leaders in the anthracite fields say their sympathy and support are with the Wilson Administration in the trouble with Mexico. The United Mine Workers of America, several said, would stand to a man behind the President. They believe that he has been patient, painstaking, and careful in handling the Mexican question and that he is entitled to the support of every American.

The statement of Haywood is ridiculed. His threat of a general strike in case war is declared is regarded as a cheap bid for notoriety from a fanatic.

John M. Mack, Secretary-Treasurer of District 1 to-day said:

"The United Mine Workers have not discussed the Mexican situation, but I know that the rank and file stand ready to back the Administration to a man. Any statement made by Haywood does not represent the sentiment of the United Mine Workers of America."

Roger O'Donnell, attorney for the three anthracite districts of the mine workers, said:

"I know the United Mine Workers of America will back to a man anything that is American. The organization will stand back of the Wilson Administration in the Mexican matter, for it is the belief of all that President Wilson has made the best of a delicate situation. Haywood's threat does not mean anything to us. He does not represent us, and therefore cannot speak for us."

SPEAKS FOR I. W. W. ONLY.

This Is J. W. Sherman's View of Haywood's Threat—War Condemned

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 20.—To-day being a holiday, few expressions of opinion by organized labor on a possible war with Mexico and Haywood's threat of a general strike were obtainable.

James Duncan, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"Organised labor is opposed to strikes except as a last resort. A war is like a strike, only to be resorted to when all other means of settlement have failed. Organized labor regards the situation as different from situations which often arise in Europe, where wars are generally gotten up for the benefit of the fellow who does not do much of the fighting. Labor in those countries is justified in its antagonism to such wars, but our wars are forced upon us by injustice or insult."

Mr. Duncan did not comment on Haywood's threat of a general strike.

John Weaver Sherman, long active both in the Socialist Party and in the labor movement, said:

"Socialists everywhere are opposed to war, which is simply murder on a large scale. I have yet to hear anything which would justify American workingmen in killing Mexican workingmen, or vice versa. It is true that the only thing that is spoken of is the seizure of ports, but there was little more than the seizure of Manila spoken of in the beginning of the Philippine affair. It would be difficult to predict at this time what, if any, action might be eventually taken by the workers, either in the Socialist Party or in trades unions.

"So far as Haywood is concerned, it is doubtful if he speaks for anybody but the I. W. W., which is not strong in this section in comparison with the American Federation of Labor.

McREYNOLDS NOT TO ACT.

Attorney General Will Wait for Overt Act on Haywood's Part.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Attorney General McReynolds did not take up to-day the question of whether Haywood, the organiser of the Western Federation of Miners, had committed a seditious act in threatening a general strike of mine workers to stop the war with Mexico.

It was stated at the Department of Justice that Mr. McReynolds would wait for an overt act rather than take action on a piece of braggadocio like the speech in Carnegie Hall last night. The Attorney General, it was said, did not take Haywood seriously and had not the slightest expectation that the mine workers would go on strike to prevent war with Mexico.

ARMY RECRUITING DOUBLES IN A DAY

Officers at the Stations Here Have More Applicants Than They Can Handle.

REGULARS READY TO MOVE

20,000 Men in the Department of the East Await the Word from Washington.

In the Army Building in Whitehall Street, the headquarters of the regular army in this district, on Governors Island, the headquarters of the Department of the East, and in every recruiting station in this city there was an undercurrent of excitement yesterday among the men who are standing by awaiting the command which will start them into action. At all these places it was apparent that during the "watchful waiting" there had been much preparation for actual warfare. Plans have already been made for the moving of men and war materials and the Depot Quartermaster is ready at command to equip transports, clothe, and feed an army of 50,000 men.

Col. M. Gray Zalinski, the Depot Quartermaster, said that while there had been much work done to expedite the actual placing of an army fully equipped in the field, he was now waiting at his telephone for word from Washington to act. Until this word came, he said, nothing would be done except to continue the work of getting ready.

"We are in much better shape for war and the placing of an army in the field than we were in 1898," he said.

The Colonel said that until the order was received for the actual movement of troops nothing would be done toward impressing coastwise vessels into service for the transport of troops. Even with the beginning of hostilities, he said, he was not sure but that the first movements at least would be by rail. The Quartermaster will be in charge of transport work at this port until a regular army officer is appointed Superintendent of the Transport Service in New York. This position was created during the Spanish-American war and was continued until the movement of men by water from this port was ended.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, in charge of the Department of the East, has 20,000 men ready to move upon the word. Detail plans have been worked out for the mobilising of this force and their transportation. In the defense of this port there are some 3,000 men. One battalion of the regular infantry is stationed at Governors Island.

Army Enlistments Doubled.

The work of recruiting proceeds with enthusiasm. No order has been received to lower the physical standards, but since Saturday the applications for enlistment at the various stations in this city have doubled. The average at every station in the city has been one an hour during every hour of the twenty-four. Yesterday that average had increased to two an hour, and there was every indication that it would increase. Those who apply at the recruiting stations on the east side are sent to the station at 25 Third Avenue, near Nineteenth Street, which is the headquarters of Major Lee Cruxton, in charge of the recruiting service in this city, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Those who seek enlistment at the stations on the west side, in Hoboken or Jersey City are sent to the station at 749 Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, which is in charge of Lieut. Albert Gilmor.

So many applied at the stations yesterday that the force was overtaxed, and in each place it was necessary to turn away with the advice, "Come back to-morrow." Only the very best of those applying are accepted, and this was explained by an officer who said that the army was nearly recruited up to full complement, which is between 85,000 and 90,000.

There were nearly 200 applicants for physical examination at the Third Avenue station during the day. Of this number only about 25 were allowed to enlist. At the Sixth Avenue station it was said that about 60 per cent. of the applicants were refused. One of the first questions asked each applicant is whether he has had any previous experience in the army. The men applying come from many countries, and many of them have seen service in the army of their own countries. These men are wanted now, the officers say, and it is this class that is encouraged to apply. One of those who applied at the Sixth Avenue station was a former Russian army soldier. Another had been a non-commissioned officer in the German Army. Several had seen service in South Africa.

Preference for "Outdoor Men."

Lieut. Albert Gilmor said: "I have no special official information bearing upon the Mexican situation. I will say, however, that this office will give preference, should there be a rush to enlist, to outdoor men as distinguished from office men and all others, the character of whose occupations have rendered them less suitable for immediate field service.

"Men of the latter class should enlist in the National Guard or directly for the volunteer service as there will undoubtedly be afforded a period for hardening up before they are called upon to undergo any great physical strain of a kind to which they are not accustomed. Of the so-called out-of-door men those who have seen previous service in any army are the most desired. It is not thought that physical requirements will be lowered in any way for enlistment in the regular army. It would save many disappointments as well as much time if men would assure themselves of their fitness in fundamentals by supplying one of the recruiting officers now, while there is no rush, for full information.

"In general we desire only able-bodied unmarried young men between the ages of 18 (with consent of parents or guardians) and 35, of good character, temperate habits, able to read and write the English language, and citizens of the United States, or those who have taken their first papers. The requirements include a minimum height of 64 inches, weight 120 pounds, chest at expiration 30 inches, and at inspiration 32 inches. For other heights the minimum weight and chest measurement are nearly in proportion. Eyes and teeth must be good. Applicants must be free from any defect that might under strain incapacitate them from active service."

LINE AT NAVY STATION.

But Rigid Tests Bar Many Who Would Join the Fleet.

There were more than 100 men in line awaiting a chance to join the navy when the navy recruiting station at 158 West Twenty-third Street opened yesterday morning. Those who came, the officers in charge said, had plenty of enthusiasm, but there were very few who were physically qualified to pass the examination. Out of the first seventy-five men who applied only six were accepted.

The rush to enlist fell off in the afternoon, but there was never a time during the working day that at least five young men were not waiting in the station anteroom.

The naval recruiting work here is in charge of Commander Casey B. Morgan. In immediate charge of the station is Chief Clerk M. F. Tracey, who is also in charge of the navy's work of obtaining recruits by interesting young men through the mails. Since the Mexican situation became acute the awakened interest in this arm of the nation's defense had been shown by the great increase in the station's mail. Young men from interior towns have written to inquire the qualifications to become a sailor.

Here is a letter received at the station since the war clouds lowered:

Guttenberg, N. J., April 18, 1914.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: Seeing by the newspapers that a crisis in the Mexican situation is at hand, I would be very much oblige to you if you would accept my voluntary services as a wireless operator in any place I may be required. I am a graduate of the public schools. I can speak Spanish, German, and English, and I hold a first grade Commercial Radio license, issued at Fort Wood, N. Y.

I make this offer on account of my patriotism to the United States, and I will be glad to do some service under our glorious flag without any pay.

Here are a few lines from a Boston patriot:

April 16, 1914.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I would respectfully volunteer my services where I can be most useful to Uncle Sam. I can make good in one or two campaigns in any force of Uncle Sam.

The rush of yesterday is the second with which those at the naval recruiting station have had to contend in the last few days. It was only a few days ago that some wag pinned a notice on the bulletin board outside the door that women were wanted to volunteer for nursing duty in Mexico. The applicants came of all ages and from all walks of life and in such numbers that finally two men had to be stationed at the door to explain that women were not needed.

"Those who applied for enlistment to-day," said Mr. Tracey, "might be divided into three classes. The first to put in an appearance was the out-of-work class. They came early and were followed by the more leisurely patriots. After them came the general drift from which the ordinary applicants for enlistment in the navy come."

Until the order is issued to modify requirements the recruiting officers of every branch of the service here will not let down the bars in the slightest degree. Many are encouraged to enlist in the National Guard, for it is felt that a course in actual warfare will harden many into acceptable material.

The headquarters of the Marine Corps recruiting district, 128 East Twenty-third Street, did not experience any "rush" of applications yesterday, and the other six marine offices were running about normal. Capt. F. C. McConnell is in charge of the marine recruiting office here.

These are the naval recruiting stations: 153 West Twenty-third Street, 112 East 125th Street, and West and Fulton Streets; Brooklyn, Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue, and Gates Avenue and Broadway; Newark, 294 Market Street; Jersey City, 325 Grove Street, and Paterson, 202 Market Street.

RED CROSS LAYING PLANS.

Gorgas to Call a Meeting — 4,500 Nurses Now Enrolled.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The American Red Cross has 4,500 nurses enrolled and ready for service with the forces in Mexico, according to a statement made Monday by Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Miss Boardman said that a meeting of the Red Cross War Relief Board probably would be called by its chairman, Surgeon-Gen. Gorgas of the Army. She added, that one of the first moves in case of war would be the establishment of reserve hospitals for sick and wounded on the Gulf, Atlantic, and Pacific coasts. Hospital ships for the army and navy also are contemplated. The Red Cross expects to appeal to Chambers of Commerce and civic organizations for support of its hospitals and ships.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Two hundred Red Cross nurses in Chicago are ready to go to the front. At the headquarters of the Visiting Nurses' Association the superintendent, Miss Edna Foley, declared her readiness and the readiness of others to leave for the front if the call should come.

The Daughters of Veterans, an organization numbering more than 1,000 Illinois women, started a tentative list of those ready to serve as nurses should occasion require.

Students Parade with Rifles.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 20.—Several hundred Lehigh University students to-night signified their willingness to volunteer for service against Mexico should their services be needed and then paraded the streets. Heading the procession was the American flag and college band, while immediately following was the university rifle club, equipped with their weapons. Various kinds of floats were in line, and banners were carried by the students. The floats consisted of miniature battleships and guns.

MARINES READY TO MOVE ON MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

of the blockaded port, where her cargo would again be assessed at the rates of duty fixed by the Mexican Government. Upon payment of this additional duty the vessel would be permitted to land her cargo. This additional duty would go to the Mexican Treasury.

Avoids Serious Problem.

The floating Custom House plan is evidently put forward to circumvent international difficulties arising over the proable illegality of a pacific blockade and the probable inability of this Government to put a belligerent blockade in force without a declaratio nof war. The floating Custom House proposal is a cross between the two kinds of blockade, but it is doubtful if it would be recognized by nations. Hooker it is not a new idea in blockading, and there is no rule by which its international legality could be determined. The object of the floating Custom House is to deter ships from landing at Mexican ports and thus keep the Huerta Government from both revenues and supplies. The Washington authorities, it is believed, would accomplish this end. The great difficulty presented to the enforcement of such an arrangement is that the right of visitation of neutral ships is not recognized unless the blockade is of the belligerent kind.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department on this busiest of days that Rear Admiral Fletcher, at Vera Cruz, had been directed to order all American vessels at that port and at Tampico to leave the harbor. Arrangements for sending American refugees to the United States on these vessels were left to Admiral Fletcher. The Navy Department learned that Admiral Fletcher had consulted Admiral Cradock of the British naval force in East Mexican waters and the commanders of other foreign warships there and had urged them to warn the merchant vessels of their respective countries to leave Vera Cruz and Tampico without delay and take with them other fellow-citizens or subjects who wished to get away. Refugees on board the American warships are being transferred to American merchant ships. American Consular officers have been told to warn all citizens of the United States to leave Mexico immediately.

Admiral Dewey Busy.

The regular joint Board on Strategy, which embraces the General Board of the Navy and the Army, met at Admiral Dewey's office in the new Navy Department annex. There were present the General Board of the Navy, consisting of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, and Capt. Harry S. Knapp, and the members of the Army General Board, consisting of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Brig.-Gen. Liggett, President of the War College, and Brig.-Gen. William Crosier, Chief of Ordnance. The session was behind closed doors and lasted for two hours. The nature of the deliberations was not disclosed.

A virtual censorship over news has been established at the Navy Department. This applies only to the furnishing of information by officers of the department. Under this arrangement all information desired by newspapers must be applied for at the office of the Secretary of the Navy and officials there decide whether the information shall be given out. Officials in the various naval bureaus will report news items for the press only by the express directions of the Secretary.

OUR POLICY ASSAILED IN BERLIN PRESS

"No Reason to Desire an American Victory," Says The Post.

FEARS AMERICAN COLOSSUS

Semi-Official Cologne Gazette, However, Heartily Indorses Wilson's Action.

BERLIN, Tuesday, April 21.—The Post this morning closes a bitter anti-American editorial with the following words:

"Germany has no reason to desire an American victory. The American Colossus would thereby grow still more gigantic and become more dangerous for us economically than it already is."

The Post declares that the United States has for decades had an eye on its southern neighbor, and has increased its influence by argument, trickery, and force until "political aspirations have joined what were formerly only economic purposes." It repeats the assertions that the United States is back of the downfall of Diaz and Madero, and that "the comedy is about to become a tragedy, involving Mexico's strugle for freedom and independence."

Semi-Official Approval of Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Tuesday, April 21.—A semi-official communiqué in The Cologne Gazette indicates unmistakably that the German Government heartily approves American intervention in Mexico and hopes it may result in speedy restoration of normal conditions there. The communiqué says:

"The American nation, which since the days of Porfirio Diaz has been kept in a state of constant anxiety over the Mexican question, earnestly wishes peace and quiet on its southern frontier and the establishment of a Government which will not imperil the colossal interests which America has created on the Panama Canal. Huerta has amply proved that he is not the man to furnish such guarantees. He has, on the contrary, acted as an enemy of the United States and has shown that he wishes to be considered such. He knows President Wilson desired to resort to force against him only as a last resort, and in full realization of the latter's pacific intentions Huerta has pursued a policy of antagonism which has gradually become intolerable to the American people. There is, therefore, no doubt that President Wilson's procedure causes satisfaction to his countrymen.

"From the point of view of German interests the course events have taken in Mexico of recent years has been only a source of regret. If the intervention of the Americans is destined to restore peace and order there will be in it nothing objectionable from our point of view. The German nation, at any rate, has no occasion to oppose the action of the United States in any spirit of malicious criticism, which would not only be futile, but also injurious to our good relations with America."

Thinks Mexico May Yet Retreat.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger remarks on the singular circumstances that the United States demands satisfaction from a ruler whom it refuses to recognize. It thinks that Mexico has not burned all its bridges, and that an understanding is still possible.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung condemns President Wilson's long delay and is uncertain whether he now intends to act, or only to create an impression that he is about to act.

The Tägliche Rundschau blames President Wilson for Gen. Huerta's present plight, since his refusal to recognize Huerta made it impossible for him to obtain the money with which to restore order. President Wilson's policy, it says, has been neither one of realities nor one of idealism, but of democratic doctrinairism. It is too early to predict, of course, of the campaign, says the newspaper, but one thing is certain—the United States will have no easy task in bringing Mexico to her knees, since the rebels are likely to make common cause with Gen. Huerta. It continues:

"What will Japan, the natural enemy of the United States, do, and what will the other Powers do?"

The Boersen Courier sees in Gen. Huerta's refusal to salute "the first admission that he does not feel sure of his position, and is now playing his last trump earlier than was expected—namely, the policy of rallying all elements in Mexico against the foreign aggressor."

The Frankfurter Zeitung declares that President Huerta's demand is undisguised mockery of the United States. "It goes without saying," the newspaper adds, "that Washington cannot tolerate this. Nobody can reproach President Wilson if he now abandons his reserve and proceeds against Huerta with a blockade and an occupation of Mexico's harbors."

FRANCE REMAINS COOL.

Government's Attitude to be One of "Calm Observation."

PARIS, April 20.—The attitude of the French Government in connection with President Wilson's policy towards Mexico is one of calm observation, according to the view expressed at the Foreign Office to-day. A disposition exists here to remain detached from events in Mexico unless incidents should arise directly concerning France.

The Bourse, however, was depressed. Not only Mexicans, but most other securities declined, apparently, because any international disturbance causes apprehension and doubt among French investors.

The evening newspapers of Paris take very little note to-day of the situation between Mexico and the United States. They devote their chief attention to the French Parliamentary campaign, the visit of the English royalties which begins to-morrow, and the personality of the new German Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Liberté, however, says that whatever happens in Mexico the lives and property of French citizens there should be a matter of serious loss the blame for which will rest.

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BRITISH CONSIDER THAT WAR EXISTS

Recall That Gladstone After Alexandria Was Shelled Said England Was Not at War.

ADMIRATION FOR WILSON

Papers Praise the Self-Control with Which He First Exhausted Resources of Diplomacy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 21.—London's view of the Mexican situation is that for all practical purposes a state of war already exists between the United States and Mexico.

President Wilson's declarations that the Americans are not going to fight the Mexican people and that their quarrel is with a person called Huerta are here regarded as a distinction without much of a difference.

It is recalled that Gladstone, after the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, said this country was not at war. The bombardment, according to the British Premier, was a measure of self-defense.

"There can be no mistaking the British attitude toward this fateful development," says The Daily Mail editorially. "It is one of admiration for the tolerance and self-control with which Mr. Wilson employed all the resources of diplomacy to avert the crisis which, in spite of his earnest endeavors, has now overtaken him. It is one of unstinted sympathy with the American people in the difficult and laborious undertaking which lies unescapably ahead of them, and it is also one of absolute confidence not only in the success of the American arms by land and sea, but also in the spirit of practical good-will which the American soldiers' administration will bring to bear upon the redemption of Mexico, as they have already brought it to bear upon Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

"Intervention has been thrust upon the Americans, and they may be sure of the good will of the whole English-speaking world in facing the unsought-for task and its incalculable consequences with all the energy and resolution at their command."

"The sole problem," says The Daily News in an editorial, "is the elimination of Huerta. Indirect pressure having already failed, there remains direct pressure. It is only fair to President Wilson to recognize that he resorted to this alternative only when the maladroit impudence of the dictator left him no alternative."

"We must all give the American people," says The Daily Chronicle, "our sincerest good wishes for the success of the thoroughly thankless task they have undertaken."

Times Criticises Wilson.

The Times says: "Justification for forcible interference in Mexican affairs is far stronger than the particular pretext on which President Wilson decided to abandon his policy of 'watchful waiting.' The President's diplomacy throughout the Mexican crisis has been lofty, both in aim and spirit, but unfortunate in results.

"Seeking peace and earnestly desirous of the permanent welfare of the Mexican people, he unhappily committed himself at the outset to a course which not only condemned Mexico to a further stretch of anarchy, but made the ultimate rupture with the United States almost inevitable.

"We entirely acquit the United States of any selfish motives in the matter. The President, Congress, and people have, indeed, displayed remarkable self-restraint in their attitude toward the Mexican problem.

"We have so often and in so many parts of the world been placed in a similar predicament that we can understand and sympathize with the emotions of the American people in face of the most formidable crisis that has yet disturbed their foreign relations. They will certainly find nowhere a clearer comprehension of their difficulties or warmer wishes for their success in overcoming them among their British kinsmen."

The foregoing extracts reflect what may be called the general view taken of the Mexican developments here.

In financial circles the turn of events is welcomed as providing a solution of a problem which is insoluble except by force of arms.

Says We Are Almost Apathetic.

While the evening papers yesterday made a feature of what was described as the "war fever" in the United States, a Washington dispatch to The Morning Post says:

"The country goes to war, although it is not so designated, with no light heart, and with a determination to

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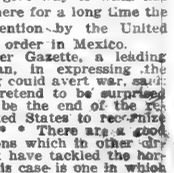

equally with no forebodings. No man dreads disaster. No man believes that Mexico is to be feared. Every man, on the contrary, is confident that there can only be one outcome. And yet no wave of passion or frenzied patriotism swells the country.

"The truth is, the Americans are not a military people, even though they frequently talk of war lightly, and the serious element is conscientiously opposed to war and would do almost anything to avoid it.

"It is the view that the dignity of the United States is being maintained and an insult to the flag avenged that gives the President his support. At the same time there is great regret that an affair in itself trifling should be a cause of war; and that is the reason why, instead of the excitement and enthusiasm so noticeable at the time of the Spanish war, there is today almost apathy.

ALFRED A. KOHN
SMART SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FIFTH AVE. at 42d St.
BROADWAY at 30th St.

THE new Spring Styles—as originated by KOHN—are sure to appeal to your discerning taste.

May we be honored with a call?

The usual conservative prices.

She's a Little Lady

AND among her playmates at school, she is sensitive—just as *you* used to be. She abhors shabby shoes.

Send her here and let us uphold her ideas of neatness.

We love children and want to show you how well your child will be treated. We know you want good looking, well fitted, hard wearing shoes. Rice & Hutchins shoes are everything you have looked for.

Men's, women's and children's shoes. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

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Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
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AMÉLIE RIVES'

first long novel

WORLD'S END

By AMELIE RIVES
(Princess Troubetskoy)
Author of "The Quick or the Dead."

Large-minded
Big-Hearted
Large in Story Value

STOKES $1.30 *net*

IF you, or your family, are partial to unsweetened chocolate coating, try Huyler's Old Fashioned Chocolate Creams.

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Sold by Leading Druggists Everywhere

26 Huyler Stores in Greater New York

ARMY-NAVY
—and—
National Guard
OFFICERS

Orders promptly executed for all articles of uniforms and equipment. Have in stock O. D. cotton uniforms, hats, leggings, bedding rolls, camp furniture, blankets, carryalls, service belts, sabres, revolver lanyards, flannel shirts, and all other articles of equipment.

Russell Uniform Co.,
1600 Broadway, Cor. 49th St., N. Y.
Phone 1465 Bryant.

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth, and Culture. Advice to Ladies in Preservation, Treatment, Etc.
By RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
Wm. R. Jenkins Co. Cloth $1.00

NEW YORK TROOPS READY

NEW YORK OFFERS AN ARMY DIVISION

But Gen. O'Ryan Believes That National Guard Will Not Be Needed Before Fall.

16,000 MEN IN READINESS

Plans Previously Sent from Washington Have Been Worked Out for Quick Mobilization.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, had a long talk with Gov. Glynn this afternoon. Subsequently he said that the National Guard of the State numbered 16,000, and that in the event of war it could be quickly recruited up to 25,000.

Gen. O'Ryan feels that if the National Guard is called on for war duty it will not be before Fall. Gov. Glynn declined to say what he and Gen. O'Ryan discussed. Gen. O'Ryan's duties may keep him in Washington for several months yet unless an outbreak of hostilities intervenes.

Adjt. Gen. Hamilton, head of the administrative department of the National Guard, who is in New York, is expected here to-morrow for conference.

The Adjutant General has prepared a bill for presentation at the extra session of the Legislature on May 4, calling for an appropriation of $1,500,000 to meet expenses in case there should be hostilities in Mexico.

It was said at the National Guard Headquarters here that in case of a call New York's first quota would be made up of the First, Second, and Third Brigades, composed of regiments in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the eastern part of the State.

In the event of the President's calling for volunteers Gov. Glynn would direct Major Gen. O'Ryan to assemble the members of the National Guard at the various posts or armories. The separate organizations then would be recruited up to the required quota and sent to a mobilization camp which would be designated by the Governor. This probably would be somewhere in the neighborhood of Peekskill, it was said. From the mobilization camp the organizations are sent to a concentration camp, where the Federal authorities assume control.

An Army Division Here.

At the word of command New York State can move at once into the zone of action a complete army division with a full complement of infantry, field artillery, machine guns, cavalry, hospital, signal and engineer corps, all equipped and supplied with the accoutrements of war. For a long time there has been going on a readjustment and raising of standards which have brought the units of the State service to a high state of efficiency. To-day, to quote an officer high in the regular army, the New York National Guard is on an equal footing with the regular arm of the country's defense.

The guardsman has long been ready for active service, for during the weeks when affairs with Mexico were coming to a head the State militia has been getting ready quietly for field service. The officers have gone over the plans for mobilizing the force and putting the various parts of the machinery into motion.

Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, Divisional Adjutant General, was in charge of the divisional headquarters in the Municipal Building yesterday. He said that the National Guard, like the regular army, was simply awaiting the call to arms.

The State National Guard now numbers 16,478 men, exclusive of the Naval Militia. In the event of war, the full complement allowed would be 30,000 men. This would include thirteen regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry with thirteen troops, two detachments of field artillery, a hospital corps, a signal corps, and a corps of engineers.

All preparation yesterday was directed toward the quick mobilization of the State troops. Plans to this end have already been made and it is now said that twenty-four hours after the command is given the entire force of 16,000-odd troops could be mobilized at any given point in the State. The up-State troops would naturally be gathered at two or three of the larger cities and then moved to New York City, where the entire force would be mobilized, ready to take transports or travel by rail to the scene of trouble.

Major Gen. O'Ryan will probably be in command of the militia in the field. Since last August he has been at the War College in Washington preparing himself for just such an emergency.

No orders have come either from Washington or Albany, but three plans for the use of the National Guard have been suggested. One use is to man fortifications and army posts made vacant by the regular force ordered away. Another plan calls for their transportation by rail for work along the Texas border, in Northern Mexico. Another plan, and one which, it is said, comes from a high officer in the service, is that the New York State militia is to be mobilized perhaps at Montauk, and from that point transported to Vera Cruz. They would then follow the regular army to Mexico City, if needed, and keep open the lines between that point and Vera Cruz.

First Call to New York.

If at the beginning of hostilities Gen. O'Ryan should be authorized to lead a brigade of State troops, those who are familiar with affairs in the National Guard say that it would be composed of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments of this city, and the Second and Third Regiments from up State. It is highly probable that if the majority of the National Guard organizations are not called upon for service the Field Artillery and the Cavalry arms of the service will be called upon. New York's two regiments of Field Artillery, with twelve batteries, are considered highly efficient and would prove of great assistance to the regular army. Not only is it expected that this State will be called upon because of an artillery deficiency in the regular service, but because New York is the only State which has anything like a full divisional equipment of artillery.

Those in the guard believe that if only a part of the Field Artillery is called for it will be the Second Regiment which will go into active service. The commander of this regiment is Col. George F. Wingate, Jr., who has had large experience in artillery affairs, and in the calling out of the volunteer forces experience is counted on as a great factor in selection.

New York has a very efficient cavalry. The First Regiment is commanded by Col. C. I. De Bevoise, who saw active service in the Spanish-American War. The regiment consists of eleven companies, and a twelfth could be readily organized.

Adjt. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, who is at Albany, has said that it would be possible to mobilize the National Guard within about ten hours after an order was received from Washington. Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the Second Brigade, Brooklyn, indorsed this, and added that, in his opinion, within twenty-four hours after the command came the troops would be ready to leave for Mexico. The National Guard has been working upon the tentative plan given out by the War Department for use in the event of intervention in Mexico. This plan calls for 225,000 volunteers, and the first of these will be taken from the National Guard. In many cases organizations would be taken over entire. The call for such volunteers will come first of all to this State, it is expected, for we can gather men at the principal port within a few hours, and we are at the end of all large railroad systems.

This work of filling up the ranks is now engaging the attention of the guard, and at every armory yesterday there were many signs of activity. The recruiting stations of the regular service are encouraging men to enlist in the National Guard, where they will have a chance to learn something of the art of warfare before being pressed into service.

The commanding officers of the National Guard organizations in Brooklyn declared yesterday that their commands were in a state of preparedness for service if they should be called on. The Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, it was said, were thoroughly organized, and the militia would be ready to take the field at short notice.

"There is a healthy and patriotic tone throughout the rank and file," said Col. John H. Foote, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, called the "Red-Legged Devils" by the Confederates in the civil war. "The sentiment expressed at the inspection in March indicated that the full strength of the regiment would volunteer if need be."

The militia organizations in Brooklyn are the Thirteenth Coast Artillery, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, First Cavalry Second Field Artillery Regiment, Second Company of the Signal Corps, and the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia.

If the regular coast artillery force is ordered into service as infantry in Mexico, the Thirteenth Coast Artillery of Brooklyn, it is believed, will be called to the forts. This regiment has been thoroughly trained for such duty. It has a strength of nearly 1,000 officers and men.

Many of the men of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia were at their armory, at the foot of Fifty-second Street, South Brooklyn, last night getting ready in case the call to arms came. Commander Charles O. Brinkerhoff, said that no word had been received, but that his command was in shape to move in twenty-four hours.

The battalion was reviewed last evening. Among the guests at the review were a number of members of the Chamber of Commerce.

OTHER STATES ARE ACTIVE.

National Guard Being Increased and Held in Readiness.

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler of the New Jersey National Guard said to-day that his department was ready for any call that might be made for troops. The Guard of New Jersey, enlisted under the Federal law, numbers 4,700, with 366 men in the Naval Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Pennsylvania has 10,000 National Guardsmen who could be ready at a few hours' notice for the President's call, and as many more could be got ready in a short time.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania is organized on the same plan as the United States Army, and its war strength would be 21,000. The National Guard is organized as one division, in command of Major Gen. C. Bow Dougherty of Wilkes-Barre.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—The Ohio National Guard, about 10,000 strong, could be rendered available for service upon very short notice, according to Gov. Cox and Adjt. Gen. George H. Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Cleveland to-day had more than 1,500 trained men ready to answer a war call. Hundreds more offered their services at recruiting stations of Cleveland military organizations.

Col. Charles X. Zimerman, has a command of 250 Clevelanders and there are four other companies of Cleveland engineers in the Guard, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. R. McQuigg; 70 Cleveland cavalrymen in Troop A, under Capt. Reuben Hitchcock; Cleveland's Battery A of the First Ohio Battalion of Field Artillery, under Capt. Q. A. Kulish; Company D, negro infantry, under Capt. W. R. Green, and 110 Naval Militiamen, manning the Dorothea, commanded by Capt. T. B. Bolton.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—In a statement issued to-day, following a conference with Adjt. Gen. Shand, Gov. Dunne declared Illinois within thirty days could have 50,000 men mobilized in Springfield for service in Mexico, and that in another thirty days could have 100,000 men ready.

"The time has come," says the Governor, "when patience has ceased to be a virtue. We have been subjected to indignities which demand reparation. I hope war may be averted, but if war comes, Illinois will do its part in supporting the President in the vindication of the honor of the nation."

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 20.—Gen. Orlando Holway, commander of the Wisconsin National Guard, left to-day to put the State camp in condition for mobilization of the Wisconsin National Guard should such a move be ordered. Gen. Holway announced that he could have 3,000 men in readiness in twenty-four hours.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—Quiet, yet rapid preparations were started to-day looking to the recruiting of the Indiana National Guard to its full war strength. It was believed that the full strength, 4,500 men, could be attained within a week or ten days.

LANSING, Mich., April 30.—Major Roy C. Vandercork, Adjutant General of the Michigan National Guard, says that Fort Wayne, Detroit, will be the mobilization point for the citizen soldiery of Michigan if the State militia is ordered into action. The Michigan National Guard number approximately 2,700 officers and men.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 20.—Brig. Gen. Roger Williams of the Kentucky State Militia stated to-day that three regiments of State troops were ready now to take the field. One of the companies was organized by Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 20.—"We are ready," said Adjt. Gen. H. E. Tuterly of the New Hampshire National Guard to-night. He added that the equipment of the State organization was in perfect condition. The State's quota is 1,500 men.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Commander Ralph Robinson of the Maryland Naval Brigade to-day sent out a call for 150 men to enlist at once. This should bring the naval militia of the State nearly to a war footing and supply enough men to man the second class cruiser Montgomery, which has been assigned to the Maryland naval forces.

Adjt. Gen. Macklin said that everything possible had been done to have both the sea and land forces of this State in perfect readiness for duty.

VILLA AND CHIEF CONFER.

Carranza and Army Leader Meet for First Time in Years.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 20.—With many vital questions dealing with the revolution and foreign affairs before them, Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa met formally here to-day.

It was their first meeting in years, Carranza having first met the military leader when, fresh from outlawry, Villa was a leader of one of Madero's small revolutionary bands.

The meeting had every appearance of friendliness, and Villa made a point of referring to Carranza as his chief. Lithographs bearing pictures of the two leaders side by side appeared in store windows, and citizens wore button badges similarly decorated.

Villa, accompanied by Gen. Angeles, a member of the rebel Cabinet, came from Torreon last night for the secret conference. Soldiers guarded the streets from the railroad station to Cararnsa's palace, while crowds in the streets cheered. To-night the military band, one of the best in Mexico, serenaded the visitor and his host for hours. In the parks the populace made a holiday.

No official announcement of the proceedings of the conference was made except that it was harmonious. It was understood on high authority, however, that it was decided to prosecute the revolution regardless of the trouble between the United States and Huerta so long as rebel territory was not invaded.

Hundreds of messages, some congratulatory and others dealing with business, military and diplomatic subjects, were received by Villa and Carranza.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 20.—"In the event of intervention in Mexican territory I am not at liberty to say what position we would assume," said Ives Lelivier, Constitutionalist agent here, to-day. American military border patriots are alert.

CARDEN REACHES VERA CRUZ.

Confers with Fletcher and Cradock Before Starting for the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 20.—The British cruiser Berwick to-day landed Minister Carden, who had long interviews with Admirals Cradock and Fletcher before he left the city for the capital to-night on a special car provided for him by the Government.

He seemed very anxious to reach Mexico City, and was on the point of taking a special train earlier in the day, but deferred his departure until to-night's rebular passenger train because of the necessity of consulting with the two Admirals.

TROOPS LOOK TO THE SOUTH.

Central Division Ready to Send Out Men—Active Recruiting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20.—All the United States troops remaining in the Central Division, about 1,500 cavalry and six batteries of field guns, are ready to entrain for the south, and can be on their way in twelve hours, it was said at division headquarters here to-day. There are four troops of the Fifth Cavalry at Fort Sheridan and four at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as well as about 700 men at Fort Riley. Five batteries of field artillery are at Fort Riley. The Sixth is at Fort Snelling, Minn.

In spite of the large numbers of applicants at the recruiting offices in this city, the officers in charge have accepted only the few men required to fill vacancies caused by the discharge of men who have completed their enlistments. Each man was carefully examined and listed in a card index, and if troops are called for the cards are ready to be rushed out by mail to call the volunteers in. Each of the eight stations in Chicago has hundreds of such applications on file.

MEN IN KNICKERBOCKERS.

Wear Powdered Hair, and Women Colored Wigs at Mrs. Pease's Dance.

Mrs. W. Albert Pease, Jr., gave the first of a series of supper dances last night at her home, 11 East Sixty-eight Street. The guests included many of the younger married people in society. Several dinners were given preceding the dances, Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt and Mrs. Richard Morris being among the dinner hostesses.

The majority of guests came in costume, and the colored wig was worn. The men wore knickerbockers, frilled shirt, stocks, and powdered hair. Perry Rogers, Mrs. Pease's brother, who has been abroad for some time, assisted Mr. and Mrs. Pease in receiving. The second of the series is to be given to-morrow night.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
DURING THIS WEEK
AT THE

OLD STORE—308 FIFTH AV.

This building has been leased and will be vacated next Saturday, April 25th.

New Building, 538-540 Fifth Av. at 45th St.

The RIGHT Remedy for CONSTIPATION!

Don't experiment with harsh purgatives, they injure the bowels and aggravate your condition. Take the perfect remedy, Hunyadi Janos Pills, and avoid irreparable injury. 1 or 2 pills at night bring certain relief. Get a box of

Hunyadi Janos Pills

at any up-to-date Drug Store, or if he has not got it, send 25 cents in stamps NOW by mail to Andreas Saxlehner, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554, 556, 558 Fifth Avenue at 45th St.

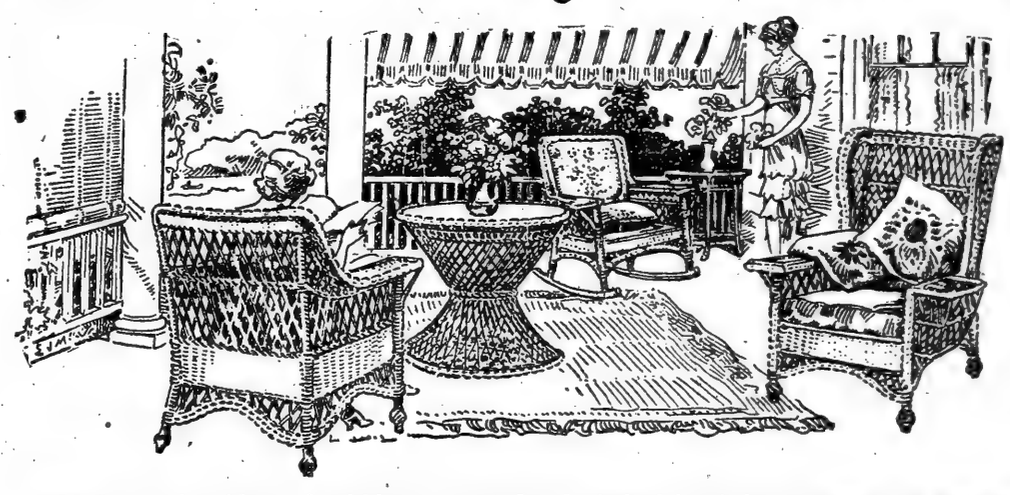
Offer Unusually Attractive Values in

Women's Tailleur Suits at $45, $55 & $65

Exact reproductions of our most successful imported styles—late models from Premet, Paquin, Cheruit, Beer, Bernard, Callot and others, in the newest plain weaves, modish checks and ultra-smart combinations of silk with cloth.

The GIMBEL Town and Country Exhibits Will Help in Making

The Home Ready for Summer



GIMBEL stocks of home furnishings are noted and admired for their good taste and their completeness. All summer things are now ready, filling floor after floor with everything to make the home more comfortable and more attractive.

The GIMBEL motor delivery service, now extended to reach new sections of Westchester County in addition to its widespread service on Long Island, the Jersey Coast and in the Suburban district, will carry all these beautiful things speedily to your very door in the country.

The Summer Furniture Is Fascinating

Enameled Furniture—in cool white, gray or cream, is the thing for the Summer bedroom. A new style with the tops of Prima vera or white mahogany is charming—$183 for four pieces.

Another Suite in white enamel has an exquisite Wedgwood decoration.

There are new soft finishes in oak dining room furniture—Kaiser gray, pale green, silver gray.

A 10-piece Suite in Sheraton design is $290.

The typical Summer Furniture in rattan, wicker and reed displays designs of comfortable shapes in many finishes, from white enamel to baronial brown, and frequently with cretonne cushions that harmonize perfectly.

Mission Furniture in the new light fumed oak finish is here in the splendid Limbert "Arts and Crafts" make, from a little Foot Stool at $2.50 to a luxurious Settee with tapestry or leather cushions at $115.

As a special offering, there are

165 Pieces of Enameled Summer Furniture At Half Price

Sturdily built, roomy and comfortable, enameled in white, French gray and tan, on maple. Quaint English Decorations; many pieces with upholstered seats and slip covers. Included are Settees, Arm Chairs, Arm Rockers and Tables. Prices from $5 to $16.50, formerly $10 to $33.
Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

Cool Draperies for Hot Days

The Upholstery Store provides many charming draperies to make the house attractive and comfo table in Summer.

Madras Curtains in ecru in floral designs are low-priced, from $1.25 pair upward. There is a variety of the artistic "Sunfast" materials and the season's new designs in foreign and domestic cretonnes are very artistic. Particularly attractive are the Fontainebleau and Beaux Arts Cretonnes in exclusive GIMBEL patterns, at 35c, 40c and 60c yard.

The Upholstery workrooms execute orders for slip covers, awnings and shades rapidly, well and at moderate prices. Excellent storage facilities for curtains, portieres, etc.

Red Cedar Chests, Special at $7.75

Most convenient for country houses, and excellent for storage purposes. 36x18x18 in.; copper bound, and at low prices.
Sixth Floor

Cottage China and Crystals

To be effective, the tableware for the country home need not be expensive. This is illustrated by the dozen patterns in English Porcelain Dinner Sets, from $25 to $45, and in particular a Copenhagen Blue decorated service of 100 pieces at $9.75.

Among the Table Glassware is a charming engraved pattern at $17.50 for a 60-piece Service, and an etched Crystal at $9.75, with other sets ranging down to $5.95.

There are pretty Breakfast Sets for the guest room; many articles in Dresden Fancy China; a great range of Cereal Sets, and cooking utensils for pantry and kitchen, and such homelike things as butter crocks, water coolers and ice tubs of brown earthenware; cozy English brown tea pots, and the like.

Special—Toilet Sets at $1.95

10 pieces, with pretty underglazed decoration. Fifth Floor

A Profusion of Summer Rugs

Without question the largest Display of Summer Rugs in the city is here.

There are 25 different makes of Cotton Rugs alone, including the Shaiki, Dimitie, Colonial, Puritan, Poster and others, many in new designs.

Famous Crex Rugs in band, scroll and Greek key designs.

The Waite Grass Rugs in plain colors and new nursery designs that will please the children.

Algerian Porch Rugs upon which you could turn the hose without hurting them.

Kilmarnock Rugs of wool, in effective designs for living room and bedroom. And the Kiltie, still less expensive, in 27 colors.

There are old-fashioned-looking Silk Rag Rugs in a 9x12 ft. size, at $16, and many more—among which vast collection the proper rugs for your Summer home may easily be chosen.

Special—Summer Rugs at Half Price

Pocahontas Rugs of pure soft cotton yarn in plain colorings, and ranging from 18x36 in. at 50c to 3x6 ft. at $2—just half.
Sixth Floor

Pictures and Mirrors for Summer

Much that is appropriate for simply furnished homes may be found in the GIMBEL Picture Salons. Pretty hand-colored French Prints in scores of subjects, attractively framed, are 75c to $3. There are the favorite Wallace Nutting Prints, some mounted in mirrors. There are Panel Mirrors from $2 upward, and Mantel Mirrors from $5 upward—all at the typically low GIMBEL prices.

$4.50 to $5 Sepia Prints at $2.50 and $3.75

These are plain and hand-colored in such subjects as "A Reading from Homer," "Chariot Race," "Coliseum," etc., and are very suitable for country homes.
Sixth Floor

Summer Lighting Easily Arranged

Of course, so many homes are equipped with electricity that many of the beautiful electric styles in the Lamp Store are available. But for the distant camp or bungalow there are many pretty designs in Oil Lamps and Candlesticks. Glass Colonial Lamps, with wicker and cretonne shades, are new, as are also square Japanese paper shades with black bamboo frames at $9. There is a collection of Wicker Lamps from a tall Piano Lamp to a little Candlestick. Lamps with ivory white bases and cretonne shades are most attractive, and there are wicker Hanging Domes with inverted or direct lighting.

Wicker Boudoir Lamps, Special at $4.50

About 12 in. high, ivory white finish, with charming cretonne shades.
Fifth Floor

Housekeeping and Gardening Goods

A superbly appointed Housewares Store with everything to minimize the friction of Summer housekeeping.

Complete lines of the famous Alaska and Leonard Refrigerators; Aluminum Cooking Utensils, Wire Screens for windows and doors, Percolators and Chafing Dishes that run by electricity or alcohol, and convenient Electric Toasters.

The new Sternau Solid Alcohol Stove, which is invaluable for picnics, traveling and camp use, 50c; with the cakes of solid alcohol, which cannot leak or spill, at 10c each.

Everything for the garden and lawn, from pruning knife or chicken wire to wicker rose baskets.
Fifth Floor

The Annual GIMBEL April Sale of Linens

Continues with many of the best offerings of the year, of particular interest to the summer housekeeper.

$1.75 Table Damask, 72-in., $1 yard.
$5.50 Napkins to match, 24-in., $4 dozen.
$3 to $4.50 Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths, $1.95 to $3.
$4 Japanese Luncheon Cloths at $1.95 each.
Beautiful Madeira Embroidered Linens at half price.
$3.50 German Cluny Lace Trimmed Lunch Sets, $2.50.
$1.25 and $1.50 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 85c and $1 pair.
15c Glass Toweling, 10c yard.
50c Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 35c each.
35c to $1.50 Turkish Bath Towels, 25c to $1 each.
65c to $3 Turkish Bath Mats, 50c to $2.50 each.
Second Floor

Fur Storage
In our own Fireproof Building
Fur repairing and remodeling
Moderate Charges
Fur Storage Desk
Third Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

MARK CROSS

LONDON

Actual Makers

89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

Ear Marks

The August magazines will soon be on the news-stands; the July editions are already old.

Ready-made tailors are announcing the Fall styles; business-men are contemplating Europe, to regain the health they lost in making enough money to go there.

Hurdy-gurdies violently assault our ears with tunes that have been popular since they were written twenty years ago.

By these ear-marks we know that the Song of Spring is heard in the land.

Tennyson almost said "In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of wedding gifts."

For some months our own thoughts have been turned in that direction—and to Spring novelties as well.

The latest shipments of merchandise from our English factories occasion miniature earthquakes of surprise and delight.

If you are contemplating a Wedding Gift, useful and original, the CROSS Spring Novelties offer an unrestricted selection. Most of them have no duplicates—even in our own stock, so you may rest assured that your present will be entirely different from the rest.

If you are considering the purchase of a new Spring hand-bag, our copies of the latest Parisian models insure you a purchase entirely distinctive, and yet in the most approved taste.

While our European representatives were ransacking the continent for ideas, they took care to select models which our factories could produce at moderate prices.

We believe that your surprise at the originality of our designs will be more than equalled by your delight at their extremely low selling prices.

They would not cause the most modest income to blush.

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

Uptown { 210 Fifth Avenue Near 26th Street

Downtown { 258 Broadway Opposite City Hall

Boston—149 Tremont Street

Dealers Throughout the World

CANNON WILL BACK PRESIDENT'S ACTION

"Without Regard to the Wisdom or Unwisdom" of His Policy.

EMPHASIZES THE PHRASE

People "a Unit in Support of Those in Authority, Until After the Contest Ceases."

When ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was asked at the Waldorf last night what he thought of President Wilson's latest step in the Mexican crisis, he declined to discuss the subject freely, and only consented to express himself on the understanding that he should dictate exactly what he wished to say. He spoke slowly and with great care, saying:

"Up to this time, without regard to the wisdom or the unwisdom of the President's action, he alone could deal, touching our relations with Mexico, and he is fully responsible for the policy of the United States in the premises.

"I have read his message to Congress, delivered in person. He asks, in substance, for power to use the army and navy in solving the Mexican problem. I am satisfied that Congress will comply with his recommendation, and that the President will have full power and full responsibility to determine whether we shall have peace or war with Mexico. It goes without saying that if it is war, substantially the whole citizenship of the United States will sustain the President—and this, too, without regard to the wisdom or the unwisdom of his action.

"Touching our relations with foreign peoples, in the event of armed conflict, partisanship ceases, and we become a unit in support of those inauthority, until after the contest ceases."

The ex-Speaker laid stress on the phrase "without regard to the wisdom or the unwisdom," and upon his concluding phrase.

WARNS AGAINST CONQUEST.

Norman Angell Says It Will Cost More Than the Boer War.

"If the present activity of the American Government in the Mexican affair develops into occupation, it means that the United States will have annexed an 'Irish problem' which will be on its hands for a long time to come," said Norman Angell, the English publicist, who is also manager of The Paris Daily Mail, yesterday. "American politics will then turn for a generation on 'the great Greaser problem.'

"If this country is going to intervene in Mexico, it will be a long business," said Mr. Angell, who is at the Manhattan. "It will be a matter of years. Granted that Mexico is finally tranquillized, you will have insults to the flag in Nicaragua, attacks upon American citizens in Nicaragua, and so on, and the thing will end by your going through Central America all the way to the Panama Canal."

Mr. Angell, who passed much of his youth ranching and prospecting in the West, is widely known as the author of "The Great Illusion," which has been credited with starting an international pacifist movement. The book has been translated into eighteen languages.

"What would they think abroad about an American occupation of Mexico and Central America?" repeated Mr. Angell when the question was put. "They would be indifferent. In Germany they certainly think you will undertake it, and they feel no hostility toward you on that account. In England there is uncertainty as to what you are going to do. Whether war would affect the financial situation in Europe I am not predicting. The certainty is the effect such a war would have upon the financial situation here. It would eat up capital in this country and put an enormous strain upon your farmers, who want capital, and who are paying 8 to 10 per cent. for it.

"In Mexico there is a population of between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000, fitted for a good deal of warfare, accustomed to the use of the rifle, who are natural horsemen, accustomed to very hard and simple conditions of life, able to support themselves, and, possessing, probably owing to the national habit of revolution, great reserves of small arms and munitions. Mexico has defeated the might of two European powers.

"I do not mean to imply that the United States cannot conquer Mexico, but I do mean that it will not be a military picnic. If England had to employ against the Boers an army numbering two or three times the entire population of the Transvaal, what sort of army are you going to need to conquer a population many times the 100,000 Boers who fought against England, and to whom guerrilla warfare is meat and drink?

"You can conquer the Mexicans, the Nicaraguans, and the rest of them down to the canal, just as the British have conquered the Irish, but, like the Irish conquest, it would not be a little matter of six weeks or six months or six years. The conquest of Ireland has been going on for three centuries, at intervals, and now the English people have decided the best thing they can do is to unconquer the Irish, and a difficult task it is proving. All methods of conquest have been tried with Ireland. The country was filled with soldiers, and the people were killed like cattle. The Irish were then brought to Westminster, and they began to dominate English politics until they held the balance of power.

"What would you who are wrestling with the problem of restricting immigration do in the assimilation of millions of people who are not white—or at least not very white? You cannot assimilate them. The price you would pay in the attempt would be the capacity of the American people to manage their own society. The price of your going into Mexico will be that for a generation or two you will not have time to devote to the social problems you are just starting in to solve.

"If there is intervention, we all know perfectly well that from the time the first gun is fired your newspapers will be filled with the battles, your moving pictures will show nothing else, the talk in the clubs, the hotels, and the trains will all be of war, and later, with your own 'Greaser problem,' you will get as excited as the English are at present; and the dull, humdrum, interesting thing, the welfare of the American people, the government of them, the problem of their cities, the education of their children, will be relegated to obscure paragraphs on the inside pages, will be attended to only as secondary problems by your statesmen, who will have their hands full in looking after the problems arising in your new dependencies to the south."

In an address before Columbia College students yesterday morning, Mr. Angell said:

"Nothing is to be gained by a policy of 'watchful waiting,' because when nothing is done we cannot hope for results. The non-recognition of Huerta and of the provisional Mexican Government, seems to me to be a negative policy that can never bear results. On the other hand, if the United States should go to war with Mexico, although war might be a good thing for the Mexicans, it would be mighty bad for the United States.

"I think the one best method of bringing Mexico to terms would be by completely isolating it. In these days, when we can send a message from New York to the very heart of China in less than two days, it would be possible to starve out Mexico in a month's time. If the world took it upon itself to blockade Mexico completely there would be no need of going to war. No matter whether Huerta, Carranza, or Villa was in command, Mexico would come to terms in thirty days if every nation on the earth combined to prevent communication with Mexico of any kind.

"If all telegraph, postal, and commercial communications were stopped; if Mexico's ports were so hemmed in that foodstuffs and necessities could not be received, and if all the foreign Powers agreed to prevent the loaning of money to the Mexicans, the end would come soon. This method would not involve the loss of a single life, and I think would be best for all concerned."

PEACE CONFERENCE CALLED.

Members of Council of Churches of Christ Hurriedly Summoned.

Members of the Commission of Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, numbering more than a hundred and representing thirty denominations, have been hurriedly summoned to a conference to be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, to consider the Mexican situation. This announcement was made by the Federal Council yesterday afternoon:

"A call was sent to-day by telegrams from the office of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America summoning a meeting of the Commission of Peace and Arbitration, connected with the federation, representing thirty denominations. The meeting of the commission, which will be held in New York on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, is for the purpose of considering the attitude of the churches in reference to the situation in Mexico.

"This meeting was decided upon by the Chairman of the commission, the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, and the Secretary of the Federal Council, the Rev. Charles S. McFarland, after telephone communication with Bishop Greer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York; the Rev. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union; the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, and other leading members of the commission. Telegrams were sent to all members of the commission who would be able to reach New York by Tuesday afternoon."

Some of the members of the Committee of Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America are the Rev. William I. Haven, Secretary of the American Bible Society; the Rev. Howard A. Bridgman, editor of The Congregationalist; President William H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Bishop John W. Hamilton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, formerly pastor of Calvary Baptist Church; Prof. Wallace MacMullen of Drew Seminary, Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor John R. Mott, the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass.; George A. Plimpton, Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, Donald F. Smiley, President of the Lake Mohonk Conference; Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the See of Bethlehem, Penn.; William Hayes Ward of the Independent, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College.

The following resolution was telegraphed yesterday to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan:

"We, the New York Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in co-operation with the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, wish to express our confidence in you at this critical time, and offer our support in all your endeavor for a peaceful solution of the impending crisis. We believe that we express the voice of the Christian churches of America in our hope that you may settle this difficulty without resorting to war or anything that may lead to war.

"A. B. SANFORD, President Pro. Tem.
"W. H. LAWRENCE, Secretary."

STOCKS DOWN ON WAR TALK.

Bears Force a Decline of from 1 to 3 Points at Closing.

Several stocks fell to new low levels for the year in yesterday's session of the market, and brokerage offices were filled with talk of the serious turn of affairs in Mexico to the exclusion of economic subjects. The Mexican situation promoted the selling of securities, but there were at no time evidences of extreme weakness, and the day's turnover was less than 400,000 shares. Throughout the greater part of the session prices declined slowly, and most of the losses, which extended from 1 to 3 points at the close, were forced by a bearish demonstration in the final hour of business.

The recession of prices would have been more impressive if it had not been preceded by daily declines last week. While much capital was made in bearish quarters of the war scare, it was evident to the Street at large that the Mexican difficulty had acted as much as a supplementary as a principal cause in depressing quotations. The market has been influenced by the generally sluggish state of business.

These net losses were sustained by the active speculative issues: American Smelting and Refining, 2¼ points; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1⅛; St. Paul, 1⅛; Great Northern preferred, 2⅛; Lehigh Valley, 3¼; Mexican Petroleum, 2⅛; Northern Pacific, 1⅝; Reading, 2; Southern Pacific, 2¼; Union Pacific, 2⅝, and United States Steel, 1 point.

In the Government bond market there was no business done on the Stock Exchange. The Panama 2s and 3s declined ¼ in the bid price, while the others were firm. The decline in the bid for Panama bonds was evidently the product of expectation of a further issue of these securities in case the Government should raise funds for warlike purposes. Of the originally authorized issue of the Panama bonds the Government still has $208,668,420 to sell in order to reimburse the Treasury for money expended on the canal.

OUR WAR WITH MEXICO.

Scott Captures Vera Cruz After Taylor's Battles in the North.

Gen Leonard Wood's appointment to the command of the army in Texas indicates that in the event of war in Mexico he will be commander in chief of the army of occupation, and the success of the campaign will depend on his ability to "pacify" the people of that country. Gen. Winfield Scott was the commander in chief of the army during the Mexican War. He was appointed because he was the chief officer of the United States Army at that time.

The attack on Mexico began with the advance of Gen. Taylor's army, and the Mexican Army was driven across the Rio Grande after losing two battles, Palo Alto on May 8, 1846, and Resaca de Palma on the following day.

In December, 1846, Scott took charge of field operations, and on March 9, 1847, landed his army of 12,000 and invested Vera Cruz. Skirmishing and preparations to rthe siege lasted until the 22d, and then the mortars opened fire. The siege guns came into action two days later, and on the 29th the city and Castle of San Juan d'Ufuoa surrendered.

On April 9 Scott started for Jalapa, and on the 18th met Santa Ana. Scott had 8,500 men and the Mexican General 12,000. By 2 o'clock the Mexican defeat was complete; Scott captured five Generals and 3,00 men.

On Aug. 7 Scott continued his march to Mexico City, and captured the cities of Contreras and Churubusco. Then came an armistice until Sept. 7, when Scott moved on the Capitol. Molino del Rey, on the southwest of the city, was stormed by 14,000 Mexicans, and Gen. Worth, with 3,500 men, assaulted and captured the fortification. On the 13th the Castle of Chapultepec was stormed, and on the following day Scott and his victorious army entered the Capitol.

With the fall of the Capitol was was over, and after the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Scott evacuated Mexico. The war began on May 8, 1846, and ended on Feb. 2, 1848.

CHEERING AT THEATRES.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Flag Arouse Audiences.

In most of the New York theatres last night the orchestras played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the audiences stood up and cheered. At Hammerstein's the air was played during the intermission and one of the women performers led the audience in singing.

In all of the vaudeville theatres and many of the moving picture places of amusement pictures of the American Flag were thrown upon the screen at frequent intervals.

MEXICAN BOYS ATTACKED?

Denial from Notre Dame of Story Which Reached Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Señor Algara, Chargé of the Mexican Embassy here, was informed to-night by a telegram from the Mexican Vice Consult at Indianapolis that eleven Mexican students at the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Ind., were thrown into the river there by American students in the institution. The Consul informed the Chargé that he would take the matter up with the President o fthe university.

Mr. Algara said he would wait to hear further from the affair before sending any word to his Government. As there are many Mexicans in various institutions of learning hthroughout the country, he fears, he says, that other such outbreaks of national feeling may occur.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 20.—The Rev. Joseph H. Burke, prefect of discipline of Notre Dame University, speaking for President John C. Avanaugh to-night, denied the story that eleven Mexican students at Notre Dame had been thrown in pond by American students.

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE.-18TH TO 19TH ST

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

If You Are Not Already

A Charge Customer of The Big Store

we will make it easy for you to become one. Consult our Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

MAIN BUILDING

Our Second Shipment, Comprising

812 Skinner's Satin-Lined

Blue Serge Suits

For Men & Youths

On Sale Here, Today, at

$9.85

In a similar offering, a fortnight ago, we disposed of 1,000 of these suits in record-breaking time.

There isn't another store in town that can equal this value. Any number of retailers would be pleased to buy suits like these in quantities at the special price we name.

Aside from the low price (though this is important, of course), the REAL feature of this sale is THAT THESE ARE GUARANTEED BLUE SERGE SUITS.

PURE ALL WOOL, ABSOLUTELY INDIGO DYED FAST COLOR. Every suit splendidly tailored—WORKED, not merely PRESSED, into shape, and therefore will retain the same until the last day you choose to wear it.

Remember, the lining is SKINNER'S GUARANTEED MAKE.

Men and youths of every build are invited to this sale. Even men who wear up to 46 waist-measure will be perfectly fitted. Read the guarantee label in the inside pocket.

Guaranteed Genuine Oswego Blue Serge Trousers—just the grade of serge that is used by the best custom tailors; all sizes up to 46; plain and cuff bottoms; today, at $3.35

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Complimentary 2¢ Stamps FREE Today—Distribution in the GREENHUT Building

"Pease" Spring Sale of Used Pianos

STARTS TO-DAY (April 21st) at our salesrooms, 128 West 42d Street, with a total of over 100 reduced price pianos from $75 up with terms as low as

One Dollar per Week

This is a semi-annual sale of used pianos which have been taken in exchange for new Player Pianos or Pianos that have been out on rental for a few months and are practically as good as new.

We will also have a number of Pianos and Player Pianos in the sale that are **practically new,** being **discontinued** styles, or instruments we have used for **demonstration** purposes.

This is a partial list of pianos:

	Was.	Now.
1 Chickering Upright	$450	$75
1 Pease Upright	325	150
1 Bach & Son Upright	300	115
1 Kimball Upright	450	175
1 Needham Upright	300	125
1 Pease Upright	350	210
1 De Rivas & Harris Upr't	300	125
1 Pease Upright	450	210
1 Wuertz Upright	350	135
1 Pease Upright	325	185
1 Hazleton Upright	400	195
1 Frederick Doll Upright	275	125
1 Pease Upright	375	160
1 Wilbur Upright	250	195
1 Regal Upright	300	150
1 Ackerman Upright	350	135
1 Pease Upright	325	145
1 Ballard Upright	275	215
1 Hardman Upright	400	175

	Was.	Now.
1 Chickering Upright	$400	$125
1 Sterling Upright	350	175
1 Pease Upright	325	165
1 Wuertz Upright	400	150
1 Pease Upright	325	185
1 Harmony Upright	300	140
1 Auditorium Upright	275	125
1 Pease Upright	400	179
1 Wilbur Upright	250	165
1 Pease Upright	325	145
1 Weser Upright	300	130
1 Dobson Upright	350	125
1 New England Upright	325	125
1 Pease Upright	350	145
1 McEwen Upright	300	145
1 Pease Upright	325	215
1 Spies Upright	300	115
1 Standard Upright	275	140
6 Ballard Uprights	300	215

SPECIAL!

12 **New** Pease Pianos (discontinued styles) ..... Were $350 Now **$285**

Also 100 other **Pease** uprights at prices ranging from $100 to $275 that originally cost from $325 to $500.

Every piano is marked at the cash price, but, if desired, monthly payments may be made of

One Dollar per Week

and upward, according to the piano, or just the simple interest extra upon the unpaid part.

The Player-Pianos offered below are our own make and guaranteed. Here's a remarkable chance for a good player on extra low terms—also note the bargains in Pease small grands.

PLAYER-PIANOS AND GRANDS.

	Was.	Now.
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	$445	$295
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	445	325
1 Wilbur Player Piano	575	375
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	395
1 Pease Player-Piano	675	485
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	440
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	450
1 Pease Parlor Grand	750	435
1 Pease Petite Grand	600	425

	Was.	Now.
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	$445	$325
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	445	335
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	375
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	395
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	395
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	415
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	410
1 Pease Petite Grand	600	385
1 Pease Petite Grand	600	475

These are all 88-note Players of a recent make and warranted for five years.

Any of these Players or Grand Pianos can be bought during this sale only on the low terms of

$8 per Month;

with the players we give free $12.50 worth of music and the free music roll exchange privilege.

PEASE PIANO COMPANY

128 West 42nd Street, Near Broadway, New York

Open Every Evening This Week.

Special sale also being held at Brooklyn Warerooms, 34 Flatbush Avenue, and Newark Warerooms, 10 New Street. Equally big values.

Full line of both Victor and Columbia records and supplies.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Store Opens at 9 a. m.

SPECIALS FOR TODAY

"The Raglan" Blouses

A Special Offering of These Smartest of the New Blouses at a Special Price.

Crepe de Chine Blouses, hand embroidered and hemstitched—

Jap Silk Blouses, with vestee of material; Black and White—

French Voile Blouses, hemstitched and trimmed with Filet lace—

Fancy Figured Crepe de Chine Blouses; white organdie collar—

4.50

Regular price $6.00

A New Importation of the Celebrated

"Regis" Real Kid Gloves

For Women and Misses has just been received in the new Spring shades of light and dark tans, medium grey and light mode, also in black and white—2-clasp. Regular price $1.50 pair **95c**

A Special Sale of Silk Petticoats

The new and authentic *"Pussy Willow"* Taffeta Silk Petticoats; soft finish, superior wearing quality; in the season's most fashionable colors.

Regular price, $6.75. Special **4.95**

The New Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Distinctive and entirely new models for sport, general out-door wear and travel at special prices.

"ARNERIAN" WOOL SWEATERS—Distinctive foreign models in white and staple colors. Regular price $6.50. **4.75**

ANGORA & CASHMERE SWEATERS—In "Sport" and "Lenox" models, embracing the new colors of fashion. Regular price $10.50. **8.50**

SHETLAND SWEATERS—"Imported" handmade, all-wool; three exquisite models; the "Moncean," "Versailles" and "Strand." Regular prices $12.50 to $17.50. **8.50 to 13.50**

Summer Curtains

Special Offerings at the Following Exceptionally Attractive Prices.

MARIE ANTOINETTE AND CLUNY, with scrim or net centers, also muslin and novelty Curtains—

1.00, 1.15, 1.50 to 4.50 per pair

Imported Cretonnes

Most attractive styles for Summer furnishing, are offered in a large range of the newest designs and colors, at the following low prices:

31 inches wide, **25c, 35c, 50c** per yard

50 inches wide, **1.25 to 3.50** per yard

Steamer Rugs

High Grade All Wool Rugs of the New Patterns—Special Prices

SCOTCH VICUNA STEAMER RUGS—New importation of these popular fine quality rugs. *Value* $19.50 **13.50**

SCOTCH WOOL STEAMER RUGS—Very fine grade; handsome plaid backs. *Value* $13.50 **9.00**

ALL WOOL STEAMER RUGS—One of the best domestic grades; tartan and fancy backs. *Value* $8.50 **5.95**

Men's Shirts

Extraordinary Sale for One Day Only

100 DOZ. SILK MIXED SOFT SHIRTS—Pleated, plain and mushroom tucked styles; plain colors, colored and tinted grounds, white grounds with neat raised stripes of helio, blue, grey, tan, and two-tone effects. Each grade of the material is over ¾ pure silk and of a lustrous, sheer and firm quality. **1.65**

Regularly $3.00 each

Men's Pajamas

All Strictly Fine Qualities, Especially Adapted for Warm Weather

MIDDY STYLE PAJAMAS—White crepe trimmed; no buttons; long or knee trousers; long or half sleeves. *Value* $2.00 *suit*

FINE MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Made from our fine soft shirtings; regular styles; neatly trimmed *Value* $2.50 *suit* **1.45**

PLAIN COLORED PAJAMAS—White, blue, grey, lavender, pink—mercerized pongee. *Value* $2 *suit*

FANCY STRIPED PAJAMAS—New, soft finished fabrics, suitable for warm weather. *Value* $2.50 *suit*

Broadway & 19th Street

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

A Lady And a Lion

This is a verbatim report of a telephone conversation last week between this store and an English noblewoman at the Hotel Knickerbocker. You hear only "our end" of the conversation.

"Yes, this is Abercrombie & Fitch Company.

"Traps—where do you want to use them?

"For Africa—yes, a lion trap? They use the same trap for a lion that they do for a grizzly.

"Yes, we have them.

"The price? Thirteen dollars and thirty cents—that is, for the Newhouse No. 6.

"Yes, Madam, and smaller traps? How big an animal will you get in the smaller traps?

"Big enough for a cheetah? For that you want a large-sized wolf trap. Yes, we have them.

"What's that? Yes, he took a number of smaller traps for the small game he was collecting for specimens.

"Yes, he got them here.

"Very well—I have the order.

"And shark line—yes, the ideal rope is Ramie rope. It's imported—it comes from China.

"Hundred yard lengths.

"Very well—you're sailing Saturday? Well, we will get the order up to you immediately in a taxicab."

The lady, who is an internationally known sportswoman, now on the ocean, received her equipment within the hour.

For any sport—for any emergency — we are prepared.

A. & F. Co. Goods for Golf and Tennis Players

Latest golf and tennis apparel for both women and men.

English Tweed, Scotch homespun or Innsbrouck knit cloth suits for men, $25.50, $30 and $35.

Suits of same materials for women, $32 and $34, and up to $55.

Women's sporting Balmacaans, $19.50.

Women's country club suits and one-piece tennis dresses—exclusive new models.

Largest assortments of sporting apparel and shoes, for men and women, on the American continent.

A. & F. Co. hand-made golf club and tennis racquets.

Sole American agency for the Bussey English tennis ball, approved by the American association.

Trout tackle, camping paraphernalia and travel goods of every description.

Write for our new Booklet "Summer Sporting and Country Clothes for Women"

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

53-57 West 36th St., New York

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

ECUADOR REBELS GAIN BIG VICTORY

Five Hundred Government Troops Killed or Wounded and 200 Captured.

THE PRESIDENT BESIEGED

Dispatch from Lima to The New York Times Says Plaza Is Bottled Up in Esmeraldas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, April 20.—The Ecuadorian Government troops suffered a severe defeat at Camarones yesterday.

Five hundred men were killed or wounded and 200 were taken prisoners by the revolutionaries.

President Plaza is now besieged in Esmeraldas.

The rebels are led by Gen. Carlos Concha.

The revolution in Ecuador led by Gen. Concha is an outgrowth of the uprising which followed the death in December, 1911, of President Emilio Estrada. Against the wishes of the populace, a number of troops stationed at Guayaquil proclaimed Gen. Pedro Montero, one of their number, President.

After a month of arbitrary rule by Montero, who was shot by a mob of citizens in Guayaquil and dragged into the streets, beheaded, and burned. A number of the leaders who had placed him in power were imprisoned, and a few weeks later five of them were lynched.

In March, 1912, Gen. Julio Andrade, military commander of Guayaquil, was killed in an attempt to gain control of the republic. Many of the soldiers who had helped Montero to gain power fled to the north, and Gen. Leonidas Plaza, who had been President from 1900 to 1904, and who was Minister to the United States in 1905, was elected to the Presidency for a term of four years.

Gen. Concha and Gen. Jorge Martinez, a Colombian, are the leaders of the revolutionary forces in the northern State or Esmeraldas, which is practically cut off from the rest of the republic by mountains. Last February the town of Esmeraldas, capital of the province, was reported to have been recaptured by Federal troops.

Camarones, the scene of Sunday's battle, is a small town on the Camarones River, south of Esmeraldas.

At the office of Louis Plaza, Ecuadorian Consul General in New York, at 11 Broadway, the report of the defeat of the Government troops was received incredulously yesterday. The Secretary of the Ecuadorian Legation in Washington was in New York for the day and spent the afternoon in the Consul's office. He said there was no general revolution in Ecuador, but that Concha, at the head of a few hundred outlaws, had been creating disturbances in the isolated northern province of Esmeraldas for the past six months. Elsewhere throughout the republic, he said, there had been peace ever since President Plaza was elected to office.

"The Liberal Party was divided into two sections at the last election, and Gen. Plaza's section was successful," it was explained. "Many of the disgruntled members of the other section have congregated in Lima, Peru, and established a press agency, from which they make every effort to embarrass the Administration in power. That, in our opinion, accounts for the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES's message came from Lima instead of from some point in Ecuador."

A cable message was sent from the Consul's office last night to President Plaza asking if there was foundation for the report.

WINS SCHNEIDER TROPHY.

C. H. Pixton, an Englishman, Victorious in Hydro-Aeroplane Contest.

MONTE CARLO, April 20.—C. Howard Pixton, a British aviator, to-day won the international hydro-aeroplane contest for the Jacques Schneider trophy. The prize carried with it $5,000 in cash. Mr. Pixton completed the 150-knot course in 2 hours and 13 seconds in a strong wind.

Among the unsuccessful competitors were Gabriel Espanet and Julien Pierre Lavrasseur, representing France; M. Burri, Switzerland, and Lord Carbery, Great Britain, none of whom finished.

The American entrants, William Thaw of Pittsburgh and Charles T. Weymann, did not start.

AMAZED BY HINDU GENIUS.

Cambridge Mathematician Tells of Achievements of Ramanujan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 20.—Ramanujan, the young mathematical genius discovered by the Indian Government and sent by it to Cambridge University, is now in residence at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. Hardy, the Fellow of Trinity College who is examining the work that Remanujan has already done, says:

"He received an ordinary Indian school education, was never connected with the University of Madras, and never passed an examination of any kind. Until little more than a year ago he was a clerk in Madras. His mathematical education is rather a mystery. He is not learned in any other subject.

"He sent me a large number of mathematical theorems in which he had proved a great many very remarkable results. His theorems were all in pure mathematics, particularly in the theory of numbers and the theory of elliptic functions. While many of them were quite new, others had been anticipated by writers of whom he had never heard, of whose work he was quite ignorant.

"It is wonderful that he discovered for himself a great number of things which leading mathematicians of the last hundred years, such as Cauchy and Jacobi added to the knowledge of schoolmen. He has very little knowledge of modern mathematics.

"He is a man of quite extraordinary powers, but very imperfect training. If he were sent in for the mathematical Tripos now he would find himself ignorant of things with which the ordinary undergraduate is quite familiar; yet he is an infinitely finer mathematican than many men who have become senior wranglers."

ITALIAN STRIKE GIVEN UP.

Railway Men Not to Quit Work—115,000 Employes Involved.

ROME, April 20.—The threatened general railway strike, for which the Government had taken extensive measures of precaution, has been abandoned.

The threatened strike on the Italian railways involved all the 115,000 employes, and the Government prepared to have their places taken by soldiers and bluejackets. The strike threat was due to the low wages paid to the railroad men who are employed by the State.

The men asked for an increase of their pay from 34 to 60 cents a day, with 20 cents extra for night work. The engine drivers and firemen also demanded that they should not be required to work for more than ten hours a day or eight hours a night, and that these hours should diminish according to the speed of the trains of which they were in charge, so that an express driver would be called upon to work for only five hours a day. Moreover, they said they must have thirty-four hours rest once a week.

Twelve hours work a day, with thirty-four hours' rest weekly, was asked by the traveling officials, while the station agents asked that they should be on duty for from eight to ten hours a day. No one, it was demanded, was to be expected to work for more than twenty nights in any month.

Great loss has been caused by the expectation of the strike. The American tourists who left Rome for fear of it numbered hundreds, and thousands of others quit the country.

OUT ALL NIGHT—BIG HEAD, THICK TONGUE!

Yes, that's the story of many a business man. Works like a slave all day, and plays all night. Result—next morning a big head—thick tongue and unfit to open the morning's mail. Follow the wise example of the French, German, English and other Europeans. Flush out your system with Hercules Water, that perfect Hungarian aperient. All druggists. Eisner-Mendelson Co., 90 West Street, New York City.

IT LIFTS THE LOAD HERCULES WATER IT LIFTS THE LOAD

ANXIOUS REGARDING AUSTRIAN EMPEROR

Court Circles Fear Complications if Catarrh from Which He Is Suffering Continues.

HOPEFUL BULLETINS ISSUED

Emperor Receives Ministers and Transacts Official Business—Is in His 84th Year.

VIENNA, April 20.—Considerable improvement in the condition of the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, who is suffering from an attack of catarrh, is announced to-night.

The Emperor's temperature, it is stated, is practicaly normal, and his general strength is good. The Emperor, it is added, received reports from his Ministers and other officials throughout the day, and appeared to be in good spirits.

A bulletin issued by the imperial physicians early this morning at the Palace of Schönbrunn was as follows:

"For a fortnight his Majesty has been suffering from intermittent hoarseness and catarrh of the bronchial tubes, but without any feverish symptoms. On Saturday, however, his Majesty was seized with an attack of shivering. His temperature rose, and there was also an accumulation of thick mucus in the smallest air passages of the upper lobe of the right lung."

A later bulletin read:

"The Emperor Francis Joseph passed a fairly comfortable night. His health, apart from the catarrh, is not unsatisfactory."

This bulletin also stated that his Majesty rose at his usual early hour and transacted official business.

Another official bulletin, issued to-night, confirms the earlier report that the catarrhal fever from which the Emperor is suffering has been reduced. It says his Majesty's pulse is slower and his appetite is better. The cough, however, continues.

It is announced that in order to spare him the fatigue the Emperor's projected visit to Budapest on April 26 to receive the Delegations has been canceled.

The guarded language of the official bulletins causes apprehension in Vienna that the Emperor's condition is graver than is admitted by his physicians. Fear is expressed in Court circles that unless the catarrh from which he is suffering diminishes within a short time serious complications may develop.

The Archduchess Marie Valerie, the Emperor's daughter, arrived at Schönbrunn Palace to-day from Walisee.

Among those received by the Emperor to-day was the Hungarian Premier, who delivered verbal reports to him.

Beginning to-morrow, official bulletins regarding the Emperor's health are to be issued daily through the Premiers' offices in Vienna and Budapest.

The Emperor was 83 years old last Aug. 18.

ONE SYRIAN BANDIT SLAIN

And Two of the Assailants of American Teachers Are Captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Of the four brigands who attacked the American teachers from the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut one has been killed and two captured, according to a report from the local authorities to-day. The fourth man escaped.

George H. Scherer, the American instructor in English, who was shot in the back, is doing well at the Mission Hospital, under the direction of the United Free Church of Scotland, near the Sea of Galilee.

French Honor for Admiral Peary.

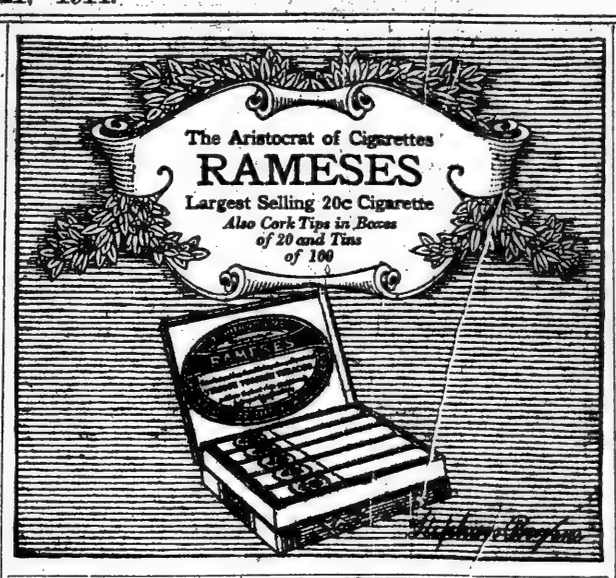
WASHINGTON, April 20.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, the arctic explorer, was to-day notified that the Geographic Society of France had decided to award to him its Grand Gold Medal, the highest honor it can give. The award will be made at a general meeting of the society in Paris next Friday.

KEELEY BACK FROM EUROPE.

Chicago Journalist Says War Tax Keeps Germans at Home.

James Keeley, managing editor of The Chicago Tribune, who arrived yesterday from Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, accompanied by his wife, said he had spent seven weeks in Tunis, Algeria, and the south of France. He said the hotel proprietors informed him that Germans were not traveling this Winter on account of the heavy war tax.

"Americans were not traveling in great numbers either," said Mr. Keeley, "and if it had not been for the English tourists along the Mediterranean and in Egypt, the season would have been a very bad one."



PERFECT tone, perfect workmanship, artistic finish—if these are the qualities you most desire in a piano, your choice will be a

STEINWAY

The price does not measure the full value of the Steinway Piano. It only represents the cost to build and sell this ideal instrument. For neither more nor less money is it possible to surpass or equal the sweetness, purity and strength of the Steinway tone.

This tone won enduring, world-wide fame for the Steinway Piano.

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"The Kayser"
SILK Glove

Real Worth and Lasting Value

These you get when the name "KAYSER" is in the hem of your silk gloves.

To buy "The Kayser" Silk Gloves *is true economy*—because

"KAYSER'S" wear better, fit better and hold their shape better than any other silk gloves made, yet cost no more than the ordinary kind. Look for "KAYSER" in the hem. You will find it in the genuine.

A guarantee ticket with every pair that the tips outwear the gloves.

Short "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
Long "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 75c to $2.00

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B. Altman & Co.

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

The Fur Storage Vaults

located in the establishment, are efficiently equipped for the safe storage of Furs and Fur Garments, Rugs, Portieres and Lace Curtains. All Furs accepted for storage are thoroughly cleansed by compressed air treatment (without extra charge) before being stored.

Mail or Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

MODERATE PRICES.

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Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

MEN

Who Are Stout Should Wear Loeser Clothes

They need not have their Clothes made to order. We specialize in Clothes for stout men.

Loeser Clothes ease the curves that ordinary ready-made Clothes chafe and bind.

The patterns and styles develop just as great an appearance of slenderness as possible.

The fabrics are rich and handsome, but also strong and durable for hard wear.

We have a large variety of patterns—tailors who cut to fit. Sack Suits $15 and up; Cutaway Suits $25 up.

Ready To Make Men's Custom Shirts

Ready with 4,000 new Shirting patterns.

Ready with new ways of making.

Madras Shirts, four for $10.

Self-striped and figured Scotch cheviots, $3.50 each.

New Shirts with French corded linen bosoms and madras bodies, plain, $6; tucked, $7.50.

Silk Shirts—all colors—$5, $7.50 and up to $13.50.

Flannel Outing Shirts, non-shrinking, $6.

Perfect fit and best finish.

$8,000 Worth of Cut Glass, $3,500.

The finest Cut Glass to be had at original prices—now at about half.

Rich mitre cuttings that sparkle with diamond lights. Graceful floral cuttings, including the very latest. Prices range from 49c for a 98c Bonbon Dish up to $12.50 for a $25 Punch Bowl. At $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98 are fine Vases, Dishes and Bowls which were $6 to $9 each.

Loeser-Onyx Hosiery Sale.

We sell more "Onyx" Hosiery than any store in Greater New York. This year the values are greater than ever before; many grades have never been offered so low elsewhere.

All "Onyx," the nationally famous Hosiery for men, women and children. Sale price 25c to $1.65 pair for values 35c to $4.50.

Silk Suits and Silk Coats.

For the Woman in a Hurry.

She may buy them with confidence in their rightness—in fashion, in making, in price.

Women who have not been in a hurry have compared Loeser Silk Suits and Coats with others in nearly every store of Greater New York. They report that Loeser garments are of higher character, of greater individuality and more moderately priced than similar Suits sold elsewhere.

Silk Suits, $19.75 to $175.
Silk Coats, $15 to $25.

White Corduroys For Separate Skirts.

Approved by Paris. We are ready for the demand which is already making itself felt. We have one of the most complete stocks in the Greater City. This includes range of quality, character and width of the cords, tones of white and ivory.

Widths 27 inches 89c to $2; also 24-inch width at $1, and 22-inch at $1.25.

Fulton Street Loeser Place

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

Bent Bones
That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes

Straight Bones
That Grew Straight in Educator Shoes

Women's Dull Calf Blucher Oxford Educator

Remove the *Pressure*

CORNS, bunions, bent bones, ingrowing nails, flat feet and tired feet are all made by the pressure of tight, pointed shoes.

Go bare-footed—or go in Educator Shoes. Either will remove the pressure and thereby relieve or free your feet from all foot blemishes. Remove the pressure and you remove the corns.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on he sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape, which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Good shoe stores everywhere sell Educators. If you have any trouble finding them write us.

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston, Mass., makers of All-America and Signet Shoes for men, and Mayfair for women.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DEALERS: We can supply you promptly from stock on our floor.
RICE & HUTCHINS,
New York Co., New York City.

RELIABLE FOOTWEAR HAND-SEWN TO SHAPELINESS

Modeled after the old, recognized, standard lasts of the "smart set," yet adapted to the newest stylings in coloring and "trimwork." The hand-stitching of these shoes makes them cling to the original contour of the last—there is no room for divergence, as in machine moulded footwear.

So wide is the variance of our exclusive array that comfort is assured every patron.

Made by Thomas Cort of "picked" leathers, "culled" from the products of foremost tanneries, and priced at

$7 and more the pair MARTIN & MARTIN Custom Dept. in Connection. Special Ladies' Parlor.

BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 EAST 35TH STREET NEW YORK

CRAFTSMAN BULLETIN

FROM OUR OWN WORKSHOPS

A New Lot of Willow Furniture in Our Special Colors—Browns, Greens, Blues, Mahogany and Natural Willow.

A FEW SPECIALS:—
Arm Chairs and Rockers $10.00 reduced to $7.75
7.00 " " 5.75

"Craftsman Furniture makes a House a Home."

Gustav Stickley

6 E. 39 ST. CRAFTSMAN BUILDING NEAR 5 AVE.

STORE YOUR FURS IN BROOKLYN

Balch Price Fur Storage

INCLUDING INSURANCE Costs 2% FOR THE SEASON

TELEPHONE 5900 MAIN

376 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Only 15 Minutes by Subway from Grand Central to Borough Hall Station

FOUR THIEVES BEAT JEWELER'S CLERK

Attack Morris Pazett in East Side Shop and Flee with Valuables.

ESCAPE PURSUING CROWD

Earrings, Rings, Watches and Bracelets Scattered in Street as Flight Is Interrupted.

Morris Pazett, employed as watchmaker and clerk in the jewelry store of Bernard Weinstein, 85 Columbia Street, between Delancey and Rivington Streets, was busy yesterday with repairs when a young man entered and asked about a locket that had been left to be mended. Pazett began a search for the locket among hundreds of watches, chains, and other pieces of jewelry hanging and hanging within his inclosure, when he was interrupted by the young man, who looked quickly about the little shop and remarked:

"Boss not in, eh?"

As soon as he had dropped this remark, the man told the watchmaker that he would return in a few minutes. He hurried out of the little store. Pazett continued the search, and had just found the locket when the young man, accompanied by three others, entered.

Pazett left his inclosure and stepped out behind the counter, upon which he laid the locket, while the four men huddled together as though they were going to examine it. The man who had called for the locket asked the watch repairer how much he thought the locket was worth, and Pazett replied he did not know. He said the ornament was not gold, but that his employer could make an accurate appraisal.

Before Pazett finished his words two of the four men pounced upon him. There was a struggle across the counter, but the two held him. The other two, with revolvers, ran behind the counter and began to force him to the rear of the store for fear that their struggle would attract the attention of persons passing in the street.

Pazett fought vigorously all the way to the back of the store, where the safe stood. The repairer managed to get his hands on a hammer, and with it pounded the head of one of the men. Another suddenly raised his revolver and brought it down with all his might on the forehead of the watchmaker. The assailant kept battering Pazett's face and head with the revolver, and with second odds against him Pazett suffered them to wrench the hammer from his grasp. The men ran to the show window in the front and snatched up every tray in it on which valuables hung. They also ransacked the show cases.

The cries of the watchmaker attracted Mrs. Lina Spatz, living next door to the jewelry store, and William Pickenick, who owns a sweater store also adjoining the jeweler's place. The sound of the scuffle was heard likewise by Samuel Liebling, living at 87 Columbia Street. Mrs. Spatz and Liebling reached the front of the jewelry store in time to see two of the men, bareheaded, rush out of the place. They were seen by five-year-old Barney Pickenick, brother of the proprietor of the sweater store. They ran south toward Rivington Street crying "fire" and thus managed to elude a small crowd that had begun to collect.

The two men with the plunder escaped first from the shop unobserved, and they were followed by the second pair, who were seen by Mrs. Spatz, Liebling, and the Pickenick lad. Running around the corner to Rivington Street two men, with both hands full of jewelry trays and racks containing watch chains, lockets, bracelets, and other ornaments, were intercepted at the corner of Sheriff Street by a man who was passing. He rushed at one of the men and caused him to drop the things.

The pavement of Sheriff Street was covered with 242 finger rings, a dozen pair of earrings, 25 watches, several bracelets and chains. The attention of the crowd was diverted by the sight of the glittering ornaments. Persons stopped by the dozen to gather them up, and the two burglars escaped through the hallway of a tenement.

From the Union Market Station, two and a half blocks away, Detective Lieut. Deering, with Detectives Pfiaster, Lieber, Kemp, and Lauterborn, hurried to the jewelry shop. The watchmaker was carried to a drug store, where his injuries were dressed, and thence sent to his home at 39 Willett Street.

From Pazett and the eye-witnesses the police learned that the last two men who left the jewelry store were dressed in a brown suit and a blue serge. One was about 5 feet tall, and the other apparently 5 feet 7 inches. The two men with the jewelry, who were intercepted, wore black suits.

Two burglars in their struggle with the watchmaker lost their hats and their revolvers. One left a gray cap and the other a black derby. In the derby the name of the maker was shown to be "E. B. Lebkecher, 261 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia."

Weinstein, the owner of the jewelry store, took an inventory and estimated the loss at $1,080.

HITS LINER CLEVELAND.

Carolina's Stem Turned Round by Collision—No One Hurt.

While the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland was riding at her anchor yesterday morning about 8 o'clock off the Quarantine station she was struck on the port quarter by the inbound Porto Rico steamer Carolina. Three of the Cleveland's plates were dented, but her hull was not pierced. Several of the rivets were sheared off by the sharp stem of the Carolina, and this caused a little water to enter the steerage, but the holes were promptly plugged by the engineers. The force of the impact awoke the passengers in the liner's after steerage under the second cabin smoking room, but there was very little excitement and all went back to bed again on being assured by the officers that there was no danger.

The Carolina had her stem twisted clear round above the waterline by the collision, but there was no damage to her plates below, it was said. As she is a coastwise ship, the Carolina did not carry a Sandy Hook pilot, but was brought into port by her Captain, John A. Foss, who has a pilot's certificate. She was recently refitted at a cost of $150,000.

Capt. M. Filler of the Cleveland said that from what he heard of the commands issued from the bridge of the Carolina it was possible that something had gone wrong with the engine room telegraph.

He said that the Cleveland had been out to India and back, a distance of 20,000 miles, without meeting with a single mishap until she reached Quarantine. The liner had a heavy list to port when she went to her pier, which, Capt. Filler explained, was due to her having very little coal or ballast on board and only 600 tons of cargo, in the shape of lemons, which were stored on the 'tween decks. At the pier the steerage passengers and their baggage were shifted over to starboard to stiffen the ship up a little, as it was difficult to work the gangways when she was so far over.

STALLO NEEDN'T PAY $7,000.

His Former Wife, Once Mrs. Dan Hanna, Loses Her Suit.

Mrs. May Harrington, who sued her former husband, Edmund K. Stallo, for $7,000, due, she alleged, on a promissory note, has lost her suit. A jury in Justice Lehman's part of the Supreme Court decided against her yesterday. Mrs. Harrington, who once was the wife of Dan R. Hanna, son of Senator Mark Hanna, said that Mr. Stallo had given her the note and that later he repudiated it.

Mr. Stallo explained that he had given her $10,000 in bonds and that in the panic of 1907 he was hard pressed and asked her to return them. She did so and he gave her the note as a present just as he had given her the bonds.

Mr. Stallo said that he spent many thousands of dollars in paying the plaintiff's debts before he married her, including one bill of a dressmaker amounting to $13,000. Mrs. Harrington indignantly denied Mr. Stallo's assertions and said she had depleted her own fortune while she lived with him and that the note was not given her as a present but in the payment of money she had expended for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Stallo were divorced in Ohio in 1912. She was married to Mr. Hanna in 1887 and divorced from him in 1908.

ASTOR'S BEST DAY YET.

Simple Wedding at Huntington Home to Take Place on April 30.

The wedding of Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington will, in all probability, take place on April 30, the date originally set. This was the substance of a statement given out by Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Miss Huntington's mother, at her residence in Stamford yesterday.

"Of course," said Mrs. Huntington, "our plans will have to be modified, and the wedding will be much simpler than originally intended. Instead of being a church wedding, it will be held very quietly at our home.

"Doctors have not yet given us the absolute assurance that Mr. Astor will be sufficiently recovered, but he is much better to-day than he has been since his illness; and if it is at all possible the couple will be married on April 30."

EARTH SHOCK IN MEXICO?

One Recorded in Milwaukee, Lasting 23 Minutes, Thought to be There

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—The seismograph of Marquette University registered an earth shock at 7:45 this evening, lasting about twenty-three minutes.

Father N. Hagerty believes it was not more than 1,800 miles away, in a southwesterly direction, possibly near Guadalajara, Mexico.

Dead Python's Owner Sues Movies.

Michael Schliesser has begun suit against the Tannhauser Film Corporation for $120 for the death of Phyrne, an African rock python, trained to act for moving picture plays. During one of the rehearsals the python caught cold and died. Schliesser is also suing for $80 covering the services of the python, and $200 for his work as trainer and promoter. He also asks for additional amounts for catching and training animals for the moving picture plays "Joseph and His Brethren," "The Amateur Animal Trainer" and "The Fall of Khartoum."

TAKE DR. J. P. THOMAS ON CHARGE OF FRAUD

Balloonist Is Accused of Making Unwarranted Claims for His Prepared Food.

IS HELD IN $5,000 BAIL

Big Mail Order Business, Federal Authorities Believe, Has Brought In $100 a Day.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas, who was much in the public eye several years ago as a balloonist and automobilist, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspector Kenyon and arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building on the charge of using the mails to defraud. The claims which the doctor has made regarding the medical value of certain food which he prepares and sells have seemed to the postal authorities to be unwarranted, and his arrest was the result. He was held in $5,000 bail for examination on April 27.

Dr. Thomas, who is a graduate of the University of Georgia, has been conducting a natural food company at 522 West Thirty-seventh Street. There he prepared among other things a biscuit, the nutritive qualities of which, he said, were so great that a man could live on one of these a day, with a little onion or tomato, at a cost of 1 cent. He also maintained that, by following the regimen he prescribed, it was possible to cure many ills without the aid of any physician.

According to the Post Office Inspector, Dr. Thomas carried on a big mail order business. Men from all over the United States would write to him and describe their symptoms and he would give them advice without personally seeing them. Indeed, the postal authorities presented an affidavit in which it was alleged that in many cases men told the defendant of symptoms which were absolutely normal, and he replied prescribing for them as though they showed a dangerously diseased condition. The fee for his course, the Post Office authorities say, was $40.

In addition to his mail order business Dr. Thomas is alleged to have had personal representatives at work throughout the country pushing his system of dietetics. They were enthusiastic and numbered about 100. The work they did kept seven girls at the New York office busy, and the postal authorities estimate that he was making $100 a day.

Speaking of his arrest yesterday, Dr. Thomas said that it had been instigated by regular physicians, who objected to his success in healing diseases without their aid.

Dr. Thomas has had a varied career. In 1910 he was found guilty before Judge Hand, in the Federal District Court, under the Pure Food act of mislabeling a special bread he prepared. This was made of uncooked wheat, and was, he asserted, an infallible cure for indigestion, gastritis, and other ills of the stomach.

Before that he had been known as a balloonist. In 1906 he made several adventurous ascents in his big balloon, the Nirvana, and had many narrow escapes. In the following year he started in the Pommern from Philadelphia and made a successful flight to this city. This was the balloon which had been used with great success by the German competitors in the international race of that year, and was considered one of the best then in existence. In making this trip Dr. Thomas was working out some of his theories for a dirigible balloon.

A few months before this flight Dr. Thomas had been in a serious auto accident. While speeding up Jerome Avenue near 215th Street with two young women in his car he ran into a telegraph pole. One of the young women, Miss Frances Haas, was so badly hurt that she had to have her leg amputated and Dr. Thomas himself had a bad fracture of his right leg. Some months later Miss Haas sued Dr. Thomas for $25,000 damages, but lost the case.

Dr. Thomas was again in an accident in November, 1908. He had invented what he called a "wind wagon," which resembled a huge tricycle with a propeller eight feet long in front and a gasoline motor behind. When it was first tried in Broadway it created a great sensation, as it was supposed to work in something the same way as an aeroplane and might even succeed in raising two of its wheels from the ground. The machine was wrecked, however, at Morris Park aerodrome as Dr. Thomas was giving it a thorough test. In trying to swerve to avoid a motor bicycle in his path it collapsed, crushing Dr. Thomas severely beneath it.

BLEASE HOLDS OUT.

Refuses to Withdraw Utterances Which Offended Secretary of War.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20.—Refusing to withdraw a letter to which Secretary of War Garrison took exception, Gov. Blease yesterday sent his reply to the Secretary's ultimatum that, unless the matters objected to were withdrawn by Monday morning, the Southern military manoeuvre camp would be held elsewhere than in South Carolina. The Governor also declined to invite the troops to camp on the Isle of Palms, the place tentatively selected, saying it would offend "other cities in my State that want this encampment."

In his letter Gov. Blease assured Secretary Garrison that South Carolinians wanted the encampment, but not "at a sacrifice of the dignity of the Governor." He said that in a letter to the Secretary on April 9 he asserted that he had not been treated with proper courtesy. Gov. Blease then adds: "I will always say so until you, as Secretary of War, say that you did not intend to treat the Governor of South Carolina with discourtesy. Until then I will maintain that I should have been consulted before the final order was issued in the matter."

SANG HER WAY TO FREEDOM.

Susie Dale Convinced Court That Her Songs Were Not Objectionable.

Susie Dale, a singer, sang her way to freedom yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions before Justices Fleming, Zeller, and Forker, convincing two of the jurists that the songs she sang at a First Avenue ball were not immoral. Miss Dale, together with John Connelly, an actor, and Jessie White, a dancer, was arrested by detectives of Inspector Calahane's staff on Feb. 23 at a cigarmakers' ball.

The detectives told the court that the exhibition was very objectionable, but the Justices thought that they could best decide the case by hearing the songs. After they had heard one of them, Justices Zeller and Forker voted for acquittal. Miss White also was acquitted, but Connelly was convicted, Justice Fleming voting for a conviction in every case. Connelly was released on a suspended sentence.

NO PIANO FOR CHILDREN.

Surrogate Refuses Expenditure from $868 Estate.

The musical education of Milton, Arthur, and Martha Baer, the small children of Leopold Baer, a peddler, received a severe setback yesterday when Surrogate Cohalan refused to permit the father to use $275 from the children's estate for the purchase of a piano.

Baer, in his petition to the Surrogate, said the combined estates of his three children consisted of savings bank deposits amounting to $868. He said that he had been spending money for the musical education of his children, and that they had reached such an advanced stage that their instructor said a piano was essential to their continued progress.

The father said he could not afford to buy a piano from his own funds since he had no means of support except for the slight income he earned by peddling novelties.

Aid Asked for Sick Father.

Now that he is too ill to work as usual, sewing grain bags, a laborer who was able to give his wife and children the necessary comforts, has exhausted his resources and must go to a hospital for care. He is suffering from tuberculosis. Their only income is $5 a week, which a son-in-law pays for his wife's board, while they are without a home of their own. Two of the younger children go to school and the mother looks after the three little ones and keeps the home spotless. The man is anxious to regain his strength and take his family to the country, but he must for a year at least, it is believed, remain in a hospital. The Charity Organization Society asks for $150 to provide for rent and food needed during the next six months. Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

HERE FOR TAX FIGHT ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Attorney General of Illinois and Counsel Seek Deposition of Stuyvesant Fish.

CHARGES ROAD 'HOLDS OUT'

Abraham Lincoln Was Company's Counsel in Previous Appeal Over Point Long in Dispute.

The scene of the fight which the State of Illinois is making against the Illinois Central Railroad on the question of taxes shifted yesterday to New York, when Attorney General Patrick J. Lucey of Illinois, accompanied by H. T. Gilbert and Charles L. Brown, special counsel, came here to take testimony. Mr. Lucey said at the Waldorf that the deposition of Stuyvesant Fish, former President of the railroad, would be taken to-day.

"The present case," explained Mr. Lucey, "is really only another phase of the old Illinois Central litigation. The railroad does not pay taxes on what are called its charter or subsidized lines, but a percentage on its gross income. The State accused the road of 'holding out,' and not paying what it should.

"The case against the Illinois Central has perhaps a dozen ramifications, some of which have been pending five or six years. This one has gone to the Supreme Court and come back again with directions as to how to proceed. This is an appeal from the tax assessment of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and is an increase of between one and a half and two million dollars a year over what the road has been paying. It is not the original suit against the road. That deals with back taxes. The sum at stake in this suit is the assessment for the present year. The case went directly to the Supreme Court without being tried in a lower court.

"When the Illinois Central was chartered in 1859 there was a special act fixing the percentage of the gross income to be paid the State and providing that the Auditor should make the assessments with the understanding that if the road were dissatisfied it might appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

"It is a curious circumstance that the only appeal made by the railroad before this was in 1859, and that the counsel for the road in that suit was Abraham Lincoln. At that time the road was in bad shape. It had just got under way and its land sales had not produced the income expected. There was some evidence adduced, but the suit was settled out of court. However, the court settled the right of the Auditor to assess.

"The Central has been paying 2 per cent. of its gross income in lieu of taxes. The theory has been that if the 2 per cent. is less than the regular State assessment the road must pay a regular tax on its property; if it is more, then the 2 per cent. is to be paid. It is asserted in behalf of the State that the property of the road has been listed so that a regular tax, if computed, would be less than 2 per cent. of the gross income. We figure out that if the property of the road had been honestly listed for taxation the Central would pay on a vast amount of property it owns in Illinois, and that a proper valuation of this would yield a tax that would amount to almost $2,000,000 more than the 2 per cent. of the gross income of the railroad.

"This tax feature is entirely independent of the 5 per cent. of its gross income which under its charter the road must pay the State for its privileges and for the land given it in the beginning by the State of Illinois. The Illinois Central is the only railroad that has ever had such valuable properties made over to it by a State. Just before that time the National Government deeded many square miles of public lands to the State, and the State gave to the railroad every alternate section from Chicago to Galesburg, a distance of about 370 miles, and from East Dubuque to Centralia, about 200 miles. The road still owns some of that land. Much of it is in the richest farming territory of the State, and while it was not worth so very much then it is now valued at $200 to $300 an acre.

"The 2 per cent assessment applies only to the chartered or subsidized lines of the road, which pays no bounty, school, or other taxes on these lines. The company makes its own division as to which parts of its property are taxable and which are not. For purposes of taxation the road holds that practically its whole equipment belongs to the chartered lines, but when figuring on the income for the 2 per cent. assessment most of the income seems to be derived from its other lines; so our contention is that the State has not been getting what is coming to it.

"In addition to that of Mr. Fish, we may take the depositions of other witnesses here."

MEDAL FOR PANAMA WORK

To be Awarded to Goethals and Gorgas by Academy of Sciences.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Col. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, and Col. William C. Gorgas, who had charge of the Canal Zone sanitary work, it was announced to-day, have been selected as the first two recipients of the National Academy of Sciences gold medal, to be presented this year for the first time.

The medal "for eminence in the application of science to the public welfare" will be awarded to them. Col. Gorgas will receive his in person at the academy's annual banquet Wednesday night, while that of Col. Goethals will be accepted for him by Col. Harding, Engineering Commissioner of the district, who was with Col. Goethals on the canal.

The medal is given as the result of the Marcellus Hartley fund from Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins of New York in memory of her father.

The academy, which meets here in a three-day session, beginning to-morrow, institutes this year another feature into its sessions. This is to be the "evolution series" of lectures which will run five years. They will be known as the William Ellery Hale lectures. Sir Ernest Rutherford of Manchester, England, probably the world's greatest authority on radio-activity, is to be the speaker this year, his subject being "Constitution of Matter and the Evolution of the Elements."

'YALE SCHOOL OF RELIGION.'

Change Divinity Department's Name —$7,275 Gift from Geographers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20.—The name of the Yale Divinity School was altered to the Yale School of Religion at a meeting here to-day of the Yale Corporation. This change was adopted to indicate the broader scope of the reorganized school, and to conform more nearly to the designations of the other departments of the university.

It was voted to name the University Quadrangle, adjoining Woolsey Hall, the Hewitt University Quadrangle, in memory of Frederick D. Hewitt, '58, a benefactor of the university. It was also voted to name the avenue between the college campus and Woodbridge Hall Blount Avenue, in memory of a bequest from Archibald Henry Blount of England.

A number of gifts were announced, among them $7,275 from the National Geographic Society. At the close of the meeting President Arthur T. Hadley left for New York to take a steamer to-morrow for England, where he is to deliver a course of lectures at Oxford University.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS WED.

"Babe" Young Is Only 16 and His Bride Just a Year Older.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 20.—Students in the high school were astonished to learn when school convened to-day that they would lose two companions who took advantage of the Saturday holiday to get married. The bride was Miss Millie Tuthill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Epher Tuthill of Jamesport, L. I. She is 17. Her husband is only 16. He is Myron Young, son of George W. Young, a wealthy Riverhead farmer.

Myron looks even younger than his age. Ever since he entered high school he has been known as "Babe" by his friends because of his youthful appearance. "Babe" and Millie had been classmates for two years. When Millie alighted from the Jamesport train each morning she had to pass Babe's house to get to school, and he was always waiting to escort her.

The couple decided to get married and obtained their parents' consent, so the Rev. Charles E. Craven performed the ceremony at his home in Mattituck, L. I., on Saturday. They will not return to school, but will go to housekeeping, and "Babe" will seek a position so as to support his wife.

Husband Hanged, Claims Reward.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., April 20.—Judge Singleton Bell of the County Court was called upon to-day to decide whether the reward offered for the capture of John O. Keeler, since hanged for murder, should be paid to his wife. Mrs. Keeler claimed the reward on the ground she induced her husband to surrender.

EDITOR'S CONVICTION VOID.

Alexander Scott, Paterson Socialist, Escapes Prison Term.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—In an opinion filed in the Supreme Court today, Justice Kalisch set aside the conviction of Alexander Scott, editor of a Socialist publication, for alleged hostility and opposition to the City Government of Paterson during the silk strike in that city.

Scott in his weekly accused Chief of Police Bimson of attacking the strikers with clubs. He was sentenced to prison for one to fifteen years. The Supreme Court found the indictment faulty in that it charged Scott with hostility and opposition to any and all government.

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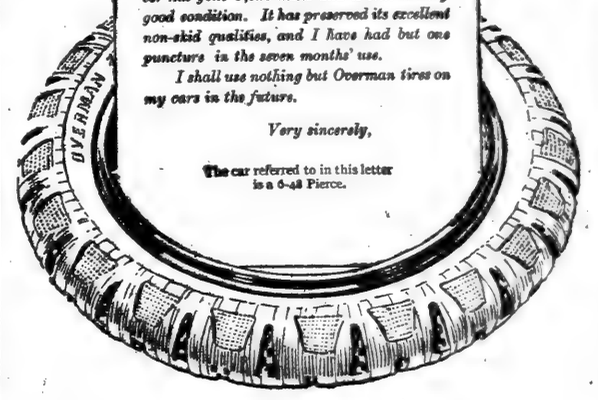
Gentlemen:—

Replying to your favor of the 16th: The first tire I purchased from you last September has gone 6,620 miles and is still in very good condition. It has preserved its excellent non-skid qualities, and I have had but one puncture in the seven months' use.

I shall use nothing but Overman tires on my cars in the future.

Very sincerely,

The car referred to in this letter is a 6-48 Pierce.



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B. Altman & Co.
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An Important Sale of Men's Furnishings
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Men's Silk Negligee Shirts, made of superior quality imported Habutai (heavy weight), in white or striped effects . . at $4.85

Men's Silk Negligee Shirts (plain or plaited) of medium-weight imported Habutai, in white or striped effects . . . at $3.75

Men's Negligee Shirts, of excellent quality silk-and-cotton material (showing Russian cords and Jacquard designs on light or dark grounds) . . . . . at $2.35

Men's Imported Bath Robes, of double-faced toweling, in fancy designs . at $4.50

Men's Balbriggan Shirts, with long or short sleeves or sleeveless; and Drawers to match, in ankle- or knee-length, per garment 40c.

Men's Union Suits of fine ribbed cotton, in three-quarter length, with quarter-length sleeves; or in knee-length without sleeves, per suit $1.20

Cotton Mesh Union Suits, athletic style, per suit $1.50

Also a limited quantity of Imported Cotton Mesh Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers, per garment . . . . . 75c.

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Fabric firmness, excellent workmanship and price-popularity are incorporated in every garment we make for young men who seek superiority in clothing. Frills and freaks that die overnight are things with which we do not concern ourselves.

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W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES
Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.
$1,006,279 INCREASE
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THIS is the reason we give you the same values for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same.

Call at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.

A trial will convince you that W.L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort and service are *absolutely* as good as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price.

I call your special attention to my low, broad heel, providing the English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the feet look smaller. W.L. Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking in, are worn the world over.

The Best $3.50, $4.00 and $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W.L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in this city by over 100 dealers, one in every principal locality, as per list in our catalog. When in need of shoes, we will be glad to have you write for catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, 149 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

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Five hundred dollars is the price of the *Ford* runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1733 Broadway; also Jackson Avenue and Honeywell Street, Long Island City.

MAHONEY INDICTED UNDER A NEW PLAN

Law Passed After McKinley Shooting Invoked for Man Who Sought Mayor's Life.

PRISONER TO PLEAD TO-DAY

Predictions of His Early Commitment to Matteawan as a Lunatic Cease with Prospect of a Trial.

Michael P. Mahoney, who in an attempt to shoot Mayor Mitchel wounded Corporation Counsel Polk, will be arraigned this morning before Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions on an indictment charging attempted murder in the first degree.

It is the first prosecution under a law enacted after the shooting of President McKinley in which a public official is involved. When McKinley lay at the point of death attempted murder in the first degree was made punishable by a term of twenty-five years in prison. Before the law was passed the maximum punishment was ten years under a prosecution for assault in the first degree.

The indictment against Mahoney charges him with feloniously assaulting Frank L. Polk "with deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of Frank L. Polk and John Purroy Mitchel" and with inflicting upon Frank L. Polk a wound "of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of six inches."

Reports that the end of the week would see Mahoney in the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane were discredited when District Attorney Whitman brought the facts before the Grand Jury. It seemed to be the impression at the District Attorney's office that the case would go to trial. The indictment was voted after two witnesses had testified. They were Police Commissioner Woods, who was present at the shooting, and Deputy Commissioner Rubin, to whom Mahoney made a confession.

Deputy Commissioner Rubin asserted outside of the jury room that Mahoney's narrative was connected and logical. "There was a consecutive line of thought" was his characterization of what Mahoney said to him. Mahoney, it was pointed out, said that he didn't like Goethals because Goethals was a poor engineer; that he didn't favor the appointment of Miss Davis as Commissioner of Correction because she was a woman. He also said that when he read of the $65,000,000 bond issue he knew that that much was not needed. "Thirty-five thousand dollars would have been enough," he told the Commissioner. "I decided that some one would have to take the matter into his own hands, so I went to my trunk and got the revolver."

When the prisoner is arraigned, Judge Mulqueen probably will assign counsel. Mahoney said that he did not want counsel, because, as he expressed it, "I don't want to have anything to do with lawyers." If counsel is assigned it is probable that his lawyer will ask to have a commission appointed. The court also may appoint such a commission.

Mr. Polk was declared to be in a highly satisfactory condition at the New York Hospital, where he was still under treatment for the bullet wound of the face. Dr. John A. Hartwell, his physician, said a speedy recovery was expected.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 20.—Mayor Mitchel of New York, who narrowly escaped the bullet of an assassin last Friday, spent an hour to-day improving his marksmanship. The Mayor is in the Ashokan Valley inspecting the engineering details of the system that will transport water to New York from the Catskills. Major Merrit Smith, department engineer in charge of the Southern Aqueduct Department, was his instructor at pistol practice.

Ten members of the aqueduct police have been detailed as a body guard for the Mayor during his stay in the aqueduct region.

TO FIX BLAME FOR FIRE.

Marshal to Press Inquiries in the Eighth Avenue Disaster.

Fire Marshal Prial yesterday continued his investigation of the fire which occurred in the rooming house at 741 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street, on Friday morning in which eleven persons lost their lives. The witnesses were roomers in the house who had survived the fire, and the questions related chiefly to the accessibility of the fire escapes on the rear of the building. Mr. Prial is attempting to determine if lives would have been saved if there had been fire escapes on the front of the building, and also whether the owners of the property should be prosecuted because no fire escapes were there.

It has not yet been determined whether any one can be held criminally responsible for the pile of inflammable rubbish that was left at the bottom of the stairwell, in which, it is said, the fire started. The Fire Marshal spent some time yesterday asking questions about the origin of the fire, and he will make further inquiries at to-day's hearing.

The bodies of two men who lost their lives in the fire remain unidentified at the Morgue. The woman's body, at first thought to be that of Mrs. Annie Spencer, who was in New Jersey the night of the fire, has been identified as that of Miss Antoinette Davis, 25 years old, a household worker.

SEIZE MAN IN OPIUM RAID.

Customers Call While Police Are in Possession of Cooney's Flat.

Detectives Kahinsky and Lowe last night arrested a man who said he was George Cooney, 35 years old, in his flat on the second floor of the tenement at 228 East Thirteenth Street. He was locked up in the Fifth Street Station, charged with illicitly manufacturing opium and with having cocaine in his possession.

As the illicit manufacture of opium is an offense against the Federal laws he probably will be turned over to the United States authorities. When he was arrested Cooney was in the act of manufacturing opium, the police say, and about $300 worth of the manufactured goods and various preparations of cocaine and heroin were found in his flat. While the detectives were questioning Cooney several customers called for their supplies. They were not taken into custody.

On the wall of the room near the telephone was a slip of paper on which, the police say, was written a code to be used in conversing with customers over the telephone.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Four Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss Agnes Allen, Edgar Ames, Lord Athlumney, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bailey, T. Bashford, Mrs. G. Boker, Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, Jacques Cartier, Henry Chalmers, Dr. C. W. Cutter, Mrs. W. D. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lauderdale Duncan, F. R. Hitchcock, Mr. P. Grace, Col. M. Hunsiker, E. D. Kenna, Mrs. W. Cecil Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Muller, Mrs. J. B. Nolan, E. C. Owen, Mrs. William Phipps, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Fearse, E. H. Pound, Lord Salvesen, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, A. M. Tree, W. H. Walt, Miss Maud White, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. White, A. D. F. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson.

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE, (Bremen.)—C. H. Baldwin, H. R. Benedict, Dr. and Mrs. J. Spencer Brown, Mrs. Brinton Coxe, Mrs. Julia Culp, Charles Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Capt. Jacob Holst, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lowe, Miss J. Malcolm, Mrs. E. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. B. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Park, Miss Emma M. Parmenter, Miss M. A. Robertson, Rev. Frances Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sacks, Mrs. Bertha Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Mellen P. Stile, W. A. Sheeter, Loomis Taylor, Mrs. H. Thorpe, Miss Lillie Sutter, Miss Pavlova, Louis Tyneberg, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Rev. Joseph Scully, C. H. Guy, Miss Annie Gunn.

ROTTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Jr., Mrs. A. C. Ayer, Miss Constance D. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Birdseye, Mrs. H. Blaphan, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bowie, Miss K. Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brown, Mrs. Alexes Carrel, J. W. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clarke, William Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Julian de Cordova, Dr. Henry D. Dakin, C. S. Dunning, H. S. Van Duzer, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Ely, R. Flint, Prof. and Mrs. A. T. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hahn, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. P. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Ibbotson, Mrs. G. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kitching, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Loveland, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Mackenzie, Mrs. J. C. Miner, Dr. and Mrs. B. Newton, Mrs. D. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pinkham, Mrs. W. Pratt, Miss M. E. Phelps, Miss L. B. Slevin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Talley, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Trowbridge, Miss Margaret M. Tuttle, Mrs. Reginald C. V. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, Miss A. M. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. C. E. Wilmott, Prof. T. S. Woolsey, and Mrs. M. B. Ziegler.

SAXONIA (Naples)—Mrs. T. Barnes, Mrs. G. F. Bassett, Mrs. A. R. Burr, Miss D. Burr, Mrs. C. A. Cannon, Mrs. F. H. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Gaynor, G. A. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Holman, Edgar Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mills, Miss H. M. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mrs. E. C. Sturgess, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Waterman, Mrs. M. P. White, Mrs. C. Young, and Miss E. Young.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were: PRINCE FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baldwin, C. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Champion, Harry Cort, Mr. and Mrs. Dewes, H. M. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Loose, C. S. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, David White, W. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. James Keely, A. J. Major, Mrs. C. B. Morgan, Miss Myra and Miss Ruth Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pelton, and F. P. Wheeler.

LALLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. F. R. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. E. D. Crawford, Miss M. B. Dixon, Mrs. E. H. Doe, Dr. and Mrs. James P. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Darwin C. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Murray, A. T. Nation, Mrs. J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Warner, and Miss Florence Pickard.

CLEVELAND (Genoa)—Major David Banks, Miss B. B. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bennett, Dr. C. Charles Beach, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bidwell, P. O. Butler, F. H. Case, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chipman, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emery, H. S. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Alden M. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Penn Mather, W. D. Newman, Mrs. J. O'Gray Murray, C. F. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cushing Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wellington, and Miss L. B. Warner.

WOODS TO MODIFY FIXED-POST SYSTEM

Policemen in Upper Tenderloin and Upper East Side to Have Short Patrols.

STUDY OF CITY'S NEEDS

Commissioner Confers with Surgeons' Board—Building Changes in Police Stations Likely.

Police Commissioner Woods has let it be known that he will shortly begin to put into effect some of his own ideas about policing a big city. His first maxim, according to a plan announced yesterday, is that each section of the city will be treated according to its peculiar needs. The unit will be the section and not the borough.

The first pet scheme of his predecessor, Rhinelander Waldo, to receive modification is the fixed post system. Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he would try some "experiments" bearing on this system of night watch. He will try them in the Upper Tenderloin and on the upper east side, between Forty-second and Eighty-second Streets. The new orders will apply to the West Forty-seventh and East Fifty-first Street Stations.

Instead of having a man on any fixed corner in the Upper Tenderloin, it is planned to give him a block within which to patrol. In that block he must try all the doors, and must look around the corners as well. Thus crooks will not be able to work behind his back, as has often been the case under the fixed post plan in many sections of the city. These "block posts" will be separated just as the fixed posts are now separated, and in between the posts men will be put on patrol as usual.

On the upper east side, according to Commissioner Woods's plan, men will be put on post near the signal boxes. This plan also means the abolition of the fixed post within that district. Men assigned to the signal boxes may walk around, but must always keep within sight of the signal boxes. Since most of the signal boxes are on the side streets, this plan, it is believed, will mean better protection for the side streets.

Commissioner Woods said that the two new plans had been suggested by Chief Inspector Schmittberger. He had talked with a number of inspectors, Captains, and civilians, too, he said, intent upon finding out just what would be best for the various sections of the city.

The Commissioner does not want to create the impression by these changes that he is going to oust the Waldo system of patrol altogether. He is simply experimenting with the system. He believes some parts of the city are overpatrolled and that some have insufficient protection.

"The fixed-post system is a fine system," he said yesterday. "I wish that we could have it everywhere, even in Staten Island. But it takes a great number of men, and since we haven't enough men to go around we must do the best we can under the conditions. The changes in the West Forty-seventh and East Fifty-first Street Stations will not throw any one out of a job and will not cause any shake-ups. This is just a quiet procedure to ascertain what is best for the various districts of the city."

Commissioner Woods had a long conference with the Board of Police Surgeons, and as a consequence it is expected that some building changes in police stations will result. He ordered that a report on the physical condition of every station house be forwarded to him. It was brought out in the Curran police investigation that many of the stations were infested with rodents. As regards the police surgeons the Curran committee recommended that every surgeon be compelled to live within the district to which he was assigned. Some of the surgeons, it was shown, had to come twenty-five miles on calls from members of the force. The surgeons, it was found, preferred to live where they could make the most money on private practice. When Commissioner Woods was asked whether the Curran committee's recommendation would be carried out he said that that recommendation, among others, was under consideration.

SAMUEL R. CROCKETT DEAD.

Author of "The Stickit Minister" Was a Prolific Novelist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Word was received here to-day from Edinburgh of the death of Samuel Rutherford Crockett, the novelist. For a long time he had been in precarious health and had lived abroad.

In the fifty-three years of his life fifty-three works appeared from Mr. Crockett's pen. All but the first, "Dulce Cor," a collection of poems, were novels. "Dulce Cor" appeared in 1886, when its author was 26 years old.

Mr. Crockett was born in Duchrae, Galloway, and was educated at Edinburgh, at Heidelberg, and at New College. His novels have done much to make the Galloway district famous. From his Covenanting descent he got the idea that he must be a clergyman. For several years he was a minister of Penicuik, and then, as the struggle to make both ends meet grew harder, he learned that he could use his pen, and turned his attention to journalism, which brought him an occasional guinea. In 1893 "The Stickit Minister" appeared and the editor told Crockett never to send anything but that kind of writing.

Thereafter he turned his attention to novels. In 1894 no less than four appeared, and they continued in rapid succession up to 1913, when "Sandy's Love Affair" was published. Other works are "Lochinvar," "The Red Axe," "The Black Douglas," "The Stickit Minister's Wooing," "An Adventurer in Spain," "Maid Margaret," "Kid M'Ghie," "Rose of the Wilderness," "Princess Penniless," and "Love in Pernickety Town."

Harry Phillips Mawson.

Harry Phillips Mawson, a playwright, and an officer of the American Dramatists Society, died yesterday in his home at 607 West 136th Street after a long illness. He was 60 years old. Mr. Mawson's best-known play was "A Fair Rebel." He was in the publishing business in this city. His wife and daughter survive him.

Safety Medal for Gen. Gorgas.

Surgeon Gen. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., is to be the recipient of a gold medal from the American Museum of Safety for his achievement in cleaning up the Panama Canal Zone and freeing the country of the frightful fever and pestilence which had previously made engineering work almost impossible. The medal was donated to the Museum of Safety by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, and will be presented to Gen. Gorgas on the evening of April 28, at the museum, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Prof. Frederick R Hutton of the engineering faculty of Columbia University and Vice President of the Museum of Safety, will make the presentation.

City Brevity.

A "Spring Festival" for the benefit of the League for Political Education will be held at the Seventy-first Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, from 1 o'clock to 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7:30 o'clock to 11:30 o'clock in the evening. A feature of the festival will be a group of women who have been working for the last few weeks on paper flowers.

Mayor Mitchel will speak at the Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, on Sunday, the seventh anniversary of that institution. Addresses will also be delivered by Dr. H. M. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, and Rabbi Henry Berkowitz, Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Association.

FIRST FOLIOS IN LIBRARY.

Early Shakespeare Editions on Exhibition This Week.

In the main exhibition room of the New York Public Library may be seen the first copy of the rare first folio edition of Shakespeare's works ever brought to this country. It forms a part of an interesting exhibition of the early imprints of Shakespeare's works which has just been opened to public view in connection with the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth.

The first Shakespeare folio was printed in London in 1623, and the record price for a perfect copy is $18,000. The Public Library possesses four copies of the first folio, five of the second folio, issued in 1632, three of the third folio, 1663 and 1664, and two of the fourth folio, published in 1685. They are all rare and are eagerly sought for whenever they appear in the auction room, but the first folio, in view of the fact that it represented the first effort to collect the works of Shakespeare into a large volume, is in the greatest demand.

Of the four copies of the first folio on exhibition the first to be brought to America was obtained in 1849 by Joseph G. Coggswell for the Astor Library. The title has been remargined and the verses by Ben Jonson opposite the Droeshout portrait have been replaced from the second folio. Of the other three folios two were bought by James Lenox about 1855 and the other was obtained from the Samuel J. Tilden Library. One of the Lenox folios has become celebrated as bearing the date 1622 on the title page. It puzzled Shakespearian scholars for some time as no copy was known to have been issued prior to 1623. The margin has been cut close to the date line, eliminating the lower part of the figure "3," and a practical book man a few years ago showed how easy it was to make a "2" from what had been left of the "3," and so the bibliographic mystery was solved. The folio was formerly the John Litchfield copy, then it was owned by James Baker of England, and was bought by Mr. Lenox's agent at the sale of the Baker Library in 1855 for $815.

The five second folios are interesting because they all show slight variations in the title page, the changes being the substitution of different publishers for whom they were printed. Of the third folio, which is more valuable than the second folio, two bear the date 1663 and one that of 1664.

Besides these old folios more than thirty-five copies of the scarce little quartos are shown. Each quarto contained but one play, and as most of them were printed before the folios they are now very rare. Among them may be seen the first edition of "King Lear," 1608. The first issue of "Othello," 1622, and the first edition of "Taming of the Shrew."

$780 FOR RARE CAXTON.

Bought by George D. Smith for H. E. Huntington's Library.

An important volume, representing the earliest work of William Caxton while employed in a printer's office at Cologne, previous to his setting up in business for himself in England, was the chief item at the sale by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday of the late James E. Pulsford of South Orange, N. J. It was bought by George D. Smith for $780.

The work is Bartholomew de Glanville's "De proprietatibus rerum," a folio in contemporary binding of oaken boards. It bears no date, but was printed by Caxton and the "Printer or Printers of 'Augustinus de Fide' and of 'Flores S. Augustini'" about the year 1471. It consists of 248 unnumbered leaves, Gothic character, double columns, fifty-five lines to the column. It is rubricated throughout.

It was at Cologne that Caxton learned the art of printing. It is the first rare edition of this celebrated work, a sort of encyclopedia, which was Englished in 1398 by John de Trevisa. No copy is in the Morgan, Huth, and Duke of Devonshire libraries, and no copy had been offered for sale before in thirty years. It is said that Mr. Smith acted for Henry E. Huntington, who wished to add this Caxton to the other books of that printer in the famous collection of the Duke of Devonshire recently obtained by him.

E. H. Wendell paid $75 for the beautiful Stockdale edition of "The Fables of Aesop," London, 1793. Dr. Joseph Martini gave $100 for the first dated edition in any language of Strabo's "De Situ Orbis," folio, old vellum, Venice, 1472.

H. V. Jones obtained for $80 a first edition of "The Twoo Bookes of Francis Bacon," small octavo, London, 1605, in binding by Riviere. Virgil's "Opera," Paris, 1726, a beautiful specimen of Roger Payne's binding, went to E. J. Fauley for $70. Dr. Martini bought for $260 a genuine copy of the famous and rare Florence 1527 edition of Boccaccio's "Il Decamerone." H. Johnston paid $100 for a first edition of Richard Braithwait's "Art Asleepe Husband?" London, 1640. C. E. Mulford obtained for $86 the Louvain 1483 edition of Cicero's "De Officiis." Mr. Jones gave $100 for "Coryat's Crambe or, His Colwort Twise Sodden," first edition, London, 1611, the rarest of Thomas Coryat's productions.

The total for the session was $3,914. The sale will be continued to-day.

DYNAMITE JOKER AT LARGE.

After Causing Panic, He Blows Up Stove in a Patchogue Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 20.—When Joseph Morris, a blaster, walked into Bienhauer's Hotel this afternoon and bit off a big chew from a stick of dynamite he had extracted from his pocket, he caused some excitement, but when he cut the stick intwo and tossed it upon the fire in a big stove there was a panic.

In an instant every exit was jammed with men. Some even sprang out of the windows to the ground, five feet below. The dynamite instead of exploding simply burned. Morris cut up a second stick, and after it had merely burned up, playfully tossed a handful of fulminating exploder packages into the stove.

There was a frightful explosion that wrecked the stove, hurling blazing coals all over the floor. When Bienhauer, assisted by friends, had extinguished the fire and the smoke had cleared away, Morris had disappeared. He had gone to Medford where he was engged in blasting stumps off Herman Schwebe's farm.

VICTIM OF RUNAWAY DIES.

Mrs. John A. Henry Was Thrown from Carriage in Collision.

As a result of injuries she received in a runaway accident on Saturday, Mrs. Lydia J. Henry died yesterday at her home, 280 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. With her husband, John A. Henry, Mrs. Henry was thrown from a carriage. A stone-crushing machine in operation frightened the horse and it bolted and the carriage collided with a taxicab. Mrs. Henry sustained internal injuries, and her husband had his left arm broken. He is in the wholesale fruit business in Manhattan.

Mrs. Henry was 45 years old and was born in Brooklyn. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son.

For Interboro Elocution Contest.

In the auditorium of Evening Recreation Centre 63, Fourth Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue, last night the preliminary elocution contest was held to pick speakers who will represent Manhattan in the Interborough contest. The speakers chosen were I. Steinhauser, Evening Recreation Centre 183, who recited "My Lady's Leap," and J. Schwartz rendering Poe's "Raven." The judges were Dr. Stitt, City Superintendent of Evening Recreation Centres; E. Gibney, Principal of Evening Recreation Centre 63; J. Boedin, Miss Harper, and Miss Droman. The Interborough Contest will be held on April 23, when the Louis Haupt Elocution Trophy will be contested for.

From Fixed Post to Fight Fires.

Because life on fixed post was too monotonous Policeman John W. Hafthoff of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, resigned yesterday from the Police Department. When he turned in his shield he announced that he had a place in the Fire Department, and he thought life would be more interesting there.

OFFERS EVIDENCE AGAINST HALLERAN

Husband's Friend, in Crowded Courtroom, Supports the Wife's Charges.

CONNOLLY TO TAKE STAND

Borough President Will Demand the Right to Deny Allegations Made Against Him.

A crowded courtroom listened to the testimony given yesterday before Justice Kelby in the Queens County Supreme Court in Long Island City in the action of Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran, who is suing her husband, Aloysius G. Halleran, a brother of Tax Commissioner John J. Halleran of Queens, for an absolute divorce. The principals in the case are well known throughout the Borough of Queens. Mrs. Halleran is a sister of Mrs. Helen Connolly, wife of President Maurice E. Connolly, and last Fall the domestic difficulties of the Hallerans reached a climax when Mrs. Halleran first sued her husband for separation and then for absolute divorce, and he retaliated by charging that President Connolly had broken up his home, and instituted a suit for $50,000 damages against President Connolly for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Halleran's affections. A week ago Halleran, moreover, brought a counter-suit against his wife, in which he charged her with misconduct with President Connolly.

Mrs. Halleran was accompanied to court yesterday by her sister, Mrs. Connolly, and other members of her family. President Connolly also was present. William Rasquin, Jr., appeared for Mrs. Halleran, and Stephen Baldwin announced that he appeared in behalf of President Connolly, who was named as co-respondent by Halleran in his counter-suit. Mr. Baldwin said he would admit that the most cordial relations existed between the families of the two sisters. Halleran was represented by Michael Schaff and Robert Price Bell.

Mrs. Halleran, wearing a suit of gray cioth and a small black straw hat, was the first witness. She said she was married on July 3, 1906, in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in Flushing, and that she left her husband on March 1, 1913, and now was living with her father, James Connell, at 15 Jagger Avenue, Flushing.

Sigmund Fox of 723 Union Avenue, the Bronx, a builder, testified that he became acquainted with Aloysius G. Halleran, who kept a hardware store in Flushing at the time when Fox was engaged in building a hotel for Willis Booker in Grove Street, Flushing, which later was known as Booker's dance hall. Fox testified that while he was waiting in the Flushing Hotel a number of times to transact business with Halleran he saw him with a number of different women. He identified a Mrs. Callahan, who was among the spectators in the courtroom and was directed to stand up, as one of the women.

Samuel Brackner, who at first refused to give his address, but when directed by the court said that he lived at 1,025 Boston Road, the Bronx, testified that he formerly was in the sheet metal business and his store adjoined Halleran's hardware store in Flushing. He testified that he and Halleran went to the Haymarket in Manhattan in March, 1911, and met two women, with whom they went to the Princess Hotel, where they registered.

He then told about a young woman who was known as a demonstrator for an alcohol cooking stove and the adventures of the three in a Flushing hotel.

Brackner also testified about an incident in which he asserted Halleran and a woman known as "the White Hope" figured.

The defense then opened, and testimony was introduced to show that on the night when it was alleged the woman demonstrator was at the hotel with Brackner, Halleran went home with several of the young men of the Wahnetah Boat Club who were accustomed to gather in the Flushing Hotel on Saturday evenings.

The defense to-day will seek to introduce testimony as to the relations which Halleran alleged existed between President Connolly and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Halleran. It is expected that most of this testimony will be given by Halleran himself. Mrs. Halleran will take the stand and give her explanations, and President Connolly will demand the right to go on the witness stand and deny the allegations made against him.

NEWSPAPER MEN GET WRIT.

Right to Protect Informants Goes to U. S. Supreme Court.

The right of the Federal Grand Jury to force newspaper men to reveal the sources of information which they have published will be decided by the United States Supreme Court as the result of the action taken yesterday in the case of George Burdick and William I. Curtin of The New York Tribune. They were concerned in the publication of certain information concerning the Littauer and Heitmyer smuggling cases before it was announced by the Government, and when questioned by the Federal Grand Jury took refuge behind the plea that to answer would tend to incriminate or degrade them.

When full pardons, signed by the President, against any offense against the United States which their answers might reveal had been handed to them, they still refused to reply. They were formally presented to Judge Hand last week in the Federal District Court for contempt and their case was put over until yesterday to suit the convenience of their counsel, ex-District Attorney Henry A. Wise.

Mr. Wise had prepared a traverse to the presentment, in which he set forth that it was unconstitutional for the President to issue a pardon to a man who had neither been convicted of a crime nor admitted that he had been guilty. Assistant United States District Attorney Frank I. Carstaphan moved yesterday for the commitment of Burdick and Curtin for contempt, and Judge Hand immediately signed the order fining them $500 apiece and putting them in the custody of Marshall Henkel until they had purged themselves.

Mr. Wise, however, at once put in an application for a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and Judge Hand granted this motion. The defendants, who had been sitting in court unmolested by the Marshal, were then released after putting up $100 cash bail, pending the decision on the writ.

Suffrage Workers in Fifth District.

A new temporary headquarters was opened by the Woman Suffrage Party in the Fifth Assembly District, 226 West Tenth Street, yesterday, decorated with blue and gold crepe paper, and for a week free literature will be given out in English, Yiddish, Italian and Bohemian. There will be prominent speakers every afternoon and evening, voiceless speeches going on, also, in different languages, and every one is welcome. Corp. Martha Klatschkeen of the Pilgrim Army is the Field Secretary in charge. This is a part of the work for "Victory in 1915," and every week new headquarters will be opened in different districts.

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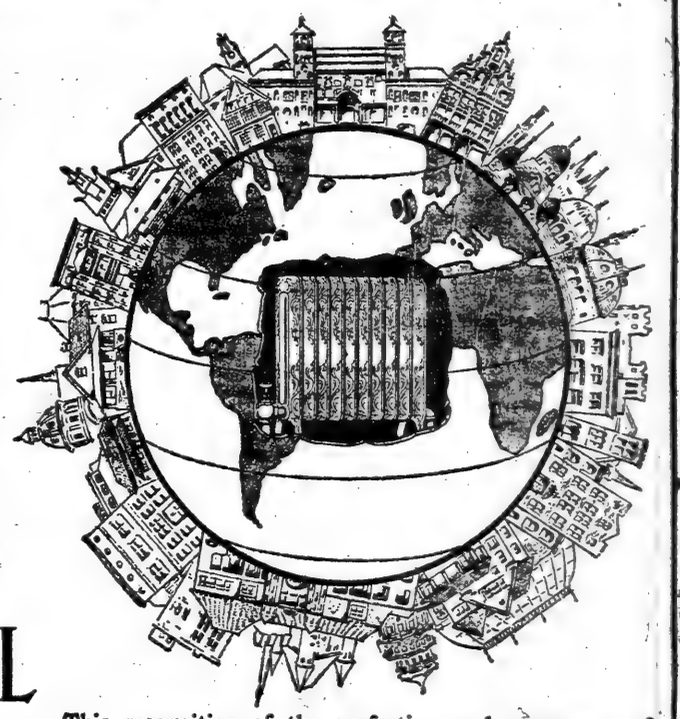

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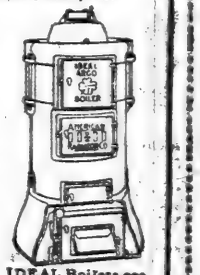

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

HUERTA'S STUBBORNNESS.

The undertaking in which we are about to use armed force in Mexico resembles war about as lashing with a switch resembles beating with a club. We shall blockade Mexico. The ships of our navy will be stationed upon both her coasts, we shall seal up her ports, her trade and communication with foreign countries will stop, we shall probably take actual possession of Vera Cruz and of some part of the line of railway running from that port to Mexico City. Our forces may be landed also at other ports. Some resistance may be offered by HUERTA'S forces, shots may be interchanged, but no engagements of serious moment are to be looked for as incidents of establishing the blockade.

The President asked of Congress yesterday authority, not to make war upon Mexico in the full sense of the word, but to apply coercive pressure to HUERTA with intent to force his compliance with our just demands. Just as when we went to war with Spain there were those who insisted that we should ignore the destruction of the Maine and that we ought to let the intolerable and bloody strife in Cuba continue to all eternity rather than interfere, so there are now those who hold that HUERTA is in the right and that he has given us no cause of offense. As to that we may trust the just mind, the sound judgment, and the peaceful temper of President WILSON. There is no man in the country less inclined to war. We know it to be impossible that he should embroil us in a war without warrant. His brief address to Congress makes the cause of his action clear. In the circumstances the show of opposition by certain Congressmen yesterday seemed puerile.

The authorities of HUERTA'S Government singled us out for slights and affronts. The Tampico incident, the Vera Cruz incident, were but single instances among many of this studied, deliberate policy of offensive behavior toward Americans. "The manifest danger of such a situation," says the President, "was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict." In the policy he has adopted the President is embarrassed by no popular clamor at home. Had he deferred action until "gross and intolerable" offense was given, his hand would have been forced far beyond his present purpose by the anger of his own people. "The present situation," he says, "need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely."

The blockade we are to establish will be a potent coercive measure of which HUERTA will at once feel the effects. No arms, no munitions of war, no material or financial aid can reach him from abroad, his customs revenues will be cut off, and he and his Government will soon be in a condition of distress not easily borne. We cannot conceal from ourselves, of course, the fact that it will be in his power to give us a good deal of trouble. There is a very great probability that he will yield and make reparation for his misconduct. Being at best a not wholly civilized person, he may persist in his refusal. We should then continue the blockade and leave him to be dealt with by the Constitutionalists, with whose rights of trade and communication we should be careful not to interfere. If HUERTA should give up the struggle and take to his heels the incident would be ended so far as we are concerned, for it is with him, not with the Mexican people, that we have this account to settle. The worst we have to fear, and it seems to be a somewhat remote contingency, is that disorders in the City of Mexico and assaults upon the Americans there may compel us to send troops to the capital. That we shall do only under the stress of imperative necessity.

The President's wise and temperate words and his scrupulously Constitutional procedure will increase the confidence reposed in him by the country. Only the Hotspurs of the Senate and House found the President's statement too calm and dispassionate for their warlike temper. We could not have a safer leader in this venture, unpleasant at best, but not to be honorably avoided. Meanwhile we hope the memory of the Spanish war and of what preceded it has not so far faded but that we may profit by that experience. We behaved like a pack of silly fools then—at least that was true of a considerable part of our people. There is not the slightest occasion for popular excitement over this Mexican affair, there is no reason why anybody should get nervous either about the stock market or about his business. It is a blessing, of course, that we are so infrequently at war that we do not know how to behave when the shadow of war lies in our path, but at the same time a little common sense now would restrain both those who clamor for war at once and those who declaim against the dreadful wickedness of this particular little broil.

A "DEEPLY POETICAL SOUL."

In view of all the other incentives to excitement in this hour, it is scarcely worth while to give way to wrath over the extraordinary exhibition of disloyalty to the Government, demagogism, and sheer impudence at Carnegie Hall on Sunday night. We may be sure that HAYWOOD and his followers will be powerless to influence the course of events in this country. It seems strange that while the newspapers which fitly represent the Haywood quality of mind have been clamoring for war, that mob leader should turn a grave national situation, out of which war might grow, into an occasion to proclaim his superiority to the Government at Washington and announce that the successful prosecution of a war would be prevented by a general labor strike. It has been truthfully said that HAYWOOD'S language on Sunday was seditious, but it is not at all likely at present that any serious notice will be taken of it at Washington.

If the situation were graver than it is, if we were actually embarking on a perilous war, the provocation for checking the rabid utterances of these fellows, who earn their living by fomenting discontent, would be greater. But, obviously, the naval expedition to the eastern coast of Mexico is made not to begin a war against the Mexican people but to teach a much-needed lesson to an insolent dictator, whose right to the Presidency of Mexico is denied by the United States Government and a very large majority of the Mexican people as well. Therefore HAYWOOD'S sedition will probably go unnoticed. The "deeply poetical soul," ascribed to him by one of his admirers, will not be disturbed by tyrannical law officers.

But the citizens of New York are getting very tired of HAYWOOD and all the I. W. W. crowd. They do not recognize in them fellow-Americans. The methods of these malcontents are entirely un-American. They are feeble imitators of the German and French anarchists and the riotous element in Spain, to which one of their heroes, FERRER, belonged. There is no excuse for their existence here. They abuse all the privileges granted to them, preach murder, disloyalty, and theft by violence, and there is no doubt that a large majority of the residents of New York, including all who work honestly for a living and have managed to lay by a few dollars to meet emergencies, would heartily favor stringent measures for their suppression. Perhaps it is just as well, however, to take them for what they are worth and not make too much of them. If there is a war, you may be sure that HAYWOOD'S followers will not oppose it, but will enlist, if the recruiting officers find them physically fit. Some of them may turn out to be good soldiers in the end.

TRADE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

Our Republican friends always were adepts in making the figures of trade support their tariff arguments. If the balance of trade were large or small it made no difference. Always and only the tariff was the explanation. Naturally that is their view of the figures for March. In that month the exports were the same as last year, and there was only one larger March in all our history. But the imports showed an increase of $25,582,541, and that was the beginning of the flood which is to overwhelm all our industries. The difficulty about this interpretation is its partial character. Our trade movement always must be checked by the movement of gold, which is the best and almost the only trustworthy check upon the invisible balance of trade. Always there is a movement of an uncertain number of hundreds of millions of values, enough completely to alter the interpretation of the merchandise movement.

As it happens, this year we imported in March an excess of $5,211,700 of gold, although we had no need of gold as gold. This country in March had a surfeit of gold, the banks being overflowing with it, and the people's pockets being stuffed with more which ought to have been in the banks. Last year it was different. Although in 1913 the excess of merchandise exports was sixfold this year's excess we exported an excess of $13,695,591 of gold, or over twice as much as this year's excess of imports. It is difficult to resist the inference that last year we owed that this year Europe owes us, although the excess of goods exports would not disclose it to those unwilling to see it.

Imports of goods when our foreign friends are our debtors are normal and encouraging, especially when taken in connection with next to the maximum volume of exports. The indication is that our foreign trade is better than our domestic, the total of both exports and imports being larger than last year, and the balance on the movement being so close that it was necessary to adjust it by gold. It is part of the argument for tariff reform that it stimulates the exports by encouraging imports. Goods pay for goods, and our export trade might not have been so large if the imports had been small enough to please those who think that obstructing sales is the way to encourage commerce. The other interpretation of tariff theory is that permission of imports is the stimulation of exports. Admittedly the interpretation of the invisible balance of trade is obscure and difficult, and certainly Democratic statistics are as obnoxious as Republican statistics. Nevertheless, so long as we import gold upon balance there is little reason to infer that the tariff is working otherwise than the voters expected when they ordered it to be lowered.

It would be interesting to know whether those who are dissatisfied with the increase of imports this year would have been pleased with a drop from $133,110,170 to $89,113,607, such as happened in March, 1908, and for which the interpretation must also be sought in the gold movement. For the nine months, including March, 1908, we had imported an excess of $116,451,497 of gold, and were too exhausted to buy goods abroad. All our energies were given to exporting anything at any price. There is no trace of such disorder in our trade at present, whatever the part played by the new tariff.

AN ENEMY AT HOME.

HUERTA cannot cause dyspepsia. The Mexican usurper does not feed the American people with poisoned foods and beverages. He does not insidiously deprive medicines of their power of healing the sick. The dangers threatened by a usurper across the frontier are as nothing compared with the perils suffered by human stomachs at home, exposed to the reckless guile of the food adulterator. Therefore the plan put forth by Chief Chemist ALSBERG at Washington, with the approval of Secretary HOUSTON, that his department and the Food Commissioners of all the States form a clearing house of information against traitors guilty of conspiring for gain to assail the well and betray the sick, is of more real interest to the American people than the sending of warships to Mexico.

The Federal food officials can exercise no policing control over the actual factories and dairies, and it is difficult for them to detect contamination of foods prepared by insanitary methods. The State officials can do this work, and by warning visits they can keep the producing agencies clean and prevent adulterations. The State and Federal food and drug authorities need not work at cross purposes. Food Commissioners and other officials representing thirty-three States have recently conferred with the Federal authorities to devise more effectual means of safeguarding the nation's stomachs. The working out of the plan is profoundly significant.

THE LAW AS SHE IS READ.

It was a foregone conclusion that the jury would disagree in the case of JOSHUA A. SWEET, M. D., charged with cruelty to animals after experimenting on them, when Judge BREGY of Philadelphia gave it this confusing and amazing instruction:

> To indicate a view on the part of these physicians that these operations upon dogs were made for scientific purposes to obtain information for the alleviation of human suffering, I charge you that the law of Pennsylvania does not allow pain and suffering, torment or torture to be inflicted upon dogs for any purpose except for the relief of the suffering of the dog itself. * * * The law says that any person who is guilty of wanton and cruel torture of an animal shall be guilty of a crime. The law does not say they shall not be guilty if they do it for a scientific purpose. Scientific purpose does not exclude cruelty.

After twenty-three hours' wrestling over this interpretation of Pennsylvania's law, the jury returned to get Judge BREGY'S definitions, one of them being that "wanton" meant "that which is done purposely." He forbade the astonished jury to consult a dictionary.

The Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which seems to prefer that human beings should suffer agonies of disease rather than that methods for their relief and cure be found by experimenting on animals, got more than it hoped in this charge of Judge BREGY to the jury. Its indictment of Dr. SWEET was not that he had violated the law by operating on animals for a scientific purpose—it was for neglect after the operations. The Judge charged the jury as though Dr. SWEET were on trial for performing operations for purposes other than that of relief of animal suffering. Now the society will go further. Its prosecuting lawyer, Mr. JOHN SCOTT, says:

> In our indictments we made a simple charge of cruelty. We did not contend that vivisection was illegal. However, Judge BREGY'S opinion has caused

indictments we shall charge that Dr. SWEET and his associates practice vivisection.

Fortunately, even Judge BREGY is under the law and has Judges above him empowered to reverse his rulings. If his view is correct, the slaughtering of animals in Pennsylvania must be a crime, for it incidentally inflicts pain for a purpose different from that of relieving the animals' suffering. Other veterinary operations on animals performed for the convenience of their masters and not to relieve disease would also be interdicted. The testimony of cruelty and neglect in the care of animals kept in the University of Pennsylvania's kennels was weak and flabby. The witnesses were hysterical, ignorant of the proper surgical treatment of wounds, and in their excited imaginations they mistook for "hypodermic punctures" the mangy sores with which a dog was afflicted. But the doctors were "guilty" of permitting pain following their operations, pain inflicted in the interest of human beings and not of dogs.

If a jury should ever be so foolish as to return a verdict of "guilty" on such a charge, the doctors may look with confidence to the higher courts to reverse it.

AN UNLAWYERLIKE VIEW.

Mr. BONAPARTE, formerly Attorney General, seems disposed to "take" the Panama Canal for the use of the coastwise marine, regardless of the limitations in the title. The right of our Government to subsidize its coastwise marine, says the former legal adviser of the United States, is the same as that of any other Government. It is in fact the same as the right of any other Government under the same disability as the United States. Neither the United States nor any other Government has the right to do what it has undertaken not to do. Besides it would be foolish to do so, if it were rightful. Subsidies are not given to the coastwise marine because it enjoys a monopoly as a substitute. Subsidies are given only to foreign-going ships where monopoly is impossible, to overcome an excess of competition, and to foster shipbuilding with an afterthought regarding war.

But even those who might agree with the former Attorney General regarding one subsidy to our coastwise monopoly could not follow him into a proposal to give it two subsidies. That would be the effect of the argument that a subsidy out of the Treasury would be permissible, and that therefore a subsidy collected from the shippers would be justified. It is necessary to meet this argument promptly upon its birth. There are others who argue like Mr. BONAPARTE. Senator NEWLANDS is one, and Representative EDMONDS has introduced a bill providing that the amount of the tolls collected from the coastwise marine shall be repaid from the Treasury. Clearly that would be a double collection, first from shippers, and next from the Treasury. That the tolls will be collected from the shippers, and will not be borne by the coastwise marine, is the uniform testimony of all the experts. Mr. STRAUS and Profs. HEUBNER and JOHNSON all said that the coastwise marine would make its tolls all that the traffic would bear. The President of the largest transisthmian carrier, Mr. DEARBORN of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, says that the tolls are the same as any other cost of doing business. They are a burden on the shippers and on the trade, and not on the carriers. The carriers' interest is in the increase of their profits, not in the stimulation of the trade which is theirs by law. The interest of the people is rather in the trade than in the carriers, for whom already enough has been done. The present example of their greed suggests the need for checking their immoderation. In the words of Mr. DEARBORN, "the law of self-preservation would give Congress the justification for admitting foreign ships to the coastwise trade. This remedy could be applied at any time and would be more drastic than regulating rates." No one would approve such a course except as a last resort. The coastwise marine would be prudent to take notice of the rising indignation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Train Robbers for Once Were Resisted.

Two bandits who attempted to rob an electric train running between Seattle and Tacoma the other night had an experience that will surprise and shock every member of their fraternity, so nearly complete was the violation of all the established rules. The men themselves went about their work in strict accord with the laws of their profession, and naturally expected the passengers to show the docility which wisdom and prudence dictate to unarmed citizens when confronted by masks and pistols properly adjusted. But these expectations were cruelly disappointed.

Preparatory to taking up the usual collection of watches and pocketbooks, the robbers, stationed one at each end of a car, ordered its occupants to gather in its centre. Most of them proceeded to obey, but a Tacoma oculist, with some vague notion, perhaps, of living up to his name, which is SCOTT, made the highly irregular move of leaping on the nearest bandit and throwing him to the floor, incidentally seizing his pistol hand and so disturbing his aim that, though he fired his revolver several times, the doctor's only wounds were in his clothing.

As soon as this fight began the other robber hastened to his comrade's assistance, only to be pounced on by one TOMLINSON, a slender Seattle youth, and one "Pug" BENNETT, a baseball player from Vancouver, and between them they so hammered the head of their victim with his own pistol that he is likely to die. Or maybe he has been

could think of nothing to do except to turn off the lights, for reasons unexplained, and the conductor—well, he has since praised highly the courage of the militant three, and that shows at least an appreciative and generous nature. The moaning adventurers, tied hand and foot, were turned over to the police at the first station.

One incident of the episode is still to tell, however, and it raises the old question whether or not it pays to be heroic in such circumstances. The passengers who did the fighting, for a wonder, escaped unharmed, but one of the wild shots fired hit another man, who had taken no part in the encounter, and inflicted a probably fatal wound. This in a way justifies the advice as to non-resistance commonly given, and yet what did happen thrills the blood and is calculated to have a discouraging effect on the train-robbing industry.

Sardinia and Its Witchcraft.

One of yesterday's cable dispatches made the interesting announcement that six women are on trial in Sardinia, not exactly as witches, but because of many crimes of extortion which they have been able to commit because belief in witchcraft and its terrible powers is still widely prevalent among all classes of the island's inhabitants.

The existence of such credulity is less surprising in Sardinia than it would be almost anywhere else for the reason that this is a most sequestered part of Europe and its scanty population live among their mountains in a state of isolation with hardly a parallel in the supposedly civilized parts of the world. Practically no tourists go there, and though there has been some emigration in recent years, the expatriated Sardinian seems nowhere to have created a recognizable "colony."

Of Sardinia it might be said with an approximation to truth that its early history is unknown and of late history it has none. Nothing of importance and little of anything happened there since the Bronze Age. Of that some remains mildly interesting to the archaeologists have been found, and ethnologists have noted that the Sardinians are the only almost pure survivors of the autochthonous Mediterranean race. The way they pronounce the few Latin words in their curious language, too, has helped the Germans to establish their theory of phonetics for the classic tongue, and experience with native brigands made Capt. FABRONI and several other Sardinians highly efficient detectives when Naples grappled with the Camorra.

It is to be hoped that we hear more about Sardinia's witches, though they seem to be a degenerate lot and so thoroughly devoted to getting money out of their credulous victims that one doubts their belief in themselves, which is, of course, essential to high-class witchcraft. It characterized the Voodooism of the West Indies to a considerable extent, and enables the practitioners of black art there to utilize suggestion with results that often make the "obi man" a real awarder of life and death—especially when he resorts, now and then, as he does, to arsenic and powdered glass to increase the power of his charms. To find witches and believers in witches, however, it is not necessary to go as far as Sardinia or the Antilles. Both linger in Pennsylvania, and occasional appeals to the courts for protection from witchcraft are made there by ingenuous rustics.

Might Well Abolish the Cut-out.

One of our correspondents complains, and with reason, that the local law which forbids the running of automobiles with the muffler cut-out is neither observed nor enforced here as it should be. The police seem to think the suppression of this nuisance is too much trouble for them to take, and too many of the motor folk, professional and amateur, evidently enjoy making as much noise as they can.

The only obvious remedy is to compel the removal of the muffler cut-out from all automobiles used in the city. This could be done, if necessary, and though it would be something of a hardship to careful and considerate chauffeurs, they could bear it for the sake of the general good.

The increase of power gained by cutting out the muffler is so slight that only in the rarest instances, if ever, does it count appreciably for safety, or even for convenience, and the machines, of which there are several kinds, that have no cut-out at all have no easily measurable advantage over the others.

The chief uses of the cut-out are as an impudent warning to the pedestrian and to create the impression of having a high-powered and fast car—a racer. Neither of these ends is legitimate, and the sooner the new Police Commissioner gives his men a lecture on this subject the better for the nerves and tempers of all people sensitive to ugly noises.

THE SUNDAY THEATRE LAW

Permits Vaudeville Shows and Burlesque, but Not Grand Opera.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are inconsistencies in the New York Sunday theatre law which not only are absurd, in this writer's opinion, but show a favoritism toward certain forms of entertainment that are, in appearance, unconstitutional.

I have heard so many express wonderment on this point, and a desire for enlightenment, that maybe your readers can tell why a performance of grand opera, in part or entirety, and classic dances at the Century Opera House, or, for that matter, why a full-length musical comedy or comic opera or dramatic performance constitute a "desecration of the Sabbath," when at the vaudeville and burlesque theatres the usual performance is given, the only change being that a sign in the foyer classifies the performance as a "concert," and the acts are made known by cards on the stage instead of by programmes.

I have been to the vaudeville theatres of New York on Sunday evenings and observed tabloid musical comedies, one-act comedies and dramas, much dancing, good and bad, both as to execution and suggestion. And I have seen at these Sunday evening performances things that were far from being in keeping with the spirit of the Sabbath which the guardians of the law are so emphatic in upholding at the regular theatres and opera houses.

H. L. LANE.

New York, April 19, 1914.

Woman's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Atlantic Monthly for April appears a very interesting article by Elizabeth Woodbridge entitled "The Unknown Quality in the Woman Problem." The relationship of the sexes is discussed in this article with clarity and reasonableness. The logic of it may be from a masculine standpoint regarded as entirely in order and free from casuistry, and there is so much of moderation and "sweetness and light" in the writer's position that the most violent anti-feministists might well pause to reconsider his position. The writer describes the handicap of women from their birth and demonstrates how the female child is surrounded with dolls and pretty trifles, while the boy is provided with tools and games of thought and skill. "Society," says Miss Woodbridge in her appeal for her sex, "is like a bird with two great wings, woman and man. It has not been able to fly very well because one of its wings has been broken. At last this wing is coming to its full strength. Will it help, then, to cripple the other wing?"

"The 'Unknown Quality,' perhaps remains somewhat unknown even at the end of Miss Woodbridge's article, but that is the point she is making. The future of children arising from the difficulties existing between the sexes is a problem which the writer attacks, but she makes only inquiry into the cause of the difficulties. [illegible]

MARY.

THE "MISFIT" FARMER

Must Study His Soil and Learn to Market His Crops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Answering Thomas M. Upp's recent letter on "Rural Factories," I wish to call attention to the generally false premises contained in his concluding paragraph.

Mr. Upp loses sight of the most important fact of all, agriculturally speaking, namely, that every farmer is a manufacturer; how good a one rests with him. The fact is gradually dawning upon the minds of the present-day farmers. The weakness of the whole structure of farming heretofore has been the non-realization of this fact. Only last year in my home State (Minnesota) was the study of "marketing the crop" added to the curriculum of our Agricultural College. Only within the last year has the study of scientific soil analysis been taken up actively by the State, by which "misfit" crops may be detected and corrected and equally "misfit" farmers may know what crops their land is best fitted for. If the "misfit" farmer has any sense, he will take a short course at least at the agricultural school and learn what manner of farming, if any, he is fitted for.

Soil analysis, by which any farmer may know what his land may best and most profitably produce, constitutes the greatest element to success in farming of to-day. Next comes the "marketing of his crop." Being myself a salesman, controlling the output of a Western manufacturer, I am in a position to know that it is one thing to produce an article and quite another to sell it, particularly if that article is not in demand. Under the head of "marketing the crop" I would count salesmanship and transportation as the two big factors governing successful marketing, when properly understood.

The real successful present-day farmer doesn't need to be idle seven months in the year. He makes it his business so to diversify his farming operations that he can keep a certain number of farm laborers busy the year around. This applies to the East as well as to the West and South.

Less land to cultivate; more intensive farming, soil analysis; knowledge of marketing conditions—embracing a keen knowledge of where the top price for the top product may be had—these are the main factors that spell success to the farmer of to-day, not howling about the great profits (?) the railroad, the middleman, or the dealer makes. In the plain words of a salesman, know what the country wants; know how to produce the goods to fill those wants; know how to sell the goods, then sell them.

A. L. BALL,
of "Minneapolis the City Beautiful."

New York, April 20, 1914.

A Lesson for Husbands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a story of great significance in to-day's TIMES. A young married woman determines to go to a dance; her husband objects to her going, and at last says that at least he must accompany her. This suggestion the wife refuses to entertain and, assisted by her mother, arrays herself in her evening gown. The husband, unable to enforce obedience by any other means, besmears the gown with ink, is promptly arrested and haled before a Magistrate. The latter, evidently to emphasize the enormity of the husband's crime, commits him without bail, as if he were a suspected murderer.

Perhaps they'll execute him—not for spoiling his wife's gown, of course, but for daring to believe that the American wife should recognize any authority other than that exercised by her own caprice, or that she should permit the proprieties or the rights of others to stand in the way of her own sweet will.

Seriously, I approve of this husband's purpose, no matter how improper may have been the means he used to enforce respect for what, on its face, would seem to be a reasonable request. If he had exercised his authority when first married very likely he would not have to use such drastic methods now. The weak-kneed, spineless husband is a thing of contempt, especially in the eyes of his wife.

A BRUTE.

New York, April 19, 1914.

The Cost of Elections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the Municipal Year Book, over $900,000 of our taxes was expended last year in handling elections in New York City alone. Will one of your readers who advocates woman suffrage kindly inform us what it will cost the citizens to double the electorate of New York City and of New York State? I am sure that before advocating this step they have been patriotic enough to have estimated the cost.

Our present electorate is rather expensive, as the high cost of living eloquently testifies. Economy and efficiency in government alone will decrease the present high trend. The burden of handling an electorate twice as large as that which we already carry would be felt all along the line, but particularly by the poor. As taxes go up to meet the added expense, so will food and rent.

MARJORIE DORMAN,
Secretary of the Wage Earners' Anti-Suffrage League.

New York, April 18, 1914.

Huerta Guilty, Not Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Huerta is not recognized by our Government how can we go to war with the Mexican people when our quarrel is a personal one, with one individual citizen only? It is a false position that we should wait breathlessly on his whim, and I am sure everybody feels it so. We ought not to fight the Mexican people, poor things, who have been the unconsidered trifles in the situation for 300 years. Of course they cannot believe in our sincerity and honesty, as they have never known anything but exploitation. But shall we go and mow them down ruthlessly, not to speak of what we shall get back, because of a misunderstanding.

ANNIE W. GOULD.

New York, April 20, 1914.

The New Stepless Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call attention through your paper to a very dangerous feature of the new cars now running on Amsterdam Avenue. In stepping off a car yesterday my dress caught in the door, and I pulled it out only just in time to prevent my being caught in the door, which closes automatically as soon as the passenger has stepped down. As the car goes on at once, should any one be caught in this way there is nothing to prevent his being dragged along by the car.

It seems that some way of preventing this must be possible.

H. DAMROSCH.

New York, April 19, 1914.

THE LOST MOTHER.

O little Knight of Hungry Heart,
My busy Lord of Play,
Thy mother treads a narrow road
That steepens day by day.
O little son, the path divides
Beneath a low-hung tree:
What if I stray and take the way
That leads not back to thee?

Though on the fields of Paradise
It opened out at last,
Oh, I should miss thy lagging feet,
Thy small hand, warm and fast!
How could I bear to smell the flowers
Or see the butterflies,
When thou, I know, wouldst love them so,
O little Hungry Eyes?

No, I should see thee making pies
Even of Lethe's sands!
The apples of Hesperides
Low-growing to my hands
Would mind me of the mortal boughs
With earth's flawed treasures hung,
Where he and I have held thee high
To reach them as they clung.

And when the golden twilight fell
Across the heavenly vales
I'd hear thy father telling thee
His well-worn sleepy tales,
Till, creeping to the quiet porch
Where Vega whitely shines,
Unseen, a lost and hungry ghost,
I'd crouch behind the vines.

And thou wouldst cry for me, I know,
Perhaps a day and night,
Until my yearning memory
Grew dim and faded quite * * *
O small arch-pleader, when I pause
Beneath that ruinous tree,
Ask God, I pray, to point the way
That leads me back to thee!

THE NAVY WINE MESS

Abolition One More Sign That Drinking Is Taboo.

The following letter is addressed to THE TIMES by a prominent army medical authority:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publication of Secretary Daniels's recent order prohibiting the use of alcoholic beverages on naval vessels or within navy yards or stations, while not unexpected, has created considerable unfavorable comment from the press and naval circles, notwithstanding the fact that practically the same indulgence has been denied the army for more than thirteen years. In comparing the naval order with that of the army, which was issued Feb. 2, 1901, a parallel of its provisions is readily seen that the land forces have nothing on the jackies, in spite of the latter's gentle kick and the remonstrance of the press. The naval order reads:

> The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel or within any navy yard or station is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order.

The army order is as follows:

> The sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in post exchange or canteen or army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited.

Since the prohibition of alcoholic beverages on military posts and premises (1901) intemperance in the army has decreased and its health and efficiency correspondingly increased, which fact, no doubt, had an important bearing on the action of the Secretary of the Navy in the publication of his famous order.

Besides, late scientific research has conclusively proved that alcohol is a dangerous narcotic; that it is quite as injurious in its effects on health and efficiency, proportionately, as opium, morphine, cocaine, or heroin, and should receive no more consideration from the authorities than the latter, when taken habitually to increase the joys of life or to deaden the edge of sorrow.

Carefully conducted laboratory experiments have proved that the mental and physical faculties of the person addicted are lowered from 10 to 40 per cent., even when alcohol is taken in moderation, and hence, in the interests of naval and military efficiency in these stirring times of international competition, every officer should be willing to abjure his seductive cocktail and glass of wine in order to increase his professional usefulness and to advance our national prestige at home and abroad.

Following a series of exhaustive experiments, both in civil and military life, we find that the use of alcohol (one or two ounces daily) interferes with judgment, decreases memory, ability to study and concentrate the mind, solve problems, weigh testimony, navigate ships, command troops, attend to the sick, perform surgical operations, in fact, a general lowering of all of the higher faculties.

Besides, repeated scientific tests have shown that drinking reduces marksmanship, signaling, marching, expertness, and endurance in athletic sports, and ability to withstand the heat of the tropics and the rigors of the cold north. The vital statistics of the army and navy will show that the casualties of the two services from disease, retirements, and dismissals among drinking officers are three times as great proportionately as among abstaining officers. Generally speaking, the mental and physical condition of the abstaining class at 62 years of age equals that of the drinking class at 50. Wilhelm, the greatest ruler of modern times, declares that in future wars "the nation which drinks the least alcohol will be the winner." These facts are on record, and can be verified.

Temperance throughout the world has advanced during the past ten years, and it is believed that at the end of the next decade drinking will be taboo in all branches of the public service—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

FAIR PLAY.

New York, April 20, 1914.

ART NOTES.

344 Paintings in Exhibition at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

The eighteenth annual international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, will open Thursday, April 30, immediately following Founder's Day exercises. The press view reception will be held the preceding evening. Three hundred and forty-four paintings are in the exhibition this year, representing America, Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Scotland, Spain, and Sweden. Paul Dougherty is to be represented by a large group of marine and landscape subjects, and among the other Americans are John W. Alexander, Cecilia Beaux, George Bellows, Frank Benson, Louis Betts, Charles Bittinger, E. L. Blumenschein, J. H. Boston, R. Sloan Bredin, Matilda Brownell, H. R. Butler, J. F. Carlson, Mary Cassatt, William Chase, Lewis Cohen, E. I. Couse, Frederick Crane, Bruce Crane, Arthur Crisp, Mary Foote, Will Howe Foote, F. C. Frieseke, Daniel Garber, Lillian Genth, P. L. H. Hale, Childe Hassan, Robert Henri, Sergeant Kendall, Jonas Lie, Gari Melchers, F. Luis Mora, Edward Redfield, W. E. Schofield, Leopold Seyffert, Eugene Speicher, J. Alden Weir, and Irving R. Wiles, in fact nearly all the more important painters whose work has been seen in New York the past season.

Among the notable foreigners will be Leo Putz, Aman-Jean, Jacques Emil Blanche, Caro-Delvaille, Charles Cottet, Sir Alfred East, Gaston La Touche, Claude Monet, William Nicholson, William Orpen, George Sauter, Franz von Struck, and Heinrich Zugel.

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The exhibition at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, of paintings, etchings, and sculpture, by William Auerbach Levy, Pauline Margulies, and Abbo Ostrowsky, has been so popular that it will be continued until Wednesday of this week, and possibly longer.

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At the Montross Galleries until April 24 is a general collection of good pictures representing many sides of American art in a variety of mediums. The habit of showing water colors and sketches in galleries adjoining those dedicated to the more ambitious oils is growing in favor and has much to recommend it. We get in this way a chance to see the vivacious water color "The Sermon," by Gari Melchers, which forms so enticing an introduction to his picture of "The Vespers," and the "Lady in Blue" and "Lady in Pink," by Mr. Dewing, shadowy echoes of his "Lady with a Lute" and "The Rose Bowl" in the larger room, earlier pictures that are good to see again. There are sketches by James Preston, and extremely interesting adventures in color by George Alfred Williams. In the outer gallery also is the delightful oil sketching by J. Alden Weir, "The Picture Book," as lovely in quality as his recent pictures of young girls, and Mr. Dewing's silver point portrait of Margaret Anglin is of a delicacy and beauty not possible with the clumsier medium of oil paint. Among these tactfully chosen minor works stand the daintiest of Mrs. Vonnoh's pastels and two, too, in a group of Henry Wolf's wood engravings. No art lover need be ashamed for never getting beyond the

ASSOCIATED PRESS WILL MEET TO-DAY

Convention at Waldorf to be Attended by Representatives of 905 Newspapers.

PRAISE JOHN NORRIS'S WORK

Directors Honor Memory of Their Late Associate—Newspaper Publishers Will Convene To-morrow.

Representatives of 905 newspapers will attend the annual meeting of The Associated Press, which will be held to-day at the Waldorf. The meeting will be followed by a luncheon. President Wilson was to have spoken at the luncheon, but early last night he notified the Luncheon Committee that he must cancel the engagement. Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel are expected to attend.

The Directors of The Associated Press held their annual meeting at 51 Chambers Street yesterday morning. Their time was largely taken up with routine matters. This resolution on the death of John Norris was also adopted:

"Resolved, That the members of this board make formal expression of the sentiment of deep sorrow with which they learned recently of the death of John Norris, who was for several years one of the Directors of The Associated Press of Illinois. He had such positive qualities of manliness, was so intelligent, so forceful, so courageous in his individuality and at the same time so uniformly honorable in his motives and so invariably fair, even to those with whom he disagreed, that his assistance as a co-worker and his advice as a counselor were always regarded as of invaluable worth.

"The members of this board recognize, also, that the same personal characteristics which made John Norris peculiarly helpful in the management of The Associated Press strengthened him in the general service he rendered for so many years in furthering the interests of the newspapers of the United States. That service will always be recalled by the publishers and owners of newspapers with grateful recollection and feelings of earnest appreciation."

The election of officers will take place this morning. At 1:30 o'clock, while the votes are being counted, the luncheon will be served. Besides a few prominent guests only members will attend.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which has to do only with the business side of newspapers, will meet in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf. The annual dinner will be held in the evening, the election of officers on Thursday, and the final sessions on Friday. The association has 905 members.

Many of the editors and publishers who are here for the meetings of The Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will attend the Graphic Arts, or National Printing and Advertising, Exposition at the Grand Central Palace. The exhibits include printing, lithographing, advertising, and publishing.

A demonstration of the blending of colors in color process printing is one of the exhibits. It is shown by Frederick Eugene Ives, with his photo-chromoscope. There are two floors of exhibits of printing presses and other automatic machinery in the graphic arts industries. A model of the Isthmus of Panama, showing the canal and working locks, is described by lectures and motion pictures.

The New York Chapter of the Order of Pica, which is described as a "fraternal, social, and business organization of men engaged in the printing supply trade," is to have a smoker to-night, at which a score of neophytes will become full-fledged "angels," as members are styled.

KENNEDY ESTATE DIVISION.

Reapportionment of $50,000 Among Trust Fund Beneficiaries.

Surrogate Fowler handed down a decision yesterday in the matter of the distribution of a part of the estate of John Stewart Kennedy, the banker, who died on Oct. 31, 1909, leaving $67,000,000, half of it to charitable institutions. Mr. Kennedy, after providing in his will for several minor bequests, divided his estate into sixty-four parts, each part valued at about $750,000. One trust fund established for the benefit of William S. Tod, his nephew, contained 500 shares of stock of the Standard Oil Company.

H. R. KUNHARDT, JR., WEDS MISS CHAPPELL

Fashionable Throng at Marriage of Dr. Chappell's Daughter—Dean Grosvenor Officiates.

IN CHURCH OF INCARNATION

Eight Bridesmaids in Pink Taffeta Frocks—Bride's Sister the Maid of Honor—The Guests.

The wedding of H. Rudolph Kunhardt, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Kunhardt, and Miss Louise R. Chappell, a daughter of Dr. Walter F. Chappell and Mrs. Chappell, drew a large and fashionable throng yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

The church was decorated with tall palms and masses of pink and white azaleas in the chancel and Southern smilax was wound about the pilars.

The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St John the Divine, assisted by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, rector of the church.

The bridal procession was led by the ushers, followed by the eight bridesmaids, who were the Misses Marie Tailer, Mary Brooks, Amy Bradish Johnson, Gertrude R. Hoyt, Mary R. Haskell, Elisabeth Kendall, Margaret R. Strong, and Margaret Trevor. They wore pink taffeta frocks, the close skirts showing a narrow diagonal panel of lavender down the back, large bustle panniers of the taffeta caught at the right side with clusters of pink sweet peas, and bodices largely of white lace with V-necks and lace elbow sleeves. Their flat straw hats were wreathed with sweet peas and tulle and had wide lavender tulle bows at the back, with a single long tulle streamer caught to the right wrist. Their hands and arms were bare, and their bouquets were pink and lavender sweet peas tied with tulle.

The bride's younger sister, Miss Constance F. Chappell, was the maid of honor. She wore a panniered lavender taffeta frock, having a trail of bluish and red roses at one side. Her lace bodice had a Medici collar of heavy lace, from which fell a Cavalier cape of lavender chiffon, held to the collar by a half-wreath of roses. The cape fell below the waist line. Her large, flat leghorn hat was banded across the top with lavender ribbon, a bow of which appeared under the flaring left brim. A cluster of roses adorned the top and her flat bouquet was made of pink rambler roses.

The little flower girl, Katherine Kunhardt, a niece of the bridegroom, wore a white frock topped by a small mushroom hat of white straw and lace-trimmed with plaited pink ribbon and tiny pink roses, and carried a basket filled with pink and white Spring flowers.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a draped robe of white satin having a very narrow, sharply pointed train. Old family lace formed the corsage and a coat effect below the waist, a trail of orange blossoms being caught at one side. The short sleeves were puffs of white tulle ruched at the bottom. A high spreading Medici collar of point lace finished the back, and from this fell the long court train.

The bridal veil was tulle with a band of point lace arranged in cap fashion over the hair, the outer edge held with orange blossoms. She wore a sapphire and diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and some old family jewels on the corsage. Her arms and hands were bare, and her bouquet was lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Mr. Kunhardt's best man was his brother, William Kunhardt, and the ushers were another brother, Kingsley Kunhardt; Jacques Bramhall, William K. Dick, Lyman N. Hine, William P. Hardenbergh, Jr., Amory L. Haskell, Robert Williams, and Ralph Hornblower.

A small reception followed at the residence of Dr. Chappell and Mrs. Chappell, 7 East Fifty-fifth Street, for relatives and near friends.

After their honeymoon journey Mr. and Mrs. Kunhardt will go to Bernardsville, N. J., for the Summer.

Among the guests at the church were Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong, Dr. William Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bates, Dr. Gorham Bacon and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haskell, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Francis Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richard, Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Field, Mr. and Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr., Dr. Henry Stearns and Mrs. Stearns, the Misses Ella Graves, Star and Nina Paris, Margaret and Susanne Warren, Marie Rodewald, Vieva Fisher, Louise Trevor, Charlotte Strong, Frances Wyeth, Cecile Tesson Thayer, Elise Francke, Priscilla Bull, Dorothy Manice, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Cordelia Hopkins, Caramal Carroll, Gwendolin Condon, Margaret Wagstaff, Margaret Overton, Adeline Townsend and Le Brun Parsons.

MISS PEARSON ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Frederick Pearson to Wed Beverley Bogert, Broker.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 2 West Fifty-seventh Street has announced the engagement of her elder daughter, Miss Josephine Southwick Pearson, daughter of the late Commander Pearson, U. S. N., to Beverley Bogert. Miss Pearson, who made her début several years ago, is a granddaughter of the late Mrs. James Cooke Ayer. She has a sister, Miss Lesley F. P. Pearson, and two brothers, E. Pennington Pearson and Frederick F. A. Pearson. Mr. Bogert is a broker. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will not take place this Spring.

Mrs. Pearson and the Misses Pearson are booked to sail for Europe in May, to remain abroad two months. On their return they will go to Anglesea, Mrs. Pearson's villa on Ochre Point at Newport, for the season.

Miss Jacob to Wed R. R. Peabody.

Mrs. William H. Jacob of New York and Watertown, Conn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Phelps Jacob, to Richard Roger Peabody, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. R. Peabody of Boston, Mass. The engagement was announced at a small dinner given by Miss Jacob's aunt, Mrs. William M. Barnum, at Windward, her home at Mamaroneck, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Jeanette McAlpin's Party.

Miss Jeanette McAlpin, whose marriage to A. Musgrave Hyde will take place to-morrow, gave a dinner and theatre party last night, followed by a supper and dancing at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin, 9 East Ninetieth Street.

The guests included, besides Mr. Hyde, the Misses Dorothy and Flora McAlpin, sisters of the bride-to-be, who are to be her only attendants; the Misses Mildred Poor, Lydia Colt Butler, Elizabeth Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland Macy, Mr. and Mrs. James McAlpin Pyle; also Thomas H. Lanman, Howell Forbes, Oliver W. Roosevelt, Reginald S. Parker, John Elliott, and George McAlpin, who will be the best man and ushers, and also Maitland Dwight, Curtis Browne, and Richard Montague.

Shakespearean Pictures on View.

An exhibition of Shakespearean pictures will be opened to-morrow by Miss Pauline Leipsiger at her residence, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, and will continue for several weeks. The collection consists of 175 pictures and prints, including reproductions of scenes of Shakespearean plays and portraits of all the actors who have taken prominent [illegible] of Shakespeare, in- [illegible]h, Barrett Eaton, Irving, Mans- [illegible]

MRS. WITHERBEE HOSTESS.

Gives Dinner Dance at Sherry's for Her Daughter Evelyn.

Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee entertained at Sherry's last night with a dinner for her daughter, Miss Evelyn S. Witherbee. The entire ballroom suite was reserved for Mrs. Witherbee's guests. The dinner was served at small tables for six and eight guests, and the decorations were red and white roses arranged in rosebush fashion, so that the effect was of dining in a formal rose garden.

The dancing began shortly after 10 o'clock in the large ballroom, two orchestras playing alternately during the evening, and a buffet supper was served after midnight. There were 150 guests for the dinner and 50 additional guests were asked for the dance and supper.

Those who accepted invitations included Mr. and Mrs. John Hone Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. J Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Buell Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Seth L. Pierpont, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters. Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. Benjaman C. Porter, the Misses Alice Van Rensselaer, Louise Witherbee, Mary Tower, Charlotte Harding, Laura Amory of Boston, Claire Bird, Sarah Butler, Angelica Brown, Marion Clark, Zerlina Clark, Lillian Cotton, Elizabeth Cutting, Jeannie Emmet, Helena Fish, Hilah French, Clara Fargo, Catherine Hamersley, Helen D. Kane, Jeannette Kissel, Charlotte Kissel, Alice Kortright, Agnes and Cornelia Landon, Gertrude Mali, Edith Mortimer, Louise Monroe, Elsie Nicoll, Josephine and Lesley Pearson, Alice Pellew, Beatrice Pratt, Mildred and Helen Rives, Pauline Riggs, Pauline Robinson, Emily Sloane, Maude Shepherd, Margaret and Katherine Steward, Lisa Suydam, Urling Sibley, Margaret and Louise Trevor.

Also Lord Acheson, S. L. M. Barlow, H. C. Beste, Beverley Bogert, Hugh Cotton, John Crosby, E. J. Curley, 2d; H. F. du Pont, Charles de Rham, Jr., H. C. Emmet, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Seth B. French, A. E. Gallatin, W. Lee Gwynne, George Gilder, L. G. Hamersley, Emmet Harris, Samuel N. Hinckley, Albert Hoffman, G. B. Hoffman, Harold Imbrie, Wistar Kendall, Marshall Kernochan, Henry Leverich, Baron Kurt von Lersner, and Baron Horst von Lersner, Howard and Franklin Plummer, H. Gallatin Pell, Moses Taylor Pyne, S. D. Ripley, Francis and Maurice Roche, William Rhinelander Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, Dr. Albert Stillman, 2d; J. R. Suydam, Walbridge Taft, W. R. Stewart, Jr., G. H. Warren, Jr.; Beekman Winthrop, Thornton Wilson, E. Pennington Pearson, C. H. Marshall, and Charles Duncan Miller.

LUNCHEON TO PREMIER BORDEN

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wilson Hosts at Sherry's—The Guests.

The Premier of Canada, the Hon. Robert Laird Borden, and Mrs. Borden arrived here yesterday on their way to Ottawa from the Virginia Hot Springs.

A luncheon was given in their honor at Sherry's by Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wilson.

Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, ex-Judge and Mrs. Alton B. Parker, the British Consul General, Sir Courtenay Bennett and Lady Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Harman B. Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mrs. Porter C. Shannon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Austin Morrison, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Burleigh, Bishop and Mrs. David H. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Darrell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. John Porter Shannon, Dr. and Mrs. Arkell, R. Mitchael, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Sweeney, and Mrs. Hunter Eckert.

MME. FREMSTAD PETITION?

Rumor That Metropolitan Management Is to be Asked to Retain Her.

The rumor was brought to the Metropolitan Opera House last night that a petition asking the management to retain the services of Mme. Fremstad next season was being circulated for signatures, the inference being that it was a movement going on among the subscribers. No one at the Opera House could be found who would admit knowing anything about the rumored petition or the identity of those who were circulating it. Mme. Fremstad's secretary said last night that she was sure the singer knew nothing about it.

The opera last night was "La Boheme," which inaugurated the last week of the season. Geraldine Farrar sang Mimi and Bella Alten was Musetta, the others in the cast being Messrs. Martin, Amato, Pini-Corsi, Ananian, Audisio, de Segurola, and Reschiglian. Mr. Polacco conducted.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen of Tuexedo are at the Waldorf-Astoria for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hofstra and Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff are among those sailing to-day for England on the Lusitania.

Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the President, who has been in town for several days completing her shopping for her trousseau, left yesterday for Washington, where she is to appear to-day as one of the attendants at the wedding of Miss Maitland Marshall and Paymaster Knapp. Miss Wilson was accompanied by Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. David F. Houston. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, her fiancé, was also here. Their wedding on May 7 is to be very quiet.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker of 8 East Seventy-fifth Street left yesterday for the White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Carden are sailing Saturday on the Berlin for Europe, and will return in July, when they will open their country house at Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. George Forrest Butterworth will give a luncheon of thirty-six covers on Friday, April 24, for Miss Isabel Imlay Baird, whose engagement to G. Forrest Butterworth, Jr., has just been announced.

Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, who returned from Bermuda two weeks ago, is sailing this morning on the Rotterdam to spend the Summer abroad. She will first go to Paris and London, and then to Carlsbad.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Laird Hastings and Francis E. Storer will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a small reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Read, 28 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The Italian Consul General and Mme. Fara-Forni will entertain this evening at the Colony Club with a domino dance.

Miss Christine Sawyer Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller Taylor of New Rochelle, and Noah Mc-Dowell, Jr., of Pelham Manor are to be married to-day in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Major Clarence W. Smith and Mrs. Smith are occupying their new place, The Outpost, on Dartmouth Road, at Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Mrs. Roger Watts will give a lecture and Greek dance at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Booth Theatre. Tea will be served at 4:30 in the lounge, where Mrs. Watts will receive.

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society is to be held on April 29 at the home of its President, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third Street.

Squadron A is to give a military ball at the Hotel Biltmore to-morrow night. On Saturday a bal masque is to be given at the hotel by a group of society women.

HARVARD BOYS SHINE IN A COMIC OPERA

Hasty Pudding Club Appears in "The Legend of Loravia," by Three of 1914 Class.

ATHLETES IN THE CAST

V. Freedley, Composer, Acts American Heroine in Story of Mythical Kingdom—Many Catchy Numbers.

THE LEGEND OF LORAVIA, a musical comedy in two acts. Produced by the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard at the Carnegie Lyceum.

Prince Louis of Loravia	J. K. Hodges, '14
Prince Ferdinand, his twin brother	J. K. Hodges, '14
Bobby Bailey	J. R. O. Perkins, '14
Antonio Spinorelli	C. R. Codman, '15
Hale	H. R. Amory, '14
Headwaiter	F. H. Storms, '14
A waiter	W. H. Claflin, '15
Silas Summersquash	G. W. F. Prescott, '15
Lord Babblebrook	W. H. Trumbull, '15
Landlord	W. H. Trumbull, '15
Chief of Loravian Police	F. H. Storms, '14
Captain of Prince Louis's Army	F. H. Storms, '14
Isabelle Rankin	V. Freedley, '14
Sophia Rankin	G. W. F. Prescott, '15
Amorita Carramba	A. H. Sturgis, '14
Gladys Meek	D. C. Cottrell, '15
The Princess Citrona	H. M. Atkinson, '15

The Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard, the oldest of the college dramatic organizations, made its annual appearance last night at Carnegie Lyceum in "The Legend of Loravia," a comic opera composed by V. Freedley of the class of 1914, with the book and lyrics by J. K. Hodges and E. Streeter of the same class.

There were many catchy musical numbers in the two acts, some of them being, "When the Girl I Left Behind Me Meets the Man from Home, Sweet Home," "Here's to the Girl," "I'm So Tired of You, Mr. Moon," and "I Could Dance with You."

"The Legend of Loravia" tells the story of a mythical kingdom in Southern Europe, where they are two Princes, twin brothers. One, Prince Louis, is nearly half-witted as the result of much dissipation. The other, Prince Ferdinand, is a dashing officer in the cavalry. An American girl is the heroine, and, of course, in the end she is won by Prince Ferdinand. The first act takes place in Paris and the second is in a tavern just outside the capital city of Loravia.

J. K. Hodges, who helped to write the book and lyrics of the play, appeared in the dual role of the two Princes, and was called upon to make some quick changes in costume in order to keep up the illusion. The rich young American girl was played by V. Freedly, who played football with the Harvard eleven last season. There were several other college athletes in the cast, including M. J. Logan, th Harvard quarterback; W. H. Trumbull, centre; F. J. Bradley, Jr., one of the halfbacks of the eleven, and W. G. Clark, who has just been elected captain of next season's hockey team.

"The Legend of Loravia" will be played again to-night and to-morrow night, and will then move to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the patronesses of the performance, many of whom were occupants of boxes, were:

Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. George Blagden, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.; Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. George Crawford Clark, Jr.; Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock, Mrs. Austen G. Fox, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Jerome D. Greene, Mrs. Amory G. Hodges, Mrs. Francis C. Huntington, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr.; Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mrs. David Ives Mackie, Mrs. Edwin G. Merrill, Mrs. Robert Shaw Minturn, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr.; Mrs. Peter B. Olney, Mrs. Norton Perkins, Mrs. John W. Prentiss, Mrs. Franklin Remington, Mrs. Albert Stickney, Mrs. C. Chauncey Stillman, Mrs. Francis M. Weid, and Mrs. Edmund Wetmore.

CHEER COLUMBIA ACTORS.

"The Merry Lunatics" Pleases the First-Night Audience.

Columbia student actors appeared behind the footlights of the stage of the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night in their Varsity show, "The Merry Lunatics." Months of hard work had their effect, and the production surpassed any that the Morningside Heights students have given in several seasons. The situations afforded the students plenty of opportunity for causing laughter, and the songs made u hit.

The audience overlooked the few slight slips which necessarily attended the first night performance, and enthusiastically encored "Valerie" in the rôle of the leading woman. For a first night audience the attendance was exceptionally large, and encores will be given throughout the week.

Louis J. Ehret of the class of '08, who wrote the score of "The Conspirators," composed the music for "The Merry Lunatics." Among the best of the lyrics are "Valerie," "In Hindustan," "Off to Lunatic Row," "Big Brown Eyes," "Taggy Rag," "Little Cupid," and "Everybody's Crazy 'Bout Me." The words were written by William P. S. Earle of the class of '04.

After the first minutes of the opening chorus the students forgot their trepidation, and laughter came from the girls in the audience as they watched their athletic brothers dancing and flaunting their ballet skirts.

The dancing was the feature of the show. Dick, played by G. Bulwinkell, a freshman, and Valerie, the pretty ward, who captivates the college students at quiet Hohokus Town, induced hearty applause with their dance in conjunction with Dick's song, "Valerie." The two principals were recalled several times.

Another big hit was the dancing of H. Axelrod, '15, as Sambo, the porter, and G. C. Rohrs, '14, as Lena, Abigail's maid. Rohrs is the substitute centre of the basketball team, but he made a very captivating maid, nevertheless. "The Taggy Rag," rendered by the full chorus and cast, was another effective dance.

The story of the play centres around Hohokus, L. I., and the State Insane Asylum. Dr Fixem, the superintendent, has a ward. He wishes to have her marry Lord Algernon Percy Wantrox. Dick opposes his plan and manages to be locked in the asylum. By this ruse Dick manages to meet Valerie, the ward, turns the tables on Dr. Fixem, and with Dr. Fixem locked firmly in a cell forces him to terms, and carries off Valerie from under the nose of Lord Wantrox.

Kenneth Webb of the class of '06 coached the entire chorus and cast.

Sale of Butterfield Furnishings.

A large India rug, 16 feet by 10, brought one of the high prices at the sale under the auspices of the American Art Galleries of the contents of the residence of the widow of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, 616 Fifth Avenue, going to Starbuck & Hunt for $95. A Louis XVI. drawing-room suite went to H. Fisher for $195; N. T. Leventritt paid $85 for an Empire wall clock with a carved and gilded case, by John Nyberg of Stockholm; a Steinway Baby Grand piano went to the Broadway Art Galleries for $100, and Probasco paid $112 for a set of oak dining room chairs. The sale will be concluded at the residence in two sales at 1 and 8 P. M. to-morrow.

AN ISLAND CAMP in the Adirondacks (Upper Saranac Lake)

In perfect condition. Fully furnished. Will be sold complete, ready to occupy.

Wm. A. White & Sons 62 Cedar Street

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 18, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.50 cents; imported beef, 13.5 cents; frozen beef, 12 cents.

FRANK KEENAN AT PALACE.

He Appears in "Vindication," a One-Act Play by Willard Mack.

The place of honor in the bill at the Palace Theatre this week is reserved for Frank Keenan, who is using a one-act play by Willard Mack called "Vindication." This brief piece, which was tried in the late Spring last year at the Fifth Avenue, reaches out for some of the most accessible heart-strings and tugs at them with such vigor and directness that the reception yesterday afternoon was one of unusual enthusiasm.

The play is just the scene between a Confederate veteran whose son, Robert Lee Wainwright, is about to be hanged for murder and the Governor who holds in his hands the power of reprieve and pardon. They had fought together at Antietam. Mr. Keenan plays delightfully the old Confederate, who, after half a century, will grudgingly admit that the South was "licked," but never that he himself was. When the curtain falls, the new trial has been ordered on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and the two veterans are standing together at the window listening to the martial blasts from the band outside.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

Two newcomers to vaudeville are on the bill at Hammerstein's this week. One of them is Aida V. Sullivan, daughter of the late "Big Tim" Sullivan. She appears in songs. Yesterday she got a rousing reception from a very friendly audience. The other is Charlotte Davies, said to be the original of the picture "Innocence," which is freely displayed as a rival to "September Morn" in shop windows. Miss Davies, who is far from having a slim figure, appears in poses in tights. She was greeted with considerable laughter yesterday afternoon, the titles to some of her poses proving specially mirth provoking to the audience. Others on the bill are Clara Morton of the Four Mortons, Harry Fox and Yansci Dolly, Roberta Menges-Corwin-Hill-Tearle in society dances, A. Baldwin Sloan and Grace Field, Minnie Dupree and company in "The man in Front," a playlet by Alfred Sutro; Catherine Hayes and Sabel Johnson, Mlle. Fatima, the Turkish dancer; Loney Haskell, Charles Falke Semon, Fred Duprez, the Four Sorrus Sisters, Frank Coombs, Brooks and Bowers, McNamee, Bissel and Evelyn, and the Parisian Four.

At the Palace Theatre are Jose Collins, assisted by Robert Evett; Frank Keenan in "Vindication," "Cavalleria Rusticana," sung by a company of twenty-two persons; Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in "My Lady of the Bungalow," Frank Fogarty, the "Dublin Minstrel"; Kenny, Nobody, and Platt, Natalie and Ferrari, Prince Flora, the African chimpanzee, who eats, drinks, smokes, and does everything but talk, and Miss Leitzel, who, assisted by Jeanette, performs marvelous feats with flying rings.

Alice Lloyd, the English comedienne, made her vaudeville reappearance yesterday at Keith's Colonial Theatre with a repertoire of new songs. Mary Nash, late of "The Lure," is appearing in Rita Weiman's novelty playlet, called "The Watchdog." Others include Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker in "An Every-Day Occurrence"; Avon Comedy Four, Gus Edwards's New Revue, Gus Edwards's Matinee Girls, with Will J. Ward and Irene Martin and company; Kluting's Entertainers, a troupe of educated animals; Beaux Arts; Morris and Allen, comedians, and Werner Amoros and company, musical jugglers.

Keith's Alhambra Theatre this week is featuring Dazie, the dancer, in Barrie's "Pantaloon." Others include Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Juliette Dika, B. A. Reinold and company, presenting "How Hoffmann Did It"; Maud Lambert and Ernest Ball in a repertoire of their own songs; The Cowboy Minstrels, depicting "After the Round-Up"; the Brads, acrobatic comedians; Roland and Holtz, singing and dancing duo, and Charles Thomson, the English juggler.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven head the bill at Keith's Bronx Theatre this week in their new offering. Miss Orford and her elephants also are on hand. The balance of the programme includes Hines and Fox in a song repertoire; Bankoff and Girlie, exponents of modern dances; Doc O'Neil, the merry wag; Chester Kingston, the Chinese puzzle; Burkhardt and Gilfoil, comedians; Mack and Ellis, novelty entertainers, and Gormley and Caffery, comedy acrobats.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre for the first three days are Herbert Lloyd and company in "The King of Diamonds," the three Du Balls in a dancing act, the three Waiseys in an acrobatic turn, Fred Hallen in a comedy act, Harry Thorne and company in "An Uptown Flat," and Mastin and Melville, singers and dancers. For the latter half of the week "The Boys and Girls of Avenue B" will top the bill.

At Proctor's Fifth-eighth Street Theatre the musical comedy act "The Boys and Girls of Avenue B" tops the bill for the first three days of this week. Frances Stevens and company in "The Country Bride," Walthour and Princeton Sisters, cyclists; Henry, Mack and Henry, instrumentalists; Frank Manley, the man who makes rag pictures, and "Vota" are among the features. An entire change of bill will be given for the last half of the week.

At Proctor's 125th Street Theatre is Jessie Sutherland and her company in a diving and swimming act. Others are Franks and Hilbert in a blackface skit, "The Loser," with a large company; Caroline Weiner and company playing upon many instruments; Wilkins and Wilkins in a skit, Ricardi and company in a sketch in which Ricardi shows himself as the champion spaghetti eater of the world; Fletcher, Libby, and McCabe, and Grant and Shirley in new dances are on the bill. The latter part of the week, commencing Thursday, will see a new programme.

"Omar the Tentmaker" moved into the Manhattan Opera House last night for a prgracted stay; Thurston, the magician, is the attraction at the West End Theatre; Mabel and Edith Taliaferro in "Young Wisdom" are at the Grand Opera House; "Madame X" is at the Bronx Opera House; "The Big Jubilee," a new burlesque organization, is at the Columbia; "Gayety Girls" are at the Murray Hill, and Miner's People's Theatre has the Columbia Burlesquers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Instead of ending his "Grumpy" season at Wallack's Theatre next Saturday night, as announced, William Gillette will give his farewell performance in the play next Monday night. Margery Maude, who is to leave the cast of "Lady Windermere's Fan" Saturday night in order to sail for England with her father next Tuesday, will appear in "Grumpy" in the extra performance.

Rozsika Dolly of "The Whirl of the World" at the Winter Garden will entertain thirty members of the blind class of the Industrial School for the Blind of Brooklyn this afternoon at the Winter Garden, and afterward at a tea and dance. The trip will be made in automobiles. The chaperons will be the Mesdames Fred B. Pratt, Alfred T. White, Augustus W. White, Frank C. Munson, Howard M. Whitney, Edward M. Standerwick, J. H. Good, N. R. Luppson, John Bailey, and Henry Williams.

During the week of May 11 the Lloyd sisters, Marie and Alice, will be pitted against each other as rival attractions. Alice will be the headliner at the Palace Theatre, while Marie, as arranged yesterday by William Hammerstein, will appear at the Victoria Theatre.

This afternoon Fanny Cannon will present her one-act comedy, "What's in a Name?" before the New York Theatre Club at the Hotel Astor. In the cast will be Anna Wynne, Edwin Cushman, Fanny Cannon, George Frobert, and Amy Ames. Jeanne Cartier of the Century Opera Company will dance.

One thousand school children and their teachers were in the audience at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday and applauded the well-known characters and episodes of Dickens's story "The Old Curiosity Shop," which is being presented in a six-reel film for the first three days of this week. So great seemed their enjoyment of the motion-picture programme that it has been arranged that Mr. Proctor extend invitations to 1,000 more to attend to-day.

Georg Schumann's modern setting of the Biblical idyl "Ruth" will be repeated on the evening of Saturday, April 25, by the Oratorio Society of New York, which will bring to a close its forty-first season.

"She Stoops to Conquer," by Oliver Goldsmith, is to be given in the public and high school auditoriums under the auspices of the Wage Earners' Theatre Leagues and the Theatre Centre for Schools, beginning next Monday afternoon, when the first performance will be given in Public School 5, Lawrence and Tillary Streets, Brooklyn.

Travel Department

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BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. and 27th St. New York

FIALA SAILS FOR HOME.

Explorer Who Accompanied Roosevelt Starts for New York.

RIO JANEIRO, April 20.—Anthony Fiala, the explorer, who accompanied Col. Theodore Roosevelt, sailed to-day on the steamer Belem from Para for New York.

The geologist, Dr. Reinsch, and the Brazilian members of the expedition are proceeding to Rio Janeiro.

The naturalist, Leo C. Miller, remains at Manaos to await the coming of Col. Roosevelt.

Major Gen. William H. Cotton.

Major Gen. William Henry Cotton, 66 years old, former Inspector General of the military forces in Canada, died last night at Almonte, Ont. Gen. Cotton was born in Montreal, educated in Toronto and Quebec, and obtained a first clas military certificate from the Royal Military School in Quebec in 1885. He was a Lieutenant in the Quebec Garrison Artillery in 1866, a Captain in 1871, a Brevet Major in 1872, Lieutenant Colonel in 1882, Colonel in 1900, and Brigadier General in 1907. In 1882 he was appointed Assistant Inspector of Artillery, and in the same year was made Commandant of the Royal School of Artillery. He was a famous shot and competed at Wimbleton with the Canadian team and won prizes. Gen. Cotton saw active service during the Fenian raids in 1866-1870. He was a member of the St. George Club of Toronto, Toronto Club, the Canadian Military Institute, the York Club, and Rideau Club of Ottawa.

Samuel Dougherty Cloak.

Samuel Dougherty Cloak, for twenty-one years on the staff of The New York World as telegraph editor and in other capacities, died last night in Bellevue Hospital in the forty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Cloak was a native of Philadelphia and obtained his education there. He studied law, but never practiced. He began his newspaper career on the staff of The Philadelphia Press and soon attracted such attention by his work that Robert E. A. Dorr, Dr. Talcott Williams, and others advised him to come to New York. He did so and worked on The Mail and Express until he went to The World. Mr. Cloak was married to Miss Mabel Witbank in Philadelphia in 1891. She, a son, and a daughter survive him.

"Farmer" John O'Donnell.

"Farmer" John O'Donnell, editor, writer, and civic worker, and for more than fifty years one of the picturesque figures of Long Island life, died Sunday night at his home, Flushing and Shelton Avenues, Jamaica, aged 84 years. He was born in Manhattan and early in life became interested in farming on Long Island and legislation which tended to promote the welfare of the farmer. In 1868 he established The Jamaica Standard, which he edited for twenty-five years, and he served five years on the Board of Control of the Geneva Experiment Station. Mr. O'Donnell is survived by a sister, Mrs. Lydia A. Shaw of Jamaica.

John Torrey.

John Torrey, 82 years old, formerly a New Jersey State Senator, died at the home of his son, John Howard Torrey, in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., yesterday. Previous to his retirement a number of years ago he was in the real estate business in New Jersey, and was one of the founders of the Monmouth Beach Company. He was a graduate of Princeton University. After finishing his course Mr. Torrey became interested in railroading, and while in the State Senate obtained the passage of several bills regulating railroad monopolies. His widow, Mrs. Mary S. Torrey, and two sons, J. H. and Morris W. Torrey, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES FREDERICK ZABRISKIE, retired, died yesterday in his home at 37 West Seventy-fifth Street, in his sixty-sixth year. For many years he had been Senior Warden of the Vestry of St. Ignatius Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-seventh Street and West End Avenue. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

EDWARD H. COLYER, 61 years old, head of Colyer & Co., clothiers of Newark, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in his home at 149 Orchard Street. His widow, a son, and three daughters survive him. He was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Superintendent of the Bible class of the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, member of the Essex Club, the Masonic fraternity, and the Junior Order United Workmen.

ISAAC W. COLES, a wealthy retired farmer, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Colestown, N. J., yesterday, aged 69 years. He was a prominent Republican, Register of Deeds of Camden County from 1900 to 1905, and served in the Assembly in 1912-13.

LEIGHTON PALMER COLEMAN, 40 years old, 51 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, special agent for the Long Island Railroad and First Lieutenant of the Second Regiment, New York National Guard, died at his home Sunday after a short illness. Mr. Coleman was also a former member of Twenty-third Regiment, and a member of the Army and Navy Club and Altair Lodge, F. and A. M. He is survived by his widow.

Mrs. BRIDGET BROWN, 47 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, mother of the Rev. Father James J. Brown of the Bronx, died at her home yesterday morning. Besides her son, she is survived by her husband, Patrick Brown.

DIETRICK C. SMITH, 74 years old, a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, died on Sunday at his home in Pekin, Ill. Mr. Smith was born in Germany and came to this country when nine years old. He enlisted as a private in the army during the civil war and was mustered out a Captain. In 1880 he was Republican nominee for Congress, defeating Adlai Stevenson, who was later made Vice President. In 1888 he was made Presidential Elector for his district.

LOUIS L. SYLVESTER, 44 years old, of 630 West 166th Street, died last Sunday at his home from a complication of diseases. He was the European buyer for the Einstein-Wolff Company at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Sylvester is survived by his wife.

Dr. FRANCIS KELLY ROARKE, 45 years old, died suddenly Sunday morning at his home in Troy, N. Y. Dr. Roarke was a noted specialist on diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. He was a member of the New York Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and for many years was connected with the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital. Dr. Roarke was unmarried.

Mrs. CHARLES L. NEIBEL, wife of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, died Sunday at her home in that city. Mrs. Neibel was born in Princeton, N. J., and met her husband there when he was a student at the Theological Seminary. She was a sister of Parker Nevin, a lawyer of this city. Before locating in Cincinnati she lived in Washington and Pittsburgh, where her husband was pastor of churches.

Mrs. ELLEN GIBSON PROUT ODDIE, 73 years old, the mother of the Governor of Nevada, died on Sunday at the Executive Mansion in Carson City on the forty-eighth anniversary of her wedding, which took place in Brooklyn. She is survived by three sons.

WILLIAM J. WOLF, proprietor of the Tacoma Cafe, in Central Avenue, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 1,277 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 48 years.

DAY'S NEWS IN BASEBALL--BILLIARDS--ATHLETICS--BOXING

NEW PLAN TO CRIPPLE FEDERAL LEAGUE

Major Leagues to Suspend Rule Limiting Number of Players on Each Club.

The most important measure that organized baseball has yet taken against the Federal League is the suspension this season of the iron-clad rule which compels all major league clubs to reduce their playing force to twenty-five men after May 15. This season the major league clubs may carry all the players they wish to. While the National Commission has made no special announcement on this action, all the club owners in both leagues have come to a common understanding that to turn their young players loose would be to play right into the hands of the outlaws.

It will be possible, however, for only the most prosperous of the major league clubs to keep their players throughout the season. The tail-end teams can not afford it. As it is, it will be a heavy financial burden on the richest of the clubs to carry the excess of playing talent. Many of them plan to do it, however, just to keep the youngsters from listening to the tempting overtures of the new league.

This move on the part of the big leagues is the first action to protect their reserve forces. While the Federals have threatened to organise minor leagues of their own as farms for their regular clubs, organized ball has not taken the scheme seriously, heretofore. This latest move means that the majors are not only afraid of losing their regular players, but also the large army of youngsters who have been training in the South.

The Giants will probably retain their squad of thirty-five men for some time. It was rumored that Thorpe and Bunny Hearn would go to Toronto, but this was denied by Manager McGraw, who stated yesterday that none of the players had been released. Under the new rule, it is doubtful if any player of any promise at all will go back even to the Class AA leagues this year, as waivers must first be obtained from all the National and American League clubs before the Class AA leagues have a chance to bid for them.

The rumor of Thorpe going to Toronto has already aroused several major league managers, who have been making inquiries why they had not been asked to waive on the famous Indian. The major leagues have determined to hold all the players they have, new and old, even though it means a large additional expense.

Brooklyn and the Yankees also have several young players who will be carried during the season. The Giants will take advantage of the suspension of the player limit rule, and while they will get rid of some of the youngsters who have not come up to expectations, Scout Arthur Irwin will soon round up more substitute players to protect the Yanks in case of accident. Infielders are needed, and it is expected that several new men will be added to the Yankees' ranks in the near future. Irwin has already made several unsuccessful trips among the other clubs in search of infielders. Chance considers himself fortunate in having young infielders who are able to hit.

The suspension of the player limit rule will come as a big surprise to the Federals, because several weeks ago President Gilmore laid plans to sign several promising youngsters as soon as they were released by the major league clubs in the South. Scouts visited all the Southern camps and talked to the young players, but could do no business with them because they were under probationary contracts.

By holding all their promising recruits through the season, major league club owners think that it will block the Federal League plan and place them at a disadvantage.

BASEBALL TOUR IN 1915.

Picked Teams to Play in South America and Finish in California.

The sporting clubs in South American cities have already become interested in the proposed invasion of the major league baseball clubs which has been suggested for the Fall of 1915. Word has been received here that the project is expected to be successful and that the enthusiasm for baseball in South America runs high. Manager McGraw said yesterday that it was the idea of the promoters of the proposed trip to end the tour on the Pacific Coast before the closing of the Panama Exposition in 1915.

The latest suggestion for the tour is to have the two clubs, made up of the star players of both leagues, play a few exhibition games in the East and South after the world's series and then go to Cuba. The itinerary would then call for a brief visit to Panama, and from there to South America, playing in the leading cities on both sides of the continent. The plan is to travel down the east side and come north on the west side of South America.

Then a longer stay could be made at Panama, playing in all the principal places in the canal zone, where the numerous Americans would welcome the baseball teams.

From here it is planned to go to the Pacific Coast and play in several cities in California before the close of the big fair. As the trip is now proposed, the baseball party would be sure to meet favorable weather conditions throughout the trip.

GIANTS NEED LOTS OF WORK

McGraw Disappointed Over the Weather, Which Keeps Team Idle.

Ebbets Field was too wet and muddy to risk a game yesterday, so the Giants-Brooklyn soiree was called off. The postponed game will be played in a double header early in June. Both squads were in uniform and had a short workout before more rain came and spoiled the fun. Nap Rucker, the star Dodger pitcher, was in uniform for the first time since his attack of tonsilitis. He is still weak, but expects to be ready to pitch within a week.

Manager McGraw was disappointed over the postponement. "The team is not going right yet," he said yesterday, "and they need work and lots of it. The only thing that will get us into our stride is a hard game every day."

McGraw said that the injury to Meyers's hand was not as serious as was at first supposed. When Wheat slid into the bag Saturday he spiked the Indian catcher on the back of his left hand, between the second and third knuckle. The Giant manager stated that he thought Meyers would be back in the game in a few days.

The Yankees and Washington were also unable to play on account of wet weather.

Newport in Ohio State League.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—After obtaining the consent of President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League team, it was decided to-day that the Newport, Ky., Baseball Club will join the Ohio State Baseball League. The five-mile limit rule of organized baseball, which holds that no club in organized baseball can operate within five miles of any other club without gaining permission from the other club, was waived by Cincinnati. Newport is directly opposite this city.

Commission to Meet in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The National Baseball Commission will meet in Chicago next Wednesday, it was announced at the office of President Johnson to-day. Aside from routine business, it was said there was nothing of importance on the programme.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Chattanooga, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Birmingham, 0.
At Mobile—Montgomery, 4; Mobile, 3.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 1; Memphis, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn—rain.
Boston at Philadelphia—rain.
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati—cold.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York—rain.
St. Louis at Chicago—cold.
Cleveland at Detroit—cold.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 2. (Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore—rain.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh—wet grounds.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1.
Indianapolis, 7; Kansas City, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	3	0	1.000
Philadelphia	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833
Chicago	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Cincinnati	1	3	.250
New York	0	3	.000
Boston	0	3	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	5	1	.833
Washington	3	1	.750
New York	2	1	.667
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Detroit	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Boston	2	4	.333
Cleveland	0	6	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	4	1	.800
Buffalo	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Chicago	2	3	.400
Kansas City	2	3	.400
Indianapolis	2	3	.400
Baltimore	1	2	.333

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Indianapolis at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, with Doak Pitching, Shuts Out Chicago, 2 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Willie Doak was invincible in the pinches this afternoon, while his teammates took advantage of Chicago's errors and hit Humphries when hits meant a run, St. Louis winning 2 to 0. Two errors figured in St. Louis's first run in the fifth inning. After one was out Cruise singled to left. Snyder also singled, and when Johnston fumbled the ball Cruise raced to third. On Johnston's throw home Bresnahan erred and Cruise counted. In the next inning Huggins singled and reached second when Zimmerman dropped Bresnahan's throw. Magee then singled to left, counting Huggins with the locals' last run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins,2b.	4	1	1	3	3
Magee, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
Butler, ss.	2	0	1	5	1
J. Mc'r, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
W'son, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Dolan, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0
Cruise, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	10	3
Doak, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	27	2	7	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Goode, rf.	3	0	1	1	2
Sw'y, 2b.	1	0	0	1	2
Z'man, ss.	3	0	0	3	4
Schulte, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
J'ston, cf.	4	0	1	3	1
Br'han, c.	4	0	0	4	1
H'ph's, p.	3	0	0	0	4
*Williams.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	0	3	24	13

*Batted for Humphries in ninth inning.

Errors—Leach, Zimmerman (2,) Johnston, Bresnahan, Dolan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—Sweeney, Butler. Stolen bases—Goode, Saier, Miller. Double play—Goode, Zimmerman, and Bresnahan. Wild pitch—Doak. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Goode, Schulte.) Bases on balls—Off Doak, 5; off Humphries, 1. Struck out—By Humphries, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 8. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

INTERNATIONAL TO START.

Games in Jersey City, Newark, Baltimore, and Providence To-day.

The International League will open the season to-day in Baltimore, Newark, Jersey City, and Providence. There will be an interesting conflict of games in Baltimore, where the Brooklyn Federal League club will play in the new park across the street from the International League Park. President Barrow will go to the Baltimore opening, and get a line on the Federal League.

All the International League umpires—eight brave and fearless men—were closeted with President Barrow yesterday, and listened attentively while he interpreted the law. President Barrow is going to inaugurate something new in baseball this year. He has ordered his umpires not to allow the games to run more than two hours. Each day the officials will have to make a report, and one of the things they will have to explain is why a game lasts more than two hours.

Mr. Barrow thinks two hours is long enough for a nine-inning game.

The umpires were instructed to fine a player $5 if he discolors a new ball. Players and managers will be fined $10 for being put out of a game. They were also instructed to be more lenient with the pitchers than with the other players on account of a club being weakened to a greater extent when a pitcher is removed. Barrow's final words to the umpires were: "Take nothing for granted."

Pennsylvania, 4; Holy Cross, 3.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20.—University of Pennsylvania beat Holy Cross to-day, 4 to 3, by coming from the rear in the eighth inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—4	6	1
Holy Cross	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3	4	2

Batteries—Weed, Madden, and Schwert; R. Murray and Carroll.

Syracuse Sells Outfielder Good.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 20.—Gene Good, veteran right fielder of the Syracuse Club of the New York State League, was to-day sold to the Springfield, Mass., Club of the Eastern Association.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 13; St. Paul, 4.
At Louisville—Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 3.
Columbus at Indianapolis—Cold weather.
Minneapolis at Milwaukee—Cold weather.

Virginia League.

At Newport News—Newport News, 3; Richmond, 5.
Roanoke at Portsmouth—Rain.
At Petersburg—Norfolk, 3; Petersburg, 2.

YOUTHFUL PLAYERS WIN AT BILLIARDS

Hoppe Beats Cline and Schaefer Downs Slosson in 14.1 Title Tournament.

Balkline billiards under new conditions received an auspicious start last night in the Belvedere of the Hotel Astor, when two games were decided in the new 14.1 world's professional championship. Willie Hoppe, who holds about all the professional billiard titles worth having, bids fair to add another to his string if he maintains the form he displayed in his match with Harry P. Cline, when he ran out the game of 400 points in seventeen innings for an average of 22 4-18, with a run of 125, which constitutes a world's high run record. Cline could make no headway against his youthful opponent and scored but 234 points, which gave him an average of 13. In the second match of the evening, which served to introduce young Jacob Schaefer into championship billiard circles, the son of the former champion showed a wonderful control of the ivories and a wide range of shots, defeating the veteran George Slosson by the score of 400 to 254. It appeared as though the newcomer was taking sweet revenge on Slosson for the many defeats the latter inflicted on the senior Schaefer during their many contests.

One of the novelties of the present tournament is the fact that two matches are played simultaneously and spectators can walk from one part of the hall to the other and watch the progress of both contests. There was a good crowd at the opening contests, despite the bad weather, and some high-class billiards was witnessed. In addition to the four competitors in the two opening games, George Sutton, Ora Morningstar, Calvin Demarest, and Koji Yamada make up the list of contenders for the title.

Followers of billiards had a double interest in the matches, the first being young Schaefer's début and the second a natural curiosity to see how Hoppe shaped up under the new conditions. The result in both instances was all that could be desired, and the results of the games indicate an interesting tournament.

Hoppe lost no time in getting down to work, and when Cline missed the opening break the young player ran 44, missing on a short follow. Each player made seven carroms in his second visit to the table, and Cline, in his next essay, was unfortunate in having the spheres frozen after he had scored 24. Hoppe then gave a brilliant display. Starting with a long draw he showed almost every conceivable kind of billiard shot and piled up 123 buttons. His control and position play were almost perfect, and he played with an almost reckless confidence. After making 64 points the two white balls were frozen and Hoppe played a difficult masse from the red back to the white.

A run of 82 in the fourth inning gave Hoppe an average of 64, but the scoring was not maintained, as the young professional missed three consecutive times. Meanwhile Cline improved his position, and at his ninth turn at the table passed the century mark. Hoppe's runs during the closing stages were far below his early average, his best contribution being 46 in the fourteenth inning. Cline also fell off, playing in hard luck with some of his leaves. The score:

Hoppe—44 7 123 82 0 0 0 6 11 21 2 0 23 45
0 18 1 15. Total—400. Average—22 4-18.
High runs—125, 84, 45, 44.
Cline—0 7 24, 5 27 6 14 27 0 17 28 2 2 3 10
0 54. Total—234. Average—13. High runs—54, 28, 27, 27.
Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Schaefer and Slosson both showed signs of nervousness at the start, and a long-drawn-out contest was in prospect. Once master of his stroke, young Schaefer developed confidence and made several good runs. A compilation of 51 in the eleventh inning gave him a lead of nearly 100 over the veteran, and this he maintained to the end. Several times Schaefer failed to get the balls out of balk, while Slosson was unsteady throughout. Te score:

Schaefer—3 0 2 3 9 13 26 9 7 22 51 0 17 0 9 0
3 2 2 4 1 19 49 28 10 31 49 2 9 19 1. Total—400. Average—12 28-31. High runs—51, 49, 49, 31.
Slosson—1 2 1 6 0 1 0 28 8 1 0 4 3 22 1 8 2 0 33 3 4 0 16 10 28 0 11 22 0 0 41 8. Total—254. Average 8 6-31. High runs—41, 33, 28, 23.
Referee—Sylvester Levy.

To-day's schedule: Afternoon—George Slosson vs. Harry Cline, and Calvin Demorest vs. Jacob Schaefer. Evening—Willie Hoppe vs. Ora Morningstar, and George Sutton vs. Koji Yamada.

English Billiards at Doyle's.

The first night's play in the English billiard match at Doyle's Forty-second Street room last night between John Montgomery and Harry Haliquist resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 500 to 460 in sixty-one innings. The winner is to play 2,000 points in four nights for the amateur championship. Alfred De Oro acted as referee.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Indianapolis Wins in Second.

KANSAS CITY, April 20.—One good inning, the second, in which the visitors piled up six runs, was enough to give the Indianapolis Federals a 7 to 2 victory over Kansas City to-day. Kaiserling pitched an excellent game for the visitors. Manager Stovall, with two injured hands, occupied the bench, and Perring took the Kansas City manager's place at first base. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0	6	0
Kansas City	0	0	1

Batteries—Kaiserling and Texter; Hogan, Stone, and Easterly.

Groom Wins for St. Louis Feds.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Groom was steady in all but one inning to-day, while Hendrix was hit at opportune stages. St. Louis taking the opening game with Chicago, 3 to 1. Tinker's men scored their one tally on Groom's wild throw with the bases full. A double and three singles netted St. Louis a brace of runs in the fifth, while a double and a single in the eighth counted another for the home club. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

Batteries—Groom and Hartley; Hendrix and Wilson.

Columbia "Nine" Cut to 24 Men.

The final reduction in the Columbia baseball squad was made yesterday by Coaches Billy Lush and Andy Coakley. Twenty-four men were retained on the squad. Lush and Coakley found that the thirty-six men with whom they had been working for the last two weeks proved too big a squad to handle, especially in view of the two big games this week with Yale and Harvard, the first of which will be played at New Haven to-morrow and the second on South Field on Saturday. The twenty-four men who have been retained include the regulars of the first teams and the entire scrub nine, together with George Smith, the big pitcher, who still has hopes of getting into one of the games next month if his injured knee is sufficiently healed. The players retained are Roseff, Lane, P. Brophy, Franklin, O'Neale, Smith, Shea, Beck, Valentine, Lee, Miller, Hann, Griffenich, Gretsch, Harren, Hogan, Pallen, Stone, Bleary, Page, Meenan, Buncke, Tilson, Haskins, and Oberender.

Second Baseman Getz Injured.

Gus Getz, second baseman on the Newark International League team, will be out of the game to-day, and probably for several days, owing to a badly twisted ankle sustained in the game against the New York Americans on Sunday.

Welsh and Murphy Matched.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—"Harlem Tommy" Murphy, who was defeated by Willie Ritchie, the lightweight champion, last Friday night has been matched for a 20-round bout here in June with Freddy Welsh, the British champion. The date will be fixed later.

Belmont's Kincado Wins Race.

PARIS, April 20.—August Belmont's Kincado won the Prix du Bois de Boulogne at the Saint-Cloud race meeting to-day. Joseph H. Widener's Mont d'Or ran second in the Prix des Aubepines.

ATHLETICS WIN TWO.

Boston Drops Patriot's Day Games to World's Champions.

BOSTON, April 20.—The world's champion Philadelphia Athletics broke into the winning column of the American League standing for the first time this season by defeating Boston in two "Patriot's Day" games to-day. The score of the morning contest was 8 to 2, in ten innings, and of the afternoon game, 6 to 0. Batting Bedient and Kelly freely, and aided by the former's wildness in the tenth inning, Philadelphia won the morning game. Ray Collins held the champions safe up to the eighth inning, when they scored two runs on hits by Collins and Baker. In Boston's half of the inning Lewis injured his leg and Janvrin, who ran for him, tied the score. Bedient was batted freely in the tenth. Kelly, who succeeded him, was also wild, and the Athletics sent six runs across the plate.

In the afternoon game, with two out and two men on bases in the second inning, Foster purposely walked Lapp to take a chance with Pennock. Pennock tripled, clearing the bases. Pennock was strong in the box as well as at the bat, allowing the home team only four scattered hits. Boston got only two men as far as third base. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murp'y, rf.	3	2	1	1	0
Daley, lf.	4	1	0	1	0
E. C'ns, 2b.	5	2	3	4	2
Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
M'In's, 1b.	5	1	2	16	1
Strunk, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Barry, ss.	4	1	2	3	4
Schang, c.	5	0	2	5	3
Houck, p.	0	0	0	0	2
*Orr	1	0	0	0	0
Wyckoff, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Plank, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	39	8	12	30	20

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Engle, 1b.	5	0	1	10	1
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Lewis, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
†Janvrin.	0	1	0	0	0
Rehg, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Gard'r, ss.	4	0	1	4	1
G'din'r, 3b.	4	0	1	4	1
Yerk's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	7	1
Cady, c.	4	0	1	4	3
R. C'ns, p.	2	0	0	0	2
‡N'm'ker.	1	0	0	0	0
Bedient, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	2	6	30	12

*Batted for Houck in third inning.
†Ran for Lewis in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Collins in ninth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, Baker (2,) Lewis, Gardner.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6—8
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Lewis, Schang, Barry, E. Collins (2,) Baker. Hits—Off Houck, 3 in two innings; off Wyckoff, 2 in five and one-third innings; off Plank, 1 in two and two-thirds innings; off Collins, 9 in nine innings; off Bedient, 2 in one-third inning; off Kelly, 1 in two-thirds inning. Sacrifice hits—Daley, Yerkes, R. Collins, Lewis. Stolen bases—Janvrin, Gardner, Barry, Schang, Engle (2.) Double plays—Schang and E. Collins; Scott (unassisted.) Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Houck, 1; off Wyckoff, 2; off Collins, 2; off Bedient, 3; off Kelly, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Houck, 1; by Wyckoff, 1; by Plank, 1; by Collins, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mur'y, rf.	5	1	3	2	0
Daley, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Collins, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0
Baker, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
M'Innis, 1b.	4	1	1	13	0
Strunk, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Barry, ss.	2	2	1	2	6
Lapp, c.	2	1	1	1	0
Penn'k, p.	4	1	2	0	3
Total.	33	6	8	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Engle, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1
S'ker, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Gard'r, 3b.	4	0	1	3	4
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
T'mas, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Nun'k'r, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Foster, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Johnson, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Rehg	1	0	0	0	0
†Carrigan.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	0	4	27	13

Errors—Collins, Gardner.
*Batted for Thomas in the seventh innings.
†Batted for Foster in the eighth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Pennock, Strunk. Lewis. Hits—Off Foster, 6 in 8 innings; off Johnson, 2 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Engle, Speaker, Lapp, Barry. Stolen bases—Yerkes, Gardner. Double play—Barry, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Pennock, 3, off Foster, 2. First base on error—Philadelphia. Hit by pitcher—Carrigan, (by Pennock.) Struck out—By Foster, 3; by Pennock, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

KRAUSS LEADS BOWLERS.

Washingtonian Forces to the Front in Individual Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 20.—Following the havoc played with the leaders in the two men competition of the national bowling championships on Saturday, a single treatment was accorded the individual top-liners in to-day's events. Harry Krauss of Washington assumed the lead with 678 within an hour after Joseph West of Buffalo with 670 had beaten the previous high total of Lewis Franz of Cleveland, who had 665. Other than these two new leaders there were no others to alter the standing of the first ten men. The New York tallies follow: F. Myer, 589; F. G. Kellar, 588; G. Gustafson, 640; H. Schlueter, 604; John Rempel, 491; Louis Shipley, 484; J. Byrne, 480.

There were no changes in the doubles leaders, the highest total of the day going to Joseph West and Edward G. Ebhardt of Buffalo, with 1,164, a pin better than C. C. Whiting and C. Schaefer of New York. Other New York scores: Remple and Gustafson, 1,101; Shipley and Schlueter, 1,030; Byrne and Myer, 1,067; Fielder and Costa, 1,095; Hamlen and Arras, 970.

In the all-around Chris Theiss of Cleveland still leads with 1,884, and Glenn Riddle of New York is second with 1,877 for nine games.

The Dickman Club of New York in the five men event early to-night totaled 2,607, with scores of 844, 904, and 859.

LIPTON VIEWS SHAMROCK IV.

Then He Says That She "Looks Every Bit a Sure Cup Lifter."

LONDON, April 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton and William P. Burton, the British amateur yachtsman who is to sail the challenger for the America's Cup, express satisfaction with the Shamrock IV., which they closely and carefully examined during the week-end at Charles E. Nicholson's yard at Gosport, where she is under construction.

Sir Thomas on his return to London to-day said the Shamrock IV. looked every bit what she was intended to be—a sure cup-lifter.

The only thing that troubles Sir Thomas Lipton is that the work on the challenger is a little behind, owing to the supply of metal on hand being insufficient. He said that she could not be launched until the middle of May.

Durland's Horse Show To-morrow.

In the arrangement of the programme for the New York Spring Horse Show, to open at Durland's Riding Academy to-morrow night, twelve alternating harness and saddle classes are scheduled for the first of the three evenings, thirteen will be judged on Thursday and the balance of twelve will be judged on Friday. Among the first night attractions there will be the judging of four pairs of harness horses, constituting Class 4, in which Thomas George, Burke Roche has entered Irvington Jackdaw and Irvington Vagabond, stallions; Emil Seelig nominates two pairs, Lady and Leading Lady and Rita and Nora, and Count E. T. S. Gregory will show Duchess and Princess. In the next event, Class 33, twelve ponies under saddle will bring out the nominations of Miss Marjorie Garner West, Small Change; J. McK. Bowman, Sweet Briar; A. B. Paine, Demi Tasse; Richard Trimble, Jr., Busybee; Powelton Farms, Stella; George Chipchase, Bright Eyes; Miss Constance Sain Regan, Promise; Godfrey Preece, The Swell; Benjamin Lloyd Bolt, Jr., Clover; Miss Edith D. Stone, Hazelton; J. B. Morgan, Mustard, and R. E. Moreland, High Jinks. There will also be the judging of five pairs of harness horses, Class 6, when Elegance and Elegant, etc., exhibited by L. M. Newgass; Nestledown, Rob Roy and Nestledown Robin Adair, exhibited by J. Campbell Thompson, who will also show Nestledown Chancellor and Nestledown Counsellor, and the nominations of Emil Seelig, Count and Countess and President and Baron, will be seen in competition. A class, No. 20, of twenty-one ladies' saddle horses will make up an important part of the Wednesday night entertainment. Class 9, with the four-in-hands of Count E. T. S. Gregory and Emil Seelig, and Class 34, in which J. Campbell Thompson, Count E. T. S. Gregory, Emil Seelig, and Felix M. Warburg have entered road tours to get a leg on the Durland Cup, will be among the many enlivening sights of the first night. Another important class set for the same night is No. 24, in which there will be nineteen heavyweight saddle horses.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:40 P.M. N.Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

COLLEGE MEN FAVOR THREE-SPORT RULE

Deans, Coaches, and Captains Would Increase Limit of Athletic Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, April 20.—A symposium of opinions gathered from Deans, coaches, and Captains of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton by The Daily Princetonian shows an overwhelming majority in favor of the rule permitting a student to engage in three sports in one year provided it does not interfere with his studies. The opinions are against the "two-sport rule," which is in force at Princeton, and against which there has been much criticism by the students. Replies to the letters sent out to the different colleges show that the "two-sport rule" is in force in no other college, and that with the exception of Williams no college has ever felt the need for such a rule. All of them agree, however, that scholastic standing should be the basis for judging whether an athlete should be allowed to engage in more than two sports.

Princeton's excuse for a two-sport ruling was twofold, according to Dean Howard McClenahan, Chairman of the Committee on Outdoor Sports. Restriction was deemed advisable, he says, "from a physiological point of view, since it was not desirable for a young man to be in continuous athletic training." And also "from the scholastic point of view, it is certainly not desirable that one who is at least in name a student should be subject to the constant distraction of competition in athletics. The mere passing of examinations should not be the sole aim of the college student. Every student should have a considerable portion of the year completely free from the distraction of competition in athletics which he can devote to reading and studying, if he desires to do so."

Dean Jones of Yale says: "As a matter of fact, it seldom happens that any of our students participate on more than two teams, but we frequently have them playing football in the Fall and taking part in other track work or rowing in the Spring." He cites instances of men who have been both prominent athletes and scholars and adds: "The fact that we so seldom have trouble with our athletes on account of poor scholarship leads me to believe it wiser to continue our present plan of insistence upon a creditable record for all men who expect to participate in extra curriculum activities."

Dean Briggs of Harvard says the ruling at Harvard reads: "Without permission of the committee (Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports) no student shall represent the university in more than two of the three periods of sport in any one year." He adds: "President Eliot a good many years ago maintained that no student ought to represent the university in more than one sport for any one year, but we have always, so far as I can remember, allowed a man to represent two sports if his college standing is good; and by good I mean technically good—if he is not under serious college censure, such as suspension or probation. The rule is not altogether, in the minds of some persons, not chiefly, a rule for studies' sake. Some persons believe that training has become too severe for any but an exceptional person to undergo for Autumn, Winter, and Spring. Every now and then we have allowed an exceptional man to play on three Varsity teams, but a man who plays football and baseball requires a special vote if he is to play baseball and cannot count on getting it. In general I should say that among the major sports track athletics interferes least with work, and that a track athlete who is a high scholar is by no means uncommon."

The Yale News editorially recently published some statistics which showed a vote in the senior class at Yale overwhelmingly opposed to any restriction on the number of sports in which an athlete might compete, and remarks that the big majority is surprising in view of the fact that the preceding seniors at Yale had voted the same way by only a very small majority.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, well-known intercollegiate athletics statistician, favors a revision of the "two-sport" rule as it exists at Princeton. He cites statistics to show that three sports comprise the natural limitation of athletic ability, "and since these three sports must be followed separately, one in each of the three seasons of the academic year, and since the modification of this rule would mean only four additional absent days in term time it would seem that if an athlete possessed a substantial academic grade he might be permitted to engage in a third sport without detriment."

Knowlton M. Ames, Chairman of Princeton's Football Coaching Committee, writes that he has "never believed in the two-sports rule," would favor a three-sports rule under the present strict regulations with which the students must comply before playing on any major or minor university team."

The discussion is pertinent to the present condition of athletics at Princeton since there are several men who could have made a third team and would have been valuable material, among them Hobey Baker, who is debarred from both track and baseball because he has played football and hockey. A survey of the Captains and coaches at Princeton has also revealed a practically unanimous opposition to the two-sport ruling.

ATHLETES TO PETITION.

Will Ask City to Fix Up Macomb's Dam Park Grounds.

Athletes of upper Harlem and the Bronx have arranged to petition the city authorities to have Macombs Dam Park put into shape for field sports and track practice. To further that purpose a meeting, at which many leading organizations will be represented, will be held Thursday night at the Pastime A. C. Club house. The various clubs are showing interest in the matter, as they need a suitable field for the development of their members.

Most of the ground in that part of the city has been monopolized by ball teams and tennis players. As Macombs Dam Park is admirably located and affords space for a fair-sized athletic field, the hundreds of young men of that vicinity, club members or otherwise, are desirous of having the city co-operate with them in this matter.

It is stated that at present time there are available grounds for fifty baseball teams to indulge in the national pastime within a radious of half a mile of the park, yet there is no adequate provision for field and track practice.

Stumpf to Quit A. A. U. Position.

J. W. Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan District of the A. A. U., has told his friends that he will retire from the position at the end of his present term. This decision comes as a surprise, but Mr. Stumpf feels that he has been so unjustly criticised during the past season that he is ready to step down. At a recent armory meet, when Chairman Stumpf found it necessary to disqualify several athletes for violations of the rules, it is stated that he was threatened with bodily harm. His friends say that when he left the armory a crowd of disgruntled friends of the disqualified athletes were waiting outside of the building for him.

Mr. Stumpf was accompanied by several of his friends, which probably prevented trouble. The Chairman thinks that if the job necessitates such alarming dangers, he doesn't want it.

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BROADWAY SEES WILD WEST PARADE

No Demonstrations Against the Mexicans in 101 Ranch Show Street Procession.

LIGHTS FASCINATE INDIANS

Steer Makes Vain Break for Liberty as Parades Form—Woman Knocked Down.

In spite of the drizzling rain and chilly wind thousands lined Madison Avenue, Central Park West, and Broadway last night to watch the long illuminated parade of the 101 Ranch Wild West Show, the first parade of its kind in years that had been permitted to march in Broadway. Cowboys, cowgirls, Mexicans, Indians, and Cossacks, all in the colors and clothes peculiar to them, made an unusual sight passing between the white lights and cafés of Broadway.

The Mexicans were the centre of attention, but the demonstrations that some of them feared before the parade began, did not occur. The crowds were good-natured and did not seem to associate the Mexicans of the show with Gen. Huerta and the unsaluted flag. Friendliness, if anything, was manifested. More than once when the parade halted for a moment a man in the crowd was seen to step out and give one of the Mexicans on horse a light for his cigarette.

The Indians, of whom there are 200 or more with the show, also aroused interest, but it is probable that the electric signs around Times Square were of more fascination for the Indians than the copper skins were for the gazing throngs. Chief Eagle Shirt, Chief Black Fox, the braves, the squaws, and the papooses watched the jumping signs with heads up and eyes open. They are fresh from an Oklahoma reservation, and most of them had never seen such an electrical display before.

While the parade was forming at the Madison Square Garden one of the steers that was usaed in the line broke from its tether and started on a wild run for Broadway. The crewd scattered helter skelter, and a woman was knocked down before one of the real cowboys in the show dashed up on his pony and threw the steer with his rope.

Owing to many traffic interruptions, the parade was delayed in getting to Times Square. The crowd there began to get impatient when suddenly an alarm of fire was turned in from Fifteth Street and Broadway. For half an hour the firemen and engines entertained the people, and within two or three minutes after they had gone a street fight at Forty-ninth Street and Brdadway began. When the fight was over the head of the parade appeared, and nothing further was needed to hold the crowd.

The 101 Ranch Wild West Show will open in the Madison Square Garden this afternoon for a run of three weeks, with matinée and evening performances daily.

HIGHWAYMEN SHOOT THREE.

Five Rhode Island Bandits Fail to Get Booty, but Escape in Auto.

SMITHFIELD, R. I., April 20.—Five men armed with rifles held up and shot William A. Mackie, President of the Centerdale Worsted Company, and Robert W. Lister, Secretary and Paymaster, to-day, but failed to get the payroll of $1,200 which the mill men were carrying. Neither Mr. Mackie nor Mr. Lister was dangerously hurt. In making their escape in a high-powered automobile the bandits kept up a running gun fight with Deputy Chief George Hill of North Providence, who was shot through the shoulder.

The mill men were driving in a carriage from the Centerdale mill of the company to the Stillwater plant when the five men jumped from behind a stone wall and opened fire. The horse bolted and the bandits made no attempt to stop it.

President Mackie and the town of North Providence have each offered rewards of $500 for the apprehension of the highwaymen.

ASK LOWER FERRY FARE.

Committee Postpones Action on the Fort Lee Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, April 20.—A representative of the New York Dock Department appeared here to-day before the Special Committee of the Bergen County Board of Freeholders, which is hearing the arguments for and against the proposal to reduce the fare on the Fort Lee and West 125th St. ferry from five to three cents and contended that the proposed reduction in fare would cause a loss of revenue to New York City.

The Eastern Bergen County Improvement Association is urging that the fare be reduced. Many of its members use the ferry.

Ex-Senator E. W. Wakelee, counsel for the Public Service Corporation, which owns the ferry, asked the freeholders to postpone action until the United States Supreme Court had handed down a decision in the case of the Hudson County freeholders and the Staten Island Ferry Company. The committee decided to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

$1,250 VERDICT FOR ACTRESS

Miss Minnette Barrett Gets Judgment Against Archibald Selwyn.

A jury in Judge Ransom's part of the City Court returned a verdict of $1,250 yesterday in favor of Minnette Barrett, actress, who sued Archibald Selwyn, theatrical manager, for breach of contract.

When "Within the Law" was first produced in September, 1912, Miss Barrett, according to her testimony, had an oral contract with Mr. Selwyn to appear for ten weeks at $150 a week in the leading ingenue rôle.

Miss Barrett accepted the contract, according to the testimony, because of the management's good reputation. But after she had been billed for the part, Miss Barrett testified, the management obtained the services of Florence Nash in her place.

A. J. DREXEL, JR., FINED.

Court Imposes $5 Penalty for Driving Car Without License.

Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., was fined $5 by Judge Rooney in the First Criminal Court in Newark yesterday for operating an automobile in New Jersey without having a driver's license for 1914.

At the time of his arrest on Saturday last the young son-in-law of George J. Gould was on his way to Lakewood and was accompanied by his wife, his brother-in-law, George J. Gould, Jr., and another man whose name was not learned. Several other persons who were arrested on Saturday for similar offenses were each fined $5 to-day.

Times's Copyright Suit in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Formal notice of the petition for a writ of certiorari by the New York Times Company against the Sun Publishing Company in the case involving the alleged infringement of THE TIMES's copyright of Roald Amundsen's account of his discovery of the south pole was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon. If the court

RUNKLE WILL IN COURT.

Contestant's Counsel Argues Filling In of Name Nullified Instrument.

Argument was begun yesterday in Newark before Judge Martin in the Orphans' Court on the contest of the will of William Runkle, involving an estate of more than $2,000,000. The instrument is being contested by Harry G. Runkle, a brother of the testator, of Plainfield, N. J.

Ex-Gov. John W. Griggs, counsel for the contestant, set forth in his argument that the mutilation of the original document, referring to the tearing off of the first page of the will, nullified the instrument because it was done after the document had been executed. Mr. Griggs also held that the filling in of the name of William E. R. Smith, executor and principal beneficiary under the will, after another name had been erased, made the document invalid.

Arguing for the executor, Robert H. McCarter declared that one of the alterations in the will, made six months after the instrument was filed in 1912, was dated Nov. 25, 1912, and he contended that the other changes in the document must have been made before it had been put on record, else the testator would have dated them also.

Mr. McCarter stated that the will was drawn in May, 1912, and the codicil was attached a year later, in April. The lawyer contended that, as Mr. Runkle republished his will in his codicil, the whole instrument was valid, and should be upheld.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES DINNER.

Veterans of the Famous Regiment Feast Without Oratory.

Survivors of the Hawkins Zouaves of the Ninth New York Volunteers of the civil war celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of their organization last night with a dinner at the Hotel Astor. Forty-two of the 112 survivors were present, with twenty-eight sons who are enrolled as junior members. They marched into College Hall in the hotel to the sound of the fife, drum, and bugle. The evening was spent in talking over war reminiscences and jokes. There was no speech-making on the programme, Col. Rush C. Hawkins, who organized the regiment at the outbreak of the war, occupied a seat at the head of the table.

The Hawkins Zouaves participated in the battles of Roanoke, Camden, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Hatteras, and several minor conflicts. They landed on the Carolina Coast at Hatteras and drove the Confederates from the shore, taking possession of Roanoke Island.

SCHOOLBOY ROWING RACE.

New York A. C. to Help Develop Crew for Mount Vernon.

Schoolboy rowing will in all probability be thoroughly organized in a few weeks, according to the Scholastic Rowing Committee reports to Pres. James R. Pilkington last night at the meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Greater New York Rowing Association, held last night at the New York Athletic Club. The efforts of the committee appointed by the Board of Stewards to help the sport in the high school gives assurances of bearing fruit.

Athletic authorities of the Mount Vernon High School have notified the committee that they are ready to take up the rowing game. In response to their enthusiasm shown in coming forward, the officials of the New York Athletic Club have volunteered to accommodate the young oarsmen.

The members of the committee also stated that the representatives of the Hoboken, Jersey City, and Weehawken high schools will confer with the authorities of the boat clubs situated on the west side of the Hudson River in regards to making the necessary arrangements to accommodate the oarsmen. With this spirit displayed by the lads of the out-of-town high schools it is expected that the local high school boys will get in touch with the Board of Stewards.

Besides discussing the schoolboy situation, the Stewards decided to add another event to their programme. They also appointed the officials for the regatta. As the entries and dues will not cover the deficit that will be caused by the holding of the regatta, the Stewards decided to get out a souvenir programme.

The intermediat four-oared gig was the new event added to the programme by the Stewards. Altogether this makes sixteen events. The officials appointed for the regatta are:

Referee—Harry P. Burke of Philadelphia.
Starter—S. Weisborder, Lone Star Boat Club.
Timers—John Abell, Nassau Boat Club; Charles Harper, Acton Boat Club; T. F. Cleary, Wahnetah Boat Club.
Clerk of Course—Harry Lauer, Metropolitan Boat Club.
Assistant Clerk of Course—Fred Bergen of Friendship Boat Club.
Judges at Finish—A. Masousek, Bohemian Boat Club; Oscar Theis, Nassau Boat Club; Fred Preisendanz of Philadelphia; John P. Kemp, Union Boat Club; J. Saponi of Washington; J. J. Mulcahy, Atalanta Boat Club; John Ryan, Rosedale Boat Club; C. Guttenburg, Friendship Boat Club; Dr. R. J. Bell, Crescent Boat Club; E. W. Seidler, Waverley Boat Club; Carl Cupuchler, New Rochelle Boat Club, and H. Scrymser, Staten Island Boat Club.

Among Local Tennis Players.

A feature of the informal tennis games carded for the West Side Tennis Club grounds at Forest Hills on Saturday of this week will be a match between R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn.

H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander have agreed to play a match against T. R. Pell and W. M. Hall at the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester at Hartsdale on Saturday, May 9. This will be the date for the annual canoe race down the Bronx River from Bronxville through Hartsdale, an event that always furnishes a lot of sport for the residents along the route, as well as for the canoeists. Reception committees have been appointed to entertain the voyagers at all the checking stations, the sports culminating in the exhibition tennis games.

Eight or nine players in singles and four pairs in doubles will play a like number of players from the Longwood Tennis Club of Boston at the dual meet to be held on the grounds of the West Side Tennis Club on Saturday, May 16. This is an annual affair that always brings out good tennis, as both clubs put the best they have at the nets, owing to the rivalry existing between the clubs. Hackett and Alexander will certainly represent the West Side Club in one of the contests at doubles, though the rest of the players have not yet been definitely decided on.

Columbia Loses at Soccer.

By defeating Columbia at South Field by the score of 1 goal to 0 yesterday afternoon, Harvard's soccer players, champions of the Intercollegiate Association Football League, tied Pennsylvania for the lead, with a total of eight points. For this turn of events the champions are indebted to Cornell, on account of the tie game at Ithaca played against the Quakers on Saturday. Incidentally, Haverford is relegated to third position in the race. The line-up:

Columbia. (0.)	Position.	Harvard. (1.)
Krefeld	Goal	Nichols
H. Shanhoit	Right back	Kingman
Laguardia	Left back	Hudner
Mason	Right half	Grant
Hamilton	Centre half	Francke
Nesbit	Left half	Penn
Collingwood	Outside right	Smart
Colquhoun	Inside right	Jennings
Peck	Centre	Baker
H.H.Shanhoit	Inside left	Carnochan
Crump	Outside left	Weld

Referee—F. Davies. Linesmen—Messrs. Robinson and Slater. Goal—Baker, Harvard. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Young Men's Hebrew A. A. Games.

Young Men's Hebrew Athletic Associations that are members of the Metropolitan League have entered strongly for the second annual indoor track and field championships which are to be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory to-night. The point trophy that will be presented to the branch scoring the largest number of points has attracted the attention of the supporters of the different branches, and the following will have a large delegation on hand to root for their favorite: Ninety-second Street Branch, Bayside, Bronx, Mount Vernon, Rockaway Beach, Richmond Borough, Yonkers, and Williamsburg. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band will furnish the music.

Troop B Wins Rifle Shoot.

The interroop rifle match of the Cavalry Post, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, took place on Saturday and resulted in a victory for Troop B. The total score fol-

VERMONT ADOPTS NEW ROAD POLICY

To Make Main Highways Permanent and Use Gravel for Smaller Roads.

Vermont has adopted a new road policy this year, according to information received by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The Highway Commissioner, Charles W. Gates, is to use the State appropriation of about $250,000 in building trunk roads, and to spend funds amounting to more than $75,000, derived from motor vehicles, in keeping the main-traveled routes in repair. He will abandon macadam and other expensive types of construction, and return to earth and gravel surfaces for the less used highways. Vermont roads will receive an unusual amount of motor travel this Summer, because hundreds of touring parties are expected to pass through that State during the week of July 4, in connection with the run for the Glidden trophy from Chicago to Boston, which terminates at Boston on July 3, and the semi-annual meeting of the American Automobile Association at Bretton Woods on July 4. The plan adopted by Vermont, together with her determination to build brick, concrete, or other equally durable roads near large cities, and wherever the volume of travel makes the cost of maintenance of macadam excessive, is approved by the Chamber.

***

At the request of a number of automobile dealers who displayed interest in the proposed automobile business demonstration which was to have started Thursday as a two-day tour in New York and Connecticut, but who did not feel like entering just now, it was decided yesterday to postpone the event until next month. Fourteen defferent makes of cars had been entered when the decision to postpone was reached.

***

The ability of a modern motor bus to withstand the shock of collision without overturning was brought out on Sunday when a big motor express truck collided on Fifth Avenue with one of these vehicles. The truck, which was running eastward on a cross street, collided at right angles with a southbound bus. The shock was sufficient to tear out the rear end of the bus and demolish the stairway leading to the upper deck. Although the bus was thrown sharply around and severely shaken, its equilibrium was maintained. The seats on top, as well as those inside, were filled at the time. The superstructure of these vehicles is very light, although strong, and in spite of the fact that they appear somewhat top-heavy to the inexperienced eye, the truth is that most of their weight is below the feet of the passengers; the centre of gravity is exceedingly low.

***

More than 150 persons interested in traffic are expected to attend the dinner to be given to William Phelps Eno by the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee of Greater New York at the Automobile Club of America to-night.

POLO PONIES SOLD.

Fancy Prices Paid for Nine of J. C. Rathbone's Fast String.

There was a big gathering of polo players and enthusiasts at the auction of the ponies of the late J. C. Rathborne, a former international player, at Van Tassell & Kearney's last night and the bidding was so spirited, due principally to competition betwcen Eastern and Western players, that the string of nine brought a total price of $12,450. The largest price, $2,800, was paid for Pretty Boy, by E. S. Burke of Cleveland, who outbid several Eastern players who wanted the pony to use in the coming match with England. J. H. Thomas of New York was one of the active bidders against Burke. He is a candidate for the American team and plans to take a string of ponies with him on a trip to Europe and may practice for a while with the English team in Spain.

Pretty Boy was one of the ponies used by the English team in the international match in 1913 and was purchased by Mr. Rathborne from the Duke of Westminster.

Among the prominent polo people who attended the sale and bid on some of the ponies were Louis E. Stoddard of New Haven, Conn., substitute on last year's team in the match with England; W. A. Hazard, J. A. Cowdin, C. C. Rumsey, Harry Tweedy, Walter Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., Frederick Post of East Williston, L. I., G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock, Allan Pinkerton, David Dows, and Jack Rawlins.

The bidding on Pretty Boy, which was considered the best of the lot of ponies, started off at $1,000. Mr. Burke, who started a new polo club in Cleveland a short time ago, refused to allow any of the other Eastern players to outbid him, and finally got the horse. Pretty Boy is a bay gelding, 14½ hands high. He was played in the international match of 1912 by Capt. Edwardes of the English team, who considered him his best mount and used him in five periods in two games. He was used by Capt. Ritson of the English team in the international match of 1913. After this match he was sold to Mr. Rathborne by the Duke of Westminster, who owned the pony and loaned him to the English players.

This pony was not shown at the auction rooms, as he is now at Lakewood, being used by the American players in practice for the match with England. The American team had counted on keeping the pony and the purchase by Burke caused disappointment. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Stoddard bid themselves, and it is said that there were representatives of Harry Payne Whitney among the others who bid. It is claimed that the highest price paid for a polo pony was $3,500, which was paid for Sailor and Policy, two well-known English ponies, in England.

The next largest price was paid for Red Light, which was secured by J. B. Thomas for $2,250. Brazos, which was played in the 1913 international match by Mr. Stoddard, was purchased by W. A. Hazard for $2,050. Tiger, which was in the international match of 1912 and ridden by Capt. Cheape of the English team, was purchased by R. Lawrence Smith of New York for $1,800.

Seminole, considered one of the veterans in the Rathborne string, was sold to David Dows for $1,350.

The other ponies went for smaller prices, Daisy to Dr. H. A. Southey for $475, Pam to Dr. H. A. Southey for $225, Rock to G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock for $700, and Tipperary to Allan Pinkerton for $500.

Seven ponies belonging to P. S. P. Randolph were also sold, but there was little bidding for them and they brought small prices.

The Rathborne ponies were ordered sold by the executors of the estate of Mr. Rathborne, who died in Texas two months ago.

Princeton Junior Crew Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 20.—Ira E. Swart of New York City has been elected Captain of the junior eight-oared crew at Princeton for the Spring season. He stroked the second boat.

Hebner Wins A. A. U. Swim.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Harry Hebner won the 220-yard swim in the National A. A. U. championships here to-night in 2:23 3-5. He defeated Perry McGillivray, record holder for the distance, by ten yards. McGillivray's record is 2:21.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-morrow & Sat., 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY. LAST 2 WEEKS.
"THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN."
TO-DAY (TUES.), Also THURS. at 2:15 and FRIDAY at 3.
LAST 7 SPECIAL MATINEES OF "PETER PAN"

LYCEUM 45 St. nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
—LAST 2 WEEKS—
MISS Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:30.
A DETECTIVE COMEDY
THE DUMMY
LAUGHS AND THRILLS TO YOUR HEART'S CONTENT.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38 St. Ev. 8:30. To-morrow Matinee Popular Prices, 50c to $1.50
JULIAN ELTINGE In His Great SUCCESS, THE CRINOLINE GIRL

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
LAST WEEK THE RULE OF 3

FULTON W. 44th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS
THE MISLEADING LADY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers
"THE SEASON'S MUSICAL DELIGHT." SARI
Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-morrow & Sat., 2:20.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"
"A Treat Not to be Missed."—Eve. Journal.

GAIETY B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE! Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20.
LAST WEEK CYRIL MAUDE English actor. in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
Mon Apr. 27. Farewell Performance "GRUMPY"

BELASCO West 44th St., E. of Broadway. Eve., 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
5 NIGHTS LAST WEEK 2 MATINEES
Frances Starr in "THE SECRET."

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. To-m'w Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND OP. Ho. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'w 25-50c
23d St., 8th Ave. Mabel and Edith TALIAFERRO in "YOUNG WISDOM."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5.) Double Bill. Humperdinck's Hansel & Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld; Reiss, Leonhardt. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Gilly, Reschiglian.
Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada, Con., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Lobengrin. Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Ruysdael. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel; Cristalli, Amato, Bada, Ananian. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45. Top. Prices. Tristan. Gadski, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last Perf'ce To-night at 8. Orfeo. Homer, Gadski, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Ev., Apr. 23, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL—HELENE KOELLING
Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT, at 8:15.
LEGINSKA—PIANIST. CASLOVA—VIOLINIST.
50c. to $2.00. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Ev. 8:30 POP. MAT. TO-MORROW 2:30
A PAIR OF SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 POP. MAT. TO-MORROW
"VASTLY ENTERTAINING."—Herald.
Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av
25c to $1. To-m'w Mat. 25c to 50c
EUGENIE BLAIR in MADAME X

Tickets Now at Tyson's & McBride's for
Spring Festival and Ball
71st Regiment Armory, 34 St., Park Av. T'm'w, Thurs., Fri., Sats. and Nights. Mr. and Mrs. Murray Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle. Flower Spectacle. Thé Dansant, other features.

PRINTING & GRAPHIC ARTS SHOW
For progressive printers and business men. Apr 18-25
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
NOON TO 10PM Admission 50¢ Children 25¢

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Alice Lloyd, Mary Nash, Wilbur Mack & Nella Walker, Avon Comedy 4, others.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c DAZIE & CO., Rooney & Bent, Juliette Dika, Lambert & Ball, others.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. 10-25 Contin. 12 Noon to Midn. WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPOILERS." Strand Orch. Strand Quartet. 10th "Pict. other tent's Nt Wk, "Brewster's Millions"

CARNEGIE LYCEUM TO-NIGHT Also To-morrow Night at 8:15.
HASTY PUDDING CLUB
Present "The Legend of Loravia."
Tickets on sale at Lyceum & Harvard Club.

JARDIN DE DANSE. 8:30 TO CLOSING
Matinees Tues 3:30 to 6:30, 50c.
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS.
Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley, Diamond & Delaware, Octogenarian Dancers, etc.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque THE BIG JUBILEE Mat. To-day with PAT WHITE

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs. 6:15
A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE
THE Whirl OF THE World
The Reigning Musical Success
BERNARD GRANVILLE, LILLIAN LORRAINE, RALPH HERZ, EUGENE & WILLIE HOWARD, ROSZIKA DOLLY, WARD BROS., W. C. KELLY (the Virginia Judge), MOON & MORRIS, MAY BOLEY, JULIETTE LIPPE, LAURENCE GRANT

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col. Regular Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Evenings 8:15.
MAT. TO-DAY Best Orchestra Seats $1 & $1.50
THE WINTER GARDEN SHOW
WHO HAS SET THE TOWN TALKING
MISS SWAN WOOD

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2:30.
WINTHROP AMES presents
GRACE GEORGE
Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk
THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH
All Seats All Performances $2.00.

LYRIC Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow $1.50. New musical play. THE RED CANARY

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
3 MATS.—TO-MORROW, FRI. AND SAT., 2:15.
SAM BERNARD Get Seats Now DESLYS GABY
in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
To-morrow & Fri. Mats. Best Seats, $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone 7292
Lew Fields.....Propr. Bryant
Evgs., 8. Matinees To-morrow and Sat., 2.
Smartest Musical Show in Town!
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL
With GEORGE MACFARLANE
Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
ONLY THRILL IN TOWN
PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea
George Nash.....The Baron
Milton Sills...The Composer
"Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2.20.
A CANNONADE OF LAUGHS
Too Many Cooks
"Why didn't somebody think of it before."
—Alan Dale, American.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee To-m'w 2.30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
The heroine is a decent girl, whose trials stir your heart, while the comic episodes bring laughter to your lips. BUT THERE IS NO DIRT.

PRINCESS THEA. 39 E. of B'WAY. EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.
MARRYING MONEY
AN ESTABLISHED HIT
NIGHTS $1.50 $2 $2.50 MAT. WED

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
5TH MONTH Mat. To-m'w $1.50 High Jinks
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow $1.50. HELP WANTED

48th St. Thea. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Matinee Thursday $1.50

KITTY COMEDY THEA., 41 St., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20
POP. PRICE MAT. TO-DAY MacKAY

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER.
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c

WEST END 125th W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15.
THURSTON WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor in "PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15, 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c & 50c.
Daniel Carson Goodman's "Hagar Revelly" Sensational Novel.

OPENING TO-DAY
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
AFTERNOON, 2:15. NIGHT, 8:15.
INDIAN VILLAGE OPEN DAILY, 1 AND 7.
"IT'S IN THE AIR TO-DAY!"
101 RANCH REAL WILD WEST
World's Greatest Frontier Exhibition
More Real Indians, More Broncho-Busting Cowboys, More Dare-Devil Cowgirls, More Crack Shots, More Picturesque Characters of the Old West Than Ever Before Assembled.
Sports and Perils of Ranch Life
Admission 25c and 50c Best Reserved Seats, With Seats, 75c., $1.00, $1.50.
POP. PRICE MATS., Best Seats 25c-$1.00. Box Seats, Afts., $1.50; Nights, $2.50, at Madison Square Garden or Wanamaker's Store.

PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'WAY 26TH ST. 10-15 UP TO-DAY & TO-MORROW Motion Pictures, Dickens' THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP "HISTORICAL CHARACTERS BEFORE YOUR EYES." THE IMPERSONATOR
23d ST.—58th ST.—125th ST.
Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE Mat. GUS FAY & The GAYETY GIRLS To-day

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DE KALB De Kalb Ave. and Broadway Telephone 4300 Bushwick
"THE TRAFFIC"
Special Mat. To-day, for Ladies Only. 25c. & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c to $1.
Next Week.....Mr. Robert B. Mantell

MAJESTIC Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
THE PRINCESS PLAYERS
In Ten One Act Masterpieces.

Rector's
Rector's establish the STANDARD, others TRY to meet it.
The Star attraction—from Winter Garden "PASSING SHOW"
Miss Swan Wood
in her remarkable performance of matchless skill and beauty,
The Spectacular Sword Dance
Every night this week at Rector's.
Rector's has set a new and difficult-to-attain Standard for New York restaurants, which none have, so far, been able to follow. There is a vast difference between a cabaret as maintained by the ORDINARY restaurants, with common—and often coarse—acts, and the Cabaret of artistic Excellence which appeals to Rector's patrons of refined tastes, discriminating judgment and keen appreciation of that which is truly refined, yet truly attractive, unique and entertaining in the highest and best degree.
You must dine at Rector's and enjoy Rector's UNSURPASSED cabaret, to know the difference. Come to-night, or any night this week, expecting perfect food, perfect cooking, perfect service and faultless entertainment and you will be delighted by finding ALL that you desire.
Besides Miss Wood, many other superb attractions.
The BEST restaurant service in New York at FAIR prices.
Avoid disappointment by reserving table by phone. Dance in the finest ball-room in America—it's free!
48th St., Broadway & 7th Ave.—Phone Bryant 3200.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street
Known Here! There!! Everywhere!!!
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th St.

22 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
Modern Dances
Trot, Tango, Hesitation, Maxixe, One-Steps.
The unparalleled success of this school is due solely to the interest Mr. Remey personally takes in every pupil. Private Lessons Without Appointment Daily from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
ALL STEPS Correctly Interpreted, Properly Taught—Quickly Learned, by the REMEY Method.
6 PRIVATE LESSONS $5.
Entirely separate floor for Private Lessons. Expert lady and gentlemen instructors.
Waltz, Two-Step, etc., guaranteed for $5. 4 class lessons, $1.
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915 8th Ave., (at 54th St.)
No Branches. Only One Address.
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Send for large FREE Illustrated Booklet.

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CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
Different from other restaurants
Equestrian Statue of Joan of Arc Paris.
Grille Luncheon, 75c. Beaux-Arts Dinner, $1.50.
Also Daily Variety of Creations a la Carte for Luncheon, Dinner and Supper
The Art Room—Music, classic and popular, by the Parisian Trio
The Grille—Southern Symphony Quintette, Modern Dance Melodists
The Parisian Cafe—For those who prefer no music when dining
"There's Nothing Lacking to Make Your Visit Memorable."
Private Accommodations for Parties of 4 to 100.
80 WEST 40TH STREET
No connection with any other restaurant.

B'way at 43d St. WALLICK'S SPECIAL 50c. LUNCHEON. 12.30 TO 2.30.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24
OPEN CONTEST 10:30 P. M. ONE-STEP.
6 MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.
DANCING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MR. AND MRS. D'ORE.
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 26
OPEN CONTEST 10:00 P. M.
COMB ONE-STEP AND HESITATION.
2 "PRACTICAL FOR USE" PRIZES.
Dancing 6:30 to 1:00 P. M. Subway Entrance.
42nd Street Grill,
42nd Street Bldg., Cor. Madison Ave.
Breakfast, Club and a la Carte, from 7. Luncheon, Dinner and Supper.
WM. F. HEALY, Manager.

E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE and Miss Lillian Lang
Recognized by press and public as the foremost exponents of the art of teaching
MODERN DANCING
offer to the public a most satisfactory course of instruction. Proficiency guaranteed for
FIVE DOLLARS
Maxixe a Specialty.
CALL FOR A FREE DEMONSTRATION AT 64 E. 34TH ST. TEL. MURRAY HILL 6534 (Next door to Hotel Vanderbilt.)
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DON'T SPOIL YOUR VACATION by not knowing how to dance. We teach you. "We know how."

8 Strictly Private Lessons. Results Assured. $5
Why Pay More?
when you can procure, at this greatly reduced rate, the most efficient and expert instruction, in the beautiful ballrooms of the
Hotel Bon Ray
Madison Ave. & 92d St.
Maxixe, Half and Half, Hesitation Waltz, One-Step, Tango and all Society's Modern Dances.
Phone 4397 Lenox.
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

REISENWEBER'S
COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.
DINNER, $1.00 (Every Eve.) to 7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25
Mr. Sloane & Miss Field in Dances Nightly at 10:30. Afternoon, 4-7.
DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSING 5 DANCING FLOORS

FAMOUS TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.25. 6 TO 9 P. M.
CABARET, 6:30 TO CLOSE.
MAXIM'S
110 WEST 38TH ST. LUNCHEON, 60c. DANCING NOON TO CLOSE
CABARET AFTER 6:30.

Kalil's Restaurant with the Celebrated Venetian Garden
Nos. 26-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-18 Park Place.)
A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant.
Luncheon begins at 11 A. M.

CAFE BOULEVARD BROADWAY & 41st STREET
MISS MAE MURRAY & MR. CLIFTON WEBB in original dances at Dinner in the Grille and after the Play.

Breakfast....35c-50c
Luncheon.....65c
Tea with Waffles.35c
Club Dinner...50c-$1
The Fernery
22 East 33d Street.
The OLDEST TEAROOM IN NEW YORK. Est. 5th Ave. & Mad. Aves. Miss Tucker—Exclusively HOME COOKING.

CHIMNEY CORNER TEA ROOM.
2 EAST 33D STREET.
Lunch a la Carte.
Club Tea 35c. Dinner (6 to 8) 85c.

Hotel St. Andrew
Broadway at 72d St.
Sundays, Dinner de Frimeurs, $1.25, 6 to 8:30.
A Hotel of Refinement and Charm. Cuisine and Service Par Excellence.
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Quality food and excellent service at moderate prices. Try once.
Cremona's
17-19 West 32d Street.
Between 5th Av. & B'way.
Luncheon.....50c
Table d'Hote Dinner.....75c
A La Carte. Dancing. Music.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS.
PRIVATE
247 West 42d St. Bryant 4674
Select, not a public dance hall.

13 MEN KILLED IN STRIKE FIGHT

Militia Detachments Cut Off in Colorado Hills When Machine Gun Jams.

MINERS CAPTURE BRIDGE

Reinforcements Rushed to the Rescue in Automobiles and on Horses.

TENT COLONY DESTROYED

Fourteen-Hour Battle Ends with Death of Greek Leader of Revolt—Many Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 20.—A fourteen-hour battle between striking coal miners and members of the Colorado National Guard in the Ludlow district to-day culminated late to-night in the killing of Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, and the destruction of the Ludlow tent colony by fire.

Reports received here place the dead at 13, including 11 strikers, 1 soldier, and 1 non-combatant. It is impossible to estimate the number of wounded, but one report early this afternoon gave it as twenty. That was before reinforcements reached the scene with machine guns and bombarded the tent colony. At that time the deaths were totaled five.

Early this morning a detachment of seventeen soldiers of Company B of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieut. Linderfelt, was encountered by strikers in the Berwind canyon and fired upon. The militiamen fled and took up a position on Tank Hill, while the strikers entrenched themselves in Aroyo, half a mile away.

Another detachment under command of Lieut. Lawrence was cut off from Linderfelt's forces when a machine gun became jammed, and was reported to be fighting against strong odds.

At noon the strikers were reported to have taken the Colorado & Southern Steel Bridge.

Major P. J. Hamrock, in charge of the forty-five militiamen left in the district north of Trinidad, telephoned the news from Aguilar to Gen. Chase at Denver. He reported that 300 strikers were intrenched in the hills above Berwind Canyon. Gen. Chase ordered him to take his troops and drive them out. The General at the same time put into active service a fresh troop of forty-seven men recruited in the strike district.

Sheriff Grisham and a posse of deputies left here shortly after noon in automobiles and on horseback to reinforce the beleaguered militiamen.

Telephone communication between Ludlow and Trinidad is interrupted, but meager details received over one railroad wire from Hastings this afternoon said that the strikers left the camp at Ludlow before daylight, when shots were heard in that vicinity, and that the militiamen started out about the same time to investigate the firing. Later a loud explosion was heard, followed by rifle firing at the military camp. The explosion is supposed to have been a bomb fired as a signal that an attack was being made.

Heavy firing was in progress between the strikers and Linderfelt's detachment on Tank Hill, and bullets had showered into Rameyville, half a mile distant. Lawrence's detachment was fighting strikers in the hills above Cedar Hill.

FIRE HAZARDS IN SCHOOLS.

C. G. Armstrong Questions Critics in a Magazine Article.

Charles G. Armstrong, President of the American Society for Fire Prevention, has contributed a second article on the fire perils in the New York City schools in the April number of "Fire Prevention," the official organ of the society, which came out yesterday. In the March issue Mr. Armstrong called attention to what he termed the unnecessary fire risks introduced into even the newest of the public schools, and in the April issue he answers the criticisms that his first article has provoked and asks these questions:

"Fires are as apt to start in basements as elsewhere.

"Why, then, cannot the basements be designed for convenient access and why cannot their floors be kept clear of pipes and other unnecessary obstructions?

"Why cannot the firing rooms be kept concentrated and compact?

"Why cannot wood be eliminated from our schools?

"Why cannot coal be kept in fireproof bins instead of a wooden structure as in Public School No. 56, West Eighteenth Street, Manhattan?

"Why cannot more than one fire extinguisher be kept in each school?

"Why it is necessary for public officials to bristle up and shout 'liar!' when these fire hazards are pointed out to them?

"Why not admit frankly that the conditions pointed out exist, that they are easily remedied—and set to work to remedy them?"

MISS GOLDEN ASKS $30,000.

Player Folk Fill Court at Trial of Actress's Injury Suit.

Part VIII. of the Supreme Court was filled with theatrical people yesterday interested in the suit brought against Wagenhals & Kemper, the managers, by Bernice Golden for $30,000 damages for injuries received in the Astor Theatre on March 5, 1912, during the run of "The Greyhound." Miss Golden was standing near the drop curtain when a piece of the scenery got away from the stage hands and struck her on the side. For a time she was in a sanitarium and then she had to go away for a long rest. She still limps from the effects of the injury.

There was a cardboard plan of the stage, and one member of the company after another took the witness chair and told how the accident happened. Dr. Philip M. Grausman told of his professional services to Miss Golden, and explained that his bill of $1,000 was fair and reasonable. Among those who listened to the testimony were Miss Gladys Fairbanks, Miss Louise Wood, William Lyons, David Burton, Robert McWade, Carl Eckstam, and Cecil Butler. The case will go on to-day.

DR. PEASE TO MISS DAVIS.

His Protest Against Tobacco in the Tombs Disregarded.

Dr. Charles G. Pease, President of the Non-Smokers' Protective Association, wrote to Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, yesterday, protesting against the rule recently put in force by Commissioner Davis to allow prisoners in the Tombs to smoke after, at least, one meal a day. In his letter Dr. Pease said:

"Tobacco is a most dangerous drug, and one of the most dangerous plants grown. Its use is responsible for race degeneracy. In New York City 65 per cent. of the children are defective because of the use of tobacco. They are robbed of the right of pure parentage. We ask, for the interest of the race and in the interests of non-smokers who may be confined in the Tombs, that tobacco, as well as other drugs, be excluded from the Tombs."

Commissioner Davis replied briefly to Dr. Pease telling him that she was ready Abe did not see the matter in the same light.

LAD'S TALE DIDN'T WORK.

Truant Told of Kidnapping, but He'd Really Been Playing Ball.

Yesterday was an eventful day for Nathan David, 14 years old, of 1,764 Madison Avenue, but last night was a very sorrowful evening, for a spanking, long delayed, arrived at last. Nathan was bound and gagged, thrown into a taxicab, carried at terrific speed through the city streets, and dropped out of the machine a long distance from home, according to the story which he told his father to explain why he had not been to school, but, according to what he finally admitted to the police, he had been playing ball.

Nathan spied a letter in his parent's hands when he arrived home last night, and before he could be asked to explain why he had not been to school, which bit of information he knew was contained in the letter when he saw in a corner the mark of Public School 74, he launched into his thrilling story.

"The chauffeur of a taxi and another man grabbed me at 121st Street near Mt. Morris Park," he said, "and threw me into a cab. They tied me and gagged me, searched my pockets, and then one of them said 'This ain't the kid,' and they put me out of the cab up at 145th Street and Amsterdam Avenue."

Mr. Davis hurried with the lad to the East 126th Street Station, where he saw Lieut. McCarthy and had the boy repeat the story to him. The Lieutenant asked the father to step outside a moment.

"Who won the game, youngster?" he then asked.

"Aw, don't tell father," Nathan pleaded when he saw the Lieutenant was "on," but Mr. Davis was called in and the lad admitted he had made a mistake about all that taxicab business. It was baseball he meant to tell his father about, but he got mixed up.

"We'll adjourn to your room, my boy," said Mr. Davis as he left the station with Nathan.

RAID ON 'THE UNEMPLOYED.'

Two Arrested on Theft Charge and Others Are Sought.

The "army of the unemployed" was thrown into an uproar last night when detectives made a raid on its headquarters, on the third floor of 313 Grand Street, and arrested two members on charges of assault and robbery. Forty tousled men were stretched out on the floor of the dingy rooms, and at the order to line up against the wall for inspection there were many muttered threats of protest. The complainant pointed out the men who were wanted. It was learned that two other complaints of theft in the headquarters had been received by the police, and other arrests might be made soon.

Morris, Sandler, a coppersmith, said that he had been out of work for seven weeks and had slept on several occasions at the headquarters of the "unemployed." Friday morning, he said, he was attacked by four men, who beat him, slipped a potato bag over his head, searched his pockets, stole $2.50, and, to use his own language, "kicked him out of the place."

Sandler selected Edward Gibbon and Peter Burke as two of his assailants, and they were locked up in the Clinton Street police station. Detectives who made the arrests said the men were members of the I. W. W.

Other complaints were lodged with the police by Abraham Evans, who gave his address as 313 Grand Street, and Charles Katkauskas of 388 Grand Street. Both said they had been robbed of coats. Katkauskas reported the theft of a coat worth $10.

POLICE ALARM FOR FIANCE.

Miss Heller Had Lent Weindick $100 Before He Disappeared.

A general alarm was sent out last night by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station for Charles Weindick, 30 years old, of 114 West Forty-eighth Street, who disappeared last Friday. Miss Josephine Heller, 24 years old, of the same address, described the missing man as her fiance, and said they were to have been married soon. Miss Heller said she was the daughter of a Russian Viscountess. Weindick and she came to New York from Canada three months ago, she said, and were visiting friends at the West Forty-eighth Street address. When she met Weindick she was visiting a married sister in Quebec and had been engaged to marry an artist in Montreal, her home city.

They decided to come to New York and get married, she continued, but when they got here they thought they would wait until Weindick, who is a furrier, had found employment. Since their arrival in New York she has advanced Weindick $100, she told the police, and she is of the opinion that he has met with foul play.

GIVES OLD SIENA LANTERN.

President Frank Tilford's Present to School of Applied Design.

A wonderful old lantern of chiseled Siena iron from the Piccolomini Palace in Siena, the home of the Piccolomini family, that of the late Pope Pius II., has been presented to the School of Applied Design at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street by its President, Frank Tilford. The lantern is a beautiful one of the famous Siena iron work, five feet in length, with a bracket support which is equally beautiful. It was discovered hanging from the palace walls in Siena by a Director of the school, and upon hearing of it Mr. Tilford immediately ordered its purchase. It will be hung at the entrance to the school building in about a month.

The school for the first time since its occupation of the Lexington Avenue building is to have a Summer class this year, an elementary and a special course, the latter in book cover and poster designing, under the direction of Earl Stetson Crawford. The course will continue from June 15 to Aug. 15.

PAID HIGH FOR SOCIALISM.

Schenectady's Debt Increased 50.4 Per Cent. In One Year.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Socialist administration of Schenectady, which terminated the first of the year, was criticised in reports of the fiscal affairs of the city made to State Controller Schmer to-day by examiners from his office. They reported that during 1913 the debt of the city was increased 50.4 per cent., and that now its debt-contracting powers are within 1.3 per cent. of the limit allowed by law.

"The examiners also report," says a statement by the Controller, "that a municipal grocery store, an ice bureau, a farm, a lodging house, and an employment bureau were legally established and maintained, and that through their operation the city lost approximately $6,500."

About $21,000 was expended during the year in payment of claims not properly chargeable against the city, continued the report. During the last ten years as a result of excessive water rates "there has been unnecessarily and improperly exacted" from the consumers of water the sum of $980,000, it was declared.

FIREMEN ARE PROMOTED.

Capt. William F. Williams Is Now a Battalion Chief.

Fire Commissioner Adamson promoted 17 men and appointed 37 firemen yesterday. Capt. William F. Williams of 3,157 Hull Avenue, the Bronx, was made a Chief of Battalion. He was the first man on the list for promotion. These Lieutenants were made Captains: John McLoughlin, John J. McElligott, William J. Foster, and John O'Connor.

Six Lieutenants were appointed as follows: Austin Dooley, James Brown, Michael McCarty, Gustave J. Dressler, Jr., Louis Lange, and Edward F. Cotter.

SHAKESPEARE FETE AT NORMAL COLLEGE

Henry Clews the Speaker at Opening of 350th Birthday Anniversary Celebration.

CITES BARD AGAINST HUERTA

Advocates More Frequent Festivals in Poet's Honor—Would Have Actors Read in Schools.

Quoting Shakespeare that "The better part of valor is discretion" at the opening of the celebration of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Board of Avon, under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee, at the Normal College last evening, Henry Clews said that discretion was a good thing for both men and nations, and he wished Gen. Huerta had had a little more of it.

There was a small attendance at the opening session, not half the seats in the auditorium being filled, and in the gallery there were only half a dozen people. The exercises, which were to have opened at 8 o'clock sharp, did not begin until after a half hour later. De Witt Warner presided, and Mrs. James Madison Bass made the opening remarks and accompanied Mr. Clews, who was the speaker of the evening, to the platform.

The Educational Players, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Sheridan Frye, headed the programme with a reading of "A Winter's Tale," giving a wonderfully effective rendering. Mrs. Frye first offered a general introduction, with explanations and the exits and entrances of the different characters. In cloaks and hoods of blue the players sat in a double row upon the platform, and the audince listened with the closest attention and interest.

Mr. Clews was introduced as being one of the three men now living who had served on the Shakespeare committee fifty years ago, when the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth was celebrated in this city.

For Celebrations More Frequently.

Mr. Clews urged that Shakespeare, as one of eight or ten great men of the world, should be brought to general public attention more often, and at the close of his remarks moved for the appointment of a committee to arrange a celebration every five years. Mr. Warner appointed Mr. Clews as Chairman of this committee.

"Shakespeare says that 'The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones,'" said Mr. Clews. "That was not true of Shakespeare himself. We know of no evil, if there was any, and his good has lived long after him. Next to the Bible there are more quotations from Shakespeare than from any other book. Many of the ancient celebrities are only remembered now because he mentioned them in his plays. I regret that there are so many people to-day who prefer light comedy and vaudeville to these great dramas. I believe that there would be nothing of a great benefit in the public schools as to have some great actor visit them regularly and recite to the scholars extracts from Shakespeare's plays. They would be better able to appreciate them than if they read them themselves.

All the great actors who are best remembered to-day are those who have been known in Shakespeare's plays—the two Booths, Barrett, Salvini, Irving, Mrs. Siddons, Charlotte Cushman, Modjeska, Ada Rehan, and Ellen Terry. All took part in the great dramas, and Shakespeare made them.

He then quoted Falstaff on discretion and said:

"Valor is good for noble deeds, but discretion is good both for men and nations. I wish President Huerta had shown more it."

He next asserted that the people who said they did not care for Shakespeare because they did not like tragedy would find enough amusement in his comedies, the "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Taming of the Shrew," "Love's Labor Lost," and many others.

Shakespeare's Memory Green.

"Many people quote Shakespeare and have no idea where the quotations come from,' he said: "'Tell truth and shame the devil,' 'He hath eaten me out of house and home,' 'Sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child,' are but a few citations. There were many playwrights of a 100 years ago, and they are forgotten; there were Kings in the days of Shakespeare's youth, and they are forgotten, while his memory is green."

In closing Mr. Clews told the story of a clergyman who refused to meet Edwin Forrest because he was an actor, and then attended a dinner at which the actor was present. The clergymen, of whom there were many present, were asked, in the course of a discussion, to repeat, each of them, the Lord's Prayer as each thought it should be given. Then Forrest was asked to give it, and by his wonderful expression converted his enemy.

"Bishop" Wilkinson of Wall Street, who was in the audience, rose at the close of Mr. Clews's address to tell the audience of an inexpensive Shakespeare book he had found which he thought would be valuable to all.

"And if you have not seen the portrait of Shakespeare in THE NEW YORK TIMES," he said, "I advise you to get the Sunday edition. Also get the Friday edition."

A number of the songs of Shakespeare were sung by Mrs. Henrietta Speke Seeley, accompanied by Mrs. G. H. Beerbower.

NEW TAMMANY SACHEMS.

Darlington, Lynn, and Sheehy Are Elected at Society's Meeting.

There was an election of officers of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, at Tammany Hall last night, and three new sachems were elected to fill places made vacant by the deaths of John Fox and Timothy D. Sullivan and the resignation of Thomas E. Rush. Mr. Rush did not explain why he resigned, but it is understood that he is opposed to Charles F. Murphy continuing as leader of Tammany Hall.

Those elected last night to fill the vacant places were Dr. Thomas Darlington, Judge Wauhope Lynn, and Edward C. Sheehy. Other sachems who were re-elected were John F. Ahearn, William Dalton, Asa Bird Gardiner, Julius Harburger, Louis F. Haffen, George W. Loft, Charles F. Murphy, Thomas F. McAvoy, George W. Plunkitt, and John J. Scannell.

The sachems will hold a meeting in about three weeks to choose a grand sachem. It is probable that John R. Voorhis, the present grand sachem, will be re-elected. At last night's meeting Thomas F. Smith was re-elected Secretary; William Sohmer, Treasurer; Bryan P. Henry, Sagamore, and John A. Boyle, Wiskinkle.

SAVED BY TELLING TRUTH.

Policeman Confessed His Fault and Woods Merely Fines Him.

Policeman Milton Greenbaum of the Highbridge Station, who confessed that he had made a false report about a rescue at a fire in order to get on the honor roll, was fined ten days' pay yesterday by Commissioner Woods, who followed this action by issuing a memorandum, in which he said that had Greenbaum persisted in his falsehood he would have been dismissed from the department.

"He has, however, shown a high degree of moral courage in making a clean breast of the whole matter," said Commissioner Woods, "and it is apparent that he has been and will be considerably punished by his own conscience. While the maintenance of discipline in the department requires that some punishment be imposed, I feel that it is of infinitely more importance that members of the force be encouraged to truthfully present the facts to the Trial Commissioner than that the extreme penalty be inflicted upon this patrolman, who has shown such encouraging signs of repentance and reformation."

MEMORY WIZARD DEAD.

Felix Berol, Master of 300,000 Facts, Stricken Suddenly.

Felix Berol, memory expert, who asserted he had memorised more than "300,000 facts," died yesterday at his home, 609 Fairview Avenue, Borough of Queens. With his wife and his niece, Miss Ellie Kosch, he had passed the day at Coney Island, and returning home at midnight he retired after taking supper. His wife, awakened by his cries for help shortly before 2 A. M., went to his room, and found him trying to rise from the bed. He died a moment later. The Coroner believed death was due to heart disease, but requested an autopsy by Dr. Francis B. Hart.

Berol was born in 1872 in Berlin, Germany, where he obtained a common school education before he came here. He said that he was a dull pupil, and had a "dull mind" when he landed here an immigrant boy, and got work washing dishes in a restaurant. He read a copy of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" at Cooper Union, and it inspired him to self-study, but he was troubled by his inability to remember much of anything he read. This led him to study every available book on memory in Cooper Union and the Astor Library. As a result, he fitted himself to appear in vaudeville as "Berol, the Mental Marvel." He made both money and success on the stage, but gave it up for lecturing and teaching his system. He conducted a correspondence course with 2,500 pupils, in addition to his lecture work.

In 1912 Berol appeared at the West Side Y. M. C. A. in an exhibition. He examined a freshly shuffled pack of cards and then, turning away, named each card as it was turned. Berol gave the exact 1910 census population of any town of more than 5,000 that persons asked for, and the dates of birth and death of great men, and the dates of great battles. He was to have given a lecture last night at the Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn. His wife, to whom he was married last August, was Miss Marguerite Cheatle of Brooklyn.

PROCESS SERVER ON STAGE.

Makes a Speech After Handing Court Order to Robert Edeson.

Robert Edeson, the actor, who appeared last night as a stock-star with the regular company playing at the Academy of Music in "Strongheart," was served with papers in a suit brought by H. H. Frazee, the theatrical manager, when he stopped out before the curtain to make a speech after the third act.

A process server from the office of Nathan Burkan, attorney for Frazee, occupied a box during the performance, and when Edeson came out before the curtain he jumped from the box and thrust the papers into the actor's hand. Edeson thanked the man and then turned and explained to the audience that Mr. Frazee was trying to prevent his appearance in "Strongheart." This brought the process server on to the stage again. He told the audience that he had sent word to Edeson in the afternoon to accept service quietly, but that the actor, after promising to do so, had slipped away. At this point stage hands were summoned to eject the process server and he left the stage. Edeson then made his speech and the play proceeded.

Mr. Frazee charges that the actor deserted his company playing "Fine Feathers" in Portland, Me., on March 21, and that as a result the company will be forced to close its season in that Saturday night. The manager claims that he has a two years' contract with the actor at a salary of $500 a week, and charges that Edeson left the company because he had been promised $1,000 a week to appear in "Strongheart," a play in which he starred several seasons ago.

CHICAGO ALDERMEN HERE.

Committee on Committees Sent Away from Home While at Work.

The discovery yesterday at the Imperial that four Chicago Aldermen, accompanied by three special correspondents of Chicago newspapers, had reached New York, and that two other City Fathers who had strayed from the rest at Natural Bridge, Va., were expected at any time, led to a disclosure that when the Aldermanic body of the Windy City gets ready to fill vacancies in its standing committees, it chooses a committee on committees and sends its members on a trip to get them away from local political influences, in the belief that far from the ignoble strife of ward leaders and heelers, and amid scenes of natural beauty, on trains, on sea, or in the clearer atmosphere of Eastern cities, they will be able to make untrammeled choice of candidates for the vacant committee posts.

Aldermen Willis O. Nance, Lewis D. Sitts, William Lipps, and John Toman came up from Norfolk on an old Dominion liner on Sunday, and Aldermen Ellis Geiger and John Reichert, who stopped behind at Natural Bridge, came on yesterday. With the vanguard of the Aldermen came Glen Griswold, John L. Spellman, and Parke Brown, representing respectively The Examiner, The Record-Herald, and The Tribune, who are keeping Chicago informed of the daily progress of the committee on committees.

There are twelve committees to be filled this year, and the selection of members is supposed to be made on a non-partisan basis.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; ONE HURT

D. W. Kirk May Die as Result of Accident at Great Neck.

An automobile owned by George Edward Kent of Jericho, L. I., and occupied by Mr. Kent's chauffeur, Michael Maloney, and his butler, David W. Kirk, was struck by an electric train on the Long Island Railroad at the Middle Neck crossing, Great Neck, L. I., last evening at 7:50 o'clock.

The crossing was not protected by gates, and Maloney asserted that he did not hear any warning given by the train. The electric engine struck the rear wheels of the automobile and tossed the machine to one side. Maloney, who stuck to his seat, escaped injury, but Kirk, who jumped when he saw the train, was thrown several feet and sustained a deep laceration of the scalp and possible internal injuries.

Maloney and Kirk were returning from the residence of William R. Grace at Great Neck, after delivering a load of wedding presents taken from the home of Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, at Westbury, where Mr. Grace and Miss Elsie Wall Ladew, daughter of Mrs. Ladew, were married on Saturday.

Kirk was attended by Dr. A. H. Parsons and then removed to the Nassau County Hospital, at Mineola, as his condition was considered critical.

"Hagar Revelly" on the Stage.

A dramatization of "Hagar Revelly" made its first New York appearance last night at the Royal Theatre in the Bronx. The stage version of Daniel Carson Goodman's story was made by Lawrence Dwyer, and it ends with Hagar's suicide in a Paris hotel. The part of Hagar is played by Nance Gwyn, and others in the cast are Ben Hendricks, Frances Young, Louise Evarts, Beatrice Ingram, Menifee Johnstone, Harrison Garret, and Felix Krembs. A half dozen men from the staff of District Attorney Martin occupied a box at this Bronx première, but Assistant District Attorney Mitchell denied that they had come as tentative censors.

Indians Call at City Hall.

Chief Iron Tail, Chief Eagle Shirt, and Charley Yellow Boy, Sioux Indians from Pine Ridge, S. D., called at the City Hall yesterday to see Mayor Mitchel and were disappointed when told he was out of the city. Chief Iron Tail was the model for the Indian head on the new nickels, and was in the Custer fight many years ago. The Indians wore their full feather headdress, and rode pronghorn

TRIBUTE TO DOWLING BY MANHATTAN CLUB

Retiring from Presidency, Justice Is Guest at Dinner and Receives Loving Cup.

HIS ADMINISTRATION PRAISED

Members Decide to Purchase Present Home at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

A dinner in honor of Justice Victor J. Dowling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was given by the members of the Manhattan Club last night, a testimonial to his services as President of the club for three years. A silver loving cup was presented to him. Philip J. Britt, who succeeded the Justice in the Presidency and who presided as toastmaster, said that among all the distinguished men who had been the chief officers of the club none had succeeded in giving the club so large a measure of "prosperity and popularity" as had come to it in the administration of Justice Dowling.

It was announced that by almost unanimous vote of the members the club had given up the idea of moving from its present quarters at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and funds had been raised for the purchase of the building, placing the club in a permanent home.

Justice John Proctor Clarke of the Appellate Division, in presenting a brief sketch of Justice Dowling, said it was a "pleasure and a comfort to find a native New Yorker appreciated and honored."

"Justice Dowling has brought to the judiciary more than book learning," added Justice Clarke. "He has brought to it a clean character, a clear mind, a fair mind; a capacity to determine and to consider, and the willingness for hard work. It is a marvel to me the way Justice Dowling, Chief Justice Ingraham, and Justice Scott are able to go through a court record and dispose of its essential features so rapidly, while I, like a plodder, must work overtime to keep up, so that I have no time for their usual sports, indoor dominos, and outdoor golf. Justice Dowling has two fads, the collecting of old prints and old dishes."

Morgan J. O'Brien presented the silver cup on behalf of the club. Justice Dowling, reviewing the history of the club, said the men who founded it soon after the civil war, among whom were Samuel J. Tilden, were leaders of the Democratic Party.

"Perhaps we have got away somewhat from the original political aims of the club," he said. "The club has not taken an active part in a political campaign since the nomination of one of its members for President of the United States, Alton B. Parker. But should the time arise when the interests of the people may be helped the club will always be ready to champion the cause of fair play and the principles of democracy in the city, State, or nation."

The club has been influential and powerful in city and State politics in many campaigns, but in recent years the social element has been dominant. The latest living President of the club is Manton Marble. Among the 200 members at the dinner were William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Joseph J. O'Donoghue, William B. Hornblower, Samuel Untermyer, Francis L. Wellman, John B. Stanchfield, and the Justices of the Supreme Court and branches of the city judiciary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

M. ALPER & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah A. and Moses Alper, doing business as M. Alper & Son, dealers in housefurnishing goods at 2 East 114th Street, by these creditors: Hyman H. Silverman, $116; Hilfer Brothers, $141, and six other creditors, with claims of $325. It was alleged that on April 16 a wagon load of goods was removed from the place to get the goods beyond reach of creditors, but they were intercepted and seized by the police as abandoned property.

McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY DRY GOODS COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition, filed on March 18 against the McPartland & O'Flaherty Dry Goods Company of 673 Eighth Avenue. The assets have been sold to George H. Halleman for sufficient to pay creditors 21 cents on the dollar and expenses of administration, which will require over $35,000. Liabilities were $170,000.

COLLAPSIBLE PAPER BOX COMPANY.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 24 against Isidor Cohen, trading as the Collapsible Paper Box Company at 153 West Fourteenth Street on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $6,754.

DEBORAH BLANKENSTEIN, — Judge Hough has dismissed the petition, filed on Feb. 10 against Deborah Blankenstein, baker, of 866 Beck Street, the Bronx, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

GEORGE H. SHUMAN.—Judge Hough has appointed Wilson L. Cannon receiver for George H. Shuman, electrical contractor, of 13 East Thirtieth Street, under a bond of $5,000. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets $15,000.

WILLIAM SIMON.—Judge Hough has appointed G. H. Van Rassum receiver for William Simon, fur manufacturer, of 20 West Forty-sixth Street, under a bond of $1,000, with authority to carry on business for five days and to serve without compensation. Liabilities are $19,000 and assets $8,800. Mr. Simon tried to make a settlement at 20 cents on the dollar, but one of the largest creditors refused to accept. He owes $7,000 to five creditors in Leipsig.

NATIONAL PLUMBING SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the National Plumbing Supply Company of 3,921 Third Avenue with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $23,995.

M. COOPER & CO.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of M. Cooper & Co., manufacturers of furs at 11 West Seventeenth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $9,027.

SABA NASRALLAH.—Judge Hough has denied the application of Saba Nasrallah, manufacturer of kimonos, 21 West Twenty-second Street, for a discharge from bankruptcy. Liabilities were $75,659.

G. B. WEISS & SON.—Henry Weiss, doing business as G. B. Weiss & Son, wholesale leather dealer, at 229 East Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to Emil Pincus.

LOUIS GREENBERG, shoe dealer, of 151 Monroe Street, has made an assignment to Louis Jacobson.

MORRIS W. SIEGEL, dealer in cigars and candy at 900 Broadway, has made an assignment to Samuel Rosenberg.

HIRAM P. AUSTIN, Abraham Cohen, Cahn, Harris & Worner, Paul Flattau, Emil W. Frandsen, Francis J. Frey, Isidor Ganz, Albert Hughes, William J. Innes, Fred Jamin, William F. Meyer, Charles Neuhaus, Michael W. Reed, Abraham M. Rosenthal, Morris M. Schachner, Joh F. Taylor, Louis Tobor, and Avery M. Walsh.—Judge Hough yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Hiram P. Austin, grocer, Catskill, liabilities $1,453; Abraham Cohen, baker, 132 Ludlow Street, liabilities $5,036; Cahn, Harris & Worner, furniture, 158 West Twenty-ninth Street, liabilities $16,510; Paul Flattau, furniture, 355 Second Avenue, liabilities $6,400; Emil W. Frandsen, liquors, 452 Sixth Avenue, liabilities $11,068; Francis J. Frey, salesman, 839 West End Avenue, liabilities $4,261; Isidor Ganz, tailor, 95 Second Avenue, liabilities $9,542; Albert Hughes, real estate operator, 45 Broadway, liabilities $41,937; William J. Innes, city fireman, 213 West Sixty-sixth Street, liabilities $630; Fred Jamin, niture, 855 Second Avenue, liabilities $6,400; William F. Meyer, 1,908 Barnes Avenue, liabilities $625; Charles Neuhaus, 259 West 112th Street, liabilities $1,044; Michael W. Reed, farmer, Pleasant Valley, liabilities $917; Abraham M. Rosenthal, corset covers, liabilities $7,193; Morris M. Schachner, grocer, 1,234 Amsterdam Avenue, liabilities $4,317; John F. Taylor, 601 West 141st Street, formerly of Taylor Brothers, Philadelphia, liabilities $8,011; Louis Tobor, cloaks, 2,068 Third Avenue, liabilities $5,494, and Avery M. Walsh, salesman, Poughkeepsie, liabilities $1,542.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Atwater Manufacturing Company, Waukegan, Ill.; voluntary petition filed; liabilities $15,802.14; assets, $7,653.53.

The voluntary petition in bankruptcy against Porter M. Farrell, Inc., retailer of clothing, was ordered stricken from the files of the United States District Court to-day by Federal Judge Landis on the ground of misrepresentation on the part of petitioning creditor. It was admitted, however, that the concern is insolvent, with liabilities of about $30,000 and assets of $23,000.

TO IMPROVE AMERICAN WOOL

Australian Grading Methods Would Make Profits Greater.

If American wools were sent to market graded and put up as attractively as are Australian wools, according to Agricultural Department experts, it is estimated that an increase in price of as much as 3 cents a pound might be received by the grower. Wool growers, dealers, and manufacturers generally admit that the American system (or lack of system) is very bad, and at the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, considerable interest was shown in the proposal to adopt the Australian method of putting up wool. Three cents a pound upon wools selling at from 15 to 20 cents a pound is a very high percentage of loss.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has prepared a collection of American and Australian wools for use in educational work in this direction. This exhibit includes samples of various grades of wool, showing how grade and value may be determined by factors under control of the sheep raisers.

Australian and New Zealand wools are graded or "classed" at the time of shearing. They are also shipped in bales instead of sacks. The "woolers" who do their work at the shearing plant are familiar with the methods of grading wool for manufacturers' uses. No bale contains more than one grade of wool, and any one bale is a true representative of others of the same grade shorn from the same flock.

In many instances the fleeces are also "skirted." Skirting is the removal from the fleece of that part of the wool shorn from the legs. Such skirtings contain most of the dirt and foreign matter present in the fleece, and when baled and sold separately bring their actual value and do not detract from the appearance and uniform character of the body wool.

Only a small number of American wool growers separate their wool into grades before sacking for shipment. Unless the flock is of uniform character the sacks of wool must be opened at the warehouse and their contents graded before being offered for sale. Skirting is never practiced in America.

The breeding of the sheep is of first importance in determining the grade of the wool. Wool growers, as a rule, are not familiar enough with the commercial grading of wool to understand into which of the grades a particular breed of sheep would be placed. Aside from the matter of grade, the value of wool is controlled to a great extent by the food supply and methods of herding the sheep on the range.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Anger, John A. and Louis J.—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $3,712.
Same—Same, $4,135.
Avellino, Henry—P. Lowenfeld, et al, $113.
Augerstein, Henry—S. Valentine's Sons, $182.
Bacon, George E.—C. A. Venner, costs, $108.
Bunn, Frederick A.—Security Bank of N. Y., $863.
Berrian, Barbara—City of N. Y., costs, $293.
Baldwin, George E.—A. Greenstein, $941.
Bebus, Arthur J. H.—W. V. Astor, $378.
Bebus, Jacob W. and Elois A. Jacobs—Advance Rubber Co., $189.
Clark, Nannie J.—Q. F. Cushing, $165.
Combs, Frank D.—Stanley & Patterson, Inc., $185.
Eddy, Austin W.—N. Y. Blue Print Paper Co., $185.
Elliott, Frederick H.—McBride, Nast & Co., $113.
Epstein, William S.—Gene Vall Cigar Co., Inc., $176.
Donohue, Peter J.—James McCreery & Co., $518.
Forella, Louis—Jones Woods Realty Corp., $261.
Feldman, Selig and Reuben Satenstein—R. Lippman, $689.
Foss, Archibald C.—E. Munson, $135.
Flanagan, Luke—D. H. Hayman, $129.
Fish, Leonard F.—W. V. Astor, $397.
Grahame, Frederick H. D.—M. Rothenberg, $164.
Glickman, Louis—Sonn Bros., $125.
Greenberg, Nathan—D. Kigner, et al, $111.
Hecht, Rudolf—59th St. Real Estate Co., $319.
Hawkins, Edward L.—Berger & Wirth, Inc., $154.
Hill, Sarah D.—W. A. Larned et al., $234.
Hoadley, Joseph H.—F. E. James et al., $24,-$635.
Harris, Nathan—I. O. Schiff et al., $144.
Hecht, Sigmund—S. Jacobs, $4,700.
Handler, Jacob—S. Haidt, $321.
Heinze, Ruth N.—J. Mayer, (costs,) $109.
Heinze, Ada L.—Same, (costs,) $116.
Johnson, Axland W.—City Real Estate Co., $215.
Same—Same, $623.
Levenson, Leo—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., $340.
Levy, Louis—J. A. Anger, $176.
Leak, Frank—E. Lewitus, $100.
Lynch, Elliott—Q. L. Penny et al., $267.
Meeks, George W.—M. J. Drummond et al., (costs,) $104.
Molloy, Frank W.—Hancock Construction Co., $238.
McAdams, Alexander H.—A. L. Kass, $658.
Malloy, Frank W.—U. S. Rubber Co., $421.
Morales, Miquel—M. M. Klopsch, (costs,) $106.
Nickel, Margaretha, admx.—F. Ayer, (costs,) $166.
Perna, Martha—N. Rao, $108.
Price, Jacob B.—Beverly National Bank, $288.
Quinby, Frederick J.—C. McGee, $5,000.
Rosenblatt, Benjamin, guardian—City of New York, (costs,) $123.
Romano, Lewis, and Joseph Isidori—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $102.
Riciforti, Giuseppe, and Edward D. Argenio—People, &c., $500.
Ramner, John I.—J. Harding, $842.
Sulkee, Max—O. B. Coates & Co., $105.
Smith, Neole—V. Adler, $512.
Smith, Denis—City of New York, costs, $132.
Schendel, Simon—P. S. Rapp and others, $194.
Schwarz, Leopold, and Jacob Weinstein—Chicago Varnish Co., $116.
Same—Same, $389.
Schiff, Isidore—Cummings Construction Co., $348.
Schulz, Adolph D.—Berlin Press, $225.
Teuber, Ferdinand—C. Pecht, $100.
Trotta, Antonio—F. Nelson, $240.
Torrance, Lillian—L. P. Webb, $214.
Walters, Susan—A. Evans, $181.
Wohlgemuth, Samuel A.—Charles S. Platt Co., $123.
Weston, Guy M. W.—H. P. Reader, $181.
Williams, W. A., and Katherine—C. J. Sullivan Advertising Co., $200.
Boyd Construction Co. and Max Fogelson—American Brass and Copper Co., $198.
Embo Land Co.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $189.
Gant Bag Co.—J. H. Collins, $153.
Harlem River & Port Chester R R Co.—City of New York, costs, $101.
H. H. Walker, Inc.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $241.
Henry Huber Co.—P. Sullivan, costs, $136.
J. Harry Haff Co. and Ragus Tea and Coffee Co.—C. Wilson, $2,085.
Royal Benefit Society—

STATES CAN CONTROL INSURANCE RATES

Supreme Court Upholds Kansas Act Allowing Superintendent to Lower or Raise Them.

THREE JUSTICES DISSENT

Say Opinion Implies States' Right to Fix Selling Prices of Everything, Which They Deny.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Supreme Court of the United States, in a divided opinion to-day, sustained the right of the States to fix insurance rates within their borders. The court's opinion did not specifically go into the much disputed right of the States to fix minimum rates for the protection of local companies against undue competition, but the Kansas statute that was upheld authorized the State Superintendent of Insurance not only to lower unduly high rates, but to raise rates too low for the safety of the stockholders. Chief Justice White and Associate Justices Lamar and Van Devanter dissented.

The case in question was that of the German Alliance Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Ike Lewis, as Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Kansas, in appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Lawyers in the court thought the dissenting opinion almost as important as the majority opinion, partly because of the reputations of the three dissenting Judges. The latter held that insurance was strictly a matter of private contract, and that upholding the right of a State to fix insurance rates implied the right of a State to fix the selling price of anything. This right was strongly denied.

In the lower court a demurrer to the appellant's plea that the Kansas act was in contravention of the Constitutions of the United States and of Kansas was sustained and a later demurrer to the whole case of the insurance company was upheld and the case dismissed.

The court's opinion to-day hinged largely on the personal nature of insurance contracts, holding that while contracts for fire insurance might be personal, their personal character certainly did not of itself preclude regulation.

"The risk of insurance is scattered over a large territory," the opinion continued, "and insurance rates therefore become a public issue, and have greater public consequence than contracts between individuals to do or not to do a particular thing whose effect stops with the individuals.

"To the contention that the business is private, we have opposed the conception of public interest. We have shown that the business of insurance has very definite characteristics, with a reach of influence and consequence beyond and different from that of the ordinary business of the commercial world, to pursue which a greater liberty may be asserted.

"We may venture to observe that the price of insurance is not fixed over the counters of the companies by what Adam Smith called the higgling of the market, but is found in the counsels of the underwriters, promulgated in schedules of practically controlling constancy, which the applicant for insurance is powerless to oppose, and which therefore has led to the assertion that the business of insurance is of a monopolistic character, and that 'it is illusory to speak of a liberty of contract.'"

The dissenting opinion, which was handed down by Justice Lamar, said in part:

"Insurance is not production, nor manufacture, nor transportation, nor merchandise. The fact that insurance is strictly a private and personal contract of indemnity, put on the extreme outside rim, removes it as far as any business can be from those that are in their nature public. Considering, therefore, the nature of the subject treated and the reason on which the court's opinion is based, it is evident that the decision is not a mere entering wedge, but reaches the end from the beginning and announces the principle which points inevitably to the conclusion that the price of every article sold and the price of every service offered can be regulated by statute.

"It has been commonly supposed that the general power in the State to regulate prices was inconsistent with constitutional liberty.

"To deprive any person of either the right of private contract and the right of fixing a price is to take his property, since there can be no liberty of contract or profit of ownership if the price of its use or its sale is fixed by law. That right is the attribute of ownership.

"The power to regulate is an essential power of government, which can be exerted against the whole body of the public or the smallest business. But if mere size is the test, if the number of customers is the test, if the scope of business throughout the nation is a test—then every business with great capital and many customers distributed throughout the country must be treated as affected, and the price of the goods on its shelves fixed by law.

"The price of newspapers, magazines, and the like could be fixed, because certainly nothing is more affected by the public interest, nothing is so dependent upon the public, nothing reaches so many persons, and so profoundly affects public thought and public business."

Justice Lamar gave utterance to the first expression from the court as to a minimum wage scale.

"Labor in the aggregate," he said "affects many, and so might be said to be impressed with a public interest which the court to-day holds is equivalent to a public case. If so, we might have in the United States under this decision a law fixing wages just as they had in England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."

TIFFANY NOTES TAXABLE.

U. S. Supreme Court Upholds New York Transfer Tax Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Supreme sustained this afternoon the right of New York State to collect a transfer tax on promissory notes made out by non-residents of the State to another non-resident. The case was that of Laura Wheeler and Charles H. Howland, as executors under the will of C. C. Tiffany, against William Sohmer, controller of New York State.

The notes in question were in a vault in New York City and were made out to the late Mr. Tiffany by non-residents. At the time of his death Mr. Tiffany was not a resident, and his executors resisted the levy.

The appeal was from a decision of the New York State courts sustaining an order of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, which affirmed the tax assessment fixed by the Appraiser upon the estate of the decedent.

There were three promissory notes in question made out, respectively, by George B. Pettinger of Chicago, the Southern Railway Company of Virginia, and Edwin B. Sheldon of Delhi, N. Y., aniounting, with interest, to $15,147.02, $10,000, and $20,316.65. The first and third were on Chicago real estate in trust; the second was unsecured. It was held by the plaintiffs that such promissory notes were not property within the State of New York; that each note constituted but evidence of the indebtedness, and that it was beyond the power of the Legislature to give promissory notes the quality and attributes of tangible personal property, and that an order imposing a tax on their transfer was in violation of both State and Federal Constitutions.

The Supreme Court declined to review the action of the Ohio Federal courts in fining the Hocking Valley Railway Company $42,000 for accepting unsecured notes from the Sunday Creek Company, a coal shipper, for freight while requiring secured notes from others. It also refused to review the $20,000 fine imposed on the coal company.

The Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt case was reargued. Alton B. Parker was the leading counsel for the labor leaders.

The court restored to the docket for reargument before the entire court on May 4 the case testing the validity of President Taft's order in 1909, withdrawing Wyoming and California public oil lands from entry.

TO INDICT FRANK WITNESSES

Atlanta Jury Plans to Charge Perjury for Repudiating Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—The Grand Jury is planning to indict for perjury several Frank trial witnesses who repudiated their testimony on the witness stand.

Solicitor General Dorsey has been in conference with the Grand Jury and, it is said, laid beroe that body evidence in regard to the manner in which certain witnesses were said to have been induced to repudiate evidence.

It is reported that action will not be taken for some time, Mr. Dorsey not desiring to put the State in the attitude of seeking to deter witnesses by fear of prosecution.

Detective William J. Burns returned this morning. He has not yet made his report, and it is probable that it will not be submitted until Wednesday morning, when it will supplement the retrial motion to be submitted to Judge Hill. He stated that he had solved the mystery, and that his report would conclusively show the public who was the man guilty of Mary Phagan's murder. He would not tell where he had been on his last trip.

Mr. Burns stated that no one had appeared to claim the $1,000 reward offered for satisfactory proof that Frank was a degenerate, as charged on the witness stand by Conley. Burns was said to be contemplating raising the offer to $5,000.

Counsel for Frank expressed doubt that the negro, Albert McKnight, who was discovered at the police station Saturday night, where he repudiated his perjury affidavit made for the defense, had come under police protection voluntarily. They professed the opinion that McKnight had been coerced or intimidated in some manner in order to make him return to the story he told against Frank on the witness stand.

50 YEARS IN ONE BANK.

Veteran Officers of American Exchange Felicitate a Fellow-Worker.

More than two hundred employes of the American Exchange National Bank attended a dinner last night at the Railroad Club in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Assistant Cashier A. K. De Guiscard as an employe of the bank. The gathering was unusual in that six officers, in addition to the guest of honor, were present who had served in the institution for periods ranging from twenty-one to forty-nine years. All had begun at the bottom.

Vice President Edward Burns stood next to Mr. De Guiscard with a record of forty-nine years. The other officers and their years of service were President Lewis L. Clarke, twenty-five years; Vice President Walter H. Bennett, twenty-eight; Vice President George C. Haigh, twenty-one; Cashier Arthur Lee, twenty-nine, and Assistant Cashier Elbert A. Bennett, twenty-four years.

3,000 CATTLE BURNED.

3,000 Others Stampede from Blazing Barns Through Peoria Streets.

PEORIA, Ill., April 20.—Fire early to-night swept over three blocks, destroying the cattle-feeding barns and a block of baled hay belonging to the Nelson Morris Company.

Six thousand cattle were housed in the sheds, and it is estimated that 3,000 of them were burned. The others were turned loose, and many with hides scorched raced through the streets in the stock yards district. One bunch of fifty plunged into the Illinois River and swam to the opposite shore.

The loss is estimated at $400,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Questions of Fact Decided by the General Appraisers.

So-called breathing mirrors were held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be toys within the meaning of the old tariff, thus sutaining a claim made by B. Illfelder & Co., Olivier & Co., and Thomson & Co., this city. It appeared from the testimony that the mirrors, when blown upon, depict animals and different figures on the glass surface. These, together with ordinary mirrors, were assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass. The trick mirrors are admitted at 35 per cent., while the balance of the importations are held to have been properly classified.

A wide variety of dress buttons imported by Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, were held properly dutiable as returned by the Collector, at 55 per cent. ad valorem under the old law, as articles of personal adornment. The importations included imitation gunmetal, jet, designed stamped, and facetted glass rhinestone buttons.

It was decided by Judge Fischer for Board 2 that Christmas seals made of paper are not labels, lithographically printed within the meaning of the tariff laws. The Collector thought they were, and took duty at 30 cents a pound. R. Tuck & Sons Company, New York, the importers, claimed a rate of 20 cents a pound as "all other (paper) articles" under Paragraph 412. The Collector was reversed.

A dispute between the Government and W. A. Walker of this city relative to the material of chief value in the make-up of colored cotton velvet with rubberized backing was decided against the latter. Collector Malone took duty at 47½ per cent. on the value, and is sustained.

W. S. Quaintance of this city objected to the levying of an additional duty of 2 cents per square yard on cotton cloth as being figured and mercerised. An inspection of the goods was made by Judge Cooper, who affirmed the Collector's action.

Coated cotton cloth cut in strips, imported by Meirowsky Brothers of this city, used for insulating and electrical purposes, was returned for duty as tapes at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the old law. Judge Cooper sustained the claim for 45 per cent. as manufactures of cotton.

A. Walker & Co. of this city were sustained in a controversy regarding the count per square inch of threads in cotton cloth. The Collector exacted duty at a high rate on the ground that the count was over 150 threads, while the importers claimed it was below. Board 2 reached the conclusion that the customs authorities erred in their estimate.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,008 packages. While there was no special life to grade, the demand absorbed stock reasonably well and the feeling was steady. Creamery, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 19@21c; held, extras, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19@20½c; thirds, 17½@18½c; State dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 22@24c; common to fair, 17@21c; process, extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 18@19c; lower grades, 14@17c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c; packing stock, held, 16@17c; current make, No. 2, 15½@16c; lower grades, 12@14½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 24,253 cases. Imports, 485 one twenty-five cases. Receipts are fairly liberal, but advices from the West are strong, and the market is receiving considerable speculative support. Fresh gathered extras, 21½@22c; storage packed firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 18¾@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18@18½c; No. 1 dirties, 18c; No. 2 dirties, 17@17½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good 21@21½c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 21@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@20½c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian runner, 30c; Baltimore, selected, 24@25c; Western, 23@24c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 20@22c; Far Southern, 18@18½c; goose eggs, 60@65c.

TROY FEARS FLOODS AS HUDSON RISES

Wharves Swamped, Canal Craft Swept from Moorings, and Their Crews in Peril.

FLEE FROM MENACED AREA

Residents Remove Their Belongings —Mayor Plans Relief Measures —Fleet of Rowboats to Aid.

TROY, N. Y., April 20.—Flood conditions prevail in this city, the river is steadily rising, and wharves are inundated. At Corinth the water is as high as it was in last year's disastrous floods, and fears are entertained that when the water reaches this city conditions will be as bad as they were in March, 1913.

Mayor Burns and the city officials are planning to care for residents who may suffer in case of a flood, and Fire Chief Byron has issued instructions to citizens to guard against fire. Merchants and residents along the river front in the flood area are moving their goods and household belongings to places of safety. A large fleet of rowboats has been placed at the disposal of the city authorities, and are being equipped for use.

Two canal boats and the tug George D. Cooley were swept from their moorings in the upper part of the city to-night. The barges went down the river with the swift current, but the tug was swept against an abutment of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad bridge in the centre of the stream, and efforts are being made to extricate it from its perilous position and to save the crew. It is thought that the boat will be wrecked. The canal boats, on board of which were several of their crews, have not been heard from.

ALBANY, April 20.—Warm weather Sunday, which melted snow in the mountains, followed by a heavy rain to-day, caused the Hudson River to rise rapidly. It was officially predicted to-night that an 18-foot stage would be reached here. Sixteen feet is the high mark for the year.

Mucha now remains in the Adirondacks, and the Helderbergs, being five feet deep in some of the gorges.

Oil Prices Cut in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 20.—A further cut in the price of crude oil was announced here to-day with the opening of the market, ten cents a barrel being taken off Pennsylvania crude, making the price $2.30. Other prices were: Mercer black $1.80; New Castle $1.80; Corning $1.50; Cabell $1.87; Somerset $1.30. The reduction for each grade is ten cents a barrel except Corning which dropped 25 cents and Somerset five cents.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced an early adeclined sharply in sympathy with corn, leaving the market ½c lower to ½c net higher. The visible supply in the United States decreased 1,577,000 bushels; bonded wheat increased 68,000, the Canadian visible increased 2,000, making a total decrease in American stocks for the week of 1,507,000 vance of ⅝@¾c, but near the close prices 000, compared with a decrease of 1,606,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 99¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.04½, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.00¾, free on board, afloat, opening navigation, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.00¼, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	100 5-16	100	100 1-16	100	100
July	95	94½	94⅝	94⅜	99
Sept	....	....	92¾	93	97⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	92	91¼	91¼	91⅝	92⅜
July	86⅝	85⅜	85⅜	85⅝	91⅝
Sept	86	85¼	85¼	85¼	90⅞

CORN.

Prices broke sharply, losing 1⅜ to 2¼c, and closing at about the low of the day, with net losses of 1 to 1⅝c. The visible supply decreased 2,062,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 4,339,000 a year ago.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 72½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	64¾	62½	62⅞	63¾	56
July	64½	62¼	62⅜	64	56¼
September	64	62¾	62½	63½	57

OATS.

The oats market showed a steady undertone, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher.

The local cash market was steady; standard white being quoted at 43@43½c; No. 2, 43¼@44c; No. 3, 42½@43c; No. 4, 42@42½c; ordinary clipped white, 42@44½c; fancy clipped white, 43@45½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37	36⅜	36½	36½	35
July	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	36⅞	34⅜
September	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was fairly steady at the outset but turned easy afterward. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000, estimated for Tuesday, 12,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha, 6,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard-May	10.25	10.05	10.05	10.25	11.15
July	10.45	10.25	10.25	10.43	11.02
Ribs-May	10.97	10.77	10.80	11.00	11.37
July	11.17	10.95	10.95	11.20	11.15
Pork-May	20.06	19.40	19.40	20.07	19.82
July	20.17	19.60	19.65	20.15	19.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

Late in the session prices eased, closing at a net decline of 1 to 2 points.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.40@8.00	7.40
April	7.42	7.41	7.41@7.50	7.42
May	7.45	7.40	7.40@7.42	7.42
June	7.52	7.51	7.51@7.53	7.52
July	7.67	7.65	7.65@7.67	7.68
August	7.67	7.66	7.65@7.67	7.67
September	7.68	7.67	7.67@7.69	7.67
October	..	..	7.19@7.25	7.18
November	..	..	6.75@6.92	6.80

COTTON.

The cotton market recovered a good part of Saturday's losses during yesterday's trading, closing steady, and from 6 to 11 points not higher.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 13.10 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	12.57@12.67	12.50
May	12.53	12.38	12.46@12.47	12.40
June	....	....	12.42@12.44	12.34
July	12.38	12.21	12.34@12.37	12.28
August	12.00	11.96	12.02@12.09	11.93
September	....	....	11.70@11.72	11.63
October	11.60	11.48	11.58@11.59	11.51
December	11.55	11.43	11.54@11.56	11.46
January	11.47	11.33	11.46@11.47	11.39
March	11.49	11.40	11.48@11.50	11.40

COFFEE.

At the outset values were 7@9 points below the final of Saturday owing to a show of weakness in Europe, where Havre closed at a decline of ⅝@1f, while Hamburg was ½@¾ pfennig lower.

Prices moved within a very narrow range, closing steady at 6@9 points net lower. Total sales were 52,500 bags, of which the greater part was switches.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	8.50	8.47	8.44@8.46	8.52
May	....	....	8.48@8.50	8.57
June	....	....	8.57@8.60	8.66
July	8.67	8.65	8.66@8.68	8.75
August	....	....	8.74@8.76	8.83
September	8.86	8.83	8.83@8.84	8.91
October	..	..	8.91@8.93	8.98
November	..	..	9.00@9.02	9.06
December	9.08	9.07	9.06@9.09	9.14
January	..	..	9.14@9.16	9.20
February	..	..	9.20@9.22	9.27
March	9.27	9.27	9.27@9.29	9.34

PROMPT DELIVERY FIRM.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER

Yesterday...5¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@4 per cent. " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Heating Value of Gases.

After several years of investigation in this country and abroad, the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce has completed a voluminous report on industrial gas calorimetry, which will be ready for free distribution to those interested about June 1. The investigation was undertaken owing to the growing importance of the question of heating values of gases from the manufacturing, legislative, inspecting, and economic side. The work has included an exhaustive investigation of the instruments used, with a view to determining the sources of error to which the instruments are liable, the important precautions to be observed in their use and the accuracy attainable with them.

***

Retail Mass Meeting Friday.

Delegates representing about 40,000 retailers of groceries, drugs, haberdashery, hardware and jewelry, and the jobbers of these allied interests, representing more than $200,000,000 in capital, will hold a mass meeting Friday night at Aeolian Hall. At this meeting Representative R. E. Stevens of New Hampshire will outline for the first time the fight he is making in Washington to guard the independent merchants of the country from what he calls the unfair competition of great trading monopolies in the matter of price discriminations. Other speakers at the meeting will be Representative W. I. McCoy of New Jersey; Dr. Lee Galloway, of New York University; R. J. Atkinson, head of the Brooklyn Hardware Association; and A. D. Woodruff, W. C. Anderson, Director of the American Druggists' Syndicate, will preside.

***

Holiday Hurts Printcloths.

The celebration of Patriots' Day in Massachusetts, which was held over from Sunday, hampered business in the local gray goods market yesterday. The Fall River mills were closed all day, and though some of the mill Treasurers were at their offices in the morning, it was practically impossible for the local brokers to get satisfactory connections with them by telephone or telegraph. Business in printcloths during the day was not great, and there was a slightly easier tone to prices in certain constructions. Notable among these was a drop of an eighth of a cent a yard on 39-inch 72-76s, which sold at 6⅜ cents. Heretofore these goods had been held at 6¼ cents. There was some demand for 38½-inch 64-60s at 5 cents, but this about wound up the day's business in printcloths. A fair demand for organdies, lace cloths, and silk and cotton specialties was reported.

***

For Small Boys and Girls.

At present the sales of suits for small boys and girls are overshadowing those of the familiar Buster Browns. The Copperfield model for boys consists of long pants with short waist and buttons showing through. For girls, the skirt buttons high over the waistline, and the waist itself is made of some sheer material. These garments are known as tangos or Dorrits. The idea for this style was taken from the pages of Dickens. The materials used are colored French linens, and blue and browns are the shades favored. In the boys' suits the colors are plain or in layover or lapel effects. In the girls the designs are fancy, and embroidery and hemstitching are used to set off the models. The demand for smocking is brisk. Manufacturers in this line state that, while business is good in the main, it is featured by a number of changes almost overnight from good to bad and vice versa.

***

Clothing Business Normal.

Manufacturing clothiers report that business with them is normal, and that orders for the Fall received from salesmen now on the road measure up to those of last year. More care will be exercised, it is said, in the matter of confirmations than in previous years, because of present unsettled conditions. No chances will be taken, and operations will be confined to bona fide orders. Houses that sell the jobbing trade report that while business booked has been slightly below the ordering amount, the orders now known to be substantial. Because of this, manufacturers believe that results as far as they are concerned will be much more satisfactory than those obtained in former years. Buying has been conservative, and this has served to cut down cancellations considerably. While manufacturers now do not get their orders in long, they know that the goods they are operating upon is really sold, and that part of their product will not be left on the shelves.

***

A New Sales Help.

One of the well-known wholesale houses is considering a proposition whereby a man well posted in the ways of retail business will travel for it in a general missionary capacity. If he is taken on, this man will call on the wholesaler's customers in various parts of the country and will give them needed hints about the arrangement of stock, advertising, selling costs, and other important points in the conduct of retail selling. He will also keep a weather eye out for points that are likely to have a direct effect on the credit of these customers, and will make known his opinion regarding the amount of credit that should be extended various accounts. It is also expected that he will try, through showing the retailer where it costs him money, to curb the returned goods evil and to reduce cancellations. While the house in question thinks well of the plan, there is some question as to whether the results the expert would produce would be commensurate with the salary he wants and the general expenses attached to the scheme.

***

Shoe Wholesalers Are Busy.

While it is not customary to sum up Fall orders in the local shoe trade much before May 1, it was said yesterday by prominent wholesalers that the road men were meeting with success and that there was little to complain of in the general situation. In men's shoes it was said that dark tan, or mahogany, shades were best for the coming season, with English last much in favor. Blind eyelet effects are also favored by buyers, and on many of the Fall models the pull straps are eliminated. In both men's and women's shoes an improved demand for patent leathers is noticed. The best selling women's models for Fall show effects with pointed, receding toes and with whole cloth quarters. Turned soles are in better demand, and covered heels, both in celluloid and leather, are favored. In women's shoes the demand for tans for Fall is uncertain. Repeat business on Spring lines has been good of late, many of the local retailers having done a record business during the Easter season.

***

Dress Goods Business Keeps Up.

Advance orders for Fall dress goods continue to come in in good volume from the jobbers' salesmen now on the road with them. The mail over Sunday was well loaded with orders, and a summing up on the part of one well known operator shows the business placed to date to be substantially ahead of that in the corresponding period last year. An especially heavy business in serges has been booked of late. Despite reports that have been heard and printed regarding broadcloths, the opinion was expressed yesterday that these goods were not so active for Fall as had been said. While the newer shades of green in these goods, as well as wisteria, plum, and similar colors, were said to be in good demand, it was said that blacks, blues, and other staple colors were moving slowly and under heavy pressure. Fall business has been generally so good that many of the jobbers are duplicating in the primary market against their future needs. Spring duplicates are received in a fair way by the jobbers.

***

Call for Plain Linens Improves.

A marked improvement in the demand for plain linens in the last two weeks was reported yesterday by one of the largest importers in the local market. This improvement was said to have been especially noticeable in the last three or four days. Both plain whites and browns are wanted. There has also been a better demand for colored dress linens of late, with greens, pinks, and blues among the most wanted shades. With the improved demand comes a feeling in the market that this class of goods will have a more active call for late Spring and Summer than was anticipated earlier in the season. Better business is also reported on practically all lines of household linens. While there is an improved feeling in Belfast over the Home Rule outlook, the excitement is still keeping some of the workers from their looms, and production is somewhat less than capacity as a result. Stocks in all hands are reported light. Linen letters recently received here in the Irish manufacturers maintain that prices have reached rock bottom, and that an advance is imminent. Prices on Scottish goods are said to be especially firm.

***

Value of an Envelope.

If manufacturers would make a practice of saving envelopes in which financial statements and orders are received, according to a man in charge of the collection bureau of an association, they would be able to prove with little trouble, when the occasion might arise, that a statement or order had actually been received. While credit men place little confidence in the general run of financial statements made to them a more accurate account of a firm's responsibility might be obtained, he pointed out, if it was understood that the envelope containing the statement was filed away and could be used to prove misuse of the mails if fraud were practiced in compiling figures. One conviction has already been obtained in this State, he said, for sending a false statement through the mails and other cases are pending. In bankruptcy cases, he added, the attorney for the bankrupt is often able to discredit the mere word of a witness who testified that a statement was received on such a date, but if the envelope is produced with the date of receipt and nature of the inclosure written on the face of it and signed the evidence given cannot be shaken. Frequently a manufacturer or jobber suffers a loss through the inability to prove in court that an order was actually received. When the envelope that contained the order is shown his case is considerably strengthened.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the Directors of the Dry Goods Union will be held to-day at 55 White Street.

Tracy Brown, who was for some time connected with the J. E. Manix Company, and who was for the last five years the ready-to-wear buyer for the Jay Company of this city, and Stanley C. Macrae, who was, until recently, assistant manager of the Manix ready-to-wear department, have gone into partnership together as resident buyers of women's ready-to-wear lines. They have established offices at 1,270 Broadway. Mr. Macrae will leave shortly on an extensive trip through this country and Canada in search of new accounts.

Hirsh Bros., manufacturers of skirts, who were formerly located at 60 University Place, have moved their factory to Hackensack, N. J. They have opened a New York office at 1,161 Broadway.

At the twentieth annual meeting of the Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association of New York, held last night at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank W. Cona; First Vice President, William J. Myers, and Second Vice President, Charles J. Tagliabue. Directors chosen were James F. Bendernagel, Clarence Cooper, Charles E. Francis, John N. Harman, Laurits Lauritzen, Robert J. MacFarland, H. B. Moore, and Frank Harvey Field. James T. Holle, Secretary, and Jacob C. Klinck, Treasurer, read reports showing the progress of the association's work the past year in the activities affecting the State and city and the Borough of Brooklyn.

The Treasury Department has issued instructions to customs officers declaring free of duty and requiring no bond samples of no commercial value brought to this country and intended to be exported. These include samples of cloth, edgings, laces, embroidery goods, upholstery goods, textile fabrics, and other articles only suitable as samples either because of small size or because so punched, cut or slashed as to render them useless for sale. Wines, liquors, perfumes, biscuits, buttons, and other articles imported for free distribution as advertising matter should not be returned by customs officers as having no commercial value.

The work of commercial organizations in its relation to the development of the trade and industry of the cities will be the topic for discussion at the luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association, which will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Elmer H. Adams, prominent in the affairs of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will be among those who will address the meeting.

Manufacturers, Take Notice

Lewin Neiman Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

are open to buy for immediate delivery for Spot Cash

$75,000 Worth of Spring Jobs and Regular Goods in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Dresses and Petticoats.

Quantities no object. Call with samples, or telephone, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning.

S. SOLOMON, Resident Buyer, 470 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Business Notices.

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

RUBBERLESS COMPOUND.

SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET; ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF, FOR DRESS SHIELDS, BABY PANTS, SANITARY APRONS, SHEETING, &c.; WILL ESTABLISH PROCESS, FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS F. GORDON, 36 15TH ST., NORWICH, CONN.

LARGE DRESS MANUFACTURER WILL BE READY TO LOOK AT FALL DRESSES IN SERGES, CREPES, AND OTHER WOOLEN MATERIALS AT 9 A. M. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22. KNICKERBOCKER MFG. CO., 38 WEST 28TH ST.

SALESMAN thoroughly acquainted with every large buyer muslin underwear from Boston to St. Louis; has been traveling for one concern 15 years, who are going out of business; open for proposition from first-class houses only; with any line identified with these buyers. Address Box 100, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

To Rent—Three lofts equipped with 125 sewing machines suitable for any textile line; help plentiful; no labor trouble; will lease lofts and machinery together at a nominal price; location 5th Av., corner 6th St., Brooklyn. Address Box 99, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

A cabinet-made mail case; massive, solid oak, 40 feet long, in 4 sections; suitable millinery, clothing, other business; also large and medium plate mirrors; cheap. Fowler, 1,193 3d Av.

WE ARE OPEN FOR LADIES' FALL SUITS, NEW FABRIC; ALSO BROADCLOTH. CALL FROM 9 TO 12, 119 WEST 31ST ST., ROOM 1,306.

JOBS IN SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES; ANY QUANTITY; SPOT CASH. BEN. F. LEVIS, 15 EAST 26TH ST.

ALBERT SILVERMAN, 50 EAST 3RD ST., WILL LOOK AT MISSES' AND LADIES' FALL COATS AND SUITS.

Looking for 150 ladies' and misses' suits; job; spot cash; lowest price. (Box 15.) Cohen's Advertising, 66 Bleecker.

Balmacaans, (ladies') all wool, correct Donegal mixtures, $3.75. B. Andrews, 4 West 23d St.

JOBBER.—Looking at girls' coats for Fall; mornings of this week. Third floor, 24 West 23th St.

Jobber ready to look at Fall samples of junior, misses', and ladies' coats. Reading & Cohn, 6 West 20th St.

JOBBER.—Looking at junior suits, junior coats for Fall; mornings this week. Third floor, 24 West 25th St.

Aggressive salesman, finance himself, wants an up-to-date children's wear line with a following. E 2 Times.

Tub skirts or washable skirts, $4.50, $4, $7.50, $9 a dozen. Hirsh Bros., 1,161 Broadway. 'Phone Madison Square 8900.

Jobber looking for Fall coats; all this week. Room 606, 9 West 57th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.: F. B. Goodman, jewelry, gloves, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 20th.

AKRON—A. Bein, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; H. F. Newhard, domestics; 315 4th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.; Hess Bros.; G. D. Sell, wash goods; 315 4th Av.; St. Denis.

ATLANTA—A. E. McConnell, notions, furn. goods; Albert.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Cobiens & Co.; Mrs. Cowan, muslin underwear, infants' wear, waists, wrappers; Miss Ormes, muslin underwear, corsets; 1,185 B'way.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; C. Behrend, cloaks, suits, waists; P. B. North, carpets, rugs; 26 E. 17th.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, suits, coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.

BALTIMORE—E. Rosenfeld & Co.; G. M. Harsh, shirtings; 1,133 B'way; Netherland.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss Williams, corsets; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Co.; S. Rosenbloom, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; P. B. North, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 21 E. 17th.

BIRMINGHAM—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready to wear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Garner, misses' coats; Miss Doyle, infants' wear; Miss Lehr, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss Desmond, ladies' coats; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; H. J. Gibbs, men's furn. goods; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist C.; Miss F. R. Mullen, H. A. Cox, ladies' underwear, corsets, petticoats; 55 White.

BOSTON—Leopold Morse Co.; S. C. Kendis, furn. goods, hats, leather goods; Prince George.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss M. Johnson, go-carts; St. Denis.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. Lamb, general mdse.; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, notions, toilet goods, hosiery, ribbons; 20 W. 22d.

BUFFALO—Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, infants' wear, corsets; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, coats, suits; 60 W. 33d.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; M. Healy, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, notions, fancy goods; 20 W. 22d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics, linens, white goods; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks, velvets; H. M. Hillman, ladies' suits, dresses; Mi

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Break Sharply at Close —Influence of the Mexican News.

After changing its course several times, the stock market ended the session yesterday with a sharp break in prices on largely increased selling. This carried the list as a whole an average of about a point under Saturday's final figures and resulted in losses of from one to more than three points in the leading active issues. The appearance of the market in the afternoon suggested an enlarged volume of actual liquidation, although signs were not lacking of the continuance of aggressive trading pressure. The market rested under the apprehension of war with Mexico and no disposition was shown to rally a buying movement around that possibility. Opinion varied widely regarding the effect which should be expected from an actual declaration of war should it come to that.

In seeking to explain yesterday's price movement it would not be reasonable to ignore the continuing effect of factors entirely distinct from the Mexican situation which have contributed to the recent weakness of the market. An attempt was made in trading circles to give new significance to one of these matters, the uncertainty over the freight rate case, but specifications were not vouchsafed regarding the ground upon which renewed circulation was given to the rumor that the increase sought by the railroads would be denied them. It is possible to regard yesterday's warlike news as a mere incident in the influences bearing on the stock market, although it was by all odds the matter which was uppermost in the thought and discussion of the financial community. War cannot be regarded as a blessing economically or otherwise except as an escape from something still worse than war. It is useless at this time to analyze this point more closely, but any discussion of the influence of the news which the country is now receiving from hour to hour upon the financial situation has of course to deal with the possible cost of armed intervention in Mexico and of the effect which that cost would exert upon the financial markets. So far as the mere mechanism of Government borrowing and expenditure is concerned the Treasury has at its command to-day machinery through the system of bank disbursements, as contrasted with direct cash payments into and out of the Treasury, the means of avoiding money market disturbance through a sudden withdrawal of cash into the Treasury. Premature as it seemed there was much discussion yesterday of the ways and means which the Government might adopt to provide necessary funds should the operations in Mexico call for very heavy outlays. The chance of a Government bond issue was reflected in slightly lower bids for the Government 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. issues, but no new selling orders appeared in the market.

If the possibility which was on every tongue yesterday were to become an actuality, the markets would of course attempt to correlate a conflict between this country and Mexico with the other factors which enter most largely into the financial and business situation. Some effort in this direction, in fact, was made yesterday. It was argued, for instance, that if the country came to be engaged in war it would be altogether possible that less stress would be laid on some of our domestic problems. It was thought that lesser importance might come to be attached in Governmental circles to legislative programmes and to other similar activities which the business world would like to see abandoned or greatly modified.

It would be useless to attempt to determine how far any such effect as this would offset the other economic and political results of war, but in themselves such considerations point to possible encouragement from a source whence much annoyance to business has come. Trade desires above everything else to be allowed to pursue its way without unneeded restrictions, and the business world would doubtless see in lessened demand for additional corporation legislation and in a calmer viewpoint in Governmental regulation an opportunity more hopefully to go about the work of rebuilding the activity in trade which has diminished in recent months. This was one of the collateral considerations which called for such attention as it could receive yesterday in view of the absorbing interest in the events which seemed to promise an early answer to the question whether war was to be the outcome of the Mexican problem with which this country has now for so long been struggling.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2½	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos
On time	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3 @3¼
Commercial paper (prime bills)	3¼@3¾	3½@4	

	Exchange.	Balances
Clearings	$216,900,866	$11,836,461
Sub-Treasury credit balance		1,770,300
Banks lose since Friday		296,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2½	2%	20m 45½pf
Paris	2¾	..	25f 15½c
London	1¾@2 1-16	⅞@1⅛	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8705	$4.8695	$4.8705
A year ago	4.8655	4.8645	4.8655
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8705	$4.8725
Paris	5.16¼—1-16	5.16¼+1-32
Berlin	95 3-16+1-32	95¼+1-32
Switzerland	5.16¼—1-64	5.16¼—1-64
Holland	40.28	40.32
Belgium	5.19⅝+3-64	5.18¾—1-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85¼	$4.84¾
Paris	5.19⅝	5.20
Berlin	94¼	94⅝

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85	$4.84
Paris	5.20+1-32	5.20⅝—
Berlin	94 11-16	94¼—1-32
Amsterdam	40.02	39.88

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem
Chicago	Par	San Francisco	30c
St. Louis	30c	Montreal	62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	40c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26⅞d per ounce, up 1-16d; New York, 58⅝c, up ⅛c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, is asking for offerings to itself of first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Louisville Company, of America, at prices not in excess of 105 of the face value of the bonds. Proposals may be made until May 28.

An offering of Kansas City Terminal Railway 4 per cent. bonds made in London yesterday by Lee, Higginson & Co. was subscribed for within a few minutes after the list was opened.

The State Banking Department has authorized the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company to reduce its number of Directors from thirteen to seven.

John Muir & Co. have sent a letter to shareholders of the Vulcan Detinning Company, saying that the Directors had agreed, after a conference, to increase their number to eight and elect Fritz Brose a Director to represent the Muir interests.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Prospects for War Financing.

Under the existing law the Government cannot sell its bonds at less than par. It would be obviously impossible to sell the 2s at par, and the Panama 3s would not be taken except by investors, whose patriotism was greater than their sense of thrift. It was suggested by some of the leading bankers that the most likely course to be followed, in the event of war being declared, would be a sale of one-year notes, which could be readily placed. The Treasury Department has a surplus of about $40,000,000, which would go far in paying the expenses of a campaign which at the outset would probably amount to a million a day. A return to the revenue tax on checks and an increase in the income tax, both likely possibilities, would greatly swell the country's income, but a war of any duration would have to be financed by a big bond issue sooner or later.

***

War as a Business Tonic.

It was interesting yesterday to hear the views of bankers on the probable effects of a Mexican war. One of the foremost authorities maintains that if a sharp and aggressive demonstration is made with both land and naval forces every kind of business will be at once stimulated. "War at this time," he said, "would be a great invigorator of flagging trade. Stir up the people's patriotism and this lingering apathy would be shaken off; the lethargy that discourages new undertakings would be converted into optimism and faith. The public at large has not had its imagination fired yet as it was in 1898, and a half-hearted conflict would make conditions worse than they are now, but there is no question about the fact that a vigorously prosecuted war, with decisive victories at every point, which should result if the Government strikes no blow until its preparations are complete, would stir the nation's sluggish blood and prove the finest kind of tonic."

***

Striking a Balance in Mexico.

Industrial corporations doing business in Mexico do not consider the dollars written out of profits because of the decline of value of Mexican currency as gone beyond recall. An oil company, for instance, which distributes its products throughout the Republic raises its prices as money depreciates and lowers them as the currency swings back again toward a normal basis. The movement of prices, however, does not keep pace with the fluctuations of Mexican money, being always a little behind. The oil men say that when conditions improve and money approaches more nearly its face value, the prices received for oil recedes slowly. With the circulating medium more valuable and the quotations for goods still comparatively high, the oil company makes an extra profit which offsets the losses entailed when the value of money was low.

***

Missouri Pacific Plan Maturing.

A rumor that the Directors of the Missouri Pacific had refused their sanction to a plan for extending the $25,000,000 of notes maturing on June 1, with an increase in the interest rate from 5 to 6 per cent. and a cash bonus of $20 with each note, was disproved after a protracted meeting at 165 Broadway yesterday. It was announced that a copy of the plan had been seen by most of the Directors for the first time at their meeting, and that much of the time had been taken up in going over the legal aspects of the situation. No serious objections to the plan were raised, and it is expected that the board will ratify it within the next three days, although the meeting was adjourned sine die. It is understood that about half of the outstanding notes are owned by John D. Rockefeller and the Goulds, so that the proposed plan is certain of acceptance by a large share of the holders at once. The notes were somewhat stronger yesterday, being quoted at 94½ bid, 95½ asked.

***

War Talk Affects Copper.

Serious talk of war yesterday appeared to place a greater check on copper buying than was evident even in the extremely dull days of last week. In consequence, there was talk of price reductions. It was reported that small lots of the metal were placed at 14½ cents, although the larger selling agencies held the quotation for electrolytic a shade higher.

***

Oil Stocks Retreat Rapidly.

Gusts of rain drifting down Broad Street did not check activities on the Curb yesterday, for brokers in the Standard Oil crowd had too much work to do to mind the elements. Before business started dispatches from the Pennsylvania oil fields told of a second cut of 10 cents a barrel in crude petroleum, and a reflection of this unsettling news was a heavy sale of oil shares. The day brought larger declines in several issues than had occurred in any previous session since the receding movement began a month ago. Prairie Oil and Gas dropped back 46 points in trades reported on the Curb, while Ohio Oil lost 17 points, Solar Refining 20, South Penn Oil 26, Standard of Kansas 32, Standard of California 20, Standard of Indiana 28, and Standard of New York 12.

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Steel Men Consider the Crops.

Steelmakers will be gratified if the Interstate Commerce Commission allows the railroads a freight rate increase, and they will be nearly content with prospects if, at the time the rate decision is made, the promise of excellent crops is held forth. Railroad purchases of steel are expected to supply, in themselves, a heavy tonnage, and to give an impetus to general buying. But the really sustaining factor for substantial buying by the public is looked for in the crops.

"Just give us a start," said a steel manufacturer yesterday, "and a big grain yield will take care of the rest."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Selling Pressure in Oil Stocks Continues and Prices Move Down Sharply.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 79,850 shares of stocks and $131,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 11,900; oils, 7,522, and mining, 60,428. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Con.-Int. Rub.	7	7	7	7
35	Int. Spr. Tire	56	56	56	56
70	Manhat Trans.	1	1	1	1
500	Max. M. com.	8½	8½	8	8¼
200	Max. M. 1st pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½
350	Max. M. 2d pf.	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼
145	Pneb. Sm & R.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,500	Rik. & H'man	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
700	†Savoy Oil	9	9¼	8½	8½
1,300	Ster. Gum w.i.	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	83	83	83
1,100	†U. C.S.C.of Am	88½	88½	87½	87½
300	U. Pr. Sh. Cor.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	W. O.& G.,w.i.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

500	Un. Pac. rts.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
2,100	U. Cig. St. rts	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,500	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— 1⅛
125	Atlantic Ref.	620	610	615	— 5
175	Buck. Pipe L.	139	135	135	— 3
75	Contin'tal Oil	225	215	215	—12
50	Galena-S. Oil	165	164	164	— 3
60	Ind. Pipe L.	145	138	138	— 4
50	National Tran.	38	37	37	— 1
22	N. Y. Transit	270	260	265	— 8
50	Nor. Pipe L.	112	109	109	— 5
1,400	Ohio Oil	170	159	154	—17
110	Pierce Oil	78	79	79	— 3
225	Prairie O.& G.	415	370	370	—46
80	Solar Ref.	310	290	290	—20
20	So. Pipe Line	220	220	220	— 5
130	So. Penn. Oil	288	267	272	—26
10	So. Penn. P. L.	138	138	138	— 3
600	S. Oil of Cal.	292	273	275	—20
110	S. Oil of Ind.	438	412	412	—28
50	S. Oil of Kan.	460	438	440	—32
120	S. Oil of Ky.	261	245	245	—15
450	S. Oil of N. J.	405	385	390	—12
700	S. Oil of N. Y.	207	198	200	—10
40	S. Oil of Ohio	405	395	395	—10
60	Un. Tank Line	88	85	85	— 1
300	Vacuum Oil	223	204	208	—14
10	Wash'ton Oil	48	48	48	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,400	*Atlanta	26	26	24	24
500	*Blue Bull	4	4	4	4
2,000	*Booth	5	5	5	5
1 200	Braden Copper	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Brit.-Col. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,500	*Can. Silver	8	8	7	7
1,800	*Caribou Cobalt	70	70	70	70
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6	6	5	5
500	Crown Reserve	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
500	*D'm'd Field D.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
400	First Nat. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
700	*Florence	54	54	53	53
1,000	Gold Hill	..	..	11-16	11-16
100	†Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	*G'd'f'd Kewan.	7	7	7	7
1,700	*Gold'd Merger	15	15	14	14
300	Gr.-Can. new	32	32¼	30½	30½
188	Iron Blossom	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
400	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4 7-16	4⅜	4⅜
100	†La Rose Con.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
400	*McK.-Dar	74	74	73	73
1,000	*Nat'Namara	7	7	7	7
500	Mines of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	*N. U. Bing.	68	68	68	68
700	*Nev. Hills	25	25	24	24
250	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
3,300	North Star	31	31	29	29
3,000	*Oro	12	12	12	12
100	Peterson Lake	45	45	45	45
2,000	*Preston E. D.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
5,500	*Sd. S. Kerd.	11	11	10½	10⅝
700	St. Sil. Ld.	1⅜	1 13-16	1⅜	1 13-16
1,500	Temiskaming	14	14	13½	14
200	Tonopah Ext.	2	2	2	2
1,500	Ton. Jim But.	93	93	91	92
4,500	*Ton. Merger	60	60	58	58
800	Ton. Midway	34	33½	32½	33½
500	†Ton. Min.	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16
400	Ton. Montana	89	89	87	87
540	Ton. of Nev.	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16
300	Ton. Victor	32	32	32	32
700	*Union Mines	5	5	5	5
1,500	W. End Con.	81	81	80	80
2,500	*W. End Ext.	4	4	4	4
350	*Wettlaufer	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$6,000	C. P. 6% nts.	104½	104½	104½	104½
125,000	N.Y. C. 4½s, w. 1	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	101⅝

*Sell cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15¼	15⅝	16¼	16⅝
Atlantic Refining	570	615	580	615
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	133	136	137	140
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	205	215	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	48	51	50	55
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	255	260
Galena-Signal Oil	163	168	165	170
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	135	140	142	145
National Transit	36	38	37	38
New York Transit	260	270	270	275
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	110	115
Ohio Oil	152	155	170	172
Prairie Oil & Gas	387	372	415	425
Solar Refining	260	250	305	315
Southern Pipe Line	218	222	221	224
South. Penn. Oil	275	280	295	300
S. W. Penn. P. L.	140	145	142	147
Standard Oil (Cal.)	272	273	293	296
Standard Oil (Ind.)	400	410	433	443
Standard Oil (Kan.)	415	425	460	470
Standard Oil (Ky.)	235	245	260	265
Standard Oil (Neb.)	340	360	370	385
Standard Oil (N. J.)	393	402	405	405
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	199	201	208	211
Standard Oil (Ohio)	380	390	400	410
Swan & Finch	175	185	180	190
Union Tank Line	84	86	85	88
Vacuum Oil	207	211	220	223
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	3300	..	3300	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 20. Bid.	Asked.	April 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	143	148	143	144
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	90	80	90
British-Am. new	22¼	22¾	22¼	22½
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	245	275	245	253
P. R.-Am. Cig. scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	83½	82½	83½
*United Cigar Stores	91½	92½	93	93
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	114	118
Un. Profit sharing Co.	4¾	4¾	5	..

*Ex div.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅝	101	3.90
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.60
Austrian Govt.	4½	July, '14-'15	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	98	98	48.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	104⅝	104½	5.35
C. Ry. & P.	5	June, 1914	99	100	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.25
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96½	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1914	98	98⅜	10.00
Con. Pow. N.	6	May, 1917	96¼	98	6.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99¾	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100½	100⅝	3.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99⅜	100¼	4.60
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅝	4.85
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.05
Hock. Valley.	5	Nov., 1914	100⅝	101	3.10
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	95	96¼	15.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1915	99	99½	4.85
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	95½	97½	7.30
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	93	96	9.60
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1915	94½	95¼	50.00
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100¼	100⅜	5.30
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sept. 15, '14	100½	100⅝	3.15
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅜	101	3.10
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100½	4.05
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	6	May 18, '14	99¾	99¾	9.00
Nor. Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100¼	100⅝	2.00
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99½	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100½	4.85
So. Pacific	5	Ju. 15, '14	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	96¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.00
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.80
U.S.S.,R&M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100⅛	5.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97⅜	98½	6.40
United Fruit.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102⅜	5.05
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100½	100⅝	5.90
W. El. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101¾	102¼	4.25
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	98	97½	7.30
West. P. N.	6	July, 1915	98¼	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4@4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
B., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.70%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4½%	4.90%	4.80%
Chicago & N.	1914-'23	4½%	4.45%	4.35%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	5.75%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.60%	4.80%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.90%	4.80%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'23	5%	5.80%	5.10%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'28	4½@5%	4.60%	4.35%
Nor. & West.	1915-'24	4½%	4.42%	4.35%
Penn. Gen. P.	1914-'23	4@4½%	4.35%	4.25%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5%	5.00%	4.70%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	4.80%	4.60%
Southern Ry.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.70%	4.60%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	4.60%	4.00%

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	A. C. Line Conn.	125½	125½	125½
50	Canton Co	150½	150½	150½
42	Exchange Bank	161	161	161
100	Federal League	6½	6½	6½
1	Fidelity & Deposit	151½	151½	151½
30	Mercantile Trust	173	173	173
4	Northern Central	124	123½	123½
100	United Rys. & El.	26½	26½	26½
25	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	188	188	188

BONDS.

$5,000	Anacos. & Poto. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Arundel Sand & G 6s	101	101	101
2,000	Balt. Elec. 5s stam.	99	98¾	98¾
5,000	City&Sub (W'sh.)5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
14,000	Con. Coal 5s	100¼	100	100
5,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
7,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	26½	26	26
7,000	Milwaukee ref. 5s	92½	92½	92½
6,000	Mt. V.-W.Cot.Duck 8s	34½	33½	33½
5,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾
10,000	United R.&E. 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½
500	United R.&E.fdg5s	88	88	88
7,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s	92½	92½	92½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Booth Fisheries	42	42	42
195	Chicago Tool	55	54½	55
20	Chi. Rys. No. 1	32	32	32
250	Com. Edison	135	133	135
41	Ill. Brick	64	64	64
150	Nat. Carbon	108½	106½	108½
155	Swift	106½	106½	106½
446	Union Carbide	153	150	150

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
10,000	Met. Ext. 4s	79½	79½	79½
2,000	Met. gold 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
17	Alliance	26½	25½	26
7	American Gas	102½	102½	102½
50	Cambria Steel	47	47	47
285	Electric Storage Bat.	50	49¾	49¾
18	Gen. Asphalt pf.	78	78	78
5	Hunt & Broad T pf.	20	20	20
4	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22½	22½	22½
5	Keystone Tel	11½	11½	11½
75	Keystone Tel. pf.	56½	56½	56½
90	Lehigh Nav. cfs.	80½	80½	80½
10	Lehigh Val. Tran.	17½	17½	17½
40	L. V. Tran. pf.	31	31	31
1,625	Phila. Rap. Tr. cfs.	15¼	14⅜	15⅛
16	Penn. Steel pf.	51	51	51
220	Phila. Co.	40	39½	40
25	Phila. Co. 6% cum. pf	43¼	43	43
816	Phila. Elec.	25¾	25½	25½
211	Penn. Salt. Mfg.	103	102½	103
30	Southern Pac	91	91	91
455	Tonopah Belmont	7 9 16	7⅞	7 7-16
563	United Gas Imp.	83¾	83	83¼
20	Union Traction	42½	42½	42½
50	Westmore

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total shares April 20, 1914	387,326
Same day last year	225,832
Total year to date	26,181,570
Same period last year	28,872,645
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.65 —.91
Same day last year	72.89 +.36

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	78.20	Jan. 31	67.23	Apr. 17
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26	26¼	7,400	Alaska Gold Mines	26	26¾	26	26¼	— ⅜
41¼	42½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	42	42	42	42	— ¼
72⅝	72½	30,500	Amalgamated Cop.	73¼	73⅝	72⅜	72½	—1
53⅞	54½	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	54	54⅞	54	54	
21	21⅞	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	22¼	22¾	21	21	—1⅛
85½	90	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	87½	87½	87½	87½	—2½
135½	140	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	136½	136½	136½	136½	—2½
23½	23¾	19,000	Am. Can	23	23¾	22⅞	23⅜	— ⅛
88¼	89⅜	900	Am. Can pf.	89¼	89¾	88¾	89	— ⅛
48	48¾	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry.	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	—1⅛
61	67	100	Am. Cities pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
83	84	10	Am. Coal Products	83½	83½	83½	83½	—1
39½	40	300	Am. Cotton Oil	40¾	40¾	40	40	—1
21½	23	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	—1
28	28¾	1,800	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	29⅛	28	28	—1
28	30	200	Am. Locomotive	30½	30½	29	29	—1½
64	64¼	1,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	64	64	64	64	—2½
101¼	101¾	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	101¼	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
157	160	600	Am. Snuff	160	160	157½	157½	—2½
90½	100	1,000	Am. Sugar Refin.	100¼	100¾	100	100	— ¼
109	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	
119¾	120½	1,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120¼	120¾	119¾	119¾	— ⅜
225	227	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	—3
75	76½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ½
33¼	33¾	1,400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
95	95¼	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95½	95⅝	95¼	95¼	— ⅜
99¾	100	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100	
119	120½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	120	120	120	120	—1½
46¼	47½	100	Baldwin Loco.	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
87⅝	87¾	3,100	Baltimore & Ohio	87¾	88¼	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
		2	Bank of Commerce	173	173	173	173	
39	39½	2,000	Bethlehem Steel	39¼	40¼	39	39	— ⅜
89½	89¾	8,600	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	90	90¾	89¼	89¼	—1⅛
124½	127½	200	Bklyn Union Gas	125¼	125⅞	125	125	—1
6	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	6½	6½	6½	6½	
21½	22	400	California Petrol'm.	22	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
58¼	65	200	Canada Southern	60¼	60¼	60	60	—1½
198⅞	199	10,500	Canadian Pacific	199	200¾	198¾	199	— ⅞
34¼	34½	3,100	Central Leather Co.	34½	35⅞	34¼	34¼	— ⅞
96	100	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
51⅝	52	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅞	52⅜	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
11¼	12	10	Chi. Gt. Western	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—1
31	32	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	31	31	31	31	—1
97¼	97⅝	2,920	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98	98½	97¼	97¼	—1½
130¼	131	100	Chi. & Northwest	131½	131¾	131½	131½	— ⅞
39⅝	39¾	1,800	Chino Copper	40	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	
51	55	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	—2⅜
28⅝	28⅞	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
128½	129½	400	Consolidated Gas	129¼	129¾	129	129	—1½
8½	8¾	900	Corn Products Ref.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
62¼	64	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	62¾	63¼	62¾	62¾	
392½	400	100	Del., Lack. & West.	395	396	395	395	
19¼	19⅝	205	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	20	20	19¾	19¾	
13½	13⅝	1,400	Distillers' Secur.	13	13¼	12¾	12¾	—1¼
8	11	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	9	9	9	9	
26½	26⅜	11,100	Erie	27⅝	28¼	26½	26½	—1⅝
42½	42⅝	600	Erie 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	—1
34½	35¾	100	Erie 2d pf.	35	36	36	36	—1⅝
31	36	300	Federal M. & S. pf.	36½	36¾	31½	31½	—5¾
143	144	500	General Electric	144	144	143¾	143¾	— ¾
	79	900	General Motors	79¾	79¾	78	78	—1⅞
90½	92	600	General Motors pf.	92	92	90¾	90¾	—1⅝
26½	27	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	—1⅝
119¾	119⅞	3,700	Great Northern pf.	121½	121⅝	119¾	119¾	—2⅛
31¾	32	400	G. N. ctfs. ore prop.	32	32⅛	32	32	— ⅝
52	52¼	700	Guggenheim Explor.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ⅝
109	109¾	300	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	
16½	16¾	1,300	Inspiration Copper	17	17	16½	16½	— ½
14	14¼	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
59⅞	60¼	1,300	Inter.-Met. pf.	60¾	60¾	60	60	—1
102¼	103	300	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅜
33¾	33¼	300	Int. Paper pf.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	
74	77	12	Kan. C. F. S. & M. pf.	77	77	77	77	
24	25	900	Kan. City Southern	24	24	24	24	+2⅝
87	90	200	Kayser (J.) & Co.	89	89	89	89	—1
94	95	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	95	95	95	95	— ¾
30½	39	100	Lackawanna Steel	32	32	32	32	—1
96	97	100	Lacleds Gas	96	96	96	96	—3½
133¼	133⅝	12,800	Lehigh Valley	133¼	134¼	133⅝	133⅝	—3½
215	220	100	Liggett & Myers	218	219	218	218	—5½
61	61¼	3,000	Mexican Petroleum	63½	63⅝	61	61¼	—2⅝
22½	22⅝	700	Miami Copper	23	23	22½	22⅝	— ½
15	15¼	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15⅜	15½	15	15½	— ⅛
37	38	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	38¼	38¼	37¾	37¾	—1¼
18½	19	10,050	Missouri Pacific	19¼	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
47¼	47⅝	100	Montana Power	47⅞	47⅞	47¾	47¾	— ¼
101½	102	27	Montana Power pf.	102	102	102	102	
128¾	129¼	1,100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	130	130¼	129	129	—2
10¼	11½	100	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	—1½
107¼	109¼	300	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	— ⅛
13½	14	2,300	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¾	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
87¼	87⅜	3,600	N. Y. Central	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
68¾	68¾	5,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
25½	26¼	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26¼	26	26	
102	102¼	2,750	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¾	102	102	—1⅜
74	75¼	900	North American	75	75	74	74	—1½
107¾	108¼	3,810	Northern Pacific	108¼	109	107¾	107¾	—1½
22½	23¼	200	Pacific Mail	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
108¾	109	7,500	Penn. R. R.	109¼	109¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅞
119	121	400	People's Gas, Chi.	120¼	120¼	120	120	— ⅛
19½	19⅞	400	Pitts. Coal	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	
88	90	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	
	90	100	Pitts. Steel pf.	87	87	87	87	
40¾	41	800	Pressed Steel Car.	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
103	104	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
155	156	100	Pullman Co.	156	156	156	156	— ⅛
26	27	900	Railway Steel Sp.	26	26¾	26	26	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	3,620	Ray Con. Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
159⅝	159¾	44,500	Reading	161¾	162¼	159¾	159¾	—2
88	90	50	Reading 2d pf.	88	88	88	88	
20⅞	21¼	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	22¼	22¼	21	21	—1¼
81½	82¼	150	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	82	83	82	82	— ½
3	3¼	200	Rock Island Co.	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5	8¼	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6	6¾	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
21	21¾	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
2	2¾	100	St. L. & San Fran.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4	4½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
20	21½	200	St. L. Southwestern.	21	21	21	21	—1
18¼	18⅞	200	Seab. Air Line	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
51½	52¾	950	Seab. Air Line pf.	53¾	53¾	51¾	51¾	—1½
185½	187	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	186	186	185¾	185¾	—2½
80¾	80¾	12,200	Southern Pacific	90¾	91¼	89¾	89¾	—2⅝
23¾	24	1,100	So. Railway ext.	24	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
70¼	70¾	300	So. Ry. pf. ext.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	—2
31	31¾	435	Studebaker Co.	31¾	31¾	31	31	
85	86	50	Studebaker Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	
32¼	32¾	1,100	Tennessee Copper	33	33	32¾	32¾	—1½
130¾	140	2,200	Texas Co.	136	139½	136	139½	—2
40	40¾	1,475	Third Avenue	41¼	41¼	40	40	— ⅛
8	10	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
79	83	100	Underw. Typew.	81	81	81	81	+1
5⅞	6	700	Union B. & P. Co.	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
20⅜	23	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
151⅜	151¾	37,100	Union Pacific	153¾	154¼	151¾	152½	—2⅜
82	83	100	Union Pacific pf.	82¼	82¾	82½	82½	
15	18	400	United Ry. Inv.	16½	16½	15	15	—2
10	12	100	U. S. C., P. & F.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
	30	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	20	20	20	20	—7
59	61	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	61	61	61	61	—1
56¼	57	1,200	U. S. Rubber	57¼	57¾	56¾	56¾	— ¾
101½	102	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	— ¾
57	57¼	72,850	U. S. Steel	57¾	58¼	56¾	57¼	—1
108¼	109	1,200	U. S. Steel pf.	108¾	109	108¼	108¾	— ⅝
53⅞	54¼	6,100	Utah Copper	54¾	55¼	54	54	—1½
28½	29	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	28¼	28¾	28¼	28½	— ⅞
42	51	180	Va. Iron, C. & C.	45	45	45	45	
1	1¼	100	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
27	27¾	800	Western Maryland	28	28	27¾	27¾	—1½
61	61¼	100	Western Union Tel.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ¼
71¼	72	100	Westingh. E. & M.	72	72¾	71¾	71¾	— ¾
3⅜	4¼	100	Wheeling & L. E.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38½	42	100	Wisconsin Central	40	40	40	40	
117	117⅝	100	Woolworth pf.	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¼	

APPEAL IN PULP CASE.

Wood is Grown in One Country and Processed in Another.

The Treasury Department, having lost its contention before the United States Court of Customs Appeals that wood pulp, pulp wood, and paper imported from Canada are dutiable, served notice yesterday of an appeal to the court in a case involving the free entry of these products when manufactured in Germany from pulp wood grown in Russia.

The Board of General Appraisers recently sustained a protest by Castle, Gotthell & Overton of this city against the exaction of a duty on the products. The department, however, yesterday asked Assistant Attorney General Wemple to appeal. The board based its findings on the favored-nation clause of the treaties in effect between the United States and foreign countries.

Judge Somerville, for Board 3, held that free entry must prevail where wood pulp manufactured in Germany from pulp wood grown and cut in Germany and Russia, but not Finland, is exported directly from Germany, and in that country not subjected to any export tax. The principle which the Treasury Department apparently desires to attack in court is that, where raw material is imported from another country and undergoes a process of manufacture in the country where it arrives, it is not to be regarded for American tariff purposes as a product of the latter country when manufactured. The board answered this proposition in the affirmative.

It was said yesterday that the Treasury Department is influenced in its decision to fight the free entry of wood pulp products from Europe owing to the increasing imports in this line along with the fact that most of the manufactured pulp products from Germany are in their natural state grown in several countries of Europe before being shipped into Germany for manufacture. Another factor is that many protests have been filed similar to the test case carrying, if successful, heavy duty refunds.

TO HELP EXPORT TRADE.

Appropriations by Congress for This Purpose Favored.

With the passage in the House of Representatives on Saturday of the Appropriation bill for the Government's fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, providing increased money for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, friends of the measure are hopeful of favorable action in the Senate. Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce asked for an additional appropriation at this time in order to enlarge the scope of the work being done by the bureau.

The increases asked for by the Secretary called for $150,000 for Commercial Attachés, whose duties will be similar to those performed by the Attachés of Germany and England. As reported and passed by the House, $100,000 is allotted for this new extension of the bureau's activities. The House bill carries $75,000 for Commercial Agents, an increase over the present fiscal year's appropriation of $15,000. For the promotion of commerce with Central and South America the bill provides $50,000, against double that sum, as requested by Secretary Redfield.

Manufacturers and exporters in close touch with the work of the bureau, while favoring the full amounts asked for by the Secretary, are interested in having the House measure pass the Senate without cutting down any of the items referred to above. With this end in view, many merchants are writing their Senators in favor of that body passing the bill as it stands, unless sentiment can be aroused to give the full amounts asked by Mr. Redfield.

As planned by the Secretary, had the full appropriation been granted a corps of fourteen Commercial Attachés would be sent out. As it is, not more than half that number is likely to be commissioned at present. While no definite plans, it was said yesterday, can be made until final action by the Senate, it seems probable that the new system will be started this year with Attachés at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Tokio, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, and possibly St. Petersburg.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 20, 1914	$3,784,000
Same day last year	1,985,500
Total year to date	256,062,500
Same period last year	183,088,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.65 —.07
Same day last year	89.34 —.07

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	89.34	Apr. 21
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1 500 ..... 87½
N Y Canal 4½s 2,000 ..... 108¼
N Y State 4½s 250,000 ..... 109½ 100,000 ..... 108½ 125,000 ..... 97½ 78,000 ..... 109½ 50,000 ..... 109½
Va de, def. Brown Bros & Co ctfs 1,000 ..... 89½ 10,000 ..... 90 25,000 89
N Y City 4s, 1955 4,000 ..... 97¾ 4s, 1959 6,000 ..... 97½ 4½s, 1960 12,000 ..... 101¼ 4½s, 1963 5,000 ..... 108½
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 2,000 ..... 101½
Am Cotton Oil 5s 2,000 ..... 93½
Am Sm Secur 5s 1,000 88
Am Sm Secur 6s 2,000 ..... 104½
Am T & T cv 4½s 20,000 ..... 98 10,000 ..... 97½
Am Wr Paper 5s 1,000 ..... 68½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 67¾ 5,000 67
Armour & Co 4½s 5,000 ..... 92¾
A, T & S F gen 4s 1,000 ..... 95¾ 2,000adj ..... 90½ registered 1,000 ..... 94 adj 4s, stpd 1,000 ..... 87¾ 10,000 ..... 87½
Atl & Birm 4s 1,000 ..... 82½
Atl Coast Line, L & N col 4s 5,000 91
Balt & O gold 4s 5,000 ..... 94¾ 1,000 ..... 94½ conv 4½s 5,000 ..... 91¾ 5,000 ..... 91¾ 1,000 ..... 91¾ S W Div 3½s 25,000 ..... 91½ 10,000 ..... 91 15,000adj 91
Beth S 1st & ref 5s 2,000 87
B R T 5s, 1918 1,000 ..... 99½
Brune & West 4s 2,000 ..... 93¾
Bush Term 4s 5,000 88
Cent Leather 5s 9,000 90
Cent Pac gtd 4s 6,000 ..... 94½
C & O, R & A Div 2d con 4s 1,000 83
Chi & Alton 5½s 5,000 48
C, B & Q joint 4s 16,000 ..... 97½ registered 6,000 ..... 96½ gen 4s 5,000 ..... 89¾
Nebr ext 4s 25,000 ..... 97½
Ill Div 4s 1,000 96
Chi & E Ill ref & Imp 4s 1,000 40
Chi Gr Westn 4s 4,000e20f ..... 72½ 12,000 ..... 72¾ 2,000 ..... 72¾ 5,000 72
C. & N W gen 5½s 1,000 ..... 88 con 7s 5,000 ..... 103½ sink fund 6s 2,000 106
Chi, Mil & St P 4s, 1934 1,000 ..... 92¾ 10,000 ..... 92½ 1,000 ..... 92½ gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 103½ conv 4½s 23,000 ..... 101½ 1,000e20f ..... 101 65,000 ..... 101¼
Chi Rwys 5s 1,000 ..... 98¼
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 2,000 ..... 73½ 2,000 ..... 73¾ 76,000 ..... 74 deb 5s 4,000 ..... 70¼ 2,000 ..... 70¾ 1,000 ..... 70¾ 3,000 ..... 70¾ 10,000 70
C, R I & P R R 4s 3,000 ..... 84 7,000 ..... 84½ 5,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84¾ 12,000 ..... 85 2,000 ..... 85½ 5,000 ..... 85 5,000 ..... 85½ 1,000 ..... 85½ 5,000 ..... 85¾ 1,000 ..... 86 31,000 ..... 85½ 2,000 ..... 85¾ 20,000 ..... 85¾ 11,000 ..... 85½ 5,000 ..... 85½ 16,000 ..... 86 6,000 ..... 84¾ 41,000 ..... 84¾ 3,000 ..... 84¼ 10,000 ..... 84¼ 5,000 ..... 84¼ 1,000 ..... 84 20,000 ..... 84¼ 7,000 84
Cumberld Tel 5s 1,000 97
Den & R G con 4s 1,000 81
Det U Ry con 4½s 1,000s6f 72
Dist Sec Corp 5s 2,000 ..... 59½ 1,000 ..... 60 5,000 ..... 59½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 2,000 ..... 108 divisnl 5s 1,000 106
Erie 1st con 7s 1,000 ..... 112 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 85½ 10,000 ..... 85¾ cv 4s, Ser A 2,000 ..... 74 5,000 ..... 73½
Ft & P M con 6s 2,000 ..... 73½
Gen Elec deb 5s 1,000 ..... 103 1,000 ..... 105¼
Gen Motors 6s 10,000 ..... 101¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s 5,000 ..... 90½
H & Tex C gen 4s 10,000 ..... 98¾
Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A 5,000 ..... 88¾
Ill Steel 4½s 2,000 96
Indiana Steel 5s 5,000 ..... 101½
Insp Con C cv 6s 10,000 ..... 100 500 100
Inter-Met 4½s 6,000 ..... 78¾ 6,000 ..... 78¾ 20,000 ..... 78¾ 1,000 c ..... 78 10,000 ..... 78½ 9,000 ..... 78¼ 20,000 ..... 78½
I R T 1st & ref 5s 20,000 ..... 96¾ 2,000 ..... 96 K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000 ..... 77¼
Lael G Lgt of St L ref & ext 5s 6,000 100
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928 23,000 ..... 93¼ 1,000 ..... 93¼ 1921 10,000 ..... 92¼ 5,000e20f ..... 93¼ 17,000 ..... 92¼ 8,000 92
Ligg & Myers 7s 1,000 ..... 124¾
Lorillard Co 7s 4,000 125
L & N unifd 4s 1,000 ..... 95¾ 1,000 ..... 95¾
Milwaukee Gas 4s 1,000 91
Mo, K & E 1st 5s 1,000 104
Mo, K & T 1st 4½s 1,000 ..... 74½
Mo Pac conv 5s 1,000 ..... 69 1,000 ..... 69½ 1,000 ..... 68¾
Mo Pacific 4s 3,000 87
Montana Pow 5s, Series A 4,000 ..... 98¾
N Cr, Mob & G 5s 1,000 51
N Y Cent gen 3½s 5,000 ..... 82 2,000e20f 82
N Y G, E L, H & P Pow col tr 5s 5,000 ..... 104¼
N Y, O & W ref 4s 2,000 ..... 84¼ 15,000 84
N Y Rwys ref 4s 6,000 ..... 77¾ adj 5s 4,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84 5,000 ..... 83½ 16,000 ..... 85¾ 11,000 ..... 85¾ 12,000 ..... 85½ 6,000 ..... 85¾ 12,000 ..... 85¾ 4,000 ..... 85½ 2,000 ..... 85¾ 20,000 ..... 85¼ 31,000 ..... 85¼ 10,000 ..... 85¼ 2,000 ..... 85 10,000 ..... 85¼ 2,000 ..... 85¾ 1,000 ..... 85¾ 17,000 ..... 85¾ 31,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84½
N Y Teleph 4½s 1,000 97
Niag, Lkpt & Ont Pow Co 1st 5s 1,000 92
Nor Pacific 4s 1,000 ..... 95¾ gen 3s 2,000 68
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 4,000e6f 97¾
Penn conv 3½s 110,000 ..... 99 4s, 1948 5,000 101
Peo & E 1st 4s 1,000 75
Pub Serv C 1 f 6s 1,000 ..... 89¾
Rens & Saratoga 1st 6s 5,000 ..... 112¾ 5,000 ..... 111¾ 1,000 ..... 111¾
Reading gen 4s 5,000 ..... 95 Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940 1,000 ..... 98½
R & Danv con 6s 1,000 101
St L, Ir M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s 1,000 75
St L & San Fran R R ref 4s 5,000 ..... 76¾
St L & W con 4s 1,000 72
St P & Sx C 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 107½
Seab Air L adj 5s 1,000 ..... 76½ 10,000 ..... 76¼ 15,000 76
Sil Spg, O & G 4s 1,000 ..... 97¾
So Pac col 4s 4,000 ..... 90¾ conv 4s 1,000 ..... 86 10,000 ..... 85¾ 6,000 ..... 86 5,000 ..... 85¾
So Pac conv 5s, when issued 9,000 ..... 100¾ 300,000 ..... 100¾ 900,000 ..... 100 100,000 ..... 100¾ 200,000 ..... 100¾ 19,000 ..... 100¾ 20,000 ..... 100¾ 42,000 ..... 100¾ 500 ..... 100¾ 65,000 ..... 100¾ 1,000 ..... 100¾ 20,000 ..... 100¾ 9,000 ..... 100¼ 41,000 ..... 100¾ 10,000 ..... 100¾
So Pac 1st ref 4s 5,000 ..... 93¾
So Ry 1st 5s 12,000 ..... 106¼
So Ry gen 4s 3,000 ..... 74¾ 15,000 ..... 74¼
Stand Gas & Elec conv 6s 1,000 ..... 80¾
Tex Co cv 6s 10,000 ..... 103½
Tex & P 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 103¼
Third Av ref 4s 2,000 ..... 82¾ 1,000 ..... 82¾
Third Av adj 5s 5,000 ..... 78½
Tol, St L & Wn 1,000 ..... 52¾ 1,000 ..... 52¾
Underground Elec Rys of London income

ICE CRIPPLED CALIFORNIE.

French Liner Lost Plates and a Propeller Blade.

Capt. Jean Viard of the French Line steamer Californie, which arrived in port yesterday after a twenty-two days' voyage from Bordeaux, reported that his vessel had run into field ice 800 miles off the coast of Newfoundland which had damaged some of her plates and broken a blade off her propeller. The Captain explained that the weather was foggy, and he was only going at quarter speed when the steamer ran into the ice. In going astern the blade of the propeller was knocked off. There was a good deal of drift ice, the Captain added.

The Captain took 690 French fishermen from Bordeaux to St. Pierre de Miquelon, N. F., where the fishing fleet assembles the latter part of this month. Owing to the gales and head seas they were on board for fourteen days, the Captain said.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Incorporated to-day:

All America Amusement Corpn., $200,000; Alice A. Petersdorf, N. O. Josephi, C. E. Summers, 1,402 Bway.

Bardenheuer Co., wearing apparel, $50,000; W. F. T. Hanna, F. P. and P. Bardenheuer, 108 W. 80 St.

Lamarquesa Land & Fruit Corpn., plantations, in Cuba, mfg., restaurants, &c., $60,000; D. C. Strathan, M. V. Ahern, J. J. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St.

New York State Pneumatic Tool Co., Buffalo, $200,000; H. Cutting, J. G. Doster, W. Bender.

Hoosac Valley Lime Co., building materials, &c., $50,000; A. P. Delahunt, F. E. Scott, J. M. Krafft, 14 Essex St., Bklyn.

Carley Heater Co., Olean, machine shop, foundry, $75,000; F. L. Gleason, C. W. Wallis, W. M. Abrams, Jr.

Casserly Assets Corpn., building materials, &c., $30,000; I. M. Stapleton, G. W. and J. E. Casserly, 2,210 Newkirk Av., Bklyn.

Comet Safety Razor Co., $25,000; E. H. and E. G. Fessenden, J. D. Mersereau, 352 W. 46 St.

Fischlowitz & Dantes, furs, $25,000; A. Dantes, I. M. and A. Joseph Fischlowitz, 412 W. 148 St.

C. Connor Cowplan, tools, machinery, $10,000; W. H. Randel, H. T. Edwards, T. G. Durkan, 68 William St.

Bailey Stables Co., $10,000. G. S. Carr, A. Gatman, H. Bailey, 123 W. 89 St.

Crystal Theatrical Co.; $12,000. Ida Salkin, H. King, Moses Israel, 165 E. 106 St.

S. Stoopack & Co., ladies' clothing; $15,000. J. P. Bernstein, J. and S. Stoopack, 950 Av. St. John.

American Cooperage Co.; $5,000. H. Faust, F. and H. Leibowitz, 135 Noble St., B'klyn.

Lane Engineering Co., Buffalo, contracting, construction; $10,000. C. F. Blair, W. T. and F. G. Lane.

Lee Franken, Inc., ladies' clothing; $10,000. A. E. Kennedy, E. M. Ruefer, Leo Franken, 208 Marlboro Road, B'klyn.

Jones-Burton Co., White Plains, tailoring; $10,000. Warren Persons, E. M. Vinton, J. Milton Smith.

Bush & Dean, Ithaca, dry goods; $50,000. O. L. Dean, M. L. and F. M. Bush.

Gordon Brown, Inc., N. Y. C., stationery, &c.; $100,000. I. Cohen, J. A. Lewis, G. Brown, 261 State St., Hackensack, N. J.

Philip Christmann & Sons Co., Buffalo, metal ceilings, roofing; $20,000. E. W. L. and Philip Christmann.

Wm. Jacobus, Scrap Metallurgists & Salvage experts, scrap metals, and products; $5,000. M. J. Levine, E. C. Ecker, W. Jacobus, 38 Park Row.

L. Mendelowitz Co., Rosebank, groceries, liquors; $15,000. Marcus Klauber, M. Hollander, L. Mendelowitz.

The D. & M. Auto Supply Co., Utica, $25,000; S. Mailman, I. and I. Denovsky.

Sixty Fifth Av. R'lty Co., B'klyn, r'lty, &c., $11,000; T. H. Keogh, D. L. Hewitt, J. J. Collins, 449 Lenox Av., B'klyn.

Universal Warehouse Co., $5,000; R. Wilson, H. Losser, C. S. Hayes, 323 80 St., B'klyn.

Cire Hat Works, $5,000; P. Nozick, H. Solgel, J. Salinger, 276 Grand St.

Bailey-Scott Co., advertising, designing, $10,000; W. S. Sackerman, M. A. Sobel, A. L. Siff, 1,117 Forest Av.

Greenberg Fur Co., $15,000; L. Chest, E. and L. Greenberg, 1,125 Vyse Av.

Farrell Engineering Construction Co., West Brighton, $10,000; M. J. Brennan, C. V. Dandiraac, M. Farrell, 213 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.

Capital Increases.—Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., St. Johnsville, $600,000 to $1,000,000; Perry Dame & Co., N. Y., $450,000 to $650,000; Duplex Tire Co., N. Y., $1,000 to $10,000.

Capital Reduction.—Elmira-Woodside R'lty Corp'n, Elmira, $140,000 to $60,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—The 440 Fourth Av. Co., Manhattan; Luthy & Thornton, N. Y.; Cuneo R'lty Operating & Const'n Co., N. Y.; Kitonga R'lty Co., N. Y.; Buffalo Building & R'lty Corp'n, Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 20.—Charters filed to-day: Townsend Co., Atlantic City, real estate, $100,000; J. C. Shape, E. C. Lewin, S. A. Barris.

Bartlett Inn, Inc., Lakewood, $100,000; C. J. Lawson, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. E. Smith, N. Y.; H. A. Fisher, Lakewood.

Tribune Lodge Realty Co., Arlington, $30,000; E. J. Kraft, G. S. Nutting, Robert Orrick, Arlington.

Special to The New York Times.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, April 20.—Charters filed to-day: Wire Cork Puller Co., $100,000; manufacturer of wire cork puller; American Toy Railroad Co., N. Y., $100,000; toy railroads, &c.; Handy Neck Tie & Ribbon Fasteners Co., $100,000; to deal in patent neck tie fasteners. Incorporators in all three companies include T. C. Spelling, F. L. Heckman, G. L. Heckman, all of New York.

FINANCIAL.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company

Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds Issued Under Consolidated Mortgage, Dated January 2, 1901.

More than a majority of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds having been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated June 3, 1912, the undersigned Committee requested the Trustee to proceed upon the defaults under the covenants of the Consolidated Mortgage. A bill to foreclose the said Mortgage was accordingly filed in the Federal Court in Detroit last week. Default having been made on April 1st, 1914, on certain of the obligations of the Company secured by underlying liens upon various portions of the property of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, which are superior to the lien of the Consolidated Bonds, a Committee has been formed for the purpose of protecting the holders of the underlying bonds. This action on the part of the underlying bondholders has emphasized the necessity for united action on behalf of the holders of the Consolidated Bonds.

In view of the foregoing facts the Committee invite those holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds under the Agreement to do so at once.

Dated April 4th, 1914.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
WILLIAM V. CRAPO,
CHARLES W. COX,
A. R. KUSER,
C. MINOT WELD,
Committee.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
22 William Street, New York City.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.

RICE BELT MILLING COMPANY
of
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The following First Mortgage 6% Bonds of the Rice Belt Milling Company of New Orleans, La., have been drawn for payment at this bank on May 1, 1914, viz.:

40 bonds of $100 each, numbered:
61 to 70, inclusive.
221 to 230, inclusive.
231 to 240, inclusive.
261 to 270, inclusive.

46 bonds of $1,000 each, numbered:

401	477	594	664	692
425	488	615	665	698
441	504	619	666	715
448	512	636	669	717
449	518	643	671	718
455	521	644	678	719
462	532	658	679	728
465	544	661	687	734
475	563	662	690	754
				760

Interest on said bonds ceases on and after May 1, 1914.
WHITNEY-CENTRAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.
New Orleans, La.

Bids for Mississippi State Bonds.

Under authority of Chapter 107, Laws 1914, the State of Mississippi will issue and sell $1,250,000 of 4½% bonds, and sealed bids will be received at the Governor's Office in Jackson, Mississippi, until noon, May 20, 1914.

For further information write Governor Earl Brewer, or State Treasurer P. S. Stovall, Jackson, Miss.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage 20 Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1903, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of April, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $12,627.14. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
Dated, New York, April 15, 1914.

POSITION OPEN

for an efficient bond salesman by a large banking house specializing in Public Utility securities. Applicants for this position should give full details as to their experience, ability and salary required. Address B 120 Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York and Paraguay Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, April 28th, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open until eleven-twenty o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1914.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire City Subway Company (Limited) will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of election, and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders.

WALTER BROWN, Secretary.

New York Telephone Company,
15 Dey Street.
New York, April 21st, 1914.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Telephone Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders.

WALTER BROWN, Secretary.

ESTATES MORTGAGE SECURITIES COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Estates Mortgage Securities Company will be held on Monday, May 4th, 1914, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the offices of the company, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1914.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. HOWARD, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

FORESTAL TANNIN COMPANY.
41 Park Row, March 26, 1914.

To the Stockholders of the Forestal Tannin Company:

Please take notice that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Forestal Tannin Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 28th day of April, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., to vote upon the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors on the 26th day of March, 1914, to dissolve the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FISKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend Number 8.
April 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable June 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at close of business April 29, 1914.

Stock books will be closed from 3 P. M. April 29 to 10 A. M. May 21 on account of annual meeting of stockholders. Checks will be mailed from the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 29.
New York, April 15, 1914.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED capital stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1914, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business April 21, 1914. FRANK B. BALL, Treas.

Charles Warner Co. of Delaware.
FIRST AND SECOND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 45.

The Regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the First and Second Preferred Capital Stock of the Charles Warner Company has been declared payable April 23, 1914, to Stockholders of record March 31, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

A. D. WARNER, JR., Treasurer.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two Per Cent., being the quarterly dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, has been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable May 26th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 2d, 1914.

Chicago, April 15th, 1914.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 189.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share from net earnings will be paid May 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at close of business April 30th, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, April 20th, 1914.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, April 16th, 1914.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) was declared, payable May 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock noon, April 25th, 1914.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 21, 1914, for Contract 118, for the construction of eleven superstructures along the line of Catskill aqueduct. The buildings are to be of brick with concrete-stone trimmings. Ten of the buildings are 30 feet by 39 feet by 27 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of the buildings have been built and the city will furnish and erect the tile roof for the buildings. The work is located in the towns of Phillipstown, Putnam County, and Cortlandt, Yorktown, and Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, New London, Conn., April 18, 1914.—Sealed proposals for the purchase of condemned Government property, consisting of steam power plant, manila rope junk, iron and rubber scrap, will be received at this office until 2 P. M. May 18, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information and applications to G. B. ELLERBY, Major, Engrs.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:14 | Sun sets..6:45 | Moon rises..3:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:01	5:29	11:14	11:43
Governors Island	5:39	6:05	11:54	7:00
Hell Gate	7:29	7:55	1:29	1:35

Arrived—Monday, April 20.

SS Lapland, Antwerp, April 11.
SS Cleveland, Naples, April 7.
SS F. Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, April 11.
SS Californie, Bordeaux, March 28.
SS Cristobal, Colon, April 13.
SS Carolina, San Juan, April 15.
SS Panonia, London, April 14.
SS Albingia, Inagua, April 16.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 18.
SS Jos. Cuneo, Port Antonio, April 17.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, April 15.
SS Caracas, Mobile, April 14.
SS Grayson, San Juan, April 15.
SS Mississippi, New Orleans, April 4.
SS Indrahiri, Boston, April 18.
SS Portavia, Santiago, March 25.
SS Kilsyth, Banes, April 18.
SS Port Antonio, Port Antonio, April 15.
SS Drunning Maud, Jucaro, April 11.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, April 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Madawaska	Barbados	April 8
Lackawanna	Manchester	April 2
Helig Olav	Christiansand	April 11
Mesaba	London	April 9
Eastern Prince	Barbados	April 13
California	Glasgow	April 11
Eocene	New Orleans	April 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 18
Concho	Galveston	April 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceania	Algiers	April 10
Pannonia	Gibraltar	April 12
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 11
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	April 15
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	April 16
Havana	Havana	April 17
Oruba	Kingston	April 17
Comal	Mobile	April 14
Apache	Jacksonville	April 19
El Sol	Galveston	April 16

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	April 15
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 21
Rhein	Bremen	April 9
Taormina	Palermo	April 7
Pretoria	Hamburg	April 11
Zacapa	Kingston	April 18
Momus	New Orleans	April 18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	April 18
Ivernia	Gibraltar	April 15
Marengo	Hull	April 9
Progreso	La Guayra	April 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 21
El Rio	Galveston	April 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Provence	Havre	April 18
Calabria	Palermo	April 10
Teresa	Oran	April 9
Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
Norden	Shields	April 7
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 22
Alamo	Galveston	April 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Kr. P. Cecilie, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	——	1:00 A.M.
Madonna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Fort Antonio, Port Antonio	——	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Amerika, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Taurus, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Bremen, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
*Caribbean, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.

*Mails close at 11 P. M. Wednesday.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lapland, Antwerp	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nassovia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Francis, Para	——	9:30 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Orubs, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	9:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 20.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 393 miles E. at 5 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SS Principello, Rotterdam to New York, was 322 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Uranium Line.
SS Taormina, Naples to New York, was 740 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 22d, forenoon. Italian Lines.
SS Lackawanna, Manchester to New York, was 276 miles E. at noon.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 1,166 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 23d, forenoon. American Line.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 800 miles E. at noon; due 23d, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 148 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS W. B. Keene, Savannah to New York, was 103 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 535 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 108 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 350 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 8 A. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 200 miles N. of Cape Hatteras at noon.
SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 796 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Colon to New York, was 563 miles S. at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 138 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 500 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Imperator, New York for Hamburg, was 290 miles S. W. at 8:16 A. M.; due Cherbourg 21st, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 22, SS Amerika.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 22, SS New York.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Lapland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.
Netherland—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Stampalia, and at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... April 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... April 23
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru ..... April 26
Tahiti, Marqueasas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... April 24
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... April 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1

For Latest Shipping See Page 5.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Laconia, at Gibraltar, April 20.
SS Montserrat, at Cadiz, April 18.
SS Minnewaska, at London, April 20.
SS Arcadian, at Bermuda, April 20.
SS Cuthbert, at Para, April 18.
SS Lux, at Alicante, April 17.
SS Kronpr. Wilhelm, at Cherbourg, April 20.
SS Ninian, at Liverpool, April 19.
SS Pawnee, at Hamburg, April 17.
SS Cacique, at Valparaiso, April 20.
SS Kioto, at Kobe, April 19.
SS Seydlitz, at Bremen, April 20.
SS Kroonland, at Dover, April 20.
SS Pres. Lincoln, at Plymouth, April 20.

Sailed.

SS San Guglielmo, from Naples, April 17.
SS Marianne, from Palermo, April 15.
SS Lutetian, from Rouen, April 17.
SS Wotan, from Hamburg, April 18.
SS Highland Watch, from Santos, April 16.
SS Zinal, from Rosario, April 15.
SS Floride, from Havre, April 18.
SS City of Norwich, from Oran, April 17.
SS Katuna, from Canada, April 20.
SS Denis, from Para, April 19.
SS Prinzess Irene, from Gibraltar, April 20.
SS Venezia, from Marseilles, April 19.
SS Koenigen Luise, from Bremen, April 18.

Passed.

SS Sant' Anna, for New York from Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Lumen, New York for Marseilles, passed Sagres.
SS Kathlamba, New York for Shanghai, passed Perim.
SS Iroquois, New York for London, passed Brow Head.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan calls attention to the changes recently issued in the parcel post regulations which permit the use of boxes, crates, &c., in the shipment outside of mail bags in the first and second zones of butter, eggs, fruits, vegetables, dressed poultry, and other articles, in parcels weighing over twenty pounds. Circulars containing full information covering this matter may be obtained at the General Post Office or at any of its stations.

Three-Master Sinks in Fog.

A three masted schooner, name not known, sank early last night in the fog a mile and a half east-northeast of West Bank Lighthouse. The vessel's sails had been furled and it was believed that she sank at anchor. As there were no distress signals flying, the life saving crews did not put out to investigate, believing every one on board had got off safely. From Sandy Hook the schooner was barely visibly through the fog.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,939. BANKING SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.—The merchants and small traders of a foreign town are organizing a co-operative bank. Interested dealers in banking supplies and equipment should correspond with the person whose name was furnished.

12,941. BROOMS, HARDWARE, OILS, ROPE, PIPES, AND FITTINGS.—The Dept. of Public Works of Canada has advertised for tenders, to be received until April 27, for brooms and brushes, chains, hardware, hose, oils and greases, packings, paint, paint oils, manilla rope, wire rope, steam pipe, valves, and fittings for the dept. dredging plants in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

12,942. TOWER CLOCK.—A municipality intends to purchase a new clock. Bids ranging from $720 to $1,080 have been received, but it has been decided to leave the matter open until Aug. 31 for more advantageous offers.

12,943. COAL.—The Department of Public Works of Canada has advertised for tenders to be received until April 27 for best quality run of mine, screened, and nutsmith coal, to be delivered in quantities and in places mentioned on form of tender.

12,944. POULTRY.—The proprietor of a poultry farm in the W. Indies is interested in obtaining catalogues and information from Am. houses raising and shipping poultry.

12,945. TANNING MACHINERY.—A resident of a Latin-American country is contemplating starting a tannery and would be glad to receive catalogues, price lists, and full particulars from mfrs. of tanning machinery.

12,946. PUFFED INDIAN CORN.—A European resident desires to receive quotations on puffed Indian corn, suitable for use in the mfr. of candies.

12,947. DITCHING MACHINERY.—A national society under Gov. protection desires to import a gasoline internal combustion ditching machine for experimental work in connection with the prevention of floods, which have caused great damage during the past year in the country in question. Information concerning such machinery is urgently requested.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Berlin
Rooms from $1 up.
FIRST CLASS **Elite Hôtel** UP-TO-DATE
Hot, cold, running water every room.
Booklet free from GIBSON'S TOURIST CO., 93-99 Nassau Street.

HOTEL
CONTINENTAL
FINEST SITUATION *PARIS*
600 Rooms & Salons. Hot & cold running water in every room. 450 Bathrooms.
Overlooking Tuileries Gardens.
Thoroughly Renovated.
PAUL BLOUET, Manager.

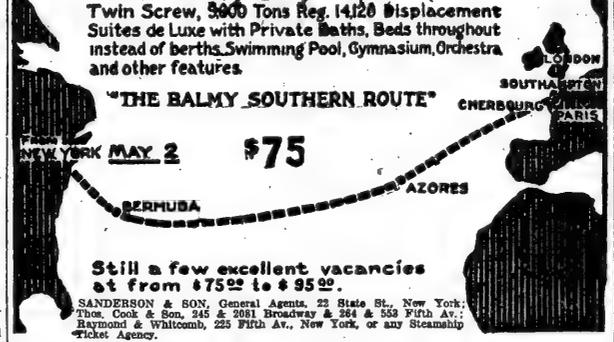
BERLIN.
Hotel "Der Königshof"
9-11 Neue Wilhelmstr., 9-11, Corner of "Unter den Linden."
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Bad Nauheim
The Metropole
Write for free booklet.

MUNICH
Grand Hotel Continental
THE MOST ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS OF MODERN HOSTELRIES.

DRESDEN
Hotel Bellevue
Leading Hotel. Unique position on the Elbe, opposite Royal Palace and Opera House.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
ROME.
HOTEL GRAND CENTRAL LONDON
HOTEL RUSSIE

TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND
For Norway Summer Cruises
By The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Cruising Steamer
"ARCADIAN"
Twin Screw, 9,000 Tons Reg. 14,120 Displacement
Suites de Luxe with Private Baths, Beds throughout instead of berths. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Orchestra and other features.
"THE BALMY SOUTHERN ROUTE"


Still a few excellent vacancies at from $75.00 to $95.00.
SANDERSON & SON, General Agents, 22 State St., New York; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 Broadway & 264 & 552 Fifth Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Av., New York, or any Steamship Ticket Agency.

LONDON AND PARIS
VIA PLYMOUTH AND ANTWERP
TWIN-SCREW STEAMER
"LAPLAND" 18,964 TONS
FROM NEW YORK
APRIL 25 10 A.M.
RED STAR LINE-9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.
Direct Line to Havre-Paris (France)
SAILINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.
NEXT SAILING *La Savoie, Wed., April 22.
*LA PROVENCE.....April 29 | *LA PROVENCE.....May 20
†FRANCE (New).....May 6 | †FRANCE (New).....May 27
*LA LORRAINE.....May 13 | *LA LORRAINE.....June 3
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK 3 P. M.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) AND THIRD CLASS Passengers Only.
†Rochambeau .....April 25 | *Niagara .....May 2
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y. Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
‡Bremen .....April 23
*†Kr. Wm. der Grosse...April 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.April 30
*Kaiser Wilhelm II.....May 5
‡Grosser Kurfuerst.....May 7
‡Seydlitz .....May 9
*Sails at 1 A. M.—†Carries no (I.), or (II.) cabin.—‡Carries one cabin (II.)—‡Bremen direct.
Baltimore-Bremen direct. One cabin (II) Wednesdays.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin .....Apr. 25
Prinzess Irene.....May 5
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.
Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America Via Europe.
NORWAY-POLAR CRUISES June 13, July 4-18-24, Aug. 11.
Independent Trips. Around the World First class throughout $620.65 & Up
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
The Key to Europe

CUNARD
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS
LUSITANIA .....April 21 6:00 P. M.
MAURETANIA .....April 28 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania..May 5, 6 pm | *Carmania..June 3, 3 pm
*Caronia, May 13, 3 pm | Aquitania June 10 10 A. M.
Lusitania May 19, 6 pm | Mauretania June 10 6 P. M.
Mauretania May 28 6 P. M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT "AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST SHIP.
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "LUSITANIA" and "MAURETANIA"
An Improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.
MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See itinerary.
SAXONIA..April 23 | IVERNIA.....May 7
PANNONIA..April 30 | CARPATHIA.May 19
Round the World Trips, $474.85 and up. Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The physical tests for probation officer and for inspector of public works have just been held. For the former position there were 676 candidates, of whom 743 passed and 183 failed.

Examinations have been ordered for the following positions: X-ray electrician, salary $1,200 a year; examiner with knowledge of Italian and examiner with knowledge of Yiddish, Law Department, salary $1,200 a year.

The date of the mental examination for alienist has been postponed indefinitely because there were only eight applicants for the position. Applications will be reopened.

A schedule of physical standards for candidates for police matron is being prepared.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for interpreter, for men only, on May 6 and 7, at New York, to fill a vacancy at $1,200 a year in the Immigration Service at Ellis Island. It is desired to obtain eligibles qualified in Armenian, Greek, and Turkish, but persons who qualify in but one or two of these languages will have their names entered on the register for consideration in connection with other vacancies in the service as they may occur.

As no eligibles qualified in all three of the above-named languages were obtained from the examination held on Jan. 21 and 22 qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in language, spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy. Age 18 years or over on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the New York City Teachers' Association will be held this afternoon.

The Elementary School Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets, on Thursday.

Exercises in commemoration of Shakespeare's birthday will be held in Public School 171, Manhattan, to-day, to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday.

The Brooklyn Training School for Teachers will celebrate this evening the birthday of Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten. The exercises will be held under the auspices of the Kindergarten Mothers' Club of the Brooklyn Model School.

The School Garden Association will have a luncheon at the Majestic Hotel, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, on Saturday afternoon.

A suggestion has been made to the Teachers' Advisory Council in favor of a revision of clerical work in the public schools. The matter has been referred to the council's Committee on Records and Statistics.

A meeting will be held at 115 East 101st Street on Sunday of the January, 1914, class of the High School of Commerce to discuss plans for presenting to that school a memorial to its late Principal, James J. Sheppard.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square

FOREST HILLS INN

New Fireproof Hotel

Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room. Moderate Rates.

Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City. Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.

FOREST HILLS INN,
FOREST HILLS, L. I.

For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York.

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Automobiling, aviation, golfing, riding, driving, polo, tennis. Beautiful new ballroom, superior orchestra. All rooms with private bath and every modern convenience. Special rates to bachelors. Shower baths and large swimming pool adjoining. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service. 35 minutes to New Penn. Station or Wall St. A HANDSOME NEW A LA CARTE RESTAURANT. Cuisine and Service unsurpassed, with exceptionally moderate prices.

J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.

Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large swing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 13th. References. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

A Health Resort in the REAL COUNTRY, 45 minutes from 42d St., 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station. Rates $8 and up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Restaurant; grill; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 850. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Handsomely furnished 15-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. ALSO 8-room apartment, attractively furnished, for Easter month. One block from Steel Pier. Reasonable. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

Albemarle Virginia Av., near Beach. Steam-heated rooms, elevator, private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinner. Special Spring rates $3 up daily, $19 up weekly. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL In The PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey.

A delightful location for Winter visitors. Equable and invigorating climate.

Ninety minutes from New York via C. R. R. of N. J.

Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.

All seasonable outdoor amusements.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

A MODERN HOTEL with a quiet Air of Domesticity and a Homelike Atmosphere.

FLORENCE HOTEL, Lakewood, N. J. Modern family hotel. Suites with bath. Booklet. I. WOEHR

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES

RED LION INN

Stockbridge, Mass.

NOW OPEN.

SEASON 1914.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA—Canadensis.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Where you can fish trout. Greatly enlarged; rooms en suite with bath. Garage, saddle horses. All amusements. Now open. Booklet. Cresco [illegible] P. O. J. & M. D. PRICE

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Western disturbance of the last few days has passed into the North Atlantic. The secondary depression that was over the East Gulf States Sunday has moved northeast to the Massachusetts Coast, with the result that rains continued generally in the Atlantic States. Light local snows continue in the Lake region, but over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, except in the Northwest.

There is another marked disturbance, as yet dry, over Southern Nevada. It is decidedly cooler in the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest, and warmer in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, the Plains States, Colorado, and the Southwest.

With the exception of rain or snow Tuesday in Northeastern New England, the weather will be fair during the next two days in the East, South, and Southwest, the Pacific States, the North Plateau, and the extreme Northwest. In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Central Plains States fair weather Tuesday will be followed by unsettled, showery weather Tuesday night or Wednesday.

It will be warmer Tuesday in the Central Valleys, the Lake region, and the East Gulf States and warmer Wednesday in the Upper Ohio Valley and the Atlantic States. It will be cooler Tuesday in the Northwest and cooler Wednesday in the Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong west to north, moderate north gales off Eastern Maine Coast. Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh north winds. South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Tuesday, Wednesday, fair, warmer; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England—Cloudy and colder Tuesday; fresh to strong north winds. Wednesday fair, warmer interior.

New Jersey—Fair, cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair, warmer interior; moderate north winds, becoming variable.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday, warmer. Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Tuesday. Wednesday fair, warmer; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Northern New England—Local snows or rains Tuesday; colder east portion; strong north winds, probably moderate gale Eastern Maine. Wednesday fair; warmer west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	36	61	4 P. M.	47	53
6 A. M.	34	60	6 P. M.	44	51
9 A. M.	35	59	9 P. M.	40	51
12 M.	43	57	11 P. M.	38	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60, at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temprature 62 degrees at 12:02 A. M., minimum 50 degrees at 8:30 P. M. Humidity 77 per cent. at A. M., 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.63 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40	—1,471 2 Av.; F. West	Not given
1:30	—2,728 B'way; Abbott's Restaurant	Slight
3:15	—416 E. 18 St.; F. Laggia	Slight
4:30	—226 Bowery; Goodman & Pearl	$25
4:40	—1,792 Townsend Av.; D. Spano	Slight
5:15	—Stephen's Av. & Clason Pt. Rd.; A. Schmidt	$30,000
7:40	—305 W. 59 St.; Donovan's Dancing Academy	Slight
9:20	—490 E. 156 St.; J. Julius	Slight
9:40	—366 W. 117 St.; J. Sheridan	Slight
11:30	—49-51 2 St.; I. Schecter	Slight
3:00	—70 E. 86 St.; E. Roosevelt	$1,000
4:55	—75 E. 86 St.; W. Bolling	$5,000
5:30	—407 E. 77 St; K. Wallace	$500
6:15	—112 E. 19 St; M. S. Dalmier	slight
6:22	—325 E. 32 St; S. Krantz	slight
6:30	—36 W. 12 St.; G. E. Stevens	slight
7:10	—132 Bleecker St; M. Mankin	slight
7:45	—299 Avenue A; not given	Slight
8:50	—147 W. 49 St.; The 49 St. Garage	Slight
9:30	—27-29 W. 129 St.; J. Levine	Slight
11:05	—115 Suffolk St.; Ella Rapp	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers.—Patrol: E. C. Devenport, 13; E. W. Thoms, 153, and D. J. Phelan, Traf. Div. A to Com.'s office.

Assignments.—Patrol: D. J. Phelan, C. O. to Chief Inspector's office, as chauffeur; E. W. Thoms, C. O., Property Clerk's office, clerical duty; E. C. Devenport, C. O., Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, as chauffeur.

Temporary Assignments.—Lt. M. J. Wersansky, 172, to Det. Div. for 10 days. Patrol: J. J. Burggraf, 4; O. W. Reich, 13; E. A. Fenelon, 23, and T. J. Sheehan, 81, to Com.'s office for 10 days. G. E. Platt, 35 to 13, as operator of patrol wagon, for 5 days. J. T. Bateman, Traf. Div. C, to C. O., for 10 days. To Det. Div.: John Donegero, 30; Thos. Price, 44; W. L. Ihnken, 90; W. C. Hilderbrandt, 81; Matthew Murray and J. P. Hopkins, 276, all for 5 days, J. J. Kennedy, 275, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty.'s office, Queens Co. J. V. Scully, 285, for 10 days. J. J. Mooney and D. O. Boylan, 11 Insp. Dist., for 1 day, detailed to Dist. Atty.'s office, Kings Co. Prob. Patrol.: James Dalton, School for Recruits, 10 days. Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 13 precl. to 5 Insp. Dist., for 5 days. Act. Det. Sergt., second grade: Herman Meyer, 63, to Manhattan Headquarters, for 5 days.

Discontinued: Patrol. E. L. Devenport, 13, as operator of patrol wagon.

Leave of absence without pay: Patrol. V. R. W. Christiano, 63, 1 day.

Resigned: Patrol. F. A. Travis, 5, and William Osterburg, 148, on April 19.

Apptd. as Spec. Patrol.: Julian Rosenthal and Charles Herzog, with Bureau of Licenses.

Fire Department.

To report to the Medical Board 11 A. M. Friday, April 24, (number of engine follows name): P. J. Fleming, 50; Harry Ziegenhorn, 49; G. J. Hummert, 72; C. Kelly, 204; F. C. Baker, Jr., 205; H. T. McCormack, 207; V. A. Mollica, 220; G. J. Scudder, 222; H. E. Sloan, 227; J. J. Conway, 230; J. H. Price, 240; Thomas Ward No. 2, 256; J. A. Dionian, 271; Francis Schmitt, 283; Thurlow of Co. No. 1, following name); W. P. Hogan, 5; W. C. Golden, 7; S. F. Wisniewski, 22; W. J. Bailey, 82; B. H. Fay, 101; J. B. Ryan, 122.

Capt. W. F. Williams, Eng. Co. 29, promoted to Chief of Battalion and temp assigned to 10 Batl., $3,300 a yr.

Promoted—Lts. to Capt.: W. J. Foster, Eng. 84; J. J. McElligott, H. & L. 8; John O'Connor No. 1, H. & L. 17; John McLoughlin, H. & L. 22; M. F. Conly, H. & L. 104.

To be Lts. at $2,100 a yr.: Louis Lange, Eng. 278; E. F. Gillin, Eng. 248; M. J. McCarthy, Eng. 42; James Brown, H. & L. 18; Oscar Dobler, Eng. 33; G. J. Dressler, Jr., H. & L. 42; Joseph A. Halpin, H. & L. 1; To be Engineer of steamer: Fr. Rudolph Eisele, Eng. 82; W. H. Robinson, Eng. 34; George Heemsath, Eng. 36; G. F. McGinty, H. & L. 22; William Ellis, Eng. 50; John Geis, Eng. 50.

Assignments—Capts.: John McLoughlin, Eng. 21; John O'Connor, No. 1, 50; John J. McElligott, H. & L. 1; William J. Foster, H. & L. 34; Michael F. Conly, Eng. 257. Lieuts. James Brown, Eng. 13; Oscar Dobler, Eng. 156; Louis Lange, Eng. 2022; Edward F. Gillin, Eng. 219; Michael J. McCarthy, H. & L. 22; Gustave J. Dressler, Jr., H. & L. 17; J. A. Halpin, Eng. 109. Engs. of steamer: Wm. H. Robinson, Eng. 5; Rudolph Eisele, Eng. 42; William Ellis, Eng. 50; George F. McGinty, Eng. 84; George Heemsath, Eng. 50, John Geis, Eng. 76.

Appointed prob. firemen, $1,000 a yr.: J. J. Hogencamp, H. & L. 43; Matt. Johnston, Jr., Eng. 42; Joseph A. Hoey, Eng. 220; William Siddenwell, Eng. 80; Fr. J. Hammond, Eng. 6; Francis Canavan, H. & L. 20; George Friton, Jr., H. & L. 28; Wm. Osterburg, Jr., H. & L. 108; Francis A. Travis, Eng. 287; J. D. Mayne, Eng. 76; John W. Haffkoss, H. & L. 118; John J. Robson, H. & L. 104; Walter R. Bender, Eng. 257.

Transfers: Ch. of Battalion Henry Stickel, 8 to 36. Lts. J. E. McManus, Eng. 219 to Eng. 228; John Cogan, Eng. 202 to Eng. 240; E. W. R. Gerard, Eng. 240 to Eng. 238.

Retired: L. C. Parker, Eng. 69, after 20 yrs. service; pension $800 a yr. He is granted leave until retirement on June 1.

Revocation of detail: William Ellis, Eng. 50, to Deputy Chief John F. King, No. 1, as driver.

The class in attendance at the Fire College (both sections) will report at 10 A. M., Wednesday, April 22.

Leave of absence, with pay, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., April 21, 1914, is hereby granted to Capt. Daniel O'Connor, No. 1, Engine 21, prior to his retirement from the department.

Retired: Capt. Daniel O'Conner, No. 1, Eng. 21, after 20 yrs. service; pension $1,250 a yr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROSENDORF, DANIEL.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL ROSENDORF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Kaitrowitz and Eisberg, No. 69 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated New York, November 26th, 1913. Hugo D. Rosendorf, Samuel Rosendorf, Jennie Myers, Executors, Altmann and Kellie Schoch, Administrators, KAITROWITZ and EISBERG, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 69 Broadway, New York City.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(') This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Franklin H. Mills of N. Y. C. was admitted to practice.

130—Rafael Martinez Nadal, plff. in error, vs. David W. May.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

45—Laura Wheeler et al., executors, &c., plffs. in error, vs. William Sohmer, N. Y. Controller.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

120—German Alliance Ins. Co., appelt., vs. Ike Lewis, Kansas, Supt. of Ins.—Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded.

78—Carondolet Canal & Navigation Co., plff. in error, vs. Louisiana.—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded.

Original—Ex parte in matter of John Dennett, Jr., et al., petnrs.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition and mandamus denied.

902—M. C. Kiser Co. et al., petnrs., vs. Georgia Cotton Oil Co. et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

904—Thomas J. Kemp, petnr., vs. USA.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

872—Hocking Valley Ry. Co., petnr., vs. USA.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Court of Appeals denied.

983—Sunday Creek Co., petnr., vs. USA.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court denied.

998—Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. petnr., vs. George C. Maynor et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

999—George B. Taylor, claimant, &c., petnr., vs. Cleveland Grain Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1005—French Mutual General Society of Mutual Ins. Against Theft, petnr., vs. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. of Balto.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

750—USA vs. Mid-West Oil Co. et al.—Restored to docket for rehearing before a full bench and assigned for argument Monday, May 4.

1023—USA, appelt., vs. Terminal Ry. Assn. of St. Louis et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

1002—Berge Forbes Co., petnr., vs. Carl H. Heye.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals submitted.

232—William R. Hopkins, petnr., vs. Charles R. Hebard et al.—Motion to assign for arguments immediately after No. 4, original, submitted for respondents.

904—New York Times Co., petnrs., vs Sun Printing and Publishing Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Mr. Harold Nathan and Mr. Max J. Kohler for the petitioner, and by Mr. James Beck and Mr. Charles K. Carpenter for the respondents.

250—Archibald H. Ellerbach et al., appelts., vs. USA.—Mandate granted for appellants.

908—James Lansburgh et al., petnrs., vs. Myron M. Parker et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted.

849—Isidor Straus et al., &c., plff. in error, vs. American Publishers' Association et al.—Motion to reverse and remand or to advance submitted.

1006—Solomon Ripinsky, petnr., vs. G. W. Hinchman et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted.

324—Linn & Lane Timber Co. et al., appelts., vs. USA.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae.

980—Northern Pacific Ry. Co., plff. in error, vs. North Dakota on the relation of T. F. McCue, Atty. Gen.; and 981—Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., plff. in error, vs. North Dakota, on relation of T. F. McCue, Atty. Gen.—Motion to advance submitted.

1025—Northern Pacific Ry. Co., petnr., vs. Mary A. Meese et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals submitted.

738—Stephen M. Egan, plff. in error, vs. New Jersey.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant, and for plff. in error in opposition thereto.

806—Louis W. Prenica, &c., et al., plff. in error, vs. May Bulger.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant, and for plffs. in opposition.

880—Wis. Central Ry. Co. et al., plff. in error, vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.—Dismissed per stipulation.

6, Original—Arkansas, compit., vs. Tennessee.—Argument continued.

640—Samuel Gompers et al., plffs. in error, and appellants, vs. US.—Reargument commenced for plff. in error and appellants.

Call for April 21: 640, 256, 308, 188, 302, 276, (and 291 and 292,) 297, (and 298,) 330, 266, and 274.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Cox, Ward, Rogers. JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

Notaseme Hosiery Co. vs. Struss. In re same.
Hall Mammoth Ins. Co. vs. Thibaut.
Anderson (M. & Essex R.R. vs. Whitcomb; Shults, In re Samuels, Lewis; Mowinckel, Weeks; US. In re Burr Mfg. Co. vs. Glickstein; USA. Patterson; same. Murphy; same. King; USA. USA; in Curtis Co. vs. Armour & Co.; USA.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty:
Meritt, &c., Co. vs. Nantucket. Pt Johnson Tow Co. vs. Stbt N Hamp.
Lima (Al) Transp Co. vs. Mack; Merch & M Tr. vs. Atwater; same. Connett; same.
Merch & Mar Co. vs. Barge Bangor. Schoonmaker & Rice; same. New Eng SS Co. vs. Tug Port Chester. McAllister; Tug Norwalk.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

8 Nat Bk of J Co. vs. Grosbeck; Rural Pub. Co. vs. Underwood Typewr Co. vs. Manning. Stewart; NY, NH RR. Cary; Gt A & P Tea.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Equity calendar—Chatfield, J.

Boga; So Pac Co. vs.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:—

People ex rel Hayes; In re Christey. vs. Waldo. In re McDonald.
Jacobs; Monaton Rty Co. vs. People; Hammerstein. In re Pub Serv Com. (Steinway Tunnel.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

McKnight; McKnight. Same; same. Kennedy; Farnham. Pospisil; Pospisil. In re NY Rys. (Williams.) Klug; Klug. Frith; Wagner. Lukather; Daniels Co. Chase & Baker; Hels'r. Needham Piano; same. Wartels; S. Augenbilk. G'wich Bk; Meyer. Drew; Tener. Minall; Burns Bros. Pease; I. R. T. Same; same. Doubleday, Page; Simpson; Crawford. Fauhaber; Faulhaber. Crossin; Woolf. Same; same. Same; same. Same; same. Same; same. Wallace; Woolf. Same; same. Same; same. Semler; E. R. T. Ellis; Hartley. Thomas Chavaro; Ferd Neum'r. Verderer; Hupfel Brew. Barber; Woolf. Crossin; same. Same; same. Same; same. Wallace; same. People ex rel Davidson; Williams. People ex rel Caesar; Kracke. Basch; Compagnie Nav Sud Atlantique. Lanz; Sou Pacific. People ex rel Hornstein; Moskowits. Ind Rub, &c; Gilman. Brunn; Derby Rubber. O'Hara; N Amstd Gas. Same; same. Barrett; Chas Stutz. Schlesinger; Geoghegn. Paollela; Rice. Farber; Farber. Hron; Cons Tel, &c. Pain; Pain Firewks. Penfield; Mt Vern Tr. McCarthy; Kenw'd Con. Lowe; Leary. Beaudry; C Kinnon. Seaver; Schlomowits. Michie; Slaybach. Kerbe; NY R E Sec.

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
In re Leland Av. Oceanic Inv; 28 St & 7th Av Rity. In re Old Pier 49, E R. Van Tuyl; Schwab. Rockefeller Soap; G City Coal. Munger; Dubar. Huppert; Uttal; Uttal. Jaskow; Jaskow. Roth; Roth. Sagon; Sagon. In re Harper. Meixler; Dass. Stolberg; Steinberg. Brenner; Schoresler. Prince; Risser. Puls; Puls.

Farley; Ryan. Josephson; Shapiro. Stevenson; Brookhaim. Simpson; Kumpf. Little; Kirby. Gavin; Sullivan. Farley; Wendelken. General calendar: Morenso; Johnson. McKnight; McKnight. Thorley; Mccc Trust. Wetzel; same. Maskin; Jacobs. Amauna; Katona Bldg. Barr; Averett. Barnard; Bryant. Bernstein; Schneider. Boreh; Harwood R Co. Del Balso Cure; Gray. Bartlett; Barlett.

Kelly; Kelly. Kelch; Sanft. Schroth; Juventy. Stephens; Bassett. Gray; Gray. Sueswein; Simpson. Comforti Co; London Const Co. Stephens; Stephens. Hirschberg; Hirschberg. Saenger Co; Hague & Co. Hinkle Iron Co; CNY. Hall; Lindsley. Bolton; Farrington. Hoberman; Romagne. Vander Poel; Illuminating Eng Pub Co. Elrinsky; McLaughlin. McNulty; McNulty. Mathey; Mathey. Armstrong; Armstrong. Powell; Powell. Glass; Glass. Middleton; Middleton. Rosenthal; Rosenthal. Schmidt; Schmidt. Case on.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J. At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—Case on; V., Demnelly, J., case on; VII., Weeks, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rosenbaum; Roth. Matter; Meier. Wise; Shaw. Mecca Rity; Tanis Library. Landon; Mott. Security Bk; Harris Tobacco. Wormser; Salden. F Ehrlich; Doull Mill; 1st N Bk, Lakewood; Tyson & Co. Rath; Reid. Brauman; Austro-Am SS.

Palladino; Mescione. So States Sup; Merrill. Ancher; Ancher. Cohen; Curran. Wran; Curren. Israelson; Percival. Turkeltaub; London. Globe Litho; Morris Park Est. Harris; Baron. Prudential Co; Chester Hill, &c. Nicolausen; Schloesser. Cohen; Weil. Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hayes; Morisa. Sanders; Am Sug Ref. Hart; Wichert. Walsh; E Paul. Larson; Rity Hldg. Dellafemina; NY Rys. Kent; Jobson Gifford. McGuire; I R T. McGowan; Morgan. Case on.

Walker; Levy. Goreleick; Harbor V Constr. Wasserman; B H RR. Saglawitz; Kutisker. Verschleisser; Ver. schleisser. Same; Same. Gibbons; NY C RR.

PARTS IV., V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Faulhaber; Beyer. Mangold; Mulcahy & Gilbert. Elkus; Hennessy Rity. Cavanagh; McGovern. Deacon; NY Carved Moulding Co. Ralmo; Schaale.

Martha; Deimel. Pagliaro; Reid Palmer Constr. Nagle; Hagedorn Bros. Lipschitz; Ideal Nov. Kurland; Casino Taxi. Mulligan; Zibell. Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gein; Celer. Welch; Hart Bros. Inc. Gauriluis; Savage. Bitolio; Bradley Con. Schonleben; I R T. O'Gorman; Duval. Wallmer; Roberts. Fitzsimmons; Isman. Grechalski; Kreese. Case on.

Davis; Lord & Taylor. Van Saun; CNY. Clark; Canavan Bros. Roe; Koch. Same; same. Belcha; Bohemian Benv, &c. Gallobin; Carriage Call. Markpwski; U Un Gas.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Duffey; Wills, Inc. Gold; NY Rwys. Etshells; Fargo. Bazik; McGovern. Zeller; Kaden. Goodwin; Acker, M & C. Carroll; Con Gas. Brown; Impvd Prop. Doran; Levering & G. Roland; Wooten. Peters; Speedwell Con. Canepa; Aquaro.

Fagan; Bradley Con. Jennings; Buckley H. Morgestein; Balkin. Braunstein; Bradley Con. Olsyeak; Lesser. Coye; Panama RR. Shea; Spencer. Korbin; Int R T. Logan; Westcott Exp. Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kaskell; So Pac SS. Johnson; Hay Foundry

Philip; J & F Weinemer. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lister; Banks. Schreiber; I R T. Dietz; Joline. Kane; McMullen Share & T. Lee R Est; Canavan Bros. Peterson; Bronx Taxi.

Gerbino; Greenhut, Siegel C. Cummings; Keyston Constr. Dornstreich; Carpenter Motor. Clear.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kerrigan; CNY. Kowalsky; same. M Kowalsky; same. Duffy; same. Moriarity; Dawson. Davis; Schmitt. Harris; Joline. Tonnessen; CNY. Glass; Kolar. Barber; NY L Poultry.

R. Ellisberg; Baibridge. M. Ellasberg; same. Holscher; Am Transf. Harrison; Kaufman. Alpert; Morris. Burack; C C NY. Geber; J Wanamaker. Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Payton; N Rys. Kravitz; Cent R R of N J. Curran; C. M. & St P Ry. McDonough; Otten. Guarino; Lawson Wr. Halford; CNY. Bennett; same. Olyan; Fuller. Becker; CNY. Munch; N Y Rys. Mellen; Horn.

Palladino; Messione. So States Sup; Merrill. Ancher; Ancher. Cohen; Curran. Wran; Curren. Israelson; Percival. Turkeltaub; London. Globe Litho; Morris Park Est. Harris; Baron. Prudential Co; Chester Hill, &c. Nicolausen; Schloesser. Cohen; Weil. Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

R Y Weschler; Rity Am Bonding. Waldt; Goodwin Mfg.

Guaranty Trust; Starr Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fox; Hirschfeld. Espert; Petry. Hart; Millhauser. Alshouse; Pearson. Title Guar & Tr; Capodilupo. Begleibling; Jaxerhuber. O'Gorman; Pfeiffer.

Bockloff; Burnstein. Nägelschmidt; US Fid & Guar Co. De Forest; Matthey; Cort. McNeal; Martin. CNY; Un Newsa. Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on.

Williams; Del No day calendar. & Hudson

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Toney; Spraggin. Parson Trad; Nashua River Paper Corp. Lippman; Weitzen. Wiener; Eisler. Niagara R'r & Boiler; Gingold Rity Co. Drake; Glasser. F R Brown; Suthert'd. Janes; Padell. Pollack; Kasam. Nat Surety; Leeky & R.

Rappaport; Weiss. Havigan; Hay Fdy. Kisley; Lisinger. Katz; Careful Realty. Armstrong Co; Majestic M F. Donders; Kroeschell Bros. Petosky; Gt. East Cas. Penn Bluegas Co; Air Gas Syst. Levy; W C Realty. Steinberg; Hampler. Mauer; Thill. Glaser; Hauswirth. Starkmann; I R T. Nat Nassau Bk; Rowe. Renova Dist Co; McMullen. Cohen; Metal Stamp. Ehrenreich; NY Rys. Foote; Same. Stern; Same. Stein; Same. Stanley; Same. Russian Island; Same. Young; Same. Schneidermann; Same.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

M G Samuels Co; Austin F Ins. Same; N Brunswick F I. Same; Br-Am Assur. Same; Agricultural Ins. McCausland; Bogus. Dewey Tr; De Marco. Fay; Purtell. Bloodgood; Resinkoff. Same; Rosen. Martinson; Jarmul'sky. Amstd Bldg; Mesa. Isabel; Mann. Jueck-Berner; Inc Sec. Ill's Sur; State Sav Bk. Reddy; Silverman. Morse; Penn Textile. Uvalde Cont Co; CNY.

Chapman; Am P Car. Frey; Rogensh'g & Sons. Wolfsky; Stallos. Heller Hirsh & Co; Atl Portland Cement Co; Maltbie Milling Co. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Thomas P Dinnean. Francis J Barry. Sarah A Porter. Rocco D Morasco. Camilla E Pollock. William Frisch. Rothstein, infants. James Gillespie. Irving; Childs. George Noyes, Jr. Ida Schapiro. Charlotte R Barry. George N Noyes, Jr. Lillian E Scofield, &c. Alwine Stein. Catherine De Forest. David F Daly. Katharine McGarry. Karel Kaiser, &c. Angelo Brucioletta. Samuel Campbell, &c. Eliza F Brush. Walter L Cutting. Malinda G Mace. Maurice B Mendham. Ella M S John. Henry G Eilshemius. Josephine F Schneider. Peter Hartman. Samuel Frost. James Kenny. Mary E Piggott. Johanna Buttner. George M Tuttle. Charles Coudert.

George C Schlusing. William R Hall. William Distler. Margaretha Schila. John T Martin. Arthur L Levy. Emma M Murray. John Earl. William R Renwick. Delia Day. Annie Abrams. John Erskine. Samuel Insiee. Benjamin Nathan. John R Waters. Joseph S Travis. Oscar L Lenz. Paul Goepel. Sophie Loew. Solomon Rothfeld. Bridget T Mullan. Henry Blass. Mary M Bensel. Estate of Francis Fitch. Issue of fact. Wills for probate: Michael Lowey. Jno Walsh. Frances M Sabine. Henry M Herrman. Walter J Sutherland. Thomas Draper. Lucy J Martin. Wm C Dastler. Elisabeth Silverstar.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Magdalena Hermann. Alice Leigh. Joseph Vesely.

Leonard Cohn. Mary A Murray.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.

Schmitt; Cen Chand'l'r. Paulus & Howel Pres. Chiba. Kraus & Co; Davies. Benson; Alois. Richardson; Strauss. Ropes; Middleton. Somers; Pultz. Mankato Mills Co; Ornstein. Lichtenstein; Goodspeed. Vaccarelli; Burnell. Same; Same. Ryan; CNY. Brahmar; Same. Beck; Same? Le Maire; Same. Steiner; Same. Feldman; Doktor. Gertner; Simon. Smyth; Cesina. Waas; Booken. Collins; Buenavista Stable. Calander; Same. Same; Same.

Mandell; Rosenfeld. Same; Same. Robinson; Helselein. Abrahams; Abrahams. McDonough; O K Exp. Levison; Balkind. Citizens' C Nat Bk; Rosenberg. Joseph; Southern Mfg.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M

F. E. Glaser, 70 Manhattan St., architect; cost, $800.
Kingsbridge Terrace, e s, 1,508 ft 42 in n of Kingsbridge Road, for four two-story brick dwellings, 18.9x29; Arlington Construction Co., August C. Nitsch, 2 Hudson St, Yonkers, owner; Alfred Willis, 2 Hudson St, Yonkers, architect; cost, $16,000.
10th St, n e corner Park Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 42x85 and 25.4x90; Reville Siesel Co., P. J. Reville, 1,559 Southern Boulevard, owners; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St., architects; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.
Duane St, 118 and 120, to a five-story storage and loft bldg; D. P. Morse, 369 Washington Av, Brooklyn, owner; B. J. Steers, 56 West 46th St, architect; cost, $20,000.
46th St, 5 West, to a four-story dwelling; L. G. Phoenix, 68 Broad St, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost, $22,000.
46th St, 43 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; M. A. and E. C. Keeba, premises, owners; J. E. Ritchie, World Building, architect; cost, $10,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A., s w corner of 85th St, 25.2x75; Godfrey M. Lahm to Daisy L. Petersen, 200 West 89th St, (mtg $22,000,) April 18; address, Godfrey M. Lahm, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $1
SAME PROPERTY; Daisy L. Petersen to Godfrey M. Lahm, 31 East 86th St, and Elizabeth M. Sayer, 27 Hubbard Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $22,000,) April 18; G. M. Lahm, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $1
BOWERY, 247 and 249, n e corner of Stanton St, 2-8, 61.10x irregular x 64.8x100; Florence, wife of, and Alwyn A. Alvord to Henry Hollman, 249 Bowery, quitclaim, May 6, 1903 ..... $1
BRADHURST AV, 29, 78.11 ft n of 143d St, 21.11xIT.6, (foreclosure March 31;) Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Bessie K. Fleger, East Orange, N. J., April 17; attorney, George W. Olvany, 165 Broadway $5,000
OLD BROADWAY, e s, 50.5 ft n of 130th St, 50x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to William T. and Percival C. Smith, 46 Cedar St, trustees for Alice S. Baldwin, will of Thomas T. Smith, April 8; attorneys, Lyon & Smith, 46 Cedar St. $12,000
2D AV, 2,206, e s, 80.11 ft n of 113th St, 20x80; John T. Dowling, referee, to Biagio Pernatti, 1,012 East 115th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 20, 1913 ..... $3,000
2D AV, 2,208, e s, 80.11 ft n of 113th St, 20x80; same to same, (mtg $8,500,) Oct. 20, 1913 ..... $3,800
2D AV, 2,210 and 2,212, e s, 100.11 ft n of 113th St, 40x80; Arsenio Pernatti to same, (mtg $19,500,) Feb. 17 ..... $100
8TH AV, 2,800 and 2,802, s e corner of 149th St, 37.5x100; Hattie Kessler to Charles Cohen, 304 West 72d St, (mtg $60,000,) all liens, Sept. 24, 1913; address, Charles Cohen, 96 Vesey St. $1
10TH AV, s e s, at n e s of 206th St, 99.11x100; Michael J. Dowd to New County Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, (mtg $30,000,) April 17; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway $100
10TH ST, 284 East, s s, 138 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92.3; Ferdinand Meyer, heir, &c., of Peter Meyer, to Anton Meyer, 284 East 10th St, quitclaim, rel. legacy, &c., April 2; attorney, James H. Goggin, 280 Broadway. $1,248
SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Krupp and another, heirs, &c., of Peter or Frank Meyer, to same, all title, quitclaim, March 23 ..... $1
12TH ST, s s, 257.8 ft e of 2d Av, 23x93.8x irregular x103.3; Cannariato Real Estate Co., Inc., to Paola Manta, 238 East 75th St, April 17 ..... $100
12TH ST, n s, 254.4 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; James S. Hannon, 330 West 15th St, to James S. Hannon, Inc., all liens, April 18; attorney, Lester W. Eisenberg, 261 Madison St. $100
42D ST, two-track railway under 42d St, 13.7 ft a from w s of Park Av, runs e under 42d St to w bank of East River, thence under river to e bank of East River, thence under private property to point near 4th St, at or near West Av, &c., & ending at point 24 ft n from e s of Van Alst Av, with right of way and perpetual underground, rights, easements, tunnels, &c.; also lands in B. of Q., &c., known as Steinway Tunnel route, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 165 Broadway to City of New York as per agreements, March 19, 1913, all liens, April 3, 1914 ..... $1
106TH ST, 57 East, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.11; Albert E. Deutsch to Samuel Deutsch, 312 West 126th St, ½ part, (mtg $20,500,) April 18; $100
129TH ST, s s, 285 ft w of 3d Av, 50x99.11, Richard G. Green to Helen A. Green, 419 West 154th, (mtg $12,000,) July 2, 1906 ..... $1,000

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, n e s, 115.1 ft n w of Sackett Av, 26.7x181.9x19.7x161.1; Sackett Av, n s, at n e s of Bear Swamp Road, 74.8x 75x161.7x115.1; Francis E. Walkley to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,572 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $3,200,) April 18; attorney, B. S. Sharmer, 170 Broadway $1
CHISHOLM ST, 1,291 and 1,293, w s, 25x90; William G. Dolg to Hermann Liessmann, 1,220 Simpson St, April 20; attorney, Edgar Rosenberg, 3,209 3d Av. $1
CROTONA AV, n e corner of 170th St, 62.7x 100.6x84.3x108.7; Minnie Goldberg to Beatrice Scheinberg, 689 East 170th, mtg. $12,000, Aug. 14, 1913; attorney, L. Scheinberg, 689 East 170th $1
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 188th St, 107x—x106.8x13.1; Arthur F. Briggs to Narcorth Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, Oct. 20, 1912; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1
HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 766 ft n of Lafayette Av, 306.5xirreg.; Hunts Point Construction Co. to Baronet Realty Co., Inc., 25 Nassau St, April 20; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $1
JACKSON AV, 1,112, e s, 20x87.6; Margaret McLaughlin to Victor Gerhards, 806 East 169th St, March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
LORILLARD PLACE, 2,446, e s, 25x97.5; Robert Hamburger to Angelina Pucci, 317 East 141st St, and another, (mtg $5,500,) April 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
MORRIS AV, e s, 115.9 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x117.6; Henry W. Ruppert to Samuel R. Waldron, at Rockville Centre, L. I., April 14; attorneys, Dean, T. & McD., 160 Broadway $100
MORRIS AV, e s, 97 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x117.6; same to Elizabeth Kroeger, 16 4th St, Weehawken, N. J., April 14; attorneys, same $1
NELSON AV, 1,671, w s, 25x100; Henry Jones Realty Co. to Eliza J. Clark, 523 West 158th St, (mtg $7,500,) April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
PLOT, begins 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; also plot, begins 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,125 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs s 1,125 to Morris Park Av x e 50 x n 1,125 x w 50 to beginning; Giovina Colletti to Vincenza Gallo, 1,923 Barnes Av and another, (mtg $3,000,) April 18; attorneys, Foster & C., 80 Maiden Lane $1
ST. ANN'S AV, 477, w s, 50x100; 147th St, 546 East, s s, 25x100; 23th St, n s, 300 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100; Mary E. Bunt et al to Susan Ashland, 473 St. Ann's Av, 1-3 part, April 18; attorney, James T. Bunt, 100 Broadway $1
SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta Grant, et al, to Mary E. Bunt, 1-3 part, same, third part, April 18; attorney, same $1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Bunt, et al, to Henrietta Grant, 12 Lincoln Av, Rockaway Beach, L. I., one-third part, April 18; attorney, same $1
ST. ANN'S AV, 469, w s, 25x100; Annie Beaman, individually and as trustee to Henrietta Grant, 11 Lincoln St, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., (mtg $5,000,) April 15; attorney, T. T. Bunt, 100 Broadway $1
ST. ANN'S AV, 473, w s, 25x100; Annie Beaman, individually and as trustee, to Susie Ashland, 473 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $4,500,) April 15; attorney, J. T. Bunt, 100 Broadway $1
ST. ANN'S AV, 471, w s, 25x100; Annie Beaman, individually and as trustee, to Mary E. Bunt, 410 East 141st St, (mtg $5,500,) April 15; attorney, J. T. Bunt, 100 Broadway $1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 209.10 ft n of 174th St, 55.10x109.6x51.6x109.7; Lena Scheinberg to Beatrice Scheinberg, 689 East 170th St, (mtg $52,000,) April 10; attorney, L. Scheinberg, 689 East 170th St $100
WIEGAND PLACE, 2,446, e s, Lot 19, map of heirs of M. P. Chrystie; Jacob Steinbach to John H. MacCracken, 15 East 83d St.

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April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,412, w s, 25x—; Frank Wokoun to Caroline A. Wheeler, 1,824 Arthur Av, April 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $13,000
ATTORNEY ST, 151-3, 50x100; Emma C. Alexander to John G. Butterfield, Jersey City, N. J., April 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address party of the second part, 68 William St., New York $500
AVENUE B, 256, w s, 22x95.6; Abe Miller and ano. to Samson Lachman, Trustee, 313 West 108th St, April 16, due April 20, 1919; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.
BROADWAY, 1,489, w s, 20x60; Daniel S. McElroy to Mary A. Bailey, Somers, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1912, prior mtg $100,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Lannon, B. & B., 2 Rector St. $10,000
GREENWICH ST, 90, w s, 25.2x—; Hannah Mendelsohn to Mary Voorhees, Lyme, Conn., April 20, prior mtg $18,000, due March 28, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way $5,000
WASHINGTON PLACE, 83, n s, 102.9 ft e of 6th Av, 22x97; Aida C. Barnes to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, April 20, 5 years $24,000
47TH ST, 39 West, n s, 50 ft w of Greene St, 25x96.5; Casland Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 20, due as per bond $16,000
10TH AV, s e s, at n e s of 206th St, 99.11x 100; New County Realty Corporation to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, April 18, prior mtg $36,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway $44,000
23D ST, 337 East, 18.0x98.9; Elvira Purdy to George H. Corey et al, trustees, 258 West 138th St, April 18, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $3,000
23D ST, 334 West, s w s, 25x98.9; Luke Fitzgerald to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $20,000
30TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; James P. Mack to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 20, due as per bond $11,000
35TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 58x—; Josephine Voelker to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, April 20, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $37,000
41ST ST, n s, 230 ft e of Broadway, 25x 98.9; Prestonia M. Martin to Hermann H. Cammann, Merrick, L. I., 5 years, 4½ p. c., April 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $40,000
49TH ST, 541 to 545 West, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5; William Luetgarten & Co., to Benjamin Doblin, 796 Lexington Av, April 30, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $10,000
54TH ST, 230 West, s s, 101.3 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.5; Francis X. O'Connor to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, April 20, equal lien with mtg $25,000, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $6,000
82D ST, s s, 127.1 ft w of 2d Av, 25.4x102.2; Frederick E. Durr to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 20, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $17,000
84TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Godfrey M. Lahm and another to Matilda Lahm, 57 East 15th St., April 18, prior mtg $18,000, due May 20, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul F. Lahm, 1 Broadway $1,500
137th St, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Millie Schwarz to Maurice Cohen, Yonkers, N. Y., prior mtg $20,000, April 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St. $5,000

Bronx.

HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 766 ft n of Lafayette Av, two lots, each 61x100; Baronet Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 25 Wall St, April 20, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $100,000
HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 888 ft n of Lafayette Av, 36.8x100; same to same, April 20, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $70,000
HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 766 ft n of Lafayette Av, 158.8x306.5; same to Hunts Point Construction Co., prior mtg $135,000, April 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $50,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $170,000, April 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $15,000
LORILLARD PLACE, 2,446, e s, 25x97.5; Angelina Pucci and another to Ralph F. Baxter, 620 East 163d St, April 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av. $1,000
LOT 222, map of portion of Hunt Estate; John H. Rehm to Jenhie C. Merz, 809 Elsmere Place, April 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. R. Halloch, 999 East 180th St. $2,000
143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 50x100; Anna Schoettle to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, April 20, due June 1, 1917; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W. $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.
AVENUE D, 2, store and basement; Women Realty Co. to Victor Cooper, 2 Avenue D, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Louis Singer, 8 Rutgers St. $1,320
BROADWAY, 1,849, rear one-half basement and second floor; Emil Voight and another to Princess Restaurant, Inc., 1,845 Broadway, from April 1, 1914, to Sept. 12, 1916; attorney, E. L. Boetzel, 233 Broadway. $2,500
GRAND ST, 394, store; Rebecca L. Goldsmith to Benjamin Kohl, Union Hill, N. J., 5 years from May 1, 1914; address Benjamin Kohl, 391 Grand St, New York $2,900
LENOX AV, 538, store; Charles Kaiser to Esther Kaliscber, 133 West 140th St, 3 years from Dec. 1915; attorneys, B. & S. P. Brew Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av. $1,280
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 12, all; Walters' Union Local 1 to Abr. Turteltaub and another, 133 Avenue C, 4 11-12 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, C. A. Oberwager, 233 Broadway. $3,700
8TH AV, 791 and 793, all; Patrick J. McGuinness to Patrick F. Kelleher, 701 9th Av, 21 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, J. C. Fyster, 724 8th Av. $1,200
8TH AV, 2,016, store and part of basement; Jacob Lowenthal to Victor Stachnik, 272 West 154th St, 2 years from May 1, 1914 ..... $900
40TH ST, 422 West, all; David M. Van Praag and another, executors, of Marcus Van Praag, to Joseph Stern, 405 West 37th St, 21 years, from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Levin & Rubin, 5 Beekman St. $1,325
41ST ST, 133 West, all; Prestonia M. Martin to Edw. Ferad, 133 West 41st St, 8 years, from April 15, 1914; attorney, E. Hirschberg, 3,210 3d Av. ..... $4,200 and $5,400
59TH ST, 320 East, store and 3 rooms; Schlesinger Realty Co. to George Siegel, 1,444 63d St., Brooklyn, 6 years from April 1, 1914; attorneys, B. & S. P. Brew Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av. $900
97TH ST, 60 and 62 East, all; East 97th St. Corporation to Leopold Weiss, 2,523 7th Av, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1913 ..... $5,700
97TH ST, 216 East, store and basement; Jerome P. Corvan to Pasquale Mastrangelo and another, 229 East 97th St, 5 years from March 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St. $516
138TH ST, 625 and 627 West, all; Samuel Raisler to Leopold Weiss, 2,523 7th Av, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1913 ..... $5,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AUDUBON AV, 109; Louis Marks against Gustave Boehme, owner; Carl L. Reiger, contractor $228
44TH ST, 15 and 17 West; Hudson Wrecking and Lumber Company against 15 West 44th St Co., Inc., owner and contractor. $1,139
49TH ST, 338 to 342 East; James Christie against estate of J. B. Bloomingdale, owner; Cornelius T. Cornell, contractor. $21
125TH ST, 221 and 123 East; Edwin C. Worns against Andrews Soher, owner; Jacob B. Cooper, contractor $11
201ST ST, Harlem River and Academy St; Fred L. Hatfeld against United Electric Light and Power Company, owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co. Inc., contractor $18
SAME PROPERTY; George Baum against same $31
201ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Harlem River, 113x200; William Nelson against United Electric Light and Power Company, owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., contractor $33

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

GREENWICH ST, 398; Joseph Rauchman against Estate of Jacob Weeks and others, March 19, 1914 ..... $907
NEW CHAMBERS ST, 2, and Duane St, 14; Arthur Johnston against Catherine Dwyer and others, Jan. 2, 1914 ..... $910
SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Barth against same, Jan. 12, 1914 ..... $1,570
SAME PROPERTY; John Kull against same, Jan. 5, 1914 ..... $7,762
97TH ST, 302 to 308 West; Bethlehem Steel Company against Cost Construction Company and others, April 3, 1914 ..... $6,982

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 65th St, 100.5x 22; Greenwich Savings Bank against Helene R. G. Bosch and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, B. A. Sands.
MANHATTAN AV, 111; Albany Savings Bank against Edgar Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Tracey, Cooper & Townsend.
57TH ST, 60 West; E. Rigor & Co. against Victorine Carmody and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Rosenberg.
58TH ST, 5 West; William F. Donnelly against William W. McLoughlin and others, (partition;) attorney, F. Bien.
122D ST, 102 East; Charles W. Dayton against Cornelia Kimball and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,757; Carrie Westerfield against Kate Whitbread and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. E. Rabell.
19TH AV, 55 ft e of 2d St, 25x114; Fanny B. Gardner against William E. Grill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Allen & Sabine.
167TH ST, n e corner of Franklin Av, 25x 100; Martha A. Garrison against James J. Martin and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Southworth

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

To-day
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 3d Av., near 161st St., Bronx.
Supreme Court Partition Sale
By instructions from EDWARD E. McCALL, Esq., Referee.
PARCEL 1.
E. S. Bronx Park East
(50.02 ft. south of Waring Av.),
A vacant plot containing approximately 5,300 square feet.
PARCEL 2.
East Side Olinville Av.
(150 ft. north of Mace Av.)
A vacant plot containing approximately 6,300 square feet.
PARCEL 3.
East Side Olinville Av.
(200 ft. north of Mace Av. adj. Parcel 2.)
A vacant plot containing approximately 6,750 square feet.
STODDARD & MARK, Attys. for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, New York City.
C. W. BENNETT, Atty. for Defdts., 2 Rector St., New York City.
Phone for particulars: then attend the sale.
Phone 744 Cort. Joseph P. Day Auctioneer. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale 600 LOTS
TO BE HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 6.
RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY NEW YORK

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
West Side.
Cash, $5,000
Price, $46,000 } CHEAP?
Cost, $62,000
Two-six room double flats; hot water supply. Location vicinity 110th st., 8th Av.
HERMAN ARNS COMPANY,
115 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
CHEAPEST RENT
In Greater New York, quality and location considered; payable to yourself as landlord; $30 month carries; beautiful brick house semi-detached, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements. Park Section of Brooklyn, three minutes' walk to three stations on new subway, running April, 1915, twenty minutes to City Hall, N. Y.; now only forty minutes. Price, $5,500; will bring $6,500 within a year. Special Manager 62A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

A LOVELY HOME
Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 YEARS' TIME; few for rent; $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

$24 MONTHLY PAYS FOR "Old English"
Seven Room Brick Home at Express Station of New Subway.
$300 Down—Price, $4,500
Souvenir Booklet "B" on request.
OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick
hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOLLOW TILE & STUCCO HOUSE
With red tile roof. Choice location on Beverly Road. 10 large rooms and 2 baths. On large plot, 1,600 feet from station. Price $12,750; $1,000 cash, balance convenient terms.
15 Minutes From Herald Square,
Via Penn-L. I. Electric Express Service.
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Station.
In the beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—9:07, 10:18, 11:07 A. M.; 12:28, 1:06 (Sat. only), 2:06, 3:00; 3:33, 4:08, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:37 P. M. Sunday—8:36, 9:46, 10:35, 11:18, 11:34 A. M.; 1:06, 2:08, 3:08, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

Handsome Home on the Sound.
Magnificent view; rights to yacht club and beach; ideal all year home; every modern improvement; restricted neighborhood; large plot; 3 minutes walk to depot and trolley; Penn. electric service direct; 32 minutes from Herald Square; $500 cash; balance easy terms. Address E. Beach, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAMBURGER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Hamburger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Hamburger & Goldey, No. 75 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.
Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1913.
THERESA HAMBURGER, Administratrix.
HAMBURGER & GOLDEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 75 Nassau Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
THIRTY YEARS AGO
Lots two blocks East or West of Central Park, between 59th and 96th Streets, were about the same value.
TO-DAY
Lots on the East side of Central Park, west of Park Avenue, are worth two to four times as much as on the West side of the Park.
WHY?
The East side of the Park became a fine residential neighborhood, having exclusiveness and dignity.
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HAS THIS NOW
Its future is assured and when the Subway is running there will be a large increase in value.
THE 134 LOTS
Opposite the grounds of N. Y. University
At 179th St., University and Burnside Aves., and Adjoining Streets
To Be Sold at
Absolute and Unreserved Auction Sale
to Close Estate of Ellen M. Hennessy
APRIL 28, AT 10:30 A. M.
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY STREET
70% can remain on mortgage Titles Insured Free
For maps and particulars apply to JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St.,
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Agents and Auctioneers.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Old English House
In splendid location, on acre plot, with right of way to water front and beach, at
Grenwolde
Great Neck Long Island
The architects have developed a plan admirably adapted to all year residence, insuring every comfort, both summer and winter. The rooms are large and bright, the service quarters are in a separate wing. The outlook over Long Island Sound is delightful. The vicinity enjoys every desirable public improvement and unexcelled electric train service; 29 minutes to Pennsylvania station. Price reasonable; terms to suit.
Full particulars sent on request.
Paul V. Shields, 129 Front Street. Phone 4. John

Sand's Point, 27 minutes by R. R., Port Washington Station, 25 minutes' run by automobile.
A PLOT FOR THAT COUNTRY HOME,
all ready for building. Or improved by an
ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE
on Sound Shore BAY or High Bluff.
All city conveniences, fine water. MOST BEAUTIFUL BEACH, one mile in extent; ownership in Boat House and Bathing Pavilion; safe anchorage; estate surroundings.
Reasonable prices—satisfactory terms.
S. Osgood Pell & Co.
Tel., 5610—Bryant. 542 5th av., cor. 45th st.

CHICKEN FARM
$150 CASH WILL START YOU
Balance, $3 weekly, will buy a poultry farm with well-built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good market right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 58 Times.

Genuine Golden Opportunity.
Merrick Road corner, "The Crossways" 25 miles out, overlooking bay; all the pleasure of the water $15,000; elegant residence and grounds, suitable for home or business; 185 feet on the famous Merrick Road, 200 feet deep on Newbridge Road; house contains 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms; extra fine improvements; steam heat, gas, garage, man's room; beautiful grounds, trees, plants; double tennis courts adjoining; verandas on all sides; house 74 feet deep; this property is worth $25,000 now for business. Write or call, Owner, A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I. Phone 118 Wantagh.

The Folly of Paying Rent
wherein a small first payment, remainder monthly, will purchase a beautiful home fifty minutes out, five minutes' walk from station, also of Great South Bay; boating, bathing, and fishing; superior bungalows, 6 and 8 large rooms; extra improvements; fireplaces; steam heat, artistic decorations; the very last word in style and finish; gardens, trees, plants; title guaranteed. Henry J. McCord, World Bldg., N. Y. C. Phone 3154 Beekman.

AT BALDWIN
Carefully built house; all improvements; near railroad and trolley, on easy payments; also a nice plot of land, 60x100. Address D. M., 54 Times.

GARDEN CITY DISTRICT
Colonial cottage, 7 rooms, 2 baths; tile or brick; plot 60x100 or more; some as low as $5,000. Full information upon request.
E. P. GAILLARD, 150 B'way, Manhattan.

NORTH SHORE,
Great Neck to Huntington.
SALE OR RENT.
RECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4080.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
Desirable furnished cottages to rent for season. Our conveyances meet trains by appointment. Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.
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SCARSDALE
Stucco half timber house and Garage FOR SALE.
14 Rooms, 3 Baths
Billiard Room; Hot Water Heat; large plot, trees and garden. An exceptional opportunity.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
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FARM, 140 ACRES.
Modern house, 12 rooms, bath; barn accommodating 26 cows; all necessary outbuildings; spring water, streams; two large orchards; State road; station convenient. Will be sold for less than buildings cost. This is an exceptional opportunity.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

ALONG THE SOUND & HUDSON
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PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, ETC.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6536 Murray Hill.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11-room cottage, situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $540 per annum.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.
RARE CHANCE
PRICE $7,000
Small Cash Payment. Balance Very Easy Terms.

STUDIO HOME
—ON—
PICTURESQUE LAKE
Plot 160x245 ft.
Stone construction; sleeping porch; veranda; large studio extending from first floor to rafters, with huge open fireplace; Dining room, kitchen, 5 bed chambers and tiled bath; artistically finished in hardwood; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; all city conveniences; few minutes from express station; less than one hour from N. Y. City; on D., L. & W. R. R.; select neighborhood; a bargain. Address ARTIST, P. O. Box 675, New York City.

HOME BARGAIN
$100 to $300 cash, balance like rent, buys new house and large plot, ready to move in, for $3,300—worth $4,000; all modern improvements. Only 35 minutes out, 120 trains daily, near station and trolley service to Newark, Elizabeth, and New York. Near river. In good neighborhood and a rapidly growing community. Fine photographs and plans of house, or for tickets to the property, write.
A. H. NEVILLE, 30 Church St.

$30 MONTHLY
BUYS BEAUTIFUL HOME.
Six large rooms, tile bath, all improvements; near express station, hills of New Jersey. 32 minutes out. J. L. TILLACK, 50 CHURCH ST., N. Y. Phone 8748 Cort.

Near Morristown.
High elevation, Farm of 60 acres, 11 room house with bath, range, furnace, two large barns and other farm buildings; fruit and alfalfa. Owner going west. Price reasonable
Harvey J. Genung,
Morristown, New Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR LET.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
STROUDSBURG, PA.,
near Delaware Water Gap. Summer place of the late VICTOR NEWCOMER, about 27 acres, with 3-story frame house, 13 rooms, two bathrooms, electric light, barn, pump house, purest water from artesian well. Beautiful view of Delaware Water Gap, Cherry Valley and the Pocono Mountains. The beauty of its location is unequalled. Land in under good state of cultivation; fine apple orchard; everything in perfect order; $4,000 has been spent on the property in the last few years. Reached by Lackawanna Railroad (expresses, first stop;) and by Penn. Railroad from Philadelphia. Price only $7,500. Apply to
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St., or 41 E. 41st St.; or WILLIAM A. SCHAFER, Stroudsburg, Pa.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
ASTOR HOUSES
8-26 WEST 130TH ST.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts, space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing; $50. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th.—Daylight loft, containing 6 rooms, 22x90, separately or en suite; suitable for light manufacturing, engineer, architect, general contractor, or automobile business. Apply premises.

Part or all ground floor and basement; 8,490 sq. ft. in each; sprinkler system, steam heat; two driveways into building; good location downtown; long lease. W 227 Times Downtown.

Tenant desires to sublet at very cheap rental, light and desirable offices on 42d St., between Madison and 5th Avs. Call or write Room 313, 7 East 42d St.

249 Willis Av.—Large corner store to lease; excellent business location; new store front. Janitor, 386 East 139th.

1,985 BROADWAY.
Three upper rooms to rent at reasonable prices for business purposes.
SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 1,974 BROADWAY.

For Rent.—Large fireproof loft on Canal and Lafayette Sts.; new concrete building. Apply to Hollender & Co., 123 Lafayette St., city.

Yard, 25x100, 527 West 53th St., for storage purpose; reasonable. Inquire Centre Iron Works, 520 West 58th St.

A stable, 60 stalls and wagon room; low rent; 312 Water St., near Brooklyn Bridge. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St.

Offices, light, clean, newly renovated; $15 up. Apply office, 109 Broad St.

Established dentist's office to rent immediately; upper west side. 'Phone 5423 Harlem.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Small engineering office near Wall St.; lighting facilities for night work; $10-$15 monthly. F 220 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.
VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.

Furnished apartments, six and eight rooms, two baths. Possession at once. Manager. Telephone Columbus 4766.

Will sublet for five months at $38 a month fine apartment four rooms, kitchen and bath, with electricity, gas, and telephone; on 94th St., next door to Riverside Drive; furnishings at sacrifice if wanted. J. H., 28 Times.

Five-room apartment, nicely furnished, large outside rooms, cool, half block from Subway and Riverside, to let for Summer; thorough references required. Seen between 10 and 2. Whiton, 214 West 110th St.

251 WEST 98TH, SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, NEWLY FURNISHED, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT; LIGHT AND AIRY; REASONABLE RENT. CALL APARTMENT 9C.

Large, eight-room apartment, furnished completely and first-class in every respect, to rent until Oct. 1; references required. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive

Sublet.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms; 1,980 7th Av., cor. 119th St., furnished or unfurnished; sacrifice. See Superintendent on premises.

508 West 114th St.—Five sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, until October; facing Columbia campus; references required. Apt. 73. Telephone.

To sub-let.—Two-room kitchenette apartment, 434 West 120th St. Phone Mgr. Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

Furnished apartment in Rexton, 320 West 83d, six rooms, southerly exposure; fine view of river; $125 month. Apply Supt.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, light apartment; references; $65. Telephone 4650 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th.)—Delightful small, attractive apartment, cold rose and gray; $55 monthly; May to October. Supt.

6 attractive rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive and river at 122d St.; rent reasonable. 126 Claremont Av.; Apartment 41.

311 West 95th St.—Five rooms and bath, completely furnished; immediate possession; reasonable. Apartment 53. Phone Riverside 4123.

Broadway, corner 103d St.—Examine this apartment; roomers not desired; refined people only.

87th, 58 West.—Studio apartment; piano; elevator; restaurant; bath; references. After 1. Baxter.

103d St., corner Broadway.—Beautiful apartment, seven rooms, electric light, parquet floors.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th St.)—Delightful small apt., $85 monthly, May to October.

Facing Park; furnished; housekeeping; 2 bedrooms. Tel. 198 Morningside. Apt. 52.

8 W. 16th St.—Skylight Studios. Bachelor Apartments; service, 'phone, electricity; $40 to $80 monthly.

Elegantly furnished 6 large rooms; 2 baths; exceptional; $100. Jones, 601 West 113th.

East Side.

Apartment.—Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

22d St., 144 East.—Four rooms and bath, completely furnished; all modern conveniences; sublet May to September responsible parties. The Lexington, Apartment 43.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE OAKDALE,
36-38 West 85th St.
Furnished or unfurnished suites of 2 AND 3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. Hotel service; rents reasonable.

OPPORTUNITY.
SUBLET Apartment, 56 West 11th, four rooms and bath and elevator. Apply Supt. on premises.

SUBLET—BROADWAY, NEAR 98TH ST.
8 large, light, airy rooms; all improvements; a bargain. Remco, Broadway-98th St.

Manhattan Av., 26.—Eight exceptionally attractive rooms and bath; very light; steam heat and hot water; $41.

123d, 403 West. (Opposite Morningside Park.)—Six rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; excellent location; rent $33.

183d, 554 West.—5 large rooms; all improvements; upper part private house; rent $22. Inquire on premises.

120th St., 225 West.—Five large, very light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $26.

109th St., 249-251 West, (Near Broadway.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $31-$33.

Seven grand outside rooms; two baths; $50-$58; modern. 615 West 176th St.

120th St., 223 West.—Five large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $28.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; $40 to $100.
Rent includes service. Possession May 1.
W. J ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.
Part of parlor floor, suitable for one or more physicians; electric light. 234 E 19th St.

Madison Av., 1,787, (Near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Madison Av., 1,761.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 56th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSUNIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 127-129 West 90th St., or Telephone 8062 or 8063 Riverside.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Thursday evening, between 35th St., 8th to 7th Av., Pennsylvania Station, 32d to Broadway to Hotel Breslin, diamond lavaliere breastpin, containing about fifteen cut diamonds, surrounded with small stones, set in platinum with small platinum chain, with knot tied in same attached. Liberal reward. Call or address Grand Hotel, 31st and Broadway.

LOST—At New Rochelle, Saturday night gun metal purse, containing gold watch, initials "M. H. B.," name makers, Barry & Whitmore on face; $10 reward. Return to M. Baldwin, 54 W. 54th St.

LOST.—Last Friday, diamond ring, containing initials "J. T. M. to E. B." Reward, return to Mrs. McClanahan, 21 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—A diamond pin, containing two good sized stones, set in black enamel and gold in 8 small pearls; a reward offered. M. S. Pierl, Park Avenue Hotel.

LOST—Diamond ring, black enamel around stone, 20th between Broadway and 4th or 4th, between 20th and 21st; reward. Benjamins, care Hagopian, 39 East 20th.

LOST—A diamond horseshoe, Sunday, between residence and Coney Island; liberal reward. Kirchert, 451 East 4th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—In Arrowhead Inn or on grounds, black silk bag with diamond clasp; contents will be identified; reward. K. Staunton, 140 West 56th St.

LOST—On 5th Av. bus, 110th to 25th St., 5th Av., gold watch bracelet. Kaufman & Oberleder, 24 West 25th St.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, at Healey's, Broadway and 66th St., about midnight; liberal reward. Phone River 9774.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire circle pin in front of 150 West 98th St.; suitable reward if returned to Margaret and Marie.

LOST.—Ribbon and diamond bowknot pin on 5th Av., between 32d and 42d Sts.; $100 reward. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 76th St. Schuyler 9766.

LOST—On Saturday, an Alpha Delta pin. Finder please return to Rossiter, 15 West 67th St.

$25 REWARD.—Lost on Thursday evening, April 16, between 42d St. and Astor Theatre, a diamond pin in the shape of a circle; the above reward will be paid for its return in good condition. Communicate with R. E., 274 Times Downtown.

$100 REWARD
for ruby and diamond cluster ring, lost Friday in or near Bendel's Millinery Shop, West 57th St.; thence taxi to 84th St., returning to East 58th St. No questions asked if returned to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD—Lost Friday morning, either in taxicab or between Bendel's shop, West 57th, and Hotel Clarendon, 57 East 58th, ruby and diamond ring. Return to M. B., 57 East 58th, and receive above reward.

LIBERAL REWARD—Platinum bar pin set with 22 diamonds. Telephone 6080 Gramercy. Mr. Arthur.

LOST.—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, chatlier photographed; if lost, stolen, identification easy; police act intelligently; wealthiest people use this system, insuring recovery of lost articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2646 John. Press Illustrating Co., 106 Fulton St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. BOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 214 West 92d St.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness, leash; vicinity Morningside and 115th; liberal reward. Scheyer, 850 West 115th.

LOST—White poodle, one eye and just mother of puppies; finder please return; reward. Hunt, 100 West 88th St.

LOST—English bulldog, male; one front tusk broken; heavy collar; reward. Dr. Carr, 68 West 51st St.

LOST—Moleskin fur collar, Friday noon, McAlpin Hotel. Call Stuyvesant 5170. Reward.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

WATCHES & DIAMONDS.—$25, $1 weekly; $50, $1 weekly; $100, $2 weekly. Call or send for "Red Book." CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT, 206 West 42d St., (Opposite Hammerstein's.)

Typewriters.

BUY TYPEWRITER MACHINES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Visible Remingtons, Underwoods, Monarchs, L. C. Smiths, Noiseless, Blickensderfer, Standard Folding, and many other makes, guaranteed for two years. Also typewriting paper and carbons. Ribbons for all makes. Closing out business. SACRIFICING ALL GOODS. Come and convince yourself. Telephone Bryant 7895. Room 1812. Hulbert & Co., 220 West 42d St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. } TEL.
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TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS,
$23 to $75.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Parclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange.

Thirty cents a line.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 113 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

7TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large front room, two beds, $5; also other, $4. Stuyvesant 1896.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large front room; large closets; hot and cold water.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-32 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board; references.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large and single room, superior table; table guests; references.

West Side.

23D, 66 WEST.—Large front room; single room; board; high class; table guests.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

49TH ST., 58 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, baths; telephones; superior table board; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, excellent table board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Summer Rates: Single, $7.50; Double, (board two,) $15; Cuisine unsurpassed.

93TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; Subway, L, Park; 'phone.

65TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths, electric light; exceptional board.

72D, 255, 265 WEST.—Double rooms; superior table; reasonable; other vacancies May 1.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

76TH, 111 WEST. — Small, well-furnished room; choice table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 287-289 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; fine location; excellent board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 6613 Lenox.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson will let beautiful large room to refined couple or gentleman; may also enjoy freedom of large, comfortable living room; best, well prepared food; exceptional location for Summer.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

78TH ST., 159 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; open all Summer; business people.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 132 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny, single room.

80TH ST., 106-106-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concert-cafe.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; generous table; refined home; reference.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small extremely moderate; telephone.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small; extremely moderate; telephone.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; moderate.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

106D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Pleasant room; gentlemen; table guests accommodated.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 237 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

104TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable two or three; table guests; telephone.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

107TH ST., 322 WEST.—An unusual private residence in beautiful Summer location; large parlor, Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room, electricity; good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere. Miss Collette.

113TH ST., 261 WEST.—Elegant rooms; excellent table; Jewish family; home comforts; Subway, elevated.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

149TH STREET, 544 WEST, N. Y.
Broadway Subway station 145th St.; beautiful Riverside near by; nicest and healthiest section.
"THE AUDUBON."
Bright cozy rooms, with first-class Board and service at
$1.00 and $1.50 and $2.00 for one.
$2.00 and $2.50 and $3.00 for two.
Refined, sociable surroundings, home comforts.
Tel. 2757 Audubon. M. Voudraud, Prop.

ALEXANDER AV. 204.—Desirable large room in private family; board optional; conveniences; phone.

CONVENT AV., 322, (143d.)—Beautiful modern home; large front room; electricity; excellent Southern table; references; permanent. 7803 Audubon.

THE WOODBURY,
855 Riverside Drive; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway; country house and grounds.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Want to meet gentleman to bring boys to farm for Summer on Casco Bay, Maine; references. E 3 Times.

New Jersey.

German family owning large country home; wish few boarders, who need change of air; climate in Pinewoods, combined with sea air from Atlantic Coast, offers superior health-giving benefits; instant relief from headaches, nervousness, throat affections, coughing, sleeplessness; running water in rooms; clean linen; bath; large porch; home comforts; automobile; rates, $9 weekly. Address W. Olmesdahl, Rural Delivery, 10-C, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park, hour from Broadway; desirable accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing.

Westchester County.

Business woman wanted to share small cottage, delightfully located, overlooking Hudson River; large verandas, vegetables from own garden; $12.50 to $15 weekly. Z 367 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

YOUNG man desires room and board at Summit, N. J.; private family. F Times, 2 Rector St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, bath room floor; private house; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortably, newly furnished rooms; all improvements; with or without board; French cooking; references; telephone.

31ST ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant, large room; bath, phone; also unfurnished parlors.

42D ST., EAST, (53 Prospect Place.)—Fine room; running cold and warm water; reasonable.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Large, small rooms, with bath, $3 and up; splendid locality.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

72D ST., 178 EAST.—Large room, newly furnished; suitable couple, friends; $3.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable sunny rooms with kitchenette; ideal location; every convenience.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Parlor floor; suitable doctor, studio, business. Phone 6613 Lenox.

93D, 31 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house; all modern conveniences; references; telephone.

HOTEL IRVING,
26 Gramercy Park street, near 4th Av.
Summer rates; meals optional.
1, 2, and 3 handsomely furnished rooms and bath; no housekeeping; private park; convenient and homelike; country in the heart of the city.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; select home; private baths; board. 1978 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (52d.) — Homelike rooms; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., (79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. 320 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Room, hot and cold water; near bath; breakfast optional.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; also semi-basement room; electricity; references.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Desirable, large room; running water; telephone.

21ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

34TH, 161 WEST.—Very large room; well furnished; hot, cold water; telephone.

47TH, 77 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, large rooms; conveniently located.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

43D, 113 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, complete; bath, electricity; steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite, suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 313 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms, for gentlemen; running water; references.

52D, 262 WEST.—Parlor floor; suitable for physician; beautifully furnished; also front basement.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms; separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Telephone 1583 Plaza.

55TH ST., 126 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, clean room; all conveniences; telephone.

57TH, 133 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; bath; reasonable.

64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private baths; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room, facing Park; every convenience; reasonable; second floor; corner.

69TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

69TH ST., 145 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms; running water; also single front room; in first-class apartment; breakfast if desired. Manning.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms in refined home; private bath; business people.

69TH ST., 58 WEST.—Rooms, with and without private bath; beautifully furnished.

70TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; with running water; references.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

71ST ST., Broadway and Columbus.—Parlor floor; private house; furnished or unfurnished; best reference required; private. D 32 Times.

71ST ST., 165 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cosy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Medium sunny room; large room; private entrance; kitchen privileges; references.

71ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large front room, every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

71ST ST., 850 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $5; Subway. Sly.

72D, 255 WEST.—Parlor and alcove bedroom; newly furnished; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; conveniences; bath; reasonable; reference.

76TH, 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Medium front room; electricity, running water, near bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one with private bath; refined neighborhood.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; light housekeeping; $6-$11.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; subway; Summer rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Choice rooms; attractive to gentlemen seeking quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—One large room; private bath, dressing room; sea and appreciate; reference.

81ST, WEST.—Large, sunny room, $20 weekly, for couple appreciating attractively furnished, well appointed house, with good home cooking; references. Tel. Schuyler 8049.

82D ST., 83 WEST.—Private family rent attractive, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private bath; southern exposure; homelike.

82D, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny suite; single rooms; newly furnished; conveniences. Kraushaar.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; reasonable; business people; convenient L, Subway.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

83D ST., 146 WEST.—Sunny, outside rooms; running water, electricity; references.

82D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; bath adjoining.

84TH, 105 WEST.—Large, light rooms; private family; modern conveniences; gentlemen. 4668 Schuyler.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath; references; private house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room, bath; parlor floor; other rooms; private house.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; table and surroundings first-class.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway, elevated.

87TH ST, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, airy room; suitable two; reasonable; refined surroundings.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; also room, private bath; reasonable.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; board optional.

89TH, (NEAR DRIVE.)—Extra large room, or suite; private residence; refined; meals if desired; use of piano. Riverside 1596.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, comfortable, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 206 WEST.—Unusually airy room, Subway near; elevator; every improvement; absolute privacy; refined; suitable gentleman. Riv. 9695 Hawes.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Unusual opportunity, large, well-furnished, airy room; also small room; private house; every convenience of home.

95TH ST., 255 WEST—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath. Linz.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Richmond.

99TH ST., 230 WEST, Cor. B'way.—Decidedly desirable, well ventilated, neat, large room; necessary conveniences; elevator apartment; running water. Smith.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Attractive front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable; reasonable. Tomlinson.

100TH, (Central Park West, 406.)—Select room for particular gentleman of refined habits; references desirable; home comforts. Brush.

100TH, 61 WEST.—Tastily furnished rooms; housekeeping; attractively reasonable; refined, neat. Inquire janitor.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in private house; Subway, elevated stations.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH, 208 WEST.—Comfortable, cozy parlor, bedroom; bath, phone; Subway, L; reasonable. Saywell.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

108TH, 203 WEST.—Large, front room; all conveniences; use of kitchen; $4. Blanchard.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; lavatory, adjoining bath; gentlemen only.

113TH, 541 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two adjoining rooms; suitable 2 gentlemen; very desirable.

115TH ST, 422 WEST, Opposite Columbia University.—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Desirable single room; elevator, electricity, shower. Camp.

118TH, 430 WEST, (Apt. 25.)—Large and small rooms; dining hall; modern apartments.

120TH, 48 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, 2d floor room; all conveniences; reference.

120TH ST., 414 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny front rooms, overlooking Hudson, park; elevator. D5.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive suite; also room; high-class apartment. Apt. 107.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Tastefully furnished front rooms; congenial for refined person. Apartment 3A.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Double and single rooms, also 2-room suite. Sherman.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Large room; morning sun; quiet; all conveniences. Wells.

124TH ST., 520 WEST.—Beautiful large, light room; new furnishings; new high-class elevator house; next to bath. Wallace.

131ST, 242 WEST.—Large second story front and back; also single room; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; all facilities for light housekeeping; private family. 8537 Morningside.

136TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large, attractive outside, sunny room in newly furnished elevator apartment; no other roomers; shower, pianola; gentleman; $5 weekly. Apt. 6D. Phone 5610—Morningside.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished light housekeeping suite, refined private residence, 448 West 36th. London Terrace; excellent location; every modern convenience.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 1,696, (54th.)—Handsome large, sunny rooms, singly, en suite; refined apartment. 7297 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large, comfortable rooms; high-class apartment. 3908 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise. Apartment 31.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Corner 115th.)—Sunny, cosy room, overlooking park; apartment. Henry.

PRIVATE FAMILY, exclusive neighborhood, W. 90's, offers sunny, connecting rooms; southern exposure. Particulars Leland's, 40 W. 33d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th St.)—Will rent suite or one room to desirable gentleman; references. Phone 7233 Riverside.

WELL furnished apartment, Harlem; all conveniences; will like refined gentleman to share same; reasonable; references exchanged. Write I. W., 408 West 129th.

WEST END AV., 543.—Desirable Summer rooms; private bath; reasonable; references.

Brooklyn.

12 SOUTH OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN.
Pleasant alcove room; all improvements; permanent party preferred; references.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

ROOM with board wanted by Japenese gentleman; strictly private; English family preferred; quiet locality; state terms. 1,707, 60 Wall St.

GENTLEMAN requires furnished room, breakfast, neighborhood. 103d, West; moderate terms. E 18 Times.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Thirty cents a line.

ARTISTIC DRESMAKING.—Moderate; correct lines. Mme. Wright-Scott, 146 West 85d St. Schuyler 10465.

GOWNS.
Excellent Service—Moderate Charges.
Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyve.

Mme. Demilian, 19 W. 103d St.—Latest style gowns, ladies' own material; moderate prices.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. and 35th St.,

require several bright, ambitious young women, 17 to 25 years of age, on clerical work; previous experience desirable, but not necessary; good penmanship essential. Apply by letter only, stating age, salary desired, and qualifications, Department C.

EDUCATED woman, not opposed to traveling and capable of acting as local or traveling representative; must have an earning capacity of not less than $25 weekly. Call, 10 to 12, Suite 1,017, 44 East 23d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM
SEVERAL
EXPERIENCED SLIP COVER AND AWNING OPERATORS.
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH GRADE WORK NEED APPLY.
At Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

MAID, white, for elderly invalid lady in country; $20 a month. Address with particulars and references, P 221 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—French, speaking some English; as nurse to child of 8 and to do plain sewing; references required. Apply 9 to 12, 122 East 79th St.

SALESWOMAN
wanted to call on ladies at home and make appointments to take them to see our properties; all expenses paid. Mr. Kelly, Room 178, 50 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Law office requires stenographer, with law experience; $15-$18. Answer, P 202 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS and educated ladies can find refined employment for Summer; salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ARCHITECT with sketching ability and accustomed to suburban and bungalow work wanted. Apply between 10 and 3, with samples of work, T. B. Ackerson, 1 West 34th St.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, for large organization to take charge of correspondence with members; good salary and permanent position; $5,000 required; (secured.) Address Pure Food Educational League of America, 244 Main St., Springfield, Mass., or see Mr. Goodrich, Continental Hotel, New York City.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wanted to take charge of playground and athletics in large orphan asylum. Apply personally at 470 W. 145th St. Wednesday, between 8 and 9 P. M.

DANCING INSTRUCTOR. — Competent gentleman. Apply, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M., Clay Studio, 104 West 75th St.

EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR wanted for collecting agency; liberal commission. Reliable Adjustment Co., 302 Broadway.

INSURANCE.—Men to sell conditionless health-accident monthly premium policy; old-established company; drawing account given capable men. Continental, 217 W. 125th.

MEN wanted in Greater New York and vicinity to represent the industrial department of a large health and accident insurance company; splendid commissions to good men; agents are also permitted to write automobile, commercial, and liability insurance. Apply to T. W. Lenard, Room 917, 1,780 Broadway, or M. Green, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickett-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, salesman for varnish, stains, and paint specialties to fill vacancy Eastern territory due to death of our representative. Require a man of ability and experience in this or kindred line, who can hold and increase old-established busiess. Unusual opportunity to connect with reliable firm and earn liberal income. State full particulars, age, experience, territory covered, salary expected. Address F. W. Thurston Company, Chicago.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001 Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN. — Office specialty salesmen; strictly commission basis; to good men excellent opportunity to join selling force of leading manufacturers in this line. Box F 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN traveling all territories to carry side line of self-selling petticoats; also city salesman; commission basis only. Arlington Petticoat

BAD TASTE EXHIBIT CALLED IRREVERENT

Modernists' Satorical Display of "Domestic Fine Arts" Provokes Bitter Criticism.

SONGS AT A PARLOR ORGAN

Writers, Illustrators, and Others Provide Moustache Cups, Worsted Mottoes and Old Statuary.

The Exposition of Bad Taste, otherwise known as the "Casket of Domestic Fine Arts, Comprising Articles of Home Adornment Chosen for Their Elegant and Genteel Quality," opened last night at the Modernist Studios, 28 East Thirty-second Street, to remain open every afternoon until May 2. The exhibits will be on display on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings also. Last night's opening attracted a large crowd of writers, illustrators, suffragists, and other modernists, who displayed great interest in the domestic decorations of the various "Presidentials" from Buchanan to Garfield.

Most of the visitors were of the opinion that the exhibmits were screamingly funny, but a different view was taken in other quarters where the organizers of the exhibition were criticised bitterly for irreverent disregard of the sacred memories of home and the display of treasured family relics as horrible examples. Mrs. Ruby Ross Goodnow, high priestess of the Modernists, refused to comment on these criticisms.

The main room of the studios was entirely transformed by the addition of cancas inner walls, on which were placed specimens of the wall paper of the eighties as a background for the displays of marble-topped furniture, seaweed, wax flowers, and other treasures under glass; samplers, home-made paintings, ornate chinaware of every description, and countless articles such as were considered extremely genteel in the old days. In one corner of the studio a bedroom was furnished in the style of the seventies, and it attracted the horrified and fascinated interest of the visitors as a concentrated example of the sort of thing we were supposed to be done with forever.

All over the studios were mantelpieces covered with ornaments which had been arranged with a malevolent eye at once to historical accuracy and artistic anathem. In fact, the only modern article in the display room was a shiny fire extinguisher.

Rogers groups weer numerous. Another article of statuary portrayed Christopher Columbus grasping an egg which he apparently purposed to throw at the umpire. A display that was muc hadmired was a set of coffee cups for the whole family, labeled in gilt letters "Grandja," "Father," "Wife," and "Uncle." The men's cups were adorned with breakwaters which kept their mustaches out of the coffee. Everywhere hung carefully worked mottoes of the type of "God bless our home," "No cross, no crown."

The leading social event of the evening was a service of song conducted about a parlor organ which had been dragged from the company room of a Vermont homestead. William Daly of Everybody's Magazine acted as organist, and among those who sang "the old songs we all love" were oBardman Robinson, Franklin P. Adams, Jmes Shelley Hamilton, and Samuel Merwin. The songs included "Darling I am Growing Old," "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight," "Evelina," "Sweet Genevieve," "Ben Bolt," "Father's Been Drinking Again," "The Old Oaken Bucket," and "In the Sweet By and By."

Most of the guests wore ordinary dress, but some considered it advisable to simulate modernism in their clothing, while others felt that an exhibition of bad taste required garments in the same style. One of the most admired spectacles was Franklin P. Adams, wearing a dinner coat borrowed from a waiter, a collar of the style worn by Andrew Johnson, a white four-in-hand tie with a brass pin, and a large brooch, fastened to his coat, which spelled out in wire script the name "Minna." Mr. Adams covered by asserting that this referred to Mrs. Adams, but refused to say whether he represented the man of the future or of the past.

Prizes will be awarded on the last night of the exposition for the worst horrors. Meanwhile two of the most promising contributions were withdrawn at the last moment. A daguerreotype from Brooklyn, which might have won a prize, was taken out of competition on account of the sacred family associations connected with it, and the famous bronze Cupid, which formerly stood in the bar of the Eastern Hotel in San Francisco, was not submitted for reasons concerned less with aesthetics than with propriety. Salem, Mass., was in the lead both in number and quality of contributions at a late hour.

In an outer room the Modernists displayed for sale certain articles of their own manufacture, the idea being presumably that those who came out from the chamber of horrors with their nerves shaken would wish to purchase more artistic home decorations at once. The Modernist display ran to infuriated colors, of which orange, yellow, and a dubious shade of green were the most prominent aside from simple black and white.

Old-fashioned visitors who were shocked by this mockery of the sampler that Sister Letitia worked with her own hands, and the horsehair sofa on which Uncle Hiram breathed his last, vented their spleen on the perpetrators of the exhibition by asserting that in the days that were to come the work of the Modernists would itself be made the subject of a similar "Casket of the Domestic Arts."

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Robert Sheppard, caretaker of the Hotel Latourette, long a well-known shore resort at Bergen Point, opposite Port Richmond, was found hanging in the attic of the old building yesterday. In the clothing the police found a note saying that the writer was without friends and without money and the city would have to bury him. It was signed by Sheppard and dated March 23, which was the day he was first missed from his usual work.

NEWARK.—While George Koenig, 14, of 241 Belmont Avenue, was roller skating on the asphalt pavement of Quitman Street, he was knocked down, run over, and killed by a taxicab yesterday afternoon. Albert Weisinger, 19, of 98 Quitman Street, the driver of the machine, was arrested.

NEWARK.—While crossing the Centre Street bridge over the Passaic River yesterday, Mrs. Laura Clifton, 27, of 331 East Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan, became frightened at the approach of a freight train of the Pennsylvania Railroad and jumped from the foot path to a trestle, a distance of fifteen feet. She was taken to the City Hospital, suffering from lacerations and an injury to her right hip.

HACKENSACK.—The safe of Postmaster John W. Winters of Allendale, was blown open some time on Sunday night and rifled of $400 in stamps and cash. A pair of kid gloves was found, but no finger prints.

HACKENSACK.—Matthew Cole, a negro, was sentenced to serve from five to thirty years in State Prison by Justice Charles W. Parker yesterday. Cole pleaded non vult to second degree murder for the killing of Lee Maggett on Dec. 19. The two quarreled while playing craps. James Van Doren, a negro, of Brooklyn, was placed on trial the second time accused of shooting and killing David Manley of Brooklyn, last August, at Alpine-on-the-Hudson, where the two attended a picnic of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN.—Death yesterday resulted from an injury suffered seventeen years ago by John Kelleher, whose back was broken while working for the New Jersey Zinc Company in the old Parker mine shaft. The victim had been unable to use his legs, bu the zinc company kept him on the payroll.

MORRISTOWN.—Two forest fires have already devastated a large area in the neighborhood of Mount Freedom and are still burning their way through the back brush lands toward Ironia. It is believed the fire was started by tramps. A large amount of timber has been burned and the farmers have organized to battle with the fire. Trenches are being dug and small ditches constructed into which the water of brook and streams is being diverted.

MORRISTOWN.—The semi-annual conference of the Chiefs and ex-Chiefs of the New Jersey Fire Departments was held here yesterday. After the session dinner was served in the United States Hotel.

STANHOPE.—Jesse Sickles, 80 years old, a civil war veteran, was dhrowned late Sunday night in the Morris Canal at the foot of the Port Morris plane. He had been on a visit to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Sickles of Port Morris, and on his return home he lost his footing and fell into the canal. He was subject to fainting spells.

TRENTON.—Gov. Fielder yesterday signed the three bills reorganizing the management of the State Prison. He also signed the regular Appropriation bill, which totals $7,645,051, and the Egan bill providing for the retirement of school teachers after thirty-five years' service, even though all of the service was not rendered in this State. On the ground that it violated the spirit of the Commission Government act, he vetoed the bill that would have permitted a candidate to have his principles printed in six words on the ballot, and would alsohave permitted the grouping of several candidates under one designation.

TRENTON.—Following a conference with Chief of Police Cleary to-day, Prosecutor Devlin announced that he would seek indictments of all persons in any way connected with baseball pools.

R. HILLIARD WEDS $2,000,000 HEIRESS

Actor Marries Mrs. Olga Williams in Denver When Word Is Flashed of Her Divorce Here.

JAS. EVERARD'S DAUGHTER

Eloped in 1909 with Late Brewer's Former Chauffeur, William Williams—Hilliard's Third Marriage.

As soon as the news of the issuance of a decree of divorce in Brooklyn had been flashed to her in Denver, Col., yesterday, Mrs. Olga Everard Williams, daughter of the late James Everard, the New York brewer, from whom she inherited a $2,000,000 estate, was married to Robert Hilliard, the actor, who is now appearing in Denver in "The Argyle Case."

William Williams, from whom she obtained the decree, was once chauffeur for Mr. Everard. Later he became the brewer's private secretary. On Nov. 30, 1909, Miss Everard and Williams eloped. Mr. Everard telegraphed his forgiveness to Atlantic City four days later when the news came out.

Mrs. William is 23, Mr. Hilliard is 57. They met in Philadelphia several months ago. Since that time she has been in nearly every city where "The Argyle Case" was playing. She was in New Orleans in December, when Mr. Hilliard's valet, William Page, sued him for $5,000 on the allegation that the actor assaulted him. According to Page, Mrs. Williams was in the actor's dressing room when Hilliard and Page had the fight.

Mr. Hilliard then induced Mrs. Williams to come East, in the fear that she would be subjected to some unpleasant notoriety. Defending her in court, Mr. Hilliard said: "She is a respectable woman. She wanted to take a trip South during the cold weather. My company was going the same way and she came along. She is properly chaperoned. The actor added sarcastically that he supposed that white slavery charges would be brought against him next.

Mrs. Williams's suit for divorce was attended with as much secrecy as he elopement. The case came to trial on Jan. 7 before Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen. Charles B. Dilion, a detective, testified that in July last he was sent to Atlantic City to follow Williams. He swore that on July 26 he trailed the former chauffeur to the home of Mrs. Deane Woodruff, at 913 Broadway, Atlantic City, and that he remained there until the following morning. He also testified that on July 29 he again found Williams at Mrs. Woodruff's.

Mrs. Mary Everard, the girl's mother, introduced as evidence a letter alleged to have been written by Williams after the Atlantic City incident in which he asked forgiveness for the sake of their baby. Williams made no defense at the divorce trial.

This is Mr. Hilliard's third marriage. In 1881 he married Cora Bell, and she got a divorce in 1894. His second wife, Mrs. Nellie B. Whitehouse Murphy, died last June at her Summer home, Siasconset, Mass. The actor's son, Lieut. Robert Bell Hilliard, U. S. N., attended the wedding of his father to Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. Williams wa sthe idol of her father. The Olga Apartments on Riverside Drive were built by him and given to her. She was independently wealthy before she inherited part of his estate. Several years ago Mr. Everard gave a brilliant birthday party for his daughter. More than $2,000 was spent on the party, the florist's bil lalone being $1,100. The bill was disputed and the florist sued. Eventually the florist won in court after he had levied against a $12,000 automobile in he Everard garage, and the bill was settled.

Mr. Hilliard was socially prominent before he entered the dramatic profession. He first tried commercial life in a broker's office in Wall Street. He became interested in amateur theatricals and was elected President of the Gilbert Dramatic Society in Broklyn, an organization in which he and Edith Kingdon, now Mrs. George Gould, played leading parts. eHthen decided to adopt the stage as a profession.

His first professional appearance was at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, which he leased in 1886. He appeared in "False Shame," and later in "Engaged" and "Led Astray." His next engagement was with Charles Frohman in "Saints and Sinners," and he next acted in "The Golden Giant." Later he starred in "Mr. Barnes of New York," and in "Blue Jeans" made one of his greatest successes. Later plays were "The Nominee," "The Mummy," "The Girl of the Golden West," and "The Argyle Case."

Mr. Hilliard's son, who attended the wedding, was graduated third in his class from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1905.

Wagon Wheels Kill Woman.

A woman, who tried to run across the street at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue last night, was knocked down by a horse delivery wagon of a department store. The wheels passed over her head and she died in a few moments. The driver, Henry Pero, of 152 West End Avenue, was detained at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The woman was about 30 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, dressed in black, with black hat, and wore tan shoes.

WOMAN DROWNS IN CISTERN

Mrs. De Hart Was Despondent Because Her Husband Lost His Job.

Mrs. Mary L. De Hart, wife of William H. De Hart, committed suicide yesterday morning by drowning herself in the cistern at her home, 465 Jewett Avenue, West Brighton, S. I. She was 57 years old. Mrs. De Hart arose about 6:30 o'clock to prepare breakfast for the family. Her mother later failed to find her, and becoming alarmed, called her son-in-law. The door leading to the cistern was open, and when search was made Mrs. De Hart's body was found in the cistern. Mr. De Hart until recently was a foreman in the Bureau of Highways. He lost his place, it is said, owing to the change in the administration, and his wife had been suffering from melancholia. De Hart has many friends, and they had been working so earnestly in his interest that it was believed he would be reinstated. His wife seemingly was not aware of this, and in her despondency ended her life. She had no children.

HER BURGLAR WENT TOO FAR

Girl, Overcoming Fear, Drove Him Away When He Took Coat.

Miss Anna Deneher, daughter of Mrs. E. Deneher of 21 Clinton Place, Far Rockaway, L. I., was awakened yesterday and saw a man ransacking her dresser. She stirred and the man turned toward her.

"Oh, please don't kill me," gasped the startled young woman, cowering under the bedclothes. "Just take all you want, but don't hurt me."

"Keep quiet, or I surely will kill you," growled the intruder.

The burglar stepped past the window and a ray of light from a street lamp fell upon him. Miss Deneher saw that, over his arm, he carried a new green coat which she had worn for the first time on Sunday.

"Oh, you brute; drop that green coat!" she screamed.

The young woman leaped out of bed, all her fright gone. The thief bounded down the stairs and leaped through a window that he had left open when he entered. As he ran he abandoned a bundle of clothing and furs, and he dropped the green coat, but he escaped with $31, a silver watch, and a gold locket.

"Tom Pepper"

WEAR this new soft hat, and wear it right, and you'll be surprised at the improvement in your appearance. It has snap and dash to it. Dark tone bodies with light contrasting bands add to its becomingness. Our stores only—only $2.00. 167 other styles. See the fashion show in our windows to-day. Mail order charges prepaid.

Truly Warner Hatter to Mr Goodnow

E&W RED MAN

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A New RED-MAN Collar style for Spring and Summer.

2 for 25 cts.

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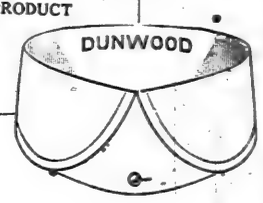

GUYOT

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

EACH PAIR OF GENUINE GUYOT'S BEARS THESE MARKS C★G PARIS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SUSPENDERS

MADE IN FRANCE

SOLD EVERYWHERE

DODO'S DAUGHTER

By E. F. Benson

"The season has not offered a book equal to this in brightness nor superior to it in charm."
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At your bookseller's, $1.35 *net.*

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Bridal Trousseaux—

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The Housekeeping Linens—

At McCutcheon's prospective brides will find the largest collection of fine linens in the world.

For example, we have over four hundred designs in Table Cloths alone. This is a fair illustration of our stock of Fancy Table Linens, Bed Linens and Towels in which we carry vast and varied stocks including everything worth having.

With this is the added satisfaction of knowing that when you buy at McCutcheon's you are buying the best—and no better values are to be had anywhere!

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In French Lingerie we have a well-established reputation, not only for the character, beauty and variety of the goods, but also for moderate prices.

Our assortment of modern Silk and Knit Underwear, Hosiery, etc., is equally complete and includes the latest styles.

Our Trousseaux Book—

We are now printing, especially for brides-to-be, a beautiful book illustrating some of the most attractive goods in Housekeeping Linens and Lingerie and including lists of well-balanced complete Trousseaux costing from $5,000 down to $100. It will be mailed to you on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 33d and 34th Streets

"How Nice You Look"

NO matter how we may scoff at the idea of being flattered, nevertheless "How Nice You Look" brings a pleasurable thrill—a sense of gratification every time we hear it.

That the man who wears our Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes hears it often is an assured fact, for these good clothes of ours are far better than most in design and tailoring.

But there's another great big point to consider.

You do not have to pay big prices for our Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes and the praise they bring.

$18, $20, $25 or $30 will buy you here suits that are the equal of those for which most stores ask $5 more.

Come and see yourself in one of our suits. Come and see "how nice you'll look." No obligation on your part—we'll be glad to have you.

Why not open a monthly charge account with us—you will find it mighty convenient.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

All the Benefits of Our Big Saving Offered to You

Special imported materials announced Monday are half sold—enough for 360 suits and overcoats left. A rare chance to secure exceptional value!

Suit or Overcoat, $25

Blue, black and gray Thibets, Finished and Unfinished Worsteds, Fancy Cheviots and Plain and Fancy Serges—spring and summer weights. To measure only.

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1 HALF LIFE SIZE PHOTO OF YOURSELF FOR $1.50 with this coupon and $10 without it.

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1 W 34th St., opp. Waldorf.
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245 B'way, facing City Hall.
*472 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Cor. Elm Place.
159a Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
516 5th Ave., at 43d St.
*1269 B'way, at 32d St. (General Offices & Studio)
*1482 B'way, at 43d St., Cohan's Theatre Bldg.
1028 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

*Open Sundays.

SPECIAL! Patrons who sit April 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th will receive the half life size photograph in a mahogany frame, size 11x14, with glass, ready to hang. THIS OFFER WILL NOT BE REPEATED.

Patrons who will sit after April 26th or until May 11th will receive the half life size, 11x14, presented in a folder. Also made from old or new photographs.

It is Emile Brunel's ambition to introduce to many the highest grade of portraiture at popular prices. This portrait offered to-day will be finished in buff paper with a chiaroscuro effect on dark grounds to rival the forceful portraits of our ancient and modern masters, such as Rembrandt, Bonnat, Carolus Duran, etc.

Emile Brunel is an artist painter and a graduate of the art schools of Paris. His work carries an atmosphere of chic and individuality.

His ten studios are at your very door in the best transportation centres of the above cities. The service is quick, reliable, and businesslike. A price-list is on the counter of each studio, and you may order either $1.00 or $100.00 worth of photographs, with every assurance of satisfaction.

Patrons of world-wide fame, as the Duchess d'Uzes of Paris, the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, Mark Twain, Enrico Caruso, Puccini, George Cohan, Nazimova, etc., have been photographed in Emile Brunel's studios before you.

A large exhibition of beautiful women and children covers the walls, which you are invited to inspect at any time.

FAIR WARNING: Before standing in front of a camera for your new photographs, stand in front of Emile Brunel's showcases—then use your own judgment.

Photographs of any size can be finished in twenty-four hours for press use, or cuts.

AMATEUR WORK of any description will be finished by experts on short notice.

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The New York Times

CIRCULATION REPORT

No returns. No unsold papers.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION	April 1, 1913.	April 1, 1914.
City Dealers	188,451	198,206
Country Dealers	40,853	45,570
Mail List	14,256	14,746
Total Net Paid	**243,560**	**258,522**
Advertising Mail List	239	391
Exchanges	127	127
*Downtown Office	676	979
*Main Office	402	967
*Annex	600	800
Editorial and Composing Room	250	250
Total Net Circulation	**245,854**	**262,036**

*Reserved for counter sales, etc.

For the six months ended April 1st, 1914, the average net paid sale, daily and Sunday, was 246,118, a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

PREVIOUS REPORTS

To the Post Office Department

First Report	Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
Second Report	April 1, 1913	228,534
Third Report	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
Fourth Report	April 1, 1914	246,118

246,118

The average daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the half year ended March 31 exceeds by **24,263** the combined average daily and Sunday circulations of The Herald, The Sun, and The Tribune, as shown by the published statements required by law.

The New York Times...246,118
Herald, Sun and Tribune Combined 221,855

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer to-day; fair Thursday; moderate winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 24.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,542. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1914.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MARINES, AIDED BY PRAIRIE'S SHELLS, TAKE VERA CRUZ; LOSE FOUR KILLED, TWENTY WOUNDED; KILL 200 MEXICANS; LANDING ORDERED BY WILSON TO STOP IMPORT OF ARMS; STILL BATTLING AT 10 P. M.—SENATE ACTS AT 3:21 A. M.

Adopts Resolution Justifying President's Use of Force.

DEBATE AS CRISIS GROWS

Root Makes Dramatic Plea for Lodge Preamble as Only Justification.

STIRRED BY NEWS OF FIGHT

Democrats Say Debate Is a Farce When Forces Are Already Fighting at Vera Cruz.

WILSON'S POLICY ASSAILED

State Department's Course in Matter of Salute Attacked by Republicans.

STRONG HINTS AT BRYAN

Long Series of Outrages in Mexico Urged as Real Reason and Not Insult to Flag.

THE RESOLUTION AS PASSED.

In view of the facts presented by the President of the United States in his address, delivered to the Congress in joint session the 20th day of April, 1914, in regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico, be it

Resolved, That the President is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amends for affronts and indignities committed against the United States; be it further

Resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people, or any purpose to make war upon them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 22.—After two days' debate the Senate this morning at 3:21 o'clock passed, by a vote of 72 to 13, the Foreign Relations Committee's draft of the resolution "justifying" the President in using armed force in Mexico.

The thirteen opposed were all Republicans—Brandegee, Connecticut; Bristow, Kansas; Dillingham, Vermont; Gallinger, New Hampshire; La Follette, Wisconsin; Lippitt, Rhode Island; Lodge, Massachusetts; Norris, Nebraska; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Root, New York; Smoot, Utah; Weeks, Massachusetts, and Works, California.

At 1:10 o'clock this morning Senator Kern tried to obtain unanimous consent for a vote on the resolution giving the President full powers in Mexico, but the effort failed by objection of Mr. Poindexter of Washington, the only Progressive in the Senate.

At 2 o'clock Senator Poindexter offered an amendment declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Mexico. Senator Weeks's amendment directing the President to accept Gen. Huerta's apology was withdrawn to hasten a vote.

At 2:25 Senator Shively moved to table the Poindexter resolution, and the motion prevailed without a roll call.

Voting on the Lodge amendment was about to begin at 2:30.

The Lodge substitute resolution, reciting murderous outrages in Mexico as the reason for armed action, was rejected by a vote of 35 to 47 at 2:37 o'clock. This insured the adoption of the committee resolution by substantially the same vote. The vote was partisan except that Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin and Mr. Bristow of Kansas, both Republicans, voted "No."

The vote then came on Senator Work's amendment instructing the President to accept Gen. Huerta's apology. A viva voce vote defeated it.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire the Republican leader, offered an amendment insisting that the forces should be "for the protection of the lives of American citizens." It was defeated by a vote of 40 to 43.

Mr. Gallinger at once proposed another amendment broadening the application of the expression "certain indignities" by eliminating the word "certain." That would make it include rebel offenses. It failed by a vote of 38 to 45.

Mr. La Follette offered an amendment disclaiming for the United States any intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Mexican territory further than necessary for the country's pacification. Like all other amendments, it was rejected, 36 to 41.

The leaders were determined that the resolution should pass before adjournment and be ready with the Senate's amendment for return to the House when it convened at 10 o'clock this morning.

The galleries were crowded, but speeches were shorter toward midnight, and the indications were that a vote would be reached before daylight.

The capture of Vera Cruz was repeatedly mentioned in the debate this afternoon and to-night. The President's course did not seem to alter the situation in the Senate, while Mr. Bristow of Kansas declared flatly that the President had exceeded his constitutional powers in practically declaring war without the consent of Congress.

The Senate's difference of opinion was altogether partisan.

ROOT'S DRAMATIC SPEECH.

Attacks Wilson's Methods in Dealing with Tampico Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—On the eve of the adoption of the resolution giving President Wilson full powers in Mexico, Senator Root, of New York, who was Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, subjected the Mexican policy of the Administration to drastic criticism. Mr. Root did not mention William Jennings Bryan, who now occupies his old seat in the Department of State, but he let the inference be drawn plainly that he thought the department's interposition in the navy's handling of the Tampico incident was responsible for a crisis that was inadequate as a reason for war, and was in any case unnecessary.

Mr. Root defended Mr. Lodge's substitute preamble for the resolution, and said the President's speech and the resolution framed with Mr. Bryan's assistance were painfully inadequate, and left the United States to face a crisis of unknown possibilities in which it would be "everlastingly wrong."

Mr. Root did not oppose intervention. It was necessary, he said, to restore respect for the United States; it was still more necessary to secure that for which the Government existed; the protection of American citizens who had been the prey of "free companies" and bandit chiefs for three years; but the personal application of the Administration's resolution, he said, could never justify war with Mexico.

It had been expected that news of the killing of four marines and the wounding of twenty-one at Vera Cruz would fan the flames of war. But in solemn tones that profoundly affected the hearers staring breathless in every corner of the Senate chamber, Mr. Root declared that the deaths and sufferings of those men demanded more justification than a statement that the Government of the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico had failed to agree on the historical etiquette of salutes, after an apology had been made and the offending officer at Tampico disavowed.

Dark Picture of War.

"Oh, Mr. President," exclaimed the Senator, "deeply and sincerely as the President desires to limit the scope of his action and maintain peace, all history and experience teach us that, once lighted, the fires of war cannot be quenched at will. For it is war in essence and intervention in fact that we vote to justify to-night. How long will it last? Men dear to us will die because of action we are to approve to-night. American homes will be desolate, widows will mourn and children go through life fatherless because of what we do to-night. And when they grow to manhood and turn back the pages of history to see why their fathers died, will they find only a difference as to the number of guns and the proper practice of salutes?"

The Senate supplied a dramatic setting for Mr. Root. He spoke just after the upper chamber reconvened following a two hours' recess. The roll call of the Senate had filled nearly every seat, while the quiet entrance of belated members punctuated the hushed suspense.

More than 100 members of the House lined the railing, while the packed galleries made a wall of strained, listening faces clear up to the lofty ceiling. Women in evening gowns, instead of striking lively notes of color, seemed merely to intensify the deadly earnest of the moment. Blazing electric lights made every detail stand out without shading in a clearness that the Senate chamber never attains by day.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury sat with a party from the White House in the President's seat, and members of Senators' families filled the galleries behind them.

Counsels Against Delay.

"Mr. President," said Senator Root, "I shall not prolong very much this discussion, for I think that whatever action we take ought to be taken to-day without further delay. I do wish, however, to state the reasons for supporting the substitute offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), in lieu of the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"The President has asked Congress for its approval of a course which he purposes to follow to compel amends for an insult to the flag of the United States. A resolution has come from the House declaring that the President is justified in the course he proposes and naming Gen. Huerta as the person against whom the present action is understood to be directed. The Committee on Foreign Relations has reported a substitute resolution which omits all reference by name to Gen. Huerta, but so refers to the statement made by the President in his address that in explaining the justification of the course which he proposes, the effect is sub-

Continued on Page 4.

SCREEN SURFACE SCOTCH
At all first-class clubs, restaurants, hotels and cafes. CHARLES MEINL & CO., Importers—Adv.

President Ordered Occupation to Prevent Landing of Munitions

TO AVOID COMPLICATIONS

Seizure of German Vessel and Its Cargo Would Have Been Illegal.

INVASION NOT INTENDED

But Ports Are to be Occupied and the Tehuantepec Railroad (British) Is to be Guarded.

THE CAPITAL IS ISOLATED

Railroad Cut by Federals—Rescue Expedition May Be Sent from the Coast.

TO CONCILIATE THE REBELS

Wilson Makes Every Effort to Show Carranza His Quarrel Is Not with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—On this, the sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of war against Spain, the American Government has entered upon another conflict, the effects and extent of which nobody can predict with any certainty. Here in Washington it is taken for granted that to-day's attack on Vera Cruz, with the loss of American and Mexican lives, marks the beginning of a real war.

The President and his advisers insist that the only object of the conflict which was begun to-day is to compel Gen. Huerta to agree to the terms of the demand for reparation made by Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo on Gen. Zaragoza, the Mexican Federal military commander at Tampico on account of the arrest of an American naval officer and enlisted men by Mexican soldiers at that place.

That was the spirit that characterized the address delivered by the President before the two houses of Congress yesterday, and the declared intention of the Administration was emphasized in the resolutions adopted by the House, which the Senate declined to accept. But the fear is prevalent in Washington that, now that blood has been shed, it will be impossible for this Government to escape being forced into a policy of armed intervention with the object of restoring peace and order in the Mexican Republic.

Although it was known that the Government intended to seize Vera Cruz, the news that this important Mexican seaport city had been attacked by the American forces came with startling suddenness. President Wilson had determined not to order the attack until after Congress had adopted the joint resolution stating that he was "justified" in using armed forces of the United States in making Huerta comply with the terms of reparation that Admiral Mayo had laid down and the President had indorsed.

It was the intention of the Administration not to order the attack on Vera Cruz until after the arrival in Mexican waters of the main body of the Atlantic fleet under the direct command of Rear Admiral Badger, who sailed with his battleship from Hampton Roads just a week ago to-day.

The decision of the President to order marines to be landed at Vera Cruz without waiting for authority from Congress to utilize the armed forces of the United States in the effort to obtain reparation from the Huerta Government, was apparently reached in the early hours of this morning. At 8 o'clock A. M. the State Department received a telegram from Mr. Canada, the United States Consul at Vera Cruz, saying that a freight train was waiting on a dock there ready to pull out when a cargo of ammunition was brought into port by a German steamship, and that it was proposed to tear up the track behind the train so as to prevent the use of the railroad by the American forces when they landed.

As THE TIMES told to-day in a Washington dispatch, this German steamship was supposed to have on board a supply of 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition which had been contracted for by the Huerta Government. It came out to-day that the steamer also carried a large supply of small arms for the Huertistas. Information was also received that the German vessel was expected to land her cargo at Vera Cruz at 10 o'clock this morning.

This important news was telephoned to Secretary Bryan at his residence immediately after its receipt. Mr. Bryan quickly realized its bearing on the situation and called up the White House. He instructed the man who answered the telephone to awaken President Wilson. Over the telephone Mr. Bryan told the President of the information that had come to him. The President acted at once. To-day, about daybreak, orders were flashed from the Arlington wireless telegraph station, which the navy controls, to Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the United States naval force at Vera Cruz, to land a force of marines and seize the Vera Cruz Custom House before the German steamer docked.

It became known to-day that the German steamer carrying the ammunition and small arms, was the Hamburg-American liner Ypiranga. She had taken the ammunition and arms on board at Hamburg on a contract arrangement between the Huerta Government and a German firm reported to be that of Schroeder & Co.

Decision Reached Monday Night.

The decision to land an armed force from American ships at Vera Cruz was virtually reached last night, and it is believed that discretionary orders were sent by wireless to Admiral Fletcher. It was realized by the Administration that if the German ammunition ship arrived suddenly off Vera Cruz Admiral Fletcher would not have time to communicate with Washington and receive final orders before she could land her cargo. This question received serious consideration at the conference held at the White House last night between President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Garrison, Secretary Daniels, Major Gen. Wood, Rear Admiral Fiske and other officers of the army and navy.

The best information obtainable is that it was decided at the conference that Admiral Fletcher should have authority to take Tampico if in his judgment such a measure was necessary to prevent the ammunition and small arms from being placed ashore.

The decision to take Vera Cruz without waiting for the authority of Congress to use the armed forces of the nation against the Huerta Government was due to delicate international considerations. The President and his advisers realized that unless an actual state of war existed the seizure of the German vessel and her supplies would be illegal and might bring about differences with Germany, which has shown a decidedly friendly feeling toward the United States throughout the Mexican crisis.

Even if war was in progress and a belligerent blockade proclaimed, the seizure might also be contrary to international law, for the reason that neutral shipping is entitled to notice of twenty-four hours that a blockade has been declared. Furthermore, it was questionable whether, in any circumstances, the United States naval forces would have the right to stop and search the vessel of a neutral nation and either keep her from entering a port or take her cargo from her.

The easiest way out of the difficulty appeared to be to order the capture of Vera Cruz before the German vessel arrived. Under this proceeding the United States marines would be in possession of the water front of the city, and if the German vessel landed her cargo it could be seized. As long as the

Continued on Page 2.

Admiral Fletcher's Report of Seizure of Vera Cruz by Marines and Bluejackets, of Whom 4 Were Killed

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Daniels made public to-night the following dispatches received from Admiral Fletcher:

Vera Cruz, April 21, 3 P. M.—Tuesday, in face of approaching norther, landed marines and sailors from battleships Utah, Florida, and transport Prairie, and seized Custom House.

Mexican forces did not oppose landing, but opened fire with rifle and artillery after our seizure of Custom House. Prairie shelling Mexicans out of their positions.

Desultory firing from housetops and streets. Hold Custom House and section of city in vicinity of wharves and Consulate.

Casualties—Four dead and twenty wounded.

FLETCHER.

Vera Cruz, April 21, 4 P. M.—Am holding part of city in vicinity of railroad yards, Custom House, cable house and Consulate.

All rolling stock is safe. Desultory street firing continuing from housetops. A light northern wind is blowing.

FLETCHER.

Vera Cruz, April 21, 6 P. M.—Our men are firing only when fired at. We prepared a flag of truce with message to Gen. Maass to cease firing or our guns will be used.

About 1,000 marines and sailors ashore. All business here suspended since noon.

FLETCHER.

Still Firing at Vera Cruz at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 22.—A dispatch from Admiral Fletcher, sent from Vera Cruz at 10 P. M., reports that he is holding the Custom House, Consular, and cable offices. Sniping continues from nearby house. No additional casualties.

The San Francisco has arrived in the inner harbor and the Chester will arrive at 11 P. M. Fletcher expects to hold his present position to-night.

Latest news from Tampico is that all is quiet there.

Gen. Maass Flees with His Family.

At 2:40 A. M. the Department gave out this bulletin:

"It is reported that Commandant Gen. Maass left Vera Cruz in a carriage and that his family followed in another carriage and that he has not been heard from since. The Mexican troops were turned loose to act as they pleased, few, if any, officers remaining.

"It is said that there is some looting, making it dangerous alike for natives and foreigners.

"At the time of this despatch the Mexicans are firing a 75-millimetre machine gun at the corner of Calle Espana Morelos and Main Street. The Mexican Colonel Corillo was wounded early in the battle."

A later telegram received from Vera Cruz reports town quiet except for occasional picket shots.

A few refugees are still in the Consulate. It is believed the Mexican soldiers on the house tops will escape under cover of darkness, and that there will be no more fighting.

A second telegram was sent to Gen. Maass again requesting him to stop firing and prevent shelling of the town.

At the time this telegram was sent the messenger had not returned.

"We Are Masters of the Situation," Consul Reports—Refugees in the Consulate

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following dispatch was received from United States Consul Canada at Vera Cruz to-night;

Marines and bluejackets landed at 11:30 this morning, taking possession of cable office, Post Office, telegraph office, and Custom House, also railroad terminal and yards, with rolling stock, notwithstanding firing from housetops. We are masters of the situation so far without use of heavy guns.

Firing all around Consulate, several shots having struck building. Our men simply defending themselves. Some resistance from naval guns soon silenced by guns on Prairie.

At this time it is reported four men killed, twenty wounded.

American newspaper men and several other Americans are in the Consulate. Several persons, including some women who refused to go aboard refuge ship, are marooned in hotels within firing line. Trains from Mexico City did not arrive.

(Signed) CANADA.

Gen. Maass Rejects Demand for Surrender of Mexican Port

THEN FLETCHER ACTS

Ten Boatloads of Marines and Bluejackets Move to Shore as if on Parade.

NO RESISTANCE TO LANDING

Waterfront and Public Buildings in Our Possession in a Few Minutes.

MEXICANS BEGIN FIRING

Timely Shots of the Prairie's Guns Help to Drive Them from Their Positions.

REFUGEES' TRAINS HALTED

Large Number of Americans, Fleeing from Capital, Stopped on Way to Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 21.—Naval forces of the United States took possession of the port of Vera Cruz to-day, but in the fighting that followed the unopposed landing of nearly a thousand marines and bluejackets four Americans were killed and 20 were wounded.

The loss of the Mexican garrison which resisted the American occupation from noon until evening is believed to have been heavy. One report says 200 Mexicans were killed.

To-night the American forces have complete control of the business district and most of the other sections of the city. The Federal garrison is reported to be in flight toward the west.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, in command of the warships here, the battleships Florida and Utah and the transport Prairie, gave the port officials this morning notice of his purpose to seize the city. To a request, sent through Consul Canada, that he surrender the city without resistance, Gen. Maass sent a curt refusal.

The Peaceful Landing.

The landing movement started in the most calm and peaceful manner possible.

It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning that watchers on the waterfront, who had been drawn there by rumors of impending action by the United States, saw marines and bluejackets embarking in whale boats from the Prairie.

The first detachment, comprising fourteen marines, landed at Pier No. 4 about 11:20 o'clock without meeting any resistance.

Thousands of the Mexican population now swarmed to the wharves in a spirit of idle curiosity to see the general landing of the American forces, which proceeded swiftly and without a sign of disorder or the slightest objection from the Federal authorities, civil or military.

Inside of fifteen minutes after the first boatload reached shore the Americans were in possession of the cable and telegraph office, the Post Office, and almost all the public buildings in the lower part of the city near the property of the Terminal Company.

By 12 o'clock the number of marines and bluejackets who had been put ashore had reached about 1,000 men, who were spread all over the lower part of the city.

Not Sure About Fighting.

Up to this moment there had been not the slightest evidence of action by the Mexican authorities.

The New York Times correspondent just about this time met Gen. Azueta, who was coming from the United States Consulate, where he had been to see Consul W. W. Canada. The General stated in so many words that he did not know whether resistance would be made to the Americans or not, and added that he could not find Gen. Gustavo Maass, the military commandant of Vera Cruz.

Evidently the Mexican officers made up their minds very quickly, for in barely fifteen minutes desultory firing at the invading force began, but apparently without concerted action or in accordance with any general orders.

Real Conflict Begins.

At 12:30 o'clock, however, the Federal garrison of 800 men left their barracks and scattered in small detachments through the central portion of the city. Some of the Mexican soldiers took positions on the roofs of houses. Others did their sharpshooting from second-story windows. Still others popped briskly away from street corners.

The Mexican soldiers were joined in their resistance by some of the more courageous citizens, who took occasional pot shots at the Americans from their own houses.

The American forces had not been idle following the first shots from the Mexican side. Detachments were posted at the heads of all the streets in the section of the city they occupied, and kept up a sweeping fire with machine guns down the principal streets. They also returned the fire of marksmen whom they spied on the roofs. All this was in the way of self-defense.

Soon the Mexicans opened fire with artillery. Then the Prairie went into action with her guns, of which she has ten, all less than four-inch. So accurate was the fire of the Prairie's marksmen that the Mexicans were shelled from their positions, retiring slowly toward the western part of the city.

Later the cadets from the naval school opened fire upon the Prairie. The transport gunners fired a few shells at the school, damaging the buildings considerably. Whether there were any casualties is not known.

At 1 o'clock the first wounded American was brought to the railroad terminal.

The firing continued with some briskness most of the afternoon. Soon after 4 o'clock a force of bluejackets advanced to the barracks of the city garrison and found that it had been completely evacuated.

At 6 o'clock the force of bluejackets which took the barracks returned to the main body, which then held all the waterfront and the streets around the consulate.

Continuous firing was still going on as darkness approached, and little progress was apparent toward really taking the place and patrolling the streets.

Capt. Rush seemed to be content to retain for to-night the public buildings he had captured.

Demand for Surrender Refused.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 21.—Formal demand on the Mexican authorities for the surrender of Vera Cruz was made by Rear Admiral Fletcher through Consul W. W. Canada at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Consul called up Gen. Gustavo Maas, commandant of Vera Cruz, by telephone and presented the demands, saying that the United States forces were about to occupy and hold the town. He called upon him to surrender in the name of humanity and assist the Americans in restoring order.

Gen. Maas replied that compliance with the demand was impossible, and asked the Consul for a personal parley.

The Consul informed Gen. Maas that he had no instructions to grant a parley, and ended the conversation. He then called up Antonio Villavenecio, the jefe politico, and the Customs Collector by telephone and informed them of the prospective landing, and asked for their co-operation in the maintenance of peace.

The Customs Collector requested time in order to attend to certain duties. Neither could promise any assistance.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, who was aboard the flagship Florida, was over then in communication with Rear Admiral Badger, Commander in Chief of

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
[illegible] and tributes. At the Schultz Store—Adv.

Names of the Americans Killed and Wounded in Vera Cruz Fight, as Galveston Hears Them.

GALVESTON, April 21.—Reports received through the cable office give the following as the names of the Americans who were killed or wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz, so far as they were known at the time the dispatches were sent:

KILLED.

Daniel A. Haggerty, Corporal, Florida; home, Cambridge, Mass.
John F. Schumacher, Coxswain, Florida; home, Brooklyn.
George Poinsett, seaman, Florida; home, Philadelphia.
Private of marines, name not given.

WOUNDED.

C. [illegible]eaky, seaman, Florida; home, New York City.
Nat[illegible]l Schwartz, seaman, Florida; home, New York City.
C. D. Cameron, seaman, Florida; home, Brooklyn.
John F. Place, seaman, Florida; home, Newark.
E. A. Gisburne, electrician, Florida; home, Quincy, Mass.
D. D. McMillan, private of marines, Prairie.

It is reported here from the same source that more than 200 Mexicans were killed in the fighting.

Admiral Badger, with Five Ships, Reaches Vera Cruz; Ordered to Send Part of Fleet to Tampico

VERA CRUZ, April 21.—Rear Admiral Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has arrived here with five ships.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Navy Department announced to-night that Admiral Badger, who is on the flagship Arkansas, has been ordered from Vera Cruz to Tampico. The ships which arrived with him will be divided according to his discretion.

DETAILS OF THE SEIZURE OF VERA CRUZ BY THE AMERICAN FORCES

the Atlantic Fleet, who was speeding toward the port with five warships, but he decided to take immediate action.

Ypiranga Outside the Harbor.

Information that President Huerta was counting on receiving from the steamer Ypiranda of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived off the port to-day, a big consignment of ammunition, rifles, and machine guns, was responsible for the occupation of the Custom House somewhat earlier than might otherwise have been the case. The Ypiranda came into port in the afternoon and placed herself under Rear Admiral Fletcher's orders. She has on board, among other supplies, 10,000 rifles and 15,000,000 cartridges.

President Huerta had been making every effort to safeguard this consignment, and had given orders that it be unloaded immediately, placed on a special train, drawn by two locomotives, and rushed to the capital.

Under orders from Admiral Fletcher ten whaleboats were sent off from the side of the transport Prairie, loaded with marines. These boats effected a landing in the neighborhood of the Custom House before noon, and a few minutes later Capt. William R. Rush of the battleship Florida, who was in command of operations ashore, brought his flag in.

Capt. Rush Directs Operations.

Capt. Rush's men had already taken up their positions. They numbered 150 bluejackets from the Florida, 390 marines from the Prairie, and 65 marines from the Florida. Later these were augmented by a detachment of the Utah.

The coming of the American forces was heralded by little excitement, but crowds gathered to watch the landing. The absence of resistance at this waterfront and the failure on the part of the Mexicans to contest the taking of a position somewhat in from the waterfront caused the curious spectators in the street to laugh, and when one Mexican peon ran for cover, having had the temerity to shout at the top of his voice "Viva Mexico," loud guffaws came from the onlookers. Soon the bluejackets and marines marched through the streets leading from the waterfront and along the railroad yards. Others proceeded to the American Consulate, while still others were deployed along the approaches to the Central Plaza, in which Gen. Maass had concentrated his men.

These manoeuvres were effected without opposition, but suddenly Gen. Maass challenged the advance with the first shots—a volley fired from a point three blocks from the marines and two blocks south of the main plaza. The marines replied immediately, but the action ceased in a moment. There was a lull for ten minutes and then another brief exchange from the west end of Montesinos Street, where a Federal outpost was stationed.

At 12:40 the firing became general, and at 1 o'clock the guns of the transport Prairie went into action.

Five Shots Bring Down a Tower.

Prior to this a detachment of bluejackets from the Utah, holding the ground between the Consulate and the waterfront, opened with two of their three-inch guns. The first shots from these pieces were directed against an ancient tower which once served as a lighthouse. This was occupied by Mexican sharpshooters. Lieut. Buchanan of the Florida ordered that it be destroyed. Five shots brought the old Benito tower down.

The women of the American colony in Vera Cruz had already been placed aboard the chartered steamers Esperanza and Mexico, but the foreign colony, especially the American section, was greatly augmented this morning when three trainloads arrived from the capital. Some of these remained ashore, but many were taken aboard the steamers. So far as can be learned none of the refugees was injured.

The Post Office, Government telegraph office, and the cable office were the first buildings occupied after the Custom House. A squad of marines was placed in charge of the cable office. The telegraph wires were found intact, and enough Mexican operators were retained to man the lines to Mexico City.

After Gen. Maass had been driven from his position in the Central Plaza, the Americans found themselves the object of fusillades from the tops of houses, where small groups of soldiers and citizens had taken up positions. It was learned only to-night that the most of those engaged in this resistance were civilians who refused to accept the American occupation passively. They obtained guns and stationed themselves at points of vantage and did much to prolong the action.

Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville commanded the marines from the Prairie, and Majors Reid and Berkeley and Capts. Hughes, Hill, and Dyer along the line. Every precaution is being taken to prevent a Mexican attack, and the lines have been reinforced by a detachment which was originally in position beyond the terminal works.

Mexicans Expect More Troops.

Toward the middle of the afternoon a large body of Mexicans evacuated their position, and are now in the sandhills back in the interior, where it is reported from Mexican sources that they are expecting to be joined by reinforcements sent down from the capital.

This withdrawal, however, was not entirely premeditated. Those watching on the ships observed through their glasses a large force of Mexicans moving over the hills in the western outskirts of the city, apparently with the intention of flanking a battalion of marines in the railway yards and along Montesinos Street, which runs east and west not far from the American consulate.

Instantly the guns of the Prairie let go, breaking the Mexican formation, and causing a hasty retreat. This ended the flanking movement.

Only a few minutes before the guns of the Prairie were used effectively near shore. A small detachment of Mexicans had gained positions near the Custom House and their concealed marksmen were making some trouble. A few shots from the Prairie's guns served to silence their position. From time to time the same guns played their shells along the line of the shore, keeping that territory comparatively free of sharpshooters.

In the action about the Custom House, two bluejackets in a launch, which carried a rapid-fire gun, were wounded.

Gives Maass New Warning.

With all the eastern side of the city occupied and the tracks of the railway lost as far west as the roundhouse on the northern side, and with the Mexicans unable to do more than keep up an annoying but ineffective fire from the housetops, Capt. Rush at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon sent under a flag of truce a messenger chosen from among the Mexicans, to Gen. Maass, or whoever happened to be in command, to ask if he was not ready to surrender.

Unless the Mexicans yielded Capt. Rush had his choice of continuing the fighting under the tactics he was using or of charging all positions, or of calling on the war ships for a bombardment. Capt. Rush was loath to resort to a bombardment, and on the other hand did not desire to lose any more of his men by charges. He recognized that the tactics of the Mexicans might leave the house top fighters in their positions indefinitely, and that it was not impossible that those, who were sniping from the roofs, might be reinforced by others of their kind during the night.

The messenger was told to remind Gen. Maass that while there were ashore at that time only a few more than 1,000 men, there would be available for the American forces by morning some 10,000. It was left to Gen. Maass to draw his own inference from this message.

There was no cannon firing from the Mexican side, and it is supposed their artillery pieces were taken from the city early in the day. With the exception of a few shots from the light field pieces of the bluejackets and a few from the Prairie, it was a contest of rifles.

Courage of American Soldiers.

Bravery was shown everywhere among the Americans. The bluejackets behaved as well under fire as the marines, who all along the line comported themselves like veterans. Some of the marines had seen service before in Central America and other places.

In the earlier part of the engagement small detachments of the Americans, who were guarding the approaches to the central part of the city, stood without flinching, while bullets from the rifles of the Mexicans sang about their ears.

Fletcher Keeps Badger Informed.

Capt. Rush supplemented his wigwag system of communication with Rear Admiral Fletcher as soon as he landed, by wireless operated from the roof of the Terminal Hotel. Admiral Fletcher was kept constantly advised of the operations, and he in turn reported to Rear Admiral Badger, who was off shore and whose reinforcements would bring the available number of men up to 10,000.

Capt. Rush was reluctant to take action which he knew would result in loss of life to his men and possibly non-combatants. While the machine guns played their music and the rifle fire added to the din, he remarked to the newspaper men his deep regret at the resistance of the Mexicans and expressed the hope that they would not persist until he had to call on the ship's guns for a bombardment.

"It would be too bad, too bad," he said, "to shoot up this town. I hope it will not have to be done."

Lieut. Commander Buchanan, second in command, was close to Capt. Rush during most of the engagement, and the two, with other officers, conferred constantly. Not at any time did Capt. Rush appear worried regarding the final result, but always he was perturbed at the thought of using the big guns.

The fiercest fighting occurred an hour or two after the opening shots. For a time the rifle and machine gun fire gave the people of Vera Cruz and the foreign refugees on the steamers in the harbor some new thrills.

There was no charging of forces to add to the dramatic action, but the spirited manner in which the marines and bluejackets held their ground, and, firing at will, cracked back at the enemy, gave thrill enough.

Like the Mexicans, the Americans took advantage of the roofs. The top of the terminal station afforded an excellent position for sharpshooters. These naturally drew a return fire.

Refugees' Trains Held Up.

The second section of the morning train from Mexico City, filled with refugee Americans, and a special train of refugees have been held up somewhere along the road to Vera Cruz, presumably by Gen. Maass.

Mexicans here protest vehemently against the suggestion that the passengers on the stalled trains may be badly treated.

Telegraphic communication with Mexico City was cut to-night, and it is assumed that the railroads are also cut.

THOSE KILLED AND INJURED.

Brooklyn Seaman Dead — Three New Yorkers Among Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Among the Americans killed and injured at Vera Cruz, according to news dispatches, are the following:

KILLED:

COXSWAIN JOHN F. SCHUMACHER of the Florida; home address, 161 Harmon Street, Brooklyn. Born Dec. 5, 1889. Next of kin, Isabella McKinnon, mother, same address. Enlisted November, 1907; re-enlisted 1910; recently transferred from the Wheeling to the Florida.

GEORGE POINSETT, seaman. Next of kin, William Poinsett, father, 5,321 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. Enlisted in Philadelphia 1911; attached to Florida.

DANIEL ALOYSIUS HAGGERTY, private, Marine Corps, Eighth Company, Second Regiment advance base; next of kin, Michael Haggerty, 16 Harding Street, Cambridge, Mass. Enlisted July 4, 1906; last recorded as attached to the Utah.

WOUNDED.

CHARLES J. LEAHY, ordinary seaman, assigned to the Florida; home address, 532 East Ninetieth Street, New York City; next of kin, Nellie Leahy, mother, same address. Enlisted 1912.

NATHAN SCHWARTZ, ordinary seaman; home address, 228 East Fourth Street, New York City; next of kin, Harry Schwartz, brother, same address. Enlisted September, 1912, and serving his first duty at sea.

C. D. CAMERON, ordinary seaman; home address, 108 Doscher Street, Brooklyn; next of kin, Donald Cameron, father, 108 Doscher Street. Cameron was assigned to the Florida. Enlisted June 3, 1913.

JOHN F. PLACE, seaman; home address, 134 Wakeman Avenue, Newark, N. J.; next of kin, Anna Place, same address. Enlisted 1911; assigned to the Florida.

EDWARD A. GISBURNE, electrician, third class; home address, 54 Summer Street, Quincy, Mass.; next of kin, John R. Gisburne, grandfather, 1932 Seventeenth Street, Washington. Enlisted 1910.

No information has been received at the Navy Department to verify this list, and the Department has no knowledge at 11:30 of its accuracy.

Charles Donaldson Cameron, seaman on the Florida, reported wounded at Vera Cruz, is the son of Donald Cameron of 108 Doscher Street, Brooklyn, a foreman mechanic with the Greenhut Company, and Mrs. Cameron. He enlisted in the navy nine months ago, and was under age at the time. He is just past 17 now, and his father had to obtain a special permit for him to enter the navy. He was anways anxious to go to sea, and was employed in the electrical department of the battleship. He was born in Brooklyn and lived there until he entered the navy. He has a brother, Donald, Jr., and a sister, Florence.

Inquiries at the address given as the home of Coxswain John F. Schumacher of the Florida, at 161 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, last night, showed that no one of that name lived there.

BATTLE NEWS IN CAPITAL.

Washington Gets Bulletins from Fletcher and Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Vera Cruz, the Atlantic Coast port of Mexico City, was taken to-day by a force of bluejackets and marines from the American warships at that place under command of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. Four Americans were killed and twenty wounded. The latest accounts received by the Navy Department say that desultory street firing is going on.

"We are masters of the situation so far without the use of heavy guns," was the message that came late to-night from Mr. Canada, the American Consul at Vera Cruz.

The Americans had no difficulty in landing on the water front of the town. But after they were ashore and marines and bluejackets were sent to guard the cable office, the railroad yards, the American Consulate, and other important places, Mexican troops holding positions on housetops and in buildings began to fire on them. Admiral Fletcher sent word to Gen. Maas, the Mexican military commander, that if the firing did not cease he would use the big guns of the ships. "Our men only fired when fired at," reported Admiral Fletcher.

Consul Canada telegraphed:

"Some resistance from Naval guns soon silenced by guns on Prairie."

The first news that Vera Cruz had been captured by an American landing party reached the Navy Department in a dispatch from Rear Admiral Fletcher.

This dispatch came at about 5 o'clock. Secretary Daniels hurried to the White House with it, and he and the President were soon joined there by Secretary Bryan and Secretary Garrison. Joseph E. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, was present also. Soon after 6 o'clock the President authorized the announcement that the engagement had taken place and that four men had been killed and twenty wounded.

After Admiral Fletcher's first dispatch, several other messages from him and Consul Canada were received in rapid succession.

Secretary Daniels remained in his office, where the messages from Vera Cruz were brought to him as fast as they arrived. Surrounded by his aids and secretaries, Mr. Daniels read the news of the conflict and directed that each message be given to the press.

Secretary Garrison remained for a time at the War Department, but early in the evening went to the Senate with Secretary Tumulty to listen to the debate on the resolutions justifying the President in his use of the armed forces of the Nation to compel the Huerta government to furnish the reparation demanded for the Tampico affair.

President Wilson received the Vera Cruz dispatch at the White House. Secretary Bryan went home after the first official messages came and remained there for the rest of the evening.

During the attack on the American landing party the battleships Florida and Utah were cleared for action outside the northwest and southeast breakwater, through the narrow entrance, of which, between two lighthouses, the force of 1,000 marines and sailors passed in small boats toward the water front of the port. The Dixie, which is of smaller draft, is understood to have passed in between the breakwater lighthouses to protect the landing party with her guns, which were used in shelling the positions of the Mexicans.

The landing party probably passed due westward into the inner harbor to what is known as Vera Cruz Mole, a long rectangular wharf projection on which the Custom House buildings, two in number, are located. Directly east of this mole, but across the harbor, on what is known as Hallega Reef, is an obsolete fortress, designated as the Castle of San Juan de Ulnoa, but this fortress is not believed to have been engaged in the fighting.

Directly west of the mole on which the Custom House is situated is the Hotel Terminal, and immediately west of that are the railroad station and the railroad yards. These were in possession of the American landing forces at the time Admiral Fletcher's last bulletin was received. Bordering the railroad terminal and yards on the south is the street known locally in Vera Cruz as the Calle de Montesinos. Extending southeast from the Calle de Montesinos are the two main streets to Vera Cruz, known as the Calle de Zaragoza and the Calle de la Independencia.

DANIELS EXPLAINS ACTION.

Tells of Orders to Fletcher When German Ship Arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 22.—Secretary Daniels said at midnight that he had received information that three trains of thirty cars each were drawn up alongside the dock on Mole 4, at Vera Cruz, where the German ammunition ship intended to land. The German ship, he said, had arrived off Vera Cruz just before the attack was begun, but she did not go beyond the breakwater. The instructions sent to Admiral Fletcher were that the arrival of the Ypiranga was to be his cue for landing at Vera Cruz.

Admiral Fletcher said in one of his dispatches that 1,200 freight cars belonging to the two railroads which run out of Vera Cruz had been captured in excellent condition.

Mr. Daniels made known the fact that the German ship, according to the Navy Department's information, carried 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 200 rapid-fire machine guns, and other munitions of war for the Huerta Government. She has not been interfered with.

The dispatch to Admiral Fletcher telling him to make the landing was sent between 4 and 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, Mr. Daniels said.

In answer to a question, Mr. Daniels insisted that the seizing of the Custom House at Vera Cruz was not an act of war. The instructions to Admiral Fletcher were to seize the Custom House.

The American landing party, he said, had been fired on before the Americans used their guns. To an inquiry as to whether the act of the Mexicans in firing on the American landing party was an act of war, Mr. Daniels responded that he was not answering questions of that sort.

No information has been received at the Navy Department as to how many Mexicans were killed.

Beyond a press dispatch announcing his arrival at Vera Cruz nothing is known at the Navy Department in regard to the whereabouts of Admiral Badger's fleet.

It was stated by Secretary Daniels that the matter of whether he should proceed to Tampico for the purpose of taking that port had been left to Admiral Badger's discretion.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, supplemented Secretary Daniels's statement with some comments on what probably happened at Vera Cruz to-day. He said that in all probability the marine transport Prairie had passed through the two breakwaters directly to the landing stage at the Cutsom House, and that the landing party had gone ashore there. Other landing parties had probably proceeded to the shore in small boats protected by the guns of the Prairie.

Julius P. Meyer, Assistant General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line in the United States, said last night that the Yperanga was one of the regular steamers of the company's fleet engaged in the passenger and freight traffic between Hamburg, Spanish, Cuban, and Mexican ports.

She is about 8,000 gross tonnage, with accommodations for 100 first class and 1,000 steerage passengers, and has a speed of twelve knots in ordinary weather. She sailed from Hamburg on March 28, calling at Havre on the 30th, and then left for Havana via Santander, Spain.

Mr. Meyer added that he did not know the movements of the Mexican steamers of the company, but thought that she ought to make Havana in seventeen or eighteen days from the time she left Havre. Bad weather might delay her off the Azores, he said. In his opinion the steamer should be off the Mexican coast to-day or to-morrow. She is commanded by Capt. Carl von Hoff.

MEXICAN CAPITAL QUIET.

That Is the Last Word Before Americans Seized the Cable.

MEXICO CITY, April 21—10:30 A. M.—The Federal capital is quiet to-day.

Gen. Aureliano Blanquet, the Mexican Minister of War, asked to-day whether the reserves would be called to the colors, replied:

"In due time, if it should become necessary, they will be so called, as will every citizen in Mexico."

HUERTA'S GUNS REMOVED

From Steamer Monterey, Which Leaves Them Impounded in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 21.—One thousand boxes of ammunition and twenty-five machine guns consigned to the Federal Commander at Vera Cruz, were removed to-day from the steamer Monterey, of the New York and Cuba Line, by orders from New York.

This consignment will be deposited in the Government powder magazines.

FIGHTING AT MONTEREY.

Rebel Wounded Being Sent Back to Matamoros.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 21.—Fighting between rebels and Federals continues in Monterey, according to a message received in Matamoros to-day from Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Constitutionalist commander.

A trainload of wounded rebel soldiers was due at Matamoros late to-day.

Prepare!

Some morning—three, four or five months hence—you'll wake up and find that the railroads have—or have not—been given that 5 per cent. increase; that Senor Huerta has resigned; that Congress has adjourned; that bumper crops are assured; and that business is booming.

Wouldn't it be a good idea to prepare for what is sure to come—to put the various departments your business on a strain-proof basis?

You'll need an Ellis Adding-Typewriter. The biggest—and some of the littlest—banks and commercial houses in New York are using anywhere from two to twenty.

Adds; writes your cash book and journals; does you billing; makes out your monthly statements.

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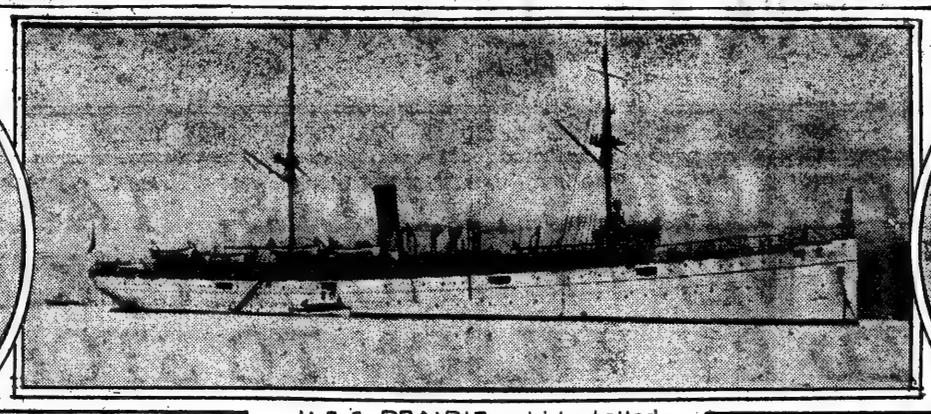
Photo A.P.A.

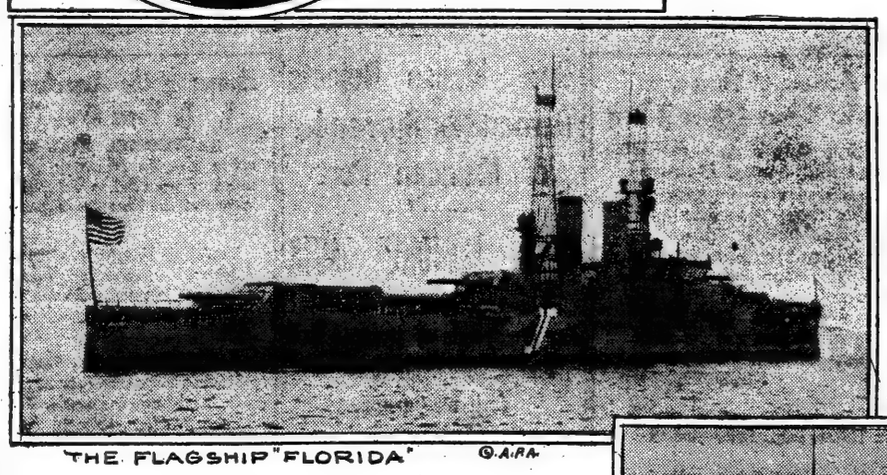
REAR ADMIRAL FLETCHER Commander at Vera Cruz



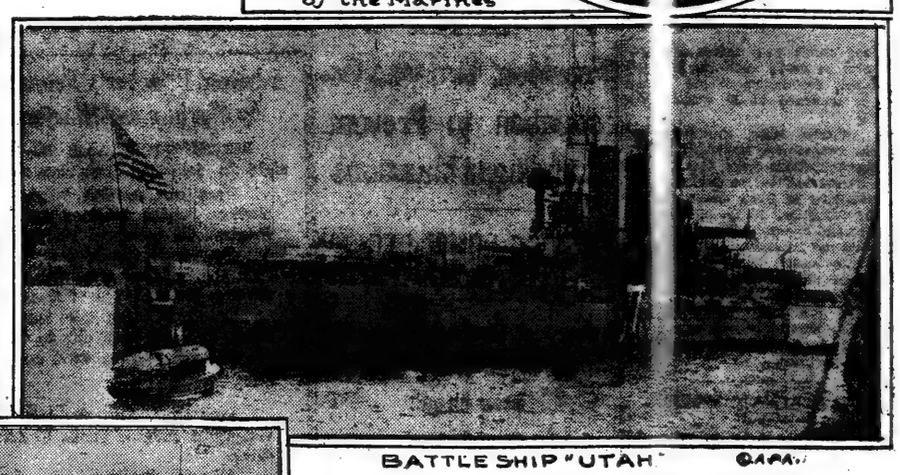
U.S.S. PRAIRIE, which shelled Vera Cruz. ©A.P.

MAJOR SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, in Command of the Marines

Photo Bain News Service.



THE FLAGSHIP "FLORIDA" ©A.P.A.



BATTLESHIP "UTAH" ©A.P.A.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER "YPIRANGA" CARRYING HUERTA'S MACHINE GUNS

WHY PRESIDENT SEIZED VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

cargo remained on the German ship it would, apparently, be under the protection of the German flag. But once it had passed out of the possession of the vessel and was landed on Mexican soil at a port held by the United States it would become the property of the Mexican Government; that is, constructively it would belong to the Mexican Government for the short period of time before it was seized by the American marines. It was believed that through following this course no international complications would ensue.

Embarrassed by Senate's Delay.

An awkward question, however, involved the fact that the Senate was still considering the resolution justifying the use by the President of the armed forces of the United States for the purpose of bringing President Huerta to President Wilson's terms. In his address to the two Houses of Congress yesterday the President had said that he had ample authority to proceed against the Huerta Administration without seeking the sanction of the National Legislature, but that he regarded it as proper to seek the counsel and advice of Congress. In determining to act without waiting for the tardy Senate to finish its deliberation, the President exercised the discretion of which he made mention.

The action taken by Admiral Fletcher at the President's direction is supported by the contention that it would have been a serious military error to permit the landing of additional munitions of war for the Huerta forces, and would have made much more difficult the subsequent efforts of the marines and bluejackets of the United States to capture Tampico and other places.

One great cause of concern on the part of the Administration is that, according to reports received by the State Department, said to have come early to-day, the Mexico City end of the Vera Cruz railroad has been torn up by direction of the Mexican Federal military authorities. This action was in violation of an agreement between President Huerta personally and the foreign diplomatic representatives at Mexico City that they would have sufficient notice before the railroad was disturbed, in order that they might have an opportunity of sending their families and their nationals to Vera Cruz for departure from Mexico. Information received here to-day was that the diplomatic representatives had protested to President Huerta against this violation of his pledge, but had not received a satisfactory answer.

It is feared here that with railroad communication ended between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, foreigners prevented from leaving the capital may be attacked by mobs. Secretary Bryan said to-day, however, that he had advices from the capital sent by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires, that there was no excitement. The fear is expressed here that if Gen. Huerta should be overthrown or should leave the City of Mexico to take command of troops operating against the American forces, Zapata and his Indian followers might enter the city and proceed to burn and pillage.

The original plan had been to capture Tampico and Vera Cruz simultaneously. But this morning, after Admiral Fletcher had been instructed to capture Vera Cruz, wireless instructions were sent to Admiral Badger to deflect his course from Tampico and proceed to the other port. It is reported that he arrived there to-night, but no announcement has been made by the Navy Department.

The Department was of the opinion that Badger's ships would reach Vera Cruz to-morrow morning. Orders were sent also to Admiral Mayo to leave Tampico at once for Vera Cruz with a major portion of his fleet.

This concentration of a greater array of battleships and other war craft at Vera Cruz is understood to indicate a modification of the original plan of operation.

Notice of Occupation for Diplomats.

Secretary Bryan had given assurances some time ago to the foreign diplomatic representatives in Washington that he would give them advance notice of at least twenty-four hours before this Government undertook to use force in an effort to adjust the Mexican situation. The sudden emergency which, in the President's opinion, justified him in ordering an immediate attack on Vera Cruz prevented the fulfillment of this promise to the absolute letter. However, Mr. Bryan to-day sent for the Ambassadors of Governments which have diplomatic representatives in Mexico City and informed them that Admiral Fletcher had been directed to land a force at Vera Cruz for the purpose of holding the town.

The Secretary of State saw each Ambassador separately. Those who appeared at the State Department in the course of the afternoon were the Ambassadorial representatives of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Spain, and Japan. The Chinese Minister also called on Mr. Bryan to inquire after measures for the protection of a large number of Chinese who are in Mexican territory. Mr. Bryan told the Ambassadors that no news had been received as to whether the orders to seize Vera Cruz had been carried out. He also informed them of the action of the Mexican Government in tearing up the Mexico City end of the railroad leading to Vera Cruz.

Invasion Not Contemplated.

To his diplomatic callers Mr. Bryan made the announcement that the United States Government did not contemplate any military operations except along the coast and its near vicinity. In other words, it was not the intention of this Government to undertake an invasion of Mexico. To what extent this position of the Government will be modified to meet the plans of the War and Navy Departments for the rescue of Americans and other foreigners in the City of Mexico is not known. From all that can be learned, the plans of the military and naval authorities contemplate sending a flying column to the capital should such a course be necessary to rescue the foreigners there from the excesses of rioters.

The immediate plans of the Government contemplate the seizure of Vera Cruz and Tampico and the establishment of a blockade of the Atlantic and the Pacific coast of Mexico. It was learned to-day that the programme mapped out to be executed by Rear Admiral Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, provides for taking Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic side and Salina Cruz on the Pacific side. These places are the termini of the Tehuantepec Railroad, which is owned by the Pearson interests headed by Lord Cowdray, the former Sir Weetman Pearson. It was said that this railroad would be protected on behalf of the British Government. The understanding is that marines will patrol the track to prevent any destruction of the railroad property.

Hopes to Conciliate Carranza.

President Wilson has impressed upon his advisers that he does not wish anything to be done that will furnish even the remotest suggestion that the United States has any quarrel with the Constitutional forces. By his direction, no troops that may be utilized in the operations in Mexico will be sent across any territory now occupied by the forces commanded by Gens. Carranza and Villa. Every effort will be made to convince the Constitutionalist leaders that they are not in the bad graces of the Wilson Administration and that the quarrel of this Government is solely with Gen. Huerta.

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"When a man . . . puts a Formamint lozenge in his mouth to kill a few thousand bacilli he is trying to wipe out the consequences of old mistakes of creation."

These "mistakes of creation" include the bacilli which give us "Sore Throat," Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

By the regular use of Formamint you not only guard against the invasion of these dangerous health enemies into your system, but you help to "wipe out" the diseases they cause. Formamint comes as a pleasant tasting tablet which you simply suck in your mouth like candy.

Formamint is an ideal way to overcome and prevent Sore Throat, Foul Mouth, "Spongy Gums," etc.

50 Tablets for 50 Cents

FREE So that you may see how effective these pleasant *Formamint* Tablets are in mouth and throat troubles, we will gladly mail you a generous sample tube on receipt of a 2c stamp to pay postage. Write for it today.

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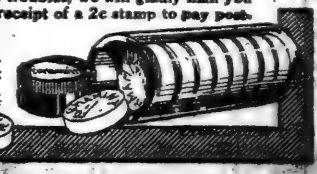


ARMY TRANSPORTS READY TO LEAVE GALVESTON

FORMS WAR BOARD WITH MARINE AID

Secretary Daniels Names Gen. Barnett, Corps Commandant, as One of His Council.

GEN. BAILEY FOR MEXICO

Artillery Officer at Fort Totten to Lead First Troops That Go—Militia First in Volunteers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A "war board," although it was not so designated, was organized at the Navy Department to-day. It consists of the aids to the Secretary of the Navy, with the addition of the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps. The following statement was made by Secretary Daniels:

In consideration of the important place of the Marine Corps in the organization of the navy, which has been particularly exemplified by the present situation, Secretary Daniels to-day decided to add Major Gen. Barnett, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to his council of aids.

The Secretary's aids act as his personal advisers. Mr. Daniels has felt that the Marine Corps should be represented by some one connected with this special council. Since the detail of Capt. Fullam, who was formerly aid for personnel, as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Rear Admiral Victor Blue has served on this council as acting aid for personnel, and will continue to do so. The council consists of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, aid for operations; Capt. A. F. Fecteler, aid for inspections; Capt. A. G. Winterhalter, aid for material; Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, acting aid for personnel, and Major Gen. Barnett, aid for Marine Corps.

By adding the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the council of aids the Secretary trusts to more closely co-ordinate the work of the Marine Corps with the other branches of the navy.

Army officers think that the whole movement in Mexico will involve comparatively little use of the army unless the present scope of operations is extended. At the same time, every preparation has been made in case of emergency, and it would take very little time to get 50,000 troops under motion if the orders came.

One of the indications in line with this general view came to-day in statements made to Congressman Slayden of Texas by Major Gen. Wotherspoon, who is under orders to assume the duties of Chief of Staff to-morrow. Mr. Slayden had received such a mass of letters and telegrams from constituents asking for commissions in the volunteer force that he went to the War Department to ascertain, if possible, what the prospect might be.

Gen. Wotherspoon told him that in all probability there would be no need of other troops than the regular army. If more should be needed, he said, the National Guard would be called into service first, and later, if operations became more extended and there was necessity, volunteers would be raised.

This afternoon Gen. Wotherspoon sent Mr. Slayden the following letter:

My Dear Mr. Slayden: Referring to your call at the War Department this morning, regarding the possibility of commissioning applicants for positions in the volunteers in case the United States should conclude it necessary to raise such forces, the War Department has decided that should such occasion arise preference will be given to those persons with military experience, who have already qualified, according to law, under prescribed examinations, to test their fitness to command and control men in the field. Of course equal preference will be given to those men who have had adequate experience in the militia and possibly to graduates of the military schools, where military instruction has been given.

It is the intention of the War Department, should the necessary number of volunteer officers required not be furnished from the above classes, to give civilians lacking in actual military experience an opportunity to appear for examination to test their fitness for commission before boards which the War Department proposes to create in the several States.

Very respectfully,
W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey will command the first body of troops, if any are sent to Mexico. He will leave for Texas City within a day or two to organize an expedition.

Major Gen. Wood, who relinquishes his office as Chief of Staff at 12 o'clock to-night, will be in supreme command of all the troops, and will follow Gen. Bailey within a few days if action comes.

Gen. Bailey is now stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y., in command of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 21.—Troops of the Fifth Brigade, U. S. A., under command of Gen. Daniel Cornman, were ready to-day to go on board the four army transports here at a moment's notice. The brigade, which is composed of the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-eighth Infantry, will be reinforced by the Sixth Cavalry, one battery of the Fourth Field Artillery, Company E, Engineers; Company D, Signal Corps, and an ambulance corps. The full brigade numbers approximately 4,700 officers and men.

A wireless message announced that the torpedo boats Flusser, Preston, and Reid would arrive in Galveston to-day. Their coming was a surprise to army and navy officials here, as they had been reported in St. Joseph's Bay, Fla.

NAVY CHAPLAINS TO GO.

All Those at Shore Stations to Start for Vera Cruz at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Secretary of the Navy issued an order to-night directing all chaplains on duty at shore stations to proceed immediately to Mexico by the first available ships. Chaplain Stone of the Boston Navy Yard has already been directed to proceed with the ships of the third division, which will leave next week, and Chaplain Patrick, who is stationed with the marines at Norfolk, has been directed to go on the Morro Castle, the chartered steamer, which will leave Norfolk on Wednesday.

In addition to these orders have been issued to the following chaplains as indicated:

Chaplain George Gayer, Washington Navy Yard, to take passage on the Morro Castle to Vera Cruz.

Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, New York Navy Yard, to the Virginia at Boston.

Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce, Newport Training Station, to the Georgia for passage to Vera Cruz.

Chaplain James D. McNair, from the Mare Island Navy Yard to the Maryland.

Chaplain S. K. Evans, from the Training Station in California to the South Dakota.

Chaplain L. N. Taylor, from the West Virginia, in reserve at Puget Sound, to the Chattanooga.

BUSY DAY AT NAVY YARD.

Marines Ordered Out — The New York Made Ready to Sail.

Preparations at the Brooklyn Navy Yard late yesterday afternoon seemed to be centred in the work necessary for the transfer of seventy-five marines—half of the yard's force—to Philadelphia and for receiving the detachments from the naval station at Iona Island, in the Hudson River, and Dover, N. J., which will be temporarily quartered there on their way to Philadelphia. Orders were received from the Navy Department sending the marines to Philadelphia to join the newly organized regiment which will leave about Saturday for Mexican waters on the Ward liner Morro Castle, which was yesterday taken over by the Government.

The detachment from the yard will be in command of Major Newit Hall, who has been in charge at the Navy Yard. Capt. Harold H. Kipp has also been ordered to Philadelphia, as has Capt. Rupert C. Dewey, Assistant Quartermaster, who will be the Assistant Quartermaster on the Morro Castle.

The detachments of marines from Iona Island and Dover, N. J., will arrive at the yard early to-day. They, with the detachment already there, will be immediately equipped for duty in Mexico. The detachment will depart from Brooklyn and arrive at the League Island Navy Yard on Thursday afternoon.

With the departure of the marines on Thursday the force left at the Navy Yard will be seventy-five, and this, the officers say, will be sufficient to police the yard. Some indication of the spirit of the men was seen when it became known what men were to depart. The remainder were rather inclined to discouragement because they were not going where "things are happening."

The great battleship New York flew a small red flag from her basketwork foremast to-day, the signal that she was taking on ammunition. Sailors worked like ants on her decks, or swung over her sides in bo's'n's chairs. Ammunition lighters bumped alongside and boxes and crates dangled from the end of the great floating crane. All were busy grooming the dreadnought and getting her ready for her departure on Sunday morning.

She is under orders for Guantanamo Bay. Capt. Howard of the yard said that she was leaving under orders which had been received long before the present situation became acute, and it was to be her "shake-down" trip. By nightfall the last box of ammunition had been stowed between decks and it was announced that the New York was practically ready to leave at a moment's notice.

The Texas is also ready to sail should orders come. The Wyoming is being overhauled and she will be ready for service about the first of June.

There was suppressed excitement among officers and men when late in the day the news reached the yard that several marines had been killed in Mexico. It seemed to intensify the already expressed desire of all of the men to get to the scene of action.

The New York yard will probably be the base of supplies for the fleet in Mexican waters. This is perhaps the best market in the country for the purchase of supplies. The Navy Department takes this view, it is said, and it is probable that the Culgoa and other supply ships will make trips between New York and the fleet.

The supplies are not bought and stored ahead, but the contractors are notified and the supplies are gathered just before the arrival of a supply ship and are put on board just as soon as the vessel comes alongside her loading berth.

There are about 600 men on the receiving ship Washington, including 200 students in the electric school. These men are not in line for active service at this time. They are transferred from time to time to ships in less active service and there they undergo training for months.

SAYS 71ST IS READY.

Regiment, Col. Bates Tells Veterans, Is Equipped for Active Service.

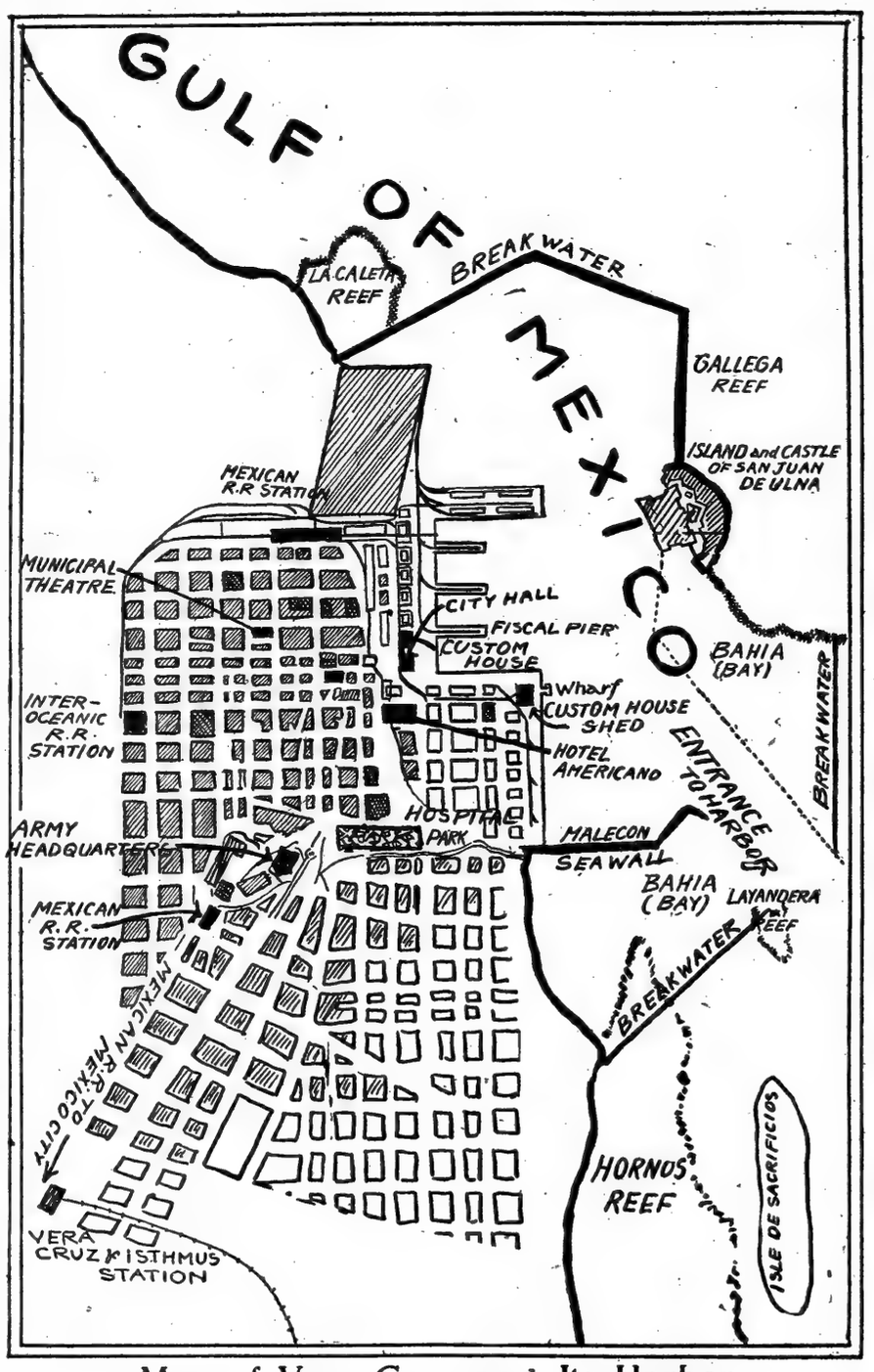
Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment and Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, were among the speakers at the fifty-third anniversary dinner of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association at the Hotel McAlpin last night. Other speakers were Col. W. A. Boyd and ex-Mayor Kline. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, President of the association, was the toastmaster.

The Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Col. Abraham Vosburg, left New York on April 21, 1861, to help in the defense of Washington. Col. Vosburg died after issuing order No. 1 and Col. Henry P. Martin succeeded him in command.

Col. Bates, who was the last speaker of the evening, said the regiment was prepared for active service ,and he could only judge the future by the past.

"There are 897 men," he said, "with complete equipment for active service awaitin gorders. The regiment has the best officers it has ever had. The regiment is ready to d oany duty it may be called upon to perform, whether the cal' comes from the State or nation."

In introducing Col. Bates, Gen. McAlpin said that if the regiment was called out the veterans would remain behind as home guards.



Map of Vera Cruz and Its Harbor

Showing the Strategic Points Afloat and Ashore.

MARINE REGIMENT ORDERED TO MEXICO

Ward Liner Morro Castle Chartered and Will Sail at Once from Philadelphia.

COL. WALLER TO COMMAND

Men Being Drawn from Atlantic Coast Stations—Scout Cruiser Salem to Go, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Announcement was made at the Navy Department to-day that the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle had been chartered by the department and ordered from New York to Philadelphia, where she would embark a regiment of marines made up from the contingents at navy yards and naval stations along the Atlantic Coast. This provisional regiment will consist of about 840 marines. The Navy Department expects the Morro Castle to sail from Philadelphia to-morrow.

Announcement was also made that Col. Littleton T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, had been ordered from Mare Island, Cal., to Galveston, there to take passage for Vera Cruz, where he will assume command of all the marines concentrated at that point. Col. Waller has a reputation as a vigorous fighter. He commanded the marines on their notable march across the Island of Samar in the Philippines, and distinguished himself in the campaign of the allied forces which resulted in the capture of Peking.

The marines who will sail on the Morro Castle will be under the command of Col. Franklin J. Moses, who is on his way to Philadelphia from Annapolis, Md., with the marines stationed at the Naval Academy. Col. J. E. Mahoney, Commandant of marines at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will sail on the Morro Castle and on his arrival at Vera Cruz will assume command of the marine regiment which participated in the fighting there to-day.

The officers of the regiment to sail on the Morro Castle in addition to Col. Moses and the stations from which they have been ordered are:

Major John R. Russell, Washington; Capt. R. C. Dewey, Quartermaster, New York, Major N. H. Hall, New York; Capt. D. B. Wills, Paymaster, Washington; Capt. Clarence S. Owen, Philadelphia; Capt. R. B. Sullivan, Port Royal, S. C.; Capt. H. H. Kipp, New York; Capt. R. S. Hooker, U. S. S. Ohio; Capt. C. B. Taylor, Norfolk; First Lieutenants E. H. Brainard, Norfolk; Harold F. Wirgman, Washington; Thomas S. Clarke, Norfolk, and Charles F. B. Price, Norfolk. Second Lieutenants, L. Stephenson, P. T. Case, John L. Mayer, Norman C. Bates, C. A. E. King, Harold C. Pierce, and Douglas B. Roben, all from Norfolk; Second Lieutenants, Samuel P. Budd, New Orleans, and G. W. Van Hoose, Port Royal, S. C.

Army officers expressed great satisfaction over the announcement that Col. Waller would command the marine brigade. The general comment was that Waller could and would "clean them up" and get enough glory to make up for the loss of his recent fight for appointment to the position of Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Orders from Washington were received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard late this afternoon to mobilize a regiment of marines instantly and dispatch them aboard the chartered steamer Morro Castle of the Ward Line to Mexico as soon as possible. The scout cruiser Salem also received rush orders and will leave not later than Saturday night.

The new regiment of marines will be known as the Twentieth Regiment, and will be raised to full fighting strength by drawing men from all stations where they can be spared. The stations at Portsmouth (N. H.), Boston, Norfolk, and Brooklyn have been drawn upon and detachments from each city are on their way here.

Small detachments of marines from the Iona Barracks, New York, and Dover, Del., in addition to 150 marines now at the navy yard here and about 100 aboard the battleship Ohio, also will be sent south on the Morro Castle.

The first company ordered here is expected to arrive to-morrow noon and the others will arrive at frequent intervals until the mobilization is completed.

The Morro Castle now is on her way from New York to this city and will take aboard the marines as soon as they arrive.

The regiment, according to the belief of officials at the navy yard, is intended as the advance detail of the American attack on Mexico City, and it is expected that Col. Waller's force will be landed immediately upon its arrival at Vera Cruz.

Admiral Caperton sent a wireless to Capt. H. H. Christy, now in Norfolk, to report here immediately and take charge of the Salem. He will arrive to-morrow. Active preparations were begun to-day also to get the battleship Ohio and the cruiser Tennessee ready for sailing at short notice. Both have been coaled, but they still need provisions. It is expected the Ohio will be the next vessel ordered to Mexico from this port.

At least 4,000 men are needed at the navy yard to man the ships of the reserve fleet now here. Each of the vessels carries a skeleton crew, and should orders for their departure come the problem will be a serious one.

BOSTON, April 21.—Lieut. Harrison of the Marine Corps at the Charlestown Navy Yard received orders to-day to take two Sergeants, four Corporals, a drummer, and thirty-five privates and join the Twentieth Regiment at Philadelphia at once. Another smaller detail of marines was ordered transferred to a special service.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 21.—The Twelfth Company of marines was ordered to-day to report in Philadelphia by 1 P. M. Thursday. The company is under command of Capt. Buttrick. It will sail from Philadelphia on the Morro Castle.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 21.—More than 1,100 men of the coast artillery defenses at Fort H. G. Wright and Fort Terry are in readiness to leave the islands at a moment's notice. Each of the eleven companies which are awaiting orders to leave is recruited to its full quota of 104 men.

MORRO CASTLE SAILS.

Supplies Rushed Aboard When Federal Order Is Received.

The Ward Line steamer Morro Castle, chartered by the Government as a transport yesterday afternoon, sailed at midnight from Pier 13, East River, for Philadelphia, where she is expected to arrive at 11 o'clock to-day. It was said at the office of the Ward Line that the Morro Castle would go to Cramps' shipyard before embarking the marines from League Island. Men will work night and day in the shipyard getting the steamer ready, and she will probably sail for Mexican ports on Saturday morning. She has her coal on board.

Directly the message was received from Washington at the office of the Ward Line, Pier 14, East River, word was sent to Capt. H. A. Huff to have the crew on board as soon as possible and a double gang of longshoremen was put to work getting provisions on board to last her crew of 150 officers and men for one month. The stores for the marines will be put on at League Island by the Navy Department.

The Morro Castle is a well fitted 6,000-ton steamer, with an average speed of fifteen knots, and will be able to carry 1,000 marines in hammocks on her 'tween decks, and stores in her lower hold.

An official of the Navy Department said that the Ward Line steamers were selected by the Government because their Captains and officers were well acquainted with the Mexican coast and not likely to run their steamers ashore in case the Mexican officials put some of the land lights out of commission for the time. It is possible that the Government will take the Havana, which arrives here to-day from Havana.

FEARS A TIME OF ANARCHY.

Correspondent of London Paper Tells of the Indian Peril.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22.—Luigi Barzini in a dispatch from Mexico City to The Daily Telegraph says:

"The conviction of authoritative Americans living in Mexico is that intervention had become inevitable, and the moment seems to have been well chosen when one thinks of the terrible struggle which Mexico is carrying on against revolution, a struggle which engages all the Government forces for the maintenance of order.

"But if the defense of the towns should be disorganized by a new struggle against the foreigner, in the opinion of many observers, a period of terrible Indian anarchy is possible.

"The Indian revolt of Morelon is clamoring at the gates of the capital. The Indians of the Sierra de Puebla are being held back with difficulty. A mob in the capital itself might rise in revolt, disregarding the military organization.

"All the houses are being armed. The foreign legations have rifles, ammunition, and food. The foreign colonies are making arrangements for eventual defense."

MINE STORY IS DOUBTED.

Inquiries in London Fail to Ascertain Its Source.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 21.—No vestige of authority for the report, said to have reached Washington from London, that bombs were placed at Tampico in order to destroy the American warships, could be traced here to-night.

It is questioned whether Huerta is in possession of any mines, and, even if he had them, it is considered unlikely that he has had an opportunity of laying them.

Inquiries in many quarters failed to ascertain the source whence the report originated here.

MEXICANS HERE ANXIOUS.

Hundreds of Them Telephone or Call on Consul General for News.

Manuel de Esteva, the Mexican Consul General, received calls yesterday at the Consulate, 17 Battery Place, from the Consuls of the various Latin-American republics who came to see if he had heard any news from his Government. He told them that nothing had come to him either from Mexico City or the Legation in Washington, but he hoped to get a dispatch by morning telling him what to do.

There are about 500 Mexicans in New York, the Consul General said, and most of them visited him or telephoned to him yesterday to ask what had happened in their country. An official of the Mexican Government who was at the Consulate yesterday, told a reporter for THE TIMES that he was sorry trouble had occurred between the United States and Mexico.

"There is not much for poor Mexico to lose," he said, "because the country has been ravaged by civil wars ever since Gen. Diaz was exiled. The United States will win, of course, in the end, but it will be at the cost of men, money, and prestige. In addition to this there will be the loss of commerce with Mexico and with the other republics of South America, whose sympathy is with our country in her hour of trouble."

Speaking of Huerta the Mexican Consul General said he knew the general well, and that he was a kind man of democratic manners. He was strong willed, he said, but not obstinate in the sense of the word that he could not be persuaded to change his mind. Señor de Esteva said that when he left Mexico City three weeks ago the people were not excited and were going to theatres in the evening as usual.

When asked if the landing of American marines at Vera Cruz would arouse the Mexican people, he replied that he thought it would.

OUR MISSIONARIES LEAVING.

Those in Interior Ordered to Vera Cruz by Methodist Board.

American missionaries in the interior of Mexico were ordered yesterday to proceed with all possible speed to Vera Cruz. This order was contained in a cablegram sent by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city to Dr. J. W. Butler, the board's representative in Mexico City.

A reply, received from Dr. Butler late yesterday, stated that a large number of American missionaries were already en route to the coast.

NEWTON, Mass., April 21.—Standing instructions to leave Mexico whenever the situation so required have been given to the missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, said the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary of the board to-night.

Only four of the board's missionaries are in the region controlled by the Federals—Louis B. Fritz and his wife, Mary G., of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Miss Alice Gleason of Topsfield, Principal of the Girls' School, and Miss Lora F. Smith. Eight other missionaries of the board are in the northern districts controlled by the Constitutionalists.

Dr. Barton, who has recently returned from Juarez, said that the missionaries had been instructed to keep in close touch with the American Consuls and to follow their advice as to leaving. They were urged to take no chances, not only on account of their own safety, but for the complications which any mishap to them might cause the United States.

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There are several attractive houses at

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Sleepy Hollow Club
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They would interest anyone looking for a place in this vicinity.

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"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE

Thursday, April 23.

These goods not on sale until Thursday

Balmacaan Top Coats

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST.

Genuine Balmacaan Model, of imported Scotch homespun, cheviot or tweed, in brown, gray, olive or tan colorings, yoke and sleeves silk lined.
Value $25.00 15.00

Men's Silk Lined Top Coats

33 TO 42 CHEST

Dressy single breasted model of black or oxford vicuna, silk lined throughout, plain or silk lapel.
Value $25.00 16.50

"Aquascutum" Top Coats

Made by Aquascutum, Limited, of London, England

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Balmacaan or raglan models, also Box Coats with plain sleeves, of hand-woven Irish homespuns or English whipcord, yoke and sleeves silk lined.

20.00 *Value $35.00*

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

Tailors not Trailers

¶ We are tailors, not trailers — creators, not copyists—leaders, not led—individual, and not imitative.

¶ Fashion may dictate an accentuated waist line as a principle of current style, but our application of that principle is our own.

¶ That is why of two models, one by Saks and one by Somebody Else, there can be no confounding the origin of either.

¶ There is something goes into the making of a Saks garment which is not a matter of outside dictation, but of inspiration from within.

¶ You may call it style or individuality or distinctiveness or whatever else is used to designate some distinguishing quality of perfection.

¶ But we cannot explain it except to say that we just make clothes that way and have been doing it for forty years.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Office Furniture Sale

Desks Chairs Tables
AND
Miscellaneous Pieces in Quartered Oak and Mahogany

One-Half Usual Prices

Never before have we or any other dealer been able to offer such tremendous values. If you are about to move, you can afford to discard your old equipment and buy at this Sale. We have bought 2100 Desks and 700 Tables from the highest grade to the least expensive ever manufactured by

DERBY DESK CO.

This lot includes Roll Top, Flat Top, Typewriter and double desks in best grade quartered oak and mahogany. These are all new goods, latest styles, and are still at the factory in Boston. Deliveries subject to delay of 7 to 10 days.

We have bought 2500 high grade OFFICE and DESK CHAIRS in Oak and Mahogany at a price which will allow us to sell for less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore. The line is so large and varied we will only quote a few examples.

	Quartered Oak.		Genuine Mahogany.	
Least Expensive.	Derby List.	Our Price.	Derby List.	Our Price.
42 in. Flat Top Desks	$26.00	$15.60	$30.00	$18.00
50 " " " "	32.00	18.00	38.00	22.80
60 " " " "	36.00	19.90	42.00	25.20
50 " Roll Top Desks	52.00	29.25	66.00	37.25
60 " " " "	56.00	31.50	72.00	40.50
42 " Typewriter Desks	33.00	18.60	42.00	25.20
54 " " "	40.00	22.50	50.00	30.00
Medium Grade:				
50 in. Flat Top Desks	38.00	20.90	50.00	27.50
60 " " " "	44.00	24.20	56.00	30.80
50 " Roll Top Desks	72.00	36.00	90.00	49.50
60 " " " "	76.00	41.80	96.00	52.80
43 " Typewriter Desk	42.00	23.10	52.00	28.60
55 " " "	50.00	27.50	64.00	35.20
High Grade.				
60 in. Roll Top Extra Deep	134.00	67.00	164.00	82.00
66 " " " "	144.00	72.00	174.00	87.00
60 " Flat Top " "	74.00	37.00	92.00	46.00
Highest Grade.				
60 in. Flat Top Extra Deep	92.00	42.00	110.00	55.00
66 " " " "	98.00	44.00	118.00	59.00
60 " Roll " "	160.00	72.00	186.00	93.00
66 " " " "	170.00	78.00	194.00	97.00

Chairs

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LODGE, ROOT AND OTHER SENATORS DISCUSS PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

Continued from Page 1.

stantially the same. We are not asked to authorize action; we are asked to justify it.

"I have the highest respect—more than respect, I have regard and admiration for the President of the United States. I have entire confidence in the sincerity of his purpose, in the lofty quality of ideals which he pursues, in the genuineness of his adherence to peace.

Facing a Grave Duty.

"But we are asked further not to express our opinion of the President of the United States, not to express our confidence in him or in his purposes. We are asked in the exercise of our duty as a part of the Government of the United States to declare a specified course of conduct under specified conditions to be justified. It is our duty that we are to perform—our duty as a part of the Government of the United States; our duty to the hundred millions of people of the United States; to the community of nations; to the credit and good name of our country; to the honor and glory of the great democracy that are intrusted to our hands as its representatives—we are called upon to perform.

"The course which is proposed is the forcible armed compulsion of the people, or some of the people, of a friendly nation, the armed compulsion of a Government which I think we all are agreed is the existing de facto Government, having in its control the greater part of the territory of Mexico. The armed compulsion of that Government to make amends to the United States for an insult to its flag.

"What is the justification? We cannot justify, Sir, upon confidence which we all have in the President. We must justify upon grounds which commend themselves to our consciences; to our intelligence; to the conscience of the American people and to the deliberate judgment of the civilized world.

"What is the justification? Observe, Sir, I do not say that there is no justification. I ask what it is. In the address of the President, in the plain implications and exclusive inferences of the resolution which came from the House, and equally in the resolution reported by the committee, the justification is to be found in a single incident. That incident was this:

"That a boatload of sailors in the uniform of the United States, the boat flying the flag of the United States, landed the other day at a wharf in Tampico and were arrested by an officer in charge of the guard, taken through the streets, presently returned to the boat and set free, a very gross offense to the dignity of the United States, an insult which cannot be ignored.

Danger of Prolonged War.

"Oh, Mr. President, deeply and sincerely as the President of the United States desires to limit the scope of his action, deeply and sincerely as he desired the maintenance of peace, all history and human experience teach us that once lighted the fires of war cannot be quenched at will.

"But, sir, immediate amends were made. The action of the officer who made the arrest was disavowed by the Government under which he served, the de facto Government of Mexico; the de facto Presidency of General Huerta. The act of the officer was disavowed, and it is stated that he was in turn arrested and was to be punished. The Commandant at Tampico apologized for the act and promptly, upon being advised of the circumstance, the head of the de facto Government, Gen. Huerta, also apologized. These amends, which would be all that could be expected from private individuals, were nevertheless not satisfactory and not sufficient for the officer in command of the American Fleet, or squadron, at Tampico, and he demanded a formal salute to the American flag.

Mr. President, I agree with the Admiral that the amends were not sufficient as coming from the de facto Government, and there should have been a salute to the American flag. But it appears that there was an interposition by our Government; communications between our State Department and our Chargé in the City of Mexico; representations to the de facto Government in Mexico; negotiations and conversations as to the character of the further amends that should be made.

Dispute About the Number of Guns.

"The matter came plainly to be a discussion between the Government of the United States and the de facto government of Mexico. Not about the quality of the act that was done; there is no dispute about that; not about the obligations to make amends; that was done; not about the obligation to apologize; the apologies were made; but about the form of further amends, how a salute should be fired; what were the proper and customary obligations in the way of returning such a salute, and the number of guns which should be fired. It was upon that dispute, on a dispute between these two Governments about the number of guns that were to be fired, and about what the proper custom was as to returning the salute. It is upon that dispute that this justification is made to rest in the resolution passed by the House, and in the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

"Mr. President, I feel bound to say that while I would never for a moment fail in preserving the dignity and honor of the flag of the United States, the dispute to which this incident has come seems to be painfully inadequate to the results which are to be drawn from it. If that is all, if there is nothing else except a question of the number of guns and the form and manner of salute which stands between 100,000,000 people of the United States and this poor, harried, and distressed people, it seems to me that the occasion is painfully inadequate to the results that are to follow.

"Nor is that all. We learn to-night that Vera Cruz has fallen; that 4 American marines lie dead in that city; that twenty-one lie suffering from wounds. Is there nothing but this dispute about the number of guns and the form and ceremony of a salute to justify the sacrifice of those American lives?

Really Means War.

"It is intervention technically, but it is war in its essence that we are to vote to justify to-night. Men will die, men dear to us will die, because of the action that we are to approve to-night. American homes will be desolate, American women will mourn, American children will go through life fatherless because of the action that we are to approve to-night, and when these children, grown to manhood, turn back the page to learn for what cause their father died, are they to find that it was about a quarrel as to the number of guns or the form and ceremony of a salute and nothing else?

"What is the justification? Is there none but that?

"We, the representatives of the Democracy that prides itself upon demonstrating to the world that Democracy can be peaceful and just, are we not to justify ourselves before our countrymen, before the world, before the community of nations, before the judgment seat of history except upon our dispute about the number of guns and the form and method of a salute?

"Oh, Mr. President, how inadequate! How can we justify ourselves if we have no justification but that? But, Sir, that is not all. If it had been all the President would not have come to the Congress yesterday. If it had been all we would not be discussing the subject here to-night. Back of the incident, back of special circumstances which form the whole of the resolutions reported by the committee, there is a great array of facts, a long dreadful history. Mr. President, if there were nothing else but the incident referred to in the resolution, would the American Government have thought for a moment of treating this poor, weak country in this peremptory way?

An Act of Ignorance.

"Why, such things have happened hundreds of times before. Ignorant subordinates have many and many a time transgressed the limits of propriety. It has often occurred in the history of the United States. What have we done? What would we do to-day if a subordinate officer in a port of England, or France, or Germany, or Italy were to mistake his duty, make an arrest of American sailors, as American sailors have been arrested before, and they were disavowed by the Government and an apology made? What would we do about the form and method of further amends? Sir, in the first place, we would settle the facts.

"We are now engaged in signing a series of treaties, designed to take in all the world, under which we agree with them that if there be any dispute about any question of fact, a commission shall investigate and report, and no action shall be taken for one year after the report be made.

"We find here that, while our Admiral reported that the American flag was flying, the Mexican officer reported to Gen. Huerta that no flag was flying. I believe our Admiral, but can we think it strange that Gen. Huerta should believe his officer? If there were nothing else, if this were all, should not that question of fact be determined by peaceful means?

"The questions of the proper, appropriate and customary form and method of a salute is a matter of precedent and the usage of nations. It is the universal custom of civilized nations to present, in diplomatic communications, the precedents and the authorities showing that the custom contended for by one country is the true custom, and that the other country is mistaken. In the case of such an incident occurring in a port of France or Germany or England or Italy we would have presented our facts, investigated the facts made certain and clear the facts, presented the authorities upon precedent and customs, and by peaceable and friendly communication would have reached a result.

"If that were all, that is what we would do. And if this be all, is this nation of a hundred millions, the richest upon earth, with its mighty power, to treat poor, weak, bankrupt, down-trodden, distressed, despairing Mexico in any less kindly and just a way

"If this be all, how can we in the arrogance of power justify treating this weak neighbor with peremptory harshness that we would not think of toward a powerful nation?

"Mr. President, what I have said is what the good people of the country, and of the world, will think if we finish our work to-night by the adoption of the resolution reported by the committee. There is no justification for us there. Now, by the expression of one thing, the dispute about the salute, we commit ourselves to the exclusion of all other justifications, and we commit ourselves to a condemnation that will weigh heavily upon the heart of many a good American who loves his country and her honor, and which, as time goes on and judgment of the world and of the future is made up, will grow darker and darker.

Real Justification.

"But, Mr. President, it is not all. There is matter of justification, and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] has sought to lay it before the people of America and of Mexico and of the community of nations by the recitals in the substitute resolution which he offers. What is it? It is that lying behind this insult to our flag by this poor, ignorant subordinate; lying behind are years of violence and anarchy in Mexico. Lying behind it are hundreds of American lives sacrificed, millions of American property destroyed, and thousands of Americans reduced to poverty to-day through the destruction of their property. Lying behind it is the condition of anarchy in Mexico, which makes it impossible to secure protection for American life and property in that country by diplomatic means. Lying behind it a condition of affairs in Mexico which makes that country incapable of performing its international obligations.

"The insult to the flag is but a part—the culmination of a long series of violations of American rights, a long series of violations of those rights which it is the duty of our country to protect—violation not for the most part of Government, but made possible by the weakness of Government, because through that country range bands of freebooters and chieftains like the Captains of Free Companies, without adequate responsibility. Lying back of this incident is a condition of things in Mexico which absolutely prevents the protection of American life and property except through respect for the American flag, the American uniform, the American Government.

"It is that which gives significance to the demand that public respect be paid to the flag of the United States. There is our justification. It is a justification lying not in Victoriano Huerta or in his conduct, but in the universal condition of affairs in Mexico, and the real object to be attained by the course which we are asked to approve is not gratification of personal pride. It is not the satisfaction of an Admiral or a Government. It is the preservation of the power of the United States to protect its citizens under those conditions.

Real Object Omitted.

"We omit from the resolution that shall be passed to-night all reference to the matters that are enumerated in this substitute; we omit the real object, which forms the justification for action—the only justification for action. Without that, Sir, upon the showing of the resolution reported by the committee we would be everlastingly wrong. With the facts that are enumerated in the substitutes the action of the United States will rest with the coming sense of proportion and national dignity upon adequate foundation and cause.

"The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Shively) has observed, in effect, that the substitute resolution thunders in the index. Ah, Mr. President, the capture of Vera Cruz, the death of American citizens, the wounds and sufferings of men that lie there to-night, demand something more than formal insult. The recitals of the substitute resolution are weak in the face of death and suffering in Vera Cruz to-night. No less than what the substitute resolution avers can justify us.

"The conclusion, Sir, of the substitute resolution is the same as that of the other. It justifies the President in the same course of conduct which the committee resolution justifies him, but it gives grounds. It gives substantial grounds. It gives grounds creditable to the United States, grounds adequate for the action, instead of leaving this momentous movement of a great naval and military power to rest upon no justification but a dispute with a weak and helpless adversary about the number of guns, uniform, and matters of that kind."

Sneers, Says James.

Senator James of Kentucky defended the Administration resolution.

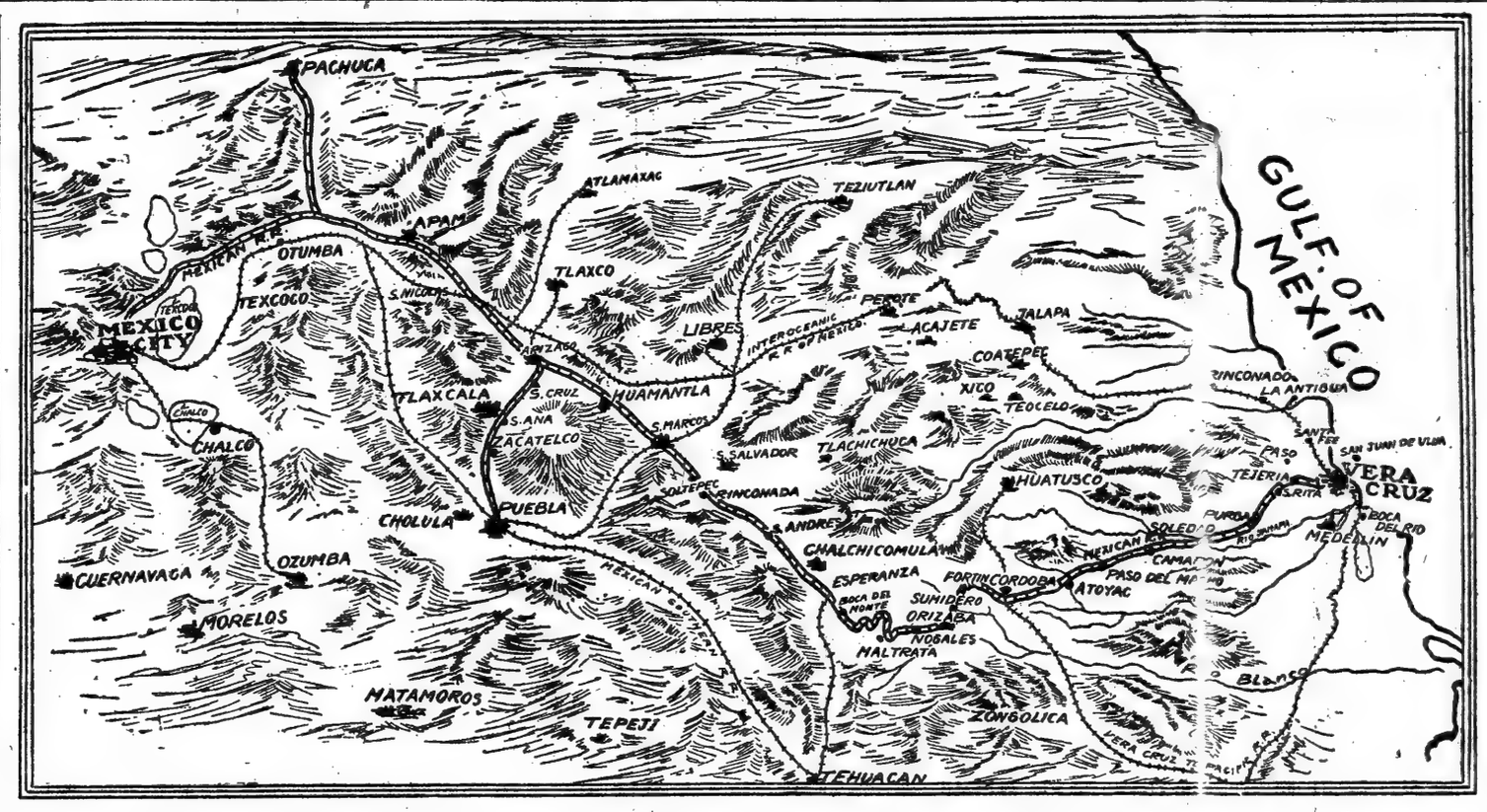
"When the President had a policy of 'watchful waiting' you sneered at that," he said. "Now he acts and you sneer at that. While I don't criticise those who differ from me, I think if the Senate had acted last night there might have been no bloodshed at Vera Cruz. Whatever has happened there, it is the duty of all to uphold the President now."

Senator Fall of New Mexico, who has had long experience in Mexican affairs, caused something like a sensation when he charged that President Wilson had promised immunity for all past crimes of the rebels on condition that they should not support Huerta. The rebels, he said, had committed many of the offenses against the Americans and foreigners and had so far escaped serious censure. Mr. Fall read a telegram from the border saying that while the Federal forts would be blockaded the rebel border towns would remain open, and that ammunition was going through for ultimate use against the United States.

"The President is either uninformed or misinformed on Mexican matters," said Mr. Fall, "or he would not have promised immunity to these murderers. The difference between these resolutions is that one allows favors while the other says all murderers look alike.

"President Wilson's agent who investigated Mexican conditions was Mr. Del Valle, a paid attorney of the Maderos. George R. Carothers, American Consular agent, now envoy extraordinary at the Court of 'Pancho' Villa, has business associations that make his reports unfair. With true information the President would not have made an alliance with murderers."

Senator Fall added that Great Britain would have insisted on the punishment of Villa for the murder of Benton ex-



Map Showing Vera Cruz and the Mountainous Route to the Mexican Capital.

Vera Cruz, the first port of the Mexican Republic, holds many picturesque sights and experiences for the American troops and sailors, and will recall to those making history to-day many stirring events in the past. The city, which is one of the oldest, quaintest, and most cosmopolitan of the Mexican coast towns, with a population of 25,000, was one of the first places to be settled by the Spanish invaders, and the scene of battles ancient and modern. To-day it presents a curious blend of both periods—fine new buildings standing side by side with diminutive negro cabins, and certain parts of the city resembling Valencia and Bilboa transplanted to the New World.

The city epitomizes the whole of Mexican history. Here the Spaniards planted their first stockade, fought their first battle with the natives, and established their base of supplies while they attacked the great stronghold of the Aztecs. And from it they sent back their fleet laden with gold, wrested from the dying Indians. For three centuries it was the main port of New Spain, and when the Mexicans threw off the Spanish yoke the last flag of Spain was hauled down from the fortress of San Juan de Ulua in the bay of Vera Cruz, one mile from the mainland.

The Castillo de San Juan de Ulua, on la Gallega Island, formerly a penal settlement, consists of a fort, a drydock, shipyard, lighthouse, and a military prison and marine signal station. The cornerstone was laid in 1528, and the massive foundations of the fort below the water line are said to have cost upward of 4,000,000 pesos, ($2,000,000.) They have withstood the incessant pounding of tremendous seas for four centuries. More than 40,000,000 pesos have been spent on Ulua.

The bay and harbor, formed by the coast and the Gallega reef, are difficult of entrance to ships, because of the many close small reefs. The harbor has an area of 550 acres and an average depth of only thirty feet. The mouth, eighty-six feet wide, is protected by a lighthouse. Formerly ships were obliged to put to sea for safety in a blow. Recently more than $30,000,000 has been spent to make the harbor safe with breakwaters and sea wall, with artificial blocks weighing more than thirty tons each. The harbor is full of maneating sharks.

There are four railways in Vera Cruz—the Mexican Railway, the Interoceanic Railway, the Vera Cruz & Isthmus Railway, and the Vera Cruz Limited. The chief hotels are near the railway stations and docks, and generally understand management, with English also spoken. There are tramways connecting the railroad stations and traversing the main avenue, and that avenue boasts of asphalt.

$500,000 Duties a Month.

Through Vera Cruz pass most of the exports and imports of Southern and Central Mexico, nearly one-fourth of the country's total imports, entailing a customs collection of over 1,000,000 pesos ($500,000) a month. Ships of all nations dot its harbor, although recently Tampico has developed a formidable rival.

The Avenida de la Independencia, which leads from the Mexican Railway station, is the main thoroughfare, and on it are the best shops, quaint houses with painted wooden balconies and huge old-fashioned doors. The city's gathering place, however, especially in the evenings, when bands play and the populace disports itself, is the Plaza de la Constitucion, surrounded by sentinel palms. There is also an unkempt and dusty Porfirio Diaz Park, with a fine monument of the patriot President Benito Pablo Juarez, bearing an inscription "El respecto al derecho ageno es la pas," ("Respect for the rights of others is peace.")

Remarkable Piece of Railroad.

The road from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, 263 miles long, which will stretch before the American forces on their inland march, is beset at many points with danger spots amid grand and imposing mountain scenery. From Vera Cruz, which lies four feet above sea level, it rises to dizzying heights of more than a mile and a half above the towers of the seaport. The railroad is rich in tunnels and short, sharp turns amid the mountains, and crawls reverberatingly over narrow and dangerous bridges spanning chasms and gorges of dizzying depth.

Just beyond Vera Cruz, where sand dunes alternate with marsh lands and wild fowl rend the air with weird cries and shriekings, lies the Laguna de Cocos (cocoa nut lagoon,) where the Mexican army that defended Vera Cruz in the former Mexican war surrendered to Gen. Scott. Across the jungle tops range high blue hills and the Pico de Orizaba against the northern sky. A little further on the American troops will pass Soledad, where the peace treaty between the Spanish General Prim and the Mexican General Doblado was concluded in 1862. Here they will cross a bridge of 400 feet over the Rio Jamapa, on the right a deep gorge and the remains of an old Spanish causeway. The country is broken with hills and valleys. At Cameron, 63 kilometres from Vera Cruz, a white monument and stone slab at the left of the railroad tracks commemorates the French soldiers slain and buried there in the War of Intervention. The road ascends through narrow valleys and rocky defiles.

A few miles beyond Paso del Macho, 76 kilometres from Vera Cruz, 1,500 feet high, the railroad crosses the San Alejo bridge of 348 feet. At Chiquihite siding is another bridge, 220 feet long, and a little further on a third bridge spanning the Atoyac River, a roaring, leaping torrent in the wet seasons. The ascent becomes steeper and steeper, the railroad following a grade of 4 per cent. that makes the engines snort and wheeze amid the hills. Cane fields, bananas, coffee, orchids, and the rank vegetation of the tropics hem in these danger spots on all sides. The elevation ascends from 1,510 feet to 2,710 feet within 20 miles.

At 106 kilometres from Vera Cruz the line passes through Cordoba, a town of 7,000 population, founded in 1618 by order of the Spanish Viceroy Don Diego Fernandez de Cordoba. It lies 2,733 feet above the sea on the slope of a little hill called Xitango in the fertile valley of the Rio Seco, 168 miles from Mexico City. It is one of the most important towns in the State of Vera Cruz.

A Dangerous Spot.

Hard by Cordoba is a little fortress. Here amid weirdly grand scenery, the railroad passes one of the most fearsome points on the line, slowly and cautiously gliding down one steep side of the deep Metlac Barranca. On the other side a yawning ravine in the depths of which a tropical river churns its way, is another line of rails on a terrace cut from the side of the precipice and at an angle similar to that of a toboggan slide. Five tunnels interrupt this line before it reaches the higher level and turns the flank of the hill. The train glides slowly across the Metlac Bridge, a skilful piece of engineering work 350 feet long, built on a curve of 325 feet radius on a 3 per cent. grade, 82 feet above the river. Eight cast and wrought iron pillars uphold it. Trainmen dread the pass and consider it the most dangerous on the line.

After leaving Metlac bridge, the train passes through tunnels so numerous that often the locomotive will be in one and the last car of the train in another. From the last of these tunnels the train emerges on an extensive table land.

Orizaba, a quaint provincial city of 35,000 population, 4,028 feet above sea level, and 134 kilometres from Vera Cruz, is the next big town. There the Americans will find excellent beer and fine home-grown cigars. There are also huge cotton mills. The town is a favorite Winter resort, and one of the most important coffee centres in the land.

After leaving Orizaba the railroad enters a gloomy barranca, called El Infiernillo (the Little Hell) and crosses dizzy acclivities, pasing through tunnels and over streams that have worn deep chasms into the traprock. Black crosses hard by mark the last resting places of unfortunates who have fallen there, and warn wanderers of a similar fate if they slip from the winding track above. The landscape is beautiful, with pretty waterfalls and cascades.

From Maltrata, 152 kilometers from Vera Cruz, and 5,544 feet above the sea, the railroad can be seen in retrospect doubling and twisting and looping its way forward along the valleys, often as many as six lines of rails being discernible, with many aerial spider-like bridges that seem to dip like steel flumes. At Alta Luz, fourteen kilometers further on, the railroad cuts at a 5 per cent. grade through rock gorges with ferns hanging thickly ovehead and giant cacti clinging to the mountain wall.

Here on rainy days the train often passes through low-lying clouds. A little further on it approaches Winner's Bridge, ninety feet long, one of the most dangerous on the line, spanning a yawning chasm that gives a view of surpassing grandeur of a valley many-colored and rich with vegetation, 3,000 feet below. In the valley lie houses that here seem like match boxes, and cows grazing that seem no bigger than dogs. The ride is a giddy one along perpendicular cliffs and majestic natural amphitheatres spanned by daring bridges.

Over a Level Plateau.

At Boca del Monte the railroad has attained an altitude of one and one-half miles above Vera Cruz and the fortress of San Juan de Ulua. The next station is Esperanza. Then comes San Andres, 203 kilometers from Vera Cruz, from which point the run to the Mexican capital is across the Central Plateau, which is practically level thereabout. Forty kilometers further on the road touches San Marcos, where is a junction with the Interoceanic Railway and where the natives of old tested the prowess of the Spanish invaders in a fierce battle. There follow the stations of Apizaco, where there is a junction of the branch railroad to Puebla, and the station of Guadalupe, 300 kilometers from Vera Cruz, and the highest point on the line, 8,333 feet, 986 feet higher than Mexico City. This place is noted for its marvelous wilderness of huge century plants that fill the plain.

At Irolo, 347 kilometers from the starting point, the road meets a branch of the Hidalgo & Nordese Railroad. Twenty-two kilometers further it reaches Otumba, on the plain near which was fought one of the fiercest battles between the Indians and the Spanish invaders after Cortez and his men had been ignominiously expelled from the Aztec city and were retreating to Vera Cruz to recuperate. The road passes Hueyapam, in the midst of a flat plain, where Indian boys swarming in delicate bamboo lookouts can command a clear view for many miles.

At San Juan Teotihuacan, ten kilometers further on, the great ancient pyramids can be seen on the right of the road, and at San Cristobal, twenty kilometers beyond, the railroad passes several hills like ancient ramparts, with the spires of Guadalupe on the right. This town, 420 kilometers from Vera Cruz and the sea, by its squat and dreary-looking houses and neglected churches used as storerooms, advertises the suburbs of the Mexican capital, and soon after reaching it the train draws up in Mexico City at the Buena Vista station.

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

Leads Fight for His Preamble to Committee Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Before the capture of Vera Cruz was announced the centre of interest in Washington to-day was the Senate, where the long-delayed action was the cause of popular suspense. The galleries filled early for the resumption of last night's session at noon, and promptly at the hour of opening Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador; M. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador; John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, with other diplomats, arrived. Parties from the White House and the President's friends occupied the first two rows in the Executive gallery and the rest of the space for spectators was crowded.

But contrary to the usual rule the floor presented a more dramatic appearance than the more gayly garbed galleries. Every Senator was in his place and the Vice President at his desk at noon, while behind the railing inclosing the Senators' seats was a deep double line of members of the House eagerly awaiting the final vote.

The debate to-day was of a high order. Mr. Lodge opened it, and his side was supported by addresses from Mr. Root of New York, Mr. McCumber of North Dakota and others. The heavy artillery for the Democrats came from Mr. Shively of Indiana, acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. Before their speeches were concluded Mr. Shively announced that in fairness to the Senate he thought he ought to say that Vera Cruz had already fallen without a shot.

The fight in the Senate waged around the Lodge substitute amendment setting forth the murder of Americans and the destruction of their property throughout Mexico as the real cause for intervention. While Democrats insisted that war might yet be averted, Mr. Lodge, like most of the Republicans, said that war was already upon the country, and the part of wisdom was to make the resolution set the United States before the world in a just and true light.

Lodge Reopens Fight.

"These resolutions," said Mr. Lodge, "carry with them not a formal declaration of war, but they carry with them an armed intervention. The consequences of an armed intervention are in many respects precisely the same as war, but they present a task less capable of speedy completion, less fertile in speedy glory of victories won, and it may bring with it a long period of the exercise of what would be a police power in a foreign country involving vast expense, great loss of life perhaps, and with only, after months or possibly years, the satisfaction of feeling that we had brought back peace and order and liberty to a distracted country.

"We think not only that the honor of the flag should be maintained; that due atonement should be demanded and enforced from Mexico, but we think something should be done and said about that which the flag covers. The flag covers the citizens of the United States; they look to it as the emblem of the great Government and the great nation to which they owe allegiance and from which they expect protection. More than 150 American citizens, innocent, helpless people, have been murdered upon Mexican soil. I for one, when I demand atonement for the insult to the flag at Tampico, cannot put aside those people who have suffered and are suffering and whose deaths have gone unnoticed and unavenged. I for one, speaking only as a single Senator of this body, cannot consent at this great crisis to pass by in silence the wrongs which have been done to innocent people, lawfully in another country, without saying that there is a greater wrong to be atoned, a wrong which cannot be and shall not be repeated.

Arraigns Mexican Rebels.

"Moreover, Mr. President, speaking for myself, I cannot be placed in a position—and the action of the Senate's is the action of each of us—I cannot be placed in a position where I appear either directly or indirectly to pick and choose between the factions which tear Mexico asunder at this moment. I will not for one without a protest at least join in any resolutions which can by any construction put the United States in the attitude of selecting one murderer and cutthroat in preference to another murderer and cutthroat.

"If we intervene in Mexico it must be for the protection of American citizens; it must be in the hope that by our intervention we shall try at least to bring back peace and order to that distracted country for which we have no feeling but one of friendship. It must not be that we go there to take down one man and set up another.

"I have no desire to criticise the President for his failure to recognize Gen. Huerta. The President no doubt proceeded on grounds appearing to him good and sufficient. I condemn as strongly as he can the methods of treachery and bloodshed by which Gen. Huerta reached his present position; but the fact that I condemn his methods does not make me willing to put myself in a position, by any disposition, if you please, of the action which we take or the words which we utter here, of supporting 'Pancho' Villa and the puppet with him—'Pancho' Villa, who began life as a hired assassin and whose pathway has been marked by bloodshed, by rapine, by plunder, by unnamable crimes which are a disgrace to the century in which we live.

"Mr. President, it is for that reason that the minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations has presented the amendment to the preamble which is lying upon your desk this morning. There is not one statement in that preamble, I venture to say, that can be denied; every sentence contains a truth—melancholy, tragic truths, many of them.

"It is not the purpose of the minority in offering that preamble to make this into a declaration of war, to broaden the scope for any such purpose as that.

"Let us be under no misapprehension as to where this resolution, either that passed by the House or the one reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, leads. It leads to armed intervention. The day we take Vera Cruz we have intervened. If we are to intervene for any cause or at any point in Mexican territory, I want it to be done on broad, sufficient grounds. I want to place it on a ground where we shall all be content to have it rest."

Means War, Says Shively.

"The Senators of the minority," began Mr. Shively, in reply, "propose a preamble which, if true, would be a general ground for war against Mexico. It would without doubt mean war if directed against a first-class power. No distinction is drawn in this proposed preamble. It would be levelled against Mexico as a country and the Mexican people. And the final declaration of the resolution to which it would be appended that no act of war was contemplated would be absurd. It would be thundering in the preamble and whispering in the text. If we are going to have war, let's have it without this snivelling pharisaism.

"I am afraid that this preamble, whether it was intended so or not, will tend to minimize the effect of the insult to the men of our navy. Senators need not fear that if we reject this substitute preamble it will still be too late to declare war. But if we adopt it now it may be too late to avert it. I hope it will not be adopted. It will do no good and may defeat the very purpose of the resolution."

Mr. Lippitt of Rhode Island, a reactionary Republican, rose quickly to criticise the conduct of the Administration. He asked Mr. Shively if he could tell the Senate what answer, if any, had been returned by Gen. Huerta to the President's ultimatum, and when Mr. Shively retorted that the answer had been printed in every newspaper in the United States, Mr. Lippitt replied that he thought the correspondence should be laid before the Senate in due form.

"To lay our foreign affairs on the table for public inspection," said Mr. Shively, "would mean also their inspection by the diplomatic missions of foreign powers. That would mean very soon that we would have no foreign relations."

Orders Gallery Cleared.

The President's policy was next defended by John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in a discursive address that covered everything from the history of the Civil War to the progress of the race Mr. Williams held attention of the galleries and the floor. It was during his speech that for the first time that any one here could remember the Vice President ordered one of the galleries cleared because of its applause of the speaker. The paragraph that attracted the demonstration was:

"I was the one member of the committee that voted against striking the name of Gen. Huerta from the resolution, and I hope to see it restored when the resolution comes back from conference. Our grievance is against Huerta. The whole trouble is Huerta, and I want it known that Huerta will salute the flag, Huerta will be a prisoner of the United States, Huerta will flee, or Huerta will die.

"As things are to-day," said Mr. Williams, "not a government in the world could last a day that did not resent an insult to its flag. From every hillside it would be denounced for its pusillanimity and cowardice. In the years to come perhaps the race will reach a point where the world will not permit a punctwo of etiquette to send two nations to war. But the world is not civilized. Only the other evening at a hotel I heard shouting in the street. It might have been a festival, or that Christ had risen—an Easter celebration. But when I asked what it was about they said it was a crowd before a building beard celebrating the anticipation of war.

"This is the saddest day in my life. I must bow the ideals of the glorious future to the barbarous present. No one not a fool but appeals to the future for escape from the present. But as it is we must resent an insult more sharply than an injury. The tweak of a nose is more deadly than a slap in the face.

Will Halt Legislation.

"And I want to say a word to the progressive members of this body. If war comes, there is an end of progressive legislation. There will be no more legislation till peace is restored. You will have been playing into the hands of the reactionaries.

"I do not want war. I don't want to kill any Mexican, and I don't want them to kill me. I know what war is. I have seen negro soldiers tearing silk curtains from our home. I have seen worse than that; I have seen white soldiers frightening my two old grandmothers to make them tell where they'd hid their money. I want this resolution so modified that if Huerta should die or resign, or be deposed, or salute the flag, all that would be left for us to do would be to come back home."

The only direct opposition to aggression of any sort came from Mr. Works of California, a radical Republican, who denounced both Roosevelt and Taft in the last campaign and voted for Wilson. Mr. Works is a Christian Scientist, and is opposed to war. With the downcast look of an early Christian at the stake he presented a resolution directing the President to accept Gen. Huerta's apology. His remarks were received with smiles by his colleagues.

"What honor," he asked, "is it to us, how can it remove any stain from the flag, to have it saluted by such a man? We are the chief advocates of peace among the people. You say we have been singled out for harsher treatment than any other Government interested in Mexico. But why not? We have not extended protection to our citizens who have been abused there. I have no idea my resolution will be adopted. We are going ahead on the perilous course of war, but the most courageous thing we can do would be to accept the apology."

"The substitute preamble presented by the Senator from Massachusetts," (Mr. Lodge,) said Mr. McCumber in one of the strongest speeches of the day, "was the consensus of opinion of all the minority members. This is a far-reaching business we are engaged in. No matter how carefully the President may limit that for which he asks Congressional consent, it will be war.

If Salute Ends Trouble.

"If we are going to war, we owe it to ourselves and to the world to set forth the real causes of the war. If Mr. Huerta salutes the flag, we have assurances that the trouble will be at an end. If he does not salute it, we have assurances that war will come. We cannot afford to make war for trivial causes, or to make trivial offenses the excuse for war when serious causes are behind us."

"Do you think an insult to the flag trivial?" interrupted Mr. Williams.

"It is not trivial," replied Mr. McCumber, "but I do not see the American flag above a live American man. The insult to the flag, such as it was, would not be sufficient cause for war, taken by itself. The real cause was that incident taken with what went before. The resolution will be the basis for all the warlike movements in the future, and Congress should justify itself to the American people and to the civilized world. The facts set forth in the President's speech are not cause enough for war."

"I will never vote to make the uniform of soldiers of more account than the lives of citizens," said he. "I do not want to make war for a violation of the etiquette of the regalia of Government when American men and women are bleeding to death in Mexico and sending their groans to heaven.

"It would have been better, I think, to have recognized Huerta as de facto ruler of Mexico, and have left the Mexicans to decide whether power should be retained by a man who won it by brutal and cowardly murder. That is Huerta's record, but think of that robber, murderer, and fiend, Villa. In comparison with him Gen. Huerta is an angel of purity. The President says that we are only against Victoriano Huerta. But Villa is against Huerta, and we are placing ourselves in the position of an alliance with the most atrocious murderer on the face of the earth."

Wilson's Hatred of Huerta.

Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Relations which investigated Mexican conditions a year ago, said he knew that every fact set forth in Mr. Lodge's preamble was true. He referred to President Wilson's apparent personal hatred of Huerta, and then compared Mr. Wilson with President McKinley.

"There was no studied hatred in his great heart," exclaimed Mr. Smith. "His great brain knew no compromising intent to disgrace the nation. No other Government of the world has treated Mexico as the American Government has done. Every other Government of the civilized world except those of the Argentine, Brazil, and Chile recognized the de facto rule of Huerta. We only stood out against it."

"Think of it," said he, "the lives of 17,000,000 people in the hands of two or three men."

Senator Thomas asked if the bloodshed in any war which might result would not justly rest on these three men. Senator Smith agreed that this was a just statement.

Senator Shively rushed over to Senator Thomas's seat and engaged in earnest conversation. Senator Thomas banged his fist on his desk with a show of determination as he answered: "Surely the Senate will not permit itself to be put in a straitjacket in uttering its decree," said he. "I shall support the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts because every statement in it is true."

Senator Thomas then obtained the floor.

Hear Vera Cruz Is Seized.

Presiding Officer of the Senate: The Senator from Colorado has the floor, but the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Weeks, desires to address the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations [Mr. Shively] in charge of the measure.

Mr. Thomas—I yield for that purpose.

Mr. Weeks—I wish to ask the Senator from Indiana if he has any information relating to a rumor which seems to be persistent among the press and which is well authenticated, I think, that our military forces at Vera Cruz had already seized the Custom House and that city?

Mr. Shively—In reply to the question submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Weeks, I ought to say that I did not want to speak with entire positiveness as to just what has occurred at Vera Cruz. I might be mistaken, but my impression is that the City of Vera Cruz has been taken, and that it was taken without the firing of a gun, and that it is in the possession of our forces, and that it was taken to-day.

Mr. Weeks—Then, Mr. President, that being the case, I desire to ask the Senator from Indiana one further question. Does not he think it is a farce for the Senate to further consider a resolution sent here by the State Department asking us to give the President authority to use the armed forces of the United States in Mexico?

Mr. Shively—I thought it was understood by this time that there is no resolution here asking Congress to give the President authority. The President made it very clear and distinct in his address that that was not the purpose of his errand. He has only asked for counsel and the support and the approval of Congress for things that he has authority to do without coming to Congress.

Senator Thomas said he wished Congress had power to force the "owners of newspapers, the editors, and the men who from the public platform and in private have been crying for war" to go to the front in place of privates in the army. He said that the United States should make known to the world that it has no desire to acquire Mexican territory.

"We ought to give assurance to the world that we not only do not want, but that we will not take, any more territory," he said. "I would not give one single clear-eyed American boy, the pride of a father's ambition and the centre of a mother's earnest love, for all the land and all of the people of Mexico."

When Senator Thomas concluded Senator Hitchcock suggested that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock.

"We are increasingly anxious," said Senator Shively, "for an early vote on this measure. If by a recess at this time we shall expedite the vote I will be willing to agree."

The Senate then took a recess.

TAFT HOPES FOR PEACE.

Says Unexpected Responsibilities Result from Waging War.

Ex-President Taft, who came to New York last night to attend a dinner, was much interested in the latest news from Mexico.

"I can only say that I hope there will be no war," he said. "Once you get into a war, you never know where you will come out. I don't mean in regard to winning, but with respect to responsibilities that may have to be assumed. When we began the war with Spain, who would have thought that we would come out of it with the Philippines?"

'LET US PUNISH,' VILLA WIRES TIMES

Mexican People Not Responsible for Dictator's Acts, Rebel Leader Says.

CARRANZA STILL SILENT

Villa Expected in Juarez To-day—Border is Aflame with War Spirit.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 21.—In answer to your message I would say that the Mexican people are in no way to be held responsible for the acts and proceedings of a man who, like Huerta, is never in condition to give an account of his crimes through being constantly in a state of intoxication.

I, therefore, think that the Government and the great American people will not intervene with arms to punish Huerta, allowing us to do that and to settle our own interior questions.

FRANCISCO VILLA,
General in Chief.

CARRANZA IS SILENT.

Has Nothing to Say Now on the Mexican Situation.

This telegram was received last night from Gen. Carranza, who was asked by THE TIMES if he had any statement to make on the situation in Mexico:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

CHIHUAHUA, April 21.—Your kind message of yesterday received. On making any declaration on the present situation, I shall communicate it with all pleasure to your newspaper. V. CARRANZA.

WAR SPIRIT SWEEPS BORDER.

Volunteers Organizing in All Towns —Villa Awaited at Juarez.

EL PASO, April 21.—The Southwest, out of which came the famous rough riders, is aflame with patriotism to-night and volunteer regiments are being formed in all of the border towns from Brownsville to San Diego. The border residents have had to suffer more because of the Mexican trouble than the interior and it is responding to the first wave of patriotic feeling which was inspired by the President's message and his subsequent action.

Travelers through here to-day was G. W. Leyton, a special envoy for the War Department, who is enroute to Tucson,

RECRUITING GOES STEADILY ON HERE—CARDIN MAY TRY TO INDUCE HUERTA TO YIELD

ENLISTING GOES ON AT INCREASED PACE

Army Stations Here Accept Many Applicants, but Navy Has Little Room.

GREEK VETERANS' OFFER

Fresh from the Balkan Wars, They Would Join Our Army for Actual Hostilities.

There was a further increase yesterday in the actual number of men recruited for the United States Army in the district, which includes this city, Jersey City, and Hoboken. The recruiting station at Third Avenue and Nineteenth Street, the headquarters of Major R. C. Croxton, chief recruiting officer for the district, sent yesterday fifteen men to join various commands. This is the first batch of recruits to go out since the situation in Mexico became acute. Before the office closed for the night about forty men had passed their examinations and enlisted.

"There has been a slight increase in the number of enlistments as compared to yesterday," said Major Croxton. "The average number of recruits accepted each day, up to Saturday was thirteen. The present increase is well defined when it is taken into consideration that the coming of warm weather usually means a falling off in recruiting. The best months for the service are January, February, and March, when men seek the army on account of lack of work and the cold. During those months the average is about twenty a day. Last January we sent away from here 370 recruits and this was double the January previous.

"The men who are coming in are of a good class. We are now accepting one in about every four applicants. Before the increase of the last few days the rate was about one in five applicants."

Among those who applied for enlistment yesterday was a man who had served twelve years, he said, as an officer in the German Army. He wanted to know among other things what the chances for advancement were in the regular army. Another applicant said that he had been a soldier in Germany, while another had seen service in the British Army, in India, and in Egypt.

Lieut. Gilmor, in charge of the station in Sixth Avenue near Forty-second Street, said that the increase in applicants for enlistment was a healthy sign if one judged by the character of the men seeking entrance to the army. While many of these are very young men they seemed to be guided by patriotism rather than by the pursuit of a "job." In many cases these men come below the requirements in some slight particular, such as the need of a quarter of an inch in stature or the loss of a tooth or two. Where this is the case the applicants are not being turned away, but those cases are being sent to Washington for consideration.

At the chief Naval Recruiting Station in West Twenty-third Street near Seventh Avenue, there has been even more of a rush to recruit than at the Army Station. While the applicants are many, only a few are being accepted. Out of all those, some 150, who applied on Monday, only five were enlisted. The medical examination is strict in letter and spirit, and not a single bar has been let down. Men are barred for the slightest defect. This is really because so few men are now needed in the navy that the recruiting officers can afford to take only the best of those offering.

The full strength of the navy as allowed by Congress, exclusive of officers, is 52,500 men. The service is nearly recruited up, and the number of recruits necessary to make the full complement, it was said at the recruiting station, is only 300 men. For the daily loss of men through the expiration of terms of enlistment, the regular enlistments more than make up.

Among those who applied for enlistment in the navy yesterday were many young boys. A 17-year-old Russian boy who applied was found to be of good naval material, but it was discovered that, though his father had been for twelve years in this country, he had failed to take out his final citizenship papers. He hastened out to make his father rectify his mistake.

Another boy who finally admitted he was "going on 12" sought to enlist.

Sergt. J. J. Foley of the army's station in Herald Square was pacing up and down yesterday morning in front of the signboard announcing the attractiveness of service in the United States Army when a number of men approached, and one of them, in broken English, questioned him as to what steps were necessary to enlist in the army or navy. The spokesman said that they were Greeks, and had only arrived from their native land, where they had been in the military service of their country.

"We have seen actual fighting and we know what war is," said the Greek. "There are more than 100 of us who are willing to enter the army and go to the front. We are seasoned soldiers. All of us have lived in this country, and all of us went back to Greece when the call to arms was sounded."

These men did not want to enlist for a term of years they wanted to volunteer for actual fighting. Many of the recruiting officers in both branches of the service have received many applications from men who wanted to enlist for a short time. They want to remain in the service only as long as there is trouble. This class has taken up much time and been a source of vexation to the recruiting men. There seems to be a great deal of confusion as to the terms of the Volunteer Bill.

A number of letters have been received at the naval station from those who have suggestions to offer as to the best means of conducting a war. Others have inventions to offer. One man writing from Matteawan asks for a railroad pass so that he can explain a wonderful "bum." These bombs, he explains, are filled with a gas which is liberated and puts the hostile army to sleep. Before killing them the American soldiers, he says, can take their guns and ammunition.

REGIMENTS ARE OFFERED.

Philadelphia and Chicago Veterans Would Organize if Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The first offer of a full regiment, fully equipped and ready to move immediately, was made by Major Larnard of the State Fencibles, to the Government to-day.

"We have made arrangements at the armory for the provisional mustering of additional men in the event of our tender of service being accepted," said Major Larnard in his message.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 veterans of the Spanish war, living in this city and vicinity, are ready to respond to any call for volunteers. Nearly all have maintained their interest in military affairs and many have retained membership in the National Guard, either in infantry or cavalry regiments.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—Many offers to raise regiments and companies for war service have been received by Gov. Dunne. The Veterans of the Philippine War telegraphed to-day from Chicago that the organization could put a regiment in the field. Major Webster, in charge of the cadets of the University of Illinois, also telegraphed for permission to recruit a provisional regiment.

87, BUT WANTS TO FIGHT.

Brig. Gen. Gibson, Retired, Offers to Serve in Any Position.

Special to The New York Times.

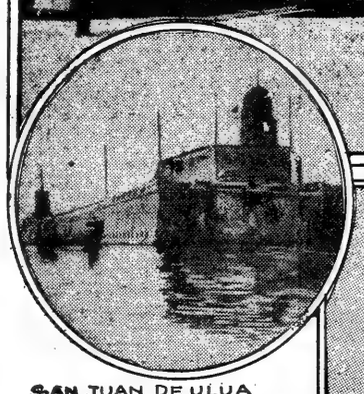
WASHINGTON, April 21.—Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, hale and hearty, though nearly 87 years old, walked into the executive offices of the White House to-day and left a letter addressed to President Wilson in which he asked to be employed "in any military operations that may be contemplated against Mexico in any position the Commander in Chief may see fit." In his letter Gen. Gibson said:

I am still mentally and physically active, and I am the sole survivor of the last academic class of West Point that served in the former war with Mexico, and the only graduate of the Military Academy on the army list that served in that war. I served in all the wars with hostile Indians of the Pacific Coast from 1849 to 1861, as well as through the whole civil war.

The venerable warrior resides at 1,412 Twenty-first Street, Northwest, in this city.

Scene in Vera Cruz, Now Under The American Flag

PRINCIPAL STREET OF VERA CRUZ. (© Press Illustrating Co)



SAN JUAN DE ULUA VERA CRUZ

CUSTOM HOUSE and RAILROAD STATION AT VERA CRUZ

MAKE MEXICANS SALUTE.

Part of Schoolboys' Demonstration —Flags Torn Down in Texas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 21.—Five hundred schoolboys who deserted their class rooms to parade through the streets headed by an American flag and a fife and drum corps to-day forced a dozen Mexican track laborers to salute the flag. More than a hundred schoolgirls, who followed a few blocks behind the boys in a parade of their own, cheered while the salute was delivered.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 21.—American flags decorating a building in the Mexican quarter here were torn down last night by Mexicans.

HUNGARIANS WOULD ENLIST.

Poles Also Offer an Organized Company in Indiana.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 21.—Hungarian residents of South Bend began applying to-day for naturalization papers so they could enlist in the army. They had previously met refusal when they applied to the recruiting station to be enlisted. Many of them have served in the Hungarian Army.

The Polish Falcons of South Bend, a military organization composed of 112 infantry men and a band of 22 pieces, and the local camp of Spanish War Veterans, consisting of 90 men, have decided to volunteer if war is declared. The local recruiting station is overrun with men who desire to serve in Mexico.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Shout "Avenge the Flag"—A Company Starts Drilling.

APPLETON, Wis., April 21.—A war demonstration here occurred last night when 100 Lawrence College students paraded the streets. They had bugles, drums, blank cartridges, and dynamite torpedoes. College yells mingled with cries of "Avenge the flag."

SAN JOSE, Cal., April 21.—Thirty members of the College of the Pacific began drilling yesterday in anticipation of a call for volunteers for Mexican war service from President Wilson.

CONGRESSMEN GET OFFERS.

They Carry Volunteers' Proposals to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Offers of volunteers for service in Mexico are being received by representatives in Congress. Representative Ferris of Oklahoma to-day forwarded to the President a telegram from Hollis, Okla., tendering on behalf of a mass meeting of citizens of the counties a company of 100 picked men, all native Americans, "to help place the Stars and Stripes above the halls of the Montezuma."

Representative Igoe of Missouri submitted to the President a telegram announcing the readiness of the Army and Navy Club of St. Louis to furnish a regiment of Spanish War Veterans in case of trouble.

MORE STATES REPORT READY.

Governors Answer Times Inquiries on the National Guard.

Inquiries sent to Governors of States by THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the preparedness of the militia brought more answers yesterday. Twenty States replied on Monday that their National Guard was ready to respond instantly to a call to service. These replies were received yesterday:

Oregon Has 2,000 Men Now.

SALEM, Ore., April 21.—We have nearly 2,000 men in Oregon who could be moved almost instantly on command. The infantry will include 1,500 men and 51 officers, the battery 171 men and 5 officers, the cavalry 86 men and 3 officers, and the ambulance company 72 men and 5 officers. Besides there are eight companies of coast artillery that could be used in the field. These companies are ordinarily supposed to serve as coast defense, but they have been trained as infantry, and it would, perhaps, be thought better to send them to the front in that capacity rather than send green recruits. We have also a machine gun company and a number of scouts.

OSWALD WEST, Governor.

Utah Prepared to Answer Call.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 21.—The National Guard of Utah is prepared to comply with any order the War Department may issue promptly and effectively.

WILLIAM SPRY, Governor.

Two Kansas Regiments.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 21.—The two regiments of Kansas militia are thoroughly prepared and will respond promptly to any call.

GEORGE H. HODGES, Governor.

1,500 Arkansas's Force.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 21.—We have twenty-four companies, fifty men each, equipped, and we could recruit additional 1,500 men before the War Department could deliver equipment. An additional 1,500 could be offered in thirty days, probably much quicker.

GEORGE W. HAYS, Governor.

Colorado's Answer.

DENVER, April 21.—The Colorado militia is prepared to take the field at any time.

R. FITZGERALD, Acting Governor.

Missouri Has 3,500 Men.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 21.—Missouri National Guard is in good condition and we could mobilize entire force of 3,500 men at once.

ELLIOTT W. MAJOR, Governor.

Connecticut "Always Ready."

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21.—The militia of Connecticut is well organized and equipped for active duty and is always ready to respond to any call from the State they serve.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, Governor.

Alabama Well Prepared.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21.—The Alabama National Guard is in splendid condition and prepared to answer a call at any time.

EMMET O'NEAL, Governor.

Indiana Can Meet Demands.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.—Indiana will be able to meet the orders of President Wilson.

SAMUEL M. RALSTON, Governor.

In War Secretary's Hands.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 21.—Under present circumstances, information concerning the Delaware militia will have to be obtained through the Secretary of War at Washington.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor.

Arizona Force Knows Spanish.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 21.—The Arizona militia, with present enlisted force of approximately 800 men, is in readiness to take the field at any time, while two companies stationed at Yuma have already been ordered out for duty in affording citizens and property all needful protection. It is estimated that 1,700 men, the full quota for a regiment, could be enlisted to service in emergency with not more than forty-eight hours' notice. The great majority of Arizona's guardsmen are accustomed to outdoor living and field service under such conditions are imposed by the climate and topography of this State. Fully one-half of the State militia has a general knowledge of the Spanish language, while many guardsmen speak the tongue fluently. I am well satisfied with condition of militia force here in view of impending crisis.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT, Governor.

GERMANY'S GOOD WISHES.

Government Hopes for Speedy Restoration of Order in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 21.—Ambassador Gerard had an opportunity of discussing the Mexican situation with Foreign Secretary von Jagow at the weekly Foreign Office reception this afternoon.

The German Government desires the Washington Government to remain in no doubt of its wish that the United States may speedily succeed in restoring order and normal conditions in Mexico and of its hopes that whatever measures are adopted to that end will be crowned with speedy success. The sooner that happens the better Germany will be pleased.

The Foreign Office up to to-night had no knowledge of the Washington report to the Cologne Gazette that an "incident" was imminent in connection with the impending arrival of a Hamburg-American steamer bearing 15,000,000 cartridges for Huerta. Until the blockade of Mexican ports or other action antamount to a declaration of war has been formally proclaimed, it is pointed out in Berlin, the American Admiral would of course have no legal right to interfere with any such shipment.

Germany is taking the closest possible interest in the developments. Dispatches describing war enthusiasm in New York and elsewhere in America attract widespread attention.

HUERTA LOSES A CABLE.

Can No Longer Communicate with Outside World Except Westward.

As the result of the capture of Vera Cruz by the United States naval forces Huerta loses his last remaining means of unimpeded cable communication with the outside world through an Eastern port. Except through Salina Cruz on the West Coast, which he still holds, though the telegraph lines inland are probably cut, he cannot reach any other country by cable.

There are two cables running from Vera Cruz to Galveston and another running from Vera Cruz south along the coast. These are owned by the Mexican Telegraph Company but operated in conjunction with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Under normal conditions the Federal telegraph lines in Mexico, which connect Mexico City with Vera Cruz, connect with the Western Union or Postal at both El Paso and Eagle Pass, but these lines have been shot to pieces by the Constitutionalists below the border.

There has never been an outlet for public telegraph business between west coast points and the United States, except via Nogales, and those lines have also been put out of business during the present conflict.

SEES US IN A "BAD HOLE."

Mexicans Will Unite, Says Lord Athlumney—Marching Difficult.

Before leaving on the Lusitania yesterday for Liverpool Lord Athlumney, a reserve officer in the Coldstream Guards, who fought through three Egyptian campaigns, the Boxer rebellion, and the Boer war, said he thought the United States was in a bad hole over the Mexican situation.

"Action has been delayed too long," he said. "The Mexicans will unite and will put up a good fight, and have the knowledge of the country in their favor. I have ridden through Mexico on horseback, and it will be worse to march through, in my opinion, than we experienced in the Boer war going up from the coast in Natal, because it is more mountainous. The troops will have to carry every pound of stores they require, as the country has been swept bare of food supplies by the rebel forces and the Federal troops."

"Do you think Villa will join forces with Huerta against the United States troops?" he was asked.

"The Mexicans are very patriotic," he replied, "and have a great love for their country apart from politics. In my opinion, if Villa and Carranza do not lend their aid to repel the enemy their troops will leave them."

HUERTA TAKES TO BILLIARDS.

Plays Nightly on $1,000 Table Supplied by Chicago Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.—While President Wilson is occupied with the Mexican tangle, President Huerta is playing billiards every night on a table manufactured in Chicago.

H. F. Davenport, Secretary of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, received to-day President Huerta's order on the Mexican Treasury for $1,000 in payment for a mahogany billiard table, inlaid with ebony and rare woods, placed in his palace a week ago.

"President Huerta is an enthusiastic billiard player," wrote the company's Mexico City agent, in sending the check. "He plays several games every night, and has asked me to send you his thanks."

NEW YORK MILITIA EXPECTS THE CALL

"We Are As Sure As We Are of Anything," Says Gen. Hamilton on Leaving Governor.

WILL ASK FOR $1,500,000

Coast Artillery Will Be Used, Too, It Is Believed — Armories Here Scenes of Active Preparation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—Commanding officers of the National Guard now say they are certain the guard will be called into service. They declare the Coast Artillery probably will go with the rest of the State forces. It was announced to-day that Gov. Glynn, after consultation and discussion with Adjt. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, would ask the Legislature at the special session on May 4 to appropriate $1,500,000 for mobilizing State troops if the call comes. If the guard is not called, this appropriation will be used to pay for Summer training and manoeuvre preparations.

"We are as sure as we are of anything," Gen. Hamilton said to-day, "that there will be a call for the New York State militia, but we do not know what moment or day that call will come."

"You cannot say too strongly," Gen. Hamilton added, "that the New York Division will go out under its own officers and commanded by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan."

When asked about the coast artillery, concerning which there has been considerable misunderstanding, Gen. Hamilton said:

"I see no reason why the Coast Artillery may not be expected to enter the service of the United States Army as well as the other troops. We do not want the Coast Artillerymen to think for a moment that there will be nothing for them to do in event of hostilities with Mexico. The United States may want to send them to Fort Monroe, Sullivan's Island, Fort Barancas, or over to Mexican coast fortifications. In case of any disturbance which might call in a maritime power they would be sadly needed for the defense of the city of New York.

"In regard to the appropriation for the guard it was explained to-day that at the time of the Spanish-American war, the Legislature in regular session appropriated $1,000,000 for the State troops. Later the Legislature was called in extraordinary session by Gov. Black and appropriated $500,000 more."

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, retired, tendered his services to Gov. Glynn today in any military capacity.

No orders came from Albany or the National Government to the National Guard of this State yesterday, according to Lieut. Col. H. Foster Walton, who was in charge of the National Guard offices in the Municipal Building. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander, returned from his conference with Gov. Glynn on Monday night in time to hold a conference and depart for Washington on the midnight train. There was present at the conference a number of officers of the divisional staff and Adjt. Gen. T. De Witt Hamilton. The tentative plans were gone over and the officers were told to hold themselves in readiness.

There is a probability that if a brigade is ordered into the regular service instead of the entire division that the Twelfth Regiment of this city will be the first organization ordered out. Indeed, there was a rumor that the order had already been given and that Col. Clarence Wadsworth, who lives in Middletown, Conn. had been ordered to report to New York immediately. Col. Wadsworth did not come to this city, but the receipt of any orders was denied by Major Munson Morris. It was said at the armory that to-day the regiment would start recruiting to war strength. A suite will be hired uptown somewhere, it was said, and recruiting offices will be opened. About 400 men will be needed to fill the ranks.

Another rumor was that the Quartermasters and Commissary Officers of every regiment in the city had been ordered to make the necessary preparations for the instant movement of their regiments. They were all called to the Brigade Headquarters in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory some days ago, but it was said that that conference had to do with camp preparations and not active service.

Preparations, however, are going quietly forward. Commanders are now making out lists of the mounts and pack mules necessary for going into service. It was said yesterday that the National Guard here would need at least 5,000 mules and 3,000 horses. Those who are versed in military affairs say that there will be no difficulty in getting necessary regular army officers for the National Guard or volunteer regiments.

There are many men on the retired list not too old for actual campaigning, and who would be delighted with a chance to get to the scene of trouble. Some officers of the Coast Artillery, it is reported, have applied to the War Department for permission to take commissions in the militia.

BOSTON, April 21.—Gov. Walsh today called a meeting of the commanding officers of the militia for Thursday to prepare plans for the movement of the State troops in the event they were needed for service in Mexico. The Governor said he was convinced the entire militia force could be moved within twenty-four hours.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 21.—Both regiments of the State National Guard, numbering 120 officers and 1,400 men, can move in forty-eight hours if needed for an emergency, Adjt. Gen. Albert Greenlaw said to-day.

CARDEN IS LIKELY TO WARN HUERTA

Britain Will Do All That Is Possible to Induce the Dictator to Yield.

DISAPPROVES HIS CONDUCT

Regards His Attitude to Our Demand as Unjustified — Cannot Yet Withdraw Recognition.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22.—Whatever influence Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, may be able to exercise in Mexico City will be in the direction of peace, and, especially in the present juncture, bringing Huerta to recognize that continued resistance to America's demands can have only one result.

This, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed, may be accepted without hesitation by the American people as an indication of British policy.

Beyond using its good offices in this manner, British diplomacy cannot go, at any rate under existing circumstances. England's recognition of Huerta's Government is an accomplished fact, and nothing has yet occurred to enable the Foreign Office to recede from the position it took up upon information similar to that supplied by the then American Minister to Mexico himself.

The British Government has on various occasions since then made it clear to the State Department at Washington that it fully sympathized with the objects aimed at by American policy and that any opportunity it might have of assisting in the satisfactory development of that policy would be seized with avidity.

Sir Lionel Carden's return to Mexico City is designed by the Foreign Office to remove any trace of misapprehension in the American public's memory, and it has been suggested that his instructions include the necessity of disabusing the mind of Huerta, in case that personage is counting more upon Great Britain's recognition of his Presidency than such recognition actually implies.

It is quite possible, according to the authority on British foreign policy consulted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the developments of the past few days may induce, even if they have not already induced, the Foreign Office to instruct the British representative in Mexico to say that the British Government cannot but regard with disfavor the attitude taken by Huerta in regard to President Wilson's demand.

That incident, in the British view, is altogether too trivial to justify Huerta in maintaining a position calculated to bring about war. Disapproval of Huerta's conduct in this particular is likely to be emphatically expressed in the name of his Government by the British representative at Mexico City.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES's informant, however, it is improbable that the Foreign Office, out of respect for diplomatic procedure, would go the length of instructing Sir Lionel Carden on his arrival at Mexico City actually to threaten Huerta with the withdrawal of British recognition, but it may be taken as certain that Huerta will hear nothing from the British representative to encourage him in his resistance to the United States.

EXPECT BORDER FIGHTING.

Mexican Rurales Throw Up Intrenchments Near California Line.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 21.—Mexican rurales at Tecate, the boundary garrison thirty miles southeast of this city, have dug intrenchments and placed barbed wire fences in front of the town, according to a telephone message received here last night.

DIAZ IS CONVALESCING.

Ex-Dictator, Recovering from Grip, Won't Talk of Mexico.

MONTE CARLO, April 21.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz has come here to recover from the after effects of an attack of grip. He is accompanied by his wife.

The convalescence of the General, who is nearly 84, is proceeding normally, although he is troubled with deafness. He shows great interest in the news about Mexico, and, besides reading all available newspapers, receives many private telegrams on the subject.

Gen. Diaz resolutely refused to-day to make any comment whatever upon the action of the United States toward Gen. Huerta when a correspondent reminded him of his often-repeated remark that he would return to Mexico only when peace had been established there or when his country was attacked by a foreign power.

Some months ago Gen. Diaz asked Gen. Huerta as an act of patriotism to retire from the dictatorship of Mexico in favor of some one who could obtain the confidence of all factions in the country.

Pope's Interest in Mexican Crisis.

ROME, April 21. Pope Pius is evincing great interest in the situation between the United States and Mexico, and to-day requested Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, to keep him informed on the subject.

GIMBELS

The Third Annual GIMBEL Exhibition and Sale of

Paintings

By American Artists

Presents a charming and carefully selected group of pictures representative of the best American art of today.

Paintings are for sale and the artists have consented to place very moderate prices on their works, on which GIMBEL BROTHERS charge the same small commission as that of the National Academy of Design.

Art lovers are cordially invited to see the collection, arranged in special salons on the Sixth Floor.

The First Sale of the Season

Black Silks—Foreign and Domestic

$2.75 Crepe de Chine, $1.85 yd.

45-inch width—a fine yet heavy quality that has body, but that drapes beautifully.

$3 Crepe de Chine. $2.25 yd.

45-inch width—a rich, but not extremely lustrous quality. Exquisite.

$2.50 Crepe Charmeuse, $1.85 yd.

40-inch width. At a glance you can see that it is one of the finest weaves, for it has the genuine pebble back.

$1.75 Soft Dress Silks, $1.45 yd.

38-inch width—they are in that satiny weave with slightly twilled surface which is so desirable for traveling dresses and suits.

$3 Brocaded Poplin, $1.35 yd.

30-inch width. There are only fifteen pieces of this silk, but that is all we could get—as a matter of fact, the manufacturer had overlooked these when he was filling his orders, so he gave them to us at a concession.

$1.25 Peau de Cygne, 95c yd. $1.95 Messaline, $1.45 yd. $1.75 Dress Satin, $1.35 yd. $1.75 Crepe de Chine, $1.45

Note.—Our Paris Bureau says that the fashionable Parisiennes are showing a decided preference for black silks. Second Floor

The Rapid Evolution of Fashion Has Brought the

Directoire Suit by Bernard

With

An Underskirt of Striped Worsted

at $50

The original model "Girondin," which Bernard of Paris made for our Fashion Exhibition, had a striped worsted skirt and an "Incroyable" coat of blue gabardine trimmed with the stripes.

We had exact reproductions made of this suit. And it was difficult for the tailor to keep us supplied.

Now we have it with an underskirt of the striped worsted and a long overskirt of the plain blue. The result is that this model in its newest form is the most distinguished suit of the season, for it is a composite of the newest and most successful ideas of the late Spring.

New Serge Suits are $35 to $55

With Russian Overskirts. Third Floor

Today, the Last of the Three "Onyx" Hosiery Days

Famous "Onyx" Hosiery, in perfect styles, at much below regular prices.

Women's "Onyx" Stockings

At 25c pair, regularly 35c or 3 for $1, black cotton and black, white or tan gauze lisle.

3 pairs for $1, regularly 50c pair, gauze lisle in black or white; medium weight silk lisle in black, white and tan. Also black silk lisle in extra sizes.

At $1 pair, regularly $1.35 and $1.50, pure black thread silk.

Men's "Onyx" Socks

3 pairs for $1, regularly 50c pair, black silk lisle and pure silk in black and colors.

At $1 pair, regularly $1.50, finest pure silk in black only.

3 pairs for $1, regularly 50c pair, boot silk and lisle top; black, white and tan; double top, reinforced heels, soles and toes.

Children's "Onyx" Stockings

At 25c pair, Boys' and Misses' medium weight ribbed cotton, in black and tan. Main Floor

June Wedding Engraving

Our Expert Engravers Render Skilful Service

100 Invitations or Announcements In Script, $7.50 Instead of $10

Crane's first quality wedding stock; workmanship guaranteed; inside and outside envelopes included.

Special—5,000 Boxes Delft Initial Stationery, 15c Box Instead of 25c

Cards to match, 15c box; regularly 25c. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

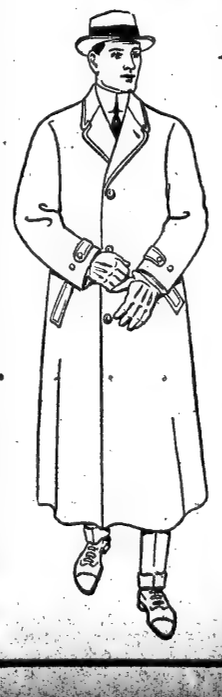
Merchandise Here Advertised on Sale To-day.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Look for "Not Advertised" Signs. Special Values.



Men's English Gabardine Raincoats, $10.50

Macy's prices were **$19.75** *and* **$22.50**

The word "Gabardine" is now applied to a very practical kind of cloth, invented and perfected in England.

The fabric is water-proof and at the same time porous, a seeming contradiction, but a dual characteristic susceptible of proof.

A chemical process "proofs" the cloth and in dry weather the garment may be worn as a Spring overcoat.

It comes in a convertible model that can be buttoned to the neck. In raglan or regular shoulders.

The Coat (*illustrated*) is 50 inches long and has slash or bellows pockets.

The colors are mostly the different tan shades.

Men's London-Made Raincoats, Special, $9.75

All-Wool Tan Cassimere, Guaranteed Rainproof.

These Coats are made to button close around the neck. Regular or raglan sleeves and slash pockets. The cloth is double texture and all seams are strapped and cemented. The length is 46 inches. All sizes. **The garments are cut full and roomy.**

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Young Men's English Styles

For the young man and youth—from the ages of sixteen to twenty-one—the house of De Pinna is performing a special service.

It has developed a genuine "young man's style"—the sort of thing the young man abroad is accustomed to, sturdy in its manliness yet gracefully adapted to a young man's years.

These clothes are now presented ready to wear—in the smartest materials.

College Men's Suits

As appropriate on Fifth Avenue as they are on the campus—English models.

In plain Oxford gray and the fashionable pencil stripes; with patch pockets.

Have the thorough De Pinna tailoring and attention to minor details which give them a different spirit from other clothes.

Sizes 32 to 37 in.; price, $18.

De Pinna London Models in Spring Coats

The new proofed gabardines, Tweeds and homespuns, cut with the fulness and swinging lines at present in vogue.

$22, $25, $30 and $35.

De Pinna Imported Haberdashery—Latest Spring Styles

Young men's haberdashery, fashioned for their particular use—a furnishing store well known to the younger generation.

Imported silk, crepe and foulard four-in-hands, in the accepted colorings; and the most appropriate collars.

Neckwear, $1 to $3.50.

New Spring patterns in young men's silk and madras shirts, with or without French cuffs.

In the unusual English stripes.

$1.50 to $6.

Spring and Summer underwear for youths and young men—tailored to suit their own ideas; bath robes, bath slippers and an unusual selection of handkerchiefs.

Girls' Summer Clothes

An axiom of fashion which never has had a better illustration than it has this week: "Whatever the age of the girl, take her to De Pinna and she will be appropriately and smartly outfitted."

Everything new and correct that the Summer affords, is there in her size and in the style that will appeal to you.

The foreign touch which adds its graceful charm to De Pinna workmanship—and the intuitive selection of only those things that are authentic.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

THINKS JAPAN WILL NOT AID MEXICO—OUR AEROPLANE FLEET

SAYS MEXICO'S HOPE IN JAPAN IS VAIN

Latter Does Not Wish Hostilities with Us, Declares Arthur Diosy.

BUT IS FRIENDLY TO MEXICO

Japanese Always Welcomed There—English Traveler Knows Both Countries Intimately.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 21.—"There is no danger of Japan's trying to take advantage of the situation in case the United States is embroiled with Mexico," said Arthur Diosy, F. R. G. S., to-day, in response to the remark that the likelihood of a Japanese move against the United States was one of the suggestions most frequently heard here in private discussions of the Mexican situation. Various references more or less veiled have also appeared in the press on the same subject.

The views of Mr. Diosy, who is not only an authority on Japan, but also knows Mexico well, are consequently of interest.

"The dispute between the United States and Mexico is being watched with the closest interest by the Japanese people," said Mr. Diosy, "but you may rest assured that no effort to take advantage of it will be made by the Japanese Government, or that it will act in any way likely to disturb the good relations existing between it and the Government of the United States.

"At the same time it must be borne in mind that the sympathies of the Japanese people are with the Mexican people—not particularly with this or that President or aspirant to the Presidency with whom the country is overrun, but with Mexico as a nation that has shown itself friendly to Japan on every possible occasion. In Mexico Japanese are welcome, whether as traders or settlers. This is especially the case in the State of Chiapas, where a number of Japanese families have been encouraged to take up land and pursue agriculture.

"The Japanese cannot help contrasting this readiness to welcome them as a desirable element with the attitude of the white inhabitants of the Pacific Slope. Whether Mexico's affection for Japan is not to a certain extent the result of Mexican ill-will toward the citizens of the United States is a question difficult to determine. A good many Mexicans entertain the vague hope that Japan may prove a very useful friend in case of a conflict with the United States, especially as they are easily misled by translations of 'scare' articles appearing from time to time in certain American journals misrepresenting the relations between America and Japan as being in a state of high tension.

"Such hopes are doomed to disappointment; for, although some questions of great importance remain to be settled between Washington and Tokio, the idea of an armed conflict between America and Japan is quite beyond the range of practical politics in our day. There are hot-headed people in both countries, but those who at present direct their destinies are fortunately inspired by an intense desire to maintain peace between the two countries, neither of which has anything substantial to gain in the long run, but much to lose, by a conflict, whatever its issue.

"All this naturally excludes the chapter of accidents on which the present situation in Mexico is absolutely dependent. The probability is that when the United States armada appears in the offing Huerta may listen to the counsels of prudence and may yield, excusing himself to the Mexican people by pointing to the ridiculous disparity between the Mexican Navy of six gunboats, three of which are in the Pacific, and the overwhelming naval display arrayed against him.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that Huerta's affairs have been going very badly since the fall of Torreon, and, feeling power slipping away from his grasp, he may stake all on a desperate throw, hoping that the Mexican Nation which is very patriotic, may sink its differences and unite under him against the foreign foe; or, in the contrary event, that he at least depart from power in the blaze of glory surrounding a President ready to die in the last ditch.

"A great deal depends on two factors, the attitude of the excitable portion of Mexico City, especially the students, and the tact displayed by the American Admirals in the execution of the exceedingly delicate task intrusted to them.

"Actual military measures against Tampico would fail to strike fear into Huerta's stout heart, especially as all the valuable property there belongs either to American or British subjects.

"At Vera Cruz it is rather different. As it is the front door of Mexico, its blockade would prove highly inconvenient if not disastrous to Huerta's Government.

"One point which has hitherto escaped consideration is that compensation is sure to be claimed by United States citizens who are abandoning their property and interests in Mexico on leaving the country by order of their Government. It will mean the presentation of a heavy bill for damages, for the payment of which Mexico will naturally have to give guarantees, the nature of which may be very difficult to determine, since there is an endless vista of future difficulties between the United States and Mexico."

PLEDGES SUPPORT TO WILSON.

Great Outburst of Patriotism at Catholic Club Dinner.

There was an enthusiastic outburst of patriotism last night at the testimonial dinner at the Catholic Club to its President, Michael J. Dukeson. When Public Service Commissioner Edward E. McCall asserted dramatically that all of the Catholics in this country stood ready to support President Wilson in any course he might adopt, the 400 diners assembled in the Catholic Club House at 120 Central Park South applauded him with stirring enthusiasm.

Commissioner McCall led up to his reference to Mexico by saying that the Catholic religion inspired feelings of loyalty and patriotism in the hearts of Catholics everywhere.

"As I stand here," he continued, "according to the reports, four of our boys in blue lie dead in Vera Cruz, twenty are wounded, and 200 Mexicans have gone to their Creator for judgment. What an inspiring thought it must be what a solace it must prove to our Chief Executive to know that we send him word to-night through you, Mr. President of the Catholic Club, that we stand behind him to a man. And how strong it must make him feel to know through the Governor of this State that the National Guard stands ready for a call at any time and will go to the front in numbers that speak devotion."

After the cheers had subsided, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, the toastmaster, proposed that a message of loyalty be sent to President Wilson by Mr. Mulqueen. The motion was carried with a rising vote amid tumultuous cheering. The message sent to the President read:

To the President of the United States:

The Catholic Club of New York City, assembled at a testimonial dinner in honor of its President, sends you as our Chief Magistrate our deep and sincere sentiments of respect and esteem and our pledge that in the present national crisis we shall loyally support you and ever pray for your success and the health to bear the heavy burdens placed upon you in upholding the dignity and honor of our country.

The other speakers at the dinner all mentioned the spirit of national patriotism inspired by the Catholic Church and the Catholic Club.

Cardinal Farley, the first speaker, was warm in his praise of Mr. Mulqueen. Ex-Justice O'Brien, who followed, said that in the three years of Mr. Mulqueen's incumbency as President of the club the second mortgage of $50,000 on the club property had been paid, $30,0000 in script liquidated, and $25,000 of the first mortgage cancelled.

Frank F. Lisiecki, Second Vice President of the club, gave Mr. Mulqueen a gold watch in the name of the members of the club.

The other speakers were Hugh G. Connell, Justice Victor J. Dowling, George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; ex-Representative Charles V. Fornes, Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Thomas M. Mulry, and Mr. Mulqueen.

APPROVES SENATE'S ACTION.

Prof. C. C. Hyde Says It Is Wise—Prof. F. Starr Criticises Wilson.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Charles Cheney Hyde, Professor of International Law at Northwestern University, and author of a brochure on "The International Affairs of Mexico," declared to-day that the Senate in withholding its approval of the resolution in support of President Wilson's plan had acted with wisdom. He said that the preamble drawn by Senator Lodge was much sounder and better calculated to put the United States in a position that would not be censured by historians.

"If the time has come for the United States to intervene in Mexico," said Prof. Hyde, "it is of great importance that the reasons for its action should be so sound and clear and wise that it may always point to its record with pride and satisfaction. Therefore it is exceedingly fortunate that the Senate pondered with care the resolution that passed the House.

"The resolution proposed by Senator Lodge is much more comprehensive; it makes no specific mention of Gen. Huerta; it adverts to the general state of unrest and violence existing in Mexico and declares that the President is justified in using armed force to obtain amends for affronts and indignities committed against the United States.

"This resolution, if accepted by the House, would enable the President to use force to inaugurate a new order of things in any part of Mexico. However wrongful have been the acts of Gen. Huerta's subordinates, it is believed that the strong arm of the United States should not be used in such a way as to enable the Constitutionalists to reign in Mexico City. We must not single out Huerta alone as the object of attack. If we go into Mexico we must plan to overthrow every bandit, every plunderer, and every Anarchist, Constitutionalist, as well as Federalist. If American blood has got to be shed in Mexico may it truly be the sacrifice for the redemption of the country."

Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago is of the opinion that President Wilson is deceiving himself in regard to his Mexican course. The educator, who has spent much time in Mexico studying scientific and social problems and has just completed a work on "Mexico and the United States," said that the President's acts can be interpreted only as interference and a practical denial of the position that the people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way.

"It is Mr. Wilson's desire to down Huerta," said Prof Starr. "It is a personal combat, and he is willing to risk the life and property of all as the result of his own irritation against another individual. If Mr. Wilson was against Huerta he wars against the Mexican people."

CHICAGO AT FEVER HEAT.

Military Bodies and Veterans Parading Streets with Bands.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The war fever continues unabated here. With the report that marines had been killed in the landing operations at Vera Cruz, the evening papers began issuing extra editions. News stands were besieged and crowds around the newspaper offices clamored for information. Military and semi-military bodies, Spanish War Veterans, and similar organizations parading in State Street, the principal shopping district of Chicago, headed by brass bands playing patriotic tunes, attracted vast crowds and stirred intense enthusiasm.

Recruiting stations of the army, navy, and Marine Corps were kept open until 10 o'clock to-night under orders from Washington. Over the entrances to the most important of these stations manufacturers of electric signs, stirred by patriotism, had, without cost, installed the American flag in red, white, and blue electric lights. Under the electric flag hundreds of young men passed into the recruiting offices seeking enlistment.

ONLY 15 AIRSHIPS FOR FIELD SERVICE

With Twelve Aviators, Though Government Might Utilize Sixteen Private Machines.

FACTORIES' OUTPUT LIMITED

Wrights Could Turn Out Four a Month—One in Four Days, Says Curtiss—Patents an Obstacle.

The United States finds itself on the verge of war conditions, according to students of military aeronautics, with less than 10 per cent. of the aeroplanes available than any other first-class power would have.

A survey of the American field, made yesterday to determine just what aerial resources the United States Government could depend upon for war use, developed the fact that the army has only twelve men qualified as aviators; that the machines available are only fifteen in number, fully half of which are rated by experts as obsolete in design, and that the privately owned aeroplanes that might be rushed to the front are only sixteen.

In addition, the Government faces the difficulty that Mexican aeroplane factories have never been expanded to the point of turning out machines in any considerable number.

At the offices of the Wright Company in this city it was learned yesterday that Orville Wright had received orders from army officers to rush work at the factory to the fullest possible extent.

This will mean, it was learned, that possibly one machine a week can be turned out, or four a month, whereas it is calculated that the needs of the army in case of an invasion into Mexico will call for one aeroplane to watch over each operating battery of artillery or field gun section, and at least one aeroplane to scout ahead of each moving body of troops.

Other Powers' Air Fleets.

By way of contract the British Army, if it should take the field to-morrow, would utilize 300 aeroplanes, the German 800, the Russian 800, and the French Army 1,200.

The European types would consist of machines known as "burden bearers," equipped to fight as well as scout, and to carry small detachments of soldiers, and others installed with the most powerful motors known for cruising great distances at a speed of 100 miles or more per hour. In these machines the aviators would be protected in bullet-proof seats.

The American equipment would consist merely of plain "biplanes," in which the aviator would be exposed to sharpshooters, and in which there would be no "protective coloration" by an aeroplane cloth designed to make the machine look as much like the surrounding sky as possible.

Another difficulty pointed out by airmen, in case any sudden effort should be made to expand the aeroplane equipment of the United States, was that many types of American aeroplanes have been designed for use with foreign-built motors. Three different manufacturers who were asked yesterday how fast they could turn out machines on such a call reported that they would be governed entirely by the speed at which gnome motors could be obtained from France.

The gnome motors, air cooled and of a revolving type, have recently been improved until it would be possible for a military aviator, operating a machine equipped with such a motor, to speed up to 100 miles per hour across country, or to slow down to 39 miles per hour, if he should wish to spy out the country.

The United States would have to depend chiefly for immediate supplies upon the factories of Orville Wright at Dayton, Ohio, and of Glenn H. Curtiss at Hammondsport, N. Y.; then upon the Burgess Company, which was organized originally to build machines of the Wright type at Marblehead, Mass.; the Benoist Company at St. Louis, Mo.; the Gallaudet Company at Norwich, Conn.; the Hall Scott Company at San Francisco, Cal.; the Gyro Motor Company of Washington, D. C.; the Sturtevant Company of Boston, Mass., and the Sloane, the Boland, the Heinrich, and the Moisant Companies, with plants located near New York City.

New Types Not Yet Airworthy.

The Government would find, however, that several of these companies were building experimental types of machines that have not yet proved their airworthiness. In one case the first of the machines to be put to a test a few weeks ago—it was built to avoid the Wright patents—turned turtle in the air and dangerously injured the young man who was trying to fly it.

As no machine has yet appeared which claims successfully to avoid an infringement upon the Wright patents, one of the first things the Government would have to do would be to arrange for some temporary suspension of the patent claims of the Wright Company or for the paying the Wright licenses on its own account. So far the Wright Company has insisted that companies wishing licenses should settle for all machines built in the past. As these machines were mostly wrecked, they left no margin of profit upon which the manufacturers could draw for back royalties. No company so far has been licensed since the recent Court of Appeals decision upholding the Wright claims.

In order to learn what the principal factories could turn out, THE NEW YORK TIMES sent telegrams yesterday to various aeroplane manufacturers. Glenn H. Curtiss replied:

"We could begin shipping flying boats to the navy and the new type of tractor machine to the army within three days after receiving an order, and thereafter could furnish a complete machine, including motor, at the rate of one every four days. This, of course, would entail dropping all other business and working night and day shifts."

The Curtiss factory, it was ascertained, has now on hand more aeroplanes of both land and water types than the whole army and navy equipment amounts to. Most of these machines have been built for private customers, however, and it would be necessary to divert them from private delivery to the Government in case of need. None of them has been built especially for war service.

The Burgess factory at Marblehead recently surrendered its Wright license, obtained several years ago, after a quarrel with the Wright Company. Since that time it has been trying to develop a type of aeroplane that orthodox builders would class as a "freak" type. The company reported that it has hardly any of the machines on hand now, but if pressed could turn them out at the rate of one per week if for use on land, and at the rate of one every ten days if for use over water.

Machines for Villa.

Alfred J. Moisant of the Moisant Company was found at Garden City supervising the flights of the first war aeroplanes he has turned out. The machines—two in number—were built on an order from the Constitutionalist forces in Mexico. They were meant to carry two passengers and for scouting service.

Mr. Moisant pointed with much pride to one of the machines as Charles O. Niles, the young up-side-down flier was cruising in it 5,000 feet up. Mr. Moisant said he had painted the machines three different shades before he arrived at the exact combination of yellow and blue which would make the machine hardest to make out against a sky background.

Niles found both of the machines meant for Villa in good condition and they will be shipped South at once. Niles flew to a height of 12,000 feet in order to demonstrate to W. H. Black, the representative of the Constitutionalist forces who was present, that the machine could cruise at a height where it would be practically invisible and far out of rifle range. The aviator, in the two machines built for Villa, was provided with a bullet proof seat, protected from the weather as well as from rifle fire.

The private owners of aeroplanes who might be called upon to turn over their machines to the Government include Robert J. Collier, who bought the first aeroplane ever sold to a private buyer; Harold F. McCormick, William E. Scripps, Gerald Hanley, William Thaw, Russel A. Alger, J. B. R. Verplanck, A. Vilas, A. B. Lambert, Elwood Doherty, Marshal A. Reid, and August Heckscher.

Perhaps thirty machines owned by professional flyers who had built them for exhibition purposes would be available for use. President Hawley of the Aero Club of America said last night that to obtain the machines needed to put the United States anywhere on a footing with nations using aeroplanes the navy would need to spend $1,500,000 and the army $2,000,000. He added that while European nations had invested $100,000,000 in the past three years the United States invested only $435,000 in all the years since the Wright brothers first announced their invention.

China and Morocco Have More.

The United States ranks, in the point of aeroplane equipment, according to President Hawley, twenty-third on the list of nations, being well down behind China, Belgium, Switzerland, Brazil, Argentina, Australia, and Morocco.

"All these nations not only have their aeroplanes," he said, "but they have automobile trucks carrying field repair outfits, temporary sheds, and all accessories needed for continuous flying to and from army field stations.

"Here is what the other nations have been spending while they have been distancing the United States: Germany, $28,000,000; France, $22,000,000; Russia, $12,000,000; Italy, $8,000,000; Austria, $5,000,000; England, $3,000,000; Belgium, $2,000,000; Japan, $1,500,000; Chile, $700,000; Bulgaria, $600,000; Greece, $600,000; Spain, $350,000; Brazil, $500,000; Denmark, $300,000; Sweden, $250,000; China, $225,000; Turkey, $90,000, and Argentina, $75,000.

Several aviators expressed their belief yesterday that bills in Congress providing for adequate aeroplane equipment for the army and navy were held up on account of the fear that they would help to give the impression that the Democratic Administration was not proving sufficiently economical.

LOOKS TO WAR AIDING TRADE.

Baltimore Financier Foresees a Boom and $1,000,000 Spent Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—Financial opinion here is that war with Mexico will be a benefit to the entire country, particularly to Baltimore.

John M. Nelson, a leading Baltimore banker of the firm of Nelson, Cook & Co., gave reasons for this expectation.

"The Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company," he said, "supplies 70 per cent. of the entire cotton duck output of the country. It supplies the United States Army almost exclusively. Establishing the army on a war basis would demand an amount of cotton duck products that would mean the activation of the concern, which for several months has been suffering financially."

Mr. Nelson also singled out the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company as another local concern that would benefit by war.

"In the Spanish war four of the Merchants and Miners' fleet were taken by the Government at liberal terms, and the company this morning stated that a list of the vessels is now in the hands of the Navy Department.

"War will demand an outpouring of $1,000,000 daily that will stream into all channels of trade, transportation, and different industries, causing a boom in all. The Seaboard Air Line has the best port on the Gulf, Tampa, and the road will be fairly swamped with trains carrying supplies and military munitions."

GUARD MEXICAN EMBASSY.

Washington Police Also Said to be Protecting Bryan.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The local police have detailed a special officer to guard the Mexican Embassy.

It is reported to-night that special officers have been detailed to guard Secretary Bryan.

CHURCHES' PEACE MESSAGE TO WILSON

Council Expresses Confidence in Him and Sympathy for Mexicans.

IT REPRESENTS 17,000,000

Prayers for Guidance in Present Crisis to be Offered from 50,000 Pulpits on May 17.

In the name of 17,000,000 Christian people in the United States, in thirty different denominations, the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America late yesterday afternoon sent a telegram to President Wilson expressing their sympathy for the Mexican people, their abhorrence of the thought of war between Mexico and the United States, and their hope for a "peaceful solution" of the "difficult and vexing problem." Secretary Bryan is a member of the commission.

The message to the President was carefully worded and typewritten after three hours of deliberation in the offices of the Federal Council in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. It was read over the telephone to several members of the commission who were unavoidably absent from the meeting, and when they had authorized their signatures the message was rushed to the nearest telegraph office with instructions for its immediate transmission.

The meeting of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration was called hurriedly on Monday afternoon, for the sole purpose of considering the attitude of the churches included in the Federal Council with reference to the Mexican situation. In view of the rapid developments in the Cabinet councils and in Congress, telegrams were sent to all out-of-town members of the commission who could possibly reach New York City in time for the meeting yesterday afternoon. By nightfall on Monday nearly every one of the members of the commission living in the territory extending from Boston to Washington were on their way to the deliberations.

The meeting of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration was convened at 3 o'clock by the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, its Chairman. The position of the Federal Council with reference to the Mexican situation was discussed and the members of the commission found that they were unanimously agreed on all points. Then they decided that they would present their views to the President, and straightaway a committee was appointed to frame their message. The committee was composed of the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, Chairman; the Rev. Dr Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass.; Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York; Daniel F. Smiley, head of the Lake Mohonk Conference, and William H. Short, one of the Secretaries of the New York Peace Society.

Here is the message of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration:

New York, April 21, 1914.

To the President of the United States:

We, representatives of the federated forces of 17,000,000 Christians in the United States, desire to put on record our steadfast friendship for the Mexican people and to express our sympathy with them in the disorders which now trouble their country. That a way out of their distresses may be found is our earnest and constant hope. We wish them prosperity and peace.

We wish further to express our conviction that the thought of war between Mexico and the United States is abhorrent to the vast majority of our people. The citizens of our republic want no war with our Southern neighbor, nor do they desire to dominate it or to interfere with its internal affairs, but, on the other hand, they desire cordial relations and friendly intercourse.

We rejoice that in our President and our Secretary of State we have men who are lovers of peace and whose purpose it is to maintain peace, if at all possible, not only with Mexico, but with all the nations of the earth. That the purpose of our President and his councilors shall be carried out is not only our hope, but our confident expectation.

We wish to assure our Representatives and Senators at Washington that the voices clamoring for war do not represent the sentiment of the sane and substantial people of our Republic, and we would remind them that the few newspapers which would hurry the Government to extreme measures are voicing the wishes not of patriotic and disinterested citizens, but of mischief-makers and of certain vested interests whose aggrandizement is furthered by war.

"Blessed are the peacemakers." So we believe, and we are confident that the glory of the present Administration will be enhanced and its fame augmented not by the slaughter of tens of thousands of the young men of the two republics, but by the peaceful solution of a difficult and vexing problem, by the forbearance and long suffering and calm wisdom of a Christian statesmanship.

The message was signed by the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, Chairman of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Secretary; the Rev. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore, President of the Disciples of Christian Unity; the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle; Charles E. Jennings, lay member of the commission; the Rev. Albert G. Lawson of Boston, the Rev. Rivington D. Lord of Brooklyn, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, formerly Secretary of the Church Peace Union; the Rev. George A. Miller of Philadelphia, Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent; the Rev. Philip Moxom of Springfield, Mass.; Daniel F. Smiley, head of the Lake Mohonk Conference; William H. Short, a Secretary of the New York Peace Society; Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and James Wood of the American Bible Society.

The action of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration, according to its Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Macfarland, is entirely in accordance with the sentiment of the other members of the commission, numbering more than 100.

While the special committee appointed to draft the message to the President was at work the Rev. Mr. Remensnyder, Chairman of the commision, was asked what was the general opinion of the commission regarding the stand that the President had taken. He said:

"As an expression only of my personal views, I believe that there has been a general sentiment, not expressed in the resolutions, indorsing the original stand of President Wilson, refusing to recognise Huerta on the moral grounds that he was an assassin and a usurper. This is regarded as a novelty in politics and a great advance in the moral character of the Governments of the world."

The Commission on Peace and Arbitration at its meeting yesterday amended a letter which the Federal Council is sending out to 50,000 pastors, asking that they hold special observances on Sunday, May 17, to commemorate the anniversary of the first Hague Conference. To this letter is added a request that prayers be offered for the guidance of the United States and Mexico in the present crisis. The letter reads, in part:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in co-operation with the various peace organizations, recommends that the Sunday nearest the anniversary of the first Hague Conference be observed by all the churches. The churches of Great Britain have taken similar action, and the public schools of the United States are observing May 18 as Peace Day.

Will you take Sunday, May 17, as an opportunity to speak upon the movement to substitute judicial methods in place of warfare, arbitration instead of battles, goodwill and brotherly co-operation for national selfishness, hatred, and disorder?

The last two years have witnessed some sad examples of conflict, lust, and human hatred. Over 300,000 have been killed in the Balkan States, and during this very year thousands of women and little children have frozen and starved to death, and in the end all concerned are infinitely worse off than ever before. The Balkan affair is a striking exhibition of the futility of war as a means of settling international disputes and securing the common weal. The unspeakable atrocities of these two years of carnage should surely convince Christian people that war is contrary to a Christian civilization.

This request was added to the letter:

"In this time of crisis we need to pray earnestly for the wisdom of God for us as a nation. Will you not, therefore, in connection with your services, turn the hearts of your people to prayer, earnestly beseeching God to guide both the United States and Mexico to a peaceful solution of the difficulties existing between them?"

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America held its first meeting as a definitely organized body in Philadelphia in 1908, the preliminary work leading up to its formation having been accomplished by the Interchurch Conference on Federation held in Carnegie Hall in 1905.

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Other grades $25.00 to $65.00

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Morocco "Overnight" Cases
Of imported glazed morocco leather in black, green, violet, maroon and purple; extremely light in weight; hand sewed French seams; lining of silk moire; three small pockets for toilet articles.
Usually $23.50 — *$15.00*

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Made of heavy hide leather in russet or brown; reinforced with riveted corners and two straps around case; lined with Irish linen; inside shirt pocket.
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This building has been leased and will be vacated next Saturday, April 25th.

New Building, 538-540 Fifth Av. at 45th St.

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Women and Children Roasted in Pits of Tent Colony as Flames Destroy It.

HID FROM HAIL OF BULLETS

Miners' Store of Ammunition and Dynamite Exploded, Scattering Death and Ruin.

TO RESUME BATTLE TO-DAY

Men from Other Union Camps Join Fighters in Hills to Avenge Their Slain.

MILITIA TROOP HEMMED IN

Decisive Engagement Planned by the Soldiers, Who Are Preparing a Machine Gun Sortie.

Special to The New York Times.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 21.—Forty-five dead, more than two-thirds of them women and children, a score missing, and more than a score wounded, is the result known to-night of the fourteen-hour battle which raged with uninterrupted fury yesterday between State troops and striking coal miners in the Ludlow district, on the property of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller holdings.

The Ludlow camp is a mass of charred débris, and buried beneath it is a story of horror unparalleled in the history of industrial warfare. In the holes which had been dug for their protection against the rifles' fire the women and children died like trapped rats when the flames swept over them. One pit, uncovered this afternoon, disclosed the bodies of ten children and two women. Further exploration was forbidden by the position of the camp, which lies directly between the militia and the strikers' positions.

To Resume Battle at Dawn.

With arms ready, both sides after a day of ominous quiet, now await the coming of dawn, when, it is predicted, the battle will be resumed with greater bloodshed than that which has occurred. The militia, which yesterday drove the strikers from their tent colony, and, it is charged, fired it, involving thereby the greatest loss of lives, are preparing for a machine gun sortie at daybreak from their position along the Colorado & Southern Railroad tracks at each side of the Ludlow Station.

On the surrounding hills, sheltered by rocks and boulders, 400 strikers await their coming, while their ranks are being swelled by grim faced men who tramped overland in the dark, carrying guns and ammunition from the neighboring union camps.

Italian, Greek and Austrian miners have appealed to their consular representatives for protection, and John McLennan, President of the local union district, wired the Red Cross in Denver to-day to be prepared to render aid.

On the outcome of the engagement to-morrow may depend the fate of the strike. Both sides face it as a battle to the death with no thought of quarter asked or received. At a late hour it was said here that the batttle could only be averted by the arrival of overwhelming reinforcements for the troops of Denver.

Both strikers and militia have a plentiful supply of ammunition on hand. Five thousand rounds were run into the troops at Ludlow on a Colorado & Southern train from Denver early this morning, and this supply was later supplemented by a shipment from Trinidad. The strikers, by the seizure of an engine in the Denver & Rio Grande yards at El Moro, were also able to replenish their stock at Barnes.

The militia number 200. Detachments from Walsenburg and Lamar got through the lines early yesterday. They occupy a line approximately three miles in length.

No train service through the war zone is permitted. A command of the troops is hemmed in on all sides by the strikers' lines, which extend back three miles. Through this cordon only the dead wagon is allowed to pass.

In Trinidad the situation is no less acute. Men throng the streets about the union headquarters and demand guns with which to work vengeance upon the militia, whom they hold responsible for the destruction of their homes and the death of their women and children.

Battle Over Three-mile Area.

Throughout the day yesterday and intermittently during the night the fighting raged over an area of approximately three square miles, bounded on the west by Berwind and Hastings, on the east by Barnes Station, on the north by the Ludlow tent colony, and on the south by Rameyville. The battlefield was completely isolated by the cutting of telegraph and telephone wires.

Within the doomed camp last night explosions of cartridges which had been stored there by the miners added to the horror of the flames which swept over it amid a hail of lead with which the soldiers raked the tents.

An unidentified man driving a horse attached to a light buggy dashed from the tents waving a white flag, just after the fire started. When ordered to halt he opened fire with a revolver and was killed by a return volley from the militia.

Terrified by the bullets which whistled through the blazing canvass above their heads, the women and children apparently more afraid of the lead than the flames, remained huddled in their pits until the smoke and heat carried death to them.

Some, braver than the rest, ran into the open and dashed aimlessly among the two hundred tents, which by that time, had become so many torches which swirled their fire and sparks and lighted the scene with ghastly brilliancy.

Two women dashed toward the militia position.

"Dynamite," they screamed.

An instant later the ammunition remaining in the camp exploded sending a shower of lead in all directions.

A seven-year-old girl dashed from under a blazing tent and heard the scream of bullets about her ears. Insane from fright, she ran into a tent again and fell into the hole with the remainder of her family to die with them. The child is said to have been a daughter of Charles Costa, a union leader at Aguilar, who perished with his wife and another child.

Instances of individual heroism were numerous James Fyler, financial secretary of the Trinidad local union and a witness in the recent Congressional investigation, died with a bullet in his forehead as he was attempting to rescue his wife from the flames.

A bystander, Premo Larsie, 18, son of Louis Larsie, a Trinidad brewery worker, was among the first to fall. On his way from Ludlow to Hastings to visit a friend he paused to witness the encounter, which had just started. A bullet struck him in the head.

Lewis Tikas, leader of the Greek colony and one of the most prominent organizers in the district, was shot as he attempted to lead a group of women away from the camp in the direction of an arroya which offered shelter. According to witnesses of his death, Tikas threw up his arms to show that he carried no weapons. The troopers yelled at him to run, and shot him as he fled.

In an effort to rescue his sister from danger, Frank Snyder, 10 years old, son of William Snyder, a striker, met death in the colony later in the afternoon. The girl ventured from the pit where the family had taken refuge. The boy jumped out to draw her back and a bullet struck him in the back of the head, killing him instantly.

When it appeared that no more men remained in the colony the militia ceased firing and went to the work of rescue. Women ran from the burning tents, some with their clothing afire, carrying their babies in their arms. Many, in order to save the babies at their breasts, were forced to abandon their older children to their fate. Among these was Mrs. Marcelina Pedragon. With her light skirt ablaze in several places she carried her youngest child to the open, but left two others behind. Hope for them has been abandoned.

Trembling, hysterical, some apparently dazed, the women were escorted by the troops to the Ludlow, where they were held until this morning, when a Colorado & Southern train brought them into Trinidad. In the haste of departure families became separated. Efforts to unite them by the United Mine Workers in many instances proved in vain.

The camp was abandoned to its fate following the departure of the women, and for hours the light of the fire lit the sky a bright red. By its light the strikers retreated to the arroyas back of the colony and to the surrounding hills. The camp fell at 8:30, just fourteen hours after the fight commenced.

Denies Soldiers Fired the Camp.

Major Hamrock denied to-night that his men had started the conflagration.

"It started spontaneously, apparently, from the west end of the camp and spread through the flimsy structures like wildfire. When that occurred my men were at quite a distance and could have had nothing whatsoever to do with it."

He placed the responsibility for the opening of the engagement upon the strikers, who, he said, fired first upon the militia encampment from the hills. This was denied at union headquarters, where it was said the militia opened hostilities with the machine guns.

He also reiterated the statement that the fighting was precipitated by a band of Green strikers under Louis Tikas, who opened fire upon military tents at Ludlow. Tikas, he added, had promised a few minutes previously to go out among a party of strikers that had entrenched in an arroyo west of the colony and induce them to disarm.

The soldiers were driven out of their camp by bullets, according to the officer. Later, he said, the strikers moved around back of the colony and took a position along the Colorado & Southeastern tracks and attacked Lieut. Linderfelt's detachment.

The first wagon load of five bodies was brought in late this afternoon and a second wagon load is expected to-night. Among the bodies is that of Private A. Martin of Company A. Officers of the militia charge that though merely wounded in the neck, Martin, who lay where the strikers subsequently passed by him, was shot in the side of the head and through the mouth as he lay wounded on the round. The charge is denied by officials of the union.

Trinidad is norror stricken by reports of the number of women, children, and non-combatants who lost their lives in the fight and in the fire that followed.

"It is horrible," said John McLennan, President of District No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in charge at local headquarters. "They were trapped without a chance of escape. The bodies of two women and ten children were seen in one trench, it was announced at the Ludlow military camp to-night. God only knows how many yet will be found."

More than 200 women and children refugees from the burned colony are being cared for here. The hall of the Trinidad Trades Assembly has been turned into a temporary dormitory and hospital. Many are suffering from burns and injuries. Food and bedding are being provided by the union.

MINERS GATHER FOR FIGHT.

Governor Asked to Call Legislature to Deal with Situation.

DENVER, April 21.—Representatives of the American Red Cross in Trinidad, reported to Dr. S. P. Morris, Director of the Red Cross, in Denver to-night that twenty-six bodies of strikers already had been recovered by the Red Cross at Ludlow.

Three hundred strikers fully armed to-night marched from Fremont County tent colonies to Ludlow to aid their fellows in their fight against the militia, according to a statement given out at union headquarters here. Men of the Leyden colony near Denver are making ready to go to Trinidad, it is reported.

E. F. Doyle, Secretary and Treasurer of District 15, United Mine Workers of America, sent the following telegram to-day to President Wilson, Colorado's Senators and Representatives and members of the House Committee which investigated the Colorado strike:

> Striking miners and families shot and burned to death at Ludlow, Col. Mine guards, with machine guns, riddled tents of striking miners and set fire to tent colony. Four men, three women, and seven children murdered. State not only fails to protest, but uses uniforms and ammunition of the commonwealth to destroy the lives of the workers and their families. We shall be compelled to call on volunteers in the name of humanity to defend these helpless persons unless something is done. Tent colony burned to the ground.

A message also was sent to John P. White, International President of the union, asking him to urge President Wilson "to use his power to protect helpless men, women, and children from being slaughtered in southern Colorado."

In addition messages were sent to 500 editors throughout the country and to the local unions in Colorado.

Lieut. Gov. Steven Fitzgerald late to-day wired Gov. E. M. Ammons in Washington, asking authority to call a special session of the Legislature to decide on the matter of ordering the militia back into the strike zone. This action was taken after Gen. John Chase had declined to order the militia into the strike field, on the ground that there were no funds available to meet the expenses.

The Lieutenant Governor's telegram set forth the situation in the Ludlow district. Accompanying this telegram were recommendations from Gen. Chase and citizens of the coal districts, urging that an extra session of the Legislature be called to handle the situation. State officials said that if a favorable reply came to-night, the call would be issued to-morrow.

Gen. Chase issued orders to militia in the field to permit strikers to remove their dead and wounded from the Ludlow field without interference.

Reports received by Frank E. Gove, attorney for the Victor American Fuel Company, from an agent of the company were to the effect that the bodies of eleven children and two women had been found under a pile of smouldering bedding in a rude cave by a telephone lineman. The entrance of the cave was hidden under a bed. When the burning bed fell over the opening the women and children were suffocated.

The discharge of four train crews of the Colorado & Southeastern Railroad for refusing to take trains of soldiers and ammunition from Trinidad to Ludlow caused much talk of a strike by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen, and officers of the Colorado State Federation of Labor to-night planned a meeting forthwith to discuss again the advisability of calling a State-wide general strike.

JEROME TO DEFEND GIFFORD

No Woman in the Case, Says Prosecuting Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—William Travers Jerome has been engaged to defend Malcolm Gifford, Jr., the Hudson youth accused of shooting Frank J. Clute, the Albany chauffeur, on April 1, 1913. This was announced to-night by the lad's father in Hudson, after a long conference with Mr. Jerome, in which the case was thoroughly discussed.

"I am more than convinced of the innocence of young Gifford," said Mr. Jerome after the conference. He said he hoped an early trial could be arranged, but that it would depend on his other cases. The Thaw case will not interfere.

Mr. Jerome will probably come to Albany soon to talk over the case with young Gifford. It is expected that the defense will be in the nature of an alibi.

S. B. MANWARING DIVORCED.

Restaurant Manager's Wife Gets Decree on Statutory Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21.—Judge William L. Bennett in the Superior Court granted Mrs. Mary Caldwell Manwaring an absolute divorce this afternoon from Selden B. Manwaring of Waterford, member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and manager of Mendel's Restaurant in Grand Central Station, New York City. The quick action was by agreement between counsel and the defendant's attorney, Richard P. Freeman, of New London, Conn., contested only for the custody of the thirteen-year-old boy, Philip, who is a great favorite of Commodore Morton F. Plant of New London, who is supervising his education.

The decree was granted on statutory grounds, and gave Mrs. Manwaring the custody of her son. The couple had been separated since last Fall.

"WETS" WIN IN ILLINOIS.

Save Three-fourths of 200 Saloons in Thirty Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The liquor forces managed to-day to save nearly three-fourths of the 200 saloons in more than thirty Illinois towns and villages where local option elections were held. The contests in almost every case were close. The appearance for the first time of women at the polls placed the saloons in jeopardy, and rendered the outcome difficult to foresee.

In Mendota, which went "wet" by a majority of 312, more women voted "wet" than "dry." In other towns the feminine vote was about evenly divided, the balance inclining by a small percentage toward prohibition.

'Hansel and Gretel' and 'Pagliacci.'

A special matinée of "Hansel and Gretel" and "Pagliacci" was given yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. The occasion marked the last appearance at this house of Bella Alten, who played the rôle of Gretel, with which she had long been associated. The others were Marie Mattfeld, Lila Robeson, Sophie Brasiau, and Louise Cox, with Mr. Reiss as the Witch and Robert Leonhardt as the Father. Caruso appeared as Canio in "Pagliacci," with Lucrezia Bori as Nedda and Dinh Gilly as Tonio, Messrs. Bada and Reschiglian being the others in the cast. Hans Morgenstern conducted Humperdinck's opera and Richard Hageman "Pagliacci."

JILTED BY CARUSO, SHE SAYS IN SUIT

Mrs. Mildred Meffert, in Action for Breach of Promise, Demands $100,000 Damages.

MYSTERY CLOAKS IDENTITY

Young Woman Known as Frequent Opera Goer and Friend of Tenor —His Other Cases.

Enrico Caruso was served yesterday afternoon in his apartments at the Hotel Knickerbocker with the papers in a $100,000 suit for breach of promise of marriage. The complainant was Mrs. Mildred Meffert, a young woman living in an apartment at 741 Fifth Avenue.

The complainant's counsel, Irving E. Ziegler, of 564 West 173d Street, notified Caruso last week that the action was in hand. The tenor received the notification on Friday, and immediately arranged with his counsel, Alfred F. Seligsberg, of Wise & Seligsberg, to take charge of the case. Mr. Seligsberg got in touch with Mr. Ziegler and arranged for service.

Caruso refused to talk in relation to the suit and referred all reporters to Mr. Seligsberg. The tenor announced that at no time would he make any statement except through his counsel.

"I have been retained by Mr. Caruso," Mr. Seligsberg said, "in an action for breach of promise brought by Mildred Meffert. Mr. Caruso was served this afternoon at the Knickerbocker with a copy of the summons and complaint. The damages asked are $100,000.

"I should prefer to make no statement whatever about a matter which is being litigated, but I believe it only fair to Mr. Caruso to state that the plaintiff has no cause or action against him for breach of promise of marriage or on any other ground. He is under no legal or moral obligation whatsoever to Mildred Meffert. The case will be fought to the end."

Mystery surrounded the identity of the plaintiff, although it was known that she was acquainted with Mr. Caruso for some time in this city. She was said to be a brunette of a striking type and a frequent auditor at the opera.

Efforts to interview Mrs. Meffert at 741 Fifth Avenue were unavailing. An attendant there vouchsafed only the information that she was a tenant of the building, which is near Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. Zeigler said at his home that he was indignant because counsel for Caruso had made the suit public. He said that Mrs. Meffert met Caruso at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1907. According to Mr. Zeigler, Caruso was attracted by the striking appearance of Mrs. Meffert, who occupied a box, and in an intermission made her acquaintance. After the performance they met in the lobby, had dinner together, and Caruso took Mrs. Meffert home. At that time she was separated from her husband.

Caruso repeated his visits to Mrs. Meffert with growing frequency, according to Mr. Zeigler, and toward the close of the opera season made a proposal of marriage, saying that he would make a tour of the United States, return to New York, and marry her. After filling his contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company, the tenor returned to New York and sailed for Europe without notifying Mrs. Meffert.

In Europe Caruso sent for Mrs. Meffert, Mr. Zeigler said, and he entertained her lavishly at various resorts and hotels, where he introduced her to friends as his intended wife. Soon after Mrs. Meffert went to Europe her husband obtained a divorce. Later Mrs. Meffert lived in Caruso's villa, where she took care of his children, who were taught to call her "mother." According to Mr. Zeigler, Caruso kept postponing the marriage until March, 1913, when he entirely abandoned her.

Signorina Elisa Ganelli, a saleswoman in a shop in the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, Milan, sued Caruso for $50,000, for breach of promise at Milan on Feb. 17, 1912. He met Signorina Ganelli in the shop where she was employed. She told him of her life of sacrifice and added that she was much dissatisfied. Her counsel asserted that Caruso had sent for the girl to meet him and be presented as the future Mrs. Caruso. He told of the presents which the singer had made to his client, and that Caruso was anxious she should wear the finest clothes. Love letters Caruso had written to her were read.

Caruso's counsel asked for damages, and said that if such damages were awarded the singer would give the money to some charity and add $1,000 out of his own pocket. The case was thrown out of court on March 14. The court deplored that Caruso abandoned a respectable girl, but, as there were no improper relations, Signorina Ganelli was not entitled to any damages. Caruso was condemned to pay the costs.

In May, 1910, Caruso was named as co-respondent in a suit brought by Gino Botti of Florence. Botti alleged Mrs. Caruso was not divorced from him at the time of her marriage to Caruso. In July, 1910, Caruso and his boarding-house keeper, Signora Carignani, were sued by Mme. Caruso for holding up mail. Caruso brought a counter-suit, accusing his wife of stealing $5,000 from him.

Clubhouse for Hobart Students.

GENEVA, N. Y., April 21.—President Lyman P. Powell of Hobart College signified his intention to-day to relinquish his house to the students for conversion into a clubhouse, the need of which has long been felt. The new club is to be named after the late chaplain of the college, the Rev. G. G. Ballard, and will be supported by the alumni.

BANDIT ROBS MAIL CAR.

Gets 20 Registered Packages on a Southern Pacific Train.

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—Twenty registered mail packages were the loot obtained by a man who held up a United States mail car of Southern Pacific train No. 3 which left here last night for San Francisco.

The bandit boarded the train on the outskirts of the city, held up the mail clerks at the point of a gun, and jumped off when the train slowed down for a crossing near Tropico, a few miles out. The value of the packages is not known.

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White Chinchilla Coats
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ALDERMEN IN ARMS; WAR FOR HOME RULE

Say Mayor and Governor Rob Them of Functions by Approving Bills Affecting City.

COMMITTEE TO SEE GLYNN

Measures Nullify Work of Board's Codification Committee, It Is Alleged—Mitchel Ignores Protest.

The Board of Aldermen rose up in arms yesterday against both Mayor Mitchel and Gov. Glynn for what the leaders of that body regard as a gross violation of the home-rule principle. Both the Mayor and the Governor, in the opinion of the Aldermanic leaders, have approved bills enacted by the Legislature which deprive the board of functions assured to it under the bill providing home rule for cities, which was enacted two years ago. The Mayor's approval in some instances was caused by his failure to veto bills within the time limit allowed to him.

Since the present board assumed power there has been in existence an Aldermanic Codification Committee which has been codifying the ordinances affecting the City, the Building, and the Sanitary Codes. This committee on April 1 had virtually completed all its work, except the codes regulating building and public health. Now it is asserted that Mayor Mitchel and Gov. Glynn by approving bills affecting the city have rendered the reports of this important Aldermanic committee so much waste paper.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday President McAneny of the board was instructed to appoint a committee to appear before Gov. Glynn and protest against approval of bills which had been allowed to become laws by Mayor Mitchel in defiance of representations made McAneny and a select committee of Aldermen. After this committee was appointed word reached the board from Albany that Gov. Glynn had signed the one bill against which the Board of Aldermen had registered its most emphatic protest.

"We don't blame the Mayor so much," said Alderman Lauren Carroll last night. "With this attempted assassination and other troubles there has been much to distract his mind of late. But we do blame Gov. Glynn for violating his promise to President McAneny. Gov. Glynn pledged himself solemnly not to sign some of the bills against which we were protesting until after he had given a public hearing at which the Board of Aldermen could be represented."

Alderman Carroll said that the Codification Committee had appointed a subcommittee which had gone over all the legislation affecting the city pending before the Governor, and had drafted a list of measures which, in the opinion of the board, ought to be vetoed as violating the home rule principle. This list, according to the Alderman, was submitted both to the Mayor and to Gov. Glynn. The sub-committee, headed by Mr. McAneny, also called on the Mayor and filed a formal protest against the bills.

From what Alderman Carroll said it appeared that the only part of the protest headed by the Mayor related to a group of bills enacted ostensibly to equalize the salaries of public school teachers. These measures would have mulcted the city annually of $1,000,000 or more for the benefit of a small group of teachers. Mayor Mitchel vetoed these.

Here are the bills which have become effective over the protest of the Aldermen:

The bill creating the Department of Licenses, with the salary of the Commissioner of Licenses fixed at $7,500 a year. The Aldermen contended that if the salary of a city official is to be fixed the function rests with the board.

The bill vesting the Dock Commissioner with power to make rules and regulations for use of the city's docks which shall have the force of ordinances passed by the board. The Aldermen urge that this is vesting in a mere administrative official functions lodged by the Charter and the Home Rule bill of 1912 in the Board of Alderman.

The bill vesting the Police Commissioner with power to regulate traffic, and making violation of the rules established by the Commissioner a misdemeanor.

The bill abolishing the Municipal Explosives Commission and vesting all the powers exercised by the commission in the Fire Commissioner, not in the board.

It is the approval of the Dock Commissioner's bill, the Traffic Regulation bill, and the Municipal Explosives Commission Repeal bill which has aroused the Aldermen's opposition in particular. The approval of the measure giving the Police Commissioner the arbitrary right of regulating traffic the Aldermen regard as an insult to the board.

The board has a Committee on Public Thoroughfares, which has been holding bi-weekly sessions in conjunction with a board of traffic experts originally appointed by Mayor Gaynor and reappointed by the committee of the board. Between them, according to Mr. Carroll, they had worked out a very complete plan of traffic regulation, when the Mayor's approval and the approval by the Governor yesterday of the bill knocked the Aldermanic scheme in the head.

There is another bill which has now become a law, much to the disgust of the Aldermen. This bill empowers the Board of Estimate to establish building zones and regulate the height of buildings. The Aldermen believe this is an encroachment by the Board of Estimate because it involves a legislative function.

"The Codification Committee recently telegraphed the Governor urging him to veto this bill as well as the others, or at least not to act on them until after giving a public hearing," said Alderman Carroll. "His action on the Traffic Regulation bill has given us reason to fear that our protest in reference to the other bills may go unheeded, too. If the Governor signs these bills he will be so in absolute violation of the home rule principle which has been a Democratic slogan for twenty years or more."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—Gov. Glynn believes that Senator Simpson's New York City Traffic bill, which he approved to-day, does not violate the home rule principle. It makes violation of traffic rules and regulations a misdemeanor, punishable by thirty days' imprisonment or a fine of $5 to $50, or both. Gov. Glynn says that it will make life more safe against reckless automobile drivers, and that the provisions should be extended to the entire State. In a statement given out with the bill to-day, he said:

"The bill is wanted by the Police Department and by the National Highways Protective Society."

The bill also had the support of the State Automobile Association and men prominent in public life.

GLYNN SIGNS MANY CITY BILLS.

Teachers' Pension Fund Act the Only One Vetoed in Long List.

John Godfrey Saxe, legal adviser to Gov. Glynn, announced yesterday that the Governor had disposed of all but two or three of the bills which have gone to him from the Legislature with the consent of Mayor Mitchel and of these he had signed all but the one providing that $800,000 of the $800,000 in the Teachers' Permanent Fund be used to make up the deficiency in the Teachers' Pension Fund this year.

Mr. Saxe said that Edward J. McGoldrick, Assistant Corporation Counsel, the representative of the city at Albany, stated yesterday that the Governor had acted very promptly upon city bills and had gone to great length to meet the views of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate on all public questions affecting the City of New York, and this included not only the bills the Governor had approved, but his veto of the Major Water bill. Said Mr. Saxe:

"Among the bills affecting the city which the Governor has signed are Assemblyman Conkling's bill vesting in the Board of Estimate the power to regulate the heights of buildings; four bills urged by Controller Prendergast and of material advantage to the city in the solution of its many financial problems; the two bills introduced by Senator Simpson, wanted by the Police Department and indorsed by the National Highways Protective Society, one permitting the assignment to the traffic squad of 1,000 members of the force instead of 550, as at present limited, and the other making more stringent the punishment for a violation of traffic rules and regulations; several bills desired by the Board of Education, including the Simpson-Hoff measures abolishing the present permanent School Census Board, consisting of the Mayor, the City Superintendent of Schools and the Police Commissioner, and transferring to the Board of Education the work of taking a school census; the Foley-Stoddard bill desired by District Attorney Whitman exempting District Attorneys within New York City from paying fees to the county or city officials for entering, docketing or recording any papers or for furnishing a transcript of any paper on file, and the Heffernan-Hoff bill for District Attorney Cropsey of Kings, allowing him to appoint an additional clerk.

The Governor has signed bills requested by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, including the four Carswell measures, in relation to abandonment proceedings, and the Griffin-Thern bill allowing a summons to be issued in lieu of an arrest in case of violation of Fire Department rules and regulations; the Pollock-McCue bill adding the Jewish Protectory Aid Society to the reformatory institutions to which certain females may be committed; the Simpson-Walker bill, made advisable by the creation of Bronx County, which grants to the night courts in New York County jurisdiction to dispose of offenses committed in Bronx County; several bills requested by the Board of Estimate, one being the McCue bill preserving an equal amount of publicity but much less expense in proceedings prior to the granting of a franchise, and the Patten bill authorizing the board to lay out and extend Queens Boulevard through the land of Maple Grove Cemetery.

"Also, Mr. Glynn has approved the Torborg bill requested by the Park Department, permitting it to grant vacations to its per diem employes at any time instead of being confined as at present to June, July, August and September; the Herrick-Stoddard bill establishing a Department of Licenses, and the Herrick-Crane bill urged by President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, making control over licensed auctioneers more effective; two bills urged by the Board of Water Supply, one the Pollock-Hoff bill authorizing the board to adopt and enforce rules and regulations for the protection of highways and bridges under its jurisdiction, and the Pollock-Phillips bill providing for the transfer under certain conditions of members of the police force under its jurisdiction to the police force of the city; the Torborg-Mayer bill, requested by the Health Department, permitting the registration of births where no physician or midwife attends; the McClelland bill, urged by Dock Commissioner Smith, making more easy of enforcement the rules and regulations of the department; the Sullivan-Tudor bill, requested by Chamberlain Bruere, authorizing the transfer to the general fund of certain moneys in his custody.

Mr. Saxe said the Governor would act on the two or three remaining bills on Thursday or Friday of this week.

When Mayor Mitchel was informed that the Governor had vetoed the bill to take $800,000 from the Teachers' Permanent Fund, he said:

"I had some doubt about the constitutionality of the bill myself when I approved it. It is an open question, but if the Governor has vetoed it it is all right and the pension fund will have to get its money from this year's excise money."

The bill was advocated by President Churchill of the Board of Education as the only way out of the difficulty. The teachers' associations were divided on the question. When the Mayor approved the bill he said he thought that some way might be found to reimburse the fund after a time.

GRAND UNION HOTEL TO CLOSE ON MAY 2

Famous Old Hostelry, Condemned for Subway, to Shut Up Its Doors Next Week.

MANY YEARS OF PROSPERITY

Valuable Collection of Paintings and Prints, Belonging to Proprietors, Adorns the Walls.

The Grand Union Hotel will be closed for good on Saturday, May 2. The hour of midnight has been set for the final closing of the doors. Simeon Ford admitted yesterday that he had reluctantly given word to the host of employes that their duties would be over in about ten days. No official announcement has yet been posted up in the corridors, but it was apparent yesterday that most of the old patrons knew that the doom of the famous old hostelry had been sounded. The room clerks, the head waiters in the restaurants, and the old employes behind the cigar counters appeared outwardly as cheerful as usual, but when any one spoke sympathetically about the closing of the house, a doleful expression spread over their faces.

The property, which takes in the entire block front on the east side of Park Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, has been condemned by the Public Service Commission, and title to the plot will be taken as soon as the Commissioners fix the price that the city ought to pay. It will be about $3,500,000. The crosstown line of the subway to connect the Lexington Avenue branch with the Fourth Avenue subway line will run under the building just below the corner of Forty-second Street. Parts of the hotel are from forty to fifty years old, even Mr. Ford says he cannot tell how old, and the Public Service engineers have reported that it would be impossible to protect the building during the enormous excavation work beneath its foundations.

The conditions are very similar to those that necessitated the tearing down of the lower part of the Astor House. While the latter was a much older structure, having been erected in 1836, both buildings were of the old style of construction before the advent of the steel frame type. The old Astor House was a stone structure, the best granite being used for its facade, while the Park Avenue front of the Grand Union is of brick, somewhat irregular in size, one part being six stories and another five stories, while the later addition on Forty-second Street, which includes the Flemish dining room, is a seven-story building.

First the Westchester Hotel.

The Grand Union Hotel has borne very much the same relations to the upper part of the city that the old Astor House did to the downtown district. The original building was known as the Westchester Hotel. Samuel T. Shaw, father of the present Samuel T. Shaw, who is the co-proprietor and owner with Mr. Ford, saw the possibilities of the locality for investment and bought it about 1870. Within the next few years he added all the Park Avenue front, and the small hotel quickly grew to be one of the most popular and best-paying houses in the city. It never changed its old character of a commercial house, and its reasonable prices, combined with the fame of its restaurant, made the name of the Grand Union celebrated throughout the country in early years it had little competition, but notwithstanding the fact that the Grand Central Station vicinity has in recent years witnessed the advent of the large Murray Hill, Belmont, Manhattan, and Biltmore Hotels, the Grand Union apparently has never lost custom, and there have been few nights in the year that it has had a vacant room.

Mr. Ford entered the hotel to learn the business in 1883, when it was managed by W. D. Garrison, one of the best-known hotel men of his day. In one of his after-dinner speeches Mr. Ford described the occasion.

"Mr. Garrison looked me over," he said, "and took in the details of my Gothic style of architecture, and then added, 'Nature has not been very lavish with you, Mr. Ford, in the matter of fleshly charms, but she has evidently intended you for some purpose.'"

Mr. Ford said yesterday that he believed he was the oldest employe. Both of the proprietors have had hobbies, and they have given the benefit of them to their patrons. Mr. Ford collects old New York prints, and the corridors and walls of the lunchrooms are covered with them. Mr. Shaw inclines to high art, oils, water colors, and those masterpieces by the artists known as the "Fakirs." The hotel has at times been facetiously called "the Asylum for Busted Artists."

"I don't know how many struggling artists Mr. Shaw has helped by purchasing their masterpieces," said Mr. Ford, "but I do know that I have contributed sufficient funds to more than one peddler of New York prints to keep him in lunch money for several days."

Began When Prices Were Cheap.

Mr. Ford began buying New York prints when prices were cheap, and, if they were to be sold to-day, some that he paid but a few dollars for would bring as many hundreds. One of his finest prints is a beautifully colored copy of the view of the City Hall in 1826. It is a large print, and has been called the finest view of the City Hall ever engraved. Up to a few years ago it hung in the lunch room. At the sale of the Holden collection about three years ago this engraving brought $1,-310, the record price at that time for a New York print. Mr. Ford immediately transferred the view to his private office. In telling the story of his hobby a short time ago, Mr. Ford said that he paid $35 for this treasure, and until the famous Holden sale he never believed he had a print worth over $100.

While Mr. Ford naturally takes pride in his collection, which is acknowledged as being one of the best and most valuable private New York collections, he takes, perhaps, greater pride in saying that not one of them has ever been stolen. There are about 200 in all, and the largest number are to be seen in the little lunch room, with the old-fashioned stools around the big counter in the middle of the room. Mr. Ford said that when the hotel closes he will send his prints to the New York Public Library, which has asked that they be loaned for a special exhibition to be arranged during the Summer.

"While I know nothing definite about the plans of the Public Service engineers in tearing down the hotel," said Mr. Ford, "I do not believe the work of demolition will begin until after July 1. We have been notified to vacate by July 1. It will take some time to move out our kitchen and other hotel paraphernalia, and that it might be done properly and gradually, it was considered best to close up the business of the house by the first of May. Will I go into the hotel business again? Well, I do not know. It looks to me as though I were being forced out of it, and it may be that I will have to stay out. I have had a good time here in the old Grand Union. It seems like leaving an old home, and I may have to devote more attention to golf to find consolation and activity."

VETOES TEACHERS' BILL.

Glynn Disapproves Measure Cutting Retirement Fund by $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—Gov. Glynn has vetoed Senator Foley's bill which proposed cutting the New York City teachers' permanent retirement fund from $800,000 to $500,000.

Mayor Mitchel, in approving the measure, said that it was requested by the Board of Education to enable it to meet a crisis which had arisen in the teachers' retirement fund. The fund is made up of deductions from the salaries of teachers for absences, 5 per cent. of excise moneys, and 1 per cent. deduction from teachers' salaries paid as a contribution to the fund. The Mayor added that its veto would work great hardship on many retired teachers.

Gov. Glynn, in disapproving the measure, pointed out that it was opposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Citizens' Union.

The Governor said the sole purpose of the bill was to take from the permanent fund the sum of $800,000 and permit it to be used in the same manner as income.

East New York Board of Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—With the object of aiding in abolishing nuisances, advocating improvements, protecting the rights, privileges and interests of its members and promoting the welfare of the community, the East New York Board of Trade has incorporated. Its principal office is in Brooklyn, and its Directors include Sidney L. Mason, Ciro Caperano, Thomas F. Barry, Louis F. Livote, Drs. Giacomo Lombardo, Giovanni Mecchalles, Thomas Nicosia, and Emilio E. Iorio, all of Brooklyn.

Charter Brooklyn Chinese Society.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Brooklyn Chinese Benevolent Society was incorporated to-day for the voluntary assistance and moral and intellectual advancement of its members. The Directors are: Wong Kee Chong, Wong Ti, and Kwok Nye, all of Brooklyn, where the principal office it. Besides the above the incorporators include Emma Collins Huxham, Fannie E. Boyd, and Jock King Chung.

This Afternoon at 1 o'Clock
On the Premises 616 Fifth Ave.
(South of Fiftieth Street)
ADMISSION by card, free on written application to the managers.
By order of the Surrogate Court of Putnam County, New York, under direction of John R. Yale and William H. Berrigan, the temporary administrators, Arthur Knox, Esq., Attorney.
The Bronzes, Ceramics and Other Art Objects
and
TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
An Important Collection of Paintings
Contained in the Residence of the late
Mrs. Julia Lorillard Butterfield
—ALSO—
ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING TOMORROW (THURS.)
At the American Art Galleries
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
On the Afternoons of April 28, 29, 30 and May 1, at 2:30
By Order of the
A. J. Crawford Company
WHICH MAKES THIS SALE BECAUSE IT IS DISCONTINUING ONE BRANCH OF ITS BUSINESS, AND TO ABSOLUTELY DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING PORTIONS OF ITS STOCK.
Original Antique English Furniture
AND HANDSOME REPRODUCTIONS
Old English Silver, Crystal Antique Jewelry and Other Desirable Objects
In the Book and Print Department
TOMORROW (THURS.) AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK
THE GEORGE P. UPTON COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF CELEBRITIES
Executrix Unrestricted Public Sale
Friday Afternoon and Evening of this week at 3:30 & 8:30 o'clock.
THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE FRANCIS L. WHITE
Of Summit, New Jersey.
The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

BROOKLYN TUNNELS MAY START BY AUG. 1

Bids to be Advertised at Once for Interborough and B. R. T. Tubes.

BEGIN NEAR THE BATTERY

Three and a Half Years Allowed for Construction—Contracts May Be Let on May 22.

The Public Service Commission authorized yesterday the advertising for bids for the construction of the two tunnels to Brooklyn from the lower end of Manhattan Island. One of them will start from Old Slip and will run to Clark Street and will be operated by the Interborough, while the other, which will begin at Whitehall Street and will land in Brooklyn at Montague Street, will be for the B. R. T. Bids will be opened for them on May 22.

The construction of these tubes is called by the commission's engineers the most difficult job on the whole of the new subway lines. It will be possible to begin the operation of the new Interborough lines in Manhattan and the B. R. T. line up Broadway before they are finished, but they are necessary for the rounding off of the two systems. The Interborough tube will connect with the William Street branch of the new west side line, which will turn east at Park Place, and the B. R. T. tube will feed into both the loop line, which will be extended down Nassau Street, and the southern end of the Broadway line.

The bids have been invited in such a way that a contractor may make an offer covering both tubes or only one. The commission's engineers believe that there is a possibility of the city saving money by one firm undertaking the construction of both. Each tunnel will have two tracks and will consist of two circular cast iron tubes, in each of which one track will run. They will be built by the shield method with compressed air, in the same way as the existing subway tunnel from Bowling Green to Brooklyn was constructed.

The estimate of cost made by the engineers of the commission has not yet been made public, but, judging by what the Interborough spent on its present Brooklyn tube, the expenditure for these tunnels will be between $12,000,000 and $16,000,000. The city will have to pay the entire cost of the B. R. T.'s tube, but for the Interborough's the company will supply 25 per cent. of the money needed and the city the other 75 per cent. Both tunnels when completed will belong to the city.

To prevent delay in starting the work once the contracts are let, the commission has procured, in advance, the sites necessary for the working shafts on both sides of the river, and the blocks, which will be needed by the contractors on the East River. In Brooklyn the commission has leased from the New York Dock Company a plot at Fulton and Furman Streets, where an air compressing plant for the use of the contractors on both tunnels can be set up. In Manhattan a small part of Coenties Slip has been handed over to the commission, and on this air compressors may be erected.

By agreement with the Department of Docks the commission has obtained the use of four piers on the East River, at which the contractors may receive their material and dispose of the waste from the excavation. Three of these piers are on the Manhattan side, one the Bridge pier under Brooklyn Bridge, another Pier Old No. 28, and the third at the foot of Whitehall Street. In Brooklyn will be the fourth pier at the foot of Fulton Street. The contractors will have to pay the city for the use of these piers.

If the bids are opened on May 22 the contracts should be awarded the following week. They will then be sent to the Board of Estimate and should be received back in time for the actual work to be begun by about Aug. 1. A time limit of three and a half years is placed on the completion of the work, and the contractors are liable to a penalty of $1,000 a day for any delay beyond the limit.

The commission also granted yesterday the contract for the construction of Section 1 of the Interborough's Seventh Avenue line to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, a subsidiary of the Interborough. This will be a two-track line and will run from the Battery up Greenwich Street nearly to Vesey Street. The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company's bid $2,121,077.25, the next two bidders being the Oscar Daniels Company, with $2,469,855.80, and the Degnon Contracting Company with $2,776,330.95.

MAYOR IS CONGRATULATED.

Aldermen Adopt Resolution in Regard to Recent Shooting.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution congratulating Mayor Mitchel upon his escape from injury or death by shooting last Friday, and conveying sympathy to Corporation Counsel Polk. To Mr. Polk are offered "felicitation upon the slightness of the injury" and "best wishes for his speedy recovery."

When the Mayor was ready to leave the City Hall for luncheon a large crowd had gathered about his automobile in Park Row. The Mayor sent word to have the automobile meet him in Chambers Street. Then he fooled both the crowd and his chauffeur by going out the rear door to the nearest Subway station.

The Mayor returned to his office earlier in the day from a two days' inspection of the new Catskill water supply system. Asked about the report that he had indulged in pistol practice while away the Mayor laughed and said:

"It's all pure bunk, although I suppose it made a good story from the newspaper point of view."

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF SAILS.

Mrs. Schiff, Detained by Child's Illness, Will Join Him Abroad.

Mortimer L. Schiff sailed yesterday on the Cunarder Lusitania for his annual visit to Europe and will be joined by his wife in two weeks, he said. She was to have sailed with him, but had to remain on account of one of the children having measles. Jacob H. Schiff went to the pier with his daughter-in-law to see his son off.

Other passengers on the Lusitania were Lord Selvesen, Chief Justice of Scotland; Prof. Lewis B. Namier of Oxford University, M. P. Grace, Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, Lord Athlumney, James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and ex-Postmaster General Frank Harris Hitchcock.

Capt. W. T. Turner, Surgeon James Pointon, and Purser James A. McCubbin will leave the Lusitania on her arrival in Liverpool to join the new Cunarder Aquitania at Glasgow. She will be turned over to the Cunard Line in Liverpool about May 15 after she has been on the graving dock and examined, and made her speed trials, it was said.

NO BAN ON MAY QUEENS.

Commissioner Ward Will Let Children Play in the Park, as Usual.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward was asked yesterday about published reports that he had issued orders forbidding May parties on park lawns in the early part of May and that in consequence there would be no May Queens this year. He said:

"The report is news to me. We have not taken any such action here. No applications have been made for the use of park lawns for May parties. When the matter does come up I have no doubt that the usual permits will be granted. The lawn north of the transverse at Sixty-sixth Street, known as "The Green," and that between Fifth Avenue and East Drive, from Ninety-seventh Street north, will be open as usual.

"These are two of the largest lawns. I have no hesitancy, either, in expressing the opinion that there are other areas in the park where the grass is in fit condition for May parties."

TROY IN DARKNESS AS FLOODS RISE

Accident at Power House, and Immersed Tracks Also Tie Up Trolley Traffic.

MILLS FORCED TO CLOSE

New York-Albany Steamboat Service Interrupted, the Docks Being Under Water—Abandon Houses.

TROY, N. Y., April 21.—As a result of the bursting of a penstock at the electric plant at Spiers Falls, due to flood conditions, this city and adjoining towns are in darkness and the trolley lines are tied up.

The water in this city, Watervliet, and Green Island is still rising, and part of the United Traction Company's tracks on the west side of the Hudson River are under water.

At Fort Edward, Glens Falls, and Corinth the water has reached a point almost as high as that of last year. At Corinth the mills were forced to shut down, and to-day ten feet of water is racing over the International Paper Company's dam at Glens Falls. The State road at Corinth is inundated to the depth of 12 inches, and the tracks of the Hudson Valley Railroad are under water, upsetting service.

Reports from the north say the woods are full of snow and that rain and warm weather resulted in a flood of unprecedented proportions.

Mills at Fort Edward have been forced to close.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—No trace of John Samuelson, 52 years old, and his 14-year-old son, Stanley, who are thought to have been carried away by the flood waters of the Hudson River, had been found to-day. It is believed that the man and his son, who last were seen at 10 o'clock Monday night about to row in a small boat to the Albany Yacht Club's house on an island, were either swept down the river or drowned when their craft was capsized by a hidden obstruction.

One navigation company, operating steamboat between New York and Albany, suspended its runs indefinitely because its local docks were submerged. Many families along the river front have vacated their homes.

Shakespeare Service on Sunday.

Through an error it was announced in Monday's TIMES that the service in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth would be held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Thursday. The service will be held next Sunday.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER
Greatly Reduced in Price.
Thousands go to Carlsbad to take the waters.
If you cannot go, the Waters are brought to you.
This Water is World Famous for its curative action in liver, stomach, kidney and rheumatic troubles.
Regulates the bowels.
Write for pamphlet.
Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.
For Sale by all Dealers.
CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

Next week we shall publish in this paper a list of the banks in this vicinity which are prepared to supply you with "A. B. A." Cheques.

Travel on "A.B.A." Cheques

They are safe to carry and much more convenient than actual money, both abroad and in the United States.

You can use them in any country, exactly like currency, in payment of hotel bills, railway and steamship fares generally, or for purchases in the principal shops. 50,000 banks throughout the world will cash them.

"A.B.A." Cheques are issued in $10, $20, $50 and $100, plainly engraved with their exact foreign money values. They are the only travelers' cheques accepted under the law for U. S. Customs Duties. Get a booklet about them at your bank.

Be sure that you get "A.B.A" American Bankers Association Cheques

Cut down your lunch check—not your lunch

BUSINESS men find that they can easily do this by lunching at **Exchange Buffet Restaurants**, where they pay for no extras with their food.

Compare the price of one of our savory dishes with a dish of similar quality at any other first-class restaurant.

You can drop in at any "E. B." Restaurant, get an appetizing lunch, and be back at your office before your order could be served in many other first class places.

Special Today
Small Sirloin Steak with Fresh Mushrooms and Vegetables, **30c**

Supper also served at the Hudson Terminal Building, on the Concourse, and at Broadway, Southeast corner 33d St.

Good cigars; no liquors.

EXCHANGE BUFFET E.B. 1885 RESTAURANT

Exchange Buffet Restaurants

Financial and Insurance District
22 New Street
37 Broad Street
74 Broad Street
36 Beaver Street (cor. Broad)
90 Beaver Street (cor. Pearl)
69 Pine Street
45 John Street

Hudson Terminal District
Hudson Terminal Building on the Concourse
55 Dey Street
95 Liberty Street

Post Office District
11 Murray Street

New York Life and Old Dry Goods District
354 Broadway
78 Walker Street
625 Broadway
740 Broadway (cor. Astor Pl.)

Madison Square and Fourth Avenue District
222 Fourth Ave. (18th Street)
938 Broadway
26th St. (B'way to 5th Ave.)

Herald Square District
Broadway (S. E. cor. 33d St.)

Grand Central District
5 West 35th Street.
103 Park Ave. (cor. 41st St.)

"A Restaurant for Business Men."

SUPPORT OF WILSON PLEDGED BY PRESS

400 Members of The Associated Press Attend Annual Meeting and Luncheon.

WELCOMED BY MITCHEL

Tribute Paid to News Gatherers in Mexico—Directors' Election—Publishers Meet To-day.

The loyal support of the press and the people of the United States of President Wilson in his policy for dealing with the Mexican situation was pledged at the luncheon of The Associated Press held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, where 400 of the 907 members of the country's greatest news-gathering organization met at the annual meeting of the association. Bulletins telling of the events in Washington and in Mexico were read from time to time to the assembled representatives of the press throughout their session, and the news was heard and hailed with applause.

The luncheon took the place of the dinner with which the association has heretofore wound up its annual meetings. Frank B. Noyes of The Washington Star, President of The Associated Press, was toastmaster at the luncheon, and with him at the guest table were M. H. de Young of The San Francisco Chronicle, H. L. Bridgman of The Brooklyn Standard Union Clark Howell of The Atlanta Constitution, Charles Hopkins Clark of The Hartford Courant, W. H. Cowles of The Spokane Spokesman Review, W. L. McLean of The Philadelphia Bulletin, J. F. McKay of The Toronto Globe, William R. Nelson of The Kansas City Star, R. M. Johnston of The Houston Post, Charles H. Taylor of The Boston Globe, Mayor Mitchel, Theodore D. Rousseau, the Rev. Dr. Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church; Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press; Adolph S. Ochs of THE NEW YORK TIMES, E. H. Baker of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, Herman Ridder of The New York Staats-Zeitung, Charles A. Rook of The Pittsburgh Dispatch, Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, V. S. McClatchy of The Sacramento Bee, Charles H. Grasty of The Baltimore Sun, and Frank Roy Martin, Assistant Manager of The Associated Press.

President Noyes pointed out that though there were represented in the gathering newspapers of many and various principles, yet the meeting was first of all a gathering of American citizens eager to offer their tribute of respect and reverence to the office of the President of the United States. Amid much applause he said:

Proud of President Wilson.

"And we wish to bear testimony to the pride and affection we feel for the great American who to-day fills that place. We are proud of his mentality, his courage, his tact, his splendid patriotism. We all love the idealist and the dreamer who dreams great dreams, and when the dreamer becomes also the doer and makes his dreams come true then we feel a great pride as well as a great love for him. I give you for our toast to-day—Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States!"

The toast was drunk while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Stone then read the following telegram dated at the White House, from the President:

The White House.
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1914.
Melville E. Stone, General Manager, Associated Press, New York.

I am sincerely sorry not to be able to be present at the luncheon of The Associated Press to-day. I looked forward to it with real pleasure, but I am sure that those present will approve of my remaining in Washington at the present critical juncture to meet any duty that may unexpectedly arise.
WOODROW WILSON.

Mayor Mitchel, who on short notice had been asked to speak, not only for the city in welcoming the members of the association, but also for the President, as guest of honor, said:

"Your toastmaster has conferred upon me the privilege of extending to you the welcome of the City of New York on the occasion of this your gathering here. I assure you that it is a very grateful duty and that we who are in the government of the city appreciate the attitude toward us that has been maintained by the press of the city and of the country. For myself, I may say that that attitude has always been essentially a fair one. I have never during my own brief contact with public affairs had to complain of any treatment that was not essentially fair. I have been in disagreement at times with some of you gentlemen, and you have disagreed with me, but I have yet to find the time when I can say honestly that I have not been dealt with fairly by the press, and I appreciate that attitude very deeply indeed.

"The duty which has been laid upon me by your Chairman of saying a few words to you in place of the President of the United States can only bring confusion, because I know how inadequately I can do what you expected to be done here by him to-day. I regret his absence for that reason, but I regret it far more because through his absence you and I have lost the opportunity of demonstrating to President Wilson that the press of the United States and the people of the City of New York are with him and behind him in this crisis.

Will Receive Solid Support.

"Whatever may be individual opinion on the question of policy and procedure that have been presented to the President in connection with this Mexican question during the past few months, now, when we have come to a point where the President of the United States needs the support of the people and the press of the United States, I know that, whatever may be the individual opinion upon these questions, he will not lack either."

A telegram was read from Gov. Glynn, who also was to have been one of the speakers, expressing the Governor's regret that, owing to the press of thirty-day legislation, he was unable to leave Albany. The Governor expressed not only his official regret, but also his personal regret, as one who for many years had been a member of The Associated Press. He wished the association continued prosperity and high standards. Henry J. Allen of The Wichita Beacon was the last speaker.

"I am proud to be a member of this great news-gathering organization," he said, "an organization which is builded in accordance with an age demanding facts, and which has laid right its foundations and developed the habit of presenting facts, and nothing but facts. Since The Associated Press was started we have changed the face of the earth, and The Associated Press has kept pace with the changes. To-day there seems no longer any limitation of man's control of the earth. Men have been brought close together in distant parts of the globe, and hear and feel all things at one time. One man at Washington to-day throws out from a telegraph instrument an order that travels around the world, fraught with great meaning to the hearts of many men."

Tribute to News Gatherers.

As Mr. Allen was concluding his remarks, Mr. Stone rose and called to one woman who was leaving a box in the balcony of the ballroom.

"I would like to ask that lady not to go away," he cried, "until we have given a word of tribute, too, to one other great branch of this organization—the men who take their lives in their hands to bring to the world the facts of what is going on. Only the other day two of our men were shot at as they were leaving Villa's camp. This lady has lived for a year in this country in exile. She is the wife of Walter C. Whiffen, the chief of our office in Mexico City; and she is here to-day only because I refused to allow her to go there when she wanted to, to join her husband. I ask you to rise and drink with me to the brave fellows who are standing at the front, with their lives in their hands, in order to tell the truth."

The toast was drunk with a cheer. At the afternoon session of the annual meeting, the following were re-elected for three years members of the Board of Directors:

Frank B. Noyes, W. L. McLean, Adolph S. Ochs; and A. C. Weiss of The Duluth Herald. W. Y. Morgan of The Hutchinson (Kan.) News was elected a Director in place of W. R. Nelson, who had declined to stand for re-election. Col. R. M. Johnston of The Houston Post was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Thomas G. Rapier of The New Orleans Picayune when The Picayune consolidated with The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A resolution was offered by M. H. de Young of The San Francisco Chronicle indorsing the action of the Board of Directors in calling to account William Randolph Hearst for an alleged violation of the by-laws of the Associated Press in publishing Associated Press news in the Oakland edition of The San Francisco Examiner. The following were elected members of the Advisory Board:

Eastern Division.—James Elverson, Jr., of The Philadelphia Inquirer. George B. Utter of The Westerly (R. I.) Sun, Edward H. Butler, Jr., of The Buffalo News, William H. Dew of The Portland (Me.) Express, and A. P. Moore of The Pittsburgh Leader.

Nominating Committee.—Don C. Seitz of The New York World and Benjamin H. Anthony of The New Bedford Standard.

Auditing Committee.—E. E. Smith of The Meriden (Conn.) Record.

Southern Division.—James R. Gray of The Atlanta Journal, Frank P. Glass of The Montgomery Advertiser, Robert Ewing of The New Orleans States, H. C. Adler of The Chattanooga Times, and Bruce Haldeman of The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nominating Committee.—W. J. Crawford of Moore of The New Orleans Times Democrat. Moore of The New Orleans Times Democrat.

Auditing Committee.—Frederick I. Thompson of The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

STETSON FOR TOLLS REPEAL

Can't Overcome Literal Construction of Treaty, He Writes O'Gorman.

Francis Lynde Stetson has addressed an open letter to Senator O'Gorman supporting the bill for the repeal of the clause in the Panama Canal act exempting American vessels from the payment of tolls.

"The single point which I shall present is beyond dispute, for it arises out of the public record," he writes, in part.

"Section 1 of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1902 is explicit, and in itself is exclusive of doubt. It declares without qualification that 'the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there will be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respects of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.'

"In and of themselves these provisions include 'all vessels of commerce and war,' and they include also 'all nations.' Therefore, as the United States is a nation, these provisions include its vessels of commerce and war, unless the literal construction of the language must be abandoned. That is conceivable, but only if the nature of the case or some extraneous considerations justify and require the conclusion that a strictly literal construction of this language will not effectuate the common purpose of the high contracting parties.

"It would seem to be a justifiable inference that in accepting the treaty provisions in their plain sense the President, the House, and the concurring Senators fairly represent the judgment of a majority both of the American people and of the Democratic Party.

"If the pending bill, advised by the President and adopted by the House, be rejected by a bare majority of the Senate, shall we not stand before the world for all time as self-confessed evaders of treaty obligations, and therefore as lacking in high regard for our national honor?"

BLAMED FOR MONROE WRECK

Nantucket Captain Found Solely Guilty—His License Revoked.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Capt. Osmyn Berry of the Merchants and Miners packet Nantucket, which rammed and sunk the Old Dominion liner Monroe, with a loss of forty-one lives, off the Virginia Capes in January, has been found guilty of negligence, and his license has been revoked.

A board of Steamboat Inspectors at Philadelphia divided the responsibility between Capt. Berry and Capt. Johnson of the Monroe. On appeal to Capt. Seeley, the Inspector commanding, Capt. Berry has been held guilty alone.

Capt. Seeley's decision holds that the Nantucket might have seen the Monroe nearly a mile away, that the Nantucket heard the Monroe's whistle, and that Capt. Berry might have avoided the collision.

Uruguay Invites Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Uruguay's willingness to sign a peace treaty with the United States, along the lines of those already signed by Secretary Bryan with many other nations, was communicated to Mr. Bryan to-day by Dr. De Pena, Uruguayan Minister in Washington.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB SUED.

Trustees of Kings County Organization Bring Foreclosure Action.

A foreclosure suit which recalls the days when the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren ruled the Democracy of Brooklyn and defied Tammany to try "to cross the bridge" has been brought against the Kings County Democratic Club by ex-City Controller Edward M. Grout and William S. Hurley. They sue as surviving trustees of the club for the benefit of the holders of bonds amounting to $50,000.

The mortgage covers the big building in Schermerhorn Street which was formerly occupied by the club. It was issued in 1904 to secure the bonds. The complaint alleges that the club has fallen behind in the payment of the interest on the mortgage.

McCarren made the club his headquarters, and politicians flocked there to consult with him. When Alton B. Parker was running for President there was a reception in his honor at the club. After the death of McCarren the club suffered a decline. The defendants in the foreclosure suit have until May 1 to answer.

DEFENDS SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND

The Rev. John M. Stevenson Declares Impression Women Fail to Go to Polls Is Incorrect.

SAYS 219,114 VOTED IN 1911

Clergyman Denies William Crichton's Statement That Husbands Coerce Women of the Lower Classes.

Some of the statements made by William Crichton, an architect of Wellington, N. Z., in a recent interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES relative to the results of Socialist Government and woman's suffrage in New Zealand, are challenged by the Rev. John McGown Stevenson, himself a New Zealander, who has been lecturing in this country for several months. Mr. Stevenson, now in New York, yesterday said that some of the implications naturally resulting from Mr. Crichton's statements were misleading.

"Mr. Crichton gives the impression that the women in New Zealand do not avail themselves of their prerogative by voting," said Mr. Stevenson. "This I will show to be incorrect. In the last general election on Dec. 7, 1911, the total number of persons on the rolls was 590,042. The number who went to the polls was 436,100, or 83.87 per cent. of the total enrollment. The number of males entitled to vote was 321,033, of whom 266,986, or 84.58 per cent., voted. The females who voted in 1911 numbered 219,114, or 82.37 per cent. of the total number of women on the rolls. The difference in proportions is just 2.01 per cent. These figures I take from the Government Year Book for 1913. I do not think any further comment is necessary on this point.

"Again, Mr. Crichton said, in referring to woman's suffrage, 'Nobody gives it a second thought.' If he meant to be taken literally, this, to say the very least, is erroneous. I can easily think of very many in New Zealand who do give the question not only a second thought, but many anxious thoughts. For instance, there is the politician who is not on the square. Again, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet have to reckon with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This constitutes a block vote whose power has to be reckoned with. The keeper of every gin mill in unprohibited territory also gives it more than a second thought.

"Mr. Crichton's declaration that convictions do not count with a woman in voting I cannot allow to pass unchallenged. Conversations and discussions which many of us have had around the dinner tables with our women folk, friends, mothers, sisters, at election time have taught us better. As for his statement that in the lower classes the woman who doesn't want to vote is likely to be beaten by her husband, let me say that I have been in closest touch with the different ranks of society in New Zealand for the last ten years, and as I voted in the election of 1911, I was interested in a fair ballot. As I went about privately and publicly among parishioners never once did I observe a single case of coercion on the part of a husband to induce his wife to vote as he thought, or even to vote at all, to say nothing about the insinuation of beating. I think one who works among people in a ministerial capacity is much more apt to know about this than is an architect whose profession does not bring him into close contact with people.

"Let me add that I have never advocated woman's suffrage, and that in all the lectures I have given in this country on New Zealand I have never referred to that subject.

"The other matters Mr. Crichton touched upon relative to the failure of certain features of Socialistic Government I might refer to as not in agreement with my own experience, but Mr. Crichton will perhaps have an opportunity to say something about those when he returns to New Zealand."

ASSAIL PUBLIC LAND POLICY

Colorado and Utah Governors Appear Before House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Govs. Ammons of Colorado and Spry of Utah appeared before the House Committee on Public Lands to-day as representatives of a congress of Western Governors, and attacked as impracticable the Federal Administration of the public domain. They opposed the pending bill to provide for the leasing of Government lands.

Gov. Ammons said that since the Forestry Department had taken under its surveillance lands supposed to be timber in character, the mineral output of Colorado had dwindled until at present it was $20,000,000 a year less than previously. The Cripple Creek goldfields could never have been discovered and developed, the Governor said, under the present system of Government interference.

Gov. Spry asserted that if the question of Federal ownership of public lands were put to the people of the West, they would vote against it unanimously. Tons of waste under Federal administration was apparent, he charged, in the extensive irrigation plant erected by the Government on the Indian lands in Utah.

"These lands are not cultivated," said Gov. Spry, "for the Indian is not an agricultural being, and this water, which is the life of our Western country, is wasted."

Mr. Spry predicted that it was only a question of time when all Government lands would be put under State control for distribution.

MORE MONEY FOR CHALONER

Court Increases Income of Astor Scion to $24,000 a Year.

John Armstrong Chaloner, great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, is to have his income increased from $17,000 a year to $24,000. Mr. Chaloner's estate is worth about $1,500,000 and yields about $40,000 a year, but the courts have kept his income down. About nine months ago he asked the courts to allow him $33,000 a year. He said he wanted to place before the public a book of verse entitled "Three Little Flies," but his income was too small. Justice Giegerich decided the need of getting the book of verse into print was not a crying necessity and refused to add anything to Mr. Chaloner's income.

When he made his last application on Feb. 26 he placed his reasons for seeking an increase on more substantial grounds. Mr. Chaloner said in his petition that he was no longer young, being 51 years old, and said that the villainous acts of his family had robbed him of sixteen of the best years of his life. Then Mr. Chaloner said:

"Wherefore it does not appear unreasonable to the petitioner for him to pray the honorable court to take pity upon his years and unmerited misfortunes and grant to the evening of your petitioner's life those mental and physical comforts of which the noonday of his life was robbed by the machinations of his covetous and cruel relations."

These reasons appealed to Justice Giegerich and he allowed the increase asked for. Mr. Chaloner lives at Merry Mills, a dairy farm he owns in Cobham, Va. Among the expenses that Mr. Chaloner is forced to meet is alimony at the rate of $3,600 a year, which goes to Amelie Rives Chaloner, who is now the Princess Troubetzkoy.

Will Abandon Fulton Market.

By a vote of 40 to 22, the Aldermen passed yesterday a resolution to abandon Fulton Market. This means the passing of a landmark that has been at the east end of Fulton Street for nearly 100 years. Although it was said last week, when the resolution was reported from the Committee on Markets, that if this site was abandoned it would revert to the original owners, the Controller wrote to the board that the site was owned by the city and would not revert. If the property is sold the proceeds of the sale will be used to establish a market in a more populous part of the city.

SEEK INJUNCTION TO STOP BOYCOTT

Gill Engraving Co. Has Sued Photo-Engravers' Union for $50,000 Also.

ORDERS TO 45 "CHAPELS"

Counsel Says All Union Engravers in City Were Told Not to Work for Gill Co.'s Customers.

The length to which a labor union may carry legally a boycott came up for decision yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hough. The Gill Engraving Company of 140 Fifth Avenue asked for an injunction against the Photo-Engravers Union, No. 1, William Doerr, its business agent, and others to restrain them from committing certain acts, of which complaint had been made, pending the decision of a $50,000 damage suit which the company is bringing against the union. Walter Gordon Merritt appeared for the complainant and Abram I. Elkus for the defendants.

In this case it is charged that the union has taken steps to prevent its members from doing work on jobs given to their employers by firms, which also gave part of their work to the Gill Engraving Company, and had thus set up a secondary and illegal boycott. This, the complainant alleges, is a restraint of trade contrary to several sections of the Federal Sherman law, the general business law of the State, and the common law.

The dispute between the Gill Engraving Company, which employs from seventy-five to eighty men, and the union began in 1907. Mr. Merritt said the union induced the Macmillan Company to give up sending its work to the engraving company, and went so far as to write to School Principals, asking them not to purchase books published by the Macmillan Company because they were giving their work to a non-union house. This, it was asserted, was not, as Mr. Elkus in his speech argued, on account of the wages paid by the Gill Engraving Company and the hours its men worked, but because it was a non-union shop.

Mention was made in the brief of the action taken by the Photo-Engraving Union since the Government decided in March that there was no cause for action under the Sherman Anti-Trust law against the Allied Printing Trades' Council. On March 31 it was alleged a list of all the firms which send work to the Gill Engraving Company, was forwarded to all the forty-five photo-engraving shops in the city with orders to the "chapel" Chairmen not to permit any of the union men to do any work for these firms. The result of this action Mr. Merritt thus summarized:

"They tried persuading our customers; then they tried boycotting them, but still being dissatisfied with their success, they are making it impossible for them to produce. Every customer is confronted with a combination to ruin its business by preventing sales abroad and production at home."

Mr. Elkus in his speech asserted that the union in its relations with the Gill Engraving Company, had again and again suggested arbitration and had proposed such men as Hamilton Holt of the Independent, Dr. Albert Shaw of the American Review of Reviews, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Melish, as well as the National Civic Federation and the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor, as mediators. What the union was fighting for, he said, was not the employment of union men by the engraving company, but the payment of better wages and the shortening of the hours worked.

Judge Hough reserved his decision.

FIND OTTENHEIMER GUILTY.

First Wife's Charges of Bigamy Is Supported by the Jury.

Alfred Ottenheimer, a corset manufacturer, was convicted last night before Judge Nott in General Sessions of a charge of bigamy brought by Mrs. Lillian Irene Morris Ottenheimer, who alleged that Ottenheimer was married to her by two ceremonies and that he married again. The jury recommended clemency.

The first Mrs. Ottenheimer testified that in 1906 she ran away and was married to him by a New Jersey Justice of the Peace. Again in 1908, she swore, a priest married them at White Plains, after a dispensation had been obtained. In 1912 Ottenheimer married Sophie Irene Smith, an employe of his factory. He admitted that marriage, but denied that he ever married the complainant. The verdict was reached after the jury had been out six hours.

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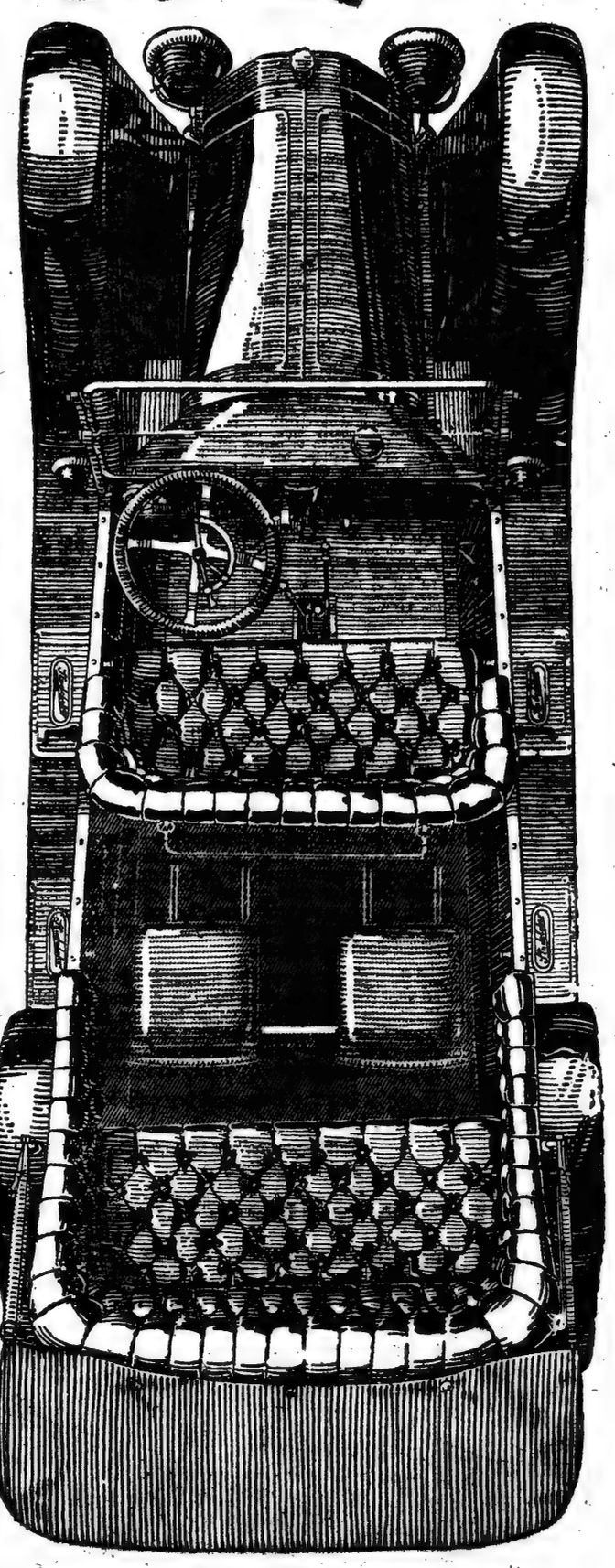

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So comfortable that mind and body pronounce it perfect.
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Two disappearing auxiliary seats in the tonneau.
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FOUR Touring Car	$1050
SIX Touring Car	$1575
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Model "35" Touring Car	$1190
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'13-48	Touring car offered cheap for quick sale	2,300
'13-48	Touring body	500
'13-48	Landaulet repainted. Beautiful car	3,000
'12-48	Phaeton, self-starter, electric lights	2,800
'11-30	Limousine. Good rental car	1,400
'10-30	Phaeton	800
'09-30	Touring car. Motor in good condition	750
'08-30	Touring car	700
'06-30	Touring car. Foredoors	300
'12-18	Touring car. Very desirable	1,300
'10-18	Landaulet	1,100
'10-18	Open car. 4 Passenger body, foredoors	850

MISCELLANEOUS

'10-40	Chalmers Toy Tonneau	$400
'12	Overland. Model 56	650
'10-30	Peerless Touring Car, splendid condition	800
'10-30	Peerless Close Couple, excellent mechanically	550

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TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

ESCAPED CRIMINAL NOW BURGOMASTER

Strange Story of a German Swindler Who Rose to High Office.

USED FORGED DOCUMENTS

"Dr. Alexander" Married Daughter of Wealthy Official—Turns Out to be Thormann, Embezzler.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 21.—An amazing story came to light in Berlin to-day with the arrest of the Second Burgomaster of the prosperous Pomeranian city of Köslin, a community of 25,000 inhabitants, on the charge of being a common swindler for whom the police had been looking for four years.

Instead of being "Dr. Eduard Alexander, barrister and court assessor," under which name he was selected from among 700 applicants for the Köslin Burgomastership and has ever since lived, the man turns out to be an embezzler and forger named Heinrich Thormann.

In 1910 Thormann was convicted of misappropriating the funds of the town offices of Niederbarnim, where he had hitherto been a trusted official, and was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000. Before he was required to go to jail Thormann escaped, and although warrants for his arrest were sent broadcast, the police failed to discover him.

In the meantime, with the aid of forged documents, Thormann adopted the name of Dr. Eduard Alexander and obtained lucrative employment, first in the town offices at Weissenfels, and later at Bromberg.

While at Bromberg the good-looking and industrious young "Dr. Alexander" married the daughter of a wealthy and prominent Prussian official. He acquitted himself so brilliantly at Bromberg that glowing references to his abilities were at his disposal when he applied for the vacant Second Burgomastership at Köslin. Finding him far the most likely candidate, the Town Council of Köslin unanimously offered the place to him.

Suspicions regarding the Burgomaster's identity and respectability were aroused recently in consequence of attempted blackmail by the father of a girl whom he once induced to give $500 to him. Investigation by the Public Prosecutor's office led to the discovery that Burgomaster "Alexander" was Thormann.

The Burgomaster was allowed to come to Berlin to-day to negotiate for the establishment of an aviation camp at Köslin, and while he was engaged in a conference in his hotel rooms his arrest took place.

JILTED, SHE SUES DENTIST.

Mrs. Lydia Rose Demands $25,000 from Dr. F. B. Smith.

Dr. Florentine B. Smith, a dentist, of 2,815 Boulevard, Jersey City, was made the defendant yesterday in a breach of promise suit to recover $25,000 damages, brought by Mrs. Lydia Rose of 83 Romaine Avenue, Jersey City. The papers, which were filed in the Circuit Court in Jersey City, alleged that Dr. Smith on Nov. 2, 1913, asked Mrs. Rose to marry him, and was attentive to her until Christmas. Then she asked him to marry her, and he refused. It was also asserted that Mrs. Rose's 6-year-old son called Dr. Smith "papa," and that she had letters from the dentist written in the most affectionate terms.

Mrs. Rose is 30 years old. She obtained a divorce in Wisconsin. Dr. Smith is a son of the late Henry Smith, who died in 1901, leaving an estate of $200,000.

BOSTON SIEGEL INDICTMENT

Contains 198 Counts, but Details Are Kept Secret.

BOSTON, April 21.—A secret indictment of 198 counts was returned to-day by the Grand Jury that has had before it the affairs of the Henry Siegel Company of Boston.

The jury has investigated the alleged action of the company in receiving deposits in its savings bank department in the two days prior to the institution of bankruptcy proceedings.

MORE AUTO THEFT ARRESTS.

Realty Man and Cashier in Custody —$5,000 Car Sold for $800.

Irving Liss, 28 years old, of 1,924 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Marshall, a real estate dealer, of 271 Gates Avenue, were arrested last night in the Whip Restaurant at Jay and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, where Liss was cashier, on bench warrants, issued after the Grand Jury in Manhattan had returned indictments against them, charging both with receiving stolen goods. The two men were arrested by Detective Meyer and Inspector Rotheim of the State Department of Motor Vehicles. They were taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station.

The evidence on which the Grand Jury found the indictments was obtained by Assistant District Attorney Deuel, following a confession he is said to have obtained from Charles Brush, in which the latter told of the operations of a gang of motor car thieves. With the information furnished by Brush the police recovered a $5,000 car which was stolen from Stephen B. Hayden, from in front of 1,481 Broadway, on Feb. 21. Marshall, it is alleged, bought the car through Liss on Feb. 25 for $800. According to the confession of Brush, the gang of motor car thieves made it a practice to steal only high-grade cars.

MALONE WINS TEST CASE.

Customs Guard's Right to Carry Pistol Upheld in Court.

Collector of Port Malone scored a victory in the Kings County Court yesterday, when Judge Fawcett in the case of William J. Geary, a customs guard, charged by the police with violating the Sullivan law, directed the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Geary was arrested several weeks ago by the Brooklyn police, charged with carrying a revolver, and was indicted. Mr. Malone maintained that a customs officer, who was vested with statutory authority to make searches, seizures, and arrests for violation of the revenue laws, was not amenable to the provisions of the Sullivan law in the performance of his duty. This contention was sustained in the verdict directed by the court. Charles H. Shaw represented the defendant.

LION KILLS MISSIONARY.

Rev. Ralph W. Tidrick, an American, Dies from Wounds in Sudan.

KHARTUM, April 21.—The effects of mauling by a lion caused the death here to-day of the Rev. Ralph W. Tidrick of the American United Presbyterian Mission in the Sudan.

Mr. Tidrick, who was stationed at Doleib Hill, Sobat River, in the Sudan, was attacked and wounded seven days ago. He started down the Nile for Khartum to undergo treatment. The trip occupied six days. He arrived here yesterday and died to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The Rev. Ralph W. Tidrick was a native of Mount Ayr, Iowa. He was 39 years old and a graduate of Iowa State College.

Mr. Tidrick entered the mission field in 1906. The mission is directed by the United Presbyterian Church of North America, with headquarters in this city. Mr. Tidrick leaves a widow and two children.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR BETTER

But Bulletin Says Catarrh of Larger Bronchial Tubes Continues.

VIENNA, April 21.—A bulletin issued this evening concerning the health of Emperor Francis Joseph was as follows:

"There is a general improvement in the Emperor's condition. The catarrh of the smaller bronchial tubes is disappearing, but the catarrh of the larger bronchial tubes still continues. The temperature of his Majesty is almost normal. His pulse is slow, but strong. The appetite of the patient is good, and his maintenance of strength is satisfactory."

An earlier bulletin to-day said: "The slight improvement in the Emperor's health which began yesterday continues in a gratifying manner. His Majesty passed a quiet night, and had a refreshing sleep. His appetite is satisfactory, and his general condition good. The Emperor rose at 4 o'clock this morning, and will hold his usual audiences to-day."

$150 AWARD AGAINST HAFF,

Jury Finds Verdict for Constable Who Sued Rockaway Lay Preacher.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 21.—A $150 award in the suit for $557 brought by Carman Plant, a constable of Lynbrook, against William P. W. Haff, Jr., a coal dealer and lay preacher of East Rockaway, was returned yesterday afternoon by a jury in the Nassau County Court. Plant's claim was for services in connection with the settlement of a suit for $3,000 brought against Haff by Miss Florence Haff, who alleged that he was the father of her child.

Haff testified that he had become interested in the young woman because her name was the same as his. He denied her charges, although he admitted that he took her for automobile rides, and that she had frequently accompanied him to church when he preached. Plant testified that he had been retained by Haff to "hush up" the suit brought by the young woman.

BOYS KILL AN AGED MAN.

Say They Were Playing with a Shotgun When It Exploded.

DIGHTON, Mass., April 21.—David Donaghy, an aged man who lived alone in West Dighton, was shot and killed today under circumstances which the police are investigating. According to the authorities, two boys, Francis and Joseph Goff, said they were playing with a shotgun, when it exploded and the contents struck Donaghy. An inquest has been ordered for to-morrow. Francis is 12 years old and Joseph 14.

F. W. Vanderbilt Yacht Here.

The steam yacht Warrior, owned by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, arrived yesterday from Baranquilla in tow of the wrecking tug Relief and passed through the Narrows under her own steam to Stapleton, where she anchored off the Merritt-Chapman wrecking dock. She had a crew of nineteen men on board, under command of Capt. Johnson, all belonging to the wrecking crew which succeeded on April 4 in hauling the yacht off the mud bank at the mouth of the Magdalena River, where she struck several months ago. Her hull was not injured, it was said.

Ellis Island Holds Wealthy Peruvian

Rafael Fiol, a wealthy rubber planter from Peru, who arrived yesterday on the United Fruit steamer Tenadores with eight boys and one girl, a part of his family, was surprised when the immigration authorities informed him that they all would have to go to Ellis Island because one of the boys had trachoma. Mr. Fiol explained that he wished to place three of his children in school here, and the other six in Spain, where three of his boys were being educated. His younger children were at home with their mother, the rubber planter said.

BRITISH MONARCHS GREETED IN PARIS

King George and Queen Mary Arrive for a Visit of Three Days.

GREY ACCOMPANIES THEM

City Is Decorated in Honor of the Visitors and a Hearty Welcome Is Accorded to Them.

PARIS, April 21.—The tenth anniversary of the entente cordiale between France and Great Britain is being celebrated here by a three days' visit of King George and Queen Mary as the guests of the French Government. Much has been done by both Governments to render the visit significant politically and pleasant personally.

All the main arteries of Paris were decorated with garlands of evergreens and intertwined flags of both nations, and crowds of Parisians awaited from an early hour the arrival of their Majesties.

The greeting accorded to the King and Queen was a flattering one. The evening newspapers published their welcome to the royal couple in English.

The royal procession passed through the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue des Champs Elysées to the Palace of the Foreign Office, where specially decorated apartments had been prepared for the King and Queen. Sir Edward Grey is staying at the British Embassy.

To-morrow the King and Queen will lunch at the Embassy and afterward will go to Vincennes to attend a great military review. Later they will visit the Hôtel de Ville of Paris and receive the greetings of the municipality. In the evening they will entertain President and Mme. Poincaré at a banquet at the British Embassy before going to the Opera to attend a gala performance.

On the following day their Majesties will attend a race meeting at Auteuil and in the evening a State banquet will be given in their honor.

Among the gifts to be presented to the King and Queen are a number of parchment sheets beautifully illuminated with the arms of various old corporations and guilds of the City of Paris. Another present will be a magnificent piece of embroidery, with threads of no fewer than 350 tints, representing the "Apotheosis of the Entente Cordiale."

King George and Queen Mary are accompanied by many officials, including Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary. Their Majesties crossed the English Channel from Dover to Calais on board the royal yacht Alexandra, which was convoyed by British and French warships.

MAKES RULES FOR BEACHES

Health Board Adopts Regulations to Govern Floating Baths.

The Board of Health adopted yesterday definite rules for the conduct this Summer of floating baths and bathing beaches. No permits will be granted for floating baths in the Hudson, Harlem, or East Rivers, or in the harbor within the Narrows, unless they are made watertight, so as to prevent contamination from outside.

The water must be kept in good condition at all times, and if river water is used, it must be filtered through sand or in some other way, and then must be treated with hydrochloride of lime. No person suffering from any contagious disease will be permitted at any time to bath, and every bather before entering the water must take a shower bath.

As the Summer is nearly here, the Board of Health has decided to permit the continuance of the bathing beaches under certain conditions, with the understanding that permits will not be issued for bathing beaches along the East, Harlem, or Hudson Rivers and in the upper bay after this year.

No bathing beach will be permitted within 150 feet of a sewer opening, and there must be adequate means for the sterilizing of bathing suits, towels, and articles of clothing used by bathers which are let out on hire. The department will also inspect the sanitary condition of the bathing houses.

A NEW PAPAL COLLEGE.

Pope Creates It for Priests Destined to Work Among Emigrants.

ROME, April 21.—Pope Pius, considering that the measures heretofore taken to protect the spiritual welfare of Italian emigrants have been inadequate, today ordered the creation in Rome of a special college for priests who are designed to work among emigrants.

In the document creating the college the Pope urges American Bishops to apply to the new institution for priests especially trained for the needs of Italian emigrants.

$1,000,000 N. Y. U. FUND.

General Plans Discussed for Committees for Coming Campaign.

General plans for the formation of active committees for raising the $1,000,000 fund were discussed last night at the second meeting of the officers of the alumni organizations of New York University, held at the Transportation Club. The original Committee on Arrangements consisted of John J. Stevenson, Professor Emeritus of Geology; William M. Kingsley, Treasurer of the university and Vice President of the United States Trust Company, and Armour P. Payson of the Class of '97. Under their direction the work of getting together the heads of the various alumni bodies was begun, so that as a result there were present last night, in addition to the original committee, representatives from nearly all the different bodies.

It was unanimously decided to form an executive committee of seven from the different schools to have direct charge of the campaign. Part of the committee was elected, as follows: Secretary, William M. Kingsley; Treasurer, Armour P. Payson. The others will be chosen shortly.

It is said that many of the alumni have offered to contribute generously, one alumnus on Monday promising $5,000. His name was not made public. There are estimated to be nearly 25,000 alumni in this State alone.

As soon as the working plans are ready to be put into operation it is expected that a whirlwind campaign will get under way. Mr. Kingsley, who was in charge of the successful $4,000,000 campaign waged for the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., will be the guiding influence.

ONE DROWNED FROM CANOE,

Two Were Rescued When Craft Capsized Near Shore.

Kurt Welbrach, 30, of 337 West Fifteenth Street, was drowned, and two companions, Enrich Walden, 25, and Kurt Mathes, 23, narrowly escaped the same fate at 8:30 o'clock last night, when a canoe in which they had gone for a ride on Long Island Sound near City Island was overturned.

The young men bought the canoe two weeks ago and docked it near the Pelham Bay Park Hotel. They started out at 6 o'clock last evening, and were returning to the hotel when the accident occurred. James Musterer and John Pezero, the proprietor of the hotel, were standing on the shore when the canoe capsized. Musterer threw off his coat and jumped into the water, and when he reached the canoe found Walden and Mathes clinging to it. Welbrach was about fifty feet away, struggling hard to keep afloat.

Musterer managed to turn the canoe on its keel and helped Walden and Mathes to climb in. Then he dove after Welbrach, who had disappeared, and brought him to the surface.

The men were taken to the shore in a launch and Walden and Mathes quickly revived. Dr. Ahearn of Fordham Hospital pronounced Welbrach dead. Walden lives at 337 West Fifteenth Street and Mathes at 115 West Seventeenth Street.

LOOT MADE POCKETS BULGE.

Detectives Grab Burglars Fresh from a Robbery.

Detectives Marion and Birmingham of the West 123d Street Police Station noticed two young men hurrying along St. Nicholas Avenue yesterday afternoon. Their pockets were bulging, and when they were questioned they gave evasive answers. At the station house two jimmies, three diamond rings, a diamond scarfpin, two pearl pins, and a small bank containing $2.29 were found on them.

They confessed that they had just robbed the house of Mrs. Celestje Volmar at 100½ West 130th Street. They gave their names as Charles Hoff, 121 West 140th Street and Harry Smith, 137 West 111th Street.

Several pawn tickets and a revolver were found in Smith's rooms.

UPROAR IN PARLIAMENT.

Bonar Law Accuses the Government of a Plot in Ulster.

LONDON, April 21.—There was a stormy scene in the House of Commons to-day when Andrew Bonar Law, the Leader of the Opposition, demanded a judicial inquiry into the naval and military movements recently contemplated by the Government in Ulster. The Unionists charge that these movements constituted a plot to provoke an uprising in Ulster.

Premier Asquith refused a judicial inquiry, as he said that the charges had been proved false, but he challenged Mr. Bonar to make any accusations he wished to make in the House itself, and said he would have the fullest opportunity for discussion.

Amid the cheers and angry shouts of their supporters, the two leaders took their places alternately at the table, challenging each other.

Uproar followed Mr. Bonar Law's declaration that the statements made by Mr. Asquith and his colleagues had been proved untrue.

If the Premier had nothing to be ashamed of why did he object, Mr. Bonar Law asked, to have the proof tested where the statements could be taken under oath? During the uproar which then occurred Mr. Asquith angrily replied:

"That is an allegation against the honor of the Ministers. The only place where the Minister could answer such an allegation is on the floor of the House."

The scene ended when, amid Ministerial cries of "Take your day for discussion," Mr. Bonar Law said that after he had seen what the promised White Paper contained he would consider what steps it was worth while to take.

ALL UP AT TOAST TO FLAG.

Patriotism Led Traffic Talk at William Phelps Eno Dinner.

There was an instantaneous and unanimous response last night from 150 men gathered to do honor to William Phelps Eno at a dinner given by the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee at the Automobile Club of America, when the news of the death and wounding of American marines at Vera Cruz was announced and a toast proposed to the flag and to the support of the Government "regardless of politics, prejudices, or personal opinion."

Among those who were at the guest table in addition to Mr. Eno were Police Commissioner Arthur H. Woods, Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, and Gen. F. V. Greene, both ex-Police Commissioners; Capt. Alexander R. Piper, who was Deputy Commissioner under Gen. Greene; Robert Grier Cooke, Chairman of the Citizens' Traffic Committee; W. W. Miller, Chairman of the Legislative Board of the A. C. A., who acted as toastmaster, and W. W. Niles. Practically all the traffic interests of the city, automobile, paving, street railway, public utility, trucking, and city engineering were represented by the membership of the committee and their guests.

The dinner, which was a testimonial to Mr. Eno, who is frequently referred to as the "father of traffic regulation," for the work he has done during the last fourteen years in establishing systems of traffic management in the principal cities of this country and Europe, brought forth speeches from all the former city officials and from Commissioner Woods, who made it the occasion of his first public speech since his appointment. The Commissioner laid emphasis in his talk on the desire of the present administration to have the cooperation of citizens.

"Reckless automobile drivers constitute one of the great problems with which we have to deal," he said. "It is essential to have the chauffeur passed upon by the Police Department before he is allowed to drive in the streets. I shall welcome the co-operation of the Citizens' Committee in this and other traffic matters."

Gen. Bingham made a plea for active citizenship which should support authority by more than mere words.

"Are you going to allow an I. W. W. mob to parade up Fifth Avenue and insult and spit upon peaceful citizens and do nothing?" he asked in his characteristically forceful manner. "Are you going to permit a man like Haywood to defy the President of the United States, and do nothing? Organize into mass meetings, if necessary, and wait upon the Mayor and the other authorities and show them that they have your active support in the maintenance of order."

JOIN WATERS OF BAYS.

Flood Let Into Cape Cod Canal, August Belmont Officiating.

Special to The New York Times.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., April 21.—In the presence of August Belmont, President of the Cape Cod Canal Construction Company, and other dignitaries, the sluiceway in Foley's Dike, connecting Cape Cod Bay and Buzzard's Bay, was opened this morning, and the water rushed through and intermingled in one continuous waterway.

This does not mean that the canal is open for shipping. The actual destruction of the intervening dike will not take place until late in June, as there is still a small section which is not dredged down to the stated depth of twenty-five feet. Mr. Belmont expressed the hope that on July 4 the canal would be opened for ships drawing not over twelve feet.

Mr. Belmont came by train from New York this morning. He was accompanied by Capt. J. W. Miller, Vice President; Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons, and W. A. Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman. By power boat they went to Foley's Dike, where Resident Engineer C. H. Waring was in charge.

President Belmont stood on top of the sluiceway and at 11 o'clock poured together the contents of two bottles, one of which contained water from Buzzard's Bay, the other from Cape Cod Bay. As he did this, he said: "May the meeting of these waters bring happiness and prosperity to our country and save some of the misery which the waters together of the Cape have caused in the past."

Mr. Belmont and Mr. Parsons then went to the Sands Dike, which held the water back, loosened the sand, and pulled away the boards, and the waters raced together.

FLOOD CONTROL METHODS.

Board of Army Engineers Report of Value to All Parts of Country.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary of War Garrison transmitted to the House of Representatives to-day a report of the Board of Army Engineers named to investigate the most efficient methods for flood control. It deals chiefly with the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, but carries information for every part of the country where there are losses resulting from high waters.

The only practicable method of flood prevention in the lower Mississippi Valley, the report says, is by construction of an adequate system of levees, supplemented by bank protection. The Secretary's letter refers to the raising of Galveston's grade as illustrating the effectiveness of the levee system with bank protection, and points to the recommendation of the engineers employed by Dayton, Ohio, for the reservoir system. Auxiliary channels, both parallel and cut-offs, the Secretary says, are to be commended, but that no one method may be recommended to the exclusion of others. Local conditions are controlling, he says.

WESTERN FLOOD A PERIL.

River Banks Washed Out—Imperial Valley Menaced—Canal Damaged.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Advices to Secretary Lane to-day indicated that the Colorado River in southern Arizona was far above flood stage and that its banks had been washed out for 1,000 feet. The rushing waters are menacing the entire Imperial Valley region, with its valuable properties and great irrigation works. The Imperial Valley Canal has been damaged already, and the situation is reported as growing more serious hourly.

Secretary Lane called a conference of officers of the Reclamation Service, who hurriedly considered emergency measures. In the reclamation fund the Secretary has $60,000 available for immediate use to prevent disaster, but it is not unlikely that he may ask Congress to-morrow for an emergency appropriation.

City Directory Still Grows.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the 1914 issue of Trow's Copartnership and Corporation Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx through the courtesy of the publishers, the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company. The new directory, which is the 62d volume of its series, is 57 pages larger than the 1913 volume and contains 5,500 names more.

DONALD McLEAN REMOVED.

Surrogate Says Executor of Estates Was Dishonest.

Donald McLean, whose wife was President for many years of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was removed as executor from several estates yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan. After the Surrogate had listened to several complaints against Mr. McLean he said:

"I remove McLean as executor of the different estates in which he is concerned, for dishonesty. Why he has not been sent to prison is a mystery to me, and I will see that he goes there."

The complainants against Mr. McLean were Mrs. Charlotte L. O'Connor, Mrs. Henry Huber, Mrs. Mary A. Schepper, and the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Huber said that out of a twenty-thousand-dollar estate left by her husband to her, but intrusted to Mr. McLean, she had received only $6,000. Mrs. Schepper testified that she had intrusted $54,000 to McLean, with unhappy results, and the representatives of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church accused him of having squandered its funds.

Mr. McLean is now recuperating from a prolonged illness, according to his wife, in Mrs. McLean's home in Maryland.

"I know nothing of what happened today," Mrs. McLean said at her home, 186 Lenox Avenue, last night. "All I know is that my husband has been very ill for several months, and I am very much worried over his condition. He is now at my Maryland home."

TO SELL BISHOP'S BOOKS.

Rare Volumes of the Doane Collection to Go at Auction.

There were on exhibition yesterday at the Anderson Galleries some fine books and important autographs from the library of the late Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany. They will be sold on April 28 and 29.

In the sale will be beautiful old manuscripts, including an "Antiphonarium," of the fifteenth century, embellished with six large historiated miniature initials; "Books of Hours" of the same period; illuminated Spanish documents; "Septem Psalmi Poenitentiales" of the sixteen century, and marriage contracts signed by members of the royal family of France, including Louis XIV.

There will also be the following: Fine copy of the Fourth Folio edition of Shakespeare; early and scarce editions of the Bible, including the first American edition in English; fine examples of the work of the Cruikshanks and other caricaturists; Pierce Egan's "Real Life in London," in the original parts; first editions of George Eliot, Dickens, and Thackeray; original manuscripts by "Mark Twain," Wilkie Collins, Leigh Hunt, Thomas Moore, Bernard Shaw and others, and extra-illustrated books of great interest and value.

There is an interesting letter to Mrs. Doane from Harriet Beecher Stowe about the health of her son, who was wounded at Gettysburg, and a letter from William Wordsworth, the poet, to Bishop Doane, Aug. 1, 1845, on literary and ecclesiastical matters.

Our Newest Pattern

The Cromwell, here shown, is one of real beauty, simple and without unnecessary ornamentation. Like all

1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
it is made in the heaviest grade of plate. Absolutely guaranteed.
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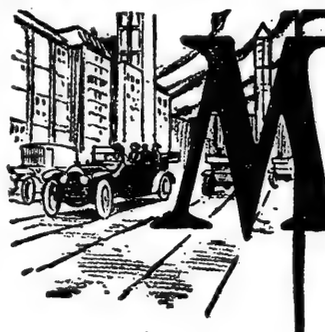

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Note the mechanical construction—You will find in the large unit single wire electrical equipment—the cork insert multiple disc clutch—the silent chain drive for motor shaft—the always efficient Bosch magneto and the simplified control points of super-quality that you naturally look for only in cars costing double the price.

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because fast trains leave Liberty St. every hour on the hour—7 a. m. until 10 p. m. and at midnight with sleepers. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23d St.

IT'S THE ON TIME ROAD

FRANK IS INNOCENT, BURNS NOW STATES

Will Also Show Alleged Slayer of Child to be of Good Character, Detective Adds.

PLEA FOR NEW TRIAL TO-DAY

Frank's Lawyers Accuse Atlanta Police of Petting Witnesses to Get Damaging Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 21.—On the eve of the hearing of the motion for a new trial of Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of the little girl, Mary Phagan, comes the positive statement from Detective William J. Burns that Frank was not the child's slayer.

"My report will prove beyond the shadow of a doubt who murdered the little girl," said Detective Burns today. "It will convince Solicitor Hugh Dorsey and the Police Department of Leo M. Frank's innocence." He also said it would prove that the charges of abnormality made against Frank were false, and that "his character is as good as that of any man in Atlanta."

"Frank did not kill Mary Phagan, and my report will contain evidence proving it," he added.

Mr. Burns refused to divulge the contents of his report, nor would he say whether the murderer was a white man or a negro.

"My report will show that," he said. "It probably will be made public within a day or two. I completed it this morning and am ready to turn it over to Frank's attorneys. It will be given to the public by them."

Attorneys for Frank refused to say when the report would be made public, nor whether it would be released before or after the hearing of the motion for a new trial before Judge Ben Hill on Wednesday.

Burns reiterated his statement that the murder was committed by an abnormal person, and that he had proof of that assertion, adding:

"The report also will clear up the mystery of the disappearance of the ribbons and flowers which Mary Phagan wore upon her hat, and will clear other features that heretofore have been puzzling."

Mr. Burns called for the first time at the police station this afternoon to see the Chief of Detectives, Newport Lanford, to gain knowledge of the affidavits against Leo M. Frank, said to be in the possession of the Chief of Detectives, but his request was flatly refused by Lanford on the ground that the latter did not believe their publicity would be just to himself, to the State, or even to Frank until after the hearing of the motion for a new trial.

"At the trial of Frank, we did not bring up the subject of abnormality," said Chief Lanford. "It was brought out by Frank's lawyers."

Burns, in company with Dan Lehon, his assistant, and Harry Alexander of the Frank defense, afterward paid a visit to Frank at the county jail. The three were closeted for over an hour with the convicted pencil factory Superintendent. This visit of Burns to Frank is thought to be his last.

Police Methods Assailed.

Another development to-day was a statement from Frank's attorneys, Luther Rosser and Rubin Arnold, bitterly denouncing the methods used by the Atlanta police against Frank.

"So many things foreign to fair play have happened heretofore in the Frank case that nothing now seems to matter," they said. "Anything, no matter how outrageous, seems to pass muster. Police officers brazenly do things that in ordinary cases would provoke an outburst of indignation.

"This is well illustrated in the case of the negro Albert McKnight. Albert came into notoriety during the jury trial of Frank by swearing to the most potent falsehoods. After the trial he recanted, as he now claims, by influences improperly exerted upon him. Then under some potent influenced he goes back again to his old rôle as perjurer. These various performances of Albert are not rare enough in creatures of his character to excite comment or to suggest danger.

"There are among whites and blacks a tribe of shiftless, shifting witnesses, who are easily, by persuasion or fear, led into perjury and who, when the pressure is lifted, slide back into the truth.

"Albert evidently belongs to that tribe. When under potent influence and pressure, he can easily be led into falsehood. When uninfluenced, and at liberty, like almost everybody else, whether wise or ignorant, he naturally slips back to the truth.

"As a matter of fact, it matters very little whether Albert swore to the truth on Frank's trial and a lie thereafter, or whether he lied at the trial and told the truth thereafter.

"But the attitude of the police, as shown in the Albert McKnight incident, matters a great deal. They are not content, as in decency and public safety they ought to be, in getting, freely and voluntarily, the truth from Albert, but when they get what they want, truth or no truth, they see that Albert goes into the comfortable retirement of a cell at the police station, to be, as we are informed, cared for and fed at the public expense.

"This, upon the surface, may seem a small affair, but a moment's consideration will show how dangerous it is. If ignorant witnesses, as soon as they make statements pleasing to the State, or retract statements unpleasing, are to be voluntarily or unvoluntarily locked up in the station house and held day and night under partisan police protection, aloof and apart from everybody but the prosecution, even the best and most peaceful citizen may, at any moment, be placed in great danger.

"If the prosecution can find it wise to give Albert McKnight an asylum in the station house, and the courts and public opinion permit it, what is to prevent every witness against Frank, and, indeed, every witness that can be bulldozed away from Frank, from occupying the cells of the police barracks, entertained at the public expense, and at all times under the sway and spell of partisan police methods and safe from other influences, no matter how wise, fair, or just?

"Conley was the first police pet, police-trained witness. There had been none before. This, during the excitement of the Frank trial, was apparently indorsed by the courts and the public.

"This Conley experience was so successful, it trained and preserved Conley so skillfully, that the prosecution could not resist repeating it in the case of Albert McKnight. And if it passes muster in the Albert McKnight case we may expect it to become a regular, fixed institution. Hereafter the public will at once, through the police, take charge of and incarcerate all the witnesses in the case, both for the defense and the prosecution—those for the State so that their story as told to the police may suffer no change, no matter what the truth may be; those for the defense so that the power and force of police may lead them, if not into silence, at least into a moderation of statement.

"The State's power is potential enough when witnesses are left free and untrammeled with no influence but the conscience to guide them. It becomes a mighty engine of oppression when false witnesses are held firmly by cell and police surveillance.

"Let it come, as it seems it may, when men and women are hereafter to be tried by police-nursed, jail-fed witnesses, and no man or woman in Fulton County will be safe.

"Frank suffers from such methods to-day. To-morrow the sufferance may be the wisest and best. Put the witness in the hands of the police and, at once, the courts and jury come under their subjection and control. The police witness has not always been of the best repute, but better for the police witness himself than the police-held, police-trained and police-fed witness."

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS SOLD

Library of the Late James E. Pulsford Offered at Auction.

A beautiful manuscript on vellum of the "Hours of the Virgin Mary," with calendar, was bought for $400 by Thomas Shea at a sale held yesterday by the Anderson Auction Company. The library of the late James E. Pulsford of South Orange, N. J., and items from other sources were sold.

The manuscript was in Gothic character, red and black, with the calendar in gold, blue, and red. It probably was executed in the northeast of France about the middle of the fifteenth century. It consists of 159 quarto leaves, embellished with ten large miniatures.

Another manuscript, "Hours," of Norman origin, and executed in the first part of the fifteenth century, also went to Mr. Shea for $800. It has 250 small quarto pages of fine vellum and is ornamented with eight beautiful miniatures. It is in binding by Clovis Eve.

F. W. Morris paid $175 for a copy of the rare first edition of "The Two Noble Kinsmen," by John Fletcher and William Shakespeare, quarto, London, 1634. This drama, which was "presented at the Blackfriers by the Kings Maiesties servants with great applause," is founded on Chaucer's "Knight's Tile." The present copy is in binding by F. Bedford.

E. H. Wendell gave $104 for an extra-illustrated copy of "John Leech, His Life and Work," by William P. Frith, London, 1891. "Select Views of London," large octavo, published by R. Ackermann in 1816, a handsome book of colored plates, in binding by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, went to A. W. Mills for $80.

George D. Smith obtained for $123 the rare first genuine impression of Thomas Nash's "Pierce Penilesse his Supplication to the Divell," quarto, London, 1592, in binding by Riviere.

The total for the session was $3,677, making the total for the two days $7,594. The sale will be concluded to-day.

In a sale of interesting Americana by the Merwin Company yesterday, Lathrop C. Harper paid $85 for a copy of the rare "Geographical Sketch of Oregon," by Hall J. Kelley, eighty pages octavo, original wrappers, uncut. The only other copy recorded as sold brought $40. A copy of the suppressed "History and Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," by W. H. Herndon and J. W. Welk, brought $30. The sale will be ended to-day.

MANGANESE FROM BATOUM.

Exporter Tells of Growth of Russian Black Sea Port.

M. E. Mannelides of Batoum, Russia, returned yesterday from a tour of the eastern part of the United States, which he admitted was partly undertaken for business reasons, and was partly a honeymoon trip. Mr. Mannelides, a Greek by birth, is an exporter of manganese and Circassian walnut.

"For manganese our chief customer in this country is the Carnegie Steel Company," he said yesterday. "Our product is usually known as 'Poti' manganese, after the town near Batoum. From the two cities in 1913 more than 1,100,100 tons were exported, of which about 100,000 tons came to the United States.

"Batoum in the last four years has developed very much, particularly in regard to the exportation of manganese. Before 1910, only 30,000 tons were exported from the city, and in 1913 over 400,000 tons were sent out. Owing to the fact that a steamship line runs direct from Batoum to New York and Philadelphia, its facilities are much better than those of Poti.

"Being on the Black Sea, Batoum has become the shipping point for the oil fields at Baku, which is on the Caspian. Out of this has grown up a considerable industry in the making of cases and cans for the shipment of oil to all parts of the Near East."

Corporation Counsel Polk Better.

It was said last night at the New York Hospital that Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, who was shot when the attempt was made on the life of Mayor Mitchel, was steadily improving. It had not been decided when he will leave the hospital.

WILD STEER LOOSE AMID CIRCUS CROWD

Escaping from Cowboys, He Makes Spectators Stampede at Madison Square Garden.

LASSOED AND HAULED BACK

Daring Horsemanship and Shooting Among the Features of the 101 Ranch Wild West Show.

A long-horned steer which escaped from the arena and plunged into the audience created excitement and a small stampede at the first evening performance of the 101 Ranch Wild West Show in Madison Square Garden last night.

The excitement occurred when cowboys from the 101 Ranch were giving an exhibition of "roping" two long-horned steers. One of the animals succeeded in breaking down the bars which blocked off a stairway leading to the arena at the east end of the Garden, and then mounted to the top of the arena seats. There was a scramble by the spectators seated near by, but the cowboys swarmed up the stairway and threw a dozen or more ropes on the steer. The animal was then dragged and pushed down the stairs and back into the arena, where he again took part in the exhibition.

The Wild West Show from the 101 Ranch, assisted by a troupe of Cossacks from Russia, moved into Madison Square Garden yesterday and began a three weeks' exhibition there in the afternoon. At both the afternoon and evening performances the garden was almost filled by people interested in the exhibitions of horsemanship and representations of Western life.

Miller Brothers & Arlington, proprietors of the 101 Ranch in Oklahoma, have brought most of the cowboys and cowgirls from that establishment East this season, together with a tribe or two of Indians, a handful of Mexicans, innumerable horses, some long-horned steers and a few buffalo. The Mexicans, who bore the flag of their country in the parade around the arena last night, were objects of special interest from the big audience, but if there was any disapproval of the foreign visitors or their flag it was not displayed by the spectators.

After the parade around the arena the Wild West Show began with an exhibition of fancy "roping" by the cowboys and cowgirls. This was followed by the holdup of an oldtime stage coach by bandits and the rescue of the passengers by cowboys. Next came the roping and riding of long-horned steers by the cowboys, and sports and pastimes of the men and women of the ranch.

The Westerners took a rest for a few moments then while an Australian boomerang thrower gave a wonderful exhibition of work with the bush weapons. This was followed by a dance of the ranchers on horseback, trap and fancy shooting by an Indian girl, and an exhibition of twenty high school horses. A half dozen clowns, who were in the ring during most of the entertainment, introduced trained mules in this exhibition which were highly amusing.

Other features of the long programme were the capture of a horse thief, a game of football on horseback between Indians and cowboys, Indian dances, daring horsemanship by Cossacks, and trick riding by cowboys and girls and Mexicans.

The east end of the arena has been made into a peaceful valley between two high mountains, and the scenic effects are in keeping with the magnitude of the rest of the show.

OPEN LABOR CONFERENCE.

Employers and Workers to Meet in Discussion of Industrial Problems.

Representatives of workers and employers will speak from the same platform to-night at the opening of the Exhibit for Better Industrial Relations at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor will speak on "Ideals of the Labor Movement," John R. Simpson of the Filene Company of Boston will speak on "Cooperative Betterment Work in the Department Store," and M. I. Barger, Secretary of the Wholesale Clothiers' Association of Chicago, will speak on "Betterment Work by Groups of Employers."

Thursday will be College Day, and a delegation of undergraduates from Princeton University will attend in charge of Prof. Fetter. Saturday will be Consumers' Day, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan will preside. There will be moving pictures and views showing industrial subjects. Admission is free.

FIRE ROUTS 40 FAMILIES.

Invalid Woman Badly Burned and Man Attempting Rescue Hurt.

A woman was burned and a man who attempted to rescue her was injured yesterday in a fire in the flat of Timothy Buckley on the top floor of a five-story tenement house at 222 East Sixty-fifth Street. Forty families were driven into the street.

Edward Elliott of 16 North Ninth Street, Woodside, L. I., tried to rescue Mrs. Buckley, an invalid, and her daughter, Valentine, who were in their rooms asleep. He was driven back to the street by dense smoke and went to the roof of the adjoining house, whence he dropped to a fire escape. He kicked in a window of the Buckley flat, causing a deep gash on his right heel. Despite his injury, Elliott went to Mrs. Buckley's room and found it empty. He crawled on the fire escape and fainted. Miss Ethel Youngman, a settlement worker, ran up the fire escape and bound Elliott's foot with strips torn from her dress.

Mrs. Buckley, escaping with her daughter, was so badly burned that she may die. With Elliott, she was taken to Flower Hospital by Drs. Beard and Witmarah. The fire did $1,000 damage.

"WHERE DID HE GET $2.75?"

Defense of I. W. W. Men Held for Robbery in "Army" Headquarters.

Peter Burke, Edward Gibbons, and Samuel Caplan, alias Thomas Donnelly, who were arrested on Monday night on the charge of assaulting and robbing Morris Sandler at the headquarters of the "army of the unemployed" on the third floor of 318 Grand Street last Friday morning, were held in $3,500 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, sitting in the Essex Market Court. Sandler charged that the three men and a companion beat him and took $2.75 from his pockets. Five young men who said they had witnessed the robbery corroborated his story. They were sent to the House of Detention.

Gibbons, who described himself as a committeeman of the I. W. W., examined the witnesses and then took the stand.

"This whole deal is a frame-up," he testified. "No man with $2.75 would want to come to our headquarters and sleep on the floor and eat black bread and coffee. The complainant hasn't worked for weeks, and where did he get $2.75? These witnesses of his are among the worst crooks on the east side."

Caplan was scored by Magistrate McAdoo for assuming the name of Donnelly. Caplan said that when he joined the I. W. W. he was told he could use any name he pleased.

PEACOCK ALLEY SITS UP.

Startling Novelty in Gems Seen on a Large New Yorker.

When persons who were lingering over luncheon in the Palm Room of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon got a glimpse of the jewelry worn by a heavy-set, elderly man who entered the room escorting a pretty young woman they stared as if fascinated. The man is a well-known figure along Broadway and his predilection for jewelry has led to the fastening of the name of one of his favorite gems to his own name whenever he is referred to.

This was the first time these jewels had ever been seen in the Waldorf, it was said, and it is understood they have just been added to the sets of enormous sapphires, diamonds, rubies, and other jewels that are usually worn by the owner in sets of cuff buttons, rings, and shirt studs. As the owner wore a four-in-hand tie, only three pieces were visible, but as no attempt was made to hide either the ring or the cuff buttons, the women in the room gazed at them as if fascinated.

Each piece of the set takes the form of a sort of truncated isosceles triangle, and the groundwork is of massive gold. The cuff buttons are about two inches and a half wide by two inches deep. Each was set with about thirteen good-sized rubies and diamonds. The setting of the ring was only slightly smaller than the cuff buttons.

Mr. Brady kindly held the gems so that a very good view of them was obtainable.

FIRE THREATENS CONVENT.

Low Water Pressure Hampers Firemen in the Bronx.

Fire, which destroyed a private garage at Sigma Place and 258th Street, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, threatened the convent buildings of the Sisters of Visitation, on adjoining property. It burned a chicken coop and wood shed. There were fifty chickens in the coop and they were released just in time by several of the sisters.

The stables of Mrs. Emma Feld were badly damaged, but the horses and carriages were saved. The firemen had a difficult time with the flames because of the low water pressure. They used chemicals. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PORTERS ABANDON TRUNKS.

Detective Finds McAlpin Men Trying to Enlist.

When 7 o'clock struck yesterday at the McAlpin Tom O'Dwyer, the head porter, looked sternly over the morning watch at inspection and discovered his force was three short. Deever, Culnane, and Burton Harrison, who is no relation to the Governor General of the Philippines, were not in their places. Hints dropped by other men on duty led O'Dwyer to send out one of the house detectives on the trail of the missing men.

As all the members of O'Dwyer's staff came from the Emerald Isle the detective felt at once that the absent three would be found where a promise of a scrap was being held out, so he made at once for the recruiting office on Sixth Avenue. Sure enough, there he found Deever standing with one hand on his hip before the door of the office waiting for it to open.

The detective had been told that Harrison had served as bo's'n in the British navy, and after he had delivered Deever to O'Dwyer he hastened over to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he found that the other two men, having just been informed that no volunteers were being taken, were turning away with tears in their eyes. As the men are under contract to the hotel the detectives have been charged with seeing that the porters do not go away to war—unless a war actually comes.

WILL REVEALS ROMANCE.

Robert J. Steiner Married Woman He Named as Beneficiary.

The will of Robert J. Steiner, who died at the Hotel Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, on April 13, contained this clause:

"In case of death notify at once Helen R. Devlin of Malden, Mass., as she is the only true friend I have ever had, and it has been my sorrow for the last five years that I could not marry her. Should I die a natural death and not by accident my life insurance policy is to go to her also. God bless her."

The will, which was filed for probate yesterday, was drawn up in 1911. A petition filed with the will showed that between the drawing up of the will and Mr. Steiner's death Miss Devlin and the testator had been married. The entire estate was left to her.

Cuts Off Brothers and Sisters.

Martin Wellesley Sayle, who died on April 19, made no bequests in his will to his seven brothers and sisters, but provided that his entire estate should go to Miss Marie L. Harrison of 209 East Seventy-first Street. "I hope if I live to make her my wife," the will said.

MEN—YOUNG MEN
HURRY—HURRY !!!
Only Four More Days
HACKETT CARHART STORES
Retiring from Business
Saturday, April 25, at 10 P.M.
New Spring Suits, Balmacaans and Top Coats
$6.50 TO $17.50
Actual Values $15.00 to $37.50
Chance of a lifetime—Come in now and take your pick of these highest grade stocks of new Spring clothes at lowest prices ever quoted on fine clothing for men and young men in New York City.
Reductions in Furnishings Are Tremendous
CHARLES SHONGOOD
IN CHARGE OF AFFAIRS AT
Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail
265 BROADWAY Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall
831 BROADWAY At 13th St. Near Union Square
119 WEST 42D STREET Near Broadway Open Evenings

THE NEW YORK TIMES LEADS
All Other New York Newspapers
IN GENERAL ADVERTISING

During the six months ending April 1, 1914, The New York Times led all New York newspapers in volume of general advertising—not counting help, situation or medical advertisements; all that is objectionable refused by The Times.

	AGATE LINES—SIX MONTHS	
The New York Times	4,785,032	
Less Wants and Medical...	160,604	
		4,624,428
The World. (Morning Edition.)	5,793,161	
Less Wants and Medical...	1,455,680	
		4,337,481
New York American	4,790,404	
Less Wants and Medical...	597,611	
		4,192,793
THE NEW YORK HERALD	4,660,216	
Less Wants and Medical...	852,146	
		3,808,070

THE NEW YORK TIMES SIXTEEN YEARS' ADVERTISEMENT RECORD:

	Agate Lines
1898	2,433,193
1899	3,378,750
1900	3,978,620
1901	4,957,205
1902	5,501,779
1903	5,207,964
1904	5,228,480
1905	5,953,322
1906	6,033,457
1907	6,304,298
1908	5,897,332
1909	7,194,703
1910	7,550,650
1911	8,130,425
1912	8,844,866
1913	9,327,369

In the year 1913 The New York Times gained 482,503 lines of advertising—over FIVE TIMES the gain of any other New York morning newspaper.

In March The New York Times gained 42,556 agate lines, the only New York morning newspaper to show a gain over the same month a year ago, and the only New York morning newspaper to show a gain in the first three months of 1914.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SIXTEEN YEARS' DAILY CIRCULATION RECORD:

(OCTOBER 1ST.)

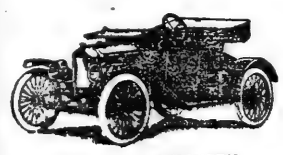
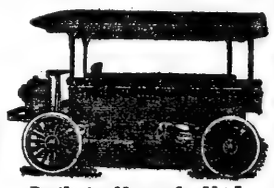
In the six months ended April 1st, the average net paid sale of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, was 946,118, a gain of 17,304 over the six months ended April 1st, 1913; a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

The average daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the half-year ending April 1st, 1914, exceeds the average daily and Sunday circulation of The Herald, Sun and Tribune COMBINED.

1898	35,726
1899	76,260
1900	82,106
1901	102,472
1902	105,416
1903	106,386
1904	118,786
1905	130,710
1906	131,140
1907	143,460
1908	172,880
1909	184,317
1910	191,981
1911	197,375
1912	236,668
1913	253,340

The Advertising Rate of The New York Times—45 Cents per Agate Line—with Circulation Sunday and Daily far Exceeding 200,000, Makes the Cost Less Than One Cent a Line for Each 5,000 Circulation—the Cheapest, as it is the Best, Newspaper Advertising in the World.

KNABE
SALE OF
USED PIANOS
At the end of the musical season Pianos and Player Pianos of distinction are returned to us that have been used by artists in concert and home work. All are practically NEW and every instrument a GEM, comprising such renowned makes as
KNABE CHICKERING STEINWAY
An early call is advisable for your choice of woods and case design.
TO-DAY ONLY
17 Uprights $65 Original value up to $250.
14 Uprights $165 Original value up to $350.
10 PLAYER PIANOS $175 up Selling elsewhere up to $600. Supply of music free with special library privilege.
14 GRANDS $200 up Well-known makes and exceptional values.
12 KNABE Uprights $390 Styles that sell regularly from $500 to $600
Terms as Low as $5 Monthly
All Fully Guaranteed
Liberal Allowance for Pianos Taken in Exchange
Warerooms
Fifth Ave. at 39th Street

SIDE BY SIDE
AT THE HEAD OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CLASSES
GRANT
$495 Hill Climbing Marvel
RIDES EASIER THAN MOST LARGE CARS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
The Grant is fully equipped, standard 56-inch tread, shaft drive, speedometer, top, five lamps, &c.; 21 h. p.; sliding gears and high tension magneto
IT IS DRIVEN BY MEN OF CRITICAL TASTE—IS CHEAP IN PRICE ONLY.
KOEHLER
ONE-TON TRUCK $750

Built in Newark, N. J.
The Koehler Sells for Hundreds of Dollars Less Than Its Competitors
New customers at greater distances can only be reached through motor truck delivery. Live merchants are quickly taking advantage of this easy way to increase their business and profits. Everything fully explained in our catalog—Ask for it by phone, mail or messenger.
THEY ARE CHEAP IN PRICE ONLY
WONDERFULLY COMPLETE. CATALOG ON EACH FOR THE ASKING
1709 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Phone, Col. 2231.
H. J. KOEHLER & SONS
291 HALSEY ST., NEWARK Phone, Market 1577.

ROOSEVELT WORRIES THE BULL MOOSERS

Perkins Wants the Colonel to Keep Off the State Ticket.

TO SAVE HIM FOR 1916

New York Moose Demand Him, and National Executive Committee to Decide at Chicago April 30.

The Progressives are preparing to submit to the National Executive Committee of their party the question whether Col. Theodore Roosevelt should be placed in the field under any circumstances as a candidate for Governor this Fall. This was announced after a conference between George W. Perkins, National Executive Chairman of the Progressives, and O. B. Phillips, their Acting State Chairman, yesterday afternoon.

The Executive Committee of the National Progressive Party has been called together for a conference, which will be held in Chicago on April 30. This will be the second meeting of that body within a month. The last meeting was held a week ago in this city. Besides the question of whether to use Col. Roosevelt in the State campaign this Fall or reserve him for 1916, the committee will be asked to make a general plan for the Congressional campaign this Fall.

Of course, the last word with reference to the plan of running Col. Roosevelt for Governor will come from the Colonel on his return. The proposition is causing the Bull Moose leaders a great deal of worry these days. On the one hand, they are besieged by demands from all sections of the State that Col. Roosevelt lead the fight this Fall. These demands, it was said yesterday, emanate not only from Progressives but even from men who are being looked upon at this moment as regular organization Republicans, and even from Democrats of an independent type.

At the Republican State headquarters the opinion was expressed that the Progressives will not dare to run Col. Roosevelt for Governor or for any other office this Fall. The Republican leaders point to the fact that the enrollment of the Progressives in the State is not more than 111,834 as against 422,000 enrolled Republicans and 632,000 enrolled Democrats.

"Col. Roosevelt will be beaten if he runs," said Chairman Barnes in discussing the situation. "On the other hand the Colonel is the only asset of the Progressives, and without him as a candidate they will be wiped off the map as far as this State is concerned. They will be done for if they run the Colonel and they will be done for if they don't."

George W. Perkins, whose word probably will go a great deal further in the Progressive Party councils than that of any other Bull Mooser with the exception of the Colonel himself, is still said to be opposed to the Colonel's candidacy. But in common with the other leaders in this State he is prepared to leave the question to be determined by the National Executive Committee, with the veto power, of course, in the Colonel's own hands.

"The matter of the advisability of Col. Roosevelt's candidacy for Governor in this State this Fall," said Mr. Perkins last night, "will be considered by the Executive Committee of the National Progressive Party in Chicago on April 30. It is a matter that would affect the Progressive Party as a whole and is a proper subject for discussion by the national body leaders. There is not the slightest doubt that there is the strongest possible demand for Col. Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor in this State. Whether that demand should be heeded is a question for the Colonel and the party to decide."

Mr. Perkins said that no extended communication from Col. Roosevelt had been received by any of the leaders for two months.

"Is he coming direct to this country or is he going to Spain to attend the wedding of his son?" Mr. Perkins was asked.

"He may go into Mexico," said Mr. Perkins, with a laugh. "Some one will have to get in and get Huerta out, if the fifty-seven warships we have sent down there cannot do the trick."

Friends of District Attorney Whitman, who is the most formidable of the Republican candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, claim to have assurances that if he is the Republican nominee Col. Roosevelt will not be a candidate for Governor against him. It is known that the local Progressive leaders, some of whom would not be averse to a coalition with the Republicans, will rise in revolt if a concerted effort is made by the State Moose leaders to keep the Colonel out of the race. In many Progressive quarters the fear is expressed that without Col. Roosevelt leading the fight the Progressive Party will go to smash this Fall.

Westervelt Prentice, one of the Bull Moose State Committeemen from Kings, announced last night that he would introduce a resolution pledging the Kings County Progressive Committee to the Colonel's candidacy at the committee meeting next Tuesday.

Republican State Chairman Barnes said yesterday that he was keeping his hands off the situation entirely and was not considering candidacies. Such things, Mr. Barnes said, were for the voters to decide at the primaries. When the name of District Attorney Whitman as a Gubernatorial candidate is mentioned at Republican State headquarters it is received with an air of resignation.

Some other candidates for nominations on the Republican State ticket, it was learned yesterday, will come out in the open within the next few days. Brooklyn, it is believed, will furnish a candidate for State Controller. The candidate for Attorney General on whom it is believed Republicans of all shades will be able to unite, it was predicted, would be heard from before the week is over. He is an up-State Republican of prominence.

Senator Ralph W. Thomas of Chenango, who is a Professor at Hamilton College, is being spoken of as a probable candidate for Lieutenant Governor. William Archer of Westchester is looked upon as a promising candidate for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket, and Frank M. Williams, who was the Republican candidate for State Engineer in 1912, it is believed will be a candidate for the nomination this year.

At the Bull Moose State Headquarters in Washington Square, Acting Chairman O. B. Phillips was preparing yesterday to flood the State with pamphlets containing the speeches made by Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, and Senator Moses F. Clapp of Minnesota at the Progressive State Convention in Indiana last week, when the Roosevelt Presidential boom for 1916 was formally launched. The Progressive National Committee is preparing to send copies to all the 2,000 Progressive County Chairmen throughout the country.

MOVIE ACTORS IN FIRE TRAP.

Exit Was Blocked and Two Men Were in Dire Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, April 21.—Two actors for a moving picture concern, Charles Davenport of 308 West 109th Street, Manhattan, and Arthur Robinson of the Longacre Hotel in West Forty-seventh Street, near Broadway, Manhattan, were trapped in a burning building at Cliffside this evening, and for a time were in grave peril. The building had been constructed for moving picture purposes and Davenport, who appeared in the rôle of the "villain" in a drama entitled "The Fire King," set it on fire. Robinson was to throw an asbestos bag over Davenport's head and drop through to the cellar and escape. Davenport, who wore an asbestos suit, was to remain in the burning building as long as he could and then beat a retreat.

Robinson found the exit blocked, however, and called to Davenport to aid him. Walter King, who was directing the work of taking the photographs, realized that something had gone wrong, went to the rescue and got both men out. The actors were taken to the North Hudson Hospital, and it was said there that Robinson's condition was serious. Davenport's asbestos suit saved him from serious burns. A crowd of fully 1,000 persons witnessed the rescues.

SPENDTHRIFT WINS LENITY.

Joseph J. Gleason's Alleged Worthless Checks Taken Up by Friends.

Charged with passing a worthless check for $25 at the Hotel Webster, Joseph J. Gleason, son and namesake of "One-two-three" Gleason, a well-known race track figure, from whom he inherited $70,000, was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Yorkville Court yesterday. On the plea of his were drawn on the Greenwich Bank, Broadway, Gleason was discharged, after friends had made good the amount of the check and others totaling $270 on the McAlpin, Biltmore, and Manhattan Hotels.

Three years ago Gleason came into part of his father's estate and since then he has been familiar on Broadway as a spender. He is 31 years old. In 1910 he married Marjorie Wood, then leading woman with William Collier. He was a member of the Lambs Club and had many wealthy friends.

Mr. Curtin said that Gleason had spent all of his money, and that a large part of it went to the hotels that made the complaints. All of the checks were drawn on the Greenwich aBnk, 1,531 Broadway.

Final Steamship Pool Hearing.

District Attorney Marshall asked the United States District Court yesterday to hold the final hearing of the Government's Sherman law suits against the American-Asiatic Steamship Company and the other steamship lines in the Far Eastern pool, and against the Prince Line, Limited, and other steamship lines in the Brazilian pool, on June 1.

FEMINISTS DEBATE PLANS FOR A HOUSE

Architect Proposes One Without Wall Paper, Molding, or Hardware to Polish.

TO HAVE A ROOF SCHOOL

Co-operative Dining Room, with Meals at 30 Cents Each, to Reduce Living Cost.

The first regular meeting of the organized Feminist Alliance was held last night at the home of Henrietta Rodman, the Acting Chairman, at 315 East Seventeenth Street. There was much discussion about the feminist apartment house which is to be built with the idea of reducing household drudgery to a minimum and having it done by trained workers. Miss Rodman, in opening the evening's discussion, said.

"We want the four primitive home industries socialized and mechanized. I mean the care of the children, preparation of food, care of the house, and of clothing. We have the example of royal families to show us that when proper upbringing of children is the chief end it is done not by the mothers, but by trained and competent servants. In the Montessori schools in the new feminist apartment we are to have a nurse for every six children so that no care will be lacking."

Max G. Heidelberg, who as architect has planned the house, then reported in detail on the plans of the committee. The apartment house is not to be purely co-operative. There will be a company formed of leading feminists, most of whom will live in the house, who will subscribe enough money to guarantee a year's rent.

Then outsiders will be asked to lend the $480,000 which will be required for the construction of the building. The house as planned will contain 380 rooms, arranged in 170 one, two, three, and four-room apartments. It will be built somewhere on the upper edge of Greenwich Village, where most existing structures are low. Thus the new house, which will be twelve stories high, will get plenty of air and light. The Building Department has consented to consider it as a hotel, so it can have an exceptionally high basement as well as a roof garden. Every apartmnet will have a bath.

The average rent of rooms will be $15 a month. The co-operative kitchen, laundry, dining rooms, and nursery will remove the kitchen, dining room, and servant's room from each flat.

Food will be bought in large quantities, and it is asserted that this and a requirement that all tenants shall pay for a certain number of meals, whether they eat them or not, will make it possible to furnish breakfast and dinner at a cost of 30 cents a day for each person. It is estimated that the total cost of living for each person will not exceed $12 a week.

There will be a Montessori school on the roof, if the plans are carried out, which will take care of children of all ages from six months up. The nursery, as well as kitchen, laundry, and sewing rooms, are to be conducted on a co-operative basis. There will be a dining room, arranged on the alcove plan, but capable of being made an asembly room, which will seat 150 persons.

In the course of the discussion several persons asked if bachelors or childless couples were to be permitted to engage apartments.

It was explained that they would be, "but," said Miss Rodman, "the real aim and purpose of the house is enable people to have children who cannot afford it now."

Many suggestions were made by Mr. Heidelberg in the direction of simplifying housekeeping. It was suggested that there be no wallpaper and no picture molding; that all corners be rounded; that the bathtubs be of the built-in type; that the windows should be on pivots for the sake of better ventilation; that beds of the disappearing type in use on the Pacific Coast, and that the hardware be of dull finish, so as to need no polishing. In all these matters Mr. Heidelberg said that the plan was to pattern after the systems which have been tried with success in large public institutions. A separate apartment or apartments, it was suggested, should be provided for those afflicted with contagious disease.

In the discussion of these suggestionz there developed considerable strife between the radicals and conservatives. Mr. Heidelberg and his immediate associates said that the prime need was to reduce drudgery to a minimum. But others, of whom the chief spokesman was Herman de Frem, Executive Secretary of the alliance, urged the need of greater democracy in the house, saying that it should be made co-operative in every sense.

Mr. Heidelberg, taking the floor, said a co-operative house could not be built with the money in sight at present.

The Alliance's Committee on the Biologic Status of Women, consisting of Dr. Robert E. Lowie and Mrs. Leta Hollingworth, reported that after much reading it had come to the conclusion that she was not.

The next meeting of the alliance will be held on May 15.

READY TO QUESTION BECKER

Whitman Will Seek Facts About 'Finnegan' if ex-Lieutenant Testifies

District Attorney Whitman is preparing for a cross-examination in case ex-Lieut. Charles Becker takes the stand in his own behalf on his second trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, which is to begin on May 6. Assistant District Attorney Groehl is preparing the skeleton of the examination, and it appears now that there will be many references to one "Finnegan." Mr. Whitman and his aids have been looking unsuccessfully for some time for Finnegan.

Becker was convicted on Oct. 25, 1912. Two days later, on Sunday, just before he was taken to the Death House in Sing Sing, Becker became reminiscent and told reporters about the fortune which he had deposited in fifteen or more savings banks. The District Attorney had traced some $70,000 in Becker's accounts scattered all over the city.

"How did you save all that money on your $2,400 salary!" reporters asked Becker on that Sunday.

"A man named Finnegan left between $15,000 and $16,000 to my wife," replied Becker. "My wife kept it in a little tin box in a trunk, and one day she presented it to me."

Before that the name of Finnegan never had been mentioned. Becker said that the man was John F. Finnegan, and that he had died on the night that he (Becker) was arrested. Finnegan left no will, according to Becker. If Becker now takes the stand he will be asked all about Finnegan.

Until Joseph A. Shay resigned as counsel for Becker it was asserted repeatedly that Becker would take the stand. Since Martin T. Manton and W. Bourke Cockran were retained in the case, however, this report has not been repeated. The District Attorney believes that Becker will not dare take the witness chair, but has deemed it wise to prepare for the unexpected.

Mr. Whitman admitted yesterday that he was ready for the case. The last gap had been closed on Monday afternoon, he said, when he had seen "Bridgie" Webber, one of the informers against Becker, in Webber's box factory in Passaic. Sam Schepps has been discredited and will not be called by the State.

'BRAINSTORM,' SAYS SLAYER

Fowler Says Memory Is Blank on Sammis Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 21.—Francis J. Fowler, the farmhand who was arrested on a charge of murdering Frank F. Sammis, a farmer, on last Tuesday night, testified before Coroner Gibson to-day that he had a "brainstorm" on the night the crime was committed and did not remember where he had been or what he had done. His mind was blank, he said, from Tuesday afternoon until he woke up in a barn on Wednesday afternoon.

To prevent Attorney Charles Partridge, who had been retained by Fowler, from taking part in the inquest, the charge of murder was dismissed and Fowler was arrested by Coroner Gibson as a material witness. Miss Nellie Sammis, a sister of the murdered man, told how Fowler had come into her room on last Tuesday night, saying: "I am going to the electric chair. I have just murdered your brother, and I might as well kill you." She pleaded with him and he spared her life. He was armed with a grub axe, she said:

Fowler testified he spent Monday and part of Tuesday in the village drinking. He suffered from "brainstorm" late Tuesday afternoon, he said. He admitted that he had attempted to get away, traveling along the railroad tracks by night and through the woods by day until his arrest on Friday.

The inquest was adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

EX-INSPECTORS TO APPEAL.

May Fight for Reinstatement in Case of a Court Victory.

Notices of appeal in the cases of Dennis Sweeney, John J. Murtha, and James F. Thompson, three of the four former Police Inspectors, who were sentenced to a year in the penitentiary and fines of $500 each for attempting to keep a witness out of the State during the police graft investigation, were filed yesterday at District Attorney Whitman's office. The fourth Inspector, James E. Hussey, was released after his conviction had been set aside by the Appellate Division.

The three men finished serving their sentences several weeks ago, and on the payment of their fines were released. They were rarrested, however, on other indictments, but were again released. Sweeney on his own recognizance, and the other two on bail. The action of the ex-Inspectors, it was thought at the Criminal Court Building, indicated that they would make a fight for reinstatement in the Police Department if the Court of Appeals should decide in their favor.

CRITICAL SPINSTER SUSPICIOUS OF BABY

Charges Sister-in-Law's "New Born" Son Is Two or Three Months Old.

HE'D INHERIT FAMILY CASH

Middletown Recorder Figures if Mrs. Schultz Is the Mother Another Mother's Child Is Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 21.—Before Recorder Howard Starr, in this city to-night, Mrs. Frederick Schultz, wife of a driver for the Adams Express Company, defended herself from insinuations that she had deceived her husband and her husband's relatives by presenting them with a son and heir that was not her own. Schultz himself says he is convinced the child is his.

According to statements made, he has wealthy relatives, and is the only heir to the family money. In the event of his death without issue it would go to distant relatives. Up to March 5 last Frederick Schultz had no children. That day while he was absent from the house his wife gave birth to a boy, according to her statement, her mother, Mrs. York, attending her. The next day Dr. Robert Cordner, a prominent physician, was called, and Mrs. Schultz's mother informed him that the mother and child were doing well. He made no examination and filled out a birth certificate upon the mother's statement.

The news of the birth of an heir so elated the various members of the Schultz family that several of them traveled post-haste to Middletown to see the little stranger. Miss Schultz, an elderly sister of Frederick Schultz, looked over the boy and remarked that he seemed to be two or three months old. Her suspicions were aroused, and she went to the Registrar of Vital Statistics, George R. Wengenroth, asked to see the birth certificate, and told of her suspicions.

This started an investigation by the police, which resulted in the discovery of a 17-year-old girl, who made affidavit that on Dec. 12, 1913, she had given birth to a child which she had afterward given to Mrs. York, the mother of Mrs. Frederick Schultz. She also made affidavit that Mrs. Schultz had told her that she wanted the child because her husband's folks had money, and if he should die she would never get any of it, but that if she had a child the money would come to it. She testified that she saw Mrs. Schultz once after that and that the latter told her the child was well.

The relatives of Mr. Schultz wished an heir, but they did not want a stranger's child, and they followed up the matter until Mrs. Schultz, Dr. Cordner and Miss Schultz, the maiden sister, came before Recorder Starr this afternoon.

Mrs. Schultz was very indignant and insisted the child was her offspring. Miss Schultz was skeptical, Mr. Cordner said that he would not swear that Mrs. Schultz had given birth to the child, but that he believed she had.

Recorder Starr dismissed all the parties, saying that if Mrs. Schultz had really given birth to a child, and the girl who swore that she had given birth to a child and had given it to Mrs. Schultz had told the truth, there was one baby missing, and that further investigation would be made to sift the matter to the bottom. Unless a baby has been done away with, however, there is nothing upon which to base a criminal action, and the authorities are puzzled as to what action to take in the matter.

J. C. ECKERT SUES BROTHER.

Seeks to Have Property Left by Their Father Partitioned.

James C. Eckert, a son of Thomas T. Eckert, who died on Oct. 20, 1910, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel his brother, Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., to make an accounting, to have a receiver appointed, and to have partitioned the estate of their father, consisting of realty at 38 West Eighty-fourth Street, 231 West Thirty-eighth Street and 549 Fifth Avenue.

James Eckert alleged that his brother occupied the Eighty-sixth Street property as a residence "in hostility to the rights and title of the plaintiff." He declared that he had suffered also because his brother had taken possession of the Thirty-eighth Street property and had taken over a part of the building at 549 Fifth Avenue and rented the rest of the structure.

BARRED BECAUSE OF COLOR.

Woman Wins Damage Suit Against Rochester Theatre Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—Susan M. Joyner, who claims to be half negro and half Indian, recovered $200 damages from the proprietors of the Temple Theatre, Rochester, for discrimination against her color, and the Court of Appeals to-day upheld the judgment. No opinion was written.

The woman bought a reserved seat in the orchestra circle and was proceeding down the aisle to occupy it when she was asked to stop at the box office. She was told she could not have the seat, but that her money would be returned or a seat given to her in the gallery. No reason was given for the refusal to permit her to use the seat she bought, and she alleged it was by reason of her race.

Pittsburgh Bank to Expand.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 21.—The Union National Bank proposes to increase its present capital of $600,000 to $2,000,000 by the sale of 4,000 shares of new stock at $100 a share and the declaration of a stock dividend of 100 per cent., amounting to $1,000,000. A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for May 25, and if they approve the proposition the capital of the bank will stand at $2,000,000 and the surplus at $4,000,000.

Strike at Wakefield, Mass., Spreads.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., April 21.—Five hundred employes, more than half the operating force at the furniture factory of the Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Company, were on strike to-day. Most of the strikers are foreigners. The teamsters and weavers struck for higher wages last week, and other employes quit in sympathy to-day.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRADY, MARGARET, (Aug. 6, 1901;) no taxable N. Y. estate.

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E., supplemental report fixes net estate at $26,228.

HILL, MARY CLARKSON, (July 24, 1913;) estate in N. Y. consists of property at 61 Maple Av., Queens, valued at $10,900.

HIRTH, GEORG, (May 15, 1908;) net estate in N. Y. $5,100; 26 shares Cons. Gas Co. stock, $5,284.

McALLISTER, LILLIAN A., (Nov. 24, 1913;) net estate, $82,292; mtges., $23,774; bank, $9,105; money due, $11,081; ins., $6,000; jewelry, $2,705; furniture and personal, $500; stocks and bonds, $31,947; bonds, $1,000 Penn. Co., $3,000 R. & P. Ry. Co.; stocks, 125 Nat'l Bank of Commerce, 7 Ins. Co. State of Penn., 44 Bank of Catasauqua, 20 Lehigh Valley Coal & Nav. Co., 20 P., G. & N. R. R. Co., 1,200 Jewel Princess Patricia Mining Co.

RONCORONI, PIETRO, (Apr. 10, 1913;) gross estate in N. Y. consists of $15,000 equity in 74-76-78 Vesey St., valued at $40,000.

ROWE, EDWARD ROWE FISHER, (Nov. 9, 1909;) net estate in N. Y., $1,126; 30 shares Erie R. R. stock, $1,127.

SCHIECK, JR., CHRISTIAN, (Dec. 4, 1913;) supplemental report fixes net estate

WHAT IS A MACHINE TOOL.

Must Be One Working by Power with Cutting Tools.

In disposing of a large number of importers' protests, Board 2 of the United States General Appraisers yesterday, handed down a decision affecting the classification of a wide variety of tool working machines. While the issue decided yesterday arose under the Tariff Act of 1909, it is thought the ruling made will apply largely under the present law.

The protests cover hand-operated and power-driven machines for making chains, metal bottle caps, metal hose, nickel tubes, tin cans, carbon brushes, also for cutting and shearing metal, for the grinding of tools, for engraving on wood and on metal, for rolling aluminum, for perforating and manipulating old tin cans, &c. Duty was assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199 of the old law, as manufactures of metal, while the importers claimed a rate of 20 per cent. under Paragraph 197 as machine tools. Judge Fischer holds in his decision, that only such machines as are driven by other than hand power and that work upon metal, employing in their operation cutting tools, are "machine tools," as that term was definitely, uniformly and generally understood in trade and commerce throughout this country prior to the passage of the act of 1909.

At the hearing of the question, some fifteen trade witnesses, about equally divided between the Government and the importers, appeared and testified, a very earnest effort being made by both sides to establish, if possible, just what the general understanding of the term "machine tools" is. The witnesses were hopelessly at variance with each other, and according to the decision their testimony falls far short of establishing any uniform or general trade understanding of the term. In summing up, Judge Fischer says:

"In view of the uncontradicted testimony of all of the witnesses who appeared in the case at Bar, to the effect that a machine tool must of necessity perform its operations on metal with the aid of a cutting tool; and in view of the contradicting nature of such testimony with respect to all other phases of the questions at issue herein, it will be readily seen that the previous court interpretation of the term "machine tools" should be further limited and restricted in their application; that, in addition to a machine being operated by other than hand power, and designed to work on metal, it must also perform its operations with the aid of a cutting tool."

The decision is accompanied by a complicated schedule showing which machines are held to be "machine tools," as well as those which must stand duty as manufactures of metal at the higher rate. Importers desiring to ascertain whether they were successful or not will be under the necessity of studying the schedule in detail.

The importers involved in this litigation include Massee & Co., Ingo, Maddaus, Davies, Turner & Co., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, R. F. Lang, Maltus & Ware, R. R. Best, R. F. Downing & Co., Snow's United States Sample Express Company, Kupfer Brothers & Co., F. L. Kraemer & Co., W. J. Jeandion, the Bosch Magneto Company, J. Dhevernas, Schuchardt & Shutte, J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Brown & Roese, M. J. Corbett & Co., Isaacs, Vought & Co., E. Stegemann Jr., Joseph Fahys & Co., Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., C. H. Eden & Co., American Express Company, Baer Brothers, and the Attleboro Manufacturing Company.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Variety of Cases Decided by the General Appraisers.

Board 2 of the United States General Appraisers yesterday decided that German silver, conceded to be a composition of metal in chief value of copper, should pay duty under the specific provision for this article and not as a "composition metal of which copper is the component material of chief value." German silver sheets, however, highly polished on one side, are manufactured articles, and are accordingly excluded from the first-named provision of the law. Judge Fischer holds that such goods are more properly dutiable under Paragraph 199, at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importers, whose contentions are overruled, are A. H. Ringk & Co., New York.

In assessing the duty on chutney in bottles, the Collector levied 1 cent per pound upon the weight of the bottles or jars and their contents, and 35 per cent. ad valorem upon the full value of the goods as packed, including the value of the commodity and the container. The importers contended that there should be no duty on the containers, but Judge Waite decided against them.

Cables of gut used as belting, imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were held properly free of duty by Board 1, as manufactured whip gut, under Paragraph 529 of the old law. The Collector's action in returning the goods under Paragraph 462, at 25 per cent. ad valorem, as a manufacture of gut, was reversed.

The Stickney & Poor Spice Company, Boston, won a claim for the free entry of celery seed as being wild. The Collector was reversed.

Judge Sullivan for Board 1, decided that imitation precious stones with metal settings imported by G. Hirsch's Sons and designed as trimmings on women's wearing apparel, were properly assessed by Collector Malone, at 45 per cent. under the old law, as manufactures of paste and metal. Other protests affecting jewelry articles overruled were filed by A. J. Hague & Co., Inc., and B. Illfelder & Co., New York. B. Altman & Co. was sustained in somewhat similar protests.

Following a decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, the board sustained several protests for the free entry of Canadian wood pulp. The importers included F. H. Shallus, Baltimore; William Larzelere & Co., and J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia.

GLYCERINE IN DEMAND.

Imports and Consumption Increasing from Year to Year.

The increasing consumption of glycerine in the arts and industries is shown in statistics made public yesterday by the Department of Commerce. Imports of the commodity into this country during the last calendar year amounted to 38,000,000 pounds, compared with 30,000,000 pounds in 1912. The domestic production, all of which is consumed here, more than doubled in a decade, rising from 15,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 35,000,000 pounds in 1910.

Domestic production has never been sufficient to meet the home demand, and during the last ten years fully 350,000,000 pounds have been imported from foreign countries. Last year, according to the department figures, the United States imported heavily from England, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, Spain and Italy. The remaining imports were chiefly from Canada, Mexico and Cuba. This city's imports last year are set down at 13,000,000 pounds, while Philadelphia took 10,000,000 pounds of the foreign-made glycerine.

For many years treated as a waste product in the manufacture of candy and soap, glycerine is now used in the preparation of medicines, aniline colors, formic acid and copying inks. Canning and packing house centres find it of value in the preparation of preservatives for meats and other food products, while vast quantities are consumed in the manufacture of explosives. Glycerine was discovered in 1770, but was not made in this country until 1847.

Hotel Burned at Newfield, Me.

NEWFIELD, Me., April 21.—Shady Nook, a Summer hotel accommodating 100 guests, was burned to-day with a loss of $30,000. The building was unoccupied.

Big Ontario Office Building Burns.

LONDON, Ontario, April 21.—The Dominion Savings Building, London's chief office structure, was destroyed by fire to-day with a loss of $200,000. Damage to tenants' property is estimated at $100,000 additional.

SIX STUDENTS AS SLEUTHS.

Capture a Marauder They Had Watched For in Locker Room.

Six students of the School of Architecture of Columbia University, who appointed themselves detectives three weeks ago to catch the thief who had been robbing lockers and carrying off clothing and valuable instruments, caused the arrest yesterday morning of David G. Lambert, alias Swensen, a draughtsman. He was locked up in the West 125th Street Police Station.

The thefts began just before the Easter holidays, and the six have been keeping daily guard over the locker room. After the class was dismissed yesterday the students climbed on top of the lockers and hid behind six large pieces of cardboard used in sketching. For ten minutes they waited, and then their vigil was rewarded.

Lambert sneaked into the room and began to search the drawers and lockers, the students told the police. Then six overpowered Lambert and took him before Prof. Lord. Then the police were notified.

RESORTS. RESORTS.

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Under personal direction of J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor. Telephone White Plains 2300.

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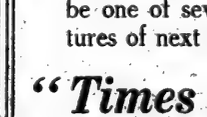
GOLF, TENNIS, RIDING, DRIVING.



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OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.

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New Jersey Av., near Beach; Jewish dietary laws observed.

Glaslyn-Chatham Park Place, 2d block from Beach. Steam Heat; Sun Parlor; Elevator to street level; running water, private baths; unobstructed ocean view. NATHAN L. JONES.

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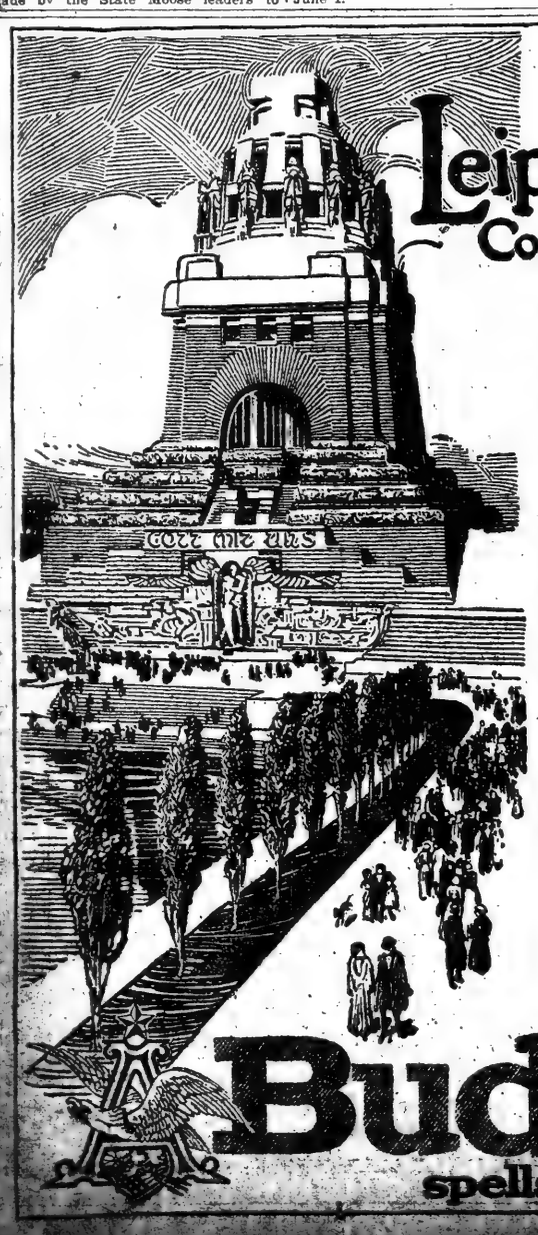
NEW YORK OFFICE at Marster's Tours, 31 West 30th St., or "ASK MR. FOSTER" at 20 West 42d St., or at Lord & Taylor's.



On October 18, 1913, was dedicated the world's most tremendous memorial—the

Leipzig Monument

Commemorating the "Battle of Nations"

where, 100 years ago, allied Europe shattered the armies of the Great Napoleon. Its colossal dome is supported by twelve gigantic warriors forty feet in height resting on their swords as guardians of the Personal Liberty of the German people. All human progress rests upon Personal Liberty—without its blessing neither nations nor individuals can develop. To Americans the Constitution of the United States forever guarantees Personal Liberty. Upon the tenets of the United States Constitution Anheuser-Busch, brewers of Budweiser, 57 years ago founded their institution. To-day their great bottled beer is sold in every state of the nation, and wherever civilized man journeys Budweiser is demanded. Its Quality, Purity, Mildness and exclusive Saazer Hop Flavor have made it the natural choice of Americans. Budweiser sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles.

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Budweiser

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HANDSOME LITTLE NEW YORKERS

A large number of New York children have been selected for the Temple of Childhood at the Panama Exposition. The photographs of some of the handsomest will be published in the Pictorial Section of next Sunday's Times.

Also there will be a page of interesting stage pictures, including Tessa Kosta, Grace George and Nan Campbell, and an interesting scene from "Dummy," the detective play.

Seven Easter Brides

Interest in a bride is as broad as humanity. Photographs of seven unusually beautiful Easter week brides in their wedding gowns will be one of several particularly attractive features of next Sunday's Times.

"Times Pictorial Section Supreme in Pictures"

GIANTS BLANK BROOKLYN---YANKEES RALLY AND WIN---BILLIARDS---ATHLETICS---BOXING

DODGERS THINK AL DEMAREE IS LUCKY

Surprised Because They Could Not Hit His Slow Curve—Giants Win, 6 to 0.

The Giants hit what is commonly known as their stride at Ebbets Field yesterday and humiliated Brooklyn in a 6 to 0 shut-out. The stride consisted of plastering the ball by Larry Doyle and Milt Stock and coherent pitching by Al Demaree. It was the first time that Doyle's mind has been in this country since his swing around the world. He scored three runs and drove in another. From now on Larry's address will be second base on the Giants.

There are several ways of winning a ball game, but, to the unlettered mind, the old-fashioned habit of smashing the ball still holds good. McGraw's men were judicious in their hitting, and pried open Ed Ruelbach's curves at the proper time. Ruelbach felt that it was about time to quit when Doyle punched the ball over the right-field stockade into Bedford Avenue in the eighth inning and sent Burns galloping home ahead of him.

Frank Allen pitched the ninth inning, and, by way of greeting, Milton Stock jammed a long liner to left centre and made the excursion trip. He can run fast. It was the Giants' first victory of the season and it plugged the Dodgers' first winning streak.

Demaree embarrassed the Dodgers with his "round-house" curve. Jake Daubert and Zach Wheat swung around the ball like a Dutch windmill. At times these slow benders seemed to be exposed to dire destruction. The only reason Demaree wasn't pounded all over the prairie was because the Dodgers couldn't connect with the ball. If one could only overlook those six Giant runs, the Brooklyns looked pretty good.

Manager Robinson and the Dodgers chuckled when they saw Demaree go to the mound. The discussion on the Brooklyn bench was optimistic. "He ain't got a thing but a toy balloon," said one. "Nothin' on the ball but the stitchin'," remarked another. When Cutshaw walked in the first inning, the Brooklyn bench chorused, "Huh, he's a'scared to lettum hit ut."

Quoth still another: "This guy from Mobile is lucky to stick in the big show. So help me, it's all he can do to peg as fur as the catcher. Just lemme get up there and bust it." He struck out. Then came the alibi.

"Gee, he's a lucky bird. Must carry a rabbit's foot. First one of those I ever missed. This Klem ain't givin' us any the best of it."

No, Demaree didn't have a thing. He gave them all of four hits. His old resin ball was ducking under and over the Dodger bats like a cork in rough water.

Ruelbach was wild in the second and walked Doyle and Merkle. Murray forced Merkle at second and Doyle went to third. As Stock was forcing Murray at second, Doyle scored.

Bescher singled in the sixth and went to second when Smith tossed Burns out at first. Fletcher skied to Egan, and Doyle's hot grasser, which hugged the right-field foul line, scored Bescher, Larry going to second on the throw-in. Merkle's hit through short sent the Giant Captain to third, and he counted on Murray's Texas leaguer back of second.

Burns poled a hit to left in the eighth inning and Fletcher sacrificed. Doyle then pounded the ball over the right-field wall, sending Burns home ahead of him. Frank Allen succeeded Ruelbach in the ninth, and Stock, the first batsman to face him, ripped a long liner between Wheat and Dalton, and the ball rolled to the wall, Stock making the circuit. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Burns, rf.	5	1	1	1	0
F'ch'r, ss.	4	0	1	3	4
Doyle, 2b.	3	3	2	2	4
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
M'ray, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Stock, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3
Meh'n, c.	4	0	1	3	2
D'ree, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	6	9	*26	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Dbert, lb.	4	0	1	10	1
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
St'gel, rf.	2	0	1	3	0
Egan, ss.	3	0	0	4	4
R'bach, p.	1	0	0	1	1
†Riggert	1	0	0	0	0
Allen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	0	4	27	1

New York	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

*Cutshaw out, hit by batted ball.
Error—Miller.
†Batted for Ruelbach in eighth inning.
Two-base hit—Dalton. Home runs—Doyle, Stock. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Stock, Stengel, Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—By Ruelbach, 2; by Demaree, 3; by Allen, 1. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 3; off Ruelbach, 2; off Allen, 1. Hits—Off Ruelbach, 7 in 8 innings, (at bat, 30;) off Allen, 2 in 1 inning, (at bat, 3.) Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart.—Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Fifteen-Inning Tie at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Darkness stopped a great game of baseball between St. Louis and Chicago here to-day and the score was tied at 2–2 at the end of the fifteenth inning, when Umpire Orth called the game. One run behind in the ninth inning, St. Louis scored one and tied the score. Magee doubled and went to third on Miller's out, scoring when Wilson shot a single to left field. Thereafter neither side was able to score. St. Louis started the scoring, getting a run in the first inning on Magee's single, his steal of second, and errors by Archer and Johnston on the former's throw to the latter. Sallee held the Chicagoans safe until the seventh inning, when Saier singled and Johnston doubled, both counting on Phelan's drive for two bases. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, 3b.	5	0	0	3	1
Goode, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
S'v'y, 2b.	4	0	0	6	3
Z'm'n, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
C'don, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Schulte, lf.	4	0	0	6	0
W'ms, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Saier, 1b.	7	1	2	10	0
Fisher, cf.	7	1	3	4	0
Archer, c.	4	0	0	12	5
Lav'der, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Phelan	1	0	1	0	0
†Breth'ton	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	50	2	8	45	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Magee, c.	6	2	2	3	0
Butler, ss.	6	0	0	2	7
J. M'r, lb.	7	0	2	19	2
Wilson, rf.	6	0	1	3	0
Dolan, 3b.	6	0	2	2	2
Cruise, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Steele, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Snyder, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Wingo, c.	2	0	0	6	1
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Rob'son, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†C. Miller.	0	0	0	0	0
§Dressen.	1	0	0	0	0
Cather, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Total.	48	2	8	45	18

*Batted for Lavender in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Schulte in the tenth inning.
‡Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
§Batted for Hageman in eleventh inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, (2.), Williams, Johnston, Archer, Wingo, Cather.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Called on account of darkness.
Hits—Off Lavender, 2 in six innings; off Cheney, 6 in nine innings; off Sallee, 6 in eight innings; off Robinson, 1 in two innings; off Hageman, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Sweeney, Goode, Steele, Cather. Stolen bases—Magee, Johnston, Cheney, Miller, Wilson, Corridon. Double play—Miller and Butler. Left on bases—Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 11. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Cheney, 6; off Sallee, 3; off Robinson, 2; off Hageman, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, (Goode.) by Steele, (Corridon, Weiss.) Struck out—By Lavender, 5; by Cheney, 6; by Sallee, 1; by Robinson, 1; by Hageman, 1; by Steele, 3. Time of game—Three hours and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

Pirates Down Reds Easily.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Pittsburgh outbatted Cincinnati and easily won the last game of the series to-day, 5 to 2. Yingling started well for the locals, striking out three men in the first inning, but after that appeared easy for the visitors. He was taken out at the end of the sixth inning, after being hit for eleven hits, which netted five runs. Douglass, a recruit from the Northeastern League, who succeeded Yingling, did not allow a hit in the three innings he pitched, and only one man reached base on him. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	2	3	0
J. K'y, lf.	5	1	1	7	0
M'rty, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3
W'g'r, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
K'tchy, 1b.	3	1	2	6	1
Vlox, 2b.	4	1	3	3	1
M'cH'l, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	4	0
McQ'lan, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Total.	35	5	11	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
Groh, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0
Bates, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
M'sans, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
H'lit'l, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
N'hoff, 3b.	4	0	2	0	1
H'zog, ss.	4	0	2	2	3
Clark, c.	3	0	2	5	1
G'zales, c.	2	0	1	2	1
Y'ling, p.	2	1	1	1	0
D'gl'ss, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
†Rawlings	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	2	9	27	10

*Batted for Douglass in ninth inning.
†Ran for Miller in ninth inning.
Error—Mitchell.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Carey, J. H. Kelly, Moran, Groh. Three-base hits—Konetchy, Bates. Hits—Off Yingling, 11 in six innings; off Douglass, none in three innings. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Konetchy. Stolen bases—Vlox, Herzog. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—Off McQuillan, 2; off Yingling, 1; off Douglass, 1. Struck out—By Yingling, 5; by Douglass, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Boston Breaks Losing Streak.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Boston broke its losing streak here to-day when three singles and an error by Lobert in the ninth inning gave the visitors the deciding tally of a 4 to 3 score over Philadelphia. All of the home team's errors were costly. Both Crutcher and Oeschger were hit hard, but the visitors cut off several runs for the Phillies by excellent fielding. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'e, ss.	5	1	1	2	5
Evers, 2b.	4	0	3	2	4
Conn'y, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Grif's, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Sch't, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1
Gilbert, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Martin, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Gowdy, c.	3	1	3	4	1
What'g, c.	0	1	0	1	0
Cru't, p.	4	1	2	1	2
*Collins	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	4	12	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf.	3	0	1	3	1
Byrne, *2b.	4	0	0	0	7
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Magee, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0
Mur'y, ss.	3	0	1	3	4
Burns, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Doolin, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Deach't, p.	3	0	1	1	2
†Devore	1	0	1	0	0
‡Becker	1	0	1	0	0
§Reed	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	3	10	27	15

*Ran for Gowdy in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Murphy in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Doolin in ninth inning.
§Batted for Oeschger in ninth inning.
Errors—Gowdy, Lobert, Luderous, Murphy.

Boston	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Evers, Paskert, Murphy, Cravath. Three-base hit—Luderus. Home run—Magee. Sacrifice fly—Evers. Double plays—Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt; Byrne, Murphy, and Luderus, (2.) Left on bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Crutcher, 1; off Oeschger, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Oeschger, (Schmidt.) Struck out—By Crutcher, 4; by Oeschger, 1. Wild pitch—Oeschger. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

			R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	2	0	1
Providence	4	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Ritter and Kelly; Bartlett and J. Onslow.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1

Batteries—Hughes and Williams; Enzmann and Heckinger.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
Jersey City	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	8	13	0

Batteries—Mattern and Hawley; Taylor and Lee.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Baltimore	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	7	8	1

Batteries—Fullenwider and Lalong; Danforth and Egan.

N. Y. U. to Play Stevens To-day.

New York University will play the Stevens' Institute baseball team to-day on Ohio Field in the annual game. Woolf, left fielder of the Violet and one of the few heavy hitters on the team, sprained his ankle yesterday but expects to get in the game.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Polo at Lakewood, opening game, April 22d. New York Athletic Club vs. Lakewood.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2.
(Fifteen innings; darkness.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Washington, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1.
(Thirteen innings; darkness.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 2.
Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 3.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh—Cold.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 5; Montreal, 1.
Newark, 4; Rochester, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Buffalo, 0.
Providence, 5; Toronto, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	6	1	.857
Brooklyn	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Chicago	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	2	.600
New York	1	3	.250
Boston	1	3	.250
Cincinnati	1	4	.200

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	6	1	.857
New York	3	1	.750
Detroit	4	2	.667
Washington	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Boston	2	4	.333
Cleveland	0	7	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	5	1	.833
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Buffalo	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Indianapolis	3	3	.500
Baltimore	2	2	.500
Kansas City	2	4	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Jersey City	1	0	1.000
Newark	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
Providence	1	0	1.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Rochester	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	1	.000
Toronto	0	1	.000

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Indianapolis at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

BIG RALLY BRINGS YANKEES VICTORY

Score Tied in Ninth and Winning Run Tallied in Tenth—Boehling Bombarded.

It took ten innings and nearly all his players to do the trick, but Frank Chance would have called on the spectators and the police, if necessary, to take yesterday's game from Washington, which was finally won after a wonderful rally by the Yankees, which tied the score in the ninth inning, by the count of 3 to 2. With the score 2 to 0 against them and one out the Yankees' chances would have sold in open market for a Mexican coin when Walsh stepped to bat in the ninth inning. Walsh walked, however, and then Chance picked the psychological moment and sent Reynolds, a substitute catcher, to bat for Williams. The lanky recruit started the winning rally by singling to right field, sending Walsh around to third.

Reynolds's hit was only a starter, however. Holden played up to the situation by driving another single to right field, which scored Walsh and put Warhop, who had been put in to run for Reynolds, on second. It looked for a while as if Chance had made a mistake when Keating, who was put in to bat for Cook, struck out. There was a long groan from the crowd. Things looked a little brighter when Boehling showed signs of wildness and walked Peckinpaugh. Billing's batsmen, "Husk" Chance decided at this point to get into the fray himself, and went out to run for Holden, who was on second.

With two out the situation was decidedly up to "Big Ed" Sweeney, who walked to the plate with a determined air. Sweeney was the first left-hand hitter to face Boehling in this inning, for Chance had shoved in Keating and Reynolds, both right-handers, in place of Williams and Cook. Big Ed was there with the goods in the pinch, and with his first hit of the game, a drive to centre field, scored Warhop and tied the score.

Chance rounded third on the hit and dashed for home. Milan had gathered the ball up in centre field, and made a perftct throw to the plate. Chance slid, and the decision was a close one, but Umpire Egan called him out, retiring the side.

With the score a tie, Chance had something of a problem in rearranging his team for the tenth inning, with all the substitutes he had put in. He finally put Burr in centre field, went to first himself, and played Warhop in right field. "King" Cole held the Senators scoreless in their half of the tenth, and Chance, playing first, got his first put out of the season.

The Yankees made short work of the game in their half of the tenth. After Cole had gone out, McBride to Gandil, Fritz Maisel made up for his errors by doubling to right field. He got to third on Moeller's wild throw. Roy Hartzell put over the winning punch with a single over second, which brought in Maisel with the winning run.

Up to the ninth inning, Joe Boehling, who is Clark Griffith's next best bet to Walter Johnson had pitched wonderful ball. Until Reynolds started the rally in the ninth but four hits had been made off his delivery, and he seemed to be working like a machine. Jim Fisher, who started the game for the Yankees, also pitched good ball—just as good, in fact, as Boehling—but received poor support in critical moments.

Fritz Maisel, who did such fine work with the bat, was a serious offender in the field, and made two bad errors. He juggled the ball on another play in the third inning, which let McBride score, but he got Boehling at third. With perfect support Fisher would not have allowed a run. He was taken out in the eighth to allow Daniel Boone to bat for him, and "King" Cole succeeded him and held the Senators without much trouble. It was Cole's first appearance in a league game with the Yankees, and he made a good impression. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	5	1	3	4	0
H'tz'l, 2b.	5	0	1	1	4
Walsh, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
W'ms, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
†Reynolds.	1	0	1	0	0
Whop, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Holden, cf.	4	0	2	5	0
Chance, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0
Cook, c.	3	0	0	6	0
‡Keating.	1	0	0	0	0
P'p'gh, ss.	3	0	1	5	5
Sw'y, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Fisher, p.	2	0	1	0	3
§Boone	0	0	0	0	0
Cole, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Burr, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	3	10	30	15

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	5	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
G'dil, lb.	4	0	2	12	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Shanks, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Henry, c.	4	0	0	7	2
McB'e, ss.	4	1	0	1	5
B'hl'g, p.	4	1	1	0	4
Total.	36	2	*2	8	14

*Batted for Cook in ninth inning.
†Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Cole in tenth inning.
§Batted for Boehling in tenth inning.
Errors—Moeller, Boehling, Maisel, (2,) Williams, Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

First base on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Boehling, Maisel, (2,) Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Boehling, 2. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Cole, 3; by Boehling, 5. Hits—Off Fisher, 5 in eight innings; off Cole, none in two innings. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

Thirteen Inning Tie Game.

BOSTON, April 21.—Boston and Philadelphia battled for thirteen innings to-day without a decision, darkness ending the game with the score 1 to 1. Leonard and Shawkey both pitched brilliantly, each several times extricating himself from situations that threatened to produce runs. Leonard struck out nine Athletics. He fanned Baker twice when Philadelphia had a man on base. Shawkey kept the Boston hits well scattered, and did not allow a hit between the third and tenth innings. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Daley, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
C'lins, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Baker, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
McI's, 3b.	4	0	0	1	8
Strunk, cf.	4	0	1	3	1
Barry, ss.	5	0	2	5	5
Schang, c.	5	0	0	3	1
Sh'key, p.	5	1	2	0	5
Total.	39	1	7	39	15

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	1	1	4	0
Engle, 1b.	6	0	1	13	0
Sp'ker, cf.	6	0	0	6	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
G'din, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Y'kes, 2b.	5	0	1	1	3
Scott, ss.	5	0	0	4	3
Thomas, c.	4	0	1	10	2
Cady, c.	1	0	1	0	0
Leonard, p.	4	0	0	0	0
*Janvrin	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	43	1	6	39	17

*Ran for Thomas in tenth inning.
Errors—Collins, Gerkes, Leonard.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Game called; darkness.
Three-base hit—Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Murphy, (2,) Daley, Leonard. Stolen bases—Barry. Double plays—Scott, Yerkes, and Engle; Speaker, unassisted; Leonard and Engle. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Shawkey, 4; off Leonard, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Leonard, 9; by Shawkey, 3. Time of game—Two hours and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Cobb and Crawford Win for Tigers.

DETROIT, April 21.—The hitting of Cobb and Crawford to-day was responsible for Cleveland's seventh consecutive defeat, Detroit winning, 7 to 4. For the third time this season the Tigers had to come up from behind to capture the game. John Williams, the Hawaiian pitcher, made his major league debut for Detroit. He lasted one inning. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	1	0	3	3
Kav'h, 2b.	5	1	3	1	4
Cobb, cf.	4	2	2	0	0
Craw'd, rf.	5	1	2	1	1
Veach, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Burns, 1b.	3	1	0	15	0
Mor'y, 3b.	1	0	0	2	3
Stanage, c.	3	0	2	5	1
J.Will's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cov'ki, p.	4	0	1	0	8
Total.	32	7	12	27	20

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
John'n, 1b.	3	1	0	8	0
Turner, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0
Jack'n, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	1	4	2
Graney, lf.	3	0	0	0	1
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0
Mur'y, ss.	3	0	1	3	4
Burns, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Deach't, p.	3	0	1	1	2
†Devore	1	0	1	0	0
‡Becker	1	0	1	0	0
§Reed	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	3	10	27	15

*Batted for Cullop in ninth inning.
Errors—Olsen, Lelivelt, Billings, Moriarty.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	—7
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Lelivelt, Stanage, Crawford, Billings. Three-base hit—Crawford. Hits—Off J. Williams, 3 in 1 inning; off Coveleskie, 6 in 8 innings; off Hagerman, 8 in 4 2-3 innings; off Cullop, 4 in 3 1-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Jackson, Burns, Moriarty, (2.) Stolen bases—Lelivelt, Billings, Graney, Kavanaugh. Double plays—Olson, Lajoie, and Johnston; Stanage and Bush. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 9. First base on balls—Off J. Williams, 3; off Coveleskie, 3; off Hagerman, 4; off Cullop, 1. Struck out—By J. Williams, 1; by Coveleskie, 3; by Hagerman, 2; by Cullop, 3. Passed balls—Billings, 2. Time of game—Two hours and eleven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Benz Keeps Hits Scattered and Wins

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Chicago Americans played a batting game to-day and won the final contest of the series with St. Louis, 6 to 1. Joe Benz pitched a great game, holding the visitors to six scattered hits. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	3	6
Lord, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Chase, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Collins, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Bodie, cf.	3	0	1	2	1
Schalk, c.	4	1	2	7	0
Bl'kb'n, 2b.	3	1	2	4	3
Daly, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Benz, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total.	31	6	11	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	2	0	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
W'ms, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Walker, lf.	3	1	2	5	0
Leary, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Walsh, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Crossin, c.	3	0	0	3	1
M'ch'l, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total.	30	1	6	24	11

Errors—Weaver, Schalk.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1914.

In its first aggressive step in Mexico the Administration acted with great promptness. As soon as the news of the arrival at Vera Cruz of the German ship with munitions of war for HUERTA was received at Washington, orders were given, before daylight yesterday morning, to take possession of the Custom House at that port. By noon this order had been obeyed, and the shipment of the supplies of arms and ammunition to the City of Mexico and for distribution along the railway was prevented. Our landing forces of marines and bluejackets have taken possession of the cable office, Post Office, telegraph office, Custom House, and the railroad terminal. The dispatch of the American Consul says that heavy guns were not used, "our men simply defending themselves." By whatever name we may call our procedure, for the Mexicans it is war. They will fight after the custom of war. We shall be compelled to do the same, for any other tactics would bring upon us a needless loss of life.

In the Senate last night Mr. ROOT of New York made a speech in criticism of the Administration, which, whatever impression it may make upon the country, was manifestly directed not to the cost of war or the horrors of war, but to the form of resolution before the Senate. Mr. ROOT favors the Lodge substitute, in which are categorically set forth many reasons why we should carry on a general war of conquest in Mexico.

AN UNWARLIKE WAR.

For all true lovers of peace there is a world of comfort in the childish antics of the House and Senate after the delivery of the President's address. If we really stood upon the verge of a serious war, neither the House nor the Senate would have indulged in hair-splitting over the language of the resolution, there would not have been one party insisting upon the tweedledum of "justified" and another standing out stoutly for the tweedledee of "authorized," but both parties and all Members and Senators would have voted that the troops be ordered to cross the frontier. Evidently, while Congress all the time intended to comply with the President's desire, it did not feel that a great national crisis was at hand. It could not lay aside the inveterate habit of debate. Mr. MANN and Senator LIPPITT seemed to have thought the occasion an appropriate one for getting square with the President about the tariff. Senator LODGE was never more impressive. "It is well," he said, "to remember the responsibility of the Senate." We hope there is no man with soul so dead as to forget it for one moment. Now, in the parliament of a nation about to begin a real war there would never be such an exhibition. It means that, whatever men may say, neither the American Congress nor the American people believe that we are entering upon a serious "war."

That is reassuring, it must be reassuring even to the President. He tells Congress that he does not mean war, and Congress takes him at his word, though in a somewhat awkward and disappointing way. Perhaps the President himself, in his scrupulous desire to put aside the appearance of actual war, chose with less than his usual fine sense of propriety in speech the words in which he communicated his wish to Congress. It would be something of an anomaly for us to go to war with HUERTA, protesting that we had no trouble with any other Mexican, but the President's intent was plain enough and his proclaimed limitation of the scope of our hostile acts is one that will have the approval of the American people. On the other hand, we can imagine none but the war shouters who would have a word of approval for the programme of Senator LODGE. He is for war upon all Mexico, upon the Constitutionalists and upon the de facto Government, and he insists that we must avenge the 350 murdered Americans. Has the Massachusetts Senator a list of those murdered Americans, does he know who murdered them and where they were murdered? That Mexico is in disorder and that innocent men have been slain we all know, but this call to war, a general war for the conquest of all Mexico, coming from Senator LODGE, who usually has his emotions in good control, is simply amazing.

The first definite act of reprisal against the obstinate HUERTA was reported yesterday when a force was landed at Vera Cruz. With pain and regret the people of the country will learn of the casualties incident to this move. The purpose was to prevent the rail shipment to the City of Mexico of machine guns and several million rounds of ammunition said to be aboard the German steamer which has arrived outside the harbor. Until the blockade is established we may not lawfully interfere with the voyage of a German ship, but after she has discharged her cargo there can be no ground of international complaint if we seize upon it at once. We may be sure that the German purveyor of these supplies exacted payment when they were put on board for shipment. Being the property of HUERTA, therefore, they will be lawful spoil of war if we seize upon them, as we certainly must, since it would be monstrous negligence to permit machine guns and ammunition to fall into the Dictator's hands. Mr. LIND is quoted as saying that HUERTA can at most count upon the support of about 5,000 troops. It is our business to see that his force is not augmented from any source. Plainly, if he must depend upon an army no larger than Mr. LIND's estimate he is not in a position to hold his own for long against our coercive measures and against the even more threatening intentions of the Constitutionalists. Meanwhile, it is reported that the diplomatic representatives of the European powers at the City of Mexico continue to urge the stubborn old man to give in. If he yields that is the end of the matter, which after all is a justification of the President's position that our struggle is with HUERTA and not with Mexico.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL.

The delay in sending to conference the Volunteer Army bill, which was passed by the Senate yesterday, was quite unnecessary. Senator REED'S motion to reconsider made the holding over the measure for another day or two inevitable, but the bill has already been before the Senate since early in the session, as it was passed in the House in December. In case of war a large volunteer force must be quickly recruited. The law in force in 1898 was utterly inadequate for the purpose, and in all the intervening years efforts to secure a new and workable law have been delayed.

Senator REED had no other explanation of his motion to offer than his fear that the bill might permit the appointment of officers of one State to service in regiments of another. There was probably no such intention in the minds of the framers of the bill. The provision is that the President may appoint new officers and that they shall be assigned by him to various branches of the service, but not to any particular regiment. As the object of the bill is to facilitate the employment of State troops in the Federal service, with as few complications as possible, it is not at all likely that it conceals any purpose to commission officers of one State to serve with troops of another.

But if the language is obscure it could have been changed at any time within the last four months. The Senate took action on the bill at the eleventh hour. Senator REED managed to hold it over until the twelfth may strike. It seems that all the puttering and meddling of 1898 must be repeated in the present crisis. All the statesmen in Washington are striving to write their names large in history. In the present crisis the duty of Congress is plain. The burden of responsibility must be borne by the President.

THE REGULATION OF PRICES.

Chief Justice WHITE filed four dissenting opinions in the trust cases before the court discovered the light of reason and adopted his reasoning as the law. Apparently the court is preparing a like unpleasant experience for itself, and further distinction for him, by declaring that the States may unreservedly regulate rates of insurance. The case arose upon appeal from the decision of a Kansas court sustaining the Kansas Commissioner's reduction of rates by 12 per cent. The basis of the decision is a "conception of public interest" arising out of the fact that

> the price of insurance is not fixed over the counters of the companies, by what ADAM SMITH called the higgling of the market, but forms in the councils of the underwriters, promulgated in schedules of practically controlling constancy, which the applicant for insurance is powerless to oppose, and which therefore has led to the assertion that the business of insurance is of monopolistic character and that it is illusory to speak of a liberty of contract.

It is in the alternative presented of accepting the rate of the companies or refraining from insurance, business necessity impelling, if not compelling it, that we may discover the inducement of the Kansas statute.

It is to be remarked that there is not here any discussion of whether the rates charged by the insurance companies were reasonable, or whether the reduction by the Commissioner was justified by facts. The decision is purely one of statutory interpretation, declared upon a conception of public policy. If the court remembers its own opinions, and the criticisms of its own members in dissent, it will recall the original explicit declarations in the trust cases that questions of policy were for lawmakers, not for Judges, and that the court would follow the Legislature wherever its language led, and whatever the hardships of the public. Apparently the court again is following the Legislature in a course of unreason, and ultimately must follow its minority in retracing its steps, while at the same time loudly declaring that it is doing nothing of the sort. The trust case reminiscence is completed by the decision's sustaining the clause of the Kansas statute exempting farmers' insurance companies from the operation of the statute valid against all other companies. Doubtless that also is in accordance with a popular conception of public policy.

The majority opinion by Justice MCKENNA is less convincing than the dissenting view of Justice LAMAR, expressing also the opinion of Justices WHITE and VAN DEVANTER. In the opinion of the minority a business does not cease to be private in its character because of its size. If the State Legislatures can regulate the price of one thing they can regulate the prices of everything—wages and all commodities. To the minority the statute seems arbitrary and void for taking private property without due process, "which would destroy the "right of private property, and break "down the barriers of the Constitu- "tion." It will be seen that this is more advanced ground than the declaration in the trust cases that a statute must have a reasonable interpretation, to save the public from the consequences of an unreasonable construction. Now it seems that a statute must be reasonable in itself to be constitutional. Certainly "arbitrary," confiscatory statutes are both unreasonable and unconstitutional.

Neither the majority nor the minority considered the economics of it. Neither was the economics of the trust cases considered until it was forced upon the court and the public. The decision of the majority that regulation of insurance is justified because it is general declares defiance of economics. Regulation of insurance is justifiable only when it is reasonable, and when it is unreasonable it is ineffective, even if the Supreme Court sustains it. Missouri regulated insurance rates unreasonably and regretted it. Kentucky failed to remark the regret and repentance and reversal of Missouri by itself, and now is negotiating for a supply of what will not be furnished on enacted terms. If the Kansas rates are unreasonable—on which the record is silent—the insurance will not be furnished, for there is no way of compelling anybody to furnish service at a loss. Owners of property are under a greater necessity of insuring themselves than the companies are under of supplying them with insurance. In the one case there is merely the hope of profit, and in the other there is the necessity of safeguarding solvency.

The edict of the Commissioner reducing rates is idle, unless the State can enact that the Commissioner may order and compel the companies to supply insurance, an absurdity about which there is no need of argument. Insurance may now be added to the lengthening list of things which the people are learning they cannot supply themselves with by votes or statutes. The demonstration is nearly complete regarding railways, and is in process regarding many desirable things associated with uplift by taxes. If the things are had they must be paid for, or the supply will stop, regardless of legislation or of decisions. Courts and Legislatures may differ, and constructions of constitutions and statutes may be found on the one side or the other. The economics are plain, and not to be escaped, even though there may be some difficulty in getting them applied by legal process.

The English Parliament is not limited by a Constitution, and is omnipotent in that sense. It legislated about prices centuries ago. The laws were as valid as any laws made by men, but the prices were not settled by the statutes. It has been thought that our Constitution forbids our Legislatures to attempt what the British Parliament failed in doing, with better prospects of success.

THE ITALIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

The strike on the Italian Government railways collapsed on the same day that thirteen were killed in a strike battle in Colorado. The comparison might seem to show that the best, or at least the easiest, way would be to have Government mines in Colorado. Yet there are considerations to the contrary.

Government ownership of railways may show a short way with strikes under Italian conditions, but that way would not be bought by Americans at the price. Americans would not tolerate the standard of railway service resulting from Government ownership, and no American capitalist would dare to propose the rate of wages imposed upon Italian railway men—$366 against $733 here upon the average. The Italian Government railway earns 2.3 per cent. upon $1,350,000,000, and pays from 3 to 6 per cent. upon the Government debt.

Commercially speaking, the Italian railways are bankrupt, and rival France's as a model of what railways ought not to be. Italy justifies its policy to itself as we justified our policy with our railways. That is to say, Italy is at issue with its railways as we were with ours because they are regarded as national instruments, rather than as instruments of commerce. It was as necessary for Italy to bind south and north as it was for us to bind east and west. The motives are the same, only the methods being different. Comparing the results, the advocates of Government ownership have a file to gnaw.

BATHING IN FILTH.

Do those who are petitioning Health Commissioner GOLDWATER and Mayor MITCHEL to remove the ban on the public and private baths between the Bronx Kills and the Narrows and up the Hudson River to the city line realize that Manhattan Island is literally a body of land surrounded by sewage? Do they know that of the 500,000,000 gallons of sewage daily discharged into the rivers little or none is carried away by the tides? The Metropolitan Sewerage Commission has established beyond a doubt that the great mass oscillates between Fort Hamilton and Throgs Neck, and that the process of self-purification is very limited. Until disposal works can be built the best that can be done is to keep the channels clear with dredges.

The owners of private baths who wish to renew their leases mislead the public when they state that no cases of disease have been traced to the filth-laden waters of the rivers. Dr. GOLDWATER states that typhoid cases have frequently been reported to the Health Department in which the history shows that the victims had bathed in the bay and in the waters about the city. Tests of the water invariably show the presence of myriads of germs, highly poisonous and disease breeding.

Who wishes to bathe in filth? Would the politicians who own the private bathhouses and who spread reassuring reports about them be willing to use the baths themselves?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bad Taste Is of Many Sorts.

Naturally enough, the "Exposition of Bad Taste" in domestic art and ornamentation has excited varying emotions in the minds of those attending it. Some of them, folk with more or less training in appreciation of beauty as approved by the professional critics, and characterized by more of sophistication than of that understanding of human nature in many phases which makes for kindness, are moved to derisive laughter when they see the queer things that used to be—and still are, for that matter—admired or reverenced by many worthy people.

In not a few instances the scorning of the old-time treasures is simply stupid, since it ignores the fact that the budding as well as the blossoming of art is treated with respect by real artists—yes, and the other fact, even more important, that associations often and properly determine whether a thing is to be kept and displayed as a precious relic, an interesting curio, or whether the lack of them should doom it to prompt destruction as useless and ugly junk. Understandingly viewed, many of the intrinsically absurd or unbeautiful objects at this show fall into historic sequence, and so justify their preservation now, or they were to their former owners reminders of life's intimate tragedies and romances and therefore were beyond price.

Probably not a few who now smile superior at the sight of a Rogers "group" would be completely stumped if asked to tell what there is so bad about it, or even bad at all, and surely no child was ever made the worse for having a cup inscribed in elaborate lettering to a good boy or girl, as the case might be.

Some of us do not now like "centre tables" with cold white marble tops, nor do we gloat over a red plush album placed thereon. That is our right, but "taste" is not a little a matter of time and place and custom. The people who made pine cone picture frames, and kept wax flowers under glass cases, and fretted helpless black walnut with jig-saw patterns, and worked cardboard "mottoes"—even those who arranged coffin plates on "best room" walls—had certain redeeming traits, a saving intelligence and sanity, that enabled them to lay fairly well the foundations of the large country in which these cachinnating "modernists" are doing—what? Not much except paint pictures that invite the issuance against the painters of the justly celebrated writ de lunatico inquirendo!

An Obituary Out of the Common.

Journalists, like clergymen, are often embarrassed, when a man dies of whom when he was alive they highly disapproved, by the necessity of saying something about him that will not, on the one hand, depart too far from the well-known truth, or, on the other, violate the ancient rule to speak only well of those forever precluded from self-defense. The parson, in this dilemma, has his litany to fall back upon, the editor, certain stereotyped phrases that serve the same purpose—usually.

But now and then a newspaper revolts against the kindly convention that protects the rascal's grave and tells the truth, or some of it. Of such a revolt, the most curious result appears as an obituary notice in The Marquette (Kan.) Tribune. Whether or not its subject deserved treatment so severe we do not know, and therefore will omit his name:

> ——— was a unique character. An honest comment on his life in a newspaper is hard to make. We do not want to say as unkind thing about him. He put nothing into this world and he got nothing out. His hoarded wealth brought him an early grave, and he could take none of it with him. He was honest as he saw honesty; obeyed the laws of the land when it cost him nothing; neighbored with no one, trusted no one; got all he could get and kept all he got.

One does not get from this a knowledge at all definite of the dead man's career or peculiarities, but evidently he was not "loved and respected by all," or deserved to be, else would the editor of The Tribune not have ventured on comment which, if not well within the truth, would have been deeply resented by all the members of a small community where it was doubtless thoroughly understood.

Both its propriety and its utility are questionable, yet it is not true that men are survived only by the good they do. Often the effects of their evil deeds long outlive them, and a posthumous ill-fame were certain or probable, if earned, a desirably deterrent influence might be exercised on them while alive.

We all know that many a big funeral is a sorry-solemn farce, and that many a eulogistic epitaph is only an absurd carving on reluctant marble.

Deterioration Not in Evidence.

No particular significance should be attached to the fact that of the applicants now crowding to the recruiting offices of both the army and navy, only a small fraction have the qualifications, physical and other, that would make them acceptable. The failure of a large majority to measure up to the not very severe requirements of either service may tell something about the effects of our industrial system, but it must be remembered that the national crisis is so far from desperate that it has as yet moved to enlistment comparatively few others than those who were the first to be thrown out of employment when the demand for labor recently slackened.

In the circumstances the wonder is rather that so many are deemed capable of enduring hardship in the field. The chief demand now is for men with some military experience and knowledge, for instant use. Others, though good "material" for the making of soldiers, are for the most part advised to enlist in the National Guard and get the preliminary training which is there at present to be obtained of excellent quality.

The difficulties of a campaign in Mexico are not widely realized. When they are, and if a real call for men to meet them should come, the patriotic answer would be prompt and adequate.

SELF-SUPPORTING WIVES

Do Not Menace the Existence of the Home, Says Miss Blackwell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Equal suffrage is so just and simple a proposition that the antis find it hard to argue against it on its merits. They always try to connect it with some other issue.

Here is Mrs. John Martin, for instance, attacking the suffragists on the ground that they believe in "economic independence" for women. She asserts, in substance, that the family must be an economic unit, or it will not be a unit in love and affection; that the wife's gratitude to her husband for supporting her is the root of her love for him, and that if she is financially independent she will render him neither respect nor fidelity, but will force him to sneak in and out of the back door like a forlorn tomcat, while she will choose at random "the father or fathers of her children."

But those rich men and women who denounce woman suffrage upon this ground do not really believe in these alarming consequences. The proof is that they all desire economic independence for their own daughters. Whenever a daughter marries they make a point of giving her money enough to insure her and her children against want in case her husband should prove unable or unwilling to provide for the family. They also think that, no matter how good or how prosperous her husband may be, the possession of some money of her own will give her a certain desirable independence. No man of means prefers to have his daughter go into marriage penniless on the ground that she will love her husband better if she has to ask him for 25 cents every time she needs it, or that she will be likely to have two or three illegitimate children if she has money enough to support them.

Mrs. Martin would probably say that what she objects to is a married woman earning money, not to her getting it by inheritance or gift. But she ought in logic to object to both, since both alike destroy that sweet economic dependence which she regards as the only safe foundation of the home.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., April 20, 1914.

AN INCREDULOUS FARMER.

What Political Nostrum Will Increase the Food Supply?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a poor farmer in quest of information. For several years past the food product of this country has averaged about the same, from which it is safe to assume that the farmers are raising, year after year, all that the country is capable of producing. With the increased population, the supply of late has not been sufficient to meet the demand, and the country is now importing food from Russia, Australia, Canada, and South America. Would any of the political propositions now before the public make up for the food shortage? Would plenty of tariff legislation, or a brand-new primary law each year with an up-to-date style of ballot, or plenty of recall or referendum, or of progressive politics, or Government ownership of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines; or would Socialism, or single tax, or Coxeyism, or wage legislation, or the expenditure of millions on public works, or any kind of politics or legislation whatever relieve the situation?

I do not wish to be unreasonable. I am mindful of the fact that all of these propositions are useful in promoting the interests of politicians and political job seekers, but if among them all there is one that will solve the shortage of food problem without stopping immigration I would like to know what it is, and how it could be done.

T. L. MURPHY.
Fall River, Mass., April 20, 1914.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

Suggestion to Model New Structure After St. John's Chapel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest in THE TIMES of the proposed removal of St. Bartholomew's Church. If the parish authorities secure the needed permission to do this from Bishop Greer no doubt the congregation will erect a beautiful structure on the new site.

In view of the fact that the large Gothic churches recently built in this city by a noted firm have not been the success that it was hoped they would be, especially so far as the acoustics are concerned, and also in view of the fact that there are several fine examples of Gothic architecture in the neighborhood of Fiftieth Street, would it not be worth while to consider some other style for St. Bartholomew's? Why not build a fac simile (larger if necessary) of old St. John's Chapel down in Varick Street? This building, reproduced on a magnificent scale, would result in an ecclesiastical gem. Who ever heard that St. John's acoustics were poor or wretched, or that ponderous pillars obstructed one's seeing the preacher? In Gothic the only architecture that can be used for churches? In New York one sees so much of this style that it actually palls.

JAMES POST GOODWIN.
New York, April 20, 1914.

Careless Baseball Players.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nine youths were injured Sunday while playing baseball at Van Cortlandt Park, and it is stated that one boy will lose the sight of an eye. Nearly all were hurt through the dangerous practice of catching the ball directly as it comes off the bat without the protection of either mask or chest protector. Professional and experienced ball players will not do this, and it can readily be appreciated that constant danger of injury is involved to the inexperienced young player. The park authorities should post numerous notices about the park prohibiting this.

RUDOLPH CONFIELD.
New York, April 20, 1914.

A NEW SOCIAL CLUB

Proposed for Young Men and Women Graduates of Colleges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you have lately printed several letters from well-bred, unmarried, self-supporting young men and women in this city saying that they would gladly extend their range of acquaintances, I would unfold a plan that may be executed with no more difficulty than is usual in forming any social club. To be sure the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the churches have their schemes for bringing young men and women together socially. But there is a large class, especially among college graduates, to whom those excellent organizations do not appeal in this way. They do not feel the need of the religious and educational facilities provided by the Christian associations, and do not wish their purely social needs satisfied by entering into such specialized activities. During their spare time they would prefer to meet simply on a common basis of character and good breeding.

Among the thousands who have come to this city from the men's and women's colleges, many who are married would be willing to serve on committees of introduction or to furnish chaperonage in the club rooms. I know personally several married college graduates who would welcome this opportunity to come in more frequent contact with young folks of their own kind. A committee of the charter members might draft a social constitution, produce their own credentials, and provide for obtaining the credentials of the rest at a first meeting, called to elect officers and to select a committee on admissions. The club should be formed of young men and young women in equal numbers, any two members to have the privilege of proposing applicants for membership among their friends, these not necessarily to be graduates of colleges, but approved in character and ability. The dues should be moderate.

Let the club be started by graduates of several colleges and classes, hailing from larger institutions such as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from smaller men's colleges like Amherst and Williams, and from Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, and the Western colleges. Combining the prudence and experience of the older members with younger and buoyant spirits, and uniting wit and good fellowship, there should be a fertile field for the cultivation of the social virtues. What say you? And who will signify their wish to be members?

YALE, '08.
New York, April 21, 1914.

CURE OF DRUNKENNESS

Lies Not in Prohibition, but in Removing the Causes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who believe that a national prohibition law will "cure" the drink evil would do well to follow the example of the medical profession, who no longer, as in past decades, expend most of their energies in trying to "cure" typhoid, yellow fever, cholera, tuberculosis, &c. On the contrary, by simply removing the cause they have wonderfully reduced the mortality from these dreadful scourges and hope eventually to stamp them out completely.

If, instead of trying to keep the man who thinks he wants a drink from getting it and indirectly increasing the per capita consumption of liquors and increasing the disrespect for law, they would strive to destroy or eliminate the desire, inclination, or determination to drink, the solution of the drink question would be much simplified.

Many forces are working directly and indirectly to this end.

A large percentage of girls employed in stores, offices, and factories are wholly ignorant of the relative nutritive value of foods or the proper method of preparing them. When they marry they fill their husbands' stomachs with so-called food, but there is an unsatisfied craving left which he believes is for drink and he goes out and gets it. Cooking classes in the public schools will eventually help to remove this cause. The writer knows personally of victims of poor cooks who, on discovering a place where they could get good, wholesome, and properly cooked food, entirely lost the desire to drink.

Employers of help have learned by experience that the use of alcohol lessens efficiency and naturally discriminate against the alcoholic who, consequently finds it more difficult to get or retain a paying position. The Carnegie Steel Works of Youngstown, Ohio, recently announced that only total abstainers would be promoted.

If, instead of harping on the adulteration of liquors and thereby leading the unthinking to infer that they would be safe if they could only secure a supply of the "pure stuff," temperance writers and speakers would tell the plain truth about the toxic effects of "pure" alcoholic beverages, a great many who now drink because they honestly believe it beneficial would be deprived of this incentive to drink.

If it were more generally known that he who drinks daily yet never gets drunk may die of delirium tremens; that alcohol is not a stimulant but a paralyzer; that he who drinks on a cold day only feels warmer because his sense of cold is paralyzed and that really his temperature has been lowered; that a man with several drinks in him may freeze to death while a total abstainer would not; that a drink before a meal may make a man feel hungry but destroys the digestive juices and makes his food indigestible; that a drunken man may become more foolhardy, not because his courage has been stimulated, but because his sense of fear and danger have been paralyzed; that he may become more voluble, not because his wits have been stimulated, but because his sense of shame, modesty, and discretion have been paralyzed.

The drink evil has existed for thousands of years and the remedies suggested may not be as instantaneous or as spectacular as prohibition legislation, yet the writer believes that they will be more efficacious. He is still further convinced that until something is done to stop the reproduction of undesirables the drink evil will continue to be with us, prohibition or no prohibition.

WILLIAM D. KEMPTON.
New York, April 20, 1914.

Died in Police Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read this morning in The Newark Star that a certain gentleman, Bailey Lloyd of Boston, while apparently ill was taken to the Twenty-fifth Precinct police station in New York, where he died a few hours later. Three hours after being removed to the station house an attendant visited him, and, finding him growing worse, a physician was hurriedly summoned, but before he arrived the man had died.

Now, I ask what have we hospitals for? Is a station house the proper place to take a sick person? Although it was stated that death was undoubtedly due to heart failure, the man's life could have been prolonged, if not saved, had he been taken immediately to a hospital and not to a station house and left there without any medical attendance.

LEON MELAMET.
New York, April 13, 1914.

A Suffrage Line from Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the brilliant page of yesterday's TIMES, in honor of Shakespeare and quotation was lacking to complete the gamut of praise—albeit with a note of discord.

The favorite lure of the Suffragist: "I'll exhibit a Bill in Parliament for the putting down of men."

H.
New York, April 20, 1914.

INSPECTOR HERLIHY RETIRED

Morris to be Put in Charge of Lower Tenderloin.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday the retirement from the Police Department of Inspector John D. Herlihy, who had for four years been in charge of the Thirteenth Inspection District, comprising all Staten Island. The vacancy may not be filled for some time. The Commissioner also announced that Acting Inspector Frank J. Morris, heretofore in charge of the upper part of the Bronx, would be placed in charge of the lower Tenderloin.

Ex-Inspector Herlihy joined the force in 1877, became a Sergeant in 1880, a Lieutenant in 1887, Captain in 1896, and an Inspector in 1900, under the Bingham administration. Herlihy had a stormy career, and was several times placed on charges, but each time acquitted. He won honorable mention for bravery in 1884 when he rescued an invalid from a fire in East Seventeenth Street.

Acting Inspector Morris will assume charge of the district which Inspector James Gillen had before he was suspended on charges. Morris has a good reputation and was highly recommended some years ago by the Gramercy Neighborhood Association for cleaning up the district near Gramercy Park. Inspector Cahalane has had charge of the lower Tenderloin along with the district below Fourteenth Street, and Commissioner Woods decided that this responsibility was too great. Morris's old inspection district in the upper Bronx has temporarily been assigned to Inspector Lahey along with the district comprising the lower half of the Bronx.

The trial of Inspector Gillen has come to a close, but it may be several weeks before Third Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, who heard the evidence, announces his decision. Much favorable evidence was introduced for Gillen in the last few days of the trial. His friends assert he was the victim of "double crossing" on the part of some of the men on his staff. If the decision is in his favor it is believed that he will get another command as Inspector.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger announced yesterday that he had received a contribution of $500 to the Legion of Honor fund from George Ehret, the brewer. This fund was started by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith and is for the relief of those dependent on policemen who die in the performance of their duty.

P. O. OBSTRUCTS SIDEWALK.

Borough President Threatens to Remove Dey Street Platforms.

Borough President Marks announced yesterday that he had sent a request to Postmaster General Burleson to remove the loading platforms of the sub-Post Office in the Hudson Terminal Building on the ground that they encroached beyond the building line, and were very dangerous to human life. The Postmaster General replied, said Mr. Marks, that the platforms were necessary for the delivery of mail, and requested that they be allowed to remain. In his letter to the Postmaster General, President Marks wrote:

"Why should not the Federal Government, even in its service of the community at large, comply with the rules and regulations laid down by the municipality, as do private citizens who do business in the vicinity of the Federal Post Office? With particular reference to the loading platform on Dey Street, we have received many complaints from persons who are obliged every day to make use of the street pavement, instead of being allowed the privilege of using the sidewalk in front of the Post Office sub-station, as they can do throughout the full remainder of the street."

President Marks suggested that other platforms that would not interfere with the public could be constructed, and he said that if the platforms were not removed within a reasonable length of time he would have his men remove them.

REDFIELD'S PLEA FOR TRUTH

Says If It Were Restored to General Use Commerce Would Benefit.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 21.—Half truths, exaggerations, and misshapen statements which he said stalk over the land affecting the progress of economic changes to new conditions were denounced here to-day by Secretary of the Department of Commerce Redfield in a speech before the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

The Secretary appealed for assistance in the work to prevent the continued use of "mental gymnastics" on the part of those who control public criticism, and predicted that if the truth were restored to general use the commerce of the country would soon find its pathway free for further and larger progress.

Speaking of "that particular form of journalism which we call the puricus of the press," he said:

"There has been a fine piece of frenzied finance to the effect that Secretary Redfield has asked for an appropriation of $400,000 to find out what was the matter with the United States. This has reached the dignity of being the basis of a pamphlet, but save in the lurid laxity of unlicensed mentality it has no existence in fact. One wonders what the result would be if some of those who conduct public criticism were suddenly to become candid. Just think what a shock would ocur if the whole truth were to be made clear."

Latin Required at Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to an editorial article in THE TIMES concerning the "Latin requirement," in which a statement is made that "only two universities, Cornell and Pennsylvania, confer the A. B. degree with Latin as an elective." As this statement is entirely at variance with the facts, I believe you will be glad to know what these facts are. Pennsylvania requires for the A. B. degree four years of high school preparation in Latin and one year of college Latin. It also requires four years preparation in Greek and one year of college Greek.

On this point the writer in the Yale Alumni Weekly, to which you allude, was mistaken.

ARTHUR H. QUINN,
Dean of the College University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Penn., April 20, 1914.

THE TEST.

"A schoolmaster in politics!"
Such was the current sneer.
The timid ones gave vent to doubt,
The pessimists to fear.
Then came the test. All factions bient—
To-day he is our President!

But yesterday, men said "The North,"
"The East," The South," "The West."
And petty jealousies were rife:
Each deemed his home the best.
See now—no section line applies—
THE NATION as one man arise!

Much idle talk was heard about,
Some scoffed, some careless grew,
While others lauded foreign lands,
Their own land dubbed raw, new.
What! hear them, wildly cheer, and brag
About the glories of the flag!

Whatever fate the weeks may hold,
Elation, or dismay,
The crisis welds men in one thought—
There's loyalty to-day.
Forgotten factions, frictions, hates,
Behold us! True United States!

ELLA A. FARMAN.

WILSON'S OWN STORY OF WAR WITH MEXICO

President, in His History, Speaks of Our "Inexcusable Aggression" in 1846.

CRITICISES POLK'S COURSE

Says He Brought On the Conflict Without Consulting the Congress of That Time.

President Wilson, in his "History of the American People," gives a concise account of the war with Mexico in 1846-7, in which, by inference, he criticises President Polk for sending Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande without first having consulted Congress. He also declares that the United States had no claim to part of the territory ceded at the end of the war except that of conquest.

After speaking of other boundary disputes, Mr. Wilson takes up that between Texas and Mexico, by which the war was brought on.

"The Texas boundaries," he says, "were another matter. Here the Government dealt with a rival and neighbor with whom no compromise was necessary. Texas claimed not only everything north and west of her that had been Spain's or Mexico's all the way to latitude 42 degrees, but also so much of the territory of her one-time partner State, Coahuila, as lay between the Nueces and the Rio Grande del Norte, and Mr. Polk espoused and acted upon her claims at the south even before her formal admission into the Union was complete.

"He ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to occupy the western bank of the Nueces with a small force of United States troops and during the Summer of 1845 sent him reinforcements which raised his strength to nearly 4,000 men. In December, 1845, Texas became in full form a State of the Union; and early in the following year the President ordered Gen. Taylor to advance to the Rio Grande. His presence there threatened the Mexican town of Matamoros, just beyond the river, and the Mexican commander at Matamoros demanded his withdrawal to the Nueces.

"Gen. Taylor refused to withdraw. The Mexicans crossed the river, and on April 23 ambushed a small body of American dragoons. Two weeks later they attacked Gen. Taylor in force, and he repulsed them, (Palo Alto, May 8, 1846.) The next day Taylor in his turn attacked, and drove the Mexicans back across the river in disastrous rout. On the 18th Gen. Taylor himself passed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoros.

Congress Had No Discretion.

"'Mexico,' the President told Congress on the 11th of May, while yet he had no news except that of the ambush of the 23d of April, 'Mexico has passed the boundaries of the United States . . . and shed American blood upon American soil. War exists, and exists by the act of Mexico herself.' He had not consulted Congress before he ordered Gen. Taylor forward to the Rio Grande and brought this momentous matter to a head, though it had been in session when the order was issued. He had taken full responsibility for that upon himself. War, indeed, existed—but by whose act Congress was no longer at liberty to inquire. There was nothing for it but to vote supplies and an army; and a formal declaration of war was resolved upon May 13, 1846, before news of the real fighting on the Rio Grande had reached the capital.

"Until Autumn all things stood as they were between the belligerents while an army was made ready; but late in August Gen. Taylor moved again, and within a month, by severe and hogged fighting, (Sept. 21-23,) took the strongly-fortified town of Monterey, a full 170 miles to the west of Matamoros, on the highway to the Mexican capital. In November Gen. Winfield Scott, the ranking officer of the Federal Service, was given chief command, and in January, 1847, Gen. Taylor's force was reduced to a scant 5,000 to recruit the immediate command of his superior, sent by sea to attack Vera Cruz.

"On the 22d and 23d of February Santa Anna attacked him, with four times his numbers, where he lay at defense on the broken plain of Buena Vista, thinking to crush him while he was weak, and was repulsed. The Americans were no longer raw militia, men and officers alike, as they had been in the extemporized armies of 1812. Though they were for the most part volunteers, their officers were professionals, and they were drilled and handled with a skill and thoroughness that made veterans of them with a single battle.

"Their steadiness and prowess were put to full test with Gen. Scott in the South. They had not only to take Vera Cruz by set siege (March 9-29, 1847) in order to make good their landing, but had also to scale the huge escarpments of the vast tableland upon which the Mexican capital lay, 200 miles away, more than 7,000 feet above the sea, and to make their way across the broken, hilly plains beyond, fighting everywhere as they went against an enemy who outnumbered them and was secure against surprise within safe inner lines of communication. And yet from the carrying of the pass at Cerro Gordo (April 18, 1847) to the storming of the high fortress of Chapultepec (Sept. 13) there was no pause or miscarriage in the steady process of their victories.

Capture of the Capital.

"The City of Mexico lay amidst guarding fortresses and was set about by morasses crossed only by narrow causeways. But the Americans moved everywhere with the business-like certainty and precision of men well-handled, and their volunteer ranks seemed less in need of officers than other armies did. Individual pluck and dash and resourceful daring eshowed, irresistible, in all that they did. They fought men as brave as themselves, a subtle, spirited race, tenacious to the last of all that it could hold; they fought also against od

FRANCIS E. STORER WEDS MISS HASTINGS

Throng at Marriage of Elder Daughter of Mrs. George R. Read in St. Thomas's Church.

EASTER LILIES ON PEWS

Bride Wears Diamond Necklace, Family Heirloom, and Diamond Plaque, Bridegroom's Gift.

The wedding yesterday afternoon of Francis Ellingwood Storer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Storer, and Miss Eleanor Laird Hastings, elder daughter of Mrs. George R. Read by her first husband, the late Henry de Groot Hastings, was one of the largest of the Spring season. It took place at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, which was decorated with Easter lilies on the pews and altar and palms and lilies in the chancel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church.

The bride, who walked with her stepfather, George B. Read, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown covered with old lace. The corsage was cut in a deep V both back and front and filled in with point lace. A sash of white satin was wound around the waist; it was then crossed and bound the figure again a little above the knees. The long square train was edged with tulle and lined with silver cloth covered with tulle. Her point lace veil, a family heirloom, was arranged smoothly over her coiffure and fell to the end of the train. She wore a diamond necklace, another heirloom, and a diamond plaque, the gift of Mr. Storer. She carried lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Fanny de Groot Hastings, younger sister of the bride, and Mrs. William Kingsland Macy was the matron of honor. They were dressed alike in apricot colored taffeta frocks, having scalloped skirts, wide folded girdles of silk, from which, in the back, full folds of tulle hung almost to the bottom of the gowns. The tunics were finished with deep volantes of the net. Their small yellow straw hats were turned down at the side and up and out at the back, and were filled in with loops of tulle. Clusters of dull roses were at the sides of the hats.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Isabel Foote, a cousin of the bride; Alice Haven, Ruth Adams, Dorothy Legg Howard, Jeanne Kerr, and Edna Biddle. Their apricot taffeta frocks were veiled with bronze net, and had panels and Geisha bows at the back. All of the gowns had silver embroidered net showing under the bronze net of the corsages. Their small, flat, yellow, mushroom hats had bronze tulle over front, with shaded red roses and long tulle ends going around the neck and held with roses. All of the attendants carried sunrise roses.

Mr. Storer's best man was Drelincourt Martin, and the ushers were T. Edward Hambleton of Baltimore, Clarence C. Stetson of Bangor, Me., Lee J. Perrin, Cameron McKenzie, Leslie C. Cushman, Wadsworth R. Lewis, P. Huntington Babcock and J. Horton Ijams, of New York.

The church ceremony was followed by a small reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Read, 28 East Fifty-sixth Street, which was decorated with pink roses and palms. Mr. and Mrs. Storer will spend the Spring and Summer at Ridgefield, Conn., where both Mr. and Mrs. Read, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Storer have country homes.

Mrs. Storer is a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings and a niece of Thomas Hastings and Frank S. Hastings.

Among the guests at the church or reception were Mrs. Frederick Lewis, Dr. Gorham Bacon and Mrs. Bacon, Dr. Saunders and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Von Juch Wellman, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, the Misses Trevor, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harriman, Miss Miriam Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Foote, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kerr, Dr. Samuel Milbank and Mrs. Milbank, Mrs. Le Roy Miller, Mrs. C. C. Overton, Dr. C. C. Barrows and Mrs. Barrows, Miss Hester Barrows, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford and Mrs. Rainsford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. B. Washburn, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Downey, the Misses Dorothy Gibb, Katherine Sands, Lentilhon Gifford, Adeline Townsend, Marjorie Smylie, Margaret Overton and Mary Douglas Bosworth.

CARDINAL WILL WED THEM.

James L. Ryan of New York and Miss O'Connell to Marry in Boston.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston will unite in marriage this morning in the Church of St. Aidans, that city, Miss May O'Connell of Brookline, the Cardinal's niece, and James Lewis Ryan of New York, son of a well-known contractor.

A solemn high nuptial mass will be celebrated by the Cardinal, assisted by the Rev. Terence E. Gilmartin of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament of this city.

Among those who have been invited are Bishop Anderson of Boston, Bishop Burke of St. Joseph, Mo., and twenty monsignors. The bride's father, Edward J. O'Connell, will give her away. She will be attended by her sister, Grace, as bridesmaid, and John Ryan, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man.

Following the ceremony in the church there will be a reception in the O'Connell home, 344 Pleasant Avenue, Brookline.

Miss Adams Weds Dr. R. A. Kearny.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The marriage of Miss Edmonia Mason Adams to Dr. Richard A. Kearny of the United States Public Health Service, took place to-day at noon in the Connecticut Avenue home of the bride's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. S. Adams. Mrs. Percival Dodge, sister of the bride, and Dr. George E. Riker, U. S. N., were the only attendants. Monsignor Mackin, St. Paul's Church, officiated.

Miss Hardenbergh's Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Hildegarde Hardenbergh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hardenbergh, and Henry Eagle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Eagle, will take place on Saturday, May 23, in the West End Collegiate Church, and will be followed by a small reception at the bride's home, 1 West Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. Frederick Bliss Richardson of Morristown will be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Clara Whittlesey of New York and Miss Ruth Barr of Orange. Mr. Eagle's best man is to be Ralph Higgins, and the ushers selected are Thomas E. Hardenbergh, Jr., Richard F. Weeks, Harry Buxton, and Eugene B. Peirsel.

MACLAUGHLIN—RITCHIE.

The wedding of Miss Medora Sanford Ritchie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie of 44 Morris Street, Yonkers, to Clifford Lawrence MacLaughlin of Little Rock, Ark., was held last night at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Franklin Hill of Montclair, a cousin of the bride, was matron of honor and only attendant. H. MacLaughlin of Little Rock was best man. The Rev. Charles Heward Taylor, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. W. Albert Pease, Jr., is giving the second of her supper dances to-night at her home, 11 East Sixty-eighth Street. The affairs are in the nature of a bal poudre, and society is attending in costume. The first dance took place Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis have returned from the White Sulphur Springs, West Va., and are at their house, 110 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin plan to return to town on Sunday from their Winter residence at Aiken, S. C., and will spend the Spring at the St. Regis.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, is giving a dinner to-morrow night at his house, 203 Madison Avenue, for the Hobby Club

The Columbia Varsity show to-night at the Astor will be given under the auspices of the New York Junior Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, and the proceeds are to go to St. James Hospital at Anking, China.

Mrs. Frank Gould Brown and her daughter, Miss Thomas C. Jenkins, have returned from Bermuda, where they spent the Winter, and are at their place, Tokeneke-on-Sound, Rowayton, Conn.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice K. Butler and Dr. Daniel D. MacGuire will be celebrated at 11 o'clock this morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Cardinal Farley officiating. A large reception will follow at the home of the bride's father, James Butler, 230 West Seventy-second Street. Miss Butler will have nine attendants. The couple will sail to-morrow for Europe on their honeymoon.

Commodore Frederick G. Bourne and the Misses Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., are at the Plaza for the week-end.

The last of the informal Friday evening dances organized by Mrs. William Burrall Anderson and Mrs. George Edward Ide will take place on Friday evening at the McAlpin.

The Spring dance of the Catholic Club is to be held on Tuesday night, April 28, at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, who spent the Winter abroad, have returned, and are at the Hotel Gotham, to remain until May 1, when they will open their country place at Lenox, Mass.

Miss Eleanor Du Bois and Miss Anne Burr, daughter of Mrs. William H. Burr, will take leading parts in the "Pied Piper of Hamelin" at the entertainment which is to be given on Saturday afternoon and evening at the Ritz-Carlton under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of St. John's Guild. There will be attractions for children in the afternoon and dancing at night. Tickets may be had at the door.

A daughter was born on April 15, in Shanghai, China, to Lieut. Burton Anderson Strait, U. S. N., and Mrs. Strait, who was formerly Miss Dorothy Dyer, daughter of Paymaster Dyer of the United States Navy. The child has been christened Suzanne Strait.

Among the entertainments set for today are the Spring festival and ball at the Seventy-first Infantry Armory, which is to run three days; an afternoon dance at the Colony Club in aid of the Manassas Industrial School; Squadron A's military ball at the Biltmore, and the exhibition and sale at 065 Fifth Avenue for the benefit of the Home Department of Lincoln Hospital.

Miss Amy Baker will give her annual recital at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club, 135 West Fortieth Street, on Tuesday, April 28, at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Mrs. Gilliat Ghéquire Schroeder and her children, who spent the Winter in Bermuda, sailed yesterday for New York.

The wedding of Miss Jeanette McAlpin and A. Musgrave Hyde will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church. Relatives and a few friends only will witness the ceremony. A large reception will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. McAlpin, 9 East Ninetieth Street.

Miss Annie Burr Jennings will give this evening a dinner with music at her residence, 48 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Richard Stevens will entertain at Castle Point, Hoboken, this evening with a small dinner dance for Miss Elsie Stevens.

Miss Marguerite Spraker of 14 East Seventy-third Street sailed yesterday on the Saxonia for Gibraltar.

The Junior Auxiliary of the Riverside Day Nursery will give a Spring dance on Friday evening, May 1, at the Plaza for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. William R. Hearst will give a dance at 137 Riverside Drive on Wednesday evening, April 29.

SOCIETY AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Mrs. Wm. H. Force to Join Her Daughter, Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., April 21.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her sister, Miss Katherine Force, will be joined on Friday by their mother, Mrs. William H. Force. They spent the afternoon driving on the Tuckahoe Road with Mrs. James A. Trowbridge and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Wells.

The farmhouses have become the mecca for tea parties with the coming of warmer weather. This afternoon, among those entertaining at Elmhurst farm, were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.; Mrs. Manton B. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Day, Mrs. Rufus R. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. John Washburn, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, and Edward N. Tailor.

On the terrace in the Kurhaus after informal swimming parties a number had tea served at the tables. Mr. and Mrs. John K. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hyams, Jr.; Mrs. B. P. Steinman, Judge and Mrs. C. H. Duell, Mrs. Townsend Morgan, and Miss Teresa O'Donough were among those in the throng.

Registrations at the New Greenbrier include Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hoge, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ridgway of New York, Miss V. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, and L. C. Smith of Quebec; Mrs. J. M. Smith of Washington, John Farwell, Miss Wilson, and Miss Katherine Farwell of Chicago, and Mrs. Amos Brewer of Brookline.

GIVES MASKED CLOWN DANCE.

Mrs. Fara Forni Entertains at Colony Club for Debutante Godchild.

Mrs. Giacomo Fara Forni, wife of the Italian Consul General, of 43 Fifth Avenue, gave a masked black and white domino and clown dance last night at the Colony Club for her débutante godchild, Miss Emilie Werlemann, daughter of Mrs. Henri Werlemann. Mrs. Fara Forni was Mrs. Harry S. Kingsley before her marriage to the Consul General at Florence, Italy, last Autumn.

There were about 150 guests, and the majority of them came in costume. There was unmasking at midnight, when a buffet supper was served. Mrs. Fara Forni wore a Pierrot costume.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Winmill, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Romaine, the Misses Katherine Force, Marian Hall, Hope Hamilton, Evelyn Childs, Elsa von Bergen, and Marquis Spinola, Gerald L. Jackson, and Strota Quiagnia.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among those sailing to-day for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

Mrs. W. P. Fessenden, Samuel Miller, Miss Janet Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Platt, Miss L. Porter, Mrs. A. Seward, W. Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Ward.

Samuel McRoberts Recovering.

Samuel McRoberts, a Vice President of the National City Bank, who has been dangerously ill with blood poisoning, has so far recovered that he has been removed from Miss Allston's sanitarium to his home.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers sailing to-day for Havre on the Savoie are:

Miss O. J. Durland, J. P. Dupuy, Miss P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hubert, Miss M. Lahey, W. C. McGibbon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Martinet, Louis Parent, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rislander, and Paul Marback.

Among those arriving yesterday on the California from Glasgow were:

A. C. Alexander, R. B. Campbell, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall, J. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Naismith, and Miss B. Bryce.

GRAFT JURY FINDS ITS WAY BLOCKED

Makes Bitter Attack on John A. Bensel in Presentment on Its Work.

CALLED "UNFIT FOR OFFICE"

Attack on the Board of Water Supply—Reorganization Is Urged by the Jury.

Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court received yesterday an eleven-page presentment from the special Supreme Court Grand Jury which has been investigating the scandal attending the levying of campaign contributions and the influence these contributions had when great contracts for public work were let. The Grand Jury handed up this presentment after it had been found impossible to indict politicians against whom graft charges had been made.

The presentment makes a bitter attack on the system by which contracts on the Catskill Aqueduct were awarded, and it is alleged that hundreds of thousands of dollars were wasted. The Grand Jurors assert that they are morally convinced of the guilt of certain persons whom they tried to indict, but that the obstacles placed in their way had made it impossible to find indictments in these cases. Changes in the laws of the State are recommended.

No names are mentioned in the presentment, but all through it appear references to "the State Engineer and Surveyor," who is John A. Bensel. It is asserted that "the former member of the Board of Water Supply, who is now the State Engineer and Surveyor," in the opinion of the Grand Jurors, is "unfit to hold public office," and much is made of the fact that he refused to testify before the Grand Jury without waiving immunity.

Among the others who are attacked, although not named, is James E. Gaffney, the warm friend of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy. A reference to poor memories, it is believed, applied to several witnesses, but especially to James G. Shaw, a contractor, who could not remember to whom he handed $41,250. No reference was made to the fact that United States Senator James A. O'Gorman was not called as a witness.

After setting forth that indictments were found against Everett Fowler of Kingston, Arthur A. Acheson of Saratoga, and Thomas Hassett, formerly Secretary of the Board of Water Supply, and that McLean, the State Treasurer of the Democratic Party, pleaded guilty to receiving a campaign contribution from a corporation, the Grand Jury offered these conclusions:

First—That although the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, as created by Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, was intended to be an administrative board of independent men, free from all political influence and control, some of the men selected as Commissioners of the said Board of Water Supply have at times been so subject to political influence, or so incompetent, that their action in the awarding of certain contracts has been controlled and directed by political influence.

Second—That the provisions of the labor law, as now administered, with respect to public works, are such as to lend themselves to a use by the unscrupulous for the purpose of extorting "tribute" from contractors engaged upon such public works.

Third—That the employment by the said Board of Water Supply of a staff of salaried consulting engineers can only be justified upon the theory that these consulting engineers are such in fact and that when called upon for the expression of an opinion in connection with any complicated work such opinion, when expressed, is their own independent opinion, reached by them without foreknowledge of the opinion already formed and expressed by the regular engineering staff of the said Board of Water Supply.

Fourth—That the said Board of Water Supply, constituted as it is of men of no engineering training, is obliged to accept as final, upon all engineering matters, the opinion expressed by its Chief Engineer. This places the real responsibility upon the Chief Engineer, while the legal responsibility rests upon the three Commissioners.

To support the charge that political influence was employed in the Board of Water Supply at times the Patterson case was reviewed. In this case 5 per cent. of a contract was demanded by a politician and the amount was turned over in cash. The third lowest bidder got the contract. In reference to this matter the Grand Jury said:

"There is no direct evidence before us that political influence has been exerted for the financial benefit of any men now officially connected with the Board of Water Supply, but there have been occasions upon which there is reason to believe that at least one man then officially connected with the board profited by such transaction."

There is no doubt in the District Attorney's office as to whom the Grand Jurors referred.

In reference to the labor laws it is pointed out that one contractor admitted that he had paid $30,000 for "expert advice," which amounted to payment for assurance that he would not be held up by Inspectors of the State Labor Department. It was James E. Gaffney who received this money.

The references to the Chief Engineer and the consulting engineers of the Board of Water Supply were amplified further on in the presentment by assertions that the consulting engineers received fat salaries and that all they did was to uphold the recommendations of the Chief Engineer of the board. It was pointed out that these consulting engineers actually had been advised beforehand as to how they should rule on one contract. Only one of the consulting engineers, it is asserted, dared to disregard the advice of the Chief Engineer, who is J. Waldo Smith, in one specific case. This man's advice was disregarded by the Board of Water Supply, the presentment says, at an added cost to the city of $250,000.

Continuing, the Grand Jury says that it regarded it as a duty to the public to point out remedies for existing bad conditions in the letting of public contracts. These are the suggestions:

1. That the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York be reorganized in such a manner as shall place the legal responsibility of all construction and all engineering work, coming within its jurisdiction, upon a competent chief engineer, by whatever name his office may be called, where the real responsibility now rests, and shall provide for a single administrative head upon whom shall rest the legal responsibility for all matters outside of the construction and engineering work.

2. That the former member of the Board of Water Supply, who is now the State Engineer and Surveyor, is unfit to hold public office, it being our opinion that any public officer who is unwilling to waive immunity from prosecution and testify freely before any legally constituted investigating body, with respect to his conduct while in public office, is unfit to hold office.

3. That the labor law be amended so as to give a contractor who is charged with labor law violations an opportunity of being heard.

4. That all persons who assist in getting contracts for a contractor be compelled to file notice of such employment with the departments controlling the desired contracts, that the contractors also be compelled to file the names of their agents and that these names be a part of the public records.

5. To make conspiracy against the State in any form punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both, as the law provides in the Federal Government.

6. That a conspiracy to commit a crime constitute the same grade of crime that the conspiracy was formed to commit; that the looting of the State Treasury be hence regarded as a felony.

7. That a law be enacted making it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit a campaign contribution from a contractor engaged on public work, or for any such contractor to make any campaign contribution to any political organization of the State, a county, or municipality therein.

Justice Davis, after he accepted the presentment, announced that District Attorney Whitman had more work for the Grand Jury. It is expected, however, that the body soon will adjourn. Walter S. Sullivan is the foreman of the Grand Jury. The jury was selected personally by District Attorney Whitman and is regarded as an exceptionally able body of men.

ASTOR SEEKS VIRGINIA HOME

Negotiations for Brandon on James River Halted by Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—Vincent Astor is reported to have been negotiating for the purchase of Brandon, the 200-year-old Harrison home on the James River at the time he became ill. Agents acting for him are said to have ascertained the market value of the estate.

Brandon embraces 400 acres, about half of the original estate, and on it stands the old Harrison homestead, which contains hundreds of historic relics, said to be worth thousands of dollars.

It is understood that the negotiations for the purchase of the property will be resumed as soon as young Astor recovers.

Brandon is not far from Curl's Neck farm, the $300,000 estate recently purchased by C. K. G. Billings of Cleveland and New York.

RETURN TO BILTMORE HOUSE.

Mrs. Geo. W. Vanderbilt and Her Daughter to Make Indefinite Stay.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 21.—Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt, have returned to Biltmore House for an indefinite stay. The grounds of Biltmore were open to the public to-day as usual and a number of the recently arrived guests at the Grove Park Inn took a carriage ride over the estate. Among these were:

Dr. and Mrs. M. O. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Chave and Miss Mildall of New York; Mrs. Hughes Young dred Chave, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Keller, of Baltimore, Mrs. Fred L. Coes of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hubbard and Miss Earle of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Stark of Saginaw, Mich., Mr. George M. Ludlow of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Richmond of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sheip of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bishop and Miss Katherine Bishop of Michigan and, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dorrance of Riverton, N. J., the Misses Lindsay of Rochester, N. Y., and the Misses Hepburne of Canada.

The Misses Elizabeth Babcock and Dorothy Woodruff of Watertown, N. Y., and Misses Elizabeth and Kate Williams of New York City were among the young people who went on horseback rides to-day. The Misses Williams of New York ride every day and take trips of from twenty to thirty miles. Norman Hapgood has returned to New York, leaving his daughter, Miss Ruth Hapgood, at the Inn, where she is chaperoned by Mrs. Charles R. Crane of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Murnan and Mr. H. W. Taylor of Boston left to-day after a week's stay at Grove Park Inn.

Among the arrivals of the day were: Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Keller and Dr. and Mrs. M. O. Terry of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McPherson of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Collins of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Morrison of Morristown, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. J. Weil of Fort Wayne, Ind., Frank C. Spinney of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Potter of Johnston, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. McMullen of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lewis, Miss Lewis and Albert Lewis, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wood of Washington.

A group of Eastern newspaper men, en route to New Orleans to attend a national convention, stopped over in Asheville yesterday and were entertained at a luncheon at the Grove Park Inn. Among the members of the party were John R. Young and J. C. Oswald of New York.

GREEK DANCE AND LECTURE.

Mrs. Roger Watts Illustrates Training of Muscles at Booth Theatre.

Mrs. Roger Watts gave yesterday afternoon in the Booth Theatre a lecture, illustrated by Greek gymnastic dances and representations in movement of several Greek statues, the Discobolus, Pallas Athene, the Charioteer of the Capitol, and the Archer of the Aegina Pediment. Mrs. Watts's idea is to train the muscles as did the ancient Greek and by perfect control of the body to clear and strengthen the mind and will. She did a Greek gymnastic dance to the music of "The Hymn to Apollo," played by the Trio de Lutèce, George Barrère, Carlos Salzèdo, and Paul Kéfer. The trio also played Debussy's Petite Suite and selections from Mouquet and Leroux.

Mrs. Watts was a short, sleeveless white silk Grecian tunic, silk fleshings, and sandals. She displayed much grace and wonderful balance in her unusual dances and postures. After the lecture tea was served in the lounge and Mrs. Watts received. A number of women well known in society attended the performance.

MUNICIPAL DANCE ON MAY 2.

Public School Children to Gather in 69th Regiment Armory.

The first municipal dance in New York in connection with the athletic meet of the Social and Recreation Centres of the Board of Education, which is to be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, will be held on Sunday evening, May 2.

District Supt. Edward W. Stitt planned the dance, which will give hundreds of young people who have been dancing all Winter on the cement floors of the school playgrounds a chance to dance on a polished floor. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will play.

Among the patronesses for the dance are Miss Margaret W. Wilson, daughter of the President; Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Thomas W. Churchill, Mrs. William H. Maxwell, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. Herman A. Metz, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Martha L. Draper, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Mrs. E. W. Stitt, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. James A. Wright.

Vincent Astor Up for Short Time.

Vincent Astor's condition continues to improve, it was said yesterday at the Staatsburg, N. Y., home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, parents of Mr. Astor's fiancée, Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington.

"In ten days we hope for a complete recovery," said Mr. Huntington. "Mr. Astor got up for a short time yesterday, and will probably be up again today." The wedding will now take place on the date originally set, April 30, if Mr. Astor does not suffer relapse.

Their Secret Marriage Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 21.—Announcement was made to-day of the secret marriage of Miss Gladys M. V. B. Pierce, daughter of John R. Pierce of this city, to Hanford Earle Shaw, son of Stephen Shaw, a retired contractor. They were married in New York on Dec. 27 last. Mr. Shaw is 22 years old, and is a student at Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, Ossining, N. Y. He was preparing for college, his mother said to-night. She did not know what his plans were.

Miss Haas to Wed A. Stanley Graff.

The engagement of Miss Ella Haas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Haas of St. Louis, and A. Stanley Graff, son of Mrs. Isoline Graff and the late Lafayette Graff of this city, is announced. Although no date has been set for the wedding it is expected to take place in the early Fall.

Shakespearean Picture Exhibit.

The exhibition of Shakespearean pictures will open to-day at the branch of the New York Public Library, 121 West Fifty-eighth Street, and not at the residence of Miss Pauline Leipsiger, who is librarian of that branch. The collection consists of about 175 pictures and prints.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES
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PIANIST AND VIOLINIST PLAY.

Ethel Leginska and Marie Caslova in an Interesting Recital.

Ethel Leginska, pianist, and Marie Caslova, violinist, gave an interesting joint recital last night at Aeolian Hall. They opened the programme with a sonatat for violin and piano in D minor, Op. 9, by Sinding, which is said to have received its first performance on this occasion. Miss Leginska then played a Chopin group; Miss Caslova four pieces, of which three were Kreisler's arrangements, and the pair concluded with Schubert's rondo in B minor, Op. 70.

Miss Leginska played with great dash and vigor ,and with delicacy and refinement of sentiment when they were appropriate. She manages to impress a definite personality on her audience to a degree that is remarkable in a player who has been heard so seldom.

Marie Caslova, the violinist, has been heard already this season. Last night she made a much better impression than at her first appearance, her four solo numbers being played in a style which suggests comparison with the best of the feminine violinists. She has a broad tone of uniformly good quality, considerable technical agility, a sane and vigorous manner of playing, and a musicianly intelligence to fuse these qualities into the most effective union. If hers is not quite so striking a personality as that of the pianist, it is at least free from the few unnecessary exuberances that Miss Leginska exhibits.

There was an unusually large audience for a recital of this kind, and at times it was moved to unusual enthusiasm by each of the players.

THE CANDLER TO OPEN SOON

New Theatre in 42d St. to be Devoted Principally to Pictures.

Sam H. Harris, George Kleine, and Sol Bloom, lessees of the new Candler Theatre at 226 West Forty-second Street, announced last night that the amusement place, which is to be given over largely to moving pictures, would soon be ready to throw open its doors.

Mr. Harris said that when completed the cost of the theatre would be $750,000, this amount including the purchase of the ground site, which was formerly occupied by a public library. The new playhouse has a seating capacity of 1,200, the auditorium being 85 feet in width with a depth of 100 feet, the lower floor containing 625 seats, roomy and comfortable. The balcony, seating 575, is of the cantilever type, thus eliminating pillar ogstruction on the main floor. The stage has a depth of 33 feet with a width of 88 feet, the fly floors being equipped with the counterweight system for the expeditious handling of the largest scenic productions. The proscenium opening is 21 by 40 feet.

BLIND GIRLS DANCE TANGO.

Forty in Persian Garden After Seeing "The Whirl of the World."

Inspired by the dancing craze, forty blind girls were the guests yesterday afternoon of the Winter Garden in the Persian Garden, where they danced the modern dances with Roszika Dolly, Gaby Deslys, and a number of invited guests. The girls are pupils of the Industrial School for the Blind, which is managed by the Borough of Brooklyn, with James Jenkins in charge.

They came to the Winter Garden first to see the performance of "The Whirl of the World," being brought over in automobiles supplied by society women in Brooklyn and chaperoned by Mesdames Frank C. Munson, Henry Williams, Fred B. Pratt, John Bailey, Edward M. Standerson, Augustus W. White, J. H. Good, Howard M. Whitney, N. Hart Luppson, and Thomas White. After the performance they retired to the Persian Garden, where they were met by members of "The Whirl of the World," including Juliette Lippe, Miss Lucille Cavanaugh, Miss June Elvidge, and others.

ANSWER FAIR COMPLAINTS.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs Deny Allegations in Probate Contest

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs filed their answers yesterday to the amended complaints made against them by Theodore W. Lefler, George E. Lefler, and Mrs. Mabel E. Towle, who are trying to have set aside the probating in California of the will of Charles L. Fair.

Mr. Fair and his wife, Caroline D. Fair, died together in an automobile accident at Passy-sur-Eure, France, on Aug. 14, 1902. They had a joint estate of about $7,000,000, and had made wills by which each was to inherit the property of the other. Since both died in the same accident the question came up as to which died first. The relatives of Mr. Fair contended that Mrs. Fair had died first and that Mr. Fair had inherited her property.

The relatives of Mrs. Fair contended that Mr. Fair had died first. Mr. Fair's relatives included Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs, his sisters. Mrs. Fair's relatives included her sister, Mrs. Towle, and her nephews, Theodore and George Lefler.

After the question as to which had died first was discussed thoroughly in the courts the question came up whether Mr. and Mrs. Fair were residents of New York or of California at the time of their death. The will was filed for probate in California, the laws of which provide for an assumption in such cases that the wife was survived by her husband. Mr. Fair's relatives contended that Mr. Fair and his wife were residents of California and Mrs. Fair's relatives said that the couple were residents of New York.

Mrs. Fair's relatives alleged also that Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs, with Hermann Oelrichs, Joseph Harvey, and Charles S. Neil, conspired to get Mrs. Hannah E. Nelson, Mrs. Fair's mother, to secure to the probating of the will in California and effecting a settlement for her interest in the estate for $150,000.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs, in their answers to the amended complaint, denied that Mr. and Mrs. Fair were residents of New York State, and that Mr. Fair died before his wife. Mr. Fair was the son of Senator James Fair, who amassed a fortune of $30,000,000 from Nevada silver mines. His estate was divided among his three children, Charles L. Fair, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Oelrichs.

DINNER TO OLD PRINCIPAL.

Edward H. Boyer Guest of ex-Pupils in Schools 9 and 87.

More than 250 men who were pupils in Public Schools 9 and 87 during the fifty-two years Edward H. Boyer was principal, attended a dinner at Healy's restaurant last night in honor of the venerable educator. Mr. Boyer occupied the seat on the right of J. P. Muller, the toastmaster, and found the keenest enjoyment in the occasion. Among those who lauded him for the work he had done in the interest of the New York schools were Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; Superintendent of Schools, William H. Maxwell, James Hoey, the Rev. Father McLoughlin, Thomas D. Walsh, and Alderman John F. Curry.

It was Principal Boyer, according to the speakers, who ridded the schools of the "germ-ridden slate" and "denounced the rattan in school with such fervor that it was abolished."

A gold watch was given to Mr. Boyer by the men who had been his pupils, and loving cups were given to six women teachers who had been with him

Miss Elsa Roeder, Artist, Dies.

Miss Elsa Roeder, a magazine illustrator and well known in art circles, died yesterday at her home, 80 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J. Miss Roeder was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1883, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Adolph Roeder. She studied under Howard Pyle in Wilmington and later under Edward Penfield and at the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia. In 1908 Miss Roeder won first prize in an art contest managed by Life, and in the same year she won a theatrical poster prize for her work. She did considerable illustrating for magazines and she also illustrated three of her father's books. Besides being interested in the drawing and painting classes of the Orange Valley Social Settlement Miss Roeder gave art talks and lectures before the Young Women's Christian Association and the Woman's Club. She was a member of the Sketch Club of Washington.

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SIR E. DURNING-LAWRENCE.

Author of "Bacon Is Shakespeare" and "Shakespeare Myth" Dead.

Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, 77 years old, noted as an exponent of the theory that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's works, died yesterday in London, England. He was born in London and educated at the University College School and the University College in London. He became a barrister of the Middle Temple in 1887 and was a Member of Parliament for Truro from 1895 until 1907. He was made a baronet in 1898 and assumed the name of Durning. He was active in politics for more than forty years.

Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence wrote extensively, being the author of "History of Lighting from the Earliest Time," "The Progress of a Century," "The Age of Iron and Steam," "Bacon Is Shakespeare," and "The Shakespeare Myth." He was best known by the last two books, which were widely read and commented upon.

Charles S. S. Pierce, Logician, Dead

Charles Santiago Sanders Pierce, 74 years old, the well-known philosopher, mathematician and logician, died on Monday at his little cabin home in the mountains near Milford, Penn., of cancer. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., and was a cousin of Senator Lodge and grandson of Senator Mills. His brother is H. H. D. Pierce, who represented the United States in the peace conference between Russia and Japan and was Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Pierce retired to his lonely cabin twenty-seven years ago to study, and he left it only to lecture at Harvard and attend meetings of scientists. He was the author of "Photometric Science" and articles on logic, history of science, psychology, mathematics, metaphysics, astronomy, and chemistry. He edited the works on mathematics of Prof. Benjamin Pierce of Harvard. He is best known by his work in higher philosophical principles which he defined as "pragmatism."

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. HOSMER, Chairman of the Western Trunk Line Committee and one of the best traffic experts in the West, died at his home in Chicago yesterday of pneumonia. He was 55 years of age and was born in Boston, Mass.

RUDOLPH BACHERT, a well-known manufacturer of pretzels in Williamsburg, in which he amassed a large fortune, is dead at his home, 1,284 Hancock Street. He was born in Brooklyn 47 years ago.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, 64 years old, of 2,351 Grand Concourse, Bronx, died suddenly on Monday at the Avon Beach Hotel, Bath Beach. Many years ago Mr. Anderson was a well-known hotel man and was proprietor of the "Oy

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday ....3½@4 per cent. " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Piece Goods at Auction.

Staple piece goods sold yesterday for the account of the American Woolen Company and others by Burling & Dole, 7-9 Greene Street, brought good prices and a number of duplicates were disposed of. The demand for serges, silk and pencil stripes, as evidenced by the bidding, is brisk. Worsteds in desirable lots sold at from 75 cents to $1.25 a yard. The sale was well attended by buyers from Baltimore, Philadelphia and this city and vicinity.

A Week's Exports.

General exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York last week, were valued at $16,043,511, compared with $18,594,934 in the week previous, and $18,580,264 the corresponding week one year ago. The total value of this year's exports to date is $319,496,083, against $307,226,459 in the corresponding period of 1913. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $463,043 against $806,105 in the previous week. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $172,176 worth of cotton goods, went to the Philippines. The week before, China led with $153,374 worth.

The Demand for Novelties.

The desire on the part of retailers to obtain novelties is the explanation given by one manufacturer, of the conservatism that marks present buying. There has been a swift transition in the nature of the general demand he believes, from staples to fancier merchandise. Because of this, buyers place orders only for goods that will fill their immediate needs and are content to wait until real business develops before laying in stocks. The effect on the manufacturers, he said will be satisfactory from the standpoint that operations will be placed on a more substantial basis and cancellations and returns cut down, but the time possible for manufacturing purposes will be much less.

Hard Coal in Good Position.

"The anthracite situation is pretty well balanced as regards supply and demand," The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day. "Without being embarrassed by more orders than they can fill with reasonable promptness, the producers are, on the other hand, experiencing very little difficulty in finding an outlet for their tonnage. New England dealers, both in the interior and at the ports, have ordered rather freely, though some of those on the coast of Maine are reported a little backward. There is a fair demand from the provinces, but water traffic troubles are hampering shipments. The bituminous market is about as near complete stagnation as it has been in recent years."

Little Change in Gray Goods.

There was little change noticed in the condition of the local gray goods market yesterday, if anything, it being a little quieter than on Monday. The price tone of the printcloth end of the market was again slightly easier, and buyers of these goods are apparently holding off for still lower figures. Prices at the moment are being made on the basis of 5 cents for 38½-inch 64-60s and 3¼ cents for 37-inch goods of the same construction. The only sales of printcloths made yesterday that were worth reporting were of 38½-inch 60-52s, which moved at 4½ cents. Some goodsized sales of sateens were made in the course of the day, and there was also a fair demand for fancies. Sheetings and drills were quiet.

Veiling Styles Unique.

Veiling styles this season are nothing if not unique. A number of effects which even a year ago it would have been thought impossible to sell are now being shown and are said to be proving popular with the buyers. That the buyers continue to take them is considered proof positive that they are finding favor in the eyes of consumers. Variations of the beauty spot idea show the greatest latitude in design. One of the prominent houses in the trade is now bringing out these effects with a question mark taking the place of the ordinary dot, and for the girl who likes baseball there is another effect in which a bat and ball are worked into the veil. Another popular effect made by the same house shows a lizard in place of the dot.

Foreign Trade Convention Soon.

A National Foreign Trade Convention will be held in Washington on May 27 and 28 at the Hotel Raleigh. It will be held under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the American Asiatic Association, and the Pan-American Society of the United States. Its general object will be to promote American commerce more effectively in the various markets of the world. The General Committee in charge of the convention is made up of Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman; James A. Farrell; Charles E. Jennings, Charles A. Schieren, Jr.; Willard Straight, Eugene P. Thomas, Ellison A. Smyth, Alba B. Johnson, Henry White, Charles M. Muchnic, Frederick Brown, Edward V. Douglass, and John Foord. E. V. Douglass, 66 Broadway, is Secretary.

Rubber Prices High.

Higher prices than those obtained at the last previous sale featured the regular fortnightly auction of crude rubber in London yesterday. The price tendency was reported easier at the close, however, and it was said in this market that the sale prices were lower than the regular market quotations on the same grades about the middle of last week. Smoked sheets brought 2s 0d yesterday, while the figure obtained on pale crepe was 2s 10½d. Extra buying by shorts was said to be evident in both of these prices. The offerings consist of 1,350 tons of plantation grades, of which 500 tons were sold yesterday. Up-river fine was quoted in London at 2s 3d for April and May delivery, and in this market it was quoted for the same delivery at 74½ cents.

Cigar Manufacturers Complain.

While makers of smoking tobacco and cigarettes are doing a nice business, as a result of the nation-wide campaigns of advertising that many of them are carrying on, the cigar manufacturers are complaining that business is as bad as some of the things that are sold as cigars. But, as one of the trade leaders asks, "Who is advertising cigars?" The leaf dealers are also having a hard time at the moment, the depression in the cigar end of the market hitting them in a vital spot. No detailed reports of the plague situation in Havana have been received in the market since a cable dispatch was published in THE TIMES to the effect that $1,000,000 worth of Havana tobacco was in danger of destruction by fumigation, and as a result many of those who own tobacco which is stored in the warehouses of that city are still on the anxious seat.

Carpet Auction In Doubt.

Considerable interest was aroused in the local carpet trade yesterday by a rumor to the effect that the largest house in the trade would hold another auction sale as a preliminary to the opening of the Fall season early next month. When asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter if such a sale would be held, a representative of the house in question said that he did not know and that he would not know definitely either way before the first of the month. As the new season approaches the feeling in the manufacturing end of the trade is growing stronger and stronger that prices will show substantial advances over those quoted on Spring lines. This is as true of linoleums as it is of carpets and rugs. Much curiosity is shown as to whether the dominant factor in the trade will have its Fall opening on May 4 or May 11. In view of the fine business that has been done by most houses on Spring lines, the hope is expressed in some quarters that the curtain will rise on the 4th.

Felt and Soft Silk Hats.

Except in the Northwest, where the demand has been normal and slightly better in spots, orders from cap and hat salesmen, who have been on the road for over a month, show a falling off. The decrease is due, it is said, to the unseasonable weather, and in a large measure to the popularity of the felt hats. Retailers in the South and Middle West were forced to carry over stocks last Fall because as soon as straws were discarded soft felt hats were the headgear decreed by fashion. It is too early to determine just what business will be done in caps for motorists, as this season does not start in until next month, but manufacturers are of the opinion that the felt hat will cut into orders considerably. To stimulate trade, manufacturers are offering even wider ranges for selection than usual, but with rather poor results on the whole. Better prospects are held out for soft silk hats and caps for wear this Summer, and the warm weather of last Sunday brought in some good-sized orders for this class of merchandise. Last year, because of the silk strike, a scarcity of soft silk hats developed, and retailers, it is expected, will need to lay in fresh stocks. These hats give a dressy appearance, and at the same time are extremely light in weight and comfortable.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAMUEL KASS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Kass, dealer in millinery supplies at 368 Grand Street, by these creditors: Philip Sheridan, $216; Moos, Weil & Moos, $141, and Donijer & Borgeson, Inc., $418. Judge Hough appointed Samuel H. Lumnis receiver, with a bond of $2,000, with authority to carry on business for ten days. Assets are $8,000 in stock and accounts.

NATHAN WASSERMAN.—A petition has been filed against Nathan Wasserman, dealer in dry goods at 3,862 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Hyman Schwartz, $600; Abraham Grant, $425, and Morris Weissman, $350.

A. KLUBOCK & CO.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Klubock, trading as A. Klubock & Co., manufacturer of waists at 60 University Place, by these creditors: Joseph H. Dornstreich, $468; Madison Silk Manufacturing Company, $281, and Straight Silk Company, $172. Assets are $1,000.

LANG & LANG.—A petition has been filed against Lang & Lang, manufacturers of dresses at 15 West Twenty-sixth Street and dealers in dry goods at 1,894 Washington Avenue, by these creditors: Johnson, Cowdin & Co., $119; Sanford J. Monheimer, $213; Murray Kanner, $126, and Edward Golden, $42.

G. B. WEISS & SON.—A petition has been filed against Henry Weiss, doing business as G. B. Weiss & Son, wholesale dealer in leather at 229 East Forty-second Street, by these creditors: Century Bank, $2,500; Birn's Express, $42, and Edward Golden, $15.

WYLIE BED COMPANY, Inc., manufacturer of beds at 79 East 130th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,294 and assets of $451.

JOSEPH J. SZUNYOGH, known also as Joseph I. Sunok, a grocery clerk of 123 East 112th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,062 and no assets.

WILLIAM H. SIEGMANN, salesman, of 1,950 Marmion Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,210, mostly to wholesale grocers, and no assets.

DELECKER BROTHERS, liquor dealers, of 42 East Eighth Street, have filed a petition, with liabilities of $8,343 and assets $5,767.

MORTON MOSES of 504 West 111th Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $8,449, mostly for meat, and no assets.

JOHN A. ANGER.—Judge Hough has appointed Edward B. Walden, Thomas R. Van Boskerck, and Samuel Rowland receivers for John A. Anger of 636 Greenwich Street, who was President of the Anger Baking Company, and has fixed their bond at $2,000. They were appointed receivers for the company on April 14. Mr. Anger's personal assets consist of real estate at 24 and 26 Rutgers Place, 243 East Fourteenth Street, and 241 Clinton Street, in which his equity is estimated at $7,500.

WILLIAM DUNCAN & SON.—Judge Hough has appointed C. G. Ludvigh receiver for William Duncan & Son, linen importers, of 256 Church Street, bond $5,000, with authority to carry on business for 20 days.

EDWIN D. WASHBURNE & CO., diamond dealers, of 7 Maiden Lane, have filed schedules which show liabilities of $135,390, of which $32,900 is secured, and assets of $75,494, consisting of stock, $75,000, some of which is pledged for loans, and accounts of $494. They also have claims against Francis E. Cocks for $30,000, and against M. A. Sawyer & Co. for $20,000, the value of which is unknown.

ROSNERBAUM COMPANY.—Schedules of the Rosnerbaum Company, cloak manufacturers, of 35 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $22,577 and assets of $7,251, consisting of stock, $1,200; machinery and fixtures, $2,500, and accounts, $355.

PIKE & ROSENBERG.—Schedules of Pike & Rosenberg, fur manufacturers, of 94 Prince Street, show liabilities of $17,590 and assets of $16,475, consisting of stock, $7,000; fixtures, $550; accounts, $6,851; notes, $2,000, and cash in bank, $74.

J. M. S. WAIST COMPANY of 41 West Twenty-fifth Street has filed schedules which show liabilities of $11,464 and assets of $5,895, consisting of stock, $1,500; machines and fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $2,500, and cash, $395.

FELIX RESNICK, druggist, of 1,256 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Benjamin Lesser.

HARRY GINSBERG, dealer in pictures and frames, of 219 East Fifth Street, has made an assignment to Max Leserman.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Southeastern Lime and Cement Company of Charleston, involuntary petition filed; application for the appointment of receivers pending the election of a trustee filed; liabilities, $175,525; assets, $325,265. It is stated that the National Bank of Commerce of New York refused to renew the company's note for $10,000, due on Monday, and on that account the company is not able to continue its operations. In the list of creditors is given the National Bank of Commerce of New York.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Joseph Czalgosszewski and Alfons A. Adrzejewski, trading as the National Paper and Grocery Company; involuntary petition filed; liabilities not given.

Harry Robinsky, doing business as Harry Robinson, saloon keeper; liabilities, $5,887; assets, $1,487.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch 248 Lenox Av., near 127th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
The Best Method--Superior Native Teachers.
Private and class lessons. Day and evening.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free conversation circles for students.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping. Stenotype. Secretarianship.

SPANISH SCHOOL. Classes or Private instruction; rapid advancement; publisher of wonderful text-book "Spanish in a Week." Romero's, 263 West 106th Street.

SWIMMING TAUGHT. RAPID $5 results guaranteed. Dr. Savage Swimming Pool, 353 W. 59th St.

Walworth Business Institute, Broadway & 72d St. Stenography, Bookkeeping. Secretarial Course, Civil Service. See Catlog.

FOR SALE.

Men's Clothing, $1 Weekly
Men's suits and overcoats, $12; $1 down, $1 weekly; ready made and to order, $15 up. Exchange Clothing Co., 19 Park Place, N. Y.

Business Notices.

10 Cents, per agate line each insertion. Count 6½ words agate to a line.

RUBBERLESS COMPOUND.

SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET; ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF, FOR DRESS SHIELDS, BABY PANTS, SANITARY APRONS, SHEETING, &C.; WILL ESTABLISH PROCESS. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS F. GORDON, 36 12TH ST., NORWICH, CONN.

SALESMAN thoroughly acquainted with every large buyer muslin underwear from Boston to St. Louis; has been traveling for one concern 15 years, who are going out of business; open for propositions from first-class houses only; with any line identified with these buyers. Address Box 100, 328 9th St., Brooklyn.

To Rent—Three lofts equipped with 125 sewing machines suitable for any textile line; help plentiful; no labor troubles; will lease lofts and machinery together at a nominal price; location 5th Av., corner 6th St., Brooklyn. Address Box 99, 328 9th St., Brooklyn.

Manufacturers, Jobbers, and Storekeepers.—Have you overstocked yourself? We buy merchandise for cash; no quantity too large; we also purchase notes or pay cash for outstanding accounts. Staff, 234 5th Av.

OPEN TO TAKE CONTRACT for the manufacture of petticoats, output 300 dozen weekly. Apply Davis Mfg. Co., 79 East 130th St.

ALBERT SILVERMAN, 30 EAST 23D ST., WILL LOOK AT MISSES' AND LADIES' FALL COATS AND SUITS.

Jobber, ready to look at Fall samples of junior, misses', and ladies' coats. Rosing & Cohn, 6 West 20th St.

The choice of washable skirts, $4.50, 36, 42, 48 to 60 inches. Hirsh Bros., 1,161 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 9595.

Wanted—Space as showroom for imported bed blankets. C 49 Times.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers.—Capt. in Charge F. J. Morris, 14 Insp. Dist., to 3 Insp. Dist. Mutual—Lts. John Conroy, 13 to 39; Henry Ebert, 39 to 13. Temporary Assignments.—Inspectors W. J. Lahey, 7 Insp. Dist. to command 14 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, during absence of Inspector on sick report; Act. Det. Sergt. (first grade) Isabella Goodwin, Det. Div., to Comr.'s office for 10 days; Patrol. Thomas F. Roden, 5, to Comr.'s office for 10 days; Michael Sullivan and R. P. Allen, 17; J. F. Rotchford, 21, Walter Corbitt, Marine Div.; T. M. O'Connor and James McManus, 21, to Det. Div. for five days, detailed to Dist. Atty.'s office; Thomas Donovan, 22, to Det. Div. for three days, detailed to Dist. Atty.'s office; T. J. Cantwell, 28, and L. R. Churlo, 146, to Comr.'s office for 10 days. Prob. Patrol. G. L. Reith, 29th, to Comr.'s office for ten days.

Leaves of Absence, Without Pay.—Sergt. Henry Lowy, 28th, 1 day; Patrol. W. H. Slattery, 167, 1 day; I. E. Ettinger, 5 Insp. Dist., 2 days.

Fines.—Sergt. W. H. Ahrens, 35, failed to report promptly, 3 days; Patrol. J. J. Flynn, 6, (two charges,) failed to report, 1 day; absent from post, 2 days; A. W. Rudolph, 32, absent from post, 3 days; J. J. Samuel, 32, absent from post, 3 days; E. J. Shields, 32, improper patrol, 1 day; J. R. Schider, 32, absent from post, 1 day; J. E. Trefzger, 63, same, 3 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. Louis Rappolt, 43, were official insignia without authority; Denis King, 65, absent from residence without permission while on sick report; W. H. Leary, 65, lost key.

Charges dismissed: Patrol. T. F. Malone, 10, absent without leave; J. M. Brown, 10, failed to discover burglary; Daniel O'Connell, 10, same; J. H. Ryan, 10, same; Louis Barieri, 10, same; Thomas Rooney, 10, same; W. J. Wallace, 10, same; J. R. Kalleher, 36, improper patrol; T. J. Shea, 39, failed to discover or report a burglary; J. C. Casey, 39, struck citizen; Thomas Fitzpatrick, 74, failed to discover or report burglary; J. C. Perez, 74, same; J. J. Conway, 74, same; Ludwig Jume, Traf. C, absent from post.

Resigned, patrol., previously indicated: J. E. McNoin, 13; J. D. Mayne, 28; J. W. Haffkoss, 26; E. T. Graham, 174.

Apptd. as spec. patrol.: Nicola Casale, with Magistrates' Court, 1 Div.; E. F. Culleton, with Bureau of Licenses; G. R. Wagner, with the House of the Holy Family.

Fire Department.

To report to 7 Reg. Armory 10 A. M. Thursday for practice, (number of engine follows name): C. W. Roe, Jr., 18; J. T. Foote, 18; Ralph Bornholz, 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; William Clancy, 76; E. A. Dammeyer, 92; W. F. Gallagher, 212; J. P. Metzger, Jr., 213; W. F. Hickey, 214; Charles Cherous, 221; M. J. Casey, 226; T. S. Richards, 27; F. Ersgensinger, 237; Frank Munn, 244; J. J. O'Keefe, 250; Joseph Stack, 250; C. A. Wildner, Jr., 250; L. W. Dietzsay, 271; E. A. Woolley, 287, (2d Sec.); Ernest Bernsen, (number of H. & . follows name,) 11; A. J. Muir, 22; E. S. Clements, 35; J. A. Unrath, 35; A. T. Cole, 107; A. M. Forster, 106; W. H. Breuer, 115; J. Miller No. 8, 115; N. J. Bruno, 128; George Olsen, 128; C. G. Brown, 137.

Leaves of absence without pay:

Chief of Bat'l W. C. Rogers, 48 Bat'l., 12 hrs.: George L. Abendschein, H. & L. 10, 12 hours; John Kappstatter, Eng. 72, 4 days; Harry Walsh, H. & L., 14, 24 hours.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Clarence E.—Thedford-Elitz Coal Co., $327.

Burch, Geo. B.—J. W. Bell et al., $856.

Brodesky, Samuel—E. L. Ross, $350.

Burton, Washington—L. A. Underhill, costs, $106.

Burch, Geo. B.—T. Healy, $338.

Bendheim, Henry M. and Carrie—E. D. Bendheim et al., $852.

Brede, Henry—City of N. Y., $142.

Bolowitz, Morris—Piel Bros., $114.

Coyle, John F.—A. Davis, $256.

Cohn, Max W.—W. Corse, $422.

Cipolla, Saverio and Adele—D. Gatto, $346.

Cooper, Chas. J.—City of N. Y., $252.

Chase, Wm. M.—Same, $842.

Curtid, Charles—Same, $274.

Clark, Ernest H.—E. H. Beverly, $104.

Caine, Wm. T.—L. Greenbaum, $142.

Cusson, Pierre—W. C. Kendall, $257.

Dorfman, David—B. B. Wolnek, $197.

De Beauchamp, Thomas—B. M. De Beauchamp, $559.

Dawson, Wm. G.—T. Moriarty, $100.

Epstein, Morris—H. M. Goldstein, $311.

Einsheimer, Jacob—Mifligan Bros., $330.

Emerson, Ralph W.—City of N. Y., $126.

Felberg, Joseph, or Joseph Simmons, and Louis Rinaldo—People, &c., $6,000.

Feuerwerker, Hyman M., and Morris Feldman—A. Spanner Co., $144.

Flaum, Saul—B. Bromberg, $3,293.

Grosse, Frederick—C. H. Roman, $157.

Gerstenberg & Mullen—City of N. Y., $131.

Gross, Henry—W. R. Callen, $168.

Grossman, Harry, and Chester A. Fulton—Penn. Rubber Co. of N. Y., $404.

Hellman, Joseph—City of N. Y., $842.

Hamilton Institute for Boys—Same, $100.

Hughes, Chas. C.—G. Dickinson, $223.

Halpern, Abraham—O. Wagner, $433.

Herrmann, Henry—L. Leining, Jr., $172.

Halpern, Abraham—O. Wagner, $115.

Jiannallone, Bernardo, and Michele Guagente—I. Sternberg, $302.

Jones, Morris, Henry Jones, Kate Israel, exrs.—City of N. Y., $234.

Jennings, David D.—H. Willets et al., $284.

Jackman, John—C. L. Dixon, $1,846.

Katz, Fishel and Clara Bergano—People, &c., $1,000.

Kelly, Malachi, ex'x.—City of N. Y., $126.

Kalbfleish, Mary L., ex'x.—Same, $244.

Krygier, Leon A.—Same, $141.

Kats, Harry—L. Matelson, $1,568.

Lopez, Joseph A.—City of N. Y., $365.

Lenhan, Wm. J.—Same, $141.

Leary, Daniel J.—Sandblom Iron Works, Inc., costs, $102.

Linsky, Charles—H. Bornstein, $105.

Meyers, Rose, ex'x.—Charles Meyers and Jesse Meyers—C. Corn et al., $2,340.

Menzel, Walter W.—L. C. Mouquin, $1,192.

Mullman, Max H.—D. C. Myers, $534.

Maucher, Peter and Ida—A. Hecht, $125.

Matsa, C. Louis—H. J. Kugel et al., $951.

Middleton, Frances, adm.—P. L. Wooter, costs, $118.

O'Connor, Chas A., adm.—P. Shanley, costs, $118.

Same—Same, costs, $118.

O'Donnell, George—B. Solomon, $279.

O'Donnell, John A.—Chas. F. Schmidt & Peters, $302.

Orlando, Matteo—United Distillers Co., $120.

Pardee, Kirby C.—C. Eastman et al., $427.

Pappa, Lolas and Minsius—J. Nicols, $130.

Price, Jesse—J. V. Kunze, $114.

Paradise, Herman—James Cavanagh, $215.

Robinson, Marion H.—Gimbel Bros., New York, $1,065.

Reich, Elizabeth—E. M. B. Lanz, costs, $183.

Reid, Robert H.—H. W. Ruth, $303.

Russell, Harriet L.—A. Jarmulowsky et al., $1,099.

Rolland, Isaac—M. Levine et al., $250.

Rowe, Wm. H., Jr.—G. G. Dickinson, $971.

Smith, Thomas, adm.—M. R. Giusti, $497.

Strong, John M., and John D. Ireland—G. W. Randall, $3,376.

Sozis, Alfonso and Sylvester—S. Montefusco, $838.

Steyskal, Frank and Karoline—E. Laircka, $216

Smith, Robert A.—Shipley Construction and Supply Co., $145.

Shafer, Frank J., and Eugene C. Stone—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $130.

Achryver, Maurice—J. Kahn, $1,837.

Thayer, Ernest—W. R. Ostrander & Co., $287.

Teller, Wm. E.—City of New York, $208.

Thomas, Chas. K.—David Gibson Co., $1,034.

Torpey, Chas. H.—M. J. White, $370.

Van Aist, Robert A., Jr., and Alice F.—National Surety Co., $1,830.

Willis, Charles—I Mendelson, $100.

Warner, Norman—Stanley Rule and Level Co., $1,141.

Weinberg Paper Co.—Grand Lake Co., $376.

Wright, Judson S., and Lecius H. Dye—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $218.

Bureau of Social Requirements—F. P. Garvan, $112.

Same—Same, $112.

Globe Indemnity Co.—B. L. Hollander et al., $3,394.

White's Restaurant Co.—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $270.

Higrade Body Building Co.—Wm. Wise & Co., Inc., et al., $290.

Gillman Marble Co.—Aetna Life Ins. Co., $133.

Bradley Contracting Co.—W. McGlone et al., $1,588.

Tuscan Construction Co. and Geo. E. Greenbaum—L. I. Gerber, $15,217.

Ocean View Cemetery—G. C. Dickinson, $290.

N. Y. Mail Co.—Wilson Bohannan, Inc., $233.

Same—I. S. Vought et al., $385.

Bronx County.

Braunschweig, Jacob—Mirani Bros., Inc., $165.

Donella, Jesse, and Frank Sorrentino—Stewart Automobile Co., $132.

Ebeling, Bernard—K. Zimmer, $390.

Ryer, Frederick—J. W. Ryer, $4,613.

Schwartz & Weinstein—Chicago Varnish Co., $116.

Same—Same, $539.

Williams, Katherine, and William A. Williams—C. J. Sullivan Advertising Co., $300.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

Brooks, Franklin—American Surety Co., Feb. 5, 1914, $626.

Bodensick, Jennie M.—M. D. Spink, Nov. 20, 1913, $1,901.

Foerste, Otilie and Edward—H. Rice et al., April 18, 1900, $520.

Fredericks, Nicholas and Cornelia F.—Packard & Co., Jan. 5, 1903, $549.

Dtucker, August H.—City of N. Y., Dec. 19, 1912, (vacated,) $264.

Mastrick, Charles—R. H. Schenck, Dec. 8, 1913, $66.

J. & D. Lehman Co.—J. Chepak, Jr., Dec. 19, 1913, $612.

Kroeabell Bros. Ice Machine Co.—Charles Doudera, Inc., Dec. 27, 1913, $257.

Brown, Cesar W., De Witt Ryalop, and Agnes H. Sheffer—J. McLaughlin et al., Jan. 7, 1914, $111.

Seidel, Alma—City of N. Y., March 28, 1908, (vacated,) $315.

Same—Same, Sept. 29, 1908, (vacated,) $216.

Same—Same, Nov. 25, 1910, (vacated,) $206.

Marx, Louis and Michael—P. Heperehausen et al., March 26, 1914, $684.

Davidson, Max—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., April 5, 1914, $120.

Powers, Thomas and Mary—M. Rambow Co., Sept. 19, 1912, $207.

In Bronx County.

Pulici, Salvatore—Mabel Goodwin, Feb. 9, 1914, $137.

Bonn, Giovanni—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., March 10, 1914, $129.

WOULD CHECK EXCHANGES.

Representative Henry Wants Inquiry Into Cotton and Grain Trading

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Preliminary to an attack on the gambling feature of cotton and grain Exchanges, Representative Henry of Texas to-day introduced a resolution calling for a Congressional inquiry by a committee of five members of the House of Representatives and five members of the Senate into the methods employed in the business transactions of such concerns.

Under the terms of the resolution the committee is to go into the business dealings of the Exchanges to ascertain whether the operations are in restraint of trade or afford a control over the buying, selling, and pricing of cotton, and whether the transactions on the floor of the Exchanges are for future delivery.

PAPER COMPANY EXPLAINS.

Statement on the Capac's Receivership Made to Creditors.

W. H. Redman, President of the Capac Paper Company, issued yesterday a statement to its creditors explaining the circumstances which led to the appointment on Monday of Arthur B. Curtiss as receiver. He attributed the financial difficulties of the concern to a lack of sufficient working capital and the failure of Edward D. C. Lynch and G. Henry Stetson of Philadelphia to carry out an agreement to furnish $150,000 for a period of years under a plan of reorganization.

Frederick T. Kelsey of Lewis & Kelsey, 5 Nassau Street, attorneys for the receiver, was asked whether Mr. Curtiss would sue to enforce the agreement. He replied that that was a matter for Mr. Curtiss to decide, but it seemed hardly probable that the receiver could ignore an outstanding claim of this nature.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BETTENS, LOUISE E., (Mar. 22;) $100 realty and $500 personalty; more than $300 to Edward Bettens, son.

ELMORE, BENJAMIN T., (Apr. 5;) $2,500 realty and $14,000 personalty; $4,000 each to Elsie Harris and Marion Rising; $3,200 to Elizabeth Ballou; $1,500 each to Fred E. King and Robert L. Chase; $1,250 each to Ella and Anna Tate, cousins.

NILES, HARRIET S., (Mar. 13;) about $1,000 personalty; $2,000 to Harriet G. Clark, niece; $500 each to Dr. John O. Niles, brother, and the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; $250 each to Isaac Hartman, William E. Wadsworth, Henry N. Niles, and Edward, Alfred, and Henry C. Niles, nephews; residue in equal shares to Harriet G. Clark and Jennie N. Trowbridge, nieces.

NUSSBAUM, DAVID, (Mar. 26;) $2,000 realty and $4,500 personalty to Malgen Nussbaum, wife.

POWERS, JESSE W., (Apr. 13;) more than $100,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty in life estate to Mary E. Powers, wife; remainder in equal shares to Mary I. Ball, daughter, and Francis, Jesse, Percy, Charles, and Harry Powers, sons.

SAYLE, MARTIN W., (Mar. 19;) about $10,000 personalty to Mary L. Harrison.

STEINER, ROBERT J., (Apr. 13;) more than $5,000 personalty to Helen R. Steiner, wife.

THACKER, HORACE BAILEY, (Apr. 9;) more than $500 realty and more than $25,000 personalty; $1,000 each to Josiah P. Halsted, J. Halsted Griffin, and William A. Foster; $500 each to Stephen and Frances Brown; residue to Mary Ellen Hedges Thacker, wife.

YOUNG, JOHN J., (Mar. 29;) more than $5,000 personalty in uncomputed amounts to Louisa E. Young, wife, Paul M. Young, son, and Cora and Eva Young, daughters.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATHENS, Ohio—Zenner & Co.; Mr. Williams, piece goods; 53 Mercer.

ATLANTA—N. Bodenheimer & Brd.; N. Bodenheimer, hats, flowers, feathers; Claridge.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, embroideries; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 214 Church; Belmont.

BALTIMORE — Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, silk dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldberg Bros.; M. Oppenheimer, notions, white goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein Co.; M. M. Bernstein, neckwear; 440 4th Av.; Hermitage.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; C. Myers, dry goods; Miss J. Packow, ladies' wear; Miss F. Rafinan, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Bonnebern & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; Navarre.

HINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss Ewood, millinery; 1,134 Bwy.

HINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. Fowler, dry goods; 215 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; F. D. Slocum; furs; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. King, ladies' machine-made dresses; Mr. Clark, millinery; Mr. Kelly, leather goods; basement buyers; C. O. Cooper, ladies', misses' coats, suits; W. Silberman, ladies', misses' skirts; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; H. Levy, ladies', misses' waists; V. P. Ring, ladies', misses' dresses, costumes; S. Koeningthal, men's, boys' clothing; A. C. Smith, corsets, petticoats, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 16 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; J. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. Stahl; coats, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; E. M. Rosenthal, ladies' cloaks, suits, waists; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. B. Tracy, cloaks, suits; L. A. Stahl, representing; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—L. Goodman, trouserings; Wellington.

CHICAGO—S. Herzog & Co.; S. Herzog, Fall coats, suits, dresses; 43 W. 27.

CHICAGO—Manheimer & Co.; C. Manheimer, jobs Spring suits, Fall coats, suits; W. 25th.

CHICAGO—Jaques Mercantile Co.; J. A. Goldberg, millinery; Claridge.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. F. Gambrill, flannels; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, jobs coats, suits; 40 E. 22.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; L. R. Fay, upholstery goods; 214 Church; Vanderbilt.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions, fancy goods; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; H. Norman, waists, housefurn. goods; 51 Leonard.

CINCINNATI—J. H. Hibben D. G. Co.; M. Willman, linens; 377 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. O. Smith Neckwear Co.; W. O. Smith, silks, linings; Broadway Central.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Powers & Baird; J. S. Baird, notions, ready to wear; 95 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26.

DAYTON—E. & J. Margolies; E. Margolies, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.

DETROIT—Crown Hat Co.; H. D. Mitchell, hats; Hermitage.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, waists; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—Akrolik & Co.; D. Scheyer, white goods, notions, laces, neckwear; 320 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mongois, cloaks, suits; 79 5th Av.; Cosmopolitan.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; R. H. Cochran, dress goods; L. V. Harvey, books stationery; 2 Walker.

HUNTINGTON, West Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; Mr. Bradshaw, piece goods; 33 Mercer.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Leinbach & Co.; W. B. Leinbach, dry goods; Miss B. Pickle, notions, hosiery, gloves, silk underwear; Grand.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kern, ready to wear; 214 Church.

LYNCHBURG—C. H. Almond D. G. Co.; C. H. Almond, Jr., furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—W. Berne, millinery, carpets; Herald Square.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, waists, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

MILWAUKEE—B. E. Heller Co.; B. Heller, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; Claridge.

MILWAUKEE—A. Nachman, ladies' ready-to-wear; M. Marcus, ladies' ready-to-wear; 12 E. 22d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Herbert Pearce Co.; H. Pearce, cloaks, suits, waists; 69 5th Av.; Gregorian.

MONTREAL, Canada—A. Racine, Ltd.; M. Mitchell, linens; B'way Central.

NASHVILLE—Loveman, Berger & Leitelbaum; J. M. McHenry, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.

NEW ORLEANS—Beekman's; B. Beekman, ready to wear; Wellington.

NORFOLK—Davidson, Zimmerman; S. C. Davidson, waists, skirts; Grand.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swarts; W. G. Swarts, dry goods; 60 W. 33d.

NORWICH—Portrons & Mitchell Co.; John Portrons, dry goods; 55 White; Murray Hill.

OKLAHOMA CITY—The Partisan; A. Rosenthal, coats; 41 Union Square.

OTTAWA, ONT.—J. Watkins, Ltd.; F. W. Bradwin, general mdse.; 214 Church.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Brodway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Bros. & Co.; B. H. Ullman, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.

PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, coats, suits, dresses; Albert.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss B. Lavine, dresses;

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Thomas Carmody of Penn Yan, N. Y., and Joseph A. Kellog of Glens Falls, N. Y., admitted to practice.

640.—Samuel Gompers et al., plfs. in error, and appellants, vs. U. S. A.—Argument concluded for the defendants and appellees.

256.—U. S. A., appelt., vs. Nelson P. Vulte.—Reargument commenced.

Day call for April 23: Nos. 256, 308, 188, 302, 276, (and 291 and 292.) 297, (and 298,) 280, 206, 274, and 35, (and 36.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Cox, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

Anderson<M & Essex RR.
Whitcomb<Shultz, In re Samuels.
Lewis<Mowinckel, Weeks<US, In re Burr Mfg. In re same.
Hall Mammoth Ins< Teabout.
Glickstein<USA. USA<13 Crates. Armour & Co<USA. In re Chappell. In re Chappel. Lehigh Coal<Tug Little Pt Johnson Tow Co< Stbt N Hamp. Connett<same. Schoonmaker & Rice< same. New Eng SS Co<Tug Port Chester. McAllister<Tug Nor-wich. Barge Bangor.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury calendar —At 10:30 A. M.
8 Nat Bk of J C<CNY. Stewart<NY, NH RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Equity calendar—Chatfield, J.
Bogart<So Pac Co, MOTION CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.
Mora Towing<Moldegard, Tracy<Lighter Elva, Springer<Thompson. USN<Blanchard Co (4 motions,) Mafera<W Miller & ano, Mafera<Bill Miller. Steiff<Straus. Holub-Dusha Co< Kral & ano. Same<Kozich & ano. Miller<Mitchell et al. Kaurlis<Jamison.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

These decisions were announced yesterday:

Joyner v. Moore-Wiggins Co., aplt.; Schmitt v. Stoss, aplt.; Heiser v. Cincinnati Abattoir Co., aplt.; Jacobus, aplt., v. Jamestown Mantel Co.; Southwick v. N. Y. Christian Missionary Society et al., aplts.; Lehmaier et al. v. Bettman-Johnson Co., aplt.; Porter et al., aplts., v. Fletcher et al.; Hoffman v. Froma Realty Co., impld., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People v. Barnes, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Henderson v. Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern R. R., aplt.—Orders affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appel't, on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Williams v. Morris Storage Co. and ano., aplts.; in re application of Marvin for removal of Lewis et al.; Herbert, aplt., v. C. N. Y.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

The Engineer Co. v. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co., aplt.; Fairchild, Ind. & C. et al. v. City and County Contract Co., aplt.; Pettit, aplt., v. Trustees of Brookhaven and ano.; Malcomson v. Monadnock Realty Invest'g Corp., aplt.; Reckert v. Page, Jr., et al., aplts.; Tyndal v. N. Y. C. R. R., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Olsen v. Singer Mfg. Co., impld. aplt.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted upon payment within twenty days of costs that have accrued to the entry of this order. Upon failure to comply with these terms the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Siebrecht, aplt., v. Siebrecht, Jr.—Argument postponed until the first Monday in May prox., without prejudice to a renewal of the motion.

In re Board of Water Supply, (Bishop,) on behalf of C. N. Y., to acquire land. &c.—Order of Appel'te Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in both courts. First, second, third, and fifth questions certified answered in the affirmative. Fourth question answered in the negative.

Moran, respt. aplt., v. Standard Oil Co., aplt, respt.—Judgment reversed upon both appeals, new trial granted without costs to either party.

Yates v. Yates, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Fredericson v. Newburg Light, Heat & Power Co., impld., aplt.—Motion to amend return on appeal denied without costs.

Jessen, admr., &c., v. Kesner Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied without costs. Motion for leave to file an amended undertaking within ten days granted on payment of $10 costs.

Hoffman, aplt., v. Murray.—Motion for preference, &c., denied; $10 costs.

Primrose, aplt., v. Primrose.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed without costs.

Clark, sole surviving exr., v. Truslow, aplt.—Motion to add to calendar and for preference denied, without costs. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

In re estate of Bailey, decd.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Bauman v. Steingester et al., impld., aplt. —Motion to add to calendar and set down day certain for argument denied $10 costs.

Francis, Jr., aplt., v. Rycroft.—Motion to amend remitting denied, without costs.

People ex rel. Westchester St. R. R. & ano., respts., v. Public Service Commission, Second District, aplt.—Motion for reargument denied without costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

In re Christey; in re McDonald; People v. Hammerstein; People v. Parisi; People v. Franzone; Schultze v. CNY.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Title Guar & T<Pam, Spaulding<Spaulding, Bedden Sy Ity<Nagle, Pollock & O'Neill<929 Park Av. Kress<Power. Equitable Tr<Goldberg Weinstein<Northern Bk. Stein<Stein. Ford<Du Pont de M. Cahn<Aetna Life Ins. Shaw<Shaw. Schlad<Wolf. Cohn<Cohn. Catalano<Catalano. Clapper<Board of Ed. Wing<Spilsbury. In re Selmore. Bk of Wash'n Hts< Schimpf. CNY<Seeley & Taylor. Lawyers Mtg<Watson. Schwartz<Ex Buffet.

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Boreas Rlty Co<Am Bonding Co. In re E 21st St. North'n Bk<Robin. In re Turney. Levy<Levy. Ricca & Son<Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. Steele<Isman. Ribner<Ribner. Becker<Becker. Brooke<Brooke. Wright<Weinstein. Preferred causes: Fulton Tr Co<Phillips. March<Norcum. Donohue<Johnson. Coppinger<Coppinger. Purcell<Hickey. Same<same. Simpson<Kumpf. General calendar. Pahl<Meyer. Kleinschmidt<Wells Fargo. Del Balso Const<Feeney. McKnight<McKnight. Mankin<Jacobs. Amanns<Kstone State Bernard<Bryant. Saltzseider<Saltz'der. Boros<Hargood R Co. Ehrlich<Ehrlich. Stiebig<Stiebig. Harrison Ref<Kitchen Imp Co. Morcelli<Morcelli. Weaver<Weaver. Schley<Coler. Robb<Errett. Mack<Mack. Stein<Stein. Kaye<Proet. Meyersburg<Brueck. Wodiska<Wodiska. Jarvis<Niagara Life. Copeland<Copeland. Snaw<Shaw. Deutsch<Deutsch. Greenberg<Greenberg. Fraser<H & L Co. Yanowitz<Yanowitz. Kelly<Kelly. Gray<Gray. Susswein<Simpson. Stephens<Stephens. Hirschberg<Hirschberg. Hall<Lindsley. Polton<Farrington. Hoberman<Romagne. McNulty<McNulty. Mathey<Mathey. Glass<Glass. Rosenthal<Rosenthal. Schmidt<Schmidt. Zions<Zions. Hyson Tires<Asp'd. Storm<100 St Hold'g. Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J., case on; V., Donnelly, J., case on; VI., clear; VII., Weeks, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bowen<Bowen. Matter of Meier. Security Stk<Harris Tobacco. Wormser<Belden. F Ehrlich<Doull Mill'r 1st N Bk. Lakewood<Adv Leather Spec'l Tyner & Co. Brauman<Austro-Am SS. So States Sup<Merrill. Anchor<Ascher. Cohen<Curren. Wran<Curran. Israelson<Percival. Turkeltaub<London. Globe Lithe<Morris Park Bst. Harris<Baron. Prudential Gas<Chester Hill, &c. Nicolaussen<Schlosser. Cohen<Weil. Reusen<Auto School. Adv Leather Spec'l Reiners. Huner<Henry. NYC Car Adv Co< Morris Pk Est. Genert<Bronner. Burak<Korn. Doull Miller Co<Durham. Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Larson<Bity Hldg. Dellafemina<NY Rys. Keel<Jobson Gifford. McGuire<I R T. McGowan<Morgan. Valker<Levy. Wasserman<B H RR. Saglawitz<Kutisker. Walsh<E E Paul Co. Hart<Wickert. Garelick<Harbor V C Verschleimer<Verschleisser. Same<same. Gibbons<NYC RR. Moelter<Kimbel. Monasser<Col Mantel. Case on.

PARTS IV., V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Faulhaber<Beyer. No day calendar.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gein<Coler. Bitolio<Bradley Con, Schonleben<I R T, O'Gorman<Duval, Wallmer<Roberts, Fitzsimmons<Isman, Grochelski<Krezse, Davis<Lord & Taylor, Van Saun<CNY. Clark<Canavan Bros, Roe<Koch, Same<same. Belcha<Bohemian Benv, &c, Gallobin<Carriage Call Markpwski<C Us Gas, Baldassare<Hisiger Case on.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Duffey<Wills, Inc, Gold<NY Rwys. Bailk<McGovern. Zeller<Kaden. Goodwin<Acker, M & C Carroll<Can Gas, Brown<Limpyd Prop. Doran<Lavering & G. Peters<Speedwell Con. Canepa<Aquaro. Jennings<Buckley H. Morgestein<Balkin. Braunstein<Bradley Con. Oleynek<Lesser. Coye<Panama RR. Shea<Spencer. Logan<Westcott Exp. Burton<Holbrook, Cabot & R. Nicholas<Weill. Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Johnson<Hay Foundry Clear. Philip<J & F Weinemer.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lister<Banks. Kane<McMullen Snare & T. Lee R Est<Canavan Bros. Peterson<Bronx Taxi. Gerbino<Greenhut, Siegel C. Cummings<Keyston Const. Dornstreich<Carpentar Motor. Fox<Ogden. Greenwald<Lich. Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kerrigan<CNY. Duffy<same. Davis<Schmitt. Harris<Joline. Tonnessen<CNY. Glass<Koler. Barber<NY L Poultry. R. Eliasberg<Baldwin Bridge. Holscher<Am Transf. Harrison<Kaufman. Albert<Morris. Burack<C C NY. Geber<J Wanamaker. Bosco<Forbush. Same<Same. Rafel<same. Moen<same. Rubman<same. Vogel<same. Schweitzer<same. Levy<Lazarus. Un Table, &c<same. Mabardi<NY Rwys. Russell<same. Meyer<same. Ott<same. Title Guar, &c<Berger Sams<Hersberg. Gray<Gray. Gaylord<S Av Ry. De Vaverita<De Haven Rushworth<Mt Morris Garage. Mazzoli<Ziegfeld. Danciger<Scheinberg. Clarke<Colwell. Cohen<Matthews, &c. Margolies<Doherty. Conklin<Love M Sup. Bliss<Rebs Bros. Schlessel<Greenberg.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Pitelito, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Russell<N Riv S Bk. Mechlowitz<Frost, Acme Wood, &c, Co< Bway & 53d St. Caesar<Fisher. Minnes<same. Doughlin<Motor Rest. Same<Same. Bitt<Mayer Co. McLaughlin<Int Paper Co. Jacobs<N Y Rys. Gumage<Llewellyn. D'Amico<Weinstein. Weinstein<Blumb'ger. Costello<Pierce Co. Goldin<Motor Tyester Pincus<Shapiro. Cohen<N Y Rys. Jefferson<N Y Rys. Gehlert<Peake. Cassaza<Cilente. Neglia<Bisma. Rockland, &c<Morrison. Glucksman<Eisen. Howe Const Co<Alex Reid Co. Fanelli<I R T. Shapiro<Ostra. Klein<Zagella. Loeb<N Y Rys. Stein<Blum. De Biasi<Underpinning, &c. Green<Agnew. Schoenberg<Iselin. Penn Tunnel Co< Brigante. Blake<Gen Baking. Voss<Farrar. Denny<J J Mitchell Co Case on.

Sapiensa<N Y Rys. Weiss<Derfman. Coleman<J City Gal Freas<Spring. Siracuse<Linch. Lolacono<N Y Rys. Cunimo<Gillis. Frank<Jaffe. Pingehrut<Rubinfeld. Weinstein<Heiron. Bonner<Sweeney. Sandner<Eagle C & S Co. Hurley<Borden's C M. Same<Merchants Exp. Fitzgerald<Collin. Appelton<Harlem Con. Morena<Devine. Simpson<N Y Rys. Piccolo<Panzi. Rosenberg<Weinberg. Aspell<Clay Co. Etlo<Dinkelspiel. Friedman<Greenberg. Kempner<Borchardt. Oestreicher<Mondello. Hausman<Ebro Bat. Cohn<Reliable Trad'g. Tompkins<Ehret. Quinn<N Y Rys. Edwards<same. Lengyel<I R T Co. Gahler<Westcott Exp. Roncogies<N Y Rys. Da Costa<L I R R. Steinberg<Kempler. Shapiro<Schwartz. Avery<Gilmor. Schierenbach<N Y R. Gollubier<I R T. Case on.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Knight<Supr Fast F, Knight<Pope. M Strasburger & Co< Friedman. Laemmle<Horowitz. Maenan<Lefevre. Levie<Levinson. 2d Ave Bank<Reid. Hark<Pinsenberg. Klein<Sargenfrei. Thompson<Roberts. Saviero<Paine. John<Cohen.

Aaron<Royal Ins. Liebowitz<O'Donnell. Lewis<Burendall. Raleigh<Kinemacolor. Burns<Spiegel. Miller<Miller. Sperling<Hyman. Gerard<Speer. Grinoch<Lion Waist. Thomas<Bonwit. Vornaus<Steinberg. Potosky<Hosnig. Case on.

PART III.—Green, J., case on; IV., Lough, J., case on; V., Ransom, J., case on; VI., Delehanty, J., case on; VII., La Fetra, J., case on; VIII., O'Dwyer, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J., Diller<Livingston—Samuel S Strasburger.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J., Sarasohn< Jewish Press Pub Co—Eliot J Ludwig.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J., Felix Hirsch <Carolyn M Swiney—George B Weller.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on. No day calendar.
Balance of calendar passed to April 23.
Highest number reached, 336.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen.—At 10 A. M.

White<Bradley Const. Michael<same. Brown<Greenhut, S C. Rogan<Smith. Paris<Weisberg Baer. Selling<B H RR. Williams<NY & Q B L & P. Klein<Fleischmann. Hatfling<Eleibert Rubber. Everett<Boorse et al. Hamberger<NY & Q Co Ry.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Sullivan<B H Rt, Maselo<NY & Q C Ry. Kirkwood<McCloskey. Fay<NY & Q C Ry. Remlinger<Neptune Meter. Peterson<Jamaica Est. Garbera<Jouinsky. Morse<Cohen. Klee & ano<Gitterbeis. Melillo<Penn Tunnel & Terminal Co.

Remainder of calendar passed to April 23. Cases will be added to ready and reserve sections of calendar each day.

Highest number reached, 477.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Jenks, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

Eisemann<Eisemann. Hughes Sons<Smith, Brophy<Campbell. Kennahan<CNY. In re Wooley. Patterson<CNY. Zorn<Pendleton. Reargument—In re Wilcox. Summo<Snare & T. Kellogg<Wilner. In re Noarend Av. Roache<Hanbury. Miller<CNY. Jacobs<Steinbrink, Sherman<Aucke. Reilly<Burrell. Deletang<Sigretto. Brace<Bradley. Johnston<McLaughlin. Bernard<Pinkheimer. Constantino<Ill Surety Rammano<Same. Baran<Waldo. Von Ellterline<Bd of Ed Breese<Nassau RR. Skelly<Moran. Strahlendorf<L I RR. Richter<Kratenstein. People<Evans. Same<Cimino. Acheson<Ill Surety. People<Colbura.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions.

Marketable Title<Jaret Pell<L I RR. Rose<same. Jackson<same. Zombeck<Gl Cove RR. Dickey<Costner, Sweeney<Couch. In re E 95 St, (Hausmann.) Goldsticker<Cooney et al. Whirlwind Co<Sterck et al. Kluge, J<Fetten & an. Kluge, F<same. Smith Co<Carlin et al Dorn<Dorn et al Fulton<Ingalls et al. Same<same. Fischer<Byre et al. Dean<Dean. Seinfel<Benzigan et al Same (Lien 2301)<same Same (Lien 2302)<same Packard & an<MacGregor. Ennis<Ennis. Finch<Crystal. Same<same. Same<McEnenny. Same<same. Invest Assts<Douglas et al. Prentiss<Sheldon. In re Barbey & Jerome Sts (Kiely & Am.) In re same (Philbeck.) Conlin<Bridgman Sm. Gondensky<US Met Pr Tymecke<Lion Brew. Jacobson<Assoc Oper. Kearns<Degnon Con. Bklyn Bk<Wesche et al. Lamanno<Lamanno. Burkhardt<Fritz. Peters<Peters. Crane<Seaman et al. Queck-Berner<Wood Baking Co. Saffir<Saffir. Tonne<Ruths et al. Hartman<Cahn. White<White. Irving<Irving. In re 81st St. Plaus<Plaus. Quick & an<Quick. Krebs<Castle Braid.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Cerf<Wminster Hts. Swanson<Robins Dock Depirro<Robbins Co. Breslin<Palmer. Ekgers<Edison El Ill. Morse D Dock Co< Cent Am G T Co. Wehner<Bklyn Wire Forming Co. Matthews<B, Q C & S RR. McGarry<C I & B RR. Cosgrove<B U El RR. Wood<Karouse Mfg Co. Selig<Wirsum. Saig<Blume. Gorham<Kelly et al. Billings<Kent. Neale<Nas R R. Kennedy<same. Colvin<Schlegel. Miller<Kallet. Strobel<N Y Con RR. Woods<S H R R. Schloss<B, Q Co & S RR. Tracy<B H R R. Sullivan<same. Slavin<Erie R R. Yellow Cone Co<Glenn Kmuseke<CNY et al.

Gallinato<Ali Steved. Barnard<Yellow Taxi. Scardavilla<Halpern et al. Tepfer<B H R R. Buersen<Bradley Con. Bloom<N Y Con RR. Basciano<same et al. Akerstrom<Morse D. Ackerman<CNY. Levy<Nat Auto Weig Mac. McCloskey<Buckley & CNY. Chanal, Freres & Cie< Weinschenker et al. Mangravite<B H R R. Dubovitz<Nas R R. McSkimming<N Y C R R. Zeltz<Cook et al. Burke<Abraham et al Levin<B, Q Co & S RR. Howard<N Y Rys. Carroll<Chauncey R E Co. Marks<I R T. Hawkins<White Co et al. Rialti<G I & B R R. Cain<B H R R.

Highest number reached, 8407.

Surrogate's Court.

Estate of—
Robert Furey, Josephine Forrest. Acctg in cats. of— Adeline Morhing,

County Court.

PART IV.—Dike, J.—Civil calendar.

Solovei<Whelen. Kopman<Nas E RR. Kalmanson<Brenowitz Williams<C I & B R. Salerno<B H R R. Backmann<Wander.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Jacobowits<Goldstein. Petrowiecs<McGrath. Plaine<B H R R. Koepple<Oechster. Samuelson<O I & B R. Coyne<B H R R. James<Buckley-Newhall Co. Gallagher<B H R R. Lansing<Woods. Gildberg<Nagrotsky. Duffy<same. Marino<Filippi. Brown<B H R R. Butler<same. Klos<Korte.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Mills, Keogh, JJ.—At 9:45 A. M.

Muensch<Terry & T. Linehan<Silver, Biber<Biber, Biber<Biber, Willson<W Plains. Whalen<NYC RR. Garofano<Covino. Emmerich<Old Oil. Bennett<Huster. Becker<Evans. Berry<NYC RR. Eisenthal<Bladon I Works. Murray<W St Ry. Stehlin<City & C Com.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Conklin<Birdsall. Liberty Brew<Cit. Guinea<Pitts Con Co. Schutrick<NY Rys. Berry<Klein. Nichtern<W St Ry. Nicoletto<Whitridge. Fletcher<NY, N H RR. Gramzis & Warley Co <Delfino. Marcus & Bros< Powers M Picture. Grentzberger<City of Mt Vernon. McCarthy<Ringler & Co. Gibson<Richards. Burt<Richards. Obi<Jobson Gifford Co. Hetzel<NY, N H RR. Mackey<Mackey. Subclarialle<Rinehart & Dennis Co. Nugent<Wittler. Heika<Maxwell Bris. Vinton<Transit Con. Maloney<Rodriguez. Frederickson<N Y Rochelle Coal Co. Winkler<Swackhamer. Zee<Ocean S S Co. Teckman<Liebhold Co Reo<Nat Conduit. Gardella<Pitts Con Co Mariotta<McMullen. Gardner<NY, N H RR Mahan<Miller. Maher<Gantz. Samios<N Y & Stamford. Edwards<NYC R R. Totaro<NY, NH & H R R. Biggio<NY, Ry. McLevy<NYC RR.

Highest No. reached on call, 365.

Bronx County.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Page J.—At 10 A. M. Const Material, &c< Lo Monte. Kernochan<Fleisch. Mann<Born. Amour<Empire Plast.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J. No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. Case on—S J Risser & Co<Wilzig. Day calendar. F Kostrock<G Santis. E Nostrock<G Santis. Kuby<Union Ry. Rosenweig<F & Hold Wand<Greenhut-S C. Koslovary<Lehigh Coal Hannon<Cranford. Marcus<L I RR. Gallagher<Ill Surety. Amen<Ill Ry.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Madison Av, s, 1,382-6, a w corner of 97th St, 100.11x103.4x108.4x81.1, two six-story flats and stores; Peerless Holding Co. against Morris Behm et al.; Lind & Pfeiffer, attorneys; M. B. Moskowitz, referee; due, $6,225.91; taxes, &c., $4,397.55; subject to prior mortgages of $188,000; to the plaintiff for $176,025.

By Joseph P. Day.

131st St, 205 West, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 17.8x99 11, three-story dwelling; A. E. Donald against Hester Bates et al.; J. C. Meyers, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $10,891.85; taxes, &c., $85.92; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

125th St, 548 West, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11, five-story tenement and stores; T. D. Herman et al. against S. B. Lipfeld et al.; S. H. Herman, attorney; Neilson Cheott, 2d, referee; due, $1,523.41; taxes, &c., $280.20; subject to first mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff for $20,989.

124th St, 102 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement and stores; Gustavus Sidenberg et al., exrs., against E. J. Fetter et al.; Leachman & G., attorneys; C. S. Bostwick, referee; due, $14,-870.90; taxes, &c., $269.60; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

117th St, 586 East, s s, 254.11 ft e of Pleasant Av, 18.1x100.10, three-story dwelling; A. R. Morris against M. H. Reidy et al.; H. L. Morris, attorney; N. A. Donnelly, referee; due, $4,190.99; taxes, &c., $364.09; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

By Henry Brady.

9th St, 226 East, s s, 245 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75; four-story tenement and stores; Hermine Hinze against Mendel Alterman et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; L. A. Cavillini, referee; due, $10,624.27; taxes, &c., $1,-193.92; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bronx Park East, e s, 50.1 ft s of Waring Av, 50x116.4x50x115.1; subject to a mortgage of $1,820; to Ralph L. Reise for $2,510; also Oliver Ide et al., 2d mtge for $2,500; also 189.1x101.7x120.9; Florence Levy against Sarah Jackson and others; E. E. McCall, referee; partition; to Bertha Levy and William Lichtenfels for $1,000.

Crescent Av, 814-18, s w corner of Hughes Av, 78.8x105.8, three four-story tenements and stores; Theodore Wentz against Tesoro Construction Co. and others; Boothby, B. & H., attorneys; F. G. Munson, referee; due, $1,848.01; to the plaintiff for $31,000.

233d St, 776 East, s s, 65.2 ft e of Barnes Av, 18.9x100; adjourned to April 23.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Marmion Av, 2,612 w s, 20.1 ft s of 179th St, 38x76.2, two-story brick tenement; Margaretha Altman against C. L. Keil and others; T. P. Conlon, attorney; T. C. McDonald, referee; due, $1,725.06; taxes, &c., $568.81; subject to first mortgage of $17,000; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Whitlock Av, 832-44, e s, 421 ft s of Tiffany St, 156x80; four five-story tenements; Friedo Uffman against Lockwith Co. and others; De La Mater & Dorsey; Irwin Kurtz, referee; due, $12,459.65; taxes, &c., $1,172.10; to the plaintiff for $10,100.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

West End Av, 546-48, e s, 62.6 ft n of 76th St, two four-story dwellings, each 19.10x90; voluntary sale.

48th St, 546 West, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 30x100.5, three-story building and stores; Williams et al.

Plainfield N. J.—Tappan Av, n s, 177 ft e of Cedar Av, 159.7x177.7x irregular, three-story dwelling and two-story stable; executor's sale, estate of William M. Tallman, deceased.

110th St, 336 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; six-story tenement and stores; Niagara Life Insurance Co. et al. against E. B. Schiller et al.; Gregg & M. & J. C. Gladding, attorneys; L. L. Bowman, referee; due, $21,280.28; taxes, &c., $1,022.97.

By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 352 West, n s, 535.2 ft w of 8th Av, 80.10x100x84.2x90.11, three-story dwelling; Franklin Savings Bank against T. F. Hogan et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; C. M. Morgan, referee; due, $6,000; taxes, &c., $477.44; 35th St, 412 West, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement and stores and two-story rear tenement; Raoul Dupuy against M. B. Dupuy et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; C. S. Meaker, referee; partition.

1st Av, 1,957 and 1,959, w s, 50x100, 9th St, 37.6x100, six-story tenement and stores; the Roosevelt Hospital against Alfred Florio et al.; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; T. A. Leary, referee; due, $37,120.60; taxes, &c., $1,035.24.

Avenue B, 195 to 203, n e corner of 12th St, 129x93, three six-story tenements and stores; Peerless Holding Co. against Morris Newman et al.; Hind & P., attorneys; Henry Waldman, referee; due, $111,063.91; taxes, &c., $3,924.62.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Madison Av, 1,823 and 1,830, s w corner of 119th St, 40.11x75, six-story tenement and stores; Helen Pudd against William Lefkowitz et al.; Hand & P., attorneys; Henry Waldman, referee; due, $9,-470.12; taxes, &c., $2,642.96; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

South St, 242, n s, 25 ft e of Pike St, 27x60x 28.11x60, five-story loft and store building; A. W. Tuska, trustee, against Jesse Hyde et al.; Kiddle & M., attorneys; E. T. Hiscox, referee; due, $20,942.15; taxes, &c., $219.70.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Madison St, 353, n s, 192 ft w of Scammel St, 24x96, five-story tenement and stores; A. K. Thomas against Lottie Belden and others; House, G. & V., attorneys; Samuel Marks, referee; due, $3,122.90; taxes, &c., $600; subject to first mortgage of $15,000.

AT 8,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

241st St, 315 East, n s, 427.4 ft w of Martha Av, 28x100, two-story frame dwelling; Joseph Hall, executor, against H. L. Bell and others, in re Frederick Bells, attorney; John Reilly, referee; due, $5,214.30.

241st St, 321 East, n s, 377.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; same against same, action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $5,043.83.

241st St, 327 East, n s, 327.4 ft w of Martha Av, 28x100, two-story frame dwelling; same against same, action 3; same attorney; W. W. Irwin, referee; due, $5,473.15.

241st St, 333 East, n s, 253.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; same against same, action 4; same attorney; same referee; due, $5,611.65.

Old Boston Post Road, n s, adjoining lands of George Faile and Thomas Secord, about 175 Fx— Mount Vernon Trust Co. against Ellen Fitzgerald and others; Gaschaldt & T., attorneys; W. D. Sawyer, referee; partition.

By John S. Mayes.

Greene Av, s s, 150 ft e of Manee Av, 25x100; E. M. Rogan against J. H. Carpenter and others; C. J. Mosel, attorney; John Mulholland, referee; due, $151.05; taxes, &c., $56.85.

Weather in Cotton and Grain states

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Forecasts: N. Car.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., fair; mod. s. winds.

S. Car.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., fair; gentle to mod. s. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy; gentle to mod. s. e. to w winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed., warmer in n. Thurs., fair in s. and n., unsettled in n.; gentle n. e. winds, s. and s. w. over n. w.

Ala., Miss.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., unsett., probably showers, cooler; gentle s. to s. w. winds.

La.—Unsett. Wed., showers, cooler at night or Thurs.; mod. s. winds on coast.

E. Tex.—Showers Wed. in s., Wed. or Wed. night in n. Thurs., showers, cooler; mod to fresh s. e. to s. winds on coast.

W. Tex.—Unsett. Wed., prob. showers, cooler at night.

Utah—Showers, cooler Wed. Thurs., prob. fair.

Okl.—Cloudy Wed., cooler at night, Thurs., unsett., cooler, prob. showers.

Ark.—Cloudy Wed., showers, cooler at night or Thurs.

Ky., Tenn.—Fair Wed.; warmer in e. Thur. unsett., prob. showers, cooler in w.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Wed. Thur, cloudy, cooler; mod. w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Wed. Thur. unsett., prob. showers, cooler; mod. shifting winds, becoming n.

Ill.—Fair Wed.; cooler in n. Thur. unsett., cooler, prob. showers; mod. shifting winds, becoming n. and n. e.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed.; cooler at night in s. Thur. prob. fair; mod. shifting winds, becoming n.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed. Thur. fair; warmer in w.; mod. shifting winds.

Wis.—Fair in n., prob. cloudy in s. Wed.; cooler. Thur, fair, warmer in w.; mod. n. to e. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. Thur. fair, warmer; mod. n. to e. winds.

Iowa—Unsett., cooler Wed., prob. showers in aft. or night. Thur, fair.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed.; showers, cooler at night or Thur.

N. Dak.—Cloudy, warmer Wed. Thur. fair.

S. Dak.—Rain Wed. Thur, fair, warmer.

Neb.—Showers, cooler Wed. Thur, unsett.

Kan.—Showers, cooler Wed. in n.; Wed. or Wed. night in s. Thur. unsett., prob. showers.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Wheat was steadily held, and at the close showed net gains of ⅝c.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.00¾ cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.04½, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01, free on board, afloat, opening navigation; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.00½, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.00¼	1.00¼	1.00 2-16	1.00 1-16	1.00⅝
July	95⅛	95⅛	95¾	94⅝	98 15-16
Sept	..	..	93¾	92⅝	97½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
July	86½	86	86⅛	85⅝	91⅝
Sept	86⅝	85½	85⅞	85⅛	90⅝

CORN.

Toward the close the May position weakened under renewed liquidation, and at the close this option was ⅛c lower and other months were ⅜c lower. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 2,445,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 5,340,000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 73c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	63⅜	62⅝	63	62⅝	55⅝
July	63½	62¼	62¾	62⅜	56⅛
September	63⅝	62⅜	63¼	62½	57

OATS.

While values sagged a little late in the day in sympathy with corn, final quotations were ⅝c to ⅛c net higher.

The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 43@43½c; No. 2, 42¾@44c; No. 3, 42½@43c; No. 4, 42@42½c; ordinary clipped white, 42@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@45½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37	36⅝	36⅝	36¾	34⅜
July	37⅝	36⅜	37	36⅝	34½
September	36⅛	35½	35⅝	35⅝	34⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm toward the close on covering, and final quotations were at the best of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000; estimated for Wednesday, 25,000. Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.02	9.96	10.00	10.05	11.07
July	10.20	10.12	10.20	10.23	10.97
Ribs—					
May	10.25	10.07	10.75	10.80	11.37
July	10.95	10.87	10.95	10.95	11.07
Pork—					
May	19.65	19.42	19.65	19.40	19.67
July	19.80

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Brisk Rally Follows Let-Up in Liquidation—Varied Aspects of Mexican Problem.

For the first time in eleven days of trading the stock market closed yesterday with a substantial net gain in prices. This movement, coupled with the largely reduced volume of trading, carried the inference that the liquidation which had been prompted by the news of the Mexican crisis had for the moment at least run its course, leaving the way open to a more hopeful view regarding the immediate position of the stock market. Such a change in the tendency of the market was an altogether normal development after the somewhat prolonged decline to which securities had been subjected. It had come to be believed by many, irrespective of the views entertained regarding the longer future of the market, that whatever was unfavorable in the immediate outlook had been discounted by the decline which had been uninterruptedly under way for considerably more than a week.

The point was reached yesterday in the Mexican situation at which actual seizure of Mexican territory was momentarily expected, if indeed it had not already occurred, as was reported in dispatches which reached Wall Street during the afternoon. Such was the situation as it stood at the close of the financial day. It was not known then that Vera Cruz had been seized and that there had been bloodshed. While such reports could not be interpreted as in themselves carrying hopeful promise they served to crystallize the feeling that it was that very thing which the market had lately been anticipating and on which it had been weak. On that assumption this news may not have been without some influence in bringing about the much stronger tone of the market in the afternoon on the theory that the bad news which had been anticipated had come to hand.

Even among those who took it for granted that armed conflict was unavoidable there were at least some among bankers of wide experience who took the view that of itself the struggle with Mexico could not be regarded as a controlling factor in the business and financial outlook. Admittedly, however, upon the information which it had yesterday the financial community was not in a position to estimate with any likelihood of accuracy the duration or cost of the enterprise upon which the country is entering. The collateral aspects of the matter were still under discussion, particularly that which had to do with the theory that war with Mexico would mean a lessening of Governmental activity at home in respect to business questions. This view was indeed voiced on the floor of the Senate yesterday. It has gained adherents among those who have undertaken to consider the Mexican situation in all its aspects.

Some evidence was afforded of a fairly well diversified investment demand, although the bond market as a whole has been subjected apparently to increased quiet by the events of the last few days. In the matter of new financing the chief news which was being awaited was the announcement of the forthcoming New Haven issue. The statement made at the annual meeting of the stockholders at New Haven that further conferences with the bankers with whom the railroad is negotiating would be necessary before a definite statement regarding the company's plans could be made was interpreted as meaning that the specific form of the security to be put out had not yet been decided. The New Haven, it was said, however, has been assured the money, only questions of detail being left to be settled. Talk of a possible Government issue was still heard. Banking opinion inclined to the view that the most probable form of issue, if one were decided on, would be an issue of one year 3 per cent. notes under the act of 1909 authorizing a total of $200,000,000 of such security.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos
On time	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3 @3¼
Commercial paper (prime bills)	3¼@3¾	3½@4	

	Exchange.	Balances.
Clearings	$339,239,678	$19,796,618
Sub-Treasury credit balance		164,980
Banks lost since Friday		3,658,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2½	2½	20m 46pf
Paris	..	..	25f 15c
London	1¾@2 1-16	⅞@1⅞	..

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8710	$4.8705	$4.8710
A year ago	4.8670	4.8660	4.8665
Since Jan. 1	4.8895	4.8335	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable
London	$4.8710	$4.8730
Paris	5.16⅛–1-32	5.16⅛–3-64
Berlin	95 3-16–1-32	95⅛–1-32
Switzerland	5.16⅛–5-64	5.16⅛
Holland	40.30	40.33
Belgium	5.18¾–1-16	5.18¾–1-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.8540	$4.8430
Paris	5.18¾–1-16	5.20
Berlin	94⅞	94⅝

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days	90 days.
London	$4.85	$4.84
Paris	5.19⅛	5.20⅜
Berlin	94 11-16	94⅝
Amsterdam	40.02	39.91

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem
Chicago	Par	San Francisco	10c
St. Louis	20c	Montreal	46⅞
Boston	Par	St. Paul	40c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 15-16 per ounce, up 1-16d; New York, 58⅛, up ⅛c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was weak, at a decline of ⅛c. Tin was down ⅝c. Spelter was off 5 points.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Spot	13.40	14.00	Lead	3.75	3.85
April	13.40	14.00	Antimony	..	7.25
May	13.40	14.00	Tin	35.45	35.65
Spelter	5.10	5.20			

London copper market yesterday was irregular. Spot declined 1s. 3d., to £64 6s. 3d., and futures was off 8s. 9d., at £64 3s. 9d. Tin, equally reactionary, showed a loss of £2 10s. for spot, at £181 15s., and futures, at £103 15s., was off £2 10s. 6d.

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead, £18 2s. 6d., up 2s. 6d. Spelter, £21 15s., up 2s. 6d. Cleveland warrants, 50s. 7½d., unchanged.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4⅛s. 1964	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4⅛s. March, 1963	106	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
4⅛s. May, 1957	105⅞	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
4⅛s. Nov., 1957	105⅞	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
4⅛s. May, 1917	101⅛	102	101⅛	..
4⅛s. Nov., 1917	101½	102	101⅛	..
4⅛s. March, 1930-60	101⅛	101¼	101	101¼
4⅛s. March, 1962	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4⅛s. Sept., 1960	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4s. May, 1957	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4s. Nov., 1958	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4s. May, 1987	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4s. Nov., 1956	97	98	97	98
4s. Nov., 1955	97	98	97	98
4s. Nov., 1936	97¼	98⅛	97¼	98⅛
4s. 1918-1919	99½	..	99½	..
3½s. Nov., 1954-5	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛
3½s. May, 1954	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛
3½s. 1960-1964	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wabash Plan Ready for Commissions.

The reorganization plan for the Wabash Railroad, originally ready for the underwriters a year ago, and subsequently all but ready every few weeks, has not been materially changed now since April 1, which leads security holders to think that perhaps it is in its final form. At any event, Chairman Pierce expects to leave New York at the end of the week with a number of copies in his grip, which he will distribute to the five Railroad Commissions of the several States having jurisdiction over Wabash affairs. It is understood that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. stand ready to underwrite the reorganization plan as it stands to-day, and if none of the commissions insists on a material change in the terms, the end of the receivership will be in sight. The Missouri Pacific owns $7,000,000 of Wabash common and the Iron Mountain $5,652,000 of common and preferred, on which the assessment under the plan would be about $2,500,000. It is currently reported that the Gould roads will not come into the reorganization, but will sacrifice their stock.

Frisco Plan Not in Sight.

Bankers and others who are close to the property have little to say about the reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco, in which no less than ten different Protective Committees are interested, in connection with the stock and bonds of the parent company and bonds and notes of the underlying roads. It is said that there is a difference of opinion among the reorganizers over the amount of money which should be raised to put the Yoakum properties back on their feet again. Some of the security holders want the company financed for a period of three years, which, they say, would allow the company to build up business that would make subsequent financing an easy matter. Others think that only the immediate needs should be provided for at this time, owing to the difficulty of raising funds. To provide for the next three years it is estimated that $40,000,000 would have to be raised in the reorganization. The semi-annual interest on the $70,000,000 of 5 per cent. general liens is due on May 1, and there is considerable interest in financial circles over the possibility of the receivers applying to the courts for permission to pay the $1,750,000 called for if the coupons are met. Judge Lusk, one of the receivers, is now in New York to confer with the bankers.

Western Maryland Working Out.

One reason for the very poor earnings statement made public by the Western Maryland for February was the fact of heavy charges against expenses of accounts which had long been carried "in suspense." Succeeding statements are expected to be poor for three or four months, but at the end of that time the property will be in very much better condition than it was a month ago. The suspense account is an evil which has been made unpopular in recent years, but which in times past has been used to take care of many items which the management preferred to delay charging off until earnings were larger.

Small Notice of Mexican Exchange.

The financial community makes few attempts to interpret the fluctuations of Mexican exchange in terms of peace or war. In quarters interested in Mexican railroad and industrial business it is said that rates have so frequently moved in the opposite direction to what was expected from reported conditions south of the Rio Grande that quotations are no longer studied with an analytical eye. The decline of fifty points reported by cable yesterday was one of the largest single movements of the year, but received small comment.

Better Railroad Buying Expected.

As railroad buying of steel in the Pittsburgh district last week was reported to be the lightest for any week of the year, there is hope among manufacturers that a fair improvement of purchases from this source will shortly appear. Predictions are being made, also, that business will not be long in making an appearance in other directions, as the orders placed in March and this far into April represented the covering of extremely light requirements. Bare necessity is looked upon to bring into sight enough contracts to keep the mills running at their present rate of output, with an increase if only a slight incentive is given consumers to look ahead.

Russia Buys Gold in London.

In keen competition with Paris Russia obtained a portion of the South African gold offered in the London market yesterday. The activity of Russia in bidding for the metal in recent weeks has brought forth the theory that the country is drawing home a part of its balances in Paris and London. Applying the terms primary and secondary reserve, it is believed that it is increasing its reserve in home vaults by converting credits at the French and English centres into gold and adding it to its primary reserve holdings.

Gold Exports Talked About.

An advance of sterling rates to the highest points of the year aroused talk of possible gold exports in the Street. The maximum figure for demand bills was about fifteen points higher than at the time the last movement of gold started from this city to Paris.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction	346	350
Am. Light & Traction pf	105½	*107½
Adirondack Electric Power	10	12
Adirondack Electric pf	44	46
Am. Gas & Electric	84	86
Am. Gas & Electric pf	48	50
Am. Power & Light	62	66
Am. Power & Light pf	82	84
Am. Public Utilities	48	50
Am. Public Utilities pf	72½	75
Appalachian Power Co	7	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	22	26
Arizona Power Co	5	10
Arizona Power Co. pf	20	35
Arizona Power Co. 1st 6s, '33	78	85
Cities Service	90	91
Cities Service pf	74	75
Colorado Power Co.	17	19
Colorado Power Co. pf	90	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L	60	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80	*82
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf	67	70
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	80	90
Empire District Electric 5s pf	75	78
Federal Light & Traction	21	23
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	110	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf	85	90
Gen. Gas & Electric	3	8
Gen. Gas & Electric pf	55	60
Great West. Power 1st 6s, '46	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	34
Mobile Electric 1st 6s	90	100
Northern Ontario Light & Power	18	20
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	60	64
Northern States Power	17	19
Northern States Power pf	74	78
Ozark Power & Water	3	6
Pacific Gas & Electric	38½	39¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	81½	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co	16½	18½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	70	*72
Southern California Edison	86	88
Southern California Edison pf	97	99
Standard Gas & Electric	8	9
Standard Gas & Electric pf	26	27
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power	16	17
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	74	76
United Light & Rys.	75	77
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	75	77
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	71	72
United Utilities Co	15	16
United Utilities Co. pf	65	71
Utah Securities	16½	18
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf	80	88

*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Irregular Price Movements on the Curb, but Oil Stocks Rally Sharply.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 88,503 shares of stocks and $26,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: industrials, 7,550; oils, 5,698, and mining, 75,255. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Br.-Am. Tob.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1,800	Br.-Am. Tob., new	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
15	Int. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	7½	7½	7½	7½
130	Intl. Smelt.	110	110	108	108
25	Kelly S. Tire.	57	57	57	57
250	Man. Transit.	1	1	1	1
400	Marc. of Am.	3¾	4	3¾	4
200	Maxwell Mot.	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
75	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	33½	34	33½	34
180	Puebla S. & R.	2½	2½	2½	2¾
2,500	Riker & Hege.	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
200	†Savoy Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Rob. Prod pf.	82¼	82½	82¼	82½
400	†U. C. S. Co. of A.	87	87	86¾	86¾
800	U. P. S. Corp.	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Wayland O. & G., w. i.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,000	A.-Am Oil	16	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
65	Atlantic Ref.	595	565	590	–25
30	Buck'e P. L.	137	135	137	+ 2
75	Cresc't P. L.	52	50	52	+ 2
10	Cumb. P. L.	50	50	50	+ 4
5	Eureka P. L.	260	260	200	..
10	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	165	165	163	+ 1
10	Cal.-S. O. pf.	136	136	136	– 4
75	Indiana P. L.	140	137	140	+ 2
100	Natl. Transit.	38	37½	38	+ 1
2	N. Tran.	265	265	265	..
45	North. P. L.	110	108	110	+ 1
550	Ohio Oil	171	154	168	+14
100	Pierce Oil	83	78	82	+ 3
175	Pr'e O. & G.	407	375	406	+36
40	Solar Ref.	295	280	295	+ 5
120	South P. Oil.	303	275	300	+28
10	S. W. P. P. L.	138	138	138	..
525	S. O. of Cal.	294	274	292	+17
110	S. O. of Ind.	450	410	450	+38
60	S. O. of Kan.	430	417	430	–10
110	S. O. of Ken.	260	240	260	+15
6	S. O. of Neb.	355	350	355	–20
175	S. O. of N. J.	398	387	397	+ 7
450	S. O. of N. Y.	209	200	205½	+ 5½
65	S. O. of Ohio.	395	385	395	..
50	Union T. L.	86	84	85	..
125	Vacuum Oil.	221	210	219	+11

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	U. Cig. Stores	3½	3½	3	3

MINING STOCKS.

18,500	*Atlanta	24½	24½	21	22
1,000	*Beaver Cons.	29	29	29	29
1,500	Braden Cop.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
500	Br. Col. Cop.	1½	1½	1¾	1¾
700	Buff. Mines.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Copper Mines.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	*Caribou Cob.	69	70	69	70
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
3,000	Crown Res.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 3-16	1¼
700	Davis-D. Cop.	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
1,000	*D. Bl. Butte	4	4	4	4
1,500	*Dia. F. Daisy	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	El Paso Con.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Flat. N. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	*Florence	54	54	53	53
500	Gold Hill	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
4,500	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
1,700	*Gold. Merger	14	14	14	14
90	Gr.-Can., new	30½	30½	30½	30½
200	Iron Blossom.	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
325	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1,700	La Rose Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	*MacNamara	7	7	7	7
6,000	*McK.-Dar.	72	72	65	65
18	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,200	*N. U. Bing.	68	68	68	68
200	*Nev. Hills.	25	25	25	25
500	Nip. M. Co.	6½	6½	6⅝	6½
4,500	North Star	28½	29	28	28
5,500	*Oro	12	12	11	11
150	Porc. Crown.	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
800	*South Utah.	15	15	15	15
400	Std. Sil-L.	1¾	1¾	1 11-16	1 11-16
600	Stewart	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16
300	Ton. Belmont	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 5-16	7 5-16
3,300	Ton. Exten.	2	2 1-16	2	2
1,000	Ton. J. But.	93	93	92	92
2,500	*Ton. Merger	58	59	58	58
250	Ton.-Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼
1,000	Ton. Mizpah.	40	41	40	41
40	Ton. of Nev.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,000	*Union Mines	6	6	6	6
2,700	W. E. Con.	81	81	77	77
1,800	*W E. Ext.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

10,000	Can. P. 6%.	104½	104½	104½	104½
16,000	N. Y. C. 4½s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞

*Sell cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15½	16	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	585	595	560	570
Forne-Scrymser	290	300	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	133	136	133	136
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	95	100	100	110
Continental Oil	205	215	205	215
Crescent Pipe Line	48	52	48	51
Cumberland Pipe L.	47	52	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	255	265	245	255
Galena-Signal Oil	165	169	163	168
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	142	135	140
National Transit	38	40	36	38
New York Transit	265	275	260	270
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	168	170	152	155
Prairie Oil & Gas	400	405	367	372
Solar Refining	295	305	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	218	222
South Penn. Oil	300	305	275	280
S. W. Penn. P. Lines	138	143	140	145
Standard Oil (Cal.)	289	291	270	273
Standard Oil (Ind.)	447	452	410	412
Standard Oil (Kan.)	430	450	415	425
Standard Oil (Ky.)	257	262	235	245
Standard Oil (Neb.)	340	360	340	360
Standard Oil (N. J.)	396	398	389	391
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	208	210	199	201
Standard Oil (Ohio)	390	400	380	390
Swan & Finch	180	190	175	185
Union Tank Line	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	215	218	207	211
Washington Oil	40	47	45	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	3300	..	3300	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 21. Bid.	Asked.	April 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	137	143	138	143
American Cigar pf.	98½	99½	99	101
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	..	90	90
British-Am., new	22¾	22¼	22¼	22½
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	130	135	130	130
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	243	253	243	253
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	83	82½	83¾
*United Cigar Stores	86½	87½	87½	88
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	108	115	110	115
Un. Profit Sharing Co.	4	4¾	4¾	4¾

*Ex dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅜	101	3.90
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Austrian Gov.	4½	July. '14-15	100¼	100⅜	3.70
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	88	93	48.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, 24	104	104½	5.35
Cent. L. & P.	5	June, 1914	99	100	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100	100¼	2.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96½	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.87
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1914	97½	98½	11.00
Con. Pow.	5	May, 1917	96½	98	6.85
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99¾	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100⅛	100⅜	3.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¾	100	5.00
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99¾	100¼	4.80
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¾	101⅝	4.85
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99½	5.05
Hock. Valley	5	Nov., 1914	100⅜	101	3.10
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	2.65
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug. 1914	94	96	16.00
Int. Rwy.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100¼	100⅝	4.20
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97	98	6.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	95½	96¾	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	93	94	7.50
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	94½	95½	50.00
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sept. 15, '14	100⅛	100⅜	3.15
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100¼	101	3.10
N. Y. C. & H. R.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	6	May 18, '14	99	99¼	11.00
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9, '14	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99½	100	5.00
Read'g A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.90
So. Pacific	5	Ju. 15, '14	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1916	98¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	89½	99¾	5.15
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1914	100	100¼	5.00
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	Aug. 1914	100	100¼	3.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '15	97¾	98¼	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	5.05
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.80
W. El. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101¼	102¼	4.25
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	95	97½	7.38
West. P. N.	6	July, 1915	100	100⅜	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4⅝–4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
B. R. & P.	1914-'30	4½–5%	4.75%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4%	4.80%	4.60%
Chicago & N.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½–5%	4.80%	4.60%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4½–5%	4.80%	4.60%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½–5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	6.00%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.95%	4.75%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.20%	4.75%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'22	5%	5.70%	5.00%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'28	4½–5%	4.65%	4.55%
Norf. & West.	1914-'24	4½%	4.45%	4.38%
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4½–4¾%	4.40%	4.30%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	4.80%	4.60%
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½–5%	4.75%	4.60%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	4.60%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	4.90%	5.00%

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Baltimore Trust	150	150	150
40	Consolidation Coal	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Con. Power	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Exchange Bank	161	161	161
50	Fairmont Gas	31½	31½	31½
10	Fairmont Gas pf.	46	46	46
350	Houston Oil ctfs.	13	12½	12½
50	Merch. Mech. Bank	82¼	82¼	82¼
125	United Rys. & Elec.	26⅝	26½	26½

BONDS.

$2,000	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
3,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Chicago Rys. 1st

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total shares April 21, 1914	351,125
Same day last year	215,557
Total year to date	26,532,695
Same period last year	28,588,202
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.22 +.57
Same day last year	72.86 —.03

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	66.51	Apr. 21
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
98	101	100	Adams Express	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1½
25½	25¾	9,900	Alaska Gold Mines	25½	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅝
9½	10	20	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	10	10	10	10	...
41½	42½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ½
73½	74	26,400	Amalgamated Cop.	73½	74	73½	74	+1½
24	24¾	9,600	Am. Can	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+1
86	86½	1,200	Am. Can pf	86	86¾	86	86	— ⅝
49	49½	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
40½	41	100	Am. Cotton Oil	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅝
100	102	90	Am. Express	100	100	100	100	...
21¼	22	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
22½	23	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23	22½	22½	+1 ⅛
31	31½	150	Am. Locomotive	30	30	30	30	+1
64¼	64⅝	3,925	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	63⅝	64½	63½	64¼	+ ⅜
101½	102	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
29	30½	200	Am. Steel Fdries.	30¼	30½	30	30	...
100	101	900	Am. Sugar Refin.	100	100½	100	100¼	+ ⅛
120⅝	121	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120	120⅝	120	120⅛	+ ⅝
223	227½	200	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	...
83½	83¾	1,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	83½	83¾	83	83⅝	+ ⅛
95⅜	95¾	900	Atch., Top. & S. Fe	94⅞	95⅝	94¾	95⅝	+ ⅞
99⅞	100¼	100	Atch. T. & S. Fe pf.	100	100	100	100	...
119½	120	900	Atlantic Coast Line	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ½
46	47	400	Baldwin Loco	47	47	46	46	—2
88¾	88¾	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	88¾	88¾	87½	88⅝	+ ⅞
80⅝	81	50	Baltimore & O. pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
39⅜	39¾	600	Bethlehem Steel	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½	+ ⅜
89½	90	2,100	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	89¾	90	89½	90	+ ⅜
125	125	100	Brklyn Union Gas	124½	124¾	124½	124¾	— ⅛
21⅞	22⅛	300	California Petrol'm.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
200	200½	6,500	Canadian Pacific	198⅞	200⅝	198⅝	200	+1
35¼	35⅝	2,900	Central Leather Co.	34⅞	35¼	34½	35¼	+1
98⅝	100	300	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	— ¼
108	108	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	107	107	107	107	— ½
52⅞	53¼	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	51⅝	53	51⅝	53	+1⅛
11	12	500	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	31	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30½	31	30½	31	...
96½	96⅝	3,815	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	97¼	98½	97¼	98¼	+1
134½	135¾	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	135	135	135	135	—1⅝
180½	181¼	100	Chi. & Northwest'n.	179⅝	180⅝	179⅝	180⅛	—1
39½	40	2,900	Chino Copper	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅝
29½	30	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	30	29	30	+ ⅝
21	23	100	Col. & Southern	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	8¾	100	Corn Products Ref.	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
62½	64	250	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅜
148½	150	200	Del. & Hudson	148½	149½	149	149	+ ⅝
11	11¾	200	Den. & Rio Grande	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
112½	114	40	Detroit Edison Co.	113	113	113	113	...
13¾	14	800	Distillers' Secur.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4	5	10	Duluth, S. S. & A.	4	4	4	4	...
27⅜	27½	7,700	Erie	26¾	27⅝	26¾	27½	+1
43	43½	1,900	Erie 1st pf.	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	...
36½	37	100	Erie 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	...
108½	110	200	Gen. Chemical pf.	108½	109	108½	109	+1
143½	144	1,000	General Electric	143	143½	143	143	— ½
77½	79½	800	General Motors	77	79½	77	79	+1
91½	91¾	400	General Motors pf.	91	91¾	91	91¾	+ ⅛
26½	26¾	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
121	121¾	4,000	Great Northern pf.	119⅝	121¾	119⅝	121	+1⅝
32½	33⅛	1,500	G. N. certs. ore prop.	31½	32¾	31½	32½	+ ⅝
52½	53	400	Guggenheim Explor.	52½	53	52½	53	+ ⅝
16½	17	810	Inspiration Copper	16½	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctf.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
60½	61	300	Inter.-Met. pf.	60½	60¾	60½	60¾	+ ⅛
102½	104	800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	102¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	—1
7⅞	8	800	Int. Paper	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
24½	25¼	400	Kan. City South.	25¾	24	23¾	24	...
134½	134⅝	16,400	Lehigh Valley	133⅝	135	132½	134½	+1½
32½	34¼	100	Loose-Wiles Bis.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	...
113	114	50	Loril., (P.,) Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	—1¼
134½	136	400	Louis. & Nash.	134½	134½	134½	134½	...
131	132½	100	Manhat. Elevated	131½	131½	131½	131½	...
97	101	100	May Dept. St. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅝
9½	10¼	100	Mer. Marine pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅝
61½	62½	4,900	Mexican Petroleum	60¾	62¾	59¾	62¾	+1⅝
22½	23	100	Miami Copper	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
119½	121¼	650	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120¾	121	120	121	—1
15½	15⅞	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
37	38½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+1
19½	20	8,900	Missouri Pacific	19¾	20¾	19	20	+1
101¼	101⅝	100	Montana Power pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	— ⅛
108	116	10	Mon. Ward & Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	...
127	128¾	800	Nat. Biscuit Co.	128¾	128¾	127¾	127¾	—1⅛
101¼	111½	100	Nat. Enameling Co.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+1
14½	14¾	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¾	14¾	14	14½	...
88½	89	4,000	N. Y. Central	87⅝	88⅝	87⅝	88⅝	+1½
69¼	69¼	4,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	69¼	+1
26	26½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26	26	26	26	...
102⅝	103¼	1,650	Norfolk & Western	101⅞	103	101⅞	103	+1
58	60	100	Nor. Ohio T. & L.	59	59	59	59	—1
106	108¼	4,170	Northern Pacific	107⅜	108¼	107⅜	108¼	+1⅝
26	28	310	Pacific T. & T.	27½	27½	26½	26½	—2⅝
88	90¼	20	Pacific T. & T. pf.	88½	90	88½	90	...
103⅝	103⅞	4,000	Penn. R. R.	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	+1⅛
20½	20½	200	Pitts. Coal	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
87½	89	300	Pitts. Coal pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅝
41	41⅜	600	Pressed Steel Car	40½	41	40½	41	+ ⅝
20⅜	21	2,366	Ray Con. Copper	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
161⅜	161¾	54,400	Reading	159⅝	161⅞	159⅝	161⅞	+1½
87½	90	100	Reading 2d pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	—1⅝
21	22	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
82	84	800	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
3½	3¾	100	Rock Island Co.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	...
5⅝	6	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6½	7¼	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
21	23	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	21	21	21	21	...
18⅜	19¼	200	Seab. Air Line	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
51⅝	52¾	900	Seab. Air Line pf.	51⅝	53¼	51	53¼	+ ⅛
90⅜	90¾	12,700	Southern Pacific	88¾	90⅝	88¾	90⅜	+1
24⅜	24⅝	2,200	So. Railway ext.	24	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
78½	79	1,000	So. Ry. pf. ext.	79¼	79	78	79	— ⅛
34¼	34½	180	Standard Milling	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
80	81	700	Studebaker Co.	80¾	80¾	79½	80	—1
84½	86¾	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	—1½
33	33¼	2,300	Tennessee Copper	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	+1
140	140⅞	1,400	Texas Co.	138½	140⅝	138½	140⅝	+1½
14	15	100	Texas & Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
97½	102½	100	Texas Pacific L. T.	99	99	99	99	...
40½	41	440	Third Avenue	40¾	41	40¾	41	+1½
17½	20	200	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	—1¾
5⅞	6	200	Union B. & P. Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
20¼	25	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
153⅝	153⅝	30,100	Union Pacific	151⅝	153⅝	151⅝	153⅝	+1⅝
43⅛	44	1,000	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	42¾	43¾	42	43¼	+ ⅝
70	75	200	U. S. Express	72½	72½	72	72	—3
55½	56	3,500	U. S. Rubber	55⅜	56¼	53½	55½	+1⅛
100¾	101¾	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	101½	101½	101½	100¾	— ⅝
58⅜	58¾	71,270	U. S. Steel	57¾	58⅝	57	58⅝	+1
108½	109	400	U. S. Steel pf.	109	109	108¾	108¾	+1
54¾	55	2,200	Utah Copper	54½	54¾	54½	54½	+ ⅛
100	101	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	400	Wabash	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
89¾	91	100	Wells-Fargo Exp.	90	90	90	90	—1½
26½	26¾	600	Western Maryland	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅝
45	55	100	West. Maryland pf.	50	50	50	50	—8
61½	62	700	Western Union Tel.	61¼	62	61	62	+ ⅝
72¾	73¾	1,500	Westingh. E. & M.	72	73¾	71¾	73¼	+1
117	119	100	Westingh. 1st pf.	119	119	119	119	...
5¾	6	300	Wheel. & L. E.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6	7	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	6¼	6¼	6	6	—0½
39¾	40	300	Wisconsin Central	40	40	40	40	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930.	97½	98¾	Pan Ss, r. 1936	97½	..
2s, c. 1930.	97½	98¾	Pan Ss, r. 1961	101	102
3s, r. 1918.	101¼	101⅝	Pan Ss, c. 1961	101	102
3s, c. 1918.	101¼	102¼			
4s, r. 1925.	110¼	111			
4s, c. 1925.	110⅝	..			
Pan 2½s, r. 1936	97¼	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag C.	52	53¾	D M & Ft D	3	10
Do pf	92	95	Det & M	35	..
Am B S.	21¼	22	Det. Un. Ry.	75	..
Do pf	63½	73½	D. S S & A pf	8	11
A B S & Fdy	84½	85½	F M & S	7	15
A C & F pf	116	117½	Fonda, J. & G.	87	97
Am Cities	35	61½	Gen Chem	170	171
Do pf	61	61½	G'drich (B F) Co pf	85½	90
Am Coal	93	97	Hack Wat	115	..
Am C Pr	82	85½	Hav Elec Ry	4	7
Do pf	102¼	104	Do pf	70	81
Am Cot Oil pf	95	96	Helme (G W) Co	100	125
Am Ice	9½	10¼	Do pf	105½	117
Am Malt	4¾	7½	Homest'k	115¼	119
Do pf	42	46	Ill Cent	106½	113
A S pf, B	89	95	Inger-R	110	..
Am Snuff	127	130	Do pf	92	..
Do pf	103	105	Int Agricu	5	8
Am S Ref pf	110	113	Do pf	14	20
A T & C	55	59	Int H pf	115	118
A Teb pf	105¼	108	Int H Cor	101	101¼
Am Woolen	17¾	18¼	Do pf	114¾	115
Do pf	73	76½	Int Sil	6½	8
Am Wr Pa pf	12	14	Do pf	19	25
Assets R	12½	20	Iowa Cent.	6	8
Bald L pf	107½	108¾	Do pf	18	19
Batop Mf	¾	1	K C Ft S pf	74	77
Beth S pf	83	84½	K C So pf	58	60
Brune Ter	6½	8	Kayser (J) & Co	93½	99
B, R & P	107½	113½	Do 1st pf	102	105
Do pf	112½	115	Kan & M	4	8
But'k Co	25½	28	Kelly-Spg	88	96
Cal Pet pf	62	65	Kresge (S S) Co	94	94¼
Canada So	58	65	Do pf	102¾	103¾
Case (J I) pf	82½	85	Lack Steel	53	55
C R I & P	360	820	Lac Gas	96	97
Chi & Alt	8½	15	L E & W	5	7
Do pf	10	18	Do pf	11¾	13
C, I & L pf	60	80	Lig & M	210	220
Chi. St P. M & Om	135	150	Do pf	114¾	120
Do pf	135	150	Long Isl'd	53	54
C, Cl, C & St L	28	51	L & W B 1st pf	101	103
Do pf	50	57½	Do 2d pf	82½	92
Cluett-P	98	99	Lorill Co.	107½	110
Do pf	101¼	102¼	M'kay Cos.	51	52
Col F & I pf	98	..	Do pf	65¾	66¾
Col & S 1st pf	45	46	M Dep Sta	58	60½
Do 2d pf	28	36	Mer Mar	2½	3
Cons Gas	125½	130	Do pf	8¼	10¼
Cruc Cam	70	80	Mex Nat	19	20
Cuban-A	20	24	Do pf	60	65½
Do pf	85	96	M Iron	3	5
D & C of P	35	50	M Iron pf	15	25
D, L & W	388	400	Mex Pet	67½	68
D & R G pf	19½	20¼	M C & St L	135	140

UP STATE BANK FIGURES.

Following are the combined reports of State banks and trust companies, outside of Greater New York, for the week ended April 18, 1914, as compiled by the State Banking Department:

State banks:	Increase.
Loans and discounts	$127,614,400 $127,614,400
Total deposits	127,614,400 127,614,400
Total reserve	127,614,400 127,614,400
Average reserve, 15.0 per cent.	
Reserve required, 15 per cent.	
Trust companies:	
Loans	180,288,800 771,600
Total deposits	180,288,800 771,600
Total reserve	27,043,320 *115,740
Average reserve, 15.0 per cent.	
Reserve required, 10 per cent.	

*Decrease.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 21.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$400,797	$14,000,000	$260,170,000
Int. rev.	466,567	14,000,000	340,000,000
Corp. and'ting tax	34,377	100,000	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	2,000	2,000,000	15,000,000
Total rec'ts	$904,944	$30,100,000	$617,170,000
Expenditures	$1,148,000	$30,000,000	$600,000,000
Balance	$100,000,000		

COMMISSION FOR MAHONEY.

T. J. McManus Assigned to Defend Mayor Mitchel's Assailant.

Terence J. McManus was assigned yesterday by Judge Mulqueen, in General Sessions, as counsel for Michael P. Mahoney, who shot Corporation Counsel Polk in an attempt to kill Mayor Mitchel. He will apply to-day for a commission to inquire into Mahoney's sanity. He reached that decision after a talk yesterday with Mahoney in the Tombs.

When Mahoney was arraigned for pleading to an indictment charging attempted murder in the first degree yesterday morning and asked if he had counsel, the old man replied that he didn't want counsel.

"Lawyers do more harm than good," he muttered.

This morning a plea of not guilty will be entered and Judge Mulqueen will appoint a commission.

In the Tombs Mahoney talked freely with Mr. McManus.

"They are forming a conspiracy to railroad me to an asylum," he said, "and you lawyers are in it. I can defend myself if I am given a fair chance."

BRUERE ASKS OFFERS.

Writes Banks Inquiring What Interest They Will Pay for City Cash.

The banks and trust companies in this city received letters yesterday from City Chamberlain Bruere inquiring what rate of interest they would agree to pay on city deposits during the next three months. The letter said:

Pursuant to law the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Chamberlain constituting the Banking Commission, will meet on the first day of May for the purpose of designating city depositaries and fixing the rate of interest for the three months succeeding. The charter requires that the rate must be fixed "according to the current rate of interest upon like balances deposited in banks and trust companies in the City of New York by private persons and corporations."

I should like to have word from you as to what rate of interest you will agree to pay on deposits placed in your bank during the three months ending July 31, 1914, under an impartial plan following the principles of the method described in the inclosed circular which has governed the distribution of deposits during the last quarter.

In view of the conditions which led several banks to decline large deposits of the city money received in payment for the recent bond issue, there was much curiosity in banking circles yesterday as to whether Mr. Bruere would be as successful in obtaining 2½ and 3 per cent. from depositaries as he was on Feb. 1.

$30,000,000 Central Bonds Taken.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday with the closing of the books for subscriptions to the $40,000,000 of New York Central 4½ per cent. refunding and improvement bonds that all but $10,000,000 had been placed in the hands of investors. Of the amount taken, $15,000,000 was taken privately before the public offering and $15,000,000 more has since been disposed of. The same bankers had an option on the $30,000,000 left of the $70,000,000 authorized by the commission, but it was said last night that this option would not be exercised at present.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 21, 1914	$2,786,000
Same day last year	1,867,000
Total year to date	258,848,500
Same period last year	184,905,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.63 —.02
Same day last year	89.32 —.02

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	$6.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	89.32	Apr. 22
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1 10,000 83
Rep of Cuba 5s 1,000 109
N Y State 4½s 14,000 109½ 2,000 109½
N Y Canal 4½s 1,000 109%
N Y City Rfd. 1954 1,000 87½ 4s, 1959 30,000 97½ 4½s, 1960 2,000 101 7,000 101½ 4½s, May, 1957 1,000 109½ 2,000 109½ 10,000 109 Nov. 1957 1,000 105½ 4½s, 1963 17,000 109½
Adams Express 4s 3,000 77
Alb & Sus 3½s 4,000 88½
Am Hide & L 6s 4,000 103
Am Sm Secur 5s 2,000 104½
Am T & T col 4s 1,000 88 4,000 88½ conv 4½s 1,000 97½ 10,600 97½
Am Wr Paper 5s 5,000 69½
Armour & Co 4½s 4,000 92½
A, T & S F gen 4s 12,000 88½ 4,000 registered 1,000 conv 4s, 1955 1,000 96 conv 4s, 1960 6,000 96
Atl Coast Line 4s 9,000 94½ 1,000 94½ L & N col 4s 5,000 90½
B & O gold 4s 11,000 94½ 1,000 94 prior lien 3½s 3,000 91½ conv 4½s 9,000 91½ 8,000 91½ 13,000 91½ 4,000 91½ 22,000 91½ S W Div 3½s 10,000 81
Bath Steel 5s 2,000 99 1st & ref 5s 5,000 87
Nor'f Sou 5s 1,000 98
N & W pf 27 10,000 87
North Am. 7s 5 74½
Ont Min. 5s 3 93
Pabst B pf 98 104
Peo Gas C. 6s 10 103
Do 1st pf 80 95
Do 2d pf 80 90
Pac Mail 5s 25 24
Peo G. C. 1904 5s 1,000 122½
Peo & Nor. 6s 10 107
Pitt-Mull. 4s 27 85
Do 1st pf 60 80
Phelps-D. 1s 170 ..
Phila Co. 5s 31 86
Do pf 6 90
Pr. S. 4½s 84 90
P, C, C & St L 1,000 72½ 68½
Do pf 95 100
Pitts C & St L 10 97
P, C & Y pf 100 101
Quicksilver 1st pf 3 3½
Do pf 3 9½
R & Sea 1 ..
C sub 5s 73
Ry St Spr. 5s 25
Do pf 92 99
Rdg 1st pf 88 88½
St L & S Fran 2d 4s 1,000 94
Do 1st pf 5 90
Do 2d pf 4 70

Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 1,000 94½ gen 4½s 2,000 103½ 4s, 1994 5,000 88½ conv 4½s 23,000 101¼ 5,000 101½ C, M & P 5s 4s 1,000 88½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 5,000 73½ 20,000 73½ deb 5s 20,000 70 4,000 70½ 14,000 70¾ 15,000 70¾
C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 87½
C, R I & P R R 4s 5,000 84½ 5,000 84½ 3,000 84½ 11,000 84½ 6,000 83 23,000 85½ 5,000 85½ 20,000 85½ 1,000 85½ 4,000 85½ 1,000 85½ 12,000 85½ 1,000 85½ 1,000 85½ 1,000 85½ 2,000 85½ 16,000 85½
Cin, L & L & C 1,000 100½
Cal F & I gen 5s 2,000 97½
Col Midld 1st 4s 5,000 84
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s 8,000 89½
D & H 1st & ref 4s 3,000 96½ deb 4s, 1916 5,000 99
Den & R G con 4s 2,000 81
Dist Sec Corp 5s 3,000 59 3,000 55½ 11,000 54½ 3,000 55
Du F & N P 4½s 5,000 89½
Edison Elec Ill 5s 3,000 109
Edison Elec Ill of Bklyn con 4s 1,000 98½
Erie 1st con 4s 3,000 85½ 1st gen 4s 3,000 72½
Flint & P M 6s 19,000 95½
Gen Electric 3½s 1,000 103½
Great Bay & Wb deb Ctfs 5s 2,000 11½
Gr R ext 4½s 4,000 100½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 10,000 94½
H & T C gen 5s 1,000 99½
Hud & Man 1st & inc 5s, Ser A 22,000 87½
Ill Cent ref 4s 1,000 90½
Ill Steel 4½s 12,000 96 2,000 96½
Indiana Steel 5s 2,000 101½
Inter Con C ev 6s 1,000 99½
Inter-Met 4½s 17,000 75½ 5,000 75½ 5,000 75½
I R T 1st & ref 5s 11,000 97½ 4,000
Intercont'l New 6s 2,000 73
K C Ft S & M 6s 1,000 77
Kings Co El L & P gr 5s, 1949 2,000 113
Lack Steel 5s, 1923 1,000 97½
Lig & Myers 7s 1,000 134½ 1,000 134½

Lig & Myers 5s 1,000 101½
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s 3,000 101½ 2,000 ref & ext 5s 1,000 100
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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The weather was generally clear over the eastern half of the country, with high pressure in the Atlantic States and with somewhat lower temperatures in New England and Eastern New York.

The northwest low pressure area has moved to the northeastward of Lake Superior without precipitation, but it has caused a general and decided rise in temperature in the upper lake region, the central valleys, Tennessee, and the interior of the Gulf States, and is followed by a moderate high area that, in connection with marked low pressure to the southward and westward, has caused rains in the Northwest, with a considerable fall in temperatpre.

The principal centre of depression is still Southern Nevada, and rains have fallen in this State and Southern California, with a marked fall in temperature that extends through Arizona. There were also scattered rains in Southeastern Texas.

Generally fair weather will prevail during the next two days in the lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, the Atlantic States, while in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the East Gulf States generally fair weather Wednesday will be followed by showers Thursday.

It will be warmer Wednesday in the Atlantic States and the upper Ohio Valley and cooler in the upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys and the extreme Southwest. It will be cooler Wednesday night or Thursday in the lower Ohio Valley and the West Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate shifting becoming south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair; moderate winds, becoming south.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday; warmer in interior. Thursday, fair; moderate winds, becoming south.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy, cooler west portion; moderate south winds, shifting to northwest Wednesday night.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair; moderate south winds.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday; warmer in interior. Thursday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate winds, becoming south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	36	48	4 P. M.	57	58
6 A. M.	36	44	6 P. M.	58	50
9 A. M.	42	46	9 P. M.	54	48
12 M.	48	49	11 P. M.	53	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees, at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
4:00—1,101 3 Av.; M. Maycanciz	Slight
11:20—7 Hester St.; A. Stutchin	Slight
11:50—480 Brook Av.; Anna Paul	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—496 E. 174 St.; Helen Stienbach	$25
P. M.	
1:45—115 E. 109 St.; Anna Schurman	Slight
1:55—258 St. & Sigma Pl.; May Rose	$1,000
2:30—258 St. & Sigma Pla.; Anna Feld and Visitation Convent	$2,200
2:40—116 8 Av.; Garrett-Nephews Co.	Slight
2:50—222 E. 65 St.; Mrs. Julia Buckley	Slight
3:40—51 Alien St.; S. Durst	Slight
4:15—Front of 180 Mott St.; Herman's Furniture Co.	Slight
5:40—311 Madison St.; Pearline Leventhal	Slight
6:27—Brooklyn Bridge; Coney Island & Brooklyn Railway	Slight
7:20—411 Cherry St.; H. Suppnick	Slight
7:40—1,737 Wash'n Av.; E. Kelley	Slight
7:45—520 W. 19 St.; not given	Slight
8:00—124 E. 124 St.; S. Desend	$100
8:30—14-16 W. 109 St.; P. Frazer	Not given
10:50—2,929 3d Av.; Mr. Felt	$1,000
11:50—5 E. B'way; Abr. Epstein	$1,000

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of application for Lay Superintendent, Municipal Sanitarium, Otisville, N. Y., will be closed to-morrow. The age limits are 21 to 50 years. The salary is $3,000 a year and maintenance.

Applications for draughtsman will be received until April 28. The salary ranges from $1,200 to $1,800 a year. The age minimum is 18 years.

Applications for truant officer will be received until May 8. The salary is $900 a year. The examination will be open to men and women. The age is from 21 to 45 years.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for associate physicist, qualified in engineering, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Standards at Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary ranging from $2,200 to $2,700 a year; a vacancy in the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,200 to $3,500 a year, and vacancies, as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties of these positions will include laboratory investigations and original research and testing, in connection with the fire resisting properties of materials. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education, scientific training, practical experience, fitness, and publications of thesis.

An educational training equivalent to that required for an engineering degree from an institution of recognized standing, and at least three years' experience in the construction and operation of furnaces, kilns, &c., in the manufacture of fireproof structural materials, (clay products, cement, &c.,) as well as in practical pyrometry, or three years' experience in work relating to the testing and use of structural materials, the fire-resisting properties of structural materials, fireproof building construction, building codes, &c., are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Capt. S. Baker, 6 F. A., to detached list and Capt. L. T. Boisseau, F. A., removed therefrom. Capt. Boisseau relieved from present duties as inspector of militia and assigned to 6 F. A. May 8.

1st Lt. F. D. Patterson, M. R. C., resigned.

1st Lt. L. A. Dewey, 29 Inf., d. as act. judge adv. of 1st Div., vice Maj. S. T. Ansell.

Maj. E. J. Dent, C. E., to temp. duty office of Col. S. W. Roessler, C. E., 2d N. Y. dist., with station in N. Y. C.

1st Lt. T. A. Clark, C. A. C., relieved as instructor C. A. School, Ft. Monroe, May 1, and to Coast Def. of Chesapeake Bay.

Leaves—1st Lt. A. H. Doig, C. A. C., 20 days; 1st Lt. A. G. Wilde, M. C., 2 mos.; 2d Lt. K. E. Kern, 24 Inf., leave ext. 1 mo.

Naval Vessels.

Ens. S. E. Rose, the R. L., to Pac. Res. fleet.

Ens. G. L. Weyler, Chattanooga, to the Albany.

P. A. Surg. W. H. Rennie, the Ga., to Nav. Hosp., Boston.

Ch. Bosn. J. Clancy, to Rec. Ship at N. Y.

Navy Orders.

Arrived—Hancock at Tampico, Pontiac at Newport, Vestal at Lynnhaven Bay, Balch at Hampton Roads, Isla de Luzon at Key West, Hull at Bremerton, Supply at Shanghai.

Sailed—Glacier, Magellan, for Topolobampo; Yankton, Key West, for Vera Cruz; Birmingham, Dixie, Henley, Drayton, McCall, Warrington, Paulding, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Trippe, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Flusser, Pensacola, for Vera Cruz; Flusser, Preston, Reid, Pensacola, for Port Arthur, Texas; Monoghan, Sterrett, Terry, Wilke, Pensacola, for Galveston.

The Nereus will leave Hampton Roads April 22 for Mexican waters.

The Aylwin was placed out of com. at Norfolk April 20.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Fifty-six candidates took the examination at the Board of Education hall on Monday for licenses to teach physical training in the elementary schools.

At the meeting of the Board of Education to-day a special committee will probably be appointed to confer with the Board of Estimate on the subject of the teachers' pension problem.

It is purposed to try the experiment at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, of differentiated practical courses for pupils in the last two years.

The Board of Educatron at its meeting today will consider reports regarding ungraded classes and vocational guidance.

Transfers of a number of elementary school teachers will be made to-day.

Charges of misconduct, it is said, will be preferred at to-day's meeting of the Board of Education by H. M. Devoe, Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings, against Andrew J. Maguire, Supervisor of Janitors. The charges grew out of an argument between them.

The model flat in Public School 7, Chrystie and Hester Streets, will be open all this week from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M. for public inspection.

The Board of Education will probably renew the lease of land on Lafayette and Clay Morris, Queens, for portable buildings to be used as public school annexes.

Shipping See Page 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:13|Sun sets..6:46|Moon rises..3:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:47	6:05	11:53	12:00
Governors Island	6:22	6:40	10:27	10:23
Hell Gate	8:12	8:30	2:02	1:58

Arrived—Tuesday, April 21.

SS California, Glasgow, April 11.
SS Principallo, Halifax, April 19.
SS Tenadores, Port Limon, April 15.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, April 13.
SS Eastern Prince, Port of Spain, April 13.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, Philadelphia, April 20.
SS Batiscan, Philadelphia, April 19.
SS Concho, Galveston, April 15.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, April 18.
SS Bristol City, Swansea, April 8.
SS Lackawanna, Manchester, April 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	April 11
Mesaba	London	April 9
Oceania	Algiers	April 10
Rhein	Bremen	April 9
Panonia	Gibraltar	April 12
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 11
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	April 15
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	April 16
Havana	Havana	April 17
Oruba	Kingston	April 17
Comal	Mobile	April 14
Apache	Jacksonville	April 19
El Sol	Galveston	April 16

DUE TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia	Southampton	April 18
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 21
Taormina	Palermo	April 7
Pretoria	Hamburg	April 11
Zacapa	Kingston	April 18
Momus	New Orleans	April 18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	April 18
Ivernia	Gibraltar	April 13
Marengo	Hull	April 9
Progreso	La Guayra	April 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 21
El Rio	Galveston	April 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Provence	Havre	April 15
Calabria	Palermo	April 10
Teresa	Oran	April 9
Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
Thorden	Shields	April 7
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 22
Alamo	Galveston	April 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stampalia, Naples	...	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Port Antonio	———	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Amerika, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Taurus, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Bremen, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
*Caribbean, Bermuda	———	1:00 A.M.

*Mails close at 11 P. M. Wednesday.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lapland, Antwerp	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nassovia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	———	12:00 M.
Principello, Rotterdam	———	1:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	———	1:00 A.M.
Oruba, Jamaica	———	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	———	9:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 21.

SS Rhein, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5:20 A. M.; due 22d, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Manhattan, Antwerp to New York, was 810 miles E. at 9 A. M.
SS Marere, Barry to New York, was 193 miles E. at 11 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Marcas, Newport News to New York, was 22 miles N. E. of Cape Charles at noon.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Colon to New York, was 300 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 275 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Matura, Trinidad to New York, was 1,284 miles S. at noon 20th.
SS Oruba, Kingston to New York, was 436 miles S. at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 4 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 172 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 173 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 116 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 406 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda to New York, was 544 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 10 miles S. of Martins Industry at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 38 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 118 miles E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 649 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Imperator, at Cherbourg, April 21.
SS Campania, at Queenstown, April 21.
SS Koenig Albert, at Gibraltar, April 21.
SS Neuenfels, at Karachi, April 20.
SS Barenfels, at Calcutta, April 20.
SS Nordamerika, at Lisbon, April 19.
SS Monte Penedo, at Santos, April 17.
SS Ninian, at Manchester, April 20.
SS Trent, at Barbados, April 20.
SS York Castle, at Delagoa Bay, April 20.
SS Indradeo, at Suez, April 21.
SS Southport, at Melbourne, April 18.
SS Portuguese Prince, at River Plate, April 19.
SS Kronstad, at Antwerp, April 21.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen, April 21.
SS Wotan, at Plymouth, April 21.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Aden April 21.

Sailed.

SS Tennyson, from Barbados, April 20.
SS Wells City, from Dublin, April 21.
SS Army, from Naples, April 18.
SS Elienia, from Fiume, April 17.
SS Florida, (Dan.,) from Christiania, April 17.
SS Pascal, from Trinidad, April 20.
SS Kursk, from Libau, April 15.
SS Kristianafjord, from Bergen, April 17.
SS Ionanina, from Patras, April 14.
SS Arcadian, from Bermuda, April 21.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 21, SS New York.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 22, SS Amerika.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Lapland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... April 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... April 23
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru ..... April 29
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... April 24
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... April 25
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, April 1, 1914.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Assessment Rolls of Real Estate and personal property in The City of New York for the year 1914 have been delivered to the undersigned and that all taxes on said Assessment Rolls are due and payable as follows:

All taxes on personal property and one-half of all taxes on real estate are due and payable on

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914,

and the remaining and final one-half of taxes on real estate shall be due and payable on Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1914.

All taxes become liens on the real estate affected thereby on the respective days when they become due and payable as hereinbefore provided, and shall remain such liens until paid.

The second half of the tax on real estate, which is due as hereinbefore provided on the second day of November, may be paid on the first day of May or at any time thereafter, providing the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time, and on such payments of the second half as may be made in such manner prior to November 1st, a discount shall be allowed from the date of payment to November 1st, at the rate of four per centum per annum.

NO DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED ON PERSONAL TAX BILLS.

Penalty on unpaid taxes on Real Estate begins June 1st, and December 1st; on unpaid personal taxes, June 1st.

Taxes are payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the Borough where the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, Municipal Building.
Borough of The Bronx, 177th St. and Arthur Ave.
Borough of Brooklyn, Municipal Building.
Borough of Queens, Court Square, Long Island City.
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.

FRED H. S. BRETTELL, Receiver of Taxes.

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm
SAILS THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 10 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II
SAILS TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1 A. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm
SAILS TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1 A. M.

Express Sailings		Fast Mail Sailings	
*†Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	April 28	Bremen (Bremen direct)	April 23
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie	May 19	Gr. Kurfuerst (Bremen direct)	May 7
*†Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	May 26	¶Seydlitz (Bremen direct)	May 9

*Sails at 1 A. M.—¶Carries one cabin (IL)—†Carries no (L) or (IL) cabin.

BALTIMORE-BREMEN DIRECT one cabin (IL) Wednesdays.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Gibraltar Algiers THE MEDITERRANEAN Genoa Naples
Berlin, April 25 *Prinzess Irene, May 5
*Omits Gibraltar.
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New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 3:45 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
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SAUGERTIES BOAT leaves Pier 43, foot of Christopher St., Mons., Weds., & Fridays 6:30 P.M.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—ADA GORDON, Plaintiff, against DAVID GORDON, Defendant.—Summons and notice.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., January 31st, 1914.

MORRIS CUKOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To DAVID GORDON, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of His Honor Alfred R. Page, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in and for the County of New York, dated March 16th, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his offices in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1914.

Dated N. Y., March 17th, 1914.

MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William A. Pettit, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur E. Pettit, administrator, Nos. 62-64 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1913.

ARTHUR E. PETTIT, Administrator,
49-64 W. 45th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JAMES CLIFTON BROWN, Plaintiff, against EDWIN S. ALTON, MARY ALTON, wife of said Edwin S. Alton, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff,) ALWOLD REALTY COMPANY, KATE C. ALTON, GEORGE CLARENCE HALL, JAMES H. WHITE, MOLLIE PENN, MARY LEE, ELLA M. HARRIS, ISABELLA HENRY, MARY B. HINTON, WILLIAM RUSSELL, WILLIAM H. CHASE, JAMES PAYNE, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 24, 1914.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Edwin S. Alton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Alfred R. Page, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of March, 1914, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, March 24, 1914.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEXT SAILING
TO
PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG
"AMERIKA"
APRIL 23, 9 A. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
PHONE 1900 RECTOR

CUNARD
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS
MAURETANIA - - - April 28 6:00 P. M.
LUSITANIA - - - - - May 19 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania, May 5, 8 pm | Aquitania June 16
*Caronia, May 13, 3 pm | Aquitania 10 A. M.
Mauretania May 26 6 P. M. | Mauretania June 16 6 P. M.
*Carmania, June 3, 3 pm | Lusitania June 23 6 P. M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT "AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST SHIP.
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "LUSITANIA" and "MAURETANIA" An Improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.
MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See itinerary.
PANNONIA..April 30 | CARPATHIA..May 19
IVERNIA.....May 7 | UL

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

City to Take Possession of Grand Union Hotel May 2—Investors Buy Donald Court—William Randolph Hearst Transfers His Grand Circle Holdings—An Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

It was learned yesterday that the old Grand Union Hotel, after a career of nearly fifty years, will be closed at midnight Saturday, May 2. Simeon Ford, the co-proprietor of the hotel with his brother-in-law, Samuel T. Shaw, said that it would probably not be torn down until after July 1, as the Public Service Commission, which lately condemned the property for the connecting subway link between the Lexington and the Fourth Avenue lines, had given notice to vacate by July 1.

The intervening time from the closing of the house for business to July 1 will be used in removing the furnishings from the hotel and winding up its affairs. A Board of Commissioners will determine the price to be paid for the property, which includes the block front on the east side of Park Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. It will probably be about $3,500,000.

As an indication of the coming changes due to the closing of the hotel, Oswald Ottendorfer, who has had a barber shop in the Grand Union Hotel for twenty years, signed a lease yesterday for his new quarters, of the store at 5 Vanderbilt Avenue, in the new building on the west side of that thoroughfare, opposite the Grand Central Station. The lease has been taken from the Vanderbilt Avenue Building Corporation. It has been held at $10,000 a year. It has been taken for ten years, and was made through Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr.

Investors Buy Donald Court.

Donald Court, one of the newest of the ten-story apartment houses in the Fort Washington sect on of the Heights, was sold yesterday by the owner and builder, Donald Robertson, to a group of investors.

The structure, located on the southwest corner of Broadway and 179th Street, was completed last November, and though containing sixty-five apartments, ranging from four to six rooms and seven stores, it is entirely rented with the exception of five apartments and one of the stores. The property is assessed at $550,000. Charles P. L. Huston & Co. were the brokers in the transaction. The property was reported sold several weeks ago, but the deal at that time was not consummated.

$35,000 Bowery Deal.

Another investment purchase on the Bowery in the vicinity of Great Jones Street, where there has been considerable activity this Spring, was reported yesterday by Jacob Finkelstein, who sold for Freedman & Mishkind 338 Bowery, a three-story brick building on a lot 17 by 106 by irregular. The Leppien Construction Company, who purchased the property for about $25,000, will make extensive improvements.

Increases Front Street Holdings.

A purchase in the old shipping section below Wall Street was made yesterday by William H. Douglas, who bought the old four-story commercial building at 106 Front Street, on the west side, between Wall and Gouverneur Streets. It was bought from the Ronalds estate through the executors, William H. Sage and Alfred R. Conkling. The property has been held by the Ronalds family for over a hundred years and this is its first transfer in a century. The plot is 20.8 by 73. Mr. Douglas owns the adjoining parcel at 104, of equal size, giving him a plot of 41.4 frontage. The brokers in the sale were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

West 22d Street Resale.

M. A. Durbar has resold to an investor the three old dwellings at 451 to 455 West Twenty-second Street, covering a plot 41.10 by 98.9. The seller recently secured the property in a partition sale for $20,100.

W. R. Hearst Transfers Holdings.

William Randolph Hearst transferred yesterday to the Veronica Realty Corporation, which he controls, his holdings and recent purchases in the vicinity of the Grand Circle.

Among the properties transferred were 315 to 333 West Fifty-eighth Street, having a frontage of 240.2 feet; 312 to 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, abutting, with a frontage of 150 feet; the triangle and old hotel building at Fifty-eighth Street and the Grand Circle, and the vacant plot at Broadway, Sixty-first Street, Grand Circle, and Central Park West.

West 67th Street Flat Sold.

The five-story flat at 135 West Sixty-seventh Street, on plot 25 by 100 between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for Heilner & Wolf to an investor.

Long Island Acreage in Trade for Picken Court.

The purchaser of the ten-story Picken Court apartment house on the Southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 148th Street reported sold yesterday by Charles M. Rosenthal, is a syndicate known as the Mechanicville Associates, incorporated about two years ago by C. R. Sheffer, W. L. Haviland and H. D. Safford of Mechanicville, N. Y. In part payment they gave a 44 acre tract in Mingola with a large frontage on Roslyn Road. Mr. Rosenthal has practically closed negotiations to resell the property to a development company. The deal was closed by Caider, Nassoit & Lanning.

Bronx Sales.

Louis E. Kleban has sold to Mrs. Tillie Johnson the five-story flat occupying a plot 40 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Union Avenue and 167th Street. In part payment the buyer gave her residence, 1,714 Crotona Avenue, occupying a plot, 50 by 100. E. Lowenthal and Son negotiated the transaction.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to a builder the plot 84 by 114, 103 feet south of 175th Street.

S. Cowen sold the two two-family dwellings with garage, on plot 50 by 120 feet, situated at 1,291-1,293 Ghisholm Street, for William G. Doig, to an investor.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for William C. Arnold the two-family brick house known as the Victoria at 11 1-2 West 172d Street, near Jerome Avenue, on a lot 25 by 87.6 to an investor.

A. Mantinband sold for Burtha Grimes to Annie Epstein, 1,883 Barnes Avenue, Van Nest, a two-family frame house on a lot 25 by 100.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz sold for John J. Tully 1,503 Charlotte Street near 170th Street, a five-story apartment house on a lot 37.6 by 100, also 1,458 Wilkins Avenue a five-story apartment house on a lot 37.6 by 100.

Erie Purchase at Edgewater.

A tract of nine acres extending from the Erie Terminal Railroad to the Hudson River at Edgewater, N. J., has been purchased by the Erie Land and Improvement Company and the Susquehanna Railroad, controlled by the Erie Railroad. The land was bought from the Waterfront Realty Company. It will be used for a large coal station and other terminal facilities. Part of the land was exchanged with the Consolidated Gas Company for property along the railroad tracks.

Ten-story Apartment for Jersey City.

Howard B. McGeorge of Summit, N. J., has purchased the Mrs. Alexander White property at the southwest corner of Highland Avenue and the Boulevard, Jersey City, for about $25,000.

The plot, which has a frontage of 68 feet on the Boulevard and a depth of 100 feet, will be improved at once with a ten-story apartment house, the highest building of this kind in Jersey City. Michel & Moore were the brokers.

New Jersey.

At Lyndhurst, the L. N. Nicholson Company has sold to John R. Hills a six-room bungalow on Stuyvesant Avenue, on a plot 38 by 100, for $3,800, and to Arthur Jones, a five-room bungalow on Front Street, on a plot 33.6 by 135, for $2,950.

The Bedell Company has secured a seventeen-year lease on the southwest corner of Broad and West Park Streets, Newark, known as 679 and 681 Broad Street, now occupied by Aaron Ward & Sons, grocers. The Bedell Company has purchased the unexpired term of the Ward house, and have secured a ten-year renewal from the owner of the property, Mrs. Betty Straus. Possession will be taken May 1, 1916, at which time the Bedell Company's present lease expires in the Arcade Building. The negotiations were handled by Robert D. Neely, Vice President of the Willard S. Burrows Company.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed for the Cedar Construction Company a first mortgage loan of $83,000 for three years at 5 per cent. on the five-story 50-foot apartment situate on the south side of 159th Street, beginning 100 feet west of Elton Avenue.

Amendments to Factory Law.

The second bill looking to the amendment of the labor laws suggested by the Real Estate Board of New York and signed by Gov. Glynn provides for a number of important changes in buildings used for factories. A summary of these is as follows:

Openings in elevators and hoistways can be provided with a gate of suitable height instead of a 6-foot gate, as formerly required.

Fire escapes erected on buildings constructed before Oct. 1, 1913, of five stories or less in height, need not comply with the new laws as to the cutting down of openings to the floor, and the construction of such openings are to be governed by the present law applicable to fire escapes.

Persons operating factories are now compelled to look after the ventilation instead of the owner.

Persons operating factories are now compelled to provide dressing and emergency rooms instead of the owner.

Water closets may have suitable ducts leading to the outer air, as well as windows.

Hollywood Hotel Auction To-Morrow.

The famous Hollywood Hotel and cottages at West End, N. J., will be sold at public auction to-morrow in bankruptcy proceedings.

Leases.

M. Rosenthal Company has leased for Mandelbaum & Levine the entire building at 525½ Sixth Avenue to Max's Busy Bee Restaurant for a term of years.

Gaines & Drennan Company have leased for Mrs. Annie W. Gould the store and basement of 54 West Twenty-third Street to C. B. & J. Warner, Inc.

Joseph F. Feist & Co. have leased for George Reichard the three-story loft building 537 West Forty-third Street to the D. Q. Transfer, Express, and Storage Company for the term of three years.

An important lease on lower Broadway was announced yesterday by Charles F. Noyes Company, who leased to Truly Warner for fourteen years the northerly store of the Smith Gray Building at Broadway and Warren Street, size 12.6x00, at an aggregate rental of $119,000. The Truly Warner business was started in the same premises in 1902, at which time his annual rental was $2,000, as against $8,500 in the lease just made.

This lease indicates a 425 per cent. increase in store values at the point. With this lease Mr. Warner has twenty-six stores, and while his total rent twelve years ago was $2,000 per annum, he is now paying an annual rental of over $260,000 per annum in various cities.

Pease & Elliman have leased in the Strand Theatre Building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street the large store directly south of the entrance to Charles Wiener, for the Mitchell H. Mark Realty Company, through Cross & Brown, agents.

H. C. Albright has leased the store at the southwest corner of 167th Street and Webster Avenue for a term of years to the Webster Bazaar.

Realty Notes.

Title to the Cleburne Apartments at Broadway and 105th Street passed yesterday to Lawrence C. Phipps of Denver, Col. L. J. Phillips & Co. were appointed agents by the owner.

F. S. Willard & Co. were associated with S. A. W. Baltazzi in the sale recently reported of the Horan farm of seventy-eight acres and the T. A. Howell property of 112 acres adjoining, at Brookville, L. I. George S. Brewster, the buyer, proposes to build a large residence on the property.

A suit has been instituted by the Union Dime Savings Bank against Leon A. and Henie Liebesklnd to foreclose a mortgage for $150,000 on the property on the west side of Central Park West, 23.8 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street, a plot 55.6 by 100 feet. The mortgage was made by the defendants to the bank on Dec. 16, 1904. Woodford, Bovee & Butcher are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Brook Av, w s, 275.42 ft n of 139th St, for a one-story brick store, 40x21.25; Taxpayers' Realty Co., Philip Wattenberg, 1,109 Forest Av, owner; Av. M. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Seabury Place, w s, 142.72 ft s of Boston Road, for a one-story brick store, 57.00x48.23; Terrace Construction Co., Herman Chestnoff, President, 118 West 90th St., M. W. Del Gandio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

76th St, 208 to 212 West, to a six-story garage; M. E. Goodsell, 324 West 72d St., owner; C. H. Dalhauser, 441 East 85th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

Wooster St, 179 to 183, to a seven-story store and loft; M. Isaacs, premises, owner; H. H. Holly, 39 West 27th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

8d Av, 1,852 and 1,854, to a four-story moving-picture theatre; Estate of John J. Worden, 135 Broadway, owner; N. Langer, 51 East 125th St, architect; cost, $6,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALL right, title, and interest of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Co. in and to all its property, franchises of every nature and description whatsoever, including equipment and personality, and all lands, buildings and real estate in New York and elsewhere, railroads, routes, rights, &c., and particularly the following railroads and franchises: 42d St, near ferry landing N. R., runs to 11th Av, to 34th St, to 10th Av, to 30th St, to 9th Av, to 28th and 29th Sts, and on East and West 28th and 29th Sts to 1st Av; to East 24th St, to Avenue A, to 23d St, and to ferries at East 23d St at E. R.; also from East 26th St on 1st Av to 34th St and 33d St and to ferry at E. 34th St and E. R.; also from 9th Av and West 29th St to 10th Av, to West 28th St, to 11th Av, to 24th St, to 12th Av, to West 14th St and N. R., with tracks, switches, equipment, stations, rolling stock, machinery, &c; John W. Harner, Beverly, N. J., and others, Bondholders Reorganization Committee, to Mid-Crosstown Railway Co., 42 Exchange Place, (mtg $1,500,000,) all liens, April 14; attorneys, Evarts, Choate & S., 60 Wall St. ..... Stock $150,000

BROADWAY, e s, bounded n by 61st St x e x Central Park West x s by Grand Circle; same to same, April 20; attorney, same.$100

CANNON ST, 61, w s, 27x100; Ignatz Leblang to Rebecca Fuchs, 130 Tompkins Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $28,000,) 42-1,000 right, title, and interest, March 10 ..... $100

CATHERINE ST, 53 and 55, e s, 48.3 ft n of Monroe St, 27x100.1, (foreclosure April 20;) Harold P. Coffin, referee, to Robert McGill, Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $33,000,) April 20; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway $5,000

CHAMBERS ST, 97, n s, 24.4x150, to s s of Reade St, (60;) Chambers St, 30, n s, 25x75; Reade St, 71, s s, 25x75; Interstate Land Holding Co. to H. L. Judd Co., 87 and 89 Chambers St, E. B. & S., April 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 38, n e corner of 186th St, 102.2x124.5x99.11x102.8; Saranac Constr. Co. to L. & D. Realty Corpn., 3,785 Broadway, (mtg $206,000,) all liens, April 20, attorneys, Weschler & K., 141 Broadway $100

FULTON ST, 55, n e corner of Cliff St, runs e 81.11x n w 80.2x w 12.6x s 69.10x w 61.8 to e s of Fulton St x s 21.11 to beginning; Charles Y. Beach to Violet Beach 3-5 parts, Ella Beach 1-5 part, Peekskill, N. Y., and Emma B. Thayer, 1-5 part, Monadnock, N. H., (mtg $70,000,) Jan. 24, 1910; attorney, W. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row $1

GREAT JONES ST, 46, n s, 166 ft w of Bowery, 23.3x87.11; Etagloc Holding Co. to Wm. J. Stich, 1,842 Bryant Av, (mtg $36,500,) C. A. G., April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $1

SAME PROPERTY; Wm. J. Stich to Etagloc Holding Co., 59 William St, (mtg $36,500,) C. A. G., April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 118 ft w of Avenue C, 22 x65.9; Nathan Herrman to Hannah J. Herrman, 135 E. 60th St, 1-18 part, B. & S., April 20; attorney, Charles A. O'Neil, 298 Broadway $1

WASHINGTON ST, 297, n s e, 27.1 ft s of Reade St, 27.5x48.1x24.6x56.7; Seaman Lichtenstein, Jr., and another, executors of Seaman Lichtenstein, deceased, to John K. Everitt, 149 Belmont Av, Jersey City, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 105th St, 100.11x150 to w s of Broadway x 108.4 to 105th St x 192.8 to beginning; West Eighty-second Street Realty Co. to Lawrence C. Phipps, 1,154 East Colfax Av, Denver, Col., (mtg $1,000,000,) April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

4TH ST, 307 East, n s, 82.3 ft e of Avenue C, 25x96; Gussie Prager to Jacob B. Prager, 309 East 4th St, reconveyance $1

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 135th St, 50x100; Saranac Constr. Co. to L. & D. Constr. Co., 3,785 Broadway, (mtg $54,000,) April 14; attorneys, Weschler & K., 141 B'way..$100

7TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100, (foreclosure, April 14;) Charles H. Murray, referee, to Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway, April 14; attorneys, Rapallo & Kennedy, 99 Broadway $78,200

8TH AV, n e corner of 50th St, 40.8x—; same to same, April 20; attorney, same..... $100

16TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Union Place, 50x92; Hyman Hein, et al, to George Holding Co., a corporation, mtg. $221,000, Oct. 10, 1913; attorney, H. Hein, 2 West 88th St $100

22D ST, 229 East, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Edwin E. Butler and another, executors, &c., of Elias Butler, to Mary A. Leonard, 442 East 136th St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Leonard to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, all liens, April 21; attorney, same..... $100

44TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Margaretha A. Engelhardt to Adam Grein, 356 West 44th St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, April 21; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St $1

49TH ST, 541-545 West, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Charles M. Cauldwell, et al, exrs. Elisabeth M. Cauldwell to Thomas J. McKeon, 232 East 25th St, ½ part, mtg. $50,000, April 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

SAME PROPERTY; Caroline C. Foote to same, ½ part, mtg. $50,000, April 17; same attorney $1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas J. McKeon to William Lustgarten & Co., 88 William St, mtg. $50,000, April 20; same attorney.....$1

51ST ST, 421 East, n s, 202.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.5; Goldberg & Greenberg, Inc., to Julius Friedman, 84 Chrystie St, all liens, April 20; address, 134 W. 26th St.....$100

58TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of 8th Av, 104.6x100.5; William R. Hearst to Veronica Realty Corporation, 140 Nassau St, April 20; attorney, Clarence J. Shearn, 140 Nassau St..$100

58TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; same to same, April 20; attorney, same $100

58TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; same to same, April 20; attorney, same..$100

58TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 21.5x100.5; same to same, April 20; attorney, same..$100

58TH ST, n s, 417.10 ft w of 8th Av, 42.10x100.5; same to same, April 20; attorney, same $100

58TH ST, n s, 396.5 ft w of 8th Av, 21.5x100.5; 59th St, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 100x100.5; same to same, April 20; attorney, same $100

59TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; same to same, April 20; attorney, same..$100

99TH ST, 210 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Morris Sturm to Joseph Weiss, 246 East 97th St, ½ part, March 16, (mtg $21,000;) attorney, A. W. Levy, 90 Wall St $1

103D ST, 79 West, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11, (mtg $28,500;) 123d St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, (mtg $62,000;) Mabel L. and Florence A. Briner to Briner R. & C. Co., 452 West 145th St; April 20; attorney, Albert Zimmerman, 206 Broadway $1

125TH ST, s s, 66 ft e of 5th Av, 26x100.4; John Focarile to Henry Steindler, 772 St. Nicholas Av, quitclaim, all liens, April 11; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY, Henry Steindler to Levy Buck Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $14,400, all liens, April 18; attorneys, same..... $1

117TH ST, s s, 24 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.2x100.11; Goldberg & Greenberg, Inc., to Julius Friedman, 84 Chrystie St, April 20; attorneys, Goldberg & G., 134 West 26th St $100

120TH ST, s s, 141.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Grace M. Pruden to Cornelia H. G. Blaine, 156 West 121st St, April 21, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, E. A. Acker, 289 Broadway ..... Omitted

122D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 15.8x100.11; Charles H. Stanton to Margaret D. Hopper, mtg. $18,000, June 15, 1908, attorneys, Johns, L. & R., 54 Wall St. $1

123D ST, 423 East, n s, 256.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.3x100.11, (foreclosure April 6;) James J. Golden, referee, to Charles Corn, 3,631 3d Av., April 21; attorneys, Elsman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway $2,500

130TH ST, 141 West, n s, 456.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.6x99.11; Arnold Rau, Jr., to Wilhelmina, his wife, 141 West 130th St, (mtg $7,000,) April 21; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St $1

131ST ST, 76 West, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Millie Schwars to Dora Freidus, 254 Pennington Av, Passaic, N. J., (mtg $7,500,) Jan. 20; attorney, Edward Isaacs, 55 Liberty St $100

136TH ST, s s, 302.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17.6x99.11; Florence M. Westcott to Louis M. Bailey, 113 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, b. and s., April 16; attorneys, Alexander & S., 165 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Millie Schwars to Morris Steinberg, 531 West 151st St, all liens, April 20; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St. $100

137TH ST, 102 West, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Hyman Straus to Bessie Znowden, 327 Baldwin Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $28,250,) April 20; attorneys, Morrison & Z., 220 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Bessie Znowden to Solomon Gunner, 2,016 83d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $26,500,) April 20; attorney, Kingshire Realty Co., 44 Court St, Brooklyn..... $100

145TH ST, 452 West, s s, 110 ft w of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Magdalena Briner to Briner Realty and Constr. Co., Inc., 432 West 145th St, (mtg $8,000,) all liens, April 20; attorney, Albert Zimmerman, 206 Broadway ..... Omitted

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, being Lot 769, map of Laconia Park, 26x112; State Savings Bank to Francesco Bracco, 3,610 Barnes Av, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $11,000

BEACH AV, w s, 100 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Classon Realty Co. to Academy Building Co., 2,069 Westchester Av, April 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

CENTRAL AV, e s, 129.3 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 16.8x100.6; Sigmund Ernst and others to John J. Byrnes, mtg $3 000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 165.3 ft s of Freeman St, 47.3x irregular; Adavine Construction Corporation to Joseph Sonsin Company, Inc., a corporation, 1,344 Bristow St, April 20, (mtg $4,350;) attorney, Louis S. Harris, 233 Broadway $100

FULTON ST, s s, 33x151.5, Lot 104, Map Washingtonville; Mathilda Lagnet to Carrol Leonard, 4,538 Richardson Av, April 20, (mtg $2,000;) $1

LOT 1, Block 27, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Henry F. Kroger, 480 Lenox Av, March 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOT 23, map of Ruser estate; Emmanula Miano to Joseph Caggiano and another, 322 East 158th St, April 19, (mtg $535) $1

LOT 153, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Jacob Goldstein to Bendheim Construction Co., 128 Broadway, April 17, (mtg $595;) attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

PURDY ST, 1,004, Lot 218, Map St. Raymond's Park; North Bronx Realty Company to John D. McCarthy, 161 West 86th St, April 20, (mtg $3,000;); attorneys, Kramer & B., 220 Broadway $100

ST. PETER'S AV, 1,702, being Lot 21, map of Maclay Av Realty Co. Wilgard Realty Co. to Sadie Decteroff and another, 1,733 Unionport Road, April 15, (mtg $4,000;); attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

140TH ST, 361 East, n s, 16.8x100; Josephine S. Gibney and another, executors, to William T. Piero and another, 361 East 140th St, April 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,500

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Townsend Av, 24.10x irregular; E. Louise Shaefer and others to L. Remaine Brown, 540 Convent Av, ½ part, Nov. 24, 1913; attorney, 289 Madison Av $100

SAME PROPERTY; Lesley G. Shaefer to another (executors) to same, ½ part, Nov. 24, 1913; same attorney $987

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AV ST, NICHOLAS, s s, 100 ft s of 175th St, 39.8x100; L. E. Eskesen to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 15, 5 years $52,500

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 15 and 21, —x—; Solomon L. Fakas to Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St, April 9, (prior mtg $312,000,) 5 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, L. E. Schlechter, 220 Broadway $5,000

GREAT JONES ST, n s, 166 ft w of Bowery, 23.1x—; William J. Stich to Angie M. Booth, at Great Neck, L. I., (prior mtg $27,000,) April 20, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

HESTER ST, s s, 44.2 ft e of East Orchard St, 20.9x—; Moses Maan to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way, April 12, due as per bond $10,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 68th St, 100.5x170; East 67th St. Apartment Bldg. Corp., to Seamens Bank for Savings in the City of New York, 76 Wall St, April 21, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 30 Wall St $450,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to William J. Taylor, 832 Park Av, April 21, (prior mtg. $450,000,) due as per bond; attorney, H. W. Thomas, 43 Cedar St..... $132,000

WASHINGTON ST, 297, s e, 27.5x48.1; John K. Everitt to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 20, due as per bond $18,000

WEST END AV, w s, 25 ft n of 70th St, 20x75; Jennie C. Bradley to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 21, due as per bond $25,000

22D ST, w s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Mary A. Thornton to The Church of Holy Communion, 326 5th Av, 5 years, April 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

44TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Margaretha A. Engelhardt to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, April 21, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St..$1,500

48TH ST, 117 West, 18.9x100.5; Katherine F. Reynard to Joseph J. Chamberlain, Jr., 1,656 East 118th St, April 20, (prior mtg $19,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

77TH ST, s s, 138.8 ft e of 2d Av, 18.4x102.2; Leon Keschner to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, April 3, 5 years $5,000

81ST ST, s s, 120.5 ft e of 5th Av, 20.5x102.2; Caroline S. Fellowes to Bankers Trust Co., trustee, 16 Wall St., April 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $40,000

113TH ST, 822 West, s s, 103.4 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11; Michael Quinlivan to Patrick Quinlivan, 2,113 8th Av, Jan. 1, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, P. J. O. Bernie, 132 Nassau St $3,000

129TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x99.11; Jacob Meurer to George W. Hindmarsh, 208 West 135th St, April 9, 3 years $5,000

130TH ST, n s, 131.8 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Henry F. Kiddle, et al, exr. to Jane Kiddle, Jan. 2, 1885, prior mtg. $3,000, due Jan. 1, 1893; attorney, Kiddle & Margeson, 115 Broadway $6,000

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, 26.9x112x25x103.4, being Lot 769, map of Laconia Park, April 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to State Savings Bank, 60 Broadway, prior mtg $8,000, April 20, due Oct. 20, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Williams J. $2,000

BEACH AV, w s, 150 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Academy Building Co. to Wooster Beach, 2,555 St. Raymond Av, April 21, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$3,000

CENTRAL AV, e s, 729.8 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 16.8x100.6; John J. Byrnes to Junius J. Pittman, 2,891 Andrews Av, April 20, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $750

CHISHOLM ST, 1,291-3, w s, 30x irregular; Herman Lasman to Wm. G. Doig, 321 Washington Av, Brooklyn, April 20, 3 years; attorney, Geo. F. Harriman, 93 West St.

CHISOLM ST, w s, 165.3 ft s of Freeman St, 45x irregular; Joseph Sonsin Co. to Adavine Construction Corporation, 78 Nassau St, prior mtg $3,300, April 20, due July 20, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $350

CLAY AV, s s, 1,047.6 ft w of 169th St, 98.2x136.5; Sekora Realty Corporation to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, April 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....

DALY AV, 1,368, e s, 225.7 ft n of 177th St, 25x46.9; John Quinn to Wm. H. Sage and ano., trustees, 512 6th Av, April 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Wm. H. Sage, 158 Broadway $150

FOX ST, s s, 550.1 ft e of 165th St, 20.5x100; C. Gaffney Construction Co. to Estelle Best, July 8, 1910, 5 years, (re-recorded from July 9, 1910;) attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway $8,000

KELLY ST, 873 to 883, s s, 96.11 ft s of Intervale Av, 76x100; Thomas H. Reff to Catherine Rohrsson, 8 Gouverneur Place, prior mtg $54,000, April 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Kurz & N., 3,028 3d Av..... $2,500

PLOT 57 and part plot 76, map of Arden Property; Etta G. Dupont to Clifford C. Moore, 283 West 81st St, July 24, 1912, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. E. Warren, 261 Broadway $1,000

ST. PETER'S AV, 1,702, being Lot 21, map of Maclay Avenue Realty Co.; Sadie Decteroff and another to Wilgus Realty Co., 120 Westchester Square, prior mtg $4,000, April 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....

TOWN DOCK ROAD, s s, 25 ft w of Wilcox St, 25x100; Andrea De Maio and another to Octavio Verrando, 358 West 29th St, April 16, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, London & D., 55 Liberty St. $3,500

140TH ST, 361 East, n s, 16.8x100; William T. Piero to Josephine G. Gibney, executrix, 994 Grant Av, April 15, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

58TH ST, 962 East, s s, 25x100; Maria W. Alexander to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, April 21, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,704, store, &c.; Peter Sackman to Caroline S. Barg, 530 W. 136th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway..$1,080

AVENUE D, 73, store and front cellar; Henry W. Berg to Ebling Brewing Company, 760 St. Ann's Av, 3 years from May 1, 1914 ..... $1,200

COLUMBUS AV, 720, corner store and basement; Charles Greenberg to Joseph Davidson, 926 Southern Boulevard, 4 1-12 years from March 1, 1914; attorney, S. Honig, 280 Broadway ..... Per month, $233

ESSEX ST, 80-82, all; E. W. Realty Co. to Annie Kirschenbaum, 82 Essex St, 2 years, from March 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Hoffman, 320 Broadway $9,184

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 15 to 21, all; Solomon L. Pakas to Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St, 5 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, L. E. Schlechter, 220 Broadway.....$24,500

PIER at foot of West 39th St, wharfage, &c.; City of New York to Michael J. Sheehy, 409 West 146th St, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records $1,800

PIER 43, East River, wharfage, &c.; City of New York to Catskill and New York Steamboat Co., on premises, 7 9-12 years from March 5, 1914; attorney same..... $7,333

PIER at foot of East 35th St, all; City of New York to Central Delivery Co., 322 East 47th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney same $5,000

PIER 26, East River, with platforms, &c.; City of New York to D., L. & W. R. R. Co., 90 West St, 10 years from completion of improvements; attorney, same..... $50,700

SUTHERS PLACE, 23, store and basement; John A. Anger to Harry Sindler, 241 Clinton St, 5 years, from May 1, 1914..... $1,320

1ST AV, n w corner 83d St, all; Morris Friedman to Julius Kaplan, 65 E. 4th St, 6 years, from May 1, 1914 ..... $2,400

1ST AV, 2,201, north store; Amelio Manguse to Toromello Cologero & another, 31 Bedford St, 2 years, from May 1, 1914..... $564

1ST AV, n e corner of 123d St, 20x75, all; Adolph G. Austin and others, individual trustees, to Cornelius J. Reilly, 397 Pleasant Av, 6 years from July 1, 1913..... $1,320

3D AV, 1,347, all; Isadore Cohen to Harry Levine, 427 Claremont Parkway, 5 1-2 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, Ebling Brewing Company, 149 E. 74th St $1,080

11TH AV, e s, 100 ft s of 175th St, 89.8x100, all; L. B. Eskesen to Esalmo Amusement Co., 5 Beekman St, 22 years, from completion of building; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

43TH ST, 49 West, top floor; Ferdinand J. Fullaytar to John Bensur, 221 W. 106th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Ernest Schaefer, 111 Broadway $1,400

48TH ST, 19 East, all; Alfred J. O'Donovan to Henry Stutsman, Massapequa, L. I., 21 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, William A. P. Phipps, 35 West 39th St..... $6,500

66TH ST, 31-33 West, all; Sarah K. Hunter to Leopold Weiss, 2,323 7th Av, 5 years from April 1, 1914..... $4,500

111TH ST, 212 to 218 West, 2 houses; Belmont Realty Corporation to Marcus Greenberg, 218 West 111th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, W. S. Weeks, 31 Broadway $12,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 2,021, frame building; David L. Phillips to Charles D. Angelo, 3 years from Sept. 15, 1913; attorneys, Lauter & B., 287 Washington Av..... $240 to $900

FREEMAN ST, n s, 60 ft e of Stebbins Av, east store; Freeman-Stebbins Co., Inc., to John T

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TOMORROW, APRIL 23, 1914.

Great Bankruptcy Sale of Real and Personal Property

of the Famous **HOLLYWOOD** Hotel and Cottages

WEST END, N. J.

By order of the United States District Court, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THE

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES

made famous by the late John Hoey. The sale will include the hotel with its furnishings.

Eight completely furnished cottages and about

150 LOTS OF REAL ESTATE

situated in the heart of the millionaires' residential section along the Jersey coast.

The furnishings of the hotel include furniture of all kinds, statuary, paintings, linen, silverware, &c., of the highest quality. The sale of real estate offers the

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For the convenience of such purchasers the improved land will be sold in small parcels.

Everything will be

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Sale Will Start With Unimproved Real Estate

The sale will commence on **THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914, at 11 A. M.**, at Hollywood, (West End,) New Jersey, and will continue thereafter daily at the same hour until everything is sold.

Trains leave the Pennsylvania Station, 32d Street, Manhattan, at 9:04 A. M., arriving at Hollywood at 10:18 A. M. Another train leaves the Jersey Central Station at the foot of West 23d St. at 8:20 A. M., (Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.), arriving at West End at 10:19 A. M.

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Frederick Klein, 277 Broadway, N. Y. } Attorneys for Trustee
S. C. Sugarman, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. }
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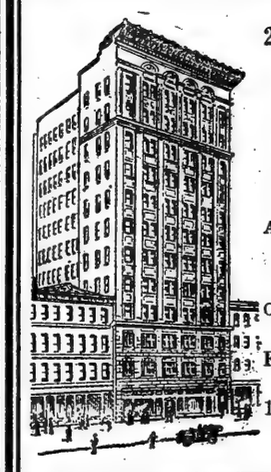

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318-328 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Ave.

BRONX.

THE JEROME COURT
Facing St. James Park, Jerome Ave. and 194th St.
Extra large, light, cheerful 4-5-6 room modern apartments. Desirable tenants only; rents reasonable. Owner on premises

GREYLOCK COURT
Northwest corner 168th St., Boston Road. Finest elevator apartment in Bronx; 3 blocks east of 169th St. "L" station; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $384 to $300 per year.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.

KEMP-JONES APARTMENTS,
952 TO 972 ANDERSON AV., AT JEROME AND 162D
4-5-6 Rooms; all improvements. $28 to $45
Apply at 970 Anderson Av. (McDevitt.)

PARK SIDE APARTMENTS
Ogden Av., Washington Bridge, facing Park; overlooking river and Speedway; delightful location. Rooms; high class; $26 to $40
3-4-5 every improvement.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

7 Magnificent Room & 2 Baths Apartment
395 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner West 178th St.
All large light rooms in new modern elevator apt. house.
LOCATION IDEAL.
One block from Broadway car line and short distance from 181st St. Subway station.
Rent Reasonable.
Only one apartment left.
SEE SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR SMALL FAMILIES
Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.
THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
A street of private houses.
Rents $50 to $53.
Agents on premises.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway
(146th St.)

Hague Court

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

Facing Morningside Park and near Columbia University; seven large, light rooms; rent $900-$1,000; beautifully decorated; two toilets, telephone; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs. Superintendent, 400 West 118th St., or W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Ave.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit and park; a refined, select house for refined small families; six and seven light, sunny rooms; modern appointments; telephone extensions. Only $45 and $55. Diagrams of Superintendent, or
Wilcox & Shelton,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. See janitor.

517 WEST 113TH ST.
Beautiful high-class elevator Apartments.
4 & 6 Rooms, $45 to $70

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West Side.

23d St., 254 West.—Two upper floors of building; eight rooms and bathroom; residence or light business; rent $80 per month. A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d St. Phone 1276 Chelsea.

With Builder's Loan.—Lots near West 207th St. Subway station, Dyckman section. Excavated, Box 24 Times Downtown.

Private residence for sale, 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—House built for two families on East 62d St. See R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$8,750.—Modern brown-stone residence, 684 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; choice location; none better on the avenue; 25 minutes to New York; 12 rooms; lot 20x100; house larger in rear than in front; inside of house fine enough to please any one; can be bought for $8,100 if sold this month. Apply on premises or to owner, 700 Greene Av.

Three-story modern house, ½ block Prospect Park; 13 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, extension dining room; tiled kitchen, bath; $16,500; worth $20,000. Burrill Bros., 7th Av., corner 2d St., Brooklyn.

3-story modern house, ½ block Prospect Park; 13 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, extension dining room; tiled kitchen, bath; $16,500, worth $20,000. Burrill Bros., 7th Av., corner 2d St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—Two four-story apartment dwellings; all improvements; principal avenue Tremont, West Farms; owner must sell; cash and exchange; bargain. L 276 Times Downtown.

Will sell or build factory, or any kind building on 50x140 lot.
On 100-foot street, Upper Bronx.
Good factory section. Inquire Room 302, 391 East 149th. Telephone 9532 Melrose.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR THE SUMMER,
BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
Tel. 7070 Mur. Hill. 12 E. 46th St.,
still has a number of very attractive houses in Briarcliff Manor and vicinity, ranging in price from $200 to $2,000 for the season.

FURNISHED FOR SEASON
10 acres, 500 ft. elevation; garden, fruit; near Country Club; one hour out; old-fashioned house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; garage; 1¼ miles from station; only $1,000 for long season; other places, $600 to $5,000.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

Along the Hudson; uninterrupted views for miles, country and river; an 80-acre farmstead; all necessary buildings; streams; fruit, grapes, berries; every convenience; easy commuting distance; price low; reasonable terms.
FOX REALTY CO., 22 East 42d St.

Southfield Point furnished cottage, 11 rooms, sufficient baths, near shore, 5 minutes from station. Rent, $1,200, applied to purchase. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH.
Owner wishes to dispose of an attractive house in Greystone Park, Yonkers' best residential section; 10 rooms and bath. Will sacrifice; valued at $8,000. Apply to J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisades Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

For sale, 240 building lots just out of Jamaica; near trolley, and desirable in every way; can be bought for less than price of acreage if taken at once; your chance to make money; quick action required. Jarrett & Schuis, 334 5th Av.

Five-room bungalow; 2 lots of ground; all improvements; water privileges; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot; $900 down, $15 monthly. Address Box R C 72 Times.

FLUSHING, L. I.
For rent, furnished, very attractive house with beautiful grounds; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; exceptional opportunity.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
842 5th Av., cor. 45th St., N. Y.

Four lots; 100x100, Long Island City; factory neighborhood; convenient freight yards, docks, ferries, bridges. Pines, 7112 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Castleton Heights.—10-room house, modern conveniences; perfect order; extensive shaded grounds, large stable; near trolley; 25 minutes from St. George; $50 monthly. Cornelius Kolff, 45 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Accountant, 30 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Just finished; 5 six-room semi-bungalows on large plots at Westfield, N. J.; beautiful locations, on a hill, near station and trolley; small first payment; $20 per month thereafter. Write for particulars and free railroad tickets. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building.

At Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome homes on large plots among the trees, near station; sold on easy monthly payments; a few large, well-located plots to be sold on a monthly payment of $5; let us send you particulars; we furnish free transportation. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—For sale or rent—House and plot of ground, 150x150 feet; five minutes trolley, seven minutes from railroad station; newly papered and painted; 10 rooms, two baths; all improvements. Shafter, Main St. and Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J.

For Sale.—Circumstances compel me to dispose of my modern home of ten rooms and bath, on the western slope of the Palisades, at once. Electric light; plot 60x200; fruit trees; terms satisfactory. Owner, Apartment 3-B, 800 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Cranford New Houses and Bungalows, $100 cash, balance as rent; 6-7 rooms and bath; large plots, sewer, steam heat, combination fixtures, hardwood floors, open fireplace; near station, school; commutation, 10½c.; $1,000 up; lots accepted part payment. Thaheen, Cranford, N. J.

30-acre farm; modern house, 9 rooms, all improvements; two barns, ice house, henery; buildings in perfect condition; 500 fruit trees, large brook; attractive location; good neighbors; reasonable price; terms. Frederick Astor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—Investigate; house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements; beautiful home amid beautiful surroundings; three-acre park approach; three minutes, from station; ten miles out. Wilbur F. Herrick, Room 1,005, 108 West 34th St., New York.

Send for our illustrated booklet; a complete description of over forty houses we have for sale in Northern New Jersey; only eight miles from New York; it will be of great value to you. W. T. Champlin, 522 West 156th St., New York City.

At Roselle Park.—Six-room house, reception hall, all latest imp'ts; good location; macadam road; no assessments; near trolley, train; $4,000; terms. Arthur Churchill, 303 E. Westfield Av., Roselle Park, N. J. Tel. 1364 R.

$300 CASH, $30 monthly, buys new 6-room home in hills New Jersey, 30 minutes from Times Square. 7c. fare. Sewer connection, every improvement, many trees. Sacrifice at $3400. Write or call immediately.
F. H. B., Room 1101, 35 W. 32d St., N. Y.

Maplewood.—7-room house, bath, all improvements, steam heat, near business section of town; lot 100x180; barn on premises, 20x24; price $7,600. Henry P. Bush, 71 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

A village home, 2 acres, 7-room house, city water, bath, other improvements; large brook, chickens, fruit, berries, asparagus; good neighborhood; convenient school, trolley. Fdererick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Fine location, shaded grounds, 70x215; modern stucco house, large living room, sun parlor, seven bedrooms, sleeping porch; rent partly furnished, $1,200; sale, $16,000. Owner, 172 Park St. Phone 403W.

Charming bungalow in the cedars; 3 rooms rustic porch; open fireplace; near river, $650; terms; commutation 18c.; 35 minutes Lackawanna. Address Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company Ridgewood, N. J.

Home Residential Section, J. C.—Nine rooms; all modern improvements; plot, 50 by 106; $3,000; easy terms. Stoeckel Realty Corp., 32 Monticello Av., Jersey City.

Farms.

WILD WINTERS AND PLEASANT SUMMERS make the Southeast an ideal home country; fertile land at low prices, near excellent markets, assures a profitable livelihood; truck growing and poultry raising a big paying combination; two and three crops made yearly. Send for "Southern Field" magazine. State book or farm lists. M. V. Richards, Land and Ind. Agt., Room 219, Southern Ry., Washington, D. C.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, Dutchess County; desirable Summer home; large Colonial house; also farmer's cottage; 125 acres; $9,500; no exchange. Owner, Room 701, 505 5th Av.

Desirable village property; $3,500. Address Lock Drawer A, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Eight-room house, furnished; near village. Geo. Yager, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.—Charming cottage; 11 rooms; large living room; modern plumbing; tennis court; extensive view; 3 acres; sale or rent furnished. Address Newton, Enfield, Conn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

English cottage, 9 large rooms and 3 baths. Price $15,000. Will rent $1,500 unfurnished, option to purchase. Perpetual shore right, excellent bathing; 50 minutes from Grand Central. 5 minutes from depot; location Southfield Point on the Sound, at Stamford. Frederick P. Jones, 505 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Country place or farm, value $15,000, in exchange for a four-story private dwelling near 72d St., west side. Restricted, Box 28 Times Downtown.

Amsterdam Av.—Have buyer, $32,000 cash; wants investment; principals. Snowber, 190 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.

FUNDS TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Applications entertained only from owners their attorneys. Franz Nellson, Attorney, 49 Wall St.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Private house, 12 rooms, rear extension; will decorate to suit. 80 East 90th St. Rent $1,200.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

Furnished and unfurnished houses for sale or rent at Rockville Centre, Oceanside or East Rockaway. Wm. B. Platt, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Let—Furnished.

Fine country house for Summer; near Sound; 33 minutes from Grand Central on N. Y., N. H. & Hartford; will rent our finely furnished home from June 1 to Oct. 1; has 14 rooms, 3 baths, 5 toilets; parquet floor; large piazza; lawn and garage; competent butler will remain if desired; 10 minutes' walk from station, 1½ miles from N. Y. A. Club, yacht club, and beaches; may be seen at any time by appointment. For terms and particulars at Room 1,111, Woolworth Building.

At Blue Point, L. I., on Great South Bay.—An attractive modern cottage, fully furnished; 7 minutes' walk from station; 22 trains per day; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; beautiful shade trees, lawn, flowers, &c.; broad piazza, hardwood floors, open fire, electric light, fine bathroom, sanitary plumbing; rent for entire season, $500. Frank H. Marston, 209 West 38th St., New York City.

On the Shrewsbury River, to rent for the Summer season at Locust, N. J., country home, fully furnished, 12 rooms, 2 baths, fire-place, gas; beautiful view of Sea Bright; three miles from Red Bank; also garage or stable on grounds. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St., New York City.

Furnished house for rent; 9 rooms, fully furnished; 2 baths; all improvements; screened porch; large lot; vegetable garden planted; fruit trees; superb mountain view; reasonable rent to responsible party; reference required. Address HOUSE, corner Summit and Madison Avs., South Orange, N. J. Phone 406J.

Suburban home, 35 minutes from Hudson Terminal, Lackawanna; 70 trains daily; five family and two servants' bedrooms; verandas, shady lawns, fruit, garage; stable with man's room; Summer or longer; ideal for business man. Telephone Broad 1016.

Sound Beach, Connecticut, a few remaining, moderate priced bungalows and cottages for rent, furnished. Plots for sale. Box 847, Sound Beach, Conn.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Furnished year-round home; every city convenience; one hour from Herald Square. (Lackawanna.) Marsh, 3 West 52d St. Tel. Columbus 6180.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all conveniences; $250-$425; booklet. Box 55, South Orleans, Mass.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $8; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing & shipping at moderate charges; send for cat. American Storage Co., 627-633 West 43d. Telephone 3600 Bryant.

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Thirty cents a line.

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Eight-room house, furnished; near village. Geo. Yager, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Lake

How to Obtain Employment.

April 21, 1914.

The New York Times:—

On Sunday, April 19, I inserted the attached advertisement in the "Situation Wanted Male" columns of The New York Times. At 8:30 A. M. Sunday a gentleman called and I was out. Later I called at his home and was engaged to go to his farm in Dutchess County, N. Y. During Sunday eight others called in reference to the advertisement and this morning I received five letters offering me a position.

E. Haimer.

The advertisement:—

FARM HAND, deaf and dumb, aged 28, experienced, sober, honest, thoroughly reliable; best references; wages $10 or $12; no incumbrances; will go anywhere. Haimer, 239 West 23d St.

Telephone advertisements to the Times—Bryant 1000.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS, DOING A BUSINESS OF $200,000 ANNUALLY, HAVING MET WITH REVERSES, WOULD CONSIDER PROPOSITION FROM MAN ABLE TO INVEST $20,000 AND TO BE ACTIVE IN BUSINESS.

THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A REAL LIVE MAN WHO CAN DEVOTE HIS ENTIRE TIME. M 102 TIMES.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

WANTED—$15,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL IN WELL-ESTABLISHED COMMISSION BUSINESS SELLING A SPECIAL LINE OF COPYRIGHTED PRODUCTS; AMOUNT SECURED BY OBLIGATION OF COMPANY, WITH OPTION OF CONVERSION INTO CAPITAL STOCK; CREDIT AND ASSOCIATION OF THE HIGHEST; THOROUGH INVESTIGATION; PRINCIPALS ONLY. E 42 TIMES.

Manufacturing concern needs from $25,000 to $50,000 additional capital to enlarge a prosperous business, which will bear the strictest investigation; no competition; large profits; article important as bread; the right party will be made a Director and Treasurer of company. Address B. F. Smith, Wallick's Hotel.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Firms or individuals desirous of relinquishing their practice and wishing to retain substantial business interest in same, communicate in confidence with Downtown Public Accountants, W 367 Times Downtown.

Large capital needed; legitimate new business; manufacturing a great economizer; every person affected; unlimited field; no competition; big orders taken; strictest investigation courted; principals only. E 27 Times.

YOUNG MAN OR LADY wanted to invest $1,000 to $1,500 in realty corporation; can make big profits; Italian preferred, but not essential. Address Realty, Box 1,616, Paterson, N. J.

Mechanical experience, business ability, and cash investment procures interest in strictly high-class business with practically unlimited market; broad margin, profits; salary, commissions, and share profits. D 153 Times.

PICTURE THEATER.

For Sale: Boston's congested business district, ground floor, capacity 450; good chance for live man; disagreement partners; $1,300. M. Walshe, 2,154 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Partner for established dress and skirt manufacturing concern; salesmen or designers; investment of $1,000 or $1,500 desired. For particulars write M. H., X 224 Times Annex.

Do you want a chance to make a fortune next five months on few thousand invested? Have 1,000 acres leased new oil field Texas; will make fine deal. C 94 Times.

Handsome income easily earned to those who are able to introduce capital into our attractive enterprises. See Mr. Rutheuser, 103 East 125th St., or phone Harlem 1086.

Manufacturing business, convenient to New York City, with an established trade, offered for sale, in whole or part; reason given for retirement. Z 360 Times Annex.

Exclusive sales rights wanted on patented article of exceptional merit and utility, give outline of your proposition in first letter. Responsible. Box E 23 Times.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send 5c. for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

We sell your business without publicity; quick results. Call, write, or phone Madison Square 6516. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway. (29th.)

Splendid opportunity for man of means to associate himself with New York corporation manufacturing metal goods. D 154 Times.

Man with $5,000 to act as banker in manufacturing business; $50 weekly profit guaranteed; money absolutely secure. M 99 Times.

I have $1,500 and seek partner with similar amount to purchase moving-picture theatre. Address Conscientious, 107 Times.

Beautiful furnished 14-room house for sale; good home and business combined; monthly profit, $150. 163 West 71st St.

Motion-picture theatre, 600 seats, west side, for lease. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway.

Have $5,000 and services; office and inside experience; am looking for legitimate proposition. F 221 Times Downtown.

Will sell half interest suburban weekly in Greater New York for $600; prospects fine. E 6 Times.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day. BUSINESS ADDRESS CO., 28 Barclay St. Telephone 6890 Barclay.

PUBLICITY ENGINEERS.

Campaigns that lift your product out of the ordinary. A glance—and you remember. Ask Danton, 225 5th Av.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10, delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1018.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Translator, 103 West 93d. Telephone 3352 River. Expert work.

PRINTING—MULTIGRAPHING.

1,000 bond letterheads, $1.50; multigraphing, 1,000, $2; 500, $1.75. Century, 44 Duane.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Denes, 128 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

WATCHES & DIAMONDS.—$25, $1 weekly. $50, $1 weekly; $100, $2 weekly. Call or send for "Red Book." CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT, 206 West 42d St., (Opposite Hammerstein's.)

Office printing outfit for sale, consisting of "PRINTOGRAPH" for letters and envelopes and fully equipped with type. Address Box O, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

Typewriters.

BUY TYPEWRITER MACHINES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Visible Remingtons, Underwoods, Monarchs, L. C. Smiths, Noiseless, Blickensderfer, Standard Folding, and many other makes, guaranteed for two years. Also typewriting paper and carbons. Ribbons for all makes. Closing out business. SACRIFICING ALL GOODS. Come and convince yourself. Telephone Bryant 7926. Room 1213, Hulbert & Co., 220 West 42d St.

AA TYPEWRITERS AA
A FOR SALE OR RENT. A
We rent visible writers with liberal credit of rental on purchase price.
WHOLESALE TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hudson Terminal (Booth 49.) Tel. 992 Cort.
A 114 B'way, (Gen'l Offices.) 515 Worth. A
AA Times Bldg. Phone 8316 Bryant. AA

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, 4 months for $5 and up. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL. 346 Broadway, at 32d St. 5408 30 Maiden St., at Maiden Lane. FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, 4 months for $5 and up. FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS, $25 and $35. $15 UP. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 30 Barclay St. Telephone 6338 Cortlandt.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

OVERLAND, MODEL 69, T. C. 35 H. P., 4 CY., 1913, NO. 12,139; N. J. LICENSE NO. 22,964; STOLEN APRIL 20, 1914, ABOUT 9 P. M., WHILE IN FRONT OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 840 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.; BODY BLACK, CHASSIS GRAY, SPECIAL FRONT; PROPERTY OF WILLIAM F. HEADLEY; COMMUNICATE WITH NEAREST POLICE DEPARTMENT AND E. B. HOPWOOD, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. TEL. 8796 JOHN.

LOST—Between 39th and 64th Sts., on Lexington Av., Monday, bar pin, four inches long, with sapphires and pearls. Reward bestowed on finder if promptly returned to Mrs. Wm. A. Hamilton, 177 East 64th St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, in Mason-Seaman taxicab, pair of opera glasses marked "C. B. Washington"; liberal reward. Return Mason-Seaman Stable, 75th St. and Park Av.

LOST.—Party who in error took Spring silk-faced overcoat from Drake's restaurant Tuesday known. Kindly return same to management, or Kargeil, 221 West 43d St.

LOST—A diamond pin, containing two good sized stones, set in black enamel and gold in 8 small pearls; a reward offered. M. S. Pieri, Park Avenue Hotel.

LOST—Saturday night, Metropolitan Opera House, diamond and emerald circle brooch. Liberal reward if returned to Howard & Co., Fifth Av. and 50th St.

LOST—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Ro Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, black bill folder, 41st St., Broadway, 8th Av. car, 23d St. ferry, uptown, 9th Av. "L"; reward. E 50 Times.

LOST—Between 101st St., Subway, and Dobbs Ferry, filigree gold bracelet with diamond centre. Return G. Wilson, 840 West End Av., and receive reward.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin at Healey's, Broadway and 66th, about midnight; liberal reward. Phone River 9774.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire circle pin in front of 150 West 98th St.; suitable reward if returned to Margaret and Marie.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 76th St., Schuyler 9766.

LOST—Monday, DIAMOND CLUSTER PIN; liberal reward. Levi, 105 West 40th St.

$100 REWARD

for ruby and diamond cluster ring, lost Friday in or near Bendel's Millinery Shop, West 57th St.; thence taxi to 84th St., returning to East 58th St. No questions asked if returned to Black, Starr & Frost, 9th Av. and 48th St.

LOST.—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, chattles photographed; if lost, stolen, identification easy; police act intelligently; wealthiest people use this system, insuring recovery of lost articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2646 John. Press Illustrating Co., 106 Fulton St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. BOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 214 West 92d St.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness, leash; vicinity Morningside and 115th; liberal reward. Scheyer, 350 West 115th.

LOST—English bull dog, (male,) one front tusk broken, heavy collar; reward. Dr. Walter Lester Carr, 68 West 51st St.

LOST—$5 reward; French bulldog; collar marked "I Am Ole." Return 13 East 81st.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 64th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3492.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Thirty cents a line.

Mme. Demilian, 19 W. 103d St.—Latest style gowns, ladies' own material; moderate prices.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57H AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large front room, two beds, $5; also other, $4. Stuyvesant 1896.

24TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-32 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 6613 Lenox.

PRIVATE FAMILY will take gentleman to board; elevator; telephone; Gramercy section. M 98 Times.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large and single room, superior table; table guests; references.

West Side.

57H AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

77H AV., 2,053, 123d.—Exceptional accommodations; comfortable, airy rooms; excellent board; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, excellent table board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Summer Rates: Single, $7.50; Double, (board two,) $15; Cuisine unsurpassed.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, connected; private bath; table guests.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths, electric light; exceptional board.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure large second-floor single room; steam; excellent board; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson will let beautiful large room to refined couple or gentlemen; may also enjoy freedom of large, comfortable living room; best, well prepared food; exceptional location for Summer.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.

Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH, 133 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny, single room.

80TH ST., 104-106-110 WEST.

The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; generous table; refined home; reference.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8297.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; moderate.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large front room; single room; board; high class; table guests.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 89 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; convenient L; telephone; reference.

108D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Pleasant room; gentlemen; table guests accommodated.

108D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 237 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

104TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable two or three; table guests; telephone.

105TH, 209 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

115TH, 635 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

ALEXANDER AV, 204.—Front room; private family; couple preferred; 'phone; references exchanged.

AN unusual private residence in beautiful Summer location; large parlor; Aeolian, Victrola; billiard room; electricity; good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere Miss Collette, 322 West 107th St.

CONVENT AV., 322, (143d.)—Beautiful modern home; large front room; electricity; excellent Southern table; references; permanent. 7605 Audubon.

THE WOODBURY,

855 Riverside Drive; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway; country house and grounds.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park, hour from Broadway; desirable accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing.

New York State.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL,
PARK HILL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Elevation, 400 ft., 45 minutes Times Square; high-class cuisine; open all year; inspection invited. Tel., 2161—Yonkers. W. E. ROBINSON, Mgr.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
Corner Arlington Av. and Williams St., East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its olled streets, shady lawns, pure water, and good air; metropolitan service in a beautifully furnished, exclusive apartment hotel; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service, for two persons, $25 per week. If you think this is too good to be true, come and see; 60 trains per day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Handsomely furnished room, with board; unsurpassed location; near station; excellent table. S. E. Hazard, 151 Scotland Rd., South Orange, N. J.

HILLS NEW JERSEY.—Convalescents, invalids gain health; nurses' supervision; moderate. S. Straley Newton.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 180 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; bath room floor; private house; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortably, newly furnished rooms; all improvements; with or without board; French cooking; references; telephone.

31ST ST., 13 EAST.—Elegant large room; bath; also unfurnished parlors. 10174 Madison Square.

39TH ST., 205 EAST.—Rooms, large, small; running water; private.

42D ST., EAST, (53 Prospect Place.)—Fine room; running cold and warm water; reasonable.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Large, small rooms, with bath, $3 and up; splendid locality.

50TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

69TH ST., 204 EAST.—Large, light, newly furnished room; lavatory; also single room; board optional; telephone.

72D ST., 178 EAST.—Large room, newly furnished; suitable couple, friends; $3.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable sunny rooms with kitchenette; ideal location; every convenience.

93D, 81 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house; all modern conveniences; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; select home; private baths; board. 1978 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV. 586, (52d.) — Homelike rooms; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., (79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. Z 320 Times Annex.

MADISON AV. 175.—Splendid large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; also semi-basement room; electricity; references.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; electricity, running water; gentleman. Mrs. Bean.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Desirable, large room; running water; telephone.

21ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

47TH, 77 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, large rooms; conveniently located.

60TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

63D, 113 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

67TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, complete; bath, electricity; steam, telephone; select.

67TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

69TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; single or en suite.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite, suitable professional, business, or private.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms; separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Telephone 1582 Plaza.

56TH ST., 340 WEST.—Cozy front room; attractive single rooms; bath; gentlemen. 8419 Col. Chaub.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Floor in private house, two bedrooms, sitting room, bath; from May 1; also one large room.

64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private baths; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms in refined home; private bath; business people.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.—Summer inducements; well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy.

70TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; with running water; references.

70TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; plenty hot water; references.

71ST ST., 165 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cosy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Medium sunny room; large room; private entrance; kitchen privileges; references.

71ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large front room, every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

71ST ST., 330 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $5; Subway. Sly.

73D, 255 WEST.—Desirable newly furnished room; Southern exposure; Summer rates. A. Stiely,.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; very handsomely furnished; best service; electricity; telephone; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Medium front room; electricity, running water, near bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one with private bath; refined neighborhood.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; references. Telephone 4606 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 213 WEST—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; subway; Summer rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Choice rooms; attractive to gentlemen seeking quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, dressing room; see and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; Summer rates; convenient. Schuyler 10051.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent attractive, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private bath; southern exposure; homelike.

82D, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny suite; single rooms; newly furnished; conveniences. Kreusbasr.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; bath adjoining.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; large closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

86TH, 180 WEST.—Large room, bath; parlor floor; other rooms; private house.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway, elevated.

87TH ST, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 312 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, airy room; suitable two; reasonable; refined surroundings.

89TH ST., 270 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; board optional.

89TH, (NEAR DRIVE.)—Extra large room, or suite; private residence; refined; meals if desired; use of piano. Riverside 1596.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large, comfortable, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

94TH, 305 WEST.—Unusually airy room, Subway near; elevator; every improvement; absolute privacy; refined; suitable gentleman. Riv. 9695 Hawes.

95TH ST., 255 WEST—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath. Lins.

96TH ST., 230 WEST, Cor. B'way.—Decidedly desirable, well ventilated, neat, large room; necessary conveniences; elevator apartment; running water. Smith.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Attractive front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable; reasonable. Tomlinson.

100TH, (Central Park West, 406.)—Select room for particular gentleman of refined habits; references desirable; home comforts. Brush.

101ST, 230, (corner Broadway.)—Single front room; lavatory; elevator; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, nice, pleasant room; private house; elegant location; references.

108D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

106TH, 57 WEST. (Apt. 9.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $3. Riverside 9141. Armour

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; lavatory, adjoining bath; gentlemen only.

115TH, 357 WEST.—Light room; elevator; telephone; lady; references; 6th floor west.

116TH ST., (Broadway)—Attractive front room adjoining bath; private family. Morningside 4834 White.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Single and double; comfortable, homelike rooms; reasonable. Smith.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Tastefully furnished front rooms; congenial for refined person. Apartment 3A.

122D ST., 532 WEST—Double and single rooms, also 2-room suite. Sherman.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large corner room, three windows. Morningside 4880. Apt. 51.

124TH ST., 320 WEST.—Beautiful large, light room; new furnishings; new high-class elevator house; next to bath. Wallace.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Comfortable room; conveniences to refined party; $2.50; Apt. 43.

131ST, 243 WEST.—Large second story front and back; also single room; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; all facilities for light housekeeping; private family. 8537 Morningside.

142D, 600 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished room; washroom connecting; gentlemen. Blade.

162D, 537 WEST.—Riverside location; private house; front suite or single; newly furnished; running water; privilege preparing breakfast.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished light housekeeping suite, refined private residence, 449 West 23d, London Terrace; excellent location; every modern convenience.

BROADWAY, 2,8s0, (112th.)—Two large, comfortable rooms; high-class apartment. 3908 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 1,896, (54th.)—Handsome large, sunny rooms, singly, en suite; refined apartment. Apartment 73.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (60th.)—Attractive, large rooms, in high-class apartment. Apt. 3.

LUXURIOUS ROOM. — Columbia neighborhood; high-class apartment; electric light, elevator; reasonable. Telephone 291 Morningside. Apartment 55.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise. Apartment 31.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Corner 115th.)—Sunny, cozy room, overlooking park; apartment. Henry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th St.)—Will rent suite or one room to desirable gentleman; references. Phone 7122 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—110th Subway; large, artistic room; exclusive; homelike; breakfast. 2361 Morningside.

WAVERLY PLACE, 101, (facing Washington Square.)—Parlor and bedroom, bath; excellent table.

WELL furnished apartment, Harlem; all conveniences; will like refined gentleman to share same; reasonable; references exchanged. Write I. W., 408 West 129th.

WEST END AV., 543.—Desirable Summer rooms; private bath; reasonable; references.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

Gentleman requires furnished room, neighborhood Claremont Av., 126th-127th Sts.; give description and terms. X 225 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Parlor floor; suitable doctor, studio, business. Phone 6618 Lenox.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

COOK.—A cook at Seaside Hospital. Call at Room 415, 108 Park Av., at 10 A. M., Thursday.

DANCING.—Refined young lady to teach modern dances. Call 1:30 to 2:30. Clay, 104 West 75th St.

EDUCATED woman, not opposed to traveling and capable of acting as local or traveling representative; must have an earning capacity of not less than $25 weekly. Call, 10 to 12, Suite 1,017, 44 East 23d St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, experienced, wanted, at good wages, in small family; desirable place; references required. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, Coleman, Apartment 4J, The Grinnell, 157th St. and Riverside Drive.

HOUSEWORKER.—Middle-aged Swedish girl for plain housework, no washing; two in family. Call forenoon, 201 West 55th St., Mrs. R. W.

MAID, white, for elderly invalid lady in country; $25 a month. Address, with particulars and references, F 221 Times Downtown.

MAID.—Young woman, take charge of child of 9 out of school hours. Call Thursday, 10-12, at Mrs. Leary's, 304 West 82. References required.

MODEL.—MISS, 16 YEARS OF AGE, 33 BUST, WANTED FOR MODEL IN FITTING DEPARTMENT. APPLY P. C. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH STREET, NEW YORK,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED

WOMEN HOUSE DETECTIVES.

SALESWOMAN

wanted to call on ladies at home and make appointments to take them to see our properties; all expenses paid. Mr. Kelly, Room 178, 50 Church St., New York.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, &c.—A girl for shorthand, typewriting, and general office work in new small business just started; $10 to begin with; hours, 9 to 5:30, 9 to 1 Saturday; should preferably live near Broadway and 110th St. to save carfare. H 89 Times.

TEACHER and educated ladies can find refined employment for Summer; salary. Educational Society, 235 5th Av.

Instruction.

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. —APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; stenography, accountancy, journalistic English, social amenities; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

EARN $15 TO $50 A WEEK.

Dressmaking, designing, and millinery; short, practical courses; day and evening; we guarantee success; good positions; patterns cut to measure. McDowell's School, 49 West 42d.

Agents Wanted.

Thirty cents a line.

AGENTS.—National Casualty Co. wants agents for 25c. weekly; pay $10, sick or hurt; best benefits. Mornings, 100 William.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

A capable, cultured, young Southern woman, (27,) recently made dependant upon her own resources by the death of her husband, desires a position in a suitable home as manager and housekeeper; a country residence is preferred; the very best of references will be given and are required. Address X 228 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or clerk, several years' experience; operator Remington-Underwood machine; familiar with office routine; accurate and willing; salary $13; excellent reference. E 36 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience, desires position; best references. L 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeper and stenographer desires position where ability will be recognized; only those willing to pay for such service need apply. Marcia G. Derby, 1,778 East 13th St., Brooklyn. 'Phone Prospect 1001.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; no clock watcher; references; competent; $10. E 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert controlling accounts; modern methods; capable manager; $12. N 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; three years' experience; excellent references; $10. L 278 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER by the day; alterations; first-class fitter; reasonable. Butler, 311 West 118th St.

EXPERT on trade catalogue work; evenings; classifying, indexing, &c.; operating work for others; establish filing systems to meet all needs; time saver. E 40 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Well educated; experienced proofreading, research work. E 34 Times.

LADY wishes position to read to shut-in. Lewis, 142 Manhattan Av.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ALERT, AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, about 21 years old, wanted by a large corporation for general office work; salary about $12 per week, commensurate with ability; splendid opportunity for advancement; write long letter fully stating your qualifications. Alert, L 295 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—Wanted, first-class photo litho artist, familiar with stone and zinc; large manufacturing town in Central Ohio. Apply Room 727, Navarre Hotel, between 6 and 8 P. M., Wednesday. Bring samples of work.

BOND SALESMAN.

A high-grade bond salesman of unquestioned integrity and ability and whose experience has been with conservative houses can, if possessed of the necessary qualifications, obtain an important, permanent, and profitable position with an old established, conservative house downtown. Please address in confidence, giving age, experience, and qualifications. Conservative, Box F 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A thoroughly competent doubly entry bookkeeper; salary, $25 to $30 per week; only those fully qualified and willing to work need apply; state references. L. P., P 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; only first class; prefer man with experience in hardware or factory similar kind; give particulars. Address Box 39, 1,515 3d Av.

EXPERIENCED RETAIL CIGAR CLERKS; good opportunity for right men; permanent positions; applications must state where previously employed and experience. L 296 Times Downtown.

MEN wanted in Greater New York and vicinity to represent the industrial department of a large health and accident insurance company; splendid commissions to good men; agents are also permitted to write automobile, commercial, and liability insurance. Apply to T. W. Leonard, Room 917, 1,790 Broadway, or M. Green, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY, about 15 years of age, wanted by a large downtown mortgage office; $5 weekly to start; must be well-mannered and reside with parents, preferably on upper west side; good chance for right boy; state age and experience if any. Industrious, Box F 217 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Ricket-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001 Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive salesman wanted to cover New York and New Jersey for our belt dressing products; have large list customers and furnish leads; commission and drawing account. Dri-Seal Products Co., 1,144 West Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN WANTED.—One acquainted with the printing and lithographing trade, having experience for cardboard house; salary or commission. Apply L 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Office specialty in exclusive New York City territory; good commission and small drawing account; only workers need answer; state references. B 29 Times.

SALESMAN.—Two, for large territory; those having experience selling building materials and getting contracts; on commission. C 46 Times.

SALESMAN for safety matches; state experience and salary expected; permanent position

TAFT ADDRESSES ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

But Ex-President Avoids Votes-for-Women Question in Discussing Signs of the Times.

ASSAILS RULE BY MACHINE

Cry for Referendum a "Crankism" Movement, He Says — The End of Muckraking.

Ex-President Taft spoke on "Signs of the Times" last night at the Cosmopolitan Club, 135 East Fortieth Street, under the auspices of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. The audience, composed mostly of women, seemed disappointed when the ex-President concluded his address without a direct reference to woman suffrage. Instead he adhered to the more neutral position of discussing political conditions in general, together with a variety of other social topics.

"We are in rather a chaotic state politically and socially," said Mr. Taft. "There seem to be changes and unrest, currents so varied that any one who is able to point and say which is the main current and the one that may lead to a desired and safe end must be a bold one in daring to predict where we shall land."

"So little has been accomplished in centuries, the effects of one century upon another are so small, and the part played by leading figures of life so insignificant, that one is led to-day to believe little can be accomplished, and discouragement follows when one tries to be philosophic and prophesy what the signs of the times mean.

After taking up the prosperity conditions that developed from the specie expansion in 1878, Mr. Taft then passed to the crusade against plutocracy and the trades union movement.

"We have got into the habit of decrying material expansion, and yet this is one of the necessary things to our enjoyment and bodily comforts," he continued. "The average workman to-day enjoys more luxuries than Queen Elizabeth.

"During this period political power came nearest to being centred into corporate control, and political leaders and bosses lent themselves to this effort at control until there was danger that the political rights of the people were in the hands of the plutocracy. One good result has been that the absolute control of politics has been frowned down upon, though I think there has been too much personal criticism pointed at some of the leaders, just a little bit too personal sometimes. But it is true the people have been robbed of their political rights, and they are now ashamed of their neglect of their duty and are becoming more interested in politics."

The ex-President was of the opinion that the people appeared to be showing too much confidence in government by machinery, a sort of "fool-proof" machine," which it was hoped would prevent mistakes. This machine consisted of the "initiative, referendum, and recall," he explained. He referred to statistics to show that the so-called representative government under the recall would not be representative at all.

"Now the business of Government," he said, "is a very difficult thing. I know, for I tried it. It is a very unwise thing to refer to a nentire people the details of working out a statute to accompiish the best results, which requires careful study, the best intellect and the consideration of trained minds. The referendum is nothing more than a permit for a man to draft a bill in a closet containing his ideas, or what he thinks he wants, or what he believes others should have. Then he gets signatures and presents it to the voters as the millennium in Government. That may not be unjustly described as the wish of enthusiasts and cranks. In this way they may bring to the ballot box go to the polls everything that appeals to the cranks."

Mr. Taft asserted that no such political crankism should be permitted to interfere with the Constitution. Take away the limitations in the Constitution, he said, and there would be all sorts of encroachments upon personal liberty.

The ex-President said he was glad to see the people were drifting away from muckraking, by which almost everything and everybody was assailed with or without reason and character and authority discredited. Leadership and authority, he insisted, were more important under the form of popular Government than any other. The unrest that favors taking the leaders from the lower layer of society promised danger. The same unrest, he said, was back of the militancy in England and the use of dynamite in labor disputes.

Mr. Taft also reiterated the stand he took in a former lecture against sex courses in the public schools.

"I do not question their motives, but their judgment," he said of those favoring it. "It is a most dangerous movement."

He said a child should not be permitted to study what he pleased, but that which would do him the most good, and advocated the use of the strap or switch for disciplining the unruly pupil.

"That was my case," he said, smilingly, "and the case of my father, and if you do not believe me, ask my brother; he is here."

Pupils Strike as Headmaster Quits.

SAUGUS, Mass., April 21.—Seventy-five high school boys struck to-day as a protest against the resignation of the headmaster, James F. Butterworth, who announced last week that he had been unfairly treated by the School Board. The strikers marched through the streets and were cheered by citizens.

DANCER DROPS DEAD.

John N. Failing, at Tango Club Meeting, a Victim of Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 21.—While dancing at a weekly meeting of the Progressive Tango Club at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Banghart, 23 North Seventeenth Street, East Orange, late last night, John Noyes Failing, 33 years old, was stricken dead with heart disease.

Twenty persons, forming the Progressive Tango Club, meet each week at one of the members' homes. Mr. Failing told a friend last night that inasmuch as he was losing weight by dancing he thought he would give it up. He danced throughout the evening, and the effort was believed to have overtaxed his heart.

Born in Oswego, N. Y., Mr. Failing had been a resident of East Orange for the past twelve years. He was connected with the Plymouth Mills Rug Company of New York, and was a member of the Carpet Club of that city, the Philadelphia Carpet and Rug Association, the Lake Hopatcong Yacht Club, President of the Grove Tennis Club, and Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Columbian Club of East Orange. He is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter. His home was at 226 North Grove Street, East Orange.

TEACHER'S BODY FOUND.

Sadie Kegerreis, Police Believe, Deliberately Walked Into the Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 21.—The body of a woman about 25 years of age cast upon the beach this afternoon in Chelsea just below the Hotel Ostend is believed to be that of Miss Sadie Kegerreis, the young school teacher of Hershey, Penn., who has been missing from her home since April 16.

After leaving home, the young woman wrote her father, F. F. Kegerreis, a merchant, telling him that she intended to kill herself, and that she would destroy all marks of identification, so that if her body was found it would not be recognized. The girl sent all her jewelry to her father by mail from this city.

The police believe that she went to Chelsea late at night, disrobed beneath the Boardwalk, and either buried her clothing in the sand or wrapped it in a bundle and carried it in the water with her as she walked into the ocean. The girl did not remove her shoes and stockings.

Bride 65, Bridegroom 28.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., April 21.—Sarah E. McLean, aged 65, became the bride here to-day of Lyman Styckles, 28 years old, the wedding being performed by the Rev. R. E. Austin.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—The jury in the suit of Miss Anna Kraemer of West Hoboken, 20 years old, against Dr. Louis J. Wirtz of West Hoboken for $25,000 for damages, returned a verdict for the defendant before Judge Speer in the Superior Court yesterday. The defense was that Miss Kraemer is very nervous and excitable, and has hallucinations that she has had experiences about which she has read.

NEWARK.—Albert Weisinger, 19, a taxi driver, of 98 Quitman Street, who ran down and killed George Koenig, 14, of 241 Belmont Avenue, while the boy was roller skating, was released yesterday in $1,000 bail. He is charged with manslaughter.

NEWARK.—Mrs. John Jakubik of 224 Peshine Avenue took her four small children yesterday to the Essex County jail, where her husband is a prisoner, and left them there. After she disappeared the jail authorities turned the children over to the custody of the Catholic Children's Aid Society. The family has been in destitute circumstances.

HACKENSACK.—J. C. Robinson, a lawyer, with offices at 31 Nassau Street, New York, expected to move into a Summer home on the former Henderson estate at Teaneck to-day, but the house and adjoining garage and stable were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Mrs. Robinson arrived at Teaneck just as the roof collapsed. The loss on the two buildings will reach about $10,000. Herbert Van Blarcom dashed into the cellar to get a five-gallon can of oil before the flames reached it. Some thoughtless fireman shut the door, and before the young man could get out his face was badly burned.

MONTCLAIR.—The Building Committee of the First Congregational Church has selected Bertram G. Goldhue of New York to draw plans for the new $250,000 church. The building fund is now $73,000 and the congregation received $100,000 insurance on the burned structure.

METUCHEN.—John Chambers of 404 Kellogg Street, Trenton, was ground to pieces under two trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday when crossing the Pennsylvania bridge over the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

BOUND BROOK.—The body of a man believed to be Joseph W. Sealy, member of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, was found yesterday in front of the Central Railroad Station. He had evidently been struck by a freight train.

HALLERAN NAMES "PYRO."

Divorce Case Defendant Admits She Was Miss Gertrude Hatch.

Aloysius G. Halleran, brother-in-law of Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, who is defendant in a divorce suit brought by his wife, Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran, went on the stand in his own defense at the trial of the case before Justice Kelby in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday and gave the name of the young woman who had been referred to previously as "Pyro" as Miss Gertrude Hatch.

Another witness gave the name of the young woman who had been called the "White Hope" as Miss Cecilia Gordon. With both of these women Halleran had been charged with intimacy at the Flushing Hotel, but he entered a positive denial. When the register of the hotel was produced Justice Kelby directed that it be impounded and kept in the charge of a court officer until the end of the trial.

Halleran was questioned concerning letters he had received from Miss Hatch. She was a demonstrator for a household utensil and was stationed at Halleran's hardware store in Flushing for a week in July, 1911. He testified that he had not heard from her except once shortly after she left Flushing. Then he was shown an envelope that had a postmark of November, 1913. He said the handwriting looked like Miss Hatch's. At first he denied receiving the letter, but later when questioned by Justice Kelby he said he had denied hearing from the young woman because he believed the letter had been framed up by detectives hired by his wife.

Attorney Robert Price Bell admitted that he had framed an answer to the letter. Halleran said he gave the letter to his brother and that it was lost. Justice Kelby said it ought to have been produced in court.

Halleran under cross-examination admitted that he had gone into the police courts and had signed bail bonds, giving as security his former home on Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, when he did not own the property. He said all the extensive holdings of real estate of the Hallerans in Flushnig had been merged in a corporation and that he once held one-seventh of the stock of this company.

Mrs. Rose Callahan of 53 Broadway, Flushing, a tenant of the Hallerans, admitted that she was one of several who formed midnight parties of which Halleran was a member both at the Flushing Hotel and in her own home. She denied that Halleran was ever anything more than a son to her, and said that his conduct on such occasions was always correct. Halleran admitted to being a member of these parties, and also to having boarded with Mrs. Callahan for a week last Winter.

Efforts to introduce some of the allegations made by Halleran against Borough President Maurice E. Connolly while Halleran was on the stand were unsuccessful. The case will be continued to-day.

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY. "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN." To-morrow (THUR.) at 2:15, and FRI. at 3. Also Next MON., TUES., THURS. & FRI. LAST 6 SPECIAL "PETER PAN" MATINEES OF Friday's Matinee Begins at 3 for the convenience of teachers and school children.

LYCEUM 45 St. nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Sat. 2:20. —LAST 2 WEEKS— Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TO-DAY & Sat. 2:30. A DETECTIVE COMEDY THE DUMMY LAUGHS AND THRILLS TO YOUR HEART'S CONTENT.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38 St. Ev. 8:30. TO-DAY Matinee Popular Prices, 50c to $1.50. JULIAN ELTINGE in his great success THE CRINOLINE GIRL

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. LAST WEEK Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:20. THE RULE OF 3

FULTON W. 44th St. Evs., 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. THE MISLEADING LADY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers TO-DAY at 2:20, TO-NIGHT at 8:20; The International Operetta Sensation SARI

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN" "A Treat Not to be Missed."—Eve. Journal.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE! Laughs Mystery Thrills

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20. LAST WEEK CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY" M'n Apr. 27, Farewell Performance "GRUMPY"

BELASCO West 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. LAST 4 NIGHTS 2 MATINEES WEEK Frances Starr In "THE SECRET."

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. To-day Mat. 50c to $1.50. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND Op. Ho. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25-50c. 23d St., 8th Ave. Maiol and 58th. TALIAFERRO In "YOUNG WISDOM."

JARDIN DE DANSE 8:30 TO CLOSING Matinee Tues. 3:30 to 6:30, 50c. CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Hartley, Original & Discovers, Undisputed Dancers, Dance.

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LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30 POP. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 POP. MAT. TO-DAY 2:20. "VASTLY AMUSING."—Herald. Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15. THE YELLOW TICKET

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av. 25c to $1. To-day Mat. 25c to 50c. EUGENIE BLAIR in MADAME X

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Last 5 Performances of Season. To-night at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada, Con., Polacco. Thurs. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Gorlia, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz. Fri. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier. Cavadini. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel; Cristalli, Amato, Rada, Ananian. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 7:45. Pop. Prices. Tristan. Gadski, Homer; Berger, Gorlia, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall Sat., Apr. 25, 8:15 ORATORIO SCHUMANN'S RUTH Society of New York Louis Koemmenich, Cond. A romantic Oratorio of great beauty. Second performance this year. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Miss Hinkle, Miss Potter, Mr. Middleton; Mr. Wiry. 25c to $2.00. 500 Seats 25c and 50c.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evening, May 3rd, Farewell Concert JOHN McCormack Tickets 75c. to $2, now on sale at Box Office. Direction Charles L. Wagner. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, To-morrow Evening 8:15. SONG RECITAL—HELEN KOELLING Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

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6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8:15. A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, Best Orch. Seats, $1 and $1.50. GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:30. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH All Seats All Performances $2.00.

LYRIC Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day $1.50. New musical play, THE RED CANARY

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. 3 MATS.—TO-DAY, FRI. AND SAT., 2:15. SAM BERNARD Houses Crowded! Seats Now Selling DESLYS in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET To-day & Fri. Mats. Best Seats, $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evgs., 8. Matinee To-day 50c to $1.50. Law Fields, Prop'r. Smartest Musical Show in Town! THE MIDNIGHT GIRL With GEORGE MACFARLANE Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow $1.50. ONLY THRILL IN TOWN PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea George Nash.....The Baron Milton Sills.....The Composer "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:20. A BUMPER CROP OF LAUGHS Too Many Cooks "Audience in roars of laughter."—J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post.

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MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE HELP WANTED 39TH NEAR B'WAY. EVES 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Matinee To-day BEST SEATS $1.50

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. Season's Biggest Success TUTAV Matinee To-morrow $1.50

COMEDY Thurs., 41st, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. and Sat. 2:20. 125th TIME TO-NIGHT KITTY MACKAY Quite the best little comedy of the season." —James Metcalfe, Life.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c

WEST END 125th W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. THURSTON WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor in "PEG O' MY HEART." LAST SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT FRIDAY AT 2:15. CORT LAURETTE TAYLOR and PEG O' MY HEART CO. in three one-act plays: "JUST AS WELL," "HAPPINESS," "THE DAY OF DUPES." by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

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STRAND B'way & 47th. 25c Cont. 11 to 11. WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPOILERS." Grand Orch. Grand Quartette. Dly Topics, other feat's ft. Wk. "Traveler's Millions"

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day THE BIG JUBILEE with PAT WHITE

AMMERMAN—1:30 & 7:45—21 Acts. Sensational Lytell Trio, Pictures, Chris. Morgan, Kelly Fox & Young Girls, Bessie Dupree & Co., Mlle. Rhéa, Chas. F. Semon & 15 others.

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & FRIDAY At 71st Regiment Armory, 34th St., Park Av. THE SPRING FESTIVAL Afternoons, 1 to 6:30. Nights, 7:30 to 11:30. FESTIVAL BALL TO-NIGHT Flower Spectacle, "SPRING," Every Night. Mr. & Mrs. Murray-Anderson Modern Dances in Costume Every Aft. PRIZE DANCE CONTEST Thurs. Eve. MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE IN SPECIAL DANCES FRIDAY NIGHT. Adm. $1; Ball tickets $3, at Tyson's, McBride's, & Festival Headquarters, 23 W. 44th St.

Mr. Leonard Barron To-day at 3:30 at the Country Life Exposition in Grand Central Terminal, "How to get the best Lawn." No Admission Charged.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night & Sat. Mat., YIDDISH FRANKFURTER: Thur., MORAL; Fri., STUTZEN d. GESELD-SCHAFT. Gala Night at the Metrop. Op. House Mon., Apr. 27, SOPHOKLES-KING OEDIPUS.

MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE Mat. GUS FAY & The GAYETY GIRLS To-day

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler to-day; Friday increasing cloudiness; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,543. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA CONDEMNS THE SEIZURE, ASKS US TO GET OUT OF VERA CRUZ; WAR DEPARTMENT COUNCIL AT 1 A.M. OUR LOSS 12 KILLED, 50 WOUNDED

WILSON CHANGES PLANS TO AWAIT HUERTA'S ACTION

No Orders to Seize Tampico or Extend Blockade for the Present, at Least.

ARMY MAY BE CALLED ON

House Yesterday Appropriated $5,300,000 to be Made Available for Military Uses.

FEARS FOR O'SHAUGHNESSY

Washington Officials Unable to Communicate with Him for the Last Two Days.

NO GERMAN CONTROVERSY

Bryan Has a Friendly Talk with the Ambassador About the Ypiranga and Her Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The next move is Huerta's. That expresses in the fewest words the situation involving President Wilson's hostile undertaking in Mexico. From excellent sources of information it was learned to-day that the original plan of operation, intended to compel Gen. Huerta to make reparation for the Tampico incident, has been laid aside, temporarily at least.

The original plan provided for taking Vera Cruz and Tampico and the blockade of both coasts of Mexico. But the bloodshed at Vera Cruz has apparently made the Administration pause. The dangers of the situation are realized, and, with no desire to enter upon a real war, the Washington Government seems to have concluded to make haste slowly. Not another move will be made by Rear Admiral Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, without direct orders by the Navy Department.

The caution that is now the keynote of the Administration's policy has produced the conclusion that it is well to wait to see what effect the taking of Vera Cruz has on Gen. Huerta. It was admitted at the Navy Department to-day that while Admiral Badger had discretionary instructions permitting him to go to Tampico or wherever else he pleased, he would not be allowed to take any hostile action against the Huerta Government without the approval of the department. From other sources the idea was obtained that the decision to blockade the coasts of Mexico would not be carried out for the present. As the current policy was expressed at the Navy Department: "Each step will take care of itself."

It was also said that what the next step would be had not been decided.

No Word from Mexico City.

Outside of the fear that the conflict at Vera Cruz yesterday and the landing of forces on Mexican soil may have the effect of uniting the warring factions in that country against the United States, the principal worry of the Administration is over the situation in Mexico City. No communication from that place has been received by the State Department since 8 o'clock yesterday morning. This was a dispatch from Arnold Shanklin, the American Consul General there, which had apparently been filed the night before. The last message from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, was filed in Mexico City on Monday afternoon.

The worry of the Administration in this connection has been increased by the report which came out of El Paso last night that Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been assassinated. No particular significance would have been attached to the interruption of telegraphic communication with the capital if it had not been for the rumor concerning Mr. O'Shaughnessy. To-night, officials made little effort to conceal their fears.

At 9:40 o'clock the State Department authorized the statement that it had been unable to get into communication with Mr. O'Shaughnessy for two days, and that it had not received any dispatches of any sort from the capital in that time. It was added that there was no indication that any messages addressed to the Department were coming through from Mexico City.

Late to-night, however, a report arrived from Galveston that communication with Mexico City had been restored, and that Mr. O'Shaughnessy was safe.

Rumors of Algara's Recall.

One of the reports to-day was that Señor Algara, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires here, had been instructed by his Government to ask for his passports and else to present a demand to the State Department for the recall of Mr. O'Shaughnessy. No definite information in regard to this could be obtained, although it was said at the State Department that Señor Algara had not communicated with Secretary Bryan on the subject of either his or Mr. O'Shaughnessy's reported recall. Secretary Bryan said that the status of Señor Algara was unchanged.

With the Government of the United States virtually at war with the Government of Mexico, the relations maintained by Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Señor Algara are anomalous. Although the State Department apparently takes the position that nothing has occurred to disturb the diplomatic relations of the two Governments, it would not surprise most people here who have knowledge of international practices if Mr. O'Shaughnessy should receive his passports and be directed to leave Mexican territory forthwith. There is no intention on the part of this Government to hand passports to Señor Algara or to take any other action tending to show that the State Department desires to have no further communication with any representative of what President Wilson designated in his address to Congress as "the authority of Gen. Huerta."

$5,300,000 for Military Uses.

That the Administration has contemplated the use of troops in handling the situation in Mexico produced by its effort to obtain amends from Gen. Huerta for the Tampico incident was demonstrated to-day by the fact that the House of Representatives, at the request of the War Department, appropriated $5,300,000 to be made immediately available for specified military purposes. This amount was appropriated through an item in the Army Appropriation bill, which the House passed this evening. The bill generally will not become effective until July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year; but it was explained on the floor that the War Department had requested that the items mentioned should be made available immediately.

The appropriations contained in these items were $3,000,000 for artillery ammunition, $2,100,000 for field artillery guns, and $200,000 for cavalry horses. These horses, guns, and ammunition are the very things that would be required for an invasion of Mexico.

There is no doubt that the war spirit pervades the House, or that President Wilson can obtain any amount of money he desires for conducting operations against the Huerta Government. But the Administration does not wish to take any action indicating that its present plan against Huerta contemplates any long-drawn-out struggle. It is realized, however, that if Huerta does not respond favorably to the demands made upon him for reparation, it may be necessary to utilize part of the army to back up the navy and the Marine Corps. And to accomplish this, a considerable sum of money will be necessary.

War Department Out of Funds.

But where this money is to come from unless Congress is called on for an appropriation is the problem that is confronting officials. The fact is that the War Department's treasury is empty. The large additional sum of money necessary for the support of the troops that are on the Texas border, and for the shelter and feeding of the thousands of Mexican refugees for whom the army is providing, has taken up the available appropriations.

The army authorities realize keenly that even under the present plan of taking possession of Mexican port towns, it probably will be necessary for the navy to ask support from the military branch of the Government. A case in point affects the situation at Tampico. The Government's advices indicate that about 3,000 Mexican troops are quartered at that place and its vicinity, and that a considerably larger number of bluejackets and marines would be required to hold it after it had been taken by landing parties from the fleet. Approximately 4,000 bluejackets and marines have been landed at Vera Cruz, where there were only 600 Mexican soldiers, and a much larger force from the American fleet would probably be needed to take charge of things in Tampico.

Furthermore, it is feared that the property of American oil concerns in the Tampico district will be destroyed in reprisal for the landing at Vera Cruz, and it is evident that the navy has not a satisfactory force to patrol this territory. Appeals are being received by the Government from the oil companies to protect their interests; but so far nothing has been done beyond keeping a force of warships at Tampico and patrolling the coast.

The plans considered in connection with the likelihood that an emergency in Mexico might require the quick landing of American forces for the protection of citizens of the United States and other foreigners have contemplated the dispatch of a flying column of marines to Mexico City. As the idea was worked out, it called for the taking of Vera Cruz by the fleet and the landing of marines who would advance to the Cordova railroad bridge, about eight miles from Vera Cruz. The marines were to hold this bridge until troops could be rushed from Galveston on the transports held there, and then the marines were to endeavor to push forward to the capital. This plan was to be carried out only in the event that virtual anarchy should prevail in Mexico City, and that the Mexican Federal troops should be so disorganized that little resistance would be made to the military forces of the United States.

Since the Administration formulated its plans for taking Vera Cruz as a means of compelling Gen. Huerta to make the amends demanded by President Wilson, the idea of backing up the landing force of bluejackets and marines by troops sent from Galveston has been talked over. It is believed, however, that this phase of the original of operations has been abandoned temporarily, along with the abandonment of the intention to take Tampico. While the halting of the programme is understood to have been due primarily to a

Flag Never Insulted, Foreign Minister Insists; "We Are Always Right," Declares Huerta

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 20, via Vera Cruz, April 22.—Referring to your telegram of yesterday, it is probable that in the United States they say that the American flag was insulted. This is false. The boat that landed at Tampico carried no flag, and, moreover, the majority of the sailors had landed already when detention occurred.

Previously the American sailors had asked permission to land in order to protect foreigners. The answer was given that such permission could not be granted, since Federal forces were sufficient to make foreigners respected.

LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS,
Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Mexico Has Been, Is, and Will be Right—Huerta.

National Palace, Mexico City, April 20, 1914.

London Daily Mail Correspondent, New York:

Replying to your cable of yesterday, you are informed for publication that the Government of the Republic serenely awaits events. The Republic of Mexico has been, is, and always will be in the right. Of this you may rest assured. I ask your attention for what the Mexican Foreign Office may say at the proper time.

Respectfully,
V. HUERTA.

AMERICANS FLEEING FROM NORTH MEXICO

Tell of Terrible Torture Inflicted Upon Californian with Villa's Army.

EL PASO IN FEAR OF RIOTS

Federals Desert Border Posts to Concentrate at Saltillo to Repel Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 22.—American refugees continued to arrive to-day from all parts of Northern Mexico. Two trains reached here with refugees, and a third expected to-morrow morning. The refugees all report everything quiet in the interior, but say that there is a prevalent feeling against the Americans, especially among the lower classes. The Alvarado Mining Company, the Dolores Mining Company, the Indian Mining Company, the Conchos Dam project, and the great Pearson Syndicate Mills at Madera and Pearson have all been deserted by the Americans, who are coming out on every train. The Guggenheim Smelter Camp has also evacuated all of its American employés, as of the country, and a large number arrived to-day.

Refugees from Torreon and San Pedro to-day brought the terrible details of a torture which had been inflicted upon an American named McDonald, who was a machine-gun operator with Villa's army. The Americans say that he was captured by the Federals at San Pedro and after the soles of his feet had been cut away he was marched around the plaza and finally burned at the stake, being shot only after his lower legs had been burned away and he had fainted from pain. The case is being investigated. McDonald is said to have been a Berkeley, Cal., man and a graduate of California University.

Consul General Miguel Diebold, representing the Huerta Government on the American border, is preparing to leave for Mexico to-night and will go to Federal territory wherever he can cross the border. He is under indictment here on the charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States as is E. De La Sierra, the Mexican Consul stationed here, but they have deposited a cash bond with a local bank and will proceed out of the country in spite of a court process. They were indicted by the Federal Court for recruiting men to send to Torreon.

Federal filibusters who have been organized by the Huertista representatives are quietly recruiting in the city and are preparing to start riots here, the army has been informed.

Mexico Libre, a rabid anti-American paper printed here, was suppressed today after virtually calling for volunteers to fight the common enemy, the Americanos. All preparations are being made to resist any rioting or outbreaks among the native population, and there are 3,500 troops at Fort Bliss waiting to be ordered into the city to maintain martial law.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 22.—Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, was evacuated by the Federal garrison early to-day after a night of wild excitement. This morning more than 2,000 refugees came to the American side of the Rio Grande for protection.

Gen. Guajardo's forces are now camped at Fuentas, three miles south of Piedras Negras, waiting for trains to transport them to Saltillo.

All Federal forces have been ordered by Gen. Maas to concentrate at Saltillo "to repel the American invasion." Last night, when the people of Piedras Negras learned that American marines had occupied Vera Cruz, a dozen recruiting offices were opened and arms issued to volunteer companies as fast as organized. More than 1,200 volunteers, it was said, enlisted during the evening.

Crowds marched through the streets shouting "Death to the gringoes!" until the cry became a chant in every street.

Excitement became intense, and then came the announcement that Gen. Guajardo was preparing to evacuate. In a few minutes the rush for the American side of the river began. The volunteers who had just been proclaiming their intention of fighting the Americans soon were sending their families to the American side for protection.

Constitutionalist leaders say they will not occupy the town until an understanding has been reached with the United States.

LAREDO, Texas, April 22.—Regular troops of the Mexican Federal garrison at Nuevo Laredo entrained hurriedly late to-day for Saltillo, where it is understood Gen. Joaquin Maass, the military commander of the Northern Mexican States has ordered all Huerta forces in Northern Mexico to concentrate. Less than 500 irregulars and volunteers were left at Nuevo Laredo to hold the town.

The exodus of the Federals from Nuevo Laredo occasioned some excitement, and there has been no trust in the American side of the Rio Grande. Most of the refugees already have left Nuevo Laredo.

HUERTA SAYS HE WILL FIGHT TO BITTER END

Better to Die Fighting Than Purchase Peace at Price of National Dignity.

CALL TO THE RESERVES

All Able-Bodied Citizens Will Answer the Summons to Arms, Says Blanquet.

PLAN MOUNTAIN FIGHTS

Sanguinary Resistance Will Be Offered Along the Road to the Capital.

CAPITAL IS STILL QUIET

Some Americans Stroll About the Streets, Undisturbed—Legation Guard Doubled.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—Luigi Barzini, in a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, dated Mexico City, Tuesday night, says:

"Nobody expected such rapid action on the part of the United States while thousands of American citizens were resident in Mexico or still on the way to the coast. It was thought that America would have waited until the exodus was complete and the members of the Legation had left the country.

"For this reason the first news of the fighting at Vera Cruz found everybody incredulous, including Mr. [illegible]

"Mr. Barzini, after speaking of the calmness with which the news of the landing of Americans at Vera Cruz was received, says:

"The capital is now preparing to fight the new enemy with a serene decision which speaks of a habit of sacrifice, indifference to life or ruin, and despairing pride.

"'Mexico will fight to the extreme limit of her power against the Colossus,' said President Huerta this morning. 'Better die fighting than purchase peace at the price of national dignity.'

"'At 3 o'clock this afternoon a motor car belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conveyed to the foreign legations the last circular note of the Mexican Government, drawn up after the result of the extraordinary session of Congress at Washington. It is known that the note is a resumé of the facts and the negotiations regarding the Tampico incident. It concludes with the words:

"'As the dispatch of some American warships to Mexican ports is announced, this Government declares that it is disposed to resist any attack by force of arms.'

"Without forts and artillery, Vera Cruz had to surrender. The case of the landing was foreseen, but sanguinary resistance will be offered to an advance along the road, which passes across mountains.

"Gen. Blanquet, the Minister of War, has announced a levy en masse, and all able-bodied citizens will bear arms. Within a few days all labor will cease, and Mexico City, depopulated and silent, will await its destiny.

"All the officers of the reserve are hastening to join the colors. Wealthy citizens are organizing assistance for the Red Cross. The Federation of Railway Employes, comprising 150,000 men, are offering to incorporate themselves in the army.

"The foreign colonies have held meetings under the Presidency of their respective Ministers to decide the course to be adopted in the event of disorders. The various Ministers advised departure from the capital, and this morning more than 300 German families left for Vera Cruz. Supplementary trains had to be made up in order to carry the fugitives.

"Many Americans, however, remain here, and can be seen strolling about as usual, amidst the polite indifference of the crowd. No incident has happened to trouble these involuntary enemies.

"The Mexican Herald, an American newspaper, calmly continues publication, although it has lost most of its readers.

"Huerta appears to-day to be the calmest man on the American Continent, and certainly his tranquil energy and his cool, tenacious will have the effect of inspiring confidence, animating the final preparations, and kindling fervent popularity."

A telegram to The Times from Mexico City, sent yesterday, says:

"The city is quiet and well protected. The Government has complete control. Business is paralyzed. A relief train, escorted by Federal troops, leaves to-night to convey foreigners to Vera Cruz.

"The Mexicans are calm, considering the circumstances. There is no alarm among the British residents."

We Were Not Justified in Taking Vera Cruz, Carranza Says.

HUERTA HAS NO POWER

Constitutionalists the Ones to Punish Him for Acts Against Other Nations.

MEXICO'S RIGHTS VIOLATED

Declares He Interprets the Sentiment of the Great Majority of His People.

PRESIDENT IS AWAKENED

Confers by Phone in Early Morning with Army Heads at War Department Gathering.

WOULD STOP REBEL ARMS

Joint Board of Strategy Urges That the Embargo Be Put Into Effect Again.

Huerta Offers an Amnesty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—A telegram to The Daily Mail from Mexico City, sent on Tuesday night, reads:

The Mexican Cabinet to-night decided to promulgate a general amnesty, so that all Mexicans may be united in defense of their country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 23.—The fears of the Government over the dangers of the Mexican situation have been greatly increased through the receipt of a communication from Gen. Carranza, "First Chief" of the Constitutionalist forces, addressed to Secretary Bryan. In this communication, which was telegraphed by Gen. Carranza from Chihuahua, the leader of the Constitutionalists disavows any intention of joining with Gen. Huerta against the United States, but expresses the opinion that this Government made an error in landing armed forces at Vera Cruz.

At 1 o'clock this morning a conference was held at the War Department between Secretary Garrison, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, and Maj. Gen. Wotherspoon, Chief of the Army General Staff. Secretary Tumulty was summoned from the White House and joined the other conferees. It was gathered that the conference has to do with the complications threatened by the note from Gen. Carranza and the question presented by the reported recommendation of the Army and Navy Board of Strategy that the embargo against the shipment of munitions of war to both the Federals and Constitutionalists should be put into force again.

The conference adjourned at 1:30 o'clock. Secretary Garrison declined to furnish any information concerning the matters under consideration. When he was asked if any orders had been issued as a result of the conference he said:

"No orders have been issued that I can talk about."

A few minutes later Assistant Secretary Breckinridge went to the telegraph room of the department with some prepared telegrams in his hand. Secretary Garrison went home, saying he was going to bed, while Mr. Tumulty returned to the White House.

Mr. Breckinridge and Gen. Wotherspoon remained at the War Department.

So important was the information that caused the conference that President Wilson got out of bed on account of it. The President was awakened about midnight, presumably to read the Carranza statement. It was by his direction that the conferences was called. The President remained at the White House until after the conference ended. Secret Service Agents Sloan and Jervis were called from bed and hurried to the White House, but for what reason was not made known.

At 2:10 Secretary Bryan had been awakened and was discussing the situation over the telephone with the President.

No orders to troops were issued as a result of the conference, but telegrams were sent by both Assistant Secretary Breckinridge and Gen. Wotherspoon, which are supposed to relate to the shipment of arms into Mexico. The embargo order, be restored without a proclamation by the President of the United States. It was conceivable

graphic orders had been sent preliminary to action by the President restoring the embargo.

All through the day Administration officials were apprehensive over reports that the invasion of Mexican soil by American bluejackets and marines has aroused the enmity of the Constitutionalists and made possible a coalition between them and the Huertistas with the object of endeavoring to repel American invasions. These reports were not confirmed, but they were sufficiently insistent to cause worry.

The matter of the attitude of the Constitutionalists toward the landing at Vera Cruz was complicated by information to the Treasury Department that a large consignment of munitions of war intended for the Constitutionalist forces was expected to arrive on the border, and customs officials on the American side were uncertain whether it would be wise to permit them to enter Mexican territory, in spite of the fact that the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition for the warring faction in Mexican territory had been lifted by President Wilson.

Officials were extremely reticent in regard to this phase, but it is gathered

Our Invasion May Bring Mexican War He Hoped to Avoid, Announces Carranza

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, April 22.—Gen. Carranza to-day made public the following statement:

To United States Consul J. O. Carothers:

In answer to the message of Mr. Secretary of State Bryan, which was communicated to me through you, please transmit to the said Mr. Bryan the following note addressed to Mr. President Wilson:

Awaiting the action of the American Senate on Your Excellency's message directed to said body, caused by the lamentable incident which occurred between a crew in a whale boat of the cruiser Dolphin and the soldiers of the usurper Huerta, certain acts of hostility have been executed by the naval forces under command of Admiral Fletcher at the port of Vera Cruz, and in the face of this violation of national sovereignty which the Constitutionalist Government did not expect from a Government that had reiterated its desire to maintain peace with the Mexican people, I comply with the duty of elevated patriotism in directing this note to you with a view to exhausting all honorable means before two friendly nations sever the pacific relations that still unite them.

The Mexican Nation, the real people of Mexico, have not recognized as its executive a man who had pretended to launch a blemish on its national integrity, drowning in blood its free institutions. Consequently the acts of the usurper Huerta and his accomplices do not signify legitimate acts of sovereignty; they do not constitute real public functions of interior and exterior relations, and much less do they represent the sentiments of the Mexican Nation, which are of co-fraternity toward the American people.

The lack of representative character of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, as concerning the relations of Mexico with the United States, as well as with the Argentine Republic, Chile, Brazil and Cuba, had been clearly established with justifiable attitude of these nations, who have refused to recognize the usurper, in this way lending a valuable moral support to the noble cause I represent.

The usurped title of the President of the republic cannot invest Gen. Huerta with the right to receive a demand for reparation on the part of the United States, nor the right to grant a satisfaction if this is due.

Victoriano Huerta is a culprit who is amenable to the Constitutionalist Government, to-day the only one under the abnormal circumstances of our nation, which represent the national sovereignty in accord with Article 128 of the Political Constitution of Mexico.

The illegal acts committed by the usurper Huerta and his partisans and those which they may yet perpetrate, be they of an international character, as those which recently occurred at the port of Tampico, or of a domestic character, shall be tried and punished with inflexibility and promptness by the tribunals of the Constitutionalist Government.

The individual acts of Victoriano Huerta never will be sufficient to involve the Mexican Nation in a disastrous war with the United States, because there is no solidarity whatsoever between the so-called Government of Victoriano Huerta and the Mexican Nation, for the fundamental reason that he is not the legitimate organ of our national sovereignty.

Moreover, the invasion of our territory and the permanency of your forces in the Port of Vera Cruz are a violation of the rights that constitute our existence as a free and independent sovereignty, and will drag us into an unequal war which until to-day we desired to avoid.

In the face of the real situation through which Mexico traverses, weak, more so than ever after three years of bloody strife, and compared with the formidable power of the American nation, and considering the acts committed at Vera Cruz as acts highly offensive to the dignity and independence of Mexico and contrary to your reiterated declarations of not desiring to sever the state of peace and friendship with the Mexican Nation, and in contradiction also with the resolution of the American Senate which has just declared that the United States does not assume any attitude against the Mexican people, neither do they propose to levy war against them; considering also that the hostile acts already accomplished exceed those exacted by equity for the desired end, which may be considered as satisfied, it being, on the other hand, not the usurper, who in such a case should have the right to make reparation, I interpret the sentiment of a great majority of the Mexican people, which is so jealous of its rights and respectful of foreign rights.

I invite you solely to suspend the hostile acts already initiated, ordering your forces to evacuate all places which they hold in their power in the port of Vera Cruz and to formulate before the Constitutionalist Government, which I represent as Constitutionalist Governor of the State of Coahuila and First Chief of the Constitutionalist army, the demand on the part of the United States for the acts which originated at the port of Tampico, in the security that the demand will be considered in a spirit of elevated justice and conciliation.

The Constitutionalist Governor of the State of Coahuila and First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army,

V. CARRANZA.

Six of the Americans Wounded in Battle at Vera Cruz Yesterday; One Likely to Die

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—In the fighting to-day the casualties up to noon on the American side were:

R. Percy, marine, mortally	H. Holholm
J. G. Bennett	C. C. Nordseck
K. Cristy	H. Pulliam

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Navy Department has decided to give out no information about wounded men until official reports are received.

All Vera Cruz in Our Hands After Two Days' Fighting.

RESISTANCE IS ENDED

Admiral Badger Directs Operations, Landing 2,700 More Men from Ships.

SWIFT ADVANCE FOLLOWS

Marksmen Driven from Their Lurking Places or Arrested by Searchers.

SHIPS' SHELLS AID ATTACK

Naval College Is Demolished and 15 Young Naval Cadets Are Killed by Our Guns.

FLETCHER RULES IN CITY

Order Maintained by Strong Patrols—Local Officials Give Reluctant Assistance.

12 Killed; 50 Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 23, 2:45 A. M.—Twelve Americans have been killed and fifty wounded in the occupation of Vera Cruz. This was announced in a despatch from Rear Admiral Badger made public by the Navy Department.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—The naval forces of the United States now have complete possession of this Mexican port, and, with the co-operation, almost under compulsion, of the local officials, are maintaining order.

Two more Americans were killed during the day's fighting and ten were wounded.

Late this afternoon and evening many citizens left their hiding places and home, venturing outdoors to view the effects of American marksmanship.

The buildings of the naval school were the chief object of interest. These were shot through and through with shells hurled by the Prairie and the Chester. The five-pounders of the latter did particularly deadly work.

More than fifteen young boys of the military school were found behind the barricade of mattresses and pillows which they erected in the window balconies, when they saw a detachment of bluejackets coming across the open space in front of the school, which faces the waterfront, to capture the building.

The cadets' fire was heavy and deadly, but the accurate aim of the warships' gunmen quickly dispersed them.

All through the afternoon the marines and bluejackets, ably obeying their commanding officers, worked with a vim and succeeded in getting affairs on the way to a semblance of order.

Admiral Fletcher, who has been giving much attention to conditions on land to-day, hopes to have things running well. Special efforts will be made to start the electric street car line, and another attempt will be made to get the business houses to open their doors.

L. W. Spratling has been put in full charge of sanitary matters in the city, and he will start the work to-morrow of maintaining the health of the port and seeing that all of the 3,000 men now occupying the city are well taken care of.

Surgeon M. S. Elliott is in charge of the Hospital Corps, and has been giving close attention to all the wounded.

Firing from the housetops at the American marines and bluejackets, which has been such a troublesome feature of the street fighting, practically ceased in the afternoon.

To accomplish this result, Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, who arrived off this city early this morning with five battle-

KEEPING ORDER IN CAPTURED VERA CRUZ—SYMPATHY FOR THE DEAD HERE.

additional force to help clear the city of sharpshooters.

About 3,000 men were sent ashore from his ships berore daybreak and were greeted as they landed by rifle shots from the section around the Diligencias Hotel.

All through the night there had been occasional shots, and it was dangerous to venture out in the streets. As soon as daylight came the firing became brisker and the Americans, still holding the positions they took last night, were kept busy with rifles and machine guns answering the scattered marksmen who were popping away at them from roofs and windows.

There was almost an incessant sound of rifle fire for a brief time. Then the order "Cease firing" was given in the hope that the storekeepers and business houses might be induced to open their doors.

A communication had been sent previously to Robert Diaz, Mayor of the city, to induce him to take action to the same end, and to urge his assistance in ending the intolerable conditions of armed resistance by citizens and re-establishing the authority of local officials. The plan was to have the Mexican officials govern the city under the American supervision.

These efforts gained no result for the time being, and at 8:30 o'clock a general advance of the American forces toward the centre of the city was ordered. It was evident that no organized resistance would be met, and that the capture of the remaining section of the city would be comparatively easy.

Yet, as the marines and bluejackets moved on, taking block after block, a continual fire was kept up by the irregulars and citizens, who formed the bulk of the Mexican combatants.

Within two hours all the important parts of the city were under American control.

Where necessary, houses were entered to search for sharpshooters. About 200 men were captured at the Hotel Colon on the main street and, on charges of being concerned in the firing at Americans, were marched down the street under guards.

Naval cadets and others located in the naval college opened fire at close range upon a detachment of American sailors.

Throughout the advance of the American forces, these two vessels with the San Francisco co-operated by shelling ahead of the marines or directing their accurate fire at points where there was more than ordinary resistance.

Mexico City was entirely cut off from telegraphic communication with Vera Cruz to-day.

The transport Hancock came in from New Orleans to-day, bringing 1,000 more marines.

Some surprise has been caused by the arrest of a lawyer, Señor Leon, who went to the American Consulate this morning, asking for information. The Consul had had strong suspicions of Leon for some time, and when he wanted to know who was in the Consulate, who lived there and how many marines would be landed, he was promptly hustled off to the Prairie. There he is held under strict guard, on the charge of being a spy.

Fletcher Commander Ashore.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—United States forces completed to-day the seizure of Vera Cruz. Possession of the entire city was won soon after noon, the total casualties in the two days of fighting being six dead and about thirty wounded.

The city is being strongly patroled and quiet prevails to-night.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher has taken up his headquarters at the Terminal Hotel. He is now in command of the land operations, while Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has brought his flag into the harbor on the Minnesota.

Rear Admiral Fletcher's staff is composed as follows:

Chief of Staff, Capt. Harry McL. Huse.

Adjutant General, Commander Stone.

Quartermaster, Lieut. Commander Edward C. Kalbfus.

Brigade Engineer, Naval Constructor Richard D. Gatewood.

Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Albert M. Cohen.

Aid and Secretary, Lieut. George McCourts.

Aids, Ensigns Dood and Hersey.

Brigade Surgeon, Middleton S. Elliott.

Brigade Commissary, Paymaster Christian J. Peoples.

The number of Mexicans killed yesterday is estimated at 150, with many wounded. The Mexican loss to-day is not known, but is thought to be heavy.

The arrival off the port early this morning of Admiral Badger with his five battleships, the Arkansas, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and South Carolina, was followed by a speedy conference on his flagship, the Arkansas, with Rear Admiral Fletcher, and a quick decision to proceed with the taking of Vera Cruz.

Badger's warships made speed in the last eight hours of their voyage from Hampton Roads, the Admiral increasing the rate to seventeen knots as soon as he received wireless reports as to conditions here.

To him, Rear Admiral Fletcher gave an account of the situation on shore.

Desultory firing had continued throughout the night from the roofs of houses in the city. The city was in darkness owing to the failure of the street lighting system, and the only illumination came from the interiors of the houses. The men who were firing were apparently irregulars, armed citizens, straggling soldiers, and policemen.

Among the citizen element offering opposition to the American forces were many prisoners who had been released by Gen. Gustavo Maass, commander of the Federal garrison, before he evacuated the city. Many of these criminals began their liberty by becoming intoxicated and then found a convenient outlet for their enthusiasm at obtaining their liberty by joining the fighters on the housetops.

Some of the Mexican troops also were reported to have obtained a considerable quantity of intoxicants as a result of looting two stores, and some were in a condition dangerous alike for natives and foreigners who came within their range.

The bulk of the garrison were said to have withdrawn fifteen or twenty miles inland.

Gen. Maass was reported to have left the city in a carriage at noon yesterday, half an hour after the first boatload of American marines and bluejackets landed. The troops of the garrison were turned loose about the same time and told to act as they saw fit. Very few of their officers remained to direct them.

The efforts of Admiral Fletcher late last night to find some one who exercised command over the Mexicans and suggest that he call off his men in the interests of humanity were unsuccessful. The Rear Admiral hesitated to open fire with shell on the city, but the presence of riflemen, hidden behind the copings of the flat-roofed buildings, which formed capital shelter for the sharpshooters, made the use of artillery almost imperative unless he wanted to run the risk of sacrificing the lives of more Americans.

Late last night Rear Admiral Fletcher, through Consul Canada, sent a second messenger to endeavor to locate local officials and get them to co-operate with the American officers in the restoration of order by calling off snipers and by resuming immediately the local government.

Julio Franco, the Mexican chosen by American Consul Canada to be the bearer of the warning, was unable to communicate with any of the Federal officials, and only the Mayor, Roberto Diaz, could be located.

When Franco tried to communicate with the Mayor he was refused admission by Mexican guards, stationed at the door. Franco then crawled over the roof of an adjoining building into the court of the Diaz residence, but he did not succeed in seeing the Mayor.

Señor Diaz refused to leave his bedroom, so the messenger shouted the contents of Rear Admiral Fletcher's note to the Mayor and personally appealed to him to yield to save the city from bombardment by the American ships, reminding him of the grave risk to which the families of Mexicans and others in the city would be put.

Sends 2,780 More Men Ashore.

Rear Admiral Badger did not hesitate a moment when he learned of the situation ashore, but ordered that an additional force of 2,780 marines and bluejackets be landed at once. Before daybreak the men were in their boats and on their way to the shore.

The snipers had resumed their operations from the housetops as soon as it became light enough to see. The landing parties from the Badger's ships were greeted with quite general firing as the boats approached the city.

The sharpshooters occupied roofs in the central part of the city and were able to fire down upon the marines and bluejackets as they neared the land.

The snipers appeared not to have diminished in numbers, and with daylight their Mauser bullets appeared to take a change of direction. The chief point from which firing came was the roofs of the two houses forming the Diligencia Hotel. Into this hotel had crowded hundreds of non-combatants, including many women and children.

Capt. William R. Rush, commander of the battleship Florida, who directed the operations on shore, was ordered, when the additional forces landed, to hold for the present the position he took yesterday.

Capt. Rush then had under his orders over 3,000 men, while off shore were awaiting his call as many more as he needed up to 9,000 men.

The American naval officers were determined not to lose more men than was absolutely necessary, and for this reason did not use their forces in charges or to advance on the positions held by the snipers.

As a hint of what might be expected later, however, one of the vessels in the inner harbor sent across the southeastern part of the city about daybreak a few shells from their 3-inch rifled cannon. Soon after 7 o'clock this was followed by another series of shells.

General Advance Ordered.

At 8:30 A. M. Rear Admiral Fletcher, acting under Badger's directions, ordered a general movement for the occupation of the entire city.

The advance from the positions taken yesterday began in the direction of the main plaza. The marines, under Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville, moved to the southward along parallel streets toward the centre, while Commander Buchanan of the Florida and Lieut. Commander Arthur B. Keating of the Arkansas were ordered from positions east of the centre toward the plaza. The two forces swung forward with a rush for a distance of three blocks.

The machine gun and rifle fire was supplemented by shell fire from small guns of the Prairie and Chester. The ships' guns supported the movement of clearing the roofs to the south and east, occasionally dropping a shell a few hundred yards in advance.

Buchanan's men, under the direct command of Lieut. Guy W. O. Castle, moved forward to a position one block east of the plaza. Other detachments occupied positions to the north and west. Both marines and bluejackets dragged light field pieces, but there was little work for them.

There was no organized resistance, but from the very beginning of the advance a smart fire came from the defenders on the house tops, which invariably drew a merciless fire from the advancing parties.

The machine guns sounded their "tap tap" in all quarters, and American sharpshooters, posted at street corners and other points of vantage, picked off at will any man who appeared to be acting suspiciously.

Naval College Is Shelled.

A column of bluejackets advanced and passed the uncompleted market place and naval college. When they had reached the walls of the college a terrific rifle fire was poured in all directions from the roof and the windows. The bluejackets were helpless to return the fire against the stone walls, and scattered.

The Prairie, the Chester, and the San Francisco then opened with their four, five, and six-inch guns and shattered the walls. The bluejackets reformed and advanced against the fire, which had diminished greatly.

By 10 o'clock there was only desultory firing in the city. Battalions of bluejackets had made their way along the water front to the southern end of the town and cleared several streets, but the sniping from houses continued at intervals.

The scout cruiser Chester pounded buildings on the outskirts with six-inch shells, firing over the heads of the men ashore and showing almost perfect marksmanship.

By mid-afternoon opposition to the control of the city by the United States naval forces had apparently ceased.

The note sent by Consul Canada to the Mayor, the Jefe Politico, or chief Federal civilian official, the Chief of Police, and other officials, calling upon them for their co-operation, finally had some effect, and the city began to assume its normal aspect under the direction of these officials.

The unwillingness of storekeepers to keep their places open and the almost total depletion of supplies at the restaurants where the proprietors had the temerity to continue doing business, made it difficult for any one except the American fighting forces to obtain anything to eat.

The number of refugees on board the Esperanza was increased to-day when several persons, mostly Americans, took advantage of the lull in the firing during the early hours to go on board that vessel.

The Captain of the German steamer Ypiranga, which brought arms and ammunition here for Gen. Huerta's Government, sent word to Rear Admiral Fletcher to-day of his willingness to take on board all refugees for whom he had room. The Rear Admiral thanked him, but said there was still space left on board the Esperanza.

Estimates of the number of Mexicans killed or wounded in the fighting with the American marines and bluejackets are still very vague. It is believed, however, that the Mexican casualties were greater than those of the Americans, who lost four men killed and twenty wounded. This morning, before the advance of the United States forces, bodies of Mexicans were lying about the central part of the city uncared for.

Communication with Capital Cut.

Communication between Vera Cruz and the Federal capital has been entirely severed. All the telegraph and the cable wires are down.

E. F. Hundley, Superintendent of Terminals, has been unable to ascertain what has become of the trains that were on their way here yesterday from Mexico City when the landing of American marines and bluejackets took place.

At the terminal here are eight locomotives and several hundred cars.

Consul Canada Bulletins the Advance of Naval Forces and Reports Safety of all Non-Combatants in the City

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Much of the information that reached the Government to-day came from W. W. Canada, Consul at Vera Cruz. These dispatches were received before noon:

Vera Cruz, April 22, 7 A. M.—Firing commenced at daybreak. Ships now shelling southern part of city. Large force landed from Admiral Badger's fleet before daylight.

Copies of proclamation issued by Rear Admiral, requesting at once the co-operation of the Mayor and municipal authority in restoring order, have been distributed, but have been unable as yet to get in communication with these officials. Major Butler's force of marines from Tampico are now ashore.

Expect the city will be quiet later in the morning.

Estimates of Mexicans killed and wounded up to late last night approximately 150.

Battleships here, Florida, Utah, Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, transport Prairie and collier Orion. Transport Hancock, with marines, reported due.

American forces advance 8 A. M. under guns of war vessels to take city. CANADA.

Vera Cruz, April 22, 9 A. M.—Have sent messengers to all hotelkeepers to reopen their establishments, which will be given full protection. Custom House and warehouse on fire, but now extinguished. Now informed that American troops have been ordered to advance to take possession of the city.

Informed also that first two sections of the train carrying American refugees from Mexico City arrived before the fighting commenced yesterday morning. Third section on its way, but not heard from.

Major Catlin, with a force of 300 marines, just landed to assist Lieut. Col. Neville, says total number of forces landed 3,000.

Our forces now well in centre of city. I now believe fighting will be stopped within less than an hour. CANADA.

Later the White House gave out this summary of further news:

Dispatches received from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz at 1:10 P. M. announced that the American forces are now in complete possession of the city; that apparently there were no fatalities among American and foreign non-combatants, and that firing had ceased except for occasional picket shots.

Still another message was thus summarized at the White House:

A dispatch received at 4:30 o'clock from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz states that at 2 P. M. the city was entirely quiet and thoroughly policed by American forces.

His request that San Sebastian Hospital be placed at the disposal of our chief sanitary officer, together with native doctors and nurses, to care for Mexican wounded, was immediately granted.

Reports have reached him that all Americans who stayed at the Diligencias Hotel during the fighting are safe, and are now going on board the Esperanza.

Fletcher's Proclamation to Citizens of Vera Cruz Reassuring the Peaceable and Warning Belligerents

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—Rear Admiral Fletcher issued the following proclamation to-day:

To the Alcalde Jefe Politico and the Citizens of Vera Cruz, Mexico:

It has become necessary for the naval forces of the United States of America now at Vera Cruz to land and to assume military control of the customs wharves of Vera Cruz. Your co-operation is requested to preserve order and to prevent loss of life.

It is not the intention of the United States naval forces to interfere with the administration of the civil affairs at Vera Cruz more than is necessary for the purpose of maintaining a condition of law and order to enforce such sanitary conditions as are needed to meet military requirements.

It is desired that the civil officials of Vera Cruz shall continue in the peaceful pursuit of their occupations. Under these conditions full protection will be given to the city by the United States naval forces.

It is enjoined upon all inhabitants and property owners to prevent firing by individuals from the shelter of their houses upon United States forces or upon any one else. Such firing by irregulars, not members of an organized military force, is contrary to the laws of war; if persisted in, it will call for severe measures.

F. F. FLETCHER,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy,
Commander Detached Squadron United States Atlantic Fleet.
Vera Cruz, April 22.

NATION'S SYMPATHY TO PARENTS OF DEAD

Secretary Daniels and President Wilson Write Letters to Four Bereaved Families.

WORDS OF LINCOLN USED

Navy Medical Department and Red Cross to Care for All Sick and Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Letters expressing the profound sorrow of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels at the death of the four sailors and marines at Vera Cruz yesterday were dispatched to-day by the Secretary of the Navy to the parents of the men.

The letters were addressed to William Poinsett of Philadelphia, Mrs. Isabella McKinnon of Brooklyn, mother of Coxswain Schumacher; Mayer Marten of Chicago, and Michael Haggerty of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Daniels wrote to each:

This morning's dispatches from Vera Cruz conveying the distressing news that your son was in the fir t line to give his life for his country saddens all America as the tragedy brings gloom into your home.

My feeling, and the feeling of the President to you in this sad hour, was expressed by President Lincoln, when on Nov. 21, 1864, he wrote to Mrs. Bixby of Boston, whose five sons gave their lives fighting under the American flag: "I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

Surgeon-Gen. Braisted, of the navy, made public the following plans as to caring for naval sick and wounded, and bringing home the dead:

"The Medical Department is actively at work preparing for the care of the sick and injured, not alone of our own, but of the enemy as well, as demanded by the Geneva convention.

"The naval organization for the ships and landing parties is complete in all regards, and steps for the care of the sick and wounded and for sanitation and the preservation of health ashore are being taken in conjunction with the Public Health Service and Red Cross organization.

"It is the intention to bring the remains of all naval dead to the United States at the earliest opportunity, dependent upon the circumstances and location attending the fatalities, and to either forward them to the next of kin or to make final interment in a national cemetery, as may be desired by the families of the deceased. All expenses of transportation of the dead will be defrayed by the United States."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross was called to be held late to-day at the War Department for the purpose of preparing for emergencies in Mexico.

Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, the Chairman of the War Relief Board of the Red Cross, after the conference called another meeting of the board for to-morrow afternoon, when a programme will be adopted to determine the activities of the Red Cross during the Mexican troubles.

The Executive Committee issued this statement to the American people:

"In view of the Mexican situation and the duties and responsibilities that may devolve upon the American Red Cross, the people of the United States are hereby informed that the Red Cross is prepared for whatever service the Government may require of it as the society created by Congress to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of the armies in time of war and to serve as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their army and navy.

"Attention is called to the fact that under the provisions of the treaty of Geneva and by Presidential proclamation any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American National Red Cross.

"Immediate preparations for fulfilling these duties are imperative. The War Relief Board meets Thursday to adopt a definite plan of action. This will involve heavy expenditures, and the Red Cross relies upon the public for generous contributions to enable it to meet these demands. Contributions may be sent to local or State Treasurers or to the Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

CHICAGO, April 22.—Samuel Meizenburg is Marten's right name. His father, mother, two brothers, and a sister live in three small back rooms on the third floor of a tenement at 1,415 South Racine Avenue. The mother could not understand the purport of Secretary Daniels's message, she was so overcome with grief.

Marten's father is Mayer Meizenburg and, with two sons, is employed in a mattress factory. He did not learn of the death of his youngest son until his return home late to-night.

"Surely there is a mistake," said Mrs. Meizenburg. "I received a letter from him on Saturday telling me about his stay at Vera Cruz. He said he was swimming every day, and that the warm sunshine was very different from the cold Winter in the North."

Marten was 18 years old. He enlisted on June 11, 1913.

THE FIRST TO FALL.

One a Brooklyn Man, Others from Philadelphia and Cambridge.

John Francis Schumacher of 161 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, killed at Vera Cruz, was 25 years old, and had seen eight years' service on the battleship New Hampshire, the gunboat Wheeling, and the battleship Florida, to which he was attached when killed. Not long ago he wrote to his seventeen-year-old brother, Charles, of 75 Suydam Street, who wanted to enlist, asking him to wait until the older brother could re-enlist, so that they might be assigned to serve together.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—George Poinsett, the Philadelphia boy who was killed in the taking of the Custom House at Vera Cruz yesterday, met death while hoisting the American flag on the landing pier, according to information received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard wireless station, and communicated to his parents at their home, 5,321 North Twelfth Street, to-day.

"A messenger from the navy yard told us," said William Poinsett, a brother, "that George had raised the flag to the staff on the pier when a shot from a Mexican sharpshooter, hidden on a roof, pierced his heart."

Secretary Daniels in a telegram to-night extended his personal sympathy to the parents of the dead sailor boy. The message said:

Washington, April 22.

I extend deepest sympathy to you in loss of your son. His courage gives his name a place among our country's patriotic defenders. DANIELS.

Soon after the boy left the public school he announced his determination to join the navy. He enlisted on June 16, 1911, and was assigned to the battleship Florida.

Last Monday the boy's mother wrote to him pleading with him not to take any unnecessary chances if sent ashore at Vera Cruz. "Be careful, my son, and don't get hurt," she wrote. The letter is now on its way to Mexico.

George Poinsett was the youngest of eleven children. The father broke down when he heard of his son's death and kept the news from Mrs. Poinsett as long as possible and finally persuaded the family physician to tell her. Both the elder Poinsetts are past 70 and it was feared that the shock would result in the mother's death. Her health has been very poor lately.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 22.—Daniel Aloysius Haggerty, who was killed, was a son of Michael Haggerty of 16 Harding Street, Cambridge. His first enlistment was on July 24, 1906. He served until July 23, 1910, and was discharged at the end of enlistment with a certificate of excellent character. He re-enlisted on Jan. 7, 1911, at Boston, on the battleship Utah, and was attached to the Eighth Company, Second Regiment Advance Brigade. He was 30 years old and was born in North Brookfield, where he attended the Sacred Heart Parochial School and made a name as an athlete. His family moved to Cambridge about ten years ago. He worked for two years as a conductor on the elevated and on a similar period was with the Blake Pump Works, Cambridge. He leaves a father, three sisters and three brothers. His first cruise after enlisting was to China. He had not been home for three years, most of that time being spent at Panama. He went to Mexican waters a few months ago on the Chester. Flags in Cambridge were half-masted to-day in his memory.

His father, Michael Haggerty, to-day received this telegram of sympathy from Secretary Daniels:

Washington, April 22.

Heartfelt sympathy extended to you on the loss of your son at Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914. His patriotic courage places his name on the honor roll of our country's defenders. DANIELS.

Arrangements for a public funeral for Private Haggerty were made to-day in Cambridge, to which city Navy Department officials will be requested to send the body. Mayor Goode and other municipal officials will attend the services, which are to be held in one of the largest churches in the city.

Edward A. Gisburne, the electrician, who was wounded, came from Quincy, and was 21 years old. He was born in Providence and entered the navy three and one-half years ago as a signal boy. Early in his life his parents died and his grandmother, Mrs. Catherine Allen, took him under her care. He attended the Quincy public schools.

VICTIMS OF MONDAY'S FIGHT.

Here Is the Revised List of the Dead and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A corrected list of the Americans killed and wounded in the first fighting at Vera Cruz yesterday was cabled to-day by Admiral Fletcher. The list differs in important respects from the first press reports. It follows:

Dead.

Private DANIEL ALOYSIUS HAGGERTY, Eighth Company, second advance base regiment, United States Marines, re-enlisted at Boston. Next of kin: Father, Michael Haggerty, 16 Harding Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Private SAMUEL MARTEN, Sixteenth Company, second advance regiment, enlisted at Chicago. Next of kin: Father, Mayer Marten, 1,817 Taylor Street, Chicago.

GEORGE POINSETT, seaman, U. S. S. Florida, born April 10, 1894; home address, 5321 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. Next of kin: Father, William Poinsett, same address. Enlisted at Philadelphia.

JOHN F. SCHUMACHER, coxswain, U. S. S. Florida; born Dec. 5, 1889; home address, 161 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Next of kin: Mother, Isabella McKinnon, same address. Enlisted at New York.

Seriously Wounded Marines.

Private GEORGE DRAINE, Seventeenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Chicago. Next of kin: Mother, Estella Draine, 2,312 Union Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Private EDWARD F. PETERSON, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio; next of kin, father, Walter Peterson, 61 Cedar Street, Malone, N. Y.

Seriously Wounded Bluejackets.

CLARENCE REX HARSHBARGER, seaman, U. S. S. Utah, born March 31, 1892; home address, 100 Centre Street, Waverly, N. Y.; next of kin, C. O. Harshbarger, father, Waverly, N. Y.; enlisted at Waverly.

JOSEPH LOUIS KWAPICH, seaman, U. S. S. Utah, born March 6, 1893; home address, 21 Sobieski Street, Rochester, N. Y.; next of kin, John Kwapich, father, Rochester; enlisted at Rochester.

HENRY N. NICKERSON, boatswain's mate, U. S. S. Utah, born Dec. 22, 1886; home address, 127 Twelfth Street, Wheeling, West Va.; re-enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio.

EDWARD A. GISBURNE, electrician, third class, U. S. S. Florida, born Jan. 14, 1892; home address, 54 Summer Street, Quincy, Mass.; next of kin, John R. Gisburne, father, Washington, D. C.; enlisted at Boston.

Wounded Marines.

Private GEORGE MAURICE DAVIDSON, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Chicago; next of kin, mother, Martha M. Davidson, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Private JOHN McMILLAN, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Chicago; next of kin, mother, Frances McMillan, Mayfield, Manitoba, Canada.

Private RICHARD SHAKER, Seventeenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at New York; next of kin, mother, Frederica Shaker, 45 South Bridge, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Private HARRY J. REED, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Cincinnati; next of kin, mother, Irene Reed, 418 South Lasalle Street, Chicago.

Wounded Bluejackets.

WILLIAM H. MANGELS, seaman, U. S. S. Utah; born Nov. 17, 1894; home address, 18 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y. Next of kin, John Cotters, guardian, Yonkers, N. Y. Enlisted at New York.

FREDERICK NANZ, ordinary seaman, U. S. S. Utah; born July 4, 1895; home address, 467 Himrod Street, Brooklyn. Next of kin, Marie Nanz, mother, Brooklyn, N. Y. Enlisted at New York.

NATHAN SCHWARTZ, ordinary seaman, U. S. S. Florida; born April 22, 1893; home address, 223 East Fourth Street, New York. Next of kin, Harry Schwartz, brother, same address. Enlisted at New York.

JAMES HORACE COPELAND, seaman, U. S. S. Utah; born July 13, 1892; home address, Monterey, Tenn. Next of kin, J. M. Copeland, father, Monterey, Tenn. Enlisted at Chattanooga.

The Department has communicated with the next of kin in each case. In the cases of the men seriously wounded and wounded, the next of kin have also been informed that they will be advised of any new developments.

FLEET OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

Nine Little Vessels Held in Readiness for Duty in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Nine vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service are being held in readiness to proceed to Mexican waters to participate in the blockade of that coast.

While the movements of the cutters will depend upon developments, Treasury officials say the vessels may be ordered to Mexico any hour, and every one of them is prepared to start on thirty minutes' notice. Their bunkers are full of coal and they have on board a full supply of ammunition and provisions.

It is understood that the revenue cutters will be utilized for patrol duty along the coast, to act as dispatch boats, and to carry marines or other forces to points ashore that cannot be reached by the large naval vessels.

The cutters available for Mexican service include the Algonquin, at San Juan, Porto Rico; Androscoggin, at Portland, Me.; Apache, at Norfolk; Gresham, at Boston; Itasca, at New London, Conn.; Mohawk, at New York; Onondaga, at Norfolk; Seminole, at Wilmington, N. C., and Yamacraw, at Savannah. Each of the vessels carries a battery of three or four six-pounders, which easily may be increased, and a crew of about 100 men, fitted by hard training and experience for any duty which may call them.

BAY STATE APPROVAL.

Massachusetts House Commends the President's Course.

BOSTON, April 22.—A resolution expressing loyalty to President Wilson, and assuring him of the support of Massachusetts "in upholding the dignity of the American people," was unanimously adopted in the House of Representatives to-day.

$500,000 TO HELP AMERICAN REFUGEES

House Quickly Responds to Wilson's Call for Cash to Bring Them from Mexico.

NO PLAN FOR WAR BONDS

Tax on Beer and Bank Checks Probable if Money Is Needed for Extensive Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—It required exactly one minute to day for the House to consider and pass a bill appropriating $500,000 for the transportation of American citizens in Mexico to their homes in the United States.

The action was in response to a request by President Wilson transmitted to Congress earlier in the day. The Senate Appropriations Committee will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow to consider the bill, which probably will receive the approval of the Senate when that body meets at noon.

The prompt compliance with the President's request was indicative of the general feeling in House and Senate that there already had been too much talk and debate over Mexican matters, and that the time had arrived when action and not words must be the rule with reference to this situation.

The President's message, read to both House and Senate, follows:

In view of the exigency created by the existing situation in the Republic of Mexico, I recommend the immediate appropriation of $500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be placed at the disposal of the President for the purpose of providing means to bring to their homes in the United States American citizens now in Mexico.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 22, 1914.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee was on his feet as the clerk concluded the reading of the President's appeal. He immediately offered a bill, as follows:

"For the relief of American citizens in Mexico, including transportation to their homes in the United States, there is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $500,000, to be expended at the discretion of the President."

A dozen words of explanation by Mr. Fitzgerald and then Speaker Clark put the bill to a vote. It passed unanimously.

HAVANA BRINGS REFUGEES.

Chamberlain Says Mexico Is at Mercy of Cutthroat Bands.

The Ward liner Havana arrived yesterday from Havana with a number of Americans on board who had left Mexico on account of the conditions in that country. Charles Chamberlain, one of the passengers, Superintendent of the Aguila Oil Company, owned by Lord Cowdray, who was accompanied by his wife and son, said that in his opinion the United States would be engaged for the next two or three years in a war with Mexico.

While the Constitutionalists would not join the Huerta forces, he thought they would fight the United States. Mr. Chamberlain said that Mexico at the present time was in the hands of roving bands of cut-throats to whom every one who had property had to pay tribute.

"Which ever band is in power claims the money," he said. Mr. Chamberlain went to his home in Stamford, Conn., with his family.

SAY JAPAN IS NEUTRAL.

Government Officials Assert That They Will Not Take Sides.

TOKIO, April 22.—Japanese officials to-day said that the attitude of the Government in the Mexican situation was naturally one of strict neutrality.

It was pointed out that the Japanese warship Idzumo was now at Guaymas on the Pacific Coast, and could arrange for the embarkation of Japanese residents in Mexico should such a step become necessary.

How the Chief knows

Mr. Youngfello:	You say you can tell which customer is buying all your lines he can use and which is not?
The Chief	Sure!
Mr. Y.	And if you are getting the most out of every territory you cover?
The Chief	Certainly!
Mr. Y.	And how this month's sales compare with last month's?
The Chief	Of course! And how they compare with the corresponding month last year. And the year before. And the year before that.
Mr. Y.	And can you tell who is not buying?
The Chief	Yep!
Mr. Y.	What else does your system of sales records show?
The Chief	Everything! Sales by territories, by salesmen, by customers, by brands. I pull a tray out of this Library Bureau cabinet and take out a card. It tells the whole story.
Mr. Y.	Well! Well!!

If you, Mr. Sales Manager, would like to be in the "Chief's" shoes—know everything you ought to know—get in touch with the nearest L. B. salesroom.

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SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

The Well Dressed New Yorker
Edited by Beaunash

THE difference between real style and sham style is the difference between *your own hair* and *a wig.*

Fopperies, flummeries and fooleries are never suffered to cross our doorsill. Even our daring fashions are refined by good form and restrained by good taste.

But always—we peer a year ahead, plucking *exclusive styles* in the sprout and launching them before they're out.

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Tailored by Stein-Bloch
$20 *to* $45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

"Quick-Look" Bulletin

Blue Boating Flannels, the "heir apparent" to Blue Serges and much "smarter"—cut to confer that idle-hour, "carefully careless" ease of the gentleman sportsman—roll-and-ripple lapels and fronts as soft as the down on an undergraduate's upper lip—**$20**

Cambridge Gray Flannels with "Skeleton" Coat and "Athletic" Waistcoat—½ lined and Patch Pockets—whittled to the slimness of an exclamation point— **$25**

Scotch Homespun Topcoats in a free-draping, "loungy," swishy model—capital for sauntering or motoring — warm as a father's hand-squeeze—light on the back as Vernon Castle on his feet— **$25**

Silk Crepe Shirts with "stunning" contrasting stripes on white grounds—all colors—the price will be $2 more next time, for we can't parallel this lucky-stroke purchase— **$6.50**

Flannel Room Robes of overseas Scotch stuffs—in gray, white or tan grounds with "ditto" or different stripes—could be sold without a qualm for $7.50—**$3.85**

"Olus" Shirts, with Shirt and Drawers turned into a single garment—Madras, Cheviot, Flannel or Silk—"bully" for tangoing, "lame-ducking," "twirling" or "twinklin"—from $5 down to— **$1.50**

Batwing Ties, according to the mentors of the mode, are high-caste this season—we have culled the flower of English and French shuttles—exclusive as an invitation "to meet Royalty"—**$1.00**

PREPARING TO REINFORCE NAVY IN MEXICO—MORE MARINES READY TO START

MORE BATTLESHIPS GOING TO VERA CRUZ

Three at Boston Navy Yard Get Rush Orders to Join Badger at Vera Cruz.

CAN LAND 6,000 MEN NOW

Admiral Would Still Have Enough Left to Handle the Vessels and Man the Big Guns.

SHIPS NOW IN MEXICAN WATERS.

At Vera Cruz.

Arkansas.	Michigan.
Florida.	San Francisco.
Utah.	Hancock.
Vermont.	Prairie.
New Jersey.	Chester.
New Hampshire.	Orion.
South Carolina.	Solace.
Minnesota.	Sonoma.
Louisiana.	Ontario.
Birmingham.	Dixie.

DESTROYERS.

Fanning.	Warrington.
Beal.	Patterson.
Jarvis.	Spalding.
Jenkins.	Ammen.
Jouett.	Burrows.
Hentry.	Trippe.
Drayton.	McCall.

At Tampico.

Connecticut.	Dolphin.
Des Moines.	Cyclops.

At Guaymas.

Justin.

At Mazatlan.

California.	Raleigh.

At Topolobampo.

Glacier.	Yorktown.

For Salina Cruz.

Annapolis, en route.
Denver, en route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The battleship Louisiana from New York and the battleship Michigan from Philadelphia have arrived at Vera Cruz, according to a bulletin issued by the Navy Department at 11:10 o'clock to-night. They arrived ahead of announced time and did so by speeding up when informed by Admiral Badger who himself arrived at the Mexican port early in the morning. Other arrivals there are the hospital ship Solace and the Sonoma and Ontario. The two latter are the largest of the naval tugs, each displacing 1,120 tons.

This brings the total strength of the navy in front of Vera Cruz up to 34 units. It brings the total of the battleships alone swinging at anchor in front of Vera Cruz with decks cleared to a total of ten.

The aggregate displacement of the battleships now stationed at Vera Cruz is 180,398 tons. There are six battleships displacing 16,000 tons each, two displacing 21,825 tons each, one displacing 14,948 tons, and one the Arkansas, displacing 26,000 tons.

Three more battleships from the eastern coast of the United States received rush orders to-day, the Georgia, the Virginia, and the Nebraska, of the Third Division, all at the Boston Navy Yard. They are to go to Vera Cruz and will probably sail Saturday.

A large war map in the office of Secretary Daniels is stuck up with pin tags, one for each ship. These are changed with each movement of the vessels.

Secretary Daniels, who is himself a newspaper man of experience, has caused a similar map to be placed in the newspaper press room, so that every correspondent may size up the situation at a glance.

Vera Cruz is now the focus of the naval campaign. Before the arrival of Admiral Badger's fleet there were only two battleships at that port—the Florida and Utah—whose bluejackets were landed with their marines to the number of the Prairie in the first expeditionary force that went ashore yesterday morning.

On all the battleships are marines and sailors available for landing. Before the arrival of Admiral Badger's vessels only 1,000 sailors and marines had landed. The force ashore had been increased to 4,500 marines and sailors by 11 o'clock this morning and this can be further increased at any time by 1,500 other marines and sailors. This would swell the available force to 6,000.

The landing of the large number of sailors would in nowise impair the efficiency of the warships under Admiral Badger's command. It would still leave him enough men aboard to manage the ships and handle their guns in any emergency.

The Navy Department announced to-night that these other vessels on the Atlantic coast could be commissioned for service in Mexican waters:

Armored cruiser North Carolina, Washington, and Tennessee, cruisers Brooklyn and Salem, and gunboat Sacramento.

The complement of these destroyers can be increased to their full strength: Flusser, Reid, Preston, Monaghan, Sterett, Walke. In addition the gunboats Marietta, Newport, Dubuque, Machias, and Isla de Luzon can be used. These vessels have been loaned to State organizations.

None of the big guns of Admiral Badger's fleet were used in to-day's shelling of Vera Cruz. Had they been used the damage would have been very great. But their muzzles are trained on the city, and the decks of all the battleships are cleared for action. The number of guns on the battleships having a calibre of four inches or over are:

Battleship.	Guns.
Arkansas	33
Florida	26
Minnesota	24
New Hampshire	24
New Jersey	24
South Carolina	8
Utah	26
Vermont	24
Michigan	8
Louisiana	24
Total	221

For the present the operations on the east coast of Mexico will centre around Vera Cruz and Tampico. No ships have been ordered yet to Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway. This, however, does not dispose of the plan to land men and protect that road at both ends.

That attention is turning toward the Tehuantepec Road was evidenced by to-night's announcement that the gunboats Denver and Annapolis were on their way to Salina Cruz, the former from Corinto, Nicaragua, and the latter from Acapulco. Salina Cruz is the western terminus of the Tehuantepec Road, and also the terminus of the only cable available for Huerta's use.

The armored cruiser South Dakota and the collier Jupiter sailed from San Francisco this morning for San Diego to join the force to be assembled under Admiral Howard. The Jupiter carries an expeditionary force of marines.

Admiral Doyle, with his flag flying on the armored cruiser West Virginia, and four torpedo boat destroyers, which have just been put into commission at San Diego, have been ordered to report to Admiral Howard at Masatlan, on the west coast of Mexico. The armored cruised California and the cruiser Raleigh were at Mazatlan at 6 o'clock to-night.

Navy Is Overenlisted.

The naval force of the country is already overenlisted, and has been so for over two weeks. To man ships in active service sailors are being taken from vessels in reserve that are not yet to be called upon.

There are 2,000 men on reserve ships that may be thus used, besides 2,500 sailors at the Naval Training Station at Newport. There are, therefore, 4,500 sailors not on ships in active service that have not yet been called upon.

TROOPS READY TO START.

Fifth Brigade Could Sail from Galveston on Short Notice.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, April 22.—All signs point to the determination of the War Department to be ready for instant action in case it is decided to rush troops for service in Mexico. Men, supplies, and transports could be set in movement on the shortest notice.

All last night and to-day army wagons were carrying trunks and other personal belongings of soldiers and officers to storehouses. The entire Fifth Brigade is in light moving order now and could be on board the four transports and under way in four hours.

The destroyers asked for coal passers to-day and are taking on full war crews.

It is regarded as significant that all attachés and civilian employes on the four transports here have been ordered not to leave their ships to-night.

When wharf patrolmen late this afternoon found a neatly wrapped package containing thirty sticks of dynamite in a shed a few feet from the place where three torpedo boat destroyers are tied up alongside of one another, they instituted a search that resulted in the arrest of Jorge Salazar and Guillermo Ampudia, two Mexicans who have been employed in railroad work near here. Fuse and caps were found in the neighborhood.

The Mexicans admit having left the explosive in the shed, but say they stole it from the railroad company and intended to use it in fishing.

The explosion of this charge so near the destroyers would undoubtedly have resulted in blowing up the magazines of the boats.

Although the military authorities attached no significance to the occurrence, it greatly excited both the American and Mexican residents.

Thirty-six three-inch guns, all but twelve of them of the mountain type, which Army men here said would be of particular value in Mexico, are here already, all belonging to the Fourth Field Artillery.

Plans for the sailing of the Fifth Brigade of 4,500 men, which probably will be the first portion of the 12,000 troops here to move, include at present the taking of eight mountain guns. These guns are taken apart for transportation and packed on mules. Artillerymen here said that under favorable conditions they could unpack, mount, and fire one of the guns in a little more than ten seconds.

Army headquarters here to-day ordered the steamer Denver to stop loading and hold herself in readiness for emergency use by the Government. The Denver is a 4,500-ton Mallory liner, carrying both passengers and freight, and was due to sail for New York this afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Six carloads of cartridges were transferred to-day from the Frankford Arsenal to the Government tug Samoset, to be sent to Galveston, where they will be distributed among the various Army stations along the Mexican border. The arsenal is working day and night with a full force.

Lieut.-Col. George Montgomery, Commandant of the Arsenal, said that the shipment was not out of the ordinary line of business, and that the orders for the ammunition had been sent from Washington some time ago; but he would not deny that the Arsenal employes were being pushed just a little in order to fill orders on hand and to be prepared for others.

"Had the Government given us more money to extend the plant we should not have to rush the employes now as we are doing," said the commandant. "In the event of rush orders I do not see how we will be able to handle them. It would be impossible for us to do more than we are doing at present, because we are literally pushed to the limit now."

Work at the Frankford Arsenal is confined to small-arm ammunition and shells for use in guns of small diameter.

SOUTH DAKOTA SPEEDS ON.

With Collier Jupiter She Hurries Down Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. S. SOUTH DAKOTA, (by Wireless via San Francisco,) April 22.—The South Dakota, with the electric naval collier Jupiter following 500 yards in her wake, is headed toward Mexico to-night. The Vera Cruz dispatches caused the most intense excitement among the marines on their way to the west coast ports, and they are impatient to arrive at the scene of hostilities.

When ordered to do so the South Dakota can make the run to Mazatlan in four days. Similar speed can be made by the Jupiter.

The destroyers from San Diego have started to Mazatlan.

PEARSON EMPLOYES TO STAY.

Engineering Concern Says Its Men Won't Come Out of Mexico.

Ward E. Pearson, a member of the Pearson Engineering Corporation, Ltd., of 115 Broadway, which has large business interests in Mexico, said yesterday that the last word received from the company's representatives in that country was that they intended to stay there and did not fear any grave danger. He said that very little damage had been done to their works in Mexico and that he hoped that hostilities would come to an end before it was found necessary to taxe the City of Mexico.

In his opinion it was advisable for the United States troops to take the longer march, or the Interoceanic Railway, if they proceed to the capital, as the shorter line runs through cañons and over dangerous trestles which would offer advantages to the enemy to attack them in transit. Mr. Pearson said that the wives and families of the employes of the corporation in Mexico had been sent back to the United States some time ago. There had been no communication with the office in Mexico City for the last few days, he asserted.

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RUSH 900 MARINES ABOARD WARD LINER

The Morro Castle to Sail from Philadelphia Friday with Regiment Under Col. Moses.

ADMIRAL BEATTY ALSO TO GO

Battleships Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia to Leave Boston for Mexico To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22. — The Ward Line steamship Morro Castle, chartered by the Government, arrived here from New York at 6 o'clock to-night and 300 marines, assembled at the navy yard, immediately were rushed aboard. The work of loading provisions for three months and a supply of coal also proceeded rapidly. Additional detachments of marines now are speeding to this city from Norfolk, Annapolis, Dover, Del.; Port Royal, S. C.; Brooklyn, Boston, and Portsmouth, and it is probable that the vessel will sail for Mexico on Friday with a full regiment of 900 marines.

This regiment will be known as the Twentieth Regiment and will be in command of Lieut. Col. R. M. Moses, Commandant of Marines at Annapolis, who has been ordered to come here and take charge.

The battleship Ohio, which reached the yard a few days ago to join the Reserve Fleet, has been ordered to get ready to join Admiral Badger's fleet in Mexican waters. It was rumored at the navy yard to-day that the Ohio would sail within forty-eight hours. The Missouri, Tennessee, and Idaho are expected to sail within the week.

No confirmation of these reports could be obtained from any one in authority, owing to Secretary Daniels's order that all information was to come from the official press bureau of the Navy Department. The activity aboard the vessels, however, was regarded as a fair indication of the truth of the rumors.

There was a secret meeting of Captains and Lieutenant Commanders aboard the battleship Idaho to-day, and although sentries kept visitors off the ship it was whispered about that the officers were selecting the men and petty officers to be distributed among those warships that would sail for Mexico.

The scout cruiser Salem is being hurriedly prepared for sea, and will be in shape to sail on Sunday at the latest. Admiral Caperton, commander of the Reserve Fleet, probably will so South with the Tennessee, if that ship is ordered to sail.

All sailors and marines on shore leave reported back to-day of their own accord.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 22.—Lieut. Col. R. M. Moses, commandant of marines here, received orders to-day to take command of the marines concentrating at Philadelphia for service in Mexico. The troops will sail on the steamer Morro Castle.

Col. Moses with twenty men from the local barracks will leave for Philadelphia to-morrow.

NORFOLK, Va., April 22.—Three hundred marines from the navy yard barracks left here to-day for Philadelphia to embark on the steamer Morro Castle for Mexico.

The auxiliary Vestal which has been engaged in target practice outside the Virginia Capes received orders yesterday to stand by for service in Mexico. The collier Proteus now undergoing repairs at the navy yard was also ordered in readiness to proceed to Mexico by Sunday.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 22.—Several thousand persons lined the streets to-night, cheering and waving flags, when a detachment of 113 marines marched from the navy yard to the railroad station on the way to Philadelphia to take ship for Mexico. The men were in command of Capt. James Buttrick.

The naval collier Leonidas sailed today for Boston, where ammunition will be taken off before she proceeds to Mexico.

BOSTON, April 22.—A detachment of sixty-five marines from the barracks at the Charlestown Navy Yard left there to-day to join the regiment that is being assembled at Philadelphia for service in Mexico. Thousands cheered the men as they marched away from the yard, and another great crowd at the South Station thundered its farewell when the men entrained.

Supplementary orders were received to-day for the battleships Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia, in command of Rear Admiral Beatty, to join the fleet in Mexican waters. Preparations were made for the vessels to sail at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The gunboat Castine probably will be placed in commission on Saturday.

The Quartermasters' Department of the army requested permission to-day to survey the steamers Bunker Hill and Massachusetts to determine their possibilities as transports. The steamers, which are owned by the Eastern Steamship Corporation, are twenty-knot vessels and have accommodations for 900 passengers. It is estimated that their carrying capacity could be increased to 1,500.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 22.—Wireless orders were received at the Naval Training Station this afternoon from the Navy Department to send twenty-one men to the U. S. S. Castine, which sailed during the day from Portsmouth to the Boston Navy Yard.

Late to-night 105 seamen and coal passers left the Naval Training Station for the flagship Virginia and battleships George and Nebraska of the third division of the Atlantic fleet at the Boston Navy Yard. Orders were received by Capt. Roger Welles at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and before 8 o'clock the men were on their way to the railroad station.

CHICAGO, April 22.—With flags flying and bugles playing 187 bluejackets from the naval training station at Lake Bluff left here to-day for the East, where they will be assigned to ships. The youngsters were eager to go to the front.

Two companies of marines, one from the New York Navy Yard, the other arriving from the naval magazines at Iona Island in the Hudson River, were equipped at the yard yesterday, and will go to Philadelphia to go aboard the chartered transport Morro Castle.

Bathroom Comforts

The selection of your bathroom equipment should have your personal attention.

A look over our eleven model bathrooms will show you the possibilities for comfort and convenience in modern bathroom equipment.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
Fifth Ave. and 17th St., New York

NOT JUSTIFIED, CARRANZA SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

that the Treasury Department had referred the question of what should be done with this expected shipment to the Department of Justice. It was through the Department of Justice, it was said, that the State Department heard of the situation, and according to the meagre information obtainable, the joint army and navy Board of Strategy also took the matter under consideration and rendered an opinion that the embargo on munitions of war should be put into effect again.

According to the understanding of what occurred at the meeting of the joint Board of Strategy, the opinion prevailed that in view of the danger that the capture of Vera Cruz might result in uniting the Constitutionalists with the Huertistas, it would be unwise for this Government to permit further shipments of arms and ammunition into Constitutionalist territory. A conference with regard to the expected recommendation of the Board of Strategy is said to have taken place between officials of the State Department and the War Department.

Carranza's Message Received.

Gen. Carranza telegraphed the text of his communication to the Constitutionalists Junta in Washington and a translated copy was delivered to Mr. Bryan by the junta before he received the communication from Carranza direct.

It was 10 o'clock last night when Mr. Bryan left at the White House the text of the Carranza document as it was furnished to him by the junta. On leaving the White House Mr. Bryan acknowledged that he expected such a communication, but he said that while he knew its contents, he had not received it officially and must therefore decline to comment on it.

Late last night Gen. Carranza's communication was received at the State Department. It came over the wires directly into the department's telegraph room. While it was being taken down by the operator Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge were summoned from the War Department, and read it sheet by sheet as it was written from the wire.

There is reason to believe that no decision has been reached as to the character of the reply to Gen. Carranza, but it goes without saying that he will receive the most positive assurances that this Government has no intention of entering into a campaign of conquest in Mexico; that its military operations are solely directed against Gen. Huerta, and his following for the purpose of compelling him to make amends for the indignity offered to the American flag and uniform at Tampico, and that this Government has the kindliest feeling toward the Mexican people, with whom it has no quarrel.

The criticism of the President's address in the Senate was mainly on the ground that the murders of Americans in Mexico and the destruction of American property there had not been included among his reasons for the request that Congress should sanction the use of the armed forces of the nation in compelling Huerta to furnish reparation for the Tampico affair.

The administration's answer to this, although there has been no offcial utterance on the subject, it said, to be that if the President had followed the line insisted on by his critics and the resolutions adopted by Congress had included the explanatory preamble offered by Senator Lodge, the Constitutionalists might have obtained the idea that the American people intended to take forcible measures for redress against them as well as against the Huertistas.

The letter from Carranza was inspired by the following to him from Secretary Bryan:

"The President does not desire any resolution that could be construed as authorizing him to engage in war; all he asks and all that will be given is a resolution declaring that he is justified in using the armed forces to compel redress of a special indignity. He has been careful to distinguish between Gen. Huerta and his supporters on the one side and the rest of the Mexican people on the other side.

"He has reiterated his friendship for the Mexican people and his desire that they establish for themselves a constitutional government. The taking of the Customs House at Vera Cruz was made necessary by Huerta's refusal to make proper reparation for the arrest of American sailors. The Constitutionalists are reported in the newspapers as standing aloof from the controversy. This is a very proper attitude, and we hope that they will not misunderstand the President's position or misconstrue his acts."

CARRANZA NOTE MODIFIED.

Sent Back for Alterations Before Transmission to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, April 22.—Gen. Carranza to-day sent the text of an official statement on the seizure of Vera Cruz and President Wilson's new Mexican policy to El Paso, for transmission to Washington.

It avoided mention of rebel intentions in the matter, and stated that the United States erred in that the action intended to affect Huerta as an individual was in reality an act of hostility to the Mexican nation.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, April 22.—Gen. Carranza's message was not transmitted to Washington, as it was considered too radical. Instead, Roberto Pesqueira of the Carranza Junta here sent it back to the First Chief of the Revolution with a number of suggestions for modifying the language of the message before it was sent to Washington. This was done, and the official text was codified to-night and sent to the President in person by his representative here.

Carranza now controls 6,000,000 persons in the territory he has taken. There remain many millions in the south upon whom he is depending to win. Should he throw in his lot with the Americans, who are universally hated throughout Mexico, his revolution would be lost, and all chances of his becoming President would be dissipated.

For that reason Carranza is believed to be evading the matter as long as possible, with the ultimate intention of joining Huerta.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Office Furniture Sale

NOW ON

We have bought 2100 desks, 700 Tables, 2500 Chairs, also many miscellaneous pieces, at a price that will allow us to sell at less than we have been able to buy them heretofore. Never before have we or any other dealer been able to offer such tremendous values. This lot includes from the Highest Grade to the least expensive ever manufactured by

DERBY DESK CO.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store, 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.
Branch, 30 Church Street (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)

VOLUNTEERS FIND MARINE CORPS FULL

This Branch of the Service Rises in Popularity with the News from Vera Cruz.

AWAIT INCREASE OF LIMIT

Army Officers Prepare for a Rush of Enlistments—Military Orders Offer Their Services.

The news from Mexico of the part taken at Vera Cruz by the United States marines brought an increase in the number of men seeking enlistment in that branch of the service yesterday. Applicants began to show up soon after the marine recruiting station at 128 East Twenty-third Street opened, and they kept coming all day.

Capt. F. Q. McConnell said that in the marine service, as in the other branches, there had been no lowering of the standards of admission and there would be none until the President issued a call for more men and Washington ordered that examinations be less severe. This is because nearly every arm of the service is recruited up to the strength allowed by Congress.

The full strength of the United States Marine Corps is 10,000 men, and at present there are 9,971 men on the roll. Of those who called at the recruiting station yesterday many degrees of prosperity were represented. Those in charge say that there is a good showing each day of those who desire to go to the front for patriotic reasons. An officer of the army recruiting service said that if the clause requiring the consent of parents or guardian was waived the ranks could be quickly filled with good material without lowering the bars of physical requirements.

The army authorities are preparing for an increase in enlistments if the present force is ordered increased by President Wilson. If this is done the Quartermaster's Department in this district will be kept busy supplying clothing and equipment for recruits. At Fort Slocum the army recruiting depot was busy yesterday in anticipation of such an order.

Fort Slocum is the receiving barracks for recruits. Practically all recruits made in this section of the country are sent to Fort Clocum and there put in condition for duty with the regiments stationed at the regular posts. There are already there 857 men who can be sent to regular army posts when called for. Under orders of Col. Frank West, Commander of the Fort, the work of training recruits is being pushed. There has been an increase in arrivals and recruits are coming in from the various stations on nearly every train.

A number of those who have signified a willingness to enter the navy if there services are required are former enlisted men and petty officers who have served terms an dare now successful in other walks of life. One application received yesterday by Chief Clerk Tracey of the Naval Station was from a man who was honorably discharged from the navy twenty-one years ago. Another who applied was C. A. Weakland, an official of the Nation Suit and Cloak Company in West Twenty-fourth Street. Some years ago Mr. Keakland was a chief yeoman in the navy. He saw service in Cuba, the Philippines, and in the Boxer Rebellion. He was on the Buffalo when she assisted in towing the dry dock Dewey to Manila. He won a reputation as one of the best wrestlers in the service.

The Capt. Winfield Scott Overton, Jr., Camp 29, United Spanish War Veterans of Whitestone, decided yesterday to volunteer their services to President Wilson. Capt. Overton is on his way from Washington to recruit a company if necessary. The offer to volunteer was forwarded to Congressman Denis O'Leary at Washington. The Overton Camp is composed of men who served in the army and navy during the Spanish-American war.

Seventeen veterans of the civil war, the only survivors of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, will to-day assemble at their armory to answer to the roll-call. Fifty-three years ago 108 young men, composing Company H, reported to First Lieut. Charles B. Morton in front of the tablet on the old Clymer Street, Brooklyn, fire engine house, and, swearing allegiance to the Federal Government, marched to the front. This morning the seventeen survivors of the regiment, still under command of Lieut. Morton, will assemble in front of the tablet, and after roll call will give a silent salute to their dead comrades.

John Hein, chief clerk in the Naturalization Bureau in the State Court Building, said to-day that the number of applicants for first papers had shown a slight increase. He said he noticed that the increase seemed to be caused by those who said they wanted to enlist in the army or those who had been accompanied to the bureau by recruiting officers.

The Hebrew veterans of the war with Spain yesterday sent this letter to the Secretary of War:

New York, April 22, 1914.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: The Hebrew Veterans of the War with Spain, made up of 250 men of the Jewish faith, who have served honorably in the war with Spain, the incidental insurrection in the Philippines, and the Boxer insurrection in China, hereby tenders its services to the Government, in any capacity that you may designate, in order to uphold the dignity of our beloved country in its present difficulties with the Mexican Republic.

CHARLES M. HOFFMAN, Commander.

At an informal discussion among the members of the Logan Club of Brooklyn on Monday night at the club rooms resolutions were proposed and adopted that the members of the club immediately proceed to form a regiment consisting of not less than 1,200 members to go to the front in case the United States Government calls for volunteers. Persons so desiring become members of this club and regiment by writing W. H. Tappy or A. M. Moss, the Logan Club, Sixth Avenue and Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILSON CHANGES PLANS TO AWAIT HUERTA'S ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

feeling that a further advance movement might bring about actual war, it is evident that the financial condition of the army has something to do with it.

No Controversy With Germany.

No diplomatic complications with Germany will occur as a result of the Ypiranga incident. This Hamburg-American steamship was virtually prevented, by the landing of American forces at Vera Cruz, from unloading at that place her cargo of 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition and other war supplies which she was said to have on board under contract to deliver to the Huerta Government.

Yesterday afternoon Secretary Bryan called at the German Embassy and explained the situation which, in the opinion of the Government, made it necessary to land forces at Vera Cruz to prevent the war supplies supposed to be on the German liner from reaching Huerta's army. Mr. Bryan disavowed any intention on the part of this Government of doing anything that might be in any way offensive to the Government of Germany. It is believed at the State Department that this explanation was entirely satisfactory to the German Government, and that no irritation whatever will result from the affair.

The suggestion was made to-day that, rather than cause any feeling on the part of Germany, which has shown itself to be a good friend of the United States during the Mexican trouble, this Government might buy the war supplies on the Ypiranga. This suggestion came from a source that indicated that it was under consideration by the Government, but inquiry failed to confirm it.

A large part of the German steamer's war supplies are of a character that would be useless to the United States. She has a number of Krupp rapid-fire guns, said to be 200, on board, according to the Government's information, but the small arms she is reported to carry are of the Krag-Jorgensen type, which has been discarded by this Government, and most of the ammunition is for these rifles.

President Wilson's sleepless nights, interrupted by telephone calls from State and Navy Department officials, his worry over the general situation and the responsibilities of the present crisis wore him out so completely to-day that he took a nap in his office. A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee found him there lying on a couch. The President awoke and they talked about Mexico.

Presently Mr. Wilson's physician dropped in. He ordered a game of golf in the Virginia hills. The President went reluctantly. He did not wish to play golf while the Mexican situation was acute; but Secretary Tumulty insisted, saying that the air and diversion would conserve his strength and clear his mind.

The President went, and Secretary Tumulty, who has averaged about five hours' sleep during the last few nights, stayed on the watch for emergency developments.

O'SHAUGHNESSY IS SAFE.

News by Way of Galveston Says Foreigners Continue to Flee.

GALVESTON, April 22.—Communication was established this afternoon with Mexico City. Chargé O'Shaughnessy is safe and the city is quiet, but business is demoralized. The city is completely in the hands of the Federal Government.

A train was to have left here this afternoon for Vera Cruz with foreigners on board, and under the escort of Federal troops.

Mexicans at Salina Cruz, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, have announced that they will retreat about fifteen miles into the interior, tearing up the railroad tracks behind them, if Americans seize the port, according to cable messages received here to-night. No resistance is planned.

American sailors were fired upon by a Mexican gunboat at Tampico on two or three different occasions and once German and English sailors were fired upon, according to Chief Engineer Murray of the steamer Herbert G. Wylie, which arrived here to-day from Tampico.

Murray said he had seen the Mexican gunboat Vera Cruz "take pot shots" at cutters flying the United States flag. He said on one occasion cutters from an American man of war and from German and English vessels went ashore without their flags flying, the occupants landing and starting afoot toward the village of Dona Cecelia. The Vera Cruz dropped a shell near them. The occupants of the three boats, he said, then hurried back to the water front where they hoisted their flags in their respective boats and there was no more firing.

When the revolutionists attacked Tampico a few days ago the Wylie was lying in the river in the line of fire between rebel and Federal guns, with steam out. She cut loose, drifting out of danger. One of her lifeboats shows the marks of bullets. Drifting downstream, the Wylie passed several barges upon which women and children had taken refuge. The Wylie's crew took the refugees aboard.

PICK STATEN ISLAND FOR MOBILIZATION

Plans Made to Bring State National Guard Here if It Is Called Out.

THREE CAMP SITES CHOSEN

And Room for the Whole Militia Is Found—Montauk for Artillery Camp.

Plans for mobilizing the militia of the entire State of New York on Staten Island were made yesterday and camp sites were practically agreed upon by Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, Divisional Adjutant General, and a number of staff officers who accompanied him upon a tour of inspection of Staten Island. The sites are also approved by Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, Chief of Staff of the First Army Division and Chief of Staff of the Department of the East. Col. Haan went with the inspection party.

It is now planned that as soon as the call comes from the President to the National Guard of the State, the division, or such part as is called upon for service, will be brought to this city and mobilized on Staten Island. The Field Artillery, however, will probably be sent to Montauk Point, where a camp of instruction will be located. The companies will be equipped with new field pieces by the National Government and the instruction work will be in the hands of officers of the regular service, detailed as instructors.

Camp sites have been considered for months, but there was no hurry in their selection until the present situation developed, for camp time is not until June. When it became apparent that camps would be necessary Gen. O'Ryan and Adjt. Gen. H. D. Hamilton visited Peekskill. It was found that the camping space there was not large enough to accommodate an entire army division. Since then the officers of the Guard have been seeking a suitable camping place. Two or three preliminary inspections of suitable property have been made. The tour of yesterday resulted in a report to Gen. O'Ryan, in Washington, favoring Staten Island and Montauk as mobilization points.

The visit to Staten Island came after a day of almost feverish activity at the National Guard headquarters in the Municipal Building. Col. Walton was at his desk early. He was in communication with Gen. O'Ryan in Washington and with Adjt. Gen. Hamilton in Albany many times during the day.

The climax of the day's activities came in the early afternoon, when after much difficulty telephone communication with Gen. O'Ryan was established. There followed a conference, after which Col. Walton began to call up the armories. He had begun to assemble the inspection party, and it was apparent that he was working under imperative orders.

It was admitted that three camp sites had been selected and that they were found by all the officers to be desirable from many points of view. All three will be used. The first is a tract of land near Fort Wadsworth and back of Fingerboard Road. The second is near Dongan Hills, where the country breaks into steep inclines, and the third site is a great tract of land to the south and west of New Dorp. The country is said by the officers to be almost ideal for camping. It is within easy reach of Manhattan and there is sufficient water supply. Another advantage is that it is within a zone where sanitation obtains and where the chances for sickness are slight.

The officers also inspected the docking facilities for the loading and unloading of transports and cargo vessels. The State Government, it was said, can obtain an option on the properties, but in the event of the guard being called by the Federal Government the property can be occupied without the consent of the owners, who must, however, be recompensed for damage done.

More than 100 steamships on this coast have been offered for Government transport duty, it was said yesterday. Col. M. Gray Zalinski, the Depot Quartermaster here, is of the opinion that troops here will be moved by rail to Galveston, and from there transported by steamship to the scene of conflict. It is probable, however, that heavy field pieces, live stock, and supplies will be moved by water. The need now in both the regular service and in the National Guard seems to be for a suitable appropriation to get things moving on a war footing. The National Guard will require about $1,500,000 to be equipped for war.

Gen. O'Ryan issued a statement yesterday urging men to enlist now to get the advantage of preliminary training and promotion. While urging this enlistment he also issued another order instructing examining surgeons to accept only the "best physical specimens."

Recruiting just now is receiving much attention, for it is desired to have the Guard recruited to strength when the call to arms comes.

The vanity of Saks Clothes!

¶ Vanity makes women beautiful and men resourceful — the powder on a woman's cheek is the resort of vanity, and the self-same powder on a man's coat is vanity's reward.

¶ Vanity is the chief stimulus to success, and whatever merit there is in Saks clothes we owe to our own vanity and to an intimate understanding of yours.

¶ Style in clothes is vanity, and Saks clothes, cut and tailored with unerring accuracy of line, are the very vanity of style!

¶ As such they have made our success — as such they will contribute to yours.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

In the Saks-Hartmann Rite-Hite Wardrobe Trunk

with its simplified wardrobe for gowns or suits, and its almost uncanny capacity in the shape of compartments

there is always room for a little more!

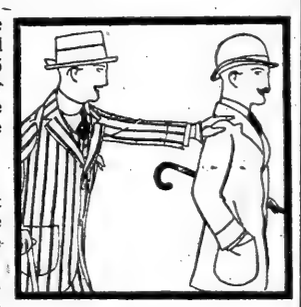
In fact, the Saks-Hartmann Rite-Hite is never full. Like Oliver Twist, it is always capable of absorbing a little more. And yet, no matter how much you put into it, there is no crowding, no chaos, no strap-hanging, so to speak. There is, on the contrary, perfect order, and when upon your journey's end you commence to unpack, you will find that everything you take out of the Rite-Hite is in the same condition in which you put it in.

$30 to $120

Men's Fitted Suit Cases of pigskin—$59.50.
Nickel-plated hardware and double-lever locks. Fifteen fittings. Ebony brushes and bottles with German silver tops. Also writing tablet, manicure pad and mirror. Lined with heavy pigskin.

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

Frequent Victims of Mistaken Identity



MANY people have remarked that the $20 and $25 Weber and Heilbroner Spring suits look like much more expensive clothes.

* *

It is true our suits at these prices are in style wonderfully like those at higher prices.

The models are similar—the purpose is the same: to make the suits typically New York in style.

The variety of fashionable fabrics at $20 and $25 is greater than ever before; and the quality is better, thanks to the tariff.

* *

Our $30 to $45 suits represent the same superlative values, at those prices, as the $20 and $25 suits at their prices.

Our 55 cent Spring neckwear is likewise the frequent victim of mistaken identity.

The silks could not appear richer or more attractive at any price.

Our volume of haberdashery business—the largest in America—is responsible for the modest figures at which these scarfs are marked.

Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 349 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 36 Nassau 159 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42nd & 5th Av.

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

Day by day the Store grows with the growth of Spring. More and more summery become the displays. Even to those for whom the changing seasons are hackneyed, the new things this year have a greater charm.

$12.50 to $17.50 Silk or Wool Dresses at $9.50

The silk Dresses are taffetas, Canton crepes and silk poplins, attractively trimmed with laces. Two and three tier skirts, loose bodices, puff tunics, bustle effects.

Wool Dresses of fancy crepes and walrus crepeing. Newest styles, tunic skirts, butterfly bodices, etc., trimmed with lace, ribbon or silk.

Plenty of navy blue and black, with a showing of other fashionable colors.

Trim, Neat House Dresses, 98c to $2.25.

Any woman will look fresh in one of them. At little prices are some of percale, chambray, or seersucker. High, low or square necks; long and three-quarter sleeves.

At $2.25 are Dresses of corded striped tissues, with sailor collar, cuffs and insert front of white Swiss dot embroidery, hemstitched in.

Garden Tools are Ready

Everything the most professional gardener could possibly desire is ready here. Lawn Rollers, Mowers, and Tools of all kinds. Prices are very moderate, and the variety is large.

$1 and $1.39 Silks at 69c to $1.09.

Three very fine values. First an all-silk striped Messaline, 36-inches wide, in black and white. A fine quality for all-service Dresses. Regularly $1.25 yard, now 69c.

Second all-silk striped washable Silks, 36 inches wide, in a great variety of colored stripes on white grounds. Fast colors.

Third, 40 inch Silk faille in twenty-five of the season's best shades and black. Suitable for suits, coats and dresses Regularly $1.39 yard, now $1.09.

MEN

$20 and $28 Suits, $16.50.

A special concession from a noted maker. A clean-up of his short ends of cloth.

He made these Suits every bit as well as those which sell regularly at $20 and $28. We secured the extra value because we are one of his largest customers.

Solid, sensible business men who want Clothes to match their own personalties will find this an exceptional opportunity.

Easy Rests The Head That Wears A Loeser Flexible Derby, $3.

Soft Hat comfort—but the dressiness that only a Derby gives. Light, fast color, self conforming.

$5 in looks and wearing quality—$3 in cost.

NEWEST THINGS

Moire Silk Handbags

Which come because of the vogue for moire silk coats. We are ready with a new and exclusive Bag made of two kinds of moire silk.

One model has the upper part of fancy black moire in a satin stripe pattern with the lower part of gold brocaded moire in a highly colored floral design. Gold semi-circular frames with moire ribbon handles. Priced $8, also other styles at same price.

Other moire Bags up to $19. Several of which are new Paris designs.

Fabrick Reserve

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

CONGRESS BACKS UP WILSON; HOBSON PRAISES ENLISTED MEN

WILSON JUSTIFIED BY VOTE IN HOUSE

Lower Branch of Congress Loses No Time in Adopting the Mexico Resolution.

PASSES WITHOUT ROLL CALL

Reed and Penrose Exchange Sharp Words in Senate as Result of Stormy Night Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Wilson to-day added the final touch which changed into a law the resolution adopted by Congress justifying him in using the armed forces of the United States in compelling amends for indignities suffered by the nation in Mexico.

The substitute resolution of the Senate was accepted by the House soon after it convened to-day. When the signatures of Speaker Clark and Senator Clarke, President pro tempore of the Senate, had been attached, it was sent to the White House. President Wilson signed it at 2:07 o'clock in the afternoon.

Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, made one last attempt to obstruct the adoption of the Mexican resolution. When Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee had presented the substitute, explaining that it was acceptable to the President and to himself, as its substance had not been changed, Mr. Mann said:

"I do not believe we ought to engage in a war with Mexico at this time for the reasons suggested by the President. If we pass this resolution we have entered on war. Already we have fired on and killed Mexican citizens, we are already involved in war in Mexico. I believe we ought to be patriotic enough to try to secure peace.

"I have believed this 'watchful waiting' policy would involve us in war. I had hoped we might prevent it."

The appeal of the minority leader was of no avail, for the House was in no humor for further delay. There were a few scattering negative votes on the Republican side when Speaker Clark put the question, but none of the opposition was disposed to demand a roll call.

A few minutes later, when Speaker Clark stood with poised hand about to sign the resolution, Mr. Mann again objected. He made a point of order that the Speaker was acting without authority, because it was necessary for the Senate to be informed that the House had concurred in the substitute.

Mr. Clark said Mr. Mann was undoubtedly correct. Thereupon the majority leader, Mr. Underwood, asked that a recess be taken until noon, when the Senate convened.

Speaker Clark signed the resolution at 12:03 o'clock, a minute after it had been reported in the Senate. Senator Clarke, President pro tempore of the Senate, then attached his signature, and the resolution soon was on its way to the White House.

BITTER WORDS IN SENATE.

Reed and Penrose in a Tilt Over Volunteers for Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The bitter feeling of last night's session of the Senate on the resolution "justifying" the President's use of armed force in Mexico was renewed to-day in a sharp tilt between Senator Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, a Republican.

Mr. Penrose voted for the resolution last night, but to-day he ridiculed the presentation to the Senate of offers of military service from various organizations of the country, and Mr. Reed in savage language said that Mr. Penrose was a Tory of inferior patriotism.

The debate arose over a telegram presented by Senator Shafroth, a Democrat of Colorado, from Lieut. Col. James Bulger of the United Spanish War Volunteer Cavalry Regiment in Colorado. Col. Bulger said he hoped his regiment's services would be accepted and that his regiment would be among the first to cross the Rio Grande. Senators Smoot and Penrose objected to printing the telegrams in the Record.

"I have communications from a lot of fine companies that want to enlist," said Mr. Penrose ironically. "This reading of such communications that ought to go exclusively to the War Department is beneath the dignity of the Senate of the United States. It is an obstacle to the business and an infliction upon the patience of the Senate."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Reed, "the volunteers of Colorado need a physical examination if possible, but I apprehend that their patriotism will stand a better test in an examination than would the patriotism of the Senator from Pennsylvania. (Mr. Penrose.) The Senator from Pennsylvania is tracking history. Once before we had a war with Mexico and at that time we had our Tories in Congress.

"There was one who said that if he were a Mexican he would welcome the American fleet with bloody hands to hospitable graves. The electorate of that State buried him in a political grave that was disgraced by his political corpse.

"The Senator from Pennsylvania upbraids the President and the Secretary of State and he upbraids me, and I feel honored by being placed in that company because he said that for some months violence and murder have gone unchecked in Mexico. Now that a step has been taken we find the Senator the first to raise his voice and protest against the very thing he said should have occurred months ago.

"We will upon this side of the chamber join the Republican side in defense of our flag. We will upon this side of the chamber join the Republican side in emulation and generous rivalry along patriotic lines. But there is no man on this side who will join the Senator from Pennsylvania in insulting men who offer their services to their country.

"Mr. President, of course it is cheap demagogy to stand and protest that a tender of money, limb, and life to your country should not be met with a sneer or turned aside with an insult. Of course that is cheap demagogy. But to utter insults when in the space within the confines of the Senate Chamber, protected by office, is the highest type of courage and the supremest test of patriotism."

Senator Penrose replied to Senator Reed, and in doing so discussed his resolution of last August to make an appropriation to protect the lives of Americans in Mexico.

"I have listened," he said, with a sense of philosophical complacency to the mock heroics and cheap demagogy which we have just heard in this body. I make due allowances for the nervous tension which gentlemen have been under throughout last night's session, and therefore I do not look for the clearest intellectual processes to-day. I can understand extraordinary bravery which exhibits itself after a year and a half of patient watchful waiting, during which women have been assaulted, American citizens have been murdered, American property despoiled without the slightest evidence of sympathy from our Secretary of State or from the National Administration, or so far as I know from the Senator from Missouri, or any other Senator on the Democratic side of the chamber. Now that some fifteen battleships have concentrated upon a defenseless port and their enormous artillery has been trained upon a naked and distressed people, it is fitting that the kind of bravery that seems to fill the breast of the Senator from Missouri should suddenly find voice.

"The Senator from Missouri exhibits remarkable bravery. Fifteen million unprotected Mexicans, torn by strife, with enough trouble to excite our sympathy rather than our bloodthirsty and resentful passions, have aroused him to a military ardor which tempt me to hope but not believe that he may be enlisted and found in the front rank of the combatants.

"Mr. President, I believe that there never was a war entered into by any civilized nation which has been the culmination of more incompetent and ignorant management of diplomatic affairs than is the war in which the Republic of America finds itself to-day. We have sunk to a depth which has invited the contempt of every civilized nation in the world—a contempt for the management of our State Department and for even the management and conduct of the great executive office of the Presidency. Americans cannot go abroad under any foreign flag without a feeling of shame and the depths to which we have permitted our country to sink, and it will require more than the mock heroics several thousand miles from the scene of the trouble, even if it be in the precincts of this chamber, to restore American self-respect and the respect which once attached to us on the part of every foreign nation."

Senator Penrose closed by criticising the Democrats for not supporting his resolution of last August, appropriating $25,000 to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico.

INDORSEMENT FOR WILSON.

Peace and Arbitration League Sends Him Congratulations.

A letter commending the efforts of President Woodrow Wilson to maintain peace with Mexico and indorsing his present attitude was last night sent to the Chief Executive at Washington by Henry Clews, President of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

The letter follows:

In this hour of trial and responsibility, the American Peace and Arbitration League extends sincere sympathy and tenders you our aid. Our league is an ardent peace organization, but not of the "peace at any price kind."

We commend your kindly expressions of good-will toward the unfortunate people of Mexico, and we share with you the hope and belief that the United States Government will demonstrate to the people of Mexico, and to all the world, that our sole anxiety is to restore constitutional Government to the people of that unhappy country in the interests of peace and civilization. In this effort, and for this purpose, the American Peace and Arbitration League will uphold the hands of the President and Congress of the United States.

We have stood by you loyally in your splendid efforts to preserve peace and to avoid war. We now uphold your hands in the regrettable necessity and unavoidable obligations of prompt action in the interests of the United States and of Mexico itself. It remains only to convince the world that this action is not for vengeance or aggression, but of necessity to maintain our positions among the nations of the world and restore liberty, law, and order, and constitutional Government to the people of Mexico.

The sudden necessities of present conditions amply justify the platform of the American Peace and Arbitration League—"for peace with adequate armament for the national defense under present world conditions." In setting forth this platform years ago, we recognized the duty, responsibility, and constitutional obligation imposed upon the President and the Congress of the United States to "provide for the common defense."

We congratulate you and the Congress that in this hour of trial the United States is not unprepared to meet a most regrettable and unavoidable emergency.

DESTROYERS AT VERA CRUZ.

Made the Run from Pensacola in Two Days—Pacific Flotilla Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—With the passage by Congress of the resolution justifying the President's use of armed force in Mexico, interest turned to-day to the Navy Department, which seemed the key to the entire situation.

At 9:30 o'clock to-night the Secretary of the Navy announced the arrival of the torpedo boat destroyers at Vera Cruz. The flotilla consists of the destroyers Fanning, Beal, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Hentry, Drayton, McCall, Warrington, Patterson, Spalding, Ammen, Burrows, and Trippe. They are commanded by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who was formerly chief of American naval target practice, and has done for American naval shooting, in bringing about greater accuracy, what Admiral Sir Percy Scott has done for the gunnery of the British Navy.

The flotilla sailed from Pensacola on April 20 and made the run to Vera Cruz in two days. These destroyers, according to to-night's announcements, will be stationed either at Vera Cruz or at Tampico, as Admiral Badger may decide. The flotilla is accompanied by the scout cruiser Birmingham, acting as flagship, and the tender Dixie. The Birmingham and Dixie carry the two hydro-aeroplane outfits which are to be used at Vera Cruz.

The Navy Department issued one bulletin showing the speed with which the aeronautical force was got under way for the front. The facts were told in a dispatch from Lieut. Commander Mustin, in charge of the aeronautic station on the Florida coast.

At 12:30 P. M. Sunday an order was received at the station for a section of the aeroplane squadron to go aboard the scout cruiser Birmingham. By 6 P. M. two hydro-aeroplanes, with a power boat, aeronautical stores, spare parts, and full complement of officers and men, were assembled. At 6:30 the next morning the Birmingham received the section and put out to sea.

The Mississippi started soon after, carrying two more hydro-aeroplanes and the second aeroplane section, in charge of Lieut. B. N. P. Bellinger. The two sections will unite aboard the Mississippi in Mexican waters.

There will soon be torpedo-boat destroyers on both coasts. After announcing the arrival of the Pensacola destroyer flotilla at Vera Cruz the Navy Department at 10:30 o'clock to-night announced the departure to-day of destroyers for the west coast of Mexico.

The Pacific torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla, consisting of the Whipple, Paul Jones, Terry, Stewart, Truxton, and the tender Iris, under the command of Lieut. Commander K. H. Dodd, has sailed from San Diego for Mazatlan, where they will report to Rear Admiral Howard. The Albany has left Bremerton for the same port. The flotilla is expected to arrive at its destination in about five days.

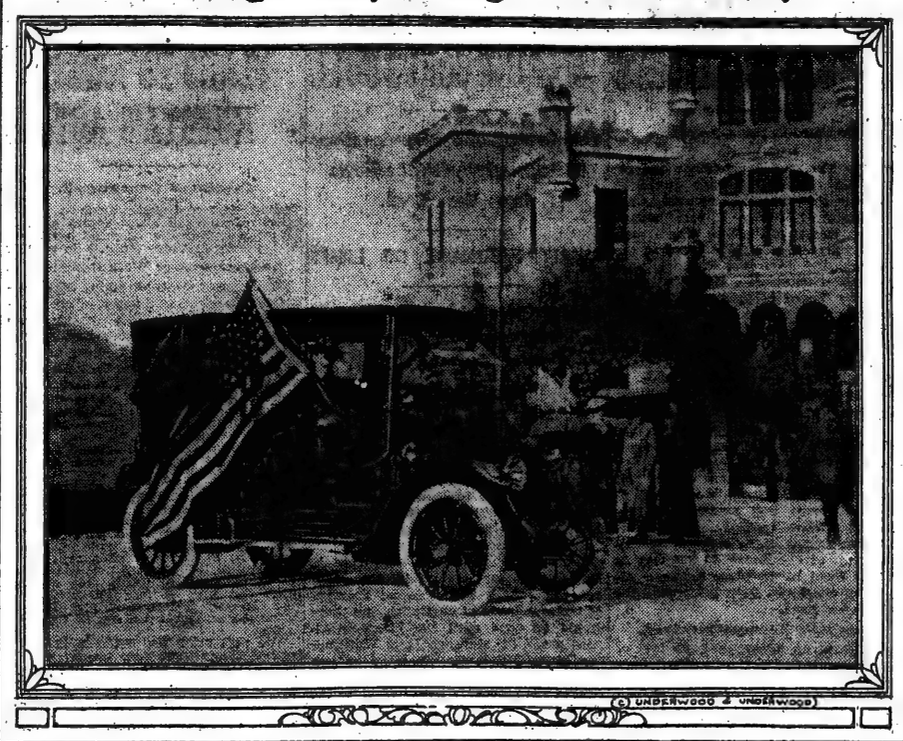
FARLEY TRUSTS WASHINGTON.

Cardinal Confident of the Wisdom of President and Congress

Cardinal Farley, who was present at a reception in the offices of The Catholic Encyclopedia, 16 East Fortieth Street, last night, was asked for his views of the Mexican situation.

"I am confident that we can rely fully upon the President and Congress to handle the difficult situation wisely and satisfactorily," he said. "The case is complicated with many problems, the details of which are known only to the authorities in Washington, but I feel certain that we all can indorse and support the Administration in whatever action it deems best to solve the problems."

O'Shaughnessy's Flag at the Embassy.



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EXPECT A LOAN FOR WAR EXPENSES

Bankers Think the Government Will Seek $100,000,000 to Finance Campaign.

MAY SELL CERTIFICATES

These to Run One Year and May Be Used as Security for National Bank Circulation.

New York bankers were expecting yesterday that a Government loan to meet the expenses of the campaign in Mexico would soon be decided on. It was taken for granted that the cost of the undertaking would soon run into large sums and it was believed that the Government would have to resort to borrowing. If an issue becomes necessary it was thought it would be for no less than $50,000,000 and probably for $100,000,000.

There was much discussion of the probable form of the security which the Government would put out under these circumstances. The Spanish War loan of 3 per cent. 10-20 year bonds was recalled but it was believed by most bankers that on this occasion the Treasury would be much more apt to resort to a sale of one-year certificates of indebtedness. One reason for this was that the bonds of 1898 might be used as security for national bank circulation while the authorized Panama Canal 3 per cent. bonds, the only bonds the Treasury has authority at present to put out, do not carry the circulation privilege and hence lack some of the market advantage attaching to the bonds put out in 1898.

The outstanding Panama 3s were quoted yesterday at 101¼ bid, but bankers were of the opinion that the Government would not be as sure as it probably would like to be of finding an immediate market for a large issue of these non-circulation 3 per cent. bonds. About the market for one year certificates of indebtedness bankers felt no doubt at all. It was thought that $100,000,000 of these could be placed easily. An issue of this sort was provided for in the Spanish War Loan act of 1898. This power of the Treasury was called into use as one of the means adopted by the Government to allay the money tension at that time the certificates were used as security for circulation. The law is silent on the circulation privilege of these one-year notes, but the Treasury ruled that they were available for the purpose. That precedent would probably govern if an issue of these certificates was decided on for the purpose of obtaining money for the expedition in Mexico.

The tariff law of Aug. 5, 1909, reenacted the earlier authorization of one year 3 per cent. certificates, but increased the total from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. That is the amount which the Treasury is now empowered to put out without further authorization by Congress.

The amount of Panama Canal bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, now has the power to issue, is $208,668,000, that being the amount so far spent on the Panama Canal above what has been provided for by the sale of bonds. If it was desired to put out some other security than the Panama Canal bonds or the one-year certificates it is believed that special legislation would be necessary.

The net balance in the General Fund of the Treasury at this time is $86,532,000. Of this, $49,900,000 is in the national banks exclusive of about $8,000,000 to the credit of Postmasters, and like purposes. Some considerable part of this would have to be kept in the banks for the convenient handling of the ordinary operations of the Treasury. It probably could not be reduced substantially without carrying the working balance too low.

The Government's revenues are now falling behind its ordinary expenditures, and they are expected to do so until the Treasury begins to receive the income tax, which is payable in June. These facts, in the belief of bankers, increase the likelihood of a Government loan. Because of the steps taken at the time of the Spanish War bankers are talking also of the likelihood of the re-imposition of some of the war taxes levied in 1898. Another possible step which is being discussed is an extension of the income tax.

WON'T SHIP GOLD NOW.

Bankers Respect Government's Wish Not to Send It Abroad.

Inquiries were made yesterday at the New York Assay Office for gold for shipment to France, but no engagements were made. It was reported that an international banking house had inquired at Washington whether it would be agreeable to the Treasury to have gold taken at this time and that the proposed shipment had been abandoned when the bankers were told that the Treasury would prefer not to see gold taken for export. The banking house most commonly referred to in connection with this report denied that it had made any such inquiry of the Treasury Department.

A spokesman for these bankers said, however, that bankers would undoubtedly respect such a suggestion if it was made. It was believed, furthermore, that the Bank of France, to which any gold taken here at this time would probably be consigned, is purposely avoiding making any special bid for gold such as it made in January, when gold was taken here for shipment to France at a considerably lower level of exchange than that which now prevails. Then demand sterling did not go above $4.8695. Yesterday it closed at $4.8735. At the corresponding rate of exchange on Paris a very small allowance by the Bank of France would suffice to give our bankers a profit in the shipment of gold. It is not believed that any shipments will be made unless they come about without any stimulation in the way of interest allowances or otherwise.

It was pointed out that the ease now prevailing in money would probably deprive gold exports of any inconvenience so far as this market was concerned. At the same time it was thought that it might be more desirable to avoid shipments at this time, particularly if the Government was to borrow a large amount of money soon.

WAR BONDS UNLIKELY.

When Funds Are Needed Beer and Bank Checks May Be Taxed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Administration is so hopeful that there will be nothing like a general war with Mexico that estimates have not been made of the amount of money Congress will be asked to vote. Nor is it definitely determined what extraordinary taxes will be imposed. It is certain, however, that no bonds will be issued to raise the money nor will the Treasury be asked to circulate Treasury notes of short maturity. For the present the campaign will be paid for out of current funds.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to-day discussed the subject fully with Col. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. While the extent of the taxation is not determined, it is reasonably well established that when the levy is imposed it will be put on bank checks, negotiable instruments and beer. That would be following the line of the Stamp Tax act of the Spanish war.

If these levies are found insufficient for the cost of military and naval operations, the tax will be extended to reach proprietary medicines. It seems to be definitely understood also that the Tax bill will include one item of political significance. That will be a levy on brandies used in fortifying wines. There was a bitter controversy in the tariff debates last Summer that the Democratic Congress inherited from the preceding years, and Democrats like Senator Pomerene of Ohio bitterly protested against any sort of exemption.

The tax on beer as now discussed would mean $2 a barrel. Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, who led the fight in the Senate against free sugar, said this afternoon that if the Government needed money a tariff on sugar would be the best way to raise it. But he did not seem hopeful of such an outcome.

Against the necessity of selling bonds there are now in the vaults of the Treasury ready for issue at any time about $340,000,000 of Panama bonds. Of the $375,200,980 bonds authorized to compensate the Treasury for the cost of building the Panama Canal only $134,631,980 have been issued. The remainder would need no Congressional sanction for public distribution.

TAMMANY TO BACK WILSON.

Sachems Will Meet To-day to Pass Resolutions of Support.

The Sachems of the Tammany Society, according to announcement made last night, will meet at Tammany Hall this afternoon for the purpose of adopting resolutions in support of the Administration policy toward Mexico. Any action taken by the Sachems will be submitted to a special meeting of the full society, which is to be called within a day or two.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Tammany Society, in making the announcement, said that there was nothing unusual about the action contemplated. The Tammany Society, he said, was a patriotic organization which had taken similar action in previous crises of a warlike nature with which this country had been confronted.

ESTEVA HAS NOT QUIT.

Consul General Has No Orders from Mexico, but Keeps Office Open.

Manuel de Esteva, the Mexican Consul General, said yesterday that he had not received any instructions from his Government in Mexico City or from the Legation in Washington.

"The only message I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs since the crisis began," said the Consul General, "was a copy of the cable that had been sent by him to THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day." He added that he should keep the Consulate open and transact business for the merchants and shippers in New York until he received orders from his Government to close it. With regard to the interviews which appeared in certain newspapers yesterday afternoon Señon de Esteva said:

"My attention has been called to alleged interviews with me, published in various evening newspapers in this city, in which certain statements I did not make and could not in any circumstances have made are attributed to me by the writers.

"I earnestly desire that the press and public be informed, that since the unfortunate trouble between the United States and Mexico began, I have not in any way discussed for publication the policies of the United States or my Government.

"I am not in politics. I have never been in politics. In my career I only serve the regularly constituted Government; and I do not think I have any right to pass judgment on its acts."

Alfonso L. Jimines, Mexican Vice Consul, said that he had received a cable yesterday from his brother José, in Mexico City, which read: "Every one well here. Do not worry. We are a little uneasy."

Several Mexicans living in New York called at the Consulate in the course of the day, anxious to know if any official news had been received from the Government in Mexico City.

HOBSON'S TRIBUTE TO ENLISTED MEN

Hero of the Merrimac Tells Congress of the Bravery of His Aids.

TYPICAL OF THE SERVICE

Representative Moore Eulogizes Poinsett and Three Comrades Who Fell at Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama, the man who sank the collier Merrimac at Santiago harbor sixteen years ago, under the batteries of the Spanish forts, told in the House of Representatives to-day the story of that remarkable exploit which made him a hero throughout this country. The story was told in connection with a tribute delivered by the former naval officer to the American enlisted men who lost their lives at Vera Cruz yesterday.

Mr. Hobson had the attention of the House throughout, and even that rather boisterous body was stilled as well as thrilled by what he said:

"I desire simply to add my word of tribute to the memory of the men, the plain privates, who fell yesterday, the first blood shed in this trouble. I had the honor of serving with the plain private for eighteen years.

"I remember well how I was first impressed as to the character and spirit of the plain private. It was on a cruise. A gale had been blowing for forty-eight hours, and the sea was running high. Some midshipmen were sent over the masthead. They were all seasick. It was thought that it would help them out to give them a little exercise, and it was for that reason they were sent over the masthead. They were given no warning not to come down on the lee side, which you should never do in a gale of wind. You ought to go up on the weather side and come down on the weather side.

"But the order was given for the midshipmen to go over the masthead, and they promptly did so. Half of them had not gotten over the crosstrees when one of them, a nephew of Admiral Schley and a class mate of mine, fell and struck the tops of the yard and went overboard.

"A heavy sea was running. Promptly the lifeboat was called for, and the crew responded. They had not been more than half lowered before the sea swamped the boat. It was not believed that the boat could live in that sea. They called away the other lifeboat crew, and they went back as cheerfully as though it were a dead calm. They went out in that lifeboat to see if they could save any of those who were overboard. I have seen seamen, the plain seamen, go overboard to save a comrade. The officer of the deck had to order that no more should go overboard—a superfluous exposing of their own lives to try to save a comrade.

"That was my first introduction to the spirit of this plain private. And remember, gentlemen, they are nothing but boys. The average age in the fleet that is off the coast of Mexico to-day is 21 years.

Tells the Story of the Merrimac.

"Perhaps I ought to give another personal tribute to this private. A question came up—a little incident, a little expedition—in my day. Being a naval constructor, knowing how to build ships, I naturally knew how to sink ships. The question of sinking ships came, and naturally I wanted to be associated with it. Seven men were wanted, and Admiral Sampson issued a call for seven men. The call was issued from the flagship, and more than a thousand responded. The main trouble we had from that time to the time we started was in refusing the personal appeals of men who had been my old shipmates, pleading with me on personal grounds and on all other grounds, to let them go.

"Yes; Poinsett and his comrades make me think of the time when, with those seven men with me, we were gathered together on deck and were slowly sinking.

"Only two torpdoes went off. We had ten, but the wiring and batteries connected with the others had been broken and cut away and crushed before the time came. We went down slowly.

"The original plan was that if the lifeboat survived we would get away from the ship in it. But the lifeboat had been shot away. I therefore changed my plan entirely, but I did not explain it to them.

"I can remember those seven men there. Shell after shell would come in. It looked as though the next one would surely get us. They would tear and cut everything below and around. The men would say, 'Now, can we be off?' I would say, 'No; no man can move until further orders.'

"When the boiler went up they said, 'Can we go?' I said, 'No man will move until further orders.' At last the ship gave a lurch just before she was going down, and heaved as though she would turn over on us. We heard the gurgling and the rushing sound of the whirlpool.

"They said, 'Now can we get off?' and I replied, 'No; stay with me.' And they stayed with me, gentlemen, every last one of them.

"Now I have another little aftermath thought of it. By 11 o'clock that day we were in the Morro. All the men were in one cell—seven men in one dark cell. I know it was a question of their health, and I called upon the commandant to let one of them come to me for instructions about taking care of their health. They sent Surratt in, and after he got his instructions he put his heels together and saluted and said: 'Sir, the men asked me to bring you a message.'

"It looked as though they were getting ready to execute us. Everything looked that way. There was that one chance to send me a message. What do you suppose that message was? I will not say how long a time we stayed in the water when they were closing in on us with their launches, and how the men knew they would kill us if they caught us. I did not tell them for hours what the orders were, but just told them to stand by me, and you would think that if a man got clear of a thing like that he would not want to go into it again.

"The message they sent to me was this. I remember Surratt, with heels together, said: 'Sir, the men asked me to tell you that they would go in again with you to-night.'

A Special Tribute to Poinsett.

A special tribute to George Poinsett, apprentice seaman of the battleship Florida, came from Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania. Poinsett lived in Mr. Moore's district, which embraces part of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Moore said:

"Mr. Chairman, I arise to pay tribute to the heroism of George Poinsett of Pennsylvania, a seaman on the Florida, who went to death yesterday under orders to take the custom house at Vera Cruz, Mexico. The bulletin just issued by the Navy Department announcing the death of Poinsett and three others is meagre as to details, but we are led to believe that they were fired upon by the Mexican troops who were undertaking to defend their position. I shall attach to these brief remarks the full statement authorized this morning by the Navy Department with respect to the deaths and casualties resulting from this first clash of arms between the forces of the United States and Mexico.

"In this crisis we must look to our army and to our navy; to our battleships and our guns; to our navy yards and our recruiting stations. These we must have and maintain in times of peace as in times of war. Deploring war as we do, we must yet find the men to go to war when our safety, our dignity, or our honor as a people is at stake. We must have a Dewey for Manila, a Schley for Santiago, but in addition to these, farther down the ranks, we must have a Worth Bagley, the ensign, and a George Poinsett, seaman, to sacrifice their lives for us.

"This, Mr. Chairman, is what induces me to pay my tribute to the young Philadelphian who was of the first four to fall in the service of his country in a war the consequences of which we cannot yet estimate. What manner of man was he? A mere boy who had not yet reached the age of maturity, and but ten days passed his twentieth birthday. When the great Congress of the United States was deliberating upon a message of the President, and every nation of the world was watching the outcome of that deliberation with the keenest interest, he was called upon as a representative of his country and his flag to lay down his promising young life.

"Thus did George Poinsett, Philadelphian, enlisted as an apprentice seaman at the age of 17 years, respond to the call of duty. It was a manifestation, Mr. Chairman, of the spirit of patriotism which has typified the youth of this country when honor is at stake and duty calls. George Poinsett would have been entitled to an honorable discharge, after four years of service in the navy, in June, 1915.

"A father who yielded to his boy's desire to serve his country nearly three years ago, has been bereft of a son, but the nation has added the name of that boy to its roll of heroes."

CRIES, "ON TO PANAMA!"

Watterson Sneers at Protestations and Says It Is Real War.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—Under the heading "On to Panama" Henry Watterson will say in an editorial in The Courier Journal to-morrow:

"Let us not deceive ourselves, nor be deceived. It is war. The cant of the hour makes many protestations—that we have no quarrel with the Mexican people, that we want no foot of Mexican territory, that we seek only good neighborhood, that peace and order are our sole objective points. But all the same, if the flag goes up across the Rio Grande it will never come down. * * *

"Man proposes, God disposes. The peacemaker's house of cards falls with a crash. Mr. Bryan's hope of next year's Nobel Prize goes glimmering. Andrew Carnegie's picture is turned to the wall. It is war. * * *

"Yes, verily, we are in for it. Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching. They may not be just shouting the battle cry of freedom. War never ends where it started. Militarism in the saddle knows not where to stop, and southward the star of empire takes its way.

"The whine of the uplift crowd may please or fool the pharisaic, but it is war, and war, as Forrest observed, means fighting, and fighting means killing, and when it is over there comes the forfeit, the indemnity, and it is not worth our while nor will it pay us to lie about our peaceful intentions and pious purposes, thinking to placate or cajole the rest of Latin America. Sound the bold anthem! On to the Isthmus!"

TALKS ABOUT EMBARGO.

Marshall Thinks It Doesn't Affect Rebels, but May Apply to Huerta.

United States District Attorney Marshall, when he was asked yesterday whether he had received any instructions from Washington as to the export of arms to Mexico, in the light of recent events, said that he had not been officially notified of any change in the situation. He said that he had not looked into the matter, but he supposed off-hand that some statue could be found which would make it treasonable now to ship arms or ammunition to President Huerta.

With regard to Carranza, Villa, and the Constitutionalists, in default of specific instructions, he presumed that the decree of the President lifting the embargo against the shipment of arms across the border still remained in force. He had not yet been ordered, he said, to look out for the dispatch of war like material, and he presumed that the responsibility for the prevention of its carriage into Mexico would rest in the first place upon the blockading fleet.

MRS. J. J. BROWN VOLUNTEERS.

Society Woman Offers Her Services as a War Nurse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 22.—Mrs. James J. Brown of Denver and Newport, a survivor of the Titanic, was the first of the society women here to offer her services as a nurse to the Red Cross at Washington or to the State troops.

Mrs. Brown not only offers her services, if needed, but will purchase medical supplies for the field hospitals.

INQUIRIES FOR TRANSPORTS.

Made in Liverpool in View of Possible American Needs.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Brokers acting in behalf of the United States Government made inquiries in shipping circles to-day to ascertain what ships were available here, if any should be required for the transportation of troops, stores and coal from the United States to Mexico.

The inquiries, it was stated, were merely precautionary, with a view to the possible extension of the operations in Mexico.

Hawaiian Guard Ready for Duty.

HONOLULU, April 22.—The Hawaiian National Guard is assembled here under orders of Col. J. W. Jones. Forty-four officers and 843 men are fully equipped and ready for instant duty.

Mass Meeting to Oppose War.

Mrs. Oswald Villard, Mrs. Robert Bruere, and Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of the City Chamberlain, decided last night to organize a mass meeting to protest against war. They will announce the date for the mass meeting to-day

Officers and Men of the National Guard, Is Your Equipment Fit for Active Service in the Field?

We are prepared to supply you with everything an officer needs for field service immediately.

The new U. S. Regulation Officer's Field Trunk, guaranteed for 5 years	$22.50
U. S. Regulation Locker, built on Quartermaster's Dept. Specifications	7.00
Regulation U. S. O. D. Cotton Khaki Officer's Blouse, with Mounted Breeches	5.00
With Foot Breeches	7.00
U. S. Olive Drab Serge Officer's Blouse and Mounted Breeches	21.00
With Foot Breeches	26.00
Regulation U. S. O. D. Flannel Shirts	2.00
Campaign Hats—Stetson $3.50 and $5.00; Peekskill	2.50
New Regulation Officer O. D. Service Gloves	2.00
Mark Cross Regulation Pig-skin Leggins	6.00
Regulation Cordovan Riding Boots	16.00
Famous Stetson Marching Shoe, endorsed by Gen. Wood	6.00
FULL LINES OF CAMP EQUIPAGE	
COMPLETE LINE OF INSIGNIA.	
Regulation Army Shoe	4.00
Regulation U. S. Army Slickers	7.75
Officer's Rain Coats	12.00

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A HYENA at the circus acts like it had corns, bunions and blisters on all four feet.

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If your feet feel like a frenzied hyena, get them today into Rice & Hutchins shoes—and let us fit them. We wouldn't have a salesman who lacked sympathy for your feet.

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WORLD'S END

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First Long Novel

By AMELIE RIVES
(Princess Troubetzkoy)
Author of "The Quick or the Dead"

Large-minded
Big-hearted
Large in story value

STOKES $1.30 net

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Read the big articles on

HUERTA

and the Mexican Situation by

President Wilson's Personal Representative

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Also the timely articles on

THE ARMY *by*
Secretary of War Garrison
Major-General Leonard Wood

THE NAVY *by*
Secretary of the Navy Daniels
Capt. Jas. H. Oliver

In the

WORLD'S WORK

All Stands Out To-day

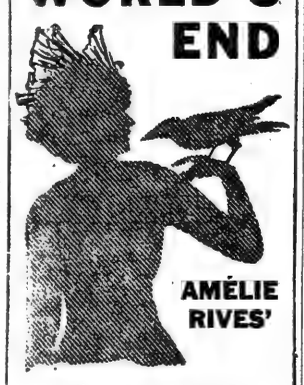
SWAPPING HORSES

Even if an Owner can be rid of an inefficient contractor when the job is half done, without becoming involved in a law suit, the consequences of making a change are likely to be more disastrous than letting the inefficient contractor complete the job.

No Owner should consider the expedient of swapping horses in midstream—he should get a good horse to begin with.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

WORLD'S END



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(Princess Troubetzkoy)
Author of "The Quick or the Dead"

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Big-hearted
Large in story value

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is found in this shop of shoe individuality.

A velvety smoothness of finish prevails on the inside of our boots affording a sensation of luxurious delight to the wearer.

The salesmen in both our Men's and Women's departments are schooled in fitting and meeting the tastes of most discriminating purchasers.

As you saunter jauntily down the avenue, step into our shop and feast your eyes upon the utmost in boot construction.

Each last is adapted to some particular usage and foot, be it pump, riding boot or outing shoe.

$7 and better the pair.

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Prospective buyers who seek the absolute worth of their money will do well to take their cue from the reliable brokers—every one of whom recognizes this standard of value and inquires of us for the car he wants before looking elsewhere.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

EISNER-MENDELSON CO., New York.

TAMPICO'S FALL DENIED—ROOSEVELT MAY GO

SEIZURE OF TAMPICO DENIED BY DANIELS

No Such Order Issued to Admiral Mayo, the Secretary's Reply to Rumors.

MEXICAN GENERAL DEFIANT

Belated Dispatch Says That Zaragoza Is Preparing to Resist Landing of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Reports were persistent in Washington to-night that Admiral Mayo had landed a force of marines and sailors at Tampico and seized the Custom House. This could not be confirmed. In all official circles the report was denied. Secretary Daniels said no orders had been issued for any landing at Tampico. He was positive in his declarations to that effect.

Admiral Mayo, of course, could land at any time to protect American or foreign interests. It was suggested that if such orders had been issued Secretary Daniels might not care to say so in advance. He probably would not consider that good military policy. In the case of the landing at Vera Cruz the movement was made quickly and few persons in that port knew there would be a landing until it really began.

Should any contingency arise at Tampico to occasion the reinforcement of Admiral Mayo's forces such reinforcements could be sent quickly from Vera Cruz to Tampico. At the Navy Department to-night it was said that the exact run from Vera Cruz to Tampico was 203 nautical miles. At eleven knots cruising speed Admiral Badger's battleships could make this run in nineteen hours, but speeding at the rate of fifteen knots they could cover the distance in twelve hours. The trial speed of the Arkansas was a fraction over twenty-one knots, of the Florida twenty knots, of the Utah twenty-one knots, the New Jersey nineteen knots, of the Vermont eighteen knots, the New Hampshire eighteen knots, the South Carolina eighteen knots, and the Minnesota eighteen knots.

Under forced draught all these ships could make eighteen knots, some could make twenty-one. All of Admiral Badger's warships could rush to Tampico in eleven hours, while the Arkansas and Utah could make it in ten hours.

Zaragoza Ready to Fight.

TAMPICO, April 20, (via Galveston,) April 22.—Gen. Zaragoza is reported to have said that in the event of an attempt to seize Tampico he had received orders from Mexico City that he knew his duty as a soldier, and he would do his utmost to repel the landing, and believed he would succeed.

Grave fears are felt here for the safety of hundreds of Americans, including many women and children, in the oil camps at Topila and other river points and interior camps.

All these Americans are said to be unarmed and defenseless against attacks of either Federals or rebels. Many oil companies are directing their employes to return to Tampico.

Notice was posted here early to-day in Consul Clarence Miller's office that Huerta had refused all of the American demands to salute the flag, and that President Wilson had referred the matter to Congress. The news produced a profound sensation in the American colony.

Many anxious inquiries poured in upon Mr. Miller as to what steps were being taken to furnish protection in case of a popular anti-American uprising. This was a peril feared as soon as the news of danger of intervention should become generally known among Mexicans. The gravity of the situation here was increased by the issuance of orders to-day for all American merchant vessels to leave the river immediately, and remain outside until further notice.

It was understood that foreign Consuls planned to issue similar orders to vessels of their respective nationalities, in which event warships only would be available for refugees. It was known that Admiral Mayo had made all preparations for protecting Americans ashore, but details were withheld for the time being because the Admiral wished to avoid creating unnecessary alarm.

The first hint of intervention, it was feared, might precipitate an attack on Americans, and if an outbreak should occur the Imperial Hotel, which is filled with Americans, would be the centre of attack. The hotel, however, easily could be defended. It is near the river and readily accessible to landing parties of marines from the Des Moines, the Chester, and the Dolphin.

Ships Cleared for Action.

The Chester and Dolphin continued to-day clearing for action. Rebels were reported this morning to have re-entered Dona Cecilia and Arbole, where they advised all residents to remove to Tampico. It was believed that the attack on Tampico might be renewed with the arrival of Constitutionalist reinforcements, which were reported to be near.

The Federals continued to strengthen the city's fortifications. There was a fight yesterday eight miles west of the city, from which the Federals retired bringing in a few wounded.

American marine officers ashore in uniform here attracted much attention, but so far there has been no unpleasant manifestation.

Sanitary conditions in Tampico are deplorable. The streets are in a foul condition, and no water is available, except that drawn from wells within the city. Many of the wells have been contaminated, and even this supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, with no prospects of resumption of operations at the water works plant, which was disabled by the rebels. The rebels will resist any attempt to make repairs.

Smallpox and fevers are spreading. Several cases classed in the hospitals as "pernicious fever" are said to have the symptoms of yellow fever. With the approach of hot weather epidemics are feared.

Since the siege began business has been conducted almost as usual except during the first few days, when the rebels made determined efforts to force entrance into the city. Although so far there has been no serious lack of provisions the cost of all supplies has advanced enormously, causing great hardship among the poorer classes.

HALE JUSTIFIES WILSON.

Predicts Evacuation of Mexico When Order Has Been Restored.

William Bayard Hale, President Wilson's unofficial investigator of affairs in Mexico, has contributed to the forthcoming number of The World's Work an article upholding the President's Mexican policy and pointing out an important development in the character of American diplomacy. This, he explains, is an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine that establishes the suzerainty of the United States only as an effective source of moral inspiration over the nations of Central America and the West Indies.

"The press and the people of America," he says, "have not yet awakened to the fact that the first year of the Wilson Administration has given the United States a new character among the powers of the world. Before Mr. Wilson had been in office a week, he had given the Monroe Doctrine an interpretation the implications of which go far beyond anything voiced by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy, Adams, Polk, Webster, Grant, or Olney. Before Mr. Wilson had been in office a year the powers of other continents had yielded to the principle of our domination in the Western Hemisphere. It is not fantastical, therefore, to speak of our moral empire in America."

"Our Moral Empire in America" is the title of the article. The magazine editors point out that Dr. Hale desires to make it clear that he writes simply as a private student of affairs. Nevertheless, they assert that no one except the President himself is entitled to speak with greater authority upon the problems of Latin America.

Discussing the possibility of intervention in Mexico, (the article was written before the fleet was ordered to Tampico,) Dr. Hale says: "An American army would have no physical difficulty in getting back out of Mexico; nobody would use it up before it got away; the difficulty would be that greed and a false sense of national honor would do their utmost to keep us there permanently in occupation."

"The United States does not want Mexico, he declares; especially it does not want her because it does want the goodwill of the rest of Latin America. "It would be a fool's act, indeed, to barter the confidence of a hemisphere for all we could gain by annexing Mexico."

If armed intervention should be forced upon the Government, he continues, "I predict that our forces will be ordered home just as soon as constitutional order has been restored; and that, so far as the power and influence of President Wilson can bring it to pass, nothing in the nature of an indemnity, either in money or land, will be asked or will be accepted. But nobody can predict how far the influence of the vast American investments in Mexico, which would be multiplied in value by being brought under the American flag, might go toward rendering withdrawal impossible. What we do want in Mexico and throughout Central America is—order."

Speaking of Huerta's coup d'etat, Dr. Hale says:

"The chief actor, Huerta, an ape-like Indian, aged, one-eyed, subsisting on brandy, when the moment of his triumph was fully come, rose from breakfasting with the President's brother, beckoned a file of soldiers, arrested him, had him carried away to be shot to death and his body thrown into a hole; went to the Palace, embraced the President, whose chief commander he had become through protestations of faithfulness to death, and signaled to guards to arrest him. By promises of safe conduct out of the country, the treacherous General secured the signatures of President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez to deeds of resignation; hastily gathered less than a quorum of Congressmen in a chamber filled with soldiers and commanded by artillery; had himself acknowledged as President; carried Madero and Pino Suarez out into the night, and had them shot to death behind the prison.

"Perhaps this is enough to suggest that there could be no question of recognizing Huerta as the head of a lawful Government—once it had been resolved to scrutinize revoltuions. But, indeed, it would surely have been impossible for tragic romance to have imagined a character so hideously villainous as Victoriano Huerta, or a career so completely justifying the refusal to recognize him.

"Other powers made no scruple of giving the assassin and usurper immediate recognition. Very well; the United States is not a follower of other powers. It is, it has been from the beginning of its history, the moral leader of the world. * * * It is the mere fact that great powers have no consciences—but the United States has a conscience. We are a simple people, unable to rid ourselves of a prejudice against murder. * * * This is hypocrisy, sentimentalism, Quixoticism, offensive moral superiority, so the British journals say. No, it is not sentimentalism; it is a plain, sturdy morality, to which, unfortunately, the foreign politics of too many other nations are strangers.

"And it is a very practical morality."

CARLOS MADERO HOPEFUL.

Does Not Expect War Between United Mexico and U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

AMES, Iowa, April 22.—"I sincerely hope that the people of the United States will continue in the wisdom of seeing that Gen. Huerta does not represent Mexico," Carlos Madero, youngest brother of the assassinated President of Mexico, who is a freshman student in agriculture at Iowa State College, said to-day. "The United States knows and appreciates that Huerta does not care for the nation of Mexico; the welfare of Mexico does not interest him a bit, and he is only interested in keeping his tyrannical position. I believe that Huerta would resort to every means in his power to continue in the bloody place he holds.

"I think that the probability of war between the United States and the people of Mexico is very remote. I think so because President Wilson has said, according to the newspapers, that what he wants to accomplish is to eliminate Huerta from Mexican problems."

Mr. Madero denied that he was planning to leave college to join Gen. Carranza's forces in the field. He was interviewed at the Cosmopolitan Club and was cheerful and optimistic over Washington developments of the last forty-eight hours. He does not think that the United States will do anything, if American invasion comes, to antagonize the Constitutionalists, but should the United States send invading forces through Constitutionalist territory, he thinks Carranza and Villa would go to war against this country.

"The Constitutionalists are Mexico," he said, "and when Constitutionalist Mexico is invaded I am inclined to look for war. I have no idea as to a possible coalition of the Constitutionalists and Huerta. If Huerta's ports are blockaded Huerta may be down and out in two or three weeks. At any rate, he cannot last long if the United States does not interfere with Constitutionalist operations.

"Huerta refused to salute the American colors for two reasons: first, he wanted the United States to recognize his Government, and second, he sought to become a popular figure in Mexico, which he certainly is not now, after forcing war with the United States."

Madero has two brothers, Raul and Julio, in the Constitutionalist Army. Raul was wounded in the battle at Torreon when his mount was shot from under him, and had been with Villa since the Federal rout at Ojinaga. Julio is on the staff of Gen. Carranza, the military and political chief of the revolution. Madero says in case of a united Mexico against the United States, 500,000 men could be put in the field.

Mr. Madero received this afternoon this telegram from his father, Francisco D. Madero, Sr.: "Don't talk to reporters this afternoon."

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ROOSEVELT EAGER TO FIGHT IN MEXICO

Told American in South America He Would Hurry Back for Service.

HE MAY LEAD A BRIGADE

His Only Proviso Is That the Conflict Shall Be a Real War, Not Merely Talk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 22.—Col. Roosevelt is burning with anxiety to get into the fray in Mexico, according to an American official now in Berlin, who saw the ex-President a few weeks ago in South America. He says that the commander of the Rough Riders announced his intention, in the event of hostilities with Mexico, of going home at the earliest possible moment and fighting for his country. Col. Roosevelt, who, if he carries out his plan, will again serve under his friend, Leonard Wood, who was his Colonel in Cuba, said that he intended to organize and lead an entire brigade of cavalry for service in Mexico instead of a mere regiment. He said that he had his officers all selected, and that his command would go into action as soon as the necessary arrangements and dispositions of the War Department would permit.

The Colonel told the informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that his only proviso was that the affair in Mexico should turn out to be a real war and not a mere exchange of bloodless talk between President Wilson and Gen. Huerta.

NEWS OF BRITISH PRESS.

Opinion General That We Are Committed to War with Mexico.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—The Daily News this morning says:

"Huerta has been given every excuse to pose as the defender of his country and to rally the rebels to the common defense against the invader, while the gate has been opened by the United States Congress to a formidable adventure on the largest scale.

"With the highest respect for President Wilson, we cannot acquit him of responsibility for allowing things to come to so perilous a pass. The affair has been unfortunately handled, and the fact that Huerta desired and invited precisely such an outcome of it does not lighten Mr. Wilson's responsibility.

"What has already taken place in Congress shows how easily bellicose passions and ambitions, once liberated, rapidly pass entirely out of control. It is announced that Mr. Wilson has no intention of extending military operations beyond Vera Cruz unless Huerta compels him to do so, and there is no doubt of his sincere determination to prevent the enforcement of satisfaction from developing into a real war of indefinite magnitude.

"As a statesman and as a humane man he desires that, and we hope he may be successful, but we cannot be confident. There is no reason to suppose that Huerta will co-operate in such a scheme."

The Daily Chronicle assumes that President Wilson intends to go through with the work of establishing the Mexican Government on a civilized footing. It says:

"We cannot suppose that he is asking his countrymen to spend their money and shed their blood merely to replace a villain like Huerta by a villain like Villa."

The Morning Post says:

"We cannot welcome the prospect, opened by the events of the last few days, of a prolonged period of anarchy and disturbance in a country which, in spite of its imperfect political development, has long been a field of European as well as American commercial enterprise, and which by that enterprise was perhaps being prepared for better government as effectually as can be, by military operations intended primarily to assert the dignity of the United States."

The Times says that Liverpool shipping brokers, acting on behalf of the United States Government, are making active inquiries regarding the number of ships available as transports for men, stores, and coal from United States ports to Mexico. A prominent shipping official said he believed these inquiries were simply of a tentative character and taken as a precautionary measure in view of the possible extension of hostilities against Mexico in the near future.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—The editorial view of a majority of the London papers is that the United States is now committed to war with Mexico and that it will be impossible to localize the war against Huerta.

The beginning of hostilities in Mexico was mainly responsible for general weakness on the London Stock Exchange yesterday. It had been hoped until the last moment that war would be averted, and the news of the fighting caused disappointment and the marking down of prices. Mexican railroad shares slumped heavily, ordinary declining one point and first preferred four points, the latter decline being due to fear that the dividend due to-day might be reduced or passed. Paris favorites, such as De Beers and South African Gold Mines, were offered freely from the Continent, but American railroad shares were fairly well supported.

HUERTA REASSURES BRITONS.

Cables London Chronicle Lives and Properties Are Safe.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—The Daily Chronicle cabled President Huerta, informing him of the concern felt here for the safety of British lives and interests during the present situation, and telling him that his favorable reply should have material effect in allaying apprehension.

It has received the following message through the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"By President Huerta's orders we send the following reply to your cablegram of yesterday:

"The Government is prepared to protect fully, now and in the event of armed conflict with the United States, the lives and properties of all foreigners, including those of American citizens. The Mexican people has always, as its history demonstrates, shown nobility and prudence in critical cases, and will not depart from this line of conduct in the present case.

"JOSE LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS."

MEXICAN TRADE HALTED.

Exporters and Importers in Doubt as to Terms of Blockade.

The blockading of Vera Cruz and Tampico, together with the probability of an order from the United States Government forbidding the shipping of merchandise to Mexico, has greatly demoralized American export business in New York. In all lines of exports to the southern republic, the greatest uncertainty prevails. Considerable apprehension is felt regarding merchandise awaiting shipment to this country from Mexican ports, while exporters here in many instances, it was said yesterday, have halted all shipments pending developments.

Many merchants called on Collector Malone, at the Custom House, yesterday in the hope of ascertaining what action the military authorities at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other chief Mexican ports were to take regarding goods ordered by citizens of this country awaiting shipment. The report was circulated that the Government was about to place an embargo on merchandise intended for shipment to Mexico. Exporters flocked to the Custom House, but were unable to get any light on the subject of what was proposed to be done. Inquirers were told that no directions had been received from Washington in the matter, although it was not denied that orders of the kind might come any day.

In some quarters, it is believed that President Wilson may issue a proclamation forbidding during hostilities the shipment to Mexico of a wide variety of articles deemed contraband of war. In any event, the shipment of merchandise from this and other ports, after the seizure of Vera Cruz on Tuesday, appears to have come to an abrupt standstill. It was said in export circles yesterday that even should the exportation of goods not be prohibited, the requisition by the Government for use as transports of many of the steamers in the New York-Mexican service, would greatly curtail the movement from here of goods. Exporting and shipping firms in this city telegraphed to Washington for information as to the Government's intentions, but no replies of a definite character were received. The impression prevails that the Government authorities have not as yet given the matter final consideration.

The total trade between this country and Mexico during the calendar year 1913, as summarized by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, amounted to $129,929,571, of which $48,052,137 represented exports, while our purchases in Mexico are set down at $81,877,434. American exports fell off by $8,027,013 during the last calendar year as compared with 1912, owing to the unsettled political and economic conditions south of the Rio Grande.

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Young Men's Suits

Suitable for medium size men to 40 chest

Hand tailored; three or four button, soft roll front; English models, plain or patch pockets, high-grade Cassimeres, Tweeds and Cheviots in stripes and Tartan checks.

Regular 20.00 values

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Boys' Suits—Extra Knickers

350 high-grade suits, newest and most desirable spring models in Norfolk or patch pocket styles, large assortment of wool mixtures; 7 to 17 years.

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5.50

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Just a little service but it corrects errors while they are fresh and shows how it helps you to use a Company with a perfect system of protection.

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Capital . . $ 5,000,000
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GERMANS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT MEXICO

Ex-Officers and Men Offer Services to Our Officials in Berlin.

PUBLIC FEELING FRIENDLY

But Dr. Wirth Prophesies an Attack by Japan and a South American League Against Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 22.—American officials in Berlin are in hourly receipt of applications from Germans, both ex-officers and private soldiers, who want to enlist in the American Army for service in Mexico. Officers in the Kaiser's army congratulate American representatives on the vigorous initiative of the army and navy at Vera Cruz. Everybody in Berlin, in military and civilian circles alike, who discusses the situation with members of Uncle Sam's official family expresses the earnest hope that the United States will make a clean and rapid sweep of things in Mexico, now that matters have at last been taken in hand, and urges a resort to the most energetic tactics.

That section of the press which is proverbially anti-American continues to refer more or less unpleasantly to the American procedure, but there can be little doubt that both the German Government and the responsible classes generally hope that America's efforts to put an end to anarchy in Mexico will be crowned with success.

Even the well-wishers of America, however, fear that a desperate job has been undertaken. Prof. Schiemann, one of the Kaiser's confidential advisers in international politics, says in to-day's Kreuz Zeitung:

"It is quite possible thot the Mexican ports will be one after another bombarded into surrender, but it will be far more difficult to hold them and almost impossible to subdue the country with the weak American Army. We don't consider it at all beyond the range of possibilities that in the event of an invasion by American troops the universal hatred of these foreigners will compel Villa and Carranza to compromise with Huerta, and the latter will be conciliatory. That will mean a race war, with all the terrors and cruelties connected with such a strife."

Dr. Albrecht Wirth, a well-known German traveler and publicist, who knows Mexico, predicts in Der Tag that America will be confronted with the same desperate problem with which England had to grapple in the Boer war. Dr. Wirth says:

"The main campaign need hardly last longer than half a year, but that will not be more decisive than Lord Roberts's march to Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Only the coasts and the chief lines of communication will be in the conquerors' hands. The operations necessary to occupy the Sierra Madre, tropical Chiapas, and remote sections of Mexico can easily stretch themselves over three or even five years. But the Yankees are not easily disheartened. They stuck to a similar job in the Philippines, even though it took them ten or twelve years to reach the goal."

Dr. Wirth thinks the intervention of Japan more than a possibility. He says:

"The Yankees could hardly oppose the landing of a large Japanese force in California or Mexico. Japan, moreover, is allied with England, which considers the advance of the Yankees toward the South a grave menace to its own interests.

"One consequence of the war will undoubtedly be the creation of Latin American sentiment against the United States. It is not at all out of the question that these hostile feelings will receive tangible form, perhaps in the shape of an offensive and defensive alliance of the leading States of South America. Such an alliance could count not only on the help of Japan and England, but also on the financial and moral support of France."

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$55 to $75 Hats
At $35
$35 to $50 Hats
At $25
$25 to $28 Hats
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$15 to $22 Hats
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$10 to $22 Hats
At $5 to $12.75

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$10 to $12.75 Hats
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$5 to $7.50 Imported Hats
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$1.75 to $5 Lacquered Hats
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20 Original Paris Models at $25 and $35—one at $15

Georgette *Lewis* *Marie Edmee* *Louison* *Marie-Louise*
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GIMBEL Millinery has won its greatest success this season. Indeed, it has attained international honors. You will probably remember that GIMBEL Hats were worn with Paquin gowns at the exhibition which that famous dressmaker presented at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. This alone is the greatest honor ever awarded to an American milliner.

Throughout the season all the new modes of Paris have been introduced—and that meant new Chapeaux every day. Therefore it is obvious that this is a clearance of practically *new* millinery—our only reason for holding such a sale is that we must get ready for summer.

To make this occasion an all-around sale of Millinery we have made special purchases of trimmings—namely:

75c to $4.25 Wreaths and Montures of Flowers, at 35c to $3

50c La France and American Beauty Roses, 35c. *75c to $1 Steeple Fantasies of Imitation Paradise, 50c*
25c Crushed Roses, 15c *$2.50 to $5 Ostrich Fantasies, $1 to $3*
45c to 75c Ostrich Pierrot Pompons, 25c to 45c *75c and $1.25 Black Lacquered Ribbon, 45c and 75c Yd.*

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge

On this extraordinary occasion, as well as at all other times, untrimmed hats for which the trimmings are also purchased in our Millinery Sections, will be trimmed free of charge. Third Floor

$5 and $6 Tailored Hats, at $2.50—Main Floor

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Three Humorous Stories—

and very human, too, are included among the eight notable stories in Harper's Magazine for May. Forrest Crissey recounts a laughable yarn of a tobacco-famine that occurred in a frontier town snowed up by a blizzard. "An Interlude" by Elizabeth Jordan and "An Imaginary Vacation" by Howard Brubaker are laughter-makers, too, in the

May Harper's Magazine

Among the articles of special interest is an account by Charles Wellington Furlong of a daring overland dash across the remote *llanos* of Venezuela, illustrated with striking photographs.

"The Real Dry Farmer," by Professor J. Russell Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, tells of extraordinary results obtained in the deserts of the orient by novel agricultural methods.

"After Death—What?" is the most baffling of all questions. Dr. James T. Bixby presents some conclusions of striking interest.

Madame de Hegermann-Lindencrone gives a vivid picture of her first experiences as the wife of a diplomat at the Court of King Humbert. Her reminiscences include interesting glimpses of Ibsen and other notable men of the day.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
FOR MAY

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Standard Style (cotton)
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Natural Aperient Water From Spain
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Indispensable for all who lead a sedentary life.
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Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Profusely Illustrated.
By RICHARD W. HALL, Ex. D.

NEW AFRICAN HALL IN MUSEUM MODEL

Miniature Shows Feature of Projected East Pavilion of Natural History Building.

AKELEY EXPLAINS EXHIBIT

Taxidermist Addresses Sculpture Society, Architectural League, and MacDowell Club.

Plans for the great new African Hall to be established in the projected east pavilion of the American Museum of Natural History were shown to 1,400 members of the National Sculpture Society, the Architectural League of New York, and the MacDowell Club at the museum last night, when the first public exhibit of the proposed hall and its animal groups was given. It is estimated that the stocking and equipment of the great hall will take ten years for completion.

The exhibit was the work of Carl E. Akeley, the taxidermist who returned two years ago from a hunting expedition into the heart of Africa, bringing valuable animal specimens. Dr. Akeley prefaced the exhibit with an illustrated lecture on African hunting and the latest methods of taxidermy. One great bull elephant killed by him will become the centre of the African exhibit, 11 feet and 2 inches high.

The African Hall will occupy the east wing of the pavilion, which will stretch from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue, along Seventy-ninth Street. The model showing the hall was built on a scale of one inch to the foot, and showed the hall on completion with a length of 152 feet and a width of 60 in the clear. The centre was occupied by an elephant group designed in clay by Mr. Akeley. To the front, and at the right and left of the centre group, will be two rhinoceros groups, a cow, calf, and bull. At corresponding points behind the centre group of elephants will be two white rhinoceros groups.

All these groups will be prepared by a new process of Mr. Akeley's that will do away with the need of glass covering or other protection from the atmosphere.

Along either side of this hall on the main floor will be sixteen groups of animals, each containing one or more species housed in a space thirteen by sixteen feet, and at the corners four large groups in spaces twenty-five feet in diameter. There will be twenty groups on each side above the ground groups, forming illuminated balconies. Each of these forty groups will have panoramic backgrounds. Thus every animal will be shown in its natural environment.

Above the groups will be twenty-four bronze panels in bas relief, showing the life of the African native tribes in their relation to the animals. One last night showed a Dorobo hunter bringing in and skinning an antelope he had slain in the hunt, with his wife and children grouped about him; and another showed Somali tribesmen with their camels and domestic animals.

Mr. Akeley explained that he hoped to have the great bulk of the work on the African Hall completed in five years, although ten years had been alloted for the completion of the African exhibits. For the projected plans, Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum, will ask for an appropriation from the city, urging the desirability of completing at least the entire southern half of the museum—that is from Seventy-ninth to Seventy-seventh Streets and Central Park and Columbus Avenue—in time for the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the museum in 1919.

Among the exhibits of animals shown last night were one of the elephant group, a lion group, a white and black rhinocerous group, a hippopotamus group, an African buffalo group, a buffalo and lion. There was also a statue in miniature of a Kikuyu elephant tracker, which will stand at the entrance of the African Hall, and another of a Kavirondo girl, which will stand at the far end of the hall.

RENOMINATE GOV. HOOPER.

Independent Democrats of Tennessee Reject Wilson Harmony.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—While the Independent Democrats in State Convention this afternoon gave indorsement to the Administration of President Wilson and his Mexican policy, his suggestion for harmony in the party was resented in the platform adopted, and so great was the opposition to the idea of outside interference that when John M. Carter of Kentucky attempted to speak as the representative of the national Administration he was roughly hustled out of the Capitol Building.

The independents indicated plainly that they would have nobody but Gov. Hooper, and the day's proceedings were staged for his benefit. Ex-United States Senator W. R. Webb, independent Democrat, characterized Gov. Hooper as the greatest Governor of the Nation. In the last two biennial campaigns Hooper received the indorsement only of the independent Democrats, and to-day received the nomination for a third term.

His prohibition policy was strongly indorsed, and the convention followed the Republican platform of a week ago on State issues.

While the President was criticised for offering suggestions for peace in Tennessee he was urged to appoint Mrs. Carmack, widow of ex-United States Senator Carmack, Postmistress at Columbia.

KILLED BY OWN DYNAMITE.

Farmer's Head Blown Off by Explosion Meant for Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—With a stick of dynamite in his hand, to which had been attached a lighted fuse, Stephen Sieben, a farmer, 78 years old, was pursuing his wife, threatening to blow her up. Sieben did not pay close attention to the explosive, and the fuse, burning to the fulminating cap, exploded, blowing his head off.

Sieben lived at Brussels, Calhoun County, Ill. The tragedy occurred on Monday night, but because of the inaccessibility of Calhoun County, the only one in Illinois without a railroad or telegraph, it did not become public until to-day.

Mrs. Sieben told the Coronor's jury that Sieben had been drinking heavily for several days and had frequentiy threatened to kill her. She has been an invalid for many years, and it was with difficulty that she could walk. She saw her husband approaching her with the stick of dynamite in his hand, and saw that the fuse was sputtering. For the first time in years, she said, she ran out of the house.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

AMERIKA, (Hamburg.)—Gen. Avery D. Andrews, A. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bridges, Charles Deering, Miss Marion Deering, Harry Devoe, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mrs. F. P. Furnald, Mrs. T. J. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCracken, Dr. and Mrs. G. Neuber, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin, A. Rice, Herman Specht, Mrs. Anna Schiele, Dr. Sonnenburg, D. C. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Valentine, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Ward.

CEDRIC, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Evelyn C. Ansell, Mrs. F. G. Bradford, Miss Doris Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Myron J. Brown, J. D. Cameron, H. Chambers, Capt. E. M. Conroly, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Elkinton, Cecil Ewart, Miss A. J. Ffolloite, Mrs. E. E. Harris, Miss R. Johnston, Rev. W. J. Lee, P. B. Lyon, Sir Newton Moore, J. A. Ray, U. S. Consul at Sheffield; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. William Steel, and E. A. Walters.

BREMEN, (Bremen.)—L. B. Combs, Miss H. Crane, Peter Hess, Miss Anna Richards, Miss E. Richards, Mrs. F. Manda, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Torborg.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Potsdam from Rotterdam were:

Miss A. Christie, Mrs. B. Frosch, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Kalman, C. H. Knight, Miss Knight, Baron Carl von Revschart, Rev. Raymond H. Stearns.

Say Suicide Was an Embezzler.

LANSING, Mich., April 22.—According to a statement issued by the Directors of the City National Bank to-day, Fred J. Hopkins, Cashier of the institution, who committed suicide yesterday, had embezzled approximately $57,000 of the bank's funds. President B. F. Davis of the bank said that Hopkins's peculations did not cover more than twelve months. Hopkins was one of the city's most prominent citizens.

The Coward Shoe

What Abraham Lincoln Said About the Tariff

Secretary Stanton once asked Abraham Lincoln what he thought of a Protective Tariff. Mr. Lincoln replied: "I don't know much about the Tariff, but I do know that if my wife buys her cloak in America, we get the money and the cloak, and that American labor is paid for producing it; if she buys her cloak abroad, we get only the cloak, the other country gets the money, and foreign labor receives the benefit."

Coward Shoes are American made, through and through—made from American leathers, in an American Factory, by workmen paid by American capital.

Coward-Home-made Shoes for Patriotic People

JAMES S. COWARD 264-274 Greenwich St. (Near Warren St.) **NEW YORK**
Mail Orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send for Catalogue

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

We find no trouble in measuring up to the standard we established in 1856—to use only choice woolens, to employ only skilled tailors, to make the best clothes under all conditions and to sell them at a price that eliminates competition.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

MONTGOMERY FIGHTS FOR CUTTER ESTATE

Accuses Executors of Conspiring to Get Possession of It.

IS VALUED AT $1,500,000

Believes Wife of Both His Grandfather and Grandmother Are Invalid.

James H. Montgomery, who wrote the play "Ready Money," asked the Surrogate yesterday to appoint him temporary administrator of the estate of his grandfather, Henry T. Cutter, founder of the corporation now known as the Riker-Hegeman Company. In his petition Mr. Montgomery, who is contesting his grandfather's will, accuses the executors of both his grandfather and of Mrs. A. Gertrude Cutter, his grandmother, of having entered into a conspiracy to get possession of the Cutter estate, the value of which was put at about $1,500,000. Mr. Cutter died on Jan. 21 and his wife on April 3.

Mr. Montgomery says that he not only believes his grandfather's will, which he is now contesting and which his two sisters, he says, will contest soon, is invalid, but that he believes also that the will of his grandmother, which has not yet been offered for probate, is void. He says that he believes that Frank W. Tichenor, who was named as Mr. Cutter's executor, and George Ramsey and W. McMaster Mills, who were named as Mrs. Cutter's executors, entered into a conspiracy with others whereby they agreed to inveigle Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, who were 84 and 72 years old when they died, into making wills whereby the three would be named, not only as executors, but also as beneficiaries and residuary legatees of practically the entire Cutter estate.

The will of Mr. Cutter, which is being contested, contained a bequest of $500,000 to Mr. Tichenor, one of $200,000 to George Ramsey and one of $100,000 to W. McMaster Mills, manager of the Plaza Branch of the Union Trust Company. The provisions of Mrs. Cutter's will have not been made public, but both wills, Mr. Montgomery says, were obtained as the "direct result of a fraudulent conspiracy."

Mr. Montgomery says that no inventory of his grandfather's estate has yet been made by his executors and asks that one be filed. The three executors of Mr. and Mrs. Cutter's estates will appear before Surrogate Cohalan to-morrow morning and show cause why Mr. Montgomery's petition that he be appointed temporary administrator should not be granted.

U. S. STEEL ORDERS CARS.

They Number 3,500, Are for Handling Ore, and Will Cost $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—An order for 3,500 all-steel freight cars were placed to-day by railroads owned by the United States Steel Corporation, the largest single order placed in months. The order is for ore-carrying cars, the heaviest type of construction. The Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company of Pittsburgh is to take 2,500 of the new cars and the Duluth, Missabi, and Northern Railroad 1,000.

The total value of this order is more than $3,000,000. To the Pressed Steel Car Company has been awarded 2,250 cars and to the Standard Steel Car Company 1,000. The remaining 250 cars will be built by the Ralston Steel Car Company.

Officers of car-building companies in Pittsburgh say that there are pending orders for about 13,000 cars from various railroads, which will likely be placed in a short time.

Work of Jewish Charities in Film.

More than 1,000 invitations have been sent out by the management of B. F. Keith's Bronx Theatre to public officials and charity workers to witness next week the presentation of the motion picture story, "How the Jews Take Care of Their Poor," which will be shown by the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. All citizens who are concerned in public and private charities are urged by the federation to visit the Bronx next week to see this film by Benjamin H. Namm and Max Abelman. In the picture a young Russian Jewess, after the death of her husband, comes to America with her little boy and girl. Upon landing at Ellis Island they are met by a charitable worker from the Brooklyn Council of Jewish Women, who looks after their welfare.

OAKMAN FURNISHINGS SOLD.

Small Chinese Rug Brings $135—Many Prominent Buyers.

There was a large gathering, including many prominent people, at the opening of the sale of the furnishings of the residence of Mrs. W. G. Oakman, 725 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, yesterday afternoon. In the crowd were J. W. Herbert, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., William Rockefeller, George Sherman, Mrs. W. D. Guthrie, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walbridge, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. W. H. Wickham, Mrs. J. G. White, Edson Bradley, Mrs. I. Phillips, Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mrs. Leo Spiegel, Mrs. Bartlett Arkell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. William H. Force, and Mrs. Charles Dillon.

The sale, conducted by Edward P. O'Reilly, brought $3,310. A small yellow imperial Chinese rug went to Mrs. Arkell for $135; a small, elaborately carved English oak sideboard went to Di Salvo Brothers for $60; a set of Minton dessert plates went to Edson Bradley for $55.50; an antique French porcelain set was another purchase of Mrs. Arkell for $102; a small silver fruit dish went to Capt. Stark for $35, and Mrs. J. C. White paid $41.50 for a set of pearl and silver filigree fruit knives.

The boudoir and morning room furnishings to be sold to-day include many pieces of historic interest. The sale begins at 3 P. M.

WOODS TO PATROLMEN.

Commissioner Urges Them to Come to Him with Complaints.

The twenty-eight patrolmen of the plateon of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station who went on duty at 10 o'clock last night were introduced to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who was inspecting the station with Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, and heard from his own lips the promise that merit alone would hereafter count in winning promotion. Commissioner Woods spoke to the men for several minutes and asked them to co-operate with him in the work of safeguarding the city. He assured them that they would receive the same treatment at his hands as Sergeants, Lieutenants, Captains, and Inspectors. He was their friend as well as their superior officer, he said, and asked them to come to him if they had a complaint to make.

When he paid a visit to the cells to determine whether they were in fit condition for prisoners, Commissioner Woods found a challenge affidavit book of the kind used in polling places to challenge the eligibility of voters. He was told that sheets from the book were used to send messages for the prisoners to friends. The Commissioner directed that the book and other election paraphernalia at the station house should be returned at once to the Bureau of Elections.

ENCYCLOPEDIA NOW DONE.

Cardinal Farley to Start for Rome on Saturday with Index Volume.

A reception was given last night by the Directors and editors of The Catholic Encyclopedia in commemoration of the completion of the work, at the offices of The Encyclopedia Press, Inc., 16 East Fortieth Street.

Cardinal Farley will leave for Rome on Saturday, carrying the index volume of the Vatican edition of the encyclopedia, which was finished April 1, to present to the Pope. Only twenty-six sets of the Vatican edition were published. Each is autographed by the Pope and is valued at $3,000.

Dr. Charles G. Herbermann, editor-in-chief of the encyclopedia, was congratulated for his work in addresses by the Cardinal, Dr. Frank J. Vizetelly, editor of the Standard Dictionary, and John G. Agar. About 150 persons, including Archbishop Harty of Manila, Justice Cornelius F. Collins of Special Sessions, John D. Crimmins, and Justice Eugene Philbin, of the Supreme Court, were present.

EXPLOSION HURTS SIX MEN.

Workers Flung Headlong When Celluloid Blows Up in Newark.

Six men were injured yesterday afternoon in Newark when a celluloid mixture exploded in the plant of the Celluloid Company at Ferry and Westcott Streets. William Spottiswood, the foreman, 47 years old, of 683 Hunterdon Street, was so badly burned that he may die. The other injured men who are in serious condition are John Lanigan of 200 Ferry Street, Terrence Smith of 43 Bowery, John Politzski of 73 Chambers Street, Lawrence Carrick of 406 Clinton Avenue, and Hugh Shaw.

The explosion occurred in the mixing department of the plant. There was a sudden burst of flame from the mixing machine and then the roar of explosion. Men were flung from one end of the room to the other. Windows and doors were blown out.

It is believed that the explosion was caused by a spark.

RADIUM FAILS AGAIN.

Twice Employed, It Gave No Relief to Boy Cancer Victim.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 22.—Erwin Sarder, within a few days of his fourteenth birthday, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sarder, of 7 Whittlesey Avenue, died at his home late last night from malignant cancer, after twice undergoing the radium treatment at Baltimore. As in the case of the late Representative Bremmer of Passaic, the growth was at the joint of the left shoulder.

Believing the child to be suffering from a cold, or rheumatism, his mother took him to Dr. Samuel A. Muta early in November. The physician's suspicions were aroused, and it was found the lad was suffering from sarcoma.

The boy was sent to Baltimore, where the radium treatment was given in Dr. Kelly's institute, several thousand dollars' worth of radium being used in the treatment. This was at Thanksgiving time, and the boy then returned to his home.

About Christmas time young Sarder's condition became serious, and he was again sent to Baltimore, where radium was applied a second time in a different way. The radium had no effect on the growth, which was said to be one of the worst ever observed in one so young. The boy returned to his home, and everything was done to relieve his pain and prolong life.

700 STEEL MEN OUT TO-DAY.

Union Employes of St. Louis Plant Striking Against Cut Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—A strike of the union employes of the American Steel Foundry of Granite City, numbering 700 men, was called at a meeting of the Tri-City Central Trades and Labor Council in Granite City to-night, to begin to-morrow morning. The strike springs primarily from cuts in the wage scale of from three to nine cents under that paid when the plant was operated as a union shop last year.

The reason for the decrease in wages and the curtailment of the plant's operations from overtime a year ago to employing less than half the force now is ascribed to the effect of the reduced tariff and to demoralized industrial conditions due to foreign labor.

The plant was closed down all Winter, when a general depression was felt in industrial districts in this region. Before then it employed about 1,500 men, and was conducted as a union shop. Since the resumption of partial operations several weeks ago the plant has become an open shop, all union scales being reduced.

CANADIANS IN MEXICO.

Premier Borden Discusses Situation in Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 22.—Premier Borden stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Canadian Government would take steps to insure the safety of lives and property of Canadians in Mexico during the present troubles.

"During the past year or eighteen months," said the Premier, "representations in this regard have been made by the Canadian Government on several occasions. In case further representations may become necessary from time to time they will be made without further delay."

WAGE CONFERENCE HALTS.

International Paper Company's Agreement to be Taken Up Again.

A series of conferences at the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, between representatives of the International Paper Company and its employes, over a new agreement regarding wages and working conditions was suspended yesterday, to enable each side to study the situation. The conferences will be resumed to-day and there is a hope that an agreement will be reached before to-morrow evening.

George J. Schneider, representing the International Paper Maker's Union, said the representatives of the employes had asked a small advance in wages. He believed an amicable agreement would be reached. The present one will expire April 30.

Art Officers Re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the members of the National Academy of Design and the Society of American Art, at the Academy headquarters, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the following officers were re-elected: John W. Alexander, President; Harry W. Watrous, Corresponding Secretary; Charles B. Curran, Recording Secretary, and Francis C. Jones, Treasurer. The two members elected to the council are Kenyon Cox and William A. Coffin. The new academicians are William Ritschel, Robert I. Aitken, Gifford R. Deal, Carlton P. Chapman, and Frederick Carl Frieseke.

Sees Menace In White Bread

The eminent scientist—**Prof. Le Tulle,** of Paris, recently made a remarkable statement regarding food conditions in France. It is even more applicable to America—he said:

"France has changed an essential of her nourishment. White bread is made more and more starchy, and is less and less nourishing. The rich products which are extracted go to feed the pigs. The baker now utilizes only fifty per cent. of the wheat elements, whereas fifty years ago he uilized eighty-five per cent.

The "rich products" referred to, which are "extracted" from wheat, are the mineral elements—phosphate of potash, iron, sodium, etc. These elements are absolutely essential to proper nutrition of body, nerves and brain, yet they are nearly all thrown out by millers just to make the flour look white and pretty!

The lack of these invaluable phosphates is one of the chief causes of nervous prostration, dullness, languor, constipation and other ills—big and little.

In the making of

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

all the "rich products" of wheat and barley, from which the food is made, are retained.

A regular ration of Grape-Nuts is not only a delicious part of the meal, but admirably supplies the mineral salts which the ordinary diet often lacks.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

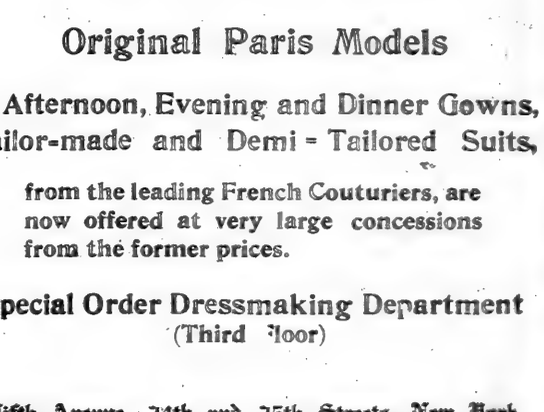
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
STOCKINGS AND SOCKS
Formerly sold from 35c to $6.00 the pair, are now selling at from 15c to $1.65 the pair. Some of these lots in odd sizes only. Prior to the removal, May 1st, the entire stock of the Peck & Peck Shops at 230 Fifth Ave. and 481 Fifth Ave. will be sold out at
Greatly Reduced Prices
Only from the 481 Fifth Ave. Shop, at 41st St.
Peck & Peck
588 Fifth Ave., at 48th St. 481 Fifth Ave., at 41st St.
448 Fifth Ave., at 39th St.

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
THE BIG STORE
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 20TH ST.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

CHANGE of NAME but NO CHANGE of OWNERSHIP

On and after May 18th, this business will be conducted under the name of the "J. B. Greenhut Company." This change of name involves no change of ownership, as Captain J. B. Greenhut has been the chief owner and controlling head of this establishment since 1902.

MAIN BUILDING
Annual Sale—
Annual Opportunity—
$20 Swing Couch Hammocks $14
Complete, With Stand and Awning.
Very Special, at . . . . . .



A record bargain not to be matched outside of The Big Store.

Lowest price ever quoted for an entire outfit of this kind. Why, even at the regular price—$20,—this would be the best "buy" in town. Go to any specialty shop, and you'll find the very same outfit priced at $25.

THE HAMMOCK—one of the best of the "couch" kind made, with strong box spiral wire spring. It is 28 x 72 inches, and has 24-inch wind shield, and magazine pockets. The mattress is stuffed with selected cotton and is canvas-covered.

Should you prefer to buy these pieces separately, they are priced as follows:

THE HAMMOCK	$7.00
THE AWNING	$4.00
THE STAND	$3.00
Outfit Complete, as Illustrated for	$14.00

Other Couch Hammocks at $4.95 to $22.50.

And no other store can approach the assortments we show in hammocks of all kinds, up to the Greenhut quality standard, and priced as only we can afford to price them.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"
Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

B. Altman & Co.

Original Paris Models

of Afternoon, Evening and Dinner Gowns, Tailor-made and Demi-Tailored Suits,

from the leading French Couturiers, are now offered at very large concessions from the former prices.

Special Order Dressmaking Department
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564, 566, 568 Fifth Avenue at 46th St.

Coats that are *different*—

Styles expressing the variety and *cachet* which leading Paris designers have contributed to make this a season of unique and individual ideas in fashionable over-garments—

Capes and Cape-Coats—Street and Sports Coats—"Board-Walk" Coats—
$35, $45, $65

Steamer Coats—$35, $45, $55

Silk Wraps for afternoon and evening—cape and coat effects of taffeta, charmeuse, faille, moire, etc.—$38, $55, $75

DENIES SCHOOLS ARE FIRETRAPS

Board of Education Will Distribute Chairman Wilsey's Report.

SAYS $2,000,000 IS NEEDED

Board of Estimate Refused Request for Money to Minimize Fire Hazard.

The public school buildings of this city are not the firetraps that Mr. Armstrong represents them to be, said a report which was read at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education by Frank D. Wilsey, chairman of its Committee on Care of Buildings. Mr. Wilsey said everything had been done to safeguard the pupils and teachers, and to prevent, so far as possible, all danger from fire.

Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Wilsey said, had declared that the schools were not firetraps. There was ample means of escape in case of fire, and the advocacy of metal doors, &c., Mr. Wilsey said, came from a person interested in the manufacture of them. More than $1,000,000 had been expended since 1910 in fire prevention work. All that it had been possible to do in this way with the amount appropriated had been done. More than $2,000,000 additional would be necessary to complete the work as it had been mapped out. The Board of Education at present is out of funds to make the schools still safer, and when it asked in February, 1913, for $1,000,000 for this object the Board of Estimate refused to grant it. Since Fire Commissioner Adamson had been appointed, Mr. Wilsey said, several joint meetings had been held with a view to reducing the fire hazards in the schools. Measures for protection, he said, were taken in co-operation with the Fire Prevention Bureau and the Building Department.

As to the statement that the pipes were too close to the cellar floors, Mr. Wilsey said that these floors were of cement or asphalt, and there was not the least danger to be apprehended from this source. Different tests had been made, and it had been found that there was no danger of fire in this way. Many of the schoolhouses were old buildings, but they had been protected as far as possible from fire.

The Board of Education decided to have Mr. Wilsey's report printed for distribution.

A communication was received from the Association of Women Principals requesting that the vacancy in the Board of Superintendents be filled by the appointment of a woman. It was referred to the Committee on Nominations.

Arthur S. Somers moved that, in view of Gov. Glynn's veto of the bill permitting the board to use $300,000 of the teachers' reserve pension fund of $800,000 to temporarily relieve the present serious condition of affairs, the Board of Retirement should be requested not to submit for approval any retirements of teachers except those absolutely necessary for the improvement of the school system. The motion was adopted.

It was decided to request the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund to turn over to the Board of Education the Fire Headquarters Building on Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. The Bureaus of Lectures and Physical Training will be removed there when the building is turned over.

GIBSON ON TRIAL HERE.

Lawyer Twice Tried for Murder Faces Larceny Charge.

Burton W. Gibson, who was twice tried for the murder of Mrs. Rose Meneshik Szabo, his client, who was drowned in Greenwood Lake in July, 1912, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny growing out of the settlement of Mrs. Szabo's estate. There are three indictments, two for grand larceny and one for forgery, against Gibson, who was arrested immediately after his release from the jail at Goshen, where his two trials for murder resulted in disagreements.

Judge Swann took exception to the manner in which Edward Hymes, Gibson's attorney, questioned the men who reported for jury duty. After he had warned Mr. Hymes twice, Judge Swann said:

"You have started out by taking the attitude of a certain type of lawyers who try to create an atmosphere. You don't insult the court openly, but you do it in a veiled manner. It is done for the purpose of having this kind of atmosphere injected into the record. You can try your case—we are not hindering you—but I warn you that when it is finished there will be something to settle between you and me."

Eight jurors were drawn at yesterday's session. The trial will be continued this morning.

BRUSH, A GRUBER LEADER.

Nineteenth District Republican Alderman Succeeds Brough.

Alderman William B. Brush has been elected leader of the Republican organization in the Nineteenth Assembly District. He succeeds ex-Senator Alexander Brough, who recently accepted a place as Deputy Controller under Mr. Prendergast. When he was appointed the condition was made that he should resign the leadership of his district, which he did several days ago.

Alderman Brush is looked upon as a Brough man. Brough was looked upon as a Gruber man. Abraham Gruber, Republican leader of the adjoining Seventeenth Assembly District in the factional struggles between the Old Guard and the newer element in the Republican county organization, invariably took sides with the former. It is supposed that in any fight that might occur in the State organization between the Barnes forces and the Progressive wing of the party under the leadership of Ogden L. Mills, the Gruber element would be aligned with the Barnes forces.

Mr. Brush has been in the Board of Aldermen for four years. He is Chairman on the Aldermanic Committee on General Welfare. He is a lawyer with offices at 2 Rector Street.

$510 FOR A SHAKESPEARE.

Fourth Folio Sold with Collection of James E. Pulsford.

The three days' sale of fine books and autographs from the library of the late James E. Pulsford of South Orange, N. J., and from other collections was concluded by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday. The total for the session was $2,652 and for the entire sale $10,246.75.

F. L. Thomas paid the highest price, $510, at yesterday's sale for a fine, large, sound, unmarked copy of the Fourth Folio edition of Shakespeare, London, 1685. Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," London, 1817, with twenty-four colored plates by Thomas Rowlandson and in binding by Rivière, was bought by E. H. Wendell for $71. E. Roberts paid $83 for "The English Dance of Death," two volumes, London, 1815-16, and "The Dance of Life," London, 1817, first editions of two notable and interesting works illustrated by Rowlandson. A complete set of the illustrated quarto set of Riccardi's Press Publications went to W. R. Brown for $60.

James F. Drake paid $240 for "Liber Ruralium Commodorum," by Petrus Crescentiis, the first dated book printed at Louvain, 1474, and the first book from the celebrated press of Johann of Westphalia. It is also the fourth dated book printed in Belgium. It contains a note by Savary, its rubricator, saying that his work was finished "in the year 1477, the 21st of the month of June, in which year the City of Arras, besieged by Louis (XI.) King of France, was surrendered to said King."

HEARING ON EXPLOSIVE BILL

Opponents Assail the Underlying Principle of the Measure.

John Godfrey Saxe, legal adviser to Gov. Glynn, presided yesterday at a conference on Senator Foley's bill to abolish the Municipal Explosives Commission and to transfer its powers to the Fire Commissioner, conferring upon him at the same time additional powers. Since the bill was approved by Mayor Mitchel considerable opposition to it has arisen, and at Gov. Glynn's suggestion Mr. Saxe gave an informal hearing at his office, 30 Broad Street.

Fire Commissioner Adamson and J. O. Hammitt of the Fire Prevention Bureau represented the Fire Department, and Charles T. Terry, Ashley T. Cole, and others opposed the measure. The opposition is based chiefly upon the principle involved in conferring broad legislative powers upon a single public officer without any check. At present the legislative powers of the Municipal Commission are subject to the approval or disapproval of the Fire Commissioner.

BRODERICK IS DISMISSED.

Borough President Says He Tried Him on Several Charges.

John A. Broderick, Chief of the Division of Encumbrances of the Borough President's office, was dismissed yesterday by Borough President Marks. Mr. Marks had this to say of the dismissal:

"Mr. Broderick was tried by me on charges of waste, misconduct, and neglect of duty. I shall not go into the details at present, but will say that my action was taken only after a very careful investigation into the charges had been made."

Broderick announced that he will make a fight for reinstatement, and he has engaged Alfred J. Tally as counsel.

Arnold Constable & Co.

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The Special Annual Spring Sale of MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

Presenting three of the best values ever offered

Months of the most careful preparation have been given to the perfection and production of these shirts.

Only the very best and most satisfactory wearing silks of the "up-to-the-minute" styles are offered—and in quantities and varieties to satisfy all tastes. All from our own enormous stock of Silk Shirtings of special patterns designed expressly for highest class Custom Shirts.

And furthermore every Silk Shirt in our Entire Stock has been reduced in price to meet the price level of this special sale.

Most Exclusive Custom Quality Shirts

LYFORDS FINEST SILKS—Heaviest and finest custom shirtings. Novelty stripes.
HEAVY SILK CREPES—All new and exclusive custom fabrics. Wide satin stripes.
PURE SILK CREPES—All neat plain and satin stripes and plain white.
NOVELTY MUSHROOM DRESS SHIRTS—Pure white silk and corded tucking.
NOVELTY MUSHROOM DRESS SHIRTS—Group tuckings cross or lengthwise.
FANCY MUSHROOM SILK SHIRTS—New ombre and two tone satin stripes.

4.85 *Values $7.50 to $10.00*

High Grade Pure Silk Soft Shirts

BIRDS-EYE SILK CREPES—Advance Summer silk shirtings; all with satin stripes.
HEAVY SATIN STRIPED SILKS—Bright novelty effects and many very neat stripes.
FANCY JACQUARDED SILKS—Unusually soft finished silks. Very finest patterns.
WHITE PLEATED PURE SILK SHIRTS—Fine ¼-inch pleats for dress or day.
PLAIN WHITE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Good serviceable tub silks, unusually well made.
NOVELTY SILK SHIRTS—Many choice small lots of various kinds.

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Commended to Newspaper Men

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500 Guests at Lunch of Members' Council Stand to Indorse Mexican Action.

PLANS TO BOOM CHICAGO

E. H. Adams Tells of the Work of the Commerce Committees to Advertise That City.

The five hundred or more business men who attended the luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association of New York jumped to their feet yesterday when William C. Breed, the toastmaster, called upon those present to express their loyalty to President Wilson "in whatever course he shall determine necessary to restore peace, order, and a stable government in the Republic of Mexico."

"However much any of us regret any incident that has led us into conflict, or any action that may tend further to draw us into any other or different relations than have heretofore existed toward a neighboring republic," said Mr. Breed in prefacing his remarks introducing the speakers, J. Randolph Coolidge, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Elmer H. Adams, former Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, "I am sure we are all ready to pledge our complete loyalty to the President of the United States," and he suggested a rising vote. Everybody got up, and a member moved that a resolution embodying the sentiment of the gathering be sent to the President. After the luncheon a telegram was sent to the President, telling him that the association had approved his course.

Among those at the speakers' table were William H. Gibson, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation; Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner; Frank W. Conn, President of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn; W. W. Niles, President of the North Side Board of Trade; R. W. Higbie, President of the Queens County Chamber of Commerce; F. W. Woolworth, Lee Kohns, Thomas E. Hastings, and Burt L. Fenner.

Mr. Breed said the two representatives of Boston and Chicago commercial bodies had been invited to tell what their associations had done in the way of adopting new methods and new means of fostering and developing the commercial matters and resources of their particular committee.

After describing some of the activities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Coolidge said the Chamber had taken a position with regard to the transfer of quarantine, which in that city is carried on by the municipal Government, not by the State, as in New York, or by the Federal Government, as in many ports. The sentiment of the Chamber, Mr. Coolidge said, and of the transportation companies seems to be in favor of continuing the quarantine service in the hands of the city.

"In metropolitan affairs," Mr. Coolidge continued, "we are trying to have a commission created to place the responsibility for the many unnecessary fires. We have made people realize that it costs more in Greater Boston for fires than the State tax itself. They have complained a great deal about the State tax, but seem perfectly undisturbed by the fire loss. They think it is made up by insurance.

"Finally, on the question of one-cent postage, in which our committee makes the original suggestion that the real loss in postal service tolls is in the one-cent-a-pound second-class matter, and that all matter should be taxed at the present rate for the reading pages of the magazines, but the advertising pages, which form quite as much on the average of bulk as the reading, should be taxed at nearly the cost that the United States pays for handling them. The publishers will have to face those facts.

"I now refer to the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on trust regulation. We tried to appoint a strong special committee, and that committee appoints the directors, and the directors draft the referendum for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States."

In introducing Mr. Adams, Mr. Breed gave him the credit for inspiration that had resulted in reforms the Merchants' Association is now working out.

Mr. Adams said the Chicago Association was run by a central plant composed of its Executive Committee, consisting of the President, the four Vice Presidents, the Chairmen of the committees, the Secretary and Treasurer of the association and members chosen at large. The Ways and Means Committee, he said, met every Wednesday of the year. There were four main divisions of the association, each under a Vice President. The duty of the local division, he said, was to convince the people that Chicago was the best place in the world to hold a convention, and that the result of the division's work was that in the last few years the city had taken care of 2,200 conventions, bringing in two and a quarter millions of persons who spent more than $72,000,000 in the city. The civic industrial division tells the manufacturers that Chicago is the best place to build a manufacturing plant, with the result that in even the last year $17,000,000 worth of such plants had been brought into Chicago. The interstate or trade extension division sends parties over the United States telling persons that Chicago is the best place to buy everything. At each statement Mr. Adams was greeted with applause and laughter.

"Last but not least," continued Mr. Adams, "we have our foreign trade committee. We have gone down into the Argentine—the first example of business men who maintain an office in the Argentine—where Chicago-made goods are exhibited every day, with a man in charge, to convince the Argentine people that they should come to Chicago to trade."

Mr. Adams spoke of the work of various committees, one of which sent a civic police officer here and abroad to study street traffic. He told of what he called a "subscription investigating committee" and its offices, which are to examine into all the charity organizations in Chicago or anybody who asks charity, and insist before efforts are made to get subscriptions that their accounts be submitted to a competent auditing concern, and that the money given shall be used for the purpose for which it is intended. A freight traffic committee watches rates and tells members the best and cheapest ways to ship and the rates.

Mr. Adams spoke of a "Sons of Members" campaign, in which young men are entertained four times a year at dinner, and are instructed in association work, and taken to plants and shown through them. This is a matter which had had the attention of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association, who had discussed the desirability of holding a Sons of Members' dinner in place of the regular May meeting. The motion to do this was carried.

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY OUT.

The Church Has 24,224,609 Communicants Under the Flag.

Advance copies of the 1914 edition of the Official Catholic Directory, published and copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons of Barclay Street, show that the Catholic Church has within the United States 18,568 priests, 14,651 churches, and 16,067,985 communicants. This gives an increase over last year's figures of 622 priests, 329 churches, and 315,827 communicants. According to Joseph H. Meier, editor of the Directory, the very large increase in membership figures is accounted for chiefly by more complete reports of the Ruthenian-Greek Catholics. There are 5,403 parochial schools, with 1,429,809 scholars, and 82 seminaries, 230 colleges for boys, and 680 girls' schools.

New York has by far the largest number of Catholics, 2,884,723. Pennsylvania comes next, with 1,984,220; Illinois and Massachusetts are the other States which number over a million. Besides the American Catholics, communicants in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and other overseas territories raise the total number of Catholics under the American flag to 24,224,609.

WILL EXONERATE BEILIS.

Ex-Russian Police Official Says He Will Clear Up Ritual Murder Myth.

After spending six weeks in hunting here for persons who fled from Russia just before the ritual murder trial at Kiev, Nicholas Krasovsky, former head of the Czar's secret police in Kiev, announced last night that he had found the persons wanted and had obtained from them affidavits upon which he would force the reopening of the ritual case.

"And this time," he said, "the defendant will not be a Jew, but we will arraign instead the members of a gang of thieves who I am positive I can prove were guilty of the murder for which Mendel Beilis was arrested and tried.

"Beilis with noble spirit refused to capitalize the fame his behavior while on trial brought him and went away to Palestine to live in peace. It will not be necessary to disturb him for the new trial. I have the strongest personal reasons for wanting to see the case reopened and a verdict found against those really responsible for the murder of the boy Yuschinsky. For when I was engaged officially in making an investigation I happened upon positive proof that Mendel Beilis was innocent. Instead of hearing my report my superiors urged me on to "get a Jew." I determined I would not be a party to a conviction based upon prejudice instead of evidence and I stood by my findings.

"I was even arrested just before I was to appear as a witness for the defense so that I would have to appear in court discredited by prison garb. My official position was taken from me, but many noble Russians, who see the folly of carrying on the ancient hatreds, became my friends and supporters. The plan to make me appear in prison garb failed, but those filled with anti-Jewish prejudice directed their wrath against me and my family.

"I remained at work as a private individual upon the investigation I had commenced as an official of the Government. I found that two important witnesses had fled to America, no doubt to escape being called upon to give evidence that would prove unpopular to those bent upon convicting a Jew of ritual murder. I came here and found two witnesses. I not only have their affidavits, but have their pledge that they will return voluntarily to Russia to testify at the new trial, provided their affidavits prove inadmissable as evidence. I am confident that the outcome of the new trial will be the final destruction of popular faith in the old ritual-murder myth."

Mr. Krasovsky was entertained last night at the Café Boheme in Second Avenue by a number of Russian residents of New York. He will leave for Russia next Tuesday.

FIGHTS HARD TO SAVE CHILD

Boy Gets Little Girl Ashore, but She Dies on Way to the Hospital.

Ruth Miller, 5 years old, and a dozen of her classmates from Public School 78 went to the pier which extends into the East River at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the hope that they would see some of the battleships from the Brooklyn Navy Yard sail by bound for Mexican waters. One of the children shouted that a big ship was coming, and Ruth hurried forward to obtain a better view. She tripped over a coil of rope, and a moment later was floundering in the water.

William Simpson, who although only 13 years old, is a strong swimmer, tossed his coat aside and dove in after the girl, who had disappeared. For a few minutes it was believed that both were lost, and then the boy was seen clinging to a log, supporting the child with one arm.

Simpson was having a hard time of it, when George Miller, 15 year sold, a brother of Ruth, jumped into the water and assisted Simpson in steering the log toward the pier at the foot of Remsen Street. They were nearly exhausted when Patrolman McCartney threw them a rope, and pulled them to the pier.

Simpson fainted when he was pulled ashore, but was soon revived. The little Miller girl was unconscious, and died on the way to the Brooklyn Hospital. Mrs. Miller, the child's mother, arrived just as she was being taken from the water. Mrs. Miller became hysterical, and had to be taken to her home at 26 Joralemon Street.

PRENDERGAST URGES REPUBLICAN UNITY

Let Old and New Parties Forget Quarrel and Work Under Same Banner, He Says.

HITS PROGRESSIVE CHIEFS

Says They're Preventing Amalgamation—Live Elephant in Parade to Indiana Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—With the hall filled with delegates and the galleries and stage packed with men and women spectators, the Republican State Convention was opened here this afternoon. The delegates, headed by a number of brass bands, marched through the streets to the hall. An elephant, shipped here from the Cincinnati Zoo, took part in the parade. Printed on a banner spread over the animal's back were the words: "Back Again—And to Stay."

The playing of patriotic airs by the bands preceded the opening of the meeting, and enthusiasm ran high. The delegates were upon their feet cheering for some time before the Chairman, Will L. Hays, called the convention to order.

The principal speeches were made by William A. Prendergast, Controller of New York City; Howard Maxwell, the temporary Chairman, and James E. Watson, former Congressman. Mr. Prendergast digressed from remarks to answer Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts, who addressed the Progressive State Convention here last Saturday. Mr. Bird, in comparing the leaders of the two parties, named Barnes, Penrose, Smoot, and Guggenheim as the Republican standard-bearers.

"It was not fair of Mr. Bird," said Mr. Prendergast, "to enumerate only those men. They are not the only leaders of the great party. Let us have a procession of our own. As our leaders we will name Henry Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root, Theodore E. Burton, Charles W. Fairbanks, Robert M. La Follette, Albert E. Cummins, and men of their sterling worth. Now, if Mr. Bird desires to make a comparison and be fair, let him name the real leaders."

The mention of each name brought prolonged applause from the delegates.

Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President, will preside at to-morrow's session as permanent Chairman.

Mr. Prendergast, in his speech, called upon Republicans and Progressives to forget their differences and work under the same banner. Mr. Prendergast was one of the foremost Progressive leaders in the Presidential campaign of 1912.

Mr. Prendergast made his appeal for union after a sweeping arraignment of the Wilson Administration. He attacked the Democratic party for its tariff changes, its foreign policy, its interference with business, and its handling of the Philippine situation, but refrained from criticising the acts of the Administration regarding Mexico.

"Mexican relations," he declared, "have reached a stage when, it seems to me, a suspension of judgment upon each and every phase of that problem is the patriotic attitude to be taken by all Americans. No matter what may have been or may be now our views regarding the treatment that this question has received, when an issue involving the integrity of our national honor is presented to the world, every spark of national feeling requires that the American people should stand as one man in defense of our national interests and in support of that policy which will best protect the inviolable honor of the American flag."

Mr. Prendergast took issue with some of the Progressive leaders—none of whom he named—who, he said, were striving to interfere with the re-establishment of the Republican Party. "The differences that these leaders have in mind," he said, "are not of as vital a character as they apparently believe them to be. Time, the great healer, has already produced remarkable results in alleviating much of the strained feeling that existed less than two years ago. It may be that this result has been caused largely by the thought that the Democratic Party, when given an opportunity to govern this country, has failed now, as it always has failed before. I am also emboldened to believe that this era of better feeling is due to the fact that the reflections of time and the deliberations of our superior judgments have led us to understand that differences, which only a short time ago were regarded as really vital, were not of sufficient moment to permanently separate in their political action men who for so many years have helped to fight the battles of the Republican Party, or who, occupying a more independent position in politics, have still found it advisable on most occasions to cast their fortunes with that organization."

Although the party leaders were loath to enter into any coalition, continued the speaker, the progress of amalgamation has been quietly and steadily going forward without their help and in spite of their views. "This situation indicates that the men who cast the votes are capable of correcting political differences. It is to this intelligent conception of political duty that we can credit the great victory achieved in the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey on April 7, for although the leaders of the Progressive Party placed a candidate of their own in the field, the results of the election proved that those who had given the third party movement in that district a considerable following only less than two years ago, were not now influenced by the policy of the Progressive organization.

"It seems to me that this development proves that amalgamation will be brought about by the act of the individual; leaders who take a reactionary attitude upon the question of a united opposition to the Democratic Party will very soon realize that they represent no one but themselves and are leading only themselves.

"Among the reasons which may be advanced in explanation of this development is the belief held by many people that the great movement of 1912 in the name of the Progressive Party has in a great measure fulfilled the purposes of many of its promoters and followers of that period.

Mr. Prendergast discussed the tariff. "Not in twenty years," he asserted, "has the country been confronted with so serious a relaxation of trade and industry." The new tariff, he said, had not fulfilled the Democratic promise of a reduction in cost of living. Instead of a reduction there had been an average increase.

"We have already had sufficient experience with this tariff law to understand that it has helped trade in no way, but has hurt it in every way."

The Wilson Administration, he also declared, had failed to solve the trust problem.

WALDO APPLICATION HEARD.

Counsel Says Removal Stigma May Affect His Army Standing.

The application of Rhinelander Waldo, ex-Police Commissioner, for a writ of mandamus requiring the members of the Board of Estimate to change the word "removed," which occurs after Mr. Waldo's name in the City Record, to "resigned," came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Lehman. Clarence J. Shearn was Mr. Waldo's attorney, and said that unless this stigma was removed through a change in the wording in the City Record it was extremely doubtful whether Mr. Waldo could resume his status as an officer in the United States Army. Many in the courtroom construed this to mean that Mr. Waldo, after his return from Europe, might wish to take part in the war if hostilities in Mexico were continued.

Justice Lehman said that Mr. Waldo undoubtedly had a right to resign and that Mayor Kline could not therefore have removed him legally. He expressed his doubt, however, as to what should be done to correct the wording of the City Record. He asked counsel for both sides to submit briefs.

Arrested at Whitman's Office.

Louis Gray, a uniformed policeman stationed at the office of District Attorney Whitman, caused the arrest yesterday of Emil Simonson of 460 Eighth Avenue. Simonson insisted on seeing Mr. Whitman, asserting that he was pursued by gunmen. It was remembered that Simonson had been there before, telling an incoherent story. Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Court committed him to Bellevue for observation.

MRS. MEFFERT HOLDS LETTERS OF CARUSO

Breach of Promise Plaintiff Has Two Large Bundles of Evidence

SENT TO HER FROM EUROPE

Endearing Messages from the Singer Expected to Figure in the Suit for $100,000 Damages.

When the $100,000 breach of promise suit against Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, comes up for trial, counsel for Mrs. Mildred Meffert of 741 Fifth Avenue, who says that Caruso on April 3, 1908, promised to marry her, will endeavor to submit in evidence about one hundred letters and postcards signed in the same handwriting variously, "Enrico Caruso," "Baby," "As Ever Baby," and "Your Loving Baby." The letters and postcards were addressed to Mrs. Meffert in New York City from many parts of Europe. In them she was addressed as "Mill," and the letters were filled with many endearing terms.

The postcards for the most part conveyed simply greetings from "Enrico Caruso," or "Baby" to "Mill." Among them were cards depicting scenes in Switzerland, Italy, France, Scotland, and other countries. The letters and postcards have been turned over to Irving E. Ziegler, and he exhibited them yesterday tied up in two considerable bundles, at his office 27 William Street, when he was asked what evidence he intended to bring forward to support the allegations of Mrs. Meffert. He would not disclose the contents of any of the letters.

It could not be learned from Mr. Ziegler who were the wealthy relatives of his client from whom he said she did not feel disposed to ask aid, even though her resources have been impoverished. He said he had known Mrs. Meffert only a few days, and had not gone into her family history. He understood, however, that one of her kinsmen was on his way to this city from Palm Beach, Fla. Mrs. Meffert, according to her counsel, was educated in a convent, and can speak several languages. She is an accomplished musician, and has traveled extensively through Europe.

Mr. Ziegler said that Mrs. Meffert was not divorced from her husband as was reported. He explained that her husband met his death in an automobile accident either in New York City or Long Island, nearly six years ago. According to Mr. Ziegler, Mrs. Meffert was separated from her husband at the time she met Caruso in 1907. After she became acquainted with the tenor, her husband tried to effect a reconciliation. Mr. Ziegler said but his effort failed solely on account of Caruso. Then followed the death of Mrs. Meffert's husband, and her abandonment by Caruso in March, 1913, according to her attorney.

On behalf of Mrs. Meffert, her counsel maintains that her association with the tenor has made impossible her return to her family, and she has felt justified in her demands for damages on that account as well as for other reasons.

It is acknowledged by counsel for Mrs. Meffert that she received sums of money from Caruso while she was traveling in Europe, and that in addition to these sums Caruso gave her presents of valuable jewelry. Mr. Ziegler repeated his assertion that efforts to effect a compromise of the suit out of court failed when counsel for Caruso offered only $1,500 in settlement of Mrs. Meffert's claims.

Alfred F. Seligsberg of Wise & Seligsberg, 17 William Street, counsel for Caruso, said yesterday that he had no further statement to make on behalf of the tenor. Mr. Seligsberg would not discuss the suit further than to express his surprise that Mrs. Meffert's complaint should have contained what he regarded as an admission very damaging to her.

The paragraph of the complaint, regarded by Mr. Seligsberg as an admission, was called to the attention of counsel for Mrs. Meffert. Immediately Mr. Ziegler said he would be able to refute testimony which might be in the nature of an attack on the character of his client. He said that his evidence would include admissions by Caruso and persons associated with him, to the effect that Mrs. Meffert was a "splendid woman."

When inquiries were made for Mrs. Meffert at her home, word was sent to reporters that she was ill. It was impossible to get any statement from her through her attorney. Caruso refused to be interviewed about the suit personally or through his counsel.

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Printing the "most used and most useful book in New York" at the rate of 40,000 copies a day.

The New York City Telephone Directory

GOES TO PRESS

Thursday, May 7th, 1914

IF YOU arrange for telephone service on or before that date, your name will appear in the "most used and most useful book in New York." Residents of apartment houses equipped with Private Branch Exchange Telephone Service may have their names listed in the Telephone Directory, in connection with the telephone number of the apartment house, for $3.00 a year.

Subscribers desiring any changes in their telephone equipment which might affect their present listings, are requested to notify us as early as possible, in order that such changes may appear in the new Directory.

Advertising Forms Close May 1st

Telephone, write or call at nearest Commercial Office.

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123 E. 124th St.	Harlem	12090
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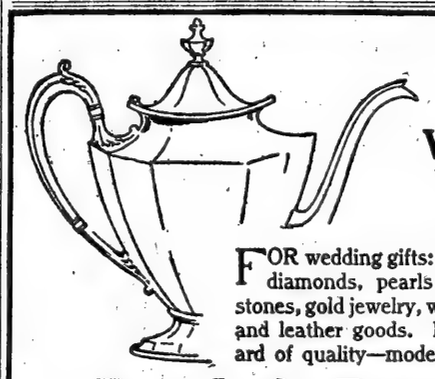

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ALFRED W. McCANN'S

ARTICLE IN

The Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

TO-NIGHT

IT TELLS WHAT THE ABOVE SYMBOL MEANS TO YOU

BURNS SAYS CONLEY KILLED PHAGAN GIRL

Slayer of Homicidal Type, and Negro Is That, Detective Charges in Frank Report.

READY TO PRODUCE PROOF

Accuses Atlanta Police of Impeding His Investigation—Motion for New Trial Is Up To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—Amplifying his statement made yesterday that Leo M. Frank was innocent of the murder of the little girl Mary Phagan, Detective W. J. Burns submitted a brief to-day on the result of his investigations addressed to the attorneys for Frank, in which he declared that the negro, Jim Conley, was the real slayer.

The hearings on the extraordinary motion for a new trial and to set aside the verdict were to have been heard before the Superior Court to-day, but on account of a death in the family of counsel for the defense were postponed. The extraordinary motion will be heard to-morrow and the motion to set aside the verdict will be heard on May 1.

Investigation About Completed.

The brief of Mr. Burns reads as follows:

April 22, 1914.

Messrs. L. Z. Rosser, Reuben A. Arnold, Henry A. Alexander, Herbert J. Haas, Leonard Haas, attorneys for Leo M. Frank, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sirs: I hoped to be able to furnish you to-day with my complete report showing the results of my investigation of the murder of Mary Phagan.

My investigation is about complete, with the exception of a few details which I have as yet been unable to cover. In addition to these, I had also expected to secure to-day from Chief of Detectives Lanford, according to a promise he had made while I was out of the city, certain affidavits bearing on the case, which were extremely important in view of the fact that I had offered a reward of $1,000 to any person furnishing evidence of Leo M. Frank's immorality, and the only response there was from Chief Lanford, who had stated through the public press that he would turn certain affidavits over to me upon my return to the city which would prove this.

I called on Chief Lanford to-day and requested to see the affidavits he had, but he declined to let me see them, and made the astounding assertion that the charge of perversion did not enter into the case and had simply been injected by the attorneys for Frank.

This being, as stated, the only response made by any person to my offer of reward for evidence of Leo M. Frank's immorality, I am, of course, very anxious to see those affidavits, and until I do see them it will be impossible for me to render my final report.

I must, therefore, ask your indulgence in the matter until I can get free and complete access to all evidence bearing upon the case.

It is my intention to-day to immediately increase the offer of reward for such information as I have previously mentioned to the amount of $5,000.

I am now engaged in drawing up my formal report, which will be submitted to you as soon as the same has been finally completed. I desire, however, to anticipate the same in these respects:

1. The murder was unquestionably the crime of a pervert of homicidal tendencies of the most pronounced type.

2. That Leo M. Frank is not a pervert, and is innocent of the murder for which he has been convicted.

3. That James Conley—and he alone—is guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan, and further, he is a pervert of the type heretofore described.

All of which I am prepared to prove.

WILLIAM J. BURNS.

Strictures on Atlanta Police.

Mr. Burns severely criticised the Atlanta police and detective departments for their attitude toward his investigation, which has been in progress more than a month. His strictures were occasioned by his visit on Tuesday to Chief Lanford, Chief Beavers, and Solicitor Dorsey.

"I was very much disappointed by the attitude of the detective department," he said, "and also by the attitude of Solicitor Dorsey. The detective intimated that the detectives and the Solicitor did not want to be convinced that Frank was innocent."

"I asked Mr. Dorsey if he would be good enough to tell me," Mr. Burns continued, "what was meant by the article that appeared in the newspapers stating that he intended to prosecute every person that perjured themselves in connection with this case. I also asked him if he intended to include in that persons that might testify for the State as well as the defense, and he said that he did."

The detective quoted Mr. Dorsey as saying:

"'Mr. Burns, you told me that I wasn't to pay any attention to anything I saw in the newspapers, and I have seen a great many items indicating that your investigation is finished and that you have reached the conclusion that Frank is innocent.'

"I said: 'Well, I don't mind indicating to you that my report will state Mr. Frank is innocent.' He stated, 'I would like to see that report when it is finished.' I replied, 'I have no objection to your getting one, but it must come from the lawyers.'

"Mr. Dorsey stated that he ought to have one just as quickly as the other lawyers: I replied that so far as I was personally concerned I would be very glad to have him get it, and thought he ought to have it.

"Dorsey followed me to the door of his office, and on reaching there and finding Detectives Starnes, Black, Campbell, and others he assumed a loud tone of voice and said: 'You know you have been employed by friends of Frank to come down here to upset this verdict, I expect you to come here and convince me if I am wrong, but if you expect me to convince you I don't propose to do that.'

"I then said: 'I thought you didn't want to discuss any of these questions—what is the use of making this speech?'"

The death of the mother of Herbert Haas, one of Frank's attorneys, caused Judge Hill to postpone the hearing on the extraordinary motion, set for to-day, till to-morrow.

The hearing on the motion to upset the verdict of guilty on constitutional grounds was postponed till May 1 at the request of Solicitor Dorsey, who wanted more time in which to prepare his argument.

NO CABINET CHANGES.

Official Denial from the White House as to the Bryan Report.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The White House to-day requested the publication of this statement:

"Secretary Tumulty denied emphatically to-day as wholly unfounded reports that any member of the Cabinet contemplates resigning. He said that this subject had not been considered by the President or by any member of the Cabinet and had never been discussed."

The statement was issued in connection with a report that Secretary Bryan was about to resign.

Destroyer McDougal Launched.

BATH, Me., April 22.—The torpedo boat destroyer McDougal was launched to-day at the Bath Iron Works. She will be ready for the official acceptance trials early next months, and must average 30½ knots an hour. The destroyer was christened by Miss Marguerite Le Breton of New York, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral David McDougal.

Red Cross Aids Sealers' Families.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—An appropriation of $5,000 was made by the American Red Cross Society to-day for the relief of families of victims of the recent Newfoundland sealing disaster, in which the crew of 170 of the steamship Southern Cross and 77 men of the crew of the steamship Newfoundland perished.

Double Murder at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 22.—A quarrel in a tenement house ended in a double murder to-night. Mike Farkas is accused of having shot and instantly killed Julius Czosci and his wife. Samuel Greenbaum, who owns the building, rushed upstairs after hearing the shots, wrenched the smoking revolver from Farkas's hand, and then marched the man to a police station. The police say Farkas admits the shooting.

To Condemn Levensky's Jewels.

District Attorney Marshall has asked the Federal District Court to condemn as forfeited under the customs laws a jeweled ring, a jeweled brooch, and a jeweled pair of cuff buttons which Baruch Levensky failed to declare when he arrived here on June 9 last as a passenger on the liner Philadelphia. They were made in Belgium and are valued at $1,416.

EXPERT TELLS WHY PRICES ARE HIGH

Cotton Goods Association Told That Retailer Is to Blame.

SHIRTS AS AN EXAMPLE

Mr. MacLea Tells Diners Textiles Should Be Sold on a Lower Basis of Profit.

The set prices prevailing in most of the retail establishments, particularly in New York, are responsible in no small measure for the high cost of goods, according to Robert K. MacLea, formerly Consulting Expert to ex-President Taft's Tariff Board, who spoke on the subject of "Retail Distribution Applied to Textiles," at the second annual dinner of the Cotton Goods Association last night at the Hotel Biltmore.

"I believe it would be of particular benefit to the consumers of the country," said Mr. MacLea, "if the retailers could find a way to break into the prevailing set price of 15 cents, 19 cents, 25 cents, 29 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents a yard and sell textiles on a lower basis of profit. I think the consumer would use more material, for it is an admitted fact that a woman with a certain amount to spend will make it go as far as possible in her wearing apparel."

Mr. MacLea then called attention to the retail set prices for cotton shirts prevalent several years ago, namely, $1, $1.50, $2, and so on. He said it had been pointed out to the retailers the country over that 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. added to or deducted from a line of goods made possible the continuance of that line under the primary market advances or declines for a standard fabric. As a result the prices of shirts to-day ranged from 95 cents to $1, $1.05, and $1.15, showing a departure from the old fixed price of $1. Thereby the consumers were better served.

"The great tariff argument of the last national election," continued the speaker, "when cried in reference to the high cost of living, was 'Lower the tariff to benefit the consumer.' What has resulted? Surely the consumer has found nothing cheaper in cotton textiles. Particularly were textiles singled out for discussion, for it was recognized, especially as regards cotton goods, that while in many instances materials cost little more at mills here than abroad, and in other instances actually less here, yet almost invariably the consumer was paying more here than abroad. It frequently was alleged by investigators that cotton goods cost the consumer twice as much here, especially dress wear, than if purchased abroad. We have nearly 100,000,000 people using cotton goods as a great necessity."

Mr. MacLea said it was a mistaken idea that the large department stores in the large cities could sell goods more cheaply than the smaller retail stores in the smaller cities. He quoted many figures to show that the reverse was the true condition.

The toastmaster was John A. Forner of Catlin & Co., President of the Cotton Goods' Association, and the first speaker was Howard Ayers, President of the China-Japan Trading Company, whose subject was Trade Relations with China. Mr. Ayers said that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the development of an American export business to China was to be found in the wretched currency system of that republic, and its fiscal system, which he described as "only fragmentary."

Other speakers were Julius Henry Cohen, J. D. Armitage, and R. P. M. Eagles.

OLD GUARD'S ANNIVERSARY.

Mexican Trouble Mentioned Only Casually at Annual Dinner.

The Mexican situation was ignored practically at the Old Guard dinner at the Plaza Hotel to commemorate the organization's eighty-eighth anniversary last night. Ex-Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, who had been installed in the afternoon as the Major in command, presided.

Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., who spoke for the army, made no mention of Mexico except to say that "we have a little jar on hand at present—not a war." Most of his speech was devoted to outlining the duties of a General in an organization in whose ranks privates are not to be found. He urged that all members of the Old Guard support the Army League as the only instrument for getting Congress to recognize army needs.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N. retired, who commanded the Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor, said that if his long service in the Navy and experience of two wars had taught him anything it was to abhor war.

"We are now," he said, "having trouble with a nation with which we ought to have no trouble. We don't want Mexican territory and we don't want damages. I hope this trouble will soon be over, but if we must have war, let's go in on the jump and keep on the jump till it is settled."

In the Old Guard Armory at 200 West Fifty-first Street in the afternoon Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy installed Major Kline and the other new officers. After that the crowd marched to Grace Church for a memorial service in honor of the members who had died in the year.

FARRINGTON GOES TO YALE.

Chair of Pedagogy Claims Services of Columbia Professor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—Announcement was made to-night that Prof. Frederick E. Farrington of Columbia University had accepted the Chair of Pedagogy at Yale University which was vacated in the Winter by the resignation of Prof. E. C. Moore, who accepted a position on the Harvard Faculty.

Prof. F. E. Farrington of Columbia last night at his home, Park Hill, Yonkers, confirmed the news that he would accept a professorship at Yale University and become head of the university department of education. Until July, 1916, he will give lectures at both Columbia and Yale, but he will make his home in New Haven after this Summer. Prof. Farrington, who was graduated from Harvard in 1894, joined the Faculty of Teachers College at Columbia in 1910.

ROMANCE OF TANGO ENDS IN A FIZZLE

Heiress and Her Dancing Teacher Have Called Their Engagement Off.

PARENTS OF BOTH HOSTILE

Rings Are Returned and Now Caroline Kohl and Evans Tread Divergent Paths.

That tangoing Cupid who presides over the roof of the McAlpin was downcast yesterday. A genuine tango romance had fizzled. Rings that had been exchanged had been returned, hearts that had beat as one to syncopated time had been torn apart, and the only consolation Cupid seemed to have was that, after all, those same hearts did not seem to have been violently rent in the process.

The families of what promised to be a happy couple stepped in and raised objections to the match, on grounds that were similar and yet opposing. The young woman's family objected to her fiancé because he had been on the stage and was a dancing teacher, and the father of the young man, a prosperous citizen of Arkansas, came on to New York and urged his son not to marry a young woman whose family had been in the theatrical business and who herself had aspirations for the stage. Parental arguments prevailed.

The late Lewis Kohl, a theatrical man who controlled the Western Vaudeville Circuit and owned four theatres in Chicago, left each of his twin daughters a million dollars outright. The sisters, Caroline and Dorothy, have lived a great deal abroad during their twenty years, and of late, with their mother, have been spending the Winters in New York. The romance which has been broken up began last December, and it started with a tango.

Ernest Evans, who teaches at the In the meantime, Capt. S. A. Evans, father of the intendant bridegroom, again and dances there and at entertainments in this and other cities, was asked to give the Misses Kohl lessons in the modern dances. The young women had seen him dancing at the tea dances on the roof. The one-step and the hesitation having been successfully imparted, the teaching of the tango began. Before the first maxixe step was taught, Mr. Evans was in love with one of the sisters, whose limousine and maids brought them every day to take lessons. It was Miss Caroline with whom he was smitten and an engagement was decided upon.

When the mother of the young woman was informed, she raised objection on the ground that Mr. Evans was a professional dancer. The daughter snapped her fingers and told her friends of her engagement, and the Chicago and St. Louis papers printed the announcement, with the additional information that the wedding was to take place on April 15.

But long before this day came, the Misses Kohl and their mother paid a visit to Palm Beach, where the sisters were much admired and were the recipients of much attention, who is interested in railroads and health resorts, read in the Little Rock papers that his son was going to be married, and he began raising objections just as forcibly as had the mother of the young woman. His son had gone to New York and on the stage instead of going to college, and when he learned that he was going to marry into a theatrical family when there were lots of girls in Little Rock, he sat down and wrote to his son that if he went ahead and married without his father's approval, he would cut him off with the traditional shilling or less. Then Capt. Evans decided he had better visit New York to try the effect of a personal argument.

As a result of parental objections, there was some correspondence between the two young persons, and farewell letters were written. Miss Kohl had given her fiancé a diamond and ruby ring, and he had given her the customary engagement ring. When they decided that their romance should come to an end in due course he sent hers back, but suggested that if she valued any of the associations of his, he would like her to keep it. The reply was the return of his ring, delivered by a haughty woman whom Mr. Evans did not know, but who called him a "person."

There's *something* about them you'll like

Twenty for a Quarter

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

What Will People Say?

The New Novel By

RUPERT HUGHES

"An American Vanity Fair"

Harper & Brothers

What Will Happen When We Invade MEXICO

By a remarkable piece of editorial luck, which happens to a magazine once in a lifetime, the May METROPOLITAN, out today, contains a vivid and timely description of the Battle of La Cadena by John Reed, our war correspondent, who was the only American to witness this fight between the Rebels and the Federals. It is the first genuine pen picture of the Mexican soldier in battle, and it is also the first opportunity you have had to picture in your mind the kind of fighting our soldiers will face in their march on to Mexico City.

The story of the Battle is illustrated with photographs taken by John Reed in Mexico. We missed a bunch of action pictures, as Reed's camera was smashed in a run for his life, which he describes, in part, as follows:

"I ran on—ran and ran and ran, until I could run no more. Then I walked a few steps and ran again. I was sobbing instead of breathing. Awful cramps gripped my legs. . . . . I ran. I wondered what time it was. I wasn't very frightened. Everything was so unreal. It just seemed to me that if I didn't get away I wouldn't be doing my job well. I kept thinking to myself, 'Well, this is certainly an experience. I am going to have something to write about.'"

Don't miss this story. Go to the nearest news-stand today and get a copy of the May METROPOLITAN. It is sure to be sold out within a few days, and as the June number is now on our presses it will be impossible for us to print any more copies.

Ask any Newsdealer for the May

METROPOLITAN

"The Livest Magazine in America"

All News-stands **OUT TODAY** **15 Cents**

SALESMEN WANTED—You can make money taking subscriptions for the METROPOLITAN. Write for special proposition. Something new. Advise in your application how much time you can give to the work. Address: Sales Department, METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, 433 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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Glacier National Park

Season 1914—June 15—October 1

The new and enlarged Glacier Park Hotel, official eastern gateway to Glacier National Park—land of glistening glaciers in northwestern Montana—offers you every convenience on your vacation this summer.

An annex of 115 rooms has been erected and connected with main hotel by a 90-foot sun parlor. Sixty rooms in annex have private baths. Greater accommodations at chalets in Park.

Tour the Park on $1 to $5 a day—walking from camp to camp, living the delightful outdoor life, sleeping under the stars. If you desire you can travel on horseback, by automobile, stage or launch. No other vacation trip offers you so many attractions for the same cost.

Low Round-Trip Summer Tourist Fares
Via Great Northern Railway, Daily June 1—Sept. 30

To Glacier Park or Belton in Glacier National Park—From St. Paul or Minneapolis, $35; from Chicago, $47.50.

To the cities of Puget Sound and the Pacific—From St. Paul or Minneapolis, $60; from Chicago, $72.50.

Proportionately low fares from all points.

Definite Expense Tours

For your convenience the following special tours of the Park by automobile, boat, stage and horseback have been arranged for this season:

One day tour	$ 3.25	Five day tour	$21.25
Three day tour	11.50	Seven day tour	47.00

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The New York Times

CIRCULATION REPORT

No returns. No unsold papers.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION	April 1, 1913.	April 1, 1914.
City Dealers	188,451	198,206
Country Dealers	40,853	45,570
Mail List	14,256	14,746
Total Net Paid	**243,560**	**258,522**
Advertising Mail List	239	391
Exchanges	127	127
*Downtown Office	676	979
*Main Office	402	967
*Annex	600	800
Editorial and Composing Room	250	250
Total Net Circulation	**245,854**	**262,036**

*Reserved for counter sales, etc.

For the six months ended April 1st, 1914, the average net paid sale, daily and Sunday, was 246,118, a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

PREVIOUS REPORTS

To the Post Office Department

First Report	Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
Second Report	April 1, 1913	228,534
Third Report	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
Fourth Report	April 1, 1914	246,118

246,118

The average daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the half year ended March 31 exceeds by **24,263** the combined average daily and Sunday circulations of The Herald, The Sun, and The Tribune, as shown by the published statements required by law.

The New York Times...246,118
Herald, Sun and Tribune Combined 221,855

GOV. GLYNN PARDONS BANKER REICHMANN

Justice Davis and District Attorney Whitman Advocated Clemency for Paralytic.

HE HAS PAID HIS FINE

Ex-President of Carnegie Trust Co. Was Misled by His Associates, Mr. Whitman Asserts.

Joseph B. Reichmann, who was President of the Carnegie Trust Company, has been pardoned by Gov. Glynn. He was convicted before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on June 28, 1911, of having made a false statement to the State Banking Department concerning the financial position of the trust company, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to be imprisoned for four and a half months.

Some days ago District Attorney Whitman and Justice Davis called on the Governor and asked him to pardon the ex-banker. Before that Mr. Whitman had written a letter to the Governor, saying that he believed the ends of justice had already been fulfilled. Mr. Reichmann had paid the $500 fine, but his sentence of imprisonment had been suspended pending the hearing by the Appellate Division on a certificate of reasonable doubt, which had been issued to him. Speaking last night at Albany of the pardon Gov. Glynn said:

"The pardon is virtually a restoration of Mr. Reichmann to citizenship, nothing more. He has never been confined under the sentence and has already paid his fine. When District Attorney Whitman said that justice had been vindicated and the Judge who sentenced Mr. Reichmann backed up his request for a pardon, I could see that I should make no mistake by granting it. The crime charged was simply a misdemeanor."

District Attorney Whitman said last night that it seemed to him the action of the Governor in the case was entirely justified.

"Two or three months ago," he said, "Justice Davis and I represented to the Governor that this was a case in which he might extend clemency. At the time of the trial Reichmann was lame, and had to use a crutch in getting about, and since then he has become totally paralyzed. He is, I believe, now in Dayton, Ohio, and the condition of his health has delayed the hearing by the Appellate Division on the certificate of reasonable doubt which was granted to him.

"It was entirely right that he should be prosecuted, but the people felt all the time that Reichmann was not the real offender. He had been with the Carnegie Trust Company only a short time, and seemed to have been the dupe of his associates. He signed the paper which was set before him by Cummins, and in all probability did not realize what it contained. Of course, technically he was guilty, but after all it was the first conviction under the new law, and the prosecution was aimed more against Cummins than against him.

"Now that Cummins is in Sing Sing and his conviction has been upheld, I was very glad to concur in the letter which Justice Davis wrote the Governor on Reichmann's behalf. In fact, we had strong affidavits from reliable medical men to the effect that confinement in Sing Sing would kill Reichmann."

Mr. Reichmann became President of the Carnegie Trust Company on Dec. 29, 1906, on the resignation of Charles T. Dickinson. He was at the time President of the National Starch Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, and it was urged at his trial that he had been brought into the troubled affairs of the trust company in the hope that his business connections might enable him to procure the funds which the unfortunate institution so sorely needed, and that he was not personally responsible for the condition in which he found the trust company.

The actual charge was founded on the statement of the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company which it made on Sept. 8, 1910. This asserted that at the close of business on Aug. 31, 1910, the company was not liable for any borrowed money, whereas as a matter of fact at that time the Northern Bank held the demand note of the Trust Company for $130,000, secured by certain collateral. This sum had been borrowed on Aug. 23 on a note which Mr. Reichmann himself had signed the security being two notes of Julius S. Marcus to the amount of $213,000 and the collateral which the Trust Company held as security for the Marcus notes.

Since the existence of this loan would have caused the Carnegie Trust Company trouble with the State Banking Department, it was agreed that the form of the transaction should be changed. The demand notes were to be surrendered and the Northern Bank was to receive in exchange a participation to the extent of $130,000 in the Marcus loan, which had been made by the Carnegie Trust Company.

The Northern Bank, it was charged, continued to hold all the collateral, and this, it was pointed out, was a most unusual circumstance if the participation had been a genuine one. After this agreement had been come to it was charged that Mr. Reichmann signed the report to the Superintendent of Banks which represented that the transaction of Aug. 23, 1910, had originally been a participation instead of a demand note, thus wiping out the $130,000 loan.

The case, however, had a wider interest in view of the way in which it affected the charges brought against William T. Cummins and City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde. The loan to the Carnegie Trust Company had been made at the instance of J. G. Robin, the financier whose meteoric career resulted in the downfall of the Carnegie Trust Company, the Washington Savings Bank, and the Northern Bank, and he swore that he had caused the Northern Bank to extend this accommodation to the trust company at the instigation of Mr. Hyde. When Mr. Hyde was put on trial for thus using his office for the assistance of the Carnegie Trust Company he was acquitted.

During the trial much evidence was produced of the check kiting methods pursued by the Carnegie Trust Company. Customers were placed on the stand to tell of drafts drawn against them of which they had no knowledge and the sudden appearance in their accounts of the money required to meet them at just the right moment. These transactions, the Government contended, were entirely fictitious, notwithstanding the fact that a certain amount of actual money was used to take up the drafts and round off the accounts.

Bradley Martin, Jr., President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, was also called to tell of certain sums owed to his institution as the result of note transactions on Aug. 31, the date on which according to the report signed by Mr. Reichmann the Carnegie Trust Company had no such liabilities.

On March 10 last Mr. Reichmann was discharged from bankruptcy. He had returned his assets at $100, which as they consisted of wearing apparel were exempt, and his liabilities at $11,101.-72. This total was reached by entering all the debts which he had incurred with Cummins and Charles A. Moore, Jr., in the course of their banking operations.

$1,225 FOR BORGIA LETTER.

Missive from Lucrezia Brings Highest Price at Hodgkin Sale.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22.—A remarkable story was told at the Marlborough Street Police Court to-day, when Alfred Rawlinson was remanded on a charge of uttering a check for $7,500 in favor of Sir William Bass, Bart., and attempting to obtain from Washington Singer $7,500 by means of the check.

The accused, it was stated, forged a letter to Mr. Singer purporting to be from Sir William Bass and reading:

"My wife and I are in a difficult position. We had to go to moneylenders for the enclosed check, and I cannot pay it into my bank, as my account has been garnished. It is vital for us to have the cash this morning. Would you be so kind as to send us by bearer your open check for the amount and pay ours into your account."

Mr. Singer, it was testified, discovered that the letter was a forgery and had Rawlinson arrested.

MULTIPLIES X-RAY'S POWER.

Dr. Dessauer Says the New Ray Is Almost as Effective as Radium.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 22.—Dr. Dessauer, who has just announced a series of successful experiments at Frankfort-on-Main, asserts that he has devised a method of making an X-ray twenty times more penetrating than the ordinary X-ray.

The new X-ray, it is stated, is almost as effective as radium in the treatment of disease.

EMPEROR OUT OF DANGER.

Austrian Ruler's Doctors No Longer Fear Complications.

VIENNA, April 22.—The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph has improved to such an extent that the attending physicians consider that all danger has passed.

BREAKS AIR RECORDS.

Schmitt Aeroplane with Seven Persons Travels 66 1-2 Miles in Hour.

August Belmont yesterday received the following cablegram from Paul Schmitt, dated Chartres:

"Garaix, with Schmitt aeroplane, carrying six passengers, covered to-day 107 kilometers in one hour, thereby beating twenty-seven world's records as to speed, duration, and distance."

Garaix is the name of the pilot. One hundred and seven kilometers is equivalent to sixty-six and one-half miles.

NAMES $324,478,300 TO REPRODUCE ROAD

W. J. Wilgus, After Valuing the Lehigh, Thus Estimates Cost for Commerce Board.

ALMOST TWICE ITS CAPITAL

Road's Solicitor Compares Outstanding Issues with Valuation to Show Road Undercapitalized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—W. J. Wilgus of New York, a civil engineer who headed a large corps of assistants in the work of physically valuing the Lehigh Valley Railroad, told Examiner S. H. Smith of the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day that it would take $324,478,300 to reproduce the road.

Mr. Wilgus's testimony came in the course of a hearing in the Commission's investigation of anthracite rates and the methods of handling anthracite coal. The figures presented by Mr. Wilgus were part of the road's argument that it was under capitalized and that present rates did not give it a fair return.

Mr. Wilgus said he had had over 100 men in the field for months. He estimated the cost of reproducing the road's right of way, real estate, buildings, docks, shops, &c., at $228,499,050. The estimated value of equipment, including locomotives, passenger and freight cars, working and floating equipment, &c., he placed at $86,979,250. A third item was designated as working capital and stores, estimated at $9,000,000. Mr. Wilgus explained that he had followed the system of classification of accounts prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The significance of these figures," said Edgar H. Boles, General Solicitor of the Lehigh road, "is to be found in the fact that the Lehigh Valley is capitalized at $60,000,000 in round figures in stock, and has outstanding bond issues amounting to around $124,000,000, including all the subsidiary railroad companies, the bonds of which have been either assumed or guaranteed, which is a little more than one-half of the actual value of the road as demonstrated by a physical examination by a board qualified and disinterested experts."

Mr. Wilgus was formerly Vice President and Chief Engineer in charge of maintenance of way and construction of the New York Central, on which he installed the electric system between this city and suburban points. He resigned in 1908 and became President of the Amsterdam Corporation, which presented to the Public Service Commission elaborate plans for relieving the waterfront congestion and removing the tracks from Eleventh Avenue through the construction of a belt line elevated road and subway. Two years ago the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain awarded to Mr. Wilgus the Telford gold medal for a paper read by him before it.

FIRE IN SING SING PRISON.

Enameline Shop Destroyed Following a Strike by Convicts.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 22.—Fire was discovered early this morning in the enamaline shop of Sing Sing Prison. The entire fire department of the village was called out to fight the flames.

The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Yesterday at noon 180 men who were working in the knitting shop, another building near the one burned went on strike. They refused to obey the orders of the keepers and would do nothing all the afternoon. Their action was supposed to have been caused by the refusal of Gov. Glynn to sign the one year parole bill which would allow a prisoner after he had been in jail one year to make an application for parole. This evening the prisoners went to their cells without any trouble.

About 12:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the enameline shop. The prison fire department was called out, and when it was seen it could not cope with the flames the village department was summoned. The burned building was a one-and-a-half-story frame structure on the north side of the yard. It was covered with corrugated iron and about 100 feet long.

The prisoners in their cells made much noise, and their yells could be heard for blocks. The fire was some distance from the main building.

RIIS'S CONDITION GRAVE.

New Yorker in Michigan Sanitarium Suffers from Heart Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 22.—The condition of Jacob Riis, newspaper writer and publicist of New York City, who is ill in a local sanitarium, is considered alarming. His son arrived to-day from Barre, Mass., to be at the bedside.

Mr. Riis came here following a collapse at New Orleans while on a lecture tour. He showed improvement at first, but for more than a week his condition has been much lower. He is a sufferer from an organic heart trouble, and for several days he has breathed with difficulty. Physicians here, while hopeful, admit that his condition is grave.

KANIS DEFENDS TITLE.

Newark Turner Wins A. A. U. All-Around Gymnastic Championship.

Franz Kanis, representing the Newark Turn Verein, is the new all-around national gymnastic champion. He defended the title last night at the National A. A. U. championship tournament in the gymnasium of the New York A. C., Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. Kanis made a remarkable record, as in addition to capturing the all-around title with 342.85 points, he also won the individual championship in long horse, side horse, parallel and horizontal bars, leading one of the best list of competitors ever attracted to these events. This is Kanis's second win, as he defeated Paul Kimmel of New York last year. In the other events decided, last year's champions were again successful, although no new records were placed on the A. A. U. handbook.

Kanis won the long horse competition after three exhaustive trials, which taxed the gymnast's strength and excellence of execution. Kanis made few mistakes and performed in clean and clever fashion. His nearest competitor was Hugo Schoettlin of the Hudson County Turn Verein, who came within 2 5-10 points of the winner. The latter lost 13 2-10 points through errors.

The performance of Edward Lindenbaum, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., in the rope climb was of exceptional merit in view of the fact that he won the Y. M. H. A. championship on Tuesday night, when he was compelled to climb 105 feet before gaining the title. He climbed the 25 feet in 7 1-5 seconds, which is within 1 4-5 seconds of the record. The effort of the previous evening was apparent in his work, which was hardly up to his record. He retained the title he won one year ago.

Kanis was placed first in the side horse competition in which he showed a pleasing variety of movements. He made but two breaks during the three trials, and hesitated three times. He scored 84 points against 79 5-10 for Anton Klar, West Side Y. M. C. A., the contender for the honors.

Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., formerly of Columbia University, defended his title swinging Indian clubs, and J. Duncan Gleason, West Side Y. M. C. A., remains champion at flying rings. Meivin J. Bedford, Newark National Turn Verein, again captured the tumbling championship with 85 5-10 points. Kanis easily outclassed the entrants in the parallel and horizontal bars. The summary:

Rope Climb, 25 Feet.—Won by Edward Lindenbaum, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. Time, 0:07 1-5; Frank Siebert, Grace Church, New York, time 0:07 4-5, second; T. Bud Lessring, New York Turn Verein, time 0:09 2-5, third; Wallace Katzenstein, Mount Vernon Y. M. H. A., time 0:14, fourth.

Long Horse.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 86 8-10 points; Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, Hudson County, N. J., 84 3-10 points, second; F. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 81 5-10 points, third; L. Vaclavek, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 81 3-10 points, fourth.

Flying Rings.—Won by J. Duncan Gleason, New York A. C., 83 points; Otto Paul, National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 77 8-10 points, second; Julius Campbell, New York Turn Verein, 67 3-10 points, third; Frank Startzar, National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 61 3-10 points, fourth.

Side Horse.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 84 points; Anton Klar, West Side Y. M. C. A., 70 5-10 points, second; Louis Schade, Jr., West Side Y. M. C. A., 67 3-10 points, third; Joseph Ossey, West Side Y. M. C. A., 51 10 points, fourth.

Indian Club Swinging.—Won by Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 26 5-10 points; J. Lester McCloud, New York A. C., 26 3-10 points, second; John P. Phillips, New York University, 24 7-10 points, third; Mahlon J. Nuss, Jr., Herrmann's Physical Training Institute, Philadelphia, 23 6-10 points, fourth.

Tumbling.—Won by Melvin J. Bedford, National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 85 5-10 points; Joseph F. Dunn, New York A. C., 82 points, second; Wilbur A. Yost, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 70 5-10 points, third; Lee McCanlis, New York A. C., 68 5-10 points, fourth.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 86 3-10 points; Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein of Hudson County, N. J., 75 6-10 points, second; Herbert S. Schoonmaker, West Side Y. M. C. A., 73 4-10 points, third; Henry Moeckley, Swiss Turn Verein of Hudson County, N. J., 71 9-10 points, fourth.

Horizontal Bars.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 85 7-10 points; T. Bud Lessring, New York Turn Verein, 75 25-100 points, second; Leopold Gehl, Newark Turn Verein of Newark, 72 75-100 points, third; Henry Moeckley, Swiss Turn Verein of Hudson County, 72 points, fourth.

All Around Championship.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 342.85 points; T. Bud Lessring, New York Turn Verein, 293.9 points, second; Hugo Schoetlin, Swiss Turn Verein, 287.1 points third; F. Kriz, Bohemian-American Workingmen's Gymnastic Society, 281.4 points, fourth.

Point Score.—New York Turn Verein, 27; New York A. C., 17; Swiss Turn Verein, 13; National Turn Verein, 9; West Side Y. M. C. A., 8

Montgomery Wins with Cue.

John Montgomery defeated Harry Hallaquist last night in the third block of their match for the amateur English billiard championship at Doyle's Billiard Academy by the score of 500 to 454. The total for the three night's of play now is 1,500 for Montgomery to 1,249 for Hallaquist. Montgomery made the highest run of the game, which was 51 points. Hallaquist's best efforts netted him a high run of 48. The concluding block of the match, which is a 2,000 points affair, will be decided this evening.

Recalled Tacoma Mayor Re-elected.

TACOMA, Wash., April 22.—A. V. Fawcett, twice Mayor of Tacoma, and recalled from that office three years ago, was elected Mayor yesterday for a third time. His majority was 800 over the Rev. C. F. W. Stoever. The election was non-partisan.

Three Die in Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Three persons lost their lives in a fire that destroyed their home here early to-day. The dead are Julius Schulze, 82 years old, his wife, Augusta, 75, and their son, Paul, 52. Mrs. Paul Schulze, who weighs more than 300 pounds, jumped from a window and fell on a man. Neither was badly hurt.

TRAVERS AND OUIMET 'SCRATCH' GOLFERS

Champions Rated Highest by U. S. G. A.—Evans Handicapped at One Stroke.

The handicap list for this year, issued by the United States Golf Association, contains the names only of those players who are eligible for competition in the national championship tournament with handicaps of five strokes or better. Last year the eligible list included those who were allowed six strokes and there were 442 on the list. The new rule, which was adopted at the annual meeting last January, limiting the eligible to five strokes, has reduced the number to 227.

Jerome D. Travers, the national champion, and Francis Ouimet, national open champion, are placed together on scratch. Charles Evans, Jr., who reached the semi-final stage in last year's championship tournament, stands alone with a handicap of one. J. G. Anderson, the runner-up last year, together with W. J. Travis, a former champion, and Warren K. Wood, the Western champion, are rated at two strokes each. In the next division with three strokes each are four former champions, T. M. Byers, H. G. Egan, W. C. Fownes, Jr., and R. A. Gardner. Findlay S. Douglas, who won the amateur honors sixteen years ago, is rated at four strokes, and L. M. James, winner in 1902, has a rating of five. In all, there are 62 with four strokes or better, and 165 with five strokes each. Following is the list:

SCRATCH.—Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Francis Ouimet, Woodland G. C., Boston, Mass.

ONE STROKE.—Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater G. C., Chicago.

TWO STROKES.—J. G. Anderson, Brae Burn G. C., Mass.; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, N. Y.; W. K. Wood, Homewood C. C., Chicago.

THREE STROKES.—E. M. Byers, Oakmont C. C., Pittsburgh, Penn.; B. W. Corkran, Baltimore C. C., Md.; H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor C. C., Chicago; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont C. C., Pittsburgh, Penn.; R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale G. C., Chicago; R. R. Gorton, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; Frederick Herreshoff, National Golf Links of America, New York; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, N. J.; Mason Phelps, Chicago G. C., Ill.; Albert Seckel, Riverside G. C., Chicago; F. W. Whittemore, Brookline, Mass.

FOUR STROKES.—E. P. Allis, 3d, Milwaukee C. C., Wis.; E. S. Armstrong, Annandale G. C., Pasadena, Cal.; Max Behr, Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; W. C. Chick, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; F. C. Davidson, Oakley C. C., Mass.; F. S. Douglas, Nassau C. C., New York; Donald Edwards, Middothian C. C., Chicago; K. P. Edwards, Midlothian C. C., Chicago; P. Gilbert, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; Fraser Hale, Edgewater G. C., Chicago; P. M. Hunter, Midlothian G. C., Chicago; A. P. Kammer, Fox Hills G. C., New York; Richard Kavanagh, Kenosha G. C., Wis.; Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok C. C., Vermont; H. G. Lee, Jr., Detriot C. C., Mich.; H. G. Legg, Minikahda C., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. G. Lockwood, Belmont Spring C. C., Mass.; H. E. Manton, Cranford C. C., New Jersey; H. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Penn.; J. F. Neville, Clairmont C. C., Cal.; H. W. Perrin, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's G. C., New York; D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton G. C., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Schlotman, Detroit, Mich.; H. Schmidt, Worcester C. C., Mass.; T. M. Sherman, Sadaqua G. C., Utica, N. Y.; J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, Mich.; J. N. Stearnes, 2d, Nassau C. C., New York; C. K. Stecher, Tatnuck C. C., Worcester, Mass.; S. G. Stickney, St. Louis C. C., Missouri; H. W. Stucklen, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; W. W. Taylor, Ardsley, N. Y.; G. P. Tiffany, Powelton C. C., Newburg, N. Y.; H. L. Tompkins, Greenwich C. C., Conn.; W. R. Tuckerman, Chevy Chase C., Washington, D. C.; A. C. Ulmer, Florida C. C., Jacksonville, Fla.; Gilbert Waldo, Brooklawn C. C., Conn.; J. M. Ward, Garden City G. C., New York; R. C. Watson, Westbrook G. C., New York; Harold Webber, Inverness C., Toledo, Ohio; W. K. Whigham, National Golf Links of America, New York; Gardiner White, Oakland G. C., New York; N. M. Whitney, Audubon G. C., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Wild, Cranford G. C., New Jersey; H. H. Wilder, Vesper C. C., Lowell, Mass.

FIVE STROKES.—Robert Abbott, Brooklawn G. C., Connecticut; George W. Adair, Atlanta A. C., Georgia; G. E. Adams, Ekwanok C. C., Vermont; G. N. Aldridge, Dallas C. C., Texas; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills G. C., New York; K. L. Ames, Glen View C., Chicago; W. F. Anderson, Florida C. C., Jacksonville, Fla.; H. E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, New York; E. M. Barnes, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills G. C, New York; T. V. Birmingham, Wykagil C. C., New York; J. K. Bole, Mayfield C. C., Cleveland, Ohio; S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn C. C., Connecticut; George T. Brokaw, Garden City G. C., New York; G. F. Brown, Wyantenuk G. C., Great Barrington, Mass.; B. W. Brown, Belmont Springs G. C., Massachusetts; R. G. Bush, Audubon G. C., New Orleans, La.; C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley G. C., Pennsylvania; J. B. Cady, Rock Island Arsenal G. C., Chicago; Simon Carr, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Pennsylvania; Philip Carter, Nassau C. C., New York; T. M. Cheeseborough, Brookline, Mass.; E. W. Clark, 3d, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Pennsylvania; W. E. Clow, Jr., Onwentsia C., Chicago; H. T. Cook, Trenton C. C., New Jersey; G. H. Crocker, Alpine G. C., Pitchburg, Mass.; Eben B. Crocton, Stanton Heights G. C., Pittsburgh, Penn.; G. A. Crump, Philadelphia Country Club, Pennsylvania; J. C. Davidson, Columbia C. C., Washington, D. C.; C. B. Devol, Riverside G. C., Chicago; H. I. Downey, Apawamis C., New York; C. A. Dunning, Nassau C. C., New York; John Dwight, Racine C. C., Wis.; J. P. Edrington, Memphis C. C., Tenn.; W. E. Egan, Exmoor C. C., Chicago; B. S. Evans, Belmont Spring C. C., Mass.; Walter Fairbanks, Denver C. C., Col.; D. Fairchild, Metacomet G. C., Providence, R. I.; W. H. Faust, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. A. Fleager, Seattle G. & C. C., Wash.; D. P. Fredericks, San Francisco G. & C. C., Cal.; William Frederickson, Los Angeles C. C., Cal.; A. A. French, Annandale G. C., Pasadena, Cal.; L. A. Frothingham, Brookline, Mass.; D. B. Fuller, Jr., Midland G. C., New York; W. A. Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. See, Montclair G. C., N. J.; Archibald Graham, North Jersey C. C., Paterson, N. J.; S. J. Graham, Greenwich C. C., Conn.; Jesse Guilford, Intervale C. C., Manchester, N. H.; R. E. Hanson, Philadelphia C. C., Penn.; R. W. Harvey, Philadelphia C. C., Penn.; H. B. Heyburn, Louisville C. C., Ky.; W. L. Hicks, Nassau C. C., New York; R. W. Hodge, Evanston G. C., Chicago; H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook G. C., New York; McKim Hollins, Westbrook G. C., New York; Roger N. Hovey, Jr., Wannmolsett C. C., Rhode Island; W. I. Holland, Jr., Glen View C., Chicago; F. H. Hoyt, Woodland G. C., Massachusetts; R. Hunter, Wee Burn G. C., Connecticut; R. E. Hunter, Midlothian C. C., Chicago; W. B. Hunter, Wee Burn G. C., Connecticut; J. R. Hyde, Westbrook G. C., New York; C. W. Inslee, Oneida Community G. C., New York; L. N. James, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; F. B. Jennings, Jr., Mount Anthony C. C., Vermont; J. A. Jevne, Los Angeles C. C., California; Hugo R. Johnstone, Annandale C. C., Pasadena, Cal.; F. W. Kemble, Philadelphia C. C., Pennsylvania; P. W. Kendall, Fox Hills G. C., New York; H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet G. C., Providence, R. I.; Roger Kinnicutt, Tatnuck C. C., Worcester, Mass.; Ellis Knowles, Pensacola C. C., Florida; R. C. Lacy, Stanton Heights G. C., Pittsburgh; V. S. Lawrence, Woodland G. C., Massachusetts; J. C. LeDuc, Calumet C. C., Chicago; M. P. Lewis, Flushing C. C., New York; R. E. Lewis, New Canaan, Conn.; Louis Livingston, Westbrook G. C., New York; Devereux Lord, Haworth C., New Jersey, fornia; A. L. MacIlvane, National Golf Norman MacBeth, Los Angeles C. C., Call-Links of America, New York; Maurice Maloy, Garden City G. C., New York; J. N. Manning, Brae Burns G. C., Massachusetts; F. A. Martin, Brae Burn C. C., Massachusetts; G. B. Martin, Yountakah C. C., New Jersey; E. F. Mayberry, Charleston C. C., South Carolina; B. P. Merriman, C. C. of Waterbury, Conn.; W. D. Middleton, Rock Island Arsenal C. C., Chicago; Ardo Mitchell, Rock Island Arsenal C. C., Chicago; Leon Mitchell, Rock Island Arsenal C. C., Chicago; Henry Moir, Upper Montclair, N. J.; W. Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; Richard Mott, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Pennsylvania; Ed. B. Mueller, Rock Island Arsenal C. C., Chicago; R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, New York; D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Morris County G. C., New Jersey; Malcolm McBurny, Westbrook G. C., New York; Donald McKellar, Westbrook G. C., New York; J. T. McMillan, Detroit G. C., Michigan; John Naetking, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; F. C. Newton, Richmond County C. C., New York; Boyd Nixon, Fairmont C. C., California; G. A. Ormiston, Oakmont C. C., Pittsburgh; Dwight Partridge, Bedford G. and Tennis Club, New York; R. S. Patrick, Northland C. C., Duluth, Minn.; W. D. Paterson, Scottish-American C. C., New York; Ralph Peters, Jr., Garden City G. C., New York; W. G. Pfeil, Yountakah C. C., New Jersey; Harry Potter, St. Louis C. C., Missouri; F. R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton G. C., New Jersey; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrews G. C., New York; Walter H. Reynolds, Aronimink G. C., Philadelphia; J. M. Rhett, Dyker Meadow G. C., New York; W. B. Rhett, Garden City G. C., New York; I. S. Robeson, C. C. of Rochester, N. Y.; E. P. Rogers, Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; G. V. Rotan, Merrimack Valley C. C., Massachusetts; W. B. Rowan, Atlanta Athletic Club, Georgia; H. A. Sands, Garden City G. C., New York; Richard Setterthwaite, Bala G. C., Philadelphia; A. F. Schwartz, Audubon G. C., New Orleans; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn G. C., Connecticut; H. V. Seggerman, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; J. M. Sellers, Chicago G. C., Illinois; E. A. Servis, Philadelphia C. C., Pennsylvania; W. E. Shackelford, C. C. of Atlantic City, N. J.; J. F. Shanley, Jr., Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; Sydney Sherwood, Merion C. C., Pennsylvania; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis G. C., Utica, N. Y.; W. R. Simons, Westbrook G. C., New York; Wallace M. Sinclair, Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; J. H. Slater, Fox Hills G. C., New York; A. H. Smith, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Penn.; W. P. Smith, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Penn.; C. H. Stanley, C. C. of Cleveland, Ohio; G. C. Stanley, Yantenuck G. C., Great Barrington, Mass.; W. A. Stewart, Audubon G. C., New Orleans; W. A. Stickney, St. Louis C. C., Missouri; W. R. Stiles, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; C. G. Sullivan, Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; Hall Tewksbury, Woodland G. C., Mass.; W. L. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Penn.; W. R. Thurston, Apawamis C., New York; A. W. Tillinghast, Shawnee C. C., Penn.; A. C. Travis, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County G. C., New Jersey; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; M. S. Waters, Ardsley C., New York; Roy D. Webb, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; Robert Weir, Wilmington C. C., Delaware; W. T. West, Philadelphia C. C., Penn.; W. E. Wheeler, Brooklawn C. C., Mass.; Marshall Whitlach, Dyker Meadow G. C., New York; F. F. Whitney, Nassau C. C., New York; F. C. Williams, Montclair G. C., New Jersey; H. L. Willoughby, Philadelphia C. C., Penn.; Holden Wilson, Cincinnati C. C., Ohio; Harold B. Wood, Mohawk G. C., New York; R. S. Worthington, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Penn.; E. N. Wright, Annandale C. C., Pasadena, Cal.; Gordon Yule, Kenosha C. C., Wis.

"Chick" Evans to Sail April 28.

BOSCTON, April 22.—Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, who won the French championship in 1911, to-day engaged passage on the steamer Carmania, which sails from here on April 28. Evans will join Ouimet, Travers, Herreshoff, and Lockwood in the British championship at Sandwich, May 13.

Chicago Vote Adds 3,694 to City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—Chicago's population has been increased 3,694, and four State banks have been added to the city by the vote to annex Morgan Park, taken yesterday. The total vote cast was 2,119, including the women's ballots. State Auditor Brady has informed the banks that they will have to increase their capital stock to $250,000 to continue business as Chicago institutions.

Army Cadet Not Lee's Grandson.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 22.—Cadet Robert E. Lee, who recently resigned from the United States Military Academy because of deficiency in mathematics, is not a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee, as erroneously stated in a dispatch of April 14. He is a son of Eddridge Lee, a business man of Dunn, N. C.

LAUNCHING OF RESOLUTE.

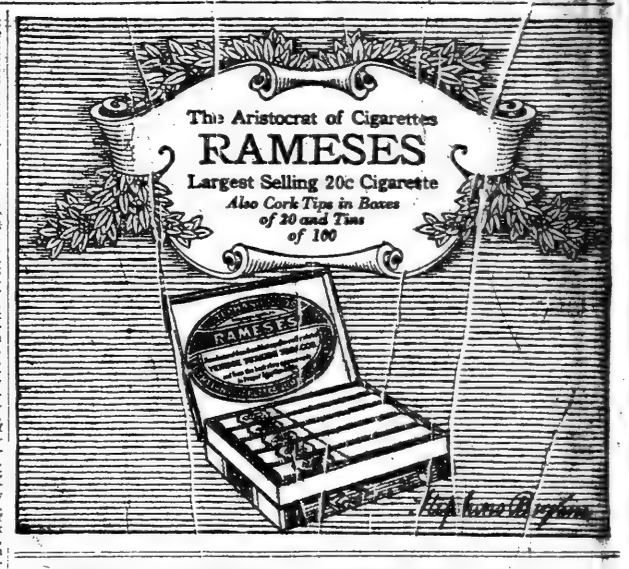
Flag Officers' Cup Defender to Go Overboard at Bristol April 25.

Secretary G. A. Cormack of the New York Yacht Club yesterday announced the formal launching date of the Flag Officers' Cup defending candidate Resolute as Saturday, April 25.

The Resolute will go overboard at the Herreshoff yards at Bristol, R. I., at 6:30 P. M., according to the present

Stone School to Row Cascadilla.

BOSTON, April 22.—The Stone School crew forwarded to-day its acceptance of the challenge of the Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y., for a rowing race on the Charles River, May 26, as a preliminary to the Harvard and Cornell 'Varsity event. The race will be over a course of one and seven-eighths miles.



THE RAG BABY

If you have a child in your home, or if you wish to give pleasure to a child in a friend's home, order The New York Times for next Sunday, and get a beautiful full-page rotogravure reproduction of Ludwig Knaus's wonderfully fascinating painting entitled "The Rag Baby," one of the gems of the Cornelius Vanderbilt art collection on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum. This picture is one of six famous paintings from this collection reproduced by The New York Times's new process of printing for presentation to readers next Sunday. Another of these paintings is "The Water Carrier," by Jean Francois Millet, the painter of "The Angelus," "The Gleaners," and "The Man With a Hoe," and another of even gre

GIANTS OPEN AT POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY--YANKEES LOSE--BILLIARDS

GIANTS OPEN THEIR HOME SEASON TO-DAY

Mayor Mitchel to Throw First Ball—Band Concert—Present for Mike Donlin.

The Giants will come to the Polo Grounds to-day to open the National League season in this city with the Phillies. It is the first time in many years that McGraw's men have not come from the South early to perform in exhibition games. Fans to-day will see the club in its best physical form, and, judging from its performance in Brooklyn on Tuesday, the team is ready to start out after another pennant.

The Seventh Regiment Band will begin to play at the Brush Stadium at 1 o'clock. The gates will be open at 12:30 or even earlier, if any one wants to get in before that time.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel will throw out the first ball and the game will begin at 3:30 o'clock. Klem and Hart will be the umpires. One of the features of the opening game will be a testimonial to Mike Donlin, now acting as pinch hitter for the Giants. Mike's friends will present him with a gold bat and ball in honor of his coming back to the Polo Grounds. Chief Meyers's injured hand is much improved and he may be able to get back into the game.

Henry Westerwick, the semi-pro pitcher from Pittsburgh, who was tried out in Marlin, has been unconditionally released by Manager McGraw.

Cubs Lose Opening Home Game.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Chicago lost the opening game of the National League season here to-day to Cincinnati, 3 to 4. A home run drive into the bleachers by Niehoff, which scored a man ahead of him, gave the visitors the lead. They cinched the game when Hoblitzel stole home after reaching third on a single, a sacrifice, and an infield out. The game was a pitchers' battle between Benton and Pierce. The former weakened in the ninth. He hit Bressahan, and Manager Herzog sent Ames to the mound. The locals threatened to win out at this point, when errors by Herzog and Ames allowed one man to score, and a base on balls filled the bases with one out. Ames tightened up, however, and struck out Goode and Corriden. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Groh, 2b.	4	1	1	2	6
Bates, cf.	2	1	0	1	0
M'sans, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
E'Hart, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
N'hoff, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
H'zog, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Clark, c.	2	0	0	7	3
Benton, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	4	3	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'ch, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4
Good, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Sw'y, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0
C'don, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Zeam'n, cf.	3	1	2	3	0
Schulte, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
*H'gr've	1	0	0	0	0
W'ms, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
†Bresh'an	0	0	0	0	0
†Keating.	0	1	0	0	0
J'ston, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Archer, c.	4	1	1	6	3
Pierce, p.	2	0	0	1	3
‡Phelan	1	0	0	0	0
K'etner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Mollwitz.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	3	5	27	12

*Batted for Schulte in eighth inning.
†Batted for Saier in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Bresnahan in ninth inning.
§Batted for Pierce in eighth inning.
*Batted for Koestner in ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Ames, Pierce.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—3

Two-base hit—Groh. Three-base hit—Goode. Home run—Niehoff. Hits—Off Pierce, 3 in eight innings; off Koestner, 1 in one inning; off Benton, 5 in eight innings and none out in ninth; off Ames, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits — Bates, Zimmerman, Niehoff. Stolen base—Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 9. First base on balls—Off Pierce, 3; off Benton, 3; off Ames, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Bresnahan.) Struck out—By Benton, 5; by Pierce, 4; by Ames, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Phillies Bunch Hits in Sixth.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Rudolph had one bad inning, the sixth, to-day, when Philadelphia scored enough runs to win the game from Boston by 3 to 1. A home run by Gowdy in the third inning was offset by Cravath's home run in the fifth session. In the sixth a pass to Paskert, Lobert's double, and Stock's single decided the issue. Connelly and Gilbert collided, going after a long drive by Paskert, and Gilbert's foot was so severely injured that he was forced to leave the game. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'e, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Evers, 2b.	2	0	1	2	2
Conn'y, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Grif's, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Behm'r, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
Gilbert, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Mann, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Martin, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
Deal, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Gowdy, c.	4	1	1	5	1
Rud'h, p.	3	0	1	0	3
*Hess	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	5	24	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf.	3	1	1	4	0
Byrne, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0
Lob't, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1
Magee, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Crav'h, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Mur'y, ss.	3	0	1	3	2
Killifer, c.	3	0	1	8	1
Alex'r, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Total.	27	3	6	27	8

*Batted for Deal in ninth inning.
Errors—Martin, Byrne.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits — Paskert, Lobert. Home runs—Gowdy, Cravath. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Alexander. Stolen base—Magee. Double plays—Alexander, Killifer, and Ludera; Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Rudolph, 4; off Alexander, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—Alexander, (Evers, Connolly.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 4; by Alexander, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

NEW YANKEE BASEMAN.

Truesdale, Obtained in Trade from Buffalo, on Way to Philadelphia.

Frank Truesdale, the second baseman who has been secured from the Buffalo International League team by Manager Frank Chance, is expected to join the Yankees at Philadelphia to-day and may be played against the Athletics. Frank Gilhooly, who was traded to Buffalo for Truesdale, left New York yesterday and will join the International Leaguers at Baltimore, where they are now playing.

The signing of Truesdale is not expected to mean the release of Roy Hartzell, who will undoubtedly be kept with the Yankees as a utility man even if supplanted at second base.

Announcement was made last night by the Yankees of the release of Carl Thompson, a recruit pitcher, to Jersey City. Thompson was purchased from Atlanta of the Southern League.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Toronto	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0—5
Providence	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—7

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	11	0	
Providence	8	1	

Batteries—Hearne and Kelly; Bentley and Kocher.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Jersey City	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—7

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	3	2
Jersey City	8	11	1

Batteries—Carlo, Walsh, and Madden; Bruck and Tee.

AT BALTIMORE.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Baltimore	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	10	0	2
Baltimore	10	0	0

Batteries—McConnell and Kritchell; Ruth and Egan.

AT NEWARK.

Rochester-Newark postponed; wet grounds.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—New Orleans, 8; Mobile, 2.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 2; Atlanta, 1.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 10; Montgomery, 6.
At Memphis—Nashville, 4; Memphis, 3.

Virginia League.

At Portsmouth—Roanoke, 14; Portsmouth, 12.
At Newport News—Newport News, 7; Richmond, 5.
At Pittsburgh—Norfolk, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.

Buffalo Outfielder for Boston.

BOSTON, April 22.—The purchase of Jimmy Murray, outfielder of the Buffalo Internationals, and the release of Pitchers Willard Hoffle and Arthur Duchesnil to the Rochester club of the same league were announced to-night by the Boston National management. Murray will report immediately. Both pitchers were disposed of under an optional agreement.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn—Wet grounds.
Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 2; New York, 1.
Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 9.
(Called in eighth.)
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore, 9; Brooklyn, 8.
Kansas City, 1; Indianapolis, 1.
Buffalo, 9; Pittsburgh, 6.
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 7; Montreal, 0.
Baltimore, 6; Buffalo, 0.
Toronto, 5; Providence, 3.
Rochester at Newark.
(Wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	6	1	.857
Philadelphia	4	1	.900
Brooklyn	3	1	.750
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Chicago	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
New York	1	3	.250
Boston	1	4	.200

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	7	1	.875
Detroit	5	2	.714
Washington	4	2	.667
New York	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Boston	2	4	.333
Cleveland	0	8	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	6	1	.857
Buffalo	3	1	.750
Baltimore	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	2	2	.500
Indianapolis	3	4	.429
Kansas City	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	5	.286
Pittsburgh	0	3	.000

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Jersey City	2	0	1.000
Baltimore	2	0	1.000
Newark	1	0	1.000
Providence	1	1	.500
Montreal	1	1	.500
Rochester	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	2	.000
Buffalo	0	2	.000

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Chicago.
St. Louis at Indianapolis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Knabe Saves Team from Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22.—A double to right field by Manager Otto Knabe in the eighth inning, when the locals were two runs in the rear, enabled Baltimore to make it two straight over Bill Bradley's Brooklyn Tip Tops here this afternoon by the score of 9 to 8. With Jacklitsch and Russel on third and second, respectively, the Terrapin leader hit to deep right, sending the two men in ahead of him. The score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Knabe, 2b.	5	0	1	0	4
Zinn, cf.	5	0	1	0	0
Sim's, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
S'cina, 1b.	4	1	3	13	2
Walsh, 3b.	4	1	2	0	3
Doolan, ss.	3	1	2	2	3
Jacklitsch, c.	2	1	1	5	0
Smith, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Suggs, p.	1	1	0	0	1
Will'm, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Duncan	1	0	0	0	0
†Russell	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	38	9	11	26	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, lf.	3	0	2	4	0
Myers, 1b.	4	3	1	0	8
Hoff'n, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Shaw, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
Dele'y, 2b.	3	1	2	2	1
West'l, 3b.	4	2	1	1	1
Mur'y, rf.	5	2	3	1	0
Gas'n, ss.	4	0	1	2	6
Owens, c.	4	1	1	6	0
Seaton, p.	4	0	3	0	2
Evans	1	0	0	0	0
Griggs	1	0	1	0	0
‡Bader	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	41	8	15	24	6

*Batted for Smith in fifth inning.
†Batted for Suggs in eighth inning.
‡Seaton out, hit by batted ball.
§Batted for Owens in ninth inning.
*Batted for Cagner in ninth inning.
xBatted for Seaton in ninth inning.
Errors—Meyer, Doolan, Jacklitsch, Westerzil, Gagner, Seaton.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	2	—9
Brooklyn	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	—8

Two-base hits—Gagnier, Seaton, Knabe. Home runs—Murphy, Owens. Sacrifice fly—Knabe. Stolen bases—Meyers, Cooper, Delehanty. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 3; off Seaton, 3. Struck out—By Seaton, 4; by Smith, 3; by Suggs, 2; by Wilhelm, 1. Wild pitch—Suggs. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 4. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cross and Anderson.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—Howard Camnitz, formerly of the National League, pitched for the local Federal League team to-day against Buffalo and lasted four innings. The visitors won, 9 to 6. Camnitz allowed seven hits and six runs were scored before he was relieved by Walker. Moran, for Buffalo, was hit hard. Ford replacing him in the sixth inning. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	9	10	2
Pittsburgh	6	11	5

Batteries—Moran, Ford, and Blair; Camnitz, Walker, and Berry.

KANSAS CITY, April 22.—Mullin, for Indianapolis, and E. Packard, for Kansas City, each yielded ten hits to-day, but Kansas City's hits were bunched and Indianapolis was defeated, 4 to 3. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	3	10	1
Kansas City	4	10	1

Batteries—Mullin and Texter; E. Packard and Easterly.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—St. Louis hit McGuire hard and timely this afternoon, winning from Chicago, 5 to 4, and making a clean sweep of the series with Tinker's men. It was the home team's sixth successive victory. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	12	1
Chicago	4	5	1

Batteries—Crandall and Hartley; McGuire and Wilson.

Scores of Exhibition Games.

At Princeton—Princeton second team, 1; Princeton Prep, 1.
At New York—Columbia Grammar, 22; Loyola School, 1.
At Cornwall-on-Hudson—New York Military School, 11; Hutgers Freshmen, 4.
At Providence—Brown, 4; New Hampshire, 3.
At Springfield—Troy, 9; Springfield, 1.
At Tarrytown—Newman School, 9; Hackley School, 4.
At West Point—West Point, 11; Tufts, 10.
At Morristown—Morristown School, 7; Leal School, 5.
At Poly Prep Field—High School of Commerce, 18; Poly Prep, 0.
At Flushing—Stuyvesant High School, 9; Flushing High School, 1.
At Hanover—Colby, 5; Dartmouth, 3.
At Hackensack—Hackensack H. S., 4; Ridgewood H. S., 3.
At Watertown, Conn.—Pawling School, 11; Taft School, 4.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 8; Muhlenberg, 0.
At South Field—Columbia Freshmen, 7; De Witt Clinton H. S., 4.
At Port Deposit, Md.—Tome School, 2; Wilmington H. S., 1.
At Van Cortlandt Park—Hamilton Institute, 24; Irving School, 3.

YANKEES' ERRORS LET SENATORS WIN

Costly Mishaps and Stupid Base Running Mars Work of the New Yorks.

The Yankees were almost up to last year's mid-season form against Washington yesterday. Some of the newer players, notably Fritz Maisel, seemed to be out of spirit with the occasion, but they were a small majority, however, and the rest of the team managed to hand the game to the Senators by a score of 2 to 1 without any really rough work. When it looked as if the Yankees might get some runs, Ed Sweeney and Bill Holden tried out some stunts on the bases which spoiled their chances. Little Jack Warhop was one of those out of sympathy with the occasion and showed it by holding the Senators down to five hits, but his teammates made a number of dull plays that helped the Senators to a rather easy victory.

The poor showing of the Yankees yesterday may, however, be only a flash in the pan, as it is a notable variation from their play so far this season. The wildest sort of baserunning featured the New York team's work. Bill Holden distinguished himself above all by racing down from first and sliding into second base on a fly to Shanks, and was doubled up on the play before he had extricated himself from a wrestling match with the bag at second base. Ed Sweeney attempted to steal second while the pitcher held the ball. He was caught about twenty feet from the base. Maisel, who redeemed himself somewhat by his fielding, tried a similar stunt and was also easily nailed. Cook was another who showed last year's form by letting Gandil's long hit get by him and permitting Milan to score. Sharp fielding would have made the hit a double instead of a triple and would have held Milan at third.

Harry Williams, the Yankees first sacker, retired from the game in the second inning after being hit on the right wrist by Ayres while batting. Umpire Evans called it a foul strike and refused to give Williams a pass to first. Chance put in Caldwell to succeed Williams, and the tall pitcher made a two-base hit. Caldwell played first base thereafter and did well.

Although he made one error, the playing of Roy Hartzell at second was brilliant on the whole, as it has been throughout the Washington series, and Truesdale, the new man from Buffalo, will have to show something remarkably good to displace the veteran.

Maisel provided the one fielding feature of the game by catching a high fly from Morgan's bat in the eighth inning after a long run which carried him into the stand. He fell and it was thought for a moment that he was hurt, but he picked himself up and pluckily resumed the game. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Foster, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
Milan, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	2	6	2
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	2	2	7
Shanks, lf.	4	1	1	5	1
Henry, c.	4	0	1	4	2
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Ayres, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Engle, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total.	34	2	5	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	0	3	4
H'tz'l, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3
Walsh, lf.	3	0	0	0	1
W'ms, lb.	0	0	0	1	0
C'well, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Holden, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Cook, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
P'pgh, ss.	2	0	1	3	1
Sw'y, c.	3	0	1	2	0
W'hop, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total.	30	1	8	27	11

Errors—Morgan, Hartzell, Caldwell, Peckinpaugh, Williams.

Washington	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

First base on errors—Washington, 3; Two base hits—Shank, Caldwell, Gandil, Henry. Three base hit—Gandil. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 8. Double play—Shanks, Morgan and Gandil. Base on balls—Off Warhop, 3; off Engel, 2. Hit—By Warhop, 1; by Ayres, 1; by Engel, 1. Hits—Off Ayres, 2 in 4 innings; off Engel, 6 in 5 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Boston Ties Athletics at 9 to 9.

BOSTON, April 22.—Boston and Philadelphia played another tie game to-day, the score being 9 to 9 when time was called in the eighth inning by previous agreement to allow the teams to catch a train. A batting rally in the last inning, when Speaker's two-base hit drove in three of four runs, saved the game for Boston. Houck was taken from the box after the fourth inning, when the Red Sox piled up a lead of four runs. The Athletics came back in the next inning, tieing the score by heavy hitting which sent Bedient to the bench. More slugging in the seventh gave Philadelphia four runs, but Boston knocked Wyckoff out of the box and tied up the score in the eighth. Yerkes was put off the field for objecting to a decision by Umpire Connolly. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Daley, lf.	4	3	2	4	1
C'lins, 2b.	3	1	1	1	4
Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
McI's, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0
Str'k, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	1	1	5
Schang, c.	4	1	2	4	2
Houck, p.	1	0	1	0	1
W'koff, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Plank, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Lapp	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	9	11	24	17

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	2	2	2	0
Engle, lb.	3	1	0	7	2
Sp'ker, cf.	5	0	3	1	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	2	1	1	3
Y'kes, 2b.	3	3	0	1	2
J'rvin, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Scott, ss.	3	2	1	3	4
Cady, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Bed't, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Coumbe, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Foster, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†H'keen	1	0	0	0	0
‡Wilson	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	35	9	9	24	15

*Batted for Houck in fifth inning.
†Batted for Kelly in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Cady in eighth inning.
Errors—Murphy, (2,) McInnis, Barry, Engle, Gardner.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0—	9
Boston	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4—	9

Game called to allow teams to catch train.
Two-base hits—Gardner, (2,) Collins, Hooper, Speaker. Three-base hits—Schang, Daley. Hits—Off Houck, 6 in 4 innings; off Wyckoff, 3 in 3 2-3 innings; off Plank, none in 1-3 inning; off Bedient, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off Coumbe, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Foster, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Kelly, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Murphy. Stolen bases—Murphy, (2,) Baker, McInnis, Barry, Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Houck, 3; off Wyckoff, 2; off Bedient, 2; off Coumbe, 2; off Kelly, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Bedient, 1; by Kelly, 2; by Houck, 2; by Wyckoff, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs Dineen and Connolly.

Bunched Hits Win for Detroit.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Detroit defeated the local Americans to-day 4 to 2. St. Louis scored two runs in the opening inning on a single by Austin, Pratt's two-base hit, and a sacrifice fly by Gus Williams. Detroit players made five hits off Hamilton in the third inning, which netted them three runs. With Kavanaugh on first, Cobb singled. Crawford also singled, scoring Kavanaugh and sending Cobb to third. Veach's double drove in both Cobb and Crawford. Burns also singled. On the attempted double steal Veach was thrown out at the plate. In the fifth inning Cobb was passed, and Crawford singled to right. Bodie sent Crawford home. Pratt fumbled, and Cobb raced home with the visitors' last tally. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	0	0	4	3
Kav'h, 2b.	3	1	1	3	2
Cobb, rf.	3	2	1	1	0
Craw'd, rf.	3	1	3	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	4	1
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Mor'y, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Stanage, c.	4	0	0	4	3
Dauss, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total.	33	4	8	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	1	0	6
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	2	6
Will's, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
J.C.W'ker, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	2	15	0
Waigh, ss.	2	0	0	2	1
Cr'f'd, c.	3	0	0	3	2
Ham'n, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total.	31	2	10	27	17

Errors—Pratt, 2.

Detroit	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Sacrifice hit—Kavanaugh. Two-base hits—Pratt, Veach, Williams. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Stolen bases—Walker, Burns. Double plays—Dauss, Bush, and Burns; Veach and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 1; off Hamilton, 3. Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Hamilton, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Cleveland Cannot Win at Home.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Cleveland lost its eighth straight game to-day, playing the opening home contest of the season with the Chicago leaders. The score was 7 to 0. Russell started the game for Chicago, but was compelled to retire in favor of Scott in the second inning when a drive from Graney's bat split his hand. Cleveland had not been able to fathom him, and was not more successful with Scott. Blanding pitched the first seven innings for Cleveland. He was wild, yielded extra base hits at critical moments, and received poor support. Collamore, who succeeded him, did better work.

In the sixth inning Catcher Billings was spiked by Outfielder Bodie as he slid into the plate. He was replaced by Carisch. Tonight physicians said that an artery in Billings's leg was severed and he will be out of the game for two months, further handicapping the already crippled team. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	0	6
Alcock, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Lord, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Chase, 1b.	4	2	1	15	0
Collins, rf.	3	2	2	2	0
Bodie, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	2	0
B'burn, 2b.	2	1	1	2	3
Daley, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Scott, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total.	31	7	6	27	16

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
John'n, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
Turner, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4
Jack'n, cf.	4	0	1	4	1
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Olson, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Wood, rf.	3	0	2	1	1
Billings, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Carisch, c.	0	0	0	1	1
Bland'n, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Lelivelt.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	0	6	27	15

*Batted for Blanding in seventh inning.
Errors—Weaver, Olson, Billings, (2,) Carisch, Blanding.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0—	7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Two-base hits—Collins, Scott. Three-base hit—Bodie. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Daley. Stolen bases—Blackburn, Schalk. Double plays—Weaver, Blackburn, and Chase. Hits—Off Russell, none in one and one-third innings; off Scott, 6 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Blanding, 5 in seven innings; off Collamore, 1 in two innings. First base on balls—Blanding, 5. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Blanding, 1. Wild pitch—Blanding. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildeb

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WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK ABOUT IT.

Republics ought always to be at peace. War should be the business exclusively of absolute monarchs. The reason is plain. War cannot very well be carried on by a debating society. In the old days the good men of Scotland found that out to their cost. The man on horseback who gets the thing done and doesn't have to talk about it even afterward is the only unhampered warrior. Yet we may thank our stars that we are a debating society, that opinion and the expression thereof are entirely free, for so long as the whole American people may come after the President, may come after Congress, and search them, in war as in peace, we may be sure that our wars will be infrequent and never without sound justifications.

There are three well-differentiated views of this Mexican affair. One opinion is that the President has no justification at all for calling HUERTA to account, that Mr. WILSON'S "war" is a crime against the nation, against humanity. We are not sure that those who take this view would go to the length of saying that even though HUERTA'S officers should trample on our flag, put our uniformed men in dungeons, and send insulting messages to our Admirals, we should still be without just cause of hostile action. The point is of interest because the differences involved are only of degree. There is another class that accepts the President's view, trusts him, agrees with him, supports him. We are confident that this class includes almost the whole body of the American people. Then there are, in the third class, those who agree with Senator ROOT and Senator LODGE that Mexico is in such a terrible state of turmoil, that so many Americans have been murdered there, and that we have suffered so many unredressed wrongs that we ought to go to war at once with the whole of Mexico and supplant by our own armed force all authority there, whether it be that of the de facto President or of rebel chieftains. We do not know whether this view has many supporters. Plainly it is entertained by certain Republicans of the House and Senate, and there are indications that the criticisms of the President and his policy in both houses were due rather to partisan feeling and a desire for party advantage than to any firm belief that the President was wrong. Indeed, the Lodge substitute resolution would commit us to a vastly bigger war than the demonstration the President has planned.

The divided opinion in Congress is due, as we have said, in some measure to party feeling, but it results naturally, we think, from the President's own understatement of his case in the address he made to Congress. Mr. WILSON is so firmly resolved to limit our operations in Mexico to their avowed purpose, so scrupulous in his intention to avoid any appearance of a desire to make war upon the Mexican people, that his address was so entirely unlike a trumpet call that it was heard without any enthusiasm and has been frequently criticised as not setting forth a sufficient cause of action. Men who all Summer and all Winter long have been denouncing the policy of watchful waiting, who have clamored for assertion of our national force and dignity, now find it is easy to blame the President because he confined himself to the single purpose of making HUERTA atone for his unbearable affronts. It is very easy for those who upon the one hand are the advocates of peace and for those who upon the other want to see a good deal more war to say that the Tampico incident was too trivial to serve as a warrant for our action. But if Admiral MAYO had been overruled at Washington, if our Government had accepted as adequate an apology which he declared to be unsatisfactory, there would have been thereafter no getting along with the Mexicans at all, and European nations that have been wonderfully patient through all these months would have been justified in coming to the conclusion that the United States could not be trusted to look out for anybody's interests in the troubled land, not even for its own. It was necessary to support Admiral MAYO in his demand, and when that demand was refused it was necessary to do what the President has done. There is no satisfaction in it, nobody glories in such an undertaking. It is an unpleasant duty, such as now and then must be performed by a nation or by an individual.

The peace party insists with savage glee that what we have done is war, that our capture of the Port of Vera Cruz is war, and nothing but war. They would see their error if they would note the way the taking of Vera Cruz came about and take thought of the things not done as well as of those done. History will set them right, but as a present help in their time of need and error we commend this passage from Mr. JOHN BASSETT MOORE'S Digest:

> Much confusion may be avoided by bearing in mind the fact that by the term war is not meant the mere employment of force, but the existence of the legal condition of things in which rights are or may be prosecuted by force. Thus, if two nations declare war one against the other, war exists, though no force whatever may as yet have been employed. On the other hand, force may be employed by one nation against another, as in the case of reprisals, and yet no state of war may arise. In such a case there may be said to be an act of war, but no state of war. The distinction is of the utmost importance, since, from the moment when a state of war supervenes third parties become subject to the performance of the duties of neutrality as well as to all the inconveniences that result from the exercise of belligerent rights.

As Mr. MOORE points out, when the allied forces marched to Peking in 1900 and set things to rights the nations represented were not at war with China. The chief importance of the distinction in the present case is that some deluded persons might jump at the conclusion that the President had gone to war without authority from Congress, since the capture of Vera Cruz preceded the adoption of the justifying resolution.

THE ALDERMEN'S PROTEST.

The Board of Aldermen does well to protest to the Governor that bills depriving the board of functions assured to it under the bill providing home rule for cities should be withheld from signature. The Governor may reply that in past years the board has neglected its functions. He may congratulate it upon very evident signs of a new spirit animating that body, and upon its assertion of real dignity as the law-making instrument of the chief city on this continent. But the Aldermen must see that the very delay incidental to their better organization has not permitted the meeting of conditions affecting this city that demanded immediate treatment.

For example, by Gov. GLYNN'S signature of Senate bills Nos. 1,343 and 1,344, passed at the instance of the National Highways Protective Society, any person who to-day or hereafter ventures to disobey a traffic policeman shall be imprisoned not less than two days and possibly thirty days, or he shall be fined not less than $5 and possibly $50, or both fine and imprisonment may be imposed; like punishment is to be meted out to those who are disorderly in the streets or resist the officers' efforts to disperse unlawful or dangerous assemblages. Bill No. 1,344 abolishes the limit of 550 police detailed to the Traffic Squad, permitting an assignment of 1,000 policemen to this duty.

The Aldermen, though often besought, had never fixed a penalty for disobeying a traffic policeman. Such a law was needed before the Police Commissioner could hope to enforce an order warning trucks off congested streets like Fifth Avenue. Commissioner WOODS may now use his discretion in such matters with the assurance that rules made in the interest of public safety will be enforceable. Accidents in the streets have increased out of all proportion to the increase of population. The Traffic Squad may now be augmented, and traffic may be more strictly regulated.

Such laws interfere, of course, with the plan of the Aldermanic committee charged with codifying the ordinances affecting the City, the Building, and the Sanitary Codes. Mandatory legislation from Albany is wrong in principle as applied to affairs in the hands of the local authorities. Its excuse is only in conditions that have grown intolerable by neglect. We do not doubt that the present Board of Aldermen will give little occasion for passing such laws in future.

THE "WAR" AND FINANCE.

Even yet it is not sure that the Mexican hostilities cannot end without a condition of acknowledged war. The distinction is legal, while the effects are economic, and are the same in either case. Happily the situation is such that the first and chief effect should be to cure the sickness of our markets of every description. The chief blemish upon the financial outlook recently has been lack of buying power. This was odd. Never before was the country so rich, either in wealth or in capacity for the production of wealth. And yet there has been a deadlock in the markets, arising through want of disposition to buy, although the range of prices was not unattractive, and the banks were refusing the money thrust upon them. The explanation was the suppression of the spirit of enterprise through the cruel war upon business by perfectionists and reformers reckless of the cost of their benevolences. For the war upon business now will be substituted hostilities of another sort. The questions of commercial ethics will recur at a more convenient season, but the foreground will be occupied by the practicalities instead of the moralities.

The first consideration is the entry into the markets for both capital and goods of every sort of a buyer to whom costs and profits are of no consideration. The scale of preparations for the army is commonly of the same convincing nature as for the navy. That is to say there will be overprovision, and there will be no haggling about the price, such as has discouraged recent sellers. Unemployment will be cured as by the waving of a magician's wand. Every good year Chicago sends out for the railways more than enough construction hands to capture Mexico City. This is one of the worst years ever known, and those hands are available should they be wanted. A third of the steel workers are idle, and if the "war" becomes real they will be set to work supplying material for both peace and war. Military operations are only a sort of business, and a sort at which Americans excel. Already the suppliers of food and clothing are organizing their resources, and the railway shuttles of prosperity will be flying back and forth across the country as well as toward Mexico. There is not an avenue of trade which will not feel the stimulus, however remote the apparent relation to the "war."

The Government must be a seller of securities in order to be a buyer of goods and employer of men. What the Government sells is the world's best, and there always are buyers of the best. The Government will sell on the best terms it can, but it will haggle no more about selling than about buying. There will be no lack of bidders among those who are judges of bargains. Bankers have the courage of experience, and they will bid in multiples of millions for whatever the Treasury offers. There are more idle dollars than there are idle men, and they will rejoice at the jobs on offer. For long or short terms there is no superior to United States paper. There may be a difference of judgment about which method will be the cheaper for the Government, but the bankers will have no more objection about a profit in financing the Government than in financing the railways or the trusts. There is some talk about $100,000,000 of one-year notes, but there is an option to issue Panama bonds to recoup the expenditures from income in previous years. It is difficult to say how small a burden the sum named will be to the Government. It is only half of the year's deficit which France is trying to fund at the moment. The comparison is useful for another reason. All the world covets our unused gold, and is discounting in goods to pay a premium on bullion. The world will have to bid higher for our gold in proportion that our Treasury may find it necessary to sell its credit cheaply. There is no question of 2 per cents., hardly a fair question of 3 per cents. As national credit moves toward 4 per cent., although at some distance from it, all other credit must suffer a relative deterioration, even though its intrinsic worth remains the same. The competition for domestic credit is the same as the international demand for gold. In order to get dollars the bid in interest must be raised, or if the bid is in dollars more must be promised in order to yield the interest demanded by the market for capital. In other words we face a rising market to supply the demands for compulsory consumption regardless of cost. It seems contradictory to suggest that an increase of costs is a remedy for the excess of costs which has brought all exchanges to a standstill. The explanation is simple. Only those processes were stopped which were checked by deficiency of profits. The circulation is restored by throwing the largest taxing power into the scale, and enabling all to pay the higher costs by receiving higher prices.

This is the first effect of all wars. The sequel is less agreeable, but it is not a part of the story of to-day. Financial pick-me-ups are like other tonics—they serve an emergency, but are poor as a steady drink. An example is shown by the industrial riots in St. Petersburg this week. Russian industries have been stimulated by the demand for war consumption, and they are prostrated by the return of peace. The arms factories are idle, and their workmen are hungry. War times are good times, because they are times of lavish expenditure and rising prices. They are an economic horror, and the abnormal rise has its ensuing depression. For the present it will comfort many that it affords an escape from other ills of a real sort, however unnecessary.

THE LUDLOW CAMP HORROR.

Somebody blundered. Worse than the order that sent the Light Brigade into the jaws of death, worse in its effect than the Black Hole of Calcutta, was the order that trained the machine guns of the State Militia of Colorado upon the strikers' camp of Ludlow, burned its tents, and suffocated to death the scores of women and children who had taken refuge in the rifle-pits and trenches.

Law and order in Colorado must be preserved. The strike organizers who invaded the camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company with threats and arms, to force nine-tenths of its contented workers to unionism, may not escape their full measure of blame for the labor war that is now on. But no situation can justify the acts of a militia that compels women and babes to lie in ditches and cellars twenty-four hours without food or water, exposes them to cannon and rifle fire, and lets them die like trapped animals in the flames of their camp.

The State of Colorado has been worse than weak in its attempts to restore order in the mines. In the recent and continuing labor conflicts in England, Germany, France, and South Africa the Government authorities have worked with strength and firmness to quell disturbances. From the first the acts of the authorities of Colorado have served only to make confusion worse confounded. Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., in his statement before the House Committee in Washington, that "a strike has been imposed upon the company from outside" to intimidate an army of peaceful miners, declared that the "local authorities in Colorado have not been able to provide adequate protection for the employés of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company." Therefore it became the first duty of the company to provide such protection. But it was not the disciplined forces of a private company, it was the crazily officered troops of the State that made the Ludlow camp horror possible.

This terrible blunder has precipitated a situation more grave than that which exists between this country and Mexico. Here is an intestine war that has arisen in other States as well as in Colorado, now breaking out with the utmost virulence because of a grievous wrong committed. Gov. AMMON has been asked to convene the Colorado Legislature in special session to shape the policy of the State. Hitherto the labor interests have not been ashamed nor afraid to introduce laws preventing railways from transporting "strike-breakers." They were solicitous, often bold in their demands. Solicitude and boldness will now change to defiance and insistence. Pointing to Ludlow, they will justify the legalizing of any act of usurpation. Their doctrine is to deny the right of any man to work for whom he pleases, and they have sought to undermine the law that protects every citizen in rights equal for all. They are now nerved to take this citadel by storm. The right to work becomes in their eyes the right to prevent others from working. In defense of that right they have used bombs, firearms, even artillery, and against sleeping enemies of any sex or age. But when a sovereign State employs such horrible means, what may not be expected from the anarchy that ensues?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Workmen and Queen Elizabeth.

Doubtless ex-President Taft could mention a good many things variously and highly desirable that are now within the reach of people in what are called "moderate circumstances"—things that a few hundred years ago were not possessed even by royal personages. When he had done so, however, he would still be some distance from proving the accuracy of the statement, made in his speech at the Cosmopolitan Club, that "the average workman to-day enjoys more luxuries than did Queen ELIZABETH.

The average workman of to-day, if that means the one who earns the average pay of common labor, gets probably less than $600, perhaps less than $500, a year, and neither of these amounts, particularly if the workman has a family, as he usually does, suffices for buying more than the absolute necessities of life—as he knows them. And right there lies the weakness of the ex-President's contention. Queen ELIZABETH had not only all the necessities of her time, but she had all the luxuries that were then available to anybody, and those she didn't have she didn't miss, and didn't either sigh or rage because she had them not.

The often-mentioned rudenesses and discomforts that existed even in the palaces of ELIZABETH'S day must have been taken as inevitable matters of course, and the sufferers from them were about as much to be pitied as were the people of forty years ago, who didn't have that modern necessity, the telephone, and yet managed—we can hardly imagine how—to get along without the slightest sense of hardship or loss on that account. The fact is that "the average workman" never did, and probably never will, have the luxuries of his time.

That can be said without in the least denying what Mr. TAFT undoubtedly had in mind, which is that material conditions for all are, from the modern standpoint, very appreciably better than they were in the Elizabethan age. Whether the levels of happiness and contentment in the different social classes have been proportionately raised is highly questionable. Objects of eager desire are to the many as numerous and as nearly unattainable as they ever were. A pessimist might even insist, and with some plausibility, that there are more of them now than ever and that they are harder to get.

A Difficult Problem Made Harder.

It is not a cause of just grievance against the members of the Feminist Alliance that they, and not some other group, are planning to construct a big house in which the domestic toils of many families can be simplified and lightened without any appreciable coalescence of the social units. The desire to do this—the belief that it can be done—is by no means confined to the advocates of woman suffrage or the exponents of "feminism," whatever that may be. On the contrary, there is an almost general confidence in the possibility that housekeeping, now about the least scientific of human activities, as it is about the most important, can be conducted in a way to save the terribly expensive and laborious duplications of effort in every family and to gain more of the benefits to be derived from intelligent co-operation.

The "flat," in its various grades up to the hotel for permanent guests, is the result of efforts made long ago to lessen the drudgery of housekeeping, and though, as conducted, the flat unquestionably has certain advantages and economies, it is considered on the whole tolerable rather than satisfactory. Yet in theory there is no reason at all why each family should continue to cook its own food, bought in quantities costly because small, especially now that so many other operations once as highly individualistic as this one have been intrusted to specialists working outside of the home. In practice, however, this matter of food preparation and serving seems to bring out personal preferences and insistences to a greater degree than any other, and none of us is really willing to admit that a real home is possible without its own kitchen and dining room. Anything else is too much like "boarding," and that, even at its rare best, by common consent leaves much to be desired.

The plans of the Feminist Alliance sound sensible enough, but their execution apparently depends for success on the finding of a lot of people with tastes and habits more nearly alike than infinitely diverse humanity can supply. The experiment will be complicated, too, by the addition to it of the suffrage and allied controversies, all quite irrelevant to co-operative housekeeping, and complicated to an extent that seriously increases the number of chances against a fortunate outcome.

Aeroplanes Would Be Useful Now.

Congress and our War and Navy Departments have for years been subjected to constant criticism for not showing a practical realization of the assistance in military operations to be derived from aeroplanes. To be sure, both the army and the navy have had their corps of aviators, who have worked hard and intelligently, but the appropriations for them have been miserably small, according to European standards, and the result is that we enter upon the Mexican adventure ill-equipped with an implement likely to be more useful in that country than in almost any other.

For Mexico is a country where the getting of information about the enemy's movements and plans by the old-fashioned methods will be particularly difficult, and there, if anywhere, the aeroplane would be of enormous assistance. Yet, very recently, acknowledged experts have asserted that our military airships are not only lamentably few in number, but of types already obsolete, and that even in time of peace our military aviators have lost their lives because they were not supplied with machines in which the best and safest kind of flying could be done.

The lack is not one that can be promptly removed by lavish expenditures of money, and the situation is the more pathetic, or the more irritating, because the aeroplane is an American invention, and we, who could and should have been the first to see its importance, are about the last of the great nations to do so.

Most of the responsibility for this seems to rest on Congress, which in this single field chose to be economical. It didn't begrudge money for the useless distribution of worthless seeds.

GOV. GLYNN'S CITY BILLS.

A Correction as to His Attitude from President McAneny.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article printed in THE TIMES this morning, with relation to the discussion in the Board of Aldermen of certain city bills in which the home rule issue seemed to be involved, Alderman Carroll is quoted as saying:

> But we do blame Gov. Glynn for violating his promise to President McAneny. Gov. Glynn pledged himself not to sign some of the bills against which we were protesting until after he had given a public hearing at which the board could be represented.

This, Alderman Carroll explains to me, was stated in error. I, as President of the Board of Aldermen, had no communication with the Governor with relation to these bills, and had received no promise from him as to what course he would take with regard to them. A committee of the board had asked that action upon certain bills be deferred until after yesterday's meeting, but I understand that the tenor of this request was misunderstood at Albany. I am quite sure that if the Governor, in the rush of communications about bills in his hands, had realized that the Board of Aldermen had wished to make a point about these he would have given the opportunity.

His treatment of city bills generally and of the home rule right of the city certainly has been admirable. The Aldermen, in urging that wherever local matters can be properly attended to through their action alone, without recourse to the Legislature, are wholly right; and I have no doubt that they will have the support not only of the Mayor but of the Governor, wherever the support of either is needed in maintaining their position.

GEORGE McANENY,
President, Board of Aldermen.
New York, April 23, 1914.

EASTMAN ON HAYWOOD.

Editor of The Masses Asserts That His Remarks Were Misquoted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amused at your attributing to me as Chairman of that Carnegie Hall meeting the statement that William D. Haywood was "one of the most poetical souls in the United States." That was a little inspiration that occurred within your editorial office, and I was happy to let it pass, as we let pass all the free dealings with truth of the American editorial room.

But when you make that inspiration of your own office the title of an editorial, still attributing it to "one of Haywood's admirers," I think that you open to me an opportunity to ask you to publish exactly the words I did use in introducing him. I said:

"I will now introduce the most maligned and misunderstood man in the United States. I do not introduce him as a prophet of peace, but, just for the sake of variety and truth, I introduce him as the leader of the most peaceful big strike that was ever brought off in the industrial history of the United States."

I think your readers will see that the alteration made in my remark throws a good deal of light upon the real source of Haywood's newspaper reputation.

MAX EASTMAN,
Editor of The Masses.
Tenafly, N. J., April 22, 1914.

Newspapers for Navy Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The men in the United States Navy are always glad to receive New York newspapers. For some years it has been my custom to mail to friends in the navy copies of New York papers, especially Sunday papers.

A recent note of appreciation for papers sent to enlisted men at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, stirs me to write this letter.

Feeling sure that many of your readers will wish to show good-will toward navy people during the Mexican troubles, I suggest that papers may be mailed, at domestic rates, to "Enlisted men, United States Navy, care United States Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba." Such papers will no doubt be perused at Guantanamo and forwarded thence to the men on ships off Vera Cruz and Tampico, where they will gladden many hearts.

GEORGE HIRAM MANN.
New York, April 21, 1914.

SHAKESPEARE.

Distinguished Men and Women Quote Favorite Lines.

The following letters answering THE TIMES'S request for the writers' favorite Shakespearean quotation were received too late for inclusion in the article in last Sunday's Magazine Section:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My favorite passage in Shakespeare? Why, I might quote 350 passages, and after filling every page in your paper, still be in doubt as to my favorite. At an early age, when I was a novelist without a publisher, I chose as my motto: "This above all: to thine own self be true," and I believe this is as good advice as a young writer could find. There are times when I repeat every morning for sheer delight:

> When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang
> Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
> Bare, ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.

There are other days when I love best the lines:

> Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

But, after all, are not Shakespeare's greatest words the words of his greatest sonnet:

> • • • Love is not love
> Which alters when it alteration finds,
> Or bends with the remover to remove;
> Oh, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,
> That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
> It is the star to every wandering bark,
> • • • • • • • •
> Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
> But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

And yet, as I write this, I remember—But how can I ever answer your question? ELLEN GLASGOW.
New York, April 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ah! but there are so many, many "favorite passages" from Shakespeare to meet the varying moods! And yet, as of the moment:

> I must have liberty
> Withal, as large a charter as the wind,
> To blow on whom I please.
> Laissez faire, laissez passer!

GEORGE HARVEY.
New York, April 21, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would state that my favorite Shakesperean quotation is the following, taken from "Julius Cæsar":

> There is a tide in the affairs of men,
> Which, when taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
> Omitted, all the voyage of their life
> Is bound in shallows, and in miseries.
> On such a full sea are we now afloat,
> And we must take the current when it serves,
> Or lose our ventures.

Of the plays of Shakespeare, I think I like "Shylock" best, and I confess I sympathize with the Jew. I remember, as a young man, I was thrilled by the passage beginning:

> I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes?
> Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, &c.?

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 18, 1914.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
Washington.
April 20, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Portia's appeal to Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," as follows:

> The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
> It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd;
> It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
> 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
> The throned monarch better than the crown;
> His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
> The attribute to awe and majesty,
> Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
> But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
> It is enthroned in the hearts of kings;
> It is an attribute to God Himself;
> And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
> When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,
> Though justice be thy plea, consider this,
> That in the course of justice none of us
> Should see salvation; we do pray for mercy;
> And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
> The deeds of mercy.

appeals to me more strongly than any other of Shakespeare's enduring observations. It is a quotation that any one of us may bear constantly in mind, and it is as potent and apt to-day as when it was written.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the Shakespeare celebration being planned by the City of New York, my favorite passage by Shakespeare is, "In trying to better well, we oft do mar that which is good."

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG,
Superintendent of Schools.
Chicago, Ill., April 20, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of my favorite passages is from "Macbeth":

> Duncan is in his grave;
> After life's fitful fever he sleeps well:
> Nor steel nor poison, malice domestic, foreign levy,
> Nothing, can touch him further.

And when I think of it I always hear the voice of Edwin Booth uttering it with subtle emphasis on *he* and *him*. On many counts Macbeth was Booth's greatest part. He made Macbeth the poet which the lines indicate—not a physical giant, but a troubled dreamer whelmed in bloody business.

HAMLIN GARLAND.
Chicago, April 17, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Indeed, I do not know what my favorite quotation from Shakespeare is. "The Tempest," "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet," and so many other of the plays are beautiful from end to end, not to speak of the tremendous plays like "Hamlet" and "Othello."

EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD.
New York, April 20, 1914.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.
Philadelphia, April 20, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I prize as highly as any Hamlet's soliloquy. This passage I love not merely for its intrinsic beauty, but for the further reason that the whole spirit of Hamlet's deliverance is a challenge to a higher and a nobler type of life. Hamlet's question, "To be or not to be?" is one to which every true American can give but one answer. For the American, in this splendid twentieth century, there must be no thought of complaining of or laying down the burden of life. This binding fast to life, moreover, must be dictated, not by a fear of death, but by a realization of the great fact that there is real work to be done in real life by real men; and that in and through and by this real work, we not only escape many ills of life which flesh is heir to, but we prove, through growth in character and development of the will power, the mighty truth that "He who wrestles with me strengthens me—mine enemy is my helper."

Registering my preference, therefore, in favor of Hamlet's soliloquy, I plead for this American view of the duty of living and of the duty of doing something while we live. I plead also for the discarding from the whole scheme of life of the thought that any man or any woman has the right to voluntarily desert the ranks and play coward in this world's great battle.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
Mayor.

THE FEMINIST WIFE

Will No Longer Bow to Man's Domestic Tyranny.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from your correspondent who signs himself "Brute," and approves of the attitude of the husband who threw ink on his wife's gown in order to keep her at home from the dance, deserves a response because of the attitude he takes toward women who do not obey their husbands. It was not right for the wife in the story to defy her husband. But the petty domestic tyranny which would suggest to a husband to throw ink is the element in domestic life which has brought about the growing discontent in women. The word which comprehends the situation at present existing for men and women in the home, or outside of it, for that matter, is feminism. The man has been the individual, and he has not made the best of his chance. Now the woman has determined to be an individual also, and she is going about it through the demand for enfranchisement. The man has had his opportunity and he has failed. (That is to say, men like the man who threw the ink have failed.) There are a great many men like the man who threw the ink on his wife's pretty gown—men who would rather find a broken teacup than a five-dollar bill, so that they can express the grouch that possesses them.

Every man has the right to be the head of his house. What makes a man the head of his house? The spiritual life of the man is what makes him the head of his house. Men who have no spiritual life, no God, no thought but what is material, are not developed enough to be the head of anything. This uprising of women is psychological. It is soul revolt against conditions they are not able to meet. The inferiority, nondescriptness, commonness of the average man is back of the discontent of women. The petty domestic tyrant who is called the head of the house is right now being weighed in the balance. Men have no idea of the thoughts that are tearing the feminine mind asunder.

You have been educating your daughters, gentlemen, and now when they grow up you will have them to live up to. Some of us are sound asleep yet, but the walking delegate is about, and many of the sleepers are already rubbing their eyes. The insult of having ink thrown on your party gown, why, it is an insult to the flag of the home! Small wonder that war was declared!

ANNA H. WHEELER.
New York, April 21, 1914.

BAD TASTE OF TO-DAY.

What an Exhibition of Modern Home Furnishing Might Show.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have been shown the bad taste of our grandfathers, would it not be a good scheme to hold another exhibition to show what we are to-day. A typical flat, showing an array of soap-coupon-trading-stamp purchased furniture would be worth looking at, particularly on account of its high artistic quality, as evidenced in the highly polished, machine-carved tables and chairs which fall apart as soon as the steam heat gets in its deadly work. Then there is the 10-cent rag-time music on the upright piano, (made to conform to the 8 by 10 flat.) On the imitation slate mantel there might be displayed the young man's safety razor, (the like of which as a lather has ever been seen using,) which was invented to supply a want created by the non-dexterous youths who shaved off their whiskers that they might more readily resemble actors, waiters, or aborigines.

A set of cigarette coupons, neatly framed, would adorn the walls, alongside of a sample comic section of a modern Sunday newspaper. This could be supplemented with a display of the rag-time art displayed in the comic pages of the morning and evening papers. Oh! we've progressed, so don't let us hide our brilliant light under a bushel! Let us have an exhibition.

TOM FLEMING.
New York, April 21, 1914.

The English Starling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much impressed by a letter you published some years ago warning us against the English starling, a bird just introduced into this country, and soon noticed a pair of them on my place in New Jersey. They have increased at an incredible rate, as three years ago they were in pairs, two years ago in small flocks of fifteen to twenty, and last year there was one flock on my place of fully 200. Several times my lawn was black with them. They seem to live on grass, but if they continue to increase at this rate they will soon become, what your correspondent warned us they might, a menace to the farmer. There were several broods raised on my place last year, but I shall not allow this to continue. The English sparrow is negligible compared with this newcomer.

A. C. WORTH.
New York, April 21, 1914.

Stopless Cars Dangerous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I was stepping off a car on Amsterdam Avenue on Saturday the doors were closed with great violence while my hand was on the rod that stands inside the car. I snatched my hand away just as I saw the doors coming together, and so barely escaped having my arm crushed. While these stopless cars are convenient of entrance, the swift closing of the doors is very dangerous. A conductor who is not careful is likely to inflict severe injury on passengers. "Safety first" is a good motto.

JANE A. HARRIS.
New York, April 21, 1914.

ANTI-VIVISECTIONIST MERCY.

> The counterpane that covers motherhood
> Too often still becomes a shroud entwined:
> "Let not this sacred act demand our blood,
> But spare the dog and all his sacred kind."
>
> Our little children fall a hideous prey
> To childhood's scourge, and broken, bent, they lie:
> "Blot out this epidemic from the day,
> But spare the monkey and the stable-fly."
>
> The White Plague stalks abroad with poisoned breath
> And leaves men prostrate like a broken twig:
> "Oh! spare us from this poignant, living death,
> But do not touch the precious guinea-pig."
>
> From overseas the pest comes like a ghost,
> And settles grinning on our household mats:
> "Oh! save us from this devastating host,
> But spare the poor mosquitos and the rats."
>
> A growth malign, with tentacles a score,
> The fairest and most useful friends will claim:
> "Oh! let us suffer from this scourge no more,
> But spare the mouse, we ask, in Mercy's name."

SAMUEL M. BRUCKER, M. D.

ST. AMBROSE CHAPEL TO BE CONSECRATED

Notable Example of Ecclesiastical Art Is Part of Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

MEMORIAL COST $150,000

Erected by Mrs. George L. Rives in Memory of Members of the Whiting Family.

The chapel built as a part of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by Mrs. George L. Rives of 69 East Seventy-ninth Street as a memorial to her father and mother, Augustus Whiting and Sarah Swan Whiting, and to other members of her family, will be consecrated at 11 o'clock this morning at a service conducted by Bishop David H. Greer. It is one of seven grouped about the apse of the Cathedral and has been named after St. Ambrose, the famous Bishop of Milan. It cost more than $150,000 and is regarded as perhaps the most beautiful example of ecclesiastical art now to be found in this country.

The seven chapels grouped about the apse of the Cathedral will represent, when all are completed, seven languages. Mrs. Rives's gift to the Cathedral represents the Italian tongue, and it is built in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

The building was begun in the Summer of 1912. The interior of the chapel is about 48 feet long by 26 feet wide. Its extreme height is just short of 40 feet. The chapel is lighted by three large windows, one above and one on each side of the altar. Four antique silver lamps illuminate the chapel at night.

When the chapel is formally opened this morning, those attending the service of consecration will enter through a wrought-iron Italian screen of great beauty. Above the centre gate stands the figure of St. Ambrose facing the altar. There is a series of seven groups representing the life of the Saint and these are surmounted by architectural ornaments which form sockets for seven candles. Charmingly depicted angels and to the ornamentation. The walls are of Rosato marble. The ceiling, of plain white marble, is molded elaborately in low relief. The floor of the chapel is of gray Siena and red Verona marble, while the steps are of Cenere marble. The lower portions of the stalls are of Italian walnut with a rich treatment of marquetry in pear wood.

The altar and the retable are of white alabaster, and on the face of the altar three gold ornaments show in exquisite taste. The central ornament is a lamb with the cross. At the sides angels are swinging incense. Back of the retable is a large carved wood reredos treated in antique gold. Directly above the retable, in a niche at either side of the reredos, stand St. Ambrose and St. Francis, the former on the right, the latter on the left, while the centre space is filled with a triptych. In the niche at either side above St. Ambrose and St. Francis there is a kneeling angel. In the space between the niches are six smaller niches in which are placed the figures of St. Benedict, St. Agnes, Dante, Fra Angelico, Galileo, and Savonarola.

Above the central portion of the triptych there is a canopy surmounted by a spire, the central motive being a large cross above which are the symbols of the Holy Ghost and God the Father, the spire being surmounted by a figure of the reigning Christ. The whole has been treated in the manner of an antique Italian reredos enhanced with color

The chapel bears the inscription: "To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Augustus Whiting, Sarah Swan Whiting, Jane Whiting, Amelia Whiting Davis, Augustus Whiting, Jr., Natica Rives Burden, this chapel has been erected by Sarah Whiting Rives."

Only the immediate relatives and a few friends have been invited to attend the ceremony of consecration. The order of service, beginning at 11 A. M. to-day, will be directed by Bishop Greer as consecrator, who will be assisted by Dean Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, Rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, Rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.

LYNCH ON A GRAFT QUEST.

Asks Whitman's Aid in Tracing Any Wrongdoing by Labor Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—Commissioner James M. Lynch, of the Labor Department, seeks to ascertain if any official connected with his department has been guilty of wrong doing, as was intimated in the findings of the New York Grand Jury which investigated the aqueduct and barge canal contributions.

Commissioner Lynch has addressed a letter to District Attorney Whitman, in which he says:

"While I realize that if the Department of Labor of the State of New York is any way involved in the matter testified to by the special Grand Jury, it has not occurred in my administration, yet I am anxious that the matter shall be investigated thoroughly in order that we may determine the culpability of any agent of the department associated with the allegation, and to that end Deputy Commissioner Prial will call on you the latter part of this week, in quest of such information as you may have that will be of assistance to us in making the investigation."

In the eleven-page presentment which Justice Davis received on Tuesday from the Special Supreme Court Grand Jury which has been investigating graft in campaign contributions and highway and aqueduct work, it was pointed out that one contractor admitted that he had paid $30,000 for "expert advice," and that this amounted to payment for assurance that he would not be held up by Inspectors of the Labor Department. James E. Gaffney received the money.

One of the Grand Jury's suggestions for the remedying of the present system of letting public contracts was that "the labor law be so amended as to give a contractor who is charged with labor law violations an opportunity of being heard."

VETOES SCHOLARSHIP BILL.

Gov. Glynn Opposed to Proposed Professional Course at Cornell.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Blauvelt bill intended to make State scholarships at

CANNON SEES PERIL TO COUNTRY IN WAR

"Uncle Joe" Tells Newspaper Publishers of "Mistakes" and "Reversals of Policy."

SILENCE GREETS SPEECH

Diners Sing "America" and Drink Toast to President—Dr. MacDonald Promises British Support.

The annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria last night was marked by a pledge of the loyal support of press and people to the President in the Mexican crisis, and the sentiment was enthusiastically cheered by the 700 diners, consisting of the publishers of 338 newspapers, their associates and friends. James A. Macdonald, editor of The Toronto Globe, emphasized that Canada was as vitally interested as this nation in the stability of government in Latin American countries, and that the Dominion as well as the British Empire back of it could be counted upon to stand side by side with the United States.

After the enthusiasm that had greeted these sentiments and the latest news bulletins flashed from the front on the great sheet back of the speakers' table, Joseph G. Cannon, former Speaker of the House, with slow but emphatic utterance, told what had brought on the Spanish war, and the totally unlooked-for developments thereafter that harnessed on this country vast and troublesome problems growing out of the retention of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the everlasting responsibility of this country toward Cuba.

Reverting to the situation in Mexico, "Uncle Joe," disclaiming any desire to appear disloyal to the President, spoke with ringing insistance of "mistakes," "reversals of policy," and the like. He expressed thanks to Providence that the people of this country had "an opportunity through the ballot box to remedy its mistakes within four years." That remedying, he said, was worth all the penalty the country might have to pay in the meantime, since it would put the nation back on the right track.

The reminiscences of "Uncle Joe" evoked no applause from the sober audience of publishers.

Job E. Hedges was toastmaster at the dinner. With him at the speakers' table were: Elbert H. Baker of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press; Mr. Cannon, Mayor Mitchel, F. Irving Fletcher, Dr. Macdonald, Melville E. Stone, manager of The Associated Press; Louis N. Hammerling, Robert C. Morris, John M. Imrie, Guthrie F. Plante, Chester S. Lord, Conde Hamlin, Edward F. Riggs, the Rev. Dr. A. Eugene Bartlett, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Roy V. Martin Herman Ridder, and William Berri.

Mr. Hedges opened the speaking by proposing that the diners sing the first stanza of "America," and thereafter a toast to "The President of the United States, who typifies the serious, solemn, patriotic thought of the American Nation at this time." The toast was pledged with much enthusiasm.

The publishers were welcomed in behalf of the city by Mayor Mitchel, who said in part:

"For one, I think, here to-night could fail to be impressed by the power that is represented in this room—the power of these great newspapers of the country. And just at this moment—at this critical juncture in our national life—it is a power that is very restful—to say that I know you join with me in believing ought to be exerted now if at any time for the support of the hands of the President of this country, a power that ought to be exerted in favor of maintaining an even balance and restraint in these times of excitement.

"We may all hope that war will be avoided, but whatever may come, we may all join, you who represent the press of the country and we who represent the people of New York, in the sentiment that we must support the hands of the President and of the Government of this country in whatever crisis may be presented."

Dr. Macdonald said the United States in the Revolution taught the world the great lesson that any people desirous of self-government and fitted for self-government should have the chance to exercise self-government. Canada had added to the lesson that such self-government could be obtained also without breaking from historical ties. In the present day problems, he said, the interests of the two great North American nations in establishing North American world power, were close and identical, and, he added:

"Because of Canada's unique position as the half-way house of the British Empire and the half-continent neighbor of the United States, the fortunes of the English-speaking nations the world over are bound up together in one bundle of life."

F. Irving Fletcher said the newspapers were the only advertising media that got their charter not from the advertisers, but from the people. To withdraw an advertisement from one paper, he said, would not prevent a thousand from springing up, for newspapers were a national necessity.

Mr. Cannon sat back silently throughout the evening chewing at his long black cigar while bulletins announcing Carranza's hostile change of attitude toward American war measures were received.

"It is too late to say whether sides should have been taken with Villa or Carranza, or the Zapatistas," he said. "The war has begun. I have seen the character of the people in Mexico, and I tell you that for many generations constitutional government has no more chance to survive there than a cat in hell, for a cat has claws.

"In this contest we must stand, whenever we cross the border and have relations with a foreign people, as a unit, loyally, whatever the result may be. All that I glory in is that there is provided for the people of this country an opportunity to cure its mistakes, and that opportunity will be given through the ballot box within four years.

"It is all right for us to pay the penalty and to get back on the right track after the lesson has been learned. To err is human. A complete change in policy has come over the country in the last five years, and in my judgment, with or without you publishers, a change will come again, and that, too, by the same judgment of a majority of the people in the near future. Is this disloyal to the President? He is my President as well as yours. The war has begun. We shall stand loyally for what ever the result may be."

Simultaneously with the opening of the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, many of whose members attended also the annual meeting of The Associated Press the day before, the new officers of The Associated Press were elected at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

Frank B. Noyes of The Washington Star was re-elected President; Charles H. Grasty of The Baltimore Sun was elected First Vice President, to succeed Charles H. Taylor of The Boston Globe; D. D. Moore of The New Orleans Times-Picayune was elected Second Vice President.

Melville E. Stone was re-elected Secretary and General Manager, and Frederick Roy Martin, Assistant Secretary, and J. R. Youatt, Treasurer, were also re-elected.

Seven members of the Executive Committee were elected, as follows: Frank B. Noyes of The Washington Star, Adolph S. Ochs of THE NEW YORK TIMES, W. L. McLean of The Philadelphia Bulletin, Charles Hopkins Clark of The Hartford Courant, Charles A. Rock of The Pittsburgh Dispatch, Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, and Victor F. Lawson of The Chicago News.

The meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was given over in the morning and afternoon to a discussion of business affairs, the reading of the report of the President, Elbert H Baker of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, and the report of the association's special Committee on Labor, by H. N. Kellogg, Chairman. Mr. Kellogg dealt with a few disputes between labor and the employers in the organization, which resulted in the calling of only one strike of pressmen and stereotypers in New Orleans, one of pressmen in Oklahoma, one of newspaper carriers in New Orleans, and a few other strikes that were called, but averted.

Felicitations on the peaceful relations between the publishers and their employes were also expressed by John W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union; James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union; Matthew Wool, President of the American International Photo-Engravers' Union, and Marsden G. Scott, President of Typographical Union No. 6, and a candidate for President of the International Typographical Union.

At present, it was reported, 200 arbitration contracts between the publishers and their employes were in effect, an increase of thirty over the preceding year.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late John Norris and expressing tribute to his sterling qualities and his zealous and untiring labors for the interests of the association, were passed at the morning session.

The business sessions of the association will be resumed to-day and to-morrow, ending with the election of new officers to-morrow afternoon.

JEANETTE McALPIN WEDS.

Married to A. Musgrave Hyde in St. Thomas's Chapel—The Attendants.

The marriage of A. Musgrave Hyde, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde, and Miss Jeanette McAlpin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating. None except relatives and a few intimate friends attended. The chapel decorations were pyramid-shaped box trees, and lilies on the altar. Ropes of green smilax, instead of ribbons, closed in the pews.

The bride, who walked with her father, was in a white satin frock with the low, square-topped bodice of point lace and elbow sleeves of lace. The gown was open in front over a panel of rose point, the satin being arranged in box plait effect at each side of the lace. The court train was embroidered in pearls and edged with tulle frills and orange blossoms. The full tulle veil was held by an all-around wreath of orange blossoms, and the bouquet was a sheaf of Easter lilies.

The two bridesmaids were the bride's sisters, the Misses Dorothy and Flora McAlpin. They were in long white satin gowns having coatees of soft light green satin with the edges embroidered in silver laurel leaves. The skirts were lifted and held in a little fullness at the left side with large silken cords and tassels. The coats opened in the front, showing white lace. The elbow sleeves were finished in silver. Their rather large cap-crowned, wide brimmed hats were of transparent forest green horsehair, untrimmed, and instead of flowers they carried great clusters of ferns.

Mr. Hyde's best man was his brother, Fillmore S. Hyde, and the ushers were George L. McAlpin, Jr. Oliver W. Roosevelt, Reginald S. Parker, John Elliott, Thomas H. Lanman of Boston, and Howell Forbes of Morristown.

A large reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin, 9 East Ninetieth Street, which was decorated with Spring flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde will soon sail for Europe, and will live in Paris, where they have taken an apartment, for several years. Mr. Hyde will study at the Beaux Arts.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Seymour J. Hyde. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Valentine, Miss Flora Benjamin, Mrs. Martin Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. David McAlpin Pyle, Samuel Valentine, Miss Henrietta Porter, Mrs. William Anderton, Miss Dorothy Anderton, Miss Mildred Dennis, Frederick Dennis, Mrs. John B. Walker, Dr. Samuel Milbank and Mrs. Milbank, Mrs. Carleton Macy, Miss Marjery Shannon, Esmond O'Brien Crittenden Adams, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Heyward McAlpin, the Rev. E. A. McAlpin and Mrs. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Miss Harriette McAlpin, Roderick and David H. McAlpin, Mrs. William Scott Pyle, Miss Mary Scott Pyle, Scott Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter S. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mrs. William Irwin, Mrs. Picard and Miss Jean Picard, Miss Fannie Benedict, and Alfred Dennis.

MRS. R. STEVENS, HOSTESS

Gives Dinner Dance for Daughter at Manor House, Castle Point.

Mrs. Richard Stevens was the hostess last night at a small dinner dance at the Manor House, Castle Point, Hoboken, for her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens. The dinner of 25 covers was served in the large hall which was decorated with American Beauty roses, and after dinner perhaps twenty-five additional guests came in for the dancing.

The married people invited were Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph. Among the guests were the Misses Gabrielle Warren, Mary Pyne, Harriette Post, Clara Fargo, Katharine and Helen Turnbull, Barbara Rutherfurd, Angelica Brown, Elsie Park, Mildred Rives, Maud Shepherd, Theodora Laroque and Mabel Gerry.

Also John W. Riddle, Baron Kurt von Larsner, Haniel von Haimhausen, Charles A. Munn, Maurice and Francis Roche, R. Thornton Wilson, Hermann Oelrichs, Curtis Moffat, H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr.; Reginald Rives, Reginald Waterbury, Chester Burden, Theodosius Stevens, Reginald Lanier, Dudley Carlton, Chesley Richardson, Wadsworth Lewis, Bayard Rives, Madison Grant, and Etienne de Markowski.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie will sail for Naples on the Berlin on Saturday, and will return early in July to pass the Summer at Bilthewood, Barrytown, N. Y.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Cathleen G. Vanderbilt, have sailed for England to visit Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. On her return to this side Mrs. Vanderbilt will occupy Mrs. D. H. Gill's residence at Newport during the coming Summer, as Mr. Vanderbilt is going abroad next month to remain all Summer.

There was a large and fashionable attendance yesterday afternoon at Miss Juliana Cutting's tea dance given at the Plaza.

The annual scholarship concert of the Thursday Musical Club will take place this evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, at 9 o'clock.

Sir Robert Perks of England, who has been at the St. Regis with his son, Malcolm R. Perks, has gone to Washington, where he is to call on President Wilson.

The Junior League of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery Association is to give a benefit tea dance at the Plaza on Saturday afternoon, May 2. Tickets may be had from Miss Therese D. Browning, 18 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken of 34 West Fifty-second Street will entertain at a "scribblers' and artists'" supper at their house next Sunday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Van Saanen Algi. There will be dancing.

A little play, "The Girls of '76," will be presented by amateurs for the benefit of the Lighthouse Auxiliary on May 2 at the Aerial Theatre. The proceeds will go to the poor blind.

Mrs. George E. Dadmun gave a small and informal dance last night at her residence, 40 East Fiftieth Street.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Livingston Burrill and Francis O. French will take place this afternoon at St. Bartholomew's Church, and the reception will be at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill, 8 West Forty-eighth Street.

Miss Elsa L. Barr and William Johns Ralston are to be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the reception will be held at the St. Regis.

The operetta "Sylvia" will be presented by society amateurs this afternoon and evening at the Plaza for the benefit of a class of tubercular crippled children. The Misses Louise Trevor, Louise Freeman, Caramai Carroll, and Mrs. B. Tappin Fairchild will take prominent parts.

The marriage of Miss Laura Robinson and William Alexander Evans of this city will take place at noon to-day at the Gotham.

Miss Elsie Kennedy Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kennedy of 316 West Seventy-seventh Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Kennedy, to Howard B. Smithers, son of Mrs. Charles H. Smithers of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS BUTLER, BRIDE IN THE CATHEDRAL

Cardinal Farley Marries Daughter of James Butler to Dr. Daniel Philip MacGuire.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Large Assembly at Church and Reception—Elaborate Floral Decorations—Honeymoon in Europe.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Katherine Butler, daughter of James Butler of this city, and Dr. Daniel Philip MacGuire of New Brighton, S. I., was solemnized yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Farley performed the ceremony. There was a large assembly at the church, and also at the reception which followed the ceremony at the house of the brides' father, 230 West Seventy-second Street.

Mr. Butler gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a robe of white brocaded satin with a court train, with a veil of rose point lace which fell from a cap effect at the head, surmounted by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a diamond plaque, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Genevieve Butler was her sister's maid of honor She wore a frock of yellow brocaded taffeta, topped with a Leghorn hat, and carried a bouquet of cornflowers. There were two matrons of honor, Mrs. Walter Hallahan of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride, and Mrs. Byron Creamer. They wore gowns of blue taffeta draped with chiffon, with Leghorn hats, and carried yellow roses.

The bridesmaids included the Misses Helen Connick, Annette Joyce, Elsie Kennedy, Jean MacGuire, a sister of the bridegroom; May Moffitt, and Pamrie Pannaci. They were all in frocks of blue taffeta with hats to match, and carried yellow field daisies.

Dr. MacGuire had Robert Sturgeon as his best man. The ushers were Nicholas Bleecker, Savage Frize, Oscar Jay, Harry Jacot, Walter Travers, and James Butler, Jr., a brother of the bride.

The Cathedral was elaborately decorated with Spring flowers, the nave being festooned with white satin ribbons and clusters of cut flowers. The Butler home was decorated with Virginia smilax, American Beauty roses, and field daisies. The bridal party was seated at one large table, and the several hundred guests enjoyed a buffet breakfast.

Dr. MacGuire and his bride are sailing to-day on the Amerika for Europe, and will be absent for two months, visiting points of interest in England and on the Continent, returning to New York to make their home.

Their engagement was announced last January at a dinner given by Mr. Butler at his house. The bride is the elder daughter, and made her début two Winters ago. She is an expert horsewoman, and has spent much of her time on her father's farm, Eastview, in Westchester County. Dr. MacGuire was graduated from Columbia University, afterward taking a medical course at Heidelberg University.

MISS C. S. TAYLOR A BRIDE

Married to Noah MacDowell, Jr., in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding of Noah MacDowell, Jr., of Pelham Manor and Miss Christine Sawyer Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller Taylor of New Rochelle took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Herbert Shipman performing the ceremony. Palms and Easter lilies decorated the edifice.

The bride, in a white satin robe trimmed with rose point, wore a rose point veil and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. She was attended by her sister, Miss Isabel Taylor, as maid of honor.

The other attendants were Mrs. Carlton Ray Mabley, a sister of the bride, and the Misses Enid S. Wilmerding of Morristown, Emily Aspinwall, and Mary Dean Martin, a cousin of the bride.

Mr. MacDowell's best man was Guy Turner Arms, and the ushers were George A. Taylor, Donald McKay, Philip Smith, William Harris of Baltimore, and David Magee of Plainfield, N. J.

A reception at the Buckingham Hotel followed the church ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. MacDowell will live at Pelham Manor.

Williams-Cook Wedding To-day.

The wedding of Miss Martha Emma Cook, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Cook, of 518 West 152d Street, to W. B. Williams of Brooklyn will take place at 6 P. M. to-day at the home of the bride's brother, Ernest Cook, 21 Montclair Avenue, Montclair, N. J. The Rev. John C. Whiting of the Claremont Park Church, Bronx, will officiate. Miss Elsie Cook will be her sister's maid of honor, and Mr. Williams will have as best man his brother, I. Beddoe Williams. The ceremony will be followed by a large reception.

Miss Grace Ely to Wed Lieu. Cain.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Newhall Ely of 140 West Fifty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Ely, to Lieut. David Edward Cain, U. S. A., formerly of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Ely made her début several years ago, and is a cousin of the late Major James Clarence Post, U. S. A. Lieut. Cain was graduated from West Point, class of '13, and was assigned to the Third Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. No date has been set for the wedding.

Smith-Hommann Engagement.

Mrs. Augustus R. Smith of Lee, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Waldron Smith, to Charles C. Hommann, Jr., of this city. Miss Smith is a graduate of Vassar, class of '11. Mr. Hommann was graduated from Rutgers College, class of '10. He is a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity and the City Club of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

LANG—SCHWED.

Dr. Ludwig Lang and Mrs. Lang of The Manchester, Broadway and 108th Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Milly H. Lang, to Dr. Laurence I. Schwed of 69 Rugby Road, Flatbush, L. I.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Divorce," a sketch written by John E. Theissen, will be presented for the first time at Keith's Union Square Theatre by Blanche Sherwood and company this afternoon.

Fritz Williams, who plays the role of Vanderholt, the lawyer, in Edward Pepie's farce at the Longacre Theatre, has written the words and music for a new one-step, which he calls "A Pair of Sixes." It has been dedicated to the play.

Viola Gillette has been added to the cast of "The Yeoman of the Guard," the Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera which will be presented at the Lyric Theatre May 6. Miss Gillette will have the role of Dame Carruthers.

Ralph Bunker, formerly of Harvard University, now an actor and teacher of modern dancing in this city, and Louise Grassier will give a demonstration of "La Valse Omar" at the Jardin de Danse this evening. Both are members of the cast supporting Guy Bates Post in "Omar the Tentmaker," at the Manhattan Opera House.

Cyril Maude announced yesterday that he had completed arrangements with Sir Charles Wyndham by which he will take over the New Theatre, London, for the production of "Grumpy" in that city on Monday, May 13.

The play "The Elder Son," produced for trial purposes by William A. Brady in Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday night, will open the season at one of Mr. Brady's New York theatres early in September. It is from the French drama "Les Petites," by Lucienne Nepoly, adapted by Frederick Fenn.

In a stage box at the Shubert Theatre last night to see Gaby Deslys and Sam Bernard in "The Belle of Bond Street" were Mme. Anna Caire, the mother of Gaby Deslys, and Mathilde Kerville, Gaby's sister, who is an actress at the Theatre des Capucines, Paris. Mme. Caire was here last year, but this is the first visit to New York of Mlle. Deslys a younger sister.

The operetta "Pinafore" will be given by St. George's Club at Terrace Garden to-night. Prominent people of the parish are among the bachelders.

OPEN THE SPRING FESTIVAL.

Armory of the 71st Regiment Transformed Into a Bower.

The Spring Festival to raise money for the Societies Building and the League of Political Education began yesterday in the Seventy-first Armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The ball was held last night. The festival will continue through to-day and to-morrow from 1 to 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7:30 until 11:30 o'clock in the evening.

The Societies Building is to be constructed on a site already acquired, at 108-120 West Forty-ninth Street. It is to be twelve stories high with an auditorium seating 1,500 persons. It will have offices for civic, educational and art societies.

The armory has been effectively decorated. The ceiling is of sky blue and there is the effect of huge branches of apple blossoms at the sides. A floral bell covers the centre chandelier.

Booths line the walls, partially concealed by branches of artificial pink and white dogwood, wistaria and apple blossoms, and above the booths, making a complete circuit of the armory is a row of chinese lanterns. In an arbor of flowering trees are small tables and here tea and refreshments are served. Miss Emma Frohman has charge of the tea room and a number of actresses assist her.

Autographed books are on sale at a booth in charge of Mrs. W. H. Williams. At the Holland booth was Mrs. Robert Erskine Ely in Dutch dress with the four little children that she and Mr. Ely have adopted, also in Dutch costume. Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn is at the head of the flower booth, and Mrs. Alfred H. Curtis, Mrs. H. L. Richards, Miss Carrie Loeb, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Stoutenberg and Mrs. Garrard Glenn are in charge of other booths.

Many well known persons took part in the ball of last night which was opened by Collector Dudley Field Malone and Mrs. Arnold.

Every afternoon and evening there will be exhibition dancing followed by general dancing. Tea will be served every afternoon and evening. The Seventy-first Infantry Military Band will play evenings. To-night there will be a dancing contest with prizes for the one-step, hesitation, waltz, and maxixe.

SQUADRON A GIVES BALL.

Troopers in Full-Dress Uniform at Anniversary at the Biltmore.

Squadron A, cavalry, New York National Guard, gave a military ball last night at the Hotel Biltmore, which was attended by about 700. The members of the squadron wore full-dress uniform, and the scene was a brilliant one. The ball was one of the events of the week celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the mustering into the Guard of the original Troop A on April 22, 1889, at which time Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, retired, was Captain.

The ballroom was festooned with the Stars and Stripes, and many dinners were given at the hotel preceding the ball. The troopers and their guests were received by Major William R. Wright, commanding officer of the squadron, and Mrs. Wright; Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Col. Oliver B. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, and Capt. Robert W. Bush and Mrs. Bush. Col. Bridgman has served twenty-five years as an officer in the cavalry and has applied for retirement.

Among the principal guests invited were Gov. and Mrs. Glynn, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Brig. Gen. H. DeW. Hamilton, Capt. R. K. Townsend, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Lieut. Col. R. P. Walton, Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, and Capt. David H. Biddle and Mrs. Biddle.

On Saturday night the squadron will give a dinner at Delmonico's for the active and former members of the organization. On Sunday afternoon it will hold a church parade, attending service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 4 o'clock, marching down Fifth Avenue from Sixty-second Street. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the squadron and rector of the church, will speak.

MEN IN KNICKERBOCKERS.

Women Wear Colored Wigs at Mrs. W. A. Pease, Jr.'s, Supper Dance.

Mrs. W. Albert Pease, Jr., gave the second of her supper dances last night at her home, 11 East Sixty-eight Street. There were about a hundred guests, and the majority of them appeared in fancy costume with powdered hair and colored wigs. As the entertainment was in the nature of a bal poudre, the men came in satin knickerbockers, with stocks, frilled shirt fronts, and powdered hair.

Perry Rogers, the hostess's brother, assisted Mr. and Mrs. Pease in receiving. Several dinners were given preceding the dance. The first dance was held on Monday evening.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray, Count and Countess del Sera, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall J. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Julian M. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt, Jr., and Mrs. Richard Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Julian A. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Laughlin (Miss Iselin).

Also Morgan Belmont, Oliver Iselin, Jr., Louis H. Hosmer, Jay Coogan, Counts Alexander and Otto Salm-Salm, James Barnes, Malcom Sloane, T. Chesley Richardson, Perry Rogers, Stephen Elkins, and Reginald and Lawrence Waterbury.

Little Plays at 48th Street Theatre.

The United Theatrical Association, an organization composed of many well known New York clubwomen, will present a number of little plays at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre next Monday afternoon. The plays will be seen for the first time in this country, and will include "Lonesome Like," a comedy of Lancashire, by Harold Brighouse; "The Last Toast," which was presented at the Coliseum, London, and was written by the Rev. Forbes Phillips; "Uncle Sam's Money," an American comedy, by I. K. Friedman, and "The Worth of a Man," by Mrs. Vere Campbell. They will be presented by Whitford Kane, Bertha Mann, Maude Leslie, Amy Ames, Kate Morgan, Agnes Dorntee, Wallis Clark, Cecil Butler, Alvin Kaufman, and W. Gyllick.

Joseph L. Henning.

Joseph L. Henning, for fifty years head of the firm of J. L. Henning & Co., wholesale purveyors of meats and steamship provisions in Fulton Market, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank L. Chadeayne, in Ossining. He was 79 years old. Mr. Henning was well known in maritime business circles here and was once a member of the Maritime Exchange. He succeeded to the business which had been managed by his father and grandfather, who established it in 1825. He was for many years Superintendent of the Lexington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Sunday school and an officer of the Five Points Mission. His New York home was at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Henning's collection of curios, most of them gifts picked up by Captains in all parts of the world, is considered rare. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

Prof. Henry G. Pfalz.

Henry G. Pfalz, 47 years old, a professor of music, died yesterday at his home, 474 West 145th Street. Prof. Pfalz was born in Dresden, Germany, and studied music in the Dresden Conservatory under Wueller and Kretchmer. He came to this country in 1889, and for a time taught the piano and organ. He was appointed leader of several German choral societies, among them the Schwabischer Saengerbund, the Rheinischer Saengerbund, and the Moebelarbeiter Saengerbund. He was director of the Riverside School of Music and Secretary of the Verband Deutscher Chor Dirigenten of America, and a member of the Deutscher Liederkranz. He is survived by his widow, Lena Krist Pfalz, a daughter and son.

George Arliss Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22.—George Arliss, who is playing in "Disraeli," was stricken at the Heublein Hotel today, and though it was denied to-night that he was threatened with pneumonia, he is suffering from a serious heavy cold, and has cancelled his "Disraeli" engagements this week in Hartford and New London. He appeared at Parson's Theatre here last night, though he told his friends he felt wretched enough to be in bed.

OVATION FOR CARUSO AND MISS FARRAR

Opera Stars Recalled 40 Times After Last Appearance of Season in "Tosca."

TENOR DANCES JIG STEPS

Audience Refuses to Leave, and Miss Farrar Drags in Caruso in Dressing Gown, and Makes Speech.

At 10:55 last night the curtain fell for the finish of the performance of "Tosca," in which Miss Farrar and Messrs. Caruso and Scotti were making their last appearance of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Then it rose to allow Miss Farrar and Mr. Caruso to appear for their recalls before the small curtain used for that purpose. The applause from one of the largest audiences of the season became tumultuous at this point. Not half the audience left the auditorium, and loud shouts made it evident that the stars were to be forced into making a speech if it were possible.

They took about a dozen calls, and nobody's enthusiasm seemed to have abated a jot. Ladies in brilliant wraps and men who donned silk hats to protect them from the draughts which swept in at all the open doors seemed to have made up their minds that they would test the strength of their gloves.

Everybody, including the artists, knew it was a demand for a speech, but Miss Farrar and Mr. Caruso tried to act as though no such thing had ever occurred to them.

Finally, after about the twentieth call, the tenor began to make motions toward his throat, assuming a pitiful expression as of one who is suffering greatly from hoarseness. He tried taking off his wig and waving it at the audience to appease them, but that did no good. The next time he appeared he was without the impressive Van Dyke which he wears as the artist Cavaradossi in the opera. This was the signal for renewed endeavor on the part of the audience, who took it for encouragement.

After this things began to happen so fast that they can only be related in bulletins, about as follows:

11:01—The stage manager lowers the curtain in an attempt to start the audience away. No result.

11:03—The stage manager tears his hair. On the twenty-first curtain call Caruso does a jig step and tries to push Miss Farrar down to the footlights and leave her to make the speech alone.

11:07—Audience still applauding and no relief in sight. Friends of the tenor hunt for an Italian-English dictionary.

11:09—Stage manager has bright idea. Lowers the asbestos curtain. Audience thinks it would be fun to make them raise this curtain, and starts in to do it. Succeeds. Three more curtain calls. Stars go to their dressing rooms, but audience stays right there. Stage manager tries to find a few members of orchestra to play "Home, Sweet Home." Pandemonium.

11:16—After long wait audience takes to pounding on floor and on edge of orchestra pit. Asbestos curtain raised. Miss Farrar appears and drags in Caruso, who has started to dress and appears in rolling gown.

At this sign of its triumph the audience in the parquet crowded down to the front, many of them shouting. Miss Farrar came to the footlights, motioning for silence, and it was evident that the oratorial treat was about to commence.

"When we had to make a speech last year," said Miss Farrar, "Mr. Caruso ran away and left me in the lurch. So now I will just say, 'I thank you.' Thereupon she poked Caruso rather violently in the ribs and he began his speech, making every word count, and saying in full as follows:

"I—I—I—say—thank-you."

Thereupon the audience was satisfied and began to make its way out of the house. The whole demonstration lasted twenty minutes, and in its duration there were forty recalls, according to the man who works the curtain, before he lost count. Nothing like it has ever been witnessed at the opera house.

TELLS OF BIG PANAMA FAIR.

Hollis E. Cooley Says Eight Exhibit Palaces Are Nearly Completed.

Hollis E. Cooley, who was for many years General Manager for Felix Isman's enterprises and Secretary of the National Association of Theatrical Managers, arrived in New York yesterday from San Francisco, where he is in charge of the amusement events connected with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. Cooley is here to obtain attractions for the fair. He is enthusiastic over the exposition, and declares that the railroads will have great trouble in handling the crowds which will flock to California next year.

"My office in the Service Building overlooks the exposition site," said Mr. Cooley last night, "and I am familiar with all the activities. Even in the short time that I have been on the Coast I have marveled at the speed with which they are building the exposition.

"Eight of the exhibit palaces are nearly completed. The grand courts are now under way, and I can give positive assurances that the gates of this exposition will swing open on Feb. 20, 1915, on completed exposition. By next July the exhibits will begin to be installed. The railroad tracks are laid into the various buildings, and the exhibits can be landed in their original cases right in the space assigned to the exhibitor.

"More than 6,000 applications were made for concessions, but only 100 were granted. The concessionaries will employ 7,000 people in the concessions district, and will expend in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 on their attractions. These individual concessionaries, however, will control scores of concessions within their own inclosures, which increases the number materially.

"The Machinery Palace is the largest wooden building in the world. Eight million feet of lumber was used in its construction. The New York Pavilion is well under way. It will be a credit to the Empire State.

"The foreign pavilions are started, and as we have ten months to complete these structures there is every likelihood that the foreign and State buildings will be ready to throw open their doors when the Exposition opens on Feb. 20, 1915."

MUSIC NOTES.

Alberto Bachmann, violinist, and Erno Rapee, pianist, will give a concert on the evening of April 30 at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street.

Ethel Morris, soprano, will give a song recital at Delmonico's to-morrow afternoon, assisted by Max Jacobs, violinist, and Ida Jacobs, pianist.

Elizabeth Sherman Clark, contralto, will be heard with George Harris, Jr., tenor, at the Waldorf on Monday evening, May 4.

A benefit concert for the Catholic Institute for the Blind will be given this afternoon at the Comedy Theatre under the direction of Baroness Litta von Elsner. Among those listed to appear are Umberto Sorrentino, tenor.

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REV. DR. C. R. PALMER DIES.

Fellow at Yale University for Thirty Years Succumbs at 80.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Ray Palmer, for thirty years a Fellow at Yale University, died at his home in New Haven yesterday. He was 80 years old. Dr. Palmer was graduated from Yale in the class of 1855. In 1880 he was ordained to the Congregational ministry. He held pastorates at the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Salem, Mass., the Kensington Congregational Church, London, England, and the First Congregational Church, Bridgeport, of which he was pastor for twenty years and pastor emeritus at the time of his death. His Yale Fellowship was from 1880 to 1910.

Dr. Palmer was a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, American Historical Association, American Archaeological and Geographical Societies, Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Connecticut branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund and the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

David E. Titsworth.

David E. Titsworth, Vice President and General Manager of the Potter Printing Press Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., at the age of 64 years. He was the designer of a number of the special machines used in the United States Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engineering. Mr. Titsworth was a Trustee of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Plainfield, a Director of the Plainfield Savings Bank, and a member of the Geological Survey of New Jersey and the National Arts Club of this city.

Capt. Joseph P. Chadwick.

Capt. Joseph P. Chadwick, Commander for thirty years of the Sea Bird of the Merchants' Steamship Company, plying between Red Bank, N. J., and New York, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in Red Bank. Capt. Chadwick was born in Red Bank seventy-five years ago. He was a large property owner and was a former Director of the First National Bank of Red Bank. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. George O. Hendrickson and Mrs. Lillian Vanbuskirk.

McKee Rankin's Funeral To-morrow

The body of Arthur McKee Rankin, who died in California on Friday last, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by the daughter of the dead actor, Mrs. Harry Davenport. The funeral will take place from 307 West Fifty-first Street to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in Kensico Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

J. SEWELL TAPPAN, son of the late J. Nelson and Mary P. Spencer Tappan, died yesterday at the Earle Apartments, 103 Waverly Place, where he lived with his mother.

Miss CARRIE WOODBRIDGE, daughter of the late Samuel Woodbridge, a former Dean of the New Brunswick (N. J.) Theological Seminary, died from cancer at a sanitarium at

I. W. W. SLUR ON FLAG STIRS ANGRY CROWD

Police Reserves Save Speakers from Attack by 3,000 Persons in Park Row.

WOMAN AND MAN ARRESTED

Taken Into Custody to Protect Them After They Denounced War—Haywood Silenced.

Under the command of Police Commissioner Woods the reserves of the Oak Street station strove for an hour and a half in Park Row yesterday afternoon to protect I. W. W. orators. The orators, one of whom was Becky Edelsohn, who became an I. W. W. heroine by throwing her arms around "Wild Joe" O'Carroll when he was being beaten by the police in a riot in Union Square, were intent upon denouncing the United States flag as something not worth going to war for or defending under any conditions.

The police held off 3,000 persons who surged up to the Franklin statue to mob the speakers. The meeting ended when the police became exhausted and took two of the orators to the Oak Street station under charges of disorderly conduct. The prisoners, Becky Edelsohn and Sam Hartman, were released in the custody of Justus Sheffield, their counsel, to await a hearing before Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Becky Edelsohn had said previously some of the things she said yesterday about the American flag, but her audience had been one of I. W. W. sympathizers in Union Square or Rutgers Square. The clerks and office boys who gathered about the Ben Franklin statue were not of the I. W. W. sort, and they began to make things lively for the orators the minute they realized that the speeches were to be against a war with Mexico.

"It's all a frame-up by the capitalists so that good workingmen's blood will be spilled to protect the investments in Mexico of Hearst, Rockefeller, and the Guggenheims," said the woman in speaking against the war.

"Ah, cut that out, kiddo," called out a young clerk in the outskirts of the crowd. "Lynch her," called out some one else. "Kill the Reds," was a cry from one end of a constantly growing crowd to the other.

Commissioner Woods heard the commotion at a conference with Mayor Mitchel in City Hall. He hurried over to the entrance and saw that the crowd was in an ugly mood toward the speakers, and that the mood was getting uglier every minute. He hent in a call for the reserves.

"Show your American citizenship papers," bawled out people in the crowd. "And if you haven't got 'em," they added, "then shut up."

The woman shrieked back that war was hell and that she didn't think the American Flag was worth defending so far as working people were concerned. The arrival of the reserves, which happened simultaneously with the slur on the flag, was all that saved her from rough treatment. The police formed a flying wedge that carried them close up to the statue and then pressed the crowd back for a full hour. Capt. Mahoney tried to reason with the orators but they would not desist.

A decayed orange flung with a precision that indicated the thrower had a pitching arm struck Sam Hartman full in the mouth just as he was declaring that "the flag that protects capitalists isn't worth fighting for." Hartman jumped into the crowd to fight the man who threw. He was seized by two policemen and hustled toward the station house.

"Don't you realize that you might have been lynched if we hadn't gathered you in?" asked Lieut. Collins at the desk.

"But I don't care," Hartman answered defiantly. "John Brown was lynched and I'd not be sorry to die at the hands of dogs."

Hartman's arrest opened the way for Hippolite Harvel, who wrote poetry and cooked meals in the Liberal Club "cellar" in Macdougal Alley, to tell the crowd that it was composed of cowards. A plumber from Brooklyn, who said he was Willie Fitzpatrick, said he would test that question with Harvel right then and there without seconds and with bare fists. He announced he had just come from a recruiting station, where they had refused him, and that pounding Hippolite would be next best thing to going to a real war. The police suppressed the billigerent plumber and hustled the Liberal Club poet and cook off toward his kitchen.

Becky Edelsohn resumed her speechmaking from the position Harvel abandoned. She said all people who tried to tell the world new ideals were persecuted, but she did not get far before the police gathered her in, despairing in their efforts to keep the peace and keep nearby streets open for traffic.

Alexander Berkman, an anarchist, called together members of the Anti-Militarist League and announced from the Franklin Statue that he and his followers would be in Union Square next Saturday to denounce the war with Mexico.

The members of the International Defense League, which was responsible for the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last Sunday, at which William D. Haywood threatened a general strike of miners in case of war should be declared, attempted to arrange for another meeting to-night at which it was purposed to have Haywood repeat his threats as a challenge to Attorney General McReynolds. It was held Mr. McReynolds would not dare to carry out a policy of arresting those advocating strikes against war, for sedition. Haywood refused to appear and repeat the threats. He had been advised that the making of such threats after a declaration of war would be seditious while making them before was was declared would not be.

PRIVACY IN TELEPHONING.

Public Service Board Declines to Act Against Eavesdropping.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District, before which George Stewart Smith of 18 Broadway brought the question of the necessity of making telephone connections proof against eavesdropping, has written to tell him it can do nothing in the matter at present. Frank H. Mott, the Secretary, in an official communication wrote to Mr. Smith:

"The commission regrets to be obliged to advise you that, however commendable the device may be, it does not seem to be within its functions to make a recommendation with respect thereto. You can readily understand how embarrassing it would be to the commission if it should pursue any course with respect to such a device, especially in its initial stages of development."

Mr. Smith said yesterday that the commission appeared to have entirely misjudged the purport of his application to it. He had not recommended to it the use of any particular device, but simply the adoption of some plan by which it would be rendered impossible to overhear a private telephone conversation.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "that the commission should be convinced of the public interest in the matter from the response I obtained from my appeal for signatures to my petition at my own expense. I circulated 1,000 copies of it among business men of position, the great majority of whom were personally unknown to me. I undertook no accelerating campaign and had no newspaper notoriety, yet above one-sixth of those to whom I wrote took the trouble to forward my petition to the commission.

"Surely this result proves the popular interest in my suggestion, and the commission ought to hold an investigation to determine the practicability of the idea."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

All the grain markets were buoyant with active covering owing largely to the Mexican news, which had a sentimental influence on the markets generally. Wheat gained 1½@1¾c, which sent values to the highest point reached since the 28th of March.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.61½, car, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red Winter, 1.05, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.03¾, free on board, afloat, opening of navigation, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.01¾, free on board, afloat, opening of navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.01¾	1.01¼	1.01½	1.00 2-16	1.01¼
July	90¾	90	90¾	95¼	1.00¾
September	...	...	84¾	83¾	98¾
CHICAGO PRICES.					
May	93¼	92	93¼	91¾	92¾
July	88	84¾	88	88¼	92¾
September	87¾	86¼	87¾	85¾	91¾

CORN.

In the corn market prices were strong and higher, closing at a net advance of 1⅞ to 1¾c.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 74½c c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	65¾	65¾	64¾	63	55½
July	64¾	63¾	64¾	63¼	56
September	64¾	63¾	64¾	63¼	57

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher in sympathy with wheat and corn. The local cash market was firm, standard white being quoted at 44@44½c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 43½@44c; No. 4, 42@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 43@45½c; fancy clipped white, 44@46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	36⅞	34⅞
July	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37	34⅞
September	36¾	36⅛	36¾	35⅞	34⅛

PROVISIONS.

In the provision market prices were generally higher with active covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Thursday 15,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.20	10.02	10.20	10.00	10.95
July	10.40	10.22	10.37	10.20	10.80
Ribs—					
May	11.02	10.80	11.00	10.75	11.30
July	11.20	11.00	11.17	10.95	11.02
Pork—					
May	20.27	19.80	20.20	19.65	19.50
July	20.25	19.80	20.22	19.80	19.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active and prices were firmer.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.40@8.00	7.40
April	....	....	7.42@7.51	7.42
May	7.45	7.42	7.42@7.43	7.42
June	7.56	7.34	7.54@7.55	7.52
July	7.62	7.60	7.60@7.61	7.57
August	7.71	7.70	7.69@7.71	7.67
September	7.72	7.71	7.71@7.72	7.68
October	....	....	7.35@7.50	7.20
November	....	....	6.50@6.92	6.80

COTTON.

The cotton market showed continued strength yesterday, with July and August contracts selling above the best price reached on the advance earlier in the month. The general list closed firm at a net advance of 9 to 24 points.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 1-16c higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady at 5 points advance on the basis of 13.15c for middling upland; sales, 50 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	12.76@12.86	12.67
May	12.67	12.53	12.66@12.67	12.52
June	12.62	12.62	12.68@12.72	12.51
July	12.59	12.43	12.58@12.59	12.43
August	12.38	12.16	12.37@12.38	12.15
September	11.88	11.77	11.86@11.90	11.73
October	11.75	11.64	11.75@11.76	11.61
December	11.74	11.60	11.73@11.74	11.58
January	11.65	11.55	11.67@11.68	11.52
March	11.70	11.60	11.72@11.74	11.55

COFFEE.

The coffee market was extremely dull. Final figures were 1 point higher to 2 points lower. In European markets Havre closed at an advance of ¼ franc, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 5¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	8.47@8.49	8.46
May	8.52	8.50	8.51@8.52	8.50
June	8.62	8.62	8.59@8.61	8.59
July	8.70	8.68	8.69@8.70	8.69
August	....	....	8.77@8.79	8.78
September	8.89	8.87	8.86@8.88	8.88
October	8.93	8.93	8.94@8.96	8.95
November	....	....	9.02@9.04	9.03
December	9.13	9.11	9.11@9.12	9.11
January	....	....	9.17@9.19	9.17
February	....	....	9.23@9.25	9.24
March	9.31	9.31	9.29@9.30	9.31

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts to-day, 10,880 packages. There is a fair clearance of the highest grade of fresh creamery butter. Low grades are meeting somewhat better demand. Creamery, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@22c; thirds, 19@21c; held, extras, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds, 21@22c; State, dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 22@24c; common to fair, 19@21c; process, extras, 19@20½c; firsts, 18@19c; lower grades, 14@17c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c; packing stock, held, 19@21c; current make, No. 2, 16c; lower grades, 12½@15c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 29,335 cases; imports, 57 126-dozen cases. There is a fair movement in high-grade eggs. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 21½@22c; storage-packed firsts, 20½@21c; regular-packed firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 18¾@19¼c; thirds and poorer, 18@18¼c; No. 1 dirties, 17¾@18c; No. 2 dirties, 17@17½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16¼@17¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to finest, 22½@23c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good, 21@22c; Western gathered whites, 20½@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 21@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@20½c; dock eggs, State and near-by, Indian Runner, 26c; Baltimore, selected, 23@25c; Western, 22@24c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 20@23c; Far South, 18@19c; goose eggs, 40@45c; fresh, 120-dozen cases, fair to good, 17¼@18c.

Fight Tire Stock Plan.

Stockholders of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company are being asked for proxies by A. M. Polack & Co., a brokerage firm of 25 Broad Street, to be voted against a plan of the Directors for readjusting the company's capital. A circular was sent out asking the consent of shareholders for an exchange of the outstanding $2,850,000 debenture bonds for 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. The proposal was also made to fund the 7½ per cent. of back dividends on the stock into new 7 per cent. second preferred shares. The brokerage house calls the plan "unsound financing," and asks that it be defeated.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Among the out-of-town mill Treasurers who will be in this market to-day are C. H. Whitney of the Continental Mill, Boston, and H. L. Aldrich of the Aldrich Brothers Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I.

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association will be held at the Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, May 5.

E. A. Brand, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, will be one of the principal speakers to-day at the monthly luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place. Mr. Brand will speak on two subjects, "One Factor in Foreign Trade," and "Some of the Proposed Plans of the Bureau." C. F. Hatfield, Field Secretary of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will tell of the progress of the exposition.

The Russian Trade Division of the National Association of Manufacturers, together with C. J. Medzikhovsky, the Commercial Attache of the Russian Embassy at Washington, will hold an open meeting on Friday of this week at the rooms of the association, 30 Church Street. The purpose of the meeting, which will be called to order at 3 P. M., is to discuss the importation of Russian bacon, hams, and poultry.

E. A. Julius, advertising manager of the J. W. Butler Paper Company of Chicago, returned to that city yesterday. He had been here to attend the Printing and Allied Trades Exposition at the Grand Central Palace.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday....3½@4 per cent. " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Laces and Embroideries.

The lace and embroidery trade is rather quiet at present, but with the approach of warmer weather business is expected to pick up. The absence of the usual decorative designs in waists and dresses has made or less affected orders, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that conditions are not as satisfactory as they might be. The demand centres around the lighter effects in corresponding materials.

Shirt Selling Is Slack.

In their offerings for Fall, shirt manufacturers will show a particularly wide range of novelties. New and original designs are needed, it is said, to stimulate trade. Just at present, the retailers are in rather low spirits because of the dullness of business in general. When the warm weather sets in and vests are discarded, things are expected to brighten up considerably, but until that time little change is looked for.

Modifying the Balmacaan.

According to the early reports received from the road salesmen, the balmacaan overcoat has met with a very successful reception. The original style with military collar and kimona sleeves is not selling as well, it is said, as the adapted model which combines the convertible collar with the conservative sleeve. The influence of the balmacaan on other overcoat styles is a marked one. Lengths have been made to conform to the popular model and the loose backed effect is used almost exclusively.

Upholstery Leathers Quiet.

Notwithstanding the fact that some nice business has been received from the automobile trade, sellers of upholstery leathers in this market say that business is very quiet at present. The furniture manufacturers, it is said, are especially poor customers just now. Hand and machine-buffed leathers are in fair demand, but splits are quiet. The demand for imitation goat hide, which until recently was very large, has simmered down. Shoe tippings are active in some quarters of the market. Prices are firm generally, but collections are said to be poor.

Call for Soft Roll Coat.

The English soft roll coat has invaded the small town and orders from the clothing salesmen on the road indicate that the demand for this model will be even greater in the country than it has been in the big cities. Most of the large houses are carrying very few styles with the old flat lapel and then only for older men and stouts. The demand from the rural districts is generally about a year behind that of the large towns and cities. Tartan checks and plaids are faring well and diagonal stripes on the Tartan design are being called for from districts not reached by these patterns last season.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

Printcloths were practically untouched in the local gray goods market yesterday and no sales of consequence were reported. There was talk around the market that 38 1-2-inch 64-60s had been shaded to 4 15-16 cents, but the impression prevailed that, if this were true, the reduction was made only on goods that were not up to standard. However, 39-inch 68-72s were offered at 5 5-8 cents. On the whole, it was thought that the market was keeping fairly firm in the face of the present lack of demand. Most of the day's business consisted of sales of odd lots of sateens, twills and flannels.

How Collections Were Improved.

The April issue of the Bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men tells of a simple way in which one of its members improved his collections. One of the points of the scheme is to send to the customer, so planned that it will reach him on the day the bill matures, a statement with the words "statement of your maturing account" conspicuously displayed at the head of it. In event of non-payment within five days a second statement is sent which bears the line "statement of your past due account." If necessary, this is followed with a courteous letter saying that a sight draft will be made if payment is not made in five days. This draft is made without fail in all cases where it is rendered necessary by dilatory methods on the part of the customer.

Arranging for Furs.

Manufacturing furriers who are now preparing for next Winter's business, are generally of the opinion that orders for the season will be about normal. Although the demand for coats is not expected to reach the proportions it has in the past, neck-pieces and muffs should increase in favor. The fur trimmings used by coat and suit manufacturers have made up, it is said, any difference that has been caused by a falling off in other lines. One house has warned the retail trade to delay their orders until June, in order that prices on raw skins may be adjusted. If merchandise is bought now, they say, lower prices to be obtained later on as a result of the declines which occurred at the recent fur sales abroad, will be a source of considerable dissatisfaction both to the furrier and retailer.

Clunies Lead in Brassieres.

Clunies are the dominant factors in the present demand for brassieres, and so much are some numbers wanted that deliveries of them cannot now be had before July 1. The fact that buyers are willing to accept deliveries as late as this leads to the impression that clunies will continue in favor throughout the Fall season also. No falling off in the buying of brassieres is expected to result from the change in corset styles that are spoken of for Fall. The fact that Fall corsets will be cut higher in the bust and will show a more pronounced waistline will simply mean, it is said, that the brassiere makers will bring out some new models. It is expected that the higher cut in the bust will require the brassiere manufacturers to use firmer materials than at present, in order to keep so far as possible the ridge made by the top of the corset from showing.

Selling Expense a Dutiable Item.

Items invoiced as "selling expenses" were held yesterday by Judge Brown of the Board of United States General Appraisers to be dutiable charges. The question came up in reappraisement proceedings brought by the New York representatives of B. Vickerman & Sons, of Huddersfield, who shipped to this country fancy coatings, mixtures, and dark blue wool cloths. The Cutsoms officials passed as correct the prices at which the fabrics had been invoiced, but the importers here deducted on entry 2½ per cent. for selling expenses. Appraiser Higgins disallowed this item, and the Collector included it in the dutiable value. Several witnesses were called, but failed to convince the General Appraiser that the item was not dutiable. In a memorandum attached to his decision, Judge Brown says:

"I find as a fact from the evidence before me, that the 2½ per cent. claimed to be not dutiable as a selling expense is, in fact, what paid to everybody who buys the goods, either in this country or in England, and it is, therefore, a part of the foreign market value. I therefore find the per se foreign market value to be 323 pounds, (English value,) 18 shillings and 11 pence."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

More Duty Due to Failure to Make the Right Claim.

Artificial horse hair braids, used in the manufacture of women's hats imported under the Tariff act of 1897, are held by the United States Court of Customs Appeal to be properly dutiable by similitude to cotton braids under Paragraph 339, of Section 1, by virtue of Section 7. This was the conclusion reached by the Board of General Appraisers when the case came before it, although Isler & Guye, New York, the importers, alleged the goods to be dutiable by similitude to pyroxylin articles.

The Collector assessed duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem by similitude to silk braids. Since the importers failed to make the right claim the board affirmed the Collector's action, although it was conceded by the Government that the article in question fitted in this classification. The court finds that the goods, in similarity of use, quality, and texture, are not related to pyroxylin, but should have been returned under the cotton braid clause of the law.

The court has affirmed the board in holding that Victoria blue base, Victoria green base, Auramine base, and a variety of other color bases, are properly dutiable under the act of 1909 as non-medicinal preparations of coal tar not specially provided for, at 20 per cent., as claimed by Badische & Co., and A. Gips, the importers. The New York customs officials returned the goods at 30 per cent., under the provision for coal tar dyes or colors not specially provided for.

Judge Brown, of the board, acting as a single General Appraiser, has decided that freight and Consular charges on cast steel for tools exported to this country by D. Lovejoy & Son, Sheffield, are dutiable items going to make up correct foreign market value. The importers deducted 25 10s. 4d on entry from the dutiable value. Appraiser Higgins restored the amount to the invoice value, and the Collector assessed accordingly. An appeal was then made for a review of these officers' action. Judge Brown holds that in the circumstances the Appraiser was justified in adding back the deduction of the charges to make market value.

WOOL AND COTTON OUTLOOK

Prices of Worsted Fabrics Keep Rising—Cotton Mills Expect Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow:

"Announcement of further advances in prices of woolen and worsted fabrics is made from time to time, caused to a considerable extent by the continued firmness in the raw material markets. An indication that the wholesale clothing business is in an exceedingly healthy condition is the fact that there is no prevalent disposition to delay payments for merchandise beyond the stipulated due date, and it is reported that a larger proportion of clothing manufacturers than ever before are anticipating their payments and availing themselves of the privilege of discounting their bills. Nevertheless, abuses noted in the piece goods market at present are more apparent than they have been for some time. Manufacturers have interested themselves in the styles of others, and even now are working on another season's goods, attempting to keep track of what others are doing.

"The cotton fabrics situation among New England mills seems to be in a reasonably favorable state when compared with other lines of industry. Prospects are for a rapid recovery when business commences to increase. Due to long conservatism and low stocks, it is urged that there will not be the slow advance in purchasing usually noted in the Summer months. Nevertheless, immediate buying is of small proportions, and some contracts are being taken at prices below those ordinarily reported, though manufacturers have not desired these quotations to become known. Distributors will admit that stocks are very low.

"Prices of worsted and woolen yarns show no signs of weakening, though buying is of the small order character merely to cover the immediate requirements of the purchaser. In cotton yarns, weavers seem to be determined to stay in the market until the last of their stock on hand is exhausted.

"The general tone of the textile industry is conservative with the unusual feature that everybody is afraid of the bear side because of scarcity of fibres and labor and no surplus of manufactured goods."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE CLUB, INC., of 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, which occupies three floors in the Gainsborough Studios building, has made an assignment to Samuel E. A. Stern. Liabilities are $12,000 and book assets $15,000, a part of which consists of unpaid stock subscriptions.

SAMUEL KAUFMAN, retail clothing dealer of 135 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Louis Jacobson.

G. CALAGNA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against G. Calagna, grocer of 1,134 First Avenue, by these creditors: American Cotton Oil Company, $488; P. Pastene & Co., $228, and National Tin Can Manufacturing Company, $83. It was alleged that while insolvent he disposed of a large amount of stock to various persons to conceal it from creditors.

CONRAD BUCKMAN, salesman, of 271 East 164th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $3,487 and assets consisting of 160 shares of stock of the Salvini Electric Horn Company, value unknown.

THE AMERICAN LAMP SHADE COMPANY of 512 West Thirty-sixth Street has filed schedules which show liabilities of $12,204 and assets of $3,145, consisting of stock, $1,950, machinery, $1,000; accounts, $145, and cash in bank, $50. Among the creditors are J. W. Riglander, $6,800; Harmon H. Kayton, $2,000, and Rebecca Kayton, $1,000.

LANG & LANG.—Judge Hough has appointed Robert P. Levis receiver for Lang & Lang, manufacturers of dresses at 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, with a retail store at 1,504 Washington Avenue, under a bond of $1,000. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,750.

A. KLUBOCK & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed M. A. Henkel receiver for Abraham Klubock, trading as A. Klubock & Co., manufacturers of waists at 60 University Place, under a bond of $500. Liabilities are estimated at $10,000 and assets $1,500.

M. ALPER & SON.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver for M. Alper & Son, dealers in housefurnishing goods at 2 East 114th Street, under a bond of $500. Liabilities are $5,500 and assets $500.

ALASKA EBNER GOLD MINES COMPANY.—The assets of the Alaska Ebner Gold Mines Company of 80 Broadway (a) of Alaska were sold at auction yesterday at 14 Vesey Street, under the direction of Payson Merrill as a Special Master, under a foreclosure suit of the Guaranty Trust Company. There was only one bid of $25,000 by the Bondholders Committee, and the property was sold to the committee. The property included office furniture, mining machinery at Juneau, Alaska, mines at Madera County, California, claims and notes aggregating $97,000, and shares of stock of those companies: 1,700,350 Bristol Consolidated Mines and Smelting Company, 199,986 Day Bristol Consolidated Mining Company, 100,000 Silver Gold Mining Company, and 1,000 Humboldt Mining Company. Receivers were appointed for the company two years ago, when it was stated that the liabilities were $2,900,950.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—James H. Pangburn, a plumber; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities $39,722; assets $23,440.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

1,731. RIPRAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering about 11,000 tons riprap stone at Wilmington, N. C., will be received at the United States Engineer Office, Wilmington, until May 8.

1,732. DREDGING.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until May 2 for dredging at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Amount available, $10,000.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count the words make a line.

Wanted.—Salesmen traveling North, South, East, and West to carry one sample of the Junior Hike Canteen, wanted by all boys, sporting goods, and department stores; commission; 11 to 1 o'clock. Hike Canteen Co., 2 Rector St.

PETTICOAT MANUFACTURER desires to take on contract; output 300 dozen weekly. Apply by telephone, Harlem 90.

Jobber ready to look at Fall samples of junior, misses' and ladies' coats. Rosing & Cohn, 6 West 20th St.

JOBBER READY TO LOOK AT FALL SAMPLES; COATS AND SUITS. ROOM 44, 439 6th Av.

J. K. SAGUE TAKES OFFICE.

New Appraiser Not to Change His Force at Present.

John K. Sague, former Mayor of Poughkeepsie, assumed his duties as Appraiser of the Port yesterday. Collector Malone swore in the new official, after which he went to the Appraiser's office in the Public Stores, where Frederick A. Higgins, the retiring Appraiser, introduced the Deputy Appraisers and heads of divisions.

Few of the thousand Federal employes in the Custom House were aware of the transfer until Mr. Higgins left the building. Appraiser Sague said he had no plans to outline, and that before making changes in his deputies or the force, he would familiarize himself with his new office.

With only the Surveyorship remaining to be filled with a Democrat by President Wilson, speculation existed regarding the choice of the President for this $5,000 post now held by Gen. Nelson H. Henry, a Republican. It was said that this place would not be filled until July.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ader, Isidor—Remark Holding Corp., $123.
Anderson, Alex, and August W. Johnson—George Ringler & Co., $294.
Butler, John R. C.—C. Alter et al., $104.
Bassuk, Morris—C. Weinstein, $396.
Bradstreet, Andrew J.—T. T. Gaunt, $126.
Coolidge, Edna W., James A. Gray, and Joseph M. Gray—H. Grossman, $483.
Cohen, Harry L.—Isaac Goldman Co., $190.
Curran, John J.—Schroeder Ice Co., $214.
Cane, Alfred—Holbrook Mfg. Co., $215.
Coberg, Julia—S. Abraham, $158.
Corngold, Harris—People's Trust Co., $117.
Casey, Henry L.—H. Runnes, $281.
Conway, Abram J. and Minnie E.—E. Badt, $234.
Doppler, Paul—I. M. Mulholland, $324.
Davis, Florence, and Frank Solomon—People, &c., $500.
Dattwyler, Paula—Same, $500.
Di Francesco, Oscar—C. F. Simon, $111.
Kyer, Geo. A.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $546.
Same—Same, $220.
Ecclesine, Joseph J.—W. C. Butler, $387.
Emden, Victor C.—N. Y. Fashion Feather Co., $188.
Freeman, Chas. H.—Charmion Construction Co., $319.
Fannan, Thomas F.—M. J. Ritterman et al., $159.
Greenberg, Max D.—Hencken & Willenbrock Co., $1,307.
Green, Morris—Dilworth, Lockwood & Co., $514.
Gens, Frank—A. L. Kass, $500.
Hoadley, Joseph H.—C. S. Wise, $3,176.
Hausin, Robert J.—George Ringler & Co., $115.
Same—Same, $264.
Ireland, John D.—E. Clute, $120.
Joldow, Max—Samuel Kaplan & Bro., $301.
Kelly, Anne and Delia—Midvile Realty Co., $351.
Kull, Albert L.—H. S. Priest, $142.
Koehig, Albert V.—A. Goldberg, $104.
Kotzen, Max H.—E. B. Pierce, $78.
Kendis, James—F. J. Lewson, $203.
Levy, Isidor—Federal Sign System Electric, $119.
Linke, Adam—U. S. Slicing Machine Co., $224.
Litwak, Kelvey or Kive—M. Schumacher, $101.
Manzo, Barney—Rosenstein Bros., Inc., $107.
Myers, Jason W.—F. Forman, $447.
Moller, Helen C.—Charmion Construction Co., $319.
Matinzo, Joseph B.—Welham Co., $145.
McCay, Winsor—J. R. Clarke, $219.
Noone, James A.—C. A. Goff et al., $244.
Olean, Leslie and Louis G.—M. W. Kass, $1,280.
Paul, Albert; Solomon Leischkolz, and Marcth Goldman—A. M. Jacob, $169.
Pedro, Juan B., Jr., and Juan E. De Pedro y Veroni—J. K. Ogilvie, $134.
Pappa, Louis and Minelus—S. Cohen, $396.
Pultz, John L.—H. Pultz, costs, $211.
Roberts, Olga, and Paula Dattwyler—People, &c., $500.
Spain, Augustus—W. T. Smith Co., $168.
Shaw, James F.—C. S. Wise, $3,189.
Shapiro, Isaac—Armstrong Cork Co., $514.
Schuyler, Ackley C.—E. Riordan, $614.
Singer, Otto—Emden Co., $140.
Steible, Paul V.—B. J. Conroy, $127.
Silverman, Samuel and Harry—Rock Island Butter Co. of New York, $104.
Thorer, Henry G.—I. Grubman, $116.
Vitanza, Maria G., and Maria Grazia Scalisi —C. Buscemi, $222.
Varona, Juan B. De Pedro, or Juan B. De Pedro, Jr.—J. K. Ogilvie, $134.
Vladimir, Samuel—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $211.
Woodhouse, Victor H.—T. L. Smith, $124.
Wagrant, William R.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., $198.
Wilson, John P., Jr.—New York Independent Meat Co., $235.
Wagner, Henry—Stern Bros., $132.
Zibelli, Gaetano and Giuseppe—M. Accordino, $251.
Same—Same, $330.
Same—Same, $259.
Hazard Motor Mfg. Co.—L. F. Cordova, $2,198.
Hunts Point Amusement Co.—P. Elkeles et al., $491.
Industrial Land Improvement Co.—A. Davino, $115.
James A. Phillips, Inc.—L. Kane, $600
Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.—I. Block, $747.
Lageo, Inc., and Louis Lichtman—C. H. Potter, $146.
M. M. Hart, Inc.—F. de P. Foster et al., $3,928.
Security Mortgage Co.—C. Lindemann, $1,582.
Specialty Adv. Co.—Vanderbeck & Sons, Inc., $120.
Victor Auto Storage Co.—Egan Waster Co., $149.

Bronx County.

Beneson Realty Co.—A. Wynehouse, $471.
Baumi, Sam—Joseph Levy & Co., $383.
Brodezky, Samuel—L. Ross, $830.
Cohen, Elias A.—M. S. Blumberg et al., $183.
Crowley, Herbert, and Carl Kammann—F. J. Smith, $234.
Gray, James A., Joseph M. Gray and Edna W. Coolidge—N. Grossman, $423.
Halpern, Abraham—O. Wagner, $438.
Meifer, Benjamin—J. Seeman et al., $144.
Jacob Streifler Co.—Realty Marble and Tile Co., $270.
Lamitano, Celestine, Lorenzo Lucarelli—Albert Lorsch & Co., Inc., $100.
Murray, Blanche—T. P. Pratt, $390.
O'Neil, Frank S.—C. E. Wolfe, $2,889.
Perna, Martha—N. Rao, $408.
Torpey, Henrietta M., and Thomas J. Torpey —A. Hupfel's Sons, $26,725.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

Holeber, Samuel and George—O. L. Spamhake, Nov. 20, 1912, $1,053.
Adams & Fisher, Inc.—Robinson-Roders Co., April 15, 1914, $146.
Bracco, Francesco and Raffaella—State Savings Bank of City of New York, April 30, 1913, $2,362.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co.—City of New York, June 8, 1911, $486.
Same—Same, April 8, 1914, $180.
McLaughlin, Michael L.—J. P. McGowan, March 18, 1908, $1,908.
Smith, Elbert O., and Merwin Realty Co.—S. O. Hoffman, Dec. 3, 1913, $1,236.
Viane, Paul—A. Tassini, Feb. 17, 1913, $6,152
Jacob Streifler Co. and Henry Schrammberger —John Bell Co., Nov. 8, 1913.....$166
Jacob Streifler Co.—L. Oppenheim, Nov. 13, 1913, $242.
McArdle, Patrick J.—M. Donnelly, April 17, 1914, $170.
Karloc Realty and Construction Co.—Mewtracchio & Cohen, Inc., Nov. 19, 1913, $458.
North American Fruit Co.—Bank of Buffalo, April 2, 1914, $4,154.
Lipshitz, Isaac, and Betsey Rubinstein—J. Shapiro, April 8, 1914, $428.
Mowes, Salina—E. Wolf, March 27, 1914, $427.
Greenwald, Louis—A. Goldberg, Sept. 2, 1911, $290.
Fuller, Annie M.—Fours Historical Publishing Co., May 9, 1913, $212.
Zimbo, Frank A.—Hartman-Sanders Co., Dec. 20, 1913, $781.
American Surety Co. of New York—H. H. Tatzer, April 22, 1914, $6,539.

Bronx County.

Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Philadelphia—M. C. Ellison, Feb. 27, 1914, $1,100.

Partner Wanted For German-Austrian Lace Factory

First class lace factory with thirty latest style Zahn Machines and a great assortment of patterns, which has not yet dealt with America, is seeking a firm in the United States or Canada which would contribute one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. It would receive all goods at cost price and the capital would be guaranteed. Further information from Carl Weichhan, Plauen, I. V., Germany.

FOR FOREIGN LOAN BUREAU.

Mann, Bill & Ware Plan New Department Under Federal Reserve.

Mann,

AUSTRIAN TO START BEFORE SHACKLETON

Dr. Koenig's Plans Not Modified by Controversy with British Explorer.

WILL SAIL EARLY IN JULY

Expects to Spend at Least Two Years in the South Polar Region—Expedition to Consist of 30 Men.

VIENNA, April 12.—The plans of the Austrian antarctic expedition to be led by Dr. Feliz König have not been changed in any particular on account of the controversy with the British explorer, Sir Ernest Shackleton, as to which of them is entitled to priority in the attempt to explore the Weddell Sea region of the antarctic. Both have selected the Weddell Sea as their starting point. Neither is inclined to give way and, at any rate, the Austrian will start first.

Dr. König with about thirty men will, it is expected, start from Triest about the beginning of July. The party should arrive at its base of operations in the Weddell Sea next January, and expects to spend at least two years in that region. The total cost of the expedition will amount to about $150,000, most of which has already been subscribed.

The expedition will sail from Triest in the Oesterreich, formerly the Deutschland, the ship owned by the last German antarctic expedition under Filchner in 1911-12. It will reach Buenos Aires in about two months, carefully avoiding a too long sojourn in the tropics on account of the 150 Eskimo dogs which will be taken. Some two weeks later it will arrive in South Georgia and remain there several weeks, making arrangements for establishing a large coal depot and also for keeping in wireless communication with the outside world via South America during the stay in the antarctic ice.

Under the most favorable conditions the expedition cannot leave South Georgia before the beginning of December, as the Weddell Sea is not free from ice before then. It is hoped that with skillful navigation and ordinarily good luck the Oesterreich will reach open water in the South before the end of January. Arriving there, the next task will be to select suitable permanent quarters as a starting point for the sledge journeys inland.

The main object and scope of the expedition is the exploration of the hitherto entirely unknown Antarctic regions in the Weddell Sea, and for this purpose three seperate sledge expeditions have been projected.

The first of these will proceed South, following the apparently precipitous slope in that direction, endeavoring to discover its trend as well as its eventful connection with the Queen Maud range of mountains first seen by Amundsen. It is hoped that other results of this journey will be to ascertain the surface conditions of the ice barrier discovered by the Filchner expedition in the highest latitudes of the Weddell Sea and to determine how far south this ice barrier really extends.

The second sledge expedition will go toward Graham Land with the object of discovering the character of the ice barrier and its extension to the west. This party will attempt to push through to the west and if possible strike the southerly continuation of Graham Land.

The third sledge party will travel east southeast to investigate the extension of the inland ice and its elevations in the Enderby quadrant.

It is just possible that the explorers may accomplish their work within two years, but in case they should fail, supplies are being taken for a stay of three years.

Dr. König is a tall, strongly built man in the prime of his life and physical condition. He was born at Grätz, Styria, thirty-three years ago, and studied at the University there, taking the degree of Ph. D. After leaving college he traveled extensively in the mountainous parts of Central and Southern Europe, gaining valuable knowledge of the ice fields and glaciers. In 1910 he went to Greenland to obtain dogs for the Filchner antarctic expedition, which he accompanied as an ice expert. It was the experience gained on this expedition that led him to organize the present Austrian undertaking. He will act as Director, and the party will be under the actual command of an officer of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. There will be two other ship's officers.

The scientific members of the expedition include two zöologists, a meteorologist, a geologist, a taxidermist, and a photographer. The crew include a Norwegian ice pilot, four sledge experts, a carpenter, and sixteen sailors. Of the crew, two are Norwegians, four Germans, and ten Austrians. Three of them went with the Filchner expedition.

Only two of the whole party are married. The youngest member, a sailor, is nineteen, and the oldest, the ice pilot, is fifty-two. They all are teetotallers, and no alcohol will be taken on the journey, except a very limited quantity for medicinal purposes. There will be plenty of smoking tobacco and an abundant supply of cigars and cigarettes.

In the distribution of rations on the sledging trips Dr. König proposes to adopt a new plan. Instead of carrying the pemmican in large slabs, which have to be cut up and divided among the party, including the dogs, at each meal time with rations already divided into individual portions for each day's travel.

This will save much time and labor and also the loss incident to cutting up the pemmican in an intensely cold temperature. It will also greatly lighten the task of feeding the dogs, besides insuring to each animal his proper share. The dogs get only pemmican on these trips, except when seals are caught. The empty tins will be used afterward for building the sides of shelter huts. Filled with snow, they afford excellent material for such purposes.

In selecting the members of the expedition Dr. König has insisted that they should be experienced skiers with a knowledge of ice and snow and crevasses and capable of taking care of themselves in dangerous places. He attributes the success of the Amundsen expedition largely to the fact that the Norwegian sailors were all expert skiers.

For the sledge journey only dogs will be used. In motor sledges Dr. König has no faith at all, since he considers them absolutely useless in a temperature anything under thirty degrees below zero. The petrol, he says, cannot possibly be kept from freezing and the motors cannot be made to work.

PALLANDT SUIT SETTLED.

American Baroness and Dr. Appleby Reach Agreement Out of Court.

LONDON, April 22.—An amicable settlement was to-day reached in the suit and counter-suit between Dr. Ernest Villiers Appleby, formerly a lecturer at the University of Minnesota, and Baroness May de Pallandt, also an American.

Dr. Appleby had claimed $20,000 for a pearl necklace which he had purchased for the Baroness and for which he said she had promised to indemnify him. He to-day withdrew all his allegations and abandoned his claim.

The Baroness, who had made a counterclaim for $29,000, which she alleged to be due her from Dr. Appleby, also decided to withdrew the claim.

CALL OUT POLICE AT DIVORCE TRIAL

Halleran and Connolly Factions Show Bitterness in Court.

EXPLOSIONS CAUSE SCARE

Backfire of an Automobile Starts Cry of "Look Out for the Gunmen!" in Crowded Court Room.

More testimony in the suit for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran against her husband, Aloysius G. Halleran, and in the counter suit instituted by Mr. Halleran against Mrs. Halleran, naming as co-respondent his brother-in-law, Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, was taken before Justice Kelby in the Queens County Court House yesterday. The courtroom and the corridors were packed with members of the Halleran and Connolly factions, between whom feeling runs high.

Just before the session closed the crowds in the courtroom and in the corridors were thrown into an uproar by two sharp explosions like the reports of a revolver just outside the Court House. In the midst of the excitement some one shouted "Look out for the gunmen!" and persons who had been expecting an outbreak between the two hostile factions almost caused a stampede.

A hurry call was sent to the Fourth Street Police Station, and Lieut. Hackett and Sergt. Woods, with detectives, jumped into a patrol wagon and got to the Court House speedily. There they learned that the two explosions were the backfire of an automobile.

Mrs. Katheryn H. Brewster of 91 Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, next door to the house occupied by the Hallerans until March 1, 1913, when they separated, testified that in the week of July 11, 1911, she saw Mr. Connolly, then a Police Magistrate, enter the Halleran home at 7 o'clock in the evening. She did not see him depart although she remained where she could have seen him leave until 10:30 o'clock.

Once, when her own telephone was out of order, Mrs. Halleran went to Mrs. Brewster's house and talked over the telephone to a man she called "Daddy," according to the testimony of Mrs. Brewster. Mrs. Halleran told the person at the other end of the line to go home and not to come to her house because her husband was at home. Mrs. Brewster said she heard Mrs. Halleran say that. According to Mrs. Brewster she later was informed by Mrs. Halleran that the person she had talked to over the telephone was Mr. Connolly. Mrs. Brewster said that Mrs. Halleran informed her that Mr. Connolly had been drinking and was throwing kisses to her over the telephone.

Corroborative testimony was heard from other members of the Brewster family.

In the examination of witnesses, the bitter feeling between the two factions several times found expression in such a way as to annoy the court. Justice Kelby remarked once that he was not trying to settle a feud but to hear a divorce case.

CALLS CANAL'S AIM MILITARY

Foraker, Opposing Tolls Appeal, Denies It Was Commercial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, former United States Senator from that State, appeared today before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals in opposition to the bill repealing the exemption from tolls of American ships passing through the Panama Canal. Mr. Foraker took the position that the canal was dug largely as a military measure to avoid repeating events like the voyage of the battleship Oregon around Cape Horn.

Testifying as to his conference with Mr. Hay on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Mr. Foraker said:

"I was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee during the negotiations. I was not satisfied with the treaty and offered the two amendments that were adopted by the Senate.

"Nobody thought of the money consideration in connection with the planning of the canal. Our experience during the Spanish-American war in sending the Oregon away around by the Horn made us feel that it was necessary to have some sort of route through which we could send out a smaller fleet. That was the beginning of our plans to build the Panama Canal. The purpose of the canal was not a commercial one, but for protection. For that reason we did not think that we could have any copartnership with anybody. And that was the understanding.

"One Sunday after my amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were adopted by the Senate, Secretary Hay came to me at my home and said that he had received a letter from Lord Lansdowne rejecting our treaty because of the Senate amendments. Great Britain had already, he informed me, refused to concur in those amendments. Mr. Hay wanted to know about our insisting upon them. I told him that we were disposed to build the canal for protection and did not need any help from the outside, and therefore could not consult anybody about its control."

CHECK ON TAX EVASIONS.

Osborn Asks Data from Corporations to Verify Income Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In an effort to detect evasions of the income tax law, W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury is formulating plans to check up the tax returns.

The first step in this direction was made to-day with the adoption of a plan to obtain information relative to the stock holdings of all citizens and residents of the United States and the amount of income derived therefrom by each stock holder.

Mr. Osborn is mailing to every corporation in the United States, blank forms requesting complete data relative to the total amount of common and preferred stock of each corporation outstanding on Dec. 31, 1913, the par value per share, the dates and rates of dividend payments made in 1913, the names and addresses of all holders of such common and preferred stock outstanding, the number of shares held by each shareholder and the aggregate amount of dividends paid or credited to each shareholder.

Each company is also requested to furnish a list of all officers and employes to whom a salary or compensation in any form whatever was paid to an amount of $2,500 (exemption for 1913) or more for services rendered from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CAVAGNARO, MADDELINA, (April 6;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty in equal shares to Frank, Frederick, and Harry Cavagnaro, sons, and Adelina M. Cashman, daughter.

HARDEN, JAMES, (April 6;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $70,000 and interest in residuary estate to Emma Louise Harden, wife; $10,000 to Anna Harden, sister; interest in residuary estate to Francis A. Harden, James Harden, Jr., Rose Harden, and Adheson A. Harden, sons, and Mary Fowler and Dorothea Harden, daughters.

KILLING, GEORGE, (Jan. 2;) $15,000 personalty; $2,000 to Mary Erb, niece; $100 each to Flora, Charles, Peter, John, Anna, Pauline, and George Erb; $1,000 and residue to Katherine Killing, wife.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Pressure is quite high over the lake region and the South, and between the two areas the weather is unsettled, with light showers; over the western half of the country pressure is low, although rising west of the mountains, and the principal centre of depression is over Southwest Colorado.

This low pressure has caused unsettled weather generally over the West, with rains in the Southwest and extreme West, and some snow in Southern Nevada.

It is decidedly warmer in the Ohio Valley and the Middle and North Atlantic States and the Northwest, and cooler in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Southwest, and the Central West, with temperatures from 20 to 28 degrees below the seasonal average in Arizona and Southern Nevada.

Unsettled weather will continue generally over the West during Thursday and Friday, except in the Coast States, but with probably light of no precipitation at all west of the mountains on Friday.

In the Central Valleys, the lake region, and the Gulf States generally cloudy weather Thursday will be followed by showers at night or Friday, while in the Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Thursday, followed by increasing cloudiness Friday.

It will be somewhat cooler Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, cooler Thursday night and Friday in the Plains States, and on Friday in the Central Valleys and the Gulf States. It will be warmer Friday west of the Rocky Mountains.

Winds Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except northeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, cooler Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness, moderate northwest to north winds.

Southern New England—Fair, somewhat cooler Thursday; Friday partly cloudy, moderate northwest to north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally cloudy Thursday and Friday, somewhat cooler Thursday; moderate north to east winds.

Western New York—Fair Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate north to east winds.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; moderate northwest to north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.... 49	45	4 P. M.... 66	63
6 A. M.... 43	44	6 P. M.... 64	66
9 A. M.... 54	48	9 P. M.... 63	63
12 M..... 62	53	11 P. M.... 59	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees, at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:05—434 E. 75 St.; V. Schelk....Not given		
12:35—1973 E. 12 Av.; A. Appe.....Slight		
8:05—420 E. 124 St.; Barrit Singer....Slight		
8:40—212 6th St.; Morris Dreck...Not given		
10:20—15 Norfolk St.; Esther Scheikin..Slight		
11:16—45 W. 116 St.; Mrs. Brown.....$1,500		
11:25—441 E. 147 St.; Boudsinors & Co..Slight		
1:25—309 W. 58 St.; Park Theatre Co.,		
Slight		
1:30—228 Bowery; L. Joseph.....Slight		
4:15—1 W. 136 St.; Ida Bird.....Slight		
4:15—267 3 Av.; B. Sobel.....$5		
4:20—619 E. 190 St.; Pat McDonald.....$100		
5:50—83 St. Mark's Pl.; Fannie Eagle-		
haufer .....Slight		
6:45—706-708 Amst. Av.; T. S. Doyle..Slight		
7:30—951 Columbus Av.; J. Schneider..Slight		
8:35—973 E. 141; M. London.....Slight		
9:45—447 E. 134; no loss.....Slight		
10:00—703 Wash'n St.; Novelty Meat Co..Slight		
10:35—333 3 Av.; W. Horowits.....Slig.		
10:40—862 10 Av.; K. Miller.....Slight		

Through an error in transmission the police reported a fire at 11:50 o'clock Tuesday nigh at 5 East Broadway. There was no fire there The report should have read: 11:50—52 East Broadway; Abraham Epstein; $1,000.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired.—Inspector J. D. Herlihy, 13 Insp. Dist., at $1,750 a year. Apptd. Sept. 1, 1877.

Transfers.—Capt. E. I. Walsh, 7 Prect., to 13 Insp. Dist., in charge. Lieut. M. J. Shea, 10, to Bridge Prects.; E. J. Dobson, Bridge Prects., to Traf. Div. D; G. E. Greig, 14 Insp. Dist., to 3 Insp. Dist. Patrol. W. J. Pinnen, Traf. Div. A, to 65 Prects.; and F. Green, P. S. Mullen, and E. M. Dronkey, 14 Insp. Dist., to 3 Insp. Dist.

Temporary Assignments.—Lts. C. A. Becker, 17, to 26, for 30 days; W. A. Bailey, 31, to command 7, from April 21; Lts. C. Ashley, 38, to 26, for 30 days; C. G. Mead, 77, to command 69, from April 21, during absence of Capt. on sick report. Sergts. Walter Gleason, 5, to 17, for 30 days; F. Bauer, 26, to 37, for 30 days; D. J. Fogarty, 29, to 226, for thirty days. Act. Det. Sergts (second grade) W. B. Caputo and W. J. Quaine, Det. Div., to Dist. Atty.'s office for five days. Patrol. J. H. Mitchell, L, to Comr.'s office for 30 days; F. H. Szuminsky, 160, and Jerome Murphy, 169, to office of counsel, Excise Dept., for 2 days; J. J. Eller, 161, to 17 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; Joseph Smyth, Jr., Traf. Div. A, to Comr.'s office for 10 days. From 26 to 28 Prects. for 30 days: C. W. Carroll, O. W. Halstead, Robert Boles, J. C. Downey, Jr., F. A. Embeck, Forest Egbert, E. F. Fay, J. A. Cooney, E. C. Fleischer, Lawrence Collins, Lambert Stein. To Det. Div.: Joseph Hemley, I, and I. E. Ettinger, D. Insp. Dist., for 10 days; E. S. McNaught, 13, for five days, detailed to Dist. Atty.'s office; W. B. Kirk, 14, for five days; David Gordon, 18, for 10 days; M. B. Friedlander, 38, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty.'s office; F. J. Pickett, 63, and E. S. Wilson, 65, for five days; E. J. McNamee, 145, for 10 days; R. D. Waterbury, 281, and H. J. D. Grabau, 285, for 5 days. Prob. Patrol, from 29 to prects. indicated for 30 days: James Brodsky, 18; Thomas Hanson, 22; W. R. Rector, 22; Amedeo Pulignano, 22; H. H. Eichler, 22; Samuel Bosom, 22; J. J. McGirr, 22; T. J. Lyons, 23; Wesley Smith, 23; Charles Blackman, 23; Michael Hurley, 23; J. J. Dilworth, 23; Daniel McArdle, 23; Gioacchino Fuso, 22; P. S. Haberman, 23; A. H. Ruedi, 25; Jacob Winitsky, 23; M. J. Kelly, 25; Edward Schmitt, 25; Isaac Hassell, 25; James Letton, 25; Thomas Cassidy, 25; J. Eisele, 25; M. M. McDonald, 35; Barnet Hozinsky, 25; Bertram Maskiell, 35; Samuel Feinstein, 35. Act. Det. Sergts (first grade) J. J. Brenick, 23, to 3 Det. Div. for 10 days. To Manhattan Headquarters: H. C. Berge, 2; J. F. Toner and J. T. Gaynor, 37, for 10 days; J. J. Finan, 36; T. S. Hughes, and Louis Hyams, 37, for 5 days; T. J. McManus, 167, and J. L. Cunningham, 149, for 10 days. Det. Sergts. (second grade) Thomas Dowling, 14, for 10 days. From prects. indicated to 3 Det. Div. for 10 days: W. P. Martin, 18; William Carlson, 21; James Mahoney, 23; W. A. Murphy, 23; George Andrews, 23.

Leaves of Absence.—Patrol. S. L. Kerr, 2, 1 day; F. A. O'Hara, 5, 1 day; Morris Grossman, 35, 1 day; Chas. Gutrie, 35, 1 day; J. J. O'Connor, 42, 2 days; T. L. Adams, 143, 1 day; H. S. Darling, 29, 1 day.

Resigned.—Patrol., prects. indicated: W. R. Belden, 32; F. J. Anderson, 145; J. J. Robinson, 156; George Friton, Jr., 37; M. J. Tierney, 148; W. V. Quigley, 29.

Fire Department.

Death announced—Charles Paulus, Eng. 45, on April 21, at 4,691 Park Av. Funeral on the 24th. A detail of Co. 45 will act as escort.

Retired—John Smith, Eng. 249, after 20 years' service, at $700 a yr.

Appointed prob. firemen at $1,000 a yr.—H. G. Lauterbach, Eng. 25; A. M. Miny, 35; F. L. Malzner, 33; E. C. Seaman, 209; D. E. Barry, 216; F. F. Loughren, Jr., 218; Julian Rauf, 222; Wm. Nikl, 221; P. J. Anderson, 224; M. J. Tierney, 226; G. C. Bressert, 223; James Dea, H. and L. 1; H. K. Ness, H. & L. 4.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CODY, KATE, (June 29, 1910;) net estate $2,590; bank, $3,779.

CUSHMAN, GARDNER S., (April 15, 1911;) net estate, $151,642; int. in firm of Stevens, Sanford, Cushman & Jordan, commission merchants, $150,851; entire estate wheresoever situated, $177,199.

JERZMANOWSKI, ERAZM, (Feb. 7, 1909;) supplemental report reduces net estate in N. Y. to $281,726.

KEVILLE, PETER E., (Oct. 16, 1910;) net estate, $52,204; bank, $398; int. in firm of Keville & McQuaid, $52,407; claim, $9,246.

MAUZ, JOSEPHINE, (Jan. 11, 1905;) gross estate consists of remainder in trust fund valued at $5,448; no deductions.

MARSH, FREDERICK B., (Nov. 1, 1910;) net estate in N. Y., $46,560; 60 shares Guaranty Trust Co. stock, $48,000.

MOELLER, LOUISA, (June 25, 1913;) net estate, $9,909; one-fifth int. in equity in estate 3 A, valued at $32,900, $6,580; one-fifth int. in equity in 1,800 Washington Av., Bronx, valued at $20,000, $8,200; bank, $1,798; jewelry, $115.50; clothing, $75.

SHAMBERG, JACOB, (Oct. 8, 1903;) gross estate, $12,500; net estate deficit; equity in 52 W. 69 St., valued at $42,500, $12,500; deductions, $30,054.

STERN, PHILIP, (July 7, 1913;) net estate, $3,475; bank, $334.25; trust deeds, $6,544; bonds, $4,901; $1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., $2,000 Sou. Ry. Co., $2,000 U. S. Steel Corp.

STEVENS, CATHERINE A., (July 28, 1913;) net estate, $786,894; 17 W. 74 St., $87,500; 548 Greenwich St., $11,000; 529 Washington St., $18,000; total realty, $66,500; bank, $3,315; cash, $157; bonds and mtgs., $754.-947; household effects, $555; jewelry, $800; claim, $1,403; stocks and bonds, $10,386; due from estate of Calvin Stevens, $5,205; bonds, $15,000 West Shore R. R., $4,000 Third Av. R. R., $2,500 West Shore R. R. stock, 12 shares Third Av. R. R., 40 Tonawanda Coal Co.

WEBER, KATHERINA, (June 11, 1909;) net estate, $1,125; bank, $1,023.

EDUCATION NOTES.

At a special meeting yesterday of the trustees of Hunter (formerly Normal) College, Florence M. Bennett was appointed assistant Professor of Greek at $1,680 a year, Charles J. Moore assistant Professor of Chemistry at $1,800 a year, and Bernice M. White instructor in music at $1,448 a year. These appointments will go into effect on Sept. 1.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of the East Side Evening High School for men to publish a school paper, to be sold at 10 cents a copy.

The closing session of the evening recreation centres for the season of 1913-14 will be held on May 9.

The evening high schools will be closed on May 14 for the season.

Miss Lillian N. Elliot, Principal of the Harlem Evening High School, for women, informed the Board of Superintendents that in view of the elaborate celebration of the Shakespeare birthday anniversary by the Wadleigh High School on April 23, she considered that the work of her evening school would be seriously interfered with, and she asked permission to omit the session on that evening and to substitute for it a session on April 24. The Board of Education yesterday granted her request.

In accordance with recommendations submitted by the Board of Superintendents a recreation school for kindergarten and continuation classes will be established during this Summer in Public School 95, Manhattan. The recreation school that was to have been conducted in Public School 141, Brooklyn, will be conducted instead in Public School 43 in that Borough.

Isidore H. Goldberger was yesterday appointed an assistant Director of educational hygiene for the elementary schools.

The Board of Education yesterday approved the plan of the Committee on studies and text books for differentiated experimental courses in the seventh and eighth years of Public School 62, grammar, Manhattan.

It has been decided to establish in Public School 7, Manhattan, home-making classes for girls to adopt a home-making course.

The Board of Education yesterday revoked the suspension on April 8 of Isabel F. Munk, a teacher in Public School 150, Manhattan, for alleged neglect of duty.

Changes made by H. M. Devoe, District Superintendent of School Buildings, that Andrew J. Maguire, Supervisor of Janitors had used threatening language to him and attempted to strike his face were referred yesterday to the Committee on Care of Buildings.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following reports of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

Recommending that the examination for promotion to taxicab mechanician be open to all inspectors of taxicabs, Grade B, in the Bureau of Licenses, Mayor's office, who have served for not less than one year, and who otherwise are eligible for examination.

Recommending that eligibility for promotion to assistant engineer, Grade E, in the Bureau of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, be extended so as to admit Inspectors of Public Works, Grade 3.

Recommending that the request of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning that examinations be ordered for promotion to the places of stable foreman and assistant stable foreman in his department be granted.

Recommending that the examinations ordered for promition to rodman, Grade C, and assistant engineer, Grade D, in the Bureau of Design and Survey, Borough of Manhattan, be canceled pursuant to the request of the Commissioner of Public Works.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for May 18 an open competitive examination for assistant pathologist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,000 a year. The duties will be the study of diseases of Southern crops, the breeding of varieties of Southern crops, particularly cotton and cow peas resistant to disease, the supervision of similar breeding work with farmers, and farmers' institute work along these lines. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education, scientific training, practical experience, and publications or thesis. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' practical experience in plant pathology or plant breeding, or both, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Middle Division of the Northern District of Alabama.—In the matter of ATLANTIC & GULF PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Bankrupt.—No. 148.—In Bankruptcy.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made by the court in said proceeding February 5, 1914, the undersigned, as Trustees therein, will, on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1914, beginning at 12 o'clock noon, at the Third Avenue front door of the Jefferson County Court House, in Birmingham, Alabama, sell, subject to the confirmation of said court in said proceeding, upon the terms prescribed in said order of sale, all of the right, title, interest, and estate of said Atlantic & Gulf Portland Cement Company and of the Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee under deed of trust recorded in the Probate Office of St. Clair County, Alabama, in Mortgage Record Book No. 45, page 123 *et seq.*, and in the Probate Office of Calhoun County, Alabama, in Book 135 of Mortgages, Page 14 *et seq.*, in and to the property described in said trust deed and all other assets and property of said bankrupt, both corporeal and incorporeal, and wheresoever situated, and of the business of the bankrupt and of said Trustees in bankruptcy as such—all as a going concern, as a whole, with the good-will, name, franchises, rights, privileges, easements, stocks, bonds, patents, licenses, copyrights, trade-marks, trade-names, and intangible property and assets of the bankrupt, including all contracts and bills, accounts, claims, and demands receivable of the receivers and of the Trustees in bankruptcy as they exist at the date of sale, except only cash on hand or in banks and in bank and in the mails upon the day of sale which is expressly exempt from the said sale.

No bid will be received or entertained unless the bidder shall have deposited with the said Trustees prior to the commencement of the sale $25,000.00, in cash or check, drawn or indorsed to the order of the Trustees, certified by responsible and reliable bank or trust company having a capital and surplus of at least $200,000.00, or bonds issued under said trust deed aggregating $62,500.00 face value.

W. S. LOVELL,
J. H. McCARTER,
H. C. STILES,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of said Estate.

PERCY, BENNERS & BURR, TILLMAN, BRADLEY & MORROW, THOMAS J. WINGFIELD, J. T. STOKELY, Birmingham, Alabama.

GEORGE WHITELOCK, Baltimore, Md.; FREDERICK M. LEONARD, Philadelphia, Pa., Counsel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLS & MARVIN CO., Bankrupt.—No. 18,340.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of John L. Lyttle, Esq., Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at the Museum of Arts and Sciences, on Washington Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th day of May, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Tool shanties and offices, house derrick, iron dumping buckets, iron wheelbarrows, toolhouse, spruce plank, yellow pine timbers, yellow pine timbers, pieces spruce and yellow pine timbers, concrete mixer, wooden horses for scaffolding, Jerry Winch derrick, Guy derrick, iron and wooden mortar tubs, tackle and steel cable, empty cement bags, tarpaulin, beams, stove in watchman's shanty, tools, such as hammer, tongs, steel cable, nails and blocks, ropes, chains, stoves, picks, hose, vise, and miscellaneous tools, flat top desk, revolving chair, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Said property will be open for inspection on the premises on April 30th, 1914, and May 1st, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 22d, 1914.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy, on an order dated June 4, 1913.—In the matter of MURIEL V. SPENCER STADLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 23rd, 1914, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at Hollywood Hotel, West End, City of Long Branch, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of property known as Hollywood Hotel, cottages and lots, all the real and personal property, consisting of all the furniture and household effects, and all the land, tracts of lands, free and clear of all incumbrances.

CARL E. TRULOCK, Trustee.

FREDERICK KLEIN and S. C. SUGARMAN, Attorneys for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL FEIT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 23rd, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 270 East 84 St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of laces, embroideries, flouncings, safe, fixtures, &c. BERNARD J. McCORRY, Receiver.

SCHLESINGER & LAZARUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 10 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ SAFRAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 23d, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 89-91 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bar fixtures, tables, chairs, crockery, electric fans, stock pots, fixtures, &c.

OTTO M. STERNFELD, Trustee.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of McKINLEY BOYLE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 23d, 1914, by order of the court, at 12 o'clock noon, on the New York Curb market, (Broad St., near Exchange Place,) Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of six shares of Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.

LOUIS SAPER, Trustee.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 141 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS E. VERMILYE, Bankrupt.—No. 19,704.

To the creditors of Thomas E. Vermilye of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of April, 1914, the said Thomas E. Vermilye was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LUCILLE STONE, Bankrupt.—No. 19,294.

To the creditors of Lucille Stone of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of January, 1914, the said Lucille Stone was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID WASSER, Bankrupt.—No. 19,716.

To the creditors of David Wasser of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, 1914, the said David Wasser was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of May, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS E. VERMILYE, Bankrupt.—No. 19,704.

To the creditors of Thomas E. Vermilye of the City, County, and State of ..ew York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of April, 1914, the said Thomas E. Vermilye was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOL A. PYLE, Bankrupt.—No. 19,695.

To the creditors of Sol A. Pyle of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, 1914, the said Sol A. Pyle was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of April, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—18,071.—JOSEPH J. THEIL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph J. Theil, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 11th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 25th

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery Goes Further—Trading Slackens—Further Mexican Developments Awaited.

The stock market drifted further yesterday toward the condition of inaction which existed for fairly prolonged periods between the culmination of the January rise and the subsequent reactions, the latest of which yielded on Tuesday to the recovery which has been underway the last two days. Yesterday's contribution to the upturn measured by the net gain in the general level of quotations was not large but the fact that there was a gain on the day when full realization was first had that this country was in actual conflict with Mexico suggested very definitely that the other forces making for reaction had for the time being spent their force. The small net advance was accomplished only after the market had been depressed in the morning. The decline failed to bring out much stock and both that movement and the subsequent rise came about on dealings which reached a much smaller total than the figures of the previous day.

There was no more dependable basis yesterday than the day before for an estimate of what the conflict with Mexico will call for. The cost of that undertaking in life and wealth is still a secret of the future. Much depends, of course, upon the plans of this Government as they will be unfolded now that the issue has been joined, but both the duration and the cost of the struggle rest also on the chances of war. The stock market apparently is not even attempting at the moment to look very far into these uncertainties. The effect of the apprehension naturally coincident with a situation capable of producing war was reflected in the sharp decline of a few days ago, but now that war, or at least armed conflict, has come the market is at once duller and calmer.

A factor of direct financial bearing will be introduced into the situation should the Government decide to make a loan to carry on the conflict. Bankers are looking for such a move by the Treasury and this has something to do with the quieter conditions of the last few days in the bond market. The present abundance of money for short-time investments which is reflected in the broad market for high-grade notes leads bankers to believe that the best recourse of the Treasury, should a loan be decided on, would be an issue of one-year certificates which the Treasury has the right to issue under the act of August, 1909. This question of Government finance is, of course, closely linked with the expected duration of the armed interposition of this country in Mexico. Upon the official view on that point will no doubt depend the plans which may be laid for any financing which the Government may decide to do.

One evidence of the abundance which this money market now enjoys was found in the movement of foreign exchange, which rose yesterday to a new maximum for the year at a figure some forty points above the highest rate reached on the eve of the gold export movement which began in January. That movement was accelerated by special inducements offered by the French market. Were such inducements offered even in less degree they would have sufficed yesterday to take gold from this market. An allowance of only ten days' interest would probably have been enough. It was understood, however, that the Bank of France, although it is competing actively for gold in the London market, is not now inclined to offer special inducements for the export of gold from New York. We have gold, and to spare, but friendly consideration might suggest to the European markets avoidance of any stimulation of gold exports from America at this time. A gold movement, of course, would not be directly affected by expenditures for supplies for our military establishments for those will be obtained at home. There is demand for exchange in payment of imports and this is the season at which expenditures by American tourists abroad begin to assume larger proportions in international accounts.

Little thought was given to the smaller matters of financial interest. The passing of the dividend on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred caused no surprise, for it had been clearly foreshadowed. The news from the steel trade indicated further reductions recently in the average rate of operation of the country's steel mills. The organs of the steel trade discussed the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico without finding, however, any reason for looking for any early effect upon domestic trade.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due..	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅝	101	3.90
Am. Locom..	5	July, 1915	100¼	100½	4.80
Austrian Gov.	4½	July '14-15	100¼	100⅝	3.70
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Boston & M..	6	June 2, '14	88	93	48.00
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	104	104½	5.35
Chat. R. R..	5	June, 1914	100	100	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100	100¼	2.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96½	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Ry..	5	July, 1914	97½	98½	11.00
Con. Pow. M..	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.65
Erie R. R..	5½	Apr., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.60
Erie R. R..	5	Oct., 1914	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Erie R. R..	5	Apr., 1915	99¾	100	5.00
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99⅜	100¼	4.90
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	4.85
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	90	90¾	5.05
Hock. Valley.	5	Nov., 1914	100⅝	101	3.10
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.65
Int. & G. N..	5	Aug., 1914	93	96	16.00
Int. Harv..	5	Feb. 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Lack. Steel..	5	Mar., 1915	97	98	6.35
Mich. Cent..	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100⅛	100½	3.90
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	95½	96¾	7.70
Mo., K. & T..	5	May, 1915	93	95	9.00
Mo. Pacific..	5	June, 1914	94½	95¼	50.00
M. Tr. & El..	5	Apr., 1914	100	100⅛	5.20
N. Y. C. & H.R.	5	Sept. 15, '14	100⅛	100⅜	3.15
N. Y. C. & H.R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅛	101	3.10
N. Y. C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100¾	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	6	May 18, '14	99	99¼	11.00
Nor. Pacific..	6	July 9, '14	100½	100¾	2.75
Pac. Gas & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99½	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L..	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.90
So. Pacific..	f	Ju. 15, '14	100⅛	100¼	2.50
Southern Ry..	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.15
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Swift & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.80
U.S.S.R. & M..	5	Aug., 1914	100	100⅜	3.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97¾	98¼	6.00
United Fruit..	6	May, 1917	102	102¾	5.05
Utah Co....	6	Apr., 1917	101¼	100¾	5.80
W. El. & M..	6	Aug., 1915	101⅜	102¼	4.25
Western Md..	5	July, 1915	98	97½	7.38
West. P. N..	6	July, 1915	98	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4½@4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½%	4.60%	4.50%
B., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.75%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4%	4.80%	4.60%
Chicago & N.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4%	4.50%	4.35%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	6.00%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.45%	4.35%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.20%	4.85%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'23	5%	5.70%	5.00%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'28	4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½%	4.45%	4.35%
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4@4½%	4.40%	4.30%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	4.80%	4.65%
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5%	4.75%	4.60%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	6.00%	5.00%

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Comfort for Stockholders.

It is always true that mere fluctuations in the market prices of securities do not make an iota of difference in the intrinsic values of the securities, but speculators and investors lose money by the changes just the same. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is about to leave for an inspection of the Canadian Pacific, was quoted from Montreal yesterday as having said for the benefit of stockholders in his company that "so far as shareholders are concerned, they are in just as good a position to-day with the stock at 195 as they were when it sold at 283. The prospects are just as promising now as they were then. Earnings have been less, but there has been no decrease to warrant the depreciation in the market quotation. The only danger to which the Canadian Pacific is exposed is a general collapse in the trade and commerce of Canada."

***

A Difference of Opinion.

The interests of shareholders and bondholders in a failed property are often diametrically opposed. The line was drawn sharply between the two in the case of the Rock Island, which is not in receivership, but which is to default on its collateral bonds next week, when it came to a decision as to the amount of money needed by the property and the manner of its provision. It now looks as though the various protective committees of the Frisco would have to take sides on the question of borrowing money to pay interest on the general lien bonds. The bondholders want the interest paid, naturally, but the stockholders prefer that borrowed money be spent for improvements.

***

Underwriters Chary of War Risk.

News that operations at Vera Cruz had resulted in casualties evidently impressed marine underwriters with the risk of shipments to Mexican ports. It was reported in insurance circles that underwriting was practically at a standstill. Several companies were unwilling to quote any rates at all. The underwriting done on Tuesday was practically on a "sight" basis. The rates quoted were on cargoes due to leave this port within two hours after the policy was taken out.

***

Central's Merger Plans.

The New York Central's progress toward the proposed consolidation with the Lake Shore is not being widely advertised, but it is understood that the authorities expect an early consummation. The amount to be paid to the minority holders of Lake Shore stock is still unsettled, and is likely to stay in that condition until the matter has been adjudicated by the courts. It was said yesterday that one of the strongest arguments which will be brought up by the Central management against the minority's proposal that Lake Shore is worth close to $1,300 a share is the implied appraisal of the majority interest in Lake Shore which is included in the market's price on New York Central. That is to say, if the minority's shares are worth what their protective committee has fixed on as the value as the result of three investigations, then the $45,000,000, or 90 per cent. of the shares held by the Central, are worth at least as much per share. That would give the parent company an equity of some $450,000,000 over the collateral bonds out against the stock, which means $200 a share for Central, exclusive of any other values. But New York Central stock, with a big equity in Harlem, and in the New York Central & Hudson River road proper besides its Lake Shore rights, is selling at 88, from which the circle may be completed to show that Lake Shore is not worth what it actually brings on the Stock Exchange. The problem is one that ought to interest the legal minds that are called upon to solve it.

***

Mexican Oil Shares Fluctuate.

One stock that appeared to be affected directly by reports from the centre of hostilities was Mexican Petroleum. The oil company's product reaches the seaboard at Tampico, and a dispatch early in the afternoon saying that this city had been occupied by our marines was followed by an advance of 3 points in the shares. The rise was not abrupt, as 3,000 shares changed hands before the best price of the day was reached. Later a denial from Washington that Tampico had been taken was printed in the Street, and Mexican Petroleum reflected this information in a loss of part of the previous gross gain.

***

Give All the Facts Now.

The Stock Exchange requires that corporations making application for the listing of securities give a great many more facts about themselves than were sought a few years ago. There are figures and statements of income and physical condition that the Listing Committee of the board insists upon, but the wider publicity of corporate affairs in recent months has resulted as much from suggestion as from demands made upon the companies. When an application is made the committee frequently informs the applicant that everything the public might like to know ought to be included in the papers. Stock Exchange members referred yesterday to the listing application of the Brown Shoe Company, covering $3,900,000 preferred and $6,000,000 common stock, as one of the most detailed documents ever presented by a corporation. It took each plant of the company and separately described it, giving the number of employes, floor areas, shoemaking machines in operation, cost of buildings and stock, and even the horse power of engines supplying power.

***

Wheat Leads Grain Advance.

While securities have switched places in the market since war clouds began to gather at Vera Cruz, the course of grain prices have been steadily in one direction. The rise which began on Monday carried quotations for wheat upward to a level yesterday which had not been attained since the end of March. The other grains followed sympathetically in the trail made by the cereal, which is usually sensitive when rumors of conflict are in the air.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	77.12	76.45	77.11	+ .04
Industrials	57.55	57.05	57.44	+ .06

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 15	68.23	67.72	67.94	— .26
April 16	68.10	67.40	67.91	— .03
April 17	68.40	67.46	67.59	— .32
April 18	67.66	67.22	67.56	— .03
April 20	67.57	66.58	66.65	— .91
April 21	67.36	66.51	67.22	+ .57
April 22	67.36	66.75	67.27	+ .05

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Apr. to date	70.66	Apr. 2	60.51	Apr. 21	67.27
April, 1913	74.41	Apr. 4	69.33	Apr. 30	69.70
April, 1912	83.76	Apr. 20	80.92	Apr. 1	82.81
April, 1911	80.42	Apr. 4	77.20	Apr. 24	78.55
Yr. to date	73.30	Jan. 31	66.51	Apr. 21	67.27
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	66.04
Year 1912	83.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.59
Year 1911	84.43	Jan. 30	76.37	Sep. 25	77.80

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Sell Off Early, but Close with an Improved Tone.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 88,050 shares of stocks and $18,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 6,100; oils, 5,540, and mining, 76,410. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..	B.-Am. T., new	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
30..	K. S. Tire	56	56	55	55
40..	Man. Transit	1	1	1	1
350..	Max. Motors	8½	9	8½	9
450..	M. M. 1st pf	35	36	35	35½
500..	M. M. 2d pf	12¾	13¾	12¾	13½
110..	P. S. & Ref	2½	2½	2½	2½
800..	Riker & Heg	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
100..	†Savoy Oil	10	10	10	10
120..	Tob. Prod. pf	82½	82½	82	82
700..	†U. C. S. Co. of A.	86½	86¾	86¼	86½
100..	U. C. S. Co. of A. pf	112	112	112	112
400..	U. P. S. Cor.	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4
2,300..	W. O. & G., w. i	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
3,500..	Ang.-Am. Oil	15⅞	15	15⅝	— ⅛	
35..	Atlantic Ref	592	585	592	+ 2	
50..	Crescent P. L.	52	49	49	— 3	
10..	Eureka P. L.	250	250	250	—10	
45..	Gal.-Sig. Oil	166	167	167	+ 2	
80..	Ind. Pipe Line	141	139	140	..	
40..	N. Y. Transit	272	270	270	+ 5	
350..	Ohio Oil	168	160	164	— 4	
20..	Pierce Oil	81	80	81	— 1	
85..	Pr. O. & Gas	406	387	402	— 4	
50..	S. Penn Oil	295	280	288	— 2	
25..	S. W. P. P. L.	140	138	140	+ 2	
870..	S. O. of Cal	290	285	288	— 4	
75..	S. O. of Ind	459	435	459	+ 9	
10..	S. O. of Kan	435	435	435	+ 5	
150..	S. O. of N.	397	393	396	— 1	
425..	S. O. of N. Y.	208	202	205	— 3½	
45..	S. O. of Ohio	390	375	390	— 5	
75..	Un. Tank Line	85	84	84½	— ⅛	
100..	Vacuum Oil	218	214	215	— 4	

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000..	Un. Cig. S., rts	3	3	2⅝	3

MINING STOCKS.

7,000..	*Atlanta	22	23	22	22
200..	*Beaver Con	28	28	28	28
800..	Braden Cop	5½	5¾	5	5
100..	Copper Mines	1½	1½	1½	1½
150..	*Cosmopolitan Cob	70	70	70	70
1,000..	*Comb. Trac	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
3,000..	Crown Res've	1¾	1¾	1¼	1½
400..	Davis-Daly C	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500..	*Diam. B. B	4	4	4	4
900..	*Diam. Daisy	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
100..	First Nat. Cop	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000..	*Flor Gold	54	54	53	53
800..	Gold Hill	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500..	Gold'd Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
5,000..	*Gold. Kew	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
500..	Gr.-Can., new	30½	32	30¼	30½
100..	Iron Blossom	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
800..	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
800..	La R. Con	1⅝	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16
100..	Mason Valley	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
4,000..	*McK.-Dar	62	62	52	58
3,000..	*MacNamara	5	5¼	5	5¼
1,100..	Mines of Am	2¼	2⅜	2 5-16	2 5-16
200..	Mines of Am. pf	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1,000..	*New Utah B	68	68	68	68
310..	*Nevada Hills	26	26	120	25
1,000..	Nip. Mines Co	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
2,100..	North Star	28	28	27	27
5,500..	*Oro	12	13	11	11
2,500..	*Sand. Kendal	12	12	11	11
2,000..	*Silver Pick	7	7	6	6
200..	Stand. Sil.-L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,200..	Stewart	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛
200..	Tono. Belmont	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
400..	Tonopah Ext	2	2 1-32	2	2 1-32
1,500..	Tono. Jim B	93	93	92	92
5,700..	*Tono. Merger	58	58	57	58
1,000..	Tono. Midway	33½	33¾	33½	33½
800..	Tono. Mizpah	40	41	40	41
2,000..	*Union Mines	7	7	6	7
5,200..	West E. Con	82	82	79	80
2,300..	*West E. Ext	4	4	4	4
150..	*Wettlaufer	4	4	3	3
5,000..	*Yellow Tiger	2	2	2	2

BONDS.

$6,000..	Braden Cop. fs.	160	†163	160	163
6,000..	Can. Pac. 6% notes	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
3,000..	Mason Val. 6s.	55	55	51	51
3,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15¼	15¾	15¼	16
Atlantic Refining	585	595	585	595
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	134	137	133	136
Chesebrough Mfg	655	665	650	670
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	100
Continental Oil	210	215	205	215
Crescent Pipe Line	50	55	48	52
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	54	47	52
Eureka Pipe Line	230	260	235	265
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	167	170	165	169
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	142	138	142
National Transit	37	39	38	40
New York Transit	260	270	265	275
Northern Pipe Line	100	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	163	166	168	170
Prairie Oil & Gas	388	393	400	405
Solar Refining	285	295	285	290
Southern Pipe Line	214	218	215	220
South Penn Oil	298	293	300	315
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	143	148	138	143
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	288	290	289	291
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	450	455	447	452
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	420	440	430	450
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	250	260	257	262
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	360	380	340	360
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	394	396	396	398
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	206	208	208	210
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	400	410	300	400
Swan & Finch	185	195	180	190
Union Tank Line	84	86	84	88
Vacuum Oil	212	215	215	218
Washington Oil	45	50	40	47
Waters-Pierce Oil	3300	..	3300	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 22. Bid.	Asked.	April 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	137	142	137	142
American Cigar pf.	98¼	99¼	98¼	99¼
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	85	90	90	95
British-Am., new	22¼	22¾	22½	22¾
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	245	255	243	253
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	273	283	273	283
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	82¼	83	82¼	83
*United Cigar Stores	86½	87½	86¼	87½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	108	115	108	115
Un. Profit Sharing Co.	3¾	4¼	4	4½

*Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Best prices of the day were attained on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the closing dealings. A general buying movement was under way when the market ended with the covering of short contracts on a large scale. Earlier in the day the market had weakened, although excepting in a few spots the losses from Tuesday's closing quotations were not extensive. Practically all the floor discussion centred around the events in Mexico. Overnight declines were general on the 9:30 o'clock opening call.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Alaska Gold	26½	26½	26⅝	26⅝
2,170..	Amal. Copper	78½	74	73	74
1,450..	Am. Can	24⅛	24⅜	23½	24⅝
10..	Am. C. & Fy	49	49	49	49
10..	Am. Cot. Oil	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
60..	Am. Ice Sec	28	28½	28	28⅝
260..	Am. Smelting	64¼	66	63⅝	66
20..	Am. Sugar	100½	100½	100½	100½
10..	Am. T. & T.	119½	119½	119½	119¾
40..	A. T. & S. F.	95¼	95¾	95¼	95½
20..	Balt. & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
100..	B. R. T.	90½	90½	89¾	89¾
60..	Cal. Petrol	20¼	20¼	20	20¼
5,640..	Can. Pacific	199½	199¾	196¼	196¼
230..	Cent. Leather	35¾	35¾	34¾	35¼
100..	Ches. & Ohio	53	53⅜	52¾	53⅛
490..	C., M. & St. P.	98¾	98¾	97⅞	98
10..	Chino Copper	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39½
20..	Corn Prod	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
580..	Erie	27⅝	27⅞	27	27⅜
20..	Gen. Electric	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
60..	Gt. Nor. pf.	120¾	121¼	120¾	121
70..	Int.-Met.	14	14	14	14
520..	Int.-Met. pf.	60¼	60¾	59½	59⅞
2,920..	Lehigh Val.	134⅝	134⅝	132¾	134⅝
270..	Mex. Petrol.	60⅞	61	60¾	61
60..	Mo., K. & T.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15⅝
350..	Mo. Pacific	20	20⅜	19⅝	20
110..	N. Y. Central	88½	88½	88	88¼
370..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68⅝	69¼	68¼	69⅛
110..	Nor. & West.	102¾	102¾	101¾	101¾
20..	Nor. Pacific	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
200..	Pennsylvania	110	110	109¾	109¾
5..	Pitts. Coal	20	20	20	20
20..	Ry. Steel Sp.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
7,040..	Reading	161⅛	161⅝	160⅝	161⅜
60..	Rock Island	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
330..	So. Pacific	90	90¾	89¾	90¾
30..	So. Railway	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24¼
40..	Tenn. Copper	33⅜	33	32¾	33
10..	Texas Oil	140½	141¼	140½	141¼
20..	Union Bag	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
5,500..	Union Pac.	153⅜	153¾	152½	153⅝
150..	U. S. Rubber	54½	55	54¼	55
12,040..	U. S. Steel	57⅝	58⅛	57¼	58⅛
20..	Utah Copper	54½	54½	54¼	54⅜

42,395

BONDS.

$10,000..	C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	35½	35½	35¼	35¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000..	Atlanta	22	22	21¾	21¾
300..	Elkton	46½	46½	45¾	46¼
750..	Gold. Con	1.40	1.40	1.37½	1.37½
350..	Isabella	11	11	11	11
200..	Jim Butler	92	92	92	92
1,000..	Jumbo Ext.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
400..	Mispah Ex.	41	41	40½	40½
500..	Sandstorm	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
800..	Ton. Ext	02	02	02	02
600..	Ton. Merg	58	58	57¼	57¼
500..	West End	80	80	79	79

4,380

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Baltimore Elec. pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
5..	Citizens Bank	43	43	43
5..	Commerc'l Credit pf.	105	105	105
5..	Con. Power	104	104	104
200..	Houston Oil ctfs	12½	12½	12½
8..	Maryland Casualty	87½	87½	87½
194..	Merch.-Mech. Bank	32	32	32
5..	Munsey Trust	100	100	100
33..	Northern Central	122½	122½	122½
567..	United Rys. & Elec.	26⅝	26½	26⅝

BONDS.

$2,000..	Chi. City Rys. 5s	100	100	100
1,000..	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½
1,200..	Cy. Balt. 5½s, '30	84	84	84
15,000..

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28 S. O. of Indiana
28 S. O. of New York
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NOTICE

FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE.

The Borough of West Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, will receive bids for the sale of $50,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds payable in 15 years or redeemable in 10 years at the option of the said Borough. The bonds stipulate for 4½ per cent. interest payable semi-annually clear of State tax. They are in the denominations of $500 each. No bids will be received for less than par value and accrued interest from 1st of July, 1914. Bids must be in writing, must specify the amount of bonds desired and premium offered to be paid, and must be in the hands of the undersigned no later than Tuesday, May 1st, 1914, at 7 o'clock P. M. All legal requirements have been complied with in the issue of said bonds. The bonds are issued to complete sewer system and pave Broad Street in said Borough.

WILLIAM KRAPF,
Secretary Borough Council.
No. 107 N. Broad St.,
West Hazleton, Pa.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage 20 Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1905, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of April, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $12,527.14. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
Dated, New York, April 18, 1914.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total shares April 22, 1914	279,637
Same day last year	150,986
Total year to date	26,812,332
Same period last year	28,739,188
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.27 +.05
Same day last year	72.82 —.04

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	66.51	Apr. 21
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
97¼	101	22	Adams Express	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
26½	26⅝	2,400	Alaska Gild Mines	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	...
41⅛	42½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	41½	41½	41¼	41½	...
74	74⅛	18,900	Amalgamated Cop	73½	74⅛	73¼	74	+⅛
52	53	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	52	52	52	52	—2
21	22	100	Am. Beet Sugar	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
24¼	24½	8,700	Am. Can	24½	24½	23⅝	24½	+½
87½	88½	300	Am. Can pf	88	88	88	88	...
48⅝	49½	200	Am. Car & Fdry	49	49	49	49	...
60	60⅝	400	Am. Cities pf	61	61	60⅝	60⅝	—⅝
79	83	10	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	82	...
101	103	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	—½
40	42	300	Am. Cotton Oil	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39½	—¾
100	102	17	Am. Express	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
4	4½	100	Am. H. & Leather	4	4	4	4	...
21¼	22¾	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
28½	29	1,300	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28½	28	28½	—⅛
30½	31¼	100	Am. Locomotive	30¼	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅝
97	100	100	Am. Loco. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	—1
65⅛	66	3,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64½	66	63¾	66	+1⅝
101¼	101⅝	110	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—⅜
158	162	100	Am. Snuff	159	159	159	159	+1½
100¼	100⅝	200	Am. Sugar Refin.	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100¼	+⅛
120	120½	800	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	120½	120½	119⅝	120½	—⅛
225	227	100	Am. Tobacco	225¼	225¼	225¼	225¼	—1½
105⅝	106	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	+1½
74½	76	200	Am. Woolen pf	75¼	75¼	75	75	—½
11	12	440	Am. Writing P. pf	12½	12½	10	10	—4
33½	33¾	25	Anaconda Cop. Co	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	...
95¼	95¾	350	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95	95	95	95	—⅝
107¼	108⅜	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	+⅞
88¼	88⅜	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	88½	88⅞	88⅞	+⅛
80½	81	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	81	81	81	81	+⅛
39½	40	400	Bethlehem Steel	39¼	39¼	38⅜	39	—⅞
83	84	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	—⅝
90	90¼	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90¼	+¼
21¼	23	600	California Petrol'm.	21	21	20	21	—1
61	63	225	California Pet. pf.	60	60	59½	59½	—2½
196¾	196⅞	39,400	Canadian Pacific	196¼	196½	196¼	196⅝	—3½
80½	82½	390	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	83	83	81½	81½	—3½
34⅞	35	2,500	Central Leather Co.	35	35	34½	34½	—¼
53	53⅜	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	53½	53¾	52½	53¼	+½
11⅜	11⅝	200	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
30⅛	30⅞	75	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30½	30¾	30¾	30¾	...
98	98¼	3,010	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98½	98¾	97⅝	98¼	—⅜
132	135	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	134½	134½	134½	134½	—⅜
130⅜	131	100	Chi. & Northwest'n.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	—⅜
39⅜	39⅞	3,000	Chino Copper	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	—⅛
51	60	300	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	56	56	55	55	—⅛
101¼	102	200	Cluett, Peabody pf.	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼	—⅛
29	30½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	29	29	29	...
8¼	8½	200	Corn Products Ref.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
63¼	64	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	—⅛
147	148	1,000	Del. & Hudson	145½	148½	145½	146⅝	—2½
14	14½	400	Distillers' Securities	14	14¼	14	14	+⅛
27¾	27⅞	4,200	Erie	27½	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+⅛
43¼	44	400	Erie 1st pf.	43¾	43½	43¼	43½	+⅝
142⅝	144	200	General Electric	143	143	143	143	...
78½	79	200	General Motors	78	78	78	78	—1
27	27⅜	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	26¾	27⅛	26½	27½	+⅜
120⅞	121½	2,000	Gt. Northern pf.	121½	121½	120⅞	121½	+⅜
31½	32¼	400	G. N. certs. ore prop.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	—⅜
53¼	54	210	Guggenheim Explor.	53	53	53	53	...
158	165	100	Helme (G. W.) Co.	160	160	160	160	—2
17	17½	1,800	Inspiration Copper	16⅞	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
14	14⅛	1,724	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	14	—⅛
60¼	61	1,500	Inter.-Met. pf.	60½	60½	59⅝	60⅜	+⅛
102¼	105	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+½
100⅛	103	50	Int. Harvester Corp.	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
74	77	100	Kan.C.,Pt.S. & M.pf.	74	74	74	74	—½
58	60	200	Kan. City South. pf.	59	59	59	59	+½
88¾	90½	100	Kayser (J.) & Co.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	—½
134⅜	134⅝	11,000	Lehigh Valley	134⅝	134⅝	132½	134⅜	—½
100	102	100	Loose-W. Bis 1st pf.	101	101	101	101	+½
92¼	99	10	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	95	95	95	95	+½
134½	135½	250	Louis. & Nash.	135¼	135¼	135	135	+½
68½	69½	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—⅛
64	64½	3,100	Mexican Petroleum.	61	64½	60⅝	64¼	+1⅝
22⅞	23	225	Miami Copper	23	23	23	23	...
14⅜	15⅜	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15½	15¼	14¼	15¼	—⅛
36¼	40	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	37⅜	37½	36½	36½	—⅝
19⅞	20	7,000	Missouri Pacific	20	20	19⅝	20	...
47¼	47⅝	40	Montana Power	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	...
128	131	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	127½	128	127½	128	+⅛
10¼	10⅜	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
14¼	14½	325	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
60	64	100	N. Y. Air Brake	60½	60½	60½	60½	—3½
88⅛	89¼	930	N. Y. Central	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	—⅛
68¼	69	2,725	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69	69	68	68⅞	—⅛
26¼	27	200	N. Y. Ont. & West.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	—⅛
102	102½	1,400	Norfolk & Western.	102⅝	102⅝	101¾	101¾	—1½
88⅝	90	100	Norf. & West. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+⅛
74	76	400	North American x r.	74	74	74	74	...
109	109¼	2,600	Northern Pacific	109	109¼	108¾	109¼	+⅛
23⅜	24	300	Pacific Mail	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+⅛
109⅜	109⅞	2,725	Penn. R. R.	109⅜	109⅞	108⅝	109⅜	+⅛
20¼	20½	300	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	+⅛
88	90	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+⅛
90	90	100	Pitts. Steel pf.	87	87	87	87	...
41	42	600	Pressed Steel Car	41	41¼	41	41	...
28¼	28	300	Railway Steel Sp.	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
20⅜	20⅝	2,000	Ray Con. Copper	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	—⅛
161⅜	161⅝	29,400	Reading	161	161⅝	160⅜	161⅝	+⅝
83	85	10	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	85	85	85	85	...
3¼	3⅜	300	Rock Island Co.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
5¼	5½	800	Rock Island Co. pf.	5½	5⅝	5¼	5½	+⅛
20	21½	100	St. L. Southwestern.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
18⅜	19½	400	Seab. Air Line.	19	19½	19	19	...
51⅜	52½	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	—⅝
122½	124½	25	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
26½	26½	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co.	26½	26½	26½	26½	—⅛
90¼	90¾	9,100	Southern Pacific	90¼	90⅝	89⅞	90⅝	+⅝
		800	So. Pacific t. r.	97½	97½	97½	97½	—2½
24⅜	24½	1,400	So. Railway ext.	24¼	24¾	24	24⅜	—⅛
30½	31	100	Studebaker Co.	30	30	30	30	...
84½	86	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	...
33½	33¾	800	Tennessee Copper	32⅞	33	32⅝	33	—⅛
140⅜	141	2,200	Texas Co.	140	141¼	139¾	140⅝	...
40¾	41	500	Third Avenue	40½	40¾	40	40¼	—⅝
75	82	100	Underw. Typew.	80	80	80	80	—1
5⅜	6	400	Union B. & P. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
153⅜	153⅝	29,750	Union Pacific	153⅜	153⅝	152¼	153¼	+⅛
82	82½	200	Union Pacific pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
43	43¾	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	43½	43½	42½	43	+⅛
71	76	100	U. S. Express	72½	72½	72½	72½	+⅛
55	55¼	1,900	U. S. Rubber	55⅜	55⅝	54¾	55	+⅛
100¼	101½	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	100⅝	101	100¼	101	+⅛
58⅜	58½	45,714	U. S. Steel	58	58½	57⅝	58⅜	+⅛
108⅜	109	300	U. S. Steel pf.	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	...
54¾	54⅞	2,100	Utah Copper	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+⅛
⅞	1⅛	100	Wabash	1	1	1	1	...
3⅞	4¼	200	Wabash pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
25¼	26	300	Western Maryland	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
61	62	900	Western Union Tel.	62	62	61	61½	—⅛
72½	73	800	Westingh. E. & M.	72	73	72	73	+⅛
3¼	4	100	Wheel. & L. E.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
97	97½	300	Woolw. (F.W.) Co.	97¼	97½	97	97	—¼

ASSAILS INSURANCE TAXES.

E. A. Woods Addresses Life Underwriters at Hotel Astor.

Life Insurance policy holders were taxed $13,000,000 last year because of their thrift, according to Edward A. Woods of Pittsburgh, Vice President of the National Life Underwriters' Association and Chairman of the Taxation Committee, in an address delivered last night before the Life Underwriters of New York at the Hotel Astor. If it were not for this tax, said Mr. Woods, the same moneys paid by the policyholders would have bought $550,000,000 more insurance; it would have added 14 per cent. more to the refunds or dividends returned to policy-holders. It meant $63 demand from every $1,000 claim paid to the widow.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Woods, "the tax burden to the policyholder is increasing. In 1871, twenty States levied no tax; now there is but one. In 1890 the tax was 70 per cent. on each $100 of premiums; now it is $2.06. In 1890 it was $2,000,000; now over $13,000,000, and this exclusive of the recent Federal burden put upon insurance by the last Administration. American States tax life insurance just about the same amount that the German Government contributes toward compulsory insurance."

Instead of taxing the insured the speaker contended that the uninsured should be taxed. He urged the insurance men present to inform the millions of policyholders throughout their fields that taxes on life insurance directly increased its cost and came directly from their pockets and could come from no other source.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S YEAR.

Gross Business Amounting to $111,819,142 Done in 1913.

The General Electric Company had the best year in its history in 1913, with a gross turnover of business amounting to $111,819,142. In the preceding year gross sales aggregated $89,182,186. Profits from operation in the fiscal period were $10,269,605, against $8,107,994, and the company's total net income was set forth in the pamphlet report yesterday as $14,065,789. In 1912 the company's complete net revenue was $13,110,823. After paying dividends of 8 per cent., $4,906,674 was carried to the surplus account, bringing the total surplus at the close of the year up to $16,939,810.

The report said that expenditures for additions and improvements to manufacturing plants aggregated $11,873,118 and the amount written off for depreciation was $6,502,060. Current accounts and bills receivable, after provision had been made for possible losses, amounted to $20,210,458. Securities held in the treasury were carried at a book value of $25,964,316, of which $17,574,643 represented stocks in subsidiary companies.

Chairman Coffin informed shareholders that the $3,000,000 issue of notes put out last July had been paid off on April 16, leaving the company without any floating debt. The report said that more than 600,000 separate orders had been filled during the year. Their average value was smaller than usual and expenses were necessarily larger than in other years in rounding up the increased volume of sales. The number of employes on the payroll when the year ended was in excess of 65,000.

PRAISE PRESIDENT MABON.

Board of Governors Pays Tribute to Retiring Stock Exchange Head.

The efforts of President James B. Mabon in guiding the affairs of the New York Stock Exchange in the last two years were commended by the Board of Governors yesterday in this resolution:

During his administration the Exchange was confronted with proposed laws, both State and national, which were a serious menace to it. His determination to properly protect the interests of the Stock Exchange became a task requiring the exercise of exceptional care and discretion. President Mabon never faltered, and we record with pride and grateful appreciation that he was equal to every demand made upon him.

Mr. Mabon retires from office on May 11. The candidate nominated to succeed him by both the regular and independent parties is H. G. S. Noble.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was weak and unsettled. Tin was irregular, five tons of spot sold at 35.60 and twenty-five tons of May at 35.45.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Spot	13.50	14.00	Spelter	5.10	5.20
April	13.50	14.00	Lead	3.75	3.85
May	13.50	14.00	Antimony		7.25
			Tin	35.45	35.60

London copper market yesterday closed firm. Spot was unchanged at £64 6s 3d, and futures advanced 1s 3d to £64 6s 3d. Spot tin was 12s off, at £181 5s, and futures, at £163 5s., revealed declines of 10s 0d. Spanish pig lead, £18, down 2s 6d. Spelter, £27 15s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 54s 9d, up 1½d.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 21.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,196,947	$15,763,906	$241,926,946
Int. rev. acd.	802,345	13,979,361	249,742,167
Cor. & in tax	87,241	827,120	5,930,900
Miscellan's	71,246	2,972,288	43,947,887
Total rcts.	$2,048,284	$33,542,775	$539,527,901
Expenditures	$1,787,178	$33,214,598	$495,000,194
Surplus	over $1,196,176		
Deficit		$1,170,599	$43,471,413

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	97¼	98¼	Pan 2s, r.		
2s, c. 1930	97¼	98¼	1938	97¼	..
3s, r. 1918	101½	102½	Pan 3s, r.		
3s, c. 1918	101¼	102¼	1961	100⅝	102
4s, r. 1925	110	111	Pan 3s, c.		
4s, c. 1925	110½	..	1961	101	102
Pan 2s, r.					
1936	97½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Ch.	9⅝	10	Gen Ch.	160	170
Am Ag Ch pf	92½	93	Do pf.	103½	105½
A B S pf	63½	70	Gen Motor pf.	90¾	92
A B S & Fdy.	84½	88½	G'drich (B F) Co pf.	88¼	90
Do pf	134½	138	Hack Wat.	110	..
A C & F pf	116	117½	Helme (G W) Co pf	112	114
Am Cities	..	85½	Hock Val.	125	126
Am Coal	83	97	Homest'ka	118½	120
A C O pf	95	97	Ill Cent.	110	112
Am Lin.	9½	10¾	Inger-R	110	..
Do pf	29½	35	Do pf	90	..
Am Malt.	6	7½	Int Agric.	5	8
Do pf	42	48	Do pf	14	25
A S pf, B.	81	83	Int H pf.	115	116
Am Sm pf.	103	105	Int H Cor pf	114½	116
Am St Fd.	29	30¼	Int Paper	7½	8
Am S Ref pf	110	112	Do pf	34	35
A T & G.	55	59	Int St P.	6½	8
Am Wool.	15	17¾	Do pf	19	25
Asphalt R.	12½	15	Iowa Cent.	8	11
At T & S Fpf	99⅞	100	Do pf.	13	19
Atl C L.	119	120	Kan C So.	24	25
Bald Loc.	46	47	Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	106	109
Batop M.	⅞	1	K & M.	4	8
Bn Un G.	124	127	Do pf	33	..
Bruns Ter.	6½	8	Kresge(SS)		
B, R & P.	107⅝	113½	Co.	94	100
Do pf.	116¾	118	Do pf.	100	103½
Buf & Co.	26½	28	Lack Steel.	30⅝	35
Canada So.	62	63	Lacl Gas.	92	96
Cent L pf.	99	100	L E & W.	5	7
C R R of N J	300	320	Do pf.	11	18
C & S A.			Lgg & M.	210	220
Tel.	106	108	Do pf.	114½	116
Chi & Alt.	8¼	10	Long Isl'd.	31	34
Do pf.	12	18	L-W Bis.	32¼	34½
C. I & L pf.	50	80	Lorill Co.	167½	170
C & N W Man Elev.	131	152½	Do pf.	113	114
Chi, St P. M & Om.	125	130	M'kay Cos.	83	85
Do pf.	135	150	M Dep Sts.	58	60½
C, G O & Co pf	26	32	Do pf.	97	101
Cluett-P	66	69	Mer Mar.	2¾	2¾
Col F & I pf.	125	..	Do pf.	9½	10½
Col & So.	21	23	Mex P pf.	75	..
Do 1st pf	45	46	Mich Cent.	120	..
Do 2d pf.	33	36	M & St L.	..	18
Cons Gas.	128½	130	Do pf.	28	32
Crex Carp.	70	80	M, St P & S M.	119	123
Cub-Am S.	..	30	Do pf.	138	145
Do pf.	84	94	Nat Acme.	45	46½
D & Co pf.	92	94½	Nat Enam.	10½	11½
D, L & W.	395	400	Do pf.	80	87
D & R G.	11½	12½	Nat Lead.	45	46½
Do pf.	26	29½	Do pf.	107½	109
D M & Ft D pf.	3	10	N O, M & C pf.	..	25
Det Ed.	112	115	N Y C & St L.	..	36
Det & M.	86	..	Do 1st pf	92	100
Do pf.	86	..	Do 2d pf	80	90
Det U Ry.	..	74	N Y, O & W.	25	27
D, S S & A.	3	5	Nor & West.	87	90
Do pf.	8	11	Ont Silver.	3⅞	4
Erie 2d pf.	23½	27½	Pac Coast.	1	3
F M & S.	1	5	Pac Mail.	22½	23
Do pf.	24	27	Pan Am Pet.	16	17
Gen Ch.	103½	105	Do pf.	80	90
Do pf.	103½	105½	Pat Sam.	2	3
Gen M pf.	90¾	92	Peo Gas.	109	110
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	88¼	90	Peo & E.	5	10
Hack Wat.	110	..	Pitts Coal pf.	90	95
Helme (G W) Co pf	112	114	Pond Creek.	30	32
Hock Val.	125	126	Press Car.	100	103
Homest'ka	118½	120	Pull Palace.	180	185
Ill Cent.	110	112	Pullman Co.	180	185
Inger-R	110	..	Pure Oil.	38	40
Do pf.	90	..	Do pf.	90	95
Int Agric.	5	8	Ry Steel Sp.	45	50
Do pf.	14	25	Do pf.	90	95
Int H pf.	115	116	Ry Spring.	30	35
Int H Cor pf	114½	116	Do pf.	90	95
Int Paper	7½	8	Reo Motor.	30	35
Do pf.	34	35	Rep I & S pf.	84	87
Int St P.	6½	8	Rock Island.	3	4
Do pf.	19	25	Do pf.	5	8
Iowa Cent.	8	11	Roy Bak pf.	90	95
Do pf.	13	19	Sears-R.	120	125
Kan C So.	24	25	Sloss-S pf.	100	105
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	106	109	So Ry pf.	75	78½
K & M.	4	8	So R M & Ohio cts.	70¾	77
Do pf.	33	..	Stand San.	36	38
Kresge(SS) Co.	94	100	Do pf.	61	64
Do pf.	100	103½	Texas Pac.	14	15
Lack Steel.	30⅝	35	T P L Tr.	97½	103¼
Lacl Gas.	92	96	T St L & W.	9	10
L E & W.	5	7	Do pf.	18	20
Do pf.	11	18	T C R T.	108	105
Lgg & M.	210	220	Do pf.	125½	..
Do pf.	114½	116	Und Type pf.	108	113
Long Isl'd.	31	34	U B & P pf.	20⅝	22½
L-W Bis.	32¼	34½	Un Cig M.	47½	48
Lorill Co.	167½	170	Do pf.	100	103
Do pf.	113	114	Un Dry G.	37	90
M'kay Cos.	83	85	Do pf.	93	99
Man Elev.	131	152½	U Rys In.	15	16
M Dep Sts.	58	60½	U S C I P.	11	12½
Do pf.	97	101	Do pf.	35	40
Mer Mar.	2¾	2¾	U S Ind A.	50	60

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company

Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds Issued Under Consolidated Mortgage, Dated January 2, 1901.

More than a majority of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds having been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated June 3, 1912, the undersigned Committee requested the Trustee to proceed upon the defaults under the covenants of the Consolidated Mortgage. A bill to foreclose the said Mortgage was accordingly filed in the Federal Court in Detroit last week. Default having been made on April 1st, 1914, on certain of the obligations of the Company secured by underlying liens upon various portions of the property of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, which are superior to the lien of the Consolidated Bonds, a Committee has been formed for the purpose of protecting the holders of the underlying bonds. This action on the part of the underlying bondholders has emphasized the necessity for united action on behalf of the holders of the Consolidated Bonds.

In view of the foregoing facts the Committee invite those holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds under the Agreement to do so at once.

Dated April 4th, 1914.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
CHARLES W. COX.
A. R. KUSER,
C. MINOT WELD,
Committee.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
22 William Street, New York City.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.

LaLance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
DUE MAY 1, 1927.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

The Brooklyn Trust Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., hereby gives notice that, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage made by the above-named company, sixteen (16) bonds of the LaLance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company have been duly drawn for redemption, numbered as follows:

61	257	358	432
196	319	371	441
241	325	384	446
248	349	397	471

The bonds will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest at the office of Brooklyn Trust Company, Trustee, 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or after May 1, 1914, from which date interest will cease.
BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2, 1914.

Bids for Mississippi State Bonds.

Under authority of Chapter 107, Laws 1914, the State of Mississippi will issue and sell $1,250,000 of 4½% bonds, and sealed bids will be received at the Governor's Office in Jackson, Mississippi, until noon, May 20, 1914.

For further information write Governor Earl Brewer, or State Treasurer P. S. Stovall, Jackson, Miss.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

International Harvester Company of New Jersey.

NOTICE OF 12TH ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 14, 1914, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon several proposed changes in the by-laws and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, resolutions and appointments by the Board of Directors, or the Finance Committee, since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors and of said Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Dated April 15, 1914.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
April 18th, 1914.

To the Stockholders of KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the principal office of said Company, at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, at 12 o'clock noon, on May 4th, 1914, in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding the election.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York Tanning Extract Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, April 30th, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Polls will remain open until eleven-twenty o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1914.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Superior Colliery Company will be held on the 29th day of April, 1914, at the office of said company, Room 28, 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock as permitted by the statutes of the State of New York.
Dated New York, April 14th, 1914.
GEORGE T. MAXWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURsuant to resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, BENJAMIN, LEVINGER & CO., INC., will receive bids at any time prior to April 30th, 1914, at 10 A. M., at their office, No. 189 Greene Street, Manhattan, New York, at which time sealed bids will be opened for the purchase and sale of the assets of said company.

The assets consist of a large stock of children's, juniors', and house dresses; a large stock of piece goods, consisting of cotton and woolen goods, embroideries, trimmings, laces, buttons, and machinery and fixtures.

Sealed bids will be received in separate parcels as follows:

Parcel I.—Consists of all the unmanufactured material, including trimmings.

Parcel II.—Consists of all the manufactured garments.

Parcel III.—Consists of all machinery and fixtures.

The above three (3) parcels are now situated at No. 189 Greene Street, Manhattan, New York.

Parcel IV.—Consists of the machinery and fixtures located in the factory of Benjamin, Levinger & Co., Inc., at No. 1,827 Penn Street, Harrisburg, Penn.

The foregoing parcels may be inspected on the premises where the same are situated every day, excepting Sunday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid, either in cash or certified check, and must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Bid for Benjamin, Levinger & Co., Inc., Property." All bids will be opened at 10 A. M., April 30th, 1914, and the Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any and all bids, whereupon the deposits will be immediately refunded.

Dated New York, April 22d, 1914.
BENJAMIN, LEVINGER & CO., INC.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING, OR FURnishing and Erecting, Steel Rolling Doors for Permanent Shop Buildings.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., May 6, 1914, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 847) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and 1,086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas. Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.—F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Please take notice that Isaac Cohen, formerly a member of the firm of "Sam Finkelstein & Co.," has this day withdrawn from said firm and the business of the said "Sam Finkelstein & Co." will be continued in all respects as heretofore, under the same name and style.
SAM FINKELSTEIN & CO.,
SAM FINKELSTEIN, ROBERT W. FINKELSTEIN, HERMAN FINKELSTEIN.

I have this day withdrawn as a member of the firm of "Sam Finkelstein & Co."
ISAAC COHEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between IVAN L. SMITH, HAROLD W. SCOTT, and ARTHUR W. SCOTT, under the firm name of SMITH-SCOTT MUSIC MART Co., was dissolved on the 7th day of April, 1914, by mutual consent. Arthur W. Scott is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.
IVAN L. SMITH,
HAROLD W. SCOTT,
ARTHUR W. SCOTT.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Common Stock Dividend No. 2.
April 21, 1914.

The Board of Directors has today declared a dividend of one (1%) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Central States Electric Corporation, payable May 19th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, May 11th, 1914.

By written order of Edwin M. Bulkley, Anson W. Burchard and Harrison Williams, Voting Trustees under a certain agreement, dated June 11, 1912, between them and certain stockholders of Central States Electric Corporation, said dividend of 1% will be paid by this Company on May 19th, 1914, to the holders of Common Stock Trust Certificates, issued under said agreement, of record at the close of business on May 11th, 1914, to such amount as is applicable to the Common Stock of this Company represented by such Stock Trust Certificates. Checks will be mailed.
F. B. LASHER, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 61.
New York, April 22nd, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) will be paid May 20th, 1914, to Preferred Stockholders of record at closing of Transfer Books April 29th, 1914. Preferred Transfer Books will reopen May 20th, 1914.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 21.

Three-quarters of one per cent., (¾%,) the second equal quarterly installment of a dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the common stock from the surplus net earnings for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1913, will be paid June 10th, 1914, to common stockholders of record at the close of Transfer Books of the Common Stock on May 20th, 1914. Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be reopened June 10th, 1914. Checks will be mailed.
H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Stamped Adjustment Mortgage Bonds.

A semi-annual installment of two per cent. in respect of interest on the Stamped Adjustment Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company will be paid at its office, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, on May 1, 1914, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons numbered 35, and to the holders of Registered Bonds. The transfer books for the Registered Bonds will be closed at twelve o'clock P. M. on April 25, 1914, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on May 1, 1914. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of Registered Bonds who file suitable orders therefor at this office.
C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1914, for the purpose of declaring a dividend (No. 33) of $1.50 per share upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending April 30, 1914, payable on May 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1914. Checks for the dividend will be mailed. The Transfer Books will not close, and owners desiring checks payable to themselves should have stock certificates issued in their own names on or before the last-mentioned date.
D. H. FOOTE, Secretary of the
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
San Francisco, California, April 10, 1914.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
42 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
April 6, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 1st, 1914. Books will not close.
SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

The Corn Exchange Bank

New York, April 22, 1914.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) was declared, payable May 1st next to stockholders of record at the close of business April 30, 1914.
FREDERICK T. MARTIN, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
235 Dock Street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held April 22nd, 1914, a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) per cent., free of all taxes, was declared, payable May 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. April 27th, 1914. Cheques will be mailed.
EDWARDS S. DUNN, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,

470 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1914.
The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on May 1 next, to stockholders of record at April 21, 1914. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1914.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 12, 1914, for Contract 88, for the construction of a part of the Richmond conduit, a portion of the city tunnel lines of Catskill aqueduct, extending from the junction of Arrietta Street and Stuyvesant Place, along Arrietta Street and Richmond Turnpike to near Woodstock Avenue, in the Borough of Richmond, New York City.

The work to be done includes the furnishing and laying of about 4,100 feet of 48-inch cast-iron pipe, valves and appurtenances, together with maintenance for one year.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SURROGATE CITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To GUSSIE SCHMITT, Lloyd L. Schmitt, Henry A. Schmitt, Lloyd F. Schmitt, Bertha A. Schmitt, Adair Schmitt, Lucie Wormser, Isaac M. Wormser, Lawrence Wormser, Hope Lucie Wormser, and to all persons interested in the trust in favor of Gussie Schmitt and Lloyd L. Schmitt under the last will and testament of Louis Wormser, late of the County of New York, deceased.—Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 26th day of May, 1914, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Anna Wormser, Isidor Wormser, Jr., and Louis W. Wormser, as Trustees of the trust in favor of Gussie Schmitt and Lloyd L. Schmitt under the last will and testament of Louis Wormser, deceased, and to show cause why the resignation of Isidor Wormser, Jr., and Louis W. Wormser should not be accepted, why they should not be discharged from further liability and obligations as such Trustees, why the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of the City of New York should not be appointed as Trustee in their place, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief in the premises as to the Court may seem proper; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Robert [L. S.] Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 19th day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen.
DANIEL J. DONOHUE,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:11|Sun sets..6:47|Moon rises..4:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:28	6:40	12:30	12:50
Governors Island	7:00	7:10	1:06	1:06
Hell Gate	8:50	9:00	2:41	2:43

Arrived—Wednesday, April 22.

SS Mesaba, London, April 9.
SS Rhein, Bremen, April 9.
SS Oceanic, Palermo, April 9.
SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, April 4.
SS Taormina, Palermo, April 9.
SS Marese, Barry, April 8.
SS Havana, Havana, April 8.
SS Katie, Baracoa, April 16.
SS Prinz A. Wilhelm, Kingston, April 18.
SS Beatrice, Banes, April 17.
SS Texas, Claymont, April 20.
SS Otto Fechman, St. Lucia, April 13.
SS Sixaola, Boston, April 21.
SS Oruba, Kingston, April 17.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	April 15
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	April 11
Fannonia	Gibraltar	April 12
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	April 15
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 21
Pretoria	Hamburg	April 11
Zacapa	Kingston	April 18
Momus	New Orleans	April 18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 20

DUE TO-MORROW.

Mauretania	Liverpool	April 18
Ivernia	Gibraltar	April 15
Marengo	Hull	April 9
Progreso	La Guayra	April 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 21
El Rio	Galveston	April 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Provence	Havre	April 18
Calabria	Palermo	April 10
Teresa	Oran	April 9
Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
Norden	Shields	April 20
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 22
Alamo	Galveston	April 18

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Amerika, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Bremen, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Taurus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santiago, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lapland, Antwerp	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenaderes, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nassovia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
Principello, Rotterdam	——	1:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Bochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Oruba, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	9:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Lapland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... April 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra.. April 23
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru ..... April 28
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... April 24
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... April 25
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Imperator, at Hamburg, April 22.
SS Belvedere, at Trieste, April 18.
SS Wotan, at Falmouth, April 21.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Aden, April 21.
SS Laconia, at Monaco, April 22.
SS Virginia, (Dan.,) at Copenhagen, April 18.
SS Oriflamme, at Gibraltar, April 21.
SS Ockenfels, at Suez, April 22.
SS River Orontes, at Genoa, April 20.
SS Maud, at Rotterdam, April 21.
SS Oceano, at Suez, April 22.
SS Indra, at Port Said, April 22.
SS Campania, at Liverpool, April 22.
SS Alton, at Teneriffe, April 22.

Sailed.

SS Oceanic, from Southampton, April 22.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Southampton, April 22.
SS Le Coq, from Bilbao, April 19.
SS Herminius, from Barbados, April 20.
SS Queen Luise, from Coronel, April 19.
SS Craster Hall, from Punta Arenas, April 20.
SS Buenaventura, from Swansea, April 21.
SS Vandyck, from Rio Janeiro, April 21.
SS Farnham, from St. Lucia, April 18.
SS Carpathia, from Fiume, April 22.
SS Kasembe, from Iloilo, April 22.
SS Orotava, from Southampton, April 22.

Passed.

SS Ameria, for New York from Shanghai, passed Perim.
SS Chicago, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.
SS Lorraine, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.
SS Patris, New York for Piraeus, passed Cape Spartel.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 22.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool to New York, was 783 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 9:15 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 423 miles E. at 7:30 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. American Line.
SS Heilig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Great City, Middlesboro to New York, was 193 miles E. at 4 P. M.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Calamares, Limon to New York, was 1,560 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 250 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 37 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 50 miles W. of Sand Key at 8 A. M.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda to New York, was 200 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 178 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 833 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 133 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 30 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 379 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 51 miles E. of Mississippi Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 202 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah to New York, was 172 miles N. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
BROW HEAD, IRELAND.
SS George Washington, New York for Bremen, was 300 miles W. at 9:27 A. M.; due Plymouth 23d, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—2d Lt. L. F. J. Zerbera, C. A. C., to W. Reed Hosp., D. C., for treatment.
Capt. W. R. Standiford, 24 Inf., detailed as Maj. Phpn. Scouts, May 10.
Capt. B. H. Dorey, retired, relieved duty Mo. Mil. Acad., Mexico, Mo.
Orders, April 8, announcing acceptance of resignation of Capt. E. D. Kilbourne, M. C., revoked. It is accepted at expiration of leave.
Leaves—1st Lt. J. Gallogy, C. A. C., 1 day; Maj. W. J. Snow, F., 3 mos.; Capt. E. D. Kilbourne, M. C., ext'd 1 mo.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Com. M. S. Ellis, rec. ship, Mare Island, to the West Virginia as exec. officer.
Lt. H. W. Boynton, the Maryland, to the Albany.
Lt. J. L. Oswald, the North Dakota, to Nav. Hosp., N. Y.
Lt. E. A. Lichtenstein, Reid, to the Dixie.
Ens. N. Scott, Dixie, to the Ammen.
Ens. C. A. Pownall, the Ammen, to com'd the Reid.
Ens. R. A. Hall, Intrepid, to the South Dakota.
Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, to the Georgia.
Asst. Surg. S. E. Crawford, det. Nav. Med. School, D. C.
Pay. A. Paymaster J. P. Helm, Mare Isl., Cal., to the Albany.
Boe'n J. Roberts, the Cleveland, to the South Dakota.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Balch, B1, Tonopah, D1, D2, D3, E1, E2, at Norfolk; Flusser, Preston, Reid, at Galveston; Benham, Cassin, Cummings, Parker, at Hampton Roads; Pontiac, at New York; Glacier and New Orleans, at Topolobampo; South Dakota, at Tiburon, Cal.; Scorpion, at Beirut; Chester, San Francisco, Arkansas, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina, at Vera Cruz.
Sailed—Hannibal, Survey Grounds, for Cristobal; Uncas, Norfolk for Phila.; Mississippi, Pensacola for Vera Cruz.
The Castine was ordered placed in full com. at Boston and the Salem at Phila. as soon as practicable.
The Chattanooga was placed in full com. April 21 and detached from the Pac. Res. Fleet.

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UP-TO-DATE
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THE MOST ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS OF MODERN HOSTELRIES.
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DRESDEN
Hotel Bellevue
Leading Hotel. Unique position on the Elbe, opposite Royal Palace and Opera House.

Hotel "Der Königshof"
9-11 Neue Wilhelmstr., 9-11, Corner of "Unter den Linden."
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL
ROME.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre-Paris (France)
SAILINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.
NEXT SAILING *La Provence, Wed., April 29.

†FRANCE (New)	May 6	†FRANCE (New)	May 27
*LA LORRAINE	May 13	*LA LORRAINE	June 3
*LA PROVENCE	May 20	*LA SAVOIE	June 10

*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK 3 P. M.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) AND THIRD CLASS Passengers Only.
†Rochambeau ..... April 25 *Niagara ..... May 2
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y. Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.

OLYMPIC
London-Paris
MAY 9 TEN A.M.
May 30-June 20-July 11
WHITE STAR LINE 9 Broadway, New York

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
‡Bremen ..... April 25
*‡Kr. Wm. der Grosse ..... April 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm April 30
*Kaiser Wilhelm II ..... May 5
‡Grosser Kurfuerst ..... May 7
‡‡Seydlitz ..... May 9
*Carmania ..... June 3, 3 pm
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
‡Carries cabin (II.) only. ‡‡Carries one cabin (II.)
Bremen direct.
Baltimore-Bremen direct. One cabin (II) Wednesdays.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin ..... Apr. 25
Prinzess Irene ..... May 5
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.
Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America Via Europe.
NORWAY-POLAR CRUISES June 13, July 4-18-24, Aug. 11.
Independent Trips. First class throughout. Around the World $620.65 & Up
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World. OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
The Key to Europe

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON
Steamer every Sunday morning for Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany, and Troy. Music, dancing. Dining service a la carte.
To POUGHKEEPSIE and RETURN SAME DAY $1.00 ROUND TRIP
Steamer Trojan or Rensselaer leaves New York, Pier 32, N. R., 10 A. M., every Sunday. leaves W. 132d St. Pier 10:30 A. M.
Steamer for Albany every night at 6 o'clock, Pier 32, N. R.; W. 132d St. Pier, 6:45 P. M.
Hudson Navigation Company
PHONE 9400 SPRING

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Only first-class passengers carried
FROM NEW YORK
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Sts. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M.; Sts. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and CITY OF LOWELL.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 35, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 3:45 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 39, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
Phone Cortlandt 6121.
The New England Steamship Co.

"The Public Be Pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
First Class Service
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office, B'way & 42d St. Tel. Spring 9491.

MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
Fare 1.00 ROUND TRIP, $1.50. GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9296 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE
Fall River BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.40; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside Two-Berth Staterooms, $1.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 3760 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Mon., Wed., Fri., Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight Service Daily. 'Phone 1097 Spring.
SAUGERTIES BOAT leaves Pier 43, foot of Christopher St., Mons., Weds., & Fridays 6:30 P.M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACOBSEN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Anna Jacobsen, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of De Forest Brothers, No. 20 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next. Dated New York, the 10th day of November, 1913. FREDERIC R. MORLOC, Executor. DE FOREST BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 20 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.

CUNARD
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS
MAURETANIA - - - April 28 6:00 P. M.
LUSITANIA - - - - - May 19 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania, May 5, 8 pm | Aquitania, June 10, 10 A. M.
*Caronia, May 13, 3 pm | Mauretania, June 16, 6 P. M.
Mauretania May 26, 6 P. M. | Lusitania, June 23, 6 P. M.
*Carmania ..June 3, 3 pm
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT "AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.

EDISON CO. OFFERS STOCK TO WORKERS

Employes and Officers Perfect Scheme for Organization of Investment Corporation.

FOR 'ECONOMIC SOCIALISM'

Plan Provides for Deductions from Weekly Salaries at Option of Payee and Is Open to 6,000.

Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company yesterday made public plans which a large group of employes of the company and its officials have developed to enable employes to become stockholders in the corporation. Frequent meetings of representatives of the employes and lawyers of the company, he said, have been held in the last few weeks to perfect the plans and prepare for the incorporation of a new company to be known as "The Employes' Investment Company of the New York Edison Company."

By-laws of the new corporation will provide for a Board of Directors and an investment committee, both to be composed of employes. Membership on the part of the 6,000 employes will be optional. Members will authorize the company to withhold from their weekly salaries whatever amount they desire to invest and, according to Nicholas F. Brady, its President, the Edison Company will guarantee the safety of the funds and will bear all expenses connected with the work. The Directors of the Edison Company will be asked to set aside a large number of shares of stock for the employes after the new company is incorporated, as was done by the United States Steel Corporation ten years ago, when 25,000 shares of preferred stock, then selling in the open market at 109, were set aside for employes at par.

The new plan of the Edison employes is the outgrowth of a savings and building loan association which they started a little more than a year ago and which now has more than 1,500 members. According to Mr. Williams, the new plan is attracting much more attention among the employes than the building association, and a large percentage of the women, who took little interest in building loans, are eager to become investors.

More than $10,000 a month is being saved by the building loan members, and many employes have been enabled to procure their own homes by paying amounts not exceeding rents in the village investments have ranged from 25 cents to $10 a week, and it is estimated that in twelve years each member paying $1 a month will be the owner of $200 worth of stock in the association, making a profit of $56.

"The employes building loan association has demonstrated that thrift as well as extravagance can be acquired by habit," said Mr. Williams yesterday, "and the members seem to get more satisfaction from it than from the pleasure of extravagance. Those who have joined say they never miss the comparatively small amount of their salary withheld for the association, as they have not had it in their possession, and as their money accumulates the men take greater interest in the company they work for, increasing their efficiency as employes. By putting the possibility of owning a home within the reach of the young men, too, the plan seems to be solving the problem of deferred marriage to a certain extent, though, strangely, we find that the married employes can save more than the single ones who make the same salaries.

"The investment plan should have the effect on the employes that the building loan plan has had, but to considerably greater degree. Members will be able to withdraw their funds from the new company, together with the interest that has been earned by the stocks, whenever they want to. The employes will not have to wait until they have saved sufficient money to buy stock themselves, but, if the investment company as a whole will buy the stock on the open market, or from the shares set aside for them, with the accumulated savings of all the employes, making it possible for an office boy to have a 25-cent interest in a $100 share of the corporation's stock.

"The scheme might be characterized as 'economic socialism,' for after years it will make of the persons working for the electric company one of the most formidable groups of stockholders, and they will have power to make rulings and laws affecting their own business welfare. In the building loan association employes are now saving more than $125,000 a year. Indications are that this amount will be exceeded greatly under the new plan.

"One of its good effects will be to enable employes to avoid loan sharks when hard pressed financially. In the new company, as in the building loan association, members will be permitted to borrow for emergencies at a reasonable rate of interest."

SANITY TEST FOR MAHONEY.

Commission Appointed for Man Who Shot at Mayor.

A commission to inquire into the sanity of Michael P. Mahoney, who tried to kill Mayor Mitchel, was appointed yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions. Application for the commission was made by Terrence J. McManus, who was assigned as Mahoney's counsel. The members of the commission are Phoenix Ingraham, lawyer; Dr. John B. Cosby and Dr. Henry Haggerty. They will begin work within a few days.

Mr. McManus submitted an affidavit in which he said that Mahoney declared his present difficulties were due to a conspiracy on the part of lawyers and other persons.

"He also said," the affidavit continues, "that the Masonic order was violently opposed to him; that he believed his Honor, the Mayor, was a member of the Masonic order and was in a conspiracy to ruin him; that it was the function and purpose of the Masonic order to get people out of the way who were opposed to them, and that it was the duty of Masons to protect their brethern to any length and any cost, even to the extent of taking the lives of all persons who are opposed to them."

In court Mahoney insisted upon making a statement, but Judge Mulqueen restrained him, saying that he could make any statements he wanted in the Tombs or later in court.

WOMEN TO GET OUT A PAPER

Suffrage Edition of "Printing" at Graphic Arts Show To-morrow.

To-morrow will be Woman's Day at the Graphic Arts, or National Printing and Advertising Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, and the daily newspaper of the show, "Printing," will be brought out as a suffrage edition by women.

The paper will be conducted under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee, the New York State Suffrage Association, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The news matter will be written by women, the type set by women and the automatic presses in the exposition will be run by women.

A number of printing and allied plants in New York are owned by women.

The contests for intricate typesetting work on the Merganthaler Linotype machines, for which $5,800 in cash prizes are to be awarded, have been completed, and the winners will be announced to-morrow. The finals in the pressmens' speed contests on the high-speed automatic presses will not be announced until Saturday. The pressman last night was Charles Sanders of Fleming & Benedict, and Charles Dressler of The Brooklyn Eagle will be the competitor to-night.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

35—Patrick Collins, pl'ff in error, vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, and 36—Thomas Malone, pl'ff in error, vs. same. Submitted.

206—U. S. A., appel't, vs. Nelson P. Vuite.—Argument concluded for the appellee.

308—Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Co., pl'ff in error, vs. Mrs. Adelia P. Danaher.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff in error.

188—Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., appel't, vs. Arizona & Colorado R. R. Co. of New Mexico.—Argued.

Day call for April 23: Nos. 302, 276, (and 291 and 292,) 297, (and 298,) 330, 206, 274, 325, (and 326,) and 231, 166, and 179.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Cox, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lewis<Mowinckel. / Weeks<US. / In re Burr Mfg. / In re same. / Hall Mammoth Ins< / Teabout. / Glickstein<USA. / USA<13 Crates. / Armour & Co<USA. / Lehigh Coal<Tug Little Chaloner<Sherman. / Bates<Un Shoe Mach. / In re Scofield Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty: / Reiser<Tug Freehold. / Irace<All Transp Co. / Mack<Merch & M Tr. / Atwater<same. / Merch & Mar Co< / Barge Bangor. / Johnson Tow Co< / Stbt N Hamp. / Connett<same. / Schoenmaker & Rice< / same. / New Eng SS Co<Tug Port Chester. / McAllister<Tug Norwalk.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury calendar —At 10:30 A. M.

S Nat Bk of J C<CNY. / Stewart<NY, NH RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Naturalization calendar —Chatfield, J.

ADMIRALTY, CALENDAR—Veeder, J. / Timmins<Lighter / Easton. / Gilliman<Bark Foohng Sucy.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

People<Hammerstein. / People<Franzone. / Schultze<CNY. / Von Lengerke<CNY. / Ertsaas<Wonderland et al. / Cooper<Rochester Ice Cream. / L I R R<Mulry et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part L—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Collingwood R'lty< / Waldron. / F. Willard<Gen Reduc / Southb<Neuburger. / Hawkins<Meadville W R'lty. / Hawkins<same. / Jacobs<Jacobs. / People ex rel Nat Nas Bank<Prendergast. / Perlman<Osborne. / In re CNY, (Wh Pl Road.) / Grifenhagen<G Connell. / McSorley<McKay. / Rubin<Hencken-Willenbrock. / Gen Accident Fire, &c<Kelly. / Rubin<Hencken<Willenbrock. / Billick<Bronx Gas. / Massada<Baxter. / Mila<Ehrlich. / Same<same. / Slavin<Cuff. / Wolf<Brickner. / People<Saitta. / East Embroid Wks< / London Waist. / Dollar Sav Bk<Auletta. / Gillies<Smith R'lty. / Stewart<Corn. / In re Pearce. / Clark<Rempel. / Irvine<Todd. / Brenner<Kohlweller. / Donohue<Walker. / Solomon<Gates. / In re Pellegrino.

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions: / In re Canal St. / North'n Bk<Robin. / Matter of Turney. / Farley<Circle Casino. / Same<McSweeney. / Cancr<100 W 90 St. / Dexter<619 E 6 St. / Same<59 Willett St. / Barkley<Muller. / Kingston Sec Co<Carti / Pagnotti<Pagnotti. / Kobre<Bock. / Sobel<Sobel. / Preferred causes: / Purcell<Hickey. / Same<same. / Same<same. / March<Norcum. / Lipman<Parsont. / Ludin Rty Co<Carkery / General calendar. / NY, West, &c, RR< / CNY. / Same<same. / Neff<Rosenthal. / Starr<Averett. / Fabbi<Meyer. / Del Balso Con<R'ney. / McKnight<McKnight. / Maskin<Jacobs. / Amanna<Stone State / Bernard<Bryant. / Saltzseider<Salts'der. / Ehrlich<Ehrlich. / Pollock<Soloman Ice. / Fabbi<Sbisa. / Morcelli<Morcelli. / Weaver<Weaver. / Schley<Coler. / Robb<Errett. / Mack<Mack. / Stein<Stein. / Rieser<CNY. / Kaye<Fryer. / Meyersburg<Brueck. / Wodiska<Wodiska. / Jarvis<Niagara Life. / Copeland<Copeland. / Deutsch<Deutsch. / Greenberg<Greenberg. / Fraser<R & L Co. / Kelly<Kelly. / Gray<Gray. / Susewein<Simpson. / Stephens<Stephens. / Hirschberg<Hirschberg / Bolton<Farrington. / Hoberman<Romagne. / Mathey<Mathey. / Glass<Glass. / Rosenthal<Rosenthal. / Schmidt<Schmidt. / Storm<190 St Hold'g. / Hart<Equit Life. / Witmark & Sons<Attorneys. / Fox<Miller. / Norton Co<114 E 23 St Co. / Safe, &c. Window< / Kilmer. / Hamilton<Mayer. / Same<Kilmer. / Hanley<Vechten Warner. / Gordon & Cohen<Lefkowitz. / Case on.

PART IV., Pendleton, J., case on; V., Donnelly, J., clear; VI., Weeks, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Adv Leather< / Reiners. / Bowen<Bowen. / Matter of Meier. / Wormser<Selden. / F Ehrlich<Doull Mil'r / 1st N Bk, Lakewood< / Tyson & Co. / Bruman<Austro-Am Co. / So States Sup<Merrill. / Ancher<Ancher. / Cohen<Curren. / Curren<Curren. / Jerusion<Percival. / Turkeltaub<London. / Globe Litho<Morris Park Est. / Harris<Baron. / Prudential Cas<Chester Hill, &c. / Cohen<Weil. / Reusens<Auto School. / Hunter<Zeltlen. / Burak<Korn. / Doull Miller Co<Durham. / Peters<Bennett. / Boyd & Co<Hollend'r / Boyd<Kimball. / Black<Spitaleri. / Camerer<Llewellyn. / Davis<Canavan. / Anderson<Anderson. / Mann<Hannas. / Gluck<Auto Ins. / Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ingest—Zurelieck< / Harbor View Con. / Larson<Rity Hldg. / Dellafemina<NY Rys. / Keel<Johnson / Walker<Levy. / Wasserman<B H RR. / Same<Mont Mut'l F Ins. / Same<Mississqui & Souville. / Marquise<Norf F Ins. / Haney<Lehigh V St. / Higgins<J Ever Brew. / Clear. / Ottawa Fire Ins. / Gifford<Gifford. / McGuire<I R T. / Case on. / Schmuck<Schmuck. / Knight<Supr Feat F. / Knight<Pope. / M Straeburger & Co< / Friedman. / Laemmle<Horowitz. / 2d Nat Bank<Reid. / Beck<Finkenberg. / Klein<Sargenfrei. / Thompson<Roberts. / Saviero<Paine. / Aaron<Royal Ins. / Green<Junger. / Cohn<Cohen. / Liebowitz<O'Donnell. / Same<same. / Same<same. / Gibbons<NYC RR. / Case on.

PARTS IV., V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mangold<Mulcahy & Ehlus<Hennessy Rity. / Cavanagh<McGovern. / Deacon<NY Carpet. / Raimo<Stabile. / Murtha<Delmel. / Pagliaro<Reid-P Con. / Nagle<Hazedorn Bros / Linschitz<Ideal Toy Co / Mulligan<Mulligan. / Renaut<CNY. / Wrenn<Cutting Larson / Sullivan<Ruppert. / Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Helm<Colen. / Schonleben<I R T. / O'Gorman<Duval. / Wallmer<Roberts. / Fitzsimmons<Isaman. / Grochelski<Kreese. / Davis<Lord & Taylor. / Van Saun<CNY. / Clark<Canavan Bros. / Roe<Koch. / Same<same. / Belcha<Bohemian Benv. &c. / Gallobin<Carriage Call / Markowski<C Un Gas. / Case on.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Duffey<Willis, Inc. / Gold<NY Rwys. / Bazik<McGovern. / Zeller<Kaden. / Goodwin<Acker, M & C / Carroll<Con Gas. / Brown<Impvd Prop. / Doran<Levering & G. / Peters<Speedwell Con. / Canepa<Aquaro. / Jennings<Buckley H. / Morgenstein<Salkin. / Braunstein<Bradley Con. / Oleynek<Lesser. / Coye<Panama RR. / Shea<Spencer. / Logan<Westcott Exp. / Nicholas<Weill. / Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Miller<Lazarus. / Cancers<Beasley Amus. / Schiff<Jerge. / Koehne<Hotel Astor. / Andrews<Gardiner. / Mulligan<Mulligan. / Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Dietz<Joline. No day calendar.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kerrigan<CNY. / Davis<Schmitt. / Harris<Joline. / Tonnessen<CNY. / Glass<Klein. / Barber<CNY Live Poultry Co. / R. Eliasberg<Bainbridge. / M. Eliasberg<same. / Holscher<Am Transf. / Albert<Morris. / Burack<C C NY. / Geiger<I J Wanamaker. / Bosco<Forbush. / Same<Same. / Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Guarino<Lev'son Wr. / Dyan<Fuller. / Becker<CNY. / Munch<N Y Rys. / Mellen<Horn. / Deutsch<Greenwald. / Berger<Nichols. / Katzman<Kalm. / Rathey<Joline. / Mellen<Reicher. / Evans<Walton. / Tracey<5 Av Coach. / Same<same. / Oshrin<Shapiro. / Hauptman<NY Edison. / Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Waldt<Goodwin Mfg. Co. / Beach<Am Pal Car. / Kehoe<Le Blanc. / People<Cons Gas. Case. Jr<Walters. / Millman<Fleisher. / Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Hart<Millhauser. / No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bennett<Stone. / Goodland<Stone. / Calder<Wiley. / Maller<Cia Calcitat. / Cutler<M Chute<C.ford. / Risques<Delamater. / Crows<Mattes. / Weil<Estella Costume / Wilson<Hauptner. / Barken Can<Bernfeld / Beck<Echo Amus. / Stanley<J Ever Brew. / Clear.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lewis<Mowinckel. / Weeks<US. / In re Burr Mfg. / In re same. / Hall Mammoth Ins< / Teabout. / Glickstein<USA. / USA<13 Crates. / Armour & Co<USA. / Lehigh Coal<Tug Little Chaloner<Sherman. / Bates<Un Shoe Mach. / In re Scofield Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty: / Reiser<Tug Freehold. / Irace<All Transp Co. / Mack<Merch & M Tr. / Atwater<same. / Merch & Mar Co< / Barge Bangor. / Johnson Tow Co< / Stbt N Hamp. / Connett<same. / Schoenmaker & Rice< / same. / New Eng SS Co<Tug Port Chester. / McAllister<Tug Norwalk.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury calendar —At 10:30 A. M.

S Nat Bk of J C<CNY. / Stewart<NY, NH RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Naturalization calendar —Chatfield, J.

ADMIRALTY, CALENDAR—Veeder, J. / Timmins<Lighter / Easton. / Gilliman<Bark Foohng / Sucy.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

People<Hammerstein. / People<Franzone. / Schultze<CNY. / Von Lengerke<CNY. / Ertsaas<Wonderland et al. / Cooper<Rochester Ice Cream. / L I R R<Mulry et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part L—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Collingwood R'lty< / Waldron. / F. Willard<Gen Reduc / Southb<Neuburger. / Hawkins<Meadville W R'lty. / Hawkins<same. / Jacobs<Jacobs. / People ex rel Nat Nas Bank<Prendergast. / Perlman<Osborne. / In re CNY, (Wh Pl Road.) / Grifenhagen<G Connell. / McSorley<McKay. / Rubin<Hencken-Willenbrock. / Gen Accident Fire, &c<Kelly. / Rubin<Hencken<Willenbrock. / Billick<Bronx Gas. / Massada<Baxter. / Mila<Ehrlich. / Same<same. / Slavin<Cuff. / Wolf<Brickner. / People<Saitta. / East Embroid Wks< / London Waist. / Dollar Sav Bk<Auletta. / Gillies<Smith R'lty. / Stewart<Corn. / In re Pearce. / Clark<Rempel. / Irvine<Todd. / Brenner<Kohlweller. / Donohue<Walker. / Solomon<Gates. / In re Pellegrino.

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PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions: / In re Canal St. / North'n Bk<Robin. / Matter of Turney. / Farley<Circle Casino. / Same<McSweeney. / Cancr<100 W 90 St. / Dexter<619 E 6 St. / Same<59 Willett St. / Barkley<Muller. / Kingston Sec Co<Carti / Pagnotti<Pagnotti. / Kobre<Bock. / Sobel<Sobel. / Preferred causes: / Purcell<Hickey. / Same<same. / Same<same. / March<Norcum. / Lipman<Parsont. / Ludin Rty Co<Carkery / General calendar. / NY, West, &c, RR< / CNY. / Same<same. / Neff<Rosenthal. / Starr<Averett. / Fabbi<Meyer. / Del Balso Con<R'ney. / McKnight<McKnight. / Maskin<Jacobs. / Amanna<Stone State / Bernard<Bryant. / Saltzseider<Salts'der. / Ehrlich<Ehrlich. / Pollock<Soloman Ice. / Fabbi<Sbisa. / Morcelli<Morcelli. / Weaver<Weaver. / Schley<Coler. / Robb<Errett. / Mack<Mack. / Stein<Stein. / Rieser<CNY. / Kaye<Fryer. / Meyersburg<Brueck. / Wodiska<Wodiska. / Jarvis<Niagara Life. / Copeland<Copeland. / Deutsch<Deutsch. / Greenberg<Greenberg. / Fraser<R & L Co. / Kelly<Kelly. / Gray<Gray. / Susewein<Simpson. / Stephens<Stephens. / Hirschberg<Hirschberg / Bolton<Farrington. / Hoberman<Romagne. / Mathey<Mathey. / Glass<Glass. / Rosenthal<Rosenthal. / Schmidt<Schmidt. / Storm<190 St Hold'g. / Hart<Equit Life. / Witmark & Sons<Attorneys. / Fox<Miller. / Norton Co<114 E 23 St Co. / Safe, &c. Window< / Kilmer. / Hamilton<Mayer. / Same<Kilmer. / Hanley<Vechten Warner. / Gordon & Cohen<Lefkowitz. / Case on.

PART IV., Pendleton, J., case on; V., Donnelly, J., clear; VI., Weeks, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Adv Leather< / Reiners. / Bowen<Bowen. / Matter of Meier. / Wormser<Selden. / F Ehrlich<Doull Mil'r / 1st N Bk, Lakewood< / Tyson & Co. / Bruman<Austro-Am Co. / So States Sup<Merrill. / Ancher<Ancher. / Cohen<Curren. / Curren<Curren. / Jerusion<Percival. / Turkeltaub<London. / Globe Litho<Morris Park Est. / Harris<Baron. / Prudential Cas<Chester Hill, &c. / Cohen<Weil. / Reusens<Auto School. / Hunter<Zeltlen. / Burak<Korn. / Doull Miller Co<Durham. / Peters<Bennett. / Boyd & Co<Hollend'r / Boyd<Kimball. / Black<Spitaleri. / Camerer<Llewellyn. / Davis<Canavan. / Anderson<Anderson. / Mann<Hannas. / Gluck<Auto Ins. / Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ingest—Zurelieck< / Harbor View Con. / Larson<Rity Hldg. / Dellafemina<NY Rys. / Keel<Johnson / Walker<Levy. / Wasserman<B H RR. / Same<Mont Mut'l F Ins. / Same<Mississqui & Souville. / Marquise<Norf F Ins. / Haney<Lehigh V St. / Higgins<J Ever Brew. / Clear. / Ottawa Fire Ins. / Gifford<Gifford. / McGuire<I R T. / Case on. / Schmuck<Schmuck. / Knight<Supr Feat F. / Knight<Pope. / M Straeburger & Co< / Friedman. / Laemmle<Horowitz. / 2d Nat Bank<Reid. / Beck<Finkenberg. / Klein<Sargenfrei. / Thompson<Roberts. / Saviero<Paine. / Aaron<Royal Ins. / Green<Junger. / Cohn<Cohen. / Liebowitz<O'Donnell. / Same<same. / Same<same. / Gibbons<NYC RR. / Case on.

PARTS IV., V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mangold<Mulcahy & Ehlus<Hennessy Rity. / Cavanagh<McGovern. / Deacon<NY Carpet. / Raimo<Stabile. / Murtha<Delmel. / Pagliaro<Reid-P Con. / Nagle<Hazedorn Bros / Linschitz<Ideal Toy Co / Mulligan<Mulligan. / Renaut<CNY. / Wrenn<Cutting Larson / Sullivan<Ruppert. / Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Helm<Colen. / Schonleben<I R T. / O'Gorman<Duval. / Wallmer<Roberts. / Fitzsimmons<Isaman. / Grochelski<Kreese. / Davis<Lord & Taylor. / Van Saun<CNY. / Clark<Canavan Bros. / Roe<Koch. / Same<same. / Belcha<Bohemian Benv. &c. / Gallobin<Carriage Call / Markowski<C Un Gas. / Case on.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Duffey<Willis, Inc. / Gold<NY Rwys. / Bazik<McGovern. / Zeller<Kaden. / Goodwin<Acker, M & C / Carroll<Con Gas. / Brown<Impvd Prop. / Doran<Levering & G. / Peters<Speedwell Con. / Canepa<Aquaro. / Jennings<Buckley H. / Morgenstein<Salkin. / Braunstein<Bradley Con. / Oleynek<Lesser. / Coye<Panama RR. / Shea<Spencer. / Logan<Westcott Exp. / Nicholas<Weill. / Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Miller<Lazarus. / Cancers<Beasley Amus. / Schiff<Jerge. / Koehne<Hotel Astor. / Andrews<Gardiner. / Mulligan<Mulligan. / Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Dietz<Joline. No day calendar.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kerrigan<CNY. / Davis<Schmitt. / Harris<Joline. / Tonnessen<CNY. / Glass<Klein. / Barber<CNY Live Poultry Co. / R. Eliasberg<Bainbridge. / M. Eliasberg<same. / Holscher<Am Transf. / Albert<Morris. / Burack<C C NY. / Geiger<I J Wanamaker. / Bosco<Forbush. / Same<Same. / Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Guarino<Lev'son Wr. / Dyan<Fuller. / Becker<CNY. / Munch<N Y Rys. / Mellen<Horn. / Deutsch<Greenwald. / Berger<Nichols. / Katzman<Kalm. / Rathey<Joline. / Mellen<Reicher. / Evans<Walton. / Tracey<5 Av Coach. / Same<same. / Oshrin<Shapiro. / Hauptman<NY Edison. / Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Waldt<Goodwin Mfg. Co. / Beach<Am Pal Car. / Kehoe<Le Blanc. / People<Cons Gas. Case. Jr<Walters. / Millman<Fleisher. / Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Hart<Millhauser. / No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bennett<Stone. / Goodland<Stone. / Calder<Wiley. / Maller<Cia Calcitat. / Cutler<M Chute<C.ford. / Risques<Delamater. / Crows<Mattes. / Weil<Estella Costume / Wilson<Hauptner. / Barken Can<Bernfeld / Beck<Echo Amus. / Stanley<J Ever Brew. / Clear. / Alexander<Wills Bros. / Friedelberg<Haffen. / Riverside Bk<Antolino. / Russell<Auto Stat, &c. / Bradley Cont Co< / Mass Bonding. / N J T Cotta Co<F & L Bldg. / Kline Bros & Co<Ottawa Fire Ins.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nat Print Eng Co< / Bickerton. / J. Romain Brown Co< / Sutherland. / Lippman<Weitzen. / Niagara R'r & Boiler< / Gingold Rlty Co. / Drake<Glesser. / Pollack<Kazaner. / Nat Surety<Lesky &R. / N W Litho<East Brew / Leshin<Wolf. / Stolber<Lebanon Mo Co. / Minhinick<Ellenville Worsted.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—M G Samuels Co<Aust F Ins. / No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: / Leon E Lauer, / Lucille M S Stafford, / Saccharissa Baker, / James W McGuiness, / John C Charpenning, / Mary V McCluskey, / John Perry, / Henrietta Dinkelspiel, / Catherine Comerford, / Alfred L White.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills: / Magdalena Hermann. / Henry P Dunham, / Joseph Vesely. / Estates of: / Edith Lord, / Louis Dieckas.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.

Schmitt<Cent Chand'r. / Shapiro<Lyons. / Richardson<Straus. / Arbutel<Stampler. / Cohen<S Schiff, Inc. / Gertner<Gertner. / Evans & Sons<Faas. / Same<Doyle. / Katz<Bonomo. / Levine<Slatin. / Stegeman-Rockefeller<Cortazzo. / White Dental<Ellow's. / Handelman<Moskowitz. / Murphy<Aesigonia. / Ropes<Middleton. / Stern<Rocker. / Galway & Co<Gallick & Smith. / Bartlett<Biel. / Goldstuck<I R T Co. / Joseph<South'n Mfg. / Stoddart<De Loca. / Cohen<Suckloff. / Skodack<Flora Park V / Paul Armstrong Co< / Majestic M P / Graboff<Fowbin. / Hirsh<Rosdorf Co. / Gulkshank<Gaines. / Gallipoli<Castellano. / Meisel<Fleischer. / Duffy<W J Reilly. / Meltzer<Mandel. / Erster<Schulman. / Glauber<3 Av Ry. / Cameron<Glassberg. / Davies<Salvat Watch / Whalen<Gallagher Car / Machringer<Milbert. / Poggenberg<Kuhn. / NY Ship Scaling Co< / Streter. / Moore<Haff. / Newstate<Greenberg. / Jaffe<Jaffe. / Stackman<I R T. / Zimmerman<Furlong. / Levin<Traubner L Co. / Sloan & C Mfg Co<Cl Bway & 53d St. / Jacobs<NY Rys. / Golden<Motor, &c, Cab / Cohen<N Y Rys. / Cosenza<Celleute. / Rockland, &c<Morrison. / Shapiro<Ostra. / Bway Trust Co< / Brigante. / Denny<Mitchell Co. / Preast<Spring. / Caesar<Fisher. / Mianess<same. / Gumage<Llewellyn. / Costello<Pierce Co. / Glucksman<Elsen. / Fanelli<I R T. / Klein<Zazella. / Stein<Blum. / Bouvier<Rowster. / Sandberg<Eagle C & S Co. / Fitzgerald<Collin. / Simpson<N Y Rys. / Piccolo<Pansi. / Oestreicher<Mondello. / Hausen<Borum Hat. / Tompkins<Ehret. / Da Costa<L I R R. / Steinberg<Kempler. / Kelly<Mahoney. / Boehne<Joline. / Sullivan<Barre. / Lotos Adv Co<Golden. / Lewis<Burnsdall. / Raleigh<Kinemacolor. / Burns<Spiegel. / Miller<Miller. / Sperling<Kraus. / Thomas<Bonwit. / Vorhaus<Steinberg. / Valleau<Quimo. / Same<Campia. / Bass<Zalkir. / Cavanagh<ONbaum. / Aldrich<Jones. / Clear. / Breese<Nassau RR. / Skelly<Moran. / Strahlendorf<L I RR. / Acton<Ill Surety. / People<Colburn. / Cent Am G T Co. / Manna<Nassau RR. / Wehner<Bklyn Wire Forming Co. / Matthews<B, Q C & S RR. / McGarry<C I & B RR. / Cosgrove<B U El RR. / Wood<Kanouse Mount Co. / Selig<Wirsum. / Salg<Blume. / Gorham<Kelly et al. / Billings<Kent. / McElravey & Hauck<Schinneschmidt. / Glover<3 Av Ry. / Dauer<Duncan. / Van Vliet<Van Vliet. / Thompson<Thompson. / In re Stemberg (In re Stemberg<B H RR.) / Lent<Tilyou et al. / Alden<Law et al. / In re Dowling. / Clarke<Kouenhaven. / Shoeneberger<Frey. / Crump<Wissner. / Ahlers<Malqueen. / Tuozzo<same. / Cawl<Pittal & T Co. / Reid<Terrence. / Stumm<Fick et al. / Peo ex rel Sharp< / Moore. / Greicsius<Am Sug Ref / Genslinger<Matsen et al. / In re Hart St, (Kles.) / Weinstock<Hallenbeck / Tanski<Lndlam. / Columbino<Hayden et al. / People<Groux. / Same<Ansbey. / Davis, Lahensy & Co< / Carr-Mfg Co. / De Bekker<F A Stokes. / Lenihan<Walsh. / Eldridge<Kovacs. / Connelly<Connelly. / Markowitz<Markowitz / Harris<Harris. / Bayar<Bayer. / Cohen<Cohen. / Levy<Levy. / Reserved calendar.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Aronowitz<Aronowitz. / Morasco<Morasco. / Sternberg<Mass F & M Ins. / Rabinwitz<Nevin. / Richard<Jackson R'ty / Wasserman<Wasserman. / Black<Black. / Morowitz<Gorelik. / Horenstein<Zbuleff. / Levy<Ginsburg. / Pisciotta<Sanacore. / Monaco<Monaco. / Schoenig<Hale Bldg Co. / Salmon<Salmon. / B'klyn Un Coal<Simon. / Vassallotti<Vassallotti / Brandes<Brandes. / Dickman<Dickman. / Agneto<Pollock, (2 cases.) / Fabiszewski<Segalm'n / Klein<Rockville C M, (2 cases.) / Highest number reached, 906.

SPECIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Crane, Jaycox, Blackmar, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.

McLaughlin<Wurster & Co. / Morgan<Morgan. / Butler et al<Greene et al. / Spindler<Luithlen. / Doyle<Atl Stevedor'g. / Heiger<B H RR. / Mielke<Schumm. / Meyerhoefer<B H RR. / Dalton<CNY. / Tyrrell<Grafton. / Hollidaysburg, M&FS< / Gray. / Schumm-McElroy< / Henne & an. / Goldberg<Erie RR. / Hammer<Bay Found'y / Thompson<NY Con RR. / Masiaka<Am Mfg Co. / Strolovitz<S Bklyn Ry / Wilson<Am Ice Co. / Chirlin<Bernstein. / Solomon<Smith. / Wishnevsky<Pearl Dunnett Co. / Hopp<Knappmann Co. / Clarke<Levering & G. / Cerf<W'minster Hts. / Swanson<Robins Dock / Depirro<Robbins Co. / Egners<Edison El Ill. / Morse D Dock Co< / Cent Am G T Co. / Manna<Nassau RR. / Wehner<Bklyn Wire Forming Co. / Matthews<B, Q C & S RR. / McGarry<C I & B RR. / Cosgrove<B U El RR. / Wood<Kanouse Mount Co. / Selig<Wirsum. / Salg<Blume. / Gorham<Kelly et al. / Billings<Kent.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Neale<Nag R R. / Kennedy<same. / Colvin<Schlegel. / Miller<Kallet. / Strobel<N Y Con RR. / Woods<B H R R. / Schiem<B, Q Co & S RR. / Slaviz<Erie R R. / Yellow Pine Co<Glenn / Kunneke<CNY et al. / Gallinaio<Atl Steved. / Barnard<Yellow Taxi. / Scardaville<Halpern et al. / Tepfer<B H R R. / Ruersen<Bradley Con. / Bloem<Con Gas Co. / Bacciano<same et al. / Akerstrom<Morse D. / Ackerman<CNY. / Levy<Nat Auto Welg Mach. / McCluskey<Buckley & CNY. / Chapal, Freres & Cie< / Weinschenker et al. / Mangravite<B H R R. / Dubovitz<Nag R R. / McSkimming<N Y C R R. / Burke<Abraham et al. / Levine<B, Q Co & S RR. / Highest number reached 8481. / Singer<Singer. / Faber<Stephens. / Schaefer<Schaefer. / Smith<Smith. / Wilshusen<Frazier. / Bertaini<Flamier. / Gluth<Dunlop Hold'g. / Fearing<Fearing. / Belzer<Elpener. / Thompson<Thompson. / Feidman<Sophia Hair Goods. / Duss<Duss. / Merrill Crosp Mort< / Balz. (2 cases.) / Stine<Fichera. / Nemoiter<Nemoiter. / Schilling<Schilling. / Stark<Stark. / Kingshire Realty Co< / Straus. / Goepferich<Dunlee Holding Co. / Meiler<Knox. / Mangold<Todebush.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—The wills of

Patrick Hogan, / Matilda Webb, / Pauline Levey, / H. C. Voight, / Anna Goldstein, / William Netherecott, / Henry Martine, / Robert Barry, / Max Kraut. / Administration of: / Margaret Pfitze. / Accounting in the estates of: / Jane Waters, / Jeromaus Underhill. / CONTESTED CALENDAR—The will of Caroline Neubut. / William McKnight, / R. Gargiulo, / Charles Knapp, / Martha Woods, / Frank Miller, / H. Schauffrau, / Mary Roach, / Pal Buttner. / Percy Waters, / Samuel Cohen, / Philip Keller, / Peter Paterson, / Estates of: / Joseph Catorle, / Lazarene Schares.

County Court.

to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, April 17, due, &c., as per bond.....$40,000
SCHOFIELD AV, s s, 361.8 ft w of City Island Av, 26.11x irregular; Matilda Miller to Mary A. C. Riley, Greenwich, Conn., April 21, due March 1, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000
SIMPSON ST, e s, 121.10 ft n of Westchester Av, two lots, 40x100 each, two mtgs, $4,000 each; John Klinks to Emma J. Messmer, 1,198 Clay Av, prior mtg $65,000, April 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Furthman.
3d Av & 148th St.....$8,000
VALENTINE AV, 2,253, w s, 25x100; George M. Miller to Minnie Stoffregn, 126 4th Av, April 20, due July 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Komits, 80 Maiden Lane..$1,000
WALTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 100x irregular; Edel Realty Co. to Elizabeth K. Upham, 247 5th Av, April 21, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway..$6,000
167TH ST, s w corner Hoe Av, 50x irregular; also Hoe Av, w s, 140 ft s of 167th St, 25x106; also Hoe Av, w s, 202.6 ft s of 167th St, 18.9x100; Roman Catholic Church of St. John Chrysostum to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, March 24, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.....$10,000
179TH ST, 1,011 East, 40x116.3; Lena K. Paschke to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 159 Liberty St, April 21, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500
191ST ST, n s, 850 ft e of Emmet St, 25x167.9; Maximilian Kuehn to Laurence F. Tallmadge, 68 West 89th St, April 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.
Manhattan.
With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,993-5, north store and b.; Sam'l J. Singer et al. to Wilhelm Klels and ano., 1,993 Amsterdam Av, 9 years from May 1, 1914.....$2,100
BROADWAY, 3,864½, store and b.; Robert Fulton Co. to Mary Grace, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, L. E. Warren, 261 Broadway.....$750
CANAL ST, 26, first floor; Maier Breakstone to Harry Ratthaus, 110 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, M. J. Altschul, 171 East B'way...$444
CHRYSTIE ST, 195, south store; Morris Rosenbaum and ano. to Josepge Rubino and ano., on premises, 2 years from April 11, 1914.....$1,200
SPRING ST, 170-172, store; Mose Martino to Otto Schubkegel, 540 Manhattan Av, 2 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$900
7TH AV, 2,508-2,510, south double store and b.; Abr. Benedict to Mary Wenk, 2,510 7th Av, 5 years from April 1, 1914.....$600
10TH ST, 309 East, all; David Kohn to Nathan Bernstein et al., 212 East 7th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Sam'l L. Chess, 38 Park Row.....$3,536
36TH ST, 154 East, all; Jas. E. Tolfree to Adolph Treidler, at Hollis, L. I., 10 years from April 15, 1914; attorney, Geo. C. Howard, 111 B'way.....Taxes and $650
124TH ST, 21 West, all; Harriette P. Thompson to U. S. Grand Lodge of Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, 21 West 124th St, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorneys, M. E. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.$2,500

Bronx.
CLAREMONT PARKWAY, 493, double store; Herman Lakner to Rosedale Dairy Co., 1,680 Park Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1914.....$960 to $1,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.
AQUEDUCT AV, 1,492 and 1,494; Hyman Fleisher against Towanda Construction Co., owner, (renewal).....$300
40TH ST, 537 to 541 West; A. C. Wicke Mfg. Co. against Charles E. Appleby, owner; Union Stockyard and Market and Erie R. R. Co., lessees; David Shannon Co., lessee and contractor.....$700
46TH ST, 40 West; Claremont Iron Works against A. B. S. Co., Inc., owner; Anton Strand, contractor.....$233
49TH ST, 9 East; Tileing Co. against George V. Ammerman, owner; Henry C. Smith Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$75
116TH ST, 156 East; Acme Metal Co. against Donato M. Ciffola, owner and contractor.....$85
116TH ST, 150 East; Louis Marks against D. A. Cefola, owner and contractor.....$77
203ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Harlem River, 101x200; Albert A. Dawber against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., contractor.....$16

Bronx.
WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 50 ft e of 221st St, 50x100; George Anderson against Bolte Brothers, owners and contractors.....$49
167TH ST, s e corner of AV, 113.8x38; Colonial Mantel and Refrigerator Co. against Codae Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal).....$209

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.
BROADWAY, 716; Louis Zwerdling against A. H. Schalle, et al. March 25, 1914....$56
20TH ST, 39-41 West; J. Edward Ogden Co. against Rockbridge Realty Co., et al. April 4, 1914.....$166
20TH ST, 39-41; West Bethlehem Steel Co. against Rockbridge Realty Co., et al, April 4, 1914.....$8,715
142TH ST, 169 East; George Lenger against Progress Holding Co., et al, Dec. 31, 1913.$24
150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against J. J. C. Dunn, et al. Sept. 24, 1913 (by bond).....$38
150TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Elton Av; Same against Cedar Construction Co., et al, Sept. 24, 1913 (by bond).....$128

LIS PENDENS.
Manhattan.
CHRISTOPHER ST, 105; Kate Madden against Anna B. Schloffel and others, (amended partition;) attorney, F. L. Klock.
FRONT ST, 359, and South St, 582; Josephine E. Carpenter against Benjamin J. Sfores and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.
LEXINGTON AV, 1,701; Marie L. Constable against Samuel Manes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Faller & Prost.
2ND ST, s s, 360 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth S. Cook against Meyer Goldberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.
6TH ST, 325 East; Theodore W. Rockwell against Ferdinand J. Kunkler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Peshan.
92D ST, n s, 241 ft w of West End Av, 43x99.5 irregular; Hudson City Savings Institution against Josephine E. Stone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Potter & Browning.
10TH ST, 235 East; Walter A. Burke against Little Italy Realty Co and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.

Bronx.
LOT 32, Block 5,010, Section 17, on Land Map; George W. Hogan against Agnes Agnew and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Keating.
WESTERLY half of Lot 650; Harlem Savings Bank against Michael Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Clinch.

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ASSIGNEE NOTICES.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of EMPIRE DRESS CO., INC., to WALTER E. ERNST, for the benefit of creditors.
Please take notice that Walter E. Ernst, the Assignee, will sell at auction on the 23rd day of April, 1914, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all the assets of the Empire Dress Company, at its former place of business, at No. 35 Sixth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
A general description of the articles to be sold is: Piece goods, consisting of Messalines, Linens, Crepes, Ratines; one Motor; four Sewing Machines; Made-Up Dresses; Trimmings, consisting of Laces, Buttons, Ribbons, &c.
The property may be inspected on any business day up to the day of sale between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.
For further particulars apply to the Assignee or his attorneys.
Dated New York, April 8th, 1914.
WALTER E. ERNST, Assignee,
1 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CLOOTY, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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THIS QUIET DIGNITY
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Opposite grounds of New York University
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To Be Sold at
Absolute and Unreserved Auction Sale
to Close Estate of Ellen M. Hennessy
APRIL 28, AT 10:30 A. M.
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.
GO TO-DAY AND LOOK AT THE LOTS
70% can remain on mortgage — Titles Insured Free
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J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3d Av.
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Price, $46,000
Cost, $62,000
CHEAP?
Two-six room double flats; hot water supply. Location vicinity 110th st., 8th Av.
HERMAN ARNS COMPANY,
115 West 42d St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Bronxmont Lots
Will pay 10% or better. Secure a lot before the prices advance. Let us show you its advantages.
Call or send for Circular 1443.
New York Realty Owners
299 Madison Av., N. Y. City

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A LOVELY HOME
Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 YEARS' TIME; few for rent; $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

$24 MONTHLY PAYS FOR "Old English"
Seven Room Brick Home at Express Station of New Subway.
$300 Down—Price, $4,500
Souvenir Booklet "B" on request.
OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick
hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Handsome Home on the Sound.
Magnificent view; rights to yacht club and beach; ideal all year home; every modern improvement; restricted neighborhood; large plot; 3 minutes walk to depot and trolley; Penn. electric service direct; 28 minutes from Herald Square; $500 cash; balance easy terms. Address E. Beach, 248 West 34th Street, N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

MODERN COTTAGE
7 rooms, large, light, and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $150 cash; balance, $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address Cottage, Box 54 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.
Occupy Before You Buy
Rent $1200, or sell on terms like Rent
Beautiful New House in finest residence neighborhood with tiled porch, living room, billiard room, open fireplace, 5 large bedrooms, 3 baths, etc. Tennis; 8 minutes to station; churches, schools, etc. Builder, P. O. Box 116 Mt. Vernon.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11-room cottage, situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $540 per annum.
Broadway **REMCO** 96th Street

ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON**
and Throughout Westchester County,
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, ETC.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6530 Murray Hill
35 Minutes from 42nd Street
At $75 per month, charming Chester Hill home; modern construction; 10 rooms, 2 baths; all modern conveniences. 30 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2469.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Between Ocean and Bay.
Bungalows $1,500 to $3,000,
Easy Distance from City.
Bathing, Boating, Fishing.
All Improvements.
Write for Booklet "A" or 'Phone Greeley 1697.
SALTAIRE
47 W. 34TH ST.

Garden City
The center of the best country sports. All City improvements. Houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 a month up. New modern homes for sale, $5,000 up. Easy Terms.
Gage E. Tarbell
320 Fifth Avenue.

Sand's Point, 27 minutes by R. R., Port Washington Station, 35 minutes' run by automobile.
A PLOT FOR THAT COUNTRY HOME,
all ready for building.
Or improved by an
ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE
on Sound Shore BAY or High Bluff.
All city conveniences, fine water. MOST BEAUTIFUL BEACH, one mile in extent; ownership in Boat House and Bathing Pavilion; safe anchorage; estate surroundings.
Reasonable prices—satisfactory terms.
S. Osgood Pell & Co.
Tel., 5610—Bryant. 542 5th av., cor. 45th st.

The Folly of Paying Rent
wherein a small first payment, remainder monthly, will purchase a beautiful home fifty minutes out, five minutes' walk from station, also of Great South Bay; boating, bathing, and fishing; superior bungalows, 6 and 8 large rooms; extra improvements; fireplaces, steam heat, artistic decorations; the very last word in style and finish; gardens, trees, plants; title guaranteed. Henry J. McCord, World Bldg., N. Y. C. Phone 3154 Beekman.

Sun Parlor for Sale
AND AN
Eight Room Cottage Attached
4 rooms, golden oak finish, first floor; 3 rooms and tiled bath, birch finish, second floor; 2 servants' and storage rooms, third floor; cement cellar; steam heat, &c.; 30 minutes' express service; 50 trains daily.
Fiske, 543 East 14th St., Brooklyn.

Overlooking Manhasset Bay
Plots on
Port Washington Estates
Size, 100x150. Price, $2,900
With right of way to bathing beach. Easy terms
C. S. FALLOWS, 30 Church St.

ROCKAWAY
Only $600 each for lots in restricted section, near ocean; all improvements; no assessments; stores, schools, churches. Nothing better for home sites and investment. WORTHMORE, B 171 Times.

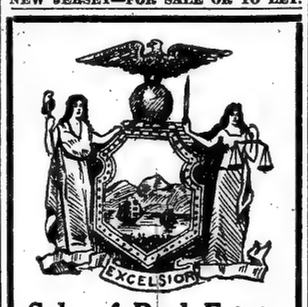
North Shore of Long Island
Properties of Every Description.
L. G. SHIELDS,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

NORTH SHORE,
Great Neck to Huntington.
SALE OR RENT.
RECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4030.

AT BALDWIN
Carefully built house; all improvements; near railroad and trolley, on easy payments; also a nice plot of land, 60x100. Address Dx M., 54 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
The Best Buy in Morris County
212 acres, easy commuting distance of New York; ¾ mile from D., L. & W. station. Fine place for dairying, hay or truck, or very desirable to cut up into small farms. Two modern houses on place, also old-fashioned Dutch homestead; large barns, ice and milk house, and usual outbuildings, in good repair. Water from never-failing spring. Owner will sacrifice this attractive place for $21,200; reasonable terms. Buyer could sell off part, retain balance, so cost to him would be nominal. Write or call on ORCUTT, WRIGHT & CO., 220 Broadway, N. Y.

HOME BARGAIN
$100 to $300 cash, balance like rent, buys new house and large plot, ready to move in, for $3,300—worth $4,000; all modern improvements. Only 35 minutes out, 120 trains daily, near station and trolley service to Newark, Elizabeth, and New York. Near river. In good neighborhood and a rapidly growing community. For photographs and plans of house, or for tickets to the property, write.
A. E. MOULLIN, 50 Church St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.


Sale of Real Estate
by the
Banking Department
State of New York
The Supreme Court of the State of New York has authorized the Banking Department to offer, at private sale, the real estate of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company (in liquidation).
THE OBJECT OF THE SALE is to rapidly convert the Real Estate into cash, or readily salable mortgages, in order to obtain funds for over 5,200 depositors, and also to hasten the final closing of the business of the Company.
THE BARGAIN PRICES AVERAGE ABOUT 50% of the prices asked by former owners, and should attract investors, homeseekers and builders and result in a rapid disposal of the properties.
The properties consist of suburban homes and building lots located in New Jersey along the Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, at GRANTWOOD, PALISADE, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, HUDSON HEIGHTS and EDGEWATER, all reached by trolleys within a five-cent fare zone.
Title Guarantee Policies furnished free to purchasers.
First Mortgages accepted as part of purchase price up to 75%.
Liberal discounts for cash.
Offices in charge of reliable sales representatives are maintained at GRANTWOOD, corner of Lawton Avenue and Trolley, and at MORSEMERE, corner of Broad and Columbia Avenues.
These offices and all of the properties may be reached from the Cortlandt, 42nd and 130th Street Ferries.
For full information, prices and terms of sale, address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks.
601 Times Building, N. Y. City.

RARE CHANCE
PRICE $7,000
Small Cash Payment. Balance Very Easy Terms.

STUDIO HOME
—ON—
PICTURESQUE LAKE
Plot 100x245 ft.
Stone construction; sleeping porch; veranda; large studio extending from first floor to rafters, with huge open fireplace; Dining room, kitchen, 5 bed chambers and tiled bath; artistically finished in hardwood; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; all city conveniences; few minutes from express station; less than one hour from N. Y. City on D., L. & W. R. R.; select neighborhood; a bargain. Address ARTIST, P. O. Box 675, New York City.

WATER WITCH CLUB
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.
A restricted colony of homes that has been successful for the past 15 years, situated on wooded hill overlooking New York Bay and ocean; attractively furnished house for sale or to let; rents for season from $400 to $850; reached via Sandy Hook route. For particulars apply to E. C. Poillon, 30 E. 42d St. Tel. 1116 Murray Hill.

$30 MONTHLY
BUYS BEAUTIFUL HOME.
Six large rooms, tile bath, all improvements; near express station, hills of New Jersey. 32 minutes out. J. L. TILLACK, 50 CHURCH ST., N. Y. Phone 8748 Cort.

Near Morristown.
High elevation, Farm of 60 acres, 11 room house with bath, range, furnace, two large barns and other farm buildings; fruit and alfalfa. Owner going west. Price reasonable
Harvey J. Genung,
Morristown, New Jersey.

ELBERON, N. J.
Choice furnished cottages for rent in Elberon, South Elberon and Deal.
J. A. STRATTON, Cor. Station, Elberon, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | **TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.**

MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING
216-218-220-222 West 18th Street
TOP FLOOR
11,100 SQUARE FEET
Best practical floor in this city regarding strength, light, height of ceilings, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated.
221-223-225 West 17th Street
Near 7th Avenue
3 BRIGHT FLOORS
Steam heat, power and elevators.
RENT VERY REASONABLE
Monahan Express Company Owner on Premises

SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING
409 PEARL ST., Cor. New Chambers St.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.

Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators and steam heat; especially adapted for Heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished separately at low rates. Apply
A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 31st. 'Phone 2833 Schuyler.
OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

TO LEASE.
29 WEST 34TH ST.
THIRD FLOOR,
25x100.
Large Show Window.
J. C. HAND, on Premises, or your own broker.

A Few Desirable Offices in
Fulton Building
Southwest Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.
TO SELECT TENANTS.
W. F. FUERST, Agent, 87 Nassau St.

22 WEST 56TH STREET.
Attractive street level STORE, (size 22x90,) with good show window, in newly remodelled building, near 5th Av. Occupancy before May 1. Term lease. Also two upper Floors.
EDGAR A. MANNING,
489 5th Av.,
Tel. 6885 Murray Hill. at 42d St.

76 GREENWICH ST.,
Near Rector St.
Fine Light Lofts, 25x100.
Suitable for any business
Steam heat; passenger-freight elevator; electric light. Rental $780 to $900.
Apply JACOB NEADLE, 27 Cedar St.
or your own broker.

246 5TH AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 28TH ST.
FLOORS and OFFICES;
third and fourth Floors, of 5,000 sq. ft. each, steam heat and elevator; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

No. 47 Warren St.
Store and Basement
APPLY AT 187 FULTON ST.

A.— TO LET
STORE—120 Feet Deep, 42 UNION SQUARE.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
J. E. WHITAKER, 2,108 Broadway, (73d St.)

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.
COUNTRY PLACE
TO LET
Near Garrison-on-Hudson
35 ACRES
Main house 15 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, all improvements, including electric light; ample outbuildings and large cottage.
Rent Very Moderate.
Particulars of M. SAMUELS,
505 Fifth Av., New York City.
Phone 5600—Murray Hill.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
GREENWICH-CONN. MAGNIFICENT NEW ESTATE OF 2 ACRES.
Beautifully equipped House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, superb location. Garage—3 cars, room & bath.
For Sale, $46,000; or Rent Unfurnished $3,000.
D. A. CALHOUN, 17 Madison Av., N.Y. or Greenwich, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR LET.
FOR RENT
STORE ROOM, 30x140.
Three-story brick in the best location in So. Bethlehem, Pa. Apply
PASTIME THEATRE,
114 East 3d St., So. Bethlehem, Pa.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
ASTOR HOUSES
8-26 WEST 130TH ST.
Now Ready for Inspection.
Beautifully decorated, and with their spacious rooms, front porches, lawns, &c., are Worth investigating. Reasonable rents. Agent on premises or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

167 EAST 65TH ST.
A three-story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let; 18' 9" x 45' x 100'.
TEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS;
Rent low. Possession May 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

34 EAST 22D ST.
A four-story brownstone Dwelling to let, also 35x100;
22 rooms, two baths and butler's pantry; rent low; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartments eleventh floor; elevated and Subway station at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

4 AND 6 ROOMS
FURNISHED COMPLETE.
Fireproof high-class elevator building, near Columbia College and St. John's Cathedral. Inquire at office.
607 WEST 113TH STREET.

BROADWAY AND DEY STREET.
Nos. 189-191 Broadway, S. W. Corner.
Light, roomy Offices and two entire open Floors FOR RENT. Daylight at the same price you are paying for dark space. Subway at the door. Tubes one block. Complete service, light, partitions. Offices $400 and up. Two Offices, each having 19 feet of window space, $500 apiece.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
ON PREMISES, OR 1 WEST 34TH ST.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
314 West 94th St., NEAR RIVERSIDE
High class elevator apts.; all improvements.
7 large, light rooms, bath $1050
6 large, light rooms, bath $50-$60
Separate Maid's Toilet in Each Apartment.
CONCESSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
6 ROOM APARTMENT.....$50
All improvements. Apply to janitor.

31 WEST 11TH ST.
SUBLET UNFURNISHED.
Five rooms, bath; reduced rental; possession May 1. J. IRVING WALSH, 73 West 11th.

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Ave.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. See janitor.

3694 Broadway, at 153d St.
Attractive 5-Room Front Apartment, $36.
Steam heat, hot water supply; telephone service.
J. E. WHITAKER, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
Fifth Avenue Offices
At 46th Street
WINDSOR ARCADE
Large Studio, $3000.
Fifth Ave. Offices, 2nd floor, $2000-$3000.
Others, $600, $1000, $1200.
Apply
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., on premises.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

BRONX.
GREYLOCK COURT
Northwest corner 168th St., Boston Road. Finest elevator apartment in Bronx; 3 blocks east of 169th St. "L" station; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $384 to $800 per year.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.

KEMP-JONES APARTMENTS,
952 TO 972 ANDERSON AV.,
AT JEROME AND 162D
4-5-6 Rooms; all improvements, $28 to $45
Apply at 970 Anderson Av., (McDevitt.)

PARK SIDE APARTMENTS
Ogden Av., Washington Bridge, facing Park; overlooking river and Speedway; delightful location.
3-4-5 Rooms; high class; $26 to $40
every improvement.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

NEW JERSEY.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
Apartment house.—Just completed (out of season) and yet over two-thirds rented to well-rated tenants, will be sold at a real bargain price; in a splendid neighborhood, advancing in value. This is a sincere advertisement and will be found so on investigation. At least $20,000 cash necessary. Address Sincere, F 9 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.
For Sale.—Two four-story apartment dwellings; all improvements; principal avenue Tremont, West Farms; owner must sell; cash and exchange; bargain. L 276 Times Downtown.
Will sell or build factory, or any kind building on 50x140 lot.
On 100-foot street, Upper Bronx. Good factory section. Inquire Room 302, 391 East 149th. Telephone 6582 Melrose.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.
Fine Home at Jamaica.—Best residential section; convenient to railroad and trolleys. Address Owner, 181 Bergen Av., Jamaica.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.
Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.
$3,750.—Modern brown-stone residence, 694 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; choice location; none better on the avenue; 25 minutes to New York; 12 rooms; lot 20x100; house larger in rear than in front; inside of house fits enough to please any one; can be bought for $3,100 if sold this month. Apply on premises or to owner, 700 Greene Av.
3-story modern house, ½ block Prospect Park; 13 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, extension dining room; tiled kitchen, bath; $16,500, worth $20,000. Burrill Bros., 7th Av., corner 2d St., Brooklyn.
House.—11 rooms, 2 baths, first-class condition; lot 25x100; near 7th Av. Inquire 860 12th St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR THE SUMMER,
BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
Tel. 7070 Mur. Hill. 12 E. 48th St.,
still has a number of very attractive houses in Briarcliff Manor and vicinity, ranging in price from $200 to $2,000 for the season.
FURNISHED FOR SEASON
10 acres, 500 ft. elevation; garden, fruit; near Country Club; one hour out; old-fashioned house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; garage; 1¼ miles from station; only $1,000 for long season; other places, $600 to $5,000.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.
WHO WANTS
a real nice home, on high ground, a large plot, and owner ready to give a bargain? We have this combination.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Sq. Phone 413 White Plains, N. Y.
Southfield Point furnished cottage, 11 rooms, sufficient baths, near shore, 5 minutes from station. Rent, $1,200, applied to purchase. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

White Plains.
FINE OLD COLONIAL MANSION AMID GRAND OLD TREES.
Seven master's rooms, 3 baths; gardener's cottage, garage; 10 acres; near White Plains; sale price $35,000; season rental $1,800.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Sq. Phone 413 White Plains, N. Y.
East White Plains, 14-room modern new house and garage, all improvements, including grounds. Apply Ely J. Rieser, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Yonkers.
FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH.
Owner wishes to dispose of an attractive house in Keystone Park, Yonkers' best residential section; 10 rooms and bath. Will sacrifice; valued at $8,000. Apply to J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisades Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.
House ready for occupancy, furnished, 295 feet shore front, private beach rights; on the north shore of Long Island; house contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, 5 open fireplaces; large porches; on plot of 2½ acres. For further particulars or appointment to see property, apply
JULIAN S. DILLON,
Room 59, 11 Wall St.
Small farm of 2½ acres; good soil; all cleared; large 7-room house; fine condition; small barn; 10 minutes' walk to trolley and centre of village; price $3,500; $500 cash; balance easy terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.
BUNGALOW $300
cash, balance like rent; substantial, attractive; all conveniences and improvements; 33 minutes Penn. or Flatbush Station; near station; no broker. Emerson, 1,129, 200 5th Av., New York.
Five-room bungalow; 2 lots of ground; all improvements; water privileges; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot; $200 down, $15 monthly. Address Box R C 73 Times.
Furnished and unfurnished houses for sale or rent at Rockville Centre, Ocean-side or East Rockaway. Wm. B. Platt, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Four lots, 100x100, Long Island City; factory neighborhood; convenient freight yards, docks, ferries, bridges. Finan, 717 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.
Attractive 8-room house; easy commuting; must sacrifice. Louis Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.
COLONIAL Country Home in Ridgewood, N. J.—25 acres, with splendid trout stream; swimming, canoeing; lawns, orchard, pasture. Very fine colonial residence, 16 rooms, spacious verandas, hardwood floors, box beamed ceilings, stable-garage and cow stable, henery, etc.; six minutes to station; 45 minutes to New York office. Splendid scenery. Easy terms to reliable party. Owner has to leave East. See photos. Owner, F. MERTENS, 472 4th Av., City.
Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.
If you could get a new house of 8 rooms, with every modern convenience, on large plot in splendid neighborhood in a near-by exclusive suburb, transportation by both train and trolley, for $7,150, (worth $8,000,) would you be interested? If so, I will gladly send you detailed particulars, with permit to see it: one man's necessity is another's opportunity. J. F. Browne, Room 516, 1,328 Broadway, City.
Just finished; 5 six-room semi-bungalows on large plots at Westfield, N. J.; beautiful locations, on a hill, near station and trolley; small first payment; $20 per month thereafter. Write for particulars and free railroad tickets Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building.
At Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome homes on large plots among the trees, near station; sold on easy monthly payments; a few large, well-located plots to be sold on a monthly payment of $5; let us send you particulars; we furnish free transportation. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.
Artistic new house; plot 200 deep; 6 minutes station; 9½ miles N. Y.; well built; slate roof, large living room, fireplace, vestibule, oak floors, tiled bath, steam, electricity, gas, kitchen, 4 fine bedrooms, sleeping porch; $5,350; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.
For Sale.—Circumstances compel me to dispose of my modern home of ten rooms and bath, on the western slope of the Palisades, at once. Electric light; plot 60x200; fruit trees; terms satisfactory. Owner, Apartment 3-B, 800 Riverside Drive, New York City.
A 30-acre farm; modern house, 9 rooms, all improvements; two barns, ice house, hennery; buildings in perfect condition; 500 fruit trees, large brook; attractive location; good neighbors; reasonable price; terms. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.
At Roselle Park.—Six-room house, reception hall, all latest imp'ts; good location; macadam road; no assessments; near trolley, train; $4,000;

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Between 39th and 64th Sts., on Lexington Av., Monday, bar pin, four inches long, with sapphires and pearls. Reward Restored on finder if promptly returned to Mrs. Wm. A. Hamilton, 177 East 64th St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, in Mason-Seaman taxicab, pair of opera glasses marked "C. B. Washington"; liberal reward. Return Mason-Seaman Stable, 75th St. and Park Av.

LOST—Wednesday, West End Av., between 87th and 89th, gold watch, hunting case; monogram M. B. P.; attached leather fob with monogram L. P. Pierce, 200 Broadway.

LOST—Cameo brooch, Sunday, on 5th Av. stage or in 119th St., between 7th and Morningside Aves.; suitable reward. Payne, 50 Morningside Av. East, Apartment 63.

LOST—Coral necklace, between Broadway and 156th St. and Convent Av. and 147th St. Finder rewarded. Address Roberts, 428 West 147th St. Tel. Audubon 6347.

LOST.—In Arrowhead Inn or on grounds, black silk bag with diamond clasp; contents will be identified. K. Staunton, 140 West 56th.

LOST.—Between Plaza Hotel and 44th, via bus, platinum bar pin, diamonds and sapphires; liberal reward. J. Vetter, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—A diamond pin, containing two good sized stones, set in black enamel and gold in 5 small pearls; reward offered. M. S. Pieri, Park Avenue Hotel.

LOST—Between 101st St., Subway, and Dobbs Ferry, filigree gold bracelet with diamond centre. Return G. Wilson, 840 West End Av., and receive reward.

LOST—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Ro Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST.—In or near Hotel Astor, black cigarette case, initialed "B." Finder picase return to R. Barron, 221 West Broadway.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin at Healey's, Broadway and 68th, about midnight; liberal reward. Phone River 9774.

LOST.—Between 46th and 5th Av. and Stern's, pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire circle pin in front of 150 West 98th St.; suitable reward if returned to Margaret and Marie.

LOST.—Tortoise shell earring, three rings, gold chasing; keepsake. Raborg, 175 Lexington Av.

LOST—Monday, civet cat fur, two yards long, 90th and West End Av. Finder telephone 1441 River.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 76th St. Schuyler 9766.

LOST—Gold ring, diamond, two torquoise; flat setting; reward. William Alexander, 60 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday, 21st, gold framed spectacles. Reward. Return to 107 West 73d St.

$100 REWARD

for ruby and diamond cluster ring, lost Friday in or near Bendel's Millinery Shop, West 57th St.; thence taxi to 84th St., returning to East 58th St. No questions asked if returned to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST.—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, chattels photographed; if lost, stolen, identification nazy; police act intelligently; wealthiest people use this system, insuring recovery of lost articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2646 John. Press Illustrating Co., 106 Fulton St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dark brindle Boston bull terrier, straight white mark on forehead, white breast, white spot back of neck, screw tail; 6 months old; answers to the name of Toodles; liberal reward. Capt. Louis Kreuscher, 856 Macon St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On April 21, at Jamaica, white English bull terrier; dog has black nose and brown mark on tail near body; answers name of "Bob." Reward offer, no questions asked, for safe return to 8 Parkview Av., Jamaica.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. BOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 214 West 92d St.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness, leash; vicinity Morningside Park 115th; liberal reward. Scheyer, 850 West 115th.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

Any debts incurred by Mrs. Rachel Blower, 1,348 50th St., Brooklyn, will not be paid by her husband.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Fishers Island, New York. Splendid Linderman mansion, Little Hay Harbor; furnished; 18 master's rooms; tennis courts; dock; boating; stable, coachman's house. Apply to W. F. Ingold, Arlington, 18 West 25th St.

Desirable village property; $7,500. Address Lock Drawer A, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Eight-room house, furnished; near village. Geo. Yager, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.—Charming cottage; 11 rooms; large living room; modern plumbing; tennis court; extensive view; 3 acres; sale or rent furnished. Address Newlin, Enfield, Conn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

English cottage, 9 large rooms and 3 baths. Price $15,000. Will rent $1,500 unfurnished, option to purchase. Perpetual shore right, excellent bathing; 50 minutes from Grand Central, 5 minutes from depot; location Southfield Point on the Sound, at Stamford. Frederick P. Jones, 505 5th Av.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Farm of 150 acres on Round Bay, Severn River, Md., 7 miles above Annapolis; ideal location for Summer residence or development of Summer colony on water front; about 2 miles shore; 45 minutes to Baltimore; 1 hour 10 minutes to Washington by electric road; 15 minutes to Annapolis; 10 minutes to station; 23 trains daily; no agents. Address X 233 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Tract of 100 acres, more or less, in Brookville, Syosset, or Woodbury section whose owner will exchange for close-in, free-and-clear property; want property suitable for private estate; might add cash. F 225 Times Downtown.

Wanted—House, 6-7 rooms, modern improvements, on plot containing 8,000-10,000 square feet, $6,000-$8,000, not over 30-35 minutes from N. Y. City; L. I. property not considered; submit particulars, and photo if possible. F 8 Times.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

I have to loan $30,000 at 5 per cent. Brettell, 184 East 123d St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

WANT $15,000
on improved country seat, worth $35,000; 5½ per cent. interest.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Sq. Phone 413 White Plains, N. Y.

Three hundred dollars wanted for two months; satisfactory interest paid; first-class security, double the loan. Sutherland, 3,232 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

TO LEASE.

47th St., No. 222 West, about 100 feet west Broadway. 3-story building with store; size approximately 16.8x100. For term years as it is: First year, $3,000 net; second year, $3,500 net; third year, $4,000 net; fourth year, $4,500 net; or will alter to suit tenant.
J. W. STINSON, Trustee, 568 Broadway.
Brokers protected. Tel. 6857 Spring.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts, space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing; $50. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 56th.—Daylight loft, containing 6 rooms, 22x80, separately or en suite; suitable for light manufacturing, engineer, architect, general contractor, or automobile business. Apply premises.

1,985 BROADWAY.
Three upper floors to rent at reasonable prices for business purposes.
SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 1,974 BROADWAY.

Tenant desires to sublet at very cheap rental, light and desirable offices on 42d St., between Madison and 5th Avs. Call or write Room 813, 7 East 42d St.

Loft, top, to let; 34 North Moore St.; 50x80; exceptionally fine light; steam power and elevator.

Corner stores, 2d Av. and 70th St.; 2d Av. and 73d St.; possession. Lalor, 621 Bway.

Offices, light, clean, newly renovated; $15 up. Apply office, 109 Broad St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Boss painter wants desk room in real estate office; references. E 119 Times.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS, DOING A BUSINESS OF $200,000 ANNUALLY, HAVING MET WITH REVERSES, WOULD CONSIDER PROPOSITION FROM MAN ABLE TO INVEST $20,000 AND TO BE ACTIVE IN BUSINESS.
THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A REAL LIVE MAN WHO CAN DEVOTE HIS ENTIRE TIME. M 102 TIMES.

MILK-SEPARATOR.
Responsible concern wanted to handle high-class hand-separators now imported duty free. Please answer to "F. F.," Hotel Knickerbocker.

A well-known manufacturer of popular-priced gowns, junior dresses, is desirous of consolidating with a similar business; object to reduce expense and increase sales; a practical inside manufacturer preferred; must bear first-class reputation and investigation; communications treated strictly confidential; no agents. Box X 231 Times Annex.

Manufacturing concern needs from $25,000 to $50,000 additional capital to enlarge a prosperous business, which will bear the strictest investigation; no competition; large profits; article important as bread; the right party will be made a Director and Treasurer of company. Address B. F. Smith, Wallick's Hotel.

For sale patent rotary motor; the War Dep't writes: "I have to inform you that this patent has been noted with interest. Should your patent be commercially developed and placed upon the market, we will be glad to consider it at any time when such a motor is required." E 44 Times.

An accordion manufacturer seeks an experienced representative for North America who can correspond in German, and who is well acquainted with the dealers in the trade, and who himself knows the accordion. Answer L. B., 3,980 Rudolf Mosse, Leipzig, Germany.

Large capital needed; legitimate new business; manufacturing a great economizer; every person affected; unlimited field; no competition; big orders taken; strictest investigation courted; principals only. E 27 Times.

A responsible manufacturer of Mosel wine is seeking experienced representatives for America on the commission basis. Answer Rudolf Mosse, F. 3899, Cologne, Germany.

Express trucking business, South Orange and Newark; established over 25 years; nine head horses, vans, trucks, buildings, and grounds; good, prosperous business. William Rockafeller, 62 First St., South Orange, N. J.

YOUNG MAN OR LADY wanted to invest $1,000 to $1,500 in realty corporation; can make big profits; Italian preferred, but not essential. Address Realty, Box 1,616, Paterson, N. J.

Partner for established dress and skirt manufacturing concern; salesmen or designers; investment of $1,000 or $1,500 desired. For particulars write M. H., X 224 Times Annex.

Moving-picture theatre, Bronx, thickly populated neighborhood; no opposition; owner must sacrifice. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square.

Partner Wanted.—To sell ¾ interest in establishment; mercantile paying business; $6,000 cash; principals only. Call 10-11 A. M., Dwyer, Room 1,001, 110 West 34th.

Wanted, a first-class mechanic to take full charge automobile machine works; half interest investment, $750. Address Box 36, Post Office, Station B, Brooklyn.

Manufacturing business, convenient to New York City, with an established trade, offered for sale, in whole or part; reason given for retirement. Z 800 Times Annex.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

I have $1,500 and seek partner with similar amount to purchase moving-picture theatre. Address Conscientious, 107 Times.

Beautiful furnished 14-room house for sale; good home and business combined; monthly profit, $150. 163 West 71st St.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day.
BUSINESS ADDRESS CO.,
23 Barclay St. Telephone 6980 Barclay.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1018.

Rejected life insurance risks placed; principals only; out-of-town correspondence solicited; cash for names friends. V 177 Times.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Translator, 103 West 93d. Telephone 8352 River. Expert work.

PRINTING—MULTIGRAPHING.
1,000 bond letterheads, $1.50; multigraphing, 1,000, $2; 500, $1.75. Century, 44 Duane.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Deuss, 128 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

Schools
Thirty cents a line.

Instruction in swimming, tennis, fencing, boxing, &c., during Summer months; New York or elsewhere. W. A. Tetlow, Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 5498.

Purchase and Exchange.
Thirty cents a line.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 119 University Place. 2798 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Dressmakers—Milliners.
Thirty cents a line.

GOWNS.
Excellent Service—Moderate Charges.
Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyve.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished rustic bungalows to rent or for sale, in woods on Delaware River, fronting fine fishing and boating eddy; opposite Cochecton, N. Y., on Erie; five minutes' walk from Post Office and stores. Address A. G. Greer, Damascus, Penn., or G. F. Ketchum, Warwick, N. Y.

To Let, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor, cottages from $500 up. Rockaway Park Realty Co., opposite depot, Rockaway Park, L. I.

To Let—Unfurnished.

At Pleasantville.—An attractive property to rent for season or term of years; residence has 16 rooms, three baths, electricity, unusually large living room; garage, with man's room; artesian well; fine trees; three acres; elevation 600 feet; splendid views. KENNETH IVES & CO., 7 East 42d St., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 6037.

Country house, with city conveniences, electricity, &c.; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; in Orange Mountains near Caldwell; Cedar Grove Station, express trains 50 minutes to New York; $300 a year to get quick action. L. A. Barnum, care Van Orden Corset Co., 45 West 34th St., New York City.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

7TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large front room, two beds, $5; also other, $4. Stuyvesant 1896.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 6618 Lenox.

PRIVATE FAMILY will take gentleman to board; elevator; telephone; Gramercy section. M 98 Times.

MADISON AV., 198.—Large and single rooms; superior table; table guests; reference.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

57TH AV., 96, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths, telephones; superior table board; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, excellent table board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Summer Rates: Single, $7.50; Double, (board two,) $15; Cuisine unsurpassed.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; good board; Subway; reference; telephone.

65TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 63 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

72D, 255, 265 WEST.—Double rooms; superior table; reasonable; other vacancies May 1.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson will let beautiful large room to refined couple or gentlemen; may also enjoy freedom of large, comfortable living room; best, well prepared food; exceptional location for Summer.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private home; select neighborhood.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; first-class boarding house; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH, 133 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny, single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; generous table; electricity; special price Summer months.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small extremely moderate; telephone.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished well-appointed house; good home cooking; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 5397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large room; reasonable; parlor, dining, private house; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; moderate.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; in refined home; excellent table.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet house; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Pleasant room; gentlemen; table guests accommodated.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

104TH ST., 83 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable two or three; table guests; telephone.

105TH, 709 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, connecting or singly; exceptional table.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large and medium rooms with board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Congenial home; desirable, airy room; excellent board; table guests.

145TH, 618 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

149TH ST., 544 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside; nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon," a beautiful Summer home; bright, cosy rooms; electricity, phone, bath; $8 to $12 one; $14 up for two; rates including first-class board; large porch and gardens; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

ALEXANDER AV, 204.—Front room; private family; couple preferred; 'phone; references exchanged.

COLLEGE AV., 422, (Bronx.)—American woman wants walking child; mother's care. Kavanaugh.

COLUMBUS AV., 628, 91st.—Table board; good meals; private German family. Eschelbacher.

AN unusual private residence in beautiful Summer location; large parlor; Aeolian, Victrola; billiard room; electricity; good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere Miss Collette, 322 West 107th St.

THE WOODBURY.
855 Riverside Drive; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway; country house and restaurant.

WEST END AV., 916, (103d St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished front room; private residence; delicious food. Phone 5262 Riverside.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG MAN desires nice room and breakfast with absolutely private American family, near Lexington, between 60th and 80th Sts. Letters Box 539, L 464 3d Av.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park, hour from Broadway; desirable accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing.

New Jersey.

German family owning large country home wish few boarders, who need change of air; climate in Pinewoods, combined with sea air from Atlantic Coast, offers superior health-giving benefits; instant relief from headaches, nervousness, throat affections, coughing, sleeplessness; running water in rooms; clean linen; bath; large porch; home comforts; automobile; rates, $9 weekly. Address W. Olmesdahl, Rural Delivery, 10-C, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; $6 a week; other rooms, $3.50.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

94TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortably, newly furnished rooms; all improvements; with or without board; French cooking; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant large room; bath; also unfurnished parlors. 10174 Madison Square.

42D ST., EAST, (53 Prospect Place.)—Fine room; running cold and warm water; reasonable.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentleman; breakfast optional.

61ST, 162 EAST.—One large, sunny room, near bath, for gentleman; references.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Manager offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

93D, 31 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house; all modern conveniences; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; select home; private baths; board. 1976 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (52d.) — Homelike rooms; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., (79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. Z 320 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid, large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; also semi-basement room; electricity; references.

21ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two single rooms; rooms and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

47TH, 77 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, large rooms; conveniently located.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

43D, 118 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, complete; bath, electricity; steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor, with privilege reception room; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room, suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; single or en suite.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite, suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms; separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Telephone 1582 Plaza.

56TH ST., 340 WEST.—Cosy front room; attractive single rooms; bath; gentlemen. 8419 Col. Chaub.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; splendid location; $8, $10, $12.

64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

65TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with without private baths; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 145 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms; running water; also single front room; in first-class apartment; breakfast if desired. Manning.

69TH ST., 55 WEST.—Desirable large rooms in refined home; private bath; business people.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.—Summer inducements; well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; plenty hot water; references.

71ST ST., 165 WEST. (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cosy home for refined business people; telephone Y.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Medium sunny room; large room; private entrance; kitchen privileges; references.

71ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large front room, every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $5; Subway. 5ly.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Desirable newly furnished room; Southern exposure; Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; convenient to bath; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath; telephone, electricity; private residence.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Medium front room; electricity, running water, near bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one with private bath; refined neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient; Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9059 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room, references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

78TH ST., 208 WEST.—Desirable rooms, dressing rooms, with running water; near Subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; subway; Summer rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Choice rooms; attractive to gentlemen seeking quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, dressing room; see and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; Summer rates; convenient.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; all conveniences; references.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent attractive, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private bath; southern exposure; homelike.

82D, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny suite; single rooms; newly furnished; conveniences. Kraushaar.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

82D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; bath adjoining.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; large closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful rear parlor; medium room; private bath; reasonable.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; table and surroundings first-class.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; reference.

87TH, 312 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, airy room; suitable two; reasonable; refined surroundings.

87TH ST., 319 WEST. — Handsome, large room; private family; gentleman; references.

87TH ST., 183 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; also room, private bath; reasonable

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; board optional.

89TH, (NEAR DRIVE.)—Extra large room, or suite; private residence; refined; meals if desired; use of piano. Riverside 1596.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient "L," Subway; shower bath; references.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large, comfortable, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

94TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive and sunny; large closet, running water; moderate. Riverside 9074.

96TH ST., 205 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath. Linz.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Private family will rent handsome room facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apt. 7C.

96TH ST., 243 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Two beautiful rooms, to select people. Apt. 7C.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Attractive front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable; reasonable. Tomlinson.

100TH, (Central Park West, 408.)—Select room for particular gentleman of refined habits; references desirable; home comforts. Brunn.

106TH, ST WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Exceptionally light, unfurnished room, $4. Riverside 9141. Answer A-Z.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references Apartment 35.

112TH ST., 259 WEST.—Unusually airy front parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; see and appreciate; near Subway and "L"; Summer rates; newly furnished; no children; with quiet German people. Sattler.

112TH, 253 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; lavatory, adjoining bath; gentlemen only.

113TH, 541 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two adjoining rooms; suitable 2 gentlemen; very desirable.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, apartment, private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

115TH ST., 422 WEST, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

118TH ST., 423 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Two front rooms, four south windows, $10 per week; single rooms, $3 to $5.

118TH ST., 430 WEST, (Apt. 25.)—Large and small rooms; dining hall; modern apartment.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Single and double; comfortable, homelike rooms; reasonable. Smith.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive suite; also room; high-class apartment. Apt. 107.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Attractive, large room, elevator, adjoining bath; private apt. 56.

122D ST., 523 WEST—Double and single rooms, also 2-room suite. Sherman.

124TH ST., 520 WEST.—Beautiful large, light room; new furnishings; new high-class elevator house; next to bath. Wallace.

131ST, 243 WEST.—Large second story front and back; also single room; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; all facilities for light housekeeping; private family. 8537 Morningside.

133D ST, 313 WEST.—Front room; housekeeping; improvements; private house. Larsen.

136TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large, attractive outside, sunny room in newly furnished elevator apartment; no other roomers; shower; pianola; gentleman; $5 weekly. Apt. 6D. Phone 3610—Morningside.

145TH ST., 504 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; three-room suite reasonable. Bryant.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished light housekeeping suite, refined private residence, 449 West 23d, London Terrace; excellent location; every modern convenience.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large, comfortable rooms, high-class apartment. Vosburgh. 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 1,696, (54th.)—Handsome large, sunny rooms, singly, en suite; refined apartment. Apartment 73.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (66th.)—Attractive, large rooms, in high-class apartment. Apt. 3.

LUXURIOUS ROOM. — Columbia neighborhood; high-class apartment; electric light, elevator; reasonable. Telephone 291 Morningside. Apartment 55.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise. Apartment 31.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Corner 115th.)—Sunny, cosy room, overlooking park; apartment. Henry.

PRIVATE FAMILY, exclusive neighborhood, 90's, offers sunny, connecting rooms; southern exposure. Particulars Leland's, 40 W. 33d.

WEST END AV., 543.—Desirable Summer rooms; private bath; reasonable; references.

YOUNG business man has small, well-appointed apartment; all conveniences; telephone; would like refined gentleman to share same; reasonable; references exchanged. Write 408 West 129th St.

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

DELICATESSEN DEPARTMENT.—Require a saleswoman for the Delicatessen Department. Only those thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; knowledge stenography; $10-$12. B. D., 810 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SLIP COVER AND AWNING OPERATORS FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM. ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-GRADE WORK NEED APPLY.
At Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

MAID, white, for elderly invalid lady in country; $25 a month. Address, with particulars and references, P 221 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN
wanted to call on ladies at home and make appointments to take them to see our properties; all expenses paid. Mr. Kelly, Room 178, 50 Church St., New York.

TEACHERS and educated ladies can find refined employment for Summer; salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—Capable; two in family, four in help; five months in country; present waitress spending Summer in Ireland. 50 East 79.

Instruction.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 56th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

EARN $15 to $50 a Week.—Learn Dressmaking, Designing, and Millinery; short, practical course; day and evening; we guarantee success; good positions; patterns cut to fit. McDowell's School, 47 West 42d St.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

ATTENTION!—All men temporarily out of employment; you may be a good salesman and don't know it; we are willing to give you a chance; you can't lose investigating our proposition; all men working for us now are averaging at least $40 a week, and we can prove it; most of them started without previous experience. Don't write, but call 58 West 15th St., first floor.

BOOKKEEPER and Clearing House clerk by Wall Street house; must be thoroughly experienced and furnish first-class references. Give full particulars, or no attention. L 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 140 Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Manager offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

SALESMEN WANTED.
High-grade side line; big commission; exclusive territory to salesmen now employed calling on department and stationery stores south, west, north of New York. Frank W. Hyman Company, 452 4th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive salesman wanted to cover New York and New Jersey for our belt dressing products; have large list customers and furnish leads; commission and drawing account. Dri-Seal Products Co., 1,144 West Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN. — Office specialty salesmen; strictly commission basis; to good men excellent opportunity to join selling force of leading manufacturers in this line. Box P 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

30 BESIEGED IN MINE MAY BE SUFFOCATED

Mouth of Slope Blocked by Dynamite Explosions Caused by Strikers.

APPEAL FOR FEDERAL AID

Colorado State Troops, Cornered After All-Day Battle, May Be Overwhelmed.

ENTIRE MILITIA CALLED OUT

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Blamed for Trouble by Denver Society Women and by Labor Unions.

TWO COAL CAMPS BURNED

Soldiers Accused of Destroying with Dynamite Bodies in the Pits of Ludlow Tent Colony.

Strike Just, Says White.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—The coal miners of Colorado are striking for the fulfillment of laws now on the statue books of that State. Five of the seven demands are fully covered by the statutes, namely: The right to belong to a labor union, to receive their pay in lawful money semi-monthly, to employ check-weighmen, to abolish the truck store and trade where they please, and to establish the eight-hour workday. In addition to this they are asking an increase in wages relatively competitive with wages of mine workers in other districts.

They have been persecuted for years, and deprived of their constitutional rights. A subsidized State militia and paid gunmen have subjected them to every form of brutality and insult. The State of Colorado has spent nearly one million dollars to aid the coal companies to drive the miners back to the mines and a vacillating Governor has directed the use of the militia in such a manner and way as to bring discredit and disgrace upon the State. Scores of men, women and children have been murdered by militia and gunmen, and it ill becomes us as a nation to speak of outrages in Mexico, where our Federal Government has now intervened, while the men, women and children of Colorado are being ruthlessly murdered and constitutional government and the liberties it should bespeak cast aside. How long will our nation tolerate such conditions? JOHN P. WHITE, President, United Mine Workers of America.

Special to The New York Times.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 22.—A party of about thirty men, women and children, besieged in the Empire mine near Aguilar, with the mouth of the slope caved in by dynamite explosions, faced death by suffocation to-night, according to H. D. King, one of the owners of the mine. King himself, practically a prisoner in his house not far from the mine, gave his story by long-distance telephone.

Not a house nor a stick of overhead workings was left standing in the camps, according to King. The mine tipple had been burned, but the interior of the mine had not been fired. If the fan has been put out of commission, as reported, Mr. King believed the danger of suffocation was imminent. All firing had ceased before 11 o'clock.

In command of the besieged party was J. W. Siple of Denver, manager of the mines of the Southwestern Fuel Company. Mrs. William Waddell and her baby were in the mine, one report stating that Mrs. Waddell had been wounded. Mr. Waddell, superintendent of the Empire mine, generally was believed to have been killed.

Anarchy reigns throughout the Ludlow strike district following three days of almost continuous fighting between the miners and the militia and mine guards. It is wholly beyond the power of the local authorities to cope with the situation, and appeals for Federal troops were wired to President Wilson and Gov. Ammons in Washington by Mayor Duncavy, members of the Council and the Chamber of Commerce at Trinidad.

Entire Militia Ordered Out.

The appeals, which are identical, read:

A state of insurrection and anarchy exists in Las Animas County. Life and property are in danger. Battle in progress near Ludlow. Several known deaths among non-combatants this morning. Strikers and sympathizers congregating in Trinidad and vicinity in large numbers. An attack on Delagua and Hastings now in progress. Attack on Berwind expected momentarily. Situation in Trinidad very tense. If you are unable to give immediate and full protection, we beg that you invoke Federal aid. The depot at Lynn and the Guynn Mercantile Company at Aguilar were robbed this morning of guns and ammunition. Conditions are bad and getting worse. Situation is desperate.

The entire State Militia has been ordered to mobilize at the rendezvous in Denver to await further orders for service. Acting Gov. Fitzgerald announced at 10:30 o'clock to-night that he would call a special session of the Legislature there May 4 to finance the maintenance of the militia in the strike zone. Simultaneously he issued orders to Gen. Chase to send more troops to the zone immediately.

The militia and company guards along the railroad tracks at Ludlow all told less than 200 men—had been completely cut off from the remainder of the strike district late to-night by the armed bands of strikers whose ranks swelled constantly by men who swarm over the hills from all directions now number 700, and it is certain that the battle will be resumed with renewed fury at daybreak, the purpose of the miners, whose army grows in strength with every passing hour, being to overwhelm the military and wipe them out.

Trinidad at Mob's Mercy.

Trinidad itself to-night is virtually at the mercy of a mob. The Sheriff admits that he is powerless, and Capt. Randolph of Denver and his squad of twenty militiamen would stand small chance in the event of an outbreak. A committee from strike headquarters has invaded the Columbia Hotel, where they are quartered, and searched it for machine guns. No resistance was offered. All saloons were ordered closed by the Mayor and Chief of Police at 1 o'clock this afternoon, but men congregate on the streets and no effort to disperse them is made, and suppressed excitement of the most intense character prevails.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is declared by the union to have been responsible for the present trouble here, because of his statement before the Congressional Committee. The women of the State also put blame upon him.

At a meeting in Denver this afternoon of the Women's Peace Association, composed of the cream of Denver's society and other public spirited women, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford declared:

"While Colorado is disgracing herself in the eyes of the world, the man who is responsible for the disgrace sits in his office in New York City. He is John D. Rockefeller, Jr. His statements before the Congressional Committee not only emboldened the weak and criminally disposed soldiers in the State, but they caused the miners to arm for war to the death because they realized what his remarks would bring forth."

Red Record of the Day.

It is impossible to procure detailed information of the events of this, the third red day of the trouble with the miners, nor is it possible to verify all the reports that have come from the chief centres of carnage.

President J. W. Siple of the Southwestern Fuel Company, William Waddell, his Superintendent, and J. W. Church, chief engineer, fifteen non-union miners, five women, and a baby are trapped and held prisoners in the timbering shaft house of the Empire Mine, near Aguilar, by armed strikers.

It appears that a mob of strikers from the union colony at Aguilar advanced on the Empire property shortly after noon and drove Siple and the other mine executives from their dwelling with a hail of lead. These, with their employes, fled to the shelter of the mine building, and later climbed to the shaft. The fire which it is believed has sealed their fate started a few moments later.

At 8:30 o'clock to-night H. B. King, an owner of the Empire Mine, telephoned that the attacking party was throwing dynamite into the slope of the mine, and that between twenty and thirty men, women, and children are said to have taken refuge.

Three mine guards are known to be dead at Aguilar. Two mine shafts—those of the Broadhead and Royal Companies, both independent—are in ashes.

The coal camps at Delagua and Hastings were burned to the ground. At Delagua 400 armed strikers fired upon the tents. A woman and two children were killed. These, with the thirty three known dead at Ludlow and the three guards killed at Aguilar, bring the total up to thirty-nine.

Around the storm centres of the fight—Delagua, the Black Hills, and the canons near Aguilar—the strikers' lines, constantly reinforced, have been steadily drawn tighter as the miners, incensed at the discovery that many of their dead in the ruins of the Ludlow tent colony had disappeared, pursued their programme of vengeance. For fear that his meagre force might be cut in two and overwhelmed in detail, Major Hannock is unable to send aid to the men besieged in the Aguilar mine.

For more than twelve hours the fighting raged incessantly, first above Delagua, then in the vicinity of the Black Hills, and last in the region about Aguilar. All of the deaths so far reported occurred during the Delagua engagement, when fifteen mine guards, thirty militiamen, under command of Capt. Carson, engaged in a series of fierce sorties and counter charges. In this fighting Fred Dougherty, Steve Donovan, and Carl Johnson, all mine guards employed by the Victor-American Company, lost their lives. The body of Dougherty was not recovered until late this afternoon. Felix Gonzales and Joe Chavez, according to a statement given out at the Victor-American office, are missing.

The firing commenced shortly after 5 o'clock this morning and spread rapidly up the whole Ludlow district. The hills in every direction seemed suddenly to be alive with men, and the rattle of their automatics clashed with the sharper staccato of the military machine guns in rapid exchange of fire.

Delagua Camp Attacked.

A volley crashed into the camp at Delagua, where, according to the Victor-American Company, 600 persons, strike breakers, their wives, and families, are quartered protected by a private company guard of fifteen men. The attacking party surged to the end of the ridge and dropped down on the Delagua side, firing as they dodged from cover to cover.

The strikers had gathered during the night from the vicinity of Aguilar, coming across the hills with their weapons under the protection of the darkness. Advices to Major Hamrock informed him of their approach, but delay in the arrival of an engine prevented the departure of the squad of thirty which was to have intercepted them until after the battle had opened. It was 7:30 o'clock before the troops reached the beleaguered camp, jumped from their car and threw themselves into action.

Within the camp, which in fear of attack had remained on watch during the greater part of the night, panic prevailed. Shots passed through the thin walls of the dwelling houses, sending the occupants to the cellar and other places of comparative safety. The fire, however, seemed to be concentrated on the office and store, both of which were riddled.

Jumping from corner to corner of the adjoining buildings, two watchmen and clerks fled in a hail of lead to other places of safety. Meanwhile, the guards, recovering from their first surprise, concentrated and commenced to return the fire.

Four separate attempts to capture the camp were made. Reserving their fire, a small party of the strikers deserted their protection and commenced to descend the steep sides of the range. The sorties failed, however, because of the lack of cover which the bare sides of the ridge afforded. After a few moment the attacking party withdrew to the crest of the range, where the guard made a final effort to dislodge them.

In this counter-sortie Donovan and Johnson were killed and Dougherty and Chavez were wounded. The guards succeeded, according to the Fuel Company, in driving the strikers back from their positions at the top of the divide, but shortly afterward were driven back into the cañon themselves by the arrival of reinforcements for the strikers.

The attacking party reoccupied their position along the ridge and an interchange of shots continued. A few moments later a detonation gave notice of the supposed destruction of the pumping reservoir on the property of the Peerless Mine, one of the independent concerns.

At the Black Hills, fire was exchanged at long range by members of the machine gun corps at Cedar Hill and strikers entrenched behind the Black Hill trees and boulders.

Say Troops Destroyed Bodies.

The bodies of eleven children and two women have been recovered at Ludlow and are on their way to Trinidad. Union officials said to-night that evidence was in their possession that the troops surrounding Ludlow had used dynamite in the ruins of the colony for the destruction of the bodies of the dead and to conceal the actual number who lost their lives there yesterday amid the blazing tents.

The strikers declare the bodies were destroyed by dynamite or otherwise disposed of by the militia. To support this they point out that rapid-fire guns in the hands of soldiers prevented the entrance of anyone to the former site of the ruined tent colony until late to-day. John R. Lawson, an executive member of the Mine Workers, declared that he and the others heard dynamite explosions all this forenoon.

Major Hamrock says the charred débris, which covers the site of the camp, has remained undisturbed since the fire of Monday night. Fifteen bodies, thirteen those of women, and two of children, are known to have been in one spot, while it is supposed that further investigation would have disclosed many more in the safety pits, similar to that in which the original thirteen were discovered.

The bodies of eleven strikers are now in Trinidad, held until the time for their burial can be arranged. A temporary morgue has been improvised in the parlors of a local undertaking establishment. A crowd surrounds the morgue and passes in single file past the row of coffins within. The women emerge weeping, the men grim-eyed and silent. Under the prevailing tension, business men express fear of the result should the bodies of the children, when they are brought here, be placed on view.

Shortly before 8 o'clock this evening a crowd of men, armed with rifles, left the United Mine Workers' headquarters and went to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe station in Trinidad, with the avowed intention of shooting a small party of militiamen who had just marched past the union headquarters on their way to take a train for Denver. The men reached the station a few minutes before the train started and lined up near the track, ready to shoot. For some reason, however, they left without molesting the soldiers.

At union headquarters no explanation was given of the miscarriage of the plan to shoot the militiamen. Lawson, when asked point blank if union officers had ordered the men to disperse, refused to answer.

"If I should say that I had power to stop the men doing anything like that people would think I also had power to start something of the same kind," he explained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Gov. Ammons of Colorado, who has been in Washington appearing before Congressional committees on reclamation bills, left this afternoon for Denver, having been called home by the strike crisis.

OTHER MINES SET ON FIRE.

Strikers Reported to be Shooting Everybody in Sight.

DENVER, April 22.—Confirmation of the report from Trinidad that Manager J. W. Siple with a number of his men had taken refuge in the Empire mine and that that property had been fired was received from J. F. Welborn, general manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company here, late to-day.

"While the property is not ours," said Mr. Welborn, "I have just received information from reliable sources that the top of the mine was fired after Manager Siple, with his men, had taken refuge in the workings. My informant stated also that smoke could be seen coming from other points further up the cañon from Aguilar, and I believe other mines also have been fired."

A telegram to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company here, just received from Supt. W. G. Deck of the Rouse Mine, Rose Station, says:

"Four miners with bullet torn clothes just reached here, say that 250 strikers are coming this way, shooting everybody in sight. Will hold off long as possible, but need help. Greatly outnumbered and short of guns."

Officials of the United Mine Workers in Denver were busy to-day formulating plans for the succor and care of the inhabitants of the Ludlow tent colony, which was destroyed by fire after the conflict between the militia and strikers at Ludlow Monday night. It was reported at union headquarters that 300 of their people are missing. It is not thought, however, that serious harm has come to many of them, though union officials do not hesitate to put the maximum death list as the result of the battle at fifty.

DESERT MINES TO FIGHT.

Greeks from Colorado Springs Leave to Reinforce Strikers' Army.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 22.—About 300 union miners employed at the El Paso, Curtis, Patterson, and other union mines quit work to-day, declaring they were going to the Trinidad district to fight the State militia. Many of the strikers carried revolvers.

A number returned to their cottages for arms and appeared later carrying rifles and shotguns. Seventeen Greeks, well armed, are known to have taken a train for the south.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF BATTLE.

Version Given by J. E. Lawson, Executive Member of Mine Workers.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 22.—For the first time, what purported to be the immediate cause of the battle of the last three days was disclosed to-day in a version given by John R. Lawson, executive member of the United Mine Workers of America, who returned to Trinidad from the Ludlow district. He said:

"Last Sunday the Greeks in the Ludlow colony were celebrating their Easter. They had a ball game. Five militiamen with guns appeared and interfered with the sport. There was no fighting, however, at that time.

"On Monday morning Major Hamrock sent for Louis Tikas to demand the release of some men from the camp. Tikas went to meet Hamrock and never returned. I am unable to say of my own knowledge just how or when he met his death. The fighting then began.

"I cannot say positively who fired the first shots, and I do not wish to tell anything of which I have no positive knowledge.

"It is my opinion that the first tents were set afire by explosive bullets. I know that ammunition of that character has been used by the militiamen, for I have heard many of the bullets explode. It is my belief that soldiers entered the colony and looted many of the tents before the destruction by fire was complete. The story that ammunition was found in my tent is a deliberate lie. There never was any ammunition in my tent.

"I must decline to state where the strikers obtained the guns they used in the fighting. I will say, however, that I am sorry they have not ten thousand times as many guns as they have. In that case I would tell them to use them to defend their homes, and I would go out with them.

"I was in the Ludlow district from 11 o'clock Monday morning until about 4 in the afternoon, but I did not act as leader of the strikers in the fighting. I did not fire a shot myself; in fact, I have not fired a single shot, even in practice, since the strike was called.

"Reports have come to me—I am not saying as a fact—that some parties to-day are exploding dynamite in the holes under the ruins of the tents, in order to destroy evidence of the number of women and children who lost their lives in the colony. I am positive that more non-combatants perished than will ever be known.

"I can see no end to the present situation except that this fighting will continue until one side or the other gets licked."

Lawson declared that the union officials had urged the union miners in the Colorado Springs district, who quit work to-day and announced that they were coming to the strike zone to help fight the militiamen, to go back to work.

"Those men were under contract to work for their employers," he said, "and we told them not to break their contracts even for the sake of aiding us. I think we induced them to go back to work."

ASK PRESIDENT TO STOP IT.

Railway Employes Wire Resolutions to Washington.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—Resolutions calling on all citizens to demand of President Wilson and Congress the suppression of the "murderous war on workingmen and women and children of Colorado, a war of dollars against human beings," were adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates at the convention of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor late to-day.

Copies of the resolutions were telegraphed to President Wilson, to Vice President Marshall as presiding officer of the Senate, and to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House.

ROCKEFELLER, JR.S, VIEWS.

Told House Committee His Company Was Defending Rights of Workers.

In a four-hour inquisition by the House Committee on Mines at Washington on April 6 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., expressed his views, as a Director, of the situation in the coal strike involving the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which, he said, his father, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., owned about 40 per cent. of the stock. Mr. Rockefeller asserted at that time that he and his associates would rather "lose all of their millions invested in the coal fields than that the American workingmen should be deprived of their right under the Constitution to work for whom they pleased." This insistence on the open shop principle, he said, already had cost his company more than $1,000,000.

He added that he would rather relinquish his interests in Colorado and close down the mines than recognize the unions under the circumstances.

Pressed hard by Chairman Foster of the Committee for an explanation of his alleged lack of personal interest in the welfare of the workingmen at the mines, and questioned as to his duty toward them, Mr. Rockefeller said that he and his father conducted their business just as they did their charities and philanthropies, by employing the best men to look after the details and upholding these men so long as they attended to business and were considered capable and worthy. He added that he considered the men in charge of the mines in Colorado capable and worthy, and was willing to rely absolutely on them.

Asked what he had done personally to end the strike, he said:

"I have done nothing personally. My only knowledge comes from the correspondence I have had with the men in charge there. So long as we have officials there we must let them handle the situation, and the position taken by the officers will be upheld by us as long as we deem them worthy of confidence. We have every confidence in the ability of Mr. Welborn and Mr. Bowers. The strike has caused us great concern, but all we can do is to keep in touch with the men we trust. Should we reach the conclusion that they are not doing the right thing, then we would take the matter up with them."

Mr. Rockefeller said the strike had been brought on by letters and threats of violence to the wives and daughters of workingmen in order to make the men go out. He was informed by Chairman Foster that when the militia was ordered out many of the mine guards employed by the company were sworn into the service of the State and kept on the payrolls of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Asked whether he thought that made the militia a non-partisan preserver of the peace, he replied:

"If the local authorities in any community were unable or did not render adequate protection to the workers, it was the duty of the employers of the laborers to supplement that protection in any way they could."

"But the killing of people and the shooting of children—has not that been of enough importance to you for you to communicate with the other Directors and see if something might be done to end that sort of thing?" he was asked.

"We believe the issue is not a local one in Colorado," replied Mr. Rockefeller. "It is a national issue, whether workers shall be allowed to work under such conditions as they may choose. As part owners of the property, our interest in the laboring men of this country is so immense, so deep, so profound, that we stand ready to lose every cent we put in that company rather than see the men we have employed thrown out of work and have imposed on them conditions which are not of their seeking and which neither they nor we can see are in our interest. Our interest in labor is so profound and we believe so sincerely that our interest demands that the camps be kept open camps, that we expect to stand by the officers at any cost."

STRUGGLE BEGAN LAST FALL.

11,232 Miners Then Went on Strike —Conciliatory Efforts Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 22.—Colorado's great industrial struggle in the Southern coal fields began with the calling of a general strike of coal miners in this State by the United Mine Workers on Sept. 23, 1913, when 11,232 miners obeyed the order, which has resulted in the loss of scores of lives, including innocent women and children, non-combatants, fully as many wounded, and also the loss of millions of dollars in wages and the destruction of property.

The strike order was issued after repeated efforts to bring about a conference between the operators and union representatives had failed. All endeavors of commercial bodies and State and Federal representatives since that time to bring about a settlement of the troubles have also proved fruitless, the operators refusing to recognize the union, the principal bone of contention, reserving the right to operate their mines on the open shop plan, and expressing their willingness to treat with the men as employes only.

The demands of the mine workers presented prior to the issuing of the strike order are as follows:

First—Recognition of the union.

Second—10 per cent. advance in wages on the tonnage rates and day wage scale, practically in accord with the Wyoming day wage scale.

Third—An eight-hour day for all classes of labor in or around the coal mines and at coke ovens.

Fourth—Pay for all narrow work and dead work, which includes brushing, timbering, removing falls, handling impurities, &c.

Fifth—Check weighmen at all mines to be elected by the miners without any interference by companies' officials in the election.

Sixth—The right to trade in any store the miners please, and the right to choose their own boarding place and doctor.

Seventh—The enforcement of the Colorado mining laws and the abolition of the notorious and criminal guard system which has prevailed in the mining camps of Colorado for many years.

State troops were sent into the strike district early, following the importation by the operators of strikebreakers and numerous riots and acts of violence by the disorderly element of the strikers to prevent their places being filled. These acts of lawlessness have prevailed at intervals since that time, but during the past two months it was believed that order had been fully restored, and two weeks ago all but a small body of troops were relieved from duty.

DEBATE STRIKE WAR HORROR.

Senate and House Members Express Views, but Take No Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Colorado strike situation was before the Senate and House to-day, and some Republican Senators suggested that the difficulties and dangers of that situation were so great that some of the young men of the country might find opportunity there to "satiate their thirst for gore," instead of insisting on a "peaceful war" with Mexico. The discussion arose over messages presented to the Senate by Western Senators. No action was taken.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, a radical Republican, read the following telegram from W. H. Rogers, President of the Iowa Miners, and John Gay, secretary of the miners:

Striking miners, their wives and children, murdered by coal company guards at Ludlow, Col. Miners' tent colony burned to ground, and five men, four women, and at least five children killed. In the name of humanity and for the preservation of our American liberties, we urge and demand as American citizens that the Federal Government protect our fellow-mineworkers and their families in Colorado. This butchery, instigated by the moneyed power operating in Colorado, is a disgrace to our American civilization.

Mr. Kenyon referred to the story of the strike battle in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, and went on:

"One of the companies operating in Colorado, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, or the company controlling it, has certain of its bonds on deposit with the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, with which the Department of Agriculture of our Government seems to have been in partnership for some little time."

Mr. Thomas of Colorado admitted that horrible conditions existed in his State that "seemed to parallel some of the atrocities reported from Mexico."

He added that he would rather relinquish his interests in Colorado and close down the mines than recognize the unions under the circumstances.

Pressed hard by Chairman Foster of the Committee for an explanation of his alleged lack of personal interest in the welfare of the workingmen at the mines, and questioned as to his duty toward them, Mr. Rockefeller said that he and his father conducted their business just as they did their charities and philanthropies, by employing the best men to look after the details and upholding these men so long as they attended to business and were considered capable and worthy. He added that he considered the men in charge of the mines in Colorado capable and worthy, and was willing to rely absolutely on them.

Asked what he had done personally to end the strike, he said:

"I have done nothing personally. My only knowledge comes from the correspondence I have had with the men in charge there. So long as we have officials there we must let them handle the situation, and the position taken by the officers will be upheld by us as long as we deem them worthy of confidence. We have every confidence in the ability of Mr. Welborn and Mr. Bowers. The strike has caused us great concern, but all we can do is to keep in touch with the men we trust. Should we reach the conclusion that they are not doing the right thing, then we would take the matter up with them."

Mr. Rockefeller said the strike had been brought on by letters and threats of violence to the wives and daughters of workingmen in order to make the men go out. He was informed by Chairman Foster that when the militia was ordered out many of the mine guards employed by the company were sworn into the service of the State and kept on the payrolls of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Asked whether he thought that made the militia a non-partisan preserver of the peace, he replied:

"If the local authorities in any community were unable or did not render adequate protection to the workers, it was the duty of the employers of the laborers to supplement that protection in any way they could."

"But the killing of people and the shooting of children—has not that been of enough importance to you for you to communicate with the other Directors and see if something might be done to end that sort of thing?" he was asked.

"We believe the issue is not a local one in Colorado," replied Mr. Rockefeller. "It is a national issue, whether workers shall be allowed to work under such conditions as they may choose. As part owners of the property, our interest in the laboring men of this country is so immense, so deep, so profound, that we stand ready to lose every cent we put in that company rather than see the men we have employed thrown out of work and have imposed on them conditions which are not of their seeking and which neither they nor we can see are in our interest. Our interest in labor is so profound and we believe so sincerely that our interest demands that the camps be kept open camps, that we expect to stand by the officers at any cost."

EIGHT MINERS INDICTED.

Two Militiamen, Accused of Theft, Also to Stand Trial.

PEUBLO, Colo., April 22. — The Federal Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against eight striking miners on charges of attacking the post office at Higgins, Colo. The indictments resulted from the burning of the post office and tipple of the Southwestern mine near Aguilar several months ago. Charles Costa, one of the indicted men, was killed in the battle at Ludlow this week.

Two militiamen were indicted, Fred Lee, on charges of breaking into the post office at Forbes and stealing $89 in stamps, and S. K. Fridman, on charges of stealing equipment of a United States army soldier.

The Artist

"THE ARTIST," our new Derby. It's a masterpiece by Truly Warner. See the fashion show in our windows today, $2.00. The "ARTIST" is there. 167 other artistic styles. Mail order charges prepaid.

Truly Warner
Hatter, to Mr Goodrener.

"Hark to the Feet of the Young Men"
—Kipling.

IT'S the young man to-day who is your true style censor,—it's the young man who really knows clothes. So if you "hark to the feet of the young men" and go where they go you will be sure of getting clothes that are right. And young men are coming to Wallach Stores—because in our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes they find garments made to please their most critical taste. Because our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes fit them perfectly without the annoyance of many "try-ons;"—a big item, because your young man of to-day is a very busy fellow. But perhaps the greatest reason that we have so many young men come here is because $18, $20, $22.50 or $25 buys far more in style and quality at Wallach Stores than it can elsewhere.

Another importation of Raincoats, in Tan and Blue, has just come off the steamer. Before the Tariff was cut they were $15.00. The New Price is $10.00.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

YOU MUST SEE THIS WONDERFUL PLAY AT THE GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. TO-DAY

THRILLS! MYSTERY! MELODRAMA! LAUGHTER!

COHAN'S MASTERPIECE

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IS THE ABSOLUTE PLAY SENSATION OF THIS OR ANY OTHER SEASON. IT WILL HOLD YOU ENTHRALLED FOR THREE HOURS. • • • A THOUSAND LAUGHS ALL ROLLED INTO THE GREATEST SUCCESS COHAN HAS EVER WRITTEN.

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LAST 4 DAYS
National Academy of Design
89th Annual Exhibition
FINE ARTS GALLERIES
215 W. 57th St.
10 A. M. TO 6 P. M. AND 8 TO 10 P. M.
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MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW
AFT., 2.15. NIGHTS AT 8.15.
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101 RANCH
REAL WILD WEST
"IT'S THE GREATEST EVER"
More Real Indians, More Broncho-Busting Cowboys, More Dare-Devil Cowgirls, More Crack Shots, Most Picturesque Characters of the Old West Than Ever Before Assembled.
Sports and Perils of Ranch Life
Admission 25c & 50c

CARNEGIE LYCEUM
57th Street & 7th Avenue
CHARLES DICKENS' DAVID COPPERFIELD
In Motion Pictures.
COMMENCING SAT., APRIL 25, 1914.
for a limited engagement. Twice Daily:
Mats. 2:00, (25 & 50c.) Evs. 8:20, (25, 50, 75, $1.)

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres

COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. | Alice Lloyd, Mary Nash, Wilbur Mack & Nella Walker, Avon Comedy 4, others.

ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c | DAZIE & CO., Rooney & Bent, Juliette Dika, Lambert & Ball, others.

PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c. | JOSE COLLINS, MR. FRANK KEENAN & CO., FRANK FOGARTY, CAV. ALLERIA RUSTICANA, with Co. of 22, others.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Last 4 Performances of Season.
To-night at 7:45, Lohengrin: Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Gorlitz, Witherspoon, Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8, Aida, Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Ruysdael, Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2, Traviata, Hempel; Crimaldi, Amato, Bada, Ananian, Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45, Pop. Prices, Tristan, Gadski, Homer; Berger, Gorlitz, Witherspoon, Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. Eve. Concert. Clara Butt (Her Farewell); Fremstad, Hempel; Althouse, Accompanist, Harold Craxton.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

COLUMBIA VARSITY SHOW
"The Merry Lunatics."
GRAND BALLROOM—HOTEL ASTOR
April 20th to 25th, 8:15 P. M.
Saturday Matinee, 2:15 P. M.
Dancing after each Eve. Performance
Exhibition Dance To-night by ETHEL ROSE and MR. PETINOFF.
Tickets on sale at Hotel Astor.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evening, May 3rd, Farewell Concert JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano

AEOLIAN HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
SONG RECITAL—HELENE KOELLING
Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night, Moral; Fri., Stutzen der Gesellschaft; Sat. Mat., Frankfurter; Sat. Eve., Dr. Klescher in Dr. Klaus.

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For progressive printers and business men. Apr 18-25
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
NOON TO 11PM Admission 50c Children 10c

PROCTORS 5TH AVE B'WAY 28TH ST 11 to 11 DAILY 10c-15c-25c
TO-DAY, FRI., SATURDAY MARY PICKFORD in "Tess of the Storm Country."
Monday—"QUO VADIS."
23d ST. 58th ST. 125th ST.
Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

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Contin. 12 Noon to Midn.
WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPOILERS."
Strand Orch. Strand Quartet. Dly T'pics other feat's Nt Wk, "Brewster's Millions"

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Cont. 1 to 11.
One Week Only VICTORIA Mats. 10-25c. Nights 10-25-50c. SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN and 4 Comedy Reels

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. GUS FAY & The GAYETY GIRLS. To-day

REPUBLIC THEATRE, 42d, near B'way. GRAND DOUBLE EVENT
"VICTORY" THE GREAT WAR DRAMA. with ADMIRAL BADGER.
GIANTS-WHITE SOX WORLD'S TOUR
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—10c-15c-25c.

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6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8:15
A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day. Best Orch. Seats, $1 and $1.50.
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD
ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS.
Sunday Night Concert. Best Bill in New York.

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
WINTHROP AMES presents
GRACE GEORGE
Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk
THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH
All Seats All Performances $2.00.

LYRIC. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday 2:15. New musical play. THE RED CANARY

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
3 MATS.—TO-MORROW, SAT. & WED., 2:15.
SAM BERNARD in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
Houses Crowded! Get Seats Now! BABY DESLYS

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant.
Low Fields.....Prop.
Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Smartest Musical Show in Town!
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL
With GEORGE MACFARLANE
Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs 8:15. Matinee To-day $1.50.
ONLY THRILL IN TOWN
PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea
George Nash.....The Baron
Milton Sills.....The Composer
"Sensational Play."—Action Parties. Eve. Sun.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ONE LONG ROAR OF MIRTH.
Too Many Cooks
"Bright and fresh as new shingles."—Charles Darnton, Evs. World.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Stirs your very soul with emotion, wreathes your lips with laughter, and IS FREE FROM SMUT.

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Mat. Sat. Prices $1, $1.50 & $2.
Last 4 Times MARRYING MONEY Evenings 8:30.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
5TH MONTH High Jinks
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. HELP WANTED

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Matinee To-day. $1.50

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. and Sat. 2:20. 125th TIME TO-NIGHT
KITTY MacKAY
Quite the best little comedy of the season."—James Metcalfe, Life.

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GUY POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER.
RATES Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c

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THURSTON WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN.
Next Week—Payton Co. in "THE RAINBOW"

Cort 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor in "PEG O' MY HEART."

CORT LAST SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2:15.
LAURET

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer to-day; Saturday cloudy, warmer, probably showers by night; shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,544. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON ORDERS ARMY TO MOVE; BRIGADE TO VERA CRUZ; MORE TROOPS TO THE BORDER; EMBARGO ON ARMS RESTORED; VILLA, OPPOSING CARRANZA, DECLARES FOR PEACE WITH US; THREE MORE AMERICANS KILLED AND 25 ARE WOUNDED

Wilson Yields to Pressure to Send Troops to Vera Cruz.

BUT DENIES MAKING WAR

He Still Professes "Genuine Friendship for the Mexican People."

OFFER TO THE MADERISTAS

Admiral Badger Authorized to Reinstate Their Civil Officers at Vera Cruz.

DIPLOMATIC BONDS SEVERED

O'Shaughnessy and Algara Quit —Brazil to Look After Our Interests.

SAFE CONDUCTS FOR ENVOYS

O'Shaughnessy May Reach Vera Cruz To-day—Algara Going to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—War is on, and yet there is no war. Diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States have been severed, and regular troops have been ordered to Vera Cruz to back up the bluejackets and marines on Mexican soil. But, in the technical language of diplomacy, merely "a condition of hostilities exists." The fine distinction between war and "a condition of hostilities" is that war does not end until a treaty of peace has been concluded.

At night President Wilson, yielding to the urgent importunities of military and naval advisers, consented with seeming reluctance to the dispatch of a part of the regular army from Galveston to Vera Cruz.

The embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexican territory has been put in force again, but without the issuance of a Presidential proclamation. More troops have been ordered to the border for the reasons, officially given, of allaying apprehension and "to relieve the tension."

The Government is momentarily expecting news of a declaration of war by President Huerta and the Mexican Congress. Huerta's action in directing that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in the City of Mexico, receive his passports forthwith is believed to be preliminary to such action. But President Wilson still insists that the hostile movement ordered by him affects only Gen. Huerta "within the territory he controls" and that "the feeling and intention of the Government" are based upon "a genuine friendship for the Mexican people and a profound interest in the re-establishment of their constitutional system." The quotations are from a statement issued by the President in the course of the day.

Returning to bed at 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning, after conferences with his advisers in regard to the perilous situation produced by the virtually hostile statement of Carranza, the President was up again early for more consultations over means of meeting the Carranza problem. It was due to the implied threat of Carranza to resent the invasion of Mexican territory by the United States as an act directed as much against the Constitutionalists as against the Huerta authorities that the order for re-establishing the embargo against the shipment of arms and other munitions of war into Mexico was issued.

Several large manufacturers of arms and ammunition in the United States today voluntarily informed the President that they would ship no more munitions of war out of the country in the present state of affairs.

May Reinstate Madero Officers.

This had the savor of a defiant answer to Carranza's reproaches, but later the Government took the opposite tack in its effort to remedy the situation caused by Carranza's attitude. Apparently with a desire to placate the leader of the Constitutionalists, Rear Admiral Badger, Commander of the naval forces at Vera Cruz, received discretion to reinstate the Madero civil officers deposed by Huerta and to permit them to fly the flag of Mexico from public buildings. But this order was carefully worded so as to make it clear to Rear Admiral Badger that wherever the American flag had been raised it was not to be hauled down.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy left Mexico City to-night for Vera Cruz. The Mexican Government has promised him safe escort out of the country. Señor Algara, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico in Washington, has received his passports at his own request, and has started for Canada. The care of American interests in Mexico has been intrusted to the Brazilian Minister and Consuls.

It is difficult to piece together the many things that occurred in the course of the day in an effort to show how the punitive measures directed against Huerto and his following have developed conditions that approximate a state of actual war. Each occurrence is so important that one is puzzled as to which to narrate first in order that the newspaper reader may grasp the various details of the Mexican affair in their proper sequence.

From a military point of view the decision of the President to permit troops of the regular army to go to Mexico is regarded as the most important. All day he had been urged to accept the opinion of officers of the army and navy that this action was necessary. Judged by what has been said of the President's feeling in the matter, his hesitation was due to the conviction that the use of troops on Mexican soil would be another step toward the condition of real war which he was endeavoring so earnestly to avoid. But it was brought to his attention that the marines and bluejackets ashore at Vera Cruz were in a perilous position. Practically every available man from the great fleet off the Mexican port had been landed under arms, and it seemed to be out of the question to give them support if they were attacked by a superior force. To emphasize the dangerous situation, reports had been received that Gen. Maass of the Mexican forces was concentrating 16,000 men at a point about twenty miles from Vera Cruz.

The original plans for a hostile campaign in Mexico had called for the landing of a force of bluejackets and marines at Vera Cruz and their reinforcement by regular troops at the earliest practicable moment. That part of the military programme providing for the use of the men from the fleet had been carried out, but the plan was defective in that it failed to employ the army. It was quickly realized after the capture of Vera Cruz that the Mexicans intended to make a determined resistance, and that more men than the navy was able to furnish were needed ashore.

Partly for the reason that the problem was greater than had been expected, the rest of the plan of operations, which called for the taking of Tampico and the blockade of both coasts of Mexico, was laid aside temporarily. However, a condition of affairs has developed at Tampico which may make it necessary to employ offensive operations there, and as a result the naval force at Vera Cruz cannot be augmented by the ships and men under command of Rear Admiral Mayo, whose squadron lies off Tampico.

These and other considerations brought the President to give his consent to the employment of troops in the Vera Cruz campaign. Now that the entering wedge has been inserted, it is likely that the Army will be called upon more extensively to back up the Navy in its effort to compel Gen. Huerta to salute the American flag as reparation for the indignity offered by one of his subordinate officers of the Stars and Stripes and the naval uniform at Tampico.

The great question that now confronts the Administration is: What will be the attitude of Carranza, Villa and their followers? While Carranza in his statement of Wednesday night intimated that he would make no terms with Huerta by which their forces might be joined in common cause against the United States, he showed very clearly that he regarded the landing of American armed forces at Vera Cruz as an act of aggression against the whole Mexican people. This suggested that, in spite of his declared intention to have nothing to do with Huerta personally, Carranza might endeavor to unite the Huertista following with his own and set the whole of Mexico afire with the flames of war against a foreign enemy.

Statement Wired to Chihuahua.

Secretary Bryan lost no time in getting in touch with Carranza. Wednesday night he had sent a statement in response to Carranza's telegram, in which he conveyed assurances of the sincere friendship of this Government for the Mexican people, and set forth that the United States had no quarrel with anybody in Mexico except Victoriano Huerta. On Thursday President Wilson issued a statement which, while addressed to nobody in particular, was evidently intended for Carranza. This was shown by the fact that Secretary Bryan telegraphed it to George C. Carothers, former American consular agent at Torreon, who is with Carranza at Chihuahua.

It was explained officially that the statement was sent to Mr. Carothers for his information, but that if he desired to show it to Gen. Carranza he was at liberty to do so. Conferences were also held between representatives of the Government and the Washington lawyers who serve as legal advisers for the Constitutionalist junta here; but it was declared afterward that these had nothing to do with Carranza's attitude, but pertained to another matter.

But while the Government was engaged in this effort to placate Carranza, it felt obliged to issue orders forbidding the further exportation of munitions of war into Mexican territory. In the early hours of Thursday morning, at the end of a long conference which began after midnight at the War Department, instructions were sent to military commanders along the Texas border to use their discretion with reference to permitting arms and ammunition to be sent over into Mexico. On the face of it, however, these instructions meant that the discretion was to be exercised in only one way; that is, the war munitions were to be held up while the present critical condition prevailed in the relations of Gen. Carranza and the Washington Government. At night, after more mature consideration,

Continued on Page 3.

Any Detective Case not finished, write Justice Parker Co. Chicago, for terms and booklet.

GERMAN STRIPE CORTON NORFOLK FOR REFILLABLE BOTTLES ARROW UNION & CO. Makers.

Funston in Command of Army Brigade for Vera Cruz.

TO SAIL WITH 5,200 MEN

Seasoned Infantrymen and a Force of Artillery at Galveston to Embark To-day.

MORE TROOPS FOR BORDER

Brigade from San Francisco and Batteries from Fort Riley to Join Patrol.

ARMS EMBARGO RESTORED

Garrison Orders That Shipment of War Munitions Into Mexico Be Stopped.

EXPECT VOLUNTEER CALL

President Urged by Strategists to Ask for 400,000 Men—Ohio Officer Called to Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In response to reports from Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz throwing a more serious light on the situation there, orders were issued to-night to put the army in motion. Secretary Garrison ordered the Fifth Brigade of infantry and a detachment of artillery at Galveston to proceed by transport to Vera Cruz. The brigade will be in command of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. It will comprise about 5,200 men. The transports have been waiting in the harbor for weeks and the troops probably will sail late to-morrow afternoon.

At the same time the Secretary of War ordered a brigade to proceed from the Presidio of San Francisco to the Mexican border. The artillery at Fort Riley, Kan., also was ordered to proceed to the border.

At the same hour Secretary Garrison announced that the embargo against the shipment of arms into Mexico from the United States had been restored. The order was issued without proclamation by the President.

The Secretary said his order for the movement of more troops to the border was issued in response to numerous telegrams showing apprehension and to relieve the tension there. He said Gen. Bliss would distribute these troops to such places as he found advisable.

Secretary Garrison to-night issued the following statement:

"The department has been in receipt of many telegrams from places along the border, showing apprehension, and to relieve the tension I have ordered additional troops to report to Gen. Bliss to be distributed to such places as he finds advisable under the circumstances.

"Three regiments of infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco will report to Gen. Bliss, together with some artillery from Fort Riley.

"Under orders from the department, no munitions of war will at the present be permitted to go over the border.

"A brigade of infantry and some artillery will be dispatched from Galveston to Vera Cruz to co-operate with the navy there."

It is said that the Fourth Mountain Artillery and the Sixth Cavalry will be the regiments to go with the Fifth Brigade to Vera Cruz. There will be in this movement 3,200 infantry, 1,000 artillery, and 1,000 cavalry. The infantry brigade consists of the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Col. R. C. Van-Vliet, the Seventh, commanded by Col. Daniel Cornman, the Nineteenth, commanded by Col. Millard E. Waltz, and the Twenty-eighth, commanded by Col. Edward H. Plummer.

The Fourth Mountain Artillery is commanded by Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, and is experienced in the campaigning that seems likely to be necessary in any advance into the interior of Mexico. The transports will be convoyed by a division of torpedo boat destroyers.

The Quartermaster's Department tonight arranged to charter the steamers San Marcos and Saltillo of the Mallory Line, both of which are at Galveston, to take on such of the troops as cannot be accommodated on the four army transports. There are several steamers of the Mallory, Southern Pacific, and Texas Lines clear of cargo and prepared to carry troops.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 23.—Rush orders to embark for Vera Cruz immediately the Fifth Brigade of infantry and as much artillery and cavalry as available in the second division of the army here were received from Washington to-night. The order for the artillery created a deep impression, for it is upon this arm of the service that success in a campaign against important inland strongholds generally depends.

The orders were to take necessary ammunition and other supplies for at least thirty days. The four transports Meade, McClellan, Sumner, and Kilpatrick, loaded and waiting to go, already have supplies for 4,500 men for at least sixty days. The orders impress the fact that infantry and artillery must arrive at Vera Cruz at the earliest possible moment.

In addition to the four army transports already here a commercial steamer will be chartered to convoy the troops.

Three torpedo boat destroyers—the Preston, Reid, and Flusser—are available here to act as convoys to the transports.

With the exception of a blanket and a "dog tent" for each soldier, the baggage and equipment of the brigade already is aboard the transports. The supplies loaded to-day included 18,000 pounds of medicine and drugs.

Cavalry will go aboard the four regular transports which leave to-morrow, according to to-night's plans at division headquarters. This is because of lack of accommodations and the fact that loading the cavalry probably would delay the movement of the infantry and artillery. It was decided to-night to put aboard only one battery of artillery. Here again there were not sufficient accommodations for more than one battery on the first sailing.

There are twenty-four guns of the Fourth Artillery here. All these guns, including the battery to be taken to-morrow, are of the mountain type. The Quartermaster's Department was busy to-night negotiating for a commercial steamer to be used as the fifth transport, which may not get away until after the Meade, McClellan, Sumner, and Kilpatrick are gone.

WHY TROOPS ARE MOVED.

Badger's Force in Vera Cruz in Danger of Night Attack by an Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The American bluejackets and marines ashore at Vera Cruz are believed to be in a dangerous position. This belief is shared by officers who have seen official dispatches from Vera Cruz representing that the naval and marine forces are in danger of being overcome by much superior numbers of Mexican troops.

On account of this situation, in response to two urgent appeals from Rear Admiral Badger, the orders for the movement of troops were issued.

President Wilson withheld his orders until the last moment in the belief that war could be avoided, that the occupancy of Vera Cruz might be only an "incident" in the demand for reparation from Huerta, that the Carranzistas might not adopt an attitude forcing the use of the army and that the navy alone could handle the situation at Vera Cruz without aid from the army.

From all the best obtainable information here to-night the American sailors and marines at Vera Cruz were in a perilous military situation. There are 5,250 sailors and marines ashore in the occupied port, who, while safe and successful up to latest advices, may be endangered almost any night by a sortie by Mexican Federals under command of Gen. Maass.

The original American landing force at Vera Cruz consisted of 1,000 men. This force was augmented steadily until it numbered 3,300 just before daylight Wednesday morning. Admiral Badger arrived at Vera Cruz at 3 o'clock that morning and the situation was such that he deemed it proper to land reinforcements at once. Accordingly he sent ashore 1,950 officers, sailors, and marines, from the flagship Arkansas, and the battleships Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and South Carolina.

The combined force aggregated 5,250 men, and these at 8 o'clock yesterday morning began a systematic advance through the city of Vera Cruz to quell resistance and restore order. The men ashore are sufficient to hold the Mexican Custom House, the Post Office building, the cable and telegraph offices, and the American Consulate. These structures are all near the wharves. They are not more than 1,200 to 1,500 feet from the mole on which the Custom Houses are situated.

Force an Outpost.

According to latest advices received up to 8 o'clock to-night there was a bluejacket and marine detachment stationed on a hill three miles outside of Vera Cruz, west of the city. This detachment was sent forward yesterday in command of Major Smedley D. Butler, to look over the situation.

Admiral Badger was aware that Gen. Maass had made his escape from Vera Cruz Tuesday night in a one-horse carriage, with several Federals following. The Admiral also had learned that it was the purpose of Gen. Maass to gather reinforcements from other Huertista garrisons and probably return for an attack. These reinforcements, according to the understanding here, were to be brought up mainly from Puebla, the capital of the Mexican State of that name, situated about 220 miles west of Vera Cruz.

Breastworks have been thrown up by the American advance guard on the hill to which they pushed forward. This hill is three miles west of Vera Cruz. The American battleships are stationed from two to four miles off the shores of the inner harbor. These battleships are outside the breakwater. They will have to steam in close to the breakwater if they are to be called upon in an emergency to protect the position of the American outpost of marines and sailors by firing shells from the fleet's big guns into the region between the city and the five-mile line. The big guns

Continued on Page 3.

Villa Takes Firm Stand Against a War With This Country.

BREAK WITH CARRANZA

Villa Does Not Admit It, but His Aid Confirms the Border Belief.

WANTS FRIENDLY RELATIONS

"Mexico Has Troubles Enough of Her Own Without Foreign War," He Says.

WOULD AID OUR NATIONALS

Promises to Escort Them to Border in Case of a Conflict Between the Forces.

TALKS WITH BRYAN AGENT

Victor at Torreon Arrives at Juarez, Anxious to Give Proof of His Friendship.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, April 23.—Pancho Villa arrived in Juarez this afternoon and immediately announced that he wanted no war with the United States or any foreign country.

"Mexico has troubles enough of her own," said Villa, "without seeking a war with a foreign country, especially the United States. I have come to the border for the purpose of conferring and seeking the advice of some of my good American friends, and I believe that my visit to the border at this time will mean more friendly relations between the Mexican people and the American people. Say for me that we want no war, are seeking no war, and wish only the closest and most friendly relations with our neighbors of the North."

Villa assured George C. Carothers, special agent for the State Department, that he would not be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody.

"Why," he smiled, as he threw an arm about the broad shoulders of the Government representative, "all Europe would laugh at us if we went to war with you. They would say 'that little drunkard Huerta has drawn them into a tangle at last.'"

Villa said he was not consulted in the drafting of the Carranza note transmitted to Secretary Bryan last night, which was regarded as somewhat hostile in tone.

The rebel leader told Carothers, who reported the interview to the State Department to-night, that one of the chief reasons he came to Juarez was to show the American people that his attitude was friendly, and that he did not fear to trust himself on the border without a military escort behind him.

Carothers took supper with Villa and canvassed the situation thoroughly while doing justice to an American meal—salad, beef, and potatoes, with trimmings.

"Honest," said the rebel General, between mouthfuls, "I hope the Americans bottle up Vera Cruz so tight they can't even get water into it. Your Admiral is doing something it would have taken us a long time to accomplish, if we could have accomplished it at all."

The General brought with him 100 woven rugs of the softest lambs' wool as a present for Gen. Scott, who recently left Fort Bliss to become Assistant Chief of Staff at Washington. Carothers promised to forward it, along with Villa's congratulations, to the recipient of the promotion.

Villa said he had arranged with all foreigners, except Spaniards, to ship out their cotton from Torreon on paying a war tax to which the foreigners had agreed. He said Spanish cotton was not included in the arranagement, having been confiscated.

Villa's presence here and his statements, which have been issued without qualification and with absolute frankness in contradiction of Carranza's position, have caused the belief that he and Carranza have at last broken over matters of policy, and that Villa has taken the destiny of his revolution in his own hands. It is believed that he has come to the border to learn the facts, to talk with his American friends, and to let the American people know just how he feels without the use of diplomatic messages.

A man who is closer to Villa than any other member of his staff is authority for the statement that Villa and Carranza have at last broken, and that Villa has taken charge of the revolutionary affairs of the first chief and

Continued on Page 3.

Villa Says He Won't Be Dragged Into War With Us; Makes His Attitude Plain to Bryan Agent

EL PASO, April 23.—Gen. Francisco Villa, head of the rebel military forces, informed George C. Carothers, Special Agent of the State Department, to-day, that he would decline to be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 23.—When Pancho Villa arrived here this afternoon he made this statement:

Mexico has troubles enough of her own, and is not seeking a war with any foreign country, certainly not the United States. I have come to the border for the purpose of conferring and seeking the advice of some of my good American friends, and I believe that my visit to the border at this time will mean more friendly relations between the Mexican people and the American people.

Say for me that we want no war, are seeking no war, and wish only the closest and most friendly relations with our neighbors of the North.

Three More Sailors Die in Fighting at Vera Cruz; Badger Also Sends the Names of 23 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Admiral Badger reports the following additional casualties in the fighting of Wednesday night and Thursday:

DEAD.

D. J. Lane, seaman, New York
E. H. Froelichstein, ordinary seaman, Mobile, Ala.
E. C. Fisher, ordinary seaman, Hayes, Miss.

WOUNDED.

Frank Phillips, drummer
George J. Soden, Gunner's Mate, second class.
H. Firdth, ordinary seaman
E. G. Wright, ordinary seaman
L. H. Taylor, seaman
W. O. Keas, Chief Turret Captain
E. J. Gray, ordinary seaman
R. E. Lee, ordinary seaman
Edward G. Walker, seaman
H. F. Nagorcanek, painter
R. Q. Jans, seaman
T. V. Biskup, Boatswain's Mate, second class.
E. H. Gencke, ordinary seaman
J. L. Harris, seaman
P. A. Stevens, Ensign
C. C. Wilcox, ordinary seaman
S. J. Everett, ordinary seaman
G. E. Gifth, seaman
H. G. Hart, ordinary seaman
R. Wells, seaman
L. F. Lucas, seaman
T. Vasilvog, seaman
W. L. Hawk, Boatswain's Mate, first class

CASUALTIES IN THE THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

April 21—Four dead, twenty-two wounded.
April 22—Eight dead, nineteen wounded.
April 23—Three dead, seventeen wounded.
Totals—Dead, fifteen; wounded, fifty-eight.

SAYS HE WON'T JOIN HUERTA

Carranza Cables Assurances to His Paris Representative.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 23.—Gen. Carranza has sent a cable message to Diaz Lombardo, his representative in Paris, saying:

"It must be perfectly understood that in no case will we make common cause with Huerta, whom we consider an usurper, traitor, and assassin."

SHANKLIN IS SAFE.

Consul General Cables from Mexico City That He Is "All Right."

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—"All right" was the text of a cablegram received here to-day from Arnold Shanklin, United States Consul General in Mexico City.

The cablegram was addressed to Robert E. Tommerson, brother-in-law of Mr. Shanklin. The message was dated Thursday.

REFUGEE TRAIN ARRIVES.

Passengers Deny Reports of Hostility in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—This bulletin was given out by the Navy Department late this evening:

Admiral Fletcher wired from Vera Cruz at 9:30 Thursday night announcing the safe arrival of a refugee train from Mexico City which carried 50 English, 150 Americans, 300 Mexicans, and 75 Germans. The First Secretary of the British Legation accompanied the train and will return with it to Mexico City to-morrow. The passengers report the situation in Mexico City not unduly alarming as regards the safety of foreigners.

Admiral Fletcher was informed the night before by Admiral Craddock (commanding the British squadron) that the train had left Mexico City via the Mexican Road. He requested permission to send a train with small, unarmed escort of British sailors to meet the refugees ten miles from Vera Cruz. The permission was granted and the train left Vera Cruz at noon Thursday, returning refugee train at 6 P. M.

When the train returns to-day Admiral Fletcher will send his Chief of Staff to meet O'Shaughnessy and Embassy staff and Mexican officials.

Information was brought by the train that 350 Federals are encamped ten miles outside of Vera Cruz, and that Gen. Maass had about 5,000 men at Soledad.

Admiral Fletcher says the previous report regarding the rolling stock of railroads was an error, and that while there were plenty of cars the Mexican troops had carried away all of the ordinary except one broad gauge and one narrow gauge.

Continued on Page 3.

O'SHAUGHNESSY LEAVES.

Huerta Gives Him a Special Train and Pays Him All Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Admiral Fletcher has wired the Navy Department that a special train is coming down to Vera Cruz from Mexico City to-night with the American Chargé d'Affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, and 150 American refugees.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy was escorted out of the city by Huerta's nephew with all honors, and Huerta sent his Chief of Staff with a special military guard as escort for the Chargé.

This telegram sent by Mr. O'Shaughnessy to Admiral Fletcher is given out here:

Admiral Fletcher, Vera Cruz: I am leaving for Vera Cruz in a special train to-night, accompanied by the staff of this embassy and an escort of Mexican troops. The Mexican troops will accompany me until they are told to stop by their commander.

My train should arrive in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, that is at the place where the Mexican troops will leave me, some time during the morning. I have the honor to request you that you will make the necessary arrangements in order that the train may be permitted to enter Vera Cruz, and if this be impossible, to make such arrangements as may be dictated by circumstances, in order that I may be permitted to reach Vera Cruz after my Mexican detachment has left me.

I shall be accompanied by Gen. Corona, Chief of the Presidential Staff, and other distinguished officers of the Federal army, the reception of whom, in a worthy manner, I beg to leave to your courtesy.

NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY.

ANTI-AMERICAN RIOTS.

Americans Besieged in Consulate at Ensenada—Cruiser Sails.

SAN DIEGO, April 23.—Telegraphic advices received here at 8:30 P. M. from American Consul Guyant told of anti-American rioting at Ensenada, in Lower California, near the frontier. Mexican Federals and the populace, according to the report, were attacking the Americans.

The monitor Cheyenne, now in San Diego harbor, left here at 10 P. M. under sealed orders for the Mexican city.

Lieut. E. H. Dodd, commander of the Naval forces in San Diego harbor, later gave out the substance of the brief telegram from Consul Guyant, which read:

"Situation is critical. Mexican troops as well as populace menacing American consulate, where American residents have sought safety."

Ensenada is about ninety miles south of this city. The Cheyenne will reach that port about daybreak, when additional information will be received by wireless.

GRAND ARMY

Badger's Forces at Vera Cruz Intrench to Meet Attack.

OUTPOSTS IN THE HILLS

They Are Prepared to Contest Mexicans' Advance from Any Direction.

HUERTA'S FORCES MASSING

2,000 Under Maass Waiting for Reinforcements of 4,000—Blanquet May Lead.

OUR GARRISON NOW AT 6,000

And Ships' Guns Are Trained on the City, Ready for Instant Action.

DEADLY SNIPING STOPPED

City Disarmed by a House-to-House Search—British Praise Our Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 23.—Reports were persistent all day here that Gen. Gustavo Maass, the military commandant at Vera Cruz, who promptly fled from the city when the United States naval forces effected a landing on Tuesday, was preparing to attack the place in an effort to recapture it.

According to one report, Maass is waiting fifteen miles out, while still another version is that he is at Tejeria, a station on the Mexican Railway about ten miles from Vera Cruz.

The Mexican General is said to have about 2,000 men, and he is quoted as saying that he was expecting reinforcements of 4,000 men coming from Puebla. This information was obtained from a courier he sent into the city to communicate with those who were still fighting.

One rumor has it that Gen. Blanquet, the Mexican Minister of War, will direct the attack, joining Gen. Maass.

Americans Are Ready.

The American land forces, which are under the direct command of Rear Admiral Fletcher, are ready for any move on the part of the Mexicans. The total number of men ashore is now nearly 6,000.

A detachment of marines and bluejackets marched three miles out of the city to-day and took possession of breastworks which had been held by Huerta's troops. Other outposts have been sent to other points in the sand hills to the west of the city, and are throwing up intrenchments to command every avenue of approach to Vera Cruz.

The guns of the battleships lying far out as well as those of the warships in the harbor are trained on the city and ready for instant action.

Impressive Naval Display.

From the shore the big naval force under Rear Admiral Badger's command presents an impressive spectacle. The Prairie, Chester, and San Francisco, and the Minnesota, flying the Admiral's flag, are in port, while the other fighting ships are ranged in a great crescent behind them, resembling, as a landsman put it, huge elephants in the water.

Throughout the night the warships were unloading small guns, with ammunition and food for the marines and bluejackets ashore.

Early this morning the Mexican gunboat Progreso neared the harbor, having 600 Federal troops on board. For the stated reason that he had no papers, showing that his vessel was free from disease, Admiral Badger requested the Captain to take his ship away, and he did so.

Some of the business houses opened their doors to-day for the first time since the Americans began to land on Tuesday. In the interval the prices of all kinds of food had doubled in the city. The street car line is still out of business.

The good weather is counted upon by Rear Admiral Fletcher, who now directs the land operations, to give opportunity to establish stable conditions in the port.

All the Americans who were wounded in the fighting are being cared for

NAVY PREPARED TO DEFEND VERA CRUZ FROM ATTACK UNTIL TROOPS ARRIVE

on board the hospital ship Solace. Surgeon von Wedekind is in charge.

British Praise Landing Operations.

Officers of the British cruisers Essex and Berwick, who witnessed the landing of Rear Admiral Badger's big force of marines and bluejackets yesterday to reinforce the men whom Admiral Fletcher had landed the day before, say that they never saw this operation carried out in such splendid fashion. They warmly praised the organization of the forces.

As the whaleboats carrying the American marines and bluejackets swept by the Essex and Berwick, the British seamen lined the sides of their ships and cheered lustily.

Lieut. Kibben of the Essex was wounded in the arm by a stray bullet while watching the fighting on shore from his ship.

At night Admiral Fletcher sent this wireless message to all the warships:

Division commander desires to express his admiration and appreciation of the splendid and efficient work of the naval brigade in the capture of Vera Cruz and the efficient support of the cruisers, which reflects great credit on the accuracy of fire of the gunners.

The landing of reinforcements was made necessary by the continuance of desultory firing from the housetops, which lasted all through the day and far into the night, and the knowledge that the convicts had been released from San Juan de Ulloa and had been allowed to get arms.

The occasional shot of a sniper from a roof or from behind a door served to show that there were still a few in the city who were unwilling to yield to the Americans. These shots occurred ot long intervals, and brought an invariable reply from American sharpshooters. A search of the buildings ended almost always in the capture of a solitary defender.

Fought from Cathedral Spire.

Some of the bolder spirits among the Mexicans climbed to the top of the cathedral spire at night and opened fire on a detachment of marines. They were dislodged and captured after a brisk engagement. In all, the naval forces took about 500 prisoners.

Marines and bluejackets patrolled all parts of the city last night, and there was occasional fighting at isolated points, in which three Americans were killed and a score wounded. When day broke this morning the city was comparatively quiet, with military control everywhere.

When order is restored, another effort will be made to induce the civil officials to resume their positions and help bring back normal conditions to the city. Mexicans say that this plan to get help from the officials will fail, because "no patriot will serve under the Americans."

Badger Has 6,000 Men Ashore.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 23.—All day today the officers and men of the United States naval forces holding Vera Cruz waited in instant readiness for any attempt by the Mexican troops under Gen. Maas to retake the city.

The same precautions had been taken through the night. Capt. Rush, acting under the orders of Rear Admiral Fletcher, continued in immediate command of the garrison.

The strength of the American forces on shore was estimated this morning at 6,000 men by Commander Charles F. Hughes, Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral Badger. They have a full equipment of field guns and machine guns.

Commander Hughes was of opinion that although Gen. Gustavo Maas was reported to be assembling inland several thousand Mexican troops for an assault on the city, the American force here was capable of repelling such an attack without using the ships' big guns, which would cause damage to the city.

With the exception of the tramping of detachments of sailors and marines, there was scarcely a sound in the city to-day, but occasionally a sniping shot was heard.

Major Smedley D. Butler was dispatched on outpost duty with a detachment of marines to a position a few miles beyond the western limits of the city on the railroad. They took a light field piece with them. Many of the men were drawn from the Panama battalion formerly commanded by Major Butler.

In the occupation of the city Lieut. Commander Buchanan of the Florida has charge of that part along the piers and to the centre of the city.

To the left of Lieut. Commander Buchanan and across the entire southern side of the city, Capt. Edwin A. Anderson of the New Hampshire is in command. Both of these officers' forces consist of bluejackets.

The western half of the city and the largest area are handled by marines under Col. John A. Lejeune, who is seconded by Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville. All these officers are held responsible for the restoration of normal conditions in their districts.

As all the local municipal officials have disappeared, affairs in the city rapidly became complicated and Capt. Rush, under Rear Admiral Fletcher's directions, was to-day planning a resumption of the municipal utility works. The work of cleaning and looking after the sanitation and policing of the city needs prompt attention.

While the landing parties from the American fleet were engaged in their task of patrolling the city, the war vessels were coaling. Their crews are shorthanded, but the men, who were disappointed in their hope of joining the battalions on shore, worked with a will. Bulletins giving details of what was happening in the city were posted in the wardrooms and in the men's quarters.

The city has not been badly damaged by the fire from the warships, as the shells were not thrown indiscriminately. Broken doors and windows and scarred walls are the only outward evidence of the stiff fighting that took place.

Ready to Steam for Tampico.

No alarming reports were received from Tampico to-day, but an American squadron outside the breakwater was coaled and ready to proceed there at an hour's notice, if necessary.

ENTIRE CITY DISARMED.

Fighting at Vera Cruz Is Stopped—Ready to Meet Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Navy Department to-night gave out this statement:

Wireless [illegible]

Proclamation by Fletcher to Vera Cruz Invites Officials Back, Guarantees Order

VERA CRUZ, April 23.—This proclamation, issued to-day by Rear Admiral Fletcher, was printed in Spanish and scattered throughout the city:

To the People of Vera Cruz:

The naval forces of the United States that are under my command have occupied temporarily the City of Vera Cruz to supervise the public administration on account of the disturbed conditions which at present prevail in Mexico.

All employes of the municipality of this port are invited to continue in the discharge of their offices as they have done up to the present.

The military authorities will not intervene in the civil and administrative affairs so long as good order and peace in the town are not impaired.

All peaceful citizens may confidently continue in their usual occupations, certain that they will be protected in their persons and property, and likewise in their proper social relations.

The commander signing gives assurances that there will be no interference with the civil authorities except in cases of absolute necessity, and guided always by the observance of the law and order.

The taxes due and the use of them will continue being made in the same form as up to the present time, and in conformity with law. (Signed) Rear Admiral F. F. FLETCHER.

that the desultory firing, which was still going on at the time he reported at 4 P. M., had been finally stopped by a house-to-house search and the disarmament of the inhabitants.

After issuing his proclamation, Admiral Fletcher had a long conference with the principal city officials, at which he carefully explained the attitude of the United States. He reports that the officials appeared willing to resume their official duties, but that they feared consequences for their acts from the Mexicans. Pending their resuming their official duties, Admiral Fletcher says he is appointing officers to supervise the administration of the City Government.

Simultaneously with the effectual suppression of the guerrilla warfare, which had been carried on, a great change for the better is reported. Admiral Fletcher saying that at the time of his dispatch many people were appearing in the streets, and that a number of stores, banks, and business houses had resumed business during the afternoon.

Fear is still expressed for the waterworks, as the supply is running low, and an expeditionary force will leave to-morrow morning for the waterworks to insure a water supply. The food question is serious.

The defense line of trenches extends around the city and out to the sand hills. The admiral reports that the natives believe that the Mexicans will return to attack Vera Cruz.

A previous bulletin, which told of Admiral Badger's belief that he could repulse any Mexican attack, said:

Admiral Badger wires to-night that he landed battalion from the Minnesota, Michigan, South Carolina yesterday afternoon, and landing force ashore totals 5,400 men. The Minnesota, Chester, Prairie, and San Francisco are lying in the inner harbor.

Admiral Badger reports that as a result of desultory firing, which continued about the city last night and this morning, three more American sailors were killed and about twenty-five wounded.

The landing party now occupies all the city, and outposts have been stationed on the sand hills in the rear, who have been engaged in constructing defensive works.

Admiral Fletcher, who is in command on shore, is making every effort to induce Mexican municipal authorities to resume their duties and take up the administration of the city. He reports negotiations fairly successful so far.

All work in the city is still stopped and no business is being transacted. The public service utilities have stopped because the employes refuse to run the eventual risks to themselves of resuming employment.

Very little food supply has been coming into the city, and it is thought that in a few days the question of feeding the people of the city will become paramount, and that it is possible the United States will be called upon to furnish food. The water supply is also causing some anxiety.

The Mexican forces are disposed along the railroad line, and, while Admiral Badger reports the rumor that they are preparing to attack, he adds that it is doubted that this is true, and expresses his belief that any attack can be successfully resisted.

The tugs Patapsco and Patuxent arrived Thursday at 11 A. M. The Nashville arrived at the same time, but proceeded down the coast later.

This announcement was made previously by the Navy Department:

A dispatch from Rear Admiral Badger which arrived early this morning reported that the Hancock had arrived at Vera Cruz yesterday at 4 A. M., and that a regiment of marines was landed from that ship at noon. The landing forces were commanded by Capt. W. R. Rush, who is in immediate command of all the forces on shore.

This is the first advance base regiment under Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long. It consists of the Third Landing Gun Battery, a mine company, a signal company, the Third and Fifth Batteries, and an engineer company.

Late to-night this statement was given out:

At the request of the Secretary of War, Admiral Badger was directed to provide convoy for the transports that will carry a brigade of troops from Galveston to Vera Cruz.

Still another bulletin said:

Admiral Badger wires that the German steamer Ypiranga, which was loaded with machine guns and ammunition consigned to Huerta, has docked at Vera Cruz and is preparing to unload her cargo at the custom house. The custom house, as well as the rest of the city, is entirely under the control of the United States forces.

This bulletin concerning the civil government at Vera Cruz was given out:

Admiral Badger has been directed at his discretion to allow the civil officers at Vera Cruz that were duly elected and deposed by Huerta to resume civil authority and to permit the Mexican flag to be displayed from schoolhouses and public buildings except those in actual occupation by the United States authorities.

Still another Navy Department bulletin said:

Admiral Badger wires from Vera Cruz that during the day three ships carrying Mexican soldiers arrived at that port. Upon the arrival of the first boats, the merchantman Tehuantepec and the Government service vessel Triton, the soldiers they were carrying were allowed to land, retaining their arms, but were placed under guard.

When the third boat, the armed transport Progreso, made her appearance, she was turned back and proceeded to sea. The Progreso was said to have been carrying 1,000 Federal soldiers.

Workmen's Compensation Law Effective July 1st.

demands particular attention on the part of employers. A competent attorney connected with our office is prepared to furnish

Advice Free

regarding the above statute to any who may wish it. No obligation.

SPENCER & CO., Insurance
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BRAVERY OF BADGER'S MEN.

Notable Incidents of the Two Days' Fighting at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, April 23.—The American occupation of this port was attended by many interesting incidents.

All through the fighting San Juan de Ulloa, the ancient stone fortress in the harbor, flew the Mexican flag, while the Commandant and his sixty armed men and the 300 workmen in the navy yard peered from the embrasures at the Prairie, only 500 yards away, and the other ships as they shelled the city.

Capt. Stickney of the Prairie went through the fortress several days ago and found several heavy guns, five torpedoes and a torpedo tube in a corral graded from shed outside the wall of the fortress. When the landing of Americans was ordered Capt. Stickney sent word to the commandant of San Juan de Ulloa that he would blow him to pieces with the Prairie's guns if he opened fire against the Americans, but otherwise he would not be disturbed. The commandant replied that he would answer with his cannons, if fired on, but he would not begin hostilities. When the engagement ashore began the commandant hoisted a brilliant new Mexican flag, which flew all day long.

Rear Admiral Fletcher instructed the Spanish cruiser Carlos V. to go outside the breakwater to give the Prairie room to fire her guns. The Spanish commander refused, saying that he dared not manoeuvre his boat in so small a space at night. He also said that he needed to take on a supply of fresh water. Admiral Fletcher insisted yesterday that his order be carried out, and the Carlos V. moved outside just before the attack on the centre of the city began.

Fifteen shells from the Prairie's three-inch guns were hurled into the steel framework of the new market, which faces Market Place, and were the prelude to the main action of the day, which ended in the capture of the entire city. In their operations Admiral Badger's bluejackets wore orange-colored clothing, made for them on the trip down by dyeing white uniforms with iron rust.

The attack on the Naval College served to bring out the resourcefulness of the American sailors and to give the gunners on the warships a chance to do some fine shooting.

The college was a long three-story structure, built of adobe stone, and having a tiled roof. The column of bluejackets moved steadily forward until the first company had passed beyond the college and the rest were covering the whole front close against the wall.

Suddenly a spatter of rifle firing started. Flashes from the rifles came from the upper windows of the college and along the roof. The jackies stood their ground pluckily. Some huddled close to the wall to avoid the rain of bullets from above, while some dashed across a small open space directly in front of the building. These dropped on their stomachs and lifted their rifles high to get a range on the windows above. Finally the officers hustled their men either forward or backward until they were in shelter of nearby buildings.

Shot Out Windows One by One.

The jackies in front held their places, however, while the Prairie and the Chester peppered the building with their shells. Finally the mine ship San Francisco opened with five-inch guns, and, taking the front of the college, shot out window by window, planting the shells with the precision of target practice.

In the midst of the fighting at the Naval College a Mexican woman came out of a building, adjoining the market, passed along the exposed front, and entered the Naval Academy, around which the shells were falling. The Americans stopped firing until she disappeared.

As the Americans advanced and searched the buildings for sharpshooters scores of prisoners were taken, most of them protesting volubly, many hysterically, that they were not guilty of any unfriendliness toward the Americans. Accustomed as the Mexicans are to their own contending forces shooting all prisoners on the spot, the captured men could not but believe that they would receive no less drastic treatment at the hands of the Americans. The guns found in houses were thrown by the marines and bluejackets from the upper balconies of the houses to the pavement below.

A squad of Mexican soldiers, who continued to give considerable trouble to the Americans from the battered Benito Juarez Tower, finally gave up, when it was discovered that they had continued fighting because they could not do anything else. The shells from the warships on Tuesday had torn away the stairway in the tower and the men had been compelled to remain in it.

When the city prison, which faces the main plaza, was captured, Lieut. Commander Buchanan of the Florida made an inspection of it. There was great surprise among the Mexicans who had gathered there that the prisoners were not released. They had been accustomed to seeing the victor release prisoners and then impress them all into his army.

In the Diligencias Hotel the marines found forty Americans, most of them women, who had been there since the beginning of hostilities. When the square was taken they were immediately notified that they might go to other places if they so desired, but that they probably would incur no further danger by remaining in the hotel.

It was not until late Tuesday that the last of Gen. Maass's men on top of this hotel received written orders from outside the city to vacate their position. The orders were obeyed by [illegible] 100 men who were occupying the roof and vantage points in the interior, but none determined to die rather than the fate of their superiors and fight to the last. These men, however, surrendered the next morning. The Lieutenant who was in command of the Mexicans was led out a prisoner. Although he had fought desperately he trembled and turned pale in the belief that he would be summarily executed.

None of the American women was mistreated by the Mexicans during their occupation of the building. A few of the women assisted the Mexicans in caring for their wounded.

The number of Mexicans killed in the fighting is unknown, but the best estimates obtained by Capt. Rush of the battleship Florida indicated that it was about 150. No person knows how many Mexicans fell wounded, as most of them were taken away and hidden by friends.

In the streets about the plaza yesterday afternoon lay fifteen or twenty bodies, most of them attired in citizens' clothing. Some evidently had been dead since the engagement of Tuesday, and the tropical heat made their immediate disposal imperative. One of the first orders given after the town was occupied was to have the bodies [illegible]

a trench at the sea end of one of the streets leading from the plaza.

Marine Shot by Bluejacket.

One of the American marines was killed during the night by a young bluejacket. The sailor was on sentry duty and became excited when he saw a figure move toward him out of the darkness. He forgot his instructions to challenge three times and fired immediately, the marine falling dead.

YESTERDAY'S VICTIMS.

Those Killed and Wounded in Third Day's Fighting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 24.—This list of killed and wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz yesterday (Thursday) was given out by the Navy Department at 1:30 a. m., Friday:

DEAD.

DENNIS J. LANE, seaman, 369 East Forty-fifth Street, New York; next of kin, John P. Lane, father, same address.

E. H. FROHLICHSTEIN, ordinary seaman; home address, Mobile, Ala., next of kin, brother, John Frohlichstein, 456 Conti Street, Mobile, Ala.

ELZIE C. FISHER, ordinary seaman; home address, Hayes, Miss.; next of kin, father, James D. Fisher, same address.

WOUNDED.

GEORGE J. SODEN, gunner's mate, second class; home address, Warren, Mich.; next of kin, father, Eugene Soden, Rochester, Mich.

H. FRIDTH, ordinary seaman; home address, 2236 North Gratz Street, Philadelphia; next of kin, brother, Charles Fridth, same address.

W. O. KEAS, Chief Turret Captain; home address, 75 Bacon Street, Hillsdale, Mich.; next of kin, father, Alfred M. Keas, same address.

R. E. LEE, ordinary seaman; home address, 216 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City; next of kin, mother, Rose Lee, same address.

EDWARD CARL WALTER, seaman; home address, 1,702 Mt. Pleasant Street, Burlington, Iowa; next of kin, father, Vincent Walter, same address.

R. O. JANS, seaman; home address, 907 Iowa Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa; next of kin, mother, Hannah Jans, same address.

WALTER L. HAWK, boatswain's mate, first class; home address, St. Louis, Michigan; next of kin, father, Sherman Hawk, same address.

T. V. BISKUP, boatswain's mate, second class; home address, Winona, Minn.; next of kin, mother, Mrs. Julia Biskup, 76 East Third Street, Winona.

J. L. HARRIS, seaman; home address, Tracey City, Tenn.; next of kin, father, J. A. Harris, same address.

CLAUDE C. WILCOX, ordinary seaman; home address, Irving, Mich.; next of kin, father, Adelbert Wilcox, same address.

S. J. EVERETT; home address, 2,331 St. Cloud Street, New Orleans; next of kin, uncle, Peter Everett, same address.

HENRY P. NAGOROWSKI, private, Marine Corps; home address Baltimore, Md.; next of kin, sister, Nanda Nagorowski, 518 St. Anne Street, same address.

Ensign PAUL AUGUSTUS STEVENS, was born in Chrisfield, Md., on Feb. 22, 1890. Appointed a midshipman from Delaware on July 1, 1909. Midshipman cruises on the Indiana, Iowa, San Francisco, Minnesota, Connecticut and Louisiana. Promoted to Ensign on June 7, 1913, and on July 8 was sent to Newport, R. I., pending the arrival of the Minnesota, to which he had been detailed for duty. Commission dated from July 7, 1913, but he accepted appointment and took the oath on July 26, 1913.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Navy's Revised List for Wednesday and Additions to Tuesday's Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In the hostile operations at Vera Cruz yesterday seven enlisted men of the navy and one enlisted man of the Marine Corps were killed, two marines were seriously and four marines slightly wounded. In addition to those already reported killed and wounded in the engagement of April 21, five enlisted men of the navy were slightly wounded.

This list of casualties in the engagement of April 22 and additional casualties in the engagement of April 21 has been received by the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet:

Killed in Operations April 22.

RUFUS EDWARD PERCY, private, Marine Corps, born June 9, 1890, at Highgate, Vt.; enlisted Jan. 11, 1912, at Boston, Mass.; next of kin, Minnie Percy, (mother,) 19 Deakin Street, Concord, N. H. Attached to the Eighth Company.

FRANCIS PATRICK DELOWRY, seaman, born April 1, 1888. Home address 321 Darsie Street, Pittsburgh; next of kin, Richard C. Delowry, (father,) same address. First enlisted October, 1910; reenlisted Jan. 3, 1914, at Norfolk. Attached to the New Hampshire.

FRANK DEVORICK, ordinary seaman, born Sept. 14, 1896. Home address Albia, Iowa; next of kin, Nellie Devorick, (mother,) address unknown. Has stepmother, Matilda Bailey, Albia, Iowa. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1913, at Des Moines; attached to the South Carolina.

GABRIEL DE FABBIO, gunner's mate, third class, born Nov. 6, 1890. Home address 38 Centre Street, Batavia, N. Y.; next of kin, Thomas De Fabbio, (father,) 38 Centre Street, Batavia, N. Y. First enlisted November, 1908; re-enlisted Jan. 21, 1913, at Buffalo; attached to the New Jersey.

LEWIS OSCAR FRIED, ordinary seaman; born April 11, 1895; home address, Gretna, La.; next of kin, Mathew Fried, (father,) Gretna, La. Enlisted May 2, 1912, at New Orleans; attached to the Arkansas.

CHARLES ALLEN SMITH, ordinary seaman; born Jan. 11, 1894; home address, 2,163 East Sergeant Street, Philadelphia; next of kin, Jennie Smith, (mother,) home address, 2,163 East Sergeant Street, Philadelphia. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1911 at Philadelphia; attached to the New Hampshire.

ALBINE ERIC STREAM, ordinary seaman; born Aug. 4, 1895; home address, 227 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn; next of kin, Eric V. Stream, (father,) same address. Enlisted March 3, 1913, at New York; attached to the New Jersey.

W. I. WATSON, ordinary seaman; given in the list of dead. The Department has been unable to identify this man.

Seriously Wounded, April 22.

Sergt. MICHAEL FITZGERALD, Marine Corps, attached to marine detachment, U. S. S. Utah. Born Sept. 27, 1874, at Ardmore, Ireland. First enlisted Sept. 27, 1895; re-enlisted Sept. 27, 1904; re-enlisted Sept. 28, 1908; re-enlisted Oct. 25, 1912, at New York City. Next of kin, Patrick Fitzgerald, (brother,) 540 West 125th Street, New York City.

Private JEREMIAH GILLRUTH PEOPLES, Marine Corps, attached to marine detachment U. S. S. Utah. Born May 20, 1887, at Oreton, Ohio enlisted May 20, 1911, at Toledo, Ohio. Next of kin, Milton Peoples, (father,) Mermill, Ohio.

Slightly Wounded, April 22.

Private AUGUST GUS EBEL, Marine Corps, attached to Eighth Company; born Sept. 19, 1890, in Jersey City, N. J.; enlisted May 17, 1912, at New York City; next of kin, Joseph Ebel, (brother,) 235 Bower Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Private HARRY EDWARD HOLSINGER, Marine Corps, attached to marine detachment U. S. S. Utah; born Feb. 6, 1892, at Cleveland, Ohio; enlisted Oct. 4, 1913, at Cleveland; next of kin, Anna Holsinger, (mother,) 9,904 Bessemer Avenue, Cleveland.

Sergt. JAMES AYLING, Marine Corps, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment, U. S. S. Prairie; born at Middlesex, England, May 17, 1890; first enlistment in the Marine Corps Oct. 21, 1893, and has served continuously since; next of kin, Isaac Ayling, (father,) Middlesex, England.

Private JAMES WILLIE WRENN, Marine Corps, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment, U. S. S. Prairie; born at Baldwyn, Miss., March 29, 1891; enlisted at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1912; next of kin, Minty Wrenn, (mother,) Baldwyn, Miss.

Slightly Wounded, April 21, in Addition to Those Reported.

CHARLES DONALDSON CAMERON, ordinary seaman; born Jan. 7, 1896; home address, 198 Doscher Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; next of kin, Donald Cameron, (father,) same address. Enlisted June 8, 1913, at New York; on the Florida.

JOHN ADAM GILBERT, seaman; born Dec. 24, 1892; home address, 4,438 Livingston Street, Philadelphia; next of kin, Frank Gilbert, (father,) same address. Enlisted Jan. 6, 1911, at Philadelphia; on the Utah.

CHARLES JOSEPH LEAHY, ordinary seaman; born Aug. 19, 1895; home address, 232 East Ninetieth Street, New York City; next of kin, Nellie Leahy, (mother,) same address. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1912, at New York; on the Florida.

JOHN FREDERICK PLACE, seaman, born Jan. 27, 1894. Home address 134 Wakeman Avenue, Newark; next of kin, Anna Place, (mother,) same address. Enlisted June 17, 1911; on the Florida.

ELMER GUY RICKERD, electrician, first class, born July 17, 1885. Home address 61 East South Street, Frederick, Md.; next of kin, William R. Rickerd, (father,) same address. Enlisted Sept. 27, 1904; re-enlisted Nov. [illegible]

FUNSTON TO LEAD ARMY TO VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

have an effective naval battle range for penetration of armor of approximately four miles, and an extreme range of more than ten miles. But there are difficulties to be met with in firing at this extreme range across the roofs of Vera Cruz at nighttime—difficulties of accurate marksmanship.

Just beyond the hill held by the American advance is a plain of sand dunes and marsh lands, which may be utilized by the Mexicans in an attack on Vera Cruz. The guns of Admiral Badger's ships would be able to shell this plain easily in the daytime, although the plain would not be within sight of the gunners. However, through an elaborate system of signals ashore and range-finding triangulation, the necessary information could be communicated from shore to ships to enable the range-finders in the skeleton masts of the battleships to ascertain the distance and direction of the plain and to signal it to the men in the gun turrets.

It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to do this at night on account of the lack of landmarks, necessary in connection with the signals to obtain the exact range. It would be necessary to use much care in such a bombardment to avoid dropping shells upon the American advance guard.

Fear Night Attack.

The great fear of the whole situation now confronting Admiral Badger's forces ashore at Vera Cruz is that Gen. Maass may take advantage of the situation to make a night attack.

Information received here indicates that Gen. Maass is concentrating a force of about 16,000 Federals about 20 miles west of Vera Cruz. This would be in the vicinity of Soledad, the first station of any account, on the Mexican Railway leading from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

This road runs through Puebla, the main point from which Gen. Maass is understood to have brought up reinforcements. At the time the first force of 1,000 sailors and marines landed on Tuesday morning there were not more than 900 Mexican Federals in Vera Cruz, according to reports reaching Washington. If Gen. Maass is able to concentrate 16,000 Federals near Soledad for a night sortie the American sailors and marines ashore would be outnumbered three to one. With such a force Gen. Maass could drive back the American outpost on the three-mile hill and then fire on the marines and sailors in the city.

Admiral Badger might not dare to train his big guns upon the Mexicans at night for fear of injuring the American forces ashore. Under cover of darkness, during such an attack in force, the Mexicans might put the Americans in a dangerous position, and then retire under cover of darkness before the big guns could be trained against them. The same operation might be repeated night after night.

This is a possibility of the Vera Cruz situation that is believed to have led Admiral Badger to appeal for the immediate dispatch of troops.

Transports Held Ready.

For several months four transports have been stationed at Galveston ready to sail with troops. These troops are stationed at Texas City, on the mainland opposite Galveston, and number about 12,000 infantrymen. The transports are small. Combined they can accommodate 5,000 soldiers. The voyage from Vera Cruz to Galveston can be made in three days. Sailing to-night or to-morrow these reinforcements cannot reach Vera Cruz before Sunday night or Monday morning. Available for immediate service in Mexico, including the 12,000 men in camp at Texas City, the army has an available force on the border of 35,000 men.

To obtain more men the militia would have to be called upon by the President. There are 110,000 available in the militia. Under the Dick law governing the militia and under the Constitution the militia can be called out to repel invasion, but, under a recent interpretation of the law they could not be ordered out of the country as—militia—for foreign service. To be utilized for foreign service the militia would have to volunteer.

For the past two years the army has been ready to move. Troops have made every preparation for any emergency under preliminary orders. Every man in the army has known of this situation. The army has been ready to jump any minute, but was held in leash by the hope of the President that war could be avoided. Although no orders were issued before to-night for the actual movement of troops, preliminary orders had been issued for the Army to be in readiness for any eventuality.

An Impossible March.

The distance from the border to Mexico City is 1,200 miles. It is asserted that it would be impossible to march an army that distance to Mexico City. The country down through Chihuahua, Torreon and beyond is arid and water is hard to get.

The conferees on the new volunteer army bill, under authority of which the militia might be taken into the service of the Federal Government as volunteers, heard to-day that the President intended to call for 50,000 volunteers within five days, and that this would be followed by a call for 250,000 more volunteers, making a total of 300,000. The conferees also heard to-day that the army general staff thought no fewer than 450,000 volunteers should be called out by proclamation of the President.

This bill will now be passed at once. The War Department's figures on paper, based on information obtained from Mexican sources show but only on paper—that the Huertista army consists of about 70,000 men. This data has been checked up very carefully and the best advice of the War Department is that this paper army of 70,000 federals has dwindled to about 20,000 federals now actually in service.

Status of Volunteers.

One of the most important problems in connection with the organizing of a volunteer army will be the appointment of its officers. In the Volunteer Army bill, now in conference, the authority to appoint officers of the volunteer army is conferred upon the President instead of the Governors of the States, as in former wars. This provision and other features of the bill completely nationalize the volunteer forces.

While it is provided that the President so far as possible, should commission officers from the localities in which the troops are raised, this provision is not mandatory and the President can select officers from other localities and States. Further than this, the commissions of volunteers will not necessarily be held in any particular regiment, but in the arm of the service to which they belong, and volunteer officers can be transferred from one regiment to another, just as regular officers are transferred.

As it would be necessary to select from 12,000 to 13,000 officers for a volunteer army of 250,000, the President would be compelled to delegate much of this authority to the Secretary of War. Every precaution is to be taken to prevent politics from figuring in any way in the selection of these officers. The Administration proposes to avoid criticism certain to follow should politics creep into the volunteer army assignments, which, it is charged, was the case in the war with Spain.

The Secretary of War also will be authorized to draw up other regulations for the selection of officers for the volunteer army, one of which will be certain rigid physical requirements. While these may not be as exacting in all particulars as is the case with the regular army, it is understood that Secretaries Garrison and Daniels have emphatically declared they will withhold [illegible] commissions in all cases where the applicant does not show unmistakable ability to withstand the hardships of a campaign in Mexico.

The President is authorized to appoint volunteer officers from the regular army and upon the recommendation of the Governor from the organized militia of his State.

On the Preferred List.

The Governor will be requested to recommend officers, so far as possible, from the locality in which the troops they are to command are recruited. If upon examination these recommendations are found to be objectionable they will be rejected. In the selection of officers from the country at large it is provided in the law that preference shall be given to those who have had honorable service in the regular army, national guard, or volunteer forces.

Students who have graduated from educational institutions where military instruction is compulsory are also on the preferred list of candidates. It is made clear in the general provisions of the volunteer army bill that if the letter as well as the spirit of the law is followed, for the first time in the history of the country military training and education rather than social or political pull will be the determining factor in the selection of officers for a volunteer army. Army experts express the opinion that this bill, if it had been a law during former wars, would have been the means of saving many lives and millions of dollars for the country.

In the opinion of military authorities the law is one of the most important ever enacted by Congress. What is regarded as another commendable feature of the policy of the Secretary of War taken in connection with the Volunteer Army bill is the determination not to send any volunteer troops into Mexico except in a case of the direst necessity until they are really fit for service.

From Mexico City, Gen. Huerta has declared that he would have a force of 400,000 men in the field in 20 days. This is an exaggeration. No such army could be mobilized in that period under a call for volunteers, but Huerta undoubtedly will do everything possible to increase his force, and do it as quickly as he can. The ability of Huerta to raise and maintain troops is believed here to depend largely on his ability to feed his men.

Shut Off Food Supply.

The effort of the United States, if the advices of army and navy officers are followed to the letter, will be to blockade both coasts of Mexico and shut off food supplies. The campaigns between the Diaz forces and the Madero revolutionists, as well as the struggle between the Huertistas and the Carranzistas, have shown unmistakably that the Mexican soldier will not fight on an empty stomach. The soldier around the world must always be fed, but a striking characteristic of the Mexican has been his refusal to fight to the limit without ample food. In the battles around Torreon many Huertistas when captured swore allegiance to the cause of Villa when assured that they would be well fed. Many of these Mexicans would rather serve in a revolutionary army and be fed than to live in peace and work for their food.

The first official inkling of any intention to move the army came in orders promulgated at the War Department to-day. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, President of the Army War College, was relieved from duty in Washington and ordered to the front to command a brigade at Texas City.

Points to Volunteers.

Adj. Gen. George H. Wood of the National Guard of Ohio was ordered to Washington to-day by the War Department for consultation. He will arrive to-morrow. This is believed to be due to the probable requirement of the use of the militia as volunteers in support of the army. While no call for the militia has been issued one might be very speedily promulgated in the event of an attempted invasion of the Texas border by Mexican rebels.

In calling upon the militia the President would proceed by proclamation and could ask for the militia of any state, and send the troops to any point within the country under his constitutional prerogatives. The last time the militia were called upon in time of conflict by the President was during the early days of the Civil War. The President has the constitutional right to call out the militia to help the army suppress insurrection. Under that power President Lincoln called for the militia.

The last call for volunteers was in 1898, during the early days of the Spanish war, when President McKinley issued his first call for 125,000 volunteers. That has also to be done by proclamation, but volunteers can only be called out under special act of Congress. Calling out the militia is wholly different from calling for volunteers, but once Congress authorizes the President to call for volunteers, then, under the proposed new volunteer law, the President may accept volunteers from the State militia. Except in case of invasion the only way that the President may now obtain the services of the State militia is to take them into the Federal volunteer service as volunteers after his call for volunteers. Without the new volunteer law, which has not yet been passed, the President would have authority to issue a call for volunteers under the act of April 22, 1898. That act was passed at the beginning of the Spanish war to enable the President to know how to proceed under the separate authority given in a special act.

The President will, however, act under the proposed new volunteer law, growing out of the Volunteer bill now in conference, and each will become a law almost immediately. Under this act as well as under the act of 1898 the President may accept the services of members of the State militia if they volunteer. The militia may volunteer either as State bodies or as individuals. The distinction between the old and the new volunteer laws relates to the officering of the militia that may be taken in as volunteers in a body. Under the old law the President was compelled to take the officers in with the men and have them command their own militia organizations. Under the proposed new law, as it now stands in conference, the President will have to accept the services of militia officers who volunteer when they volunteer with the unit which they now command in the State militia, but is not compelled to place these volunteer militia officers in command of their own companies or organizations This is left discretionary with the President, not made mandatory upon him.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—About 3,000 officers and men of the Eighth brigade entrained to-night for the Mexican border in command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing. The brigade comprises the Sixteenth Infantry, under Col. George B. Bell; the Sixth Infantry, under Col. James M. Arrasmith, and the Twelfth Infantry, under Col. Richard M. Blatchford.

The Sixth and Twelfth Infantry will go to El Paso over the Southern Pacific railroad. Gen. Pershing will accompany this body.

The Sixteenth Infantry will travel over the Santa Fe system and at El Paso the brigade will be assembled and will report to Gen. T. H. Bliss, commanding officer of the Southern department.

The Twelfth Infantry, which has been in camp at Palo Alto, equipped with everything necessary for immediate field duty, will be picked up there.

Five companies of the coast artillery left San Francisco for Tecate as infantry at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The body will report to Major William Davis, commanding officer at Fort Rosecrans.

These troops are to protect the water supply of the city of San Diego and surrounding cities.

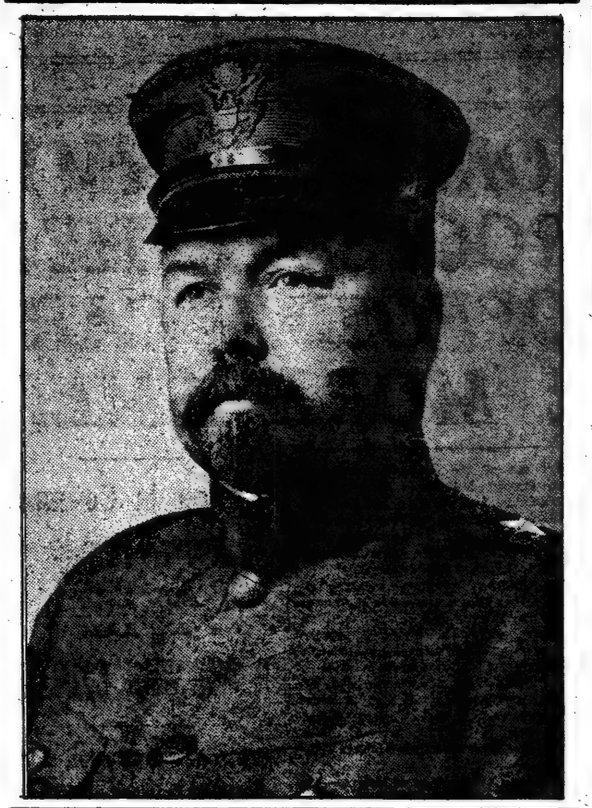

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON.

Will Command the Army Brigade Now Under Orders to Go to Vera Cruz.

TRY TO DESTROY BRIDGE.

Mexican Federals Driven Away—Evacuate Piedras Negras.

Special to The New York Times.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 23.—Rabid anti-American feeling among the Federal Mexican soldiers in command of Col. de la Zaragosa was manifest this morning when the Federals wrecked the railroad running south from Piedras Negras, at Old Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, toward Monclova and Torreon, breaking all switch locks and springing the switches, and wrecked the Mexican end of the long International Bridge, a steel structure spanning the Rio Grande between this port and Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.

The detachment of Federals rushed to the Mexican end of the bridge and undertook to place dynamite under the abuttments. The arival at double quick of a detachment of twenty men from Fort Sam Houston, which has been patrolling the border along the river front, prevented the Federals from destroying the bridge. Texas Rangers also appeared at the river and started to fire on the Federals, when they retreated to the south, as if to evacuate the town. The Federal garrison wrecked the machine shops, roundhouse, and many box cars.

LAREDO, Tex., April 23.—Nuevo Laredo was evacuated by Federal irregulars and volunteers late to-day. Women, children, and civilians followed in the wake of the regular Federal garrison, which marched south yesterday, presumably to join other Federal forces at Saltillo.

Much excitement attended the flight to-day as the refugees hastily departed on foot. Practically all Americans have left Nuevo Laredo and the surrounding country.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 23.—Four thousand Mexicans have enlisted at a secret recruiting station here within the last few days and left for service below the border, according to a report made to the police early to-day. The Chief of Police has prohibited the sale of firearms to Mexicans.

DANIELS SENDS CONDOLENCE.

Eric Strem of 226 Sixty-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, whose son, Alvin Eric Strem, was one of the eight seamen who lost their lives in the second day's engagement at Vera Cruz, received a telegram last night from Secretary of the Navy Daniels in which the Secretary expressed his sorrow.

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MORE WARSHIPS SAIL—MARINES FROM PHILADELPHIA—REBELS MENACE TAMPICO

PICK NEW SQUADRON FOR BLOCKADE WORK

Sixteen Vessels, Under Winslow, Will Do "Special Service" in Mexican Waters.

TWO DREADNOUGHTS SENT

New York and Texas to Sail from Here—Recalls Schley's Famous "Flying Squadron."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A special service squadron has been organized by the Navy Department for service in Mexican waters. The orders were issued to-day. This announcement was made by the Navy Department:

The Secretary of the Navy to-day issued orders forming a special service squadron for service on the east coast of Mexico. Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow has been selected to command, and will hoist his flag on the New York, which will leave Sunday or Monday to join the fleet now in Mexican waters. The special service squadron will consist of the battleships New York and Texas, the armored cruisers Washington and Montana, the Tacoma, Des Moines, Chester, Salem, Nashville, Dolphin, Castine, Machias, Paducah, Wheeling, Petrel, Eagle, and other vessels as they become available from time to time.

The most of these vessels are well adapted for inshore work on the Mexican coast, and the experience and ability of Rear Admiral Winslow eminently fit him for command of this squadron.

Rear Admiral Winslow, a nephew of the Winslow who commanded the famous old Kearsarge in her battle with the Alabama, is an officer of known courage, ability, and resourcefulness. In the Spanish war Rear Admiral Winslow, then a Lieutenant, cut the telegraph cable near Santiago, Cuba, and was wounded in the hand. The cable cutting work was done from a small boat commanded by Lieut. Winslow. Although himself wounded and the boat was subjected to a hot fire from the Spanish riflemen ashore, Winslow kept at the work until the cable had been grappled, hauled across the bow of the boat, and a piece cut out of it.

Rear Admiral Winslow was in command of a division of the Atlantic fleet on its visit to the Mediterranean last Winter.

The battleships New York and the Texas are the newest and most powerful dreadnoughts in the world.

The creation of the Special Service Squadron recalled to naval veterans the assembly of the famous "flying squadron," under the command of the late Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, in the early days of the Spanish war. In the present instance the Special Service Squadron is made up of most incongruous elements, ranging from the most powerful battleships in the world to the tiniest gunboats.

This squadron, starting with sixteen vessels and likely to be augmented to twoscore, will be serviceable for blockading purposes, and the smaller craft will be particularly useful for inshore work.

The New York, Texas, and Washington are now at the New York Navy Yard, the first named having just gone into commission. The Montana is crossing from Guantanamo to the Mexican Coast; the Tacoma is undergoing repairs at Charleston, S. C.; the Des Moines is at Tampico, the Chester is at Vera Cruz, the Salem is at Philadelphia, the Nashville is on the way from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz, the Dolphin is at Tampico, the Castine is at Boston, the Machias is at New Haven, the Paducah is on the north coast of Cuba, the Wheeling is at Santo Domingo, and the Petrel and the Eagle are in Haitian waters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 23.—Rear Admiral Winslow received his orders early this evening and by 9 o'clock he was on the way to New York on the Fall River boat. It was Rear Admiral Winslow who obtained the valuable data about Vera Cruz, which has proved so valuable to the navy now occupying it. When he received his orders putting him in command of the Special Service Squadron, Winslow was on duty at the Naval War College.

It is likely that Lieut. L. H. Lacy, now at the Naval War College, will become a member of Rear Admiral Winslow's staff, as he was with Winslow while he commanded various divisions of the Atlantic Fleet.

It is the opinion in naval circles here that the officers attached to the War College and those attending the courses will be detached and sent to sea. The officers of the college include Capts. Volney O. Chase and Benton C. Decker, Commander Edward S. Kellogg and Lieut. Commander William S. Pye. Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight is President.

Those now taking instruction are Capts. Thomas Snowden, Spencer S. Wood, Marbury Johnson, John D. McDonald, and Edward M. Durrell; Commanders Philip Williams, Claude B. Price, Reginald R. Belknap, George W. Laws, Robert K. Crank, and Arthur G. Kavanaugh; Lieut. Commanders Edward H. Constain and Edward M. Watson; Lieut. Halsey Powell, and Major Thomas C. Treadwell and Capts. Frederick M. Delano, Douglas C. McDougal, and William L. Redles of the Marine Corps.

THREE BATTLESHIPS START.

Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia Leave Boston Navy Yard.

BOSTON, April 23.—The battleships Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia started for Mexico this afternoon. The Virginia is the flagship of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commanding the Third Division of the Atlantic fleet. The loading of supplies and ammunition was completed last night.

The Nebraska, the first of the ships to get under way, sailed shortly after noon. When she swung away from her pier at the Navy Yard she was cheered by the sailors, who lined the rails of the other ships at the yard, and as she steamed slowly down the channel she was saluted by the vessels in the harbor.

The Virginia followed three hours and a half after the Nebraska. The demonstration at the Navy Yard and on the city wharves as the two battleships proceeded down the harbor was the most noteworthy in many years.

Instead of waiting for the other two ships, the Nebraska kept on around Cape Cod. She will call at New York to-morrow for additional marines and supplies, and will join the Virginia and Georgia off the Delaware Capes on Saturday.

Orders to put the armored cruiser North Carolina into early service were rescinded to-night witnout explanation. At the same time orders were received to speed the overhauling of the battleship Rhode Island, which is in dry dock.

Recruiting offices were crowded again to-day, but the number of enlistments continued small as a result of rejections. The marine recruiting offices were kept open until 11 P. M. for the first time since the Spanish War.

The light-draught gunboat Castine went into commission at noon, Lieut. F. W. Osborne, Jr., taking temporary command.

RUSH WORK AT NAVY YARD.

Winslow to Raise His Flag on the New Dreadnought New York.

All the big warships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are to join the Special Service Squadron. To make her ready for this special service the Washington late in the afternoon was placed in full commission. She has been tied up at the yard doing duty as a receiving ship, having replaced the transport Hancock. The Washington this morning will be placed in dry dock for twenty-four hours to have the hull cleaned.

After leaving the drydock to-morrow she will take on ammunition, coal, and general stores, and be prepared for sailing. It was reported that she would leave to-morrow or Sunday, but at the Commandant's office it was said that she was awaiting sailing orders.

When the Washington joins the Special Service Squadron she will carry 912 officers and men, and will be in command of Capt. William E. Eberle. Of her crew, 200 men are to be drawn from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at North Chicago.

The New York, which went into commission recently, is scheduled to leave the yard on Sunday afternoon, after Rear Admiral Winslow has raised his flag on her. She has most of her ammunition and general stores aboard.

Swarms of workmen were busy all day yesterday on the New York, Texas, and Wyoming. Capt. James H. Glennon, commanding the Wyoming, received orders to have his ship in readiness for service within two weeks, if possible. She is undergoing repairs and the work on her is being rushed.

It will also take at least two weeks to put the Texas in proper trim to leave the yard for Mexico, although she may get away, if so ordered, with some unimportant work unfinished. The New York and Texas, sister ships, are the newest and biggest vessels in the Navy. The former has never had a trial trip and will have to get her "shakedown" on her way to Mexico.

With marines departing for the "front," bluejackets drilling for possible shore service, and workmen busy getting huge fighting craft in trim for sea, there was an activity at the yard yesterday which recalled the days of the war with Spain. The big crowd of visitors watched the sailors drill and everything else that was going on with lively interest.

A detachment of eighty marines, in command of Capt. Thomas H. Brown, left the yard yesterday morning for Mexican service. They went to the Pennsylvania Station, where they took train for Philadelphia. Some time after the marines had left the yard bluejackets from the New York, Wyoming and Texas engaged in landing drills, which will be continued daily.

The supply ship Culgoa arrived at the yard yesterday, and at once began loading stores for the vessels of the fleet. She will carry a capacity load of beef, provisions, and other supplies to the vessels in Mexican waters.

With the departure of the Washington, New York, Wyoming, and Texas for special service the Brooklyn Yard will be "cleaned out" of fighting craft.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the end of the working day, the navy yard was put on a war footing. The guard of marines and bluejackets was increased. With the departure of the detachment of marines yesterday for Philadelphia the force of marines at the yard was reduced to seventy-five, not enough for guards, and so a number of men from the battleships were detailed for guard duty.

Men on leave, it is said, have been recalled, and no leaves for more than twelve hours will be granted. Orders have been given for every man to return to the yard each night by midnight.

SENDS SOUTH DAKOTA ON.

Wireless Instructs Cruiser to Go at Once to Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The cruiser South Dakota which left here yesterday morning for the Mexican coast by way of San Diego was instructed by wireless to-day to proceed direct to Mazatlan.

The cruiser Maryland at Mare Island was ordered to move down the harbor to the coaling station at California City and make ready to depart.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23.—Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, commanding the Pacific reserve fleet, has been ordered to sail on the West Virginia to Mazatlan and to take command of the fleet assembling there.

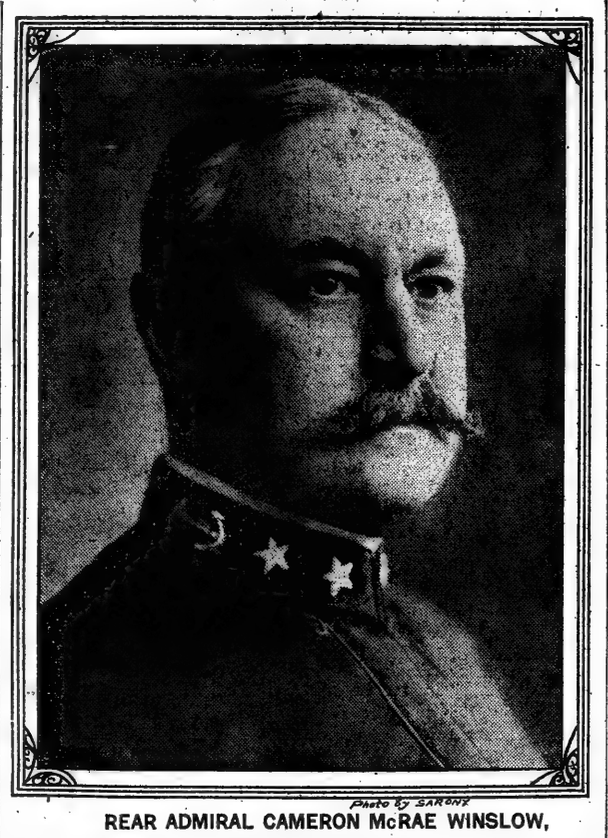

Photo by SARONY

REAR ADMIRAL CAMERON McRAE WINSLOW,

Chosen to Command the Special Service Squadron That Sails Sunday for Mexican Waters.

RIOTERS DAMAGED OUR CONSULATE

Stoned Other American Buildings in Mexico City and Attacked Statue of Washington.

HUERTA SEIZES RAILWAYS

Will Allow No Train to Leave Capital Without Permission—Takes Rolling Stock Inland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 24.—The Navy Department received this morning a telegram from Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz, quoting this statement by an American from Mexico City:

First news of landing received about noon, Tuesday, and there was much alarm followed by extra reports in El Imparcial. Reports not confirmed until 4 P. M.

In the afternoon news was circulated that Gen. Huerta would accede to the demands of the United States. Later Gen. Huerta received the local reporters and correspondents and stated that he had announced that he had definitely refused the demands of the United States. In spite of this, general opinion was that some time would elapse before any definite break in diplomatic relations would occur.

Tuesday afternoon, after the receipt of the news of the landing, demonstrations were made, largely by students and clerks, in the streets, which were hardly passable. Speeches were made. It was not until after the receipt of further news of an alarming character, which was given to the public through additional extras of the papers, that the character of the manifestation became more boisterous. Rocks were thrown at some of the American buildings, notably the American Club, and some commercial establishments.

It was reported that two Americans, while intoxicated, had been killed on the streets, but no confirmation was obtained.

The American colony largely gathered around the Embassy, watching for further news and particulars from Vera Cruz, but little was forthcoming except reports, which were issued by the cable operator of Vera Cruz. Tuesday night the cable office was still receiving cables, subject to censor.

Early Wednesday morning the cable office was taken over by the Mexican Government.

There were manifestations throughout the night, one of which was an attempt to pull down the statue of Washington. The procession proceeded to the American Embassy, where speeches were made, but, apparently, of a pacific or patriotic nature.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy had an interview with Gen. Huerta Tuesday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6, accompanied by Lieut. Rowan. Gen. Huerta promised protection to all foreigners, particularly Americans, and the same evening sent his chief of staff, Gen. Corona, to the Embassy building. At the request of Mr. O'Shaughnessy about twenty Federal soldiers guarded the Embassy with a force of eight police. The American Consulate, which had suffered some damage, also was guarded by a corresponding number of Federal soldiers.

The following morning it was announced that the Mexican Government had taken over the management of the railroads and all trains, and and that no trains would be allowed to leave Mexico City without special permission. It was further announced that all rolling stock on the Mexican Railroad would be concentrated at Apizaco, and all the Interoceanic Railroad at Pueblo, also the Vera Cruz Railroad.

Remarks were floated that the British and German ministers were making efforts to send a train with refugees from their colonies, and finally, Wednesday afternoon, it was announced that such a train would leave at 6 o'clock, but it was not known until late in the afternoon whether Americans would be allowed to travel on it. However, at the station tickets were sold, apparently, to all who presented themselves without quesiton of nationality.

The approximate number on this train was as follows: Americans, 150; British under 50, Germans about 75, Mexicans, 300.

First day alarm great, but gradually subsiding. Americans preferred remaining in the city rather than take chances coming down on this train.

Gen. Maass, at Soledad, about forty-three kilometers out, with about 5,000 troops.

CAN GET AEROPLANES.

Chicago Club Has Eleven Which It Will Sell to Government.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Eleven aeroplanes, the property of the Aero Club of Illinois, will be sold or given to the United States Government for use in Mexico if needed.

A committee was appointed to-day to communicate with the authorities in Washington to ascertain whether the flying machines were desired.

800 MARINES LEAVE FOR VERA CRUZ DUTY

Transport Morro Castle Starts from Philadelphia with a Full Regiment.

HAS MANY WAR SUPPLIES

Ship Carries 1,400,000 Rifle Cartridges and Many 3-Inch Shells—Takes Equipment for Hospitals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Cheered by a patriotic crowd of 8,000 persons, the transport Morro Castle sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, bearing the Twentieth Regiment of 800 marines under orders for Vera Cruz. As the marines boarded the Morro Castle, which carries a full supply of stores and ammunition, twenty-five veterans of the civil war, who were lined up alongside the gangplank, saluted them.

When Col. R. M. Moses, commander of the regiment, and Col. Mahoney arrived a member of the G. A. R. pinned on them small buttons on which was reproduced the likeness of a Grand Army badge.

The pier from which the Morro Castle sailed in the last hour was the scene of great activity. The crowd was so great that it interfered with the workers, and guards at last drove all sightseers away.

Almost at the last minute a load of hospital supplies arrived from the Naval Hospital and the United States Quartermaster's warehouse. Among the supplies were 200 cases of rolled cotton and 300 cases of medical bandages. There were also 150 stretchers.

Other supplies aboard the ship included 150 bales of hay and 150 cases of army saddles. There were almost enough saddles to mount all the men in the regiment.

Shortly before the marines went aboard the Government tugs Murdock and Semoset returned from Fort Mifflin carrying 900,000 rifle cartridges, which were stowed away almost at the last minute. More than 500,000 rifle cartridges were taken aboard last night.

The marines who arrived from Norfolk this morning were the first to board the transport. Then followed a detachment from Fort Royal and Charleston, S. C., the Philadelphia contingent, and the men from Portsmouth, N. H., Annapolis, Boston, New York, and Washington.

Dr. George Tully Vaughn, chief of the Georgetown Hospital staff, Washington, a veteran of the Spanish war, accompanied the marines.

When the Morro Castle reached the navy yard last night most of her stores were waiting for her. She was tied up at one of the piers across from the Idaho, and the task of getting supplies aboard was begun at once. The sailors of the Idaho helped to load the vessel.

Besides 900 tons of coal, the full capacity of her bunkers, shells for the three-inch guns used by the marines in shore service were placed in the hold last night. Rakes, garbage cans, wheelbarrows, and shovels also were loaded, to be used in cleaning Vera Cruz. Hundreds of tents and 800 folding chairs were also put on board.

The work of getting the scout cruiser Salem ready for sea is being rushed. This vessel, it is expected, will sail on Sunday for Vera Cruz.

Orders were received at the Government arsenal here to-day to increase shipments of supplies to the Mexican frontier. Officials said they expected orders within a day or two to send from thirty to fifty carloads of tents, clothing, and army equipments to points where they can be loaded on transports.

"Our orders to-day were much larger than yesterday," said an official, "and they will continue to grow. We are prepared for any emergency."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 23.—Thirty petty officers and ordinary seamen were sent to the Boston Navy Yard to-day from the training station. In the last two days 173 men have been sent from the training station to various warships. There are now 1,400 apprentice seamen there, of whom 500 are available for sea duty.

All officers and enlisted men who leave ships or station, save on duty, are required now to leave addresses where they can be reached by telephone while absent.

Twelve petty officers of the battleship Wyoming, at the New York Navy Yard, now taking a special course of instruction in torpedo work at the torpedo station, were ordered to return to their ship this morning.

ANNAPOLIS, April 23.—Forty men from the marine barracks here will leave for Philadelphia to-morrow morning in charge of a First Sergeant. All commissioned officers were detached several days ago.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Orders were received here to-day to enlist all the men possible at the marine recruiting stations in this city. The order, which came from Major Gen. George Barnett, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., read: "Disregard quota for district. Enlist all men possible. Use extra efforts to re-enlist ex-marines."

Applications for enlistment have been ten times above the normal since the Mexican trouble began, according to the recruiting office of the Marine Corps here.

MAY BUY BRITISH SHIP.

Government Agents Inspect Burmese Prince at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Twenty tugs and barges for Government use in the Mexican campaign are available here and can reach Vera Cruz in eight days. This is the report that Capt. W. O. Smith, United States Quartermaster at New Orleans, submitted to the Washington authorities to-day. Capt. Smith inspected harbor craft under instructions from Washington.

It is understood that Government agents also have inspected the British steamship Burmese Prince. According to information here, the United States naval authorities already are negotiating direct with the British owners for the purchase of this vessel.

"MARINES' HYMN" RECALLED.

"From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli," It Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The particular significance of "The Marines' Hymn" to the present activity of the Marine Corps in the operations in Vera Cruz was recalled by officers of the navy and the Marine Corps to-day. A reference in the hymn to the presence of the marines at "the fall of Montezuma" during the Mexican war made it very appropriate at this time. The first verses of the hymn run:

From the halls of Montezuma
To the shores of Tripoli
We fight our country's battles
On the land as on the sea.

Admiration of the nation,
We're the finest ever seen,
And we glory in the title of
United States Marine.

FORT TOTTEN SENDS 900.

Twelve Companies of Coast Artillerymen to Board Transports To-day

The army transports Sumner and Kilpatrick anchored off Fort Totten yesterday and will take 900 coast artillerymen on board to-day. The coast artillerymen are ordered to Mexico. Col. Cronkhite, commander of the fort, will command the force which embarks.

Will Enforce American Rights, Says Wilson, While Respecting the Independence of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Wilson to-day issued the following statement, elicited by Gen. Carranza's summons to the United States Government to evacuate Mexican territory:

I wish to reiterate with the greatest earnestness the desire and intention of this Government to respect in every possible way the sovereignty and independence of the people of Mexico.

The feeling and intention of the Government in this matter are not based upon politics. They go much deeper than that. They are based upon a genuine friendship for the Mexican people and a profound interest in the re-establishment of their constitutional system.

Whatever unhappy circumstances or necessities may arise, this object will be held steadily in view and pursued with consistent purpose, so far as this Government is concerned.

But we are dealing with facts. Wherever and whenever the dignity of the United States is flouted, its international rights or the rights of its citizens invaded, or its influence rebuffed where it has the right to attempt to exercise it, this Government must deal with those actually in control. It is now dealing with Gen. Huerta in the territory he now controls. That he does not rightfully control it does not alter the fact that he does control it.

We are dealing, moreover, only with those whom he commands and those who come to his support. With these we must deal. They do not lawfully represent the people of Mexico. In that fact we rejoice, because our quarrel is not with the Mexican people, and we do not desire to dictate their affairs. But we must enforce our rightful demands upon those whom the existing authorities at the place where we act do, for the time being, represent.

twelve companies, equipped for field duty as infantrymen. Only one company will be left at Fort Totten.

After receiving the Fort Totten men the Sumner and the Kilpatrick will collect the garrisons of the coast artillery posts in and about New York. Gen. Charles Bailey, commander of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery, will leave his headquarters at Fort Totten to-day to proceed to Mexico.

MANY SHIPS ARE FOR CHARTER

But Navy Department Has Exhausted All Its Available Funds.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Many offers of merchant ships for use as naval auxiliaries are being made to the Navy Department. Ship brokers in the larger foreign ports have been obtaining options on craft that appear to be suitable for American naval use, and are forwarding these to the Navy Department.

The Navy Department has no funds available at present for such purposes, having exhausted all available appropriations in chartering the Ward Line steamships now being used for the accommodation of refugees at Tampico and Vera Cruz, and it has contented itself with filing these various proffers.

Word reached the Navy Department to-day that the Hawaiian Steamship Line had transferred its Tehuantepec transit service to the Isthmus of Panama. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is the connecting link in the water service between New York and other Atlantic ports and the Hawaiian Islands, Japan and China.

Coatzacoalcos on the Bay of Campeche and Salina Cruz, on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the termini of the Pearson Railroad, are likely to be blockaded in the development of the naval campaign.

It was reported in shipping circles yesterday that the Government had chartered the American Line steamers New York and Philadelphia as transports to convey men and stores to Mexico. At the office of the line it was said that while the Government had the right to take the four American liners, including the St. Louis and St. Paul, if they were needed, nothing had been heard from the War Department in Washington on the subject.

The New York, which is due to sail at 10:30 o'clock this morning for Southampton, is coaled and has sufficient stores on board to feed 3,000 soldiers and her crew of 350 for twenty-one days. In addition to accommodating 3,000 troops there would be ample room in her lower hold for guns, stores, and ammunition. At an average speed of 19 knots she would reach Tampico under five days.

It was a coincidence that the Philadelphia, then the Paris, arrived here yesterday at the same time as in April 1898 when she was taken for the Spanish War. It was pointed out that the Philadelphia and New York draw at least 27 feet which is a good deal for the shallow harbors on the Mexican coast.

Chief Officer Candy of the Philadelphia said yesterday that the cargo could be discharged and the ship prepared for sea in less than twenty-four hours. George Bell the chief steward said that her stores could be got on board in six hours.

"When I was in the St. Louis during the Spanish-American war," he said, "Capt. Goodrich came on board at 2 o'clock in the morning and said that we would have to go out that morning. It was hard work getting ice and all provisions on board, including 40,000 pounds of fresh beef; but it was done, and the ship sailed at noon with her bunkers full of coal."

P. A. S. Franklin, First Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, was in Washington yesterday, but did not receive any communication from Government officials in regard to the chartering of the American Line steamships.

SPANISH PRESS FRIENDLY.

El Imparcial Thinks the Monroe Doctrine Is Being Modified.

MADRID, April 23.—The leading newspapers of Spain have adopted a well balanced and even friendly attitude toward the United States in commenting on the Mexican situation.

El Liberal expresses the belief that Mexican independence will be respected by the United States, although Gen. Huerta brought intervention upon himself. It says it would be well for the United States to intervene also in the provinces where Carranza and Villa exercise authority.

El Imparcial regards the Monroe Doctrine as now being modified to mean "America for the North Americans." It adds that the war with Mexico will lead in the adoption of an imperialistic policy by the United States.

WILSON YIELDS TO SEND TROOPS TO VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

it was decided that a definite order should go forth to collectors of customs and military commanders of the Government along the international boundary to forbid further shipments. Nearly all these shipments were intended for the Constitutionalist forces in northern Mexico.

How Carranza and Villa will construe this action is problematical. The Government realizes that they must be made to understand that the sympatnics of the officers of the Administration are with their cause, and that the effort to bring about reparation from Huerta is a mark of friendliness instead of enmity toward that portion of the Mexican people who adhere to the Constitutionalist cause.

Will Not Deviate from His Policy.

While the President's statement which was sent to Mr. Carothers for communication to Gen. Carranza breathed throughout a spirit of friendship for the Mexican people, it contained some phrases apparently intended to leave no doubt that threats from Carranza would not cause this Government to deviate one iota from the course marked out in its effort to bring Huerta to its terms. One of the sentences in the statement was particularly pointed.

"Whatever unhappy circumstances or necessities may arise," said the President, "this object will be held steadily in view and pursued with consistent purpose so far as this Government is concerned."

War with the Constitutionalists as well as with the Huerta following is naturally the last thing that the Government wants. But it is apparent that the President does not intend to abandon the Vera Cruz punitive expedition even if persistence in the effort to obtain reparation unites the Constitutionalist forces with the Huertistas. Military and naval officers, while fervently praying that Carranza will remain on friendly terms with this Government, are inclined to regard his outburst of last night as in a way a blessing in disguise, because it has served to emphasize that the undertaking against Huerta is a major problem of warfare, and not a mere side issue in the history of this nation.

Await Carranza's Written Protest.

Secretary Bryan declined to discuss the contents of the Carranza statement. He said he would wait for the arrival of the Spanish original, which he had been informed had been mailed to him from Chihuahua. The statement he received last night was a translated copy telegraphed by a Carranza agent. Mr. Bryan said that errors had been found in that copy, and in the copy received by the Constitutionalist junta here. He had formed the impression that the real statements by Carranza were not intended to be quite so warlike as they appeared from the translations.

FLEET AND REBELS MENACE TAMPICO

Washington May Carry Out Its First Plan to Seize the Port.

NO TRUCE WITH FEDERALS?

Caballero, Constitutionalist General, Said to Have Threatened an Assault in 48 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There was every indication this evening that the military policy of the Administration had strengthened materially since last night. Then it was definitely proposed to limit the expeditionary movement into Mexico to the occupation of Vera Cruz and only enough of the surrounding country to make that occupation safe. But to-night it is practically decided to take Tampico as well.

Local reasons partly explain this new decision as well as the general need of making a more effective stroke to cow the spirit of Gen. Huerta's followers. For several days there have been whispers of a serious nature that American refugees and others in Tampico would be attacked. Practically all foreigners will be removed as soon as the chartered steamer Esperanza arrives from Vera Cruz. But there are enormous oil wells in the neighborhood that would be destroyed past all repair by the application of a single match, and so effective protection of property will be attempted.

Rear Admiral Mayo's force at Tampico has been so depleted by drafts for Vera Cruz that he is not expected to attempt to occupy the city and outlying warehouses with his present strength; but he may clear the town of Mexican soldiers with a few shells in preparation for the arrival of a reinforcing landing party.

Even before the arrest of the American sailors at Tampica by Gen. Zaragoza's subordinates, the port was regarded as a place of great importance. The oil there was absolutely necessary as fuel for the engines of the National railways, and the rebels made repeated efforts to capture the town.

Since the insult to the American flag there has been a sentimental interest in the possibility of its capture by the American squadron, and last night that it would be left in Mexican hands for the present caused distinct disappointment here. There was corresponding pleasure to-night in the thought that the American flag would be raised over the scene of the first indignity to it.

The oil district about Tampico reaches back for a distance of many miles. American and British interests predominate, though beer are some German concessions. The greatest oil company in Mexico, the Aguila, or Eagle, Company, owned by Lord Cowdray, has its headquarters there.

British and German cruisers are lying in the river below Tampico.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 23.—Gen. Zaragoza, Federal commander at Tampico, Mexico, has been called upon to surrender within twenty-four hours to Gen. Luis Caballero, commanding the Constitutionalist forces which have been besieging the city, according to a message given out at Constitutionalist headquarters at Matamoras to-night. This was considered here as disposing of the report that Federals and Constitutionalists at Tampico had united to oppose the Americans.

FIELDER CHAMPIONS WILSON.

New Jersey Governor Pleads for Support of President.

James F. Fielder, who succeeded President Wilson as Governor of New Jersey, made an earnest plea for the united support of President Wilson by every American citizen at a luncheon at the New York Press Club yesterday. He said that President Wilson was intensely human, and that he believed the President in the last few days had no doubt wished himself back as Governor of New Jersey or as a citizen of that State. Gov. Fielder said:

"The sympathy and kindly feelings of the whole American people should go out to President Wilson. It is a condition, not a theory, that now confronts us, and it is the duty of every American citizen, regardless of whether or not he agrees with the President's course, to uphold his hands in his efforts to see that the honor of American rights are sustained."

The Governor said that many persons believed the President was cold and formal, and that he could not be unbent.

"It is not so," he went ont. "President Wilson is intensely human, as I personally know from my intimate associations with him."

Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy of Bergen County, N. J., spoke in praise of President Wilson and Gov. Fielder.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Think

Would you rather rush pell-mell to buy a security on which you had received a "tip" or take advice from an old established firm who are known as conservative investment bankers?

F. S. Smithers & Co.
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE
INVESTMENT SERVICE

A man in Saks Clothes is in right

¶ He has nothing to fear on the score of either service or style—on the contrary, he has cause for gratification in both.

¶ The serviceability of Saks clothes is attested by the fact that every stitch of tailoring is the work of tailors and not mere needle-pushers.

¶ The style of Saks clothes is attested not by meaningless pictorial accessories, but by the clothes themselves, which are the acme of perfection in cut, tailoring and finish.

¶ And the man who wears Saks clothes has mastered in at least one branch of his expenditures, the golden art of getting more than an average equivalent for what he spends.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Choosing Bathroom Fixtures

Look over our eleven full size model bathrooms.

Then select from the hundreds of samples just what suits you in design and price.

Bath, Lavatory and Water Closet complete, $75 up.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
Fifth Ave. and 17th St., New York

No payment accepted unless successful

Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House

Also expert service in problems of General Ventilation.
Frederic N. Whitley
Engineer and Contractor
207 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Are you Going Away this summer?

You know from past experience how difficult it is to secure, at the last minute, the accommodations you want. If you will read the advertisements under "Country Board" on the next to last page of The New York Times for a few days you will probably find the very thing you wish.

$3.00 Round Trip
Washington
The National Capital
SUNDAYS
April 26, May 10, 24, June 7
Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Washington, 4:35 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion at following ticket offices: 363 Fifth Ave.; 501 Fifth Ave.; 461 Broadway; 170 Broadway; 153 West 125th St.; Pennsylvania Station; Hudson Terminal; 346 Broadway, and 1031 Broadway, New York; 366 Fulton Street, Flatbush Avenue Station, (L. I. R. R.), Brooklyn.
Pennsylvania R. R.

Bridal Gifts of Distinction at Prior-to-Removal Reductions

Our removal sale offers an exceptional opportunity to make your bridal gift one of unusual beauty.

No matter what the sum you plan to expend—how elaborate or how simple the gift you select, you will find in this collection a great variety of articles, any one of which reaches the highest expression of the jeweler's art.

Discounts may now be secured of 10%, 20% and 30% throughout the entire collection of rare precious stones mounted in platinum or gold and platinum.

These prior-to-removal reductions represent savings that merit your attention when selecting bridal gifts. These discounts make it possible to get a much lovelier gift for the same amount of money that you would spend elsewhere.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-eighth St.

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

Interesting showings of Summer Furnishings are now presented. Rugs, Mattings and Furniture suitable for use in the country home or to lend an atmosphere of coolness to the city home are ready.

Also displays of Summer Needlework, Draperies, Books and Sporting Goods.

MEN

5650 Shirts

$1 to $5 Grades, 49c to $3.50

Five splendid values.

Shirts inexpensive enough to suit any man. Shirts fine enough to delight the most exacting man.

Fine percales, mercerized materials, pongees and silk.

Soft, plaited or plain negligee styles. A great sale.

Golfing Supplies

You will find a good Golfer's shop at Loeser's. It is fully stocked with Spalding goods—excelled by none—and is in charge of competent men.

Clubs to suit the swing of any golfer.

Minimum Stock of the Women's Suit Store Is 1000 Suits

More than 280 different styles, every one with Paris letters of credit.

One-third of the Suits are of silk, moire, taffeta, faille.

Two-thirds are of the fashionable cloths — gaberdines, crepes, wool faille, etc.

Suits priced $25 to $65. Every fashionable style and color.

Thirty styles of Gowns and Dance Frocks at $37.50 to $49.

Boys' "2-Trouser" Suits, $3.95

Suits with a $5 look. Suits really wonderful at $3.95.

Brown and gray mixtures in cheviots, tweeds and cassimeres — invisible stripes, checks, etc.

The $5 look is reinforced by $5 wearing quality. They have *two* pairs of trousers.

Not reduced from $5—but many a mother has paid $5 for Suits not as good. One look will tell her this.

A Pin Seal Hand Bag, $6

In tan, green, black and gray. Metal frame, large square flap and overlapping strap that fastens in front with a button.

One of the recent arrivals in a notably full and distinctive stock of Hand Bags.

Also Party Cases with six fittings in English saffian and other leathers, $5 to $15.

In Ribbons These Are "The Noblest Romans Of Them All"

Roman Ribbons lead fashion as Rome once led the world.

Many styles at Loeser's—some exclusive. Those which are not are found only at one or two places in Manhattan. And Loeser prices are lower.

Roman lingerie Ribbons priced from 12c in three-eighth inch to 23c in five-eighth inch.

New necktie Romans in heavy, crepey weaves, 4½ inches wide, blended with silver and gold in metallic effect. A bayadere Roman striped with gold, silver, purple, blue, green, gray, old rose, etc.

Yard and a half to each necktie. Such scarfs cost $5 to $7 in the exclusive specialty shops. The ribbons are 75c a yard.

Summer Underwear Prices Fall with the Thermometer

Makers' stocks have moved slowly this cold Spring. Because of this we have some of the most unusual values we remember at this time of the year.

This is a good time to provide a family supply of Underwear.

When hot weather comes it is likely that we will be unable to match our present values.

Third to half less than regular for men's, women's and children's Underwear of all kinds.

Fredrick Loeser & Co.

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

SENATORS ATTACK WILSON'S POLICY—MAY CALL FOR 400,000 VOLUNTEERS

ARRAIGN WILSON AS FAVORING REBELS

Lodge and Other Republican Senators Join in Bitter Attack on the President.

DEMAND EMBARGO ON ARMS

Democrats Reply, Charging That Carranza's Stand Is Due to Utterances of Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Publication to-day of Secretary of State Bryan's note to Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the Mexican Constitutionalist leader, pointedly suggesting that the rebels give the United States a free field in dealing with Gen. Huerta, and Carranza's reply denouncing the American invasion of Mexican soil, occasioned in the Senate to-day the most bitter excoriation of the Administration's course that had been heard in Washington.

Republicans like Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Borah of Idaho denounced the President for allying himself with murderous bandits. In calmer mood they asserted that the refusal to restore the embargo on arms against the rebel's territory was permitting heavy shipments of arms from the United States that soon would be used against American troops.

Mr. Borah predicted that within forty-eight hours the United States would be at war with a united Mexico. The weapons in the hands of the Mexicans, said Mr. Lodge, would be of American make. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Weeks corroborated each other's statements that the General Board of the Army had recommended the restoration of the embargo a week ago, while Mr. Lodge asserted that 2,700 stands of arms and much ammunition had passed from the United States into the rebel's territory in the past four days.

Not only had the United States sought alliance with irresponsible bandits, said Mr. Lodge, but the offer of alliance had been stanily and tartly rejected. That rejection by Gen. Carranza, Mr. Borah asserted, was the direct outcome of the President's speech to Congress singling out Huerta as an individual, and giving Carranza grounds for his contention that demands for reparation for the death of a Mexican individual should be made to the only Mexican Government—that of the Constitutionalists.

The President's defense was in the hands of Democrats like Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip; Senator James of Kentucky, and Senator Reed of Missouri. Mr. Lewis said that Republican speeches urging war as much as against the rebels as the Federals had inflamed and alarmed Gen. Carranza to the point of rejecting Mr. Bryan's amicable proposals. It was Mr. Lewis's defense that spurred the Republicans to their most biting comment.

The Mexican situation came before the Senate with the stroke of the Vice President's gavel, calling Senators to rise for the prayer of the chaplain.

Prayer for Peace.

In his prayer the Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, the chaplain of the Senate, prayed for peace in Mexico, saying:

"Almighty God, the sad and tragic scenes of life have always driven us nearer to Thy side, and in the midst of the storm and stress we have found more need of God than we have realized, at least in the joy of sunshine. We come to-day and lift our hearts for Thy blessing. We remember that there are those lying dead who have represented us, and others torn with the pain and suffering because of their devotion to their country and their obedience to the order and law of their land. We pray that they may realize our sympathy and care, that they may have Thy divine favor, and that Thy favor and blessing may be vouchsafed to all in command and all in authority in this land, and that the time may come speedily when Mexico will again enjoy prosperity and order, when we shall have the blessing of peace. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen."

The debate began with the reading of telegrams and letters of citizens wishing commissions in case of any war in Mexico. Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, Mr. Thomas of Colorado, and Mr. Jones of Washington laughingly agreed that they had received no applications for service as privates. These remarks seemed to excite Mr. James of Kentucky, who came to the defense of American patriotism.

"The patriotism of this country," said Senator James, "has not dwindled so much that the American people in an hour of peril and of danger to the country are unwilling to go to the front except in positions of command. The volunteer soldier still lives here, and there will be plenty of them when the time comes. I have here a telegram from a company of soldiers, privates as well as officers."

Pass Refugee Bill.

Mr. Martin of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, brought before the Senate the bill that passed the House yesterday appropriating $500,000 for the transportation of American citizens from Mexican territory. The bill was passed quickly and sent to the President, but some of the debate that followed had incidental reference to it.

"I am heartily in favor of the passage of this bill," said Mr. Smoot of Utah. "I would be in favor of it if it were many times the amount it carries. The Senate is aware that I voted against the resolution justifying the employment of armed forces by the President, but now that it is over I heartily support the policy of the President in active aggression."

"It is hardly necessary, I think," said Mr. Lodge, "for me to say that, in common with every other Senator on this side and on the other side, I shall vote with the utmost cordiality for every appropriation requested by the President in the prosecution of the war in which we are now engaged. Of course, this appropriation and others which are to follow will be supported in the same spirit and in the same way. The country is at war and we shall support the movement in every way to enable the administration to carry that war to a successful end. I hope and pray, a speedy conclusion.

"But, Mr. President, there is one point which, I think, the President ought to take in consideration, one on which I think it not unreasonable that the views of Congress be heard. The other night the amazing spectacle was presented of a majority of the Senate deliberately voting down a proposition to give protection to the life and property of American citizens. That was the naked proposition embodied in the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Gallinger).

"I do not believe there is a single Senator of those composing that majority who does not wish to give the fullest protection to every American citizen everywhere and especially in Mexico. The amendment was voted down on the stated ground that my proposition and that of the Senator from New Hampshire enlarged the resolution into a declaration of war. That argument had hardly fallen from the lips of Senators on the other side when we were at war, without even passing the pacific resolution."

Calls Lodge Unfair.

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska said that Mr. Lodge gave an unfair version of the Democratic argument.

Mr. Lodge continued:

"The reason given here was that my amendment enlarged the scope of the resolution and led us into war. I am coming now to the real reason."

"The reason on this side of the floor," replied Mr. Hitchcock, "was that the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts criticised the President for his policy and sought to interpret the landing of troops at Vera Cruz as a reversal of that policy."

"I decline to admit for one minute," said Mr. Lodge, "that Senators of the United States may not criticise a policy or a resolution, whether it comes from the President of the United States or any one else. It has been done against every President since I have sat in the Senate, and there is no disrespect in it. We are not helpless dummies. We may criticise without discourtesy and without lack of manners.

"I think—I am sorry to say, I am forced to think—the real underlying reason for excluding the proposition of the Senator from New Hampshire authorizing the President to protect the lives and property of American citizens was that if that amendment had been adopted it would have complicated the President's relations with 'Pancho' Villa and Carranza. The amendment would have required protection to our citizens in the northern provinces, where danger is greatest. Protection in the northern provinces might have interfered with some of the bands now operating under Carranza and Villa.

"We have read the statements from our quondam allies in the newspapers this morning. They have already drifted away. Three or four days ago 2,700 stands of arms went over the Mexican border to Villa. Some have gone over since, I am told, although I do not know how truly.

"This movement at Vera Cruz was precipitated for the military reason, which I do not question to be a sound one from a military point of view, that it was necessary to seize the arms going to Huerta because those arms would be used against the forces of the United States. And yet arms were allowed to go over the northern border at the same time.

"You cannot do anything more for your allies than that. Yet now we see that Mr. Carranza disapproves of what has been done at Vera Cruz. It will be but a short time before those men of the North are united with the rest of Mexico against us. It is not an unreasonable anticipation. Why are we not taking the ordinary military precautions there? They will be used against our force within thirty days.

Stop Admission of Arms.

"But I say, Mr. President, that the time has come to stop—as we have stopped at Vera Cruz—the admission of arms into the Mexican Republic. That is the surest way to bring this war to a close. I do not want to see these people furnished with weapons. That is the thing more than anything else in the later framing of the issue that has put us in the attitude of allies of 'Pancho' Villa."

Mr. Lodge replied to a question from Mr. Smith of Michigan that no Congressional sanction was necessary for the restoration of the embargo because Congress had already given the President full power to act. Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, asked Mr. Lodge if, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he had not conferred with the President about conditions. Mr. Lodge admitted that he had seen the President twice.

"I was not silent as to my views," said Mr. Lodge. "I was not silent as to the dangers which I thought were involved in the resolution as suggested."

"I should like to call my colleagues' attention," interrupted Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, "to the fact that at a board meeting yesterday it was unanimously recommended that the embargo on arms into Mexico be restored. So the President has the humanitarian reason, the reason of self-interest, and the reason of his military advisers for acting promptly."

"I have said all I desire to say," went on Mr. Lodge. "I feel this matter very deeply, apart from my intense dislike for seeing this country mixed up, directly or indirectly, with 'Pancho' Villa. I think the distinction we are making is one that is utterly false, both from the military and moral view."

Lewis Hits Back.

Mr. Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, criticised Republican Senators for delaying the justifying resolution and embarrassing the Administration.

"If I were asked by any one on the street," Mr. Lewis said, "what I would say was the reason more than any other for the declarations of Carranza, I would say it was the conduct of a certain set of distinguished Senators during the debate upon a resolution to give the President authority to execute fully the blockade essential to the purposes he has undertaken.

"If I am asked to define in detail my accusation, I answer: The President of the United States before the watching world has for months, with a patience to be admired, contemplated the conditions in Mexico, suffering taunts to his citizens, outrages here and there, to property wrong committed against the laws of peace and community. With all of this he reasoned, taking great patience, and hoping that in the end conflict might be avoided. Notwithstanding all this, there were Senators on the floor who gave the world to understand that in the White House was a supine gentleman, lacking conviction on the one hand or courage to execute it on the other; that he had as a Secretary of State a neophyte in matters of war; a zealot in the dream of peace; a mere crusader in the divine undertaking for love of mankind and general peace on earth. They said that therefore the Administration was intrusted to a man who suffered all affronts to his nation.

"By this they encouraged these people in Mexico to believe that whatever affront they might put upon us force would never be resorted to by America. When, however, taking license of this accusation, people in Mexico insulted the insignia of this country, was there the prompt certification from Senators on the other side that the President had come to the point where force must be used? No. There arose promptly a haggling over the terms of the resolution. For some reason Senators on the other side were striving to defeat the resolution that would justify the President before the country.

"If Carranza is found this morning in a hostile attitude, to whom do we owe it? I charge that we owe it to the honorable gentlemen on the other side, who have put us in the position before the country of demanding war, refusing to support the President in his policy of peace. Shall we vote that we regard the President of the United States as a hypocrite and that when he spoke for us and spoke for you there was in his heart a lie?"

Fall Assails Lewis.

Mr. Fall of New Mexico sharply resented Senator Lewis's suggestion that Republican Senators were trying to make political capital out of the Mexican situation.

"Has the Senator from Illinois no opinion of his own?" asked Mr. Fall. "Is this the commission he bears from the people of Illinois, simply to do the bidding of one man? I do not read my commission as a Senator from the people of a sovereign State to mean that I have responsibilities under my oath of office. I am more profoundly impressed with the gravity of the situation than is the Senator from Illinois, because I know and he does not, and he says that he does not want to know.

"I am trying to give the Administration information and advice. The President is either misinformed or not informed. For thirty years I have been in close touch with the people of Mexico. I recognize their many magnificent qualities. It is because I admire the people that I am now trying to help relieve 15,000,000 Mexican people who are being harried by Huerta's ambition on one hand and Villa's robbery and murder on the other. This city is now overflowing with men who have been driven out of Mexico, American citizens who are anxious to give the State Department information concerning conditions there. They have no place to go except to the State Department. They appear to be distrusted by those who ought to be willing to hear them. The mistake from the beginning in this Mexican policy has been in the assumption that Villa represents anything other than the spirit of murder, rapine and lust."

Following Mr. Fall, Mr. Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, took up the charge of Mr. Lewis that Republicans were responsible for Gen. Carranza's sudden declaration against the United States. It was the President's statement in his address to Congress, said Mr. Borah, that he planned to push military forces into Mexico to avenge an affront from an individual that had roused Gen. Carranza to declare that reparation should have been demanded from the Constitutionalist "Government" and not from an admitted usurper.

Too Meddlesome, Says Borah.

Mr. Borah was present at the famous meeting at the White House about two months ago when President Wilson laid before the Committee on Foreign Relations a somewhat detailed picture of the isolation of the United States from the nations of the world. Mr. Borah this afternoon explained American unpopularity among the nations by her "utter incapacity" for minding her own affairs.

The only government in Nicaragua to-day, said Mr. Borah, was one maintained by American marines against the wishes of 80 per cent. of the population. In Honduras also the United States was interfering, he said. In Mexico, he said, the United States had made demands that would require perpetual occupation. The flag raised by the naval landing party at Vera Cruz never would be lowered, he said, and the United States was launched on a course, that, if it meant anything, it meant the ultimate acquisition of every foot of land from the Rio Grande to the Panama Canal.

Should Get Our Bearings.

"It occurs to me," said Mr. Borah, "that the situation with reference to Mexico has undergone such a change that we ought to take counsel and get our bearings and see what we are going to do. If we are to arrange to bring our citizens out of Mexico as a matter of necessity, we ought to declare our policy with reference to what this Government is going to do in interfering in the internal affairs of Mexico.

"I always sympathized with the President in his hesitancy to recognize Huerta. When, however, the President announced that a certain individual should not be a candidate for the Presidency in Mexico, and that we should censor the elections to be held there, he announced a policy the inevitable logic of which was war with Mexico unless that policy was afterward modified. When we undertook to censor the international conditions of that country it was necessary that some time we should go there to carry out that programme.

"We are now at armed conflict with Huerta and all the forces Huerta represents, supposedly 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 Mexicans. This morning we are advised that we are at war with Carranza or will be at war with him unless we change our programme. The logic of this situation is that we are at war with Mexico. Before another forty-eight hours, in my judgment, we will be at war with united Mexico. It develops upon Congress to determine, not whether we shall require amends from an individual, but whether we, as Congress, are ready to recognize the fact that we are at war with Mexico.

"I do not stop to discuss the wisdom or the unwisdom of any acts that have led us to this condition. I do not stop either to criticize or to eulogize. I state a condition. I do not want war. I think it ought to be declared to be the policy of Congress that the United States will withdraw as an interfering power from Mexico, from Nicaragua, from Honduras, and say to the republics of Central America: 'We will respect the integrity of your Government, and will take part in your affairs only at your request and in the most friendly manner.'

America's Unpopularity.

"It is said that the United States to-day is the most unpopular member of the family of nations. It is said to be so because we disregard our treaty obligations. That is not the reason. The reason is that we have an utter incapacity for attending to our own business and leaving the international concerns of other Governments to their own people.

"Do the people of the United States understand to-day that the only government in Nicaragua is the government which the United States provides? Do the people understand that if the marines were withdrawn from the White House at Managua the government which exists there would dissolve like mist before the sun? Do the people understand that we are sustaining by force a government there in contravention of the wishes of 80 per cent. of the people of Nicaragua?

"The reason why we are unpopular and suspected is because while protesting friendliness to these smaller nations we are in several ways constantly encroaching upon them and ingratiating ourselves into their affairs with the ultimate object, as the world believes, of taking possession of them and their sovereignty. For myself, therefore, I want to see Congress declare its policy.

"I took the liberty of saying the other day that if the flag of the United States ever went up in Mexico it never would come down. I do not modify my views this morning. I would regard it a national disaster. I would regard it a national crime; yet in my humble judgment if we go to war against the united forces of Mexico we will be in contention with them until such time that we lose the habit of coming out.

Sees Ultimate Conquest.

"I do not mean to impeach the integrity of the President or his view as expressed at Mobile; but neither the President of the United States nor any other individual can control the logic of events nor measure the consequences of war. And the policy which we have been pursuing, not only in this administration but the preceding one, will inevitably lead to the United States taking every foot of land from here to Panama as time goes on. I repeat that I would regard it as a national crime and a national calamity.

"The trouble is, when we have disposed of Huerta, when we have established ourselves in Mexico, who is going to take the place of Huerta? Where is the power to establish law and order in Mexico? Can we not see without question that there is no power to do it other than the United States? Will we trust the lives of our citizens to Carranza and Villa with the contending forces of the Huertistas against them in the future?"

SMELTERS RECALL MEN.

Guggenheim Company Orders Them to Leave Mexican Territory.

All the American employes of the American Smelting and Refining Company have been ordered out of Mexico, it was stated at the offices here yesterday. Those who are in territory held by Gen. Huerta were due in Vera Cruz yesterday, but no word of their arrival had been received here. Those in the districts controlled by Villa's followers will proceed from Chihuahua to El Paso.

The American Smelting and Refining Company has five smelters and a number of mines in Mexico. Most of these were shut down months ago, but operations had been continued in the lead smelter at Chihuahua, in rebel territory, and the copper smelter at Aguascalientes, in Huerta territory. The mines in operation were at Velardina, Santa Barbara, and Sierra Mogado.

H. R. Wagner, the company's Mexican manager, moved his headquarters to El Paso some time ago, leaving his chief clerk, C. L. Baker, in charge in the City of Mexico. They were authorized by the officers of the company to close and withdraw their American employes whenever they saw fit. A message was received at the local offices on Wednesday from Mr. Baker, saying that the plants had been closed and the property left in charge of the Mexican employes, and that the Americans in Huerta territory would leave for Vera Cruz Wednesday night.

During the civil war in Mexico none of the company's employes have been molested, and none of its property damaged by either Huerta or Villa followers. A few days ago the company was preparing to reopen one of the smelters in Villa territory that had been closed for several months. The whole situation was changed as soon as it became manifest that Villa and Carranza would resist the American operations.

The number of men ordered out of Mexico, it was said yesterday, would probably not exceed thirty or forty.

At the office of the Pierce Oil Corporation it was said yesterday that no advices had been received from its agents in Mexico. Its two refineries are at Vera Cruz and Tampico and continue in operation with the supplies of crude oil stored there in tanks. There is no present intention of making any change, with Vera Cruz in the hands of the Americans and Tampico lying under the guns of American warships. The company's well in the interior of Mexico were closed some time ago. They are mainly along the Tupela River in Villa territory. The rebel chief notified them that oil must not be delivered to the Huerta Government or to the railroads and, to avoid complications, operations were suspended.

CONFEREES AGREE ON VOLUNTEER BILL

Measure Looking to Rapid Organization Likely to be Passed To-day.

PRESIDENT URGED HASTE

Enlistments to be for Three Years, as in Regular Army, Insuring Adequate Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Facing an imminent call for volunteers, the House and Senate conferees on the Volunteer Militia bill to-day reached an agreement on the measure. Their speedy action was taken at the request of President Wilson. Actuated by the same directing force, the House and Senate are expected to accede to the work of the conferees on Friday, so that the bill may go at once to the White House for signature.

The conferees, it was said afterward, had received information that the special urgency for the measure was the fact that the President expected to call for 50,000 volunteers within five days. It was understood in the conference committee that this number might be increased at intervals to a maximum of 250,000 men. The Army Board, it was said, had recommended the calling together of a volunteer force of 400,000 men. President Taft, who had plans drawn up for the invasion of Mexico, expected to call 200,000 volunteers the moment the regulars went over the line.

No definite confirmation of the President's determination to call volunteers at this time could be obtained elsewhere, though the sending of an infantry brigade from Galveston to Vera Cruz will weaken the border forces to very near the point at which either militiamen, of whom there are 110,000 ready for service within the continental borders of the United States, or volunteers will be needed for patrolling and border defense.

The most important provision of the measure is that permitting the acceptance for service of volunteer forces as rapidly as the contingent is recruited to three-fourths strength. Under existing law all branches of the organized militia must be exhausted before the volunteers are called into service. Provision is made for the complete and speedy organization of every volunteer unit, irrespective of whether it is one regiment or a complete corps.

Advantages of the New Measure.

The advantages of the new measure are stated by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to be that it will enable plans to be formulated and put in workable shape, so that volunteers can be speedily organized at the outbreak of war. It should prevent the payment of bounties; it will do away with short-term service, with all its evils, by procuring the necessary number of men at the beginning of a war for a long period; drafting should be unnecessary; it should make for a saving of men and money during the war and decrease the pension list thereafter; and the law itself involves no appropriation of money.

The conferees, headed by Representative Hay, manager for the House, and Senator Hitchcock, manager for the Senate, agreed to recede from two Senate amendments and three made by the House, and agreed that the points at issue be decided by the conferees.

The limitation of the organized land militia to inclusion in the land forces of the United States only during the period while the militia "in the service of the United States," was accepted by the House managers, together with the Senate provision that enlistment should be for the same period—three years—as in the regular army.

The original bill provided the enlistment for a period conterminous with the war for which the volunteers were called.

The House also accepted a provision that vacancies in the staff corps shall be filled by temporary details when they cannot be filled by temporary promotions. The Senate recedes on the amendment waiving the requirement that promotions in the volunteer forces be made on the same basis as in the regular army and militia.

The Senate managers also recede from the amendment providing that the appointments in all staff corps shall not exceed the proportionate number of appointments in the staff corps of the regular army. This restores the original language, which provides that the number of "any staff" corps of volunteers shall not exceed the number in the staff corps of the regulars.

The Senate conferees also agreed to strike out a new section which provided that the commander of a division might appoint military boards to inquire into the qualifications, conduct, or efficiency of any commissioned officer, provided that if an unfavorable report were made the officer should be discharged at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances.

Text of Conferees' Amendment.

The amendment, rewritten and redrafted by the conferees, reads as follows:

"Provided further, that when three-fourths of the prescribed minimum enlisted strength of any company, troop, or battery, or when three-fourths of the prescribed minimum enlisted strength of each company, troop, or battery comprised in any battalion or regiment of the organized land militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, organized as prescribed by law and War Department regulations, shall volunteer and be accepted for service in the volunteer army as such company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment, such organization may be received into the volunteer forces in advance of the raising of other organizations of the same arm or class from the same State or district organized as land militia, and the officers in service with such organizations may then be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as officers within the limits prescribed by law of corresponding grade in the volunteer army and be assigned in the same grade in the said organizations or elsewhere as the President may direct."

In the five principal wars in which the United States has engaged 7.5 per cent. of the men have been regulars; 22.8 per cent. militia, rangers, and emergency men, and the remaining 69.7 per cent., or nearly three-fourths, volunteers. Stress has been laid upon these figures to show the importance of an adequate volunteer law.

War with a first-class power, in the opinion of the board on the organization of the land forces of the United States, would require the raising of a volunteer army of 502,000 men, together with an additional force of 300,000 to augment the first line and replace losses.

The radical changes in existing law made by the pending act are that it changes the period of volunteer enlistment from two years to a period equal to the enlistment of regulars; that it provides for the appointment of regimental and company officers by the President instead of by the Governors of the several States and Territories, and that it increases the number of regular officers to be assigned to the raw troops.

The bill on which the conferees agreed to-day is the outcome of efforts begun in 1907 for an adequate volunteer army bill.

MADERO CANCELS ADDRESS.

Ex-President's Relative Declines to Discuss Mexican Affairs.

Emilio Madero, a relative of the murdered President of Mexico, was to have addressed the Economics Club of Columbia University yesterday on Mexico and its troubles, but at the last minute, however, he sent word to the university authorities that in view of the crisis he did not think it would be wise to make any public utterance at this time, and consequently begged to be excused from the engagement. He promised the President of the club, Prof. E. E. Agger, that as soon as peace returned to Mexico he would address the club.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, will address the club next week on "The Government of the City of New York."

PRESIDENT VERY GRAVE.

His Smile Lacking and He Shows a Trace of Nervousness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It was a grave and thoughtful looking President of the United States who received the Washington correspondents this afternoon for the regular semi-weekly "class," as the correspondents call it. The usual smile was lacking, and it was apparent that the President was feeling the responsibilities placed upon him by the critical developments in the Mexican situation. In spite of the fact, however, that he had been aroused from bed at midnight and had engaged in an important conference until after 2 o'clock this morning, his features, except for their gravity did not indicate that he was fatigued.

There was just a trace of nervousness about the President's manner, shown mainly by a twitching of the clasped hands that he held behind his back. But the correspondents have come to understand that this is due to a characteristic embarrassment whenever the President finds himself surrounded by a small group with all the attention of those composing it directed on him.

In his several appearances before Congress there has been no nervousness whatever. The opportunity to address a large assemblage seems to have the effect of inspiring him, and he loses self-consciousness. The President said not long ago that he disliked granting "hearings" to delegations because he always "felt like a town meeting."

At the outset of the talk between the President and the newspaper men this afternoon one of the correspondents informed him that there was no desire to ask him many questions, as it was realized that he was overburdened with work and anxiety. The President showed his appreciation of this sentiment by a bow and the grave face was lighted by a smile. Evidently the remark of the correspondent helped relieve what might have been a strained situation.

The President wore a gray business suit which fitted him well. It was apparent that his recent devotion to golf had been beneficial to him physically. During the interview he remained standing behind his desk, supported on the left by Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary; Rudolph Forster, his executive clerk, and Thomas W. Brahany, the chief clerk of the White House staff.

The President said that a serious business had come upon him now, and, therefore, he would confine himself to facts entirely. What the successive steps of the policy undertaken with regard to affairs in Mexico would be it would not be wise for him to talk about. They had to be altered from time to time, and it would not be wise to let anybody know what was in the minds of those responsible for them.

To a question with reference to the fact that the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City had received his passports, the President said giving passports was an act which always preceded war, but did not always mean war. It had not gone as far as war yet, he added. War did not always follow the giving of passports, he remarked, and Huerta's preparations had not yet been disclosed.

His statement of this morning in regard to the friendly attitude of this Government toward the people of Mexico, the President said, was intended as a clarification of that attitude. It had been sent to Mr. Carothers, former American Consular Agent at Torreon, for his information, but not with instructions to submit it to Gen. Carranza.

Asked as to the status of American Consuls in Mexico, the President said the Government had been taken by surprise by the action in handing his passports to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, but it was now making arrangements with another Government to take charge of the interests of the United States in Mexico.

Patriotic Service at Grace Church.

A patriotic service will be held at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, at which prayers for the country will be said and petitions offered that war with Mexico may yet be prevented with honor. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, the rector.

PASSPORTS HANDED TO MEXICAN ENVOY

Bryan Promptly Complies with Algara's Demand—No Expressions of Regret.

BRAZIL TO REPRESENT US

Through Its Legation and Consulates in Mexico—Algara Hopes to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The severance of diplomatic relations between the Government of the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico was made complete to-day when A. Algara R. de Terreros, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico in Washington, received his passports from the State Department. This action was taken at the request of Señor Algara. It followed the course of President Huerta in directing that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, receive his passports.

Arrangements were made this afternoon for having the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City take charge of the archives of the American Embassy there. There means that any communications which the United States Government desires to make to the Government of President Huerta must be transmitted through Brazil's diplomatic representative in the Mexican capital. Brazilian consuls will represent the interests of the United States at places at which they are stationed. Where Brazil has no consul the arrangement to represent American interests by the consul of another nation will be intrusted to the Brazilian Government. American consular officers in Mexico have not yet been instructed to withdraw. They are entitled to safe conduct out of the country. It is believed that no orders for them to leave have been issued by the Mexican authorities.

Arrangement with Brazilian Minister.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon Senhor Da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, called at the State Department by appointment, and the arrangements for having Brazil represent American interests in Mexico were made with him by Secretary Bryan. Mr. Bryan immediately thereafter made the following statement:

"Arrangements have been made with the Brazilian Government whereby the archives of the American Embassy at the City of Mexico will be intrusted to the Brazilian Legation."

The State Department was notified by Mr. O'Shaughnessy to-day that he would leave Mexico City to-night or to-morrow morning. His passports insure him safe conduct out of the country. Mr. O'Shaughnessy will go from Mexico City by train to Vera Cruz, where it is expected that he will embark for the United States.

A little before noon to-day the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires called at the State Department and informed Secretary Bryan that his Government had instructed him to demand his passports. Mr. Bryan assured him that the request would be complied with promptly. No expressions of regret were exchanged at the interview, which lasted for a few moments only.

At 3:15 o'clock this afternoon Señor Algara received the formal passports from the hands of Edward A. Savoy, the veteran chief messenger of the State Department, who entered the Government service forty-five years ago, under Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State.

Savoy, a fine type of thecolored servitor of the old school, has figured in similar episodes twice before. In October, 1888, he handed to Sir. Lionel Sackville-West, later Lord Sackville-West, the British Minister in Washington, the passports of safe conduct which marked the displeasure of President Cleveland over the fact that the British diplomatic representative had written a letter to an American citizen of British birth advising him that it would be to the interest of the British Government to have her former subjects in this country vote for Mr. Cleveland for President. It was Savoy also who, on April 20, 1898, delivered to Señor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister, the passports which signified that war was about to begin between Spain and the United States.

Passports Handed to Algara.

Savoy's mission of this afternoon was carried out at the offices of the Mexican Embassy in I Street, near Fourteenth Street. He handed the document personally to Señor Algara. It was inclosed in a large gray, linen-lined official dispatch envelope of the State Department. Señor Algara, who is an old friend of Savoy, greeted the messenger pleasantly and, at Savoy's request, gave him the envelope as a souvenir. On it he wrote, "Eddy Savoy, from A. A. Algara R. de Terreros." Everybody around the State Department calls Savoy by his familiar nickname.

The Mexican representative told Savoy that he regretted leaving Washington. "But," he added significantly and smilingly, "I do not expect to be away very long."

There was an unexpected helpfulness in the leave-taking of Senor Algara, who plans to take a night or early morning train to Canada. He told a representative of THE TIMES that he had been instructed by his Government to stay in the neighborhood of Washington, so that he might be on hand for future developments. Asked whether he thought that events might shape themselves so that he would return to his post here, he said with a tone of candor that his hopes were that such a course might be possible.

The retiring Chargé d'Affaires disclaimed having any definite plans for the moment, except to go across the Canadian border, probably at Niagara Falls. Although he did not mention the word, his remarks suggested a kind of "watchful waiting" policy of his own, on behalf of his Government.

There is no foundation for the rumor that Senor Algara is going to France to join the Mexican Minister in Paris, Francisco, Leon de la Barra, a close friend of his family, who was Provisional President of Mexico and Ambassador to Washington. Senor Algara said that he had no intention of going to Europe, but, on the contrary, was very anxious to make a visit home.

He will have the customary escort on his train, but said smilingly that he was not worrying much about that.

Text of Algara's Passport.

The text of the passport handed to the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires reads as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know ye that the bearer hereof,

SENOR DON A. ALGARA R. DE TEERREROS,

Charge d'Affaires of Mexico to the United States, is about to travel abroad, accompanied by his suite

These are therefore to request all officers of the United States, or of any State thereof, whom it may concern, to permit him to pass freely, without let or molestation, and to extend to him friendly aid and protection in case of need.

In testimony whereof I, William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Washington, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1914, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

(Seal.) WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Seal of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

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Announces a Two Days' Display and Exhibition of over $1,000,000 worth of Choice Oriental Rugs on Friday and Saturday of this week.

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Every rug in this collection was personally selected by Mr. Costikyan in the Orient. There are thousands of small and large sized rugs for general use at moderate prices, and many magnificent specimens of Antique and modern weaving, which will appeal to those requiring floor coverings of general utility, as well as to the collector—all of the K-C standard of artistic excellence.

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WHAT EUROPE HEARS FROM MEXICO—NO LACK OF RECRUITS HERE

DECLARE WE TOOK VERA CRUZ BY TRICK

Mexicans Say the Men Were Allowed to Land in Order to Bathe, as Had Been Usual.

WAR FEVER IN THE CAPITAL

Described in a Telegram to a London Paper—More English Criticism of Mr. Wilson.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, April 24.—Luigi Barzini in a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph dated Mexico City, Wednesday night, says:

"Mexican enthusiastic indignation has suddenly burst out leaping like flame from the calm. It has been like the lighting of a train of powder.

"No sooner was President Huerta's short, dignified proclamation to the republic published in special editions of the newspapers than Mexico City changed its aspect. Its life was arrested. The population poured into the streets. Flags appeared everywhere, and at organized demonstrations voices that were swollen with formidable emotion were raised.

"The proclamation was as follows:

"'At the Port of Vera Cruz we are upholding the national honor by force of arms. The attack which the Yankee Government is making upon a free people—such as the people of the republic was, is, and will be—will pass into history, which will place Mexico and the Government of the United States each in the position which it deserves.'

"The manner in which the American landing was effected helped to increase Mexican indignation. Not the least intimation was given, and the sailors were allowed, as had been done every day, in numbers to bathe on the shore or stroll through the town.

"This time, however, they had rifles. They immediately occupied the Custom House, and detached forces took possession of the telegraph, Post Office, and other public buildings before the Mexicans were aware that the town was invaded.

"At the moment when the landing had been carried out the American Consul sent a short note to Governor General Maass, announcing the accomplished fact.

"The Government has sent to the foreign representatives a formal protest against the American violation of the Mexican-American treaty of 1848, by which the two parties, in the event of war, undertake to provide for the safety of women, children, and noncombatants.

"Representatives of the Bank of Commerce have called upon the Minister of War and tendered their assistance. The members of the Jockey Club and the whole aristocracy have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government and offered their motor cars for military service.

"Groups of volunteers, preceded by flags, are coming in.

"News has been received that the celebrated revolutionary chief Zapata, who raised a revolt in the State of Morelos, has submitted to the Governor of Cuernavaca in order to 'fight against the invader,' asking for trains by which to transport his men to Vera Cruz.

"Carranza is also reported to have issued a proclamation announcing his support of the Government's resistance, and it appears that an armistice has been concluded at Torreon, where Villa's forces are about to join those against whom they were fighting only yesterday.

"If all these reports are true, and the revolutionists, all inured to war, are about to combine against America, Mexican opposition may become formidable. It will certainly be a terrible, dogged, cruel struggle."

The British Foreign Office is experiencing no difficulty in communicating with its representatives in Mexico City. The Minister, Sir Lionel Carden, has now arrived there, and several messages were received from him within the last twenty-four hours.

Nothing in the dispatches that arrived at the Foreign Office indicated that Mr. O'Shaughnessy was in any danger.

Newspaper clippings relating to the Mexican situation were found gummed to the door of United States Ambassador Page's residence yesterday. The police were informed.

The Mexican conflict is cutting off a third of the world's supply of silver. Samuel Montague & Co., the bankers, in their weekly letter on silver point out that a third of the world's supply comes from Mexico. The shortage may be felt acutely if hostilities continue to arrest communication by rail with Mexico City, rendering it impossible to export silver bars refined there.

The view taken here of the Mexican situation is increasingly pessimistic.

"With the best intentions," says The Daily News, "President Wilson is being forced deeper and deeper into an impossible position. It is a very deplorable situation, from which nothing but worse evils still are unfortunately to be apprehended."

The Morning Post says:

"Out of the supposed small affair of Vera Cruz a war is sprouting which may grow to very large dimensions. The secret of efficiency in regard to the maintenance of peace is carefully to examine what sort and size of war you may find on your hands before you begin quarreling with a foreign power.

"President Wilson is quite sure he never wanted war with Mexico. In that case he should have thought twice before allowing shots to be fired. [illegible] war, even if it goes no further, will be to inflict a great deal of suffering and loss upon noncombatants, especially upon subjects of neutral States residing in Mexico. It places neutral Governments whose subjects are in a difficult situation in some embarrassment. When Sir Edward Grey returns from Paris this will be for some time his chief preoccupation."

The Times in an editorial headed "A Great Adventure" expresses fear that the United States is being drawn into operations that must ultimately resolve themselves into a campaign or a series of campaigns against Mexico, its Government, and its people.

"For all practical purposes," says The Times, "the attempt to distinguish between the Mexican President and his Government and between the Government and the nation is one that cannot in any quarter be maintained much longer."

In reference to the points of difference between President Wilson and Congress, The Times says:

"It is clear that the Administration has begun its Mexican adventure amid signs of misgiving and hesitation, both in and out of Congress, that were conspicuously lacking when the United States went to war with Spain for the liberation of Cuba."

The military correspondent of The Times, criticizing the United States army, says:

"No one can doubt the power of the United States to raise vast armies in the course of time and to overcome the resistance of much more powerful forces than those which Mexico can raise. At the same time, the military instrument needed for an offensive war on a considerable scale does not at present exist.

"In comparison with the population, wealth and resources of the United States, and in comparison also with the responsibilities which she has assumed, her military strength is pitiable and compares closely with that of England before Cardwell's reforms."

The Daily Express says:

"President Wilson is indeed reaping the fruits of vacillation in his Mexican policy, and the American Nation is reaping them with him. We have the utmost sympathy with the United States, but not very much for Mr. Wilson. He has bungled the business. He should never have sided with Villa, who is certainly not a saint. He should have intervened on high ground, not on a comparative triviality. He should now face facts, instead of issuing meaningless verbosities."

In reference to the American Government's intention to station naval vessels off Mexican ports in order to prevent the sending of arms and ammunition to Huerta, The Daily Telegraph says:

"We understand that this question of a blockade is already being discussed by the powers. In 1884 England successfully protested against an attempt by France to blockade the Chinese coast without a formal declaration of war."

The London morning papers comment in an ironical vein on the dealings of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan with Mexico. The Standard compares them to philosophers from Mars.

The Daily News says: "If the Washington Government was really surprised at Carranza's ultimatum, its surprise is not very creditable to its statesmanship and intelligence."

Suggests British Good Offices.

LONDON, Friday, April 24.—An offer by Great Britain of her good services in accordance with The Hague Convention "with regard to the war between the United States and Mexico" was suggested by David Marshall Mason, a Liberal Member, in the House of Commons yesterday.

In reply Premier Asquith asked Mr. Mason, in view of the importance of the matter raised, to repeat his question next week, when, he said, perhaps Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, would have returned from France, where he is accompanying the King.

Mr. Asquith added that the British Government was most carefully watching the situation in all its aspects.

The prospects of active service have attracted to the American Embassy and Consulate General a number of retired British officers and soldiers, who have offered their services to the American Army.

All dividends on Mexican Railway Company loans were passed yesterday. The first preference stock immediately slumped 4 points on the London Exchange, going down to 95 and making an aggregate loss of 8 points on the day. Ordinary stock was 3½ points and second preference stock 4½ points lower than the previous day.

The fear that Carranza would make common cause with Huerta against the United States had a depressing effect on other stocks.

POPE HAS NOT INTERFERED.

Expressed Hope Until the Last That War Would Be Averted.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, April 23.—The Vatican denies that it has interfered in the conflict between Mexico and the United States, or in the internal dissensions of the former country. In both countries there is complete separation between Church and State; but, as both grant to Bishops and clergy complete liberty and the broadest protection, the Pope, whenever it has been possible, has advised moderation and has urged American and Mexican Bishops, when admitted to his presence, to do all in their power to mitigate animosity and work to avoid conflict.

In fact, the Vatican has been optimistic, and until the last moment the Pope hoped that war might be averted, trusting particularly to the wisdom of President Wilson and to his repeated statements in favor of peace. Even on Tuesday night, when the American warships were already firing upon Vera Cruz, the Pope, speaking to a Cardinal, said that his impression was that the reports from the United States and Mexico had been much exaggerated, as he could not believe that two noble nations were flying at each other's throats over a mere question of punctilio.

HUERTA INVITED CHARGE.

Asked Mr. O'Shaughnessy to Attend His Son's Wedding.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, April 24.—A telegram to The Daily Mail from Mexico City, sent on Wednesday, says:

"A military guard was placed on the United States Embassy this afternoon. The arms and ammunition which had been there for some time were removed, as they were considered unnecessary in view of the protection afforded by the Mexican Government.

"The city is almost normal. Many shops have their shutters up, but nearly all are open. Some British residents wear rosettes of the British colors.

"Many Americans remain and are to be seen in the streets. There are some processions with flags, but no disorderliness worth mentioning.

"The passports of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States Chargé, were formally handed to him to-day. In a note accompanying them Lopez Portillo, the Foreign Minister, acknowledged that Mr. O'Shaughnessy 'has observed personally toward the Mexican Government and people strictly correct conduct in so far as was permitted to him by his position as the representative of a Government with which such serious difficulties have arisen.'

"The exact time of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's departure has not yet been defined, but it will probably be to-morrow. The embassy staff will leave in a special train with a military escort either for Vera Cruz or Manzanillo.

"Mr. O'Shaughnessy this afternoon saw President Huerta, who cordially invited Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy to be present at the wedding of the President's son, Major Victor Huerta, to Miss Concepcion Hernandez to-morrow morning."

FRENCH CRITICISE WILSON.

Paris Temps Believes British Pressure Caused Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Friday, April 24.—The Temps, which is usually the closest of the French papers to the Foreign Office, has become more severe in its tone concerning America's Mexican policy. Last night's editorial says:

"It looks as if President Wilson thought intervention had become unavoidable because of the insistence, more and more pressing, of England after the Benton affair and the damage caused to British oil interests at Tampico. That is why he has tried to avoid in this intervention an appearance of acting under external pressure."

The Journal dès Débats, in an editorial, also expresses antagonism. It says:

"We do not know if the United States from the point of view of self-interest is acting with foresight, but we feel certain that it is committing an improper act."

Excelsior, under the heading "The Folly of Nations," criticises the action of President Wilson in invading Mexico without declaring war, saying:

"Mr. Wilson, an extreme pacifist, gives the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Bryan, who is a sort of mouton en ragé, (enraged sheep,) and those two great apostles of peace are taking in concert the initiative in a war which violates international formalities."

The Journal says:

"For the first time the veil is torn away from the pretense behind which the designs of American imperialism have been hiding. Its conquest of Mexico is begun."

The Echo de Paris says:

"The powers of Europe up to the present have no reason to rejoice over the manner in which Messrs. Wilson and Bryan have treated the Mexican problem. We have a right to reproach the Administration on one thing—that they have not distinguished between the Dictator whom they wish to conquer and the legitimate interests which they should respect. It is an error of judgment that would seem impossible."

The Temps's Berlin correspondent telegraphs:

"It is rumored in diplomatic circles in Berlin that some weeks ago at a Court reception the Kaiser when chatting with the American naval attaché did not conceal from him the fact that he disapproved the policy pursued by the United States toward Mexico."

SEE A CHANCE FOR JAPAN.

Suggestion Made by Some of the Less Responsible Tokio Papers.

TOKIO, April 23.—Most of the leading newspapers of Japan are moderate and reserved in their attitude regarding the Mexican situation.

One or two of the less responsible journals, however, to-day suggest that advantage should be taken of the present embarrassment of Washington to press the issues outstanding between Japan and the United States.

STATES MUST GIVE MOBILIZING PLANS

Gen. Evans Calls on All Eastern Division to Report to Him at Once.

DELAY IN CHOOSING SITES

Movements from Staten Island Would Probably Be by Train to Galveston, Texas.

A message was sent by Gen. Robert K. Evans, commanding the Department of the East, yesterday to the Adjutant General of the State Militia in every State within the jurisdiction of the Department asking: "Where will you mobilize? Report at once." The States addressed were Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the two Virginas, Kentucky, Tennessee, the two Carolinas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

This order indicates, officers say, that the regular army is looking for important developments and means to see that the volunteers are ready if the call for them comes. It is also taken to mean that the National Guard of the East will be called out first. The two States expected to send men into active service first are New York and Pennsylvania. In both these States the guard is especially well organized and equipped.

The order was promulgated by Col. William G. Haan, Chief of Staff of the First Army Division and Chief of Staff of the Department of the East. Coming so quickly after the visit of the Colonel and the officers of the National Guard to Staten Island and the selection of camp sites there, it is regarded as significant.

Some months ago when the Mexican situation reached a stage where the Government thought it time to prepare for possible trouble, the National Guard organizations were requested to select sites for mobilization. New York State, according to an officer, went about the selection in a leisurely way. Many opposing claims were put forward and on the eve of a possible mobilization and the placing of the Guard on a war footing they were still undecided on a suitable camping site.

Blauvelt, in Rockland County, was inspected as a possible camp, but the board did not agree upon it. Watertown was also considered, and this site did not meet the approval of all the officers. Another place considered was Peekskill, but the plains there were not large enough and there was no way to extend the camping ground. Then the board inspected a site near Fishkill. This place, it is said, met with much favor, as did a site at Yorktown Heights, L. I.

The need of a mobilizing point became imperative, and so Col. Haan was appealed to.

"I'll get you just the place you want," he said, and so he led the expedition to Staten Island on Wednesday.

A report was sent to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan yesterday setting forth the plans for camp sites in Richmond, and the matter now awaits his approval. The Staten Island mobilization point was practically selected by the regular army, and it has the approval of the Department of the East. Col. Haan said that Staten Island offered a splendid site. It is in a territory of rigid health requirements; it is easy of access, and offers the best facilities of any place in the State for the transportation of troops and supplies either by ship or by train. Again it is within one of the greatest markets in this country for clothing, equipment, and food stuffs. The Department of Water Supply notified the National Guard headquarters that adequate water supply could be had if the troops mobilize in Richmond.

Col. M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Quartermaster, was in his office in the Army Building yesterday perfecting arrangements for the moving of men and supplies. The Colonel is of the opinion that what movement there is out of this port, except, perhaps, a great body of volunteer troops, will be by rail, as it will be quicker to put the men in cars than to wait for transports to be made ready for sea. The army has received offers of more than 100 vessels which could be used for the transport of men or supplies. These offers are all for a price which in some cases the officers do not think the Government would be justified in paying even in time of war. Col. Zalinski said yesterday that it would take two days to get any transport ready for service at this port, even after the vessel had been taken by the Government. Add to this a possible delay in departure, and it would be ten days at the least before the transports from New York could land men at Vera Cruz or Tampico. The best plan, he thinks, would be to ship them by train to Galveston and from there transport them by water to the scene of trouble. The journey to Galveston, he said, would take about two days, the time the men would have to remain inactive here waiting for the transports.

The men in the regular army here are marking time waiting for the orders which will send them to the front. An officer stationed on Governors Island said that for nearly four years the regular army has been preparing for this emergency. At the present time Col. Zalinski could equip and provision an army of 50,000 men, and this number could be doubled within a very few days. Already inquiry is being received at the Army Building from those who have live stock, provisions, and other supplies for sale. Unless there is a special expedite order from the War Department the needed supplies will be purchased after competitive bidding.

From the viewpoint of health the army is better prepared than in 1898. A great many of the men who will go to camps both from the regular service and the National Guard have been inoculated against typhoid. This question of guarding the health, it is said, has received as much attention as that of equipping and moving the men into action.

No matter where camp sites are, the first men sent to them will be the men of the Engineers Corps, who will lay out the camps. Following the Engineers will come the Medical Corps. They will take precautions for the health of the camp. Sanitation will be carried out along modern scientific lines and arrangements as carefully made for the movement of medical supplies as for the movement of foodstuffs.

There was a rumor late in the day to the effect that the Guard had been ordered out. On Governors Island the report was denied. Col. R. Foster Walton, Divisional Adjutant General of the National Guard, said that no contracts for supplies had been made, especially for the 8,000 mules and mounts necessary for the force to get under way.

There were more signs of activity at some of the armories yesterday, and it was evident that a quiet movement was under way preparing for the call which the guardsmen believe will come within a few days.

ARGENTINE PRESS HOSTILE.

La Prensa Calls Our Policy Unwarranted by International Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 23.—La Argentina publishes an interview with the Mexican Minister, who says that the Americans are censoring his cables, but that he is informed that President Huerta is resisting the landing of marines, and that foreign powers will intervene on behalf of Mexico.

The same paper prints an interview with Ugarte, an anti-American agitator, who says that Americans invented lynch law to assassinate individuals and the Monroe Doctrine to assassinate nations.

La Prensa, in an editorial, says that President Wilson's Mexican policy is unwarranted by international law or by the Monroe Doctrine. The President, it continues, does not understand Latin America and has departed from the frank and fraternal attitude of Roosevelt, Root, Bacon, Sherrill, Garrett, and Rowe.

Mexico, says La Prensa, presents the same problems as Cuba. Mexicans are heroic and patriotic, and anxious to fight after the thirty years of oppression by foreign capitalists maintained by Diaz.

LIKENS WILSON TO LINCOLN.

Both Pacifists, Says an Italian Paper, but Forced into War.

ROME, April 23.—The Tribuna compares President Wilson to President Lincoln. Both, it says, were possessed of the same Biblical inspiration, the same vigorous Puritanism, the same combatant ideals. Neither was satisfied to remain content in his own uprightness, but wished others to be upright.

Both were pacifists, and yet both had to assume the leadership in war.

Guatemala Believes Wilson Sincere.

GUATEMALA CITY, April 23.—Interest in the Mexican situation is keen here, as Mexico is Guatemala's northern neighbor. It is generally recognized in Guatemala that the American Government is desirous only of bringing about peace.

TAMMANY PREPARES TO RECRUIT TROOPS

Sachems Adopt Resolutions Indorsing Course of the Administration in Mexico.

OLD PRECEDENT FOLLOWED

Society Sent Regiments to Front in Civil War and 1812—Made Bravery Record.

The Tammany Society, which in membership is virtually identical with Tammany Hall, is preparing to raise one or more regiments of infantry for service in Mexico. A formal tender will be made to Gov. Glynn as soon as the Society shall have ratified the action taken by the Sachems at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall.

The pledge to raise regiments of volunteers was embodied in a set of resolutions, adopted unanimously, in which the course of the Wilson Administration in Mexico was upheld. A long line of preambles denounced Victoriano Huerta as a usurper and the events in Mexico as a succession of acts of "brigandage, rapine, and assassination, where neither childhood nor old age, sex nor nationality have availed to stay the hand of the despoiler or murderer while engaged in desecrating churches or destroying homesteads with their occupants."

Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Sachems of the Society of Tammany or the Columbian Order, in council this day assembled, do hereby commend the action of the President and Government of the United States in the humane and patriotic efforts made in behalf of the establishment and maintenance in the domain of Mexico of a national Government that would be conducive to peace, justice, and freedom, and would be founded upon the will of the governed; also be it

Resolved, That the action of the President and national Congress in directing and approving the employment of armed forces of the United States in enforcing the demand for unequivocal amends for certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States be and hereby is upheld and sustained; and further be it

Resolved, That the Father of the Council of Sachems shall present the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Society of Tammany for its approval and with a recommendation that as required steps be taken for the organization of regiments of infantry to be tendered to his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, for service in upholding the honor of the American flag and the Government of the United States in the pending controversies and differences with the Mexican authorities.

Of the fourteen Sachems eleven attended the meeting. Charles F. Murphy was one of the eleven. The resolutions were offerd by John R. Voorhis, Grand Sachem of the society. They were read by Thomas F. Smith, the Secretary. It took only a few minutes to put them through. After the meeting of the Sachems it was said that a meeting of the full Tammany Society would be called within a very few days, at which the action of the Sachems would be ratified.

The action of the Tammany Society is in line with its record in other national crises of a warlike nature. The first regiment of volunteers raised in the war of 1812 was raised by Tammany. The headquarters of the organization at that time was in the present Sun Building in Nassau Street. It was the headquarters of the anti-British element, too, all through that war. During the Mexican war, in 1847, Tammany raised a regiment. In the civil war it sent the Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteers to the front. In the Spanish war action similar to yesterday's was taken by the Tammany Society and the tender of a regiment of volunteers made to Gov. Black, who declined the offer with thanks because the additional troops were not needed. The Tammany regiment which served throughout the civil war made a great record. It was mustered into the service on June 22, 1861, with a total enrollment of 1,210 men. In the war 152 men and officers were killed, sixty-nine died of disease or as the result of accidents, thirty-five died in the Confederate prisons, an aggregate of 256 men and officers. The regiment was mustered out on July 13, 1864.

The Tammany regiment participated in these battles: Balls Bluff, Va.; siege of Yorktown, Va.; Fair Oaks, Va.; Tunstall's Station, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Malvern Hill, Va.; Antietam, Md.; Fredericksburg, Va., (1863;) Gettysburg, Penn.; Bristoe Station, Va.; Mine Run, Va.; Wilderness, Va.; Spottsylvania, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., and Petersburg, Va.

At Antietam the regiment fought in Dana's Brigade—the Third—and charged with Sedgwick into the woods around Dunker Church, where half of the men engaged were killed or captured. At Gettysburg the Forty-second took part in repulsing Pickett's heroic charge. Col. James E. Mallon, who commanded the regiment at Gettysburg, was killed in action at Bristoe Station in 1863. The Forty-second altogether had five Colonels during the war.

MILITIAMEN AWAITING CALL.

Massachusetts Troops to be Among First if Any Are Wanted.

BOSTON, April 23.—In preparation for a possible call for troops, heads of the several departments of the State militia conferred at the State House today with Gov. Walsh. They assured the Commander in Chief that the militia bodies were in a better state of preparedness than ever before, and that 6,200 men could be furnished on short notice.

The officers agreed that Framingham, which had been the principal camp of the militia for years, would be inadequate for the mobilizing of this number of troops. A committee of four officers was appointed to investigate the availability of a site at Lakeville, near Middleboro, and, should that be found undesirable, to inspect the drill grounds at Westfield.

Gov. Walsh said that no demand had been made upon the State and there had been no intimation a call would be made soon. He had just received the report of Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, who was sent to Washington to learn what would be required of Massachusetts. Gen. Sweetser said that this State would be among the first called upon in case the National Guard were ordered out.

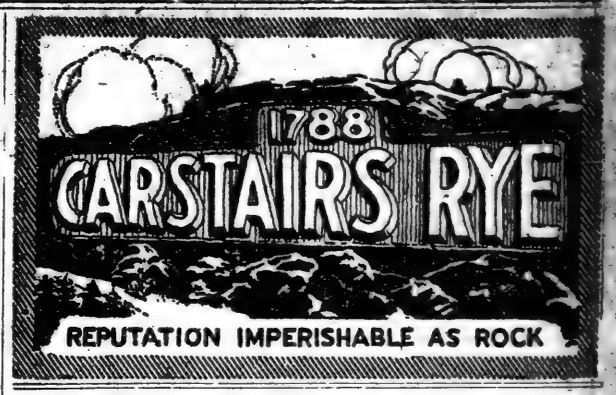
While the conference was in session the House of Representatives passed a bill, by a vote of 120 to 95, by which Gov. Walsh expects to effect the removal from office of Adjt. Gen. Pearson. The bill proposes to change the Adjutant General's term of office from five years to one year. It will go to the Senate to-morrow under suspension of the rules.

Gen. Pearson was appointed by Gov. Foss three years ago and refused to resign when Gov. Walsh took office in January. The Supreme Court upheld his contention that his official term was five years.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—Adjt. Gen. Abbott to-day gave orders to have the State camp grounds at Quonset Point prepared immediately for the reception of troops. About 1,700 militiamen in this State are considered ready for service.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 23.—Col Michael J. Kelly, commanding the First Hibernian Rifles of Rhode Island, an independent military organization, offered the services of his forces to Gov. Pothier to-night.

PORTLAND, Me., April 23.—Complete equipment for the First Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps of the National Guard, has been assembled at Fort Williams, so that the regiment could be mobilized here and sent south at short notice.



LONDON CARRIES WAR RISKS

Underwriters Liable for Much Produce Passing Through Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 24.—Many inquiries for rates of insurance in Mexico were cabled to London yesterday from the United States and many orders were confirmed. It is stated that the liabilities of London underwriters for war risks in Mexico now amount to some hundreds of thousands of pounds. The great bulk of the insurance is on produce from the Pacific Coast and Pacific Islands which are about to be dispatched across Mexico by the Tehuantepec Railway to American consignees in the United States.

Similar rates are being quoted on produce consigned to British and German merchants, for the underwriters are inclined to think that, as regards the risk of capture, little discrimination would be shown.

Insurance is also being effected on goods in transit from the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico to interior rates.

The premium varies according to the neighborhood, but in every case the term of insurance is strictly limited. A good deal has been written during the last few days at five guineas ($25) per cent. In some instances, where goods were consigned to towns in the north of Mexico, the underwriters declined to take the business at any price.

British vessels proceeding from one Mexican port to another have been insured, and some American ships in one of the leading harbors have been covered for ten days against the direct risks of war at the rate of about thirty shillings ($7.50) per cent.

ASKS AID FOR CUBANS.

Menocal Calls for $20,000 to Succor Citizens in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 23. — President Menocal has sent a message to Congress asking that $20,000 be appropriated to bring Cuban citizens out of Mexico.

The Secretary of State has already placed $10,000 at the disposal of the Cuban Legation in Mexico City for the same purpose after having received dispatches from the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires saying that riots endangering foreigners were impending.

The Cuban Consul at Vera Cruz cabled urging that a Cuban warship be sent.

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Young Women's Smart Apparel
At Unusually Attractive Prices

Styles adapted from original higher-priced models and tailored according to the usual Gidding standard of excellence.

Distinctive Tailleur Suits—$35, $45
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Furs Repaired and Remodelled. Furs Stored.
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For Park or Cross Country

The equestrienne will appears in Bonwit Teller riding apparel is conscious of absolute correct form in every detail of habit and appointments.

SPECIAL VALUE
"Winston" Coat and Breeches
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Made of heavy linen crash in light and dark natural linen tones. Long shaped bell coat, reinforced breeches, designed on masculine lines.

GIMBELS

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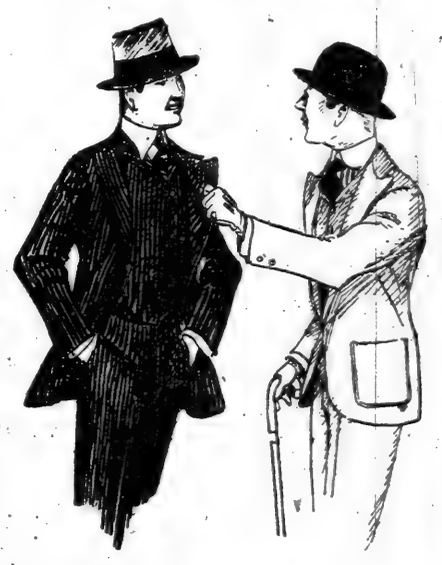
Unusual Reasons for This Sale of Men's Light-weight

Suits and Overcoats at $16.50



All of $25 Goodness

There are about 750 Suits and 400 Overcoats in the offering.

One large, fine lot results from a maker's reluctance to ship to the concerns which had ordered the clothing.

The other comprises Suits and Overcoats made up especially to our order from manufacturers' surplus materials to sell at higher prices. All told, we consider the offering as presenting

The Finest Selection of Men's Clothing that We Have Ever Sold at $16.50

There are Suits in about nine different models, from conservative to youthful. Younger men will like, in particular, the patch pocket styles, snugly fitting, with soft rolling lapels, and turned-up trousers. Every fashionable sort of fabric, including blue-and-green Tartan checks, as well as plenty of the plain blues, blacks, and grays.

Overcoats in Chesterfield style, fully silk-lined, and many models in big, loosely fitting Raglan Overcoats, with silk-lined sleeves and yokes. There are also Overcoats in fine knitted fabrics.

All sizes, 33 to 48, in both Overcoats and Suits

And these provide long, stout and short proportions, as well as regular dimensions.

$16.50 each for Suits and Overcoats that should fairly bring $25—the opportunity of the season.

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

WOMEN'S MEETING CALLS FOR PEACE—DE LA GARZA WANTS INTERNATIONAL ACTION

WOMEN DENOUNCE WAR WITH MEXICO

And Speakers at Cooper Union Attack Young Rockefeller for Troubles in Colorado.

A SUFFRAGIST WARNING

Miss Todd Says President Must Make Good His "Words of Peace" or Women Will Be Against Him.

Women speakers at a meeting held in Cooper Union last night denounced the landing of United States marines at Vera Cruz as "a fourth-rate melodrama," and made a demonstration which lasted ten minutes for "Mother" Jones, for her work in Colorado in connection with the strike troubles at Trinidad.

Several of the speakers said that they could not teach their children to go to war with such an insignificant foe as Mexico, but that if they gave up their sons they would want it to be for some such issue as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has made in Colorado.

The meeting brought together women who had refused to join the suffrage movement and women who were ardent suffrage advocates. Miss Helen Todd of California, speaking on behalf of the women of the suffrage States, warned President Wilson that, unless he made good his "words of peace," the women in the States where women had the ballot would see to it that his one term was his only term.

The organizers of the meeting began to prepare for it on Tuesday under command of Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of the City Chamberlain. Notwithstanding this short period, so many women turned out that the police had to close the doors. Every seat was taken and many stood in the aisles and back of the main auditorium.

There were some men present, but they did not participate in the proceedings. A resolution was presented calling upon President Wilson to withdraw the marines now at Vera Cruz from Mexican soil, but it was so worded that it appeared that only women were voting upon it.

"And men!" shouted men in the audience. They were ignored, and Mrs. Henry Villard, who presided, refused resolutely to listen to any amendments to the resolution.

The resolution was finally carried amid cheers, with a few dissenting votes, almost entirely from men. A second resolution denouncing the authorities in Colorado and urging President Wilson to free "Mother" Jones from the custody of the Colorado militia was passed amid cheers which far exceeded the demonstration against war in Mexico. The resolution calling for the withdrawal of the marines said:

> Whereas, Since the world began women have given their best efforts to save human life, it is fitting that we protest in burning words against the tragic folly of involving this country in war with Mexico.
>
> Be it resolved, therefore, That this mass meeting of women call upon the President to put the noble words he has uttered into the part into deeds. We ask him to withdraw our troops from Mexico and thus with true courage and a high sense of honor repair the harm he has already done.

"The language is far too weak," shouted a man in the rear after Mrs. Robert Bruere had read the resolution. "It is no use to try and strengthen it," retorted Mrs. Villard as she pounded the gavel for order. "No language could be strong enough to express the outrage of foisting this uncalled for war upon us."

The mass meeting opened with the reading of poems by Browning in which the sufferings of those who died in battle were recounted. Mrs. Charles Perkins Gilman was the first speaker. She was applauded when she announced that she felt sure she was participating in the greatest mass meeting of women the woman's movement had produced.

"We have a right to be heard," she said, "because war is as hard on women as on men. The present war is unworthy of our civilization. It is ridiculous. There was a time when men were so isolated from each other that they thought all men other than their own little family were enemies, and so killed each other on sight.

"But what man of you who are here would like to kill one of your fellowmen to-night? You wouldn't do it. And if you wouldn't do it individually, why would you like to do it collectively? Who makes war? Why, the working people do the killing, they do the dying, and they do the paying for it. And those who send them forth to war never go to war themselves. They only reap the profit."

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch objected to the "bristling" attitude of President Wilson toward the Huerta Government.

"If you were on bad terms with a family down the street," she said, "and you didn't want to get into a row with them, you wouldn't go down and stand in front of that ill-humored neighbor's door with clenched fists, would you? I tell you we women know what's wrong in Mexico and what's wrong in this country.

"It was only the men who were astonished when there was bloodshed at Vera Cruz and when Carranza gave us warning that all Mexicans would stand together. We women know our men children. We know there was never a time when a person insulted one member of a family that all the family didn't pitch in to resent it, however much they might have been fighting among themselves.

"I'll give you a woman's insight into what we are going to face if we go ahead. We are going to face a second Boer war in which the very natural topography of Mexico will fight back our hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and will keep them all at bay.

"The newspaper proprietor who has tried to bait us into this war, he will not go to war. I propose that we refuse to buy any more than a single newspaper each day, and never to buy a second edition of a paper that thrives on war scares. One great trouble with war is that those who start wars have got too far away from the obligation to fight them. If Congress had to go to war there would be no war. If the President and Cabinet had to lead the forces there would be no war."

Miss Helen Todd told of conditions in the plants of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, for which she said John D. Rockefeller, Jr., could never escape the responsibility. She lauded "Mother" Jones as the greatest woman the democratic impulses of the century had developed, and then launched into an attack upon the sentiment of patriotism.

"It is because we have let our masters stampede us into patriotic flurries that we have had wars to fight. You remember what happened when they shouted 'Remember the Maine.' The young men took up the shout, and when they went down to Cuba the men for whom the war was called poisoned them with bad beef. It's time we were realizing what fools we have been.

"I can't get up any fervor for the life of me over this foolish war business in Mexico. It all sounds like a bad dream. It's all a lot of nonsense.

"What do I care whether the apology of Huerta, which certainly was made, was accompanied with an offer of one kind of a salute or another kind of a salute. I don't want hot air orators to push us in any further than we have gone. This was a notable time to try arbitration. President Wilson might have covered himself with glory had he done that instead of giving us a fourth rate melodrama to puzzle over."

Mrs. Florence Kelley, who arrived late from Yonkers, demanded to know what business the United States had intruding "intrusive guidance" into Mexico when the Government had shown itself so totally incapable "of handling one poor American rebel, the aged Mother Jones, aged, gray haired, and bowed down with years of fighting against the men controlling the food of the people of this country."

Mrs. Kelley said she did not know whether Mother Jones was in jail or out at the moment she was speaking. No one in the audience, it seemed, knew that Mother Jones had been released and had gone to Washington to tell her story to Congress.

Just before the meeting adjourned Mrs. Villard was authorized by resolution to appoint a committee to keep up the work of protesting against war and to organize a National League of Women to protest against it.

TO MARCH 150,000 IN PROTEST.

United Hebrew Trades Plan Anti-War May Day Demonstration.

Max Kasimirsky, general organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, announced yesterday a May Day demonstration in which he expects 150,000 will take part, to protest against the Mexican war.

"We purpose to make the demonstration not only a celebration of the international May Day," he said, "but a demonstration against the Mexican war.

"In the opinion of the United Hebrew Trades, the war with Mexico is unnecessary, and the United States has no business to interfere with Mexico. Huerta could just as well have been put down by giving Villa every possible assistance and voting him money and arms. The main reason for the war is that there are powerful financial interests which desire the war and that, in fact, is the only reason.

"It is the opinion of the United Hebrew Trades that the class war in Colorado is of greater importance, and there is greater need of intervention in Colorado than in Mexico because of the fact that there were greater outrages committed on the citizens of Colorado than in Mexico, and a great many more people killed. We find no reason why the workingmen of America should fight the workingmen of Mexico."

ANTI-MILITARIST LEAGUE.

Berkman, the Anarchist, Will Fulminate Against War.

Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, announced last night the formation of the Anti-Militarist League, which is to promulgate an international propaganda against war. He announced that the league will begin work at the mass meeting in Union Square to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

"The demonstration that has been arranged," he said, "will be a demonstration not only against the war with Mexico, but against all the wars of the world, and it will be a demonstration to protest against the Colorado outbreaks, in which scores of people are being killed. The Mexican situation will be dealt with in a severe manner, and those responsible for it will be denounced and criticized. Those responsible for the outrageous situation in Colorado will also be denounced. It will be chairman and the leading representatives of the National Free Speech League will be present. These men will see that the constitutional right of free speech is exercised at the demonstration. Among those who will be present will be Leonard D. Abbot, the well-known editor, and Theodore Schroeder, both of whom are members of the Free Speech League.

"The war in Mexico is being encouraged by capitalistic interests and capitalists are wholly and solely back of the war. We cannot recognize the war in Mexico or any other war; only the great war of capital against labor and labor against capital, in which the greatest amounts of money are spent, and in which the greatest capitalists are intensely interested. Such wars as the present with Mexico are only a side issue with those capitalists, who are looking for new territories with which to increase their wealth. The war with Mexico we consider unjustified and the war against capital is alone justified."

SAYS MEXICO RELIES ON GUERRILLA WAR

Senor de la Garza Thinks United States Could Take Cities Without Opposition.

REAL FIGHTING TO FOLLOW

International Commission Advocated to Arrange Peace and Eliminate the Turbulent Factions.

Emeterio de la Garza, Jr., who came here about a year ago to act, he said, as Chief Confidential Agent for Mexico, but who later denied that he was the personal representative of Gen. Huerta, said yesterday at the Waldorf that the United States could never pacify Mexico. He left New York on the same day that Henry Lane Wilson left Mexico, came back several months later, and made his headquarters at the Waldorf. In denouncing the war and the seizure of Mexico, Señor de la Garza said it would be easy for the United States to take every port and every city in the country, and in so doing the American forces would be practically unopposed, according to a plan of campaign which he knew to be in existence. But, that being done, he added, would only be the prelude to the fighting.

Señor de la Garza asserted that slavery or anarchy wipes normal social conditions in Mexico. The Indian, who has nothing in times of so-called peace, now, under revolutionary conditions, owns a horse and a rifle and gets two pesos a day. He will fight to keep them. Peace in Mexico can only be achieved, Señor de la Garza said, by the elimination not only of Huerta, but of Carranza and Villa and every other factionist leader, and by the good offices of an international commission, composed of really patriotic Mexicans and Americans, guided by knowledge of conditions and backed by force.

"This is not a war between two nations or between two peoples," said Señor de la Garza. "It is a personal and bitter fight between two Governments which are using the flag on one side and the national pride and dignity on the other to carry out their own views. It is worse than war. It is a gross blunder.

"It is forbidden by international law and by all the laws of manhood and humanity to declare war against a country that is torn asunder by civil strife. When we consider the circumstances of the 'Mexican case,' the war is a crime. Your victory, if ever attained, will not be creditable. I as a Mexican prefer the honor of defeat to being unjustly successful.

"The act of sending fifty battleships against a nation that has none is more than a precaution; it is perfectly ridiculous. Of course, you will take all the ports and all the cities, but then the war will have just begun. Guerrilla warfare will swallow your time, your money, your blood for many years to come.

Raising Racial Barrier.

"The war will divide the Latin and the Saxon races in the Western Hemisphere forever. In Colombia, in Chile, in Argentina, and other South American countries only one cry will be heard: 'Viva Mexico!' You know the rest. Ask Roosevelt. The bellicose attitude you have assumed toward Mexico will weaken your position in both Europe and Asia.

"The Government against which you are carrying this war is not responsible for the loss of a single American life or the destruction of a single piece of American property. Have you stopped to think that all the murders about which you complain have been committed in the rebels' camp—have been sanctioned by the rebel leaders?

"No matter whether you flatter Carranza or Villa, or whether Carranza or Villa flatters you, they, one-time partisans, will give up the Constitutionalist cause and certainly join their brothers as one man to fight the invader. Were Carranza and Villa to side with you in the conflict that is coming they would be morally dead in Mexico, and if they did not side with you they would be dead so far as the United States was concerned. They are between the devil and the deep sea. Their own interests compel them to side with their countrymen.

"There must be some way to stop this misunderstanding, this awful war. God has put us together; we might just as well be friends. We have to be friends. Let us come back to reason. Let us organize an international committee to interfere for the satisfaction of both peoples and settle the troubles between the Governments. I am sure that if we get together and devise plans for peace and order in Mexico and for a national and impartial Government that will guarantee all interests and the life and property of all.

"The two strongest factions in Mexico to-day are committed to such extremes that neither, were the other eliminated, could establish a national Government. What is needed is to build up a Government of those who have not sided with one or the other of these factions. And they constitute the overwhelming majority of the people of the country.

"Out of the more than 15,000,000 Mexicans, Huerta, Carranza, and Villa combined do not represent 100,000 people. None of them represents a popular movement or a national cause. There are 15,000,000 Mexicans that want peace, and by nature they are the best of friends with the people of this country. They have taken no part in this last civil war, which is merely a personal duel or combat for revenge and for debt, without a flag, without principles, and without reason."

"You regard the taking of Vera Cruz as an act of war," was suggested.

Mexico's Real Problem.

"Most emphatically. I cannot conceive how it could have been thought otherwise at the outset. It was an attack upon the sovereignty of a nation, an invasion of Mexican territory, and a deposition of both Federal and State officials without a declaration of war. The Mexicans who fought were not soldiers, but civilians.

"The real Mexican problem you do not understand here. Even in Mexico itself there are few that possess an intelligent understanding of the subject. This is an agrarian question, a Socialistic, and wage problem. The Indians of Mexico to-day stand in the same relation to the land that they did in the time of Cortez, when the King of Spain gave them and their wives and children to the men to whom he distributed the land. So they continued during the 300 years of Spanish dominion.

"When we wrested our independence from Spain, our country immediately plunged into civil war, which continued until the time of Diaz. No provision was made for the Indians, and the old Spanish system of peonage, or slavery, continued. The Indians in Mexico have never had a chance to be human beings. They do not own a foot of territory, and when they work they cannot get more 35 to 50 Mexican cents a day. That is the reason Mexico has had to be ruled by a Dictator, or else be convulsed by revolution.

"As a matter of fact, slavery or anarchy is a normal social condition in Mexico. Unless we offer the Indians something better for times of peace than what they have in time of war they will never come back to peace. They now have each a horse and rifle, and get two pesos a day; besides, they can loot, have what they regard as honors, and a chance of becoming somebody. Naturally a state of war means more to them than peace. They are a thousand times better off than under what is called peace in Mexico.

"You can see the error of those who would pacify Mexico by force. Whether the Constitutionalists advance 100 miles, or whether it is the Federals that make the distance, it has nothing to do with the pacification of the country. It is wasting of time, money, and blood. War with the United States will not bring peace in Mexico for the same reason.

"That is why, summarized, my argument is that if the condition of Mexico has to be settled it must be done by an international committee or some intelligent body which will make social reforms and have the strength to back them up."

SENATOR WILLIAMS'S PLEA.

Wants His Son to Fight Under the Flag His Father Fought Against.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, whose father was Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers in the Confederate Army and was killed at Shiloh, asked President Wilson to-day to give his son a commission in the army in the event of a declaration of war.

"I have never asked anything in this line before," the Senator told the President, "but I want my son to have the opportunity to serve the country under our flag."

Hundreds of persons have written to the local headquarters of the American Red Cross here volunteering as nurses for the Mexican campaign. Most of these offers, if not all, will be declined, as the Red Cross requires that nurses must have from two to three years' hospital experience.

The Red Cross to-day has nearly 4,600 such nurses enrolled—many more than are likely to be required. Aside from the rule of the Red Cross to enlist only carefully trained nurses, the War Department will accept only nurses of experience.

The War Relief Board of the Red Cross prepared to-day to respond to any call the Government might make. This committee on direction was appointed to have immediate charge of relief work:

Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, Chairman; Surgeon General William C. Braisted of the navy; Major Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of National Relief Board, Red Cross, and Ernest B. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross.

The board instructed the Chairman of the National Committee on Nursing Service to direct local nursing committees throughout the country to have Red Cross nurses report to headquarters their whereabouts and how free they were to respond to a call for war service.

VILLA WILL NOT FIGHT UNITED STATES

Continued from Page 1.

commander in chief. This could not be confirmed, as no one dares to approach Villa on the subject in Juarez, and he has repeatedly declined to discuss the relations of himself and Carranza. In a supplementary statement issued at 6 o'clock this evening Villa said:

"It is inconceivable that two nations which have been as friendly as the United States of America and the United States of Mexico should go to war over the irresponsible acts of a drunkard. Should such a calamity occur the Constitutionalist forces will give Americans every guarantee, and I will see to it personally that all are escorted to the border and are not molested en route. I hope the American people will not think for a minute that the drunkard usurper Huerta is in any sense the Mexican people or their representative, and I am here to dispel any such thought. We had great times at Torreon and San Pedro, but we are going to have bigger ones yet."

The victor of Torreon said he came on private business affairs and to see Mrs. Villa.

With Villa were Gens. Urbina, Angeles, and Rodriguez.

Villa would neither affirm nor deny the reported movement of rebel troops from Chihuahua to Juarez. He brought fifty men in his bodyguard.

Roberto V. Pesqueira, Carranza's confidential agent here, insisted to-day that the note of his chief to Secretary Bryan was not hostile, but was intended as a basis for further negotiations. He was expecting a reply from Mr. Bryan setting forth the views of the State Department.

The rebel position is that the American troops should be withdrawn from Mexican soil, Carranza recognized as de facto President, or, at least, as a belligerent, and the punishment of Huerta and other offenders left to the rebels.

"I think his statement was fair and frank," said Pesqueira, "and by no means a threat of war."

He was asked if the words used by Carranza "will drag us into an unequal warfare with, but which until to-day, we desire to avoid" did not mean that Carranza at last did desire war.

"Not at all," Pesqueira replied. "It couldn't mean that because I know that my chief wants peace."

For a time it was thought that the translation might be at fault and that Carranza's Spanish really meant "but to this very day we desire to avoid," but careful examination of the original showed that the translation was correct. It was made by Samuel Belden, Pesqueira and Carothers in consultation. They carefully weighed the meaning of every word and phrase.

Pesqueira said, as giving evidence of the peaceful intentions of the rebel Government, that Carranza had refused a number of offers from Federal garrisons to join him if he would take the field against the United States.

"So all of these offers we have returned negative replies," said Pesqueira. "We cannot join forces with Huerta for any purpose."

Desperate efforts are being made by Huerta officers and officials to align the Constitutionalists with the Federal forces against the Americans, according to reports here. This was attempted in a blanket note this morning sent to all points along the border where rebel troops are stationed. This message was received here and transmitted to Juarez too late for Villa to answer it, but Col. Fidel Avila sent a reply stating that Huerta had deliberately insulted the American nation, the friend of the Constitutionalist cause, in an effort to bring about war, and that the rebels failed to find cause for joining their enemies against the American people.

EL PASO, Texas, April 23.—Four Mexican troop trains and one train loaded with horses and ammunition are said to have left Chihuahua last night for Juarez, across the river from here. The forces, it is said, are commanded by Gen. Toribio Ortega. The news was telephoned to Col. Hatfield, commanding at Fort Bliss, and he has sent the information with a request for instructions to the War Department.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the rebel junta here denied that troops were moving to Juarez from Chihuahua. They said the report was probably due to the fact that Villa left for Juarez to visit Mrs. Villa.

TRUCE IN NORTHERN MEXICO?

Rebels and Federals at Monterey Said to Have Stopped Fighting.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 23.—Hostilities between Mexican Federals and Constitutionalists, fighting for possession of Monterey, the largest city of Northern Mexico, have ceased, according to reports here to-day, and leaders of the two armies have conferred under a flag of truce on the situation existing between the United States and Mexico.

Nothing official concerning the report could be learned here or at Constitutionalist headquarters in Matamoras.

It was further said that the Federals who evacuated Piedras Negras and Nuevo Laredo yesterday had moved south with the intention of joining the contending forces at Monterey and Saltillo.

Much anxiety is felt among citizens here, and many precautions are being taken. The guard at the international bridge has been doubled, and the local militia company has been recruited to war strength.

Gen. Jesus Carranza, commander at Matamoras, said to-day that he had been instructed by his brother, the "First Chief of the Revolution," to avoid all trouble. He would make no further statement concerning a long dispatch received from Gen. Carranza.

The Matamoras garrison is comparatively weak, owing to the sending of reinforcements to Monterey.

HOLD REBEL AMMUNITION.

Shipment of 500,000 Rounds Turned Back at El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 23.—An embargo was placed on the exportation of arms and ammunition this morning by the army. The action was taken by the military officials independent of the Customs Service, which has handled all embargo matters in the past. It was done on orders from the War Department amounting to 500,000 rounds of ammunition from being carried across for the rebel army.

An ominous-looking army wagon passed through the business streets of the city at 5 o'clock this evening hauling ball cartridges for the American troops who are now scattered throughout the city and suburbs. The battery in taking station on the Texas and Pacific Reservation, within easy range of Juarez. The Twelfth Cavalry is covering this battery at the railroad reservation, the Twentieth Infantry is patrolling the Mexican quarter, and the field wireless has been set up on the City Hall tower.

As a precaution against disorder all traffic into Juarez was stopped by rebel authorities to-night. Even the street cars were prohibited from crossing. The town was very quiet.

Preparations are being made for the declaration of martial law in El Paso and the suburbs in case this extreme measure is required to prevent rioting and disorders. All available troops at Fort Bliss are being massed in El Paso, including a battery of four field guns, a machine gun platoon, and a squadron of cavalry. The troops were ordered downtown at 3:30 o'clock to prevent any outbreaks among the Mexicans, and is purely a precautionary move.

The troops will take a station in the centre of the city and the artillery is to be set in position to shell Juarez if necessary.

Foreigners are reported flocking to the railroads in Mexico on their way to the United States. There were seventy or more refugees on this morning's train from Chihuahua, and the special carrying American Consul Tamm of Durango and a large body of foreigners is due here to-night.

Gen. Carranza's reply to Secretary Bryan caused greater excitement here than did the taking of Vera Cruz, for it was interpreted to mean war between Mexico and the United States.

British subjects in Mexico were warned to-day to leave immediately. The warning came from the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, at Washington, to H. C. Myles, British Consul here, who at once wired to Consuls in Mexico. About 700 Britons are in Mexico.

EMBARGO PUT INTO EFFECT.

Gen. Bliss Also Strengthens the Texas Border Patrol.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 23.—Orders were received at the headquarters of the Southern Department of the Army, at Fort Sam Houston, this morning re-establishing the embargo on arms which was lifted two months ago. The orders were at once transmitted to the various camps of the border control with orders for their strict enforcement. It is thought the orders are the direct result of the position taken by Gen. Carranza in his letter to Secretary Bryan.

In answer to appeals for further protection from citizens of border towns, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss this morning issued orders detailing Battery B, Third Field Artillery, for service at El Paso, and will distribute six cavalry troops now on duty here to the border patrol maintained at Eagle Pass, Laredo, and Brownsville. This takes all available troops from garrison here.

NOT IN POLITICS, SAYS DIAZ.

Won't Talk About Mexico—Limantour Thinks He Won't Return.

MONTE CARLO, April 23.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, when asked to-day if, in view of the rapid developments of the Mexican situation, he would not reconsider his determination to say nothing, again refused absolutely to make any statement on Mexican affairs or his own intentions. He excused himself from speaking, on the ground that he had definitely given up active politics.

Members of his party expressed the opinion that Gen. Diaz would not return to Mexico. He will probably leave Monte Carlo at an early date for Vichy to take the cure.

PARIS, April 23.—José Yves de Limantour, formerly Mexican Minister of Finance, said to-day that he had no knowledge of the plans of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, but thought that, in view of the ex-President's great age and indifferent health, it was unlikely that he would return to Mexico.

Señor Limantour is quoted by the Paris correspondent of a leading provincial newspaper as saying that, without the followers of Gen. Carranza, Gen. Huerta could do nothing against the Americans, and that even guerrilla war-

UPHOLDS THE PRESIDENT.

Guests at St. George's Society Dinner Cheer Littleton's Address.

Many references to the situation in Mexico were made by the speakers last night at the 128th annual dinner of the St. George's Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Ex-Congressman Martin W. Littleton indorsed the policy adopted by President Wilson and was applauded warmly. On the other hand, Austen G. Fox, who has been identified with a number of peace movements, questioned the wisdom of the President's policy.

Charles W. Bowring, President of the Society, was toastmaster, and the invocation was pronounced by Bishop Frederick Courtney. In his address Mr. Littleton, after speaking at some length of the Shakespearean anniversary, turned to the subject of war. He said:

"Behind the guns, and far deeper down than we can see on the surface of modern diplomacy, we find the old conditions existing. I regard war as organized barbarism, but I have found that there is no other way to meet force than with force. We have undertaken to resent as a nation a concrete insult to our concrete honor, and whether that was what you would have done or what I would have done does not matter when the Government is involved.

"I, for one, am here to support and hold up the hands of the Administration and say, 'God help you in the struggle.'"

"We are told that we are not at war with Mexico," said Mr. Fox, when he was called upon. "Let us hope that that is true and may it remain so. I am not one of those to engage in criticism of our President, but I think it is time for us to say: 'Why should we go to war with Mexico?' I think that it is our duty to see that we do not overstep the mark already reached and that what we are told is not war does not become war.

"We are very particular, and rightly so, about our national honor, but we should be just as particular of our national honor in Congress as in Vera Cruz or Tampico.

"In 1902 we made a treaty with Great Britain, signed by men high in the political councils of the country, and I trust that those members of the Senate who have the honor of the nation in charge will remember and support the conditions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

TAFT'S GLOOMY VIEW.

Says 400,000 Men Will Be Needed to Tranquilize Mexico.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 23.—Comparing the people of Mexico with the Filipinos before the United States took charge of the Philippine Islands, ex-President Taft, addressing the Hampton Normal School students on "Mexican Problems" to-night, expressed the opinion that the United States would have to send 400,000 troops and spend $1,000,000 a day in the event of war with Mexico.

He said he hoped the Mexican situation would be settled without actual war being declared by this country. In the Philippines, he said, this country found it necessary to garrison more than 100 army posts, and that similar conditions would be found in Mexico.

Mr. Taft had no fear of the outcome, but said the United States would have to spend several years in Mexico before withdrawing the troops.

He offered no criticism of the way in which the present Administration was handling the Mexican situation, but he said the United States was undertaking a difficult problem in endeavoring to tranquilize the Mexicans.

"War in Mexico," said Mr. Taft, "will mean real soldier work and the work that will build character with it."

TOLD GUNBOAT TO DEPART.

Mexican Commander Reaches Vera Cruz and Sails Away Again.

VERA CRUZ, April 23.—The Mexican gunboat Progreso, with more than 500 soldiers in heavy marching order aboard, steamed to the harbor mouth this evening, but no further. The commander of the Progreso had not heard that the Americans were in possession of the city.

The Progreso was hailed by the flagship and boarded by Lieut. Byron McCandless of Admiral Badger's staff, who informed the commander that he had the choice of remaining under the guns and searchlights of the flagship or putting out to sea. It was explained to him that the United States was not at war with Mexico, but that for the present the presence of Mexican gunboats and soldiers at Vera Cruz was not desirable.

When Lieut. McCandless reached the Progreso he asked that a gangway be lowered, but this was refused, and he jumped for the side of the vessel and clambered aboard. The interview between the Lieutenant and the Progreso's commander was brief, and ended in the Mexican gunboat putting to sea.

The Progreso came from the south, probably from Frontera. The Captains of the Mexican steamer Tehuantepec and a Government fireboat moved their crafts slowly into the harbor this afternoon and then discovered that they were "detained."

The Tehuantepec carried a detachment of thirty regulars in charge of 230 prisoners, who were destined for service in the Mexican Army. The two vessels anchored near the deserted Mexican training ship Zaragoza, which was in the harbor when the port was taken.

The Tehuantepec and the fireboat came from Frontera, from which port they sailed early Monday. The former carried twelve American passengers, who were taken off in launches and put aboard the battleships.

Flag officers from the fleet boarded every liner in the harbor to-day and looked over the manifests for arms and ammunition. They warned the commanders not to land war supplies.

The flag officers were instructed to impress on all Mexican commanders and others the fact that the United States was not making war on Mexico, but was merely holding Vera Cruz in order to obtain reparation for indignities.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SPIES

Passes Now Required for Admission to Washington Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—War conditions were put in force at the State, War, and Navy Departments to-night. No one was admitted into the big granite building which shelters these three departments who did not hold a pass.

Notice was given by Secretary Daniels yesterday that, owing to the large number of newspaper men now at work in the department, it had become necessary to issue special permits. Applications poured in for several hours to-day. This action was not entirely for the purpose of regulating the use of the press room, but because for three days there has been several men purporting to be representatives of newspapers in the building whose actions excited suspicion.

From noon until late into the small hours these men were about the department, and an investigation was made. It was said to have been discovered that some of them were agents of Carranza, and others, in all probability, employed by the Huerta Government. It was said also that they could give no trustworthy account of their connection with newspapers.

DEPARTMENTS KEPT BUSY.

War and Navy Secretaries at Their Posts Until Midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The War and Navy Departments were the scene of intense activity to-night. Both Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels were at their posts until midnight and conferences with the higher officers of the army and navy were almost continuous. Once Gen. Wotherspoon, the new Chief of Staff, called on Mr. Daniels to arrange for the perfect co-operation of the army and navy in sending the Fifth Brigade from Galveston to Vera Cruz.

Mr. Garrison was in almost constant consultation with Gen. Wotherspoon, Gen. Wood, Gen. Aleshire, and Gen. Duval, discussing the details of troop movements and the assignment of officers.

VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

French Natural Mineral Water

Eliminates uric acid, the chief element in Rheumatism, Gout and many forms of kidney diseases.

A pleasant, palatable still water, imported in quarts, pints, and splits

EDWARD LASSERE, Gen'l Agent, 400 West 23d Street, New York.

CARPET CLEANING
W. H. Hankinson
53rd Year
RESPONSIBILITY—RELIABILITY
CLEANLY METHODS
Booklet Mailed.
[illegible]

Putting Away Furs,
Rugs, Clothing, Curtains
in Cold Storage

Secure from moth, fire and theft. The first and largest depository for such property. Furriers in charge. Repairs made.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SILVERWARE STORED

with a safe deposit company may be secured by a guarantee against theft, fire and other damage at moderate cost. Proper packing, careful handling. Electric van service.

SAFES FOR SECURITIES in burglar proof Vaults most centrally located.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.

42d Street, opp. Grand Central Terminal.
Readily reached from anywhere.
Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
THE BIG STORE
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH ST.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

MAIN BUILDING

More Motor Boats

Original Prices $140 to $1,000—Sale Here, at

$95 to $695

Yes, the price is startlingly low in each case; but you will appreciate this offering at its true value when we tell you that every one of these fine craft is made by the famous

Gile Boat and Engine Co., of Ludington, Mich.

No need to say more in their praise.

If you are not ready for delivery, PAY US A SMALL DEPOSIT and we will hold the boat you choose to any date up to June 15.

Prices include: LAUNCHING FREE OF CHARGE IN NEW YORK CITY WATERS; SALT WATER FITTINGS; CANVAS COVERS; BRASS RAILS; U. S. YACHT ENSIGN; AND LIFE PRESERVER CUSHIONS.

Here Are the 24 Big Bargains

Quantity	Size.	Regularly	Sale Price
9	16-Ft. 3 H.P. Gile Leader	$140.00	$95.00
8	16-Ft. 3 H.P. Gile Ideal	250.00	195.00
1	18-Ft. 5 H.P. Gile Ideal	350.00	295.00
2	20-Ft. 5 H.P. Gile Ideal	375.00	325.00
1	26-Ft. 13 H.P. Gray Motor Hydrotype 8 speed Boat	1,000.00	645.00
2	20-Ft. 10 H.P. Gile Ideal	$450.00	$395.00
1	18-Ft. 5 H.P. Gile Concave Stern	400.00	325.00
1	18-Ft. 6 H.P. Gile Concave Stern	425.00	345.00
3	20-Ft. 10 H.P. Gile Concave Stern	550.00	495.00
1	24-Ft. 10 H.P. Cabin Cruiser (as illustrated)	795.00	695.00

Also special prices on Canoes, Sailing Outfits, Yacht Tenders, Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, etc.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
34th Street—New York

Extraordinary Sale Friday

Women's and Misses'

Afternoon and Street Dresses

Consisting of a prominent dressmaker's entire stock of High-Class Afternoon and Street Dresses, of Crepe de Chine, Moire, Pompadour Crepe, Crepe Meteor, Soft Chiffon, Taffeta Silk and Poplin; also combination of White Voile and Golfine, *representing this season's best models.*

Regular 29.75 to 39.75 Values

15.00

None Sent on Approval — No Exchanges or Credits

Also an Exceptional Sale of

Misses' and Small Women's Suits

Regular 25.00 to 35.00 Values

175 High Grade Tailored and Dressy Suits *taken from our regular stock* and reduced for this sale. Of Serge, Poplin, Gabardine and Shepherd Checks; also a number of Combination Suits of Serge and Moire.

15.00

Dodo's Daughter

By E. F. Benson

"No one ever wrote chatter as Mr. Benson writes it—brilliant, inconsequent, nonsensical chatter."—*New York Times.*

"Every one who reads 'Dodo's Daughter' will feel grateful to Mr. Benson for its sophisticated and facile art, and for its brightness and smart absurdities."
—*New York Globe.*

At your bookseller's. $1.35 *net.*

THE CENTURY CO.

You young men have to be pretty careful about the company you keep; your clothes are your closest friends.

Whether they speak for or against you depends on how carefully you choose them. Like friends, you ought to select them for both worth and appearance.

When you ask for our clothes, you're getting the best of both.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Besides *style*, the quality and value of these clothes are unapproachable.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.

Tobey-Made Furniture

is always in style. Consistent adherence to the recognized principles of harmony and design keeps our furniture ever in good taste.

The pieces we sell are not only attractive in appearance, but are made to last—they are handed down from generation to generation.

Our productions are for people who appreciate the value of fine hand-work.

The Tobey Furniture Company

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street

Garbage Breeds Flies—Flies Carry Disease

And the only solution is burning the garbage on the premises where it originates, before it decays.

A Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner will do it at practically no cost to the building owner, because it uses the garbage as fuel.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

Attendance Officer

(Male and Female)
In the Public Schools.

1 knowing English.
1 knowing English, Yiddish & Russian.
1 knowing English and Italian.

Applications for examination for this position will be received by the
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
until 4 P. M. Wed., May 6.

Attendance officers investigate cases of children remaining away from school, arrest them, and appear in Children's Court as complainants against them or their parents.

Position should appeal to man or woman who has been in public school system or has experience in handling boys and girls and knows conditions in congested neighborhoods. The work requires tact and an understanding of the causes of delinquency. Candidates should know the Compulsory Education and Child Labor Laws.

Subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Duties, 5; Experience, 3; Report, 2. Minimum age, 21; maximum, 45. Salary $900 a year.

Application blanks to be had at Application Bureau, Room 1,417, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or sent by mail on receipt of stamps.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IS NOT SO WELL

Rest on Wednesday Night Disturbed by Coughing—Appetite Remains Good.

STOCK MARKETS AFFECTED

Continental Selling on the London Exchange, and Prices Fall Rapidly in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 23.—The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph was not so satisfactory to-day as had been indicated in preceding bulletins.

The doctors' report this morning said that his Majesty's rest last night was disturbed by fits of coughing and that the catarrhal symptoms showed no sign of abatement, but that the patient's strength and appetite were satisfactory.

The following official bulletin was issued to-night:

"The catarrh of the small bronchial tubes has practically disappeared. The condition in the larger tubes is unchanged; consequently the irritating cough continues. The appetite and general strength are completely satisfactory. The Emperor spent one hour and fifteen minutes at an open window today when the sun was shining."

An unofficial report says that the exercise which the Emperor has taken in the Long Gallery, with the windows open, has appeared to benefit his Majesty. The condition of the Emperor, however, it is understood, still requires the greatest precautions.

LONDON, Friday, April 24.—The less favorable bulletin issued in Vienna early yesterday in regard to the health of Emperor Francis Joseph affected the stock market here, causing some Continental selling.

Reports from Vienna say that on the Boerse there prices fell rapidly after the publication of yesterday morning's bulletin.

RADIUM CAUSE OF CANCER?

Theory Advanced by Dr. Lazarus-Barlow of Middlesex Hospital.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 23.—Dr. W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, the Director of the Cancer Research Laboratories at the Middlesex Hospital, lecturing at Leeds University to-day, advanced the theory, as a result of a long series of experiments, that radium might be regarded as a cause of cancer.

Experiments, said Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, showed that radium was present at times in normal human tissue, but it was present in much larger quantities in carcinomatous tissues.

On the evidence adduced, Dr. Lazarus-Barlow suggested that radium and radiation were causes of cancer, providing that they were present in quantities capable of stimulating cells which were ultimately to form cancer.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

HAMBURG, April 23.—Two new steamships, each 16,000 tons displacement and to be used in the Panama Canal service, were ordered to-day by the Hamburg-American Line.

ROME, April 23.—The Pope to-day received 400 members of the International Alcoholic League. He praised the work which is being done by the league and urged an extensive campaign against "the scourge which is causing physical, moral, and economic evils."

DE LA WARR DIVORCED.

Countess Obtains a Decree—Grant Richards Divorces His Wife.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 23.—The Countess de la Warr to-day obtained a divorce from the Earl on the ground of his desertion and misconduct.

Franklin Thomas Grant Richards, the publisher, obtained a divorce on the ground of his wife's misconduct with Royle Tyler, an author whose book Mr. Richards published.

The daughter of a New Yorker, Mrs. Elsie Mabel Barber, formerly Miss Porter, obtained an order for the restitution of conjugal rights against her husband, H. Claude Barber, in the Divorce Court to-day. The couple were married in Jersey City on May 27, 1903. Mrs. Barber told the court her husband sent her to Paris and other places while he stayed in New York or London. She wrote asking him to return, but he declined to do so. An order for the restitution of conjugal rights is the usual preliminary to a divorce.

The Countess de la Warr, who is a daughter of Col. Lennox Tredcroft, is the Earl's second wife. She was married to him in 1903, a year after his first wife, who was the Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, had divorced him. The Countess took the preliminary steps for a divorce last December.

Earl de la Warr's family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in England, the first Baron having received his title in 1209. The present Earl is 46 years old. He owns about 23,500 acres. In the bankruptcy proceedings of the promoter Hooley Lord de la Warr was severely criticised by the Judge for having not only lent his name to several of Hooley's wildcat undertakings, but for also having given a certain amount of social backing to him.

Grant Richards has visited America frequently. He is said to have brought out more American books than any other English publisher. Mr. Richards is the author of "Caviare," a satirical novel, which had a great success two years ago, and of "Valentine," another novel, recently published in London and New York.

NEW BUSINESS METHODS.

George W. Perkins Tells Students of Problems of the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, April 23.—George W Perkins, speaking before the Philadelphian Society to-night, told several hundred undergraduates that "business methods of the future" were going to be vastly different from those of the past and present. He said the predominant note of the future business world would be "the art to get on with people, to respect the rights of others, to learn that your life must be one of giving if it is to be one of receiving, that in your day and time more than ever before in the history of the world, the motto will be 'Live and let live.'

"Your fathers followed in the footsteps of their fathers to a large extent, and your grandfathers followed almost exactly in the footsteps of their fathers; but you young men will be part of the first group of men who, on going into the business arena, will find that a mighty change has taken place. The problems that are confronting you, as you enter your business life, are vastly different from the problems that confronted your fathers and wholly different from those that confronted your grandfathers."

Exhibition of Bad Taste.

The managers of the Exhibition of Bad Taste, now going on at the Modernist Studios at 28 East Thirty-second Street, have issued invitations to "a mustache-cup tea, for ladies and gentlemen," which is to be held this afternoon. A Bad Taste Dance will close the exhibition on the night of May 2.

A GYROSCOPIC MOTOR CAR.

Two-Wheeled Vehicle Is to be Tested in London To-day.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 23.—A first public official trial will be given in London to-morrow of a two-wheeled motor car which keeps its balance by means of a gyroscope.

It is called a "gyroc-car," and is invented by a Russian lawyer, Dr. Pierre Schilowsky.

The principle has been applied to an ordinary motor. The chassis is specially adapted to carry heavy loads.

SCHMITTBERGER SHAKE-UP.

Two Lieutenants Transferred from 47th St. Station Following Test.

As a result of the efficiency test he made Wednesday night, Chief Inspector Schmittberger yesterday caused the transfer of Lieuts. Edward McAniff and Patrick Sugrue from the West Forty-seventh Street Station to Staten Island precincts. It was learned last night that the Chief Inspector, representing himself as a citizen, had telephoned to the station that there were thieves in a house at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. He wanted to try out the new signal box system.

The call was received by McAniff, who got in touch with Sugrue, who was on signal box duty. Sugrue rounded up four patrolmen, but was unable to find a fifth man, who should have responded. McAniff sent a house duty man, who discovered the missing man. He explained he was a block away and unable to hear the call because of the noise in the street. The delay incensed Inspector Schmittberger, who went to the station and denounced the two Lieutenants. McAniff is sent to the Stapleton Precinct and Sugrue is sent to West New Brighton. Two Lieutenants who live on Staten Island are sent to take their places in the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

SUES FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH

Widow of Man Killed in Masonic Temple Wants $50,000.

Mrs. Annie F. Johnston, the widow of Robert F. Johnston, who was killed on Feb. 6 when he stepped accidentally down an elevator shaft, began a suit for $50,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Trustees of the Masonic Home and Asylum Fund, as owners of the Masonic Hall at 46 to 54 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Johnston says that her husband's death was due to the negligence of the elevator man in the Masonic Hall. The door of the elevator shaft, she alleged, was not closed soon enough and her husband stepped down the shaft at the tenth floor. Mrs. Johnston says that she and three children were dependent upon her husband for support.

Seek to Compromise Yerkes Claims.

The legatees of Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes, widow of Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway promoter, have filed papers in the Surrogates' Court asking for permission to compromise certain claims against Mrs. Yerkes's estate. One of the claims to be compromised is held by the Underground Electric Railways of London, Ltd., which in 1909 proved a claim of about $800,000 against the Yerkes estate. Mr. Yerkes organized the London company after he sold out his traction interests in Chicago.

1914 ANNUAL REAL ESTATE REVIEW.

Next SUNDAY'S TIMES will contain the 1914 Annual Real Estate Review, including among other features a new map of the Subway system of Greater New York, showing all routes and stations as at present and as projected, especially authorized by the Public Service Commission for publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES; attractive photographs of new improvements in New York City and near-by suburbs, and contributions from Joseph P. Day, M. Morgenthau, Jr., Charles F. Noyes, Lawrence M. D. McGuire, Robert E. Simon, Lawrence B. Elliman, William B. Harmon, Bryan L. Kennelly, Walter Lindner, Richard E. Boynton, Edward A. MacDougal, Collin Armstrong, Douglas L. Elliman, and Frederick M. Hilton.

ORDER YOUR COPY OF THE NEW YORK TIMES FOR NEXT SUNDAY NOW.

PARIS ART DEALERS ANGRY.

Wanted Delaroff Sale Held in Three Parts, with Yearly Intervals.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 23.—An important picture sale is going on this week at the galleries of Georges Petit, where the works by old masters collected by the late Paul Delaroff, a Russian Privy Councilor, are being dispersed by order of the executors.

Art dealers here are angry because 1,800 pictures of fine quality are flooding the market simultaneously. They complain that prices are likely to fall badly as a result, but despite their efforts to persuade the executors to order the sale in three parts, with a year's interval between, the executors persisted, owing to the desire of the heirs to obtain the cash without delay.

Supposedly interesting articles have appeared in some newspapers, asserting that many of the pictures are spurious; others are undeniably badly retouched. Some of the important pictures will be sold to-morrow.

VENEZUELA'S NEW HEAD.

Gen. Bustillos Elected—Gen. Gomez to Stand Again in a Year.

CARACAS, April 23.—Gen. V. Marquez Bustillos, the Secretary of War, was chosen last Sunday as Provisional President of Venezuela, in place of President Juan Vicente Gomez, who was made Commander in Chief of the army.

The Special Plenipotentiaries from the Legislatures of the States of the Union met in the capital, and President Gomez, the retiring President, transmitted his powers to them. It is said that after the lapse of a year Gen. Gomez will again stand for the Presidency, having complied with the terms of the Constitution, which does not allow a President to serve two consecutive terms.

The Cabinet portfolios were distributed as follows:

Minister of Interior—CESAR ZUMETRA.
Secretary of State—MANUEL DIAZ RODRIGUEZ.
Minister of Finance—ROMAN CARDENAS.
Minister of Industry—PEDRO EMILIO GOLL.
Minister of War and Marine—GEN. CASTRO ZAVALA.
Minister of Public Works—LUIS VELEZ.
Minister of Public Instruction—Dr. FELIPO GUEVARA ROJAS.
Secretary of Government—Dr. BRACAMONTE.
Governor of Caracas—Gen. JUAN GOMEZ.

Dr. Jesus Rojas Fernandez was elected Vice President of the Republic.

The Plenipotentiaries continue in session for the framing of a new Constitution.

ON WITH THE DANCE

SPECIFICATIONS OF DANCING OXFORD DESIGNED BY MR. VERNON CASTLE AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY THE REGAL SHOE COMPANY

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS

PATTERN—Five-eyelet, instep-lacing pattern with quarter cut low to allow the freedom of the conventional pump with the security of the street Oxford.

LEATHER—Special, elastic, glove-soft Russian Colt Patent Leather.

SOLE—Extremely light and flexible "turn" sole. As pliable to the motion of the foot as a glove to the movement of the hand, making rubber insert unnecessary.

TOE—Slender, sloping effect with ample toe chamber protected by short flexible concealed toe box.

HEEL—Special type "Court" heel, designed to give proper poise in "spin, trot and balance."

LINING—Non-slipping, non-staining Ooze Pearl quarter lining and Pearl Kid sole lining.

"BLIND" EYELETS
CORD LACES

Vernon Castle

SPECIFICATIONS OF DANCING SHOE DESIGNED BY MRS. VERNON CASTLE AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY THE REGAL SHOE COMPANY

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS

THE ELASTIC INSTEP BAND (shown in outline above) is one of the principal features. It prevents slipping; and the utility of the device is concealed by a broad ankle strap, decorated by ornamental side fastening. Makes the ordinary ribbon ankle lacing unnecessary.

CUSTOM COMFORTABLE TOE without stiffening or toe box; short vamp effect.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FRENCH HEEL with graceful curve, placing heel base forward to support arch and give perfect poise in balancing and "trooping."

FLEXIBILITY AND LIGHTNESS is produced by special process in which the shoe is made inside out and "turned" after sole is sewn to upper.

Done in White or Black Satin, or made special bi-color to match frock or gown.

Irene Castle

The Castle Brochure "The Dance and the Shoe," edited by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, sent free on request.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY

MANHATTAN
175 Broadway
Broadway at Duane
Broadway at Bleecker
Broadway at 125th
Broadway, at 37th
Broadway at 37th
60 W. 125th St.
Harlem at 125th
6th Ave. at 31st St
14th St. at 3rd Ave.
125th St. at 7th Ave.

BROOKLYN
703 Broadway
1069 Broadway
1323 Broadway
257 Fulton St.
512 Fulton St.
366 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N.J.
823 Broad St.

JERSEY CITY
109 Newark Ave.

Shoes Sent Parcel Post on Receipt of Price.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Store Opens at 9 a. m.

Our Revised Prices

Now in effect mean a saving to purchasers of 5 to 25 per cent.

There is no change in the class or character of the merchandise for which we have been noted since 1827.

Union Suits

Women's high grade qualities for present wear decidedly below the regular prices

UNION SUITS—Imported Swiss ribbed, soft Sea Island cotton. *Regularly $2.00* **1.50**

UNION SUITS—Imported Swiss ribbed lisle thread, tight or lace-trimmed knee. *Regularly $2.25* **1.75**

UNION SUITS—Imported Swiss ribbed gauze silk, reinforced. *Regularly $4.75* **3.50**

UNION SUITS—Glove silk, embroidered fronts, reinforced. *3 for $10.00, each* **3.50**

Umbrellas or Parasols

Fine Grade Pure Silk for Sun or Rain

FOR WOMEN—Plain Fast Colors. Excellent soft finished silk taffeta with self woven edge. Also the above grades with neat fancy edgings in contrasting colorings. Stylish long handles with silk corded arm loops. *Regularly $4.50 and $5.00* **2.75**

FOR MEN AND WOMEN—Good quality taffeta or twill silk. 26 and 28 inch. Best natural handles. *Regularly $3.00* **1.95**

Toilet Cases

AUTO TOILET CASES—Styles with handles and that fold very compact. Complete white fittings of the better grades. *Regularly $8.50 to $10.00* **6.25**

VICTORIA TOILET CASES—Most compact and neatest of all small cases. Imported glace leather and finest gilt fittings. *Regularly $12.00, $13.50* **8.50**

Special Sale of a Thousand

Washable Blouses

In our "moderate price" Waist Section, 1st floor. All are copies of latest styles—dainty in every particular.

Jap Silk Blouses, hemstitched; embroidered white collars—
Fancy Voile Blouses, with embroidered vestee; long sleeves—
Voile Blouses, tucked and trimmed with embroidery and frills—
Embroidered Voile Blouses, with plain hemstitched collar, fancy cord—
Regularly $3.00 **1.85**

Fancy Corded Voile Blouses, with plain hemstitched collar—
Voile Blouses, with plaited collar—
Fine All-Over Embroidered Voile Blouses; hemstitched collar—
Embroidered Voile Blouses, with lace trimmed collar—
Regularly $2.00 **95c**

French Cotton Duvetyn

The balance of the season's stock of French Cotton Duvetyn of superior quality, 42 inches wide, in Rose, Grey, Old Blue, Green, Tan, Wistaria, Biscuit, also white.

Imported to sell at $1.75 yard. *Special* **68c**

Bath Mats

300 Reversible Bath Mats, in a variety of the most practical colors and designs.

Size 18x36 inches—Value 85c each **65c**
" 24x48 inches—Value $1.65 each **1.25**
" 30x60 inches—Value $2.00 each **1.55**

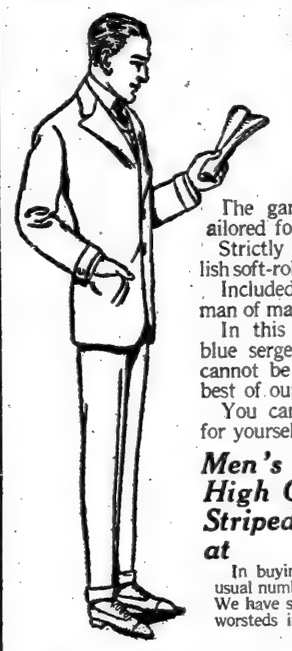
Broadway & 19th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits at $14.75



The Man Who Buys One of These Suits Is Sure to Be Satisfied With His Purchase

A great variety of styles at this popular price.

The garments are smart in cut and tailored for service.

Strictly all-wool materials in the English soft-roll fronts with semi-fitting effect.

Included are conservative styles for the man of mature years and fixed ideas.

In this special offering are Suits in blue serge or unfinished worsteds that cannot be found in other stores to the best of our knowledge for less than $20.

You can readily prove this assertion for yourself.

Men's Trousers of High Grade Striped Worsteds, at **$3.75**

In buying Suits this Spring more than the usual number of men are buying extra trousers. We have six different styles of all wool striped worsteds in different shades. All sizes.

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Men's Newest Soft Hats and Spring Derbies, $1.98

We are showing the newest Spring styles for young men and older men. One of the strongest features of Macy's Hats is the care exercised in the finishing details. Macy's Hats at $1.98 are far superior to those selling elsewhere at $2.00.

The Soft Hats are in the season's newest colors; seal, green, olive and navy. The Derbies are in fast black.

Finer qualities of Soft Hats and Derbies up to $2.97.

R. H. Macy & Co. are the Sole New York Representatives of the famous "Delion" French Silk Hats. Main Floor, 35th Street.

Men's High Grade Shirts, Special at $1.34

Shirts of equal quality are sold elsewhere for $2.00.

Macy's purchased the materials and had the Shirts made up, thereby saving the middleman's profit and passing it along to you.

The materials are crepe and satin-stripe madras in the patterns usually found in all-silk Shirts. Coat style, with soft French double cuffs attached. Neck sizes 14 to 17. Sleeve lengths, 34, 35 and 36 inches.

A large assortment of Shirts at $1.44, in negligee style, with soft or laundered cuffs. Included are pleated bosom Shirts in all the new stripes and combinations.

Good Shirts for business wear are those at 94c, in negligee style, with soft cuffs. A large assortment of patterns.

Men's Pajamas, $1.04

Made of highly mercerized soft material that will wear and launder well. The finishing details measure up to the Macy high standard. The colors are blue, tan, helio and white. Sizes to fit men of small, medium and large physique. Main Floor, 35th Street.

CRAFTSMAN BULLETIN

IN OUR DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

We have arranged a special display of
CRETONNES, LINENS AND CANVAS
In our own patterns and colors.
Unique as well as plain scrim curtains for Summer Houses.
Specials for Friday and Saturday

Cushions ..... $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00
Scrim Curtains ..... 1.50, 2.50 and 3.50

6 E. 39 ST. CRAFTSMAN BUILDING NEAR 5TH AVE

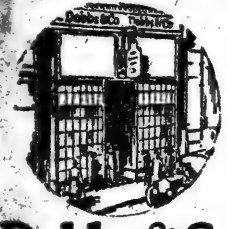
LAKE ELLEN WILSON

You will want to see the striking photograph of the beautiful mountain locked body of water in the Glacier National Park thought worthy to bear the name of the President's wife. It will be reproduced in the Pictorial Section of next Sunday's Times.

There will be many other very interesting news pictures in next Sunday's Picture Section, including United States sailors tangoing with their sweethearts on board the dreadnought North Dakota just before she sailed for Mexican waters, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst carried through London streets on a stretcher to awaken sympathy for the cause of "Votes for Women," Ouimet, the great boy golf champion, warming up in England, and excellent photographs of Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Huntington, whose marriage is expected to take place next week.

Ask your dealer to save you a copy of next Sunday's Times.

"Times Pictorial Section Supreme in Pictures."



Dobbs & Co
Hatters
242 Fifth Ave.
between 27th & 28th Sts.
Properly becoming hats of superb quality correctly fitted by experts.
Knapp-Felt Hats $4
Dobbs & Co's Fifth Av. Hats $5
Knapp-Felt DeLuxe Hats $6

Girdles the Globe

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Safety First

You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE Insurance Co.

TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

PROFILE

Scarf slide space and lock front

Lion Collars

"Lion Brand" in America

LION BRAND & COLLAR CO. TROY N.Y.

Ask your Dentist

Pyrodento

LIQUID ANTISEPTIC

Not only relieves Pyorrhoea, but is equally efficient when applied to a sore throat, a cut, or a burn.

Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

CHICAGO LIMITED

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Lackawanna Railroad

Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

SILK Glove

More pairs of Kayser Silk Gloves are sold than all others—because

"KAYSER" Silk Gloves wear better, fit better and hold their shape better than any other silk glove in the world, yet they cost no more than the ordinary kind.

The assurance of absolute satisfaction is worth the pains of insisting on "KAYSER" Silk Gloves.

A guarantee ticket with every pair that the tips outwear the gloves.

Short "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
Long "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 75c to $2.00

AT ALL STORES

ALIBIS AID CONNOLLY IN DIVORCE TRIAL

Prominent Men Testify as to Borough President's Movements.

NOT AT HALLERAN HOME

At Amen Dinner and in Washington When Witnesses Say He Was in Flushing—Court Warns Filan.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, named as co-respondent in a counter-suit for absolute divorce brought by his brother-in-law, Aloysius G. Halleran against his wife, Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran, took the stand on his own behalf yesterday at the trial before Justice Kelby, in Long Island City. Ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde and ex-Congressman Martin W. Littleton corroborated Mr. Connolly's testimony. He made a general denial of practically all Halleran's charges.

Mr. Connolly took to the witness chair a diary, kept by himself, and two big scrap books prepared by his wife, Mrs. Helen Connolly, sister of Mrs. Halleran. By the diary and the scrap books he was enabled to account for his movements at times when Halleran's witnesses said he was at the Hallerans' home, except on four days included between Jan. 20 and Feb. 10, 1913. Within that period one witness testified that he saw Mr. Connolly leaving the home of Mrs. Halleran as Halleran entered the house.

A complete alibi for Mr. Connolly on March 1, 1913, was established by the testimony of John W. McDonald, examiner for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; ex-City Chamberlain Hyde, Walter J. Drummond, Samuel Breck, and Assistant Corporation Counsel George M. Curtis, Jr., who swore that Connolly was at the Amen Corner dinner that night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Corroborative evidence equally as strong was introduced also to demolish the story of witnesses for the other side, who said that they had seen the Borough President at the Halleran home on the night of March 2, 1913, when they described his arrival there in an automobile with his wife, his entry of the house through a second-story window after climbing a post to the roof of the front porch, and his return with a hat and overcoat which their testimony indicated were left there on a previous visit.

Surrogate Daniel F. Noble of Queens, Edward J. Maher, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Railroad, and ex-Congressman Littleton all testified that the Borough President, accompanied by Mrs. Connolly, was in Washington, D. C., on the night of March 2. Surrogate Noble and Mr. Maher testified that they and their wives had arranged to go to the inauguration of President Wilson in a party, which included Borough President Connolly and his wife. The party left New York at 3:30 P. M. on March 2, going to Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad. En route Mr. and Mrs. Connolly were met by Mr. Littleton.

On their arrival in Washington, Mr. Connolly registered at the New Willard Hotel for the entire party. Arthur J. Wand, Secretary to the manager of the hotel, who came from Washington to testify produced the register showing the names of Mr. Connolly and his wife with other members of the party, written in Mr. Connolly's handwriting.

William A. Filan, of 326 Amity Street, Flushing, one of the witnesses who said he had seen Mr. Connolly at the home of the Hallerans, was put on the stand again. Stephen Baldwin, counsel for Mr. Connolly, obtained in court a specimen of Filan's handwriting, and by means of it drew from the witness an admission that he had written a letter, trying to arrange an appointment with Miss Gertrude Hatch, named as co-respondent in Mrs. Halleran's suit against her husband. The letter bore date of June 8, 1913, and the enclosed message addressed to "My Dear Gertrude" was signed "With Heaps of Love, Yours A." The writer sought to make an appointment to meet "Gertrude" and gave as his address, "William A. Filan, 326 Locust Street, Flushing."

The witness was forced to admit that the "Gertrude" referred to in the letter was identical with Miss Hatch, who demonstrated an alcohol stove at the Halleran hardware store in July, 1911. Counsel for Mr. Connolly tried to get from Filan an admission that he had written the letter at the dictation of Halleran. After much evasion, he finally said that the signature "A." stood for "Al." He said that the letter was written in Halleran's store.

Justice Keiby stopped the witness with a warning when his answers became very contradictory, and said:

"I must say that my sense of credulity is being sorely taxed by the answers of this man. It is an insult to my intelligence to listen to this drivel. I want you to take your time and think it over, and tell us the facts about the writing of this letter."

Following the injunction of the Justice, the witness said he could not remember the circumstances under which the letter was written. When he left the stand he was directed by Justice Kelby to remain in the court room after the adjournment.

Police Capt. Maude and Capt. Graham, in charge of the Detective Bureau, with Sergeant Woods, kept a close watch on the Court House all day, but there was no outbreak of hostilities between the Halleran and Connolly factions. It is expected that the trial will end to-day.

$10,000,000 FOR ROADS.

Glynn Signs Bill Making Half Available Now, the Rest Oct. 1.

ALBANY, April 23.—For road improvements $5,000,000 of the second $50,000,000 highway bond issue becomes available immediately, and a like amount on Oct. 1 under the terms of the Frawley bill which Gov. Glynn signed to-day.

At the same time the Governor announced the veto of a bill designed to appropriate $675,000 for interest on highway bonds issued under the new referendum. His veto, he said, was based upon advice from Attorney General Carmody and Highway Commissioner Carlisle that the $10,000,000 appropriation would not require an interest appropriation at present.

The Governor's approval of the bill appropriating $10,000,000 of the second referendum fund for the construction of new highways will permit the immediate advertisement of all those roads for which plans and specifications have been prepared and which are to be built in accordance with the most recent opinion as to durability and permanency. The approval of this bill will also permit the highway engineers to design this Summer the most important roads for the completion of a great trunk line in time for advertising in the Fall. This will mean that the contractors will be able to do all the preliminary work on their roads before the snow falls. The end of another year, officials believe, ought to see the completion of all the main trunk lines, the construction of which will represent the most permanent type of roads.

BIG ESTATE FOR UNIVERSITY.

T. B. Basselin's Bequest to Catholic Institution at Washington.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 23.—The Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., will receive the greater part of the estate of $1,000,000 left by Theodore B. Basselin of Croghan.

He makes the request that a hall to cost $100,000 be erected in connection with the university, and that his name be suitably recognized by the institution.

He gives $25,000 for a parochial school at Croghan, and $100,000 is put in trust for many years for its maintenance.

NOMINATE MILLER FOR U. S. SENATOR

Choice of Indiana Republicans at State Convention—Back Wilson on Mexico.

NEW TARIFF IS DENOUNCED

Platform Says It Is Sectional and Has Depressed Business—'Diplomatic Service Stripped of Experts.'

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—Candidates for all State offices, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and a candidate for United States Senator were named and a platform was adopted by the Republican State Convention which closed a two-day session here to-day. Hugh T. Miller, ex-Lieutenant Governor, was chosen to make the race for Senator, defeating Charles A. Bookwalter of Indianapolis on the first ballot. For Attorney General Ele Stansbury of Williamsport was nominated; for Secretary of State, E. Jackson, Newcastle; Treasurer of State, Job Freeman, Terre Haute; and for Judge of the Supreme Court, Fifth District, Quincy A. Myers, Logansport.

Though denouncing the Mexican policy of the national Administration, the platform adopted pledges the undivided support of the Republican Party to the Government in whatever "it may undertake for the vindication of the nation's honor or the nation's rights in Mexico or elsewhere." The platform also says that the differences of the Republican Party with the national Administration on Mexican policy are differences of "policy only and not of patriotism."

Referring to the Democratic Party, it reads: "It declared for protection of the rights of every American citizen of the United States residing in a foreign land and compelled thousands of citizens of the United States residing in Mexico to obtain it by fleeing across the border, to avoid the bloody consequences of 'watchful waiting.'"

The platform assails the Democratic revision of the tariff. It says the Democratic tariff has opened the markets of the United States to foreign producers who, through cheaper labor, are able to compete with the domestic industries.

"We condemn the present national Administration," it proceeds, "for its repeated violations of plighted faith with the people. It promised a revision of the tariff which would not disturb business. It has given us a sectional tariff which has disturbed and depressed business to an extent unknown since the last Democratic tariff revision twenty years ago. It promised a tariff that would lower the cost of living while maintaining wages and prices of farm products. It enacted a law which has not reduced the cost of living, and is reducing wages and the price of farm products.

"It promised a strict adherence to civil service reform principles, and has stripped the diplomatic service of its trained experts and made it a means of paying personal and political obligations. It promised economy and retrenchment and has increased the appropriations more than $100,000,000 annually. It promised the overthrow of the caucus rule, and has given such an exhibition of the tyranny of the secret caucus as never before has been witnessed. It pledged freedom of debate and deliberation in Congress and the curtailing of the power of the Speaker, and has resorted to the cloture and gag rule. It declared for free tolls for American coastwise vessels through the Panama Canal, and, at the behest of Great Britain, it is attempting to repeal the law providing for this exemption."

The platform favors a protective tariff, protests against the adoption of the proposed treaty with Colombia, declares for equal rights for all citizens, for a new Constitution, industrial and agricultural education, and for legislation that will benefit the laboring classes and a workman's compensation law.

MIGHTY HUNTER IS HERE.

Hotel Lobby Rumor Was That He Would Recruit Maine Guides.

When Walter D. Hinds, whose fame as a huntsman extends from Portland, Me., far up beyond Oxbow, arrived at the Breslin yesterday, the report spread through the lobby of the hotel that Mr. Hinds had come to New York to interview the military authorities at Governors Island about raising a company of guides and marksmen in the Maine woods and heading for the Mexican border, instead of joining them to the National Guard of his State.

Visitors at the hotel who have been witnesses of Mr. Hinds's prowess with a weapon recalled that he had once knocked a deer over by shooting the animal at forty yards with a small revolver, and that he was the first man to demonstrate that a moving picture could be taken of the killing of a caribou, and it was asserted that if he could get a company of marksmen together like Frank Currier, Reuben Toothaker, Tom Canadian, and Billie Cleveland, all of them expert shots, it would be a dangerous aggregation.

Mr. Hinds's principal motive in coming to New York was to take part in the amateur shoot at Travers Island, it was learned. He would not admit that he had any designs on Mexico.

Named for Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nominations of James T. Newton of Georgia as First Assistant ComCissioner of Patents and Robert F. Whitehead of Virginia as Assistant Commissioner.

CAPT. COLLINS ON TRIAL.

Wheeler and Other Charges Against Britisher Named at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 23.—The charge that Capt. Charles Glenn Collins, former British Army officer and at one time a social favorite, obtained from Miss Amelia Wheeler, daughter of Samuel H. Wheeler, the sewing machine manufacturer, between $7,000 and $10,000 in cash and jewelry, was made by the Assistant State's Attorney, Harry W. Nice, at the trial to-day of the English officer before Judge Heuisler in Criminal Court, Part II., on another charge of obtaining $25 by false pretenses from Richard Thompson, Vice President of the Maryland Trust Company.

Mr. Nice branded Capt. Collins as a swindler of international reputation. He reviewed the accused's career from his days in the English Army to his alleged dealings with Miss Lauterbach, a New York school teacher, and also told of how, by use of a draft on the law firm of Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith of New York, $20 was obtained from Murdock Dennis at the Baltimore Club, and $25 from President Cloud of the State Bank of Maryland.

Capt. Collins's counsel charged that the millions of the Wheeler family were being used to try to place his client, an innocent man, in an American prison to prevent him from marrying the daughter of Mr. Wheeler.

"What Shall I Do For My Complexion?"

asked a reigning society woman of Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician to King Edward's household. "Take olive oil; live on it; eat it; drink it; dress your food with it and don't do without it."

In Latin countries, where olive oil is daily used, clear, smooth skins and luxuriant hair are almost invariable, and are directly attributed to the olive oil diet.

CHIRIS

Pronounced She-ris

OLIVE OIL

is the purest and finest that can be made. It has a distinct, delightful flavor, and is unusually rich in medicinal and food properties. Is a trifle more expensive per package than inferior grades, but you get full measure.

If your dealer hesitates about supplying you with Chiris, it's an indication that he would like to substitute a brand on which his profit is greater. In such instances we will deliver to you direct or through some nearby merchant.

Trial bottle, with history of Chiris and booklet containing 75 popular salad recipes, mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or coin.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
Dept. T, New York City.

And He Still Lives.

The behind-handed Republican, prodded from its slippery perch, flaps its dismal wings this morning, and like a craven vampire hoots over the gambling debris piled up in the city building by Councilman David. In squinting at the dent Councilman David mades in the Groves Republican machine, the bandy-legged Republican scratches itself where the moral bacteria are gnawing its exuding hide.—Findlay, Ohio. Courier.

The Editor and the Duke.

We see by one of the esteemed advertisements that no less a personage than the Duke of Westminster has an automobile just exactly like ours, and, as human nature is much the same the world over, we suppose not a few prominent natural humorists of his home town hail him every time they see him driving around and ask him with an air of the utmost gravity how many wheels have come off to-day.—Ohio State Journal.

New Colonial Pumps

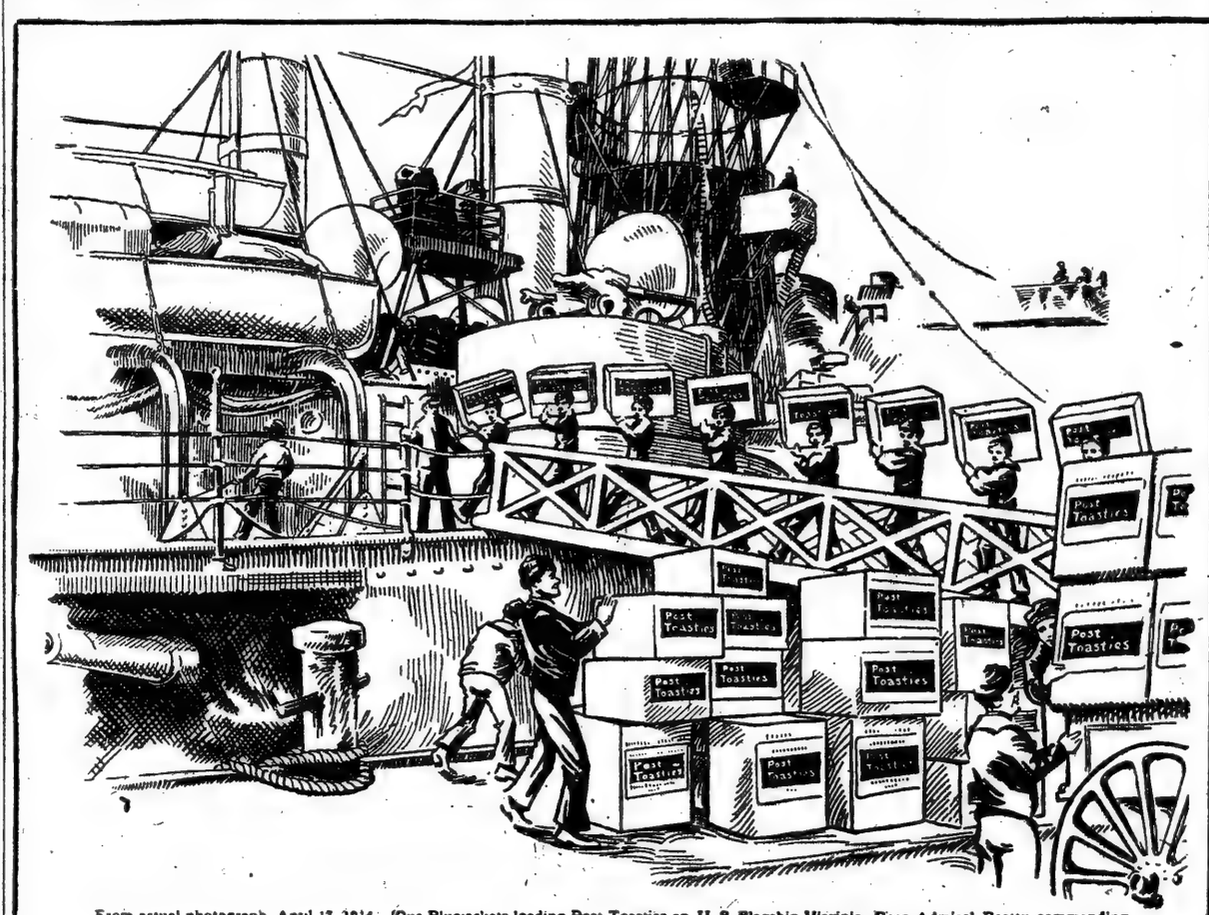
With Brocaded Backs

These pumps will be universally popular. Our new ones for Spring are modeled on a new pointed toe last, which gives the foot a slim, aristocratic appearance.

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 36th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.



From actual photograph, April 17, 1914. Our Bluejackets loading Post Toasties on U. S. Flagship Virginia, Rear Admiral Beatty commanding, at Charlestown Navy Yard, preparatory to possible war with Mexico.

Fight or Frolic

Here's a Food that, like our Navy, Is Always Ready

Up and down our seacoast, Battleship, Transport and Destroyer have been waiting the President's word.

At Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, League Island, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola and New Orleans; at Mare Island, Bremerton and our other Naval Stations the Big Ships that carry the Flag have been loading food for the guns, and food for the men.

Post Toasties

—ready-to-serve delicious bits of toasted white corn—a food that Uncle Sam and his men both like—has been a favorite aboard ship for many a year. Grocers sell them everywhere in tightly sealed packages that bring them to YOUR table factory fresh.

If you like good things to eat and want to get into action, order a package of delicious POST TOASTIES from the Grocer—

They're—Always Ready

Next Sunday's New York Times will have features in pictures and text of extraordinary interest. A full-page illustrated article on a year of militancy in England will furnish the "pros" and "cons" of the woman suffrage movement in this country with a record of destruction unparalleled in history. Col. George Harvey tells "Why the President Is Right" in his discussion of the Panama tolls controversy. Dr. Werner Hegemann, the noted German remodeler of cities, tells us that we are fooled by the beautiful exteriors of foreign cities and know little of the most inhuman conditions of overcrowding as presented in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna; an interesting and instructive paper. Chauncey Depew tells how it feels to be eighty, and in doing so he reminiscences in stories of himself and of famous contemporaries from the year when the Hudson River Railroad ran its first train to Peekskill down to the present time. The older readers will enjoy the memories of this delightful talk, while the younger readers will gather from it much of courage and inspiration. Norman Angell, the English author and student of international relations, talks freely on the Mexican war situation. Readers who wish to "brush up" on their history will appreciate an article on the Mexican war of 1846-48. The humor of things will be presented by Mr. Dooley. The current events pictures will show a page of navy photographs, including a large picture of U. S. S. Louisiana on her way to Tampico; photographs of Miss Eleanor Gates, Queen Sophia of Greece, Vincent Astor, Mrs. Malcolm Strauss; a page of children; a page of theatrical pictures; a page of Easter week wedding gowns, and an unusually attractive photograph of Mrs. William Russell Grace, formerly Miss Elise Ladew, and her bridesmaids. The rotogravure section will present the first installment of beautiful reproductions of the Cornelius Vanderbilt collection of paintings in the Metropolitan Museum, including a full-page, exquisite reproduction of "The Rag Baby," by Ludwig Knaus. If you have a child in your home, or if you wish to give pleasure to a child in a friend's home, don't fail to secure this beautiful "child" picture. Orders for The Sunday New York Times should be placed with newsdealers to-day.

MYSTERY IN A DEATH DISCLOSED IN WILL

Miss Welsh Left Bequest to Brother, Supposedly Buried in 1867, "If Alive."

MAN DROWNED OR KILLED

Sister Believed Stranger Who Accosted Her In Street Might Have Been Kinsman.

Although she had attended personally to the burial in a Brooklyn cemetery of a man who had been identified as her brother, Miss Anna Maria Welsh, who died on April 8, could never free her mind from the belief that her brother might be alive. In her will, which was drawn up as recently as 1912 and which was filed for probate yesterday, she provided that every possible effort should be made to find her brother or his family and that he should receive, if alive, one-half of her estate.

Miss Welsh's brother was James Welsh. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded at the Battle of Antietam and was discharged for disability. In 1863 he re-enlisted and served until April, 1865, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Adjutant General in Washington.

In November, 1866, James Welsh attended the dedication of the Masonic Temple in Baltimore. No Nov. 20, 1866, he disappeared, and it was not until ten days later that a body, identified by brother Masons as his, was found in a dock. It was believed that he had been drowned or murdered. His Masonic friends identified the body and had it removed to Washington and interred.

Miss Anna Welsh went to Washington on March 27, 1867, and had the body brought from Washington and interred in Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn. She had a monument erected over his grave. Forty years after the interment had been made, Miss Welsh was walking along Broadway when she was accosted by a stranger. Miss Welsh told Dr. Daniel E. Lorenz, the pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd that she understood the man to say that he was her brother. She said, however, that she was too astonished to reply, and that the man, after a second's hesitation, walked on. This was the last time that Miss Welsh saw the stranger, but she never forgot it.

When she drew up her will on July 30, 1912, she left her estate to Dr. Lorenz, in trust, directing that one-half of the estate be paid to her brother, James Welsh, "if living."

"If, after due efforts have been expended to find James Welsh and his children," the will sets forth, "and if, after the money shall be held in trust many years, no trace of them can be discovered, I request and direct that my executor shall distribute the same according to his judgment and discretion."

Miss Welsh left the other half of her estate of Mrs. Jane Guthrie, a friend, "provided she gives aid to my brother's family if they at any time should be destitute." Her brother was unmarried at the time of his disappearance and the last letters which he wrote to his sister showed that he had no intention of being married.

The petition for probate of the will was filed by Dr. Lorenz, who told the story of Mr. Welsh's disappearance, and gave as his belief, after due investigation, that Miss Welsh's brother was drowned in 1866.

DUEL WITH AUTO THIEVES.

Dodge Police Bullets in Two Towns, Then Abandon Car.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 23.—Two automobile thieves engaged in a revolver duel with the police of White Plains and Harrison to-day and after escaping abandoned a car they had stolen and escaped into Connecticut. The stolen car—the second taken in midday in a fortnight—was owned by Dr. Edson Card, of Fisher Avenue.

Two well-dressed young men jumped into the car, put on full speed, and dashed past policemen in the village, turned into a side street and escaped to Harrison. Policemen Frittiti and Marron fired at them and the thieves returned the fire and speeded on.

Captain Monroe was told by 'phone to watch for the thieves at Harrison. He attempted to stop them, and while one was evidently wounded they laughed at the order to stop and exchanged shots with Monroe and his men. Monroe gave chase and closed in so fast with his motor cycle that the thieves abandoned the car at Allendale Farm and ran across the fields.

MEMORIAL TO R. W. GILDER.

Association Formed to Give Cheap Insurance for Widows.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—The Gilder Policy Association was incorporated to-day "to encourage and facilitate persons of moderate means in obtaining insurance policies of moderate amounts directly from the insurance companies without the intervention of paid agents."

It is stated in the certificate that "the undertaking originates in a wish to honor the memory of Richard Watson Gilder by working in his name as he would in life for the public good. The form of the insurance policy adopted by the association will be known as the Gilder policy."

The directors are to serve without pay, with the exception of an executive secretary, and "no member shall derive any financial profits from its operations." The principal office is in Manhattan. Richard Gilder Cholmeley-Jones, Edward Owen Nigal Cholmeley-Jones, William Francis Roynon Cholmeley-Jones, Joseph B. Gilder, Rodman Gilder, all of Manhattan.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, sister of the late Richard Watson Gilder, who lives at 100 East Seventeenth Street, said last night that the Gilder policy was originaed by Richard Gilder Cholmeley-Jones and was calculated to be of especial benefit to widows.

"Mr. Cholmeley-Jones was inspired by the great interest his uncle, Richard W. Gilder, took in charities," said Miss Gilder. "He interested Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Austen G. Fox, and Dr. Albert Shaw, all of whom will serve on the Advisory Board of the association, in his plan to aid widows. The policy is new in every feature and there is a very low premium. It provides for the payment of part of its face value to the widow upon the husband's death, and for weekly payments thereafter for one year."

WIFE'S RIVAL ADMITS GUILT.

Co-respondent in Divorce Case Near Collapse on Stand.

Miss Ethel Sneden of 212 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, co-respondent in the divorce suit of Mrs. Margaret Reese of 108 Atlantic Street, Jersey City, against Albert W. Reese, testified yesterday that the charges against her were true. The case was heard by Frank P. McDermott, Advisory Master in Chancery, at the Jersey City Chancery Chambers.

Mr. Reese is the President of H. C. Reese & Co. of 188 Palisade Avenue, cleaners and refurnishers. Miss Sneden is his stenographer.

Mrs. Reese testified she learned in April, 1913, of her husband's attentions to Miss Sneden, and immediately left him. A few months ago, at the office of her lawyer, Nathan Prestergast, her husband admitted his misconduct, but refused to discharge Miss Sneden.

Miss Sneden testified she had told Reese she would "tell the truth." She seemed on the verge of collapse as she told of her conduct with Reese at his shop. The Advisory Master said he would recommend a divorce and give Mrs. Reese the custody of her child and $13 a week alimony.

1,000 IN WHIST TOURNAMENT

Seventeenth Annual Congress of Woman's League Opens on Monday.

One thousand whist players will participate in the seventeenth annual congress of the Woman's Whist League, which will open on Monday evening with a reception to the members of that organization and the members of the American Whist League by the President of the Woman's League, Miss Belle McCord of Greenwich, Conn., in the main ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. The play will begin in the ballroom on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, with team and pair matches, and it will continue daily beginning at the same hour until Saturday, when the last games will start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Clubs and players entered represent Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, New York, and other cities. At each session there will be open pair games for players who do not care to contest for trophies.

ROAD GRAFTERS SENTENCED

Eight Months in Jail for Defendants in Suffolk County.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 23.—The Suffolk Contracting Company and the six other defendants convicted last Saturday of conspiracy in connection with the building of Patchogue-Coram State Road, were sentenced by Justice Kapper to-day in the Supreme Court.

The company was fined $500. Daniel E. Lynch, its President, John Huber, Frederick J. Kinnay, and Michael Scanlon; members Leigh Robartes, State Highway Engineer, and Spencer J. Stewart, division engineer, were each sentenced to eight months in the Suffolk County Jail.

The defendants got a certificate of reasonable doubt and each gave $5,000 bail.

MOB WOMAN TALKER WHO DECRIES WAR

I. W. W. Speaker Who Once Berated the Police Calls on Them to Protect Her.

ANGERED PARK ROW CROWD

Throng Pushes Marie Ganz from Base of the Franklin Statue—One Disturber Arrested and Fined.

Marie Ganz, the I. W. W. speaker, attempted yesterday to talk against war from the Franklin statue in Park Row. The result was unpleasant for Miss Ganz, as she was pushed from the rostrum from which she spoke and handled roughly by those who were passing in City Hall Park.

Miss Ganz forgot her antipathy for the police, and called lustily for their protection when she was attacked. Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who was present at the head of a force of reserves, recalled many of the things Miss Ganz had said about the police while she was berating them at Union Square a week after the riots in which "Wild Joe" O'Carroll and Arthur Caron figured.

But Inspector Schmittberger sent the reserves to the assistance of Miss Ganz. She ran down a lane they opened for her into an office building, and escaped through a door opening out into Beekman Street. One man who had helped to break up the meeting was arrested on a charge of intoxication. He said he was Edward Blakely, an iron worker of 232 East 115th Street. He was fined $5 in the Tombs Court. A young man in the crowd who refused to give his name, was struck by a stone above the eye. The missile was thrown, according to the police, from a Park Row window.

Becky Edelsohn and Samuel Hartman, who were arrested on Wednesday after making speeches at the Franklin statue which were interrupted by the crowd, were put on trial before Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Court. Police Capt. Jeremiah Mahoney of the Oak Street Station gave the principal testimony against the defendants. It was to the effect that the two speakers had spoken disrespectfully of the American flag and had referred to it as not worth defending.

The defense introduced several witnesses who insisted that they had not heard references to the flag, although they had heard the speakers denounce warfare. Upon the request of Justus Sheffield, attorney for the defendants, the cases were put over until this afternoon to permit more witnesses to be summoned.

Striking Students Back at School.

SAUGUS, Mass., April 23.—The High School students who struck Tuesday in protest against the forced resignation of the principal, J. F. Butterworth, returned to their class rooms to-day with the understanding that the strike would be renewed if any individual was singled out for punishment. Two petitions have been presented to the school committee, one asking for the reinstatement of Mr. Butterworth and the other requesting a public hearing on the matter.

HELD FOR UNION MURDER.

One of Three Men Indicted for Killing Garment Worker, Sent to Tombs

Solomon Metz, who, with Max Sigman and Morris Strupniker, was indicted for the murder of Herman Liberwitz, a member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, surrendered yesterday at the District Attorney's office. Judge Mulqueen, in General Sessions, committed him to the Tombs to await trial.

Liberwitz was killed on Aug. 1, 1910. With four others, Liberwitz went to Sullivan County, in the general strike of 1910, to seek work. The picket committee sent for him, it is charged, and he came to New York, where, after appearing before the committee, he was struck with a club and killed.

Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge is investigating several occurrences in connection with the fight between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the new union. He is inquiring particularly into the death by stabbing of Peter Petrosi, who was employed by B. Fishman, a member of the new union. Petrosi was killed last month, at Twenty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, when he was going home from work at 6 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Breckinridge has one witness who saw the whole affair and asserts that he can identify at least two of his assailants.

OFFER MRS. SZABO'S WILL.

Larceny Trial of Gibson, Accused of Client's Murder, Goes On.

The trial of Burton W. Gibson for the alleged looting of the estate of his client, Rosa Menshik Szabo, for whose murder Gibson was tried twice in Orange County, began yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions. Gibson is charged with the larceny of $7,300, which, it is alleged, as executor of Mrs. Szabo's estate he drew from banks.

The will of Mrs. Szabo, in which she left her estate to her mother, and named as executor "my friend and legal adviser, Burton W. Gibson," was placed on the record by Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservegel. Other documentary evidence included a waiver which bore the alleged signature of Mrs. Szabo's mother and bank books showing the depositing and withdrawal of the amounts involved in the larceny charge. Gibson is also under indictment on another larceny charge and on a charge of forgery.

The case will be continued this morning.

Reform Rabbis to Meet Here.

The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis will assemble at the Temple Emanu-el, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on Sunday, April 26, and the next day. On Sunday an address will be delivered on "Jewish Contributions to American Ideals," by Oscar S. Straus. Rabbis David Levey, Stephen S. Wise and Maurice H. Harris will deliver addresses.

MAHONEY INQUIRY TO-DAY.

Commission Likely to Reach a Decision Speedily in Assailant's Case.

The commission appointed by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to inquire into the sanity of Michael P. Mahoney, Mayor Mitchel's assailant, who was indicted for attempted murder in the first degree, will hold its first meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the library at the District Attorney's office. The members of the commission are Dr. John B. Cosby, Phoenix Ingraham and Henry Haggerty.

It is expected that two or three conferences at the most will be enough to enable the commission to arrive at a decision.

Corporation Counsel Polk, who was wounded by the bullet which Mahoney intended for the Mayor, will be able to leave the New York Hospital in a few days.

SHOPLIFTER GETS A YEAR.

Mrs. Valli of Montreal, McAlpin Guest, Pleaded Guilty.

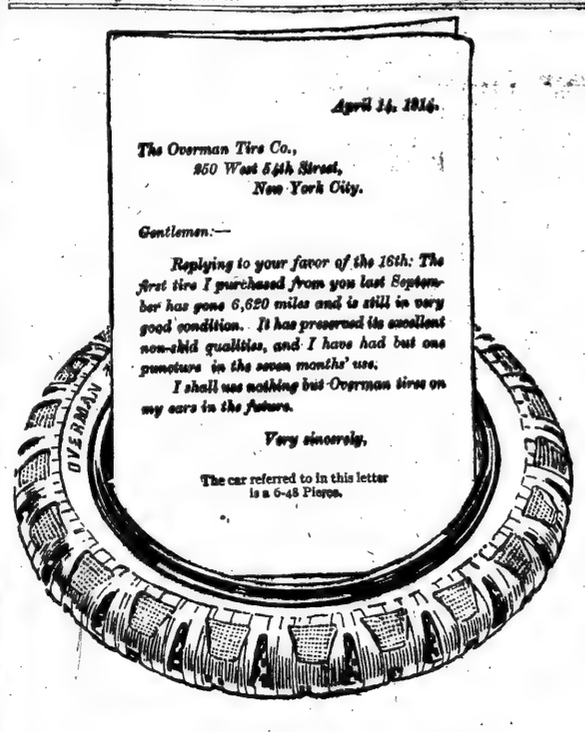
Mrs. Marie Valli, who lives at Montreal with her husband and two children, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions on a shoplifting charge. Mrs. Yvone Lalonde, who was arrested on a similar charge, was released under suspended sentence.

Both women pleaded guilty to the theft of blouses worth $5 in a large department store. They came to New York together at Easter time on a shopping trip and stayed at the Hotel McAlpin. They were discovered taking the blouses by the store detective. It appeared from the probation officer's report that Mrs. Valli has come to New York before on several occasions.

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

There's something about them you'll like

Twenty for a Quarter



OVERMAN

Cushion-Tread Pneumatic

TIRES

The Overman Cushion-Tread Pneumatic Tire is a new tire. It is constructed on a new principle, a principle which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

In offering this tire to the Public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon *what it actually has done and is doing* in daily use on the cars of hundreds of private owners.

DURABILITY—We guarantee the Overman Tire for 5,000 miles. If any Overman Tire fails to give that mileage, we will make good the difference to the purchaser. 5,000 miles is what we guarantee, but the Tire itself is *better than our guarantee*, and with any kind of proper care will give greater mileage.

RELIABILITY—While not absolutely puncture-proof, punctures with the Overman Tires are very *rare* occurrences, so rare indeed that this fundamental and disagreeable weakness of all pneumatic tires has been reduced to a minimum. In fact, it has been almost eliminated. *Blow-outs and rim-cuts are practically unknown.*

Permanently Non-Skid

THE OVERMAN TIRE CO.

250 West 54th Street New York

After April 15th, 1858 Broadway, at 61st Street

PERFECT tone, perfect workmanship, artistic finish—if these are the qualities you most desire in a piano, your choice will be a

STEINWAY

The price does not measure the full value of the Steinway Piano. It only represents the cost to build and sell this ideal instrument. For neither more nor less money is it possible to surpass or equal the sweetness, purity and strength of the Steinway tone.

This tone won enduring, world-wide fame for the Steinway Piano.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 East 14th Street, New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

RIKER-HEGEMAN

SPRING OPENING

AT OUR SODA FOUNTAINS

SATURDAY, APRIL 25TH

BOOK OF TEN 5c CHECKS FOR 25c

We want a *quarter million new customers to try Riker's Perfect Soda* Saturday at half the usual price. We have everything ready to serve you with the very choicest soda it is possible for us to produce. Pure Fruits, Creamy Milk and Delicious Ice Cream. The ten checks which you buy for 25c will be good at any Riker store at any time if you buy them Saturday, April 25th.

Our Salesmanager says: "The way to let people know you've got a good article is to make it easy for them to try it." Here is what he writes to the Company's representatives on the Soda Fountains.

New York, April 22, 1914.

Dear Sir:--

Saturday will be "half-price soda day." I would rather see it called "TWO FOR ONE DAY." I think we ought to make it clear to people that we are GIVING AWAY a glass of soda free with each one we sell; in effect we invite hundreds of thousands of people to try our soda at our expense and see how good it is.

The actual situation is that we are spending about ten thousand dollars on that day to advertise our soda and our SODA FOUNTAIN SERVICE!

We are asking hundreds of thousands of people into our stores to DRINK WITH US. You are going to serve these guests of ours; they are actually your guests that day and every day while the half-price tickets last, EVERY ONE OF THEM.

Can you realize the importance of so serving each one of these customers that you will make a friend for your fountain? If such a thing is possible, every holder of a half-price ticket should receive extra good service, the drink should be made and served as if you were getting DOUBLE the regular price for it, EVERY ONE!

We are spending ten thousand dollars to build up business for you on the soda fountain. If you do your part RIGHT this money will come back DOUBLED; if you don't, the money is lost and more besides.

I hope you will take hold of this so-called half-price soda sale and make it the means of producing a handsome increase of business on your fountain the whole summer through.

Gear yourself up RIGHT for this sale, have the very BEST of everything, have PLENTY of everything, make every drink you serve a lasting ADVERTISEMENT for your fountain and yourself.

Yours for more customers,

RIKER & HEGEMAN CO.

(The above letter was sent to all Soda Fountain Heads and Riker Store Managers.)

2,000 STRIKERS IN AMBUSH FOR TROOP TRAIN

Colorado Federation of Labor Calls on Unions to Arm and Aid Miners.

TROOPS MUTINY AT DENVER

Eight Mine Properties in Flames and Other Camps Are Besieged by Rioters.

WOMEN OUT OF EMPIRE PIT

Manager and Twenty Men Refuse to Surrender, and Face Death.

MINERS MARCH ON ROUSE

"For God's Sake, Send Help!" Appeal by Defenders—Twenty Men Reported Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 23.—One thousand strikers who to-day swept over the southern coal fields from Delagua to Rouse, leaving the smoking ruins of eight great coal properties in their wake and adding possibly an additional score to the present death list of twenty-six, were preparing for battle to-night with 350 militiamen who were being hurried into the war zone from Denver.

Another body of strikers, estimated at fully a thousand, left Aguilar at 10 o'clock to-night under orders from their leaders to meet the militiamen at Lynn. A wire from a Colorado Southern dispatcher reports the train at Williams, which is seventy-four miles north of Lynn.

All non-combatants of both of the factions have left the Aguilar district, fleeing to the mountains on foot and by train early to-night, to Pueblo, Trinidad, and Walsenburg. Announcement of the militia's approach was made in Aguilar by an alarm bell in the miners' headquarters.

Throughout the day reinforcements have been constantly arriving and arms and ammunition have been furnished to them as fast as possible. The United Mine Workers' leaders announced that more men were available for service than could be properly equipped. Only the intervention of United States troops, the leaders declare, will now put an end to the fighting. The Post Office, bank, and business houses at Aguilar have been closed all day.

In Trinidad to-night it is evident that the strikers will oppose any effort to land the troopers now on the way here within the city limits. Trains which arrived at 8 o'clock over both the Colorado Southern and Santa Fé Railroads were met by armed strikers at the station and watched carefully for militia and mine guards.

Fight Call to All Unions.

At Denver the State Federation of Labor to-night issued a call for all crafts to organize their men, arm them, and send them to help the miners fighting in the strike district. The Typographical Union adopted a resolution asking the impeachment or recall of Gov. Ammons. It also appropriated $500 to buy arms and ammunition.

At a great mass meeting of women John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was castigated and the militiamen were denounced as murderers. Before the troop train left Denver, Company C, composed of eighty-two men, mutinied and refused to go to the district. The men declared they would not engage in the shooting of women and children. They hissed the 350 men who did start and shouted imprecations at them.

By virtue of the fighting to-day the strikers held possession of all the country between Ludlow, where 100 men and two machine guns under Major Hamrock were stationed, and the coal camp at Rouse, twelve miles south of Walsenburg, to which fugitives of the burning camps taken by the strikers had fled. At a late hour Rouse was reported to be completely surrounded, and 200 men holding the camp with their rifles and a machine gun were preparing for an immediate attack. If Rouse should fall it was conceded that the camps of Lester, Cameron, and Walsen would be abandoned. Property damage in excess of $1,000,000 has been done, according to the best estimates.

The whole strike zone is in a state of terror. Should the troops fail in running the eighteen-mile gauntlet prepared for their reception, it is feared that murder, arson, and pillage, which may end only in the destruction of every mining property from Trinidad to Walsenburg, will result. Should the militia succeed, it is possible that guerrilla warfare will exist for weeks.

Won't Order Surrender of Arms.

John Lawson, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America, announced definitely this afternoon that he would refuse to order the strikers to surrender their arms until they had been assured that they would receive fair treatment at the militia's hands.

"Adjt. Gen. Chase called me by telephone this morning," he said, "and told me he was coming here in the interest of peace. I told him there could be no peace where there was no justice."

The mines now known to be ablaze are the Primero of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Mine No. 4 of the Southern Colorado Fuel Company, the Empire and Southwestern mines of the Southwestern Fuel Company, the Green Canon Mine of the National Fuel Company, and the Rugby Mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In addition the Royal and Broadhead Mines, both operated by independent companies, are in ashes.

Refuse to Surrender Empire Mine.

J. W. Siple of Denver, President of the operating company, and twenty men are facing death to-night in the Empire Mine as the result of their refusal to surrender to the strikers at Aguilar early this afternoon.

Three women and five children, including Mrs. William Waddell, wife of the mine Superintendent; Mrs. Matthew Waddell, her daughter-in-law; Mrs. McIntyre, wife of the camp blacksmith, and the younger Mrs. Waddell's baby were removed from the charred mouth of the air shaft and escorted outside of the danger zone. Waddell, his son, who is the mine clerk, and J. W. Church, the mine's chief engineer, refused to accompany the women, though all of them were wounded.

"We told them we'd protect them if they'd come out and give up their guns," declared Snyder, the strike leader, who led the party that bore the offer of release to the prisoners. "Siple said he'd talk it over with his men and let us know to-night. We couldn't promise full protection. We told them we'd do the best we could to get them safely out of the district, but there's no telling what might happen."

Later William Waddell, who is shot through the shoulder; Matthew Waddell, who is wounded in the left leg, and Louis Waddell, Matthew's thirteen-year-old son, came out and were sent with the women into Aguilar. The women said the air in the mine was pure, but that there was not a particle of food there. They added that they had been well treated by the miners after being rescued.

At the Southwestern Mine, which broke into flames early this afternoon, a battle is raging between guards and a strong force of strikers. The tipple and the camp have been destroyed, according to a report which reached here to-night, and the guards have been forced back into the mouth of the slope. A supply of air sufficient to last the refugees for about twelve hours remains in the mine, it is said. Unless aid reaches them by that time they will face the alternative of either dying by suffocation or throwing themselves upon the mercy of the strikers.

The fighting this morning commenced shortly after 5 o'clock, when from the Empire property and the town of Aguilar the strikers' forces surged northward carrying everything before them. Their numerical strength at various places was estimated at between 700 and 1,200 men. For the most part little or no resistance was offered.

Attack on the Mines.

The Primero property, from which the women and children had been removed to Rouse during the night, was the first to be consigned to the flames. Before volleys from the hills, its defenders fell back from building to building, until finally they were forced to flee to the hills. A moment later the mine tipple and other wooden structures were ablaze, and at 9 o'clock reports of dynamite heard at Rouse gave evidence that the slope and probably the air shaft had been destroyed.

Strikers surged over the ridges next in the direction of Rugby, which was evacuated without a struggle by the few men who had remained within the building. Shortly thereafter, according to report, it also burst into flames.

The strikers then moved on Rouse, which is still unattacked, according to the best information obtainable. The last message sent out by its superintendent before communication with the district beyond Ludlow was cut off, was directed to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's office here. "For God's sake send help," it read. Since Rouse forms the key to the mines at Lester, Cameron, and Walsen, it is feared that a determined effort to take it will be made.

At Cameron as precautionary measure all the women and children have been placed in a concrete cellar and similar steps have been taken to insure their protection at the other menaced points.

The last of the camps to report fear of attack were Primero and Segundo, operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. All the women in the strikers' Segundo tent colony have been removed according to the Superintendent's report, and a large party of armed men is visible on the hills. Neither of the camps could withstand a determined assault.

Similar forces of men are visible on the heights above Berwind and Tabasco, in the immediate vicinity of Ludlow, but no fear for their safety is entertained in view of the proximity of militia which occupy the Ludlow station. Major Hamrock over the telephone late to-night said that he had the Ludlow situation well in hand and that he could stand off a force of 2,000 men, if necessary, for a week.

The Black Hills held by the strikers and Cedar Hill, on which the militia's machine guns are mounted, exchanged shots to-day at long range, but no serious fighting occurred. So far as is known no one was hurt.

BATTLE AT WALSENBURG.

Desperate Fighting Going on When Communication Stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 23.—A despatch from Walsenburg, Colo., to the News, received late in the afternoon, said a desperate battle was in progress in the streets of that city. The streets, the message said, were filled with people, and every one who could procure a gun was arming himself. One man was reported killed at that hour.

Since the receipt of the brief message it has been impossible to communicate with Walsenburg either by telephone or telegraph. All wires are reported down by the companies.

SAYS SLAUGHTER MUST END.

Began with Murder of Non-Union Man, Says Lieut. Gov. Fitzgerald.

DENVER, April 23.—Lieut. Gov. Stephen R. Fitzgerald's decision to call out the entire State Militia for the purpose of putting an end to the anarchy in the Ludlow strike district was reached after a conference with leading business men of the city and State, who guaranteed payment on warrants issued to the privates of militia.

Concerning the events of the last three days in the Trinidad district, the Lieutenant Governor said to-day:

"My investigation of the riots near Trinidad have disclosed the most terrible conditions—conditions which have never been equaled in this or any other State, not even West Virginia. Even granting all of the strikers' claims concerning the actions of the militia, it is not justifiable that the strikers themselves should murder women and children, as they have done to-day and are doing, nor for them to burn and destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property.

"They have no justification for murdering men whose only offense is that they are seeking to earn a living without a permit from the United Mine Workers' of America.

"The trouble was started by the strikers killing a non-union man whose only offense was in walking to his work without their permission. They waylaid him and shot him down, riddling his body with bullets. There was no excuse, no reason, no justification for the precipitation of a civil war.

"And that is a situation which I will not arbitrate so long as I am connected in any official manner with the State of Colorado. It is terrible to contemplate, this merciless slaughter and it must end."

Adjt. Gen. Chase has ordered all express companies to return to the consignor all shipments of arms and ammunition in their possession.

ASK WILSON FOR PROTECTION.

Socialists Petition Him for Miners' Wives and Children—Denounce War with Mexico.

Asserting that American citizens in Mexico "have never been outraged as they have been in Colorado" in the strike disturbances, the Executive Committee of the New York State Socialist Party sent a petition last night to President Wilson, asking him to recall the armed forces from Mexico and extend the protection of the Government to the wives and children of the Colorado miners.

The Government, the petition says, "has plunged the country into a war with Mexico under the hollow pretext of an alleged insult to the flag, but with the real object of fastening capitalistic exploitation upon the Mexican people." It protests against "the foolish and criminal war with Mexico and the inactivity of the Government in the presence of the Colorado horror."

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his Wall Street cohorts should be held up to the scorn of mankind," the petition adds.

"MOTHER" JONES BITTER.

Denounces J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., in Talk to House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—"Mother" Mary Jones, strike leader, to-day appeared before the House Mines Committee and described conditions in the strike district in the Colorado coal fields. "Mother" Jones said that "if she were President" she would order the Governor of Colorado to have the "imported gunmen" with their machine guns taken out of the district. Conditions in Colorado had led to "government by gunmen."

She attacked John D. Rockefeller, Jr., because of his connection with the mines.

"Let Congress tell Rockefeller," she said, "that we are not going to have a Rockefeller government in this country; that these miners are going to organize; that he must treat them decently—that is my suggestion for ending the Colorado coal strike. The strike will not end until the Rockefeller interests recognize the union, I believe.

"The laboring man is tired of working to build up millions so that millionaires' wives may wear diamonds. It is awful when you think of decorating women with diamonds representing the blood of children."

GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S VIEW.

Novelist Compares Conditions in Montana with Colorado.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, who has been studying mining conditions in Montana since last June, says the primary cause of the armed conflict in Colorado mining districts is inconsistency in dealing with union labor by the same interests which are in control of mining operations there and in Montana. She said yesterday at her home on Morningside Heights:

"I learned that the Standard Oil Company is interested with the Amalgamated Copper Company at Butte, Mon., the great factor in control of the copper mines there, and the same interests of the Standard Oil Company, with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as one of the active factors, are opposing a similar class of miners in Colorado. There are approximately 16,000 miners at Butte, the most thoroughly unionized group of workmen in the world, who receive a minimum wage of $3.50 per day, with advances depending upon the selling markets.

"Why is it that conditions are so good there, and yet so bad in Colorado? It is because decent conditions have been accorded the miners in Montana, but no more so than what is asked by the workmen of Colorado. There good feeling prevails, with mutual respect and consideration on both sides for the other, and there is no labor trouble. Whatever you may call the Amalgamated, a trust, or what not, it treats its employes splendidly and the result is a splendid industrial community.

"While I was there the mine workers voted every I. W. W. member out of office and membership in the union; miners, business men, Republicans and Democrats, joined together in the re-election of a reform Mayor. It looks to me a little far-fetched when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tries to find excuse for treating one set of his employes worse than he does another set, and on the very identical grounds that have been approved and found to work so well. He has the power to remedy conditions, if he would, instead of insisting that he will 'spend his last cent' to uphold a principle in Colorado which he does not regard as anything worth considering in the case of the Montana miners. Of course, it will take several hundred years for Mr. Rockefeller to spend his 'last cent,' probably, so there is no hope of settlement except from some other source or influence."

Mrs. Atherton has written another novel, the scenes and incidents of which have to do with Butte and the mines there. She entered the mines and studied geology and mining under the instruction of engineers.

TALK OF STATEWIDE STRIKE.

Conference of Ohio Miners and Operators on Wage Scale Deadlocked.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—The Conference Committee, composed of representatives of Ohio miners and operators, reached a deadlock here to-day in its attempt to arrange a wage scale agreeable to both interests, with the probable result that the coal mining industry in Ohio will continue to remain idle indefinitely.

The committee will report its disagreement to the joint conference of operators and miners' delegates to-morrow morning. Since the inability of this conference to agree on a wage scale sent the question to the Conference Committee yesterday, leaders of both miners and operators to-day predicted the meeting would adjourn without a settlement.

In that case the miners' delegates will vote for a State-wide strike to-morrow, G. W. Savage, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, said to-night. Such a strike would affect 45,000 miners.

ALL-NIGHT LICENSES FOR 19 RESTAURANTS

But Places That Have Dancing Floors and Cabarets Must Close at 2 A. M.

LIST NOT YET COMPLETE

Mayor Grants Applications After Receiving Favorable Reports—Jack's License Not Restored.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday gave all-night licenses to nineteen cafés and restaurants that had been investigated and reported upon favorably. Of this number, those having dancing floors and cabaret shows will be required to close at 2 o'clock in the morning, but the plain café will be allowed to run until 6 o'clock in the morning, the time the excise law provides that saloons may open. All pay the same price, $25 a week.

The list given out yesterday is not complete, as a number who applied for all-night licenses are still being investigated, and a report regarding them is expected within a few days. Here are the nineteen places already favorably reported upon:

Murray's, 228 West Forty-second Street.
Churchill's, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street.
Claus H. Hinck, 2 Chambers Street.
Bustanoby's, 1,845 Broadway.
G. & G. Catering Company, 1,528 Broadway.
Jacob Myers, Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue.
Michael L. Walsh, 1,634 Broadway.
Henry Ostendorff, 216 West Street.
Ignatz Rosenfeld, 1,446 to 1,450 Broadway.
Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.
Frank M. Rao, 594 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.
Ferdinand Delenne, 945 Eighth Avenue.
William H. Riecken, 104th Street and Columbus Avenue.
The Shanley Company, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street.
Germania Catering Company, the Kaiserhof, 1,418 Broadway.
Stanley Sharpe, Palais de Danse, Fiftieth Street and Broadway.
Louis Bustanoby, Café des Beaux Arts, Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue.
Frank A. Archambault, 2,674 Broadway.
Francis H. McCabe, Carlton Terrace, 2,637 Broadway.

Besides these there are eight places which received all-night licenses under Mayor Gaynor, and these will be allowed to continue. The Mayor did not restore the all-night license to Jack's in Sixth Avenue, which was revoked a few weeks ago as a result of a fight there early one morning, but it was said that the license may be restored within a few months.

Burritt in Kingsbury's Place.

Baily B. Burritt, Acting General Director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was elected General Director yesterday at the monthly meeting. He succeeds John A. Kingsbury, who resigned, to become Commissioner of Charities. Mr. Burritt has been engaged in social betterment work since 1906, and became associated with the A. I. C. P. in May, 1913, as Director of the Department of Social Welfare.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES

Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $875 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

$1,006,279 INCREASE
In the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.

THIS is the reason we give you the same values for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same.

Call at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.

A trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W. L. Douglas shoes are *absolutely* as good as other makes costing $5 to $7. The only difference is the price.

I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, receding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W. L. Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking in, are worn the world over.

The Best $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
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345 Eighth Avenue.
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NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market Street.
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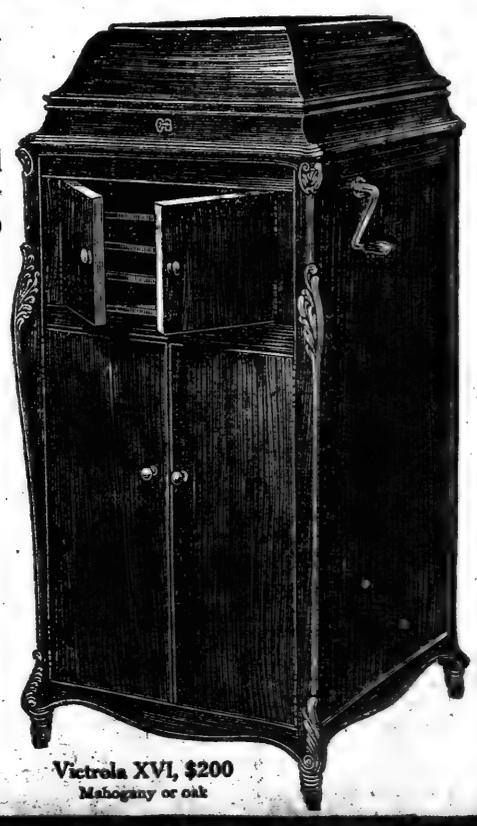

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The New York Times Index—Times Square

GIANTS TROUNCE PHILLIES AT HOME---YANKEES WIN---BROOKLYN LOSES---ATHLETICS---GOLF

GIANTS UNLIMBER BATS AT STADIUM

And the Phillies Toss and Kick the Ball Around, Making New York Victory Easy.

After a good night's rest, the city is back to a normal condition this morning, after duly opening the baseball season with the Giants and the Phillies at the Polo Grounds, at which much pent-up emotion was expended by 25,000 persons and several Indians, all of whom had a nice time and crowed themselves hoarse just because the Giants buried the Quakers under a 12-to-4 defeat.

The Phillies were plainly suffering from a violent attack of Federalitis, their playing at times jingling as loosely as a bunch of keys. Two of their pitchers, Mayer and Jacobs, sewed up pitching which was so delightfully intimate that the Giant batsmen had a holiday and had the Quaker players almost exhausted chasing the ball.

Big Jeff Tesreau wasn't the least bit disconcerted with a $25,000 breach-of-promise suit hovering over his head, and had so much spin on his damp dips that the Phillies responded with very meagre hitting. The Ozark bear had blinding speed, and in the fourth and fifth innings breezed five of the Phillies in succession before one of them connected.

Fred Merkle instilled a thrill into the pompous occasion in the sixth inning, when, with two men on the cushions, he cudgled a screaming home run to deep right, and raced home, to find the populace on its toes, bellowing forth a flattering approval.

All the folks were there who never miss a Giants' opening. Mayor Mitchel, with a retinue of bluecoats and plain-clothes men, made the low throw to Tesreau which started the game. Before the Mayor arrived the Giants were presented with a big floral baseball, six feet high, made of white carnations. It was from the lambs. The mass of flowers was drawn by two woolly lambs. At first they looked like goats, but no goats were at large so early in the proceedings. The Phillies' goat" roamed around the lot a short time afterward.

Mike Donlin was presented with a gold bat and ball. The bat was decorated with a green ribbon, and Joe Humphries's speech. The metal bat will look fine on the parlor table, but it's too bad Mike can't use it for pinch-hitting purposes. He would do a lot better than he could do with a wooden club. Joe Humphries was in splendid form, and drowned out his own voice. When seen after the game, Joe admitted that he casually mentioned Donlin during his speech.

Chief Man - Afraid - of-His-Mother-in-Law and Chief Punish-the-Firewater, from the Wild West Show, were there, with several of their braves. Their bonnets of eagle feathers hid the view of Young Mickey Gleason, as Mickey yelled out, "Hats off!" and the Kickapoos uncovered. Chief Meyers and Jim Thorpe tried to talk to the aborigines, but they learned that they didn't belong to the same lodge. Thorpe asked one of the braves how every little thing was out in Scalpum Gulch, but the Indian answered that he didn't know, as he had been living in Hoboken since childhood.

Aside from the ravages, the beauty and fashion, the youth and courage, of some of our best families were represented. So was the pretty Harlem girl who had never before viewed a big league game. She said she is going again and often. Some came in upholstered limousines, while others paid as much as a nickel to get there. It was a lovely day on the elevated, with all the air, sunlight, and inside peeks into Harlem flats that one could desire.

The Hitler performance did not bring forth much excitement. There was a familiar cheer, however, in the ninth inning, when Charley Dooin sent Irelan in as a pinch hitter. When Irelan fanned, everybody was wishing that they could take the cheers back.

Dooin himself edged into the fray in the ninth as a pinch hitter. "The Irish Thrush" popped a fly to Ferdie Schupp, who spilled the ball. The crowd rushed onto the field and Dooing rushed to second. He overran the bag and was thrown out.

Dooin followed Umpire Hart off the field and rushed up to ask him what he meant by calling him out. Dooin must have saw the umpire's steel-trap expression Charley said: "It's a nice afternoon, isn't it, Mr. Hart?"

A new piece of scenery has been added to the Polo Grounds in the new Giant mascot, Jimmy Ford. Jiminy is about the best mascot that ever weighed ninety pounds. Woe be to any Harlem urchin who tries to pick on Jiminy, because Jeff Tesreau is his friend and won't stand for it.

Dode Paskert got a life in the first inning, when Tesreau threw his bunt wild to first and Dode went to second. Byrne sacrificed, and Paskert scored on Lobert's hit to left. Both Beecher made his New York debut with the Giants by poling the first ball that Mayer pitched to left field for two bases. He scored on Burns's two-bagger to the same place. Fletcher sacrificed, and Burns scored on Doyle's sacrifice fly to Magee.

With one out in the third, Beecher and Burns walked. Fletcher forced Burns at third, and Doyle scored Burns with a single to centre. In the fourth the Giants kept up the good work. Stock was safe on Magee's muff and McLean got an infield hit. This will be the only infield hit that Larry will get this season, or next, either. Tesreau forced Stock at third and Beecher ballooned to Paskert. Burns hit to right centre, scoring McLean.

Still they come. Doyle walked in the fifth and Murphy tossed Merkle out at first. Murray filed to Paskert and Stock was winged by a pitched ball. McLean slammed another hit to right, scoring Doyle. McLean overran first by half a mile, but Luderus left the bag uncovered and McLean got back.

"Nobody home!" yelled Larry. Stock by this time was at third.

This may sound improbable, but it's strangely true. McLean and Stock pulled off a double steal, Stock scoring. McLean plowed into second like a sea nymph. Later, Larry tried to steal second again, but he found a reception committee waiting for him on his arrival.

That inning ended Mayer's service, and Mr. Jacobs of Burlington, Ill., was the next victim. In the sixth inning he was bruised impetuously by the Giants, and they had six runs before Jacobs returned to dry land. Beecher and Burns walked, Beecher scoring on Fletcher's hit to right. Doyle rolled to Byrne, who tried to throw Burns out at the plate. He was safe. Merkle then pounded a home run to right field, scoring Fletcher and Doyle ahead of him. Murray singled to right, stole second, and took third on Bill Killifer's bad toss to second. Murray scored on McLean's third hit.

In the meantime the Phillies got a run in the sixth. Josh Devore, batting for Mayer, was thrown out by Fletcher. Paskert singled. So did Byrne and Lobert, and the bases were filled. Then Tesreau for a moment lost control and walked Magee, forcing Paskert home. Cactus Cravath came up to clean up the paths, but he hit into a double play, Tesreau to McLean to Merkle.

With Schupp pitching in the eighth Jacobs fanned. Paskert hit to left and Byrne got a single in right. Lobert walked and crowded the bases. Magee hit a Texas Leaguer to centre, scoring Paskert, and while Magee was forced at second Byrne scored.

After the game there was a rush for the Lambs' big floral baseball, and about half the crowd went home with a posey in their buttonholes. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf	4	2	2	1	0	P'kert, cf	4	3	2	2	0
Burns, lf	3	3	2	1	0	Byrne, 2b	2	1	2	3	1
F'her, ss	4	1	1	2	4	L'bert, 3b	3	0	2	3	1
Doyle, 2b	3	2	1	1	1	Magee, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Merkle, 1b	4	1	1	8	1	C'vath, rf	4	0	0	4	1
Murray, rf	5	1	0	0	0	Luderus, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Stock, 3b	3	1	0	0	1	M'phy, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
McLean, c	4	1	3	14	3	*Becker	1	0	0	0	0
Tesr'u, p	4	0	0	0	3	Reed, ss	0	0	0	0	1
Schupp, p	0	0	0	0	0	Killifer, c	4	0	0	4	1
						Mayer, p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	12	11	27	12	†Devore	1	0	0	0	0
						Jacobs, p	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Irelan	1	0	0	0	0
						§Doolin	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	33	4	7	24	10

Errors—Paskert, Byrne, Magee, Killifer, Jacobs, Tesreau, Schupp.
*Batted for Murphy in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Mayer in the sixth inning.
‡Batted for Reed in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Jacobs in the ninth inning.

	R	H	E
New York	2	4	1
Philadelphia	0	4	2

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Beecher, Burns. Home run—Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Fletcher. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Stolen bases—Lobert, McLean, Stock, Murray, Cravath. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Double plays—Tesreau, McLean, and Merkle; Cravath and Byrne. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Schupp, 1; off Mayer, 4; off Jacobs, 2. Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; by Schupp, 1; by Mayer, 1; by Jacobs, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, 1 (Stock). Hits—Off Mayer, 6 in 5 innings; off Jacobs, 5 in 3 innings; off Tesreau, 4 in 7 innings; off Schupp, 3 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Pirates' Seventh Straight Victory.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.—Pittsburgh opened the National League baseball season here today before a large crowd of spectators by defeating St. Louis, 5 to 1. It was the locals' seventh straight victory. Adams pitched a steady game, allowing the visitors their only run in the seventh on singles by Dolan and Snyder and an out. Hageman was wild. Aside from hitting a man and walking two more in the fourth, he had three wild pitches during the game. The locals got three runs in the fourth, when Mowrey was hit, Wagner and Viox walked, and Dolan erred on Konetchy's rollen. Wagner tried to score on the error and was caught at the plate. Mitchell then singled, scoring Konetchy, and Viox scored on Gibson's fly. Kelly doubled in the fifth, Mowrey filed to Wilson, Kelly taking third and scoring on a wild pitch. Wagner singled, stole second, and scored when Konetchy doubled. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	0	0	1	1	K'ging, 2b	4	0	1	2	5
J'hn'y, cf	4	1	1	4	0	Magee, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Mow'y, 3b	3	1	0	1	3	Butler, ss	4	0	0	0	3
W'gn'r, ss	3	1	1	3	3	Miller, 1b	3	0	2	10	1
K'tchy, 1b	4	1	1	11	0	Wilson, rf	4	0	2	3	1
Viox, 2b	3	1	2	2	4	Dolan, 3b	4	1	1	2	2
M'chell, rf	4	0	1	0	0	Cruise, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Gibson, c	3	0	1	5	1	Snyder, c	4	0	2	4	0
Adams, p	3	0	1	0	0	Hage'n, p	3	0	1	0	1
Totals	31	5	8	27	12	Totals	34	1	9	24	11

Errors—Dolan 2.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	x	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Wilson, Kelly, Konetchy. Three-base hit—Adams. Stolen base—Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Gibson. Bases on balls—Off Hageman 2. Hit by pitched ball—Mowrey by Hageman. Passed ball—Snyder. Wild pitches—Hageman 2. Double play—Wilson and Snyder. Struck out—By Adams 3; by Hageman 2. Left on bases—St. Louis 6; Pittsburg, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Basketball, Polo Grounds, 8:30 P. M.
GIANTS VS. PHILADELPHIA.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 12; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 5; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Buffalo, 5; Baltimore, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Indianapolis, 0.
Chicago, 9; Kansas City, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 3; Rochester, 1.
Montreal, 8; Jersey City, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Baltimore, 3.
Providence, 18; Toronto, 11.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	7	1	.875
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
Brooklyn	3	4	.600
Chicago	3	4	.429
New York	2	3	.400
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Boston	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	2	5	.286

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	7	2	.778
Detroit	6	2	.750
New York	4	2	.667
Washington	4	3	.571
Boston	3	4	.429
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Cleveland	1	8	.111

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	7	1	.875
Buffalo	4	1	.800
Baltimore	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Indianapolis	3	5	.375
Kansas City	3	5	.375
Chicago	3	5	.375
Pittsburgh	1	3	.250

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	2	0	1.000
Jersey City	2	1	.667
Baltimore	4	2	.667
Providence	2	1	.667
Toronto	1	2	.333
Montreal	1	2	.333
Buffalo	1	2	.333
Rochester	0	2	.000

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

BLIND GIRL TELLS HOW GIANTS WON

Miss Harris Describes the Game, Though Unable to See Any Feature of It.

By MISS MILDRED HARRIS.

Editor's Note.—Miss Harris, whose description of yesterday's Giants-Phillies game appears here, is only 17 years old, totally blind and is probably the most remarkable baseball fan in the country. She is familiar with the records of almost every player in major league ranks and knows the strength and weaknesses of the pitchers and catchers. She attends the games with her father, who reads the batting order from the score card and then Miss Harris follows closely every play during the game. She can tell the difference between singles and home runs, she follows the progress of the game through the umpires and seldom refers to her father for any information. Her wonderfully retentive memory enables her to carry many of the features of the contests in her mind, although she takes a number of notes and scores the game in regulation style. After the game Miss Harris uses the typewriter to tell her story of the game, with her father to read off the notes taken by her during the game. She is a public school scholar and is able to keep abreast with the other girls not so afflicted in the high school which she attends.

It certainly seemed good to be in the dear old grand stand again from which less than seven months ago I had departed amid a throng of sad, broken-hearted fans who had witnessed the last tragedy of the world's series. How glad I was to hear the same old sounds again! The cheering of the fans as each player was seen crossing the field, the old well-known sounds of batting practice, the shouts of the vendors who passed in and out among the crowd selling the same peanuts, chewing gum, chocolate, sandwiches, and score cards, just as they did last season, for no doubt there is a little of everything left over from the last world's series.

Mayor Mitchel threw the first ball to Tesreau and then we were off. Paskert started off with a short one to the pitcher and went to second on Tesreau's bad toss. That sounds discouraging, doesn't it? Byrne sacrificed, Lobert, the next man up, made a slashing single, scoring Paskert. Magee didn't give us much of a scare for he fanned, but Cravath was the next man up. The great Cravath had a fine opportunity, there being a runner on bases. Did he make a home run this time? No. He was out, Fletcher to Merkle. Thus ended the first half of the first inning. When Beecher came up to bat some one shouted "Come on, boys, give it to 'em. Don't be scared, they ain't the Athletics," That remark must have encouraged Beecher, for he started off with a double to left. No, I did not have to be told that it was a safe hit. There's something in a safe hit that sounds different from a fly or a foul, and I was on my feet shouting at the top of my voice long before he had reached second. Then Burns came up and hit for another two bagger scoring Beecher. Fletcher sacrificed and Burns went to third. Larry Doyle then filled out, Burns scoring in the meantime. Doyle might have played before the Governor of Australia and King George of England, but it didn't seem to make him the least bit conceited.

From that time forth the cause of the Phillies was doomed. How those Giants did hit! Although I am very fond of classical music the sweetest music I have ever heard was the ringing sound of those singles, doubles, triples, and, best of all, the homer which Merkle made with three men on bases. I wonder if any one ever dared to say that Tesreau didn't know anything about pitching. In the fifth inning he fanned Lobert, Magee, and Cravath, the three heaviest batters on the team. Oh, no way that breach of promise suit doesn't seem to be causing him very much anxiety, for I have heard Tesreau pitch many a game, but never did he seem to me to have such perfect control as he did in this game.

There is a new member among the Giants whom I think deserves special mention. This player is Miller Stock, our new third baseman, who made a play which I have never before experienced, namely, that of stealing home. Oh, how I cheered when I was informed of that wonderful play. I certainly do hope he keeps up the good work.

In the fifth inning Mayer, who scarcely a week ago had defeated the Giants by allowing them only one run, was politely requested to leave the box, and was succeeded by Jacobs. If any one wishes to read the combat between Jacobs and the Giants he must search for a careful description of the game written by my colleague in another column. For my part, I was so excited while one run after another was scored that I almost lost track of the actual number of runs being made. Remembering how cruelly the Giants were treated in Philadelphia, I had no pity whatever for the poor losers. The Giants kept on hitting so much that it seemed as though they were going to be an all-night performance, but then even the best things must end some time.

In the eighth inning Tesreau, who had certainly earned his salary, was only too pleased to allow Schupp, the man who almost defeated the Dallas team this Spring, to go in for a short workout. Having a sympathy for the Phillies, he made them a present of two runs. Let us hope that the Phillies appreciated this little gift.

The end of the ninth inning found the score 12 to 4 in favor of the greatest team in the world. The Giants, of course.

One of the strangest features of the game was that before it began some beautiful flowers were brought upon the field. As a rule, flowers are not a very good omen, not for the Giants, at least, but these flowers must have been from an enchanted garden.

One of the many interesting little incidents which took place before the game was the presenting of a gold bat to Mike Donlin, who, with the team as pinch hitter. I only hope that he will not wear out the gold with all the hits he intends to make this season, but I think he had better save it as he will not find it unhandy in case he is ever hard up.

When the umpires appeared upon the field I was certainly glad to learn that Bill Klem was going to calls off balls and strikes. I am always pleased when Klem umpires as he calls off balls and strikes so distinctly it is not a bit difficult to understand him. He is a good umpire, too, even if he once forgot to look when McCormick, our former pinch hitter, made a hit which would have scored the winning run in a hard-fought game last season. Well, anyway, he did not wait long to say: "Mayer and Killifer for Philadelphia, Tesreau and McLean for New York." And at the same moment the band struck up the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and every one rose and cheered lustily.

MILDRED HARRIS.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Nashville, 1; Memphis, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 7; Montgomery, 2.
At Chattanooga—Cattanooga, 8; Atlanta, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 2; New Orleans, 2. (Called in twelfth; darkness.)

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Brooklyn Got Eleven, but Hits Were Scarce.

BOSTON, April 23.—Although Tyler gave the Brooklyn batsmen eleven bases on balls, the visitors could not hit with men on bases and Boston won the opening game of the local National League season 9 to 1. Brooklyn had sixteen men left on bases. Three times the bases were full when the side was retired.

Long drives by Evers, Deal, and Connolly were principal factors in driving in five of Boston's runs. A strong northwest wind which swept across the field made it difficult for the fielders to judge high flies, and several of these were turned into base hits for Boston batsmen. Brooklyn used three pitchers in an unsuccessful attempt to stem the tide of local hits. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mara'n, ss	4	2	1	3	1	Dalton, cf	3	1	2	2	0
Evans, 2b	4	2	1	2	4	Cutsw, 2b	2	0	1	1	5
Con'ly, lf	3	2	0	2	0	Daub'y, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
Griff'h, r	4	1	1	1	0	Wheat, lf	4	0	0	2	1
Schm't, 1b	2	2	1	6	1	Smith, 3b	4	0	1	4	3
Mann, cf	3	0	0	5	1	Steng'l, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Deal, 3b	4	0	2	1	2	Egan, ss	3	0	1	0	2
Gowdy, c	4	1	1	6	1	McC'ty, c	3	0	0	5	0
Tyler, p	4	1	1	1	3	Ragan, p	2	0	0	0	1
						Wagner, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Pfeffer, p	0	0	0	0	2
						*Riggert	1	0	0	0	0
						†Elberfeld	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	9	9	27	12	Total	33	1	7	24	15

*Batted for Ragan in sixth inning.
†Batted for Wagner in eighth inning.
Errors—Wheat, Egan, (2,) Evers, (2.)

Boston	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	3	x	9
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Cutshaw, Evers, McCarty, Deal. Three-base hit—Connolly. Hits—Off Ragan, 4 in five innings; off Wagner, 1 in two innings; off Pfeffer, 4 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Mann. Stolen base—Wheat. Double plays—Maranville and Evers; Mann, Evers, and Deal; Smith, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 16; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 11; off Ragan, 2; off Wagner, 3; off Pfeffer, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Tyler, 6; by Ragan, 2; by Wagner, 1. Passed ball—Gowdy. Time of game—2:26. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

Cubs Win with Four Hits.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Pitcher Douglass held Chicago to four hits, three of which were double, and the locals won their first home game of the season from Cincinnati to-day, 2 to 1. After two out in the third inning, Lavender doubled. Leach walked and Good doubled, scoring the latter with the first run. Zimmerman singled in the next inning and went to second on a wild pitch, and again when two men were out Johnston doubled and scored Zimmerman. The visitors were saved a shut-out by scoring one in the fifth. Clark opened the inning with a double and Moran followed with a single, sending the catcher to third. Good fumbled the ball long enough to allow Clark to count. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Beach, 2b	2	0	0	1	0	Moran, rf	2	1	1	3	0
Good, rf	4	0	1	0	0	Hern's, ss	2	0	1	1	0
Sw'ey, 2b	4	0	0	4	5	Bates, cf	3	0	2	2	0
Zim'an, ss	3	1	1	4	6	M'rs'ns, lf	5	0	0	3	0
Sch'lte, lf	3	0	0	0	0	Ho'sel, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
Saier, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	N'hoff, 3b	3	0	1	0	7
J'hns'n, cf	3	0	2	1	0	Wing, c	3	0	0	5	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	5	4	Clark, c	3	1	1	4	0
L'v'der, p	3	1	1	0	0	D'glass, p	3	0	0	0	4
						Ing'soll, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	2	4	27	21	*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	28	2	5	24	9

*Batted for Douglass in eighth inning.
Errors—Bates, Good, Sweeney.

Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Lavender, Good, Johnston, Clark. Hits—Off Douglass, 4 in seven innings; off Ingersoll, none in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Herzog. Double play—Moran and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 4. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 11; off Douglass, 1; off Ingersoll, 1. Struck out—By Lavender, 3; by Douglass, 3. Wild pitch—Douglass. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

'RED' PITCHER RESTRAINED.

Johnson of Cincinnati Prohibited from Playing with Federal League.

CHICAGO, April 23.—An injunction restraining George H. Johnson, former pitcher for the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, from playing with the Kansas City Federal League Baseball Club was issued to-day by Superior Judge Foell. The Kansas City Federal League club also was restrained from in any way interfering with men now under contract with the Cincinnati club.

The petition set forth that Johnson, although under contract with the Cincinnati club, had signed a contract to play for the Kansas City Federals. The court was informed that losing the services of Johnson would be a material damage to the Cincinnati club.

The issuance of the second restraining order was asked on the ground that the Kansas City Federal club had threatened to obtain other players now under contract.

Deputy Sheriffs were later sent to the Federal League baseball park on the North Side to serve Johnson and the officials of the Kansas City Federal League club with the injunctions.

Before their arrival at the ball park Johnson had begun to pitch in the first game between his club and the Chicago Federals.

Dartmouth in Her Stride.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., April 23.—Dartmouth played real baseball to-day despite the cold weather and wiped out yesterday's defeat by winning from Colby 10 to 2. After Stevens had walked three men in the first inning Wanamaker led off with a hit followed by Cook's drive over second base which scored four runs. The fielding of Dartmouth was good. Parrett, a new man in the box, pitched well for the Green. Score by innings:

Dartmouth	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	x	10	9
Colby	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Batteries—Parrett, Wanamaker and Keddie; Stevens and Harriman.

At Fordham.

									R	H	E
Fordham	3	2	4	3	8	1	0	1	24	19	6
N. Y. U.	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	9	6

Batteries—McCann, Wynard, Viviano, and Grantfield; Krauchfield, Tyler, Davidson, Burke, Thompson, and Pfau. Umpires—Messrs. Bedford and Oldis.

Scores of Exhibition Games.

At Hamilton—Colgate, 9; Lafayette, 8.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 10; Colby, 2.
At New Haven—Yale, 8; New Haven, 4.
At Springfield—Troy, 10; Springfield, 8.
At South Orange—Carlton Academy, 1; Seton Hall Prep, 0.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 5.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 8; Indianapolis, 0.
At Minneapolis—Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 5.
At Columbus—Cleveland, 8; Columbus, 2.

Virginia League.

At Richmond—Richmond, 4; Newport News, 8.
At Norfolk—Petersburg, 5; Norfolk, 4.
At Roanoke—Roanoke, 11; Portsmouth, 10.

SWEENEY CLEARS BASES WITH TRIPLE

Yankee Catcher's Long Hit Turns Tide in Game and New York Wins, 5 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—A triple by Sweeney with the bases filled in the eighth inning decided the opening game of the championship season here in favor of New York, the final score being 5 to 3. Only one hit was made off Bush in the first seven innings, but in the eighth a pass to Walsh was followed by singles by Caldwell, Holden, and Truesdale and Sweeney's triple, four runners scoring.

Bush gave nine bases on balls and "fanned" seven batsmen, while he cracked out two doubles and a single. Cole was ineffective and his place was taken by Schulz in the third inning. The latter kept the home team's hits scattered except in the seventh, when an out was followed by three singles. Schulz, however, fooled Collins and Baker. Sweeney and Hartzell made sensational catches.

Mayor Blankenburg tossed out the first ball. The weather was chilly and only a fair-sized crowd turned out. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	3	0	0	4	0	Murphy, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Hartz'l, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Daley, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Walsh, lf	3	1	2	2	1	Oldring, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Cald'll, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	Collins, 2b	5	1	1	2	4
Holden, cf	5	1	1	3	0	Baker, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Tru'le, 2b	5	1	1	2	1	Mclnis, 1b	3	1	1	9	0
Peck'h, ss	4	1	0	1	2	Strunk, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Sweeney, c	3	1	1	5	3	Barry, ss	3	0	1	3	2
Cole, p	0	0	0	0	0	Schang, c	3	1	0	9	1
Schulz, p	2	0	0	1	4	Bush, p	4	0	3	0	1
*Cook	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	32	5	6	27	12	Total	38	3	9	27	11

*Batted for Cole in third.
Errors—Caldwell, Truesdale.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Bush, 2; Three-base hit—Sweeney. Hits—Off Cole, 2 in 2 innings; off Schulz, 7 in 7 innings. Sacrifice hits—McInis, Barry. Stolen bases—Maisel, Barry. Double plays—Barry, McInis. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Cole, 4; off Bush, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Schulz, 2; Bush, 7. Time of game—2:25. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Detroit Beats St. Louis 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Cobb's sacrifice fly in the third inning, scoring Kavanaugh, whose double had scored Bush, gave Detroit enough runs to beat St. Louis, but the visitors added one more run in this inning and made the score 3 to 1 in their favor. Crawford drove a double to left and scored on a two-base hit by Veach. St. Louis was unable to get a run after the second inning when Williams drove a double to centre and went to third on Austin's single, counting on C. Walker's sacrifice fly to Veach. Bush of the Detroits was the fielding sensation of the day, his stops and throws cutting off runners at several critical stages. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	2	1	0	4	7	Sh'ten, cf	3	0	1	2	0
K'v'gh, 2b	5	1	1	0	3	A'stin, 3b	4	0	2	1	3
Cobb, cf	3	0	0	0	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	3	3
Cr'ford, rf	4	1	1	1	0	W'ams, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Veach, lf	4	1	1	2	0	W'ker, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Burns, 1b	2	0	1	16	0	Leary, ss	4	0	1	10	1
Mor'ty, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	Walsh, ss	3	0	0	3	6
St'nage, c	4	0	1	5	1	Crossin, c	1	0	0	3	0
Main, p	4	0	0	0	6	W'man, p	2	0	0	0	1
						*E.W'ker	1	0

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CARRANZA'S PROTEST.

CARRANZA'S invitation to us to evacuate Vera Cruz and desist from our hostile acts in Mexico would come with better grace from him and be received with greater consideration by us if he were in a position to compel our assent. Washington, and for that matter the whole country, is disappointed by CARRANZA'S attitude. If ever a rebel chieftain and pretender was in the fortunate position of having a powerful friend to pull his chestnuts out of the fire it was CARRANZA up to the time of dispatching his foolish message to Secretary BRYAN. But we ought neither to be surprised nor disappointed at anything that happens in Mexico. Mexicans must be permitted to do things in a Mexican way. Besides, we must give some reasonable faith and credit to CARRANZA'S profession of motive. As a Mexican it is natural that he should resent invasion by a foreign power and the taking possession of any part of the soil of his country. But plainly his letter to Mr. BRYAN is a bid for recognition by the United States. That desire was so nearly uppermost in his mind that it crops out more than once.

This complication may be very grave, it may be comparatively trivial. If the Constitutionalist forces continue their hostilities against Federal troops wherever they can find them, and refrain from any demonstration against us, we shall doubtless leave them in peace. As a wise and necessary precaution the embargo upon the shipment of arms into territory held by the rebels should be re-established, if it has not already been. We shall not go in pursuit of them, however, unless they unite with the forces of HUERTA to resist the execution of our purpose. That would mean that our undertaking in Mexico had become an affair very much more serious than the bringing of HUERTA to his senses. It would mean that we should be at war with the whole of Mexico, that we should have to overcome the Constitutionalists and the Federals combined. It would be the realization of the expectations of many of our people and of the worst fears of all. Our operations in Mexico would then assume the scope and character contemplated in Senator LODGE'S resolution and in Senator ROOT'S speech. The necessity would be deplorable, it would be an undertaking from which we should turn with horror were there any escape. No sensible American wants to go to war with Mexico, and our Government, we may be very sure, would never enter upon such a war were not hesitation now certain to bring more grievous troubles later on.

It is no doubt a delusive hope, but it would seem that there must be men in the Republic of Mexico intelligent enough and fair-minded enough to pay heed to the perfectly sincere words used by the President in his comment upon the message of CARRANZA. Professions of friendship for a people whose territory we have just invaded will probably not go far, but it is the simple truth that the Mexicans have nowhere on the face of the earth better friends than the people of the United States. It is beyond dispute that our attitude toward them during the last year has been dictated by "a profound interest in the re-establishment of their constitutional system." We have withheld recognition from a man whom many of them believe to be responsible for the assassination of their President, who has taken the Presidency himself by unlawful means, and whose dictatorial rule is so offensive to Mexicans that most of them are in revolt against him. Although Mexicans refuse to believe it, we covet not a foot of their territory. American capital and American energy and skill have contributed enormously to the development of their resources. If they were capable of considering dispassionately their own interests, they would welcome our interference for the purpose of bringing HUERTA to terms.

Our Government and our people must now be prepared to deal with Mexico in the way that she herself may make necessary. The union of the Constitutionalists and Federals against us, which is by no means certain to come, would call for war preparations on a scale not yet authorized but already carefully planned. It would be a disagreeable war, a war for which we have no liking at all, but it is absurd to suppose that it would be war on the scale predicted by some glib prophets. The cost would necessarily be large, but the result would be certain. It would involve for us ulterior responsibilities, similar to those we assumed and still bear in the Philippines. But the enthusiastic expansionists to the contrary notwithstanding, we should get out of Mexico at the earliest possible moment, probably as soon as we could arrange for an election under constitutional forms. Perhaps that is the only way in which the Mexicans can hope for a fair election. For ourselves, we shall not cease to hope for a very different course of events. It depends in some measure upon the degree of intelligence and good sense exhibited by CARRANZA. But the determining factor will be the state of mind of VILLA, who is a far greater figure than CARRANZA, and VILLA declares that he "will not be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody."

STOP IT.

There was another riotous demonstration in the neighborhood of the City Hall yesterday of a kind which ought not to be possible here, especially at the time of a grave national crisis. It would be good public policy to forbid the street meetings of anarchists. On Tuesday, and again yesterday, large crowds gathered to listen to enough of the harangues of the orators to provoke and excuse an outbreak of resentment. We do not want outbreaks either by or against the I. W. W. As long as the police are forbidden to suppress rioting at its source peril will threaten all citizens. The men and women who denounce the Government of this country and insult its flag are emboldened to do so because they believe that the police are afraid to prevent them. They have no respect for the police even when the reserves are called out to protect them from the just wrath of outraged citizens.

The time is not propitious for the encouragement of street rows. Especially when they grow out of the abusive words directed at the honor of the nation and the common love for the flag, steps should be taken to prevent them. The best step to be taken in the neighborhood of the statue of FRANKLIN would be the immediate arrest of any person attempting to use its base as a platform for the utterance of disloyal or violent words. Stop this nonsense about "free speech." That phrase has a meaning which bears no relation to the vaporings of the mentally defective and morally depraved followers of the I. W. W.

THE COURT HOUSE.

At to-day's meeting of the Board of Estimate the shifting of the site of the new County Court House westward a few hundred feet will be approved, and the whole matter of building the Court House, for which preparations of one sort or another have been under way for eight years, will be referred for final action to the board's Committee on City Plan, which is composed of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Borough Presidents. GUY LOWELL'S design for a circular building has now been accepted with comparatively trifling modifications, after tedious delay, and hearings must still be given to citizens who feel they have views to express touching the site. The change of site will entail no new expense to the city. The condemned land which has been abandoned will be salable at prices greatly exceeding those the city paid for it, as its value will be increased by the improvement of the neighborhood.

The prospect is now that work may be begun on the foundations of the Court House before another Summer is upon us. Protests of the few people who do not wish to give up buildings they hold on the selected site are inevitable. They are not likely to be convincing. Few of the buildings are important enough for consideration. The Court House plan involves a remaking of that part of the town which will be for the benefit of all the people.

KING GEORGE IN PARIS.

There is special significance in the cordial reception King GEORGE of England is receiving in Paris. During the past few weeks the feelings of the French people, or, at least, of the Parisians, have been rather deeply wounded by the comments of the English press on the scandals disclosed after the murder of M. CALMETTE, the editor of the Figaro, by the wife of M. CAILLAUX, former Minister of Finance. As is known, the English press does not always touch such matters with a light hand, or discuss them with that regard for the sensibilities of its friends which is usual among French writers. There has been a somewhat unnecessary assumption that occurrences of the kind that have agitated and humiliated the French could not take place in England. And this has been pretty hard to bear. It would not have been at all to be wondered at if the people of Paris, in these circumstances, had been a little sullen in their demeanor.

On the contrary, they have been as cordial as could have been desired. It has seemed as if the presence of the English sovereign has been a relief to them from the distressing situation in which they had found themselves. It relaxes the nervous strain. It enables them to turn their attention to duties and opportunities that await them as a nation and reminds them of something bigger and better than the wretched squabbles in which they have been forced to engage. The King's visit is in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the formation of the entente cordiale with Great Britian. It has had immense consequences, and they have been, so far as present judgment is possible, of almost unmixed advantage to both nations. Probably it is the chief force that has maintained peace in these eventful years. Taken in connection with the understanding subsequently reached between Great Britain and Russia, it may be credited with having prevented the struggle in the Near East from involving Europe, and terrible as were the losses inflicted by that struggle, they were as nothing compared with those that would have followed a European conflict.

The visit of King GEORGE tends to strengthen the national spirit in the French people. It may indirectly tend to make them treat their internal troubles from the point of view of the national interests and the national character. If it does the advantage will be great. The essential element in the humiliating situation developed by the murder of M. CALMETTE is that it involves the honor of the judiciary and discloses the existence of corrupt influences acting through the politicians upon the judiciary. If in the pending elections that party gains power which is most likely to reform this tendency, as now seems probable, the gain to French public life will be very marked.

THE SHAKESPEARE ANNIVERSARY

No new word is required in explanation or appreciation of the Englishman of mighty genius, the 350th anniversary of whose birth has been reverently celebrated in all the countries of the civilized world. The mass of Shakespearean commentary and elucidation which has survived the test of time is enormous. If the sum of the intellectual effort bestowed upon his Sonnets alone is considered he appears to be the most commanding figure in English literature. If we consider only the freakish theories and rank heresies which have been associated with his fame, we are enabled to see how far that fame exceeds the fame of any other man in the history of the three centuries. To the author of the plays all nations have paid tribute. The celebration of his 350th anniversary was general. There is no doubt of its sincerity.

Comprehension of the gift of SHAKESPEARE to civilization must have grown with the development of free education. Probably there is a clearer understanding of the poet's genius in this country to-day, in proportion to the population, than there was when his tercentenary was celebrated, fifty years ago. But in that day, nevertheless, it was the privilege of the humblest to hear SHAKESPEARE'S words spoken on the theatrical stage frequently by actors who had been trained to interpret him; that the opportunity to see the plays suitably and intelligently acted is now so rare is a phenomenon of this age of widespread learning which we trust will cause the wonder of future historians. For it is not believable that our common debt of gratitude will not, in time, be fitly paid.

It has been well said by a recent commentator that the history of the study of SHAKESPEARE is the history of the intellectual development of the English-speaking people since his era. But in an age when that development has reached, presumably, its highest stage, the neglect of the poet in the theatres was never more shameful. The fact is that in spite of SHAKESPEARE the theatre in English-speaking countries has never risen to the dignity of an institution. To-day it is exclusively and frankly a money-making enterprise and the playhouse devoted wholly to preservation of the plays of SHAKESPEARE, which an intelligent visitor from a more rational sphere would naturally look for in every considerable city, cannot exist on that basis. We do not expect art museums, or grand opera, or symphonic orchestras to make money profits, and the fact is obvious that with all the sincerity of feeling and all the outburst of rhetoric that were inspired by the celebration of the anniversary, there has as yet been no unmistakable demand for the institution of Shakespeare theatres.

The widespread interest in the anniversary, however, is most gratifying. The evidences that are already apparent of systematic study of SHAKESPEARE'S works, and the determination that they shall not be neglected, are ample proof of the support that a well-directed proposal would receive to keep his memory green, not by the erection of new and unconvincing statuary or works of architecture, but by the institution of playhouses in which actors might be trained to make competent performances of SHAKESPEARE'S plays incidents of our daily lives. We do all honor to MOZART and BEETHOVEN. The poorest of us has the opportunity to study REMBRANDT and VELASQUEZ.

Of SHAKESPEARE'S works, it may be said, on the other hand, that we not only can but do read them. It is a commonplace of the publishing trade that no books sell so well as editions of SHAKESPEARE, and of making many editions there is no end. The art of Shakespearean quotation is not a lost art. The two pages of "favorite quotations" contributed to THE SUNDAY TIMES this week by prominent persons in various walks of life, and the supplementary contribution published yesterday, show that familiarity, even with the less extolled works, is common. The genius of SHAKESPEARE is still, therefore, a controlling influence, a vital force in modern civilization. But we must ever mournfully remember that he wrote acting plays and that their acting quality is not dubious in this day and generation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Played with Loaded Guns.

A curious, though not in the slightest degree surprising, incident of the seizure of Vera Cruz was that of the determined resistance to the advance of our marines and bluejackets offered by the boys in the Naval College. Whether these youthful belligerents acted on their own initiative or under the orders of their Superintendent is not stated in the dispatches, but at any rate, from balconies barricaded with pillows and mattresses—poor protection against modern rifles!—they directed at the invaders what is described as "a deadly fire."

The list of fatalities on the American side hardly justifies the description, but the risk of charging the improvised fortress of the boys must have been recognized as real, since the decisive attack was delayed until the cannon of the warships had been used on the school walls. No mention is made of what happened to the young soldiers, but though they were "the enemy," one can and almost must hope that none of them was seriously hurt, and of course as prisoners they have nothing to fear except, possibly, some humiliation at the uselessness of their courage. Suffering from that cause is not likely to be severe.

How much there may have been in their action of devotion to a "cause," and how much of boyish delight in excitement, need not be made the subject of any deep inquiry. Probably they were not very much younger than the majority of their captors, anyhow, but that fact, though it detracts somewhat from the pathos of the episode, does not make it the more glorious or the less regrettable for us.

By this time, presumably, the cadets have discovered that the Americans personally are not such a bad lot, after all, and perhaps their thirst for our blood may have suffered some such change as came over those inhabitants of Piedras Negras who, after shouting "Death to the Gringoes!" all night, in the morning hurried with their wives and children across the river into Eagle Pass in full understanding of the greater safety to be found under the protection of the hated alien.

That the Mexicans, regardless of party, do hate us, seems to be unquestionable, but perhaps the animosity is something like that which Democrats and Republicans up here so fervently express in the midst of a hot political campaign. Unfortunately the analogy, like most, is far from perfect.

Our Schools Are Not "Firetraps."

There is a slight discrepancy, and one that justifies some uneasiness, between the vehement denial by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education that any of our schoolhouses can properly be described as "firetraps" and the arguments recently used by the same committee when it was trying to get from the Board of Estimate a million-dollar appropriation for use in making these structures safe from conflagration. Evidently the members of the committee think that there is some danger from fire to the schoolhouses, but perfect safety is practically unattainable in a comfortably habitable building, and we all live and work calmly enough where far from all imaginable precautions have not been taken.

Between decently secure buildings and those that deserve to be called firetraps stand innumerable others concerning which opinions can honestly differ as to accurate nomenclature. It is largely a matter of definition, and agreement on that, in turn, depends, all through the middle ground, on the temperament of the speaker. The position of the Board of Education evidently is that while in some of the older school buildings the occupants should be somewhat better protected than they are now, even the worst of the schools cannot fairly be said to invite disaster, and that to say they do, as did the Armstrong report, creates unwarranted alarm in the minds of parents.

Any exaggeration in such a matter is to be regretted, for it adds to existing perils, whatever they may be, by increasing the danger of panic in case an alarm of fire is given. Yet exaggeration, especially when unconscious and due to keen realization of the possibility and need of improving existing conditions, not infrequently leads to desirable action.

The board is precluded from contending that the schoolhouses are all right, for that would be to confess that it wanted to waste $1,000,000 of public money, but for that amount so little could be done to our innumerable schools that the demand for it was far from proving that the application to them generally of the word "firetrap" was justified. As schoolhouses go the country over, ours are more than ordinarily well guarded, and, with the fire drills in which the pupils have been so well trained, the children are doubtless much safer when at school than the great majority of them are at home.

A Worthy Tribute to Heroes.

A fine story finely told was that which Representative HOBSON offered in the House on Wednesday as part of the eulogy he pronounced on the "common sailors" killed at Vera Cruz. And though the story of what happened when the ill-fated attempt to "bottle up" CERVERA was made has been told a thousand times, Mr. HOBSON, who was there—and very much there—was able to add after so many years some details that were new as well as thrilling.

He made us realize as never before that the men under him—"common sailors"—all—were as well disciplined as they were dauntless, and that even after capture, when they expected to face a Spanish firing squad within a few minutes, their only message to him was one of regret that they could not try the desperate adventure with him at the harbor mouth again.

Mr. HOBSON as a lawmaker has severely tried the patience of a good many of his fellow-countrymen a good many times, but they all well remember, or should, that to him the war in which he served owed its one distinctly heroic incident. He and his men, to serve their country, went deliberately and knowingly to what they had every reason to expect would be their death. They both failed and survived, and we know now that the effort they made was both unwise and unnecessary, but these facts in nowise affect the quality of the deed done or the spirit displayed.

Intelligent observers of events never joined in, and always resented, the chorus of stupid derision that was raised when some impulsive women—or was it one impulsive girl?—very innocently and harmlessly, and not at all improperly, rewarded heroism with kisses. The heroism was real, the ridicule as mean as ridicule ever was or could be.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

We Send Her Many Settlers, but Receive Back Very Few.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the recent statements in Congress and newspaper controversy over the movement of United States settlers to Canada and Canadian settlers to the United States, the inclosed statement made by J. Bruce Walker, Dominion Government Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, Manitoba, will be of interest to the public generally.

You will note that Mr. Walker says that the Dominion Government is just as careful in compiling reports of settlers going out of Canada as of those coming in, and he gives you exactly the figures of the movement, which can hardly be discredited by any general statement. I have every reason to believe that Mr. Walker's figures are, to all intents and purposes, absolutely correct, and that they represent accurately the movement to Canada and to the United States.

It is quite true that 618,000 Americans crossed the line into Canada during the past six years, but it is perfect nonsense to say that 594,000 Canadians moved to the United States in the same period. We count only as immigrants to Canada those who declare themselves intending to become permanent Canadian settlers and to definitely make their homes in Canada. The United States authorities, on the other hand, enumerate all the thousands of Americans who go back to the United States for a visit as leaving Canada. This is the difference in our systems, and it will occur to you in a moment that it is a mighty important difference. Those Americans who leave Canada certainly leave Canada; that is true, but they leave to come back in a week, in two weeks, in two days, or in two months—they are not leaving permanently.

The Canadian Government takes exactly the same precaution to enumerate Canadian citizens leaving Canada for the United States as it does to enumerate citizens of the United States who leave that country to come to Canada. For instance, during the year 1913, 1,534 people left Canada declaring themselves intending to make their home in the United States, and they took with them ninety-four carloads of settlers' effects. In the same period 120,000 Americans declaring themselves to become Canadian citizens entered Western Canada ports bringing with them 7,654 carloads of effects. These facts tell a story better than anything else I can say.

E. J. KELLEY,
District Representative, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
New York, April 22, 1914.

MARRIED WOMEN WORKERS.

Why Criticise Them for Helping to Support the Home?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have always known the married woman who brings money into the home. She goes out washing and cleaning by the day, or she takes in washing; she does all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, either in her own home or in her patrons' homes; she opens a little millinery shop. In the professional classes she uses her musical or artistic gift in giving lessons, playing for classes or entertainments, taking orders for various forms of work, photographing, &c. In some cases the work is more or less temporary, to fill in the interval of the husband's inability to obtain or hold employment; in others it is carried on for years as a supplementary income or as the total support of the family. The writer has never known of any woman being criticised for doing such work, being called unwomanly, or accused of disrupting her home. Such attacks would be manifestly silly and unjust.

Where is the dividing line? When does such labor on the part of a wife and mother cease to be courageous and unselfish and become unwomanly and detrimental to her morals? The writer has known what it was for months at a time to be the sole earner for the home when misfortune and illness prevented her husband from carrying on his work, and she was happy in her ability to step into the breach. If after that necessity, with its reflection over many more months, was removed, she had chosen to carry on a part of her work for the sake of giving greater educational advantages to her children, would she have been exceeding her duty?

It does not seem just that restrictions on women's work which made themselves in the times when opportunities for earning were a negligible quantity should operate now to reflect on her character if she wishes to make use of some other faculties than those called forth in the care of her home.

A WORKER.
New York, April 22, 1914.

Moving-Picture Dangers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could not a law be enacted making it punishable for moving-picture companies to permit or expose their actors unduly to risk their lives in the fulfillment of their duties?

I happened to witness the fire scene at Cliffside, N. J., exclusively reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. While the cause of the accident is given as the blocking of an exit, it looked more as if it were a premeditated attempt to see by just how narrow a margin a terrible death could be escaped, with but a very vague plan as to just how death would be cheated. The ghastliest part of it was the steady grind of the apparatus even as this poor mortal was dragged, terribly disfigured and writhing in agony, away from the ruins.

And all this for a civilized audience, presumably made up in good part of women and children! To me it looked like something only a little short of murder.

HUMANITARIAN.
Grantwood, N. J., April 22, 1914.

THE MOTHER.

She goes about her household tasks
And rarely speaks, but sad her gaze.
You note the trembling of her hands;
You guess that in her heart she prays.

"Their father fought for four long years,
When news of Sumter stirred the land!
I've watched him, old before his time,
Scarred by War's cruel, lasting brand!

"Again, on San Juan's shot-swept hill,
I pictured our first-born, most dear.
When God from peril saved our boy,
I thought I'd nothing more to fear!

"Now comes the call! The younger lad
Is with the ships! Rash, daring he!
(Yes, yes! I am a Veteran's wife
And no one looks for tears from me!)

"I note my neighbors come and go,
Their husbands, sons, in peaceful trade.
(Forgive a woman, who rebels,
That Heav'n this cross on her has laid!)

"It must be so! The nation's rights
Must be upheld—some wars must be.
But, oh! have pity, God! Demand
No more such sacrifice from me!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

QUEEN'S TRIP STIRS GREEKS

William Caspar Denies Any Political Motive for Visit.

The Greek colony has been much stirred over the approaching visit of Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria to the United States, and The Atlantis, a local Greek newspaper, a few days ago published a long broadside on the subject, headed in great, tall letters, "The Menace of a Pernicious Precedent: Shall America Become the Battleground of Race Hatred?" The article asserted that the visit of the Queen was a political move, called it "a piece of effrontery," designed to strain the relations between the United States and Greece, and "a foul play against the national honor of Greece."

When this editorial, which has been printed in the form that revolutionary documents are issued in Latin-American countries, was drawn to the attention of William Caspar, the advance representative who is making arrangements for the visit of the Bulgarian Queen, Mr. Caspar asserted that no political motives lay behind her approaching visit.

"Her Majesty has never interfered with politics," said Mr. Caspar at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday. "She is anxious to see the United States, of which she has naturally heard so much. She is tremendously interested in hospital and charitable work, and during the war her own hospital took care of friend and foe. The motives of her visit are her desire to see how several things in which she is particularly interested are done in the United States.

"Had this visit been a political move I could not have afforded to have come over here to make the arrangements for it. I have lived several years in Greece, and have many friends there. I can absolutely deny the existence of a political motive."

Mr. Caspar said, in answer to a question, that it was his understanding that the prospect of war with Mexico would not cause the Queen to cancel her visit. The royal suite at the Ritz-Carlton is now being redecorated for the event.

Clayton Rockhill yesterday received from M. Radoslavoff, the Premier of Bulgaria, confirmation of his appointment as Honorary Consul General to the United States for that country, and Mr. Caspar was also notified by the Premier of his appointment.

ART NOTES.

Antique English Furniture on View —City Club Exhibition.

The original antique English furniture, also the good reproductions and the silver and antique jewelry, formerly in the stock of the A. J. Crawford Company, are now on view at the American Art Galleries, prior to their sale by auction next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons. The company is discontinuing this branch of its business, and the public will have a chance to find out just how much they value antique furniture where the element of competition enters in. There are some beautiful pieces. Extremely "important" Chippendale including a clock of unusual design and a mahogany cabinet which is believed to be the only replica of a cabinet actually designed by Thomas Chippendale; lovely Georgian mantels in characteristically restrained designs; painted Dutch furniture, Jacobean oak; also a number of rare examples of Wedgwood.

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The Metropolitan Museum has bought the picture "Silver Clouds, Arizona," by Albert L. Groll, which is now on view at the National Academy of Design.

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At the City Club is a small exhibition of genre pictures by artists of diverse talent. There is the pretty group by Francis C. Jones called "Arranging the Flowers," two gracile ladies as "svelte" as you please, and there is the more robust young woman in a French costume that still looks modern, although certainly painted at least day before yesterday by the modish Frieseke. There is a group of holiday makers in an Autumn landscape by Jerome Myers, the matronly looking eldest girl a typical London type, though found, no doubt, on our own east side. Other painters represented are C. F. Gruppe, F. S. Church, W. J. Whittemore, William McKillop, Frederick Crane, E. I. Couse, Charles C. Curran, Jane Peterson, Edward Duffield, Luis F. Mora, Eva Ross Vedder, and Charles Bittinger.

"GET ON A FARM."

Prof. Morgan's Advice to Prospective City Farmers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

City people who plan to undertake farming as a means of earning a livelihood sometimes make a serious blunder, namely, daily with good, bad and indifferent printed matter that deals with agriculture and farming. People can read about farming only to become fainter hearted with the laying down of each succeeding bulletin and book. Agricultural books and bulletins are yeast; the farm and its environment constitute the medium that sets the leaven at its work of making bread. To gain confidence that will result in success on the farm every participant in the "Back-to-the-Farm" movement must become familiar in an immediate way with the management of all the correlated farm projects of an individual farm.

"Get on a farm" is the first and last word of advice in this premise. Go as a hired hand, as a renter, as an owner, or do as is frequently done in Europe, go as a pupil paying a fee for the privilege of studying in the "laboratory" of actual commercial farming as conducted by some A-1 farmer.

There is danger that such advice as given above will be misconstrued and misapplied, and the State College of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture are aids for such as need help in making safe starts. It is to give advice of this sort that the Hon. Calvin J. Huson, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture, is to lecture on "What the Department Can Do for Farmers and Prospective Farmers" at Columbia University in the free Institute for City Dwelling Farmers at 4:10 on Friday, April 24, in 305 Schermerhorn Hall.

O. S. MORGAN,
Professor of Agriculture.
Columbia University, April 23, 1914.

War Funds from Taxation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should this country burden itself with a bond issue when sufficient money can be raised by a tax that no fair-minded man or woman would object to? A stamp on all checks would be a tax welcomed by every bank and trust company throughout the country, also a graduated stamp tax on all bills for merchandise might be placed on the bills when paid and receipted. For many years France has derived a large income from this form of taxation, which as they justly claim does not harass the poor.

T. M. FOOTE, JR.
New York, April 23, 1914.

O'Shaughnessy's Creditable Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest a public reception to Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Charge at Mexico City, when he returns to New York.

My opinion is that he has fulfilled the requirements of an exacting and dangerous position with honor and courage and is worthy of recognition.

A. CURTIS BOND.
New York, April 22, 1914.

HARD INCOME TAX TASK.

Big Corporations Will Find It Difficult to Give Stock Statistics.

Officers of such concerns as the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad that have many stockholders were somewhat taken back yesterday when they learned of the latest requirement of the Internal Revenue Department in connection with the income tax. Commissioner Osborn has asked every corporation in the United States to report the total amount of common and preferred stock outstanding Dec. 31, 1913, the par value a share, the dates and rates of dividend payments made in 1913, the names and addresses of all holders of common or preferred stock, the number of shares held by each shareholder, and the aggregate amount of dividends paid or credited to each stockholder.

Dividends on either preferred or common stock are exempt from the income tax except in the cases of persons having total incomes of $20,000 or more, so that only a small percentage of the names to be furnished will be of any importance to the Government, it was said, in checking up to see whether proper returns have been made by stockholders. The average holding of the Steel Corporation's stockholders is less than 100 shares, and there are about 115,000 stockholders whose names, addresses, holdings, and dividends are to be reported. If it were not for the requirement as to the dividends paid or credited to each stockholder in 1913 it would be comparatively simple to give the list of common stockholders from the dividend checks issued on Dec. 31. In the case of preferred stock, however, the dividends are paid on Nov. 30.

In order to show the income derived from this source for the entire year, it will be necessary to check over each dividend payment to see whether the same individuals held the stock as on Dec. 31. Even then, it was pointed out, the Government would not have a complete record of the persons to whom dividends were paid, as some might have received dividends for part of the year and sold their shares before Dec. 31, so that they would not appear on the list to be furnished.

Commissioner Osborn asked also for lists of all officers and employes to whom a salary or compensation in any form was paid to an amount of $2,500 or more for services from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913. Such lists have been furnished already by a number of corporations on the request of local collectors. This is a comparatively simple matter, as even the Steel Corporation, it was said, would have not more than 2,000 employes in that class.

UPHOLDS FREE TOLLS.

Justified by Our Sovereignty Over Canal, Says Bourke Cockran.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Ex-Representative Bourke Cockran headed a delegation from New York to-day before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals in opposition to the Panama tolls repeal bill.

Mr. Cockran argued that the United States had complete sovereignty over the Canal Zone and could do what it pleased on tolls. He admitted that the President in demanding repeal of the tolls exemption clause was right on economic grounds, but that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was automatically abrogated when the sovereignty of the territory to which it referred changed hands.

With Mr. Cockran were C. V. Fornes, ex-Representative from New York, and Theodore Sutro. The delegation represented the Association for the Preservation of American Rights in the Panama Canal.

Mr. Cockran's argument was largely based on abstract aspects of international law and the theory of sovereignty.

"Sovereignty cannot be conditioned," said Mr. Cockran. "Sovereignty cannot be limited. It must be absolute. If we are not sovereign on the Canal Zone, either Panama must be or Colombia must be. If we are sovereign there, the treaty entered into respecting the canal which it was thought would be built on foreign soil is abrogated.

"Of course, the sovereign may be restrained by moral considerations," continued Mr. Cockran, "but there is a distinction between a treaty between sovereigns and a contract between individuals. There never has been a case where the absorption of territory by another power did not terminate all treaties relating to that territory.

"After the Panama Canal act has been on the statute books for fourteen months and become the settled policy of the country it is a stupendous thing to say that Congress was wrong in passing it and the President in signing it. Our right to pass this statute was unquestioned for fourteen months."

Mr. Sutro said that his impression, after sounding the opinion in Germany and Austria during his stay there the past five months was that there was no opposition there to the existing plan of tolls in regard to the Panama Canal previous to the present agitation for a repeal of the free toll clause.

CONSECRATE NEW CHAPEL.

Bishop Greer Says Mrs. Rives's Gift Shows Church Is Still Powerful.

The Chapel of St. Ambrose, one of the "Seven Chapels of the Tongues" of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, the gift of Mrs. George L. Rives as a memorial to members of her family, was consecrated yesterday by Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by Dean William M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.

This is the third chapel of the seven to be completed and consecrated, the other two being the Belmont and King memorials. Services are to be conducted in a different tongue in each. In the Chapel of St. Ambrose they will be conducted in Italian.

Bishop Greer, in the course of the service, referred to the victory of St. Ambrose in bringing a barbarous Roman Emperor to his knees, and then said:

"This chapel is distinctively and specifically expressive of the principle that the Church is still powerful in the world—not in the physical, or by legal statute, nor by force, but by its powerful persuasive speech and spiritual ministration."

'ZACH' TAYLOR AT MONTEREY

A Letter Describing His Capture of That City Brings $43.

The sale of George P. Upton's collection of autograph letters of celebrities at the American Art Galleries yesterday realized a total of $1,413.

James F. Drake was the chief buyer. He paid $44 for a letter by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, German poet, novelist and philosopher, dated Weimar, Dec. 12, 1831, and $36 for an interesting letter by Washington Irving, dated Sunnyside, Feb. 11, 1850, and referring to his "Life of Columbus."

Mr. Drake also paid $20 for a letter by Thomas Paine reading:

You ask me if I am not a little severe in my strictures upon England. I confess I have no partiality for what is called or understood by the National Character of England. Had you been in America you would have seen it in a different light.

W. R. Benjamin obtained for $42 a letter signed but not written by George Washington, dated Head Quarters, Sept. 22, 1782, and relating to a meeting of the British and American Commissioners.

An autograph stanza of seven lines by Eugene Field went to Mr. Drake for $61. He also obtained for $43 a letter by Zachary Taylor dated Monterey, Mexico, Oct. 20, 1846, reading in part:

Arrived on the 19th, found the city strongly fortified and occupied by a force nearly double our own; immediately attacked it, and, after some very severe fighting, which continued for three days, it surrendered. Whether this will have any effect in bringing about peace between the two countries time must determine.

An autograph poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, beginning:

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree,

was bought by Mr. Clawson for $16. A letter by Richard Wagner, Zurich, May 8, 1852, was knocked down to Mr. Drake for $28.

EUSTIS TO CONTINUE ON SERVICE BOARD

Commissioner to Resume Work Because Schulz Doesn't Want Job.

NO SUCCESSOR TILL MAY 4

Return of Eustis Likely to Break Deadlock in Commission That Has Existed Since March 3.

Commissioner John E. Eustis will arrive in this city this morning from Panama and is expected to resume his work at the Public Service Commission. When he left on Feb. 7 for the first vacation of any duration that he had had for two or three years his term of office had already expired by a week. He had been notified that there was practically no chance of his reappointment, and it was presumed that his successor would be named by Gov. Glynn almost immediately.

It was not, however, until the very last hours of the session that the Governor sent to the Senate the name of Surrogate G. M. S. Schulz of the Bronx, and he was confirmed on March 28. He was at liberty to qualify at any time after that, and with his qualification the hold-over service of Commissioner Eustis would have automatically ceased. So far, however, the Surrogate has not taken up his new office, and last night he stated that he was still undecided what he would do.

Since he has remained so long without qualifying, it has been assumed for some time at the offices of the commission that he will in the end decline his new job. It has been said that before doing so however he will ask assurances from the Governor that the man named in his place will be from the Bronx. That borough has shown much anxiety to obtain the nomination of one of its residents to succeed Commissioner Eustis, who is an old Bronx man, and it has been understood that rather than permit the job to go to some other Borough Surrogate Schulz would be willing to take it, even although it is against his personal wishes.

As a matter of fact so long as Surrogate Schulz has not taken up the Commissionership nothing can be done to replace Commissioner Eustis. It has been held by the counsel of the commission that the Public Service Commission law is so framed that there is no vacancy on the board through the expiration of the term for which one of its members is appointed, as he holds over until he is displaced by the qualification of his successor. Consequently, even if Surrogate Schulz had stated that he would not take the job, the Governor could not have made a recess appointment. It is expected now that soon after the special session of the Legislature convenes on May 4 the Governor will send in a fresh nomination to the Senate.

The return of Commissioner Eustis is likely to break a deadlock which has existed in the commission since March 3. An application came before it on that date from the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for permission to issue $5,000,000 of 5½ per cent. bonds to take up some 6 per cent. notes which were held by the Consolidated Gas Company. It is practically the manufacturing department of the Consolidated, although it has a separate corporate existence, and all the bonds were to be given to the big company.

Some discussion arose as to the thoroughness of the examination which had been made by the commission's experts to ascertain whether the Astoria company really had property of sufficient value to justify this bond issue, and Commissioner Maltbie strenuously objected to the issue of bonds at so high a rate of interest as 5½ per cent., as the Consolidated would not undertake to sell them. The result was that the commission divided on this question two and two, Chairman McCall and Commissioner Williams voting for the issue, and Commissioners Maltbie and Cram against it.

Similar deadlocks were reached at the same meeting over the application of the New York Edison Company to issue $15,800,000 of stock to take up notes held by the Consolidated Gas Company and over the desire of the Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company to issue $2,800,000 bonds. With Commissioner Eustis back, it will be possible to take up these matters and get a decision one way or the other.

Several other matters of importance have been pending before the commission for some months without final action, and it is believed that with five Commissioners again present they may be disposed of. Early in January protests were made by a large number of magazine proprietors against the approval by the commission of the new contract for the newspaper selling and the advertising privileges in the subway and on the elevated lines which the Interborough proposed to renew to Ward &

SHAKESPEARE AIDS MITCHEL AS MAYOR

Reading of Poet a Great Help in Running City, Executive Tells Audience.

EXERCISES IN THE PARK

Schoolchildren Offer Folk Dances at 350th Birthday Anniversary Celebration—Programmes in Schools.

Mayor Mitchel told more than 1,000 devotees of Shakespeare who gathered about the Shakespeare monument on the Mall in Central Park yesterday to celebrate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the great poet's birth that his reading of the bard's works made him a better Chief Executive of New York than he otherwise would have been.

"I read Shakespeare," he said, "in order to get the viewpoint of my fellowmen—the men all around me—on life and events. The art of Shakespeare is not so much a matter of expression as one of understanding. Every great figure of history is great for his ability to understand human nature.

"We can't all be Shakespeares, but each of us can acquire a sympathetic understanding of his fellow-man. In our municipal work the chief problem of the Mayor and his administrative assistants is to understand the point of view of the average man, and for this purpose Shakespeare provides us admirable reading matter."

Mayor Mitchel presided at the exercises, which were held under the auspices of the Celebration Committee, of which Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, is Chairman. Included in the membership of the committee, which occupied a stand near the statue, were representatives of the Twelfth Night Club, the American Scenic and Preservation Society, the American Playgoers, the National Arts Club, the Players' Club, the Authors' Club, the Actors' Church Alliance, the Mary Arden Shakespeare Club, the Century Theatre Club, the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, the Women's Municipal League, the City Club, Cooper Union, the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, and several other philanthropic, literary, and educational societies.

The exercises brought together a band from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, an orchestra from Public School 188, and a host of public school children, who turned the lawns near the statue into festival grounds on which they performed the folk dances and sang the folk songs familiar in the days of Shakespeare.

After Mayor Mitchel had opened the exercises and had departed for the Polo Grounds, W. J. Ferguson, an actor, who was present at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare in Central Park, was introduced. He told briefly of his recollections of the earlier celebration.

Park Commissioner Ward urged all those present who were lovers of Shakespeare to remember that the poet was one of the greatest lovers of out-of-doors beauty and that, therefore, they ought to work to keep vandals from defacing New York's one beauty spot within the crowded city.

Fritz Leibler, leading man of Robert Mantell's company, recited Shakespeare's "Seven Ages," and just as he concluded a great chorus of school children under the direction of Dr. Frank R. Rix broke out with "Hark, Hark, the Lark." After several other vocal selections, dances by 100 boys in costumes of clowns and village folk followed, some of the boys riding their horses in a manner to provoke applause from the actors and actresses present.

The casket scene from "The Merchant of Venice" was performed by the Dramatic Club of Public School 188.

TELLS OF $1,000,000 CANVAS.

Woman Says She Has Shakespeare Portrait Which Morgan Wanted.

Admirers of Shakespeare were interested yesterday in the announcement made by Mrs. Catherine De Heyman of 269 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, that she had in her possession an original painting of the bard of Avon, for which, she says, the late J. Pierpont Morgan offered to pay $1,000,000 if its authenticity was established.

Mrs. De Heyman said last night that the offer came to her three years ago from Prof. Chatain, an art broker of Manhattan, who explained that he was acting for Mr. Morgan.

According to the records of the history of the painting, Mrs. De Heyman said, it was the work of Karel van Mander, a Dutch artist of the early part of the seventeenth century. It shows Shakespeare and Ben Jonson playing a game of cards. On one side are the initials "W. S." and "B. J." The canvas is 30¾ inches in height and 38 inches wide.

Before the painting came into the hands of the art dealer who sold it to the De Heyman family, it had been owned by a Col. Miller, of Mahwah, N. J. A son of Mrs. De Heyman said last night that he did not know how much his father paid for the picture, but he asserted that it was sold to the art dealer for $18,000. The painting is now in a safe deposit vault in Brooklyn.

An official of the Metropolitan Museum of Art said last night that he had never heard of Mrs. De Heyman or the painting.

"Such a story," he said, "seems inconceivable. I never heard of such a price for a painting. It is absurd on its face."

Several persons who are well versed in art circles said that they had never heard of any art dealer named Chatain. There is none of that name in the directory.

GIRLS HOLD FESTIVAL.

Washington Irving High School Students Honor Shakespeare's Memory.

A pretty and entertaining "Merrie Festival" was given at the Washington Irving High School last evening by the girl students as a part of the Shakespeare celebrtion. Among the many things on the programme the girls gave "The Judgment of Paris," but wrested the apple away from Helen of Troy and gave it to good Queen Bess, a very pretty compliment indeed to the great poet of Queen Elizabeth's reign. This was in spite of the fact that Helen of Troy was attended by the only real boys on the programme, two wee chaps only 5 years old, in fleshings, as Cupid. A large Cupid, a little girl, preceded the belle of ancient days.

The stage of the school theatre next became a "Highway of Years," and over this "Memory," a fetching girl in blue, turned time backward. The years from the present back to the middle of the fifteenth century, more girls and many of them, all in white, each showing in black letters pinned to her gown the year she represented, danced across the stage. From 1914 through the centuries they ran each century, bringing with it its important events, girls dressed in character. At 1564 they stopped, and there was a pretty picture of "Fame Proclaiming the Birth of Shakespeare." Then the years ran forward and near Stratford appeared the young boy, Shakespeare. To him came "Vision" with her glass of prescience and showed him the glory of his world.

That gave a chance for more pictures and pantomimes, all in costume, showing very cleverly many different plays of Shakespeare.

Pupils of the Morris High School in the Bronx celebrated the anniversary with an entertainment in the assembly room at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., the first for their fellow-pupils and the second for invited guests. This was the programme: Prologue, Anna Weill; recitation from Merchant of Venice, Ruth Petrie; piano solo, Lee C. Goldstein; recitation, Esther Sander; recitation, "Katherine, the Shrew," Sophia Amson; recitation from "Hamlet," Adelaide Britton; scene from "Macbeth," Harry Kadakow; reading, Henrietta Strong; witches' scene from "Macbeth," Alice Steurer, Zilma Kleppner, and Mildred Williamson; dancing by eighteen girls, and an address by the principal, John H. Denbigh.

SHAKESPEARE DINNER.

Poet Was Called Plain "Bill" in His Own Day, Clews Says.

What was Shakespeare familiarly called in his own time? This question was asked last night by Henry Clews, speaking at a dinner given by the National Arts Club, as part of yesterday's commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare. Instead of "hanging up the interrogation point" Mr. Clews settled the matter then and there.

"Fifty years ago I had the honor to serve on a committee to arrange a celebration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare," said Mr. Clews. "I wonder if they really called him William in his own day. I doubt if they called him William Shakespeare. I believe that they called him just plain 'Bill.'

"To-day ex-Vice President Morton, Henry Holt, and myself are the only survivors of that memorable committee, and it gives me infinite pleasure to represent the survivors at this gathering. I am indeed glad to be with you this evening to celebrate the natal day of the greatest poet of the English language and one of the greatest of all time.

"It has been well expressed that a nation's greatest fame lies in its men, and not in material wealth or possessions. So England and the entire English-speaking races may well treasure the fame of this greatest of England's sons. Shakespeare is included in that galaxy of great men—seven or ten at the most—who are indeed the planet shakers, the rulers and kings of intellectual empires, incomparably grander in their dominion and extent than the material monarchies and governments of earth."

Selections from Shakespeare's sonnets were recited by Edith Wynne Matthewson, and some of the other speakers were Miss Myra B. Martin, President of the Shakespeare Club; Mrs. James Madison Bass, Dr. James J. Walsh, J. Woodman Babbitt, and John De Witt Warner.

Miss Marlowe Reads to Students.

At the Shakespeare celebration at the School of Journalism of Columbia University yesterday afternoon Miss Julia Marlowe read several poems to Shakespeare by other great poets. The first was by Ben Jonson, and the last by Matthew Arnold. Miss Marlowe also read four of Shakespeare's sonnets. The celebration was followed by a tea in the library of the School of Journalism Building.

GIVE SCHOLARSHIP CONCERT

Thursday Musical Club in Art Gallery at Wm. A. Clark's Home.

The Thursday Musical Club held its scholarship concert last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, which was largely attended. The concert was given in the art gallery.

Mlle. Raymonde Jacques of Paris, who has been spending the Winter with Mrs. Clark, gave two harp solos. Sascha Jacobsen, violinist, who holds the scholarship, played the andante from Mendelssohn's concerto. Mr. Jacobsen is only 16 years old and lives on the east side. He is to continue his studies abroad.

Mrs. John R. MacArthur, pianist, and the Kneisel Quartet played three movements from Dvorak's Quintette, and Miss Mallet Prevost also appeared with the Kneisel Quartet, playing Cesar Franck's Quintette.

Among the patrons and patronesses present were Mrs. H. Dunlap Cheever, Mrs. E. M. Cook, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. George W. De Long, Mrs. W. B. Dunning, Mrs. James Goldmark, Mrs. William Emerson, Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. Charles W. Gould, Mrs. Percival Knauth, Mrs. George W. Green, Mrs. Seth M. Milliken, Mrs. Adolphe Openhym, Mrs. George P. Putnam, Mrs. Charles R. Rantoul, Jr., Mrs. J. W. Seligman, Mrs. George F. Schradt, Jr., Mrs. Albert Strauss, Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald G. Villard, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. H. W. Wilkinson, and Mrs. Alfred A. Whitman.

MISS ELSA BAAR A BRIDE.

Married to William Johns Ralston in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The marriage of William Johns Ralston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ralston, and Miss Elsa L. Baar, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Baar, took place yesterday at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Herbert Shipman officiating. The church was elaborately decorated with palms and dogwood. The bride walked to the altar with her brother, Rutt Baar, who gave her in marriage.

She wore a trailing robe of white satin, trimmed with rose point; a tulle veil, edged with rose point and held in place by a lace cap, and orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids and wore a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids were in pale blue taffeta frocks. Their hats had Leghorn brims, faced with orchid-colored taffeta and having taffeta crowns; streamers of black velvet falling from the back were tied to the right wrist. They carried Colonial bouquets, with orchid centres set in violets and other Spring flowers, tied with lavender and blue ribbons. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Baar, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Florence Baar, another sister, and the Misses Claire Cornell, Elsa Gross, and Eleanor Palmer.

Mr. Ralston's best man was Louis Henes, and the ushers were Justus O'Brien, William Carboy, Lewin le Duc, James P. Silo, Jr., Charles W. Berner, and Sterling Martin. Their white boutonnières had centres of violets.

The ceremony was followed by a reception for 300 guests in the marble ballroom of the St. Regis, where they received under a canopy of white roses.

Mrs. Baar, the bride's mother, who assisted in receiving, wore a black brocaded crêpe de chiné with cream lace and a black hat with bird of paradise plumes. Mrs. Ralston, the bridegroom's mother, wore a brown and gold shot taffeta, with cloth of gold and lace jacket over tan lace, topped by a helmet-shaped hat of brown, with brown ostrich plumes.

After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Ralston will sail for Europe, to spend four months in travel there.

Evans-Robinson Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Laura Robinson, daughter of Mrs. J. K. Robinson of Greenwich, Conn., and William Alexander Evans, was celebrated yesterday at noon in the ballroom at the Hotel Gotham, the Rev. Thompson of Christ Church, Greenwich, officiating. Miss Mary McEwen was maid of honor, and Rutger Jewett acted as best man. A small reception followed the ceremony, a breakfast being served. The ballroom was decorated with smilax, bridal roses, and Spring flowers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A HEALTHY MORNING HABIT

The foreigner knows how to take care of himself. On the other side good aperient water is always in the home ready to flush out the overloaded intestines when it becomes necessary. Hercules water is the most popular Hungarian water in Europe. It is rapidly assuming that position in this country. Ask your druggist. Eisner-Mendelson Company, New York.

IT LIFTS HERCULES WATER THE LOAD IT LIFTS THE LOAD

FRANCIS O. FRENCH WEDS MISS BURRILL

Elder Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burrill a Bride in St. Bartholomew's Church.

BRIDESMAIDS AND USHERS

Reception at Home of Bride's Parents—Some of the Guests—Couple to Live in Tuxedo.

The wedding of Francis Ormond French, a son of Amos Tuck French and Mrs. Le Roy French, and Miss Eleanor Livingston Burrill, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Robert Wood of Tuxedo. The church was decorated with lilies on the altar, groups of palms and write flowers at the chancel sides, and large clusters of Easter lilies on alternate pews on the nave.

Miss Burrill, who walked up to the chancel with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a trailing robe of white satin draped with old point lace and a point lace veil, also worn by her mother at her wedding; it had a bandeau cap of point lace and orange blossoms. The top of the gown was entirely of point lace and tulle and trails of orange blossoms were caught in the lace drapery. The court train was also bordered with point lace.

Lilies of the valley and white orchids made up the bridal bouquet. The bride also wore a diamond ornament, the gift of Mr. French.

The maid of honor, Miss Beatrice Burrill, the younger sister of the bride, was in a panniered frock of pink taffeta with a lace apron tunic and lace sleeves and bodice.

Her flat and large Watteau hat of yellow straw was lifted abruptly at the left side and held with red roses with pink centres and had bows and ends of tulle. She carried a large bouquet of pink roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Catherine Livingston Hamersley, Leonie Burrill, a cousin of the bride; Alice Gouverneur Kortright, Louise Munroe, Lillian Endicott, Katherine C. Miller, Hilah French, and Lesley F. Pearson. They were in canary yellow chiffon taffeta frocks, with full bustle panniers. White lace formed apron tunics and also the V-necked bodices and wide elbow sleeves.

Their Leghorn hats were tilted high at the left and filled in with pale blue tulle and tied closely with the tulle. The backs of the hats were turned flatly up against the crowns and held with large clusters of pale blue hydrangeas and tulle to match the flowers. Scarf ends of the tulle were carried down the back below the waist line and over to the left side of the skirts, where they were caught with clusters of hydrangeas. All of the bridesmaids carried large round bouquets of yellow roses and white lilacs.

Mr. French had his brother, Stuyvesant Le Roy French, as his best man, and the ushers were Samuel J. Wagstaff, his brother-in-law, H. B. Hyde Ripley, Grafton Chapman, George B. Post, 3d, Reginald Bishop Lanier, John Elliott, all of New York, and John Munroe, Griswold Lorillard, Stanley Grafton Mortimer, and H. Gallatin Pell of Tuxedo.

The church ceremony was followed by a small reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Burrill, 8 West Forty-eighth Street, which was decorated with palms and white Spring flowers. Mrs. Burrill, who also received, wore a gown of French blue charmeuse and chiffon; the bodice of which and the chiffon was embroidered in silver. Her small, light-brown tulle hat had feathers to match. Mrs. French, the mother of the bridegroom, was in a deep orchid colored crêpe de chine topped by a tall, black tulle hat with paradise plumes.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. French will live in Tuxedo, where they have taken a house.

Among those at the church were Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Miss Miriam Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morris, Dr. William Anderton, Mrs. Anderton, Dr. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. S. J. Wagstaff, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. W. N. Stillman, Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Allan G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing, Mrs. J. Kernochan, Dr. John Herndon French and Mrs. French, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. Louis Townsend Montant, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Munroe.

Mrs. J. H. Bradford, the Misses Phipps, Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Stanley G. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kingsland Macy, the Misses Josephine Pearson, Vieva Fisher, Gladys Endicott, Beatrice Pratt, Mary Cutting Cumnock, Marie Louise Rodewald, Marion Stoddard, Mai Watson, Dorothy Anderton, and Elizabeth Burrill.

Also Albert E. Gallatin, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., George Wagstaff, Anderson Dana, Charles de Rham, George Rushmore, Huette Cammack, and John Kean, 2d.

SOCIETY GIRLS IN OPERETTA

Act "Sylvia," with Scene in Hayfield, at Plaza for Charity.

"Sylvia," a pastoral operetta, was given yesterday afternoon and evening at the Plaza by Miss Spence's School Society, which maintains an open-air class for tubercular crippled children on the Bellevue Hospital ferryboat at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. A third performance is to be given tonight, with general dancing afterward.

Society girls took the leading rôles in the operetta, which was written by Maude Elizabeth Inch, with music by W. Rhys-Herbert. There are two acts, the scene being laid in a hayfield on a Summer's day.

In the cast were the Misses Louise Trevor, Louise Freeman, Marjorie Leaycraft, Caramai Carroll, Jeannette and Katharine Flagg, Edith Cook, and Mrs. B. Tappen Fairchild, who won several encores with her whistling solos.

The farm girls were the Misses Alma F. Adams, Catherine Colt, Louise Bitler, Anne Harrison, Margaret Trevor, Louise Tiffany Frank, Gertrude Mali, and Mrs. Franklin Richardson; the farm lads the Misses Dorothy Flagg, Mildred G. Rice, Estelle Y. Romeyn, Dorothy Schenck, Margaret R. Warren, Dorothy P. Wells, Pauline C. Washburn, and Cordelia Hepburn.

The girls who appeared as haymakers, with Miss Beulah Hepburn as the principal dancer, included the Misses Elizabeth W. Black, Marian P. Gibney, Laura C. Parsons, Grace B. Rogers, Virginia R. Scully, Katherine W. Smith, Marion W. Vanderhoef, Sophie Young, Ada Norfleet, Priscilla Flagg, Elizabeth Kirlin, Mary Parsons, Margaret Sloan, Dorothy Taylor, and Diantha Fitch.

The Entertainment Committee was made up of Anne Crane, Margaret C. Overton, Margaret Trevor, Vieva Fisher, Helene Underwood, Katharine Flagg, and Louise Freeman. The ushers were the Misses Pauline Wells, Dorothy Cramp, Isabel Foote, Jeanne Kerr, Margaret C. Marshall, Mildred Eddy, Alice Dickson, and Mrs. J. G. Blaine Ewing. The girls who sold programmes were the Misses Augusta McCagg, Marjorie Cleveland, Kathleen Macy, Annie Gilbert, and Katherine Sands. The candy, flower, and cigarette sellers were the Misses Helen C. Ftel, Hallarie Sooysmith, Gertrude Hill, Helen Hoffstot, Elizabeth Sabin, Dorothy L. Howard, Fanny Hastings, Elizabeth Swan, Katherine Schermerhorn, Emily Patterson, Mrs. Lorenzo Armstrong, Mrs. Stanley Wolf, and Mrs. Frank B. Washburn.

On the Supper Committee were Mrs. James Otis Post, Mrs. Frederick Van Beuren, Mrs. David Taylor, Mrs. Alexander Ogden Jones, Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, Mrs. William J. Rogers, and the Misses Kate Fox and Lillian Fraser.

There was a large attendance at both the afternoon and evening performances, and members of society women have taken boxes for the night's performance.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW IS 80.

Fifty Friends Attend Ex-Senator's Birthday Dinner in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Ex-Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who are passing a week at the New Willard, timed their present visit that they might follow a custom of years in celebrating Mr. Depew's birthday with a large dinner party. On this date Mrs. Depew selects the company without consultation with her husband. A month ago Mrs. Depew issued her invitations and on arriving in town early in the week completed the arrangements for to-night's party.

The entire ballroom suite at Rauscher's was taken for the evening, with the floral decoration the most elaborate of the Winter. Pink was the color note from the thousands of roses that were used throughout the two ballrooms to the eighty candles twinkling on the huge birthday cake that formed the centrepiece of the oblong table laid for fifty. Throughout the dinner a section of the Marine Orchestra played in the musicians' gallery overlooking the white and gold ballroom where the dinner was served.

Only with the arrival of the guests was Mr. Depew allowed to know who were to join in this celebration. This company of old friends included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the German Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. De Riano, the Portuguese Minister, Senator Gallinger, Senator and Mrs. Warren, Senator Dillingham, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Senator Brandegee, Senator du Pont, Senator and Mrs. William Alden Smith, Senator Burton, Senator Root, F. H. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. William Barret Ridgley, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Gist Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Boardman, Miss Patten, Miss Josephine Patten, Miss Helen Patten, Miss Hagner, Miss Squire, Miss Anne Squire, John Barrett, Col. McCawley, John Dwight, Frederic Huidekoper.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff were hosts at a dinner to-night at their embassy. Their guests were the Turkish Ambassador, Justice and Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, Senator and Mrs. Benjamin F. Shively, the Counselor of the State Department, and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Charles Hamlin, the Persian Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Truxton Beale, Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wilson, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Counselor of the British Embassy and Mrs. Colville Barclay, First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy and Mme. Abdul Hak Hussein Bey, Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, Mme. Vassilieff, wife of the Russian Naval Attaché, Miss Gladys Ingalls, Miss Elliott, the Hon. Ernest Scott, First Secretary of the British Embassy and Mr. Yonine, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish of 19 East Seventy-sixth Street are sailing on the Berlin on Saturday for a five months' motor trip through Italy, Austria, Germany and France.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hely-Hutchinson, of London, have arrived here and are at the Plaza.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Graham, of Greenwich, Conn., and Eugene Maxwell Moore, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, of 20 Fifth Avenue, will take place on June 6. Their engagement was announced in March. Miss Graham and her mother were on board the ill-fated Titanic. Mr. Moore is a brother of the Duchess Marino Torlonia of Rome, Italy.

The Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association will hold its Spring meeting on May 9 on Harry Payne Whitney's estate at Wheatley Hills, L. I.

On June 10 the British Committee for the celebration of one hundred years of peace among the English-speaking people will give a costume ball in London at Royal Albert Hall. Many American women in London are assisting in the arrangements. It is purposed to hold a similar ball in New York next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Law, Jr., of Pittsburgh, are at the Knickerbocker for a short visit.

An entertainment will be given on April 29 at the house of Mrs. Amos Pinchot, 1,021 Park Avenue, for the benefit of the Department Store Workers' Union. Miss Ruth Draper is to appear in monologues.

Mrs. George Forrest Butterworth of 57 East Fifty-fourth Street has invitations out for a luncheon to-day for Miss Isabel Imlay Baird.

Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich will be the hostess at a dinner dance at Sherry's this evening, and Mrs. Henry I. Riker will also give a dance and supper at Sherry's.

Mrs. James W. Hawes will entertain to-night at the Ansonia with a bridge and dancing.

The New York University show will take place this evening in the Auditorium on University Heights.

A luncheon and musicale for the benefit of St. Margaret's Home for Working Women will be given by the Ladies of St. Vincent de Paul at Delmonico's on Saturday. Mrs. Moritz F. Westergren is Chairman of the committee in charge.

Vincent Astor was able to sit up for an hour yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, at Stateburg, N. C., where he has been seriously ill. His marriage to Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington will take place on the date originally set, April 30.

Dance in Aid of Social Work.

A dance will be held at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club, 135 East Fortieth Street, on Wednesday evening, April 29, under the auspices of the Social Centre Committee of the People's Institute. The Floor Committee is composed of the Misses Edna Biddle, Helen Hartley Jenkins, Marjorie Lamond, Margaret Marks, Francesca Gilder, Phyllis de Kay, Charles S. Butler, Dwight Partridge, E. Hubert Litchfield, Herbert R. Lawrence, George Gilder, and Dr. Murtha. Tickets may be had from Miss Adah Marks, 133 West Ninth Street.

Robert T. Miller.

Robert T. Miller, retired merchant and probably the most prominent layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, died yesterday at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Miller was born in Neville, Clermont County, Ohio, May 4, 1834. He was in the retail and wholesale drug business from 1857 to 1875 and later entered the oil industry. He served for many years as a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and since 1894 he was a member of the Book Committee of the church. Mr. Miller was said to possess the most complete library in the United States of the rules and disciplines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a full York Rite and a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason.

The table water par excellence—

MATTONI WATER

(Giesshübler)

Naturally effervescent—not artificially charged.

FREMSTAD GETS ROUSING FAREWELL

Wildly Applauded at Her Last Appearance in Opera at the Metropolitan.

RECALLED IN "LOHENGRIN"

"May We Meet Again When There Is Eternal Peace and Harmony," She Says in Speech.

Another remarkable demonstration by the audience occurred last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, exceeding in length and intensity the scene of the night before, when the operagoers bid farewell to Miss Farrar and Messrs. Caruso and Scotti. This time it was Mme. Olive Fremstad who was honored, and it was not merely a farewell for a season, but, as far as present arrangements go, the last appearance for the singer in an operatic rôle at the Metropolitan. This was the fact that the audience had in mind all evening.

At the end of the second act of Lohengrin the first demonstration came. After all the artists had appeared for several curtain calls, Mme. Fremstad suddenly appeared at the edge of the curtain alone. She was visibly affected with emotion, and as she stood there with arms stretched out, a wave of feeling swept over the entire house. It was very tangible and very human.

The applause continued unabated and finally, amid cries for silence, the singer advanced to the footlights. She spoke in a voice that carried perfectly, but it was broken by deep feeling.

"Friends," she said slowly, "I never made a speech in all my life, but I want to thank you all from the depths of my heart for your kindness, your encouragement, and your sympathy. My one aim has always been to give you of my best, my very best. May we meet again where there is eternal peace and harmony. Good-by!"

During the speech her voice broke once, but she mastered herself. The moment was one of those rare ones in which a great throng had been united in a deeply felt emotion. There were many persons in the audience who were seen to wipe their eyes, and when the curtain had been lowered the rush of conversational murmur which always breaks out was absent.

It was after the last act that the noisiest demonstration came. There had been nineteen curtain calls for Mme. Fremstad after the second act. There was now twenty-one minutes of continuous applause for her, exceeding the time that Caruso and Farrar held the stage on that night when a child. She was the widow of John A. Lefferts, who was prominent in Masonic circles.

Mrs. FANNIE B. WOLFE, widow of Major Solomon Baird Wolfe, died yesterday morning at her residence, 817 West End Avenue. Mrs. Wolfe was in her sixty-fourth year. Her husband served in the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry during the civil war and later was a physician in this city. Mrs. Wolfe is survived by three sons, S. Herbert, Lee J., conducting actuaries at 165 Broadway, and Louis C. Wolfe.

HENRY ATHERTON GUYON, manager of the Postal Telegraph office in Yonkers for the last three years, died there of pneumonia yesterday at the age of 55. He had been private secretary to the late Richard Mansfield, the actor, and the late Henry S. Ives. Mr. Guyon left a widow and three daughters.

JOSEPH YORK, 70 years old, employed in the family of the late Francis J. O'Reilly, died suddenly on Wednesday of heart disease at 37 North Jefferson Street, Orange, N. J. Mr. York was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and entered Mr. O'Reilly's employ as a boy when the former was building railroads in the West. He saved Mr. O'Reilly's life many years ago in an explosion in Cumberland, Md.

Ex-Judge THOMAS McMANUS, a former State and city official of Hartford, Conn., died suddenly yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Michael F. Dooley, a banker of Providence, R. I., aged 80 years. He was formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hartford County, Conn.

Mrs. MARY L. ADAMS, wife of Police Lieutenant James Adams of the Twenty-first Precinct, died yesterday at her home, 147 East Forty-fourth Street.

RICHARD B. TREACY, 75 years old, a retired piano manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 20 Cloverhill Place, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Treacy had resided in Montclair for the past twelve years. He was born in Maryland and removed to Brooklyn with his family when a young man. Mr. Treacy was a member of the Knights of St. John, Malta Lodge, of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM G. BULKELEY, an active member of the Bergen Baptist Church of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 479 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Bulkeley was born in Albany, N. Y., 65 years ago and was retired from business. He is survived by his widow and one son, W. Y. C. Bulkeley, purchasing agent for the Columbus Railway Light and Power Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. CHARLES PICKERING PUTNAM, 70 years old, a noted specialist in diseases of children, died last Wednesday in Boston of intestinal disease. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1865 and was born in Boston.

ROBERT PARKMAN BLAKE, 48 years old, died last Wednesday at his home in Millis, a suburb of Boston, Mass., from pneumonia. Mr. Blake was born in Boston and was a leading real estate and insurance broker of that city. He was a member of the Union Club, Union Boat Club, the Norfolk Hunt Club, and the Harvard Club of New York.

JAMES K. SUTTON, 55 years old, and with the carriage manufacturing firm of Brewster & Company since he was a lad of ten, died at his home, 181 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He had lived in South Brooklyn for thirty years and was a Past Protector of Volunteer Council, Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was unmarried.

EDWARD JENKINS TURNBULL, son of the late George R. Turnbull, a retired banker and former President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, died on Wednesday at his residence, 32 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Mr. Turnbull was 54 years of age and was with the Central Stamping Company. He was graduated from Princeton in 1903 and was a member of the Charter Club of his college and the South Shore Field Club of Bayshore, L. I. In 1905, he married Miss Edith Estelle Squier who survives him with his mother and a sister, Miss Clara Louise Turnbull.

Mrs. ALICE STEPHENS SANDS, wife of Ralph W. Sands, a teacher of history and economics in the North East High School of Philadelphia, died at her residence, 974 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born in Honesdale, Pa., thirty years ago.

JACOB J. FOX, a builder, died on Wednesday at his home, 31 Johnson Avenue, Morris Park, L. I. He was born in Jamaica fifty-one years ago and belongs to the Holy Name Society, Jamaica Council, No. 237, K. of C.; Jamaica Council, No. 97, C. B. L., and the Jamaica Exempt Firemen's Association.

Mrs. MARY LOUISA SEIBERT, widow of William S. L. Seibert, who before his death in 1907 was connected with the Lawyers Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died on Wednesday at her home, 243 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Seibert was born in Orange County, N. Y., sixty years ago and had lived at her late address for more than forty years. She left three sons, John S., William H., a lawyer, and Arthur Lincoln Seibert, and a daughter, Ruth August Hovey Seibert.

LEWIS H. HURST, one of Brooklyn's prominent lawyers with offices at 44 Court Street, died at his home, 394 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was born in that borough sixty-three years ago and was a son of the late Lewis Hurst, a prominent lawyer of Manhattan. Mr. Hurst is survived by his widow and daughter, Mrs. Louise W. Christie.

Mrs. CAROLINE M. STOOTHOFF, wife of William H. Stoothoff, manager of the stationary department of the American News Company, died Wednesday at her home, 441 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 52 years.

EDWARD A. ANDERSON, cashier for Henry Clews & Company, the bankers, and with that firm for thirty-three years, died on Wednesday night at his residence, 2,717 Avenue G, Flatbush. Mr. Anderson was born in Brooklyn and was a son of the late Capt. Anderson, a famous mariner of many years ago. He was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge, B. P. O. Elks and served on the building and sites committee which selected the site and supervised the construction of the new home. His widow survives him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

JAFFE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Adolf S. Jaffe, 288 West 106th St., a daughter, yesterday afternoon.

Engaged.

FLEISCHMAN — STEINER. — Estelle Steiner to Ferdinand Fleischman.

REES—MASON.—Pauline M. Mason to Gomer H. Rees.

SCHAEFER — SCHUESSLER. — Florence Schuessler to John Schaefer.

Married.

EVANS—ROBINSON.—On Thursday, April 23, 1914, at the Hotel Gotham, New York City, Laura B., daughter of the late John Kelly Robinson and Henrietta E. Robinson, to William Alexander Evans.

FRENCH—BURRILL.—On Thursday, April 23, 1914, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, assisted by the Rev. Robert Wood, Eleanor Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burrill, to Francis Ormond French.

HEITMAN—WICK.—On Thursday, April 23, 1914, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, by the Rev. George Clarke Houghton, D. D., Ernestine Margaretha Wick to Henry Richard Heitman.

HUNTER—BURROWS.—On Tuesday, April 21, 1914, at Toronto, Canada, Georgina Burrows, daughter of Acton Burrows, to George Grenville Hunter.

HYDE—McALPIN.—On Wednesday, April 22, 1914, at the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Jeanette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sandovick McAlpin, to Albert Musgrave Hyde.

MILLER—ROBINSON.—April 23, at 4 P. M., at First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, by the Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill, Grace Adelaide Robinson to John Miller.

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HOLD BACK REPORT OF BURNS ON FRANK

Defense Won't Publish It Now Because of Police Attitude to Defense Witnesses.

PLEA FOR NEW TRIAL BEGINS

Frank Submits Statement Calling Police Methods Against Him Iniquitous and Vindictive.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.—Progress was made in the Frank case to-day when Judge Ben H. Hill began the hearing in chambers on the extraordinary motion for a new trial, based on the plea of newly discovered evidence. The hearing will continue from day to day until the matter is concluded.

Just before the hearing opened a statement was made public by Leo M. Frank, commenting on the methods employed by the police detectives, as evidenced by the recent detention of Albert McKnight following his reversion to the original story told by him at Frank's trial.

Leonard Haas, of counsel for Frank, announced that in view of the attitude of the police, the report of Detective William J. Burns, which had been completed and filed with the attorneys, would not be published at this time. He declared that the evidence found by the detective might be used in the extraordinary motion for a new trial, but that it was not deemed wise to publish the report in its entirety now in view of the manner in which the police were "going after" all defense witnesses, as evidenced by the McKnight arrest. It is possible that the Burns evidence will be reserved for use if Frank gets a new trial.

The statement issued by Frank follows:

The past few weeks have brought to light many new revelations in the Frank case" and the actions of the city detectives, under the strain of these relevations, have been most interesting. I have been especially interested in their "secret" performances in view of Chief Lanford's public declaration that he would gladly co-operate with Mr. Burns in every possible way to ascertain the truth. This avowal on the part of the detective chief was most worthy, and yet his first public endeavor in this direction was the placing behind the bars of the negro, Albert McKnight, who now resides at police headquarters as a "voluntary guest." Is it not passing strange that a negro should, of his own volition, desire to be locked up at the station house? I venture the assertion that in the annals of police history no negro has ever made such a demand. It stands to reason that a negro ordinarily has no love for the station house and its environment, and tries to avoid it at all times. Is it not remarkable that a negro should try to break into jail?

And what pretext is advanced for this negro McKnight's visit to headquarters? Somebody is supposed to be pestering the negro, and in order to give him up "protection" the police have him up. Why not look up the person who is doing the pestering? In future, if a man complains to the police that some one is trying to harm him, they will lock up the poor fellow who complains in order to "protect him." Protection, indeed, and against what?

McKnight had repudiated publicly before newspaper men the testimony given at the trial, and that in no uncertain way. Two months thereafter we learn that the irresponsible negro has made another affidavit and becomes the "guest" of the police for protection and in payment therefor. Is it not rather this last story of McKnight's that the police are desirous of protecting and not the prisoner? The truth needs no protection. It can even withstand third degree police methods.

Asks Public Not to Be Fooled.

Is it possible that the fair-minded public will longer be fooled and bamboozled by the cunning of our police and detectives? Is it possible that the public of this city will stand for the brazen announcement from police headquarters that McKnight is being entertained as a "voluntary guest" as a consideration for his apparent elasticity? It will be remembered that Chief Lanford said, as soon as the verdict in my case was published, that the police methods were vindicated." Does he think that, having already fooled twelve men as to his iniquitous methods he can continue to keep the public in the dark? To further show the strength of the so-called "police vindication" it might be well for him to explain why Nina Formby, who, according to his own statement, was the last and final link in the chain of evidence around me, and who has since repudiated her statement in toto, is not residing at this time at the station house as a voluntary guest for protection. Oh, the cunning of our great detective chief!

How long is this "opera bouffe" performance to continue unchallenged? To every thinking man in this community the spectacle of the actions of the police and the detectives, in nursing and feeding witnesses at the public's expense, must be positively sickening.

Be it remembered also that the star witness for the prosecution, Jim Conley, was also a "guest" in the very apartment now occupied by Albert McKnight. It was there that Conley received his tutoring; it was there his outrageous story was nurtured and constructed. It is perfectly reasonable to suppose that the detectives believe that Albert McKnight also needs a bit of grooming and tutoring.

The object of legal investigation should be the ascertainment of truth. When reliable evidence points to the real solution of the case, why do not the detectives, in all fairness, follow these sign posts of truth, instead of browbeating witnesses and jailing them until they sign statements pleasing to the police? Who are these witnesses that, under police guidance and nursing, blow both hot and cold? They are State witnesses, vouched for at my trial by the prosecution, and whose word we are to take at face value to damn and destroy human life at whatever sacrifice. Has the due process of law and the safeguarding of human life become such a triviality that it can be so flagrantly outraged?

Let us have the truth in this case, and that speedily. Let us play with all the cards on the table, for the issue involves human life. Let the detectives get right, lest they fall themselves into the grave which they have dug for another, for the truth is on the march and all things hidden will come to light. Very truly yours,

LEO. M. FRANK.

Affidavits by Frank and Others.

The extraordinary motion has been published practically in full in the newspapers. It was read in detail to the Court, consuming about an hour and a half. An affidavit was then read from Leo M. Frank, the convicted man now under sentence of death as the murderer of Mary Phagan, setting forth that he had been imprisoned in the Tower since April 29, and therefore had been deprived of opportunity to learn earlier the alleged facts now set forth as newly discovered evidence. A similar affidavit, but longer, was filed by each of the attorneys—Luther Z. Rosser, Reuben R. Arnold, Morris Brandon and Herbert Haas. Other affidavits were made by Dr. H. F. Harris, Hailie Branch, Attorney William M. Smith, Attorney Leonard Haas, and Miss "Jimmie" Mallard.

The affidavit of Dr. Harris related to the hair found on the lathe and examined the latter in comparison with Mary Phagan's hair, but in it Dr. Harris did not swear he now thought the hair found on the lathe was not that of Mary Phagan. The affidavit of Attorney William M. Smith, Jim Conley's counsel, was that he went to the Capitol one day to see Solicitor Dorsey and found him there with Dr. Dorsey, his brother, and Dr. Harris; that while he was waiting Dr. Harris told Dr. Dorsey he (Dorsey) might examine the sections of hair if he wanted to; and that he thought Dr. Harris told the Dorsey brothers that the hair was not like that of Mary Phagan.

In their affidavits showing why they had not learned earlier of the newly discovered evidence, the attorneys said they were combated on every side by public prejudice and that it was difficult for them to learn anything at all. They quoted certain grounds for the original motion for a new trial, denied by the Supreme Court, to which Judge Roan certified about the attitude and behavior of the crowds in the court during the trial.

Leonard Haas read his own affidavit that he had read the brief filed by the Solicitor General with the Supreme Court in this case and found therein emphatic language by the Solicitor stressing on the importance of the discovery of the hair on the lathe.

Charges that prejudice against Frank was intense in the days preceding his trial and at the time of the appeal, and that persons who had information favorable to his case feared to reveal it was made in the affidavit of his lawyers.

Only the attorneys engaged in the case at the time—Messrs. Rosser, Brandon, Arnold, and Herbert Haas—signed the affidavit. It was asserted that stories of such vileness had been circulated against the prisoner that the whole public had become embittered and prejudiced, and almost unanimously wanted a conviction.

This situation, according to the lawyers, made it almost impossible to get information of the circumstances that were favorable to their client. Persons having such information, they said, withheld it because of the undesirable publicity it would give them, and because they feared they would be hurt in reputation or in a business way.

Say Facts Were Hidden.

The lawyers represented to Judge Hill that, although they had spent weeks and months in the endeavor to bring to light every fact and circumstance of the crime of Mary Phagan's murder, there had been many things hid which had not been discovered until work was begun on the extraordinary motion for a new trial.

The first point made on the extraordinary motion was that the hair found on a lathe on the second floor, and used by the State to show that the crime was committed on the second floor, was not Mary Phagan's hair. This point was based on the opinion of Dr. H. Harris, as first expressed several weeks ago. Dr. Harris then stated that before the trial he made a microscopic comparison of it with Mary Phagan's hair and it was unlike that hair. The defense discovered this after the trial, said the motion.

The defense's contention was based on Miss Jimmie Mayfield's affidavit that she saw the hair found on the lathe and believed it was not Mary Phagan's, and on similar affidavits by Mrs. Cora Falta and by Miss Alice Marjorie McCord.

The next ground was concerned with Albert McKnight's repudiation, since withdrawn by the negro, of the testimony he gave on the witness at the trial.

Next came the evidence based on the affidavit by Mrs. J. B. Simmons that she heard screams coming from the factory basement about 2:30 or 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder, combating Conley's story that the girl's body was moved to the basement by him and Frank before 1:30 o'clock.

The motion next took up Mrs. Ethe' Harris Miller's affidavit, supporting the time alibi, that she was standing with Meyer Lefkoff at Whitehall and Alabama Streets at 1:10 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder and saw Frank pass.

Dewey Howell's affidavit that she was coached into testifying against Frank's character was the ground for the next section of the motion.

Miss Ruth Robinson's affidavit said she was insulted by the Solicitor with abusive language, and charged that she and other girls were coached by the Solicitor and Miss Maggie Griffin, as to what they should testify on the stand; and that she heard Miss Griffin coaching Dewey Howell in substantially the story the latter told on the stand.

The motion also took up affidavits by Mrs. Mamie Edwards, formerly Mamie Kitchens, Miss Marie Karst, and by others, who either repudiated testimony given at the original trial or made statements which strengthened Frank's time alibi that he was not in the pencil factory when the murder occurred. These affidavits were from Samuel A. Pardee, W. V. Green, Mary Rich, colored, and C. Brutus Dalton.

Confirms Story of Screams.

An affidavit corroborating the assertion of Mrs. J. B. Simmons that she heard screams issuing from the basement of the National Pencil Factory at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of April 26, 1913, was introduced by counsel for Frank. The affidavit was sworn to by Mrs. Elizabeth Cohen of 40 Robins Street, who swore that she came down town on the day Mary Phagan was murdered and about 3 o'clock, after watching the Memorial Day parade, met Mrs. Simmons near Forsyth Street. She asked Mrs. Simmons if she enjoyed the parade, and Mrs. Simmons replied:

"I've been badly frightened and scared by hearing a girl scream in the basement of the National Pencil Factory."

Mrs. Cohen said she laughed and told Mrs. Simmons that it probably was somebody celebrating Memorial Day and having a good time.

"The screams I heard were not made by any one having a good time," Mrs. Cohen says Mrs. Simmons replied. "They sounded like some one was being murdered."

Mrs. Cohen said she went to Mrs. Simmons's home the next morning and Mrs. Simmons's son-in-law came into the room where they were and said:

"You were right about those screams yesterday, mother. The screams you heard were Mary Phagan being murdered."

Sensations were promised at the hearing should the lawyers for the defense consider it advisable to make public parts of the report of Detective William J. Burns.

A feature of the report regarded by the defense, as significant is the disclosure that the negro, Jim Conley, was a habitual note-writer before Mary Phagan was slain, and that he had used this device on previous occasions for reasons similar to those for which it was asserted he wrote notes after the murder.

"Conley has been pictured as an unintelligent and illiterate negro," said Burns before the hearing was called.

"He is illiterate all right, but he is not unintelligent by any means. He is about as shrewd and tricky a negro as one would find in a week's travel. I am going to show that the notes he wrote and placed by Mary Phagan's body were not the only notes he had devised for like purposes."

About twenty negro women have been murdered in Atlanta in the last three years and the murderer has not been arrested. In each case a note was found by the victim's body. Burns evidently believes that Jim Conley is the "Ripper."

HURT WHEN AUTO FALLS.

Motor Car Backs Into Elevator Shaft, Taking Four Men with It.

Four men were injured, none of them seriously, last night when an automobile fell down the elevator shaft in the garage of the Jandorf Automobile Company, at 3 West Sixty-third Street. The auto was wrecked. The injured men were Samuel Simon, a chauffeur of 560 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Edward McAvoy of 531 West Fifty-third Street, George Rosenstock of 648 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, and Samuel Aroson of 255 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn. They all went to their homes after treatment at the Polyclinic Hospital.

The automobile had just backed into the garage, and Simon was turning it around to take it to its proper place, when in backing the rear of the machine plunged into the elevator shaft. The elevator was at the top of the shaft at the time, and the auto pitched back and fell to the bottom of the shaft, eighteen feet below. The men were thrown from the seats but were not thrown out of the tonneau.

West Virginia Miners Strike.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 23.—Five hundred miners employed in the mines of the Four States Coal Company at Dorothy struck to-day because the mine superintendent refused to attend the wake conducted by Dorothy

MORMONS BREAK UP ENEMIES' MEETING

Son of Apostle Moses Thatcher Denounces Frank J. Cannon, Who Assails Church.

DEFENDS FATHER'S RECORD

Other Intruders Call Speaker "Liar" and "Ingrate"—Resolutions to Check Mormonism Here Adopted.

Resolutions condemning the aggressiveness of the Mormon Church and calling upon President Wilson, Congress, and Mayor Mitchel to curb the church's progress had just been passed at an anti-Mormon demonstration in Carnegie Hall last night when a handful of Mormons swept up to the platform. For a time it appeared likely that blows would be struck, and that Frank J. Cannon of Utah, formerly United States Senator, and once a Mormon, would get the brunt of the attack.

Women and clergymen crowded about the Senator and shielded him while he shouted stinging rebukes to his attackers. Men and women jumped upon chairs and tables, and the excitement became so intense that the auditorium was cleared by the janitors.

Mr. Cannon appeared as the main speaker at the demonstration of which the National Reform Association of Pittsburgh, a branch of the International Council for Patriotic Service, was in charge. It was generally known that he was to launch a nation-wide crusade against Mormonism at the meeting. A thousand church congregations had been notified. Tickets, too, had been sent to the various churches. By some means a few of them got into the hands of Mormons. Anarchists also presented a few at the door. The hall was not filled.

Mr. Cannon, whose father, the late George Q. Cannon, was second only in importance to Brigham Young, severed his relations with the Mormon Church ten years ago and began preaching against it. Last night he made a fierce arraignment of the church and its teachings. He charged that the church had potential political influence in eleven States and that the Mormons had twenty-two more or less friendly votes in the United States Senate.

The attack centered mainly upon the personal life of Joseph F. Smith, President of the church, whom he denounced for violating the covenants entered into with the United States in 1890, and charged with still practicing polygamy. He also produced a book of the covenants and commandments of the church which had been purchased in this city, and charged that the United States mail had been used to disseminate treasonable doctrines and also the doctrine of polygamy.

After Mr. Cannon's speech, the resolutions were put to a vote. They called on President Wilson not to appoint Mormons to any political offices, on the Senate and House to pass the pending resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit polygamy, and on Mayor Mitchel to refuse to permit Mormon elders to preach Mormonism, and to refuse a permit for the erection of a Mormon Tabernacle in this city.

From the balconies there were several "noes." One man, an anarchist, also voted "no" from a seat near the stage. Dr. Josiah Strong, head of the Social Service Association, who put the resolutions to vote, remonstrated with the anarchist and succeeded in quieting him, but he had barely rushed the resolutions through and called the meeting adjourned when there was a rush for the stage.

Among the agitators were W. P. Monson, President of the Eastern States Mission of the Mormon Church, 33 West 128th Street; Hagbert Anderson, a Police Sergeant of Ogden, Utah, formerly the home of Senator Cannon. These two began to heckle Mr. Cannon from in front. They called him "liar," "ingrate," and many other epithets, and called upon him to substantiate some of his sweeping statments.

When the oral battle was running high a youth tugged at the coat tails of Senator Cannon on the stage. Then the youth placed himself squarely in front of the Senator. He shook his index finger in Mr. Cannon's face as he yelled:

"You said something about my father to-night. I am the son of Moses Thatcher, one of the Apostles of the Mormon Church. You lied about my father. You said that he died of a broken heart because he had trouble with the Church.

"He did have trouble, but he didn't die of a broken heart. He went to his grave sticking to his beliefs, and that is more than you ever did. I demand an apology from you."

The youth was Ashby Snow Thatcher, a junior at Columbia University. Mr. Cannon obviously was touched by the appeal, but before he could say anything Mrs. James Wents, President of the Woman's Republican Club, and other women had rushed to the platform and taken the young man in hand.

"Are you a Mormon, too?" asked one of the women of young Thatcher.

"I certainly am, and am proud of it," he replied.

The women tried to counsel the youth, but he persisted in his demand for an apology.

"Why do you talk against the Church like this and allow your own son to advocate Mormonism in Europe?" Thatcher shouted. "I saw him in Germany only recently. Why don't you try to influence your own son before you try to influence others?"

The Senator waved the youth aside and said he was willing to prove every assertion that he had made. Mr. Monson, and particularly the police sergeant from Ogden, took him to task. Anderson, the policeman, called the Senator "Frankie." He mounted a chair and held his audience for five minutes. The women began to heckle him and before he was aware of it he admitted that Joseph F. Smith was still practicing polygamy. Then he was booed from his chair. Mr. Cannon's statement to this effect was the very thing which he had risen to protest against.

"How many wives has Smith?" asked one woman.

"I understand that he has five wives, but—"

"We'll accept no explanations," was the reply. "You have admitted the worst."

When the janitors finally cleared the hall six women had young Thatcher in tow and were giving him a lecture on ethical culture. He unwillingly went out with them while Mr. Cannon, still surrounded by clergymen, left by another way.

Among the other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Coyle of Denver, Dr. James S. Martin, General Superintendent of the National Reform Association of Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillen, formerly pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church.

CAN'T AID ICE-BOUND SHIP.

Canadian Relief Vessel Unable to Reach British Freighter.

HALIFAX, April 23.—The British freight steamer Glencliffe, which was reported in difficulty soon after she left Cardiff, Wales, on March 28, for Chatham, N. B., was-to-day in a dangerous position in a closely packed ice field off Port Hastings, Cape Breton. A northerly gale threatened to drive the steamer on the Cape Breton coast.

The Government steamer Minto, which was dispatched to the Glencliffe's assistance yesterday, was unable to force her way to-day within two miles of the helpless steamer.

The Glencliffe has been lodged in the ice since Monday.

Delay Illinois Suffrage Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—The Supreme Court of Illinois adjourned at Springfield to-night without rendering a decision regarding the constitutionality of the woman suffrage law, on which hinges the legality of the recent municipal and local option elections. Throughout the week No decision will be handed down

TO PAY SIEGEL DRAFTS.

Levy Mayer Expected to Renew Offer to Bank Depositors.

An order was prepared for the indorsement of United States District Judge Charles M. Hough yesterday afternoon directing Henry Melville, receiver for Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, to refund sums amounting to a little more than $700 to persons who bought drafts from the failed private bank of Siegel and Vogel. The receiver, in his discretion, is to pay back the deposits of all those who bought drafts in the last week of the bank's business when it can be ascertained that the money they paid in was included in the balance of cash on hand when the bank was put in the hands of the receiver.

Up to last night, Mr. Melville said he had sent out checks to 1,450 depositors in payment of their pro rata share of the general fund of $400,000, including funds raised by the Creditors' Committee, reorganizing the Simpson Crawford Store, and the proceeds of the $100,000 bond filed with the State Controller when Siegel and Vogel started their private bank. The depositors paid thus far have received 15.8 cents on the dollar. More than 5,000 depositors have sent their pass books to the receiver, and expert accountants are working overtime to figure out the sums due to the depositors.

The examination of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel in bankruptcy proceedings before United States Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist, which was scheduled for yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, was postponed for a week by mutual consent of William H. Bonynge of Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, counsel for the petitioners, and counsel for Siegel and Vogel.

Levy Mayer, the Chicago attorney representing Mrs. Frank E. Vogel and the estate of Nelson Morris, who was here several weeks ago offering to make restitution to the depositors to the extent of $500,000 if Siegel and Vogel were not prosecuted, returned to New York unexpectedly yesterday morning on the Twentieth Century Limited. It was said that Mr. Mayer would probably make another offer of restitution to the depositors.

CHECKS SING SING MUTINY

But Warden Expects More Trouble from Convicts Who Struck.

OSSINING, April 23.—Fearing more serious trouble as a result of the strike of 180 convicts in the knitting department of Sing Sing Prison on Wednesday, Warden Clancy shut the men up in their cells to-day. He started an investigation also into the cause of the strike, and attempted to determine the origin of the fire which destroyed the enameling building early yesterday morning with a loss of $2,000. Some of the men who were questioned asserted that they had refused to work because the food served for dinner on Wednesday was poor. Others protested against the action of Gov. Glynn in refusing to sign the Parole bill, which would have permitted prisoners to apply for parole after one year's imprisonment.

Warden Clancy this afternoon said he thought that the fire in the enameling building was not of incendiary origin. An investigation, he said, showed that the building had been deserted by the convicts several hours before the blaze started.

The discontent among the men, said the warden, had been smoldering ever since the Parole bill was killed by the Governor. Many of the prisoners, he said, had been sullen and hard to handle. There was a good deal of growling and groaning and jeering yesterday, but no serious outbreak occurred. Further outbreaks are looked for, though.

This was reported about the prison yard to-day that the latest outbreak had been brought on, in a certain measure, by the fact that Warden Clancy was soon to leave the prison. Some of the convicts, it was said, had concluded that this was a good time to make a demonstration against the conditions at the prison which were not to their liking.

BOOM FORTY-SIXTH STREET.

It Is Hailed as New York's "Bond Street" at Association's Dinner.

To celebrate what they have accomplished in the last eighteen months and to plan for the future, the Forty-sixth Street Progressive Association, which is pledged to turn that thoroughfare between Madison Avenue and Sixth Avenue into the Bond Street of the city, met last night at their first annual dinner at the Ritz. Philippe Ortiz was toastmaster, and in introducing Borough President Marks, as the man who had settled more strikes than any other man living, he expressed the hope that the association might never have need of his services.

Mr. Marks said he welcomed the formation of the Forty-sixth Street Association as the beginning of the neighborhood movement, which he hoped to build up. Soon he hoped it would be represented in the ten men and women whom he was about to nominate as the Murray Hill Association. This would be one of the twelve associations which would cover all parts of the borough. The Chairmen, he said, to inform him of the needs and the wishes of every single neighborhood under his jurisdiction.

President McAneny of the Aldermen put stress on the great opportunity which Forty-sixth Street had secured. He had always believed, he said, that one of the streets between Times Square and the great Grand Central improvement was bound to become the Bond Street of New York, and the only question was which would see first the possibilities ahead of it. Then Mr. McAneny dwelt on the great change which was being slowly worked out on the east side of the city.

The old smoky chasm of the New York Central Railroad was being converted into a new centre for theatres, hotels, and clubs, Park and Fourth Avenues were having their obstructions removed, and would soon be a splendid thoroughfare down to the City Hall, and now Forty-sixth Street had been foresighted enough to seize the business opportunities afforded it as the principal link between this new centre and the busy Times Square region.

WOULD QUESTION VALENTINE

Trustee Says He Was Silent Partner in Firm Now Bankrupt.

Grenville Clark, counsel for the trustee in the bankruptcy of Abrahams & Lesser, manufacturers of waists, appeared yesterday in the Circuit Court of Appeals to ask for an order for the examination of Moses M. Valentine, at one time Vice-President of the Columbia Bank and an officer of the People's Bank. He asserted that Valentine was a silent partner in the firm and that since it got into trouble in 1912 had "by most artful means" concealed the fact. The creditors want to examine Valentine as to his assets, but their motion to that effect was denied in the Federal District Court.

The bankruptcy of Abrahams & Lesser led to the collapse of other firms. Among them were the Radiant Waist Company and Jacques Samuels & Co. In connection with the affairs of the latter firm, Jacques Samuels, his father, Abraham, his brothers, Joseph and Reuben, and his sister, Mrs. Ray Anderson, were indicted for the concealment of assets.

Panama Canal May Open Earlier.

In view of the possible necessity for opening the Panama Canal before the official time to allow warships to pass through to the Pacific Ocean, work is being rushed night and day on a big dredger at the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company's yard. The dredger, which is the second largest in the world, will lift twenty-five yards of earth at one swing of its buckets, Capt. William C. Brinckley, marine engineer, said yesterday. It is expected that the dredger will be ready to start from Staten Island for Colon to-morrow noon. She has been insured for $300,000, Capt. Brinckley said.

Editor Killed in His Automobile.

INTERLAKEN, N. Y., April 23.—Charles E. Garnett, editor of the Ovid (N. Y.) Independent Gazette, was killed near here to-day while running his new automobile. The machine struck a telephone pole.

Two Killed by Powder Explosion.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., April 23.—William Hamilton and Cal Hart, workmen, were killed to-day when 2,000 pounds of powder exploded at the plant of the

HOPPE RUNS 303 POINTS WITH CUE

New High-Run Record for 14.1 Billiards at Hotel Astor Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	Averages.
Hoppe	4	0	303	86 4-11
Demarest	3	0	81	17 9-25
Morningstar	2	1	123	21 1-19
Sutton	2	1	78	21 1-27
Yamada	1	2	114	19 1-21
Schaefer	1	3	71	12 25-31
Slosson	1	3	43	8 32-46
Cline	0	3	77	18 17-18

George Slosson was the student last night and Willie Hoppe the teacher in their match in the 14.1 billiard championship at the Hotel Astor. A new high record run for the new game was established by Hoppe when, in the sixth inning, he gathered a cluster of 303 points, and it also stands as the highest run ever made in one inning in balk game. The final score was 400 to 80 in favor of Hoppe. The second match of the night was between Demarest and Yamada, and the former won by 400 to 256.

While the Hoppe match was the chief attraction, the Demarest-Yamada game had a fair sprinkling of spectators until the word went forth that Hoppe was making a phenomenal run, when there was a sudden exodus to the other end of the hall. Probably never in the history of the game, and certainly not in the last decade, has such a spectacular run been made. It involved billiard technique of the highest order, the kind that one reads about but seldom sees. It was decidedly a close "nurse" game that the champion played. In all of the run the balls were almost continuously at one end of the table, and loss of control of the iveries, if one could call it such when the run was continued, did not occur more than six times. That most of the leaves were easy shots illustrates the consummate skill of the cueist.

Naturally there were some shots to test the nerve, but they were executed in a clean-cut style with no hesitation whatever in picking out the desired manner of play. There were several lineups that called for masse efforts, and not one was apparently difficult for Hoppe to make. It is a peculiar fact that it was not particularly hard shot that broke the run, but a single cushion bank such as had been made several times. Hoppe judged the angle from the side rail a trifle off, and the cue ball striking the first object ball a bit too full deadened and failed to carry to the second by less than an inch.

After completing the run Hoppe was so far in the lead that he played carelessly, and his average fell much lower than should have been the case, but even at that it stands as a record for the tournament, the mark made being 86 4-11.

In the afternoon games George Sutton defeated "Young" Jake Schaefer by a one-sided score of 400 to 261, and Ora Morningstar won from Harry P. Cline by 400 to 251. The spectators decided that the Sutton-Schaefer match held the best prospects, and it proved so exciting that one man had to be awakened because his snoring disturbed the players. Schaefer would have won the match if he had been able to hold himself in stroke. At one time he was more than 100 points ahead of the man who years ago used to play with his daddy. A run of 66 by Sutton seamed to make the youngster's play shaky and he failed to count in the four succeeding innings, and only once from then to the finish did he gather a total in double figures. Morningstar made the best average during the afternoon with 19 10-30. Cline could not execute with any degree of certainty and complained that the balls were "as heavy as iron." The summary:

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Sutton—0 4 8 1 0 45 4 15 16 3 2 1 0 0 1 8 13 1 9 66 1 1 50 1 28 51 2 28 29 28 0 2. Total 400. Average—12 16-32. High runs—66, 51, 50.

Schaefer—20 7 21 15 1 10 9 26 0 1 28 2 0 1 63 3 4 0 6 1 0 0 0 0 4 4 2 27 5 1 0. Total—261. Average—8 13-31. High runs—28, 27, 26.

Morningstar—5 0 0 0 0 0 7 43 40 2 51 3 4 1 25 7 19 29 0 0 1 30 13 33 0 3 0 0 11 32. Total—400. Average—18 10-30. High runs—60, 51, 43.

Cline—18 0 0 0 0 26 0 4 6 0 14 8 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 8 0 15 59 7 2 7 3 0 15 36. Total—261. Average—8 19-29. High runs—59, 36, 26.

EVENING GAMES.

Hoppe—6 10 52 2 1 303 2 10 13 0 1. Total—400. Average—86 4-11. High runs—303, 52.

Slosson—0 17 1 1 1 28 14 12 1. Total—80. Average—7 9-11. High runs—38, 14.

Demarest—31 0 16 1 1 1 19 27 18 0 32 11 2 1 15 0 2 12 2 47 21 7 51 0 4 28 3 48. Total—400. Average—14 8-28. High runs—48, 32.

Yamada—0 1 2 5 17 0 2 11 1 4 2 5 3 1 0 1 2 10 10 6 0 1 22 4 1 0. Total—256. Average—9 4-29. High runs—65, 41, 22.

To-day's games: Afternoon—Demarest vs. Clive and Slosson vs. Sutton. Evening—Morningstar vs. Schaefer and Hoppe vs. Yamada.

English and Scotch Soccer.

LONDON, April 23.—Three postponed Scottish League games were decided to-day and resulted as expected. Queens Park were at home to St. Mirren, but again disappointed their big following by only managing to draw the game, neither side scoring. Aberdeen entertained Kilmarnock and just got home after a close game by 2 to 1. Falkirk accounted for Motherwell by 2 to 0 before their own supporters. With the exception of three games to be played next week all the Scottish clubs wind up the season on Saturday.

Manchester United played off their postponed game with Sheffield United and again got both points by winning by 2 to 1 on their own ground. Queens Park Rangers received Brighton and Hove and easily won by 3 to 0, but Plymouth Argyle had a hard job to dispose of Portsmouth by 2 to 1 after a close game.

Lawn Tennis Annual Out.

The official Lawn Tennis Annual for 1914 the latest issue of Spalding's Library made its appearance yesterday and is replete with information regarding the sport from all parts of the world. It contains the new rules, reports of the American championships, Davis Cup series, intercollegiate championships, annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, directory of tennis club fixtures for 1914, and tells how to build and keep a court and how to lay out a tennis court.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Forecast: N. Car.—Cloudy Fri., warmer in e. Sat. unsett., prob. showers in w., gentle to mod. n. e. winds on the coast.

S. Car.—Cloudy Fri., Sat. unsett., prob. showers, gentle to mod. shifting winds.

Ga.—Unsett. Fri., Sat.; prob. showers Fri. night or Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri.; fair, except prob. showers in n. w.; gentle to mod. n. a. to e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Ala.—Unsett. Fri., Sat.; prob. showers; gentle to mod. s. winds.

Miss., La.—Showers Fri. or Fri. night; Sat. fair, cooler; gentle to mod. e. winds, fresh. var.

E. Tex.—Fair in w., showers in e. Fri.; cooler in n. w.; Sat. fair, mod. s. e. to s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri.; cooler in n. e.; Sat. fair.

Utah—Fair Fri. Sat. fair; warmer in s. p.

Okla.—Fair Fri., preceded by showers in e.; cooler. Sat. fair, cooler.

Ark.—Showers, cooler Fri. or Fri. night. Sat. fair, cooler.

Tenn., Ky.—Showers Fri. or Fri. night, prob. Sat.; cooler Sat.

Ohio—Showers Fri. or Fri. night and prob. Sat.; warmer Fri.; increasing e. to s. winds.

Ind.—Showers Fri. or Fri. night and prob. Sat.; cooler Sat.; fresh n. e. to s. winds Fri.

Ill.—Showers Fri. Sat. fair in s., showers in n.; cooler; fresh to strong s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Fri. or Fri. night and prob. Sat.; warmer Fri.; fresh e. to s. e. winds, prob. increasing by Fri. night.

Upper Mich.—Unsett. Fri.; Sat. prob. showers; warmer Fri. in s.; fresh to strong e. to s. e. winds.

Wis.—Showers, warmer Fri.; Sat. unsett. and cooler, probably local showers; fresh to strong e. to s. winds.

Minn.—Showers Fri.; fresh to strong shifting winds; Sat. prob. fair.

Ia.—Showers Fri.; Sat. prob. fair.

Mo.—Showers Fri., cooler at night; Sat. fair, cooler in e.

N. Dak.—Showers Fri.; cooler in w.; Sat. prob. fair.

S. Dak.—Showers Fri.; Sat. prob. fair.

Colo.—Showers Fri.; Sat. fair.

Nev.—Fair Fri. Sat.; warmer in e. p.

Wyo.—Fair Fri. Sat.; warmer in e. p.

Mont.—Fair Fri. Sat.; warmer in e. p.

Idaho—Fair Fri. Sat.; warmer in e. p.

Wash.—Fair Fri. Sat.; warmer in e. p.

Ore.—Fair Fri. Sat.; warmer in e. p.

Cal.—Fair Fri. Sat.; warmer in e. p.

THOMPSON BEATS HOWLETT

Amateur Wins Four-in-Hand Driving Honors at Durland's Show.

In a driving duel, in which two of the best whips in the country engaged, J. Campbell Thompson scored over Morris Howlett in the feature event last night in the second session of the nineteenth annual horse show at Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West Sixty-sixth Street. Seated on the box of a four-in-hand, the two drivers handled the reins over two of the best four seen in competition for a long time. It was the amateur against the professional, and the honors went to the former by a good margin. It was a popular class, and decision, the award receiving the approval of the spectators. Mr. Thompson drove his own entry—two dark bays and two chestnuts—while Morris Howlett had charge of B. F. S. Gregory's team, which consisted of three bays and a gray. There were three entries, but from a judging standpoint only two teams engaged the attention of the judges; and Mr. Thompson repeated his victory of the opening night, when he swept the four-in-hand class.

In the saddle horse classes Mrs. John Gerken was twice successful with her new chestnut mare Margaret Tate. Competing against many of the best saddlers in the East the mare was at her best, and received material assistance from her rider, who still retains her skill, both in the saddle and phaeton.

There was a disappointing entry list in the riding and driving tandems. In the former only two of the four entries appeared in the ring, the blue ribbon going to George Crouch's chestnut team, Perfection and Marmion, while in the tandem driving class, Felix M. Warburg's black team, Woodlands Countess and Woodlands Emperor, beat three other splendidly acting teams. The summary:

Pairs of Harness Horses, owners to drive; horses only to count.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's ch. m. Nestledown Moonshine and ch. m. Nestledown Lady Friar; Emil Seelig's br. g. Sporting Extra, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15.2 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by Chas. B. Bailey's blk. m. Beechwold Bab; H. T. Peters' blk. g. Suffolk, second; Miss Claribel Jefferson's ch. m. Sheila, third; L. M. Newgass Co.'s ch. g. Rosebud, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Margaret Tate; Walter S. Baker's ch. m. Mildred C, second; Aylward Riding Academy's ch. g. Goldfinder, third; O. J. Gude's br. g. On the Quiet, fourth.

Ponies, Mares or Geldings, not exceeding 12.2 hands, 4 years old and over, to be owned by the children who rode them.—Won by Miss Wilhelmina N. Ruperti's b. g. Irish Rose; Thomas Healy's cr. m. Mydkin, second; Thomas Healy's spt. m. Sweetheart, third; H. H. Morganthau's dun pony Fairview Tom Tit, fourth.

Pairs, Harness Horses Suitable for a Lady's Phaeton, Driven by a Lady in a Regulation Lady's Phaeton Costume.—Won by F. S. Gregory's blk. m. Duchess and blk. m. Princess; Felix M. Warburg's blk. m. Woodlands Empress and blk. m. Woodlands Countess, second; Emil Seelig's br. m. Lady and br. m. Lady Bird, third.

Branded Ponies, Any Height.—Won by Fred Wettach's dun g. Golddigger; Godfrey Preece's b. g. Aristocrat, second; Miss L. Krauss's ch. g. Good Little Devil, third; E. H. Hunt's ch. g. Foxhall, fourth.

Four-in-Hands, Whippers to be 15.2 Hands and Over, to be Shown Before a Coach or Drag, Horses Only to Count.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's team, driven by owner; B. F. S. Gregory's team, driven by Morris Howlett, second; Emil Seelig's team, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 15.2 hands and over, to be ridden by ladies on side saddle.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Margaret Tate; Miss Claribel Jefferson's ch. m. Sheila, second; George Crouch's ch. g. Marmion, third; L. M. Newgass Co.'s ch. g. Lookout, fourth.

Saddle Horse Tandems, 14.3 hands and over, a conformation to count 50 per cent.—Won by George Crouch's ch. g. Perfection and ch. g. Marmion; O. J. Gude's ch. g. Tommy Dodd and br. g. On the Quiet, second.

Ponies Not Exceeding 14.3 Hands.—Won by Walter H. Hinsley's br. m. Miss of Fashion; Edward Kearney, Jr.'s, b. g. Tango, second; Thomas L. Watt's br. g. Mel Valley Cinder, third; B. F. S

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday..3¼@4 per cent. " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Ships Through Canal in July.

Frank E. Gorrell, Secretary of the National Canners' Association, recently wrote to the Secretary of War at the request of some of the members of the association inquiring as to when the Panama Canal will be open to traffic. A reply to this letter, signed by F. C. Biggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, said that Col. Goethals had recently made an informal statement that he hopes the canal will be ready for the passage of commercial vessels about the end of July. This statement, it was said, was based on the assumption that no contingencies now unforeseen will occur before that date.

War Rumors in Worth Street.

War rumors are already beginning to fly in the Worth Street dry goods district. One that was heard yesterday was to the effect that the War Department had placed a $200,000 order during the day for cotton duck, for tenting purposes, and other textile army supplies. Half of this order was said to have been placed with the principal house in the street handling these goods. An officer of the firm in question, however, told a TIMES reporter that while such an order might possibly be on the way, it had not yet been seen. The market expects to see some real buying of heavy cotton goods by the Government in the near future, however, if the Mexican trouble continues.

Gray Goods Still Lagging.

While business in the local gray goods market was reported a little more active in spots yesterday, the trading, on the whole, was very light. A few small lots of 39-inch 68-72s were sold at 5⅝ cents, four-yard 80 squares were offered at 7 cents. Little business was done on them at this figure, however, despite the fact that only recently the buyers had been trying their best to buy the goods at that price. Heretofore the mills had been accepting 7 cents only for deliveries on the other side of the half year, but the latest shading concerns goods available for May shipment. Some small business has been done in print cloths of late by second hands, but the brokers do not fear any real weakening of the market by this action. It is said that second hands have little stock which they can offer cheap.

Imitation Fur Pile Fabrics.

Pile fabrics are expected to play an especially prominent part in the operations of coat and suit manufacturers for the Fall. There is little doubt but that some of the imitation fur fabrics will cut in largely on the sales of the real skin coats. Some remarkably true effects have been obtained in silk plushes suitable for wraps, and the difference between the imitation and the real thing can scarcely be noted except under close examination. The wearing quality of these substitutes is equal to and in many cases superior to that of most furs. In sultings an effect new this season is obtained by printing on the back, the design showing through the pile. The result is to give more or less of a changeable effect. Another fabric that has been popularly received is an imitation baby lamb. Stripes and plaids are shown extensively.

Stringless Beans Can Be Had.

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, through C. L. Alsberg, head of the Bureau of Chemistry, asserts that it is possible to grow stringless beans. In a recent reply to a question asked by the National Canners' Association on this point, Mr. Alsberg says: "If the so-called stringless varieties (beans) are processed while they are in the proper stage of development, the term 'stringless' could be applied very properly to the stock so handled. However, there is bound to be a greater or less percentage of the product of any variety which will carry more or less fibrous matter, or strings. It is the opinion of the bureau that the term 'stringless' may properly be used for a high grade of canned beans * * * provided they are canned at the proper stage of development, as indicated above."

What's Good in Underwear.

A heavy call for crêpe de chine bloomers and camisoles is reported by makers of fine underwear for women, and a rapidly growing demand for garments of this sort made of soft-finished taffeta is also reported. So rapid is the growth of the call for taffeta undergarments that it is expected they will shortly outstrip everything else in the field. Tailored effects in taffeta underwear are especially sought after. Sateen bloomers are also moving well in the cheaper merchandise. In cotton goods, separate drawers are said to be moving well since the return of bulky outer skirts. Petticoats are also coming back with a rush, both in cotton and silk, flounced effects in these garments being popular because of their ability to support the fullness of the modish skirt. The influence of the classic trend of styles in outer garments is strongly evident in the cut of the better grades of all sorts of women's underwear.

Japanese Raw Silks Up Again.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced sharply under renewed buying both for American and European account, and prices now stand about $12.50 a picul higher than last week. The rapidity of the advance is said to bear strong witness to the sensitive condition of the market. Stocks have now been reduced to 5,500 bales, sales for the week totaling 4,800 bales. The Canton market is well sold ahead and is unchanged as to price. At Shanghai, the reports say, there is a little better demand. Stiffer prices have followed some improvement in the demand at Milan, according to advices received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. Offerings are light there, as half the filatures are closed and there is little opportunity for stock to accumulate. In the local market business has been stimulated by the advance in Japanese silks, but the demand is still largely confined to silks wanted for immediate or nearby delivery.

Duty on Bamboo Hats.

Importers of bamboo hats from Java and Ceylon have started litigation before the Board of United States General Appraisers to have Collector Malone's action in classifying such goods as "palmleaf" hats, reversed. Isler & Guye, the principals in the test suit under the new tariff, were taxed 25 per cent. ad valorem on the goods under the provision in the act for palmleaf hats. Henry J. Webster of Walden & Webster, who has been retained by the protestants, said yesterday he would go before the board with the claim for entry at 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood. The lawyer said the Customs authorities held to the view that hats of this sort in controversy are known commercially as palmleaf hats. Mr. Webster said that for many years, bamboo has been treated under other tariffs as a wood manufacture, and he saw no good reason for changing the practice under the act of 1913. The board has ordered both the importers and the Government to produce witnesses to support their respective contentions.

To Stop Trade Abuses.

At a meeting of the Trade Abuse Committee of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York, held yesterday in the rooms of the association, it was decided to prosecute several flagrant cases of unjustifiable cancellations at the expense of the organization. In one particular instance an order was made and placed in storage, but just before the goods were to be shipped a cancellation was received. The committee authorized L. Rabinowitz, manager of the association, to send out blank forms to the members for the purpose of registering the names of their salesmen. Through this means it is planned to prevent road men under contract with one concern selling the product of another and sometimes a competing house as a side line. At the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the association the rules and suggestions made by the Trade Abuse Committee will be adopted and lists of them will be printed and sent to members for distribution among their customers.

The Fall Silk Situation.

Buying of Fall silks continues to be hampered by the lack of a definite style trend in fabrics. Taffetas are a stumbling block in some instances, the buyers appearing unwilling to commit themselves on these goods to any extent despite repeated assurances that they will continue in fashion for some time. There seems to be some doubt also regarding messalines, though it is said that the staple nature of these goods will always be responsible for the sale of a certain amount of them. It is said that they will be scarcer than for some time this Fall because of the large number of narrow looms that have been devoted to taffetas of late. One of the best-known factors in the market predicts that practically all of the recently-used silks will be more or less in favor. Plaids and Roman stripe effects are thought well of in the fabrics, and are figured moires. The advancing market for raw silk is forcing the manufacturers to increase prices on their lines for the new season but, notwithstanding this upward trend, there will apparently be plenty of comparatively cheap silks to be had. This will be especially true of the more staple goods.

Some More Novel Veils.

In addition to the fancy veils spoken of in this column a day or two ago there is a beauty spot effect brought out by one house which shows a single bright green adder on a plain mesh ground. This veil is known as the Cleopatra, and is said to be very chic. Other varieties of the beauty spot show ladybugs, beetles, and butterflies. One of the more elaborate effects shows a diamond-shaped ornament, embellished by chenille dots and having a tiny chenille ring worked in the centre. While there is no reference made to baseball in connection with this veil, the position of the dots bears a strong resemblance to the layout of an infield, with the centre ring taking the place of the pitcher's box. Another novel veiling shows a large diamond-shaped ornament, laid out in chenille dots. This ornament comes directly in front of the face, the rest of the veil being of plain hexagonal mesh. Geometrical figures in velvet on fancy mesh grounds are thought well of, as are fine spider-web effects on irregular hexagonal mesh. One of the more extreme novelties shows a number of tiny chenille rings set regularly on a mesh ground. These rings swing like pendants with every move of the wearer's head.

Among the Clothing Men.

Although the usual between-season dullness prevails in the men's wear primary market, in spots duplicate business is showing up well. There is even a demand for Tartan checks reported for immediate delivery. This class of merchandise has not reached the distant markets, and it is expected that some fair-sized orders will be forthcoming when it does. Glen plaids figure strongly in duplicates that have come in at this early stage, and twists look promising from what can be gathered where they are shown. Sellers are more or less concerned over operations of the past season, and when results have been looked squarely in the face there is no little uneasiness expressed. Some are at a loss to explain just where they stand. It is agreed that many will find themselves considerably off in their calculations since the latter were based on a volume of business, that did not materialize, to make up for price slashing. The difficulty of convincing buyers that such advances as were made in prices were absolutely necessary because of the rising market in raw materials, has been a source of general dissatisfaction. The manufacturing clothier who has not been enjoying the best business possible, cannot see why cloth values should increase, while the demand for his product has fallen off.

REICH DISCHARGED.

Assault Charge Against Rosenthal Murder Witness Falls.

Jacob Reich, betetr known as Jack Sullivan, who was arrested after the murder of Herman Rosenthal and was a witness at the trials of Becker and the four gunmen, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Freschi in the Harlem Police Court, after a hearing on a charge of assault brought against him by Detective Thomas T. Coleman of the Fifth Inspection District. Reich said after his discharge that he would bring an action for false arrest against the city.

Coleman testified that he had been assigned to watch a cigar store which Reich ran in Lenox Avenue, and that on Tuesday of last week he hid in the store cellar to tap the telephone wire. The detective said that he heard Reich placing bets for customers on horse races. When, after receiving permission from the telephone company to disconnect Reich, he went to take out the telephone, he said that Reich shoved him into the street.

Magistrate Freschi decided that the evidence was insufficient to hold Reich.

PLAGUE AT TOKIO.

Deaths from Pulmonary Form of the Disease Occurring Daily.

LONDON, Friday, April 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tokio says there is an epidemic of pulmonary plague there.

Deaths from the disease are occurring daily.

Another Plague Case at Havana.

HAVANA, April 23.—Another case of undoubted bubonic plague was officially announced here to-day.

60,000 Motor Cars Shipped in March

Sixty thousand automobiles, requiring 13,510 freight cars to ship them in, were sent out from the Western motor car factories during March, according to Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from a trip to forty-one of the factories. The March shipments constitute one of the best months in the history of the organization, of which ninety-one manufacturers of motor cars are members. Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio are still the leading States in automobile production.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—This city's population is 306,888, according to the estimate of Clerk James F. Lynch of the Hudson County Board of Health, whose previous estimates have been close to census returns.

NEWARK.—Pasquale Vitolo, 6 years old, of 269 Adams Street, was run down by ex-Gov. Murphy's automobile yesterday at Oliver Street and Adams Streets. The quick action of the chauffeur saved the boy from being killed. He suffered from shock and a slight scalp wound, and was taken home.

EAST ORANGE.—The Rev. Frederick B. Pullan, former pastor of the Hyde Park Reformed Church, has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of River Edge.

SOUTH ORANGE.—Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Catholic Diocese of Newark has announced when he sails on the Bremen next Saturday for a visit to the Vatican, the affairs of the diocese will be in charge of Mgr. John A. Sheppard, Vicar General.

TRENTON.—The Senate will convene in special session to-morrow to receive Gov. Fielder's appointments to the new Board of Prison Inspectors and from present indications the meeting will be a stormy one. The Legislature passed bills abolishing the board as constituted and providing for the creation of a new one. The Governor signed the measure and now, it is understood, he is to rename the same men.

TRENTON.—Francis Coppins was struck by an express train as he was alighting from a work train, where he had been applying for work, and killed yesterday at the Union Street bridge.

TRENTON.—With the installation of officers elected earlier in the day, the one hundred and twenty-seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey Free and Accepted Masons came to a close yesterday afternoon. The new officers are: Grand Master—Charles P. Russ, Elizabeth; Deputy Grand Master—Edward M. Searing, Dover; Grand Warden, William P. Meakle, Paterson; Junior Grand Warden—Dr. William Thompson, Red Bank; Grand Secretary—E. F. Wakefield, Trenton; Deputy Grand Secretary—T. B. Townley, Newark; Grand Treasurer—William F. Burke, Trenton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ROBERT STUART METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Robert Stuart Metal Manufacturing Company of 141 East Twenty-fifth Street by these creditors: Robert Stuart, $9,704, money loaned; Union Tool and Supply Company, $65; and William Haas, $41. It was alleged that on April 15 the company admitted in writing inability to pay its debts. Assets are $8,000. The company was incorporated on June 10, 1913, with capital stock of $25,000, and manufactured metal goods, such as ink stands and match safes, selling them largely to department stores. Robert Stuart was President. It is said that the company in February voted to increase the capital stock to $160,000.

KAUFMAN EMBROIDERY WORKS.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Kaufman, doing business as the Kaufman Embroidery Works, manufacturer of embroidery at 473 Broadway, by these creditors: H. Abrams, $467; J. H. Englehart, $520, and K. Fasulio, $500; all on assigned claims. Judge Hand appointed Isaac Watson receiver under a bond of $2,000, with authority to carry on business for ten days. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets $8,000.

HENRY KEIL.—A petition has been filed against Henry Keil, jeweler, of 122 East Houston Street, by these creditors: S. Kaplan & Co., $932; Frank & Sass, $451, and M. Dreiblatt & Co., $200. He also made an assignment to Herman Baum. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets $8,000.

STEPHEN D. HORTON.—A petition has been filed against Stephen D. Horton, manufacturer of fire brick at Peekskill, N. Y., by these creditors: Henry L. Armstrong, $4,371; L. P. Crumb, $6,527; Sanford R. Knapp, $220, and R. Mackellar's Sons Co., $78. He made an assignment to John W. Snowden on April 7. Liabilities are $28,000 and assets $20,000.

ISABELLA C. STEWART.—A petition has been filed against Isabella C. Stewart of Newburg by the Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Co., a creditor, for $723 on notes of Robert G. Stewart which I. C. Stewart indorsed. It was alleged that while insolvent she gave a mortgage on property in Newburg on Dec. 27 for $2,500 to Julia A. McConkey to prefer her.

CORNELIA S. ROBINSON of 546 East 182d Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $77,177, of which $71,200 is secured by realty mortgages and $5,121 is for indorsing notes of the Cargil Realty Co., and nominal assets of $33,880, consisting of a bond and mortgage, $6,390; debt due, $60, and shares of stock, par value $24,930, composed of $26,000 Montauk Sanitary Improvement Co., $900 Cargil Realty Co., and $30 Telepost Co.

WILLIAM A. LEVY, sometimes known as William Levy, an Inspector and collector of 214 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,740 and no assets.

LUCIEN W. JOHNSON of Yonkers has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,054 and no assets.

ABRAHAM TRESKUNOFF, clothing dealer at 87 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Morris E. Gossett.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Jacob Meltzer, leather cutter; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $31,390; assets, $100.

John G. Wunsch, doing business as the J. J. Wunsch Company, wholesale cigars; involuntary petition filed; liabilities not given.

BOSTON, Mass.—Fred C. Garret, petition filed; liabilities, $19,963; assets, $25,000.

ST. REGIS FALLS, N. Y.—Burt H. Hewitt, general merchant; petition filed; liabilities, $8,174; assets, $5,000. The assets include stock, $1,000; cash on hand, $1,500.

BLEASE CALLS NAMES.

Terms Garrison "a Pug-Nosed Yankee" and Daniels a "Liar."

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 23.—Gov. Cole L. Blease called Secretary Garrison "a little pug-nosed Yankee," Secretary Daniels a "liar," and the Minister to Cuba, William E. Gonsales, "a half-breed Cuban" in a speech here to-night, in which he explained that he was not fighting the National Administration at Washington.

The Governor had James H. Moore, editor of The Columbia Record, arrested on a libel charge to-day because he said Mr. Blease was fighting the National Administration. The Governor said he had had some differences with officials of President Wilson's Administration, and then went on to explain why Secretary Garrison had withdrawn from South Carolina the military manoeuvre intended to be held at the Isle of Palms this Summer.

"Secretary Garrison wanted me to apologize for a letter I wrote him," said Gov. Blease, "but I don't intend to have any further communication with him until he admits he treated me discourteously in not consulting me, as Commander in Chief of the South Carolina Militia, before he arranged to establish an encampment in this State."

The Governor said he had proved Secretary Daniels a "liar" in statements made by the latter concerning the alleged sale of liquor at the Port Royal (S. C.) Naval Station.

NEW MONEY-ORDER RULE.

Payable at Any Money Order Post Office for Thirty Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—With the beginning of the next fiscal year money orders will be payable at any money order Post Office for thirty days. Orders will, as now, be drawn payable at a designated office, but for a period of thirty days they may be cashed at any Post Office that does money order business.

After thirty days, and within one year from the last day of the month in which money orders are issued, they will be payable only at the office designated as the paying office, or repaid at the office of issue.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that the name of Ella H. Wilson, 411 Falkstone Courts, Washington, D. C., has been replaced upon the eligible list of teacher of physical training with a rating of 89. He also announces the replacement of the name of Alma E. Berger, 260 West 139th Street, on the eligible list of teacher of cooking, elementary schools, with a rating of 74.75.

The following have been placed upon the eligible list of men holding License No. 1: Michael Arend, 282 West Tenth Street, 77,596; James M. Kearney, 219 East Forty-eighth Street, 73.5; Nathan M. Friedman, 161 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, 73.225; Philip Grosin, 1,039 Second Avenue, 72; Hubert Cohan, 2 West 119th Street, 71.512.

The City Superintendent's typewritten announcement of the above, addressed to the Board of Education, reads:

"I have the honor to inform you that there has been placed, as of Mar. 5, 1914, upon the eligible list of men holding License No. 1, the names of the following applicants, who have been certified by the Board of Examiners," &c.

The Local School Board of District 26, the Bronx, has adopted resolutions saying that that borough is without representation in the Board of Superintendents, and that the welfare of the schools and school children of the Bronx, "by reason of the peculiar local conditions existing there," demands that that borough should be represented in the Board of Superintendents. The Board of Education is urged to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Associate City Superintendent Edward L. Stevens by appointing a resident of the Bronx.

The Board of Education has decided to request the American Museum of Safety to submit to the Board of Superintendents a circular, or a set of circulars, on the subject of safety instruction.

Although John Martin said that it seemed like "indefensible extravagance" the Board of Education has adopted the report of its special committee on the Panama-Pacific Exposition approving the expenditure of $30,000 "for necessary expenses in connection with the exhibit of the Board of Education" at that exposition.

The Committee on Special Schools has been authorized, in conjunction with President Churchill and City Supt. Maxwell, to proceed a method of conducting the work of enforcing the compulsory education law and the work of the Permanent Census Board until the proposed Bureau of Compulsory Education, School Census and Child Welfare shall have been organized.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of Public School 178, Brooklyn, to charge an admission fee of 5 cents at the school's athletic meet on May 29.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Steamships—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—H. Anderton, F. Anderston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Arnold, Miss S. M. Attila, Miss C. Ball, Mrs. C. L. Barr, W. Beck, Miss F. E. Besley, Mrs. E. A. Bevan, Miss E. Blatchford, C. F. Bowden, S. A. Bray, E. A. Brinton, S. J. Bryant, Miss M. J. Burnell, W. Carter, E. A. Clarke, A. K. Coles, W. A. Collins, Miss A. Dalton, Miss H. F. Davidson, J. P. Evans, G. J. Gillespie, J. E. Halpin, J. Heilg-Hutchinson, Capt. A. Jornis, A. M. King, Miss G. King, R. G. Leslie, Miss Grace Neuman, Miss Bessie Oates, Miss R. M. Samson, Miss M. Taylor, Miss E. Treacy.

HELLIG OLAV (Copenhagen)—G. Anderson, Mrs. Ellen Anderson, Miss J. Bowin, Mrs. G. Graham, Mrs. Ida Holm, Miss Nora Iversen, Peter Lind, Mrs. E. Nielsen, Mrs. Lilly Rim, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Minnie Regan, C. A. Trap, Ernest Wallin.

Some of those booked to sail for Southampton to-day on the New York are:

Mrs. M. Arthur, Miss A. B. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Butler, O. D. Cheney, B. J. S. Coverley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Curran, Mrs. G. F. Davidson, Martin Flyn, Mrs. E. A. Herbert, Mrs. W. S. Howell, Miss E. Hunt, Miss C. K. Keating, Mrs. W. Mitchell, Miss Irene Temple, F. W. Whitworth, Miss A. K. Wood, Mrs. Selma Yorke.

Tourists from Bermuda.

Among those arriving yesterday from Bermuda on the Arcadian were:

James Andrews, F. W. Arnold, Mrs. W. F. Bullock, Mrs. H. A. Burdick, Mrs. L. J. Bacon, M. Beebe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Croker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cherry, Harry Dunlop, Mrs. E. Dam, J. B. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fulton, Miss S. C. Gardner, Dr. W. C. Mitchell, J. H. Quinland, Miss M. Schroeder, Prescott Sharp, K. C.; Mrs. M. T. Very, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Temple.

Boston Siegel Receivers Discharged.

BOSTON, April 23.—The court control of the Henry Siegel Company in Boston ended to-day with the discharge of the receivers, William A. Marble and John S. Sheppard, Jr., by Judge Dodge. The company was in the hands of the receivers sixteen weeks.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

1,733. BOATHOUSE ADDITION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 9 for addition to boathouse at the United States Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. Amount available, $5,068.

1,734. POST OFFICE CONSTRUCTION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 16 for the construction complete (including mechanical equipment, interior lighting fixtures, and approaches) of the United States Post Office at New Rochelle, N. Y., and La Fayette, La.

1,735. CRANE RUNWAY, SUPPORTING COLUMNS, AND GIRDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until May 9 for crane runway, supporting columns, and girders for Building 17 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

1,736. STEEL FORGINGS.—Sealed proposals for furnishing steel forgings for the Philippine Islands will be received at the United States Engineer Office, Room 707, Army Building, New York, N. Y., until May 18.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, April 23.—Charters filed to-day: Mead Gas Heater Co., Passaic, $30,000; J. A. Troast, C. F. H. Johnson, W. Gaston, Passaic.

F. W. Walsh Auto Service Co., Newark, $25,000; F. H. Walsh, Newark; H. D. Brangwin, Verona, and Samuel P. Watson, Montclair.

Orange High Realty Co., Jersey City, $10,000; E. S. Shipman, F. G. Fisher, N. J. City, and John B. Turner, Jersey City.

Hitchcock Department Co., Newark, to manufacture glass and other goods, $25,000; F. L. Cassin, W. Bergen, Hudson County; Alfred Cox, Newark, and Edward Hitchcock, Jr., Orange.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Decide on the Duties for a Variety of Articles.

The customs authorities lost yesterday before Board 1, of the United States General Appraisers when a claim by G. H. Newcomb & Co., regarding the classification of plaques made of plaster of paris and wax was sustained. Collector Malone held the goods dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the Tariff act of 1909, for articles of this kind in chief value of plaster of paris. The importers asserted that wax is the component material of principal value, and that the correct tax is 25 per cent. Judge McClelland agreed.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, was successful in a contention for lower duty on small candles made to burn for a stated number of hours. The Collector classified the articles as tapers under the old law, and exacted 35 per cent. ad valorem. The board found the goods to be entitled to entry at 25 per cent. as wax manufactures.

Judge Brown, in a decision for Board 1, overruled a protest by the American Express Company, relating to the classification under the old act of prayer shawls. Duty was taken by Collector Malone at the high rates provided for wool wearing apparel, whereas the importers claimed free entry as religious insignia worn on the person in church services. The importer failed to submit evidence in support of his contention.

F. J. Cronin & Co., Portland, Ore., objected to an assessment of 35 per cent. under the old law, on saddles. It was claimed that as the saddles were made of cattle hides of the bovine species, they were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 450. Judge McClelland held that the evidence was insufficient to determine whether any of the goods was entitled to the lower rate.

A controversy regarding the customs tax on sheepskins with the wool on, imported by W. T. Clark, Boston, was decided in favor of the protestant. Duty was assessed on the estimated quantity of the wool found on the skins at the rate of 10 cents per pound under Paragraph 371, of the old act. It was shown that the merchandise is sold to coatmakers, the claim being for exemption under Paragraph 574, as fur skins.

The Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston, claimed that the port authorities should have made a larger allowance in the weight of white and red bauxite in assessing duties. As it was, the customs men deducted 454,980 pounds from the invoice weight. Judge Waite held that the importers failed to overcome the presumption of the correctness of the Collector's action.

The board partly sustained protests by A. & H. Veith, New York, and in some instances granted a rate of 20 per cent. on military ornaments composed of steel, advanced beyond the pressed, sheared and stamped shape by riveting, polishing or other process of manufacture. Certain of the articles were held to have been properly assessed under the act of 1909, as manufactures of metal, at 45 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,958. OFFICE FURNITURE AND BUILDING MATERIAL.—In short time work will begin on the erection of a building for a steamship company in a foreign city. As new office furniture will be needed the Consul suggests that catalogues, &c., be forwarded.

12,959. RAILWAY SUPPLIES.—The Consulate General at Shanghai, China, has forwarded specifications and blue prints calling for supplies and equipment for the Canton-Hankow Railway, (British section.) These supplies include steel bridges, two 12-ton traveling steam cranes, four 6-ton steam cranes, locomotives, passenger cars, rails, fittings, &c.

12,960. ENGINEERS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK.—The Embassy at Constantinople has forwarded a report of the decision of the Sanitary Council in that city in regard to the creation of a technical bureau to consist of two engineers to be in charge of the construction of sanitary buildings. All applications must be received by June 20.

12,961. TELEPHONE SYSTEM.—The Government of Newfoundland is desirous of having an up-to-date telephone service established in the city of St. John's. Correspondence is desired. Information can be obtained by addressing T. A. Hall, Gov. Engineer, St. John's.

12,962. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The Consul at Belgrade, Servia, reports that tenders are invited for the construction of a short narrow gauge railway from Petrovatz to Zdrelo in northeast Servia. The total length of the line will be about 25 miles. Tenders must be submitted not later than May 15.

12,963. EQUIPMENT FOR MUNICIPAL GAS PLANTS.—The Salford, (Eng.,) Town Council has approved of the expenditure of £125,166 for the installation of vertical retorts at one of its gas works. The council also sanctioned the borrowing of £340,655 for expenditure on mains, services, meters, ordinary and prepayment gas cookers, &c., required in connection with the gas plants for the three years ending March, 1917. Communications should be addressed to W. W. Woodward, Engineer, Gas Dept., Salford Corporation, near Manchester, England.

12,964. AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.—A resident in the Far East is desirous of getting in touch with Am. mfrs. of automatic telephone equipment.

12,965. SUPPLIES FOR HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.—The Consul at Cork, Ireland, has forwarded specifications and conditions of contract for annual supplies for the use of the Cork Harbor Commissioners. These supplies include iron and steel, timber, ship chandlery, paints and oils, metal castings, brass and gunmetal castings, nails, screws and files, brushes and brooms, engine-room stores, leather, &c. As the time for submitting tenders closed April 21, it is impossible for Am. firms to bid on the present contract, but a study of the requirements may enable such firms to be in a position to bid on future orders.

12,966. TANNING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.—A Latin American wishes to communicate with firms in the U. S. that can furnish all that will be required to tan cowhides, calf and deer skins, to be used in the mfr. of shoes, harness, and saddles.

12,967. SEWERAGE SYSTEM.—T. J. Thomas, clerk to the Rhymney Valley Sewerage Board, Bargoed, Glamorganshire, Wales, will receive until May 18 bids for the construction of sewers, storage tank, and discharge pipe, consisting of about 2 miles of concrete and cast-iron outfall sewers, 3 feet 3 inches and 4 feet in diameter; a storage tank containing 2,500,000 gallons; about 2½ miles of cast-iron discharge pipe, and a storm overflow pipe, together with various auxiliary works.

12,968. DREDGING MACHINERY.—Information has reached a Consular officer that an institution in his district will soon advertise for bids on a big suction dredger and dipper dredger which will probably be self-propelling for dredging work in a certain harbor. The cost is estimated at about $130,000. There will be about three months allowed for bids.

12,969. PONTOONS AS FLOATING COAL DEPOSITS.—The scaling of large vessels in a certain harbor is very difficult, and it is proposed to install pontoons to be used as floating coal deposits.

12,970. TRAINED POLICE DOGS.—A Municipal Council in the Far East desires to purchase a number of trained police dogs.

12,971. HOTEL CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT.—A society has published a booklet setting forth in detail all plans for the erection and management of a hotel. This will be done in order to develop the resources, attract tourists, and promote trade relations with other countries.

12,972. OILS AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS.—An importing agent in Europe desires to represent Am. exporters of soya oil, corn oil, peanut oil, and kindred oils, (not including cottonseed oil,) in the country in which he is engaged in business.

12,973. DRY GOODS AND WEARING APPAREL.—A business man in the United Kingdom wants to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. of dry goods and wearing apparel, with a view to obtaining an agency.

12,974. COLD STORAGE PLANTS.—A report from a Consular officer states that during 1914 many contracts will be awarded in the country in which he is located for the erection of cold storage plants of various kinds.

12,975. HARDWARE SPECIALTIES, PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, &c.—A resident of a Canadian city who intends to open up a manufacturers' agency desires to be put into touch with Am. mfrs. of hardware specialties, including plumbers and builders' supplies and cutlery.

12,976. STOCK FEED, SMALL TOOLS, AND FARMERS' SUPPLIES.—A grain company desires to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. of stock feed, small tools, and farmers' working materials, such as gloves, &c., who desire representation in the country in question.

12,977. WATCHES, CHAINS, CHARMS, AND PINS.—A business firm in the Near East will be pleased to receive catalogues and price lists of watch chains, watches, charms, breast and stick pins, all of a cheap grade. Terms: 25 per cent. with order, balance against documents on arrival of goods.

12,978. BEDS AND COTS.—An Am. Consular officer in a Mediterranean country would like to receive catalogues (preferably in French) of beds suitable for barracks and barracks, especially beds and cots in which one above the other. There is a possibility of the Govt. ordering [illegible] soon.

AUTOIST LIKED SIDEWALK.

Fluttered Pedestrians in Times Sq. by Running Car Up Over the Curb.

Pedestrians in Times Square had a scare early last evening when a runabout, operated by a young man, who later said he was Charles Dowling, 24 years old, of 33 West Forty-eighth Street, ran upon the southwest corner sidewalk of Forty-third Street, at Seventh Avenue, and then when it got to the street again partially accomplished a figure eight before taking to the sidewalk once more near the Times Square uptown Subway kiosk. Again it left the sidewalk and was heading across Broadway, when Traffic Policeman Thompson jumped on board and jammed on the brakes in time to save it from colliding with a surface car.

Thompson locked up Dowling in the West Forty-seventh Street station charged with intoxication. Dowling said he owned the machine, which bore a New Jersey number.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Amato, Giovanni—Maddaloni Olive Oil Co., $106.
Arcone, Giuseppe—A. Delillo, $177.
Alexander, Sarah and Abraham—J. E. Gerstein, $200.
Abrahall, Frances H.—P. J. Gilman, $145.
Allaway, Harry—H. S. Haskins, $114.
Berger, Morris—N. Mendalis, $4,138.
Blanchard, Albert F., and John Kelly—American Brass and Copper Co., $131.
Bauman, Adolph—National Nassau Bank, $1,062.
Brown, Max—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $157.
Abrahams, Rose—Morewood Realty Holding Co., $200.
Burr, Harry M.—West Pub. Co., $147.
Berger, Abraham, Lena Berber, and Fannie Promer—A. Weiss, $4,153.
Bleyer, Rudolph—A. J. Rieser, $310.
Same—M. G. Rieser, $156.
Baxter, Edward—Empire State Liquor Co., $148.
Bussman, Robert, Jr.—M. Radt, $101.
Charnia, Joseph—C. & M. Envelope Co., $105.
Cohen, Elias A.—I. H. Clothier, $681.
De Pedro, Juan B. y Varona, or Juan B., Jr. —J. K. Ogilvie, $134.
Eriksson, Carl V.—Abraham Bember, Lee Burns, and Mary Small—S. S. Kory, $146.
Faunce, John B.—I. Stein, $3,922.
Froody, Thomas—E. Joseph, $180.
Fontanella, Louis—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., costs, $108.
Fleischman, Joseph—G. Cooper, $892.
Goldstein, Jacob—W. R. Ellison et al., $288.
Grabling, Norman M.—B. L. Grabling, costs, $162.
Gold, Sam, and Camillo Olivetto—People, &c., $1,500.
Groll, Charles, Jr.—A. Paul, Jr., $321.
Gruenenthal, Anthony—G. Barrie et al., $193.
Goldstein, Joseph, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $3,000.
Gaillard, Frank P.—Commuters Realty Co., $3,452.
Hayes, Lillian E.—New York Life Insurance Co., costs, $130.
Hanzewenkel, Joseph, and Antonio Parus—F. E. Peters, $557.
Jacobs, Isaac—B. Simon, $577.
Jange, Antonio and Mary—Fredenberg, Lounsburg & Houghtaling, Inc., $104.
Jones, Fred A.—A. L. Silberstein, $186.
Kracht, Henry J.—R. J. Hickson, $270.
Kimball, Francis H.—Town Topics Publishing Co., $314.
London, Louis—J. Rice et al., $238.
Merritt, Elisabeth L.—A. J. Smith, $138.
Moran, Mary, administratrix—Central Park, North & East River Railroad Co., costs, $107.
Martin, Louis, and S. L. Waller Construction Co.—E. Parnass, $269.
Morgan, Walter D.—A. A. Devore & Son, $206.
Milliman, Herman—L. J. Rubinstein, costs, $225.
Murphy, John F.—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., $145.
Nemoff, Philip—D. Sorin, $364.
Osserman, Isaac—Robert Graves Co., $206.
Otten, William—C. Chaimowitz, $245.
Pope, Louis—A. De Carlo, $137.
Pennafather, Richard J.—E. L. Mahoney, $419.
Pfizer, Charles—Town Topics Publishing Co., $321.
Parker, Willard, Jr.—H. W. Hill and others, $360.
Rupp, Charles—Van Buren and New York Bill Posting Co., $158.
Rockmore, Louis—S. Shanker, $303.
Raftery, Timothy J.—Northern Bank of New York, $216.
Rytelnski, Joseph and Eugenia—F. Ficak, $229.
Reimann, William G.—G. V. Carter, $606.
Simon, Rose—R. Helberg, $128.
Smith, William J.—City of New York, $264.
Swan, Kingsley—M. Martin & Co., $1,019.
Shipman, Ernest—L. Moore, $208.
Splitdorf, John, and John Splitdorf Corp.—J. De Wilde, $495.
Stone, Richard H.—G. Carey, $173.
Tallis, Walter H.—M. Page, $385.
Ulrich, Emil L.—G. Barth, $302.
Vengrower, Wolf—M. Golde and others, $320.
Wood, Francis—West Publishing Co., $334.
Weber, August H.—J. Engelman, $1,939.
Whitman, Clarence F.—I Stein, $3,922.
A. L. Bakery and Lunch Room Co.—J. Hampp, $157.
Atlantic Express Co.—H. H. Metz, $26,465.
Breeze Point Land Co.—J. T. Hyde, $3,924.
Bressman & Kaplan Butcher Fixture Co.—F. P. Cameron, $127.
Corby Contracting Co.—L. Van Riper, $2,227.
Cafe Monopol—H. Bauman, $226

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fall Back Again—How Mexican News Is Received —New Haven Financed.

After recovering further during a portion of the day the stock market became weak under increased pressure in the afternoon and closed with net losses in many parts of the list. The declines in the more active issues rose to something over a point, with much more severe declines in four or five issues. Chief among the latter were stocks directly affected by the news bearing on the Mexican situation. American Smelting lost over 5 points on the announcement that all of the company's Mexican plants had been closed down, Mexican Petroleum lost 4 points, and Canadian Pacific suffered a further drop of 2⅝. The latter may in a measure be attributed to the Mexican developments, for Canadian investors have large interests in that country and the present troubles might well find reflection in this chief Canadian security. The volume of trading was enlarged, but not greatly, and traders' selling probably accounted for all of the increase.

If the financial community had entertained any clearly defined hope that the enterprise upon which we have embarked in Mexico could be carried through without involving us in war with the country at large the news which came to hand yesterday regarding the attitude of the Constitutionalists toward our occupation of Vera Cruz might well have caused increased nervousness. As it was, it seemed to give no surprise. Although this particular incident had not been foreseen, it fitted in with what Wall Street had regarded as the probabilities of the situation. Even though they caused no surprise, the rumors of the afternoon indicating a possible great extension of the armed conflict were instrumental in bringing about the fall in prices on which the market closed. There are those who would welcome an ending of such uncertainty as still prevails regarding the probable extent of our campaign in Mexico, but few have attempted to foresee in a clearer definition of the situation in this respect a basis for optimistic market considerations. On the other hand, the feeling which has underlain the market this week has been that the liquidation which the fear of war with Mexico brought about has greatly lessened if not terminated and that other factors would soon assume an influence superior to that exerted by the Mexican situation. At the moment, however, attention is so largely concentrated on war news that relatively little thought is being given to less absorbing topics.

The chance of gold exports is being considered in connection with the possible desirability of avoiding shipments just at this time. This is related to the Mexican situation and thus the discussion along this line is arousing more interest than it otherwise would. The feeling prevails in some banking quarters that it would be very much better not to send gold out of the country at this time, and some bankers said yesterday that they would freely draw on their balances abroad without very close thought of possible interest differences if it appeared that gold imports were really imminent. Exchange rose some twenty points further yesterday, but before the end of the day they lost all but fifteen points of this advance. Another view of this matter is that further shipments of gold from this side would benefit the European market and indirectly bring advantage to ourselves, particularly as it might open the way to misconception if any unusual effort were made to prevent an outward gold movement.

Perhaps the most important of the routine news of the day bearing on business matters was the increase of over 70,000 in the number of idle freight cars reported yesterday for the first half of April. At this time last year, when the number of idle cars was about one-quarter of what it is now, there was practically no change during the first two weeks of April. This showing was in line with what has been known regarding the course of railroad earnings, although in some directions, as in New Haven's case, indications of some change for the better in this respect are coming to hand.

Announcement was made yesterday of the financing proposed by the New Haven to care for its maturing obligations. The original purpose to clear up definitively at this time the indebtedness of the road represented by the short term notes, which become due next month, was given up on account of obstacles in carrying the scheme through on the lines originally laid down. Resort is being had to three issues of short term notes of $20,000,000 each. For two of these the New Haven is directly responsible, while the third issue is to be put out by a subsidiary company. It is understood that these issues will net the New Haven about $58,800,000, or close to $5,000,000 in excess of the amount needed to care for maturing obligations. This form of financing still leaves to the future the question of putting these borrowings in permanent shape, but there is of course ground for the hope that during the life of the notes about to be issued the New Haven will be able to make further recovery from the troublous experiences through which it has passed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Rate
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	3@3¼	3@3¼	3¼@3½

Commercial paper (prime bills)	3¼@3¾	3½@4
	Yesterday.	Prev. day.
Clearings	$373,916,269	$27,223,355
Sub-Treasury credit balance.	1,038,601	
Banks lost since Friday	4,426,000	

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	on London
Berlin	2½	2%	20m 46pf
Paris	2%	..	25f 15½c
London	1½@2%	1¼@1½	..

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	Diamond.	Actual.
Yesterday	$4.8730	$4.8745
A year ago	4.8675	4.8695
Since Jan. 1	4.8735	4.8535
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Diamond.	Actual.
London	$4.8745	$4.8770
Paris	5.16¾-1-32	5.15⅝
Berlin	95¼-1-32	95 5-16+1-32
Switzerland	5.16¾-3-64	5.15⅝—5-64
Holland	40.31	40 24
Belgium	5.18⅜	5.18¾—5-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.8523	$4.8425
Paris	5.18⅜	5.20
Berlin	94⅝	94⅛

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.83	$4.84
Paris	5.19⅜	5.20 1-16
Berlin	.94	94⅛—1-32
Amsterdam	40.02	39.91

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	From.		From.
Chicago	5c	San Francisco	10c
St. Louis	20c	Montreal	31⅓c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	15c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 30 1-2d per ounce, unchanged from previous quotation.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

'Frisco's Interest Payment.

There is likely to be an interesting clash at St. Paul on Saturday when attorneys for the stockholders of the St. Louis & San Francisco oppose the application to be made before Judge Sanborn for an issue of $3,000,000 of 6 per cent. receivers' certificates, for the provision of funds for meeting the May 1 coupons on the general lien 5's. The protective committee representing the stockholders has definitely decided to oppose the application, on the ground that the property is in such need of money for physical needs that it would be folly to borrow $3,000,000 more merely to keep the general liens alive. There is a difference of opinion between the shareholders and bondholders on the effect of a default on the general liens. The stockholders believe that failure to pay the May 1 coupons, bringing on a foreclosure sale, would facilitate the reorganization.

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Canadian Pacific Weak Again.

Notwithstanding Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's assurance that Canadian Pacific stock is worth as much intrinsically now as it was when it sold at 283, it had another bad day yesterday, declining to 193⅝ on heavy selling. This is the lowest point touched in four years, or below the figure at which it sold as a 7 per cent. issue. The stock closed with a net loss of 2⅝ points.

***

May Be Other Express Withdrawals.

It was reported yesterday that officers of the Adams Express Co. were watching closely the course of earnings under the changed conditions which have arisen with the Federal reduction in rates and the keener competition by the parcel post with a view to recommending the discontinuance of the transportation operations at the first moment that it becomes certain that the company is operating at a loss. In that event, it is not likely that liquidation, as carried out by the United States Express Co., would be decided upon, as the company has bonds outstanding, but it is suggested that the express business as commonly understood, might be given up and the operations of the corporation reduced to the handling of its investments and the retention of its foreign banking business. An estimate made yesterday put the net assets of the Adams Co. at present prices at $44,377,000, and liabilities, including $19,795,000 of bonds, at $24,984,000, leaving an excess of assets of nearly $20,000,000. This is equivalent to $190 for a share of stock.

***

Where Mexican Customs Are Pledged.

The collection of customs at Vera Cruz, and at other ports if decided upon, is for the benefit of holders of Mexican Government securities, most of which are held abroad. Of the country's total customs receipts, 62 per cent. is pledged to secure an issue of £10,029,000 5 per cent. external loan bonds, and an issue of £11,000,000 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1910. The remaining 38 per cent. is pledged behind an issue of £6,000,000 treasury bonds of 1913. Mexican customs revenues in 1911-12 were $105,000,000 (Mexican) and in 1912-13, $120,000,000 (Mexican).

***

War Helps This Business.

One of the first industries to profit by the rapid developments in the Mexican situation is the paper trade. The International Paper Company, which does a big business in the manufacture of news print paper, reports that the increased demand for newspapers has already been felt in augmented orders for white paper.

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Would Save Places for Volunteers.

If the members of the New York State regiments volunteer for service in Mexico, and are called out, there will be many vacancies in the financial district, where most of the younger employes are actively interested in the militia. The present state of business is favorable to the release of a large number of men, whose places would be held open for them, or filled subject to the re-employment of the volunteers upon their return.

***

Less Freight Moving.

The increasing apathy of trade is shown clearly in the reduced demand for freight cars. A census taken on the lines in this country and Canada on April 15 showed a net surplus of 212,869 cars, which is an increase for the first half of April of 73,357 cars. The dullness in the coal trade is debited with much of the increase; idle coal cars increased from 40,440 to 92,115, or 51,675 in the period covered, but general trade has likewise been moving in much smaller volume, as shown in an increase of 18,442 in the number of idle box cars. There are now fewer freight cars at work than at any time since January 15, when there were 214,889 idle. A year ago the surplus was but 57,498 cars.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Opening with a general decline at 9:30 o'clock, which extended to substantial proportions in many instances, the market rallied later, but again weakened toward the close. News relating to the Mexican situation was again the main influence in deciding the course of prices. The dealings on the call in the half hour before business began elsewhere in Wall Street were on an active scale, with most attention accorded to United States Steel and Union Pacific. Steel sold off on the call three-quarters of a point, while Union Pacific lost a full point from Wednesday's closing price. Rock Island common was dealt in on the call at 3½, and American Sugar Refining sold after the call at 100½, the only market for those two stocks in Wall Street all day.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
30	Alaska Gold	26⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26
5,100	Amal. Copper	73¾	74	73	73¾
1,700	American Can	25⅜	25⅝	24	24⅞
10	Am. Car & Fy.	49	49	49	49
10	Am. Ice Sec.	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,920	Am. Smelting	64⅜	65⅜	60⅝	61
20	Am. Sugar	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100½
20	Am. T. & T.	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
40	Anaconda Cop.	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
20	At. T. & S. F.	95	95	95	95
100	Beth. Steel	40	40¼	40	40¼
70	Brook. R. T.	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝
1,680	Can. Pacific	195⅛	196	193½	193⅝
150	Cent. Leather	34⅜	35¼	34½	34½
340	Ches. & Ohio	52⅜	52⅝	52	52
200	C., M. & S. P.	98	98	97¾	97¾
30	Chino Copper	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜
1,710	C., R. I. & P.	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝
20	Goodrich Co.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
50	Gt. Nor., pfd.	120⅜	121	120⅜	120⅜
20	Inter Met.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
70	Inter. Met., pf.	60⅜	60¼	59¾	59¾
1,090	Lehigh Valley	135⅛	135⅝	135¼	135⅜
430	Mex. Petrol.	61⅝	62	60⅜	60⅝
330	Mo. Pacific	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	19⅝
20	N. Y. N. H. & H.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
20	Nevada Copper	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
420	N. Y. Cent.	86	86	86	86
30	N. Y. Ot. & W.	26	26	26	26
50	Nor. & West.	102	102¼	102	102¼
40	Nor. Pacific	108⅞	109	108⅜	108⅝
200	Pennsylvania	109¾	110¼	109¾	109⅞
9,450	Reading	161⅜	162¼	161	161⅜
50	Rock Island	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
390	South. Pacific	90¼	90¾	90¼	90
20	South. Ry.	24	24	24	24
20	Tenn. Copper	35	35	34	35
20	Texas Oil	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
20	Third Ave.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
3,300	Union Pacific	152⅜	154⅜	152½	152¾
50	U. S. Rubber	53¾	55¾	54¼	54¾
7,400	U. S. Steel	57⅞	58¼	57⅝	57⅝
20	U. S. Steel, pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
40	Utah Copper	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
10	Va. Ca. Chem.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
36,700		MINING STOCKS.			
1,700	Atlanta	20¾	22	20¼	22
150	Goldfield Con.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
500	James Butler	91	91	91	91
2,100	Jumbo Ext.	23	24½	23	24½
400	Rescue Eula	12	12	12	12
1,000	Silver Sheet	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Tonopah Extn.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
...	... West End	80	80	80	80
100	... Yellow Jacket	42½	42½	42½	42½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Less Active Trading, but Better Tone in Oil Stocks After Early Irregularity.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 59,049 shares of stocks and $52,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,065; oils, 3,276, and mining, 43,708. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Brit.-Am. Tob.	22	22	22	22
200	B.-A. To., new	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
120	Int. Con. Rub.	7	7	6	6
15	Kal. Sp'rd Tr.	54	54	54	54
110	Max. Motors	9	9	8¾	8¾
100	Max Mot. 1st pf.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼
200	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	13¼	13¼	13	13
2,000	*Mays Oil	19	19	19	19
220	Pueb. S. & R.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	Riker-Hegc.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
800	U. C. S. C. of A.	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛
100	Un. Profit Sh. Corp.	4½	4½	4½	4½
7,500	Wayland Oil & Gas w. i.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Anglo-Am. Oil	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
70	Atlantic Ref.	610	596	609	+17
10	Buckeye P. L.	139	139	139	+ 2
50	Crescent P. L.	50	49	50	+ 1
45	Continental Oil	215	214	215	
5	Eureka P. L.	254	254	254	+ 4
125	Indiana P. L.	141	139	140	..
100	Nat. Transit	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
450	Ohio Oil	172	165	169	+ 5
75	Pierce Oil	84	82	83	+ 2
180	Prairie O. & G.	423	398	408	+ 6
60	South Penn. Oil	299	292	295	+ 7
250	S. O. of Cal.	298	290	294	+ 6
150	S. O. of Ind.	465	455	462	+ 3
10	S. O. of Kan.	250	250	250	+10
125	S. O. of N. J.	400	396	398	+ 2
350	S. O. of N. Y.	213	206	209	+ 4
1	Swan & Finch	195	195	195	- 5
95	Union Tank	95	89	93	- 2½
125	Vacuum Oil	220	218	220	+ 5

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
475	Un. Cigar St.	2⅜	3	2⅞	2⅞

MINING STOCKS.

4,000	*Atlanta	21	21	21	21
500	*Blue Bull	3½	3½	3½	3½
235	Brit. Col. Cop.	1⅞	2	1½	2
600	Braden Copper	8	8½	8	8
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	Can. C. C. w. i.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
30	*Caribb. Cobalt	70	70	70	70
1,000	*C. O. D. Cons.	5	5	5	5
2,000	*Comb. Frac.	7	7	7	7
200	Cons. Cop. M.	1⅜	1½	1¼	1¼
700	Crown Res.	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
1,000	*Dia. F. Daisy	5	5	5	5
120	El Paso, new	2	2	2	2
1,000	Flor. Goldfield	53	53	53	53
1,700	Gold Hill Min.	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
1,000	Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Gr.-Can., new	30	30	28	29
700	*Keene Won.	14	15	14	14
400	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	La Rose	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
3,500	*McK.-Darragh	55	65	55	65
2,800	*MacNamara	5	5	4½	4½
200	Mines of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	*Nevada Hills	20	20	20	20
500	Nip. Mines	6¾	6⅞	6¼	6⅜
3,500	North Star	27	27	26½	26½
6,800	*Oro	12	12	11	11½
2,000	*Porcupine G.	9½	9½	9½	9½
200	Stand. S.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1 3-16
500	Ton. Ext.	2	2	2	2
500	Ton. Jim B.	91	91	91	91
4,500	*Ton. Merger	56	56	55	56
200	Ton. Montana	84	84	84	84
400	Ton. Mizpah	40	40	38	38
15	Ton. of Nev.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	*Union Mines	6	6	6	6
3,100	West End Con.	80	80	79	79
1,800	*West E. Ext.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$33,000	Can. Pac. 6% notes	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104¼
19,000	N. Y. City w. i.	101 11-16	101⅞	101 11-16	101 11-16

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15⅛	15⅜	13¾	13¾
Atlantic Refining	600	610	585	595
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	136	139	134	137
Chesebrough Mfg	655	665	655	665
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	215	220	210	215
Crescent Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Cumberl'd Pipe Line	50	54	50	54
Eureka Pipe Line	250	260	250	260
Galena-Signal Oil	168	172	167	170
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	142	138	142
National Transit	36	37	36	36
New York Transit	260	270	260	270
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	167	169	163	166
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	388	393
Solar Refining	290	300	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	220	225	214	218
South Penn. Oil	290	295	288	290
S. W. Pipe Lines	140	145	140	145
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	291	293	288	290
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	455	465	450	456
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	440	460	420	440
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	250	260	250	260
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	370	390	360	380
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	397	399	394	396
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	209	211	208	208
Standard Oil (Ohio)	390	400	400	410
Swan & Finch	185	195	183	195
Union Tank Line	80	82	84	86
Vacuum Oil	218	222	212	215
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,500	..	3,300	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 23. Bid.	Asked.	April 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	137	141	137	142
American Cigar pf.	98½	100	98½	99½
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	85	90	85	90
British-Am., new	22	22¼	22¼	22¼
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	248	255	245	250
P. R. Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	268	272	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	83	88	82½	83
*United Cigar Stores	87⅛	88¼	86½	87½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	108	115	108	115
Un. Profit Sharing Co.	3⅞	4½	3¾	4¼

*Ex dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Am. Locom	5	July, 1915	100	100½	4.90
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, '14-'45	100¼	100⅝	3.70
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	98	98	48.90
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	104	104½	5.55
Chat. R. & L.	5	June, 1914	99	100	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100	100¼	2.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June; 1919	96¾	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4
Chi. Ill. Ry.	5	July, 1914	99⅞	99¾	11.00
Con. Pow. M.	6	May, 1917	96½	98	6.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.85
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100¾	100⅝	3.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅝	100	5.00
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99¾	100¼	4.90
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅜	4.85
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99⅛	99⅜	5.65
Hock. Valley	5	Nov., 1914	100⅜	101⅞	3.25
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	2.25
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	92	96	16.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 17, '15	100¼	100¾	4.20
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97	98	6.85
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar., 2, '15	100⅛	100¼	3.90
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	96½	98¾	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	95	96	9.00
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	94½	95½	50.00
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅜	5.20
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sept. 15, '14	100⅜	100⅜	3.15
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅜	100⅜	3.25
N. Y. C. & H. R.	4½	May, 1915	100⅜	100¼	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May 18, '14	99⅝	99¾	4.25
Nor. Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99½	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	98¾	100¼	4.80
So. Pacific	5	Ju. 15, '14	100⅛	100⅛	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	June, 1916	97½	97¾	5.20
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	95⅜	95⅝	5.15
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5 nn
U. S. R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100¼	3.50
Union Pacific	5	Jan. 15, '16	97⅜	98¼	6.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	5.05
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	101⅜	5.80
W., St. L. & W.	6	Aug., 1915	101¼	101¾	4.25
Western Md.	5	July, 1918	96	97½	7.35
West. Pow.	5	July, 1915	68½	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4@4¼%	4.50%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4¼%	4.50%	4.40%
B., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.75%	4.60%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4%	4.50%	4.40%
Chicago & N.	1914-'22	4¼%	4.30%	4.25%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½%	4.30%	4.25%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.60%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	6.00%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.45%	4.35%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.20%	4.85%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'22	5%	5.70%	5.00%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½%	4.45%	4.35%
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'21	4@4½%	4.40%	4.30%
R. I. M. & S.	1914-'23	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	5.80%	4.85%
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5%	4.75%	4.60%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	6.00%	5.00%

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

The following stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex dividend to-day:

Amalgamated Copper.
Brown Shoe common and preferred.
Consolidation Coal.
Pacific Coast Company, first preferred, and second preferred.
United States Industrial Alcohol.
Western Union Telegraph.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cigar Mach. Corp.	1½	1½	1½
31	Con. Power	104	104	104
50	Fairmont Gas	31	31	31
5	Munsey Trust, Balt.	100	100	100
20	Penn. W. & P.	73½	73½	73½
155	United Rys. & Elec.	26⅝	26½	26½

BONDS.

$6,000	Chic. Rys. 1st 5s	98⅝	98½	98½
600	City B. 4s, '57, S. H	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
4,400	City B. 4s, '60 S. L.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
100	City B. 4s, '61, S. L.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

200 Amer. Lithographic Pfd. Stock
50 Alaska Steamship Stock
200 Hudson Navigation Stock
100 Lord & Taylor Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Phelps Dodge Stock
10 Pacific Coast Com. Stock
200 Sen Sen Chiclet Stock
100 Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Crex Carpet Stock
500 Chatham & Phenix Bank Stock
50 Electric Properties Pfd. Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Stock
25 National Licorice Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Porto Rican Amer. Tobacco Stock
25 Thompson-Starrett Com. with certs.

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Will Sell

Am. Bank Note Com.
Am. Chicle Co. Com.
Am. Druggists Syndicate
Borden's Milk Com. & Pfd.
Emerson Drug Co. Pfd.
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills
Middlesex Banking Co.
N. Y. Railways Com.
National Silk Dyeing Pfd.
Pacific Coast Common
Park & Tilford 6s
Permutit Co.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Standard Oil Cloth Pfd.
Stern Bros. Pfd.
Worthington (H. R.) Pfd.

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100 Commonwealth Pow., Ry. & Light Pfd.
100 Duluth Edison Electric Com. & Pfd.
100 Jefferson & Clearfield Coal Pfd.
50 Minnesota & Ontario Power Pfd.
100 Northern States Power Common

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NEW YORK AGENCY.
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

Total assets.....$180,000,000.00

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000

CHARTERED 1864

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 23th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus $6,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales April 23, 1914	302,890
Same day last year	260,817
Total year to date	27,115,222
Same period last year	29,000,005
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.91 —.36
Same day last year	72.19 —.63

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	66.51	Apr. 21
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25⅝	26	4,600	Alaska Gold Mines	26¼	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
73	73½	23,600	Amal. Copper	73⅝	74⅜	73	73	— ⅛
50½	52	200	Am. Ag. Chemical	50	50	50	50	— 2
93½	93	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	93¼	93½	93½	93¼	— ⅛
21⅛	21⅜	900	Am. Beet Sugar	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
24½	25	9,310	Am. Can	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25	+ ⅛
87½	89	1,400	Am. Can. pf	88	89	88	88⅞	— ⅛
48¾	49	400	Am. Car & Foundry	48¾	49	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
60	60¾	150	Am. Cities pf	60¼	60¾	60⅛	60⅝	— ⅛
39	39½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	39¼	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅛
4	4½	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
20¾	21⅛	300	Am. Hide & L. pf	21¼	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
28½	29¼	900	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29¼	28½	29	+ ½
25½	29	200	Am. Linseed pf	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— 2½
30¾	31	100	Am. Locomotive	30	30	30	30	— ⅜
60	60½	9,750	Am. Smelting & Ref	65	65½	60½	60½	— 5½
99	100	400	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	100⅛	100⅜	100	100	— ⅝
29½	31	100	Am. Steel Found	30	30	30	30	...
110	113	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
130⅝	130¾	1,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	130	130⅜	130⅛	130⅜	+ ⅛
225	226	100	Am. Tobacco	226	226	226	226	+ ½
105¾	106	200	Am. Tob. pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
87½	88¼	200	Anaconn. Copper Co	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛	88¼	+ ⅛
14¾	30	100	Assets Realization	14½	14½	14½	14½	—1½
95	95¾	1,700	At., Top. & S. Fe	95¼	95¾	94⅝	95	...
99⅞	100	100	A., T. & S. Fe pf	100	100	100	100	...
119	120	100	Atl. Coast Line	120	120	120	120	+ ½
45	46¼	100	Baldwin Locomo	46	46	46	46	...
107⅞	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108	108	108	108	— ½
87½	88¼	900	Balt. & Ohio	88⅜	88½	88	88	— ⅛
80	81	900	Balt. & Ohio pf	80¾	81	80⅝	81	...
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	173	178	173	173	...
39	40	800	Bethlehem Steel	39⅞	40¾	39⅞	40	+1
83	83¾	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	83½	83½	83⅛	83⅛	—1½
89½	89¾	900	Brooklyn R. T.	89⅞	89⅞	89½	89½	— ⅝
20	22	100	California Petrol.	21	21	21	21	...
60	63	400	Calif. Petrol. pf	60	60½	60	60	+ ½
193⅝	195⅝	46,800	Canadian Pacific	194½	196¼	193¾	195¾	—2½
80	82	100	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf	80½	80½	80	80¼	—1½
34¼	34½	3,600	Central Leather Co	34¼	35¼	34¾	34⅝	— ½
98⅜	100	200	Cen. Leather Co. pf	99½	99⅝	99	99	...
52¼	53¼	1,000	Ches. & Ohio	52⅝	53	52	52¼	—1
97¼	97⅝	2,100	C., M. & St. P.	97½	98	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
130	132	600	Chi. & Northwest	130¼	130¾	130	130	— ½
39¼	39⅝	1,100	Chino Copper	38¼	40	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
101¼	103½	100	Cluett Peabody pf	103	103	103	103	+1½
22	24	100	Colorado Southern	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+1⅛
129¼	130	200	Consol. Gas	130	130	130	130	+1
8½	8¾	300	Corn Products Ref.	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
62½	64	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63⅞	63½	63½	63¾	+ ⅜
146½	149	100	Del. & Hudson	147	147	147	147	+ ¼
26⅞	28⅝	14,900	Erie	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26⅝	—1⅛
41⅞	42	1,900	Erie 1st pf	42	43	41⅞	41⅝	—1⅛
34½	36	200	Erie 2d pf	35½	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
35	37	30	Fed. M. & S. pf	33	33	33	33	...
143	144	224	General Electric	143	143	143	143	...
77	78½	135	General Motors	78	78	78	78	...
90¼	92	100	General Motors pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90½	— ⅛
26¾	27	800	Goodrich,(B.F.,) Co	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
120⅜	121	1,200	Great Northern pf	120½	121⅜	120½	121	— ⅛
31½	32⅜	200	G. N. ctfs. for ore pr	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	...
51½	51¾	2,200	Guggenheim Exp	52½	52½	51⅛	51½	—1⅛
108¼	110	100	Illinois Central	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	—1⅛
16⅝	16⅞	700	Inspiration Copper	17	17	17	17	...
13⅞	14	400	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	14	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
59⅝	60½	900	Int.-Met. pf	60¼	60¾	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
102	105	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	+ ¾
24⅜	25¼	600	Kan. City Southern	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
58	60	100	Kan. City So. pf	59	59	59	59	...
133⅜	134	6,800	Lehigh Valley	134½	135	133⅝	134	— ⅝
30½	34½	200	Loose-Wiles Bis	32½	32½	30½	30⅝	—1⅝
131	132½	100	Manhat. Elevated	131½	131½	131½	131½	+ ⅝
60¼	60¾	5,050	Mex. Petroleum	62	62½	60¾	60¾	—1
22⅜	23	400	Miami Copper	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
119	122	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120	120	120	—1
14⅜	14⅞	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
35½	36⅛	1,200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	36½	36½	35⅝	36½	...
19⅜	19⅝	5,850	Missouri Pacific	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
10¼	10⅜	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅝	800	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
62	66	100	N. Y. Air Brake	62	62	62	62	—1½
88½	88⅝	2,800	N. Y. Central	88½	89	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
36	45	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	36	36	36	36	—1
68¼	68¾	800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
25⅞	26½	900	N. Y. Ont. & West	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
101⅜	102¼	800	Norfolk & Western	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	+ ⅛
106¾	106¾	1,570	Northern Pacific	108⅜	109¼	108½	108¾	+ ⅛
109¼	109⅝	800	Penn. R. R.	109¼	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	— ⅛
120	122	20	People's Gas, Chi.	120	120	120	120	...
20¼	20½	400	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅜	...
88	90	100	Pitts. Coal pf	88	88	88	88	+1
41¼	42½	200	Pressed Steel Car	42	42	42	42	+1
20⅜	20½	1,300	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20⅝	20⅜	20⅛	— ⅛
161¼	161⅝	38,500	Reading	161¼	162¼	161¼	161⅝	— ⅛
6¼	6⅜	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
21	25	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
19	19½	800	Seaboard Air Line	19	19½	19	19½	+ ½
52⅜	53¼	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf	51⅞	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞	+1
89⅞	90	8,700	Southern Pacific	90	90½	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	28¾	400	So. Railway ext	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
78½	78¾	200	So. Railway pf. ext	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝	— ⅛
35¼	36	100	Standard Milling	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+1⅛
29½	29⅝	410	Studebaker Corp.	30	30	29½	29½	— ½
83	85	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	—1
32⅝	32⅞	200	Tennessee Copper	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
140	140¼	1,100	Texas Co.	140½	142	141	140	— ¾
14¼	15	100	Texas & Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	— ⅜
40¼	40⅝	675	Third Avenue	40	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
102½	104	150	Twin City R. T.	103	103	103	103	—2½
5¼	6¼	100	Union B. & P. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
152⅜	153⅝	80,300	Union Pacific	153	153⅝	152⅜	152⅝	— ⅛
42	43½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
57⅝	57⅞	45,120	U. S. Steel	57⅞	58⅜	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅝
108½	108¾	550	U. S. Steel pf	108⅝	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
53⅜	54¼	2,800	Utah Copper	54⅜	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	—1
28	28¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
96	102	800	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
50¼	51¼	100	Va. Ry. & Power	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅝
25¼	26⅜	800	Western Maryland	25¾	26½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅝	600	Western Union Tel.	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
72½	73¼	1,300	Westinghouse El. & M.	73¼	73¾	72½	73	...
38	40	100	Wisconsin Central	40	40	40	40	...
97⅛	97⅝	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	97¼	97⅝	97⅛	97¼	+ ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96¾	98
2s, c, 1930	97	98½
3s, r, 1918	101	102
3s, c, 1918	101	102
4s, r, 1925	110	111
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	..	97
Pan 2s, c, 1936	..	97
Pan 3s, r, 1938	..	97
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	102
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	102
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	97½	101
Ails-Chal.	17	19
Do pf	41¼	42½
Am B Sug pf	63½	70
A B S & F pf	83	88½
Do pf	133	138
A C & F pf	115¾	117
Am Cities	..	85½
Am Coal	88	87
Am C Pr	73	83
Do pf	101	103
A C Oil pf	95	97
Am Exp	100	102
Am Lin	9½	10¾
A Loc pf	97½	100
Am Malt	..	7½
Do pf	42	47
A S pf, B	79	83
Am Snuff	158	160
Do pf	103	105
Am Sug	100¾	100¾
A T & C	55	59
Am Wool	15	17¾
Do pf	74½	75½
A W F pf	10	12
Batop	⅝	⅞
Brn S Co	40	52
Do pf	90	95
B Un Gas	124	134
Bruns Ter.	6½	7½
B R T	107¾	113½
Do pf	116¼	135
Buf'k Co.	26½	28
Canada Sc	60	65
C R R of N J	226	230
C S & T	..	..
Tel	103	107½
Chi & Alt.	8¼	10
Do pf	10	18
Chi Gt W	11½	12½
Do pf	80	80¾
C I & L	..	..
pf	50	80
C. M. & St. Paul pf	123	127
C & N W	170	173
Do pf	170	173
Chi. St P. M & Om	126	130
Do pf	125	150
C C C & St L	..	82
Do pf	91	95
Cluett-P.	60	63
Col F & I	23	25½
Do pf	122	..
C G & S	..	..
pf	45	48
Do 2d pf	22	25
Crex Carp	70	80
Cub-Am S	..	..
D M & I	..	84
D & Co pf	92	94½
D. L. & W.	395	400
D. & R. G.	11½	12
Do pf	30	32½
D M & I	..	..
D	3	10
Det Ed	112	113
Det & M	35	..
Det Sec	14½	15½
D, S S & A	..	..
A	3	8
Do pf	8	11
Sub Boat	11	13
Gen Ch	130	170
Do pf	102½	103½
Gorham (S	..	..
Do pf	95	98
Hall (S.) Signal	110	..
Do pf	100	..
Helme (G	..	..
W) Co	170	180
Do pf	100	110
Hoe (R.)	15	18
Do pf	40	50
Homestake	90	95
Hud Coal	30	35
Do pf	50	60
Illinois Brick	110	115
Indiana Pipe	45	50
Do pf	90	95
Int Agricul	5	8
Do pf	..	25
Int H Cor	100½	103
Do pf	114½	118
Int Paper	7¾	8
Do pf	35½	38
Int St	6½	8
Do pf	..	25
Iowa Cent.	6	8
Do pf	18	19
K C, Ft S & M pf	74	77
Kayser (J) & Co	86¼	90¼
Do 1st pf	105	108
K Ins Bk	..	..
Do pf	38	..
Kresge(S S) Co	94	94¼
Do	102¼	105
Lackaw Steel	85	95
Lacl Gas	92	98
L E & W	5	7
Do pf	11	18
Ligg & M	290	320
Do pf	114½	116
Lorill Co	81	84
L-W B 1st pf	89	102
Do 2d pf	92¼	99
Lorill Co.	167½	179
Mac Pa pf	112	114
Louis & N.	133⅜	135
M'kay Cos.	78¾	81
Do pf	65¼	69
M Dep S.	53	60½
Do pf	99½	101
Mer Mar	9¾	10
Do pf	9¾	10
Mex P. pf.	75	..
Mich Cent.	..	190
M & St L	..	13
Do pf	20	32
M St P & S S M pf	125	149
Do II	80	82½
M P 1st pf	104¾	..
M Wd Lum	105	110
Mont Pow.	47¾	47¾
Do pf	101¼	102
N, C & St L	..	..
Nat Biscuit	125	126
Do pf	128½	130
Nat Enam.	10½	11½
Do pf	75	87
Nat Lead	55	56¼
Do pf	108	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	24	35
N O, M & C pf	..	25
N Y, L & W	..	..
1st	1st	..
Nor Am	32	100
Do 2d pf	90	90
N Y Dock	8	30
Do pf	25	40
Nor Pac	94	95
N & W pf	86½	90
North Am	74	76
N O T & M pf	87	90
Ont Min	3½	3
Pabst B pf	98	101
Pac Coast	75	95
Do 1st pf	80	93
Do 2d pf	80	90
Pac Mail	22¾	24
P T & Tel	27	29
Do pf	87½	90½
Peo & E	9	10
Pere Marq	80	90
Do pf	..	..
Phelps-D	170	..
Do 5 p c	..	..
Pitts & W	84	90
P S C	..	..
Do pf	..	..
Pr Steel	15	18
Do pf	75	80
Pullman	170	175
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Do pf	2	2¾
R R Sec I	..	..
C stk c	..	75
Ry St Spr.	29	37
Rdg 1st pf	88	89½
Do 2d pf	87½	90
R I & S	21	21½
Do pf	82	85
Rock Isl'd	3¼	3¼
Do pf	5¼	5¾
St L & S	..	..
Fran	2¼	2¼
Do 1st pf	8	14
Do 2d pf	3½	4¼
St L & S F C & E	..	5
I ctfs	3¼	5
St L & W.	20	23½
Do pf	60	70
Sears-R	150¼	157½
Do pf	122½	134½
S-S S & I	26	30
So P R S	..	65
Do pf	..	106
So R. M & O ctfs	70½	77
Stand M pf	61½	63
T St L & West	8	10
Do pf	17½	20
T C R T pf	125½	..
Tob P	82	84
Do pf	92	..
Un Bag & P	22	24
Do pf	82	86
Un Cig M	46	48
Do pf	100	103
Un Dr G	87	90
Do pf	96	99
U Rys Inv	15	16
U S C I P	11	12
Do pf	38	40
U S Exp	70	75
U S I A	..	30
Do pf	82	85
U S R & Imp	..	61
U S Rub	54½	55
Do 1st pf	100½	101
Vand R R	..	85
Va L C & Coke	42	50
Va R & P pf	90	..
Vul Det	4	11
Do pf	..	55
Wabash	⅞	1
Do pf	3¾	4¼
W F Exp	89½	91
W Md pf	45	80
W E & M 1st pf	117	119
Weym-B	215	260
Do pf	112	120
W & L E	5¼	4
Do 1st pf	14	16
Do 2d pf	4	7
Wr'th (F W) pf	115	117¾

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	10	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
American Gas & Electric	81	84
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	49
American Light & Traction	842	848
*Am. Light & Traction pf	105½	107½
American Power & Light	62	63
American Power & Light pf	85	87
Am. Public Utilities	48	51
Am. Public Utilities pf	72½	75
Appalachian Power Co	5	8
Appalachian Power Co. pf	20	23
Arizona Power Co	8	10
Arizona Power Co. pf	20	25
Arizona Power Co. 1st 6s, '33	78	85
Cities Service	89	91
Cities Service pf	73	75
Colorado Power Co	83	87
Colorado Power Co. pf	89	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L	60	61
*Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80	82
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	82	85
Electric Bond & Deposit	95	97
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	96½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf	73	78
Federal Light & Traction	20	23
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	110	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf	90	93
Gen. Gas & Electric	3	8
Gen. Gas & Electric pf	85	90
Great West. Pow. 5s, '46	70	75
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	34
Mobile Electric 1st 5s, '48	87	90
Northern Ontario Light & Power	18	20
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	60	64
Northern States Power	117	119½
Northern States Power pf	74	80
Ozark Power & Water	13	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	86½	86¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	81½	82
Republic Ry. & Electric Co	70	73
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	70	71½
Southern California Edison	93	97½
Southern California Edison pf	97	99
Standard Gas & Electric	7¼	8¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf	24	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	16	17
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	71	73
United Light & Rys	74	78
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	76	77
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	75	77
United Utilities Co	13½	15½
United Utilities Co. pf	68½	71
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	10	13
Western Power pf	60	65

COMMUTATION BILL VETOED BY GLYNN

Refuses to Restore Westchester Rates Annulled by Court and Under Appeal.

LEGISLATION NOT JUSTIFIED

Forestalls a Question of Fares the Court of Appeals Can Settle, Governor Argues.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—Westchester commuters must wait. Gov. Glynn vetoed to-day Senator Healy's bill which which sought to compel the enforcement of the Public Service Commission's order of Jan. 31, 1913, directing lower commutation rates from the Grand Central Terminal.

The Governor gave a public hearing on this measure and has considered the question carefully since. He believes the courts should not be forestalled by the Legislature. His veto message is as follows:

"The object of this bill is to prohibit the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company from charging their present schedule of fares between the Grand Central Terminal in New York City and certain stations on their lines, and to require them to reduce their schedules to certain maximums specified in certain orders of the Public Service Commission, dated Jan. 31, 1913.

"In January, 1914, the Appellate Division, Third Department, reviewed the said orders of the Public Service Commission and the maximum fares mentioned in such orders, and annulled the orders. In making this decision Judge Kellogg wrote, in part, as follows:

> The reasons given by the commission for its decision show that the real merits of the controversy were not passed upon and that, as a matter of fact, it has not determined that the company's rates were unjust and unreasonable. The defendant has the statutory right to a hearing. The right is not accorded it if the hearing is a mere matter of form. The decision is arbitrary and the real question for consideration is lost sight of. Upon a careful examination of the entire record, it does not appear that the rates fixed by the company are unreasonable or unjust and it does not appear from the reasons given by the commission that it has so found. The order of the commission is therefore annulled.

"On Feb. 9, 1914, the Mayor of New Rochelle served a notice of appeal from the above decision on the Court of Appeals, and on March 26, 1914, the Mayor of Mount Vernon and complainant Erickson, and the Public Service Commission all served similar notices of appeal. While these appeals are pending the residents of Westchester, by this bill, seek to review the decision of Appellate Division before me rather than before the Court of Appeals. If the commuters who are the appellants are right in their contention they will secure full relief in the Court of Appeals. If they are wrong, or if the building of the new terminal facilities in New York City will so increase the income of the Central that it can afford to give lower rates, they will still have the right to make a new application, as suggested by the Appellate Division, and on such application the commission will have the power to suspend rates in accordance with Chapter 24 of the laws of 1914 introduced and passed by Senator Healey of Westchester, which I have signed on April 8, 1914, to give relief to the citizens of Westchester.

"Inasmuch as it is an order of the Public Service Commission for the Second District which has been set aside by the Appellate Division, I have requested the commission to furnish me with

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Lt. Col. T. C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., detailed member Board Engrs., vice Col. E. B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., relieved.

Lt. Col. T. C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., detailed member board to study guns, carriages, ammunition, fire control instruments, range tables, and range charts, vice Col. E. B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., relieved.

Capt. F. R. McCoy, Gen. Staff, relieved member Gen. Staff Corps; report to Maj. L. Wood, U. S. A., for duty as aid de camp.

Orders Oct. 1 directing Capt. I. W. Leonard, 24 Inf., to remain on duty with 26 Inf. until May 31 amended to direct him to remain until July 1.

1st Lt. D. Whiting, 24 Inf., relieved treatment Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.; to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. Liggett, relieved duty Wash'n and assigned to command of 4th Brigade May 1 to Chicago

Brig. Gen. J. J. Persham, commanding 8th Brigade, placed in command of Presidio of San Fran.

Lt. Col. C. S. Bromwell, detailed for consultation or to superintend construction or repair of aids to navigation, vice Maj. W. P. Wooten, Corps of Engrs.

Capt. A. G. Lott, 6 Cav., detailed member Gen. Staff Corps April 21; to Wash'n, D. C.

Orders March 31 relating to 1st Lt. R. M. Parker, Cav., revoked.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. P. Glassburn, C. A. C., recruiting officer, leave extended 1 mo.; Maj. W. S. Guignard, 1st F. A., leave extended 1 mo.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Com. J. J. Hyland, det. Nav. Observatory, Wash., D. C., to the Miss. as navigator.

Lt. A. S. Hickey, det. navy yard, Phila., to the Salem as navigator.

Ens. T. N Alford, det. the Ohio, to the Salem

Ensigns H. E. Kelsker and J. C. Jones, Jr., det. the Delaware, to rec. ship Norfolk.

Ensign M. S. Tisdale and J. L. Abbott, det. Rec. Ship, Norfolk, to the Salem.

Assist. Surg. G. T. Vaughn, to Atlantic fleet.

Paymaster J. D. Robnet, det. Bureau Supplies and Accounts, to the Minn.

Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce, det. Nav. Training Sta., Newport, to Atlantic fleet.

Chaplain G. T. Bayard, det. Navy Yard, Wash. D. C., to Atlantic fleet.

Chaplain N. L. Taylor, det. the W. Va., to the Chattanooga.

Chaplain S. K. Evans, det. the Intrepid, to the So. Dak.

Chaplain J. D. McNair, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, to the Maryland.

Ch. Bosn. C. H. Murray, to Nav. Acad., Annapolis, Md.

Ch. Mach. J. V. Jacobsen, det. the Ohio, to the Missouri.

Mach. J. W. O'Leary, det. the Missouri, to the Salem.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Uncas and Morro Castle at Phila.; Vixen at Camden; Vestal at Norfolk; Mich., Minn., Orion, Hancock, Ontario, Sonoma, Solace, Louisiana, at Vera Cruz; Helena, Drayton, McCall, Warrington, Fauilding, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett at Tampico; Leonidas at Boston.

Sailed—New Orleans, from Topolobampo for Guaymas; Isla de Luzon, from Key West for New York; Albany, from Bremerton for San Diego; South Dakota and Jupiter from San Francisco for Mazatlan.

The Hopkins ordered in full commission at Mare Island, Cal.

The Lawrence, Preble, and Humphrey, in full commission at Sausalito, Cal.

The W. Va. ordered in full commission at Puget Sound, Wash.

The N. C. ordered in full commisaion at Boston.

Revenue Cutter Service.

2d Lt. E. A. Coffin, 7 days' leave.

1st Lt. C. W. Cairnes, to New York.

1st Lt. R. Ridgeley, Jr., 5 days' leave.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

POTTER, HARRIET DUER, (May 3, 1913;) net estate, $1,300,964; 308-310 W. 13 St., $40,000; 44 W. 33 St., $28,000; 810 6 Av., $43,000; 74 W. 46 St., $21,000; 76 W. 46 St., $24,000; 78 W. 46 St., $45,000; int. in 38 Washington St., valued at $35,000, $26,250; int. in 38 West St., valued at $35,500, $25,125; int. in 30 Rector St., valued at $18,000, $13,500; int. in 92 South St., valued at $60,000, $45,000; 57 per cent. int. in this property: 38 Washington St., $16,105; 32 West St., $17,105; 57 West St., $26,650; 99 Front St., $20,320; 12 Fulton St., $11,970; 241 Water St., $15,960, 146 Beekman St., $7,125; 143 Beekman St., $7,125; 100 Vesey St., $14,820; 593 B'way, $71,250; 75 5 Av., $62,130; n. e. cor. 50 St. and East End Av., $17,100; 1562-4-6-8 1 Av., $67,260; 493 E. 81 St., $11,400; Pier 8 North River, $75,810; south half of Pier 9, $35,625; one half int. in this property: 141 Front St., $11,000; 131 E. 35 St., $20,000; 103 E. 30 St., $18,000; 46 W. 39 St., $35,000; 728 2 Av., $13,750; total realty, $882,575; bank, $31,670; bonds and mtges, $344,213; stocks and bonds, $86,742, leasehold of pews in Grace Church, $450; bonds, $3,000 Jersey City, $3,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, $6,000 Louisville & Nashville, $1,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy Neb. extension mtge., $3,000, Mo. K. & T., $5,000 L. I. gen'l mtge., $3,000 U. S. Equipment Co., $2,500 Kensico Cemetery, $18,000 Lehigh Valley Ry., $4,000 N. Y. Lackawanna & Western, $6,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, $3,000 Chic. Sanitary Dist., $5,000 Norfolk & Sou., $3,300 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; stocks, 54 Chem. Nat'l Bank, 25 C. of N. Y. Fire Ins. Co., 9 A. T. & S. F., 50 Port Jervis & Monticello R. R.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The action of the wheat market showed quite plainly that traders had become overenthusiastic on the buying side on Wednesday's Mexican news and have bid the market up to a level which conditions would not sustain. At the outset there was a gain of ⅞ to 1⅛c as a result of heavy liquidation on the part of recent buyers, and while a good part of the loss was recovered during the day the undertone was nervous and final quotations were ¼ to ⅝c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.00½ c. i. f. New York; No. 2 red, $1.05¼ elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.02½ f. o. b. afloat opening navigation, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.01¼ f. o. b. afloat opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	$1.01¾	$1.01½	$1.01¾	$1.01¾	$1.01¼
July	96⅞	96⅛	96¾	96⅜	1.00
Sept.	....	....	94¾	94⅝	98½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93	92	92⅞	93⅛	92⅜
July	87⅝	87	87⅛	87½	88
Sept.	87⅛	86⅜	87	87⅜	91⅜

CORN.

The corn market was firm, especially in the cash position, and at the close May was ⅝c higher and later positions were not unchanged for the day. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74⅞c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	65⅝	64⅜	65	64⅝	55⅞
July	65	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	55⅞
September	65	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	56⅛

OATS.

The oats market was barely steady, owing to profit-taking and liquidation. The local cash market was steady. Standard white quoted at 44@44½c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 43¾@44c; No. 4, 43¼@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 43@45½c; fancy clipped white, 45@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾	37½
July	37¾	37⅜	37¾	37⅝	37¼
September	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	34⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steadier during the first part of the day on buying by commission houses prompted by the belief that the Mexican situation will increase the consuming demand and on an advance in the hog markets, but late in the day the market was easy. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimate for Friday 10,000; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
May	11.02	10.95	10.97	11.00	11.45
July	11.20	11.12	11.15	11.17	11.15
Pork—					
May	20.15	20.00	20.05	20.20	19.80
July	20.32	20.10	20.15	20.22	19.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market developed a reactionary tendency, and at the close prices were net unchanged to five points lower.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.35@8.00	7.40
April	....	....	7.44@7.69	7.43
May	7.43	7.39	7.39@7.39	7.42
June	....	....	7.51@7.53	7.54
July	7.62	7.61	7.60@7.61	7.60
August	7.70	7.69	7.68@7.69	7.69
September	7.71	7.70	7.69@7.71	7.71
October	....	....	7.21@7.27	7.23
November	....	....	6.80@6.95	6.80

COTTON.

After making new high ground for the movement during yesterday's early trading, the cotton market turned easier under realizing and selling for a reaction, with the close steady at a net advance of 5 points on May, but generally 2 to 8 points lower. Southern spot markets as officially reported were ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher.

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 10 points higher at 13.25 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	12.71@12.82	12.76
May	12.77	12.67	12.71@12.72	12.66
June	....	....	12.65@12.68	12.68
July	12.66	12.54	12.55@12.56	12.58
August	12.47	12.34	12.35@12.36	12.37
September	11.80	11.80	11.82@11.83	11.9
October	11 0	11.6[illegible]	1[illegible].3	11.15
December	11.77	11.64	11.67@11.68	11.73
January	11.72	11.61	11.63@11.64	11.67
March	11.77	11.77	11.69@11.70	11.72

COFFEE.

At the outset values were 1 point higher to 1 point lower, and throughout the day changes were narrow, the close being at practically unchanged levels. The opening: The European markets were barely steady, Havre being unchanged to ¼ franc lower, while Hamburg showed a decline of ⅛ to ½ pfennig.

In the local spot market trading was very quiet and prices were unchanged at 8¾c for No. 7.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	8.47@8.49	8.47
May	8.51	8.49	8.50@8.51	8.[illegible]
June	....	....	8.58@8.60	8.59
July	8.68	8.68	8.67@8.68	8.68
August	....	....	8.76@8.77	8.77
September	8.86	8.86	8.86@8.87	8.86
October	....	....	8.94@8.96	8.94
November	....	....	9.02@9.04	9.02
December	9.11	9.10	9.10@9.11	9.11
January	9.16	9.16	9.16@9.18	9.17
February	....	....	9.23@9.25	9.23
March	....	....	9.29@9.31	9.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts to-day, 10,558 packages. Trading is not very active and the market is somewhat irregular and unsettled on fresh creamery. Good demand for ladles. Packing stock held firmly. Creamery, extras, 25@2 boxes, firsts, 23¾@24½c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds, 21½@22c; held extras, 23c; firsts, 21@2c; seconds, 19½@20½c; thirds, 19c; State dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 22@24c; common to fair, 18@21c; process, extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 18@19c; lower grades, 14@16c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c; packing stock, held, 16@17c; current make, No. 2, 16@16½c; lower grades, 13@15½c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 36,360 cases. Regular distributing trade is very moderate, but there is continued inquiry for lines of stock suitable for storage. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20¼@20½c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 18¾@19¼c; thirds and poorer, 8@18¼c; No. 1 dirties, 17¾@18c; No. 2 dirties, 17@17½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16½@17¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery browns, fine to finest, 22½@23c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, whites, fair to good, 21@22c; Western, gathered whites 20¼@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery browns, 21@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@20½c; duck eggs State and near by, Indian Runner, 26c; Baltimore, selected, 23@25c; Western, 21@22c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 20½@21c; fair Southern, 18@19c; goose eggs, 30@40c; fresh, foreign 120 doz., fair to good, 17¼@18c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:10|Sun sets..6:48|Moon rises..4:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:05	7:12	1:02	1:03
Governors Island	7:2	7:40	1:41	1:40
Hell Gate	9:22	9:50	3:16	3:15

Arrived—Thursday, April 23.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton, April 15.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Bremen, April 15.
SS Westerdyk, Rotterdam, April 11.
SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand, April 10.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda, April 21.
SS Ogeechee, Porto Rico, April 16.
SS Washingtonian, Philadelphia, April 22.
SS Pathfinder, Turks Island, April 18.
SS Indiana, Porto Padre, April 9.
SS Great City, Middleborough, April 3.
SS Marsfield, Cienfuegos, April 18.
SS Momus, New Orleans, April 18.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, April 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	April 18
Fannonia	Gibraltar	April 12
Zacapa	Kingston	April 16
Marenko	Hull	April 9
Progreso	La Guayra	April 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 21
El Rio	Galveston	April 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

Provence	Havre	April 15
Calabria	Palermo	April 10
Teresa	Oran	April 9
Pretoria	Hamburg	April 11
Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
Nacton	Shields	April 7
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 22
Alamo	Galveston	April 18

DUE SUNDAY.

Martha Washington	Algiers	April 15
Ivernia	Gibraltar	April 1[illegible]
Caledonia	Glasgow	April 18
Georgic	Liverpool	Apr 1[illegible]
Tennyson	Barbadoa	April 20
Santurce	Porto Rico	April 20
Matura	Port Spain	April 17
Alianca	Colon	April 19
Manzanillo	Havana	April 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Taurus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santiago, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Lapland, Antwerp	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tensdores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nassovia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	———	12:00 M.
Principello, Rotterdam	———	1:00 P.M
Californ a, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Oruba, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Masaba, London	———	9:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... April 2

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... April 2

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 3

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Murray recommending that the commission grant the request of the Commissioner of Public Works for an examination for promotion to third grade stenographer and typewriter.

Notification from the Board of Water Supply that the salary of Macrae Sykes, Assistant Engineer, City Aqueduct Department, was fixed at $1,800 a year, taking effect upon assignment to duty, by action of that board on April 21. On Feb. 24, 1914, Sykes's salary was reduced from $2,700 to $1,850 a year.

Forty-three notifications from the Board of Water Supply of appointments made in that department.

Notification from the President of Queens of the reassignment to duty of William C. Stoll, Inspector of Regulating, Grading, and Paving, who had been absent on account of illness.

Notification from the President of Brooklyn of the reassignment to duty of William F. Roselle, Inspector of Sewer Construction, who had been absent on account of illness.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for laboratory aid in sampling, both men and women, on June 3, to fill vacancies in the Bureau o Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $720 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to assist in laboratory work incident to investigations in grain standardization, and also to assist in the seed laboratory of the bureau. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying and correcting manuscript, and practical questions in seed testing. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS George Washington, at Plymouth, April 23.
SS Europe, at Genoa, April 18.
SS Ancona, at Palermo, April 23.
SS Kioto, at Hiogo, April 23.
SS Iroquois, at London, April 23.
SS Suruga, at Singapore, April 23.
SS Lorraine, at Havre, April 23.
SS Prins Willem V., at Havre, April 22.
SS City of Edinburgh, at Cochen, April 21.
SS Indrani, at Shanghai, April 21.
SS Colorado, at Hull, April 22.
SS Holtze, at Newcastle, N. S. W., April 22.
SS Highland Watch, at Bahia, April 23.

Sailed.

SS Oceanic, from Queenstown, April 23.
SS Carpathia, from Trieste, April 23.
SS Schazenfels, from Algiers, April 20.
SS Navarino, from Shields, April 22.
SS Afghan Prince, from Shanghai, April 22.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, April 23.

Passed.

SS Karonga, New York for Manila, passed Perim.
SS Frederick VIII., New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 23.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool to New York, was 183 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Pannonia, Naples to New York, was 290 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 24th, afternoon. Cunard Line.
SS Irvinia, Naples to New York, was 738 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 26th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Pretoria, Hamburg to New York, was 702 miles E. at noon; due 25th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Horley, Galveston to New York, was 240 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Suriname, Barbados to New York, was 990 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 123 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 64 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 172 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 375 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 80 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 461 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was off Martins Industry at 8 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 103 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Calamares, Limon to New York, was 1,522 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 64 miles S. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 85 miles S. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.
SS Frieda, Sabine to New York, was 266 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS Olympic, New York for Southampton, was 442 miles W. at 6:30 P. M.; due Plymouth 24th, White Star Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Laurentic, New York for Liverpool, was 830 miles west at 11:30 A. M.; due Queenstown 24th, afternoon. White Star Line.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Lapland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Berlin.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NIAGARA WOOD WORKING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, bearing date April 17th, 1914, and filed in the office of the said referee, the trustee herein, Thomas J. McCormack, by George W. Bennett, auctioneer, will sell at public auction at the mill of the bankrupt, in Middleport, on Friday, the 15th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the entire plant of the bankrupt situated in the Town of Middleport, Niagara County, New York, twenty-five miles from Buffalo, as follows:

About three and one-half acres of land adjoining the New York Central Lines, with a two-hundred-yard spur track or siding.

A well-built two-story and cupola frame mill building, about 80 by 180 feet, located on the above land, together with a boiler building, shaving building, two lumber sheds, dry kiln, and a tank.

A complete equipment of machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, and interior trim, and all first-class boilers, engines, sprinkler system, and office furniture and fixtures.

A large amount of lumber and miscellaneous supplies on hand.

This property is free and clear of any taxes or other lien whatsoever, is ideally located, and must be seen to be appreciated.

All of the personal property, including the machinery, lumber, and fixtures, will be sold in lots, and the real estate and buildings in a separate lot; and thereafter the entire plant, including real estate, buildings, boilers, engines, machinery, furniture, and lumber on hand, will be put up and sold in one lot, the bid to be accepted, provided it exceeds the aggregate of the previous bids; all sales, however, to be made subject to the approval of the Court. Twenty-five per cent. of the bids to be paid down in cash.

This property may be seen by applying to W. B. Foster, at the plant at Middleport.

Dated New York, April 22d, 1914.

ARMSTRONG & KEITH, Attorneys for Trustee, 40 Wall St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of the U. S. DRAUGHT BOTTLE CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy will sell at public auction the personal property of said bankrupt, situated at the premises Nos. 234-236 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City, N. J., consisting of machinery, tools, &c., including 1 Brown & Sharp Universal milling machine, and all accessories; 1 tool power press; 1 Putnam lathe; 1 Hendy lathe, with all accessories; 1 dynamo, &c.; 1 No. 4 Werner & Swasey geared friction head screw machine, with auto feed to turret slide and accessories; 4 solution tanks; 1 Mark Flather shaper; 1 Pratt & Whitney screw machine and counter shafts, and numerous other machines, all in good condition; about 2,000 pounds sheet brass; about 1,000 siphon draught bottles, material, and stock on hand furniture and fixtures; patent for making siphon draught bottles, &c., and all other saleable personal property belonging to said bankrupt at said premises; good will of said bankrupt, right title, and interest in lease of said premises.

Said sale will take place on Monday, April 27, 1914, at 2 P. M. Said property will be offered both in separate lots and as a whole Sale subject to confirmation before his Honor George R. Beach, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, April 28, 1914, at 10 A. M. Deposit of 50 per cent. required, balance on confirmation.

Property may be inspected during business hours every day until time of sale, and list of same can be seen at the office of

LLEWELLYN F. HOBBS, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Sr., Attorney for Trustee, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 24th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 38 Greenwich St., north side of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of razor blades, machinery, tools benches, razor steel, cases, paper boxes molds, drill presses, lathes, dies, blade tubes, electric arc lamps, safe, fixtures, &c., also the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the name and good will of said bankrupt corporation, and patent No. 950,113, known as Osborn Patent, covering safety-razor handles and the trade marks of "U. S." and "Shrp-Shavr" and "Shawwell" safety-razor blades.

FERDINAND A. HOYT, Trustee.
WALTER S. LOGAN and JULIUS H REITER, Attorneys for Trustee, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH A. ALPER and JONAS ALPER copartners trading under the firm name of M. ALPER & SON, Alleged Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Saturday, April 25th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 East 114th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of a full and complete line of household furnishings, crockery, glassware, agate ware, cooking utensils, fancy goods, etc.

Inspection April 28th and 29th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
MEYER D. SIEGEL, Attorney for Receiver, 1 World Building, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNST BOCKER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 24th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 538 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of blank paper used for making music rolls, two machines, music roll racks, &c.

BENJAMIN MONHEIMER, Trustee.
PAUL C. ECHENTHELER, Attorney for Trustee, 1[illegible] Nassau St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN D. G. GENNERICH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Marcus Helfand, receiver and trustee in bankruptcy of John D. G. Gennerich, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following:

A considerable stock of groceries, canned goods, and various table supplies, together with the fixtures and all personal property now located at Prospect and Crary Avenues, in the City of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New York, together with a transfer of a license for the sale of liquors.

The business is being carried on by the receiver, and will be offered as a going concern on any bids for the entirety.

The receiver and trustee is authorized to execute a lease on the property where said business is being carried on for a rental not less than $100 a month.

The receiver and trustee is further authorized to offer for sale the above property, situated and located at said Crary and Prospect Avenues, City of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New York, said property being subject to a first mortgage of $8,000, and second mortgage of $4,000.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises hereinbefore described from April 21st to April 24th, inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for the above-described grocery store as a running concern and lease thereon, as well as for the real estate hereinbefore described, may be submitted to the receiver at his office, 320 Broadway, City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th day of April, 1914, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

A bid may be made for the store alone, its good-will, and the lease thereon, or for the store as a going concern, and the real estate in which same is located.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction.

MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.
320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORITZ SAFRAM, ISIDOR SAFRAN, and LEO SAFRAN, Bankrupts.—No. 19,405.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Please take notice that Charles W. Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell, by order of the court, certain real estate of the said bankrupts, consisting of a five-story basement and loft building located at No. 64 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, subject to all liens and incumbrances of any and every nature, kind, and description.

The said property is more particularly described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street distant seventy-five (75) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Grand Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; running thence northerly parallel with Wooster Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly, parallel with Grand Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Wooster Street and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Grand Street; thence easterly along Grand Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said sale will be held at the office of Charles W. Shongood, No. 539 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of April 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The property offered for sale may be inspected on any business day between the hours of ten A. M. and four P. M.

For further information and particulars with reference to the matters herein set forth application may be made to the Trustee, Otto M. Sternfeld, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, or to his attorneys, Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, April 17th, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee.

NO. 19,428.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GAETANO BUONOCORE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. William H. Willis, one of the Referees in Bankruptcy of the District Court of the United States, made on the 10th day of April, 1914, the undersigned Louis G. Strasser, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Gaetano Buonocore, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt, as follows:

The property to be sold consists of the stock of liquors and Italian groceries situated at No. 282 Washington Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and all the accessories and appurtenances to said business now located at the said premises.

The above-described property may be inspected at No. 282 Washington Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. from April 27, 1914, to May 6, 1914. Bids or the above-described property, assets, and effects as an entirety may be sent in and directed to the undersigned at his office, 29 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of May, 1914, at 11 A. M., at which time and which place the bids will be opened by the Trustee. All creditors and persons interested may attend, and then and there express themselves with reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and in the event that the Trustee rejects all bids the property will be sold at public auction on the 6th day of May, 1914, at the premises, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated New York, April 24, 1914.

LOUIS G. STRASSER, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 29 Ninth Avenue, New York City.
GUSTAVE A. TEITELBAUM, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORITZ SAFRAN, LEO SAFRAN, and ISIDOR SAFRAN, individually, and as co-partners engaged in business under the name and style of M. SAFRAN & SONS, Bankrupts.

By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed by the Safran Company to Moritz Safran, one of the bankrupts above named, dated the 15th day of August, 1912, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 23d day of August, 1912, and upon which default has been made, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will expose for sale at public auction on order of Otto M. Sternfeld, trustee in bankruptcy, on the 1st day of May, 1914, at ten-thirty o'clock in the for

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—High pressure continues over the eastern half of the country, but with a falling tendency in the interior. The weather has been fair with a considerable fall in temperature in the Middle Atlantic States. The Western depression has moved since Wednesday night from southwestern Colorado to western Nebraska, with increased intensity; the general depression extending north-northwestward with a secondary centre over southern Saskatchewan. Unsettled shower weather continued generally except in California and the extreme Southwest.

Temperatures are slightly above the seasonal average in the South, but over the West they varied irregularly, being higher over Montana and the Canadian Northwest and lower in the Middle Plateau.

The Western disturbance will move northeastward attended by showers Friday in the Plains States, the Central Valleys and the Gulf States, probably continuing Saturday in the Lake region and extending into the Atlantic States, except New England.

In the Far West the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday and fair Saturday between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. It will be warmer Saturday in the East.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north becoming east Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate and mostly northeast and east.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday, slightly warmer; Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; gentle to moderate northeast winds, becoming southeast Saturday.

New Jersey—Fair Friday; Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; gentle to moderate northeast winds, becoming southeast by Saturday.

New England—Fair Friday; Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate north winds, becoming variable Saturday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday; Saturday, showers, warmer north portion; moderate east winds, shifting to northeast during Friday night, and increasing.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	55	42	4 P. M.	71	56
6 A. M.	56	41	6 P. M.	70	56
9 A. M.	60	45	9 P. M.	65	50
12 M.	62	53	11 P. M.	64	46

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 49; the average corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42 at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature 58 degrees at 3:30 P. M. minimum 40 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 92 per cent. at 8 A. M. 25 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.35 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.33 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
5:00—880 W. 27 St.; Coca-Cola Co....	Slight
6:30—65 Irving Pl.; L. I. Healey.....	Slight
7:15—562 8 Av.; O. Wash.....	$1,500
7:15—137 E. 15 St.; Mary Drashner...	Slight
7:25—300 Bowery; Defender Lodging House Co.....	$500
9:00—406 W. 52 St.; Houston & Corbett...	Slight
9:45—460 8 Av.; Martin Tonte.....	Slight
11:35—825 E. Houston St.; L. Rosenweig..	$50
P. M.	
12:01—177 St. & Haven Av.; H. Moore..	Slight
12:14—87 W. 134 St.; A. Ruff.....	Slight
12:43—407 E. 4 St.; Forest Box & Lumber Co.....	Slight
1:15—74 Oliver St.; Julia Lalu.....	Slight
3:40—Jay & Gordham St., City Isl.; not given.....	Slight
3:20—223 W. 4 St.; not given.....	Slight
4:20—480 College Av.; J. Cohen....	Slight
4:35—257 St. & Mattida Av.; not given...	Slight
5:00—105 E. 28 St.; not given.....	Slight
5:35—120 Charlton St.; H. Cavanaugh..	Slight
6:50—206 W. 27 St.; D. Ferrara..	Slight
7:10—171 Spring St.; not given.....	Slight
7:20—192½ Greene St.; J. Marksamer..	Slight
7:45—Front of 354 W. 14 St.; Schact Motor Co.....	$25
7:15—3 to 5 Waverley Pl.; Jno. Wilson & Co.....	None
8:00—N. w. cor. 138 St. and Park Av.; W. T. Tel. Co. pole.....	Slight
8:25—724 E. 105 St.; Grid Decorating Co.....	Slight
8:30—Scow at ft. E. 14 St.; J. R. McMuller.....	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired—Sergt. H. L. Frohane, 158, at $875 a year, apptd. April 16, 1890; Patrol. M. A. O'Connell, 18, at $550 a yr., apptd. March 15, 1900; Allan Hay, 39, at $700 a yr., apptd. Sept. 18, 1886; H. A. Kratz, 65, at $350, apptd. May 1, 1908; Thos. Dolan, 161, at $700 a yr., apptd. Jan. 9, 1901; J. A. Jackel, Traf. Div. C, at $700, apptd. Feb. 13, 1888.

Designated as Act. Det. Sergt, First Grade—J. J. Fogarty.

Transfers—Patrol., from prects. indicated to 1 Insp. Dist.: Henry F. Hettrick, 12; J. J. Barry, 35; J. H. Walsh, 18; T. H. W. Schieb, 1; H. C. Buser, 21; A. J. Quevedo, 21; J. F. O'Connor, 21; Archibald Woods, 22; A. M. Lewin, 36; W. C. Ryan, 42; Phillip McGlynn, 1; T. A. O'Brien, 65; F. J. Szuminsky, 100. W. S. Dalton, 6 to Det. Div. as Act. Det. Sergs., second grade. Mutual: Patrol., George Interman, 40, to 152; W. T. Arneel, 152 to 40. Lt. John Mackirdy, 152, to 11 Det. Dist., in command.

Assignments—Act. Det. Serg., second grade, J. V. Scully, to 275.

Temporary assignments: Lt. F. J. Finn, 67, to command 160, for 10 days. Sergt. C. V. Vosburgh, 32, to Com'rs Office, for 5 days. Patrol. J. F. Sherry, 278, to B. B. H. Squad, for 10 days. To Det. Div.: F. J. Carron, 17, and Henry Sommers, 25, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Att'ys office; J. McCarton, 42, and William Prantner, 43, for 10 days; Joseph Balling, 160, for 1 day, detailed to Dist. Att'ys office, Kings Co.; Matthew Murray and J. P. Hopkins, 276, for 5 days; Patrick Kehoe and C. A. Harden, 276, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Att'ys office, Queens Co. For 5 days, from prects. indicated: Louis Campomenosi, 2; Jacob Lowenheim, 13; P. F. Hart, 25; J. T. Donohue, 30; Felix Hoffman, 81; M. W. O'Connell, 150; Mark Joyce, 156; Giuseppi Carsetti, 12; Andrew Mealli, 16; Donato Cavone, 28; W. J. Marion, 34; Thomas Watters, 149; Henry Van Gilluwe, 154; John Dondero, 36. Prob. Patrol. J. A. Caufield, Jr., School for Recruits, to Com'rs office, for 10 days.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol.—Denis Sheridan, 149, 1 day; George Dooley, 52, 1 day; J. J. Wanamaker, 167, 1 day.

Fire Department.

Advancements in Grade 4 to 3. (Number of engine follows name): Henry Ceccarelli, 5; John Henkel, 7; T. A. J. Hahn, 10; John Wygand, No. 2, 12; Andrew B. George, 16; James Kennedy, No. 2, 18; John Schwengels, 9; William S. Perine, 20; James J. Finley, 1, Thomas J. Walsh, 23; Henry Grief, 28; Jacob G. Paterman, 29; John V. Cooney, 33; John R. Shelton, 44; Lawrence A. Snedliker, 48; F. E. Week, 58; Henry Hierweiler, Jr., 72; W. J. Dougherty, 153; L. F. Shanley, 207; W. F. Brereton, 209; S. J. McDermott, 210; F. Fackne, Jr., 237; F. G. Wiedermann, 49. (Number of H. & L. follows name): P. Donovan, 4; Henry Engelhein, 10; W. A. Dorritle, 16; G. H. Evans, 19; J. J. Blumert, 5; Henry Haverstrom, 19; W. A. Smith, No. 1, 122; H. F. A. Lange, 131; P. J. Killen, 63; Eugene Egan, 262; W. A. Busch, 31. Prob. Firemen Appointed, (number of engine follows name,)—A. C. Frouboes, 1; Daniel Walsh, 24; J. L. Sullivan, 31; J. F. Norman, 39. August Zeller, 46; Le Roy Kane, 52; C. F. Odorfer, 206; G. W. Folker, 225; Frank Preifer, 231; E. P. Koppenhoefer, 238; J. T. McKee, 240; Charles Sahina, 11; Joseph Traut, 14; Matthew F. Moran, 66; O. H. Berig, 71; J. M. Gleason, 92; J. N. Dahl, 4; Frank Dobler, 227; C. E. Bach, 234; J. E. Dougherty, 239; A. J. Englert, 252; Frederick Lang, 260; Number of H. & L. follows name,) E. J. Davis, 16; P. B. Malley, 81; A. J. Worrell, 88; E. B. Gerhardi, 89; G. C. Kunze, 42; J. B. Morrell, 44; R. F. Reed, 62; T. J. Melville, 7; S. J. Waters, 16; Jeremiah Leary, 24; C. A. W. Lynen, 29; Alfred Trautner, 82; D. W. Mortimer, 131.

Leaves of absence, (without pay.)—J. J. Mooney, Eng. 236, 12 hrs.; Lt. J. J. Kinne, Eng. 56, 24 hrs.; H. J. Camp, Eng. 245, 12 hrs.

Fined.—P. J. Gorman, Eng. 240, lost badge, $5.

Favors Inquiry on Coal Rates.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A favorable report on Senator Tillman's resolution for an investigation of freight rates on coal shipped to Southern ports for use of the navy was ordered to-day by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. This action followed charges that the Southern Railway directorate was being used by the so-called coal trust in discriminating against South Atlantic States in coal and freight rates. Rates on coal shipments to consumers other than to the navy will probably be touched upon in an investigation.

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype. Secretaryship.

Swimming.

SWIMMING TAUGHT; RAPID results guaranteed. $5

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (*) This character means reverse or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

362.—Stone, Sand & Gravel Co. et al, pl'ffs in error, vs. U. S. A. Argument concluded for the pl'ffs in error.

330.—Charles W. Dale et al, trustees, &c, appel'ts; vs. Edward M. Pattison. Argued.

276, 291 and 292.—International Harvester Co. pl'ff in error, vs. Kentucky. Argument commenced.

Day call for April 24: Nos. 276 (and 291 and 292), 297 (and 298), 266, 274, 325 (and 326), 231, 166, 179, 338, and 339.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Weeks<US.
In re Burr Mfg, In re same.
Hall Mammoth, Inc< Teabout.
Glickstein<USA.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty:
Pt Johnson Tow Co< Stbt N Hamp.
Connett<same.
Schoonmaker & Rice< same.
New Eng SS Co<Tug Port Chester.
McAllister<Tug Norwalk.

DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Jury calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Stewart< NY, NH & H RR.
Grosbeck<Rural Pub.
Carry<Gt A & P Tea.
Clark<NY, NH RR.
Rockwell<Nunnberg.
Napa Fruit Co< Lipschitz.
American Hay Co< L V RR.
Wright<A W Nesbitt.
Werner<Same.
Prima<L V RR.
Gt N Paper<Sun Pub.
Williams<Atl Transp Line.
Marotta<NYCRR.
Shea<NY, NH RR.
Marlotte<NYCRR.
Redington<Same.
Uni Proofing< Same<Same.
Elwell<Elwell Rubber.
Mullee<Oceanic Line.
Megrue<Madden.
Megrue<Madden.
Clark<Lumber Secur.
Clark<Muller.
Pay-As-You-Enter< Robinson.
Western Dep Co< McKinnon.
Kirk<Mason & Hanger Co.
Cinquergana<P RR.
Dunwell<Societe Anonyme.
U S<Cornell.
U S<Cuban Tobacco.
U S A<One Case Flax.
Falchak<Holland-Am Line.
Kaufman<P RR.

DISTRICT COURT.—Ward, J. Motion calendar at 2 P. M.

Am Car & Foundry< Bettendorf.
U S ex rel E H Gaynor<US F&G Co.
U S<Block.
U S<Block.
Royal D W I Mail< Merritt & Chapman.
Pavalawa<Atwell.
Webb<Samuela.
Int'l Cop Sec<Amal Copper.
Same<Same.
Epstein<Dryfoos.
Soden<Bates.
Mason<Doe.

Eastern District.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M

Hurley<Aldridge.
Asley<Florence.
Blakley<McLoughlin Co.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.

Vose<Met Products Co.

BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR—At 2 P. M.

Discharges.
Benj. Tennis and A. Langer.
Evelyn K. Stratton, Jacob Jaffe and Sam Jaffe.
Ellis H. Baillie, Jacob Luban, Max Emerman, Max Freund, Edward B. Brinker, Max A. Spizener, Matthew Louis Reiter,
Herbert F. Abrams, Metrop. Dairy Co., Nathaniel C. Breis, Kalmanowitz & Hesekowitch, Samuel Rudderman, Harry Ruderman, Jacob Pasteck, Downey Shipyard and Marine Co., Lewis Kronenberg & Co., Samuel Cohen, Max Wahle.

Crossey<Crown of Galicia.
Green SS Co<Dry Dock No. 6.
Renet<Benret.
Jeffers<Muller.
Fredericks<Fredericks.
Rohe<Schmidt.
R W & C RR<Northern Neck Const.
Kleinman<CNY.
In re Young.
Pibin<Elbin.
In re Grenahaw, (Locomotive Equip.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Day calendar:
Ertsaas<Wonderland.
L I RR<Mulry.
Rochester<Am Ag Ch.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Recess.

APPELLATE TERMS—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Webber<Farley.
In re Brown (Hass).
In re Underwood Com Mach.
May<May.
Goldstein<Montheim.
Century Fire<Parker.
Horton<Husson.
Forster<Kaldenberg.
Rishell<Meany.
Perine<Zuelch.
Same<same.
Davis<Greley Sq Hot
Isble<W E Norton.
Milici<CNY.
Hoffle<NY Rys.
Hickey<Reed.
Helch<Weber Theatre,
Same<same.
In re Farmers' Loan (Dye).
Un Hebrew Com'ty< Israel.
Schwartz<Burchman.
Napolis<La Spina.
Pilkington<Pilkington.
Moore<Moore.
Repatzky<Rosenberg.
Gulotta<Sons of Italy.
Brill<Brill.
Birch<Paterno Const.
Abramson Engesser< Am Ldy Mach.
Braun<CNY.
McEachren<McEwen.
Freudenheim<B H RR
Sanders<Date.
Ferrone<Ferrona.
People<Cipollaro.
Huber<Muller.
Orben<Orben.
Norman<CNY.
Church<Acker M & C.
Berko<Perenyi.
Rose<Rose.
People<Lutz.
Vernon Yellow Taxi.
Hess Rlty<Tench.
Losee<Forest City Ld & Lumber.
Harlem Sav Bk<Larkin.
In re Confectioners' Supply.
Engelheim<Ill Surety.
Huber<Muller.
Seligman<Seligman.
Aue re Fleming.
Greenwich Bk<Meyer.
Lanza<So Pac.
Warteis<S Ungelblick.
Ind Rub &c<Gilman.
McCarthy<Kanwood Cont.
Beaudry<McKinnon.
Levey<Levey.

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

Homes<U S Trust Co.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
In re Burke Av.
In re Troop Av.
In re E 174th St.
In re Leland Av.
In re Sobel.
In re Parker St.
Grossman<Groesman.
Speranza<Abbe.
Hearne<Heise.
Morris<Lennon.
Wing<Smith.
Senger<Senger.
Graham<Graham.
Stertz<Stertz.
Preferred causes:
Purcell<Hickey.
Same<Same.
Same<Same.
Farley<Mehlsak.
General Calendar:
Fabri<Meyer.
McKnight<McKnight.
Maskin<Jacobs.
Serhard<Bryant.
Salzeider<Salzeider.
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
Pollock<Solomah Ice.
Stiebig<Stiebig.
Morcelli<Morcelli.
Wearer<Weaver.
Schley<Coler.
Robb<Errett.
Mack<Mack.
Stein<Kahn.
Rieser<CNY.
Kaye<Prest.
Wodiska<Wodiska.
Jarvis<Niagara Life.
Copeland<Copeland.
Deutsch<Deutsch.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Fraser<R & L Co.
Kelly<Kelly.
Gray<Gray.
Simpson<Simpson.
Stephens<Stephens.
Harrington<Harrington.
Hoberman<Hoberman.
Mathey<Mathey.
Glass<Glass.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Storm<100 St Hold'g.
Guttfleisch<Gutrf'sch.
Armstrong<Armstrong
Schneider<Adolph.
Undefended divorces:
Miller<Miller.
Thomas<Thomas.
Evans<Evans.
Comfort<Comfert.
Welhe<Welhe.
Kuhn<Kuhn.
Willeman<Willeman.
Benowitz<Benovitz.
Tucker<Tucker.
Block<Block.
Sermak<Sermak.
Klug<Klug.
Trauth<Trauth.
Morris<Morris.
Di Gregorio<Di Gregorio.
Fleischenberg<Fleischenberg.
Hyatt<Hyatt.
Cannitzer<Cannitzer.
Vail<Vail.
Grant<Grant.
Smith<Smith.
Edelmuth<Edelmuth.
Morris<Morris.
Petrano<Petrano.
Driscoll<Driscoll.
Noonan<Noonan.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Flit<Flitt.
Overbaugh<Overbaugh.
Lalkin<Lalkin.
Gershowitz<Gershowitz.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Loud<Loud.
Duffield<Duffield.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Gutberlet<Gutberlet.
Herzog<Herzog.
McPhelemy<McPhelamy.

PART IV., Pendleton, J., case on; V., Donnelly, J., clear; VI., case on; V., Donnelly, J., clear; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Davis<Canavan.
F Ehrlich<Doull Mill'r
1st N Bk, Lakewood< Tyson & Co.
Brauman<Austro-Am SS.
So States Sup<Merrill.
Cohen<Curren.
Wran<Curren.
Turkeltaub<London.
Globe Litho<Morris Park Elec.
Harris<Baron.
Doull Miller Co<Durham.
Anderson<Anderson.
In re Meier.
Iaraleson<Pirolval.

Prudential Cas<Chester Auto.
Cohen<Well.
Reusens<School of Auto Eng.
Huber<Henry.
Burak<Korn.
Cameron<Llewellyn.
Glick<Auto Im.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Thompson<Froad.
Black<Kalinski.
Peters<Spinari.
E E Buhler Co< Hutchinson.
Palladino<Mascions.
Gennert<Bronner.
Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dellafemina<NY Rys.
Wasserman<B H RR.
Saglawitz<Kutisker.
Walsh<E E Paul Co.
Hart<Wickert.
Gibbons<NYC RR.

Keel<Jobson-Gifford Co.
McGuire<I R T.
Cohen<B H R R.
Kessler<Bolstein.
McGowan<Morgan.
Case on.

PART IV., V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mangold<Mulcahy & Cavanagh<McGovern.
Raimo<Stabile.
Pagliaro<Reid-P Con.
Nagle<Hagedorn Bros

Lipschitz<Ideal Toy Co
Milligan<Zibelli.
Wrenn<Cutting Larson
Sullivan<Ruppert.
Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schonleben<I R T, O'Gorman<Duval, Fitzsimmons<Isman, Grocheiski<Kreese, Davis<Lord & Taylor, Van Saun<CNY.
Clark<Canavan Bros,

Roe<Koch, Same<same.
Belcha<Bohemian Benv, &c.
Gallo Int Carriage Call
Markpwski<C Un Gas, Case on.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gold<NY Rwys.
Bazik<McGovern.
Zeller<Kaden.
Goodwin<Acker, M & C
Carroll<Con Gas,
Brown<Impvd Prop.
Doran<Levering & G.
Peters<Speedwell Con.
Jennings<Buckley H.

Braunstein<Bradley Con.
Gleyzek<Lesser.
Shea<Spencer.
Logan<Westcott Exp.
Nicholas<Weill.
Ebe<Heuser.
Roland<Wooten.
Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Miller<Lazarus.
Schiff<Jerge.
Koehne<Hotel Astor.
Berlin Con<Hoops.

Andrews< Gardiner.
Mulligan<Mulligan.
Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J., at 10:30 A. M.

Lister<Banks.
Kane<McMullen Sharp & T.
Leo R Est<Canavan Bros.
Peterson<Bronx Taxi.
Gerbino<Greenhut, Siegel C.
Cummins<Keyston. Constr.

Dornstreich<Carpenter Co.
Fox<Ogden.
Greenwald<Lich.
Brams<Werbelowsky.
Kugelman<Globe Com.
Fogel<NY Rys.
Guggolz Con Co< Kirby Con. Clear.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tonnessen<CNY.
Glass<Solar.
Barber<NY Live Poultry Co.
R. Ellasberg<Bainbridge.
M. Ellasberg<same.

Holscher<Am Transt.
Alpert<Morris.
Geber<J Wanamaker.
Bosco<Forbush.
Same<Same.
Pfeiffer<Orbach.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Reich<Bliss Bldgs.
Olyan<Fuller.
Becker<CNY.
Munch<N Y Rys.
Mellen<Horn.
Deutsch<Greenwald.
Berger<Nichols.
Case on.

Ratney<Joline.
Mellen<Reicher.
Evans<Walton.
Oshrin<Shapiro
Hauptman<NY Edison.
Linde<23 St & 7 Av Realty.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Waldt<Goodwin Mfg. Co.
Beach<Am Pal Car. Case on.

Kehoe<Le Blang.
People<Cons Gas.
Millman<Fisher.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Hart<Millhauser.

No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goodland<Stone.
Haller<Nat Calculat.
CutlerM Chute<C ford.
Crows<Mattes.
Well<Estelle Costume
Wilson<Hauptner.
Barken Con<Hershfeld
Beck<Echo Amus.
Stadler<J Ever Brew.
Alexander<Wills Bros.
Friedelberg<Haffen.
Riverside Bk<Holmp
Russell<Auto Stat, &c.
Bradley Cont Co<

Mass Bonding Inc.
N Y Cotta Co<F & L Bldg.
Kline Bros & Co<Ottawa Fire Ins.
Same<Mont Mut'l F
Same<Mississaui & Rouville.
Marquise<Nord F Ins.
Haney<Lehigh V St.
Newburger<Ever Brew.
Schlivek<Bernstein.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

J. Romain Brown Co< Sutherland.
Lippman<Wellstein.
Niagara Ry & Boiler< Gingold Rlty Co.
Drake<Glasser.
Pollack<Kazam.

N W Litho<East Brew
Stoiber<Lebanon M Co.
Minhinick<Ellenville Co.
Case on.
Dittenhoefer<L'acre Elec, &c.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—M G Samuels Co<Aust F Ins,

No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, Motion calendar.
Thomas P. Dinnean, Michael Mullan, T. D. Sullivan, Geza Klein, Mary O'Brien, &c., Emma M. Raymond, W. A. Stromeyer, Rose M. Dienst, Ellen Coughlan, Sarah Bischoff, James Gillespie, William Frisch, George Lorillard, Florence Lowenberg, Henry T. Cutter, Annibale Mungo, F. Liberatore, Meyer Shapanka, &c., Philip Fried, James B. Hammond, Albert A. Bowers, Albert A. Bowers, Robert J. Redmond, Vera Redmond, Kate Moore, Daniel Hearne, Martha C. Edgar, J. E. C. Phillips, &c., Gustav Kahrs, Thomas Stoney, Michael O'Brien, G. S. Truesdell, Eleanor Scrafford, William Steinway, Fannie W. Brown, Mary T. Porter, M. F. Morrissey, Laura W. Bispham,

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

William Atkinson, Ann McMath, &c., Carrie Levy, John J. Cassidy, Hannah Levy Hall, Albert Wittnauer, Louis Katz, Mary W. Parkin, Jane Snell, George Chesterman, Adolph Kaulmann, Samuel Inslee, Mary M. Bensel, Sophie Loew, John O. Curtis, Martha Kinsman, Marie J. Moisan, Annie McDonald, Fannie Roose, &c., Charles O'Keefe, Alice Dowling, Robert Goodbody, James C. Atwater, W. F. Crevand, Hannah Mills Adam, Roland, George H. Hortt, E state of Isabella M Pettet, (issue of fact) Estate of J. Mulry, (issue of fact) Wills for probate— Rose McKenna, Henry Riemann, Louis E. Bettens, Jane E. Steinart, Calvin H. Brooks, Madelina Covagnero.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Estate Edith Lord, Contested wills at 11 A. M.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Magdalena Hermann, Henry P. Dunham, Joseph Vesely.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.

Kleinman<Orr.
Corbin<T Starrett Co.
U S Litho<Fligel.
Rothstein<Carswell.
Birkhahn<Weisaberger.
Rumsey Play—Frazer.
Italo-Am Fed &c<Fulgione.
Perlmutter<Diamond.
McGraw PubCo<Ball.
Abrams<Sussex Photo Paper.
Joblin<Di Sacio.
Consol Roofing<Freedman.
Ayres<Slauson.
Wurst<Haight.
Shearer<Keenar.
Peck<Lawson.
Naurat<Loft.
Greenwald<Rothstein.
Fallik<Katz.
Silverman<Mark.
Hass<Kornbluth.
Thompson<Alexander.
Goldberg<Bulowa.

Stieg<Star Co.
Conforti Con<Atl Rlty
Levison<Balkind.
Taub<Nat Surety.
Greso<Santangelo.
Fosie<Calderone.
Wood<Clever.
Frubman<Stamp Book
Meyer<Federman Co.
H Kupfer Co<Hoffeld.
Hopkins<Jacobson.
Equitable Tr Co<Newman.
Richman, Schiessel & Rappaport<Goldstein
Prevot<Kraemer.
Scenox Co<Muller.
Pearce<Rubenstein.
Duchner<Rauchner.
Smyth<Cozine.
Handelman<Moskow's.
Kaye<Stern.
Newburger<Lents.
Globe Wernicke Co< Cushman.
Robinson<Hesslein.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Golden<Motor, &c, Cab Cohen<N Y Rys.
Preast<Spring.
Caesar<Fisher.
Manes<same.
Gumgage<Llewallyn.
Glucksman<Eisen.
Sandberg<Eagle C & S Co.
Fitzgerald<Collin.
Piccolo<Pansi.
Oestreicher<Mondello.
Healy<Mahoney.
Larkin<Schredski.
Castello<Pierce.
Klein<Zazela.
Stein<Blum.
Bouvier<Brewster.
Simpson<NY Rys.
Hansen<Baum Hat.
Tompkins<Ehret.
Da Costa<L I RR.
Sloan, &c Mfg Co< Singer Sew Mach.
Same<Same.
Kressh<Guttenberg.
Cong G C, &c<Feuerstebau.
Blum<Royal Ind Co.
Dinda<Berlinger.
Solomon<Usona Con.
Dunn<Meehan & Co.
Webster<Weller.
Struad<Messer Co.
William<Spinarella.
Foster<Gilbert.
Meis<Wendell & B Co.
Weinberg<Bauer.

Smidt<Davis L Co.
Kaplan<D, L & W RR.
Same<McIntyre.
Wexler<Suss.
Charchiare<Cooney.
Landau<Telfaw Taxi.
Eisenbach<Levy Bros.
D'Amico<Weinstein.
Di Biasi<Underpinning, &c.
Fingerhut<Rubinfeld.
Hurley<Gorden's C M.
Ippolito<Harlem Con.
Katz<NY Rys.
Prince<Same.
Klotter<Same.
Reynolds<Same.
Jacoby<Same.
Dansky<Ocean SS.
Smith<Same.
Deers<Solomon.
Rubay<Moore & Munger Co.
Zimmerman<Harris.
Dornbach<B'way Taxi.
Abbe & Godfrey Co< Payne.
Adelman<Malbeu.
Mallonsky<Forward Assn.
Odde<Corven.
Marons<Rosenzweig.
Kraus<Solomon.
Same<Hamburger.
Schwartz<Schuster.
Same<Same.
Case on.

PART II.—Schmuck, 2d Nat Bank<Reid.
Beck<Finkenberg.
Klein<Sargenfrei.
Riviera<Tuhes.
Aaron<Royal Ins Co.
Cohn<Cohen.
Thomas<Conway.
Tolsky<Cohen.
Thompson<Roberts.
Green<Lyons.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Liebowitz<O'Donnell.
Lewis<Burnsdall.
Burns<Spiegel.
Miller<Miller.
Sperling<Hynes.
Vorhaus<Steinberg.
Valleta<Salmo.
Same<Same.
Bauer<Zabin.
Bavarian<Goldstein.

Defiance Coat<City Builder Co.
Lewison<Balkind.
Grossman<Bernbaum.
Bertowitz<Dutka.
McLaughlin<McMann.
Case.

PART III., Green, J., case on; IV., Lynch, J., case on; V., Ransom, J., case on; VI., Delehanty, J., case on; VII., La Fetra, J., case on; VIII., O'Dwyer, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Lehman, J.—Bowery Sav Bank<French—William Quinn. Kerby<N Y R R Sec Co—Myron Sulzberger.
SUPREME COURT.—Bijur, J.—Tichepor< Ullo-Meyer—M. Friend.
SUPREME COURT.—Davis, J.—Bachrach< Furmann—David C Hirsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions.

Jughardt<Johnson.
People ex rel McCarthy<Williams.
Otley<Treadwell, Jr.
Diedrich<Dale et al.
People ex rel Buck< Williams.
Foster<Foster.
Dashley<Dashley.
Queck<Berner<Ward Baking.
Saffin<Saffin.
People ex rel Gilbert< Christ et al.
Dean<Dean.
Home Title Ins Co< Snell et al.
Glaser<Glaser.

C P Baumann & Co< Bauman et al.
Bleicher<Ridge'd Rlty Brothers<Brothers.
Zelden<Am Ice.
Bruckner<Bruggner.
Pines<Rezzano et al.
Kaplan<Fares and an.
Brooklyn Bk<Bor Bk.
Canning<Lynch et al.
In re Bowers Street.
In re Cooperman.
Davis, Laheney & Co< Carey Mfg.
White<White.
Mahoney<Dooley.
People<Grout.
People<Ashley.

SPECIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Crane, Jaycox, Blackmar, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.

Spindle<Luithien.
Lutton<CNY.
Schumm-McElroy< Henne & an.
Hammer<Hay Found'y
Thompson<NY Con RR
Strolovitz<S Bklyn Ry
Wilson<Am Ice Co.
Chirlin<Bernstein.
Clarke<Levering & G.
Cerf<W'minster Hts.
Swanson<Robins Dock
Deptford<Robbins Co.
Eggers<Edison El Ill.
Manna<Nassau RR.
Wehner<Bklyn Wire Forming Co.
Matthews<B, Q C & S RR.
McGarry<O I & B RR

Cosgrove<B U El RR.
Wood<Kanouse Mount Water Co.
Seitz<Wirsum.
Salz<Blume.
Gorham<Kelly et al.
Billings<Kent.
Neale<Nas R R.
Kennedy<same.
Colvin<Schlegel.
Miller<Kallet.
Strobel<N Y Con RR.
Brode<B, H & R.
Schleas<B, Q Co & S RR.
Slavic<Erie R R.
Yellow Pine Co<Glenn
Kunnekell<NY et al.
Associated<All Steyed.
Barnard<Yallow Taxi.
Thiebelbaum<Un Ry.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Scardaville<Halpern et al.
Tepfer<B H R R.
Ruersen<Dreadlox Con.
Bloom<N Y Con RR.
Basciano<same et al.
Akerstrom<Morse D.
Ackerman<CNY.
Lawyers Auto Weig Mach.
McCloskey<Buckley & CNY.
Chanal, Freres & Cie< Weinschenker et al.
Mangravite<B H R R
Dubovitz<Nas R R.
McSkimming<N Y C R R.
Burke<Abraham et al
Levine<B, Q Co & S RR.
Howard<N Y Rys,
Carroll<Chauncey R E Co.
Marks<I R T.
Hawkins<White Co et al.
Platt<G I & B R R.
Cein<B H R R.
Gillie H R R.
Hahn<B Un Gas Co.
Moore<Morrison.
Riley<Inter-City Adv.
Highest number reached, 8,440.

Gerschner<B H R R.
Vertilome<Gen. Ch.
Meyer<CNY.
Hughes<NY Con. RR.
Thompson<Bellaj Hess & Co.
Newman<CNY.
Calvin<Nassau R R.
Balcezat<Lumitz.
Ferguson<Chilton.
Druckman<Madison Sq. Garden.
Feldman<Econopouly et al.
Mintz<Harding.
McAlinden<Breakwater Co & ano.
Norton & ano.<
Donovan et al.
Herold<Adams.
Brown<Ed El Ill.
Skonieszny<Tartar Ch.
Shannon<Robbins D'k
Ruzzo<Keller.
Heimowitz<B H RR.
Standerwick<Barg.
Ohlsen<Nelson Co.
Chiaramonte<Berger.
McCormick<Hanan et al.
Hopkins<B H RR,

PART III.—Benedict, J.—Term trials.

Freestone<Freestone.
Zimmerman<Glam'man.
Larkowitz<Klauber.
O'Brien<Gill.
Fox<Oxx.
Gross<Lohner.
De Bekker<F A Stokes.
Eldridge<Kovacs.
Special calendar of foreclosure cases: Bricker<Leonard. Hawkins<Jones.
Hoffman<Freed.

The remaining cases reserved calendar will appear on the day calendar on Monday next for trial.
Highest number reached, 906.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.

Actions triable by court without jury:
Loew<McInerney.
Kaplan<Deitchma.
Collective Holding<M & J Con.

Bolstein<Baylis.
Davies<Kallkow.
Citizens' Tr<GilliesCo.
Glasa<Suskin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Schultz<Solomon et al.
Colligan<Woolworth, Landauer<Landauer.

In re McGrath, &c.
In re Pub Serv Comm. (Mott Av.)

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, April 22, 5 years.....$11,500
95TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Domenico Jodice and another to Church of the Holy Communion, 326 6th Av, April 6, 5 years, 5 and 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500
95TH ST, 125 East, s s, 77 ft w of Lexington Av, 23x98.9; Emil Feffercorn to Anna A. Schaia, 1,410 Crotona Park East, April 22, 4th as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000
96TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Percival C. Smith to Flora A. Colt, 33 East 39th St, Nov. 26, 1913, 3 years; attorneys, Lyons & S., 46 Cedar St.....$12,000
97TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100.5; Herman C. Evarts to Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., 60 Broadway, 3 years, April 22; attorney, Theodore L. Bailey, 62 William St.....$45,000
98TH ST, n e corner of West End Av, 100x100.8; West End Construction Co. to Samuel Borchardt, 349 West 86th St, April 23, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$50,000
100TH ST, 544 West, s s, 316.8 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x99.11; Lillie Lowenstein to Mary Carroll, 327 East 58th St, April 7, due April 14, 1917; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 233 Broadway $9,000

Bronx.

AVENUE D, e s, 75 ft s of 2d St, 50x100, Unionport; Henry J. Salzmann to Frank B. Hill, 2,867 Walton Av, April 13, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av. $1,000
BAILEY AV, w s, 89.6 ft s of 231st St, 96.4x irregular; Bertelsen Realty Co., Inc., to Edward J. Krug, Jr., 214 Alexander Av, April 22, 1917, due March 10, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $8,000
Edenwald Av, s s, 25 ft e of Murdock Av, 25x100; Maria K. Ehresmann to Margaretha Weiz, 403 E. 156th St, April 22, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, John H. Behrmann, 3,070 White Plains Av.....$3,000
GRAND AV, n e c 183d St, 100x150; Michael Loechinger to Bronx Security & Brokerage Co., 259 E. 138th St, April 22, 1 yr., 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 238 E. 138th St....$400
JEROME AV, n e corner Fordham Road, 12x irregular; Remler Realty Corporation to Tillie Wacht, 790 Riverside Drive, April 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isidor Hirschfield, 99 Nassau St.....$25,000
LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 250 ft s of Garrison Av, 100x100; Schlatter Embroidery Co. to Mathias Hoffer, 2,479 Madison Av, April 22, 3 yrs., 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$8,500
LOT 236, map part of Hunt estate; Elizabeth Gereghty to Franklin Society for Home Building & Savings, 38 Park Row, Jan. 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,800
TIEBOUT Av, e s, 258.3 ft n of 188th St, 65x104.7; No. 2,490 Tiebout Av, Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 290 Broadway, April 23, due, &c, as per bond.....$50,000
UNION AV, s e corner 167th St, 40x100; Tillie Johnson to Herman Beltz, 686 E. 179th St, prior mtg, $3,500, April 1, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Morris Blau, 154 Nassau St.....$1,000
WASHINGTON AV, w s, being plot begins at 40 ft s of Lot 125, map of Thomas Beesford, 22.8x—; Sophia Halpin to Otto Hand, 983 Summit Av, April 22, due as per bond $1,200
3D AV, s e s, 28 ft n e of 144th St, 28x91.9; also Woodycrest Av, e s, 165 ft n of Lot 56, map of Highbridgeville, 53x100; also 151st St, n w corner of Courtlandt Av, 50x irregular; also Lots 6 to 9, Block 2,059, map of Kemp estate; also Jerome Av, w s, at division line between lands formerly of Harriet C. Anderson and lands of Angelica S. Ketchum, 229x252.11, 1-6 part above and also 1-30 part of following; Jerome Av, w s, 496 ft s w from division line lands of Harriet C. Anderson and lands of Angelica S. Ketchum, 231.3x322; also plot begins 100 ft e of Bremer Av and 6 ft n from s w corner of Lot 56, 53x115; Edgar Van R. Ketchum to Marie E. Jacobson, 86 Jarolemon St, Brooklyn, April 16, due Jan. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Welles & S., 34 Nassau St....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.
12TH ST, 303 East, all; Charles J. Smith to Amelia Rabow, 303 East 12th St, 3 years, from April 1, 1914 .....$1,000
31ST ST, 411 to 415 East, part 2d floor; Cohoction Realty Co. to Manhattan Box Co., 410 East 32d St, 6 4-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1912 .....$1,100
38TH ST, 363 West, store and part of cellar; Clara R. Gerken and another, trustees, to Frank X. Schmieler, 363 West 38th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, John M. Ruck, 271 Broadway $6,000

Bronx.

EAST TREMONT AV, 504, store, &c.; Louisa M. H. Cannon to Raymond E. Elliott, 341 East 138th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Raymond E. Elliott, 341 East 138th St .....$1,900 to $2,000
FREEMAN ST, 978, store; Anna Ehlers to Joshua Beck, 334 East 50th St, 6 years from June 15, 1914; attorney, J. E. Schlesinger, 156 Nassau St.....$540 to $780
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 240.8 ft n of 163d St, 12x irregular, all; Kellwood Realty Co. to Charles E. Blaney et al., 1,547 Broadway, 20 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....
Taxes, &c., $25,000 to $35,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DECATUR AV, 3,192 to 3,194; Westchester Woodworking Co. against William Freeland, owner, (renewal).....$576
DOWNING ST, 45 and 47; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against Joseph Tassi, owner, and Savignano & Son, contractor.....$133
37TH ST, 44 and 46 West; Jardin Co., Inc., against 44 and 46 West 37th Street, Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,775
116TH ST, 156 East; William T. Hookey Sons Co., Inc., against Donato Cefola, owner and contractor.....$119
116TH ST, 156 East; Robert Elkan against Donato Cefola, owner and contractor.....$85

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 212 ft n of 167th St, 171x168; Kawneer Manufacturing Co. against Weilnsager Amusement Co. and John M. Haffen Corporation, owners and contractors $620

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 109; Triborough Marble and Tile Works, Inc., against Ladislaus W. Schwenk et al., Feb. 18, 1914.....$447
2D AV, 31; A. H. C. Bruns & Son against Barney Lefkowitz et al., April 6, 1914...$312

Bronx.

183D ST, East, 763 and 765; Meyer Bank against Eureka Tile Co. et al., Feb. 27, 1914 .....$60

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 8 to 12; Welz & Zetweck against Louis Schaffler and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Dorf.
COLUMBIA ST, 77; Bella Feldman against Sarah Kazeela and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, A. H. Brill.
PARK AV, n w corner of 49th St, 200.10x 80; Geo. F. Root Co. against New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Williams & Hamburger.
28TH ST, 11 West; Edward B. Dunne, ad ministrator, against Charles A. Dunne, (action to impress lien;) attorney, R. Sage et.
3RD ST, 331 and 333 West; Geo. B. Lauck against James F. J. Marlin and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.
81ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Anna K. Daniel, trustee, against Charles Cahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. K. Daniel.

Bronx.

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 187.6 ft n of 176th St, 37.6x100; Leopold Haidegger and others against Sophie Busath and others (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Hirleman & V.
MAPES AV, w s, 35 ft s of 179th St, 40x100; Clarence Mayer against Charles Schaefer, Jr., Co. and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, A. Frankenthaler.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale TO BE HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 6.
600 RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION **LOTS**
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
135 BROADWAY NEW YORK

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12222)

10 CITY LOTS and GOOD 7-ROOM HOUSE
With All Improvements,
$13,500
At SPUYTEN DUYVIL.
Three minutes' walk from N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Station; 12 minutes from Broadway Subway, 231st Street Station.
Five houses ..... $4,500.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ARE YOU SMART ENOUGH
TO PROFIT BY EXPERIENCE?

The CAMMAN ESTATE was sold at auction June 6, 1899.
The CAMMAN ESTATE is just **north** of N. Y. University.

At that sale the lots brought **$500** to **$1,500** each.
They are now worth **$5,000** to **$10,000** each.

AT THE CAMMAN SALE

Mr. J. bought Lot 61, Andrews Ave and Fordham Road.
He paid for it **$1,400**—$350 cash—Balance on mortgage.
He sold it for **$6,750**—All cash, Oct. 11, 1906.

HE ALWAYS REGRETTED THAT HE HAD NOT BOUGHT MORE LOTS AT THE CAMMAN SALE

DON'T HAVE REGRETS

Just **south** of N. Y. University are the

134 LOTS TO BE SOLD

At Absolutely Unreserved Auction Sale,
to Close the Estate of Ellen M. Hennessy,
APRIL 28th, 1914, AT 10:30 A. M.
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14 VESEY STREET

70% can remain on mortgage. Titles insured free to purchasers.

To Reach the Property

Take West Side Subway to 181st St.; thence University Ave. car across Bridge to property at Burnside Avenue.
Take 6th or 9th Ave. Elevated to 155th St.; thence Jerome Ave. car to Burnside Ave. and transfer or walk 3 blocks west to property.
Take 2nd or 3rd Ave. Elevated to 177th St.; thence Burnside Ave. car direct to property.

For Maps apply to **JOSEPH P. DAY,** 31 Nassau St.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Agents and Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A LOVELY HOME
Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 YEARS' TIME; few for rent; $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

$24 MONTHLY PAYS FOR "Old English"
Seven Room Brick Home at Express Station of New Subway.
$300 Down—Price, $4,500
Souvenir Booklet "B" on request.
OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

LIVING WELL MEANS LIVING IN MOUNT VERNON. 335 trains daily; 22 minutes from Grand Central by clean, swift electric trains—that's business men appreciate. For the family, the home is in an ideal environment, with every city advantage plus the charm of the suburb. 36,000 people; trolleys, churches, schools, theatres, banks, stores, libraries, clubs, 2 golf courses. "See Mount Vernon First"—it sets the highest standard as the "Model City of Homes." Send for illustrated Booklet "A."
CHAMBER of COMMERCE Mount Vernon—N.Y.

SCARSDALE
Stucco half timber house and Garage FOR SALE.
14 Rooms, 3 Baths
Billiard Room; Hot Water Heat; large plot, trees and garden. An exceptional opportunity.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42nd St. Depot Sq.
Murray Hill 6561. White Plains 759.

If you have the slightest thought of locating in the country, let us make known to you the remarkable beauties and advantages of KNOLLWOOD PARK. Splendid schools; churches of various denominations; location delightful and health-giving for the children. UNUSUAL INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY. Get further particulars now.
KNOLLWOOD PARK COMPANY,
1 Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Occupy Before You Buy
Rent $1200, or sell on terms like Rent
At Mt. Vernon.
Beautiful New House in finest residence neighborhood with tiled porch, living room, billiard room, open fireplace, 6 large bedrooms, 3 baths, etc. Tennis; 3 minutes to station; churches, schools, etc. Builder, P. O. Box 116 Mt. Vernon.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11-room cottage, situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $540 per annum.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

Beautiful corner Plot 228x130. **New Rochelle** Residence Park section. Magnificent home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, hardwood trim; mortgage $7,500, 5 per cent.; will sell much below actual value of $15,000.
221 Huguenot Street. **J.C. Gleason & Son** Phone 104.

ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON** and Throughout Westchester County.
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, ETC.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 4536 Murray Hill

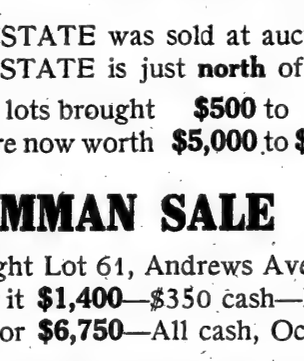
COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
7 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6032.

$900 PER YEAR.
Mt. Vernon, restricted section. Hardwood trim; 10 rooms; fine sun exposure; shade trees. Refined and congenial neighbors.
Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3406

SUBURBAN APARTMENT.
Six large rooms, all light; 2 baths; piazza; fine view of Sound.
MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
122 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at stores open all night.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Between Ocean and Bay.
Bungalows $1,500 to $3,000,
Easy Distance from City.
Bathing, Boating, Fishing.
All Improvements.
Write for Booklet "A" or 'Phone Greeley 1697.
SALTAIRE
47 W. 34TH ST.

Garden City

The center of the best country sports. All City improvements. Houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 a month up. New modern homes for sale, $5,000 up. Easy Terms.

Gage E. Tarbell
320 Fifth Avenue.

FOR RENT
for the Summer or by the year
A Magnificent Country Estate
near the Atlantic Sea Coast on Long Island, a little more than half an hour from Wall Street and Herald Square.
House contains 11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms; beautiful lawns and gardens; garage and stable.
For price and further particulars address C. A. F., L 318, care Times, Times Square, New York

"Stay-a-While"
The Bungalow Colony
Would You Know More?
SEND FOR BOOKLET "A"
Stay-a-While Beach Estates
391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

The Folly of Paying Rent
wherein a small first payment, remainder monthly, will purchase a beautiful home fifty minutes out, five minutes' walk from station, also of Great South Bay; boating, bathing, and fishing; superior bungalows, 6 and 8 large rooms; extra improvements; fireplaces, steam heat, artistic decorations; the very last word in style and finish; gardens, trees, plants; title guaranteed. Henry J. McCord, World Bldg., N. Y. C. Phone 3154 Beekman.

Overlooking Manhasset Bay
Plots on
Port Washington Estates
Size, 100x150. Price, $2,000
With right of way to bathing beach. Easy terms.
C. S. FALLOWS, 30 Church St.

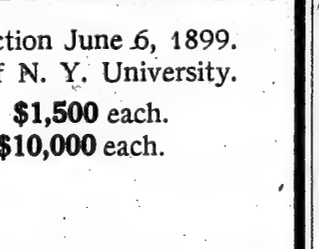
PLANDOME,
ON MANHASSET BAY.
30 minutes express service.
Beautiful Booklet—Houses for sale or "L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

ROCKAWAY
Only $600 each for lots in restricted section, near ocean; all improvements; no assessments; stores, schools, churches. Nothing better for home sites and investment. WORTHMORE, B 171 Times.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

INVESTORS
4-STORY, NEW-LAW FLAT,
Near Subway Station.
All modern improvements.
Rent $2,625. Price $26,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149th St. and Third Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



HOLLOW TILE & STUCCO HOUSE
With red tile roof. Choice location on Beverly Road. 10 large rooms and 2 baths. On large plot. 1,600 feet from station. Price $12,750; $1,000 cash, balance convenient terms.
15 Minutes From Herald Square,
Via Penn-L. I. Electric Express Service.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Station.
In the beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5280 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—9:07, 10:18, 11:07 A. M.; 12:28, 1:06 (Sat. only), 2:06, 3:00; 3:36, 4:08, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:37 P. M. Sunday—8:26, 9:46, 10:35, 11:18, 11:34 A. M.; 1:06, 2:06, 3:03, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Near Morristown.
High elevation, Farm of 60 acres, 11 room house with bath, range, furnace, two large barns and other farm buildings; fruit and alfalfa. Owner going west. Price reasonable
Harvey J. Genung,
Morristown, New Jersey.

ELBERON, N. J.
Choice furnished cottages for rent in Elberon, South Elberon and Deal.
J. A. STRATTON, Opp. Station, Elberon, N. J.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

For full particulars of furnished Cottages for rent or sale apply or write C. D. Snyder, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Open all the year.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

A GENTLEMAN'S HOME.
Ideal country place on the Hudson; 2 hours from city; 4 acres, self-sustaining; house 12 rooms; 50 feet porches; bath, running water; barn, stable, laundry; chickens; all kinds bearing fruit, berries; large garden; shade trees, lawn, hedges, shrubbery; perfect climate; good roads; fine scenery; 5 minutes from station or day boat; will be sold on satisfactory erms at low cost. Address Mohonk, X 113 Times.

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FOR RENT
STORE ROOM, 30x140.
Three-story brick in the best location in So. Bethlehem, Pa. Apply
PASTIME THEATRE,
114 East 3d St., So. Bethlehem, Pa.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON SHORE Comfortable 8-room house, all modern improvements, ½ acre, 1 block trolley, shady street, lawn, garden, fruit, hedges and shrubs. Close to town. Boating, bathing, fishing, clamming.
FOR SALE Price only $6,000—Terms arranged.
Apply to Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.

Desirable furnished cottages to rent for season. Our conveyances meet trains by appointment. Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Allenhurst, N. J. (gpo. stations) Asbury Park, N. J.

TO LET FURNISHED
Party going to Europe will rent beautiful old-fashioned country home, ONE ACRE of Ground, Barn, Garden, Chickens; fully equipped real Country Place in SUBURBS JAMAICA LONG ISLAND; 5 minutes' walk to nearest station; 22 minutes out on Long Island R. R. L 317 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway station at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

The Sevillia

Apartments
2 to 6 Rooms

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES TO LET

COLUMBIA BUILDING
29 Broadway, corner Morris St.
Fronting on Three Streets.
Attractive Small Offices and Suites.
No Dark Rooms. River Outlook.
RENTS, $180. UP.

The West St. Building
90 West St.
Cor. Albany & Cedar Sts.
A 23-Story Building
Overlooking the River.
Offices, single or in suites.
All outside light. Also small store.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN BUILDING
45 Broadway
Choice offices and suites.

CHATHAM & PHENIX NAT'L BANK BLDG.
192 Broadway, corner John St.
At Attractive Rentals.
Desirable suites and single offices.

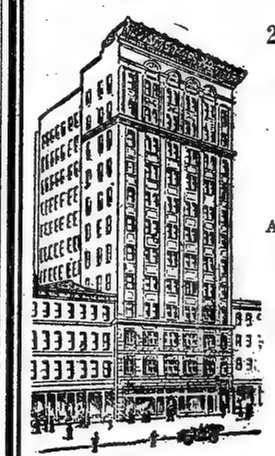
UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
80 Broadway 3-7 New St.
New St. entrance opposite Stock Exchange.

DUN BUILDING
290 Broadway
N. E. Cor. Reade St.
A few choice single offices and suites.
Attractive Rentals.

MANHATTAN LIFE BUILDING
64-70 Broadway 15-19 New St.
Opposite Stock Exchange
Large Banking Office on Ground Floor. Subway entrance in basement.

TOWNSEND BUILDING
1123 Broadway, corner 25th St.
Overlooking Madison Square
Offices
Single or in suites.

Cruikshank Company
141 Broadway



23-25 BEAVER STREET
Running Through to
58-60-62 NEW STREET
½ block from Broadway and Broad St. and one block from Wall St. Convenient to all the exchanges and Custom House.
A NEW MODERN 12-STORY OFFICE BUILDING. PERFECT LIGHT AND VENTILATION.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
OFFICES SINGLY OR EN SUITE.
$30 PER MONTH AND UP.
F.R. WOOD, W.H. DOLSON CO., AGENTS,
140 Broadway, or on premises.
Telephone, Broad—4541.

Barclay Building
299 Broadway
Corner Duane Street.
Modern 18-Story Strictly High Class Fireproof Building, with Highest Standard Service.
Very Desirable Offices
For Rent, Singly & En Suite.
Also Entire Floor
Specially Arranged for Corporation.
Consult our revised method of Renting before leasing elsewhere.
Wm. C. Walker's Sons / Wright Barclay } Agents
On premises. Phone Worth 3364.

FINE OFFICES
For rent in the
Park Row Building
Opposite Post Office. Facing B'way
Abundant light and air, 9 new elevators being installed, vacuum cleaners; 7 uptown surface lines pass the door; near 8 "L" lines, Subway, Brooklyn Bridge, Hudson Tunnels, Jersey Ferries.
For further information inquire on premises or at our office,
14 Wall Street
PARK ROW BUILDING
AGENT
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JEREMIAH KAVANAGH, Plaintiff, against MARGARET MARY KAVANAGH AND OTHERS, Defendants.—County Clerk's No. 21,005, Year 1913.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment for partition and sale of the premises hereinafter described, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of April, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain tract or parcel of land with the buildings thereon known and distinguished on a Map of Property in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated December 3d, 1829, as Lot Number 51 and bounded as follows:
Beginning at a point on the north side of 49th Street, distant three hundred twenty-five (325) feet westerly from the northwest corner of 49th Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence westerly along the north side of said 49th Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue along the east side of Lot Number 52 one hundred (100) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence easterly on a line parallel with 49th Street along the south side of Lot Number 24 twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue along the west side of Lot Number 50 one hundred (100) feet four and one-half (4½) inches to the place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed to Patrick Shaw by John A. Livingston and Jane G., his wife, by deed dated the 24th day of May, 1872, and recorded in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York in Liber 1222 of Conveyances, Page 41, on the 29th day of May, 1872.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1914.
PERCIVAL H. GREGORY, Referee.
JOHN T. FENLON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
PHILIP J. McCOOK, Attorney for the Defendants, Annie Flynn and the New York Trust Company, as general guardian of the estate of the Infant Defendant, Margaret Mary Kavanagh, &c., 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ROSWELL D. HATCH, Attorney for Defendant, Mary E. O'Shaughnessy, 349 West 58th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 125 West 49th Street:

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $2,124.61 and interest.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1914.
PERCIVAL H. GREGORY, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MANSBACH, EMANUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMANUEL MANSBACH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 10th day of August next.
Dated New York, January 30, 1914.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor.
MILLER, KING, LANE & STRAFFORD, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Broadway, New York City.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

TO LEASE.
29 WEST 34TH ST.
THIRD FLOOR.
25x100.
Large Show Window.
J. C. HAND, on Premises, or your own broker.

A Few Desirable Offices in
Fulton Building
Southwest Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.
TO SELECT TENANTS.
W. F. FUERST, Agent, 67 Nassau St.

LOFTS 40 x 90 ALL LIGHT
FIREPROOF BUILDING
521-523 West 26th Street.
All Improvements. Low Rent.
Apply to HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., 140 Broadway, or your own broker.

LOFTS LIGHT Printers and m'f'rs. 20x80, 70x99, 50x150; reasonable rents. Broker or office, E. W. ELLIS BLDG. **ELECTRIC POWER**
312 E. 23d St.

No. 47 Warren St.

Store and Basement
APPLY AT 18 FULTON ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Northwest **86th St.** Corner
Central-Park-West
"LIVINGSTON"
Quality and Location Unexcelled
9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths incl'd'g electr. light
$2,100 - $2,700.
Sup't on premises.

THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
6 ROOM APARTMENT.....$50
All improvements. Apply to janitor.

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Ave.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. See janitor.

517 WEST 113TH ST.
Beautiful high-class elevator Apartments.
4 & 6 Rooms, $45 to $70

MANHATTAN—East Side.

128 EAST 84TH ST.
ADJOINING LEXINGTON AV.
Apartments of five rooms and bath; steam heat and open plumbing.
Rents $336 and $408 per year.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

728 THIRD AVE.
BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.
1st Flat of six extra large, light rooms and bath. Possession May 1.
Rent only $408 per year.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS
Cor. 179th St. & Morris Ave.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3 rooms, $23 to $28
4 rooms, $30 to $36
5 rooms, $44 to $46
Just Completed.
Largest rooms in the finest residential section of Bronx; southern exposure; location ideal and convenient; near 3d Av. "L" Tremont Station, 180th St. Crosstown, and Jerome Av. cars one block from premises. Can be seen evenings.

GREYLOCK COURT
Northwest corner 168th St., Boston Road.
Finest elevator apartment in Bronx; 3 blocks east of 169th St. "L" station; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $384 to $800 per year.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.

KEMP-JONES APARTMENTS,
952 TO 972 ANDERSON AV.,
AT JEROME AND 162D
4-5-6 Rooms; all improvements, $28 to $45
Apply at 970 Anderson Av., (McDevitt.)

PARK SIDE APARTMENTS
Ogden Av., Washington Bridge, facing Park; overlooking river and Speedway; delightful location.
3-4-5 Rooms; high class; every improvement; $26 to $40
APPLY ON PREMISES.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET—FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

Have several excellent private houses in 70's; owner desires to exchange for income loft or apartments. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

West Side.
Private residence for sale, 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—House built for two families on East 62d St. See R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.
For Sale.—Two four-story apartment dwellings; all improvements; principal avenue Tremont, West Farms; owner must sell; cash and exchange; bargain. L 276 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.
$8,750.—Modern brown-stone residence, 684 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; choice location; none better on the avenue; 25 minutes to New York; 12 rooms; lot 20x100; house larger in rear than in front; inside of house fine enough to please any one; can be bought for $8,100 if sold this month. Apply on premises or to owner, 700 Greene Av.
8-story modern house, ½ block Prospect Park; 13 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, extension dining room; tiled kitchen, bath; $16,500, worth $20,000. Burrill Bros., 7th Av., corner 2d St., Brooklyn.
$500 DOWN.—Facing Prospect Park, two-family; 11 rooms; brick; balance as rent. Full particulars Fisher, 545 Coney Island Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.
Castleton Heights.—10-room house, modern conveniences; perfect order; extensive shaded grounds, large stable; near trolley; 25 minutes from St. George; $50 monthly. Cornelius Koiff, 45 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.
BUNGALOW $300
cash, balance like rent; substantial, attractive; all conveniences and improvements; 33 minutes Penn. or Flatbush Station; near station; no broker. Emerson, 1,120, 200 6th Av., New York.
FLUSHING, L. I.
For rent, furnished, very attractive house with beautiful grounds; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; exceptional opportunity.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 8th Av., cor. 45th St., N. Y.
Five-room bungalow; 2 lots of ground; all improvements; water privileges; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot; $200 down, $15 monthly. Address Box R C 72 Times.
Fine house, seven rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, hedge fence, fruit trees; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorn Av., Elgral Park, L. I.
Four lots, 100x100, Long Island City factory neighborhood; convenient freight yards, docks, ferries, bridges. Finn, 717 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

City Homes to Let—Furnished.
Private home, 12 rooms, well unfurnished, will decorate to suit. 16 East 30th St. Rent $1,200.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.
COLONIAL Country Home in Ridgewood, N. J., 25 acres, with splendid trout stream; swimming, canoeing; lawns, orchard, pasture. Very fine colonial residence, 16 rooms, spacious verandas, hardwood floors, box beamed ceilings, stable-garage and cow stable, bennery, etc.; six minutes to station; 45 minutes to New York office. Splendid scenery. Easy terms to reliable party. Owner has to leave East. See photos. Owner, F. MERTENS, 472 4th Av., City.
Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heidenrich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector.) and Ridgewood, N. J.
Just finished; 5 six-room semi-bungalows on large plots at Westfield, N. J.; beautiful locations, on a hill, near station and trolley; small first payment; $20 per month thereafter. Write for particulars and free railroad tickets Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building.
At Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome homes on large plots among the trees, near station; sold on easy monthly payments; a few large, well-located plots to be sold on a monthly payment of $5; let us send you particulars; we furnish free transportation. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.
Cranford New Houses and Bungalows, $100 cash, balance as rent; 6-7 rooms and bath; large plots, sewer, steam heat, combination fixtures, hardw

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Farm of 150 acres on Round Bay, Severn River, Md., 7 miles above Annapolis; ideal location for Summer residence or development of Summer colony on water front; about 2 miles shore; 45 minutes to Baltimore; 1 hour 10 minutes to Washington by electric road; 15 minutes to Annapolis; 10 minutes to station; 23 trains daily; no agents. Address X 233 Times.

Magnificent water-front farm 260 acres on Chesapeake Bay and South River; only three miles from Annapolis, Md.; best duck shooting in State; unsurpassed bathing, boating, fishing, and crabbing; excellent neighborhood; dwelling, clubhouse, stables, &c.; beautiful place, price, $30,000. Apply C. W. Gould, Annapolis, Md.

Real Estate.

EIGHTEEN PER CENT.
can be saved in building a home; write for circular to Building Economics, Far Rockaway, New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Exchange.—At Amityville, L. I., dwelling, stable, about 1½ acres of ground; equity, $6,000; would exchange for smaller country place. P. G. Honeyman, 306 West 26th St., New York City.

Mortgage Loans.

We have a fund of $150,000 to loan on good first or second mortgages, Borough of Manhattan only. Principals address to H. H., 151 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%, seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.
West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
180 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

At moderate rent, from May 15th to October 1st, a nicely furnished cool apartment of seven rooms and bath.
251 West 78th Street, corner of Broadway; elevator service; near Riverside Drive; convenient to Subway and elevated; reference required; seen by appointment. Telephone Hibbard, 5756 Schuyler.

An unusual apartment for beauty and magnificence; a real show home. Oriental rugs throughout. Imported furnishings; 6 large rooms, 2 baths, in highest class apartment; sublease May until October. $250 monthly. Apartment 8B, 251 West 89th St.

150 West 80th St.—High-class, magnificently furnished new 6-room apartment to sublet until Oct. 1; everything for housekeeping; Steinway pianola. Victrola; must be rented at once; references.

J. F. LOEWI, Apartment 2C.

A.—A.—Three rooms, kitchenette, furnished; one room 17x13½; piano; very attractive; near Subway, Broadway, and Amsterdam Ave; Morningside Heights; telephone 7700 Morning. C. E. Fay, 421 W. 119th St.

To sublet furnished, May 1 to Oct. 1, 3-room housekeeping apartment; 55th St., near 5th Av.; extra large living room, bedroom, and bath; extra maid's room; meals served by house if desired. Phone Plaza 2924.

512 West 123d St.—Charmingly furnished four-room apartment; sixth floor; elevator house; southwestern exposure; May to October; possible renewal privilege; unquestionable references. Superintendent.

220 West 50th St.—Large eight-room apartment; five bedrooms facing Central Park South; ideal for Summer; high-class elevator apartment; very reasonable.

Opposite Central Park, seven rooms and bath, completely furnished; all outside rooms; May 1 until October first; $100 month; references required. Lockwood, 230 West 59th.

Attractively furnished apartment, opposite Cathedral St. John the Divine; 5 rooms; all conveniences; owner going abroad. Particulars Leland, 40 West 33d.

A lady who wishes to keep a few boarders or roomers during Summer can secure large, desirable apartment in choice neighborhood; bargain. F 26 Times.

To sublet, attractively furnished or unfurnished apartment, six rooms; coolest; east, south to west exposure; 110th St. Subway. Call before 5. Neal, 440 Riverside Drive.

RIVERSIDE. (Near 96th Subway.)—$150 monthly; attractive concessions if taken till October; immediate possession. Telephone 188 Morningside. Apt. 52.

Attractive, high-class, furnished apartment; large, sunny rooms; finest neighborhood; piano; phonograph; maid if desired; bargain. H., 318 West 84th St.

264 Riverside Drive.—Possession immediately; 7th floor; 4 rooms, 2 baths; service, elevator; completely furnished; Until Oct. 1. Superintendent.

Splendid furnished apartment, overlooking Central Park, between 74th and 75th Sts., to sublet to Oct. 1, 1914. Henry T. Hornidge, 115 Broadway.

To sublet for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at half regular rate; immediate occupancy. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Sublet—Six rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; overlooking Park. Superintendent, 1 West 85th.

English woman will share 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath apartment. West 72d, or rent entire. Apply Leland's, 40 West 33d.

Riverside Drive, 474, (116th.)—Delightful small, attractive apartment, fold room and gray; $85 monthly; May to October. Supt.

Sublet, bargain, in Gramercy Park section, attractive elevator apartment, 7 light rooms, all improvements. Apply Lelands, 40 W. 33d.

Windermere Court, 347 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 127th.—New, high-class furnished suites 2, 3, 4 rooms; lowest Summer rates.

To Sublet — Three-room kitchenette apartment, 434 West 120th St. Phone Mgr. Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

Four bright, sunny rooms, attractively furnished, front, to October 1st. 601 West 162d St.

Elegantly furnished 6 large rooms; 2 baths; exceptional; $100. Jones, 601 West 113th.

Furnished six rooms and bath for Summer months. Superintendent, 312 West 93d St.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING,
26 Gramercy Park street, near 4th Av. Summer rates; meals optional.
1, 2, and 3 handsomely furnished rooms and bath; no housekeeping; private park; convenient and homelike; country in the heart of the city.

Apartment.—Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis 34 East 32d St.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 85 East 27th St.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.
West Side.

Seven large corner rooms; south and west exposure,
facing beautiful Morningside Park;
3 minutes to 116th St.
Express station, 6th and 9th Av. "L," central to all points;
Housekeeping conveniences, modern elevator building, with dining room service optional. H. C. Coleman. Tel. M'side 3447.
40 Morningside Av., corner West 119th St.

To sublet.—120 West 86th St.; unfurnished for balance of lease to Oct. 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

APARTMENT, northwest corner of MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING; 8 ROOMS AND BATH; $50 per month; worth much more; only first-class tenant need apply.
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
748 Fifth Avenue. Phone Plaza 270.

To sublet, immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room, four-bath apartment; finest location in the city. Apt. B, Squire, 95 William St. Telephone John 1215.

Sublet beautiful sunny four-room apartment; excellent location; references. 536 West 111th.

Studio to rent, 27x16; north light; very reasonable. Apply 140 West 57th St. Supt.

Apartment to sublet, 6 rooms; phone or call. Apartment 8C, 150 West 80th St.

Seven grand outside rooms: two baths; $90-$95; modern. 615 West 178th St.

Long Island.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
8 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths; kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Bronx.

806 East 173d, (one block from 174th Subway station.)—Five rooms; top floor; steam, vacuum cleaners, telephone; $36.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

7 west apartment, five or six rooms, with fireplace. Give full particulars. "Permanent," 5 Times Harlem.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS, DOING A BUSINESS OF $200,000 ANNUALLY, HAVING MET WITH REVERSES, WOULD CONSIDER PROPOSITION FROM MAN ABLE TO INVEST $20,000 AND TO BE ACTIVE IN BUSINESS.
THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A REAL LIVE MAN WHO CAN DEVOTE HIS ENTIRE TIME. M 102 TIMES.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
WANTED—$15,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL IN WELL-ESTABLISHED COMMISSION BUSINESS SELLING A SPECIAL LINE OF COPYRIGHTED PRODUCTS; AMOUNT SECURED BY OBLIGATION OF COMPANY, WITH OPTION OF CONVERSION INTO CAPITAL STOCK; CREDIT AND ASSOCIATION OF THE HIGHEST; THOROUGH INVESTIGATION; PRINCIPALS ONLY. M 100 TIMES.

A well-known manufacturer of popular-priced gowns, junior dresses, is desirous of consolidating with a similar business; object to reduce expense and increase sales; a practical inside manufacturer preferred; must bear first-class reputation and investigation; communications treated strictly confidential; no agents. Box X 231 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN OR LADY wanted to invest $1,000 to $1,500 in realty corporation can make big profits; Italian preferred, but not essential. Address Realty, Box 1,616, Paterson, N. J.

Handsome income easily earned by those who are able to introduce capital into our attractive enterprise. See Mr. Rathbauer, 103 East 125th St., or phone Harlem 1088.

Manufacturing business, convenient to New York City, with an established trade, offered for sale, in whole or part; reason given for retirement. Z 260 Times Annex.

$12,000 MFG. PLANT FOR $3,500.
A fully equipped, going factory for manufacture of jewelry, novelties, &c., splendidly located, in New York City. N 23 Times.

Gramercy Park section, three connecting boarding houses; receipts $600 weekly; no reasonable offer refused. Matthews, 153 6th Av.

For Sale.—Hardware, tinning, and roofing business; good section Manhattan; reasonable; owner retiring from active business; no brokers. C 97 Times Annex.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Moving-picture theatre, Bronx, thickly populated neighborhood; no opposition; owner must sacrifice. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square.

Partner wanted for established jobbing business of coats and suits; capital required, a few thousand only. X 237 Times.

Beautiful furnished 14-room house for sale; good home and business combined; monthly profit, $150. 163 West 71st St.

Young man wishes invest money with services in established business. F 84 Times.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 60,000 per day.
BUSINESS ADDRESS CO.
28 Barclay St. Telephone 6490 Barclay.

PUBLICITY ENGINEERS.
Campaigns that lift your product out of the ordinary. A glance—and you remember. Ask Danton, 225 5th Av.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10, delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 98 Nassau.

Multigraph letters, 200, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1018.

PRINTING—MULTIGRAPHING.
1,000 bond letterheads, $1.50; multigraphing, 1,000, $2; 500, $1.75. Century, 44 Duane.

Clothing.

Mme. Neftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 870 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Deines, 128 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty cents a line.

WATCHES & DIAMONDS.—$25, $1 weekly; $50, $1 weekly; $100, $2 weekly. Call or send for "Red Book." CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT, 206 West 42d St. (Opposite Hammerstein's.)

For Sale—A string of 100 hand-made beads, all colors, for 50c; state color wanted and allow 2 days for making. Box 265, Blanca, Col.

Typewriters.

BUY TYPEWRITER MACHINES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Visible Remingtons, Underwoods, Monarchs, L. C. Smiths, Noiseless, Blickensderfer, Standard Folding, and many other makes, guaranteed for two years. Also typewriting paper and carbons. Ribbons for all makes. Closing out business. SACRIFICING ALL GOODS. Come and convince yourself. Telephone Bryant 7956. Room 1812. Hulbert & Co., 220 West 42d St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. } TEL.
258 Broadway, at 23d St. } 3408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. } FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS,
$28 to $75.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange.
Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds. Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1294 Madison Sq.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 119 University Place. 7708 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Schools
Thirty cents a line.

Instruction in swimming, tennis, fencing, boxing, &c., during Summer months; New York or elsewhere. W. A. Tedow, Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3488.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 43th. Telephone 3067 Bryant.

Horses and Carriages.
Thirty cents a line.

Wiegel buys horses; do you wish to sell your horse? Write or telephone Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.
Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Rugmere Park, hour from Broadway; desirable accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing.

Long Island.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 230 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Westchester County.

Yonkers.—Private family; convenient location; handsomely furnished room; gentleman only. D 125 Times.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements in The New York Times received at American District Messenger Offices in New York City or Suburban Communities.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Lady's gold watch with fleur de lys design in blue enamel and pearls, also pin attached, blue enamel, fleur de lys, lost Thursday on 6th Av. "L" or between 140th St. and 8th Av. and 146th St. and Amsterdam Av. Return to 323 Convent Av.; reward.

LOST—A certificate for one share of first preferred stock of the United States Rubber Company, No. D-22277, in the name of Charles E. Baker, Pawling, N. Y., transfer of which has been stopped. George W. Chase, Cashier.

LOST—Between 39th and 64th Sts., on Lexington Av., Monday, bar pin, four inches long, with sapphires and pearls. Reward bestowed on finder if promptly returned to Mrs. Wm. A. Hamilton, 177 East 64th St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, in Mason-Seaman taxicab, pair of opera glasses marked "C. B. Washington"; liberal reward. Return Mason-Seaman Stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

LOST—Pearl necklace with diamond clasp; lost between Bustanoby's, 39th St., and Hotel Marie Antoinette; liberal reward. Please return to Bustanoby, 110 W. 39th St.

LOST—$200 reward for return of pearl earrings, lost Wednesday night at Metropolitan Opera House or vicinity. Return to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., 334 5th Av., City.

LOST—Cameo brooch, Sunday, on 5th Av. stage or in 119th St., between 7th and Morningside Avs.; suitable reward. Payne, 50 Morningside Av. East, Apartment 63.

LOST.—In Arrowhead Inn or on grounds, black silk bag with diamond clasp; contents will be identified. K. Staunton, 140 West 58th.

LOST—Between 101st St., Subway, and Dobbs Ferry, filigree gold bracelet with diamond centre. Return C. Wilson, 840 West End Av., and receive reward.

LOST—Between Plaza Hotel and 44th, via bus, platinum bar pin, diamonds and sapphires; liberal reward. J. Vetter, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Rho Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST—Fob buckle charm, engraved "F. W. P."; reward. 45 East 17th St., Room 512, New York.

LOST.—Between 48th and 5th Av. and Stern's, pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—At Polo Grounds, small turquoise matrix pin, with gold band around; reward. Hotel Colonial, 51 West 81st St.

LOST—New York, Brooklyn, topaz, pearl pendant; reward. Tamb, 1,764 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Tortoise shell earring, three rings, gold chasing; keepsake. Raborg, 175 Lexington Av.

LOST—Monday, civet cat fur, two yards long, 90th and West End Av. Finder telephone 1441 River.

LOST—Gold bar pin set with pearls; black enameled edges; reward. 2,848 Broadway.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dark brindle Boston bull terrier, straight white mark on forehead, white breast, white spot back of neck, screw tail; 6 months old; answers to the name of Toodles; liberal reward. Capt. Louis Kreuscher, 856 Macon St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. BOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 214 West 92d St.

LOST—Gray Persian kitten in neighborhood of 94th St. and West End Av. Liberal reward offered if finder will return to G. M. Prehn, 276 West 94th St.

LOST—Small yellow mongrel pug, pointed head, curled tail; name Prince. Reward for return, 271 West 23d St.

LOST—Sunday, white Persian cat. Reward return Mrs. Demarest, 48 East 73d St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

Any debts incurred by Mrs. Rachel Blower, 1,348 55th St., Brooklyn, will not be paid by her husband.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.
East Side.

7TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

17TH ST., 106 EAST.—Large front room, two beds, $6; also other, $4. Stuyvesant 1896.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 6613 Lenox.

PRIVATE FAMILY will take gentleman to board; elevator; telephone; Gramercy section. M 98 Times.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large and single room, superior table; table guests; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

7TH AV., 2,063, 123d.—Exceptional accommodations; comfortable, airy rooms; excellent board; references.

For Sale—A string of 100 hand-made beads, all colors, for 50c; state color wanted and allow 2 days for making. Box 265, Blanca, Col.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths, telephones; superior table board; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS.

54TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, excellent table board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Summer Rates: Single, $7.50; Double, (board two,) $15; Cuisine unsurpassed.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; good board; Subway; reference; telephone.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; adjoining bath. Tel. 8866 Columbus.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson will let beautiful large room to refined couple or gentlemen; may also enjoy freedom of large, comfortable living room; best, well prepared food; exceptional location for Summer.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny, single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST,
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; generous table; electricity; special price Summer months.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished well-appointed house; good home cooking; references.

82D, 32 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8307.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large room; reasonable; parlor, dining, private house; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; moderate.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

90D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms; southern exposure; near Park; Summer rates; telephone; references.

100TH ST., 240-242 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family cooking; refined house; table guests.

100D SUBWAY, (240 West End Av.)—Pleasant room; gentlemen; table nicely furnished; dated.

102D, 306 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, nice, pleasant room; private house; elegant location; references.

106TH, 142 WEST.—Two front rooms; one single room; private family; Subway. Jerusalemon.

106TH, 57 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $3. Riverside 9141. Armour

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Well furnished; facing street; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Howard.

111TH, 611 WEST. (Apt. 83.)—Attractive room; adjoining bath; block Subway, Riverside; reasonable.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; lavatory, adjoining bath; gentlemen only.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, apartment, private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

115TH ST., 422 WEST, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

118TH, 414 WEST (Morningside Heights.)—Comfortable, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable. Smith.

118TH ST., 430 WEST. (Apt. 25.)—Large and small rooms; dining hall; modern apartment.

118TH, ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

121ST, 309 WEST.—Columbia grounds opposite; large living room, small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished, complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant, reception room. Yetman.

122D ST., 523 WEST—Double and single rooms, also 2-room suite. Sherman.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large corner room; three windows. Morningside 4880. Apt. 51.

126TH, 306 WEST.—Parlor, one, two persons; single front room; telephone in house.

131ST, 243 WEST.—Large second story front and back; also single room; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; all facilities for light housekeeping; private family. 8537 Morningside.

BROADWAY, (164th Subway.)—Sunny front room; gentleman; elevator apartment; family two; terms moderate. Inquire Stationery Store, 2,711 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large, comfortable rooms, high-class apartment. Vosburgh. 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 1,696, (54th.)—Handsome large, sunny rooms, singly, en suite; refined apartment. Apartment 73.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 68, (cor. 66th.)—Delightful room; private apartment; refined, homelike surroundings.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (66th.)—Attractive, large rooms, in high-class apartment. Apt. 3.

LUXURIOUS ROOM.—Columbia neighborhood; high-class apartment; electric light, elevator; reasonable. Telephone 291 Morningside. Apartment 55.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise. Apartment 81.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Corner 115th.)—Sunny, cozy room, overlooking park; apartment. Henry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—110th Subway; large, artistic room; exclusive; homelike, breakfast. 2751 Morningside.

ROOM, bath; or share; comfortable apartment; beautifully situated. Phone 5400 Morningside. Ellis.

TWO ROOMS, bath; beautiful private house; near Riverside; $8. Florist, 1,659 Amsterdam Av.

WEST END AV., 843.—Desirable Summer rooms; private bath; reasonable; references.

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

DANCES.—Young lady, graceful beginner considered, modern dances. Hotel Navarre, 38th St., and 7th Av.

MAID, white, for elderly invalid lady in country; $35 a month. Address, with particulars and references, P 221 Times Downtown.

MAID.—Wanted, experienced French maid who can speak some Italian; must have good reference and disposition. Address Box D Times, 2 Rector St.

PHONOGRAPH OPERATOR, preferably one who is a stenographer; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply with letter, stating salary and experience. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN
wanted to call on ladies at home and make appointments to take them to see our properties; all expenses paid. Mr. Kelly, Room 178, 50 Church St., New York.

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A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; stenography, accountancy, journalistic English, social amenities; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

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ATTENTION!—All men temporarily out of employment; you may be a good salesman and don't know it; we are willing to give you a chance; you can't lose investigating our proposition; all men working for us now are averaging $1 hour $40 a week, and we can prove it; most of them started without previous experience. Don't write, but call 26 West 15th St., first floor.

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17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; $6 a week; other rooms, $3.50.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, bath-room floor; private house; reasonable.

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31ST ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant large room; bath; also unfurnished parlors. 10174 Madison Square.

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72D ST., 178 EAST.—Large room, newly furnished; suitable couple, friends; $3.

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93D, 81 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house; all modern conveniences; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; select home; private baths; board. 1978 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike rooms; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., (79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. Z 320 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid, large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

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9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; also semi-basement room; electricity; references.

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56TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; splendid location; $8, $10, $12.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Floor in private house, two bedrooms, sitting room, bath; from May 1; also one large room.

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64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

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69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms in refined home; private bath; business people.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.—Summer inducements; well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy.

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71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Medium sunny room; large room; private entrance; kitchen privileges; references.

71ST, 282 WEST, (cor. West End.)—Attractive suite and medium rooms; hot and cold water; electricity; phone.

71ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large front room, every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $6; Subway. Sly.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—Two large connecting newly furnished rooms; private bath; suitable doctor.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private bath; single or en suite.

74TH, 178 WEST.—Desirable medium and bail room; moderate; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; convenient to bath; reasonable; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Large, front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; very handsomely furnished; best service; electricity; telephone; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone, Wanamaker.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Medium front room; electricity, running water, near bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one with private bath; refined neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private home.

77TH ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient; Subway; breakfast. Tel. 8828 Schuyler.

77TH, 336 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; references. Telephone 6393 Schuyler.

78TH ST., 218 WEST.—Delightful room, private family; Subway; Jo-

Help Wanted Male
Twenty cents a line.
West Side.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, young man about 17, knowledge of bookkeeping, general office routine, &c.; one with experience preferred; good opportunity; state salary desired. Address A. B., Box 302 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER wanted, general manufacturer on children's dresses; exceptional opportunity; interest in established business will be given. X 228 Times.

HAND CARVERS wanted; first-class mechanics on high-grade cabinet work; only those having experience and the proper tools will be considered. Call or write, Victor Talking Machine Company, application office, 25 Market St., Camden, N. J.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Weekly publication requires services of young fellow, 20-25 years old; preferably one who has been connected with advertising agency or magazine; experience in handling correspondence, advertising copy, and cuts absolutely necessary; replies, which will be treated in confidence, should state in detail education, past experience, present position, age, salary desired. F 24 Times.

PRIEST OR MINISTER WANTED.
One who can act as my special representative in calling on our friends who want to buy home sites in New Jersey. Letters of introduction will be given him. All expenses paid, a chance to make $2,000 a year. Call or make appointment. T. KELLY, Suite 178, 50 Church St., New York.

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SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001 Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN WAN

BRIDGMAN IS ELECTED.

Brooklyn Man the New Head of Publishers' Association.

Herbert L. Bridgman of The Brooklyn Standard Union was elected President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association yesterday afternoon at the second day of the annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was opposed by Jason Rogers of The New York Globe, and the vote was 38 to 22. The election was later made unanimous. Hopewell L. Rogers of The Chicago Daily News was elected Vice President; John Stewart Bryan of The Richmond (Va.) News-Leader Secretary, and Edward Payson Call of The New York Journal of Commerce Treasurer.

At the morning session Elbert H. Baker, the retiring President, was authorized to appoint a committee of three to take up the question of a press congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Resolutions offered by Hopewell L. Rogers pledging the support of the newspapers to the Panama-Pacific Exposition were taken under consideration.

The question of reducing the cost of membership in the organization was also discussed and the Board of Directors will render a report to-day. At present the initiation fee for each newspaper is $75, the annual dues are $75, and there is a tax of $6 for each linotype machine or mechanical compositor. A proposal was made that dues be fixed on the basis of circulation of the newspapers.

HUNGARIANS FOR WHITMAN.

Club Adopts Marcus Braun's Club's Resolutions.

The Hungarian Republican Club met last night in the clubhouse 108 West 116th Street, and adopted resolutions presented by President Marcus Braun urging upon the Republican Party in the State the "paramount importance" of nominating and electing Charles S. Whitman Governor.

The resolutions recite that "from every portion of the State come tidings that Judge Whitman is the man of the hour for this great work," and the conditions are ripe for him "to clean the Augean stables of corruption made possible by the scandals, the corruption and the venality of the two Democratic administrations." The club appointed a committee to work with kindred bodies for Mr. Whitman.

New Place for Prof. Moore.

Charles J. Moore, Professor of Analytical Chemistry at New York University, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Hunter College to take office next September. Prof. Moore is best known by his scientific research work, which includes the determination of the atomic weight of phosphorus. He is engaged at present in redetermining the atomic weight of aluminium, which is now generally acknowledged to be incorrect.

STOWAWAY'S ROUND TRIP.

Mons Took the Philadelphia Going Over and Back.

Edward Mons of Montgomery, Ala., who arrived yesterday from Southampton as a stowaway on the American liner Philadelphia, was described by the Captain, Arthur R. Mills, as a very persevering young man. He stowed away on the ship's last voyage and was found before the vessel reached Cherbourg, from which port he was sent back to Southampton and sentenced to three weeks in Winchester jail.

Apparently Mons was released in time to board the Philadelphia again, and after being put off the ship five times by the master at arms he succeeded in hiding away until after the liner sailed from Queenstown last Thursday.

He convinced the immigration officials that he was a native of Alabama and was allowed to leave the pier.

At the request of the Consul General for the Netherlands the immigration authorities detained Ivert de Grier, a passenger from Cherbourg on the Philadelphia, who is charged with embezzlement in Holland.

Thomas Thirsts for Third War.

George Thomas, first saloon steward of the Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday, received his medals from Washington for serving through the Spanish-American war on the liner as an oiler when she was known as the scout cruiser Yale. He did not receive them before because he went to the Boer war and was wounded in the leg, which kept him away from New York for three years. Thomas hopes to go to Mexico, he said.

STANDISH

A New ARROW COLLAR

Smartly expresses the best in collar styles. 2 for 25c.

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Take Elevator—Save $10.00

The Wise Way to Get that $25 Suit Is to Pay Us $15 for It

IF you want high-strung STYLE; if you want to show the fashion-fans some real speed, our store's the place to start.

Braided Sack Suits — *The newest ideas in clothes. Blues, Dark Gray, etc., with fine braiding around edge.*

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Full Dress Suits — *Excellent fabrics — silk lined. Handsomely tailored.*

Frock Suits — *Smart English cut—beautifully tailored of dependable and appropriate materials.*

Guaranteed $25 values at a $10 saving to you. $15

Monroe Clothes Shop

Longacre Building—One Flight up. Open Evenings.

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Also at 206-208 Broadway, at Fulton St.

Take Elevator—Save $10.00

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Do You Know Quality?

The question is asked honestly.

If you ARE a Judge of Clothing values, then we want you to see for yourself our new Suits and Overcoats.

On the other hand, if, like most men, you buy upon faith, we want to guarantee to you the Quality of our Goods.

And this guarantee covers a Perfect Fit and absolutely Modish Garments.

Our Children's Department is distinguished from other departments for Juvenile Clothing by the fact that we sell nothing but well-made Suits and Reefers from our own designs and our own Workshops.

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Broadway near 32nd Street.

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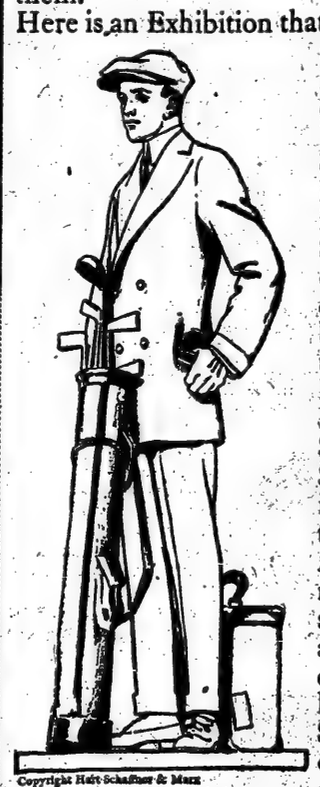
An Exhibition of Personal Interest

PICTURES, statues, bronzes are all very interesting, but unless you are an artist there's nothing very personal in them.

Here is an Exhibition that's purely personal—and therefore more interesting than any other in town.



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First of all it is an exhibition of the latest styles as shown in our Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes, which we consider by far the best looking, best tailored clothes in New York.

Here $18, $20, $22.50 or $25 buys $5.00 to $10.00 more in style and quality than it can elsewhere.

And that is what makes our Exhibition so interesting. For, aside from the question of good looks, these Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes of ours have a pocket-book interest so great that you really ought not ignore it. And here is an instance where that pocket-book interest is increased:

Some $25, $28, and $30 Balmaccan Overcoats are $19.50.

Best come in and look them over to-day—only one or two of each pattern, but every one fresh and new,—this season's make—they're too good-looking to stay here more than a few hours at that price.

A MONTHLY charge account is always convenient. Why not open one here?

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

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Turn Your Shirt-Tails into Drawers

OLUS

IN OLUS the outside shirt and underdrawers are one garment. This means that the shirt can't work out of the trousers, that there are no shirt tails to bunch in seat, that the drawers "stay put," to say nothing of the comfort and economy of saving a garment. OLUS is coat cut—opens all the way down—closed crotch, closed back. See illustration.

For golf, tennis and field wear, we recommend the special attached collar OLUS with regular or short sleeves. Extra sizes for very tall or stout men. All shirt fabrics, in smart designs, including silks—$1.50 to $10.00.

OLUS one-piece PAJAMAS for lounging, resting and comfortable sleep. Made on the same principle as OLUS shirts — coat cut, closed back, closed crotch. No strings to tighten or come loose. $1.50 to $5.50.

Ask your dealer for OLUS. Booklet on request.

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WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings 8:15. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.15. GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD. Sunday Night Concert. Best Bill in New York.

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. at 2:30. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE. Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk. THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH. All Seats All Performances $2.00.

LYRIC. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. New musical play. THE RED CANARY

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Previews 2:15. Matinee 2:15. 3 MATS.—TO-DAY, TO-M'W & WED., 2:15. SAM BERNARD in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET. Houses Crowded! Get Seats Now. GABY DESLYS. TO-DAY & WED. MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Low Fields.....Propr. Evgs. 8. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. at 2. Smartest Musical Show in Town! THE MIDNIGHT GIRL With GEORGE MACFARLANE. Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:30. ONLY THRILL IN TOWN. PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea. George Nash.....The Baron. Milton Sills...The Composer. "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. Funniest Play Since "Baby Mine" Too Many Cooks. "A Triumph."—Lawrence Reamer, Sun.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. Makes your heart bound in sympathy, suffuses you with laughter, and HAS NO DIRT.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Mat. To-m'w Prices $1, $1.50 & $2. Last 3 Times MARRYING MONEY Evenings 8:30.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. 5TH MONTH Mats. Tom'w & Wed. High Jinks. Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy. With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2.30. HELP WANTED

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Matinee Thursday $1.50

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. and Sat. 2:20. 127th TIME TO-NIGHT. KITTY MACKAY. Comedy Success of the Season

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w & Wed. GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c.

WEST END Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. THURSTON WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN. Next Week—Payton Co. in "THE RAINBOW"

48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Cort Matinees To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor in "PEG O' MY HEART." CORT Last Special Matinee To-day at 2:15. LAURETTE TAYLOR and PEG O' MY HEART CO. in three one-act plays: "JUST AS WELL," "HAPPINESS," "THE DAY OF DUPES." by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15, 25c to $1. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Daniel Carson Goodman's "Hagar Revelly" Sensational Novel. NEXT WEEK.....THE TRAFFIC

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY, "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the Author of "PETER PAN." TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3 o'clock. Also Next MON., TUES., THUR. & FRI. LAST 5 SPECIAL MATINEES OF "PETER PAN" To-day's Matinee Begins at 2 for the convenience of Teachers and School Children.

LYCEUM 45 St. nr. B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. BILLIE BURKE "JERRY" The girl an hour ahead of time.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:30. A DETECTIVE COMEDY OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Wednesday 2:30. JULIAN ELTINGE "In his great success" THE CRINOLINE GIRL

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last Mat. To-morrow 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES THE RULE OF 3

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. LAST 2 WEEKS. THE MISLEADING LADY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers The International Operetta Sensation SARI. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:30.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:20. MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN" "A Treat Not to be Missed."—Eve. Journal.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:20. COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE! Laughs Mystery Suspense Thrills

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow 2:20. LAST WEEK CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY" Mon., Apr. 27, Farewell Performance "GRUMPY"

BELASCO West 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow. LAST 2 NIGHTS MAT. TO-MORROW. WEEK. Frances Starr in "THE SECRET."

SEC. H. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND Opera House, 23c-$1.00. Mat. To-m'w. 23d St., 8th Ave. Nightly and Sat. Mat. TALIAFERRO in "YOUNG WISDOM." Next Mon.—Julia Sanderson, "The Sunshine Girl"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Last Three Performances of Season. To-night at 8, Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Ruysdael. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2, Traviata. Hempel; Cristalli, Amato, Bada, Anadian. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 7:45, Pop. Prices, Tristan. Gadski, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini. Sun. Eve. Concert. Clara Butt (Her Farewell Appearance.) Fremstad, Hempel; Altglass. Accompanist, Harold Craxton. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL To-morrow 8:15. ORATORIO. Society of New York. Louis Koemmenich, Cond. SCHUMANN'S RUTH. A romantic Oratorio of great beauty. (Second performance this year.) N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Miss Hinkle, Miss Potter, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Whyte. 25c. to $2.50. 900 Seats, 25c. and 50c.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS. THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM. The VANDERBILT Hotel. MISS VIRGINIA ROOT, Lyric Soprano. Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock. Two dollars and fifty cents

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evening, May 3rd. Farewell Concert. JOHN McCORMACK

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The Extraordinary Feature Is the SURPASSING CABARET including MISS SWAN WOOD

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Phone early and reserve your table. Bryant 3200.

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Known Here! There!! Everywhere!!!

Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)

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Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th Sts.

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MILLER, BOOK & EDWARD ARLINGTON'S 101 RANCH REAL WILD WEST

"IT'S THE GREATEST EVER"

More Real Indians, More Broncho-Busting Cowboys, More Dare-Devil Cowgirls, More Crack Shots, Most Picturesque Characters of the Old West Than Ever Before Assembled.

Sports and Perils of Ranch Life

Admission 25c & 50c With Seats 75c, $1.00, $1.50. POP. PRICE MATS. 25c. TO $1.00. Box Seats, Aft., $1.50; Nights, $2.50, at Mad. Sq. Garden, Wanamaker's & Gimbel's Stores.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres

COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Alice Lloyd, Mary Nash, Wilson Mack & Nella Walker, Avon Comedy 4, others.

ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. DAVIS & CO., Rooney & Bent, Juliette Dika, Lambert & Ball, others.

PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats 25c. JOSE COLLINS, MR. FRANK KEENAN & CO., FRANK FOGARTY, "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA," with Co. of 22, others.

JARDIN DE DANSE Matinee Teas 3:30 to 5:30, 50c. 8:30 TO CLOSING. CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley, Diamond & Delavarre, Osbourn-Arin Dancers, Others.

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DE KALB De Kalb Ave. and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. "THE TRAFFIC" Bargain Matinees Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week.....Mr. Robert B. Mantell

MAJESTIC Last Mat. Saturday. TO-NIGHT: PRINCESS THEATRE PLAYERS. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

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Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished and Furnished, by the Year or Transiently, Now Being Shown.

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Br'fst Dinner Luncheon Supper — 42nd St. Grill — DANCING 6:30 to 1:00. Direction FRANCES WARE WM. F. HEALY, Mgr. — Subway Entrance 42d St. Bldg., Cor. Mad. Ave.

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COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.

DINNER, $1.00 (Every Eve.) 6 to 9. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25

Mr. Sloane & Miss Field in Dances Nightly at 10:30. Afternoon, 4-7.

DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSING. 3 DANCING FLOORS

FAMOUS TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.25. 6 TO 9 P. M. CABARET, 6:30 TO CLOSE.

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116 WEST 39TH ST. LUNCHEON, 60c. DANCING NOON TO CLOSE. CABARET AFTER 9:30.

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Nos. 28-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-16 Park Place.) A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant. Luncheon begins at 11 A. M.

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MISS MAE MURRAY & MR. CLIFTON WEBB in original dances at Dinner in the Grille and after the Play.

Breakfast....35c-50c Luncheon.....65c Tea with Waffles..50c Club Dinner...80c-$1

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The OLDEST TEAROOM IN NEW YORK. Est. 55 Years. Mrs. Mad. Avenue. Miss Tucker—Established HOME COOKING. 22 East 23d Street.

CHIMNEY CORNER TEA ROOMS. 2 EAST 33D STREET. Lunch a la Carte. Club Tea 35c. Dinner (6 to 8) 85c.

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Quality food and excellent service at moderate prices. Try once. Cremona's 17-19 West 32d Street. Between 5th Av. & B'way. Luncheon.....50c Table d'Hote Dinner.....75c A La Carte. Dancing Nightly.

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MISS JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN B'way at 50th St. Entrance on 50th St. ATOP PALAIS DE DANSE Columbus. Dancing Nightly by Miss Sawyer & Quentin Tod. Tea Dansants Saturday Afts., 4:30 to 6:30.

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Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE. Within one block of Ten Theatres. SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up. ROOM AND BATH, (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up.

RESTAURANT

Table d'hote Lunch 50c. Table d'hote Dinner $1.00. A la Carte at all hours.

"The finest Hotel" ... on a 1st Avenue.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.

Under New Management.

Refurnished and renovated. Exclusive family patronage. A few desirable Suites at attractive weekly or season rates. Rooms with use of bath, $1.00; Rooms with private bath, $1.50. Parlor, Bedroom and bath, $3 per day up. 2 BOWLING ALLEYS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM 57th Street & 7th Avenue. CHARLES DICKENS'S DAVID COPPERFIELD in Motion Pictures. COMMENCING SAT., APRIL 25, 1914, for a limited engagement. Twice Daily: Mats. 2:00, (25 & 50c.) Eve. 8:30, (25, 50, 75, $1.)

COLUMBIA VARSITY SHOW "The Merry Lunatics." GRAND BALLROOM—HOTEL ASTOR April 20th to 25th; 8:15 P. M. Saturday Matinee, 2:15 P. M. Dancing after each Eve. Performance. Exhibition Dance To-night by GRACE FIELD & MR. A. BALDWIN SLOANE. Tickets on sale at Hotel Astor.

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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Stock. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. GERMANIA THEATRE, 2d Ave. Bet. 4th and 5th Sts. Stock. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.

LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. A PAIR OF SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30. "Will Test Laugh Speedometer."—World. Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"

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BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3d Av. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'w 25c, 50c, 75c. Extra Mat. To-day in MADAME X. Next Mon.—Henry W. Savage's "EVERYWOMAN"

PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. Daily 25c to 75c. TO-DAY AND SATURDAY MARY PICKFORD in "Tess of the Storm Country." Monday—"ODD YAMA." 23d St. 58th St. 125th St. Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

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COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque. Mat. Daily. THE BIG ...

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, warmer today; Sunday, probably showers; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,545. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT URGED BY ARMY HEADS TO EXTEND WAR PLANS; 4,000 TROOPS SAIL; MAASS PLANNING TO RETAKE VERA CRUZ; MEXICANS SHOOT ACROSS TEXAS LINE, SLAIN BY OUR FIRE; O'SHAUGHNESSY AT VERA CRUZ; AMERICANS TAKEN CAPTIVE

Secretary of War's Plan Backed by Army and Navy Officers.

CONTROVERSY NOT OVER

Garrison Wants Wider Authority for Using Troops, but Doesn't Get It.

NATIONS ASK: IS IT WAR?

England, France, Germany, and Spain Anxious About Their Mexican Trade.

NO GENERAL BLOCKADE

Plan to Take Tampico Abandoned Lest It Lead to Mexican Reprisals.

VILLA'S ATTITUDE PLEASES

Washington Hopes That He and Civilian Advisers Can Keep Carranza in Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—At the moment when President Wilson, anxious and hurried, is bending every energy to avoid real war with Mexico, persistent reports are in circulation of dissention among his advisers. Without attaching any particular significance to the circumstances that the Secretary of State is opposed to taking vigorous military measures to meet the situation produced by the demand that Huerta salute the Stars and Stripes, and the Secretary of War believes in following the Grover Cleveland maxim that "a condition and not a theory confronts us," the fact stands out boldly that the Administration's Mexican undertaking has grown to the proportions of a great national crisis.

One development that furnishes a faint ray of hope that actual war will be averted was furnished to-day. The French Government, through its Ambassador here, is credited with having made cautious inquiries as to whether its good offices would be acceptable in bringing about an adjustment of the present dangerous situation. The matter has taken no definite shape, and it is difficult to see how this Government would consent to engaging in any negotiations with Huerta, whom it refuses to recognize, over a question that, according to the position of the President, involves the national honor. When Secretary Bryan was asked if any overtures toward mediation had been made by foreign Governments he answered cautiously:

"Nothing that could be described as an overture has taken place."

Effect of Nuevo Laredo Clash.

This hopefulness, if it may be called that, and the rise of optimism caused by a private telegram received here from Gen. Villa practically saying that the United States Government had nothing to fear from his attitude, was dashed by news that the American Consulate at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, had been set on fire by Mexican Federal troops.

In the face of the critical situation confronting the Government—a situation that leaves it merely a question of a toss-up in determining whether there shall be war, in the formal acceptance of the term, between the United States and Mexico—the differences of opinion in the Cabinet are of marked significance. THE TIMES correspondent knows nothing to lead to the belief that these differences will bring any resignations from the Cabinet, but it is evident that a serious disagreement has come about among President Wilson's intimate official advisers as to how the undertaking against Huerta shall be conducted.

Where Bryan and Garrison Differ.

Army and navy officials, with their close study of the Mexican situation to back their judgment, insist that the landing of the United States bluejackets and marines at Vera Cruz has developed into a big military problem that must be handled with an iron hand.

Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, is supporting them. On the other side is Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State. Mr. Bryan is represented as opposed to any steps that will extend the theatre of military operations in Mexico and cause the shedding of blood on a larger scale. The opposite view is that the situation has gone beyond the point where it can be handled by the navy with the support of 6,000 regular troops sent from Galveston, and that the only wise thing for the Government to do it to prepare the rest of the available forces for war and call on the militia of the States in accordance with the terms of the Volunteer Army bill, which was passed, but not signed, to-day.

Mr. Garrison, it is asserted, has been emphatic in urging the adoption of his pleas for the use of the army. He has insisted that, in view of the threatening attitude of Gen. Carranza, the embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States into Mexico should be re-established. Mr. Bryan, it is reported, has been just as emphatic in opposition. It is conjectured that Mr. Bryan was apprehensive that action of this character by the United States would alienate from the American Government the sympathy of the Constitutionalists and force them into an alliance with Huerta for the purpose of making war on this country.

Mr. Garrison felt, too, that troops should be sent to Vera Cruz to support the marines and bluejackets. He labored long and earnestly toward the end he desired, supported by the testimony of high ranking officers of the army and the navy that the marines and bluejackets ashore were in a perilous situation and could not hope to cope with the superior force which the Federal General, Maass, was reported to be concentrating a short distance away.

Then there was Tampico, which in the opinion of the military strategists, gave cause for alarm in the fact that 6,000 Mexican troops were gathered there, and threats were made of reprisals against the many American refugees in the town, which is the centre of a great oil-producing district with extensive American interests, employing a considerable number of citizens of the United States.

Besides all this, there was everything to show that the danger of widespread war existed, which demanded at least that the means of transportation be furnished to the army.

Wilson Accepts Garrison's View.

Mr. Bryan is credited with having been unmoved by these representations, but the President, after listening to all the arguments advanced, decided that the embargo on arms should be made effective without the issuance of a formal proclamation, and that a brigade of infantry should be sent from Galveston to Vera Cruz on the four army transports that had been held there so long, and on additional vessels to be chartered by the War Department.

According to information obtained to-day, it was pointed out to Mr. Bryan that more bluejackets and marines had already been killed at Vera Cruz than the navy had lost in the entire Spanish-American war. To what extent Mr. Bryan was impressed by this argument is not known, but there is no reason to believe that he was disposed to agree that the effort to punish Huerta for the indignity offered the American flag and uniform had become a major undertaking which required this Government to view it as war in everything except name, and war with the Mexican Nation.

All this was preliminary to last night's action, when the orders for putting the embargo upon shipments of war munitions into effect and for dispatching troops from Galveston to support the bluejackets and marines at Vera Cruz were issued. It was understood this evening that the controversy had been renewed through the efforts of the Secretary of War to obtain wider authority for the employment of troops in Mexico and the expenditure of money in preparation for real war. But up to this time nothing has been disclosed to show that the War Department has received authority to charter more transports and prepare a large force of men for service in Mexico.

Nations Ask: "Is It War?"

Little importance is attached here to the reported willingness of the French Government to act as peace-maker. What is of importance from the international point of view, however, is that Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain, through their Washington representatives, have asked the State Department to be informed as to the status of the relations of the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico. They have inquired, to put it more directly: "Does a state of war exist between the two Governments?"

These inquiries are based on a desire for information that will enable European ship owners and shippers engaged in the Mexican trade to understand how the American operations in Mexico and its territorial waters will affect neutral shipping. If there is no state of war, it is being asked, what is going

Continued on Page 2.

Business Man's Farm, 212 acres, Morris Co., N. J.; $11,000. Orcutt, Wright & Co., 287 B'way.

Japan Will be Neutral

TOKIO, April 25.—Count Shigenobu Okuma, the Japanese Premier, in a statement given to the Associated Press to-day, says:

"Japan is paying no special attention to the American-Mexican question. The present situation is of no direct interest to Japan, but if a declaration of war is issued Japan will, of course, observe strict neutrality. But Japan has made no official decision as yet, owing to the fact that there has been no declaration of war."

The Cabinet discussed the Mexican situation yesterday. The newspapers generally adopt a neutral tone.

Funston Off for Vera Cruz, General Wood To Follow.

WAR COUNCIL AT NIGHT

Ranking Army Officer Prepares to Start for Mexico After White House Conference.

MORE TROOPS ARE TO SAIL

Charter Ships for Mountain Battery, with 300 Mules to Carry Guns Into Hills.

SIXTH CAVALRY ALSO READY

Famous Mounted Regiment is Now at Galveston and Prepared to Embark.

LAY PLANS FOR MILITIA CALL

Threatened Destruction of Rio Grande Bridges Causes Troops to be Hurried to Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—An important conference took place at the White House to-night in which the President, Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of War Garrison, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels participated.

The conference began at 8:30 o'clock and lasted for nearly two hours. As soon as it adjourned Mr. Garrison and Mr. Daniels hurried back to their departments. Mr. Garrison at once closeted himself with the highest officers in the department—Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the retiring Chief of Staff, and Gen. Wotherspoon, the new Chief. Mr. Daniels also plunged into what looked like a council of war. Rear Admiral Blue and Rear Admiral Fiske conferred with him, and Mr. Daniels dictated some orders.

The Administration is coming nearer every day to placing the Vera Cruz campaign on an admittedly war basis. The departure of the Fifth Brigade under Brig. Gen. Funston was the first step in this direction. To-night it is practically decided to send Major Gen. Wood, the highest officer on the active list of the army, to take personal command of operations around Vera Cruz. His arrival may presage a quick march inland against Mexico City.

Gen. Woods, who was relieved as Chief of Staff on Wednesday, was closely occupied all day with the disposition of business requiring his special attention at the War Department preparatory to his departure to take command of the troops in Mexico. He probably will leave from New York on some one of the battleships to leave there early next week. His present plan is to get away on Tuesday. Already one of his aids, Lieut. Douglas McArthur, is on the way to Vera Cruz to get in touch with the situation and be in readiness for Gen. Wood's arrival the latter part of next week. Lieut. McArthur sailed on the Nebraska with full instructions as to his duties.

Gen. Wood will be accompanied by Capt. Frank R. McCoy as aide de camp. Capt. McCoy served with Gen. Wood in that capacity in Cuba and the Philippines.

With the arrival of Gen. Funston at Vera Cruz next Tuesday Admiral Fletcher, who now has command of the shore forces of the Navy and Marine Corps, will be relieved and will return to his flagship. The bluejackets will be taken back to the ships and the shore force will consist of the regulars and the marines under command of Gen. Funston. Gen. Funston, until the arrival of Gen. Wood, will act under the orders of Rear Admiral Badger as commander in chief. The navy will retire from the land operations as soon as possible, leaving all further operations to the army and marines.

One of the cogent reasons for this, aside from the fact that the entire force of regulars and bluejackets will not be required, is that the navy authorities have among the force now on duty ashore a large number of highly trained gunpointers, whose duty is properly with the guns of the fleet. They have been used ashore only as a matter of emergency, and their value in connection with the legitimate service of the heavy guns is too important to keep them at infantry service any longer than necessary.

Quiet at Juarez.

After the conference at the White House to-night Secretary Bryan went to the State Department and read the latest dispatches. On his way home he stopped at the White House and had

Continued on Page 4.

Rebels Attacking Tampico

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Constitutionalists renewed their attack upon the Mexican Federal garrison at Tampico to-day.

This was reported to the Navy Department early this morning by Rear Admiral Mayo at Tampico through Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz.

This information is important in two ways. It shows that the war is still on between the Huertistas and the Constitutionalists, and it fits in with a belief here that the plans of the navy contemplate the installation of Constitutionalist authority in Tampico.

A Constitutionalist victory at Tampico would materially help the United States Government in its operations against Huerta. The news that came from Admiral Mayo early this morning will be cheering intelligence to the Administration.

JUAREZ, April 24.—An official report to-night predicts the early fall of Tampico into the rebel hands. The rebel commander, Gen. Caballero, called on the Federal General to surrender or leave the city and fight it out in the open. The latter declined both proposals, and a furious attack, characterized by sanguinary street fighting, continued all day.

with Secretary Tumulty for the President a dispatch from Consul Edwards at Juarez saying that all was quiet there. This dispatch was construed as denying news from Albuquerque, New Mexico, that Villa had arrested Gen. Carranza, "First Chief" of the Constitutionalists, and was "talking defiantly of the United States." Mr. Edwards's dispatch is as follows:

Juarez is quiet. No anti-American feeling is noticeable. No change in attitude or movement of troops. No additional forces arriving. Cordiality extended by all officers. Small number of refugees arriving. Trains moving quite regularly. Villa brought small guard with him, and is receiving many callers from both sides of the river.

The disposition earlier to confine army movements to Gen. Funston's brigade to reinforce the marines and bluejackets in the event of attack. High army officials have been counseling more vigorous action, but the Administration was reluctant to allow them to go fully ahead.

Meanwhile the War Department was very active. The Fifth Brigade of Infantry sailed this afternoon for Vera Cruz. The expedition is expected to reach Vera Cruz Monday afternoon. When Funston's entire expedition reaches Vera Cruz he will have about 6,500 men, including infantry, artillery, and possibly cavalry, bringing the total of American forces on shore at Vera Cruz up to 10,000 or 11,000.

Scarcely had the four transports sailed with Gen. Funston's force when advices from Laredo, Texas, indicated a serious situation at that point, due to the attack of Mexican Federal soldiers on the Mexican town of Nuevo Laredo, just across the river. Reports of firing over the international line by Mexican Federals were forwarded at 6 o'clock to-night to the State Department. The reports said that the Huerta troops had blown up the Mexican Municipal Building and set fire to the American Consulate, as well as the Mexican Custom House and Post Office, at Nuevo Laredo. This new angle to the situation, coupled with further appeals from residents along the border for reinforcement of the American border patrol was considered late in the afternoon by War Department strategists, and, while no orders were issued before sundown, the military authorities were prepared to handle the Laredo situation if ordered to do so.

Not Ready for Invasion.

"We are not prepared to invade Mexico under present conditions," was Secretary Garrison's explanation of the War Department's refusal to authorize Gen. Bliss to seize the international bridges at Laredo, El Paso, and other points on the Rio Grande.

In the Secretary's opinion such an invasion of Mexico would be an act of war, although this view was strictly limited by the phrase "under present conditions."

An old decision of the law officers of the War Department holds that such exchanges of shots as those at Laredo are not acts of war. There have been several such exchanges across the Rio Grande, beginning as far back as the Madero revolution, which did not disturb the theoretically peaceful relations of the two countries.

The danger in the present situation lies in the possibility that it may become necessary for the American troops to cross the river to drive off the annoying Federal sharpshooters. This might create just such a situation at Nuevo Laredo as exists at Vera Cruz.

For the present, however, the American troops will make no effort to seize the international bridges even though, as is commonly understood, several of them are of American ownership. The troops probably will content themselves with training artillery upon the Mexican ends of the bridges.

Two merchant vessels—the Salillo and the San Marcos—were chartered by the War Department to-day at Galveston for use in transporting the Fourth Field Artillery from Galveston to Vera Cruz. This artillery will be part of Gen. Funston's expedition. It will sail Monday or Tuesday. The Fourth Field Artillery is commanded by Col. Lucien G. Berry, a native of New York. This regiment was organized as a mountain battery in 1907 under

Continued on Page 4.

Our Border Troops, Fired On, Kill Mexican Federals.

NUEVO LAREDO WIPED OUT

Huerta's Garrison Blows Up All Important Buildings, Then Spreads Fire.

AMERICAN CONSULATE LOST

Attempt to Dynamite Railroad Bridge Blocked by Guns on This Side.

DEAD MAY NUMBER ELEVEN

Federals Retreat by Train, Firing Across River as They Go —No Americans Hit.

TEXAS MILITIA CALLED OUT

More Regulars Sent, Too, in Response to a Flood of Appeals from Border Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

LAREDO, Texas, April 24.—Mexican Federals on the south side of the Rio Grande, opposite Nuevo Laredo, across the international bridge here, fired several fusillades into Nuevo Laredo, Texas, to-day, dynamited the railroad building in Nuevo Laredo, set fire to the town in scores of places and then sought to blow up the International railroad bridge. American soldiers stationed at the bridge returned the fire. A sharp interchange of shots occurred. The number of Mexican Federals killed is reported as high as eleven, and a number were wounded.

Two Mexicans are known to have been killed by the United States troops and several were seen to fall when the troops brought their guns into action. Several brisk skirmishes between the Americans and Mexicans were fought in quick succession as the Mexicans, their troop trains ready to pull out of the burning city, began an indiscriminate fire across the international boundary, but to-night there was no evidence that their shooting had been effective.

Property damage in Nuevo Laredo will reach $500,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the United States Consulate, municipal building, Post Office, theatre, the flour mill, one of the largest in this section of the Southwest; the railroad shops of the Mexican National Railway, and other smaller structures.

Late to-night the fire was still burning, with no chance that it would be controlled until everything inflammable had been wiped out. Kerosene and other combustibles, liberally used, added to the wreckage, which otherwise would not have been great, owing to the adobe construction largely used.

There was no property loss in Laredo. Both international bridges are safe, though efforts to dynamite them resulted in the death of two men engaged in the undertaking. One Mexican was shot by a sharpshooter from the top of the water tower. The Mexican was trying to reach the end of the international foot and wagon bridge. Another was killed when he tried to blow up the American railroad bridge. Americans were constantly at the American side to prevent such an attempt.

When the Mexican soldiers finally departed order was quickly restored in Laredo, but strong guards remain throughout the city. A serious problem is before the immigration and city authorities in the presence here of hundreds of refugees from the burning city, to whom food and shelter had to be furnished.

Frank Scoville, Manager of the Laredo Street Railway Company, who witnessed the fight at the bridge and the looting and burning of Nuevo Laredo, said:

"The Federals left yesterday for the South, but had to turn back because of a destroyed bridge at Rodrigues. The first we knew of their presence in Nuevo Laredo again was the sound of promiscuous firing, accompanied by detonations of dynamite.

"A party of 100 or more Federals began at the Custom House, blew it up and set it on fire, and continued fight up the main street, dynamiting and firing the Customs Agent's house, the American Consulate, the Post Office, City Hall, and every large building. The railroad shops, containing several locomotives and passenger and freight cars,

Continued on Page 5

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

The Death Toll at Vera Cruz: Americans Killed, 17; Mexicans, 126.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Admiral Badger reports two more Americans killed as the result of Thursday's desultory firing, making the total seventeen:

Louis Frank Boswell, Chief Gunner's Mate; home address, Coulterville, Ill.; next of kin, father, William H. Boswell, same address. Was attached to the Michigan.

Randolph Summerlin, private U. S. M. C.; home address, Willacoochee, Ga.; next of kin, father, Benjamin F. Summerlin, same address. Was attached to the Vermont.

WOUNDED IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

Henry Pulliam, fireman, first class.
Edward Wright, ordinary seaman.
J. Peoples, private, U. S. M. C.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, BUT IMPROVING.

Edward A. Gisburne, electrician.
W. Pinkowski, ordinary seaman.

Admiral Badger reports the condition of all other wounded as favorable.

MEXICAN CASUALTIES.

Admiral Fletcher reports the list of casualties of the Mexicans as 126 killed and 195 wounded, making a total of 321.

MEXICANS PUT AMERICANS IN JAIL

Vera Cruz Reports Many Seized and Some in Peril of Death.

ALL ENGLISHMEN NAVY SAYS

Official Report Asserts That Mexican Federals Captured Engineers —Replaced with Natives.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—Seven Americans, prisoners of Mexican soldiers, are being held at Corboda or Orizaba, on the line of the Mexican Railway between here and the capital. Four of them, at least, are in peril of being put to death, according to authentic information received here to-night.

Four of the Americans were taken from a train on the Vera Cruz-Isthmus Line at Tierra Blanca, and further along, at Motzolongo Station, three other Americans and an Englishman were seized. Those captured at Tierra Blanca are W. A. Mangan, superintendent of the railroad; Engineer Elliott and Conductors Riley and Hart. At Motzolongo Edward Weunch, his son Sydney, A. M. Thomas, and Mr. Boyd, a Britisher, were arrested by the Federals.

The names of five more Americans arrested by Major Panuelo Martinez and added to those whom he previously had taken to Cordoba reached here to-night. These men were taken a few miles out of Vera Cruz from a train. The news of their capture was brought to Vera Cruz by a newsboy. Major Martinez took them to Terra Blanca and thence to Cordoba.

The men are W. B. Wofford of Georgia, F. W. Lehmer of Omaha, W. A. Bedford of Michigan, W. C. Disbrow of New York, and James Bilcher of Buffalo. All these men are interested in agriculture in the section in which they were arrested.

The belief that the Federals intended to execute at least four of the prisoners was gained from the conversation of the soldiers who captured them, which was overheard by passengers on the train. The prisoners were taken to Cordoba and, it is believed, later were transferred to Orizaba, a point nearer the capital.

Eighteen Americans are still in Tierra Blanca, among them J. O. Cook, Chief Engineer of the Isthmus Railway; J. O. Scheidner, J. D. Longston, C. D. Harrison and wife and children, and Mr and Mrs. George McComber.

An indirect report received here today from Mexico City said that a mob attempted to burn the terminal of the Mexican Railway, but was prevented by President Huerta's troops.

The Mexicans are confiscating all the locomotives and rolling stock of the Mexican Railway and concentrating them at Apizaco, an hour's run south of the capital. All the engineers of that line have been held and sent to Orizaba. The train dispatcher at Orizaba was arrested, but released later and told to leave.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.—A Navy Department bulletin issued at 12:15 o'clock this morning said:

"The Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Vera Cruz at 2:25 P. M. yesterday, stating that from an authentic source information had been obtained in the morning that all English locomotive engineers of the Mexican Central Railway were arrested by Fed-

Continued on Page 4.

For our GRADE A PASTEURIZED bottled Milk. None Better. Write Merrimac Meadow Dairy Co., N. Y. Mills, Inc., Cor. ——, N. Y.—Adv.

VILLA WOULD BRING CARRANZA TO TERMS

Trying to Make His Chief Change His Attitude Toward Washington.

INSISTS THEY ARE FRIENDLY

State Department Agent in Long Conference with Rebel Leaders at Juarez.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 24.—Pancho Villa says he was not consulted by Carranza when the answer was drafted to President Wilson's reply for a statement of position from the first Chief of the Constitutionalists. He came to the border, it is being said, to prevent a break with Carranza, which might have resulted from the hot-headed leader's losing his temper over what he terms the hole that Carranza had placed him in with his friends among the American people.

All afternoon Villa was in conference with George C. Carothers of the State Department, who is here to represent the State Department in all negotiations along the border. The result of this conference was not given out, but it is known that Villa is making a direct and straightforward effort to put himself and his revolution in the right light with the United States Government and to assure the representative here that there is no intention on his part of championing the cause of Huerta against the United States.

His presence in Juarez also saved an ugly situation, for the Federal sympathisers in El Paso, encouraged by Carranza's attitude, were contemplating moves on the American side of the river. While the presence of large bodies of troops on the streets had a good effect on these hot-heads, Villa's hurried assurances of friendship for the United States and a denial of any intent to execute a military movement had a more quieting effect.

Huertistas, who are refugees from Mexico in El Paso, and on the border of Texas, sent a delegate to Pancho Villa in Juarez this evening to offer the services of a large body of armed and trained men, many of whom have served in the Mexican Army, for service against the United States in the event of war.

Villa received the Commissioner in his quarters and gave him assurances of all guarantees, but told him to return to the American side and advise his friends among the Huerta followers that he wanted no traitors in his ranks, and if they wished to take up arms against the Americans they must do it with the Huerta forces.

As a result of this stand by Villa, Carranza is reported to be weakening in his original position and making it clear to Washington that the offending note was but a preliminary statement which was expected to lead to further negotiations. This is considered an evasion and indicates strongly that Villa has taken his nominal chief to task for his handling of the international situation.

Villa to-night is reported to have made the plain statement that Carranza had made a mess of the matter and would have to come off his high horse and make amends or he, Villa, would make him. An exchange of notes between the Constitutionalists and Washington is expected to-night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Major Gen. Bliss, commanding the regular military forces in Texas, has based his request for more troops on information that the Constitutionalists at Juarez threatened to blow up the international bridge connecting that place with El Paso, and that they were planning to have mined it. Gen. Bliss said also that some of his advices were to the effect that Villa was planning a surprise for the American troops.

Gen. Bliss asked for authority to guard the Mexican end of the bridge, but this was refused by Secretary Garrison. When he was asked about the matter Mr. Garrison said:

"We are not going to invade Mexico under present conditions."

That Gen. Bliss regards the danger of a clash on the border as serious is indicated by the fact that he has already at El Paso three cavalry regiments, an infantry regiment, and a battery of field artillery. He wants more field artillery and infantry sent to El Paso.

Brig. Gen. Pershing's brigade started from the Presidio of San Francisco for Texas points to-day. The Sixth Field Artillery entrained at Fort Riley, Kans., to join the troops massed in Texas.

THE ALLEGHENY FOODS
Serve your table tobacco. At the Country Store.—Adv.

Our Envoy Now Safe On Board the Minnesota.

REFUGEES TURNED BACK

Whole Trainload of Americans on Way to the Coast Halted—Huerta Can't Help Foreigners.

RIOTS ALARM THE CAPITAL

Huerta's Son Helps to Drag Down Washington's Statue—Our Flag Trampled On.

SAFETY ZONE MAPPED OUT

Agreement to Send Mexicans Out of Vera Cruz in Return for Americans' Safe Conduct.

MAASS MENACES VERA CRUZ

"I'll Take It in 15 Days," He Tells Huerta—Railroad Bridges to be Blown Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the United States Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, who received his passports from President Huerta Wednesday night, arrived here to-night.

The Chargé was accompanied by his wife and 7-year-old son and the members of the embassy staff. Consul General Shanklin and the attachés of his office were also on the train.

In an interview Mr. O'Shaughnessy said that, so far as he knew, the international situation was the same as when the passports were handed to him. He went on:

"I got my papers and left. That is all. There is no war, so far as I know, unless such action constitutes it.

"There were no hostile demonstrations at the station when I left, although the anti-American demonstrations continued in the city.

"Dr. Rodrigo de la Parra was at the station as head of the protocol Department of Foreign Relations, also Gen. Ramon Corona, aid to Huerta, who stopped any attempt of the crowd to come near my party.

"We met no trouble on the road. President Huerta furnished an escort of fifty men, twenty of the Ninth Battalion of infantry of the capital garrison which came as far as Soledad."

Courtesies to Envoy Enroute.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy and his party were treated with every consideration en route. An elaborate dinner was prepared at Esperanza, and a luncheon was later served on the train. The members of the party were not allowed to make any payments, even cigars and cigarettes being furnished.

President Huerta, in handing Mr. O'Shaughnessy his passports, expressed regret for the necessity for this action. Both he and Señor Portilio y Rojas, the Foreign Minister, called in person and were extremely friendly. The note to O'Shaughnessy said that the Mexican Government regarded the occupation of Vera Cruz as "an act of war."

Huerta assured the Chargé that Americans would be safe and advised him not to worry regarding their safety. Luis Dantin, the official interpreter, was left to look after the embassy building, although not living there.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy slept to-night aboard the battleship Minnesota.

Tore Down Washington Statue.

Vice Consul Price said:

"Last night they tore down the Washington monument. I saw Huerta's son place a rope around the neck of the head of the statue.

"Huerta refused to let American women and children leave. Mr.

VERA CRUZ THREATENED—REFUGEES RUSH TO SAFETY

O'Shaughnessy, Consul General Shanklin, and their staffs came through on their train."

Mr. Price continued:

"They are throwing Americans into prison in all parts of Mexico. I don't know what the end is to be, but I do know that the United States has no time to lose.

"Huerta is holding our women and children, and something must be done, and done quickly.

"All along the line, on our way, we found Americans held as hostages of war by Huerta.

"In Mexico City conditions are so terrible as to defy description."

From another source it was learned that the statue of Washington was dragged through the city and its place on the pedestal was taken by a small statue of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a Mexican patriot, the base being draped with the Mexican flag hiding the inscription to Washington.

Consul General Shanklin said to-night that the situation in the capital was extremely dangerous, indicating that he considered the lives of Americans were greatly imperiled.

It is feared here that Huerta intends to hold the Americans as hostages, since a story to that effect was current in the capital before the refugees left the capital.

Capt. W. A. Burnside, the American Military Attaché, said that a train full of American refugees was turned back some distance from the city yesterday. According to him, President Huerta has refused to guarantee the protection of foreigners.

Capt. Huse and Gen. Corona met this afternoon under a white flag between the lines and arranged for Americans to leave Mexico City, while Mexicans would be allowed to leave Vera Cruz.

Huerta said he would not allow Americans to leave the capital while Admiral Fletcher did not allow Mexicans to depart. Wires are down to Mexico City, so the fact of Fletcher sending all Mexicans to that city is unknown there.

Further refugee trains are expected in the next few days, as O'Shaughnessy advised Americans to leave if possible. The machine guns of the Embassy have been confiscated.

All Americans who tried to get to the train on which O'Shaughnessy took passage were turned back on order of Huerta.

Maass Promises to Retake City.

The refugees bring the report that Gen. Rubio Navarette, the confidential man of President Huerta, has been commissioned to arrange for the destruction of all the railroad bridges between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Gen. Navarette left Mexico City Tuesday night with dynamite to carry out this plan.

It is also reported here that Gen. Maass has sent this message to Huerta:

"I will recapture Vera Cruz in fifteen days."

Gen. Maass was said to-day to be encamped fifteen miles out with 5,000 men.

Firing Resumed at Night.

There was considerable firing from windows and roofs in dimly lighted sections of the Avenda Independencia to-night, most of it near the Plaza in the central military zone. So far as known, there were no American casualties.

The firing followed the liberation of twenty-seven Federal soldiers found in the San Sebastian Military Hospital this afternoon.

With the street cars again in operation, the stores and other business houses all open, and the bands from the United States battleships playing in the plaza to listening crowds of Mexicans, this captured port assumed a comparatively calm aspect this afternoon.

But for the presence at all strategic points in the city and on the outskirts of marines and bluejackets and an occasional addition to the casualty list as the result of occasional sniping, one would hardly imagine that a state of virtual war prevailed here.

In the absence of civil employes, the American forces were obliged to undertake the repairing of the telephone lines and trolley wires and the putting of other public utilities in operation.

Admiral Fletcher this afternoon appointed Commander G. C. Stickney of the Prairie as Collector of the Port, Fleet Surgeon L. W. Spratling as Sanitary Officer, and Lieut. Guy W. S. Castle as Provost Marshal of the city.

There has been a noticeable improvement in the general conditions. Firing from the house tops and windows is becoming infrequent. Many of the populace are returning to the houses from which they fled.

Windows and doors have been removed from all the houses from which there had been firing at Americans, so that in the event of further trouble the Americans will be able to effect an entrance with ease.

Threat to Execute Snipers.

The report the United States authorities had executed several Mexicans was denied by Capt. Huse, Admiral Fletcher's chief of staff, who said:

"We have not executed any prisoners, but you may quote me as saying that we may have to come to that very soon, unless these people stop murdering our men as they have been for the last few days."

Citizens who can prove that they have not opposed the American occupation are receiving certificates of character from the United States authorities, guaranteeing them protection in their homes and occupations.

Inflammatory pamphlets have been circulating in the city which say:

"The Americans are conspiring to put our country under a heavy yoke. We envy the dead."

The editor of La Opinion was taken to the military police headquarters and warned.

Bluejackets distributed food to the city's poor during a band concert in the Terminal to-day. Several hundred bluejackets danced the tango to the great amusement of the crowd.

A train carrying 500 Mexicans left Vera Cruz this afternoon in charge of T. B. Hohler, Secretary of the British Embassy. The departing refugees, who were bound for Mexico City, were cheered by a crowd of Mexicans.

The Mexican White Cross burned to-day the corpses of many of the dead.

Marines from the Louisiana were landed this afternoon.

The gunboat Nashville has arrived here.

READY TO FIGHT CAPITAL MOBS

Legations Establish Safety Zone and Post Guards After Riots.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—Alarmed by the riots that started in Mexico City when news of the American occupation of Vera Cruz was made public in newspaper "extras," the officials of foreign legations in the Mexican capital are taking precautions for a possible siege.

Refugees who arrived here from Mexico City reported that a safety zone had been mapped out around the legation district by Col. M. T. Gage, the British Naval Attaché, and Capt. von Popent, the German Military Attaché. In this district the Americans who refused to leave Mexico City, even in the face of the menacing conditions, will be taken care of.

Several grocery stores have been depleted of their stocks by foreigners, who are laying in large amounts of food for use in case of an emergency.

Every fresh detail of the seizure of Vera Cruz which reaches the capital adds to the fury of the populace, but as the foreigners are numerous and are now well prepared for defense, there is less fear than there was a few days ago. Military guards are on duty at all the legations.

Some of the refugees think that Huerta can control the mobs at present if he wishes, but that some untoward incident may inflame the populace to such a point that he may not be able to handle them. Others think that Huerta will be forced to restrain the mobs, lest he himself be driven from power.

May Seize Embassy Arms.

President Huerta is reported to be ready to disarm the members of the American colony and to confiscate the machine guns and rifles which were sent to the American Embassy by the Washington Government.

The demonstrations in Mexico City against the United States thus far have been participated in by students with some of the middle class, and a large number of the lowest elements in the capital.

The constant cry of the rioters is: "Death to the Gringos."

All the stores and business places controlled wholly or in part by Americans were repeatedly attacked, and are now closed. The American Club was attacked four times on Wednesday night, and Huerta sent soldiers to guard it.

Passengers, who came in on the morning train, said that when they left the capital was in a state of great excitement. Mobs were marching through the streets singing national songs and denouncing Americans, and the United States. One group of the rioters was shouting, "Burn the American Club."

Two Americans had been stabbed by Mexicans, but not seriously wounded.

There were 500 refugees on the moving train, half of them women and children, and a large number of Americans. As soon as they arirved they crowded to the cable office to send news of their safety to relatives in the United States and Europe.

Thomas B. Hohler, Secretary of the British Embassy in Mexico City, was in charge of the train, which was stopped several times by Federal troops. Mr. Hohler started back to Mexico City this evening. Before his train left the Americans crowded about him to thank him for his assistance. He said, in reply:

"It has been one of the greatest pleasures of my life to have been able to do this little for my American friends."

Trampled on American Flag

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—Refugees from Mexico City state that on Wednesday in Cinco de Mayo Avenue, one of the principal streets, an American flag was thrown to the ground in front of a procession and trampled over by the demonstrators. It was then dragged out and the performance repeated. Later it was torn to shreds amid the yells of the crowd and hand clappings from spectators in windows and balconies.

It is learned that besides seizing the arms at the United States embassy, Huerta has begun a house-to-house search for weapons.

Immediately after the news of the landing of Americans at Vera Cruz was made known in the Federal capital by extra editions of the newspapers, crowds of students and Government employes began to gather.

By dusk a mob had gathered in front of the American Club, where they smashed windows and howled insults and threats at the American citizens inside. An appeal to the Governor of the Federal district brought police protection, but not before many windows had been shattered.

Until 2 o'clock in the morning bands of excited Mexicans marched through the streets. The American Club and The Mexican Herald were closed, owing to the threats of the mobs to burn them and murder their occupants.

All the American officials employed by the National Railroads and the Mexican Railway Company were immediately discharged by the Government in order that no trains could be operated except under the supervision of the Government.

The newspapers, probably acting under the directions of Huerta, issued extra editions, in which they printed dispatches stating that El Paso, Laredo, Nogales, and other places had been taken by the Mexicans, who had gained a great victory also at Vera Cruz, where they expected to surround and drive the American invaders into the sea.

The papers also asserted that the battleship Louisiana had been sunk by a Mexican torpedo, and that Emiliano Zapata, the Southern rebel, was coming to join forces with Huerta.

Among the Americans prevented from boarding Mr. O'Shaughnessy's special train when it left Mexico City last night were Burton Wilson, J. L. Starr, and Hunt Lawrence, who are known in New York.

The refugees who arrived here to-night have but the vaguest idea of the exact numbers of Americans detained in the capital, but it is known that many were at the station to take the train which they had good reason to believe would be the last to leave for Vera Cruz.

The newspapers of the capital, at the time the train started, were still printing vicious tirades against Americans and mobs continued active.

BADGER FEARS NO ATTACK.

Plans to Exchange Trainloads of Refugees with Huerta.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—This bulletin was issued by the Navy Department to-day:

Admiral Fletcher reported that at 8 P. M. to-day he had reported to Admiral Badger that quiet prevailed in Vera Cruz, and that affairs are gradually being straightened out and confidence restored. The City Council was to meet at 4 P. M. in an endeavor to retain political officials in the continuance of their duties.

Admiral Badger in a dispatch dated at 4:25 P. M. reports: "Eight hundred refugees arrived here from Mexico City at 2 P. M. to-day. Refuge question now the most difficult of all."

Still another bulletin said:

Admiral Badger reports from Vera Cruz at 8:20 P. M. Friday that the situation in Vera Cruz is to-day favorable, as evidence of this the fact that food supplies are beginning to enter the city, and that the water situation is more favorable. Street firing has practically ceased and normal conditions are being rapidly resumed. The banks and stores have reopened, the streets are full of people, while the street railway and telephone systems are resuming operations under regular management. The dispatch continues:

"Under Mexican law, former municipal authorities are forbidden to resume office during the occupation of the city by United States forces, but patriotic citizens are endeavoring to put the administration of the city on a normal footing. The administration of municipal affairs still presents a difficult problem but is improving.

"Our defenses have been materially strengthened and the sand hills in the rear of the city are now so strongly held that no attack is anticipated at present.

"No further casualties and all the wounded are doing well."

Still another bulletin gave this dispatch from Admiral Fletcher:

Upon telegraphic request of Chargé d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, a train left here at 8 o'clock, conveying Capt. Huse, Lieut. Fletcher, and Ensign Dodd, to meet him. It also carried the family of Gen. Maass and about 250 Mexicans.

At about five miles out, the track was torn up for three-quarters of a mile. On the other side of the breach in the track was a train from Mexico City, conveying the Chargé d'Affaires and others, as follows: Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, child and maid, Capt. Burnside, Lieut. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. McKenna, Consul Gen. Shanklin and staff.

The train was in charge of Chief of Staff, Gen. Coran, two aides and an escort of about fifty armed troops.

The transfer of passengers was effected with some formalities and greetings exchanged between the chiefs of staff. Both sides carried flags of truce.

A rumor has reached Mexico City that no Mexicans were allowed to leave Vera Cruz, and it was reported that in consequence Huerta would not allow any more Mexicans to leave Mexico City. Mexicans in Vera Cruz have been allowed to leave Vera Cruz at will, and every facility and transportation available have been given, but none have been able to go out on trains.

Capt. Huse was directed to lay emphasis upon this fact and to express a strong desire to send daily trains to convey Mexicans from Vera Cruz to meet trains bringing foreigners from Mexico City. Gen. Coran promised to bring it to the attention of Huerta.

The following encouraging report of the wounded at Vera Cruz was received from Admiral Badger:

Solace (hospital ship) reports all cases improved. Surgical cases doing surprisingly well. Critically and seriously wounded somewhat improved. Eventual recovery hoped for.

The Navy Department announced to-night that the bodies of sailors and soldiers killed at Vera Cruz would be brought home for burial with suitable military honors. The bodies will be embalmed at Vera Cruz and brought to the United States, probably by way of New York.

CORRESPONDENT MISSING.

Witherspoon, Lost in Mexico, Is Not at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—Nothing is known here of Halliday Witherspoon, the Boston newspaper correspondent in Mexico who is missing. It is thought that he is in the Northern district.

Holliday Witherspoon was sent to Mexico by The Boston Herald in response to President Huerta's invitation to the American press to send representatives there. About six weeks ago he started for Torreon from the capital and has not been heard from since.

COWDRAY SEEKS PROTECTION.

Says American Employes of Tehuantepec Road Are in Peril.

LONDON, April 24.—A cabled appeal from the American manager of the Tehuantepec Railway led Lord Cowdray to visit the British Foreign Office and the United States Embassy to-day to request protection for the foreign employes of the line.

Eighty per cent. of the employes are American citizens and, according to the cablegram from the manager, the Mexican authorities are threatening them with arrest and forbidding them to depart from Mexico. Lord Cowdray informed the Embassy that the predicament of the employes was alarming.

In response to the request of Lord Cowdray the State Department at Washington informed him through the Embassy that the Annapolis and the Denver would be at Salina Cruz, on the Pacific side, to-day, and that the Nashville would arrive at Puerto Mexico, on the Atlantic side, to-day.

The British Post Office issues the notice that correspondence for Mexico will be forwarded only at the sender's risk and that the payment of money orders in Mexico will not be guaranteed in consequence of the disturbed conditions in that country.

MAY BE VERA CRUZ PROTEST.

Paris Temps Suggests Necessity of Defining Our Status.

PARIS, April 24.—American operations at Vera Cruz are likely to raise international difficulties, according to a London dispatch to The Temps, unless they are regularized by admitting the existence of a state of war.

It is pointed out that France endeavored to blockade Chinese ports in 1884 without declaring war, and that Great Britain protested successfully.

Another case cited is that of Great Britain at the outbreak of the Boer war. When the British Government asserted that its operations in South Africa were of a police nature against rebels, it was obliged to change its attitude after detaining German vessels carrying contraband.

FEAR FOR AMERICANS AT INLAND POINTS

Thousands Are Marooned in Central Mexico and at Mercy of Vengeful Natives.

HUERTA STOPS TRAINLOAD

Many Missionaries Still Remain—Admirals' Energies Taxed to Succor Refugees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—As the refugees from Mexico City continue to arrive here, anxiety is being shown for the safety of the Americans in inland towns and cities who have been unable to leave or to take measures for self-protection. It is estimated that there are several thousand Americans who are thus immured.

The mining camps in the central States of the republic are particularly perilous places, owing to the treacherous and revengeful nature of the Mexican miners who are looking for an opportunity to settle personal grudges. The largest centres of American population are Guanajuata, Aguascalientes, Pachuca, and El Oro, while hundreds are distributed throughout Jalisco.

Americans in the Tehuantepec region will be most menaced by the stevedores in Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz, who are practically anarchists, due to the continued agitation of revolutionary agents.

It is reported that a train carrying employes of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which was leaving Aguascalientes, was held up by order of Huerta and forced to return.

Furthermore, many Americans, singly and in groups of twos and threes, on ranches and mines or in distant towns, may find themselves victims of the enraged Mexicans. These include many missionaries, mostly women. Some of these have already left, but others think it their duty to remain at their posts.

The situation of Americans is still further aggravated by the order of Secretary Bryan that all the American Consuls leave the country. This would leave no one to intercede in behalf of Americans. Except in the case of seaboard points, it is unlikely that the Consuls will be able to get away.

REFUGEES FILL SHIPS.

British Cruiser Reports Plight of 200 at Puerto Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Friends of Americans who were in Mexico when the situation became acute have sent countless messages to the Navy Department asking for information in regard to them. The department this afternoon made public all information in its possession. The department at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon received this dispatch from Rear Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz:

Following received from the Captain British cruiser Berwick at Puerto Mexico:

"There are now about 200 American refugees on board three Hawaiian steamers anchored off breakwater. They report that being only cargo steamers they have not sufficient food to take them to nearest American port.

"Would suggest that I supply each of them with sufficient food to take them to Galveston, and will, if you give necessary authority, give them instructions to leave forthwith for Galveston."

The three steamers referred to are supposed to be the Texan, the Dakotan, and the Oregonian. The Secretary of the Navy telegraphed Rear Admiral Badger to send the refugees at once to Galveston. Admiral Badger in the same dispatch said:

Have inquired of Berwick if all these refugees can be put aboard one steamer and sent to Vera Cruz to coal and provision, and proceed thence to Galveston. Reports received from Yucatan indicate considerable number of refugees at Progreso, Frontera, and other ports. Will charter steamer Monterey and hold her here as refugee depot ship until filled. Steamer Mexico full of refugees, numbering about 600, will sail for Galveston to-day or to-morrow.

In summarized form, the Navy Department this afternoon made public this information bearing on the situation:

The collier Saturn has arrived at Masatlan. The collier Justin has sailed for San Francisco with fifteen refugees, stopping at San Diego en route. There are thirty-seven refugees on board the supply ship Glacier at Topolobampo. Admiral Mayo reports the repair ship Cyclops has been sent from Tampico with 350 refugees for Galveston. The steamer Trinidad has been chartered at Tampico and sent to Galveston with 275 refugees. A yacht is carrying away 100 employes of the Huasteca Company.

There are about 1,100 refugees still on the ships at Tampico and 200 to 300 yet to embark. The transport Dixie and the destroyers will be used to transport these refugees to Galveston.

The French cruiser Conde and British cruiser Lancaster have arrived at Vera Cruz.

Admiral Mayo reports that the Cyclops was sent to Galveston with 250 refugees, and the English steamer Trinidad was chartered and sent to Galveston with 275 persons, and a yacht with 100 employes of the Huasteca Company was also sent. There are about 1,100 refugees still aboard the men-of-war anchored off Tampico, and from 200 to 300 more are expected to come out. The Dixie and the destroyers will also be used to transport refugees.

In a late dispatch from Vera Cruz Admiral Badger reports the following from Admiral Mayo at Tampico:

The Paterson and Paulding have arrived at Tuxpam. The Esperanza sailed for Galveston with 140 Vera Cruz refugees and 220 Tampico refugees. The Dixie sailed from Galveston with 575 refugees. The Connecticut sailed from Galveston with 415 refugees. The total number of refugees sent to Galveston numbered 1,354. As far as is known all the Americans are out of the district around Tampico.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 24.—Coming by special train from the mining camps and ranches of Nacozari, 257 refugees arrived here to-day. Members of the Sonora State Government and thirty-five soldiers as a guard accompanied the train. On the way here numerous stops were made to pick up the foreigners living on lonely ranches. None of the refugees was permitted to take his firearms.

EL PASO, Texas, April 24.—Fourteen American refugees from Mexico arrived here to-day. Their trip was without incident. Special trains are on the way carrying hundreds of others.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 24.—The Norwegian steamship Atlanta arrived at quarantine this morning from Vera Cruz with thirty-four refugees on board. She will not be released from quarantine until Monday.

The agents of the Ward Line said yesterday that the steamship Monterey, now at Vera Cruz, had been chartered by the United States Government to be used as a refugee ship to go from Vera Cruz and collect Americans at various ports.

President F. W. Lafrentz of the American Surety Company of New York received a message to-day from the Compania Mexicana de Garantias, S. A., the subsidiary of that company in Mexico, which said that Lewis H. Parry and his wife were safe in Mexico City, and that they were in no immediate danger. Mrs. Parry is a sister of Mrs. H. D. Lounsbury of this city.

Prof. Albert M. Tozzer of Harvard, head of the International School of Central American Archaeology, who has been making excavations in the vicinity of Mexico City since Nov. 1, is safe aboard the steamship Esperanza, bound from Vera Cruz to Galveston, according to a dispatch received here yesterday by Prof. Tozzer's brother, Arthur C. Tozzer. With Prof. Tozzer are his wife and Clarence Hays of Washington. The three reached Vera Cruz on Thursday.

OUTPOSTS PUSH FURTHER OUT.

Fletcher's Men Busy Restoring Normal Conditions in City.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—American marines and bluejackets to-day controlled the territory for five miles outside the city. Outposts have been pushed out in a southerly direction to the water supply station at Tejar, and marines and sailors have been dispatched there by train to obtain control of the pipe lines into the city. They took oil fuel to run the pumping plant.

Capt. Smedley Butler, with his marines, is stationed to the west and northwest.

The outposts are now equipped with twelve machine guns and several 3-inch field pieces. These were sent out yesterday. The horses, attached to the guns, were frightened by the unaccustomed work and the marines showed excellent horsemanship in subduing them.

Detachments of marines and bluejackets have been landed from the battleship Louisiana. The battleship Mississippi also is preparing to send ashore 700 marines and a battalion of bluejackets, as well as two aeroplanes.

Rear Admiral Fletcher and his staff are working hard to straighten out local affairs. Very few of the former heads of the city departments have returned to their positions and most of them seem to have left the city.

With Commander Herman O. Stickney of the Prairie appointed Commander of the Port, the American authorities have undertaken the administration of the customs. For a time there will be in reality two Custom Houses. Mariano Ascarraga, the Mexican Customs Collector, is not inclined to serve under American supervision, but says he will take charge of the business which was in hand at the moment of the occupation. Commander Stickney and his men are to look after the new business, and think they will have no difficulty in retaining a few of the old officials. One of the reasons given by Ascarraga for declining to continue his duties was that he would be violating the Mexican law, as the Port of Vera Cruz had been closed by orders from the Federal capital.

Prompt Supply Service.

The Commissary, Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments are working very efficiently, so that along the docks there are no piles of supplies, as is usually the case when an armed force is landed. All the supplies are promptly distributed among the troops, who, besides, receive distilled water from the ships under the superintendence of the Medical Department.

Bands from the American fleet played at various parts of the city yesterday and attracted large crowds of civilians. The idea of providing music for the people was that of Capt. Rush, who only a few hours before had been directing the artillery and machine-gun fire against the same people.

Orders have been issued that all civilians shall keep within their residences after 7:30 o'clock at night and these are strictly observed with the result that the night hours are quiet, and it is generally expected that unless some untoward incident occurs to-day the time will be extended.

Within the city sniping has almost ceased, but close watch is still kept by patrols.

Large numbers of Mexicans called at Rear Admiral Fletcher's headquarters to-day pleading for the release of friends and relatives who had been made prisoners. The almost invariable reply was that all whose innocence could be established would be released in a short time.

Capt. [illegible], Chief of Staff of Rear Admiral Fletcher, addressed one group of Mexicans telling them that the snipers [illegible] the Americans must cease and [illegible] within the American lines must respect American authority.

The total number of prisoners taken was about 300, but many have been released.

Over 250 Mexican sick and wounded were found in the San Sebastian Hospital when it was inspected to-day by a navy surgeon. Among the wounded was one woman, who had been shot through the arm.

Most of Wounded Little Hurt.

Only three of the American wounded, who are on the Solace, are in a critical condition, according to the official report. These are H. Pullian, first-class fireman; E. G. Wright, ordinary seaman, and Jeremiah G. Peoples, private, owing to the promptness and efficiency of the field hospital corps and the quick dispatch of the wounded men to the Solace, no infection of wounds was discovered, and all the other wounded are doing well. Surgeons say that most of these will be able to return to their duties in a short time.

The dead have been embalmed, and their bodies are lying on board the Solace, ready to be sent north at the first opportunity.

The most cordial relations exist between Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, the American Commander in Chief, and Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, Commander of the British cruiser squadron here. They have agreed to divide the time for the use of wireless telegraphy as follows: Six hours for the American fleet, six for the British, and the rest for other nations.

Rear Admiral Fletcher to-day received the congratulations of Secretary Daniels to the navy. The Admiral conveyed to the officers and men his own appreciation of their "splendid conduct, which gained for them the highest approbation of the Secretary of the Navy."

The battleship Louisiana sailed for Galveston to-day to convoy the army transports to Vera Cruz.

The cable office here is being taxed to its fullest capacity with official, commercial, and press dispatches. C. Mitchell, manager of the operating force, is working day and night to move the business. Some of his men have had no sleep for more than thirty-six hours.

SAY HUERTA PLANS FLIGHT.

Some Refugees Think He Will Find a Pretext to Escape.

From The Central News, London.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—Refugees on the train which arrived this morning from Mexico City, said that 900 Americans were still in the capital. The American Consulate had been attacked by a mob, and the coat of arms over the front door torn down and thrown into the street. The American Club, one of the most attractive buildings in the city, which was abandoned by its members, was stripped of everything of value by Mexican thieves. The American Hotel was also abandoned and afterward looted by a mob. American shops in various parts of the city had been invaded, and Americans who appeared on the streets made the objects of insults of the vilest character.

When they left the capital crowds were parading the streets, crying, "Down with the Americans." Those left behind, they thought, were in danger.

According to some who came on the train, Huerta is preparing to flee and leave his country and its people to handle the situation as best they can.

The newspapers in Mexico City are absolutely under his domination, and it is said that he will cause them to say that the situation on the Pacific Coast is such as to demand his presence. Under the guise, then, of going to the front, he might take refuge upon a Japanese cruiser off Manzanillo.

The refugees believe that even now Huerta has everything ready for flight, even to the selection of a guard, which he intends to evade at the opportune moment.

One of the refugees said:

"It is possible that many more Americans may escape from Mexico City in the train due to leave there at 7 o'clock this morning, but if they get out alive it will be due to the efforts of Sir Lionel Carden, the British Ambassador. When we left his plan was to distribute the men, women, and children remaining among the different embassies, which he believed could protect them. The Americans there were hiding in their homes when our train pulled out.

"Last Tuesday night every man in the American colony, including the newspaper correspondents, went to the embassy and prepared 275 rifles and two machine guns for use.

Huerta Permitted Rioting.

"Gen. Huerta is in a blind anger most of the time, and every interview between him and Chargé d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy seemed to increase his anger. The last report I heard was that Huerta intended to strip the embassy of its guns in retaliation for the taking of Vera Cruz. He had already seized the cable station and refused O'Shaughnessy, Consul General Shanklin, or Capt. Burnside, the Military Attaché, to send any messages.

"The mob, which rioted in front of the American Club when the news was received that Vera Cruz had been taken, was led by members of the House of Deputies. The Mexicans stormed through the streets, egged on by the dictator, driving Americans before them as they made their way to the embassy.

"It is obvious that Huerta permits the mob to make demonstrations against the Americans in an effort to gain sympathy. He finds that Carranza and Zapata and their followers are against the Americans, he may even permit open violence in order to consolidate the divided factions of the country.

"Our train, when it stopped en route, met the army which fled from Vera Cruz. Every man was wild with anger and they said they would return and 'wipe out the Americans.' They said they had been taken unawares, but had brought out fifteen cannon with them.

"In Guadalajara there are 500 Americans, who are as dangerously situated as are those in Mexico City, especially if anti-American sentiment is to be allowed to run riot with the anger of Huerta has been satisfied.

"Huerta is going to every extreme to raise an army and create funds. He is making paper money by the ream. Some of it is being produced in an American printing shop, to which Huerta has sent a guard of soldiers.

"The train which carried 500 refugees was held up several times enroute by Mexican Federal troops. The soldiers said they were searching for two American newspaper correspondents whom they thought were aboard. The correspondents were not found.

Train Flew British Flag.

T. B. Hohler, Secretary of the British Embassy in Mexico City, accompanied the train, which flew the British flag all the way. The refugees report that all along the route the Federal troops cheered the flag. Mr. Hohler told the troops that the train was a British refuge and must not be invaded for any purpose.

There were some Englishmen and Germans among the refugees, but most of them were Americans, men, women, and children. The train was met eight miles from Vera Cruz by a detachment of unarmed bluejackets from the British cruiser Essex and escorted into this city. Permission for the British force to meet the train had been given by Admiral Fletcher.

REFUGEES CROWD TAMPICO.

Admirals Sending Ships of Rescue to That and Other Ports.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—From Tampico come reports that the port is crowded with refugees. Rear Admirals Badger and Mayo are making every effort to send them north. The steamship Trinidad has been chartered for the purpose by Rear Admiral Mayo and several hundred have been sent to Galveston on the Cyclops.

More than 1,000 Americans are reported to have left Tampico already.

The Chester is to be sent to Frontera, Ocatzacoalcos and other coast towns to urge Americans there to be ready to embark on the Ward liner Monterey, which is due here to-day from Havana.

The Nashville departed to-day for Puerto Mexico to take refugees on board. American and Hawaiian steamers have been permitted to resume the loading of sugar there by Mexican officials. All messages from that place, however, are censored.

No overt act on the part of Mexicans has been reported from any of the ports.

UPHOLD WILSON'S COURSE.

Newspaper Publishers Promise Loyal Support in Mexican Crisis.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, on the last day of its convention at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday, adopted a resolution pledging loyalty to President Wilson in the Mexican situation. Here is the resolution which was sent by telegraph to the President:

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

On behalf of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in annual meeting assembled, we have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the following resolution, introduced by Elbert H. Baker, former President of the association, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the grave consequences growing out of the Mexican situation, the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, without regard to political affiliations, loyally support the President of the United States in any effort that may be required to sustain the dignity of our Government and the flag of our country.

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, Pres.
JOHN STEWART BRYAN, Vice Pres.

A resolution was also passed upholding the enforcement of the newspaper publicity law which provides for a full statement as to ownership and circulation.

HAS MOTOR CYCLE REGIMENT.

"Death-Defying" Volunteers Are Offered from Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Among offers for service in case of war with Mexico Senators Borah and Brady of Idaho received this to-day from Charles W. Dempster, formerly of Idaho, now living at Wickenward, Ariz.:

"I have offered the President a regiment of death-defying, motor cycle riding volunteers. Before you think experimental, but absolutely [illegible] possibilities are unlimited."

A "KEY"

In Canada there is an Insurance Company Rating Book (none in the United States). This is our Rating:

Financial Responsibility	Loss Paying Record	Management
"AA" (Very highest)	"A" (Very highest)	"1" (Very highest)

"'TIS ENOUGH"

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY
115 BROADWAY

REMEMBER THIS: We bond more people than any other Company in the world!

OFFICERS SUPPORT GARRISON'S PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

on down in Mexico, and what treatment will neutral merchant vessels receive if they desire to enter Vera Cruz, for example, with supplies addressed to places inland held by the Huerta authorities?

The answers to these inquiries were apparently rather vague. The foreign diplomatic representatives were told that the relations between the Government of the United States and the nation or people of Mexico had remained unchanged, and that no barriers had been erected against commerce, nor would any be erected. This information has not served to clarify the situation, but for the present European and other foreign shippers are expected to proceed on the theory that, as no war is in progress between Mexico and the United States, goods intended for Mexican consignees may be landed at ports of the country without interference from the United States forces, which hold Vera Cruz and control the approaches to other places.

The peculiar case of the Hamburg-American liner Ypiranga has a bearing on this rather anomalous situation. This is the vessel whose approach to the port of Vera Cruz with a supposed cargo of munitions of war for the Huerta army caused President Wilson to issue directions for the taking of the Mexican city in advance of the enactment of the Congressional resolution to justify his course toward the authority of Gen. Huerta. Vera Cruz was captured by the American marines and bluejackets in order to prevent the war supplies from reaching the Mexican military forces. The latest development in the Ypiranga incident, made known through a dispatch to the Navy Department from Vera Cruz was that she had gone to her dock there and unloaded all her cargo except such as could be used for hostile purposes.

An offer to charter the Ypiranga to the United States Government for the purpose of taking away refugees from Vera Cruz was made by representatives of the Hamburg-American Company, and is under consideration. When light was sought from the Navy Department as to what would become of the cargo landed, one of the leading officials said that if a foreign ship arrived at Vera Cruz she could put her cargo ashore, and the United States naval authorities there would permit it to go to the consignee unless it contained war material.

Tampico Not to Be Seized Yet.

From this and the statements made to foreign Ambassadors it is gathered that the Government has decided not to carry out its plan to starve Huerta into submission by seizing Tampico, as well as Vera Cruz, and blockading both coasts. What has caused the change of plan is not known definitely. While the danger of international complications over interference with shipping when no declared state of war existed may have been a factor, the modified attitude of the Government is believed to have been due to a realization of the dangers threatened through following up the capture of Vera Cruz by more extensive reprisals.

The friendly message from Villa came to Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff, from a mutual friend in El Paso, which is opposite Juarez, where Villa arrived this week. The mutual friend telegraphed to Gen. Scott in Villa's behalf:

"Carino somente, y que no hay cuidado," which means: "My compliments, and there is nothing about which you need be anxious."

Following Villa's statements to newspaper men in Juarez yesterday that he would not go to war with the United States, and his implied criticism of Gen. Carranza for sending a threatening statement to Secretary Bryan, the message from Villa is regarded as reassuring and significant.

Scott's Meeting With Villa.

Gen. Scott describes Villa as a man of uncommon sagacity. In other words, he has "horse sense." For some reason months ago he manifested a desire to be understood by and have an acquaintance with Gen. Scott. He sent the General his photograph and in return Gen. Scott sent him a copy of General Order No. 101, which is Prof. Lieber's rules of war prepared at the direct request of President Lincoln in 1863. Villa showed great interest in the book and finally wrote Gen. Scott that he was deeply interested in the ideas he saw embodied there, of which he had never dreamed. He then asked if Gen. Scott would be willing to meet him, and the General made an appointment to see Villa at the middle of the international bridge joining El Paso and Juarez.

When the two men shook hands there Villa expressed his thanks for what he had learned from General Order No. 101, and finally said that he would do anything Gen. Scott asked of him.

"Well," said Gen. Scott, "there is something I want to ask of you. I want you to stop killing those people over there—your prisoners. It is hurting your cause the world over. Stop it, and save your followers from the disgrace of it."

Villa promised to follow the American officer's advice.

At Torreon he changed his usual course radically, and spared the lives of the captured garrison, a course that brought commendation of Villa from Secretary Bryan. Gen. Scott expresses the belief that more than 1,000 lives have been saved since the little meeting on the bridge at El Paso by the ideas Villa got from Prof. Lieber's rules of civilized warfare.

The efforts to prevent Gen. Carranza from becoming an enemy of the United States were continued to-day. A conference between Secretary Bryan and attorneys for the Constitutionalists, Mr. Mallet-Prevost of New York and Mr. Douglas of Washington, was in line with these efforts. Carranza is being urged to abandon his position that the landing of American armed forces at Vera Cruz was an act of hostility toward the whole Mexican nation. The fact that no further utterance has come from Carranza, taken in connection with Villa's display of friendliness, is regarded as encouraging.

According to the understanding in official circles, the Administration's plans for carrying out the Mexican undertaking provide that Constitutionalists may be placed in civil offices in towns taken by the American forces. This policy was initiated yesterday by Rear Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz by direction of the Navy Department; or, rather, an attempt to initiate it was made, but without any cheering responsiveness on the part of the former Constitutionalist authorities, as the Navy Department learned to-night.

This attitude of the Government, together with the notice that Mexican national colors might be permitted to fly from school houses and other public buildings, except those occupied by the American forces, is meant to show Carranza and the Mexian people that the United States Government has the most beneficent intentions toward them, and that its only quarrel is with Huerta, the enemy of the Constitutionalists and the usurper of the Presidency.

Inquiries to-day failed to bring any information as to the responsibility for the action of the agent at Vera Cruz in permitting Mexican Federal soldiers to land there under arms from two transports and in turning back the armed transport Progreso with 1,000 Federal troops, whose capture could have been effected easily. It was understood that Admiral Badger had not been instructed by the navy Department how he should treat Mexican troops, and that he would be informed as to how he should proceed on future occasions of the same character had not brought any definite response.

SENATORS DROP CRITICISM.

Weeks Advises Constituents That Republicans Will Back Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Republican leaders in the Senate have decided that they have gone about as far as is wise or patriotic in their criticism of the Administration's handling of Mexican affairs. They feel that war is already in progress, and that the part of wisdom would be for the American Government to proceed vigorously on that assumption without waiting for further aggressions from Gen. Huerta or the rebels. But they do not expect to say more in public, and will lend their support to whatever the President may ask.

This conviction of the Republicans was made known in a telegram to-day sent by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts in replying to one from a number of prominent citizens of that State urging further delay in hostilities pending an inquiry. The citizens' telegram was signed by John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy; William Dean Howells, Albert E. Pillsbury, the Rev. Charles F. Dole, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Edwin Mead, and John Graham Brooks.

The telegram, which was addressed to Mr. Lodge as well as to Mr. Weeks, reads:

We earnestly urge avoidance of any steps involving war until the whole Mexican situation can be examined by a commission of inquiry, that Congress and the people may have full and accurate knowledge of the facts; further, that the situation calls

SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS CONDEMNS OUR POLICY—BRITISH PROFFER OF MEDIATION

FORESEES THE END OF MEXICAN NATION

Argentine Press Thinks an American Protectorate Inevitable.

WILSON IS CONDEMNED

La Prensa Says His Policy Will Revive Latin-American Distrust of This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—La Nacion says editorially that President Wilson will find it impossible to declare war against Gen. Huerta without fighting all of Mexico, irrespective of party or faction.

"It is President Wilson's fortune," it says, "after a year in the White House, sorrowfully to learn that it is impossible to practice his ideals of political friendship, pacification, and humanitarianism with the entire world, especially with Latin America. The Colombian treaty condemned President Roosevelt's taking of Panama; now President Wilson is warring with Mexico.

"This war will doubtless be fatal for Mexico. Her independence was never so endangered. Her destiny is certainly tragic. Mexicans are not likely to co-operate with President Wilson's philanthropic project. The Democratic Party is following the same policies as the Republican Party. Wilson is following the same paths as Roosevelt. The academic rectitude of the one produces the same effect as the big stick of the other.

"It seems that the American policy must include the control of the countries to the canal. Mexico is another protectorate problem."

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—The press of Buenos Aires is unanimous in its expressions of disapproval of the attitude of the United States toward Mexico.

La Necion, in an editorial to-day, says:

"President Wilson tried to make Huerta resign, and the revolutionists were counting on the sympathy of the White House. This would explain the conduct of Huerta in the Tampico affair. The quick action of the United States shows that they had intended to intervene. We are conscious of the fact that the incident springs from a state of affairs in which the integrity and independence of Mexico are at stake. The memory of this conflict will live in the history of the relations between the United States and Latin America."

"President Wilson's message to Congress does not seem to us to be a message of State," declares La Prensa. "The plan to overthrow Huerta in order to install a revolutionary General in his place would signify official partiality on the part of the United States without bringing about the pacification of the country. The military action by the United States aims at Mexico, and not at Huerta.

"We fear a repetition in Mexico of the protectorate system the United States created in Cuba. Mediation by the European Powers would now be opportune. The policy of the United States will revive the distrust of Latin America. International law and the Monroe Doctrine do not authorize intervention or the establishment of a protectorate, or the tearing down or setting up of Governments."

Brazilian Attitude Is Guarded.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 24.—The general attitude of the press of Rio de Janeiro on the situation between the United States and Mexico is one of reserve. Editorial comment is meagre, but several of the newspapers express the hope that a peaceful solution of the difficulty may yet be found.

"If the United States does not actually intend conquest, as we wish to believe," says The Gazeta de Noticias, "the occupation of Vera Cruz will have a salutary effect in making Mexico united again. If President Wilson knows how to wait watchfully it will be possible to open negotiations, and the Mexican question then will enter its final phase."

A Noticia considers the situation a most grave one. It fears that the United States will be overtaken by events and find itself in an ambiguous position toward the nations of the world.

The Correio da Manha makes an appeal to the good offices of diplomacy for the settlement of the trouble. "There is still time to stop the peril," it says. "The chancelleries of Central and South America have no right to remain inactive toward the disaster which threatens. They ought to attempt to avert this uneven struggle."

CHILEANS' BITTER COMMENT.

The Valparaiso Union Expects Dismemberment of Mexico.

VALPARAISO, April 24.—Public opinion here is bitter against the United States as a result of the Mexican crisis. In an editorial to-day The Union asks if there is any international morality, and continues:

"The war in Mexico is the result of a want of common sense and of the revolutions in Mexico. The proceedings of the United States are not justified. That country cannot be the judge of foreign civil wars and ought to have limited its protection to its nationals and its frontiers. The war against Huerta offends the Mexican nation. The conflict will end, as on other occasions, in a new dismemberment of Mexico. The punishment is out of proportion to the offense—the incident at Tampico—and is a threat against the rest of America."

The Mercurio says it is astonished at the excessive importance attached to the Monroe Doctrine in Europe. It adds that the Latin-American Republics are in the same condition of perfect equality as other nations and are not subject to and never will accept foreign interference.

CHEERFUL BRITISH VIEW.

The Statist Considers Predictions of Difficulties Exaggerated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.—In most of the prognostications made here as to the course of the war in Mexico if the United States is forced to undertake a campaign of pacification, stress is laid upon the difficulties of the American task. This disposition to take the gloomiest view is combatted by The Statist, which considers that its English contemporaries are misled by their recollections of the Boer war in predicting for the United States greater embarrassments and perplexities than are likely to arise.

After passing in review the obvious difficulties of the Mexican campaign, The Statist points out that the United States has complete command of the sea and can, therefore, prevent the importation into Mexico of any considerable quantity of munitions of war.

"The prospect of really formidable resistance does not seem great," it says. "What the United States has to guard against is, firstly, disputes arising between it and any foreign Power; secondly, possible doubt among the American people themselves as to whether intervention could not have been avoided. No great Power that could face the United States upon its own soil has any cause for war against the United States, or if any one thinks it has a grievance it is insufficiently prepared for a struggle which might mean ruin.

"We do not therefore believe that there will be unprovoked hostility to the United States from any great Power, and we are persuaded that the Administration of President Wilson will give no just cause to any foreign power to intervene. Disputes may arise regarding the blockade and rights of neutrals, but we do not doubt that these will be treated in a broad, humane spirit by the United States, and that, therefore, the conflict will have to be fought out by the two original combatants, unless the leaders of the Mexican people are wise enough to see that their true course is to give that satisfaction to the United States to which it is justly entitled. We do not even yet despair that they will do so.

"In conclusion, we repeat that too much is being made of the difficulties of the United States, and every friend of Mexico ought to impress upon its people the impossibility of successful resistance to the United States."

INSURANCE RATES UP.

But British Advances Are Slight, Because Mexico Has No Navy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.—The Times says that, although inquiries have been received in London for tonnage in connection with the war in Mexico, it does not appear that any business has yet resulted. The inquiries seem to have originated with American brokers, and in response certain British steamers have been definitely offered; but replies so far of American brokers have been either that the United States Government was not yet ready or that American ships were being secured. The ships presumably would be required for the carriage of troops, war material, and coal to Mexico. A few American ships were yesterday insured for a single voyage from Eastern ports to Mexico at rates of 10 shillings to 12 shillings 6 pence per cent. These rates are low in comparison to those charged during the Balkan war, but the underwriters say the reason is that as there is no Mexican Navy of any consequence the risk to American ships will scarcely begin until they reach Mexican ports.

A large volume of war insurance yesterday was written in the London market on property in El Paso at rates generally accepted at 20 shillings per cent. for a month, 50 shillings per cent. for two months, and 75 shillings per cent. for three months. Further insurance was placed on produce from the Pacific Coast and the Pacific islands about to be sent across Central America to the United States. These consignments would normally have been brought to the port of Salina Cruz and then carried across the Isthmus by the Tehuantepec Railway, but as it is reported that this railway will now not be available, the assumption is that the produce will be taken to Panama and carried across to Colon on the Atlantic Coast. Although the goods would then be out of the danger zone, the underwriters advanced the rates from 20 shillings to 40 shillings per cent., fearing there might be a risk to the goods that were delayed at the Mexican ports.

MANY RUMORS IN BERLIN.

Boerse Affected by Reports of Japanese Intervention in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 24.—Though closing prices in Capel Court showed some recovery from the worst, a very gloomy feeling prevailed to-day. Berlin started the slump on a report that the Austrian Emperor was dead, and, though this was speedily denied, it was followed by a rumor of armed intervention by Japan in favor of Mexico.

This canard turned out to be due to the false reading of a dispatch published in a South German paper, which really spoke of Japanese action as improbable.

Technical reasons contributed to Berlin's pessimism and reports of Russian purchases of gold in London coming atop of nervousness engendered in Germany by the British Sovereign's visit to Paris and the Czar's decoration of Iswolsky also had its effect. Canadian Pacifics sold heavily from Berlin.

BRITISH CENSURE OF WILSON.

Nation Calls Tampico Pretext Immoral—Saturday Review Approves.

LONDON, April 24.—While acknowledging that on broad grounds the action of the American Government toward Mexico is justified, The Nation to-day severely criticises President Wilson for what it terms his giving as a pretext for such action the refusal by President Huerta to apologize, in act and form as prescribed, for the brief detention of American bluejackets in Tampico.

"By singling out this incident," says The Nation, "as an excuse for an action which amounts to war * * * Dr. Wilson has done more to lower the standard of international morality than all his fine utterances in the past have done to raise it. A statesman who interferes to restore order may argue that at some cost in lives and treasure he is putting an end to intolerable violence and cruelty, but the statesman who sacrifices lives because some ceremonial detail is lacking in the ritual of an apology is behaving with levity unworthy of a civilized ruler. This deliberate and needless raising of a point of honor is a lapse into barbaric morals which would be more natural in some Prussian Colonel in an Alsatian garrison than in a humanitarian President of a civilized republic."

The Saturday Review says:

"We trust Congress will find means to express the general view that, now that American troops have been landed in Mexico, they cannot return until a stable and satisfactory Government is established in Mexico City. If that intention is avowed, the United States may feel certain that their action will be watched with sympathy and approval by the other Great Powers."

FRANCE TO ACT FOR US.

Her Consuls to Relieve Ours in Mexico When Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It was arranged to-day that Consular offices of the United States in Mexico might be turned over to French Consular officers. This will apply at all places in Mexico where the United States has Consuls, with the exception of such points as are without French Consuls. At Acapulco the Chilean Consul will act for the United States if the American Consul wishes to avail himself of the opportunity to leave Mexico. At Frontera, La Paz, Ensenada, and Manzanillo, the British Consuls will take over the American Consulates. In Mexico City the Brazilian Consul General will have charge of the American Consulate.

Consul Canada will remain at his post in Vera Cruz. Secretary Bryan has not directed all the American Consuls to come out of the country in view of the situation that now exists, but has given all of them leave to do so if they regard it as necessary for their safety or for the better conduct of the business of the Consulates. It is not yet known whether Arnold Shanklin, the American Consul General in Mexico City, will leave there. Nothing was heard of him to-day, and he has not indicated what he would do.

BRITISH PROFFER OF MEDIATION

Bryan Said to Have Admitted Secretary Hohler Sought to Make Peace.

WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

Report Current That France Also Would Be Ready to Help End the Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.—The stock markets recovered some ground on the news that Villa had repudiated Caranza's message to Washington, and the latters' later emendation of his so-called ultimatum. The general view was that these evidences of vacillation or conflict on the part of the Constitutionalist leaders were all in favor of Wilson's policy marked a distinct gain of valuable time; but among those who know Mexico best it is practically the universal belief that the Federal and Constitutionalists will eventually join forces against the foreigner.

Hamilton Fyfe, who has spent some time with the Constitutionalist leaders, asked them what they would do in the event of American intervention, and always received the answer that all parties would join to resist foreign invasion.

According to The Daily News, Carranza's main aim is to get himself recognized by the United States as President, although President Wilson is scarcely likely to do so much for him.

With the exception of a few papers, like The Weekly Outlook, the British press continues to deal with the Mexican situation with sympathy for the United States. The general feeling in journalistic circles, and, indeed, among Englishmen generally, is that at a crisis like the present foreign criticisms are uncalled for and out of place, and that the Americans themselves, being the people most affected by the developments of the Presidential policy, are best able to pass final judgment upon it.

Even the human tendency to indulge in "I told you so" reminiscences has been repressed to a great extent by the editorial writers, whose chief concern appears to be to demonstrate to the United States that in the essential objects the American President and people have in view they possess the fullest sympathy of the British people.

The Spectator, for instance, says:

"The ground for criticism of President Wilson is not that he has taken action against Mexico, but that he fogs his mind as to the issue, and actually attempts to pretend that war is worth while—an incredible argument for a pacifist—for a mere punctilio, a mere minute difference between the form of apology demanded and the form offered. He pretends, again, that the war was not against the country and people, but against a single person—Huerta; but the war is just as much against Mexico and its people as any war is ever against a country and its people."

It is inevitable that innocent parties should be involved in a conflict between two Governments; but we undertake to say that now that war has begun it is infinitely better that it should be waged thoroughly and wholeheartily by the United States on its true grounds and for its true objects—the creating of a state of public safety in Mexico. Such a policy is not one to make excuses for or be ashamed of.

Wishes Our Fighters God Speed.

"War against Mexico on the true grounds will carry the unreserved sympathy of nearly all Englishmen, who know that here is a mission of civilization, if ever there was one. They will see in it a costly but ungrudging sacrifice of money and human life in order that anarchy may be driven from Mexico. They will admit that the attainment of such an object is one more of the admirable functions of a democracy like the American people, and they will heartily wish, as we do, the soldiers and sailors of the United States God speed in the campaign they have entered upon for such a purpose and in such a spirit."

"President Wilson," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "bravely accepted the heavy weight of personal responsibility in order that he might be able to pursue the course he thought right, and it is very greatly to the credit of the American Nation, despite the confounding of his hopes, that he has the weight of public opinion behind him in the course circumstances are now compelling him to follow. It is needless to say that the United States may count also on the full sympathy of the British peoples throughout the world. The heavy task to which it seems probable that the Americans will be called upon to set their hands is a task which concerns civilization as a whole.

"Humanity could not watch unmoved the murderous chaos which has prevailed in Mexico since the removal of Porfirio Diaz from the headship of the State. People are perishing in the Aceldama produced by the warring ambitions of a few men. That is a condition which the modern world will not tolerate, either West or East, if intervention can avail to end it without worse evils in its train.

"Champions of Freedom and Humanity."

"The coming weeks will be weeks of intense anxiety, and the sacrifices demanded of the American people will be heavy. That they will rise to the occasion with all their old magnificent spirit we know full well. If they put their hand to the plough they will not look back. They and every friend of theirs throughout the world would wish they might be spared the heavy task; but if they are called upon to go forward they will know that once again, as in Cuba, they go as champions of freedom and humanity."

It is unnecessary to do more than indicate the tone of The Outlook's articles. This weekly, referring to President Wilson's declaration that he is not making war "on the Mexican people, but only against the Mexican Government," [sic] says:

"We wonder how he would relish a declaration from Japan that a couple of hundred thousand Japanese troops had landed on the Pacific Coast as a mark of friendship to the American people and only to drive out of the White House a particular individual called Woodrow Wilson."

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.—The Times correspondent in Mexico City, in a despatch published to-day, says:

"The indignation of the Mexicans at the aggressive action of the United States is increasing, and I observe a grim determination on their part to fight for their flag and liberty. Demonstrations in support of the Government are being held day and night."

HOHLER SEEKS TO MAKE PEACE

Bryan Admits His Proffer, but Effort Will Be Futile.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.—A report said to be current in Washington that the French Government is seeking to bring the trouble between Mexico and the United States to an end has been cabled to this side but is published in only one London paper and is not mentioned in the Paris press this morning.

As printed in The Daily Telegraph, the report says:

"I am informed that the French Government in a nebulous way, is seeking to bring the trouble between the United States and Huerta to an end. The indications are that these efforts will share the same fate as those of Great Britain.

"The President and his advisers still cling to their decision of yesterday not to have a general war, and will do nothing further but wait, unless forced by events in Mexico.

"Mr. Bryan confirmed the Mexico City dispatch that T. B. Hohler, the British Chargé d'Affaires, was seeking to adjust the differences between the United States and Huerta. Mr. Bryan would go no further than this.

"From other sources I am reliably informed that the United States will not accept any offers of settlement, and that Mr. Hohler's mission will be in vain."

Presented in this form, statements like the foregoing might cause a misconception in regard to both France and Great Britain. It is quite possible, and even likely, that in view of their friendly relations with the United States Government either France or Great Britain, together or separately, would proffer their good offices, but at the present stage of development in the situation the offer could only be in the nature of an assurance that if there were anything that in the opinion of the Washington Government that a foreign power could do, France or England, as the case might be, would gladly do it. Any formal offer of mediation at present would be diplomatically premature, while it is hardly necessary to say that any question of British or French "intervention" is not even a remote possibility.

Algara Wires Thanks to Bryan.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Bryan to-night received a telegram from Señor Algara, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires now on his way to Canada, thanking him for the courtesy extended him in connection with his departure. Algara, who is accompanied by Chief Flynn of the United States Secret Service, sent the telegram from Buffalo.

HUERTA WAR NEWS HAS TEXAS INVADED

One Correspondent Cables the Report from Mexico City to London Daily Telegraph.

SAYS BROWNSVILLE IS TAKEN

And That Villa and Velasco, with 50,000 Men, Are Marching to the Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.—Luigi Barzini, the Italian correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Mexico City, Thursday night, says:

"At midday two American warships left the squadron in the roadstead, and, approaching the port of Salina Cruz, began to effect a landing. Yesterday orders were sent to the garrison not to resist them, so as to prevent useless bloodshed.

"Some Mexican troops, consisting of about 100 men, and the population evacuated the town. Before doing so, however, they blew up the mechanism which opens the swing bridge giving access to the port. Thus two American merchant ships which had arrived in the morning were left helpless in port.

"A fleet was sighted yesterday off Tampico, composed of thirteen American ships. They entered the bay, where three other war vessels were already anchored; but, while it was believed that a landing was imminent, the fleet proceeded to take up another anchorage at the bar of the river. The reason for this is probably to be found in the decision of Gen. Zaragoza to burn the petroleum wells in the event of a landing. Three years ago a well at Tampico caught fire, and filled the bay with burning petroleum.

"It is stated that in the fighting at Vera Cruz 800 were killed and wounded; but this must be an exaggeration.

Big Japanese Demonstration

"Japanese residents of Mexico City are making great demonstrations with flags and lanterns. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs they cheered the Minister, who, addressing them from the balcony, spoke of the close union between Mexico and Japan. The demonstrators, about 2,000 in number, shouted, with a few errors of pronunciation: 'Muertan los Gringos!' The demonstrations continue and the Alameda is black with people."

In addition to the foregoing, which presumably gives the Mexican account of the capture of Vera Cruz, The Daily Telegraph prints a long dispatch from Barzini, dated Thursday, in which he says:

"The miracle is complete. The Mexican revolution has ceased. The nation is blended into a unity which seems formidable.

"A telegram from Gonzales announces that Gen. Villa has joined Velasco at the head of 50,000 men, who are marching to the frontier. The Carranzistas are defending Tampico.

"The revolutionaries of Matamoros have crossed the frontier under command of Lucio Blanco and have occupied Brownsville, on the Rio Grande.

"Nogales has been attacked by the ex-revolutionaries of Sonora.

"Counting on the paralysis of the revolution, the Americans had denuded their frontier, in order to concentrate their blow on Vera Cruz, leaving 4,000 men to face any attack from the few frontier towns which remained in the hands of the Federals. They did not anticipate the sudden unification of the Mexican people.

"The demonstrations here do not cease for an instant, but are becoming more solemn and less aggressive. Immense crowds with bare heads pass along, singing with the fervor of prayer. At the windows ladies and their maids wave flags and cheer.

"The employes at the Ministries have formed fighting groups for the protection of the town in case all the troops have to leave it, and they are issuing patriotic proclamations.

"Columns of volunteers, marching by fours, pass along the streets on the way to the barracks, where they will be transformed into soldiers—the barracks to which hitherto recruits have been led by force, and which were a terror to the people.

"Amid a frenzy of applause 30,000 scholars march past in uniform.

"Above every collection of people arises the form of an orator. Ministers must come out on their balconies and harangue the people.

"Love and Adoration" for Huerta.

"One hears references to Huerta in words of love, passion, and adoration. His name provokes a shout of enthusiasm 'for the heart of bronze,' as he is called, while the word 'Wilson' causes an immense howl of 'Muerta la bestia rubia!' ('Death to the blonde beast!') meaning the Americans.

"Factories, industrial establishments, and commercial houses have given their men leave to enroll themselves in the army, guaranteeing the maintenance of their families, and under the command of their own foremen, who to-morrow will be their officers, the operatives march to enrollment, carrying their vast hats in their hands, as at religious processions. They are preceded by bands and sacred banners bearing the effigy of the Madonna de Guadalupe. There are even vast processions of women. They are workwomen and Indian women, whose enthusiasm is touched and who pass along singing grave strophes or crying 'Guerra! Guerra!' (War! War!) Five thousand women have offered themselves for active defense, and they are women who will stand in the trenches.

"At every moment singular incidents occur which arouse the violent and almost threatening good humor of the multitude.

"At one moment an individual wraps his feet in two American flags and thus treads them under foot as he walks. At another moment a dog runs along with a little hat on his head and the Stars and Stripes attached to his tail.

Enthusiastic Citizens Drilling.

"In the evening an extraordinary spectacle is witnessed. As soon as carriage traffic slackens in the gardens of the Alameda and along the magnificent Paseo de la Reforma, battalions of citizen volunteers appear and go through military exercises, with their officers as instructors. Men of all classes, serious and attentive, march and countermarch by companies. The drill is resumed in the early hours of the morning, and in Chapultepec Park manoeuvres on a large scale are carried on, with attacks in open order, orderly retirements, and assaults which draw from the ranks wild, determined shouts.

"Few people would have suspected that Mexico could give proof of such energy, will, and vitality after so much blood had been shed and such ruin perpetrated.

"If the Americans do not move from Vera Cruz the Mexicans will very probably march on the frontier. Indeed, they have already done so, because, in addition to small actions by ex-revolutionary bands, there have been operations by Government troops against Nuevo Laredo and Eagle Pass."

Eagle Pass "Burned to the Ground."

According to the report of the commander of the garrison at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, the Americans at Eagle Pass attempted to cross the river which marks the frontier. The Mexican population joined with the troops and occupied Eagle Pass, which they burned to the ground.

"There is a prospect of a terrible guerilla advance in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, against which the United States would have very limited means of defense. Numerous Mexicans living in the States are forming bands on the frontier. Gen. Trevino, a very rich veteran, is organizing irregular forces at his own expense to act in Texas. Gen. Giron, another wealthy veteran, offers a body of irregular cavalry, commanded by himself and his sons.

"In various American towns the defenseless population is said to be in a state of alarm.

"American affects to be so little in a state of war that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, after receiving his passports, decided not to leave at 4 o'clock this morning. A special train was uselessly ready for him, and his wife appeared at the wedding of President Huerta's son, which was solemnized to-day with great pomp.

Story About Mrs. O'Shaughnessy.

"The daring presence of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy caused a very painful impression, and an incident was feared, particularly as she did not take her place among the invited guests, but as the only lady in the Diplomatic body, walked in the nuptial procession on the arm of a comander of rurales, who was furious at the honor conferred upon him. During the ceremony Mrs. O'Shaughnessy sat immediately behind President Huerta. This American indifference is not understood in Mexico. It is to be hoped that Mr. O'Shaughnessy will not delay his departure, as the people are easily aroused to anger, and there is no lack of threatening portents.

"Great irritation has been caused among the masses by the fact that yesterday the military authorities sequestered at the American Embassy a regular arsenal, consisting of 250 rifles, sixty-six cases of cartridges, and two Colt machine guns. The other legations are armed, but with the consent of the Government.

"The military authorities are confiscating arms all over the city. Even the Hotel de Genève, an American centre, to-day witnessed the disarming of its defensive organization, and, therefore, the end of its military life.

"This morning, when Mexico City awoke, it was surprised to find that the statue of George Washington was not on its pedestal, but at the foot of the statue of Benito Juarez, the national hero, life a penitent. What force had transported the bronze giant?"

COMING TO DEFEND WILSON.

Editor of Paris Matin Will Write Articles from Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Saturday, April 25.—Jules Hedemann, editor of The Matin, who is considered the best political journalist in Europe, having been trained by De Blowitz, is sailing on the France to-day to report the Mexican situation from Washington. He said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"I give up my vacation in Switzerland because I consider that President Wilson is right in every detail of his policy and consider the present European attitude disgraceful; so I intend to write articles on the ground. I shall remain at least several weeks."

Recognized Institutions of New York

THERE are the Library, and Central Park, and the Fifth Avenue 'Buses.

* *

And Brooklyn Bridge—and the Easter parade on Fifth Avenue.

* *

And a few places to go to buy certain things—which have become established institutions.

* *

A few tailors whose names are known—and this ONE establishment which supplies the same sort of exclusive New York styles, ready to wear.

* *

Likewise, how many haberdashers can you think of that are recognized New York institutions—that have a metropolitan character different from other houses?

It is seasonable to recall these things—while you are thinking of your Spring suit and Spring shirts and neckwear.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner suits and overcoats, at $20 to $45, are recognized as different from other clothes.

Our neckwear, hats and assortments of Manhattan shirts are equally distinctive.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 309 Broadway 257 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
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Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

An Important Sale

FOR (To-Day) SATURDAY ONLY

Silk Lined Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Hand-tailored three-button sack models of English worsted or cassimere, in pencil stripes, pin or club checks, navy serge or Oxford vicuna. *Value $32.50* 20.00

Hand-Tailored Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Of highest grade imported fabrics, half lined.

In navy, black or gray pencil striped cassimeres, tartan or club checked worsted, homespuns, Oxford vicuna and navy serge. Three or four button English sack models, soft roll front, natural shoulders, patch or flap pockets. *Value $35.00* 20.00

"Aquascutum" Top Coats

Made by Aquascutum, Limited, of London, England

FOR YOUNG MEN, SIZES 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Balmacaan or raglan models, also Box Coats with plain sleeves, of hand-woven Irish homespuns or English whipcord, yoke and sleeves silk lined. *Value $35.00* 20.00

Men's Silk Mixture Shirts

Jacquard Figures or Russian Cord Stripes

Negligee Shirts of imported silk mixtures in a large variety of patterns in tan, blue, helio or black and white, in light or all over covered grounds. Sizes 13½ to 18 neck measure. *Regular Price $3.50* 1.85

Men's Silk Ties

Flowing end four-in-hands, of heavy imported silk combination figures and stripes. *Values $1.00 and $1.50* .65

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

Knit Overcoats for Young Men at $25

¶ From whatever angle you consider these knit overcoats, they are great.

¶ The fabric is as soft as eiderdown, yet perennially cool.

¶ It surfeits not with warmth, but rather suggests it with the delicacy of innuendo.

¶ The model is one that drapes about the figure in a degagee, free and easy fashion.

¶ It has patch pockets, and lapels that roll with all the carelessness that care can put into them.

¶ And the garment entire is unapproachable in style, looking more like a happening than an effort, a distinction which must forever separate labor from art.

In blue, green, Lovett or an honest tan.

Saks & Company

Broadway, at 34th Street.

Today—special—5000 pairs

50c Pure Thread Silk Hose at 29c

¶ A full fashioned sock, soft, lustrous and serviceable, full fashioned and reinforced with double heels, soles and toes. An attractive lot of new colorings in the selection.

Today a sale of

$1.00 Roxford Union Suits at 65c

¶ Fine, roomy garments, sleeveless and knee length, made of cool, white crossbar nainsook, in the customary Roxford fashion. All sizes. Open or closed crotch. $2.50 *Roxford Union Suits at* $1.65

Today special

Men's Gloves

$1, $1.50 & $2 values

at 89c

¶ Tan, glace and gray suede gloves, and yellow chamois gloves with self or black embroidered backs. Also Chevrette cape and Mocha gloves, that are big values.

Fine $8.00 Dust Coats at $4.75

For Men and Women
Special Today

¶ *Men's Dust Coats*, of gray mohair and natural linen, in double and single breasted, plain or belted models.

¶ *Women's Dust Coats*, of natural linen and gray mohair, in latest models, with plain or Balmacaan sleeves.

Motor Apparel Dept.
6th Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway, at 34th Street

NIGHT AND DAY RUSH AT THE NAVY YARD—MAY CALL VOLUNTEERS NEXT WEEK

NAVY YARD RUSHING TO GET SHIPS TO SEA

Winslow Raises His Flag on the New York with No Ceremony.

ORDER NIGHT WORK NOW

Double Forces of Men Employed on Vessels of Special Squadron—Sailors in Sham Fight.

Warships in Mexican Waters

At Vera Cruz.

Arkansas.	Chester.
Florida.	San Francisco.
Utah.	Orion.
Vermont.	Louisiana.
New Jersey.	Michigan.
New Hampshire.	Solace.
South Carolina.	Ontario.
Minnesota.	Sonoma.
Hancock.	Patuxent.
Prairie.	Arethusa.

At Tampico.

Connecticut.	Birmingham.
Des Moines.	Dixie.
Dolphin.	

DESTROYERS.

Fanning.	Warrington.
Beal.	Patterson.
Jarvis.	Paulding.
Jenkins.	Ammen.
Jouett.	Burrows.
Henley.	Trippe.
Drayton.	McCall.

At Guaymas.
New Orleans.

At Mazatlan.

California.	Iris.
Raleigh.	

At Topolobampo.
Glacier. Yorktown.

At Salina Cruz.
Annapolis. Denver.

At Ensenada.
Cheyenne.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, commander of the newly organized Special Service Squadron, raised his flag on the dreadnought New York at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning. There was no cessation to the constant pounding of pneumatic hammers, the cries of men loading supplies and ammunition, and the hundred and one sounds which spoke of quickened activity in the New York Navy Yard. The New York is scheduled to sail on Sunday morning for Mexican waters.

The Texas and the cruiser Washington, assigned to the special squadron, are being prepared for sea with all rapidity. The Washington was put in commission on Friday. She will go into dry dock to-day. The working force on these vessels has been doubled and the men are working night and day.

It is probable that the Texas will be able to leave early next week. No sailing orders have come for the Texas and the Washington, but they are expected within a day or two.

The navy yard was a scene of great activity yesterday. On shore landing parties from the Texas went through a landing drill, and repelled the attacks of imaginary foes. Several piles of lumber and cement bags on the athletic field made a splendid place for the "enemy" to hide. The sailors were ordered to "take" the territory. They did so and with great enthusiasm. They dodged across the field, taking advantage of every shelter afforded, firing imaginary shots to dislodge hidden foes. In the end they fought their way to the end of the pier, with the assistance of a field gun. There they formed to repel attack, while a squad was sent back to bring up reinforcements.

The baseball field was turned into a drill ground. Sailors formed hollow squares, and went through other manœuvres.

Eighty-five men, the crew of the torpedo-boat destroyer Aylwin, which was damaged by a boiler explosion, arrived yesterday from Norfolk. Later in the day they marched on board the navy tug Narkeeta, and were taken to the Fall River pier. They sailed for Boston, where they will man the torpedo-boat destroyer Baldh in the yard there.

The New York has only a crew of 340 men aboard. Her usual complement is 900 men, but the remainder will be recruited for her from the reserve fleet at Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 24.—Orders were received at the Naval Torpedo Station to-day to prepare sixteen torpedoes and their equipment for the battleship New York, flagship of the new special service squadron.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 24.—The cruiser St. Louis, towing the large submarine H-3, just completed here, sailed from Puget Sound Navy Yard for Mare Island Navy Yard to-day. She will take on additional men for her crew at Mare Island and proceed to Masatlan, Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The cruiser Maryland sailed at 11:30 o'clock this morning for Masatlan, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico. The warship had 2,000 tons of coal, a full store of ammunition, a crew of 700, and a company of marines aboard.

STOCK EXCHANGES PANICKY.

News from Mexico Depresses Prices in London and Berlin.

LONDON, April 24.—The London Stock Exchange was in a semi-demoralized condition to-day, the entire market, from British consols to rubber shares, showing considerable losses. Consols declined half a point; Mexican Railway Company shares from 2 to 6 points, Brazilian tractions 3 points, British railways from a half point to one point, while all Continental stocks were below yesterday's quotations.

Americans were frequently quoted at more than a dollar below parity, but recovered half a dollar on bear coverings, and the news that Villa was not likely to join forces with Huerta.

Canadian Pacifics were the weakest, falling $4.

Dealings in the American section were active and excited, but the amount of stock changing hands in the other departments was small, the price movements being more in the nature of marking down owing to the uneasy feeling prevailing in regard to the outlook.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Berlin Boerse had one of the worst days it has had for years. Trading assumed at times a distinctly panicky character. The chief causes were the Mexican situation and the later reports as to the health of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The market seemed convinced that the United States would have a long and difficult struggle, while the heavy selling for Vienna account created the impression that the aged Emperor was much worse than was indicated in the public reports.

These influences caused a steady stream of selling orders, and nobody seemed disposed to buy. Canadian Pacific receded 4¼ points, German steamship companies from 2 to 5 points, and industrial stocks as well as German banks suffered with unusual severity, while Russian stocks were heavily beaten down.

Mexican 5 per cent. bonds sold at 77 yesterday, a decline of 3 points since the last previous sale. Last year they sold as high as 95¾, and their low point was 87½. Since Jan. 1 they have sold as high as 85.

MARIETTA FOR TROOPSHIP.

Naval Reserves of New Jersey Surrender Vessel to Government.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., to-day turned over to the United States Government the transport Marietta, the ship of the New Jersey Naval Reserves. The vessel is at Hoboken, and probably will be used to convey troops to Mexico. It will be manned, it is understood, by men from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Gen. Sadler has received instructions from the War Department to have the State Guard prepared for any possible contingency. If the militiamen are ordered out, as is expected, they will be mobilized at Sea Girt.

NEW HAVEN, April 24.—Squads of naval militiamen reported for duty on the Machias, anchored in the harbor, to-day, to remove State property and prepare the gunboat for delivery at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Officers of the four divisions of the Connecticut Naval Militia have warned their men to be ready in event of a service call.

TO REOPEN NAVY YARD.

House Passes $233,000 Appropriation for New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—To make the navy yard at New Orleans available for war vessels now in the Gulf of Mexico, the House to-day, at the urgent request of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, adopted a joint resolution reappropriating $233,000, representing the balances left from allowances of previous years for the New Orleans station. The Senate will be asked to take action to-morrow.

The navy yard at New Orleans, although kept in perfect repair, with equipment up to date, never has been extensively used by the navy. Soon after its completion at a cost of more than $3,000,000, it was placed among the list of "abandoned" yards by George Von L. Meyer, then Secretary of the Navy.

DETECT "FRIEND" SNIPING.

Americans Shoot Christabel Martinez, Husband of American.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—Cristabel Martinez, a wealthy Mexican, who had always avowed his great friendship for Americans, and had an American wife, escaped perhaps a more humiliating end when he died to-day as the result of a wound received during the fighting of Wednesday.

Martinez was in a house from which persistent sniping operations were carried on. It was suspected that he was the author of the shooting. He was watched and warned. Finally he was detected on a balcony with his knees covered with a newspaper. From time to time the newspaper was seen to rise simultaneously with a detonation. This evidence was regarded as so convincing that Martinez was shooting that he became a mark for the American sharpshooters.

A steel-jacketed bullet then buried itself in him. The wound it made was serious, but the friends of Martinez inside the house hid him to prevent his arrest. This made it impossible that he receiving medical treatment until it was too late to save his life.

Martinez's wife is among the American refugees aboard the steamer Esperanza. She learned of the accusation against her husband and of his being wounded, but did not come ashore to see him, fearing that such action might result in his discovery and arrest. She sailed for Galveston on the Esperanza not knowing of his death.

APPEAL FROM MONTEREY.

Americans Beseech State Department to Help Them Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 24.—Two hundred foreigners, mostly Americans, in Monterey are beseeching the State Department to get them to American soil. They have appealed to Mr. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.—Nothing could be learned here this morning concerning what steps, if any, Secretary of State Bryan may have taken in response to the appeal from Monterey.

There are three routes of escape. One would be over the railroad to Laredo, Texas, a distance of 167 miles. The other route would be over the Monterey-Mexican Gulf Railway, 822 miles to Tampico, where they would find asylum in American vessels. The third route would be from Monterey to Eagle Pass, Texas.

MEXICANS PUT AMERICANS IN JAIL

Continued from Page 1.

eral authorities and placed in jail in a cigar factory at Orizaba.

"The latest advices are that they have not been released. The American chief dispatcher at Orizaba was also arrested, but later released with an admonition not to approach the station. All locomotives were placed in hands of Mexicans, who, it is not believed, can handle the class of motive power operated on the mountains.

"Gen. Novarette came as far as Cameron, 64 kilometers, (40 miles,) from Vera Cruz, with one coach load of men and a box car loaded with machine guns and necessary explosives for blowing up bridges on the Mexican Railway, which are numerous, high and large on this line and in some places it is impossible to arrange a passage of trains by any other provisional means.

"An unruly mob made energetic efforts to burn railway equipment of the same railroad in Mexico City, but were prevented by Federal soldiers. This railroad is mobilizing all equipment possible at Apizaco, 288 kilometers (177 miles) from Vera Cruz under instructions from Federal Government.

"The Tehuantepec Railroad was cut and operations suspended on April 21 and April 22. Officials of this railway were promised they might renew service on April 23. This is unlikely."

TO HELP RAILROAD MEN.

Brazilian Minister Asked to Assist Dismissed American Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The first task given to the Brazilian Minister at the City of Mexico to perform in behalf of this Government under the arrangement entered into yesterday through Mr. Da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador here, was laid before him to-night by Secretary Bryan. Owing to the state of feeling along the Tehuantepec railroad all its American employes have been discharged. About 20 per cent. of the employes of the road are Englishmen and 80 per cent. Americans. The situation is complicated further by the fact that the Mexican military authorities have torn up the tracks of the road for a long distance back of Puerto Mexico, so as to cut off communication between that place and Mexico City, and also with the Guatemalan road.

The Brazilian Minister will be asked to look after the interests of the American employes.

Consternation among the people when they heard the Nashville had been sent to Puerto Mexico was responsible for the destruction of the track. The commander of the British cruiser Berwick intercepted the Nashville and advised that she put back rather than go into the harbor, because he thought that if she went in the mob would take vengeance on the American residents there.

The Tehuantepec Railroad is entirely out of commission. The Berwick is taking care of all refugees, and on his report being repeated to Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz, the latter ordered the Nashville not to go into Puerto Mexico.

GEN. O'RYAN UPSETS MOBILIZING PLAN

Rejects Staten Island for a Camp Site and Looks to Peekskill.

EXPECT CALL NEXT WEEK

If a Place Is Not Then Chosen the Regular Army Would Designate One—New Men Taken In.

The place at which the New York National Guard would mobilize on a call to service became uncertain again yesterday when it became apparent that Staten Island, picked by Regular Army officers here as a good site for a State camp, was not to be chosen. To-day a party will inspect a possible site at Fishkill.

Those in charge of State Headquarters in the Municipal Building are not inclined to discuss the question of camp sites. It was learned, however, that the question of mobilizing the Guard on Staten Island was referred to Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, but he is in favor of the Fishkill site. It was said that Gen. Ryan favored Fishkill because it was not near New York City, and would therefore not be molested by sightseers and excursionists. He will be in this city on Sunday, and it is expected that Adj. Gen. Henry Dewitt Hamilton, who comes to New York from Albany to-day, will meet him. There will be a conference of staff officers at which, it is probable, the question of camp sites will be taken up.

Col. Haan, Chief of Staff of the First Army Division and Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, does not think the best interest of the men will be served in sending them to Fishkill. He pointed out that the soil there is such that with wet weather the guardsmen would be wallowing in mud and water, while the camp sites favored by the Department of the East on Staten Island are covered with a top soil of sand which will soon dry up. This alone, he thinks, is a reason why Staten Island should have precedence over Fishkill.

Smaller Acreage at Peekskill.

It is conceded that the available site at Peekskill is too small for a general mobilization point. For a divisional camp it is said that at least 400 acres would be needed for the camp site alone. The cavalry would need 100 acres and the artillery the same amount of territory; the infantry, 60 acres; the engineer corps, 24; the sanitary troops, 28, and the supply troops, 15 acres.

Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, Divisional Adjutant General of the National Guard, was not inclined to discuss affairs yesterday. He, like other officers of the Guard, believes that the call will come to the State militia on Monday or Tuesday. A regular officer said that, once the call came and the National Guard was part of the regular service, the War Department would stop all bickerings as to a camp site and act, without regard to whose feelings were hurt.

Orders have been issued that no members of the National Guard may leave the State without the written permission of the Adjutant General or other constituted authority.

Among those who called at the Guard headquarters yesterday morning was Cornelius Vanderbilt, an Inspector General on the divisional staff. He asked permission to leave the State for the week-end. It was granted.

Mr. Vanderbilt was asked if the site on Staten Island looked over earlier in the week was his property. He said it belonged to his uncle. Mr. Vanderbilt said he was ready to go with the troops when they were called out.

Between 300 and 400 letters were received to-day at the offices of the National Guard from former officers applying for reinstatement in case of war.

The staff of the Department of the East is standing by, awaiting the momentary arrival of orders which will set the men in motion. Col. William G. Haan spent the greater part of the afternoon at the Army and Navy Co-Operative League, 18 West Thirty-eighth Street, discussing plans and courses to be followed. He kept in constant touch with his headquarters on Governors Island.

"We may receive orders at any minute," he said, "and we rather expect some before long. In the meantime, we are following the usual routine, and taking such precautions as are indicated by the present circumstances. At the Island it is expected that some orders will reach the post on Monday."

Recruiting for the Guard.

Quiet preparation is going forward at the armories. The men expect that very likely the artillery will be the first militia organization to go into active service, and that this will be to supply the places left vacant by the coast defense organizations of the regular army, which will be needed at the front. The artillery organizations are pushing the work of recruiting to full strength.

This spirit of activity is reflected at the armory of the Eighth Coast Artillery, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin and his staff are rapidly bringing the command up to the number required to man the guns properly.

The recruiting office is open in the armory daily from early morning until 11 o'clock at night. Applications for enlistment have increased since the present Mexican situation developed. Many of those applying are young men living near the new armory, at Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue. The recruit squad will be reviewed on Saturday night, under the command of Lieut. Lorillard Spencer, who is assistant to Maj. Paul Loesser, recruiting officer for the district.

For a year the First Hospital Corps, Major John Franklin Dunseith commanding, has been preparing for active service. Arrangements are now complete in regard to men, horses and equipment. There is much activity at the headquarters at Sixty-sixth Street, just east of Columbus Avenue. On Monday night they were called together and asked how many were willing for foreign service. Ninety-eight per cent. of the men volunteered.

The equipment is already packed, wagons greased and in readiness, the harness fitted, and the organization is able to leave the armory on a few hours' notice.

All officers of the organization are practicing physicians. Major Dunseith is connected with the Board of Health staff, Lieuts. Petersen and Strodel are connected with the German Hospital. First Sergt. Tracey was formerly with the cavalry detachment at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—Adjt. Gen. Hamilton, in the absence of Gov. Glynn in New England, will receive any call which the President may make for troops. His office has been connected by wire with Washington. It will remain open continuously with relays of officers.

Gov. Glynn has received a number of tenders of military service, but none in which he was more interested than the following which came to him this morning:

Nicholas Bistis Co., Brokers,
55 Liberty St., New York.
April 22.

Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Albany, N. Y.:

Your Excellency: It is the desire of many of my fellow-countrymen to form a Greek regiment for service in Mexico and under the grand old flag. The fighting qualities of these men were displayed in the late Balkan war, and was the talk of the world. Even the enemies of these men praised and admired their courage and grit, which are now offered to their adopted country, the land of the free.

Every vessel is bringing to our shores well-trained Greeks, fresh from the fields of battle in Europe, in perfect condition, and trained to the minute in military tactics. They will offer to this country the same fighting spirit and energy they so willingly gave to their fatherland.

Could the State of New York do better than accept these services of brave men who love their adopted country?

We would like your consent and authority to proceed at once to organize a full regiment to be equipped by the State of New York, and when so organized to be taken into the service of the United States in case they are needed for fighting but not as ornamental soldiers.

Very respectfully yours,
NICHOLAS BISTIS.

There are 440 men employed at the Watervliet Arsenal and Col. W. W. Gibson, Commandant at the post, says he could use twice that number. He cannot get the skilled mechanics required, and as a result the work of turning out mobile artillery, consisting of three-inch guns, and 4.7-inch howitzers is retarded.

It had been reported than another balloon gun of five-inch bore was being made at the arsenal, but this was denied. It was stated that only one balloon gun had been made at the arsenal. It has since been taken to the Sandy Hook testing grounds. The gun has been found able to shoot three-inch shells from any angle. Its purpose is to destroy flying machines or balloons.

MEANS MARCH TO CAPITAL.

Order to Fort Totten Artillerymen May Disclose Government's Plans.

In the opinion of officers of the Coast Artillery at Fort Totten, L. I., the sending of a regiment of Coast Artillery to Vera Cruz will disclose the Government's intention to order a march to Mexico City. The battleships now at Vera Cruz, it is said, are ample protection for the marines in the city. They can shell over the city into the ranks of an attacking force, and so prevent a recapture of Vera Cruz by the Mexicans.

"As far as I can see," said one of the officers yesterday, "we are not needed at Vera Cruz for anything except inland fighting, and I believe that if the order comes for us to mobilize and start for Vera Cruz, it will mean that we are to do duty as infantrymen and march to Mexico City."

The Coast Artillery of the district of Eastern New York, which includes Fort Totten and Fort Schuyler, is ready for the order to move that will mean "On to Mexico City" to them. There are 900 men in seven companies at Fort Totten, where Col. A. Cronkhite, Commander of the Eastern New York Division, has his headquarters. They have been training by daily hikes and other exercises ever since the order for them to be prepared to move was received several days ago. Col. Cronkhite said yesterday that he could leave the post with his men on seven hours' notice. If the order to go South comes men will be drafted from Fort Schuyler and other posts to join the Fort Totten men, and a force of about 1,600 men will follow Col. Cronkhite. They probably will mobolize at Fort Totten.

There are no transports now on the North Atlantic Coast, Gen. Charles J. Bailey, Commander of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery, whose headquarters are at Fort Totten, said yesterday.

Gen. Bailey expects to be ordered to join Major Gen. Leonard Wood in Texas. He said he had been instructed to be ready to move on short notice and that when he was in Washington last Wednesday he had gained the impression that he was to be assigned to do duty under Gen. Wood. Gen. Wood talked to him over the telephone from Washington day before yesterday, he said, but the connection was so bad he could not understand anything that Gen. Wood said, except that he would telegraph him within a day or two. Gen. Bailey was waiting for the telegram yesterday.

CANAL ON WAR FOOTING.

Heavy Guard of Infantry Ordered to Patrol All Locks.

PANAMA, April 24.—Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, to-day issued orders placing the canal zone on a strict war footing.

He instructed Major Gerhardt, commanding the Tenth Infantry, to send two companies of infantry to patrol the Gatun Locks and one each for duty at the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel Locks. The soldiers each have one hundred rounds of ammunition and will camp near the locks.

The operating machinery of all the locks will be securely locked, and the keys placed in the possession of Col. Goethals.

It is understood that coast artillery companies will be distributed among the fortifications on Flamencol and Culebra Islands, at the Pacific end of the canal, and also at Toro Point and other forts at the Atlantic end.

The action of Col. Goethals is believed to have been the result of anti-American sentiment contained in fly sheets making their appearance in the streets of Panama and also expressed editorially in El Diario, which is strongly pro-Mexican. There are 250 Mexican employes on the canal and their presence also probably had something to do with the action of Col Goethals.

Garcia Rodriguez, a Mexican resident of this city, was arrested to-day by the Panama authorities at the request of the Canal Zone police. He is charged with making inflammatory anti-American speeches, and probably will be deported.

HAWAIIAN ROUTE CHANGED.

Cargoes Must Go Around the Horn, Instead of Across Mexico.

The interruption of the Tehuantepec Railroad across the lower part of Mexico, running from Puerto Mexico, just South of Vera Cruz, to Salina Cruz on the Pacific Coast, has forced the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company to make a sudden change in its steamship routes. It has been the company's custom since 1907 to send cargoes from New York and Philadelphia to Puerto Mexico; there to be transshipped for reloading in ships at Salina Cruz.

The dislocation of the railroad service has made it necessary to return to the old all-water route through the Straits of Magellan. The trip from New York to San Francisco by this route requires about forty-eight days. It was said at the company's offices yesterday that the change had been welcomed as avoiding the extra unloading and reloading, and that, as compared with the alternative Panama Railroad route, the trip around South America could be made as quickly, owing to the fact that traffic on the Panama road was badly congested.

The Magellan service will be continued until the opening of the Panama Canal, which is expected to occur in about three months.

WILSON THANKS CHURCHES.

Sends an Appreciative Answer to Peace Commission Message.

The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, Chairman of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which recently sent President Wilson a dispatch commending his efforts to preserve peace with Mexico, has received this letter of acknowledgment:

The White House,
Washington, April 21, 1914.

My Dear Dr. Remensnyder: I have received the telegram of April 21 from yourself and your associates, and heartily appreciate your sympathetic interest and good will. Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Preparing Revenue Cutters.

BOSTON, April 24.—The work of preparing the revenue cutters Gresham and Androscoggin for possible service in Mexican waters was begun to-day at the navy yard. It is expected that the cutters will be ready for sea in a short time. Each vessel carries four six-pounder rapid-fire guns.

FUNSTON SAILS WITH HIS BRIGADE

Continued from Page 1.

a special act of Congress, authorising the formation of two regiments of mountain artillery. The other regiment of mountain artillery is in the Philippines. Three hundred pack mules belonging to the Fourth Artillery will accompany it to Vera Cruz. The howitzers and ammunition chests are transported on the backs of the mules. The mules can be used in packing the guns and ammunition over the mountain passes on the way from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

Sailing from Galveston to-day with the Fifth Infantry Brigade were such necessary and important adjuncts as Company E of the Army Engineer Corps, a company of the Field Hospital Corps, and a field bakery. It is believed that the famous Sixth Cavalry will be ordered to proceed via Galveston to Vera Cruz to round out the Funston expedition. It was not admitted in any quarter to-day at the War Department that any cavalry would be sent to Vera Cruz, but it is not denied that orders sent last night for the movement of the Fifth Brigade included instructions to the division commander to select an artillery and a cavalry regiment, and it was learned to-day that the Fourth Artillery and the Sixth Cavalry had been so selected.

Reticent About Cavalry.

It is understood that the reason the department would not say that cavalry was to be sent to Vera Cruz was that the use of cavalry there would give color to the charge that the United States was committing an act of war in Mexico and intended an invasion, as mounted troops obviously are not required to take charge of a custom house or for patrol of a city. Only in land operations over a wide range of territory would cavalry be of any value, and such operations are not avowedly or actually intended at this time.

It would only be necessary to use cavalry if the concentration of troops under Gen. Maass resulted in an attack on Admiral Fletcher's force in Vera Cruz, and then as a matter of self-preservation cavalry might have to be used. It is understood that the Sixth Cavalry will sail for Vera Cruz on a steamship of the Southern Pacific Company as soon next week as it is possible to assemble the regiment by drawing in its men from points along the international boundary line, where it is on patrol duty, and as soon as the War Department can supply an adequate relief from regiments stationed elsewhere not so acutely required as are troops in the vicinity of the lower Rio Grande.

Maass at Soledad.

Advices received here indicate that Gen. Maass, the Mexican commander who fled from Vera Cruz when the American forces went ashore, is making Soledad his concentration point for an attack on Vera Cruz. It is understood that Maass has about 1,500 men and is bringing up more from Puebla.

Soledad is the first important station on the Mexico Railroad, running from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Soledad is 42 kilometers or 26 miles west of Vera Cruz. Just beyond it is the River Jamapa, which the railroad crosses on a fine bridge 400 feet long. On the right is a deep gorge with a rushing river, and the country is broken into hills and valleys.

The railroad ascends through narrow valleys and rocky defiles to the Paso del Macho 1,500 feet, a distance of 47 miles from Vera Cruz. This is the first pass through which the pack mules of the mountain batteries of the Fourth Artillery will be sent if the army expedition is sent against Gen. Maass over the Soledad route. If dislodged from Soledad Gen. Maass would probably retreat toward this pass, which might easily be defended.

After forming his forces at Soledad, Gen. Maass is expected at any time to make a night attack on Vera Cruz. Should he learn of the departure of the Funston army brigade he may hasten the attack in an effort to take advantage of the position before the American army reinforcements arrive. His first attack would be on the advance guard of American marines in command of Maj. Smedley D. Butler, who have established themselves in breastworks and redoubts.

Just west of the American position is a plain in which the Mexican Federals are expected to station themselves for their attack on Vera Cruz. The Sixth Cavalry, if sent to Vera Cruz, as expected, could be used to splendid advantage in earlier operations against Gen. Maass.

Need Locomotives.

A difficulty of the situation that is rather disappointing is the fact that the American marines and sailors failed to capture more than two locomotives when they took possession of the railway terminals at Vera Cruz.

Admiral Fletcher's earlier reports indicated that 1,200 cars and several locomotives had been captured. Advices from the Admiral early to-day indicated that this was a mistake. While enough cars were captured to serve the army in an expedition along the line either of the Mexican Railroad or the other railroad to Mexico City—the Interoceanic Railway of Mexico—only two engines were captured. That the lack of locomotives is handicapping Admiral Fletcher was indicated in a dispatch from him to-night saying that Nelson O'Shaughnessy had not arrived and indicating that he was unable to send a locomotive to bring the O'Shaughnessy train to Vera Cruz. One of the two locomotives now at Vera Cruz is a narrow gauge engine.

"The only engine we have," reported Admiral Fletcher to-night, "is too inefficient to operate." This was the reason for its being left behind by the fleeing Mexicans on Tuesday. Admiral Fletcher also alluded in his dispatch to-night to the destruction of part of the Mexican Railroad, saying, "It will take some hours to repair the torn-up track."

It is understood in navy circles to-night that the Mexican Federals have torn up a portion of the track of the Mexican Railroad between Vera Cruz and Soledad. This means that while the Mexicans can utilize the road to a point a little east of Soledad, the road cannot be operated into Vera Cruz until the track is repaired.

Need Food for Refugees.

The refugee question is now reported by Admiral Badger as the most difficult of all to be handled immediately along the east coast. Closely linked with this is the problem of an adequate food supply both for refugees and the American forces. The refugees must be fed as well as cared for, and Navy rations will be drawn on for feeding many of them. All the ships in Mexican waters have enough supplies to maintain their crews for sixty days. To the extent to which these may be drawn on for subsistence of refugees the supplies will have to be replenished.

The supply ship Culgoa is loaded at New York with provisions sufficient to maintain the crews of the warships on the east coast of Mexico for sixty days. The Culgoa dates back to the Spanish War, having been bought by Admiral Dewey to carry supplies for his fleet to Manila in April, 1898. Secretary Daniels to-day gave authority for the chartering of another ship to carry supplies. It may develop before the situation at Vera Cruz proceeds very far that the American Government may be called upon to feed residents of that city. This will almost certainly be the case if Gen. Maass is able to beleaguer the city.

Admiral Badger reported that 800 refugees arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico City at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The train which brought refugees from Mexico City to Vera Cruz last night carried 800 Mexicans, 150 Americans, about seventy-five Germans, and fifty British subjects. This means that 1,375 refugees have been dumped into Vera Cruz from the City of Mexico alone by two trains within the last twenty-four hours. The Huerta Government probably is glad to add this burden to the Americans' handling the situation at Vera Cruz. Before these refugees arrived there was already a large number of them at Vera Cruz.

To-day Admiral Badger was called upon by the commander of the British cruiser Berwick at Puerto Mexico to make a decision regarding the disposition of refugees at that point, which is the eastern terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad. The Berwick's commander said there were about 200 refugees on board three steamers of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Line anchored off the breakwater. Being only cargo steamers these vessels have not sufficient food to take the refugees to an American port. The steamers are supposed to be the Texan, Dakotan, and Oregonian.

The commander of the Berwick suggested that if Admiral Badger would give the necessary authority he would supply refugees with food sufficient to take them to Galveston. Secretary Daniels instructed Admiral Badger to forward the Puerto Mexico refugees to Galveston at once. Admiral Badger is endeavoring to have the cruiser Berwick arrange to put the refugees aboard one vessel. She will proceed to Vera Cruz, take on coal and provision, and then sail for Galveston.

Admiral Badger reported that he had advices from Yucatan indicating that a considerable number of refugees were at Progresso, Frontera, and other points. The Admiral has decided to charter the steamer Monterey and hold her at Vera Cruz as a refugee ship until filled. The steamer Mexico, which he chartered some days ago, is full of refugees, having about 600 on board. Admiral Badger said she would sail to-night or to-morrow for Galveston. The Esperanza, another ship chartered at the beginning of the week, left Vera Cruz to-day for Tampico with refugees, and will pick up others there, to be taken to Galveston.

6,000 Federals at Tampico.

Advices received here indicate that the Mexican Federals have now assembled a force of about 6,000 men at Tampico. It is expected that if an attempt is made to seize the Custom House at Tampico a more vigorous resistance will be encountered than that at Vera Cruz. There were only about 900 Mexican soldiers in Vera Cruz when the Americans landed.

How soon any attempt will be made to seize the Tampico Custom House cannot be ascertained from Administration circles. The original plans of the Administration have been halted and are subject to eventualities. The attitude of the Constitutionalists and the border situation are becoming more important factors daily and the Laredo incident emphasizes possible dangers from the border stretch. There have been urgent appeals for the protection of a great oil well, the greatest in Mexico, about twenty-five miles from Tampico. It is feared that this well may be blown up and irreparably damaged. For the present it has been decided that it is impossible to do anything to protect this property.

The necessity for sending an army expeditionary force to Vera Cruz to reinforce Admiral Fletcher's naval landing party and back it up in any attack by Gen. Maass's augmented army; the refugee problem, and border developments have held back the original plans for the seizure of the Tampico Custom House.

Feeling against the United States has become so intense at Tampico that the warships at that port were withdrawn, and are now stationed a further distance off that port. It was thought the withdrawal of these warships would have a tendency to keep the anti-American feeling from growing at Tampico. There has been a fear of anti-American demonstrations at Tampico and possibly a massacre.

Refugees are being ferried from Tampico on British and German warships to the American warships and refuge vessels.

Cautious as to Acts of War.

The chief difficulty in the military situation is the fact that the Administration insists that nothing shall be done that shall in any way be construed as an act of war. This was the reason for the action of Admiral Badger yesterday in allowing a Mexican vessel, the Progresso to proceed to sea with 1,000 Mexican soldiers that were being taken to Vera Cruz. Two other vessels—the Triton and the Tehuantepec—were allowed to land their troops at Vera Cruz yesterday. The orders under which Admiral Badger was acting did not permit him to capture these troops, and the result is that 1,000 Mexican Federals were turned back to sea when they might to-night be prisoners at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss to-day informed the War Department that the Constitutionalists were reported to have mined the great International Bridge at Juarez, connecting that city with El Paso. Gen. Bliss suggests that troops be sent and authority given to protect the bridge. On account of the disinclination to allow anything to be done that might be construed as an act of war this request was refused.

It is understood that Gen. Funston will be temporarily designated as Commander in Chief of the military forces of the United States to command the combined forces or regulars and marines in whatever operations occur around Vera Cruz. Gen. Funston will be the ranking infantry officer at Vera Cruz, and under existing law, providing for the assignment of command where the army and the marines are used jointly, it is necessary for the President to act.

Every move made by the War Department fits consistently into the theory of a prolonged and serious campaign, which will involve agressive operations and be in the nature of war rather than reprisal. The activities of Gen. Funston's brigade for the present, it is said, will be confined to such work as may be necessary for the protection of the forces occupying the City of Vera Cruz from an attack in force of the army under Gen. Maas.

Texas Militiamen Out.

Gov. Colquitt of Texas to-day notified Secretary Garrison that part of the Texas militia had been sent to Brownsville to guard against any uprising or sortie from the Mexican side. Because of the peculiarities of the situation, the War Department was unable to indicate any intention of approving or co-operating with the Texas militia. Under the Constitution the President can utilize militia only to repel invasion, surpress rebellion, and execute the laws of the country, when the army is unable to do so without assistance. The only other way in which the militia may be used is by allowing them to enter the Federal service as volunteers, and a call for volunteers could be construed as an act of war.

Adjt. Gen. Wood of the Ohio National Guard and Major Gen. O'Ryan of the New York National Guard were in conference to-day with Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge and Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief of the Militia Division at the War Department, in an effort to ascertain what might be done to prepare the National Guard of these States to aid the army in the event of a call for volunteers. Adjt. Gen. Stewart of the Pennsylvania National Guard has an appointment for a conference with army officials here on Sunday.

These conferences resulted in no arrangements for the use of the militia. No arrangements could be made in the absence of any understanding for the army to use the National Guard.

If the volunteers are called, the State mobilization camps will be in accordance with an agreement as to such camps reached by the Division of Militia Affairs with National Guard officers a few months ago. From these State mobilization camps troops would be sent to larger general mobilization camps.

The designated State mobilization camps are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery; Arizona, Whipple Barracks; Arkansas, Fort Logan H. Roots; California, Sacramento; Colorado, Golden; Connecticut, Niantic; Delaware, Newcastle; District of Columbia, Fort Myer; Florida, Blackpoint; Georgia, Atlanta; Hawaii, Honolulu; Idaho, Boise Barracks; Illinois, Springfield; Indiana, Fort Benjamin Harrison; Iowa, Des Moines; Kansas, Fort Riley; Kentucky, Frankfort; Louisiana, Alexandria; Maine, Augusta; Maryland, Pimlico; Massachusetts, South Framingham; Michigan, military reservation, Grayling; Minnesota, Fort Snelling; Mississippi, Jackson; Missouri, Nevada; Montana, Fort William H. Harrison; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Carson City; New Hampshire, Concord; New Jersey, Seagirt; New Mexico, Las Vegas; New York, Blauvelt Rifle Range, (for foot troops;) Peekskill, (for mounted troops;) North Carolina, Camp Glen; North Dakota, Devil's Lake; Ohio, Camp Perry; Oklahoma, Chandler; Oregon, Clackamas; Pennsylvania, Mt. Gretna; Rhode Island, Quonset Point; South Carolina, Columbia; South Dakota, Watertown or Redfield; Tennessee, Nashville; Texas, Austin; Utah, Fort Douglas; Vermont, Fort Ethan Allen; Virginia, Richmond; Washington, American Lake; West Virginia, Terra Alta; Wisconsin, Camp Douglas; Wyoming, Cheyenne.

Militia Officers to Go.

National Guard organizations which enlist in the volunteer forces as a unit will retain their present officers. This statement was made definitely and emphatically to-day by an official of the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department and was corroborated by Representative Hay, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in a statement made on the floor of the House.

This question has become a burning one with the guardsmen and officials of the various States since it has became known that exigencies will necessitate the organization of a volunteer army for service in Mexico. Officers of the militia organizations of Ohio have made many inquiries of Gov. Cox and Adj. Gen. Wood on this point. Carrying a letter to President Wilson from Gov. Cox, dealing with the National Guard, Adj. Gen. Wood is insistent that the National Guard retain its own officers. War Department officials have been told that enthusiasm for military service in the States would be considerably dampened if it were thought that the militia would be officered as well as commanded by regular army men.

When inquiry was made at the Division of Militia Affairs it was announced unconditionally that the militia officers would be retained where State organizations entered as a unit. This applies to the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and three Majors of each regiment; to Brigadier Generals where an entire brigade enlists, and even to Major General where a State can put an entire division in the field.

While the conference report on the Volunteer Army bill was under discussion in the House to-day, Chairman Hay was asked if it would be the policy of the Administration to substitute regular officers for the militia officers when the National Guard was called into service. He replied that in his opinion the militia officers would be retained in all cases, and he further said that was the understanding of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and of the Secretary of War.

The Volunteer Army bill gives the President the power to appoint these officers, and if he sees fit he can displace militia officers with regulars. But it was said at the Division of Militia Affairs that this would not be done, since it would

WANT EX-SOLDIERS TO JOIN RESERVES

Army Officers Point Out Their Standing Under the Law of 1912.

BECOME REGULARS AT ONCE

Enlistment of Nurses Also Being Sought—New Movements to Organize Volunteers.

The officers of the regular army on recruiting duty here would like to get in touch with the men who under the Reserve Bill are qualified for active service if called upon by the President. That there is an Army Reserve seems to have been entirely overlooked, they say, by those considering the call for volunteers. The Army Reserve is provided for in the Army Appropriation Act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Under a section of this act those who have been honorably discharged from the Army with a rating of "good" can enlist in the reserve, provided they are physically capable and are not over the age of 45 years.

Under this act the present Army term of enlistment is seven years, of which term the men enlist for four years "with the troops" and three years on reserve. When the term of active enlistment is over the men are not discharged from the service but furloughed to the reserve. This means that for a period of three years they are absolutely at the call of the Government. They are registered at the nearest army post and when called upon they must respond and when accepted, receive a bonus of $5 for every month they have been on reserve. As the law only became effective in 1912 there will be none of this class on reserve until three years after the law became effective, for by special application men can be furloughed to the reserve a year before their active term expires.

There is, however, a great army of former soldiers who can join the regular army and serve while needed, and not for a stated term of enlistment. These men cannot re-enlist with the rank they held when discharged, but as privates. They will not have to go to recruiting depots for the training of a recruit, but will, when called upon, be sent at once to join regular commands. Married men are not barred from the reserves.

Lieut. Albert Gilmor, in charge of the recruiting station in Sixth Avenue near Forty-second Street, has already received applications from ex-soldiers who want to serve with the reserves but are not willing to enlist for a full four years' active duty.

Recruiting for the army, navy, and the Marine Corps kept up briskly yesterday, an dthe last named still remains the favored branch of service for young men. While the examinations continue rigid, the officers are having lists made of those who are rejected for some minor disqualifications. These men will be kept sight of and will be taken into the service in case the President calls for volunteer regiments, or lowers the requirements for enlistment.

Those in charge of the naval recruiting station in Twenty-third Street near Seventh Avenue have turned their attention to recruiting the navy hospital corps. Their action followed the receipt of this advice from the Bureau of Navigation:

> Efforts are requested on the part of the recruiting force to make enlistments of qualified male nurses. Such men may be enlisted as hospital apprentices first class or as hospital apprentices, in accordance with their qualifications. Men who are enlisted in these ratings should be sent, as promptly as possible, to receiving ships or stations.

This note was the first indication that the recruiting station was to cope with a state of affairs out of the ordinary.

More than 100 young men applied for enlistment at the station yesterday. Not more than twenty-five were accepted. A recruiting officer said that many former enlisted men who left the service or who have been dismissed because of some petty offenses were now returning to enlist. He said one man who has been out of the navy for fifteen years returned yesterday to enlist, and was refused because he was now too old.

The army recruiting headquarters at 25 Third Avenue received fifty applicants for enlistment yesterday. Fifteen men were able to pass the physical and mental examination.

The Hebrew Veterans of the civil war and the Hebrew Veterans of the war with Spain met on Thursday evening and adopted a resolution for the formation of the regiment. A committee was appointed to recruit it and to offer the troops to the Government as volunteers should there be war with Mexico. The committee is headed by Col. Samuel H. Mildenberg, commander of the Hebrew Veterans of the civil war.

The committee will meet this afternoon in the office of Maurice Simmons, 198 Broadway.

Plans are under way to organize a volunteer regiment in Queens Borough if there should be a chance to see service. Capt. Winfield Scott Overton of Whitestone has gone to Washington to watch events there and work for the formation of the regiment. It is purposed to officer it with veterans of the Spanish war living in Queens.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Men for the army were being enlisted at the recruiting stations here to-day at the rate of seven an hour. Many applicants failed to pass the necessary physical test and a number of boys who withstood the physical tests were rejected because they were under age.

Word that the Marine Corps would be increased by 5,000 men led many to apply for service in that branch.

PITTSBURGH, April 24.—Officers in charge of the navy and marine corps recruiting offices here were flooded with applications for enlistment again to-day. Yesterday an average of twenty an hour for the navy was disposed of, many applicants being foreigners. One squad of fourteen Russians, accompanied by an interpreter, was rejected because none could speak English.

LANSING, Mich., April 24.—Should President Wilson issue a call for volunteers a battalion known as the "Michigan Aggies," composed of students at the Michigan Agricultural College, will be among the first to respond. Two hundred and fifty of the students have already signed an agreement to volunteer.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 24.—Preliminary steps for the organization of a military company from the student body of Tulane University here were taken yesterday.

DENVER, April 24.—Dr. S Poulterer Morris, Director of the Rocky Mountain District of the American Red Cross Society, to-day issued a call through the Chairman of the State Red Cross Nursing Service, to learn the whereabouts at once of all enrolled nurses in the service and to learn when each nurse will be ready to start on subsequent assignment. The Rocky Mountain Division of the American Red Cross Society has more than 1,900 miles of Mexican border territory under its supervision.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the Red Cross Nursing Service, who had expected to attend the meeting of Red Cross nurses here, received a message to-day urging her immediate return to Washington.

RECALLS FIRST MEXICAN WAR.

Veteran, 89, Says "Sniping" Was Done with Bricks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., April 24.—Garner De Reamer, 89 years old, who served under Gen. Winfield Scott and in the same artillery regiment with Robert E. Lee, told his friends here to-day that he was ready to enlist again.

"The old warrior tells of the march from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, which Scott's men took by wagon road.

"'The greatest resistance,' he said, 'was at Cerro Gordo, a natural stronghold, and our boys will have to be just as careful to-day. Here there is a gorge as a passageway, and the Mexican Army under Santa Ana thought it could defy the world at this point.

"'I remember how Lieut. Lee offered to place the American guns on the opposite plateau, and although he doubted the success of the effort, Gen. Scott gave orders to the civil engineer to do as Lee told him.

"'The heavy guns were taken apart during the night and carried by the men with great difficulty up the mountainside, and had been placed in position for use before daybreak. The Mexicans were thunderstruck when they saw the guns in the morning and fled terror-stricken.'"

The old veteran says that it is nothing new for Mexicans to do "sniping" from housetops.

"When we entered Mexico City, those Mexicans that did not have guns threw bricks at us from the housetops," he said. "I remember one of our officers was struck, and Gen. Scott sent word along the line that if another brick were thrown the houses would be shelled. Brick-throwing ceased."

Mr. De Reamer served three years with the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers in the civil war.

MANY RECRUITS IN CHICAGO.

Veterans, Bank and Store Clerks and Police Eager to Enlist.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—Patriotism continues to be at a high pitch in this city. Public buildings, banks, and commercial houses were a riot of color to-day, displaying the United States flag from staffs and windows. At the recruiting stations of the army, navy and Marine Corps men stood in line a block or more in length waiting their turn to be passed. To-night the first provisional regiment, which is being recruited in a vacant store on Wabash Avenue, opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s establishment, mainly from Spanish war veterans and young men engaged in banks and commercial houses, paraded through the Loop district amid much enthusiasm and gained many additional recruits. More than 1,200 men have already enlisted in the regiment, which is commanded by Col. Turner.

At Northwestern University the military spirit was aroused by an appeal to arms made by President Abram W. Harris, who addressed the students at chapel, and urged the young men to respond to the call of their country should it need soldiers in the threatened war with Mexico. It was decided, immediately following the chapel services, that two companies should be organized at once. A recruiting office was opened in dormitory B and sixty recruits were enrolled forthwith.

"It has been the duty of the Anglo-Saxon race to police the world," said President Harris, addressing the students. "The British were compelled to do police duty in South Africa, and it now appears as though the United States would be called upon to perform the same service for civilization in Mexico.

"If your country needs you, I hope Northwestern students will not be found wanting, that the young men here will not fail in patriotism. Get, of course, the consent of your parents first, but I know Northwestern University will be well represented if there is a call for troops."

War Fever Among the Police.

The war fever also spread to the Chicago Police Department, where Capt. John J. Halpin, Chief of Detectives, was the first to offer to enlist either as a private or an officer in a regiment to be made up largely of policemen, should Uncle Sam call for volunteers to serve in Mexico. His action was followed by several of his aids.

"Boys, when the time comes I'm going to join the army," said Capt. Halpin. "Those of you who want can chase pickpockets, hunt forgers, and anybody you please, but I am going to help the old flag."

The captain told how a fine regiment of policemen might be raised—men who had faced fire without flinching. In 10 minutes he had an enthusiastic squad of recruits ready for service.

Because naval recruiting officers rejected him from enlistment on account of his physical condition, William Vaight, 40 years old, committed suicide in a rooming house at 830 South Street to-day. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

There was great activity in National Guard circles to-day upon receipt of this message from Lieut. Col. Haan, chief of staff of the Department of the East:

"Where will you mobilize? Report at once."

This dispatch led officers of the Illinois National Guard to believe that steps were being taken by the War Department to take the State troops into the regular army within the next few days.

Adjutant Dickson telegraphed back that Springfield had been selected as the site of mobilization in this State.

Sergeant Quillan of the South Chicago recruiting station was surprised to-day when a frail woman entered his office, leading her six-foot husband by the hand. "I want to enlist my husband," she said.

"But we can't take married men, Madam," Sergeant Quillan answered.

The woman turned to her husband, saying:

"Well, I guess you are good for nothing. Go home now and wash the children. I am going to work."

"You see he won't work, so he might as well go to war," she told the Sergeant.

To Honor Slain Jewish Marine.

Jewish people of Chicago are preparing to honor the memory of Samuel Meisenberg, the Chicago marine killed in the landing at Vera Cruz, whose funeral will be held here on Sunday, May 3, if the body reaches here at that time.

Paul Witkowsky, President of the Jewish Burial Society, announced that he was prepared to take charge of the funeral. Last night, at a meeting of the Directors of the Ohave Sholem, it was decided that upon the arrival here of the body of the young marine every effort would be made to honor his memory. The telegram stating that the body of Meisenberg was leaving Vera Cruz by boat was received by Abraham Leibling of The Jewish Daily Press.

"We do not plan to make any emotional splurge over the death of Meisenberg, who was one of our race," said Mr. Leibling. "But we thing it means an opportunity to show our patriotism for this country and we desire to take advantage of it. Plans are by no means completed, but I expect that between 20,000 and 30,000 Jewish people of the city will take a keen interest in the burial of 'Sammy.'"

Socialists Protest.

Former Congressman Victor L. Berger, as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Socialist Party, issued, on the authority of the committee, a proclamation calling upon all Socialists in the United States to refrain from taking part in the war with Mexico.

In the proclamation the Socialists' protestive against sending troops to Mexico says "that American, English, and German capitalists, backed up by our army, can exploit Mexico and the Mexican peon, as capitalism always exploits the working people everywhere."

"Remember that the capitalist class in Colorado," it concludes, "destroying with machine guns American workers struggling for better conditions, is the very same class that seeks to rule Mexico.

"The Socialist Party is opposed, as a matter of principle, to every was of aggression. We believe that there is but one justification for war and that is to fight for freedom. Our freedom has not been assailed by the Mexicans. There is no reason why American workingmen should leave their homes and families to have their bodies mangled on Mexican battle fields."

GOVERNORS PRAISE MILITIA.

Forces in Ohio and West Virginia Could Be Increased Quickly.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 24.—The Ohio militia has a strength of 6,500 men at present, fully equipped. This strength can be increased to 10,000 within twenty-four hours. The present strength is thoroughly organized and trained in accordance with United States standard.

JAMES M. COX,
Governor of Ohio.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 24.—The West Virginia National Guard consist of two full peace strength regiments, each with a hospital corps, a total of 1,500 men and 120 officers. Twenty of the twenty-four companies have had active service in industrial troubles and are well-trained. Within the State are hundreds of Spanish-American War Veterans and former militia men, many of them ready to enlist, in case of a call, so that within a week or two after mobilization both regiments could be recruited to war strength with these men, the large majority of whom have had military experience.

HENRY D. HATFIELD,
Governor of West Virginia.

HAS NO FEAR OF JAPAN.

Ex-Vice Governor of Philippines Says Her Hands Are Full.

Newton W. Gilbert, former Vice Governor of the Philippines, who, with his wife, arrived here yesterday on the Mauretania, was anxious to get the latest news from Mexico when the reporters boarded the liner. He said that it was very regrettable that the President had not seen his way to recognize Huerta as the head of the Mexican Nation, and give him an opportunty to straighten things out before war started.

"I think," he said, "that the judgment of the European nations who recognized Huerta, is as good as our own, but it is too late now.

When he was told that President Wilson had said that there was not yet war with Mexico, Mr. Gilbert said: "I do not know what they are calling it here, but I call it war."

With regard to the possibility of Japan interfering in a war between the United States and Mexico, Mr. Gilbert said that Japan had enough internal troubles of her own to look after, and would not take any part in the war between the two countries.

"Japan has her hands full," he went on, "with Korea, Manchuria, and Formosa, and her people are taxed now as much as they can stand.

"If Japan went to war with the United States it would mean famine for millions of Japanese, because of the heavy taxation to pay the expenses of the army."

Mr. Gilbert further said that his knowledge of Mexico and the Spanish language, might be of some use to the Government, and he intended to offer his services.

Truman H. Newberry, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who also was a passenger on the Mauretania, said that he regretted that the Administration had not given Huerta an opportunity to restore order, but he believed in a crisis like this every American should stand back of the Administration.

"Every man may have his own opinion," he said, "but the Government must be supported."

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, retired, who returned on the Mauretania from a trip to India, said that he was interested in affairs in Mexico, but had no comment to make.

GREY APPROVES OUR ACTION.

Commends Wilson's Mexican Policy in Private Conversations.

PARIS, April 24.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, on several occasions in the course of his visit to Paris with King George and Queen Mary, said in private conversations that he believed the United States was undertaking a work in Mexico of which thoughtful opinion in Europe approved.

Nothing nas been disclosed of the conversation between Premier Doumergue and Sir Edward Grey on the international situation.

OIL THE EXPLANATION.

French Senator Says We Want an Economic Protectorate.

PARIS, April 24.—In a newspaper article Senator Auguste Jervais to-day treats the Mexican situation from an economic point of view. He thinks that the real object of the United States is to assure itself of a political and economic protectorate over Mexico by putting in a Government chosen by it.

The reasons for this, Senator Jervais says, are many, but the principal one at present is oil. The United States and England, he adds, are fighting to obtain oil concessions, not only in Mexico, but in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

REPORT MONTEREY'S FALL.

Constitutionalists Say They Have Taken It After Five Days' Battle.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., April 24.—"Monterey is in the hands of the Constitutionalists after a five day's battle," was an official announcement late to-day from Constitutionalist headquarters in Matamoros.

Ringing of bells and an outburst of rebel enthusiasm throughout the city followed the announcement.

Rebel officers prepared to-night to leave to-morrow for a celebration at Monterey and also to assist Gen. Pablo Gonzales, who has commanded the Constitutionalist forces in the attack in further movements, which it is reported, he contemplates against the Federals.

Five days ago, after several weeks' siege of Monterey, a determined assault on the city began with desperate fighting for the possession of the railroad station, the brewery, which was strongly fortified; the penitentiary, and other large buildings.

Monterey is the capital of Nuevo Leon and an important railroad centre. It was the largest stronghold remaining to the Federals in northern Mexico.

FEAR FOR MISSIONARIES.

Presbyterian Board Has a Number Who Have Not Reported Safe.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, with headquarters in this city, admitted anxiety yesterday over the welfare of some of its missionaries in Mexico. It received word that the Rev. W. E. Vanderbilt of Zitacuaro, Prof. and Mrs. R. A. Brown of Coyoacan, and the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Petran of Mexico City reached Vera Cruz on the British refugee train which carried to the coast 150 Americans.

The anxiety of the Board led it to cable again to Mexico City, asking whether remaining missionaries were in danger. Especial anxiety was felt for the Rev. H. S. Phillips, who has been working at Zitacuaro. A second cable was sent late yesterday. The Presbyterian missionaries not heard from, besides Mr. Phillips, are the Rev. and Mrs. William Wallace, the Rev. N. J. Elliott of Long Beach, Cal., and Miss Jennie Wheeler of Neenah, Wis., both stationed at Mexico City; and the Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Molloy of Corsicana, Tex., who have been at Aguascalientes.

Up to closing time yesterday the American Bible Society had heard nothing from its agent in Mexico, Mrs. Hamilton, who cabled two days ago that she was leaving Mexico City, but was unable to give route.

The Episcopal Board heard nothing yesterday, but reported that its missionaries were supposed to have left, and money had been provided them for that purpose.

RECTOR DEPLORES WAR.

Dr. Slattery Supports President, but Wants Peace with Honor.

A special service was conducted yesterday in Grace Church, at Broadway and Tenth Street, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, who, in a short address, expressed the hope that there would be no more bloodshed in Mexico.

"There are several things that have been made clear to me during the past few days," said Mr. Slattery, "and one is that neither our Government nor the American people as a whole want war, and another is the growth of the peace movement generally.

"War means a terrible waste that begins first with money and reaches far into the hearts of the people of the nation. I am not asking you to have a different mind from our rulers. They tell us the President's smile has vanished; pray God that it may soon be replaced with one of joy, and may he realize that back of him in this crisis stand as loyal a people as ever stood behind a sovereign of the Middle Ages when belief in the divine right of Kings was universal. Let us all to-day pray for that which now, no man, no Congress, and no nation can give but only God Himself, peace with honor."

TROUBLE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Walsh Seeks to Remove the Adjutant General.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—Gov. Walsh expressed chagrin to-day when informed that the militia lacked proper equipment and could not leave for service outside the State until furnished with overcoats, boots and packs. He was also told that the muster grounds at Framingham were not piped sufficiently for the encampment of more than one or two regiments, and Federal and State officers visited Middleboro and Cape Cod to seek a suitable campground.

The Governor's endeavor to remove Adjutant General G. W. Pearson from office by the passage of a bill limiting official tenure to one year was blocked in the Senate to-day and it was expected that no action would be taken before next week.

LEAVE WAR TO THE MEN.

Women Opposed to Suffrage So Inform President Wilson.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—President Wilson received the following telegram from Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge to-day:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, held in New York, April 23, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe in leaving the decision of the policy of peace or war to the men of the nation. In case of war we stand ready to render such service as women have always rendered in such emergency."

GEN. BELL SAILS FOR HOME.

Former Commander at Manila Hastens His Departure from Japan.

TOKIO, April 24.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who retired recently as commander of the Philippine Division of the United States Army, sailed to-day, on his return to the United States, on board the steamer Asia, instead of waiting for the United States transport Guthrie.

The Asia will land Gen. Bell at Vancouver.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry succeeded Gen. Bell as commander in the Philippines.

Special Insurance for Volunteers.

The New York Life Insurance Company announced yesterday that it would write an annual dividend policy to members of the militia, National Guard, or Naval Reserve, or to those intending to join, either limited to $2,000, without disability benefits. Should the insured die within the first year, while engaged outside of the United States, only one-tenth of the face of the policy will be paid, but this restriction will be waived upon payment of 5 per cent. extra cash premium.

Hobart College Students Organize.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., April 24.—Hobart College students are organizing a volunteer corps which will hold daily drills. Cleveland B. Coe, a grandson of the Hobart graduate who led a body of his fellow-students to the front in the civil war, has taken the initial step in the forming of a student volunteer company. Half of the college has enlisted and is prepared to start for the front when the call comes. Hobart men took a prominent part in the civil war, half her undergraduates being on the honor roll at the end of the first year.

Two Mallory Ships Chartered.

At the offices of the Mallory Line yesterday the manager said that the Government had chartered their two steamships, San Marcos and Saltilla, both at Galveston, for transport service. The San Marcos is a passenger and freight steamship and the Saltilla has been used exclusively as a freighter.

DR. C. S. BOYD FINED $25.

Drove His Auto Too Close to Car Taking On Passengers.

Dr. Carlisle S. Boyd of 52 West Eighty-fourth Street, arrested for violating the motor vehicle law, was fined $25 by Magistrate Marsh in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He said he would appeal.

He admitted that he drove his automobile past a surface car at Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue within eight feet, while it was taking on and discharging passengers, but said he had done so upon the instructions of policemen on narrow thoroughfares in other parts of the city. His attorney urged a discharge, saying it would be very embarrassing for Dr. Boyd to have a conviction against him, but Magistrate Marsh refused this.

BORDER TROOPS KILL MEXICAN FEDERALS

Continued from Page 1.

were destroyed, and the light and water plant was blown up."

Nuevo Laredo was deserted by civilians several days ago, and the Federals had ample opportunity to wreak destruction. Americans stood on this side of the river and watched the looting. They could near the shouts of the drunken soldiers, many of whom could be seen staggering about the streets with a gun in one hand and a bottle in the other. They yelled taunts at the "Gringo dogs," defying them to come across and fight.

It was at the railroad bridge that the freest interchange of shots occurred between American and Mexican troopers. The Federals approached the bridge with the obvious intention of destroying it. They were warned away twice, and then their leaders began advancing with the explosives, firing as they came. The American soldiers fired. Several Mexicans fell and others were dragged back wounded. The attempt to dynamite the bridge was given up.

At 5 o'clock a pall of black smoke hung over the whole of Nuevo Laredo, and drifted with the breeze toward the American side.

A home guard was organized during the afternoon at Laredo, commanded by Texas rangers, and these, with the 2,500 American soldiers, will be ample to prevent any attempt at invasion from the Mexican side.

It was announced that Laredo would be patroled by the soldiers during the night, and if it became necessary they would cross into Mexico to restore order. No orders to cross over, however, had been given up to a late hour, it being said that the American troops were waiting for instructions from Washington.

BLISS'S REPORT OF FRAY.

Patrol Fired Upon and Returned It, He Tells Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Telegrams telling of the trouble on the international border at Laredo were made public by Secretary Garrison after a conference with the President late to-night. They are:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 24.
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Following telephone conversation 3 P. M. with commanding officer, Laredo:

"At 1:30 P. M. thirty-two cars Federal soldiers came into Nuevo Laredo. At 2 o'clock several explosions blew up car shops, Custom House, flour mills, and other buildings. At 2:30 detachment cavalry moved slowly west from town. Think they were destroying party."

Col. Crane moved two battalions into Laredo City to satisfy citizens and protect bridges. BLISS.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 24.
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Following received 3:58 P. M. to-day, transmitted for your information:

"During occupation of Nuevo Laredo our patrol at railway bridge was fired upon. Fire was returned and Mexicans disappeared. CRANE."

I think there is no significance in this incident. BLISS.

With the 9th Regiment of Infantry, three troops, I, K, and L, of the 14th Cavalry, Battery A., of the Third Field Artillery, at Laredo, War Department officials said there was no occasion for alarm because the town had been fired upon by Mexican soldiers.

As far as is known here, the Mexican Federal garrison at Neuvo Laredo comprised about 1,500 men, with 3,000 other Federals scattered between the border city and Monterey. There were about 3,000 Rebel soldiers at Guerrero, Mexico, below Nuevo Laredo on the Rio Grande.

The War Department is to-day considering means for the protection of the international bridge. General Bliss asked the War Department for authority to insure the protection of the bridge at both ends.

Similar situations have arisen previously regarding the protection of the international bridges over the Rio Grande, and each time the War Department has instructed Gen. Bliss to direct his energies entirely from the Texas side. It is pointed out in official circles that to post an American guard on the Mexican end of any of the bridges would constitute an invasion of Mexican territory. Gen. Bliss probably will not receive instructions until the status of relations between Mexico and the United States is defined.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 24.—Fifty citizens, the first detail of a volunteer guard organized at a mass meeting, patrolled the streets here last night. By midnight twenty Mexicans had been arrested for displaying pistols and creating disturbances. Saloons were closed, and Mexican residents were instructed to keep within their homes.

One hundred Mexican Federal soldiers, said to be part of the force which evacuated the town yesterday after attempting to destroy the international bridge, reoccupied Piedras Negras to-night. Major T. Garcia, in command of the troops, declares he will permit no disorder.

The volunteer guard is patroling the streets to-night. Residents are required to remain within their homes after 9 o'clock. Twelve American refugees arrived from Nava, Mexico, to-night.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Fear of Texans along the Mexican border that the Constitutionalist forces might invade the border towns caused a flood of telegrams received to-day by Representative Garner of Texas, who immediately conferred with the War Department.

Mr. Garner told the War Department authorities that there were 30,000 or 40,000 people standing in line in Texas towns awaiting an opportunity to buy guns. Telegrams he received appealing for military protection were from the Mayors and other citizens of Eagle Pass, Mission, San Benito, Arlington, Mercedes and Brackettville.

TEXAS MILITIA TO BORDER.

Gov. Colquitt Orders a Regiment to Brownsville.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 24.—An entire regiment of the Texas National Guard was to-day ordered to mobilize at Brownsville for border patrol duty.

The Dallas battery also has been ordered to prepare for active service, and the cavalry squadron may be called out.

Secretary Garrison this afternoon notified the Governor that additional regular troops would be sent to border points, including Brownsville. The Governor, however, decided to mobilize a regiment of Texas troops at Brownsville and ordered the Austin Infantry Company to leave for the border to-day.

Gov. Colquitt said the calling out of militia would not interfere with projected plans for the formation of a home guard in each border town under direction of the Texas Rangers.

Adjt. Gen. Hutchings to-day began arrangements to move the militia to the border. They are expected to entrain probably to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Co-operation in Mexican border patrol operations, it was made known here to-day, will be welcomed by the War Department, provided there can be arranged a division of territory to be assigned to State and Federal troops in a manner that will avert any conflict of authority. If Gov. Colquitt's State troops can be placed in exclusive charge of certain designated portions of the border, the War Department, it is declared, would relieve Federal troops at such points and gladly accept the aid of the State forces.

CHEYENNE AT ENSENADA.

Commander Reports That Safety of Americans Is Guaranteed.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Navy Department bulletin says:

"A telegram has been received from San Diego, forwarded from Lieut. Jensen, Commander of the monitor Cheyenne, saying that the Cheyenne has arrived at Ensenada, and that the populace was greatly excited yesterday when it saw the destroyers passing the harbor. Troops were hurriedly stationed to resist an expected landing, and four field guns brought to bear.

"Lieut. Jensen says that the Commanding General has guaranteed the safety of Americans, and that as an additional precaution the American Consul yesterday sent Americans to plantations five and ten miles down the coast.

"He reports that fifty Americans desire transportation north. Telegraphic communication was interrupted, and additional troops are being enlisted by the Commanding General."

ARTILLERY FOR BORDER.

Eighth Infantry Brigade Also Hurrying to El Paso.

FORT RILEY, Kans., April 24.—The Sixth Field Artillery began entraining today, preparatory to starting for the Mexican border, in command of Lieut. Col. W. L. Kenly.

There are five batteries, each recruited up to war strength of 150 men. Two batteries will go to El Paso, one to Brownsville, Tex., one to Laredo, Tex., and one to Fort Sam Houston. A detachment of the hospital corps under Capt. Davis and Lieut. McCullough will accompany the artillery.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—With the entraining of troops of the Eighth Brigade for El Paso, proceeding in record time from the yards of the Southern Pacific Railway here to-day, came news of possible entraining orders which would bring the Fourteenth and Twenty-first Infantry from their northern barracks to join the San Francisco troops on the Mexican border.

One battalion of the Fourteenth is at Fort Lawton, Seattle, and two at Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, now at Monterey, probably will take the field at the head of the Seventh and Eighth Brigades, which make up the Third Division.

Troop L of the First Cavalry, stationed at Pacific Grove, left here to-day for the Mexican border, Troop K was ordered to follow at once, and by next Wednesday the entire regiment will be en route.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commander of the Western Division, who had been at the Presidio at Monterey, returned to his headquarters in San Francisco to-day.

ARIZONA BORDER IN FEAR.

21,000 Federal and Rebel Troops Against Small Patrol Guard.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 24.—Although the rebel General, Obregon, following instructions from Gen. Carranza, contemptuously refused the proposition of the Federal Commander at Guaymas, Gen. B. E. Tellez, to join forces to repel a foreign invasion, according to the text of notes exchanged by them and made public last night, the incident served to stir Americans here to ascertain just what forces could be mustered against the United States in this section.

In the States of Sonora and Sinaloa the Federals and rebels have a combined strength of 21,000. They would have in active service the railroad running from Mazatlan north through Culiacan, Gayamas, and Hermosillo, to Nogales, which is garrisoned by only three troops of the Tenth United States Cavalry and one machine gun platoon. The equipment of the Mexican roads to run trains directly into the United States territory prompted citizens of the American border town to-day to organize an emergency brigade composed of merchants, who have armed themselves. More United States troops, however, are expected here within a few days. The importance of Nogales as a border point lies in the fact that through the railroad runing south it forms a gateway to the whole Pacific Coast of Mexico, and gives direct connection with the western seaports.

Joseph M. Maytorena, Governor of Sonora State, on instructions from Gen. Carranza, to-day posted this notice in all important cities:

> To the Mexican people: You are urged to refrain from all anti-foreign demonstrations. The honor of the country at this moment is put to the test, and it becomes all citizens loyal to the Republic to abstain from doing anything which might cast discredit upon us. Gen. Carranza is discussing Vera Cruz situation with the Washington Government through diplomatic channels.

BOY IS A SUICIDE FOR LOVE AT ALTAR

Stilwell Had Given Miriam Gleason Revolver with Which She Killed Herself.

THEIR LOVE WAS OPPOSED

Lad Steals Into Pulpit While Choir Is Singing, and There Shoots Himself.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—Edwin W. Stillwell, aged 15, killed himself to-night on the altar in Calvary Baptist Church. According to a note left by the boy, he was in love with Miriam Frances Gleason, aged 17, who shot and killed herself earlier in the week, and the girl's father had frowned on his attentions to Miriam.

In his letter Stillwell said that he had given the girl the revolver with which she had killed herself, but that he did not think that she would go to that length.

Stillwell entered the church while the girls' choir was practicing, and a few minutes later went up the rear stairs to the pulpit. He lighted the desk lamp and laid the letter to his father beneath it. The choir members heard two shots. The choir master found the boy dead. Both boy and girl were students at the Technical High School.

To Control Correspondence Schools.

BOSTON, April 24.—A bill regulating correspondence schools, and requiring statements of their condition to be filed by such schools as sell their stock, was unanimously reported in the House to-day by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

HELPFULNESS

A homely word, yet the basis of service, cooperation, efficiency and results.

The success of this organization is founded on the helpfulness of its service, and it is by the helpfulness of its service that it continues to prosper.

Surely if so many of this country's great property owners find us helpful, we may also be of service to you.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CARDINAL GOES TO ROME.

Bishop O'Connor with Him—Carries $18,500 "Peter's Pence."

Cardinal Farley will sail to-day at 11 o'clock on the North German Lloyd steamer Berlin on his way to Rome to visit Pope Pius X., accompanied by Mgr. P. J. Hayes, Chancellor; Mgr. John Edwards, Vicar General; the Rev. Thomas J. Carroll, secretary to the Cardinal; the Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of the Newark Diocese, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore with another large delegation will sail for Rome via Naples on the North German Lloyd steamer Prinzess Irene on May 5.

Bishop O'Connor will take with him to Rome the largest "Peter's Pence" Fund ever contributed from the Newark diocese. The amount is $18,500, of which the priests of the diocese contributed $3,500 and laymen the balance.

GIMBELS

Telephone Madison Square 8200.

This Fine Sale of

Men's Overcoats & Suits at $16.50

If a man set forth with $25 with which to buy his new Spring suit or overcoat, he could not get more for his money by paying regular prices than he can today for $16.50.

His saving—$8.50—is clear "velvet."

In the group—numbering more than 1,100—there are

Chesterfield Spring Overcoats
Black and Oxford gray, fully silk lined.

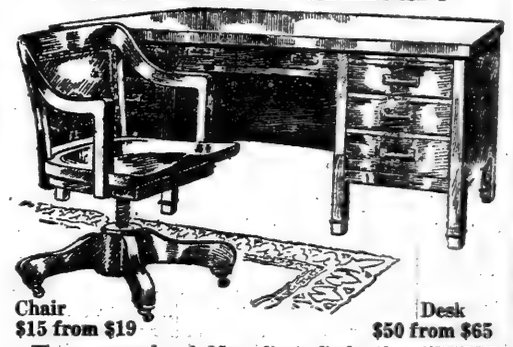
Smart Rough Raglan Overcoats
In stylish homespun effects, including black-and-white, brown-and-white, and green-and-white mixtures.

A Dozen Models of Sack Suits
From which man, however critical, may reasonably expect to pick a suit to his liking—in cut, fit and pattern. Plain blues, blacks and grays, stripes, checks and Tartan effects are some of the varieties of pattern designs.

All sizes, 33 to 48, in both suits and overcoats.

Fourth Floor

Time for Men to Buy New Office Furniture



Chair $15 from $19 — Desk $50 from $65

The approach of May first finds the GIMBEL stock of Office Furniture at its best for the convenience of the corporation or individual moving into new offices.

On various excellent though discontinued styles of Office and Typewriter Desks, Chairs and Directors' Tables, including many of the fine Horrocks make, prices have been materially reduced. As follows:

$65 *Flat Top Desk (Illustrated)* at $50
Solid mahogany, top 34x55 in. Card index and letter file in right-hand pedestal. Mouse-proof base.

$19 *Revolving Arm Chairs (Illustrated)* at $15
Solid mahogany, with saddle seat and leather back.

Flat Top Desks in quartered oak, $37.50 from $50, $27 from $33, and $19.50 from $25.

Roll Top Desk in oak, at $24 from $30.

Revolving Office Chairs in oak or imitation mahogany, at $5.50 from $7.50. Arm Chairs to match, $4 from $5.50.

Office Tables in oak, with two drawers, at $9 from $11.

Seventh Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

This Book on Mexico

makes plain many of the baffling points in the day's news. The book is THE PRETENDER PERSON, by Margaret Cameron. It is full of descriptions of these little known and less understood people, and a man who has lived for fifteen years in Mexico and is himself a very close student of Mexican conditions said last week that "the insight into Mexican conditions expressed in that book amounted to prophecy."

"When I want exciting reading I turn to the chapters on Santa Catalina, over the slopes of Popocatepetl and the episode of the Necaxa Gorge."

"'The Pretender Person' gives the best general idea of Mexico of any book I know," says a woman lecturer on Mexico, who lived there for years.

AT ANY BOOKSTORE TODAY HARPER & BROTHERS

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt
recommended for ailments Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism. Cures constipation. Insist on the genuine imported article.
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EISNER-MENDELSON CO.
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"Seven Furniture Days"

Monday, April 27th, until
Monday, May 4th, inclusive

A semi-annual occasion during which you can select furniture of splendid construction and finish for all rooms, and homes of all sizes

at much lower prices
than high-grade furniture is
sold for in the regular way

Ready for Inspection Today

Full details in tomorrow's papers

Sixth Floor.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Simple Girlish Dresses

White dresses for commencement—keeping to the requirements of the fashionable girls' schools.
White dresses for girls of all ages—dainty in their simplicity
De Pinna propriety in their lines, without a single suggestion of being overtrimmed.

The most graceful and girlish of all Summer frocks—observing the points which are often neglected.

In French voiles, net, crepe de Chine and taffeta—from the plainest model to the correct limit of dressiness—for girls from 12 to 18 years.

These are the dresses most difficult to find ready-made—the subject of particular study by this house.

Silk Tennis Dresses

For young misses and juniors—two distinctly new models in striped tub silks.

Suitable for all outing wear during the coming hot days.

All colors, stripes—$19.50.

De Pinna Special Order Summer Frocks

You may shift the responsibility to us.

Whatever her age or size, the young lady will be becomingly attired in the frocks she should wear.

She will receive the personal attention of a qualified expert in children's dress.

Things which you cannot find in any other establishment.

Copies of the best French models in linens, imported ginghams and ratines—selected and made to suit the girl's individuality.

De Pinna adaptations in the fashionable wash materials—special models for the slender girl and the large girl.

New Tartan plaid Balmacaans for girls, of cotton ratine—a smart imported novelty.

Girls' Summer Riding Habits

For both side and cross-saddle use—for town and country.

Made to order and made to fit comfortably—different from the ready-made habits, which seldom fit correctly.

De Pinna is the American authority on girls' riding clothes.

Habits made from any selected material—specially good styles in black-and-white check linen, tan crash and gabardines.

At reasonable prices.

Suitable hats and accessories to go with these habits.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

TRUCE DECLARED IN MINERS' WAR

Governor Appeals for Federal Aid and Is Told Troops Can't Be Spared.

STRIKERS FLEE TO HILLS

Lynn and Aguilar Occupied by Gen. Chase After One Bloodless Skirmish.

MINE DEFENDERS RELIEVED

Result of Five Days' Strife Probable Total of 60 Killed and Property Damage of $1,000,000.

Foster Would Arbitrate.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Statements are conflicting. I am unable to tell who is to blame. It seems there should be some means to arbitrate the differences, whatever they may be, between the operators and employes and save the loss of life and property. It is deplorable that such conditions should exist. I hope that a peaceful settlement may come soon. M. D. FOSTER.

The above dispatch from the Chairman of the House Committee on Mines, which has been investigating conditions in the coal and copper regions of Colorado and Michigan, was sent in reply to a request for an expression of his opinion on the strike war in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 24.—A truce was declared here this evening in the industrial war which for five days has virtually paralyzed the State, caused a loss of life that probably will be found to total sixty, and destruction of property estimated at upward of $1,000,000 in value.

Gov. Ammons arrived in Denver to-night from Washington. While en route he called on the Federal Government for troops to aid in settling the strike situation in Colorado, and to-night received answer that the War Department could spare no soldiers for this purpose. This answer was conveyed in a telegram signed by Congressman Edward Taylor.

Acting Governor Fitzgerald and Horace N. Hawkins, attorney for the United Mine Workers of America, made the agreement for the truce after a conference in which State Auditor Kenchan and Justice George W. Musher of the Supreme Court participated.

The terms of the truce were contained in a telegram read to Gen. Chase over the telephone in the presence of Mr. Hawkins, attorney for the United Mine Workers of America. It follows:

Release John McLennan at once. There will be no shooting by either side. Indefinite truce is on. We must observe it. Go no farther south than Ludlow.

John McLennan is President of the State Federal Union of Labor and district of the United Mine Workers of America. He had been arrested to-day near Ludlow by the militia under Major P. J. Hamrock.

"His release was requested," explained Mr. Hawkins, "as we need his aid in any steps taken to avert further bloodshed. It was also understood that I should call union headquarters throughout the State and notify them of the agreement and urge that any hostile steps contemplated be abandoned. This I did."

Interest to-day centred in the progress of the troop train sent from Denver to the Ludlow district. One thousand armed strikers met last night to halt the progress of the train. A dispute over the exact point upon which to make the attack, coupled with precautions taken by Gen. John Chase, in command, prevented a battle.

Part of the miners went to Lynn. These belonged to the Aguilar camp. The Ludlow men wanted to intercept the train at a point nearer Trinidad. As a result, the forces were divided. Gen. Chase, fearful of dynamite explosions, held the troop train at Walsenburg, twenty-six miles this side of Ludlow, until daybreak, and when the soldiers appeared on foot, having detrained six miles away, the strikers at Lynn retreated. They are believed to be intrenched with the rest of the miners' army in the Black Hills, near Ludlow.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 24.—State troops under command of Adj. Gen. John Chase advanced to-night toward Ludlow after occupying Lynn and Aguilar without resistance. At Aguilar the militiamen released the company men, who had been imprisoned in the Empire Mine and Southwestern mines since Wednesday. All the prisoners, including J. W. Siple, President of the Southwestern Fuel Company, were said to be alive and unharmed.

The whereabouts of the strikers, who this morning suddenly abandoned their plan of resisting the troops at Lynn, was not definitely known. It was generally believed, however, that they executed the manoeuvre begun early in the day and massed their forces in the Black Hills, about 2 miles north of Ludlow.

The bloodless capture of the strikers' capital at Aguilar was effected several hours after a brief skirmish near Bunker Hill, on the way from Walsenburg. This fight was between an advance force of about seventy mounted militiamen and a party of strikers. After a brisk exchange of shots, with no casualties reported, the strikers retreated. The main body of State troops son afterward reached Lynn. No strikers were found there or at Aguilar.

The territory into which the troops penetrated, and which for two days has been practically controlled by the strikers, extends northwest and southeast for about fifteen miles. At its widest point it is perhaps four miles in extent. The zone is bounded on the south by Ludlow, where the station and immediate surrounding territory have been held by militia since the battle of Monday. On the north is Rouse, where a strongly fortified mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company offered an effective barrier. To the southwest is the Hastings Canyon, where on Wednesday the strikers were beaten back in a sharp brush with guards and militiamen.

Throughout this district until the arrival of the State troops the martial rule of the strikers was supreme, except at the mines where besieged defenders held out desperately after the above-ground works had been burned. Strike leaders in command of a force of men estimated as high as 1,000, held absolute sway over that portion of the population which had not fled to the hills.

A train which reached Trinidad last night was crowded with refugees from the centre of the disturbed district. Many families have also fled to neighboring ranches and other towns out of the strike zone.

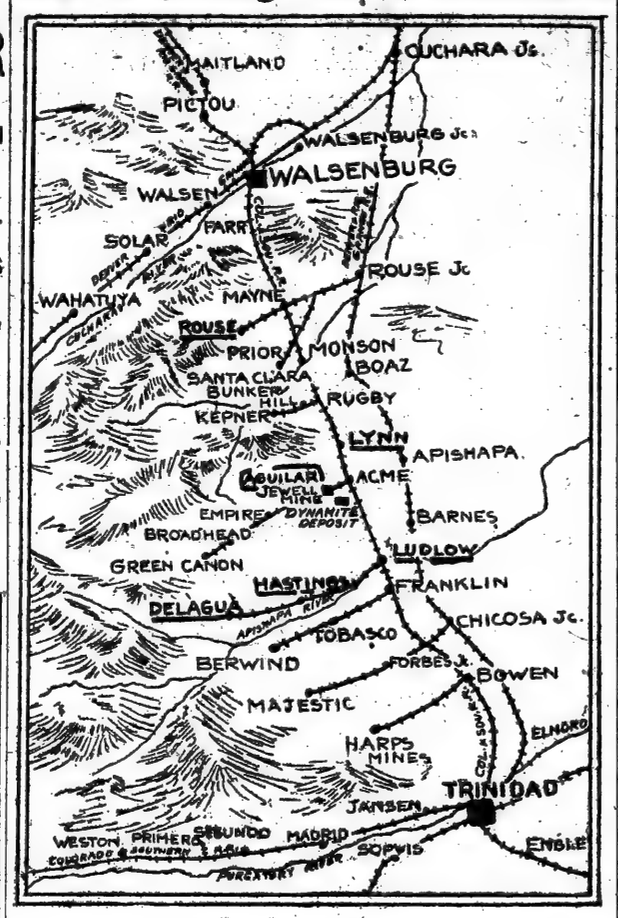
The town's water supply is cut off by the destruction of the pumping plant, which also supplied the camps at Hastings, Delagua, and Berwind. Similar conditions exist in probably a dozen mining camps in Huerafano and Las Animas Counties.

Fifteen hundred men, women and children crowded in front of the Holy Trinity Church to-day while open air funeral services were held for fourteen victims of the Ludlow fire. Two hearse trucks draped in black conveyed the flower laden caskets from the morgue to the church and Catholic cemetery.

The aged father of Charles Costa, who with his wife and two children were killed last Monday, created a demonstration at the morgue by a violent verbal attack on the Colorado militia.

Separate services will be held for Louis Tisis, leader of the Greek strikers who was killed.

Seat of Mining War in Colorado.



STRIKERS VETERANS OF BALKAN WAR

Can't Speak English and Have Been Made Anarchists by Labor Leaders, Says J. S. Osgood.

THINK THEY OWN MINES

Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Founder Gives History of the Troubles In the Mine Districts.

J. C. Osgood, founder and for many years President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Victor American Fuel Company, whose principal mines are in the section of Colorado in which the strikers and the militia are battling, gave yesterday the history of the troubles and their causes.

In reviewing the situation in southern Colorado, with which he has been keeping in touch by telegraph, Mr. Osgood, who is at the Vanderbilt, charged that all the violence and lawlessness that have taken place have been instigated by the leaders of the United Mine Workers. The majority of the people in the tent colonies are Italians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Montenegrins, many of the last three nationalities veterans of the Balkan wars. They have been turned into anarchists, Mr. Osgood says, by labor agitators who have taught them that the mines really belong to them and that they cannot be punished for anything they do. Many of the men with the strikers, according to Mr. Osgood, have been imported from West Virginia and other States for the prime purpose of fighting.

"The coal mines of Colorado have been operated for the last thirty years, since mining has been conducted on any considerable scale, on the open shop basis, employing union and non-union men indiscriminately, but not having any contract with labor organizations," said Mr. Osgood. "During this period there have been but two general strikes—the so-called 'Debbs' strike in 1894, which was nation-wide, and a strike in the Fall of 1903 called by the United Mine Workers of America under the Presidency of John Mitchell. This strike was a failure in the largest portion of the State and was called off in the following May. At this time, however, the mines of northern Colorado, producing about 15 per cent. of the coal tonnage of the State, signed contracts with the United Mine Workers of America, and for the following six years attempted to work under such contracts, but with frequent strikes and interruptions.

Declined to Renew Contract.

"At the end of that time, the operators declined to renew the contract with the Union, and procured non-union labor sufficient to operate their mines to their full capacity. The resulting strike on the part of the members of the United Mine Workers of America has been kept in force since that time, and the existing strike in Colorado was called by the United Mine Workers of America as a State-wide strike on Sept. 23, when the northern Colorado strike had become hopeless. The labor organizers established tent colonies in close proximity to the mines for the occupation of the striking miners and their families. Violence was commenced the day following the calling of the strike and has been continued by the strikers ever since.

"In the testimony given before the Congressional Investigation Committee, evidence was introduced showing that the officers of the United Mine Workers had purchased ammunition and arms, and shipped them into the district a week prior to the beginning of the strike. Violence continued and increased to such an extent that on October 28 Gov. Ammons was obliged to call out the entire State militia.

"With the protection of the militia, many of the men who had gone on strike returned to work and with these and men procured elsewhere the operators were enabled to produce all the coal required by the demands of the market. The troops under command of Adjt. Gen. Chase acted with energy and great discretion in maintaining order, as evidenced by the fact that although they were frequently attacked, and sorely tried at times, not a single striker was killed or seriously injured.

"The State of Colorado had no fund from which to pay the troops or their expenses, but public-spirited merchants and bankers of the state cashed the warrants to a large extent for that purpose. It became difficult, however, for Gov. Ammons to obtain funds to maintain the troops in the field, and in the early part of March he began to withdraw them gradually.

Acts of Violence Resumed.

As the troops were withdrawn, acts of violence were resumed by the strikers. The largest camp established by the strikers was at Ludlow, from one to two miles from the mouths of canyons in which were situated some of the largest mines in the State. The high ridges surrounding these canyons, covered with heavy underbrush, gave an excellent opportunity for the strikers in small bands to take positions overlooking the mines, from which they would shoot into the camps for the purpose of killing and intimidating the men who were working and their families. A small detachment of troops was left at Ludlow to prevent as far as possible these attacks on the part of strikers.

The number of men remaining on strike was approximately 2,000, or 15 per cent. of the total number of men working in the State at the time the strike was called. The remaining men who went on strike have either returned to work or left the State. The majority of the men remaining in the Ludlow and other tent colonies, are foreigners, most of whom do not speak the English language, and include Italians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Montenegrins. Many of these men are veterans of the Balkan War and accustomed to the use of firearms, and the Greeks particularly have been among the leaders in the violence which has occurred during the strike.

"These ignorant foreigners have practically been made anarchists by the labor organizers and agitators sent among them by the officers of the United Mine Workers of America. They have been led to believe that the mines really belong to them and that the organization behind them is so powerful that they cannot be punished for any acts of violence they commit. Many of the men now in these camps have never worked in the mines of Colorado, but have been brought there as fighting men by the labor leaders from West Virginia and other sections.

Start of the Present Conflict.

"On Monday, April 20, a small body of militia, seventeen in number, attempted to intercept some of the strikers who were trying to get on to the ridges overlooking the coal camps. They were fired on by the strikers who outnumbered them at least five to one, and found that they were surrounded on all sides. Under command of Capt. Linderfeldt, who had formerly been in the United States Army, they succeeded in repulsing the strikers, who retreated to their tent colony, from which they continued to fire on the militia which, by this time, had been reinforced. In some manner which has not yet been investigated or explained, a fire started in the tent colony at a point furthest remote from where the militia was stationed. This fire spread rapidly and practically destroyed the colony. Some of the women and children who had taken refuge in caves prepared for the purpose, were smothered to death by smoke from this fire.

"It is of course possible that the rifle fire of the militia may have set fire to the tents through the explosion of ammunition which they contained in large quantities, particularly the private tent occupied by John Lawson, strike leader. The strikers have attempted to gain sympathy for their cause by claiming that the militia fired on defenseless women and children, and were responsible for the deaths of those who were smothered. Of course, with fair-minded people the responsibility of the strikers themselves is apparent. In attacking the militia from their tent colony, they must have expected that their fire would be returned, putting their woman and children at jeopardy. The militia knew that every tent contained a rifle pit, and that there were caves and other places where the women could be placed for safety in the event of a fight, and had no reason to suppose that any women or childen were exposed to their fire.

"The final result of this fight was the dispersal of the strikers, with considerable loss of life on both sides. The strikers scattered into the hills, where they received reinforcements from all the camps in the district, and on the following day, commencing at daybreak, attacked the mining camp at Delagua, firing into the houses where there were defenceless women and children. This attack resulted in the death of five of the employes of the company and an unknown number of the strikers. On Wednesday and Thursday, with constantly increasing numbers, they attacked the mining camps in the immediate vicinity, killing and destroying property to an extent not yet fully known.

"At the Empire mine, near Aguilar, the officials and employes when fired upon retreated into the mine for protection. The strikers dynamited the entrance to the mine, thus imprisoning them and burned down the surrounding buildings, including the ventilating shaft and fan, with the expectation of suffocating the occupants of the mine. Latest reports, however, seem to indicate that they did not succeed in this purpose. In the absence of the Governor, the Lieut. Governor called out the militia the second time, and they arrived in the strike zone this morning.

Labor Leaders Blamed.

"All of the violence and lawlessness have been instigated by the leaders of the United Mine Workers, who are morally responsible for the present condition of anarchy. The purpose for which the strike was called, out of which this violence has grown, was to force the operators to sign contracts with the union and employ only union labor, discharging any of their own employes who did not care to join the union.

"Wages in Colorado are higher than in any of the unionized States. Mining and living conditions are as good, or better, than elsewhere. It has been necessary for the operators to pay such wages and furnish such conditions as would enable them to procure a sufficient amount of labor from mining States east of them, which are nearer to the ports where immigrants arrive, and which is the only source from which labor can be procured for the constant growth of the coal mining business of the State. In employing non-English speaking immigrants the operators are not acting from choice, but necessity."

"What outcome do you expect?" Mr. Osgood was asked.

"The Adjutant General of the State, Gen. Chase, is a very efficient officer," he replied. "I believe he will be able to regain control of the situation."

Gen. Sherman Bell, former Adjutant General of Colorado, who settled the famous Cripple Creek strike about nine years ago, also is at the Vanderbilt, but when seen yesterday declined to speak of present conditions in Colorado. It is said by friends of Gen. Bell that as a result of his work in pacifying that part of Colorado he had to fight suits aggregating $2,100,000, which were carried all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States, where he finally won out, and that the cost of defending himself swallowed up a modest fortune.

STRIKERS' STREET ATTACK.

Police Clubs Save Strikebreakers and Five Arrests Are Made.

When sixty men and women employed as strike breakers in the clothing factory of Taylor & Company, 114 West Seventeenth Street, came out of the building yesterday afternoon they were met by 100 strikers whose places they had taken. The strike breakers were accompanied by city and private detectives, but after an exchange of abusive language a fight started which required uniformed policemen with clubs to subdue. The injuries included only black eyes and bruised noses, but there were many of these.

The police arrested John Senner, a delegate of the Suitmakers Union; Louis Guadogin, Dominick Augnilleni, Daniel Carboni, 19 years old, and Frank Gambino, and in the Men's Night Court Magistrate Campbell put all under $500 bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Name New Health Officer.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 24.—Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, United States Army Medical Corps, retired, was to-day appointed temporary Health Officer by the New Rochelle Board of Health in place of Dr. Edwin H. Codding, who has been suspended pending trial charged with neglect of duty. The suspension was the result of long-continued criticism by members of the Women's Club of New Rochelle, who have for two years been fighting flies and mosquitos.

BAYONNE'S POLICEWOMAN.

When Mayor Appointed R. McAdie He Didn't Know Applicant's Sex.

Bayonne, N. J., has a real policewoman. She was appointed yesterday by Mayor Albert Daly and has as much authority to enforce the law in her jurisdiction as any man. But she is an accident. It was not part of Mayor Daly's administrative programme to put a woman on the police force. He simply appointed one without knowing it. Now that she is appointed, however, the Mayor says she may remain, and he has confessed that the idea of having a policewoman is rather attractive to him.

Several days ago the members of the Bayonne Playground Commission asked the Mayor to appoint them as special officers with police power to enforce the laws affecting persons in the playgrounds. The Mayor asked the names of the commission be sent him, which was done yesterday afternoon. At the bottom of the list was the name "R. McAdie, Secretary." Each person named on the list received police powers, including this "R. McAdie," who is Miss Ruth McAdie, the 23-year-old daughter of John McAdie, President of the Bayonne Board of Health.

OHIO MINE PARLEY FAILS.

Operators and Workers to Seek Wage Scales by Districts.

COLUMBUS, O., April 24.—Ohio coal operators and miners will now try to arrange wage scales by districts, following the complete disagreement of the two interests before the adjournment here to-day of their joint conference. A State-wide strike cannot be called before May 14, when the International Executive Committee meets at Indianapolis. After the adjournment of the joint conference to-day the miners met separately, but did not vote to recommend a strike.

Miners were instructed to-day to resume work under the old "lump" wage scale in effect for the past two years if operators cared to resume. Such an agreement could continue until May 20, when the new State anti-screen, or "run of mine" law goes into effect, or until a strike is called by officials of the Ohio district and the International Executive Committee.

Miners' delegates returned to their homes to-day.

Going as Red Cross Nurse.

It was announced yesterday that among a group of women who are organizing for relief work for the Colorado strikers under the supervision of Mrs. Frank Cothren, 173 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, the first to leave for the mining regions as a Red Cross nurse will be Miss Helen Schloss, a member of the Women's Department of the Socialist Party, who will start to-day.

TEST FOR SUFFRAGE FAITH.

Jersey Leader Asks Women to Get Money by Wearing Their Old Clothes.

"Wear last year's clothes," was one of the sacrifices the women of Bergen County, New Jersey, have been asked to make—that is, the Suffragists—in order to provide enough money to carry on their campaign from now until the next Legislature meets at Trenton, at which time another vote must be taken on the Equal Suffrage movement.

Mrs. Mena Van Winkle of Newark was the speaker to deliver this message to the women at the rally of the Women's Political Union of Northern New Jersey held yesterday at Leonia. She said:

"We should give up everything for the ballot, and we can afford to let some of our charitable and civic work wait, for the ballot will prove to be the short cut that will help solve many of the great problems of our day and solve them speedily.

"Let us not hesitate to make sacrifices. Wear last year's clothes. Spend less money on entertainment and frivolous amusements and devote the money to the cause of suffrage, for the cause will need it during the strenuous campaigns that face us during the next 18 months."

LAND FOR ARMY IN ALASKA.

President Withdraws Four Tracts for Military Reservations.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Upon the joint recommendation of Secretaries Lane and Garrison, the President has withdrawn four tracts of public land in Alaska for military reservations. The areas withdrawn are prominent points on navigable waters on the Alaskan coast, having strategic value for the protection of coalfields and railroads.

Preparing for rapid development expected to follow the construction of the Government railroad in Alaska, the President has also withdrawn several tracts of land which have natural value for townsite purposes. The withdrawn tracts are so distributed as to provide localities for settlement along three possible railway routes. They will be made available to bona fide citizens of the new towns rather than to land speculators.

Capt. Baxter Recovers.

Capt. Walter Baxter, late commander of the Anchor Line steamer Cameronia, who was stricken with apoplexy on the bridge of his steamer on March 8 and taken to St. Luke's Hospital, has recovered sufficiently to sail to-day for his home in Scotland on the Caledonia. He was the Commodore of the fleet, and is known to thousands of Americans who have traveled with him in the last quarter of a century between New York and Glasgow.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

French Weave Wilton Rugs, Savings of 1/4

Can be used in any room. The patterns are in the wanted colors of combined tan, brown, green, ecru, dull red or dull blue, in small all-over effects or medallion figures. Every Rug is linen fringed.

	If purchased at Macy's usual price	Special Sale Price		If purchased at Macy's usual price	Special Sale Price
22½in. x 36 in.,	$3.74	$3.24	6 ft. x 9 ft.,	$33.25	$28.75
27 in. x 54 in.,	$5.74	$4.89	8½ ft. x 10½ ft.,	$48.50	$40.75
36 in. x 63 in.,	$8.54	$7.48	9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$53.25	$43.75

Fourth Floor, Broadway.

"Algerian" and "Crex" Rugs at Savings

Right at the beginning of the season Macy's offers Summer floor and porch coverings at worth-while savings.

Algerian Rugs

Imported specially for R. H. Macy & Co. Manufactured of durable cocoa fibre, spun into yarn by hand and dyed in red, green, brown and tan, combined with the natural color.

They are unusually heavy and will cling to the floor without curling. They can be worn on either side, and are made to withstand weather conditions. While they are particularly adapted to porches, they may be appropriately used indoors.

Every design can be matched in several sizes.

3 ft. x 6 ft.,	$3.04
4 ft. x 7 ft.,	$4.74
6 ft. x 9 ft.,	$9.14
4 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	$13.24
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$18.24

"Crex" Rugs

Every desirable pattern and color and every design can be matched in 8 or more sizes. Priced considerably less than the prices you have been accustomed to paying. Glance at the sizes and selling prices:

Size	Plain	Figured
18 in. x 36 in.,	28c	34c
24 in. x 48 in.,	49c	59c
27 in. x 54 in.,	59c	68c
30 in. x 60 in.,	76c	84c
36 in. x 72 in.,	$1.09	$1.19
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	$1.98	$2.34
6 ft. x 9 ft.,	$3.48	$3.89
6 ft. x 12 ft.,	$4.74	$5.24
8 ft. x 10 ft.,	$5.14	$5.89
8 ft. x 12 ft.,	$6.24	$7.34
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$6.74	$7.89
9 ft. x 15 ft.,	$8.74	$9.89
12 ft. x 15 ft.,	$12.48	$13.89

Fourth Floor, Broadway.

ROTHERMEL'S CLERK HIRE.

His Explanations Fail to Satisfy Fellow-Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Representative J. H. Rothermel, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, assailed last week on the floor for his refusal to pay a woman clerk, has attempted to explain the situation. Representative Madden declared last week that a clerk of the name of Baker was on the list but had done no work and that his work was performed by Miss Kerby, to whom only $100 had been paid.

Mr. Rothermel, upon a question of personal privilege, sought to justify the employment of Baker, who he declared, was receiving $1,200 a year, but had not been doing any work since December, because he was away ill in Ohio. Three times Representative Lloyd demanded whether he would suggest an investigation of his accounts. Three times Mr. Rothermel replied that he did not fear an investigation, but at no time did he demand a full inquiry into the salary roll.

It appears that during the period Mr. Baker, who is a mere boy with no experience, was said to be employed here, he was also doing work for Representatives Brobeck of Hanover and Representative Difenderfer. There was no authority for keeping Mr. Baker on the roll, members of the committee declared.

Mr. Rothermel explained that he paid one secretary who was at his home in Reading $75 a month, and gave $400 to Miss Kerby, who said last week he still owed her eight months of her $1,200 salary.

Representative Mann asked how he managed to pay the absent clerk of the committee. Mr. Rothermel answered that he did this by his individual check. Mr. Mann suggested that this was very irregular, as the check for committee clerks was drawn to the individual. He said that he did not know how Mr. Rothermel could get such a check cashed.

There was no explanation of this, although Mr. Rothermel declared that he had the receipt of the young clerk to show that he got the money during these three months he had done no work, and his work was performed by the woman now demanding pay.

GIRL FORGETS HER NAME.

Brooklyn Amnesia Victim Was Wandering on Avenue A.

Pauline Schiffer, 17 years old, of 260 Thatford avenue, Brooklyn, was found wandering at East 22d street and Avenue A by Detective Paul Schmidt yesterday afternoon. Because of her incoherent speech, the detective had the girl removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from amnesia.

Although questioned for several hours by nurses and doctors she could give no information as to her identity. Dr. Karpas, of the psychopathic ward, finally prevailed on her to write on a piece of paper the first name that she could think of. The girl then wrote "Pauline Schiffer." She said she did not know whether or not that was her name, and when asked to write an address she wrote "Pitkin Avenue."

Last night her mother, who had been found by the police, went to the hospital and identified her. Miss Schiffer is employed as an operator on skirts in a Brooklyn factory. She was unable last night to speak, and remained at [illegible] to go to her home to-day.

FIGHT OVER HER VISITOR.

Landlord Objected to 'Dago Frank's' Sweetheart.

A fight last night between Miss Alice Gerard, a chorus girl, who lives in a furnished room house at 156 West Forty-fifth Street, and Morris Farber, the proprietor of the house, led to Miss GLerard's arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. The quarrel, according to the police, grew out of Farber's refusal to permit 'Gene Gordon, the young woman known as the sweetheart of "Dago Frank" Cirofici, to visit Miss Gerard in her room. It was Miss Gordon through whom Cirofici attempted to establish an alibi in his trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Miss Gerard herself appealed to the Lieutenant at the West Forty-seventh Street Station to compel Farber to permit her to receive any visitor she chose in her room. Policeman Honold was sent to the rooming house with Miss Gerard, and when he got there he found that she and Farber had already attempted to settle their argument by resorting to physical force. Farber said that Miss Gerrard had begun the fighting, so she was made a prisoner.

EARL DE LA WARR IS HERE.

Did Not Defend His Wife's Suit—Has Visited Delaware.

Earl de la Warr, whose wife obtained a divorce from him last Thursday in London on the ground of desertion and misconduct, is in this city visiting friends. When seen at the Hotel Plaza last night he refused to discuss the divorce. The suit of the Countess, he said, was begun more than six months ago, and was undefended by him.

Earl de la Warr said he had recently visited the State of Delaware, which was named after one of his ancestors. Gov. Miller of Delaware gave him a luncheon at the Wilmington Country Club, and he visited historic landmarks of the State. It was his first visit to Delaware. He was accompanied by John McFadden, a cotton broker of Philadelphia. He said he intended to sail for England next Tuesday, and planned to return here in June for the polo matches.

He said that published statements that he had lent his name to several of the promotor Hooley's wildcat undertakings were untrue.

Service Board Seeks Stenographers.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that it would receive proposals from stenographers for the reporting of its hearings. At present it has an arrangement with the Law Reporting Company of 115 Broadway by which it gets its work done at the average rate of 15 cents a folio of 100 words. It will open bids for the work next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

UPHOLDS LABOR LAW.

Employers Must Give One Day's Rest in Seven, Court Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, April 24.—Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins at White Plains to-day decided that it was illegal to make a man work on Sunday. The decision was the result of a writ obtained by Charles Deutermann of White Plains, who owns large ice houses and employs many men. He had himself arrested to test the constitutionality of Section 8A of the labor law. This law was passed last year, requiring employers to give their employes one day of rest in seven, and its constitutionality was attacked by this proceeding of Deutermann, by attorneys representing large manufacturing and industrial interests in New York City and Westchester County, including some of the largest breweries in the State.

Justice Tompkins in his decision says: "The apparent purpose and effect of this statute is to require employers of labor in factory or mercantile establishments that are in operation on Sunday, to give their employes some other full day in every seven, for a rest. The penal law of the State prohibits all unnecessary work in trades, manufactures, and mechanical employments upon the first day of the week. Hence the Statute must have been designed to apply only to men employed in enterprises that have a lawful right to carry on their operations on the first day of the week.

"I think the law may be sustained as a health regulation, and for the general welfare of the public. It as always been held that the State has power to protect the health and morals of the people, and preserve the repose and sanctity of the Sabbath Day by forbidding labor and industrial and commercial pursuits on that day. I think the State has the same power to require employers who have the legal right to conduct their operations the first day of the week to provide their employes with another day out of every consecutive seven days for rest and recreation, and it is not only the health of the individual employes which is thus conserved, but also the welfare of the public with whom they have to deal, or whom they may serve in their several positions.

"The writ will be dismissed and the relator remanded to the custody of the Sheriff."

Schwitofsky Hearing Postponed.

The hearing of the commission composed of the State Board of Parole to investigate the circumstances surrounding the arrest and conviction of Alfred Schwitofsky in 1911, which was announced for yesterday, was postponed until a date to be announced later owing to the fact that counsel was not ready.

CRAFTSMAN BULLETIN

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The Great Guns of the U. S. Fleet

with a striking photograph of the United States Battleship Louisiana crowding and shouldering her way down the Atlantic Coast at full speed to Mexico, will be a feature in the Picture Section of to-morrow's Sunday Times. In addition to the surprising photograph of the Louisiana will be a remarkable snapshot of the dreadnought North Dakota firing a broadside with all her starboard guns at a single instant, the giant guns of the Arkansas, each a national peacemaker as well as an engine of death, and a particularly inspiring photograph of the whole Atlantic battleship fleet in line of battle and cleared for action.

You cannot afford to miss to-morrow's Times. Ask your dealer this morning to save you a copy.

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WHAT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO?

This Page contains Facts about Mexico from the Great Article (50,000 words) in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, which Covers in Great Detail, not only the Land and the People, the Resources, Finances and Institutions of the country, but the Political and Social Conditions from the Aboriginal Period to the Present Day, affording the Reader a Complete Grasp of the Conditions lying behind the troubles which have finally resulted in Armed Intervention by the United States.

Causes of the Present Revolution—The Privileged Classes Versus the People

"Thenceforward, till the second election of Porfirio "Diaz to the presidency in 1884, the history of Mexico is "one of almost continuous warfare, in which Maximilian's "empire is a mere episode. The conflicts, which may at "first sight seem to be merely between rival generals, are "seen upon closer examination to be mainly (1) between "the privileged classes, *i. e.*, the church and (at times) the "army, and the mass of the other civilized population; (2) "between Centralists and Federalists, the former being "identical with the army, the church, and the supporters "of despotism, while the latter represent the desire for "republicanism and local self-government. Similar con-"flicts are exhibited, though less continuously, by most "of the other Spanish-American states.

"On both sides in Mexico there was an element con-"sisting of honest doctrinaires; but rival military leaders "exploited the struggles in their own interest, sometimes "taking each side successively; and the instability was in-"tensified by the extreme poverty of the peasantry, which "made the soldiery reluctant to return to civil life, by the "absence of a regular middle class, and by the concentration "of wealth in a few hands, so that a revolutionary chief "was generally sure both of money and of men. But after "1884, under the rule of Diaz, the Federal system con-"tinued in name, but it concealed in fact, with great benefit "to the nation, a highly centralized administration, very "intelligent, and on the whole both popular and successful—"a modern form of rational despotism.

Odd Facts About Mexico

Mexico is officially called "Estados Unidos Mexicanos" and "Republica Mexicana."

Mexico has an area of 767,290 square miles.

The greatest length of the country is, from northwest to southeast, 1,900 miles; its greatest width 750 miles, and its least width a little short of 140 miles.

The outline of Mexico is sometimes compared to a huge cornucopia, with its opening toward the United States.

There are 4,574 miles of coast line on the Pacific side, including the Gulf of California.

The coast lines on the Gulf of Mexico measure about 1,400 miles, and there are 327 miles on the Caribbean Sea.

Surface

An immense elevated plateau, with a chain of mountains on its eastern and western margins, occupies the greater part of the country.

The "tierras calientes," or hot-lands, are low plains lying along the coast on both sides of Mexico. This lowland region is in general 30 to 40 miles in width, and very unhealthy.

The great plateau of Mexico is very largely of volcanic origin.

The general elevation of the highest part of the plateau is about 8,000 feet, in the States of Mexico and Puebla.

The highest mountain peaks are the gigantic, snow-clad, extinct volcanoes Pepocatepetl (Smoking Mountain) and Ixtaccihuatl (White Woman), 17,888 and 17,343 feet high, respectively. These peaks are about 20 miles southeast of Mexico City.

In the neighborhood of Mexico City the country is highly volcanic, and has a large number of extinct volcanoes and at least three that are active or semi-active.

Earthquakes are numerous throughout the Republic, especially on the western coast. Slight shocks or "temblores" are almost of daily occurrence.

Rivers

Mexico has no large rivers, only a few small streams flowing from the mountain slopes at the edge of the great plateau eastward to the Gulf and westward to the Pacific. Its peculiar surface formation, a high plateau shut in by mountain barriers and the narrow lowland region between it and the coast, does not permit the development of large river basins.

The Rio Grande del Norte, or Rio Bravo, on the northern frontier, is practically an American river, as it rises in American territory and receives very little water from the Mexican side.

The lakes are small and few. The six small lakes in the Valley of Mexico are probably the remains of a lake once occupying the whole valley, and are gradually disappearing.

Most of the ports on the Gulf coast are on small rivers obstructed by sandbars.

Tampico Harbor has been improved by breakwaters, or jetties, and deepening of the channel, so that it is safe and commodious.

Vera Cruz is an open anchorage inside of a series of reefs which afford no protection to the vessels from the "northers." This explains the dispatch of Admiral Fletcher describing his first landing of marines. He reported the landing was made "in the face of an approaching 'norther.'" The report suggests that this condition is still a source of danger.

Commerce

Coastwise trade is principally under the Mexican flag, but the steamers are owned abroad.

Imports were valued in 1910-11 at $96,006,880, and the exports at $147,451,965.

The imports largely consist of railway material, industrial machinery, cotton, woolen and linen textiles and yarns for national factories, hardware, furniture, building material, mining supplies, drugs and chemicals, wines and spirits, wheat, Indian corn, paper and military supplies and equipment.

The exports include gold, silver, copper, coffee, henequen or sisal, textile and other fibres, cabinet woods, chicle, rubber and other forest products, hides and skins, chickpeas, tobacco and sugar.

In the production of cane sugar, Mexico, compared with other countries, is 13th, with 155,000 tons; of rice, 16th, with 125,000,000 pounds; of tobacco, 14th, with 34,700,000 pounds; cotton, 7th, with 200,000 bales; gold, 4th, with 1,412,000 ounces; silver, 1st, with 37,000,000 ounces; coffee, 6th, with 68,688,000 pounds; copper, 2d, with 61,900 pounds; lead, 4th, with 124,600 tons.

Population

The population according to the most recent estimate is 15,003,207, giving an average of 19.6 inhabitants per square mile.

Less than 1-5 (19%) of the population is classed as whites; 38% is Indians, and 43% is mixed bloods, or mestizos.

Under the Constitution of 1834 all race distinctions were abolished, so that nominally all parts of the population are free and equal.

The Indians began in about 1866 to take an interest in public affairs, and soon began to make their influence felt.

It is the general conclusion that the Indians have been decreasing in number while the mixed bloods have been increasing.

The death rate among the Indian children is estimated at not less than 50%.

The unhealthfulness of the coastal plains prevents their being thickly populated, although Vera Cruz and some other States return a large population.

The Indian element in the population is made up of several distinct races—the Aztec or Mexican, Misteca-Zapoteca, Maya or Yucateco, Otomi or Othomi, and in smaller number the Totonac, Tarasco, Apache, Matlanzingo, Chontal, Mixe, Zoque, Guaicuro, Opata-Pima, Tapijulapa, Seri and Huavi.

No fewer than 51 distinct languages and 59 dialects have been found among the Indian inhabitants of Mexico.

Railways

The total mileage of railways is 15,251, and that of telegraph lines 46,112.

A concession was granted for the construction of a railway from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico in 1857. It was not completed until 1873.

This railway, the logical route of United States troops to the Mexican capital, is known as the "Ferrocarril Mexicano," and "is celebrated because of the difficulties overcome on the precipitous eastern slopes of the Sierra Madre, the beauties of the mountain scenery through which it passes, and the rapid transition from the hot, humid coastal plain to the cool, arid plateau, 7,924 feet above the sea at Boca del Monte. The railway extends 264 miles between Vera Cruz and Mexico City." The line was capitalized at $46,000,000, and has paid a good profit on the investment.

Actual railway construction did not begin until 1878, during the first term of President Porfirio Diaz.

The two railway lines running northward from the capital to the American frontier, popularly called the Mexican Central and the Mexican National, were merged in 1908 with an aggregate capital of $460,000,000, Mexican money, of which the Mexican Government holds a controlling interest.

Mining

Mining is the most productive industry. Mines of some description are to be found in 26 of the 31 states and territories. There is also considerable production of coal, copper, and iron.

The mineral resources of Mexico also include petroleum, asphalt, platinum, graphite, sodium, and marble.

The most celebrated iron deposit is that of the Cerro del Mercado, in the outskirts of the city of Durango—a mountain 640 feet in height, 1,100 in breadth, and 4,800 in length, reputed to be almost a solid mass of iron.

The City of Mexico

Mexico City is 7,415 feet above sea level, and by rail 264 miles northwest of Vera Cruz.

With a wet, undrained subsoil, and many thousands of Indians and half-breeds living in crowded quarters, the death rate has been notoriously high—46 to 56 per thousand, though drainage works, underground sewers, and sanitation have tended to improve these conditions.

The city is laid out with almost unbroken regularity.

The name of a street changes with almost every block, according to old Spanish custom.

The Paseo de la Reforma, the finest avenue in the city, is a broad boulevard almost three miles long.

There were (1908) 353 government schools in the city, including 13 professional and technical schools, and nearly 200 private schools; a Geographical Society, a Geological Society, an Association of Engineers and Architects, and a Society of Natural History, also a National Library dedicated in 1692, of upwards of 225,000 volumes.

There are over 150 manufacturing establishments, including iron working shops.

Did the Mexican Aborigines Come from Asia?

"The original peopling of "America might then well date "from the time when there was "continuous land between it and "Asia. . . . At all times commu-"nication has been open from East "Asia, and even the South Sea "Islands, to the west coast of "America. The importance of this "is evident when we consider that "late in the nineteenth century "Japanese junks still drifted over "by the ocean current to Califor-"nia at the rate of about one a "year, often with some of the "crew still alive. Further north, "the Aleutian Islands offer a line "of easy sea passage, while in "Northeast Asia, near Bering's "Strait, live Chukchi tribes who "carry on intercourse with the "American side.

"Moreover, there are details of "Mexican civilization which are "most easily accounted for on the "supposition that they were bor-"rowed from Asia. They do not "seem ancient enough to have to "do with a remote Asiatic origin "of the nations of America, but "rather to be results of compara-"tively modern intercourse be-"tween Asia and America. Hum-"boldt compared the Mexican cal-"endar with that in use in East-"ern Asia. The Mongols, Tibe-"tans, Chinese, and other neigh-"bouring nations have a cycle or "series of twelve animals, viz., rat, "bull, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, "horse, goat, ape, cock, dog, pig, "which may possibly be an imita-"tion of the ordinary Babylonian-"Greek zodiac familiar to our-"selves. The Mongolian peoples "not only count their lunar "months by these signs, but they "reckon the successive days by "them, rat-day, bull-day, tiger-"day, &c., and also, by combin-"ing the twelve signs in rotation "with the elements, they obtain "a means of marking each year in "the sixty-year cycle, as the "wood-rat year, the fire-tiger "year, &c. This method is highly "artificial, and the reappearance "of its principle in the Mexican "and Central American calendar "is suggestive of importation "from Asia.

Agriculture in Mexico

"The agricultural resources of "Mexico are large and unusually "varied, as they comprise some of "the cereals and other food products "of the temperate zone, and most "of the leading products of the "tropics. Agriculture, however, re-"ceived slight attention, owing to "the early development of the min-"ing industries. An indirect result "of the industrial development of "Mexico, which began during the "last quarter of the 19th century, "has been an increased interest in "agriculture, and especially in un-"dertakings requiring large invest-"ments of capital, such as coffee, "sugar and rubber plantations."

Mixed Blood in Mexico

From the Encyclopaedia Britannica Article, MEXICO

"As the Spanish conquerors brought few women, there "was much mixture of races. Among the pure whites—who "were practically all of Spanish extraction—there were two "well-defined classes, the Gachupines or chapetones, "Spaniards born in Europe, said to be so named in allusion "to their spurs, from Aztec words meaning 'prickers with "the foot,' and the native-born or creoles; the former, "though a small minority, had almost all the higher positions "both in the public services and in commerce. Besides these "there were five well-defined *castas:* mestizoes (Indian and "white); mulattoes (negro and white); Zambos (negro and "Indian), who were regarded as specially vicious and danger-"ous; native Indians and negroes. But there were about "a dozen intermediate "named varieties," of which the "*salto-atras* (tending away from white) and *tente en l'aire* "(tending towards white) may be mentioned; and many of the "last named eventually passed into the Creole class, some-"times by the decree of a court. The fact that the trade "route to Manila passed through Vera Cruz, Mexico City, "and Acapulco entailed the settlement also of a few Chinese "and Malays, chiefly on the Pacific coast.

Characteristics of the Native Population

"The native population of the plateau of Mexico, "mainly Aztecs, may still be seen by thousands without any "trace of mixture of European blood. Their stature is es-"timated to be about 5 ft. 3 in., but they are of muscular "and sturdy build. Measurements of their skulls show them "mesocephalic (index about 78), or intermediate between "the dolichocephalic and brachycephalic types of mankind. "The face is oval, with low forehead, high cheek-bones, long "eyes sloping outward toward the temples, fleshy lips, nose "wide and in some cases flattish but in others aquiline, "coarsely moulded features, with a stolid and gloomy ex-"pression. Thickness of skin, masking the muscles, has "been thought the cause of a peculiar heaviness in the out-"lines of body and face; the complexion varies from yellow-"brown to chocolate (about 40 to 43 in the anthropological "scale); eyes black; straight coarse glossy black hair; beard "and moustache scanty.

52 Dictators, Presidents and Rulers in 59 Years

From the Encyclopaedia Britannica Article, PORFIRIO DIAZ

His term of office marks a prominent change in the history of Mexico; from that date he at once forged ahead with financial and political reform, the scrupulous settlement of all national debts, the welding together of the peoples and tribes (there are 150 different Indian tribes) of his country, the establishment of railroads and telegraphs, and all this in a land which had been upheaved for a century with revolutions and bloodshed, and which had fifty-two dictators, presidents and rulers in fifty-nine years.

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is covered in the new Britannica with the same comprehensive detail and authority as in the great article on Mexico. You owe it to yourself to investigate this work before its prices are advanced on May 28 next.

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How the Government is Organized

"Practically it is a Federal "Republic with centralized execu-"tive powers. Its political divi-"sions consist of 27 States (orig-"inally 19,) having independent "local governments, 3 territories, "and 1 Federal district, in which "the national capital stands.

"The central government con-"sists of three co-ordinate "branches—executive, legislative, "and judicial—each nominally in-"dependent of the other. The "executive branch consists of a "President and Vice President, as-"sisted by a cabinet of 8 secre-"taries of state: (1) Foreign af-"fairs; (2) interior; (3) justice; "(4) public instruction and fine "arts; (5) fomento colonization, "and industry; (6) communica-"tions and public works; (7) fi-"nance and public credit; (8) war "and marine. The President and "Vice President are elected indi-"rectly through an electoral col-"lege chosen by popular vote, and "serve for a period of six years, "(the term was four years pre-"vious to 1904,) the Vice Presi-"dent succeeding to the office in "case of the death or permanent "disability of the President.

"A candidate for the Presi-"dency must be a native-born "Mexican citizen in the full exer-"cise of his political rights, 35 "years of age, not an ecclesiastic, "and a resident of the republic at "the time of the election.

The "Hot Lands"

"The *tierras calientes* (hot lands) "of Mexico include the two coastal "zones, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, "the states of Tabasco, Campeche, "and part of Chiapas, the peninsula "of Yucatan and a part of eastern "Oaxaca. The mean temperature "ranges from 77° to 82° F., seldom "falling below 60°, but often rising "to 105°, and in the sultry districts "of Vera Cruz, Guaymas and Aca-"pulco to and even above 110°. The "rainfall is heavy in the south, ex-"cept Yucatan, but diminishes grad-"ually toward the north, until on "the Pacific and Gulf of California "coasts it almost disappears. These "lowland districts are densely for-"ested in the south, except Yucatan, "and large areas are covered with "streams, swamps and lagoons, the "abode of noxious insects, pestilen-"tial fevers and dysentery. On "both coasts yellow fever epidemics "appear at frequent intervals.

"The great fertility of these "regions and the marvellous wealth "of their forests are irresistible at-"tractions to industrial and com-"mercial enterprise, but their un-"healthiness restricts development "and is a bar to any satisfactory "increase in population. The heavy "rainfall on the Gulf coast, however, "which reaches a maximum of 90 "to 100 in. in the Huatusco district "of Vera Cruz, causes the flooding "of large areas of lowlands, and will "make improvement very difficult.

Climate

Mexico stretches across 17 parallels of latitude, with the Tropic of Cancer crossing the territory about midway, thus placing it in the tropical and sub-tropical regions.

The great central plateau carries temperate and sub-tropical conditions over much the greater part of the Republic.

The temperature rises steadily as one descends to the lowlands on either side of the plateau, until the upper limit of the tropical region, called "tierras calientes," is reached, where the climate is hot, humid, and unhealthy, as elsewhere in the forested coastal plains of tropical America. Here the temperature often rises to 105°, and in the sultry districts of Vera Cruz, Guaymas, and Acapulco to and even above 110°.

Above the plateau rise the marginal sierras, while a few isolated peaks in the region of perpetual snow give to Mexico a considerable area of cold temperature and a trace of arctic conditions.

The four seasons are clearly marked north of latitude 28° N. only. South of that parallel only a rainy season from May to October and a dry season for the rest of the year can be distinguished.

Long droughts are common in many parts of the country, and on the barren surface of the plateau the rains drain away rapidly.

Products of the Soil

"An important product of the "plateau and of the open dis-"tricts of the *tierras calientes*, "growing in the most arid places, "is the 'nopal' or prickly pear "cactus. Its fruit, called 'tuna' "by the natives, is refreshing "and wholesome, and is a staple "food in spite of its spiny cover-"ing.

"In the *tierras calientes* of "Mexico, however, better condi-"tions prevail. A fertile soil, "abundant rainfall and high tem-"peratures have covered these "mountain slopes and lowland "plains with a wealth of vegeta-"tion. The problem for the agri-"culturist here is not irrigation, "but drainage and keeping down "spontaneous growths.

"In these regions sugar, to-"bacco, indigo, cacao, rice, sweet "potatoes, alfalfa, beans and "cassava are produced, and In-"dian corn yields two and three "crops a year.

"Fruits also are plentiful, both "wild and cultivated. Among "them are the banana, plantain, "tuna, chili pepper, olive, cocoa-"nut, orange, lemon, lime, man-"go, pomegranate, 'pina' or "pineapple (wild and cultivated), "fig, ahuacatl, chirimoya, pa-"paya, gourd, melon, guava, "ciruela (plum), and the several "'zapote' fruits, including 'chico "zapote' from the *Achras sapota*, "which produces the 'chicla' or "chicle-gum of commerce, 'zapote "blanco,' 'zapote-barracho' (or "'amarillo'), 'zapote-prieto' (or "'negro') and 'zapote-mamey.'

Ants That Destroy Trees

"An interesting species is the "leaf-cutting ant, which lives in "large underground colonies and "feeds upon a fungus produced by "leaf-cuttings stored in subterra-"nean passages to promote fer-"mentation. These ants will "strip a tree in a few hours, and "are very destructive to fruit "plantations. Some of the na-"tive trees have developed in-"genious methods of defence, one "of which is that of attracting "small colonies of another species "to drive away the marauders.

"Most destructive, also, are the "termites, or white ants, whose "ravages are to be seen in the "crumbling woodwork and furni-"ture of all habitations in the hot "zones. Some species build their "nests in trees—great globular "masses sometimes three feet in "diameter, supported on the larg-"er branches, and connected with "the ground by covered passages "on the outside of the tree. These "insects are blind and avoid the "light. Bees find a highly con-"genial habitat in Mexico, and "some honey is exported. Spi-"ders are also represented by a "large number of genera and spe-"cies, the most dreaded being the "venomous 'tarantula' and the "savage 'mygale.'"

Insects

"The insect fauna of Mexico "covers a very wide range of "genera and species which, like "the other forms of animal life, "is largely made up of migratory "types. To the traveller, the most "conspicuous among the Mexican "insects, perhaps, are the butter-"flies, beetles, ants, and the "myriads of mosquitoes, midges, "fleas, and chinches. Among the "mosquitoes, which are extraor-"dinarily numerous in some of the "hot lowland districts, are the "species credited with the spread "of malarial and yellow fevers. "The midges are even more nu-"merous than the mosquitoes. "In pleasing contrast to such "pests are the butterflies of all "sizes and colors, beetles of an "inconceivable variety of size, "shape, and coloration, and ants "of widely dissimilar appearance "and habits."

Tropical Trees

"Among the more important and "conspicuous trees of these tropical "forests are mahogany, rosewood "Spanish cedar, cassias, ceibas, rub-"ber, palms of many species, guay-"acan, logwood, brazilwood, palo "blanco, the cascalote and divi-divi "trees, the 'zapote chico' from "which chicle is extracted, "zapote "prieto,' wild fig, myrtles, bamboos "and many of the types already "mentioned in connection with the "sub-tropical zone.

"Of the 114 species of trees and "cabinet-woods, 17 of oil-bearing "plants, and over 60 of medicinal "plants and dyewoods indigenous to "Mexico, by far the larger part are "represented in the *tierras calientes*. "Among the well-known forest prod-"ucts of this zone are arnotto, jalap, "ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, rubber, "orchids and a great variety of gums.

Plants, and Plant Products

"Of the economic plants and prod-"ucts of Mexico, the list is sur-"prisingly long and interesting. The "cereals, fruits and vegetables of "Europe have been introduced and "some of them have done well. "Wheat is widely cultivated and a "considerable part of the population "depend upon it for their bread. "Indian corn, which is believed to "have had its origin in Mexico, also "provides food for a large part of "the population. 'Tunas' or cactus "fruit, red peppers, 'zapotes' (the "fruit of various trees), 'arrayan,' "'ciruelas' or Mexican plums, guavas, "'huamuchil,' tamarinds, aguacates, "bananas, plantains, pineapples, "grapes, oranges, lemons, limes, "granadillas, chirimoyas, mammees, "cocoanuts, cacao, mangoes, olives, "gourds and melons are among the "fruits of the country, and rice, "wheat, Indian corn, beans, yams, "sweet potatoes, onions and 'toma-"toes' are among its better-known "food products.

"The food of the common peo-"ple is chiefly made up of Indian "corn, beans, red peppers and "'tomatoes.' There are about 50 "known species of beans in Mex-"ico and Central America, and "probably a dozen species of red "peppers, which are used both in "seasoning and in making chili "sauce. The 'tomato' or 'tomatil-"lo' mentioned is the fruit of the "*Physalis ixocarpa*, sometimes "called the 'strawberry tomato' "and the 'Mexican ground-cher-"ry,' which is used with red pep-"pers to make chili sauce.

"The common potato, of which "wild varieties are found, is not "commonly used as a vegetable, "but as a flavoring for soups and "other dishes.

The Marvellous Flora

"No brief description can "adequately portray the marvellous "variety and magnificence of the "flora of the *tierras calientes*. Its "forests are not composed of one "or a few dominating species, as in "the cold temperate zone, but of "countless genera and species closely "interwoven together—a confused "mass of giant trees, lianas and "epiphytes struggling to reach the "sunlight. This struggle for ex-"istence has completely changed the "habits of some plants, turning the "palm and the cactus into climbers, "and even some normal species into "epiphytes.

Manufactures

Although usually described as a non-manufacturing country, Mexico meets a great part of its home demand for manufactured goods, where the raw material can be produced in the country.

Brown, or muscovado sugar (called "Panela" by the natives), is still made by primitive methods all over the country. This product is largely consumed in the rural districts.

An important branch of the textile industry is the manufacture of "sarapes" (called "ponchos" in other parts of Spanish America), a blanket slit in the centre for the head to pass through, and worn in place of a coat by men of the lower classes.

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Theodore Roosevelt in the Brazilian Wilderness

(*Second Article*)

A Jaguar-Hunt on the Taquary

Incident to the hunt is a picture of the journey up a beautiful river; of the native cowboys and hunters; of Col. Rondon, an explorer and a gentleman; of "Nips," the young native hunter nicknamed by Kermit from the "Swiss Family Robinson."

In the May SCRIBNER

Short Stories to remember

When the Prince Came Home
By George T. Marsh
A great dog story. A vivid picture of life in the wilderness, and heroic devotion. The Prince and his master will remain in your thoughts.

Katharine Holland Brown's
Raw Prose
is one of her always charming stories of life in the Middle West.

Munnern
By Georgia Wood Pangborn
A mother's story.

Gordon Hall Gerould's
Occupation
Another incident in the career of Mr. Peter Sanders, retired gambler.

George E. Woodberry's
Tripoli
One of the most interesting cities of the world. The mosques, the cafés, the wonderful dancing of the Tuaregs.

Lt.-Commander D. Pratt Mannix's article:
The Light Cavalry of the Seas
The part torpedo-boats and destroyers play in a naval battle. *Illustrated.*

A Gentleman of the Old School
By Gertrude King Schuyler
The gentleman of the old school was Charles King, for many years President of Columbia College. He was educated in England, where Byron was his schoolmate at Harrow, and during a long life knew all the most interesting men of his time.

A New Field for Mountaineering
By Elizabeth Parker
The great snow-clad heights of the Canadian Northwest, one of the most fascinating climbing regions of the world. *Illustrated.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, N. Y.

ABSOLVE FRANK ON IMMORALITY CHARGE

Police Retreat May Presage Collapse of Murder Conviction, Burns Wires The Times.

AFFIDAVITS ACCUSE CONLEY

Negro Confessed the Crime, Witnesses Swear—New Revelations Startle the Prosecution.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 24.—The Police Department to-day withdrew the charge of perversion against Leo M. Frank. This is most astounding.

Fifteen days ago I issued through the press a request for any information reflecting on the character of Frank. Receiving no response to this I subsequently offered a reward of $1,000 for the furnishing of such information. Responding to this request, Chief of Detectives Lanford made the statement to the press that he could furnish me with affidavits reflecting on Frank. Thereupon, my Southern representative Mr. Dan S. Lehon, in my absence, called on Chief Lanford and requested to see the affidavits referred to. Much to his surprise Lanford declined to turn the same over to him, stating that he would only deliver them to Mr. Burns, himself.

On my return I promptly requested to see these affidavits. Chief Lanford replied that he would not turn them over to me because the hearing on Frank's motion for a new trial was about to be heard before Judge Hill, but promised to give them to me after the hearing. I also asked him if he would discuss other features of the Frank case with me, and this also he declined to do."

Failing to get any response to my request for information as to any immoralities on Frank's part, I increased the reward to $5,000, and up to this date have not had a single response. This morning the defense having concluded its evidence before Judge Hill, I again called on Chief Lanford to see the affidavits and any information he might have reflecting on Frank. He again declined to show them to me, and stated that he would not surrender the affidavits or furnish me with information, adding: "Besides, we have never charged Frank with perversion."

On hearing this astounding statement, Attorney Henry A. Alexander, who was with me, said: "Do you mean to tell me in the presence of these gentlemen that the charge of perversion was never made against Leo M. Frank?"

Lonford replied: "I do. The State and the Police Department does not now and never has contended that Frank is a pervert."

In view of the fact that Frank was convicted of murder and sentenced to hang largely upon the charge of perversion, the attitude of the Atlanta Police Department, speaking through Chief Lanford, who was the individual personally in charge of the gathering of evidence against Frank, is most amazing, and, in justice to Frank, should be given the widest publicity, as I insist that the charge of perversion was the very foundation of his conviction, without which the mass of perjuries on which the State relied would never have been credited for one instant.

Bearing in mind the numerous filthy charges of perversion which saturated the community prior to the Frank trial and aroused public passion, the charge of perversion injected into the case by the State upon the trial and the argument of the Solicitor General as to the accused's perversion, both upon the trial in the court below and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, the statement made to-day by Chief Lanford is a severe indictment of the Police Department of this city and of the outrageous methods used in the prosecution of Frank. The admission of Chief Lanford is a complete exoneration of Frank, and may result in his ultimate vindication.

WILLIAM J. BURNS.

Evidence Implicating Conley.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 24.—Concluding their plea that the extraordinary motion for a new trial should be granted, attorneys for Leo M. Frank presented to-day direct evidence that Jim Conley, the negro accuser of Frank, murdered Mary Phagan in the basement of the National Pencil Factory.

This evidence so surprised Solicitor General Hugh Dorsey that he asked for a postponement, and Judge R. H. Hill adjourned the hearing until next Friday, when the State will attempt to rebut the evidence offered by the defendant.

The affidavit of a colored woman, who swore that Conley had confessed to her to the murder of Mary Phagan; the affidavit of a white Baptist minister that he heard a negro identified as Conley admit the murder, and the affidavit of a woman, who said she saw Frank at his desk in the factory after Mary Phagan went down the steps toward the street were the sensations sprung by the defense.

Annie Maud Carter of 88½ West Linden Avenue, colored, recently sentenced by Judge Hill to twenty years in the penitentiary for highway robbery, who obtained a new trial and was released on bond, swore that Conley in Christmas week promised to tell her the truth about the crime if she would promise to marry him, and on this promise she swore that he admitted the murder to her and gave her many details, explaining the opening of the basement door and the disappearance of the slain girl's purse.

The witness testified that she was sent to jail on Oct. 7, 1913, and that in November she met Jim Conley there and often stopped in the corridor of his cell and talked with him. He spoke freely about the crime, she testified, but at first said he was innocent of any connection with it, except that he carried the body to the basement.

Later Conley told her, she said, that he was "so near guilty that he had lost hope." When Conley told her that he would tell her the truth if she would promise to marry him, she said he admitted he killed the girl, implicating Frank. Immediately thereafter, in the same conversation, he admitted he had lied about Frank, she said, and then he told her that he had killed Mary Phagan and that Frank knew nothing of the crime.

When Mary Phagan came down the steps of Frank's office, she swore Conley told her, he called to her and said some one wished to speak to her. She walked back toward the elevator, and then he said he knocked her in the head, choked her, and dropped her body down the hole near the elevator to the basement.

Tried to Divert Suspicion.

Then, the affiant swore, the negro admitted he wrote notes in an effort to fasten suspicion of the crime on Newt Lee, the negro night watchman. First he said he put the notes in the slain girl's bosom, but decided later to leave them on the floor beside the body. He then took one of the instruments used to open boxes, the witness testified Conley said, and forced the lock off the door. Then he said he went to a saloon and had a glass of beer, and later returned to the factory to his work to draw suspicion away from himself. Later in the day he became intoxicated, she said he told her.

Conley explained the missing purse, the woman swore, by saying that he spent the money and gave the purse to a little negro girl, who is not named.

The woman told in detail of notes which she said Conley wrote to her, and of the proposals which she said the notes contained. He told her, she asserted, that he wanted to serve his twelve months' sentence, and then marry her. If she didn't marry him, she asserted he told her, he would go to Cincinnati and marry a white woman there.

The woman asserted that yesterday she was at Police Headquarters and Detectives Leaford, Chewning and Studivant took an affidavit from her.

"I knew that they were trying to protect Conley," she said, "and so I didn't tell them the truth about what he had said to me in the jail. I knew he was guilty and that Mr. Frank was not, but I knew they would want to help Conley, so I didn't tell them. I went to Mr. Jake Jacobs on Decatur street right after they talked to me and told all about it." It was Jacobs who sent the woman to the offices of Frank's attorneys, where she told her story. She signed the second affidavit a few hours after the headquarters visit.

The full text of the affidavit which she made at headquarters was not made public, but Chief Lanford said that in it the woman swore that a man friendly to Frank had told her that she would make enough to live in luxury the rest of her life if she would get Conley to confess. She failed, she swore in the affidavit made for the detectives, to get any admission from Conley, although she frequently went to his cell door and talked with him for hours. This, according to the Chief, was the substance of the affidavit.

Heard Negro Confess to Crime.

The Rev. C. B. Ragsdale of Kirkwood, pastor of the Plum Street Baptist Church, testified in an affidavit that on the Monday after the tragedy, April 26, 1913, he went into an alley off Madison Avenue, behind the Terminal Hotel, and saw two negroes come into the alley after he did. It was dark and they could not see him and he did not see them, he testified, but could tell from their voices that they were negroes. One of them, he said, admitted killing a girl in the pencil factory.

"I'm in trouble. I killed a little girl at the factory the other day and I want you to help me," he said he heard one say, and that the other asked:

"Who was there besides you?"

The witness said the first one answered:

"Nobody except Mr. Frank, and I'm not sure about him."

Mr. Ragsdale said he waited until the negroes left, not wishing to pass the then. Outside, he said, he met R. L. Barber, a member of his congregation, and told Barber what he had overheard. Barber answered, he said:

"That's the murder they're having so much excitement about. You'd better not say anything, or it will mean a heap of trouble." Therefore, the pastor swore, he said nothing until yesterday, when he went voluntarily to the office of counsel for the defense and made his affidavit, being unable to withhold himself from the case any longer.

R. L. Barber's affidavit set forth that he lived now in Temple, Ga., but formerly lived in Atlanta and worked here as a gas fitter and plumber. He swore he saw his pastor get off a car and enter the alley, and saw the negroes follow him after a moment.

They stayed in there about a minute, he said, and he became uneasy and started toward the alley. As he neared it the two negroes came back out and passed him, and he recognized one of them as Jim Conley, whom he knew from having seen the negro when he (Barber) was doing some work for the Busy Bee Café in the pencil factory building. Mr. Ragsdale told him then, Barber swore, of the conversation he said he heard, and he counseled him to keep it quiet.

Affidavits signed by the attorneys for the defense followed these two affidavits, setting forth that they knew nothing of this evidence until yesterday afternoon.

Solicitor Dorsey objected to the introduction of the affidavits. There was no showing, he said, to preclude the probability that some of the innumerable agents or detectives of the defense knew of the testimony previously. It was unfair to the Court, said he, to permit this.

Judge Hill admitted the affidavits, ruling that at any time until the arguments began the defense could amend its extraordinary motion.

Attorney Rosser indignantly repudiated any insinuation that the defense would conceal anything from the Court. "We are giving everything to you as fast as we get it," said he.

Several affidavits were introduced testifing to the characters of Mr. Ragsdale and Mr. Barber.

Saw Girl Leave Frank's Office.

The third sensation was the testimony of Mrs. Maud Bailey, supported by the statement of her mother, Mrs. Mae Barrett.

Mrs. Bailey testified that she saw a girl, answering Mary Phagan's description, leave Frank's office on the day of the tragedy between 12:10 and 12:20 o'clock, and that Frank remained in his office. Mrs. Bailey said she was waiting near the office door for her mother, who joined her later. Frank was still in his office when they left the factory, both asserted.

The witness said that she looked in at the factory at 11:45 o'clock, going to the second floor, and saw Jim Conley as she went up. She also saw in the office, she said, Leo M. Frank, Arthur White, Mrs. White, and Franks's stenographer.

The last three, she said, left Frank's office while she continued waiting for her mother. That left her alone with Frank in the office. At 12:10 o'clock she saw a young girl come up and enter Frank's office. The girl was small in stature, she said, and was of heavy build. She was dressed in a pink or lavender dress. After two or three minutes, the girl, she said, came out and left.

Mrs. Barrett swore she tried to tell all this to Solicitor Dorsey, but she said he became angry and abused her until she was confused, and then she made an affidavit of some character almost without knowing what she swore.

The lawyers for the defense submitted the affidavit as a further amendment, with the showing that they knew nothing of this evidence until yesterday. They submitted, also, an affidavit from Mrs. Mae Barrett, corroborating, as far as she knew them, the statements involving her in Mrs. Bailey's affidavit.

Solicitor Dorsey objected to admitting the affidavits, but Judge Hill overruled him.

"In a case like this I am going to make a rather liberal construction of the rules with reference to these affidavits," said Judge Hill.

When the affidavits had been read and the Judge allowed them to be filed as amendments to the motion, the hearing was adjourned until next Friday so that the Solicitor might have time to produce evidence in rebuttal. The defense asked the court to have Mr. Dorsey furnish copies of the affidavits, which he would then introduce, but the court refused the request, and Mr. Dorsey said he did not wish new affidavits to be placed in the defense's hands until properly introduced.

Talk of Prosecuting Affiants.

Solicitor Dorsey is reported to be preparing prosecutions involving several of the affidavit-makers for the defense, as well as those who had been instrumental in obtaining the statements. He would not comment to-day on the sensational developments, aside from the comment that they would bear investigation.

Detective Burns is understood to have in his possession the alleged messages that passed between Jim Conley and the negro woman, Annie Maude Carter, as well as several other specimens of the negro's handwriting. Burns visited Chief Lanford at Police Headquarters this morning, and requested that he be allowed to see the affidavit of Mrs. Nina Formby charging Leo Frank with abnormality. Burns was accompanied by an attorney. Chief Lanford for the second time refused to let Mr. Burns see the affidavit, declaring that he would not show it to the detective until after the case was over, and then come to Police Headquarters alone.

Mr. Burns said he would wait until the hearing now in progress had been concluded, and then come alone to Headquarters, although he expressed his amazement that Chief Lanford would not permit him to have any companions on his visits to the station house.

The Rev. C. B. Ragsdale, one of the new affiants for the defense, has been in Atlanta about three years.

Previous to that he was well known here, preaching frequently at the Western Heights Baptist Church. He lived in North Georgia at the time. He accepted a call to the Western Heights Baptist Church about three years ago, leaving there not long afterward to take over the pastorship of the Capitol View Baptist Church.

His present charge is the Plum Street Baptist Church, which he assumed two years ago. Mr. Ragsdale is a member of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Conference.

OUR BIRDS IN DANGER.

Hornaday Sends Out a Warning Against Unscrupulous Hunters.

William T. Hornaday has written a letter to the American people warning them that the enemies of the migratory birds in North America "have their knives out, to let the life blood out of the Federal migratory bird law." The main body of these enemies, he says, are the Spring shooters, "who have determined to shoot and slaughter game birds in Spring to the uttermost limit of their own disgraceful State laws."

"The game-killing enemies are thickest," he says, "in Missouri, Southern Illinois, Eastern Kansas, Illinois and Delaware; and they are determined and dangerous. Those of the Kansas City region are represented in the United States Senate by Senator James A. Reed, who fully indorses their views. He holds, as they do, that the law is 'unconstitutional,' and that therefore they are under on obligation to obey it if they choose to run the risk of defying it. This statement is based on direct personal knowledge obtained on Feb. 26, 1914, and not on hearsay.

Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas, who appears most anxious to discredit the law, endeavored to have the whole $50,000 appropriated by the House of Representatives for the enforcement of the law stricken out, and once he actually accomplished that end. Afterward, at the earnest solicitation of Senator McLean, the paltry sum of $10,000 was restored, which is the same as nothing at all.

We know positively how 95 per cent. of the people of the United States feel about the Federal migratory bird law, and about the need of an international treaty to back it up in Canada. They want them both. They know the immense value of insectivorous birds to the market basket and the dinner pail.

HOLD WOMAN FOR SLAYING.

Bluecoat Finds Italian Shot Dead in Williamsburg Candy Shop.

Patrolman Schaffer of the Vernon Avenue Station was on post at Sumner Avenue and Ellery Street, Williamsburg, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, when he heard four shots fired in rapid succession. He traced the shots to the candy store of Miss Henrietta Halpern, 27 years old, of 254 Ellery Street, and forced the front door. In the dim light from an oil lamp he saw the body of an Italian lying in a pool of blood on the floor.

As he entered the store Miss Halpern ran into a rear room. From neighbors the patrolman learned that the Italian, who had been killed instantly with a bullet in the heart, was Joseph Anilina, the sweetheart of the woman. Anilina lived on the floor above the store. The woman was locked up in the Vernon Avenue station on a charge of homicide.

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Several Hundred Suits in "Fancies," Today, at **$12**
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Garments not to be duplicated elsewhere under $20 to $25. This season's handsomest productions from leading Rochester tailors. A wonderful variety of cloths; nobby English model and patch-pocket suits included. Conservative styles for those who want them.

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Men's $3.50 and $4 Foot-Mould High and Low Shoes—the new flat English last is particularly notable. Leathers include tan Russia, patent leather and gun-metal calf; all sizes and widths.

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Men's $1.75 Underwear
(*Famous Quality, Made in Stuttgart, Germany.*)
Shirts and Drawers, Today at, Each . . . **95c**
Men who like the best things will be among the first to attend this remarkable sale, today. Here's an offering of very fine, sanitary light-weight wool shirts and drawers. ONE OF THE BEST BRANDS IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.
Splendidly Made Garments—Faultlessly Finished
SHIRTS with long or short sleeves.
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Men's Silk-Lined Overcoats,
At a Quarter to a Third Under-price,
in two desirable groups, as follows:

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Including Chesterfield models for dress wear, with silk or cloth lapels, full silk-lined. Also form-fitting and knee length coats for young men; quarter lined with silk, in black, Oxford or Cambridge gray; also Balmacaan Coats of shower-proof fabrics, in navy blue and mixtures; sizes 34 to 46 inch chest measure, in regular or stout proportions.

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Also $35 London Top Coats, at $25
Our entire remaining stock; in handsome imported styles; in comfortable Spring weights.

Men's Soft Hats and Derbies, at $2.50
Shown in the Men's Section on the Main Floor, Sixth Avenue Entrance. In smart colors and shapes for men and young men. Exceptional quality at this low price.
We are also showing a complete assortment of men's and young men's hats for every occasion—derbies, soft hats, silk and opera hats, and sport caps, from the foremost makers in Europe and America. All at moderate prices.

We have placed on sale To-day, in our Men's Furnishing Department at the Sixth Avenue Entrance, an exceptionally fine offering of

Men's $5.00 and 6.00 Silk Shirts at $3.45 Each
Made in negligee style, of rich silks with satin stripes, in new designs, custom-finish; sizes 13½ to 17½, in various sleeve lengths.

Also special to-day, an attractive collection of

Men's $1.00 and $1.50 Scarfs, at 68c
Of fine imported silks, made up in the smartest shapes, in our own workrooms.

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On the Main Floor are shown complete stocks of carefully selected underwear, of every variety and grade wanted for the Summer season, from the simple nainsook varieties to the finest imported silk garments.

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Fine Madras and Nainsook Coat Shirts and Knee Drawers; Sea Island Cotton Shirts, with short or long sleeves; drawers to match, in regular or stouts; also in athletic styles . . . . . Each **38c**

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The story of a girl, Edith Vincent, called "E" by her familiars, who is exclusively brought up in fashionable Newport, and of her dramatic debut in life. A blending of humor and pathos, of comedy and tragedy, shows in the author's handling. The narrative champions old-time ideals and sounds a rebuke to the license granted the daughters of the very rich to-day. In kindly satire, but by no means with muck-raking, it presents Newport in a newer and truer light than has yet shone upon it in fiction.

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BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

VESUVIUS AND ETNA SUDDENLY ACTIVE

Both Volcanoes Emit Lava and Ashes, While Loud Detonations Spread Terror.

FEAR REPETITION OF 1906

Phenomena Are Like Those Preceding Great Vesuvius Disaster of That Year, Prof. Malladra Says.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, April 24.—Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna have suddenly become active again. Prof. Malladra, the director of the Vesuvius Observatory, says that the phenomena are exactly similar to those preceding the great Vesuvius eruption of 1906.

Loud detonations, frequent tremors, and an oppressive atmosphere are causing terror to the inhabitants of surrounding villages. Vesuvius is emitting a voluminous column of sulphurous gases. Streams of lava are flowing from several fissures. The smoke and ashes are being carried miles away. Similar phenomena are observed at Etna.

Hundreds of lives were lost in the Vesuvius eruption of 1906, which was at its worst during the second week in April, when several large towns were completely destroyed by the flow of lava and thousands of acres of cultivated land were ruined. The eruption lasted more than a week.

Since 1906 disturbances have occurred almost annually. In October, 1909, several houses were destroyed and several persons were killed in Acireale, on the slope of Mt. Etna. The last alarming disturbance was in March, 1910.

FRANCIS JOSEPH UNCHANGED

Emperor's General Condition Is Satisfactory, Physicians Report.

VIENNA, April 24.—There was no appreciable change in the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph to-day, according to the bulletin of the physicians issued to-night, but his strength, heart action, and appetite, they said, were quite satisfactory.

The Emperor's rest last night was disturbed again by constant coughing.

Gyro-Car Test Postponed.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 24.—Dr. Pierre Schilowsky's scheduled public demonstration of the "gyro-car," a two-wheeled motor car, which keeps its balance by means of a gyroscope, was prevented to-day by the breaking of one of the chains. The broken part was not a part of the gyroscopic device.

Travers's Golf Feat in England.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 24.—Jerome G. Travers, the American amateur golf champion, playing at the Stoke Poges course this afternoon, holed out from 120 yards for a 2. The hole measures 410 yards.

SENT THREATS TO WILSON.

Barr Arrested Again for Writing Letters to President.

Deputy United States Marshal Beekman and Police Lieutenant Meehan arrested Samuel E. Barr of 165 Washington Street, Newark, yesterday afternoon on a charge of sending threatening letters to President Wilson. Barr was arrested about a month ago on a similar charge. He is said to be demented.

Barr is alleged to have sent four letters disapproving the President's stand on the Panama tolls question. One of the letters set forth that unless President Wilson yielded to the demand of "The real Democrats of the country" he was doomed. Barr was locked up at Police Headquarters in Newark and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Semple.

FRENCH MEDAL FOR PEARY.

Explorer Gets Geographers' Highest Reward for Pole Discovery.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 24.—The French Geographical Society at its annual meeting here to-night under the Presidency of Prince Roland Bonaparte, presented medals and other awards.

The first on the list was Admiral Peary, who received a gold medal, the society's highest honor, as a reward for his discovery of the north pole. As Admiral Peary was unable to be present, Ambassador Herrick received the medal and returned thanks on behalf of the explorer.

The society altogether made twenty-four awards in medals and prizes, Admiral Peary being the only non-French recipient.

$1,050 FOR NELSON LETTER.

One of the Last He Wrote to Lady Hamilton Sold in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 24.—A letter written on Sept. 16, 1805, by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton from his flagship, the Victory, brought $1,050 to-day, the last day of the sale of the J. H. Hodgkin autograph letters and historical document collection. The letter, which is one of the last he wrote to her, is not included in the collection of Lord Nelson's letters to Lady Hamilton published in 1814, but a letter in the collection, written the following day, refers to it.

A collection of manuscripts, autograph letters and documents, and engravings and drawings, illustrating the career of d'Eon de Beaumont, the Chevalier d'Eon, who during the early eighteenth century posed alternately as a man and a woman, was sold for $350.

FINDS ENGLISH EASY.

"Yes, Yes, Yes!" Fills All the Needs of a Chinese Diplomat.

Chin Lin Woo, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation at Lima, Peru, arrived yesterday from Paris on the Cunard liner Mauretania accompanied by his wife and family and many servants. He wore a frock coat and silk hat and said he spoke English fluently. When asked if he liked New York he answered:

"Yes. Yes. Yes."

"Have you been here before?" he was asked.

"Yes. Yes. Yes," he replied.

"Is the Chinese republic progressing well?" was another inquiry.

"Yes, yes, yes," said Mr. Chin.

"Will you permit the photographers to take our picture?" a newspaperman asked.

"Yes, yes, yes," answered the Chinese diplomat, still smiling, and he posed for the picture with his family.

Chin Lin Woo leaves to-day for Peru on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Oruba.

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Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits at $18.50

An English soft-roll sack with patch pockets and cuffs on sleeves or in the conservative models preferred by older men, in blue-and-white pin stripe worsted, tartan plaids and fancy mixed cassimeres. All sizes.

A stylish Suit, thoroughly tailored and worth a great deal more than the figures on the price ticket.

Men's Highest Grade Spring Suits, $24.75

If appearance counts for anything, these Suits are the equal of custom-made garments for which you are asked many dollars more.

They were cut and fashioned by one of the big best-class tailors of this country. He used a special line of woolens that are seldom seen except in clothing turned out in exclusive merchant tailor shops. Many of the Suits are silk-lined.

English and conservative models. The superiority of these Suits will be apparent at a glance.

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There are 20 different styles in the lot, a range of selection which will be appreciated by careful dressers.

English sack models, semi-form fitting, narrow shoulders, patch pockets with cuffs on sleeves.

The Coat is mohair lined and the vest is high cut, with six buttons.

The legs of the trousers are cut narrow. Belt loops and cuff bottoms.

Balmacaan Spring Overcoats, $14.75

In fancy Scotch Cheviots; some have convertible collar; others are button-to-neck model.

Also knitted fabrics in gray, tan and green, at $19.75.

Silk-Lined Chesterfield Spring Overcoats, $14.75

Black, Oxford or Cambridge unfinished worsteds, plain or silk-faced, hand-tailored. All sizes 33 to 48.

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150 "ROSEBERRY" RAIN COATS—Made of this exquisite soft, silky "Cravenette" fabric; packs into a small space. Two choice new models in Black, Navy, Tan and Smoke. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. Regularly $12.50 — 8.75

50 COATS OF ENGLISH HOMESPUN—Yoke front, new spring back model. Stylish Brown and Grey mixtures. Value $16.50 — 11.50

50 SCOTCH TWEED UTILITY COATS (*Cravenette*)—Smart Balmacaan model in Oxford and Brown mixtures. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. A most practical coat for all purposes. Value $19.50 — 13.75

LONDON MODEL TWEED COATS—Full length. An ideal coat for motor or steamer. Cut on generous lines. Sizes 34 to 44 bust. Value $30.00 — 22.50

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Fine American-made Utility Coats

OF ENGLISH "CRAVENETTE" FABRICS—The latest and smartest Balmacaan and regular of English woolens and the new Elastic Knitted fabrics. Every coat in the stock grouped into one lot. Regularly $24.75 to $29.50 — 17.75

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LATE ENGLISH MODELS—All light weight woolens, conservative and stylish models, made by *Studd, Millington & Co.*, London, England. Our Entire Stock of these famous coats That were regularly $30.00 to $40.00 each. — 22.50

Special Saturday Sale of Novelty Dress Silks

All from our regular stock at Remarkable Reductions in prices

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—Imported, 40 to 42 inches wide, in a variety of designs and colorings. Value $1.75 to $3.00 yard — 1.25

PRINTED SILK FOULARDS—32 inches wide, in stripes with floral effects. Value $1.25 yard — 95c

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—Imported, 40 inches wide, in Navy Blue and White only. Value $2.00 yard — 75c

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—23 inches wide, in a variety of designs. Value 85c yard — 45c

STRIPE CHIFFON—Imported, 42 inches wide, in self-colored stripes. Value $2.00 to $3.00 yard — 1.00

EMBROIDERED CHIFFON—Imported, 42 inches wide, in small designs and dots. In Pink, Ciel and Yellow only. Value $1.50 yard — 75c

POLKA DOT CREPON—Imported, 42 inches wide. Value $3.50 yard — 2.50

STRIPE CREPON—Imported, 42 inches wide, in self-colored stripes. Value $3.50 yard — 1.95

PRINTED CREPE DE CHINE—Imported, 42 inches wide, in a variety of floral designs. Value $4.50 yard — 3.00

NATURAL PONGEE—Imported, 35 inches wide, embroidered with small colored designs. Value $3.50 yard — 2.00

STRIPE PONGEE—Imported, 32 inches wide, color grounds with narrow black stripes. Value $3.50 yard — 2.00

SHEPHERD CHECK PONGEES—27 inches wide. Several sizes of fashionable black and white checks. Value $2.00 yard — 1.50

Blouses

Especially Smart models for Women and Misses

Georgette crepe blouses; hemstitched model.
Crepe-de-chine blouses, with plaited collar.
Crepe-de-chine blouses, combined with silk laces.
Figured crepe blouses in floral patterns. Organdie collar and cuffs.
French voile blouses, embroidered and trimmed with Venise laces.
— 5.50 Value $7.50

Crepe-de-chine blouses with vestee and collar of embroidered batiste.
Crepe-de-chine blouses, hemstitched; organdie collar and vestee.
Crepe-de-chine blouses; vestee of materials; embroidered collar.
— 2.95 Value $4.50

Furnishings

For Women and Misses

ALBATROSS KIMONOS—Of pure wool, embroidered scallop in neck, sleeve and front. Regularly $5.00 — 2.95

COTTON CREPE PETTICOATS—Lace insert above hem, ribbon run through. Regularly $3.00 — 2.50

SHETLAND SWEATERS—"Imported"—The Balmacaan model, hand made, White with contrasting trim or self-color. Regularly $12.50 — 10.50

NAINSOOK NIGHT GOWNS—(imported)—Princess model, hand made and embroidered, scallop and dainty spray. Regularly $3.75 — 2.95

Smart Apparel

For Misses and Young Women

35 TAILOR SUITS—Of French Serge, coat moire trimmed, new peasant collar, latest tunic skirt. Actual Value $22.50 — 14.50

35 DRESSES—Of white net, attractive model, suitable for graduation; tunic skirt; handsome satin girdle with floral ornament. Actual Value $24.50 — 18.50

50 ENGLISH TWEED COATS—For general utility wear. Balmacaan model. Actual Value $16.50 — 10.50

Men's Furnishings

NEW MUSHROOM TUCKED SHIRTS—Cross striped Summer mercerized fabric that is soft and lustrous. Soft French cuffs. Regularly $2.25 — 1.45

FOUR IN HANDS—From Foulard Squares, most novel colorings and with handkerchief border effects. Regularly $1.00 — 45c

PURE SILK HALF HOSE—Black, white, Grey, Navy and Tan. Lisle heel, toe and top for service. Regularly 50c — 25c

FRENCH BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—Imported light weights. Athletic or regular styles. Very Special — 50c

CAPE GLACE GLOVES—1 clasp, Spear back, P. X. M. seams, medium weight. New tans. Value $1.50 pair — 95c

Last Day of the Annual Spring Silk Shirt Sale

DRESS AND FANCY NOVELTY STYLES Values $6.50, 7.50, 8.00 — 4.85

PLEATED WHITE AND FANCY STYLES Value $5.00 — 3.25

GOOD WEIGHT FANCY TUB SILKS—Value $4.50 — 2.60

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For Women and Misses

Fine Glace Kid, a new shipment just received in all the fashionable shades of light and dark tan, mode, brown, light and medium grey, also black and white. Value $1.50 pair. SPECIAL 95c PRICE

CHAMOIS LISLE GLOVES—16 button or 2 clasp in white only, at the special price, pair — 45c

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The piper waits to be paid—paid by women usually—and while he waits, and they pay, a great story is dashing along in the pages of this new novel. It is a brilliant story of New York's mad dance after pleasure and wealth. Through hotels and cabarets, ballrooms, and country houses, by motor and on yachts, on the backs of blooded horses, eating, drinking, making love, beautiful young girls, women who still try to be young, and the men of their gay set, follow each other in feverish haste, with no brake to hold them back except the fear of "what will people say!"

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Harper's Gasoline Engine Book

By Alpheus Hyatt Verrill

This new addition to Harper's "Tell-Me-How" series will serve as a simple and practical guide for all those who own, use, or operate gas and gasoline motors. While intended for boys, it will prove of equal value to older readers, as it is more exhaustive than any book on the subject hitherto published—with the exception of strictly technical works. Clear and simple diagrams and illustrations enhance the value of the book.

Social Forces in England and America

By H. G. Wells

"Here," says Wells himself, "is a fairly complete view of all of my opinions. It is practically all my miscellaneous writings for the last four or five years, edited and drawn together with an effective whole." He discusses divorce, motherhood, schoolmasters, and doctors; the political disease of our times; speculates upon the future of the American people; and considers a possible setback to our civilization, which he finds menaced by panics and war.

Modern Dancing

By Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle

This book on the newest decent dances of to-day—brought out under the auspices of several New York social leaders—and written by the one recognized authority on dancing—makes it possible for every reader to know what the latest accepted dances are and to learn how to dance them. The new dances, such as the Castle Walk, the Hesitation Waltz, the Tango, are described step by step, and more than one hundred illustrations from photographs and moving pictures reveal the slightest change in the position of the feet. Above all, it is a practical book—practical as well as authoritative.

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AGENTS AT ODDS OVER QUEEN'S VISIT

Caspar Refuses to Accept Responsibility for Lectures by "Prof." Bainbridge.

SHOWS ROYAL MESSAGE

Anthropologist Who Got His Title by Courtesy Says King Asked Him to Accompany Eleonora.

Reporters of all the newspapers were called to the Ritz-Carlton yesterday evening by "Prof." Oliver Bainbridge, who said he represented Queen Eleonora of Bulgaria, to read a twenty-word cablegram, which he asserted was signed by the Queen, and which, he declared, explained her purpose in coming to this country. Prof. Bainbridge announced at the outset that he must be very discreet and diplomatic, as befitted the representative of royalty. But before the interview was over a great many matters, in addition to the twenty words of the cablegram, had been discussed by the royal courier.

Prof. Bainbridge, or, as he appeared according to his later definition, Anthropologist Bainbridge, is a tall, well-constructed man, with a big, round head and long, thick hair, brushed pompadour and bushy over the ears. He speaks English, but not Bulgarian. First of all, he displayed to the reporters by way of credentials this letter, written in bold English characters, and signed by the Bulgarian King:

Sophia, March 28, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Bainbridge: I should be greatly obliged if you would accompany the Queen on Her journey to the United States of America and help Her in the study which she undertakes for the good of our country and to make Bulgaria better known to the citizens of the great Republic.

Yours affectionate,
FERDINAND.

As further proof of his standing, Mr. Bainbridge showed a letter signed in the name of the American Minister, Charles J. Vopicka, at Sophia, autographic photographs of the King and Queen of Bulgaria, and other Balkan potentates.

"And there are Oxford professors and ever so many of your own papers that have praised my books and lectures," Mr. Bainbridge added.

He explained that he had asked the Bulgarian Queen to cable to him, over her own signature, an explanation of the exact objects of her visit here, in order to correct and allay forever many misstatements that had appeared in some newspapers concerning the visit. It had been said that the Queen intended to stir up feeling against other Balkan States.

"Misstatements?" queried a reporter from the Greek paper Atlantis, looking up quickly. "Will you please explain what the misstatements were? I am from the Greek Atlantis."

"Sir," replied the Professor. "His Majesty and her Majesty do not explain. If you have any questions to ask, I shall have to ask you to put them in writing. I am not here to be cross-examined."

"But, Sir," began the Greek reporter very politely.

"There are no buts," retorted the representative of royalty, loftily. "I have no answer to make, no controversy to enter into. The visit of her Majesty is absolutely non-political."

"Prof. Bainbridge," asked another reporter, "did you know one Otto von Koenitz, who called himself a Baron von Koenitz, who married Miss Louise Ewen, a wealthy, elderly spinster, in 1909, and thereafter, after getting thousands of dollars from her, turned out to be no Baron at all, and to have no castle in Thuringia at all, but to be an ex-convict?"

Immediately the face of the representative of royalty changed. It became pale, then red, then it glistened with perspiration. The hauteur he had assumed toward the Greek reporter faded instantly.

"That has nothing to do with her Majesty the Queen," he replied.

"But I would like to know," said the reporter.

Then the "Professor" admitted that he did know the bogus Baron von Koenitz; in fact, that it was at one of the professor's lectures that the so-called Baron had first met Miss Ewen. Pressed still further as to whether in fact it was not he who had introduced them, the representative of royalty replied that he really couldn't recall, that he couldn't remember whether it was he or not.

"Von Koenitz had a letter purporting to be from John Temple Graves," the "Professor" said, "and he was introduced to me by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. As soon as I discovered that he was not a Baron, I went to the Rev. Walter Bentley and with him tried to expose the impostor by taking to the office of a newspaper a document he had sent to me."

Asked the nature of that document, Prof. Bainbridge said the "Baron" had told him he wanted to marry an American heiress, and promised to make it worth his while, if the professor would find him such an heiress.

Anyway, Prof. Bainbridge insisted, all this had nothing to do with the Queen of Bulgaria. Her visit, he explained again, was absolutely non-political, as shown by this cablegram from her:

Will visit America to study charitable institutions, schools, and settlements, bringing young Bulgarian candidates for training school for nurses. ELEONORA.

Asked how he became connected with the Queen's visit, he said:

"The King became interested in some of my books and expressed a desire to have me accompany the Queen and lecture here on Bulgaria."

A charge would be made for these lectures, he said, but he personally would get nothing for them.

"All financial arrangements are handled by William Caspar, the financial manager of the Queen's visit," he said. "I know nothing about them. The money collected from the lectures will be distributed as he sees fit. Mr. Caspar is a very shrewd American business man. He has complete charge."

Before the reporters left him, Prof. Bainbridge said that his professorial title was "merely an honorary title," given by the people; that he was an Oxford man, having spent four years at Magdalen College, but received no degree; that he had never held a chair in any college, and that he was a professional lecturer and author.

In the apartment of Mr. Caspar, in the same hotel, the reporters were informed by him that the visit of the Queen was not political. Asked as to the financial arrangements for the trip and for the lectures by "Prof." Bainbridge, Mr. Caspar seemed reluctant to reply. Finally he said that the Queen's visit had nothing to do with the lectures, that Bainbridge was not commanded to lecture by the Bulgarian King, and that he, Caspar, had absolutely nothing to do with the lectures or their financial management. Informed of Mr. Bainbridge's statement to the contrary, he telephoned to the "Professor" to come to his room. There the two confronted each other.

"I told these men that I have absolutely nothing to do with the lectures," said Mr. Caspar, "that the lectures are a private affair."

"I don't understand that," replied the Professor.

"Merely popular lectures," added Caspar. "About the business arrangements I have nothing to do."

"I didn't know that," said Bainbridge. "I was asked by the King and Queen to make these lectures. I shall cable his Majesty at once and ask him what business arrangements have been made. Gentlemen, you must excuse me; I must catch a train. I am going to the West—to various cities."

Mr. Caspar accompanied him out into the hall. When Caspar returned, he said:

"I arranged no lectures. Indeed, in view of the misapprehensions concerning the political motives of the Queen, it is now very probable that there will be no lectures at all. Simply on account of the political misapprehensions. As for Mr. Bainbridge, he is a professional lecturer, and if he lectures it will have nothing to do with the visit of the Queen."

The Queen is due here on May 29.

Mr. Caspar was unwilling to tell anything about himself, except that he was a "contractor for the Bulgarian Government"; that he had contracted for coal and rails; that he had left this country as a child—where, he would not say—going whither he did not care to divulge; that he was an American citizen and a New Yorker. He, too, had an autograph letter of the King of Bulgaria, just like "Prof." Bainbridge's.

The reporter for the Greek Atlantis took very copious notes during both interviews and emerged with a face wreathed in smiles.

SCHMIDT SEEKS CLEMENCY.

Priest Convicted of Murder Says Another Man Killed Anna Aumueller

Hans Schmidt, the priest, who was convicted of the murder of Anna Aumueller, and who is now awaiting execution at Sing Sing, has written to District Attorney Whitman, and also to Gov. Glynn, asserting that he is not guilty of the murder of the Aumueller woman. The priest asserts in his message to the District Attorney and the Governor that Anna Aumueller died from the effects of an operation, and he names the man who performed the operation.

The condemned man admits that he disposed of the body of the woman, and he admits that he pretended insanity when he was locked up in the Tombs, and when he was put on the stand at his trial. Representatives of the District Attorney have visited Schmidt.

The letter written by Schmidt to the Governor was practically the same as that written to District Attorney Whitman. The condemned man, however, begged the Governor to commute his sentence of death to life imprisonment.

District Attorney Whitman would not make any comment on the letter, but he intimated that he did not put any reliance in the assertions made by the convicted priest.

Cuts Off Husband with $5.

Although her estate is valued at $8,700, Mrs. Agatha L. Winfield, late of Richmond Hill, L. I., left only $5 to her husband, Charles D. Winfield, in her will, filed for probate in the Queens County Surrogate's offices at Jamaica yesterday. She gave no reason for the small bequest. Mrs. Winfield died on April 5, last, just one day after making her will, which divides her property among friends and relatives.

TIMES SQ. SUBWAY LINK BIDS REJECTED

Section to be Readvertised to Give the Interborough Another Chance.

GREAT RISK IN THE WORK

Buckley Co. Figures Again Found to be Lowest When Broadway Line Bids Are Opened.

As a result of the representations made by the Interborough that it would be inadvisable and unsafe to award to anybody but itself the contract for the construction of the short piece of the Seventh Avenue Subway, which will connect the old line at Times Square with the new, the Public Service Commission decided yesterday to reject all the bids for it so far received and to advertise the section over again. The new bids will be opened by the commission on May 13.

The section with regard to which this action has been taken stretches only from a little above Forty-second Street in Seventh Avenue to a little below Forty-fifth Street. It involves, however, the complete reconstruction of the present Subway and the removal of all the pillars between the tracks underneath the Times Building. It also requires the cutting of a new line for temporary use through the south-bound station of the existing Times Square station, and the making of all these modifications while the regular train service is in operation, and during rush hours an express is passing on each of the two tracks at only 1 minute 48 seconds headway.

The Interborough from the first had expressed a desire to undertake this particular piece of work itself on the ground that it would be almost impossible for any other contractor, however efficient, to carry it out without obstruction to the train service or risk to the safety of the public. When, however, the bids were opened it was found that the Oscar Daniels Company had made the lowest offer with $304,316, and that the bid of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the Interborough's subsidiary, of $498,088 was also inferior to that of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation at $472,766.

No fault could be found with either the competency or reliability of either of the two lowest bidders, but the Interborough formally protested to the commission on the ground that the Oscar Daniels Company had "not the slightest conception of the difficulties of the work or the dangers to life and limb that must be guarded against in the work to be done on the present subway," and that the consequences that might ensue were of such magnitude that the company must ask an opportunity to be heard before the commission took final action.

It was also pointed out that the Interborough, which had presumably the best opportunity for judging of the work to be done in supporting and maintaining the existing railroad and in safeguarding its passengers, had estimated its cost at $135,000, while Oscar Daniels Company had reckoned for this item only $12,000 and Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation only $35,000.

As the commission has never yet let a contract to any bidder but the lowest, and as it recognized that the circumstances in this case weer unusual, it took the matter up with Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny, as Chairman of the Board of Estimate's Committee on Transit. They agreed with the commission that the risk to be run in modifying the present subway at Times Square was so exceptional that it was impossible to disregard the representations of the Interborough, the responsible operating company. It was therefore decided to reject all the five bids received and to advertise for new ones. Although the field is open for any contractor who wishes to compete, there is no doubt that the commission would be much relieved if the lowest offer came from the Interborough.

When the bids were opened yesterday for the construction of section 2 of the B. R. T.'s Broadway line, which extends under Broadway, from Twenty-sixth Street to Thirty-eighth Street, and takes in a local station at Twenty-eighth Street and an express station at Thirty-fourth Street, it was found that, according to unofficial figures, the lowest bidder was the Thomas J. Buckley Engineering Company with $2,450,000, while the next two were the U. S. Realty & Improvement Company with $2,657,000 and the E. E. Smith Contracting Company with $2,700,000. There were ten bidders in all, the highest being the Underpinning & Foundation Company with $4,132,000.

It is not yet known whether the commission will accept the Buckley bid. When the same firm was the lowest bidder on another Subway section, its offer was refused by the commission on the ground that its Chief Engineer, Alfred Craven, had reported against the standing of the Buckley concern. On the readvertising of the section, it would have again been the lowest bidder, if it had not been for a clerical error in the figures it sent in. It applied to the Supreme Court for permission to rectify this error, and to force the commission to grant it the contract, but was unsuccessful.

It is said that since then the Buckley concern has strengthened its resources, and it may be able now to pass the scrutiny of the commission's engineers.

EUSTIS BACK ON THE JOB.

Learned on Return from Panama He Was Still a Commissioner.

Public Service Commissioner Eustis arrived early yesterday morning on the United Fruit Steamship Zacata from Panama. He was met at the pier by Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the Commission, who broke the news to him that he was still in office.

The Commissioner had not been in receipt of frequent advices from New York in the course of his travels, but had had one letter telling him of the appointment of Surrogate Schulz to his job. He had assumed that he had long ago qualified and in consequence had not bothered himself about cutting short his vacation. As soon, however, as he heard that he was still in office and that there were several matters concerning his own borough, the Bronx, awaiting decision he determined to go to work again.

Without going home he went straight from the steamship to his old office in the Tribune Building, arriving there at his regular hour, 9 o'clock in the morning. He took his seat at the regular meeting and for the first time since his departure on Feb. 7 the entire Commission was in session.

Lawyer Sues Nellie Bly.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Seaman, better known as "Nellie Bly," President of the American Steel Barrel Company, was sued by Louis O. Van Doren, a lawyer, yesterday, who alleged that $25,143 was due him for legal services.

NO INVENTORY YET OF SULLIVAN ESTATE

"Big Tim's" Executors Are Threatened with Jail for Contempt.

PLEAD FOR MORE TIME

P. H. Sullivan and Lawrence Mulligan Tell of Difficulty in Getting at the Assets.

Because of their failure to comply with the Surrogate's orders and file an inventory of the estate of "Big Tim" Sullivan, Patrick H. Sullivan and Lawrence Mulligan, the late Congressman's executors, were adjudged in contempt of court yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan. The Surrogate then told the executors that he would have them committed to Ludlow Street Jail if the inventory was not filed by May 1.

Surrogate Cohalan ordered the executors to file an inventory upon the complaint of William Fox, the theatrical manager, who said he was a creditor of "Big Tim's" to the extent of $29,392 with interest. He said this was due him for money loaned at various times to Mr. Sullivan, and that he had filed the claim with the Sullivan executors on Feb. 6. The executors, he said, had paid no attention to the claim, neither accepting nor rejecting it.

The executors were cited to appear before the Surrogate on April 17 and show cause why a warrant of attachment should not be issued against them. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Mulligan appeared and promised, through Henry J. Goldsmith, their attorney, that, if another week was given to them, a copy of the inventory, as it then stood, would be given to Mr. Fox.

The week, allowed to the executors, expired yesterday, and although a copy of an inventory of the Sullivan estate was placed in Mr. Fox's hands in accordance with the agreement, Mr. Fox's attorney, Saul E. Rogers, said that it gave no inkling whatsoever as to the condition of the estate. Mr. Rogers said the executors had had ample time in which to complete the inventory, but had simply ignored both his request and the order of the court. He then asked that the executors be adjudged in contempt of court.

Mr. Goldsmith, who appeared for the executors, asked for more time. He said the inventory was not yet completed, although it was well under way. But the task of making it was a hard one, he said, because the estate was very involved and it was difficult to get at the assets. A particularly hard thing to determine, he said, and a thing which compelled the executors and the appraisers to proceed with deliberation, was the value of the theatres in the Sullivan-Considine Circuit and the value of realty holdings in and about New York.

Taft on Medal Committee.

Ex-President William H. Taft yesterday accepted membership on the committee which is to award this year the Spingarn Medal for the highest achievement in any field of activity during 1913 by a negro man or woman. The medal is given annually by Dr. Joel E. Spingarn of New York. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This year's award will be made at the annual conference of the association in Baltimore on May 3, 4, and 5. Mr. Taft's fellow-members on the committee are Bishop John Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Chairman; President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. James H. Dillard, and Oswald G. Villard.

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Open air rides mean Health and Comfort.

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Save $50

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Sale ends May 15th

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***Ultra-Quality* PIANOS *and* PLAYER PIANOS**

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Kranich & Bach quality is the result of fifty years of intensive study by three generations of the Kranich & Bach families. To insure this ultra quality we build our instruments complete from start to finish, under one roof and under the watchful care of one supervising head—*something that can be said of no other high-grade player piano in all the world.*

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A small payment secures any instrument in our warerooms, and convenient terms will be arranged for the balance.

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Factory Warerooms
237 East 23d Street
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B. Altman & Co.

are holding, in the Dress Goods Department,

A Sale of Women's & Misses' Plaited Skirts
(Semi-made)

of voile or serge, in navy blue, white or black, at the very special price of

$4.75

These Skirts are copies of an imported model which has become extremely popular for tennis, golf and general wear. They are made with attached waistband, the back seam being left open to facilitate adjustment to individual measurements.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't
(Third Floor)

Unusual values are being offered in

Women's Tailor-made Suits
(including a number of importations)

at . . . . . $25.00 & 35.00

The Shoe Department
(Second Floor)

is very liberally stocked with Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in styles and leathers adapted to meet every requirement for Spring and Summer.

In order to effect a speedy clearance, several styles in Misses' and Children's Footwear (sizes incomplete) have been taken from the regular stock and marked at special prices.

The Rug Department

Special Values are being offered in

Oriental Rugs in all weaves and sizes

Inspection is cordially invited.

FURS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES STORED IN VAULTS ON THE PREMISES.

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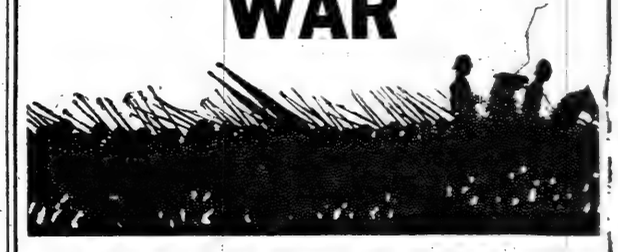

The Last Shot

By FREDERICK PALMER

The Veteran War Correspondent and Novelist

Woman and war! A woman of the time who expresses the spirit of the time while battle rages around her; war as it would be fought to-day, by a writer who knows war; a novel stirring in suspense; a novel that sets all human emotions in play in the supremest drama that the world can stage.

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

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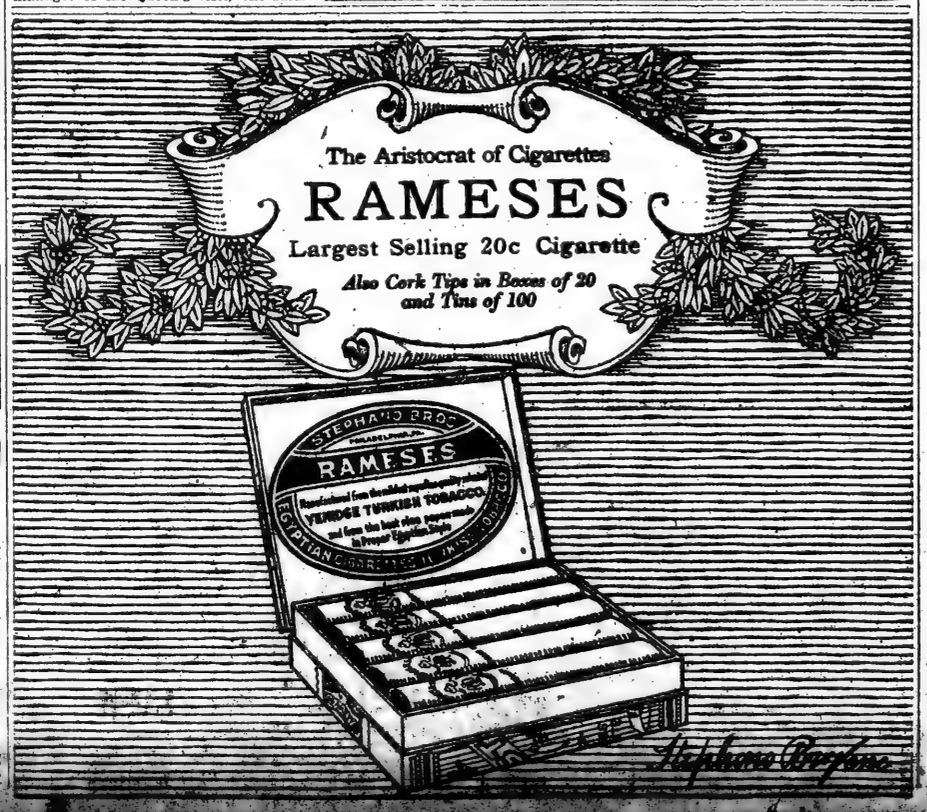
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR



MEXICO

To-morrow's New York Times will have several special Mexican features. One of these appears in the Book Review section and discusses a new book by Senor de Lara, a leader of the Revolutionary Party and a man who knows the Mexican people and what they are striving to attain better than any other writer. What is it that the revolutionists want? What is this Mexican Constitution of 1857, which has caused so much bloodshed, and still causes it? These two questions Senor de Lara answers, and even those who are opposed to his advanced radical views on economics, religion, and everything else will admit that he speaks with an air of knowledge.

TO-MORROW

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MEASURE IS VETOED

Glynn Says It Would Open the Gates to All Kinds of Medical Pretenders.

ITS LANGUAGE IS LOOSE

Governor Leaves Albany for Vacation and 100 Bills Will Die at Sunday Midnight.

John G. Saxe, legal adviser to Gov. Glynn, announced yesterday that the Governor before leaving Albany for a few days' vacation had disposed of a large number of bills, including the three remaining ones affecting the city. These were Senator Foley's bill to vest in the Fire Commissioner the powers now exercised by the Municipal Explosives Commission; Senator Carswell's bill in relation to the removal of the Kings County Penitentiary, and a bill to reduce a local assessment. The Governor signed all three of the bills.

One of the most important measures to receive the Governor's approval was the bill of the Civil Service Reform Association, authorizing a taxpayer's action to restrain the payment of compensation to any person appointed to the classified service in violation of the provisions of the Civil Service Law. This bill, according to those who supported it, will mark the beginning of a new era in Civil Service reform. The Governor vetoed the Christian Science bill to allow Christian Science healers to practice under the Medical Practice act of the State. Regarding this bill the Governor said in part:

"If it simply allowed Christian Science healers to practice among the followers of Christian Science, there might not be serious objection to it, but it goes further than this and adopts the loose language of the Medical Practice Act of Illinois, where the standards of State education and public health are distinctly lower than they are in the State of New York, and it opens the gates to all kinds of medical pretenders who, as a matter of fact, 'administer who, as treat the sick or suffering without the use of any drug or material remedy,' and who, if this bill were approved, would swarm across our borders and pretend to practice medicine upon our citizens. Under the phrasing of the proposed law, I am precluded from passing upon the claim of the sincere believers in Christian Science, and I am, therefore, constrained to disapprove the bill."

Disregard Mayor's Approval.

The Governor also vetoed Senator Cullen's bill, which was approved by Mayor Mitchel, to except the water front properties of Brooklyn and Queens from the general provisions of law prohibiting railroads from holding the securities of transportation companies, and in doing so, he said:

"During the last few years protest has arisen from all parts of the State where there is water front property against the disposal of such water fronts to railroads, and the object of the provision in the existing law, which is now sought to be amended, was to protect water front property against the rapacity of the railroads. I believe in guaranteeing every protection to railroad companies, gas companies, water companies, and other public service corporations. I believe there is too great a tendency to attack these companies and to impair the value of their investments by wanton criticism. The question presented to me, however, is of a different character and I shall not approve an act which would make one rule for Kings and Queens and another rule for the rest of the State, nor an amendment which has no purpose unless it is to turn over the most valuable water front property in the State to railroads connecting therewith."

The Governor also vetoed the Donohue bill in relation to temporary possession pending condemnation proceedings. In this case, he based his veto on the ground that the property holder should be more fully protected, saying:

"I believe in the general principle of the bill, but think it defective in a vital particular. It should expressly provide that the property holder should receive a legal rate of interest upon the value of his property, and it does not do so but leaves the question to doubt and inference."

Signed Many Bills.

Bills the Governor approved were the bill exempting the generating plants of electrical corporations from the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner; Senator Godfrey's bill prohibiting hotels and restaurants from serving adulterated or mibranded food; Senator Brown's bill carrying out the amendment to the Constitution in relation to river improvements on forest preserve lands, and which had the approval of the Conservation Commission; the Walters's bill relieving pharmacists, apothecaries, and druggists from some of the restrictions of the labor law; the two amendments to the general law urged by business men, one to extend a lien to materials furnished in equipping structures with gas and electric fixtures, and the other making new provision for the trasfer of goods in bulk; the Foley bills to allow certain terminal companies whose franchises had not expired to enter Buffalo; Senator Thompson's bill to save, for street railway corporations, such portions of their routes as had actually been constructed and had been in actual operation since 1912. He vetoed the Wheeler bill to legalize the Delaware Railroad Company on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

Regarding the Governor's action upon the numerous bills before him, Mr. Saxe said:

"On Thursday and Friday, virtually up to the time that the Governor's train left, the Capitol was thronged with Legislators and others interested in legislation, nearly all of whom sought his approval of bills pending before him. Late into the night on Thursday, and in fact until early Friday morning, he and his counsel continued at work, and when he left for his vacation he had critically examined all of the 700 bills before him and left behind him less than 100 bills, which had not either received his approval or bore the evidence of his disapproval in a veto registered in red ink. These bills under the Constitution will become dead on Sunday night at 12 o'clock.

Important General Laws.

"Summarizing the Governor's work upon legislation, there will probably be placed upon the statute book less laws than in a great many recent years, but among them are many general laws of very great public importance. Starting his administration with a thoroughgoing workmen's compensation law, a Massachusetts ballot low, and a direct primary law, he also signed the new banking law, the new Surrogates' Practice act, the Optional City Charter bill, and the law to prevent the sale of habit-forming drugs, including heroin, and the law for the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals.

"Gov. Glynn was faced with a large number of amendments to the labor law occasioned by the drastic legislation of 1913. While the Governor is a strong believer in the legitimate protection of labor, as evidenced by his emergency message for and approval of the forty-eight-hour law for minors, and his appointment of James M. Lynch as Commissioner of Labor, he realized that the manufacturers, the builders, the agriculturists and the druggists had urgent need of some relief from the provisions of existing law, and in that connection, he signed the Machold bill, the Thompson amendment to the one day of rest law, the Brown amendment for the relief of agriculturists, the Patton bills for the relief of the real estate interests and builders, and the Walters bill, placing druggists under the pharmacy law, so that the sick will not be compelled to rely on Sundays on the exclusive services of the proprietor for the whole twenty-four hours in the day.

Record Marked by Vetoes.

"In spite of the importance of these laws approved by the Governor, his record will be most characteristically marked by his vetoes. Of these, the most important is the veto of the Adler bill, wherein the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, through their public officers and Chambers of Commerce, urged the Governor to commit the State to a policy which would permit the Canal Board, in years to come, to sell the abandoned lands of the Erie Canal to those municipalities at less than their appraised value. Although there was no opposition to this bill, the Governor declined to commit the State to any such policy.

"Another important veto is the veto of the Maier Water Company bill. While the Governor entertained positive views that water companies which had invested their capital and supplied localities with water before municipalities ever thought of entering the field were entitled to great consideration, he felt that the bill, as drawn, might, in the City of New York, prevent the city from supplying its own departments with water from its own mains, and he held that the water companies must go before another Legislature with a bill which did not contain such drastic language.

"To these vetoes must be added his veto of the bill turning the water fronts of New York City over to the railroads; to provide inadequately for temporary possession in condemnation proceedings; eighteen claims bills, aggregating sums in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and something like a hundred additional bills, without taking into consideration his vetoes of financial legislation which have not yet been announced."

$18,500 IN 'PETER'S PENCE.'

Bishop O'Connor, with Newark Offering, Sails for Rome To-day.

When Bishop John J. O'Connor of Newark sails for Rome to-day he will take the largest "Peter's pence" fund ever contributed from the Newark diocese. The amount will be $18,500, and of this sum the laymen contributed about $15,000, and the balance is from the priests of the diocese.

According to the laws of the Roman Catholic Church, the visit of Bishop O'Connor to Rome is compulsory. All prelates are compelled to visit the Vatican at least once every five years, in order to make a personal account of the condition of their dioceses. The Bishop will sail from Hoboken on the steamship Bremen, on which Cardinal Farley will also sail for his official visit.

VOGEL'S FAMILY MAKES NEW OFFER

Levy Mayer Tells Whitman $100,000 May Be Added to $500,000 Promised.

SOUNDING THE CREDITORS

Lawyer Says Contributions from Bankrupts' Friends Will Depend Upon How Much Depositors Demand.

On behalf of the friends and relatives of Frank E. Vogel and Henry Siegel, indicted for grand larceny and receiving bank deposits when insolvent, Levy Mayer, a lawyer of Chicago, visited District Attorney Whitman yesterday and talked over the situation. It was said that Mr. Mayer made a new proposal to pay the depositors of the failed private bank of Vogel and Siegel $100,000, which would be added to the original fund of $500,000. He also requested that the cases be put over until October. District Attorney Whitman was unwilling to discuss what had taken place between him and Mr. Mayer. The cases, he said, would be tried in June. Mr. Mayer late in the evening said:

"Mr. Whitman kindly gave me, at my request, an appointment for 11 o'clock to-day, and our interview lasted until 12:30 o'clock. I appreciated the opportunity he extended to me, and I went into the situation in detail. Carefully and accurately I told him, as is the fact, that I did not represent either Mr. Vogel or Mr. Siegel, and that I had never represented them either during or prior to their troubles. I have for years, as I informed Mr. Whitman, represented several of Mr. Vogel's relatives, and it is at their instance that I had the interview with the District Attorney.

"I explained to Mr. Whitman what these relatives and friends had done and were trying to do to give financial aid to the unfortunate bank depositors who had suffered what to them constitutes a grave loss and serious handicap. I did not discuss the guilt or the innocence of Siegel or Vogel. I wanted Mr. Whitman to learn at first hand what the relative and friends of the two men were trying to do.

"I explained to Mr. Whitman the absolute poverty of the bankrupts; how they had sunk their own fortunes, exceeding $5,000,000, in their commercial catastrophe; that they had not hidden, secreted, or abstracted a copper, and were penniless; and that, therefore, whatever moneys were realized for the depositors had to come from their relatives and friends.

"I did not ask from or discuss with Mr. Whitman any promises of any kind so far as the indictments and their prosecution were concerned. I explained to Mr. Whitman, particularly on behalf of Mr. Vogel's relatives, how much they had contributed already, and had agreed to contribute, and gave him their names and the amounts, and I added that I was making every possible human effort to obtain from those relatives and friends of Mr. Vogel further assistance.

"I have made this matter more than a mere professional undertaking, because I have the keenest sympathy and most intense consideration for the needy and innocent bank depositors. If I don't succeed in getting futher contributions it will not be my fault.

"I informed Mr. Whitman that there was no thought or suggestion on my part, and I am sure on the part of Mr. Whitman, of any effort to compromise or secure promises or concessions of any kind with reference to the criminal prosecutions. I told Mr. Whitman that I was not prepared until after I had had this talk with him and had reported to those I represented to say whether more money could or could not be obtained for the depositors."

Mr. Mayer would not say how much he thought might be obtained for the depositors. First he said he would try to find out what it would take to "satisfy" the depositors. When asked what he meant by satisfy he said "how much the depositors would take to release their civil demands."

In view of the fact that a committee representing half a dozen banks, from which Siegel and Vogel were charged with having obtained money fraudulently, had visited the District Attorney to urge the prosecution of the two indicted men, Mr. Mayer was asked if the friends and relatives of Vogel would turn over to the depositors such funds as would be satisfactory to them, and he said that they would.

MUSTACHE-CUP TEA HELD.

Wonderful Collection Shown at the Exhibition of Bad Taste.

A mustache-cup tea was held yesterday afternoon at the Modernist Studios, 28 East Thirty-second Street, where the Exhibition of Bad Taste is going on. Miss Elizabeth Snyder presided at the tea table, where was assembled a wonderful collection of cups well provided with protections for the mustache and colored in all the hues of the rainbow. The stock was purchased by Rayne-Adams and Robert McQuinn, two of the exhibition committee, from a Broadway wholesale house which asserts that it still has a considerable market for this sort of crockery.

A spelling bee and amateur night will be held next Monday evening. Friday night will see the awarding of prizes to the most atrocious exhibits by the committee of fourteen, consisting of Elsie De Wolfe, Oliver Herford, Will Irwin, Edna Woolman Chase, Albert Herter, George Barr Baker, Frank Crowninshield, Douglas Z. Doty, May Wilson Preston, Gelett Burgess, Boardman Robinson, Jeannette Gilder, Ray Brown, and Howard Greenley. On Saturday night the exposition will close with a Bad Taste Dance.

DELEGATION TO PORTUGAL.

California Residents to Urge Participation in Exposition.

Dr. J. de Sousa Bettencourt, J. A. Silveira and F. I. Lemos of California, arrived at the Imperial yesterday on their way to Portugal. They represent the Portuguese colony of California, as a delegation to urge upon the Portuguese people the desirability of taking an active part in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Dr. Bettencourt is a well-known specialist in surgery, Mr. Silveira is president of the Portuguese-American bank and owner of one of the largest dairies in California, and Mr. Lemos is a lawyer.

"We are going to Portugal to endeavor to persuade the Government to build its national pavilion at the Exposition on the site that was selected a year ago," said Dr. Bettencourt yesterday at the Imperial. "There has been a change in the ministry, and though an appropriation had been made by the Portuguese Parliament for the initiatory work, nothing has been done in reference to a building, except that the plans for one have been presented to the Parliament.

"Our endeavor will be to convince the merchants' associations of the various cities as well as the Government of the importance of Portugal's being properly represented. We shall sail tomorrow on the Lapland for Antwerp, going thence to Paris and then to Lisbon."

New Comet Tailless.

GENEVA, N. Y., April 24.—The new comet recently discovered by Kritzinger in Germany, as observed last night by Dr. William R. Brooks, Professor of Astronomy at Hobart College, was faint, with slight central condensation, and had no tail. It is growing brighter, however, and will come nearest the sun the last of May.

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Executive Offices
Fifth Avenue at E. 58th St. New Building
New York

April 13th, 1914.

IN RE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE

Mr. F. X. Gaylord,
500 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your recent inquiry, WILSON Whiskey was first distilled in 1823, but it was not until 1911 that we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle.

You are perfectly correct. We use the Non-Refillable Bottle in order to guarantee our patrons against substitution and adulteration.

It is only in this bottle that you can be sure of getting WILSON - REAL WILSON - THAT'S ALL!

Very truly yours,
THE WILSON DISTILLING COMPANY.

W. W. S.

Enclosed is a little book of valuable recipes for mixed drinks. Anyone wishing a copy should merely address WILSON, 397 Fifth Ave.—THAT'S ALL!

"CUT HERE"

THIS COUPON IS WORTH $2.00

Toward the Purchase of Photographs of Yourself or Any Member of Your Family if Presented Within 30 Days

This Coupon, entitles bearer to HALF-A-DOZEN ARTISTIC CARBONETTE PHOTOGRAPPS in Book Form, size 6½x9½ inches at the REDUCED PRICE $1.00 of

Regular Price Without This Coupon, $3.00

If presented at any of the following Studios from April 25 to May 25, 1914.

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Studios Open Daily 9 to 5. Sundays and Holidays 10 to 4.

40 W. 34th St., Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.
142 W. 23d St., Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
1204 B'way, Bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
107-109 W. 125th St., Near Lenox Ave.
985 Lexington Ave., Corner 71st St.
1807 Amsterdam Av., Bet. 149th & 150th Sts.
BRONX, N. Y.
474 Tremont Ave., Cor. Washington Ave.

BROOKLYN.
23 Flatbush Ave.
850-852 Broadway, Corner Park Ave.
NEW JERSEY.
157 Newark Av., Opp. Erie St., Jersey City.
923 Broad St., Opp. City Hall, Newark.
2 North Broad St., Trenton.
CONNECTICUT.
129 Wall St., Cor. Main St., Bridgeport.

THIS COUPON MUST BE PRESENTED WITH THE ORDER.

"CUT HERE"

The Desert and Mrs Ajax
by
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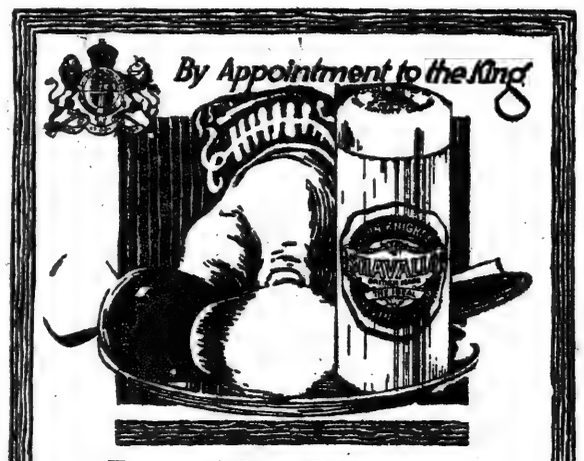

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LATEST AUTO CLUB MAKES ASSIGNMENT

Manhattan A. C. Fails After a Year's Struggle—Motor Men Show Little Interest.

PLANNING TO REORGANIZE

Schwartzkopf's Plan to Establish Formidable Rival to A. C. A. Gets Meagre Support.

After a lingering existence extending a trifle over a year the Manhattan Automobile Club has made an assignment to Samuel A. E. Stern with liabilities of $12,000 and assets $15,000, the latter largely consisting of unpaid stock subscriptions. The club, which was organized during the Winter of 1913, occupied three floors of the fashionable Gainsborough Studios building, 222 West Fifty-ninth street, and was intended as a formidable rival to the Automobile Club of America. The stock was sold principally to Western automobile men and the lack of local interest in the club was responsible for its present condition.

An effort will be made to reorganize the club by affiliating with the Motor Contest Association, which embraces a number of New York automobile men in its membership. Just how far the reorganization has progressed could not be learned as the club officials were reluctant to discuss the affairs of the club.

With the launching of the Manhattan Automobile Club the promoters held out alluring prospects of the organization becoming the leading automobile club in America. Stock was sold to men connected with the automobile industry. It was announced that the club had a membership of more than 2,000, but not more than 300 names were on the membership list. The rooms were richly furnished, and an effort made to induce the members to form a luncheon club, but this project fell through. The attendance of the members fell off until it became necessary to close the doors.

Secretary-Treasurer Schwartzkopf, who was the prime mover in the organization of the club, admitted last night that a receiver had been appointed, but he felt sure it would be only temporary. Reorganization plans were well under way, he said, and he hoped early next week to be able to make an announcement regarding the future of the club. He declined to give any particulars regarding the club's failure except to say the stockholders were behind in their payment.

A. B. Cordner is the President of the club, but C. R. Budlong was slated to succeed him on May 1. Harry Bronner is Vice President and E. E. Schwartzkopf filled the dual position of Secretary-Treasurer.

SEES A NATION OF CLERKS.

Chamberlain Fears Anti-Capitalistic Legislation Tends That Way.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Lawrence Chamberlain of New York, speaking at a dinner given by the Cincinati bankers to the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association here to-night, deplored the tendency of present-day legislation, Federal and State, as discouraging capital investment. The last dozen years, he said, had seen a gradual shift of the balance of power from the capitalist class to the mercantile, or middle class.

He said that no thoughtful man would deny the evidence of social progress in these tendencies, but that if they were not checked or directed into safer channels the only logical outcome was Socialism.

Speaking of the anti-trust legislation before Congress he said:

"The great evil of the Administration programme is the great evil of much recent American legislation: it is paternalistic; and in the long run it will give us instead of a new or an enlarged freedom, the bondage of governmental ownership or control.

"I can conceive of no greater calamity to succeeding generations than the necessity of industrial service under governmental supervision such as that offered young men now in the postal system. Say what you may of the necessity, municipal ownership and Government ownership throttle initiative and smother ambition. It is no disgrace to be a nation of shopkeepers, but it would be a calamity to become a nation of clerks."

BEREAVED, SOUGHT DEATH.

Isabella Nigra Inhaled Gas When Favorite Brother Died.

Bereaved of her favorite brother, Joseph, who died yesterday morning, Isabella Nigra, 23 years old, of 4,276 Third Avenue, the Bronx, attempted to commit suicide last night by inhaling illuminating gas in her room. Her brother was two years older than she, and from childhood, according to other members of the family, the two were devoted to each other. When Joseph died yesterday morning, Isabella's grief was unconsolable.

Last night while the family were in the room with the body, Isabella locked herself in her own bed room. An hour and a half later her sister Elisabeth smelled gas and traced it to Isabella's room. She forced an entrance and found her sister lying on her bed unconscious, with a tube from an open gas-jet in her mouth.

Policeman Harrison, who was called in, partially revived the young woman by artificial respiration, and Dr. Ahearn, of Fordham Hospital, arrived shortly with a pulmotor and completed her restoration to consciousness. She soon recovered entirely and was locked up for the night in the Tremont Station. A matron was assigned to watch her, for she reiterated that she wanted to die.

GIVE UP ANTI-WAR TALK.

United Hebrew Trades May Day Parade Will Follow the Flag.

The United Hebrew Trades appointed a committee yesterday to see Police Commissioner Woods on Monday and ask for police protection for the American Flags which are to be carried at the head of the May Day demonstration of this body next week Monday afternoon. There was a long discussion last evening among the organizers of the parade on the question of making the affair an anti-war demonstration, but it was decided not to do so, as it might otherwise be construed as anti-American.

Max Kasimirsky, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, said last night that it had not been decided whether the parade will be followed by a mass meeting, or whether at the mass meeting the question of war will be referred to. Insults to the American Flag, however, will be guarded against.

War Pictures at Armory.

The Defendam Association of the Corps of Engineers of the Twenty-second Regiment will hold an entertainment on Monday, April 27, at the new armory. There will be a band concert, motion pictures of war events, and dancing. Among the pictures will be a civil war film and pictures recently taken on board the U. S. S. Florida, also pictures of the bloodless battle between the Reds and Blues taken during the Connecticut manoeuvres last Summer.

Train Bringing Mayo to New York.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24.—John C. Mayo, Kentucky member of the Democratic National Committee, was removed from a hospital here to-day to a special car attached to a New York United train. Mr. Mayo has been dangerously ill and has received two transfusions of blood from his brother. His condition is greatly improved, but he will receive further treatment in New York.

FIGHTS OVER BEACH SHANTY

Cap'n Edwards Won't Move to Please the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., April 24.—Capt. Joshua Edwards, a well-known fisherman of this place, says he will be hanged if he will move from his comfortable shanty on the beach to please some city folk who want to look at the water. Cap'n Edwards wants to look at the water, too—to see whales when a school appears. An action has been started to compel Edwards and other fishermen to move from the beach. Those who want to look at the water, chief among whom is Miss Millicent F. Eady, declare they will not have their view obstructed.

Yesterday there was a meeting in Capt. Edwards's little home. Nelson C. Osborne presided. Lawyer Harry G. Stephens of East Hampton vigorously defended the position taken by the fishermen. It was shown that when Preston B. Spring, who died a year ago, purchased beach lands from the town Trustees several years ago, it was stipulated that fishermen were to enjoy beach privileges. Capt. Edwards and two other fishermen then had their fishing shanty on the beach, and Spring executed a lease to Edwards, one provision of which was that whenever the latter caught a whale he was to give Spring $5. Capt. Edwards testified that he had lived up to the strict letter of the agreement.

After Spring's death the lease was not renewed by his estate, and when Miss Eady bought property back of the shanty and erected thereon a Summer bungalow, she found that there was a piece of the ocean which she could not see because of the shanty. Her complaints were seconded by other Summer cottagers. Capt. Edwards and his fellow-fishermen were invited to give up their shanty. They declined. An offer to give them another piece of land if they would remove the shanty to it was frowned upon by the fishermen. It was too far from the whaling grounds, they said.

The cottagers, in answer to the argument that the deed to Spring from the Town Trustees distinctly retained for fishermen certain beach privileges, maintained that that referred only to the handling of nets and did not relate to shanty privileges.

The case against Capt. Edwards is regarded as a test case, involving the rights of a fair-sized colony of fishermen whose shanties and boathouses stand on the beach near the Amagansett Life Saving Station.

JAMES SPEYER OPTIMISTIC.

Hopeful of Speedy Frisco Reorganization—His Views on Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—James Speyer, of the banking firm of Speyer & Co., New York, passed through Chicago today on his way to St. Paul to attend the hearing upon the application of the receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad for permission to issue receivers' certificates to meet the interest on the company's lien 5 per cent. bonds due May 1 next.

Mr. Speyer said he was hopeful of a quick and amicable reorganization of the property.

Asked about the prospects of the railroads obtaining their increase in freight rates from the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Speyer said:

"It is apparent that the railroads should have some advance in their rates. It is essential to the prosperity of both the railroads and general business of the country."

Speaking of the conditions in Mexico, in which his firm has large financial interests, he said:

"The situation got so bad that intervention from the outside was inevitable and necessary. Practically no other country but the United States could intervene. It may not be war, but if it is war I see no reason for being pessimistic. It would only be guessing to say how long the trouble will last or what it is going to cost the country."

STABS CITY INVESTIGATOR.

Police Arrest Barber for Attacking Kingsbury's Aid.

Charles Day, one of Commissioner Kingsbury's social investigators at the City Lodging House, was assaulted by an unidentified man in East Twenty-fifth Street last night while on his way back to the Municipal Lodging House. He was stabbed twice in the face and neck, but his wounds were not serious. A few moments after the attack, Detective Massan of Special Squad No. 3, of the Police Commissioner's office, stationed at the City Lodging House, arrested Burt Doudery, who said he was a barber. He was found in a nearby saloon, and in his possession a blood-stained knife was found. Mr. Day could not identify him as his assailant.

Mr. Day said his assailant stabbed him so quickly that he was unable to draw his revolver, which he carries under a permit. Investigating employes under Chief Investigator W. A. Whiting at the Municipal Lodging House have recently received threats of assault and have received permits to carry firearms for their protection.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Louis Mouquin, Who Cashed Bad Check, Complainant Against Atwell.

Amos Atwell, 51 years old, of 501 Cathedral Parkway, was arrested in Mouquin's restaurant last night by Detective Laughlin and locked up in a cell in the Oak Street Station charged with forgery, on the complaint of Louis Mouquin, the proprietor of the restaurant. The prisoner refused to say anything about the charge, which was made against him.

Mouquin, according to the police, cashed a check for Atwell on March 24. The check, which was for $100, bore the name of Paul Breen, the President of a labor organization in Passaic, N. J., as drawer, and was payable to Atwell and indorsed by him. It was drawn on the Passaic National Bank. The check was duly honored. Later, when presented by the bank to Breen, it was declared a forgery, and reimbursement by the bank was forced from Mouquin. Last night Atwell appeared in the restaurant for the first time since March 24, and Mr. Mouquin telephoned to the Oak Street Station. Atwell's arrest followed.

MRS. J. B. PROCTOR HOSTESS

Gives Theatre Party for Her Niece, Miss Charlotte Strong.

Mrs. James B. Proctor of Boston was the hostess last night at a theatre party, followed by a supper and dancing in the tapestry suite at Sherry's, for her niece, Miss Charlotte Strong, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong of Short Hills, N. J., and New York.

Mrs. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Strong, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ingersoll Riker chaperoned the party, and the guests included besides Miss Charlotte Strong, the Misses Elizabeth Burrill, Constance Chappell, Rosetta Carson, Cornelia Geer, Lentilhon Gilford, Gertrude Hoyt, Mary Haskell, Alice Haven, Coline Ingersoll, Star Paris, Margaret Porter, Elvine Richard, Joy Williams, Dorothy Hollister, Emilie Ford, Isabel Cumming, Dorothy Legg Howard, Margaret Strong, and Louise Dixon.

Also Arthur Du Bois, Reginald Franklin, Francis and Montague Geer, Amory J. Haskell, Harold Harvey, Charles and Alden Kimball, Irving Kingsford, Ransom Noble, William B. Philips, William Palmer, Lindsay and Charles Welling, William Osborn, Horton Ijams, Nicholas Biddle, William Bramwell, Allan Butler, McFarran Barr, Louis Coffin, Henry Ford, Laurence Schwab, Frederick Wooley, Elliot Cobb, Harold Hartshore, and Harold Herrick.

Bay State House for Policewomen.

BOSTON, April 24.—A bill providing for the appointment of women police officers in the cities and towns of the State was passed by the House of Representatives to-day. This is the first time that any Statewide measure of this character has passed either branch of the Legislature.

MOVE TO EXPEL McDERMOTT

Nelson to Ask House to Do So Instead of Censuring Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Representative John M. Nelson, Republican, of Wisconsin, announced to-day that he would offer a resolution demanding the expulsion of Representative James T. McDermott of Illinois, as a member of the House. Mr. Nelson, in presenting a minority report from the Judiciary Committee, explained his inability to concur in the judgment of a majority of that body that Mr. McDermott should merely be censured for alleged lobbying in connection with the National Association of Manufacturers.

"To just barely keep out of the penitentiary should not insure a member a seat in Congress," declared the Wisconsin member in his report. He said that the expulsion of Lorimer had raised immeasurably the standing of the Senate in the eyes of the people, and that the removal of Judge Archbald had elevated the judiciary. Then he asked that the reputation of the House be not jeopardized by saying to McDermott that he had only been found "guilty of everything short of crime."

The majority of the Judiciary Committee held that the record of the case failed to present "that satisfactory character of evidence which in our judgment would warrant or justify the expulsion of Representative James T. McDermott."

Mr. Nelson will attempt to substitute his expulsion resolution for the censure resolution when the matter goes before the House for a vote. He is expected to have the support of all the Republicans and Progressives, as well as many Democrats. It will probably be the bitterest arraignment of a member ever presented to Congress.

DIRECT RAILROAD INQUIRY.

New Twist in Congress to Marquette and Rock Island Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A resolution requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to give preference to an inquiry into charges affecting the Pere Marquette and Rock Island Railroad in the physical valuation work was adopted to-day by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

This action took the place of proposed House resolutions empowering the commission to investigate the financial affairs of these carriers.

Speaker Clark to Address Y. M. C. A.

Speaker Champ Clark will address the members of the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow afternoon. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the West Side Building at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street and will begin at 4 o'clock.

INCOME TAX CHANGES.

Modification of Regulations in Regard to Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Two income tax regulations were issued by the Treasury Department to-day. One changes the previous regulations as to certificates of ownership in connection with interest orders or checks for interest on registered bonds; the other revises the monthly list return of amount of normal income tax withheld by the first bank or collecting agency. This was known as Form 1044.

This form is to be changed by altering the word "coupon" to "coupons," and striking out the reference to "interest orders." The description of the particular issue of bonds as well as making a statement of the name and address of the debtor organization will not now be required under Form 1044 for the monthly list return.

The second regulation amends Articles 41 to 46 so as to require, in case of interest payments on bonds registered as to both principal and interest, that debtors in such cases shall deduct the normal tax of 1 per cent. from accruing interest on all such bonds before sending out orders or checks for said interest to registered owners, unless there shall be filed with said debtors, at least five days before the due date of said interest, the prescribed certificates claiming exemption.

Where such interests are so filed the debtors shall stamp or write on the interest orders or checks as the case may be, "exemption claimed by certificate filed with debtor." Where prescribed certificates are not so filed, the debtor is to deduct and withhold the normal tax of 1 per cent. from the amount of such payment, and stamp or write on the interest order or check, as the case may be, "Income tax withheld by debtor."

Responsible banks, bankers, or collecting agents receiving for collection interest orders or checks during the aforesaid indorsements, may present said interest orders or check for collection without requiring that certificates of ownership be filed therewith.

Maid Servant Falls 4 Stories, Dies.

Henrietta Leers, a maid employed by Mrs. Nathan Herbst, 974 Aldus Street, the Bronx, while cleaning windows, fell four floors to the courtyard yesterday afternoon and was almost instantly killed. The maid had been with Mrs. Herbst but three weeks, and, being a cripple, had positive orders not to clean the windows. Policeman McGowan, being summoned, sent for a nambulance from the Lebanan Hospital, and when Dr. Feinberg arrived the girl was dead of a fractured skull. She was 30 years old, and had been engaged from the Baron De Hirsch Home.

PORTER AND GEMS GONE.

Salesman Says Attendant Walked Off with Jewelry Worth $65,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—No trace has been found of the porter who is said to have walked off yesterday with the sample cases containing jewelry valued at $65,000, which formed the traveling equipment of William J. Anton, a salesman employed by Durand & Co. of Newark, N. J.

The salesman says he intrusted the sample cases to the care of a porter he engaged at a local hotel when starting out to visit local jewelers. While Anton was interviewing a jeweler regarding a transaction in mesh bags the porter, who, by the way, was vouched for by several hotels in the matter of honesty, was left outside the store with the sample cases. When Anton emerged the porter and the sample cases had disappeared.

The contents of the cases are fully insured. Private and police detectives are searching for the porter and the sample cases.

Distributed 155,000 Bibles.

Dr. George W. Carter, General Secretary of the New York Bible Society, reported at the quarterly meeting of the society held yesterday in the Bible House that the distribution of bibles totalled 73,671 for the three months ended March 31, and 155,000 volumes for the last six months.

AUTO HITS TWO CHILDREN.

Women Attack Brooklyn Motorist After Accident in Brownsville.

Excited women and children attacked a motorist in Brownsville yesterday afternoon after his automobile had knocked down and injured two little girls, 5-year-old Annie Schiffer of 87 Grafton Street and 6-year-old Sarah Heiner of 66 Grafton Street, in Grafton Street near their homes. The police of the Brownsville Station satisfied themselves that Henry J. Dooley of 257 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, owner and operator of the car, was driving carefully when the accident occurred, and he was not arrested. The children, at play with others, ran in front of the motor. They sustained bruises and slight cuts of the heads and hands.

The accident was witnessed by a throng of women and children, and when Dooley stopped his car and stepped toward the children, a rush was made at him, but in spite of the onslaught he carried both of the injured children to a nearby drug store and called an ambulance surgeon to the scene. Ambulance Surgeon Nichols of St. Mary's Hospital treated them. They were left at their homes. Policemen protected Dooley until he left the neighborhood.

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ROOT RESENTS INSULTING LETTER

Defends in Senate Part Played by Carnegie Peace Board in Tolls Question.

ANDREW CARNEGIE ASSAILED

Poindexter Says He Has Hurt Cause of Peace—Attacks Rockefeller Endowment Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Senator Root of New York spoke strongly this afternoon in defense of the part played by the Carnegie Peace Foundation in its propaganda against the exemption from tolls of American coastwise ships using the Panama Canal.

His speech came in connection with the attempt of Senator Poindexter of Washington, a Progressive, to read into the record an attack on the Administration's toll policy and insults against Mr. Root written by Bainbridge Colby, as Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of American rights in the Panama Canal.

Mr. Poindexter himself denied detailed knowledge of the letter and offered to eliminate such of its remarks as Minority Leader Gallinger might consider offensive. But Mr. Sutherland insisted that it was beneath the dignity of the United States to edit an insulting document. The debate then continued until Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, shut it off by sending the Senate into secret session.

The letter of Mr. Colby was sent to many Senators and correspondents in Washington. Its letterhead listed Gov. O. B. Colquitt of Texas as Vice Chairman and Herman A. Metz as Treasurer. The list of members of the committee included former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, former Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, and Judge William L. Ransom of New York.

Attacks in the Letter.

The letter referred to President Wilson's statement to Congress that tolls exemption was "in plain contravention" of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Mr. Colby's comment on that was: "Senator Lodge put a quietus upon this contention." Mr. Colby referred to the "horrific megrims and melancholy sunpains of the repealers." After referring to the treaty ceding the Panama Zone to the United States, Mr. Colby continued:

Yet, notwithstanding this, we find Senator Root, with vulpine logic and tenuous reasoning trying to deprive his country of the benefit, and to substitute for the sovereignty so clearly granted, a wabbly, lawyer-made trusteeship. Was ever such a spectacle seen before? What can it mean? President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, smarting under the charge that they had dragooned their party into a betrayal of its platform, retort that the plank in favor of an exemption of toll payments of our coastwise shipping was furtively slipped into the platform and is nothing but a successful imposture. * * * After the captivating pretense of burnishing our honor by splendid renunciation, the forces of monopoly under Root's experienced guidance, hoped to turn rout into victory by snatching from the people control of this great waterway, the only effective means yet devised for beating down hitherto invincible railroad monopoly."

"I think I ought to say," replied Mr. Root, "that I do not know how the people who own or manage the railroads of the country feel regarding the canal tolls; but I do know that I have never at any time received any communications written or verbal, direct or indirect, regarding the tolls upon the Panama Canal or any exemption or discrimination in those tolls from anybody connected with the management of any railroad—never.

"I believe that the course of conduct upon which our country has embarked unless checked would dishonor the name of the United States. I care nothing about the interest of England; they are trifling. The one great interest which looms large in my mind in respect of the discrimination as to the tolls upon the Panama Canal is the absorbing interest of good faith and honor for our country.

Wants Question Settled Right.

"I do not wish the question settled except it be settled right; except it be settled in accordance with that high standard of good faith which ought to characterize the great American Democracy; unless it be settled in accordance with convictions which are entertained and have been expressed to Congress by the present President of the United States, whom I honor for his courage and his response to the dictates of his own conscience.

"There is a group of Americans who entertain the same feeling that I entertain and that the President entertains upon this subject. Right or wrong—we may all be wrong or we may be right—we feel alike, we think alike upon this question. The Senator from Washington has referred to that group. They have been brought together fortuitously to act as the trustees of a fund to be devoted to promoting the cause to which we all profess to be devoted—the cause of peace and good will throughout the world. Who are they?"

Senator Root then named Charles W. Eliot, Joseph H. Choate, Andrew D. White, ex-Gov. Andrew J. Montague of Virginia, John Sharp Williams, Representative James A. Slayden, Robert S. Brookings of Missouri, Samuel Mather of Ohio, and others now acting as trustees for the foundation.

"Have we come to such a pass of official restriction upon American freedom," went on Mr. Root, "that these men are to be criticised and condemned because, holding opinions and convictions upon a matter affecting the vital interests and the good name of their country, they put in writing and print a statement of their opinion and spread it broadcast among their countrymen?"

Mr. Poindexter, in replying, said:

"It is a new doctrine, if I understand the Senator from New York aright, that citizens of this country are estopped from criticising the membership of the Carnegie Peace Board for the policies which they propose and are attempting to put into effect through the money power of enormous wealth which has been sucked from the substance of the American people upon what is equivalent to a watered stock mortgage upon their industry.

"The Senator from New York gives the names of the distinguished gentlemen who compose the Executive Committee of this board, and they are distinguished, and I have the highest respect for them all, but under whose patronage are they operating? Under the patronage of Andrew Carnegie.

"As I understand Mr. Carnegie, I have no prejudice against him at all, but he is more of a British subject than he is an American citizen in his sympathies. I think he is the laird or landowner of some Scotch county, and takes great pride in the fact. I do not regard Andrew Carnegie as a typical American citizen, or as imbued with American conditions or actuated by American ideals. I do understand that the campaign which this board is carrying on is in furtherance of the views of Andrew Carnegie in regard to the Panama Canal tolls and in regard to peace.

"What has Mr. Carnegie done for peace? He spent a great deal of money to promote his views ostensibly for peace, but, as a matter of fact, his endowment campaign which he has carried on in behalf of the British contention in this question has done more to put in the breasts of American patriots resentment against foreign interference in what they consider their own sovereignty than any other influence which has been exercised in a generation. Instead of bringing these two great nations in harmony and peace and genuine friendship, it has brought them apart and has laid the ground for future difference which may lead to untold trouble.

"I believe that this great accumulation of treaties which have been promoted at so much expense and so much persistence by Mr. Carnegie, instead of being, as they are denominated, peace treaties, might be called subjects for controversy and difference.

The Carnegie Peace Board is not accomplishing its purpose. I believe that it and likewise the Rockefeller Endowment are perverting the great resources that have been accumulated in ways which have been criticised here and elsewhere from the American people to put into our Government, into our laws, into our international relations, not American views, but the views of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller."

GOETHALS FOR FULL TOLLS.

Opposes Exemption, as Canal Will Need All Revenues It Can Get.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24. — Gov. George W. Goethals of the Canal Zone is opposed to tolls exemption. His views as set forth in a telegram to Major F. C. Boggs, were given to the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals to-day. The telegram reads:

For Senator Simmons:

My views on economic aspect of the tolls question follow:

Government will expend $375,000,000 for canal and intends to charge for its use. Basis of tolls given in Emory Johnson's report on Panama Canal traffic and tolls, Pages 193, 194 and 195. These figures should be corrected for operating expenses, which will be $500,000, including depreciation. I believe tolls should pay outstanding indebtedness, fixed charges, and operating expenses, leaving amounts appropriated from current revenues to be contribution of present generation toward canal, and because of unknown future conditions not burdening posterity for remainder.

Bond issues to date under Canal Acts, $134,051,980; interest on these approximately $3,200,000; annual amount to be set aside for redemption of bonds, $3,250,000; operation and maintenance, $5,250,000 annual payment to Panama, $250,000. Amount to be secured annually through tolls is, therefore, $11,950,000. If additional bonds are issued these figures should be changed accordingly.

To secure this amount through tolls it is necessary to charge all shipping as indicated in report quoted. Established steamship companies fix rates after conference, and as they are in business for profit, will demand the highest rates the traffic will bear. These rates will be independent of tolls. It follows that exemptions from tolls will not give cheaper rates from coast to coast to either shipper or receiver, but will increase profits to shipping companies.

The same is applicable to rates from interior points to either coast. Agreements will be made between railroads and ships for through rail and water rates, same as at present, rates divided between two interests as per agreement.

Again exempted tolls will not give lower rates to shipper or receiver. Therefore, free tolls to vessels engaged in coastwise trade result in a subsidy to a class of shipping already fully protected and not in need of subsidy.

I do not believe in exemption of tolls for coastwise trade: First, because this amounts to a subsidy to a class of shipping and will benefit stockholders and not shippers; second, because this canal will need all revenue it can get to pay its current expenses and indebtedness. GOETHALS.

BANK ASKS TREASURY TO WITHDRAW MONEY

American Exchange Finds It Is Losing $7,000 a Year on Postmaster Morgan's Account.

INTEREST BASIS AT ISSUE

Unwilling to Pay 2 Per Cent. on Uncollected Items Averaging $200,000 Out of $300,000 on Deposit.

Following the recent refusal of the First National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, and Hanover National Bank to accept large deposits of the proceeds of the city bond sale and pay 2 per cent. interest on them, the American Exchange National Bank has notified the Treasury Department that it desires to close the account maintained with it by the New York Post Office, on which it has been paying 2 per cent.

The American Exchange has had the account but a few months, having taken it over from the National Bank of Commerce, which gave it up because of an unwillingness to pay interest on it. The Bank of Commerce had had it for several years, but no interest on active accounts was exacted by the Government until soon after the advent of the Wilson Administration. Secretary McAdoo, at the instance, it was said, of Assistant Secretary John Skelton Williams, ordered that 2 per cent. should be paid on all Government deposits.

The Bank of Commerce, which had several Government acounts, gave them all up, and so did several other banks such as the National Park and the Chemical National. The Post Office account was handled by the Sub-Treasury for some time after the Bank of Commerce gave it up, the Government thus receiving no interest. Then it went to the American Exchange.

It is not because of the interest charge, however, but because of the basis on which the interest is computed, that the American Exchange does not care to keep the account. The Government requires interest on uncollected items as well as on cash. Postmaster Morgan deposits each day, among other items, checks issued by various banks in exchange for the cash received by branch offices under his jurisdiction. These checks are put through the Clearing House on the following day and it is not until then that the American Exchange receives the money. In the collection of out-of-town checks deposited by Mr. Morgan there is still more delay. Yet the American Exchange is required to pay interest on the full deposit, consisting largely of such uncollected items, just as if the deposits were all made in currency and were available immediately. This is in direct conflict with the practice in respect to individual or corporation accounts.

The American Exchange soon found that the account was unprofitable on this basis. A calculation was made that showed that its loss was at the rate of more than $7,000 a year. The average balance was about $300,000 of which two-thirds, on the average, consisted of uncollected items.

Lewis L. Clarke, the President of the bank, wrote to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, suggesting a modification of the arrangement that would obviate this loss. One of his suggestions was that Clearing House items be deposited with the Sub-Treasury, instead of with the bank, and that the Sub-Treasury deposit the cash represented by them in the bank, thus keeping up its balance to meet checks drawn by the Postmaster. This would amount to the Sub-Treasury being out the money for a day, instead of the bank's doing so, in case the cash was deposited by the Sub-Treasury the same day it received the items. This could be prevented, if necessary, by the Sub-Treasury waiting until the items had gone through the Clearing House the following day, and it had received the cash, before depositing it with the bank. In either case the bank would have deposits of cash on which to pay interest, instead of deposits of uncollected items.

Mr. Clarke's other suggestion was that when the Postmaster deposited in the bank out-of-town checks and other items to be collected, they be segregated from his cash balance, and that interest be paid only on the latter. As the items were collected they would be transferred to the interest-paying account.

Mr. Hamlin declined to make any change, and Mr. Clarke wrote to John Skelton Williams, who had become Controller of the Currency. He refused to intervene. In expressing his views, though, he pointed out that among the bonds deposited with the Treasury Department by the bank to secure the deposits were some New York City bonds, and that these had appreciated several points in the market since they were so deposited. The profit on the bonds, Mr. Williams argued, would offset any direct loss on the account.

After some further correspondence, Mr. Clarke requested that the account be closed.

$18,000 FOR LOSS OF LEG.

Steward of Steamship Cedric Gets Record Verdict at Retrial.

The value of a leg was estimated at $18,000 by a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday, and this is said to be the largest award ever given in New York County. Harry Etchells, chief second-class steward of the steamship Cedric, the plaintiff, told Justice Edgar C. Emerson and the jury that while he was standing at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street on Dec. 11, 1912, an express wagon of Wells, Fargo & Co. passed so close to him that his clothing was caught by the wheels and his body dragged under one wheel, crushing his leg so that amputation was necessary.

On the first trial a year ago the jury's verdict was $15,000. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, which ordered a re-trial. Etchells contended that the accident, by depriving him of one of his "sea legs," precluded him from earning a livelihood at his former occupation. John G. Milburn, Jr., attorney for the express company, defended the action on the ground of contributory negligence.

CITY BREVITIES.

A special public lecture on "Shakespeare as a Dramatist," by John W. Draper of New York University, will be given at 8 o'clock to-night in the New York Public Library Branch at 103 West 135th Street.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Political Union, a mass meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, May 2. The speakers will include Mayor Mitchel, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction; Miss Alice Paul, Timothy Healey, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Josephine Casey; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Miss Caroline Lexow, Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, Senator Shafroth, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, and Mrs. J. W. Brannan.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN IN SUFFRAGE SPEECH

Tells Women the Vote Will Increase Interest in the Homes.

AGREES WITH GEO. CREEL

There Are Many Miserable Homes That Politics Might Better Break Up Than Not, Speaker Says.

Adolph Lewisohn made his maiden speech for suffrage at the home of Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, 117 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lewisohn said he had always believed in equal suffrage, but had not thought the matter of the vote of great importance to women. He now sees that women do as well in politics as men, and he believes in more definite action.

"It is time for the people to wake up," he said. "It cannot now be said that suffrage will take women from the home out into the world. If there is danger of that the harm has been done already. The anti-suffragists themselves prove that women may go into suffrage. They are engaged in public affairs, and yet do not neglect their homes. They deserve the privilege to vote.

"I think it will increase the interest in the homes. The men and women will have more in common. There is no danger that politics will disrupt the home. My son voted for Wilson. I was interested in Taft. That did not change our feelings. I like my son. We did not quarrel about it. If politics should break up some homes, there are some miserable homes that, as George Creel said the other day, had better be broken up. I have heard some of the anti-suffragists speak. I heard Mrs. Martin speak the other day, and I was more interested in suffrage.

"There are many small places in the country where there are no theatres, there is very little amusement of any kind, but there are always politics. The men now have that alone, but with suffrage the women should have something to be interested in also. They say that bad women would vote, I think from what we read in the papers—all the crimes that are committed—that there are some bad men who vote, too. If the anti-suffragists do not think the suffragists vote right they can vote the other way."

Mrs. Brown, who is President of the International Child Welfare League, asked Mr. Lewishon if he thought the matter of child labor would be helped if women voted.

"It cannot help it," he answered. "I was sitting next a woman at dinner the other night and I asked her if she was interested in child labor.

"I have given the subject of equal suffrage through consideration," said Mr. Lewishon, "and I have come to the conclusion that no harm and only good can result from it. It is justice, and only injustice is harmful. Innovations and reforms have always been ridiculed. I remember when people objected to Wagner's music; they only cared for the beautiful Italian music, and now they cannot get music heavy enough. Most new ideas have been unpopular at the start.

"Women will not be obligated to vote, and when there is equal suffrage they will be interested and acquire knowledge and experience necessary to form proper judgment. It is safe to say that equal suffrage will be a benefit to the public, will uplift politics to a high standard, improve home life, create a sounder and better Government, and result in the general betterment of the community."

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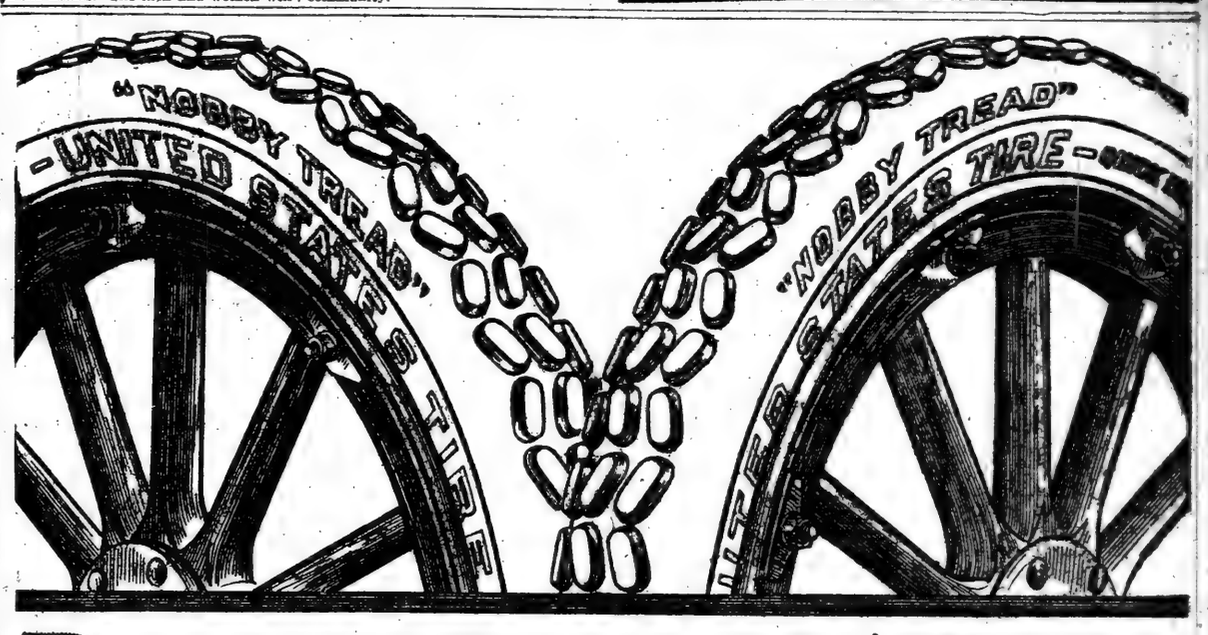

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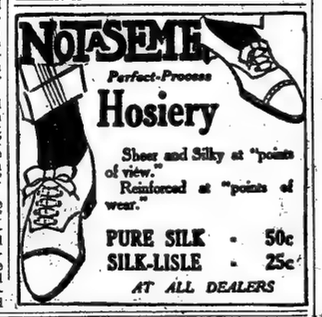

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914.

FACTS FOR A CANDID WORLD.

The Tories of our Revolution who were so numerous in New York and so loyal to King GEORGE III. that they drove out merchants who were known to be faithful to the American cause and confiscated their goods; the "blue light" Federalists of New England who were so determined in their opposition to the War of 1812 that they were accused of betraying the Americans by signals to the British, while Massachusetts and Connecticut refused to furnish troops to the Government; the New England abolitionists who denounced the Polk Administration and called the war with Mexico in 1846 a slave holders' war, when men afterward of high prominence in public affairs and in literature ridiculed our Generals and our soldiers in the field; the copperheads of the civil war, some of whom were so bitter in opposition to the war policy of LINCOLN that they were ready to give aid and comfort to the South; the anti-imperialists of the Spanish War who went pretty far in their utterances at a time when our soldiers in the Philippines were being slain with bolos or were dying of disease—all these exemplify the freedom of conscience and of opinion enjoyed in this country even in time of war. All these, too, and we say it without any implication of reproach, have their counterparts at the present moment in the worthy gentlemen of Boston who ask that we stay our hands in Mexico until a "commission of inquiry" has reported upon the matter, and in ambiguous demonstrations like that at Cooper Union where a meeting of women assembled to denounce the war with Mexico was persuaded to turn its attention to the Colorado miners' war. LINCOLN found it necessary to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, and Mr. SEWARD said that by touching his little bell he could cause any person accused of disloyalty to be shut up. In this very different and much less serious crisis nobody thinks of measures of that sort, nobody thinks ill of the critics of the President, save only as the expediency of adding to his troubles is questioned. Mr. WILSON'S reasons for interfering in Mexican affairs are certainly not just or sufficient if they cannot be clearly stated. We still profess to have "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," and there is nothing unreasonable in the demand of these Boston gentlemen, among whom we recognize more than one old-time ardent anti-imperialist, that "facts be submitted to a candid world."

A commission of inquiry with armed forces in the field and other forces hurrying to the front would be an awkward expedient. In this case it would mean that HUERTA would have time to make his dispositions for defense in a way that would cost the lives of a great many American soldiers and sailors if the Boston Commission in the end should be obliged to report that the President was right. We do not suppose that Mr. LOWE and Mr. MEAD and Mr. HOWELLS would insist upon the commission idea if it were pointed out to them that such a peace measure would result in a probably large loss of American lives.

It is our belief that a very great majority of the American people have full confidence in the justness of mind and sobriety of judgment of President WILSON. They support him in the measures he has taken, not blindly, not thoughtlessly, but because they are convinced by his statement of the cause of action, because they believe him incapable of "dragging the country into war" without justification, a serious and, it seems to us, unfounded charge which has been brought against him.

The Tampico incident was but one of many, and yet that was grave. There are persons, many persons, who cannot be made to understand that an insult to a flag or reparation for such an insult are anything more than trivial matters easily passed over. No person who has seriously felt the weight of Government responsibilities, no person who has pondered the history of nations and their difficulties, no man who has worn the uniform of even a branch of the service ever takes that view. Senator WORKS of California, some time ago had an overrule Admiral MAYO and declare adequate and satisfactory the reparation offered by the Mexican commander at Tampico. That would have utterly destroyed us in the sight of all Mexicans. They would at once have felt that they could do what they pleased with the "gringoes," who had shown that they would stand any amount of insults. We should very soon have had to make our choice between knuckling down after further affronts or showing a tardy resentment, until some crowning outrage would have ended the question forever. European nations, too, would have formed the most unfavorable opinion of us and would have had to consider the present necessity of looking out for their own interests in Mexico. Yet there were so many affronts put upon us by men under HUERTA'S authority that taken together they are far more serious than the Tampico matter. It is strange that the present critics of the President have failed to notice that for months we have steadily maintained our preparations for forcible action, and have added to them. Do those who denounce the President's action forget that a short time ago some of them were abusing him for inaction?

Nevertheless we think these Boston gentlemen's demand for knowledge should be gratified. Certainly if we proceed to real war in Mexico there must be a statement of its causes. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations put forth such a statement at the beginning of the Spanish War which we remember we had to characterize as unsatisfactory. Very likely Senator SHIVELY of Indiana and of the Foreign Relations Committee will be instructed to present to the American people and to a candid world a detailed review of our relations with HUERTA, in which matters to which the President made only a general reference may be specifically set forth.

THE CARE OF THE PARKS.

The speech in Central Park, on Shakespeare Day, of Park Commissioner CABOT WARD comprehended an earnest plea for the conservation of the city parks. It is obviously the Commissioner's idea that the city should spend more money on the upkeep of its breathing spots. There was no exaggeration in his description of Central Park:

> No other city in the world has such a magnificent sweep of ground in the centre of its most densely populated borough as we have here. Its real estate value amounts to many millions. Its real worth is inestimable. If the city had a building worth as many millions and as intrinsically valuable as this park, every citizen would be keen to suppress the vandals who would disfigure it, and they would spend a great deal of money to prevent such a noble structure falling into decay. No landlord would expect to keep his buildings in proper repair if he spent on them only the proportion of their value each year that New York spends upon the maintenance of its parks.

Probably it will not be possible to increase the appropriation for park maintenance at the present, but we are confident that Mr. WARD will be able to do much, on the present allowance, toward the restoration of Central Park. We may be certain that the despoiling and disfigurement that were permitted under his predecessor will be stopped. STOVER and Stoverism belong to history. Time has justified the course of Mr. SAMUEL PARSONS, the Landscape Architect of the parks, who was practically forced out of office by STOVER. The attempted improvement of the great lawns under one MAYNARDIER, favored by STOVER, has been a deplorable failure. MAYNARDIER has vanished "in the dark backward and abysm of time," but has left a monument in the shape of barren wastes. The restoration of the park according to the original plans, which cannot be improved upon, will be the work of years, but we may count upon Mr. WARD to make an intelligent beginning without delay. He may be relied upon also to combat all schemes of park encroachment and to employ rational measures to prevent the further destruction of the trees and shrubbery.

THE MOTOR CAR THIEVES.

As a result of work initiated by Mr. JOB LIPPINCOTT, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of New Jersey, DANIEL REILLY and "Liverpool Jack" WALKER have been convicted of stealing motor cars in New York and of disposing of them in New Jersey, and CHESTER TRAVERS and JOHN CHANDLER, members of the gang, are now in the Tombs Prison in this city. Inspector SHEDD, detailed by Commissioner LIPPINCOTT, has arrested JOHN GARDNER, who is awaiting trial at Toms River, N. J., on a charge of acting as receiver of the stolen automobiles.

The "fence" would find out what kind of car a prospective purchaser wanted; the thieves would thereupon steal a car of that description, take it to Lakewood, N. J., dismantle it, and very cleverly change its appearance, besides transposing the numbers. Commissioner LIPPINCOTT complains that the automobile thieves are successful because the insurance adjusters, with some notable exceptions, are more eager to get a car back than to get the criminals prosecuted. Until recently it was customary to offer a large reward for the return of the car and little or no reward for the apprehension of the thieves. Some adjusters would not stickle at shielding a thief, paying the reward advertised, and blocking all efforts at arrest.

If there is power enough in the District Attorney's office it should see to it that the insurance adjuster as well as the thief will go without immunity if they do not regard the wishes of those who supply it. Missouri had shown the same thing previously, but the Kentucky case has additional points of interest.

The law giving the regulation of insurance in Kentucky to a State Board does not go into effect until June 15, but eighty-eight companies have withdrawn from business as a precautionary measure. Their reason was that the conditions which the Legislature sought to make worse were already too bad to endure, and the idea of continuing business under the direction of officials without interest in the companies, and with power to inflict penalties for disobedience, was not worthy the time and trouble of business men. The new law was objectionable in details, but the financial conditions were the controlling consideration. Over a term of years and an aggregate of five billions of insurance the premiums and the losses balanced within $2,667,246. This was pretty close to doing business for fun or for health. There were no financial inducements to submitting to regulation designed to cheapen insurance, that is, to lessen profits.

There was a conference between the embarrassed officials and the disobedient companies. This has resulted in the companies rejecting all proposals. The companies would not accept lower rates, they would not do business under old conditions until the constitutionality of the new law was litigated. They offered to resume business if the Attorney General would give a written opinion that the new law was unconstitutional, and if the State officials would stipulate not to enforce it and to allow rates permitting a profit of 5 per cent. A special session for repeal would be waived if there was an understanding for repeal by agreement of all interests at the first regular session, and if all prosecutions and penalties were withdrawn. This was rejected by the State, and there the matter stands. It may be asked what is the benefit of regulating insurance if no insurance can be had.

The comment of The Louisville Times is unconventional, and worthy of the occasion. It says that the trouble will end when what it calls "the herd of wild asses" hears from the people in whose interests they claim to act. The Times's prescription for the taming of wild asses of the Legislature is to separate the herd, and let the people get at them individually. It is a mystery what started the epidemic of insurance regulation in the Southern States, like the contagion of railway regulation in the West. The Granger railway laws were repealed or ignored until the Federal statutes took them up in the manner now under observation.

THE BUTCHERY IN COLORADO.

There can be no justification for the attack of the Colorado State troops on the Ludlow camp. On the other hand, the trapping of the men in the Empire Mine and the blocking of its mouth was done by the union strikers. Commenting on the cruel and bloody work of the last three days, Lieut. Gov. FITZGERALD sums up the situation on Wednesday in these words:

> Even granting all of the strikers' claims concerning the actions of the militia, it is not justifiable that the strikers themselves should murder women and children as they have done to-day, and are doing, nor for them to burn and destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property.
>
> They have no justification for murdering men whose only offense is that they are seeking to earn a living without a permit from the United Mine Workers of America.
>
> The trouble was started by the strikers killing a non-union man whose only offense was in walking to his work without their permission.

With the deadliest weapons of civilization in the hands of savage-minded men, there can be no telling to what lengths the war in Colorado will go unless it is quelled by force. The President should turn his attention from Mexico long enough to take stern measures in Colorado.

THE AVAILABLE FORCES.

Under the command of Brig. Gen. FUNSTON, a brigade of infantry comprising the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments, with a regiment of cavalry and one of artillery, will quickly reinforce the command of Rear Admiral BADGER at Vera Cruz. The forces on the southern frontier of the United States are being strengthened as rapidly as possible. In view of the gravity of the situation, it has seemed to many persons that the War Department is moving with undue deliberation, but announcements made by the Quartermaster General yesterday indicate that great progress has already been made in the preparations for war. Supplies are on hand for the field equipment of 165,000 men over the combined forces of the regular army and the National Guard. In other words more than 300,000 men could be quickly put in the field with equipment for six months. It is not at all likely that so large a force will be needed, but great relief will be felt all over the country when Brig. Gen. FUNSTON and his troops arrive at Vera Cruz. There will then be about 10,000 troops at that captured port, apart from the seamen.

The amended Volunteer bill was finally passed by both houses of Congress yesterday and signed by the President. This makes available for immediate use the services of about 110,000 men who have already had the training of National Guardsmen, which, in recent years, has been under the eye of officers of the regular army. Without the authority of this new law the President could have ordered on service in Texas all the State regiments of the country, but even with the authority of the Volunteer Army bill the right to order any militia to service out of the country is still open to dispute. This matter is now before the Supreme Court. This question of authority is not likely to be troublesome. Any National Guard regiment, of which two-thirds of the members are willing to serve as Federal volunteers, may be received intact in the volunteer army. In very few regiments will as many as two-thirds of the members decline to volunteer. If there is a likelihood of a protracted war, however, early measures will be taken for the enlistment of volunteers in all the States, apart from the National Guard regiments.

At the outset, with no unnecessary delays in mobilization, enough troops should be available for the invasion of Mexico by way of the east coast and for ample protection of the northern border. The war vessels at Vera Cruz and Tampico, and those now at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, will serve as an effective blockade against the landing of arms and ammunition for the Mexicans. Doubtless the blockade will soon be extended to cut off all supplies.

Meanwhile, a force of somewhat less than 6,000 men, including marines and seamen, holds Vera Cruz, and if that town is to be kept habitable the Mexican troops must be prevented from cutting off its water supply. The rumors of the force which Gen. MAAS is assembling not far from the coast are contradictory and lack verification, but it is not likely that he is idling away his time. The task imposed on Rear Admiral BADGER is extremely difficult and hazardous, and the sooner he is relieved from it the better.

THE REGULATION OF INSURANCE.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Kansas case gives to the States the right to regulate insurance at will. The court did not consider how the States are to get insurance if their regulation is unreasonable. We are not left in doubt on that point, however, as the events in Kentucky on Thursday show plainly enough that [illegible]

police officer secures the return of a car stolen from an owner in this city that the full details of the transaction are handed over to the prosecuting attorney. The books of the adjusters should be placed at the service of the District Attorney, and they should be required to give full information.

The statement of WILLIAM J. BURNS, published in THE TIMES this morning, regarding the present attitude of the police of Atlanta, Ga., toward certain charges of immorality preferred against LEO C. FRANK, which assuredly tended to create public feeling against him, and helped to secure his conviction, is most amazing. The new declaration of the police that they have no such charges to make, and their denial that such charges were ever preferred, will tend to strengthen the belief, now widespread throughout the country, that FRANK was most unfairly tried. These charges were made public in the press. Much emphasis was placed upon them by the Prosecutor in his speech at the trial. There is no question that the jury which found FRANK guilty of the murder of MARY PHAGAN did so largely through a belief in his moral depravity. With that charge ignored, the case against FRANK seems weak indeed.

That was a tolerably good example of American gunnery afforded by the men of the mine ship San Francisco in Vera Cruz Harbor. With their five-inch guns they shot out the windows of the Naval College, one by one, with the precision of the best target practice. There is a good object lesson in this for the navies of the world. The question has often been asked what our navy would do in actual service with the modern armament. Here is one good example of what it can do.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Ancient Proverb Is Disproved.

Absolute novelty is doubtless rare in a world like ours, where so many people have had so many years in which to think up and do so many things. Yet he certainly exaggerated who said that "there is nothing new under the sun," if, as is generally assumed, he meant there never would be. For there was a revelation of something quite without precedent, so far as available records go, as recently as this week, when, as one of our Washington dispatches put it—"several large manufacturers of arms and ammunition in the United States to-day voluntarily informed the President that they would ship no more munitions of war out of the country in the present state of affairs."

Fully to appreciate how wonderful was what may be called the unaccelerated reaching of that decision by the gun and cartridges makers it is necessary to recall that their hitherto invariable policy in every country has been to sell weapons to anybody who would buy and could pay, regardless of the use to which, or by whom, the weapons were to be put. That was business, and it was very distinctly their business. Of course many of them have observed, and all have pretended to observe, such restrictions on sales as Governments and laws have imposed, but none has ever recognized any other obligation than this, and in many occasions, often with success, they have prevented or delayed the taking of action by the governors of lands that would hurt "the trade."

For instance, they were vehement and for long effective in opposition to the prohibition of "prize guns" on hunting [illegible]

implements, though everybody else interested in game protection demanded it, and ordinances against pistol carrying and owning have had no bitterer enemies. Again and again, too, it has been whispered, and sometimes said aloud, not only the arms manufacturers were willing to supply any army, but that occasionally they took measures that resulted in there being armies to supply.

On the particular gunmakers mentioned in the dispatch a new light has dawned. They will not ship munitions to the only place there is an instant demand for them, and though they modestly refrain from saying so, their only reason can be the highly patriotic, but wholly unbusinesslike, one that munitions shipped to that place would almost inevitably be used against their country's troops.

Civilization Takes a Long Step.

People who, like a distinguished statesman now retired but still of widely recognized avuncularity, have numbered among life's difficult problems the finding of something to do between midnight and bedtime, will have that particular problem easily solved for them here in New York, now that our amiable Mayor has deferred for an hour the closing of many joyous restaurants and allowed not a few others to keep open until dawn.

This change is a precious boon for all to whom 1 A. M. is "just the edge of the evening," and the state of affairs thus created contrasts pleasingly, indeed, with that which existed in the days of an executive who was so little considerate of tender feelings as to say right out loud that as much "swilling and guzzling of liquor" as was good for anybody could be done before 1 o'clock. Such harshness of characterization as that was hard to bear, and in many a genial roisterer's fine mind it will linger as a cruel grievance long after appreciative memory of the wise and humorous letters that came from the same source have passed away.

All-night licenses, scattered with a generous but judicious hand, will make things better now. With a wide choice of places in which to linger long in the thrilling and edifying converse on the death of Kings and other lofty subjects that goes on, as is well known, where select spirits gather to wait and hail the dawn, poetry and art, virtue and patriotism, health and happiness, will be promoted to a degree that was impossible in the days when there was only a single oasis in the metropolitan desert.

The impression that the night was made for sleeping survives only with those belated teleologists who forget that human beings are not chickens and have never been told that civilization has progressed in exact adjustment to the increase of facilities for replacing the light of day with ever more and more satisfactory illuminations of the artificial sorts. "Early to bed and early to rise" is an admonition invented by flint-skinning farmers as a means of getting the most and hardest work out of their hands.

Sorrowful News for Commuters.

Westchester County will wail with unanimity as a result of the Governor's vetoing of the bill that put commutation rates back where they were in happier days. The wail will be the louder because of the cruel plausibility marking the argument supporting it—the argument that when a question is before courts of unquestioned competency to settle it, the Legislature had better keep its hands off.

To make the situation the more painful, from the Westchesterian point of view, the Public Service Commissioners, upon whose order the commuters pinned their strongest hopes, told the Governor that they really preferred to have their ruling stand or fall with a court decision, that being on the whole more satisfactory to them than summary action in favor of one party interested in the controversy and against the other.

As one man, woman, and child, the commuters will disagree with this. They knew what they wanted—and when. Not to get it now is almost as bad as not to get it at all, especially as a new dubiety hangs over the ultimate acquisition as a consequence of this cruelly disappointing postponement. The courts are so slow, and they consider so many things!

The fact remains, however, that the commutation rates in Westchester County are higher than those charged for similar services elsewhere in this part of the country, and among the many invisibilities to commuter eyes is where profit lies for a railway in decreased prosperity to the suburban towns along its line. That certainly followed, and the commuters all believe that it was caused by the advance in the price of their tickets.

THE COLORADO STRIKE.

Unions Held to Blame for Forcing a Violent Struggle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any unprejudiced reader of the testimony given at Washington on April 6 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., before the House Committee on Mines must have been impressed by the dignity and force of the witness in contrast with the bullying of the politicians who were acting (as usual) on behalf of the labor unions, and who had Mr. Rockefeller on the stand for some four hours. During this time they were unable to provoke the witness into making any damaging statements or to shake him from the position that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had been forced to employ guards to protect their men who desired to work.

Deplorable as are the results of this strike, involving the killing of women and children, let it not be forgotten that the direct cause of all the conflict and outrage that have occurred was the determination on the part of the unions to prevent by violence from working men who wish to work.

As Mr. Rockefeller well said, this issue is not a local, but a national one. He is doing a patriotic duty in endeavoring to protect his men in their right to earn an honest living without paying tribute to the labor leaders, and in standing for this right he should have the approval of all who love justice and true freedom.

W. C. C.

New York, April 22, 1914.

The Husband's Authority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For human interest the letters in THE TIMES from various correspondents excel all other matter; not the least among them is one from "A Brute" about the case of the man who threw ink on his wife's gown to prevent her attendance at a dance with her mother. The "Brute" really seems to hold the humorous ideas of the mid-Victorian age that a husband actually has rights and authority over his wife.

My! My! how old-fashioned, and living in New York at that!

The "Brute" is quite right when he says woman despises "weak-kneed, spineless husbands," but one can have force without being disagreeable and unmannerly. I'm no Don Juan, but I know lots of the "girls," married and single, and we men should pay our parts in gentlemanly fairness and, as Robert Hilliard says, "Give the women a fair chance and you'll find what good fellows they really are."

Is Mexico a joke [illegible] with his patience, wife or marriage?

New York, April 23, 1914.

COLLEGE FOLKS' CLUB.

Should Be Made Up of Young Men and Women Graduates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new social club suggested by "Yale '08" should make a strong appeal to the thousands of college men and women in Greater New York. There are many college clubs in the city where one can resume old acquaintances and perhaps find new, congenial companions among fellow alumni. The university clubs provide occasional opportunity for intermingling of graduates of different colleges. But the women's clubs do not make a practice of entertaining one another, and I certainly never heard of the Yale Club extending an invitation to the Wellesley Club for a social evening. So not only are graduates of one college kept apart from those of other college, but the sexes are strictly segregated.

A social club for graduates of all colleges, composed of men and women, would have a beneficial and broadening influence on the individual members, and would also tend to increase our interest in college life and college education all over the country. We should forget the rivalries and prejudices of undergraduate days, and welcome news of progress along various lines in the colleges of our new fellow-club members.

Of course, I wish to belong.

WELLESLEY.

New York, April 22, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter to THE TIMES from "Yale, 08," which voices a need quite as great as any in this city and all the more difficult to meet by reason of the class of people most interested—a medium of social intercourse between young men and women of education, good breeding, and refinement.

I returned to New York after four years at college to find that my former friends and acquaintances had either married or had moved away or had found new interests and grown out of sympathy with the things we once had in common. I passed months in misery and heartache before I realized that I was lonesome. Neither the Church nor the Christian associations meet this craving for congenial companionship. Both tend rather to decry the coming together of young men and women simply for the enjoyment of each other's society, as witness the separation of the Bible classes, the mission study, and the association classes. Yet these organizations stand as a great factor in the field of social service.

Nor do the university clubs for either men or women fill the need.

I heartily indorse the plan proposed by "Yale, '08," and shall eagerly await the gathering of the clans. There are many others. Let us hear from them.

VASSAR, '10.

New York, April 23, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning you publish a wise suggestion from "Yale, '08," regarding the social problem and isolation of those of us who hold proprieties of the well bred. Many of us who are busy are very lonely at times, but have not the time or energy to spare which is required at present in any social relations of a city. We want some way to meet congenial, thinking, broad-minded men and women when we do have time for rest and recreation. I find solace in work and action, but the society of refined people fills a place no other thing can fill, and makes for many benefits—contentment not the least. Being in the Y. M. C. A., I am not of the Y. M., but it is better than the "pellmell" or "society" boarding house. When the broad-minded college men form a club here is one member under "Yale, '08's" rules.

New York, April 22, 1914. W. W. C.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, for one, would like to voice my approval of the scheme suggested by "Yale, '08," in his letter to THE TIMES. I myself am a graduate of one of the larger women's colleges, and have often wondered if there was not in this great city of clubs and societies a social club of college men and college women. There is room for a club that includes both sexes and all the colleges. The feeling of camaraderie that exists among college folk—the "freemasonry" of college people as a class—in itself is a great help in starting a club of this kind.

VASSARION.

New York, April 23, 1914.

Government Seeds of Good Quality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems a pity to me that you should have correspondents who complain of the quality of seeds sent out by the Government.

Many of my friends and myself have had the privilege of receiving them and have had most excellent results. We fear your other correspondents must be very poor gardeners.

Of course, whether public policy demands the sending out of these seeds is an entirely different matter and is apt to open a very serious discussion.

FRANK H. G. KEEBLE.

Bayside, L. I., April 23, 1914.

The Men's Suffrage Pageant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express to you the appreciation and thanks of our league for the very good notice that you gave of our Pageant in THE TIMES. We consider it without doubt the most accurate and dignified account given by any paper.

JAMES L. LAIDLAW,
President, Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

New York, April 23, 1914.

Sealing Up Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Talk about rats in a trap if the United States closes the ports of Mexico and lets Huerta and Carranza do the rest. However, the comparison is hardly fair to the rats, for rats in a trap don't try to kill off each other.

L. J. W.

New York, April 23, 1914.

THE MOTHER OF A HERO.

A crash, a flash, a momentary triumph,
The blaze of sun from out a sky of blue;
And some one lies, a heap of huddled garments,
With heart now still that once sang brave and true.
A blur of smoke against the mountains rugged,
A buzzard winging slowly through the sky,
And miles away a little mother—waiting—
And praying to the gracious God on high.

A moan, a stream of life-blood ebbing swiftly,
A pair of eyes that close in endless sleep;
A bullet, sharp and sudden in its coming,
That leaves a wound so horrible and deep.
A paper, printed large in glowing headlines,
That says, "He left a mother, next of kin";
A country's loud approval of a hero—
And one small woman sobbing through the din!

A fear, a tear, a pair of hands clasped tightly,
A mind that sees a sturdy little boy,
A tiny baby face, with roguish dimples,
A sound of laughter filled with childish joy.

* * * * * * *

A nation's hero, dying first—with glory!
A man in spirit, though a boy in years,
A soldier, shot in battle, fighting bravely—
A little mother, waiting through the years!

MARGARET E. SANGSTER, Jr.

GREEK AT PRINCETON.

Those Who Take It Stand Highest in Their Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comparative excellence of Princeton students taking Greek, as contrasted with those without Greek, has been again established as an incontrovertible fact by abundant evidence recently furnished in the official records of the university. In revising the course of study last year, the opinion of every member of the Faculty was sought, and the records of the preceding six years (1907-1912) were subjected to a complete examination.

One object of this examination was to reveal the comparative standing of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Letters, and Bachelor of Science. These are our three college degrees in liberal studies. For all of them we require English, Latin, mathematics, science, history, and philosophy as necessary. Greek is the significant factor in determining the difference in the character of the prescribed studies for the three degrees. Only the Bachelors of Arts have Greek. How do they compare in scholarly achievement with the others who do not have Greek?

It is not necessary here to reprint the tables of statistics worked out by the Registrar of the University, as they may be found in The Educational Review for March. But the results can be put very briefly, as follows:

The Bachelors of Arts have maintained a clear lead over the others in all the humanistic subjects, such as philosophy, history, politics, economics, archaeology, Latin, English, and modern languages. They have at least fairly tied and sometimes have led the others in mathematics, physics, and geology, and have not done so well in chemistry and biology, though in the advanced courses in chemistry they take the lead at the end. The Bachelors of Science come second, and in a few instances surpass the Bachelors of Arts. The Bachelors of Letters, as a rule, come third. Moreover, the Bachelors of Arts lead the others every year in the small percentage of "dropped" students.

These are cold, hard facts. It is the Bachelors of Arts alone who have a general and widely sustained lead in scholarship in Princeton during the six years in question, (1907-1912.) It is not a question of leaving out Latin—for all the others have Latin, and in practically the same amount. It is clearly and solely the Greek question.

I know there are many who think Greek is on the way to extinction in our schools and colleges. But if by any chance this is to happen, then one other thing will happen—the purest light in humanistic studies and the light kindred to the light of scientific thinking will be extinguished. How superbly did the ancient eulogist say to the Athenians of his time, and of all time to come: "And so 'Greek' has come to be, not so much the name of a race as the name of knowledge." That is the heart of the Greek question. And if our university education is to be saved from Philistinism and provincialism Greek must have another Renaissance. I believe it will come.

ANDREW F. WEST.

Princeton, N. J., April 22, 1914.

ART NOTES.

New York Paint Club Members' Work on Exhibition.

After the season's exhibitions of masterpieces and marketpieces, native and foreign, it is rather refreshing to stroll into a genuine workroom where young painters are trying out their own problems and an atmosphere of peace, partisanship, and industry prevails. That is what happens when one pushes one's way into the studios occupied by the New York Paint Club for a look at the little exhibition of work by the members, open until Monday. It is explained that the club is not at all a school, that no artist teacher comes in to criticise, that every one is trying to stand on his own feet, that some know drawing forward and backward, and others are keen for color and others begin by simplifying, &c.

The initiated gallery visitor infers something of this from the appearance of the walls. Frank A. Nankivell shows among other things the green-eyed lady which was in the Independent Exhibition last year. It is easier to-day to see the cleverness of the handling and the delicacy of the tones, particularly the half-tone on the throat. Etchings and woodblock prints by the same artist prove him one who knows his drawing "forward and backward."

One does not get quite away from Mexico on the fifth floor of a building that seems hardly more fireproof than Vera Cruz. Howard Heath's "El Mexicana," a study of a Mexican model with beautiful blue-black hair, is painted with the modern square staccato brush stroke and extremely well painted, the modeling competently built up by the changes of direction in the strokes rather than by dark and light, and the strong color woven into a simple tone. Adele Klaer's "Summer" is a fiery blonde head, the structure finely understood and the features given just their proportion of interest in the whole effect. There is a clever portrait of Charles Hanson Towne by Israel Doskow, the blue eyes making the strong accent of the face, and David Robinson offers a Post Impressionist version of "Old Man B." that radiates character, an orange cadmium character perhaps, but potent to impress the observer. Other exhibitors are George W. Parker, C. W. Fairchild, Harriet S. Phillips, Laetitia Herr, W. W. Faucett and Julia Griswold.

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The public exhibition of "Cornwell Luminos" will continue at the City Club next week and is having an increasing attendance. The exhibition is open on Sundays as well as week days.

COURT HOUSE SITE CHANGE.

McAneny's Plan Before Estimate Board, but Not Complete.

President McAneny formally brought before the Board of Estimate yesterday his plan for the modification of the new Court House site. He did not go into details, and when he was asked afterward if he would give them he replied that there were still two or three matters which he wished to check up. At the meeting of the board, he said, he hoped to publish his draft before it was finally presented for approval, so that the public might have a chance to consider it thoroughly.

Frank Smith, Chief Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, and the Rev. Father Evers, rector of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, entered a protest against the changes suggested at first, on the ground that they would involve the destruction of St. Andrew's Church. Although Mr. McAneny had not yet stated the exact limits of his new plan, it is understood that they involve moving the site of the new Court House entirely to the east of Centre Street, constructing around it a wide circular street, and cutting a broad thoroughfare from the northern end of the Municipal Building, through the heart of Chinatown, to the Manhattan Bridge [illegible]

GEN. HUERTA HAS 42,701 SOLDIERS

But if Other Factions Unite with Him Mexican Army Will Total 90,000 Men.

CAN RAISE $375,000,000

Federals Contemplate Taxing 75,000 Ranches $5,000 Each a Year, Says William H. Ellis.

Figures prepared for the United States War Department give the strength of the forces under Gen. Huerta as 42,701 soldiers, of whom 32,900 were distributed recently as follows: In Mexico City, 6,000; in Guadalajara, 6,000; Tampico, 2,000; Lastilal, 2,000; Guamajuata, 2,685; Acapulco, 1,550; Victoria, 1,500; Valles, 1,400, and Puebla, 1,000. The rest were scattered in small groups through twenty-four districts of Mexico.

Should the foes of Huerta among the Carrancistas, the Villaristas, the Obregonistas, the Zapatistas, and others make common cause with the Federal troops against the United States, they would muster about 47,000 men, making the grand total of the Mexican military power 90,000 soldiers, distributed in twenty-seven States, three Territories, and the Federal District.

The total peace strength of the Mexican forces in 1912 was 107 Generals, 6,236 officers, and 49,332 men. Mauser magazine rifles, model 1901, then supplied the infantry, and Mauser carbines the cavalry, while the reserves had the Remington rifle of 1893. The recruiting of the army in peace was coupled with conscription, which fell on the poorest classes.

The Navy Department publishes the statistics of the Mexican fleet, as five vessels on the Atlantic Coast, of which two are gunboats, one a transport, one a training ship, and the other a "hulk of no fighting value." On the Pacific are two gunboats, a transport, and three "hulks of no fighting value."

The 90,000 fighting men have been drawn from a population numbering, in 1910, 15,063,207, of whom 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race; 43 per cent. are of mixed blood, and 38 per cent. are pure Indians. The foreign population in 1900 numbered 57,507—Spanish, 16,238; United States, 15,285; Guatemalan, 5,804; French, 3,976, and British, Cuban, German, Italian, and Chinese under 3,000 each. The City of Mexico in 1910 numbered 470,659 souls; Puebla, 101,214; Guadalajara, 118,796; San Luis Potosi, 82,946; Leon, 63,263, and Monterey, 81,006; fourteen other cities numbered between 30,000 and 40,000 each. The population of the Atlantic States in 1910 was 1,980,144, of the inland States 7,868,411, and of the Pacific States, 5,165,070. Mexico is 767,005 square miles in area, averaging twenty persons to the square mile.

289 Members of Congress.

The thirty-one States, Territories, and Federal District have each a Local Government, with a supreme Government of legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The Congress has 238 members in the House, a Senate of 56 members, and the President as executive. Representatives are elected for two years by male adults of 25 years or over, one member for 40,000 inhabitants. There are two Senators from each State with terms of two years, and the President's term is six years, but he is elective for consecutive terms.

The chief religion of Mexico is Roman Catholic, the Church being independent of the State. All religions are tolerated. The Government owns all church property.

Enrolled pupils in the schools supported by the Federation, individual States, and municipalities, numbering 9,063 schools in 1905, were 352,333 boys and 228,639 girls. There were 3,793 boys and 438 girls in the secondary schools, and in the sixty-eight professional schools and colleges were 5,258 men and 4,069 women. The private, clerical, and association schools numbered 152,917 pupils.

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts are under the Department of Justice and Public Instruction.

Mexico is in the agricultural and mining stages of civilization. The Statesman's Year Book says that the cultivated lands are 30,027,500 acres, the grazing lands 120,444,200 acres, and the wooded lands 43,983,200 acres. The primitive husbandry yields $13,000,000 worth of sugar and molasses annually, the crop for 1911-12 being 160,000 tons. Of spirits the yield in 1910 was 9,838,000 gallons, from 1,674 alcohol distilleries. The crops are of maize, cotton, henequen, wheat, coffee, beans, and cotton. The cattle, sheep, horses, and mules of the country were valued in 1902 at $120,528,158. The mineral output for 1911-12 was $48,686,965 gold, $89,064,965 silver, and the value of all minerals was $200,781,343. Of coal, 700,000 tons are extracted annually. But 120 factories were working in 1911, chiefly of cotton and tobacco.

Commerce and Investment.

According to a careful report prepared by Consul Marion Letcher of Chihuahua, American investments totaling $1,057,770,000 have stopped drawing interest in Mexico. There is $228,000,000 of American money in the mines, $235,464,000 in railway stocks, $406,926,000 in railway bonds, $62,000,000 in national bonds, $22,700,000 in the banks, $36,500,000 in smelters, $15,000,000 in the rubber industry, $15,000,000 in the oil business, and the rest in farms and ranches, factories, stores, houses, and personal property. The English investments amount to $321,302,800, and the Mexicans own but $793,187,242 of property in their own country. The Statesman's Year Book gives the exports of 1911-12 as $149,000,000, imports $90,830,000. The imports from the United States were $49,000,000, and exports to this country $112,000,000.

William H. Ellis, who returned this month from Mexico, where he has extensive interests, says that Huerta can raise $375,000,000 any time he desires. The de facto President has suspended payment on all his bonded indebtedness and railroad bonds. He has doubled the taxes on all mortgages, stamps, mining interests, and other properties; the Government is now considering mortgaging the church property, which aggregates between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 pesos. If the Government issues bonds against the property the entire issue may be

C. VANDERBILT IN VANDERBILT PALACE

Will Occupy Fifth Ave. and 51st St. Home, Which Came to Him at G. W. Vanderbilt's Death.

TAKES POSSESSION IN FALL

His Extensive Alterations May Include a Big Art Gallery—H. C. Frick Tenant for Several Years.

Cornelius Vanderbilt will next Fall take possession of the Vanderbilt mansion at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue which came to him through the death of his uncle, George W. Vanderbilt, who died without male heirs, under the will of his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, who died in 1885. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Vanderbilt plans to make this his town residence, and will occupy it after extensive alterations are made.

Mr. Vanderbilt could not be seen last night as he and Mrs. Vanderbilt were entertaining a small dinner party at his residence, 677 Fifth Avenue, taking their guests afterward to the opera, last night being the final subscription night of the season. Just what alterations he contemplates is not known, but it is presumed that he will build a large art gallery for the art works collected by his grandfather, which also descended to him.

It is a long time since a male descendant bearing the name of Vanderbilt lived in the Vanderbilt mansion. Several years ago Henry C. Frick, who now lives there, obtained a lease on the house from the late George W. Vanderbilt. Mr. Frick has built a $3,000,000 residence for himself on the site of the old Lenox Library, on Fifth Avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-first Street, which is now nearing completion, and which will be ready for occupancy next October. Mr. Frick's lease on the Vanderbilt mansion expires the last of next September.

Two years ago Mr. Vanderbilt bought a plot on Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-first Street and Seventy-second Streets, adjoining the residence of James A. Burden, at the south corner of Seventy-second Street. It was said then that Mr. Vanderbilt expected to begin the erection of a new town residence here, to evade the trade invasion, which now has gone up the avenue as far as Fifty-eighth Street. The house he now occupies was the former residence of O. H. P. Belmont, which he purchased in 1904.

The W. H. Vanderbilt brownstone residence was finished in 1881, and was then one of the most imposing residences in the city. The stained glass and mosaic in the vestibule were imported from Venice. The largest room in the house is the picture gallery, which is 32 by 48 and two stories in height, which now contains Mr. Frick's art collection. Mr. Frick's gallery at his new house will be one of the largest in the city and will contain many of the most valuable paintings in the world. Most of the paintings in the W. H. Vanderbilt collection are by French painters. Mr. Frick is absent from the city, but it was said at his house that it was a little too early to state the exact date when the family would move into their new home.

LAST FRIDAY JUNIOR DANCE.

Cotillion in Rose Room at the Plaza —The Favors.

The last of the season's Friday Junior dances for girls who have not yet made their formal début was held last night in the Rose Room of the Plaza instead of at Sherry's, where the others have been held. The patronesses receiving were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. James Raynor Hayden, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mrs. Charles Bates. There was a cotillion, led by John F. Hubbard, dancing with Miss Anna Ballard. The favors were American Beauty roses, trick kodaks, framed pictures, and little Chinese chow dogs. A shower of confetti finished the figures.

Among the girls who are members of this class are the Misses Priscilla Peabody, Edith Sloan, Anna Sherman, Alice Thorne, Marie Thayer, Isabel Stettinius, Helen Porter, Helen Morgan, Carola Kip, Ruth Hayden, Ernestine Glover, Natalie Forbes, Elizabeth Chapin, and Margaret Dickson.

The young men included Robert Suckley, Philip Armour, Frederic Coudert, Stuyvesant Le Roy French, Raynor Harvey, Elmendorf Carr, Clinton Greer, E. Moore Robinson, William McN. Rodewald, Jr., George Mumford, D. H. McAlpin, Edmund W. Peaslee, Oliver Carley Harriman, Coster Schermerhorn, Herbert Fullitzer, Robert Ingersoll Brown, George Scott, Jr., Charles Bates, Eugene Kelly, Brian C. Curtis, W. C. Stettinius, and Coster Steers.

The dances will be continued next year and will take place at the Plaza.

Society at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 24.—Following the Astor-Huntington wedding on April 30, Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore and Mrs. C. A. Sackett will motor down from New York to spend three weeks at the Springs.

A number of cottagers are arriving and opening their Summer homes. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Montague and Miss Margaret Prescott Montague will open Oakhurst next week. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frazier arrived at Thornwold a week ago and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Thayer have opened Kanawha Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Akers are returning to the Hawley cottage on Sunday with a party.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Chew Tilghman of Philadelphia have taken a cottage here fore the season, as have Mr. and Mrs. Milton C. Work, who are returning from abroad in June.

When You Buy Silver

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1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

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TO DANCE TANGO IN LONDON

Fin de Semaine Club May Appear at Hotel Savoy, London.

The weekly meeting of the Fin de Semaine Club will be held to-night atop the Hotel Astor. A representative of the Hotel Savoy in London, will attend to see how society on this side of the ocean dances the tango and maxixe. The club will inaugurate supper dances at this hotel in London for the entertainment of Americans over there during the season, provided they can arrange the license which will permit dancing after 12:30 A. M.

On May 1 a party of fifteen amateur dancers will sail for Paris, to start a series of supper dances at the Hotel Majestic in that city, beginning May 16, under the auspices of the Fin de Semaine Club, which will take a negro orchestra with them.

LUNCHEON FOR MISS BAIRD.

Mrs. George Forrest Butterworth Entertains for Her Son's Fiancee.

Mrs. George Forrest Butterworth gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Isabel Imlay Baird, whose engagement to her son, George Forrest Butterworth, Jr., was announced a few days ago. Miss Baird is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Baird. Her fiancé is taking a special course at Columbia University, from which he was graduated last year.

There were thirty-two guests at the luncheon, which was at Mrs. Butterworth's house, 57 East Fifty-fourth Street. Pink sweet peas decorated the dining room, and pink roses and carnations were used in the drawing room. The guests, besides Miss Baird, were the Misses Lydia Coit Butler, Mary W. Bangs, Eloise P. Bloodgood, Barbara Brewster, Marion D. Buckley, Charlotte Chalmers, Katharine A. Crane, Geraldine Frost, Catherine R. Farrelly, Katharine Flagg, Alice Guernsey, Mary R. Haskell, Margaret C. Henderson, Dorothy L. Howard, Helen Hartley Jenkins, Florence Maberly, Marjorie North, Alice Pine, Laura C. Parsons, Ruth Rhein, Elise Sage, Emily B. Sherman, Lisa Todd, Elizabeth Thomas, Marion Vanderhoef, Marian Whitman, Edith Wellman, Mrs. Samuel Milbank, Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr., Mrs. Robert L. Strebelgh, Mrs. Austin Knight Neftel, and Mrs. Louis G. Lestrade.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The second of the series of Spring dances of the Automobile, Aero, and Motor Boat Clubs will be given in the assembly room of the Automobile Club of America on Saturday evening, May 2. Dave H. Morris, Herbert S. Carpenter, James A. Blair, Jr., and Alan R. Hawley are on the Committee of Arrangements.

The North Carolina Society and guests attended the buffet supper and dance held in the music room at the Hotel Biltmore last night. The Michigan Society also gave a dance in the ball room.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Stemmler and the Misses Stemmler of 162 West Fifty-fourth Street are at Atlantic City for several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Kearney, who were married in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, are at the Wolcott. Mrs. Kearney was Miss Edmonia M. Adams, daughter of Read Admiral James Dexter Adams, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Adams.

Sir Humphrey Mackworth and Lady Mackworth of London are at the Waldorf-Astoria for an extended visit.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her young son, and her sister, Miss Katherine Force, have returned to 840 Fifth Avenue, from the White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, who spent the Winter in England, have returned, and will be at the St. Regis for a few days before leaving for their place at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brower (Miss Marion Willetts) are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home at Roslyn, L. I. Mrs. Joseph C. Willetts is with her daughter, and will remain during May.

Miss Amy Townsend is the guest in Washington, D. C., of Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff of 749 West End Avenue will leave town in June for Litchfield, Conn., to spend the Summer at Ash Grove, the country place of Mr. Woodruff's parents.

The second of two April dances took place last night at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club. Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd and other club members gave dinners before the dance, at which many non-members were guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich of 52 East Sixty-seventh Street gave a dinner at Sherry's last night, followed by dancing. The dinner of fifty covers was served in the Tapestry Room. There was a profusion of Spring flowers, but the chief feature was the centrepiece, a huge cage full of singing canaries in a bower of flowers. After dinner the guests danced in the Pink Room.

Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker will open her country place, Cedarcliff, at Riverside, Conn., on May 2, and will have Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., with her for several months.

The wedding of James Crane Higgins of 27 Washington Square, North, New York, and Miss Eleanor Shapleigh Sawyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Decatur M. Sawyer of Montclair, N. J., will take place to-day at St. Luke's Church in Montclair.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie are booked to sail to-day on the Berlin. On their return in July they will go to Barrytown, N. Y., for the Summer.

Miss Adale B. Acker, the daughter of Mrs. Augustine Banks by a former marriage, and Carlton Overton Pate will be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the St. Regis.

Benefit To-day for St. John's Guild.

An afternoon of fun, from 3 until 6 o'clock to-day, will be enjoyed at the Ritz-Carlton. The Pied Piper of Hamelin, a rat, and mice—not real, however—are to be among the attractions, and there is to be a fish pond and a grab-bag, and miniature Hamelin cheeses will be distributed. In the evening there will be general dancing at 9 o'clock, and exhibition dancing at 10:30. Supper will be served at 12:30. The proceeds are to go to St. John's Guild for its floating hospital and seaside hospital. There is a long list of patronesses prominent in New York.

Mrs. R. V. Lindabury's Dinner Party

Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury gave a dinner party at the St. Regis last night in the Louis XVI. suite. There were twenty-two guests, who were seated at an oblong table, decorated with roses and lilies of the valley. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Col. Robert C. Clowry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Estabrook, Dr. Edward L. Partridge, and Mr. Lindabury.

Mauretania Hurries to Pier.

The Mauretania which arrived yesterday brought 378 first, 312 second, and 1,751 steerage passengers and mails, making the passage from Liverpool direct in 5 days 8 hours and 7 minutes, at an average speed of 24.36 knots. Capt. J. T. W. Charles said that the weather was rough for two days or she would have docked easily on Thursday night. The liner left Quarantine at ten minutes past six. The Customs officials on the Revenue Cutter boarded her at the pier after the liner had been made fast. The Immigration officers, who went down to meet her on the Immigrant, boarded her off Liberty Island.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those booked to sail to-day on the Arcadian for Bermuda are:

F. D. Ames, Miss O. M. Bacon, Miss K. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ellis, Miss E. Gillis, Ensign and Mrs. R. P. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Ovington, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Pearce, C. H. Prouty, A. G. Reynolds, H. B. Stanford, Mr and Mrs. H. H. Starr, Mrs. M. S. Tyler, R. H. Walker.

TENADORES (Panama.)—Dr. and Mrs. J. Evaris, F. A. Scranton, Osgood Hardy, L. L. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carson, C. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Whildden, Miss M. J. Bacon.

'GIRLS' ARE HITS IN N. Y. U. SENIORS' PLAY

"Bagatelle," a Musical Comedy by Young and Halpern, Acted in the Auditorium.

SEVEN TUNEFUL NUMBERS

Chorus Maidens Wear Diaphanous Gowns of Latest Mode and Wigs of Colors of Rainbow.

THE BAGATELLE, a musical comedy in one act. Produced by the members of the senior class of New York University in the Auditorium at University Heights.

Jack Gregory	R. C. Peardon
Montgomery Van Zandt	J. A. Fischer
Augustus Hazen	F. H. Donshea
Mrs. Augustus Hazen	C. Brainerd
Dorothy Hazen	G. Muller
Violet	B. H. Becker
Maizie	A. Blumenthal
Angelo	R. De Simone
Max	J. F. Morris
Oscar	H. N. Bartlett

"The Bagatelle," a musical comedy in one act by Howard Young and Michael Halpern, was produced by the students of New York University last night in the college auditorium. Both the author and composer are members of the senior class of the university. Most of the young men taking part in the performance were members of the same class. "The Bagatelle" is the first musical play produced by New York University in seven years.

There were seven musical numbers on the programme and each made a decided hit with the audience, especially "The Waiters' Army," "When the Day Is Dawning," "The Violet Hesitation," and "Cupid Is a Pirate Bold."

The plot of the piece revolves around the adventures of Jack Gregory, a shiftless college youth, who is fond of the white lights, and who finds himself as a result penniless in the Bagatelle Restaurant with a large bill facing him and no money with which he can settle his difficulty. Unknown to himself, his father died possessed of considerable property which comes to him on his twenty-first birthday, which happens to be the day of the episode in the restaurant. The only condition on which he will not receive the money lies in the reappearance of a ward of his father who is supposed to be dead. His bill is settled by Augustus Hazen, a lawyer, who happens to be present, and knows of the young man's coming fortune.

Dorothy Hazen, daughter of the lawyer, "falls in love" with the young man because of his fortune. Complications are brought in, however, by the return of the long lost ward in the person of Violet, a flower girl. She and Jack Gregory fall in love, and as he loses all his wealth by the return of the lost ward, the lawyer's daughter loses all interest in him. Violet, the flower girl, relinquishes all claim to the estate of Jack's father, turning over her interest to the young man, who marries her. The scene is all laid in the restaurant.

The dancing of twelve chorus girls and men was one of the hits of the performance. The "girls" especially, attired in diaphanous gowns of the latest mode, set off by wigs of the colors of the rainbow, exposed fine silk hosiery in a way that made the male members of the audience gasp.

The lighting arrangements were effective, and were the result of plans drawn by students of the engineering school of the university.

After the play the annual senior ball of the undergraduates was held in the university gymnasium.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Six Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing yesterday and some of those booked to leave on them are:

BERLIN, (Genoa.)—Richard Beasten, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Borden, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cardan, Mrs. W. E. Carlin, Rev. Dr. T. G. Carroll, W. L. Clayton, J. B. Coleman, Eltore Coppini, M. H. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dew, the Right Rev. Mgr. John Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Faust, Cardinal Farley, W. H. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. F. Scott Geruth, Rev. Mgr. P. J. Hayes, Miss H. P. Hutchinson, W. F. Leggett, Mrs. A. F. Nelson, Miss Harriet Newbury, Rev. J. O'Connor, D. D., Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, Miss G. Pence, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rutherford, Mrs. F. W. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stern, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Underwood, Mrs. J. V. D. Wright, Capt. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

ORUBA, (Southampton via West Indies.)—J. F. Forrest, R. T. Heath, A. McDougall, G. E. Potter, H. S. Parish, Dr. C. J. G. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wilson, Chin Lin Wo, Chinese Ambassador to Peru.

LAPLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. Clara Adams, Norman Angell, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Beach, Mrs. J. H. Benedict, Dr. J. S. Bellencourt, Charles Boise, Miss N. Butler, E. B. Caldwell, Herbert Clarkson Willard, Miss Emmy Destinn, T. E. Holmes, Judge E. Henry Lacombe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hall Hagan, Stephen Peabody, Mrs. W. Salomon, Mrs. A. C. Town, Paul A. Hyers, Miss Eugenia Tiffany, and Dr. and Mrs. E. O. Smith.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—Capt. Walter Baxter, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Cassels, Miss H. W. Coulson, Dudley Hall, Jr., John Inch, A. L. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Young.

ROCHAMBEAU (Havre)—Mrs. W. H. Atwater, J. P. Allaire, W. G. Bunce, Mrs. S. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Barber, Mr. Benson, Mrs. J. F. Gleason, Miss L. Gerard, J. M. Horton, Miss B. Hellen, Count de Malherber, F. B. Villus, and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Whiton.

GRAF WALDERSEE (Hamburg)—Mrs. M. Bridgham, C. H. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. O'Brien, Miss Lydia Ellenger, Mr. and Mrs. W. Green, J. S. Johnson, Mrs. A. F. Lindsley, H. H. Love, Mrs. Harry Pope, Prof. W. L. Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Whiteley.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

MAURETANIA (Liverpool)—Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Acheson, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lady Aitkin, Stanley Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brabb, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Brown, Lawrence S. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U. S. N.; Miss J. Dove, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fanton, Mrs. J. D. Farrell, Robert Goelet, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Grenfell, Philip Hodgson, C. D. Hunter, Miss E. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lane, F. J. Mackey, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Lady Mackworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. Angus McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Merritt, Wallace Nesbitt, K. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Truman, H. Newburg, Miss E. Nichols, A. R. Palmer, Fleet Surgeon J. C. G. Reed, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. John Steward, Mrs. D. A. Thomas, A. H. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Vanclain, Miss Anne Vanclain, Miss Constance Vanclain, Count Ward, Mrs. M. Dexter, and J. A. Scott.

PANNONIA (Trieste)—The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Hardy, Miss Hardy, M. J. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. J. Orbison, Miss A. Perley, Mrs. J. Pepin, Dr. E. Sanford, and E. P. Stoll.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

To-night at the Belasco Theatre Frances Starr will play her last performance of "The Secret."

Hattie Kneitel has been engaged to replace Lottie Collins in "The Belle of Bond Street" at the Shubert Theatre Monday night.

Edward Sheldon sails this morning on the steamship Lapland of the Red Star Line to meet Charles Frohman in London and there turn over to him the manuscript of Mr. Sheldon's newest play, "The Song of Songs."

Mrs. Eugene Howard, wife of the comedian who is playing in "The Whirl of the World," and Mrs. Daniel Morris, wife of one of the Winter Garden dancers, returned yesterday on the Mauretania from a five weeks' trip to England.

Anne Morgan, accompanied by three friends, visited Keith's Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon to see herself in motion pictures, in which she was shown as the hostess of a thousand working girls on the pier of the Imperator as the steamer was about to sail for Europe.

"Marrying Money," the comedy by Washington Peset, which has been running at the Princess Theatre, will close to-night. The company will disband for the Summer, but early in the Fall will relocate in Chicago, where "Marrying Money" will open for a run.

Under the charge of Edgar MacGregor, the company engaged for the Summer stock season of the Manhattan Players in the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, will leave for that city this morning. The organization includes Sam Hardy, Osa Waldron, James Galloway, Thomas Emery, Ernest Cossart, Charles Reigal, Ann Burr, Olive West, Ina Brooks, Stanley Wentworth, Allen Davidson, and Charles Gunzler.

OAKMAN SALE, $39,257.

"Portrait of Catherine of Russia" Brings Highest Price, $4,850.

A large audience crowded the drawing room, library, and foyers of the Oakman residence, 725 Fifth Avenue, at yesterday afternoon's closing session of the sale under the auspices of Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The afternoon's proceeds were $32,284, making a grand total of $39,257.

The highest price of the session, $4,850, was paid by Mrs. R. W. Costello for a "Portrait of Catherine of Russia," by Louis Tocque: the "Portrait of Eleanor dei Medici" by Franz Pourbus, purchased by R. Williams, brought the second price, $3,750, and the third price, $2,900, was given by A. E. Smith for the "Portrait of the Marchesa de Montecucuil,", by Pourbus, the younger, from the collection of the Marquise Montecucuil. The same purchaser also gave $1,100 for the full-length "Portrait of Sir William Ruggeley," by Daniel Mytens.

Jan De Baen's "Portrait of Bredschof De Vick" went to Lanthier for $275; the "Portrait of the Duchess of Mantua," by Pourbus, the elder, went to Mrs. Costello for $475; "Children in Forest," by Andrew Geddes went to Mr. Smith for $450; "Head of an Old Man," by Zurbaran, was purchased on order by W. R. Burnham; the "Portrait of Louise de Savoie," by Franz Pourbus, went to Mrs. Arthur P. Sullivan for $950.

Among the purchases made by the Metropolitan Museum of Art was a mounted trophy of arms and armor from the Heber R. Bishop collection. A beautiful old French Renaissance tapestry with rich borders brought $1,150, going to P. L. Walbridge. A Louis XIV. wood and ormolu hall clock with fine works went to Peter Lauckhardt, who also purchased a rare Persian hunting rug for $375 and two sculptured Carrara marble standards for $880. Emil Winter of Pittsburgh gave $250 for a full suit of plate armor, also from the Heber R. Bishop collection. Lanthier, among several other purchases, acquired a pair of beautiful bronze standards with ruby globes for $590. S. Schieffelin gave $560 for an old Cordova leather screen of panels from the Papal Palace at Avignon; Charles of London repurchased a fine old Elizabethan door and casing of carved oak for $375.

Among other of the larger purchasers were P. W. French & Co., Di Salvo Brothers, Williams & Williams, Mrs. A. A. Friedman, Mrs. S. H. Collins, Leo Spiegel, Paul McEwen, J. L. Crawford, C. F. Fowles, Edward Kelly, Walter Vincent, J. Horace Harding, Frank Bowles, and H. A. H. Martin.

$600,000 TO KEITH'S WIDOW.

Vaudeville Head Left Residue of Estate to Son—Bequests to Employes.

By the will of Benjamin F. Keith, owner of the Keith vaudeville circuit, who died on March 26 at Palm Beach, Fla., A. Paul Keith, his son, receives, after specific bequests totalling more than $650,000, the residue of the estate, including Mr. Keith's theatrical interests. The will, which was signed Dec. 9, 1913, was filed for probate yesterday in the Probate Court at Dedham, Mass.

The will makes A. Paul Keith the sole executor. Mrs. Ethel Chase Keith, to whom Mr. Keith was married on Oct. 28, 1913, receives $600,000. Of this $500,000 was willed before the marriage.

Many of Mr. Keith's employes are remembered in the will. Walter J. Donovan, the General Treasurer, gets $10,000; John J. Murdock, connected with the New York booking office, $5,000; Thomas F. Wright, doorkeeper at Keith's Boston Theatre, $1,000; John Clancy, chief engineer, $3,000; Samuel K. Hodgdon, one of Mr. Keith's oldest employes, $3,000; Frederick Sully, son of a former treasurer, now dead, $1,000; Minnie R. O'Connor, Boston Treasurer, $1,000; Dennis Crowley, $500; Melvin Ricker, doorkeeper at the Boston Theatre, $500; and William Proctor, a carpenter, $500. Miss Ethel Keith Albee, daughter of Edward F. Albee, receives $5,000.

Four bequests are made to institutions: Boston Floating Hospital, $5,000; trustees of the Good Government Association, $5,000; Boston Press Club, $500; New England Women's Press Association, $500.

Mr. Keith made no provision in his will for Martha Washington Stevens, because, he explains, he had made separate provision for her during his life.

To Theodore Gerald, Harriet D. Gerald, Marion Gerald and Laura Gerald, cousins, Mr. Keith left $3,000. Ella Gerald, another cousin, gets $2,000. Provision is made for an annual annuity of $500 to Frank M. Lovell, a nephew, and a bequest of $5,000 to his children upon his death.

DEFENDS CAPT. COLLINS.

Miss Wheeler Admits Lending Him Money—Sister Also Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 24.—Miss Cordelia Collins, sister of Capt. James Glenn Collins, and Miss Amelia Wheeler, his fiancée, testified to-day in defense of the former British army officer, who is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Vice President Thompson of the Maryland Trust Company.

Miss Collins told of the prominence of her family in England and admitted that her brother had been extravagant and had gambled while in the army. She also admitted being indebted to Miss Wheeler to the extent of about $7,000, advanced at various times. It was at the instance of Miss Wheeler, she said, that a board bill had been guaranteed for herself and brother at the Hotel Vanderbilt in New York. In cross-examination the State also forced her to acknowledge having been a party to the pawning of some of Miss Wheeler's jewels. Miss Wheeler's interest she ascribed to the fact that Miss Wheeler was her brother's fiancée.

Miss Wheeler testified that she was induced by her family to execute a deed of trust after she had borrowed money on her property to aid Capt. Collins and a lawyer, Fred R. Swift, to finance a lumber company, but denied that the deed was executed because her father had to pay debts she contracted. She admitted having consented to the pawning of some jewels.

The trial will be resumed on Monday.

Make Last Appearances in "Aida."

With last night's performance of "Aida" another batch of the Metropolitan Opera House singers made their last appearances of the season. They were Mmes. Destinn and Ober and Miss Sparkes, and Messrs. Martin, Gilly, Rothier, and Ruysdael. Mme. Destinn leaves on the Lapland this morning for her foreign engagements, but most of the others will appear with the company next week in Atlanta.

It was announced last night that Mme. Fremstad, who was to have sung at Sunday night's concert, would not appear on that occasion. Her physician sent word that she had a cold and he would advise against her appearing. Mme. Rappold will be substituted on the bill for her.

Fellowship for Son of China.

One of the highest scholastic honors that can be awarded to student graduates at Columbia, the William Mitchell Fellowship, has been bestowed upon C. M. Pang, son of a Chinese merchant in Brooklyn. The announcement that Pang was elected by the Faculty was vociferously greeted by his classmates yesterday. Although born of Chinese parents, Pang asserts his American citizenship, and declares that his life work is to be in this country. The fellowship to which he has been appointed is for study in English.

WALTER—WADDILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walter of Washington, D. C., formerly of Virginia, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Walter, to Roland A. Waddill of Danville, Va., and this city. The wedding will probably take place next October.

QUEENS CANAL TERMINAL.

State Engineer Bensel Will Look at Several Locations.

Representatives of the business men of Queens County voiced yesterday the need of a barge canal terminal in Queens at a public hearing in Borough Hall, Long Island City, at which Borough President Connolly and John A. Bensel, State Engineer, presided. Walter I. Williams, Secretary of the Queens County Chamber of Commerce, was the spokesman for a large number of business men who demand a terminal, but do not insist upon any particular location. He said that the 1,050 factories of Queens will turn out this year products valued at $325,000,000, and that, in view of this showing, the Barge Terminal Commission had not been equitable in awarding all of the terminals at its disposal to Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

Other speakers represented particular interests and argued for specific locations for the terminal. Among the places suggested were Dutch Kills Creek, Halletts Cove, Bowery Bay, College Point, and Flushing Creek. Alexander S. Williams said that a terminal at Bowery Bay would be not only a landing place for the incoming canal freight but an export depot through which barges could receive return cargoes amounting to more than $2,000,000 in value yearly.

F. N. Smith, represented the Astoria Taxpayers Association and 200 merchants of the Long Island City district in asking for the terminal at Hallets Cove. Others who spoke were Capt. Frederick Russell, E. Platt Stratton, Charles A. Posthauer, I. T. Flato, Clinton T. Roe, C. N. Van Etten, T. N. Galbraith, and Michael J. Degnon.

After the hearing Mr. Bensel said that he and President Connolly would visit all of the sites recommended and the districts surrounding each before a decision was made.

IN ALFRED NOBLE'S MEMORY

Official Notice Taken by Service Board of Engineer's Death.

Official notice of the death of Alfred Noble, consulting engineer of the Public Service Commission, was taken yesterday by the commission. Mr. Noble's son, Frederick Noble, is now the commission's division engineer in charge of the tunnel work under the East River.

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer, wrote to the commission reporting the death of Mr. Noble and pointing out how distinguished had been his career. After this communication had been read, Chairman McCall said:

"The Chairman has stated briefly the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Noble, who has been the Consulting Engineer on tunnels to this Commission. It may serve to mark his memory that the Commission to-day adopts the plans and contracts for the two great tunenls connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Commission extends its sympathy to his son, who, himself a distinguished engineer, should find a certain consolation in the eminent career of his father."

STAGE UPLIFTERS MEET.

Told That Low Standards Are Due to Emotional Sterility.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—"Sterility of emotion and imagination" and a "passive attitude toward entertainment instead of one of participation," were two of the causes ascribed to-day by Percival Chubb of St. Louis for the low standards which he said prevailed in many playhouses, in addressing the delegates to the three-day convention of the Drama League of America, here. Men and women interested in the "drama forward and upward movement" in various parts of the country were present.

Mr. Chubb also condemned what he described as the "sex drama," stating that never before in the world's history had the stage been "degraded by such specious exhibitions of so-called vice plays."

SUICIDE REVEALS BIGAMY.

Veteran of 82 Claims Body of Woman Who Died as Another's Wife.

A young woman who said she was Mrs. Hannah Martin of 134 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, died in the North Hudson Hospital, in Union Hill, on Thursday after drinking carbolic acid. She said she had quarreled with her husband, William Martin of 105 Palisade Avenue.

An hour after the woman died James W. Edwards, 82 years old, a veteran of the civil war, appeared at an undertaking shop to which the body had been removed, and claimed her as his wife. He married the woman known as Mrs. Martin, he said, when she was 16 years old. He told her then that she would obtain a pension from the Government after his death.

Their married life, said Edwards, was not happy, and they parted three months later. He had not seen his wife again until four months ago, when she said she had married Martin in April, 1913. She had not obtained a divorce.

WOMAN, 81, JUMPS INTO LAKE

Fails in Suicide Attempt in Central Park—Two Men Rescue Her.

An old woman, who later said she was Mrs. Anna Mitchel, 81 years old, of 224 East Eighty-first Street, jumped into the lake in Central Park at Seventy-second Street last night. She was pulled out by Charles Belach of 214 East Fifty-seventh Street and Ernest Bold of 165 East Forty-ninth Street and removed to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition. She is a prisoner there, charged with having attempted suicide.

The woman was poorly clad, and the police believe she is homeless. They inquired at the address at which she said she lived, but could not find any one who knew her. She refused to make any statement to the police.

CATCHES JEWELRY THIEF.

Woman Entertains Awning Hanger Until Police Arrive.

A man, who said he was Frank Kuliga, 21 years old, an awning hanger, of 341 South Third Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the eleventh floor apartment of B. S. Hamburger at 220 Cathedral Parkway, Manhattan, charged with grand larceny. He had been hanging awnings on the windows of Mr. Hamburger's apartment and was about to leave afterfinishing his work when Mrs. Hamburger missed a diamond cluster pin valued at $2,500 from a dresser in her room. She telephoned the West 100th Street Police Station and then detained Kuliga in conversation until Detectives Dalton and Boyle arrived to arrest him.

According to the police the pin was found in one of the prisoner's pockets.

Novice on Bicycle Killed.

While learning to ride a bicycle in 134th Street, between Willow and Walnut Avenues, the Bronx, last night, Vld Corack, 24 years old, an engineer of 311 Locust Avenue, collided with a pillar of the New York Central Railroad bridge and was thrown from the wheel. In falling, he landed on his head, breaking his neck. Dr. Linatska of Lincoln Hospital was called by Policeman Wagner of the Alexander Avenue Station, but he said the young man had died instantly. The body was taken to his home.

Would Enjoin Father-in-Law.

Hector M. Hitchings, attorney for Herbert E. Huber, appeared before Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court yesterday and asked that an injunction be granted to his client, restraining Huber's father-in-law, Adrian M. Muller, from interfering with either Huber or his 17-year-old wife, Hosinia M. Huber. Hosinia Muller eloped with Huber last January. They were married in Maryland. Mr. Muller did not approve of the marriage, and the injunction was asked for because Huber feared that his father-in-law might take his wife away from him. Justice Lehman reserved decision.

COL. D. M. APPEL DEAD.

Was Surgeon in Charge of Department of Hawaii—His Career.

Col. Daniel Mitchell Appel, 59 years old, surgeon in charge of the Department of Hawaii, is dead of heart disease at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Col. Appel was second on the list of army surgeons and had served with the medical corps of the army for more than thirty-eight years. He was born in Philadelphia and entered the army from Pennsylvania.

During the Spanish-American war he was in charge of the medical department in the Philippine Islands. Previous to taking charge of the Department of Hawaii, he was in command of the Department of Lakes with headquarters in Chicago. When President Harrison toured the South Col. Appel was his aid.

He belonged to the Army and Navy Club and a number of medical societies. His son is chief of the telephone company in Colorado Springs.

McKEE RANKIN'S FUNERAL.

Many Well-Known Theatrical People Attend the Services.

The funeral of McKee Rankin, the actor who died in San Francisco on April 17, took place yesterday morning from his New York home at 307 West Fifty-first Street. The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, officiated at the services at the house and at the cemetery at Kensico.

Many well known actors and actresses attended the funeral. Among the relatives present were Miss Margaret Drew; Harry C. McKee, a cousin; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davenport, of Garden City, Long Island, son-in-law and daughter of the actor; Mrs. Lionel Barrymore, another daughter; Arthur Barrymore and Sidney Drew, Jr., nephews. Among the floral tributes was a large figure in lilies with the inscription "From your friends in the Lambs Club."

Archibald Maclay Pentz.

Archibald Maclay Pentz, 75 years old, died yesterday at his home at 124 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Pentz was born in this city and was the son of Adam Perry and Jane Thomas Pentz. When the civil war began he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers and was wounded in the battle of Bull Run. Following the war he was one of the founders of the Empire Cotton Express Company. For the last ten years he had been secretary of the New York Savings Bank. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society, Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., and Sons of the American Revolution. He is survived by two sons, Perry Carter Pentz of this city, and William E. Pentz of Hamburg, Conn., and a daughter, Jean Pentz.

Joseph Wishart.

Joseph Wishart, temporarily in charge of the United States Secret Service Bureau in Boston, died yesterday in his office in the Federal Building there. Hemorrhage of the stomach is given as the cause of death. Mr. Wishart's home was in this city, and he had been connected with the Secret Service for twenty years.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN CORNELIUS V

GIANTS LOSE TO PHILLIES---ATHLETICS DOWN YANKEES---BILLIARDS

GIANTS PULL OFF A TRIPLE PLAY

But That's the Best That Can Be Said of Their Game with the Phillies.

As far as the Giants were concerned that affair at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was as cheerful as the croaking of the frogs in the swamp behind the old mill. Besides being beaten by Dooin's Daisies by a score of 8 to 2, the Giants also made a triple play. As triple plays don't grow on every bush, this one is going to be mentioned, more or less, as something unusual.

The stupidity of Sherwood Nottingham Magee on the base lines made the triple possible, so you see, credit for the triple play should be about evenly divided between the Giants' wakefulness and the heavy foot work of the Phillies. It was tough on the Giants to be trimmed so generously by a team that is so badly cracked as the Phils, but the Giants found a little balm in the fact that they made that triple play.

After seeing Art Fromme pounded off the mound in the first inning, you would have wondered how it happened that the Federal League once flirted with him. Flirting is bad business, anyway. By the time that Fromme was called to the witness stand before McGraw, the Phils had choked the score board with five runs, and were getting chesty about it. Rube Marquard, Fromme's successor, pitched almost as badly as Fromme, which, of course, was a difficult thing to do. The only speck of consolation was in that triple play.

Just overlook that paralytic pitching and that shallow stick work and get your mind on the fifth inning. Sherwood Magee faced Marquard and just as easily as tripping over your own foot Magee banged a single to right.

Marquard wasn't worried. He figured that if every one of the Phils took a crack at his service, even then he would have something on Fromme. Cravath hopped a bouncer at Fletcher, who fumbled and all hands were safe.

With Magee on second and Cravath on first, the scene was all set for the triple. Luderus smashed a grasser at Larry Doyle. Doyle tried to touch Cravath going to second but missed him and threw Luderus out at first. Merkle snapped the ball to Fletcher at second in time to get Luderus, and while all this was going on Magee was tearing around third toward home. Fletcher whipped the ball to McLean and Magee acted just like a woman standing on a car track. He didn't know which way to move.

There he stood as immovable as the Colossus of Rhodes. Yes, and his head at that moment was just as solid. "Run, you wooden Indian," some one advised Magee. Well, he followed the advice and ran plump into McLean's outstretched arms. There's a triple play for you. After all, defeat isn't so bitter when you come to consider that they made that triple play.

The next most interesting exhibit was Herb Murphy, the Phils' new shortstop. Murphy gave a fine display of diabolo. He mussed up every shot that was aimed at his station.

Fromme walked Paskert for a starter. Byrne hit through short and Lobert beat out a bunt, jamming the bases. Really, it's too bad the Feds didn't try a little harder to get Fromme. Magee slammed a hit to right, scoring Paskert and Byrne. Cravath walked. Lobert scored on a sacrifice fly by Luderus. Murphy poled a single to right, scoring Magee and Cravath. Fromme turned up his collar over his ears so he couldn't hear what was being said about him and took the most direct route to the shower baths.

Marquard uncurled a wild pitch for a starter, which shows Rube's versatility. Killifer rocketed to Stock and Fletcher threw out Marshall. That mess of runs is pretty sorrowful, to cheer up and think of that gorgeous triple play.

The Giants got a run in the second. Doyle walked and died stealing, Killifer, Judge Sessions's friend, making a nice peg. The Judge, you remember, told "Kill" that his word was worth almost as much as a Confederate bill. Merkle fanned and Murray got an infield hit and stole second. Stock walked and Murray dashed for third. Killifer threw the ball away and Murray trotted home.

The Phils got to "Rube" in the seventh and hits by Paskert, Lobert, and Cravath netted a couple of runs. The Giants got their other run in that same session. Snodgrass, batting for Stock, singled and so did McLean. Mike Donlin waited until he was sure every eye was on him and then he waited out Marshall and got a pass, filling the sacks. Bescher walked, and as Burns forced Donlin at second, Snodgrass scored. Three more hits in the eighth gave the Phils their last run.

Aside from these few details, the real big moment of the game came in the fifth, when the Giants made that triple play. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskt, cf.	4	2	2	2	0	B'sch'r, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Byrne, 2b.	5	1	2	2	3	Burns, lf.	5	0	0	2	0
Lob't, 1b.	4	1	3	9	1	Mc'an, ss.	5	0	1	2	5
Magee, rf.	5	1	2	4	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	M'kle, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
L'd'r's, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0	Murr'y, rf.	4	1	1	3	1
M'p'y, ss.	4	0	2	1	3	Stock, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0
Killifer, c.	4	1	1	8	2	Hf'ff, 3b.	3	1	2	1	0
Marsh'l, p.	4	0	1	0	2	McLean, c.	3	0	1	5	0
						*Pies	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	8	14	27	13	Johns'n, c.	1	0	0	1	0
						From'e, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						M'g'rd, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						†Donlin	1	0	0	0	0
						Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	35	2	7	27	10

Errors—Murphy, (4,) Luderus, Killifer, Merkle, (2,) Fletcher.
*Ran for McLean in seventh inning.
†Batted for Marquard in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Wiltse in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—8
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

First base on errors—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Byrne, Fletcher. Sacrifice hit—Lobert. Sacrifice fly—Luderus. Stolen bases—Murray, (2,) Bescher, Lobert, Cravath, Burns, Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 6. Double plays—Byrne, Murphy, and Luderus; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Triple play—Doyle, Merkle, Fletcher, and McLean. Bases on balls—Off Fromme, 2; off Marshall, 5. Struck out—By Marquard, 2; by Wiltse, 1; by Marshall, 4. Wild pitch—Marquard. Hits—Off Fromme, 3 in 1-3 inning; off Marquard, 7 in 6 2-3 innings; off Wiltse, 4 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Ward. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

No Luck for Pitcher Ames.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Ames held Chicago to three scattered hits to-day, while his teammates fielded perfectly behind him, but Chicago won 2 to 1. In the opening inning Ames's wild pitch with a local runner on second netted one run. The visitors tied it up in the fourth on Marsan's single, a stolen base and an error by Johnston. Archer's double, coupled with a sacrifice hit by Cheney and a sacrifice fly by Leach scored the winning run. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	2	0	0	Leach, 2b.	2	0	1	1	2
H'sog, ss.	3	0	2	1	5	Good, rf.	4	0	0	4	0
Bates, cf.	2	0	0	2	0	Saier, 1f.	3	0	0	2	0
Roush, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Zim'n, ss.	2	0	1	1	3
Hae'l, 1b.	3	0	0	13	1	Schu's, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Raw's, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2	Archer, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0	John'n, cf.	3	0	0	4	1
Kell'g, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Archer, c.	2	1	1	5	1
Berg'r, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	†Ph'ps, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Clark, c.	4	0	1	2	0	Cheney, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p.	2	0	0	0	0						
‡Tinding.	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	24	2	5	27	14
‡Gonsales	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	32	1	5	24	13						

*Batted for Rawlings in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Bergbammer in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ames in the ninth inning.
Errors—Sweeney, Zimmerman, Johnston.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Leach, Archer. Hits—Off Humphries, 3 in 3 2-3 innings; Cheney, none in 1-3 inning. Sacrifice hits—Ames, (2,) Cheney. Sacrifice fly—Leach. Stolen bases—Sweeney, Moran, Magee, Saier. Double plays—Johnston and Saier. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Humphries, 2. Struck out—By Ames, 2; by Humphries, 2. Wild pitch—Ames. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Dobble. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

BRAVES GET A BEATING.

Brooklyn, with Aitchison's Fine Pitching, Wins, 8 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—Pitcher Aitchison, who, a week ago, shut out the Braves 5 to 0, at Brooklyn, came within an ace of giving another coat of kalsomine to the Bostons again to-day, winning 8 to 1, but holding the Stallings tribesmen scoreless until two men were out in the ninth inning. Then a double by Maranville and a single to right by Johnny Evers broke Aitchison's fine record. The Brooklyn boxman was in rare trim to-day, pitching easily and allowing Boston nine hits, but when men were on bases he was very effective.

"Hub" Perdue started for Boston, but lasted only four innings, during which the Brooklyns got half their runs. With two out in the second inning, Egan's double and passes to both Fischer and Aitchison made Dalton's single worth two runs, and in the third, after two were out, Wheat singled and went to third on Smith's hit, Smith stealing and both scoring on a hit to centre by Stengel. Fischer got to second on Schmidt's muff in the fourth, and scored on a hit by Aitchison, and in the seventh Wheat rapped the ball into the right-field bleachers after Cutshaw had been passed. Pitcher Cocreham, Perdue's relief, then passing three more Superbas and one run resulting on Fischer's hit.

The game was well played in the field, Wheat and Mann both making great plays. Wheat's running catch off Gowdy in the seventh inning not only prevented three runs, but was turned into a double play, of which the game contained five, and all of them fast. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'lt'n, cf.	4	0	3	0	0	M'ville, ss.	5	1	1	2	5
C'tsh'w, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3	Evers, 2b.	5	0	3	2	1
D'b'rt, 1b.	5	1	0	10	1	Murp'y, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Wheat, lf.	5	2	2	2	1	Grif'th, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Smith, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	Sch'midt, 1b.	2	0	1	10	1
St'ng'l, rf.	2	1	1	3	0	Mann, cf.	4	0	1	5	1
Egan, ss.	3	1	1	2	3	Deal, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
Fischer, c.	3	2	1	8	1	Gowdy, c.	4	0	1	1	1
A'ch'n, p.	2	0	1	1	3	Perdue, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Coc'h'm, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Collins	1	0	0	0	0
						†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	8	10	27	15	Total.	32	1	9	27	17

*Batted for Perdue in fourth inning.
†Batted for Cocreham in ninth inning.
Error—Schmidt.

Brooklyn	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Egan, Murray, Mann. Maranville. Home run—Wheat. Hits—Off Perdue, 7 in four innings; off Cocreham, 3 in five innings. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw, (2,) Dalton. Double plays—Griffith and Gowdy; Wheat, Cutshaw and Smith; Egan and Daubert; Mann and Deal. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 11. First base on balls—Off Aitchison, 6; off Perdue, 2; off Cocreham, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Aitchison, (Schmidt.) Struck out—By Aitchison, 3. Wild pitch—Aitchison. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

St. Louis Checks Runaway Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 24.—St. Louis broke Pittsburgh's winning streak of seven straight games to-day at the expense of Bob Harmon, who made his first appearance of the season against his old comrades. They banged him for six hits and five runs in the second inning. Kantlehner, a Northwestern recruit, took his place and in turn was relieved by Conselman, the former Brown University star. Perritt for St. Louis pitched a steady game. Three former Pittsburgh players who figured in the big trade last December played the big part in administering the rough beating. Wilson's double, singles by Shanks, Cruise, Hyatt and Magee, a walk to Snyder and Butler's two-bagger with the bases full gave the visitors their five runs in the second. A walk to Butler and a triple by Wilson with a single by Cruise netted two more in the fifth. Dolan's single, a passed ball and Snyder's single made it eight runs in the seventh. Huggins fielded sensationally. Wagner's double, Vick's single, and Mitchell's fly gave the locals their only run in the second. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	5	1	1	5	2	Carey, lf.	3	2	1	4	0
Magee, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	Joe K'ly, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Butler, ss.	2	1	1	0	4	M'w'r, 3b.	4	0	1	4	3
Miller, 1b.	5	0	0	7	0	Wagner, ss.	4	1	1	3	2
Wilson, rf.	5	2	3	2	0	K'l'chy, 1b.	3	0	2	12	0
Dolan, 3b.	5	3	2	2	1	Vick, 2b.	4	2	1	0	3
Cruise, lf.	3	0	2	1	1	Mitch'l, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Snyder, c.	3	1	2	6	0	Gibson, c.	1	0	0	1	3
Perritt, p.	4	1	0	0	1	*Leonard.	1	0	0	0	0
						Br'gan, c.	0	0	0	0	0
						Kafora, c.	0	0	0	0	0
						Kant'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						H'rm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						†Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
						C'selm's, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Jim K'ly.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	8	11	27	9	Total.	33	1	8	27	17

*Batted for Gibson in fifth inning.
†Batted for Kantlehner in fifth inning.
‡Batted for Conselman in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—8	
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Butler, Wilson, Wagner, Carey, Konetchy. Three-base hit—Wilson. Sacrifice fly—Mitchell. Hits—Off Harmon, 6 in two innings; off Kantlehner, 3 in three innings; off Conzelman, 2 in four innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Kantlehner, 2; off Conzelman, 2; off Perritt, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Konetchy, by Perritt. Struck out—By Kantlehner, 1; by Conzelman, 2; by Perritt, 3. Wild pitches—Harmon, Conzelman. Passed ball—Brenegan. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

Manhattan, 6; Boston College, 4.

Manhattan College played its first home game of the season and defeated Boston College of Boston by a score of 6 to 4 on the Van Ness Oval yesterday afternoon. Woods, the visiting pitcher, got into a hole in the first inning, when Bolton hit the first ball pitched for a double. Suares sacrificed Bolton to third, and Sullivan was passed to first and promptly stole second. "Dick" Barry singled to right, scoring Bolton and Sullivan. On the throw in Barry took second and went to third on a wild pitch, whence he scored a moment later on a sacrifice fly. Manhattan annexed two more runs in the second on a three-bagger by O'Connor, followed by a brace of errors after two were out. With one out, Boston College started things in the third, when Hoeffling, Woods, and Jim Linnehan hit over the left field fence in order for home runs. After this McEnerney settled down and struck out the next two men. He was not in trouble thereafter. O'Conner's batting and Linnehan's fielding featured. The score:

MANHATTAN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bolton, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	Flynn, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Suares, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	Wh'l'y, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Sull'n, ss.	3	1	0	1	2	Lin'h'n, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
R.J.Barry, lf.						Killroy, 1b.	4	1	1	7	1
	3	2	1	2	0	R.P.Barry,					
L'g'n, c.	3	0	1	5	0	2b.	4	0	0	3	1
Moul'n, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4	Dea.	4	0	0	2	2
O'C'n'r, 1b.	4	1	2	7	0	Long, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Farrell, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Hoef'g, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0
M'Ein'y, p.	3	0	0	1	1	Woods, p.	3	1	1	1	0
*Nolan	1	0	0	0	0	†Keefe	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	6	6	27	7	Total.	31	4	5	24	7

*Batted for Farrell in sixth inning.
†Batted for Flynn in eighth inning.

Manhattan College.	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6	
Boston College.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4	

Two-base hits—Bolton, Houlihan. Three-base hit—O'Connor. Home runs—Hoeffling, Woods, Linnehan. Sacrifice hits—Linnehan. Sacrifice fly—Suares. Stolen bases—Suares, Sullivan, O'Connor. First base on errors—Manhattan College, (1.) Left on bases—Manhattan College, (8,) Boston College, (4.) Double play—Sullivan to Houlihan to O'Connor. Struck out—By McEnerney, 9; by Woods, 2. Bases on balls—Off McEnerney, 1; off Woods, 2. Hit by pitcher—By McEnerney, (Keefe.) Wild pitches—McEnerney, Woods. Umpire—Mr. McGee. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Newark—

			R.H.E.
Rochester	0	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 2
Newark	0	1	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 ..—3 7 3

Batteries—Merkle and Williams; Curtis and Smith.

At Jersey City—

			R.H.E.
Montreal	1	0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 0
Jersey City	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 5 1

Batteries—Cushman and Madden; Verhoeft and Teo.

At Baltimore—

			R.H.E.
Buffalo	0	0	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 10 0
Baltimore	1	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 10 4

Batteries—Brandon and La Lange; Russell and Lapain.

At Providence—

			R.H.E.
Toronto	0	2	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 10 1
Providence	0	0	4 0 0 0 0 0 1 x—5 12 1

Batteries—Herbert and Kelly; Grover and J. Onslow.

Scores of Exhibition Games.

At Hartford—Trap, 9; Hartford, 3, (13 innings.)

At Van Cortlandt Park—Columbia Grammar School, 25; Berkeley School, 3.

At Burlington, Vt.—Vermont, 7; Colby, 0.

At Columbia University—Seton Hall, 4; Columbia, 11; Rose Polytechnic, 2; Manhattan, 7; Stevens, 2.

YANKS LOSE AFTER GETTING LONG LEAD

Athletics Tie Score in Seventh and Win in Eleventh Inning, 7 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24. — Two hours and forty minutes were consumed by the world's champions and the New York Yankees in a weird exhibition of national pastiming at Shibe Park to-day. "Home Run" Baker finally ended hostilities in the eleventh inning with a stinging blow to right field which brought Pete Daley across the plate with the deciding tally, giving the Mack men their first victory out of four games with the Yankees this season by a score of 7 to 6.

Ray Keating, the star pitcher of the Yankees, remained on the slab just one inning too long. He had a lucky escape in the sixth when the Athletics whittled down their opponents' lead to three runs and made the mistake of trying to come back in the seventh. With two out he passed Pete Daly and Eddie Collins started the rally with a base hit. Two more singles and an error by Truesdale followed, netting the Athletics three runs and tieing the score. With the damage completed, Manager Chance hurled Jack Warhop into the breach and he got his first man.

When Keating exploded in the sixth the Yankees were leading the Mack men by a score of 6 to 1. J. Weldon Wyckoff, the Bucknell collegian who started the game in the box for the Athletics, was wild, and when he located the plate his curves were not puzzling to the visitors. To help things along toward a New York victory Barry contributed a wild heave which let in a runner and placed Jimmy Walsh in position to steal home while "Rube" Bressler was winding up in the fifth. The peculiar actions of the world's champions unsettled Keating to such an extent that he went to pieces, and before Chance decided to lift him from the mound the score was tied.

In the battle between Warhop and Bressler during the remainder of the game, the honors were all with the young southpaw, who is trying to earn a permanent job with the Mack men. Bressler was in difficulty once or twice, but always escaped. Warhop was in danger in the eighth, but managed to squeeze through and hold the Athletics in check until Daley, Collins, and Baker put over the winning run in the eleventh.

The Yankees scored two in the first, two in the second, and two in the fifth, the Athletics being able to put over only one in the first. In the sixth they scored two.

There were two out in the seventh when Daley was passed. Collins and Baker singled. Truesdale muffed a throw to catch Collins stealing and McInnis singled, tying the score. Then Warhop replaced Keating in the box. Walsh got to second on his infield hit and Barry's wild throw with two out in the seventh, but Bressler fanned Caldwell.

Holden got as far as third in the eighth on his pass and Peckinpaugh's single, but Sweeney rolled to McInnis and Bressler fanned Warhop. Truesdale got to second on a pass and his steal with two out in the tenth, but Peckinpaugh flied out and New York lost its last chance in the eleventh when a fumble, a wild pitch and a sacrifice put Sweeney on third. Maisel flied to Daley and Williams, who batted for Hartzell, rolled to McInnis. The Mack men wasted hits by Barry and Bressler in the eighth and got one man on in the tenth. Murphy flied out in the eleventh and Daley singled to right. He went to second on Collins's out at first and came round with the winning tally on Baker's third hit to right. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	6	1	1	0	1	Mur'y, rf.	6	0	0	3	0
Hart'l, rf.	4	1	2	4	1	Daley, lf.	4	3	1	2	0
Cook, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Collins, 2b.	5	2	3	3	2
Walsh, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	Baker, 1b.	5	1	2	11	0
Cald'l, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	M'Inn, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Holden, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	Strunk, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
T'sd'e, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3	Barry, ss.	1	0	1	1	4
Peck'h, ss.	4	1	2	4	5	Schang, c.	1	0	0	1	2
Sw'ney, c.	4	0	1	5	0	†Lapp, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Bress'r, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Wyck'f, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Williams	0	0	0	0	0	Bress'r, p.	4	0	1	0	2
Total.	40	6	8	32	13	Total.	41	7	12	33	14

*Batted for Hartzell in the eleventh inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Truesdale, Collins, Barry, (2.)

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1—7
New York	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Maisel, Peckinpaugh. Hits—Off Keating, 8 in six and two-thirds innings; off Warhop, 4 in four innings; off Wyckoff, 5 in four and a third innings; off Bressler, 3 in six and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Hartzell, Warhop. Sacrifice fly—McInnis. Stolen bases—Hartzell, Peckinpaugh, Truesdale, Collins, (2,) Strunk, Murphy. Double play—Truesdale and Caldwell. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 11. First base on balls—Off Keating, 6; off Warhop, 1; off Wyckoff, 3; off Bressler, 2. First base on errors—New York, 2. Struck out—By Keating, 1; by Warhop, 1; by Wyckoff, 3; by Bressler, 4. Wild pitches—Wyckoff, Bressler. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connally.

Passes Defeat the Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Boston made it two straight to-day by winning, 5 to 3, a well-played game with Washington. Washington out-hit the visitors, but three consecutive bases on balls in the third inning by Engel, followed by Lewis's double gave Boston three runs. Two more were added in the ninth on a hit by Janvrin and a sacrifice, followed by a successful double steal by Scott and Carrigan. Washington scored one run in the fourth on a pass, an out and Foster's hit, another in the fifth on hits by Shanks, McBride, and Moeller, and a third in the ninth on a triple by McBride, and Ainsmith's single. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	Moeller, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
A.Jn'n, 1b.	4	0	0	16	0	Foster, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
Sp'ker, cf.	3	1	0	2	0	Milan, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Smith, lb.	4	0	0	10	2
J'v'n, 3b.	3	1	1	0	4	Morg'n, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Yerkes, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	Shanks, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Scott, ss.	4	1	0	1	6	McB'de, ss.	3	1	2	1	2
C'rig'n, c.	2	0	0	7	0	Henry, c.	4	0	0	7	0
Colling, p.	1	0	0	0	0	†Engel, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						*Will'ms	1	0	0	0	0
						Ayres, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						Shaw, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Ainsmith.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	5	4	27	12	Total.	33	3	6	27	13

*Batted for Ayres in fifth inning.
†Batted for Shaw in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Janvrin.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5	
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hit—Lewis. Three-base hit—McBride. Hits—Off J. Engel, none in two innings; none out in third; off Ayres, 5 in two innings; off Shaw, 3 in five innings. Sacrifice hits—Jenvrin, Yerkes, McBride, Milan. Stolen bases—Carrigan, Scott, (2,) Speaker, Moeller. Double plays—Janvrin, Yerkes, and A. Engle. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Washington, 7. First base on balls—Off J. Engle, 4; off Shaw, 1; off Collins, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Struck out—Collins, 3; Ayres, 3; Shaw, 1. Wild pitch—Shaw. Passed ball—Shaw. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Egan.

Browns Win on Pluks Hit.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—With two men out and Shotten on second base as the result of a pass and a steal, Jimmy Austin in the twelfth inning to-day singled, scoring Shotten and enabling St. Louis to win from Detroit, 6 to 5. It was a scratch hit, the ball falling between Stanage, Hall, and Burns on the first-base line while Shotten was racing home. Four runs behind in the ninth inning, Detroit came to life and made three hits, one a double, counting the needed runs, tieing the score. In the eleventh inning, with two out and the bases full, Cobb sent an easy roller to second, ending the inning. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	2	1	1	1	Bush, ss.	4	0	1	5	5
Austin, 3b.	6	1	1	2	2	K'v'n'h, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Pratt, 2b.	3	1	1	2	4	Cobb, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Will'ms, rf.	5	0	3	2	0	C'w'f'd, rf.	6	2	2	6	0
Walk'r, lf.	5	1	1	4	0	Veach, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Leary, 1b.	5	1	2	16	0	Burns, 1b.	5	1	5	12	2
Walsh, ss.	5	0	1	3	6	Mor'ty, 3b.	6	0	1	1	4
Cressin, c.	5	0	1	5	0	Stanage, c.	5	0	0	7	4
James, p.	5	0	0	0	5	Dubuc, p.	0	0	0	0	4
						Hall, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Total.	48	6	11	36	29	Total.	39	5	9	35	21

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Kavanaugh, Pratt, Walsh, Cressin.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Leary, Moriarty. Three-base hits—Crawford, Williams. Hits—Off Dubuc, 9 in 5 innings; off Hall, 2 in 6 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Sacrifice flies—Veach, Dubuc

FLYNN KNOCKED OUT IN FOURTH ROUND

Fireman in Poor Condition to Go in Ring Against Coffey at Gibson's New Club.

Billy Gibson's opening show at St. Nicholas Rink filled every requirement from a boxing standpoint, and the general opinion is that the Stadium Athletic Club has come to stay. A representative gathering of followers of the boxing game comfortably filled the building, although it was a top-heavy crowd, the sale of balcony seats being stopped shortly after 9 o'clock. The offering was fully up to the standard of the Gibson shows of the past. The feature event lasted only four rounds, during which time Jim Flynn, the Fighting Fireman, was a punching bag for Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant. After being knocked down half a dozen times and thrown to the floor twice, on each occasion taking the full count, Flynn was finally knocked out with a hard right smash on the jaw.

Whatever hopes the grizzled veteran heavyweight entertained of causing Coffey to change his plans about his contest with Bombardier Wells, the British heavyweight, they were dissipated in the first round, when he was battered all around the ring, and just at the bell received a blow on the jaw that would have ended the contest had not the round ended shortly after he struck the floor. The remainder of the contest found Coffey all over his man, and the latter's forlorn hope was the accidental landing of a wild swing.

Coffey's height and reach gave him a big advantage over Flynn, while the reported condition of the Fireman was not borne out by his appearance in the ring. He was many pounds too heavy, and was short of wind before the first round was over. The Irish Giant used his right and left short arm jolts with telling effect, and when necessary showed ability to defend himself. He did not have much opportunity to show his cleverness, as his opponent was unable to extend him. During a wrestling spell in the first round Flynn caught Coffey on the nose with his elbow and drew blood. This was the only real blow Coffey received during the four rounds. The Fireman drew many hisses by his objectionable tactics, and in this respect Coffey did not escape, as he was roundly hooted when he deliberately threw Flynn.

After Coffey had taken Flynn's measure in the first round he stood off and jabbed his man for a time. Flynn made several unsuccessful efforts to reach the Dublin Giant's chin with a wild swing. He was knocked down twice for the count of nine in the second round. Flynn rushed in the third round, swinging wildly, while Coffey continued to use his right and left jab, varying these blows with stiff uppercuts, which staggered the Western heavyweight. After knocking his man down three times in this round, Coffey threw Flynn to the floor at the gong.

In the fourth and last round Coffey's first blow caught Flynn flush on the jaw and turned his man a complete somersault, the Fireman staggered as he arose and as he clinched Coffey threw him again. The next time Flynn got up he was received with a hard right smash on the jaw, which ended the contest. Flynn did not show any signs of science and as a heavyweight contender is permanently eliminated from the list.

PARK ROW BOWLERS BEST.

They Score Higher Marks Than Subway Stars and Monkos.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 24.—Park Row No. 1 team of New York showed the way in the five men event of the national bowling tournament tonight with a total of 2,852. The time was when this would have been good enough to win the national championship, but to-night, and under such high-score conditions, it was good for only fifth place as it stands thus far.

Jimmy Smith, the national all-round title holder of 1913 and holder of the world's record for nine games of 3,060, anchored for the Subways, and, despite his own average of 217, his team could not better than 2,805. It took sixth place. The Kreugers of Newark made 2,780; the Monks, 2,736; the Entre Nous of Paterson, 2,713; the Ansonia of New York, 2,707, and the Bohemian of New York, 2,561. These men will roll in the doubles and singles to-morrow.

In the doubles to-day high honors went to C. H. Von Lossberg and William Sweiger of Baltimore, for their 1,232 was good enough to tie for second place in the standing. This was the only change among the leaders. E. Steinbruck and Cohn of Union Hill made 1,185; Recker and Mesloh of the Rosedale's, New York, 1,098; Frank Kramer and William Heins of New York, 1,095; Miller and Hammerstein, Union Hill, 1,068; Pfeiffer and Sunkenberg, New York, 1,064; Staudt and Hagens, Union Hill, 1,048, and Adickes and Muller, New York, 1,007.

In the individuals John Pfeiffer of New York topped the list on the day with 633, but it was not good enough to gain a place in the first ten. W. N. Poehlman of Baltimore had 626 and Harry Cohn of Union Hill, 619. John Recker of New York tallied 593 and William Heins, 592. Henry Steinbruck of Union Hill had 590 and George Muller of the same town, 508.

Athletes Urge Better Park Facilities

Representatives of many of the athletic organizations of Harlem and the Bronx, of the A. A. U., and of the Park Commissioner, held a meeting last night at the clubhouse of the Pastime A. C. A committee consisting of F. W. Rubien, Dr. John Reberman, Mohawk A. C.; J. Connelly, West Harlem A. C.; Louis Schmidt, Mott Haven A. C., and John McInerney, Pastime A. C., was appointed to call on the Park Commissioner to explain the pressing need of a well-appointed athletic field for the use of uptown athletes.

It was shown that there are no dressing-room facilities at either McComb's Dam Park or Van Cortlandt Park, in consequence of which clothing and valuables are frequently stolen. The two points of lighting and maintenance will be particularly pressed, as many of the athletes can only do their exercising at night.

NEWS FOR THE GOLFERS.

In a few days programmes will be out for the annual amateur championship tournament of the Metropolitan Golf Association. This fixture, which is carded for the links of the Englewood Country Club May 20 to 24, will start with the usual qualifying round, with the top thirty-two earning the right to finish out at match play. All match rounds except the final will be eighteen holes. The new year book of the association will also be out early in May, but will contain no innovations.

According to a letter received recently by a local golfer, Jerome D. Travers is going "great guns" in his preparation for the British amateur championship, to be held at Sandwich the latter part of May. The United States Golf Association title-holder wrote a short time ago that the betting against him was 9 to 1, but in view of his recent performances the chances are that the odds will be smaller before tournament time. The champion says his wooden clubs are working well and that his putting is all right.

The Century Country Club, which has an eighteen-hole course not far from White Plains, has drafted a Spring schedule. There are weekly handicaps for the men, and provision has been made for the women, who will start to compete on Thursdays. Dan Mackie, the club's professional, is making several improvements, and before long a number of the greens will be shifted.

Apropos of schedules, the Dyker Meadow Golf Club has also issued a list of events beginning to-day and continuing up to July. Later on the remainder of the schedule will be issued. To-day's competition consists of the first monthly club handicap at eighteen holes.

The clubhouse of the Deal Golf and Country Club will be opened to members and guests on and after May 2. Although nothing in a competitive way has been scheduled as yet, the golf course is open, and those who have played there recently declare it to be in excellent condition. Allen G. Smith has been engaged as steward for the coming season.

NEW YORK GUNNERS WIN.

Take First Honors in Annual Amateur Championship Shoot.

The team representing New York, with a score of 1,800, won first honors; New Jersey, with 1,754, took second, and the Pennsylvanians, making 1,525, came third at Travers Island yesterday in the ninth annual trap shooters' amateur championship of America, held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club.

New York was likewise the winner of the shoot-off of high scores, which found R. L. Spotts, who had broken 185 of a possible 200, opposed to A. Hall of the Independent Gun Club, Philadelphia, who had tied at 185, and here Spotts showed his skill by hitting 24 out of 25, while Hall got 22.

D. F. McMahon and J. H. Hendrickson, both of the New York Athletic Club, and G. R. Blakeslee of the Cleveland Athletic Club all made even scores at 184. In the shoot-off McMahon scored 24, Hendrickson 21, and Blakeslee 20. The weather was ideal.

In the struggle for first honors the local team, composed of R. L. Spotts, D. F. McMahon, J. H. Hendrickson, A. L. Burns, N. L. Herrick, D. L. Culver, G. J. Corbett, B. Low, H. O. Allen, and C. Stein, shot consistently, and as the work at the traps progressed it became evident they were gradually forging ahead of the other squads.

One surprise awaited the New Yorkers, who had felt confident of winning the three-man interclub event. In that contest the Independent Gun Club team of Philadelphia, composed of A. Hall, G. H. McCarty, and C. C. Newcomb, by scoring 546 points, defeated the two teams entered by the New York Athletic Club, the first made up of J. H. Hendrickson, D. L. Culver, and G. J. Corbett, scoring 543, and the second, having R. L. Spotts, D. F. McMahon, and G. L. Lyon, breaking 538. The scores:

Preliminary Shoot, 200 targets, Scratch.—R. L. Spotts, New York A. C., 185; A. Hall, Allentown, Penn., 185; J. H. Hendrickson, New York A. C., 184; D. S. McMahon, New York A. C., 184; J. R. Blakeslee, Cleveland, 184; L. H. Davis, Boston A. A., 183; T. H. McCarthy, Philadelphia, 183; N. Herrick, Westchester C., 183; I. C. Wilson, Bridgeport, Conn., 181; C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, 181; E. Van Lengerke, Bergen Beach G. C., 180; D. L. Culver, New York A. C., 180; L. M. Mordecai, Newton, Pa., 179; G. J. Corbett, New York A. C., 179; W. Foord, Wilmington, Del., 179; A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del., 179; J. B. McHugh, Wilmington, Del., 179; H. O. Allyn, White Plains, N. Y., 178; J. C. Williams, Boston, 178; E. J. Low, Westchester C. C., 178; G. A. Blanchard, Portland, Me., 178; E. G. Southey, Bridgeport, Conn., 177; C. Stein, New York A. C., 177; E. A. Staples, Boston A. A., 176; J. C. Griffith, Philadelphia, 176; W. B. Ogden, New York A. C., 176; F. G. Hogan, New York A. C., 176; Roy Fay, Boston A. A., 176; O. C. Grinnell, New York A. C., 175; V. Oliver, Philadelphia, 175; Dr. Sauer, Marine and Field, 175; E. H. Lott, Marine and Field, 175; C. T. Day, Jr., New York A. C., 175; E. Randall, Portland, Me., 175; Dr. G. H. Martin, New York A. C., 175; M. Hepburn, New Haven, 174; G. L. Osborn, Boston A. A., 174; G. H. Piercy, Jersey City G. C., 174; F. von Beeckman, Bergen Beach G. C., 174; H. Wright, Buffalo, 173; A. E. Ranney, New York A. C., 173; D. T. Leahy, Crescent A. C., 173; F. B. Stephenson, Marine and Field, 172; C. W. Billings, New York A. C., 172; J. L. Snow, Boston A. A., 172; J. McManus, New York A. C., 171; J. L. Engler, Allentown, Penn., 171; A. W. Church, New York A. C., 171; J. L. Griggs, Paterson, N. J., 171; J. G. S. Day, New York A. C., 170; T. McCahill, New York A. C., 170; C. W. Van Sicklen, Bridgeport, Conn., 169; A. R. Elliott, Bensonhurst Y. C., 169; G. L. Lyon, New York A. C., 169; B. M. Shanley, Jr., Newark, N. J., 169; R. Watson, Westchester C. C., 169; J. B. Saunders, Albany, N. Y., 169; H. Eyre, Philadelphia, Penn., 169; C. J. Stein, New York A. C., 168; H. H. Shannon, Queens Club, 168; G. A. Hobart, Paterson, N. J., 168; H. H. Valentine, Albany, N. Y., 168; S. Page, Chatham, N. J., 168; Dr. Wilson, New York A. C., 168; W. C. Newton, Boston, Mass., 165; C. P. Requa, unattached, 164; W. D. Hinds, Portland, Me., 164; W. G. Allen, White Plains G. C., 164; W. L. Delehanty, New York A. C., 164; Dr. Eyre, Atlantic City, N. J., 161; C. D. Henline, Bradford, Penn., 161; F. M. Ziegler, Allentown, Penn., 161; A. B. Buckner, Newton, N. J., 161; W. Ambler, New York A. C., 161; J. James, Manor and Field, 159; J. L. Brandenberg, New York A. C., 157; A. I. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 157; A. Kirkpatrick, Albany, N. Y., 157; F. Crampton, Crescent A. C., 157; J. P. Sousa, New York A. C., 156; E. E. Doerle, Paterson, N. J., 156; W. J. Simonson, Queens Club, 155; S. T. Clark, Boston, 154; Dr. A. W. Curtis, New York A. C., 154; H. Chafey, Pt. Pleasant, N. J., 153; Dr. W. Croll, Bergen Beach, 153; M. R. Guggenheim, Bergen Beach, 150; S. T. Kellogg, Bridgeport, Conn., 150; E. L. Hass, White Plains, N. Y., 150; R. R. Debacher, New York A. C., 150; Baker, New York A. C., 147; E. Meirath, Philadelphia, Penn., 142; W. Brennan, New York A. C., 143; F. Rodgers, White Plains G. C., 138; A. Chandler, New Rochelle Y. C., 136; J. Thatcher, Albany, N. Y., 133.

Shoot-off for First Place, 25 Targets.—R. L. Spotts, 24; A. Hall, 22.

Shoot-off for Third Place, 25 Targets.—D. F. McMahon, 24; A. E. Hendrickson, 21; J. H. Blakeslee, 20.

RISLEY GOLF FAVORITE.

Defeats Two Opponents with Ease in Atlantic City Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 24.—Maurice E. Risley of Atlantic City, the winner a year ago and the favorite for the chief cup in the Spring tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City, won both his matches to-day with ease. H. B. Newton of Atlantic City first opposed Risley and lost by 8 and 6, while in the second round J. H. Clapp of Chevy Chase felt the prowess of the local star, the margin being 7 and 6.

All of that keenness on the greens, and especially in the long game, which had been somewhat lacking yesterday in the testing circuit, seemed to return.

Another well fancied golfer in the person of Garfield Scott, of the Philadelphia Country Club, found it impossible to continue through the fact that he had to give way to Robert Wier of Wilmington on the home green. Wier then disposed of F. J. Ross of Dunwoodie in 1 and removed the only remaining metropolitan golfer in the principal division.

The tie for the medal in the qualifying round of yesterday was played off by means of the men involved keeping their medal cards in the first match round to-day. Wier required 90, while H. A. Sands of Marion made an 88. As the three others declined to turn in cards, Sands became the medalist. The summary of the first two divisions:

First Sixteen.—First Round—J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, beat J. M. Thomson, Spring Haven, 2 up; Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, beat H. B. Newton, Atlantic City, 8 and 6; Harold McSweeney, Atlantic City, beat C. L. Maxwell, Trenton, 3 and 2; Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., Philadelphia Country, beat W. A. Tyson, Spring Haven, 3 and 2; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, beat Arthur T. Hall, Riverton, 7 and 5; Dr. A. W. Westley, Atlantic City, beat H. A. Sands, Marion, 2 up; Robert Wier, Wilmington, beat Garfield Scott, Philadelphia Country, 1 up; F. J. Ross, Dunwoodie, beat A. W. Tillinghast, Shawnee, 4 and 2.

Second Round—Risley beat Clapp, 7 and 6; Willoughby beat McSweeney, 6 and 5; Senseman beat Westney, 2 up; Wier beat Ross, 3 and 1.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—T. P. Endicott, Atlantic City, beat J. N. Reiber, Atlantic City, 5 and 3; H. W. Hemphill, Atlantic City, beat J. H. Hayes, Jr., Atlantic City, 3 and 2; Dr. Simmons, Buffalo, beat Stephen Armstrong, Bala, by default; F. L. Meister, Atlantic City, beat W. J. W. Dyer, Whitemarsh, 3 up; Walter Nagle, Atlantic City, beat E. A. Johnston, Baltimore, 6 and 5; Thomas or Leggett, New Castle, beat W. J. Craig, Merchantville, 2 up; W. L. Maltby, Royal Montreal, beat Wade H. Wilson, Frankford, 1 up; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, beat H. M. Clement, St. David's, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Hemphill beat Endicott, 2 up; F. L. Meister beat J. D. Armstrong, 2 and 1; Nagle beat Leggett, 2 and 1; Maxwell beat Maltby, 3 and 1.

Morris Wins E. H. C. Road Race.

Instead of holding their monthly set of indoor games, the Evening Recreation Centre of the High School of Commerce, in West Sixty-fifth Street, last night held a road race, and a large number of harriers representing metropolitan clubs competed. The race was decided over a course of approximately seven miles, which included a run around Central Park from the clubhouse. The winner was A. Morris of the Smart Set A. C., who passed the finish line first, after a nip and tuck struggle with J. Costello of the Bronx Church House, in 36:28. The latter was second, two seconds in the rear of the winner, and J. Cullen, unattached, finished third. The order of finish of the first ten follows:

A. Morris, Smart Set A. C., 36:28; J. Costello, Bronx Church House, 36:30; J. Cullen, unattached, 36:36; G. Creed, Salem-Crescent A. C., 36:56; J. Hanefeld, Federal C., 40:00; E. Long, Salem-Crescent A. C., 41:32; B. Williams, unattached, 41:50; R. Carter, Ozanam Association, 43:06; H. Reynolds, Ozanam Association, 43:08; W. Morris, unattached, 43:09.

PRINCE HENRY CUP WON BY SAPOLIO

Geo. Chipchase's Horse Takes Chief Honor at Durland Exhibition.

Last night brought to a close one of the most picturesque and successful horse shows that have ever been held at Durland's Riding Academy, and the final events of the three-day session maintained a full degree of interest. There were several championship events which called for fine discrimination by the judges, and in one for undocked saddle horses, in which there were only two contenders for the blue ribbon, the judges were unable to place one over the other. The result was that two blues were awarded, the announcement being made that as the horses were of absolutely different types it would be unfair to award a second place. Mrs. John Gerken rode her thoroughbred Margaret Tate, while Charles E. Railey had the mount on his Beechwood Bab, a magnificent specimen of the Kentucky saddle horse.

The historic Prince Henry Cup for jumpers was won last night by George Chipchase's Sapollo, the only one of the contending horses to clear the bar at 6 feet. The presentation of this cup was erroneously announced as going to the winner of a four-in-hand class in Wednesday night's programme.

This trophy was presented to Col. French of the Fourth British Hussars during the reign of King George III. by the officers of his regiment. For nearly a century and a half the cup was lost in obscurity. At a recent sale of old silver at Christie's in London the cup was purchased by Marshall Clapp, who sent it to New York, where it passed into the possession of a patron of Durland's, who has offered it for competition during the show.

One of the largest ribbon winners of the show was J. Campbell Thompson, who had a formidable array of harness horses entered. Last night he captured first place in the class for tandems with Yankee Vernon and Majestic. Mrs. John Gerken was another large winner of ribbons with her saddle horses, and Walter H. Hanley of Providence took a large number of ribbons. Royal Fashion, a horse which he recently purchased in Canada and which went through everything from the novice class up for harness horses, in the Brooklyn, repeated his triumphs in the Durland events. Last night he scored easily in the class for single horses suitable for a ladies' phaeton.

In the championship class for docked saddle horses supreme, a chestnut gelding owned by Mrs. J. B. Rovira, carried off the honors with ease. This horse was ridden by Miss Marjorie Weyher and was a ribbon winner in several events preceding the championship. The summaries:

Pairs, Exceeding 15 and Not Over 15.3.—Won by Felix M. Warburg's blk. g. Woodlands Emperor and blk. m. Woodlands Empress; J. Campbell Thompson's ch. m. Nestledown Lady Friar and ch. m. Nestledown Moonlite, second; Emil Seelig's br. g. Spot and br. g. Extra Spot, third; J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Nestledown Yankee Vernon and b. g. Nestledown Majestic, fourth.

Saddle Horses, 14.1 and Not Exceeding 15.—Three Years Old.—Won by William B. Miller's blk. m. Sally Baldwin; Walter H. Hanley's b. m. Glittering Glory, second; Walter Baker's ch. m. Duke, third; Godfrey Preece's ch. m. Belle Stewart, fourth.

Single Harness Horses Not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by Francis G. B. Roche's br. m. Solitaire; B. F. S. Gregory's blk. m. Duchess, second.

Combination Horses, to be driven and then changed to saddle and ridden.—Won by Mrs. J. B. Rovira's ch. g. Supreme; B. I. Davis's blk. m. Marcotta, second; Charles J. Barrie's ch. g. Mogul, third; Dr. L. J. Ladinski's b. m. My Firefly, fourth.

Four-in-Hands, not to be driven, but to be shown before a park drag or a coach.—Won by Felix M. Warburg's four; L. M. Newgass Company's four, second; Emil Seelig's four, third.

Saddle Horses, over 15 or not exceeding 15.2, three years old and up, to carry 160 pounds.—Won by Mrs. J. B. Rovira's ch. g. Supreme; Dr. L. J. Ladinski's b. m. My Firefly, second; Miss Dorothy Webb's ch. g. Chesterfield, third; Thomas W. Murphy's blk. g. The Battler, fourth.

Tandems, 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Yankee Vernon and b. g. Majestic; Emil Seelig's br. m. Leading Lady and br. m. Bathrop, second.

Docked Saddle Horses, 15 hands or over, Championship.—Won by Miss Dorothy Webb's ch. g. Superior; Dr. L. J. Ladinski's b. m. My Firefly, second.

Single Horses, suitable for a lady's phaeton, to be driven by a lady.—Won by Walter H. Hanley's br. g. Royal Fashion; Felix M. Warburg's blk. m. Woodlands Empress, second; Emil Seelig's br. g. Lady of the Manor, third; Campbell Thomson's ch. m. Nestledown Lady Friar, fourth.

Undocked Saddle Horses, championship.—Two championship ribbons were awarded on the ground that the two competing horses were of absolutely different types. The winners were Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Margaret Tate and Charles E. Railey's blk. m. Beechwold Bab.

POLICE GAMES IN JUNE.

Athletic Meet Planned to Aid the Honor Legion Fund.

A big athletic field day is planned by Police Commissioner Woods to raise money for the Police Honor Legion Fund, which was started recently by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith to give immediate assistance to widows and children of policemen who die in the performance of their duty. Entries are to be limited to members of the police force, and the events, in addition to the usual track and field competitions, will include canoe manoeuvres, an exhibition by the police dogs, demonstrations of stopping runaways, first aid to the injured exhibitions, and demonstrations of the use of the motor apparatus in the Police Department.

This plan is novel, and is the idea of Policeman Young, President of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. Commissioner Woods fell in with the idea, and appointed this committee to make arrangements: Inspector Thomas Meyers, Capt. Dominick Henry, Detective Lieut. Thomas Tunney, Sergt. John W. Fraser, Martin Sheridan, John J. Ellor, Egon Erickson, Patrick McDonald, and Harry J. Young. Sheridan and McDonald are Olympic champions.

The sports are to be held in a field yet to be chosen, perhaps in one of the parks of the city, some time in June. Members of the police force will not be permitted to sell tickets.

CANNOT TAX TRUCKS.

Corporation Counsel Holds Proposed Fees on Weight Basis Are Illegal.

Those interested in the sale and operation of motor trucks are likely to feel relief at a decision in regard to the proposed municipal imposition of fees on vehicles on a character according to weight, which has been begun urged by Frank Polk, Corporation Counsel. Mr. Polk holds the proposed fee system, which was to have been enacted as an ordinance by the Board of Aldermen, is illegal. The plan for this charge against motor trucks and other heavy vehicles on a weight per wheel basis was proposed during his tenancy in the office of Borough President of Manhattan by George McAdeny and was inherited by Borough President Marks. The decision of the Corporation Counsel is as follows:

"The authorities in which, under the power to regulate the use of the streets, ordinances regulating the weight of loads and the width of tires have been upheld, involve enactments directed to the prevention of such use as would injure the streets or interfere with their convenient use by others. The ordinance at hand permits the injurious use upon condition that compensation of a certain amount be made therefor. This is tantamount to the levy of a tax. Under the general power of taxation for the purpose of revenue, property is assessed with reference to its value and under a complete system prescribed in the charter. I am constrained to advise you, therefore, that the ordinance submitted cannot be legally adopted by your board."

Tinkelstein Wins E. H. S. Run.

Harlem Evening High School held its first cross-country run under the Public Schools Athletic League rules last night over a three and three-quarter mile course around Morningside Park, the start being from the school. The event was won by B. Tinkelstein of Bronx Evening High school in 20:46, with J. Normile of Harlem Evening High School in second place a minute behind. The team victory went to Harlem Evening High School, with New York Evening High school second.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...3¼@4 per cent. " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

A New Umbrella Cane.

Most of the patented umbrella canes which have appeared from time to time on the market have been open to criticism on the score that they deceived no one as to their real nature and use. They were bulky and built more or less on the general lines of the "big stick." The latest arrival in this field, however, is a big improvement over its predecessors and when closed is to all intents and purposes a cane. A fine grade of silk is used and the umbrella rolls very tightly.

Shirred Parasols New.

The present vogue of draped effects in women's wear has brought out the shirred parasol. In the higher-priced lines retailing from $2.50 up, some choice materials are used. While the bulk of the new styles are made up with shirred bottoms, one manufacturer and importer has patented two models, shirred both top and bottom and another shirred all over. Another article shown by this concern and reported to be selling well is a cubist design in plain and ball shapes. Freakish effects are not as numerous as they have been in the past. Little change is noted in length or styles of handles. Business has been good according to manufacturers.

What the War Is Doing.

One of the first orders received in this market as a direct result of the Mexican trouble called for 30,000 yards of white mosquito netting for rush shipment to New Orleans. The order called for the goods to be put up on rollers in 128-yard lengths. Considerably heavier orders than this are expected in the near future if the hostilities go on. A rush order for 1,500 yards of khaki has also been received by a local dress goods operator from a small Texas retailer close to the border on the American side. With the order came a request that prices and deliveries be given for 20,000 yards more of the same goods. The proximity of this retailer to the border leaves some doubt as to just who is after the khaki.

Job Lots of Corsets.

The general condition of the corset business, according to manufacturers, is up to the usual standard, but there exists an increased demand for job lots and special-priced goods. The volume of sales secured, it is said, has only been attained by special effort on the part of the manufacturers. The buyers in the big retail stores have been falling more or less behind their usual amount of business, and requests are being constantly made on manufacturers for larger assortment of merchandise. It is the general opinion in the trade that the most radical designs have been reached and the bad spots safely passed. The corsetless woman has not affected business to any extent.

Weather Affects Clothing Sales.

Clothing retailers, according to reports from the road, are showing some disposition to put off making their purchases. The reason for this it is said lies in the tardy advent of warm weather. From what can be gathered in the market, the manufacturers themselves have suffered for the past week from the same restraint. Last week good results were obtained and the buying spirit was not lacking, but the past few days have shown a falling off and the clothiers are inclined to restrict their purchases accordingly. Where the men on the road have been put off the retailer in many instances, it is related, have asked them to call again in a week or ten days, and general indications are that more orders will then begin to be received.

Texas Business Poor.

Reports from road men now in the southern part of the country with Fall merchandise say that business in Texas is behind last year fully 35 to 50 per cent. This is said to be especially true of heavy merchandise like woolen goods and underwear. By some salesmen a fair amount of duplicate business on seasonable merchandise is reported, but it is said that wherever they go stocks of heavy merchandise in the hands of retailers are plentiful. The present condition of business there is said to be due more to the floods that swept a good portion of the State a few months ago than to the excitement naturally arising from recent happenings across the Mexican border. A local dress goods operator says that his man in that territory is away behind last year, while salesmen covering other parts of the country are running from $3,000 to $15,000 ahead in the value of their advance orders.

Buyers Not Taking Gray Goods.

There was again a little easier tone to certain constructions of printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday, but business was limited. With the price condition of the market as it is, brokers have about come to the conclusion that buyers do not want printcloths at any price at the moment, they apparently having covered themselves fully in the buying movement of a few weeks ago. A new price was made on 38½-inch 60-48s during the day, these goods dropping a sixteenth of a cent a yard, to 4¼ cents. Sellers were more free in their offerings of 38½-inch 64-60s at 4 15-16 cents, and there was some talk in the market that these goods had been moved at 4⅞ cents. This was the figure quoted on them a year ago at this time, but then cotton was about a cent and a half a pound lower. There was some speculative buying of fancies during the day, but business was limited because buyers have covered themselves well on the popular constructions.

Showed Advance Fall Styles.

Between 2,000 and 2,500 manufacturers of textiles, women's outer garments, and designers of the latter merchandise, many of them from out-of-town, were in attendance yesterday at the display of advance Fall and Winter styles which was given at the Hotel McAlpin by the United Fashion Company of this city. Forty-one models of Fall costumes were shown on living models, all of which were carefully studied as the models made the rounds of the ballroom in which the show was held. At the opening of the show a brief speech of welcome was made by I. A. Meskin, Vice President of the company. This was followed by a short talk on the co-operative interest of garment and textile manufacture by Lionel Kremer, who is the textile adviser of the concern. One of the novel features of the exhibition was the showing of moving pictures, made by a prominent company, of Mr. Meskin in the act of sketching designs for the new season's garments. The exhibition will be repeated in Buffalo to-day, and later in Cleveland, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

Imports of a Week.

Imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, here in the week ended April 18, were valued at $22,507,637, compared with $19,082,063 in the week before, and $18,919,908 in the week before that. Included in these imports are $676,151 worth of jewelry, precious stones, and watches. Imports of leather, hides, &c., reached $2,442,157, compared with $1,644,451 the week before, and $1,641,330 the week before that. There were entered 84,858 bags of coffee valued at $1,806,888. Sugar imports were 249,253 bags returned at $1,670,647. Feathers were received and appraised at $319,407. India rubber, manufactures, waste, and substitutes were $2,977,632, compared with $2,210,558 the week before. Wool imports numbered 10,558 bales appraised at $304,798, against $437,458 the week previous. Imports of dry goods totaled $2,715,300, while the imports of silk fabrics were appraised at $764,624. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouses last week were $648,606, while those entered for warehouse aggregated $759,849. The previous week's figures were, respectively, $661,188 and $576,222. A fortnight ago they were, respectively, $364,619 and $859,189.

Heavy Cottons Are Firmer.

Recent events south of the Rio Grande have caused a distinctly firmer tone to prices in heavy cotton goods in this market. There is now little doubt in the minds of the makers of these goods that better business will be seen in the near future. It was admitted yesterday that Government representatives had requested some of the mills to waive orders from other sources, pending the expression of the needs of the War Department, or at least to give Government orders the preference in manufacture. In anticipation of activity along this line, at least one of the manufacturers has already withdrawn some lines from the market. It is said that if the War Department should need plenty of duck at once it could have it, providing it were willing to accept the grades commonly known as commercial. Stocks of duck made according to Government specifications are said to be very light in the hands of the mills at present. Intances were reported yesterday in which wholesale dealers have placed orders for duck made according to army specifications in the speculative hope of disposing of this merchandise to the Government if an immediate demand for it arises. This scheme is not well thought of, however, by sellers in this market.

PROTEST PRICE CUTTING.

Retail Merchants Have Large Meeting in Aeolian Hall.

Several hundred independent retailers, representing many different branches of trade, attended a meeting at Aeolian Hall last night under the auspices of the Committee for the Promotion of the Interests of Retail Merchants, at which the price-cutting practice of department and "chain," or syndicate, stores was severely scored by the speakers. Dr. William C. Anderson, President of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, presided, and spoke in favor of the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Stevens of New Hampshire, authorizing manufacturers of standard, advertised goods to prescribe the price at which the goods shall be sold by all retailers.

Alfred D. Woodruff, manager of the food supply store maintained by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said:

"If present conditions are not changed you retailers are going out of business, for the chain stores are after you and you can't withstand their price cutting." He said that chain stores on the east side are giving their customers short weight, and, in some instances, are selling unfit food.

Among the other speakers were Congressman Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn, Ellis L. Holland of The Journal of Commerce, and J. Leyden White of Washington. The speakers said the public derived no benefit from price cutting, as the amount taken off the price of one article by the big stores was added to another.

It was announced that similar meetings are to be held in Baltimore, Denver, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, and that plans are under way for a large protest meeting in Madison Square Garden on May 1.

RECEIVER FOR PAWNSHOP.

Charge That A. Frankenstein Took His Life is Denied.

With one of the creditors asserting that A. Frankenstein of 74 Delancey Street, who died on Wednesday, had committed suicide, a petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court against Samuel Magen, individually and as the surviving partner of A. Frankenstein & Co., pawnbrokers and dealers in diamonds Simon F. Guggenheim of Ingomar Goldsmith & Co., creditors for $5,187, said that Frankenstein had admitted his financial difficulties, and that he believed he had taken his own life.

Walter M. Goldsmith is the attorney for the petitioning creditors, who are, in addition to Ingomar Goldsmith & Co., Jacob Cohen for $1,155, and M. H. Mann for $4,186. The liabilities may amount to $100,000, and the assets to about $15,000. Judge Hough appointed Charles P. Sanford as receiver, who will have to attend to the pledges which are coming in daily.

Mr. Magen will be examined as to the causes of the insolvency, and it is hoped that Herman J. Dietz, a diamond broker, will be placed on the stand. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him in March, 1913, and on his schedules appeared the name of A. Frankenstein & Co. as creditors for an unknown amount, which had been lent on notes. Herman Joseph, attorney for Mr. Magen, denied that the death of Mr. Frankenstein was due to suicide, and said it was caused by apoplexy. Frankenstein started in business in 1885, and in 1904 took in his brother-in-law, Mr. Magen.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

It is Held That Imitation Pearl Beads Must Pay Duty as Such.

Cohn & Rosenberger of this city imported imitation pearl beads loosely strung on a cotton string. Collector Malone took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 421 of the act of 1909, which provides specifically for such beads. The importers claimed the goods properly dutiable at 20 per cent., under Paragraph 449, which reads, "imitation precious stones, including pearls and parts thereof, used in the manufacture of jewelry."

This issue turned exclusively on the use to which the beads are put, the protestants claiming that as the beads were made into necklaces or lavallieres, which articles are jewelry, the lower classification should prevail. Judge Sullivan remarks that, if this claim were so, it would be easy for imitation pearl beads to be involved as imitation precious stones for importation purposes, and then used and sold for all the purposes for which such beads may be used.

LIABLE FOR AUTO INJURIES.

Seller, Not Maker, to Pay $8,000 Damages, is Verdict in Test Case

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 24.—A jury in the United States Court decided to-day, in effect, that the occupant of an automobile who is injured by the breaking of a certain part of the car can recover damages from the company which assembled and sold the automobile rather than from the manufacturer of the part that broke. On this ground the jury awarded $8,000 damages to H. Wells Johnson of Amsterdam, N. Y., against an automobile company of Detroit.

Johnson sued the company to recover damages for injuries received in 1909 when a wheel on his automobile broke and the car turned turtle. The company contended that it was only one was liable, except the plaintiff, it was the manufacturer of the wheel. This was a test case, and the outcome was watched by automobile makers throughout the country.

DRY GOODS OUTLOOK.

Dim Prospect of Cheaper Wool and Cotton Merchandise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current business in wholesale dry goods lines is at present a very accurate measure of consumption demand throughout the country and retail merchandise managers continue to insist on more frequent purchases and small, well-assorted stocks.

"Road sales for the week show some improvement, being slightly ahead of those of the corresponding week a year ago.

"Shipments for the month are about even and cash receipts are fair.

"The continued high and firm prices of raw cotton and wool furnish no foundation for anticipation of lower prices on finished merchandise at a later date.

"Prices of worsted yarns continue firm, and the tendency is higher. Merchants, realizing the strong market, are booking their orders early for Fall."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAMUEL MAGEN.—A petition was filed yesterday against Samuel Magen individually and as surviving partner of the firm of A. Frankenstein & Co., pawnbrokers, 74 Delancey Street. Mr. Frankenstein died on Wednesday. The petition was filed by Walter M. Goldsmith, attorney for these creditors: Jacob Cohen, $1,155; Ingomar Goldsmith & Co., $2,157, and M. H. Mann & Co., $4,186. It was stated that the liabilities are $50,000 and assets probably $15,000. Later in the day Mr. Goldsmith said that the liabilities might amount to $100,000. Judge Hough appointed Charles P. Sanford Receiver, bond $5,000, on the application of Simon F. Guggenheim of Ingomar Goldsmith & Co.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Altman, Robert—W. H. Dewey, $1,470.
Atkinson, Charles E.—German American Ins. Co., $154.
Baron, Lillian, Salvatore Siciliano and Maria Siciliano—People, &c., $500.
Burns, James E.—W. Collins, $119.
Blank, Harry—L. Hoffman, $119.
Boyer, Herman W.—B. G. Faulhaber, $151.
Brandman, Max—J. Franklin et al., $230.
Callahan, Daniel J.—Galilee Fish Co., $274.
Carr, Austin—Blair Tool & Machine Works, Inc., $185.
Corn, Paul—Emby Feature Film Co., $181.
Cohen, Klias A.—M. S. Blumberg et al., $198.
Cornay, Michael—Cornay, $2,781.
Carman, William, W.—B. Hartman, $8,987.
Conterno, Anna E.—Star Beef & Provision Co., Inc., $150.
D'Ambri, Salvatore, Nicola Luigi and Aurelio —L. Carpenito, $141.
D'

$100,000
Cincinnati
OHIO
4½% Bonds

Population (1910) 363,000
Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York, Connecticut, Maine and Vermont

Price 106¾
Yielding 4.15%

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furnished on property located in certain selected cities of the South and West, as well as in New York City and vicinity.
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Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

No. 30 Church St., New York City,

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Please take notice that bonds numbered as follows have been selected as provided in Paragraph Third of the mortgage securing the same to be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on the Fourteenth Day of May next ensuing:

2	110	139	197	269	350
80	123	149	216	304	369
97	131	158	221	311	396
99	134	174	246	337	422
					436

Such bonds shall cease to draw interest from said date and will be redeemed at the aforesaid price upon presentation and surrender thereof, with all unpaid coupons attached, on and after said date at the office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to Colonial Trust Company, trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
By C. B. DENNY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, LIMITED. (Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the issued Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company, payable 20th May, 1914, to all shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on 30th April, 1914.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, 15th April, 1914.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.
Akron, O., April 22d, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held this day, a dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable July 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1914.

W. A. MEANS, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
26 Broadway, April 16th, 1914.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) was declared, payable May 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon, April 25th, 1914.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.
A dividend of one per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ending May 15th, 1914, has been declared, payable May 15th, 1914, to holders of record at the close of business on May 1st. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

HENRY D. HASKELL, Secretary.
New York, April 21st, 1914.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Break Sharply on Foreign Selling—Short Interest Apparently Increased.

Two selling movements, apparently entirely distinct from each other, one in the first hour and the other during the last half-hour of trading, carried the general level of quotations yesterday to a new low figure for the year, with an average net loss for the day of about a point, and with considerably larger declines in a number of important issues. Heavy selling from abroad became an important factor in the market yesterday, particularly inasmuch as this was a continuation of a movement on which we had previously been called upon to take a considerable amount of our stocks from abroad. The advices from the other side left little doubt that the Mexican situation played a large part in influencing the European markets, but they have had problems of their own besides those which have been contributed from this quarter of the world.

Whatever the origin of this foreign liquidation, it proved sufficient to govern the course of prices in the first hour, when more than 40 per cent. of the day's half million shares were sold. The pressure extended to many parts of the list, including practically all of the issues upon which trading operations are usually most largely centred. The stock which came from this source seemed to be supplemented by further rather large liquidation of speculative holdings. Of a more general liquidating movement than that there was little evidence yesterday, although stocks usually looked upon as high-grade investments shared in the day's losses.

The afternoon selling movement was much less general than that which had occurred in the morning, and to a much larger extent than the earlier liquidation appeared to come from professional traders. There were other indications than those afforded by the mere movement of prices that concerted bear pressure was being exerted. That implies that the short interest has increased, and to the extent to which that has come about the inherent position of the market has been strengthened. That in itself, however, would hardly hold prices in the face of such selling as was encountered at the outset of yesterday's trading. Some indication that this liquidation had about run its course may have been afforded by the fact that after 11 o'clock the market became very much quieter, the supply of incoming stocks being materially reduced. In this connection, however, some allowance must be made for the fact that a good deal of the selling was of foreign origin, and that would naturally diminish in volume in the later hours of our market. Although several of the most active issues closed at practically the lowest prices of the day, the general level of final quotations was substantially above the low average of the morning.

So far as the Mexican situation was concerned, the financial markets awaited yesterday clearer indication of the probable extent of the conflict which we shall have to carry on in Mexico. At the very time that the market was showing renewed weakness in the afternoon, rumors were circulating that an understanding was about to be reached between this Government and the Constitutionalists under which they would adopt a hands-off policy in respect to our action against Gen. Huerta. These reports no doubt grew in part out of the pacific utterances of the military leader of the Constitutionalists. But these rumors were neither sufficiently definite nor sufficiently in line with what the financial community had been expecting to prove much of a sustaining force in the market in the face of heavy bear pressure. In this matter the financial district is awaiting the enlightenment which can come only from further developments.

The favorable features of the weekly commercial reviews were the increases recorded in bank clearings and reports of some stimulation of retail trade. Business, however, is evidently continuing to move cautiously. This, indeed, is the prevailing spirit of the moment not only in business circles, but in financial circles as well. At a time when the country is taking up armed conflict this is in itself a valuable asset not only in the business world, but in the financial world as well. The bond market showed no change yesterday from the conditions brought about by the Mexican crisis. There was a further decline in United States 2 per cent. bonds to 96¾, but very few bonds were being offered for sale.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½		
Same period 1913	7	2		

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	3¼@3½	3¼@3½	3½@3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)		3¼@3¾	3½@4

Exchange. Balances.
Clearings $349,011,422 $20,323,828
Sub-Treasury debit balance. $238,357
Banks lose this week $5,729,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2½	2%	20m 46pf
Paris	2%		25f 15½c
London	1½@2%	1¼@1½	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8790	$4.8750	$4.8755
A years ago	4.8675	4.8665	4.8670
Since Jan. 1	4.8790	4.8635	
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8760	$4.8780
Paris	5.16¾—1-32	5.15⅝—1-64
Berlin	95¾—1-64	95 5-16—1-32
Switzerland	5.16⅝—1-16	5.16¾—1-32
Holland	40 5-16	40.34
Belgium	5.18⅝	5.18⅛—1-32

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
Berlin	2¼	2%
Paris	2¾	2m 46¾pf 2f 16c
London	2@2 7-16	1¾@1½

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85	$4.84
Paris	5.19⅝	5.20—1-16
Berlin	94¾	94¼+1-32
Amsterdam	40.02	39.90

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	10c	San Francisco	10c
St. Louis	15c	Montreal	31¼c
Boston	Par.	St. Paul	50c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 15-16d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 55¾c, unchanged.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, 1964	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
4½s, March, 1963	105½	105⅝	105⅝	106
4½s, May, 1957	105⅛	105⅝	105⅛	106
4½s, Nov., 1957	105¼	105⅝	105¼	106
4½s, May, 1917	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
4½s, Nov., 1911	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
4½s, March, 1930-60	100¾	100⅞	100¾	101¼
4½s, March, 1962	101	101¼	101¼	101½
4½s, Sept., 1960	101	101¼	101¼	101½
4s, May, 1939	97¾	97¾	97¾	98
4s, Nov., 1958	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	98
4s, May, 1957	97⅜	97½	97⅜	98
4s, Nov., 1950	96¾	97⅛	97	98
4s, Nov., 1955	97⅛	97½	97¼	98¼
4s, Nov., 1936	97	98	97	97⅞
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	90	90⅛	90	91
3½s, May, 1954	90	90⅛	90	91
3½s, 1956-1954	90	90⅛	90	91

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Gold Exports Near.

Foreign exchange touched its highest point for the year yesterday at 4.8760, and closed 5 points lower, with a net advance of 10 points for the day. At the higher rate the point at which gold could be exported at a profit was almost reached, and there are indications that the beginning of an outward movement is near. An expectation had gained ground in the financial district that rather than see Europe take gold away from this market one or more of the large banks would sell foreign exchange to keep the rate down to a point at which shipments of the precious metal could only be made at a considerable loss. When this suggestion was taken up with the President of the institution particularly named as being against shipments he called attention to the fact that money is loaning at 1¾ per cent., and that the banks have an embarrassment of riches in their surplus reserve.

***

The Rock Island's Needs.

E. W. McKenna, an old St. Paul Vice President who was engaged by the Wallace Committee of the Rock Island Collateral Bondholders to go over the C. R. I. & P. Railway to make an independent report on that company's financial needs, reached New York yesterday and submitted a brief report to Mr. Wallace. The committee of bondholders will be called together on Monday to look over the figures. No inkling of his findings has become known, although the Rock Island stockholders have been very curious to know whether he puts the cash needs of the company higher or lower than Chairman Schumacker did in his estimate.

***

Adams Company to Stay.

Yesterday W. M. Barrett, President of the Adams Express Company, denied the story that interests connected with that company had been checking up the assets with a view to retiring from the express transportation service if business showed a loss. Mr. Barrett did not presume to say what might happen several months from now. He said: "The Adams Company has no intention of retiring from business. We are not yet able, however, to determine the effect of the new low rates. As the continuance of express service is absolutely indispensable to the business interests of this country, we have the utmost confidence in the future, provided conditions which confront us now remain unchanged. At no time has this company had under consideration the question of retiring from business."

A Poor Friday for Stocks.

London was a heavy seller at the opening of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and until the close of that market prices here gave ground easily. There was a period of recovery in the middle of the session, but the weakness recurred in the last hour. Some fifty stocks made new low records for the current year, among them being Copper at 69⅜; Smelters at 68½; Atchison at 93½; Canadian Pacific at 188½; Baltimore & Ohio at 87¼; St. Paul at 95; Erie at 26½; Great Northern at 119½; Northern Pacific at 107; Southern Pacific at 87¾; Union Pacific at 150½, and Steel at 56½.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Changes in tone on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were rapid and frequent, with the market very feverish, reflecting the Wall Street state of mind regarding the Mexican developments. The initial movement at 9:30 o'clock was sharply downward. Still lower prices were touched after the call, but a sharp rally ensued. Renewed weakness showed in the closing trading. Business was on a heavy scale, the sales totaling 63,100 shares. The weakest stocks were Canadian Pacific and Mexican Petroleum. The first named was notably active, changing hands to the amount of 3,840 shares. On the opening call Canadian Pacific was down 1¾ points from Thursday's final price, while Smelting fell off 1¼ points.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
40	Alaska Gold	25⅝	25⅝	24¾	24¾	
5,630	Amal. Copper	71	71	69½	70	
10	Am. B. Sug.	21	21	21	21	
920	Am. Can	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	
30	Am. Car & F.	46½	46½	46½	46½	
10	Am. Cot. Oil	38	38	38	38	
2,040	Am. Smelting	59	60½	58⅝	59⅛	
10	Am. Sugar	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
60	Anaconda Cop.	32⅞	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	
150	A., T. & S. F.	94⅝	94½	93⅜	93⅜	
160	Beth. Steel	39⅝	39⅝	38¾	38½	
170	Brook. R. T.	89½	89½	88⅝	88	
20	Calif. Petrol.	19	19⅛	19	19¼	
3,840	Can. Pacific	192	192⅜	188½	188½	
270	Cent. Leather	34½	34⅝	34	34½	
90	Ches. & Ohio	52	52	51½	51⅝	
330	C., M. & S. P.	97	97	96	96	
60	Chino Copper	39	39	38	38¼	
170	Cal. Fuel & I.	28	28	27½	28	
30	Corn Products	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
20	Dist. Secur.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
740	Erie	26¼	26⅞	26	26⅛	
20	Goodrich Co.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	
160	Gt. Nor. pf.	120⅜	120⅜	119½	119⅞	
40	Inter-Met.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
580	Int.-Met. pf.	59⅜	59½	58⅞	58⅞	
2,040	Lehigh Val.	133½	134⅜	133	133⅜	
10	Louis. & Nash.	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	
510	Mexican Pet.	55⅝	55⅝	55	55	
460	Mo. Pacific	19⅛	19⅜	19	19	
790	N. Y. Central	88⅞	88⅞	87½	87½	
1,950	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	65¾	65½	65¾	66	
60	Nor. & West.	103½	103⅝	101½	101⅝	
90	Pacific Mail	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	
260	Pennsylvania	106⅜	106⅜	103⅜	103⅝	
11,840	Reading	160⅜	161½	159⅜	160½	
10	Rumely Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
510	Southern Pac.	89⅞	89⅞	87⅜	87⅜	
20	Southern Ry.	23	23	23	23	
120	Tenn. Copper	32¾	32¾	31⅞	32⅛	
80	Third Ave.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅝	
8,340	Union Pacific	153	153⅝	150⅝	150½	
210	U. S. Rubber	54	54	53⅝	53⅞	
19,820	U. S. Steel	56⅞	57¼	56⅜	56⅝	
110	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	107¼	107¼	107½	
180	Utah Copper	53⅜	53⅝	52⅜	52⅝	
30	Va.-Car. Ch.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
10	Wabash	1	1	1	1	
50	Western Tel.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	
70	Westing. El.	72	72	71½	71½	
63,100						

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Atlanta	.21	.21¼	.21	.21¼
400	Caledonia	.55	.55	.55	.55
300	Cons. Va.	.17	.17	.17	.17
200	Gold F. Con.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
900	Jim Butler	.91	.92	.91	.92
700	Jumbo Ext.	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Silver Pick.	.04	.04	.04	.04
300	Tono. Mer.	.55	.55	.55	.55
4,700					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Mexican	1.10
Andes	.03	Occidental Con.	.62
Belcher	.04	Ophir	.24
Best & Belcher	.04	Overman	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Potosi	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.28	Seg. Belcher	.06
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.09
Hale & Norcross	.02	Union Con.	.26
Julia	.02	Utah Con.	.03
Justice	.03	Yellow Jacket	.23

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.95	Comb. Fraction	.06
Jim Butler	.91	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. Blk. B.	.03
Midway	.31	Florence	.32
Montana	.80	Goldf. Con. Mines	1.40
North Star	.24	Goldfield Merger	.12
Rescue Eula	.12	Jumbo Ext.	.26
Tonopah Ext.	1.90	Red Top	.01
Tonopah Merger	.54	Silver Pick	.05
West End	.79	Vernal	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.25
Atlanta	.20	Round Mountain	.28
Booth	.04	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Manhat. Big F.	.08

COLORADO.

Dr. Jackpot	6	Jackpot	6¼
Elkton	44¾	McKinney	52
El Paso	225	Old Gold	1
Findlay	1	Portland	107
Gold Dollar	4	Vindicator	92
Isabella	11⅝	Rav. B. H.	3¾

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April. 23.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$980,854	$17,747,903	$253,269,723
Int. rev. ord.	917,817	17,808,478	231,572,234
Corp. tax	66,586	907,712	6,971,522
Miscellaneous	150,767	2,842,913	42,518,478
Total receipts	2,033,193	39,307,005	542,466,004
Net balance	1,634,281	42,941,185	272,425,790
Expenditures	167,981		
Balance		3,723,179	30,918,956

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Trading in the Oil Stocks and Price Fluctuations Are Narrower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 63,267 shares of stocks and $13,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 9,942; oils, 3,250, and mining, 50,375. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Burns Bros. Coal	54	54	54	54
200	Br.-Am. Tob.	22	22	21⅝	21¾
300	Br.-Am. Tob., new	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
1,000	Int.-Cont.Rub.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
40	Kelly Sp'field Tire pf	136	136	135	135
100	Man. Transit.	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
600	Maxwell Mot.	9	9	8¾	8¾
550	Maxwell Mot. 1st pr	35	35	34½	34⅞
252	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	13½	13¾	12½	12½
1,000	Riker & Heg.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
900	Unit. Cigar S. of Am	87	87	86¼	87
200	United Profit-Sharing Corp.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,200	Wayl'd Oil & Gas, w. i.	5⅞	6	5¾	6
100	Willys Overland	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Ang.-Am. Oil	15½	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
45	Atlantic Ref.	608	600	608	— 1
30	Crescent P. L.	49	48	49	— 1
5	Eureka P. L.	255	255	255	+ 1
50	Gal.-Sig. Oil	170	168	168	+ 2
60	Indiana P. L.	137	135	137	+ 3
35	Nat. Transit.	38½	38	38	— ½
10	N. Y. Transit.	262	262	262	— 8
20	North. P. L.	105	104	100	—10
250	Ohio Oil	170½	167	168	..
25	Pierce Oil	80	80	80	— 3
125	Prairie O. & G.	417	402	407	— 1
40	Solar Ref.	298	290	295	..
10	Southern P. L.	216	216	216	— 4
70	So. Penn. Oil	295	288	294	— 1
225	Std. O. of Cal.	295	288	290	— 4
125	St. O. of Ind.	467	462	452	—10
35	St. O. of Ky.	255	250	255	+ 5
130	St. O. of N. J.	401	396	400	+ 2
800	St. O. of N. Y.	210	207	209	..
125	Un. Tank L.	79	75	76	— 6
35	Vacuum Oil	217	217	217	— 3

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	U. Pac. rts.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1,500	U. C. S. rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

MINING STOCKS.

5,500	Atlanta	21	21	20½	20½
900	Big Four	8	8	8	8
2,100	Braden Cop.	8	8	7⅝	7⅝
200	Bwf. Mines	1¼	1¼	1 1-16	1 1-16
2,800	Can. G. & S.	8	8	6½	6½
550	Caribou Cob.	70	70	69	69
400	Con. Cop. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
50	Crown Res.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
1,000	Diam. B. B.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,800	Florence	53	56	52	54
1,550	Gold Hill	⅝	⅝	⅝	11-16
800	Goldf'd Con.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
1,000	Gold. Merger	12	12	12	12
775	Gr.-Can., new	25½	25½	26	26
700	Iron Blossom	91	91	91	91
1,200	Kerr Lake	4 1-16	4⅛	3 15-16	4 1-16
1,200	La R. Con.	1½	1½	1 5-16	1 5-16
7,000	McK.-Darr.	63	63	60	62
1,500	MacNamara	5	5	4½	4½
1,000	M. of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Nev. Hills	23	23	23	23
1,200	Nip. M. Co.	6½	6½	6¼	6⅝
1,500	North Star	26	26	25	25
1,000	Ore	11	11	11	11
1,000	Silver Pick	6	6	6	6
1,000	Standard S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,100	Stewart	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16
1,800	Ton. Jim But.	91	93	91	93
4,500	Ton. Merger	55½	55½	54	55
300	Ton. Mtpah.	38	38	38	38
1,250	W. E. Con.	80	80	78	79
1,500	W. E. Ext.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$5,000	C.P. 6% notes.	104½	104½	104½	104½
8,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	101¼	101⅛	101¼	101⅛

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	600	610	600	610
Borne-Scrymser	275	280	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	136	140	138	139
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	665	655	665
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	210	220	215	220
Crescent Pipe Line	47	51	50	55
Cumberland Pipe Line	48	52	50	54
Eureka Pipe Line	250	260	250	260
Galena-Signal Oil	168	170	168	172
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	133	137	138	142
National Transit	38	40	38	40
New York Transit	260	270	260	270
Northern Pipe Line	104	108	105	110
Ohio Oil	167	169	167	169
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	413	405	410
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	217	222	220	225
South Penn. Oil	287	292	290	295
S. W. Penn. P. Lines	140	143	140	145
Standard Oil (Cal.)	289	291	281	293
Standard Oil (Ind.)	430	435	435	445
Standard Oil (Kan.)	430	440	440	460
Standard Oil (Ky.)	250	260	250	260
Standard Oil (Neb.)	365	375	370	390
Standard Oil (N. J.)	398	400	397	399
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	208	210	209	211
Standard Oil (Ohio)	390	400	390	400
Swan & Finch	185	195	185	195
Union Tank Line	76	80	80	82
Vacuum Oil	213	217	218	222
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,200	..	3,300	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 24. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	137	140	137	141
American Cigar pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	85	90	85	90
British-Am., new	22	22½	22	22½
Conley Foil	276	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
P. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	248	256	248	255
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	81½	82½	82	83
*United Cigar Stores	86½	87½	87½	88½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	108	115	108	115
Un. Profit Sharing Co.	3⅝	3¾	3¾	4¼

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅜	4.85
Am. T. & T.	5	Apr., 1916	99½	99⅝	5.12
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, '14-15	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	98	98	48.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '14	100⅜	100⅝	5.40
Chat. R. & L.	5	June, 1914	99	100	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100	100⅛	2.50
Chic. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96½	97	5.75
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1914	97½	98½	11.00
Con. P. (Min.)	6	May, 1917	96⅝	96	6.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100⅛	100⅜	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅝	5.80
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99⅝	100⅛	4.60
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅝	4.85
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99⅝	5.05
Hock. Valley	5	Nov., 1914	100⅛	100⅜	5.50
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	2.65
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	99	96	16.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	4.55
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97	98	8.50
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	96⅝	96⅞	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	99	99	9.80
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	99⅝	99⅝	55.00
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅜	5.30
N. Y. C. & H.	6	Sept. 15, '14	100⅜	100⅝	3.10
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅜	100⅝	3.25
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	6	May 18, '14	99⅝	100	6.00
Nor. Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 23, '15	99½	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L

TRUST COMPANY POWERS.

Can't Have Agencies in Cities Not Mentioned in Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—A trust company authorized under the laws of New York cannot establish offices for the transaction of its business in cities not indicated in its certificate of incorporation, or charter, as those where its business is to be conducted.

This fact was established in an opinion by Attorney-General Carmody in reply to a question propounded by the State Banking Department, based on the fact that the Guaranty Trust Company of New York desired to have representatives in certain other cities than that of its home office, for the purpose of arranging for the sale and delivery of investment securities. The representatives were to be virtually agents, with offices.

"It is difficult to see," said Mr. Carmody, "how such an office can be established and carried on without violating the provisions of the Banking Law. It is apparent that the buying and selling of bonds by the company through a representative is the transaction of the business of the company. Whether or not this be so, an opportunity would thus be afforded for the transaction of some of the business of the company at a branch office, in violation of the law."

State Bank Stock Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—In an opinion rendered to the Banking Department to-day, Attorney General Carmody holds that a State bank which has increased its capital stock may declare a stock dividend, subject to the limitations in Section 27 of the Banking law.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A slightly easier tone prevailed in the wheat market, and while price changes were rather narrow, the close was ⅛@¼c net lower.

Broomhall estimated world's exports at 7,200,000, exclusive of North America which, with Bradstreet's American figures, indicated total shipments for the week of 9,965,000, compared with actual shipments last week of 9,702,000 and 13,136,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01⅛, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.05⅛, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.02, free on board, afloat, opening of navigation, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.01⅛, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	96⅛	96 1-16	96⅛	96⅝	100½
July	96⅛		96⅛	96⅝	100½
Sept.	95⅝	94⅝	95⅝	96⅝	99

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93	92⅝	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝
July	87⅜	87	87⅜	87⅝	89¾
Sept.	87	86⅛	86⅝	87	91½

CORN.

The corn market was steady at the start, but developed an easier tone, and closed at ⅜@⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	65	64¼	64½	65	55¼
July	64⅝	64	64⅜	64⅝	55⅝
September	64⅜	64	64⅜	64⅝	56½

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, and prices were slightly easier in sympathy with corn. The local cash market was quiet, standard white quoted at 44@44½c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 43¼@44c; No. 4, 43@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 43@45¼c; fancy clipped white, 45@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	37⅝	34½
July	37⅝	37¼	37¼	37⅝	34½
September	36⅝	36¼	36¼	36⅝	34⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was slightly lower throughout the list. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000; estimated for Saturday, 7,000. Kansas City received 3,500 and Omaha 1,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	10.05	10.00	10.05	10.12	11.02
July	10.30	10.17	10.22	10.30	10.95
Ribs—					
May	10.92	10.85	10.90	10.97	11.40
July	11.12	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.07
Pork—					
May	19.85	19.85	19.85	20.05	19.77
July	20.05	19.92	20.05	20.15	19.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market felt the influence of May liquidation and switching from both April and May to the later months.

At the close values were 2 to 6 points net lower. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			7.30@7.43	7.35
April	7.43	7.42	7.30@7.41	7.44
May	7.37	7.32	7.32@7.33	7.38
June			7.49@7.52	7.51
July	7.59	7.58	7.58@7.60	7.60
August	7.66	7.65	7.65@7.68	7.68
September	7.69	7.68	7.67@7.69	7.69
October			7.20@7.26	7.21
November			6.82@6.95	6.80

COTTON.

The cotton market was more or less nervous and irregular yesterday, turning easier after an early advance, and closing barely steady net unchanged to 11 points lower. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 15.20c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			12.60@12.70	12.71
May	12.74	12.60	12.60@12.61	12.71
June	12.73	12.73	12.65@12.68	12.65
July	12.62	12.51	12.51@12.52	12.55
August	12.43	12.31	12.32@12.34	12.35
September			11.78@11.80	11.81
October	11.74	11.65	11.65@11.68	11.68
November	11.76	11.64	11.64@11.65	11.67
January	11.68	11.61	11.59@11.60	11.63
March	11.73	11.71	11.65@11.67	11.69

COFFEE.

The coffee market closed steady at 1 point net lower to 2 points higher.

The foreign markets showed a steady tone, Havre being ½f lower, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼f pfennig higher.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			8.49@8.51	8.47
May	8.51	8.45	8.51@8.52	8.50
June			8.60@8.62	8.58
July	8.68	8.68	8.69@8.70	8.67
August			8.77@8.79	8.78
September	8.87	8.80	8.85@8.86	8.88
October	8.94	8.94	8.94@8.95	8.94
November			9.02@9.04	9.02
December	9.11	9.05	9.10@9.11	9.10
January			9.16@9.17	9.16
February			9.22@9.24	9.23
March	9.30	9.25	9.29@9.30	9.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,185 packages. Trade in the market was somewhat irregular. Creamery, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 23@23c; thirds, 21½@22c; held, extras, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19½@20½c; thirds, 19c; State dairy, finest, 24@25c; good to prime, 22@24c; common to fair, 19@21c; process, extras, 20@ 20½c; firsts, 18@19c; lower grades, 14@17c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c; packing stock, held, 16@17c; current make, No. 2, 16@16½c; lower grades, 13@15½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 26,092 cases. Imports, 117 120-dozen cases. Arrivals moderate. Country advices strong. Fresh gathered, extras, 22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 18½@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18@ 18½c; No. 1, dirties, 17¾@18c; No. 2, 17@ 17½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16½@ 17c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 22½@23c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 22½c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by, whites, fair to good, 21@22c; western, gathered whites, 20½ @21½c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by, henmery browns, 21½@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, Baltimore selected, 22@23c; western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 19@21c; Far Southern, 17@18c; goose eggs, 30@40c; fresh, foreign, 120-dozen cases, fair to good, 17½@17½c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE CARried on at 22-24 West 28th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, under the name of R. SIMON & CO. has this day been dissolved. The business will be carried on by R. SIMON, who has assumed the liabilities and to whom all debts due the firm are payable. R. SIMON.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1914.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales April 24, 1914	530,426
Same day last year	355,851
Total year to date	27,695,649
Same period last year	29,355,556
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	65.93 —.98
Same day last year	71.45 —.74

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	79.20	Jan. 31	65.71	Apr. 24
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24⅞	25	10,300	Alaska Gold Mines	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
9½	10	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	42	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	...
68⅜	68⅞	37,500	Amalgamat.Cop.x d	70¾	71	68⅜	68⅝	— 1⅝
51½	52½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50⅝	52	50⅛	52	+2
20½	21	800	Am. Beet Sugar	21	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
24⅞	24⅝	9,600	Am. Can	25⅜	26	24⅞	24⅝	— ⅜
87	87½	800	Am. Can pf	88½	88½	87½	87½	— ⅛
46	46⅝	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	48⅝	48⅝	46½	46⅝	— 2⅛
115	117½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	+ ⅞
60	60⅝	100	Am. Cities pf	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
38	39	900	Am. Cotton Oil	39	39	38	38	— 1⅛
100	101	100	Am. Express	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅜
19⅜	20½	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
28½	29	2,600	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅞	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅜
9¼	10	100	Am. Linseed	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28	30	100	Am. Locomotive	28	28	28	28	—2
95	98	305	Am. Locomotive pf	97	97	96½	96⅞	— ⅛
59	59½	9,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	59	60⅜	58⅝	59⅛	— 1⅝
97½	98½	800	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	98	98	98	98	—2
99½	100	800	Am. Sugar Refin	100¼	100¼	99¾	100	— ⅛
110	112	15	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	...
119⅜	120½	210	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	120⅞	119⅝	119⅝	— ⅝
215	225	800	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	—1
74	75½	288	Am. Woolen pf	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	32⅝	1,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	33	33	32½	32⅜	— ⅜
93	93½	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94½	94⅝	93⅛	93⅛	— 1⅜
44	46	200	Baldwin Loco	45	45	45	45	—1
87½	87⅝	3,625	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	88	87¼	87½	— ⅛
80	80½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	80½	80⅝	80½	80½	— ⅛
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
⅛	⅞	600	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
38	39	3,700	Bethlehem Steel	38⅝	38⅞	37½	38	—2
83	84	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
89	89½	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89½	89½	89	89	— ⅞
124	126	200	Bklyn Union Gas	124	124	124	124	— ⅞
28⅝	28¾	100	Butterick Co	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	...
19	22	600	California Petro'm.	21	21	19	19	—2
58	62	200	California Pet. pf	59	59	59	59	—1
188½	188⅝	44,600	Canadian Pacific	191½	192½	188½	188½	—5¼
80	82	15	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	82	82	82	82	...
34	34½	5,200	Central Leather Co	34	34⅝	34	34¼	— ⅛
51	51½	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52	51	51	—1⅛
11	11½	100	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	...
30	30⅛	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30	30¼	30	30	— ⅞
96⅝	97	5,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97	97⅝	96	96	—1⅝
129¼	130½	900	Chi., N. & Northwest'n.	130	130	129⅞	129⅞	— ⅞
38¼	38⅝	4,200	Chino Copper	38⅛	39⅛	37⅞	38⅛	—1⅛
27	28	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	28	28	27½	27⅝	—1⅛
128½	130	100	Consolidated Gas	129½	129½	129½	129½	— ⅞
8	8½	1,400	Corn Products Ref.	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
63	64	20	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63	63	63	63	...
146	147⅜	300	Del. & Hudson	146	146	145⅞	147⅜	+ ⅜
392½	400	100	Del., Lack & West	395	395	395	395	...
13⅜	14½	780	Distillers' Securities	14½	14¾	14	14	...
26½	26¾	14,300	Erie	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅝
40½	41	2,000	Erie 1st pf	41½	41½	40½	40½	—1⅝
142	143	450	General Electric	142	142	142	142	—1
75	76	1,400	General Motors	76½	76½	75	75	—3
88½	90¼	450	General Motors pf	90¼	90¼	88¾	89	— ⅜
24½	25¾	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	26	26	25	25	—1⅝
120	120⅝	4,000	Great Northern pf	120	120⅝	119¾	119¾	— ⅞
30¼	30¾	3,300	Gt. Northern Ore ctfs	31¼	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅝
38¼	38⅝	2,800	Guggenheim Explor.	50	50	49¼	49¾	—1⅝
150	164	100	Helme (G. W.) Co.	159	159	159	159	—1
108	109¼	400	Illinois Central	108½	108⅞	107½	107½	— ⅞
15½	16	1,600	Inspiration Copper	16½	16½	16	16	—1
13⅞	13⅞	400	Inter.-Met. v. tr.ctfs.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
59	59¼	1,700	Inter.-Met. pf	59½	59½	59	59	— ⅛
101	102	1,100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	101½	102	101	102	— ½
99½	100	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	100⅞	100⅞	100	100	—1
7⅞	8	200	Int. Paper	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	23¾	400	Kan. City Southern	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	—1⅛
92	94	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	94	94	94	94	—1
132⅞	134	9,100	Lehigh Valley	133½	134⅝	132⅞	133⅞	— ⅜
27	30	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅞	—1
113	114	12	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	114	114	114	114	...
133	134	200	Louisville & Nash	133½	133⅞	133½	133½	—1½
67	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ⅞
131	132¼	100	Manhattan Elevated	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	— ⅛
55	55½	11,900	Mexican Petroleum	59	59	55¼	55¼	—5
73	...	210	Mexican Pet. pf	75	75	74	74	—3
22	22¼	500	Miami Copper	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ½
118¼	119¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	—1¼
14½	14⅞	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	...
35	36	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	—1
19¼	19¾	3,400	Missouri Pacific	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
46	46¾	100	Montana Power	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
123½	128	200	National Biscuit Co.	127½	127½	126½	126½	— ⅞
121	125	120	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	123½	123½	122½	123½	+ ⅝
10	10⅝	100	Nat. Enam. & St.Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
42½	45½	300	Nat. Lead Co.	45	45	45	45½	—1½
9⅜	10	900	N. Rys.of Mex.2d pf.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14½	14¾	300	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
87⅝	88	3,120	N. Y. Central	88	88⅝	87⅝	87⅝	—1
62⅝	66½	16,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	68½	62⅝	65⅝	— 2⅝
25	25¼	400	N. Y. Ont. & West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅞
101¼	101⅝	750	Norfolk & Western	101½	101⅝	101¼	101¼	— ⅞
72½	73	300	North American	73	73	72⅞	72⅞	—1⅛
107	107½	5,680	Northern Pacific	108	108	107	107¼	— ⅞
108⅞	109	3,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	109¼	109¼	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅞
119½	120	300	People's Gas, Chi.	120	120	119¼	119¼	— ⅞
19	19¼	500	Pittsburgh Coal	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
85½	86	450	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	86⅜	86⅜	86	86	—2
82	85	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	84	84	84	84	—3
40¾	41	900	Pressed Steel Car	40¾	40¾	40	40	—1½
25½	26	300	R'way Steel Spring	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
19⅞	20	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅛
160¼	160⅝	65,300	Reading	161	161¼	159⅝	160¼	—1
20¼	21	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	21	21	20½	21	—1
82	83	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
3	3½	110	Rock Island Co.	3¼	3¼	3	3	...
5	5¼	500	Rock Island Co. pf.	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
25	26	100	Rumely (M.) Co.	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
6	7	175	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
19	21½	100	St. Louis & S. F.	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅞
2	2¼	100	St. Louis & S. F. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
18½	19	800	Seaboard Air Line	19	19	18½	18½	—1
52½	52⅝	900	Seaboard Air L. pf.	52½	58	62½	52½	— ⅜
180	184	300	Sears, Roebuck Co.	181	181	180	180	—5½
24½	25	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	25	25	25	25	—1⅝
13.725	87⅝	88	Southern Pacific	88	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	—2
3,300	23	23	South. R'way ext.	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
79	79½	500	South. Ry pf. ext.	78½	78⅝	77½	77½	—1
35	36	200	Standard Milling	35	35½	35	35½	— ⅝
61	64	100	Standard Milling pf.	62	62	62	62	—2½
27	28	900	Studebaker Co.	28½	28½	26¾	27½	—1¼
82	83	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	—1
1,700	81¾	1,700	Tennessee Copper	32¾	32¾	31½	31½	—1⅛
139	139	1,000	Texas Co.	139⅝	139⅝	135¾	135¾	—1
14½	15	300	Texas & Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
38⅝	39	1,350	Third Avenue	40	40	39	39	—1⅛
15½	19	100	Tol., S. L. & W. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	—1⅞
103	105	51	Twin City Rap. Tr.	103	103	103	103	...
150¼	150⅝	53,200	Union Pacific	151⅝	152	150½	150½	—1½
81	82	100	Union Pacific pf.	82	82	82	82	...
95	99	30	United Dry Gds. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
15	16	200	United Rys. Invest.	15½	15½	15	15	...
11	12	200	U. S. Cast Iron P.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
82	83	100	U. S. Ind. Alcol pf.	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
53⅝	54	600	U. S. Rubber	55	55	54	54	—1
100	100⅝	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	100½	100½	99⅝	99⅞	—1⅛
56⅜	56⅝	95,800	U. S. Steel	57⅞	57¾	56½	56⅝	—1⅛
107½	108	1,620	U. S. Steel pf.	108	108	107¼	108	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	7,000	Utah Copper	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	—1
27½	27⅝	300	Va.-Carolina Chem.	28⅛	28⅛	27½	27½	— ⅞
⅞	1	300	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4	4½	100	Wabash pf.	4	4	4	4	...
25¼	26¼	200	Western Maryland	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
61	61¾	1,200	Western Union Tel.	60¾	61	60¾	61	...
72⅛	72⅝	1,300	Westingh'se E. & M.	72¼	72¼	71½	72⅛	— ⅛
13	14	300	Wheel. & L.E.1st pf.	14	14	13	13	— ⅛
96	97	600	W'worth (F. W.) Co.	96½	97	96½	97	— ¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	96⅜	98
2s, c., 1930	97	98½
3s, r., 1918	101	102
3s, c., 1918	101	102
4s, r., 1925	109	110½
4s, c., 1925	109½	..
Pan 2s, r.,	..	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	97½	101
Am Ag Ch pf	98	93½
A B S pf	63½	70
A B S & F	80	87
Do pf	132	140
Am Cities	..	35½
Am Coal	83	97
Am C. F.	75	83
do pf	101	103
A C O pf	95	97
A H & L	4	4½
Am Hide & L pf	23	28
Am Malt	6	7½
do pf	42	47
A S pf	79	81
Am Snuff	158½	165
Do pf	103	105
Am S. F.	29	31
A T & G	55	59
Am T pf	105½	106
Am Wln	15	17
A W P pf	10	12½
As Real	15½	20
A T S & F pf	99¾	100
At G Line	110	120
Bald L pf	107	108
Brn Sh Co	..	25
do d	45	51
Do pf ex d	88	93
Bruns T.	6½	8
B R & P	107¾	115½
Do pf	116¼	125
Can L pf	99	100
C R R of N J	298	320
C & S A T	100	107
Chi & Alt	8½	10
Do pf	10	18
C, I & L pf	50	60
C. M & St. Paul pf	131	134½
C & N pf	170	180
Chi St P M & Om	125	130
Do pf	133	150
C. C & St. L	25	31
Do pf	51	55
Chest. P	66	69
Do pf	101¼	102
Col F & I pf	125	..
Col So	21	24
Do 1st pf	44	46
Do 2d pf	32	36
Crex Carp.	70	80
C-A Sug	..	90
Do pf	84	..
D & C pf	98	100
D & R G	11¾	12
Do pf	19¾	22
D M & N pf	..	8

	Bid.	Asked.
Det Edis	112	113
Det & M	35	..
Do pf	85	..
D S S & A	3	5
Do pf	8	11
Erie 2d pf	34	35
F M & S	9	15
Do pf	30½	37
Gen Ch	160	170
Do pf	108¼	109½
Goodrh (B F) Co pf	88½	90
Hack Wat	110	..
Hav Elec	..	..
L & P	..	86½
Helme (G W) Co pf	108½	115
Hock Val	..	122
Homestake	113¼	117
Ing-Rand	116	..
Do pf	92	..
Int Agr	5	8
Do pf	14	26
Int Har pf	115	116
Int H Cor pf	114¾	116
Int Pap pf	34	36
Int S P	6½	8
Do pf	25	35
Iowa Cent	6	7
Do pf	13	19
Kan C F S & M pf	74	77
K C S pf	58	59
Kayser (J) & Co	86	88
Do 1st pf	104	106
K & D M	4	8
Do pf	38	..
Kresge (S S) Co	103¼	103¾
Lack Stl	30¾	35
Lac Gas	90	96
Lake Erie & W	5	7
Do pf	11	18
Lig & M	201¾	214
Do pf	124¾	128
Long Isl	30	38
Loose-Wiles	..	..
B 1st pf	100	102
Do 2d pf	92¼	94½
Lorll Co	167½	175
Mack Cos	..	70
May D St	38	40
Do pf	99¾	101½
Mer Mar	5	8
Do pf	9¼	19¼
Mich Cen	..	100
M & St L	..	15
Do pf	..	31
Mid Steel	..	35
S S M pf	135	145
Do 1 lien	80	90
Nat Acme	20	25

	Bid.	Asked.
N Y Air B	59	67
N Y C & St L	86	88
Do 1st pf	92	100
Do 2d pf	75	85
N Y Dock	5	20
Do pf	..	26
N F Pow	..	157
Nor Sou	33	35
N & W pf	85	90
Nor Oh	..	..
T & L	87	90
Ont Min	2½	3
P Brg pf	98	101
Pac Coast ex div	75	90
Do 1st pf ex div	80	85
Do 2d pf ex div	90	90
Pan Mail	23	24
P S & T	30½	32
Do pf	57	60½
Peo & Eas	5	10
Pet-Mul'n	20	27
Do 1st pf	..	9
Phelps-D	170	..
Phil Co	90	95
Do pf	84	90
Pitts, C C & St L	78¼	82½
Do pf	96	100
P Stl G pf	102¾	104
Pub Serv	111	113¼
Pull'n Co	156	158
Quicks'r	1¾	2
Do pf	2¾	3¾
R R Sec II cstk certs	..	78
Ry Stl Sp pf	90	95½
Reading 1st pf	88	88¼
Do 2d pf	87	88½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was weak at a decline of ⅛c. Tin was weak and down ⅝c.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.
Spot	13.00	13.75
April	13.00	13.75
May	13.00	13.75

	Bid.	Ask.
Spelter	5.65	5.75
Lead	3.75	3.85
Antimony	7.15	7.25
Tin	34.50	34.50

London copper market yesterday was weak; spot declined 9s 6d, to £63 5s, and futures receded

INDIAN CORN NOW A WORLD CEREAL

More Than 170,000,000 Acres Planted Annually, 105,000,000 Acres in the United States.

NEW USES DISCOVERED

Only Wheat Is More Extensively Grown—The Philippines Finding Corn a Profitable Product.

Of all the great cereals, corn or Indian maize, the last of them all to be discovered, is now grown over a greater extent of the earth's surface than any other grain with the single exception of wheat, and the manifold uses made of grain, stalk, pith, leaves, and cob have won for it the fame of being America's most valuable contribution to agriculture. The corn acreage of the world is to-day in excess of 170,000,000 acres, and of this more than 130,000,000 are in North and South America, and of this 130,000,000 about 105,000,000 acres are in the United States. In Mexico when they get a chance they plant about 13,000,000 acres, in the Argentine Republic about 10,000,000 acres, and the remaining 2,000,000 acres is divided between Canada, Uruguay and Chile.

This information is contained in the last issue of the Farmers' Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture in Washington, the statistics having been compiled by Charles M. Daugherty of the department staff.

"In the United States," says the Bulletin, "corn, measured by the surface devoted to its culture, is far and away the leading crop; the annual acreage is more extensive than the total surface under all other cereals. The annual yield in good years surpasses in magnitude the combined wheat and barley crops of the whole of Europe. Doubtless the most striking feature of the crop, however, is that the enormous production is absorbed almost in entirety by the home demand.

"In spite of an increase since 1897 of 25,000,000 acres in the area planted, exports, which in that year attained the maximum of 189,000,000 bushels, have since almost steadily declined, and in 1913 amounted to only 45,000,000 bushels. The tremendous increase in domestic consumption suggested by these facts is further emphasized by the incident that during 1913 over 5,000,000 bushels were added to the home supply by imports from Argentina—a movement probably due in part to the coincidence of a change in fiscal regulations governing importation of corn into the United States with a heavy shortage in the domestic crop, the 1913 yield being only 2,445,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,125,000,000 bushels in the preceding year.

"To compare the vast extent of land under corn in the United States with the area in other countries serves little purpose other than to illustrate the heavy monopoly of this industry by the United States. Mexico is second among all corn-growing countries in point of acreage. The production (although the tortilla, a food made from parched corn, constitutes the chief subsistence of the masses) is insufficient for domestic needs, and several million bushels annually are imported from the United States. In Argentina corn culture has in recent years been rapidly extended, and a recent estimate of the Argentine Department of Agriculture puts the land seeded for the crop maturing in the spring of 1914 at 10,250,000 acres. A distinctive feature of corn growing in Argentina is that the bulk of the crop is raised for export. Pre-eminently a pastoral country, the vast fields of alfalfa, and a mild climate that permits grazing in a great part of the year, [illegible] zone practically the year round, minimize the demand for corn as an animal food; considerably less than 200,000,000 bushels meets annual domestic requirements for all purposes. As during the past two years the production has amounted, respectively, to 296,000,000 and 197,000,000 bushels, Argentina has figured as the most important single source of supply for the great importing nations of Europe. Exports to all countries out of the banner crop of 1912 amounted to 190,000,000 bushels. If the present rate of increase in culture be maintained, the Republic would doubtless be in a situation eventually to supply single handed the entire import demand of all European States. Much of the Argentine corn is of the flint variety.

"In the Eastern Hemisphere the principal maize-growing regions are Southern Europe, Asia, the Mediterranean countries of Africa, and the Union of South Africa. In Southern Europe the crop is grown for the grain on an expanse of territory extending from west to east across the entire continent, and reaching northward from the Mediterranean and Black Seas to latitudes including Switzerland and a small part of Southern Germany. In Southern Europe the crop is cultivated for grain on an aggregate of about 30,000,000 acres, the total annual production ranging between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 bushels. The variety is for the most part the small grained yellow flint. In Portugal corn is cultivated on a larger scale than any other cereal, and is the chief food of the peasant class.

"Spain and France have over 1,000,000 acres under maize. Granoturco, the Italian name for corn, is grown annually in Italy to an extent of about 4,000,000 acres; polenta, a dish prepared from corn, is in parts of Italy the staff of life of the masses. Upward of 1,000,000 bushels are raised annually in Greece, and in 1910 the annual output of European Turkey was officially returned as 22,000,000 bushels. Corn culture in Europe, however, is largely centralized in a group of countries comprising Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and the southern provinces of Russia. In this territory upward of 20,000,000 acres are planted annually, and the normal yield is approximately 500,000,000 bushels."

The Bulletin then gives the approximate acreage and yield in bushels of the corn-producing lands of Asia and Africa, there being in Asiatic Turkey 900,000 acres under cultivation. In Asiatic Russia 150,000 acres, 130,000 acres in Japan, and more than 1,000,000 acres under cultivation in the Philippines. In Egypt the acreage is about 1,900,000, and the South African yield is now in excess of 30,000,000 bushels annually.

POLK TO LEAVE HOSPITAL.

Mayor Presents Him with Assassin's Bullet, Gold Mounted.

Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, who received a bullet in the jaw last Friday week that was intended for Mayor Mitchel, and who has been in the New York Hospital ever since, will leave there to-day. The physicians have pronounced Mr. Polk out of danger, and he will leave the city for a few weeks to recuperate.

Mayor Mitchel visited Mr. Polk at the hospital yesterday and presented him with the bullet which shattered his jaw. The Mayor had the bullet mounted in gold, and the Corporation Counsel will wear it on his watch chain. The Mayor said he was much gratified at Mr. Polk's rapid recovery.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ANDERSON, EVA ROXANNA, (Feb. 27;) $5,000 realty and $100 personalty in uncontested amounts to Clarence E. Anderson, husband, and Annie M. Johnston, cousin.

EDELMUTH, RACHEL, (April 13;) more than $5,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty; $30,000 to Alfred Edelmuth, son; interest in residue to Leopold Edelmuth, son, and Esther Rosenfield, Amelia Katz, and Rose Greenbaum, daughters.

ZABRISKIE, CHARLES F., (April 20;) $5,000 real, $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $3,000 to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Prot. Epis. Church of St. Ignatius; $250 to Jessie C. Rooke, cousin; residue in uncomputed amounts to Minnie R. Zabriskie, wife; Charles [illegible] Zabriskie, son, and Anita L. Zabriskie, [illegible].

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The weather disturbance has moved from Western Nebraska to Southern Minnesota since Thursday night and pressure has fallen generally from the Mississippi Valley eastward. It also continues low over the Northeast and is falling in the Southwest and extreme West, except the North Pacific States.

There were showers in the central valleys and scattering west to the Pacific.

Elsewhere the weather was fair. It is somewhat cooler in the South Atlantic States and extreme Northwest, but elsewhere temperatures have risen and they are considerably above seasonal in the central valleys and Central Plains States.

The Western disturbances will continue northeastward, attended by showers Sunday in the lake region and upper Ohio Valley, extending Saturday night or Sunday into New England and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere it will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be warmer Sunday in the lower lake regions and somewhat cooler in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys.

Over the remainder of the country temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, shifting, becoming east and southeast Saturday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate northeast to east.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Saturday. Sunday, probably showers; moderate south winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Saturday, showers at night or Sunday; moderate south winds.

Western New York—Showers and warmer Saturday. Sunday, unsettled, probably showers, cooler west portion; fresh east to south winds.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, warmer interior. Sunday, unsettled, probably showers; moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast and south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.		1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	60	44	4 P. M.	66	55
6 A. M.	61	39	6 P. M.	60	52
9 A. M.	62	47	9 P. M.	55	50
12 M.	63	53	11 P. M.	55	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 49; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. was 51. Maximum temperatpre, 59 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 43 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.43 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.30 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.			Loss.
2:10	450	6 Av.; Rosoff Lunch Co.	$200
3:30	Arch	2, bet. William & Rose Sts.; the City.	Slight
3:45	939	3 Av.; not given	Slight
3:45	11	Vandewater St.; Lindh & Teden	Slight
8:56	452	B'way; Gitmas Bros.	None
9:10	10 & 12	Baxter St.; Mrs. Freirenl.	$150
9:30	453	E. Houston St.; Lizzie Westz.	Slight
10:45	26	St. & 4 Av.; Bauer & Co.	Slight
10:50	102	E. 21 St.; Sarah Spinner	Slight
10:50	306	E. Houston St.; Kate Leighe.	Slight
11:25	94	Malden Lane; W. Lasch Co.	Slight
11:40	322	E. 121 St.; B. Levy	Slight
11:45	160	Brown Pl.; L. Skalmid	Slight
P. M.			
12:20	335-41	Canal St.; L. Lefkowitz.	None
12:20	19	Ann St.; L. Salzman	None
12:20	1,409	2 Av.; Sarah Burns	Slight
1:30	984	Leonard St.; Anna Link	$15
1:40	84	Lewis St.; J. Lynch	Slight
2:40	306	W. 150 St.; not given	Slight
4:35	3,306	B'way; not given	Slight
5:35	70	W. 101 St.; L. Lefkowitz	Slight
5:50	105	Norfolk St.; J. Goldstein	$100
6:30	1,378	Webster Av.; Feber & Weiner	Slight
7:05	12	Ludlow St.; J. Golden	$50
7:30	552	Riverside Drive; B. Campbell	$300
9:52	142-144	W. 68 St.; not given	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers.—Lts. Edward McAniff, 26, to 80; Patrick Sugrue, 26, to 51; Jas. McIvor, 80, to 26; John Walsh, 81, to 26; Sergt. J. E. Rutler, 21, to 3 Insp. Dist.; Mtd. Patrol. H. F. Thieman, 222, to 278, with horse and equipments; Matrons Della N. Bell, 15, to 23; Mary Dooner, 15, to 36.

Assignment.—Patrol. T. J. Croak, 148, to clerical duty.

Temporary Assignments. — Inspector John Daly, 8 Insp. Dist., to assume the duties of the Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his own; Sergt. Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Div. for 5 days, (detailed to Dist. Atty's office); Patrol. J. J. Argenzo, 5, F. J. Smith, 16, and Edward Walsh, 270, to 17 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; Lipman Moses, 14, T. J. Martin, 18, and F. J. Allen, 61, to Det. Div. for 5 days, (detailed to Dist. Atty's office); C. B. Koerbacher, 17, to Det. Div. for 5 days.

Assignment Discontinued. — Patrol. G. F. Smith, 149, to clerical duty.

Leaves of Absence.—With full pay—Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 3 days. Without pay—Patrol. E. F. Fay, 26, 1 day; John Lang, Jr., Traf. Div. B, 2 days; Prob. Patrol. John Salmon, 29, 3 days.

Sick Leave.—Patrol. Henry Treiling, 135, 20 days.

Fines.—Patrol. Milton Greenbaum, 65, made false report, 10 days; W. F. Quinn, 145, absent from posts, 3 days; M. J. Frawley, 147, off post, 5 days; J. J. Grady, 149, absent from posts, 3 days; G. D. Hammond, Jr., 149, same, 5 days; T. J. Sullivan, 149, quit post, 1 day; Henry Kludt, 167, played cards in station house, 1 day; E. H. Baird, 167, same, 1 day; C. M. Taylor, 167, same, 1 day; S. V. Smith, 167, same, 1 day.

Reprimanded.—Prob. Patrol. M. M. McDonald, failed to serve summons.

Charges Dismissed. — Lt. John Barry, 3, failed to give information to a prisoner's counsel; Prob. Patrol. W. R. Rector, 39, improper conduct.

Fire Department.

Fines: C. J. Wolfe, Eng. 84, absence, no leave, 2 days; F. C. Arnold, Eng. 26, disobedience, sentence suspended pending report from Medical Board.

Prob. Firemen Apptd. Firemen (No. of engine follows name): P. J. Fleming, 59; Harry Ziegenhorn, 60; G. J. Blummert, 92; C. H. Kelley, 204; F. C. Baker, Jr., 206; H. T. McCormack, 207; V. A. Molica, 220; G. J. Scudder, 222; H. E. Sloan, 227; J. J. Conway, 230; J. H. Price, 240; Thomas Ward, No. 2 258; J. A. Dionian, 271; Francis Schmidt, 283. (No. of H. & L. follows name.) W. P. Hogan, 5; W. C. Golden, 7; S. F. Wisniewski, 22; W. T. Bailey, 32; B. H. Fay, 101; J. B. Ryan, 122.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Peter Fink, Jr., Eng. 80, 12 hours; A. J. Sullivan, Eng. 275, 24 hours; W. G. Conmy, Eng. 289, 24 hours.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CLARK, ELIZABETH S., (Mar. 15, 1913;) supplemental report fixes net estate at $208,708.

COWLES, WILLIAM N., (Apr. 19, 1911;) net N. Y. estate, $129; personal, $224.

FAILE, CHARLES W., (May 8, 1913;) net estate, $158,484; 106 W. 43 St., $65,000 (mtg. $43,502); premises at Carter Av. and E. 178 St., Bronx, $7,000 (lien for taxes, $72); int. in 232 acres of woodland in Westchester County, valued at $58,000, $13,181; total realty, $41,606; bank and cash, $10,828; clothing, $100; jewelry, $95; autos, $1,000; furniture, $70; bonds and mtges., $10,182; stocks and bonds, $137,543; bonds, $1,500 Uvalde Asphalt Co., $200 Keokuk & Des Moines Ry.; stocks, 463 shares N. Y. Warehouse & Security Co., 100 Nat'l Sugar Ref. Co. 200 Penn. R. R. 42 Sou. Ry com., 108 Sou. Ry. pf., 100 People's Gas Light & Coke Co., 1 Goldfield Cons., 100 Nor. Am. Co., 82 Uvalde Asphalt Co., 100 Am. Cotton Oil Co., 1,000 Horn Silver Mining Co., 100 Sou. Pac., 1 Louisville Property Co., 100 Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., 50 Crowell Pub. Co., com., 100 Crowell Pub. Co. pf., 50 Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co., 100 Royal Baking Powder Co., 105 Mo. Pac., 100 Gen'l Chem. pf., 100 Louisville & Nashville R. R.

GLENNON, DELLA P., (Jan. 16, 1911;) net estate, $4,958; bank, $5,208.

HEINLEIN, CONRAD, (Apr. 10, 1910;) net estate, $16,626; bank, $3,541; 151 E. 110 St., $14,000.

JAMES, THOMAS F., Dec. 18, 1913;) net estate, $8,256; one-fifth share in property in Rosendale, N. Y., $300; bank, $7,994; furniture, $262; jewelry, $120; clothing, $100; stocks, $1,807; 10 Fed. M. & S., 10 Amer. Can pf., 5 Nor. Pac. Ry. Co., 10 Gray Nat'l Tel. Autograph Co.

KRAUS, CARRIE, (Jan. 11, 1914;) net estate, $13,544; one-fifth int. in equity in 54 W. 106 St., valued at $26,000, $5,354; one-third int. in equity in 362 W. 46 St., valued at $20,000, $6,000; bank, $2,451; furniture, $30; refund from Women's Hospital, $21.

MITCHELL, JEMIMIA, (Nov. 10, 1913;) no taxable N. Y. assets.

SAUNDERS, ADELE M., (May 25, 1913;) net estate, $27,507; bank, $2,340; salary, $45; jewelry, $139; bonds and mtgs., $15,531; $2,000 N. Y. Cent. & H. R. bond, $1,039; 100 shares N. Y. Cent. stock, $10,025.

STEPHENS, JAMES P., (July 8, 1905;) net estate in N. Y., $36,562; 344 shares N. Y. Cent. stock, $41,052.

THOMAS, MARY, (May 27, 1912;) net estate, $9,073; bank, $10,418; furniture, $50.

VALIENT, ALONZO, (Oct. 12, 1911;) net estate, $57,945; mtgs., $16,256; acc'ts due, $206; horses, &c., $3,630; bank, $4,190; stocks, $7,500.

VIDETO, EMMA, (Oct. 2, 1913;) net estate, $4,060; bank, $4,850; personal, $100.

WELANDA, CHARLES L., (Jan. 1, 1914;) net estate, $500; bonds, $1,250.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—1st Lt. I. McNeil, Med. Res. Corps, to active duty at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. H. S. Hetrick, Corps of Engrs., to duty with the Second Battalion of Engrs., to Texas City for duty.

Capt. F. B. Shaw, 26, to duty at the Students' Mil. Instruction Camp at Monterey, Cal.

Leaves: Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired recruiting officer, 2 days; Capt. F. B. Shaw, 26 Inf., to June 20 on account sickness; 2d Lt. C. A. Shephard, 13 Inf., 2 mos. extension.

Navy Orders.

Com. J. F. Carter, Navy Yard, New York, to command the Castine.

Com. H. Christy, the Delaware, to command the Salem.

Lt. Com. A. Andrews, Nav. Acad., to the Michigan as gunnery officer.

Lt. Com. D. F. Boyd, Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., to the West Va. as navigator.

Lt. Com. T. L. Craven, director of target practice, Washn., to the Washington as executive officer.

Lt. F. W. Osburn, Navy Yard, Boston, to the Castine.

Ens. R. H. Booth, the Kan., to the Salem.

Ensigns W. J. Butler, R. H. Waksman, T. Moran, and H. V. McCabe, the N. C., to connection fitting out the Castine and duty on board when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. J. Bobbitt, M. R. C., Norfolk, Va., to marine guard, Managua, Nicaragua.

Asst. Surg. W. L. Haworth, M. R. C., St. Helena, Va., to marine expeditionary force, Atl. fleet.

Asst. Surg. T. A. Fortescue, M. B. C., Med. School, Washn., to the Washington.

Asst. Surg. A. L. Bass, M. R. C., to the Atl. res. fleet.

Paymaster D. Potter, the Minn., to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.

Asst. Paymaster H. P. Tudor, Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., to connection fitting out the Castine and on board when commissioned.

Chaplain B. R. Patrick, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty with marine expeditionary force, Atl. fleet.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, receiving ship, New York, to Atl. fleet.

Chaplain A. W. Stone, navy yard, Boston, to the Ga.

Gun. D. D. Duffy, rec. ship Norfolk, to the Tenn.

Pay Clerk S. M. Katzer, appointment revoked.

Ens. P. H. Rice, the Helena, to the Villalobos.

Ens. H. G. Cooper, the Quiros, to the Saratoga.

Ens. J. Yates, the Villalobos, to the Helena.

Ens. D. O. Thomas, the Saratoga, to the Quiros.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Monaghan, Sterrett, Terry, and Walke, at Port Arthur, Texas; Leonidas, at Boston; Culgoa, at New York Yard; Tacoma, at Charleston; Maryland, at Tiburon; New Orleans, at Guaymas; Denver and Annapolis, at Salina Cruz; Patuxent and Patapsco, at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Arethusa, from Port Arthur to Vera Cruz; Montana, Guantanamo, for Vera Cruz; Virginia and Georgia, Boston for Vera Cruz; Nebraska, Boston for Vera Cruz via New York; Marcellus, Philadelphia, for Vera Cruz; Parker and Benham, Hampton Roads for New York; Cassin and Cummins, Hampton Roads for Tampico, via Key West; California, Mazatlan, to sea; Nashville, Vera Cruz for Puerto Mexico; Cheyenne, San Diego for Ensenada; Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart, and Truxton, San Diego for Mazatlan, and the Nereus, Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz.

The Nero has been ordered placed in full service at Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as practicable.

The orders to place the N. C. in full commission have been revoked.

The Salem was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, April 23.

The Castine was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass, April 22.

The Indiana, Massachusetts, and Iowa ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, as soon as practicable.

The Washington was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, April 23.

The Lawrence, Preble and Hull were placed in full commission at Sausalito, Cal., April 23.

The Wyoming has been designated at temporary receiving ship at New York, in place of the Washington.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Notification from the Board of Education of the reappointment to duty of Charles Kane, janitor engineer, after a leave of absence, without pay.

Request of the Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, that the commission certify additional names from the list of Inspectors, Board of Water Supply, from which to appoint Inspectors of Public Works.

Letter from the Fire Commissioner saying that Lieut. Semansky, who was reinstated under the provisions of Section 1,543A of the Charter, made application for a rehearing of the charges against him in writing to the late Mayor Gaynor on July 7, 1913.

Request of the Secretary of the Department of Correction that another date be set for the non-competitive examination granted Maurice Levy for provisional employment as resident physician, he having been unable to attend the examination on the date set.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for veterinarian, for men only, on May 26, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, at entrance salaries of $1,400 a year. It is probable that a large number of appointments will be made in the near future. Competitors will be examined in letter writing, veterinary anatomy and physiology, veterinary pathology and meat inspection, theory and practice of veterinary medicine, education, training, and experience. Graduation from an accredited veterinary college, or the fact that the applicant is a senior student in such an institution, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has appropriated $18,014.75 from the School Building Fund, for the payment of bills of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for Public School 97, Manhattan; 176, Brooklyn, and 14 and 45, Queens.

The Board of Superintendents has been authorized to assign a substitute teacher to the office of District Superintendent Duyer for not more than two months during the remainder of the present school term.

The second annual dinner of the General Organization of the Brooklyn Evening High School for Men will be held at The Ormonde, Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue, that borough, at 7 P. M. on May 9. Many old students and prominent persons are expected to be present. Edward L. Hansen is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

The Board of Education has approved a course of study for pre-vocational shopwork in the seventh year grades in Public School 62, Grammar, Manhattan.

The sum of $585.25 has been appropriated from the School Building Fund for the payment of a bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for grates for Public School 50, the Bronx.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Buildings a request will be made to the President of Brooklyn to present to the local Board of Improvements an application for constructing a sewer in, and for the paving of, Fifty-seventh Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, that borough.

The emergency appointment of George H. Atkinson as a stenographer and typewriter in the office of the City Superintendent has been continued.

The appointment of Joseph W. Cunneen as a clerk in the Bureau of Supplies has been approved by the Board of Education.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Cloudy, warmer Sat. Sun., fair; gentle to mod. n. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat., Sun.; gentle to mod. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat.., Sun.; gentle to mod. e. winds, s. over n. w.

Ala., Miss., La.—Fair Sat., Sun.; gentle s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Sat., Sun.; mod. e. to s. e. winds on coast.

Ark., W. Tex., Tenn., Ky.—Fair Sat., Sun.

Utah—Fair Sat., warmer in n. Sun., fair.

Okla.—Fair Sat., prob. Sun.

Ohio—Showers Sat., warmer in n. Sun., prob. fair; fresh s. to w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat., prob. showers in n. Sun. fair; mod. s. w. winds, becoming var.

Ill.—Fair Sat., preceded by showers in n.; cooler in n. and central. Sun. fair; s. to n. w. winds, becoming var. Sat. night.

Lower Mich.—Showers Sat., Sun. prob. fair; fresh s. e. to s. winds, becoming var.

Upper Mich.—Showers Sat.; Sun. fair; fresh e. to n. winds, becoming var.

Wisc.—Showers Sat., fair in extr. w. Sun. fair, fresh shifting winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat., Sun.; mod. to fresh shifting winds.

Iowa—Fair Sat.; cooler in e. and s. Sun. fair.

Mo.—Fair Sat., Sun.; cooler Sat. in n.

N. Dak.—Showers Sat. Sun. prob. fair.

S. Dak.—Showers at or Sat. night. Sun. prob. fair.

Neb., Kan.—Fair Sat.; cooler in n. e. Sun. fair.

Three Babes Die in Burning House.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 24.—A fire which destroyed the home of John Cloggans in this city to-day resulted in the suffocation of three of Cloggans's four children and the prostration of the mother. The dead children ranged in age from 1 to 4 years.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Maria Matheson, respt., vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event unless plaintiff stipulate to reduce verdict to the sum of $7,500, in which event the judgment as so reduced and the order appealed from are affirmed without costs. No opinion. Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting and voting for reversal as against the weight of evidence.

Irving Masten, respt., vs. J. Pembroke Bonsal, impleaded, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Sidney Masten, an infant, &c., respt., vs. J. Pembroke Bonsal, impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

The People, &c., respt., vs. Orange County Milk Ass'n, applt.—Same.

Jonas Hecht, respt., vs. Ignatz Wahl, applt.—Same.

Kline Bros. & Co., applt., vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co. of New York, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. See Kline vs. Hanover Fire Ins Co., 155 App. Div. 229; Royal Ins. Co. vs. Kline Bros., 186 Fed. Rep. 469. Order filed.

Louis I. Bablove et al., applts., vs. Julius Alpern, respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellants to abide event.

Frank C. Torrone, respt., vs. Bronx Cut Stone Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Michael Hughes, applt., vs. Conroy Bros., respt.—Same.

Giovanni B. Lobrovico, respt., vs. CNY, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs on former opinion (155 App. Div., 184.)

The People, &c., respt., vs. Samuel Iquinto, alias Samuel Quinto, applt.—Judgment affirmed.

In the matter of Henry C. Valentine, deceased.—Decree reversed with costs to appellant, first appraiser's report fixing value of stock at $125.72 per share affirmed, and appraisal of property fixed at that sum.

Julius Gumpel et al., applts., vs. Francis Bussong, jr., et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jacob Wechsler, applt., vs. George Rawak, respt.—Same.

Jean B. Colombet, applt., vs. The Touraine Co., respt.—Same, affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mechanics Bank and Trust Co., respt., vs. Edmund K. Stallo, impleaded, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of Leventritt, referee.

James King as admr., &c., applt., vs. N. Y. Transportation Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

The People, &c., respt., vs. Eric E. Cornell, applt.—Same.

Margaret Schultz as admx., &c., respt., vs. Thomas Corkery, applt.—Same.

Katherine V. Hallahan, respt., vs. Edward F. Hallahan, applt.—Order modified by reducing counsel fee to $50 and, as modified, affirmed without costs.

Samuel Posner et al., respts., vs. Rudolph Lederer et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Herman Burns, respt., vs. David Wasser, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of the Washington Savings Bank, in liquidation.—Same.

Mortimer Bartlett vs. John E. Harris et al. Mortimer Bartlett et al., appellants, the Sheriff, &c., respt.—Same.

Latin American Contracting & Improvement Co., respt. vs. David F. Broderick, impld., &c., applt.—Same; on Dwelle vs. Allen 151 App. Div. 717. Order filed.

Victor Urbane, applt., vs. Harry C. Hallenbeck et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Accursio Maggio, applt., vs. Dept. of Health, N. Y. C., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Regina Kupferstein as admx., &c., applt., vs. John F. Dalton, respt.—Same.

Moore & Evans, applt., vs. John Van Praag, respt.—Same.

Martha V. B. Buchanan, respt., vs. Charles P. Buchanan, applt.—Same.

Edward D. Grass, respt.-Applt., vs. Fleischmann Bros. Co., applt.-respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the plaintiff, the motion to vacate the order for the examination of the defendant before trial denied, and the order for the examination reinstated, the date of the examination to be fixed on settlement of the order.

Alfred H. Caspary, respt., vs. Edward Hatch, jr., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Morrill Goddard, applt., vs. Charles T. Yerkes et al., defts.; Louis S. Owsley, as exr., &c., respt.—Same.

Maud E. Norden, respt., vs. Mortimer Norden, applt.—Order modified by reducing counsel fee to $250, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Elizabeth A. Kelly vs. Rachel J. Kremm et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Abram Morris et al. vs. Ferdinand Cahn et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs.

Adam Frank vs. Rowland & Shafte, Inc., et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Eugene Higgins vs. Alwold Realty Co. et al.—Motion to dismiss granted, with $10 costs, unless defendants comply with terms stated in order.

Louis Sinnott vs. Ward Bread Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

William H. Hale vs. Albert J. Seligsberg et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Charles M. Morand vs. Manhattan Navigation Co.—Same.

Josef Skiba vs. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp'n.—Same.

Isaac Goldwitz et al. vs. Henry Kupfer & Co.—Same.

Louis Stillinger vs. Theodore Kruger.—Same.

Charles A. Hollingsworth vs. New York Rys.—Same.

Solomon Malaman vs. David Horowitz.—Same.

The Messiah Home for Children, &c. vs. Henry H. Rogers, Jr., individually, et al.—Motion granted, question certified as stated in order.

Morris Feinset et al vs. Maurice J. Burstein.—Motion granted.

Christina Osthoet vs. Mary Warner et al.—Motion granted; question certified as stated in order.

Henry L. Preston vs. Elon S. Hobbs.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Albert Burke vs. Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—Same.

Samuel E. Bolles vs. William Scheer.—Same.

William R. Hearst vs. New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.—Motion granted, with leave to plaintiff to move to vacate stay unless the case is argued during the June term.

City of New York vs. Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co. et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Annie Davis vs. Cecil H. McMahon as exr., &c. et al.—Motion granted.

Marcella Weil vs. People's Surety Co.—See memorandum per curiam.

Isidor Lutz vs. Melitta Thompson, applt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Maude E. Wight, applt., v. Jennie Foster et al., respds.—Motion denied on condition that piff perfect appeal and place case on June cal. and be ready for argument when reached, otherwise motion granted with costs.

Dorothea R. Turpin as admx. &c. vs. William A. Turpin Co. et al.—Motion granted on condition stated in order.

In re Abram M. Frumberg, an attorney.—Referred to official referee.

In re Isaac B. Reinhardt, an attorney.—Referred to official referee.

In re Holmes Jone, an attorney.—Application of respondent for an adjournment or for transfer of proceeding to another department denied; the respondent to be allowed two weeks from April 24 to file such brief or memorandum as he desires.

Sidney M. Teetar vs. Anna K. Daniel; Same vs. Same.—The stay in this case can be continued until the entry of the order determining the appeal from the order of the Special Term denying the motion to send the issues of this case to trial before a jury, upon condition that the appeal from such order be argued or submitted on May 1st. The appellant can also have in this court the original papers upon which the other orders were granted, and submit the appeal from those orders on the same day without printing the papers on appeal. No costs of this application.

SPECIAL TERM — Part II. — Davis, J. — Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M. R. Monturi<Asinoff. G. Monturi<Asinoff.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Nat Sav Bank<Carey—James A Lynch. Fischer<Pier—Bernard Rabbino. Germania Life Ins Co<Kullan, (2)—Isidor Niner.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Mary Horton<Monaton Realty Inv Corp'n—Jeremiah T Mahoney.

SUPREME COURT—Davis J.—Abraham Livingston<Morris Trachtenberg—Henry A Friedman. Walter A Burke<Little Italy Realty Co—John F Bottomly. Marie Louise Constable<Samuel Hanes—Phoenix Ingraham.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Decisions.

William J. Alleaire, applt., v. Cohen, Frank & Co. et al., respd.—Motion granted without costs, and order amended to provide that service of bill be made within 10 days from date of service of amended order.

Michael Crotty, respd, v. Erie R. R. appt.—Motion for reargument and leave to appeal to Ct. of Appeals denied.

Lilian Dashby, applt., v. Herbert Dashby, respd.—Motion denied on condition that plaintiff correct her appeal, place case on May cal., and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted without costs.

Paul Dickey, applt., v. Christopher A. Gortler, respd.—Motion denied without costs.

Michael W. Flynn, respd., v. N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R., applt.—Motion granted on condition that within 20 days applt. give bond of $5,000 for payment of costs already taxed and usual cost on appeal, as well as sum alternately directed to be paid for purposes of the conveyance if applt. neglects to give such bond, motion is denied with $10 costs.

Annie Fried, respd., v. Nathan Becher, defendant.—Motion for leave to appeal to Ct. of Appeals denied.

Abram Morris et al. vs. Ferdinand Cahn et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs.

Adam Frank vs. Rowland & Shafte, Inc., et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Eugene Higgins vs. Alwold Realty Co. et al.—Motion to dismiss granted, with $10 costs, unless defendants comply with terms stated in order.

Louis Sinnott vs. Ward Bread Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

William H. Hale vs. Albert J. Seligsberg et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Charles M. Morand vs. Manhattan Navigation

CHURCH SERVICES TO MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Union Services. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor 125 West 57th St. Rev. Frank K. Sanders, D. D., President Wellesley College, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. REV. FRANK W. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor, preaches. Subject: 11, "Discouragement." 8 P. M., 21st anniversary of Bible School.

Collegiate Reformed Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 5th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 600 W. 181st St.—Rev. ENOS J. BOSWORTH. 11 A. M.—"IN WEAKNESS AND FEAR." 8 P. M.—"HELP ALONG A HARD WAY."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 104th. Rev. E. S. Holloway. 11, 8. "Is the Devil personal? Is hell real?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—11. Rev. James M. Bruce; 8. Special New York University Service. Sermon by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph. D., LL. D.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 31st St. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"OUR MISSION IN MEXICO." 8 P. M.—"WHAT SHALL A MAN DO WITH HIS LIFE?" Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. E. R. Eaton, Leader.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th Street and Convent Avenue. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Cause and Cure of Despondency. 8 P. M., Pilgrims Progress, (Delectable Mountains.)

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Cent. Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Cent. Park West and 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

"THE LOT OF THE WICKED." THE REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH will preach a special sermon on the above topic at the NEW CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN,) 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., at 11 A. M. 10 A. M., Sunday School.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., "Patriotism." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Bible Class.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Dr. STIMSON, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—Dr. PHILPUTT will preach. 8 P. M.—Union Service at Lenox Av. Church, 74 West 126th St.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—Dr. DAVID S. MUZZEY, Speaker. Subject: THE NEXT RELIGION." 8 P. M.—Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "Emerson as an Ethical Teacher."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Avenue and 76th Street. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, Sunday morning at eleven, Closing Sunday lecture, "The Ethical Significance of the Punishment of Crime."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11. SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES. ADDRESSES BY MAYOR MITCHEL, COMMISSIONER GOLDWATER, RABBI BERKOWITZ. ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., sermon by Dr. SILVERMAN. "The Attitude of Judaism to Woman." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Sermon by Dr. SILVERMAN. "American Judaism." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. (73d.) Dr. Remensnyder. Services: 11, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th Street. Rev. Charles L. Mead, D. D., Minister. 10 A. M.—Bible classes for men and women. 11 A. M.—Sermon, J. Lewis Hartsock. 8 P. M.—Preaching by Rev. G. L. Patterson.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus. 11 A. M.—Rev. M. K. W. HEICHER. SPECIAL MUSIC. 4 P. M.—AFTERNOON SERVICE. CHORUS CHOIR AND SOLOISTS. Direction of Dr. Alfred G. Robyn.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson. 8 P. M.—Rev. Charles A. Ross.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

New Thought.

AEOLIAN HALL, 32 W. 43RD ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Organ Recital and Sacred Concert, 10:30 A.M.

BERKELEY THEATRE, 44th St. & 5th Av. —MARY E. T. CHAPIN. 11 A. M.—"We Shall Never Grow Weary at All." 8 P. M., (Studio)—An address by Mrs. Chapin.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Princess Theatre, West 39th St., near 6th Av. REV. DR. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor! Sunday Service, 11 A. M.

HAPPINESS TALKS, Wednesdays at 3.—Mrs. MARGARET CUTTING IVES, 60 West 10th St. No charge.

HENRY FRANK. Leslie Hall, Bway & 83d St. Sunday, 11, Brieux's "Maternity." Prologue, "Wilson's War Policy."

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St. Practical Christianity Service Sundays, 11. Healing Meetings, Tuesday, 3 P. M., Friday, 8 P. M.

Mr. Walter Newell Weston will conduct a service of the "Victorious Faith" at 5 P. M. Sunday afternoon at St. Mark's in-the-Bouwerie, 10th St. and 2d Av.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA, Carnegie Chapter Hall, 57th St., 7th Av. Sunday Evenings, 8:15, "GOD'S IMAGE IN MAN."

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Speaker, Dr. JULIA SETON SEARS. Sundays, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH Av., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.; at 4:30 P. M., Musical Service by choir and instruments.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Preacher to-morrow, Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Offering for the Assembly's Committee on Evangelistic Work. The Mid-week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Rev. Hugh Pritchard.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and the Rev. FRANK L. JANEWAY at 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. Montgomery, Jr., D., Asst. Minister. The Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Montgomery at 8 P. M. Choral service.

Presbyterian.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET. Rev. LLEWELLYN S. FULMER, D. D., late of Montclair, N. J., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: } William Pierson Merrill. } Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock. The speaker at the 4 o'clock service will be Dr. WILFRED T. GRENFELL. Bible School at 9:40 and General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. Noon Service Every Weekday, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M., Rev. O. Clyde Weist, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. at 105th St. At 11 A. M. the Pastor, Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., will preach. 8 P. M. Chancellor Brown, N. Y. U., former U. S. Commissioner of Education, speaks. Chorus 200 voices. Wednesday, 8 P. M., George Albert Coe, Ph. D., speaks. Thursday, Old Home Day, 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway. The Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. F. S. Smithers, Jr. 4 P. M.—Shakespeare Anniversary Service for Actors' Church Alliance. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 12 M., 4:30 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and 35th Street. Rev. W. T. CROCKER, Rector. Sunday, April 26, 11 A. M., Dr. Grenfell of the Labrador Mission.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av. above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 8, Musical Service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Ave. and 20th St. ALWAYS OPEN AND FREE TO ALL. REV. HENRY MOTTET, D.D., RECTOR. 8—Holy Communion. 11—Rev. Samuel Neal Kent. 12—Holy Communion. 3—Children's Service. 3—French Service. 8—The Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST. REV. DR. G. H. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8, Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 4, Evening Prayer; Address, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th Street, Dr. Houghton, Rector. Communions, 7, 8, 9 A. M. WEBER'S MASS and SERMON by Dr. W. H. Van Allen, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. SERMON, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector, 11 A. M. Evensong: Preacher, Rev. DuBOSTON, 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8: and 11 (Rector), 4 (Mr. Bachman); 8 (Mr. Edwards.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Charles H. Babcock, D. D. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Sidney N. Usher. 5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. 8—Holy Communion. 9:45—Sunday School. 11—Morning Prayer; Sermon, Bishop Courtney. 4—Evening Prayer; Sermon, Rev. N. P. Carey.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street and Second Avenue. Wm. Norman Gutherie, Rector. Services: 8, 10:30, 11 A. M.; 4, 5, and 8 P. M.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St. Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant. 11. Rector. 4. Haydn's The Creation. 8. Rev. J. Howard Melish, Dr. Grant: "The Labor War in Colorado."

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 20 West 84th. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Bishop Burch at 11.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon. 4—Evensong and Address. 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Sunday Services:

7 and 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., The Litany. 11:00 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Shortened Evensong and Sermon.

Weekday Services:

7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily, (except Saturday,) at 12 M.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE REFORMED CHURCH, Convent Av. and 149th St., (nr. Amst. Av.) —PAUL SIEBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. All Seats Free. Everybody welcome. 11 A. M.—"Christianity and War." 8 P. M.—"The Prodigal Son." (Musical Service.)

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 57th St. 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Rev. John McDowell, D. D., of Newark, N. J.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Ave. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 21 Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. SIMON BLOCKER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Castles in the Air." 8 P. M.—"On Schedule Time."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin. Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Choral Service. Selections from the works of George W. Chadwick. Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Park St. and Madison Av., W. D. Nevius, D. D., rector, services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Socialism.

THE SOCIALIST CHURCH, Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th. Sundays, 3:30 P. M. Master Class and Middle Class always invited. BOUCK WHITE, Leader. May 3—"The Larger Patriotism: Why We Raise the Red Flag Above the Stars and Stripes."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship at 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle. Services in English, April 26, 7:45 P. M. Fourth anniversary service will be held with the assistance of such well-known psychics as Mrs. Zaida Brown Kates of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Frank Montsko, Mrs. Mary Miller, and Mrs. Esther Cahoon. Good Music. Admission free.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th & Madison Av.—Spiritual Meetings, Sunday, 3-8 P. M.; Monday & Thursday, 8 P. M.; Wednesday, 3 P.M.

TEMPLE MODERN SPIRITUALISM, 2,016 Fifth Av. (125th.) Sunday, 8, Dr. Schleusner, Pastor. Illustrated lecture: "Self-Projection and Apparitions."

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway (79th St.)—To-morrow evening, promptly, 8:15. "The Principle of Attraction," by Margaretta Church. Admission free.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Minister. Mr. Sullivan will preach. Subject, "SIMPLICITY IN RELIGION." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE ETHICS OF INTELLECT." SPECIAL NOTICES. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, at 8:30 P. M., Mr. CHARLES RANN KENNEDY and Miss EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON will give a public reading of Mr. Kennedy's "THE NECESSARY EVIL." The public invited—No seats reserved.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St. Services at 11. "RELIGION IN FRANCE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

NEW YORK LEAGUE OF UNITARIAN WOMEN. AT-HOME DAY MONDAY, APRIL 27, at 3 P. M., Unitarian Headquarters, 104 East 20th St. Visitors welcome.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "IS IT PEACE OR WAR?"

Y. M. C. A.

HON. CHAMP CLARK Speaks on the subject: "Optimism." West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

PROFESSOR JOHN DUXBURY. "THE STORY OF JOSEPH." 23d St. Y. M. C. A., near 7th Av., Sunday, 3:45.

Other Services.

DAILY TEMPLE, 32d St., between 4th and Madison Avs. ELIZABETH KNOPF, Director. SATURDAY, APRIL 25, HENRY FRANK, Dr. WM. D. SULLIVAN, Dr. ALEXANDER LYONS. SUNDAY, APRIL 26, Mr. HENRY CLEWS, Mr. J. P. S. SANTAMARINA. APRIL 27, Dr. HARADA, Dr. W. E. DU BOIS, and Vice Consul JIMINEZ.

FULTON ST. NOON PRAYER MEETING, 115 Fulton St., New York.—Rev. LEWIS W. CHAFER of East Northfield, Mass., will speak next week, 12 to 1.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Preaching 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor. Subject, "The Christ of the Upper Room." Preaching 7:30 P. M. by Rev. J. Hudson Ballard, M. A.

8 P. M.—"HOW LONG CAN A SOUL LIVE WITHOUT THE BODY?" Prof. C. T. EVERSON, Lecturer. Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. & Audubon Av. Pronounced an unusually interesting Lecture.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th.—Swami Bodhananda, "Power of Suggestion," 3 P. M. "God in Everything," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, } Pastors. Public Worship, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton will preach morning and evening. Morning Subject; "MATTERS OF FACTS." Evening Subject, "MATTERS OF WORTH." Everybody Welcome.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS. Morning subject, "Modern Excuses for Not Confessing Christ." Evening subject, "Shakespeare, the Man, as Revealed in His Works."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN, Corner South Oxford, (5 blocks from Subway Terminal.) The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D.; The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11.

INSTRUCTION.

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Swimming.

SWIMMING TAUGHT, RAPID \$5 results guaranteed. Dr. Savage Swimming Pool, 206 W. 59th St.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, March 17; Hongkong, March 28; Shanghai, March 28; Yokohama, April 8, and Honolulu, April 16—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on April 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, April 27.

From Lastest Shipping Page Page 2.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 5:00 | Sun sets, 6:46 | Moon sets.—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:36	7:45	1:36	2:23
Governors Island	7:59	8:07	2:13	2:07
Hell Gate	9:49	9:57	3:48	3:43

Arrived—Friday, April 24.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool, April 18.
SS Pannonia, Naples, April 8.
SS Cassis, Greenock, April 10.
SS Felix, Guantanamo, April 10.
SS Zacapa, Colon, April 16.
SS Norben, Shields, March 30.
SS Nicaria, Boston, April 22.
SS Magda, Manzanillo, April 6.
SS Trigida, Algiers, April 16.
SS El Rio, Galveston, April 18.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, April 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Provence	Havre	April	18
Merenga	Hull	April	9
Progreso	La Guayra	April	11
Calabria	Palermo	April	10
Teresa	Oran	April	9
Chicago City	Swansea	April	10
La Van Nassau	Haiti	April	20
Lenape	Jacksonville	April	22
Alamo	Galveston	April	18

DUE TO-MORROW.

Martha Washington	Algiers	April	15
Ivernia	Gibraltar	April	13
Georgic	Liverpool	April	16
Pretoria	Hamburg	April	11
Tennyson	Barbados	April	20
Santurice	Porto Rico	April	20
Matura	Port Spain	April	17
Alliance	Colon	April	19
Manzanillo	Havana	April	23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April	23

DUE MONDAY.

America	Naples	April	16
Caledonia	Glasgow	April	18
Minneapolis	Southampton	April	18
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	April	18
Vaderland	Antwerp	April	18
Bayamon	San Juan	April	23
Brazos	San Juan	April	23
Virginia	Inagua	April	23
Vigilancia	Santiago	April	23
Suriname	P. Barrios	April	20
Highland Harris	Montevideo	April	5
Bermudian	Bermuda	April	25
El Valle	Galveston	April	21
Proteus	New Orleans	April	23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Lapland, Antwerp	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ternadoras, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alalto Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	5:00 P.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	———	12:00 M.
Principello, Rotterdam	———	1:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	———	8:00 P.M.
Oruba, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Francis, Para	———	3:30 P.M.
Mesaba, London	———	9:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	———	1:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	———	1:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Rome, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 24.

SS Provence, Havre to New York, was 600 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 25th, afternoon. French Line.
SS America, Naples to New York, was 1,510 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 28th, forenoon, Italian Line.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,250 miles E. at 5 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. Holland America Line.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow to New York, was 1,010 miles E. at noon; due 27th, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, towing Magnolia, was 255 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 435 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 455 miles S. at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 354 miles N. of San Juan at 7 P. M. 23d.
SS Obidense, Kingston to New York, was 1,118 miles S. at noon 23d.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 6 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 196 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Carrillo, Port Limon to New York, was 626 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Suriname, Barbados to New York, was 636 miles S. at noon.
SS Alliance, Cristobal to New York, was 708 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 149 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Frieda, Sabine to New York, was 186 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 59 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 165 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maria, Trinidad to New York, was 221 miles S. at noon.
SS Seeley, Galveston to New York, was 22 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 172 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Laconia, at Naples, April 24.
SS Mineric, at Manila, April 23.
SS Santa Lucia, at Rio Janeiro, April 20.
SS Falls City, at Adelaide, April 23.
SS Caserta, at Naples, April 21.
SS Saxonia, at Naples, April 24.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, April 24.
SS Frederik VIII., at Christiansand, April 24.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, April 24.
SS City of Norwich, at Port Said, April 24.
SS Indian Prince, at Bahia, April 23.
SS Valdura, at Newchwang, April 22.
SS Tonbridge, at Odessa, April 22.
SS Olympic, at Plymouth, April 24.
SS St. Paul, at Plymouth, April 24.
SS Koenig Albert, at Naples, April 24.
SS Laurentic, at Queenstown, April 24.
SS Industry, at Montevideo, April 24.
SS Tapajoz, at Pernambuco, April 24.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Queenstown, April 24.
SS Roscommon, from Wellington, April 24.
SS Palermo, from Genoa, April 21.
SS Bergenafjord, from Bergen, April 22.
SS Venezia, from Lisbon, April 23.
SS Tagus, from St. Michaels, April 23.
SS Galileo, from Hull, April 23.
SS Mephen, from Rotterdam, April 21.
SS Columbian, from Antwerp, April 23.
SS Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, from Southampton, April 24.
SS Paritus, from St. Thomas, April 24.
SS Prinz Sigismund, from Kingston, April 24.
SS Neckar, from Bremen, April 24.

Passed.

SS New York City, New York for Bristol, passed Fastnet.
SS Hohenfels, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Diamant, New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 30, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; at 9:30 A. M. April 30, SS Victoria Luise, and at 5 P. M. May 4, SS Prinz Wilhelm II.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 30, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 30, SS Pannonia, and at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Martha Washington.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. May 1, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 29, SS Oceania, and at 9:30 A. M. April 30, SS Pannonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Potsdam, and at 5 P. M. May 4, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 29, SS Oceania; at 9:30 A. M. April 30, SS Pannonia; at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Martha Washington, and at 5 P. M. May 4, SS Prinzess Irene.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... April 25
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 7
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... May 7
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco) —Nile ..... May 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco) ..... May 7

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Notice of Continuance of Service via Straits of Magellan

On account of the closing of the Tehuantepec Route, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has resumed its original service via MAGELLAN, and is now receiving freight, and will have regular sailings for all of its United States

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Albemarle Hotel May Soon Give Way to Trade—Forty-sixth Street Lease Sold—Dwelling and Tenement Deals—Long Beach Club Plot Transferred—Good Suburban Market.

Several small deals, including the quick resale of an east side tenement property purchased at auction the preceding day, furnished practically all of the activity in the Manhattan realty market yesterday. An interesting announcement, as showing the steady encroachment of trade into the old hotel centre near Twenty-third Street, had to do with the projected improvement of the old Albemarle Hotel site on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, owned by the Francis S. Kinney Estate. Plans are under way for erecting on the site a twelve-story commercial structure from designs being prepared by the architect, Frank Hemstreet, for a building to cost about $300,000. The plot has a frontage of 100.2 on Broadway and 120 on Twenty-fourth Street.

Anderson Company Sells Lease.

Horace S. Ely & Co. has sold for the Anderson Auction Company to a client their lease, which has about ten years to run, on property formerly occupied by them at 12 East Forty-sixth Street, a four-story and basement building altered for business, on a lot 25 by 100.5. The property is owned by the Home Club Company, who are now altering their building at 11 and 15 East Forty-fifth Street to accommodate business on the ground floor, and are arranging the large apartments on the upper floors so that they can be leased in small suites.

Union Club Transfer.

Owing to the death of John L. Cadwalader, one of the holding trustees of the Union Club property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, it was transferred yesterday to John M. Bauers, Frederick M. Lawrence, and William R. Stewart as trustees. The plot is 75.5 on the avenue by 160 on Fifty-first Street, and is mortgaged for $850,000.

Quick Resale of Harlem Tenement.

A quick resale of east side property purchased at auction Thursday was reported yesterday by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum and Lowenfeld & Prager, who resold 1,984, 1,986 and 1,988 Third Avenue to an investing client of Mitchell & Mitchell.

The property, which consists of three four-story tenements with stores, occupying a plot 60.11 by 95 feet on the northwest corner of 109th Street, was purchased in the auction room for $50,400. John Armstrong negotiated the sale.

The Private Dwelling Market.

An investor has purchased from the George J. Smith Estate, 43 West Seventy-second Street, a five-story and basement dwelling on a lot 25 by 102.2.

Charles S. Reed sold the five-story American basement house at 262 West Ninety-third Street, on a lot 17 by 100.8, between Broadway and West End Avenue.

Eleanor Frank has re-sold 1,384 Park Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 25.11 by 80, between 103d and 104th Streets.

A Recent Buyer.

Dr. Leigh F. Sturges is the purchaser of the dwelling at 124 West Eighty-seventh Street, sold by the estate of Sara Gousenheim.

Buys East Side Tenement Site.

As a site for a new law tenement, Louis Marks has purchased from Samuel Wacht the vacant plot 71 by 100.5 at 235 to 241 East Fiftieth Street, located 174 feet west of Second Avenue. Emanuel Simon was the broker.

East Side Dwellings In Trade.

In part payment for the Carleton, a new nine-story apartment house at 155 and 159 East Eighty-first Street, sold Monday by John M. Slattery, Thomas Robins as Trustee gave the two four-story and basement dwellings 44 and 46 East Twenty-fifth Street, on a lot 50 by 100. The houses are situated 175 feet east of Madison Avenue. Pease & Elliman negotiated the trade.

Bronx Sales.

Charles E. Rickerson sold 137 St. Marks Avenue, corner of Carlton Avenue, a three-story and basement, brownstone dwelling, 20 by 50 by 90, for Mrs. Mary D. Wheeler to Charles H. Ryan for occupancy.

Charles M. Rosenthal has purchased from Casper Iba two lots by 103.50 on the westerly side of Haven Avenue north of 171st Street. The buyer owns the adjoining plot and now controls a plot 86.6 by 103.

$48,000 Brooklyn Sale.

Alexander White, of the banking firm of White & Weld, has purchased for occupancy the residence of the late Edward M. Shepard, 44 Pierrepont Street, covering 26.6 feet on Pierrepont Street, and running back 200 feet to Montague Street.

The buyer paid $48,000 for the property, which included a plot on Montague Street, adjoining the rear yard of the residence. The property was purchased by Mr. Shepard in 1911 for $51,000.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company sold the three-story brick business building on the east side of Nostrand Avenue, 100 feet south of Martense Street, on a plot 20 by 105 feet, for Albert Goeser, to a client who will improve and occupy same. The consideration was $10,000.

Seven one-family houses at Mapleton Park have been sold during the past two weeks by the developers, the Realty Trust. The houses sold are 2,064 Sixty-fifth Street, to Julius Lichterman; 1,930 Sixty-fifth Street, to George E. Perkins; 2,034 Sixty-sixth Street, to Sisto J. Noce; 2,080 Sixty-sixth Street, to Harry Goldstein; 2,075 Sixty-sixth Street, to Mark G. Robinson; 2,076 Sixty-sixth Street, to Daniel Myer, and 2,029 Sixty-third Street, to Paul Wallace.

Long Beach Club Takes Title.

Title passed yesterday from the Estates of Long Beach to the syndicate which has purchased several hundred acres there, with a large ocean frontage, to be used for country club purposes. The buying syndicate is known as the Lido Corporation, capitalized at $1,000,000. The directors are Frederick Bull, Henry W. Bull, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Robert Goelet, R. H. Nelson, E. T. Stotesbury, Harold R. Talbot, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Henry Rogers Winthrop. The name Lido was derived from the famous Italian seaside resort near Venice.

Plans are under way for the laying out of an eighteen-hole golf course and other recreation features. Edward Sweet & Company are the financial agents of the syndicate.

Long Island.

The Richmond Hill Estates have sold at Richmond Hill, Queens two lots on Washington Avenue, 40 by 100, to M. A. Connelly; one lot on Washington Avenue, 20 by 100, to M. A. McDermott, and two lots on Clinton Avenue to J. McGann.

H. Richter & Co. have sold for the estate of M. Schneider a two-story dwelling, at 23 First Avenue, Rockaway Park, to J. J. McNamara.

W. K. MacDonald sold for Leopold Stern a plot on Lafayette Place, north of Central Avenue, Woodmere, containing about six lots, to Dr. A. H. Beaman, for improvement.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company, through William P. Rae Company, have sold to George E. Cogswell, a Jamaica lawyer, one of the detached Haugaard houses on Orchard Street, near Hillside Avenue, and another new dwelling on same street to Harold C. McNulty.

G. E. Taus & Son sold for Carrie G. Rice the "Buck Homestead" on the west side of South Pleasant Avenue, Rockaway Beach, to Dora Schwartz, who will improve same by erecting two cottages. This being the last of the Buck properties at Rockaway Beach.

The same firm also sold for Hugo Closs a plot of lots on the East side of North Eldert Avenue to William Goedel.

$802,283 for Queens Buildings.

Building operations in Queens approached a million dollars during the past week, there being a marked increase in the industrial districts. There were 163 applications for new buildings of an estimate cost of $683,425; 97 applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $82,500, and 85 applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $36,283, making a total estimated cost of $802,283.

New Jersey.

H. G. Ellshemius sold at Arlington for the Estate of Henry G. Ellshemius to the Orrok Coal & Ice Co. a corner plot, 60 by 100, on Devon Street and Columbia Avenue for improvement; also to The Arlington Co. a plot with 105 ft. frontage on east side of Schuyler Avenue, for improvement.

Samuel Draft sold for the Hasbrouck Park Land Co., at Hasbrouck Heights, to C. B. Conkling a plot 50 by 100 on Prospect Avenue; to Chas. Stram a plot 50 by 119 on Terrace Avenue; to Alex. Green a plot 75 by 100 on Burton Avenue, and to Mrs. F. R. Strauser a plot 50 by 100 on Colins Avenue.

Hedwig Glass sold to an out-of-town investor, a square block of land on West End Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., containing 17 plots, each 60 by 200. The buyer gave in part payment three detached houses on Oak Street, Morris Park, L. I. The exchange was negotiated by Louis Cowan.

F. Bradley Cox, General Manager of the Asbury-Belmar Estates, has sold plots to Stephen Arnott, Chas. R. Haydn, Joel C. Perry, Leonard L. Broome, J. Harper Connolly, Elwood M. Rogers, C. Frank Radcliffe, Anna M. Butcher and Arthur R. Stanger.

Westchester County.

The Fox Realty Company sold for L. Ward Prince, Secretary of the Gedney Farm Company and Scarsdale Estates, his residence to Mr. C. C. Ferris, a lawyer of New York City. The Prince house is situated on Walworth Avenue, fronting the Tennis Club at Greenacres, and occupies a plot 180 by 75.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold to F. Rutledge Davis a plot 150 by 200 on the east side of Greenacres Avenue. The buyer will build a twelve-room residence on the plot. Just north of the site purchased by Mr. Davis, Frederick Lavis has purchased a plot 125 by 200 and will begin the erection of a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Louis Cowan sold for Lulu Merriam the Scarles farm at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., consisting of 54 acres. This property adjoins the estates of many prominent New Yorkers and was held at $35,000. The purchaser is a New York attorney.

Commercial Leases.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased for Thomas McBride the store at 1,689 Amsterdam Avenue to a client for a term of years.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store and basement at 479 Ninth Avenue to William Koch for a term of years.

Cross & Brown Company has leased for Arthur S. Lewis to the Rex Specialty Company the store and basement at 22 West Forty-sixth Street, and for F. Weckers' Sons to Colombia Limited the easterly half of the store at 25 West Thirty-fourth Street, and for Louise Hashim S. Wise Villem part of the store at 44 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for De Selding Brothers, as agents, the store at 1,653 Broadway to Philip Dincin, who will alter the same and use it as a location for one of his lunch rooms.

Joseph P. McHugh & Son, furniture dealers at 9 West Forty-second Street, have taken a long-term lease from Otto Griner of the buildings at 232 and 234 East Thirty-seventh Street. The lessee will occupy the premises, which comprise two five-story structures, on a plot 40x98.8x irregular.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Jeremiah J. Campion the store at 1,860 Broadway to Walter K. Hadley, and also the store at 1,862 Broadway to C. B. Derby & Co.

Dwellings Leased.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased the four-story dwelling, 520 Madison Avenue, for Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley to Mrs. I. G. Birch for a term of years.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., have leased to George E. Chisolm, for the coming season, the large estate of John F. O'Rourke at Great Neck, Long Island.

Vasa K. Bracher has leased the three-story dwelling at 302 East Sixty-fifth Street for Mrs. Ellen Hickey to Charles Mischan.

Property Owners to Dine.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual dinner of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association to be held at Arrowhead Inn, 177th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, on Thursday evening next. Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Marks and a number of City officials will address the gathering.

Long Island City Auction To-day.

To-day at the corner of Radde Street and the bridge plaza in Long Island City, the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company will offer at auction twenty-five lots on Thomson Hill, located on Greenpoint and Nelson Avenues, Laurel Hill and Madden Streets.

Real Estate Notes.

A building loan of $50,000 has been obtained by the 2490 Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., from the Manhattan Mortgage Co. on a five-story apartment to be erected on the east side of Tiebout Avenue, 258.2 north of 188th Street, a plot 65 by 106.7. The Manhattan Mortgage Co. has also loaned $40,000 to the 182d Street Realty Co. for a five-story apartment house on the west side of Rogers place, 217.1 north of Westchester Avenue, a plot 66.7 by 73.4.

Douglas L. Elliman & Company have been appointed managing agents for the various properties of the Advocate Realty Company, which include Nos. 18 and 20 East Forty-eighth Street, and 24, 26, and 28 East Forty-ninth Street, forming plot corner of Madison Avenue. These properties are to be altered immediately into stores and apartments.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fort Washington Av, 25-33, s w corner of 169th St, 181.11x126.5x85.7x78.4, six-story apartment house; Manhattan Savings Institution against the Realty Co. of Fort Washington and others; Rapallo & K., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $109,900.76; taxes, &c., $24,000; sold to the plaintiff for $160,000.

3d Av, 2,012-18, s w corner of 111th St, 100.11 x100, five four-story tenements and stores; leasehold; Mary Wood against David Levine and others; C. J. McDermott, attorney; E. J. Kelly, referee; due, $1,744.22; taxes, &c., $2,615.95; sold to the plaintiff for $1,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

215th St, 762 East, s s, 80.5 ft w of Barnes Av, 25x125; W. H. Weygandt against Filomena De Carlo and others; M. B. McHugh, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $3,095.80; taxes, &c., $630.67; sold to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Henry Brady.

265th St, n s, 371.8 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 25x100; also 225th St East, n s, 300 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x100; Margaret McGill against P. H. Krausch and others; J. K. O'Kennedy, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $1,211.09; taxes, &c., $100; sold to Frederick W. Fuhrman for $3,025.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hoe Av, s w corner of 174th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 33x90; Trask Building Co., J. Schwarzler, 1,962 Boston Road, President, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost.....$45,000

Evans Av, e s corner of Haynes Av, for a one-story frame dancing pavilion and bowling alley, 40x60; Sass Brothers, 149 Church St, owners; Anton Rirzer, 3,959 Westchester Av, architect; cost.....$1,000

Concord Av, e s, 161.99 ft s of Bater St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x38 each; R. & B. Construction Co., Vito Boscone, 2,091 2d Av, President, owner; John Hasner, 339 West 125th St, architect; cost.....$80,000

Daly Av, w s, 266.48 ft s of 180th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 44x70; Mohr Construction Co., Samuel B. Steinmetz, 1,416 Glover St, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 149th St, architects; $45,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

63d St, 41 East, to a four-story private dwelling; E. L. & M. Hunt, 54 West 50th St, owners; A. C. Nash, 345 5th Av, architect; cost.....$7,000

Broadway, n e corner of 4th St, to an eight-story store and loft; estate of W. Schermerhorn, 25 Liberty St, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost.....$7,000

23d St, 161 East, to a five-story dwelling; L. L. Lorillard, 14 Wall St, owner; W. Kurtzer, 192 Bowery, architect; cost..$8,600

153d St, s s, opposite Sheridan Av, to a two-story brick power station, 40x24.5; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., 70 East 45th St, owner; A. F. Haldeman, 70 East 45th St, architect; cost.....$20,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BENNET AV, e s, 854.8 ft n of 187th St, 87.3x100.3, prior mtg $3,000; Theodore E. Tomlinson to Standard Oil Co., 26 Broadway, Feb. 4, demand.....$5,000

GREENWICH ST, 130, w s, 50.6 ft s of Cedar St, 25.6x99, all title; George F. Vinzgut to Elizabeth K. Gilder, at Rambouillet, France, Oct. 20, 1913, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, William Cruikshank's Sons, 31 Liberty St.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY, all title, same to William Cruikshank's Sons, 31 Liberty St, Jan. 2, due Dec. 31, 1914, 6 p. c., demand..$1,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 89th St, 100.8x 164.5; Century Holding Co. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, April 24, equal lien, (mtg $125,000,) 5 years.....$90,000

MURRAY ST, n s, 50.9 ft e of Church St, 24.4x88.3; Elizabeth A. Underhill to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 24.....$30,000

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 233.6 ft s of Rector St, 20.1x71; Faris Ascon to Mary Renville, 125 West 128th St, April 24, due May 1, 1910; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St.....$15,000

81ST ST, 20 East, s s, 25x93; Cardinal John M. Farley to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 24, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$75,000

46TH ST, n w corner of Broadway, 100.5x 23; Rose L. M. Chalet and others to Mount Sinai Hospital, 1 East 100th St, 3 years, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

46TH ST, 64 West, s s, 183.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5, equal lien with mtg. $35,000; Warren Leslie to Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 531 West 123d St, April 21, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

51ST ST, s s, 223.6 ft w of 2d Av; Edward Kirmse to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, April 24, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

95TH ST, n s, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x100; John P. Magner to Isidore Halpert, 100 West 125th St, April 23, prior mtg $14,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. J. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

131ST ST, s s, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x 99.11; George E. Marshall to American Mortgage Co., 96 Cedar St, April 24, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$9,000

2D AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75; Richard W. Bloch to Katharine L. Meuser, Hoboken, N. J., April 23, due as per bond; attorney, Thomas J. Farrell, 20 Vesey St.....$12,000

8D AV, 2,305 and 2,307, n e corner of 125th St, 49.10x67; Jacob A. Smith to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, April 14, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$11,500

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x 100; Frederick B. Sewall to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 23, due as per bond.....$4,000

8TH AV, 209, n w corner of 14th St, 101 and 101¼, 22x78, leasehold, prior mtg $15,000; Bernard J. Klyberg and another to Beadleston & Woers, 291 West 10th St., April 23, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$3,500

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtgs $18,500; $8,000, to same, April 23, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$888

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, s w corner of 197th St, 48.9x84.11 to s s of old Williamsbridge Rd x85.5x15.1, given to secure two bonds; Matilde Bosselman to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, (prior mtg $7,000;) April 17, due as per bond.....$4,000

BRYANT AV, s s, 150 ft w of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Albert Gerhards to Clara S. Dean, 11 Lawrence St, Yonkers, prior mtg $2,500, April 24, due May 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

COLLEGE AV, e s, 80 ft n of 169th St, 16x 100; William Rollin to Adolph Stahl, 1,296 College Av, April 23, 8 years; attorneys, Schmer & Ay, 277 Broadway.....$3,000

CROTONA AV, s s, 100 ft w of 187th St, two lots, each 50x100, (two mtgs, each $32,000;) Nesta Construction Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, April 24.....$64,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,391, w s, 50x78.8 Field Realty Co. to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, April 24, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$23,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 3,005, w s, 50x100; John Gordon to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

LOT 2251, map of Wakefield, North Bronx Realty Co. to Peter Duncan, 720 East 222d St, April 24, due as per bond; attorney, Lawers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 50x 93; Johanna R. Ernst to Bertha Buschatzke, 477 Steinway Av, Long Island City, prior mtg $4,000, April 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. N. L. Young, Queens Plaza Court, Long Island City.....$1,000

PROSPECT AV, e s corner of 178th St, 110.10x150; David Gordon to James Wood and another, executors, South Norwalk, Conn., April 23, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

ROBBINS AV, e s, being Lot 162, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 50x100; James Henry to David Henry, April 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James Henry, 204 East 123d St.....$1,000

TELLER AV, w s, 73.4 ft n of 166th St, 100x 101.3; Kate Ley to O. J. Schwarzler, 1,100 Brook Av, April 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St.....$24,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 117.6 ft n of 168th St, 26.6x140.2; Gussie Dubin to Abner Realty Co., 919 Fox St, April 22, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Weimann, 919 Fox St.....$240

WEEKS AV, 1,632, e s, 155 ft s of 173d St, 20x95; Morris S. Breakstone to Eastern Dispensary, 222 East 59th St, April 23, 5 years; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 52 Wall St.$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Isaac Rosenzweig, 1,650 Weeks Av, prior mtg $4,500, April 23, due as per bond; attorney, Henry M. Goldberg, 306 Broadway.....$1,000

187TH ST, 743 to 747 East, n s, 75x100; Prospect Av, n w corner of 187th St, 100x 20, collateral mortgage; Katie I. Reilly to Chas. Wolf, 1,541 Westchester Av, (prior mtg $21,500;) April 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, William Platto, 27 Cedar St.....$1

294TH ST, s s, being Lot 677, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Jeannette Rogers to Christopher Helfrich, 1,007 Union Av, equal lien, with mortgage for $2,500, April 21, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

3D AV, w s, 78.10 ft s of 170th St, 79.6x116.4; West Side Construction Co. to Edgar S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., and another, April 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

10ED ST, 208 East, all; Tinie Gettinger to Morris Siegel, 205 East 67th St, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway.....$2,500

AVENUE B, 219, store floor and basement; Jeanette Schmidt et al to Emanuel Wurster, 219 Avenue B, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Charles J. F. Bohlen, 165 East 23d St.....$384

BROADWAY, 5,199 and 5,201, all; Frederick F. Hummel to Adam J. Hafner, 560 West 163d St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av...$3,000

ESSEX ST, 25, n store floor and basement; Benjamin Keller to Charles Cohen and another, 25 Essex St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Bernard Gordon, 172 Fulton St.....$340

GRAND ST, 32-34, w store; Giuseppe Sabbatino to Carlo Pasqualino, 48 Grand St, 10 years from May 1, 1914.....$204

NEW BOWERY, 59 to 63, all; Sarah T. Gardiner to Mursutaicos Brothers Co., 59 New Bowery, 10 1-12 years from April 1, 1914; attorneys, Hatch & Clute, 100 Broadway.

101ST ST, 203 East, all; Janet von Zwierkowski to Isidore J. Friedman, 598 Linwood St., Brooklyn, 9 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1913; address, 203 East 101st St....$1,000

1ST AV, 1,042, store and basement and third floor; Anna Retzall to Herman Schroeder, 1,042 1st Av, 3 years from May 1, 1914.$1,152

8D AV 672, store and basement; Kelmer Realty Co. to Beadleston & Woers Corporation, 291 West 10th St, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$1,900

3D AV, 2,129, n store; Luke McDermott to Max Weisel, 149 East 118th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Goldberg, 305 Broadway.....$1,080

3D AV, 1,009, all; Frank T. Day and others to Peter H. Orange, on premises, 15 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, J. C. Hoenningen, 407 East 55th St.....$4,840

8TH AV, 2,605 and 2,607, all; Harry Bachrach and another, executors, to Isidore Zimmer, 436 East 138th St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1914.....$2,906

Bronx.

8D AV, s w corner of 166th St, corner store; Bernard Frank to Louis Weber, 473 Woodward Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, E. J. Rieser, 78th St and 1st Av.....$1,500 to $1,680

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DOWNING ST, 45 & 47; John A. McCarthy & Brother against Joseph Tassi, owner; Raphael Tassi, contractor; J. Savignano & Son, sub-contractors.....$471

5TH AV, 668 & 670; Standard Paint Company against Dreicer Realty Company, owner; Morris L. Weiss, contractor....$146

201ST ST, Sherman St. & Harlem River; John Noll against United Electric Light & Power Company, owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., Inc., contractor.....$17

SAME PROPERTY; Ernest Winton against same.....$17

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred Berbig against same.....$17

25TH ST, 157 to 163 West; Oberg, Blumberg & Bleyer against Margaret D. Hellman & M. D. H. Company, Incorporated, owners; Henry Hilman, contractor and owner...$75

59TH ST, 88 West; Sterling Ceiling & Lathing Company against Thirty-Eight West Fifty-Ninth Street Company, owner and contractor.....$160

80TH ST, 305 to 309 East; Gowanus Wrecking Company, Incorporated, against Sterling Stable Company, owner and contractor.$490

116TH ST, 156 East; Josephine Goldstein against Donato M. Cefola, owner and contractor.....$46

201ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Harlem River, 331x200; F. O. Pierce Company against United Electric Light & Power Company, owner; F. T. Nesbit & Company, contractor.....$244

Bronx County.

EAGLE AV, e s, 94 ft n of 156th St, 210.1x 112; L. Lake & Son, Incorporated, against P. & W. Ebeling Brewing Company, owners; Felber Engineering Works, contractor.....$178

145TH ST, East, s s, 315 ft w of Brooks Av, 61x104; Mike Yarrobino against Janeen Bryant, owner and contractor.....$130

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, n e corner 37th St; Lukens Iron and Steel Co. against Times Square Improvement Co. et al., April 17, 1914, $22.

PARK AV, 960; William M. Moore against 960 Park Avenue Co., Inc., et al., Feb. 11, 1914, $410.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner 163d St.; Kawneer Manufacturing Co. against Kellwood Realty Co. et al., Aug. 18, 1913, $80.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 743 ft s of Westchester Av; Same against Same, Aug. 18, 1913, $240.

57TH ST, 412 West; Gaetano W. Giannini against Lillian S. Gillespie et al., March 2, 1914, $180.

87TH ST, 302 to 308 West; Lukens Iron and Steel Co. against Coast Construction Co. et al., April 17, 1914, $134.

87TH ST, 156 to 166 West; Lukens Iron and Steel Co. against Julius Tishman et al., April 17, 1914, $384.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

22D ST, s s, 441.9 ft w of 5th Av, 50.1x98.9; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Leo Silver and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

PARCEL of land beginning at a point 65 ft n of Horatio St and 33.4 ft e of 4th St, runs n 1¼ inches x e 16.8 x s 2¼ inches x 16.8 to beginning; Gertrude Malbin against Jane F. Gahn and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Sapinsky.

Bronx.

149TH ST, s s, 216.5 ft w of Brook Av, 116.6x 100; Tillie Raskin against Bronx 149th Street Realty Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Warshow & Berger.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A LOVELY HOME

Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 YEARS' TIME; few for rent; $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2652.

$24 MONTHLY PAYS FOR "Old English"

Seven Room Brick Home at Express Station of New Subway.

$300 Down—Price, $4,500

Souvenir Booklet "B" on request.
OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick

hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH-CONN. MAGNIFICENT NEW ESTATE OF 2 ACRES.

Beautifully equipped House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, superb location. Garage—2 cars, room & bath. For Sale, $48,000; or Rent Unfurnished $3,000.
D. A. CALHOUN, 17 Madison Av., N.Y. or Greenwich, Conn.

ON SHORE FOR SALE Comfortable 8-room house, all modern improvements, ½ acre, 1 block trolley, shady street, lawn, garden, fruit, hedges and shrubs. Close to town. Boating, bathing, fishing, clamming. Price only $6,000—Terms arranged. Apply to Laurens E. Arcesy, South Norwalk, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MAKE NO MISTAKE!
GRASP YOUR OPPORTUNITY
TO-DAY
AT THE
Absolute Auction Sale
25 Thomson Hill Lots Long Island City 25
IN OUR SPECIAL SALESROOM
Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City, at 2 P.M.
All cars crossing Queensboro Bridge pass Salesroom.
ATTEND
MORGENTHAU JR & CO. AUCTIONEERS

BROOKLYN Auction Sale 600 LOTS TO BE HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 6. RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY NEW YORK

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ELMHURST

12 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal. Houses for sale, to let, furnished or unfurnished. E. J. WALKER, 17 Elmhurst Avenue, Elmhurst.
NO BUSINESS DONE ON SUNDAY.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE

Stucco half timber house and Garage FOR SALE.

14 Rooms, 3 Baths
Billiard Room; Hot Water Heat; large plot, trees and garden. An exceptional opportunity.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42nd St. Depot Sq.
Murray Hill 6561. White Plains 759.

Ready made houses are built to pay. By building your own home at picturesque, nearby
CEDAR KNOLLS
you save considerable money and gain the invaluable advantage of having your home reflect your own personality. High and healthy, in the Gramatan Hills of Westchester, 28 minutes from Grand Central. Send for booklet.
First Mortgage & Real Estate Co.
30 East 42d St.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR THE SUMMER,
BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
Tel. 7070 Mur. Hill. 12 E. 48th St.,
still has a number of very attractive houses in Briarcliff Manor and vicinity, ranging in price from $200 to $2,000 for the season.

Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.

Bungalow at Oakland Gardens. Furnished bungalow for sale or rent. Six rooms and bath, including maid's room and ballroom, 27x27; sleeping porch. Tennis, swimming and canoeing. Owner must sell at a sacrifice. Garage if desired. H. H. Chandler, owner, Room 318, 30 East 42d St. Phone 8498 Murray Hill.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11-room cottage, situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $540 per annum.
Broadway REMCO 86th Street

FOUR ACRES—FINE SHADE
10 rooms, 3 baths, excellent view. Near station. $250 month furnished. Others, $100 month and up. Unfurnished or furnished, in best parts Westchester County.
ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N.Y. OFFICE, STATION PARK TELEPHONE 300 SCARSDALE

ALONG THE SOUND & HUDSON and Throughout Westchester County.
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, EYE, ETC.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6536 Murray Hill

$70 RENT.

Beautiful home; fine shade; large corner plot. House in first-class condition. 9 rooms. Surrounded by attractive homes. 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400
Cooley Realty Co.,

SUBURBAN APARTMENT.

Six large rooms, all light; 2 baths; piazza; fine view of Sound.
MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Rye Real Estate

Houses and bungalows for rent. Office facing Rye Railroad Station. Come out or write. Telephone 48-W Rye.
CHAS. S. FAULKNER, Rye, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Lake George, N. Y. For Sale or to Let

"Lochlea," a large, new, completely furnished residence on Lake George, with ample grounds and lake front; 12 bedrooms, main hall 60x10½, drawing room 30x18, dining 24x18, reception 12x18, library 14½x18, billiard 34x16; ten open fireplaces, five bathrooms; electric light, vapor heating. Stone garage. Rent, $2,500. Selling price, photographs, plans upon application.
EDWARD S. HEWITT,
527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FIVE ACRES HIGH LAND $250 PER ACRE.
2½ MILES FROM OCEAN AT ASBURY PARK.
BOX NO. C1, TIMES UPTOWN.

Near Morristown.

High elevation, Farmeof 60 acres, 11 room house with bath, range, furnace, two large barns and other farm buildings; fruit and alfalfa. Owner going west. Price reasonable
Harvey J. Genung,
Morristown, New Jersey.

ELBERON, N. J.

Choice furnished cottages for rent in Elberon, South Elberon and Deal.
J. A. STRATTON, Opp. Station, Elberon, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE.
29 WEST 34TH ST.
THIRD FLOOR, 25x100.
Large Show Window.
J. C. HAND, on Premises, or your own broker.

A Few Desirable Offices in
Fulton Building
Southwest Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.
TO SELECT TENANTS.
W. F. FUERST, Agent, 27 Nassau St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COLONIAL BRICK
Easy House-Keeping HOMES
9 and 10 ROOMS and 1 and 2 BATHROOMS
$7000 UP.
TERMS EASIER THAN RENT.
NEIGHBORHOOD HIGHLY RESTRICTED.
15 MINUTES FROM MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.
Middletown Street 2 Blocks North of New Long Island Railroad Station
JAMAICA
SEE REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR SAMUEL KNOPF, FLATIRON BUILDING, N.Y.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Nicely located 48-acre farm in Rifton; half hour ride to Kingston; good condition; variety fruit trees; spacious barn, chicken house, ice house, silled; large pond, boat; farm implements, carriages; bay horse, cow, heifer, chickens, ducks, pigeons, guinea hens; spring water running in house; six rooms, furnished; inventory and price submitted upon request. Box R. F. D., 227 Ulster Park, N. Y.

Eight-room house, furnished; near village. Geo. Yager, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COLONIAL MANSION, brick, 12 large room, barn, garage, nice lawn, in Central Massachusetts village, on trolley line; low price; no brokers. For particulars write W. T. Sheehan, Haydenville, Mass.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

English cottage, 9 large rooms and 3 baths. Price $15,000. Will rent $1,500 unfurnished, option to purchase. Perpetual shore right, excellent bathing; 50 minutes from Grand Central, 5 minutes from depot; location Southfield Point on the Sound, at Stamford. Frederick P. Jones, 505 5th Av.

Cottages at the Shore for the Season.
We have them from $150 to $2,500.
But an hour from the City.

LAWRENCE AGENCY,
South Norwalk, Conn.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or to Let.

Gentleman's country estate of 65 acres, located near Philadelphia's exclusive social set, golf and outing clubs, is offered for sale at an attractive price; Colonial mansion; modern conveniences; nearly 4 acres shaded lawn; large barn, spring house; attendants' house; elegantly situated; beautiful surrounding country; macadamized roads. For details and photos see or communicate with S. P. G. Anderson, Owner, Edgemere Apartments, East Orange, N. J.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Farm of 150 acres on Round Bay, Severn River, Md., 7 miles above Annapolis; ideal location for Summer residence or development of Summer colony on water front; about 2 miles shore; 45 minutes to Baltimore; 1 hour 10 minutes to Washington by electric road; 15 minutes to Annapolis; 10 minutes to station; 23 trains daily; no agents. Address X 238 Times.

Magnificent water-front farm 280 acres on Chesapeake Bay and South River; only three miles from Annapolis, Md.; best duck shooting in State; unsurpassed bathing, boating, fishing, and crabbing; excellent neighborhood; dwelling, clubhouse, stables, &c.; beautiful place; price, $30,000. Apply C. W. Gould, Annapolis, Md.

England—For Sale or to Let.

ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.
RYDAL HALL TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS.
A Park of 300 Acres.
Trout Fishing in Lake and Streams; Golf.
Six entertaining rooms. Billiard Room. Twenty-six bedrooms. Good kitchen garden. Four glass houses. Apply Agent, Rydal Estate Office, Rydal-Ambleside, Westmoreland, England.

Farms.

APPLE ORCHARD.
Party with $10,000.00 to $15,000.00 can secure substantial interest in one of the best bearing apple orchards in the famous apple belt of Berkeley County; orchards will be in full bloom first week of May and are worth seeing; 8 hours from New York, B. & O. or Penn. R. R. Write Walter W. Trout, People's Trust Company, Martinsburg, West Va.

Real Estate.

EIGHTEEN PER CENT.
can be saved in building a home; write for circular to Building Economics, Far Rockaway, New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Exchange.—At Amityville, L. I., dwelling, stable, about 1¼ acres of ground; equity, $4,000; would exchange for smaller country place. P. G. Honeyman, 308 West 59th St., New York City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Orange County.—Small farm, with house having modern conveniences; state size, location, price. L 340 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans.

FUNDS TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Applications entertained only from owners or their attorneys. Franz Neilson, Attorney, 90 Wall St.

We have a fund of $150,000 to loan on good first or second mortgages, Borough of Manhattan only. Principals address to H. H., 151 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—16 West 129th St.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, size 25x45, lot 100. All improvements. Rent $650.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Private house, 12 rooms, rear extension; will decorate to suit. 80 East 90th St. Rent $1,200.

Private houses to let, $600 upward. Barnett & Co., 11 East 125th St.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

For Sale.

For sale quick, eight-room bungalow on Lake St. Catherine, Vt.; 150 feet lake front, 200 feet deep, and barn 18x36 feet; $2,500. Address for picture and description, M. W. Hicks, Granville, N. Y.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished rustic bungalows to rent or for sale, in woods on Delaware River, fronting fine fishing and boating eddy; opposite Cochecton, N. Y., on Erie five minutes' walk from Post Office and stores. Address A. G. Gregg, Damascus, Penn., or G. F. Ketchum, Warwick, N. Y.

In heart of Berkshires, at Cheshire; commodious, well-furnished house, 4 bathrooms, billiard room, tennis court, fine lawns, stately trees; 10 acres; through express trains. Apply A. L. Brown, 128 Broadway, N. Y.

BLUE POINT, L. I.—Handsome modern Cottage, 10 rooms, well furnished; good location; shore privileges; fine grounds and garden; rental $600. H. R. MONRO, 209 West 38th St.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Country house, with city conveniences, electricity, &c.; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; in Orange Mountains near Caldwell; Cedar Grove Station, express trains 50 minutes to New York; $300 a year to get quick action. L. A. Barnum, care Van Orden Cornet Co., 45 West 34th St., New York City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

BARGAINS.
A handsome store and basement; light three sides, in 3d Av., 7,000 feet, $2,500; plate glass front loft; advertising advantages alone worth $1,000; 5,700 feet, $1,500.
2 top lofts, light four sides; 5,400 feet, $1,600; third loft, $1,500; steam heat, elevator service; immediate possession; brokers protected. Engineer, 207 East 49th St. Telephone 9281 Riverside.

LOFTS TO LET.
$45 and $50; two adjoining light lofts; space, 60x90; heated, freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. D. Raffetto, 408 West 18th St., city.

DESK ROOM, INCLUDING STENOGRAPHIC PHONE FACILITIES; WOOLWORTH BUILDING; $15; REFERENCES. DOWNTOWN, P 223 TIMES.

Small office in suite, completely furnished; rent, $25, including reasonable telephone, stenographic service. Bovie & Wilson, 50 Pine St.

Forest desires to sublet at very cheap rental, light and desirable offices on 42d St., between Madison and 5th Aves. Call or write Room 813, 7 East 42d St.

Desk room, 507 Madison Av., ground floor.

Office furnished, cheap. Horton Building. Inquire of Hulbert, 205 West 125th St.

LOFTS.—2 light lofts, 25x50. GRIFFIN ROOFING CO., 506 West 26th.

Ground floor in factory, 75x100, with or without power. Engineer, 315 East 94th.

Office and showroom to let, furnished or unfurnished. Room 1,041, 1,261 Broadway.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

At moderate rent, from May 15th to October 1st, a nicely furnished cool apartment of seven rooms and bath.
251 West 87th Street, corner of Broadway; elevator service; near Riverside Drive; convenient to Subway and elevated; reference required; seen by appointment. Telephone Hibbard, 5756 Schuyler.

Furnished apartment for Summer, June to September; elevator, electric light; telephone; eight outside rooms; one bath, two toilets; convenient to 96th St. Subway and surface; two blocks from Riverside Drive. M 116 Times Annex.

Furnished Apartment to Lease for Summer Months.—Beautifully furnished nine rooms; two baths; very cool and quiet; on Central Park; rent furnished half actual price. Apt. 9, at 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.

A.—A.—Three rooms, kitchenette, furnished; one room 17x13½; piano; very attractive; near Subway, Broadway, and Amsterdam Ave; Morningside Heights; telephone 7700 Morning. C. E. Fay, 421 W. 119th St.

512 West 123d St.—Charmingly furnished four-room apartment; sixth floor; elevator house; southwestern exposure; May to October; possible renewal privilege; unquestionable references. Superintendent.

Apartment four rooms, bath, sublet till October; elegant view overlooking Hudson; all large outside rooms; take Subway 191st St. station. Superintendent, 390 Wadsworth Av.

Opposite Central Park, seven rooms and bath, completely furnished; all outside rooms; May first until October first; $100 month; references required. Lockwood, 230 West 59th.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 2-room—one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON.
104 West 70th St.

Attractive, high-class, furnished apartment; large, sunny rooms; finest neighborhood; piano; phonograph; maid if desired; bargain. H., 318 West 84th St.

On Riverside Drive, "The Victoria" Apartment; beautifully furnished; owner traveling; attractive; concessions till Oct. 1. Tel 198 Morning. Cannon.

To sublet, well furnished and fully equipped four-room apartment, from May to October, inclusive; rent reasonable. Apply E. L. Douglass, 609 West 114th.

Attractive Riverside Drive apartment, corner 94th St., eight outside rooms; $125 per month, June to October or longer; maid remain if desired; references. F 39 Times.

264 Riverside Drive.—Possession immediately; 7th floor; 7 rooms, 2 baths; service, elevator; completely furnished; Until Oct. 1. Superintendent.

Splendid furnished apartment, overlooking Central Park, between 74th and 75th Sts., to sublet to Oct. 1, 1914. Henry T. Hornidge, 115 Broadway.

To sublet for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at half regular rate; immediate occupancy. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptional Summer apartment overlooking Hudson; seven large, light rooms completely furnished; seventh floor; Subway, elevated.

Sublet—Six rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; overlooking Park. Superintendent, 1 West 85th.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th.)—Delightful small, attractive apartment, gold rose and gray; $85 monthly; May to October. Supt.

Windermere Court, 343 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 127th.—New, high-class furnished suites 2, 3, 4 rooms; lowest Summer rates.

120TH ST., (Amsterdam Av., "Poinciana.")—Handsomely furnished two room, bath, kitchenette, apartment.

To Sublet—Three-room kitchenette apartment, 434 West 120th St. Phone Mgr. Hotel Royal, 034 Morningside.

Four bright, sunny rooms, attractively furnished, front, to October 1st. 601 West 162d St.

93d, 69 West.—Three light rooms; every convenience; attendance; $11; select. Apt. 42.

Elegantly furnished 6 large rooms; 2 baths; exceptional; $100. Jones, 601 West 113th.

Attractive five-room apartment, sublet, fully furnished. Gregory, 618 West 114th St.

Furnished six rooms and bath for Summer months. Superintendent, 312 West 93d St.

340 West 19th St.—5 and 4 room apartments; modern improvements; rates moderate.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING.
26 Gramercy Park street, near 4th Av.
Summer rates; meals optional.
1, 2, and 3 handsomely furnished rooms and bath; no housekeeping; private park; convenient and homelike; country in the heart of the city.

Apartment.—Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $20 to $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

40th St., near Lexington Av., attractive high-class furnished apartment until October; six rooms, bath; two unusually large rooms; $85. Phone Murray Hill 4077.

APARTMENT, SEVEN LARGE, AIRY ROOMS. 104 E. 31ST ST.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Seven large corner rooms; south and west exposure.
facing beautiful Morningside Park;
3 minutes to 116th St.
Express station, 6th and 9th Av. "L,"
central to all points;
Housekeeping conveniences, modern elevator building, with dining room service optional.
H. C. Coleman. Tel. M'side 3447.
40 Morningside Av., corner West 118th St.

To sublet.—120 West 86th St.; unfurnished for balance of lease to Oct. 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

To sublet, immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room, four-bath apartment; finest location in the city. A. B. Squire, 95 William St. Telephone John 1215.

183d, 554 West.—Fine large rooms, all improvements; upper part; private house; rent, $32. Inquire on premises.

51st St., 8 West.—Dentist or artist office; non-housekeeping apartments of 1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; Summer rates.

Apartment to sublet, 6 rooms; phone or call. Apartment 8C, 150 West 80th St.

123d, 524 West.—Fourth floor, seven rooms, modern conveniences; near Columbia; $35.

Seven grand outside rooms; two baths; $50-$58; modern. 615 West 176th St.

East Side.

133 EAST 104TH ST.
Three and two story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; rent only $501; possession now.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.—1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths; kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1.
W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Bronx.

800 East 173d, (one block from 174th Subway station.)—Five rooms; top floor; steam, vacuum cleaners, telephone; $30.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 43th Telephone 2867 Bryant.

John W. Griffithes, moving, packing, shipping; auto vans for country. 328 7th Av. 342 West 38th St.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

MISS CONKLIN
Has removed her SECRETARIAL SCHOOL from 1 West 42d St. to the Commercial Engineers Building, 35-37 West 39th St.

Instruction in swimming, tennis, fencing, boxing, &c., during Summer months; New York or elsewhere. W. A. Tedow, T. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 5468.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at all hours.—Adv.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

Lost—Thursday, April 23, 1914, in City Hall Park, between 12:15 and 12:30, American Waltham watch and fob, initialed H. W. B. Will finder kindly return same to A. S. Van Wesel, 835 Pearl St.; liberal reward offered; no questions asked.

LOST—On Broadway, Columbus Av. car, Friday night, large reddish brown envelope containing papers stamped with name bearing initials "G. E. S. & Co."; reward. Phone 980 Morningside.

LOST—Cameo brooch, Sunday, on 5th Av. stage or in 119th St., between 7th and Morningside Avs.; suitable reward. Payne, 50 Morningside Av. East, Apartment 63.

LOST.—In Arrowhead Inn or on grounds, black silk bag with diamond clasp; contents will be identified. K. Staunton, 140 West 58th.

LOST—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Rho Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST—Pearl necklace with diamond clasp; lost between Bustanoby's, 39th St. and Hotel Marie Antoinette; liberal reward. Please return to Bustanoby's, 110 W. 39th St.

LOST—Fob buckle charm; engraved "F. W. P."; reward. 45 East 17th St., Room 512, New York.

LOST—Gold pin, fan and hat design, set with pearl and diamond; liberal reward. Dents, 33 West 34th St.

LOST.—Between 46th and 5th Av. and Stern's, pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—Wednesday, crescent pin, about thirty pearls; liberal reward. Pope, 238 West 106th.

LOST—Embroidered carriage cover, glasses, between 106, 114th. Broadway. Lauterbach, 817 West End Av.

LOST.—Tortoise shell earring, three rings, gold chasing; keepsake. Raborg, 175 Lexington Av.

LOST—Monday, civet cat fur, two yards long, 90th and West End Av. Finder telephone 1441 River.

LOST—About East 92d St., some city documents; suitable reward. F 12 Times.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for return of fancy stone platinum long chain; lost Wednesday, April 15. Return to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., 334 5th Av.

$200 reward for return of pearl earring lost Wednesday night at Metropolitan Opera House or vicinity. Return to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., 334 5th Av., City.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST — Dark brindle Boston bull terrier, straight white mark on forehead, white breast, white spot back of neck, screw tail; 8 months old; answers to the name of Toodles; liberal reward. Capt. Louis Kreuscher, 856 Macon St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. BOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 214 West 92d St.

LOST—Small yellow mongrel pug, pointed head, curled tail; name Prince. Reward for return, 271 West 23d St.

LOST—Sunday, white Persian cat. Reward return Mrs. Demarest, 48 East 73d St.

LOST—Black Angora cat; baby's pet; reward. Wood, 143 West 87th St.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Any debts incurred by Mrs. Rachel Blower, 1,348 55th St., Brooklyn, will not be paid by her husband.

NOT RESPONSIBLE for Mrs. Julia De Marte's debts from to-day on.
JAMES DE MARTE.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

Hotel and restaurant business for sale, 35 minutes from New York, situated on water front, south shore; 36 rooms, completely furnished; all improvements; bar fully stocked; license $150 per year; no mortgage; bowling alley, pool-room, ball grounds, shooting gallery; ten boats; good fishing; horse, cow, chickens, wagons, carriages, automobiles, sheds; ideal place for outing; dining room seats 250 people; linen, silver, dishes; automobile and trolley road direct to place; four acres of ground for planting vegetables; low rent, long lease; will sell reasonable on account of illness of wife; trolley from city line, Brooklyn, to stop 88, or train to Lynbrook, then trolley to stop 88. OAKS HOTEL, Oceanside, L. I.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Wanted for London a competent, original-minded bold, and resourceful advertising manager for a well-established London daily. American for choice; most favorable terms, dependent largely upon results and increasing, without limit, in proportion thereto; will be given to a really competent man. Address, with record of work done, in strict confidence to Box I-New York Times, 2 Pall Mall East, London, England.

A well-known manufacturer of popular-priced gowns, junior dresses, is desirous of consolidating with a similar business; object to reduce expense and increase sales; a practical inside manufacturer preferred; must bear first-class reputation and investigation; communications treated strictly confidential; no agents. Box X 231 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Party interested in going into retail ladies' ready-to-wear cloaks and suits with an established man in Dayton, Ohio, can secure finest corner in city on the main street. X 236 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN OR LADY wanted to invest $1,000 to $1,500 in realty corporation; can make big profits; Italian preferred, but not essential. Address Realty, Box 1,616, Paterson, N. J.

Local Partner.—One in every section outside of New York City, to control sale of portable garages; best value on market; exclusive rights. Kolb Sales Co., 30 Church St., N. Y.

$12,000 MFG. PLANT FOR $3,500.
A fully equipped, going factory for manufacture of jewelry, novelties, &c., splendidly located, in New York City. N 23 Times.

Wanted, a first-class mechanic to take full charge automobile machine works; half interest investment, $750. Address Box 36, Post Office, Station B, Brooklyn.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time, $7 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Established cloak, suit commission office showroom on Broadway; sell sacrifice. F 61 Times.

Beautiful furnished 14-room house for sale; good home and business combined; monthly profit, $150. 168 West 71st St.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day.
BUSINESS ADDRESS CO.,
23 Barclay St. Telephone 6890 Barclay.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 6350. G. R. Weatherford, 119 Nassau, Room 1018.

Rejected life insurance risks placed; principals only; out-of-town correspondence solicited; cash for names friends. V 177 Times.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Deines, 128 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

11TH ST., 15 EAST.—Very select and quiet neighborhood; home with hotel comforts; room with use of bath and meals, $12 per week; for two, $18; room with private bath for one, $14; for two, $22.

94TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-53 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 6613 Lenox.

PRIVATE FAMILY will take gentleman to board; elevator; telephone; Gramercy section. M 98 Times.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large and single room; superior table; table guests; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 40, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

59TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; the adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $6, $8 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

64TH ST., 24 WEST.—Rooms; table guests; first-class.

67TH ST., 411 WEST.—Summer Rates; Single, $7.50; Double, (board two,) $14; Cuisine unsurpassed.

67TH ST., 331 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; good board; Subway; reference; telephone.

69TH ST., 14 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; first-class accommodations; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, connecting; private bath; table guests.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., 255, 305 WEST.—Double rooms; superior table; reasonable; other vacancies May 1.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive house; refined surroundings; excellent table.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; adjoining bath. Tel. 3966 Columbus.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; running water; refined; excellent table.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, well furnished, front, sunny room; smaller room; excellent table.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson will let beautiful large room to refined couple or gentlemen; may also enjoy freedom of large, comfortable living room; best, well prepared food; exceptional location for Summer.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms, with lavatory; exceptional house and table; ideal location; moderate.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; first-class boarding house; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH, 183 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny, single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, The House Richards. A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; generous table; electricity; special price Summer months.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished, well-appointed house; good home cooking; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large room; reasonable; parlor, dining, private house; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; moderate.

87TH ST, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms; southern exposure; near Park; Summer rates; telephone; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Pleasant room; gentlemen; table guests accommodated.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

104TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable two or three; table guests; telephone.

105TH, 509 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, connecting or singly; exceptional table.

127TH ST., 216 WEST.—Rooms, board reasonable; running water, telephone, convenience; Subway, elevated.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST, (2,424 7th Av.)—Large room, suitable two; private family; elevator apartment; "L," Subway; board optional. Apt. 41.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

149TH ST., 540 TO 558 WEST.
Near Subway and beautiful Riverside, "The Audubon." Tel. 2757—Audubon.
A beautiful Summer home in town.
Bright, cosy rooms, first-class board, $10 and $12, one; $14 to $20, two.
Parlor dining rooms, reception parlors, billiard room; large porch and gardens; every comfort.

149TH ST., 546 WEST, "The Audubon."—Select private family hotel, in west section. Expected vacancies: floor of two large, bright rooms; private bath; electricity, 'phone; $20, one, $5 each additional; smaller room, $8; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

149TH ST., 514 WEST, The Barwick.—Beautifully furnished, one or two rooms, with, without private bath; to select guests; private; moderate rates. Tel. 4825—Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—All outside rooms; large, small; modern conveniences; refined environment; running water; delightful Southern cooking. Audubon 4678.

ALEXANDER AV, 204.—Front room; private family; couple preferred; 'phone; references exchanged.

THE WOODBURY,
855 Riverside Drive; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway; country house and grounds.

WEST END AV., 916, (103d St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished front room; private residence; delicious food. Phone 5263 Riverside.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Board and room wanted by a Japanese gentleman; private family; English preferred; state terms. Room 1,707, 60 Wall St.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Chester Hill.—Large, beautiful home; every comfort; excellent table; ideal for rest and recuperation; references. 158 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Ideal modern home for invalids, proprietress trained nurse; excellent food, special diets, beautiful large rooms; steam heat, open wood fires; massage, baths; booklet; automobile, horses. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

BOARD WANTED.—LADY, WHO HAS NERVOUS PROSTRATION, SEEKS ACCOMMODATION FOR HERSELF AND NURSE WITH PARTY WHERE THERE ARE NO OTHER BOARDERS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PRICE. C 5 TIMES.

Invalid Lady and nurse want board for Summer, with private family in a quiet place, with all conveniences. State price and full particulars. C 4 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; $6 a week; other rooms, $3.50.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortably, newly furnished rooms; all improvements; with or without board; French cooking; references; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Small, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

31ST ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant large room; bath; also unfurnished parlors. 1617J Madison Square.

44TH ST., 22 EAST, (5th Madison.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; bath adjoining; club district.

50TH ST., 124 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms for one or two.

50TH, 22 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board; optional. Phone 6613 Lenox.

53D, 21 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house, all modern conveniences; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 21.—Large, small rooms; select home; private baths; board. 1573 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 34.—Front room; bay window; also single room; private family; references.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid, large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

12TH, 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $6, $8 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

36TH, 58 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; complete bath, electricity, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor, with privilege reception room; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room, suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; single or en suite.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite, suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room, private bath; small room; in quiet home.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Bachelor quarters; reduced rental for Summer; newly furnished and decorated; toilet, bath, with shower; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms; separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Telephone 1582 Plaza.

56TH ST., 340 WEST.—Cosy front room; attractive single rooms; bath; gentlemen. 8419 Col. Chaub.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large, bright room; modern apartment; conveniences; refined home. Apt. 2 east.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; splendid location; $8, $10, $12.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Large and small attractive, clean rooms; parquet floors; refined home.

64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private baths; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated, large, medium rooms; electricity. 4650 Columbus.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms in refined home; private bath; business people.

69TH ST., 145 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, running water, in high-class apartment. Manning.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room, refined home; phone; investigate before locating elsewhere.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.—Summer inducements; well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; plenty hot water; references.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Medium sunny room; large room; private entrance; kitchen privileges; references.

71ST ST., 168 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

71ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large front room, every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $5; Subway. 8ly.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., 253 WEST.—Two large connecting newly furnished rooms; private bath; suitable doctor.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private bath; single or en suite.

73D, 173 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall room; moderate; references.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; bath, valet, breakfast; Subway, L.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; convenient to bath; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath; telephone, electricity; private residence.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Medium front room; electricity, running water, near bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one with private bath; refined neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient; Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

78TH, 175 WEST.—Cosy furnished large outside rooms; $3-$4; gentlemen. Scherer.

79TH ST., 265 WEST.—Large and sunny room, near Subway; private home; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Choice rooms; attractive to gentlemen seeking quiet surroundings; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; dressing room; see and appreciate; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; all modern conveniences; reasonable.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; Summer rates; convenient.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; all conveniences; references.

82D ST., 83 WEST.—Private family rent attractive, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; second floor front; reasonable.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; reasonable; business people; convenient Subway.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny suite; single rooms; newly furnished; conveniences. Kraushaar.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; bath adjoining.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; large closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

84TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large, light rooms; private family; modern conveniences. 4668 Schuyler.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; also small room; private.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—

I. W. W. GIRL GOES ON HUNGER STRIKE

Miss Edelson Sent to Tombs After Refusing to Give a Bond to Keep Peace.

DENIES INSULTING THE FLAG

Asks Friends Not to Try to Get Her Liberated—Women Supporters Ousted from Court.

Becky Edelson, the young saleswoman who has participated in three I. W. W. riots and has been twice placed under arrest, was led to the Tombs Prison yesterday afternoon after refusing to give a bond to keep the peace for three months.

As the young woman was taken from the Tombs Police Court she made an appeal to "all who may be friends" not to raise her bond money nor to try to get her out of jail. She then cried out that she was going on a hunger strike as a protest against court sentences taking away from persons engaged in agitations the right of free speech. Up to a late hour last night Miss Edelson had not touched a dinner placed before her at 6 o'clock.

The sentence to which the young woman was asked to submit bound her to cease talking at any time a policeman ordered her to do so. She was arrested for talking after a policeman had bade her to stop at the Franklin statue in Park Row Wednesday afternoon.

The case against Miss Edelson was called by Magistrate Simms after the case of Samuel Hartman, who was arrested with her, had been disposed of by a sentence calling for a $300 bond to keep the peace. Hartman indicated that he would be glad to furnish the bond and comply with its requirements. Isaac A. Benequit, a real estate dealer of 5 Beekman Street, led Hartman away after providing his bond. He said he would see that Hartman kept out of trouble. He also offered to furnish a bond for Miss Edelson, but this offer the young woman rejected with scorn.

Morris Flores, a real estate dealer of 132 Nassau Street, the first witness against Miss Edelson, testified that he heard her say that American soldiers were "a lot of booze fighters," and that the American flag was not worth fighting for.

Remonstrated with Miss Edelson.

The witness said he remonstrated with Miss Edelson, and told her she had no right to talk in such a manner while accepting the protection of the flag and the country it represented.

Police Capt. Jeremiah Mahoney, who led the reserves that came to Miss Edelson's assistance after she was mobbed by the crowd, testified that upon his arrival he heard her say, "The whole lot of you are dirty, cowardly bums."

"I heard some one in the crowd call out, 'You ought to go and take a bath,'" said Capt. Mahoney. "They demanded that I remove the girl from the statue. I told her to stop speaking, as she was no longer conducting an orderly meeting. She answered that Magistrate Levy had told her she could speak as long as she chose, and that she would not stop. I then arrested her."

Miss Edelson herself came forward to conduct her case, announcing that she had refused the services of Justus Sheffield, the lawyer who had defended the I. W. W. cases thus far brought into court.

Miss Edelson cross-examined Capt. Mahoney, and then called for witnesses for the defense. She first brought forward Jack Rudume, one of the speakers at the meeting, who said he had not heard any word about the American flag or the soldiers. Theodore Schraeder of 56 East Fifty-ninth Street testified to the same effect.

"I did not say anything about the American flag," Miss Edelson asserted when she took the stand in her own behalf. "but I did say that no flag was worth fighting for. The working people, I said, are the ones who suffer in the time of war, not the capitalists who provoke it. The poor people are simply misled by a false idea of patriotism, and I urged them to wake up to this fact."

She next rehearsed the wrongs of the working people as she understood them. Magistrate Simms listened apparently with interest, but he interrupted long enough to order "Beautiful Marie" Ganz and Sarah Welsman escorted from the courtroom when they applauded too vociferously.

Magistrate Simms, at the conclusion of Miss Edelson's speech, spoke to her in a kindly tone, explaining that she had a perfect right to free speech, which he would not try to curtail, but that when a policeman found her talking in an excited manner in a way likely to provoke disorder she should have stopped.

Bond to Keep the Peace.

The Magistrate then found Miss Edelson guilty of violating Section 1,458 of the State laws covering disorderly conduct and preaching against the American flag. He sentenced her to provide a bond of $300 as a surety that she would keep the peace for three months.

"Does that mean that I cannot speak, your Honor?" Miss Edelson asked.

"As I said before," Magistrate Simms replied, "I cannot stop you from speaking, but you must obey a police officer if he asks you to stop."

"Then I will not accept bail," Miss Edelson cried out, "and I will go to prison, and will go on hunger strike. I hold that this sentence is an infringement of my right of free speech and in fact a total suppression of it."

In the crowd of people that followed Miss Edelson as she was led toward the Tombs prison were Lincoln Steffens, "Wild Joe" O'Carroll, around whose neck Miss Edelson threw her arms while the police were clubbing him during a Union Square riot; Eleanor Fitzgerald, Alexander Berkman, and other members of the recently formed International Defense Conference.

Berkman remained near the Tombs' front doors until nightfall. He sent in a dinner consisting of a porterhouse steak, soup, and coffee, to Miss Edelson, but a keeper brought back word that Miss Edelson had given the dinner to a girl held in the Tombs on a charge of shoplifting. Later Matron Auberly tried to get Miss Edelson to eat some dinner, but did not succeed.

CROWD DROWNS OUT ORATORS.

Cheers Silence Free Socialist and I. W. W. Critic in Park Row.

At the Franklin statue yesterday afternoon Henry Jager brought a typical Park Row crowd together by waving a big American flag as a notice that he wanted to speak. He then announced that he was a "Free Socialist," and started to assail the Government in Colorado. The crowd cheered him so constantly that he had no chance to make himself heard.

On the other side of the statue a second free-speech orator kept the crowd in a comedy mood by assailing all I. W. W. adherents together with all anarchists and Socialists. He said that these groups did nothing but "agitate," and that no American flag would be found in their clubrooms, although they might fly a flag on the street to attract notice.

The crowd cheered the speaker against the agitators as justly as it cheered the agitator opposite him. Police Captain Mahoney from the Oak Street Station stood by with twenty reserves, but was not called upon to take action.

After the crowd tired of the orators a boy made a Japanese, who was merely an onlooker, the centre of attraction.

"Here's a Mexican sink," shouted the boy, as he took the young Japanese by the shoulder.

The Japanese smiled back and in a short statement explained that he was born overseas and not across the Rio Grande. The crowd then surged up to a man with a foreign accent who tried to say something.

It quieted down sufficiently to get an idea of what he was trying to talk about, and he took advantage of the lull to cry out:

"Three cheers for President Wilson and the American flag." The words were uttered in a German accent, but the crowd responded with three lusty cheers, and soon afterward dispersed.

FOR TOWNSEND BILL.

Michigan Society Approves Project for Deep Waterway to Lakes.

The Townsend bill pending in Congress for making a deep waterway from the Atlantic to the Great Lake ports capable of being used by ocean steamships was unanimously approved by the members of the Michigan Society of New York at their eleventh annual dinner last night at the Biltmore.

Ex-Judge H. Wirt Newkirk of Ann Arbor, Mich., predicted that this waterway would be as important in its results to the commerce of the Lake States and Canada as the Panama Canal would be to the commerce of the East and West.

Senator Townsend's bill provides for a joint commission with Canada to consider the subject. It is proposed to widen the Welland Canal and arrange for locks and dams in the St. Lawrence and Detroit Rivers to give a minimum depth of 35 feet to all the Lake ports, admitting ocean steamships from the Atlantic. The cost, it is estimated, would probably reach $300,000,000.

"Water traffic would cost eight-tenths of amill per mile tonnage, as compared with railway mileage per ton of 7 28-100 mills," said ex-Judge Newkirk. "While the cost of construction would be large, the returns and ultimate results to commerce would be enormously beneficial and prove to be a great economic value to all the country. During the last year the commerce, which would be affected and enhanced by the waterway, was carried in 15,000 vessels and amounted to 80,000,000 tons of freight. As Canada would receive the largest benefit from the enterprise it has been suggested that two-thirds of the cost should be borne by that country."

CONFIRMS FIELDER'S SLATE.

Prison Board Appointments Not Opposed by Senate.

TRENTON, April 24.—Prior to the special session of the Senate to-day Gov. Fielder denied the request of a committee of counsel representing commission-governed cities that he reconvene both Houses of the Legislature for reconsideration of the new Pennsylvania "home rule" law. It is now likely that the statue will be attacked in the courts through certiorari proceedings.

Before the Senate met, the Governor called several of the members to his office with the result that his nominations to the various prison boards were confirmed. The appointments were:

Trustees of the State Home for Girls—J. Mitchell Rose, Phillipsburg, one year; Mrs. Joseph M. Middleton, Trenton, two years; Mrs. Alice B. Cantwell, Trenton, three years; Pauline Laddy, Newark, four years, and John H. Cuberly, Jersey City, five years.

Prison Labor Commission—Henry Isleib, Paterson, one year; Cook Comkling, Rutherford, two years, and Richard H. More, Bridgeton, three years.

Board of Prison Inspectors—Samuel W. Kirkbride, Asbury aPrk, one year; John F. Clark, Nutley, two years; Walter M. Dear, Jersey City, three years; Harry W. Jones, Franklinville, four years; Jacob Shurts, Somerville, five years; B. Frank Hires, Bridgeton, six years. All except Kirkbride were reappointments, and he was named to fill a vacancy.

Cape May County Tax Board—James T. Hoffman, lower township, to succeed Wilbur F. Young, deceased.

DUDLEY FLEMMING'S WILL.

Estate Worth $40,000—I. N. Quimby Attacks Alice Start.

The will of Dudley Flemming of Jersey City was filed yesterday at the Hudson County Surrogate's office and with it a caveat in behalf of Isaac N. Quimby, one of the heirs, attacking a bequest to Miss Alice Mary Start. The estate is worth $400,000. The contestant alleges undue influence. The will makes these specific bequests:

Christ Hospital, $3,000; Glenwood Avenue Children's Home, $2,000; Jersey City Home for Aged Women, $2,000; James F. Edge of Ocean Grove, $2,500; Mrs. Louise E. McComb, $1,000; Isaac Dudley Edge, and Mrs. Jessie E. Hudspeth, $500 each, and real estate lots worth $500 to Mrs. Louise Parker-Bennett.

The residue of the estate is divided into fifty parts to be divided as follows: Miss Alice M. Start, 24 shares; Mrs. Parker-Bennett, 10 shares; Mrs. Alice A. Lewis-Hallett of Hackensack, and Miss Amy L. Lewis, 5 shares each Mrs. Alice Flemming-Kirk, Mrs Sarah L. Flemming, Robert L. Flemming, and Isaac M. Quimby, 1 share each; to Mrs. Louise Edge-Krauss, Mrs. Leonora Edge-Hague and Isaac Edge, each two-thirds of a share.

The executors are David R. Daly and Isaac Edge. The caveat was filed by Henry Runyon for Mr. Quimby.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—At a hearing yesterday on the contest of the will of Henry Kirchner before Judge Martin in the Orphans' Court, Charles Schmitt was arrested because he was reluctant about giving testimony that he had told Frederick R. Lehlbach, a lawyer. Mrs. Hackenburg was ordered from the court room for signaling to Louis Hubing, a witness, who was testifying.

HACKENSACK—The Board of Health voted yesterday that chicken coops must not be built within 50 feet of a house, the runs must not be within 25 feet, and the chickens must not be allowed to run at large on the streets.

PATERSON—Gilbert Fisher and George Hunter were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing several pairs of shoes from a freight car on the Lackawanna at Boonton, N. J. The boys confessed the theft. They entered the car at night and after taking the shoes lifted a hand car on the tracks and started for this city. They traveled on the eastbound track, and at intervals placed torpedoes on the rails to prevent themselves being run down by a train. When they neared this city they dumped the handcar in the Morris Canal and fled.

OCEAN GROVE.—The women of Thornley Chapel have designated Monday, May 4, the day preceding the borough election, as a day of fasting and prayer. This action was decided upon this afternoon when the women met and prayed again that the forces at work to overthrow the Camp Meeting Association as the governing power in this place may be brought to naught at the polls.

TRENTON.—The Rev. William McCurry, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, rushed into the street and stopped a runaway team of horses headed for the State Street Canal bridge yesterday. The minister was slightly bruised.

TRENTON—Under arrest for larceny, fifteen-year-old Charles Miller attempted to commit suicide in the county jail yesterday by inhaling gas. Judge Nichtel had sentenced him to the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg. He was arrested two years ago for a similar offense and tried to kill himself at that time by scratching his wrist with a nail.

MAY'S LANDING—Forest Fires which burned fiercely for the past two days in the vicinity of Richland, Weymouth and Mispah, destroying thousands of acres of timber, were got under control yesterday by District Fire Warden Joseph Abbot, assisted by several hundred men, but the large fire back of McKee City broke out afresh at 11 A. M. and last night was burning fiercely. The fire area is over two miles long.

CONNOLLY CLEARED IN HALLERAN CASE

One Chapter in Queens Borough Family and Political Feud Is Closed.

COUNTER-CLAIM DISMISSED

Court to Decide Mrs. Halleran's Divorce Suit Next Week—Borough President Congratulated.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens was vindicated at the end of the trial of the divorce action of Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran against her husband, Aloysius C. Halleran, yesterday when Justice Kelby in the Queens County Supreme Court threw out the counter-claim made by Halleran that his brother-in-law, Connolly, had been guilty of misconduct with Mrs. Halleran. The trial had been going on all this week, and Justice Kelby remarked that it was more like the trial of a feud than an ordinary divorce proceeding.

The four Halleran brothers—Tax Commissioner John J. Halleran, Thomas A. Halleran, Lawrence B. Halleran, and Aloysius G. Halleran, the defendant—were in court. President Connolly sat with his counsel, Stephen Baldwin, and Mrs. Halleran's counsel, William Rasquin. A short distance away sat Mrs. Helen Connolly, wife of the Borough President, with her two sisters, Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran, the plaintiff in the divorce action, and Miss Lillian Connell. Mrs. Halleran's father, James Connell, and her mother, Mrs. Sarah M. Connell, with their son, Walter Connell, were also present in court and the room was filled with politicians and friends of both sides.

The suit has stirred Queens Borough for months, and it figured in the campaign last Fall when Connolly was elected.

Mrs. Connolly and her family with a crowd of friends sprang around President Connolly to congratulate him when Justice Kelby announced his decision. The court reserved decision on Mrs. Halleran's action for divorce and told the attorneys to submit briefs. In his decision Justice Kelby said:

"I will dismiss the counter-claim in this case, and reserve judgment on the plaintiff's action. There is no evidence here on which I could predicate a finding that the plaintiff was guilty with Mr. Connolly or anybody else. Even conceding the truth of all the testimony, I would be bound to give it an innocent meaning, if the surrounding circumstances accorded with such meaning, and I would even, in that event, be compelled to dismiss the counter-claim on its merits.

"I do not believe, however, all of the facts that were stated in the evidence on behalf of the defendant's counter-claim. The identification of Mr. Connolly on several occasions has been proved to be a false identification of him. The porch climbing incident is satisfactorily accounted for in my mind. I find that he was in Washington on the second day of March, as stated by him, and I find that he was at dinner in New York on the night of the first of March.

"But, as I say, assuming that everything was true as you have adduced here and apart from any feud between the Halleran family and the Borough President's family, there is no evidence against this woman. That is what I am deciding in this case. I have nothing to do with this other rancor that has been existing before this trial.

"On the plaintiff's case I want time to reflect on this evidence, and I want to look it over. There is some evidence on the part of the plaintiff which requires corroboration in my mind, because of the character of some of the witnesses for the plaintiff. That testimony standing alone would not convince me, and I want to look into the record and find out if there be any corroborating details."

Walter Connell, brother of Mrs. Connolly and Mrs. Halleran, took the witness stand early in the session and solved the mystery concerning the identity of the man, who, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, March 2, 1913, visited the Halleran home, 93 Whitestone Avenue. Flushing, in an automobile, accompanied by a woman and a chauffeur, and climbed one of the posts of the porch and let himself into the house through an upper window. Mr. Connell said he was the mysterious porch climber.

He said his sister, Mrs. Halleran, had fled from her own home and sought refuge with her mother in 15 Jagger Avenue, and when she returned on that Sunday night with her maid that her mother later became anxious concerning her safety. He got an automobile and accompanied his mother to the house. They were unable to arouse Mrs. Halleran or the maid, so he climbed to the roof of the porch and pried open one of the windows. He then called Mrs. Halleran and she came down stairs and let his mother in the front door.

Mrs. Helen M. Connolly, wife of President Connolly, was also a witness, and corroborated the testimony given by her husband as to his whereabouts on certain dates.

Mrs. Halleran testified and named Eddie Sullivan, a close friend of her husband and her own family, as her visitor on the night of Saturday, March 1, when witnesses swore they saw President Connolly leaving the Halleran home by the front door as Halleran entered by the rear. Mrs. Halleran said Sullivan was a frequent visitor at her home and a chum of her husband's.

Justice Kelby said he would decide the divorce action some time next week. In the meantime Halleran still has a suit for $50,000 damages pending against President Connolly, whom he charges with having alienated the affections of Mrs. Halleran.

TAFT HEADS HAMPTON BOARD

Elected at Institute Anniversary to Succeed the Late R. C. Ogden.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., April 24.—William H. Taft was elected President of the Hampton Institute Board of Trustees to-day to succeed the late Robert C. Ogden. Mr. Taft, at the forty-sixth anniversary exercises of the institute, in presenting the candidates for certificates and academic diplomas to the Trustees, said the negroes should use their economic freedom and work along a straightforward and industrial line.

Samuel C. Mitchell of Richmond, President of the Virginia Medical College, delievered the Robert C. Ogden memorial address, in which he paid a tribute to the man who had had an abiding faith in the common man, in the common school, and in the agency of public taxation as a means of improving economic and social conditions.

Special features of the anniversary were the demonstration of the agricultural work and an evening pageant called "Gifs to the Nation," which showed in picture and song the contributions that the Indian and the negro have made to American life.

ROUTS TWO 'COIN TOSSERS.'

Burns Detective Ousts Notorious Pair from the Imperial.

Two of the best but at the same time not most favorably known "coin tossers" in the United States are in New York where detectives who have known them for years believe they are operating, and point to the number of complaints that have reached the police of late of persons being victimized by coin matchers, who picked them up near Greeley Square, as evidence that they are working. The photographs of both men are in the Rogues' Gallery. They were politikely requested to leave the lobby of the Imperial late Thursday afternoon, and accepted.

The Burns detective who now protects the unwary patrons of the hotel and has been getting rid of confidence men and women, started when he saw sitting near the Thirty-third Street entrance two men whom he recognized immediately as "Kid" Curley, otherwise "Chicago Kid," and Tony Moran, alias "The Baltimore Kid." Both are in the neighborhood of 50 years, but have cultivated such a well-groomed appearance that they would seldom be taken for more than 35.

The detective drifted over toward the newsstand, and under pretense of poring over the war bulletins in the latest "extras," waited patiently for a sign from one of them. Pretty soon the elderly "kid" from Chicago took a half dollar out of his pocket and flipped it. The detective sauntered over. They had not seen him and betrayed some surprise.

"You here?" gasped the "Chicago Kid."

"I had no idea," protested the man who had adopted "Baltimore" as his middle name.

"Gentlemen," said the detective, "you will oblige me by regarding the open door actively."

"We aren't doing anything," protested one.

"We merely stopped in from the heat of the afternoon to have a little rest," asserted the other.

However, the detective would not have it that way, and the two "kids" went.

ROOSEVELT'S NEPHEW HOME

Chairman Robinson Will Convene State Committee Next Week.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee and nephew of Col. Roosevelt, returned from Europe yesterday on the Mauretania. After landing, he said at Bull Moose Headquarters in Washington Square that he would call a meeting of the Progressive State Committee either at Albany or some up-State locality within a couple of days. It is likely that the meeting will be called for some day next week.

"Will you discuss the question of whether Col. Roosevelt is to be a candidate for Governor at that meeting?" Mr. Robinson was asked.

"That question naturally may come before the meeting, but I imagine it will be something the Colonel himself must settle when he returns," said the Chairman. "I had expected to meet the Colonel in Europe and talk this and other matters affecting the situation over with him. Then I learned that the Colonel was contemplating coming here direct from Brazil."

Mr. Robinson has been away for several weeks and in his absence C. B. Phillips of Lewis County, Vice Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, has been in charge at Progressive headquarters. The Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee will meet in Chicago next Thursday, at which time the Colonel's possible prospective candidacy for Governor in this State will be submitted to the national body by George W. Perkins.

ODELL OPPOSES BARNES.

Retirement Wise and Necessary, His Newburg Journal Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 24.—Commenting on the fact that the name of Republican State Chairman Barnes has been mentioned as a possible candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, The Newburg Journal, former Gov. Odell's organ, says editorially:

Mr. Barnes is much to blame for his present unpopularity, for he was one of the first to raise his hands against the organization of his party, and ever since that time by trucking to sentimental ideas and consorting with theorists he has lost the support of those who were able to win victories for the Republican Party.

The article argues in conclusion that Mr. Barnes's retirement is "both wise and necessary."

BENSEL WAIVED IMMUNITY.

Made Statement, but Was Not Questioned by Albany Grand Jury.

ALBANY, April 24.—State Engineer John A. Bensel waived immunity when he appeared before the Albany County grand jury yesterday. He was not questioned, but at his own request appeared and made a statement covering his activities as a member of the Reel-Bensel-Peck Highway Commission, the acts of which were being investigated.

For refusing to waive immunity before the New York grand jury, that body recently brought in a presentment declaring Mr. Bensel unfit for office.

The Albany grand jury did not report to-day, as had been expected. District Attorney Alexander said the report probably would be ready early next week.

N. Jasnogrodsky, Chess Player, Dies

Nicholai Jasnogrodsky, a chess player, who had played in several international matches, died at the Montefiore Home on Thursday, and was buried yesterday in Union Field Cemetery. Mr. Jasnogrodsky, who was born in Lubny, Russia, in 1850, had spent many years in this country. In the eighties he made a name for himself as a master of chess in England. In 1896 he won the New York State championship. He invented the Jasnogrodsky defense against the Rice gambit.

HIPPODROME
6 A.T. 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8:15
A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings 8:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD
Sunday Night Concert. Best Bill in New York.

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:30.
WINTHROP AMES presents
GRACE GEORGE
Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk
THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH
All Seats All Performances $2.00.

LYRIC. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
New musical play. THE RED CANARY

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
3 MATS.—TO-DAY, WED. & FRI. 2:15.
SAM BERNARD Houses Crowded! Get Seats Now GABY DESLYS
in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
WED. & FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant.
Lew Fields.....Propr. | Lew Fields.....Mgr.
Evgs. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2.
Smartest Musical Show in Town!
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL
With GEORGE MACFARLANE
Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15
ONLY THRILL IN TOWN
PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea
George Nash.....The Baron
Milton Sills...The Composer
"Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
THE BIG LAUGHING FROLIC
Too Many Cooks
"Contains a humor that is bound to come home to everybody."—Louis Sherwin, Globe.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Carries a powerful dramatic story in which hearty laughter is frequent, but NO SMUT.

PRINCESS THEA. 39th ST. nr B'WAY. EVES 8:30. MATS WED & SAT 2:30
MARRYING MONEY
LAST 2 TIMES, 2:30 & 8:30

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
5TH MONTH
High Jinks
Mats. To-day & Wed.
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:30.
LAST 2 WEEKS
HELP WANTED

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs.
Season's Biggest Success
TODAY
Matinee Thursday $1.50

KITTY MACKAY
COMEDY THEA. 41st
EVES. 8:30 MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. 2:20

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed.
GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER.
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c

WEST END Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
THURSTON WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN.
Next Week—Payton Co. in "THE RAINBOW"

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
"PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Daniel Carson Goodman's Sensational Novel, "Hagar Revelly"
NEXT WEEK.....THE TRAFFIC

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW
AFT., 2.15. NIGHTS AT 8.15.
Indian Village Opens 1 and 7.
MILLER BROS. & EDWARD ARLINGTON'S
101 RANCH
REAL WILD WEST
"IT'S THE GREATEST EVER"
More Real Indians, More Broncho Busting, Cowboys, More Dare-Devil Cowgirls, More Crack Shots, Most Picturesque Characters of the Old West Than Ever Before Assembled.
Sports and Perils of Ranch Life
Admission 25c & 50c Best Res'd Seats, 75c. $1.00. $1.50.
With Seats
POP. PRICE MATS. 25c. TO $1.00
Box Seats, Afts., $1.50; Nights, $1.50, at Mad. Sq. Garden, Wanamaker's & Gimbel's Stores.

LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Ev. 8:30 Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SIXES
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
"Unmitigated good fun."—Eve. Globe.
Raymond Hitchcock
IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY
"The Beauty Shop"

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day 25c, 50c, 75c.
Eugenie Blair in MADAME X.
Next Mon.—Henry W. Savage's "EVERYWOMAN"

LAST 2 DAYS
National Academy of Design
FINE ARTS GALLERIES
215 W. 57th St.
10 A. M. TO 6 P. M. AND 8 TO 10 P. M.
ADM. 50c.
89th Annual Exhibition

CARNEGIE LYCEUM
57th Street & 7th Avenue
CHARLES DICKENS'S
DAVID COPPERFIELD
in Motion Pictures.
COMMENCING SAT., APRIL 25, 1914.
for a limited engagement. Twice Daily: Mats. 2:00, (25 & 50c.) Eve. 8:30, (25, 50, 75, $1.)

PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. Direct 23d ST. 11 to 11 DAILY 10c-15c-25c
TO-DAY, LAST TIME.
MARY PICKFORD in "Tess of the Storm Country."
Monday—"QUO VADIS."
23d ST. 58th ST. 125th ST.
Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

PRINTING & GRAPHIC ARTS SHOW
For progressive printers and business men. Apr 18-25
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
NOON TO 11PM Admission 50c

COLUMBIA VARSITY SHOW
"The Merry Lunatics."
GRAND BALLROOM—HOTEL ASTOR
April 30th to May 5th, 5:15 P. M.
Saturday Matinee, 2:15 P. M.
Dancing after each Eve. Performance
Exhibition Dance To-night by Mme. Lydia Lopoukova & Mr. Edward Macinoff.
Tickets on sale at Hotel Astor.

JARDIN DE DANSE Matinee Tues. SATS. ONLY. 8:30 TO CLOSING
Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley, Octavio Diaz & Delaney, Gregory Kelly & Others. Dancing Contest Every Night Next Week. MOST VALUABLE PRIZES EVER OFFERED.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. 10 15 25
Contin. 12 Noon to Midn.
WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPENDERS."
Strand Orch. Strand Quartet. Dly 7 p.m., other feat's at 9:15, "Brewster's Millions"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St.
JOSH COLLINS, MR. FRANK KEENAN & CO. FRANK FOGARTY, CAV. ALLERIA RUSTICANA, with Co. of 25, others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-day Matinee, HUMPTY DUMPTY. To-night, FRANK HEINRICHER in DR. KLAUS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Evgs. 7:45. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Sterling Pickford, Clara Morton, Claire Vigo & Rascal Ryan, Roberta Mason-Taylor, Jack Gardner, The Phillips & Dempsey, Chas. F. Semon and 14 other acts.

EDEN Chas. Ahearn Beauty, Helen Armstrong, Dorothy Hall, Ethel Hall, Bert Clark, Mabel Hite, Bell Clark, Mabel Hite, Bell Clark, Mabel Hite, Bell

Rotogravure Section,
Part 1

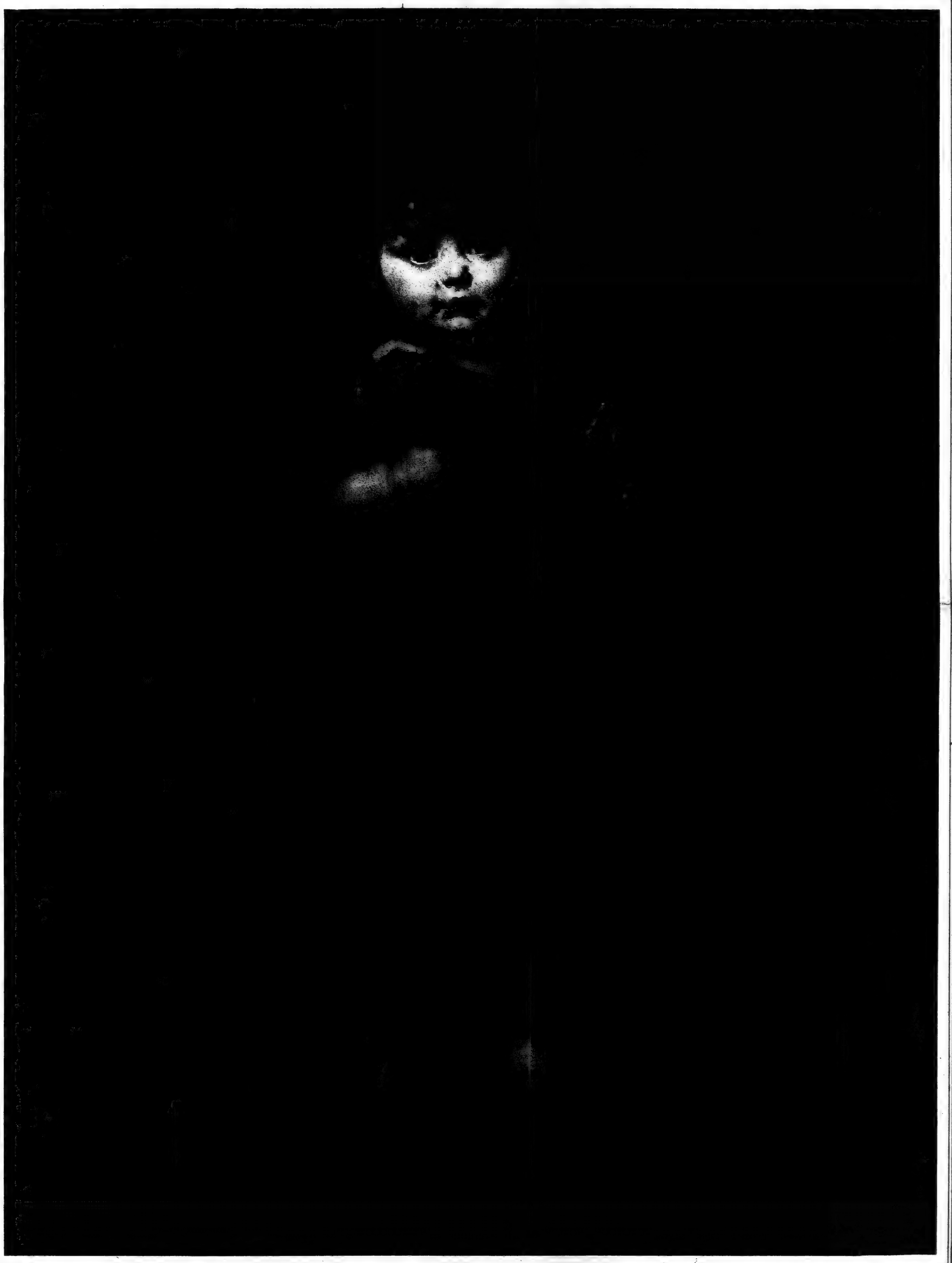
The New York Times

Sunday,
April 26, 1914

GEMS OF THE VANDERBILT COLLECTION

Owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt Esq., and Now on Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum. Reproduced for the First Time, by Permission.

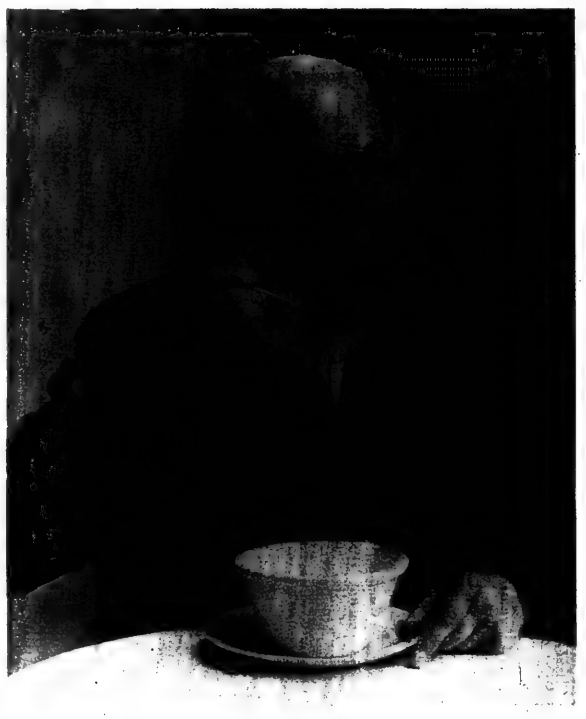
(Copyright, 1914, by The New York Times Co.)



THE RAG BABY, BY LUDWIG KNAUS

THIS charming child picture was painted in 1880 by the noted German artist and always attracts the interest of visitors to the gallery. The picture tells its own story of a Little Mother. The Vanderbilt Collection Contains Three Other Paintings by Prof. Knaus. He was born at Wiesbaden in 1829 and received many medals and honors for his work.

The New York Times



(Photo by Press.)

The pictures on this page are merely suggestive of possible advertising illustration in connection with this rotogravure process.

(Photo by White)

The Rotogravure Process

An intaglio engraving as known in the arts is a kind of etching printed from a flat plate. The rotogravure process is an elaboration of this method in connection with the modern art of photography. The pictures and text are etched on a copper cylinder and it is the application of the process to the rotary press which is destined to revolutionize the whole art of picture printing.

The half-tone block, which is now familiar to almost everybody, is a block that receives ink upon its surface and releases it under pressure upon the paper. The intaglio process at the time the engraved plate is impressed by the paper has a perfectly clean surface, and all the ink it has received is held in its thousands of tiny cavities known technically as screen, and not altogether unlike a reversed half-tone. And yet the intaglio plate is unlike an inverted half-tone to the extent that, like the painter-etching, its shadows are deeper than its middle tones, while its high lights are almost without depth, and theoretically they are entirely smooth surface. The engraved plate or cylinder receives its ink from a wooden roller which is partly immersed in a trough of ink. The surplus ink is scraped off by a long knife, which scrapes the cylinder lightly, and the pressure by which the ink is impressed upon the paper is obtained by means of a rubber roller pressing the paper on the engraved cylinder.

The public is more interested in the result than in the process, and the result as shown in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times is the most marvelous example of newspaper picture reproduction ever presented by any newspaper in this country; in part due to the process of printing and in part due to the choice of rotogravure subjects.

A NEW PROCESS of PRINTING AND ITS VALUE TO ADVERTISERS

This new process of printing, known as rotogravure, makes it possible for The New York Times to give advertisers full-page presentation equal to the finest art copy presented in the advertising pages of the magazines. The advertiser who can get best value out of beautiful pictures will welcome this new process, which, as presented by The New York Times, carries his most attractive advertising to the library tables of nearly a quarter of a million well-to-do homes. A full page in The New York Times has a "bigness" which is impressive, and it brings the advertiser immediately before a compact and locatable audience of the very highest class. Even if the advertiser had the addresses and undertook to print and distribute his own advertising, the postage at one cent a copy would exceed by more than a thousand dollars the cost of an illustrated page, such as is here presented. A limited space in these rotogravure sections will be open to advertisers whose announcements are sufficiently attractive to conform to the general character of the special features presented.

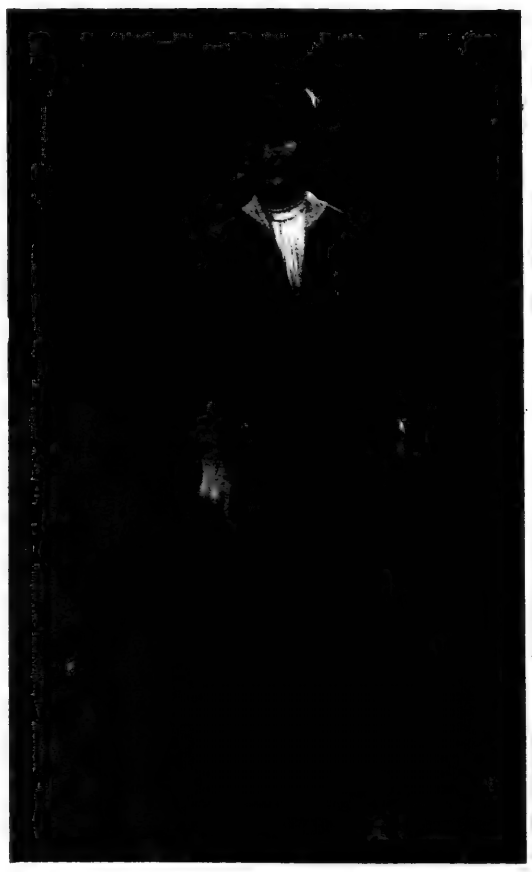
Values in Circulation

The quantity of circulation is important; that is to say, the actual number of readers. But the attitude of the reader is of even greater importance. Is the newspaper a recognized institution in the home, or is it something picked up for a hurried glance at the news or a hasty reference to this or that feature? Is the news taken seriously or is it looked upon simply as passing entertainment? Has the reader a definite, unvariable choice, or would any other newspaper be as acceptable? Is the reader of to-day the reader of to-morrow? Do the readers of this month read the same newspaper next month? These are the conditions which create values in newspaper circulation.

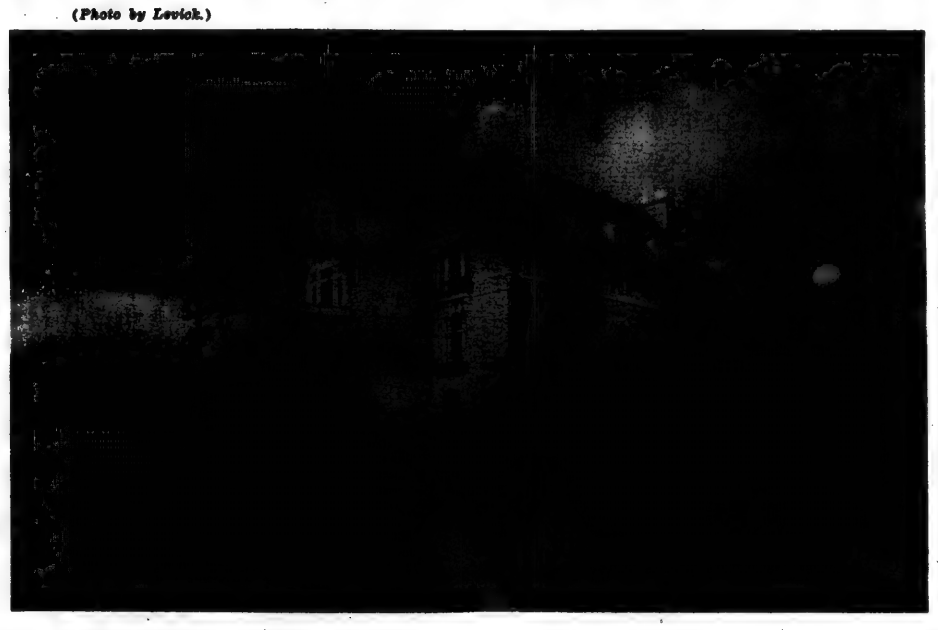
The New York Times has ten times the circulation to-day that it had fifteen years ago. It has the same circulation this year that it had last year with more added; which is to say that its circulation is variable only as it steadily increases. No other kind of circulation has the full quota per thousand of advertising strength. There is a stability and constancy about The New York Times circulation which gives it an advertising value of unquestioned merit.

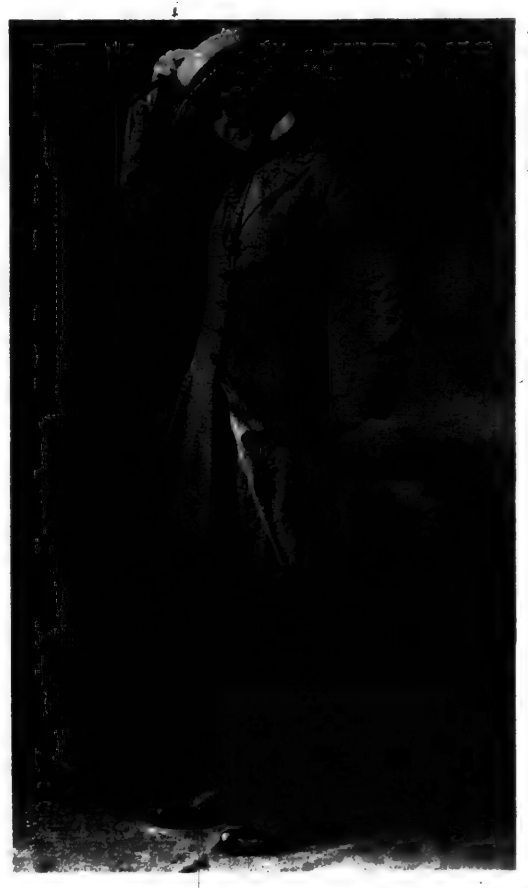
It pays to advertise in The New York Times. This simple statement is warranted by the fact that the same advertisers continue from day to day and from week to week; by the fact that new advertisers become regular advertisers; and by the fact that the gross advertising carried is greater each month than during the same month last year.

Circulation has value also in quantity. The New York Times's average circulation, daily and Sunday, for the three months ended March 31st, 1914, was 246,118. No other newspaper in the country presents in one grouping so many intelligent and discriminating readers representing such large average purchasing power.

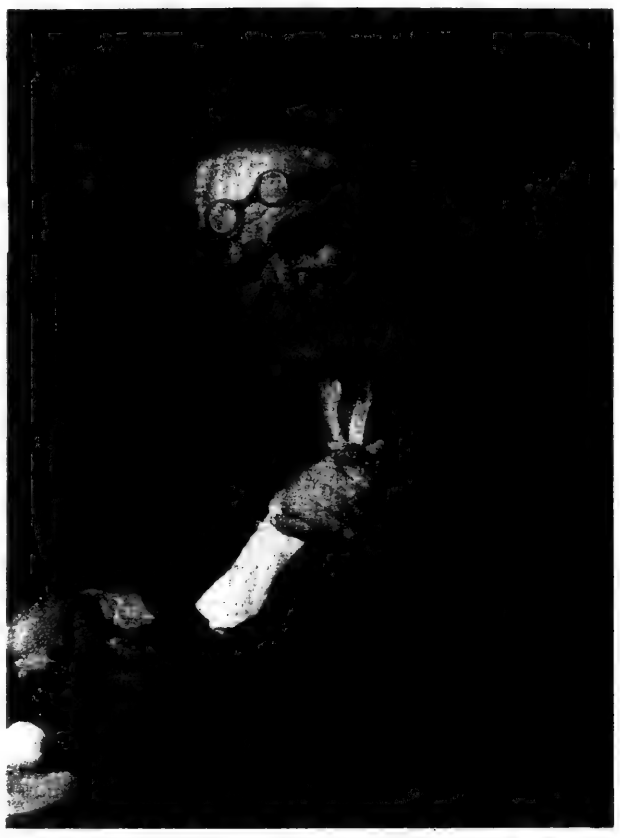


(Photo by Levick.)



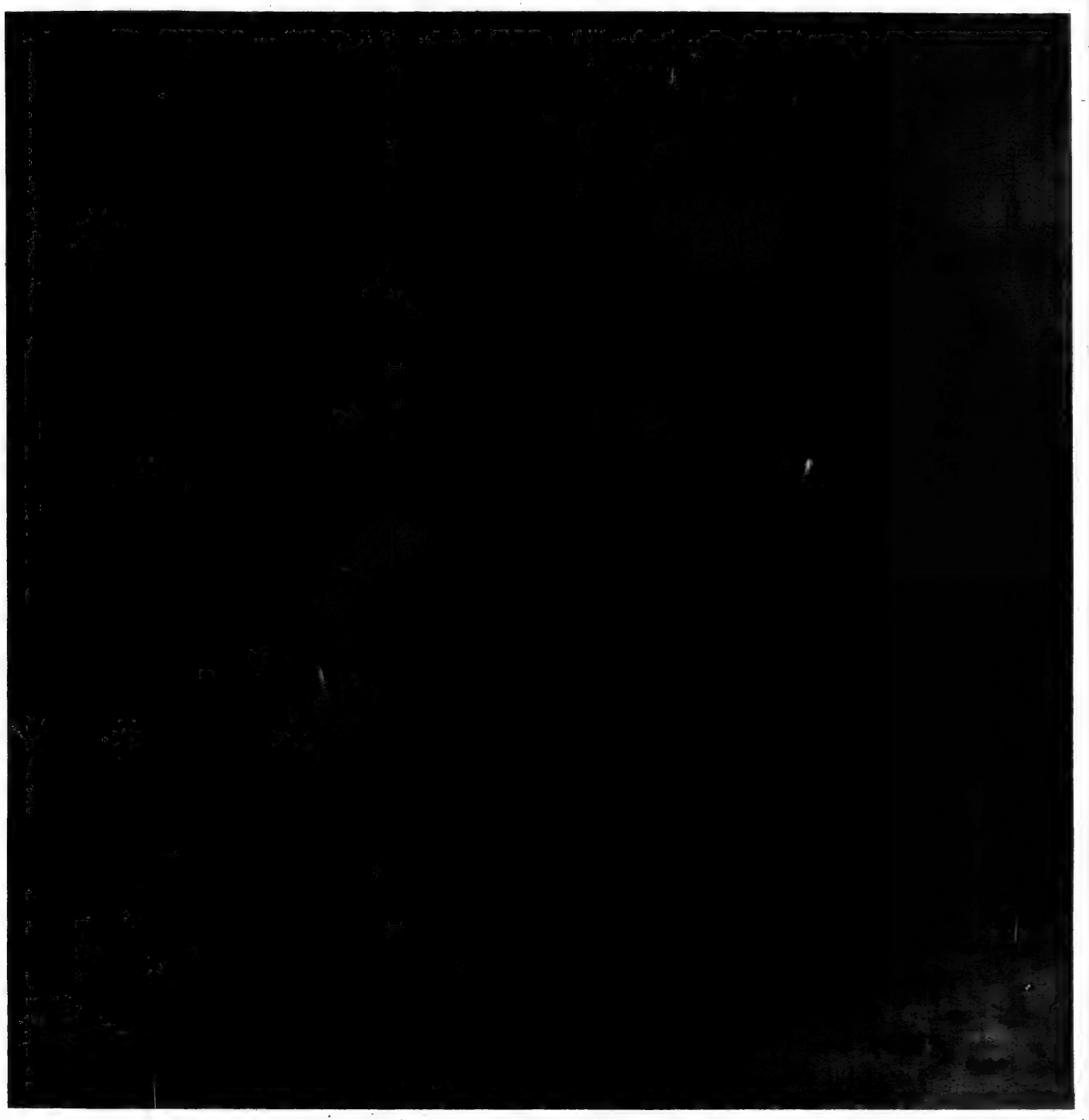


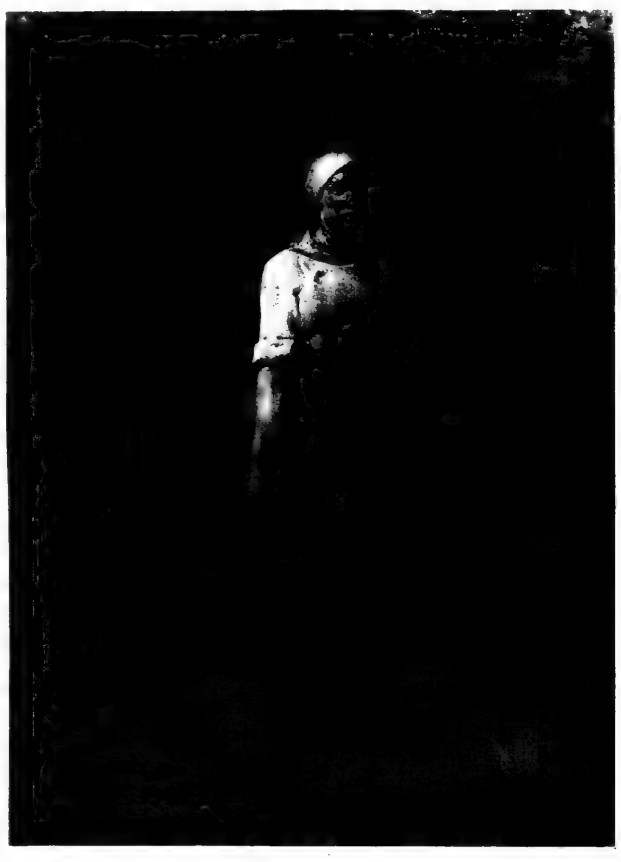
The New York Times



"THE LUCKY LOTTERY TICKET,"
By Antonio Rotta.

THE expression of the old man who cannot realize his good fortune is well worth studying. The painter was born at Goritz, Austria, in 1828, and later moved to Venice.





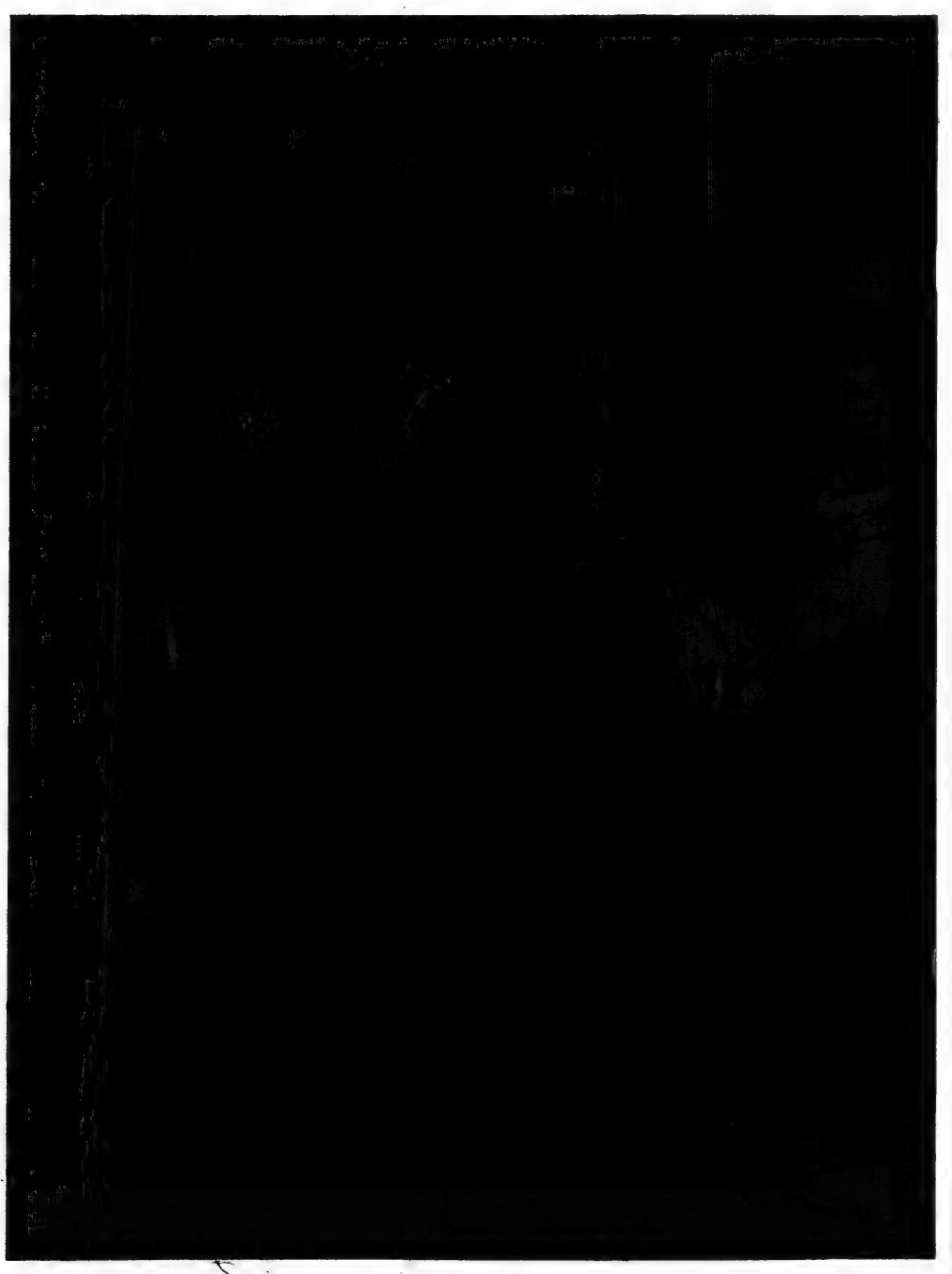
"THE WATER CARRIER"—By J. F. Millet.

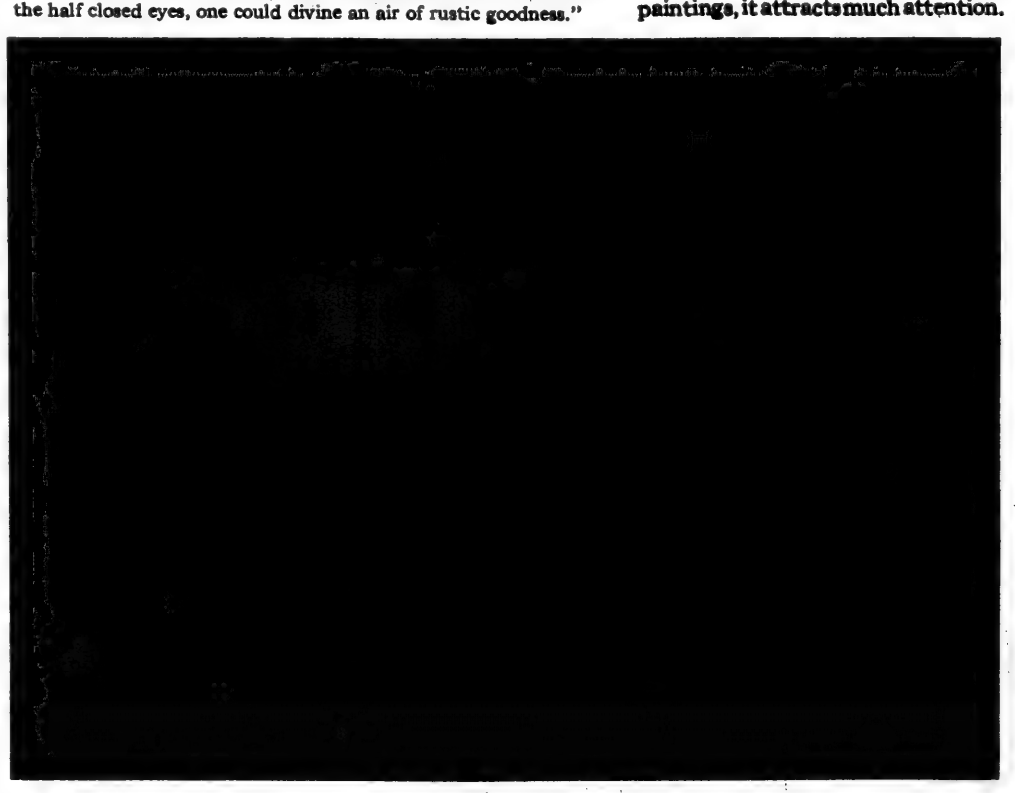
MILLET himself wrote of this picture purchased in 1881, "I did not try to portray a servant, but a wife who has just drawn water for her household needs. Through the kind of grimace that is forced on her by the dragging down of the arms and the half closed eyes, one could divine an air of rustic goodness."

"THE HAPPY OMEN,"

By F. A. Grison.

THE artist has shown a wedding party about to enter a church, who are forced to wait by a christening party just leaving. Each face in the picture is a study in expression. It was purchased at the Paris Salon of 1878. The artist, Francis Adolphe Grison, lived at Strasbourg. He was born at Bordeaux and was a pupil of Lequien. Though this painting is tucked away on one side of the alcove of the gallery devoted to the Vanderbilt paintings, it attracts much attention.





"INTERIOR OF A STABLE"—By J. Domingo.

THIS reproduction is the exact size of the original. Small though the painting is, it shows the minutest detail of the scene it portrays.

"A MUSICAL PARTY"—By F. Roybet.

THIS breezy canvas was painted for the late P. L. Everard of Paris in 1877. Roybet was a pupil of Vibert and was born at Uzes, Gard, France, in 1840.

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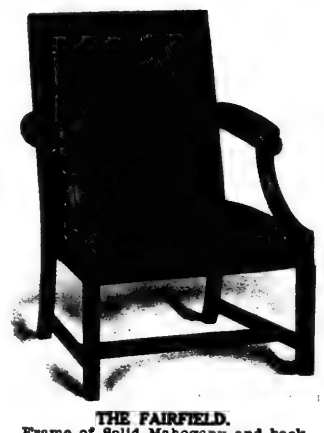
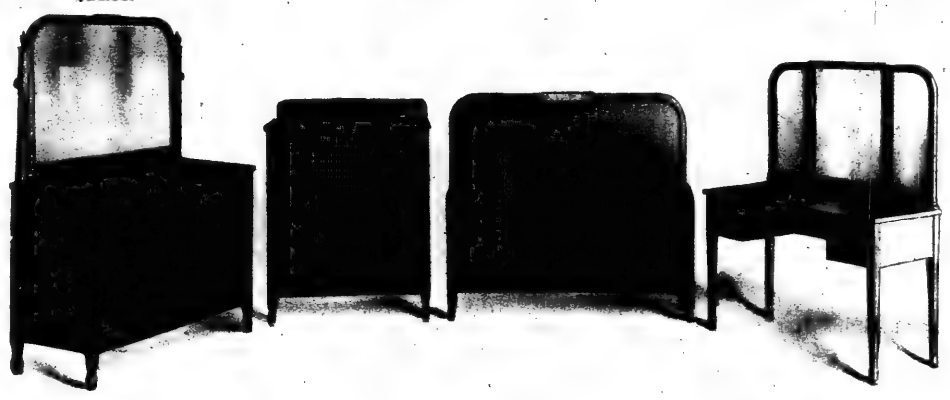
A Profusion of Rich Furniture at Hathaway's Spring Sale



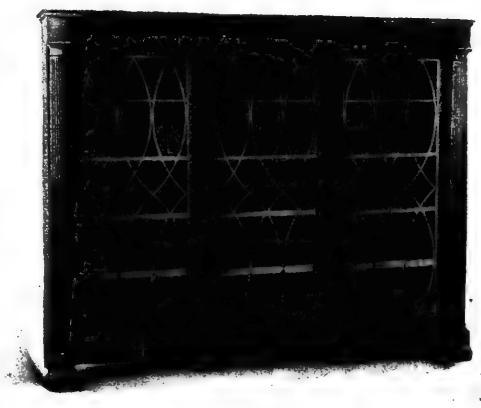
THE FAIRFIELD.
Frame of Solid Mahogany and back of double strength French Cane. Regularly $35.00.
$24.00.

CHINESE CHIPPENDALE SUITE.
An exclusive model, done in richly figured Mahogany, with English brown finish. 10 pieces. Regularly $675.00.
$547.00.

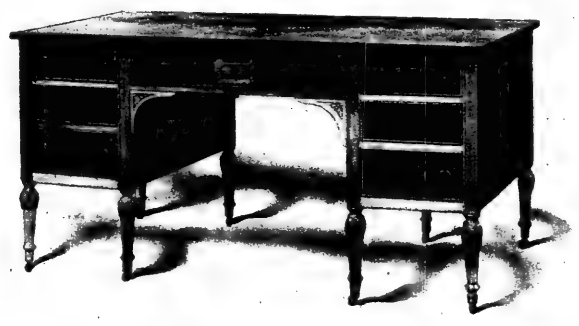
GATE LEG TABLE.
In Solid Mahogany or Old Oak, size 27 in. x 36 in. when open.
In Mahogany, Regularly $33.00. **$24.00.**
In Oak, Regularly $30.00. **$22.50.**



SHERATON MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITE.
With broad Satinwood Inlay (4 pieces). Regularly $350.00.
$265.00.



SOLID MAHOGANY BOOKCASE.
56 in. high, 71 in. long. Regularly $102.00.
$85.00.



LIBRARY TABLE.
In Crotch Mahogany, 38 in. wide, 60 in. long, seven drawers, opening on either side. Regularly $185.00.
$129.00.

Tomorrow, April 27th, is the Opening Day

It is not too much to say that the present sale surpasses even our own former ones in the number and variety of handsome suites and pieces it includes, and in the surprisingly low prices at which they are offered. We believe that there never have been so many exceptional opportunities for those who appreciate furniture of character and distinction.

We are offering suites and single pieces for every room of the home of refinement. There are period patterns and modern designs, faithful reproductions and the approved recent innovations. All the fine woods are included—an abundance of Mahogany in all the finishes, Walnut of the various kinds, old Oak, etc. Not the least in point of attractiveness is the Enamel Bedroom Furniture in French Grey, Nile Green, Ivory and White. The upholstered pieces include many of the newest English and German designs, which are generally conceded to be foremost in comfort and substantial construction.

A department which deserves special mention is the Willow Furniture, which is particularly desirable at this season. You will find ample latitude for selection from our willow chairs, tables and couches.

The prices are truly remarkable—the lowest at which furniture conforming to the highest standards of design, material, construction and finish, can possibly be offered.

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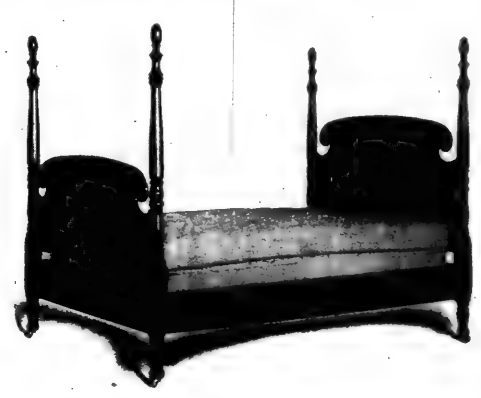
PERIOD OF WILLIAM AND MARY
This Suite consists of 10 pieces, made throughout of carefully selected Mahogany, in the Old English finish.
Regularly $575.00.
$429.00.

CHESTERFIELD DAVENPORT.
78 in. long, soft and luxurious, covered in Figured Denim; your choice of colors. Regularly $87.00.
$65.00.

THE DEVONSHIRE.
Large, comfortable Arm Chair, upholstered in Figured Denim. Regularly $55.00.
$42.00

COLONIAL BEDROOM SUITE.
Solid Mahogany, twin beds, bureau 54 in. long. Regularly $485.00.
$360.00.

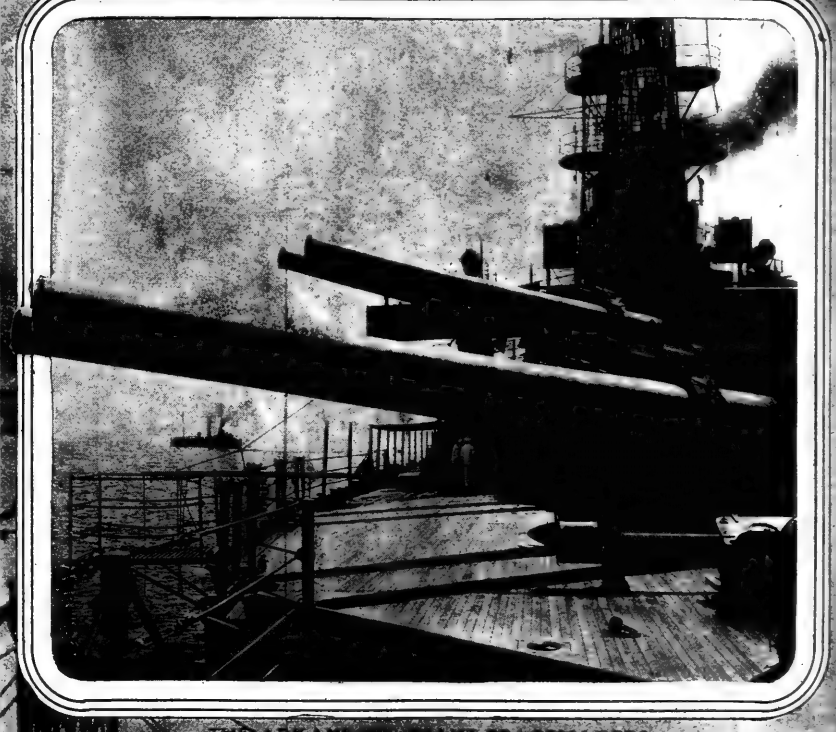


FOUR-POST BED.
Solid Mahogany, single or double size. Regularly $43.00.
$32.50.

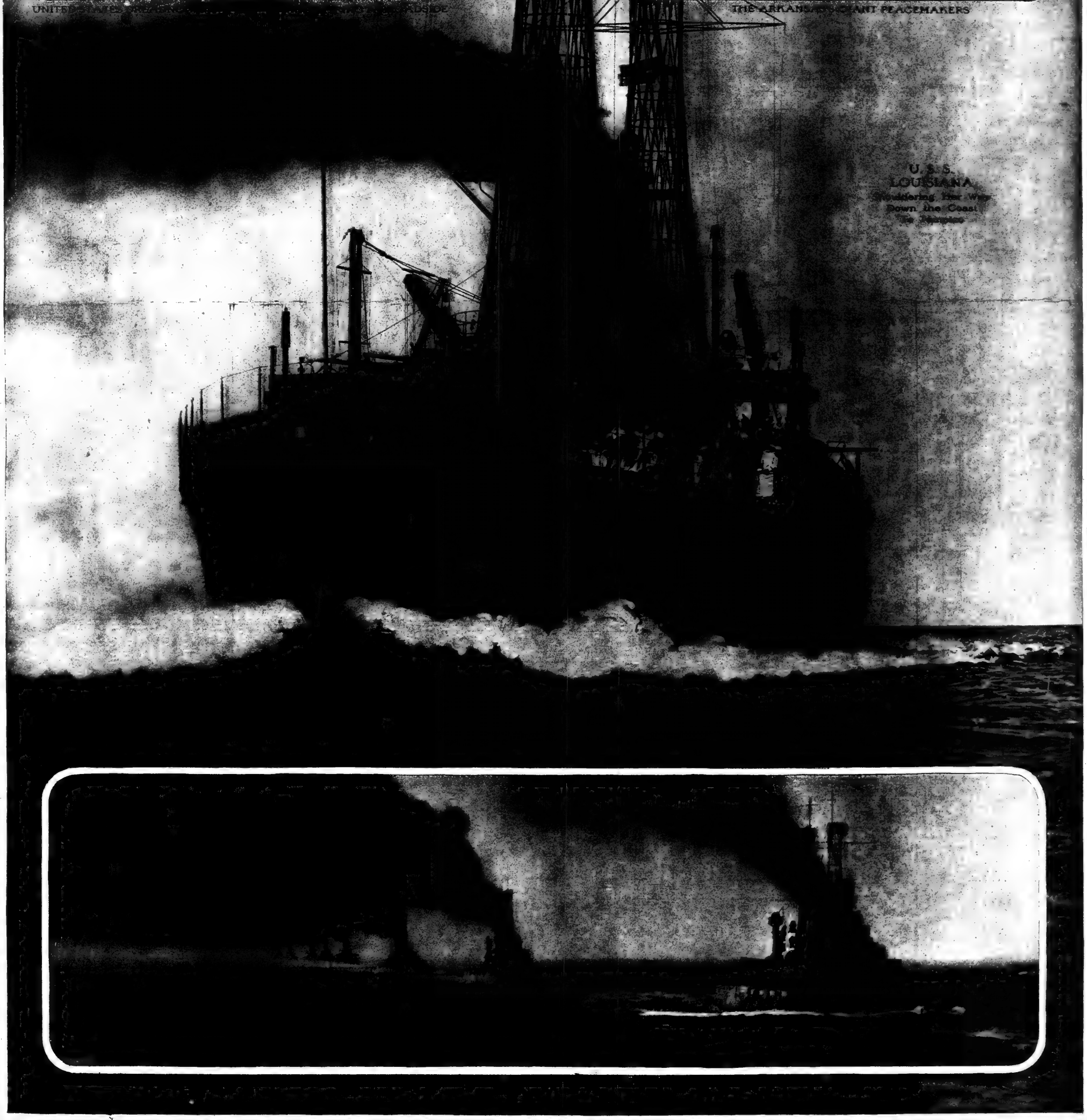
The New York Times

THEY SPEAK A LANGUAGE HUERTA BEST UNDERSTANDS

UNITED STATES SUBMARINE [illegible] LOOKING FOR TROUBLE OFF VERA CRUZ



THE ARKANSAS, A GIANT PEACEMAKER



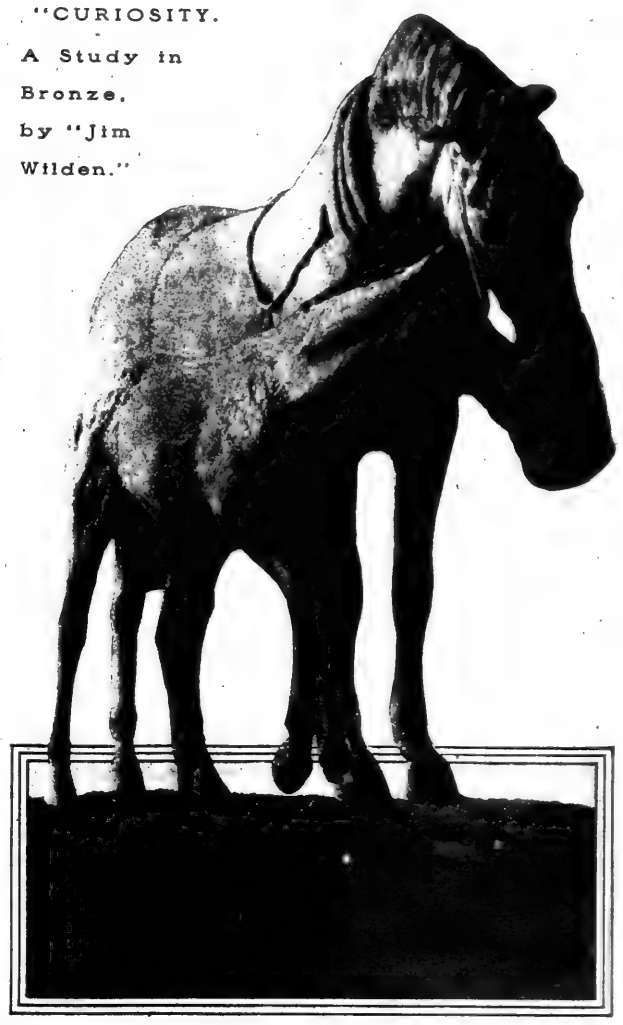
U. S. S.
LOUISIANA
Steadying Her Way
Down the Coast
in Storms

(Photos (C) by E. Muller, Jr.)

PICTORIAL ASPECTS OF THE WEEK'S NEWS HERE AND ABROAD

LAKE ELLEN WILSON,
A Beautiful Mountain Locked Lake in the Glacier National Park,
Named by Secretary Lane of the Interior in Honor of the Wife of the President.
(Photo (C) by Kiser Photo Company, from Underwood & Underwood.)

"CURIOSITY.
A Study in Bronze, by "Jim Wilden."

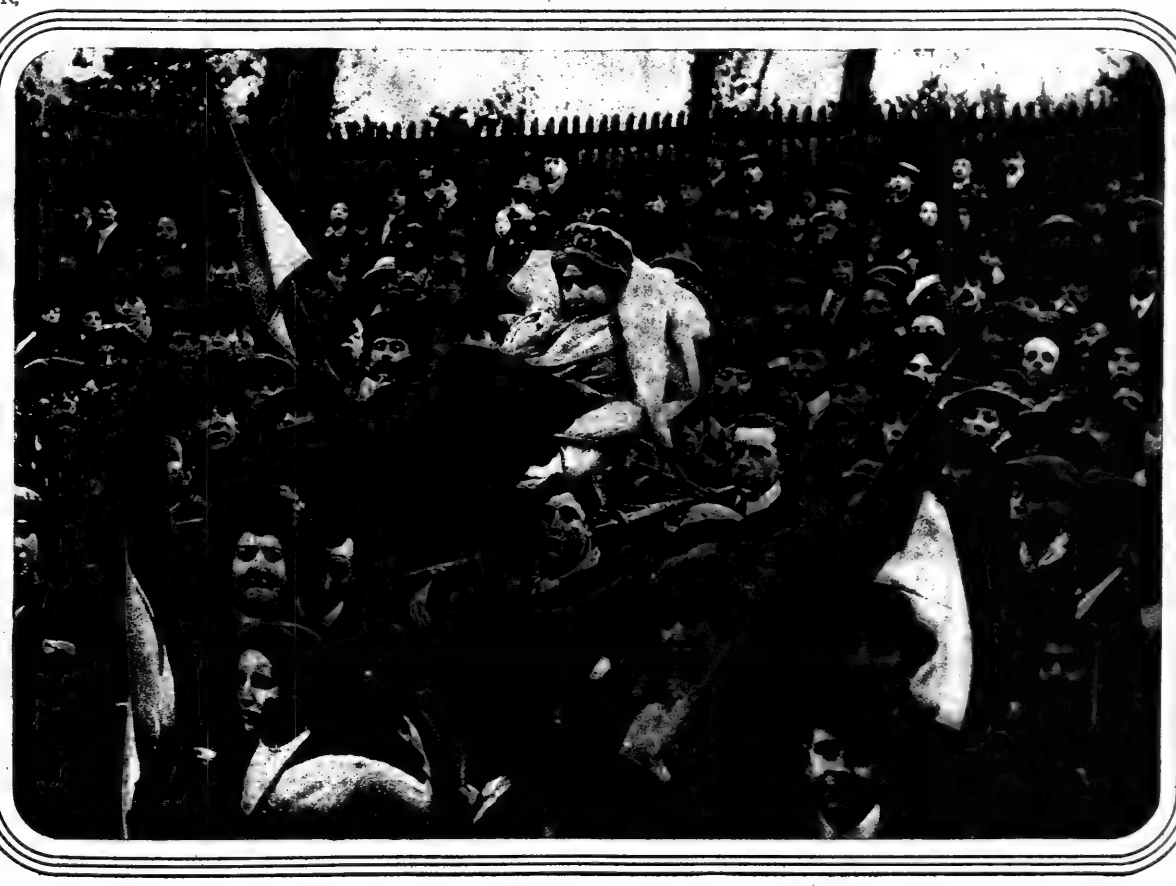


LITTLE MISS DAISY SHAH,
Daughter of the New Chinese Minister to the United States.
(Photo by G. V. Buck, from Underwood & Underwood.)

QUEEN SOPHIA OF GREECE, SISTER OF THE GERMAN KAISER, and Her Youngest Child, Born While the King Was at the Front in the War with Bulgaria.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)

QUIMET GETTING INTO FORM ON THE LINKS AT DEAL, ENGLAND.
(Photo (C) by Sport & General Press Agency, Ltd.)

ELEANOR GATES,
Author of "The Poor Little Rich Girl," on the Floor with Her Books. *(Photo (C) by Smithmeyer)*



MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST CARRIED THROUGH LONDON STREETS ON A STRETCHER TO AWAKEN SYMPATHY FOR "THE CAUSE."
(L. N. A. Photo.)

CAMERA IMPRESSIONS OF NOTABLE PEOPLE AND EVENTS

HARVEY S. LADEW AND MISS ALICE RICHARD
Tangoing on the Lawn at "Elsinore," Glen Cove, L. I., After Miss Ladew's Wedding
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

MRS. WILLIAM RUSSELL GRACE, FORMERLY MISS ELISE LADEW, AND HER BRIDESMAIDS
Left to right, are Misses Anne Wall, Mai Watson, Alice Richard and Hilda Holmes, Mrs. Grace Misses Katherine Kent, Mildred Poor, Mary Cutting Cumnock and Maude G. Shepherd.
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)

VINCENT ASTOR
(Photo by Marceau.)

MISS HELEN DINSMORE HUNTINGTON
Who Is To Wed Vincent Astor
(Photo (C) by Campbell Studio.)

MRS. MALCOLM STRAUSS WITH "CHATAM,"
A Prize Winner at the Bull Dog Show
(Photo by Press Illustrating Company)

UNITED STATES SAILORS HAVING A FAREWELL TANGO
With Their Sweethearts Before the North Dakota Sailed Last Sunday for Mexico
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

INTERESTED POLO PRACTICE GALLERY AT LAKEWOOD
Left to Right Are: Oliver Harriman, Miss Gloria Gould on the Lap of Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. George J. Gould, John Clinton Gray, Jr. and Julius Noyes. In Front Are the Duke of Manchester and George J. Gould
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

BRIDES OF EASTER WEEK IN THEIR WEDDING GOWNS

MRS. CHARLES HENRY MELLON,
Formerly Miss Sarah Remsen Manice.
(*Photo by Curtis Bell*)

MRS. TOWNSEND MORGAN, FORMERLY MRS. HELEN WATTS,
and Her Daughter, Little Miss Gertrude Watts,
Who Attended Her Mother.
(*Photo by Aime Dupont.*)

MRS. LYMAN BEECHER STOWE,
Formerly Miss Hilda Robinson Smith.
(*Photo by Geisler Studios, Inc.*)

MRS. GEOFFREY S. EARNSHAW,
Formerly Miss Mary Harrington.
(*Photo by Marceau.*)

MRS. LE ROY KENT HOWE,
Formerly Miss Elizabeth Bruce (Insert Above).
(*Photo by Marceau.*)

MRS. EDGAR L. NEWHOUSE, JR.,
Formerly Miss Elizabeth Fry.
(*Photo by Campbell Studios.*)

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS IN NEWEST PLAYS

TESSA KOSTA, Prima Donna, in "The Beauty Shop," at the Astor Theatre.

GRACE GEORGE AT HER BEST, WITH CONWAY TEARLE, IN "THE TRUTH," AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE DUMMY," AT THE HUDSON THEATRE. From Left to Right Are: Ernest Truex, Nicholas Judels, and Joyce Fair. *(Photos by White.)*

NAN CAMPBELL, in "Marrying Money," at the Princess Theatre. ←

(Photos by Moffett, Chicago.)

Young Society Girls in Dances for the Blind

MISS DOROTHY GELDER.

MISS GLADYS ENDICOTT in the Fancy Dress Costume Worn at the Fete for the Blind.

MISS HELEN LEAMING.

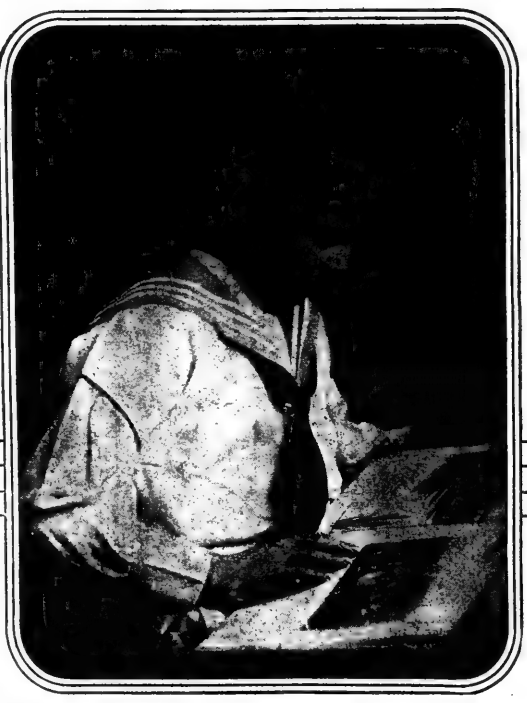
MISS DELL CARRERE as She Appeared at the Cubist Ball. *(Photo (C) by International News Service.)*

HANDSOME LITTLE NEW YORKERS FOR TEMPLE OF CHILDHOOD

MASTER FREDERICK ROELKER, Son of Mrs. Harry Perry Erskine.

WILLIAM CARTER,
Son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William Carter.
(Photos by Henry Havelock Pierce.)

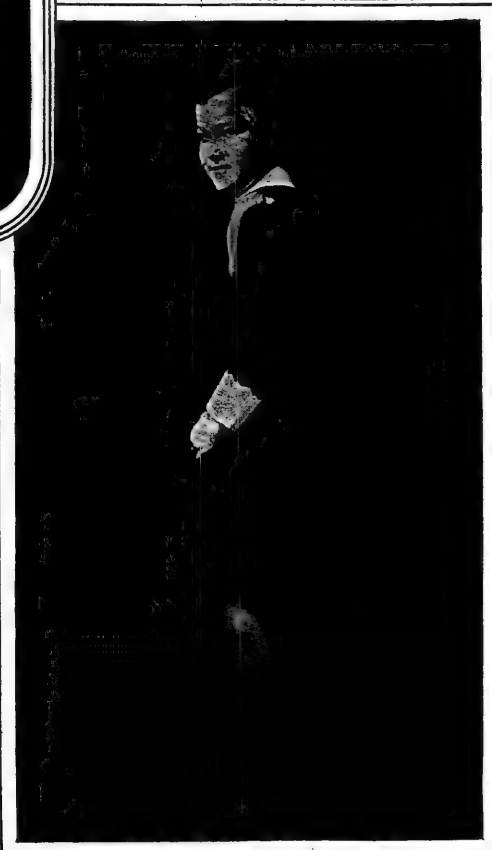
ELEANOR SAWYER,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sawyer.



With a Number of Other New York Society Children, Master Roelker Has Been Selected to Represent the City in the Temple of Childhood at the Panama Exposition.

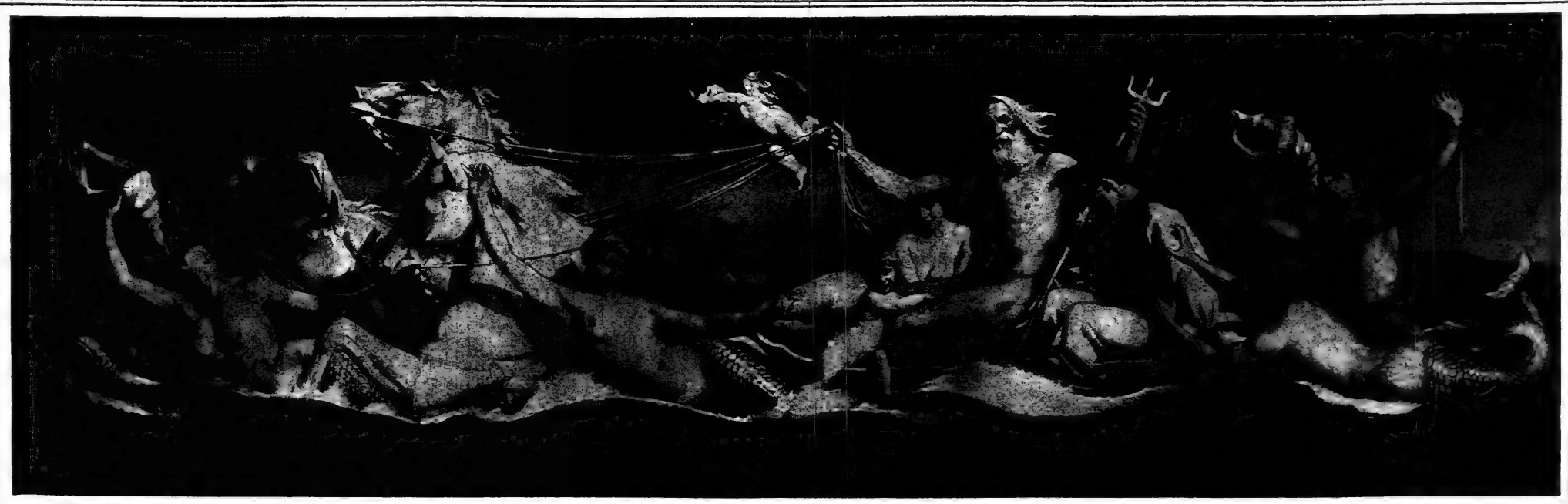
WILLIAM H. WADHAMS, JR.

Son of Judge and Mrs. William H. Wadhams.



FRANCES CARTER VAN SCHAICK,
Daughter of Mrs. S. Van Schaick.

Spirits of the Sea and the Navy United in New Mural Decoration



This Striking Panel, with Action in Every Line and Figure, and a Companion Piece Representing the Army, Have Been Designed by William M. Paxton, of Boston, for the New Army and Navy Club in Washington.
(Photo (C) by William M. Paxton.)

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Everyone notices at once its unusual body, its wonderful fragrance and flavor.

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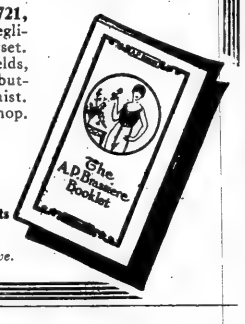

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Sizes	
5 to 8 ...	1.75
8½ to 11..	2.00
11½ to 2..	2.50
Tan Russia Calf	
Sizes	
5 to 11..	2.00
11½ to 2..	2.50

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10c extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe For Women

Red Cross flexibility of sole gives buoyancy to the step and grace of carriage to the wearers of Red Cross Shoes.
Through its use the daintiest styles are made as comfortable as the old-fashioned broad-toed shoes that were so long thought necessary to comfort.

We are sole agents for Greater New York.

Style 1284

$3.50

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Special Sale Outing Dresses

14 to 18 years. 34 to 46 bust.

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Linen and Ratine, **13.75**
Finest French Serge, **19.75**

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Wide Scarf and Cap to Match

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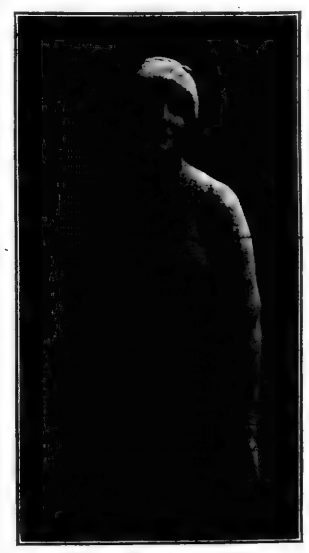

New straight line coat model, in Tangerine, Copen, Cerise, Yellow, Golf Green, Tango or White,

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Wide Scarf *to Match* **2.45**

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For Your Protection—this little white ticket is on every yard. Look for it.

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There may be such a thing as a "pet corn," but the people we come in contact with every day are mighty glad to get rid of them by wearing the

Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe
For Men and Women

Whether you are troubled or not you need the Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe, because it prevents as well as cures foot ailments.

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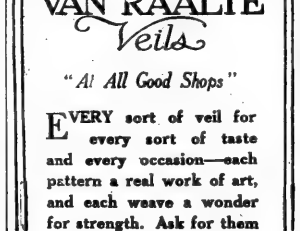

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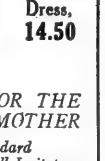
HYGIENOL
GUARANTEED STERILIZED
POWDER PUFF
IN SEALED ENVELOPE
4 SIZES-10c-15c-25c-35c.



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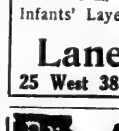

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New Spring High & Low Shoes at $3.95 **$6.00 and $7.00 Grades**

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Patent, Dull Calf, French Kid and Tan Russia Calf Boots with leather Cuban heels, Turn or Welt Soles; button or lace; Kid or Cloth tops. A few fancy Colonials with Patent Vamps and Cloth Backs.

152	Pairs, size	2	114	Pairs, size	5
184	" "	2½	89	" "	5½
216	" "	3	75	" "	6
232	" "	3½	63	" "	6½
180	" "	4	52	" "	7
132	" "	4½			

In varying widths, Double A to D. A few Triple A's and E's.

$7 and $9 Grades at **$4.95.**

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Model Suits	Model Silk Suits	Model Coats
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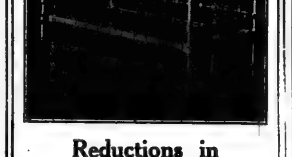

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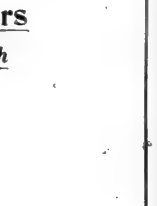

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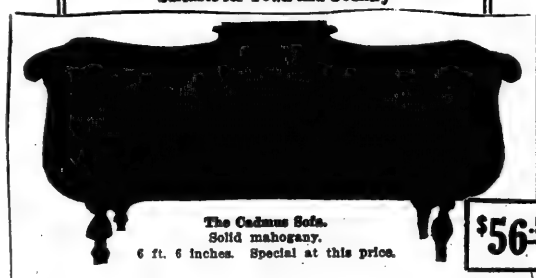

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Mahogany Tip Table
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17 inch size.
Also made in 22 inch size, plain and inlaid.

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because of the Syphon System the air circulates very rapidly, passing over the ice so frequently that it deposits ALL its impurities in the ice chamber, where they pass off through the drain, and keeps the air in the food compartments pure, dry, and cold (temperature 40°.)

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IF YOU CAN WEAR A 16, 36 OR 38 SIZE

Buy a Sample Suit at $7.50 to $25.00

We are wholesalers and have finished selling Spring suits from these samples. To make room for Fall samples we will sell them at less than wholesale prices.

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ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS

	Price.	Our Price.		Price.	Our Price.
Richmond	$35.00	$24.50	Regina	$45.00	$36.00
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Hand Power Cleaners of all kinds. Prices $4.50 up.
Above is only a partial list. Send postal to 42d Street Office for complete price list and full particulars. Do not think of buying a cleaner until you get our prices. We sell some makes of cleaners on easy payments.

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We repair all kinds of cleaners. Charges reasonable. We call for and deliver them. Cut out this advertisement now, lest you forget.

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Its Gentle Curves And Soft Lines Make It The Vested Right of Dainty Femininity

A CAMMEYER SHOE

Something Of the Sternness Of Service And Duty To Be Performed, Too

Patent Leather Street Pump, with three straps, trimmed with steel ornaments. Has a flexible sole and Spanish Louis heel.
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6th Ave at 20th St

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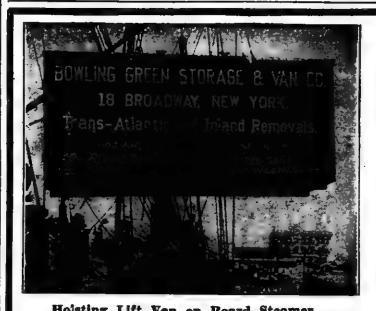

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Clean, Separate, Locked Rooms.
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Local, Domestic and Foreign Removals in Wheel and Lift Vans.
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A Garden Full of Gladioli *for $1.00*

The Gladioli is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower, for the simple reason that it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **75 Bulbs** of our **Grand Prize Mixture**, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladioli kingdom.

Last year we sold 150,000 of the bulbs and have received hundreds of testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions with every package.

Cut out this advertisement and enclose with Dollar Bill, stamps or Money Order, or present at our new Store and secure this splendid collection of Gladioli Bulbs for only **$1.00** with our **1914 Catalogue.**

Stumpp & Walter Co
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Best for the Victrola

Decidedly annoying when your Victrola shows finger marks and the varnish is dull and cloudy and all the rest of your home looking so nice. It's a pity, of course, but with the

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Free from Chemicals and Grease

Such unsightly things are impossible. It is the only perfect duster and cleaner for Victrola and all phonograph records, and it will save you trouble and expense. It is free from alkali, grit, and cannot possibly injure the most highly polished surface. Best for silverware, glassware and all highly polished surfaces.
Only duster and glove combined.
Absolutely protects the hands.
TRY ONE. PRICE 35c.
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Send for Booklet C.

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Reliable Hair Shop
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Most **beautiful** and comfortable front coiffure ever devised, so ingeniously arranged, that it needs no hair pins to be securely adjusted.

Needs no redressing for weeks. Impossible to be detected as false hair. Price **$5.00** and up—according to color. These prices during the month of May only.

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Monogrammed China and Crystal, hand decorated in coin gold or colors at a popular price.

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Special $5.00

New Illustrated Pearl Booklet sent on request.

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MYSTIC CREAM

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Wonderful for Chaps and Roughness.

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Oily Skin and Shiny Nose

How to correct them

That bug-bear of so many women—an oily skin and shiny nose—has various contributory causes.

Whatever the cause in your case, proper external treatment will relieve your skin of this embarrassing condition.

Begin this treatment tonight

With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

This treatment with Woodbury's will make your skin fresher and clearer the first time you use it. Make it a nightly habit and before long you will see a marked improvement—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c. a cake. No one hesitates at the price *after their first cake.*

Do this today—now!

Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's and try this treatment. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your dealer today. Begin tonight to get the benefits of this facial soap.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

For sale by dealers everywhere

Peck & Peck

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Unusual Opportunity

Stockings and Socks formerly sold at from 35c to $6.00 the pair, now selling at from 15c to $1.64 the pair.

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481 Fifth Avenue Shop at 41st Street

Peck & Peck

588 *Fifth Ave., at 48th St.*
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448 *Fifth Ave., at 39th St.*
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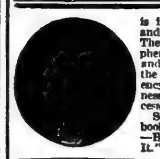

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. The results are simply phenomenal. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause the hair to fall. Tendency to premature grayness and baldness successfully treated.

Send to-day for free booklet on "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL SAYS
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HERBEX makes the **HAIR HEALTHY**, keeps the scalp clean, cool, making the hair soft and fluffy. 50c. bottle. Booklet on request.

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FACE SPECIALIST
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Facial Treatment as Used in Most Exclusive Circles in France.

Mme. HELENE

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References from families of highest standing, proclaiming her work the most skillful of the day.

ONE TREATMENT WITHOUT CHARGE

TRANSMITS A TRULY FASCINATING FIGURE

The luxury of style correctness—charmingly distinctive—is assured to wearers of the Bien Jolie Grecian-Treco Corset.

While gently enticing figure lines of fashion

BIEN JOLIE GRECIAN-TRECO CORSETS

through their delightful lightness and pliancy in fabric and design, yield easily and flexibly to every slightest body sway and posture.

The style correctness of the Grecian-Treco Corset has commanded the recognition of Paul Poiret, the great French authority.

Ask your dealer to show you the handsome Grecian-Treco models, for all figure types, $5, $7.50, $10 to $40. Front lacing, $7.50 up.

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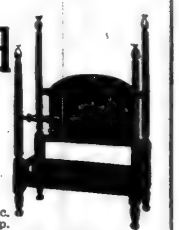
One of the Oldest Types of New England

4 Post Colonial Bed



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Cottage Furniture a Specialty.

Estab. 1852. **MANGES BROS.** Manufacturers.
115-117 WEST 23D ST. and 108-110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

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THE DAINTY DRESS & SUIT CO.
(Miss Marguerite, Mgr.)
Distinctive Gowns

We are showing hundreds of different models (no two alike) that will at once appeal to the well-dressed woman who wants something really distinctive at a moderate price.

FOR THIS WEEK

(as illustrated) Dainty Afternoon Gown of crepe meteor (any pretty shade); waist trimmed at neck and sleeves with double plaiting of shadow lace. Skirt made with two slanting ruffles—the newest and most pleasing effect. Actual value $34.50.

$21.50

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IN ALL ITS PERFECTED DETAILS.

What a delight it is to have an attractive set of teeth. Our modern, scientific methods insure the finest of porcelain inlay work—restoration of shade, shape and general appearance of natural tooth. Consultation invited.

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VARICOSE VEINS, Weak Ankles and Limb troubles needing support.
SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.
COMFORTABLE, because made to measure, contain no elastic, and are adjustable. Laces like a legging.
COOL, LIGHT, and **PORous.**
PRACTICAL, as testimonials warrant.
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SHORT VAMP SHOES

Great variety of high and low cuts. Bronze Kid and all other Leathers. Colored tops. All sizes, any heel. Send for Illustrated Catalogue T.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH THIS ISSUE: Special Rotogravure Section.

THE WEATHER
Rain to-day; fair, warmer to-morrow; fresh to strong southwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 8, Cable Sec.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,546. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1914.—104 PAGES, In Nine Parts, including Picture Section, Rotogravure Section, Annual Real Estate Supplement, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON ACCEPTS OFFER OF GOOD OFFICES TO END CONFLICT; ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CHILE ACT; BUT HUERTA MUST GO; MEXICANS KILLING AMERICANS; VILLA PLANTS GUNS IN JUAREZ; OUR AEROPLANES UP AT VERA CRUZ TO LOCATE THE FOE

Gen. Maass Reported to Have Put to Death Three Americans.

4 SLAIN IN MEXICO CITY

"Reign of Terror" in the Capital, Our Consul's Description of the Situation.

MOB ATTACK AT CANANEA

Consular Agent Resists Rebel Demand to Lower the American Flag.

BRITISH FLAG FOR REFUGEES

By Subterfuge Many Americans Escape Unharmed by Train from Mexico City.

ALARM ON THE WEST COAST

Government Instructs Naval Commander That First Duty Is to Save Those in Peril.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 25.—A special train over the Mexican Railway, bringing 250 refugees from Mexico City, arrived at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon outside the city, where the tracks were torn up. Another train brought the refugees to this city.

Of the passengers 100 were English and 150 were Americans. Most of the latter were women and children. There were many babies.

The Mexicans allowed the Americans to leave because they were under the impression that all on board the train were English, following a hint to that effect which they received from Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister. As a matter of fact, no American has escaped from the capital except as a British subject.

The train flew the British flag all the way from the capital to Vera Cruz.

The refugees say that at all the stations along the line crowds of Mexicans gathered, shouting, "Kill the gringoes!" The passengers were subjected to all kinds of insults and were jeered and hooted.

The refugees reported that three American citizens were killed at Soledad, fifteen miles from Vera Cruz, yesterday. That is where Gen. Maass is reported to be organizing a force to reattack Vera Cruz.

The news of the killing of Americans has no official confirmation here.

The refugees say that the Mexicans are stoning American stores and homes in the capital. The American Club was set on fire three times, but the flames were extinguished.

One American woman, when told that the United States troops were coming, cried: "Thank God! They are needed."

The Americans praise the pluck of the British Legation officials in protecting them and getting them out of the capital.

British Also are Disarmed.

All arms have been taken away from the British as well as from the Americans in the capital, and the British are being treated practically the same as Americans. This is the result of the energetic efforts of the British Legation to protect Americans.

The American personnel of the Mexico City Bank have been arrested by Huerta.

A copy of El Imparcial, received here to-day, prints a picture of the destroying of the Washington statue. It also prints a story with scare head, telling of the sinking in Vera Cruz Harbor of the Spanish cruiser Carlos V. by the American fleet, the object being to arouse the Spanish population against the Americans.

El Imparcial also prints dispatches [illegible]

list for Huerta in the State of Puebla and in the State of Michoacan. It says that Father Luis Amezcua is preparing to lead thousands, who parade the streets, crying, "Muerta a los Yanquis!" ("Death to the Yankees!") It also reports anti-American demonstrations in the States of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, and Oaxaca.

The report is confirmed that President Huerta turned back to the capital a train having on board several hundred Americans, the majority of them women and children. Huerta is reported to have said that he was holding them because of the indignities suffered by Mexicans at the hands of Americans in Vera Cruz. His assertion about indignities put upon Mexicans here is without any foundation.

It is also stated that Huerta has ordered that all Americans found on the street shall be shot. Circulars have been distributed in the capital, calling for the killing of all Mexicans found working for Americans.

Part of the Zapatista forces have started for Vera Cruz.

Practically all Americans and English have left the mining camps near Mexico City, about a dozen men volunteering to remain to look after the property in Pachuca, Eloro, and Puebla.

Refugees, who left Aguascalientes, were arrested by the Federals when they asked for protection from mobs. Later they were sent back to Aguascalientes by Huerta.

Several American mining engineers in Oaxaca have been arrested because a Mexican asserts that they were making plans of the city designed for the use of the enemy.

In Toluca demonstrations were started by a large mob armed with slings and stones.

Gen. Pena, who was the War Minister of Madero, is leading 5,000 toward Perote to guard the passes on the railroad line from Mexico City to Vera Cruz via Jalapa.

Huerta Jails 100 at Cordoba.

The authorities here and Mr. O'Shaughnessy are much disturbed by reports that reach here from Cordoba, the first town of any size on the railroad from here to the capital.

Thirty Americans and 100 Englishmen, mostly mechanics, are confined in the jail there. The alleged reason for Huerta holding them prisoners is that he believes that he can force them to work for the railroad in the event of an advance by American forces toward the capital.

He is said to be prepared to shoot several of them, if necessary, to compel the others to aid in converting the locomotives so that they can burn coal instead of fuel oil. The Government's oil supply is almost exhausted.

The British Consul here regards the situation at Cordoba as very serious.

VERA CRUZ, April 25.—El Dictamen, a Vera Cruz newspaper, to-day says that four Americans have been killed by mobs in Mexico City. It asserts that it has received this information from the Federal capital.

Three of the American victims, it is asserted by El Dictamen, were taken out of surface cars and killed on the streets, while the fourth was killed in the Young Men's Christian Association Building by members of the baseball team to which he belonged.

El Dictamen made its reappearance to-day. The information as to the massacre of Americans is not confirmed from any other source and is considered doubtful in many quarters.

A special train, carrying refugees from the capital, arrived here to-night. The refugees, who left Mexico City at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, report the continued destruction of American property there. Up to the time of their departure no Americans had been killed.

The Americans, of whom there were eighteen on the train, were smuggled through under assumed names. The train carried about 300 persons, mostly British and Germans. Among the Americans were Robert Phillips and family.

The family of Dr. E. F. Prestley, the family of Randolph Jennings, Mrs. J. A. Staples and daughter, John McPhail, manager of the Mexico City Gas Company; James Carson, contract agent for the Light and Power Company, and family, and Baron and Baroness von Hiller. Baroness von Hiller was formerly Miss E. B. Barney of Philadelphia.

The refugees were held at the station in the capital for twelve hours before the train was permitted to leave. A persistent search had been made for Americans. While an order has been issued against the further departure of Americans from Mexico City, it is believed that the permission, granted by the American Commander here to the family of Gen. Maass to leave Vera Cruz may have the effect of causing the withdrawal of this order. Gen. Maass is a brother-in-law of Huerta.

Vera Cruz was to-day isolated from direct communication with the interior, but the sparse news brought here by refugees indicates that the state of affairs is bad and rapidly growing worse so far as Americans are concerned. The refugees arriving here bring word of intense anti-American feeling in all directions.

The American military authorities in Vera Cruz consider the situation of

Continued on Page 2.

Villa Talks Peace, But Places Guns Close To Border.

MILITARY MOVES SECRET

The Strength of His Force at Juarez and His Plans Are Carefully Concealed.

TOLD OF NATIONS' OFFER

"Now I Can Return to My Army," He Says—Delighted with New Turn of Affairs.

CARRANZA AGENT COMING

Will Tell Washington That Offending Note Was Not a Final Stand.

VILLA'S INFLUENCE SEEN

He Goes To-day to Have It Out with His Chief on Attitude Toward United States.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 25.—Preparations for war are being made, although each side of the Rio Grande is expressing warmest friendship for the other and disclaiming any intention of war. The rule that it is military judgment to declare for peace while preparing for war is being carried out on both sides of the river, and while Villa is sending friendly messages to the President of the United States and receiving friendly messages in reply, the armies of President Wilson and Gen. Villa are busy and watchful.

On the American side of the line the big black guns of the Sixth Field Artillery rumbled into position on a craggy knoll overlooking the river and Juarez, while on the Mexican side a mound of new made earth was pointed out to Capt. Scott of the battery to-day as the location of nine big guns from Villa's artillery section.

The active preparations of the American soldiers for the defense of the city on Thursday caused the Mexicans to become alert and they, in turn, started to intrench and place artillery. Quantities of cotton in bales which had been brought to the border from Torreon, were hauled to the river front late this evening as if to be used for breastworks.

Nine guns, said to have been disabled by the Federals at San Pedro before they were left to the enemy, are being sent to the border for repairs, the rebel artillery commander, Felix Angeles, says. No more efforts have been made to bring rebel troops to Juarez, as far as can be learned in Juarez, although the strictest guard is kept over the telegraph station, and no one is allowed to enter or leave it without a pass.

Americans coming from Chihuahua say that there are not more than 5,000 troops in Chihuahua, and that only a small garrison has been stationed at the smaller towns between Chihuahua and the border. When the American refugees passed through Villa Ahumada to-day enroute to the border the Rebel troops shouted "Muerta a los Gringoes" and hissed the Americans who looked out of the train windows, but no shots were fired and there was no trouble as the train only stopped there a few minutes.

VILLA TO SEE CARRANZA.

Will Demand a Neutral Attitude on Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, April 25.—A crisis is expected in Constitutionalist affairs before to-morrow night unless Carranza backs down and expresses his intention of remaining neutral in the situation which has developed from the Tampico incident.

Villa is in Juarez because he does not wish to argue the matter of international policy with Carranza and his associates. Knowing that a break between Carranza, the nominal first chief of the revolution, and himself at this time would be fatal to the cause he has been leading, Villa hurried to Juarez, angry and smarting because Carranza and his non-fighting diplomatists neglected to confer or counsel with him or Gen. Felipe Angeles, the military brains of the revolution, regarding the reply forwarded to Washington in answer to the polite request for a statement of their position in the present situation.

Villa has admitted that had he remained in Chihuahua, the break would probably have occurred, which has been pending between the nominal and the real chiefs of the revolution. To assure his friends on the American side and throughout the United States, Villa hastened to Juarez and issued a statement that Carranza's position was not the position of the revolution and was not held by him. He admitted that the Carranza note was a grievous mistake and the outcome of bad advice from political friends.

Villa went further to-day when he gave representatives of the United States to understand that unless Carranza receded from his position in regard to the United States, he would take charge of affairs and either force Carranza to retreat or resign. But Villa and his close friends do not consider such a drastic movement necessary in order to save the situation. Carranza depends upon his advisers for whatever element of political strength he has.

Villa will have none of this borrowed strength and intends to return to-morrow and put the issue up to Carranza. As Villa has always controlled the situations which have arisen, there is little doubt here that he will dominate the situation and bring Carranza into line for a neutral policy with the United States, even if Mexico City is invaded. This is the position, it is understood, that Villa and the Washington representative here have agreed to.

"Carranza's message was a great mistake," said Villa. "It is not best for me to give out my views yet, but we are not going to turn on our friends. My personal wishes are that the United States continue the blockade of the Huerta ports. If it will do this, we will be in Mexico City with the entire Constitutionalist Army within a month, and I will personally make Huerta offer a full and satisfactory apology to the United States, my friend and the friend of the people of Mexico, for all the insults he has offered your flag."

Roberto Pesquiera, Carranza's closest diplomatic adviser, who succeeded in getting President Wilson to raise the embargo on arms, has been ordered by Carranza to proceed at once to Washington to make clear the position of the Constitutionalists to the American Government. Pesquiera is intensely loyal to Carranza, although he agrees with Villa in the present controversy, that the wise policy is to remain friendly with the United States.

Señor Pesquiera will go to the capital with a private message for President Wilson which Carranza would not trust to the telegraph wires. He also has verbal instructions to assure Washington that Carranza's offending message was only a preliminary statement of principles, and, in no sense, a final declaration of position.

This is taken to indicate that Carranza is beginning to obey orders from Villa and to retreat from his position.

VILLA APPROVES OFFER.

Adds that Wilson's Action Shows He Has Mexico's Welfare at Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 25.—"It is well. I will be through with this negotiating and can return to my army."

This was Villa's answer when told of the offer of the South American powers to act in the affairs of Mexico. He and his revolution would be considered equally with the other factions in the country in arranging terms of permanent peace.

Villa later made this statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"I am glad President Wilson has agreed to accept the offer of the South American countries, and I hope it results in permanent peace for my poor country. If it can be accomplished through any efforts of mine or my men they may be counted on to the last private. This quarrel has been between Huerta and the United States, and justly so, but it has not been with the Mexican people.

"I am sure the action of Argentina, Brazil and Chile will meet with the approbation of all of my people for those countries are brothers in the blood and they have our welfare at heart—but no more so than has President Wilson. He has demonstrated that he has the welfare of my people at heart and that there is no selfishness in his policy.

"There is much that I might say on this subject but that should be properly left to the spokesman of the revolutionists, Gen. Venustiano Carranza. But I do wish to say, and am in position to say that when this international difficulty is settled, my brave forces will be in Mexico City within a few weeks, and then we will show the American people how much we appreciate what they have done for us."

Villa's closest friends say that the rebel leader has much to gain in the proposed mediation negotiations and that he has been recognized for the first time in these negotiations.

As the removal of Huerta is the only premise upon which a peace proposal could be based that would meet the President's approval, Villa considers that the big thing for which he was fighting has all but been accomplished.

This was one of the causes of his action to-night when told by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in his little adobe office that the South American powers had offered their friendly offices as mediators. Another cause of Villa's elation was the fact that he had been forced to assume an unpopular attitude as temporary corrective of Carranza's message to the President. Villa knows that his stand is liable to make him unpopular and could be misinterpreted in many parts of his native land and country.

Continued on Page 2.

Navy Aviators Fly Over Captured Port and Far Inland

MACHINES CARRY BOMBS

Ready to Drop Them on the Mexican Troops if They Open Fire.

FLIGHT AMAZES THE CITY

Thousands Rush Into the Streets to Watch the Evolutions of the Airmen.

ORDERS TO SHOOT SNIPERS

All Caught at Night with Arms in Vera Cruz Will Be Executed on the Spot.

HEAR OF MURDER SOCIETY

Huerta Adherents Said to Have Formed an Organization to Shoot All Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 25.—A new and picturesque element of offense and defense was added to-day to the United States naval forces now holding this port, when two aeroplanes, manned by men from the Navy Aviation Corps, sailed over the city and out to the westward on a reconnoitring expedition to ascertain the location and number of the troops now being gathered by Gen. Maass to attack the city.

The navy flyers with their machines arrived this morning from Pensacola on the battleship Mississippi, which also brought 600 marines to reinforce the brigade which is here.

No time was lost in assembling the machines, and at 11 o'clock one was ready for flight. It rose slowly to a height of several hundred feet, and the aviator circled about over the city and toward the sand hills, in the hope of getting a glimpse of Gen. Maass's position.

This first flight was a brief one. Later two aeroplanes went up almost simultaneously and sped away to the westward to inspect the entire section which was being held by the Mexican troops.

Thousands of Mexicans rushed into the streets from houses and stores and watched the evolutions of the aviators with astonishment. No such thing as a flying machine had ever been seen before in Vera Cruz.

Bombs Ready for Use.

The aviators were provided with a stock of bombs, so that if fired upon by the Mexicans they could return the compliment, if there seemed to be any danger. The men were under orders to report back at intervals to Rear Admiral Fletcher with any information they might have obtained.

Under present circumstances, with the United States forces holding the restricted territory and unable to send detachments into the unknown hilly country beyond the present lines without risk, the aeroplanes will be of the greatest service. They can spy out the land and keep the commanding officer in touch with the operations of the 1,000 Mexicans who are said to be encamped not far from the city.

To-day's flights were made in part in co-operation with the movement of a detachment of marines to Tejeira to seize the pumping plant which supplies the city with water.

The outposts of the American forces have now been pushed out to a distance of four miles from the city.

To Shoot Snipers If Caught.

All was quiet in Vera Cruz this morning after a night in which much shooting was done from windows and roofs. All this went on in dark streets, and only one American was wounded. Two Mexicans are known to have been killed.

As a result of the persistent sniping, however, Admiral Fletcher and his staff held a conference to-day and decided upon drastic methods to stop the shooting. An order was accordingly issued that all Mexicans found within the city who were caught with arms in their possession would, on conviction by a military court, be executed on the spot.

The American forces have formed a sort of Mafia for the sole purpose of assassinating American marines and bluejackets. An inquiry is now being made in an effort to identify some of the members of this murder society.

Several members of the Mexican White Cross, carrying a Red Cross banner, were halted and searched today, and were found to be armed.

The splendid behavior of the American sailors and marines amazes even the better class of Mexican residents. Their manifest expectation was that the dreaded Americans would commit outrages and loot the city, just as their own soldiers when they are victorious.

In conversation with the enlisted men one finds wonderful loyalty and affection for their commanders. It would be difficult to name a case where two officers have obtained such a hold upon their officers and men as have Rear Admirals Badger and Fletcher. Both the Admirals are always on the job. They are quiet, courteous, quick, and cool, and their men would follow them anywhere.

Twenty cases of smallpox have been discovered in the poorer sections of the city, but no epidemic is feared.

AT CALIFORNIA BORDER.

American Guns Set Up 50 Feet from the Line.

CALEXICO, April 25.—American guns were trained on Mexicali to-night at a distance of 800 yards. This was the result of the arrival of more regular cavalry and State militia to-day and the removal of the camp of a majority of the regulars to a spot a quarter of a mile east of Calexico and 50 feet from the border, within plain view of the Mexican garrison. The bosses of pan-continental intervene.

Two 3-inch guns brought by the regular artillery, which arrived to-day, were pointed at the Mexican garrison.

A heavy guard of gunners was set. The men threaten the nonchalant among the regulars at short shrift.

No quarantine was enforced by Capt. James G. Harbord, ranking officer of the United States regular forces here for his station, when followed quickly by his arrival.

Capt. [illegible]

Same Peace Proffer Made to Huerta and Sent to Carranza.

FIRM AS TO DICTATOR

Wilson and Bryan Stand Upon Determination to Force His Elimination.

SENATORS ARE SKEPTICAL

Doubt the Possibility of Arresting This Government's Operations at This Stage.

FLAG INCIDENT INCLUDED

Government Tacitly Admits the Right of Neutral Nations to Discuss It.

KAHN SUGGESTED PLAN

Proposed in New York Times a Year Ago That Brazil, Argentina, and Chile Act—Fears It's Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Formal efforts to restore peace in Mexico have been begun. Coincidentally with a growing realization that the Vera Cruz undertaking was rapidly developing into a state of actual and definite war, the Governments of the three greatest South American nations have tendered their services as mediators between the United States and the Huerta Administration, and this Government has accepted their proffer. An official statement from the White House this evening contained the announcement.

The tender of good offices came from the Governments of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, acting through their diplomatic representatives in Washington. Before making the suggestion in a formal way, Senhor da Gama, the Ambassador of Brazil; Señor Naón, the Argentine Minister, and Señor Suarez, the Chilian Minister, had discussed the proposition with Secretary Bryan and found him agreeable to a consideration of the efforts proposed.

Although it is too early yet for matured expressions of opinion from public men in Washington, the belief prevailing here to-night was that, in view of certain conditions laid down by the United States in connection with the proffer of good offices and the fact that this Government desires the peace effort to include the Constitutionalists as well as the Administration of Gen. Huerta, the effort was likely to result in failure.

It was made known by Secretary Bryan that the United States Government would not consent to the settlement of Mexico's troubles through mediation on any terms short of the elimination of Gen. Huerta from the Presidency and the re-establishment of government in Mexico in accordance with the terms of the National Constitution.

On this point both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are obdurate.

How their insistence in this connection will be viewed by President Huerta is problematical; but the best guess in Washington to-night is that Huerta, should he accept the tender of good offices, will insist that no preliminary conditions shall be laid down which affect his present status adversely.

How the Offer Was Made.

After a conference with Mr. Bryan this morning, the three South American diplomatic representatives put their tender of good offices in the form of a note, and the response of Mr. Bryan was handed to them this evening just before a short conference at the White House between President Wilson, Mr. Bryan, and the senior Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The proffer made by the "A. B. C. mediatory," as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile were called at the time when it was originally suggested that they should undertake to bring about a settlement of Mexico's difficulties—merely included consideration of the differences between the Government of the United States and the Huerta Administration growing out of the resentment of President Wilson over the indignity offered to the Stars and Stripes at Tampico. But in his acceptance of the proffer, Mr. Bryan so worded his communication as to bring into the proposed exchanges an effort to adjust the entire Mexican situation so as to [illegible]

Full Text of the South American Proffer of Good Offices, and of Bryan's Acceptance

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The text of the tender of the good offices of the Argentine, Brazilian and Chilean Governments, to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Mexican situation, and the text of the American reply, are as follows:

[Translation.]

Legation of the Argentine Republic,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1914.

Mr. Secretary of State:

With the purpose of subserving the interests of peace and civilization in our continent, and with the earnest desire to prevent any further bloodshed, to the prejudice of the cordiality and union which have always surrounded the relations of the Governments and peoples of America, we, the plenipotentiaries of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, duly authorized thereto, have the honor to tender to your Excellency's Government our good offices for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico.

This offer puts in due form the suggestions which we had occasion to offer heretofore on the subject to the Secretary, to whom we renew the assurances of our highest and most distinguished consideration.

D. DA GAMA,
R. S. NAON,
EDUARDO SUAREZ MUJICA.

To His Excellency, William Jennings Bryan,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Reply of the Secretary of State.

The Government of the United States is deeply sensible of the friendliness, the good feeling, and the generous concern for the peace and welfare of America manifested in the joint note just received from your Excellencies, tendering the good offices of your Governments to effect, if possible, a settlement of the present difficulties between the Government of the United States and those who now claim to represent our sister Republic of Mexico.

Conscious of the purpose with which the proffer is made, this Government does not feel at liberty to decline it. Its own chief interest is in the peace of America, the cordial intercourse of her republics and their people, and the happiness and prosperity which can spring only out of frank, mutual understandings and the friendship which is created by common purpose.

The generous offer of your Governments is therefore accepted. This Government hopes most earnestly that you may find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory, and therefore permanent, settlement. If you should find them willing, this Government will be glad to take up with you for discussion in the frankest and most conciliatory spirit any proposals that may be authoritatively formulated, and will hope that they may prove feasible and prophetic of a new day of mutual co-operation and confidence in America.

This Government feels bound in candor to say that its diplomatic relations with Mexico being for the present severed, it is not possible for it to make sure of an uninterrupted opportunity to carry out the plan of intermediation which you propose. It is, of course, possible that some act of aggression on the part of those who control the military forces of Mexico might oblige the United States to act, to the upsetting of hopes of immediate peace; but this does not justify us in hesitating to accept your generous suggestion.

We shall hope for the best results within a time brief enough to relieve our anxiety lest ill-considered hostile demonstrations should interrupt negotiations and disappoint our hopes of peace.

WON'T ACCEPT, SAYS ALGARA

Former Mexican Charge Sees No Hope in South American Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 25.—Señor A. Algara R. de Terreros, late Mexican Charge at Washington, who was interviewed by a correspondent for THE TIMES here to-night, was not inclined to think that the offer of mediation by Brazil, Argentina, and Chile would be accepted by Gen. Huerta. He said:

"Probably a year ago John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, made some mediation proposal of the kind, but for some reason or other this was not accepted either in official or diplomatic circles. Later on—in fact, only a few months ago—there was some hint, I think, as to a mediation offer of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. It was said then that those Governments were willing to attempt a peaceful settlement between Mexico and the United States. However, as neither Argentina, Brazil, or Chile had recognized the Huerta Government the proposition was hinted to the Mexican Government, but was thoroughly rejected, and since then there has been no change in the situation so far as I know, nor, in view of these circumstances, is there likely to be.

"The Mexican Government thought these three nations had not been friendly enough to mediate. Besides, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, though of the same race as Mexico, are so far away and have so few interests in common at that, our diplomatic relations are more a matter of form than a real necessity.

"Morover, Mexico feels that these three countries did not act in a very friendly manner by not recognizing the Huerta Government, which was recognized by the great European Powers as well as Japan and China. If the United States, for reasons of its own, did not see fit to recognize the Huerta Government, this did not justify the attitude of these three nations toward Mexico. This attitude, of course, did not mean for us what the recognition of the European Powers meant, for in the latter case our commerce, our industries, our credit, and our diplomatic relations were keenly interested."

He said he was very glad to have the opportunity of expressing the views through THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, in my opinion, is regarded as the most important paper I have read. As the general question of the conflict between the United States and Mexico, Señor Algara had nothing to say. He had received no word from the Huerta Government, and pending [illegible] from Gen. Huerta, he said [illegible] Minister to Toronto.

SCOUTING AIRSHIPS AMAZE VERA CRUZ—TRAINLOAD OF REFUGEES ARRIVE UNDER BRITISH FLAG

D. Da Gama Ambassador from Brazil.

Romula S. Naon, Minister from Argentine.

Two of the Three A B C Mediators, as They Are Already Called.

Huerta Government and the Constitutionalists, and bring Mexico again to a state of peace and happiness. In his response to the tender of friendly offices, Mr. Bryan says:

"This Government hopes most earnestly that you may find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory, and therefore permanent settlement."

The Brazilian, Argentine, and Chilean representatives had proposed only that their good offices should be exercised for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico.

The envoys transmitted the United States acceptance of their proposal to the Spanish Ambassador, who immediately sent it by cable to the Spanish Legation at Mexico City for presentation to Gen. Huerta.

Gen. Carranza, head of the Constitutionalists, was informed of it through his representatives here.

The three diplomats later announced that no further steps would be taken by them until replies had been received.

Won't Evacuate Vera Cruz.

For the present the status of affairs at Vera Cruz will remain as it is. The United States Government will not withdraw its armed forces from that city or order its fleets to leave Mexican waters. But its acceptance of the good offices of the three South American Governments is to be taken as an earnest of its desire that there shall be no further hostilities, and it seems to have been settled that pending the outcome of the efforts of the would-be mediators, there will be no aggressive movement by this Government toward carrying out its hostile campaign to compel Gen. Huerta to accede to the American demands for reparation on account of the Tampico incident. Orders along that line have not been issued, however.

No excuses or explanations of the acceptance of the tender of good offices came from the White House or the State Department to-night in any formal way. But it was said, unofficially, by an authoritative quarter, that this Government's attitude toward the tender was that, as three nations had offered their services in an effort toward peace, the only thing that the United States could do was to accept.

From the private expressions of some of the public men who were seen to-night, it was gathered that they were taken completely by surprise by the acceptance of the United States of an offer to settle by mediation certain questions that in their opinion plainly involved the national honor. Such a thing, it was suggested, was unheard of.

All the available naval forces of the United States on both coasts were ordered to Mexican waters for the especial purpose of compelling Gen. Huerta to furnish reparation for an insult to the flag, and the supposition was that the United States Government would not consent to any settlement short of a compliance by the Huerta authorities with President Wilson's demand.

In his address on the Mexican crisis read to the two Houses of Congress assembled in joint session on April 20, President Wilson said:

"I therefore come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from Gen. Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even among the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico."

Tampico Incident to be Included.

According to the understood scope and character of the proposed mediation, the question of the demand of the United States that a salute to the Stars and Stripes shall be fired by the Mexican Government in reparation for what occurred at Tampico will be included in the questions considered by the mediators in their attempt to effect a settlement of the present differences. In other words, the Government of the United States, in accepting the South American offer, has expressed a willingness to allow foreign neutrals to determine how the matter of the Tampico indignity shall be adjusted.

Although opinion in Washington to-night turns rather generally in the direction of almost certain failure of the efforts of good offices, it is pointed out that the efforts of the three South American countries are likely to result in two definite things:

First, that the exchanges over the mediation proposal will bring about a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Huerta forces which will enable this Government to rescue all Americans in Mexico, some of whom are in the gravest danger.

Second, reassurances to the Latin-American countries that the Wilson Administration has not gone into Mexico as a preliminary step in a policy of aggression toward the whole of Latin-America.

As accepted by Secretary Bryan in his note to the three diplomatic representatives, the efforts of their Governments must be directed toward making Gen. Carranza or the recognized Constitutionalist authority a party to the proceedings. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan evidently seized the opportunity presented by the tender of good offices to seek not only a settlement of the entire Mexican difficulty, but at the same time to obviate the immediate prospect of a clash between the United States and the forces of the Constitutionalists.

Conditions Presage Failure.

In the conditions precedent laid down by the United States that the mediation shall include the ultimate elimination of Gen. Huerta as the head of the de facto Government of Mexico and the inclusion of the Constitutionalists in the negotiations begun to-night lie what seems to amount to a certainty, in the opinion of well-informed persons here, that the mediation undertaken will result in flat failure.

According to these observers, Huerta will hardly consent to have any dealings whatsoever with Carranza or Villa—even indirect dealings—while the attitude of Carranza has been that he would not accede to any overtures for peace, either directly with Huerta or indirectly, in a way that involved anything short of Huerta's retirement from the Mexican Presidency.

Again, it is intended in Washington, Huerta will not be likely to recognize as a condition precedent to the negotiations that he shall surrender his office.

In all such negotiations the preliminary conditions must be of a character that will give each and every party to them the opportunity to see victory for the cause he represents. And no opportunity for winning would be afforded to Huerta if he consented to the American terms.

Argentina the Prime Mover.

It was learned to-night that the proposals for peace had not emanated from this Government. The suggestion that the proffer of the three South American countries be accepted came from the representatives of those countries. According to what is said in Latin-American circles to-night, the Argentine Government was the prime mover in this effort toward bringing peace in Mexico.

One of the happiest men in Washington to-night is John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union. It was Mr. Barrett, who in February, 1913, made the proposition that the trouble should be adjusted through mediation of America's nations. Mr. Barrett was reticent to-night when he was asked to comment on the proposals of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, but it was evident that the tender of good offices and its acceptance by this Government had made him very happy.

Mr. Barrett's suggestion came just prior to the killing of President Madero. The basis of it was that the co-operation of the principal Latin-American countries, in an effort to bring about settlement of Mexico's troubles would mean that an unselfish settlement was sure.

Whether the tender of mediation serves its purpose or not, it has great significance, in that it is the first time in the history of the United States that a proposition of this character has been made by the Latin-American countries. Heretofore the United States has been the one to make the offer, and the fact that the Latin-American countries have taken the initiative is regarded as indicating that they have reached a point where they feel that they can deal with the United States on a basis of equality.

Barrett. "It signifies the true Pan-American spirit of getting together among the American nations, and is a long step in advance toward all-American co-operation for the settlement of disputes among American nations.

"It is especially gratifying to me because it is directly in line with what I proposed a little over a year ago and what, I believe if accepted then, would have solved the problem, brought peace to Mexico, and prevented intervention and war. The moral influence of the direct interest of three such powerful American republics as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile cannot be underestimated; and even if Mexico refuses to be a party to the proposal made in the most unselfish spirit, the effect of voluntary action by these Governments will be most beneficial for Pan-American relations.

"It has always been my belief that any difficulties which arise between any two American nations should and could be settled through the kindly mediation of some of the other nineteen."

There is a diplomatic string tied to the acceptance by this Government of the proposal of the three South American nations. After a reference to "the several elements of the Mexican people," by which term Bryan evidently means the Constitutionalists as well as the Huertistas, the Secretary of State says:

"If you should find them willing, this Government will be glad to take up with you for discussion in the frankest and most conciliatory manner proposals that may be authoritatively formulated and will hope that they may prove feasible and prophetic of a new day of mutual co-operation and confidence in America."

Put in other terms, this means that the consent of Huerta and whoever represents the Constitutionalist authority must be obtained to the peace proposal before the United States Government will undertake to go further in the direction of negotiations aimed to bring about the restoration of normal conditions in the Mexican republic.

One of the great difficulties toward success of the peace negotiations appears in the fact that none of the three South American countries practising the rôle of mediators has recognized President Huerta as the legitimate constitutional Mexican Government.

In this respect they are on all fours with the Government of the United States. All these countries, however, maintain diplomatic representatives in Mexico City; but it was said to-night that these representatives had held over from the Madero Administration and that they had never presented credentials to President Huerta. Their status is similar to that occupied by Henry Lane Wilson as American Ambassador after Huerta came into office. Mr. Wilson had been accredited formally to the Madero Government, but he had never received letters accrediting him to President Huerta, and he remained in Mexico City after Huerta's term was begun in the peculiar capacity of unaccredited envoy.

Other Envoys in Conference.

The Costa Rican envoy, Joaquin Calvo, ranking Minister of the Diplomatic Corps, and Dr. Alberto Membrano, Minister from Honduras, joined the three South American plenipotentiaries while they were conferring on their plans for a peaceful settlement, and Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia; Frederico Alfonz Pezet, Minister of Peru; Eusebio Morales, Minister of Panama, and Manuel de la Vega-Calderon, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba, joined the conferees later.

The Latin American Diplomats spent an hour and a half in discussing the peace proffer.

"No plans for the future were considered," said Señor Minister Pezet after the conference, "but we have the best hope."

SENATORS ARE SKEPTICAL.

Jones and Bristow Think Mediation Impossible—McCumber Receptive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senators who discussed the proposed mediation to-night seemed to feel that it was intended to refer particularly to the salute for the flag demanded of Gen. Huerta by the United States. That, they agreed, was scarcely a subject for mediation, particularly as the American demand was directed to Gen. Huerta as an individual, or, at best, as chief of a faction which the United States had persistently refused to recognize.

Some Senatorial expressions of opinion follow:

Senator Wesley L. Jones, Republican, of Washington:

"Suppose that we should accept the offer of these nations, and that Huerta should agree to salute the flag. What then would be the status? Would we withdraw from Mexico and let things go on as before? I do not want to do anything to embarrass the President and prevent any successful culmination of any negotiations which could do any good, but really it is a curious situation.

"Our hands are put to the plow down there in Mexico now, and I do not see how we are going to turn the plow around in the furrow and back out. It would be an almost impossible situation to leave the work which we have begun in Mexico. I hope for the best, but it looks strange and dark to me, for I do not see how we can extricate ourselves from the war on which we have actually embarked without concluding the work we cut out for ourselves."

Senator Bristow, Republican, of Kansas:

"Astounding is the mildest word I can think of to express my opinion of the President's action in agreeing to permit Chile, Argentina, and Brazil to arbitrate our differences with Mexico. Why, just think of the proposition as it stands! Here's a man whom the United States has never recognized to be anything but a murderer and a bandit. He, through men under his control, offers what the Administration regards as an insult. The apology which he offered in reparation is not regarded as sufficient by the Administration. Whereupon the United States, though not declaring war, begins a state of war and hostilities. Then these three nations come along and offer to settle our differences. We accept that proposition.

"Now, how can the United States arbitrate with a bandit whom we do not recognize to be anything more or less than a murderer? How can the three nations use their influence to recognize a Government and something which that Government does not recognize as anything? It is absurd, really the most impossible situation that I ever heard of."

Senator Vardaman, Democrat, of Mississippi:

"It does not look to me as if much could now be accomplished through mediation. The time for mediation is past. And, after all, what is there to mediate? No, it does not seem to me as if this is the thing to do."

Senator Mcumber, Republican, of North Dakota, member of the Foreign Relations Committee:

"I cannot say that I am hopeful in regard to the offer and acceptance of the good offices of these three nations with a view to settling the trouble in Mexico. I can see a rocky road and many stones in the path of settling that difficulty without a great deal more trouble and bloodshed. However, I am favorably impressed with the offer and am pleased that it has been made.

"I do not believe, as has been suggested, that it is the desire of these South American nations to put the United States in this position with a view of forcing it to make a declaration of its intentions with regard to encroachments on South American territory.

"I would like to say, too, that we could accept these offered offices without recognizing Huerta as the legal ruler of Mexico. We must, of course, recognize him as the actual head of a large faction, and so must we recognize Carranza and Villa; but we must hope that this will result in peace in that trouble country."

PLEASES JULIUS KAHN.

He Suggested Same Good Offices Last August—Thinks It Is Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representative Julius Kahn of California was greatly pleased to-night when he learned of the offer of the Governments of South America to use their good offices in an effort to restore peace between the United States and the opposing factions in Mexico.

Mr. Kahn was the original man to propose that the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile should be utilized in endeavoring to restore peace in Mexico. Mr Kahn first made this suggestion in an interview with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 9, 1913—the day that John Lind, as special envoy of the Wilson Administration stepped from the battleship Louisiana to the quay at Vera Cruz on his trip to Mexico City.

Mr. Kahn's interview was printed in THE TIMES the following morning, Aug. 10, 1913:

"I am afraid," said Mr. Kahn to-night, "that the use of the good offices of the A. B. C. Governments now comes too late. If the suggestion had been followed by President Wilson when I first offered it there might have been a successful result. I still hope that the offer of mediation will result successfully and restore peace in Mexico. But I am afraid that too much has happened since Aug. 10 for the offer to be accepted by Gen. Huerta or even Carranza.

Fears It Is Too Late.

"The acceptance of the good offices of the A. B. C. Governments comes now when the two countries are in a state of war. If they can prevail on Huerta to mediate there may be results. But I fear that Huerta is now the great stumbling block. It is rather doubtful whether anything can now be done to bring Huerta and Carranza together. If this offer had been made before the fall of Torreon, before thousands of Mexicans, Federals and Constitutionalists, were killed in the Torreon campaign, it might have been less difficult to bring the two factions together in an agreement to restore peace satisfactory to the United States Government. Huerta is now inflamed, the Mexican people are inflamed over the developments of the past week, and the situation is most difficult.

"I not only made my original suggestion for mediation on Aug. 10 of last year, but repeated it in a speech at the Carabao Society last January, and later made the same suggestion in a speech which I delievered in the House of Representatives in March, but no attention was paid to the suggestion at all.

"In his interview which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 10, 1913, Representative Kahn said in part:

"The Mexican situation is the concern of every patriotic American citizen. It is not, and it should not be made, a political question. The formulation of a definite policy by the Administration and the announcement of that policy are eagerly awaited, not only in our country, but by the civilized world.

"At this juncture, the republics of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile should be asked to co-operate with us in whatever steps we may take to bring about a condition of peace in Mexico.

"Why should our Government alone assume the full responsibility of bringing about peaceful conditions in our sister republic?

"In Europe, whenever difficulties arise, a concert of the great powers determines upon a course of action, and the matter is settled. The Latin-American republics look upon the United States with suspicion. Our professions regarding the Monroe doctrine are not even looked upon as being disinterested.

Concert of Western Powers.

"I believe the time has come when there should be a concert of the great Powers of the American Hemisphere in matters such as the Mexican imbroglio. Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile, in my judgment, should be invited to participate with the United States in an endeavor to settle the difficulties that beset our sister republic. These three great republics of South America have not yet recognized the Huerta Government. They are holding back, probably waiting for us to take the initiative.

"It seems to me that an invitation extended to these three great countries would reassure all Latin-America as to our disinterestedness in matters of this kind. Such action would tend to convince all Latin-America that the United States Government is simply trying to bring about peaceful conditions in America.

"These three countries are just as much interested in maintaining the Monroe doctrine as we are. They are just as interested in preventing the Asiatic influences from gaining a foothold on the American continent, and the exact

strengthen the bonds of friendship between Latin-America and ourselves, and should be notice to the world that the Republics of America stand ready to settle the problems that confront their citizens without interference with the rest of the world."

FRANCE MADE NO OFFER.

Nor Did England Propose Mediation in the Mexican Crisis.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 25.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed by the Foreign Office that no offer of mediation in the Mexican crisis has been made by France to the United States. Since the arrival of King George there has been no Cabinet meeting. Immediately after the King's departure Premier Doumergue went to the country to remain until after the elections to-morrow.

When the correspondent's informant was asked if the Mexican representatives here had appealed for mediation he received the reply that no information was available on that point, but he believed that no such suggestion had been made by any one. On account of the absence of the majority of the Cabinet the matter is impossible of discussion until after the election.

A high diplomatic authority is responsible for the statement that the general feeling of the Government is satisfaction that the United States has finally taken action, and that there is no hostility toward the American method of intervention, as has been suggested by some anti-American newspapers.

There is a feeling of satisfaction that M. Hedemann of the Matin has sailed for America to support President Wilson's policy, as he is likely to influence the European press. He has received many letters of introduction from Ambassador Herrick.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 25.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is able, on official authority, to confirm the statement, cabled on Saturday morning, that the British Government has made no offer of mediation in the Mexican controversy, but it is willing to render its good offices in any way desired.

BIG SURPRISE IN LONDON.

Latin-American Envoys Greatly Elated Over the News.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 25.—The news of President Wilson's acceptance of the good offices of Brazil, Chile, and Argentina came to London as a complete surprise. Florencio Dominguez, the Argentine Minister, received his first intimation of the news from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. He expressed great pleasure in what he considered would undoubtedly tend to bring about a happy settlement of the serious trouble.

"The news of President Wilson's decision," said Señor Dominguez, "assuredly will create deep gratification throughout South America."

Another personage of the South American colony occupying a high official position, corroborated the statement that news undoubtedly would cause the greatest satisfaction in Latin-America.

"The ever latent distrust of the Northern republic among the Latin populations of the continent," said he, "will receive a remarkable shock. South American sympathies have been strongly with Mexico throughout the crisis, for, notwithstanding President Wilson's repeated declarations that the United States was not desirous of territorial aggrandizement, the suspicion remained that the American Government would discover a reason for modifying that policy when it came to count up the cost of intervention in Mexico.

"Wilson's acceptance of the good offices of the three Latin republics cannot be regarded otherwise than decisive proof of no such ambitions, both by the upper classes in Mexico, who, to a certain extent, have been counting upon Latin American sympathy, and by the nations of the Southern continent, where there has been a general tendency to regard the Monroe doctrine as meaning ultimate domination by the United States."

The news of President Wilson's decision was received here at midnight, and THE NEW YORK TIMES was unable to obtain any further expressions of opinion, the town being more than usually empty, even for Saturday, owing to the desire of Londoners of the upper classes to escape the invasion of many thousands of "trippers," who swarmed into the metropolis for the final cup tie of the Association Football League, which was won by Burnley in the presence of the King and 90,000 other spectators.

The Chilean and Brazilian Ministers are both out of town, and their houses are closed up.

SUGGESTED BY PRESS.

Chilean Gover[illegible]rged to Offer

SANTIAGO, [illegible]

Argentina and Brazil with a view to proposing friendly mediatian between Mexico and the United States in order to settle the present dispute and prevent war.

HUERTA CONSUL HOPEFUL.

De Esteva Thinks South American Offer May Bring Peace.

Manuel de Esteva, the Mexican Consul General, when informed by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night of President Wilson's acceptance of the offer made by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, said, "I am very pleased indeed to hear such good news. I trust that the offer of the three countries will bear good results and bring peace between the United States and Mexico.

"The outlook this afternoon for peace," the Consul General went on, "was as dark and gloomy as the weather. This offer of mediation comes like a bright ray of hope to pierce the war cloud that is hovering on the horizon of the United States and Mexico."

Señor de Esteva added that he had received telegrams from the Mexican Consuls in cities on the border and coast towns asking him for instructions.

"I have not received any news from Mexico City," said he, "so I shall continue to do business in the Consulate, and hope that my instructions to close up and leave New York will never come."

PROCEDURE OF GOOD OFFICES.

No Hindrance of War Plans Under The Hague Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Wilson's acceptance of the good offices of Brazil, Argentina and Chile to compose the Mexican conflict has centred the attention of international authorities on just what the procedure will be and what "good offices" are under the practice of nations.

The tender of the South American envoys speaks of good offices, and the reply of the United States Government makes reference to intermediation.

John Bassett Moore, former Counselor of the State Department and an authority on international law, points out a distinction between the case of good offices and mediation and says: "The demand of good offices or their acceptance does not confer the right of mediating."

John Hay, when Secretary of State, said: "The phrase good offices being somewhat elastic should be confined to two contingencies. In its first sense, it corresponds to the French term 'officioux.' In its second sense it is allied to arbitral intermediation as an impartial adviser of both parties and not only implies but requires the assent of both parties, and, often, a spontaneous invitation from each."

The Hague uses the two terms good offices and mediation interchangeably. The Hague provision follows:

Article II.—In case of serious disagreement or conflict, before an appeal to arms the signatory powers agree to have recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices or mediation of one or more friendly powers.

Article III.—Independently of this recourse, the signatory powers recommend that one or more powers, strangers to the dispute, should, on their own initiative, and as far as circumstances may allow, offer their good offices or mediation to the States at variances.

Powers, strangers to the dispute, have the right to offer their good offices or mediation even during the course of hostilities.

The exercise of this right can never be regarded by one or the other of the parties in conflict as an unfriendly act.

That the work of the three South American envoys in the present case will be purely advisory and not be of binding character, appears to follow from Article VI. of the Hague Convention, which provides:

Good offices and mediation, either at the request of the parties at variance or on the initiative of powers strangers to the dispute, have exclusively the naracter of advice and never have binding force.

The Hague Convention also provides that "the acceptance of mediation cannot, unless there be agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying, or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparation for war. If mediation occurs after the commencement of hostilities it causes no interruption to the military operations in progress unless there be an agreement to the contrary."

Most of the precedents on good offices and mediation are those in which established Governments are concerned, and to what extent the practice would apply to a de facto Government is not clear. But the adoption in the present case of the usual course of tendering good offices and its acceptance by the United States would probably result in the usual procedure being employed.

One of the precedents on good offices was during the Cleveland Administration and involved Mexico. At that time Secretary Bayard tendered to Mexico the good offices of the United States in settling the conflict between Mexico and Guatemala.

Another precedent involving Mexico was when that country and France were in conflict in 1838. Then the American Minister to Paris, Mr. Cass, was instructed to offer his assistance in any form which might prove beneficial, and it was added that the President "would feel no delicacy in tendering his good offices."

President Buchanan also sought to employ his good offices in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese Empire and there were numerous other precedents under later Administrations.

ALFONSO MADE NO OFFER.

Suggestion of Mexican Mediation Came from a Spanish Editor.

MADRID, April 25.—Eduardo Dato, the Spanish Premier, to-day declared to The Associated Press that the report of King Alfonso's offer to aid in arranging the dispute between Mexico and the United States was altogether without official foundation.

The report originated in an article appearing in the semi-official newspaper, the Jornal Parlamentario, which appeared the day after the editor had been received in audience by the King. It was stated in the article that the King of Spain, because of his country's historical relations [illegible] Mexico and his [illegible] United Sta[illegible]

CARNEGIE ON STAGE TELLS OF PEACE PLAN

Halts Oratorio Society's Concert to Read Message from President Wilson.

HIS HAPPIEST DAY, HE SAYS

Philanthropist Runs from His Box to the Stage Crying: "I Bring You Glad Tidings."

Andrew Carnegie received a telegram from President Wilson informing him of the plan to mediate the Mexican trouble while he was attending the final concert of the Oratorio Society at Carnegie Hall last night, and, flushed with excitement, Mr. Carnegie ran from his box in the first tier down to the stage to pass the news along to the audience.

It was about 9 o'clock, and the first part of the concert had just ended. Conductor Louis Koemmenich of the orchestra was still bowing to the applause of the audience when Mr. Carnegie appeared on the stage.

"Behold, I bring you good tidings," he exclaimed excitedly. He then announced that the President's message had arrived, and explained its contents.

"This is the happiest moment of my life!" he continued. "War has been averted at the last moment and Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, the three most advanced and progressive republics of South America, are to act as mediators between the United States and Mexico. There will be no more hostilities!"

Mr. Carnegie was out of breath when he reached the stage and spoke somewhat jerkily at first. He had been unobserved as he left his box in the centre of the first tier, where Mrs. Carnegie and her sister, Miss Whitfield, were members of a box party, and passed down the steps and along the aisle of the first floor unnoticed. He entered the stage entrance and was first seen as he suddenly emerged from the aperture in the middle of the elevated platform on which the singers sat.

Handclapping was renewed as soon as Mr. Carnegie appeared. After his first statement that he had heard from the President, he said that the United States was wrong in interfering in Mexico in the first place, and that he had never approved of it.

"Our whole attitude with regard to the Mexican situation has been wrong," he said. "The United States should expect Mexico and all other Latin American republics to take care of their own affairs, and should not meddle in them.

"I do not think we were right in even criticising the fairness and honesty of the election in Mexico, as it was no affair of ours."

Citizens of South American or other republics, he said, had no right to interfere in American politics or to declare American elections unfair, and he asserted that the rule should work both ways.

Mr. Carnegie's remarks were interrupted frequently with applause. He spoke in all nearly fifteen minutes, devoting most of his talk, however, to the merits of the work of the Oratorio Society, of which he has been President for many years. He then went to the chorus behind him on the stage, he said:

"This news about the Mexican situation has put me in such fine spirits that each of you ladies in the chorus looks like an angel of peace to me."

Before leaving the hall Mr. Carnegie shook hands with the conductor of the orchestra and a number of his friends among the singers, congratulating them on the success of their season.

R. Fulton Cutting Pleased.

R. Fulton Cutting, when informed of the steps toward a settlement of the Mexican difficulties which had been accepted by the White House, said:

"I heartily welcome any effort by outside parties to reconcile us in Mexico. I can see no justification for going to war, and in spite of the provocation I do not think we are justified in occupying Vera Cruz. eW can afford to be patient for a long time yet."

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Comment on Offer of Good Offices in Mexican Situation.

The following are editorial comments of other New York newspapers to-day upon the offer of good offices in the Mexican situation by Brazil, Argentine Republic, and Chile:

From The Sun.

Let no plan that promises peace with honor be rejected without a trial. The proposal of an armistice with a view to mediation by three great republics of South America is one which this Nation can afford to consider, particularly so because it is somewhat in the line of that new and desirable application of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, which Secretary Bryan has very urgingly upon the attention of the Wilson Administration when the question was one of joint intervention in Mexican affairs, ourselves participating.

The principle to which Col. Roosevelt's useful efforts have given vitality south of the equator is not affected by the circumstance that the United States Government finds itself in a position, in some sense to be judged, not merely to judge and act. The practicability or impracticability of the plan depends, of course, upon considerations at the present writing unknown; upon the attitude of Gen. Huerta, and indirectly, but to a very important degree, upon the behavior of the Constitutionalists. But when any way opens out of an apparent impasse it would be a crime against civilization not to weigh its possibilities.

The fact that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, by entertaining the proposal, are compelled to modify their previous theories on Huerta's status, and substantially to recognise him, whatever they may say about it, is of no great consequence except as regards their personal pride of opinion. It is the penalty to be paid for initial mistakes likewise personal. The country can stand it, if they can, for the sake of honorable peace.

South American Mediation.

From The Tribune.

The intermediation proposed by the South American republics and accepted by this country may offer a way out of the Mexican difficulty. At any rate, the Administration could not do anything but agree to it. The public does not want war if it can be honorably avoided. The Administration is committed to peace if peace is possible.

President Wilson's letter accepting mediation is not particularly hopeful in its tone. The President dwells upon the danger that acts of hostility on the part of Mexico will make it impossible for the United States honorably to await the result of the South American tenders. Moreover, he asserts that nothing short of a permanent solution of the Mexican problem will be acceptable to this country, thus casting aside the fiction that mere reparation for an insult was all that the United tSates sought in resorting to acts of war.

The Constitutionalists That Decide.

From The Herald.

In all questions affecting the probable action of the constitutionalists on the northern border of Mexico, and to some degree on the Pacific and Gulf coasts, it must be kept in mind that Carranza is scarcely more than a political figurehead. The real authority reposes in the commanding generals—Villa in the north, Obrega on the Pacific coast and Jesus Carranza, brother of the professional political now in the saddle, on the shores of the Gulf.

Very little is known of this younger Carranza, but Americans experienced in cosas Mexicanas declare that both Villa and Obrega can be depended upon when once their word is pledged. The main thing at the moment is not to hark back to what may or may not have been the conduct of any of these insurrectionists in a good cause, but to find out what their pledged future is to be. It is an old saw, fortified by modern instances, that discredited agents are often the best intermediaries in ticklish emergencies, and no harm is done to the high moralities.

Climax of Mexican Blunders.

From The Press.

And now, in yesterday's Latin-American offer of mediation, supplicated and embraced by those in our Government unequal to their obligation, we have the most hideously grotesque blunder of all.

So many blunders and so tragic have been made in this dreadful Mexican business that it is quite hopeless for the Nation merely to criticise anything that comes out of the egregiously mistaken and abnormally misguided policy that has been directing our pitiful course.

Nevertheless, we may still deplore, and the further we go with the working out of that policy of never do anything but blunder, the more we deplore.

That grape juice may sparkle to an inane purpose in Washington while American blood runs as a libation in Mexico it may be necessary for the people of the United States to writhe yet a while longer in an ignominy before unknown in their history.

But it is not possible that it can be for more than a little while! Surely, Congress, not benumbed in every national nerve, not bereft of all sense, not dead to every feeling of patriotism, will act.

The time has come. Since William Jennings Bryan, with the folly that has dogged him since 1896, must obsess the White House to the immeasurable shame of the nation, Congress, acting for the American people, must set out to vindicate their manhood and redeem their honor. Let Congress begin!

COMMENT ON THE OFFER.

Views of Various Newspapers on President's Acceptance of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Regarding President Wilson's acceptance of the good offices of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in the Mexican trouble The Washington Post will say to-morrow morning:

It should be remembered that the three South American republics which now tender their good offices have not recognized the Huerta Government. This makes it morally certain that Huerta will repudiate any offer they may make.

The people of the United States are not willing to accept any compromise, now that they have determined once for all to end the reign of anarchy and bloodshed south of their border. The good offices of other nations are welcome at all times, but the Mexican problem is one that can be settled now only by the strong arm of the United States. It is not a time for polite phrases and compromises. The murders and robberies in Mexico have aroused the people of the United States to such a pitch that they are determined to put an end to the atrocities.

A Courageous Course.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 25.—The Herald will say of President Wilson's acceptance of the offer of good offices:

The President has taken a courageous course in resisting the war clamor of the yellow journals and of the jingos, long enough to test out this latest possibility. He has vision enough to see that the republics of the Southern Hemisphere deserve a part in the larger American problem. Some people will say that, by delay, our chances in Mexico are endangered and accordingly that we ought to be fighting at once. To this is silly. Our ability to annihilate poor old Mexico is so demonstrative that we need not hasten unduly to the task. If we have to go to war against her, we shall be equal to the task when the dread necessity comes, without any unconscionable haste in leaping into the breach.

Good for Wilson. Any honorable way out is what we want. War is too high a price to pay for anything that we could accomplish by it.

Assails Wilson Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The Commercial Tribune, commenting upon the movement for a settlement of the trouble in Mexico, will say:

Now we reach the third section of the Administration's alliterative Mexican policy—"peaceful parleying." Having sent seventeen sailors and marines to sudden death, the President decides that after all the whole business amounts to very little, and an offer to mediate, which has come from two or three South American republics, is accepted.

Aside from the fundamental fact that most red-blooded Americans unalterably are opposed to the mediation of questions involving national honor, there is the serious objection that the attitude assumed will verify in the minds of the Mexicans and South American republics the Huerta boast that the United States Government is afraid of his forces.

Besides what justification can President Wilson make of his course to the American people. If he did not mean business when he took up the Tampico incident, why didn't he refuse to uphold Admiral Mayo and order him to return home. That would have been much kinder than sending seventeen men to death to emphasize the fact that the insult to the flag is so unimportant that a mediation board can settle the issue.

How can he justify the hypocritical use of Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby in writing mothers of these slain men when, according to his present attitude, they died in a petty quarrel over a question of etiquette rather than to "save the republic?"

Alliteration has led us by degrees from "watchful waiting" and "calm consideration" to "peaceful parleys" over questions of national honor. What next—"cringing complacency?"

More "Watchful Waiting."

The Cincinnati Enquirer's leading editorial to-morrow morning, in part, is as follows:

As not one of the three Governments proposing mediation have recognized Huerta, and the result of the mediation as arranged in Washington is to be that Huerta shall go, it seems to The Enquirer that there is little chance of having that shrewd and wily dictator agree to any mediation of that character.

Our Government should hasten its preparations to pacify Mexico by its army and navy and not rely upon mediation to produce the results desired by our people and those of other nations in all the continents.

The Tampico incident was but one event in a series of occurrences during more than three years of time.

The salute to the flag, if it had been made by Huerta for the insult at Tampico, would have been no reparation for the outrages on Americans by the bandits of Zapata, Villa, and other bands operating throughout the territory of Mexico.

The proposal of mediation is but another prolongation of the watching and waiting policy, and while the negotiations proceed the murders, outrages, and destruction go on.

Gratifying and Surprising.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—The Globe-Democrat to-morrow will say editorially:

The latest development in the Mexican situation is gratifying, but somewhat surprising, in view of the recent official declarations at Washington that the difficuty between this country and Huerta and his adherents was of a character so vitally affecting the honor of the United States that it was not a proper subject of arbitration.

Huerta asked for arbitration and was answered with a laconic ultimatum. Spain tendered its friendly offices after the seizure of the Custom House at Vera Cruz and was answered with the official declaration before mentioned.

The joint offer of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—sometimes called the A. B. C.—has been accepted, and the civilized world will hope that what would have been a long-drawn-out, though one-sided, war may be averted.

The St. Louis Republic is silent on the subject.

Calls It Bad News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The New Orleans Times-Picayune will say:

The news of President Wilson's decision to accept the offer of mediation by Brazil, Argentina and Chile will take the country by surprise. It is to our way of thinking distinctly bad news. If it marks the resumption of the Administration's earlier policy, then the preparation and bloodshed of the past ten days will have been wasted, the restoration of peace and constitutional rule in Mexico postponed indefinitely and at the end it must cost both countries very heavily in blood as well as treasure.

BRYAN DENIES RESIGNATION.

Never Discussed the Matter or Thought of Leaving the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Bryan to-day denied the persistent reports that he would resign from the Cabinet. When informed of published reports that he would relinquish his post, should war be declared against Mexico, Mr. Bryan said:

"The subject of my resignation has never been discussed with anybody nor thought of by me."

White House officials pointed to the general denial issued a few days ago of the story that Mr. Bryan would resign, saying that statement was sufficient to cover all rumors of Cabinet dissension. They said they did not think it necessary to repeat the denial with each published report.

Outside of the White House there has been discussion of the individual views known to be held by members of the Cabinet on the present situation. None of these is said to be serious or approaching any breach in the President's official family, but there have been differences of opinion as to what aggressive measures should be pursued.

The President himself, it is said, has invited the widest range of suggestions from his advisers and has steered a middle course between those who favor a quickly aggressive policy and those who believe war can be best averted by patient observation and carefully deliberated action.

It is stated on authority that in no case has Secretary Bryan said that he would resign his office in case it became necessary for the United States to engage in war, and he has let it be known to his personal friends that he could be relied upon to do his full duty to the Administration, and to remain at his post under present conditions, and any others that he thought could possibly arise.

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To be sold Tuesday afternoon and evening and Wednesday afternoon, April 28th and 29th.
Other Important Announcements Later
Sales begin at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock
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ARTILLERY READY TO JOIN FIFTH BRIGADE—HUERTA GATHERS CONSCRIPTS

HUERTA DRAFTS MEN TO RESIST INVASION

Gathers 2,000 Conscripts in Two Days and Then Volunteers Rally to His Standard.

READY TO BLOW UP BRIDGES

Trains Mobilized at Important Junction West of Vera Cruz—Border Bridges in Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—As was expected in military circles in Washington, Huerta has been pushing plans to resist the American forces in Mexico. He had resorted to conscription, but now Mexicans are volunteering to serve his cause against what they denominate as the "Gringo invasion."

One of the bulletins issued by the State Department this afternoon, based on a dispatch from W. W. Canada, American Consul at Vera Cruz, who has been interviewing refugees at that port from the City of Mexico, contains this significant statement: "Conscription by the Huerta Government was very heavy for three days, ending the 22d, after which men began to volunteer. Last Sunday and Monday approximately 2,000 men were forcibly conscripted."

The conscription ended on Wednesday, the day following the landing of American sailors and marines at Vera Cruz. After the seizure of Vera Cruz it appears Huerta, who before that time had found it necessary to resort to conscription, was able to obtain recruits through offers to volunteer.

The Huerstista forces at various points in Mexico are trying to effect an alliance with the Constitutionalist forces to resist the United States. Two dispatches received by the State Department early this morning announced that offers of this character had been rejected by the Constitutionalists. One of these dispatches was announced by the Department as follows:

"The Huertistas in Arizona are reported to have offered their services to the Constitutionalists in Sonora, but the offer was declined."

The other dispatch was as follows:

"The Federal commander at Guaymas, Gen. Joaquin Telles, is said to have made overtures to Gen. Obregon, Constitutionalist, that their forces be joined against the United States. Obregon refused. Further exports of cattle from this district are prohibited by the Constitutionalist authorities."

Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, is at the southern terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, 266 miles from Nogales, Ariz. This railroad traverses the Mexican State of Sonora, and passes the region of the Yaqui Indians, who were formerly as savage as the American Apaches, willful children of the desert, whose atrocities were such that the Mexican Government in 1905-1906 transported many of them to Yucatan.

Yaquis Desert Rebels.

There are still many Yaquis in the Sonora country, and a dispatch to the State Department to-day contained this allusion to them:

"Yaquis to the number of 1,000 are stated to have deserted the Constitutionalists at Maytorema, and are retiring to the hills."

Official despatches from Admiral Fletcher indicate that Gen. Maass and other Federal officers in the region between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, acting under orders from Gen. Huerta, have been arranging to reinforce the Mexican Federal force at Soledad, and along the route of the Mexican railroad which winds its course a distance of 263 miles over the rugged mountain country between Vera Cruz and the capital.

According to the latest advices Gen. Maass is at Soledad, 28 miles west of Vera Cruz. Advices from Admiral Fletcher indicate that Gen. Maass has 5,000 men at Soledad and that he is expected to bring up reinforcements from Puebla. An official bulletin issued by the Navy Department, based on a despatch received by the State Department early this morning, said:

"Gen. Navarette came to Cameron, about 64 kilometres (39.7 miles) from Vera Cruz, with machine guns and explosives necessary for blowing up bridges on Mexican railroad."

Cameron is the first important station west of Soledad, and marks the beginning of the ascent of the Mexican railway through narrow valleys and rocky defiles toward the famous Paso del Macho, which is 1,500 feet above sea level.

May Blow Up Bridges.

Should the information that Gen. Navarette is at Cameron with his machine guns and explosives for blowing up the railway bridge prove correct, that would be interpreted to mean the Federals were prepared to dynamite the bridge on the Mexican Railway between Vera Cruz and the Paso del Macho—"The Pass of the Mules"—to which the Federals would withdraw if driven from their position at Soledad.

The bridge is situated west of Soledad. It is a very fine structure, 400 feet long, crossing the River Jampa. A few miles west of the Paso del Macho is another fine railway trestle, the San Alejo Bridge, 318 feet long.

The next bridge is 220 feet long at Chiquite Siding, and the Abyac River is spanned by still another bridge near Atovac. The destruction of these bridges would make it impossible for the American forces to make a dash to the capital. An official announcement by the Navy Department early this morning says that "these bridges are numerous, high, and large on this line, and in some places it is impossible to arrange a passage of trains by any other provisional means."

Still another announcement by the Navy Department said that the equipment of the Mexican Railway was being mobilized at Apizaco, 177 miles west of Vera Cruz. The importance of this mobilization of trains from a military standpoint lies in the fact that Apizaco is the junction point of the branch line railroad from Puebla, the point from which Gen Maass expects to bring up reinforcements from Puebla. It also is on the main line of the Mexican Railway line, along which the troop trains could be moved to oppose any advance by American forces.

Rio Grande Bridges in Peril.

Despatches to-day from Gen. Bliss said he was concerned for the international bridges at El Paso and Laredo. An announcement by the State Department to-day said that attempts to blow up the bridge at Laredo had been unsuccessful "as sharpshooters have picked off the men engaged in making the attempt." This is understood to refer to an effort of Federals to dynamite this bridge and to the shots fired across the river by sharpshooters of the American army at Laredo.

Secretary Bryan this morning announced that Juarez was "reported quiet with no apparent anti-American feeling and no cause for anticipating border trouble at that point."

The official statement by the State Department also said:

"Gen. Villa has arrived (at Juarez) and is receiving many callers from both sides of the river, being occupied principally in commercial matters."

From Eagle Pass the State Department received a dispatch indicating that Mexicans were loading and seizing all live stock belonging to Americans in the vicinity of Musquiz.

ARMY FUND RUNS SHORT.

Garrison Asks $100,000 for Printing and Mileage for Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary of War Garrison made a formal request of Congress to-day for two emergency appropriations to provide means for moving additional regiments of the regular army to the Mexican border. The Secretary sought a fund of $50,000 for printing and $50,000 for mileage of officers and contract surgeons. The two items represent deficiencies in the appropriation for printing and mileage for the current fiscal year.

Funds of $140,000 and $550,000, respectively, for this purpose have been exhausted, and it is necessary for Congress to supply the deficiencies so that the army may operate adequately until the appropriations for the new fiscal year become available on July 1.

There is imperative need of printing the field service regulations and organization tables, which have been worked out in exhaustive detail by the War College. The documents must be in the hands of all commanding officers before any general movement of the army is attempted. The lack of them, it is said, even now hinders the preliminary movement of troops on the border.

It is understood that the printing and mileage allowances are not the only appropriations for 1914 that have been exhausted. There are deficiencies in the appropriations for pay and subsistence of the troops totaling $3,600,000. Secretary Garrison has asked Congress to wipe out this deficit, but to the present time no action has been taken.

150 ARTILLERYMEN SAIL.

Capt. Baker Takes Force from Fort Slocum to Galveston.

Without any previous announcement 150 non-commissioned officers and men of the Coast Artillery, from Fort Slocum, sailed at one'clock yesterday in command of Capt. Joseph Baker, on the Mallory steamer Concho. They only had their service kits with them and carried no arms.

At the same hour the Southern Pacific steamer Antilles sailed from Pier 49 with 117 men of the Coast Artillery, three non-commissioned officers and a captain for New Orleans. They will go from New Orleans to Galveston by train, arriving there early Friday morning, a few hours ahead of those on the Concho.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Upon orders from the Commissary Department of the United States Army, a Chicago packing company yesterday shipped a trainload of fresh beef and other supplies to Galveston, for transportation to the American troops in Mexico.

NORFOLK, Va., April 25.—The United States steamship Vestal, repair ship and tender for submarines, left the Norfolk Navy Yard this morning loaded with supplies, bound for Vera Cruz.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., April 25.—Two troops of the United States Cavalry arrived here last night from Fort Sam Houston, immediately detraining and going into camp at Fort Brown. The total military strength on the lower border is 800 men.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 25.—Companies B and H, Signal Corps, received orders this afternoon to proceed with all haste to San Antonio and Texas City. Company A, Signal Corps, remained at Fort Leavenworth under orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed southward with the first army division.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Orders went out to-day to all student officers in the various regiments ordered to service at Vera Cruz and along the international boundary, relieving them from their student details and directing them to report to their commanding officers immediately. This interrupts the school courses of a large number of young officers.

Among the number were several belonging to the Sixth Cavalry which is under orders to embark for Vera Cruz as soon as the arrangements can be made for a steamship suitable for the transportation of the animals of the regiment. The Sixth Cavalry is commanded by Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, familiarly called "Cap" Hatfield, an old campaigner on the plains against Indians and a veteran of several tours of service in the Philippines.

CLOSE ARMY SCHOOLS.

Students and Instructors Ordered to Join Their Regiments.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 25.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Burham, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, received orders to-night from the War Department to close the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth by Tuesday and directing that all instructors and students join their regiments at the earliest possible moment.

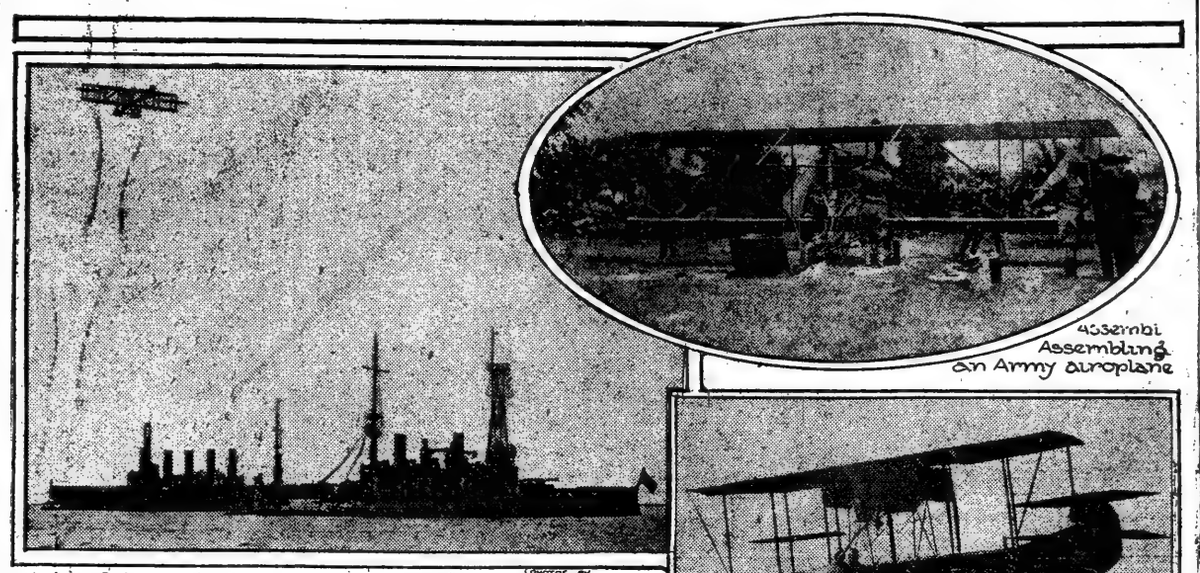
There are about 150 officers now in the schools, including the Staff College Army Schools of the line, Signal School, Army Field Service School for Medical Officers, and Army Field Engineers' School. This action is regarded by the officers as very significant, indicating a widespread mobilization of the army, for the only time previous that these schools have been closed was at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and then not until after war had been declared.

SIGNS VOLUNTEER BILL.

President Fixes Status of Militia in Time of War.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Wilson late to-day signed the Volunteer Army bill, which provides for the organization of volunteer forces in time of war.

Under the measure bodies of State militia will be taken into the Federal service with their officers, who will be commissioned by the President.



Airship flying over old Oregon

Assembling an Army aeroplane

(PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD)

Aeroplane Sailing Over Battleship.

Lieut. John H. Towers in an airboat

DRILL SAILORS ON PARADE GROUND

Forty-Acre Field in Brooklyn Park Will Give Room for Manoeuvres.

NEW YORK TO SAIL TO-DAY

Torpedoes and Men to be Taken Aboard Winslow's Flagship at Newport.

The Prospect Park Parade Ground in Brooklyn is to be used by bluejackets from the Navy Yard for landing drills. In response to a request from Capt. James H. Glennon, Commander of the superdreadnought Wyoming, Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll yesterday afternoon gave permission for the use of the field by the crew of that battleship. The Parade Ground is to be reserved for drills by the sailors every morning but Saturday.

The Wyoming is fitting out at the yard and will leave probably in about two weeks. Because of the work going on at the yard, the bluejackets of the Wyoming have been drilling under difficulties for possible shore service in Mexico. At the Parade Ground, which has an area of about forty acres, they will have all the room they need for their manoeuvres. It is likely that the sailors of the battleship Texas and other ships at the yard also will use the field for drills.

The superdreadnought New York, the flagship of the Special Service Squadron force, is scheduled to leave the Brooklyn yard at 8:30 o'clock this morning with Rear Admiral Winslow on board. As soon as they can be made ready, the other vessels at the yard which are to join the Special Service Squadron will follow the flagship South.

The New York will go first to Newport where she will take on torpedoes and some additional men. She now has aboard about 1,000 men and officers. It is expected that within two weeks all the ships assigned to the Special Service Squadron—the battleship Texas, the armored cruiser Washington and the gunboats Marietta and Machias—will be out of the yard.

The Marietta moved over to the yard yesterday from Hoboken to be placed in commission for service on the coast of Mexico. She has been used by the New Jersey Naval Militia. The Marietta is a vessel of light draught, with a displacement of 990 tons. She carries fourteen guns. The gunboat Machias, which was loaned to the Connecticut Naval Militia by the Government, will come to the yard to-day from New Haven to be fitted out for Mexican service. She is of 1,177 tons displacement and her armament consists of sixteen guns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 25.—In the draft going from the Naval Training Station to the New York is a class of sixteen young signal men from the school established by Secretary Daniels last Summer on the Constellation attached to the station.

These signal men, whose ages range from 19 to 20, have been rated as ordinary seamen. They are proficient in every detail of fast signal work with flags and can send and receive radio messages.

Orders to recruit nurses were received at the training station to-day from the Navy Department.

The naval cadets will not go on a cruise this Summer. The present second class will become the first class in June. The graduating class in the same month, numbering 150 men, will be detailed for sea service.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the War College, received orders to-day for Capt. Volney O. Chase to report on the flagship New York as chief of staff to Rear Admiral Winslow.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, who has been taking the course at the war college, was detached to-day and assigned to command the destroyer Reid of the reserve torpedo flotilla.

ORDER TO RECRUIT MARINES.

Spanish War Veterans and Others Offer to Serve in Army.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Daniels, through Major Gen. Barnett, commandant of marines, to-day ordered these retired marine corps officers to special recruiting duty at these stations:

Capt. F. M. Eslick of Gadsden, Ala., to St. Louis.

Capt. R. C. Walker of Middletown, N. Y., to Boston.

Capt. D. W. B. Blake of Pass Christian, Miss., to St. Paul.

Capt. H. T. Swain of Saratoga, Cal., to Portland, Ore.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—Two hundred former members of the 201st Regiment, which served in the Spanish-American war, have offered their services should conditions in Mexico require. This was announced to-day by Adjt. Gen. Hamilton, who was an officer in the regiment. Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures in New York, promised the Adjutant General a full regiment of "seasoned veterans in good condition."

LANSING, Mich., April 25.—Theodore Gerasimes, of Detroit, informed the Governor to-day that the Greeks of that city had instructed him to offer their services in the volunteer army, if volunteers should be called for. It is understood there are several hundred Greeks in Detroit anxious for military service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 25.—Four hundred and fifty students of Purdue University have formed a regiment of light artillery for duty in Mexico should the occasion arise.

The Lafayette camp of United Spanish war veterans wired President Wilson to-day offering their services if needed.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 25.—Local recruiting officers have received more than a score of applications from Columbus women who offer their services as nurses in the army, in case this country goes to war with Mexico.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 25.—Superintendent H. J. McHigg, of the Papago Indian reservation, said to-day that he would offer the services of 400 mounted Indians to the Government in case of war.

DANIELS PRAISES THE FLEET.

Also Pays a Tribute to President Wilson's Patience.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The fighting at Vera Cruz, due to the "studied insult" of Huerta, was made the subject of a brief but impressive public tribute to the navy and its dead by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to-night. Speaking before the Society of Naval Engineers at the Army and Navy Club, Secretary Daniels declared the Atlantic fleet to mean, "in the most concrete term, a degree of intelligent preparedness, which speaks for peace, peace with honor, the peace of that righteousness which belongs to the just man armed for the protection of his country."

For this preparedness and this protection, for this national life insurance, said the Secretary, the country is incalculably indebted to the naval engineer.

After repeating his tribute to the officers and men of the navy, delivered at the Navy League banquet in New York last week, Secretary Daniels continued:

"I did not say it then, but I felt the hope in my heart that fate would not decree that these men should soon be called upon to rally with their splendid powers and training and patriotism to the call of their country in crisis, but it has been even so. The studied insult of Victoriano Huerta, who calls himself the provisional President of Mexico, in refusing to salute the American flag, has made necessary the sacrifice of human life, and this is the honor roll of the first dead in the fighting at Vera Cruz."

Mr. Daniels then read the names of the seventeen bluejackets and marines killed at Vera Cruz.

Departing from his prepared address, Secretary Daniels paid a tribute to the high patience and patriotism displayed in the Mexican crisis by President Wilson, whom he classed with two other war Presidents, Lincoln and McKinley, in these attributes of greatness.

For a year, he said, President Wilson had been steadily displaying the courage not to be carried off his feet by pressure and waves of prejudice. It was a cause of satisfaction to feel that the State had at the helm one who would uphold the flag with the courage and patience to stand out against jingoism on the one hand and advocates of peace at any price on the other.

STILL EXTENDING LINES.

Badger Has Seen Nothing of Mexican Troops Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—This telegram from Admiral Badger, dated 5 P. M. to-day was given out by the Navy Department:

Last night's firing desultory and continued for considerable period. One private slightly wounded in forearm. Name not yet ascertained. Will be reported later.

Fletcher continuing efforts have influential citizens unite and arrange for conduct of municipal affairs by people themselves. Quite certain that former officials will not resume office under present conditions, but possibly Citizens' Committee can be formed to influence city's affairs along lines of law and order and create confidence among inhabitants. Meeting of this kind will be held this afternoon.

Question of food and water still giving anxiety, but up to present time no actual distress. Seems probable, however, that ultimately Government will have to ration poorer classes of inhabitants. Custom House is open and vessels ready to discharge, but much difficulty being experienced in obtaining labor.

Extending lines bluejackets and marines about two miles further out into country to-day. South Carolina battalion well intrenched 2½ miles from centre city. No contact has been made with Mexican forces and no attack expected at present. Mississippi's marines landed this morning. This morning aeroplane made flight over city. Will make another flight this afternoon. Ships' bands giving concerts ashore.

Hawaiian American steamer reported sailed from Puerto Mexico 10 a. m., Saturday for Vera Cruz with about two hundred refugees. Will transfer them to Steamer Mexico and as soon as reasonably filled that vessel will proceed to New Orleans to land refugees and return.

Jason and Paulding now at Tuxpam collecting refugees in that region.

Rear Admiral Cradhock and commanding officers of British ships, Hermione at Tampico and Berwick at Puerto Mexico, have been untiring in efforts to collect and forward American refugees to ships. These services have been of greatest value. Further offers continuation these kindly efforts still being made.

This statement was issued by the Navy Department:

In view of the erroneous impression reported to exist in Mexico City that non-combatants are not allowed to leave Vera Cruz, Secretary Daniels has cabled Admiral Badger to make every possible effor tto spread broadcast information that such is not the case, but, on the contrary, every possible thing will be done to assist them in leaving Vera Cruz for Mexico City or elsewhere, if they so desire.

GERMANS SAVED AMERICANS.

Warned Tampico Mob to Stop—Took Refugees to Ships.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 25.—The Tampico situation was so serious, according to a wireless message reaching here to-day, that two torpedo boats were sent up the Panuco River yesterday at Tampico to get Americans.

Refugees arriving here from Tampico said to-day that they were saved early Wednesday morning from rioting Mexicans by German sailors.

The story of the riot was told by Americans on the collier Cyclops, which anchored in Quarantine here this afternoon.

The trouble started Tuesday night after the American warships at Tampico had left their positions near shore and steamed some miles out to sea in the afternoon. After dark, bands of Mexicans began to parade the streets, shouting insults at Americans who had withdrawn to the shelter of the principal hotels in Tampico, the Imperial and the Southern.

About midnight a mob estimated at 600 began throwing stones at the Southern Hotel, where there were twenty or thirty American women and 300 American men. William Hanson, a former Deputy Marshal in south Texas, organized the men, who had a few rifles and pistols, for resistance. The Americans, however, had so little ammunition that they did not dare open fire, fearing that the Mexicans would kill them after their ammunition was spent.

The mob began pounding on the doors with clubs. One Mexican fired through a window, but no one was injured.

Capt. Von Kohler of the German Cruiser Dresden, the refugees said, sent officers ashore notifying the mob that unless they dispersed within fifteen minutes he would land marines. The mob withdrew.

German sailors then took the women from the Southern and from the Imperial Hotels aboard boats to ships in the harbor. The men marched out. Some gave their suitcases to Mexican porters. A few of the suitcases, the refugees said, were torn from the porters' hands by other Mexicans, thrown upon the ground and trampled.

NUEVO LAREDO NOW A DESERTED RUIN

No More Attempts Made to Destroy Bridges, Which Are Lighted All Night.

LAREDO, TEXAS, IS QUIET

Fire Across the River Burns Itself Out, with Damages Estimated at $500,000.

LAREDO, Texas, April 25.—After a night of anxiety, Laredo this morning awoke to the realization that danger of immediate trouble from Mexican Federals across the river from here had passed. Smoldering ruins still showed the presence of fire, but most of the fires either were extinguished by the rain that fell during the early part of the night or died for lack of material.

None of the Mexicans returned to Nuevo Laredo this morning. A few adventurous young men crossed the international bridge, but there was nothing to see but the ruins of the buildings.

A saloon belonging to Dario Sanchez, a citizen of the United States and a resident of Laredo, was saved from the flames, although the other buildings in the same block were destroyed. The drug store of Shelby Theriot, American Vice Consul, suffered no damage, although buildings directly in front of it were destroyed.

A conservative estimate of the damage done places the loss at nearly $500,000. Some of the property owners who suffered the most had contributed large sums to the Federal cause, some willingly, although the greater part was in the form of forced contributions.

During the night no attempt was made to fire or blow up either of the bridges across the Rio Grande. This may, in part, be due to the fact that the railroad bridge was brilliantly illuminated by headlights from two locomotives, while the international bridges, piers, and approaches on the Mexican side were lighted from a searchlight made from a moving picture projector. The guards at the bridges and the patrols through the streets reported all quiet during the night. In fact, a steady rain for some time drove all indoors for shelter, and after 10 o'clock the streets were practically deserted, except for soldiers and police.

El Guarda del Bravo, a Mexican paper published here in the interests of the Huerta Government, was suspended today by order of District Judge Mullally and Mayor McComb.

For months Prisceliano Aldama, publisher, has been printing veiled attacks on the American Government, which have been disregarded, but to-day he published a bitter attack on the American Government as responsible for Mexico's troubles. A committee informed the authorities that if the latter did not put a stop to the continued attacks the citizens of Laredo would.

TEXAS ASKS FEDERAL AID.

Wants Expenses of Militia Paid—Bisbee Asks for Rifles.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Gov. Colquitt of Texas telegraphed Representative Garner to-day that if the War Department would stand the expense of defense of the Mexican border by the Texas National Guard he would be glad to put the entire guard on duty there. Acting upon the Governor's representations, Mr. Garner conferred with Secretary Garrison and telegraphed this reply to Gov. Colquitt:

"Secretary Garrison says he has no money out of which he can pay the Texas Guards. He contends that sufficient troops have been ordered to the border, including Brownsville, to give every necessary protection. I shall insist that Congress pay the expense of the guards you already have ordered to the border."

The Governor, in his telegrams, referred to "distressing appeals" from towns all along the Rio Grande, from Presidio to Brownsville, and the inadequacy of the Federal garrisons, especially in Brownsville," and told of his ordering twelve companies of the Texas National Guard to concentrate at Brownsville.

An appeal for Government guns to arm citizens of Bisbee, Ariz., to repel any invasion from Mexican territory was laid before Secretary of War Garrison to-day by Senator Ashurst. Gov. Hunt in a telegram to Senator Ashurst asked that 1,400 rifles be sent from the nearest army post. A telegram to Senator Ashurst from Capt. John C. Greenway at Bisbee said that 900 Mexicans "said to belong to the Constitutionalist forces", were driving Americans out of Cananea, across the border.

BATTERY READY TO SAIL.

Transport May Leave Galveston To-day—Cavalry Going Later.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 25.—The cavalry and the artillery branches of the Fifth Brigade of the United States Army were rushing preparations to-day to follow the infantrymen, who sailed for Vera Cruz yesterday. At Texas City the chartered steamer Satilla was almost ready to take aboard the twenty-four mountain guns, the men and the horses of the Fourth Field Artillery. The Satilla will be ready to sail to-morrow, but the San Marcos, which will carry the Sixth Cavalry, will not be ready before Monday, and possibly later.

Work of building horse pens on the San Marcos began to-day.

Four torpedo boats are due here to-day from Port Arthur to be available for convoying both.

Manoeuvre Ground for Utah Guard.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Wilson, on recommendation of Secretary Lane, withdrew to-day 18,700 acres of public land in Utah for use of the Utah National Guard as a target range and manoeuvre grounds. The withdrawal was requested by the Governor of Utah and was indorsed by the Secretary of War.

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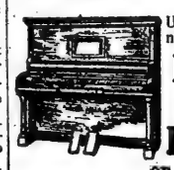
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To be Sold Thursday and Friday, May 14th and 15th, at 3:30 and 8:30 P. M.
Catalogues of the above sales will be furnished by the managers.
The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of
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MEXICAN PERIL AIDS TWO-BATTLESHIP MEN—DISEASE OUR WORST FOE IN INVASION

MEXICAN TROUBLE AIDS NAVY BILL

Friends of Two-Battleship Programme Believe Their Argument Is Strengthened.

TO VOTE ON IT THIS WEEK

Congressman Padgett Rebukes Colleagues Who Have Assailed the Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In the closing hours of debate on the Naval Appropriation bill this afternoon Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee denounced the methods of his fellow-committeemen in their efforts to defeat the Administration's plan for a two-battleship provision.

Mr. Padgett especially aimed his fire at Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi and Representative Hensley of Missouri, leaders of the "little navy" faction. He said their "charges and insinuations and innuendos of bad faith and bad purpose" against the Navy Department were without foundation.

The tug of war in the naval fight in the House probably will be reached during the coming week, when the two-battleship provision will come up for a vote. The "little navy" men will eliminate it entirely if they can, but they will be content if only one battleship is authorized. Both sides to-night claimed victory. Those who urge provision for greater naval strength believe force has been added to their arguments by the Mexican trouble.

"This bill with two battleships," said Mr. Padgett, "is carrying $836,000 less than the law of last year with one battleship, yet these same gentlemen charge the present Naval Affairs Committee and the present Administration with extravagance."

Mr. Padgett said that on the basis of tonnage completed and tonnage in process of construction, the United States stood third in the naval powers.

"Great Britain at the present time has completed 2,072,711 tons," said Mr. Padgett. "Germany has 963,338 tons; the United States 760,002 tons. How would it be if you took in what is building? Great Britain would have 2,611,291 tons; Germany 1,228,208 tons and the United States 921,844 tons.

"In the face of the enemy's guns," said Mr. Padgett, "we are willing to place our naval officers where they will cherish and maintain, and protect the honor and good name of the American people. And yet when we come to the little question of how many ships we have, to the question of what is needed in the way of new construction, their motives are to be questioned, their honor torn down and they are to be branded as men moved by an unholy purpose and conspirators in an unholy cause. I repudiate it and bear my testimony to the men who protect our flag."

"I deny that I have ever called any member of this House a grafter," said Mr. Witherspoon.

"But in this bill there is a large amount of graft. The expenditure of $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 for needless ships is the worst kind of graft. Further on I expect to show that the bill carries $4,500,000 for powder which we do not need, and the only effect of this is to fill the coffers of the Powder Trust."

To meet the present emergency in Mexico with possible need of trained volunteer nurses, the House to-day passed the Hay joint resolution authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to issue any articles needed for instruction and practice by organizations formed by the Red Cross for rendering aid to the army and navy in war.

MARINES SCORE ONCE MORE.

They Uphold at Vera Cruz Reputation of a Century.

The United States Marines, to whom public attention has been directed by their achievements at Vera Cruz, have a long record of distinguished service. The organization was formed more than 116 years ago. In the battle of Santiago, when Admiral Cervera's fleet was defeated utterly, it has been placed on record in the Naval Department that the wrecks of the Spanish ships showed much damage from the secondary batteries and machine guns of the American fleet. The marines operated the smaller guns, and Capt. R. Dickens said in his report: "When the marines went into action they went in coolly, every man doing his duty, even though they occupied the most exposed positions on the ship, with no armor of any kind to protect them."

Capt. C. E. Clark of the Oregon wrote: "Every man in the Marine Guard had an exposed station, and the only reluctance shown by any of them promptly to obey was when ordered to take shelter behind the turrets, while the alacrity with which they ever sprang to their posts showed that they were all animated by the spirit that has given the Marine Corps its reputation for bravery and faithfulness during a full century."

Capt. Phillip of the Texas in his report said that in the pursuit of the Spanish vessels the firemen of the ship became exhausted and the engineer called for assistance from the fighting decks. Capt. Phillip's report says: "I directed Lieut. Radford to detail fifteen or twenty men to go into the fire room and shovel coal. Immediately, and with a rush to be first, all the marines started for the fire room to aid the Texas to maintain her speed in the chase."

Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, commanding the marines on the Brooklyn, in his report to the Navy Department, said: "It is reported that the Spanish officers have stated that, so deadly was the effect of the secondary battery fire, it was impossible to keep their men at the guns."

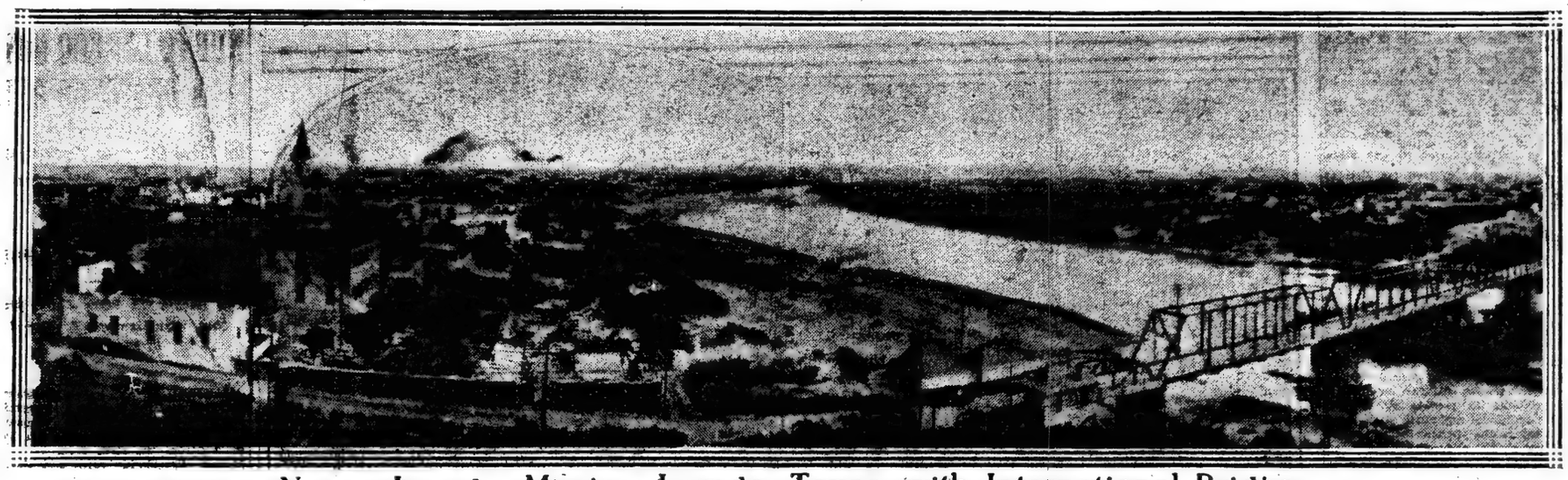
The marines on the New York were called upon for various duties. Lieut. Rufus H. Lane said at the end of his battle report: "In addition to their regular duties, the marines made up parts of the prize crews, patrol launch crews, stood watch at the guns, and were posted as armed lookouts for torpedo boats."

The marines were just as efficient in duty on shore. They formed the greater part of the force sent to hold Guantanamo Bay. In Camp McCalla they were under constant fire for days at a time, took part in battle with the Spanish regulars and defeated a force far superior in numbers. It was necessary to destroy a well site miles inland and 150 marines with forty Cubans were sent to do it. They met more than 500 Spaniards and a battle in the jungle ensued. The official report of this engagement says: "The engagement between these forces lasted from 11 A. M. until 3:30 P. M., during which time the enemy at every point, being obliged to make the first advance under fire, which, owing to the lay of the country, they could not return. Capt. Elliott reports that the men in many cases coolly estimated distances, borrowed his field glasses to pick up parties of the enemy, and at a distance of 1,000 yards often inflicted damage and caused withdrawal."

In this engagement the heat was terrible and twenty-three marines and a number of the Cubans were prostrated.

In the Boxer rebellion in China, the marines came to the front again. The American Minister, Mr. Conger, in his report on the uprising and the defense of the legation said: "To our marines fell the most difficult and dangerous portion of the defense by reason of the proximity of the great city wall and the main city gate, over which the large guns were planted."

The usefulness of the marine corps is not limited. They are at once soldiers, sailors, gunners, cooks and guards.



Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Laredo, Texas, with International Bridge.

MAASS SAID TO HAVE KILLED AMERICANS

Continued from Page 1.

Americans in the capital and all over the Republic grave.

Consul W. W. Canada is arranging to send a messenger to Gen Maass demanding that he guarantee the safety of Americans imprisoned at Cordoba. The American captives are said to number thirty-three. They include C. B. Herron, Secretary of the Vera Cruz Isthmus Railroad, with his wife and three children; Mr. Jocock, chief surgeon of the same concern, and John S. Schneider, a conductor.

Mexicans desiring to go inland from Vera Cruz are to be exchanged for American refugees who wish to reach the coast, according to an arrangement made to-day.

BESIEGE OUR CONSULATE.

Rebel Mob at Cananea Threatens Attack, but Finally Disperses.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 25.—C. L. Montague, American Consular Agent at Cananea, a rich copper mining town forty-five miles south of Naco, Ariz., telegraphed to Consul Frederick Simpich that at 5 o'clock this afternoon a mob of Mexican rebels was congregating about the Consulate and speeches threatening Americans were being made.

All of the Americans except Montague, however, had reached the border safely, Montague had remained to pack up the Consulate records. His despatch read:

"Am now in offices attempting to pack up archives. Very large mob now congregating on all sides of the Consulate. Strong speeches being made against Americans. Some advocate breaking into Consulate; others to take down American flag. I have decided not to take down the flag until 5:30 o'clock, the usual time, so as not to create excitement. Do not know what the result will be."

Consul Simpich immediately wired a vigorous note to the rebel authorities at Cananea, advising that American interests must be protected and deprecating any show of violence against the American Consular agent.

Urged by more conservative speakers, the mob about the Consulate finally dispersed. Mr. Montague then put all his papers in an automobile and started for the border, which he expected to reach about midnight.

Except for the acts of what was said to be irresponsible Mexicans, the exodus of Americans continued quietly to-day. Louis Hostetter American Consul at Hermosillo, telegraphed him he would reach the border on Monday. Americans as far south as Hermosillo and Culiacan are to be brought north on a special train under protection of Gen. Alfaro Obregon, the rebel commander.

Raid of Armed Mexicans.

A raid of armed Mexicans on the United States side of the border occurred about twenty miles east of Nogales, when eight Mexicans, well equipped with guns, started from Patagonia, Ariz., to rob mining camps on their way to the border. Americans from Nogales and surrounding towns quickly armed themselves and started in pursuit of the Mexicans.

A long-distance telephone message from Duquesne said the Americans in that camp and at Patagonia had armed themselves and were prepared to fire on the Mexicans. Only eight armed Mexicans started from Patagonia, but they were said to have gathered recruits, and were headed for the border at Lochiel.

The Sheriff at Duquesne called for help, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon two automobiles, loaded with armed American civilians and a Lieutenant of the United States Army, started from Nogales over the twenty-mile mountain road to the border in the hope of capturing them.

The orders of the Americans are to shoot if the Mexicans show fight. Americans in the copper mining region west of here have been terrorized by the rising of the Mexicans.

Felipe A. Armenta, a Mexican, was arrested by United States Government agents as he stepped off a train on his arrival here this afternoon. His arrest followed telegraphic advices from Los Angeles, Cal., which said that Armenta was coming to the border to incite the Mexican people to destroy American property.

He was said to be a secret agent of the Huerta Government, commissioned to induce rebel leaders to join the Federals. The prisoner was well-dressed and apparently well provided with money.

Other foreigners besides Americans are leaving the interior of Western Mexico. Emil Beraud, the French Vice Consul at Hermosillo, wired the French Embassy at Mexico City to-day that he was leaving the country after turning French interests over to private individuals.

Conditions at Hermosillo and other interior points remained quiet to-day. There was a steady exodus of Americans toward the border, but it will be fifteen days before Americans in remote mining camps can be reached.

CALLED "REIGN OF TERROR."

Grave Conditions Reported in Mexico City Stir Washington Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A perfect reign of terror prevails in Mexico City. That was the information that came to the State Department to-day from William W. Canada, the American Consul at Vera Cruz. Mr. Canada obtained his information about Mexico City conditions from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the former Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the Mexican capital, and the members of the party which accompanied him to Vera Cruz, where they arrived last night.

All day the Navy Department and the State Department were busy trying to help Americans endangered by angry Mexican officials and natives. Reports came from many points indicating that Americans were in grave peril. Some of these reports had it that American citizens had been shot, while others told of the arrest of women and children whose husbands and fathers were citizens of the United States.

The Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who is representing the interests of the United States there, the consular officers who are looking out for American affairs elsewhere, and the various naval Commanders of the United States forces on both coasts of Mexico were asked to use their utmost endeavors to save the lives of Americans and make such arrangements as were possible to get them out of the country without delay.

At the end of instructions telegraphed to Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the American naval forces on the West Coast of Mexico, Secretary Daniels said:

"Consider these instructions the first duty of your fleet at this time."

In a later dispatch Consul Canada said that he heard from arriving refugees from Mexico City that mobs entered Porter's Hotel, insulted the guests and broke windows. All the guests were taken to other hotels and the proprietors went to Vera Cruz.

American Club Attacked.

The windows of the American Club were broken. Several stores, presumably American, were sacked with a loss estimated at 50,000 pesos, and the mob shattered the windows of the Photo Supply Company.

Mr. Canada said that the American colony was well organized for defense and all foreign colonies had concentrated in one zone.

"All the foreigners are well armed, but the rush of the mobs is said to be the greatest danger," according to a State Department bulletin. Practically all business houses closed on Tuesday and the streets were filled with processions of men.

In one message Consul Canada reported that several Americans were removed from the train in which Mr. O'Shaughnessy and his party journeyed to Vera Cruz. J. Starr Hunt and family and others not named were taken from the train before it left Mexico City and placed under arrest. At the first station outside the Capital, Burton Wilson was taken from the train and arrested.

Mr. Canada said that members of the O'Shaughnessy party confirmed the report of the removal of the statue of George Washington and that it was carried through the streets of the city followed by the jeers and insults of the mob.

The acute cause of the attacks on Americans was the publication of a story in Mexico City that Mexican noncombatants were prevented by the American authorities from leaving Vera Cruz. There was no truth in this story. The Huerta Government had accepted it as correct, however, according to the accounts received by the State and Navy Departments and had ordered that no more Americans should leave Mexico City or other Mexican towns controlled by the Huertatists. Many Americans and some Englishmen have been arrested in reprisal. In order to remedy this condition Secretary Daniels cabled to Rear Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz to make every possible effort to spread broadcast the information that no Mexican citizens were being detained at Vera Cruz but on the contrary everything possible would be done to assist them in leaving there for Mexico City or any other place to which they desired to go.

Mob Stones Our Consulate.

At Mazatlan, on the west coast, the American Consulate was stoned by a mob on Thursday night, but the Governor made apology after the mob had been dispersed by a mounted force. A strong military guard was placed at the Consulate, which before had been under the protection of police. Gen. Guajardo gave safe conduct to Americans in the district of which Ciudad Porfirio Diaz is the centre. The President Municipal of that town asserted that he would maintain order. Such Americans as remained were to have left the district on Friday night.

A bad situation exists along the line of the Tehuantepec Railroad. The line of the railroad was cut and operations were suspended on April 21 and 22, although official of the line had been told, presumably by the Mexican authorities, that they might resume operations on the line on April 23.

About 100 Americans are at Salina Cruz, the Pacific Coast terminal of the Tehuantepec Railway awaiting transportation. Order prevails there, but there is great uneasiness. At Ensenada, on the Pacific Ocean side, about seventy-five miles from the California line, the situation is acute, but all Americans have been removed from the town and quartered at two fances five miles down the coast. The monitor Cheyenne arrived there on Friday to transport Americans to safety.

From Nogales, opposite the Arizona town of that name, the State Department has learned that seventy-nine Americans left Cananea on Thursday, but many others preferred to remain as long as the copper company there continued in operation. Cananea is the seat of a great mining industry controlled by American capital. Gov. Maytorena of Sonora has issued a proclamation directing that Mexicans refrain from anti-foreign agitation, and the attitude of the officials continued to be friendly in spite of a spirit of agitation among the people. The Nogales district was said to be quiet and no violence had been done to foreigners. Americans in Nacozari on Thursday were notified that they must leave. They were disarmed and placed aboard a train. The party arrived at Douglas, Ariz., on Friday morning. It numbered about 124 persons.

The Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, according to one official telegram, was closing its mines at Cananea and a special train was being held to carry all Americans who wished to go. This was the second train sent out of Cananea with refugees.

In regard to the situation at Mazatlan, Rear Admiral Howard reported to the Navy Department that the German Consul was extending his friendly offices to obtain the steamer City of Sidney to take away all foreigners who wished to leave.

In response to this and other messages from Admiral Howard, Secretary Daniels has sent him directions by telegraph to make such arrangements as he deems advisable; to assemble at some safe place all American Consuls and their families and other Americans until transportation to the United States can be provided. He was authorized to charter merchant craft to take away refugees, and his attention was called to the success of this method at Tampico through the courtesy of British and German warships. In addition, Admiral Howard was directed to arrange for passage for as many refugees as practicable on coast steamships. When he has gathered these refugees together he is to charter a vessel to transport them to the United States.

"Consider these instructions the first duty of your fleet at this time" was the order to Admiral Howard.

Refugees Leave Vera Cruz.

The Ward liner Mexico sailed from Vera Cruz for Galveston this afternoon with 600 refugees. The transport Hancock is also to be used in carrying refugees to the United States. A steamship of the Hawaiian-American Company with more than 100 refugees on board has cleared from Puerto Mexico for Vera Cruz.

Admiral Craddock of the British Navy and the commanding officer of the British warship Berwick made this arrangement. It was announced at the Navy Department that the department had chartered the steamship Monterey, now at Vera Cruz, to transport refugees.

The Navy Department received a telegram from Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz, which said:

"Train under flag of truce left Vera Cruz 10 A. M. with 350 Mexicans, proceeded 10 kilometers to break in Mexican road, meeting a train there with 400 foreigners, 50 of whom were Americans, all of whom were brought to Vera Cruz. No change in situation here. Additional conferences with city officials this afternoon and proclamation issued disarming all inhabitants."

REACH GALVESTON IN SAFETY.

Three Ships Have 2,200 Refugees—Some on Short Rations.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 25.—More than 2,200 American refugees from Mexico are now on three ships in Galveston Roads. The quarantine officers will go on board at daybreak to-morrow. There are 360 refugees on the Trinidadian and 316 on the United States ship Cyclops. These came from Tampico. The Ward liner Esperanza arrived in the roads shortly before 9 o'clock to-night with 1,600 refugees from Vera Cruz on board. These say that other ships with refugees have left Vera Cruz and Tampico and that more than 4,000 will arrive during the week.

The refugees on the Trinidadian had the worst experiences. Rations were short on the ship, and they had to sleep on deck or wherever they could.

Refugees on the Esperanza have stories of suffering to tell, say immigration officials who were on board to-night.

Some of them handed the quarantine boat a dispatch of thanks to be sent to Emperor William of Germany for protection given Americans by the cruiser Dresden at Tampico Tuesday.

The battleship Connecticut, with about 500 refugees, arrived off the bar late to-night.

Refugees report that the great Tampico oil fields have been abandoned. There are a score of oil companies in that field and foreigners are largely interested.

All refugees are compelled by the present quarantine regulations to be six days out of port before they land here. This means two to four days on the ship board after arrival. When a boat approached the Trinidadian to-night some men shouted, "Go back and bring us something to eat; we are hungry enough to eat anything."

The Trinidadian sailed without clearance papers. Food was taken to the ship late to-night, but some refugees were hungry for hours because of the difficulty of reaching the vessel, which anchored several miles out in the harbor.

Among the refugees on the Cyclops are Albert F. Brown of 60 Wall Street, New York City; J. S. Sidwell of Parkhoim, West Va.; W. H. Johnson, H. W. Dewfour and W. B. Golden of Pittsburgh, and D. E. Lamb, J. L. Osborne, Thomas Sharkey and G. S. Bradshaw, all of Los Angeles.

EL PASO, Tex., April 25.—With the arrival here to-day of 100 American men, women, and children, refugees, all Americans are practically out of the State of Chihuahua. Those in the city of Chihuahua, with the exception of a few, who are determined to remain to the last, will leave to-morrow on the regular train.

After four years of revolution, practically every American in Northern Mexico is now a refugee, and property worth many millions of dollars in mines, factories, and other industries has been left behind.

W. W. Grubbs of Madera, where the great saw-mills kept at work until the last, said to-day:

"The closing of the mills meant much to us, but I guess it meant more to the thousands of Mexicans employed. There was a big crowd of them at the station when we went away and some fairly begged us to stay. I don't know what will become of them, now that their employment is gone."

Ninety refugees, mostly from Torreon, including a few from Chihuahua and Parral, arrived here at noon. They reported that the exodus was general.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 25.—Among the refugees who arrived here to-day were several Kickapoo Indians, who although they are under the protection of the American Government, have been living in the Mexican State of Sonora.

Forty-six foreigners from El Tigre, Sonora, are expected here to-night. Bishop C. W. Lillywhite has dispatched a second messenger to warn the Mormons of Colonia Morelos to come to the United States.

The managers of the big properties at Cananea and at Nacozari say they expect an understanding between the rebels and the United States will be reached by the end of next week, and that their foreign employes now here will remain on the border with the expectation of an early resumption to work.

PORT ARANSAS, Tex., April 25.—The yacht Wachiva arrived in port to-day with 130 refugees from Tampico.

Capt. Jollison said that the Mexican Federals refused to allow the Wackiva to sail, and the British Admiral boarded her and hoisted a British Admiral's flag. He then ordered her out to sea and they were not molested further.

THREAT TO KILL SEVEN.

American Prisoners of Gen. Maass Reported in Great Peril.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Wireless dispatches received to-night from Vera Cruz reported that Gen. Maass, the Mexican Federal commander, had found seven American prisoners guilty of certai ncharges, and that he proposed to put them to death. There is no confirmation of the report.

Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, the report said, had notified the State Department at Washington of the alleged intention of Gen. Maass. It was said that Gen. Maass had about thirty-three prisoners, including fourteen women and seven or eight children.

The Consul sent a messenger to Gen. Maass appealing to him in the name of humanity to release the women and children, the wireless report said.

The nature of the charges against the seven Americans was not indicated by wireless, or whether they were given a trial.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The United Fruit Company's steamship Bluefields, diverted from her course after she had cleared for Ceiba, Honduras, to-night was steaming at full speed for Vera Cruz with Harry Van Law, an American mine owner, on board.

Van Law is going to the assistance of fifty American mine employes from whom he has not heard in three weeks and for whose safety he is greatly concerned. Van Law chartered the Bluefields an hour after she had cleared. He overtook the vessel in a tug. Van Law's mining interests are near Vera Cruz.

FEAR FOR MANY AMERICANS.

President of the American Club is Among Those Under Arrest.

Burton Wilson, an American, who, it is reported, has been arrested in Mexico by order of Huerta, is well known in this city. He was born in Nebraska and is a graduate of the University of that State. He graduated from the Law School of Columbia University in 1900 and became the head clerk of Cravath & Henderson.

Following this he was a member of the firm of Warner, Johnson & Galston and was sent to Mexico City about ten years ago. There he started a firm of his own and is considered to be one of the most prominent Americans in the Republic. He is President of the American Bank and the American Club and was one of the committee of three that went from Mexico City three months ago to urge President Wilson to recognize Huerta. For this reason his arrest is considered inexplicable by his friends here.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 25.—Frank W. Lehmer, of Omaha, under arrest in Mexico and held at Cordoba, is a nephew of Herman Kountze, the New York banker. Lehmer, who is 32 years of age and unmarried, has lived in Mexico for 12 years. He is the owner of a small sugar plantation, and is also manager of one of the biggest sugar plantations in that country. The large plantation is owned by a wealthy English syndicate. Both plantations are about 125 miles southwest of Vera Cruz.

Letters were received here only yesterday from young Lehmer. At that time he said he saw no reason to be uneasy, and would remain in Mexico. That was before the Tampico incident. His family here believe he was trying to reach Vera Cruz when he was taken from a train and placed under arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 25.—The family of Warren Senger of this city, Superintendent of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Aguascalientes, Mexico, have great fear for his safety. They received word several days ago that Mr. Senger had closed the plant, and with employes had left Aguascalientes when natives became excited over the taking of Vera Cruz by Americans, and had reached Mexico City in safety. No further word has been received of him, and his family have become alarmed. Senger has been in Mexico about ten years.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, April 25.—The authorities are unable to find any trace of James Blicher, the Buffalo man who, it is said, is a captive in Mexico. His name does not appear in the City Directory.

UTICA, N. Y., April 25.—W. C. Disbrow, mentioned in dispatches as having been arrested by the Mexicans at Cordoba, is believed to be Dempster C. Disbrow, formerly of this city. Mr. Disbrow has been in Mexico for a number of years. He conducted a fruit ranch. Mr. Disbrow and his wife were here a few weeks ago, but left suddenly, as he said that the Mexicans were friendly toward him.

His parents have heard nothing from him in some time, and the last they heard was reassuring. Disbrow said that a friend named Riley, a conductor on the railroad, was to keep him informed as to conditions, and that if any trouble arose he would leave at once. It appears that both Disbrow and Riley are prisoners. Disbrow was formerly a local athlete, and served his time in a local company of the National Guard.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—W. B. Wofford, who has been arrested by Mexicans near Vera Cruz, left Atlanta several years ago to become overseer of a rubber and coffee plantation in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. He is 35 years old and unmarried.

CAN'T CHECK OUTRAGES.

Anomalous Situation in Mexico Worries Our Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—While Secretary Bryan's beaming countenance bore evidence throughout the day that he had some reason for optimism over the Mexican situation, other officers of the Government, not informed of the peace preliminaries in which the Secretary of State was participating, found greater cause than ever to complain over the status of the undertaking upon which the United States had entered in its effort to compel Huerta to wipe out the indignity to the American flag. These officers were perturbed over what they regarded as an anomalous situation that placed the United States in an embarrassing position and worked in a measure to the advantage of Huerta.

This anomaly was explained and emphasized by the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in Mexico by orders of the Mexican Federal Government and the detention of American men, women, and children in Mexico City and other places. There were reports that Americans were being executed, and that many citizens of this nation were being subjected to indignities for which the Washington Government could obtain no redress. The anomaly existed in the fact that, as no state of war existed between Mexico and the United States, Huerta was privileged to permit excesses without becoming accountable for violation of the rules for the government of nations engaged in formal warfare.

According to the exposition of experts, the landing of American armed forces on Mexican soil without a declaration of war gave Huerta some ground for the claim that he had the right to make reprisals that could not be permitted had the declaration been made. It was said that Huerta's point of view probably was that the armed forces of the United States on Mexican soil had committed an act of aggression that deprived them of all rights that his Government was bound to respect. Without a declaration of war or a declaration that existed, Huerta might be inclined to hold, it was said, that he was not compelled to follow the ordinary rules of war, one of which would entitle American citizens to safe conduct out of Mexican territory.

The Administration appears to be as much puzzled over the status of the Vera Cruz undertaking as are people outside of its ranks. To help solve the problem, Prof. Wilson of Harvard, a noted authority on international law, has come to Washington to give his views on the subject. He had talks with President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, and other prominent Government officials.

The President and his advisers, however, are just as much as ever opposed to consenting that a declaration of war be made against Mexico, or even acknowledging that a state of war exists. Without regard to the peace efforts initiated by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, they have been hopeful that the whole difficulty arising out of the refusal of Gen. Huerta to make reparation for the Tampico incident might be settled without a resort to war that will involve the whole Mexican nation. There is considerable worry over the attitude of the Constitutionalists, but the original alarm caused by Carranza's virtual declaration of hostility has been allayed by the reports of the friendly attitude of Villa.

In his desire to show that he is more than anxious to remain on friendly terms with the United States, Villa has proposed to George C. Carothers, the American Consular agent at Torreon, who is now with Villa at Juarez, that a treaty be entered into between the United States and himself under the terms of which neither will take up arms against the other. This proposal is extremely encouraging to the Administrations, but it is regarded as impossible of fulfillment.

Another thing that has made the Government more hopeful is that Villa is understood to have learned that Carranza had attempted to cause disaffection among Villa's troops and had been unsuccessful. It is expected here that a definite break will occur soon between Carranza and Villa, and it is believed that this will work to the advantage of the United States.

A telegram received at the White House to-night from a Texas newspaper, brought more comfort. The newspaper, said the telegram, had asked Villa if he would consent to take his forces to Vera Cruz if the United States Government would furnish transportation.

"You bet your boots!" was Villa's reply.

The Japanese Ambassador Viscount Chinda and the Chinese Minister, K. F. Shah, conferred with Secretary Bryan late to-day, at the Secretary's request, on the question of the protection of Japanese and Chinese subjects in Mexico.

It is understood Viscount Chinda stated to Secretary Bryan that Japan at present had no intention of sending more warships to Mexico, as had been reported.

ARIZONA FEARS THE REBELS.

Gov. Hunt Says Americans in Sonora Are Hard Pressed by Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Intimations that Americans even in the parts of Mexico controlled by the rebels are not altogether confident of their safety were contained in telegrams from the border received to-day by Senator Ashurst of Arizona. One telegram from the Chamber of Commerce of Douglas, Ariz., said that more troops were needed at once to protect Naco and Douglas from incursons from across the river.

A still more urgent message came from Gov. Hunt of Arizona saying that Americans at Cananea, in Sonora, forty miles south of the Rio Grande, were being driven to the border. Mr. Ashurst said to-day that the importance of the news lay in the fact that for the first time Americans in rebel territory were undergoing the experiences recently encountered by Americans in Gen. Huerta's jurisdiction.

Gov. Hunt urged Senator Ashurst to have the War Department send more troops to the Arizona frontier. Failing in that, said Gov. Hunt, the Department should be asked to permit 1,400 stands of arms at Fort Huachaca to be distributed among the National Guard for border defense. A force of 900 rebels was approaching the border near Naco, said he, and he feared an attack.

Capt. J. C. Greenway, formerly of the Rough Riders, but now a wealthy miner at Bisbee, wired for permission to use the army rifles. Bisbee is only 6 miles from the border.

The State Department announced to-day that Americans in the vicinity of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, had secured assurance of safe conduct from Gen. Guajardo of the Constitutional forces and arrangements were made for transporting such Americans as remained in the neighborhood.

The Department also has been informed that a Chinese colony at Guaymas, on the west coast, is anxious to leave Mexico. Though in no danger at present the Chinese are apprehensive.

RETURN GUNS TO GERMANY.

Orders to Ypiranga's Captain Cited to Support Our Government's Contention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Denials from Hamburg that the liner Ypiranga carried serviceable war ammunition and arms for Huerta and the assertion that only empty cartridge shells and some artillery carriages were in her cargo do not accord with official information here in Washington. Secretary Daniels, when he was asked to-day where he obtained his information that the Ypiranga carried ammunition and arms available for use by Huerta, replied that it came in official dispatches from Rear Admiral Fletcher. The Ypiranga carried 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition and a large number of machine guns, according to a previous statement by Mr. Daniels. According to other officials high in the Navy Department, American naval officers at Vera Cruz saw the manifests of the Ypiranga and found that these papers showed that the vessel carried munitions of war.

The Ypiranga was permitted to enter the harbor at Vera Cruz and on that night Admiral Fletcher telegraphed to the Navy Department. The following bulletin was issued from the Navy Department on Thursday night relative to the vessel:

Admiral Fletcher wires that the German steamer Ypiranga, which was loaded with machine guns and ammunition consigned to Huerta, has docked at Vera Cruz and is preparing to unload her cargo at the Custom House. The Custom House as well as the rest of the city is entirely under the control of the United States forces.

A dispatch from Hamburg published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning said that the Hamburg-American Line yesterday authorized the publication of a statement that the munitary supplies on board the Ypiranga were empty shrapnel shells and empty ammunition chests, with gun carriages for one battery of artillery.

Secretary Daniels said to-day that the information as to the Ypiranga's cargo in the possession of the American Government was entiely trustworthy.

A telegram was received from Admiral Fletcher to-day indicating that the cargo of the Ypiranga, instead of being unloaded at Vera Cruz, is now to be shipped back to Hamburg.

The dispatch received from Admiral Fletcher, made public by the Navy Department, follows:

Captain of the Ypiranga has received the following instructions:

Yelbus, Vera Cruz.

Hamburg-American Line, Hamburg, orders, instruct Captain of Ypiranga leave total arms, munition, on board and return them to Hamburg. Cable us if in order. (Signed) BEIBUT.

The understanding here has been that the whole cargo of ammunition and arms on the Ypiranga was paid for by Huerta's representatives in advance of its shipment. The belief is that the German firm which sold the munitions would not have agreed to the shipment of the arms unless it received payment.

ANTWERP, April 25.—Seven hundred tons of ammunition for President Huerta of Mexico, which is awaiting shipment, will probably be stored here until the end of hostilities, the steamers sailing for Mexican ports declining to carry contraband.

The steamer Cayo Bonito has cancelled her sailing on May 3, with 600 tons of ammunition already shipped. Mexican agents are known to be here and are endeavoring to arrange for the shipment, but money is lacking.

POST OFFICE FOLLOWS FLAG.

Burleson Establishes United States Mail Service in Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The United States Postal Service is ready to follow the American flag into Mexico.

Here is the official announcement respecting the establishment of an American postal agency in Vera Cruz:

Postmaster General Burleson has issued an order establishing a United States mail agency at Vera Cruz, Mexico, from this date, April 24, and assigning H. M. Robinson, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, as United States Postal Agent in charge under the provisions of Revised Statutes, Section 4,021.

Mr. Robinson has been directed by telegraph to proceed from New Orleans to Galveston at once and take the first vessel south for Vera Cruz, with such assistants as may have been selected. He will take with him an ample supply of United States postage stamps, and additional Post Office supplies for the conduct of the postal service will follow immediately. He has been directed to take charge of the postal agency at Vera Cruz and to co-operate with the naval and military forces of the United States.

Section 4,021 of the Revised Statutes, under authority of which this American postal agency is to be established on Mexican soil, reads as follows:

The Postmaster General may establish resident mail agencies at the ports of Panama and Aspinwall, in New Granada; Havana, in Cuba; at Saint Thomas, and at such other foreign ports at which United States mail steamers touch to land and receive mail, as may, in his judgment, promote the efficiency of the foreign mail service; and may pay the agents employed by him at such ports out of the appropriation for the transportation of the mail a reasonable compensation for their services and necessary expenses for office rent, clerk hire, office furniture, and other incidentals to be allowed him at each of such agencies.

LOST FAMILY IN MEXICO.

American's Wife and Child Slain by Bandits—He Flees Wounded.

TAMPA, Fla., April 25.—How his wife and child were killed and he himself seriously wounded by Mexican brigands, who devastated his ranch near Vera Cruz on April 7, was related here to-day by Joseph Smith, an American. Smith arrived here yesterday from Havana.

"After killing the other members of my family," he said, "the bandits shot me twice and left me for dead. When I regained consciousness all of my ranch buildings had been burned and my live stock driven away."

PERIL IN THE GERMS THAT INFEST MEXICO

Greater Danger to Soldiers Than Bullets and Shells, Say Health Authorities.

TYPHUS IS QUITE COMMON

And Yellow Fever Is Ever a Possibility at Vera Cruz—Medical Men Prepare Defenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—If the United States Army should have to enter upon a long drawn-out campaign in Mexico the germs of malaria, yellow fever, typhus fever and smallpox would be a greater source of danger to the American soldier than all the leaden bullets and exploding shells which might be fired by the opposing forces. This is the opinion of officers of the medical corps of the Army and Navy and of the United States Public Health Service.

Although physicians and public health authorities of Mexico have given considerable attention to the study of sanitation and preventive medicine, less progress has been made in obtaining the co-operation of the people in the enforcement of health laws than in almost any other part of the civilized world. Many of the Mexican people are most indifferent to personal hygiene. The natives submit to attacks of contagious disease as a matter of course, and many of the natives have become immune to further attacks of yellow fever and smallpox.

Surgeons Generals William C. Gorgas of the army, William C. Braisted of the navy, and Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service believe that the progress made by the United States in the study and prevention of contagious diseases places this Government in an excellent position to solve the health problems of its army and navy.

American soldiers and sailors have been vaccinated for both smallpox and typhoid fever. Typhoid is not one of the common diseases in Mexico, but smallpox is prevalent in many districts. Many communities have been visited by epidemics.

Malaria, in case of an invasion of Mexico, would be feared more than smallpox, for this disease, whose germs are carried by the mosquito, is found in all of the warmer parts of the country. A plenteous supply of quinine, if the army should advance, would be carried in the medical stores, and the use of this drug would lessen the danger of contracting the disease.

Yellow fever and typhus fever are both sources of danger in Mexico, yellow fever occurring in the hot country and typhus in the cooler plateau reginn. The bite of an infected mosquito carries yellow fever, and the careful screening of living quarters is the surest means of prevention of contagion in any territory where the disease is known to exist. Yellow fever lurks in Yucatan and throughout the tropical country, bordering on the Bay of Campeachy. There is a possibility of its occurrence at Vera Cruz at times.

Persons who have travelled in Mexico have heard of the ravages of "tabardillo," pronounced "Tah-Bar-Dee-yo," a disease called "tifo" by the natives. This is typhus fever, a filth disease, which is found in Mexico City and throughout the cooler plateau country. The principal method of guarding against the disease is to keep away from unclean places and persons. The physicians of Mexico caution foreigners against getting crowds and permitting their clothing to brush against that of natives on the streets.

In the event that the Army should advance into Mexico scores of surgeons and physicians of the Army and Navy Medical Corps would work every day of the campaign to keep the men in health. The law empowers the President also to detail additional surgeons from the ranks of the United States Public Health Service.

The information on the diseases prevalent in Mexico, now in possession of the Government, has been gathered by physicians who often have risked their lives in investigations carried on by the Public Health Service in various parts of Mexico in the last ten years. One of these men, Dr. Joseph Goldberger contracted yellow fever while engaged in an investigation and typhus fever at another time, and was fortunate enough to recover from both attacks. He is still an officer of the service under the direction of Surgeon-General Rupert Blue.

NAVY YARD LACKS GUARDS.

Old Chicago Will Take Charlestown Prisoners to Portsmouth.

BOSTON, April 25.—Such heavy drafts have been made upon the marines at the Charlestown Navy Yard that there are not enough left to guard the 150 naval prisoners there. These were transferred to-night to the Chicago, the former famous flagship of the White Squadron, which was ordered into commission. Four companies of naval militia will man her and take the prisoners to the Portsmouth Navy Yard to-morrow morning.

Still another company of marines left the Charlestown yard to-day to join the New York at New York. Only one company is left, and the members are scattered among several stations in the city. They expect to leave for Mexico next week. Recruiting for the marines is being pushed actively.

Many young women volunteered their services as nurses to-day.

MARCONI CO. WILL HELP.

Government Will Accept Its Offer of Free Wireless Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Officials of the Government were much p

O'RYAN APPROVES STATEN ISLAND CAMP—CARDINAL PRAYS FOR PEACE

O'RYAN APPROVES STATEN ISLAND SITE

For Quick Mobilization of the National Guard It Would Be Best, He Says.

INSPECTION IN THE RAIN

Drainage and Soil Noted Under Unfavorable Conditions—Preparations Go On.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, made an inspection of proposed camp sites on Staten Island yesterday and when he returned late in the evening let it be known that Staten Island would be the mobilizing point of the State Militia if a call came for troops to serve in the Mexican crisis. He said, however, that no official announcement would be made of a camp site until a call from the Federal Government came.

In the meantime maps will be drawn of the proposed Staten Island camp sites, positions assigned to the different brigades, sanitation planned, and transportation facilities studied. Officers will begin at once to obtain prices on the land and arrange for lease holdings. All this has been done in the case of the Fishkill site which in the event of the Guard not being called upon for service will be the scene of the Summer camp in July and August.

In case the troops are called to mobilize quickly, Gen. O'Ryan said, he favored Staten Island, and his next choice was Hempstead Plains; his third choice would be Fishkill. It was intimated, however, at the Guard Headquarters in the Municipal Building that no one had come forward and offered land for State use at even a nominal rental. One man owning property on Staten Island offered his land for $35 a month for each acre. It was also said that a hint had been received that other Staten Island property could be used by the Guard for $30 a month an acre.

Officers at Staten Island.

Major Gen. O'Ryan came from Washington yesterday and shortly after his arrival he was in conference with his staff at headquarters. Shortly after 2 o'clock the party left the Municipal Building in automobiles and started on a tour of inspection of Staten Island.

The party consisted of Gen. O'Ryan, Col. Walter K. Wright, U. S. A., Governors Island; Col. W. H. Sage, Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. A., Inspector-Instructor to the National Guard; Col. A. F. Townsend, Quartermaster General, National Guard; Capt. W. S. Conrow of the Engineer Corps; Capt. William D. A. Anderson, U. S. A., Inspector-Instructor of the Engineer Corps of the National Guard; Major John F. Fairchild, Engineer Corps, National Guard, and Frank Patterson, who was Gov. Dix's legal adviser and now represents real estate interests in Richmond.

It was a good day for the inspection of a camp site, the officers agreed, though uncomfortable for the inspectors. The downpour had brought all the worst points of the site into view. At several places the officers got out and walked, noting the advantages or disadvantages of the land for camping. Especially thorough was the inspection given to a great stretch of territory between the Moravian Cemetery, near New Dorp, the United Hebrew Cemetery, and westward to the Richmond Road. This might become the great field for manoeuvring the troops. The first site inspected was near Grasmere Lake and the Fingerboard Road, back of Fort Wadsworth. Here the officers got out of the automobiles and walked along the lake. Their route was south along the Boulevard Road, returning to Manhattan by the Richmond Road. They inspected a site near New Dorp and went over pretty much all the surrounding country.

"If the camp was to be of some months' duration and there was leisure to train the men," said Gen. O'Ryan, "then I would favor Fishkill. If a call comes for the National Guard to enter the Federal service we will have to move fast and every facility will have to be utilized, and so I am in favor of the site on Staten Island, or failing in that, Hempstead."

2,000 Acres Needed.

The General said that one important factor was the question of rental. He believed, however, that some acceptable arrangement can be made with property owners. Much of the property inspected yesterday belongs to the Tyson and the Vanderbilt estates. Some lies within the boundaries of the old Sir Roderick Cameron property. He said that 500 acres would be absolutely needed for a camp site alone, and that in all 2,000 acres would be occupied by the troops for various purposes. The New York and Brooklyn brigades comprise nearly two-thirds of the entire number of the State Guard. This part of the division would be assembled at their armories, equipped and marched to the camp. Those up-State would be brought direct to the camp by rail. At every armory in the State a detail will be left behind to conduct recruiting stations and as fast as the men are accepted they will be sent to the camp and there trained under the eye of the regular army officers.

Incidentally the officers have been studying the question of embarking troops on the transports. They have assured themselves that the men can be marched from camp to transport and that not only are the American docks near Tompkinsville available, but in case of necessity transports could come inshore and anchor and the men be taken out by lighter or light draught craft from the pier at Midland Beach. This possibility of the quick shipment of men and supplies is an important factor in favor of the Staten Island sites. Gen. O'Ryan pointed out that the original plan of establishing an instruction camp at Montauk Point would be carried out. Out there, he said, there would be "room to shoot."

His only objection to the Staten Island site is its nearness to the city. To exclude visitors, as will be necessary when the men get down to work, will take a rather larger guard than can well be spared.

"I will give no decision until the time comes," said Gen. O'Ryan, "and if the call doesn't come we will be camping at Fishkill in July and August. The National Guard is in an excellent state of efficiency. We have done much of the work of preparing for actual warfare and now we need to recruit up our ranks. I think the call, if it comes, will come suddenly and we will have to move fast."

Gen. O'Ryan will return to Washington on the midnight train to-day. Col. Townsend and other officers will inspect the Fishkill site.

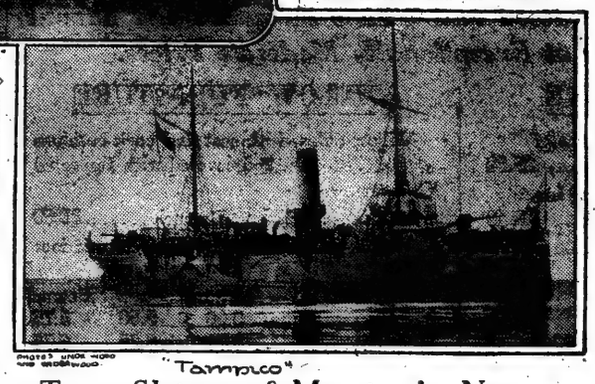
Routine activity with special emergency preparations marked the day's work at the headquarters of the Department of the East on Governors Island yesterday.

Col. W. G. Haan, Chief of Staff, said that he thought any movement involving the National Guard would come at the same time that the regular troops would be mobilized for transportation to the front.

At the Army Building on Whitehall Street it was announced by officials of the Depot Quartermaster's office that no orders regarding the transportation of any troops had been received.

Several acres of land, including the Brighton Beach Race Track and the property on which the Sea Beach Palace stands, were offered to the State yesterday for use in the mobilization of the militia, following a meeting attended by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, Samuel W. Gumpertz, manager of the race track, and James A. Nelson, President of the Sea Beach Land Company.

Mexican gunboat "Guerrero"



"Tampico"

Two Ships of Mexico's Navy.

MEXICAN "FLEET" FOUND.

Three Gunboats Are in River at Tampico—One at Guaymas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—All of the Mexican naval vessels on the Gulf Coast were accounted for to-day when Admiral Badger sent a dispatch to the Navy Department on the basis of which the following announcement was issued:

"Admiral Badger reports that the Mexican gunboats Bravo, Zaragoza, and Vera Cruz are in the Panuco River, off Tampico. This is about seven miles from the mouth of the river."

There are only two other Mexican naval vessels on the Gulf Coast. One is the Progreso, a transport of 1,565 tons, carrying only four 4-inch guns, while the other is the Yucatan, a hulk of no fighting value whatever. The Progreso is now somewhere at sea, with about 1,000 Mexicans Federal soldiers aboard. The Progreso made her appearance off the breakwaters at Vera Cruz on Thursday, but was turned back and proceeded to sea.

The vessels reported by Admiral Badger to-day as being at Tampico were being utilized in the Panuco River yesterday to respond with their guns to the attack which the Mexican Constitutionalists were then making on the Federals at Tampico, as reported by Admiral Mayo late last night. The most effective of the three Mexican vessels at Tampico are the Bravo and the Zaragoza, which together carry eight 4-inch guns and eight 6-pounders. The Vera Cruz is a smaller vessel, mounting two 4-inch guns and six 6-pounders.

Word was received by the Navy Department to-day that the American gunboat Yorktown and the Mexican gunboat Guerro had arrived at Guaymas, on the west coast of Mexico. The Yorktown was at Topolobampo, but was ordered to Guaymas to co-operate with the American cruiser New Orleans in protecting American interests.

CARDINAL SAILS; TALKS OF MEXICO

"My Last Message to the People Is a Wish for Peace," He Says.

TO VISIT THE VATICAN

Many Brass Bands, Moving-Picture Machines, and a Big Crowd at Pier to Bid Prelate Farewell.

Nearly three thousand persons were on the North German Lloyd pier at Hoboken yesterday morning to see Cardinal Farley, and a delegation of Bishops and dignataries of the Catholic Church, leave on the steamship Berlin for Naples on their way to visit Pope Pius X. in the Vatican at Rome.

The pier was decorated with American, German, Italian, and Papal flags and the steamer was dressed with bunting from the bow over the fore and main trucks down to the taffrail aft, while nearly every one on the pier and the ship carried an American flag to wave farewells. The brass band of the Berlin played on the promenade deck while two bands played on the pier and the band of the Catholic Protectory arrived on the steamer Bridgeport, brought the Cardinal with about 1,000 priests and laymen of the church from the foot of West Fiftieth Street to Hoboken.

On arriving aboard the Berlin, Cardinal Farley went up to the Captain's suite on the bridge deck, which had been reserved for his use, and received the different delegations in the parlor, where he sat in a carved oak chair. The reserves from the Hoboken Police Station were on board to keep the dense crowd moving on, or the ship would never have got away. For an hour the people filed past the Cardinal, who gave them his blessing. Among the prominent Catholics present were John D. Crimmins, James J. Butler, Justice Victor Dowling, and Thomas F. Smith, the Secretary of Tammany Hall.

Before the vessel sailed at 11 o'clock Cardinal Farley went on the bridge and shook hands with Capt. A. Barrassowits, while seven moving picture machines were recording the event from the deck below. Leaning over the bridge toward the pier, Cardinal Farley bestowed his blessing upon the dense crowd, and upon those who stood on the forward deck of the Berlin to catch a glimpse of him.

Afterward the Cardinal gave his benediction to the newspapermen in his sitting room and made a few remarks upon the crisis in Mexico before leaving. He said:

"War is a dreadful thing, and I hope and trust that there will be no declaration of war. The situation in which we find ourselves is deplorable, but I have no doubt that the President and Congress are acting for the best. The President and his advisers know the real state of affairs far better than we do, and in what they have done they have been guided by the highest motives.

"I shall pray that peace be speedily reached, and my last message to the people of the country is a wish for peace and that our difficulty in Mexico may be settled long before my return to New York."

The Cardinal did not set any date for his return. He rode from the Diocese House on Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street in an open automobile, accompanied by Bishop Cusack and Mgr. Lavelle, to the foot of West Fiftieth Street, where the steamer Bridgeport was waiting to convey him to Hoboken. The Bishops and other dignataries of the church followed in automobiles to the landing, headed by the band of the Immaculate Mission of Staten Island. As the Cardinal rode through the streets the crowd waved the American and Papal colors, and received his blessing.

Accompanying him on the Berlin to Rome were the Rev. Mgr. Hayes, and Mgr. John Edwards, the Right Rev. John O'Connor, Bishop of Newark, who was taking over $19,500 of Peter's Pence to Rome, and the Rev. Thomas J. Carroll, Secretary to the Cardinal. The second delegation will sail on May 5 on the steamer Prinzess Irene with Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore.

All of the Cardinals and Bishops in the United States will go to Rome this year to make their Ad Liminia Apostolic (to the threshold of the Apostles) visit. The purpose of this visit is for each Bishop to report in person on the condition of his diocese and the progress that is being made. The three American Cardinals, Farley, Gibbons and O'Connell, being Archbishops, must also make the visit.

Heretofore it has been the custom of each Cardinal and Bishop to make the Ad Liminia Apostolic visit once every ten years, each one selecting the time at which the trip should be made. Pope Pius has decided, however, that better results can be accomplished by securing all of this information at one time and he therefore directed that all the missions be made this year.

CARDINAL OFFERS SERVICES.

BOSTON, April 25.—Before sailing today for Rome to make his apostolic visit to the Vatican, Cardinal O'Connell sent two letters, one to President Wilson at Washington and the other to Gov. Walsh.

In them he said he was about to leave according to arrangements made before the Mexican crisis, but that if his services should be required he would return to his diocese as soon as possible upon intimation.

The Cardinal's letter to the President follows:

Mr. President: To-day I am sailing for Rome by arrangements made long before the present national crisis could be foreseen.

I am ready at a moment's notice to return should there be any need, and I am always at the service of my beloved country and its honored head.

Your humble servant,

W. CARDINAL O'CONNELL.

ADDED TO CASUALTY ROLL.

Navy's Supplemental Revised List for April 22 and 23.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Supplementary revised lists of dead and wounded Americans in operations at Vera Cruz on April 22 and 23 were given out at the Navy Department to-day:

The Dead, April 22.

WALTER L. WATSON, ordinary seaman; born at Boston, April 14, 1892; home address, 30 Tremont Street, Boston; next of kin, Sydney Watson, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Ill., brother. Attached to the Arkansas.

WILLIAM PINKOWSKI, ordinary seaman on the U. S. S. New Hampshire; born in Milwaukee April 17, 1894; enlisted at Milwaukee Oct. 2, 1911. Next of kin, father, Martin Pinkowski, 1,026 Fourth Avenue, Milwaukee.

Wounded, April 22.

EDWIN J. CANTWELL, ordinary seaman; born at Cincinnati, Sept. 6, 1892; home address, 1,301 Bremen Street, Cincinnati; next of kin, Joseph Cantwell, 923 Race Street, Cincinnati. Attached to the New Hampshire.

GEORGE G. CRAIG, ordinary seaman; born in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 1, 1896; home address, 556 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn; next of kin, Beulah Craig, mother, same address. Attached to the Utah.

PLATTE A. BOWDEN, ordinary seaman; born at Randelman, N. C., Nov. 2, 1893; home address, Greensboro, N. C.; next of kin, Julius Bowden, father, Greensboro, N. C. Attached to the Vermont.

Wounded, April 23.

LOUIS F. BATES, ordinary seaman; born at Meriden, Conn., Oct. 27, 1892; home address, 109 West Main Street, Meriden, Conn.; next of kin, Frederick H. Bates, father, Guilford, Conn. Attached to the New Hampshire.

EUGENE J. GREY, ordinary seaman. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1895. Home address, 73 Devoe Street, Brooklyn. Next of kin, Mary Grey, mother, same address. Attached to the New Jersey.

RALPH I. JANS, ordinary seaman. Born at Dallas, Texas, April 30, 1894. Home address, 907 Iowa Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa. Next of kin, Hanna Jans, mother, same address. Attached to the Minnesota.

ECARD GUY WRIGHT, ship's cook, fourth class. Born at St. Louis Crossing, Ind., Oct. 18, 1888. Home address Edinburg, Ind. Next of kin, Nattie Wright, mother, Edinburg, Ind. Attached to the New Jersey.

ROBERT A. LEE, ordinary seaman. Born New York, May 16, 1896. Home address, 216 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City. Next of kin, Rose Lee, mother, same address. Attached to the Vermont.

EDWARD CARL WALTER, ordinary seaman. Born at Burlington, Iowa, April 24, 1893. Home address, 1,702 Mount Pleasant Street, Burlington, Iowa. Next of kin, Vincent Walter, father, same address. Attached to the Vermont.

Admiral Badger reports under date of April 25 that all the cases of the wounded are improving, the surgical cases doing surprisingly well. The critically and seriously wounded on board the Solace were last night reported as somewhat improved and eventual recovery is hoped for.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

Admiral Badger Reports on All Those Injured at Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 26.—This telegram was received from Admiral Badger:

"Condition of wounded at 8:20 P. M. (Saturday) on the Solace is as follows:

Critically Serious, But Hope For Recovery:

CLIFFORD M. GUILLMEN, seaman; right chest, penetrating pleura.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD, Sergeant; right shouder; operation probable.

EDWARD A. GISBOURNE, electrician, third class; left femur shattered; amputation at thigh.

Serious:

GEORGE P. KINSMAN, ordinary seaman; right leg bone shattered; amputated above knee.

JEREMIAH G. PEOPLES, private; chest lung involved; operation probable.

EDWARD P. PETERSON, private; right chest into pleural cavity and through right arm; bone not involved.

Favorable.

FRANK PHILLIPS, ordinary seaman, left knee.

ROBERT B. LEE, ordinary seaman, right leg, bone not involved.

LEON D. ROBERTSON, seaman, right shoulder, will remove bullet.

HENRY NAGOROWSKI, private, right leg and thigh, bone not involved.

BASIL D. BURNETT, seaman, back flesh wound.

LESTER H. TAYLOR, seaman, wound left knee.

WILLIAM O. KEAS, chief turret captain, left humerus shattered, arm amputated.

HUGH A. BOYLE, ordinary seaman, right arm, bone not involved.

HENRY J. Kappler, ordinary seaman, right knee, will remove bullet.

FRED N. CALMES, ordinary seaman, through right pelvis.

EUGENE J. GREY, ordinary seaman, right arm, will remove bullet.

JOHN L. BENNETT, coxswain, right shoulder, joint not involved.

GEORGE J. SODEN, gunner's mate, second class, left arm, bone not involved.

CLARENCE R. HARSHBERGER, seaman, thigh, bone not involved.

HENRY N. NICKERSON, boatswain's mate, second class, right thigh and leg, amputation at thigh necessary.

WILLIAM H. MANGELS, seaman, left arm, bone not involved.

MITCHELL W. BASS, seaman, right leg and left foot, bone involved.

AUGUST G. EBEL, private, through back.

JAMES H. COPELAND, seaman, left hand.

FREDERICK NANZ, ordinary seaman, through neck, bullet removed.

JOSEPH L. KWAPIK, seaman, left arm, bone not involved.

HARRY B. HOLSINGER, private, left leg and right ankle, bone involved.

EDWARD G. WRIGHT, ordinary seaman, through pelvis, post operation.

HARRY FIRTH, ordinary seaman, through right knee joint, operation probable.

KIRK CHRISTY, seaman, through scalp. Skull not injured.

HENRY PULLIAM, fireman, first class, bullet passed through left pleural cavity from front cutting spinal

below middle of thighs, post operation, favorable except for paralysis.

WILLIAM PINKOWSKI, ordinary seaman, struck on head by brick, cerebral hemorrhage, post operation.

RALPH O. JANS, seaman, left heel, bullet removed.

WALTER L. HAWK, boatswain's mate, first class, through left breast.

THROFIL V. BISKUP, boatswain's mate, second class, through right shoulder, joint not involved, post operation.

EDWARD H. GEUCKE, ordinary seaman, through lower jaw.

JOHN L. HARRIS, seaman, through left thigh, bone not involved.

GEORGE DRAIN, private, through abdomen, intestine not involved.

HARRY J. REED, private, through right hand, bone involved.

GEORGE M. DAVIDSON, private, scalp wound.

RICHARD SHAKER, private, left great toe.

JOHN McMILLAN, private, through abdomen, intestine not involved.

NATHAN SCHWARTZ, ordinary seaman, flesh wound, right shoulder.

PAUL STEVENS, ensign; over heart; flesh wound.

Discharged to Resume Duty:

EDWARD C. WALTER, seaman; cheek grazed by bullet.

On New Hampshire:

JAMES P. LANNON, Lieutenant, perforating wound right chest, entrance nipple, exit same level, no fracture of rib; doing very well; no operation necessary.

WILLIAM R. SCHULZ, ordinary seaman; flesh wound, right shoulder.

GEORGE H. CONRAD, ordinary seaman; flesh wound right thigh.

LEVATOR BENSON, ordinary seaman; flesh wound left calf.

TONY VITARO, seaman; flesh wound right heel.

ROBERT G. HART, ordinary seaman; flesh wound right thigh.

LOUIS F. BATES, ordinary seaman; flesh wound right heel.

PATRICK F. CAHILL, seaman; flesh wound right thigh.

On the Florida:

CHARLES D. CAMERON, ordinary seaman; flesh wound right foot; will extract bullet.

CHARLES J. LEAHY, ordinary seaman; flesh wound, left hip.

JOHN F. PLACE, flesh wound, left arm.

On South Carolina:

CLAUDE C. WILCOX, seaman, flesh wound, left leg.

SIDNEY J. EVERETT, ordinary seaman, flesh wound left leg.

On Utah:

JOHN A. GILBERT, seaman, wound of scalp.

ELMER G. RICKEBED, electrician first class, wound left hand.

On Vermont:

PLATTE A. BOWDEN, ordinary seaman, flesh wound shoulder.

On Chester:

ARTHUR BERNSTEIN, seaman, wound right forearm.

ALVIN M. JOHNS, coal passer, wound left foot.

WILLIE WRENN, private, right cheek.

"All doing well," says the report. "This is last submitted from all ships of patients at present under treatment. Others previously returned to duty. Chief Boatswain John McCly, Florida, flesh wound left leg, slight. Is doing duty on shore."

RABBI HOPES FOR PEACE.

Tells Congregation We Must Stand by the President.

Rabbi Maurice H. Harris took the Mexican situation for the topic of his sermon in Temple Israel, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, yesterday. He gave a brief history of the country, its geography, its resources, and possibilities, and then rehearsed the causes leading up to the present situation.

"Mexico has not grown in parallel with its opportunities," said Rabbi Harris. "That is so because of the disturbing character of its Government which has been retarded. At present the Government is nothing more nor less than despotism, in which practical anarchy reigns. The man who calls himself President is nothing but a dictator who has gained his place by the aid of hired assassins.

"While President Wilson has been urged in some quarters to recognize him as President, he has not seen fit to do so. I believe there is not a man or woman in the United States who for a moment doubts his integrity, uprightness, and sincerity. President Wilson has assured the world that we have no thought of acquiring additional territory. This makes his quarrel just. He has persistently stated that the situation at present is not war, and it is not war in intent. While we must stand by the President in all he does, we should be willing to make every sacrifice but honor to avoid war, and our earnest prayer is that the firm stand taken by our Government will yet result in peace."

Diaz Will Not Return—Yet.

MONTE CARLO, April 25.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz has decided to remain in Europe for the present. He has given up his plan to go to Vichy, where he had intended to take the waters, and will instead make a tour of Italy and then return to his Paris residence.

Colombian Press Favors Mexico.

PARIS, April 25.—The majority of the newspapers of Colombia to-day express views favorable to Mexico, according to a dispatch from Bogota to the Havas News Agency.

European Powers Hold Aloof.

PARIS, April 25.—The Liberté, which is usually in close touch with the French Foreign Office, says the European powers appear to have decided to keep strictly to the rôle of onlookers in the controversy between the United States and Mexico.

CHARGES A WILSON DEAL WITH REBELS

Taegliche Rundschau "Discloses" Plot to Make Carranza President.

LATTER TO CEDE TERRITORY

Five Northern Mexican States to be Ceded in Return for American Support.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 25.—Notwithstanding official intimations that the German Government is well disposed toward the United States in the Mexican crisis, the general attitude of a majority of the German press is distinctly unfriendly.

How sentiment is being manufactured against America is demonstrated in a weird article which appears in to-night's Pan-German military and naval organ, the Tägliche Rundschau. This journal, which is notoriously anti-American, asserts that it has a letter from a "German merchant who has lived a long time in Mexico," making the following "disclosures":

"Does anybody in Germany know that Huerta possesses the draft of a plan whereby Carranza, as soon as the latter becomes President of Mexico, is to cede the United States, in return for its moral support and material assistance, the five Mexican border States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas? Huerta has supplied certificated copies of this plan to trusted friends in America and Europe.

"When the history of the present war and its probably sad outcome is written, there will be plenty of proof as to the real inwardness of the Mexican policy of the Americans.

"Does anybody in Germany know that Villa in reality is not a Mexican, but an American citizen, born in Maryland and for a long time a paid soldier in the American standing army? In the seventies and eighties he served in the Tenth (colored) Cavalry under the name of George Goldsby, latterly as Sergeant of D squadron. While in the army Villa deserted and emigrated to Mexico, where he has since been active as a professional bandit and the best agent of the North Americans?"

Guenther Thomas, a well-known German-American journalist living in Berlin, bitterly attacks the tactics of the German press in connection with the Mexican crisis in an article in to-day's Tag. Mr. Thomas says however justified it may be in its criticism of America's "grape juice" diplomacy and inadequate and halting military methods, a large section of the German press is going far beyond the limits of the sane comment in attributing the basest motives to Americans.

Berlin is full of American business men who, so far as THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has been able to sound opinion, are universally in favor of the most rigorous possible action henceforth.

A Temperate German Opinion.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's weekly review says:

"The long threatened conflict between the United States and President Huerta of Mexico has begun because of a matter in itself of trifling importance. The United States Government maintains that the affair concerns only Huerta and his followers, and that the United States is not at war with Mexico.

"The primary result of this contention is an uncertain situation which is not without differences from the aspect of international law. The existing uncertainty imposes an especial restraint upon neutral nations, as well as upon public opinion. The next development will depend chiefly on whether a union is effected between the supporters of Huerta and the Constitutionalists."

The paper declares that Germany wishes a stable Government in Mexico simply because of its important economic interests and the welfare of Germans there.

FRENCH GIBE AT WILSON.

Clemenceau Says Pacifist President Covets Mexico's Oil Fields.

PARIS, April 25.—Georges Clemenceau, the former French Premier, writing on the subject of Mexico in the Homme Libre, pokes fun at the pacifists, who, he says, have done nothing—not even talk. He adds:

"This is not very encouraging for those peoples to whom the pacifists have proposed to defend their countries otherwise than by arms against invading neighbors. That must be the reflection of the worthy Mexicans as they watch the pacifist jurist, President Wilson, knocking down their houses with his shells for the sole reason that the excuses made to him were not equal to his indignation.

"I say the sole reason, because President Wilson does not speak of the oil fields which have attracted the attention of American financiers in the same way as the French coal mines at Briey on the German frontier are always being coveted by the Germans."

ARGENTINE PRESS ATTACKS.

Big Anti-American Demonstration Is Being Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.—Ugarte is planning a big anti-American demonstration for Buenos Aires.

The anti-American press is violent and such headlines are appearing as "Yankee Civilization by Bayonet, Bullet, and the Process of Exterminating the Mexican People," and "Wilson's Hypocritical Declarations."

The general attitude of the press is less favorable.

GUARD URUGUAY LEGATION.

Students Lead Violent Anti-American Demonstrations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEVIDEO, April 25.—Many bands of students assembled in the streets last night and made violent anti-American speeches. The procession was stopped because the leaders had no police permit. Wilson's portrait was burned and Huerta was wildly cheered.

The police surrounded the American a precautionary measure. The students have issued a pompous manifesto calling upon all students to make an organized protest against "the vexations of Cæsarism over Americans." An anti-American demonstration is planned for to-night.

SPAIN GETS CARRANZA CABLE.

Said to Reiterate His Determination to Resist Invasion.

LONDON, April 25.—A cablegram from Gen. Carranza, dated Chihuahua, saying that he protests most energetically against the American invasion of Mexico, has been received by a Spanish press association in Madrid, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch.

Carranza's message added that the Mexican people would unite to fight against the invaders to the last breath, and that of the 17,000 Spaniards in Mexico many were ready to fight by the side of the Mexicans.

No mention of Gen. Villa is made in the dispatch from Carranza.

FLUNG OUR FLAG OVERBOARD.

Sailor Disputes Mexicans in Account of Boat Crew's Arrest.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—An account of the arrest of the United States sailors at Tampico, Mexico, which precipitated the present Mexican crisis, is contained in a letter received here to-day by Mrs. John H. Hayden from her brother, James Cole, a sailor on the gunboat Dolphin.

The letter was written at Tampico, April 14, and describes the arrest of the sailors of the gunboat Dolphin as follows:

"The other day we went ashore, ten of us and the paymaster, to get supplies, and we got too far down the river on the firing line. As soon as we hit the beach the Federal army captured us, and we were flying the American flag, too. They held us prisoners about fifteen hours. Our Captain came over and got us.

"They took the American flag off our boat and threw it overboard. They thought the paymaster was a relative of ex-President Madero.

"The Admiral certainly did rave. He sent word to the Mexicans to offer an apology and fire a salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag or he would blow the city of Tampico up. Two Mexican officers came aboard and apologized, but they wouldn't fire the salute. The Admiral told them to fire it within twenty-four hours, but nothing stirring.

"He gave them a twenty-four-hour extension. Word was sent here from Washington that if we didn't receive word from Washington by 6 last night we were to take the city.

"We never got word until yesterday afternoon. We were all ready for action. We had 4,000 sailors ready to land from the ships."

Cole's letter disputes flatly the Mexican assertion that the Dolphin's boat was not flying the American flag.

ARMS PLANTS LOSE TRADE.

Embargo at the Border a Blow to Connecticut Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 25.—The arms and ammunition manufacturers of Connecticut say they will maintain a patriotic attitude during the war with Mexico, taking all possible measures to keep any of their goods from falling into the hands of the Mexicans.

It is needless to say that there will be no sales direct to the Mexicans by the manufacturers, and orders from individual dealers in New York and other places will be investigated, in order that the arms may not land indirectly in the hands of the Mexican Army.

Since the lifting of the embargo on arms several months ago the armsmakers have been rushed to their capacity for business. Large orders have been shipped to dealers along the border, who have taken the arms and ammunition across the line.

With the restoration of the embargo the business outlook changes for the arms manufacturers. The United States Government makes its own arms, and the Connecticut plants will have little patronage from the Government, and they do not relish the turn the situation has taken.

VOLUNTEERS TO KEEP JOBS.

National Surety Company Encourages Patriotic Employes.

William B. Joyce, President of the National Surety Company, issued a statement yesterday, saying that the company would place no obstacle in the way of its employes answering a call for military service. Their going into camp or to the scene of action, he said, would not prejudice their standing with the company, and on their return their old positions would be open to them, or they would receive posts as good as those left. Of every man who enlists Mr. Joyce says:

"If he should die while in service we will pay to his heirs at law or to his next of kin (if they are wholly dependent, or nearly so, upon him for support) who would be entitled to his estate under the laws of intestate succession, a sum equal to his annual salary."

Upon those who remain at home, Mr. Joyce urges that they support "the honor and dignity of our country."

YANKEE'S VETERANS DINE.

Volunteers Who Served in Spanish-American War Hold Annual Feast.

Volunteer sailors who served in the United States steamship Yankee during the Spanish-American war met to hold their sixteenth annual dinner last night at the Park Avenue Hotel. The diners were all members of the First Battalion Naval Reserve when they were called upon to enlist in the regular navy after the war started.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, retired, who commanded the Yankee in 1898 was unable to be present and so was Rear Admiral John Hubbard, who was executive officer. In their absence Commander C. O. Brinckerhoff of the Second Battalion Naval Reserves of Brooklyn was the guest of honor.

Seated at the guests' table were: Lieut. W. B. Wait, G. F. Gilmore, R. Weed, H. T. Marshall, S. H. P. Pell, W. Newhouse, and H. T. Maury.

It was shown during the speaking that 1,400 men were ready in this State to be sworn in as regular sailors from the ranks of the Naval Reserves.

Eckford De Kay, of Gov. Glynn's staff, quoted figures to prove the readiness and efficiency of the amateur tars of the State. He emphasized the perfection of the Brooklyn reserves and said it was due to the possession of an armory second to none in this country, and to the perseverance of its officers.

Salem's Departure Delayed.

FOL DRILL SAILORS ON PAR GR

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Trouble was discovered in the engines of the Scout Cruiser Salem, which was expected to sail from the Philadelphia Navy Yard for Mexican waters to-day and her start was postponed until to-morrow or later. The Salem is officially attached to the Special Service Squadron.

Guatemala Maintains Embargo.

BOSTON, April 25. — Guatemalan troops are patrolling the frontier between that country and Mexico to prevent the passage of arms or ammunition, the Gaceta, issued in Guatemala at this port, announces to-night. The announcement was prompted, he said, by reports that munitions of war were being carried over the frontier at

VILLA IS POWERFUL, WAR OFFICE IS TOLD

Army Expert with Him Reports That He Would Be a Formidable Enemy.

PRAISE FOR HIS FORCES

Finest Army Mexico Has Ever Had, He Says—Their Leader "a Military Genius."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—"Never before in the history of Mexico has there been an army so splendidly equipped and well organized as that which is under the command of Villa."

This is a statement carried in the confidential report of a United States Army expert received at the War Department to-day. The expert was at the battle of Torreon and has been making a study of the military movements in northern Mexico. The report characterizes Villa as a greater military commander than the elder Diaz. It is a judgment formed after a close first-hand study of the methods of the revolutionary leader.

The nature of this report indicates why the military heads of this Government are just now watching with intense interest every move made by the Mexican Constitutionalist leader. Should the present policy of the United States drift into a combat with all the people of Mexico, it is recognized by the Washington authorities that Villa will make the most stubborn resistance to the American forces of any of the Mexican commanders. He is described as a splendid organizer and a bold leader.

Villa, according to the reports to the War Department, probably would avoid so far as possible any open engagement with American troops. An effort by Villa to engineer a spectacular dash across the Texas border as a means of arousing the enthusiasm of his followers is met forth as a strong possibility. This, the report says, probably would be attempted at night. The report says that Villa in his campaign around Torreon relied on night attacks.

Villa's Night Attacks.

He generally began his engagements about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, just long enough before dark to locate his enemy. He would bring his artillery into action and draw out the fire from the Federalists so as to locate their line and the general disposition of the troops. Then after dark he would order his infantry forward to attack the enemy's works. In order to insure successful movement of his troops in a night attack Villa had a system of marking his soldiers for every battle. One night they would be ordered to turn up their hats and another night to roll up their sleeves. In the final charge of Torreon officers and men went into battle with their sleeves rolled to their elbows.

His troops are trained in the use of dynamite bombs. Some of them are equipped with leather slings with which they are able to hurl bombs a distance of from 300 to 400 feet.

On a number of occasions, it is reported, a small detachment of Villa's troops routed an entire regiment of the enemy. A report to the report Villa's troops are far from being the ragged and dilapidated soldiers that have been seen along the border and compose Huerta's command near Vera Cruz. His entire force has been recently clothed with modern uniforms, new underclothes, socks, and shoes. They are aristocratic in appearance compared with the Federal army and other Mexican commands. They are armed for the most part with either Mauser rifles or high-power Remingtons. They are now carrying 300 rounds of ammunition, and Villa says he has thirty-five of the most modern machine guns.

But what is considered one of the most interesting points in the report on the condition of Villa's forces is the excellent system for supplying the needs of his troops. Gen. Villa has not neglected the smallest detail in this respect which is entirely a new feature of a Mexican military force. He had a water train so that during the Torreon campaign his troops were kept constantly supplied with water while on the firing line. While the Federalists were dropping down from exhaustion and extreme heat, Gen. Villa's troops for the most part were fresh and vigorous.

Splendid Medical Service.

The medical corps of Villa's army is in command of Col. Dr. Andres Villareal, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University. There is a hospital train capable of taking care of 1,400 wounded soldiers for forty days. In the train is a complete field hospital of the most modern type manned by a splendid corps of trained nurses. After the battle of Torreon the Federal commander asked for a truce to bury the dead and take care of the wounded but Villa refused that he had no wounded that needed care. Every soldier of Villa's army that had fallen was on the hospital train when the engagement closed, it is reported.

Gen. Villa has been able to keep the War Department authorities somewhat in the dark as to the exact strength of his army. He has at least 16,000 men under his immediate command, equipped and armed in the manner described by the report received to-day.

In commenting on the Constitutionalists' military chieftain the report says:

Villa is a military genius. He takes a position in battle slightly in the lead of the centre of the firing line. From this position he watches the firing line closely, and whenever it begins to waver, he encourages his men, first by kind and gentle words of command. But if this is not effective he rushes at them like a tiger and curses them. He has a wonderful personality that appeals to the Mexican soldiers. His bravery cannot be doubted, and he is a veritable tiger when roused.

Gen. Villa plays the war game like a seasoned and well-trained soldier. Every morning at 10 o'clock he calls a council of his Generals. These councils are conducted in a businesslike and orderly manner. Villa listens carefully to the reports and suggestions of his Generals. At the conclusion he outlines the campaign for the day and for the night as well, and his subordinates are depended upon to carry it out. The officers and enlisted men have unlimited faith in his leadership.

In the event of war the prediction is made that Villa would become the Commander in Chief of the united Mexican forces. He is feared as well as honored throughout Mexico, and it is believed by many aspires to become the dictator of the entire country.

REVOLT AGAINST CARRANZA.

Faction in Sonora Seeks to Enlist Villa's Support.

EL PASO, Texas, April 25.—The Constitutionalists are facing a counter revolution in the State of Sonora as a result of a faction there. José Maria Maytorena, who was Governor of the State but was deposed by Carranza, is reported to be making efforts to start a revolution and has established a junta here for the purchase of arms and the enlistment of prominent Mexicans in the new movement, which is to centre in Sonora and the west coast counties.

The revolution is in opposition to Carranza rather than Villa, and overtures are reported to have been made to Villa to have the new movement in Sonora incorporated in a new revolution which he would head. Villa has given no definite answer to the proposition, but it is not thought that he will listen to it for it would mean the final break with Carranza, and Maytorena is more or less discredited in his own State. Gen. Obregon is the strong leader in that State.

OFFERS MEXICAN BURROS.

J. C. Miller of 101 Ranch Has 500 for the War Department.

Joseph C. Miller of the 101 Ranch in Bliss, Okla., has asked Congressman William Murray of Oklaho

ROOT IN SPEECH SUPPORTS WILSON

"He Is My President and I Shall Stand by Him in This Emergency," Says Senator.

PRAISES HIS SINCERITY

Must be no Backward Step Now, Root Asserts, in Address—International Law Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—"He is my President and I shall stand by him in this emergency," said Senator Elihu Root in a speech to-night in which he gave his support to President Wilson in the Mexican crisis. The occasion was the banquet of the American Society of International Law.

At the time Mr. Root spoke he did not know that the offer of mediation in the Mexican situation had been made by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. There were tears in the eyes of the New York Senator and tremor in his voice as he spoke.

"I have been feeling very unhappy," said Mr. Root, "during the last few days over our affairs in Mexico. It is not within the possibility of human nature to avoid differences of opinion as to policy, and in the performance of duty a man must act according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience.

"We have great troubles in Mexico," continued Mr. Root. "I wish the cup could pass from us. The President of the United States has acted upon his own responsibility, performing his duty as he saw it. He is the head of this great nation. It is for the nation that the President acts.

"No matter how we may differ with him in policy we must all stand by him now. There must be no backward step, but forward for the success and honor of our beloved country which we best serve by a loyal support of the Chief Magistrate upon whom rests the responsibility of leadership.

"Thank Heaven we have a President in whose loyalty and character, in whose sincerity of purpose we can trust absolutely. I trust him in this emergency. I have differed with him on questions of policy and shall doubtless differ with him again. Men raised in different environments and associates must differ, but I have confidence in the character and purpose of the President.

"He is my President and I shall stand with him in his leadership."

After Mr. Root had spoken, Secretary Bryan read to the gathering the text of the proposal which had been received from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and then read the reply of this Government to that offer. Then Mr. Bryan spoke of the world propaganda for peace, voicing the belief and hope that the time would come when war would vanish.

"When we settle our differences upon an intellectual basis," said Mr. Bryan, "there is still some opportunity for the strong not to take advantage of the weak. But when we settle our differences on a moral basis it is a question of right and not a question of might.

"I welcome the Society of International Law as one of the great agencies of international peace. I am glad to be associated with you, not only because of the prospective work which you will engage in as you help to raise disputes first to the intellectual and then to the moral plane."

Senator Root acted as toastmaster.

After Mr. Bryan had concluded, Mr. Root said:

"Just at this moment there is, I think, one of those occasional situations in our country which will be in the highest degree educating, stimulating, and inspiring along the lines of our thought and our interest. We in the United States are so isolated that in the past we have been too prone to regard foreign affairs as something vague, indefinite, and academic. They suggest something that is going to be done, somewhere else, which may be expressive, but which is not coming to us, and for that reason the American people have not taken the interest in them that they should.

"The American democracy has, year by year, been coming more and more into its own and coming into more direct control over the affairs of their Government. If the American people are to conduct their foreign affairs as they are conducting their own Government they must know something about international rights.

"The growth of our democracy in the assertion of its rights has gone on in advance of its realization of its duties. It must learn that there is no duty without a right and no right without a duty."

FOLWELL, CITY MAGISTRATE.

Mayor Appoints John Weier, Queens Park Commissioner.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday announced the appointment of John B. Weier of Flushing, Park Commissioner for Queens, to take the place of Walter G. Elliot, resigned. The new Commissioner has for several years been the City Hall and political reporter for The New York American. The salary is $5,000 a year.

The Mayor appointed George H. Folwell of 275 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, as a Police Magistrate for the Second Division, to take the place of John S. Hylan, who was appointed County Judge by Gov. Glynn under the new bill giving Kings County an extra County Judge. The new Magistrate was born Jan. 31, 1874, is a graduate of the New York Law School and an independent Democrat. He was for four years secretary to Dr. St. Clair McKelway and to Justice Jenks of the Brooklyn Supreme Court. He has been an Assistant Corporation Counsel and an Assistant District Attorney in Kings County.

Mayor Mitchel announced the promotion of Theodore Rousseau from executive secretary at $4,800 a year, to be Mayor's secretary at $6,500, to succeed Arthur Woods, appointed Police Commissioner, and Bertram de N. Cruger, who was assistant secretary, becomes executive secretary.

ALUMNI DINE CHURCHILL.

Graduates of Public School Entertain Board of Education Head.

The Alumni Association of Public School No. 2, 116 Henry Street, which was organized a little over two years ago on the 100th anniversary of the opening of the school, gave a dinner last night at the Hotel McAlpin in honor of Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, and a graduate of School No. 2 of the class of 1877. Half a dozen speakers were heard and among them was the Rev. William A. Masker, of Haverstraw, N. Y., who is 77 years old and was graduated from the school in 1846.

"The year I graduated," he said, "I heard drums playing, and recruits were being gathered for a war with Mexico. I hear drums to-day and, maybe, we will again be gathering recruits. In 1846 I heard departing soldiers singing 'The girl I left behind me,' and I see by the papers soldiers sang that song in Galveston yesterday. But God forbid that we have another Mexican war unless we must fight to uphold the honor and welfare of our nation. If it is necessary that we fight let us fight as those soldiers I saw in 1846 fought—with honor and glory to our country."

The other speakers at the dinner were Dr. Alexander Spingarn, President of the Alumni Association; Dr. William L. Ettinger, Mrs. Rebecca T. Creed, Mrs. Alfred M. Schefler, Principal of School 2; Arthur S. Somers of the Board of Education, and Mr. Churchill.

Latest Shipping News.

ST. MARCONI, WIRELESS—SS Calabria, (Anchor Line) Genoa to New York, was 200 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 11 P. M., 4se 26th, ste.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Commencing Monday, April the 27th

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Special Sale

25,000 Yards of Lyons High Class Double Width Novelty Silks

2.75 per yd.

Formerly 5.50 to 10.00

Consisting of the season's most fashionable weaves; including Moire Poplin, Broche, Pompadour Velour, Matelasse, Roumanian Printed Silks and Satins, Metal Pompadour Gauzes, Moire Renaissance Velour, Persian Broche and Supreme Brocade Taffeta.

Superior Quality Chiffon Dress Taffeta in White or Black. 36 inches wide. value 1.75, yd. **1.15**

Moire Velour Renaissance in White or Black....yd. **1.35** value 2.00

Complete assortments of the latest weaves and colors, in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins for Summer wear. Exclusive Novelties in the prevailing weaves of fashionable Silks suitable for bridal, reception, evening, traveling and mourning wear.

SUMMER WASH DRESS FABRICS

A choice variety of the newest Foreign and Domestic weaves for Summer wear.

The following special values are in complete assortments of the newest colors and White.

Imported Cotton Crepe,—45 inches wide.....yd. **60c**

French Frieze,—42 inches wide.....yd. **95c**

Irish Dress Linen,—36 inches wide.....yd. **28c**

Irish Dress Linen,—45 inches wide.....yd. **45c**

Black and White Striped Cotton Crepe in a wide range of styles. 44 inches wide.....yd. **95c**

18,000 Yards of Irish Dimity, Ratine, Crepe Voile and Novelty Cotton Lisse in dainty Dresden designs. yd. **25c**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

3,500 Yards of Imported and Domestic Wool Fabrics,—Novelty and Mixed Weaves,—especially adapted for traveling suits, sport coats and "auto" wear. yd. **85c to 1.45**

2,500 Yards of Spring Weight Broadcloth in all the new shades. yd. **1.65**

Black and White or Navy and White Check Suiting..... yd. **75c to 1.10**

LININGS & FLANNELS

5,000 Yards of Plain Soft Chiffon Satin for Coat and Jacket lining; recommended for durability; full range of this season's best colors, also White or Black. 36 inches wide. yd. **65c** value 85c

Moire Pompadour,—White or Black ground..... value 1.00, yd. **75c**

Double Width Silk Warp India Silk,—summer weight. White or Flesh color. value 55c, yd. **42c**

Yard-wide White Satin Brocade; Chiffon finish..... value 1.25, yd. **95c**

Pleated Silk Flouncing in all the fashionable colors. value 1.25, yd. **85c**

WOMEN'S SUITS & GOWNS

Special Values in Afternoon Dresses, Evening Gowns and Tailor-Made Suits.

Tailored Suits of various materials; several attractive models. value 35.00 to 49.50, **25.00** and **35.00**

Tailor-made Suits in a comprehensive assortment of the newest materials including Silk and Woolen fabrics; handsome models. value 45.00 to 85.00, **35.00, 47.50** and **55.00**

Afternoon Dresses in a variety of the newest styles,—copies of Foreign models. **32.50, 45.00** and **55.00** value 42.50 to 69.50

Decollete Gowns in effective materials; attractive models. value 45.00 to 72.50, **35.00, 45.00** and **59.50**

Mourning Apparel

Special attention is directed to the unusually complete assortment of Mourning Apparel, including Afternoon Dresses, Evening Gowns and Tailor-Made Suits at Moderate Prices.

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

A beautiful selection of Cloaks, Wraps, and Capes suitable for street, afternoon and evening wear, in the latest models and materials, at Attractive Prices.

Afternoon and Evening Wraps of supple silks, smartly trimmed and lined. **29.50, 39.50** and **59.50** value 39.50 to 75.00

Moire or Taffeta Coats, for wear over bouffant skirts..... value 29.50 to 35.00, **16.50, 19.50** and **22.50**

Smart Coats of Imported Woolen Materials..... value 32.00 to 59.50, **25.00, 28.00** and **39.50**

English Top Coats, of Imported Tweed..... value 32.00 to 37.50, **23.50** and **29.50**

Raincoats of Imported "Showerproof" Cloth..... values 19.50 and 32.50, **14.75** and **25.00**

HAIR GOODS SALON

Soft, beautiful, wavy Switches, made of first quality hair, all guaranteed to have a natural wave. Exceptional values in all shades.

24-inch Switches.....Special **10.00**

Experts in attendance to insure obtaining a perfect match in texture and shade.

Hairdressing, Children's Hair Cutting, Manicuring, Shampooing and Facial Massage

Purchases made on or after April 27th will appear on bill rendered June 1st.

Wicker Furniture and Summer Rugs

Extensive Assortments of Reed and Willow Furniture and Summer Floor Coverings at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.

REED FURNITURE

Reed Desks with glass top over mat of Imported Cretonne.....**25.50**

Reed Desk Chairs, seat cushion of Imported Cretonne filled with floss.....**12.50**

Reed Arm Chairs.....**15.75**

Reed Tables, 20x28 inch top.....**14.00**

Above,—14x18 inch top.....**10.50**

Reed Stools.....**6.50**

Sewing Chairs to match.....**9.50**

Magazine Racks to match.....**10.50**

Reed Scrap Baskets.....**4.75**

Chaises Longues made of best selected Reed; cushions filled with best quality floss and covered with Imported Poplin or Cretonne, as desired. **58.00**

The above Furniture may be had in any color stain or enamel.

WILLOW FURNITURE

Willow Sofas, with seat and back cushions stuffed with floss and covered with Imported Cretonne,—

Stain.....**33.25** Enamel.....**35.50**

Willow Tables, suitable for porch or indoor use,—

	Natural	Stain	Enamel
24 inch	5.00	5.50	5.75
27 inch	5.75	6.25	6.75
30 inch	7.00	7.50	8.25
36 inch	8.75	9.50	10.75
42 inch	11.00	12.50	14.25

Chaises Longues in willow, any color stain; cushions of Imported Cretonne. **49.75**

Willow Desks, any color stain; with glass top over Cretonne mat. **28.50**

Willow Desk Chairs, any color stain; with Cretonne cushion. **9.75**

ST. GEORGE CHAIR

as illustrated

In natural color.....**7.25**

In any color stain.....**8.00**

In any color enamel.....**8.75**

Seat Cushion covered with Imported Cretonne or Denim, **1.75**

REED TEA WAGON

as illustrated

For porch or indoor use; rubber-tired wheels.

In any color stain.....**15.25**

In any color enamel.....**18.25**

Other models ranging from.... **10.75** to **26.50**

Summer Floor Coverings

SCOTCH ART RUGS

Complete assortments for Chamber, Dining Room, and Living Room, in many exclusive color effects.

Regular stock sizes:

9 x 12 feet.....**10.00** to **32.50**

8 x 10 feet.....**11.75** to **29.75**

6 x 9 feet.....**10.50** to **24.75**

3 x 6 feet.....**4.00** to **6.50**

Special sizes, square yard.....**1.50** to **3.00**

COLONIAL RAG RUGS

Dainty Mixed Chintz effects, with striped or floral borders.

9 x 12 feet.....**9.00** to **32.00**

8 x 10 feet.....**7.50** to **28.00**

6 x 9 feet.....**4.95** to **21.50**

3 x 6 feet.....**1.75** to **3.50**

DOMESTIC RUGS

9x12 ft. French Weave Seamless Wilton Rugs; Oriental patterns and colorings. regularly 60.00, on Monday **39.75**

9x12 ft. Seamless Royal Wilton Rugs,—attractive designs and colorings. Unusual value. regularly 42.50, on Monday **29.50**

Plain Wilton Velvet Carpets,—new and complete assortments in an unusual variety of colorings. yd. **1.25, 1.65** and **1.75**

Extra Quality Plain Wilton Carpets, large assortment of colors. yd. **2.25** to **3.25**

LINOLEUMS

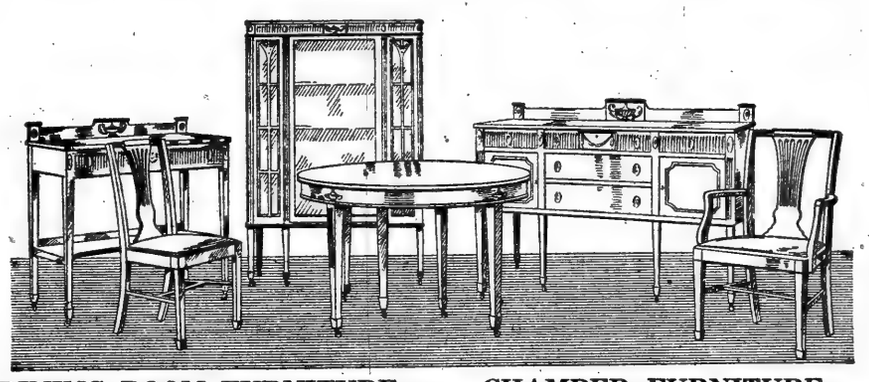
Printed Linoleum,—Tile, Parquetry or Matting designs. regularly 60c sq. yd. **45c**

Inlaid Linoleum,—attractive designs regularly 1.10, sq. yd. **75c**

Unprecedented Values

During Last Week of the Annual April Sales of

Linens, China, Lamps, Furniture, Rugs, Beds and Bedding



DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Suite as illustrated; designed and made especially for James McCreery & Co.; of the best selected Cuban Mahogany; finished in Old English Brown color; all carved by hand from the solid wood; including Buffet, 60 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Serving Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair; seats upholstered in Blue Hair Cloth. regularly 375.00, **295.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; including Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Tables; five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 350.00, **235.00**

Nine-piece Arts and Crafts Suites; including Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, four Sidechairs and two Armchairs. regularly 217.00 and 256.00, **166.50** and **179.75**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Three-piece Suites,—English model; finished in White Enamel; including Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table; all dust-proof drawer construction. regularly 97.50, **75.00**

Five-piece Suites,—Adam model; Antique Ivory finish; Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. regularly 304.00, **275.00**

Three-piece Suites,—Adam model; including Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 116.50, **95.00**

Five-piece Suites,—Louis XVI. model; in Antique Ivory finish; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. **285.00** regularly 335.00

Five-piece Circassian Walnut Suites,—Sheraton model; Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. reg. 344.50, **225.00**

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Single or Full Size,—Colonial model; bright or satin finish; best English lacquer. regularly 37.00, **19.75**

Full size,—Colonial model..... **25.00** regularly 42.00

Bungalow Beds,—bright or satin finish. regularly 15.00, **11.75**

Four-post Brass Beds,—twin or full size; best English lacquer. regularly 37.00, **19.50**

"McCreery" Luxury Mattresses..... **35.00** regularly 45.00

Commencing Monday, April the 27th

Unusual Sale GLASSWARE

At ½ Regular Prices

Preparatory to receiving new shipments extraordinary price concessions have been made on two complete lines of fine lead-blown Stemware, cut in very attractive conventional and floral designs,—the products of the famous Baccarat Works of France and a leading Domestic Glass Factory.

In the Imported line the prices range from 3.25 per dozen for Cordial Glasses (regularly 6.50 doz.) to 6.00 per dozen for Goblets (regular price 12.00 doz.)

In the Domestic line the prices range from 1.65 per dozen for Cordial Glasses (regular price 3.35 doz.) to 2.00 per dozen for Goblets (regular price 4.00 doz.)

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

250 Odd Satin Damask Table Cloths,—size 2½ x 2½ to 2½ x 4 yards. value 12.00 to 20.00, each **7.50**

Guest Towels,—new Importation in Huckaback or Fancy Weaves. value 3.50 to 8.50, Doz. **2.80** to **6.00**

300 Irish Embroidered Centrepieces, Scarfs and Tea Cloths at ½ usual prices to close.

Considerably Underpriced

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Solid Mahogany, White Enamel and Wicker

White Enamel Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch Cretonne shades in a variety of the newest patterns. value 4.50, **2.75**

Solid Mahogany or White Enamel Electric Boudoir Lamps with fancy silk shades; complete. value 6.00, **3.50**

Solid Mahogany or White Enamel Table Lamps 26 inches high,—16-inch Cretonne shade; newest spring patterns. value 12.00, **7.50**

Wicker Table Lamps with Cretonne lined Wicker shade to match any color Wicker furniture. **5.00, 7.00** to **15.00** value 7.50, 10.00 to 20.00

Solid Mahogany Floor Lamps,—two lights. value 20.00 **15.00**

Carved Gold Wood or Solid Mahogany Floor Lamps; two lights. value 35.00, **20.00**

Wicker Bridge Lamps, complete; Cretonne lined Wicker shade. value 25.00, **16.50**

Wicker Floor Lamps, with Cretonne lined Wicker shade. values 35.00 and 40.00, **25.00** and **30.00**

NEGLIGEES & HOUSE GOWNS

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—lace coatee or net lace and rosebud trimming; plain or pleated skirts. value 25.00, **15.00**

Boudoir Gowns of Crinkled or Plain Crepe de Chine with shawl collar of Point d'Esprit or Shadow Lace. values 16.50 and 18.50, **11.50** and **13.50**

Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine in various models..... value 6.95 to 14.50, **4.95, 6.75** to **9.75**

House Dresses of Silk Pompadour Crepe,—Empire model, trimmed with net, satin girdle; pleated skirt. value 9.75, **7.50**

House Dresses of Figured Challie trimmed with taffeta and net; lined to waist. value 10.50, **7.50**

Kimonos of Flowered Silk.....**4.75** and **5.75** values 6.75 and 7.75

House Dresses of Washable Materials....**95c, 1.50** and **1.95** value 1.50 to 2.95

Outing and Morning Dresses of Figured Crepe, Linen or Fancy Voile. value 3.95 to 7.50, **2.75, 3.95** to **4.95**

Special Offering

MISSES' SUITS, DRESSES & COATS

Misses' Suits,—reproductions of the latest foreign models. Made of Serge, Shepherd Check, Worsted and Wool Crepe; Navy Blue, Black, Reseda, Tango, Pigskin and Copenhagen Blue. Size 14 to 18 years. **26.50, 29.50** and **35.00** values 35.00, 39.50 and 45.00

Misses' Coats,—Balmacaan, belted or ripple models; made of Serge, Bedford, Donegal Tweed, Wool Corduroy and Check Fabrics. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **14.75** and **18.50** values 22.50 and 27.50

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—unusually attractive assortment; numerous distinctive styles; made of Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Flowered Crepe or Changeable Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. value 35.00 to 39.50, **26.50**

Misses' Cotton Frocks,—new tier, flounce or ripple skirts; waists prettily trimmed with lace and net; of Crepe, Gingham, Linen, Ratine, Eponge or Flowered Voile. Size 14 to 18 years. values 10.50, 12.75 and 16.50, **6.75, 8.50** and **12.75**

Misses' Separate Skirts,—tier, ripple and tunic models; made of Serge, Taffeta and Stripe, Check or Plaid Fabrics. values 10.50 and 12.75, **6.75** and **9.75**

Remarkable Values

WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" SLIPPERS

4.25 pair

value 6.00 to 7.00

Made in Black Kidskin, Patent Leather, Dull Kidskin or Suede, in plain or beaded effects. Included are the "Sorosis" Parisian Sandals and the new tongue Slipper in all desirable leathers and fabrics.

EVENING SLIPPERS

Satin Slippers, in Black, White, Pink, Blue, Lavender, Nile Green, etc.

3.25 pair

values 4.00 and 5.00

During this sale the Entire Stock of Cut Steel and Rhinestone Buckles will be offered at One-Quarter less regular prices.

NO STATE RELIGION, SAYS YUAN SHIH-KAI

Official "Worship of Heaven" Will Not Interfere with Religious Liberty.

A REASSURING RESCRIPT

The President Reaffirms the Guarantees of the Republican Constitution.

PEKING, March 24.—Accompanying the mandates which have just been promulgated prescribing the worship of Heaven and of Confucius by the President and certain provincial officials, there is one explaining that this does not mean that China has adopted a State religion. The documents attract wide interest because of the long controversy to which they come as at least a temporary termination. They are taken as a declaration on the part of the President and, show that, while his Government intends to worship as Chinese Governments have been worshiping for centuries, it will not interfere with the religion of those who believe in worship in other forms. The mandates read in part as follows:

"Religious liberty is observed throughout the world. Our republic is composed of five races, Chinese, Manchus, Mongolians, Mohammedans, and Tibettans, and their historical traditions differ. Their religious beliefs are difficult, therefore, to unify. It would not be easy to adopt a State religion, for such a step might be contrary to the wishes of the people. But sacrifices offered at the proper seasons to the ancient saints and sages, as prescribed in the laws of the late Ching dynasty, did not touch the question of religion. Since they are not in conflict with a republican form of government they should be continued as a token of respect on the part of the succeeding generations.

"It will become generally known that the ceremonies now prescribed are performed, and there is danger that the ceremonies will be construed as the beginning of the establishment of a national religion. It is therefore necessary to make known the principle which prompted the restoration of the ancient rites, and to state that they are in response to the wishes of the majority to express their reverence and veneration for the saints and sages and to preserve the traditions of thousands of years. The choice of religion is still left to the people. This is according to the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution and in accord with the practice of the world. This order is issued to avert possible misunderstanding and suspicion."

In promulgating the decision of the Administrative Council, the President, after repeating the Council's report, says:

"I, the President, am aware that the ceremony of sacrifice-offering to Heaven has been held in great reverence since remote times and preserved by the Government of China through successive ages. For the people to fast and cleanse themselves and pay profound respect to the Deity is rational; and no clause has ever existed in the institutions of the country prohibiting or restricting this observance. I hereby order that the sacrifice-offering to Heaven shall be made a universal ceremony. The recommendations of the Administrative Council regarding the place and time of sacrifice are hereby approved. The Ministry of the Interior is ordered to collect opinions of renowned authorities and decide upon the special designs for the ceremonial hat and costume, the character of the ceremony, the articles to be used, &c., and to submit them for consideration and approval."

The place chosen for this worship on the part of the President is the famous Altar of Heaven, where the Emperors of succeeding dynasties have knelt and offered thanks and supplications to the open skies. The altar is a vast circular marble dais, or, rather, a series of platforms rising one upon another, the centre circle, where the Emperor formerly knelt as Son of Heaven and mediator between his people and the Deity being considered in former days the centre of the universe.

On two sides of the altar are rows of huge open furnaces of wrought iron, and a larger one of masonry, where the ox is sacrificed. It has been several years since the Emperor bowed upon the altar in person, and it is not planned that the President shall perform the ceremony till the Winter solstice in December next, for the rite is an annual service. The altar, and also the temple and the imperial buildings in the grounds, have been neglected and are now in need of much repair and so overgrown with weeds that the pathways are almost impassable.

Not only has time been permitted to put its mark upon the place, but the vandal, too, has done his work. Movable things have been taken away—in many cases stolen—till only a splendid throne, surrounded by a dragon screen, such as is to be seen only in the Forbidden City, remains. Huge pieces of the carved marble have been hacked off the altar and the temple. Much of the wrecking has been done by foreigners, but not all; the Chinese themselves are to some extent guilty.

Now, under Yuan Shih-kai—if he is permitted to fulfill his project—this historical place of worship is likely to be kept in order and renewed where it has been wrecked. It is well known that the present President is a protector of China's monuments and works of art. Since he has come to dictatorial power orders have been issued on several occasions tending to protect and preserve historical places, monuments, and treasures.

Not all the criticism of the President's present action is hostile. Confucianists, of course, are generally pleased. For besides the worship of Heaven the President and certain Government officials will burn incense and offer sacrifices in the Temple of Literature twice a year to the spirit of Confucius.

RETURN TO OLD LAND PLAN.

Experiment Near London Based on Saxon System Proves a Success.

LONDON, April 16.—Fifteen years' trial of a strange system of land reform in the little village of Wintersiow, near London, has proven the success of the plan.

In 1899 Major Poore, father of the Duchess of Hamilton, obtained possession of the old village and some of its environs, re-establishing a local Government, practically identical with that of the Saxons there a thousand years ago.

At the beginning of the experiment the Major chose for the personnel of the scheme persons noted more for industry than for wealth. A Saxon Village Hundred was chosen, and this primitive legislature alloted land to heads of families under contracts whereby the payment for the land could be extended over a period of from fifty to 100 years. These plots surround a large common which belongs to the village and the grazing right of which is held in perpetuity by the villagers.

The village is now a self-sustaining community, and what was started as more or less of a charity has proved successful commercially. All the villagers are "free men" in the old Saxon sense of the term and the social and political life of the place is based on this assumption of equality. The promoters have been chary of publicity for fear that the plan might not prove a success, but since this has been assured they have invited the leaders of the Government land reform schemes to inspect the community.

Held Barr for Threat Letter.

Samuel F. Barr of 165 Washington Street, Newark, who was arrested for sending a threatening letter through the mails to President Wilson, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Semple to appear in the Federal Court to-morrow to plead to an indictment charging violation of the postal laws. The indictment also charges that Barr sent an obscene letter to a woman in New Brunswick. Barr is 64 years old.

DISFIGURES EX-EMPLOYE.

Morris Levine, a metal manufacturer, living at Corcoran's Hotel, Sixth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, went to the office of a former employe, Harry Stertz, on the fourth floor of 324 East Twenty-third street last yesterday afternoon, fired two shots at Sterts, poured the contents of a phial containing vitrol on his face, and then attempted to commit suicide by firing two bullets into his own body. The shots he fired at Stertz went wild of their mark, but the man was burned by the acid and was disfigured for life. Levine was taken to Bellevue Hospital where it was said late last night that he had but a slim chance of recovery. One bullet entered his abdomen and another punctured his right kidney. He is a prisoner, charged with felonious assault.

The police of the East Twenty-second Street Station obtained this version of the shooting: Levine was in business at 320 East Twenty-sixth street under the name of Levine, Goldblat & Co. Until January Sterts was employed by him as a salesman. Then he left the firm and went into business for himself at 324 East Twenty-third street with Samuel Hirschkovitz. A number of Levine's customers turned their business over to Stertz and soon after that, Sterts said, Levine called upon him and threatened his life.

Stertz and Hirschkovitz were sitting in their office yesterday when Levine appeared. He drew a revolver and shouted that he was going to kill his former employe. Hirschkovitz fled from the room and then he heard two shots. Although uninjured Starts fell to the floor and Levine poured the vitrol over his face. He started to run away but was met by Patrolmen Collins and Dexter in the lower hall, and seeing that his escape was cut off he shot himself. Stertz was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station where he was treated by Dr. Theburn of Bellevue Hospital.

Held for Day's Stabbing.

Burt Doudery, 35, a barber, who has been living in the City Lodging House, was held in $1,500 for an examination to-morrow by Chief Magistrate McAdoo in the Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault. He was arrested in a saloon on Friday night following the stabbing of Charles Day, one of Commissioner Kingsbury's social investigators, at the City Lodging House, on East Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Day was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but his wounds are not serious. He was unable to identify Doudery as his assailant, but the police said a blood-stained knife was found on Doudery.

Beginning Monday, April 27th,
the Opening Hour of this Store will be 9 A. M.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Tomorrow, Monday, we present
an entirely new and original collection of

Women's Tailored Suits
at the special reproduction price of

$29.50

¶ Two things will impress you when you survey the wide range of selection in this special offering tomorrow—the variety of the models, and the exclusive character of every model which that variety includes. In selecting many models from the never-ending creations of Paris, we have used just that care and discrimination which you yourself will exercise in choosing a single suit.

Thus, our discrimination has been busy before yours begins

¶ The feature of these models is that they are new variations on the season's themes. Plain tailored cutaway jackets, jackets with long postillion back, and the latest effects in Etons and Boleros. Some have dainty white vest of pique, others have kimono sleeves trimmed with Roman striped silk and underskirt to match. There are Medici collars, ruffled collars, draped collars, and effective trimmings of taffeta and moire.

All the wanted materials and colorings and all sizes—Fourth Floor.

VERY SPECIAL TOMORROW—CLOSING OUT 65 WOMEN'S

$75 to $225 Silk Suits
Reduced to $48.50, $69 & $100

Exclusive models—only one of a kind

This entire selection of WRAPS & CAPES at the special price of $19.50

Three-quarter, seven-eighth and full-length coats, for all occasions, street, evening and touring or steamer use. Capes of all descriptions, cutaway coats, straight line effects, box back and ripple styles. Lined throughout, designed with the new kimono sleeves, and trimmed with the new shaped collars. All colorings in these fabrics:

Silk Moire	*Silk Crepe*	*Gabardine*	*Chinchilla*
Taffeta Silk	*Silk Faille*	*Wool Poplin*	*Broadcloth*
Brocaded Silk	*Silk Broche*	*Golfine*	*Storm Serges*
Silk Poplin	*Crepe Poplin*	*Checks*	*Satin*

Women's Coats for Motor Wear
at sweeping reductions tomorrow—6th floor

38 Coats reduced to $9.50
Were formerly $25
Short belted models of chinchilla, soft eiderscutum and knit cloths, in white, tan, blue and corn.

85 Coats reduced to $19.50
Formerly $25, $35 & $45
Three-quarter and full length styles, made of English checks, tweeds, knit cloths and gabardines.

Sale of Toilet Requisites
Monday and Tuesday Only

Cuticura Soap, cake.....14c
Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder.....12c
Pebeco Tooth Paste.....30c
Vernas Lotion, $1.00 *size*.....59c
Vernas Lotion, 50c *size*.....32c
Pears Unscented Soap, cake.....8c
Mennen's Talcum Powder.....8c
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1.00 *size*.....45c
Babeskin Soap, box of 3 cakes.....10c
La Espanola Castile Soap, *usually* 10c *cake*..5c
Armour's "Mjona" Bath Soap, *usually* 5c *cake*, dozen.....50c
Domestic Castile Soap, *usually* 15c *a bar*...10c
Verbena Pure Bath Soap, large cake, *usually* 10c..7c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, pint size.....10c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol; 15c *size*, 10c; 25c *size*, 18c; 39c *size*.....25c
Du Vallon Violet Sincera Toilet Ammonia, 50c *size*.....29c
Hy-G-Nic No. 3 Hot Water Bottles, *usually* 95c..65c
Hy-G-Nic No. 2 Fountain Syringes, with three rapid flow pipes; *usually* $1.25, at.....85c
Hy-G-Nic Sanitary Aprons, *usually* 25c....17c
Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, *usually* 50c..29c
"Turknit" Wash Cloths, six for.....25c
Bath Brushes, detachable handle, *usually* 95c..65c
Nail Brushes, various style handles, *values* 35c *to* 50c..25c
French Tooth Brushes, *usually* 25c.....15c
"Stronghold" Rubber Gloves, *usually* 75c..50c
Wool Puffs in transparent envelopes, *usually* 10c *to* 20c..8c
Large Cake of Armour's Round Venetian Bath Soap, in an imported ivory finish soap box, special at.....25c
Leather Manicure Cases, fitted with extra quality cuticle scissors, steel flexible file, emery boards and nail stick. Very special at 50c
Professional Flexible Files, all sizes.....10c
Manicure Scissors, 3½ to 4 inch, fine points.35c
Razors, of best hollow ground steel, various widths, with black or white embossed handles, *values* $1.50.....75c
3-Piece Imported Ivory Grain Toilet Sets, consisting of concave back hair brush, long handle mirror and dressing comb. Also includes 2 or 3 letter monogram.....$3.50

No mail or telephone orders filled. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

Sterling Silver Mesh Bags & Vanities
Most important concessions

Mesh Bags, of sterling silver, with narrow engraved frame and deep, reversible mesh. *Value* $25. **$15.00**

Vanities, of sterling silver, and sterling silver lined. Heavy weight and engraved. Powder and card compartments, memo, pad, pencil and coin receiver. *Value* $10.50. **$6.75**

Great values in Neckfixings
Monday only

Gladstone Collars, made of embroidered batiste, boned and finished with capes. Value 50c. **Monday only, at 29c**

Gladstone Collars, with vestee; of all sheer embroidered edges, the collar boned. Also flat net collars with pleated ends. Value 75c. **Monday only, at 39c**

Vestees, of fine organdie, with Dictoire collar, trimmed with fine lace edge and insertion. Gladstone collars, of finest sheer mull embroidery, with vestee of pleated organdie. Net standing collars, with jabot ends. Value $1.50. **Monday only, at 95c**

Sale of $7 & $8 Wavy Switches, $4.95
28 to 30 inches long, very special Monday.

200 switches made of fine quality lustrous hair, with a permanent wave, and mounted on short stems. Perfectly made and obtainable in all shades with the exception of gray. Extraordinary value. Third Floor.

End of month clearance tomorrow

$1.00 Undermuslins tomorrow 75c
Odd lots of nightgowns, petticoats and combinations, in a variety of styles.

$3 & $4 Silk Petticoats, $2.45
Odd garments in colored silk petticoats, mostly messaline and some with silk Jersey top. One or two of a kind only.

End of month clearance tomorrow

Negligee & House Dresses
Half prices & far less

$11 to $65 Negligees.....at $5 to $25
$3 to $4 Swiss Kimonos.....at $1.50
$5.00 Challie Sacques.....at $1.50
$1.50 to $5 House Dresses at 75c to $1.50

End of month clearance tomorrow

Miscellaneous Infants' Apparel
The assortment embraces odd lots of flannelette wear, dresses, rompers, night drawers, kimonos, bootees, guimpes, etc.

50c to 75c Garments...25c
$1 to $1.50 Garments...50c
$2 to $3 Garments.....75c

Children's French Hand-made Dresses, sizes 2 to 6 yrs.
Were $5 *to* $12....now $2.50 to $5.00

Children's 25c Sox at 15c tomorrow
Six pairs for 85c
Plain lisle sox with fancy tops, fancy striped sox, and sox with clocks embroidered at the sides. Sizes 4 to 9.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFERING TOMORROW OF

Women's New Long Russian Tunic Dresses at $25
Charming combinations of crepe de chine and Roman stripe designed by Bernard, Girondin & Paquin,

One model has flounce and belt of Roman stripe poplin, with long box pleated tunic of crepe de chine.

Another model has waist and Russian tunic of box pleated crepe de chine, which is also bordered with Roman stripe taffeta.

A third model features a wide, full Russian tunic over crepe de chine, and is finished with smart, deep belt of suede.

In navy, Copenhagen, black, reseda, white and the new stripes. Sizes 34 to 44.

SPECIAL SALE TOMORROW OF

Summer Tub Dresses
Of Crepe, Voile, Ratine, Linen and Lawn
$5, $7.50, $10 and $15

Dainty dresses for morning wear, on porch, beach or thoroughfare—simple, stylish and serviceable. Made of cool, washable materials in pink, light blue, lavender, white, rose, Copenhagen, tan, and leather; and in styles that have been especially adapted for this sale from the cleverest models of the season. **Fourth floor**

$5.00 and $7.50—Tub dresses serviceably tailored in voile, linen and ratine, in coatee style with long tunic skirt.

$10.00 and $15.00—Tub Dresses of imported crepes, non-crushable linens, ratine and fancy voiles. Long Russian tunic, bustle and puff effects, the waist and tunic lined with net or lawn.

A full range of sizes, with a particularly liberal selection of large sizes.

TOMORROW—A SPECIAL SALE OF 137

Trimmed Hats at $10
Reduced from $22.50, $18.50, $16.50 and $15

These hats are new, none of them having been made longer than two or three weeks at most. But we find it necessary to close them out to make way for incoming Summer styles. *They are copies of Paris hats*, in the desirable straws, and are trimmed with ostrich, wings, flowers and ribbons. Black, colors and brilliant color combinations, in small, medium and large hats that are the styles of the moment. **Third floor**

TOMORROW—AN EXCLUSIVE OFFERING OF

Georgette Crepe Blouses
The latest models—and the earliest presentation of them—at Saks'—as usual.

$5.95—Georgette Blouses, with dainty new Jap sleeves, hemstitched, Oriental lace flare collar and novelty buttons.

$8.95—Georgette with Jap sleeves outlined with fine Venise, hemstitched Gladstone collar and vestee of organdie.

$11.95 — Georgette Blouses with hand embroidered front in two-tone effect, frill of fine shadow lace and cowl collar.

$13.95 — Georgette Blouses, hand embroidered eyelet front, scalloped yoke of embroidery, and organdie collar.

New Silk Shadow Lace Blouses—inexpressibly dainty

$5.95—Blouses of silk shadow lace over flesh chiffon, with Jap shoulders, standing collar and revers of Oriental lace. Large pearl buttons.

$6.95—Blouses of silk shadow lace over chiffon, with new Mexican yoke back, vestee and standing collar of fine net. Trimmed with chiffon ruffles.

New Crepe de Chine Blouses

An unusual showing of new models, with all the new creative touches for smart Spring wear. Novel vestees, fancy buttons and new collars of hemstitched handkerchief linen and sheer organdie. In all the brilliant high colors, such as tango, orange, maize, and pink, as well as black and white. **Third floor**

$5.00 $6.95 $11.95
$5.95 $8.95 $12.95

Saks Fur Storage Service
includes the cleaning of your furs by the most approved process in existence without extra charge. Drop us a line or telephone 2626 Greeley, stating when you wish our auto to call.

La Vida, W. B. Nuform & Reduso Corsets
of the very latest types are now ready in the Saks Corset Shop

***La Vida Corsets*.....$3 to $25**
***W. B. Reduso Corsets* $3 to $5**
***W. B. Nuform Corsets* $1 to $3**

Very special for Monday

W. B. Reduso Corsets, made of imported coutil and batiste, in new models for well-developed figures. $5.00 *value at* **$3.00**

W. B. Nu orm Corsets, made of imported coutil and batiste, in new models for every type of figure. $3.00 *value at* **$1.85**

Tomorrow—a distinctly remarkable collection of

Misses' Spring Suits
at these special prices
$15 $18 $22
Prepared solely for Monday, the 27th inst.

New fancy tailored and semi-tailored models that embrace the latest phases of youthful Paris fashions. Newer interpretations of the mode for short coats, totally different methods of trimmings and design, and the latest examples in tier, apron front and long tunic skirts. **Second floor**

Shown in men's wear serge, shepherd checks, Cascadeaux, crepe poplin and wool crepe.

Misses' Coats at $15
Better than $15 usually buys
Dressy models of silk moire, golf cord, crepe poplin, gabardine and serge, with high Medici or shirred collar. Full peau de cygne lined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Dresses at $10, $12 & $15
New models for street and afternoon wear
Made of plain or flowered silk poplin, silk or wool crepe, crepe de chine and chiffon taffeta, with lace or lace-trimmed bodice, and tier, bustle or tunic skirt. In navy blue, Copenhagen, reseda, Russian green and black. 14 to 18 years.

Important Sale tomorrow of

New Ribbons
at pronounced economies

High Lustre Satin Ribbon, 7½ inches wide, in a full range of light and dark colorings, including black and white. *Value* 59c *yard*, **special at** **29c**

Fancy Hair Bow Ribbon, 4¼ inches wide, in white moire ground, with fancy colored borders. *Value* 29c *a yard*, **special at** **19c**

Satin Dotted Wash Ribbon, in white, pink and light blue

No. 1.....piece of 10 yards, value 30c.....19c a piece
No. 1½.....piece of 10 yards, value 40c.....29c a piece
No. 2.....piece of 10 yards, value 60c.....38c a piece
No. 3.....piece of 10 yards, value 85c.....49c a piece
No. 5.....piece of 10 yards, value $1.....69c a piece

All Silk Satin Back Black Velvet Ribbon

1⅞ inches wide.....19c a yard.....Piece of 10 yards $1.85
2¼ inches wide.....23c a yard.....Piece of 10 yards $2.20
2⅝ inches wide.....27c a yard.....Piece of 10 yards $2.60
3⅛ inches wide.....35c a yard.....Piece of 10 yards $3.40
3⅝ inches wide.....45c a yard.....Piece of 10 yards $4.40
4⅛ inches wide.....55c a yard.....Piece of 10 yards $5.40

Special for one week

Engraved Visiting Cards
at considerable concessions.

50 Cards & Plate, in English script lettering. *Usually* $1.00 **special at** **65c**

50 Cards & Plate, in plain Roman, Old English, block or French script. *Usually* $2.25 **special at** **$1.75**

50 Cards & Plate, in shaded Roman, Old English, Spanish script, French script and Caxton. *Usually* $3.00 **special at** **$2.25**

MAYOR DEPRECATES TERMINAL BILL VETO

Mitchel Thinks Gov. Glynn Was Misinformed as to Purposes of Marginal Railroad.

CALLED A BLOW TO THE PORT

Dock Commissioner Says Legislation Must Be Obtained Before City Can Make Terminal Plans.

Mayor Mitchel expressed surprise yesterday when he learned that Gov. Glynn had vetoed the bill introduced by Senator Cullen to except the water front properties of Brooklyn and Queens from the general provisions of the law prohibiting railroads from holding securities of transportation companies, which was known as the Brooklyn Marginal Railroad bill. He said he thought it must have been vetoed under a misapprehension on the Governor's part.

"It was the only bill that possibly could be passed to allow the big trunk lines to operate in Brooklyn," the Mayor said. "I approved the bill in the belief that the Governor understood exactly why it had been introduced. The fact that it has been vetoed is most deplorable, for we depended on it to get these lines into Brooklyn."

The Mayor showed a letter he had just received from Dock Commissioner Smith, in which Mr. Smith said:

"It is with surprise and very great regret that I learn that Gov. Glynn has vetoed the bill introduced by Senator Cullen and approved by your Honor, which would have permitted the city to secure operation of the Brooklyn marginal railroad by a company composed of all the trunk lines reaching the Port of New York.

"I feel that no more serious blow has been dealth the commercial interests of the entire port, and particularly of the Boruogh of Brooklyn, than this action. I feel convinced that he had no conception of what the defeat of this measure meant to the City of New York.

"It seems to me that this legislation is so essential that it must ultimately be secured before he city can make final plans for the marginal railroad."

The Mayor gave out also a statement containing part of the report of the New York State Commission on the terminal plans, explaining the object of the bill. The report said in part:

"The city's plan contemplates the acquisition of the existing railroads in the northern and southern sections and the completion of a through line which will give direct rail connections between all points on the waterfront from Brooklyn Bridge to Sixty-fifth Street.

"It is proposed that this railroad, when completed, shall be entirely municipally owned, but that it shall be operated by a company composed of all the trunk line railroads reaching the port of New York.

"The first municipal freight terminal in the City of New York has been planned for the Brooklyn waterfront. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment in June, 1913, passed favorably upon plans for a municipally owned freight railroad extending along the waterfront from Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge. The object of this plan is to make this extensive section of the port a freight distributing unit which will permit the collection of commercial freight at a central point in the middle section for transshipment to the various trunk lines having their terminal on the New Jersey shore.

The Administration took the first step toward carrying out the project on Oct. 9, 1913, by acquiring the property needed for the assembling and classification yard in the Erie Basin section.

Gov. Glynn in vetoing the bill said that he would not approve an act which would make one rule for Kings and Queens and another for the rest of the State, and which had "no purpose unless it was to turn over the most valuable water front property in the State to railroads connecting therewith."

FIRE TIES UP CAR LINES.

Spectacular Blaze Sweeps Across Elevated in West Broadway.

Fire, which started in a five-story loft building at 390 West Broadway, between Spring and Broome Streets, at 6 o'clock last night, tied up all traffic on the Sixth Avenue Elevated and surface railway lines from the Battery to Eighth Street for half an hour and did damage amounting to $25,000. Deputy Chief Binns turned in a second alarm calling out Deputy Chief Martin. After forty minutes of hard work the firemen got the blaze under control. The interior of the building was destroyed but the nearby structures were saved.

The flames were seen first shooting from the windows of the fourth floor. They swept across the Sixth Avenue elevated line which runs along West Broadway at that point and it was found necessary to cut off the power so that the firemen could string their hose.

One detail of firemen was rushed to the roof of a six-story tenement house building in Thompson street, directly in the rear of the burning structure. They smashed holes in the roof of the loft building with long hooks and thousands of gallons of water were poured on the flames.

The fire was confined to the third, fourth and fifth floors but the property of concerns occupying the first and second floors was soaked with water. The blaze was spectacular and attracted a great throng.

The occupants of the building were Luke Boyle, manufacturer of paper boxes; B. Oshrin & Bros., dealers in photograph mounts; Greenstein & Schifman, leather goods; the International Needle Company and Samuel Cohen, machinists' supplies.

ASSAULT ON THE JUSTICE.

E. W. Wise Struck by Harold Brennan in Dispute Over a Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., April 25.—Justice of the Peace Edward W. Wise was brutally assaulted in his courtroom on the second floor of the Eisner Building on Broad Street here this afternoon. Charging him with the assault a warrant has been issued for Harold Brennan, 21 years old, of Pickney Road, Shrewsbury Township.

Justice Wise said he was sitting in a chair reading a newspaper when Brennan walked in the office and started arguing over a bill. When Brennan became boisterious the Justice ordered him from the office, whereupon he is said to have struck Justice Wise several times in the face with his fist.

DOG GUARDS LOST BABY.

Child Missing for a Day Found Unconscious in Jersey Woods.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 25.—Unconscious and suffering from exposure, Michael Dunai, two years old, was found this morning in the woods half a mile from his home in Danville, after he had been missing for twenty-four hours. How he got there was not known.

A Newfoundland dog, a pet of the Dunai family, was beside the child and would let no one approach. It was not until the father of the child came here that the dog gave up its vigil.

Connecticut Wife Slayer Must Die.

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., April 25.—Commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment was refused to Michael Rikteraitis of Waterbury, by the State Board of Pardons to-day. Rikteraitis killed his wife and then cut his own throat, but surgeons saved his life. His plea for clemency was on the ground of insanity. He will go to the scaffold May 8.

Maison Maurice

IMPORTERS
Fifth Avenue at 43rd Street

ANNOUNCING

An Important Sale

OF MILLINERY, TAILLEUR SUITS, AFTERNOON DRESSES, DANSANT FROCKS, STEAMER & SPORT COATS AND CAPES

FRENCH BLOUSES

EXCEPTIONALLY SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY SELLING:

DRESSY HATS, TAILORED HATS, GARDEN HATS, SPORT HATS — for Present and Midsummer Wear — 15.00, 18.00, 25.00 Upward.

Tailleur Suits

Exact copies of Callot, Premet, Cheruit, Paquin and Bernard. Unusual values
at 39.50 45.00 55.00 Upward

Afternoon & Walking Frocks

In Taffeta, Rippled Silk, Serge, Charmeuse, Canton Crepe and Chiffon. Specially priced
at 39.50 42.50 50.00 Upward

Dansant Frocks

About twenty different models—dainty, chic, and fetching. Values 85.00 to 165.00. Special
at 45.00 65.00 75.00 Upward

Steamer & Sport Coats and Capes

The last word in style, materials and colors. Values 55.00 to 95.00. Special
at 32.50 45.00 & 55.00

French Blouses

of Handkerchief Linen, Georgette Crepe, Batiste, and Novelty Fabrics. Values 25.00 to 45.00
at 9.75 12.50 15.00 Upward

AN EXCEPTIONAL PURCHASE THE PAST WEEK ENABLES US TO PRESENT A MOST

UNUSUAL OFFERING OF FRENCH HAND-MADE DRESSES

of Embroidered Handkerchief Linen, Novelty Crepes, Batiste and Net—adapted for Midsummer Wear. The entire lot of 175 DRESSES, imported to sell at 45.00 to 150.00

FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY at 15.00 25.00 39.50 to 95.00

STERN BROTHERS

Maillard
Luncheon and Tea Room
On the Fifth Floor

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

Exceptional facilities for FUR STORAGE
Telephone: Bryant 6700

Announce very exceptional Sales in a dozen different sections of the Store, for To-morrow, Monday. The various departments, throughout the building, are now filled with everything that the New Season requires, in refined Apparel, for Men, Women and Children, as well as in artistic and necessary Furnishings for Summer Homes; selected with skill and discrimination—and all are marked at Very Moderate Prices.

To-morrow, Monday, on the Third Floor, we present a remarkable purchase of

Women's Tailored Suits
At Very Special Prices

In newest models, handsomely made, of most desirable materials; at *the lowest prices quoted this season*, on suits of equal quality and style—in four price groups, as follows:

At $22.50 — Suits, in ten new and attractive styles; serges, crepes and checks.

At $32.50 — Suits of men's wear serges with new Russian skirts, Directoire coats.

At $39.75 — Suits of imported woolen fabrics; in distinctive styles.

At $59.50 — Suits of Bengaline and moire silks, copies of foreign models.

We also direct attention to the very large assortments of

Women's Summer Dresses and Linen Suits

presenting such broad variety as enables one to select a simple Porch Dress, at **$3.75**; or an elaborate Lingerie Frock, exquisitely trimmed with real laces, at **$250.00**—with every grade between.

To-morrow, on the Second Floor, a very important sale of

Women's and Misses' Blouses
at Greatly Reduced Prices

All in smart new styles, made of fashionable materials, and tailored, or trimmed in the most desirable effects. Three groups as follows:

$7.50 Crepe de Chine Blouses, $4.75
Entirely new and exclusive models, in double-breasted styles; also handsomely tailored waists in peach, flesh color, violet, green, white or black; finished with the newest collars.

$9.75 Chiffon Blouses, at $7.95
Made of handsome Pompadour Chiffon, elaborately trimmed with fine shadow lace; finished with taffeta bow in front; three-quarter length sleeves.

$12.50 Lace and Net Blouses, at $9.75
Very dressy models. Beautiful laces combined with fine nets; bodice of delicately covered chiffon, finished with Chenille pompons down the front; three-quarter length sleeves.

We will place on sale, on the Main Floor, to-morrow, a large purchase of

36 inch Fancy Cotton Crepes, at 19c a Yard

A very desirable fabric, in an attractive line of new floral and figured effects, on white grounds. Regularly sold for about double this price.

Also the following collection of

Bourette Crepes and Dress Linens, at 25c a Yard

Crepes are in novelty effects of silk-and-cotton, in a desirable assortment of patterns and colorings, on white grounds. The dress linens are imported; 36 inches wide; pure flax, in a wide variety of desirable colorings, including black and white. Regular values are double, or more.

Many exceptional reductions will be found on other high class imported novelty dress fabrics.

Very exceptional offerings To-morrow, Monday, from the Dress Goods Department, will be shown on the Main Floor, as follows:

English Mohairs, Special at 68c a Yard

In Brilliantine and Sicilian weaves, high lustre; plain and shadow stripes, and checks, in black, navy blue and cream.

Imported Shepherd Checks, at 85c Yard

All-wool, in checks of various sizes, in black-and-white, blue-and-white and brown-and-white.

Dress and Skirt Lengths Greatly Reduced

Several thousand yards of all-wool, and silk-and-wool fabrics, including Gabardines, French Serges, Failles, Crepes and Fancy Mixtures, in a wide variety of popular colorings, including black; in lengths suitable for skirts, suits and dresses.

To-morrow, in the Silk Department, on the Second Floor, an important offering of

Chiffon Dress Taffetas, at $1.15 a yard

35 inches wide; an exceptionally low price for this very excellent quality, in a wide range of evening and street shades, including white, ivory and black.

New Millinery at $18.50

A very interesting collection of new hats, for women, will be shown on the Third Floor, To-morrow, at this popular price.

Styles include tailored and dressy shapes, of black, and black-and-white; trimmed with wings, ribbon bows, and flowers in many attractive styles.

These hats are not only correct in style and unusually artistic in their effects, but they are made of superior materials, by most expert milliners.

We are preparing for Tuesday, April 27th,

An Extraordinary Sale of

Women's Colonial Ties

The collection includes the most desirable varieties of leathers and cloth quarters in vogue this Spring.

Full announcement in Monday evening's papers.

To-morrow, the season's first important sale of

Women's Milanese Silk Gloves, at 85c a pair

16 button length, in pongee, black or white.

Also, an equally remarkable offering of

16 Button Chamois Lisle Gloves, at 55c

In white, pongee and natural color.

We call attention to our very large and complete assortments of Women's Washable Gloves, including recent importations of French suede, English doeskin and chamois leather gloves; also chamois lisle, silk, and silk net gloves, in the various styles.

To-morrow, a most unusual Sale, on the Third Floor, of Two Thousand

Washable House Dresses
At a Third Below Regular Prices

All are in desirable styles, made of attractive and serviceable fabrics, and in very broad variety—grouped as follows:

House Dresses, Special at 95c
Of Percale, in blue, black, lavender and polka dot; also Chambray, in tan, light and dark blue and lavender; with embroidered collars.

House Dresses, Special at $1.25
Of Striped Lawn and Percale, low and square neck; short sleeves.

House Dresses, Special at $1.65
Of Striped Gingham, Percale and Seersucker; attractive models; some with lingerie collar and cuffs.

House Dresses, Special at $1.95
Of Striped Gingham, superior quality; flowered lawn, trimmed with lace edged crepe collar.

House Dresses, Special at $2.65
Of Crepe, plain or striped; also the new tissue Gingham, some with hand-embroidered collars and cuffs; others with Cluny lace collars.

To-morrow, on the Second Floor, a special purchase of Women's and Misses' Silk Petticoats, in three groups, as follows:

Crepe de Chine Petticoats, Special at $3.25

Elaborately trimmed with fine laces and ribbons, in white or pink

Messaline Petticoats, special at $3.65
In blackand white stripes, with deep accordion plaited flounce.

Dancing Petticoats, special at $4.95 and 5.90
Of Crepe de Chine, in evening or street shades, accordion plaited from waist line.

On the Main Floor, to-morrow, the following items for travelers:

Suit Cases, Special at $5.50

Men's and Women's styles; sizes 22 to 26 inches; of russet sole leather; steel frames; reinforced corners; linen lined; with shirt pockets.

Black Walrus Traveling Bags, Special at $5.85
For Men or Women; 14 to 18 inch sizes; riveted frames; leather lined; with pockets.

Also Men's and Women's Dressing Rolls,
with celluloid, ebony, or nickel fittings; Special at **$4.75**

The Upholstery Goods

in a charming assortment of advanced styles, are shown on the Third Floor, including choice collections of Foreign and Domestic Curtains, Hangings, Furniture and Wall Coverings—Futurist and Cubist Linens, English Cretonnes, Craft Prints and Fancy Nets—all at moderate prices.

Of special interest, to-morrow, are the following recent purchases, at greatly reduced prices:

Fine Scrim Curtains, with lace insertions and hemstitched edge; Actual Value $2.75 a Pair, . . at **$1.35**

Figured Sunfast Cloth, in five combinations of two-toned effects, 50 inches wide, ... at **95c and 1.35**
Formerly $1.35 and 1.85 a Yard

200 Utility Matting Boxes or Window Seats, large size, inside finish bass wood; Value $3.50, . at **$2.25**

On the Second Floor, to-morrow, very interesting news of

Table Linens in Sets
and Table Cloths and Napkins

Presenting special importations of German and Austrian woven and embroidered colored linen luncheon sets, tea and luncheon cloths, and napkins in blue, pink, yellow, green and natural color—exactly the linens most desired at this time for City and Country Homes, Yachts and Clubs. All marked at very attractive prices.

We also present, to-morrow, special offerings in many kinds of Housekeeping Linens, including

Satin Damask TableCloths, **$1.65, 2.95, 4.40**
Napkins to match, Doz. **2.50, 3.75, 4.75**
Damask Table Cloths, round scalloped, at **$2.95, 3.75, 4.85**
Crochet and Dimity Bedspreads, at **$1.10, 1.25, 1.40**
English Printed Bedspreads, at **1.25, 1.50**
Hemmed Huck Towels, Doz. **1.50, 2.95**
Hemstitched Huck Towels, " **2.95, 4.00**
Turkish Bath Towels, Doz. **2.95, 4.90**
Linen Sheets, hemst'd, Pr. **$3.50, 4.50, 5.50**
Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched, Pair **90c, 1.25, 1.50**
Embroidered Linen Pillow Cases, Pr. **1.45, 1.95**
Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Tea Napkins, Doz. **$3.75, 4.90**
Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Luncheon Sets, Set **$3.85, 4.25**

Exceptional facilities for Brides to select their Linen Trousseaux among well-chosen stocks from the world's best makers, in designs controlled exclusively by Stern Brothers.

We announce the continuation, to-morrow, on the Fifth Floor, of our extraordinary

Clearance Sale of Oriental Rugs
A Third to a Half Under Price

Many very desirable Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners have been added to the Clearance Sale offerings during the past few days, and a wonderfully attractive collection will be here to select from to-morrow. The following groups in particular:

Small and Medium Size Oriental Rugs at $5.00, 7.50, 9.75 up to 29.75
Formerly $10.00 to 55.00

Kirmanshah, Sarouk and Iran Rugs, at $25.00 to 49.50
Formerly $39.75 to 95.00

Room Size Rugs

Including Persian, Mahal, Muskabad, Khiva Bokharas, Serebends and Fereghans; sizes 6 by 9 ft., at **$49.50**, up to 11 by 14 ft., at **$155.00**
Formerly $95.00 to 268.00

Persian, Serebends, Ghoerevans, Sarouks and Kirmanshahs, from 6 by 9 ft., at **$110.00**, to 11 by 15 ft., at **$375.00**
Formerly $195.00 to 588.00

Large Amritza Rugs, in light and dark colorings, in sizes usually hard to find; 10 ft. square at **$115.00**, up to 16 by 23 ft., at **$448.00**; Originally $325.00 to 665.00

Extra Fine Persian Carpets, in extremely large sizes, at **$375.00** to **1950.00**; Formerly $585.00 to 2850.00

Exhibition of Summer Furniture, Rugs, Curtains, Draperies, Etc.—Veronese Room—10th Floor

Cold Storage Vaults For Furs
Wearing Apparel & Draperies on the Premises
Third Floor

Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Founded 1826

Storage of Rugs & Carpets
Rugs and Carpets cleaned, scoured, repaired and stored for the Summer at a moderate cost. Estimates given upon request
Fifth Floor

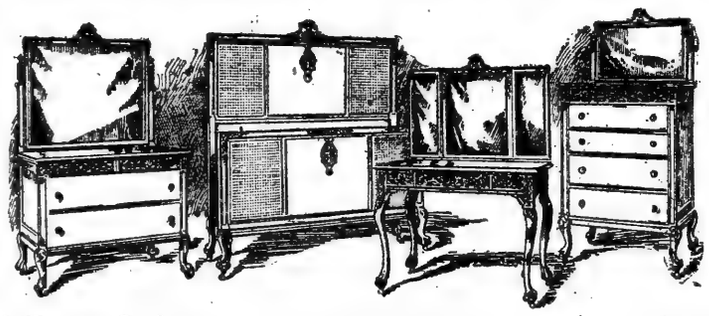
Sixth Floor

"Seven Furniture Days"

Sixth Floor

Monday, April 27th, Until Monday, May 4th, Inclusive.

A semi-annual occasion during which you can select Furniture of splendid construction and finish, for all rooms, and homes of all sizes, at much lower prices than high-grade furniture is sold for in the regular way. The suites and separate pieces illustrated here are merely representative values. Hundreds of other offerings equally attractive are on hand.



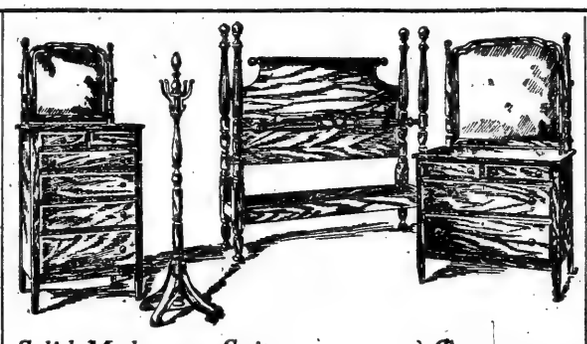
Bed Room Suite—4 Pieces. Usually $400.00.....$300.00

An excellent design in solid mahogany. Elegant drawer-work; a secret drawer in the Dresser. A most beautiful Bedstead. The carving is handwork, and the drawer-work is fitted with particular care. This Suite also comes in antique ivory finish, enameled on solid mahogany.

Adam Suite—10 Pieces. Usually $700.00.....$500.00

The Best Suite Ever Offered at This Price

The Buffet is 72 inches long, and has eight legs to strengthen it. The China Cabinet is 48 inches wide, and has four front legs. The Serving Table is 44 inches wide, and also has four front legs. Each of these pieces is made with a swell front, and beautifully ornamented with the finest work known to the Adam Brothers. The Dining Table, which is a work of art, has a 54-inch top, with 8-foot extension. The Chairs are made of solid mahogany, and are particularly attractive, having the antique cane-seat which is proper to this period. These can, however, be furnished in leather or haircloth at a slight advance in price. The China Cabinet has two mirror panels and one glass shelf.



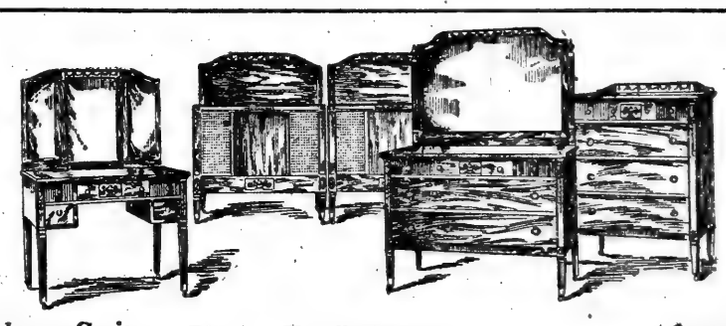
Solid Mahogany Suite
4 Pieces. Usually $175.00 } $125.00

Four-post Bedstead (either full or single size), Dresser, Chiffonier and Costumer. The cases are dust-proof throughout, nicely finished, well made, and the Bedstead is a most attractive design.

$8.50 Wide Arm Willow Chairs	$5.00
$7.50 Brass Bungalow Bedsteads	$6.00
$20.00 Continuous Post Brass Bedstead	$12.50
$40.00 Square Tubing Brass Bedsteads	$25.00

500 Bar Harbor Willow Chairs
Full Size
(Illustrated)
$2.95
Usual Price $5.00

Mahogany Trays
$2.95
Usually $5.00
25 inches long, made of fine mahogany
600 ready for immediate delivery.

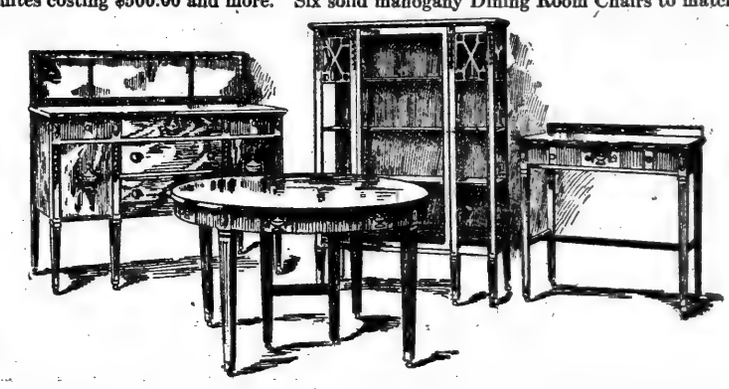


Adam Suite—5 Pieces. Usually $350.00.....$245.00

This is a special design in mahogany, made for Lord & Taylor. The material, workmanship and finish are excellent. The Suite consists of Twin Bedsteads, a 50-inch Dresser, a 34-inch Lowboy, and a 40-inch Dressing Table. This same Suite, with a full-size Bedstead instead of Twin Bedsteads, $200.00.

Adam Suite—10 Pieces. Usually $400.00.....$295.00

This remarkable Suite, which is made of mahogany and constructed by one of the best factories in Grand Rapids, was designed for the store by a draftsman who has made a careful study of the true points brought out by the Adam Brothers years ago. The Buffet is 60 inches long and has four front legs, giving strength and character; the top drawer is made the full length of the Buffet and is therefore convenient to store the linen. In many Adam Suites this is not to be found The China Cabinet is 45 inches wide; it also has the four front legs, and is ornamented by a mirror and grill-work. The Dining Table is the equal of those found in suites costing $500.00 and more. Six solid mahogany Dining Room Chairs to match.



Women's Coats

A Distinctly New Model in a
Brocaded Silk Poplin Cape Coat
A reproduction of a late imported style

Taupe	*Green*	*Copenhagen blue*
White	*Black*	*Wistaria*

Lined throughout with imported crepes and fancy satin

$19.50
Usual price $35.00

100 Country Club Coats

Golf Cord materials in a new model

Spark blue	*Moss green*	*Golf green*
Peacock green	*Fern*	*White*
Regent	*Pigskin*	*Columbia*

$14.75
Usual price $25.00

200 Balmacaan Coats
Smart garments for street or touring wear, of imported Donegal mixtures.
Usually $20.00 } $12.50

200 Rubberized Spun Silk Raincoats
Tan, navy, taupe and black.
Usually $14.50 } $7.50

Coats for Street, Touring & Steamer Wear
Of shepherd and novelty checks, wool eponges, wool poplins, serges and imported Donegal and Scotch mixtures,
$15.00, $16.50, $19.50, $22.50 to $29.50
Usually $25.00 to $45.00
Third Floor

Exceptional Values Offered in

House Gowns, Negligees and Kimonos

Crepe-de-Chine, fitted model trimmed with ribbon organdy collar or hand embroidered chiffon collar,
$5.45, $5.95 & $8.75

Brocade or Dotted Novelty Crepe, fitted model, hand embroidered and lace trimmed..... $5.95 & $6.75

Flowered Bordered Satin, draped model..... $5.95 & $7.95

Two-Piece Florentine Silk Coat and pleated skirt.. $4.95

Imported Albatross, loose models, attractively hand embroidered..... $3.95 & $4.95

Albatross, fitted model, black and white organdy collar, beading at waist..... $3.95

Second Floor

A Large Special Purchase from
A Prominent Manufacturer of

Women's Dresses

Offered at the Remarkable Price of

$17.50

Usual Prices Ranging Up to $45.00

They are made of taffeta, crepe-de-chine, foulard and charmeuse, in both tailored and more elaborate models, suitable for afternoon or dressy occasions. In many instances there is only one of a kind.

—Also—

Afternoon Dresses
Splendid assortment of different silks, in an extensive variety of colorings..... } $29.50

Afternoon & Evening Dresses
Some trimmed with Roman striped silks, chiffon and net, a splendid variety for selection..... } $37.50

Summer Dresses
Of cotton crepe, novelty eponge, linen and novelty crepes,
$9.50; $12.50 to $25.00
According to style and material.
Third Floor

Special Values in

Cotton Dress Materials

French Tosca Crepe
40 inches wide; a complete assortment of colors. Special, per yard } 59c

White French Crepe
40 inches wide, a beautiful sheer, soft quality. Special, per yard } 35c

Japanese Lingerie Nainsook
42 inches wide, 10 yards to a piece. Special, per piece } $2.30

White Madras Shirting
32 inches wide; made in England; a large assortment of patterns. Special, per yard } 25c

Lining Satins
36 inches wide, in a complete range of shades. Special, per yard } 75c

Second Floor

A Revelation in Women's Footwear

The "Myrod" Shoe

(Registered in United States Patent Office)

Made in Button Boot or Oxford

Remarkable for its convenience, comfort and good appearance.

The Button Boot just pulls on, and the Oxford slips on with shoe horn.

Smooth fitting on any foot.

"Special"
April 27th, Until April 30th, Inclusive

Women's Colonials
Black Russia and patent leather, trimmed with handsome buckles to match. Usually $5.00 } $3.25

Feather & Light-Weight Boots
All the new Spring styles.
Usually $5.00 to $7.00 } $3.95

38th Street Rear Elevators Direct to Shoe Section, Second Floor

Black Silks

New Importations of

Moire Renaissance, Irish Poplins, Crepe-de-Deuil, Dress Taffetas, Cashmere-de-Soie, Crepe Charmeuse, etc.
Are Being Shown at Popular Prices

Black Silks on Special Counters

At Much Below Regular Prices

6,000 yards black dress silks in numerous weaves and kinds—at $1.25, $1.68, $1.78, $1.95 per yard.

Black Cashmere-de-Soie
40 inches wide. Usually $2.50 per yard } $1.78

Pebble Back Charmeuse
Plain and broche effects in several designs. Special, per yard } $1.95

Black Taffeta Silks
36 inches wide, an excellent quality. Special, per yard } $1.25

Embroidered Taffetas for Dancing Frocks
On black and colored grounds,
At Very Special Prices
Street Floor

A Most Unusual Sale of

500 Cedar Chests

Made of Selected Red Tennessee Cedar
At Very Special Prices

They are heavily Copper Trimmed And Absolutely Moth and Dust-Proof

The excellent close-grained quality of fine red Cedar, the superb hand rubbed natural finish, the careful joining, the *tang* of the delicate scent of the Cedar and the artistic designs of the chests with their smart copper hinges, bands or corner plates, at these extremely low prices will appeal to discerning shoppers.

Size 39 x 18	x 16	—Usually $11.75..... $8.00
Size 48 x 19	x 15½	—Usually $16.00.....$11.65
Size 42 x 20	x 16	—Usually $22.00.....$14.35
Size 44 x 20½	x 20	—Usually $24.00.....$15.00

Bed Boxes

Size 48 x 20½	x 9	—Usually $12.75..... $9.00

Fifth Floor

Spring Opening of Domestic Rugs

Displaying a magnificent assortment of new and exclusive effects, at extremely low prices.

Hit & Miss New Rag Rugs—Extra Quality

Size.	Price.	Size.	Price.
24 x 36	60c	4.0 x 7.0	$2.65
27 x 54	90c	5.6 x 7.6	$4.25
30 x 60	$1.10	6.0 x 9.0	$5.25
36 x 72	$1.50	7.6 x 10.6	$7.40
45 x 66	$2.75	9.0 x 12.0	$9.75

New & Exclusive Scotch Art Rugs

Very durable and a most economic and effective furnishing, designed to meet all cretonne and dimity suggestions.

3 x 6	6 x 9	9 x 12
$6.00 & $6.50	$8.50 to $18.50	$16.50 to $36.50

Plain & Fancy Wild Prairie Grass Rugs

A delightfully cool Summer furnishing, in special designs

Size.	Price.	Size.	Price.
27 x 54	65c & 95c	6.0 x 9.0	$3.65 to $4.65
3.0 x 6.0	$1.25 & $1.50	8.0 x 10.0	$5.50 to $7.65
4.6 x 7.6	$2.25 & $2.85	9.0 x 12.0	$7.50 to $9.00

Hand-Made Imported Rush Mats

Especially designed to resist all atmospheric conditions, they are very durable, effective, and particularly adapted for porch, camp and other Summer uses.

Size.	Price.	Size.	Price.
3 x 6	$4.00	6 x 9	$11.75
5 x 8	$8.75	8 x 10	$17.50
		9 x 12	$24.50

Fifth Floor

FEAR MISS EDELSON WILL DIE STARVING

Friends Plead in Vain with Magistrate Simms to Free Hunger Striker.

APPEAL TO HIGHER COURT

I. W. W. Agitator Spurns All Food in the Tombs and Enters Blackwell's Island Prison.

From an humble position in the ranks of the I. W. W. agitators, Becky Edelson moved up yesterday to chief heroine. She went to Blackwell's Island breakfastless from the Tombs after spending a night in the Tombs without supper, having given her meal of porterhouse steak, coffee and soup to another girl prisoner who was held on a charge of shop lifting.

The hunger strike of Miss Edelson, the first to be attempted in this country, was the chief topic of conversation among all connected with the I. W. W. and its allied movements. To see what could be done to get her out of jail before her suffering could become acute from lack of food, more than a score of well-to-do persons affiliated with the Free Speech League and the International Defense League met yesterday at the home of Miss Mabie Dodge at 23 Fifth Avenue. They voted to appeal from the decision of Magistrate Simms putting Miss Edelson under bonds of $300 to refrain from speaking, if ordered to desist by policemen, for three months.

Leonard Abbott, Lincoln Steffens, Hutchins Hapgood, and Justus Sheffield, the I. W. W. lawyer, went from the home of Miss Dodge to the Tombs Police Court, where they held a conference with Magistrate Simms. They endeavored to place before the Magistrate the case of Miss Edelson in the light of Mr. Abbott's experience with her as a student at the Ferrer school. Mr. Abbott pictured her as a young girl filled with prophetic spirit and a fanatical adherence to her ideals and ideas. He said she surely would carry out her threat to starve herself to death rather than submit to giving a bond in a matter which she believed took away her right of free speech.

Magistrate Simms declined to grant a motion by Mr. Sheffield to shorten the sentence on the grounds that a bond to keep the peace was not equivalent to a prison sentence for the period covered by the bond. The attorney announced he would appeal for a hearing before a Judge in General Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney Smith was called in for consultation, after which it was announced that the case would be put on the calendar for argument before Judge Mulqueen in Part 1 of General Sessions. Judge Mulqueen, according to Mr. Sheffield, has the power to grant a trial by jury, reverse the decision, order a new trial, or suspend sentence.

When the friends of Miss Edelson found it would be necessary for her to remain on Blackwell's Island, at least until to-morrow, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Steffens, Alexander Berkman and Arthur Young, the cartoonist, joined in a note to her praising her for her spirit, and indorsing her stand against what they called "submission to police censorship."

"I did my best to persuade her not to do this," said Mr. Steffens. "She told me what she was going to do in case the Magistrate should insist that the police had a right to censor her talks as an agitator. So I was prepared to see her take the stand she did before Magistrate Simms. I told her it would be of no use because in England the women who tried it were 'ladies,' and other ladies having direct influence upon the Administration were friends of the incarcerated ladies, so among the well to do and comfortable classes there was vast sympathy for those imprisoned.

"Nothing can save Miss Edelson from the natural results of her hunger strike, except a wider sympathy than the comfortable classes are likely to extend to this girl, whose message is strange to them and from a world that is not theirs. That is, nothing except an action removing her from the workhouse by some of the recognized legal methods."

Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, was astonished to find that the "hunger strike" had appeared in this country, and in an institution under her care. She at first thought the case had something to do with suffrage, but when it was explained she issued this statement through her deputy, Burdette G. Lewis:

"I do not anticipate any trouble from hunger strikes in New York City. There is no reason for them where we have a whole administration, Mayor, Police Commissioner, Charities Commissioner, Correction Commissioner, and Health Commissioner all united for a humane, liberal, and responsible government in the public welfare departments. There are no historic or other conditions in this country which call for English militant methods in any case. It may take newcomers some time to learn this, but it is nevertheless true.

"I may say that I anticipate no trouble from any particular individual. I have directed the employes of this department to treat all persons alike who are intrusted to their care by the courts, irrespective of the offense with which they are charged. Any person undertaking a hunger strike will be treated with every consideration. No brutality will be resorted to by any employes of the department.

"I have no idea that we shall have to decide whether or not we shall forcibly feed such persons and we shall not cross that bridge until we come to it."

Mr. Hapgood, in a speech last night to the students of the Ferrer school, mentioned the case of Miss Edelson as an example of the kind of devotion "devotees of the cause of freedom" have always had to show to make progress. Mr. Abbott also spoke to the students of the manner in which Miss Edelson had studied the bible and the lives of "the martyrs to free speech" in preparation for her test of the right to speak in New York without having the police tell her what she could and could not say.

DINNER FOR ACCUSED LAWYER.

J. F. Darling's Friends Protest Against Disbarment Action.

Two hundred friends of Joseph F. Darling, a lawyer with an office at 112 Nassau Street, gave him a dinner last night at Kalil's Restaurant in Park Place. The dinner was arranged as a protest against the action of the Bar Association in bringing an action for disbarment against Mr. Darling after he had filed with both Houses of Congress and with the State Department a petition asking for an investigation of the business dealings of ex-Gov. William Sulzer and leaders of Congress in Guatemala and other Central American countries.

The evening was devoted to attacks upon the Bar Association, which, it was asserted, "was devoted to the service of the great capitalists and stood always ready to engage in business persecutions against men whom the capitalists and the lawyers they were able to employ did not like."

Thomas Ferguson, who organized the dinner and acted as Chairman, told the details of the charges made against Darling. He said that he record showed Darling had quarrelled with Judge Swann of General Sessions and with Assistant District Attorneys in the trial of a case to which he was assigned by the court. Mr. Ferguson called attention to the fact that Mr. Darling conducted the case with but nominal compensation. A committee which investigated the matter after the Bar Association acted, he said, learned from District Attorney Whitman that no member of his staff was interested in pushing the case before the Bar Association, and learned from Judge Swann that he had received ample apology and was not aware that the Bar Association had decided to go ahead. He charged that the twenty members of the Bar Association most conspicuously connected with its executive control were lawyers for financial interests involved with Mr. Sulzer in Central American affairs.

Mr. Darling recounted incidents of his visit to Guatemala in 1908 when he was put in jail after becoming the lawyer for railroad interests President Cabrera of Guatemala had warned him against representing. He charged that a founder of the Bar Association was the President of a Guatemalan railroad which took over the property of his clients.

Those present at the meeting formed a permanent organization, and appointed a sub-committee to draw up and publish a full statement of Mr. Darling's attacks on Mr. Sulzer's Central American activities and of the alleged reprisal through the Bar Association action against him.

ANTI-WAR MEETING FAILS.

Rain Keeps Berkman's Cohorts Away from Union Square.

The cohorts of Alexander Berkman, who announced on Friday that they were going "to make war on war at a monster mass meeting in Union Square" yesterday afternoon, found the day not suited to their purposes. Instead of making war on war, they took to the cafés and refused to go out in the rain.

Berkman appeared to make a speech. He found fewer than fifty agitators, while policemen to keep them in order outnumbered them two to one. Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger, smiling his usual Union Square smile, was on the porch of the Union Square cottage.

Lincoln Steffens appeared in a heavy raincoat, as did Leonard D. Abbott, who recently resigned from the editorial staff of Current Opinion to devote his whole time to the Ferrer school and to agitating as a member of the Free Speech League. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Steffens suggested that the day was not suitable or agitating, but "Wild Joe" O'Carroll said that he would make a speech whether anybody was there or not. He did so, giving the advice freely to the assembled policemen that the way to stop war in Mexico was for all the enlisted men to turn their guns on their own officers when they got tired of fighting the enemy.

Berkman made a brief speech, in which he said he would be in Mulberry Park on May 1 at 10 A. M., and that after organizing the foes of war there he would march to join the May 1 labor parade. He said that following the parade war would be made on war throughout the afternoon in Union Square.

PASSES CHECK, ARRESTED.

Amos M. Atwell Held on Accusation by Louis Mouquin.

Amos Maine Atwell, who described himself as a journalist living at 501 Cathedral Parkway, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Court yesterday on a short affidavit charging suspicion of forgery and was held under $500 bond. Louis Mouquin, the restaurateur, was the complainant.

Mr. Mouquin said he cashed a check for Mr. Atwell, who was a frequenter of his Sixth Avenue restaurant. The check bore the signature of the President of the Labor Institute Association of Paterson, N. J., of which, according to Mr. Mouquin, Atwell said he was a representative.

The restaurant owner said that he had investigated and found that Atwell did not have the right to sign the check, but Atwell told the Magistrate that permission to do so had been given him. Atwell will be further examined to-morrow morning.

CHILD KILLED BY TRUCK.

7-Year-old Run Over by Auto When Driver Backs 't.

Playing in the street a block from his home at Central and Curtis Avenues, Richmond Hill, yesterday, 7-year-old John Galbraith, Jr., was run over by a two-ton motor truck, sustaining injuries from which he died two hours later in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica.

The youngster left his home and went to Curtis and Metropolitan Avenues to play with some schoolmates. His mother told him to be sure to run home if it started to rain. A big truck of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, driven by Joseph Gans of 35 Brenton Avenue, Jamaica, stopped at the corner for the driver to make a delivery of some electrical supplies. It commenced to rain as the driver returned to the truck and tried to start it. He was unable to do so at first, and Johnny lingered to watch his efforts, despite the rain and his mother's warning.

"Aw, get a horse," the child finally yelled derisively at the driver.

Just then the truck suddenly started backwards, Gans intending to back it around the corner to turn it. He did not see the boy, who was standing near one of the back wheels. The wheel struck the youngster, and, after knocking him down, ran over his body.

Mrs. Galbraith, leaving her house a few minutes later to find Johnny and learn why he did not come home, saw an ambulance stop near a crowd not far from her house. She pushed her way through the curious crowd in time to see Dr. P. W. Bergen lifting her son into the vehicle, which started at full speed for the hospital. Mrs. Galbraith hastened to the institution on a car, arriving a short time before her child died of shock and internal injuries.

The police decided that Gans, the chauffeur, had been in no way to blame, and did not arrest him.

B. Altman & Co.

The Dressmaking and Tailoring Department
(Third Floor)

Gowns and Suits made to order at very reasonable prices, as follows:

Tailor-made Suits at . . . $85.00 and upward
Silk Dresses for Afternoon and Evening . at $95.00 and upward
Dancing Frocks 85.00 and upward
Dinner Gowns 125.00 and upward

Superior materials and workmanship.

The Up-to-Date Trousseau

may be found, in all its completeness or in separate garments, in the Department for Women's American-made Underwear. Here, awaiting selection, are all the dainty Undergarments needed by the prospective bride, including Gowns, Combinations, Underbodices, Princess Slips, etc., made of the sheer white fabrics as well as of crepe de Chine and chiffon; also dainty Boudoir and Breakfast Jackets, of chiffon, silk, voile and Swiss muslin.

Bridal Sets or Complete Trousseaux made to order in the establishment. Monograms and crests embroidered.

Women's Summer Dresses
(Department on the Third Floor)

Especial care has been given to the selection of the present stock, which now contains a large number of the newest models in effective styles and materials for the coming season. Some of the Dresses being featured are particularly suitable for Afternoon and Casino wear, while others, in dainty lace and silk combinations, are suggested for Dancing. The more simple designs, for morning wear and out-door sports, as well as Coat Suits and Separate Skirts, are in large variety, at very moderate prices.

On TUESDAY, April 28th

there will be a Special Offering of Summer Dresses, in the new cotton materials and colorings, at $15.00

Also on TUESDAY, April 28th

An Exceptional Sale of Hemstitched Scrim Curtains

finished with lace edge, at the very special price of 95c. per pair

New shipments of Summer Curtains are being constantly received, embracing all of the newest styles. Among the popular varieties now being shown at moderate prices are many dainty patterns, featuring narrow borders.

Marvex Gloves

made at Chaumont, France, by Trefousse et Cie., exclusively for B. Altman & Co., are shown in the new colors for the ensuing seasons, as well as in white and black.

Betalph Guaranteed Silk Hosiery

is shown, at moderate prices, in black, white and the new shades for Spring and Summer, and in styles for Men and Women.

Women's Bathing Costumes

Some of the advance models for the coming season have been received and are now being shown in the enlarged Department on the Second Floor. Included are smart Bathing Dresses of taffeta, satin and combined materials, indicating the trend of fashion in styles, colors and color combinations; also Bathing Caps and Shoes.

Special Salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the store's various departments; or goods will be assembled for inspection in a private showroom.

The Storage Department

has unsurpassed facilities in the establishment for the safe storage of Furs and Fur Garments, Portieres, Rugs and Lace Curtains. The Fur Storage Vaults are cooled by the most approved modern process and are proof against dust, moths and moisture. All Furs are carefully cleansed by compressed air (without additional charge) before being stored.

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.
Moderate Prices.

SALES OF TIMELY INTEREST FOR TO-MORROW (MONDAY):

A Special Sale of Children's Imported Washable Dresses

hand-embroidered (sizes 6 to 14 years), will present a special selection of attractive Dresses of French linen, pique and batiste, made in new and eminently desirable styles and marked at the very exceptional prices of $3.50, $5.00 & $6.50

Appreciable Reductions have been effected in the prices of a number of Girls' High-cost Imported Dresses.

Women's French Lingerie
(Hand-embroidered)

comprising a limited number of dainty Paris-made Undergarments, will offer an advantageous opportunity at the following low prices:

Night Robes . at $1.85, 2.90 & 4.50
Chemises . . at 1.65, 2.25 & 2.95
Pantalons . . at 1.10, 1.25 & 2.95
Petticoats . . at 1.25, 2.50 & 4.75
Corset Covers . . . at 1.10 & 1.35
Princess Slips . . . . at 2.95

White Cotton and Linen Dress Materials

adapted for Blouses, Dresses, Undergarments, etc., will be offered at very much less than the usual prices.

Sheer Irish Linen, 36-inch, per yard 25c.
French Voile, 46-inch . . per yard 29c.
Russian Cord Suitings, 31-inch, per yard 58c.
Nainsook, 40-inch, per length of 12 yards $1.85
Nainsook, 39-inch, per length of 10 yards $1.95

The above materials are in white only.

A Sale of Spring & Summer Dresses for Misses and Small Women

(including dainty Silk Dresses for Afternoon and Dancing wear), will present very remarkable values, in the Department on the Second Floor, at the following prices:

Dresses of rice cloth combined with voile at $6.50
Dresses of French linen . . at 7.75
Dresses of fancy crepe . . at 9.75
Dresses of plaid or embroidered crepe at 14.50
Dresses of taffeta and crepe de Chine, including Evening Dresses of taffeta, at $18.50
Dresses of printed silk-and-cotton fabric at $20.00
Also Confirmation & Graduation Dresses at $22.00

Extraordinary values are being offered in

Selected Oriental Rugs

in Small, Medium and Room Sizes; also Hall Runners.

Included are Persian, Caucasian and Asia Minor Rugs, especially appropriate for use in Summer homes. The prices marked are in many instances

less than one-half the original prices.

The wearing qualities of these Rugs are fully guaranteed.

Inspection is cordially invited.

10,000 Pairs of Women's Silk Gloves

will be marked, in the first offering of the season, at the following special prices:

Two-clasp Silk Gloves, in white or black, per pair . . . . . 65c.
Mousquetaire Silk Gloves, sixteen-button length, in white, black or tan, per pair 90c.

Women's Silk Petticoats

for Spring and Summer, at most attractive prices.

Washable Striped Silk Petticoats, at $2.90
Silk Jersey-top Petticoats, with plaited flounce of the same material . at $3.85

An Important Sale of Infants' & Little Children's Imported Dresses, Coats, Etc.

(hand-made and hand-embroidered), at very special prices.

Dresses of sheer nainsook, in Yoke and Princess styles; sizes 6 months to 4 years, at $2.25
Dresses of sheer nainsook, in Princess and Empire styles (more elaborate); sizes 6 months to 4 years . . . at $3.25
Pique Coats, in three-quarter or full length, at $3.50
Lingerie Bibs . . . . at 70c.
Pique Slippers . . . per pair 90c.

Also Infants' Carriage Afghans of pique, hand-embroidered . at $2.75
And Infants' Lingerie Pillow Cases, some hand-embroidered . at $1.75 & 2.45

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL — Fifth Avenue, New York — TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Are You Going to PARIS?

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

INTRODUCES CORRECT PARIS STYLE

Comprehensive Presentation of Imported
SUMMER HATS
from the most eminent Parisian Style Creators For Immediate Wear

New, Practical and Stylish TAILORED HATS, Smartly Trimmed.

Correctness in Dress is demonstrated in the Models displayed in our Dressmaking Salon.

EVENING GOWNS
TAILOR-MADE SUITS
AFTERNOON TOILETTES
EVENING MANTLES, WALKING WRAPS
PELERINES AND COAT CAPES
AUTOMOBILE AND STEAMER COATS
at decidedly ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HANDBAGS AND PARASOLS.

FRANK IS NORMAL, PHYSICIANS REPORT

Their Findings, Added to New Evidence, Demolishes Murder Charge, Says Burns.

CONVICTED BY PREJUDICE

Detective Insists That the Unproved Charge of Abnormality Swayed Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank made public to-day for the first time that the Atlanta physicians who visited him in his cell at the Tower had all reported that they found the prisoner entirely normal in every respect and saw no indications of degeneracy of the type the negro, Jim Conley, described on the witness stand. The specialists were R. R. Daly, Hansell Crenshaw, J. Chester King, E. Bates Block, L. W. Gaines, and W. A. Gardner.

The visits of the physicians caused considerable speculation several weeks ago. None of them would reveal the purpose of their mission nor give any hint of the result of their examination.

Frank's attorneys employed them to examine the prisoner at the instance of detective W. J. Burns, who says that their report, taken in connection with other evidence submitted at the hearing of the extraordinary motion for a new trial, demolishes the State's case against Frank.

"When I entered the case my first inquiry was to determine if Frank was abnormal, as had been charged," said Burns. "I called personally on the prisoner, and then and there decided that there was not the slightest trace of this type of abnormality. Neither by talk nor act did Frank betray any of the characteristics that are strong in a degenerate type and are exhibited under certain questioning.

"I put to work the best men I had and they were instructed to run down every story and rumor that had arisen throughout the case. They were unable to find the slightest foundation for the stories.

"I then insisted that some of the Atlanta physicians see the prisoner, and they put him to the severest tests known to the medical fraternity. Their reports were just what I thought they would be. After the most rigid and careful examination they reported that Frank not only is not a pervert, but that he is perfectly normal and unusually healthy. Indeed, we were surprised in our thorough investigation to find that in his moral life Frank was far beyond the ordinary.

"Then it was that in our failure to find any clues on this matter I invited any one who had any information to visit me. This was without result. No one came. Then I offered a reward of $1,000.

"This also failing, I raised the offer to $5,000, and not even those who have cried their stories of perversion the loudest from the police station and from scurrilous periodicals have come to collect this money."

Frank's attorneys and Burns say that the sensational affidavits submitted by the defense in the hearing on the extraordinary motion for a new trial for Frank have caused the State's case to crumble.

His attorneys also assert that Mr. Burns's interview with Chief of Detectives Lanford indicates that the State, at least in so far as it was represented by the police and detective forces which gathered the evidence, had withdrawn the accusation of perversion against Frank, which was largely instrumental in bringing about the conviction for murder.

"This," said Mr. Burns, "is made clear by the sworn affidavit of Juror Henslee, who said: 'Early in the trial I became convinced that Frank was a pervert.' Any one who is acquainted with the manifestations of perversion would have known at once, if not from the circumstances of the tragedy, then from the notes themselves, that the crime was committed by a pervert. I recognized this at once, and so it was necessary for me to find the pervert.

"'I have found him in Jim Conley,' Mr. Burns added, 'and he is the man who killed Mary Phagan. There is no doubt about this.

"When my attention was first called to this matter I believed, with many others, that justice had been done, and I declined the first invitations to enter into an investigation. Later, when urged strongly by prominent people who were not satisfied with the verdict, I again declined, for I did not think that a man could be railroaded to prison or to the gallows in the way it was said Frank had been

"On reaching Atlanta the details of the case were explained to me, and it was represented that conviction had come from popular excitement and prejudice, due to the nature of the crime and the fact that it had come at the end of a long series of atrocious murders, culminating in two murders for both of which persons were put on trial and acquitted.

"The police had been held up to ridicule for their failures. They were on their mettle. Frank was arrested and then the charge of perversion was made. Every one knows that this charge, unless it is proved, is the most cowardly thing that can be done, for it divests the defendant of every particle of sympathy and respect, and arouses toward him only hostility and abhorrence."

Conley to-day reiterated his denial that he had ever confessed that he killed Mary Phagan, and asserted that he told the truth at Frank's trial.

STEVENS BALLOON BURSTS.

Aeronaut and Friend Land Unhurt in Long Island Sound.

Leo Stevens, the aeronaut, and his friend, Alfred Norton, had an exciting experience late Friday night, when their spherical balloon, in which they had flown from New Rochelle, suddenly burst and landed the men in five feet of water in Long Island Sound, near Bayville, L. I.

Just after they started from New Rochelle their balloon struck the edge of a building and nearly upset. The bag contained only 10,500 cubic feet of gas, and is one of the smallest ever made. After getting dry clothes, Stevens and Norton, with the help of residents along shore, got the balloon out of the water and shipped it back to New York. When they started a northwest wind was blowing, but just as they reached Long Island the wind veered to the southwest.

REMORSE MAKES HIM YIELD.

John Curren, Wanted in Murder Case, Surrenders to Police.

After hiding in the woods on the north shore of the Borough of Queens for more than two weeks, John Curren, of 67 Russell Street, Williamsburg, implicated in the murder of William Hollander, a saloonkeeper, of 387 Graham Avenue, on April 7, surrendered yesterday to the police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station. He said remorse caused him to give himself up. William Hertell of 131 Dupont Street, who is charged with killing Hollander without provocation by shooting him, is in Raymond Street Jail awaiting examination.

Curren denied being in any way implicated in the murder. He said he was with Hertell when the latter killed the saloonkeeper as he stood in the doorway of his cafe smoking.

Killed While Hanging Out Clothes.

Mrs. Hattie Dressing, wife of Frank Dressing of 804 East 178th Street, was killed yesterday when she fell from a fourth-story window of her home to the pavement of the yard while hanging out some clothes. Coroner's Physician Dr. Curtin ordered the woman's body removed to her home.

FOSTER POINTS PATH TO WOMEN LAWYERS

Retired Judge Urges Them to Take Up Criminal Practice and Win Success.

MINDS KEENER THAN MEN'S

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Advocates the Appointment of Women to Bench in Children's Courts.

Warren W. Foster, retired Judge of the Court of General Sessions, speaking last night at the dinner of the Woman Lawyeds' Association at the Manhattan Hotel, advised women lawyers to practice in the criminal courts. The number of cases to be assigned to lawyers in the criminal courts, he said, exceeded the supply of lawyers desirous of taking these cases. The Judge plainly indicated that he would be very glad to assign cases to women lawyers who presented themselves in his court.

Advertisement was bound to follow a woman who practiced law in the criminal courts, Judge Foster said, and such advertisement would aid her. The prejudice existing against women lawyers among the public, he said, would be wiped out when it would be shown how effective women lawyers really were.

"The mind of woman to-day is essentially different from the mind of man," said Judge Foster. "The man is more logical but woman's mind is keener. Woman has innate perception to a higher degree than man. She gets at the same conclusion that man reaches but she reaches her conclusion quicker.

"Therefore, I say in all earnestness that the place for a woman lawyer is in the criminal courts. With her innate perception she can ascertain very quickly whether a defendant is guilty or innocent; she can also ascertain whether a witness is telling the truth or not, and this perception is of great service in deciding whether it is best for a defendant to take a plea of guilty in lieu of trial by a jury.

"There is little money in criminal law practice and a little glory, but there is a great deal of satisfaction in knowing that a distinct service has been rendered. New practitioners are always welcome in the criminal courts. They put new life into the courts. I will be glad to welcome new practitioners at all times."

Other speakers were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Assemblyman S. Clinton Crane, Miss Isabella M. Pettus, Owen R. Lovejoy, Miss Mary Wood, Mrs. Eugenie M. Raye-Smith, and Theodore Sutro. Miss Edith Griswold was the toastmaster.

Mrs. Belmont, in an elaborate address on the progress of woman suffrage, advocated the appointment of women lawyers as Magistrates in the Children's Courts. New York, she said, was behind the times and woefully inconsistent in the treatment of women. Mrs. Belmont lamented that, while in New York State all occupations were open to women, political appointments went practically to the men only. She noted one exception in Commissioner Davis, and complimented Miss Davis highly for her prison reform work. Mrs. Belmont asserted that women would have the vote in this State in 1915 without doubt.

Gov. Glynn and Mrs. Glynn had been invited, but sent word at the last moment that they could not be present. The Governor explained that legislative bills required his attention, and he was foregoing all public dinner engagements while his work lasted.

The Woman Lawyers' Association started as a culb of thirty members, and now has a membership of nearly 150. The menus at the dinner resembled a legal brief.

FOUND DEAD ON SIDEWALK.

Bluecoat Discovers Penrose Haines's Body at Daybreak in Williamsburg.

Penrose Haines, a newspaper man, was found dead yesterday at daybreak on the sidewalk at South First and Keap Streets, Williamsburg, by Policeman O'Connor of the Bedford Avenue Station. The man's lips were burned as if by some corrosive poison.

His identity was established by a man in a Williamsburg lodging house. Haines was 48 years old and was a great-grandson of a revolutionary war General in whose memory Cleveland, Ohio, has a statue. A brother of Haines was a Colonel in the civil war. Haines went to Brooklyn twenty-five years ago and was employed on several newspapers. For ten years before his death he lived in Williamsburg.

13 BRINGS HIM BAD LUCK.

People Spurn Outing on That Date and Ticket Seller Is Arrested.

On the complaint of Gustav Isendorf, who runs a saloon at West and Charles Streets, George Brinkman of 110 Norris Place, the Bronx, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in Night Court last night on a charge of extortion. To this was added the charge of impersonating an officer, and the Magistrate held the prisoner under $500 bond for Special Sessions.

Isendorf alleged that Brinkman, a week ago, asked him to sell five tickets for the outing of the John J. Quinn Democratic Association on July 13 at $1 each. Late yesterday afternoon, he said, Brinkman returned.

"I told him I had not sold them," testified Isendorf, "and that everyone I asked to buy a ticket said he would as soon go to Mexico without a gun as to go on an outing on the thirteenth of the month."

According to Isendorf, Brinkman shouted that he was "Lieut. Leahy" and that he would "put an excise collar around his neck" if he didn't produce the money for the tickets. The saloonkeeper chased Brinkman out of the place. He met Patrolman McNulty of the Charles Street station and they followed Brinkman to a flat on the top floor of a house in West Tenth Street, and arrested him.

Brinkman denied the testimony. He said he called Isendorf a "cheap skate" and that the saloon man and his friends attacked him.

Will Ask for Becker Jury Panel.

District Attorney Whitman will appear before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court to-morrow and move for a special panel of 300 talesmen for the trial of Charles Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The trial is scheduled to begin on May 6. Much difficulty in the selection of a jury is anticipated.

West 42d Street

Renard

Introductory Sale

The New Directoire Suits

Faithful copy of the latest Dreco 1 model, along the Russian Tunic lines, demi-tailored, straight line models, fashioned of Serges and Gabardines, in navy, black and Copenhagen; for women and misses.

Never before shown at such a low price 24.75

74 Dressy Suits

Selected from our regular stock, and previously selling at $24.50 and $27.50.

SATURDAY SPECIAL... 16.50 and 19.75

Coats and Capes

A Special Purchase

of fine quality Taffeta, Silk Faille, Moire de Laine; with Peau de Cygne and brocaded silk linings; various models; taken from regular stock; values up to $29.75. Special 17.50

Balmacaan Coats

Another Special Purchase. Regular $12.50 values, at..... 6.95

Numbers 47 & 49 West 42d Street Renard

NOW IN OUR NEW STORE

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

AND

R. J. HORNER & CO.

ANNOUNCE THE EXHIBITION OF THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES IN

FURNITURE

DRAPERIES

And RUGS

DISPLAYED ON THE 12 FLOORS OF THEIR

NEW BUILDING

20, 22, 24 & 26 West 36th St.

NEW YORK

A Promise and A Great Opportunity

A YEAR AGO last October, The Aeolian Company moved from its old home on Fifth Avenue to the immense new Aeolian Hall on West Forty-second Street, opposite Bryant Park. The tremendous growth of its business demanded an establishment far larger and more complete than anything hitherto required in the music industry.

Today, another Department of the Aeolian Company is moving. The Warehouse and Service Branches have greatly outgrown their old quarters on 36th and 32nd Streets, and are being combined in the immense new building recently acquired in Long Island City.

This present removal is as significant as was the other. Selling and Service are equally vital factors in modern business. With the enormously increased sales of the Aeolian Company have come increased responsibilities for service.

No instrument sold by The Aeolian Company is ever forgotten or neglected. This Company recognizes a permanent obligation to its every customer. Delivery, tuning, repairs, polishing, music-rolls, storage—every detail connected with the music-business, that makes for satisfaction, is its constant concern.

Just as the new Aeolian Hall gave vastly increased facilities for the display and sale of instruments, so these new and larger quarters in Long Island City promise an even better Service to Aeolian customers than that for which this Company is already famous.

Preliminary Notice of

Warehouse Removal Sale

Of even more direct and immediate interest than better Service, in connection with this removal, however, is the unparalleled Selling Event which it makes possible.

The Storage Divisions of these discontinued Warehouses have been emptied of their last instrument and music-roll and the whole immense stock brought to Aeolian Hall for disposal at Special Sale.

Because of the character, quality and quantity of these instruments and music-rolls, no such event in the music-business has ever been known.

In the brief summary of this great Sale, which follows, is outlined the most important buying opportunity ever presented to the public of this or any other city.

HUNDREDS OF GENUINE PIANOLAS

(Exchanged Instruments and Discontinued Styles, All Playing 88-Note Music)

THOUSANDS OF MUSIC-ROLLS

(Including Metrostyle, Metro-Art and Universal—the Best of 88-Note Rolls)

Both instruments and music-rolls of the Aeolian Company's own manufacture and fully guaranteed. All to be sold at prices lower than ever before quoted.

Sale Will Begin Monday, May 4th

For Full Particulars See Next Sunday's Papers.

Steinway Pianolas, Weber Pianolas, Steck Pianolas, Wheelock Pianolas, Stuyvesant Pianolas, Stroud Pianolas and Aeolian Player-pianos at from $195 upwards on monthly payments that anyone can afford.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 W. 42nd Street, Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

DEPEW 80, LOOKS 60; SAYS HE FEELS 50

Ex-Senator Enjoys His 23d Birthday Party at the Montauk Club.

FLOWERS AND FAIR ONES

Many Women Guests of the Club and Octogenarian's Address Is Interesting and Buoyant.

Chauncey M. Depew, who was 80 years old last Thursday, was the guest at a birthday party in his honor last night at the Montauk Club in Brooklyn. Ex-Senator Depew said he felt that he was not older than 50; he believed he did not look to be more than 60.

The birthday party last night was the twenty-third annual celebration held for him at the Montauk Club. Following the custom inaugurated at the request of Mr. Depew, who asked that the ladies be permitted to attend the function every five years, the wives and daughters of members of the club were present in great numbers as invited guests. The entire clubhouse was specially decorated for the occasion, and the reception rooms and banquet hall were hung with amilax and evergreens, while flowers were scattered everywhere in profusion.

Mr. Depew was the principal speaker of the evening, and he discussed men and things as he had seen them, and in this connection he dwelt on old age and industrial problems. He mentioned the fact that his first birthday celebration at the Montauk Club happened nearly a quarter of a century ago, and added:

"The club chronicler will record that he was in all respects in as good condition as on the first of these happy events.

"Eighty years seems to be universally regarded as a climacteric. In all countries and among all peoples it is an event, and as everybody is hoping to reach the same age, the days of the man of eighty are shortened by everybody asking anxiously, 'How did you do it? Give us the combination.'

The Psalms were quoted by Mr. Depew to establish the age limit at "fourscore years," but he contended that times were far different when the Psalmist wrote. In the days of David the ancients had no sanitation, no wonderful discoveries in medicine and surgery for the preservation of health, and the elimination of perils to life that the present generation enjoys. Then even eugenics was unknown. That any of the ancients should have lived to the age of 70 was a tribute to their outdoor life, according to Mr. Depew.

"No one, even with all the knowledge and skill in our day could hope to reach 80 if he enjoyed all the pleasures of David, nor would he even at 70 be improved by the remedy King David's physician devised to keep him warm," he said.

Mr. Depew referred to some of his contemporaries as proof that a man's mental and physical alertness may still be retained past the age of 80. He cited, as an instance, John Bigelow, "writing his memoirs at 92," and described him "as cheerful, hopeful, charming, and inspiring a man as I knew of any age." Vigor and strength were still unmistakable in Gladstone when Mr. Depew met the great English statesman at the age of 83. M. de Thiers, at 84, was one of the "liveliest of Frenchmen," and Lord Halsbury, ex-Lord Chancellor of England, whom Mr. Depew met when the latter was in his eighty-fifth year, had lost nothing of his activity and interest in men and affairs. Mr. Depew laid great stress on the fact that Lord Halsbury, now in his eighty-seventh year, is writing a "monumental work," the revision and codification of the laws of England.

Commodore Vanderbilt was held up as an example of what age still can accomplish in the commercial world when the eightieth birthday was past.

Mr. Depew's speech in full is embodied in a page article in the Magazine Section of to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, contributed by Mr. Depew and entitled "Chauncey M. Depew Tells How It Feels to be 80."

CONNOLLY HAS RECEPTION.

Hundreds Congratulate Borough President on Trial's Outcome.

A reception that was not confined to party lines was held in the Queens Borough Hall in Long Island City yesterday. Several hundred men called to congratulate President Maurice E. Connolly on his vindication of the charges made against him by his brother-in-law, Aloysius G. Halleran, whose wife is suing for divorce. In the campaign last Fall Connolly's opponents used the accusations, but it aroused a general feeling of indignation and Connolly was elected President by a big plurality.

When seen at their office in Flushing the Halleran brothers refused to comment on the outcome of the trial or what course they may now take in regard to an action of $50,000 damages against President Connolly for alleged alienation of Mrs. Halleran's affections. Halleran has two other suits pending, one for $25,000 damages against his father-in-law, James H. Connell, and one for $25,000 damages against Edward McSkivan for alleged slander.

Justice Kelby will decide Mrs. Halleran's suit for absolute divorce this week.

APPROVES SUNDAY MOVIES.

Do Not Disturb the Peace, Connecticut Court Decides.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25.—Relaxation of the "blue laws" of Connecticut to some extent is expected at shore resorts by reason of a court decision to-day.

In the Orange Town Court Judge Bryant decided that moving picture theatres do not disturb the peace and quiet of a community on Sunday. The court had before it twenty men arrested on charges of violating the Sunday observance laws at Savin Rock on April 12. Five theatrical men and three spectators were discharged.

The court, however, held that shooting galleries and some other amusements disturb the Sunday peace, and twelve defendants who had conducted such amusements on the same occasion were fined.

PRINTERS BACK RAILROADS.

Chicago Unions Petition Interstate Board for Rate Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Six unions of the Allied Printing Trades petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day to grant the 5 per cent. increase in freight rates asked for by the railroads.

They urged that the higher tariffs be put in operation with as little delay as possible.

Polk Leaves Hospital for His Home.

Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, who was shot in front of the City Hall at the time an attempt was made to assassinate Mayor Mitchel, and who since that time has been in the New York Hospital, left that institution yesterday afternoon and was removed to his home, 129 East Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Polk, it was said, had practically recovered from his wound.

CITY BREVITIES.

A meeting will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon to arrange for a

SET FIRE IN REVENGE.

Negro Woman Burned Baby Carriages—Her Sweetheart Barred.

Estelle Sharp, a colored woman, 22 years old, of 17 East 134th Street, was before Magistrate Freschi in the Harlem Court yesterday morning charged with arson. She was held in default of $2,500 bail to await examination on Tuesday.

Irving Ehrlich of 435 West 195th Street was standing in the hallway of 72 East 105th Street when he saw smoke coming from the hall of 71 East 105th Street. He started to cross the street, he said, when he saw the colored woman run out of the hall and down the street. He caught her and held her until Detective Truce of the East 104th Street Station came up. Ehrlich and the detective found that two baby carriages were on fire in the hall of 71 East 105th Street.

At the police station the woman said that she had called at the house to see her sweetheart, who was employed by the janitor, and that the janitor had refused to allow her to see him. That, she said, was her reason for setting the carriages on fire.

For Improvement of Negroes.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its sixth annual convention in Baltimore on May 3, 4 and 5, and a subsequent meeting in Washington on May 6. Among the speakers are to be Senator Wesley L. Jones, Dr. Jacques Loeb, Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, Charles J. Bonaparte, Bishop John Hurst and Oswald G. Villard.

B.R.T. SUBWAY WORK NEARS COMPLETION

Fourth Avenue Line Being Reconstructed at Thirty-eighth Street, Company Reports.

LINK TO SOUTH BROOKLYN

Additional Work on Centre Street Loop, Which Relieves the Bridge Crush, to be Taken Up.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company published yesterday a statement of the progress which has been made on its lines in carrying out the dual subway system contracts up to April 1. One of the most important works now under way is the reconstruction of the Fourth Avenue Subway at Thirty-eighth Street, so as to afford a convenient connection with the South Brooklyn lines. Until this is complete, it will be impossible to turn the Fourth Avenue line, which is structurally complete as far as Forty-third Street, to the best account.

To make the new connection an order for $200,000 worth of steel has been placed with the American Bridge Company, and already 50,000 yards of excavation has been accomplished in the new cut. This is being concreted as fast as the rest of the work permits. When the cut is finished, it will afford a connection between the Fourth Avenue Subway and the New Utrecht and Gravesend Avenue elevated lines.

At present only two tracks in the Centre Street Loop from Chambers Street to the Williamsburg Bridge are in use, but the service on these has been sufficient to show that this line will be of great value in relieving the crush on the Brooklyn Bridge. The steel necessary for the additional work, now under way in the Loop, has been delivered, and the material for track laying is in course of delivery.

The track-laying in the Fourth Avenue Subway will be assisted greatly by the construction of a pier on the waterfront in connection with a yard between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Streets, Brooklyn, in Second Avenue. The B. R. T. has let to the Sergeant-Maxwell Co. a contract for the construction of the storage yard and to Spearin & Preston a contract for the pier. The yard will be ready next month and the pier by June 1, and here track material for the city and material for the company's own use will be landed and handled.

The contract for steel for the third-tracking of the Fulton Street elevated line from Nostrand Avenue to Manhattan Junction has been let to Milliken Brothers. On the Liberty Avenue line the construction of foundations has begun, and the steel is in process of fabrication.

Terry & Tench, to whom was awarded the contract for the construction of the physical connection between the Broadway and Myrtle Avenue elevated lines, have erected practically all the steel work and finished the foundations. The laying of the tracks is now in progress, and when the interlocking switches and signaling system have been installed the job will be complete.

George McNulty, Incorporated, the contractor for the Sea Beach line, reported that on April 1 he had completed 40 per cent. of the excavation between Fourth Avenue and New Utrecht Avenue, 10 per cent. between New Utrecht and Twenty-second Avenues, and 30 per cent. between Twenty-second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. He has also begun to construct retaining walls, and with 525 men on the average has finished 13 per cent. of his contract.

On the Lutheran Cemetery extension, the contract for the first section of which was awarded on Aug. 28 to Cooper & Evans, all the concrete has been placed, 58 per cent. of the steel has been delivered, and 36 per cent. set in place. In March more than 600 yards of the structure, or 10 per cent. of the total extension, was completed. The contract for the second section of this line was let to Fred Burnam on Feb. 27, and the work accomplished has been merely of a preliminary nature.

Maryland Protests Trees Also.

The National Highways Protective Society received word yesterday that the Governor of Maryland had signed a bill, prepared by the society, which makes it unlawful to post advertising signs within the limits of a highway in that State. This is along the lines of similar laws that have been adopted by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, and makes an area of 110,788 square miles in Eastern States where it is unlawful to post signs on trees along the highways.

FIRST MUNICIPAL DANCE

To be Held May 2 Under Auspices of Recreation Centres.

On May 2 there will be held under the auspices of the Social and Recreation Centres a Municipal Dance at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. In connection with the centres maintained in the various school buildings, very successful classes in social dancing have been in operation throughout the Winter. The playgrounds, and in some cases the gymnasiums, have been used for these mixed dancing classes, and thousands of young men and young women have enjoyed the weekly dance in the school building.

The dances have been chaperoned by the women Principals of the centres, and have usually been held between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M. The music has been that of the piano furnished by the Board of Education, supplemented usually by violin, cornet, or 'cello, and in some centres all three. In some cases, the music was provided by the "neighborhood orchestra," consisting of some young men of musical ability who live in the vicinity of the school.

These mixed dancing classes have been so successful that many requests have come to the Board of Education on the part of parents' clubs, neighborhood gatherings, alumni organizations, and other representative civic societies, asking that other school buildings be opened for this purpose. So far as possible, these requests have been granted.

In most of the school buildings the dancing takes place on the cement floors of the playgrounds. To many of the attendants, therefore, the pleasure of dancing on a fine wooden floor has been denied. However, the dance which will follow the athletic games of the R. C. A. L. on May 2 will give an opportunity to all these classes to enjoy themselves thoroughly on a splendid floor to the music furnished by the Sixty-ninth Regiment band.

The following is the list of patronesses:

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Thomas W. Churchill, Mrs. William H. Maxwell, Mrs. Reba C. Bamburger, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Thomas Bowe, Mrs. Morris Cooper, Mrs. H. E. Cox, Miss Mary Dammann, Miss Jane E. Day, Mrs. Charles F. Dietz, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Miss Martha L. Draper, Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. John Huddleston, Mrs. Patrick Jones, Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, Dr. Johanna B. Leo, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Mrs. Cora L. Magnus, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. Herman A. Metz, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. George V. Mullan, Mrs. Isaac F. Russell, Mrs. Edward W. Stitt, Mrs. James E. Sullivan, Mrs. Marian Taber, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Christine Towns, Miss Addie Welhl, Mrs. S. Charles Welch, Mrs. William E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Mrs. Mary L. Wood, Mrs. James A. Wright, Mrs. John Zimmerman.

Fur Storage

Dry, Cold Air

MADAME:—
Your furs will be safely stored and fully insured and looked after by Furriers—the plant is on the premises, and most modern—the rates are moderate.
Alterations or remodelling done at specially reduced prices until September.

STEIN & BLAINE
8-10 WEST 36TH ST.
'Phone 0083 Greeley.

MEXICO WAR MAPS
25c POSTPAID 25c
RAND McNALLY & CO.
42 East 22d St., N. Y. City.

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York.

Important and Extraordinary Offering of

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

175 Misses' Smart Suits—Dressy and tailored, exclusive models, particularly adapted for misses and small women, *taken from the regular stock*, of serge, poplin, gabardine and checks. Regular 25.00 to 35.00 Values — 15.00

None Sent on Approval. No Exchanges or Credits.

200 Women's Dressy Suits—New models in distinctive and original styles, of ripple cloth, needle cords, serge, poplin, broken and shepherd checks; navy or black and prevailing colors. Regular Values to 29.75 — 18.00

150 Women's Tailored Suits—French fashions reproduced in attractive plain tailored and trimmed models of men's wear serge, hairline stripes, checks, poplin and gabardine; moire and taffeta trimmed. Regular Values to 37.50 — 25.00

Women's and Misses' Suits.....Regular Values to 45.00.....29.75

Women's and Misses' Suits.....Regular Values to 55.00.....35.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street

Women's and Misses' Coats—Special Values

Balmacaan Coats—Swagger models of tweeds, plaids, checks and mixtures, in various colors; patch and slit pockets, custom tailored. Regular Values to 20.00 — 13.75

Cloth Coats—Navy blue or black Serge and Bedford Cords, tailored models, moire trimmed, peau de cygne lined throughout. Regular Values to 22.50 — 15.00

Silk Coats—Dressy afternoon and street models, of moire, silk faille and brocaded silk poplin, black and colors; silk lined throughout. Regular Values to 29.75 — 16.75

Moire Silk Coats—Attractive models for afternoon, street or evening wear, effectively trimmed with silk faille, silk lined throughout. Values to 35.00 — 22.50

Exceptional Values in

Afternoon and Street Dresses

Consisting of a prominent dressmaker's entire stock of High-Class Afternoon and Street Dresses, of Crepe de Chine, Moire, Pompadour Crepe, Crepe Meteor, Soft Chiffon, Ta feta Silk and Poplin; also combination of White Voile and Golfine, *representing this season's best models.*

Regular 29.75 to 39.75 Values

15.00

None Sent on Approval No Exchanges or Credits

Women's and Misses' Gowns and Dresses

For Afternoon, Evening, Street and Dancing

A choice collection of exclusive models, copies of French fashions, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Dresden Crepe, Pussy Willow, Chiffon Taffeta, Fancy Laces and Nets in smart combinations.

19.75 29.75 35.00 48.00 and upward

An Unusual Opportunity Offered in

Women's Trimmed Millinery

About 250 Model Hats, an attractive collection representing the season's best models of new straws, shapes and trimmings; each hat of individual design and no two alike. Values up to 35.00 — 8.75

None Sent on Approval No Exchanges or Credits

Best & Co.

WE will offer Monday, in several departments, the **first large reductions** of this season's Spring Apparel selected from regular stock for quick sale. Also **several special sales** and very complete assortments of early summer styles just received.

Shakespeare Lovers Throughout the World

Have had a busy time the past week, celebrating the Three Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of his birth.

Ambassador Page at luncheon in the town hall at Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace, sat at the right of the Mayor, and proposed a toast to the poet's memory, calling attention to the fact that one of Shakespeare's charms was that he wrote "only for his readers' own particular instruction and revelation of himself to himself."

A great point of difference between 16th Century writing of poetry and 20th Century writing of advertisements! We write these editorials for the particular instruction of our readers, to reveal ourselves to them.

Best & Co.

For Monday *2nd Floor*

Important Showing of New Summer Dresses

Now is the time to make selections in this season's beautiful and varied cotton fabrics. Most of the materials are imported and cannot later be duplicated. The styles are individual, simple and well-made, the color harmonies inimitable. Attention is directed to special values at

10.00 16.50 25.00 35.00

Decided Reductions on Women's Suits

Every model suit in 2 and 3-piece styles, as well as odd high class suits and broken sizes. Plenty of navy blue.

24.00 Formerly to 50.00 — 35.00 Formerly to 75.00 — 45.00 Formerly to 85.00

Decided Coat Reductions

49 Original Paris Model and Domestic Coats of Imported Fabrics. Heretofore 50.00 to 75.00— 35.00

50 Silk Lined Serge Coats, also Sport Coats, some of imported fabrics. Heretofore 15.00 to 25.00— 9.75

52 High Class Steamer, Motor and Sport Coats Heretofore 25.00 to 45.00— 15.00

For Monday *2nd Floor*

Trimmed Millinery Reduced

Smart Hats of black hemp and Milan with colored trimmings, flowers, ribbons and wings. Formerly to 25.00— 15.00

Original French Model Hats, from Evelyn Varon, Maison Lewis, Marie Edmee, A. Groult and Simone. Formerly to 55.00— 25.00

Smart Crepe de Chine Blouses

Featuring every new accepted model, showing plainly the Paris influence and the new vestee, girdle and collar effects. In white, and all French colors. 26 models at

5.00 5.75 6.75 7.50

Reduced Prices Monday

Misses' Spring Apparel

14 to 17 years—4th Floor

35 Dressy and Plain Suits of men's wear serge and checks. Formerly to 39.50— 25.00

25 Wool Eponge, Serge or Mixture Coats, for all occasions. Formerly to 29.50— 9.75 19.50

Afternoon and Evening Gowns of silk, chiffon and lace. Formerly to 95.00— 14.50 to 49.50

Misses' French and English Hats, as well as Our Own Adaptations, have been greatly reduced for quick sale.

Reduced Prices Monday

Dainty Neckwear, etc.

Organdie Vestee, tucked, Gladstone collar, crochet buttons. Value 1.50— 1.00

Neck Ruffs, with satin end, black and colors. Value 2.75— 1.95

Silk Roman Girdles, combination colors, buckle end. Value 2.50— 1.95

A Clean-up of the Stock Left Over from our

Annual Hosiery Sale

Women's 50c. Boot Silk Hose, tan only. 25c

Misses' 1.50 Pure Silk Hose, black, white, pink, blue, bronze. Small sizes only. 50c

Women's 1.50 Pure Silk Hose, black & colors. 95c

Children's 25c. Fancy Summer Socks. 6 pairs 95c

Recognized as the Leading Outfitters to Children, offering special values Monday

Important Sale Monday

Pullman Sleepers

4th Floor

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Trade Mark—Copyrighted

Exclusive Styles

Infants' Department

3rd Floor

Full size, of half round reed, corduroy lined hood, five piece set of detached cushions and windshield, 14-inch wheels, 5/8-inch rubber tire, patent wheel fastener and brake.

In natural or brown. Regularly 19.75, 15.75
In white enamel. " 25.75, 19.75

Little Boys' Tub Suits

In pretty combinations of plain colors and striped ratine. 2 to 7 years. Special value— 3.75

Fine Serge Coats, collar and cuffs trimmed with fancy silk. In navy, tan, brown and Copenhagen. 1 to 3 years. Special price, 3.75

Hand-embroidered Pique Afghans With flap. 2.25 up

Imported Hand-embroidered Carriage Jackets 2.95

Imported Hand-embroidered Pique Coats, Double breasted. 1 and 2 years. 5.75

FIFTH AVENUE - - - - At Thirty-Fifth Street

WOULD RETALIATE ON FOREIGN SHIPS

Gallinger for Barring All Subsidized Craft from Canal if Tolls Repeal Passes.

A COASTWISE EMBARGO

Repeal of Exemption Thus Defined by Lumber Man—Committee Hearings Over To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader of the Senate, argued to-day in advocacy of his resolution excluding from the Panama Canal all foreign ships subsidized to the extent of canal tolls in case Congress should repeal the clause in the Panama Canal act exempting American ships. Mr. Gallinger said that the fixed policy of the Democratic Party against subsidies would put American ships paying tolls through the canal at a disadvantage in comparison with the ships of all the world.

Mr. Gallinger quoted extensively from a statement by E. T. Chamberlin, Commissioner of Navigation, that the United States was not debarred by treaties from tolls favors to American ships.

"It will be a cruel discrimination against American ships in the coastwise trade," said Mr. Gallinger, "to require them to pay tolls through the Panama Canal when the ships of other nations will have their tolls paid from the public treasuries of their country.

"If Congress repeals this tolls exemption it is but reasonable to suppose that Congress will find a way to secure approximate equality for American ships by either granting from the Treasury a sum equivalent to the amount of tolls or legislate to prohibit absolutely subsidized ships, foreign and domestic, from using the canal.

The circular letter of Bainbridge Colby of New Jersey, Chairman of the committee for the protection of American rights in the Panama Canal, the publication of which in The Record was opposed by Senators yesterday on the ground that it was insulting to Senator Root, caused one more lively skirmish to-day before it was finally withdrawn. In the course of a long speech defending his part in presenting the letter, Mr. Poindexter of Washington was interrupted by Mr. Reed of Missouri.

Mr. Poindexter declined to yield for an interruption and Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, who presided, informed Mr. Reed that he was out of order.

"I was addressing the Senator from Washington, and not the Chair," retorted Mr. Reed, persisting in his effort to interrupt Mr. Poindexter.

"Then," said Mr. Clarke, in effect, "I will have to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the Senator from Missouri."

Mr. Poindexter yielded then in the interests of harmony and the tension relaxed. Later, however, Mr. Reed gained the floor and said he had been unjustly and discourteously used by the Chair. Shortly afterward, Mr. Poindexter having incorporated into his speech the inoffensive part of Mr. Colby's letter, withdrew his request to print the letter as a separate appendix.

Representatives of Pacific Coast commercial interests appeared to-day before the Senate Interoceanic Canals Committee in opposition to the proposed repeal of the tolls exemption.

Willis Booth, banker and machinery merchant, on behalf of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, presented an argument based on the benefit Southern California would obtain from water competition with the transcontinental railroad lines reaching the Atlantic Coast.

Senator Simmons suggested that the steamship lines might be expected to charge their traffic all it would bear, merely cutting below the railroad rates enough to get the business. Mr. Bruce replied that such was not the experience of Los Angeles in its trade with Northwestern cities.

A charge that tolls on American coastwise vessels passing through the canal would be an embargo on Pacific Coast lumber in Eastern markets in the interest of Southern lumber was made before the committee by A. D. Skinner, a lumber dealer of Seattle, Wash. He submitted that the situation should be viewed from the standpoint that exemption from tolls was a subsidy to ship owners, but that imposition of tolls was an embargo on coastwise shipping through the canal.

Senator Simmons introduced after Mr. Skinner's testimony a letter from Robert Brookins, a Pacific Coast lumberman, who said the imposition of tolls would have little or no effect upon the Pacific Coast lumber trade. Mr. Skinner in reply stated that Mr. Brookins's mills were not located on harbors that could be used by vessels passing through the canal.

The committee will conclude its hearings on the bill on Monday, according to the present agreement.

Legislation to facilitate the gathering of statistics on coastwise traffic that will pass through the canal when the waterway is completed, was proposed in a tentative bill submitted to the House to-day by the Department of Commerce.

ANTI-TRUST BILL DRASTIC.

Senate Measure Said to Have President's Approval, Near Completion.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Drastic provisions for the control of trusts, the prohibition of interlocking directorates and holding companies which interfere with the free play of competition, and the creation of a powerful trade commission are proposed in a final draft of the so-called trust bill which will be laid next week before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and is understood to have the approval of President Wilson. Administration leaders hope to bring the measure into the Senate early in May and to begin the fight for its passage as soon as possible.

The sub-committee's draft provides for a trade commission of five members, with full power of investigation, the present bureau of corporations to be legislated out of office. The provision with regard to capitalization is stringent, and is designed to prevent the issue of securities except on the basis of actual values.

The question of inserting a provision excluding farmers and labor organizations from the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was still under consideration to-day. Another point yet to be decided is whether court decrees relating to the reorganization of combinations shall be referred to the trade commission.

CALLS US CRAZY SPENDERS.

Representative Moore Shows Why the Cost of Living Is High.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Americans are accused of being a "money-spending-mad" people by Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania in a statement to-day indorsing the American Society for Thrift, of which Simon W. Straus of Chicago is President.

"The diamonds, rings, gold chains, and other articles of jewelry we bought for our sweethearts, wives, and daughters during the last five years," Mr. Moore says, "foots up a total that is more than twice the sum spent by the United States to construct the Panama Canal. We are spending more than $25,000,000 a year for chewing gum alone. Our national tobacco habit burned approximately $350,000,000 last year."

These remarkable figures are a few of the reasons given by Representative Moore for the high cost of living.

YOUNG NOT ALONE ENOUGH.

Prof. O'Shea Wants Children to Spend More Time in Concentration.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Prof. M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin in an address before the International Congress on the Welfare of the Child here to-night appealed for a solution of the problem of how to get children to spend some of their time alone in concentration. He suggested community agreements, whereby during certain hours all children would set themselves to quiet tasks at home.

"The individual home has been constantly losing its distinctive character," he said. "Fifty years ago, even in the city, young people and old spent a considerable part of their time in their own homes. To-day most of their time is spent outside, and even when children are in their own homes their friends are there with them. The home has almost completely merged with the general social body.

"The group activities of the young to-day are vastly more inclusive and elaborate than they were formerly. Parents testify that their children are often not alone at all.

"These changes in social life have already produced a pronounced influence upon our people. The tendency of this new life is to make young people more responsive, more alert, more self-reliant in the presence of others, perhaps even more 'smart,' than was true in the old order. But, at the same time, young people do not have training outside of the school in long-continued application to any task. They are not trained in working independently and in isolation. So the school really has a new problem of great importance and equally great difficulty. No civilization can long endure unless the people are trained to apply themselves to their tasks, whatever they may be, for a long time; that is to say, until the tasks are solved."

600 PLANT PICTURES ON VIEW

Life Work of Adelia Gates Shown in National Museum.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A series of water-color plant studies painted by the late traveler and artist, Miss Adelia Gates, and presented to the Smithsonian Institution by her niece, Miss Eleanor Lewis, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, is now exhibited in the new building of the United States National Museum.

The subjects treated embrace a wide range of foreign and domestic plants painted by the artist in this country and abroad. Some additions have recently been made to the original deposit by the donor who has endeavored to bring together all the flower studies made by Miss Gates, many of which were widely distributed by her prior to her death. With these additions, the collection now numbers about 600 paintings and constitute the life work of this indefatigable and fearless woman, who when more than 60 years old, tarveled to the far corners of the earth to paint and preserve rare flower specimens for posterity.

VINDICATES J. M. SAVAGE.

President Restores Ex-Consul to the Eligible List.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Wilson, by executive order, to-day placed John M. Savage of Newark, N. J., former Consul at Dundee, Scotland, on the eligible Consular service list.

Mr. Savage was "summarily removed from his position" in 1897. To-day's order said "it appears from the records that Mr. Savage's office was in excellent order" when he was removed.

ARMENIAN HELD AS BLACKMAILER

Charged with Attempting to Extort $7,000 from M. Karagheusian, a Rug Merchant.

OTHERS ALSO THREATENED

One Suspect Said to Have Got Money from Karagheusian on Story That Latter's Foes Shot Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25.—"Black Hand" letters, which have terrorized wealthy Armenian merchants of this city and New York for the last fifteen years, resulted in Armanas Kazazian, an Armenian, aged 24 years, being held in $15,000 bail to-day by United States Commissioner Edmunds on a charge of conspiracy to extort $7,000 from M. Karagheusian, a wealthy Armenian rug merchant, of 854 Fourth Avenue, New York. Garabad Narinian, aged 29, was arrested in New Haven on April 8 charged with the same offense.

The two arrests disclosed a reign of terror among well-to-do Armenians. Sudden deaths from shots fired by concealed assassins, following a refusal to comply with the demands of the writers, have resulted in many wealthy merchants hiring detectives as bodyguards. Mr. Karagheusian, who is the financial backer of the Armenian Y. M. C. A. in New York, is said never to leave his home without two detectives.

Fear of the mysterious writers was well grounded when the recipients of the letters remembered that H. S. Tavshanjian, a rich rug merchant, was shot to death in New York in 1907 for refusing to comply with a demand for $50,000. In 1909 this killing was recalled to J. Ardgounjian, another New York merchant, in a letter demanding a large sum of money. Ardgounjian was so scared that he fled to Constantinople. He was followed and shot down in the streets of that city shortly after his arrival.

Kazazian is said to have admitted to postal inspectors that he killed ten Turks in Turkey by shooting them from ambush. He also said he had killed an Armenian woman in Marseilles, France.

According to Postal Inspector McVickar, Karagheusian received a letter on Dec. 12, 1913, demanding $7,000. This was followed by another letter on Dec. 15 for an additional $2,000. The money was ordered to be sent to A. Domian, 705 Wood Street, this city. Three days after the receipt of the last letter Kazazian was shot in this city, and according to his story he attributed it to enemies. Inspector McVickar said that the man shot himself, and had since been receiving a weekly salary from Karagheusian in the belief that he was shot by the men who demanded the money from the merchant.

The two letters involved in the present arrest were sent to the local inspectors from New York. A large number of similar communications received by other New York merchants are in the hands of the District Attorney in this city and are under investigation.

Kazazian is said to have received more than $600 from Mr. Karagheusian since he shot himself, weekly remittances being sent to Kazazian while he was in Baltimore. He returned to New York recently, where, it is said, he was receiving a stipulated amount each week.

M. Karagheusian, an importer, of 854 Fourth Avenue, admitted last night at his home, 870 West End Avenue, that he had been instrumental in having Kazazian arrested.

"And I had his partner arrested also," he added. "They had tried to extort money from me on threats of death. I do not think they are as much to blame as the people who put them up to the blackmailing schemes; they are poor, ignorant countrymen of mine, and were misled. I have never paid one cent of blackmail or extortion money, and I never will."

WOMAN LURES MAN TO JAIL.

In Taxicab She Takes Him to Station and Charges Larceny.

A well-dressed man, who said he was Henry M. Ditson, was locked up in the West 152d Street station last night on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Mrs. M. Neisje Beebe of 510 West 144th Street.

Mrs. Beebe conducted Ditson, who gave a fictitious address, to the station house in a taxicab, on a pretense that she was taking him to her home. Ditson was very much surprised and indignant when he found himself under arrest.

The woman said she met Ditson in the Broadway Subway earlier in the evening and they visited restaurants. In a restaurant at 139th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Mrs. Beebe said, Ditson took two marquise diamond rings—valued at $550 each—which she wore, and refused to return them.

The two rings were found on Ditson. Mrs. Beebe then desired to withdraw the complaint, but the police said she would have to appear in court. She declared that it would be impossible to prosecute, as she had booked passage on the steamship Potsdam of the Holland-American Line, which sails to-morrow morning.

Ditson, as he was led to a cell, protested vigorously against what he termed "outrageous treatment." He said he was a mining engineer.

Law Institute Names Ticket.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Law Institute, which has its quarters in the Federal Building, selected yesterday this list of officers for the coming year: President—E. Henry Lacombe; Vice Presidents—John C. Parsons, George L. Ingraham, and Alton B. Parker; Treasurer—Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Secretary—Alfred E. Hinrichs; Executive Committee, (Class of 1917,)—Guy Cary and Edward Lyddon Patterson; Auditing Committee—Daniel S. Remsen, Edward W. Sheldon, and John McLean Nash. The annual meeting and election will be held on May 22.

BIG FAILED BANK TO REOPEN

First-Second of Pittsburgh Will Resume To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, announced late to-day that the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh would re-open for business next Monday with a new management and a new board of directors. The capital of the reorganized bank is $4,000,000, with a surplus of $950,000.

Controller Williams said: "The receiver is to-day turning over to the reorganized bank all of the assets in his charge. The Government is redepositing the balance of funds collected for its account since the bank closed its doors in July last, amounting to more than $12,700,000."

The First-Second, in deposits and total liabilities, was the largest national bank to fail since the organization of the national banking system in 1863.

NEBRASKA TO PROTEST.

Objects to Being in Kansas City Reserve District—Prefers Chicago.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Plans for a protest against the inclusion of Nebraska in the Federal reserve banking district, of which Kansas City is the centre, were made to-day at a meeting of the Nebraska delegation.

Senator Hitchcock, who called the meeting, said that if an appeal to the organization committee failed the fight would be carried to the Federal Board when it was appointed. The Wyoming delegation is expected to join in the protest.

Nebraska bankers, Senator Hitchcock said, prefer Chicago to Kansas City, if a bank cannot be located in Omaha.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR MONDAY

A Sale of Tailleur Suits

Embracing the late models of the season, from Paquin—Callot—Premet—Doucet—Bernard—Cheruit—Bulloz and other French designers.

Two and Three-piece effects of the finest imported materials in fashionable shades and made according to the Gidding high standard of excellence.

Suits at $35—Regularly to $55

Suits at $45—Regularly to $75

Suits at $65—Regularly to $95

Suits at $85—Regularly to $135

Costume Suits at $125—Regularly to $195

An Important Sale of Millinery at $10, $15, $25

Formerly selling at $25 to $45

Stunning tailored hats and exquisite French effects in feather and flower-trimmed millinery.

Afternoon Dresses—$38 & $55

Distinctly *smart* Frocks, of serge, gabardine, duo-tone taffetas, jacquard crepes, charmeuse, crepe de chine, etc.—unusually advantageous prices.

Dainty Dance Frocks—$35 & $45

The New Capes and Cape Coats

A very wide range of ultra-smart models, of rich silk, satin and cloth materials— *$58, $65, $85*

Special Values in Cloth and Silk Wraps—$35 & $45

Smart Sports Coats—$35

Chiffon & Net Blouses—Formerly to $18.50—*$10*

Charge purchases will be billed June 1st.

Fur Storage—Remodelling and Repairing

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

PARIS—4 Rue Martel. LONDON—29 Jewin Crescent.

Correct Riding Apparel—Individual Shop, 4th Floor.
Women's, Misses' and Girls' Riding Habits, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Skirts and all accessories, at popular prices.

Bathing Dresses—Individual Shop, 5th Floor.
Women's, Misses' and Girls' Bathing Dresses and Swimming Suits, Tights, Bloomers, Caps, Shoes, Bags and Flowers.

Women's Summer Dresses

Figured Cotton Crepe Dresses — Dressy model in rose, Copenhagen or tan, Gladstone collar of crepe lisse, black moire girdle. Value $18.50 — 14.50

Emb'd Cotton Crepe Dresses — In white, light blue or rose crepe, bolero bodice and new tunic skirt. Value $29.50 — 18.50

Glace Taffeta Evening Gowns — In white, black, light blue, pink, maize or Nile green, surplice bodice and bustle draped skirt trimmed with cluster of roses. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Franklin Simon & Co. have made large price reductions on Women's Dressy Tailored Suits of Gabardine, English Serge, Wool Crepe, Shepherd Checks, Moire or Poplin Silks.
24.50 and 35.00
Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50

Women's Coats and Capes—New Models

Dressy Silk Coats — Of black silk moire or broche faille, new flare models lined with silk in rich colorings. Value $29.50 — 18.50

Women's "Aquascutum" Top Coats — Made by Aquascutum, Limited, of London, England, of hand-woven Irish homespun. Value $35.00 — 22.50

"Callot" Steamer Cape-Coats — Of imported overplaid English coatings in green, mahogany or blue, with coat-vest of plain broadcloth to match. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Franklin Simon & Co. have made large price reductions on Paris Model Waists of chiffon, crepe de Chine, Georgette crepe and taffeta, in all new colorings. Only one of a kind.
12.50 and 18.50
Heretofore $19.75 to $39.50

Will Hold a Sale Monday of

Women's and Misses' Skirts

Long Tunic Eponge Skirts — Long Russian tunic from yoke of white washable eponge; wide detachable belt; crochet buttons. Value $8.75 — 6.75

Golf-Cord Sport Skirts — Straight line button front model, imported golf-cord velour, in white, gold, rose, blue or green; detachable mannish belt, slash pockets. Value $8.50 — 5.00

Long Tunic Serge Skirts — Long Russian tunic of navy serge or shepherd check worsted made over satin; yoke and bottom of black satin. Value $16.50 — 12.50

Franklin Simon & Co. will make to order, for the four following days, in their special order Dressmaking Salon, Women's Afternoon, Dancing and Evening Gowns, also Mourning Gowns, of all the new imported fabrics. 65.00
Regular Price $85.00

Misses' Tailored Suits—New Models

New Model Long Tunic Suits — Of navy English serge or black and white checks. Dressy coats with long "Cheruit" tunic skirts made over silk. 14 to 20 years. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Long Pleated Tunic Suits — Of navy serge or black and white checks. Dressy coats with long pleated "Paquin" tunic skirts made over silk. 14 to 20 years. Value $49.50 — 39.50

Monday, at Greatly Reduced Prices

Misses' Dressy Suits

Of gabardine, serge, poplin, wool crepe or checks; also a number of silk suits. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 — 24.50

Misses' Coats

Of moire, faille silk, golf cord, eponge, chinchilla, mannish tweeds or serge. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 18.50

Girls' Dressy Coats

Dressy models of navy English serge, checks and Scotch tweeds. A number silk lined. 6 to 16 years. Heretofore $9.75 to $16.50 — 7.50

Everything in Mourning Apparel for Women and Misses

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Extraordinary Sale Monday,

Women's 'Parfait' Underwear

Of Silk Crepe de Chine or Chiffon,

at large price reductions.

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns — In white, pink or blue, with French band top of filet esprit or Empire bodice of shadow lace. Heretofore $7.95 — 4.75

Silk Chiffon Night Gowns — Of pink or white silk chiffon, Empire yoke and sleeves of fine lace made over chiffon; satin and ribbon trimmed. Heretofore $10.95 — 7.50

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns — Of white or pink silk crepe de Chine; yoke of fine lace; sleeves of chiffon with embroidered rosebuds. Heretofore $12.50 — 8.50

Crepe de Chine Petticoats — Of white or pink silk crepe de Chine, with double flounce of fine lace and chiffon pleating. Heretofore $9.75 — 6.50

Silk Chiffon Petticoats — Of white or pink silk chiffon, trimmed with dainty lace medallions, accordion pleated flounces. Heretofore $7.95 — 4.75

Crepe de Chine Combinations — In pink or white, also silk chiffon trimmed with lace, ribbon and flowers. Heretofore $7.95 — 4.95

Crepe de Chine Chemises — Marguerite models, in pink or white, shoulder strap of flowers or lace; rosebuds and lace trimming. Heretofore $6.95 — 4.95

Monday, April 27th

The Following Special Sales

"Parfait" Silk Hose, *Paris Clox*

Women's Pure Thread Black Silk Hose, with openwork Paris clox, lisle heel, sole and garter top.

Value $1.35 .85 3 pair for $2.50

Women's Hand-Sewed Pumps

New and Exclusive Styles.

Of imported patent leather with back of fawn, gray or green cloth or chamois buckskin; also all bronze kid, patent, dull leather or white buckskin.

5.50 *Value* $7.50

Doeskin or Chamois Gloves

For Women and Misses.

One clasp white washable Doeskin; also one button or one clasp real Chamois in white or natural.

.85 *Regular Price* $1.25

Laundered Collar and Vestee

Of Pique or Linen—for Women and Misses.

Of white Ramie linen or pique; Gladstone collar and Vestee with mannish pearl buttons.

1.65 *Value* $2.50

Small Children's Coats

Of Wool Crepe, Silk Lined.

Of navy, Copenhagen, rose, brown or shell pink wool crepe; low crushed belt of self color satin ribbon; lingerie collar and cuffs; silk lined; 2 to 6 years.

9.75 *Heretofore* $12.75

Boys' "Handyman" Sailor Suits

Made in London—3 to 9 years.

Of white English drill, straight middy blouse, straight trousers; navy blue drill collar, hand embroidered English emblem, silk handkerchief tie, lanyard and whistle; *guaranteed fast colors.*

4.50 *Regular Price* $5.75

Silk Mixture Shirts

For Youths and Boys—12 to 14 neck.

Negligee shirts of imported corded silk mixtures in tan, blue, helio and black and white stripes.

1.45 *Value* $2.95

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Don't be misled by imitations of **Lancia Cars.**

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From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
at the Galleries of the
Fifth Av. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave., at 25th St.
Several collections of
Valuable Oil Paintings
By European and American Artists of note, including property belonging to the
Estate of the late
James A. Alexander
and consisting of representative examples by Blakelock, J. G. Brown, Bruce Crane, Jan Both, Elliot Daingerfield, Thos. Doughty, Geo. Innes, David Johnson, Thos. Sully, Walter Satterlee, Rosa de Tivoli, Karl Termeulen, A. T. Van Laer, Jose Weiss, Carleton Wiggins, A. H. Wyant and others
To be sold on
Thursday and Friday evenings, April 30th, May 1st, at 8:15 P.M.
Also on View
By direction of
Mr Kano Oshima
In consequence of the removal to
his new galleries,
14 West 40th Street
The surplus portion of his collection of
Antique Chinese Rugs
Rare Porcelains and Potteries
Jades, Snuff Bottles, Sword Guards
Chinese and Japanese Paintings, Prints, Stencils, etc., etc.
To be sold Friday and Saturday afternoons, May 1 and 2, at 2:15.
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The Effect
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Your Costume
may be greatly improved or mared by the shoe accompanying it. Smartness of design combined with superiority of materials and workmanship have made Baldwin's Shoes the standard among well-dressed women.
H. W. Baldwin Co.
Shoes and Hosiery.
508 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Between Bond Street and Hanover Place

Below Cost Last Three Days Here
LAMPS, VASES, MIRRORS, PICTURES, BASKETS, FAVORS, &c.

Dainty Louis XVI. Scrap Basket, Finished in Gold or Dresden.
$5.00 EACH.
WHILE THEY LAST.
Formerly $6.50.

Lamps in Solid Mahogany. Ivory Enamel or Gold Finish.
$17.50 Each Complete
WHILE THEY LAST.
Formerly $38.00.

FLOOR LAMP.
Perfect in every respect with well-made, pure silk shade. (Shades in Rose or Yellow.)

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32 West 45th St.

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Store your Furs with a good and responsible manufacturer, who knows how to take good care of them. We clean and store your furs thoroughly and keep them in our Cold Storage Rooms. Charges 2% including insurance. Lowest prices for repairs, remodeling, and new orders, including free storage.
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Manufacturing Furriers,
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Scientific Beauty Building at Home
THE HAPPI TOILET AIDS
Recommended by physicians. created for the happiness of women who care about their complexions.
1 Box Happi Face Powder } $1.00
1 Jar Happi Face Cream }
Samples and booklet, "The Truth About Face Powder and Cream," 10 cents.
The Beudoir Specialty Co., 393 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

INSTANT POSTUM
Never disappoints the palate.

AIMS TO PRESERVE WASHINGTON WILL

Purpose of J. P. Morgan Disclosed in Letter Read at D. A. R. Convention.

DEEMS COURT HOUSE UNSAFE

Suggests Custodians for Will, the Last Testament of Martha Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Correspondence between Gov. Stuart of Virginia and J. P. Morgan concerning the will of Martha Washington, which is in Mr. Morgan's possession, was read to the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day by Mrs. William Cummings Storey.

The letters show that the matter was opened by Gov. Stuart through W. L. McCorkle, President of the New York Southern Society, in March last. In reply Mr. Morgan said his only desire was that the document should be placed where it could be best preserved and of most use to the people of the United States. Not considering the Court House building of Fairfax County, Virginia, to which Gov. Stuart desired the document returned, and where the will of George Washington now is as fireproof or accessible to any large number of people, Mr. Morgan made two proposals.

One was that the State of Virginia or Fairfax County should place the original will of George Washington on exhibition at Mount Vernon for an indefinite period, and that if this were done he would present the will of Martha Washington to the Mount Vernon Association for permanent exhibition there. The other was that should the Virginia authorities not be willing to do this, the will of George Washington should be presented to the Library of Congress and that he would in turn present the will of Martha Washington to the nation for the same disposition.

Neither of these proposals met with the approval of Gov. Stuart, who stated that the people of Virginia held that Martha Washington's will was a part of the legitimate records of Fairfax County. Gov. Stuart then renewed his request that some agreement could be arrived at and there apparently the matter rests so far as disclosed by correspondence given out by Mrs. Storey, which follows:

Virginia.
Governor's Office,
Richmond.
Executive Chamber.
Richmond, March 16, 1914.

My Dear Sir:

Realizing that you are fully informed as to the recent agitation in Virginia on the question of the Martha Washington will, and the various proceedings in relation thereto, I feel that it is unnecessary to present to you any detailed statement on the subject.

Coming into the Governorship of the State on Feb. 1 of this year, and looking carefully into the whole situation of affairs as then presented, it occurred to me that it would be proper to take the matter up with you through a representative Virginian living in New York.

Acting on this idea, I requested Mr. Walter L. McCorkle, President of the New York Southern Society, to call on you and state my desire that some line of action might be taken which would be deemed mutually agreeable. This he has done as my friend and representative.

In accordance with his suggestion, I now write to you personally on the subject to express the hope that some happy adjustment of the matter may have occurred to you, which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Awaiting your suggestions, which I trust will be responsive at least in spirit to the respectful and courteous consideration which controls my own action, I am,

Very truly yours,
H. C. STUART,
Governor.

Mr. J. P. Morgan, New York.

Mr. Morgan's Proposals.

March 17, 1914.

The Hon. H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

My Dear Sir: I am very pleased indeed to receive your letter of March 16 in regard to the will of Martha Washington, which is now in my possession. I may mention that the visit of Mr. Walter L. McCorkle, to which you refer, and your very agreeable letter constitute the only official word I have had upon this subject.

In regard to the will, I have only one desire, which is that the document should be where it can be best preserved and of most use to the people of the United States. I am sure that this is also the desire of yourself and of the Commonwealth of Virginia. I therefore venture to make the following suggestions:

The Fairfax County Court House, from what I am informed, is not fireproof, nor are documents there kept in such a way as to make them available to any large number of people. I also understand that the original will of George Washington is at present stored in that Court House. I suggest therefore, that the Commonwealth of Virginia or Fairfax County should direct the keeper of the documents in the Court House to place the original will of George Washington on exhibition at Mount Vernon for an indefinite period, where it would be available for the instruction of a large number of people, and where it would have the benefit of the great care and protection against fire now given to Mount Vernon. If these were done, I should be glad to present the will of Martha Washington to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for permanent exhibition there. By this arrangement the two documents would be together at the place where they were made and where a great number of people will have the satisfaction of seeing them.

Should the Commonwealth of Virginia not be willing to do this because of the well-known fact that Mount Vernon itself is not fireproof, though such excellent care is taken to prevent accidents, then I propose that the Commonwealth should present the will of George Washington to the Library of Congress, to be forever kept with the public records there, and I should present the will of Martha Washington to the nation for the same disposition. It seems to me that the bringing together of the two documents is of interest and importance. If they are placed at Mount Vernon, they remain in Fairfax County and would be given as good care as possible there; if they are placed in the Library of Congress, they leave the Commonwealth of Virginia, but, on the other hand, they would be in the custody of one of the great libraries of the world and in a place which belongs to the whole nation. It seems to me that either arrangement would be quite appropriate, and I should be pleased indeed to do my part in carrying out whichever of the two would be most satisfactory to the Commonwealth of Virginia. I am, dear Sir, with great respect, yours very truly,

J. P. MORGAN.

Commonwealth of Virginia,
Governor's Office,
Richmond.
H. C. Stuart, Governor.

April 8, 1914.

J. P. Morgan, Esq., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your very courteous letter of March 17, which would have been acknowledged earlier but for the necessity for some correspondence in connection with the subject in hand, and consequent delay incident thereto.

After getting the facts fully before me, I regret to have to say that your letter does not meet the views of the people whom I represent and for whom I speak. The objection you urge against the delivery of the Martha Washington will to Fairfax County is, I fear, unfounded, since it is stated by prominent persons of that county that the Clerk's office, in which this will would be kept, and in which the George Washington will is now on exhibition, is a brick building with fireproof vaults, in which all the county records are preserved. It is thought by capable and observant people that the will would be absolutely safe in this building.

I will suggest, therefore, though I will not urge upon your attention at this juncture, that the people of Virginia hold that the Martha Washington will is a part of the records of Fairfax County, and that it belongs there, if anywhere in Virginia.

We had hoped, and indeed expected, that some agreement could be arrived at with respect to this matter which would be mutually satisfactory. Not wishing to drop the negotiations at this stage, I now venture to renew the request made through my friend and representative, Mr. Walter L. McCorkle.

Awaiting your further advices, I am, very truly yours, H. C. STUART,
Governor.

Has No Other Suggestion.

Mrs. Storey also read the last letter of Mr. Morgan to Gov. Stuart, dated April 17, which was as follows:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 8, and regret to learn from it that neither of my suggestions meets with your approval. The dispositions which I proposed, reached in deliberation, still impress me as the best that could be made of those historic documents, and their declination leaves me at loss for additional suggestion.

Thanking you for the courtesy which you have accorded me throughout our exchange of letters, I am, dear Sir, with great respect.

In addition to this, she read a statement given out by J. P. Morgan in New York explaining how the will of Martha Washington came into the possession of his father, as follows:

The will of Martha Washington was taken from Fairfax Court House in 1862 by a Colonel of the Union Army, who rescued it from destruction by his men. This officer retained it in his possession for thirty years, and shortly before his death, in 1892, gave it to his daughter, who, thirteen years later, in 1905, sold it to the late J. P. Morgan. This account she related at the time of the transfer.

She stated that her father's regiment garrisoned Fairfax Court House, in 1862, and that he had headquarters in the Court House. Another command had previously occupied the place, and the men had broken open the safes. The floors were littered with papers which the Colonel's men used in making fires. Entering headquarters one day, he found his men shoveling papers into a stove. He stopped them, and in examining the papers, found the Martha Washington will. He carefully preserved the document throughout his life, and on the eve of his death, gave it to his daughter.

FORT McHENRY PARK PLANS.

Baltimore Preparing for "Star-Spangled Banner" Centennial.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Frederick Lee Olmstead of New York has just completed plans for parking the historic fortifications and grounds of Fort McHenry at the entrance to the harbor of Baltimore. This being the centennial year of the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key the city is arranging to celebrate this and other events with a week of patriotic pageantry, civic and industrial parades in September.

When the United States Government finally turns the fort over to the city authorities it will be made a part of Baltimore's system of parks but with the added adornment of structures and monuments commemorative of the birthplace of the National anthem, the battle of North Point, the defense of Fort McHenry and other happenings in the war of 1812.

FIRE IN OZARK HILLS.

Smoke and Rumbling Sounds from Salt Bluff Start Investigation.

ROGERS, Ark., April 25.—Farmers in the region of Salt Bluff on the White River, near here, have been mystified lately by smoke emerging from a crevice in the bluff. To-day the volume of smoke increased. An investigation showed a fire burning deep in the bluff. Rumbling sounds as of boulders falling could be heard.

The Ozark hills near here are honeycombed with great caverns.

The geological department of the State University has been asked to investigate.

GROCERS ALSO POLICEMEN.

300 Kansas City Tradesmen Now Prepared for Swindlers.

KANSAS CITY, April 25.—Hereafter if the Kansas City (Kan.) housewife needs a policeman in a hurry and cannot find one, she may call on the corner grocer to protect the family plate. This was made possible to-day when special police commissions were given to 300 grocers.

The grocers want the commissions mainly to arrest check forgers, money order raisers, short change men and others who victimize them, but they will also serve as neighborhood protectors.

Oneida Man Killed by Train.

ROME, N. Y., April 25.—John H. Wilson, aged 32, only son of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Wilson, prominent residents of Oneida, was struck by a New York Central train in that place early to-day and instantly killed.

BUSINESS IS DULL IN SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina Failures for Last Year Mounted Up to $205,000,000.

NO BRAZIL COFFEE CROP

B. H. Billman, Back from an Extended Trip, Says Money Is Scarce and Foodstuffs Dear.

Bertrand H. Billman of Albany, President of the National Railway News Company, who recently returned from a trip of pleasure and investigation to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Montevideo, says that business conditions in all those countries are in very bad shape at present, particularly in Argentina. Mr. Billman spent some time in the interiors of Argentina and Brazil, and went up the River Plate as far as Asuncion.

"Statistics show that for the year ending Dec. 31, 1913, the failures in the Argentine Republic amounted to $205,000,000," said Mr. Billman at the Imperial yesterday, "while for the month of February last they totaled $53,000,000. This condition was largely brought about by the withdrawal of gold from South America, because of the Balkan War. In Argentina they have had the worst sort of panic for two years.

"One curious effect of the depression is that the hotels down there, whose high rates have been complained of by many travelers, have cut their tariff down to half price in order to encourage people to remain longer with them. At the same time the prices of foodstuffs keep up to a high level.

"Ham in Buenos Aires costs $1.60 a pound. A can of peas, that would here sell for 15 or 20 cents, costs $1.40 there. A small-sized can of sardines, which would cost 10 cents here, brings $1.10 there, and all other eatables are high in proportion. These prices not only apply in Buenos Aires, but in all of South America that I visited.

"Why, a ginger ale highball at a first-class bar costs $1.00. As for cigars, the prices are prohibitive, and those that are sold are of an inferior quality. The best you can get come not from Havana, but from the State of Bahia, in Brazil. A Havana cigar that would sell for a quarter here costs $2 gold down there.

"Argentina was in a very disturbed condition when I left, owing to the agitations of Socialists, who were holding almost every night big mass meetings that almost ended in riots. Prominent men of affairs with whom I talked anticipate serious disturbances within the next year or so. There would be a big mass meeting, followed by a parade of 8,000 to 10,000 men, a shouting horde, who would usually gather in the front of the plaza surrounding the Capitol. Those who spoke would deliver themselves in such language that cavalry would charge into the mob and beat it up with the broadsides of their swords. Invariably the crowd would reform and start a parade at the other end of the Avenida de Mayo, near the Governor's palace, and again the military would have to break up the proceedings.

"On the ship on which I went down were a great many Americans, traveling first class, who had the idea that there was plenty of work to be had in the Argentine Republic for good wages. Many of them were skilled machinists. Lots of them came back in the steerage of various vessels. Some told me they had spent two weeks going about trying to get something to do, and the best offer they could get at anything was work for four days a week at 43 cents a day.

"All through Brazil and Argentina great numbers of natives are out of work. It is a bad thing for American mechanics to go down there expecting to get employment of any kind. The panics that the United States has gone through are not to be compared in size with what Argentina has been having. Why, you can go along the busiest shopping streets of Buenos Aires at any time and find two or three merchants being sold out. They are undergoing what is called down there, 'liquidacion.'

"As for the cattle situation, the American beef packers have absolute control of it, not only in Argentina but in Uruguay and Paraguay. They own all the packing houses, and are building some of the most up-to-date and biggest plants of the kind in the world. Owing to the fact that they absolutely control the beef situation in Argentina, the price of good beef to local consumers is as high as in the United States. Argentinians told me they thought it was laughable that we had taken the duty off dressed meats so that it has simply resulted in increased profits to the beef packers without benefiting anybody else.

"Brazil seems to be in a little better condition than Argentina, likewise do Uruguay and Paraguay, although the coffee crop of Brazil has been a total failure so far as the financial effect on the country is concerned, as the best price the planter has received for last year's crop is about 8¾ cents a pound and it costs 6¼ cents to raise it. The average yield per tree is three pounds, so that the profit per tree per year has averaged hardly more than five cents. I spent ten days in the interior looking over coffee plantations with a view to investment, and one was offered me, which was in first-class condition, containing 3,000 acres, for $20,000. This same plantation was sold to its present owners five or six years ago for $150,000. That was in the days when the planter was getting 18 to 20 cents a pound for his product. I found that most plantations are poorly managed, and statistics show that a good manager can produce coffee at 5½ to 6 cents a pound.

"Down there they show a disposition to receive with open arms an American who has capital to invest in those countries. They offer inducements that are really remarkable. However, they do not seem willing to undertake any development work themselves. They want foreign capital to come in and do things, and prefer American. I came to the conclusion that if an American with money can go down there and look after his own investments, the chances are excellent that he will do well. They do need money. In Brazil they are offering 10 and 12 per cent. on first mortgages on improved city property.

"One thing that struck me was the tremendous number of murders that are committed in those countries. They do not inflict capital punishment, and I was told that if a man commits murder and has money, the most that can be meted out to him is six months' imprisonment. Americans are warned by old residents that if they get into a fight they must be sure to kill their man, as striking a native and drawing blood seems to be a greater offense than killing.

"Rio de Janeiro was under martial law while we were there. Battleships kept their guns trained on the Government palace and the municipal building. The newspapers had started a fight on the Government, and many of their editors and reporters were in jail. At the hotel where I stopped in Sao Paulo were many newspaper men who did not dare go back to Rio.

"In the upper part of Brazil, in the vicinity of Para, the coffee situation has been duplicated among the rubber men. I was told that there is enough crude rubber stored in Para and thereabouts to supply the whole world for a year. The Government has been extending financial aid to the rubber men, and the talk is that it will pay them a certain sum and take the rubber off their hands. One result of the rubber situation is that several steamship lines are discontinuing their freight service between European ports and points on the Amazon.

"Americans in those countries are much wrought up over the income tax. There is an American concern that has invested $6,000,000 in a cattle-raising proposition in Argentina, which has to pay a big tax to the local Government, and its managers are much exercised at having to pay the income tax in the United States. Coming up on the same boat with me was a German who was in a fever heat of indignation, and who was coming up to see why he, who had never been in the United States in his life, had to pay an American income tax. He draws $6,000 a year as a salesman in Germany for coffee which is shipped over there by an American concern. When he got his check recently, it was for less than usual, and the company notified him that the deduction represented the income tax which had been withheld to pay to the Treasury Department."

BLINDED BY WOOD ALCOHOL.

Twelve Victims Here, Says Carolyn Van Blarcom in Warning.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—Carolyn C. Van Blarcom, Secretary of the New York Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, speaking before the National Organization for Public Health Nursing here to-day on "Preventable Blindness," recommended that the label, "May cause blindness or death if swallowed or inhaled," be universally used in the sale of wood alcohol.

"In one year in New York City alone twelve persons were blinded and three killed by wood alcohol," she said. "A teaspoonful of this poison may cause total blindness; a larger quantity often causes death. Only within recent years has wood alcohol become so dangerous to life and sight. Formerly it was a dark, bad-smelling, bad-tasting fluid which no one was tempted to drink. A process is now known by means of which this color, taste, and odor are removed. Wood alcohol when purified in this way looks, tastes, and smells like 'good' (grain) alcohol and may easily be substituted for it in white whisky, cordials, brandy, essences, extracts, patent medicines, &c. As much blindness and death have been caused also by breathing the fumes of wood alcohol as by swallowing the liquid. These fumes come from wood alcohol used in various trades—for example, in varnishing furniture, lead pencils, ad the inside of vats; in dyes for coloring artificial flowers; in shellac for stiffening hats; in the manufacture of photo-engravings, and from stoves and lamps in which wood alcohol is burned."

Miss Van Blarcom urged that schools for midwives should be established, declaring that "10,000 of the blind persons in this country were blinded when they were infants because of improper care."

Arthur H. Young, Supervisor of Labor and Safety for the Illinois Steel Company, read a paper on industrial welfare nursing, which he said "pays," in actual cash value by increasing constancy of attendance at work, in advertising value, and as a feature of organization detail.

"When a regular worker lays off," he said, "not only does he loose his regular wage, but the concerns loses twice as much as he, for that sum which he would earn for the company must go to meet the interest on all fixed charges and to create dividends. The concern must incur outlays to educate a new man to bring his production up on a par with that of the absent man, and during this period the concern loses all of its interest on the part of its work which the absent man took care of while on duty. While our nurses cost us less than $10 per day we are directly benefited to the extent of $25 per day."

Sing Sing Strikers Subdued.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 25.—The 150 prisoners in Sing Sing Prison who went on a strike in the knitting shop on Wednesday afternoon were locked up all yesterday, and showed signs of having had a change of mind. It is expected that they will be put to work on Monday morning. Compared with the trouble last July, when Warden Clancy first came to Sing Sing, the prison officials say, the present uprising is insignificant. The rumor that ex-Warden John S. Kennedy, who was indicted by the Westchester County Grand Jury, would be reappointed as Warden is not believed here. Sentiment, however, is largely with Kennedy, and it is expected that the indictments against him will be quashed.

LAST 3 DAYS
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Building Coming Down
45 GOWNS—Afternoon and Evening. Regularly $50 to $125, at **$25 & $45**
38 FRENCH SUITS—Best Models of Season. Regularly $50 to $95, at **$30 & $50**
110 FRENCH WAISTS—Regularly $18 to $25, at **$7.50 to $9.50**
85 FRENCH HATS—Regularly $18 to $30, at **$7.50**
Champ d'or
473 Fifth Ave., Opp. N. Y. Pub. Library.

The Retail House Conducting a Large Manufacturing Plant.
Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St., Near Fifth Ave.
WILL HOLD BEGINNING MONDAY
Important Sale of Women's Apparel
Well made garments from our own workrooms.
At Greatly Reduced Prices
All sizes for women and misses. Extra sizes for stout figures.

Fashionable Dresses
Crepe de Chines, Wool Crepes, Taffetas. *Formerly* $12.75 *to* $37.50
9.65 13.85 19.75 29.50

Coats, Capes and Suits
Eponge, Golfine, Silk and Moire. *Formerly* $17.50 *to* $40.00
10.75 14.75 19.50 29.75

Separate Skirts and Blouses
Serge, Pique, Linen and Novelty Skirts 5.95 7.65
Lingerie, Taffeta and Crepe de Chine Waists 2.65 5.75

Negligees and House Gowns
Of Swiss, Albatross and Silk. *Formerly* $6.85 *to* $27.50
2.95 4.75 8.50 14.75

MATERNITY APPAREL
For wear during the period of enlargement, comprising all items. If a personal visit be inconvenient, a competent woman clerk will call with models. Phone 6414 Greeley.

Arnold. Constable & Co.
On Monday Will Be Held the Following
Most Important Sales:

Womens' Tailor Suits, Dresses and Coats

TAILOR SUITS OF FRENCH SERGE and hair line worsteds; smart short coat model; moire trimmed; tunic skirt; navy, black, and black and white.
TAILOR SUITS OF GABARDINE—New Semi-tailored model, medium length coat; tunic skirt, panel back; black, navy and Holland.
29.50 Actual Value $37.50
TAILOR SUITS OF FRENCH SERGE—Short "Premet" model coat attractively embroidered white moire, flare collar, latest tunic skirt; black, navy and shepherd's check.
THREE PIECE TAILOR SUITS of "Pussy Willow" taffeta; smart dressy coat and skirt; most attractive Lierre lace waist.
37.50 Value $48.00

DRESSES OF CREPE DE CHINE—Copy of an Agnes model. Soft lace front in waist. Egyptian buttons, Medici lace collar. Plaited tunic, fan shaped back. Black, Navy, Holland, Green. **27.50** Value $35.00
DRESSES OF WHITE NET—Two choice Lanvin models; hand loom embroidered; latest Paris ideas in tunic. Soft satin girdles. An ideal graduation dress. **24.50** Value $32.50
COATS, FOR SEMI-DRESS WEAR—of Imported Mistral, handsomely trimmed with moire, choice silk linings; also of Taffeta, a medium length Georgette model. **19.50** Value $27.50

Remarkable Sale of Finest
Appenzel Embroidered Unmade Robes
Appenzel Embroidered and Fine French Hand-Embroidered Unmade Robes, exquisite designs, in finest needlework, panel effects, on medium weight French linen and fine batiste—
Regular prices $33.00 to $55.00
18.00 and 20.00
Appenzel Embroidered Unmade Robes, in a variety of very choice designs, on fine French linen and batiste; sizes suitable for misses' and little girls' day or evening frocks—
Regular prices $17.50 to $27.50
10.50

A Limited Quantity of Fashionable
Printed Crepe de Chines
This season's latest and most in demand Silk Material, double width (40 inch). Printed in the latest floral effects and other effective designs on grounds of Copenhagen, Delft, Golden Brown, Medium Brown, Tan, Wistaria, Mahogany, Tango, Terra Cotta, Taupe, Callot Red, and Navy Blue. **1.50**
Manufactured to retail at $2.00 and $2.50 yard.

Novelty Dress Silks
All from our regular stock at Remarkable Reductions in prices
PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—Imported, 40 to 42 inches wide, in a variety of designs and colorings. Value $1.75 to $3.00 yard **1.25**
PRINTED SILK FOULARDS—32 inches wide, in stripes with floral effects. Value $1.25 yard **95c**
PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—Imported, 40 inches wide, in Navy Blue and White only. Value $2.00 yard **75c**
PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—23 inches wide, in a variety of designs. Value 85c yard **45c**
STRIPE CHIFFON—Imported, 42 inches wide, in self-colored stripes. Value $2.00 to $3.00 yard **1.00**
EMBROIDERED CHIFFON—Imported, 42 inches wide, in small designs and dots. In Pink, Ciel and Yellow only. Value $1.50 yard **75c**
POLKA DOT CREPON—Imported, 42 inches wide. Value $3.50 yard **2.50**
STRIPE CREPON—Imported, 42 inches wide, in self-colored stripes. Value $3.50 yard **1.95**
PRINTED CREPE DE CHINE—Imported, 42 inches wide, in a variety of floral designs. Value $4.50 yard **3.00**
NATURAL PONGEE—Imported, 35 inches wide, embroidered with small colored designs. Value $3.50 yard **2.00**
STRIPE PONGEE—Imported, 32 inches wide, color grounds with narrow black stripes. Value $3.50 yard **2.00**
SHEPHERD CHECK PONGEES—27 inches wide. Several sizes of fashionable black and white checks. Value $2.00 yard **1.50**

Two Special Values in
High-grade Blouses
White "Pussy Willow" Taffeta Blouses, hand embroidered and lace trimmed—
"Georgette" Crepe Blouses, trimmed with fine laces; new corded shoulder—
Imported Crepe de Chine Blouses (hand made), with organdie collar and cuffs—
Imported Crepe de Chine Blouses, tucked model, collar of material embroidered—
Regularly $15.00 **12.50**
French Voile Blouses, hand embroidered, raglan sleeve—
Crepe de Chine Blouses over flesh-colored net; combined with fine laces—
Black Silk Blouses, vestee of fine black silk net—
Crepe de Chine Blouses, with organdie collar, embroidered in colors—
Regularly $7.50 **5.00**

Exceptional Values in
Laces and Nets
CORSET COVER LACES—New designs in Shadow Valenciennes. Regularly 60c yard **35c**
ORIENTAL LACES—Novel effects in net top laces. Regularly $1.00 to $2.45 yard **68c to 1.85**
FLESH COTTON NET—Clear uniform round mesh, 45 inches wide. Regularly 75c yard **48c**
72-INCH COTTON NET—White, cream and ecru. Regularly 60c to $2.25 yard **38c to 1.95**

Silk Petticoats
High grade qualities for Women and Misses in the fashionable colors of the season.
PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA PETTICOATS—Regular price $6.75 **4.95**
CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS—Regular price $7.50 **5.50**
SKINNER SATIN PETTICOATS—Regular price $7.50 **5.50**

Broadway & 19th Street

COLORADO APPEALS FOR FEDERAL TROOPS

Governor Admits State Cannot Control Outbreaks in Strike Zone.

WOMEN FORCE DEMAND

Miners Still Hold the Hills—Eight Refugees of the Mines Are Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 25.—One thousand of Denver's women, including prominent society leaders, forced Gov. Ammons to-night to telegraph direct to President Wilson for Federal troops to suppress the riots in the southern coal fields.

The telegram as approved by the women was as follows:

To his Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Conditions in this State compel me to request of you that Federal troops be sent immediately into the State of Colorado for the following reasons:

Since Sept. 23, 1913, there has been a general strike of coal miners throughout the major portion of the State of Colorado. The situation in the southern part of the State, in the Trinidad district, became so critical because of disorder beyond the ability of local authorities to control, that on Oct. 26, 1913, the State militia was called into service and sent into the field. One district, which was particularly affected with disorder, was approximately eighty miles in length, and the situation demanded all the militia that it was possible to secure under the conditions here in Colorado.

About one month ago, the trouble having apparently abated, the troops were gradually withdrawn, until only a small number remained in the troubled district. Thereupon the conditions immediately became greatly aggravated, a vast amount of property, amounting to millions of dollars, was destroyed many lives were lost, and we were compelled to return immediately as many militia as was possible. Armed men, in open defiance of law, are congregating from various portions of the State in the affected district. There are probably 3,000 men armed in open insurrection.

I have available 650 militiamen, without ability materially to increase this number. The situation has passed beyond the ability of the State to control.

This domestic violence is the result of an industrial controversy between interstate organizations with headquarters outside the State of Colorado.

I therefore urgently request that you send forthwith to Ludlow, Col., and to such other portions of the State as the commanding officer may deem necessary, not less than one battalion of infantry and one troop of cavalry.

The Legislature of this State cannot be convened in time to meet this emergency, and I, therefore, have the honor to make this request as Governor of the State, pursuant to Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United States.

ELIAS E. AMMONS.

Marched on the Capitol.

The women marched on the State House at 10 o'clock this morning. Two hundred of them remained in the Capitol to-night, awaiting the President's reply. They declared they would stay there until they heard from the nation's Chief Executive if it took all night.

The direct request followed other telegrams from Gov. Ammons to Washington politicians, in which he asked if he could get troops if they were needed.

A dispatch from President Wilson to the Governor announcing that the Congressional committee which investigated strike conditions a few weeks ago would be rushed here immediately, and the fact that Chief Justice G. W. Musser of the State Supreme Court, A. R. King, Associate Justice, and three other persons to be appointed by the Governor will go to Trinidad to investigate certain phases of the situation, did not deter the women in their mission.

The Governor explained that he had sent his request for Federal aid yesterday to the President and the War Department through the Colorado Congressional delegation because he believed it the proper course to pursue.

"I have begun a thorough investigation of the riots which have occurred in the strike zone within the last week," he said, "and when I learn who is to blame for them, the guilty ones will be punished. I intend to see that peace is restored at once, and it is to Gen. Chase and the State Militia that I look for that condition."

But the women would not listen to such a solution. They absolutely forced Mr. Ammons to send the direct request for Federal soldiers "to prevent the further murder of women and babies."

The President's Telegram.

The President's message to the Governor regarding the sending of the Congressional Committee read:

Discussion at Cabinet meeting referred to was merely for sake of information. I cannot conceive of the authority of the State of Colorado being ineffective, and earnestly suggest that renewed efforts be made to prevent hostile action on either side, or any action that might provoke hostilities. Congressional Committee about to revisit State for conference on grounds.

WOODROW WILSON.

This was in answer to an earlier telegram sent by Gov. Ammons, which read:

Conflicting reports as to action of Cabinet meeting yesterday morning have been received here. What I would be greatly obliged to know is, if we cannot control the situation in the Southern Colorado field, can we have Federal troops?

The situation in the Ludlow district is little changeed since the forty-eight-hour truce was arranged last night. A conference was held to-day between representatives of the strikers and the mine owners, with Gen. Chase present. No definite decision was reached, but the truce was extended tentatively pending further negotiations in Denver to-morrow, when State officers and citizens will endeavor to effect a settlement of the strike with the Union officials.

Before leaving for Gen. Chase's headquarters for to-day's conference, Lawson said:

"We are trying to bring peace and end the strike. We are constantly receiving offers of volunteers, arms, ammunition and money from various parts of Colorado and from outside the State. But I think we should be humble in victory, and I will gladly meet Gen. Chase or anyone else and talk over plans for preventing any further bloodshed. I want peace, but I want peace with justice."

The truce arranged last night resulted from a motor ride through the darkness into the depths of the Black Hills, taken last night and early this morning by John McLennan, District President of the Mine Workers; John R. Lawson, District Organizer, and other officials from the union's Trinidad headquarters. They raced from point to point, assembling the men around their campfires, and urging them to respect the truce which had been suggested by the Governor's office in Denver.

The terms of this truce, according to McLennan, were that no effort should be made to disarm the strikers; that they should be left in undisputed possession of the Black Hills, and that the militia should make no effort to enter the City of Trinidad. Upon these conditions McLennan, Lawson, and the other members of his party said they had obtained the promise of their men to leave the militia unmolested during the remainder of the night and to-day.

B. J. Matteson, Assistant Manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to-day caused to be posted at the company's mines copies of the following telegram from President J. F. Welborn:

There is absolutely no truth in the report on the streets of Trinidad that Mr. Rockefeller has wired me to settle with the union. Neither Mr. Rockefeller nor any one else has made such a request or suggestion, and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will have absolutely nothing to do with the union mine workers.

Our loyal employes who do not care to belong to the organization are going to be protected, notwithstanding numerous attacks of the character indulged in by the United Mine Workers this week, and will not be forced by us or any one else, so long as they are in our employ, to join any organization against their will.

Chase in Charge of Entire District.

About the Ludlow station, where the Adjutant General has established his headquarters, a substantial guard is maintained, but the main body of the troops is encamped west of the station on a mesa which commands the approaches to the Hastings, Delagua, and Berwind Tobasco Cañons.

Gen. Chase has taken personal charge of the entire strike district. One of his first acts was to make a complete inspection of the district and to order the militia reinforcements, which arrived yesterday, to take charge of the rifle pits, in which the outposts were stationed. He gave positive instructions to his men not to fire on the strikers unless their positions were attacked.

Troop E of Walsenburg, consisting in part of forty-seven recruits enlisted in the Colorado National Guard, shortly before the removal of the militia from the strike zone two weeks ago, was relieved from duty to-day. It was charged by union leaders that this company, and many of the members of Troop A, recently organized in Trinidad, were mostly former employes of the coal companies.

Two parties, one of newspaper men and the other of Red Cross people, arrived at Ludlow late this afternoon. The newspaper men were admitted without question but the Red Cross representatives, none of whom carried credentials, were detained pending the receipt from Denver of confirmation of their authority to act. In the party were the Rev. Randolph Cook, the Rev. J. O. Ferris, S. R. Huston, Mrs. Robert G. Belton, wife of the head of the strikers' forces in Trinidad, and Mrs. Margaie Miner.

J. W. Siple, President of the Southwestern Fuel Company, and the other men rescued from the Empire Mine, arrived in Trinidad this morning. When the militia reached them, they had been in the mine without food for forty-eight hours.

In the pit of the southwestern mine, according to H. D. King, one of the owners of the Empire property, who witnessed the most of Wednesday's fighting, were Ray Bisch, mine Superintendent; his wife, daughter, and two sons; Arthur Samples, a mine clerk; Joseph Anderson, a miner ,and George Norman, a prominent Aguilar citizen. These persons were not found when the militia raised the strikers' siege of the mine. They are supposed to have fled over the hills during a lull in the fighting and to have reached a place of safety before the troops arrived.

Lieut. Bigelow in command o. a patrol of five, returned to Ludlow to-day after having penetrated the territory occupied by the strikers from Ludlow to the Santa Fé tracks, twelve miles to the east, last night. Bigelow reported a skirmish with the strikers in the heart of the Black Hills, but said that the brush had been inconsequential. It occurred when a number of troopers climbed a rise and encountered four of the strikers who had been asleep.

The first persons out of Delagua Canon since Saturday morning arrived at the military encampment at Ludlow from their ranch this morning. They were Will and Miss Mamie Farrell, whose ranch is within sight of the militia position and only about two miles distant from the Ludlow station. Will is 15 years old and his sister 20.

Their mother was ill in the ranch house. They reported that food in the Delagua district was nearly exhausted, and about fifteen families were in need of relief. The store there is wrecked and the only available supplies are at Hastings.

Gen. Chase confirmed the report of the destruction of the Chandler Mine, in Fremont County, five miles from Florence. Telephone and telegraph communication to the mine is said to be completely interrupted.

A man was shot near the county jail to-night. A foreign striker ran from the jail to a local newspaper office and said he had shot the man because he was not a union man. The striker then ran down the street still carrying his repeating rifle under a sack of cartridges.

Days of Terror in Empire Mine.

J. W. Siple, President of the Southwestern Fuel Company, who, with thirty others, including a number of women and children, was a prisoner in the Empire mine from early Wednesday until late yesterday, arrived here to-day with a graphic story of his experiences.

According to Mr. Siple, blast after blast of giant powder was set off at the mouth of the main stope and at the fan house by the attacking party. The explosions caved the openings and filled the mine with dust. The powder was taken from the company powder house. Two bullets passed through his desk and a number struck the office before he finally fled to the mine stope.

Supt. Wm. Waddell was shot after he had left the mine to look for his son, Matthew Waddell, who was missing. He fell with a bullet in his shoulder before he had advanced fifty feet. Siple and others rushed out and dragged him back into the stope. Young Waddell was found after the attacking party had left. He had hidden in the engine house and was suffering with a bullet wound in his leg. The party was without food, but there was plenty of water in the mine. Two mine mules shared the prison with the refugees.

Several hundred Greeks, including a large party from Colorado Springs, reached Trinidad to-day on foot. All were heavily armed. In lieu of cartridge belts strikers had placed their supply of ammunition in flour sacks, which they slung across their shoulders. The Greeks stored their firearms in local union quarters on their arrival here and have posted guards in front of the building.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Up to the time the White House executive offices closed shortly after midnight Gov. Ammons's message to the President had not been received here. Secretary of War Garrison said no word had reached him of the Governor's request for Federal troops.

DENOUNCES MINE OWNERS.

McDonald Says They Use Armed Force to Drive Men Back to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representative William J. McDonald, of Michigan, in the House to-day, declared that the foreign problem presented by Mexico was far less serious than the domestic problem involved in the warfare between capital and labor in the Colorado coal mines and in the Michigan copper mines. The shedding of American blood on these industrial battlefields, he said, no less than in Mexico, should stir Congress to the defense of citizens of the republic from "inhuman rapacity and greed."

"The conditions in my district, in Colorado and in West Virginia are all the same," he continued. On one side you will find the owners of property insisting upon absolute autocratic control of their property. They say: 'It is mine and I will brook no interference from any official of the Government, no matter how high, nor from any other source.' Under cover of this statement they import an army, a private army.

"They go further than that. In every one of these cataclysms, every one of these break-downs of society in these States where this thing occurs you will find that these men have used their armed forces for the committing of terrible outrages and many times murder for the purpose of driving citizens back to work and not for the purpose of protecting their property."

SENDS STRIKERS TO JAIL.

Twelve Imprisoned for Violating Federal Injunction—Two Fined.

PHILLIPI, W. Va., April 25.—For violation of an injunction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, fourteen strikers and strike leaders were sentenced to-day by Judge A. G. Dayton. The injunction was granted to the West Virginia-Pittsburgh Coal Company against the striking miners at its mine at Colliers, W. Va.

James Oates, of Pittsburgh, International Organizer of the United Mine Workers of America; Miss Fannie Sellins of St. Louis, an organizer for the Garment Workers of America; Frank Xemeski, Herman Selphis, Secumbo Follise and Warner Finnigan received sentences of six months each.

Other sentences were imposed as follows: Thomas South, five months; Tony Amaine, four months; Ernest Ewald, three months; Charles Clenens, two months; C. T. Brown and Samuel Boknek, one month each. Riley Stout was fined $275 and David Allman $300.

Defendants began serving their sentences immediately.

SOFT COAL MINERS TO WORK

Won't Suspend, as in Previous Years, Pending New Wage Contract.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—The action of the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America was upheld in the recent referendum, according to announcement made at the international headquarters here to-day. This means that the bituminous coal miners of the country will continue at work, wherever possible, pending the negotiation of new wage contracts, and not suspend work as in previous years.

A letter urging all local unions to pay their assessments as soon as possible for the benefit of the Colorado strikers was sent from headquarters to-day. It terms the recent disturbances around Trinidad a "horrible crime," and requests that the local unions hold protest meetings and send messages to their representatives in Congress.

D'ANNUNZIO ILL IN PARIS.

Poet Stricken with Influenza—Weak, but Condition Not Alarming.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 25.—Gabriel D'Annunzio, the poet, is ill at his residence on the Avenue Kieber, suffering from influenza.

His condition is causing his friends some anxiety, as he refuses food and is very weak, but it is not alarming, and to-night a slight improvement was noticed.

D'Annunzio had a fall a month ago while playing hockey at the Italian Embassy. The mishap was not serious, but owing to his excitable temperament it caused a general shock followed by depression. He was forced to take to his bed eight days ago. His doctor hopes to re-establish his health.

DIES IN A RESTAURANT.

Bernard Huston Is Stricken While at Dinner.

Bernard Huston, a prosperous builder and tax assessor of Irvington on the Hudson, was taken suddenly ill and expired before medical aid could be obtained last night in Smith and McNeil's restaurant in Greenwich Street. He was about to start for the Grand Central Station to take the train for his home when he was stricken. He was accompanied by a friend, Edwin Brinker of 479 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Ambulance Surgeon Blanchard was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, but he found Mr. Huston was dead when he arrived. The body was taken to the Greenwich Street Station. Later the Coroner gave a permit for its removal.

CLARK PRAISES ROOSEVELT.

Speaker Places Him Fifth on List of Great Presidents.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 25.—Champ Clark delivered an address in the high school to-night on "Picturesque Men in Politics." He told many stories about a score of prominent public men he had known, their characteristics and the part they had taken in Congressional affairs. He paid a tribute to McKinley as a great President.

In his opinion the greatest four Presidents were Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln and if he were to include a fifth he thought he would squeeze Roosevelt in. He thought Roosevelt knew a little about more things than any other citizen he had ever met.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

Greatly Reduced in Price.

Thousands go to Carlsbad to take the waters.

If you cannot go, the Waters are brought to you.

This Water is World Famous for its curative action in liver, stomach, kidney and rheumatic troubles.

Regulates the bowels.

Write for pamphlet.

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.

For Sale by all Dealers.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

Player Pianos and Baby Grand Pianos

New and slightly used at greatly reduced prices.

Our player actions can easily be installed inside of any Piano, converting it into a perfect Player Piano. 88-Note Player Rolls, perfect condition, half price.

SEE OUR LINE OF

Columbia Phonographs

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

DOUBLE DISC RECORDS 65c. UP.

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35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

35,000 PEOPLE NOW SEE Photo-Drama of CREATION IN A DAY. On Exhibition TEMPLE THEATRE, 63d St., just off Broadway. HARMONIZES SCIENCE, HISTORY, BIBLE! 3 and 8 P. M. Daily, Sundays included! Admission Free! No Collection! International Bible Students' Ass'n.

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J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

TELEPHONE 366 COLUMBUS

SAFES NEW, HIGH GRADE SAFES & VAULTS.

We have found that our 23d St. store is not a paying proposition, and we are going to close it. Prices made for quick clearance. Call early for best selection, or on request will have representative call. Phone 3851 Chelsea. Our factory and other stores will continue as usual.

CARY SAFE CO., 147 W. 23d ST. AT COST

SAINT NICHOLAS OFFICE

WARREN H. COLSON, 184 Boylston Street, Boston, is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from out of the league, also without exception the choicest stocks of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in points anywhere.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

HAVE IN STOCK A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF

Women's Summer Dresses,

Of Figured Crepes, Fine Linen, Net and Taffeta.

PRICES START AT

$55.00

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

WEINGARTEN & PEARL

Ladies' Tailors and Importers,

516 Fifth Ave., Corner 43d Street.

A Large Variety of

Original Models

AN IMPORTANT SALE Week Beginning Monday, April 27th

Coats Suits Dresses

$25 TO $65

Former Prices $75 to $150.

HAAS BROS.

LADIES' TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS

Prior to Their Removal to 10 East 56th St.

Are Offering the Entire Stock of

Original and Imported Models

Tailored Suits, Gowns, Wraps, Etc.

At Tremendous Reductions

To Insure Their Absolute Disposal.

5 West 46th Street.

STORE YOUR FURS IN BROOKLYN

Balch Price Fur Storage

INCLUDING INSURANCE Costs 2% FOR THE SEASON

TELEPHONE 5900 MAIN

376 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Only 15 Minutes by Subway from Grand Central to Borough Hall Station

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MOURNING SPECIALTIES

HATS, GOWNS WAISTS, VEILS NECKWEAR

WE HAVE IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES BLACK OR WHITE HATS THAT ARE NOT MOURNING.

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You Can Buy a $500 PLAYERPIANO FOR $357

JUST 30 PLAYERPIANOS

used for concerts and demonstration guaranteed good as new.

The Playerpianos were built to sell for $500—but will be sold for practically the price of the Piano itself, $357—this is a splendid chance to obtain a first-class playerpiano with bench and 12 Rolls of special music.

Terms to suit your requirements.

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Our Paris office, 42 Rue de Paradis, keeps us in touch with the development of the authentic fur modes for next winter.

Dry-Cold-Air Storage Vault on Premises

Equipped With Every Modern Device.

Furs stored and insured against fire, theft and moths at a very moderate cost.

Telephone 7300 Murray Hill.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Have Arranged for Monday, April the Twenty-Seventh,

A Most Unusual Sale of Women's Tailleur Suits

at Greatly Reduced Prices.

185 Suits — 25.00 — Formerly up to 49.50

200 Suits — 39.50 — Formerly up to 65.00

115 Suits — 49.50 — Formerly up to 75.00

Represented in this collection are the season's best accepted models, in serge, gabardine, checks, crepe cloth, poplin, serge-and-taffeta, serge-and-moire, taffeta and faille silk.

A Most Unusual Sale of Misses' Tailleur Suits

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

90 Suits — 20.00 — Formerly up to 39.50

175 Suits — 25.00 — Formerly up to 42.50

100 Suits — 35.00 — Formerly up to 55.00

These suits have been assembled from our regular stock in instances where only a few suits of a style remain. They are the season's smartest styles in serge, gabardine, checks, crepe cloth, combination silk and cloth, faille and moire. Sizes 14 to 18.

A Most Exceptional Sale of

Women's Afternoon & "Danse" Gowns

45.00

Values up to 75.00

These gowns have been taken from regular stock and represent only two or three models of a kind.

Danse Gowns

Of glace and Suisse taffeta in flounce and bouffant models, combined with fine shadow laces, nets and silver threaded lace.

Afternoon Gowns

Of novelty fleur de soie, silk Romain, crepe meteor, crepe de Chine. Many in smart combinations of the different silks.

Special Sale of Women's Blouses

Handkerchief Linen — 8.50

In rose, orchid, delft, tan and white. Collar and cuffs of white piped with various colors. Link button front.

Novelty Silk — 7.50 10.00

Roman and Directoire stripes, flowered and Japanese patterns, with white waistcoat effect. Satin and Japanese silk.

Flowered Crepe de Chine — 5.00

White ground with patterns of vari-hued flowers. Buttoned waistcoat effect and collar of white crepe de Chine.

Sale of Women's Glove Silk Undergarments

A limited number of styles that will not be duplicated.

Glove Silk Combination Suits — 3.95 — Formerly 6.25 — Embroidered band tops, shadow lace yokes and other styles.

Embroidered Glove Silk Vests — 2.65 — Formerly 3.50 to 4.25 — French band top, reinforced. In pink, white and blue.

Hand Embroidered Glove Silk Vests — 3.95 — Formerly up to 5.50 — In white only, a number of handsomely hand-embroidered styles.

No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges No Approvals.

Exclusive and Original Models

Women's Capes and Cape Coats

The vogue of the cape is established. There are various types of capes for different functions and occasions. For motor, travel and steamer wear, for street and afternoon wear and for evening wear. There are models from the 1860 shoulder cape to those that sweep to full length—Neapolitan, Gondolier, Napoleon, Directoire, Hoop Collar, Gilet and Bodice styles in club checks, Callot checks, serge, gabardine, Pompeiian striped cloth, broadcloth, charmeuse, velveteen. Many have striped and silk Romain linings.

Bonwit Teller & Co. Originators—Introduce

The "Dutch Pocket Trouser" Nightgown

One-piece garment of crepe de Chine, with waistcoat jacket of hemstitched chiffon.

A Very Exceptional Sale

Imported French Corsets and Brassieres

At Greatly Reduced Prices

The "Drag" Elastic Corset — 7.95 — Formerly 10.75 — An all elastic model with very low bust and long hips.

The "Tango" Elastic Corset — 9.75 — Formerly 15.00 — Slip-on model, elastic lacers at back.

The "Isis" Silk Tricot Corset — 11.75 — Formerly 16.50 — Of boneless silk tricot, back of elastic strips.

French Brassieres — Of handsome embroideries, lace and ribbons. Formerly up to 9.75 — 4.95

Evening Petticoats — Of crepe de Chine, with shadow lace and insertings. Formerly $3.00 — 2.25

MAYOR TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL EFFORT

Mr. Mitchel May Go West Himself to Study That Branch of School Work.

EXPLAINS PROGRESS MADE

Women as Inspectors, Nurses, and Doctors Praised in Address to the Elmira Club.

Mayor Mitchel, who talked on the "Civic Government of New York City," was the chief speaker of the annual luncheon of the Elmira Club at the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance at the luncheon, although a few of the members remained away on account of relatives and friends who had gone or were going to the war.

The Mayor spoke of the social work of the City Government, and particularly the work of the women. He said that the selection of Miss Davis as Commissioner of Correction showed the appreciation of women's work. An interesting part of the speech referred to the consideration that is being given to a department of industrial education for children. The Mayor himself may go West to make a study of what is being done there.

"You women will be specially interested in educational work," said the Mayor, "and much attention is to be given it during the next four years. Chosen men have been making a study of the subject, a work which has cost approximately $75,000. Their reports have been filed with the Board of Education and the City Government. The Board of Education is making a study of the reports, and when we have a complete and careful analysis the Board of Estimate stands ready to finance the work.

"It is necessary that we should develop a good system of industrial education for the City of New York. We have known that we could put up large buildings and install a system, but it would be at a cost of thousands of dollars. An authority from the West suggests a co-operation in school and industrial work—work in the factory part time and the school part time. It would be comparatively inexpensive. If we can get a concrete working plan for the development of industrial education it will be worth while.

"I am thinking of going to the West myself to make a study of the subject, and I shall come back equipped with a first-hand idea. I hope in the next four years to see a development of the factory and public school work, and our boys and girls will be equipped to earn a living with their hands as well as with their heads. We need the co-operation of private institutions in order to put this into practice."

In his opening remarks the Mayor spoke of the work of women as inspectors, nurses, and doctors in connection with the Health Department, and, above all, as teachers building character for future citizens.

"There has been a gradual development of the new ideas of service, and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have been selected with this in view. Their work is not merely to oversee the different institutions in their departments, but the Commissioner of Charities will make a study of the cause of poverty and the Commissioner of Correction will endeavor to develop useful citizens. We believe that Commissioner Kingsbury and Commissioner Davis, with the plans they have formulated, are going to accomplish some of these things. I would rather see Commissioner Davis's plans carried out, even if a boy or two should get away, than to have them defeated through fear of consequences."

Miss Ida Tarbell in a talk on the difference between the women's colleges in the early day and now, said that now girls studied whatever they wished, but in the days when Elmira College was founded people wondered if it really would be right to allow girls to take such a severe study as geometry.

"The co-educational college came along about my time," said Miss Tarbell, "and four girls in the one college where I was made things very skittish."

Other speakers were Dean M. Anstice Harris of Elmira, Dr. Alexander Cameron McKenzie, and John Moore of Elmira, State Regent.

KILLED WIFE AND GIRL.

Italian Farmer Then Shot Himself—Younger Children Escape.

Salvatore Caruso, 42 years old, an Italian farmer of Moonachie Borough, four miles south of Hackensack, N. J., murdered his wife, Mary Escalino Caruso, 40 years old, and his stepdaughter, Rosa Escalino, 18 years old, yesterday morning and then committed suicide. Anger and jealousy over the coming marriage of his stepdaughter is said to have been the motive for the crime. Caruso married Mrs. Escalino two years ago. She owned the farm and refused to deed it to him, and this is said to have been a cause for quarreling between them.

It is believed that Caruso shot his wife when the stepdaughter was out of the house picking dandelions; then killed her on her return, and finally shot himself. Two younger children escaped from the house and gave the alarm. Sheriff Robert N. Heath said he thought the children escaped because Caruso used a single-barreled shotgun and had to delay to load, as it evidently was his intention to destroy the whole family.

The tragedy occurred in the centre of an Italian colony, which had made preparations for the celebration of Rosa Escalino's wedding to a young Brooklyn man to-day. Her wedding dress will be used for a burial gown.

FIGHT IN HOTEL ELEVATOR.

Mine Owner Held for Trial on Brother-In-Law's Complaint.

As an aftermath of a fight in an elevator of the Waldorf-Astoria a week ago, Harry C. Cotter, 37 years old, a mine owner of Helena, Mon., was held in $300 bail in the Yorkville Court for Special Sessions. The complainant was his brother-in-law, Volney D. Williamson, also a mine owner, from Spokane, Wash. Williamson, who is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, complained that Cotter assaulted him in the hotel elevator and that a house detective had to separate them. The elevator man, Thomas Gallagher, and two other witnesses testified to the assault. Cotter said Williamson had been speaking in a derogatory fashion of Mrs. Williamson and that he resented the inferences. Williamson said Cotter had assaulted him several times and that he is in danger of being killed or seriously hurt by his brother-in-law.

Cotter was arrested in the lobby of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Williamson.

Broke Up a School Fire Drill.

William Ford, 21 years old, of 306 East 129th Street, was sent to the Reformatory when he was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Herbert, in the Morrisania Court, on two charges of disorderly conduct growing out of annoyances perpetrated by him and a gang of hoodlums on the teachers of Public School 43, Brown Place and 138th Street. Ford and other rowdies broke up a fire drill at the school yesterday. He blew a whistle that sent the children back to the school before the teachers gave the signal. He later abused the teachers with vile names and [illegible]

The Most Perfect
Cold Dry-Air Storage for Your Furs
May be found in the Modern Fire-proof GIMBEL Storage Vaults in Our Own Building.
Special attention given to the Repairing and Remodeling of Furs.
Storage for Rugs and Draperies at moderate charges.
Madison Square 8200, Extension 35. Fur Storage Desk, Third Floor

GIMBELS

A Combination Created by Poiret Copied in Crepe de Chine, $3.95
This is not the first reproduction of this clever undergarment, but it is the first time that it has been copied for $3.95—it has been $6.
Its beauty is the fineness of the silk and the artisticness of its design, for it is unadorned. Its shoulder straps are simple bands of the silk, its low decolletage is finished with a wide band of the silk—and in the front it is tied with a bow to give a pointed effect.

Starting Friday, May 1st
The GIMBEL White Sale
It will be the Best of its Kind
Second Floor

Strewn with Posies in Pretty Colors
Art Nouveau and Geometrical Designs in White
$1.75 to $2.25 Summer Foulards, $1.15 Yd.
Those with Navy Blue grounds are in the majority, and those with Copenhagen Blue are next in prominence. There are other desirable colors, too, for we selected every piece of these silks, even though the manufacturer gave them to us at a concession. Second Floor

Quarterly Clearance of The Finest Millinery in the World

Because we have these absolute clearances four times a year we have maintained the reputation of having the most fashionable as well as the finest millinery.

These reductions are made from our regular prices, which are considered phenomenal in New York, for they are much less than Paris quotations for millinery of the same quality.

In the French Salon

$55 to $75 Hats at $35

$35 to $50 Hats at $25

$25 to $28 Hats at $15

$15 to $22 Hats at $10

In Medium Price Salon

$10 to $12.75 Hats at $6.75

$6.75 to $8.75 Hats at $5

London Tailored Millinery

$10 to $22 Hats at $5 to $12.75

$1.75 to $5 Untrimmed Lacquered Hats, $1 to $2.95
$3.50 Italian Leghorn Untrimmed Hats, $2.50.
75c to $4 Enameled Flowers and Fruits, 50c to $3.50.
65c to $2.50 Miniature Wreaths of Flowers, 40c to $2.
Hats Trimmed Free of Charge
Third Floor

Exhibitions of Modern Dancing
In the GIMBEL Tea Room
Under Direction of
Mrs. Hawkesworth & Mrs. Groner,
Miss Donna Bain & Mr. Donald Crane,
Tomorrow Afternoon, 3:45 to 5:15
Eighth Floor

"The Loveliest Dancing Petticoats in New York"
We won this compliment because we have made a specialty of such petticoats.
If the *danseuse* prefers a petticoat beruffled with lace she can get it at $3.25, or if her choice should be the new accordion pleated style she may get it at $5.50, for we have
Crepe de Chine Petticoats, $2.95 to $16.50
Chiffon Pleated Petticoats, $2.95 to $4.50 Second Floor

Over 600 Fine "Sample" Chairs

Being the Show-room Specimens of the Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller Co., of Rochester, N. Y.
From the New York Furniture Exchange

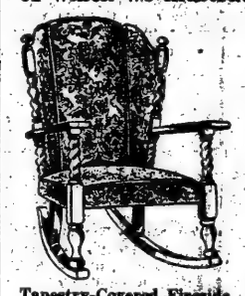
At 33⅓% Below Regular Prices

The Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller Company operate one of the largest and finest factories devoted to making Chairs, Rockers, Settees and Couches in the country. Their furniture is remarkable for its splendid construction and its very desirable styles.

They have decided to discontinue their exhibit at the New York Furniture Exchange in the Grand Central Palace.

We bought it to sell at a third below regular price—over 600 pieces, no two of which are exactly alike. It is the most wonderful offering of such Furniture that we have ever known.

As an additional concession we secured from the makers, at the same savings, from 12 to 20 each of a dozen of their most desirable styles, some of which we illustrate.



Tapestry-Covered Fireside Rockers, $22, from $33.

You Will Find in the Superb Showing 378 Different Styles of Odd Chairs and Rockers
Of wood, or with seats upholstered in leather, tapestry or velour. Prices range from $4, usually $6, for a Golden Oak Arm Chair, to $14, regularly $22, for a large Solid Mahogany Rocker with leather seat.

11 Different Styles of Roman Chairs
Ranging in price from $6, regularly $9.50, in golden oak, to $17.50, regularly $27, for Antique Mahogany, with cane seat and back.

37 Styles of Morris Chairs and Rockers
In various finishes of wood and styles of upholstery. Prices from $8.25, regularly $12.75, for oak, with green velour cushion; $12, regularly $18, for mahogany finish, with tapestry cushion.

31 Styles of Luxurious "Hemco" Chairs Which Adjust Themselves to Every Position
These wonderful easy chairs respond to the pressure of your body, so as to afford absolute comfort. These samples include golden oak, mahogany, and fumed oak and denim. Prices from $8.25, regularly $13, for golden oak, with black leather cushion, to $35, usually $52.50, for allover tapestry.

"HEMCO" Reclining Chair Upholstered in Spanish Leather $24.75, from $37.

Jacobean Arm Chair Leather Cov'd Spring Seat $18, from $27.

Many Pieces for the Library
Among them, Upholstered Arm Chairs, tapestry covered, at $8.25, regularly $13, up to $132.50, regularly $187.50, for three-piece Suites, Tudor period, in solid mahogany.

"Monastery" Mission Furniture
A rich variety of Mission Chairs, Rockers and Settees, in plain wood or covered with brown leather. Among them:
Three-piece Suite of Davenport, Arm Chair and Rocker at $40, regularly $65.
Arm Chair and Arm Rocker in Spanish leather at $8 each, regularly $12.50.
A Fumed Oak Footstool, leather covered, $3, regularly $4.75.
A three-piece Suite in Spanish leather, $22.50, regularly $35.

Leather Covered Wing Arm Chair $28.25, from $42.50.

Mostly Odd Pieces—Early Selection is Best! Seventh Floor

1,000 Women's Summer Dresses $5.75 to $215

A tremendous number of styles! But we did not wish to open the season until we had a pleasing selection of modes for the woman who wishes to pay only $5.75, as well as for the one who desires to expend $10, $25, $50 and more.

If one were to go to a notable dressmaker one would find the same character of frocks, but one would pay many times GIMBEL prices. We make this comparison to illustrate the fact that our dresses are superior in style and quality to the usual kinds of ready-made apparel.

These Dresses Express the Latest Ideas of Paris

Candy-striped Voile
Flower-printed Voile
Ombre-printed Voile
Embroidered Net
Fine Linens
Novelty Eponge

All the New Crepes and French Novelty Materials
Third Floor

Summer Dress Materials
Nowhere in all America could you find a more magnificent and comprehensive gathering of the products of modern looms.
$1.25 *Imported Shepherd Checks, 68c Yd.*
$2 *Imported Shepherd Checks, $1.35 Yd.*
$1.50 *Navy Blue Serge Suitings, 85c Yd.*
Silk and Wool Poplin, $1.35 Yd.
$3 *Imported Black Broadcloth, $1.95 Yd.*
$1.75 *Imported Satin Prunella, $1.15 Yd.*
Special—500 Dress Lengths $5 a Length
Main and Second Floors

Correct Models for All Women
"La Markette" Corsets At $1.50 to $15—Exclusive
The woman whose hips are not in proportion with her physique—and who yearns to have straight lines—will find the very model that she needs.
The young girl who needs a corset that will give her graceful poise may get an ideal model.
You can be sure of getting the model that you need, for our corsetieres will fit you. This service is extended with our compliments. Alterations, if necessary, will be moderate.
Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor

Framed Pictures, Mirrors and Frames
Actually a third less to half price
An ideal assortment from which to select Pictures for the summer home.
Framed Pictures
Plain and Hand-Colored Prints, imported French Prints, Photogravures and Mezzotints, all framed in burnished and antique effects.
35c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $3.75, $5 up to $10
Regularly 50c, 85c, $2 up to $18.
Framed Mirrors
In every style and shape, with or without pictures. Period Mirrors, Mantel Mirrors, French and German Plates.
$2, $3, $5 up to $12
Regularly $3, $5, up to $22.50.
Other Grades up to $65, at $25 to $40.
Stock Frames
In regular sizes from 7x9 in. to 16x20 in.
35c, 50c, 75c
Regularly 75c to $1.50. Fifth Floor

Specially-Priced Summer Linens
Now that the Spring and Summer Linens have arrived from Ireland, Scotland and the Continent, choosing is a luxury, and to stimulate the exodus we have marked the most desirable items (which people want now) at unusually low prices.

Damask Tablecloths and Napkins
Snowy satin-finish, in rose and ivy, orchid and stripe, scroll and spot designs, from Belfast.
Cloths regularly $3 to $4.50, at $1.95 to $3.
Napkins regularly $3.75, at $2.50 doz.
$7.50 Damask Tablecloths, $4.50
This is a discontinued pattern from a prominent Irish manufacturer; one size only, 2¼x2¼ yards.
$4 Austrian Damask Tablecloths, $2.75
$1.75 Double Table Damask, $1 yd.
Irish and Scotch Damask Napkins
$3.50 grades, at $2.25 doz. $4 grades, at $2.75 doz.
25c to $4 Damask Tray and Luncheon Cloths, 15c to $2.50 each
Samples from a large importer of fine German linen; prices a third below intended selling figures.
$4.25 Round Scalloped Tablecloths, $2.50
$10 Hemstitched Damask Sets, $7.50
Tablecloth and a dozen Napkins to match.
$2.75 Damask Lunch Napkins, $1.75 doz.
75c Irish Huckaback Towels, 50c each
Oyster-White French Costume Linen
Medium weight, specially adaptable for Summer suits, coats and skirts, 36 to 90 in. wide. Regularly 75c to $1.75, at 50c to $1.25 yd.
15c Checked Glass Toweling, 10c yd.
$6 to $12.75 Linen Luncheon Sets, $4.25 to $9.25
Very handsome French cluny lace on fine Irish linen centres, one centrepiece and twelve doilies.
$8 Madeira Lunch or Tea Napkins, $5.75 doz.
$1.75 Linen Dresser Scarfs, $1 each
$2 to $4 Drawnwork Scarfs, Shams and Lunch Cloths, $1.25 to $1.95
25c to $1.50 French Cluny Lace and Embroidered and Scalloped Doilies, 15c to $1
50c and 75c Bleached Turkish Towels, 35c and 50c each Second Floor

White Cotton Dress Fabrics 28c Yd., Usually 40c to 50c
Owing to an unusual purchase, 15,000 yards of fashionable weaves will be sold without restriction at this very low price. Among them are many delightful patterns in
45-in. Rice Cloth.
38-in. Nub Dash Voile.
38-in. Checked Crepe.
38-in. Snow Flake Crepe.
38-in. Snow Flake Cloth.
38-in. Leno Allovers.
38-Inch Ratine Stripe Crepe.
36-inch English Long Cloths, 12 Yards
$1.25 piece, reg. $1.60.
$1.50 piece, reg. $1.85.
$1.75 piece, reg. $2.25.
$2 piece, reg. $2.75.
36-inch Fine Nainsooks, 12 Yards
$1.50 piece, reg. $1.85.
$1.75 piece, reg. $2.25.
$2 piece, reg. $2.75.
Second Floor

Timely Values in China and Glass
After May first the Summer home question is the first in our minds, and the helpfulness of these wonderfully stocked sections at GIMBELS can best be realized on a tour of inspection—in fact, there is not a woman who is in need of such things who can afford to overlook the offerings at GIMBELS tomorrow. *Here are just a few:*

American Porcelain Dinner Services, $9.75
100 pieces, with dainty floral spray decoration, open stock pattern.
American Porcelain Dinner Services, $15
100 pieces, including Bread and Butter Plates, handsome design, regularly $25.
Toilet Sets, $1.95
Each set consists of 10 pieces decorated in blue, brown or floral design.
Other styles and decorations from $3.50 to $35.
Jardinieres and Pedestals, Special at $2.95
24 in. in height, highly glazed finish.
Other Jardinieres and Pedestals in brass, usually $6.50, at $3.95. Jardinieres in Pottery from 50c up to $8.
Colonial Glass Bedside Sets, $1.25
This set consists of Water Jug, Tumbler, Candle Stick and a 12-in. Round Tray.
Glass Wash Bowls and Pitchers, $1.50
Brass Umbrella Stands, $1.95
Rich brush brass finish. Other styles in pottery or bronze, $3.75 to $35.
Fine English China Tea Cups and Saucers repriced from 45c to 25c each. Fifth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Invite the Consideration of
Their Bureau of Interior Decoration and Hangings
This is a specialized service of the Upholstery Store providing for the execution of orders for furnishing city and country homes. Seasonable fabrics for the purpose are now being shown:
Cretonnes, both domestic and foreign.
Plain Rep, Poplins, "Sunfast" Fabrics and Plain Figured and colored Madras.
Damasks, Brocades and Velours in large variety.
Also Wall Papers in artistic designs appropriate for all decorative schemes. We have increased our ability to do work of this kind well, with the aid of a corps of trained people. There is also at your disposal a large collection of helpful sketches, from simple window or door treatments to elaborate perspectives for large rooms.
Reupholstering Furniture
is done on our own premises and under our supervision, thus assuring sanitary conditions and careful work.
The Cold Dry Air Storage Vaults in our own buildings are equipped for the safekeeping of your draperies and hangings.
Lace Curtains will be cleaned at moderate prices and stored without charge. We will gladly submit prices for
Slip Covers, Awnings and Shades
made to your order from the best materials.
Upon request our representative will call at your home.
Telephone Madison Square 8200, Extension 234.
Sixth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Sections 4 and 5 | Editorial Section FOREIGN NEWS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Sections 4 and 5

C SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1914. C

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS GET 40,000 RIFLES

Weapons and 500,000 Rounds of Ammunition Are Secretly Landed and Distributed.

200 AUTOMOBILES USED

Mobilized Forces Prevent Police Interference—Gun-Running Exploit Alarms the Cabinet.

BELFAST, April 25.—A consignment of about 40,000 rifles and half a million rounds of ammunition from Germany was landed at isolated points on the coast of Ulster during last night and distributed by means of 200 automobiles to the various headquarters of the Ulster "Volunteers."

The Ulstermen, who declare themselves determined to offer a stern armed resistance to the introduction of home rule, were mobilized early last night and guarded the landing places and the roads until the distribution of the arms had been completed.

The police were powerless to interfere and all communications were interrupted.

LONDON, April 25.—The gun-running exploit of the Ulster "Volunteers" stirred the British Cabinet into sudden activity to-day. Premier Asquith who was on the way to his country residence for the week was stopped by telegraph, and returned to London immediately.

On his arrival he conferred with Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and other colleagues in the Cabinet. Major Gen. Sir Cecil MacReady, of the War Office, participated in the conference.

ULSTER HAS A NEW "PLOT."

Now Says the Police Are to be Used to Provoke Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—Belfast is again excited according to the Unionist papers, by rumors that the Liberal Government is laying another "plot" to coerce Ulster into the acceptance of home rule.

This time, according to the stories that are current, the police, not the army, will be the force whereby the Government will initiate provocative action and goad Ulster volunteers into open rebellion.

Fresh "evidence" of the Cabinet's alleged plot of a month ago still remains the chief feature of the Unionist campaign. Mr. Asquith, who fixed two days next week for parliamentary discussion of the whole question, has been flatly accused of lying by Bonar Law. The Premier disdained to reply to the charge himself, but the cudgels will be taken up in his behalf by his son, Raymond, who in a speech last night said:

"Mr. Bonar Law has publicly called my father a liar and announces his intention of doing so again next Wednesday. I have less scruples, therefore, than I might have had in saying what I think of Mr. Bonar Law. He is one of those unfortunate persons who contrive to be violent without being forcible, and vulgar without being funny, combining in a distressing degree the uncivilized vocabulary of a schoolboy with the unbalanced temperament of a schoolgirl."

TO WARD OFF MILITANTS.

Defense League to Provide Guardians for Persons Menaced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—"Protection against 'Les Pétroleuses'—Property owners and others provided with suitable guardians, armed with cat-o'-nine-tails and other effective weapons. Apply, Emergency Department, Liberty and Property Defense League, 26 Victoria Street, Westminster."

This advertisement, which has appeared in a newspaper, shows that the suffragettes are facing the prospect of retaliation with one of their favorite weapons, namely, the whip; but it is probable that the ex-service men and ex-policemen, whom the league has at their disposal to protect timorous individuals from militants, would choose other means of dealing with them.

"Of course, the men could have cat-o'-nine-tails if they desired," said the Secretary of the league, "but experience has taught us that there is nothing more effective for subduing rebellious individuals than what is known as 'the policeman's grip'—a firm hold taken on the back of the neck. Knuckle dusters have also their advocates among our men, of whom we could muster a thousand at short notice, and who could be supplied individually in a moment to any person, fearing an attack from the Pétroleuses."

The word "Pétroleuse"—literally a woman who commits arson by means of mineral oil—was first used in 1871 by Parisians to designate the women of the Commune.

WOULD DECIMALIZE TIME.

Frenchman Proposes 20 Hores and 1,000 Chrones for a Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—A suggestion is made in the current Revue Bleue for the purpose of bringing the chronological system into line with the decimalization of money, weights, and distances.

The new proposal involves the division of the day into twenty periods, called hores, instead of twenty-four hours, each hore being similarly divided into fifty periods, called chrons; each chrone about one and a half minutes—being the thousandth part of a day—as the gram and the meter are the thousandth part, respectively, of the kilogram and kilometer. The chrones are further subdivided into centichrones, the equivalent of a second.

The deviser of the plan asserts that the new system would facilitate marine observation, besides simplifying calculations of time generally. The present Government, however, shows [illegible]

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Women's Smart Gabardine Top Coats—Special at $18.74

In navy or black gabardine of very superior quality—the model *illustrated* is cut on kimono lines with front yoke and deep flaring skirt. Cream lace and peau de cygne make the softly frilled collar.

Mannish Topcoats of Novelty Cloth $13.74

In gray and brown. Coats on swinging Balmacaan lines with wide, deep arm size, convertible collar and slashed pockets. Body and sleeves are silk lined.

Accordion-Pleated Capes of Moire Silk $28.75

In black or ivory white, these graceful Capes have a novel yoke effect and are extremely smart for afternoon or evening wear. These feature a ruffle collar and are finished with black velvet ribbon ties.

New Draped Capes of Charmeuse Satin $38.75

In black, white or light blue, full draped Capes, the wide collar trimmed with silver lace. Lined throughout with flowered crepe—this model falls in soft graceful folds and is admirably adapted for evening wear.

Third Floor, Broadway.

Dainty New Negligees of Crepe de Chine, are $4.94

In Copenhagen, rose and pale blue, picturesque Empire model, with elastic at waist line. Quaker collar and cuffs of sheer organdie hemstitched and finished with ribbon rosettes.

Crinkled Silk Crepe Negligees, Special at $9.94

In maize, rose, pink, Copenhagen and light blue; very effective Negligees; the kimono bodice of white crepe over chiffon, prettily frilled with lace and trimmed with rosebuds.

Third Floor, 34th St.

10,000 Yards of Printed Crepe de Chine, Special at $1.29

Verified price elsewhere $2.50

Of superior quality and in a complete assortment of light and dark colors, including the season's latest shades. The patterns are extremely new and in strikingly effective color combinations. Width 40 inches.

Black Silk Moire, Yard Wide—Special, (yd.) $1.29

Verified price elsewhere $2.00

Fine in quality and in desirable patterns, including the fancy effects now in vogue.

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta—Special, (yd.) 99c

Verified price elsewhere $1.50

Very lustrous and of soft, firm quality. Width 35 inches.

Second Floor, 35th Street.

1,000 Yards of All-Wool Double Warp Storm Serge, (yd.) 69c

Standard shade of navy blue and black; width 53 to 54 inches. A very serviceable quality and one of the most popular fabrics of the season. NOTE PARTICULARLY: never, even at Macy's, has equal quality been sold at such a low price.

All-wool French Crepe, Width 40 Inches (a yard), 49c

Our own importation of this exceptionally fine Crepe in a wide range of street and evening shades. Favored for one-piece dresses.

All-wool Imported Novelty Plaids (yard), $1.98

In very striking and effective color combinations. 54-inch Plaids of very superior quality.

Macy's, by-the-way, presents the most satisfactory assortments of the fashionable Shepherd Checks, English, French and American made, in all the correct sizes and weights for dresses, suits and skirts. Widths 40 to 54 inches. Priced 39c to $3.29 a yard.

Second Floor—Broadway.

A SALE OF FRENCH OSTRICH PLUMES At Very Special Prices

600 French Plumes of excellent quality in black, white, amethyst, peacock or Saxe blue—all made from fine male stock, with long, rich flues (curl-retaining) and full, heavy, drooping heads. Two sizes:

17½ inches long, 9 inches wide, At $2.97

Plumes of such width, length and thickness are elsewhere not less than $4.50.

19 inches long, 10 inches wide, At $3.96

Plumes of such width, length and thickness are elsewhere not less than $6.00.

Millinery Dept., Second Floor, 34th Street.

NOVELTY and TINSEL LACES Reduced to Half Price

A fascinating assortment of gold, silver and steel tinsel Laces, beaded and spangled allovers both black and colored; also Flouncings, 18 to 45 inches wide, in pearl, bead and silk embroidery.

These formerly sold for 12c to $11.24 a yard and are Now 6c to $5.62 a yard.

Main Floor, Domes.

THE GAY THRONGS ON THE "CHARGE IT" TOBOGGAN are making it costlier and costlier for you who can and do "pay as you go." At stores where they have credit they are a source of loss (of which you must bear your share) and of costly bookkeeping systems, extensive goods-on-approval deliveries, returns and damages (of which you must also pay your share).

MORAL: Since Macy's BOTH buys and sells FOR CASH ONLY, it is obviously advantageous for those who want to pay only for what they get, and to get all they pay for, to trade at Macy's.

Store Opens at 9:00 A. M. Closes at 6:00 P. M.

Women's Hand-Embroidered Madeira Handkerchiefs, 34c

A variety of pretty designs hand-embroidered on a very superior quality of linen.

Also, at 39c each, some novelty Madeira Initial Handkerchiefs. Main Floor, 34th Street.

Real Linen Cluny Laces Much Reduced

Were 17c to $6.74 a yard.

Now 9c to $3.37 a yard.

Edgings and insertions, ⅞ to 17 inches wide, including both the fine grades suitable for blouses and neckwear and the heavy laces so admirably adapted to trimming curtains and table covers.

Main Floor, Centre.

Pin Seal Pouch Bags, $3.96

A pretty, well-finished Handbag of fine pin seal, in black, brown, gray, taupe and cerise, with inner frame, shirred pocket, with flat case for cards, change, and extra large round beveled mirror. The frame and strap handle are of soft leather to match the Bag; corded silk is used for the lining and the Bag is finished with a beautiful tassel of silk.

Main Floor, 34th Street.

Heavy Turkish Bath Towels (each) 24c

A special purchase of heavy Turkish Bath Towels, full bleached and hemmed ready for use; well woven and highly absorbent.

Linen Dept., Second Floor, 35th Street.

English, French, German Cretonnes At Very Attractive Prices

A collection remarkable for diversity as well as decorative qualities is displayed in the Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor.

Here are patterns and color combinations strikingly artistic that will accord with every scheme of furnishing, in an extensive range of patterns and colorings, and at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Old English Chintz, (yd.) 31c

In bright colors and blue and white; floral and bird patterns. Width, 31 inches.

Linen and Jute Cretonnes, (yd.) 69c

Printed in lovely, harmonious colors. Width, 31 inches.

Floral Stripe Cretonnes, (yd.) 22c

Light, pretty grounds with verdure and tapestry patterns, in green, blue, rose mulberry and yellow. Width, 31 inches.

Printed Linen Cretonnes, (yd.) $1.98

Also shadow-warp prints, in very soft, blended tones, richly effective. Width, 50 inches.

BED SETS OF IMPORTED CRETONNE—SPECIAL, AT $4.24

In artistic colors and designs, bedspreads and bolster, roll covers, well made and in any size desired. Macy's usual prices $4.96 and $5.24 a set.

Special Order Work in Cretonne

will receive careful attention. Estimates, samples and sketches submitted for hangings and draperies of windows, doors and beds; for wall coverings, slip covers and furniture re-covering.

Shades and Awnings Made to Special Order at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Fourth Floor, Rear.

Price Concessions on Pure Irish Linen Table Cloths and Napkins

Almost all sizes and qualities of Cloths and Napkins in pure Irish linen—snow white. Some, subject to very slight imperfections, were specially purchased, others are those from our own stocks which have been somewhat rumpled by handling.

Cloths 66 x 66 inches (would usually be $1.69), are **$1.29** each, while the largest, 2 x 4 yards (would usually be $9.89), are priced **$6.49**; Napkins from **68c** to **$3.49** per half doz.

Natural Linen Bungalow Cloths

Made in Scotland, of pure flax, in a dozen pretty patterns for square or round tables.

70 x 70 in. (ea.) $2.19

72 x 72 in. (ea.) $2.97 and $3.19

Linen Dept., Second Floor, 35th St.

TWO-TONE LINEN STATIONERY (Box) 29c

The overstock of a mill—all perfect and pretty boxes with 24 sheets of paper, or 24 correspondence cards, with two dozen envelopes to match—of two-toned linen paper; in white, blue, violet, ecru or gray. Envelopes have the new square flaps.

We also have a large assortment of initial paper or cards, in a very neat box which contains 24 sheets or 24 correspondence cards of a fine linen, die stamped in gold, with envelopes to match, at **29c** box.

We have a vast assortment of two-letter monogram stock dies with which we will stamp any paper purchased at Macy's at an additional cost of **9c** quire, plain colors, and **13c** per quire in gold or silver, if ordered on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.

Main Floor, 35th St.

UNTIL THE STORE CLOSES AT 6 P. M. ON THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Diamonds Remarkably Priced

Actually One-fifth to One-fourth Less than Average Market Prices

Pure white, perfect and brilliant, expertly cut Diamonds, in solitaire and other mountings, at this saving. Diamonds that, bought at these prices, are an *actual investment*.

In one of the foremost specialty jewelry stores in the City a one-carat pure white solitaire sells for $300.00; in one of the foremost Department Stores the price is $330.00; at Macy's the price is regularly $270.00; for these four days a further 10% reduction, making the price $243.00—*think of it!* And there can be no question about quality between perfect white Diamonds; it makes no difference where you buy when you have confidence, and also ample means at hand for comparison and expert advice.

The above is only an example. The savings average just about one-fourth.

The stock of solitaire rings and moderately priced fancy rings for gift purposes is very large at this season.

SOLITAIRES.

Macy's usual prices, $38.50 to $1,438.00.
Macy's special prices for this sale, $34.50 to $1,339.00.
Prices Elsewhere, $44.25 to $1,710.00.
Mounted in 18 kt. gold, with platinum settings; some are wholly of platinum.

TWO STONE RINGS.

Macy's usual prices, $76.25 to $394.00.
Macy's special prices for this sale, $68.50 to $354.00.
Prices Elsewhere, $87.75 to $453.00.
Diagonally mounted in solid 18 kt. gold and platinum settings.

THREE STONE RINGS.

Macy's usual prices, $69.50 to $639.00.
Macy's special prices for this sale, $62.50 to $575.00.
Prices Elsewhere, $79.75 to $735.00.
Mounted in Hoop style in either 18 kt. gold and platinum settings or in all platinum.

LA VALLIERES.

Macy's usual prices, $39.75 to $733.00.
Macy's special prices for this sale, $35.75 to $659.00.
Prices Elsewhere, $45.75 to $845.00.
Mounted in platinum, as solitaire, in drop effect, in lace work designs, of all Diamonds or in combination with Calibre cut sapphires.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.

Macy's usual prices, $69.50 to $331.00.
Macy's special prices for this sale, $62.55 to $297.90.
Prices Elsewhere, $80.25 to $380.00.
Mounted in platinum and in 18 kt. solid gold band.

DIAMOND PRINCESS RINGS.

Macy's usual prices, $188.00 to $316.00.
Macy's special prices for this sale, $169.00 to $284.00.
Prices Elsewhere, $217.00 to $365.00.

BROOCHES AND BAR PINS.

Macy's usual prices, $45.75 to $604.00.
Macy's special prices for this sale, $41.25 to $543.00.
Prices Elsewhere, $52.75 to $695.00.
Mounted in platinum in fancy hand-pierced lace work designs. Straight bar pins, circles, horseshoes, crescents, etc.; some in combination with Oriental sapphires or in combination with black onyx.

EARRINGS.

Macy's usual prices, $41.25 to $662.00.
Macy's special prices for this sale, $37.25 to $596.00.
Prices Elsewhere, $47.50 to $765.00.
Mounted in platinum, earscrews or in pendant effect, for pierced or unpierced ears, in all Diamonds, or a combination of diamonds and black onyx.

Main Floor, Broadway and 35th St.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Consider, Please, These Floor Coverings for Summer Use

The days are close at hand when house furnishings that temper the heat and give the appearance of cool restfulness will be in demand. The following are suggested as being both pleasing and durable as well as inexpensive:

"MILES STANDISH" COLONIAL RAG RUGS

We carry every size; 1,500 Rugs in some sizes. Every design and every color and many designs distinctive with us. These Rugs are washable and dependable in every way.

24 in. x 36 in.	59c	4 ft. x 7 ft.	$2.44
27 in. x 54 in.	98c	6 ft. x 9 ft.	$4.89
30 in. x 60 in.	$1.19	8 ft. x 10 ft.	$7.24
36 in. x 72 in.	$1.64	9 ft. x 12 ft.	$9.24
		12 ft. x 15 ft.	$16.89

We have a large number of runner sizes, adapted for use at the side of the bed or in a hallway of your Summer home.

2 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft.	$1.98	2 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft.	$3.48
2 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$2.34	3 ft. x 10 ft.	$2.45
2 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.	$2.69		

SEAMLESS JAPANESE MATTING RUGS

One size only, 9 ft. x 12 ft., **$3.89.** Macy's price was $6.48. The special sale price is actually lower than the cost of the Rugs. They are jointless, seamless, and reversible, in red with natural color, green with natural color; medallion designs.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MATTING

China Matting, Figured, $6.94, $8.74, $9.24, $10.24, $12.48 per roll.
Japanese Matting, Figured, $8.89, $10.74, $11.29, $12.89, $16.74 per roll.
Plain White Matting, $9.89, $11.89, $14.24 per roll.
(There are 40 yards to the roll.)

"CREX" CARPETS AND RUNNERS

Our stock includes every width and every desirable pattern that is manufactured by the Crex Company, in goods sold by the yard. About seven widths can be had both in the plain color or figured goods, either as a runner bound on edges, or solid colors to cover a room all over. Compare, if you please, these prices for genuine "Crex" with prices as advertised and asked elsewhere.

Plain Colors, Bound Edges

18 inches wide	yard	24c
24 inches wide	yard	28c
27 inches wide	yard	34c
30 inches wide	yard	38c
36 inches wide	yard	44c
54 inches wide	yard	69c

Figured Runners

24 inches wide	yard	36c
27 inches wide	yard	39c
36 inches wide	yard	54c
54 inches wide	yard	84c
72 inches wide	yard	$1.09

Plain Runners

36 inches wide	yard	38c
54 inches wide	yard	64c
72 inches wide	yard	84c

Fourth Floor, Broadway.

Scotch Madras Laces for Summer Curtains

Our second shipment of 116 pieces of these very popular Madras Laces has just arrived. Soft, sheer, richly effective in pattern, these white and ecru curtain laces are ideal for Summer use, for they launder so well and are very decorative. A wide range of patterns and prices.

Width 35 inches—16c, 21c, 24c, 29c, 31c, 34c and 49c.
Width 45 inches—24c, 29c, 34c, 39c, 59c and 69c.
Width 52 inches—54c and 69c.

COLORED "SUNFAST" MADRAS for Artistic Draperies

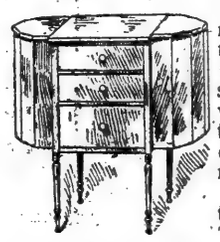
SOLID COLOR EFFECTS in red, olive, rose, blue and gold: *Width 30 inches*—39c. *45 inches*—64c. *50 inches*—74c.

FIGURED "SUNFAST" MADRAS, in verdure effects, red, olive, rose, blue and gold:
Three patterns, width 45 inches—74c.
Verdure patterns, width 45 inches—$1.12.

"SUNFAST" DRAPERIES, highly mercerized, and in rose, blue, red, gold, brown and olive, suitable for cushions, draperies, etc.:
Armures, width 50 inches—$1.49 and $1.98 a yard.
Poplins, width 50 inches—$1.24 a yard.
Bengalines, width 50 inches—$1.49 a yard.

Fourth Floor, 35th Street.

Solid Mahogany Sewing Tables, Special at $12.74



The Sewing Table *illustrated* is made of solid mahogany, in dovetail construction. The top is 29 x 14½ inches. The pockets on each side are 18 inches deep, 11½ inches wide. Three drawers in centre, the top drawer fitted with sliding tray divided into compartments for needles, thread, etc.

The drawers have wood knobs, the legs are fluted. These Sewing Tables are very special at **$12.74.**

Same as above, but with the additional decorative feature of either narrow or broad line inlay along the edges, are very special value at **$13.74.**

Sixth Floor.

Five Patterns of Open-Stock SCHWARZBURG CHINA Reduced One-Fourth

Macy's introduced the "open-stock" idea to America. At present we carry on sale 140 open-stock patterns. The popularity of open-stock China is due to the fact that broken pieces can be replaced at any time. In addition, you can increase the number of pieces gradually as your needs require.

The reduction of 25 per cent. applies to the following five styles:

100-Piece Dinner Sets, were $67.29, $50.47
Each piece has an etched gold border.

100-Piece Dinner Sets, were $22.35, $16.76
The pattern is a spray of green flowers; every piece is gold lined.

100-Piece Dinner Sets, were $32.64, $24.48
Black key border, every piece gold lined.

100-Piece Dinner Sets, were $52.37, $39.94
Bowknot and rose design, with gold lace border and gold on handles.

100-Piece Dinner Sets, was $27.06, now $20.30
Green conventional border, every piece has gold lines.

Basement, Broadway.

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

LONDON HOTEL MEN DON'T FEAR WAR

Confident That It Will Not Affect the Tide of Foreign Travel.

NEWS EAGERLY AWAITED

Americans Watch Hotel Tickers and Inquire Impatiently for Newspapers from Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—How will the Mexican war affect the American season? is the question that is agitating those Londoners whose prosperity depends on the annual peaceful invasion of Americans, armed with letters of credit, drafts, and checks. The consensus of opinion of hotel men is that the effect will be negligible, if there is any. Mr. Mambrino, the new manager of the Berkeley, said:

"It will not affect the class of people coming to the Berkeley and other first-class hotels. People with normal incomes, living on a solid basis, are not the persons whom you see only when business is good. If it would not be absurd to think so, one could easily believe that a great many fashionable people are glad to get away from the bother and come in increasing numbers. We have not had a single cancellation since the capture of Vera Cruz, and reservations continue to come in in a gratifying manner."

Manager J. Gelardi of Claridge's said:

"So far as we can see now, Mexico will not affect the American season. Thus far advance bookings received are better than in any previous year. The reservations are already heavier than in July of former seasons."

M. Blond, the manager of the Savoy, said:

"There has been an increased number of reservations in the last few days. It is evident that Mexico will not affect the American season. The tide of American travel will be as strong as ever, and, from present indications, may be even stronger than in any previous year."

Hotel employes do not view with any alarm a possible shrinkage in the harvest of tips. One philosophical head waiter said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Fortunately, few American travelers are totally dependent on the dividends from Mexican securities for pocket money."

While the Mexican crisis has as yet provoked no outburst of war fever, there is plenty of patriotism on tap wherever two or three Americans are gathered together.

The news on the tickers in the lobbies of the big hotels is eagerly watched for the latest dispatches from the front, which are all too meagre to satisfy local patriots. Shrewd newsboys who specialize on American customers are coining money selling successive editions of the evening papers, which seldom contain fresh news, in spite of the fact that the huge chalk-lettered colored handbills of the shouting newsboys are baited with such alluring legends as "Full Account of Big Battle—Official," "Panic in the United States," "Mexican War New Sensation," "Troops Massing," "Startling Developments."

Still hungry for more news after reading the meagre cable dispatches in the London papers, which are irritatingly devoid of picturesque details, Americans here are on edge for the arrival of the first mail boat bringing copies of American newspapers for a full account of what has happened.

The martial spirit has invaded even the dingy embassy in Victoria Street. These are busy days for Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, the Military Attaché, and his office staff. Since the first shot was fired at Vera Cruz business has jumped amazingly. All kinds and conditions of persons are coming to see Col. Squier, cocked and primed with a variety of inventions of a warlike character. Many have airships or aeroplanes to sell—all still on paper.

Soldiers of fortune, too, are flocking in large numbers to the embassy, offering their services in return for transportation. A few of them are Englishmen, and some have actually smelled powder, producing greasy discharge papers to prove it. Each is sent away with a printed department circular containing the enlistment regulations.

Among the callers at the Embassy this week were Mrs. F. J. Preston, the former Mrs. Cleveland, and her daughter, Esther.

At the Ritz are H. C. Frick, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Albert Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Anderson, and Mrs. F. S. Johnson.

At Claridges: Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Sachs and children, who arrived on Monday and sailed yesterday; Scott Cameron, who sailed on Tuesday at the end of the hunting season; Col. and Mrs. J. Borland, who came from Bath, and J. J. Van Alen.

At the Piccadilly: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parsons Garland and their daughter, who are sailing on the Imperator.

At the Savoy: Martin Beck, Wilson Marshall, Craig Wadsworth, and George J. Whelan, who arrived on Tuesday; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss N. March, Miss H. Leach, Clark W. Baker, Charles F. Hirdlinger, F. S. Terry, and L. Ward Whitehead.

At the Carlton: John H. Patterson, J. P. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, Miss Rice, and Mrs. Gregory Warren of San Francisco; Charles Arthur Channel from Chicago; J. R. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Randall Morgan, Russell Palmer, John H. McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. Vavasseur Fisher, and W. W. Barber.

MORE "FUTURIST MUSIC."

Milan Hears Orchestra with Amusement and Amazement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 25.—The Futurist Orchestra has returned here and howlers, rumblers, clatterers, friction producers, and side-splitters, besides a hisser, a buzzer, a gurgler, and a crasher were among the instruments used by its members who performed at the Opera House here.

This time, however, the personnel of the orchestra is different, and their instruments have many modifications with improved methods of manipulation.

Luigi Russolo, who has devoted several years to the study of the varied noises of nature and the acoustic emotions of modern life, has established six classes of sound, converting them into a fine art by intoning and regulating them according to harmony and rhythm, and has composed several pieces.

The musicians play their parts by means of handles, keys, levers, and various electric devices under the conductorship of the inventor, who directs the orchestra from a dais in the middle of the stage with a conventional baton.

Those present were surprised to find the compositions, anything but mere imitative reproductions of noise. Indeed, the volume of sound at its greatest, was far less deafening and overpowering than that of the ordinary brass band.

The pieces performed were "The Awakening of a Great City," "Dinner on the Terrace," "The Big Kursaal," and "A Race Between Automobiles and Aeroplanes."

Signor Marineti, the founder of Futurism, in a preliminary address on the evolution of music through the ages, dwelt on its parallelism with the development and multiplication of modern machinery.

ONE TANGO-LESS LAND.

It Is Liberia, Says Customs Receiver Clark, on Way Home for Holiday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—There is one place on the map where you can escape the tango, according to Reed Paige Clark, General Customs Receiver of Liberia, who has just arrived at Morley's Hotel from Monrovia and is sailing for New York on April 30 on six months' leave, after two years' service in Liberia. He said:

"I have never seen the tango danced on the West Coast, although American negroes' wives have imported the Boston and ragtime into Liberia.

"The international receivership is working very satisfactorily and harmoniously, from our point of view. My British, French, and German colleagues are working with me in complete harmony. We are all good friends, although naturally we have some few slight political differences; but these can be minimized.

"Life in Liberia is only village life of a very primitive kind. There are no wheeled vehicles of any sort, no railroads, and no roads. We have got a moving-picture show, however; also a local telephone and plenty of news, for there are two wireless and two cable stations at Monrovia. Also, some 400 vessels clear from the port in a year—about a million tons of shipping per annum."

THEATRE TICKET LOTTERY.

Novel Plan to Attract Public to France's State Theatre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 25.—M. Viviani, the Minister of Fine Arts and Public Instruction, is daily being overwhelmed with new propositions for the reorganization of the State theatre, the Odéon. Every one recognizes that the chief cause for the Odéon failure is lack of public interest, and the suggestions differ only as regards the manner of attracting the public.

The latest, received from Victor Hoerter, editor of a humorous weekly, shows financial ingenuity, combined with profound knowledge of the French character. After commenting on the popularity of race track gambling and the general regret at the abolition of lotteries, M. Hoerter proposes that each purchaser of a seat at the Odéon receive a numbered ticket, entitling him to participate in the profits of the theatre, the amount of the share being determined by lottery drawing. Every spectator would thus become a booster of the theatre, in order to increase his profits."

MOURNS FOR FIRST FOLIOS.

Sir Sidney Lee Regrets Americans Are Getting Shakespeare Treasures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—Sir Sidney Lee, lecturing on Shakespeare before the Royal Society of Arts, expressed regret at the action of owners of the early edition of Shakespeare's plays in selling them to American buyers.

In 1902 there were extant fifteen copies of the first folio. Five have since been sold to Americans.

FIGHTING POVERTY IN MANY HOMES

Suffering has been prevalent this winter among the poor of the city. Our workers have met these conditions daily and combated them persistently, systematically and aggressively. The effect of the struggle against extraordinary conditions is still with us. We have to-day in our care a thousand more needy families than we had a year ago.

The effort of the needy to help themselves involves a responsibility and an opportunity which should be shared by all who believe in relieving distress and in improving the condition of the poor.

We need your help as much as they need ours to make them self-supporting.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President.
R. Fulton Cutting,
Chairman Finance Committee.

PARIS RESPLENDENT FOR ROYAL VISIT

Millions Cheer British Sovereigns, Who Abandon Their Usual Reserve.

WEEK OF ENTERTAINING

Ambassador Herrick at the Elysee Reception—Brilliant Opening of Russell Opera Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 25.—If the shades of the French Kings were present this week to witness the pageantry attendant on the state visit of King George and Queen Mary, they would have believed that their monarchy had made suitable progress along the splendid lines marked by Louis XIV. They would certainly never have translated the initials "R. F." emblazoned everywhere as meaning "La République Française."

It was a city of flags, flowers, and soldiers. The sun glanced and glittered on the shining breastplates of the passing cuirassiers and on the accoutrements of the infantrymen. The roar of cannon reverberated along the boulevards by day, and thousands of lights outshone the natural glory of the nights, that seemed like June instead of April.

From the top of the Eiffel Tower great searchlights played on the throng of a million sightseers, whose concerted cries of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la Reine!" carried far into the sky, where a fleet of dirigibles and aeroplanes was constantly hovering over the city.

No thought of the troubles of the sister republic across the ocean touched the heart of any Parisian—he was again enjoying a royal show.

In fact, the Mexican crisis has not received daily more than half a column in any French newspaper, and with the general elections on Sunday our affairs are not likely to interest France for several weeks.

That the British King and Queen were impressed by their reception was evidenced by the fact that from the moment of their arrival they abandoned their royal reserve and entered into the spirit of French gayety—a manner that has never particularly characterized them in England.

When a Parisian "midinette" cries out that Queen Mary is sweet and charming, one may know that her Majesty is really appearing in such a rôle.

The French troops excited profound admiration for their smart appearance, particularly the cavalry regiments, which now rival even the famous British Life Guards in spick-and-span neatness, and well illustrate the feeling now dominant in France that she is at last prepared for any military emergency, no matter what scandals may agitate internal politics.

The royal visit naturally gave an auspicious and brilliant opening to the social season. Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick returned on Monday from a fortnight at Cannes. The Ambassador was first in the line of the Diplomatic Corps to be presented to King George at the reception at the Elysée Palace on Tuesday. He was particularly noticeable in his evening dress, which was in marked contrast with the brilliant uniforms of his colleagues.

There have been many entertainments in the American colony. The majority were along the avenues of the royal processions at the hours of passing.

In the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, at the hour King George entered Paris, Mrs. Ferdinand Blumenthal entertained a large tea party, including the Infante Luis Fernando of Spain. The Duchess de Talleyrand (née Gould) held a large reception on the terrace of her famous pink palace.

Mrs. Ferlis Thompson also gave a tea party.

At the Hotel Astoria Mrs. Peter Larson and Mrs. Key entertained as the procession passed their windows.

Rivaling the visit of the King and Queen in interest for Americans was the opening of Henry Russell's Anglo-American opera season at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. Both the American and British Ambassadors occupied boxes the opening night with their full suites. The Americans among the season's subscribers are Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. C. Mitchell Depew, Mrs. William Ellis Corey, and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt. At the dress rehearsal on Thursday night the opening bill, "L'Amore dei Tre Re," had a brilliant performance with Mme. Edvina, and MM. Ferrari-Fontana, Vanni, Marcoux, and Francesco Cigado in the principal rôles.

Among the large entertainments of the week was the reception given in honor of Mrs. Wilson of Washington, by Mrs. Peter Larson and Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Bradley Keeler gave a large reception, and Henry Russell entertained at a large luncheon at the Hôtel Plaza Athénée.

Augustus Eddy gave a 5 o'clock tea in his studio.

Mrs. Frank Mason, assisted by the Duchess d'Uzes and the American group of the Lyceum Club, gave an entertainment in the Salle des Fêtes, Warrington Dawson delivering a lecture.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant gave a dinner to Robert Woods Bliss, Secretary of Embassy here.

John J. Griffiths, the American Consul General in London, has been ill from bronchitis at the Hôtel Belmont, where he has been staying with Mrs. Griffiths for more than a week. He has now almost recovered and expects to return to London on Sunday.

Jules Bache and his daughter will arrive next week to join Mrs. Bache at their apartment in the Avenue Marceau.

Walter Macqwean has sailed for New York to remain all Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. S. Sloane have arrived at the Hôtel d'Iéna by automobile from Avignon.

Major and Mrs. Harry D. Plant have left the Meurice for Baden Baden.

Mr. and Mrs. S. De Jonge have returned to their residence in the Avenue d'Iéna.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and family have left the Astoria for London.

Mrs. T. M. Clarke with her son spent the Easter holidays at Lake Geneva, and has now returned to her residence in the Rue Ribéra.

Mrs. George F. Bradley and Mrs. Frederick E. Warner have arrived at the Hôtel Lotti from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McAdams have left the Meurice for an automobile tour in Germany.

Mrs. Orville Horwitz, after spending the Winter in the south of France, has returned to her apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées.

John St. Audley has closed his residence in the Avenue Montaigne and gone to Carlsruhe to visit his sister.

Montagu Glass came over from London after the successful production of his play "Potash and Perlmutter," and is spending a few days renewing old associations in the Quartier Latin.

The Duchess de La Rochefoucauld (née Mitchell) has taken possession of her new apartment in the Champ de Mars.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin have arrived at the Hotel Plaza-Athénée from New York.

George H. Leonard, the well-known painter, has returned to his apartment in the Boulevard Raspail.

At the Astoria, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Thayer have arrived from Cannes, and Mr. and Mrs. Fredo Begner from New York by the Imperator. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and family have left there for Monte Carlo, and the Countess Laszlo Szechenyi has arrived from London.

REPAIR WESTMINSTER HALL.

Workmen Begin Work to Save the Splendid Old Roof.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—The roof of Westminster Hall has suffered considerably from the ravages of time, and repairs are being undertaken on the ancient timber, which may cost $400,000 before they are complete six years hence. About $5,000 is being expended this year on the roof, which is one of the finest pieces of old English carpentry work now extant.

It was put up in the fourth quarter of the fourteenth century and has been patched and repainted since, but is substantially the same as when it was new in the reign of Richard II.

Not a nail or any bit of metal was used in putting together the original timber work, and some of the wood is quite sound despite its age. Woodboring of insects, however, have wrought a havoc which makes thorough repair imperative.

Thirty M. P.'s wearing overalls climbed to the lofty roof this week to inspect the damage. Among them was the octogenarian, Sir Thomas Roe, whose activity in scrambling up dizzy ladders surprised his companions.

MELBA AT COVENT GARDEN.

Opera Season Opens in Very Brilliant Fashion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—The Covent Garden Opera season opened this week with Mme. Melba and Mr. Martinelli in "La Bohème."

The Australian singer received a warm welcome from the audience, which included King George and Queen Alexandra, and was as brilliant as at the height of the season.

Signor Crimi made his début here on Friday as Des Grieux in "Manon Lescaut" with success, and was hailed as a great, new tenor with a voice beautiful and rich and even in quality. The house grew enthusiastic about him early in the first act and gave him an ovation at the end.

Maude Fay of San Francisco made a good impression as Seigilnde in "Parsifal."

J. G. BENNETT'S BIG BILL.

Thousand Dollars a Day for His Stay in Cairo Hotel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—Cairo letters state that James Gordon Bennett's hotel bill amounted to nearly $1,000 a day, as the management kept open especially for him. When he was able to leave the entire staff was dismissed and the hotel was closed.

His recovery is regarded almost as miraculous. His physicians had given him up.

WAR CAUSES GLOOM IN GERMAN HOTELS

Some American Bookings Already Canceled and Managers Fear a Big Loss.

MAY RUIN BERLIN SEASON

Our Officers and Young Men in Fatherland Eager to be at Front —German News Service Poor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 25.—Hotel proprietors and watering place managers throughout Germany and Austria are in a state bordering on something like panic lest the outbreak of the war between the United States and Mexico should seriously interfere, if not completely wreck, the American season in Europe this Summer.

Isolated cancellations of quarters reserved long ago are already taking place, and it is feared that they may be the forerunners of wholesale communications of the same tenor as the war increases in magnitude. The hope, therefore, that American intervention may be crowned with decisive and speedy success springs lively in the breasts of the natives of such places as Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Bad Nauheim, Wiesbaden, Baden Baden, Kissingen, Homburg, Marienbad, and Carlsbad.

Berlin is especially alarmed, as the early stages of the war may check the plans of Americans who had intended to be here for the first fortnight in June for the city's first real season. If the American contingent be lacking on that occasion, the promoters of the season will feel that they have produced "Hamlet" without the ghost, whose walks are the most welcome of all in these regions.

Almost all the Americans now here say that their plans for a leisurely Summer in Europe must be curtailed. The younger men among them are burning with the desire to go home and fight. News from the war is, of course, the topic uppermost in everybody's mind. The telephone in THE NEW YORK TIMES office rings continually with calls from home folks anxious about late developments.

The "news services" of the Berlin dailies has never appeared more weird than at present. London and Paris are regularly twelve hours ahead of Berlin with the developments at Washington and in Mexico, and a number of American business men who expect to be in Germany for some time have arranged for their home offices to send them daily cable bulletins about the war.

One American in Berlin most anxious to be in the fray itself is Major George Taylor Langhorne, the Military Attaché of the American Embassy, who would be happy if the War Department summoned him to return to active service, either with his old regiment, the Eleventh Cavalry, or at the head of some volunteer command. Capt. Whitehead, another United States cavalry officer now on service in Germany, shares Major Langhorne's anxiety to be on the field of operations. Both of them, it is understood, have expressed their desire by cable to the Secretary of War.

$1,000 FOR WOMAN'S CLUB.

American Organization in Berlin Gives a Successful The Dansant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 25.—Frivolity was announced to be the leit motif of the the dansant and cabaret held at the Hotel Adlon this week for the benefit of the American Woman's Club. The feature of the function, a raffle for a $100 gown at 50 cents a chance, had an ending in thorough keeping with the spirit of the day; for the lucky number was held not only by a man, but a bachelor, Signor Bollati, the Italian Ambassador at Berlin. With generous chivalry, Signor Bollati forthwith placed the prize at the club's disposal, and the result will be a double gain for the treasury from a second raffle, which will soon take place.

The affair was a huge success from every point of view, and when all returns are in the club expects to be at least $1,000 richer. The announcement that Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard would be the chief patrons resulted in a large, representative turnout, not only of the American colony, but of German society and foreign diplomatic folk.

At their own table the Gerards entertained Signor Bollati and Countess von Moltke, wife of the Danish Minister, and formerly Miss Thayer of Boston, and the American Embassy secretaries, Harvey and Winslow, Major Langhorne, the military attaché, and Capt. Gherardi, the naval attaché, were at an adjoining table with their German army and navy friends, Frau von Bülow, wife of the commander of the Augusta Guards, also had a table.

The managers of the thé dansant and cabaret, who were the recipients of warm congratulations, were Mrs. Theodore Spiering, wife of the former concert master of the New York Philharmonic Society, and Miss Agnes Korr.

The town continues to fill up with American tourists, who have found Berlin this week immersed in sunshine and an almost homelike humidity. The members of the contingent now on the ground describe themselves as early birds bent on avoiding the midsummer rush. Some are already homeward bound. Among the latter are Harry Rubens of the Chicago bar, who has arrived from a two months' sojourn in Tunis, Algiers, and Egypt. He is remaining in Germany until May 3, when he will sail for New York on the Imperator.

J. H. McCullough and James McVickar of the New York Stock Exchange have returned to the Adlon from Russia much sooner than they expected. They found touring there even with a courier who spoke Russian anything but a comfort, and say that they were glad to recross the German frontier.

"The only thing in Russia which reminded us of home," said Mr. McVickar, "was the omnipresence of graft. It seemed to us that you could tip anybody there."

David Wolf of New York, accompanied by his nephew, Eugene Wolf of Philadelphia, has arrived at the Adlon for his annual Summer visit and will proceed to Carlsbad and Marienbad later in the season.

G. E. Tener of Pittsburgh, the brother of Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived at the Adlon on Wednesday from Munich for a several days' visit in Berlin.

Prof. Edgar Stillman Kelley, the well-known American composer, has arrived to spend the Summer in Germany. He will conduct a performance of his "New England Symphony" at the annual Liszt festival at Altenburg in July.

John H. Martin, Julius Baer, and John T. King of New York are at the Hotel Bristol, whose American contingent also includes Henry G. Siegel and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schmidt of Philadelphia.

Secretary Joseph Clark Grew of the American Embassy and Mrs. Grew have been suddenly summoned to Paris on account of the death of an uncle.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rossbach of New York are among the late registrations at the Hotel Esplanade, which is also entertaining Mrs. J. J. Jacobi and Miss Jacobi of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Morse Ely of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. H. Katz of Milwaukee, and L. J. Hirt of New York.

S. Lubin of Philadelphia, famed throughout Europe as the American Film King, has arrived in Berlin and finds the Kaiser's capital provided with about the handsomest moving picture palaces in the world. He says that there is no sign hereabouts that the "movies" will lose their hold on the popular imagination for a long time to come. Mr. Lubin, among other activities, is studying the moving picture laws of the German kingdom of Württemberg, which will in July enforce the first comprehensive set of laws dealing with film regulation yet enacted in this country. They are likely to be the model for a law covering the entire empire.

The Adlon's big contingent of American guests includes George W. Field, Charles G. Wetter of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wolfson, and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Lauferty, Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Mrs. Seymour A. Strauss of New York, and Mrs. G. E. Fuller and Miss Fuller of Chicago.

$100,000 FOR 243 PICTURES.

First Section of Delaroff Sale Disposed Of in Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 25.—The first section of the Delaroff sale of pictures, 243 items, was concluded yesterday at the Galleries Georges Petit. The total receipts were just over $100,000.

The highest price paid was $8,500 for a roadside inn scene by Jan Steen. Other prices paid were $5,600 for a "Achilles Wounded," by François Boucher, and $4,400 for "Christ Blessing the Multitude," by Bartolomeo Montagna."

ROME ENTERTAINING IS IN FULL SWING

Many Dances Given for Charitable Purposes—An Embassy Dinner.

ARRIVALS ARE NUMEROUS

Chatfield Taylor Has an Interview with the King—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hyde Sightseeing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 25.—Society shows no signs of abating its activities, and a large number of strangers are arriving in the city.

One of the most constant of hostesses is Mrs. Jesse Benedict Carter, whose husband has just returned from America.

Mrs. Nelson Gay has given two delightful afternoon receptions. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page and various members of the embassy there were present Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. Stanford White, Donna Elsie Torlonia, (née Moore of New York,) Marchesa Etta de Viti de Marco, (née Dunham of New York,) and Miss Stanton of Washington.

Entertainments for charity are in full swing, many dances being given for this purpose. Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren of Philadelphia gave up her apartment in the Palazzo Barbieri for a fair, under the auspices of the Catholic Woman's League, for the purpose of founding a hospice for English-speaking professional women. It was a great success.

Mrs. Alfred T. Webb of Chicago has also been entertaining in the afternoon, her guests being almost entirely Americans.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth have arrived in Florence from America after a short stay at Cannes. They are settling in the Villa Palmieri for the Spring, and will go for the Summer to their castle at Lenzburg, in Switzerland.

Ambassador and Mrs. Page gave a dinner at which were Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Johnson L. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, Mr. and Miss Marburg or Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Rodgers of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Pax, Mrs. Clarence Moore, of Washington; Miss Stanton, and several members of the Embassy.

At the reception that followed were Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Clark of Chicago, Miss Martha Clow of Chicago, James Crosswell of New York, Miss Henrietta Ely of Philadelphia, Dr. F. R. Gayley of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert H. Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Meyer, and Mrs. Henry Beach of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield Taylor have gone to Bad Nauheim for the cure, accompanied by their little son. Before leaving Rome Mr. Taylor had an audience with King Victor which lasted half an hour. The conversation was in English, which his Majesty speaks fluently, but when he heard that Mr. Taylor spoke Italian he insisted that the conversation be conducted in that language.

He said that he had read Mr. Taylor's book on Goldoni, and showed by his references to it that this was more than a superficial compliment, as he went so far as to comment on certain passages. The author thanked his Majesty for the Knighthood of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, conferred upon him in honor of his latest book. Mr. Taylor is thinking of writing another work, but this time he will probably choose a French subject.

James Hazen Hyde has arrived here with his bride, who was the widow of Count de Gontaut-Biron of Paris and is the daughter of former Ambassador Leishman. As this is Mr. Hyde's first visit to Italy, he and his wife are active in sightseeing. They will remain here two or three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Little and Mrs. Little's daughters, the Misses Meade of Boston, are preparing to leave, after having spent the Winter here. Mr. and Mrs. Little and the younger daughter are going to Aequi, where Mr. Little will take the mud baths.

The arrival of Dr. Anna Shaw, who is to speak at the International Woman's Congress, is being looked forward to here with great interest.

"MARGUERITE SYLVA DAY."

Belgium Will Honor the Singer on May 30.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 25.—Belgium is preparing to bestow unusual honors on Marguerite Sylva, the Belgian-American prima donna, who since her retirement from light opera in the United States two years ago has made a name in grand opera in Europe.

The municipality of Brussels has organized a "Marguerite Sylva Day" at the Hôtel de Ville. The feature of this will be a concert by Mlle. Sylva and several Belgian artists. The King and Queen of the Belgians will attend and bring with them the King and Queen of Denmark, who will be visiting Brussels at the time. The date of the celebration is May 30.

Mrs. Grace Fjord McCauley, the New York soprano, who recently sang in the "Guest" engagements at the royal operas in Berlin and Munich, has gone to Paris to sing in Henry Russell's Champs Elysées Opera Company. She will be a guest while in Paris of Mlle. Sylva, who has just begun her annual season at the Opéra Comique.

VATERLAND TRIAL TRIPS.

World's Largest Liner Leaves Hamburg for North Sea Cruise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WILMERSDORF, April 25.—The Vaterland, towed by six giant tgs, left Hamburg Harbor this afternoon at 5 o'clock for the lower Elbe. Her departure was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by throngs numbering many thousands.

The new liner's trial trips will be made in the North Sea next week preparatory to her maiden voyage to New York on May 14.

The Hamburg-American liner Vaterland is the largest ship afloat. She is a 58,000-ton liner and is 8,000 tons larger than the Imperator of the same line and nearly 16,000 tons larger than the Olympic of the White Star Line. She is 950 feet long, more than 60 feet longer than the Imperator, and has a beam of 100 feet. She carries 82 lifeboats, of which 70 may be launched from either side. These boats will accommodate all the 4,050 passengers and the 1,200 members of the crew, and there will be two powerful motor lifeboats. The Vaterland, when complete, will have cost upwards of $10,000,000.

Building in Jerusalem Active.

LONDON, April 15.—According to a letter from Jerusalem to The Zionist Gazette, building operations in that city, which were reduced during the recent war between Turkey and the Balkan States to almost nothing, have now again become very active. Among other operations in progress or about to begin, the French Government is to erect a new building for its Consul General at an expense of $85,000. The Italians intend to build a hospital with a beautiful church. The Greeks have started building schoolhouses and renovating their monastery near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the palace of their Patriarch. The railway line which is to connect the Hedjaz Railway with Nablus (the ancient Shechem) and with Jerusalem will, it is expected, be finished next year.

Charities

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

working for the last fifteen years for the destitute of this class of sufferers, and having two Homes in and near New York City, have great need of acquiring some additional city property for the benefit of the male patients. Donations for this purpose are especially asked for, according to the advice of the Right Rev'd Bishop Thomas F. Cusack, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the charity. The Sisters especially appeal to men to make their sudden embarrassment with relief in this effort, so please them. Kindly send letters of gift to

Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D.,
ROSARY HILL HOME,
Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Or to Mother M. Rose Huber, O. S. D.,
ST. ROSE'S FREE HOME,
71 Jackson St., New York

Visitors are gladly welcomed to each Home.
THE DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society,
229 East Broadway, New York.
Can furnish help, skilled and unskilled. Phone 2635 Orchard. In addition to the Free Employment Bureau the Society maintains an Information Bureau, a Bureau for the distribution of Immigrants, and various other branches affording guidance, protection, and the speedy Americanization of immigrants.
The Society has no endowment fund and is supported by Voluntary Contributions.
LEON SANDERS, President.
HARRY FISCHEL, Treasurer.

THE SALVATION ARMY. (Incorporated.)
Operates twenty hundred Corps, Institutions, and Departments in the United States.
Rescue Homes for fallen women, Slum Settlements, all-the-year-around Relief Work, Fresh Air Camps, Industrial Farms for the better training of boys and girls. Cheap ice for the poor in Summer and coal in Winter. Hotels for men. Boarding Homes for young women. Industrial Homes for out-of-works. Fifty saved drunkards from one institution recently spoke in a special meeting. Does this not appeal to you? Inter-State Employment Bureau. Work among prisoners. Missing friends sought and found.
We need your help.
For information respecting any branch, write, 122 West 14th St., New York City.

New York Home for Homeless Boys,
Non-Sectarian and Free to Homeless Boys,
443-445 East 123d St. Phone 4367 Harlem.
Fifty boys in the home now, ranging in age from fifteen to twenty years, seeking positions. Contributions of clothing gratefully received. Supported by voluntary offerings. Will you help us? Checks payable to Treasurer, Rev. C. R. Lockwood.

One branch of service rendered by the
MANHATTAN EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL
210 East 64th Street
is the care of infants during the first 9 days of life, which [illegible] and blindness. We solicit your aid in this work.

BROOKLYN presents an opportunity for efficient, organized charity, which should enlist the interest of every citizen of greater New York, for Brooklyn will soon become the controlling force in the development of the metropolis.
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St.
Supported by voluntary gifts.
President, Alfred T. White. Gen'l Sec'y, Thos. J. Riley, Ph.D.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT AID
Miss Sadie Amestoun, Chairman.
Miss Frances Blascoer, Secretary.
Immigrant girls met at Ellis Island and other ports, placed in proper home surroundings, visited in their homes, advised, guided to night schools, proper amusements, etc., throughout the country.
$10 cares for one girl one year.
Checks should be sent to
COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN,
448 Central Park West.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
105 East 22d St., New York.
Incorporated January 9, 1853.
Homeless children provided with good homes in the country.
Lodging Houses for homeless boys and girls.
Industrial and vocational schools.
Convalescent Children's Home, Chappaqua, N. Y.
Health Home for women with sick babies—Coney Island.
Children's Summer Home—Bath Beach.
Cottages for Crippled Children.
Wm. Church Osborn, President.
Wm. Douglas Sloane, Vice President.
C. Loring Brace, Secretary.
Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer.

Do You Realize What It Means
to receive and care for annually about 2,500 infants, saved from infanticide, besides 300 needy and homeless mothers?
We have now under our care some 2,500 children, and during the year will secure permanent homes for 500 of them. This is the largest institution of its kind in the city, and to meet its expenses we must raise annually about $60,000.
Donations and bequests are earnestly desired.
THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,
175 East 68th Street.

To the Public and Our Patrons

Referring to the notice of the sale of 7,090 pairs of BANISTER SHOES advertised under OUR TRADE MARK, we beg to advise the public and our patrons that practically all of such shoes were salvage from a fire which occurred at our factory on March 4, 1914. These are not our perfect product and cannot properly be represented as such.

JAMES A. BANISTER COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

MORE 'AMERICANISM' NEEDED, THEY SAY

Writers in a Special Number of a German Publication Tell of Our Methods.

PRAISE FOR SHOP DISPLAYS

Herr Lowinger Says the Window Dressing in American Cities Is Alone Worth a Transatlantic Trip.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 25.—"Americanism" has been so long employed in an invidious sense in Germany to denote everything undesirable and unethical, especially in business affairs, that the well-known commercial magazine The Counting House devotes its entire current number to the task of ridding the German mind of this myth. The edition, which is called the "American Number," contains well-written articles on various topics designed to show that more "Americanism," not less, is what the German business world requires.

Broad-gauge methods and rapid decisions are the American business traits which one writer specially recommends to his compatriots. Enterprise in advertising is acclaimed by another as the dominant feature of American business practice which Germans most need to copy.

The taste displayed by American window dressers is described by Herr Lowinger as incomparably the best in the world. He says:

"An opportunity to inspect the shop windows of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and other leading United States cities ought alone to be sufficient to induce the German merchant to cross the Atlantic."

The organization of the personnel in big stores and offices is the theme on which Herr Romm of New York writes for the benefit of his countrymen at home. One of the best articles deals with the short, snappy style of American business letters, which, the writer thinks, convey, on the average, more real meaning in half a page than a German business man says in three times that space.

HOTEL MEN ENTERTAINED.

London Hospitable to 160, with Their Wives and Daughters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—One hundred and sixty American hotel men with their wives and daughters, who arrived on the George Washington on Thursday, are being royally entertained on their short visit here.

Last night they were guests at a dinner at the Hotel Cecil tendered by Sir Thomas Dewar, the feature of which was an impromptu patriotic demonstration, when one of the English speakers, in proposing the toast of "Anglo-Saxon Friendship," said that the cheers of the Jack tars on the British ships at Vera Cruz when the American seized that port represented the honest and deep-seated feeling of the British nation.

To-night they were entertained at dinner by the Gastronomes, a local association of hotel managers.

Many papers are printing interviews with the American hotel men, comparing the hotels of England and America. E. M. Tiemey, President of the Hotel Men's Association, voiced the consensus of opinion in saying:

"Both have advantages. American hotels have finer buildings. The English beat us in service."

The English "lump" tipping system also found favor in the eyes of the visitors.

"ACCIDENT" FOR MOVIES.

Man "Run Over" by Auto to Instruct Paris Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 25.—The patrons of sidewalk cafés, on the Isle St. Louis in the Seine back of Netre Dame, were thrilled this week by a sensational automobile accident.

A man, deeply intent on a newspaper, left the shelter of the metropolitan station, plunged unheeding into the traffic medley and was immediately overwhelmed by an enormous automobile.

A policeman arrived on the run and a crowd collected uttering furious threats at the driver of the automobile, who smiled cynically. The crowd was becoming more enraged and everything seemed ripe for a small riot when suddenly a gamin cried:

"Look at the cinema!"

Every one then perceived that the accident was only a fake.

An American visitor was surprised that a cinema should be thus allowed to interrupt traffic, but he learned that this was the latest device of the energetic police chief, M. Hennion, for the guidance and instruction of policemen, for whom the film had been specially taken.

TOOK HINT FROM AMERICA.

Dr. Bourgeois Tells of Success with Adrenaline for Asthma.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 25.—A warm tribute was paid this week to American physicians by Dr. Bourgeois, the great French specialist on asthma and bronchial troubles.

Reading a paper before the Academy of Medicine and describing his experiments for the cure of asthma, Dr. Bourgeois stated that his first impulse in the right direction was given by reading the accounts of the successful employment of adrenaline injections by Americans.

Following their steps, he had injected a few drops of adrenaline into the trachea of asthmatic patients, with surprising success. Even desperate cases, he said, found immediate relief, and this was succeeded by natural sleep and without a subsequent recurrence of difficulty in breathing.

GLASS INSULATION TUBES.

Device for Theatres Is Approved by Paris Police Chief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 25.—Before M. Hennion, the new Chief of Police, and other important civic officials, interesting experiments were conducted this week with an improved system of electric light installation for theatres and places of public entertainment.

The invention displaces the wooden connections, now liable to catch fire through short-circuiting, with specially isolated glass tubes.

At the end of the experiments M. Hennion expressed warm approval and said:

"Many unexplained outbreaks of fire in theatres and halls have been undoubtedly due to faulty electrical arrangements. The new process prevents such risk. I think it removes a very serious element of public danger."

MRS. ARVINE WALES DEAD.

Mother-in-Law of Consul General Skinner Expires in Hamburg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 25.—Mrs. Arvine Wales, widow of State Senator A. C. Wales of Massillon, Ohio, died in Hamburg last night, after a long illness.

She was 75 years old.

Mrs. Wales was the mother of Mrs. Robert Peet Skinner, wife of the American Consul General at Berlin. Mrs. Skinner had been nursing her mother at Hamburg for a long time and deferred taking up her own residence in Berlin meantime.

POLAR WORK USEFUL, SAYS SHACKLETON

He Points Out How His Own Magnetic Discoveries Have Aided Shipping.

TELLS EXPEDITION PLANS

Will Study Meteorology and Seek to Find Whether Mountain Ranges Unite.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—Sir Ernest Shackleton was a guest at the dinner of the Pilgrims' Club last night. In a short address he outlined his plans for the coming antarctic expedition.

Referring to the value of polar exploration he said the cost of his last expedition would within a few years be saved by the magnetic work done. From the observations made in the neighborhood of the south magnetic pole it was found what the variation of lines on the charts used by all ships traveling south of the equator were. A little bit of the lines have now been altered, and each ship has saved perhaps one or two hours on the voyage.

In the forthcoming expedition he will pay particular attention to meteorology. It has been found that a dense ice season in Weddell Sea means heavy rains in Chili and Argentina. If they could get observations over a series of years in the south polar regions the farmers and stock breeders of Argentina would be more or less able to regulate the water supply.

They hoped to discover whether the Andes chain was linked up with Graham's Land and the great range mountains which they discovered on the other side of the pole. They hoped to ascertain whether the antarctic continent was one homogeneous mass or divided in two.

Within 290 miles of the pole there was a huge seam of coal, showing that the country was once tropical or semi-tropical.

The twelve men he was taking were either his old comrades or men who accompanied Capt. Scott's expedition in 1901, or Capt. Scott's last expedition.

If the funds permitted, it was possible that they would have a wireless installation, communicating with the Falklands, and so on to South America. These would be used solely for scientific purposes and not for general news. He was not going to do any flag-wagging, he said. The flag they were carrying cost half a crown.

If things did not pan out well, it would be 1916 before they heard of him again.

"RABBITS" ELECTION CRY.

Deputy Ignores Other Issues and Declares War Against Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 25.—M. Alasseur, the Deputy from Glen, paid little attention to the Republican Party programme in putting his platform before his electors. Entirely ignoring the vexed questions of income tax, three years' service, and non-religious education, M. Alasseur has based his candidacy on the simple proposition of "death to rabbits."

He is an inveterate foe to rabbits, and is pledged to compass their ruin by every device, legislative or otherwise.

Since the famous pronouncement, "Clericalism—that is the enemy," no election cry of equal simplicity has aroused the Glen electors, who are mostly agriculturalists, and they received the new slogan with the wildest enthusiasm.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BETTER.

Emperor's Fits of Coughing Less Violent, Physicians Report.

VIENNA, April 25.—Emperor Francis Joseph again passed a night disturbed by fits of coughing, but these were not so violent as they had been during the last two nights. The official report on his condition says:

"His Majesty passed a better night, inasmuch as during the first few hours his sleep was but little interrupted. In the second part of the night the imperial patient's rest was frequently disturbed by coughing. His strength and general condition this morning were about the same as yesterday."

The official bulletin issued to-night says:

"The catarrhal symptoms are unchanged; appetite and heart action good."

The Emperor's daughter, Archduchess Marie Valerie, returned this afternoon to Wallsee, which is taken as an indication that anxiety on the Emperor's account is diminishing.

DOMES SEEN 30 MILES OFF.

K. A. C. Creswell Tells of the Glories of Old Persian Architecture.

LONDON, April 15.—The fascinating subject of the "The History and Evolution of the Dome in Persia" was chosen by K. A. C. Creswell for a paper that he read at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Persia, Mr. Creswell said, had played a very important part in the evolution of this form of roofing, since the Persians were the first people to devise a satisfactory "pendentive," whereby a really large dome could be set over a square chamber—a problem which the Romans failed to solve.

Referring to the period from the rise of Islam to A. D. 1400, Mr. Creswell cited the dome of the mausoleum at Sultanieh as the finest example. After Timur's return from the siege and sack of Damascus a new type appeared, built with an inner and outer shell, like the dome of St. Paul's. This, the lecturer suggested, was copied from the wooden dome of the Great Mosque at Damascus, which in the fourteenth century had a dome of this type. He also suggested that it came to be adopted for the sake of its external effect.

Some sacred shrines with gilded tiles could, in the clear Persian atmosphere, said Mr. Creswell, sometimes be seen flashing 30 miles away.

BRITISH PLUMAGE BILL IS MODIFIED

Change in the Measure Regarded as Partially a Suffragette Victory.

IT ENCOURAGED "MARTYRS"

Any Woman with a Foreign Feather in Her Hat Liable, Under Original Proposals, to Prosecutions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—The Government has been defeated on the Plumage bill, designed on lines similar to the measure enacted in the United States last year, and certain amendments have now been introduced which make it valueless for the purpose originally intended.

To a certain extent the suffragettes must be held responsible. Mr. Glyn Jones moved an amendment that the expression "person" should not include any woman over 21 years of age. He said it would be going too far to dictate to an adult woman as to what she should wear in hats.

The Government, he said, must give women either feathers or votes. The bill, as it stood, would present to suffragettes the easiest road into jail which could possibly be devised. If it became a law many thousands of women would adopt as the emblem of their great organization a cheap foreign feather, and would probably be seen walking with it in their hats round the Houses of Parliament to show their contempt of Parliament.

Mr. Glyn Jones finally altered his amendment so that the expression "person" should not include any woman unless engaged in the importing, buying, or selling of plumage. This amendment was carried, and women will still be able to wear feathers without the prospect of being fined or imprisoned.

The provisions of the bill to which the persons engaged in the feather trade so strongly object remain.

LONDON, April 15.—There is a good deal of alarm among merchants and retailers engaged in the feather trade of this country owing to the introduction by the Government of the Plumage (Prohibition) bill. It is feared that their business will be much affected if the bill, as at present offered to Parliament, becomes law. The bill has passed its second reading, and is now in the hands of a Parliamentary committee.

A reporter of The Standard, seeking opinions among the trade, found in every case a strong desire for more careful consideration of the present clauses of the bill and a wider inquiry into the full facts of the case.

Eugene Henneguy, Chairman of the National Plumage Committee in the Textile Trades' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said that every aim of the promoters of the bill could have been attained internationally, working in connection with the trade. "But," he added, "although we had a most workable scheme, adopted by France, Germany, and Austria, if this bill were dropped, it was not accepted.

"Mr. Hobhouse talks of a conference between the nations; but France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Greece, Denmark, and Norway have not accepted, and the two first named have distinctly refused; so what sort of conference can it be?

"We are as interested in the protection of birds as any one. They are our source of income, and we wish them protected. Birds of paradise are already protected, and their exportation from the country of origin is controlled.

"The clause making it illegal to be 'in possession' of prohibited feathers is very mischievous, and is likely to spoil the trade in imitation feathers, for there is not a draper or milliner who would incur the chance of putting women customers to the risk of being challenged and summoned for being in possession of what might be only imitation feathers or real feathers imported before the passage of the bill."

Directors of such well-known firms as Peter Robinson, D. H. Evans & Co., and Gorring & Co., all condemned the bill. Mr. Sargeant, of the first-named firm, said that it would be exceedingly bad for the millinery trade, and put thousands out of employment. E. Webb, managing director of D. H. Evans & Co., regards the bill as an effort to make fashions by Act of Parliament. "Fashion is a fickle thing," he says, "and the ostrich feather, which will be permitted to come in and hold the feather market to itself, will gain no popularity out of its monopoly."

Sidney Spiers, of the firm of H. & S. Spiers, points out some of the inconsistencies that will remain if the bill is passed. "England," he says, "will still boil lobsters and crabs alive, skin eels alive, and permit the importation of furs which are obtained, in the case of the ermine particularly, under circumstances of great cruelty. The osprey is alleged to be robbed of his bridal feathers under circumstances of great cruelty, and the bird of paradise, it is stated, is threatened with extermination.

"As a matter of fact, two-thirds of the feathers of ospreys imported to this country are picked up on the water or on the birds' feeding grounds, having dropped off in the ordinary process of moulting. Others, certainly, are shot, and it takes a good sportsman to get near them. As for the bird of paradise, I am assured that there are thousands and thousands of them in the mountains of Sumatra. 'Extermination' is an extravagant term. King Solomon imported peacock feathers and ivory into Jerusalem 2,800 years ago, but we have still plenty of peacocks and of elephants.

"Besides, unless we are hypocrites, we know that wild birds often have to be put down. I believe the price paid for killing sparrows is $5 per 1,000.

"But, apart from the sentimental side, the Plumage bill has already had a disastrous effect on the ostrich feather trade, which is excluded under the bill. Ostrich feathers worth $400 a pound last August have fallen to $100; the $300 a pound grade to $95 or $100, and the highest price made at the last sales was $90 a pound. The South African farmers hoped to benefit by the Plumage bill, thinking they would have a monopoly of the feather trade under its clauses; but there is nothing so precarious as a trade that depends on the fads and foibles of women of fashion.

"What has happened is that fashionable women, in America particularly, having been forbidden to have the full choice of feathers, have decided to have none, and the great ostrich industry of the Cape is thereby imperiled. Just now, in London, in view of the Plumage bill taking effect from the end of this year, ospreys have risen from $50 to $75 an ounce for the short selected variety, and from $30 to $50 for longs. Birds of paradise realize $35 each.

"The wholesale value of fancy plumage sold to retailers in this country is $3,500,000 per annum. This industry will be killed completely."

C. du P. Chiappini, the Trades Commissioner for the Union Government of South Africa, while recognizing the low price of ostrich feathers, puts it down to the present fashion for small hats. "We have known what it is for millinery fashions to change before, and as they are likely to change again, we are not alarmed," he said. "Besides, in Spring time the tendency among women is to wear flowers and ribbons in their hats."

French General Elections To-day.

PARIS, April 25.—The last appeals to the French electors were made to-day by the candidates for membership of the Chamber of Deputies, for which the general elections take place throughout France to-morrow. Although the campaign has been one of the most animated ever conducted in France, there has been no disorder, and the authorities expect to-morrow's polling to pass off quietly.

VICTOR HERBERT VERY ILL.

His Condition Critical After Operation for Appendicitis in London.

LONDON, April 25.—Victor Herbert, the composer, underwent an operation for appendicitis this morning. His condition was reported to be critical to-night.

Mr. Herbert suddenly became ill while being shown through Buckingham Palace Wednesday. The physicians who were called in to attend him decided that an operation was not necessary, but on Friday he became so much worse that after a consultation of four doctors an operation was deemed imperative.

Mr. Herbert is in a nursing home. His wife and daughter are here.

The composer came to London from the United States a week ago. He is 55 years old.

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Established 14 Years at No. 62 West 47th St., Near 5th Ave.

Ready-to-Wear Department

THE DAINTY DRESS & SUIT CO. (Miss Marguerite, Mgr.)

Commencing Tomorrow, Our Annual

SALE of SUITS

According to our yearly custom, we are CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE LINE OF SUITS at prices positively REGARDLESS OF COST, in order to make room for our large line of Summer Gowns.

Dressy Suits, Fancy Suits and Tailored Suits

Consisting of those different and distinctive designs, which appeal so much to well-dressed women, in all the latest styles and descriptions, and have heretofore sold regularly for $32.50, $42.50 and $54.50

They will positively be CLOSED OUT for

16.50, 18.50 & 19.50

This sale will convince you that it pays to buy Suits from a house of our standing

All Models From Our Regular Custom Dressmaking Department

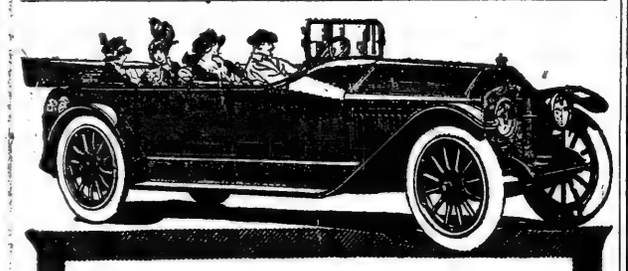
Will also be CLOSED OUT

At Less Than Half Price

PRETTY SUMMER DRESSES

In unusually effective styles suitable for street, afternoon, thes dansants, and general evening wear

From 4.75 to 9.50, 11.50, 14.75 up to 24.50



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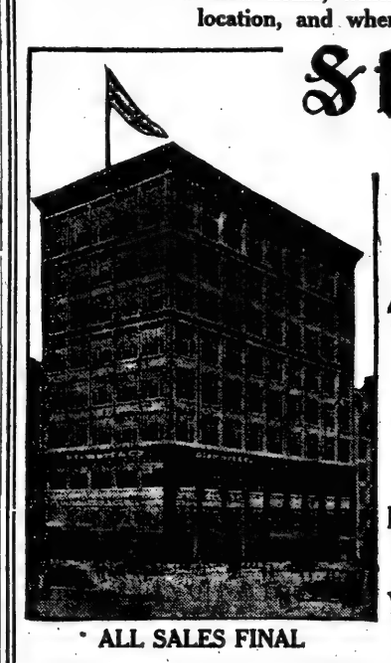
This is our new home, which will be built on the site of our present location, and where we will open in September.



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FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 37TH STREET

Old Building Will Be Torn Down May 1:

4 Days Left Before We Close

Thousands of Garments Still Here, and EVERY ONE MUST GO.

Here Is What We Have Done.

Marked prices so low that THEY ARE ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE.

You can secure very wonderful bargains, if you can be suited.

ALL SALES FINAL

SUITS—*Choice of Any Suit in the House*

18.50

This Includes the Finest Suits We Have Left, Without Reserve

DRESSES—*Choice of Any Dress in the House*

5.00 7.50 & 12.50

Includes all our Evening, Dinner and Theatre Gowns, Beaded Robes, Afternoon and Street Dresses and Dansante Frocks. None Reserved.

Coats and Wraps (*Final Prices*)

Sport Coats in various fabrics, some silk lined; Balmacaan Coats of Scotch Tweeds, and Moire Silk Coats. Formerly to $12.50 Reduced to 5.00

Fancy Silk Coats of Silk Cascadeau, Moire Silk, Taffeta Silk, Broche and Plain Faille Silk, Silk Matelasse and Novelty Silk and Wool Effects, also of Flowered Silk Braid over Peau de Cygne. Formerly to $25.50 Reduced to 12.50

Evening Wraps in light colors and pastel shades; included are 8 imported models which are ostrich feather trimmed. Formerly to $40.00 Reduced to 15.00

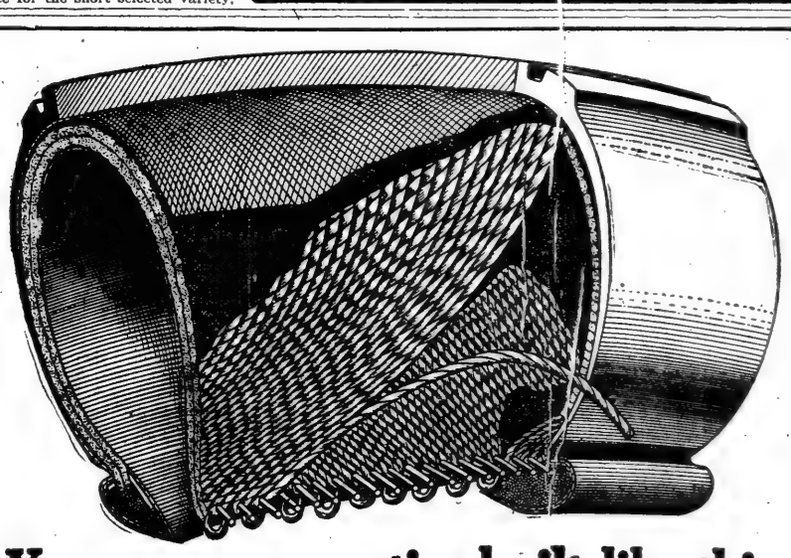
Dressy Waists Formerly to $6.50

Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Chiffon, Chiffon Lined, Lace; all the newest shades..... 2.95

Dressy Waists Formerly to $10.00

Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Flowered Crepe de Chine, Crepe Chiffon; some have organdie collar..... 3.90

Stewart & Co., 5th Avenue, Corner 37th Street



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The one big step forward in tire construction—with its strong, flexible, wonderfully active and strain-resisting, rubber-filled and rubber-covered Cable Cords.

Note in the illustration the two layers of continuous insulated Cable Cords which are laid at perfect tension and securely anchored to the base.

This construction brings about an ideal tire condition—*uniform tension in all parts—correct resilience and less resistance in contact with road—wonderful strength and remarkable life!* That's why

It cuts down your gasoline bills—often as much as 25%

It brings out power in your engine you never knew was there
(We have records of 15 per cent more horsepower developed)

It will carry you more miles

You can start quicker, steer easier and coast farther

You are practically immune to that expensive accident—stone bruising

All these advantages—and more—invite your investigation

We have prepared an interesting booklet on the Silvertown which gives full details—write for it. Or, if you prefer, drop a card to our nearest branch and our representative will call and give further particulars.

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TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

REINHARDT STAGING HAUPTMANN PLAY

It Is Hoped the Dramatist's Reputation Will Be Revived Under His Management.

AN OPERA BY SINDING

Work by the Norwegian Composer Produced in Germany, and Is Enthusiastically Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 25.—Dr. Gerhart Hauptmann, all of whose plays in the last decade have, practically without exception, been box-office failures, has decided to try his luck in a new field. He has transferred his long-time allegiance from the Lessing Theatre in Berlin and the recently founded German Artists' Society Theatre to Max Reinhardt, the producing genius of the Deutsches Theatre.

It is stated that Dr. Hauptmann has entered upon the same sort of arrangement with Herr Reinhardt as for many years he had with his great patron, Otto Brahm, of the Lessing Theatre.

Brahm, in the opinion of many judges, had as much to do with Hauptmann's fame as a dramatist as the latter himself. His friends hope that Hauptmann's reputation as a playwright may be revived under Reinhardt's auspices.

The musical event of the week in Germany was the production of the first opera ever written by the eminent Norwegian composer Christian Sinding, who had hitherto confined his efforts to symphonic compositions and songs. The opera is called "The Holy Mountain" and had its initial production at the Ducal Court Opera of Anhalt at Dessau in the presence of a distinguished gathering of international musicians. The American contingent was particularly strong, and included George Hamlin, the tenor of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company; Mrs. Frank King Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wells of Berlin, Arthur Shattuck of Paris, to whom the new opera is dedicated, and Mme. Tina Lerner, the Russian pianist, who will shortly tour the United States, and her American husband, Louis Bachner.

At the end of the performance, which was enthusiastically received, the American guests presented to Herr Sinding a wreath tied with red, white, and blue streamers. The book of the opera is the work of Frau Dora Duncker, the well-known Berlin authoress. The theme is dramatic, but intensely human, dealing with the conflicting emotions of a young monk, Dion, who cannot suppress his passion for a girl, Daphne, whom he meets on Mount Athos. Love conquers and, amid the blessings of the monk's superior, the young couple are married.

Herr Sinding's music is dramatic and lyric by turns, but melodious throughout, with magnificent orchestration.

Miss Marie Cavan, formerly of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera, who has sung for the last year at the Hamburg Municipal Opera, has just signed a flattering contract with the new Opera at Hamburg and will sing leading prima-donna rôles there in the coming season. She will make her début in September with Jadlowker in "La Bohème" and "Rigoletto."

Frank Gittelson, the Philadelphia violinist, who, both on account of his talents and his physical proportions, is called the young Ysaye of Germany," has been engaged to appear on the same programme with Mme. Melba at a large concert in the Albert Hall, London, early in May. He will leave here for England next week to complete the necessary arrangements.

Hugh R. Wilson Weds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—The wedding of Hgh R. Wilson of Chicago, Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, and Katherine Boyle of Ann Arbor, Mich., took place at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, at noon to-day. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by Arthur Alexander Dodge, the best man. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left for the Continent on their honeymoon.

BIG BANKS IN HOT FIGHT.

Three London Concerns Have About Half a Million Deposits Each.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—The competition among the great joint-stock banks of England for first place, which for some years has been growing ever keener, has now assumed the character of war.

The contest for the moment is over the largest total deposits. During recent years three banks, Lloyds, the London City and Midland, and the London and County, have been striving for first place. Their deposits at their last annual statements showed totals of $469,000,000, $459,500,000, and $441,000,000, respectively.

Lloyds recently arranged to take over the business of the Wilts and Dorset Bank, thereby adding $60,000,000 to its total deposits, and reached the record held by the Crédit Lyonnais of France.

Sir Edward Holden, who is the head of the London City and Midland Bank, immediately determined to enter into competition with Lloyds in new territory, and at top speed arranged to open seventeen branches of the City and Midland in the chief towns where the Wilts and Dorset Bank operates.

What Sir Edward Holden could not buy he determined to create. Banking is the overpowering passion of his life. It is his work and play. He is the only English controller of a great banking concern who has been through every rank. Born near Manchester sixty-six years ago, he went to Owens' College, and then joined the Manchester and County Bank as a clerk. He was transferred to the Birmingham and Midland Bank as accountant in 1881. He soon became manager, and then entered upon a career of amalgamations and absorptions which has only been surpassed in magnitude by those of Lloyds.

He turned a provincial concern of moderate importance into one of the leading clearing banks in London. Since 1889 he has absorbed twenty-four other banks into his concern, with 439 offices and deposits of over $250,000,000.

ECCENTRIC AUTHOR DEAD.

Wrote and Produced Many Plays, All Failures—Was a Millionaire.

LONDON, April 16.—William Hamilton Codrington Nation, an eccentric bachelor who at intervals during nearly fifty years produced plays which nobody wanted to see and wrote books which failed to find readers, and who died at Dover in March, aged 70, left no will.

Letters of administration, it is announced, have been granted to Mr. Nation's half-brother, the Rev. Charles Codrington Nation, as one of the next of kin, and the heir-at-law, Col. Henry Spencer Foliett. The estate is of the gross value of $1,558,360, of which the net personalty has been sworn at $1,179,135. The duties will amount to about $250,000.

It is thought that the Misses Violet and Irene Vanbrugh, the actresses, will benefit by the intestacy, as Mrs. Barnes, their mother, was a step-sister of Mr. Nation.

Mr. Nation, who was Lord of the Manor of Rockbeare, Devonshire, began his extraordinary career as a theatrical manager as long ago as 1866, when he ran plays at Sadler's Wells Theatre. For the next few years he successively occupied Astley's Theatre, the Royalty Theatre, the Holborn Theatre, and the Charing Cross Theatre. These enterprises engaged his energies until 1874, and he then took a rest from theatrical management for more than thirty years, reappearing at Terry's Theatre in 1906, the Scala Theatre in 1907, and the Royalty Theatre in 1908, 1909, and 1910. His final appearance in management was at Wyndham's Theatre less than two years ago, when he made his usual failure and met it with his customary urbanity and cheerfulness.

No amount of failure daunted him, the reason perhaps being that a handsome private income enabled him to pursue an expensive hobby with impunity. Even the bare titles of the plays he produced would fill much space. Many of them were adaptations from the French, and some were musical extravaganzas, of a particularly extravagant character.

Mr. Nation's literary career began even earlier than his adventures in stageland. He published a volume of poems "Cypress Leaves," including "The Paint Washed Off" (verses relating to theatrical life in 1862). These were succeeded by many other volumes both of verse and prose.

A desire to be an editor also attacked Mr. Nation, and The London, The Covent Garden Magazine, and The Weekly Companion were periodicals that at one time or another had brief and disastrous careers.

Undesirables Driven from Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, April 25.—Twenty-four Frenchmen and other foreigners, undesirable habitués of the red light district, were deported to Colombia to-day by order of the Panama Government.

New British Naval Attaché.

LONDON, April 25.—The appointment of Capt. Guy R. A. Gaunt as Naval Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, dating from June 1, in succession to Capt. Heathcoat S. Grant, was gazetted to-day.

FUGITIVE CASHIER CAUGHT IN LONDON

T. A. Reid, Employed by Chubb & Son, Vanished on His Books Showing $90,000 Shortage.

INDICTED FOR LARCENY

Missing Since March Last Year—Betrayed by Mail Forwarded Under Assumed Name.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 25.—At Bow Street Police Court to-day Thomas Adam Reid, described as an accountant living in Brixton, was charged on an extradition warrant with larceny. Detective Cooper of Scotland Yard stated that he saw the accused in King Street in the City on Friday afternoon and asked his name. He replied, "Mr. Russell."

The detective then told him that he was a police officer, and that he had a warrant for the arrest of Thomas A. Reid, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Chubb & Son of New York. The prisoner admitted that he was the man wanted and asked where Mr. Chubb was now. He was told that Mr. Chubb was in London.

When charged at Bow Street the accused made no reply. On the evidence a remand was ordered.

Reid has been missing since March 28, 1913, after accountants had discovered a shortage of about $90,000 in his accounts. For ten years he had been employed by Chubb & Son at 5 South William Street, and at the time of his disappearance was cashier of the Marine Department. The position, according to Hendon Chubb, a member of the firm, was not so much one of importance as one of trust.

Reid came well recommended and had had five years' experience with a similar firm. He is about 50 years old and had a family living at 84 Seventieth Street, Bay Ridge. He was a member of the Bath Beach Marine and Field Club, and was said to be a crack golf player.

According to a member of District Attorney Witman's staff, reports came to Reid's employers that he was living beyond his means and they started an investigation. The $90,000 shortage was then discovered. The matter was taken to the Grand Jury and two indictments were filed on April 4, 1913, charging, respectively, the larceny of $1,400 and $1,100.

Just before the Grand Jury action was taken, Reid was missing one morning from his accustomed place in the office of Chubb & Son. After his disappearance his wife asserted that he was the victim of foul play, and that if he could be found the shortages would be explained. She even went so far as to consult a private detective agency in an attempt to learn his whereabouts.

Reid was traced to Canada. Several weeks ago the detectives who had been on the case learned that a man answering his description was in London. It was said that his arrest was finally brought about by means of mail which was forwarded to him in London under an assumed name.

The method which Reid is said to have employed in the commission of the thefts alleged in the two indictments was forging indorsements to checks drawn by Chubb & Son to the order of customers. One of Reid's duties as cashier of the Marine Department was to pay out checks for large sums on policies.

The investigators ferreted out two bank accounts which Reid kept under different names. One of these was in a New York bank and the other was in a Brooklyn bank. It is charged that the checks which he received to pay out were deposited by him in these banks after he had forged the indorsements.

One of the checks, on which one of the two indictments was based, was to the order of H. W. Marsh. An investigation disclosed that the name of the payee had been altered to "H. W. Marsh & Co." One of the accounts which Reid had was in that name, it is said.

The indorsement on the check was made by a rubber stamp which had been specially made for the purpose. Reid would then check against the checks which he had deposited.

Tells the Time in Nine Cities.

LONDON, April 15.—There has been presented to the recently-opened London Museum an interesting clock, which is said to be the only one of its kind in existence.

The clock stands twelve feet high, and in addition to indicating Greenwich time on the big dial, also indicates simultaneously on eight smaller dials the time in as many of the principal cities of the world. It further contains a barometer and a date dial.

The timepiece was constructed in 1851 for the Great Exhibition, and is a handsome piece of workmanship, the casing and fittings being of mahogany, ormolu, and bronze. It is said to have cost $5,000.

GERMAN SHAKESPEARE FETE

Two American Professors Participate in Jubilee at Weimar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 25.—The golden jubilee of the German Shakespeare Society was celebrated with great pomp this week at Weimar, the picturesque little capital hallowed with the memories of Goethe and Schiller.

America took a leading part in the festivities in the persons of Prof. Felix Schelling of the English department of the University of Pennsylvania and Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, who attended in the capacity of the personal representative of President Butler of Columbia University.

Prof. Schelling received a diploma of honorary membership in the society as a token of the latter's appreciation of his appearance at the jubilee on behalf not only of the University of Pennsylvania but also of the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia, which is the oldest Shakespeare organization in existence, and of the Modern Languages Association of the United States.

Other honorary memberships were conferred on Viscount Haldane of England, M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington; Dr. von Berzevizy, President of the Hungarian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Herr Baumeister of the Hof-Burg Theater in Vienna, the nestor of German-speaking actors.

Pleasure was caused by the announcement that King George of England and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria had accepted membership in the German Shakespeare Society. Kaiser Wilhelm has long been a member. From all three monarchs telegrams of greeting were received. King George telegraphed from the midst of the Paris fêtes:

"I cordially appreciate the honor paid in Germany to Shakespeare and, through Shakespeare, to my country."

Prof. Schelling gave an eloquent address. He said that the younger generation of American scholars, as a rule, had taken the rudiments of their methods from Germany, and asserted that German studies in Shakespeareana was highly suggestive for American researches. Both Prof. Schelling and Prof. Shorey took dinner with the Grand Duke Ernst of Saxe-Weimar in the ancient castle where Goethe and Schiller had often broken bread. His Royal Highness conversed with animation and in faultless English.

Prof. Brandl of the department of English at the University of Berlin was re-elected President of the Shakespeare Society for the twelfth successive term.

Prof. Brandl, who is looked upon, even in Great Britain, as a leading Shakespearean, was mainly responsible for the success of the jubilee, the feature of which that caused him most pride was the fact that more than 100 Continental theatres in which German is spoken, reaching all the way from Riga to the French frontier, produced Shakespeare plays this week in honor of the society's semi-centenary.

SPURN HATPIN PROTECTORS

London Women Refuse to Buy Them —An Ordinance Proposed.

LONDON, April 15.—The hatpin problem is as annoying in London as it is elsewhere, and two members of the London County Council, Messrs. Montagu Shearman and Anderton, have introduced a resolution suggesting that, in view of the increasing danger and inconvenience to the public caused by the use of long and unprotected hatpins and other projecting ornaments in the headdress worn by women, the Local Government Records and Museums Committee should report as to the desirability of introducing a new by-law to deal with the question.

Mr. Shearman said in regard to the resolution that there seemed to be a general feeling that something ought to be done. Most people agree that long hatpins were an inconvenience and a danger. Once a by-law was introduced, it would be an easy thing for the police to administer it, and one or two test cases would have a deterrent effect.

Mr. Shearman added that a friend of his, a doctor at St. Thomas's Hospital, had told him that there were frequent cases of hatpin injuries on the face treated in the out-patient department.

At a large establishment in the West End it was stated that, though hatpin protectors were stocked, women refused to buy them.

SAYS HOT WAX BATH RESTORES HEALTH

French Physician Recommends It for Rheumatism, Gout, and Lumbago.

NEXT DOOR TO BOILING OIL

Enters a Vat of Paraffin at a Temperature of 120 Degrees to Prove His Theory.

LONDON, April 16.—Great interest has been excited in medical circles by the communication made to the Academy of Medicine in Paris by Dr. Barthe de Sandfort regarding the curative properties of heated wax in certain diseases, in regard to which details are printed here to-day.

A medical correspondent of The Daily Chronicle points out that "wax" is really a generic term, which signifies, roughly, anything which is of the consistence of beeswax. The term was at one time used in pharmacology, but it has long since been discarded in favor of words more precise in meaning. If one were to come across it nowadays it would signify hard paraffin. Soft paraffin is vaseline; liquid paraffin is oil.

In matters medical, the correspondent says, paraffin already enjoys the confidence of the profession and the public. It goes on to say:

"Vaseline we have known since the days of our childhood, and liquid paraffin admixed with all kinds of evil-smelling substances has been sprayed into our throats and up our nostrils whenever we have dared to indulge in a cold. Comparatively recently liquid paraffin has attained to an enormous vogue as a laxative. A very celebrated English surgeon has been the apostle of the internal administration of paraffin; it has been reserved for a French physician to proclaim its merits as an external application.

"Dr. Barthe de Sandfort has been working at the subject since 1901. For eight years the progress was slow, but so sure that in 1909 he was emboldened to do a thing which anyone up to that time would surely have described as the act of a madman. So confident was he in the results of his observations that he actually entered a large vat full of paraffin at a temperature of considerably over 120 degrees Fahrenheit. What this means may be realized by looking at the readings on an ordinary bath thermometer, where it will be seen that a hot bath is anything over 105 degrees Fahrenheit. It is not many people who can endure a bath of 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Now, what is the outcome of this deed of calculated but not frigid daring? In principle the outcome is this. By means of paraffin it is now possible to make an external application to the human body of a temperature very much higher than has hitherto been deemed possible without provoking pain or serious scalding.

"In practice the results may be divided into medical and surgical. In medicine hot-water baths, douches, poultices, and fomentations will be superseded in the treatment of local pains and inflammations such as occur in rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, varicose veins, boils, and the like, by applications of super-heated wax. In surgery, wounds, ulcers, burns, and the like will be treated by super-heated wax in preference to ordinary dressings. The wax forms an artificial scab over the wound, protecting it from the outside microbic air, and, by some process which remains to be explained, promotes very rapid healing.

"These are not assumptions on the part of Dr. Berthe de Sandfort. During the thirteen years that he has been at work on the question he has proved his conclusions. And the word of a man who will enter a tub of boiling oil in support of his theories may well be relied on.

"On the subject of his experience in this particular connection, Dr. Berthe de Sandfort says that not only did he suffer no discomfort, but that after the bath he felt stimulated and exhilarated."

PAY WHEN THEY GET JOBS.

Curious Restaurant for Theatrical Folk Near Covent Garden.

LONDON, April 15.—One of the most remarkable restaurants in London—that city of surprises—is described by a writer in The Daily News. It is in one of the narrow streets leading from Covent Garden to St. Martin's Lane.

It is a small and obscure place, but when it is noticed, of inviting appearance. The windows are curtained, and only a brief notice announces that food is to be obtained within.

"Theatre-land," says the writer of the article, "is all about it, and seemed to know it. There could be no doubt about the profession of its clients, who evidently regarded it as a retreat. They were on terms of easy friendship with the two presiding ladies. On gentleman who had lunched, and who had a face like doom, perhaps partly (by the look of his clothes) because he was hard up, and partly because tragedy may have been his job, passed the landladies, without paying, with a bow that would have done justice to an ambassador, and went out. 'Poor old Bill,' said a fashionable young lady, who sat near; 'it's time his hard luck had finished'."

A question concerning the distinguished looking but shabby Hamlet who had just gone out revealed a "most heartrending fact" to the visitor. The two proprietors of the restaurant some years since were actresses. They were in George Edwardes' first company. Now they entertain anyone with good food; but if it happens that one is a "professional," and cannot pay for one's meal because disengaged, "why, then you merely bow, and go out. The good ladies will understand."

"Nor," says the writer of the article, "is it a question of chalking it up; actors and sailors—who are the only folk nowadays amongst whom it is recognized that if you cannot pay that is no reason why you should not eat—register no back debts of that sort in their account books. But they remember. And so it happens that when an actor's luck turns he does not desert the little restaurant; he comes to lunch again, and leaves as much as would cover a dinner for two at the Ritz."

SUPER-TANGO TEA ENTHRALLS LONDON

Mannequin Parade a Feature of Latest Novelty for Jaded Seekers for Amusement.

LIVING TABLEAUX GIVEN

And Modern Dances, All Amid Chinese Scenery and Atmosphere.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—The super-tango tea has arrived thanks to the restless genius of "Jack" May, the American manager of Murray's, who, when the old-fashioned orthodox tango tea seemed to have fallen on evil days and was positively on its last legs, came to the relief of jaded Londoners with the very newest time-killing device.

The super-tango tea, which does not demand any active participation or physical exertion on the part of its devotees beyond paying a minimum of 60 cents for tea and toast, consists of a formidable programme which is a mélange of tableaux vivants, ultra-modern dances, ragtime, and the added novelty of a fashion parade of mannequins showing the latest Parisian creations.

The specially constructed stage at one end of the supper room is draped with cloth of gold and represents a Chinese interior "in the palace of Benevolent Blessings." According to the programme it was designed by a Russian artist with futurists tendencies. Part of the pictures are from the Wegener collection in the British Museum.

The footlights are a row of one-legged storks, holding tiny colored electric bulbs in their bills, while Chinese lanterns and much burning of incense add to the atmosphere.

While one sips tea he sees first two Chinese ladies labeled on the programme as "Precious Pearl" and "Roundfaced Beauty" in tableaux, representing "The Earthly Paradise, 1908 A. D." After this the ta-tao is danced by the Misses Wang and Tuan to the strains of a negro banjo band.

Then a loud-mouthed megaphone man announces:

"Next will be the Venetian Furlana as recommended by the Pope," although it is doubtful if his Holiness ever recommended the daring slit skirts which the graceful Furlana dancers wear.

Then the tea drinkers are treated in quick succession to the hesitation, valse, the maxixe, and the inevitable tango. Coon songs and banjo ragtime form the transition to the real feature of the super-tango tea—the fashion parade.

Seven models, wearing the latest Parisian evening dresses, all showing marked Chinese influence, pose on the stage, first singly, then en masse, and slowly parade up and down the aisles and around the tables of the tea drinkers, giving the women in the audience, many of whom have come with opera glasses, a chance to examine critically each creation.

The first model wears a dress described on the programme as "the sky-blue Chinese flower," and THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent's technical adviser says that it consists of a corsage of meteor and lace transparent over silver, cut very low in the front and back, skirt of satin meteor, the novel feature being a draped upward movement of the skirt and big ruches of tulle at the back, transparent over hyacinths in the shades of petunia and mauve.

Dress 2 is described as "moss entangled in melting snow," and shows the new "babyback," shown this season, which is made of lace, with tulle over its entire back. The transparent skirt is of gray and striped chenille on voile, transparent, and ornamented with a big bow of green, blue, and white and black tulle, to represent the moss.

No. 7 was poetically described on the programme as "a dress for a thousand Autumns and a myriad of years of everlasting joy without end." This is of opalene embroidery, which shows every color of the rainbow as the wearer moves. There is a simulation of a low-cut corsage in front and back.

Still another dress has a corsage of sea-green tulle over azure blue, which gives the Chinese peacock shade. It has a huge rose in the back and a front of embroidered, hand-painted beads, just to hold together the chiffon at the back and front of the corsage, while the skirt has billows and billows of blue-green tulle.

Following comes a procession of other mannequins, showing afternoon dresses in the newest shades—rose, rouge, snake-skin green, columbium, harlot red, mistinilet, and blue dragon. Then the negro band plays "God Save the King," and the show is over.

The super-tango tea is proving popular. Even for a man it is not only amusing but instructive.

PIGEONS VS. LOCOMOTIVE.

Novel Race Arranged Between "Homers" and an Express Train.

LONDON, April 16.—Handel Booth, M. P., is an enthusiastic pigeon fancier, and, following up the match last Summer between "homers" of his constituency and that of Percy Illingworth, chief Liberal Whip, another enthusiast, he has arranged a novel match. This will be to decide whether it is possible for any one traveling in an express train from London to arrive in Pontefract before birds released in Palace Yard, Westminster, which will also be the starting point for the traveler.

The match is to take place on June 20, and the birds will be released at 9:45 in the morning. A fast motor car will convey Mr. Booth from Palace Yard to King's Cross Station, where he will catch the 10:10 train to Doncaster. At Doncaster he will be met by another car, which will take him with all expedition to Pontefract Market Place.

A competition on the same lines as that of last year, which was won by the Pontefract pigeons, will also take place, the victors having been challenged by Otley.

Franklin

Nation Wide Economy Contest

On May 1st Franklin Dealers in all parts of the United States and Canada, regardless of weather or road conditions, will make an officially certified test to determine how far their Six-Thirty touring car can go on one gallon of gasoline.

100 to 150 different cars, different drivers, different grades of gasoline, all on the same day, will give a real average of what is possible with the Franklin Six-Thirty car.

Call and find out why the Franklin is economical.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
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Have You Seen The

Behning Player Piano?

Its Name!—On everybody's lips.
Its Beauty!—In everyone's heart.

That's what your friend will say if he knows you to be the least bit musical.

Such amazing beauty as the Behning possesses cannot be kept quiet; really it talks for itself; no salesman is necessary to display its merits.

Let the veriest tyro in music sit down to the Behning, the very first thing he will say: "Why, I can hardly feel the pedals under my feet, it plays so easily; and how sparkling the tone ripples out; I never dreamed a player could be so fascinating."

Put a hand-played music-roll in the Behning and this very same "beginner in Music" will be changed as by magic into a brilliant pianist.

Sounds like a fairy tale? Drop in and hear it, and try it yourself, and you will think you are in Fairyland. Your home will be a musical Fairyland when you put a Bahning Player into it.

Suppose You Have a Look Tomorrow.

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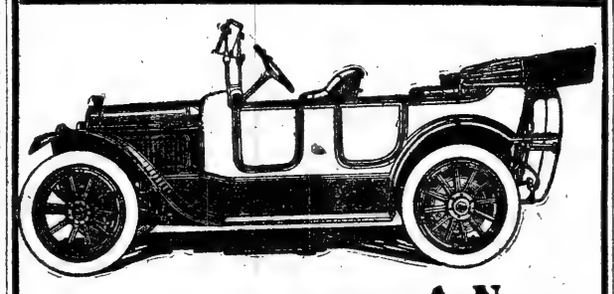
POPE QUALITY HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED



A New

POPE-HARTFORD

for

$2250.00

Built by the Pope Mfg. Co., in the Pope Shops and Replete with Pope Quality—The Ideal "Four"

IN the quality of materials used and in its performance this New Pope-Hartford—known as Model 35—has never been equalled by any car under $3500.

Mechanically, Model 35 embodies every worthy feature now expected as a component part of a 1914 motor car.

Pope Motors are world-famed as developing more power per piston displacement than any other ever put into an automobile. This has been proved by dynamometer tests by disinterested engineers of national reputation.

The Four-Speed Roller Bearing Transmission could contain no better materials—it could not be better built, regardless of price.

The clutch with its automatic brake is the same in material and design as used in our $4250 model of 1913, the most efficient clutch of that season or this.

The Gray & Davis Electric Starting and Lighting Systems have been adapted to the requirements of Model 35, with a resulting smoothness and silence of operation heretofore unattained.

While Model 35 contains many new and important improvements as compared with preceding models, yet the basic principles of designing, that first gave the Pope-Hartford its prestige, are retained.

In every sense Model 35 is beyond possibility of criticism. In power it averages no less than 25 per cent. more than the notably powerful 1913 Pope—in oil consumption it has established a record of 1750 miles average per gallon—Model 35 gets away with a swiftness and runs with a sweetness and steady flow of power that appeals irresistibly to every experienced motorist, and its perfect balance has made it a wonderfully easy riding car.

YOU CANNOT ASK FOR A BETTER CAR

YOU CANNOT GET A BETTER EQUIPMENT

OUR CATALOG TELLS THE WHOLE STORY—THEN SEE THE CAR

STRATTON MOTOR CAR CO.
1759 BROADWAY
REPRESENTING
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RESPONSIBLE BUILDERS OF RELIABLE MOTOR CARS

High Grade

Above all else *GMC* trucks are *high grade.* They are built *right* from the ground up, *right* from the standpoint of the metallurgist and the engineer and *right* in the opinion of practical men who concern themselves only with actual results.

Hard headed practical men have been the biggest buyers of *GMC* Trucks. They demand reliable truck performance at a reasonable cost. They get what they want in *GMC* Trucks. First, because *GMC* Trucks are well built. Second, because they can select a *GMC* gasoline or electric truck that fits their work exactly.

Third, they can buy the truck they choose at a price based on big production and low overhead expense, a price that represents *actual value.*

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Gasoline and Electric TRUCKS

GASOLINE (Chassis) From 1¼ ton at $1500 to 5 ton at $3000

ELECTRIC (Chassis Less Battery) From 1000 lbs. at $1200 to 12000 lbs. at $2500

As pioneers in the motor truck industry we have naturally learned much of value to prospective installers of commercial vehicles. All this experience is at *your* disposal.

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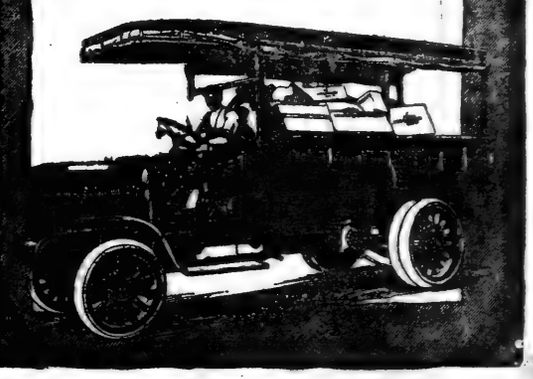

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

MME. VICTOR HENRY AND HER GERM FIND

French Scientist's Discovery May Prove Existence of Evolution in Microbes.

MAY SHOW DISEASE ORIGIN

Theory Advanced That Bacilli, Under Action of Light, May Engender New Illnesses.

PARIS, April 13.—The news that a new germ had been found in one of the laboratories of the Pasteur Institute has already been announced. Its discoverer is Mme. Victor Henry, the wife of the assistant director of the laboratory at the Sorbonne, and at present employed at cancer research under Dr. Borel at the Institute. The announcement of her discovery was first made public by Dr. Roux, Director of the Institute, through a note of inquiry addressed to the Academy of Science.

This note described the curious transformation of a microbe under ultra-violet rays noticed by Mme. Henry. The bacillus under observation was that of anthrax, which was being subjected to the prolonged action of the rays and gradually evolved into a new microbe. This new microbe, with which guinea pigs were inoculated, was found capable of communicating a new disease having a toxic character and not that of blood poisoning. Mme. Henry inquired whether in the course of time microbes have not submitted to the laws of evolution, and if the multitude of forms they affect do not come from primitive forms which under the action of light have been transformed and engendered new kinds of disease. The story of Mme. Henry's discovery is as follows:

Some five months ago she noticed something very peculiar as she was turning the glass tubes containing myriads of microbes under an ultra-violet arc lamp. It was a fact that had escaped the notice of all observers before her, and it seemed to her, therefore, the more interesting. While she was watching the behavior of the microbes under the light they seemed to undergo certain transformations, and, to her astonishment, they finally evolutionized into quite new varieties, so much so that she had doubt at first whether she had not mistaken the tube of one set of microbes for another. Having several times the same experiment, and each time hundreds of millions of microbes of one variety which she had in the tube before her became transformed into microbes of quite a different appearance. There was no doubt, as the glass tubes could not have been mixed up.

The subject became intensely interesting, and she called the attention of the Chief of the laboratory, Dr. Borel, who also realized that here was something which he had never observed before. The microbes transformed themselves while under observation. The discovery warranted further research, and the particular microbes which had attracted Mme. Henry's attention being those of anthrax, or charbon, as it is termed in French, she subjected them to a prolonged exposure to the ultra-violet rays, and under the influence of these rays the microbes of charbon became transformed into microbes conveying an infection which has more analogy to diphtheria than to anthrax. To test their virulence they were inoculated into guinea pigs, and it was immediately observed that they communicated a disease that did not come under any particular classification.

An extraordinary and new field was opened to speculation. If different microbes, as they become transformed into new and strange varieties, cause new and strange diseases, may it not be that originally all microbes were of one species, and that in millions of ages they became transformed into an infinite variety, causing at the same time an endless variety of diseases? Carrying the speculation further, one might have arrived at the hypothesis that in the beginning there was only one species of microbe and only one mortal disease. Some of these speculations were hinted at by Dr. Roux in his communication to the Academy.

A reporter recently visited Mme. Henry at the institute and found "a beautiful woman about twenty-four years of age." He asked for more details of her germ discovery.

"Well," she replied, "those things are very technical. Perhaps I had better write them out for you. If you will wait I shall send them to you this evening."

"Is it long ago that you made the discovery?"

"Not so very long. It was five months ago."

"May I ask if you are a woman doctor?"

"No; I only have my degree as Doctor of Natural Science. My husband also is a Doctor of Natural Science, and he is Assistant Director of the laboratory at the Sorbonne. We study science a good deal together, and I spend half my time here and the other half at the laboratory of the Sorbonne. Here we lack many of the necessary instruments which I find there."

"Have you specialized always in the study of microbes?"

"Oh, no," she replied. "Here, it is true, I follow the special researches into cancer conducted by Dr. Borel, the Chief of this laboratory, but before I devoted myself principally to investigations into light. Some four years ago some of my researches on ultra-violet and ultra-red rays were published. My husband and I still take a great interest in that branch."

All she would add was that the diseases produced by the transformed microbes were in all instances slightly less virulent than the diseases with which they had an analogy. There seems to be some hope, therefore, that as the microbes of the various diseases continue to become transformed the diseases themselves will become less virulent.

RICHARDS MEETS BANKERS.

Discusses Problems of New Law and Seeks Co-operation.

Eugene Lamb Richards, who is to take office as State Superintendent of Banks on May 9, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of Group VIII. of the American Bankers' Association at the Hotel Claridge last night. The group includes Brooklyn and the rest of Long Island and Frederick E. Gunnison, President of the Home Trust Company of Brooklyn, was Chairman. Mr. Richards spoke of the problems involved in the State banking law recently enacted.

"I am thoroughly convinced," he said, "that the department which is now to come under my care has been brought to the highest state of efficiency by the labors of such men as Hepburn, Clark Williams, Cheney, and Van Tuyl. However, I am confronted with new problems—problems other than those with which my predecessors had to grapple. I refer to the application of the new banking law to the control and supervision of private bankers and of the so-called 'loan sharks.'

"The Banking Department ought to be called the Department of Public Confidence. If you know human nature, you must also know that those who have been ground by the 'loan sharks' cannot distinguish readily between the honest and the dishonest banker, just as those who have lost their little savings by the acts of Siegel and Vogel are charging these acts in their hearts against the whole banking community and against the system of banking in the State.

"In remedying these conditions, and in restoring confidence and clear vision to the victims, I shall not only require unceasing vigilance and activity in my Department, but I need your daily co-operation and support.

"I am determined, so far as in me lies, to do all in my power to clean up the waifs, strays, and frauds in the banking community; and I am convinced that I can do it if such men as are here will stand by and hold up my hands.

"I want your aggressive co-operation. I want you to come to me and not wait for me to send to you."

The other speakers were Irving Bachelier and the Rev. Charles W. Flint of Brooklyn.

W. A. KISSAM'S WILL FILED.

Estate Valued at $200,000 Left in Trust to His Son.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 25.—The will of William A. Kissam, dated April 0, 1912, just one year before his death, was filed for probate here to-day. Mr. Kissam had a country home near William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, place at Great Neck, L. I., and was a member of the firm of Putnam, Kissam & Koehler of 18 Exchange Place, New York City. His will puts his estate, valued at $200,000, in trust for an only son, William A. Kissam, Jr., until he reaches 21 years old, when it passes to him outright.

Mr. Kissam owned a 100-acre farm at Lakeville, which is valued at $100,000. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Bayville Yacht Club. Mrs. Lillian Carlsmith Kissam of Kingston, N. Y., who is named in the petition for probate of the will as the widow of Mr. Kissam, is not mentioned in the will.

DON'T WANT NATION "DRY."

German and Jewish Organizations Heard in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representatives of the National German Alliance and various Jewish organizations to-day appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment against the liquor traffic.

Arno P. Mewitz, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Carrie Fischer and Albert L. Fankshanel of Baltimore; A. G. Koelble, Maj. Carl Lentz and A. Abeles of New York; Adolph Timms of Philadelphia and Simon Wolf and John B. Colpoys of Washington, were the speakers.

$500,000 FIRE AT CHESTER.

Flames Sweep Federal Steel and Harris Chemical Plants.

CHESTER, Penn., April 25.—Fire swept the plant of the Federal Steel Company and the Harris Chemical Company on the Delaware River front here to-day, causing the destruction of the pattern shop and other property of the steel company and wiping out the entire plant of the chemical company. The combined loss is estimated at $500,000.

Six firemen were injured in fighting the flames, two of them seriously.

Missing Husband Found Dead.

Arthur T. Baker, 53 years old, a merchant of 489 West 135th Street, died yesterday in a room at the West Shore Hotel, 590 West Forty-second Street, where he had registered as S. S. Johnson. His correct name and address were written on a card found in his pocket, and he was identified by his wife, Mrs. Loretta Baker. She had made a report to the police on Friday that her husband was missing.

T. N. PAGE FINDS BYRON'S ROME HOME

American Ambassador Identifies the Abode as No. 66 Piazza di Spagna.

NEW LETTER DISCOVERED

Found in Biblioteca Labronica of Leghorn and Throws Light on Poet's Relations with Shelley.

ROME, April 13.—This has been a very important and interesting week for lovers of the poet Byron. First, the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, announced to the Shelley Association that he had discovered the house occupied by Byron while he was in Rome early in 1817, and then news came from Leghorn that a letter by the poet had been discovered there in the Biblioteca Labronica which throws new light upon the relations of Byron with his fellow-poet Shelley.

It seems that Mr. Page had seen a letter addressed from Venice to Byron care of the banker Torlonia, who readdressed it to No. 66 Piazza di Spagna. The Ambassador next took care to find out that since Byron's sojourn here the numbers of the street had not been changed. These two facts sufficiently identified the house as Byron's.

The papers here all give Mr. Page the credit for the discovery and suggest that a fitting tablet be placed on the house, which is between the Via Condotti and the Via Borgognona, almost facing the house occupied by Keats.

So far as its external aspect is concerned it has remained practically unaltered, although the Piazza, while preserving the magnificence of its monumental architecture, is now furrowed by tram lines and traversed by motors, making it one of the busiest thoroughfares in Rome.

A notable fact is that Byron's house is now occupied by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Byron himself, as will be recalled, was always very fond of animals. In Byron's time the Piazza di Spagna was silent and tranquil, whereas to-day it is full of the noise of modern life. Yet it still preserves a gentle note of poetry. The whole Piazza is always full of flowers, for it is the largest flower market in Rome. Moreover, it is still one of the favorite resorts of foreigners residing in Rome, especially of English people, who purchase objects of art and antiquity in the characteristic shops which line the piazza.

The peculiar interest of the Leghorn letter lies in the discovery that, contrary to assertions so frequently made by Shelley's biographers—viz., that under no circumstances would Shelley have been beholden to Byron for pecuniary assistance—the former did actually on the last day of his life accept a loan from Byron. The light thrown by this letter upon the friendly intercourse of the two poets—even after the squabbles about Leigh Hunt—not only reflects credit on both, but will necessitate a revision of the harsh judgment which Shelleyan apologists so unjustly passed on Byron's conduct at that time.

It will be remembered that Shelley appointed Lord Byron as one of his executors, and left him a legacy of $10,000—a bequest which Byron, who has so often been accused of parsimony, generously declined in view of Mrs. Shelley's straitened circumstances. The letter reads:

Pisa, Sept. 2, 1822.

Dear Sir: Your present of the raspberries was very agreeable—they are the first of the kind I have seen in Tuscany—and I thank you for the regale.

I shall send over the Circulars for the cash (duly received a day or two ago) in a cover which will be conveyed by Mr. Dunn in a day or two—as he is coming over on some business shortly—I greatly doubt if Mr. Shelley has left any effects; or at least the debts will probably exceed the assets (sic.) The extreme liberality of his disposition generally left him in arrear, and the day before he was lost he borrowed of me fifty pounds, which were on board in cash when the boat went down. He had I believe the right to dispose of his father's estate—after the demise of the latter—who is very old and infirm from a paralytic stroke—but of the exact tendency of his will in 1817—I am ignorant, and even if there may not be a subsequent one with alterations. In the event of my being his Executor you may rely on my using my best endeavors that the creditors shall be duly paid—and of course that your claim should not be overlooked or neglected.

In the meantime there can be no harm in addressing Sir Timothy upon the subject—although from what I have heard of him—it is not very likely that he will be disposed to liquidate his son's debts—as they were not upon good terms—and I have observed that even the tenderest parents are somewhat tenacious on the score of similar disbursements. The moment I know anything certain of the present and future state of his affairs—you shall be advised—and I will try (as Executor, if I am so) to put your business in a train of settlement as early as possible. Believe me to be, with compliments to Mrs. and Miss Webb, Your obliged, and very obedient Sert., NOEL BYRON.

The Mr. Dunn mentioned kept a store in the Via Ferdinando at Leghorn.

PERMIT TO PICK POCKETS

Sought by New Yorker at Detroit, Saying It Was Customary.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 25.—A man, who said he was Abraham Cohen of New York City, and who later was identified as a notorious pickpocket, called at the Highland Park Police Station to-day and in a businesslike manner asked if it would be possible to get a license to pick the pockets of Ford employes. He said to Capt. Worden:

"In several of the cities of the country permits to operate are issued to pickpockets, and I thought that in a progressive community like Highland Park it certainly would be possible. Of course," the man hastened to explain, as a black look passed over the face of Capt. Worden, "I do not expect to carry on operations and ask for your protection without coming in once in a while and dividing on the boodle."

The man explained how easy it would be to make a snug little fortune for all hands within a few months. He was suddenly interrupted by Capt. Worden.

"We will give you exactly five minutes to get out of Highland Park," said the officer, "and then we will call the the City Department. I think the best thing you can do is to leave Detroit as fast as possible."

The fellow left precipitately. He did not say in what cities he had divided loot with the police.

JOHN C. MAYO AT WALDORF.

Kentucky Capitalist Keeps Medical Staff, but Is Improved.

John C. C. Mayo, the Kentucky capitalist, whose serious illness from Bright's disease was reported recently, arrived in New York from Cincinnati yesterday morning and was taken to the Waldorf-Astoria. Accompanying Mr. Mayo were his confidential secretary, J. E. Buckingham; Dr. Wilkinson of Cincinnati, Dr. C. R. Slade, Dr. Edward Lindeman, an expert on blood transfusion, and two trained nurses.

Mr. Mayo was brought into the Waldorf on a stretcher. Mr. Buckingham said he had come here to convalesce. He added that Mr. Mayo had stood the trip splendidly, his pulse, temperature, and respiration remaining normal throughout the journey.

HIS ASHES ON RACE TRACK.

Friends to Scatter Them at Lexington as George W. St. Clair Wished.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 25.—Friends of George W. St. Clair, who had driven to victory in races many of the world's most famous harness horses, have agreed to comply with his dying request that his body be cremated and that the ashes be scattered over the Lexington driving track.

John F. Madden; Michael Bowerman, and John Splan, horse owners and lifelong friends, will ship the body to the Cincinnati crematory to-day, and, after receiving the ashes, will carry out St. Clair's wishes to the letter.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY FAILS IN MONGOLIA

Force Must Be Used if Czar Expects to Develop Chinese Hinterland.

MONGOLS WILL NOT TRAIN

The Khutukhta Drops Russia and Seeks to Transfer His Concessions to Japan.

PEKING, April 3.—What may be called the diplomatic phase of Russia's policy in Mongolia, based on the treaty of Nov. 3, 1912, is being brought rapidly to a close, and it is the opinion here that if she wishes to hold Outer Mongolia even for railway and commercial exploitation she will be obliged to employ force, which, of course, is against her agreement with China.

It has already been related in these columns how the Russian authorities attempted to depose the Khutukhta, or local Buddhist Pope, but the main trouble is nearer the people. Russia sent several military officers into Mongolia with the object of organizing a local gendarmerie, possibly an army, which, while it kept the country free from bandits, might be used to operate in the direction of China should such action become necessary to preserve the neutrality of Outer Mongolia.

The military instructors found the human material placed at their disposal very disappointing, and have now for the most part been withdrawn. The same fate, though for other reasons, has befallen the Russian merchants. The latter were given virtually a monopoly of the Mongolian market. Chinese traders were driven out of the country, their property practically confiscated, and a heavy tariff was placed on the imports from the south and the west, so as to give a preference to the Russian goods coming duty-free from the north. The first result of this was an acute famine in most manufactured goods. The Russian traders were unable to supply even a fraction of the articles wanted by the natives, and whatever goods they imported proved of an inferior quality.

When the supply of goods increased the Russian traders, using their opportunity, raised the prices to an incredibly high level, and, in addition, cut down all credit to a minimum. The discontent among the natives became so great that the Urga Government saw itself constrained to open for a time the southern frontier, and it is no exaggeration to say that but for the timely arrival of a large caravan by the Peking-Kalgan road with various goods of British and German manufacture, not only the economic but also the political situation in Mongolia would have landed everybody concerned in an acute crisis. But that relief could only prove a temporary remedy, and gradually the Khutukhta was compelled to throw open once more all the frontiers, with the result that the Chinese have now reappeared, and the market is again being kept well supplied by them with European, American and Japanese manufactures.

Russian trade has now practically stopped, and, so far as Russian commercial privileges are concerned, the above-mentioned Russo-Mongolian treaty is a dead letter. This failure of the Russians to justify their position could not but react on their political standing. The Khutukhta himself, who owes practically everything to the Russians, could not long remain insensible to the complaints of his subjects, and if anything was still wanting to show him the necessity of a change of political policy it was soon supplied by the princes themselves, many of whom began secret negotiations with Peking for the restoration of China's sovereign authority.

At first the Khutukhta was inclined to treat this conduct of the princes as sheer treason, and meted out with a lavish hand punishments, consisting mainly in the expulsion of the mutinous notables from the "Khoshuns" (fiefs) and in the confiscation of their property. But this soon proved to be no remedy, as the discontent received therefrom only an additional impetus, and the exiled princes repaired to Peking, where they helped Yuan Shih-kai in his communications with Urga. This began to tell upon the mind of the Khutukhta, who, in addition, soon himself began to have grievances against the Russians.

When in December, 1911, by the advice of the Russians, he proclaimed the independence of Mongolia he was led to expect that the Mongolia which the Russians would help him to unite under his sceptre would embrace the entire historical Mongolia. He gradually found out his mistake, Russia being reluctant to come into conflict with the Japanese.

Again, when concluding the treaty with Russia, the Khutukhta regarded the compact as one concluded between two Powers of equal status, and while agreeing to the appointment of a Russian diplomatic representative at Urga expected to be able to appoint one himself at St. Petersburg. But Russia refused to agree to this, and the Russian representative at Urga became a sort of Resident in a protected State. Lastly, Russia has refused to place at the Khutukhta's disposal a discretionary sum for military needs.

All this combined has gradually brought about a change in the Khutukhta's mind, which found eloquent expression in the incident already reported on the Mongolian New Year, when he refused to grant an audience to the Czar's representative. It is true he had to expiate this offense in a very humiliating manner, but that only added to his resentment against the Russian masters. Now we hear, on what seems to be good authority, that the Khutukhta has sent a letter to the Emperor of Japan offering him the same privileges as were accorded to Russia in November, 1912, in return for the unification of all Mongolia under his authority. Of course, nothing will come out of this curious offer, but it constitutes, nevertheless, a new sign that the political friendship between Russia and Mongolia is at an end.

FRANCE ABOLISHES PENAL SETTLEMENT

Advantages of New Caledonia Not Appreciated by Criminal Colonists.

FEW WHO DID NOT ESCAPE

Remaining Prisoners, One There 36 Years, to be Removed to Prison of Guiana.

PARIS, April 16.—With the retirement of the present Governor of the penal settlement of New Caledonia, which has been in existence for a little more than half a century, the settlement itself will cease to exist. The convicts of "La Nouvelle," as it is called, seldom waited to be free and obtain concessions of land. They preferred to escape. This has not been difficult, although a few have lost their lives in attempting it. Not long ago a prisoner named Yvorel wrote to a friend in France, in a letter which was intercepted by the authorities:

"All that you want is $30, and you can walk quietly out."

Prior to the establishment of New Caledonia as a penal settlement, French Guiana was the only convict prison for long sentences of hard labor. In 1868, when the prison of New Caledonia was added, an attempt was made to colonize the new bague with ticket-of-leave men, or pardoned prisoners, by granting them land and agricultural material, but the system has always proved a failure.

Apropos of "La Nouvelle," the Gaulois remarks that it was by no means so easy to obtain release for an unjustly condemned prisoner as to run away, and it cites the case of one named Kirail. He was sentenced to thirty years' hard labor, together with three others, for the murder of the grocer Lecercie. His companions afterward confessed that they had accused Kirail simply "to play a good joke on the court." Yet it took thirteen years before all the red tape could be unwound. The other three, by exemplary conduct, soon obtained a concession, where they are now living like any honest men. They were first employed in the joiner's shop, and it was they who prepared the exhibits of New Caledonian wood for the 1900 exhibition. When set free they started a joiner's business in partnership, and appear to be contented. The usual object, however, of good conduct is to obtain a concession where surveillance is less strict, and prepare to escape.

A large number of convicts have been hitherto employed in the shops of the Ile Nou. Most of these are actual or would-be murderers of the lowest class. During the last few years there have been fewer instances of capital sentences being commuted into perpetual hard labor. M. Fallières was particularly averse to signing death sentences, and in one month he commuted sixteen of these, including that of the monster Soleilland. Among other sinister celebrities condemned to death, and now at the settlement, is the anarchist Duval, who killed the policeman Rossignol after robbing and setting fire to the house of Mme. Madeleine Lemaire. During the first years of his detention he enjoyed discussing his anarchist theories with Pini, and Simon, the pupil of Ravachol, but both of these were shot down in the quelling of the mutiny they organized.

A dozen others who once acquired celebrity, but whose names are now almost forgotten, are still there. The oldest convict is the second-hand dealer, Martin who in 1877 killed a bank cashier in his own shop and robbed him of $3,500. He has been thirty-six years in "La Nouvelle," but will now be removed to Guiana with the rest of the convicts, including the surviving members of the motor bandit gang.

CUT OFF GIRL'S BRAID.

Jennie Boccadoro Says Negro Chased Her with Razor.

The police of Jamaica are looking for a tall negro who 13-year-old Jennie Boccadoro says chased her home from school on Friday and cut off a braid of her hair with a razor. Jennie lives at 13 Smith Street, and her father, John Boccadoro, has a restaurant at Fulton and Washington Streets.

Jennie told her father she saw the negro following her, but did not become alarmed until she saw him take a razor from his pocket and hurry after her. She started to run, but he overtook her, and she felt a sharp pain at the back of her head. She put up her hand and found the man had cut through her woolen cap, and had cut off a braid of her hair, which hung down her back in two "pig tails." In so doing, he had grazed her scalp.

She ran home screaming, the negro following, but she slammed the front door in his face, and she says she heard him laugh.

MRS. TEARLE BANKRUPT.

Former Belle of Sheepshead Bay Files a Petition.

Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin-Gill-Tearle, wife of Conway Hearle, the actor, of 176 West Seventh-second Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in which she set forth that she had liabilities of $11,669 and no assets. Among the creditors were her father, Morris C. Menges, of Sheepshead Bay, whose claim is for $6,000. Other creditors are Edward Lauterbach, $250 for legal services; M. L. Towns, $230 for legal services; Poiret, Callot Soeurs, Georgette, and Rebeaux of Paris with claims that aggregate about $3,500 for hats and gowns.

Mrs. Hearle has been married and divorced several times. She was the wife of Halsey Corwin, Capt. Arthur Hill of the Irish Rifles, and now of Conway Tearle. When a girl she was known as "The Belle of Sheepshead Bay."

Every one who goes abroad this year should make it a point to visit the National Exhibition of Switzerland, which takes place in Berne, the Picturesque Capital, from May 15 to October 15.

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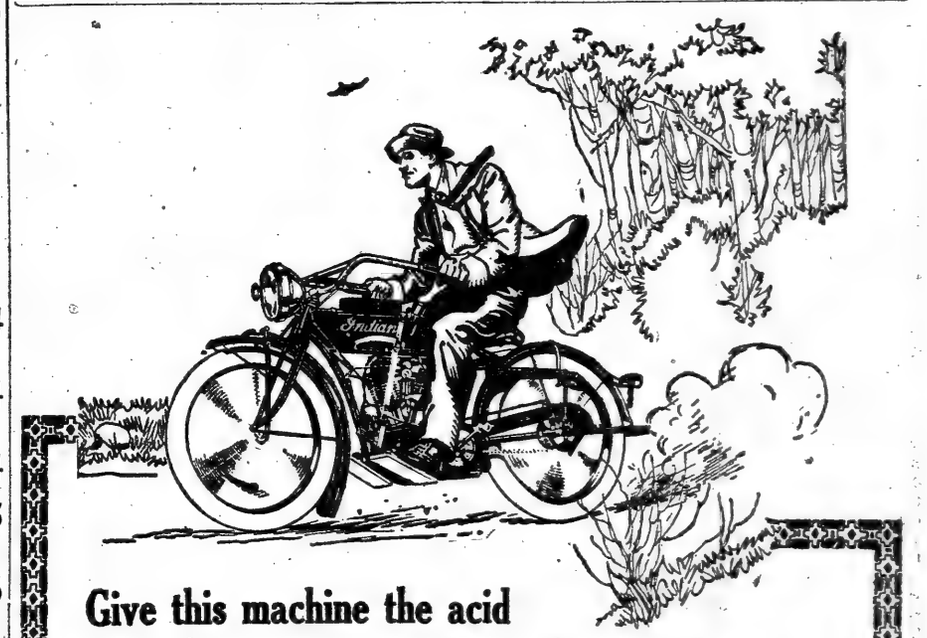

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1914.

A TENDER OF GOOD OFFICES.

The tender of good offices for a settlement of the difficulties which have arisen between ourselves and Mexico made by the representatives of Brazil, the Argentine, and Chile, yesterday, was generously made, and Mr. BRYAN'S acceptance of the offer was equally generous. In view of the circumstances of the case some nations would have courteously declined the offer. We can afford to be magnanimous, we can afford to make our own precedents and we cannot at all afford to stand upon punctilio and let the opportunity pass by.

Brazil, the Argentine, and Chile are in a fortunate position for the use of their good offices. Coming from them we can welcome an offer that we should less readily accept from other sources, for they have not recognized the Government of HUERTA and, therefore, are in the same position as ourselves. The hope and possibility of a peaceful issue are to be cordially embraced. That was the disposition shown by MR. BRYAN.

At present it is only a hope, only a possibility. We cannot tell how successful our good friends of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile may be in their persuasive efforts with HUERTA. He may decline altogether or he may make conditions impossible of our acceptance. Mr. BRYAN'S acceptance of the offer is plainly based and conditioned upon the elimination of HUERTA. When he says that this Government will take the matter up for discussion if the negotiators "find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory and therefore permanent settlement," it is manifest that he has in view the assent of Constitutionalists as well as of Federals. Those warring "elements" would, of course, never agree to any settlement save one which got rid of HUERTA. And the removal of that gentleman would, of course, be the most satisfactory condition we could impose. The case is not one for mediation, as that word is usually employed, but it is one where without sacrifice of principle or fault in honor friendly offices may be accepted. The success of this effort would be welcomed spontaneously and with boundless enthusiasm all over the United States. President WILSON'S popularity would be enormously enhanced thereby, for his insistence that we have no cause of quarrel with the Mexican people, that we are not at war with the Mexican people, and that our difference is only with HUERTA, has kept the way open for a settlement that may at once permit us to withdraw our forces from the soil and coasts of Mexico.

Counsels of peace and preparations for war are manifestly incongruous, but it is incumbent upon us to be ready for either event. The offer accepted by Mr. BRYAN does not require us to cease our military preparations. Through the good offices of our friends all cause of trouble may soon be removed or Mr. BRYAN'S fears may be realized that some untoward event may put the use of good offices out of the question. For that reason we cannot as yet afford to relax our vigilance. Unpreparedness would be the worst blunder we could commit in Mexico. Real and stern conditions may at any moment make a barren ideality of the question whether or not we are at war. For the responsibilities we have already assumed and for graver ones that we may incur, should peace negotiations fail, we must be equipped and ready.

We have captured Vera Cruz and the military and civil authorities there have fled. We have become responsible for the preservation of order and for the care and comfort of the people of the city. There is anxiety about the water supply. It may become necessary for us to take and hold an inland area, including the watershed from which the city is supplied; we may have to provide Vera Cruz with food supplies; an adequate armed force, ships, organization are all needed. We should expose ourselves to self-reproach and to the censure of the world if avoidable distress and hardship should befall the people of Vera Cruz because of our neglect.

To our own people along the Texas frontier of Mexico we owe full protection. Whatever assurances may be given by rebels, however high in authority, we can afford to take no risks. And against the danger of Federal raids further west along the frontier we must provide safeguards.

The undertaking broadens as we measure our responsibilities. But wherever there is danger, there our force must be more than ample. We have no knowledge of the intentions or the tactics of HUERTA. We must receive under prudent reserve friendly assurances from the rebel forces. A disaster at Vera Cruz, the news that a band of invaders had crossed the frontier and burned an American town after slaying or putting to flight its people, would inflame our people with indignation and vengeful passion. We do not want our present calmness of mind to give way to such emotions.

When war is afoot or even a semblance of war, men trained for war should be listened to with serious attention at the council table. Besides, preparations commensurate with whatever difficulties and responsibilities may await us will be impressive and deterrent. If present hopes of peace prove delusive, delay and putting trust in half measures would be altogether out of place.

MR. DEPEW'S 80 YEARS.

Ex-Senator DEPEW, at the age of 80, can recall friends and acquaintances of his who lived to that age, and long afterward, in the enjoyment of good health and vigor. He speaks, in his cheerful summary of the world's progress in his time, which appears in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES this morning, of JOHN BIGELOW at 92, Lord HALSBURY at 87, GLADSTONE at 83, PALMERSTON at 83, THIERS at 84, and Sir WILLIAM CROOKES at 81, all with active minds and full of projects. He remembers, too, that his old friend and associate, Commodore VANDERBILT, "was more alert, wise, and efficient at 80 than at any period, and the acknowledged leader of the railway enterprises of that time."

Mr. DEPEW at 80, however, is probably the youngest of the lot. His self-control and inherent good humor have served to keep him serene and cheerful in the crises of his career, and his outlook is free from a suspicion of the pessimism which so often disturbs the man of advancing years. It is, as Mr. DEPEW suggests, no great achievement to live long in these days, but it is a good gift, and a rare one, to be able to live long and keep actually in touch with progress. That Mr. DEPEW possesses that gift nobody will deny, and it has served to make him one of the most popular men of his time.

A "DRY" NATION.

Fourteen States have repealed laws passed to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. Of the nine States that now have prohibition in their statutes or Constitutions several expressly permit the individual citizen to import as much liquor as he and his family can consume. It is more than probable that without this permission the prohibitory laws in such cases would be frankly expunged from the statute books. In his letter to THE TIMES, appearing elsewhere, President T. M. GILMORE of the National Model License League suggests that Congress would do ill to pass a Constitutional Amendment to destroy all the property of the liquor business in the United States, amounting to over $2,000,000,000, unless the people really mean to do without their beverages.

They don't mean it. It is a fact that they are drinking more, not less, despite the multiplication of prohibitory laws. The facts that show this are official and incontrovertible. The weight of the laws is never felt by the communities adopting them so long as there is contiguous territory that is "wet" and will supply them. The liquor dealers have seen their property destroyed in some of the States, and they have had to suffer the process of readjustment of their trade under new conditions. Economically this is wasteful. Morally it is bad, because the people go on drinking just the same under the hypocritical law that plays hob with the liquor properties. But a universal prohibitory law would shut off supplies to the consumers. The people would no more pass it than they would pass a law forbidding a man to take a drink.

ANGRY SUBSIDY HUNTERS.

We think that Senator ROOT was, perhaps, a trifle too sensitive about the insults of BAINBRIDGE COLBY in his letter offered for publication in The Record by Senator POINDEXTER of Washington. If Mr. COLBY were himself a person whose utterances are entitled to attention, which remains an open question, the fustian of his communication deprives it of all importance for reasonable men. Of course the conduct of the Washington Senator in proposing to read into The Record the offensive rant of Mr. COLBY is quite inexcusable.

He did not make his case any better by his coarse abuse of Mr. CARNEGIE. That gentleman, at this late date, requires no defense of the work he has done and the work that he has so generously promoted in the interest of peace. Still less do eminent and honorable men require excuse for cooperating with him. He and they have introduced into the peace movement an element of broad and intelligent organization, with provision for careful discussion, that has been felt throughout the world. The Spokane Senator may not be able to understand the nature, extent, and effect of this work, and it may appear to him of small importance compared to the claim of the coastwise shipping monopoly for further favors at the expense of the national honor. But, whether he is or not, surely he ought to grasp the fact that Mr. CARNEGIE'S efforts have been recognized and respected in all lands.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that Col. GOETHALS has thrown a dash of cool common sense into the angry discussion of the tolls question that the opponents of repeal will find it hard to belittle. He reckons the cost of the canal and its maintenance, describes the trade situation and the certain course of rates. And he concludes very simply:

> Exempted tolls will not give lower rates to shipper or receiver. Therefore, free tolls to vessels engaged in coastwise trade result in a subsidy to a class of shipping already fully protected and not in need of subsidy.
>
> I do not believe in exemption of tolls for coastwise trade: First, because this amounts to subsidy to a class of shipping and will benefit stockholders and not shippers; second, because this canal will need all revenue it can get to pay its current expenses and indebtedness.

The Committee on Interoceanic Canals, by the way, has had a good deal of trouble in getting opponents of repeal to come forward with their arguments. Mr. O'GORMAN would do well to accept the statement of Col. GOETHALS as summing up the case from the economic side and make his report accordingly.

FIXING PRICES.

Chamberlain BRUERE and Secretary of the Treasury MCADOO are in the same boat about fixing the rate of interest to be paid for Government funds. Both are confronted with the fact that although they may fix the rate they cannot compel the banks to take the money. The decision is more formal in the case of the Treasury. In that case the Secretary was guided by the official opinion, asked and rendered, of the Controller of the Treasury. But the bank in question on Saturday was reported to have declined the honor of the Government's balance, on the Shakespearean principle that without profit there is no pleasure. The Treasury wanted interest not only on cash deposited, but upon items which must be collected before they become cash. That is to say, the Treasury wanted interest upon cash in collection without allowance for the cost of collection. The bank found it was paying out more than it received, and the Treasury must look for another bank.

In the case of the city the interest was fixed as an incident to reform. The city's account was to be distributed at a fixed rate upon principles of equality, with favor to none, rather than with regard to the money market. The result is that the Chamberlain is now asking what the banks will pay rather than telling them what they must pay. There may be no sentiment about either business or reform, but mutuality is a better principle in business than absolutism. If prices are to be fixed, they ought to be fixed upon market considerations rather than upon anything else, however elevated or well intentioned.

A VOICE FROM INDIANA.

The Indiana Republicans are the first to make a formal declaration of their notions and feelings since the Mexican situation has become acute. Naturally, they are a good deal confused. They try to make a pledge of support to the national Government in its present troubles, but they do it in a half-hearted fashion. Their support is promised only for what the Government "may" undertake for the vindication of the nation's honor or the nation's rights "in Mexico or elsewhere." Then they proceed to denounce "the bloody consequences of 'watchful waiting.'" Having thus faced "due north by south," as Hosea Biglow has it, on the Mexican question, they condemn the President's effort to vindicate the nation's honor by maintaining the canal treaty as subjection to the "behest of Great Britain." In like manner they protest against the treaty with Colombia, though that also is obviously a very serious endeavor to sustain the honor of the American nation. As a demonstration of sincere patriotism and intelligent care for the good faith and good name of the United States, the Indiana Republican platform is a disagreeable failure.

The rest of the platform is devoted largely to the tariff and to the way in which the Democratic Party has treated the tariff. We are told that the tariff is sectional, that it has raised the cost of living, that it has disturbed business. But the country knows well enough that the tariff is much what was promised by the Democratic Party when it won the majority in Congress and elected its President, and that it is not very different in principle or in its main provisions from what was repeatedly promised by the Republican Party in the vain attempt of that party to regain the confidence it had lost. There would have been a more radical reduction in duties had they been cut down to the difference in the cost of foreign and home production, as the Republicans proposed in 1912. It is absurd to say that the tariff as at present existing is in any sense whatever a "sectional" tariff.

One thing only is to be noted as significant. It is that there is no line of division defined with the Progressives, who, on the contrary, are treated with marked tenderness. It is probably out of consideration for the wandering tribe that the platform contains no condemnation of the anti-trust, anti-corporation tactics of the majority in Congress, which is based largely on the lines of Progressive professions.

GREEK AT COLLEGE.

While The Yale Alumni Weekly and Prof. G. B. ADAMS are discussing the feasibility of founding a third college at Yale that will dispense with the four-year requirement of Latin for entrance—Greek was abolished as an entrance requirement some years ago—Prof. WEST of Princeton is leading an onset upon those who refuse to believe that the study of the Greek language and literature is the significant factor in determining the difference in the character of the prescribed studies for the Bachelor's degrees of Arts, Letters, and Science.

Prof. WEST has carefully worked out tables of statistics showing beyond a doubt that the Bachelors of Arts at Princeton, with their preparation in Greek, maintain a clear lead over all the other students in the humanistic studies of philosophy, history, politics, and so on, which belong to their courses in common. The prescribed subjects are all alike with the exception of Greek, so that Prof. WEST'S conclusion is irresistible that the illuminating influence of Greek thought and of the Greek worship of beauty and order is shed over all the activities of the men who make it their study.

There is another possibility. It may be that only the men who are naturally ablest and most gifted prefer to study Greek. It is commonly accounted a difficult study. Those who have not the courage to apply themselves to persevering labors would naturally eschew it, elect the easier courses that the college offers, and be content with graduation under another degree than that of Arts. There may be some truth in this view. At the same time it is perfectly legitimate to suppose that for every intelligent and beneficial act of choice there is a beneficial reaction. Inasmuch as the best men do choose to study Greek, it must be that their superior judgment vindicates that study as one to be preferred for its humanistic fruitfulness. The tendency to shut off from pupils in American schools the light of knowledge borne by the old civilizations is becoming marked. Prof. WEST'S protest is timely.

THE FIXED POST.

The fixed post established by Police Commissioner WALDO is approved and will be retained by his successor. It is not so long ago that search at night for a policeman along one or two miles of streets in a populous district was unavailing. The fixed post stationed them where they could be found in case of need, and assured marauders that the city was guarded.

Perhaps Mr. WALDO'S plan was applied too uniformly throughout the town. Some districts have peculiar needs, and require the fixed post more than others. An elastic system would permit of experiments in parts of the city modifying in some degree the Waldo principle. In the districts of the West Forty-seventh and East Fifty-first Street Stations, for instance, "block posts" will for a time supersede fixed posts, regular patrolmen working between the blocks that are specially guarded. The special guardsman, instead of being "fixed," will walk around the block trying doors and keeping a sharp lookout until relieved. In still other districts men will be instructed to keep within sight and reach of signal boxes. These experiments promise well, and they do not dispense with the valuable principle of keeping the police where they can be readily found at night.

We felicitate our readers on the excellent quality of the reproduction of KNAUS'S charming painting called "The Rag Baby," one of the treasures of the Vanderbilt Collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which has never before been reproduced. This rotogravure reproduction is remarkable for its fidelity to the original, and the sentiment of such a picture will be felt by thousands of the readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES. The other famous pictures of the same collection, reproduced in the rotogravure supplement, will have their fair share of esteem, too, but the Knaus painting is one which will appeal directly to the taste and sentiment of the majority. It is an admirable example of this popular painter's art.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

That a tortoise of Galapagos weighing 225 pounds, now in the New York Zoological Garden, has reached a ripe old age of 350 years," is the statement of HERMAN MERKEL, an officer of the garden. It would be interesting to know how Mr. MERKEL knows it.

It is not so many years ago that electricians declared flatly that the lighting of separate houses by electricity was impossible. There was no way, they said, of diverting the current to the small uses of the household. The Electrical Review of April 25 comments on the present flexibility of electrical service in homes, describing in one case the uses of lamps of different illuminating power:

> The outlet nearest the inside wall, and consequently nearest the piano, was fitted with a 40-watt tungsten lamp; that nearest the hallway door was provided with a 10-watt lamp, and a 25-watt lamp was installed in the intermediate outlet. The largest lamp provides a first-class illumination for musical purposes; the intermediate size suffices for conversation with callers, and the 10-watt lamp serves as a "pilot light" and is kept burning nearly all of every evening, whether the room is in use or not, partly to let passers-by know that the family is in town and partly to provide a cheerful atmosphere at the front of the house. If a 25-watt lamp or larger were used in each outlet, the service would be turned off every time the room was vacated; but the cost of service with the 10-watt lamp is small.

Geologists who know rocks are not "ignorant of human nature," and they can even "bluff" and "exaggerate," but won't, and it is unfair to say that when met in conclave they will read as many as six or eight papers without producing a single flash of wit. At any rate, that is the grave contention of Dr. J. A. UDDEN in an article discussing "Science in Newspapers," in The Popular Science Monthly. We gladly give publicity to his statement that a geologist can crack a joke.

The placing of signs on fences, stones, walls, or trees along the highways of the State of Maryland is made a misdemeanor by a law signed yesterday by the Governor of that State. Moreover, anybody may rip the signs off and destroy them on sight. This follows similar laws proposed and passed at the instance of the National Highways Protective Society in the States of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

The National Guard needs strengthening. The Army and Navy Journal says that not over three-quarters of the 9,142 officers and 112,710 enlisted men enrolled in the Guard can be relied upon to enter active service. Those with dependent families and the physically unfit must be eliminated, and others who will not sacrifice their business interests will eliminate themselves, as they did in 1898; but the great enthusiasm and anxiety for service now shown in the Guard throughout the States, especially among the younger men, has communicated itself to non-enlisted men, and the problem of filling vacancies is daily being simplified.

MIDWINTER "FARMING"

Not a Practical Solution of the Rural Labor Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. A. L. Ball "wishes to call attention to the generally false premises" in my letter regarding the lack of employment in the rural districts during the Winter. Also, he says that I "lose sight of the most important fact of all, agriculturally speaking, namely, that every farmer is a manufacturer." As I do not know what Mr. Ball agriculturally means by this statement, I will not attempt to dispute it. The greatest economic waste and anomaly in our civilization is not to be disposed of by a quibble in etymology.

Mr. Ball says that he is a salesman, and that he knows that he has a bigger job selling the goods than the manager has in making them. Apparently he does not realize that this fact shows how imperfect is our civilization, where exchange must be forced in such strained and wasteful fashion.

He says that by a study of soil analysis and certain other up-to-date knowledge, the farmers enjoying the genial climate of his State of Minnesota are now raising crops twelve months out of the year, which, of course, is important if true. Also he says that they have added to their State College curriculum a course of marketing, with the idea, presumably, of getting better prices out of the customers. This is his solution of the problem of existence for the city's poor.

It is no doubt true that certain farmers in Minnesota, in New York, and other States, employ "a number" of hands during the Winter months. It always has been the case that "a number" must be so employed, caring for stock, making repairs, &c. But if there is anything except snowdrifts and icicles growing in Minnesota between October and May, that fair State has changed since last I saw it. We cannot all be big farmers or salesmen controlling the output of Western factories. What is the small farmer with a few acres, which he works with his own hands, going to do when the snow is a yard or two yards deep? Study soil analysis and talk about diversified crops until Spring comes again?

My letters to THE TIMES have caused me to receive a number of very pitiful letters from city people begging for advice, which I am giving as best I can, as to how they can better their condition. They are receiving wages desperately inadquate for their present needs of rent and food, but which, in the country, would support them in absolute comfort if there they could find employment. But, save in very exceptional cases, such employment is not to be had. This maddening condition will continue so long as we hold to the superstition that the articles which the farmers use in their every-day life must, of necessity, be made by workers housed on land worth $200,000 an acre.

THOMAS M. UPP,
National Organizer Order of Backwoodsmen.
Tompkins Corners, N. Y., April 23, 1914.

MINETTA SQUARE PLAYGROUND

A Necessity to Greenwich Village and Its 10,000 Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One block to the southwest of Washington Square lies the Minetta block, and on account of its convenient location and comparative cheapness, it is well chosen for a playground for the 10,000 and more children of the people who reside within the territory which that location would serve. They would come to it to play, from as far south as Grand Street and from Varick Street on the west, while from the north and east it would gather in those living below Waverley Place and west of Broadway. South of Washington Square and within those boundaries there is no open spot, no breathing space, no place for recreation, and thus 10,000 and more children must now find amusement and exercise in the streets of that neighborhood, which are daily crowded with vehicles and pedestrians. The people of the neighborhood have not the means of providing their children with proper facilities for healthful exercise. They themselves are crowded, 50,000 in number, in that restricted area.

It does not seem any wonder that the movement once started for the establishment of this playground is growing by leaps and bounds, and that it has passed beyond the stage when it is merely a local issue. Wherever the facts are known, the necessity for it is recognized and it is felt that the city cannot overlook the requirements of so large a number of children for recreation space without causing much suffering to those who stand most in need of its help.

JOSEPH L. DELAFIELD.
New York, April 24, 1914.

Taking Coffins Along.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the dispatches in THE TIMES naively speaks of a certain United States transport which carried a cargo of "two months' provisions and 800 coffins," in which it is presumably intended to carry home many of the sanguine youths sailing on this and other American ships. As for the Mexicans, it is promised that their own commanders who so magnanimously supplied them with rifles and bullets, let alone cannon and powder, will also provide these accoutrements of civilization in due course. In the same breath we are also informed—lest we overlook the important fact!—that Secretary Daniels is "still hoping to convince the Mexicans of our friendship for them."

To be sure, that labor of love is already in full blast, and the Mexicans are being convinced as they never have been before.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.
Jersey City, N. J., April 24, 1914.

A "DRY" NATION.

Federal Organic Act Would Destroy Property But Not Thirst.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES you editorially review nation-wide prohibition, past, present, and prospective, under the pending resolution in Congress for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in all the States. You say:

> It may be said that all prohibitory laws, general and local, are no more binding than New Year's resolutions. The rising figures of per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors show this conclusively. • • • But prohibition laws may become numerous as the people consume more liquor. So long as they satisfy the enthusiasts, who believe that propensities may be eradicated by law and while these enthusiasts have voting power, the politicians will be anxious to please them.

You say that advices from Washington indicate that the Hobson resolution for nation-wide prohibition will soon be reported out by the Judiciary Committee on account of the Anti-Saloon League's threats of defeat of Congressmen who oppose prohibition if it is not reported out.

Doubtless many Congressmen share your belief that all prohibition laws, general and local, are no more binding than New Year's resolutions. You might have added that most of those who vote for prohibition consider prohibition laws not as binding even as New Year's resolutions, for in voting for "no license" they know full well that they will not be deprived of getting all of the liquor they desire for themselves. Prohibition legislators know this, too, and they generally take care of their own. A case in point might be mentioned. The State of Mississippi recently passed an act to amend and "strengthen" its so-called prohibitory law, and this act contains, among others, the following two provisions:

> Section 11.—That nothing in this act shall make it unlawful:
>
> First—For any person, for the use of himself, or for special use in his home, or the members of his family residing with him, to personally carry and transport to his own home such intoxicating liquor in quantities not exceeding one gallon.
>
> Second—For any person to order and have shipped and delivered to him from without the State, for his own use or for special use in his home, or for the use of members of his family residing with him, such intoxicating liquors in quantities not exceeding one gallon, or malt liquor not exceeding one keg or cask of beer.

In Tennessee, the Legislature was recently assembled especially for the purpose of "strengthening" the prohibition law, and a large majority of the General Assembly were prohibitionists, but they adopted a statute permitting one to order as much as a gallon of liquor at a time. One with a gallon of liquor at his home is apt to drink more of it than he would if permitted by law to go into a licensed place and take a drink occasionally. It is no wonder, therefore, that the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States has increased 5¾ gallons during the past eighteen years. It would indicate that those who live in prohibition territory regard the laws no more binding than New Year's resolutions.

The Anti-Saloon League, no doubt, regards its propaganda as merely a movement to destroy the licensed sale of liquor, and not the use or the occasional abuse of intoxicants, for its chief spokesman, Capt. Hobson, has declared that nation-wide prohibition would not interfere with a person lawfully distilling all of the liquor desired for his own use. If every man was permitted to be his own distiller the consumption of alcoholic liquors, it is safe to say, would be much greater than it is now, when even those living in prohibition States can get a supply of a gallon as often as desired.

It is almost unthinkable that Congress, after carefully considering Capt. Hobson's resolution, even if the members consider the law no more binding than a New Year's resolution, will vote for it. It would disrupt a business in which over two billion dollars' worth of property is invested, and which yields the Federal Government nearly $250,000,000 annual revenue; would throw three million heads of families out of employment; would break down law enforcement, and would not stop either the general use or the occasional abuse of alcoholic liquors.

T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.
Louisville, Ky., April 23, 1914.

Our Quarrel with Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Shakespearean quotations are still in order, I submit the following:

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.

In other words, "Cheese it, Huerta!"

ASA DON DICKINSON.
New York, April 24, 1914.

ON GOING BACK.

It is far wiser never to return,
But store within the heart the pictured happiness
Of days long gone, when Youth a glamour threw
On all it met and dallied with, and knew—
To hold as treasure rate and gloat upon
The radiant past, and ever to refrain
From the vain hope to live those days again.
Oft winging o'er the world such dreams are sped,
But better longing heart than memories forfeited.

Tall cliffs of white, their feet in golden sands;
Rooks fringed with seaweed, pools full of wondrous things;
Swift white gulls circling, a salt tang on the lips;
Long days of Summer, joy without eclipse!
Than those bright days, O Life, thou hadst no lovelier thing.
Each one a joy for memory's garnering.

Long, long years after, gray with Time's buffeting,
From distant lands my weary feet were drawn
Toward the place that once was Paradise.
Ah me! Those giant cliffs were shrunk to pygmy size;
Sad muddy sands stretched out into the mist,
With one lone petrel slowly o'er them flying,
Its harsh note like a lost soul crying, crying—
Would I had never dared to brave reality;
Trampled, the flowers in memory's garden lie.
Over the trysting place of Youth, though the heart yearn,
Alas! 'Tis far wiser never to return.

H. M. WOLFE.

ASK OIL-CUT INQUIRY.

West Virginia Operators Roused by Pennsylvania Reduction.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., April 25.—West Virginia oil operators and producers have asked their members in Congress for an investigation into the recent cut in the price paid for Pennsylvania crude oil, which has been reduced from $2.50 to $2.20 a barrel within little over a week.

The producers and operators declare that there appears to be "mutual understanding and concerted action," and they petition that "steps be taken immediately by the proper Government department to investigate these reductions to determine whether or not they are being made in violation of the anti-trust law."

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 25.—The Ohio Oil Company to-day reduced the price of North and South Lima, Illinois, Indiana, and Princeton oils 5 cents per barrel and Wooster 10 cents. The new prices are: North Lima, $1.39; South Lima and Indiana, $1.34; Illinois and Princeton, $1.35, and Wooster, $1.71.

A DECLARATION BY WOMEN.

Suffragists Prepare a Demand for Feminine Independence.

The women suffragists of the country have issued a "Declaration of Independence," which is to be read at all the women's meetings on a "suffrage day," to be celebrated all over the United States. A part of the declaration reads:

"Such has been the patient endurance of the women of this country, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to demand an alteration in the system of Government. The history of our Government is a history of repeated injustice to women (as wives, mothers, and wage-earners) and of repeated usurpations by men, many of them with the avowed object of protecting women. But the direct result has been the establishment of a Government which benefits by the knowledge and experience of only one-half of the people, and which cannot fully represent the interests and the needs of the other half of the people.

"Women of America, this is our country; we have the same devotion to its institutions as that half of the citizenship that is permitted to govern it. We love the flag, and it means as much to us as it does to the men of our nation. Women have made, and women will make, as many sacrifices for the honor and glory of these United States as those of her citizens who have all the rights and privileges of the suffrage. Given our full citizenship and allowed to share in the government, we will be as jealous of the honor and integrity of our country as we have been in the past, when in countless ways we have shown our devotion to the life of the nation, to the liberty of its citizens and to the happiness of all the people."

SUES ROADS FOR BOND CASH

G. W. Chamberlain Also Seeks Information About Land Grants.

George W. Chamberlain, who resides in New Jersey, as the owner of 108 first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company, and in behalf of other bondholders, began an equity suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company, the New Orleans, Pacific Railroad Company, and the Union Trust Company.

In this he asks that a decree be entered against the defendants for the amount now due him on his bonds with interest, and that the Texas & Pacific Railway Company and the Union Trust Company be ordered to pay for the costs. He also asks for information as to what part of the lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company in 1871 for the right of way between Shreveport and New Orleans is now being used by the Texas & Pacific, and what lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg for stations or workshops are now being used by either the New Orleans-Pacific Company or the Texas & Pacific.

Mr. Chamberlain also wants to know what disposition, if any, the Texas & Pacific made of any of the lands of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg, and what consideration was paid to the latter company for the use of these lands, and what profits have been made out of them.

GIRLS TO GIVE A PLAY.

Many Unusual Features Arranged for Vacation Fund Dance.

The working girls of the "Vacations Savings Fund," of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer and Mrs. August Belmont a member, are to give a play, "Vacation Dreams," at their annual ball at the Grand Central Palace on next Thursday night, April 30. The play is written and staged by Mary Kellogg, and the players are so enthusiastic that not one has missed a rehearsal. More than sixty girls take part.

There will be many original features at the ball this year. A "Pike" will surround the hall, and along the Pike will be seen many side shows. Besides the restaurant there will be gypsies, a camp, and wagons, a photographic studio, a moving picture show where the girls will see themselves on their visit to the "Imperator," and Miss Anne Tracy, granddaughter of the late John Bigelow, will give a show of her own with her champion police dog doing police duty. "Luche," who is the world's champion, will show how he throws and arrests his prisoner.

REPORT ON VAUGHAN ESTATE

New Appraisal of Property Left by Ole Bull's Daughter.

Mrs. Olea Bull Vaughan, daughter of Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist, owned property in New York State valued at $15,781, according to a supplementary appraisal of her estate filed yesterday. The first appraisal report, filed on May 13, 1913, undervalued her New York estate by $1,500.

Mrs. Vaughan died at West Lebanon, Me., on July 18, 1911, six hours before the settlement in her favor of the contest of her mother's will. When the violinist's widow died she left the greater part of her half-million-dollar estate to persons in India. Mrs. Vaughan contested the will on the ground that her mother had been influenced in the disposition of her property by beliefs in Hindu doctrines.

Suffragist War Threats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One reads of all the excitable war talk; this blaming and denouncing President Wilson by the women at a meeting at Cooper Union last evening, and doubtless it shows great wisdom on your part to report it so fully. Especially noteworthy is the threat of Miss Helen Todd of California, that unless the President makes good his "words of peace" "the women in the States where women have the ballot will see to it that his one term is his only term." Brave words these, and blithely showing up women's tactics! But, perhaps, deep beneath such words may be many secret tremors. In the equal suffrage States, should the war be long continued, of course the women may be drilled and drafted for service, and it will be quite as much their duty and obligation to go to the front as that of the men.

As Miss Todd says, "It sounds like a bad dream." How much more like the worst Hogarthian nightmare when one contemplates the fate of women prisoners in the hands of such people as Mexican bandits! Let those of us who live in man suffrage States only be thankful and let us arouse ourselves to prevent legislation that will put us in such an unnatural position. There is plenty of [illegible] women to do of equal value to the [illegible] which men can do better than

L. M. H.
April 24, 1914.

WOULD START WORK ON CATHEDRAL NAVE

Bishop Greer Urges League to Begin the Main Building Early This Fall.

WILL REQUIRE FIVE YEARS

More Than $100,000 Has Been Obtained Toward the Construction, Which Will Cost $1,000,000.

Bishop David H. Greer, of this diocese, urged the members of the Cathedral League at their annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the new Synod Hall, to begin building the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine early this fall.

"We have talked enough," he said; "the time has come to begin to build the nave of the cathedral. The transepts and towers can wait until a later date, but I hope we shall begin on the nave by early Fall or, at the very latest, early in the Spring, for its practical need has been demonstrated."

President Robert G. Hone, of the League, reported that more than $100,000 has been pledged for the nave and that when the $200,000 has been obtained work will begin on its foundations. He said that bids for making borings for the foundations would be let by the committee soon.

The nave, for which the Cathedral League has agreed to obtain funds, is to cost approximately $1,000,000. According to President Hone its construction will require five years. Charles F. Hoffman, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral and Vice President of the League, reported that, to date, approximately $6,800,000 in contributions had been received or pledged for the whole Cathedral. $2,201,000 has been spent on the Cathedral itself, he reported, and $350,000 on Synod Hall.

Mr. Hoffman said that the land for the Cathedral site, which cost $884,000, was now worth between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. He said that, from investments, collections, and pledges, the present annual income was about $60,000. The budget for the last year was $78,000, he said, leaving a deficit of $18,000, which was made up by the gift of Frederick G. Bourne, announced at Easter.

"But we are in need of more big gifts," said Mr. Hoffman. "We don't want the $500,000 gifts to discourage one and five-dollar gifts, for they mount up quickly."

The announcement was made that the architectural firm of Cram & Ferguson, formerly Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, of this city had been selected by the Trustees to design the nave. Dr. Ralph Adams Cram, of the firm, was present and talked briefly of his plans for the nave, illustrating the talk with several paintings of the proposed interior.

"In a general way, we have decided to adopt the principle of a sequence of squares with a large central shaft instead of a sequence of parallelograms as the great scheme of the nave," he said. "It is not necessary to complete plans for the rest of the cathedral yet. They will fall in naturally with the growing design.

"One of the great troubles with architects of to-day is that they begin from the outside, instead of the inside, and while they get a pretty exterior, the interior is often impracticable. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine is to be built from the inside, and so we do not yet know just what the outside will look like. All great cathedrals have been built in this way."

Another reason that the construction of the cathedral should no longer be delayed was offered by George Zabriskie, who said that it would be the logical place for the first meeting of the world's interdenominational conference of churchmen, which was first advocated at the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Cincinnati in 1911, and plans for which are being developed by Rev. Dr. Manning of Trinity Church. At the annual election yesterday the officers of the Cathedral League who served last year were re-elected, and Haley Fiske and Mortimer M. Singer were added to the Executive Committee.

GERMANS SEE TRADE HERE.

Lowering of Our Tariff Will Stimulate Commerce—Muenzesheimer.

The lowering of the American tariff will result in greatly increased trade between this country and Germany, says Martin Münzesheimer, a German steel manufacturer, who came over here recently to study trade conditions in the United States, and has been traveling for ten days. Mr. Münzesheimer is Managing Director of the Geisenkirchen Steel and Iron Works of Geisenkirchen, Westphalia.

"I came over to study business conditions, especially as regards the possibility of shipping steel castings to the United States under the reduced duties of the lower tariff," said Mr. Münzesheimer yesterday at the Waldorf. "The study has been most interesting.

"My stay here is only for about two weeks, as I expect to return home on Tuesday. In the last nine days I have visited ten of your principal cities, spending six nights on sleeping cars. I have found the compartments quite comfortable. The trip between Boston and New York by boat was convenient and enjoyable. So far as hotels are concerned, I have found good ones in all the cities I have visited.

"I regret that business has been such that I have had so little time to devote to your collections of art, which I find rich in examples of the great masters. Your drives and parks, of wide extent and beauty, would themselves repay a visit to the United States.

"There are not many cities in the world so completely beautiful and so rich in examples of fine arts and architecture as Washington. Here I was received most graciously by two of your busiest men, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Garrison.

"I must say that the manufacturers I have seen received me most cordially and freely assisted me in my studies. Personally, I

PIPER OF HAMELIN LEADS CHILDREN

Takes Them to an Imitation Mountain at Frolic for St. John's Guild at the Ritz.

ANNE BURR THE BIG RAT

Gives Hamelin Cheeses to Pied Piper's Followers—Ballroom Represents Deck of a Floating Hospital.

Several thousand dollars was raised yesterday through the afternoon of fun for children and the dance in the evening at the Ritz-Carlton, for the floating and seaside hospitals of St. John's Guild. The Women's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. William H. Burr is president, arranged the entertainment.

Borough President McAneny paid for the ballroom and gave it to the auxiliary. Tea was served in the foyer at 4:30 and several items not listed on the programme amused the children who with their mothers attended the afternoon performance.

The ballroom was decorated so far as possible to represent the deck of the Helen Juilliard, the floating hospital, and stereopticon views of both the floating and seaside hospital were shown while Duff G. Maynard told stories of the work. After this Miss Eleanor Du Bois, in a shaded pink cloak and close peaked cap and hose to match, as the Pied Piper of Hamelin, piped for the children to follow her, which they did into an imitation mountain. The lame boy, who was left outside, was James Leary, and little Miss Anne Burr was the big black rat that distributed gifts, called "cheeses," to the children. Instead of leaving the children in the mountain a Dancing Breeze, otherwise Miss Harriett O'Connor, a blonde of 4, in white tulle ballet skirts and pink ribbons, brought the children back to their mothers, and did a solo dance. Pavlowa gave her lessons and her dancing was full of unconscious grace. She was loudly applauded. There were also moving pictures of fairy tales and circus life and side show adventures.

At 5 there were contests in dances in the hesitation, tango and one-step for children. Little Amy Anchel won the silver cup for the girls, and Master Joe Haggerty took the cup as the best boy dancer. Little Florence Klotz also did a solo dance, and Master Haggerty followed her with another.

There were tables for the sale of toys, candy, and flowers. Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff had charge of the book table, and sold many autographed copies of "The Lady of the Light House," "The Really Truly Nature Stories," and "Miss Beauty."

A half-dozen girls and young matrons dressed as nurses piloted visitors about. They included the Misses Augustine Lyold, Helen Clarkson, Hélene Bloomer, and Violet Wilder. Mrs. Elsie Morrill had charge of the candy, Miss Eleanor Allers had charge of the garden, and the Misses Betty and Katherine Vosbergh helped her with the grab bag.

The evening was for grown-ups, and there was general dancing at 9 o'clock, with exhibition dancing at 10:30. Supper was served at 12. Flowers and candy were also sold during the evening by society girls.

The floating hospital, the Helen Juilliard, accommodates 1,200 daily, and if any of the mothers need a longer rest they are left at New Dorp, S. I., at the seaside hospital, which accommodates 400. One end of the ballroom was curtained off and samples of the cots and cribs used in the hospitals and the clothing provided were shown under the direction of Miss Jamison, the head nurse at the Seaside Hospital.

The Floor Committee of the affair had as members James Clark McGuire, Chairman; George H. Sullivan, Edgar A. Carolan, A. R. Whitney, Jr., E. G. Schermerhorn, Alfred Houston, and Duff G. Maynard. The patronesses, many of whom were present, included Mrs. William Bryan, Mrs. Ralph W. Horn, Mrs. John W. Horner, Jr., Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell, Mrs. Ernest Flagg, Mrs. Samuel Milbank, Mrs. W. H. Lefferts, Mrs. John T. Ijams, Mrs. H. G. L. Hoguet, Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, Mrs. E. S. Hewitt, Mrs. C. S. Agnew, Mrs. Alvah H. Doty, Mrs. E. R. Stettinius, Mrs. G. B. Post, Jr., Mrs. Theodore Steinway, Mrs. Robert Low Pierrepont, Mrs. G. D. Pratt, Mrs. Dean Sage, the Misses Elizabeth Dodge, Katherine Lyman White, Etta Fowler, Gertrude Fraser, Beatrice Bonner, Julia J. Pierrepont, Alice V. Peyne, and Marion L. Litchfield.

Others seen during the afternoon were Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, Mrs. G. H. Benjamin, Miss Katherine Du Bois, and Miss Amy Shermerhorn.

MISS ANNE R. WALDO WEDS.

The Bride of Charles Edward McConnell at Her Parents' Home.

Miss Anne Randolph Waldo, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Waldo of Plainfield, N. J., was married last evening at 6 o'clock to Charles Edward McConnell of New York at the home of her parents, 640 West Eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. William D. Beats of Middletown, Conn., officiated.

Miss Ruth Martindale Waldo, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Dorothy Waldo, another sister, and Miss Dorothy Burke were the bridesmaids. Henry Sears Hoyt of this city was best man.

The wedding was quiet, as both families are in mourning. The bride is a niece of Mrs. Joseph S. Stout and Randolph F. Purdy of New York.

Miss Leland to Wed Dr. Griffin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Leland of 563 Park Avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Euisita Leland, to Dr. Henry A. Griffin of 53 West Fifty-fourth Street. Dr. Griffin is a graduate of Harvard, Class of '86, and belongs to the University Club, Sons of Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. Miss Helen de Forest Griffin and Miss Kate W. Griffin are his sisters. Miss Maud A. Leland is a sister of Miss Leland. No date has been set for the wedding.

MEYER—CRAFTS.

The wedding of Miss Millicent Crafts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Young Crafts, and John Christopher Meyer, son of Mrs. John Christopher Meyer of New Brunswick, N. J., was solemnized yesterday at 4 P. M. in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn Heights. The Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Albertson, officiated.

The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Bremner Crafts. A sister of the bridegroom, Mrs. James Kearney Rice, was matron of honor. The other attendants were Mrs. Edwin Boyd Jackson, Mrs. George Greer, Mrs. Walter Lewis Smith, and the Misses Katherine Meyer, Helen Rich, and May Case.

William V. C. Ruxton of New York was the best man. The ushers were James Kearney Rice, Jr., Edwin Boyd Jackson, George Greer, Nelson Rice, Christopher Meyer Lowther, and Charles Snedeker.

CURTIS—FAXON.

The engagement of Miss Constance Curtis, only daughter of R. Howard Curtis of Corning, N. Y., to Arba Dike Faxon of New York, was announced Thursday night at a supper party given for Miss Curtis by Miss Gladys Spencer at Vassar College.

SIMON—LAWSON.

The engagement of Miss Aimee A. Simon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Simon of 611 West 144th Street, to Edgar P. Lawson of 495 West End Avenue has been announced.

CLASSMATES ATTEND BRIDE

Miss Henrietta S. Dana, Smith Graduate, Married to T. D. Hewitt.

Miss Henrietta Silliman Dana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Guyot Dana, was married to Thomas Denison Hewitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Browning Hewitt, yesterday afternoon in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. The Rev. Dr. C. F. J. Wrigley officiated, and the reception was held at the home the bride's parents, 180 Hicks Street.

The maid of honor was Miss Katharine Trumbull Lane, a young sister of the bride. Mrs. Brower Hewitt was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Ruth Standish Baldwin of Washington, Conn., Eleanor Goddard of Worcester, Mass., Frances Carpenter of Washington, D. C., Ruth Lawrence of Medford, Mass., Olive Williams of Buffalo, and Dorothy Sutphin of Brooklyn. With the exception of Miss Sutphin, who was a Vassar girl, they were classmates of Miss Dana at Smith, from which she was graduated in 1912.

Mr. Hewitt, who was graduated from Yale in 1899, had as best man his brother, Brower Hewitt. The ushers were William Harrison and Arthur Man of New York, David Stuart and Sidney Robinson Kennedy of Brooklyn; John Lewis Evans of Haverford, Penn., and Eliot Watrous of New Haven.

MISS ADELE ACKER A BRIDE.

Married to Carlton O. Pate at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Adele Acker, daughter of Mrs. Augustine Acker, and Carlton Overton Pate of this city took place yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiating. The ceremony was performed in the marble ballroom, and the reception was held in the Louis Seize salon, where a buffet collation was served.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with a court train, trimmed with lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her brother, Charles L. Acker, gave her in marriage.

Mrs. Virginius D. Moody, a sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Mrs. J. Clarke Matthai of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Alice Pate, a sister of the bridegroom, were the other attendants. They wore sheperdess gowns of pale green taffeta, draped with shadow lace and topped with Watteau hats of leghorn design, and carried bouquets of pink Killarney roses.

W. Schuyler Pate was best man for his brother. The ushers were Ogden Minton, Harrie V. Schieren, Edward T. Gibson, and Sumner R. Church.

DANCE FOR MISS PARSONS.

Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons Entertains for Her Debutante Daughter.

Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons gave a small tea dance yesterday afternoon at her house, 126 East Seventy-third Street, for her daughter, Miss Le Brun Parsons, who made her formal début in society during the Winter. Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker was at the tea table.

Among those invited were the Misses Esther Auchincloss, Maud Coster, Catherine L. Hamersley, Marie Louise Rodewald, Elsie Stevens, Lesley F. Pearson, Miriam Harriman, Beatrice Burrill, Louise Trevor, Marie Johnson, Katherine Oakmap, Marion Stoddard, Louise Dixon, Lillian Talmage, Margaret Trevor, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Anita Grosvenor, and Lois B. Cassatt of Philadelphia.

Also Gordon Hamersley, R. Thornton Wilson, Stuyvesant Le Roy French, Gallatin Pell, T. Archibald Morgan, Aymar Johnson, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Casimir de Rham, Edwin M. Post, Jr., George I. Scott, Walter G. Oakman, Jr., Livingston Parsons, Philip Schermerhorn, Richard Babcock, Frederick Alexandre, Theodore Frelinghuysen Knapp, Stoddard Hoffman, and Francis P. Sears of Boston.

MILITARY REVIEW AND DANCE.

Veteran Corps of Artillery to Compete for Cups on May 6.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery will hold a review, followed by a dance, on May 6 in the Signal Corps quarters of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The review will be at 5:30, and will be followed by the annual competition for the Harrison Williams Trophy and cups presented by Lieut. Charles Isham. The reviewing officers, inspectors, and judges are to be Capt. R. H. Patterson, and Capt. James Brady Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and Col. E. T. Stotesbury, Major Frank L. V. Hoppin, and First Lieut. John F. Daniell, National Guard of New York.

A mess dinner for the revolver team, which has won nearly every contest this season, will precede the dance. The patronesses for the dance include Mrs. John W. Cowdin, Mrs. John R. Delafield, Mrs. Edward C. Delafield, Mrs. William S. Grbesbeck Fowler, Mrs. Charles Isham, Mrs. Thomas Denny, Mrs. Howard Duffield, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls, Mrs. John du Fais, Mrs. Timothy M. Cheeseman, Mrs. T. R. Pell, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. Charles Warren, and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Clara de Hirsch Home Bazaar.

The Campfire Club of the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls will hold a council meeting and give an entertainment, dance, and bazaar at the home, 225 East Sixty-third Street, at 8:30 o'clock to-night. Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. Bernard Gimbel, and other patronesses of the Home will be among the guests. Various articles made by the girls themselves will be sold at the bazaar, the proceeds to be devoted to their Summer vacation fund.

SOCIAL PLANS AND INCIDENTS.

Mrs. Arthur George Meyer of 246 West End Avenue, who sailed in March, is touring Holland, and will also tour Northern France in a motor before returning to New York on June 10.

Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher gave a dinner last night for Sir Robert Perks, who, with his son, Malcolm Perks, has been visiting in New York and Washington. Mrs. James Speyer gave a dinner for Sir Robert on Monday evening.

Several New York guests were present at the dance held at the Ritz-Carlton in Montreal last week for charity, which was attended by the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada. Mrs. Lionel Guest and Miss Lucy Dodge were among those who attended who are well known here.

Little Miss Virginia Janet Mayer will dance a Chopin waltz and a Hungarian czardas at the Saturday matinee of the Springtime Fête, which is to be given at the St. Regis on May 1 and 2 by the Junior League of the Children's Educational Theatre.

Mrs. John C. Leslie and daughter, Miss Emma Ross Leslie, of 316 West Seventy-ninth Street, have returned home after spending several months in the South.

The New York Alumnae Club of the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity held its annual Founders' Day luncheon yesterday at the McAlpin.

Miss Maude M. Roberts entertained on Friday evening at her studio, 425 Madison Avenue, for Miss Dorothy Hopper. Among those taking part in the musical programme were Claude Nelson, tenor; Miss Anne Abbott of Boston, and Mrs. Bertine.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Strouse of 79 West Fiftieth Street gave the last of a series of musicales last evening at their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie of 11 East Eighty-ninth Street are spending a few days at their Newport residence.

The marriage of Miss Ethel V. Hopkins and Dr. Wallace T. Van Winkle will take place on Tuesday at 4 P. M. in St. Michael's Church.

Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, who spent the Winter near Santa Barbara, Cal., has recovered her health and will return to New York the first week in May.

GEORGE F. BAER STRICKEN ON STREET

Reading President Becomes Unconscious After Gastric Attack Which Doctors Say Is Grave.

ASSISTED INTO A STORE

Was Walking from His Home to the Railroad Company's Offices—His Five Daughters Summoned.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, head of the combination which has been styled the "Anthracite Coal Trust," and president or director of a score of important commercial and industrial enterprises of various kinds, was taken ill this morning while on his way from his home at 1718 Spruce Street to his offices in the Reading Terminal, and is considered to be in a serious condition. He became unconscious, and has remained in that condition ever since. Mr. Baer is 72 years old.

Mr. Baer collapsed near Fifteenth and Walnut Streets. A stranger saw him stagger, and going to his aid, assisted him into a tailoring establishment. He was in great distress and suffered severe pains in his stomach. When a doctor arrived he found Mr. Baer in a serious condition. An effort was made to assist him to a cab but before the door was reached he weakened, and perceiving that the physician ordered him placed on the floor and telephoned for Mrs. Baer. When she arrived a few minutes later Mr. Baer was taken home.

Dr. Alfred E. Stenzel and Dr. George G. Ross gave out the following statement this evening:

Mr. Baer had a severe gastric attack about 9 o'clock this morning and shortly thereafter became unconscious with evidences of disturbance of the kidneys. The illness is very grave.

Mr. Baer was still unconscious at a late hour to-night. Physicians and members of the family were at his bedside. The doctors said that, while his condition was grave, he was, if anything, a trifle easier than earlier in the day. They did not expect any important change in his condition during the night.

All day long men distinguished in financial and public affairs called at the Baer residence and asked for information concerning Mr. Baer's condition.

Four of Mr. Baer's daughters arrived at his home early this afternoon. They are Mrs. Emily Baer Conrad of Reading, Mrs. William Griscom Coxe of Wilmington, Mrs. Heber L. Smith of Reading, and Mrs. William N. Appel of Lancaster; Mrs. Isaac Hiester of Reading, another daughter, arrived to-night.

READING, Penn., April 25.—The news that George F. Baer is seriously ill was received with keen regret here.

Ten years ago, at a Board of Trade banquet, when he was elected President of the Reading Company, he was voted Reading's most eminent citizen. Although he spends a portion of this year in Philadelphia, he has always maintained his voting residence here, where he established himself in the practice of law in 1869, and he has often remarked that after his activities were over he would settle down among his fellow-citizens of Reading. To-morrow is the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar.

Only recently he retired as President of the park system, the commission form of government having merged the Park Board into one of the city departments.

PASTOR FIFTY YEARS WED.

Rev. and Mrs. George A. Schulte Celebrate Golden Anniversary.

The Rev. and Mrs. George A. Schulte celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home, 419 South Belmont Avenue, in Newark, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Schulte is 73 years old, and Mr. Schulte is 75. He was pastor of the First German Baptist Church of New York for twenty-one years, having had but two pastorates before that. For seventeen years he has been the representative of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and General Secretary of the German Baptist Churches of America.

Assisting the host and hostess were their sons and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Schulte of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Schulte of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Schulte of Scranton, Penn.; their daughter, Mrs. J. W. Herschelman, and Mr. Herschelman, of Cleveland; their youngest daughter, Miss Martha F. Schulte; their granddaughter, Miss Georgiana Schulte, daughter of the late George A. Schulte, Jr., and nine other grandchildren.

About 250 guests from Brooklyn, Paterson, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Hoboken, New York City, and Newark were received by the members of the family in a bower of palms and out palms. Souvenirs containing a reproduction of a picture of the bride and bridegroom of fifty years ago and a recent photograph of them were given to the guests.

MICHAEL SCHAAP TO WED.

Progressive Leader Will Marry Miss Hammerslaugh on Monday.

City Clerk Scully issued a marriage license yesterday to Michael Schaap, the Progressive leader in the Assembly. Mr. Schaap will wed Miss Stella Hammerslaugh of 1,213 Madison Avenue.

The Assemblyman said he was 40 years old and that he was a lawyer. He lives at 2,041 Fifth Avenue. Miss Hammerslaugh said she was 29. They will be married on Monday.

Librarian of the Boy Scouts Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 25.—Announcement was received here to-day of the marriage of the Rev. Franklin K. Mathiews, former pastor of the Baptist Church, Scotch Plains, N. J., and Miss Alma M. Weller of Chattanooga, Tenn. The ceremony took place on April 21 at Chattanooga, where Mr. Mathiews at one time had a charge. He is chief librarian of the Boy Scouts.

Miss Marion H. Vermilye to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vermilye announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Hazel Vermilye, to Walter Bryant Hervey, son of Prof. Walter L. Hervey and Mrs. Hervey. Miss Vermilye is a grandaughter of the Rev. Isaac Dyckman Vermilye and both she and her mother are well known in musical circles. Mr. Hervey's father is a visiting Professor at Columbia University and an examiner of the Board of Education. No date has been set for the wedding as Mr. Hervey is a student at Princeton and will not be graduated until 1915.

Miss Pauline E. Gilman Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gilman of 35 West Seventy-third Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline E. Gilman, to Charles Ballin, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ballin of the city. They will be at home to their friends on Sunday afternoon, May 3, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Washburn-Adams Engagement.

Announcement is made in Colorado Springs, Col., of the engagement of Miss Miriam Storrs Washburn, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. Phillip Washburn, to Frederic Atherton Adams, son of Judge Frederic Adams of Orange, N. J.

Passengers from Havre.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Provence from Havre were:

C. J. Avila, Clarence Lyman Collins, Mrs. Anna Cushing, Mrs. D. Carr; Mlle. A. Dalmores, Mrs. A. V. Ely, W. M. Edwards, T. Jackson Felder, Hubert Green, Mrs. a. Granger, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Hylin, M. P. Hyland, Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Manion, F. B. Martin, S. Newell, Mrs. Milton Robbins, Mrs. J. Sutherland, and Mrs. Emma Allen.

FAREWELL NIGHT AT OPERA.

Mmes. Gadski and Homer and Toscanini Recalled at "Tristan."

With a performance of "La Traviata" yesterday afternoon and one of "Tristan and Isolde" last night, the opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House came to a close, nothing remaining but the concert to be given to-night, at which Mmes. Hempel, Rappold, and Clara Butt and Paul Althouse will appear.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning a special train bearing a large section of the company left the Pennsylvania Station, and four minutes after another followed with the chorus, orchestra, ballet, and technical department. The trains are due Monday morning in Atlanta, where a week of opera is to be given by the Metropolitan Company. Caruso and Miss Farrar left Friday, Antonio Scotti went yesterday afternoon, and Pasquale Amato follows this morning, with Arturo Toscanini. To-morrow and Tuesday those who sang yesterday will go for operas scheduled late in the week.

There was a large audience for last night's closing performance. After the second act of "Tristan and Isolde" there were many recalls, shared by Mmes. Gadski and Homer, and Rudolf Berger, and the applause rose to its climax when Mr. Toscanini made one of his rare appearances before the curtain. Among the others in the cast were Messrs. Witherspoon, Goritz, Schlegel, Murphy and Bayer.

In the afternoon's performance of "La Traviata," Mmes. Hempel and Maubourg and Messrs. Cristalli and Amato, as well as Conductor Polacco, made their farewells. The audience got a good laugh when, after the second act, two men bore a nine-foot-high floral piece, decorated with harps, on the stage for Amato. Among those in the cast were Mme. Mattfeld and Messrs. Bada, Reschiglian, Begue, and Ananian.

After this performance Director Gatti-Casazza had his annual "spread" served on the stage for the technical staff, to whose members he made a short address.

ACT NEW PLAY FOR CHARITY.

"Robin Hood and His Merrie Men" Given on Century Roof.

For the benefit of the Memorial Day Nursery at 198 Bleecker Street Owen Davis's new comedy, "Robin Hood and His Merrie Men," was presented by Frank Lea Short at the Century Roof Theatre yesterday afternoon. In Mr. Short's supporting company were Kathryn Vincent, Agnes Elliott Scott, John P. MacSweeney, Redfield Clarke, and V. L. Granville

The patronesses were: Mrs. H. E. Alexander, Miss Grace Arnold, Mrs. W. S. Adams, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mrs. Herbert L. Carter, Mrs. Rudolph C. Culver, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Caroline Choate, Mrs. George de B. Green, Mrs. Frederick De Witt Wells, Mrs. Henry de Forest Baldwin, Miss Damon, Mrs. Clendenen Graydon, Mrs. Edwin B. Holden, Mrs. B. Arrowsmith Hegeman, Mrs. Austin Huntington, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mrs. Murray Livingston, Miss Alice Field Lindley, Mrs. George M. La Monte, Mrs. William Whitehead Ladd, Mrs. C. Eric McDonald, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. C. de R. Moore, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. William G. McKnight.

Mrs. Katherine T. Moore, Miss Mary Millett, Mrs. Charles Moran, Mrs. Nathaniel R. Norton, Mrs. Eugene H. Outerbridge, Mrs. John C. O'Conor, Mrs. B. G. Purdy, Mrs. Abbot Mansfield Patterson, Mrs. Peter Stuyvesant Pillot, Mrs. George Richards, Mrs. F. A. Snow, Mrs. Herbert Sherman, Miss Margaret Stimson, Mrs. Lawrence D. Sherman, Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Miss M. D. Van Wrinkle, Mrs. Charles Whitman, Mrs. Le Baron Sands Willard, Mrs. Robert C. Watson, Mrs. Henry B. Whipple, Mrs. L. F. Whitin, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Charles F. Wetzel, Mrs. Joseph W. Welsh.

EXTENDING CENTURY OPERA.

President Baird Plans Co-operation with City Clubs in Many Cities.

Edward Kellogg Baird, President of the Century Opera Company, delivered a speech before the Women's Press Club at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon in which he told how the announced intention to extend the Century Opera Company's activities in outside cities was being carried forward. He said that a company would be capitalized at $100,000, and that 55 per cent. of the stock would be placed among the subscribers to the present Century Opera Company, the remainder to be taken up by residents of Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, where it is proposed that after its season in New York the Century Opera Company shall give performances.

In each of these cities the City Club had been asked to co-operate and the subscribers from each city will be represented on the Board of Directors. Mr. Baird said that the response from the cities he named had been so favorable that he had included the following additional cities where there is a City Club: Baltimore, St. Louis, Cleveland, St. Paul, Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee. Mr. Baird said he thought that the cities which would give the scheme support for the first season would be Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston.

LITTLE PLAYS AT BARNARD.

Wigs and Cues Acts in Brinkerhoff Theatre—Gift to Wellesley.

Wigs and Cues, the dramatic organization of Barnard College, presented three one-act plays at the little Brinkerhoff Theatre Friday night, and repeated them again yesterday. The plays were "Op O' My Thumb," "Our Lady's Tumbler," and "The Man of Destiny," in which the rôle of Napoleon was played by Ray Elliot Levi of the class of 1915.

Between the second and third plays choir boys and ushers entertained the audience with college songs.

It was announced that the Freshman and Sophomore classes had presented $400 to Wellesley College to aid in raising money for the new building. Ruth Salom, '16, Sophomore Chairman of Greek Games, gave the sum to Miss Ellen Pengleton, President of Wellesley College, yesterday.

The Freshman basketball team has beaten the Sophomore team 16-5, and the Junior team 15-8. The team has won every college game it has played.

TO SHOW CANAL MODEL.

Locks of New Waterway Will Be Demonstrated at Exposition.

Arthur W. Helmsley of San Francisco, a civil engineer, who returned yesterday from a visit to Europe, said that one of the chief features of the Anglo-American exposition, to be opened in London by King George next month, would be a model of the Panama Canal. Every detail of the waterway, he asserted, would be reproduced faithfully from official drawings, maps and diagrams lent by the United States Government. Two engineers who have worked on the Canal, are superintending the construction of the model.

"Vessels will float up and down the Canal, which will be 200 feet long," said Mr. Helmsley, "and the locks will be operated to demonstrate how the steamers are lifted. Locomotives and passenger trains will travel along the banks of the Canal, which will be lighted at night by beacons and buoys."

Fifty Plays Valued at $1,960.

Thomas H. Winnett, who conducted an emergency play bureau, left a net estate of $2,417, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. Mr. Winnett's interest in the business was appraised at $100, and the fifty plays which he owned, and of which he had the producing rights, were appraised at $1,960. These plays included "The Red Cross Nurse," "The Octoroon," "Blue Grass," "Beacon Lights," and "On the Waters." Mr. Winnett died on June 22, 1912.

Hebrew Asylum's Report.

The annual report of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, Kingsbridge Road and University Avenue, says that more than six hundred children were maintained by the institution last year. Most of them were infants taken in hand when only a few weeks old. The amount expended exceeded $108,000. The report gives an account of the work accomplished in the laboratory, in which there were 1,500 examinations of nose and throat cultures. The Directors are anxious to obtain an endowment for the laboratory, so that its facilities may be increased.

MRS. JOHN HAY DIES IN WHITNEY HOME

Widow of Former Secretary of State and the Mother of Mrs. Payne Whitney.

WAS ILL HERE TEN DAYS

Daughter of the Late Amasa Stone, Wealthy Resident of Cleveland, O.—Her Home in Washington.

Mrs. Clara Stone Hay of Washington, D. C., the widow of John Hay, former Secretary of State and Ambassador to England, died yesterday after a ten days' illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, 972 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Hay was the daughter of the late Amasa Stone, a wealthy resident of Cleveland. She had four children, one of whom, Adelbert Hay, died several years ago while a student at Yale University. Mrs. Hay gave $5,000 to the university for a suite of rooms in memory of her son. Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Washington, is a daughter, and Clarence Hay a son.

Mrs. Hay's husband, John Hay, was an author and journalist as well as a statesman. He entered the law office of Abraham Lincoln, and when Lincoln became President Mr. Hay became his assistant private secretary. After Lincoln's death Mr. Hay went to Paris for three years as Secretary of legation. From 1870 to 1875 he was an editorial writer on The New York Tribune, and for a short time was editor in chief of that paper.

He served as First Assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes, and after that went back to literary pursuits until President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to England and later Secretary of State. One of the notable diplomatic achievements of Mr. Hay was the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Mr. Hay won literary distinction by his "Pike County Ballads," written in 1871, and his "Castilian Days," written in 1891. His best known ballads are "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches." He also wrote a life of Lincoln in ten volumes in collaboration with John G. Nicolay.

August Miggael, Old Editor, Dies.

August Miggael, founder of the Freie Blaetter of Albany, of which he had been the erditor and publisher for fifty years, is dead at his home in Albany. Mr. Miggael was born in Boerthen, Germany, on June 12, 1823. He served for five years as an apprentice to a printer in Neustadt. On his arrival in America in 1849 he found work in a printing shop in Vesey Street, but soon identified himself with the Schnellpost, of which Karl Heinzen, the most noted exponent of radicalism of his day, was the editor. About that time, the Schnellpost was the storm centre of politics and when it was forced to discontinue publication Mr. Miggael bought the plant and began the publication of the Demokratisker Volkerbund. The name of the paper was changed to the Deutsche Zeitung, but the venture failed.

Harvey S. Bedell Dead.

ROME, N. Y., April 25.—Harvey S. Bedell, said to be the largest landed proprietor in Central New York, owning about 4,500 acres, died at his home here to-night in his 75th year.

Obituary Notes.

JOE R. DE NYSE, among the last of the old-time fishermen of Gravesend Bay, died yesterday at his home in Gravesend Beach. He was born in that section 68 years ago, and was at one time a special policeman at the Brighton Beach Race Track.

DANIEL B. ORMSBEE, a cotton weigher at 116 Pearl Street, died on Thursday of heart disease at his residence, Garfield and Orchard Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. Mr. Ormsbee was 70 years of age, and prior to going in business for himself he was employed by Woodward & Stillman for twenty-five years. He was a brother of John F. Ormsbee, a former Democratic Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn, and left his widow, two daughters, and a son.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY BROWER, retired silk hat manufacturer, and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, died on Friday from paralysis at his residence, 197 McDonough Street. Mr. Brower was 81 years old, and had been in business at 68 Greene Street, this city, for forty-two years. He was a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, and formerly of the Brooklyn Manufacturers' Association.

HENRY M. E. THORMANN, retired merchant, died at 850 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, on Friday, aged 69 years. He belonged to Steuben Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Hanoverian Society, and is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

JOHN SCOTT, born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, died on Friday, just one day before his 78th birthday, at the home of his son, 664 Maple Street, Flatbush. He had charge of the estate of the Marquis of Lothran at Newbattle, Scotland, for forty years, and had lived in Brooklyn for nine years. Four sons and four daughters survive him.

ALFRED JAMES MONTGOMERY, 68 years old, and attached to the Fourth District Municipal Court, died on Thursday of Bright's disease at 550 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. He was formerly employed in the Health Department, and was a brother-in-law of ex-Alderman Joseph Walter. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. ELISE WOHLERS BRINKMAN, widow of John D. F. Brinkman, died at her residence, 176 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She was born in Germany 83 years ago, and was actively interested in the Warburg Home for the Aged, the Orphan Asylum of Westchester County, and the German Lutheran Hospital, East New York. Two sons, Henry and Dr. Albert Brinkman, and a daughter, Johanna, wife of the Rev. Frederick W. Oswald of St. John's Lutheran Church, survive her.

Miss ANNA ALFREDA AMELIA JOHNSON, bookkeeper for Koch & Co. and a member of Hamilton Lodge, I. O. G. T., and the Young People's Union of the Swedish Lutheran Zion Church, died on Thursday at her home, 528 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn.

FRANCIS J. CARPENTER, retired policeman, formerly attached to the Manhattan Avenue Court, Brooklyn, died yesterday of anaemia at his home, 196 Kent Street, Brooklyn. He was 68 years old and unmarried. Two brothers, John W., leader of the Jefferson Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and Maurice Carpenter, survive him.

Mrs. MARY FITZGERALD, a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, and an old parishioner of the Church of St. Peter, died on Friday at her home, 239 Livingston Street. She was the widow of Martin Fitzgerald, and left three daughters and two sons.

PETER JAMES McCLEES, aged 73 years, father of Charles McClees of the Phoenix National Bank of New York, and Peter McClees, a New York commission merchant, died at his home near Red Bank, N. J., yesterday, of pneumonia. He was a retired farmer, and was one of the first men to plant oysters in the North Shrewsbury River. Mr. McClees was a large stockholder in The Southern Division of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and was one of the wealthiest men in Monmouth County.

DENIS MARTIN, 82 years old, retired, died on Friday at his residence, 1,689 University Avenue, the Bronx, after an illness of six months. Mr. Martin is survived by his widow, four sons, and one daughter.

Miss CHARLOTTE TAYLOR LANE, daughter of the late Dr. James Henry and Frances Brown Lane, died yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital, aged 71 years. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at 10 o'clock on Monday.

HART L. WEAVER, pioneer Indiana banker, died in Laporte yesterday, aged 78.

HENRY CROSSLEY died yesterday at his home in Caldwell, N. J. He was 80 years old, and was Assistant Secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New York. He had been ill for four years. Mr. Crossley left a widow and two sons.

SALE OF TRIMMED HATS worth from $15 to $25 will be sold at $8 to $10. All work and materials at reduced prices for the coming season; last season's hats remodeled. CLANCY, 608 5th Av. The Upstairs Shop.

COUNT KHUEN-HEDERVARY.

Ex-Hungarian Premier Dies at Age of 65—His Career.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 25.—Count Charles Khuen-Hedervary de Hedervar, former Hungarian Premier, died to-day at the age of 65. He was very prominent in the organization of the political parties of Hungary and did very important work in the reform of the education system.

Count Khuen-Hedervary was an Austrian by birth, although he had often been charged by his opponents in Hungary with being a Croatian, and by Croatians with being a Hungarian. He was born in Styria, May 23, 1849, of a Tyrolese family and was educated on his father's estate in Slavonia and later at the universities in Croatia and Budapest. His family received the title of count in 1680. He assumed the name of Hedervary at the request of a rich relative of that name in order to inherit the latter's estates.

He was for twenty years the Governor General of Croatia and when he resigned the country was in a state of revolt. He was elected to the Hungarian Parliament in 1875 and in 1903 he succeeded M. de Szell as Premier, but he remained in office only five months. In 1910 he was again elected Premier and two years later, on March 4, he and his cabinet resigned. The action was due to a quarrel over the control of the army. This same issue caused a sensation three weeks later when Emperor Francis Joseph in the course of an audience with Count Khuen-Hedervary threatened to abdicate unless the Hungarian Parliament abandoned its proposed resolution denying the right of the Crown to call out the reservists when necessary. The resolutions were dropped the same night.

Count Khuen-Hedervary enjoyed the confidence and favor of the aged Emperor to an exceptional degree. He was a recipient of the Order of the Golden Fleece and other distinctions. Although a Roman Catholic, he married the Lutheran Countess Margaret Teleki.

Penrose W. Haines Found Dead.

Penrose W. Haines, formerly a well-known newspaper man and at one time with The Brooklyn Eagle and The Brooklyn Times, was found dead in South First Street, Brooklyn yesterday morning. His death was caused

FINE CARLYLEANA IN AUCTION MARKET

Twelve Jane Welch Letters in Rare Collection to be Sold at Sotheby's.

ROBERT BURNS LETTER

Extremely Fine Unpublished Letter of Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton Also Offered.

An interesting series of twenty-one autograph letters, almost all addressed to Thomas Carlyle, and from the collection of the late F. Martin, private secretary to Carlyle, will be sold at Sotheby's in London on Thursday and Friday. Included in the series are a letter to Carlyle from his father in 1816; two letters from William Swan engaging Carlyle as teacher in the school at Kirkcaldy in 1818, and letters from Carlyle's brothers, John and [illegible], and his sister, Margaret. A letter from Samuel Smiles to F. Martin relates to the descent of Jane Welch, Carlyle's wife, from John Knox.

There are also twelve long and interesting letters by Jane Welch, ten of which are to Carlyle. The entire correspondence covers about seventy pages, folio and quarto.

In one, written from Haddington, April 4, 1826, she playfully begins as follows:

Well, young gentleman, you are coming at last, you say. After so many disappointment I really deserve no more on you? Really you do well to extol my miraculous gift of patience; if I had merely an ordinary share of it I should certainly have said good-bye to you for keeping me so long in this uncomfortable state of expectation. But you are coming at last. Would to Heaven that you were already come!

Another fine letter, dated Craigoputta, (Craigenputtock,) Aug. 25, 1831, begins:

My foot is on my native heath and my name's Macgregor! And now, dear Love, I can breathe again, and think, and feel, and write. Well, it is an invaluable privilege to have a house of one's own—to be entitled to take a rank in society cho' it were even below the creature-sort of gig. Robert Barker said one day, naively enough, when I had been Skipping all his remarks and sparing myself the fatigue of answering: "What does it you?" At Craigenputtock she is the brightest, most delightful creature in the world—and here always sullen and miserable looking." "It is a pity it should be so," said my Mother, with much emphasis and tossing. "For-tunate, rather," I coolly replied. "It is surely fortunate that I produce the pleasantest impression in the place where I offenest am and where it is my duty to be."

Most of her letters are equally characteristic and charming. The marriage of Jane Baillie Welch to Thomas Carlyle took place in 1826, and from 1828 to 1834 they resided at Craigenputtock, a small estate in Devonshire, belonging to Mrs. Carlyle, whose favorite book in childhood as he says himself in a letter to Goethe. Her sudden death in 1866 overwhelmed Carlyle with grief, and thenceforth his life became more and more secluded.

In the same sale is an interesting draft letter by Robert Burns, the property of Hugh Morrison, LL.D., of Edinburgh. It is a one full page folio, addressed to Miss Margaret Kennedy of Daffarnock, sending her a song. It reads in part:

Madam:

Permit me to present you with the inclosed song as a small tho' grateful tribute for the honor of your acquaintance. I have in these letters attempted some faint sketches of your Portrait in the unembellished simple manner of descriptive Truth. Flattery I leave to your Lovers, whose exaggerating Fancies may make them what you still nearer, if possible, to perfection than you really are.

Poets, Madam, of all mankind, feel most forcibly the powers of Beauty; as, if they are really Poets of Nature's making, their feelings must be finer and their taste more delicate than most of the world. In the cheerful bloom of Spring, in the pensive mildness of Autumn, the grandeur of Summer or the hoary majesty of Winter the Poet feels a charm unknown to the rest of his species; even the sight of a fine flower, or the company of a fine woman (by far the finest part of God's works below) have sensations for the Poetic heart that the Head of Men are strangers to.

The verses consist of six four-line stanzas with chorus entitled "Brose an' Butter." The first stanza reads as follows:

Gie my Love brose, brose:
Gie my Love brose an' butter.
An' gie my Love brose, brose.
Yistreen he wanted his supper.

There is also an extremely fine letter from Lord Nelson, "the property of a lady." It is two pages quarto, is dated July 29, 1801, and is addressed to Emma, Lady Hamilton. It was written when he was about to sail for the coast of France to inspect the preparations Napoleon was making to invade England, and is apparently unpublished. It appears neither in the "Nelson Dispatches and Letters," the "Letters to Lady Hamilton," nor in Mahon's "Life of Nelson." It reads in part as follows:

My dearest Emma:

Your letter of yesterday naturally called forth all those finer feelings of the soul, which those, who regard each other as you and I do, can conceive, although I am not able to write so well or so forcibly mark my feelings as you can, yet am sure I feel all the affection which is possible for man to feel toward Woman, and such a Woman.

Not one moment I have to myself and my business is endless. At noon I set off for Fayersham to arrange the sea fencibles on that part of the Coast, at nine o'clock I expect to be at Deal to arrange with Admiral Lutwidge various matters, and to-morrow morning or next day morning to sail for the Coast of France that I may judge from my own eyes and not from those of others. Be where I may you are always present to my thoughts. Not another thing except the duty I owe my country can interfere with you. You absorb my whole soul.

Nelson's wife was living when this letter was written, and so was Lady Hamilton's husband, Sir William Hamilton. Nelson's relations with Emma Hamilton led to a complete separation between him and his wife that same year.

There are also interesting items of Thackerayana. One is a five-page octavo manuscript account of his arrival in the United States. A letter by him from Onslow Square, Feb. 25, 1859, to an acquaintance in America, refers to his novel, "The Virginians." It reads in part:

These Virginians take me as much time as if I were writing a history. I often hope that I may come over and finish it on the ground itself, and certainly mean to do it if health and circumstances will let me. I would give a Guinea to sit in the rocking chair again and shake a few hands in Richmond.

Another letter, Garrick Club, undated, is headed "Charlotte and the Bread and Butter." It reads in part:

It must be confessed that I am the author of the lines entitled "Sorrows of Werther," which I now see for the first time in print. Your correspondent, H. B. C., deals hardly with the author of those verses in speaking of the closing line of the poem as a falsification. What is there in Goethe's text to show that after young Werther's suicide Charlotte did not continue to cut bread and butter? They feared for Lotty's life I take to mean that she was at one time much affected by Mr. Werther's demise, but that she survived the circumstance; in which case, as a good housewife, she would certainly continue those operations in which she was a charmingly employed when Werther first beheld her. Otherwise, I should probably have written "Charlotte left off cutting bread and butter," a fine line, too, but not so pathetic.

There is also a letter of sympathy to a friend on the loss of his wife. Thackeray writes:

I have had three such occasions to write in the course of three months past, and pity me, dear friend, in your turn, in each case my friend loses the greatest treasure of life. What can we say that he does not know regarding its value? What possible consolation can we bring to his sorrow? At least, my dear Osborne, all your friends heartily sympathize in yours and think with the sincerest respect and regard of her whom it has pleased God Almighty to call to Himself.

A letter by David Garrick, London, the 5, 1770, to M. Sicard, director of the Gazette of Paris, recommends to [illegible] the celebrated Dr. Burney, [illegible] engaged in writing his "History of Music," and about to undertake a journey to France and Italy for the purpose of perfecting his work. Garrick asks Sicard to contradict a statement recently published by the Abbé Deslands that he wanted to put the English stage on the same footing as it is in Paris; that he failed in his attempt, was obliged to ask pardon upon my knees of his Majesty of ye People of England, and that I resolved never to play again—there is not ye least truth in ye account; I made no innovation when I was manager, nor did I ask pardon upon my knees, or in any manner, and I am still acting upon ye stage."

Another Garrick letter, dated Dec. 2, 1774, reads in part as follows:

I hope no offence to make use of an expression of that barbarian Shakespeare to a French Academician:

They shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain
unmixed with baser matter.

Now I talk of my friends and Shakespeare (and I talk of nothing so often) * * I am this moment going to the Theatre to perform Hamlet with my alterations.

There is an important collection of twenty-seven autograph letters of John Wilkes, several of them being addressed from the King's Bench Prison, and they abound in allusions to his outlawry, his hopes of pardon by the influence of the Duke of Grafton and other incidents in his adventurous career. On May 3, 1768, he writes as follows about his rescue by the mob:

To my more than triple crown I have added the Roman Civic one, for I saved three lives last Wednesday, which I hold to be the most glorious day of my life. Such a rescue, such a triumphant entry from Westminster to Spittal Fields and my Regulus return, or rather first coming here, are singular events, as and almost all the rest of my life. I am King of this great people and will only reign for their good. I am, you know, a madman for liberty, and I have glorious schemes to be adored by more than this age. I am admired in this age. What greater honor shall I have the next?

An extremely interesting Lord Byron manuscript, four pages quarto, refers to his allusion to Lofft in "Hints from Houser," line 794, "The Cobbler Laureate Songs of Capel Lofft." It begins:

The well-meaning gentleman has spoilt some excellent shoemakers and been accessory to the practical undoing of the industrious poor. Nathaniel Bloomfield and his brother Bobby have set all Somersetshire singing, nor has the malady confined itself to one county.

A joint letter by Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning, "Paris, Hotel de Londres, 9 Sunday," to Miss Bayley speaks of her improved health, the courtesy of the Parisians, "this sad story about Dickens and his wife. In compatibility of temper after twenty-three years of married life! What a plea!"

There is a fine letter by Robert Fulton, dated Paris, Feb. 4, 1802, and indorsed: "Letter from R. Fulton respecting his idea of preventing marine war, and eventually all wars, which was introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Stanhope and excited much ridicule."

A letter of the Duke of Wellington, dated Dublin, April 9, 1806, and signed "Arthur Wellesley," reads:

My Dear General:

Reports are in circulation in this town that it is probable that another army will shortly be sent to the Continent, and, notwithstanding the event which is likely to take place in this town in a day or two, I am just as anxious as ever I was to be one of the party. I was therefore obliged to the Royal Highness for having thought of me upon the last occasion, and I thought it not probable that he would think of me on the next, but I write to you now lest it should be imagined that the attention of my situation has diminished my inclination to be employed on foreign service.

There is a fine series of twenty-seven autograph letters by Sir John Franklin addressed to his niece, Miss Kay, afterward, Mrs. Kendall, and to her husband, Lieut. Kendall. Several of these letters were sent from Fort Franklin, Fort Resolution, and other stations during the expedition to the Great Bear Lake and Mackenzie River, 1825-27, and supply most interesting details of the journey. They also refer to Bach, Parry, and others associated with his adventurous voyages. The concluding letter of the series dates from White Fish Island, Bay of Disco, June 12, 1845, when on his final and most remarkable voyage, and is one of the last letters received from the gallant explorer. In it he says:

I have every reason to be happy, blessed as I am by having zealous and good young officers and an active, well-disposed crew, each of whom appears to be ardent in the service we are upon. The transport sails for England to-day and I think we shall also proceed northward in the night or early to-morrow morning.

Franklin's ships were spoken to for the last time by an Aberdeen whaler off the entrance to Labrador Sound on July 26, before they disappeared into the unknown.

There are also in the sale an important collection of letters and manuscripts of musical composers, autograph poems of Heinrich Heine, and letters of the Earl of Beaconsfield, Dickens, Tolstoy, Napoleon Bonaparte and his Marshals.

DAM LAW BILL REPORTED.

Encourages Private Capital by Barring So-Called Trusts.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House Interstate Commerce Committee to-day reported a general bill amending the dam laws with a view to encouraging private capital for power generation purposes.

The measure prohibits acquisition of dam tracts by combinations or so-called trusts, and requires prior approval by the War Department of all plans and specifications. It also provides in the event State authorities fail to regulate satisfactorily power rates, charges, and practices, Federal authority shall be assumed by the Secretary of War.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—Incorporated to-day:

Dunbar & Co., N. Y. C.; rubber; $200,000. G. W. Utter, A. T. Gibbs, F. W. Dunbar, Montclair, N. J.

Royal Thermophor Co.; heat storing devices; $250,000. L. C. Dailey, H. R. Bernard, E. A. Beck, 19 E. 127 St.

Ilemer Estates, Rockville Centre; realty; $500,000. W. Schamberg, J. G. Eichenbaum, M. Morris, 150 Nassau St.

Mount Eden Co., Mountaindale; farms and hotel; $75,000. H. Goldberg, S. Friend, M. Moscowitz, 612 Union Av.

Vengemin Chicle Corpn.; chicle, gum, by-products; $50,000. R. Eskenazi, J. A. Arroyd, E. Maurer, 80 Maiden Lane.

Blancard & Co.; jewelry; $50,000. F. J. Williams and Rudolph C. Blancard, 96 Maiden Lane.

John H. Hutaff; architect, decorator; $50,000. H. Presser, J. H. and F. Hutaff, 161 Park Av.

Kings Home Co.; realty; $25,000. W. F. McCombs, W. G. Lynch, W. D. Buckner, 855 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.

The O. S. Co.; stationers, publishers; $25,000. C. B. Ott, Bertha Saxe, Q. Carrufurd, 160 Sherman Av.

Houston Restaurant Co.; $12,000. E. Meirowitz, W. M. Schwartz, A. Rosenbaum, 235 5 St.

Lawson Holding Co., Lagrafigeville; realty; $10,000. J. C. Eichenbaum, Moses Morris, W. Schaumberg, 150 Nassau St.

House of Salt's, textiles, brokerage; $20,000; F. E. and I. A. Kip, Jr., A. H. Bodicker, 234 E. 19 St.

American Association for Prolongation of Life; $12,500; H. H. Clifford, E. J. Belmont, S. E. Allen, 282 Lawfence St., Paterson, N. J.

Barr Mdse. Co., advertising, catalogue, &c.; $5,000; D. B. Brigham, Jr., M. Lewis, F. S. Holbrook, 320 5 Av.

Lang-Millea Engraving & Mfg. Co., Albany, badges, stamps, plates, auto specialties; $10,000; G. W. Stevens, M. and J. Millea, Rensselaer.

Robinson Studio, Ithaca, photography, supplies; $6,100; F. E. Spaulding, W. H. Stephens, J. F. Lonergan.

Bartley Mfg. Co., N. Y. C., bags; $10,000; J. H. Delgnan, F. Sulmi, F. W. Bartley, New Rochelle.

Raisler Springler Co., fire extinguishers, realty, &c.; $10,000; A., L. and S. Raisler, 129 Amsterdam Av.

Capital increases: E. Z. Extension Table Co., Bklyn, $50,000 to $100,000; Byron Co., N. Y., $5,000 to $20,000.

Authorization: Martin & William H. Nixon Paper Co., Phila., $900,000; Rep., C. W. Knode, 200 5 Av.

Voluntary dissolutions: Henry Osborne & Co., N. Y. Republic Woolen Mills, N. Y.; Co., N. Y. Republic Woolen Mills, N. Y.; Twenty-second Street Holding Co., N. Y.

FLIES CAUSED EPIDEMIC.

A London Government Board Objects to Offending Dust Heap.

LONDON, April 16.—An outbreak of enteritis occurred last Summer among the children in the Southwark Infirmary, and nine died. The epidemic was definitely traced to the presence near the infirmary of the Camberwell Borough Council's dump for dust and rubbish, which is now taken to a railway siding at East Dulwich railway station, close to the infirmary.

The Local Government Board has again called upon the Camberwell Borough Council to make other arrangements for the removal of its dust and rubbish.

Dr. Bruce, the Medical Superintendent declared that the cause of the outbreak was to be found in the dust siding. During hot weather, he said, the institution swarmed with flies, and the children's wards were unbearable.

Dr. Fletcher, a Local Government Board Inspector, supported Dr. Bruce, but the Borough Council for the second time declined to take action, and merely acknowledged the board's letter.

CALLS DANCE MANIA PSYCHIC EPIDEMIC

Participants Less Violent Than Centuries Ago, Says Dr. Brill.

HERE'S TANGO-FOOT ALSO

But You Can Get That (If You Want It) by Running a Sewing Machine, Says Dr. Boehme.

Practitioners in special branches of medicine have found something to engage their serious consideration in the present epidemic of dancing. A noted psychiatrist calls the vogue a mania, transmissible and very effectually transmitted from individual to individual; recurrent through the ages, as history shows, and comparable to the crusades to the Holy Land—so far as its psychological aspect is concerned. Another physician now recognizes the "tango-foot," a real ailment which requires treatment with real medicine. Strangely enough, the foot symptoms in the dancer are precisely the same as seen in the wage earner who operates a foot-power sewing machine.

And so it happens that the current issue of The Medical Record prints an article on "Tango-Foot," by Dr. Gustave F. Boehme, neurologist to the West Side German Dispensary and Hospital, while The New York Medical Journal has one by Dr. A. A. Brill, Chief of the Clinic of Psychiatry and Clinical Assistant in Neurology at Columbia University, on "The Psychopathology of the New Dances."

Here are some of the things Dr. Boehme says about "tango-foot":

"Occupational diseases have been described for a long time, yet it is only recently that a new affliction, due entirely to our love of the aesthetic and the joyous, has laid its hold on the pleasure-loving public. We have known of the bursitis, called 'housemaid's knee'; we have sympathized with the miner with his 'miner's elbow'; the weaver has suffered from that painful condition, 'weaver's bottom'—and now our feelings must be extended to the cabaret dancer, the little chorus girl—and to the devotees of Terpsichore in general.

"I have recently been consulted by a number of dancers, who came to me complaining of 'pain in the front of the foot,' and in every instance have found the same symptom-complex—and on investigation discovered the cause-constant—the modern dance. I feel, therefore, that it will not be amiss to report my experiences with this condition.

"Symptomatology.—The patient generally awakes in the morning with a slight dull pain in the outer anterior aspect of the leg in its lower third. At first it is regarded as a slight bruise or a 'little rheumatism.' During the next few days the pain becomes more marked and a stiffness in flexion and extension of the foot is noted. Going up and down stairs is painful, especially the latter. He (or she) now becomes worried and seeks medical advice.

"The physician on examination notes the slight limp of the patient. He discovers that the patient finds standing on the toes or passive and active extension of the ankle joint painful. There is no redness. Over the region of the tibialis anticus tendon pressure produces a slight degree of tenderness. On hand over this painful area, extension and flexion of the ankle is made and the typical crackling feeling of a tenosynovitis is noticed.

Flexibility of the Ankle.

"Pathogenesis and Pathology.—The latter-day dances, especially the tango and maxixe, and to some extent the complicated figures of the hesitation waltz, call for great flexibility of the ankle, with much movement at this point throughout the various intricate steps. The more common movements are those of extension, flexion, and adduction of the foot. The resultant is a constant strain on the extensor muscles of the foot, viz., the tibialis anticus, the extensor longus digitorum, and the extensor proprius hallucis, which in turn produces a tenosynovitis in this muscle group. The commonest tendon involved is that of the tibialis anticus.

"Treatment? I have to date seen seven cases of this condition, which I do not report in detail because the syndrome is always the same. One case of the same clinical picture I saw in a seamstress who worked the sewing machine with her foot—this is not included in this series—but the condition was the same.

"Rest is the first requisite. By this I mean rest from the exciting cause. Immobilization with plaster of paris or with adhesive plaster does no good; in fact, the pressure irritates, limits walking, and causes needless stiffness. Simple cessation from dancing is all that is necessary, with a limitation in the amount of walking done."

The physician goes on to say that certain lotions which he names are of use, and that baking for two or three days will take down the swelling and restore the limb to a normal condition.

And here are a few of the things that Dr. Brill has to say from the viewpoint of psychanalysis:

"So far as the present dancing mania has been transmitted from individual to individual, and is continually spreading, we are justified in designating it as a psychic epidemic. Psychic epidemics similar to the present are well established facts, and are often met in history. To the active psychiatrist they need no further explanation.

"We have all studied cases of folie à deux, and we can thus readily understand how such psychic processes may be projected from one individual to another, until a whole locality or a country is affected.

"Witness, for example, the different crusades to the Holy Land, and similar smaller religious and secular movements. Nor is our present dancing epidemic new to history. For centuries dancing manias broke out in different countries, and, although they were not as widespread as the present one, they aroused as much, if not more, attention. There seem to be, however, some differences between the old dancing manias and the present one. In the first place, most of the old epidemics were tinged with religion; they were done for the glory of God.

Many Dancers Kicked to Death.

"As examples of the more important dancing epidemics, we may mention those of Aachen, (1374,) and Strassburg, (1518;) in the latter epidemic the dancers could be cured only through a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Vitus. Secondly, the old epidemics were more violent as to consequences; many dancers were kicked to death when they fell from exhaustion, and the epidemics were confined to one particular region. The present dances, as all are aware, are not at all connected with any religion, nor are they confined to any special locality. Everybody, almost the whole world, is dancing the new dances.

"Now let us examine this strong, worldwide movement, which started in our United States about two years ago, and spread like wildfire over the whole civilized world. We all know the importance it has assumed in the family and society. It is no exaggeration to say that the greatest part of our city population may be divided into two classes, those who are dancing and those who are looking on and are enjoying the sight. The majority approves, while some seem to object. Thus even crowned heads felt obliged to issue edicts against it.

"The importance of this epidemic is also seen by the fact that even the Pope, according to the press, has seen fit to denounce it and offer a less objectionable substitute, and that most religious teachers of all denominations have seen fit to condemn it. Yet this epidemic does move on, and from all indications is becoming more popular. Wherever one goes, be it to public restaurants or to private houses, regardless of the time of day, one is sure to be greeted by the familiar strains of the modern dances. Besides these dansants and the continuous dancing at night, some restaurants are also elaborating dejeuners dansants. And of one thing there is no doubt, and that is that the great majority, rich and poor, insist upon dancing the new dances, all objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Thanks to the genius of Freud, we are now in position to state that abnormal manifestations, whether in the form of a neurosis or psychosis, are all the result of former mental and emotional repressions. The subsoil of psychic epidemics shows similar mechanisms. Thus, the dancing epidemics of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were the result of the tyranny of the feudal system and the church, which for a long time kept the people in an oppressed and wretched state, allowing them no outlet for their emotions. Our present dancing epidemic is fundamentally due to similar causes. It, too, is a result of repressed emotions and feelings, and, judging by the nature of the manifestation, it must be concluded that it is sexual repression which has broken through. Puritan pruders and Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy have for centuries acted the part of the ostrich and refused to acknowledge the existence of the sexual impulse.

Modern Dances Beneficial.

"Viewed in this light, the modern dances must be considered beneficial to our present social system. They are as soothing to the populace as rocking is to the infant. Indeed, I have lately seen about a dozen nervous cases which were very much helped by the new dances. Thus, I can mention the case of a very hypochondriacal middle-aged woman who was massaged for years, four times weekly, with very little benefit, who now dances instead many times a week with great benefit and enjoyment. I know two timid and shut-in persons who were completely changed by the new dances. They no longer fear to meet persons of the opposite sex and are thinking seriously of matrimony.

"I could mention more cases from my own experience and from those of others. Moderate dancing, old or new style, can only do good and should be encouraged. I absolutely disagree with those who assert that it does harm, that it promotes sexuality, and so on. My own experiences (I do not dance) taught me just the opposite. The new dances offer good exercise and enjoyment to thousands of people, and serve, besides, as an excellent sublimation."

WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

SUNDAY.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, sermon by Chaplain Knox, "The Book of Jonah," St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL by Wensel A. Rabich, Professor of Music at Manhattan College, at De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, at 3:45 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL by Joseph A. Campbell, at Morris High School, Boston Road and 168th Street, at 3:30 P. M.

STORY OF THE OPERA, by Frederic Reddall, at Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

PEOPLE AND PLAY, Fellowship Class, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 3 P. M.

THE CROWN OF CREATION, by Dr. W. T. Elsing, illustrated, Labor Temple, 5 P. M.

WAR IS, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

MONDAY.

IS THERE SUCH A THING AS GENERAL INGENUITY, by Miss Estelle de Young; "A Study of Appetite," by Dr. Garry O. Myers; with other speakers. Afternoon session, section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences, in conjunction with the American Psychological Association. Afternoon session, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M. Evening session in same place at 8 P. M., "Some Etiological Factors of Mental Deficiency," by Dr. Max G. Schlapp, with other speakers. All interested invited to attend.

THE BALKAN STATES, by Benjamin C. Marsh, Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE TRUE PROGRESSIVE AND HIS FIELD, by Franklin Pierce, Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE SPANISH ISLANDS, by Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson, St. Pete's Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.

TOLSTOY, by Prof. Christian Gauss of Princeton, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LAWS AFFECTING WORKING PEOPLE, by Morris Rothenberg, Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets, 8:15 P. M.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION AND PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE, by Prof. Paul Monroe, Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

PAINTINGS AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, by Alexander T. Van Laer, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

THE VEGETATION OF THE SMALLER ISLANDS BELONGING TO PORTO RICO, by Dr. N. L. Britton; "Observations on Sphaerosama and Allied Genera," by F. J. Seaver; Torrey Botanical Club, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

FUNDAMENTALS IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, by Louis Marshall, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

THE IMMIGRANT PROBLEM, by Prof. Franz Boas of Columbia, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF NEW YORK STATE, by Robert F. Blaked, Secretary City Club, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.

FOLLOWING THE COMPASS, OR THE MAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE WHOLE EARTH, by Dr. L. A. Bauer, Director Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institute, Washington, illustrated with lantern slides, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

IN THE REGION OF PIKE'S PEAK, by George B. Stewart, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF NEW YORK, by Frank L. Blanchard, Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

OUR CITY—PAST, PASSING AND PRESENT, by T. William Rutherford, Public Library, 103 West 135th Street, 8:15 P. M.

MODERN AGRICULTURE, by Prof. William Noyes of Teachers College, at St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.

THE SILO AND GROWING CORN IN NEW YORK, by Calvin J. Huson, Commissioner New York State Department of Agriculture, 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

SANDSTONES, discussion New York Microscopical Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY.

SOME INTERESTING TREES SEEN ON MY TRAVELS, by Dr. W. A. Murrill, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, 4 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel-Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 30, SS Philadelphia.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; at 9:30 A. M. April 30, SS Victoria Luise, and at 5 P. M. May 4, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.

France—Close at 5 P. M. April 30, SS Philadelphia.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 30, SS Pannonia, and at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Martha Washington.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. May 1, SS Vaderland.

Hungary—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 29, SS Oceania, and at 9:30 A. M. April 30, SS Pannonia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Potsdam, and at 5 P. M. May 4, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 29, SS Oceania; at 9:30 A. M. April 30, SS Pannonia; at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Martha Washington, and at 6 P. M. May 4, SS Prinzess Irene.

Chicago Commercial Paper Dearer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The rapid developments in the Mexican situation have had a disturbing effect upon the commercial paper markets, causing the easier rates prevailing to become decidedly firmer. Rates are quoted on a 3½ and 4½ per cent. basis.

FINANCIAL.

Packard & Co. Private Bankers 67-69 Nassau St. LOANS on Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages and Collateral negotiable Interest

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 5:07|Sun sets, 6:50|Moon sets, 5:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:10	8:22	2:10	2:03
Governors Island	6:22	8:38	2:45	2:32
Hell Gate	10:12	10:28	4:20	4:07

Arrived—Saturday, April 25.

SS Provence, Havre, April 16.
SS Rossi, St. Michaels, April 16.
SS Manhattan, Antwerp, April 8.
SS Katonia, Cienfuegos, April 16.
SS Matura, Port of Spain, April 17.
SS Minnesotan, Philadelphia, April 22.
SS Alamo, Galveston, April 18.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, April 23.
SS Manna Hatz, Baltimore, April 24.
SS Invergyle, Sagua, April 10.
SS Amicus, Rio Janeiro, April 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Marengo	Hull	April 9
Calabria	Palermo	April 10
Teresa	Oran	April 10
Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	April 11
Ivernia	Gibraltar	April 11
Pretoria	Hamburg	April 11
Tennyson	Barbados	April 20
Saturnia	Porto Rico	April 19
Alliance	Colon	April 19
Manzanillo	Havana	April 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 23

DUE TO-MORROW.

America	Naples	April 16
Caledonia	Glasgow	April 18
Minneapolis	Southampton	April 18
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	April 18
Georgic	Liverpool	April 22
Bayamon	San Juan	April 22
Brazos	San Juan	April 22
Virginia	Inagua	April 22
Virginia	Santiago	April 22
Martha Washington	Algiers	April 15
Suriname	P. Barrios	April 20
Highland Harris	Montevideo	April 5
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 25
El Valle	Galveston	April 21
Proteus	New Orleans	April 22

DUE TUESDAY.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	April 21
Vaderland	Antwerp	April 18
Kursk	Libau	April 18
Sant' Anna	Gibraltar	April 19
Wapello	Liverpool	April 9
Dryden	Santos	April 16
Florisel	St. John's	April 22
Christianiafjord	Bergen	April 17
Progreso	Curacao	April 20
Pascal	Trinidad	April 20
Denver	Galveston	April 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

President Grant	Southampton	April 19
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	April 19
Calamares	Port Limon	April 22
Saratoga	Havana	April 25
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	April 24
Parima	St. Thomas	April 24
Olinda	Nipe	April 18
Manchioneal	Jamaica	April 24
Cheyenne	Liverpool	April 11
El Norte	Galveston	April 24
Vinland	Marcoris	April 19

DUE THURSDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	April 22
Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	April 20
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 26
Almirante	Kingston	April 26
Idaho	Hull	April 17
Koenigen Luise	Bremen	April 18
Capponi	Antwerp	April 18
Lucilina	Rouen	April 17
Creole	New Orleans	April 25
Huron	Jacksonville	April 27

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	April 23
Baltic	Liverpool	April 23
Denis	Barbados	April 23
Maracaibo	San Juan	April 17
Iroquois	Rouen	April 17
Campanello	Rotterdam	April 16
El Cid	Galveston	April 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 28

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	April 25
St. Louis	Southampton	April 25
Patria	Marseilles	April 16
Marjamie	San Juan	April 15
Reading	Buenos Aires	April 1
Strathroy	Rio Janeiro	April 11
Leopoldina	Trieste	April 12
Gray	Naples	April 18
Floride	Christiania	April 17
La Coe	Bilbao	April 19
San Guglielmo	Naples	April 17
Secundus	Hamburg	April 19
Wells City	Dublin	April 21
Caribbean	Bermuda	April 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		1:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam		1:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples		1:00 P.M.
Ilona, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.		

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Progreso, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pathfinder, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceania, Trieste		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Luristan, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Victoria Luise, Hamburg	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tyrinthes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vigilancia, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Petoria, Hamburg		3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.
Santurce, Arcelbo		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
L. Van Nassau, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Martha Washington, Azores	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vaupan, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saratoga, Hav

Section 5 | SPORTS SECTION. BASEBALL, ATHLETICS, TRAP SHOOTING.

The New York Times.

SPORTS SECTION. YACHTING, BILLIARDS, BOXING, SOCCER. | Section 5

S SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1914. S

OXFORD WINS 4-MILE RELAY RACE --- HARVARD CREW BEATEN --- RESOLUTE LAUNCHED

OXFORD WINS 4-MILE RELAY BY 8 INCHES

Thrilling Spectacle as Pennsylvania Runner Dashes to Tape with Briton.

MEN FALL ACROSS LINE

Great Runners Come Down Stretch Shoulder to Shoulder—Greatest Relay Race James E. Sullivan Ever Saw.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Oxford University of England won the four-mile college relay championship of America from the University of Pennsylvania here this afternoon in the most sensational finish ever seen in that event in the seventeen years the race has been run on Franklin Field. The English team had to fight all the way and won the remarkable race by a scant 8 inches.

The wonderful Jackson, Olympic 1,500-meter champion, the anchor man of the English team, was pushed to the limit of human endurance by Wallace McCurdy of Pennsylvania, the two-mile intercollegiate champion, and fell into the arms of his supporters as he breasted the tape.

The race was run in a heavy rainstorm, and the time, 18 minutes 5 seconds, broke the four-mile record for the Pennsylvania relays. The American and world's record is held by Cornell, 17 minutes 55 seconds. The track was very heavy and experts believed it to be about five seconds slow to the mile.

So close was the race between Jackson and McCurdy that it was several minutes before the spectators could learn who had won. The two men came into the homestretch shoulder to shoulder. Thirty yards from the tape McCurdy led by about a foot. Capt. Jackson made a last desperate effort to take the lead and just managed to shove his shoulder ahead of McCurdy, who was close to the pole. In this way they ran amid intense excitement. When Jackson got the width of his shoulder in front of McCurdy he swerved slightly in toward the pole and the shoulders of the two men were almost touching, with Jackson's just in front. This was their position at the tape.

As the two runners came down the stretch, stride for stride, Pennsylvania supporters thought McCurdy would win and excited spectators rushed on the track. But splendid work by policemen, who pushed back the crowd, kept the way clear. Otherwise the two men would not have been able to finish.

As the two men fell across the line, an excited spectator rushed at James E Sullivan, the referee, and wildly protested that McCurdy had been fouled, but Sullivan waved him away and declared the English team the winner. There was not the slightest ground for a protest Mr. Sullivan said.

As the two men finished several thousand persons rushed on the track and surrounded the runners and officials and it was with difficulty that the winner could be learned.

After the race Referee Sullivan said: "It was the most wonderful finish that I ever have seen in a relay race in more than twenty-five years of athletics. Pennsylvania ran a great race against wonderful stars."

Cornell and Pennsylvania State College were also in the race, but after the second mile their runners were distanced and they were brushed off the track by the crowd when Jackson and McCurdy crossed the line.

Aside from the showing made by McCurdy against the Olympic champion, the surprise of the race was the easy way in which Madeira of Pennsylvania beat Tabor of Oxford in the third mile. It was fast work for both men all the way. Tabor, who forced John Paul Jones of Cornell to make a world's record of 4:14 2-5 for the mile at Harvard last year, was unable to shake off Madeira, who forged to the front and beat Tabor in the mile by about 10 yards. Madeira's time was 4:22 4-5, the fastest of the four.

Sproule, the first Oxford relay man, took the lead at the start of the race and set the pace. The other runners were Sonder, Cornell; Entwistle, Pennsylvania State; and Bacon, Pennsylvania. At the half-mile Sonder went into the lead, closely followed by Sproule, with Bacon and Entwistle close up. This quartet finished in a bunch in this order: Bacon, Sproule, Entwistle, and Sonder. The time of the mile was 4:33.

The second relay was taken up by Langner, Pennsylvania; Gaussen, Oxford; Potter, Cornell, and Shroeder, Pennsylvania State. At the half mile Langner and Gaussen drew away from the other two and the Pennsylvanian finished the mile a yard in front of the Oxonian. The time was 4:34, or 9:07 for the two miles.

Madeira and Tabor in the third relay ran together during the first quarter of a mile and there was no change in their position at the end of the half mile and in the third quarter. Both men were going fast and seemed to tire. Irish of Cornell and Garland of Pennsylvania State were more than 100 yards behind. Tabor tried to shake off the Pennsylvanian, but instead of doing this he saw Madeira pass him and make a great sprint down the stretch. Madeira opened up a gap and handed the baton to McCurdy for the last mile 15 yards in the lead. The time for the three miles was 13:29 4-5.

Jackson easily made up the distance Tabor had lost and he and McCurdy ran around the track together all through the first, second and third quarters and into the last quarter up to within an eighth of a mile of the finish. Rain was coming down heavily at the time, but the 20,000 spectators did not appear to mind it and cheered frantically as the two champions came into the last hundred yards for their exciting finish. The time of this mile was 4:35, the slowest of the four, due to the fact that each man was saving himself for the final terrific drive home.

The one mile college relay championship of America was won by Harvard with Pennsylvania second and Cornell third, the only starters. The time of 3:22 3-5 was very good, considering the heaviness of the track. Pennsylvania's chances went aglimmering in the second quarter, when Cross fell. Harvard took the lead in the third quarter and her advantage was so great when the last quarter was started that Lippincott of Pennsylvania, could not make up the distance, though he ran the quarter in fifty seconds, and finished ten yards behind Capt. Barron of Harvard.

The two-mile college relay championship was captured by Illinois in the good time of 8 minutes, 4 seconds. Chicago University runners led in the first mile and a half, when Michigan and Illinois runners came to the front, and in the hard finish Champion Sanders of Illinois had more speed left in him than Haff of Michigan, and crossed the tape first. Dartmouth was fourth.

When the meagreness of her entry list is considered, the University of Southern California made a remarkable showing. Drew, her championship sprinter, won the 100-yard dash and also the broad jump, while Kelly romped away in the first place in the 120-yard hurdles. Drew won his trial heat in 10 seconds flat and the final in 10 1-5 seconds.

Referee Sullivan, speaking of Drew, said that after seeing him run his heat in 10 seconds flat on a water-soaked track, he was ready to believe that his performance of 9 3-5 seconds in California was accurate. The summaries:

One Mile Relay for High Schools.—Won by Stuyvesant, New York; second, Englewood, N. J.; third, West Philadelphia; fourth, Worcester, Mass., classical. Time, 3:41 1-5.

Javelin Throw.—Won by Dorizas, Pennsylvania; second, Ross, Yale; third, Lamb, Penn State. Distance, 169 feet 8¼ inches.

Shot Put.—Won by Beatty, Columbia, 46 feet 2¾ inches; second, Whitney, Dartmouth, 44 feet, 9¾ inches; third, Kohler, Michigan, 43 feet 1¾ inches.

One Mile Relay, Preparatory Schools.—Won by Haverford School; second, Brooklyn Preparatory; third, Delancey, Philadelphia. Time, 3:45 4-5.

One Mile Relay, Preparatory Schools.—Won by Bethlehem, Penn., Prep.; second, Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.; third, George School, Philadelphia. Time, 3:41 3-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by Carter, Yale, 12 feet; Milton, Cornell; Buck, Dartmouth, and McMaster, Pittsburgh, tied for second at 11 feet 6 inches. On the toss Milton won second place and Buck third.

Mile College Relay.—Won by Syracuse; Hamlin University of Minnesota, second; Pennsylvania State, third; Carlisle Indian, fourth. Time—3:31 2-5.

Two-Mile College Relay, Championship of America.—Won by Illinois; Michigan, second; Chicago, third; Dartmouth, fourth. Time—8:04.

Mile Relay, College.—Won by College City of New York; Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, second; New York College of Dental Surgery, third. Time—6:47.

High Jump.—Won by Morrison, Cornell, 5 feet 9 inches; Douglass, Yale; Johnstone, Harvard; Camp, Harvard; Ward, Southern California; Hallett, Haverford; Pawlson, Lafayette, tied for second place at 5 feet 7 inches. On toss Douglass won second place; others will be given third-place medals.

Discus Throw.—Won by Butt, Illinois, 128 feet 2¾ inches; Bartlett, Brown, 124 feet 4 inches, second; Dorizas, Pennsylvania, 124 feet 3¾ inches, third.

Mile College Relay.—Won by Delaware College; Gallaudet, second; Maryland Agricultural, third. Time—3:41 3-5.

Mile College Relay.—Won by Gettysburg; Brooklyn College, second; Muhlenberg, third. Time—3:41 2-5.

Mile College Relay.—Won by Worcester Poly. Institute; Washington and Jefferson, second; Rutgers, third; Dickinson, fourth. Time—3:36 3-5.

Mile College Relay.—Won by Johns Hopkins; New York University, second; Pittsburgh University, third. Time—3:34.

One-Mile Freshmen College Championship of America.—Won by Pennsylvania; second, Dartmouth. Time—3:30 4-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by Drew, Southern California, 22 feet; second, Goch, Virginia, 21 feet ¾ inch; third, Morrison, Cornell, 20 feet 11¼ inches; fourth, Graham, Columbia, 20 feet 10½ inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Loughbridge, Yale, 142 feet 9½ inches; second, McCutcheon, Cornell, 141 feet ½ inch; third, Kohler, Michigan, 134 feet 9 inches; fourth, Caldwell, Yale, 130 feet 4 inches.

One-Mile Prep School Relay, Championship of America.—Won by Exeter; second, Mercersburg; third, Lawrenceville. Time—3:30 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Kelly, Southern California; second, Ward, Chicago; third, Ward, Southern California; fourth, Cronley, Virginia. Time—0:15 3-5.

One-Mile High School Relay, Championship of America.—Won by Boston School of Commerce; second, Philadelphia Central; third, Newark, N. J.) Central; fourth, Brooklyn Manual. Time—3:35 3-5.

One-Mile National Relay Championship.—Won by Harvard, (Copper, Rock, Bingham, Barron;) second, Pennsylvania, (Ferguson, Cross, Lockwood, Lippincott;) third, Cornell, (Van Winkle, Lewis, Mehaffy, Caldwell.) Time by quarters—0:52, 1:42 2-5, 2:33, 3:22 3-5.

Two-Mile National Relay Championship.—Won by Illinois, (Goettitz, Topping, Henderson, Sanders;) second, Michigan, (Murphy, Lamey, Jansen, Harr;) third, Chicago, (Campbell, Stout, Leisure, Stegman;) fourth, Dartmouth, (Tucker, Riley, Granger, Marceau.) Time by half miles—2:00 4-5, 4:03 1-5, 6:05, 8:04.

Four-Mile National Relay Championship.—Won by Oxford University, England, (Sproule, Gaussen, Tabor, Jackson;) second, Pennsylvania, (Bacon, Langner, Madeira, McCurdy); Cornell (Sonder, Potter, Irish, Speiden) and Pennsylvania State (Entwistle, Schroeder, Garland, Keyser) did not finish. Time by miles—4:33, 9:07, 13:29 4-5, 18:05.

BROOKLYN BOYS SECOND.

Polytechnic Institute Wins 16 Points in Virginia Games.

LEXINGTON, Va., April 25.—Keewain School, Prairie du Chien, Wis., with 30 points, won the second annual interscholastic meet held under the auspices of Washington and Lee University here to-day. Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., was second, with 16 points, and Knoxville High School, third, with 13 points. Birmingham High School and Central High School of Detroit, Mich., were tied for fourth place, with 10 points.

More than 100 athletes, representing thirty schools throughout the country, competed.

Goelitz and Cantwell of Keewain School were the stars of the meet, the former winning the individual cup, with five firsts and one second.

TWO SWIMMING RECORDS.

Lawrenceville and Horace Mann Boys Lower Interscholastic Marks.

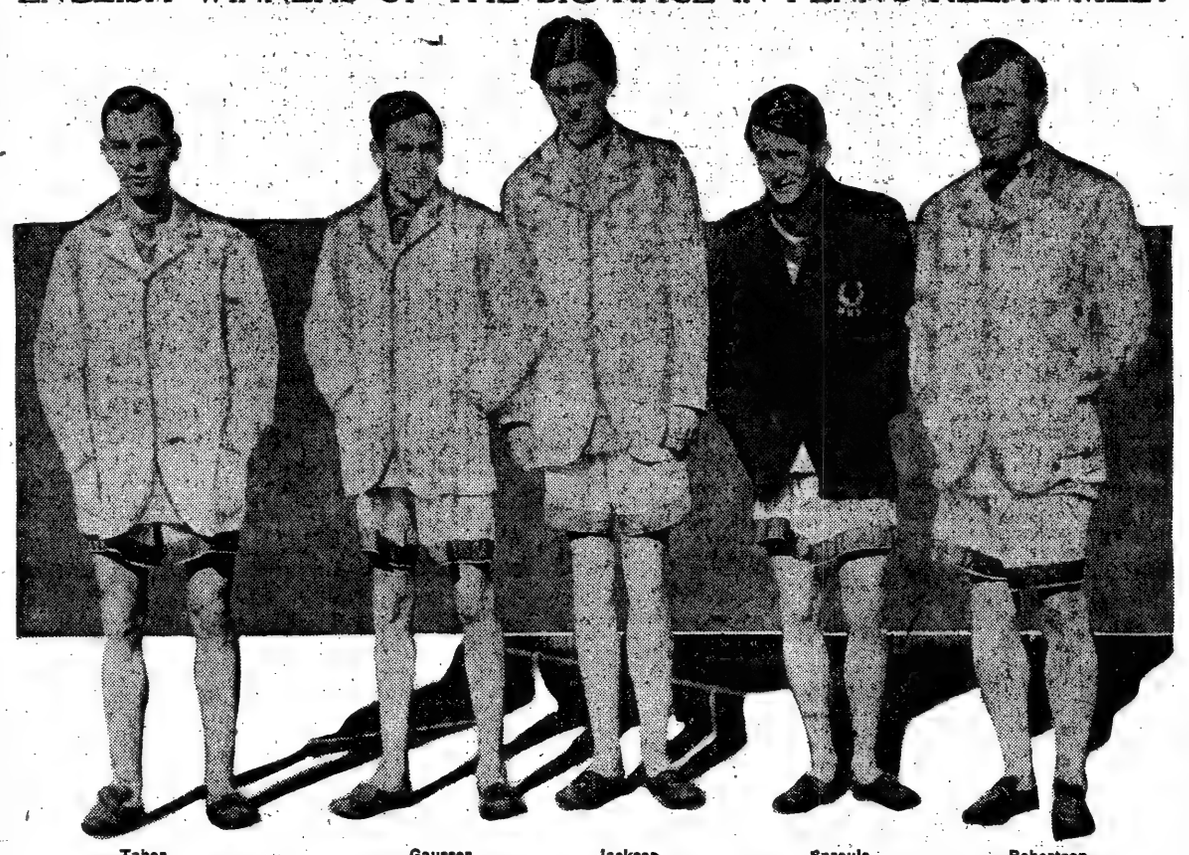
PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Two records were broken at the interscholastic championship swimming meet here last night. The 500-yard swim was won by Luke of Lawrenceville in 7 minutes 8 1-5 seconds, 1 3-5 seconds faster than the record made two years ago by Shryock. Herbert of the Horace Mann School, New York, won the fifty-yard event in 26 4-5 seconds, 2-5 of a second faster than the former record, held by Eddy of the Brooklyn Polytechnic.

Lawrenceville won the meet with a total of 24 points; the Westphal High School was second, with 15; Horace Mann School, 10; Brown Preparatory, 6; Atlantic City High School, 2.

Columbia Tied in Tennis.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 25.—Wesleyan and Columbia broke even in tennis here to-day, the visitors taking three of the four matches in the singles and Wesleyan both matches in the doubles.

ENGLISH WINNERS OF THE BIG RACE IN PENN'S RELAY MEET



Tabor. Gausser. Jackson. Sproule. Robertson.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York—rain.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh—rain.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 13; Chicago, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia—rain.
Boston at Washington—rain.
Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh—rain.
Buffalo at Baltimore—rain.
Chicago, 7; Kansas City, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Indianapolis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Baltimore—rain.
Toronto at Jersey City—rain.
Montreal at Newark—rain.
Buffalo, 12; Providence, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	7	2	.778
Brooklyn	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	5	2	.714
Chicago	4	5	.444
St. Louis	4	5	.444
New York	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	3	6	.333
Boston	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	7	3	.700
Detroit	7	3	.700
New York	4	3	.571
Washington	4	4	.500
Boston	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	3	4	.429
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Cleveland	2	8	.200

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	8	1	.889
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Chicago	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	3	4	.429
Indianapolis	3	6	.333
Kansas City	3	6	.333
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	3	0	1.000
Baltimore	3	1	.750
Jersey City	2	2	.500
Montreal	2	2	.500
Toronto	2	2	.500
Providence	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Rochester	0	3	.000

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Indianapolis.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Providence.

REDS SUE FOR $30,000.

Want $20,000 from Kansas City Federals, $10,000 from Johnson.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The Cincinnati Exhibition Company, which operates the National League Ball Club, filed suits in the Superior Court here to-day asking $20,000 damages from C. C. Madison, President of the Kansas City Federal League Club, and $10,000 from George Johnson, pitcher, as a result of Johnson's "jumping" to the Federal League. The complaint charges Madison with obtaining a player under contract with the Cincinnati club and charges Johnson with breach of contract.

The damage suits are supplemental to the injunction suit brought Thursday against the Kansas City club and Johnson which prevented his playing with his new team. Answer to the injunction suit will be filed Monday.

Johnson has been formally suspended from the Players' Fraternity, according to official notification from President David Fultz of that organization, because of his alleged disregard of his Cincinnati contract. Notice of suspension reached him at the hotel here where the Kansas City Federals are staying.

NAVY 'VARSITY CREW DEFEATS HARVARD

But Crimson Second Boat Beats Middies' Second Shell on Severn River.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 25.—By a margin of a little over half a length, Navy's 'Varsity eight-oared crew defeated Harvard 'Varsity crew, covering the distance, 1 5-16 miles, in 6:43. Harvard crossed the finish line two seconds later.

Harvard's second crew won from Navy's second eight over the same course by three lengths in exactly the same time—6:43. Navy's time in this race was 6:53 2-5. The races were rowed on the inner course of the Severn River under the most disagreeable weather conditions, a steady drizzle chilling the oarsmen to the bone and keeping the host of spectators shivering.

Both races were rowed up-stream, with wind and tide at the backs of the contenders. The winning time in both events was nearly a minute faster than in the Penn-Navy 'Varsity race here a week ago, when the Middies were losers. Navy's first crew to-day showed improvement and in condition, as the sailors started in to win from the first and forced the pace all the way.

PRINCETON CREW PICKED.

Only Deteriorating Work Now Will Cause Change in Tiger Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 25.—The personnel of Princeton's 'Varsity crew has been determined finally to the point where only a bad showing in the subsequent time trials can alter it. The exact seating, however, of the eight has not been decided upon, and it is quite possible that the men will be rearranged again before Dr. Spaeth begins putting them through the last stages' preparatory to the first triangular regatta on May 9 at Princeton.

Dr. Spaeth's big problem recently has been to get the shell balanced nicely, and the necessity of accomplishing this aim has kept the eight constantly shaken up. What is needed now is the opportunity for time trials which have been prevented by lack of perfectly smooth water on Lake Carnegie. The times each year are taken in placid water, and for the comparison the crew is compelled to wait for similar conditions.

The Tiger shell has been driven 14 miles each day for the past two weeks, including some racing starts and sprints. The men are training individually this year in place of having a crew-training table. Dr. Spaeth is introducing an innovation for Saturday practices hereafter by taking the first shell out for a short row at 6:30 o'clock in the morning and another one at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the men getting a chance to see the afternoon baseball games by the arrangement. The first boat seating remained intact to-day, Robinson, who has been the centre of attention, pulling No. 5 in the first shell. The seating stands now as follows: McKibben bow, Pyne 2, Heffron 3, Gadebusch 4, Robinson 5, Quinby 6, Briggs 7, Putnam stroke, Dunn coxswain.

Jack Fish Signs with Federals.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 25.—Jack Fish, Captain and catcher of the Seton Hall 'Varsity team, has signed a contract to play with the Baltimore Federals. Last season Fish declined the offers of Jersey City and Toronto of the International League. Fish will finish his college year here and then join the Terrapins. Fish made a great impression when he was South recently with the team playing Mount St. Joseph's College at Baltimore. Yesterday he was at Baltimore at the invitation of Otto Knabe, the Baltimore manager, and worked out before he came to terms. Fish is a native of Boston. His father is a wealthy contractor of that city, and it is said that the only reason he did not play professional ball last year was because his family wanted him to finish his college course first. Fish is stockily built, a strong batter, and an accurate thrower. He will undoubtedly be the smallest catcher in big league baseball when he starts playing.

SMITH LEADS BOWLERS.

All-Around Champion Climbs to the Top with Score of 1,917.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 25.—Changes were made in the individual, all-around and two-men standings of the national bowling tournament here this evening. Jimmy Smith, who holds the all-around championship, took the lead in the all-around event, with a tally of 1,917, beating out Chris Thiess of Cleveland, who had 1,884.

In the two-men competition Smith and Spinella went into second place, with a score of 1,271. Stevenson and Johnson of New Haven, with 1,236, went into fourth position. Schecker and Hagendube, with 1,226, went into seventh, while Schaeder and Lucke of Brooklyn took ninth, with 1,208.

Individually, Harry Savage of Schenectady, with 674, took third place. Mortimer Lindsey of New Haven, the 1912 all-around title holder, rolled, 662, good for fifth place. It will be noted that no less than eight doubles have beaten the championship tally of the first tournament here in 1907, and six individuals have exceeded the individual championship tally. The standings of the leaders follow:

All around—Jimmy Smith, Brooklyn, 1,917; Chris Thiess, Cleveland, 1,884; Glenn Siddell, New York, 1,877; Harry Kraus, Washington, 1,867; Harold W. Horton, New York, 1,865; Charles Trucks, Philadelphia, 1,857; R. D. Bonitz, Paterson, 1,855; Louis Franz, Cleveland, 1,845.

Individuals—Harry Krauss, Washington, 678; Joseph West, Buffalo, 756; Harry Savage, Schenectady, 674; Louis Franz, Cleveland, 665; Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, 662; Samuel Roberts, New York, 659; Howard Freese, Reading, Penn., 649; Frank M. Clute, New York, 648; Otto Kallusch, Rochester, 645; Oscar W. Opham, New Rochelle, 643.

Two men—Riddell and Horton, New York, 1,333; Smith and Spinella, Brooklyn, 1,271; Roberts and Gerdes, New York, 1,244; Stevenson and Johnson, New Haven, 1,236; Von Lossberg and Sweiger, Baltimore, 1,232; Henry and Trucks, Philadelphia, 1,232; Schrecker and Hagendubie, New Haven, 1,226; Deller and Lunsman, New York, 1,223; Schaeder and Lucke, Brooklyn, 1,208; Scannell and O'Hagen, New York, 1,194.

Five men—Genesee, Rochester, 3,035; Atlantic Reds, Brooklyn, 2,987; Lehox, Paterson, 1,909; Roseville Athletic Association, Newark, 2,839; Melrose, New York, 2,833; Park Row No. 1, New York, 2,852; Subways, Brooklyn, 2,836; Wiedeman, Cleveland, 2,816; Elizabeth Club, Elizabeth, 2,805; Broadway Palace, New York, 2,805.

BOWLING BY PHONE.

Cleveland Team Wins in Simultaneous Contest with Other Cities.

Nine bowling teams, consisting of five men each, representing the foremost athletic clubs of the country and stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and Canada, contested last night in the third annual ocean-to-ocean bowling tournament for the trophy offered by Col. Robert M. Thompson of the New York A. C. The tourney was under the auspices of the local athletic club, where all the details were arranged by Dr. John M. Breen.

With the time schedule arranged so as the nine teams would begin rolling simultaneously at 10 o'clock New York time, the teams in the various cities had to begin at different times, the Coast representatives starting first, according to their home time, which was 7 P. M.

When all the scores had been received at the New York A. C., which was close to midnight, they showed that the Cleveland A. C. was the winner with a total of 2,835 pins. The New York A. C. was second, scoring 2,829 pins, and the Seattle A. C. third with 2,774.

National Commission Decisions.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 25.—The National Baseball Commission to-day affirmed the ruling of the National Board in the case of player August Kellerman of the Dallas Club of the Texas League, who was suspended for thirty days by President Davidson of that league for assaulting the umpire during a game at Waco on April 11. A fine of $50 was also imposed on the player.

The commission also affirmed the National Board's ruling in the case of Player John Kernan, which disallowed the player's salary claim from August 25 to Sept. 31 against the Newport News Club of the Virginia League.

Interclass Athletics at Stevens.

The annual Stevens Institute interclass track meet was held yesterday afternoon at Castle Point Field, the class of 1914 coming out on the long end of the score with 49 points. Class of 1917 was second with 21 points; 1916 third, 20 points, while 1915 was last without a single point. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the 220-yard hurdles, the 120-yard hurdles, the high jump, and the pole vault were postponed. The track and field were in a very heavy condition, making it impossible for the men to show any kind of form. Sarah of 1917, made the highest point maker with a total of fifteen points.

BURNLEY WINS CUP TIE SOCCER HONORS

King George Views Final Match for Championship in Crystal Palace.

LONDON, April 25.—Burnley beat Liverpool by one goal to nothing in the final round of the English Association Football Cup played at the Crystal Palace to-day. King George was present for the first time in the history of the cup. There were over 100,000 spectators from all parts of the country.

Only seven first-division games were played, and with one exception ended as expected. Middlesborough sprung a big surprise by beating Aston Villa 3-1 away from home, and finishing up a splendid season at third place in the table. Chelsea entertained Everton, and won by 2-0, but Tottenham Hotspur lost by the same score to Sheffield Wednesday away from home.

Sixteen clubs have completed their programmes. The remaining four will finish next week. Preston, North End, and Derby County descend to the second division for next season. The results:

Sheffield Wednesday 2, Tottenham Hotspur 0; Chelsea 2, Everton 0; Oldham Athletic 2, Sunderland 1; Manchester United 0, Blackburn Rovers 0; Preston North End 2, Manchester City 2; Newcastle United 1, Derby County 1; Aston Villa 1, Middlesborough 3.

Bradford entertained Blackpool and won in a canter by 4 to 1, and Woolwich also won, beating Glossop, 2 to 0, away from home. Both clubs finish the season with 49 points, but Bradford's better goal average entitles them to the preference over the Arsenal, and they will accompany Notts County to the first division next season. Woolwich Arsenal's indifferent play last month has cost them promotion, and their failure by such a narrow margin is a bitter disappointment to their big crowd of supporters. Barnsley and Fulham both surpassed themselves by winning their away games with Hull and Bristol, respectively, by the same score, 1 to 0. The results:

Bristol City 0, Fulham 1; Leeds City 3, Birmingham 2; Clapton Orient 0, Grimsby Town 0; Glossop 0, Woolwich Arsenal 2; Stockport County 2, Notts Forest 1; Bradford 4, Blackpool 1; Leicester Fosse 0, Huddersfield 1; Wolverhampton W. 3, Bury 0; Hull City 0, Barnsley 1.

Swindon Town and Crystal Palace ended their neck and neck struggle at the top of the Southern League to-day, but only by a shade better goal average do Swindon obtain the championship. Both clubs drew their games, and are level on points, with 50 each. Only four games remain to be played next week, which will complete the Southern League programme. The scores:

Exeter City 1, Bristol Rovers 1; Millwall 1, Merthyr Town 2; Portsmouth 5, West Ham United 1; Norwich City 1, Coventry City 1; Gillingham 1, Crystal Palace 1; Northampton 3, Reading 0; Watford 2, Queens Park Rangers 0; Brighton and Hove 1, Plymouth Argyle 0; Southend United 0, Southampton 0; Cardiff City 0, Swindon Town 0.

The "tid-bit" of the Scottish League was the game between Rangers and Hearts at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, to settle which shall have the honor to finish the season as runners-up to Celtic. A very exciting game ended in a narrow win for Rangers by 3 to 2. Morton received a nasty knock through Clyde beating them by three clear goals, but Partick Thistle did splendidly to play the powerful Celtic Club to a draw, each side scoring once. The results:

Third Lanark 0, Aberdeen 0; Airdrieonians 4, Hibernians 3; St. Mirren 1, Ayr United, 1; Celtic 1, Partick Thistle 1; Clyde 3, Morton 0; Rangers 3, Hearts 2; Kilmarnock 2, Motherwell 0; Raith Rovers 1, Queens Park 0.

Plainfield C. C. Golf Season Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 25.—An eighteen-hole match play handicap against par, which is 70 was the event at the Plainfield Country Club to-day, when the active golf season opened. The weather was responsible for a small field. These scores were returned: Will T. Glenney, 6 down; S. H. Patterson, 8 down; W. A. Engeman, 8 down; G. F. Earl, 7 down; J. V. Boekman, 7 down; W. F. Merrill, 11 down.

Bowdoin Loses Track Meet.

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 25.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated Bowdoin in a dual track meet to-day, 83½ to 42½. To-day's victory took first place in every event except the hammer, pulled off yesterday.

A. E. DOWNES WINS TITLE.

Takes Metropolitan Disc Championship from McAleenan.

A. E. Downs of the New York A. C. won the fancy diving championship of the Metropolitan district of the A. A. U. at the New York A. C. natatorium last night, defeating last year's titleholder, Arthur McAleenan, Jr., in close competition. Four of the six judged picked Downes for the title, some of them by a fraction of a point, while two of the judges gave McAleenan first. The competition was so close that it took the judges more than half an hour to decide the winner.

There were six competitors in the event, including Downes, McAleenan, Mullen, Dunn, and Spongberg of the New York A. C. and W. Rogow of the City A. C. Each driver executed the running forward, backward, running forward jack-knife, backward jack-knife, and six optional dives. Downes's form was excellent throughout, and his optional dives were more difficult than those of the other competitors.

J. C. Wheatley of the New York A. C. established a new American record for the 500-meter swim, a new distance in aquatic events here. After finishing in second place in the 220-yard swim, Wheatley continued to the 500-meter mark to make the record. He covered the distance in 7:01 2-5, which was announced as five seconds behind the world's record.

Walter Ramme won the club championship at 200 yards, defeating R. W. Bennett by a few feet. Paul Roberts of Yale, the intercollegiate title holder, was third. Ramme's time was 25 1-5 seconds. Nick Nerich won the 100-yard swim, with H. E. Vollmer, the former schoolboy swimmer, second and Paul Roberts third. The contestants were bunched all the way and at the finish, were separated by inches. Jim Reilly won the 220-yard swim, with Wheatley second and Bud Goodwin back in third place. The summaries:

50-Yard Swim, Club Championship.—Won by Walter Ramme; R. W. Bennett, second; Paul Roberts, third. Time—0:25 1-5.

220-Yard Swim, Club Championship.—Won by J. H. Reilly; J. C. Wheatley, second; L. J. Goodwin, third. Time—2:35 3-5.

100-Yard Swim, Club Championship.—Won by N. T. Nerich; H. E. Vollmer, second; Paul Roberts, third. Time—0:60 1-5.

Fancy Diving, Metropolitan Championship.—Won by A. E. Downes, New York A. C., with 6 points; Arthur McAleenan, Jr., Yale, second, with 9 points; J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., third, with 17 points; F. N. Mullen, New York A. C., fourth, with 18 points.

SHAKE-UP IN YALE CREW.

Capt. Denegre Sent to Second Boat, McHenry Taking His Seat.

NEW HAVEN, April 25.—The Yale Varsity eight had another shake-up to-day, Capt. T. B. Denegre, who has been rowing at No. 3, being sent to the second boat, and McHenry, who has been rowing No. 7 in the second, being put into the first in place of Denegre. The latter takes McHenry's seat in the second eight. It is understood that unless Denegre shows improvement, he will probably not get back into the first eight, and will be out of the race with Harvard.

Appleton, who has been stroking the second eight, which has twice beaten the first boat in four-mile races this season, exchanged places with Gilfillan, who has been stroking the first eight.

CHICAGO-BOSTON AUTO RUN.

First Car to Start June 29 at 2 o'Clock and Finish July 2 at Noon.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The first automobile to get away in the Chicago Automobile Club's non-motor stop reliability tour to Boston will leave Chicago at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of June 29, and is scheduled to reach Boston at 12 o'clock noon July 2, according to plans announced to-day by the contest board of the club.

A schedule of twenty miles an hour will be maintained during the day and eighteen miles an hour at night. Drivers and observers will be changed every 200 miles, and any lateness at 200-mile points will result in a penalty for the offending driver. Entries for the tour will close May 23.

Cities on the route are South Bend, Ind.; Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, New Haven, Springfield, and Boston. The distance to be covered is 1,277 miles.

YALE SOCCER VICTORY.

Ells in Triple Tie for Intercollegiate Title with Harvard and Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25.—Yale and Cornell finished their schedules of championship soccer matches in the series for the Intercollegiate Cup here to-day in a steady downpour of rain, which made the footing very uncertain and a really scientific exposition of the game impossible. Yale showed greater experience and endurance, and won by the score of 3 goals to 1. Incidentally, the team from New Haven tied Harvard and Pennsylvania for the lead, each of the trio of colleges being credited with eight points. Having lost two games, however, Yale cannot hope for premiere honors, unless both Columbia and Princeton should win the two remaining games with the leaders. In that case only can there be a triple tie for the championship. Knowing this, the visitors put on all possible steam to-day in the effort to down Cornell. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Yale.
Creiffels	Goal	Rodie
Thomas	Right back	Gamble
Cotton	Left back	Shephard
Gordon	Right half	Gifford
Lynch	Centre half	Ogden
Kirk	Left half	Burrowes
Landers	Outside right	Tripp
Montgomary	Inside right	Tucker
Ehrlich	Centre	Gay
Dyer	Inside left	Chuang
Russell	Outside left	Robbins

Referee—Mr. Kenneth. Linesmen—Messrs. Ufford and Bright. Goals—Tucker, Chuang, and Robbins, Yale; Lynch, Cornell.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Colleges.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.
Harvard	5	4	1	0	8
Pennsylvania	5	3	0	2	8
Yale	6	4	2	0	8
Haverford	6	3	2	1	7
Columbia	5	2	3	0	4
Princeton	5	1	4	0	2
Cornell	6	0	5	1	1

Cornell Beats Stevens at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25.—Cornell defeated Stevens Institute in lacrosse here this afternoon, by the score of 9 to 0. The game, which was played in a sea of mud, was hotly contested throughout, but the work of the local team was more brilliant, Danforth, Randolph, and Lawless starred for Cornell, while Dunn did the best work for Stevens.

RESOLUTE SLID DOWN WAYS AT SUNSET

Miss Grace Vanderbilt Christens America's Cup Defender as It Is Launched.

NOT PRETTY, BUT FAST.

Technical Description of Craft That Will Strive to Keep America's Cup in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 25.—Following the Herreshoff custom of promptness, the sounds of hammers knocking the blocks from under the ways of the America's cup defence candidate Resolute were heard just at 6:30 o'clock to-night and a few moments later the yacht started down the ways and out of the north shop at Herreshoff yard.

As soon as her taffrail had cleared the doors of the shop the stars and stripes were sent up and a great cheer went up from the throng that had gathered on both the north and the south piers. All of Bristol had turned out to see the boat go over and there were few who did not have an opportunity of seeing the yacht take her maiden dip.

It was just at the hour appointed when Miss Grace Vanderbilt, daughter of former Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Yacht Club, received the signal from Capt. Nathaniel F. Herreshoff. Raising the hammer that had been supplied her she smote lustily upon the bottle of wine that had been hung over the yacht's stem, and as the sound of the knocking away of the last block was heard and the wedges were driven home to start the hull down the ways she cried: "I christen thee Resolute."

Miss Vanderbilt was charmingly attired in a blue gown with hat to match, trimmed with flowers. She carried a large bunch of daffodils. She also wore a sable boa and she carried a muff, for there was no getting away from the fact that it was a cold day in Bristol. Many of the launching party, especially those who came from Massachusetts, motored over and nearly all were full clad and glad of it.

Once started down the ways the Resolute was let go on the run and she made the most beautiful as well as successful launching that has ever been seen in a large yacht. The several trip lines were heard to snap as she gathered speed and they held the strain of the big hull so well that when the strain was put upon the main buoy line, the yacht was stopped before she had reached the end of the north pier, where her tender, the Cape Cod, was lying with members of the syndicate and of owners and their friends on board.

As soon as her counter had cleared the end of the shop, and the national flag had been raised, the international code signal flags were hoisted, and from her mast step was sent up the flag of the New York Yacht Club. On the deck of the boat were Robert Emmons, 2d, the Bob Emmons of Harvard fame, and the former Vice Commodore Henry Walters of the New York Yacht Club, the only member of the syndicate to be on board was Capt. Chris. Christenson and several members of the crew were on the deck and all hands were lying down as she went out of the shop. All but Mr. Emmons. He was on his knees as she passed out through the big doors, and once he got a chance he was upon his feet, and as she dipped into the deep water he threw both arms above his head and let forth a great shout.

This was the signal for a demonstration from those on the docks and the close personal friends of the members of the syndicate and the builders, who were upon the specially constructed launching stands in the north shop and upon the decks of the tender Cape Cod. The Cape Cod's whistle blew forth a feeble welcome to her younger sister, but from Vice Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, steam yacht, the Viking, lying in the stream, there belched forth a blast after blast of her siren.

14.1 BILLIARDS---BROOKLYN SHUTS OUT BOSTON---COLLEGE BASEBALL---BASEBALL RECORDS

SCHAEFER MAKES WONDERFUL FINISH

"Young Jake" Lacks Only One Point of Defeating Yamada After Run of 113.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H. Avge.
Hoppe	5	0	303	36 4-11
Demarest	5	0	116	21 1-19
Morningstar	5	1	137	21 1-19
Sutton	3	3	131	21 1-19
Yamada	2	4	114	20 13-19
Schaefer	1	5	113	16 15-24
Cline	1	5	142	16 17-18
Slosson	1	5	[illegible]	9 23-28

That genius may be inherited seemed to be proved last night at the Hotel Astor, when "Young" Jake Schaefer, playing against the Jap, Yamada, in the 14.1 billiard tournament, seemed for a few minutes the reincarnation of the famous Wizard. He furnished the most spectacular finish seen in the present tournament, not excepting the Hoppe-Yamada match, and lost to the Jap by one point, the final score being 400 to 399. When Schaefer went to the table in the twenty-fourth inning he seemed to be hopelessly beaten, and there was a confident smile on the face of the foreigner, for he needed only one point to run out, while Schaefer would be obliged to cluster 114.

The play of the youngster had not been anything to indicate that he had the fight or the skill to even approach overcoming such a handicap. He began his play fast, and at once it was seen that he had a better touch than characterized his earlier work. The points came rapidly, and when fifty had been gathered the spectators leaned forward in their seats, and the whisper went around that he would win. He played steadily, and when he passed the hundred mark there was a wild outburst of cheering, not the stinted applause that usually marks the reaching of that point in a run. After the hundredth point he lost control, but gained it again, and it seemed that nothing could stop his earning the victory. His 112th shot was unfortunate because of a kiss that left the balls wide apart, one on either end rail. Schaefer played the shot carefully on two rails, and it missed the carrom and the game by the scantiest margin.

The other evening game was between Ora Morningstar and George Sutton, and the Pittsburgh player scored easily over his rival. The total was 400 to 131. Sutton was not in the best of humor because of his failure to gain points, and in the twentieth inning was so disgusted that he apparently did not try to make any carrom. Only three times in the game did he count in double figures, and only once did he get more than 11.

In the afternoon games, of which there were three, Calvin Demarest defeated Sutton by a score of 400 to 360. Morningstar had little difficulty in disposing of Slosson by 400 to 275, and Cline captured his first game of the tournament by defeating Yamada by 400 to 301. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Demarest—1 10 17 0 0 2 6 10 5 2 82 20 3
8 10 8 19 116 18 0 23 13 82. Total—400.
Average—17 9-23. High runs—116, 82, 32.

Sutton—18 7 1 1 4 11 31 6 24 5 0 15 131.
56 1 11 0 14 5 5 0 13 1. Total—360. Average—15 13-23. High runs—131, 56, 31.
Referee—Sylvester Levy.

Morningstar—2 3 4 23 11 52 11 23 8 0 8 2
68 2 25 9 11 0 23 12 4 11 1 29 1 23 2 18 14.
Total—400. Average—13 23-29. High runs—
68, 52, 33.

Slosson—1 0 0 10 31 24 3 8 0 0 0 2 0 64
29 1 14 0 80 59 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0. —Total—
275. Average—9 23-28. High runs—64, 59, 31.
Referee—Sylvester Levy.

Cline—3 3 16 5 4 17 7 1 39 2 2 0 2 2 20 5
142 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 9 16 2 11 14 12 0
12. Total—400. Average—11 26-34. High
runs—142, 39, 24.

Yamada—0 1 15 1 0 3 36 6 28 18 1 0 0 9 5
3 0 37 12 1 1 1 14 24 0 0 20 23 0 1 37 8 1.
Total—301. Average—9 4-33. High runs—
37, 37, 36.
Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

EVENING GAMES.

Yamada—2 19 72 0 20 45 0 56 7 17 4 0 21
30 25 13 0 11 0 3 47 0 1 1. Total, 400; average, 16 16-24; high runs, 72, 56, and 47.
Schaefer—0 19 0 24 4 5 3 0 0 49 12 0 46
0 2 36 0 41 3 5 19 8 0 113. Total, 399; average, 16 15-24; high runs, 113, 49, and 46.
Referee—Sylvester Levy.
Morningstar—4 6 1 15 0 12 14 12 1, 15 0 0
0 43 5 137 24 62 2 24 6 4 1 0 12. Total, 400; average, 16; high runs, 137, 62, and 24.
Sutton—0 3 4 1 10 69 0 1 4 0 4 8 0 1 0 0
4 0 11 0 9 6 1 3. Total, 131; average, 5 11-24; high runs, 69, 11, and 10.
Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

To-morrow's games.—Afternoon, Slosson vs. Yamada and Cline vs. Schaefer; evening, Hoppe vs. Sutton and Demarest vs. Morningstar.

CHILDREN'S HORSE SHOW.

Seventy-eight Juvenile Riders Compete for Cups at Durland's Academy

The children's horse show was held at Durland's Riding Academy yesterday morning, with seventy-eight juvenile riders competing for the cups and ribbons in the six classes. The event attracted just as much attention as the horse show of last week, and the boxes and galleries were well filled with spectators. The band music enlivened the doings in the sawdust ring, where the youngsters and their ponies showed to excellent advantage.

In the first number on the programme Miss Constance Sala Regan took first prize for the best girl rider under 10 years of age. Miss Catherine Cushman was second, and Miss Hardi received the third ribbon. The best boy rider under 10 years of age was Master Albert de Peyster, with Master George Well second, and Master Thomas Healy, Jr., third.

Class 3A for the best boy rider over 10 years and up to 16 years resulted in favor of Master A. B. Paine, while Master Fred Wettach, Jr., received second, Master Anton J. Wettach, third, and Master George Durland fourth.

Class 3B for the best girl rider within the same years was won by Miss Viola Flannery, Miss B. Stern second, Miss Aileen Flannery third, and Miss Katherine Cushman fourth.

Next came the judging of ponies up to 13.2 hands. This event, Class 4, was won by Miss Constance Sala Regan's b. m. Joy; Master A. B. Paine's ch. m. Demi Tasse second, Master Thomas Healy's Meydkin third, and Master Albert de Peyster's Good One fourth.

Ponies over 13.2 and up to 15 hands came into the ring for Class 5, when Miss Constance Sala Regan's b. m. Promise (Master Danny Shay up) took first, Miss Wilhelmina N. Ruperti's b. m. Irish Rose (Miss Sophie Pond up) second, Miss B. Stern's Beauty (owner riding) third, and Master Fred Wettach, Jr.'s, Corker (owner riding) fourth.

In the closing event, Class 6, the prize cup went to Miss Frances Norton for the best schooled pony under 15 hands. Charles Krauss was the ringmaster and found few faults. The judges were S. K. Jacobs, George Crouch, and J. B. Revira.

Manhasset Gunners Best Bayside.

The first half of an interclub shoot between the Bayside Yacht Club and the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was contested yesterday at the traps of the former organization. The Manhasset team led by six targets. The final installment will be contested to-day at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Club at Port Washington. Hazel L. Hoyt of the visiting club made the best individual score, hitting 96 out of a total of 100 targets.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Hageman Wins Pitchers' Battle.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 25.—Hageman, a recruit pitcher, had the edge on Benz of Chicago to-day, and Cleveland won 1 to 0. The winning run was scored in the ninth inning. Johnston, the first man up, singled sharply to centre. Turner sacrificed. Jackson was purposely passed. Johnston and Jackson advanced a base on a wild pitch. Johnston scored when Lajoie singled to Lord. Both pitchers worked in great style, and there were many fielding features, Turner, Lord, Weaver, Bodie, Hageman, Chase, and Carisch each contributing sensations. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston, lb.	4	1	1	9	0
T'ner, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
J'kson, cf.	3	0	2	2	1
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Graney, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Olson, ss.	3	0	1	0	4
Wood, rf.	3	0	1	5	0
Car'ch, c.	3	0	0	3	4
H'g'm'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	29	1	5	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Lord, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
Collins, lf.					
cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Bodie, cf.	3	0	2	1	0
Sch'k, rf.	3	0	0	2	1
Bl'kb'n, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3
Daly, lf, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Benz, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Total.	28	0	4	25	17

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*One out when winning run was scored.
Two-base hit—Wood. Sacrifice hit—Turner. Stolen bases—Bodie. Schalk, Jackson. First base on balls—Off Benz, 1; off Hageman, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 6. Struck out—By Benz, 2; by Hageman, 6. Wild pitch—Benz. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Covaleskie Wins for the Tigers.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Harry Covaleskie's pitching was too much for St. Louis this afternoon, Detroit winning again, 4 to 0. The big Detroit left-hander allowed six hits, only two of which came in one inning. His opponent, Hamilton, was hit timely, and his team mates fielded in ragged fashion. Hamilton gave away to a pinch hitter in the eighth inning and Baumgardner finished the game for the home team. After two were out in the first inning Detroit tallied the only runs, when Cobb was safe on Walsh's error and Crawford drove to deep centre for a home run, scoring after Cobb. In the third inning a base on balls to Bush and Walsh's error on Cobb's single netted the visitors another tally. Crawford's third hit of the game—a single—his steal of second, and another single by Burns gave Detroit its last run in the eighth inning. Score:

DETROIT	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Kav'gh, 2b.	4	0	0	4	5
Cobb, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
C'ford, rf.	3	2	3	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
St'nage, c.	3	0	1	6	1
Cavale, p.	2	0	0	0	3
B'mg'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Howard	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	4	8	27	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	2	0	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2
W'ms, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
C. W'r, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Leary, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
Walsh, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Crossin, c.	2	0	0	5	2
Black, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Stewart.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	0	6	27	13

*Batted for Hamilton in the eighth inning.
Errors—Bush, Pratt, Walsh.

Detroit	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Home run—Crawford. Hits—Off Hamilton, 8 in eight innings; off Baumgardner, 0 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Covaleski, 2. Stolen bases—Crawford, Burns, Pratt. Double plays—Moriarty, Walsh, and Leary; Burns, Crossin and Pratt; Hamilton, Walsh, and Leary; Walsh, Pratt, and Leary; Bush and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Hamilton, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Covaleskie, 1 (Crossin). Struck out—By Covaleskie, 6; by Hamilton, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cahill and Sheridan.

NASH'S HOMER BEATS YALE.

Brown University Nine Earns a 3 to 2 Victory at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25.—With the score a tie, Captain Nash of the Brown team drove the ball to the left field fence in the sixth inning this afternoon, winning from Yale by a score of 3 to 2. Henry pitched a steady game for Brown and received good support. Dike in left contributing several good catches of long drives. Gile was hit freely.

Brown started off with a lead in the first inning when Dike, after receiving a base on balls, scored on Washington's hit. In the third Yale found Henry for three hits and scored its two runs. The Brunonians tied up the score in the next inning when Dike hit safely, sending Hazlett home. After the sixth only one Yale man reached second. Score:

BROWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dike, lf.	3	1	2	4	0
T'hill, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
Bab'ton, 3b.	4	0	2	1	4
D'gin, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
And's, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Nash, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Y'ston, ss.	3	0	1	2	1
Hazlett, c.	3	1	0	4	2
Henry, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total.	30	3	9	27	12

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'br'k, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Falsey, lf.	2	0	1	0	1
V'ghn, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
C'nish, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Reilly, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Schultz, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Hanes, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Hunter, c.	3	1	1	6	0
Gile, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total.	29	2	6	24	11

Error—Harris.

Brown	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	x—3
Yale	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Stolen bases—Dike. Two-base hit—Falsey. Home run—Nash. Sacrifice hits—Tewhill, Middlebrook. Double play—Blossom and Hanes. Struck out—By Henry, 4; by Gile, 4. Base on balls—Off Henry, 3; off Gile, 3. Passed ball—Hazlett. First base on error—Brown, 1. Left on bases—Brown, 8; Yale, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Stafford and Lanigan. Attendance—4,500.

Holy Cross Outplays Dartmouth.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 25.—By daring running and timely hitting Holy Cross defeated Dartmouth, 4 to 2, on Fitton Field this afternoon. Holy Cross outplayed the green team at every angle, and would have run up a larger score but for spectacular fielding by the visitors, who shut off rallies by making three double plays. The batting and fielding of Capt. O'Brien and Saunders featured for Holy Cross, while Kimball excelled for Dartmouth. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	—4	8	1
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	5	3

Batteries—R. Murray and Carroll; Hallet and Wanamaker. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

Trinity Blanks Bowdoin.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25.—Trinity defeated Bowdoin here to-day, 6 to 0, the local collegians getting fourteen hits. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Trinity	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—6	14	0
Bowdoin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	1

Batteries—Ferris and Carpenter; Knight, Fraser, and La Cage.

Amherst, 3; Wesleyan, 1.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 25.—By bunching hits in the first and third innings Amherst defeated the Wesleyan nine here 3 to 1. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Amherst	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3	5	0
Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	7	5

Batteries—McCoy and Strahan; Lanning and Chapin.

Results of Exhibition Games.

Pennsylvania at Princeton; rain.
Lehigh at West Point; rain.
Harvard at Columbia; rain.
At Providence—Brown, 8; Yale, 2.
At Exeter, N. H.—Exeter Academy, 8; Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 0.
At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 9; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 5.
At Kingston, R. I.—Rhode Island State College, 5; New Hampshire State College, 1.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 4; Dartmouth, 2.
At Ann Arbor—University of Michigan, 3; Western Reserve, 0.
At Columbus, Ohio—Ohio State, 9; Perdue, 2.
At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 9; Colby College, 7.
At Portland, Me.—Portland, (New England League), 13; Bates College, 1.
At Wallingford, Conn.—Choate School, 14; Manor School, 5.
At Morristown—Morristown School, (third team,) 11; Riverdale School, 8.
At West Minster, Conn.—Sheffield School, 15; West Minster School, 2.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 3; Milwaukee, 1.
At Columbus—Columbus, 15; Cleveland, 0.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 0.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 10; Montgomery, 2.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 5; Atlanta, 0.
At Mobile—Mobile, 6; New Orleans, 5, (called in tenth; darkness.)
Nashville at Memphis; rain.

Virginia League.

At Roanoke—Roanoke, 11; Portsmouth, 4.
At Richmond—Richmond, 9; Newport News, 4.
At Richmond—Richmond, 9; Newport News, 6.
At Norfolk—Petersburg, 4; Norfolk, 2.

REULBACH PITCHES IN OLD-TIME FORM

Brooklyn Shuts Out Boston Braves, 4 to 0, in Cold, Windy Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—Ed Reulbach came back to his own to-day, pitching midsummer ball against the Braves in a chilly east wind and shutting out the Boston men 4 to 0. The former Cub boxman allowed Stallings's players only three scattered singles, and all afternoon only two members of the home team got even as far as second base.

In the first inning Reulbach passed Maranville and Evers sacrificed, but after Connolly had fanned Griffith hit to Smith, forcing Maranville at third. In the seventh inning after Connolly had singled he reached second when Cutshaw did not tag the base when he took Reulbach's throw, Ed having stopped a hard one from Griffith. Then a double play shut off the best chance the Braves had to get into the run column.

Four Braves were forced at second base to-day, and Fischer stopped two prospective stealers. The Superbas faced one of Boston's new pitchers, Crutcher, and while they hit him safely eleven times, they scored in only two innings, and really were entitled to only one run. In the second inning Wheat was passed and Smith's sacrifice advanced him; Stengel then lacing out a sharp hit to left field for the run. In the sixth the game was made secure with three runs. Schmidt smothered a hot one from Dalton and Cutshaw got a hit, going to third on Daubert's double down the left-field foul line. Crutcher passed Wheat purposely, and then Smith hit straight at Maranville. The "Rabbit" should have started an easy double play, but they tried to work too fast, with the result that the ball shot through his feet to centre field, both Cutshaw and Dalton scoring. Wheat was out on the same play, Connolly backing up nicely, but Stengel brought Smith home with a clean hit to centre. The Superbas' hits were otherwise kept scattered by Crutcher, while Reulbach was in splendid trim all the way through.

Gowdy of the Braves gave a splendid exhibition of cold-weather pegging, nipping Cutshaw, Daubert, Wheat, and Stengel when they essayed to steal second. The game was a tame one, the only play at all sensational being Zach Wheat's shoestring catch of a long hard-driven liner to left centre by Deal in the second inning. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalt'n, cf.	5	0	1	0	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	1	2	4	4
D'b'rt, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0
Wheat, lf.	1	1	0	3	0
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
St'gel, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Egan, ss.	4	0	1	2	6
Fisch'r, c.	4	0	1	5	2
R'lbach, p.	4	0	2	0	4
Total.	33	4	12	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss.	3	0	0	5	1
Evers, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	1	2	1
Griff'th, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
St'llings, lb.	3	0	0	9	0
Mann, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Deal, 3b.	2	0	0	2	3
Gowdy, c.	3	0	1	4	4
Crt'ch'r, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	27	0	3	27	14

Error—Reulbach.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Daubert. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Smith. Double play—Egan, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 3. First base on balls—Off Reulbach, 2; off Crutcher, 3. Struck out—By Reulbach, 5; by Crutcher, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Lincoln.

Reds Humble the Cubs.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Cincinnati defeated Chicago, 13 to 1, in the final game of the series here to-day. The visitors started their attack on Smith and forced him to retire before a man was out in the opening inning. His successor, Koestner, was hit hard and gave way to Stack. The latter was wild, and this, coupled with opportune hitting, enabled Cincinnati to swell its total of runs. Davenport held the locals to six scattered hits, and it was a base on balls to Sweeney in the fifth, coupled with Corridon's double that saved Chicago from a shut out. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
Miller, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
H'sog, ss.	6	1	1	5	5
Bates, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Uhler, cf.	1	1	0	2	0
M'sans, lf.	3	2	2	1	0
Hitt'l, 1b.	3	1	0	7	1
K'logg, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0
Rawl's, 3b.	3	2	3	0	2
B'gh'r, 2b.	5	2	2	4	4
Clark, c.	4	0	2	2	0
Gonz's, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Dav'p't, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total.	35	13	12	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, 3b.	5	0	0	2	1
Good, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
S'w'n'y, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
C'rid'n, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Sch'te, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Sn'der, 1b.	3	0	1	6	1
O'Dea, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Archer, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Br'han, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0
K'sner, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Stack, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Stewart.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	1	6	27	11

*Batted for Stac kin the ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Marsans, Rawlings, Leach 2, Sweeney, Schulte, Johnston.

Cincinnati	5	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0—13
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two base hits—Marsans, Corridon. Hits—Off Smith, 3, with none out in first inning; off Koestner, 3 in 3 innings; off Stack, 6 in 6 innings. Sacrifice hits—Rawlings, Davenport, Hoblitzel. Sacrifice fly—Moran. Stolen bases—Marsans, Moran, Rawlings. Double plays—Berghammer, Herzog, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 10. First base on balls—Off Davenport, 3; off Koestner, 3; off Stack, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Smith (Bates). Struck out—By Koestner, 1; by Stack, 2; by Davenport, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Montclair Academy Baseball Games.

Coach Bill Hazel of the Montclair Academy has issued a call for baseball men. Eight members of last year's team are still at school, and therefore a first-rate team is expected. Pattison, a lad who pitched eleven out of twelve successful games for Erasmus Hall last year, is now a student at the academy, and big things are expected from him.

Batting and laying down bunts have been practiced by the academy boys to good advantage under the supervision of Coach Hazel. Capt. E. M. Crane is also looking forward to big things, as the entire infield is back on the job. Crane is a fixture at first base, and will undoubtedly cover that position during the season. The schedule:

April 29—Mount Pleasant Academy, at Montclair.

May 2, Newark Academy, at Newark; 6, Carlton Academy, at Montclair; 9, Morristown School, at Morristown; 14, Glen Ridge High School; 16, Bordentown Military Institute, at Bordentown; 22, Kingsley School, at Montclair; 29, Montclair High School, at Montclair.

Dinner to Commander Wheeler.

Commodore Thomas H. Wheeler of the Columbia Yacht Club was the guest of honor at a complimentary dinner at the clubhouse, Eighty-sixth Street and Hudson River, on Friday night, which was attended by more than seventy guests. The grill room of the club was decorated with flags and pennants. Invitations were extended to the flag officers of the New York Yacht Club, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Atlantic Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Manhasset Yacht Club, and Thousand Island Yacht Club. The speakers included Commodore Wheeler, Vice Commodore Schieren, Rear Commodore Berg, and ex-Commodores Walter Luttgen and William E. Porter. Among the guests were Commodore Charles M. English, Thousand Island Yacht Club; Rear Commodore H. C. Smith, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; Capt. Hall, U. S. N., and Lieut. Commander F. E. Colby, U. S. N. The club's racing programme for the coming season was indorsed.

INTERCLUB SEASON ENDS.

Calumets and Unions Win Final Games in Winter League.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
University	12	3	.800
Union	11	4	.733
Twelfth Infantry	7	8	.467
Racquet and Tennis	7	8	.467
Knickerbocker	4	11	.266
Calumet	4	11	.266

The Interclub Baseball League finished its schedule at the Twelfth Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon with two games, in the first of which the Calumets defeated the Knickerbockers by the score 15 to 7, and in the second the Union Club proved too much for the Soldiers, as they won by 30 to 19 after a spectacular fight.

Tilt, who pitched for the Calumets, had the Knickerbocker players at his mercy, for they secured only four hits. Tilt came in for additional glory because between himself and his teammate, Mackay, they slammed the ball all over the armory, each having six hits, though they were well backed in both stickwork by the other members. De Rahm and Rae of the Knickerbockers were the only men to connect successfully with Tilt's pitching. The teams lined up as follows:

Calumet Club—Tilt, pitcher; Bigelow, catcher; Mackay, first base; Mellick, third base; Aten, short stop; Grady, second base.
Knickerbocker Club—Kernochen, short stop; F. De Rahm, third base; Slidell, first base and pitcher; Rae, pitcher and first base; Cross, second base; Worden, catcher.

The score by innings: R.H.E.

Calumet Club	0	3	6	0	2	4	—15	23	4
Knickerbocker Club	3	0	3	1	0	0	—7	4	3

Then the teams from the Union Club and the Twelfth Regiment took up their final contest. Ashmead's style of delivery just suited the Union men and they helped themselves without stint. Delafield and Gibbons connected with the ball for three-baggers and the other players drove the ball for several singles each. The Union team secured such a big lead that the military contingent found it impossible to get within range. Naturally when a bombardment of hits is in action the attending excitement puts the losers up in the air, so amid the noisy cheering of the Union adherents the boys of the Twelfth chased around, made errors, and helped in their own undoing.

Yesterday's games resulted in the Calumet and Knickerbocker teams being tied for fifth place, and the loss of their contest places the "Twelfth" back on even terms with the Racquet and Tennis team for third place. It is doubtful if the teams will fight it out. The teams lined up as follows:

Union Club—Desaulles, 3b; Benjamin, ss; Delafield, p; Gibbons, 2b; G. Watson, 1b; G. Washington, c.
Twelfth Regiment—Brown, 3b; Hildreth, ss; McCoy, c; Hoit, 2b; Ashmead, p; James, 1b.
The score by innings: R.H.E.

Union Club	7	8	5	3	0	4	—30	24	3
Twelfth Regiment	0	4	0	7	3	2	3—19	11	6

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The Chicago Federals won a hard-hitting game from Kansas City to-day, 7 to 2, the visitors wasting many of their eleven hits. Watson, for Chicago, was pounded nearly as hard as Harris, but home runs by Tinker and Wilson and Watson's good work in keeping the Kansas City hits scattered, made the local victory rather easy. In addition to his home run, Tinker got a double and two singles. Zeider of Chicago got two doubles and Kroger and Harris of Kansas City got a double and two singles. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2	11	2
Chicago	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—7	12	2

Batteries—Harris and Brown; Watson and Wilson.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—St. Louis took advantage of Laporte's error in the ninth inning, making two runs, and won to-day's game from the local Federal League Club, 4 to 3. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—4	8	0
Indianapolis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	1

Batteries—Groome, Herbert, and Hartley; Mosley and Texter.
At Baltimore.—Baltimore-Buffalo game postponed; rain.
At Pittsburgh.—Pittsburgh-Brooklyn game postponed; rain.

International League.

At Providence.

Buffalo	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	2—12	11	3
Providence	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4	9	1

Batteries—Jameson, Bader, and Stevens; Schultz and Kocher.
At Baltimore.—Baltimore-Rochester double header postponed; rain.
At Newark.—Newark-Montreal game postponed; rain.
At Jersey City.—Jersey City-Toronto game postponed; rain.

Montclair Academy Beaten.

The Bloomfield High School baseball team defeated Montclair Academy yesterday in a rather loosely played game by the score of 5 to 2.

The pitchers, however, did fair work, each only allowing one man to walk to first. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Bloomfield	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—5	5	2
Montclair	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2	7	4

*Batteries—Montclair: Pitchers Skinner and Pattison; catcher, Hazel. Bloomfield: Pitcher, Simmons; catcher, Thompson.

Giants Release Pitcher Herring.

The double-header crop got another boost yesterday when the rain prevented the game at the Polo Grounds between the Giants and the Phillies. The postponed game will be played on the next trip the Phillies make to this locality.

Manager McGraw yesterday released Pitcher Bill Herring, the Long Island youngster, to Springfield, Ill., where the Giant scout, Dick Kinsella, hangs his hat. Herring is a promising pitcher, and McGraw wants him to spend a season with Kinsella before attempting the big show. Kinsella has also persuaded Henry Westerwick to go to Springfield for a season, where he promises to make a pitcher out of him.

Crescents' Big Lacrosse Score.

Rain did not stop the lacrosse players of the Crescent Athletic Club from having their weekly game at B

WHAT IT COSTS FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP RACE---SPOTTS WINS TRAPSHOOTING TITLE---GOLF

AMERICA'S CUP RACE MEANS BIG MONEY

Something Like $5,000,000 Involved in Contests for the Famous Old Trophy.

SIR THOMAS BIGGEST LOSER

Trying with Shamrocks Has Probably Set the Irish Sportsman Back for $2,000,000.

In the Fall of 1881, after the unsuccessful attempt of the Canadian sloop Atalanta to win the America's Cup, the racing officials of the New York Yacht Club took account of the cost of defending the trophy. This was the first time that a boat had been built especially for the purpose of defending the cup, although the new craft, Pocahontas, proved to be a failure and was not used for the purpose. This boat was built by the flag officers of the club, and the cost of construction, added to the cost of running her during the trial period and with the incidental expense to the club of managing the contest, made a total of $20,000. This, in the eyes of the racing officials, was rather a large sum to pay for the purpose, and they concluded that something would have to be done about it. Something was done, in the way of amending the deed of gift in such a manner as to prevent small Canadian boats from challenging for the cup thereafter.

Some of the men active in the racing of that day are still active members of the New York Yacht Club, and it does not disturb them when they find that it costs the club a great deal more than $20,000 simply for the incidental expenses for managing a contest for the America's Cup to-day. In those days the club was a comparatively small organization, with only a few hundred members, with a modest clubhouse, a converted dwelling on lower Madison Avenue, and with annual dues of $25 a year and a total income from dues of perhaps $15,000 or $20,000.

Difference Then and Now.

At present the cost of defending the cup in one contest is considerably more than twenty times the $20,000 of a generation ago. The contest of 1881 was the first one in which the cost had been a matter of consideration.

In the early days, racing for the America's Cup was a comparatively inexpensive matter for either side. When James Ashbury came over in 1870 with his schooner Cambria, he merely varied his Summer programme of cruising and incurred a comparatively small expense in some extra fittings and a slightly enlarged crew. If he had not come to America to race for the cup he would have probably taken a cruise in European waters of about the same duration.

Mr. Ashbury built the schooner Livonia, with which he challenged in 1872. Possibly he might not have built a new boat that year if he had not contemplated challenging, but undoubtedly he would have built one within a year or two in any event, as it was generally known that he wanted something a little better than Cambria.

Major Gifford, in whose behalf the Royal Canadian Yacht Club issued a challenge in 1876, was the first to build a boat especially to race for the cup. This was the schooner Countess of Dufferin. She cost probably not less than $25,000, nor more than $35,000.

The Canadians also went to special expense in the race of 1881, when the members of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club of Belleville built Atalanta. The expense was not heavy, however, as she was a comparatively small boat, only 64 feet on the waterline, and the cost of building was well inside of $20,000. The next two challengers, Genesta and Galatea, were not built especially to race for the cup. Genesta came in 1885, and in that year the heavy expense of defense began, although the beginning was a matter of small importance beside the expense of to-day. The cost of the building of Puritan in 1885, added to the cost of her management for the season, figured up about $35,000, and Commodore James Gordon Bennett and Vice Commodore William P. Douglas paid nearly as much for the building and operating of Priscilla, Puritan's unsuccessful rival.

When Club Expenses Began.

Gen. Paine and his associates were "set back" about $42,000 by the building and operation of Mayflower in 1886, the Galatea year, and the club's expense of management rose to something like $2,000. There was a second boat built as a candidate for the defense this year also. It was the sloop Atlantic, built by a syndicate of members of the Atlantic Yacht Club, at an expense probably of something less than $30,000. This boat was not the equal of Mayflower, and was rejected, but the total cost should not be charged up to the expense of defense, as some time afterward she was sold to Wilson Marshall for a considerable proportion of her cost.

Thistle, the Scotch boat, in whose behalf a challenge was issued in 1887, was built primarily to race for the trophy. What she cost Mr. Bell and his associates who owned her is not known, but was probably something like $50,000, in as much as that is about the sum which the syndicate headed by Gen. Paine paid for the Volunteer. In that year, 1887, the expense of management rose to nearly $3,000, but these figures are small as compared with those of recent years.

The really heavy expense of defending the cup began in 1893, the year of Lord Dunraven's first challenge. In that year four candidates for the honor of defending the trophy were built, two by syndicates made up of members of the New York Yacht Club living in and around New York, and two by syndicates made up of Boston members. Of the four candidates, Vigilant, one of the two Herreshoff yachts, was chosen as the defender. It is generally understood that the cost of building and operating that yacht was something like $150,000, but the net cost to the defense was reduced to perhaps from $100,000 to $125,000 by the sale of the vessel some time after the races to George Gould and his brother Howard. The cost of the three other boats, Colonia, Jubilee, and Pilgrim, was estimated to be about $250,000, making a total with the incidental expense to the club of something more than $350,000.

The building of Defender, the representative of the New York Yacht Club, in 1895, together with her operation for the season, totaled almost $200,000. The cost of defense this year fell below that of two years previous only because there was one boat built instead of four.

The first Valkyrie, the challenger of 1893, was not built especially to challenge for the cup, and therefore her cost can hardly be charged up against the general cost of racing for the trophy. Valkyrie of 1895 was undoubtedly built especially to race for the cup, and besides, the new Valkyrie, like the old, was a boat useful in races in British waters and not entirely unsuited for cruising. Of all the boats built for cup contests, Defender was the first one for which there was practically no use, excepting that as a cup racer. Even Vigilant has had a long and honorable career, both in racing in the ordinary contests of the New York Yacht Club and in cruising, and of late years has been rerigged as a yawl.

With the entrance of Sir Thomas Lipton in the arena the expense of racing for the America's cup ran up into figures never dreamed of before. David Barrie, who at the time of Sir Thomas's first challenge in 1899 was manager of the Lipton business in America, and was likewise Sir Thomas's agent in the business aspect of his American racing affairs, was quoted as saying that the contest of 1899 cost the Baronet a total of $900,000, but of this sum $400,000 was the purchase price of the magnificent steam yacht which he rechristened the Erin, and another $100,000 was expended in refitting that boat, so that the cost of building and operating the first Shamrock was placed at $400,000, a sum that would have staggered the yachtsmen of even ten years previous.

The Cost Keeps Climbing.

In that year Columbia's total expense of building and operating was figured at about $260,000. An additional charge to the account of defending the trophy was the cost of refitting and operating Defender as a trial boat that is supposed to have been about $60,000, and in that year the incidental expense to the club of managing the contest was figured at $15,000, a considerable portion of which was paid in the charter of tugboats and other vessels, which could easily be $2,000 to $2,500 per day.

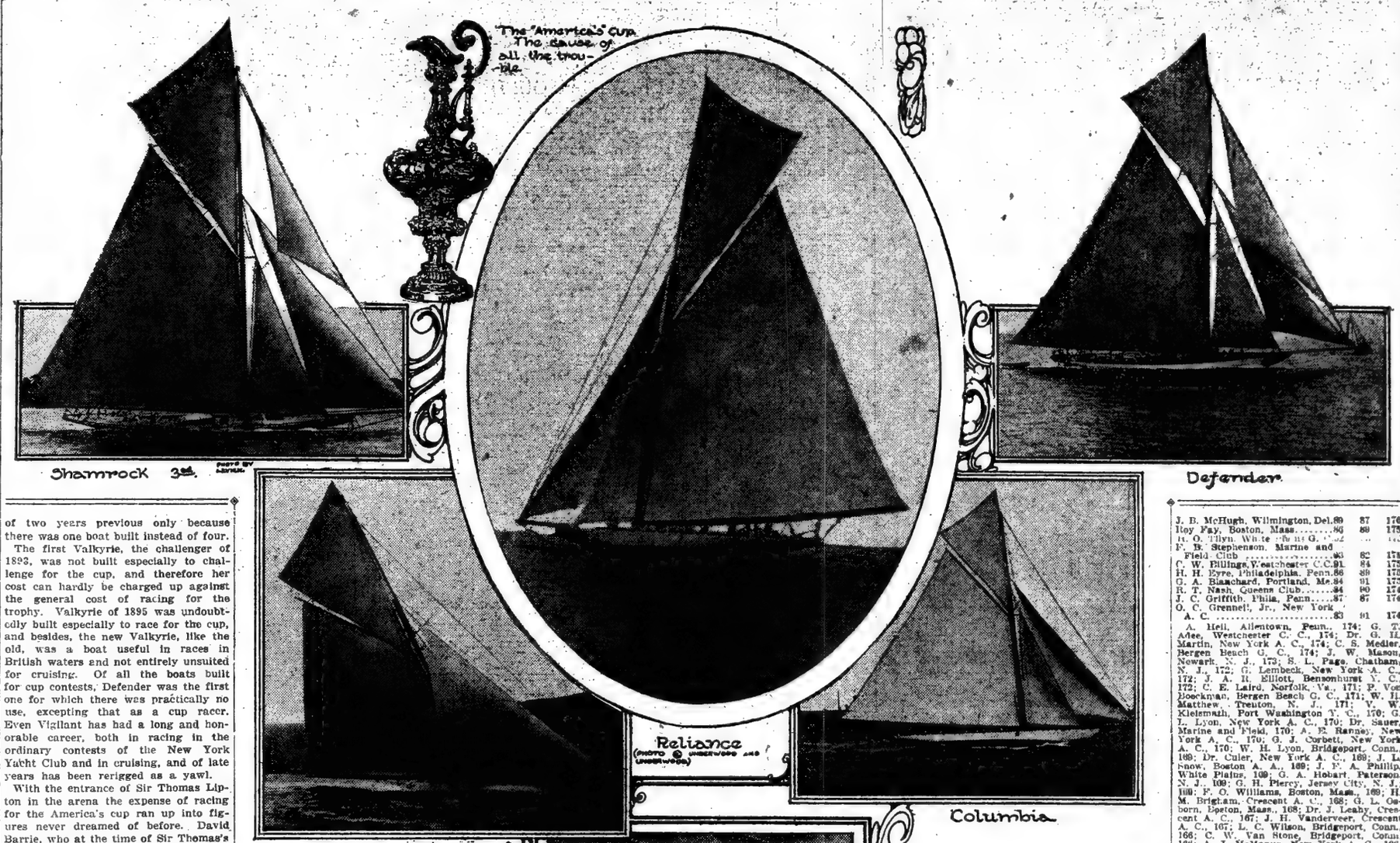
Add to the cost of the charters the minor expense, such as stationery, printing, postage, supplies, &c., and the total of $15,000, which the contest of 1899 cost the New York Yacht Club is easily accounted for. The cost of the defense that year figured up to something like $335,000, making a total cost of both sides for the contest nearly $750,000; but that is not the maximum by any means.

Two years later Sir Thomas appeared with the second Shamrock, a boat of enormously expensive construction, because of the expensive metals used, and the cost of the challenger that year has been placed at $450,000. Besides the cost of the boat, the wages and the provisioning of the crew, there was the expense of a huge tender to serve as a sort of boarding house for the crew, and various smaller vessels for casual service. In that year Constitution was built by a syndicate of the New York Yacht Club, which was made up in one night of five subscriptions, amounting to $250,000, and before Constitution was laid on the shelf as an unsuccessful candidate for defense the members of the syndicate had chipped in a total of about $50,000 more. Besides this Commodore Morgan, who had become the sole owner of Columbia, put her in commission as a trial boat. In the end she was selected to defend the cup, and the cost to Commodore Morgan for the season was about $85,000. Meanwhile the club's expenses for management had increased to about $20,000, making something over $400,000 as the total cost of the defense. By that time a contest had become almost a million-dollar affair, but that was not the end.

1903 Sir Thomas built the third Shamrock, brought over the first Shamrock as a trial boat in American waters, brought over also a steamship to be used as a store ship and boarding house, &c., and chartered a half dozen small boats for miscellaneous service. These were tugboats, steam launches, &c., and when he went home his bank account was at least $600,000 "shy." The cost of the defense this year was nearly as much. Reliance, probably the strongest boat ever built, in spite of the talk of lightness of construction, &c., and certainly the most expensive boat of her size ever constructed, represented an outlay in construction and in operation of something like $435,000. Both Columbia and Constitution were put in commission as trial yachts, the one by Commodore Morgan and the other by August Belmont and his associates, and the total expense of the two boats was approximately $100,000, and the club chipped in about $25,000 for the expense of management. The total cost of defense, therefore, figured up to about $560,000, very nearly equal to the cost of the challenger, and the million mark was passed by more than 15 per cent.

As Reliance, particularly, was of no practical use other than as a cup defender, it is not strange that there arose a feeling that the expense of cup defending was altogether too large. This year, as is well known, boats are to be smaller than ever before, excepting in the Atalanta-Mischief year. But the cost of building boats for the purpose is increasing all the time, and it is something more than a possibility that the cost of the contest next Fall will not be so very far below that of eleven years ago.

SOME FAMOUS OLD "BATTLE" SHIPS THAT HAVE ENGAGED IN WAR OVER AMERICA'S CUP



There are three candidates for the honor of defending the trophy. It is a matter of gossip among yachtsmen that the Herreshoffs are to receive about $150,000 for Resolute, which they have built for the flag officers' syndicate of the New York Yacht Club, of which approximately $120,000 was the original contract price, while the remaining $30,000 is presumed to be an additional cost of certain changes after construction had been begun, and the "gossip among yachtsmen" in such cases usually turns out to be very nearly correct.

Possibly the other two boats, Defiance, under construction at Bath, Me., for the Tri-City syndicate, and the Gardner-designed boat Vanitie, which the Lawleys of Boston are building for Alexander Smith Cochran, may not cost quite as much. Some one who was fishing for information asked one of the designers of these two boats if $50,000 would be a fair price for the craft completed, and the reply he got was "the designer ought to have that much." Of course it was chaff, but incidentally the designer of a boat fit to defend the America's cup certainly ought to get a fee that would enable him to live without work for a number of years. If one were to set an average price for these two boats at $100,000 each, he would probably not exaggerate. Therefore $350,000 probably will fairly represent the original cost of the three candidates, and one may easily add $200,000 more for the cost of operation of the three during the season. Then add the cost to the New York Yacht Club of the management of the races and you will have a total of nearly $600,000, which even exceeds the cost of eleven years ago.

How much Sir Thomas Lipton will be "set back" in the challenge no one at present can guess, but he will hardly save much of anything because of the smaller size of the boats—call it a half million dollars for the sake of even figures. Then if these figures are added up it will be seen that before the end of the current season Sir Thomas will have spent very close to two million dollars in his efforts to lift the cup, and that the New York Yacht Club and its members will have parted with more than two and a half millions in the defense, beginning with the Atalanta-Mischief year, and that the total cost of the contests for the cup, leaving out of consideration entirely the original cost and operative expense of Genesta, Galatea, Thistle and the two Valkyries, has been not very far short of five million dollars, or approximately ten thousand times the cost of the trophy in the first instance.

RESOLUTE SLID DOWN WAYS AT SUNSET

Continued from Page 1, Sporting Section.

As soon as she had dropped anchor the members of the syndicate held a meeting on board, and then the party visited the shore.

At 1 o'clock George A. Cormack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, met the representatives of the press in front of the Herreshoff north shed and escorted them inside to look the Resolute over. They had a scant fifteen minutes in which to absorb the latest results of Herreshoff genius, and were then gently but firmly "shooed" out, to return again when the Resolute took the water.

One look at the hull of the Resolute would make one wonder at the fearless way in which Herreshoff has cast aside all precedents of speed lines and has gone to the extreme of conservatism in producing a yacht which will have every advantage under the universal rule, and which is expected to show the limit of speed under that rule.

The first glance at the moderate overhanging bow would give one the idea that the hull proper would be of canoe shape, but once directly beneath the hull the idea of the great power that is present in her lines could be obtained. For she is an immensely powerful boat, although her lines are easy. There is a fine, sharp entrance to the bow, but there is a flare that gives her an immense side to hold on with when she is going to windward.

While the designer has held to the most advanced idea on straight lines to give the least resistance, he has at the same time given the yacht more dead rise than has been seen in a racing production in many years. The garboards are very full and there is an easy sweeping curve to the midship section that is something novel to those who have seen the hard bilged racing boats of recent years.

The Resolute is by far the easiest lined boat of the three that have been built as candidates for the defense of the American cup. She is so easy in her lines that the model is very deceptive, and one would never imagine the power that is held in her lines. She is a yacht that will be very easy in a sea-way, and in a bobble of a sea she will eat out to windward.

Her overhangs are very moderate. It was believed that she had the ordinary overhang forward, but it is much shorter than might be expected. There is just a very slight turn at the stem-head, and then the line runs almost straight to the forefoot. The counter is characteristic of Herreshoff, except that he has bitten it off from the length it might be expected to take as it leaves the stern-post.

In the feature the cunning of the wizard of Bristol is shown. He has given his boat as much bearing on the quarter as she needs, and has saved as much as possible a tax upon the excess of quarter beam length, but the Resolute will be taxed least of any, and in this respect alone Herreshoff has gained an advantage over his rivals.

The beam of the boat is about 22 feet and her draft is a little over 13 feet. In these respects she will not differ greatly from her two rivals. In looking over her ends, one can reasonably believe that her overall length was put under estimated at 130 feet.

The Resolute will carry about 7,400 square feet of sail, which is about 1,000 square feet less than will be carried by her two rivals. Here again is shown the deep thinking of her designer. He has a hull that will be easily driven, and, consequently, the amount of sail required to give her the speed of a fifty-foot is probably less. Therefore, the Resolute will rate from five to seven feet less than the Vanitie or the Defiance, and will be given these said four minutes' time allowance over a thirty-mile course.

At the same time she will have a larger sail plan than is to be shipped in the Defiance, and it is estimated that she will be found to be a very fast boat in a reaching or running breeze.

The hull of the Resolute is painted white above the water line, and the underbody is left in the original bronze which has been highly polished, and is as smooth as a mirror. Upon the covering board at the stern her name and home port are painted in gold letters. She has a wooden rudder, which is painted green. This is not a novelty, but is rather unusual in bronze-built yachts. It has been the custom to plate the rudders over a bronze frame and fill in with wood. The sails are being finished up at the Sayles bleacheries in Saylesville, Pawtucket, and will be shipped to Bristol early in the week. The hollow mast, which is from 100 to 102 feet in length, was lying on the north pier to-day. There was no evidence of any opening in it that might be for a lead for the halyards. There are two struts upon which the quarter-lift blocks are set.

It is known that there is to be a novel means of taking care of the halyards, and it is believed now that instead of coming down at the sides of the mast in the usual manner, they will be led to the rail of the boat near the shrouds. By this means added support will be given the mast and the running rigging will be in a place where it will be easily accessible to the crew.

Many of the members of the launching party left for New York and Boston to-night, but a number will remain over in Bristol and look over the work of stepping the mast and the first setting up of the standing rigging.

John B. Herreshoff, head of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company and brother of the designer, said to-day that he wished to correct an erroneous impression that had gone out that the launching of the boat was held at night so that people could not get an idea of the form of the underbody. Mr. Herreshoff said that as far as he and others of his firm were concerned it would be better to launch the boat at noon. The launching had been set, however, he said, and the owners wanted the boat as soon as possible, and, as there was six inches more tide in the evening than in the morning, the night launching was chosen.

Clearing for Speedway's Opening.

According to Sol B. Wolf, Chairman of the Road Drivers' Horse Show Committee, there will be over 100 horses in the parade and nearly as many entered in the horse show which will be held on the Speedway next Saturday. Eight classes in the latter affair are open, which will take care of all horses that draw the different kinds of vehicles eligible to appear on the famous metropolitan driveway.

The judges appointed will be Andrew Crawford, S. H. Wolf, William Scott, Hugh Reilly, and James Farley.

Chairman Sol B. Wolf will head the parade as Grand Marshal, and the Division Marshals will be Dr. James H. Ferster, President of the R. D. A. N. Y.; James A. Kennedy, Vice President of the R. D. A. N. Y.; J. Y. Hunt, E. O. Binsen, William Minor, and Jacob Chaimowitz.

The parade will form at St. Nicholas Place and 155th Street at 1:30 P. M., and any one having a horse and vehicle eligible to appear on the Speedway is entitled to get in line, subject to the placing of the parade Marshals. In case weather conditions are not favorable the events will be postponed until the following Saturday afternoon.

The regular Spring series of matinees of the Road Drivers' Association will be started Sunday afternoon, May 3, at 1:30 P. M. There are to be eight matinees on successive Sundays, with the fourth, fifth and sixth postponements, each Wednesday, if any are made. At the conclusion of the series eight handsome silver cups will be given to the highest point-winning horses besides the ribbons awarded to the winners of each event.

Alexander Smith Cochran at wheel of one of his yachts with the late Captain Barr.

SPOTTS CAPTURES SHOOTING TITLE

N. Y. A. C. Gunner Makes New Record for Amateur Championship at Clay Birds.

Ralph L. Spotts of the New York Athletic Club won the national amateur championship of America at clay birds yesterday at Travels Island, and broke the record for the event. Competing against 133 of the leading amateur gunners throughout the United States Spotts "killed" 188 out of 200 birds. The best previous record was 185, made by B. M. Higginson, Jr., in 1912. In the other two championships decided Boston won the two-man interclub title with 364, and Philadelphia captured the 5-man championship with a total of 890. G. S. McCarty, champion in 1908 and 1909, won the medal for the long run with 78. Spotts was third in this event, with 60.

Gunners faced difficult weather conditions during the day. In addition to a varying slanting wind which blew across the traps, rain and hail fell throughout the competition, and it was nightfall before the ties were decided. A heavy mist hung over the Sound, and gunners wearing eyeglasses found it a difficult matter to keep them dry. In spite of these conditions, the new champion established new figures. A. L. Burns of the Larchmont Yacht Club also beat the old record by one bird, while C. J. Day, Newark, N. J.; A. Ivins, Jersey City, and N. Herrick, Westchester Country Club, each equalled the best previous total.

Spotts shot a remarkably steady match and his lowest score for twenty-five birds was 22. Twice he made full scores in succession and three times he "grassed" twenty-four birds. He scored 94 in each 100 birds and after the fifth twenty-five birds was never headed. The winner of the championship tournament has been shooting for six years and he made two unsuccessful attempts to win the amateur title. In 1913 he won the preliminary round, but finished third in the championship. Burns, the runner-up, made a poor start, but revived in the second 100 birds, breaking ninety-five. J. Du Pont of Wilmington also "killed" ninety-five birds in the second half of the championship round. Three gunners tied for third prize and in the shoot-off at twenty-five birds Jones won with twenty-three, Day and Herrick again ending their score with a tie.

In the two-man championship S. W. Putnam and L. H. Davis each made 182 for a grand total of 364. Philadelphia and New York were tied for second place, but owing to the darkness the runners were not able to shoot the tie. The shoot for the five-man championship resulted in a close finish, Philadelphia winning by three birds. The individual scores were G. S. McCarthy, 179; C. H. Newcomb, 182; H. H. Sloan, 181; J. C. Grirrith, 174 and A. Heil 174. New York finished second with 617 and Boston third, five points behind New York. The White Plains quintette made a poor showing. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT.

National Championship—200 Targets.

Name and Club.	Strings.		Total.
	of 100.		
R. L. Spotts, New York A. C.	94	94	188
A. L. Burns, Larchmont Y. C.	93	95	188
C. J. Day, Jr., Newark, N. J.	95	90	185
A. Ivins, Jersey City, N. J.	94	91	185
N. Herrick, Westchester C. C.	92	93	185
D. F. McMahon, New York A.C.	93	91	184
Jean du Pont, Wilmington, Del.	89	95	184
E. H. Davis, Boston A. A.	91	91	182
S. W. Putnam, Boston A. A.	89	93	182
C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Penn.	90	92	182
R. A. Staples, Boston A. A.	91	90	181
H. H. Blakeslee, Cleveland, Ohio.	89	92	181
H. H. Sloan, Philadelphia, Penn.	86	95	181
A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del.	93	88	181
W. Foord, Wilmington, Del.	90	90	180
G. S. McCarthy, Philadelphia, Penn.	87	92	179
F. B. Blakeslee, Cleveland, Ohio.	89	89	178
E. Van Lengerke, Bergen Beach L. C.	92	85	177
E. A. Randall, Portland, Me.	94	83	177
L. H. Hendrickson, New York A. C.	89	87	176
J. B. McHugh, Wilmington, Del.	89	87	176
Roy Fay, Boston, Mass.	86	89	175
H. O. Tilyn, White Plains G. C.	92	...	175
F. B. Stephenson, Marine and Field Club	93	82	175
C. W. Billings, Westchester C.C.	91	84	175
H. H. Eyre, Philadelphia, Penn.	86	89	175
G. A. Blanchard, Portland, Me.	84	91	175
R. T. Nash, Queens Club	94	80	174
J. C. Griffith, Phila, Penn.	87	87	174
O. C. Grennell, Jr., New York A. C.	83	91	174

A. Heil, Allentown, Penn., 174; G. T. Alee, Westchester C. C., 174; Dr. G. H. Martin, New York A. C., 174; C. S. Medler, Bergen Beach G. C., 174; J. W. Mason, Newark, N. J., 173; S. L. Page, Chatham, N. J., 172; G. Lembeck, New York A. C., 172; J. A. R. Elliott, Bensonhurst Y. C., 172; C. E. Laird, Norfolk, Va., 171; P. Von Boeckman, Bergen Beach G. C., 171; W. H. Matthew, Trenton, N. J., 171; V. W. Kleinmath, Port Washington Y. C., 170; G. L. Lyon, New York A. C., 170; Dr. Sauer, Marine and Field, 170; A. E. Ranney, New York A. C., 170; G. J. Corbett, New York A. C., 170; W. H. Lyon, Bridgeport, Conn., 169; Dr. Culer, New York A. C., 169; I. L. Snow, Boston A. A., 169; J. F. A. Phillip, White Plains, 169; G. A. Hobart, Paterson, N. J., 169; G. H. Piercy, Jersey City, N. J., 169; F. O. Williams, Boston, Mass., 169; H. M. Brigham, Crescent A. C., 168; G. L. Osborn, Epeton, Mass., 168; Dr. J. Leahy, Crescent A. C., 167; J. H. Vanderveer, Crescent A. C., 167; L. C. Wilson, Bridgeport, Conn., 166; C. W. Van Stone, Bridgeport, Conn., 166; A. J. McManus, New York A. C., 166; Dr. W. C. Newton, Revere Beach, Mass., 165; R. C. Watson, Westchester C. C., 165; T. H. Lawrence, White Plains, N. Y., 165; J. F. James, Marine and Field Club, 164; J. T. Davies, unattached, 164; H. Sindle, Little Falls, N. Y., 164; H. Voorhees, Bergen Beach G. C., 164; P. F. Ford, Philadelphia, Penn., 164; F. Heil, Paterson, N. J., 164; G. W. Dimock, Boston A. A., 163; F. M. Ziegler, Allentown, Penn., 163; H. Lee, Queens Club, 161; M. Hepburn, New Haven, Conn., 161; H. H. Valentine, Albany, N. Y., 161; W. J. Simpson, Queens Club, 160; W. D. Hinds, Portland, Me., 160; J. T. Brandenberg, New York A. C., 159; F. Crampton, Crescent A. C., 159; E. A. Wilsch, New York A. C., 159; W. G. Allen, White Plains, 159; H. H. Shannon, Queens Club, 158; V. Oliver, Philadelphia, Penn., 158; F. C. Hogan, New York A. C., 158; E. C. Boutley, Bridgeport, Conn., 157; W. B. Ogden, New York A. C., 157; Conrad Stein, New York A. C., 157; T. McCahill, New York A. C., 156; W. P. Letford, Philadelphia, Penn., 156; Miss Jessie Thorpe, Mount Vernon, 156; Stuart Scott, Westchester C. C., 155; C. F. Pierce, unattached, 155; W. H. Trowbridge, Newark, N. J., 155; J. L. Griggs, Paterson, N. J., 155; C. D. Blandford, Ossining G. C., 154; Dr. A. W. Currie, New York A. C., 154; A. W. Church, New York A. C., 153; J. G. S. Day, New York A. C., 153; J. L. Smith, Newark, N. J., 153; C. J. Stein, New York A. C., 153; F. A. Baker, New York A. C., 153; H. M. Booth, City Island G. C., 152; B. M. Stanley, Jr., Newark, N. J., 152; A. H. Francisco, Little Falls, 151; J. B. Saunders, Albany, N. Y., 151; J. P. Sousa, New York A. C., 150; M. B. Guggenheim, Bergen Beach, 150; E. J. Low, Westchester C. C., 150; W. B. Delehanty, New York A. C., 149; E. Doerken, Paterson, N. J., 148; E. Melrath, Philadelphia, Penn., 147; R. R. Debacher, New York A. C., 147; E. Smith, Little Falls, N. Y., 146; J. W. Lawrence, Camden, N. J., 146; A. Chandler, New Rochelle Y. C., 145; F. L. Huss, White Plains G. C., 145; J. Klatz, Little Falls, N. Y., 145; J. J. Farrell, Troy, N. Y., 143; B. F. Briggs, Paterson, N. J., 144; R. Young, Jersey City, N. J., 144; W. Smull, Port Washington Y. C., 139; O. E. Hyde, Port Washington Y. C., 137; W. H. Kresemaul, North Caldwell, N. J., 137; M. H. Ithner, Jersey City, N. J., 137; G. Thatcher, Albany, N. Y., 136; A. Kirkpatrick, Albany, N. Y., 135; H. Powers, Atlantic City, 132; A. I. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 129; C. Wellbrock, Bergen Beach G. C., 122; W. M. Ambler, New York A. C., 113; W. Simpson, New York A. C., 110; E. W. Wile, unattached, 104; C. A. Thompson, Port Washington Y. C., 94; G. M. Thomson, New York A. C., 92.

Shoot-off for third place—A. Ivins, 23; C. T. Dey, Jr., 22; N. Herrick, 22.

Amherst Wins Track Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., April 25.—The Amherst college track team defeated the Massachusetts Agricultural College in a dual track meet here to-day on Pratt Field by the score of 87 to 37. Amherst showed her strength in the field events, while numerous points were secured in the track events.

SENSEMAN WINS ATLANTIC CITY GOLF

Favorite Maurice Risley of the Home Club Vanquished in Semi-Final Round.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 25.—Maurice E. Risley of Atlantic City, the favorite, was put out of the running on the final day of the Spring golf tournament of the Country Club at Atlantic City today through the superior game of Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., of the Philadelphia Country Club. The margin was 2 up. Then Dr. Theodore Senseman of Atlantic City defeated Willoughby in the decisive test for the championship cup by 3 up and 2 to play. The day was one of surprises.

New York golfers fared very poorly in the concluding rounds. C. M. Tyson of the National Links was beaten for the third division cup by H. J. Gormley, a local player, on the seventeenth green. However, Samuel Allison of Salisbury won in the beaten eight of the same set over J. H. Ottley of Nassau, 6 up and 5 to play. E. G. E. Riley of Fox Hills captured the cup in the fifth division by defeating W. J. McFarland of this city, 6 up and 5 to play.

Early in the match between Risley and Willoughby it was evident that the first named was keenly on his game. He won the first hole because his opponent got into traps, but he lost his advantage on the third. At the turn Willoughby stood 1 up, and, although Risley squared the contest on the tenth and also annexed the eleventh hole, he began to slip back, losing two of the remaining holes and the match.

Senseman and Willoughby played an interesting match for the championship cup, though the gold was not that of which either man is capable. They were level at the turn. The holes were won when one found traps, and there were many to invited the elusive sphere therein. Senseman was 2 up at the finish of the thirteenth, but he dropped the fifteenth by driving out of bounds. The sixteenth hole saw the end of the match, for it was here that Willoughby drove into difficulty and proceeded to get into more. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., Philadelphia Country, beat Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, 2 up; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, beat Robert Wier, Wilmington, by default. Final Round—Senseman beat Willoughby, 3 up and 2 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—J. M. Thomson, Spring Haven, beat W. A. Tyson, Spring Haven, 4 up and 3 to play; H. A. Sands, Merion, beat Garfield Scott, Philadelphia Country, 4 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Sands beat Thomson, 8 up and 7 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—H. W. Heimphill, Atlantic City, beat E. L. Moister, Atlantic City, 2 up; R. C. Maxwell, Treaton, beat Walter Nagle, Atlantic City, 5 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Maxwell beat Hemphill, 3 up and 1 to play.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—W. J. W. Dyer, White Marsh, beat J. H. Hayes, Jr., Atlantic City, 1 up; Wade Wilson, Frankford, beat W. J. Craig, Merchantville, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Dyer beat Wilson, 4 up and 3 to play.

Third Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—C. M. Tyson, National, beat W. V. H. Stowell, Spring Haven, 6 up and 3 to play; H. J. Gormley, Atlantic City, beat A. B. Endicott, Atlantic City, 1 up.

Final Round.—Gormley beat Tyson, 2 up and 1 to play.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—J. H. Ottley, Nassau, beat G. W. Jones, Philadelphia Cricket, 5 up and 4 to play; Samuel Allison, Salisbury, beat F. H. Fairbanks, Philadelphia Country, by default.

Final Round.—Allison beat Ottley, 6 up and 5 to play.

Fourth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Emmett O'Neil, Frankford, beat C. L. Fletcher, Dunwoodie, 4 up and 3 to play; Harry Thomas, Atlantic City, beat L. Stadler, Atlantic City, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round.—Thomas beat O'Neil, 5 up and 4 to play.

Beaten Eight, Fourth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—S. Douglas, Stone Harbor, beat H. K. Read, Atlantic City, by default; E. C. Edwards, Atlantic City, beat G. R. McFarland, Atlantic City, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—Edwards beat Douglas by default.

Fifth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—W. J. McFarland, Atlantic City, beat C. F. Earp, Riverton, 5 up and 4 to play; E. G. E. Riley, Fox Hills, beat H. Y. Ramage, Old City, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round.—Riley beat McFarland, 6 up and 5 to play.

Beaten Eight, Fifth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—M. C. Brewer, Merchantville, beat T. A. Burrows, Riverton, 4 up and 3 to play; R. R. Brown, Oakmont, beat C. M. Hicks, Philadelphia Country, by default.

Final Round.—Brewer beat Brown, 1 up.

A GREAT SAVING—GOOD AUTOS AT New York's Automobile Bargain Establishment. **ON EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.** Demonstrations Given; Everything as Represented.
1912 "Six" White; 1914 Hudson "Six"; 1914 Abbott Limousine; 1913 Alco "Six"; All Bargains!
1913 Cadillacs; also 1909 to 1912 models; 1912 "Six" Locomobiles; other Locomobiles; All Bargains!
1913 Studebakers; 1913 Henderson; 1912 "6" Simplex touring and landaulets; Renaults, 10-14 " to 35-45 "; Mercedes "Seventy"; Metallurgique Landaulette; Bargains.
1912 Marions.....$500, $650
Hupmobiles, 1912.....$450
Packards...$850 up; Chalmers...$250 to $700
Peerlesses.....$200, $650, $450, $650
Waltham.....$125
Reos...$250, $450, $600; Pierce "66".....$875
Oaklands...$250 to $550; Flanders, 1912...$350
Abbotts (transbouts).....$600
American, 1913, coupe.....$900
Studebaker Coupe (Electric); "Swell".....$500
Flats.....$550, $750, $950, $1,250
Loziers.....$250, $650, $950
Mercer, 1913 Runabout.....$1,800
Other Mercers.....$450
Buicks, $175, $250, $700; Hartfords, $375, $600
100 other unusual opportunities to select from, in Taxis, Town Cars, Runabouts, Touring, &c., &c.
DELIVERY AUTOS CHEAP!
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TRUCKS SOLD AT "ANY OFFER"
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GREAT DISPLAY AT TIRES AND TUBES At a Great Saving. All the Popular Makes.
100 AUTO BODIES, $25, $35, $50.
Landaulettes, Limousines, Coupes, etc., etc.
500 New Ones, $40, $50, $60, $75 to $200.
Truck and Delivery Bodies, $20, $30, $40, $50, $60; worth four times prices asked!
Sundries—Tops, Windshields, Magnetos, Lamps, "Rock Bottom."
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1912 48 Six 7 passenger touring car REBUILT and fitted with electric lighting generator, self-starter, &c. Completely refinished and has four new tires on. Guaranteed mechanically just as we do new cars. Can supply extra limousine body for use next Fall and Winter for $750 extra.
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You'll soon want to be motoring. Now is the time to buy your car. Let our experts comb the market for just the car you want.
Our clients can tell you what fine used cars we've found them, saving them the tiresome shopping, providing an expert's examination, and saving how much to offer.
Our method is the surest way to secure a really fine used car. Packards, Pierces, S. G. V.'s, Mercers, Cadillacs and Buicks a specialty.
This is but one of the many things we do for motor car owners. Satisfied customers will tell you about it.
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1799 Broadway. Phone 2837 Col.

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We offer the following rebuilt cars, ALL GUARANTEED.
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Lancia Landaulet, 30 H. P.
We will have on hand in the immediate future a few other Lancias.
LANCIA CO., 252 West 57th St.
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Many are taking advantage of the opportunity afforded to learn the proper operation of automobiles; our facilities for teaching are the best; start now, and you will be ready to drive before buying the new car this Spring.
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"Founded on honesty." "Produces experts."

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Bookman-Scott Co., 1,764 B'way.

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PIERCE ARROW
Owner of a fine 66 Six 7-passenger touring car, just completely REBUILT, authorizes us to offer it for sale at a saving; accept 5-passenger 48, or 38 Pierce-Arrow as part payment. In a 1911 model and we will guarantee it mechanically.
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416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

KEEPS KEEN EYE ON POLO PONIES

Trainer Fitzpatrick Looks Out for Most Minute Point in Grooming Mounts.

"How did that blue string get on that brown bandage on this pony's off foreleg?" asked "Larry" Fitzpatrick of the stud groom who trained him on his tour of inspection of the polo ponies now being trained at Lakewood for the International Cup match. "Is his boy color blind? If he is, better get another lad to take care of him. Don't let such a thing as that happen again. Get it off quick, and get a bit of brown ribbon to lace the bandage with. Such a thing as that gives me a fit; I'm afraid it would give Mr. Whitney convulsions if he saw it."

Through the sixty box stalls at the old Oliver training stable Mr. Fitzpatrick wended his way critically, inspecting every pony and each bit of its equipment. He lifted every foot of every pony, carefully inspected every boot, tried every bandage of uniform bronze-brown flannel, saw that plates were firmly fastened to each hoof, and then let his hands roam to the headgear of the ponies.

It was 2 o'clock, and the ponies were to leave the stables a half hour later for the playing field at Georgian Court, a couple of miles away. The ponies were in their boxes, saddled, bridled, booted, and blanketed ready for the final inspection before the journey.

It is for more than appearance that this final inspection, after the head groom has done a similar "look-over," is made. The safety of the player, the perfect work of the pony, depends on having everything just right. Every pony has curb and snaffle bit, of course, and each its own bridle, just as it has its own saddle made to fit any peculiarity of conformation of the pony's back. Saddle girths, cloths, and stirrup straps have all been critically examined to see that nothing binds or chafes, is too loose, or in any way weakened before the ponies are blanketed for their final inspection.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has been at the game for many years, and he moves quickly through the stalls, an attendant following to correct anything that calls for criticism.

"A new rubber on that nigh hind foot," says Mr. Fitzpatrick, after a glance at one of the ponies, but a glance that is wonderfully comprehensive. "That rubber has a cut in it." The onlooker may not see the cut any more than the groom did, but there was a slit along the inner edge that might have made trouble had the pony hit himself while running into one of the frequent scrimmages, and so sent the rubber down over the leather quarter boot it protected. Those rubber quarter boots are used only in practice games as an additional protection to the ordinary boot the pony always wears, either in practice or in cup matches. It will not do to let a pony's hoof be cut either by himself or by some pony he is riding off or being ridden off by, while following the ball. A sore hoof makes the best of them useless. That is why the bandages which protect the front legs are replaced by shin boots when the field is reached and the ponies ready for their turn in the scrimmages. Those Rugby polo boots protect shinbones from stinging cracks with the mallets that are more or less frequent incidents of every game in which the ponies take their unannounced but tremendously important parts.

With firm fingers Mr. Fitzpatrick tests each Caveson noseband, each browband, and each rounded throatlatch to see that the leathers are perfect and shall not give way under any stress of riding. Deftly he grasps each Weymouth bridle and tests both cheek curb and Bradoon bit to see that the steel is intact, fits properly, and does not bind or chafe the delicate mouth that must answer to the slightest touch of the players' hands.

Such slight changes as may seem necessary are made quickly under the watchful eye of the trainer's assistant, and then the order, "Bring them out," fetches from the stall the forty or fifty animals that are to be used in the day's games. They line up on the west side of the stable yards, with the head boy in the saddle of the leader, and all thirty of the grooms riding one pony and several leading the extras.

The trainer casts one more critical look at the string. "Let them go," he says to the head lad. The gates of the yard swing open, and the procession moves out over the dusty road to Georgian Court. Trainer Fitzpatrick, in a big beach wagon, drawn by a couple of lusty bays and filled with a quota of extra blankets, bridles, stirrups, saddles, mallets, rubbing cloths, waterbuckets, and sponges, brings up the rear and shouts his final word of warning:

"Keep a sharp eye out while crossing the railroad tracks. There's a switch engine bucking around the yards down near the station."

LACK GOOD POLO PONIES.

Half of British String at Madrid Unfit for International Match.

When the candidates of the British polo team which will invade this country for the international matches to be played at Meadow Brook in June began their early practice at Madrid, Spain, a string of sixty ponies was sent to the imperial polo grounds for their use. It was expected that at least one-half of that number would be returned to England, where the final touches will be made in the proper blood, speed, and training to take to America, but recent forecasts by close followers of the game in England are at variance. The general opinion is that the number which reach the desired standard is not sufficient to carry the British invaders at Meadow Brook, and a new suggestion is now under way to draw on untried mounts from stables that are willing to come to the team's aid.

It is hoped that by taking a number of the newest offering and schooling them and putting them at the disposal of the players now contesting for positions on the team the number of available mounts of the proper type will be procured. The pony power is being regarded as one of the most vital moves in the hope of lifting the cup, and in this respect more attention is being paid to the mounts at this time than to the players themselves.

Although the standard of play in the practice games at Madrid has fallen very considerably short, in pace and execution, of the standard needed to give the players a fighting chance at Meadow Brook, the form of the various players and the different combinations have been gauged sufficiently to indicate the team which it is expected will do duty on the Long Island field in the first interna-

made, but Capt. H. A. Tomkinson, Capt. E. W. E. Palmes, Capt. F. W. Barrett, and Capt. Vivian Lockett are at present considered likely to form the English team. This combination means the successful Quidnunc four of last season, strengthened by the addition of Capt. Lockett, who played such a fine game at back last year in the matches at Meadow Brook.

Of the above mentioned members of the team only Capt. Lockett is known to the American followers of the game, as he is the only one of the new team who saw service on the last invasion. He engaged in many exciting struggles during the 1913 series, with, perhaps, more credit than any other player. In the early stages of the practice at Madrid an attempt was made to transform Capt. Lockett into a forward, with an idea of bolstering up the challengers' speed, but it was foredoomed and proved a failure, the reasons being stated that the duties would never be congenial to him.

The three Quidnunc players have had sufficient practice together in other seasons for their combination to become automatic, and it is believed that Capt. Lockett's play will harmonize. All these players, with the exception of Capt. Tomkinson, have been here before. Capt. Barrett and Capt. Palmes came over with Capt. Hardress Lloyd in 1911, although neither of them happened on occasion to show enough form entitling them to a chance on the challenging team and consequently did not take part in the international contest.

It is the intention of Lord Wimborne, the originator of the new challenging team, to have the British team return to England and put the finishing touches to their preparation in some matches which Mr. Buckmaster has promised to arrange for them. The English ponies are due to sail for America on May 16, which will only give them about two weeks in America between their arrival and the first scheduled international match.

Paper Handlers' Games To-day.

The eleventh annual outing and athletic games of the Paper Handlers' Union 11,234 will be held at Celtic Park, L. I., this afternoon. An interesting number of athletic events, including three special contests of tug-of-war, will be staged, in addition to a Gaelic football game between Kerry and Kilkenny. Special dancing competitions will be held on a platform provided in the centre of the field. Prizes will be awarded in all events. The receipts of the games are to be expended for burial and needs of widows and orphans of deceased members.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, by instructions from JOHN LOTITO, Esq., Referee, Tuesday, April 28th, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, N. Y. City, s. e. corner of Madison Avenue and 124th Street, (known as 1,929 Madison Avenue.)

OPPOSITE MOUNT MORRIS PARK.

A three-story and basement brick and brownstone private dwelling on lot 20.6x80.

MORRIS S. HART, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 27 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer.

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$8000—EASY TERMS

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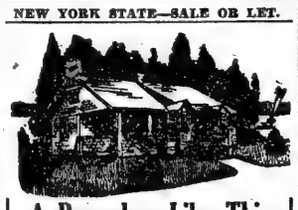
SEE MT. VERNON/N.Y. ADVT IN WESTCHESTER COLUMN — SEE mount vernon FIRST

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.



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ON LAKE MAHOPAC, the most beautiful lake in New York State, with permanent water rights and boat mooring, one hour and a half from your business; choice of two railroads.

Large living room with rubble stone fireplace; three bedrooms and bath; well equipped kitchen; large porch; all improvements; electric lights; running water; plots quarter acre or more from $500 up.

Houses ready for occupancy June 1st, furnished or unfurnished. Photos of exteriors and views of property by mail from

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Fruit and grain farm; 560 bearing fruit trees, 90 acres of best farming land in Greene Co.; 15 acres of rye sown; farm cut 25 tons of hay; large stream; 22 acres in wood and pasture; large barns and outbuildings; 5-room house; 3 miles to R. R. station; price $3,800, half cash. Catskill Farm Agency, Leeds, N. Y.

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Very Desirable Furnished Apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

For Rent, 5 or 8 Months.
Six light rooms, two baths; mahogany furniture; vicinity of Park Av. and 82d St.; three exposures.
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No insurance company could hope for one moment to flourish where people breathe in the pure, exhilarating, health-giving air of Central Long Island—a wonderful commingling of the bracing air of the sea with the rich fragrance and healing of the pines.

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Let us send you our list of CHOICE PLACES FOR RENT.
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Very Reasonable Rents.
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Extra large rooms, ample closets,
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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
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TO THIS COLLECTION HAVE BEEN ADDED
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Paintings, fabrics, embroideries and rare Eastern carpets, the whole making one of the finest gatherings of Oriental Art ever offered for public competition.
Auction Sessions: Tuesday, April 28th, and the four following afternoons at 3 o'clock.
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AUTO FIRMS RETICENT.

Silent on Decision Blaming Assemblers of Parts for Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., April 25.—Automobile manufacturers here hesitated to express any opinion on the decision of the New York State Courts that a company which sells or assembles a car is liable for injuries resulting from the breaking of any parts, not the manufacturer of the parts.

They do not like to admit that they are sending out merely assembled cars. They are supposed to be manufacturers, not assemblers. Those who do make all, or almost all, of their cars agree with the court that an automobile manufacturer should be held responsible for a car he puts on the market under his own name. He is advertising it as his, with distinctive features and patents of his own, and is guaranteeing it to the public, by inference if not specifically. There are very few manufacturers, however, who make everything that goes into their cars.

Subway Blast Causes Death.

Tony Vanagizia, 40, a laborer living at 117 East 114th Street, was instantly killed yesterday when a ton of rock, which had been loosened by blasting operations in the new Lexington Avenue Subway at 126th Street, crashed down, one of the boulders hitting Vanegizia on the head. Twenty other workers near by were able to get out of the way in time.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Capt. A. Williams, Corps of Engrs., relieved duty 2d Battalion of Engrs.; to Ft. Leavenworth, in charge engineer depot, relieving Maj. L. Brown, Corps of Engrs.

Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, U. S. A., detailed members joint board, appointed July 17, vice Maj. Gen. L. Wood and Brig. Gen. H. Liggett, relieved.

Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, detailed member Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Maj. Gen. L. Wood, relieved.

Maj. R. G. Paxton, Q. M. C., to St. Louis for temporary duty.

Capt. L. H. Moody, Ord. Dept., one visit to Richmond, Va., prior to June 20 to inspect material.

Capt. G. Cushman, 9 Cav., transferred to 11 Cav.

First Lt. J. L. Bell, Med. Res. Corps, report to Commanding Gen., Western Dept.

First Lt. I. D. Loewy, M. R. C., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

The following named officers of the Fourth F. A., relieved duty Ft. Sill, Okla., and join proper regiments: Capts. A. P. Brewster, H. S. Kilbourne, Jr.; 1st Lts. L. McNair, C. P. Hollingsworth; 2d Lt. W. J. Wrona.

The following named officers relieved duty Ft. Leavenworth and proceed to join regiment: 1st Lt. F. D. Griffith, Jr., 6 Cav.; Capt. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., and 1st Lt. C. W. Harlow, 4 F. A.; Capts. J. D. Hall, W. Howell, and 1st Lt. J. K. Cowan, 4 Inf.; Maj. C. Miller, Capt. C. D. Roberts, and 1st Lt. C. C. Jones, 7 Inf.; Capt. W. W. Taylor, Jr., and 1st Lt. N. V. Ellis, 19 Inf.; Maj. H. A. Smith, Capt. F. E. Bamford, and 1st Lt. A. Moreno, 28 Inf.

The following officers relieved duty Ft. Riley, and join regiment: Capt. L. R. Ball, 1st Lt. S. Koch and Lt. L. K. Ross, 6 Cav.; 1st Lt. L. F. Collins, and 2d Lt. H. Hayden, 4 F. A.

Relieved duty Army War College and join regiment: Maj. J. A. Leitch, 28 Inf.; Maj. T. O. Murphy, 19 Inf.

Capt. L. D. Cabell, 6 Inf., detailed to Q. M. C., vice Capt. J. H. Griffiths, Q. M. C., relieved.

First Lt. A. C. Miller, Med. Corps, relieved duty Alcatraz, Cal., and report to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Navy Orders.

Com. H. I. Cone, det. the Utah to command the Dixie.

Com. F. H. Clark, det. Bureau Ordnance, to Utah as executive officer.

Lt. W. S. McKean, det. Nav. Acad., to Wash'n C., to Pacific res. fleet.

Lt. G. M. Baum, det. office Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Wash'n, to the Marietta.

Lts. G. Joerns and R. O. Baush to Wash'n.

Lt. R. G. Walling, det. the Tenn., to the W. Va.

Ens. R. E. Byrd, det. the Missouri, to Wash'n.

Surg. A. J. Geiger, det. the Colorado, to the W. Va.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Ziegler, det. Nav. Hosp., Las Animas, Col., to the W. Va.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. Chambers, det. Nav. Dispensary, Norfolk, Va., to Marine Expeditionary force, Atlantic fleet.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Little, to Marine Expeditionary force, Atlantic fleet.

Ch. Gun. E. O. Fisher, det. the Wash'n, to rec. ship, New York.

Mach. R. H. Bush, to the Wash'n.

Mach. J. R. Bradshaw, det. Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., to the Wash'n.

Mach. A. C. Byrne, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to the W. Va.

Marine Corps.

Maj. C. Gamborg-Andressen to expeditionary duty with special service squadron.

Capt. J. F. McGill, to 28 Co., 4th Regt.

Capt. M. Babb to 43 Co., 1st Brigade.

Capt. A. E. Harding to 44 Co.

Capt. W. H. Parker to 45 Co., special service squadron.

Capt. H. O. Snyder to 46 Co., special service squadron.

Capt. J. S. Turrill to 36 Co., 4th Regt.

1st Lt. M. E. Shearer to 28 Co., 4th Regt.

1st Lt. H. B. Pratt to 36 Co., 4th Regt.

1st Lt. C. H. Wells to 44 Co.

1st Lt. O. Becker, Jr., to 45 Co., special service squadron.

2d Lt. T. M. Luby to 43 Co., 1st Brig.

2d Lt. H. P. Torrey to 45 Co., special service squadron.

2d Lt. J. T. Reid to 46 Co., special service squadron.

2d Lt. G. A. Stowell to 46 Co., special service squadron.

The following officers of the Marine Corps have been ordered to duty with 4th Regt. on the Pac. Coast: Col. J. H. Pendleton, Majs. J. T. Myers, W. N. McKelvy, W. G. Powell; Capts. F. J. Schwable, J. M. Hugy, W. H. Critchett, C. H. Lyman, J. N. Wright, L. S. Willis, G. M. Lincade; 1st Lts. J. Potts, A. D. Rorex, T. B. Sarber, E. R. Rose, F. A. Gardener, E. P. Moses; 2d Lts. D. M. Gardner, Jr., M. R. Thacher, O. Floyd, R. Bryant, G. C. Duncan.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dixie at Tampico; Paulding at Tuxpan; Benham and Parker at New York Yard; Saturn at Mazatlan; Hannibal at Cristobal.

Sailed—McCall, Pensacola, for Port Arthur, Texas; Louisiana, Vera Cruz, to sea; Jason, Vera Cruz, to Galveston via Tuxpan; Cyclops, Tampico, for Galveston; Patterson, Tampico, for Tuxpan; Dixie and Connecticut, Tampico, for Galveston; Uncas and S-4, Phila., for N. Y.; Tennessee, Preston, Galveston, for Vera Cruz; Neb., Tompkinsville, for Vera Cruz; Iris, San Diego, for Mazatlan; Maryland, Tiburon, Cal., for Mazatlan; Justin from Mazatlan for San Francisco via San Diego; St. Louis and H-3 from Bremerton for San Francisco.

St. Louis det. duty with Pacific res. fleet. The Ohio assigned to duty with the At. res. fleet.

The mail address of the Denver has been changed to "Pad. Station, via San Fran., Cal."

The Salem has been det. duty with At. res. fleet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair in e., showers in w. Sun. Mon., fair; gentle to mod. s. winds.

S. Car., Ga.—Fair Sun., prob. Mon.; gentle to mod. s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun., prob. Mon.; mod. e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Cloudy Sun., Mon., fair; gentle to mod. s. breeze.

E. Tex.—Fair Sun.; warmer in n. e. Mon., fair in s., showers, cooler in n.; mod. e. to s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Sun., Mon., except showers, cooler Sun, night or Mon. in n.

Utah—Fair Sun. Mon., fair, warmer.

Okla.—Fair Sun., showers, cooler at night or Mon.

Ark.—Fair Sun. Mon., unsett., cooler, prob. showers.

Tenn.—Fair Sun., preceded by showers in e. Mon., cloudy.

Ky.—Fair Sun. Mon., unsett., prob. showers.

Ohio—Fair Sun., cooler in n. w. Mon., unsett., prob. showers; mod. w. to n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sun. Mon., unsett., prob. showers; mod. shifting winds.

Ill.—Fair Sun. Mon., cooler, unsett, prob. showers; mod. shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sun., cooler in s. e. Mon., unsett., prob. showers; mod. n. w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sun. Mon., gentle to mod. n. winds.

Wis.—Fair Sun. Mon., cloudy in n., showers, cooler in s. mod. n. w. to n. winds.

Minn.—Fair Sun. Mon. partly cloudy; mod. winds, mostly n.

Ia.—Fair in e., cloudy in w. Sun.; showers, cooler at night or Mon.

Mo.—Fair Sun.; warmer in s. e. Mon., showers, cooler.

N. Dak.—Cloudy, cooler Sun. Mon., prob. fair.

S. Dak.—Showers Sun.; cooler in cent. and e. Mon., prob. fair.

Nebr.—Showers, cooler Sun. in w. and Sun. or Sun. night in e. Mon., prob. fair.

Kan.—Ind. cloudy Sun.; showers, cooler at night or Mon.

HORSEBACK TOUR IN PARK.

Palmer H. Langdon Planning Trip for Party in Yellowstone Country.

Once more has the wanderlust taken hold of Palmer H. Langdon of the Crescent Athletic Club, and a very active member of the Fresh Air Club, which believes in walking and taking long strolls in the country. Mr. Langdon has been a mountain climber, an explorer through the wilds of Maine and a searcher for the unusual in his outings. Three years ago this Summer he found novelty in a trip from San Francisco to Honolulu on the bark Andrew Welch.

Now Mr. Langdon proposes a horseback tour through the Yellowstone National Park, provided he can induce a party from New York and vicinity to take the trip with him, and is talking the matter over with lovers of saddle riding and out-door life in hopes of finding a dozen or so who would like to make the journey. He has procured the services of a guide who last year conducted a party of Vassar girls through the bridle trails of the park under the supervision of Dr. George B. Shattuck, professor of geology at Vassar.

Six weeks or two months will be consumed in making the trip according to the desires of the majority of the proposed party. Outfitting is to be done at a ranch at Cody, Wyoming, where capable and competent ponies used to the hard work required of them are to be obtained. As a preliminary to the trip a week of life on the ranch is suggested, so that the members of the party may be accustomed to the ponies they will ride and also for the purpose of becoming acclimated. Accommodations at the ranch with the use of the ponies and such guiding as they may then need will cost each member $25 a week, and thereafter the expense will be $8 a day for services of the guide, use of ponies and living expenses. Although there are a half dozen good hotels in the Park, these will be avoided as a rule, and the life will be entirely in the open, in what all lovers of the Yellowstone say are the best months in the year, June, July and August, the time to be arranged to best suit the members of the proposed party.

Pack ponies will carry camp equipments, cooking utensils, and such supplies and luggage as will be required, and the lakes and streams and woods will be depended on for the needed fish and game to keep the larder such as it should be in a jaunt of this sort, all of this, of course, coming within the daily cost on which basis the trip is to be undertaken.

Entrance to the Park is to be made over the old trail from Cody, Wyo., to Yellowstone Lake, along the Middle Creek and past Sylvan Lake, this taking the party across the Absaroka range, a distance of about twenty miles.

Middle June will probably be fixed on for the start of the journey, and at least two from Kansas City will join the party if the start is made at that time. Mr. Langdon has received word that several Western people would like to join the cavalcade should this prove agreeable to the Eastern men, who are expected to make up the bulk of the party.

Mr. Langdon is the publisher of The Metal Industry, with offices at 99 John Street, where information about the proposed tour will probably be gladly given.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for speculators and investors; widow settling estate will sacrifice to quick buyer most desirable corner plot, (6 lots); high elevation; beautiful, unobstructed view; three blocks east 231st St. Broadway Subway station; ripe for classy apartments; best offer takes it. Act quickly! N. Lepard, 863 Trinity Av., Bronx.

Within easy commuting distance of city; an acre and one-half completely fruited; accommodations for 200 chickens; eight rooms and bath; all improvements; $6,000. White L. C. M., Room 710, 1,476 Broadway, city.

At Less than Assessment.—Executor's sale, two-family house on East 62d St. See R. M. De Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES, FACTORIES, AND FACTORY SITES. FLOYD S. CORBIN, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Bargain.—Downtown business property within 250 feet of new subway; nets 10 p. c.; $5,500 cash required. Miller, 25 Pine St.

A.—REAL BARGAINS. Business, Private and Tenement Property. LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

A.—Bargain—Shop Property, $12,000; 28th St., near 2d Av.; full lot. LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

West Side.

For sale, 311 West 83d, north side, 182 feet west of 8th Av.; three-story brown stone dwelling, 22.3x96.8; opposite new Post Office; one block from Pennsylvania Station. For further particulars apply to Henry Wacker, Real Estate, 362 West 45th.

APARTMENT HOUSE.

THE BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. WEST SIDE, BELOW 110TH ST.; RENT, $42,000; NET INCOME, $15,000; EQUITY, $150,000; ALL RENTED, NEVER A VACANCY. RUNLINE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO., 507 5TH AV.

Apartment house.—Just completed (out of season) and yet over two-thirds rented to well-rated tenants, will be sold at a real bargain price; in a splendid neighborhood, advancing in value. This is a sincere advertisement and will be found so on investigation. At least $20,000 cash necessary. Address Sincere, F 9 Times.

A.—BARGAIN, 66TH ST., near 8th Av. Two 5-story double apartments; price, $68,000; rent $9,500. LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

Have several excellent private houses in 70's; owner desires to exchange for income loft or apartments. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

4-story private dwelling, 69th St. near Central Park West; might exchange for country place. Sterling Realty Co., 203 Broadway, owners.

House.—11 rooms, 2 baths, first-class condition; lot 25x100; near 7th Av. Inquire 860 12th St., Brooklyn.

East Side.

$11,000 cash will buy first-class three-story-and-basement bay window brownstone dwelling, 51 East 127th St.; lot 18.8x63x100; this exceptional offer is made to close an estate. Address T. E. Skinner, Executor, 122 Chester St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 1387.

BUILDERS' PLOT IN FIFTIES, near elevated station; three dwellings; plot 50x100; price $49,000; want offer. JOHN PETERS, 210 East 14th St.

STUYVESANT PARK DWELLING. East 17th St., three-story and basement, extra wide, $29,000; easy terms. JOHN PETERS, 210 EAST 14TH ST.

51st St., (between 1st and 2d Avs.)—Two-story and basement brick dwelling; leased to Nov. 1. Buchanan, 447 Lexington Av.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

MY LOSS, YOUR GAIN! Pressed for cash must sell immediately elegant four-story double flat; hot water supply only; excellent paying investment; East 163d St., business and residential section; price, $16,000; worth $21,000; terms to suit. N. Lepard, 863 Trinity Av., Bronx.

Ideal two-family, modern detached frame house, Fordham Heights; sixteen elegant rooms; particularly suitable adult family; convenient Elevated or Subway; bargain. M. O'Keefe, 2,482 Devoe Terrace.

For Sale.—Two four-story apartment dwellings; all improvements; principal avenue Tremont, West Farms; owner must sell; cash and exchange; bargain. L 276 Times Downtown.

$16,000 equity in new law apartment; will exchange for free and clear smaller place and cash, or near by country or farm. John Campbell, 161 Park Av.

Owner obliged to travel offers new family house, Mount Hope section; 8 rooms, bath, hot-water heat; lot 20x95; $1,000; quick action. M 120 Times.

164th St., 655 East, (near Cauldwell Av.)—One-family house; full-sized lot; nine rooms; good condition; desirable location.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

1,520 President St., near Albany Av.; new two-family stone; wide street; driveway.

1,336 Lincoln Pl., near Utica Av.; beautiful one-family; masonry brick.

255 Schanectady Av., corner Lincoln Pl.; two-family stone; driveway; fine for doctor.

229 Union Hall St., Jamaica; two-family brick; open daily; sacrifice; or easy terms. GILBERT ELLIOTT, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

8-story modern house, ½ block Prospect Park; 13 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, extension dining room; tiled kitchen, bath; $15,500, worth $20,000. Burrill Bros., 7th Av., corner 2d St., Brooklyn.

$560 DOWN.—Facing Prospect Park, two-family; 11 rooms; brick; balance as rent. Full particulars Flisher, 845 Coney Island Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

To forestall foreclosure I am authorized to offer for sale, near Jamaica Station, 8-room house, handsomely decorated, hardwood finish, steam heat, plot 80x160, at cost of construction, $4,000, subject to $3,000 first mortgage for 3 years. Fieker, 1,255 Van Wyck Av. Dunton. Phone 455 Jamaica. Seen Sundays.

The finest corner in the business section of Fulton St., Jamaica, at bargain price on easy terms; suitable for department store or theatre. Wm. Nagle, 384 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.—Corner, 55 by 100; northeast corner Puritan Av. and Greenway South. L 326 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

First-class opening for a 5 and 10 cent store at New Dorp; reasonable rent; also apartments for rent, 7 rooms and bath. J. W. Hughes, Owner, 45 Broadway, City.

Colonial residence, 12 acres magnificent ocean views; macadam street; city water, electric light; near depot. Princes Bay Co., 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Comfortably furnished cottage for rent during Summer at New Brighton, near park; large garden; only responsible parties need apply. L 374 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—Nine-room old-fashioned house, fine condition; barn, fruit, ½ acre; convenient depot; $2,750; picture. Princes Bay, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

CEDAR KNOLLS,

28 minutes from Grand Central, in the Gramatan Hills; the choicest part of Westchester; beautiful woods, rolling hills; fully improved, carefully restricted; fine schools, golf, tennis, country clubs, churches; in a section of refined homes. Send for booklet. FIRST MORTGAGE & R. E. CO., Room 629, 30 East 42d St.

Attractive New House; beautiful section of Westchester County; convenient two stations, Harlem Division 40 minutes Grand Central; high-class surroundings, near Gedney Farm Hotel and trolley; large plot; 12 rooms, 3 baths; every modern convenience; electricity, gas; $16,500; attractive terms; anxious for quick sale; concessions. Box L 334 Times Downtown.

Lakehill Farm, situated midway between millionaire neighborhoods Mount Kisco and White Plains; elevation 600 feet; convenient seven stations Harlem Railroad; immediately situated Kensico Park; connected Bronx River Parkway; hundred acres; remodeled farmhouse, twelve rooms; sale, rent. Thacher, Bronxville.

New 7-room shingled, frame cottage, 46 and 50 Arthur St., Heights of North Yonkers; superb view Hudson River and Palisades; near Warburton Av. trolley and Park Av. trolley; sleeping porch, tile bathroom; hardwood floors; steam heat, gas, electric light; $8,000. A. D. Walker, 17 Madison Av., N. Y.

RYE, NEW YORK.

To rent for season, on Melton Road, large house, 16 rooms, fully furnished; beautiful and convenient location; 7 acres; stable, chicken houses, lawns, fruit; garden planted; all in perfect condition.

J. H. SKILLIN, RYE, NEW YORK.

DWELLING, 21 rooms, 3 baths, extra lavatories; ground 283x200; finest river view extending from Staten Island to Croton Point; 35 minutes from Grand Central Station; 72 trains daily; price $65,000. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

400-acre stock farm; fine condition; good buildings; independent water supply; 1 mile from station; on State road; bargain, $700 an acre; no charge for improvements; surrounding property sells for $1,000 acre. TAYLOR, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE—Rent, year, season, completely furnished 10-room house; acre ground, garden, and garage; finest site in Westchester County; 10 minutes' walk to station and Gramatan Hotel, Wm. S. Kinsey, 346 Madison Av. 'Phone 5280 Murray Hill.

Sale or rent, stone dwelling, stable, greenhouse, lodge, 10 acres high ground; fine river and mountain view; 20 miles out; 50 trains daily; $75,000. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Near Sound, best section, Westchester, plot 80x125; highly restricted; appraiser's value $2,500; will sell at once for $1,500; I need cash. Owner, L 323 Times Downtown.

PELHAM.

Bargain for quick buyer; attractive small house, modern throughout; will accept $1,500 cash; balance easy payments; cheaper than renting. H. Herndon, 60 Wall St.

VILLAGE FARM, 50 acres, old buildings, State road; 1 mile of station; 15 miles from 155th St.; $500 per acre. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

East White Plains, 14-room modern new house and garage, all improvements, including grounds. Apply Ely J. Riesar, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Winter country house, eleven rooms and three baths; near Long Island Sound; easy commuting distance; bathing, yachting, golf. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

Furnished and unfurnished houses in great variety, $75 month up; farms, country seats, &c. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

For Sale—Finest developed part of beautiful River View Manor; plot 50x147. Schiessnar, 960 West 33d St., city.

Large house and grounds between Ardsley and Sleepy Hollow Country Clubs; perfect; finest views. Brown, 280 Broadway.

Beautifully situated cottage; one hour; $30 month. Gould, 230 West 59th St.

Photographer's gallery; long established; rent low; possession immediately. 54 W. 23d St.

Eight acres fronting Lake Osceola; excellent hotel site. Clark, 2,140 7th Av.

Larchmont.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful modern home, nine (five bed) rooms; fireproof garage; location unexcelled; convenience, desirability; rent $900. Owner, Sylphie Waltson, Barchmont Park.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—What is your offer for eight-room house? Fine condition; lot 57x100. Owner, 1319 North 8th Av.

White Plains.

For Sale.—NEW HOUSE, completed November, 1913, in finest residential district of WHITE PLAINS, on plot 75x200; 11 rooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces; sleeping porch, outdoor dining porch; lighted by gas and electricity; hot water heating; stationary laundry tubs; large maple trees; fine garden, with strawberries, grapes, pears, 250 trees; photos if desired; price $21,000; $6,000 may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.; no brokers. Address Owner, Box 238, White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS.

90 acres, 1,500 feet frontage on Silver Lake automobile road; city water, gas; will divide; ideally located for development. Wm. Hall, 225 5th Av.

North White Plains.—Modern, beautiful stucco residence; seven rooms; choice location; 66x128; sacrifice $5,000. Loscarn, 110 East 125th.

Yonkers.

$7,000 LOVELY HOMESTEAD ON R. R. AND TROLLEY.

YONKERS Property sale or rent. Small or large dwellings, farms, business properties. THOS. S. BURKE, Bradford Building, Getty Square, Phone 5080 Yonkers.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH. Owner wishes to dispose of an attractive house in Greystone Park, Yonkers; best residential section; 10 rooms and bath. Will sacrifice; valued at $9,000. Apply to J. Fowler Jenkins, 3 Palisades Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

WOODMERE, L. I.

For rent, unfurnished, new house and garage, 12 rooms, 3 baths; ½ acre ground; overlooking golf course; water view.

Room 904, 437 Fifth Av.

Sunday 'Phone Woodmere 4277.

Bayshore.—Water front; low price; 10-room house, 3 baths; electric light, running water; garage; beautiful grounds; boat dock; near station. George J. Pearsall, Corner, 103 Park Av., New York.

FREEPORT BARGAINS, $500 CASH.

Beautiful houses on large plots; garages; all city improvements; $4,000 to $6,500. Bayview section. Realty, 42 Court St., Brooklyn, or Freeport.

Handsome 12-room house with every modern convenience; recently completed; best section Far Rockaway; must be seen to be appreciated; will sell with little cash. M 220 Times Downtown.

GREAT NECK STATION.

For Rent—Dutch Colonial 8-room house, on large plot; near water and station. Inquire J. S. Bowden, Great Neck Station. Phone 18 Great Neck 238, or 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Fireproof.—12-room house, all improvements; shade, gas, electricity, garage, chicken run; West Merrick Road; best section; plot 100x196 feet; $4,000; easy terms. R. S. Smith, 170 West 45th St., New York.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

For Rent.—For Summer or by the year, charming old Colonial house, beautifully situated on the north shore of Long Island, near Westport; house has been thoroughly renovated and is completely furnished; the rooms are most comfortably planned; there are 12 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms, servants' dining room, and 4 baths; property includes large barn, garage, and outbuildings; fine spring water; the spacious grounds surrounding the house appropriately compliment its quaint Colonial design; a tennis court has been laid out and an excellent private bathing beach, within short rowing distance from house, is rented with the property. Apply to H. T. Proudfit, 27 West 43d St., New York.

For Rent.—On the north shore of Long Island, near Northport, very desirable property to rent for the Summer; the house is completely furnished; it contains 4 master's bedrooms and 3 servants' bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, and 3 baths; has detached laundry, brick garage, and barn; this house, which is over 100 years old and most interesting in its associations, has been thoroughly renovated and is in absolutely perfect condition; it is charmingly situated approximately ¼ mile from Long Island Sound; a fine, private bathing beach is rented with the property. Apply to H. T. Proudfit, 27 West 43d St., New York.

HILL PROPERTY.

For Sale.—252 acres, two miles from Huntington R. R. station; 3,366 feet frontage on Northside Turnpike, a macadam State road; on this land is Abbott Mountain, one of the highest hills on Long Island, and the last of the L. I. large hill properties now on the market; soil is fertile; woodland growth of oak and chestnut; about 65 acres cleared land; price $350 per acre; cannot be duplicated for the price. Nils G. Kant, owner, 218 Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREAT NECK, L. I.

House, just completed, eight rooms, two tiled baths, sleeping porch; gas, electric lights, gas-coal range, hot-water heating, &c.; large plot; station convenient; electric train, 29 minutes to Pennsylvania station; builder offers attractive price, with easy terms, to quick buyer. Fulmer, 347 5th Av., Room 909. Phone Murray Hill 3570, or home, Flushing 1358.

At Lynbrook; will sell newly erected house at cost; 9 rooms, tiled bath; open air sleeping porch; butler's pantry; laundry; open fireplace; steam heated; gas, electric light; hardwood trim; parquet floors; ash chute; privet hedge; plenty of shade trees; near Long Beach; 6 minutes to station and trolley; plot 50x100; best road; price $5,800. Lawrence Loeffler, owner. Telephone 732-W Lynbrook.

House ready for occupancy, furnished; 285 feet shore front; private beach rights; on the north shore of Long Island; house contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, 5 open fireplaces; large porches; on plot of 2½ acres. For further particulars or appointment to see property apply

JULIAN S. DILLON, Room 59, 11 Wall St.

Beautiful corner plot, 88 acres, in heart of village, at Wading River, L. I., north shore, 69 miles out; 5,000 feet frontage on two roads; all high ground; half cleared; fine building sites, splendid view of Sound; half mile to station or beach; no buildings. Owner, F 37 Times.

Beautiful estate at Bellport, Long Island, N. Y., for sale or to rent; about 143 acres; extends from main road to bay, with long shore frontage.

For terms apply to Mr. Chalmers Wood, 52 William St., New York.

Caretaker will show premises.

For Rent.—Suburban residence, with garage, on Boston Post Road, between Mamaroneck and Rye, near Sound and Oakland Beach; nine rooms; all improvements; high-class in every respect; $60 month on lease; send for photos. F. B. Wood, 233 Broadway. Tel. 5914 Barclay.

At Hicksville, a plot of high ground containing 40 city lots, fronting 4 streets, with a brick house; 8 minutes from station; must be disposed of at once to settle estate; respond quickly; price $5,000; cash required $1,000; balance like rent. Nicoll, 108 West 34th St.

Small farm of 5½ acres; good soil; all cleared; large 7-room house; fine condition; small barn; 10 minutes' walk to trolley and centre of village; price $3,500; $500 cash; balance easy terms. Edwin N. Bowley, Northport, L. I.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OVERLOOKING MANHASSET BAY; EASY COMMUTING; ½ HOUR MANHATTAN; SACRIFICE. LOUISE ARMSTRONG, GREAT NECK, L. I.

Northport.—New bungalow, near Water and Main Sts., with improvements; bath and electric lights; seven rooms; open fireplace; on corner plot, 85x200 feet; sold on easy payments. Owner, C. E. Robertson, Northport, L. I.

BUNGALOW $900

cash, balance like rent; substantial, attractive; all conveniences and improvements; 38 minutes Penn. or Flatbush Station; near station; no broker. Emerson, 1,128, 200 5th Av., New York.

FLUSHING, L. I.

For rent, furnished, very attractive house with beautiful grounds; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; exceptional opportunity.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av., cor. 45th St., N. Y.

Sacrifice country home, Huntington, good section, 16 acres, fine land, water views, abundance fruit; comfortable house, garage, outbuildings; exceptional terms responsible party; photographs.

Morris & Gerard, 220 Broadway, New York.

Summer cottage, with acre of land, in restricted section, for sale for $2,000; $500 cash; rest on mortgage; north shore of Long Island; within commuting distance of city. H. A. Walker, 437 5th Av., New York City.

CLIENT DESIRES HOUSE.

Road house or boarding house, 30-40 rooms, for Summer, reasonable; easy access of city. Box P 229 Times Downtown.

Furnished, at Douglaston, directly on the water, but near station, large grounds and trees; $1,800 for Summer, or $2,500 by year. Clair Foster, Owner, Douglaston, L. I.

Twenty acres North Country Road, overlooking Sound; buildings; suitable residence, club; sanitarium; set description. Chauncey Davis, Miller's Place.

Attractive 12-room, airy house, furnished; improvements; shady grounds, garden, fruit, garage; bathing; 80 minutes; finest drinking water. Griffiths, Douglaston, L. I.

Fine house, seven rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, hedge fence, fruit trees; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hoffberg, Hawthorn Av., Floral Park, L. I.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., plot 55x160; highest section of property, opposite private park; at less than Sage Foundation prices. Phone Miss Borger, 6290 Chelsea.

To Let, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor, cottages from $500 up. Rockaway Park Realty Co., opposite depot, Rockaway Park, L. I.

Up-to-date house, 7 rooms and bath; latest improvements; fine location; 5 minutes from station. Address L. Kleid, Baldwin, L. I.

Attractive Bayside houses for sale, rent; built to order. Round View Realty and Construction Co., Bayside, L. I.

Whitestone Landing, L. I.—Choice corner plot near yacht club and station. Will lease or sell. Particulars, 238 East 23d St.

Write for new 1914 catalogue of Long Island properties for sale. Daniel M. Gerard, Huntington, L. I.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 12-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,500 for season. Surf, L 367 Times.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 10-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,200 for season. Surf, L 306 Times.

13 choice lots at Cedar Manor, Jamaica.—Must sacrifice; full commission paid to agents. Owner, Dreamlet, 1,479 3d Av.

Douglaston.—Attractive, Colonial house, $9,000. Particulars, 42 East 76th. Phone 6813 Lenox.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain.—19 lots in Hackensack, 5 minutes' walk two 2½ stations; must sell in hurry; make offer. F. Simon, 112 Hilton St., Paterson, N. J.

Attractive nine-room, corner home, furnished, to sublet until Sept. 30; desirable location; convenient station. 190 Belmont Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Attractive house, 8 rooms, bath, sun parlor, sleeping porch; high ground. Address Owner, Box 285, Ridgewood, N. J.

SHORE FRONT.—140 acres, house, near station; worth $20,000; will take $8,500 this week. "Immediate," L 284 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR RENT. ROBT. T. STUYVESANT, 9 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale—Houses, lots, acreage, and farms. For Rent—Houses, furnished and unfurnished. HORSE & SMITH, Scranton, New Jersey.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Fine cottage-home for sale at Haines Falls, N. Y., for sale or rent, 29 Pendleton Place, Clapton, N. Y.

Most desirable commuter's home; large corner grounds; all improvements; near station; cheap. E. Wignall, Maywood, N. J.

Colonial style house, 10 rooms; shade trees; on bootable stream; bargain price, $4,000. Box 585, Westwood, N. J.

Ridgefield.—Beautiful residence; exclusive plot; required, $8,000. Kruse, 60 Newark St., Hoboken.

Handsome residence in Ridgefield; large plot; $8,000. Elmer, 453 South Broad, Elizabeth.

300-acre deer park, fenced, $15 acre; easy terms. Bennett, Swedesboro, N. J.

Eight-room house, furnished; near village, Glen Ridge, Montclair, Bloomfield, Orange.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

6-ROOM HOME $2400 6-ROOM HOME $2400 HOME $2400 6-ROOM HOME $2400 6-ROOM HOME $2400 6-ROOM

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST on or near Broadway car, between 103d and 75th Sts., Saturday morning, black bag, some change, one dollar bill and keepsake. Suitable reward if returned to Kirkpatrick, 334 St. and 5th Av. J. F., 173 Times.

LOST—Pearl necklace with diamond clasp; lost between Bustanoby's, 39th St., and Hotel Marie Antoinette; liberal reward. Please return to Bustanoby's, 110 W. 39th St.

LOST—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Ro Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST—Between Winter Garden and Broadway and 94th St., diamond (lady's) horseshoe pin; finder liberally rewarded. Hotel Hosta, 2,512 Broadway.

LOST.—Between 110th St. and Amsterdam Av., or in subway, a string of carved gold beads. Address the Cashier at Teachers College.

LOST—Gray jewelry case in the Gaiety Theatre, April 21. Liberal reward for return to owner, 38 Theresa Place, Stapleton, S. I.

LOST.—Between 46th and 5th Av. and Stern's, pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—SMALL IVORY FAN, NIGHT OF WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22; REWARD RETURN. F 65 TIMES.

LOST.—Hotel Manhattan, Saturday afternoon, silver mesh purse; reward. Return 230 West 92d St.; no questions asked.

LOST—Handbag, containing letters; reward. Louise Williams, 230 West 75th. 'Phone Columbus 5221.

LOST—Wednesday, crescent pin, about thirty pearls; liberal reward. Pope, 288 West 106th.

LOST—Near Seamen's Bank, sword pin, pearls and rubies; reward. Morningside 1059.

LOST—West 94th-16th Sts., class pin; reward. Elizabeth Doran, 140 West 16th.

$100.00 REWARD
for recovery or information leading to recovery of merchandise stolen from a loft at 128 West 27th St. on Sunday, April 19.
PETERSEN'S DETECTIVE BUREAU,
One Liberty St.,
New York City.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for return of fancy stone platinum long chain; lost Wednesday, April 15. Return to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., 334 5th Av.

$200 reward for return of pearl earring lost Wednesday night at Metropolitan Opera House or vicinity. Return to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., 334 5th Av., City.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. BOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 214 West 92d St.

LOST.—Small yellow mongrel pug, pointed head, curled tail; name Prince; reward. 271 West 23d St.

LOST—Sunday, white Persian cat. Reward return Mrs. Demarest, 48 East 78d St.

Horses and Carriages.
Thirty cents a line.

Wiegel buys horses; do you wish to sell your horse? Write or telephone Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

Completely fitted up five-room office at attractive price; on account of moving my New Haven office to New York, am obliged to move to larger quarters here; offer present New York office, at 215 4th Av., on three-year lease; large sum of money has been spent in fitting up this office with partitions, lockers, shelving, &c.; amount of space about 1,100 square feet; only first-class tenants in building; fine location. Address Charles W. Hoyt, 215 4th Av. Phone 2043 Gramercy.

BARGAINS.
A handsome store and basement; light three sides, in 3d Av., 7,000 feet, $2,500; plate glass front loft; advertising advantages alone worth $1,000; 3,700 feet, $1,500.
2 top lofts, light four sides; 5,400 feet, $1,600; third loft, $1,500; steam heat, elevator service; immediate possession; brokers protected. Engineer, 207 East 49th St. Telephone 9281 Riverside.

To let in auto district, half of fourth floor, 7,500 sq. feet, in fireproof building, 250 W. 54th St., between Broadway and 8th Av.; excellent light; 22½c. insurance rates, automatic sprinkler system, passenger and freight elevators; ideal for auto service department or show room; immediate occupancy; favorable terms. Emil Grossman Mfg. Co., 'Bush Terminal Bldg. No. 20, Brooklyn.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th.—Daylight loft, containing 6 rooms, 22x90, separately or en suite; suitable for light manufacturing, engineer, architect, general contractor, or automobile business. Apply premises.

LOFTS TO LET.

$45 and $50; two adjoining light lofts; space, 40x90; heated, freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. D. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., city.

23d St., 254 West.—Two upper floors of building, eight rooms and bathroom; residence or light business; rent $75 per month. A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d St. Phone 1276 Chelsea.

NO. 257 5TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST.
Desirable store, 25x100, to let; also lofts. Elevator service and heat. Apply to
F. & G. PFLOMM,
9 West 29th St.

A.—107 WEST 41TH ST.,
25x100; magnificent 4-story building; electric elevators; ideal for restaurant or club; rent reasonable; possession. J. Arthur Fischer, 390 6th Av.

Store, basement, lofts to let, 127-129 White St., near Centre; 42x75 and 100; exceptionally light; suitable salesrooms, offices, light manufacturing. 8465 Cortlandt. Perry J. Fuller, attorney, 140 Nassau St.

169 CHAMBERS ST.
Wholesale produce and cheese district. BRIGHT, LARGE OFFICE, ONLY $15. Apply MARTIN, 307 Greenwich St., or SNOWBER & SMITH, Agents, 2,190 B'way.

Furnished bungalow, high elevation, at Stamford, Conn.; six rooms, all improvements; gas, water, and electricity; five minutes to trolley. Fred Berg, Stamford, Conn.

Floors to rent for high class business only; modern elevator building; plate glass front; ready May 1; Lexington Av., near 40th St. Owner, Francis Connor, 14 East 42d.

Nos. 17-19 Catharine Slip.—Entire building, with store, or three lofts separately; elevator, electric light; reasonable rent. Bernard Smyth & Sons, 149 Broadway.

Entire charge taken houses; money advanced to pay interest and taxes; properties bought, sold and exchanged. S. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,247 Boston Road, Bronx.

For rent.—At 42d St. and Broadway, two fine offices suitable for physician or for private offices. For particulars call or address M. H. Short, 32 West 100th St.

LEASE FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS, LARGE THEATRE; SPLENDID LOCATION FOR MOVING PICTURES; ONLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. F 49 TIMES.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT
or studio, newly decorated, $75 monthly; southeast corner 6th Av. and 55th St. Owner, Room 906, 30 East 42d St.

To let, two lofts, at Stamford, Conn., near depot, suitable light manufacturing; 7,360 square feet floor space. Apply Fred Berg, Stamford, Conn.

Small office in suite, completely furnished; rent, $25, including reasonable telephone, stenographic service. Bovie & Wilson, 50 Pine St.

Bronx, Broadway, near 145th St.; two to five year leases. Henry F. Wells Realty Corporation, 3,687 Broadway.

Large, light office in The Churchman Building; refined surroundings; reasonable rent. Mallory, 434 Lafayette St. 'Phone 654 Spring.

Building or lofts; 86 Watts St., near Hudson; good light for manufacturing; electric power; moderate rent. M. Mitchell.

Desk room to let, including use of desk; light office; centrally located; $7.50 per month. Room 95, 3 East 17th St.

Furnished space in private office; full privileges of phone and reception room. 366 5th Av., Room 603.

Loft, top, to let; 34 North Moore St.; 50x80; exceptionally fine light; steam power and elevator.

Desk room, 587 Madison Av., ground floor.

Will rent private office, 20th floor Hudson Terminal Building. Phone Cortlandt 2442.

90th, 4 West.—Large parlor for professional use; lavatory, phone; private house.

LOFTS.—2 light lofts, 25x50. GRIFFIN ROOFING CO., 506 West 26th.

Ground floor in factory, 75x100, with or without power. Engineer, 313 East 94th.

Newly constructed store to let; suitable for upholstering or tailoring. 306 W. 49th St.

Office and showroom to let, furnished or unfurnished. Room 1,011, 1,261 Broadway.

Offices, light, clean, newly renovated; $15 up. Apply office, 109 Broad St.

Attractive studio, suitable one or two persons, $38. Janitor, 88 Washington Place.

New Jersey.

STORE, corner business corner, suitable for loan office or retail business; rent $25. Elias, 207 Market St., Newark.

Country Property.
Thirty cents a line.

PORTABLES A BIG CUT in portable garages, dwellings, &c. Knapp Portable Building System, 111 Broadway.

For Sale.

An Island Home.—One of the most attractive and highly improved of the Thousand Island group, near Alexandria Bay, in the St. Lawrence River; island, 3½ acres; roomy three-story house, completely furnished and ready for immediate occupancy. Write Hoggson Brothers, 7 East 44th St., New York City, for photographs, plans, description, and price.

For sale quick, eight-room bungalow on Lake St. Catherine, Vt.; 150 feet lake front, 200 feet deep, and barn 18x36 feet; $2,500. Address for picture and description, M. W. Hicks, Granville, N. Y.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house for rent; 9 rooms, fully furnished; 2 baths; all improvements; screened porch; large lot; vegetable garden planted; fruit trees; superb mountain view; reasonable rent to responsible party; reference required. Address HOUSE, corner Summit and Madison Avs., South Orange, N. J. Phone 406J.

For rent.—Furnished, Freeport, L. I.; artistic six-room cottage; three bedrooms; electric lights; telephone; gas range and heater; screens; double garage; convenient tennis court and yacht club; May to October; $300. Phone, Freeport 470. L. J. Hall, care Columbian Brass Foundry, Freeport.

Furnished rustic bungalows to rent or for sale, in woods on Delaware River, fronting fine fishing and boating eddy; opposite Cochecton, N. Y., on Erie; five minutes' walk from Post Office and stores. Address A. G. Gregg, Damascus, Penn., or G. F. Ketchum, Warwick, N. Y.

On the Shrewsbury River.—To rent for the Summer season at Locust, N. J.; country home, fully furnished; 12 rooms, 2 baths, fireplaces, gas; beautiful view of Sea Bright; three miles from Red Bank; also garage or stable on grounds; rent, $500. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St., New York City.

Adirondacks—For rent, at Lake Placid, attractive, well-furnished house; two baths, three fireplaces, three lavatories, laundry; electric light; steam-heated, and telephone; ice house filled. Mrs. J. Williston Wright, 480 Central Park West.

To Rent.—For the Summer season, a country home, partly furnished; eight rooms; all modern improvements and conveniences; situated near train and trolley line; moderate rent; inspection at any time. Apply to Michael Staub, 14 Ward Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Bungalows at seashore, 5 and 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; gas; nicely furnished; sandy bathing beach; one hour Manhattan; rental $200 up per season; Far Rockaway trolley from Jamaica property. Meyer, Box 40, Jamaica.

Garden City, Long Island.—Beautiful new house of 12 rooms and 3 baths, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, by year or for season; ½ acre ground, with garage; choice location. Townsend, Apt. 101, 35 Madison Av.

Sound Beach, Conn.—Stone cottage, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths; steam heat, electric light; fine view of Sound; convenient to trolley and R. R.; $1,200 for season. Vasa Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.

Great Neck.—Beautiful water-front estate; magnificent new house, with every luxury; billiards; two ballrooms, art gallery; unusual living room; unlimited garage room and servants' quarters; lovely wooded grounds; $5,500 for season. B. M., phone 280, Great Neck.

Fine opportunity to rent a new, fully furnished bungalow-cottage on water front at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; about five minutes from Sandy Hook boat landing; fine boating facilities. Address L 361 Times Downtown.

Magnificent view, directly on bank of river; eight rooms, fully furnished; Steinway grand piano; $200 Victrola; five minutes from station; June-Sept. 15, $275; seen Sundays or by appointment. B. W. Bradley, Hastings-on-Hudson.

In heart of Berkshires, at Cheshire; commodious, well-furnished house, 4 bathrooms, billiard room, tennis court, fine lawns, stately trees; 10 acres; through express trains. Apply A. L. Brown, 128 Broadway, N. Y.

To Rent for the Summer—House at Englewood, N. J., on east side; 10 minutes' walk to Erie depot; eight rooms, two baths; fine location. For information apply Room 1,131, 25 Broad St., New York City.

New, six rooms; bath, large attic; furnished; modern; electricity; fine water; fireplace in living room; hill overlooking Sound; near trolley; boating, bathing; price, $375. C. H. Briggs, South Norwalk, Conn.

House, six living, bedrooms, bath; attractively furnished; large grounds; five minutes D., L. & W.; 25 minutes Hoboken; May 15-Aug. 15; $250; to refined, plain people only. Box 112, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Great Neck.—New residence, on large water-front estate; completely furnished; seven bedrooms, two baths, garage, bathhouse; tennis court, &c.; yearly rent, $1,250. C. M., telephone 280, Great Neck.

Furnished, unfurnished ten-room house, all conveniences; 5 minutes' walk New Haven R. R.; 3 minutes Boston, Westchester. 171 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Saturday and Sunday; other days by appointment.

Lake George, Champlain, Placid, Raquette, Keene Valley, Berkshires, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine; rentals, $100-$5,000. Adirondacks, 35 Nassau St.

House, nine bedrooms, bath, electric lights, garage, garden, Great Barrington, Mass., June-October; rent reasonable. Miss Ida F. Rocap, Great Barrington, Mass.

Bungalow on Sound.—Eight rooms; modern improvements; commuting distance from New York; large grounds; garage; every convenience; built one year. Lester, 432 Madison Av.

Among the Pines, Lake George.—Attractive house, furnished; 15 rooms; broad piazzas; sleeping porch; icehouse. Randolph, 3 Washington Square, Manhattan.

Crestwood Home.—Eight rooms; out-door sleeping porch; big piazza; all conveniences; big half-acre fruit garden; 30 minutes out, N. Y. C. F 80 Times.

Attractive Summer Home.—Sloping lawn, near Monadnock Mountain, Jaffrey, N. H. For full particulars address Postmaster, Jaffrey, N. H.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $250-$425; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Sound Beach, Conn.—A few remaining moderate priced bungalows and cottages for rent, furnished; plots for sale. Box 847 Sound Beach, Conn.

Rockaway Park.—Near ocean; 10 rooms; tastefully furnished; immediate possession. M 213 Times Downtown.

Attractive cottages, furnished; 16 rooms, bath, $450; six rooms, bath, $150 for season; no mosquitoes. 47 West 95th St.

111th St., 521 West.—6 light rooms; elevator; finely furnished; very reasonable. Kleinberger.

For Rent—Hillsdale, N. Y., two-room bungalow, furnished; season, $50. Mrs. L. E. Perkins.

A score furnished cottages, some on shore, $200 to $2,500; list mailed. Codling, Northport, L. I.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Rent—Part of old Colonial house; beautiful location on Connecticut River. Address Miss M. W. Seiden, Hadlyme, Conn.

Wanted.

Some rather nice people would like to have a furnished cottage, or house, or whatever you like to call it, by the sea; roughly speaking, it should have four or five bedrooms and the other necessary impedimenta; of course we are of democratic belief; nevertheless, we prefer a certain amount of privacy; unfortunately, it must be within commuting distance of New York. M 182 Times.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Baker.

Lady's or physician's Baker electric phaeton; fine leather top; good Exide battery; windshield. Owner, Z 353 Times.

Cadillac.

CADILLAC, 1913, five-passenger touring body; painted black; in good condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 1,801 Broadway, N. Y. City.

For Sale—Six-passenger 1913 Cadillac; first-class condition. Apply Room 1130, 25 Broad St., New York City.

Cadillac 1912 Touring car; also 1913 5-passenger body. Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

Delaunay-Belleville.

Delaunay-Belleville, six-cylinder, collapsible coupe body, by best French maker; wire wheels; light brown color; fully equipped; little used; splendid condition; less than half cost. May be seen 109 West 51st St.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Chalmers.

For Sale—Chalmers five passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles; $650. Swed & Co., 46 Malden Lane. Phone John 465.

Flat.

Five-passenger Flat touring car; A1 condition; recently thoroughly overhauled; electric light and horn; 2 extra tires, 2 inner tubes; price, $650. Inquire 122 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

Ford.

FORDS
MONTHLY
PAYMENTS.
New 1914 runabouts, touring, town and commercial cars at regular list prices; cars delivered on payment of $221.50, and balance payable in monthly notes of $50, each bearing 6% interest. Write or telephone and make appointment for one of our representatives to call. Immediate delivery. BRONX FORD CO., 550 Bergen Ave., Bronx, New York.
PHONE 2101 MELROSE.

Hupmobile.

HUPMOBILES, 32 H. P., TOURING CARS AND ROADSTERS, four of them, all 1913 model, appearance and condition excellent, guaranteed like new; have every equipment and many extras. HUPMOBILE AGENCY, 1,190 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Hupmobile, 1914 touring; electric starter and lights; slightly used demonstrating purposes; will sell at attractive figure. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, touring, with convertible town car body; full equipment, including starter, demountable rims, &c.; $800. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1912 touring car; overhauled, repainted, guaranteed; will sell at sacrifice price. Chas. C. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Bway.

Locomobile.

Late 1912 Locomobile touring car, used very little, in perfect condition, fully equipped, boat top; can be seen at Washington Garage, Bronx. Demonstration by appointment. Phone 6032 Greeley. M 142 Times.

LOCOMOBILE—1912—6-cyl. 48 H. P. 5-Passenger Touring.
Full nickel trim, fully equipped, and in the best of condition. Price, $1,350. ARTHUR S. TAYLOR, 1,936 Broadway.

Lozier.

Lozier 4-passenger 1910 Briarcliff roadster; fully equipped; just thoroughly overhauled. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 72d St. 7194—Lenox.

National.

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USED CAR DEPARTMENT
BARGAINS

1912 SPEEDWAY ROADSTER
Powerful, fast, perfect condition.

1912 7-PASS. TOURING CAR
Same as late model with exception of starter.

1912 5-PASS. TOURING CAR
Electric lighting and starting system. Up to date in every particular.

1913 COUPE DRIVEN 3,000 MILES
Same in every detail as latest model.

OTHER MAKES AND MODELS
Our Used National Cars are thoroughly rebuilt. This means perfect condition and full guarantee.

—NATIONAL AGENCY—
—NATIONAL AGENCY—
1922 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE.
We specialize in PACKARDS.
All latest models.
Touring, landaulet, limousine bodies at cost. See us before buying.
1,876 Broadway. Phone 5078 Columbus.

PACKARD, 1913, 48, touring (7-passenger) body; finished in Packard standard blue with fine yellow striping; includes top, windshield, and slip covers.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 1,801 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PACKARD.
1912 30 Touring, 1911 30 Touring.
1912 18 Limousine, 1908 30 Runabout.
1912 7-passenger, touring body.
George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

Packard "30," seven passenger, 1909; rebuilt with 1912 parts; in fine condition; $675. Milton Sandman, 36 Ashland Place, B'klyn.

Panhard.

PANHARD RUNABOUT.
Shaft drive, late model, perfect condition, $850.
H. A. DUGUID,
902 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.
Phone Bedford 2827.

Palmer-Singer.

PALMER-SINGER, 1914, 45 H. P. 5-passenger touring, run less than 3,500 miles; completely equipped; top, windshields, electric lights self-starter, extra tires, speedometer, clock, horns, &c., guaranteed to be in excellent condition; cost $2,300; sell for $1,700. R. Goldsmith, 33 Gold St. Tel. John 855.

Pullman.

For Sale.—A 1912 Pullman touring car which is in first-class condition. 112 East 75th St. Lenox 5206.

Pullman 1913 4-44 Touring, fully equipped; fine condition; bargain. Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

Renault.

Renault 1907, 20-30 H. P. 5-passenger touring; equipped with top, windshield, speedometer, &c.; this car is in excellent condition; has been run about 2,000 miles; cost $5,500; will sell for $750. H. Peeters, Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 3054 Bayside.

Simplex.

SIMPLEX, 1910, "50"; demi-limousine; in good condition; equipment includes Warner speedometer and clock.
2 extra casings.
2 extra tubes.
2 extra rims.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 1,801 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Studebaker.

1912 Studebaker roadster; 2-pass.; perfect condition; overhauled; guaranteed; FOUR $400. AUTO EXCHANGE, 211 W. 58.

1912 Studebaker Touring, Five Passenger; perfect condition; overhauled; guaranteed; FOUR $400. AUTO EXCH., 211 W. 58.

Thomas.

1911 Garford Limousine Seven Passenger; Beautiful; good condition; sacrifice FOUR $600. AUTO EXCHANGE, 211 W. 58.

Winton.

WINTON SIX, $400.
1909 model, 48 H. P., 4-passenger toy tonneau; Fisk demountable rims; this car is fully equipped with self-starter, top, windshield, horn, speedometer; original cost $5,200; always driven by owner, who vouches for its excellent condition; stunning appearance. P 233 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

A 1912 Velie; racy type; dynamo, electric lighted; perfect condition; $700.
1913 Velie touring; Gray & Davis starter and light; $1,200; like new.
1912 6-passenger Velie, $900.
1912 Speedwell, 7 passenger, $1,000; A1 condition; guaranteed.
Velie Agency, 1,688 Broadway.

RENAULT LANDAULET, 30 H. P.
BENZ LIMOUSINE, 50 H. P.
Excellent condition; for sale at bargain prices, for inspection call 129 West 49th St., private garage. Particulars apply H. Asendorf, Room 834, 11 Broadway, New York. Phone 1220 Rector.

Automobile agents and manufacturers: I have some space and deakroom to rent in my show room for sample cars. "Gasoline Row," Box 230 Times Downtown.

Beautiful 1912 touring car; cost $2,600; will sacrifice, $550; will take small car in part payment. George Brown. Telephone 159W—Westchester.

1911 Thomas Touring Seven Passenger; Good condition; rare bargain, $800.
SIX AUTO EXCHANGE, 211 West 58th St.

Any make new automobile may be purchased through me at a discount; full manufacturer's guarantee. Broker, E 25 Times.

1913 seven-passenger touring car, newly painted, fully equipped. H. T., 127 East 93d St., New York City. Phone 6073 Lenox.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.
Miscellaneous.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

A FIREPROOF GARAGE AND SIX HIGH-CLASS AUTOMOBILES.

This garage is situated on the Hudson County Boulevard; an ideal location; owner will sacrifice this garage for the reason that he has no time to attend to it. The cars can be purchased along with the garage or can be bought separately. All these cars are in excellent condition, and each is a wonderful bargain. The cars include:

A Michigan, 4-cylinder, 40 H. P., fully equipped; electric lights, electric starter, demountable rims; no modern improvement overlooked; this car is in my private garage, and will give any kind of a demonstration required; a bargain worth investigating; will accept reasonable offer.

A Chalmers Model K runabout; first-class condition; demonstration cheerfully given; bargain.

A McFarland six, 1914 model; this car has come from the factory with a sight draft against bill of lading; will release her from Pennsylvania Station; car listed $2,790; $1,750 releases her.

A Thomas 6-cylinder 1912 model; this is the best used car in the market, and I will sacrifice same; demonstration cheerfully given.

A Thomas, 1909, 4-cylinder, 60 H. P. chain-drive, 7-passenger, touring body, in first-class condition; $500 gets this bargain.

A Thomas, Model K, 70 H. P.; this car is in first-class condition; recently overhauled and painted; will sacrifice this car for any reasonable offer.

For full particulars of the proposition or of any of the cars address P 237 Times Downtown.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
OWNERS' SACRIFICE SALE
GUARANTEED USED AUTOS.
PEERLESS CHASSIS—As is $175
CADILLAC—Small toy tonneau; overhauled and painted; great bargain.. $250
HUDSON — Roadster; fine condition; cost $1,000 ..... $250
METZ—1913 roadster $250
CHALMERS—40; 7-pass.; great bargain; cost $2,500 ..... $350
PALMER-SINGER—5-pass. tour.; overhauled and painted; cost $1,500 ..... $350
FORD—1913 & 1913 tour.; like new; cost $600 ..... $300 & $350
REO—1912 5 pass.; fully equipped; demountable rims; like new; cost $1,200 $400
OVERLAND—1912, 5-pass. tour.; fully equipped; cost $1,200 ..... $450
METZ DELIVERY—1914; almost new; cost $650 ..... $450
ARGYLE—Taxicab; just passed inspection; fine condition; cost $1,200 ..... $400
NATIONAL—Roadster; overhauled; perfect condition; great bargain $550
CADILLAC—1912 tour.; perfect condition; self starter; cost $2,300 ..... $825
NATIONAL — 1912 5-pass.; fully equipped; like new; cost $3,500 ..... $850
ISOTTA—40; perfect condition; fully equipped; cost $5,500 ..... $750
PACKARD—30; 7-pass.; late 1910 model; cost $4,000 ..... $850
OAKLAND—6 cylinder; self starter $1,350
CADILLAC—1913 road.; fully equipped; like new; self starter; cost $2,300...$1,300
SAMPSON—½ ton truck; almost new; cost $7,850 ..... $850
Many other great values from $150 up.
MOTORCYCLES—All makes.....$35 to $150
Write, call, or phone Columbus 3990.
GREENE'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
Central Park West, cor. 62d St.
Open evenings.

30 ELEGANT HIGH GRADE USED CARS.
—BUY BEFORE BUYING.—
1913 Olds., 6 cyl., self starter, $1,600.
1912, 1911, 1909 Oldsmobiles, fine shape, all guaranteed like new; $400 and up.
Also
1911 6 cyl. Peerless Trg.; 1911 Speedwell toy tonn.; 1912 Everitt 6 cyl.; 1913 Marion Roadster, 1910 Buick trg.; National Touring 5 pass.; McFarland Road; Packard car with Limousine body; 1911 Reo 5 pass.; Stevens Duryea 6 cyl.; Stoddard Dayton. ALL CARS NICE SHAPE, READY FOR ROAD.
BRAND NEW TIRES, ALL SIZES, LOW PRICES.
OPEN BODIES, ALL MAKES, FIT ANY CAR.
$20 to $75.
OLDSMOBILE CO. OF N. Y., 225-7 West 58th Street.
Near Broadway. Col. 9680-1-2.

JOHN M. BRISBEN CO.,
USED AUTOMOBILE DEALERS,
32 WEST 63D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Telephone 1242 Columbus.
Have on hand some of the GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in Motor Cars.
Every Car is a standard model and SEVERAL are PRACTICALLY NEW, having been run less than 1,000 miles.
Each Car has been THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED and put in PERFECT RUNNING ORDER in our own shops, and is guaranteed to be so.
EASY PAYMENTS.
HIGH CLASS REPAIRING DONE BY BEST MECHANICS IN CITY.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Open evenings until 8 o'clock and Sundays.

DAYTON AIRLESS TIRE TESTIMONIAL.
GENTLEMEN: We are pleased to state that the "Dayton Airless Tires" have proved to have all the merits that you claim for them.
Have run our Reo car some sixteen hundred miles on Dayton Airless Tires, and, from appearance, they are good for eight or ten years to come.
(Signed) A. A. PLATTS.
DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.,
Tel. Col. 9794. 1,851 Broadway.

1911 40-H. P. Garford chassis, with special landaulet body, made by Studebaker, also special Studebaker 7-passenger open body for same; slip covers, top practically new; Warner autometer; Claxton horn; otherwise completely e-uipped; all in excellent order; original cost $5,600; price $900 cash. Longfellow, 235 West End Av.

1912 30 h. p. Metallurgique limousine, 7-passenger, shaft-drive, 4 extra tires; modern equipment; lately overhauled; $6,000; will sacrifice for $2,500. Heydenreich, 1,131 Dean St., Brooklyn. Telephone 6913 Bedford.

Bargains.—Two 2-ton trucks, 7 passenger touring, 5 passenger touring, Ford touring; pleasure and commercial bodies; all very cheap. Benson-Morris Garage Co., 48 Love Lane, Brooklyn. 'Phone Main—7573.

REBUILT CARS, $100-$2,000.
Touring and Runabout Bodies, $25 up.
Tops, $10; top Covs., $1; Sh'lds, Sp'd'm't's, $5. Steer. Cols, Radiat'rs, Ltg. Bat'ries, Sundries.
20th Century Co., 1,692 B'way, near 53d.

WE SELL
your business quickly, without publicity. Write or phone, Madison Square 6516. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway.

Buy your car from dealers who have the reputation of having nothing but the best of used cars; we give real values. Send for list. HAYES-DIEFENDERFER CO., Inc., 21 West 62d St.

CASH FOR YOUR AUTOMOBILE.
GREENE'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
17 to 20 Central Park West, cor. 62d St.
Telephone Columbus 3990.

Automobiles for Rent.

BY DAY OR HOUR.
Late model Packard touring car to hire; reasonable rates; owner drives. Brock, 15 West 60th. Phone 9295 Columbus.

English chauffeur, had several years' touring experience, owning smart touring car, inclusive prices for touring. Address Taylor, 89 Pall Mall, London, England.

PIERCE ARROW limousine for hire by the hour, trip, day, or month; splendid car, like new; would sell. Doisneau, 124 West 50th. Telephone 6768 Columbus.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422.
Folliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

Established business needing capital to expand wants active man to take interest and invest $2,500. Address F 114 Times.

Renault landaulet for hire by month, day, or week; beautiful car. Packard Garage, 124 West 50th St. Phone Col. 406.

Fine touring car, day, weekly, monthly; owner drives; careful service. Ajax Auto Service, 170 West 65th St. Col. 6737.

Packard; up-to-date 7-passenger foredo for hire by month, $375. Telephone 49 Riverside. Johnson, Apt. 14.

Packard touring, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri. 7670 Morningside. 532 West 122d St.

Classy seven passenger Packard, touring; reasonable; hourly, monthly; careful service. 2850 Morningside.

For Rent, smart Itala landaulet; day, week, or month; terms reasonable; owner drives. Box F 42 Times.

Packard cars for rent to weekly or monthly customers. Williams, Morningside 3761.

Elegant Packard touring car rented. Dolbey, 140 East 54th St. Plaza 2833.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.
Motor Trucks.

1912 Buick delivery; 1-ton capacity; panel body; thoroughly overhauled truck. TRUCK AUTO EXCHANGE, 211 West 58th.

Automobile Supplies.

COLUMBIA LAMP WORKS.
Radiator specialists; all types and makes repaired on short notice; mfrs. of any style or shape radiators.
243-245 West 47th St., New York City.

WE SELL All kinds of radiators, windshields, lamps, and hoods; mudguards made from $5 a set and AND REPAIR up; also tanks at $4 and up.
AMERICAN LAMP WORKS,
233 W. 47th St. Bryant 2320.

BALL BEARINGS EXCHANGED All Makes and Sizes in Stock. PRUYN & BILODEAU, 1876 B'way. Tel. Columbus 8988.

Ball and roller bearings. Gwilliam Co., 253 West 58th St. (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7820 Col. 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Automobile Tires.

SOMETHING NEW.
If you are stuck at night, don't lay up. Call Leon Jaffess, dealer in new, used, and double tires. Main store, 252 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 3249. Open day and night.

For double-tread slightly used tires and tubes, also expert tire repair, call Columbus 5401; prompt, reliable service. Progressive Tyre and Repair Co., 167 West 49th.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—PACKARD 38, LIMOUSINE BODY. ADDRESS X 232 TIMES ANNEX.

Small town car wanted, Packard, Pierce, Stearns preferred. Campbell, 112 West 52d.

Wanted, to hire for Summer months, private car. Address F 224 Times Downtown.

Automobile Repairing.

HUDSON AUTO LAMP CO.,
1,650 Broadway.
We sell and repair Auto Radiators, Windshields, Fenders, Lamps of all makes. Expert work. Superior Service. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Columbus 8194.
Bring your Automobile troubles to us.
BARGAINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Portable Garages.

GARAGES A BIG CUT in portable garages, dwellings, &c. Knapp Portable Building System, 111 Broadway.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

$5,000 buys half interest in business manufacturing patented article of interest to women; contracts for 1915 business in the house with the best concerns in the country; opportunity to handle your own money in your own way and turn it quickly; principals only. M 423 Times.

Opportunity for a young man with $2,000 to enter an established manufacturing business that is on a paying basis. This is not a gold mine, but a strictly business proposition with a business house that has a good mercantile rating, requiring additional capital, and are willing to pay a salary and guaranteed interest to party investing. Candy representative preferred. Address Opportunity, Box F 231 Times Downtown.

Well-known chemist, having large business downtown, established 35 years, wants to move uptown and enlarge business capacity; party with $20,000 wanted as half partner and business manager; enlarged business expected to earn $50,000 annually; great opportunity for sound, solid business man. Inquire Beck, Suite 156, Ansonia Hotel, City.

Wanted.—Party interested in going into retail ladies' ready to-wear cloaks and suits with an established man in Dayton, Ohio, can secure finest corner in city on the main street. X 236 Times Annex.

Exceptional opportunity in well established cigarette business, for a young man with $2,000 capital and willing to work. Room 412, 546 5th Av.

$12,000 MFG. PLANT FOR $3,500.
A fully equipped, going factory for manufacture of jewelry, novelties, &c., splendidly located, in New York City. N 23 Times.

German civil engineer, returning to the Continent, wishes to represent in Germany important American firm; good connection with iron and mining industry. F 66 Times.

Engineering and machine business—general work—desires active partner to purchase half interest; small; old; successful. X 255 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Asbestos manufacturing business; money maker for fifteen years; in thoroughly prosperous condition; Bradstreet's references. X 254 Times Annex.

Corner saloon, busiest downtown thoroughfare; closed Sundays; weekly receipts, $600; low rental; $3,000. Ascher Co., 120 Liberty St.

If you have a product of merit susceptible to high-class sales campaign by experienced sales manager write giving full description to Broad Gage, F 102 Times.

Local Partner.—One in every section outside of New York City, to control sale of portable garages; best value on market; exclusive rights. Kolb Sales Co., 30 Church St., N. Y.

CHANCE.
$200 invested with services, buys interest in established business ready for immediate results; stock all ready. X 249 Times Annex.

ADVERTISE IN RICHEST SUBURBAN DISTRICT on earth. Cover Westchester County and suburban Connecticut; one month, $39 an inch cash. Address Suburban, 125 Times, West Monroe St.

STANDING TIMBER.
Large tract of A1 virgin growth; this can be bought cheap for quick sale. D. W. Ferguson, 621 Tremont Building, Boston.

HOTELS, SALOONS, ROADHOUSES bought, sold, exchanged without publicity. ASCHER CO., 120 Liberty St. Phone, Rector 3887.

Handsome income easily earned to those who are able to introduce capital into our attractive enterprise. See Mr. Ruthauser, 103 East 125th St., or phone Harlem 1086.

Commission business, established, desires active partner with small investment; excellent profits; highest grade references; half interest. X 253 Times Annex.

Broker wants active associate to take over interest of retiring partner; $1,000 investment; references exchanged. M 206 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Treasurer textile manufacturing company; $30,000 needed; can have control and handle finances. Dr. Arthur Meyer, 339 Brown St., Union Hill, N. J.

Established soap manufacturing business; steady trade; good profits; $5,000 partnership considered; big future. Opportunity, Box 875 Times Downtown.

Active party with $500 to $3,500 may obtain exclusive agency staple product; increasing demand; large

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A—A—A.—365 Central Park West, (96th St.)—Eight large rooms, two baths, eighth floor; two apartments to each floor; uninterrupted view over Park and Palisades; Aeolian player piano, living room bay window; owner leaving city, will sacrifice at any reasonable rent until Sept. 25. Kneeman, Tel. 3922—Riverside.

At moderate rent, from May 45th to October 1st, a nicely furnished cool apartment of seven rooms and bath.
251 West 57th Street, corner of Broadway; elevator service; near Riverside Drive; convenient to Subway and elevated; reference required; seen by appointment. Telephone Richard, 6756 Schuyler.

For Summer months, cool, artistically, and completely furnished; rent reasonable; The Sonoma, 35th and Broadway.

For Summer.—Large six-room apt., completely furnished; southern exposure; Poe Park Apts., overlooking Poe Park; highest class neighborhood in the Bronx; convenient to L, Subway, and N. Y. C. lines; rent $50; references. Apply Janitor, 253 East Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. C., or 'phone Fordham 2501R.

Broadway, one block from Subway station; exceptionally furnished apartment 8 rooms, 3 baths; every window on street; Oriental rugs and fine collection oil paintings, Steinway grand piano, &c.; will sublet till Oct. 1 at moderate rental. Apply Manager, 545 West 111th St.

An unusual apartment for beauty and magnificence; a real show home. Oriental rugs throughout, imported furnishings; 6 large rooms, 2 baths, in highest class apartment; sublease May until October. $250 monthly. Apartment 9B, 251 West 80th St.

180 West 90th St.—High-class, magnificently furnished new 6-room apartment to sublet until Oct. 1; everything for housekeeping; Steinway pianola. Victrola; must be rented at once; references.
J. F. LOEWI, Apartment 2C.

To let from June 1 to Sept. 1; handsomely furnished 7-room apartment on Riverside Drive, at 116th St.; very cool and delightful in Summer; 4 rooms overlooking the Drive and river; rent $135 per month. E 20 Times.

VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished apartments,
six and eight rooms, two baths.
Possession at once.
Manager, Telephone Columbus 4766.

APARTMENT, northwest corner of MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING; 6 ROOMS AND BATH; $58 per month; worth much more; only first-class tenant need apply.
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
749 Fifth Avenue. Phone Plaza 270.

99th St., (808 West End Av.)—Furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; coolest location in city Summer months; maid service, silver, linen, bedding, Victrola, piano, all included; references required. Evenings, 7 to 8. Riverside 1246.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SUMMER.

Six good-sized rooms substantially furnished; high grade; facing park; 6th floor; guaranteed to be cool. Summer rates, references, Apt. 63, 320 Central Park West.

$1,200 to $1,400, with great concessions to Oct. 1st; eight rooms and bath; front and rear elevators; facing Park, and near Subway station. 18-16 Central Park West, corner 61st St. Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St.

Six rooms, all front, well and completely furnished home, to sublet from May to October for $100 a month. Apply to E., 509 West 110th St., or Superintendent on premises.

THE NEVADA,
70TH AND BROADWAY.
Seven beautifully furnished rooms, two baths; facing Broadway; reduced rent for Summer. Telephone 684 Columbus. Apt. 8C.

For rent till Oct. 1, one of the most attractive apartments on lower Madison Av., 5 rooms and bath; rent, completely furnished, $100 per month. Address P 238 Times Downtown.

Coolest apartment Washington Heights; six outside rooms, north and east exposure; corner bedrooms; four windows; sublet until Oct. 1; fully furnished; modern improvements. Apt. 6S, 700 West 180th, corner Broadway.

Furnished Apartment to Lease for Summer Months.—Beautifully furnished nine rooms; two baths; very cool and quiet; on Central Park; rent furnished half actual price. Apt. 9, at 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.

61st St., 219 West. (corner Broadway.)—Will lease my seven-room apartment in large, new, exclusive house for Summer at nominal rate; richly furnished, light, cool, quiet; references. Mrs. Craig.

A.—A.—Three rooms, kitchenette, furnished; one room 7'x13½; piano; very attractive; near Subway, Broadway, and Amsterdam Ave Morningside Heights; telephone 7700 Morning. C. E. Fay, 421 W. 119th St.

ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE NEWLY-FURNISHED 7-ROOM APARTMENT, JUST OFF RIVERSIDE DRIVE ON 85TH ST.; WILL SUBLET MAY 1 TO OCT. 1. S. P. KENTON, 530 WEST 85TH ST.

A HANDSOME STRICTLY MODERN 6-ROOM APARTMENT, CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, TO SUBLET CHEAP; POSSESSION ANYTIME ROSENHEIM, 260 W. 72D.

A completely furnished apartment to sublet May to October; seven sunny rooms, facing Broadway, opposite Columbia. See Supt., 537 West 121st St., or phone 5800 Gramercy.

253 West 42d St., The Clinton.—Single rooms, two and three room apartments, with bath; furnished and unfurnished; rates moderate. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

Attractive, high class, furnished apartment; large, sunny rooms; finest neighborhood; piano; phonograph; maid if desired; bargain. H., 318 West 84th St.

Sublet, from May to Oct., two rooms, bath, furnished; hotel service. Algonquin, 59 West 44th St., suite 608.

Attractive Riverside Drive apartment, corner 94th St., eight outside rooms; $125 per month, June to October or longer; maid remain if desired; references. F 39 Times.

Attractively furnished front apartment, facing Park; near Grant's Tomb; five rooms, May till October; $55 monthly. 524 Riverside Drive. Apt. 3. Phone 4403 Morningside.

Light, airy, artistically furnished kitchenette studio apartment with piano, to rent, May to October; $55; references; Sunday and evenings. Browne, 21 West 46th St.

Five-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rent to careful tenant; Subway; excellent location; all conveniences. Apt. 2, 529 West 111th.

To sublet, elegant 8-room elevator apartment, facing Central Park; light and airy; will sacrifice remaining lease; going abroad. 217 West 110th St.

Morningside Drive, 100, (120th St.)—Corner apartment, seven rooms; June-October, $-6. (372 Morningside.

Morningside Drive, to October, seven light, cool rooms; adults; $60. Prof. Tenney, Columbia University.

A well-furnished four-room elevator apartment; May to October; rent $60. Fox, 414 West 120th.

Eight airy rooms, all outside; fully furnished; possession, Monday, 27 West 11th St. Tel. Chelsea 5418.

Four bright sunny rooms, attractively furnished, front, to October 1st. 601 West 163d St.

One 5-6 room apartment, up-to-date elevator building, 22 West 141st St.; cheap rent; inspection solicited.

Sublet—Six rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, overlooking Park. Superintendent, 1 West 85th.

141st St., 552 West.—Going abroad; seven rooms and water; completely furnished; $70. Thompson

A beautiful apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all outside rooms; reasonable rent. 350 Riverside Drive.

108th, 2nd West.—Six exceptionally large outside rooms, handsomely furnished; modern; reasonable.

To sublet—Furnished front apartment; 4 rooms and bath; near Riverside Drive. 325 West 86th St.

146th, 5-8 West.—Sublet 6 light rooms; piano; elevator; $65. Apt. 4B

Splendid elevator apartment, seven outside rooms, 2nd apartment 42, 606 West 158th.

Splendid four-room elevator apartment, $60. 660 Riverside Drive (143d.) Apartment 6S.

Delightful one room bath and kitchenette, hot water, service. 16 West 47th St.

93d, 69 West.—Three light rooms; every convenience; attendance $11; select. Apt. 42.

Elegantly furnished 6 large rooms; 2 baths; exceptional; $100. Jones, 601 West 113th.

Attractive five-room apartment, sublet, fully furnished. Gregory, 418 West 114th St.

Furnished six rooms and bath for Summer months. Superintendent, 312 West 93d St.

5 W. 16th St.—Skylight Studios. Bachelor Apartments, service, phone, electricity; $49 to $60 monthly.

Five rooms, furnished, facing Hudson, $40. Bowles, 87 Northern Av., corner 131st.

Light, outside newly furnished elevator; $45. 672 St. Nicholas Av. Apt. 6Z.

90th, 108 West.—Five rooms, neatly furnished; June to October; $45. Butler.

Four or seven front rooms; elevator; Subway "L." Apt. 2B, 521 West 140th St.

70th, 225 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, apartment 6 rooms for 4 months.

Six rooms completely furnished, 225 West 82d Av, Superintendent.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

At Hotel Bretton Hall, Broadway, 86th St., to sublet to Oct. 1, four large, outside rooms, two baths, handsomely and comfortably furnished; hotel service, linen, light, maid service free; can be arranged for light housekeeping if desired; low rental to responsible party. Taylor, Apartment 822.

Sublet May 15 to October 1, furnished, 5-room corner apartment; all outside. 200 West 86th. References.

Furnished apartment for Summer, June to September; elevator, electric light, telephone; eight outside rooms; one bath, two toilets; convenient to 96th St. Subway and surface; two blocks from Riverside Drive. M 116 Times Annex.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 83 West 9th St., top floor; six rooms and bath, all light; long or short as desired; reasonable terms. Tel. Rector 4711.

92 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
corner of 122d St., overlooking Park; seven-room corner apartment; elevator service; to sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1, 1914, at $50 per month; present tenant pays $80 unfurnished. PORTER & CO., 120 West 125th St.

315 West 97th, Cor. Riverside Drive.—Completely furnished seven-room apartment to sublet from May 1st to October 1st; no Summer resort can be cooler; rental $100 to right person. Apply on premises or address L 324 Times Downtown.

258 Riverside Drive, (96th.)—Seven rooms and two baths; beautifully furnished apartment; all outside rooms; sublet May to October; $150 monthly; highest references required; seen by appointment only. Apartment 12A. Telephone 8617 River.

Seven rooms, bath; faces Morningside Park; full complement linen, silver; bright, cool, attractive; well furnished; will lease until Sept. 30. Harman, 108 Morningside Drive. Tel. 8905 Morningside.

To sublet, well furnished and fully equipped four-room apartment, from May to October, inclusive; rent reasonable. Apply E. L. Douglass, 600 West 114th.

Attractively furnished apartment, opposite Cathedral St. John the Divine; 5 rooms; all conveniences; owner going abroad. Particulars Leland, 40 West 32d.

Apartment, seven rooms, corner; open on four sides; exceptionally light and airy; to sublet, furnished, May 15th to Oct. 1st. Apt. 4F, 601 West 112th St.

A lady who wishes to keep a few boarders or roomers during Summer can secure large, desirable apartment in choice neighborhood; bargain. F 26 Times.

220 West 59th St.—Large eight-room apartment; five bedrooms facing Central Park South; ideal for Summer; high-class elevator apartment; very reasonable.

A—A—A.—Riverside Drive, 440, corner 110th, most attractively furnished or unfurnished 6-room apartment; coolest; east, south to west exposure. Neal.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 2-room—one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON,
104 West 70th St.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING.
26 Gramercy Park street, near 4th Av.
Summer rates; meals optional.
1, 2, and 3 handsomely furnished rooms and bath; no housekeeping; private park; convenient and homelike; country in the heart of the city.

Madison Av, 578 (between 58th and 57th Sts.)—Single and two-room apartments; baths and kitchenettes; fine furniture; modern conveniences; most desirable house adjoining Essex Hotel. $45-$60. Premises or Sittenham, 59 West 57th St.

Apartment.—Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER APARTMENT to October 1st, handsomely furnished, on corner; eight rooms; large, cool, airy, quiet; leaving town; will sacrifice. 136 Madison Av. Apply Superintendent.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

40th St., near Lexington Av., attractive high-class furnished apartment until October; six rooms, bath; two unusually large rooms; $85. Phone Murray Hill 4077.

Furnished apartment in the Gramercy Park neighborhood; eight rooms; every room with sunshine; call between 12 and 2 at 105 East 19th St., sixth floor east.

To Sublet—Furnished, attractive, modern elevator apartment; seven large corner rooms; reasonable price. Tourset, 772 Park Av., at 73d St.

69th, 20 East (corner Madison Av.)—Large and small room, with private bath, $42, $25 monthly; attendance.

APARTMENT, SEVEN LARGE, AIRY ROOMS. 104 E. 31ST ST.

45th, 19 East.—Reasonable, sub-lease, three rooms; bath, kitchenette; well furnished.

Brooklyn.

Seven rooms, with two baths; cool; electric light; handsomely furnished; on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; to let until Oct. 1, with option after that date. Telephone Main 5486, or address X-255 Times.

Bronx.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Attractive seven-room apartment, splendidly furnished; three baths; one block from Gramatan Hotel, within half block of tennis club, 30 minutes from Grand Central; unusual opportunity for one desiring to spend Summer in country; best of references required. Address F 128 Times.

Yonkers.

Handsomely furnished apartment in two-family house on Hudson, near Greystone Station, Yonkers; telephone, electric lights, sleeping porch, hot water supply, piano; all light rooms; rent reasonable. R. Moore Reid, 779 Warburton Av.

New Jersey.

Upper Montclair.—Apartment in two-family house; eight rooms and bath; private piazza and entrance; electricity and heat; near golf links; select neighborhood; to let furnished or unfurnished. Address Owner, 444 Park St., Upper Montclair. N. J.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

Couple, responsible, respectable, no children, want small furnished apartment, upper west side, at moderate rental for Summer months; chance for some one to sublet to careful tenants; state price. F 95 Times.

Responsible cosmopolitan couple, gentle folk, would join bachelors having high class spacious apartments, upper New York; will supply decent food and service in lieu of rental; aim mutual comfort and reduction of expenditures. F 121 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Unfurnished apartments, 2 to 10 rooms; large list; reduced rentals.
Horace S. Chase, 2,270 Broadway, (82d.)

179th St., 529 West.—West side; unfurnished 5 grand outside rooms; modern; $38; northwest corner Audubon Av.

109th St., 249-251 West. (Near Broadway.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $31-$33.

183d, 554 West.—Fine large rooms, all improvements; upper part; private house; rent $32. Inquire on premises.

Attractive apartment, six rooms, fine neighborhood; telephone; reference; $48. Hughes, 2 West 95th St.

Manhattan Av., 26.—8 exceptionally attractive rooms and bath; very light; steam heat and hot water; $41.

Convent Av., 29.—Four basement rooms, bath, all light; every improvement, including telephone; $18

Seven-room fireproof apartment; exceptionally attractive; immediate occupation. 250 W. 88th St. Apt. 6d

Sublet corner apartment 5 rooms; all outside rooms. C. A. Brown, 660 West 176th St.

120th St., 225 West.—Five large, very light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $26.

274 West 19th.—Elevator apartment; 2-3-4 rooms; every modern improvement; $25-$50. Apply Superintendent.

13 st, 154 West, (cor. 7th Av.)—6-7 rooms; all modern improvements. Janitor.

546 West 146th.—4-5 rooms; kitchenette; electric lights; $27 $38.

123d, 524 West.—Fourth floor, seven rooms, modern conveniences; near Columbia; $36.

605 West 113th St.—Four, five room apartment, rent $50, $60; concession for Summer.

Madison Av., 1,787, (Near 119th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $32.

120th St., 222 West.—Five large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $26.

Seven grand outside rooms; two baths; $55-$58 modern. 615 West 176th St.

Apartment to sublet, 6 rooms; piano or call. Apartment 8C, 180 West 86th St.

90th, 429 West.—Beautiful neighborhood; five rooms, bath; $26.

Lexington Av., 1,410.—Eight, corner rooms, bath, steam, hot water; rent, $40.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Seven large corner rooms; south and west exposure,
facing beautiful Morningside Park;
3 minutes to 116th St.
Express station, 6th and 9th Av. "L,"
central to all points;
Housekeeping conveniences, modern elevator building, with dining room service optional.
H. C. Coleman. Tel. Morn. 3447.
40 Morningside Av., corner West 118th St.

21st St., 326 West.—Six light rooms; bath; hot water supply; halls heated; rent, $28.

To sublet.—120 West 86th St.; unfurnished for balance of lease to Oct. 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

To Sublet.—Beginning June 1st, commodious 8-room apartment on 8th floor, facing West End Av.; reduction in rent for 4 months; would sell furniture.
Call Apartment 8S, 801 West End Av., corner 90th St.

"The Grinnell," 800 Riverside Drive.—To sublet, unfurnished apartment, consisting of 8 unusually large outside rooms and foyer; southern exposure; lease until Oct. 1; can be renewed; concessions. Telephone Aud. 9490.

THE OAKDALE,
38-38 West 35th St.
Furnished or unfurnished suites of
2 AND 3 ROOMS, WITH BATH.
Hotel service; rents reasonable.

Doctor's Notice.—Ethical dentist has option on office room in new high-class ground floor apt. on B'way in 70s, from Oct. 1 on; would like doctor to share same with me. F 86 Times.

Unfurnished floor in modern private house; two very large rooms, one small room; bath, large closets, electric light, heat; service; $1,000 per annum; bachelors only. West 50th St.

Eight rooms; three baths to let for one year or longer from Oct. 1; nominal rental till October. 120 West 86th St. For particulars Apply to W. T. Moynan, 11 East 68th St.

108th St., (east of Amsterdam, 21 Jumel Place.)—Six rooms, three families; improvements; southern exposure; Subway three blocks.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS,
Very desirable north light studio and apartment, four rooms and bath, from May 1. Superintendent, 80 West 40th St.

To sublet, immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room, four-bath apartment; finest location in the city. A. B. Squire, 95 William St. Telephone John 1215.

80th St., 153 West.—Non-elevator house with apartments of seven rooms and one bath, equipped with electricity and other improvements; rents very reasonable.

Let us sublet your apartment; we have applications for apartments in all sections.
APARTMENT SUBLETTING CO.,
74 BROADWAY.

TO SUBLET, SACRIFICE.
Five large, light rooms; modern elevator apartment; rent includes light. Getlar, 210 West 107th St.

Manhattan, 153-171.—Four, five large, light rooms; steam heat, electric light, telephone; rent $25-$35. Apply office, 157 Manhattan Av.

Opposite Central Park, six-room elevator apartment, unfurnished, $65; furnished, $80; immediate possession. McKenna, 378 Central Park West.

92d St., 206 West.—5 rooms and bath, $65 and $75; 6 rooms and 2 baths; $100; concession; fireproof house; all improvements. Superintendent on premises.

6 large rooms, elevator, modern improvements; Subway and surface car; $50; on view daily 9 to 11 A. M. 1,090 St. Nicholas Av., Apt. 2B.

Elegant nine-room apartment, three baths, $2,100 per annum. Allendale, West End Av., N. E. corner 90th St. Inquire Apartment 3B.

To sublet immediately 4 large, sunny rooms, elevator, telephone, electricity; night and day service; rent $33. See agent, 736 West 181st St.

SEVEN ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.
Sublet $1,600; West End Av.; new fireproof building. Horace S. Chase, 2,279 Broadway, (82d.)

Family leaving town will sublet unfurnished till Oct. 1 most attractively located apartment; six rooms; east, south to west exposure. Apt. 44D Riverside Drive.

114th St., 102 West.—7-8 room apartment; all modern improvements; private; inquire of janitor. Morris.

312 Manhattan Av.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms; every modern convenience; $60. Superintendent.

49th St. 140 West.—Elegant six-room single apartment; all modern improvements; will decorate to suit. Apply to janitor.

Fort Washington Av., 66.—Elevator apartment; 6 rooms; every modern improvement; $70. Superintendent.

100th, West End Av., 817.—Sublet, half price, 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing West End; cool Summer. Ludlow. Rect. 2445.

Washington Heights apartments, desirable location; three to eight rooms. Henry F. Walls Realty Corporation, 3,637 Broadway.

Handsome one and two-room kitchenette apartments; all light rooms; hot water; conveniences. Moderate. 16 West 47th.

Four-room apartment, June to October, unfurnished; cool and desirable; reasonable. Keene, 609 West 114th St.

51st St., 8 West.—Dentist or artist office; non-housekeeping apartments of 1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; Summer rates.

East Side.

A four-story dwelling being put in thorough order; 11 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; steam heat &c.; West 118th St.; rent, $1,500; owing to lateness of season would make allowance for Summer months on lease. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths; kitchenette; $40 to $100.
Rent includes service. Possession May 1.
W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Physician's office to sublet at 120 West 86th St.; three rooms and bath. For particulars apply to William T. Moynan, 11 East 68th St.

Floor fine private dwelling, five rooms, light housekeeping; references. 135 East 95th St.

Irving Place, 77.—To sublet, studio apartment; near Gramercy Park; meals served in rooms if desired. Tel. 4041 Gramercy.

5th Av., (corner 129th St.)—Seven rooms, elevator; sublet at sacrifice. Acker, 93 Liberty.

Madison Av., 1,761.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Brooklyn.

1,520 President St., 6 rooms and bath, upper floor, newest improvements, rent $40; 1,725 President St., 8 rooms and bath, one-family house, fine section, rent $35. Open afternoons.

ELLIOTT, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

1,162 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.—Eight light rooms; up-to-date; $35. F. J. Peacocke, 142 Lawrence St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

890 East 178d. (one block from 174th Subway station.)—Five rooms; top floor; steam, vacuum cleaners, telephone; $30.

3,289 Decatur Av., near 209th St. (Bedford Park.)—Seven rooms and two attic rooms; steam heat; two-family house; rent $32.

Long Island.

Apartment to sub-let, reasonable; new, and beautifully situated, Jamaica, L. I.; 18 minutes to New York; 10-cent fare to ocean. X 241 Times.

Long Island City: The Plaza Apartments, 29 Academy Street, 2 blocks the other side of 59th St. Bridge; 4, 5, 6 rooms; all improvements.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted.—Small 2 or 3-room apartment, unfurnished, with maid's service or similar accommodations; private house. Risse, 403 East 111th St.

8-10 rooms, unfurnished, prefer two baths; convenient transportation; lease 1-2 years. Dalton, 910 W. 114th St.

Wanted by young couple 2-3 rooms high-class apartment house by May 1. S. Smith, 7 West 82d St.

Six rooms, near park, second floor; give description and rental. M 133 Times.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 456-458 West 58th. Telephone 7667 Bryant.

ACADEMIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long distance moving; lot, or cartmate. Send postal 127-129 West 30th St., or Telephone 3022 or 3023 Riverside.

John W. Griffiths, moving, packing, shipping; auto vans for country or city use; 154 West 54th St. Tel. 6 or 7 Columbus.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.

GENTLEMAN'S country estate, 38 acres of beautiful grounds, tennis courts, garage, &c., can accommodate a few refined people; rooms with private baths and dressing rooms. For further information telephone 5300 Barclay.

Comfortable home for two business ladies or gentlemen in modern house; excellent table. Widow, L, 380 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

WITHIN easy commuting distance of New York, overlooking the Hudson; best residential section; shaded grounds, large, airy rooms; good board; terms reasonable; real home for few well-recommended people. Miss Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

LADY having beautiful home Scarsdale, high elevation, accommodate couple or semi-invalid; pleasure on two floors; fine view; lawn, shade, vegetables, milk, fruits; $20 for one per week; can accommodate horse, automobile; seen by appointment. F 126 Times.

THE CRESCENT, 310 South Broadway, Yonkers.—Thirty minutes Grand Central; large, airy rooms; spacious grounds; wide verandas; shade trees; tennis convenient location; references. Yonkers 1178.

Locust Hill Av., 110, (Yonkers.)—Large, connecting rooms; private bath; single rooms; newly decorated; verandas; unobstructed view Hudson; all comforts; moderate; references. Yonkers 4484.

Chester Hill.—Large, beautiful home; every comfort; excellent table; ideal for rest and recuperation; references. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Private family, New Rochelle, offers exceptional accommodations to two men or couple; convenient commuting. Apply Leland's, 40 West 33d St.

Board and rooms in small boarding house; excellent location; near station and Sound; established 14 years. 64 Center Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS accommodations Chester Hill, 136 Cottage Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 832R.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; large, airy rooms; shade trees, excellent table. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.

Yonkers.—Private family; convenient location; handsomely furnished room; gentleman only. D 122 Times.

Long Island.

EXCLUSIVE house on ocean, Long Island; 90 minutes from Broadway; commutation $7.50; opens May 1; capacity, 80 guests; special half-rate proposition to first dozen desirable applicants for May occupancy; high-class appointments, table, service; beautiful environment. L 249 Times Downtown.

MACLEAVY HEALTH FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Easy commutation; special Spring rates to health seekers; gymnasium; plunge; nutritious food; outdoor sports. Studio, 353 4th Av.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

BAYSIDE, L. I.—Private house, near bay; 35 min. to N. Y.; reasonable. Mrs. Vermilye.

New York State.

COUNTRY board in Catskill Mts., near Grand Hotel; owner (couple) of large modern, beautiful Summer home, private grounds, near R. R. station, village, and lake, will accommodate 6 adults for Summer season, June to October. Address Country, Room 601 Ordway Bldg., 207 Market St., Newark, N. J.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL,
PARK HILL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Elevation, 400 ft., 45 minutes Times Square; high-class cuisine; open all year; inspection invited. Tel., 2161—Yonkers. W. E. ROBINSON, Mgr.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
Corner Arlington Av. and Williams St.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its oiled roads, shady lawns, pure water, and good air; metropolitan service in an exclusive apartment hotel; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons, $25 week; sixty trains per day; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

German family owning large country home wish few boarders, who need change of air; climate in pinewoods, combined with sea air from Atlantic Coast, offers superior health-giving benefits; instant relief from headaches, nervousness, throat affections, coughing, sleeplessness; running water in rooms; clean linen; bath; large porch; home comforts; automobile; rates, $9 weekly. Address W. Olmesdahl, Rural Delivery, 10-C, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. Quiet, homelike, suburban sanitarium for a limited number of invalids, aged people, nervous conditions; attentive nurses, physician; modern house; large grounds; baths, electricity, massage.

IN BEAUTIFUL PALISADE.—Airy, cheerful rooms; electric light, hot, cold running water in rooms; artesian well; excellent table; elegant, broad piazza; $9 up. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

SUPERIOR accommodation, three couples; two-room suites; private porch; all conveniences; excellent cooking; high, healthy, beautiful country surroundings; hour commutation comfort. W 248 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR.—Private family having very attractive home in best residential section on mountainside would like couple or one or two gentlemen as paying guests; exceptional opportunity. Y 374 Times Annex.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 117 Scotland Road. —Refined family; beautifully located home; neat; D., L. & W.; alcove suite; couple or gentlemen.

Absolute rest, sunshine, high altitude, modern improvements, telephone; own milk, eggs; poultry; 19 miles out, near Summit. A. R. Maxwell, Mountain Side, New Jersey.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Handsomely furnished room, with board; unsurpassed location; near station; excellent table. S. B. Hazard, 151 Scotland Rd., South Orange, N. J.

Rooms for gentlemen; private American family; attractive neighborhood; breakfast optional; near station. Box 138, East Orange.

HILLS NEW JERSEY.—Convalescents, invalids gain health; nurses' supervision; moderate. S. Straley Newton.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Ideal modern home for invalids, proprietress trained nurse; excellent food, special diets, beautiful large rooms; steam heat, open wood fires; massage, baths; booklet; automobile, horses. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents a line.

DESIRE ACCOMMODATIONS for one or two months, three adults, private cottage or small boarding house, with water frontage, bathing; location on shores of Manhasset or Hempstead Harbors, Long Island, preferred; state lowest terms and full particulars. L 336 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Rooms at seashore; two rooms, with use of bath, in private family; no other boarders; for gentleman and wife and two children aged 4 and 1; best of references; rooms must be pleasant and homelike; good table; give price and location; want quiet place with good surf fishing. X 230 Times Annex.

BOARD WANTED.—LADY, WHO HAS NERVOUS PROSTRATION, SEEKS ACCOMMODATION FOR HERSELF AND NURSE WITH PARTY WHERE THERE ARE NO OTHER BOARDERS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PRICE. C 8 TIMES.

YOUNG COUPLE wishes good board by the seashore; reasonable; running water in room; commuting distance; references; from June 1 to Sept. 20. E. T. T., 280 Douglass St., Brooklyn.

Two adults, child, and nurse; commuting radius, Westchester or New Jersey; quiet, comfortable environment; wholesome diet essential; private family desirable. L, 830 Times Downtown.

Invalid Lady and nurse want board for Summer, with private family in quiet place, with all conveniences. State price and full particulars. C 4 Times.

Business man desires board at seashore; prefers Far Rockaway, with private family; Germans preferred. Apply Leland's, 40 West 33d St.

Board wanted for married couple, with baby and maid, within commuting distance from New York; seashore preferred. F 106 Times.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

57TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

11TH ST., 15 EAST.—Very select and quiet neighborhood; home with hotel comforts; room with use of bath and meals, $12 per week; for two, $18; room with private bath for one, $14; for two, $22.

21ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

53D ST., 37-39 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board, references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

76TH, 42 EAST.—Single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 6618 Lenox.

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8-10 rooms, unfurnished, prefer two baths; convenient transportation; lease 1-2 years. Dalton, 910 W. 114th St.

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ACADEMIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long distance moving; lot, or cartmate. Send postal 127-129 West 30th St., or Telephone 3022 or 3023 Riverside.

John W. Griffiths, moving, packing, shipping; auto vans for country or city use; 154 West 54th St. Tel. 6 or 7 Columbus.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

7TH AV., 2,007, (124.—Attractively furnished sunny rooms; phone; exceptional board, optional.

127TH, 413 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, small, select house; good home cooking.

67TH, 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior table; reasonable.

97TH, 88 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior table; reasonable.

81ST ST., 341 WEST.—Delightful room; excellent table; private family; $6; references. Valle.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, cuisine; accommodations unequaled; Summer rates, double, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; Southerners.

67TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; good board, Subway; reference; telephone.

61ST ST., 159 EAST.—Beautiful large rooms; conveniences; excellent German table. Wolfberg.

63D ST., 23-39 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; select house.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; private house; telephone.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., 235, 265 WEST.—Double rooms; superior table; reasonable; other vacancies May 1.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive house; refined surroundings; excellent table.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; adjoining bath. Tel. 3966 Columbus.

72D, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; baths; excellent table; homelike; Summer rates.

72D, 232 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; reasonable; superior table, table board.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Sunny single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome, large front rooms; also single, sunny rooms; all improvements; references exchanged.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; running water; refined; excellent

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT—Require several thoroughly experienced saleswomen for our Jewelry department. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

DRESSMAKING—We require for the special order section of our dressmaking department experienced sleeve trimmers, sleeve hands, and skirt hands. Apply to Manager of Workroom, fifth floor, Central building.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING—Require a strong number of girls, over sixteen years of age, as parcel wrappers. Apply to Superintendent, department of wrapping, Subway floor, Central building.

AGENTS.—Wanted women agents, to sell the Bronx Plains Estate, improved lots and building loans; if you have had selling experience call between 2 and 3 P. M.; commission Monday, Room 800, 135 Broadway.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AVE., AT 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED BILLING CLERKS, ELLIOTT-FISHER OR ELLIS MACHINE OPERATORS PREFERRED.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—YOUNG WOMAN: GOOD CHARACTER; CLEAN-CUT AND NEAT-IN ALL RESPECTS; 22 TO 28 YEARS OLD; MUST BE STEADY WORKER, ACCURATE AND RAPID; ACCUSTOMED TO KEEPING CUSTOMER'S LEDGER WITH LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS; SALARY, $18 PER WEEK; HIGH-GRADE, RELIABLE CONCERN. APPLY TO "L," P. O. BOX 1,057, NEW YORK CITY.

CHAMBERMAID,—Competent and willing; love in family, three in help; five months in country. 50 East 79th St.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER.—Some one who has been accustomed to managing a refined home as homemaker and companion for lady (semi-invalid) and daughter, (10,) family consisting of four adults, resides in Newark, N. J.; some one competent to take full charge of home, who will reciprocate efforts toward mutual congeniality and happiness. A. L. D., P. O. Box 1,575, N. Y. City.

COMPANION and attendant for elderly lady with impaired eyesight; must be a woman of culture and refinement, willing to live away from New York; experience with cases of this kind absolutely necessary; state age, experience, references, and approximate salary expected. M 212 Times Downtown.

CORSETIERE.—Ladies earn $25 to $50 weekly, commission, selling Neysa hip-reducing corsets; we teach you to fit and sell. Neysa Co., 508 5th Av. Entrance 42d St.

DESIGNER and forelady, experienced on ladies' silk girdles and belts. Warschauer & Co., 17 East 22d.

DRESSMAKERS.—Experienced waist drapers wanted; highest wages paid. 173 East 70th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED EMBROIDERERS.
SAMPLE OF WORK FOR EXAMINATION
REQUIRED.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM
SEVERAL EXPERIENCED
SLIP COVER AND AWNING OPERATORS.
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-GRADE WORK NEED APPLY,
At the Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A
NUMBER OF
YOUNG GIRLS,
16 TO 18 YEARS,
TO ACT AS INSPECTORS.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; an elderly German woman, speaking English; for small family; good references required. X 259 Times Annex.

KINDERGARTNER wanted in an institution. Address Box 20, 1,515 3d Av.

MAID.—General housework; good cook, laundress. 244 Riverside Drive, Apartment 6B.

MODEL.—MISS, 16 YEARS OF AGE, 33 BUST, WANTED FOR MODEL IN FITTING DEPARTMENT. APPLY P. C. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, not over 35, capable of taking responsible care of three young children, and willing to go to the country; highest references required; state age, experience, nationality, and salary. L 358 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse as head of small day nursery. Write giving references and salary desired. F. B. G., 142 West 87th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—YOUNG LADY AS OFFICE ASSISTANT; USED TO FIGURING INVOICES, STATEMENTS, LEDGER WORK; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY. ASSISTANT, BOX 5, 153 5TH AV.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH STREET, NEW YORK,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
WOMEN HOUSE DETECTIVES.

REPRESENTATIVE LADIES wanted to take charge of disposing of the boxes for performance at Shubert Theatre, Newark; benefit Newark Anti-Tuberculosis Association; salary and commission. Apply at once, Auxiliary Committee, Emil Hofmann, Director, 823 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESWOMEN FOR
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
APPLY MONDAY, 9 A. M.,
BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.
Supt.'s Office, 38th St.
entrance.

SALESWOMAN
wanted to call on ladies at home and make appointments to take them to see our properties; all expenses paid. Mr. Kelly, Room 175, 50 Church St., New York.

SALESWOMEN.—Clever saleswoman to call on clubwomen; new, well-advertised proposition; leads supplied; salary. Room 1,010, 128 5th Av.

SOLICITORS.—Ladies wanted, accustomed to soliciting advertisements for programmes. Benefit Newark Anti-Tuberculosis Association; salary and commission. Apply at once, Mr. H. Holmes, 528 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Perfectly familiar with mortgages, contracts, deeds, and legal papers; must be able to give highest reference; salary $10 to $20 per week; permanent; unless you are a neat and high-class stenographer don't apply; no attention unless references are given. X 238 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law stenographer in leading office; high school graduate preferred; must be intelligent, agreeable, and thoroughly competent. Answer, stating references, Box M 204 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS and well-educated women required to supplement Summer force engagement; dignified interview work; salary; chance to travel; call after 1, C. M. Smith, 1 West 39th St.

Exchange and Exchange.
Thirty cents a line.

Diamonds, Rickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver,
Jewelry appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 401½ 6th Av.,
between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

We pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 119 Fifth Ave., 17th Stuyvesant.

Antiques: highest price paid for old sealing wax, Indian lamps, and other high-grade articles. M. Nafta, 29 West 48th St.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for old watches in exchange. Howard Co., 10 John St.

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
in prominent downtown bond house; young woman from 20 to 25 years of age, experienced in uses of telephone exchange, and to do clerical work in connection; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box P 235 Times Downtown.

TWO EDUCATED LADIES, with good personalities, for fine, permanent position; salary. With the Educational Society, 235 5th Av.

YOUNG woman wanted for general housework, Montclair, N. J.; no laundry; good wages. Apply Mabie, 462 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; stenography, accountancy, journalistic English, social amenities; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ATTENDANCE (Truant) officers; city positions, examination ordered; salaries up to $1,500; many appointments, preparation by expert instructors on all subjects necessary to pass successfully; days, evenings. Institute of Civil Service, 501 5th Av., (42d St.)

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO LEARN.
Complete secretarial course. Special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

AWNINGS—Require several experienced awning hangers. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM—Require a strong boy about 18 years of age, to work on awnings and window shades. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East building.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
MAN

We are equipped to handle considerable more business without increasing our overhead expenses to any appreciable extent. We would therefore entertain proposals from any energetic, clean-cut agency man who now controls a fair amount of business and holds rather high ideals regarding service. He must, however, have legitimate reasons for making a change, and be perfectly free to do so without injustice to any one. Make appointment by letter only.

HUGH McATAMNEY COMPANY,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
We want a man capable of taking full charge of our advertising, writing our publicity, follow-up letters, &c.
Must give entire time. Prefer one with real estate experience. Reply, giving details of former experience and salary expected.
L 332 Times Downtown.

AGENTS.—National Casualty Company want agents; 25c. weekly, we pay $10 if sick, hurt; death benefit. Mornings, 100 William.

A MAN of good address, sober, tactful, and aggressive, to act as representative in New York City and immediate vicinity for well-established firm, with a reputation for manufacturing highest grade of printing and lithographic inks; salary. L 377 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man about 19, experienced, with knowledge of Custom House duties and general office routine; must be neat, accurate, willing, and must furnish bond; state age, experience, salary expected. Address A. B., 266 Times Downtown.

BOND SALESMAN.
A high-grade bond salesman of unquestioned integrity and ability and whose experience has been with conservative houses can, if possessed of the necessary qualifications, obtain an important, permanent, and profitable position with an old established conservative house downtown; no traveling. Please address in confidence, giving age, experience and qualifications, Conservative, Box F 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—American; opportunity for right man; must be competent to take full charge of books, efficient, and willing; references required; state experience and salary desired. P 282 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in wholesale fur house; experienced double entry; operate typewriter; write, giving age, reference, and salary expected. Box F 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, infants' wear house; competent take charge of office; salary, $20; state full particulars. Address C. T., 116 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient double entry bookkeeper to teach private business man in short time how to keep books. F 91 Times.

BOY.—About 16 years of age, preferably German American, by leading importing house. An excellent opportunity for a bright, well-educated, ambitious boy to make a connection where there is an excellent chance for advancement; references required. Write G. 2., 104 East 14th St.

BOY, 16 years old, to work in office of large Brooklyn manufacturing concern; give references; salary $5; chance for advancement. Box A 144 Times Annex.

BOY.—$6 start; good appearance, energetic; high school education; excellent opportunity. State age and nationality. Box C 90 Times.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement. M 211 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, bright, about 17 years old; references. No others need write to Box 59, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

BOY wanted, at Catholic supply house, with packing experience. M 205 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or VALET, German, (24,) experienced; can engage any time, as present employer is closing house; excellent personal and written references. Address X 262 Times.

BUYER OF PRINTING for an established concern using considerable printing, or printing salesman controlling accounts. Kindly communicate for mutual profit with the Kent Print Shop, Inc., 149 West 36th St. Commission.

CHEMIST or assistant, with experienced knowledge of compounding flavoring extracts and kindred lines; excellent opportunity for the right man; no application will be considered unless accompanied by full particulars, references, &c. Extracts, M 216 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—AN EDUCATED MAN OF REFINEMENT TO ACT AS TRAVELING COMPANION TO GENTLEMAN; ONE WHO WOULD BE WILLING TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES; SALARY, M 125 TIMES.

CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED.—PERMANENT POSITION FOR GOOD MAN; WOULD PREFER ONE WITH SOME EXPERIENCE WITH UNIFORMS AND BREECHES; WRITE, TELEGRAPH, OR CALL; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER, AGE, EXPERIENCE, LAST EMPLOYMENT, AND SALARY. MEYER'S MILITARY SHOP, 1,231 PENNSYLVANIA AV., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS WANTED.
Competent, experienced buyers for millinery; upholstery and carpets; silks; housefurnishings; linens and white goods; toilets, notions, art embroidery and jewelry. See Mr. Fevear, 7th floor, 220 W. 42d St., Monday, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

DESIGNER for ladies' waists wanted by concern just opening factory; one with a thorough knowledge of the waist business and must be willing to go out of town; salary and an interest in the business to right party. Address, stating experience and giving references, P. O. Box 97 Scranton, Penn.

DESIGNER wanted, general manufacturer, on children's dresses; exceptional opportunity; interest in established business will be given. X 238 Times.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail, and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner Boxhill. Write to-day. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

FACTORY MANAGER and Superintendent, possessing executive ability and knowledge of modern shop practice capable of taking charge of factory in Greater New York producing small tools and instruments of accuracy and fine finish; must be thorough machinist; state technical knowledge if any, age, references, and experience. Ability, Box 4,138 6th Av.

STOCK AND BOND SALESMEN
for permanent position with investment banking firm; give particulars of securities handled and compensation expected. Box L 362 Times Downtown.

TEACHER wanted at once, teacher from primary grade in boys' boarding school; private; near New York; present position; engagement for one year; state salary wanted. Box L, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER CLEANING AND REPAIRING.—Want agent in every town in New York State; liberal commission; exclusive territory; write at once. Typewriter, Box 1,000 Times Building, New York City.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

ENGRAVER WANTED.—Steel and copper-plate engraver for social and commercial stationery; steady work and good pay for A1 man. Goodman Engraving Co., Boston, Mass.

LIFE INSURANCE CLOSER.
The New York City Agency of one of the largest, conservative, out-of-town life insurance companies, on account of peculiar circumstances existing at the present moment, can utilize the services of a high-grade solicitor, with a proved record, to follow leads on a salary basis. Address in confidence, with full particulars, Unusual Opportunity, L 365 Times Downtown.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR.—Non-union; excellent conditions; paid according to ability. H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY, about 15 years of age, wanted by a large downtown mortgage office; $5 to $6 weekly to start; must be well mannered and reside with parents; preferably on upper west side; good chance for right boy; state age and experience, if any. Industrious, Box P 234 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, OFFICE ASSISTANT in cloak and suit house; only those having held similar position need apply. X 263 Times Annex.

PAINT SALESMAN TO SELL TECHNICAL PAINTS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED MAN NEED APPLY; IN CONFIDENCE. ADDRESS TECHNICAL, BOX 810 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

PROOFREADER.—An experienced newspaper proofreader wanted; must be rapid, accurate, and first class in all respects. Apply by letter to H., P. O. Box 794 New York City.

PROOFREADER.—Must be thoroughly competent and understand publication work; man or woman. The H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN — Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted to handle a line of silk knitted neckwear, to sell to New York and out-of-town jobbing trade; commission basis. Nu-Way Neckwear Co., 38 South 3d St., Philadelphia.

SALESMEN wanted; competent real estate salesmen of experience to sell the White Plains Estate; improved lots and bungalows. Call Room 800, 135 Broadway, between 9:30 and 12. Commission.

SALESMAN.—Cloaks and suits; must have experience and good reference; New York State, Penn., and New England; commission. F 88 Times.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET,
REQUIRE FOR THEIR
MEN'S FURNISHINGS, SEVERAL
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
ACCUSTOMED TO THE HIGHEST CLASS OF TRADE, AND PREFERABLY THOSE WHO COMBINE THE KNOWLEDGE OF WINDOW TRIMMING WITH SELLING ABILITY

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN
TO HANDLE STOCK AND DEVELOP
INTO A JUNIOR SALESMAN IN
THEIR MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

SALESMAN
wanted by established manufacturer of misses' and juniors' coats and suits in large cities in Middle West; only man of highest reputation, with good following and established trade need apply; must be acquainted with prominent buyers; good position with wonderful future for right party; reference. Suits, 140 Times.

SALESMEN (3) of first magnitude for New York City and extended territory for the most successful specialty now in demand; exceptional opportunity to responsible representatives capable of earning $75 to $150 weekly; commission basis; only thoroughly experienced men able to meet the requirements need apply. Room 604, 41 Park Row.

SALESMEN.—Live wire, with established office, to take full charge of sales in your territory for the strongest and cleverest line of waists. Address, giving territory, experience, line now handled, with full particulars, commission basis, Kleinmann Advertising, 1,223 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Suburban real estate salesmen, having proven ability, wanted to sell highly developed Long Island realty; 26 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; interesting proposition for desirable men; commission. Call Monday, Room 66, 60 Liberty St., New York.

SALESMEN accustomed to earning over $50 weekly should investigate the remunerative possibilities offered selling THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA; liberal commissions; new editions now in reach of all; forenoons. Sales Manager, 16 East 40th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
High-grade side line; big commission; exclusive territory to salesmen now employed calling on department and stationery stores south, west, north of New York. Frank W. Hyman Company, 462 4th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive salesman wanted to cover New York and New Jersey for our belt dressing products; have large list customers and furnish leads; commission and drawing account. Dri-Seal Products Co., 1,144 West Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN.—Real estate, insurance, and book salesmen to handle Lakewood, N. J., building lots in connection with the Americana Encyclopedia; liberal commission. C. O. Sprake, 225 5th Av., Room 1,041.

SALESMEN for good lot proposition, Hicksville, L. I.; large commission paid and assistance given from office; with leads; experience not necessary. Nicoll Land Co., 108 West 34th St.

SALESMAN.—One acquainted with the lithographing and printing trade, of experience; salary or commission basis. Apply M 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN make $25 weekly selling Roy Pen coupon cards; straight or side line. Roy Pen Co., 119 Nassau St.

SALESMAN wanted; salary and commission. Express Audit Company, 24 Stone St.

SAMPLE WORKER, assistant foreman on ladies' handbags and pocketbooks. Warschauer & Co., 17 East 22d.

SOLICITORS.—Men wanted, accustomed to soliciting advertisements for programmes. Benefit Newark Anti-Tuberculosis Association; salary and commission. Apply at once, R. H. Holmes, 528 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SOLICITOR.—Wanted, active man as solicitor for collection work; good opening; state qualifications. Box L 339 Times Downtown.

S. S.
The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company's system of instruction for salesmen has proved remarkably successful; bids for beginners and old agents; their methodical system of soliciting has made successful agents where other methods have failed; unusual inducements for new men. Call on L. A. Cert, General Agent, 135 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—In the executive office of a large department store, a competent stenographer and confidential secretary; unusual opportunities and rapid advancement for the right young man. Reply, stating age, nationality, and salary desired, Box M 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced man, not over 30 years, wanted as stenographer, typist, and correspondent by high-class mercantile house; state references, experience, age, and salary expected. Address Box C 102 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, for manufacturing concern in Bronx; good future for right party; one having position preferred; only American need apply; state age, salary, &c. Box M 179 Times.

TYPEWRITER CLEANING AND REPAIRING.—Want agent in every town in New York State; liberal commission; exclusive territory; write at once. Typewriter, Box 1,000 Times Building, New York City.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED.
Sell our line specialties in wash dresses and middies, children's and ladies' to dry goods and department stores; $2.25 a dozen up; 20 samples; commission basis; state territory, other lines carried, &c., first letter.
ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., ATLANTA, GA.

WATCHMAN.—Wanted, man to live alone on an island, inland lake, eight miles from shore; food, shelter, and clothing furnished; no work, no compensation; wanted, also, farm hand for mainland. Address Summertime, Box L 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as model in wholesale clothing house; breast, 36 to 37; natty dresser. Apply, after 9 A. M., F. R. Q. Clothing Co., 413 Lafayette St.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; stenography, accountancy, journalistic English, social amenities; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ARTISTS.—High-salaried branches fashion illustrating taught; Summer rates. French School, 127 West 42d.

Be your own boss; learn fitting eyeglasses; three months' course, day or night; small payments. Optometry Institute, 2 W. 16th. Earn $50 weekly.

MEN.—Grand opportunity to learn mechanical dentistry; earn while learning; positions waiting for those starting NOW; $20 to $50 weekly; taught thoroughly 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; several free scholarships in exchange for services. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. F, 489 5th Av., near 42d St., New York.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001 Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

TUTOR.—Italian, from Florence or Northern Italy; university man; gentleman. Forse, F 82 Times.

Agents Wanted.
Thirty cents a line.

AGENTS.—We want to start 200 new agents May 1 and offer special commission inducements for quick action; pay weekly. Address Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Earn big income selling our goods; send for our latest winner. The Harger Co., Post Office Box 18, Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.
Female.

A capable, cultured young Southern woman, 27, recently made dependent upon her own resources by the death of her husband, desires a position in a suitable home as manager and housekeeper; a country residence is preferred; the very best of references will be given and are required. Address Room 305 Hotel Belmont.

A CAPABLE YOUNG LADY
of refinement and culture, an able household manager, desires a position as housekeeper; excellent seamstress; good cook; references given and required. Address X 228 Times Annex.

CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, 26; excellent education; business experience; handles correspondence without dictation; could consider position after May 1; salary $15. L 325 Times Downtown.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.
Young widow, wishes position, as companion or managing housekeeper; can give good reference; capable of taking full charge. F 33 Times.

COMPANION, MAID, or GOVERNESS to grown child, by educated North German woman; accustomed traveling; good seamstress and packer; best references. 56 Fabyan Place, Newark, N. J.

COMPANION.—Highly educated young German lady, teacher's diploma, English and French, piano and voice, as companion or to children. Answer, First Class Family, F 46 Times.

COMPANION.—Resident, traveling, teacher of German and singing; available June-October; excellent references. Gunning, Box 84 Times, 304 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

COMPANION, &c.—Gentleman desires to find employment for a lady as companion and attendant to a lady; highest references furnished and required. E. M. P., 1,364 Bway.

COMPANION, NURSE.—Lady will act as companion, nurse to elderly lady or gentleman; afternoons, 2-5. F 98 Times.

COMPANION, capable worker to respectable woman, who travels; references. M. O., 1,364 Broadway.

COMPANION.—French lady wishes position as companion; speaks French, German, and Portuguese; highly recommended. F 57 Times.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.—Wanted, situation where can take complete charge of correspondence; formerly did public work in hotel; direct dictation to machine. A., 980 1st Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; wishes customers; home; out; excellent styles; street or evening gowns; reasonable. Shea, 306 West 114th St.

DRESSMAKER, seamstress, desires few more select customers; $2.50. Care Hanlon, 2,075 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER, by the day; first-class fitter; alterations, remodeling. Butler, 311 West 118th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; work by day; reference; letter, Cahill, 179 West 93d St.

DRESSMAKER and tailoress by day; will go out of town. F 77 Times.

GIRL, neat, respectable, colored, hair dresser, manicure, &c.; sews; as lady's maid. Fleming, 807 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Young French lady just arrived in America wishes position as governess; daily or permanent; speaks perfect German, acquired in Germany. F 56 Times.

HOTEL CASHIER, restaurant, desires position; good reference. Address W., 802 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, competent woman, who is capable to take charge of a large household or club, who understands buying and catering. C 98 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—German woman, sober, long experience, good renter, wishes position rooming or boarding house. Basement, 220 East 79th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged Hungarian, speaking German, wishes to manage house for widower or middle-aged man. Mrs. P., care of Goldstein, 62 1st Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Matron; private family or institution; refined American lady; references. C 99 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored woman, general housework; sleep home; references. L., J., 243 West 64th St., Apt. 2S.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat, light colored girl, housework few hours daily. Write Morris, 114 West 134th St.

IRISH GIRL, (24,) good references, wants position with small family in the country; no washing. (A.,) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

IRONER.—Wanted, by very fast worker, ironing in hotel or private laundry; send card. Mrs. Mack, 241 West 119th.

LADY DETECTIVE, 2d, holding diploma, Wagner's method; seeks position; highest credentials; traveled extensively. Address Lady, F 32 Times.

LADY'S MAID, Swiss; speaks German, French, English; experienced; good reference, prefer a position for traveling; good references. Address C. E., care Buhler, 610 Lexington Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced in mail order house; good penman and accurate at figures. F. F., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

MANAGER.—Cultured, gentlewoman of judgment, tact, and experience wishes management of inn or Summer boarding house; references. F 64 Times.

MAID, seamstress, hairdresser, packer; good reference. F 63 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Practical nurse, graduate masseuse, would like position with invalid or semi-invalid requiring massage; reference. M 111 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined young lady desires position as mother's helper with family expecting to travel during the Summer; speaks German fluently; best references with children. X 244 Times Annex.

MOTHER and daughter would like the care of a house during the Summer, daughter to be otherwise occupied during the day; references. (G.,) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

NURSE.—Graduate registered nurse as companion, would travel with invalid; care for and teach delicate child. F. D., Times Harlem.

NURSE.—Hospital undergraduate, position as nurse to invalid for May 1; salary $15 weekly. Campbell, 224 West 140th St. 'Phone Audubon.

NURSE, COMPANION.—Canadian, hospital-college bred, traveled, cultured, good social; specialty nervous, mental cases; references. F 31 Times Annex.

NURSE GIRL, (16,) [illegible]

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, understanding all office details; experienced. L. S., 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; well-trained beginner; understands office work; $6. R. C., 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Girl, (16,) beginner. M. D., 209 East 76th St.

STENOTYPIST desires afternoon, evening employment; law, commercial. Address Stenotype, 708 Columbus Av.

TYPIST.—Oliver; knowledge stenography; experienced; references; willing. Cohn, 113 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

WASHING.—Laundress wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; references. Mrs. Reed, 362 East 124th St.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, quite proficient in needle and embroidery work, would like work to do home either for shops or ladies. Address letters to Charity Organization Society, 1,974 Broadway, Room 30.

TYPIST, file clerk, understands office routine; three years' experience. F 94 Times.

Dressmakers—Milliners.
Thirty cents a line.

GOWNS.
Excellent Service—Moderate Charges.
Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyve.

Mme. Demilian, 19 W. 103d St.—Latest style gowns, ladies' own material; moderate prices.

MADAME STRIGHT, model gowns; dresses designed ready for sewing, $2. 34 W. 56th.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.
Male.

A.—A.—A.—M. HALL, graduate cataloguer, 220 Broadway, Room 16C, Cortlandt 4968. INDEXING BUREAU; commercial systems installed, revised, simplified; filing clerks and indexers furnished.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Certified audits, &c., with a C. P. A. signature attached means reliability; simplified systems installed; books opened, closed, audited; investigations; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 152 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems that give exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1330.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT; RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Telephone 4574 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square, 8780.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A., N. Y. State, a university graduate, until recently with one of the foremost accounting firms in New York, desires position. Address Certified, L 345 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT.—Wide-awake young man; university graduate; highly recommended; moderate salary to begin. F 29 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Local or traveling auditor; wide experience; A1 references; city or country. C. B. Watson, 106 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT.—At present with certified public accountant, speaking Spanish as well as English, wishes permanent position. F 76 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires position, half time; expert bookkeeper; foreign correspondent; responsible man; highest references character, ability. F 44 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, accountant, books opened, [illegible]

ACCOUNTANT.—Accountant, books opened, [illegible]

ACCOUNTANT.—Accountant, books opened, [illegible]

ACCOUNTANT.—

Section 6 | Magazine Section FASHIONS — AUTOMOBILES

The New York Times.

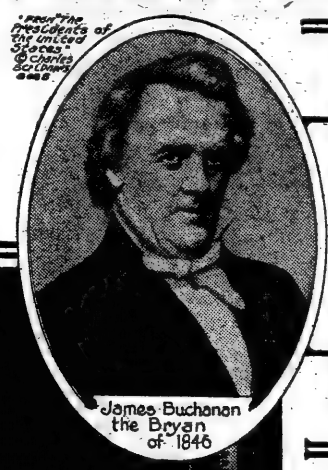
SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1914.

Magazine Section FASHIONS — AUTOMOBILES | Section 6

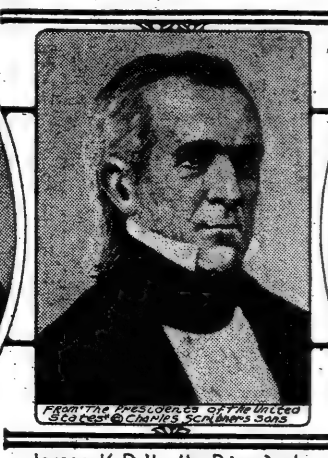
OUR MEXICAN ADVENTURE STRANGELY LIKE THAT OF 1846

Events Thus Far So Closely Parallel Those of Seven Decades Ago That It Almost Seems as if the Same Men Had Come to Life and Were Doing the Same Things.

President Wilson asking Congress for authority to use military forces. X Indicates Secretary Bryan. © Photo by Harris & Ewing Wash. D.C.



James Buchanon the Bryan of 1846



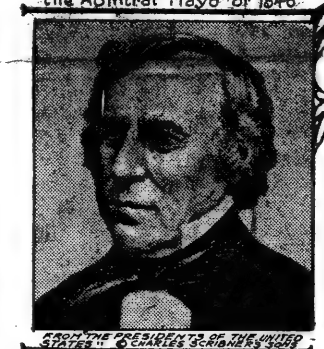
James K. Polk, the President in 1846

Gen. Santa Anna the Villa of 1846

Commodore Robert F. Stockton the Admiral Fletcher of 1846

Commodore John D. Sloat the Admiral Mayo of 1846

John Slidell the John Lind of 1846



Zachary Taylor the Gen Wood of 1846

John C. Calhoun the Senator Lodge of 1846

There are differences, of course, but the resemblances are enough to make Uncle Sam pinch himself as he journeys southward and say, "This must be a dream; I certainly remember doing all this somewhere before."

The Villa of that day was Santa Anna, whom we encouraged as today we encourage Villa. We went further than we have so far done with Villa; we did not merely supply him with arms, but actually took him to Vera Cruz, thinking he would start a revolution. But Santa Anna was a Mexican patriot, and he took arms against the invaders who had thus befriended him and proved our most dangerous foe.

Will that parallel be carried any further?

The John Lind of the 40's.

There was a John Lind in 1845 and 1846. He was John Slidell. Then, as now, diplomatic relations between the two countries had been broken off, and the President, unable to appoint a Minister, sent an envoy extraordinary. Then, as now, the Mexican President rejected the envoy's credentials and refused to recognize him or have any official dealings with him.

Then John Slidell, as afterward John Lind, remained in Mexico trying unofficially to enforce the Administration's demands.

John Slidell then, as John Lind afterward, made his headquarters in Vera Cruz and sent more and more pessimistic reports to the President. President Polk, like President Wilson, continually hoped that something would turn up. It was from Envoy Slidell that President Polk learned, as President Wilson learned from Confidential Agent Lind, that firm measures must be taken.

President Polk, like President Wilson, acted immediately. He sent Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande, and Commodore Conner to Vera Cruz, as President Wilson sent Admiral Badger there and ordered Gen. Wood to hold himself in readiness. But in neither case was it regarded by the President as a war measure. War did not come until the Mexicans, resenting Taylor's presence, attacked a company of his men, killed some, and captured the rest.

It is not true, as is so often asserted, that Polk was trying to force a war, or, if it was true, there is no more proof of it than there is in President Wilson's case. He was, on the contrary, expecting war from another quarter. He became embroiled in war with Mexico chiefly through ignorance of the Mexican character.

Congress was not anxious for war. Senator Calhoun, like Senator Lodge, was dissatisfied with the President's statement of his reasons for asking support from Congress. Senator Benton, like Representative Mann, believed the pretext for war insufficient.

But when President Polk declared the flag had been attacked, the House passed the resolution he asked for by 173 to 14, whereas in 1914 the vote was 337 to 37. Both in 1846 and 1914 the House did this the same day the President made his request.

In both cases the Senate took more time. The Senate in 1846 received the measure on the same day that the President asked for it and the House passed it. The Senate considered it that day and the next, and passed it by a vote of 42 to 2. The House held a night session, and at once concurred in the Senate amendments.

The administrations of Herrera and Huerta followed the same tactics in 1846 and 1914. Huerta seems almost a reincarnation of Herrera. Both followed the policy of standing off the demands of the United States by appearing to agree with them, but always suggesting a modification which necessitated another delay. The same policy had been followed by Herrera's predecessors.

The first overt act against Mexico was committed by a naval officer, Commodore Jones, in the nineteenth century and by a naval officer, Admiral Fletcher, in the twentieth.

The navy blockaded the Atlantic Coast of Mexico at once, Commodore Conner being the Badger of 1846. Vera Cruz was the centre of interest in both blockades. The navy performed some dashing exploits, but the real parallel to 1914 was on the Pacific Coast, where Commodores Sloat and Stockton landed men and seized cities. Sloat seized Monterey and San Francisco, as Fletcher seized Vera Cruz, before war had been declared, so far as he knew. In Sloat's case it had been, but he was not officially informed of it for a month afterward; there was no telegraph to California in those days.

Polk No Lightweight.

Against Herrera, as against Huerta, there was a revolutionary movement shortly before the United States moved on Mexico. In Herrera's case the revolt was successful, and Gen. Paredes was the Mexican dictator with whom we had to cope.

There was a Secretary of State who was a fanatical advocate of peace. George L. Rives, in his "United States and Mexico," says:

> The issues of peace and war seemed to be left solely in the hands of the President and his Secretary of State; and the timid and irresolute spirit of Buchanan was greatly vexed in dealing with a subject so full of the most dreadful possibilities.

Polk, however, was made of sterner stuff. This President has been unjustly treated as a lightweight, but he was a man of clear vision, devoted to what he believed the best interests of his country, and quietly immovable in the pursuit of the policy which he had definitely adopted to secure those interests.

Bidding for California.

The terms which he offered to Mexico were for that purpose. Mexico had been standing off our claims for damages due to American citizens by the Huerta policy, the policy of always agreeing to what we suggested with some modification that would cause further delay. Slidell's instructions were that his first object was the settlement of the claims, to which Mexico, he was informed, had always opposed "evasions, difficulties, and delays." He was to make Mexico see that the "patient forbearance" of the United States could not last forever.

Polk knew that Mexico was bankrupt, so he instructed Slidell to propose that the United States would itself assume the payment of the claims, provided Mexico would accede to our contention about the boundary of Texas.

But the second great object was to be the acquisition of California. Secretary Buchanan informed Slidell that "money was no object," and that we would willingly pay as much as $25,000,000, despite the fact that Mexico no longer had more than a nominal control over that territory.

The reason for Polk's anxiety was Great Britain's covetousness. She was so eager to acquire California that it was even reported in the newspapers that the sale had been made. Our envoy was informed that we would not interfere if it were to remain a possession of Mexico, but that Great Britain's control of it was another matter, and that we must have the territory whatever the price.

Great Britain was eager to recoup herself for her loss of the Atlantic Coast by getting the Pacific Coast, and we were then at the point of war with her over the Oregon question. If she had won in that contention and had annexed California we would have been forever blocked from the West.

It was due to Polk that we were saved from this. His policy was all directed with Great Britain in view, and it was with that country that he feared war. Mexico was secondary to his considerations. It has become a legend that he plotted from the first to force war on Mexico, but for all the evidence there is on the subject his intentions were as honest as President Wilson's. Once he had embarked on war, he did not rest until he had staved off the British danger and completed his work for Oregon by taking California.

He is charged with provoking the war by letting Taylor's army advance into the disputed territory in Texas. But as Mexico considered all Texas as belonging to her, and had broken off diplomatic relations with the United States when we annexed that republic, it seems that Taylor's presence in one part of Texas was as much a provocation as his presence in another.

George L. Rives, in the book already quoted, says:

> The information that Mexico was willing to negotiate came as a perfect godsend to Polk's Administration. A war with Mexico was the last thing in the world they then desired, for it could hardly have been declared and be carried without such an active and zealous support in both houses of Congress as the President could at that time hardly count upon.
>
> It was doubtful whether a proposal to Congress to declare war for the failure of Mexico to settle the claims of American citizens, the only casus belli, would have met with popular favor. . . . But a successful negotiation with Mexico which would result in the settlement of all pecuniary claims, the settlement of the boundary of Texas, and the acquisition of California would be a very different matter.

Slidell was sent because of an intimation by the Mexican Government that it would receive a Commissioner to adjust the questions in dispute. He arrived within seven weeks after that intimation was made, and his promptness dazed the procrastinating Mexicans.

Shattering the "Manana" Policy.

It is amusing to read that "when Black" (the O'Shaughnessy of that day) "called on the Minister of Foreign Relations to announce Slidell's arrival at Vera Cruz, the Minister was plainly very much disturbed." The Minister told Black that "the Government did not expect an envoy to arrive from the United States until January," whereas Slidell was there in December. The manana policy was shattered by the crude American suddenness.

But the excuse was made that Slidell could not be received because he should have come as a "Commissioner," instead of which he had come as a "Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary." Slidell remained, trying to obtain recognition as Lind did, and sending reports to his Government, which we can now read and wonder if those who in future years shall read Lind's will see any resemblance. Before he had been there long he was writing to Buchanan of the "unparalleled bad faith" of the Mexican Government, "its gross falsification of the correspondence which led to my appointment, and the utter futility of the miserable sophistry by which it attempts to justify its conduct."

Polk was beginning to learn things about the Mexican statesmen, and now he learned something about its people, for Slidell wrote this discovery of his, as true of Huerta's Mexico today as it was of Herrera's then:

> As for the people, in the proper sense of the term, it does not exist in Mexico; the masses are totally indifferent to all the revolutions that are going on, and submit with the most stupid indifference to any masters that may be imposed upon them.

But where Polk's ignorance of the Mexican character really plunged him into war was his not taking into account the value the Mexicans set on their dignity. He was using blunt methods with England and he used them with Mexico. England could stand it; Mexico could not. England had other things to lose; Mexico had nothing but dignity to lose.

68 Years Ago To-day.

As President Wilson kept a strong military force in Texas and a squadron in the Gulf, so President Polk placed Taylor in Texas and Commodore Conner in the Gulf. Buchanan so notified Slidell on Jan. 20, 1846. But on Feb. 19 Slidell was still confident of being received. On April 4 President Paredes wrote to Gen. Arista, commanding on the Texas border, to attack Taylor, saying: "It is indispensable that hostilities be commenced, yourself taking the initiative against the enemy."

A few days later Arista obeyed these instructions by capturing Capt. Thornton's command, and the war was on. Those who persist in keeping up the charge that the war was plotted from the first by Polk conceal this instruction to Arista, and make it appear that the killing of Thornton and capture of his men was such a collision as is inevitable when hot-headed soldiers are jostling each other in the same territory. Says Mr. Rives:

> Mexican affairs were approaching a crisis, much to the annoyance of Polk and his Cabinet. They had dispatched Slidell with light hearts, in the belief that the purchase of California was within their reach, and the news that Mexico might not be willing after all to discuss terms of peace was naturally unwelcome.

It was sixty-eight years ago to-day—on April 26, 1846—that Taylor's messenger made his way through the Mexican outposts with the news that the Mexicans had killed Capt. Thornton and sixteen of his men and captured the rest. On May 9 the news got to Washington. On that very day Taylor was fighting the battle of Resaca de la Palma.

President Polk got the dispatch at 6 o'clock on a Saturday evening, and immediately called the Cabinet together. On Monday he asked the old of Congress in invading Mexico. (It was on a Monday that President Wilson made a similar request.)

Congress, as already mentioned, gave him nearly unanimous support. The opposition in the Senate, led by John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, John M. Clayton of Delaware, and William P. Mangum of North Carolina, was based, as was the opposition to President Wilson in the Senate last week, on the language used in the President's message. Mr. Polk had used the expression, "War exists by the act of Mexico herself."

It is interesting to note that the opposition last week was based on a diametrically opposite use of words; it was based on President Wilson's statement that it was an individual, Victoriano Huerta, who had given offense, and not Mexico. In both cases there was also criticism of the ground on which the President asked for support.

As the war went on there arose an anti-war party, chiefly composed of anti-slavery men, who feared when the annexation of new territory was seen to be inevitable that it would increase the strength of the South. Their fears were not fulfilled, for California became a free State. Texas was a slave State, but she had already been annexed before the war. The anti-war party grew so bitter that it used language that in most wars would be avoided by the opposition as unpatriotic. For instance, Senator Thomas Corwin of Ohio, replying to Senator Lewis Cass's argument for annexation of California on the ground that we needed "more room," said:

> But the Senator from Michigan says that we will be 200,000,000 in a few years, and we want room. If I were a Mexican I would tell you, "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead? If you come into mine I will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospitable graves."

This was after the war had been going on so long that peace terms were already under consideration. In the present crisis there has been no suggestion from the Senate about annexing new territory, except Senator Borah's declaration that the flag once raised in Mexico would never come down. Nor has there yet been time for the creation of the usual anti-war party.

Commodore David Conner, like Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, was on the spot and ready to begin the blockade as soon as trouble started. The navy's work in the Gulf began during the battle of Palo Alto, when Conner landed 500 men to help protect the garrison Taylor had left at Point Isabel. Says Horatio O. Ladd, in his history of the Mexican war:

> Within two weeks after the battle of Resaca de la Palma the Gulf squadron established a blockade of all the eastern coast of Mexico. Yucatan was at first exempted, being in revolt against the Mexican Government; but as its ports were made the place of traffic in war material for Mexico, it was soon included in the blockade. It was not easy to guard so large an extent of coast, but a few vessels were captured in their effort to escape the vigilance of the fleet.

Sloat's Brilliant Exploit.

There were a few dashing exploits during the blockade, one of them being the capture of Frontera by Capt. Matthew Calbraith Perry, soon to be famous as the man who opened Japan up to modern civilization. He succeeded Conner in charge of the squadron toward the close of the war.

But the navy's chief glory was won on the Pacific Coast, where Commodore John Drake Sloat acted with the same vigor, without waiting for orders, that characterized Admiral Mayo the other day, and where he and his successor, Commodore Robert Field Stockton, landed men and seized cities with the same decision and dash that characterized Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz.

Sloat was watching the Pacific Coast, alert to see if England tried to seize it or if war came with Mexico. There was no telegraph or railroad, and he could not wait for official information before acting; or, at all events, he did not. He knew the situation, and when, on June 7, 1846, he heard at Mazatlan rumors that war had begun, he set sail for Upper California.

On July 7 he had landed and taken possession of Monterey, the capital, and San Francisco, the best harbor, in the territory, and had informed the inhabitants that henceforth California would be a part of the United States. When the official dispatch informing him that war had been declared reached him, it was accompanied by an order to take and hold San Francisco. A later dispatch, dated July 17, told him to take all of Upper California, and he received this on Aug. 15. All that he was told to do he had already done; he had even established a civil administration, as he was now ordered to do.

His health was bad, and this admirable sailor, having so efficiently anticipated his Government, turned over the command to Stockton and returned to the United States. Those who insist that Polk plotted the war for the sake of conquering California may have some difficulty in explaining why it was that the war had been going on for two months before it occurred to him to order Sloat to seize that territory. It looks as if not until then did it occur to Polk that the war offered him an opportunity to do what he had negotiated vainly with Mexico to accomplish.

At Vera Cruz in 1847.

Stockton set about capturing the other towns and setting up American governments. He landed 350 men, armed only with ninety muskets and a few carbines, but with plenty of cutlasses and boarding pikes. With this little force he undertook to add an empire to his country's territory, and he began by marching on Los Angeles and capturing it. The inadequacy of his force was so apparent that he was driven to many expedients to disguise it. John R. Spears, in his "History of the American Navy," tells this:

> When some of the enemy appeared under a flag of truce (at Los Angeles) Stockton was obliged to resort to a trick (since familiar to cowboys with cattle to sell) to make his force seem larger than it was. He marched them around some buildings in a way to make them appear as an army several times 350. He also covered up all the six-pounders, but left a 32's muzzle peering out as if by an oversight.

John C. Fremont had arrived overland with 150 men, and Stockton organized a city Government with Fremont at the head of it. The Mexicans rose against the Americans at Monterey, and Stockton landed fifty men under Midshipmen Baldwin and Johnson at Monterey and marched on San Diego. After he had repulsed a Mexican attack here Gen. Stephen W. Kearney arrived from Santa Fe with 250 men and continued the land war that Uncle Sam's web-feet had so brilliantly begun.

President Polk and his Cabinet were severely blamed by the opposition for asserting that Mexico had begun the war. "War exists by the act of Mexico herself," said Mr. Polk in his message to Congress, when he received the news that Capt. Thornton's command had been ambushed and captured. The opposition asserted that it was Taylor's presence on territory claimed by the Mexicans that constituted aggression.

There is a reminder of this in the statement attributed to Secretary Daniels in Wednesday's newspapers—that "the seizure of the Custom House at Vera Cruz was not an act of war, but that the firing on the Americans by the Federal troops was."

The last time we landed at Vera Cruz there was a fight, just as there was last week. In 1914 we lost four killed and twenty wounded, and the Mexicans are said to have lost 200. This seems strangely like the casualties when we fought at Vera Cruz in 1847. Gen. Scott then lost 67 wounded and the Mexicans lost 1,000 killed and wounded.

Great hopes were built on Santa Anna, who was in Havana. He was the Villa of his day; dashing, popular, and a real soldier. The Americans believed that his party would rise against the Government, and we foolishly took Santa Anna to Vera Cruz and landed him. He was a Mexican first of all, and he not only fought against us, but took the command of the army and of the Government out of the hands of the helpless Paredes to do it, and became our great antagonist. There may be a lesson in this for us to-day.

These are some of the striking resemblances noted thus far, and the trouble has only begun. As it goes on it is quite likely that the parallel will become even closer.

In that war 74,188 volunteers and 26,022 regulars were engaged on our side, making a total of 101,110. At the beginning of the war the regular army was 7,365 strong. The deaths numbered 12,896, and according to the records of the War Department were distributed as follows: Killed in action, 1,044; died of wounds, 505; ordinary deaths, 10,986; accidental deaths, 361. But the War Department says that many of those listed as "ordinary deaths" were really caused by wounds.

NEW TAYLOR LETTERS SHOW HE DISAPPROVED THE WAR

Wanted to Give Up Command to Scott, Criticised Administration for Blunders and Congress for Playing Politics—Letters Now Published for First Time.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, whose brilliant campaign in Mexico sixty-eight years ago covered the flag with glory and made him President of the United States, did not like the war in which he was engaged, did not like the policy of the Administration, did not enjoy his command, and wanted to serve under Gen. Scott.

Letters of his have come to light and are here published for the first time in which his dislike for "this miserable war," as he calls it, is emphatically expressed. The Administration wanted him to command instead of Scott because he was known to have no political ambitions. Instead of being elated by the honor it depressed him, and he did not give up hope for a long time that Scott might yet receive the command which was his due.

These letters, which are in the possession of P. F. Madigan of 501 Fifth Avenue, shed a pleasing light on the character of the modest soldier who whipped superior forces with such celerity and completeness. He was incapable of being puffed up by fame or success. He thoroughly disapproved of the orders he received, but he carried them out to the letter. The Administration handicapped him by bungling measures, but he rose superior to them. He felt no elation, and wrote to his friend, Col. Butler, at the beginning of the campaign:

"I do not believe that many laurels are to be gathered; if I hold my own I shall be more than satisfied."

The Administration made its plans without consulting him. He resented it, but he executed the plans gloriously. "Had I been consulted," he wrote, "I should have advised almost an entirely different course from the one which has been adopted."

Wanted Trained Men.

He did not want to be embarrassed by untrained volunteers; he wanted only a few until the rest could be drilled and trained; but the Administration dumped hordes of them on him without making provision for their transport or subsistence. The Quartermaster's department, to judge by his letters, must have been a model of inefficiency. Apparently the Administration thought all that was necessary was to get soldiers in the field without providing for them.

Taylor's comments on the uses of volunteers are decidedly interesting. He said they were full of zeal and courage, but wanted to be led immediately against the foe and could not stand "the monotony of camp life." If they could not get into a fight they lost interest.

The failure to appoint Scott seemed inexcusable to him. He probably did not know, being a plain soldier who had been on the frontier fighting Indians all his life, that the Democrats were chiefly anxious to prevent a Whig soldier from winning any glory that might embarrass them in the next election. The President actually wanted to have Senator Benton made a General and put in command, but Congress would not listen to it.

Later in the war, when the Administration was reluctantly compelled to send Scott to Vera Cruz, Taylor was informed that this did not mean Scott was to supersede him. He had won much glory by that time, but was still utterly unaffected by it. The news filled him with regret, and he wrote to his daughter that he hoped the situation would ultimately force the placing of Scott over him.

He wrote with disgust to his son-in-law, Senator Jefferson Davis, afterward President of the Confederacy, that Congress should stop President-making and pass the appropriations necessary "to bring this miserable war with Mexico to an end." He was already being talked of as a candidate for President, and he wrote to Davis that he would not accept a nomination which would make it necessary for him to be the President of a party, but that if either party chose to nominate him without pledges, leaving him free to enforce the Constitution and laws in a non-partisan manner, he would accept. That was exactly what happened. Though the Whigs nominated him, he was simply a plain soldier, without party, and it was as such that he was elected.

Worried About "Dick."

In this letter to his daughter it is evident that he was much worried about his son Richard, whose indisposition to take life seriously filled him with forebodings. He evidently didn't think "Dick" would ever amount to anything, though he admitted Dick's natural capacity. All of which is funny, in view of the great reputation subsequently won by Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, C. S. A.

The letters follow:

To Major E. G. W. Butler.

Headquarters Army of Occupation or Invasion, Matamoros, Mexico, July 1, 1846.

My Dear Sir:

Your highly esteemed and interesting letter of the 10th ultimo has just reached me; for your hearty congratulations on account of the recent success of our arms in this quarter and the complimentary manner you have been pleased to notice the conduct of some of the young officers in the hour of trial referred to, and that of the army in general, which I think they justly merited, you not only deserve but have my sincere thanks.

In making the call on your State for reinforcements I presumed the Governor would send out as a matter of course an officer then in commission in the militia to command them, and, knowing Gen. Smith, who had served with me in Florida, held an appointment in this militia, I took the liberty without intending to disparage others to mention his name to his Excellency as a suitable individual to command them; in fact, I know no other person with the rank of Brigadier General in the State.

No Fighting in Sight.

I can truly say you nor your welfare has ever been lost sight of by me and from all I have been able to learn from your friends who I have occasionally met respecting you was to induce me to come to this conclusion, that you had for the most part given up both army and political affairs and devoted your time to much more important matters, the improvement and cultivation of the soil, in which I was gratified to hear you have been unusually successful; at the same time I can assure you it would be highly gratifying to me, should matters so turn out, to be associated with you in the field, the camp or in council, and nowhere more than in Mexico, especially whenever there is a prospect of coming in collision with the enemy, which I regret to say is rather gloomy for the present; and where you would meet many of your friends and companions, who no doubt would be highly gratified to be again associated with you under our flag, and by none more so than myself. I deem it fortunate for you that you did not come out with the first volunteers from Louisiana, as they will have to encounter many hardships, I greatly fear, without having the opportunity of seeing the fall of an enemy.

When I asked for reinforcements from Louisiana and Texas, which was under the three or six months' term of service, I did not expect a single individual over and above the number specified, if so many, which with the regulars (upward of 2,000 of which could have been employed on that duty) was to assist in taking Matamoros, as well as to take possession of and occupy the right bank of the Rio Grande as high up as it was deemed advisable to do so, not considering we were sufficiently strong to accomplish that object without their aid, as well as to drive the enemy beyond striking distance of any positions we might occupy.

But as Matamoros had fallen into our hands and the Mexican Army could retreat and take position at Linaris, 250 miles to the south of us at the foot of the mountains, a place difficult to reach with infantry, before the arrival of the volunteers I determined as soon as I could establish a proper depot at Camargo of provisions, forage and ammunition—110 miles by land above here at the head of navigation for small steamboats and 250 miles from Saltillo—to have marched on the latter place by the way of Monterey if continued in command and not otherwise directed by higher authority, and to have cut the line of communication between a portion of the northern provinces or departments and the City of Mexico. Also to have located the command there during the sickly season provided they were healthy, if supplies to any extent, particularly breadstuffs, could be had in the vicinity, which I very much doubt, and acted as circumstances might have warranted.

But if supplies could not be had there we would, as a matter of course, have to fall back on our depots, as I do not believe we could transport in a country like this supplies for any length of time over bad and mountainous roads for 250 miles, a supply of ammunition, provisions, &c., for 6,000 men, the number I propose to take with me, having some two or three thousand in my rear to secure and keep open my communication with my depots in this rear.

Precious Time Lost.

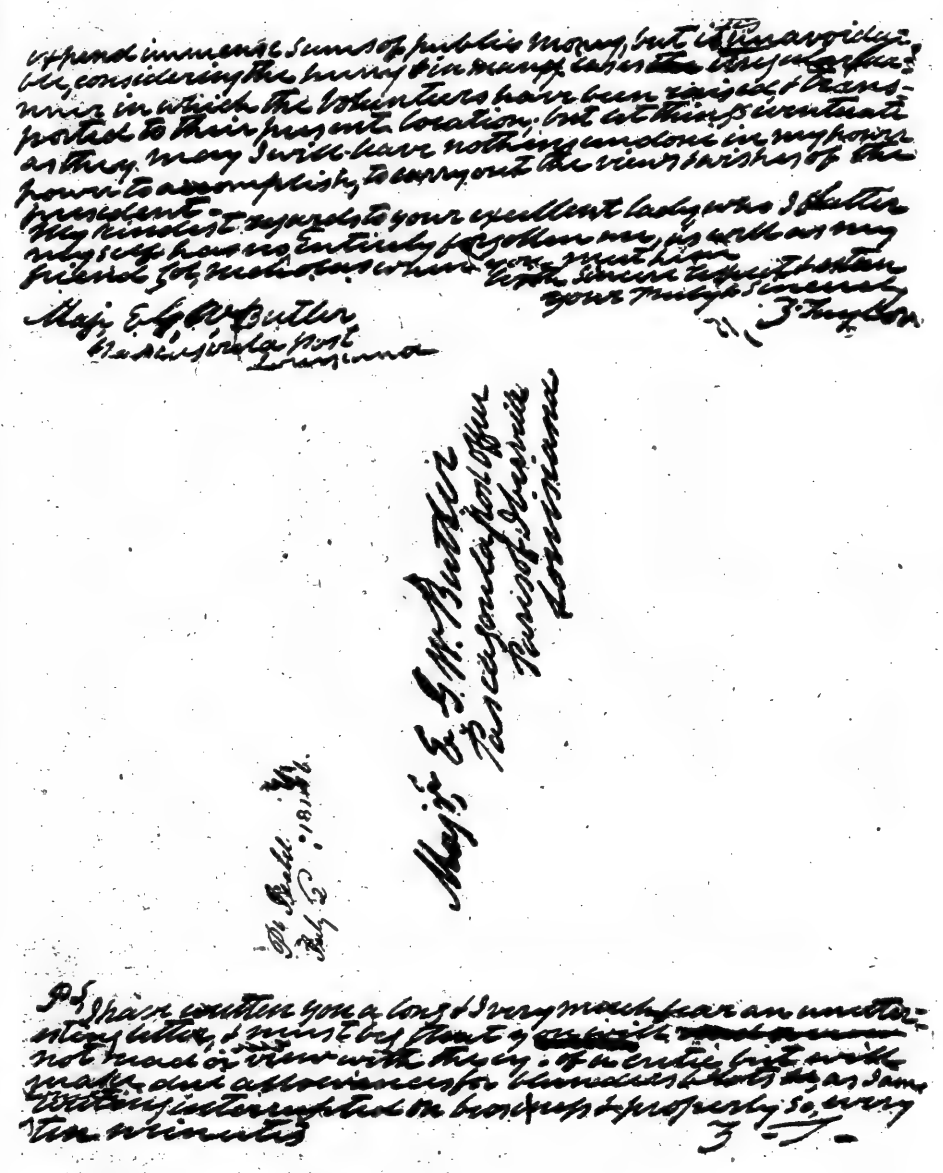
But I much fear I should not be able to accomplish even this much, as I have already lost for want of the proper means of transportation more than a month of the most precious time. Had some three small steamboats which were in the hands of the Quartermaster's department at Point Isabel and St. Joseph's Island been fit for service when I opened the navigation of the Rio Grande, which I expected was the case, I should have at once pushed them up with supplies to Camargo, where in all probability the command or the greater part of it would have been ready to have taken up the line of march for the tableland of the mountains.

Unfortunately the boats were unfit for service at the moment they were most needed, and others to replace them had to be sent for to the Mississippi, which ought to have been ten or fifteen days since, but are kept back from some cause or other which I cannot comprehend. We have been detained here doing nothing on that account since the 20th of May.

I fear there are already here and in the vicinity many more volunteers than can be used advantageously for want of proper arrangements before sending them here. This will greatly embarrass the service and will prevent their accomplishing much in comparison with their numbers or the expectation of the country.

They have arrived without bringing with them the means to transport either by land or water a barrel of provisions or anything else, nor did anything of the kind precede or follow them up to the present moment. Unless there is a great change in the Quartermaster's (department?) for the better, and that very soon, which I do not expect, most of them will return to their homes without having even the opportunity to come in collision with the Mexican forces, which will be to them a source of the greatest mortification and equally so to me on their account as well as my own.

There has in relation to volunteers been a great mistake committed somewhere or by some one in bringing together seven or eight thousand volunteers and perhaps ten or fifteen thousand, for they are daily arriving, without any place of camping, destitute in respect to many articles necessary to make them comfortable and efficient, many hundred miles distant from where the most trifling thing can be procured, which is New Orleans, with the enemy 250 miles in their front, without means of transportation to enable them to make an effort to come up with them.



Part of One of the Letters of Gen. Zachary to Major E. G. W. Butler.

The wagons necessary for that object have been ordered from Pennsylvania and Ohio since their arrival at their present position; many of them will have to be made out and cut from timber, a part of which in all probability was standing in the forest where the order or requisition was given or made. I am satisfied while so large a force remains in the country, or even a much smaller one, the Mexicans will never descend from the tableland of their mountains to the valley of the Rio Grande, but will defend the narrow passes and gorges of the former if they resist at all.

Wherever volunteers are employed the means to enable them to act promptly should be provided and accompany them to their place of destination, if they did not precede them; for although full of courage and zeal, it is necessary to be at once made available, as they soon become tired and disgusted with the monotony of a camp life, and for the most part are anxious either at once to be led against the enemy or return to their homes.

I received two or three days since an appointment as Major General by brevet and at the same time a communication from the Secretary of War saying that I had been designated to command the forces to carry on the war against Mexico. The first I did not solicit directly or indirectly, the latter not at all in accordance with my wishes; without, however, the information referred to placing me in command being accompanied by any very definite plan of campaign or precise instructions in regard to the same. I consider the command in question due to the General commanding the army, who would have come here bringing with him the views and wishes of the President connected with the entire subject after previous interviews and discussions in relation to the whole matter.

Pessimistic About Campaign.

I have not been consulted in regard to the number and description of troops to be employed, the several points and places to be assailed, as well as many other matters I should fully have understood. Had I been consulted in the first instance I should have advised almost an entirely different course from the one which has been adopted, but I did not feel authorized to obtrude my opinions on those in high places unasked.

I would not have sent to this section of country a volunteer beyond the three or six months' men I required as above stated for the purpose of taking and holding the Valley of the Rio Grande and perhaps Monterey, which they, in my opinion, could have done; concentrating 15,000 or 20,000 volunteers, twelve months' quota, for instance, for instruction at the Bay of St. Louis, Pass Christian, Pensacola, and other healthy and acceptable points; to have had transports as well as everything else in complete readiness, and the moment the season would have justified it, to have in conjunction with the navy attacked Vera Cruz and every seaport town or city belonging to the enemy on the Gulf; withdrawing the regular troops from this quarter to co-operate with them; having the Texas volunteers to occupy and take care of the country.

A course of this kind vigorously carried out would, I have no doubt, soon bring the Mexicans to terms. The idea of marching from here to the City of Mexico, a distance of 1,100 miles, by land, with an army sufficiently strong to take and keep possession of it, with frequent intervals of districts of country of 150 miles in extent without cultivation or an inhabitant through which the road passes, will do to talk about, but will hardly be realized in my day.

I do not from present appearances believe that many laurels are to be gathered during the campaign now before us; if I hold my own I should be more than satisfied. I do not anticipate any disaster if we come in contact with the enemy, unless in small detachments; all I fear is sickness among the volunteers. Let them but keep their health and I will disregard every other consequence.

"I Will Leave Nothing Undone."

We shall no doubt expend immense sums of public money, but it is unavoidable considering the hurry and in many cases the irregular manner in which the volunteers have been raised and transported to their present location; but let things eventuate as they may, I will leave nothing undone in my power to accomplish to carry out the views and wishes of the President.

My kindest regards to your excellent lady, who, I flatter myself, has not entirely forgotten me, as well as my friend, Col. Nicholas, when you meet him.

With sincere respect and esteem, yours truly and sincerely, Z. TAYLOR.

Major E. G. W. Butler, Pascajoula Post Office, Louisiana.

P. S.—I have written you a long and, I very much fear, an uninteresting letter, and must beg that you will not read or view it with the eyes of a critic, but will make due allowances for blunders and blots, as I am writing interrupted on business, and properly so, every ten minutes. Z. T.

To His Daughter.

Montemorallis, Mexico, Decr. 26, 1846.

My Dearest Betty: Your very acceptable and interesting letters of the 26th ult. and 3d inst. reached me by an express which overtook me night before last when encamped on my march to Victoria, of which I informed your mother in a letter which I wrote her from Monterey just before leaving that place.

I deeply regretted to hear, my dear daughter, that you had been so severely afflicted with an attack of nervous fever, but need hardly say how delighted I was to learn that you had been in a great measure restored to your usual health, and sincerely hope that by the time or before this reaches Baton Rouge it will be fully re-established.

The terms on which you say Dr. Emlers was employed is truly a small matter of business on the part of those who engaged him, but if he succeeds in effecting cures I shall not regret compensating him, so far as my family are concerned, and I sincerely hope he may be as successful in Dick's case as in yours.

I am truly sorry Dick did not go, as he started with that intention, to the warm springs in Arkansas; a month's or six weeks' residence there, with the proper application of the water and other prudential arrangements, would, in all probability, have restored him to entire health. I am curious to know where and how he passed so much time in the parish of Feliciana. I hope he made a visit to, while in that section of the country, his uncle Mr. Smith, and spent a day or two with him.

I deeply regret his losing so much valuable time, which I am satisfied he will regret hereafter even more than myself; for he has capacity with application and ambition to reach and fill with credit almost any position in the country; but nothing can be accomplished without application, industry, and perseverance. My great anxiety in regard to Dick is to see him engaged in some pursuit or other which may aid him in getting through the world with ease and comfort as regards pecuniary matters, as I look upon idleness as almost disreputable at any time and more especially during the vigor of youth and manhood, the proper time for all to be actively employed.

I inclosed in my last letter to your mother $800 in Treasury notes to be equally divided between you and Dick, which will enable you to make a short visit to New Orleans during the Winter, should you meet with a good opportunity to do so, if you desire it. Should it reach you in safety, which I hope will be the case, I am aware your expenses will be greatly increased by having dear Ann and her family with you; but this will be greatly overpaid by hers and their society.

The fact is I am over-delighted to have you all together during mine and the doctor's absence, and I hope your good mother, notwithstanding high prices of all the necessaries of life, will be able to keep up an abundant table for them all, as well as to give a plate to friends who may call on her or any of you from time to time. She must not trouble herself about expenses, as she can call on my merchants for money at any time, should it be necessary to do so; nor do I wish her to deny herself anything she may even imagine she wants.

More Worry About "Dick."

I was very much pleased to learn Mr. Ringgold could supply you all with some butter and as much corn meal as you might want, without inconvenience to the establishment, having made a good crop of corn if he made a poor one of cotton; fully if not more than enough for all purposes connected with the plantation as well as to supply all your wants at B. Rouge. I am pleased that Nancy has arrived in safety, and I hope she will answer all the ends that Ann may need for the services of a woman.

I am disappointed that Dick has not passed some time on the plantation, from where I had hoped he would have written me frequently, giving me an account of how things were going on there, as well as taking an interest in everything connected with planting and planting operations; but I am sorry to say he has written or I have received but one letter from him since he left me at Matamoros.

It would not, to say the least of it, in any way result to his prejudice if he would communicate to me all his views and wishes frequently and in the most unreserved manner, as the most unlimited confidence should exist between us in all matters; for there is no one, save his devoted mother, so deeply interested in all that concerns his welfare as myself; and none who will do as much to advance his interest as I will. All wishes and plans on all and every subject should be confided to me.

Gen. Scott is ordered to Mexico, and you will no doubt hear of his passing through New Orleans for the Rio Grande before this reaches you. I am not aware of his object or the object of the Government in sending him out, as I learn he is not to supersede me, but I hope it will result ultimately in that, as next to bringing this war to a close the greatest pleasure I can imagine would be to meet you all at Baton Rouge. But I may be placed in a position to prevent it for a long time to come, or until this unfortunate war is terminated, which, although there is no prospect of at present, I hope something yet will be done to bring about so desirable an object between this and the 4th of March next, which will soon be here.

This is a most delightful Winter climate and occasional tracts of rich lands, abundantly watered, occur along the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains, at the foot of which we are marching, and shall continue to do so for several hundred miles. The country is interspersed with some very handsome villages, through which we have and will continue to pass, from one of which I am writing.

Good Things to Eat.

It is the land for sugar and oranges; the people who cultivate the cane are all rolling, and those who plant to any extent, which are very few, will be doing so until February, as frost does not injure the crops. We get at the villages the most delightful oranges I ever tasted, which are in great abundance, the trees being loaded with them. To-day we had green corn for dinner; we have had but one or two showers of rain since the 23d of September.

I regret to hear that Mr. Taylor's sugar crop will be a short one, but trust he will make up in price what he lacks in quantity. Remember me most affectionately to your most excellent mother, to Ann, Dick, and the grandchildren, who I flatter myself are all at school and progressing in their studies as rapidly as could be expected, as well as sending regards to our good relatives and friends when you see them, as well as respects to all inquiring friends. Yours devotedly,

Z. TAYLOR.

Mrs. M. E. Taylor, B. Rouge, La.

To His Son-in-Law, Jefferson Davis.

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 16, 1848.

My Dear General: Your very acceptable and interesting letter of the 29th ult., with its several inclosures, has just reached me, for which, as usual, you have my sincere thanks.

The letter inclosed was from a Dr. Masi, a Mexican of some note, formerly a resident of Victoria, where his family was when we were there last Winter, but now living at Matamoros, in relation to detaching Tamaulipas, New Lion, and Coahuila from the Central Government of Mexico and to set up for themselves under the auspices of the United States, which should have been sent by him to the State Department for the consideration and action of the Government.

I will, however, transmit them to the Secretary of War, who can give them such direction or take such action on them as he may think best.

I regret to hear there is so much time devoted by Members of Congress to President making; I would greatly prefer seeing them attending to their appropriate duties in making such appropriations as were calculated to bring this miserable war with Mexico to an end, as well as passing such laws as were necessary for the good of the country; after which, if there was nothing else to do, let them adjourn and return to their homes, leaving it to the people to say at the ballot box who should be their Chief Magistrate after the 4th of March, 1849.

Not Interested in Presidency.

So far as I am personally concerned there are but few individuals in the Union who takes less interest as to who will be the successful candidate for the Presidency at the coming election than myself; & should another receive a majority of the votes of the good people of the country for said office in Novr. next, I should be neither disappointed nor mortified at the result, particularly if he is honest, truthful & patriotic.

I observe both the great parties, Democrats & Whigs, intend holding a National Convention at no distant day to nominate candidates for the two highest offices known to our laws. I trust I will not be the nominee of either if it is expected I am to be exclusively the candidate of either party, & to carry out, if elected, their particular views, as I could not accept it under such considerations, but should both, or either, think proper to nominate me without pledges or trammels other than the Constitution imposes, leaving me free to occupy the ground I have taken, which I cannot recede from, which is to be the President of the nation & not of a party, I should not decline the honor.

I do not, however, expect anything of the kind, as I am satisfied from present appearances that so far as the ultra Whigs & Democrats are concerned this matter will settle down to a strict party vote & candidates, & the contest will be between the trading politicians, office holders & seekers on both sides, & the people.

So far as I am concerned I shall remain quiet, leaving it to the people, in whose hands I consider myself, to drop me, or those who brought me forward for said office, for I am no candidate further than they have made me, which will give me no more concern, for if I go into the White House it will be more from a sense of duty than inclination.

I have read the letters addressed by me in reply to the resolution nominating me for the Presidency by two meetings in Pennsylvania, Whigs and Democrats, which you were so good as to forward in the slip inclosed, nor can I perceive either worthy of notice, or at any rate of animadversion. The individual who took so much pains to bring them so conspicuously before the public by placing them side by side on the same sheet, no doubt thought he had discovered a "mare's nest," and richly deserves having his name placed on record in the patent office for his wonderful inventive powers; and I shall be singularly fortunate if nothing more objectionable can be urged against me between this and the first Monday in November next; such attacks give no concern and they can pass for what they are worth.

I regret the course of Mr. Clay and some others, altho. I do not doubt the purity of their motives, as regards the Mexican war. It seems to me to be now unnecessary to discuss its legality or necessity, or whether or not it could have been avoided. We are now engaged in it, & let us all lay our shoulders to, & pull together, until it is brought to a close—for us, the sooner the better, in my humble opinion. For unless it is done before a great while pestilence, if not famine, may drive us from the country. The ship fever, I learn, is making sad ravages among our people along the line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, particularly at the two ends, and the sooner we can get out of the country the better. I have no fears after what has passed ever to retire or withdraw our troops in a way which would dishonor our country or its flag.

Not Ambitious Any More.

I see nothing to induce me to change my views as to the course we ought to have pursued after the battle of Monterey, for had the same been then adopted we would have saved some thousand of lives and millions of money, which I consider have been most unnecessarily sacrificed & expended; and I think it a good rule when we are in error the sooner we get right the better.

In all changes & operations which may take place & be carried on for the Presidency, I must beg, my dear General, you will, with regard to what concerns me, look to your interest. You are young, and have, I hope, many years of prosperity before you, while my days are numbered, or nearly so, by the age alloted to man by his Creator; at any rate my days of ambition have passed away.

I was truly glad to learn by letter from Maj. Bliss soon after getting to Washington that he had seen you & that you had greatly improved in health, particularly your wounded foot, which had so much improved he thought you would soon be able to dispense with your crutch, which was most gratifying intelligence to me & which I hope will soon be realized.

I have been here four weeks & still am confined to the house, with something like rheumatism attended with slight fever, the penalty we sometimes pay for many years' exposure in various latitudes, but hope to get about very soon, as I am improving. I have, in consequence of said attack, done no business since my return, having been only once to my plantation, but I hope to do so again very soon, when, if my health will permit, I intend making a short visit to the Hurricane.

Information has just reached here from N. Orleans that the preliminaries of a treaty, informal of course, have just reached there direct from the City of Mexico on its way to Washington, which had been entered by Mr. Trist & Gen'l. Scott, with some of the Mexican authorities, which I flatter myself is the case, and that the terms will prove satisfactory to all concerned.

Mrs. Taylor, who has been quite unwell since my return, but is now on the mend, & Betty desire to be most kindly remembered to you, & wishing you & yours every prosperity & happiness through a long life.

I remain truly
Your friend
Z. TAYLOR.

GENL. J. DAVIS,
U. S. Senate.

To Col. Butler Before Assuming the Presidency.

Baton Rouge,
Jan. 22d, 1849.

My dear Col.:

Your very acceptable and interesting letter of the 18th inst., enclosing one from Gen. Stewart of Baltimore to you for my perusal, was duly received, for which you have my sincere thanks.

I have read the same with feelings of pleasure as well as of interest and can truly say I am not a little gratified to know the favorable opinion entertained towards me by an individual of such high character and standing as that of Gen. S. At the same time I much fear his warm heart and kind disposition have caused him to overlook many important defects in my character, as well as qualifications for the high office the too great partiality of my fellow-citizens have elevated me to, and all I will now say touching the same is that I will do all in my power to deserve and retain his good opinion as well as that of many other friends.

I hardly expect that Mr. Clay will be sent to the Senate, and even should that be the case, I do not apprehend any great embarrassment will grow out of it to any party. It seems to me he is now too feeble both in mind and body, particularly the latter, to produce or bring about much mischief even if disposed to do so; on the contrary should he go back to the Senate I believe and hope he will pursue a conciliatory course, having no other object in view for the good of the country. He certainly never can expect under any circumstances to reach the Presidency.

Praise for Crittenden.

Mr. Crittenden has been offered a seat in my Cabinet and is the only individual who has; and he is placed in that position which makes his acceptance doubtful. He has deferred making up his mind until we meet, which will, I expect, be about the 12th of next month. Should he finally decline I shall regret it, as all parties, Whigs and Democrats, seem to look to and expect him to occupy a prominent seat in my Cabinet, nor could I in my humble opinion call to a position of that kind an abler or better man.

I have known him intimately for near forty years, and I do not know any one whose character is more unobjectionable. My personal acquaintance is very limited as regards the prominent men of our country, I only know them by report, but I view Mr. Crittenden as one of the purest, most talented and patriotic men in the Republic of any and all parties. He is conciliating and courteous to all, the greatest objection in my mind to him as a public man; he has too much of the milk of human kindness in his composition, never having learned to say no, in very important matters, when he ought to have done so; and it may be well and truly said even "his failings lean to virtue's side." Although I have thought of other individuals for the Cabinet besides Mr. C., I have not as yet determined on any other, and may not do so until I get to Washington.

I believe there is quite a good understanding between Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden, at least I know of nothing to the contrary. * * *

Your friend and obt. servt.,
Z. TAYLOR.

Col. E. G. W. Butler,
Parish of Iberville.

FIRST YEAR'S RECORD OF MILITANT "REIGN OF TERROR"

Millions of Dollars of Damage Done Throughout British Isles and Hundreds of Lives Endangered Since Mrs. Pankhurst's Sentence Led Suffragettes to Declare That They "Would Stagger Humanity."

THE "Reign of Terror" of the militant suffragettes of Great Britain has now been in progress for slightly more than one year. The record of its first twelve months shows that Mrs. Johns chose the name well. On the night of April 3, 1913, this woman, one of the most aggressive of the leaders, speaking in Glasgow, borrowed from the French Revolution that appellation with which to christen the new frenzy of militancy, come to life that day.

She added that the militancy of the past would be "the merest pin pricks compared to what will happen at once all over the country."

On the same day, in London, officers of the Women's Social and Political Union turned to the Boer War for a phrase, and declared that what was to be done "would stagger humanity." Yet another leader announced that "human life, we have resolved, will be respected no longer."

Throughout the army of the militants, in short, there flamed fresh fury on that day.

The reason was that Mrs. Pankhurst was then sentenced to penal servitude for three years for inciting the destruction of the country house of Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George. The suffragettes rioted in Old Bailey after Justice Sir Charles Lush pronounced sentence, and then went from the court to begin their Reign of Terror.

The initial act of the militants was the defacing that afternoon in the Manchester Art Gallery of five paintings by Leighton and other famous artists. The initial act of the authorities, in preparation for the Reign, was the issuance of a general warning by Scotland Yard to owners and tenants of property, and the taking of unusual precautions by the police throughout the United Kingdom.

Since then, according to the published records for the year to April 8, 1914, not a day, and for days in sequence scarcely an hour, has passed without militant damage being done to person or to property, or without danger or fear or inconvenience being caused to some of the public.

The activities of the militants have ranged from throwing pepper on Premier Asquith and a dead cat at Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to burning the Midland Railway sheds at Bradford with a loss of $500,000, and attempting to blow up part of the Bank of England. They have endangered hundreds of lives; they have done direct property damage and caused indirect losses to the extent of millions of dollars.

All Sorts of Weapons.

The militants in their campaigns have used fire, bombs, mines, hatchets, hammers, revolvers, pokers, knives, bludgeons, stones, tar, paint, riding switches, horse whips, dog whips, umbrellas, foul smelling chemicals, corrosive chemicals, barbed wire entanglements for the police, besides using as weapons their fists, nails, teeth, and feet.

The militants have burned wholly or partly, country mansions in charge of servants, who escaped only by being awakened by the flames; castles, including Ballikinrain, Alberuchile, and Lisburn; unoccupied country houses, some owned by peers and Members of Parliament; railway stations, railway sheds, railway cars, churches, factories, timber yards, hayricks, exhibition buildings, conservatories, race track grand stands, cricket grand stands, football grand stands, furniture, organs, tapestries, paintings, boat houses, racing shells, a Carnegie Library, town corporation structures, college and school buildings, (including a Cambridge laboratory,) and an empty hospital.

They have attempted to burn the Royal Academy, buildings at Harrow School, aeroplane sheds of the Army Flying Corps, and a historic church. They have plotted, according to The Daily Mirror, to burn London by simultaneously firing all the big timber yards and cutting the telephone and telegraph wires surrounding.

They have with bombs destroyed or damaged shops, railway stations, railway cars, churches, country houses, conservatories, the Royal Observatory at Edinburgh, the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and the Trade Hall at Manchester. They have destroyed with a bomb an empty car attached to an express train, endangering passengers in other cars, and they are charged with having tried to wreck an express by obstructing the track.

They have placed bombs which failed to work or were found before exploding in streets, shops, tube stations, castles, a public library, a tennis club, a theatre, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the football pavilion at Cambridge.

They have sent bombs through the mails, addressed to Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, and other prominent men, one of the bombs badly injuring the hand of a mail sorter; they have exploded mines in attempts to blow up Holloway Prison, and to breach a canal to cause a flood; they have plotted to blow up houses of Members of Parliament; they have scattered dummy bombs broadcast, both to advertize their movement and to terrorize. At one time the London papers declared that "every day brings its bomb," and instructions on the art of handling unexploded bombs safely were printed daily.

They have pummeled Premier Asquith, dog-whipped Lord Weardale, horsewhipped Holloway Prison physicians, hurled apples in court at Justice Lord Salvesen, thrown hammers at a Judge in Old Bailey, scattered flour over Thomas McKinnon Wood, Secretary for Scotland, and over John Redmond, and have painted Redmond's statue green; they have covered the Earl of Derby's statue with tar; they have harassed Cabinet Ministers at meetings; they have plotted to kidnap Chancellor Lloyd George, Justice Lush, (who sentenced Mrs. Pankhurst,) and the children of Winston Spencer Churchill; First Lord of the Admiralty; they have threatened Home Secretary McKenna with death, and are categorically charged with having tried to throw over the cliffs into the sea the late Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, a Judge who had sentenced many suffragettes.

They have fought with policemen in the streets, in theatres, in halls, in parks, and the kind of battle these "wild women"—as English newspapers have termed them—can wage may be judged from the fact that on Oct. 13 they took Miss Sylvia Pankhurst bodily away from the police, who were trying to jail her; they have stretched barbed wire entanglements, hidden by flowers, around their platforms, so that when the police charged they got enmeshed and hurt, women on the platform kicking them as they struggled.

They have rioted Sunday after Sunday in Trafalgar Square or Hyde Park and have marched, now shrieking, now singing "The March of the Women," to Downing Street in attempts to besiege Premier Asquith's official residence. These riots have meant serious affrays with the police and many arrests.

They have ruined or injured thousands of letters in hundreds of mail boxes throughout the British Isles by the use of corrosive fluids; court proceedings showed that in ten weeks in London alone they destroyed or damaged 8,445 mail packets in 565 boxes.

They have destroyed many fire-alarm boxes, cut innumerable telephone and telegraph wires, and have at times paralyzed railroad traffic by this wire snipping.

They have smashed tens of thousands of windows in cities and towns all over the kingdom, including the windows of police stations.

They have slashed famous paintings and smashed curios in museums, they have torn up public flower beds, ruined putting greens on golf courses, wrecked furniture in newspaper offices, caused disturbances in the House of Commons, punctured hundreds of automobile tires, fired a huge Crimean War cannon at night and frightened the whole City of Blackburn, ruined library books by cutting the leaves, stamped hotel bedding with "Votes for Women," thrown chemicals of foul odor at Town Councilors, wrecked taxicab interiors, interrupted meetings of learned societies and political parties, and daubed white paint over much of the interior of Birmingham Cathedral. They have plotted to damage lighthouses and to attack every theatre and music hall in London simultaneously by scattering a pungent powder over the audiences to cause sneezing and skin burning.

They have interrupted many services in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, York Minster, Glasgow Cathedral, and other churches by chanting "God Save Mrs. Pankhurst," and before being ejected they have sometimes fought, shrieked, and lain on the floor kicking.

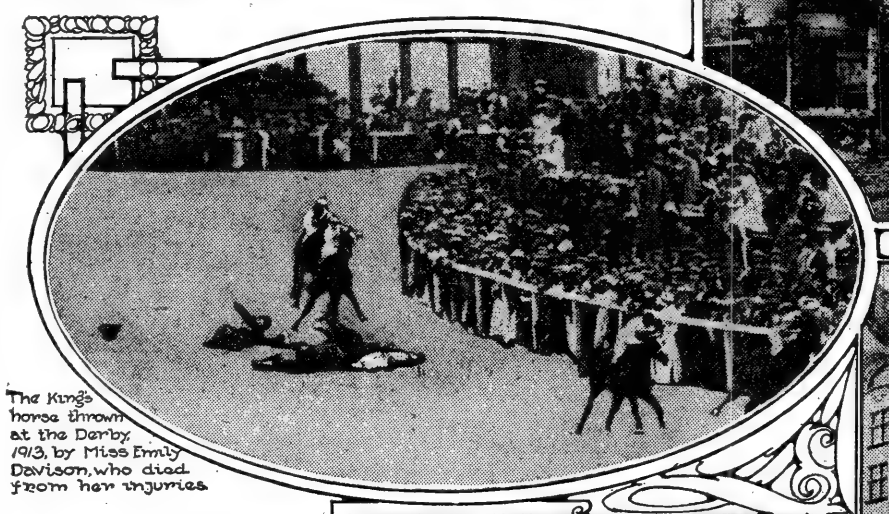
They have defaced tapestries and paintings during the progress of elaborate receptions in the West End of London, some of them given by peeresses, so that frightened hostesses had to engage numerous detectives as guards.

Bearding Royalty.

They have scattered suffragette leaflets upon the King and Queen, and have harangued the royal pair in theatres and on the street; they have attempted to mob the royal carriage; they have caused discord in Buckingham Palace, the Queen becoming furiously angry with ladies-in-waiting who espoused the militant cause, among the resignations from the Court entourage being that of Lady Shaftesbury; they have obtained the private telephone number of the King and have got him on the wire, to his exasperation; they have caused cards for Court presentations to be changed in form and have made extra precautions on Court days necessary.

They have hurt the London season and the tourist trade and thus inflicted extensive loss of business upon shops and hotels; they have caused large sums to be spent for guards for country estates, historic castles, railroad stations and tunnels, churches, museums, shops, municipal buildings, and Shakespeare memorials; they have caused the regatta at Henley and the golf championships at St. Andrews to be "as if they were in a state of siege," so the cables said, because of the numerous guards; they have caused wholesale closing of public buildings in London and other places, including Windsor Castle, Tower of London, (Jewel Room,) Hampton Court Palace, British Museum, and cathedrals, museums and art galleries generally; they have forced each Cabinet Minister to have three detectives as constant guards, and they have made the police "nerve racked," again in the words of the cables.

The most dramatic individual suffragette act of the year was the interference with the Derby before 60,000 people, at Epsom Downs, by Miss Emily Davison, a Bachelor of Arts of London University, on June 4. She grabbed the bridle of the King's horse, Anmer, while the animal was going at top speed, throwing horse and jockey, herself beneath. She never recovered consciousness, and died on June 8. The jockey, badly hurt, recovered. Mrs. Pankhurst said that "the world is thrilled with awe and admiration of Miss Davison's splendid heroism,"



The King's horse thrown at the Derby, 1913, by Miss Emily Davison, who died from her injuries

Militants protected from mob by police.

Work of the Arson Squad

Headquarters of Womens Social and Political Union, London.

while Miss Christabel Pankhurst said that "her memory will live in women's hearts and history for all time."

To reckon approximately the total cash damage to property for the twelve months under consideration is an impossibility from the published records. On May 8 the Scotland Yard authorities estimated that direct damage in the preceding three months had been $5,000,000, a large part of this inflicted since the beginning of the Reign of Terror on April 3, to which was to be added the costs of guarding property.

Cables to New York during the year contained accounts of hundreds of separate destructions of property by militants. In only fifteen instances were estimates of damage given. Yet these fifteen alone, out of the hundreds, total $1,500,000, excluding the Portsmouth Dockyard fire. This fire cost two men's lives and $1,000,000, but while the militants were suspected of causing it, evidence was lacking.

Besides the half-million-dollar railway shed fire before mentioned, another huge loss was that due to the burning of the unoccupied Seafield House at Seaforth, which was placed at $400,000. The slashing on March 10 by Miss May Richardson of the famous Velasquez known as the Rokeby Venus, in the National Gallery, was estimated by Hawes Harrison Turner, Secretary of the gallery, to have reduced the selling price of the painting, valued at $225,000, by from $50,000 to $75,000.

It seems to be reasonable to put the loss from militant damage for the year, direct and indirect, at many millions. The instances of damage cabled to New York, numerous as they are, by no means represent the total destruction, no accounts being sent here of vast numbers of militant activities.

At the scene of almost every piece of damage done suffragette leaflets and cards were scattered; messages were often painted on walls or trees near by, while printed mottoes were stuck here and there with hatpins. Some of the declarations thus found near blazing or wrecked structures were: "Premier Asquith is responsible for militancy—apply to him for damages!" "No peace till we get the vote!" "Asquith is to blame—release Mrs. Pankhurst!" "Votes for women! Death in ten minutes!" "We burn to get votes for women!" "Beware how you treat Mrs. Pankhurst!" "For the damages done sue Asquith!"

Only a small part of the three years of penal servitude for Mrs. Pankhurst, which caused the Reign of Terror to be declared, has been served. This is because she has been released and rearrested several times under the so-called Cat and Mouse act, passed at the end of April, 1913. She goes on a hunger strike as soon as she is placed in jail, and is freed when she becomes so weak that death is near. When she has regained her strength she is again arrested. It was because of these intermissions in the serving of her sentence that she was able to visit the United States last Fall. She declared from prison that the militants were "soldiers engaged in a holy war."

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Zelie Emerson, Miss Richardson, and other militants arrested during the year have followed the lead of Mrs. Pankhurst in going on hunger strikes. Court proceedings disclosed that there is a regular system of honor distribution among the militants, there being "valor medals" labeled "Hunger Strike," "Fed by Force," "Danger Duty."

The "Y. H. B.'s."

The militants during the year had at work organized arson squads, bomb troops, and motor brigades, the latter being formed of young women owning motor cars, who come up to the requirements of being able to drive a car at top speed at night, and of having "steel nerves and an iron constitution." The "Y. H. B.'s," the Young Hot Bloods, a militant organization composed of youthful and dashing women, also cut a considerable figure in the damage infliction. Armed male sympathizers and paid women hirelings also played a part in the year's doings. On Aug. 3 The London Times stated that the war funds of the militants were estimated at $760,000.

During the year it was decided by the Court of King's Bench that militant leaders could be held responsible for damages under certain circumstances, West End shopkeepers being awarded $9,840 damages against Mrs. Pankhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Miss Mabel Tuke, representing the Women's Social and Political Union, for smashed windows.

The Cat and Mouse bill, which passed its third reading in the House of Commons on April 23, 1913, by 293 votes to 56, has made it possible for the authorities to rearrest and return to prison suffragettes who have won a release by hunger striking. It was introduced by Home Secretary McKenna—hated by the militants—in March.

It provides for the temporary conditional discharge of prisoners whose detention is undesirable on account of bad health, and provides that prisoners thus discharged will have to return to prison on expiration of the period specified in the order of release.

The monthly record of the militant campaign for the year shows that April, May, and June, 1913, and March, 1914, were the leading months for riot and destruction. The quietest month was January. It has been claimed by the British authorities that the Cat and Mouse bill has resulted in a decrease of suffragette activity, yet the havoc wrought in eleven of the months under consideration has been done with that act as law.

Real Reign of Terror.

On April 4, 1913, the day after Mrs. Pankhurst was sentenced, the new attitude of the militants with reference to human life was expressed by one of the London leaders, who declared that the burning of occupied houses would be undertaken, "as the burning of empty houses is useless." On that day, also, a suffragette bomb blew out the walls and windows of a station on the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway.

On the same day an unoccupied country house was burned in Buckinghamshire, while an effort was made to blow up an empty train near Stockport, a canister of explosives being placed in a car, with a quantity of firelighters saturated with resin and oil. The sides of several of the cars were splintered by the explosion.

The Reign of Terror was now under full headway. On April 5 there was a $15,000 loss by the burning of the grand stand at the Ayr (Scotland) race track, while the Kelso track grand stand only escaped destruction because watchmen quenched the flames before they got fully started. Shop windows were smashed in many cities with stones, hatchets, and hammers, the damage in Glasgow being particularly heavy; telephone and telegraph wires were cut in Monmouthshire; letter boxes were damaged in Liverpool and London, mail destroyed, and park flower beds were ruined.

Precautions were taken everywhere to protect country houses, such show places as Chatsworth and Haddon Hall having heavy guards posted night and day. The cables stated that the bomb and arson campaign was causing great alarm throughout the British Isles.

Intense indignation was caused on April 9 by the destruction by fire, following a bomb explosion, of an empty passenger car forming part of a train going from Waterloo to Kensington-on-Thames, the other cars being filled with passengers who were saved from death or injury by good luck.

This luck, indeed, is a notable feature of many of the fires and bomb explosions caused by the suffragettes, in instance after instance death and maiming being only averted by sheer chance.

On April 11 the grand stand of the great cricket ground at Tunbridge Wells was badly damaged by fire; fire alarms were destroyed in London, and an attack with stones was made on the office of The London Standard, which had editorially criticised the militants.

On April 12 Mrs. Pankhurst was released for the first time under the three-year sentence from Holloway Prison, her condition being declared by physicians to be very grave as a result of her hunger strike. On this day an attempt was made to burn the Shipcote Council Schools at Gateshead, the carpentry teaching room being drenched with kerosene and fired.

On April 15 the house of Arthur Philip du Croa, Unionist Member of Parliament, at St. Leonard-on-Sea, was burned, the loss being $50,000.

On April 22 came an attempt to burn the historic parish church at Minster-in-Thanet, Kent, one of the oldest churches in England. On the same day Miss Annie Bell was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for rioting. A revolver was found on her. The Police Magistrate, in passing sentence, said: "You had better stick to the needle and drop the revolver." Her reply was: "Your advice is not of any use at all."

Other acts in April were the attempt to blow up part of the Bank of England by placing a bomb in the railings of one of the entrances, which was discovered before the time fuse reached the powder; the cutting of the wires of the Great Western Railway, the burning of hayricks in Wiltshire, the burning of the Handsworth Park boathouse in a Birmingham suburb, the burning of the Perthshire cricket pavilion at Perth.

Some of the other activities of this month have been touched on in the general review of the year already given. This present discussion of the year by individual months is by no means complete; many columns would be required to recount the happenings of the months day by day.

On May 2 a bottle of nitro-glycerine was found at the tube station at Piccadilly Circus, and the authorities announced that they had discovered that the militants were making bombs by the wholesale. Miss Nina Boyle, a rampant fighter, gave to the world the militant opinion of the British Cabinet, declaring it was composed of "cads and cowards."

On May 4 two large timber yards were fired in London, many thousands of pounds of damage being done; 120 firemen were put on watch around the yards after the flames were quenched. On May 6 St. Catherine's Church, Hetcham, was burned, the loss being $50,000, and the next day the same fate met the pavilion of the cricket field at Bishop's Park, Fulham, and two fine country mansions.

On May 9 the country house of Lord Richard Cavendish was burned, while the next day two large country houses were fired and four bomb explosions were prevented by chance. Farington Hall, Dundee, was burned, the loss being $100,000.

On May 12 damage of $10,000 was done to the Nottingham Boat Clubhouse by fire, and two days later the organ of the church at Penn, Buckinghamshire, was burned. On May 20, 5,000 volunteers came forward to guard the putting greens on the St. Andrews links, the amateur championships being set for the following week.

On May 25 came an attempt to blow up Wheatley Hall, Doncaster, and on May 27 a bomb was exploded at Reading in an apparent attempt to damage an express train going through the station. On May 30 Wales experienced a general cutting of railway, telegraph, and telephone wires.

On June 1 there were fires in railway station waiting rooms at Glasgow, and on June 3 Rough's boathouse at Oxford was burned, with a shell just completed for the Eton eight. On June 7 the Balkan Peace Conference at St. James's Palace was disturbed by militant demonstrations, the same day seeing a fire damage of $70,000 to the Hurst Park race stand. There was a general raid on mail boxes in Edinburgh on June 13, chemists' test tubes, filled with a colorless fluid which caught fire when the glass was broken, being used. Usually a blue corrosive fluid has been used for mail destruction.

On June 18 the parish church at Rowlip Regis was burned and three days later the east wing of the Gatty Marine Laboratory, connected with the university at St. Andrews, Scotland, was destroyed by fire. Although the cables made no estimate of the loss due to the burning to the ground of Ballikinrain Castle (unoccupied) in Stirlingshire on June 30, it was stated that the structure had cost $500,000 when put up half a century ago.

Lively Summer Doings.

On July 4 damage by fire amounting to $20,000 was done to a factory at Sutton Coldfield and the next day the burning of a church in Wales caused a loss of $40,000. On July 8 damage of $100,000 was done by fire to the Lancashire home of Sir William H. Lever, Bart, the King sending the owner a message of sympathy. The King's visit to Liverpool on July 11 caused a window smashing demonstration, the women using pokers. On July 28, according to The Daily Sketch, the police received information of a plot against the King.

Aug. 3 saw the beginning of the long series of interruptions of church services, on that day forty militants interrupting the litany at St. Paul's Cathedral by intoning a prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst. The following Sunday at Westminster Abbey the forty stopped the litany by chanting over and over again "God save Emmeline Pankhurst!" On Aug. 26 a house at Finchley was fired, and on Aug. 28 Premier Asquith was attacked by two militants while playing golf near Elgin, Scotland. They rushed at him, knocked his hat off, struck him on the head with a book, and dragged him about, meanwhile shouting, "Votes for Women!"

Early on the morning of Sept. 5 the buildings of Dulwich College, in a London suburb, were fired in two places, and on Sept. 13 the Kenton station, near Newcastle, was destroyed.

On Sept. 17 intense indignation was caused by the attempted destruction of Penshurst Place, the historic seat of Lord de l'Isle and Dudley in Kent. The servants were saved by being awakened by the crackle of the flames, which had been started with heaps of rags soaked in petroleum. On Sept. 27 a loss of $175,000 was caused by the burning of a Yarmouth lumber yard.

October began with the burning of an unoccupied villa at Hampton-on-Thames. On Oct. 6 property of the Countess of Carlisle was burned, and on that day there was a riot at London Pavilion, when Miss Annie Kenney was arrested. The cab into which she was hustled by the police was surrounded by shrieking, striking militants, one of them throwing herself in the roadway before the oncoming conveyance.

On Oct. 15 Dr. Grace Caddell, a prominent Scotch suffragette, hit on a novel way of causing trouble to the officials. Having been fined $50 for refusing to stamp her servants' insurance cards, she paid the fine in coppers, the weight of the money she turned into court being given as fifty pounds.

On Oct. 20 the Duke of Rutland was forced to close Haddon Hall because of fear of the militants. Three days later the arson squad destroyed the sports pavilion of Bristol University, and on Oct. 27 came the burning of the Hampshire mansion of Theodore McKenna, brother of the Home Secretary. The day following, Shirley Manor, an occupied house near Bradford, was burned.

On Nov. 1 four militants attacked Mr. Asquith while he was motoring near Bannockburn. They lined across the road, forcing the car to stop, and one of them threw pepper over him, while another tried to horsewhip him.

On Nov. 11 a club pavilion in the southeast of London was burned. On Nov. 17 the militants rioted in Sheffield, and four days afterward, early in the morning, they fired a lumber yard at Oxford, causing tens of thousands of dollars of damage. On the last day of the month there was a riot in Dublin.

More Destruction.

During the first week of December there was much mail box destruction and window smashing. On the sixth, some of the exhibition buildings at Liverpool and Manchester were fired, and on Dec. 15 a timber yard was burned at Plymouth. On the night of Dec. 18 came two mine explosions at Holloway Prison, the great concussion breaking many windows, and two children narrowly escaping death.

On Jan. 24 the conservatory in the Botanic Gardens at Glasgow was wrecked by a bomb, hundreds of valuable plants being ruined. On Jan 29 a militant brigade besieged the Archbishop of Canterbury and were so persistent that they finally forced him to receive a protest against forcible feeding. On the same day there was a demonstration at the Labor Party conference in Glasgow, fighting, kicking, screaming women being ejected.

On Feb. 4 two fine mansions in Scotland were gutted by fire, and on the same day, also in Scotland, Aberuchile Castle was fired. The domestics in the castle were awakened by smoke and flames. Valuable paintings and furniture were destroyed. On Feb. 7 came the destruction of Hazelbank House in Scotland.

The building and all the books of the Carnegie Library at Northfield, Worcestershire, were burned on Feb. 12, on the same day a bomb being found on the sill of the residence of Arthur Chamberlain, brother of Joseph Chamberlain. On Feb. 18 Mary Lindsay struck Lord Weardale from behind with a heavy dog whip and felled him, mistaking him for Mr. Asquith.

On Feb. 21 yelling, struggling militants were ejected from a theatre during a performance attended by the King and Queen, and a week later they interrupted a concert at Albert Hall and addressed the King and Queen before they were silenced.

March was a lively month. It opened with a bomb explosion on the 1st at St. John's Church, Westminster, much damage being done.

The first of several extraordinary battles which occurred during this month came on the 4th. The scene was the meeting of the Independent Labor Party, when twenty women "chuckers out" of athletic build, assisted by a few men, joined issue with the militants. The "chuckers out," with the male help, won, the suffragettes being finally ejected "either by the hair or the feet," so the accounts stated. In the mêlée hats were torn off and clothes became rags. The chroniclers say there was much scratching and high-pitched shrieking on both sides.

On March 8 there was a serious riot in Trafalgar Square and the next day came a riot in St. Andrews Hall, Glasgow, when Mrs. Pankhurst was rearrested under the Cat and Mouse act. The police stormed the platform to become entangled in barbed wire, concealed beneath banks of flowers. The militants defended Mrs. Pankhurst with clubs, flower pots, chairs, and pails of water, while blank revolver shots and explosions of miniature bombs rang out from many parts of the hall. Several policemen and many citizens were injured.

On March 10 came the slashing of the Rokeby Venus, before mentioned. Miss Richardson, in explaining her act, said that she had "tried to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythological history as a protest against the Government for destroying Mrs. Pankhurst, who is the most beautiful character in modern history." Mrs. Pankhurst was then on a hunger strike in Holloway Prison.

On March 11 the cables stated that hotel managers and shopkeepers fear the season will be affected this year as it was last. There was again general closing of museums and art galleries, as there had been at intervals during the year.

On March 14 six women broke every pane of glass on the ground floor of Secretary McKenna's London home, and when arraigned in court declared they had done it "because of the great brutality shown our beloved leader." It being charged by the militants that the police in Glasgow abused Mrs. Pankhurst after the arrest of March 9. The Magistrate, in sentencing the six, said he had never heard a more deplorable story. "Rot," replied the militants, as they were led to cells.

On March 16 nine empty coaches of the Midland Railway were burned. Ten days later came what was described as "one of the worst pandemoniums in the history of the movement," the scene being a meeting of the Poplar Borough Council. The militants, shouting "Cowards!" threw stones, flour, and vile-smelling chemicals at the Councilors, and when it was sought to eject them they fought with bludgeons and bottles, to the accompaniment of the splintering of chairs, smashing of glass, and yelling.

On March 27 a loss of $75,000 was caused by the destruction by fire of Abbey Lands, the country residence on Belfast Lough of Major Gen. Sir Hugh McCalmont.

On April 2 the militants fired Lisburn Castle, County Antrim, because Sir Edward Carson opposes them. On April 3, the anniversary of the beginning of the Reign of Terror, bombs were exploded in an attempt to blow up Belmont Church, Glasgow.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW TELLS HOW IT FEELS TO BE 80

The Days of the Man Who Has Reached That Age Are Shortened, He Says, by Everybody Anxiously Asking, "How Do You Do It?"—Reminiscences of His Long Public Life.

April 23 was not only the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare, but the eightieth anniversary of the birth of former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew. He was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, N. Y., and his friends of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, who yearly celebrate his birthday with a banquet, gave him a special ovation last night and heard him tell how it feels to be eighty and grow reminiscent of men and affairs of his long public career.

By Chauncey M. Depew.

EIGHTY seems to be universally regarded as a sort of almost impossible climacteric. In all countries and among all peoples it is an event, and as everybody is hoping to reach the same age, the days of the man of 80 are shortened by everybody anxiously asking, "How did you do it? Give us the combination."

The Psalmist gave distinction to this age by his declaration in the ninetieth psalm, "The days of our age are three score and ten and though men be so strong that they come to four score years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow; so soon passeth it away and we are gone." But times were far different when the Psalmist wrote. The sanitation of to-day, the methods for preserving health, the wonderful discoveries in medicine and surgery, the elimination of perils to life and eugenics were then unknown. It is a tribute to their outdoor life that any of them lived to 70. No one, even with all the knowledge and skill in our day, could hope to reach 80 if he enjoyed all the pleasures of David, nor would we even at 70 be improved by the remedy King David's physicians devised to keep him warm.

John Bigelow writing his memoirs at 92 was as cheerful, hopeful, charming, and inspiring a man as I knew of any age, and for ten years showed no sign that beyond 80 "his strength was but labor and sorrow." Neither did Gladstone, whom I met in the flush of his great victory at 83. The German Ambassador records that Thiers at 84 in his discussions with him, which saved France, was the liveliest and ablest Frenchman whom he had met. I found Lord Halsbury, ex-Lord Chancellor of England, one of the most active and interesting of men at 85, and now at 87 he is writing a monumental work, the revision and codification of the laws of England.

Lord Palmerston, when Prime Minister at 83, said that the prime of life was 79, and Sir William Crooks, the scientist, says he has at 81 been so absorbed in the marvels of science and its possibilities that age has never occurred to him and he has laid out work which will require fifty years to complete. As an example from the industrial world, I was associated as an attorney with Commodore Vanderbilt during the later years of his life. He was more alert, wise and efficient at 80 than at any period and the acknowledged leader in the railway enterprises of that time.

Young Men Over 50.

A few years ago gray hairs were a fatal handicap to employment. Prof. Osler did a good service for the unemployed when he declared that at 60 we should be chloroformed. It led to wide and universal discussion and developed the fact that the best work in every department of human endeavor is done by men over 50. Our Presidents are vigorous illustrations. Taft was never so active as now, Col. Roosevelt is hailed as the most active and resourceful man of our time, and Wilson leads his party and Congress, with the same obedience from both, as Napoleon had from the Old Guard.

Edison told me twenty-odd years ago that he intended to bring grand opera within the reach and enjoyment of the masses in city and country. The cinematograph would put upon the film the moving pictures of Melba, Patti, or Caruso in action, while the phonograph would at the moment record the voice. He thought he could make the illusion so perfect that there would be no difference in expression, gesture, action, and voice between the living presentation at the opera and its mimic reproduction on the village stage. Since that conversation the great wizard has given to the world many inventions of inestimable value, but always working on his original idea, he celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday last month by laboring in his laboratory to perfect this marvel.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the most powerful judicial body in the world. Its Judges were never worked so hard nor more efficiently than now. Chief Justice White is brilliantly meeting the responsibilities and performing the duties of his great office at 67, and the Associate Justices illustrate the value of maturity with wisdom, discretion, and fearless patience.

The seven wonders of the world which engrossed the admiration of the ancients and the seven wonders of the Renaissance period seem trivial compared with the achievements of the period in which it has been my privilege to live and work. I was thirteen years old when the Hudson River Railroad completed its first forty miles from New York to Peekskill. I remember as if it were yesterday the great crowds from fifty miles around, the wild excitement of the people as the train rolled into the station grounds and the shouts and screams as the whistle blew, while drivers could not control their horses.

In describing the scene at a dinner in Europe last Summer, I said that the last seen or heard of a prosperous farmer whose blooded team bolted when the whistle of the locomotive blew was his hair flying in the wind as his horses were running away over the hill, and they doubtless were running still. "That is impossible, sir," said a grave banker. "That happened sixty-six years ago."

That forty-four miles of railroad has expanded into a system of twenty thousand, and that boy became and was for thirteen years its President. It was one of the first of the network of rails which ties the West, the Northwest, and the Pacific to New York, and which have developed the wilderness into populous and prosperous communities and made the City of New York the metropolis of the western hemisphere and a financial and industrial centre second to none in the world.

We have become so familiar with the telephone and it has become such a necessity in our family, social, and business life, that we seem always to have had it, but Graham Bell's invention was made only thirty-seven years ago, and the phonograph was revealed to the world by Edison one year later in 1877. Roentgen discovered the X-rays in 1895, only seventeen years ago, and their use in surgery has been one of the blessings of the age. It is only recently that we have photographs of daring operators, who are encountering perils unknown to the hunter or explorer, in revealing to the world wild beasts at rest and in attack, volcanoes in eruption, and shells exploding on battlefields with the photographer on the firing line.

It is reported that Villa is accompanied by a cinematograph operator with whom he is in partnership, and that the charge may be halted with men dropping dead or wounded all about if the films need adjustment. It is only within ten years that Marconi has perfected the most beneficent invention of all time—the wireless telegraph. Within the same short period radium has revolutionized science, and added incalculable resources to the equipment of the physician in combating diseases which have heretofore baffled his skill.

Dr. Carrel, within the year at the Rockefeller Institute, by demonstrating that tissues can be kept alive almost indefinitely and successfully grafted, has proved that there is certainty in the speculations of the possibility of prolonging life.

In February of this year President Wilson pressed the button of the electric wire which blew up the Gamboa dam and united the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The aspirations of Columbus had been attained, the dream of Charles V. of Spain realized, but not under the Spanish flag. In the month of February 490 years before Balboa saw the Pacific from the heights of Darien. He descended to the shore, and wading into the sea raised his sword, proclaiming that the Pacific Ocean and all lands adjoining were annexed to Spain. Eight years after Magellan found and added to the crown of Spain the Philippine Islands. Now, this achievement of the greatest of enterprises by a new people with institutions and liberties which Charles V. and his successors fought for 500 years, and with a world power and prestige far surpassing that of this mighty monarch, and that same people governing and preparing the Philippines for self-government, makes us reverently repeat what Morse said on the success of the telegraph, "What God hath wrought."

Times have greatly changed during my recollections of seventy and intense activities of sixty years. We are not happier, but have more opportunities for happiness. Unrest has kept pace with progress. The atmosphere of the village in those earlier days was ideal. There were no very rich or very poor. Churchgoing was universal and there was a genuine Christian democracy. There was much more admiration than envy of the prosperous.

Most of the families had lived in the village for generations, and knowledge of family origin and history was destructive of snobbery. The reproductions of family traits in children and grandchildren cultivated respect for heredity, and the bracing influence of honest and enterprising ancestors was recognized. One hundred thousand dollars was the limit of the hopes of the most successful. There was neither complaint nor discussion of the high cost of living, for there was no high living.

The Lyceum lecture brought to appreciative audiences the best writers and thinkers. While I was a youth on the lecture committee, we had Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Theodore Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Storrs, Dr. Chapin, Wendell Phillips and nearly every famous writer and orator in the country. Literary and dramatic societies flourished among the young people, and an excellent circulating library was universally patronized.

There was little reading or interest in sociological questions, and the subject of sex was not permitted in literature or conversation. But the classic authors of the Elizabethan and Queen Anne periods, now unknown to the general reader, were eagerly devoured. Sir Walter Scott, Fenimore Cooper, and Hawthorne were favorites, while the oncoming volumes of Dickens and Thackeray were eagerly welcomed. The girls could not tango or turkey trot, but were graceful in square dances and the waltz, and in the intervals on the piazza, the staircase, or the conservatory were equally charming to the college graduate or the village swain. They were experts as well in the art of the cook, the skill of the dressmaker and the milliner, and the economies which get much out of little in comfort and show in the early struggling and rising days of the young married professional or business man. When he had won his way as so many did, she was equal to the responsibilities of the wife of the statesman or millionaire, and her husband gratefully acknowledged the large measure of his success which was due to his wife.

Samuel Woodworth's famous song:

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the well

was true then in poetry and fact. It was common all over Westchester County. Its cool waters had refreshed Washington and Rochambeau, as well as the British soldiers. Its vitalizing properties have carried to vigorous old age multitudes of men and women.

Driving home after a hot day in court I have often jumped over a farmer's fence, swung the long pole, dipped the old bucket into the well, drew it out and drank from the brim. I have never since had a draught of any fluid of any kind from anywhere so good and refreshing. Now both well and bucket are condemned by the Board of Health, and the bucket is found only in the museum with this label on, "An antique microbe breeder."

Such Common People.

I heard Dickens lecture, or rather recite his novels. The characters were as living realities and as close friends of mine as the members of my family. Dickens had rare talents both as a speaker and actor. Micawber, Captain Cuttle, Dick Sawyer, you saw all in his inimitable impersonations. I had for my companion a young lady, a leader of the fashionable set. "How did you like it?" I said, entranced and delighted. "Oh," she remarked coldly, "such common people are not in my set and I never expect to meet them." Three husbands, a scandal, and a divorce were her contributions to a novel of society.

When a dinner was given to Dickens at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Horace Greeley presided. As he rose to toast the guest he was the personification of Pickwick, and the crowd, including Dickens, shouted with joy. I heard Thackeray deliver his lectures—"The Four Georges." His big head and massive figure were very impressive. To hear him was an intellectual treat, and at the clubs he became one of the most popular of visitors. He wanted to do everything Americans did, and when his host had a plate of saddle rock oysters each as large as his hand put before him, Thackeray asked, "What am I to do with these?" "Swallow them whole in our way," said his host. Thackeray closed his eyes, and when the bivalve disappeared, remarked, "I feel as if I had swallowed a baby."

One remarkable change in popular opinion since fifty or sixty years ago is the attitude toward rich men. The first State Convention I attended as a delegate was in 1858. Edwin D. Morgan was nominated for Governor, because he was the wealthiest merchant in New York. It was considered most commendable that he was willing to devote to the service of the public the talents which had made him successful in business, and he was triumphantly elected.

There were few millionaires. They were well known and could be enumerated on the fingers of one hand. Then they were public-spirited citizens, now they are malefactors of great wealth. Then the people wanted railroads, and the building of railroads was a hazardous speculation. They wanted more and finer steamboats. They wanted factories in their towns, and offered every inducement to secure them. They wanted water powers improved and natural resources developed. They were totally unwilling to tax themselves for these objects, but vigorously applauded the men of wealth and enterprise who were willing to take the risks. Many failed and lost everything. Success was an illustration of the survival of the fittest. They were held to be entitled to their wealth and became popular idols.

There has been no greater change in this half century than in the attitude of Government to business. Business is the methods by which the individual alone or in combination with others secures the means for the support of himself and his family, provides for his old age and its infirmities, and accumulates the property which will care for those dependent upon him when he is incapacitated or dies. According as he is the freest, the happiest, and the most prosperous nation the world has ever known. Now there is acute antagonism by the Government to business. The calendars of the courts are crowded with suits under existing laws and the calendars of Congress and of the States' Legislatures with bills for new laws against business. The assembling of legislative bodies is viewed with alarm, and the declaration of the President of the United States, in his recent message, that he would be "kind to business" was hailed as a declaration of emancipation.

The highly organized industrial nations are engaged in the fiercest rivalry in their competition for the world's markets. This vast interchange has risen in value and volume from less than $10,000,000,000 fifty years ago to $25,000,000,000 ten years ago, and $35,000,000,000 last year. Our mercantile marine fifty years ago had 66 per cent. of the tonnage of the ocean, and now in overseas or foreign freight trade it has less than 9 per cent.

Germany has increased her navy and mercantile marine by leaps and bounds to add to her foreign commerce and give her employment to her people at home. The Government, through special rates on its State-owned railways, its subsidies, and other favors, is practically a partner in its industrial development and exploitation. Great Britain and France are active rivals. They encourage big business at home and its exportation abroad, and the commanders of their ships and their diplomatic and Consular representatives are eager agents for the sale of the products of their factories and the penetration of their merchants with their merchandise into every competitive market in the world.

The attitude of our Government may not be hostile to American citizens and enterprises in other lands, but it is not cordial. The doctrine of *caveat emptor*, or in other words at their own risk, is in the position of Americans who are thus courageous and enterprising, and some of us think also patriotic. But this will not last. Theories yield to necessities. A congested population finding the home market insufficient for the consumption of the products of its industries, will invade other continents and force our Government to respond to the needs of American enterprise.

The exemption of our coastwise shipping from tolls on the Panama Canal was made under the pretext of a right which is denied by the statesmen and diplomats who made the treaty, and most of our ablest lawyers who have studied it. The demand of the President for a repeal of the exemption is statesmanlike and courageous. But the repeal was really a surrender by indirection to that governmental assistance by subsidy to our mercantile marine, which, if scientifically pursued, will once more put our flag on the seas, and give us our place among mercantile nations.

This conversion to old-fashioned protection and subsidy under other names is of the Billy Sunday rather than the orthodox variety. It may not last, but it is progress and enlightenment. Its more recent manifestations of twisting the tail of the British lion and fighting over again the battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown is the sugar-coating to the pill—the results are the same. When subsidy is denounced as a vice, but under another name is a virtue which wins votes, Pope's famous lines occur to me:

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen.
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

The statesmen who are using destructive instead of constructive methods toward business are able and patriotic men. But few of them have ever been in touch with affairs or have any practical knowledge of the vast and complicated machinery which moves and controls modern credit, finance, and industry. The two most used and most abused words in the language are "efficiency" and "privilege." The efficiency expert says to the harassed railway official or manufacturer: "You do not require relief from intolerable burdens. If you understood your business you would carry them with ease and profit."

In other words, speed up labor, and this the efficiency fraud knows that labor unions very properly will not permit employers, especially corporations, to do. Though laws are equal and all have the same chance, yet in our new vocabulary prosperity becomes "privilege" and dangerous to the public welfare.

The Cabinet's Responsibility.

Secretary Lamar of the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland, made a speech at a famous dinner in New York. The speeches were long and serious. I came on last, and to relieve the situation, indulged in some fun at the expense of those who had preceded me, including Mr. Lamar. He was much worried for fear my forced construction would be taken seriously and complained that a Cabinet Minister speaks for his Administration and for the time is the mouthpiece of his President.

Mr. Cleveland enforced this view and told me that one of his Cabinet, who was to orate on a patriotic occasion in the South, submitted to him the manuscript in advance. The President said to him: "It is all right, but will take three hours, and no New York audience would stand that." To which the Minister answered, "In South Carolina an audience wants five hours and insists on three."

That rule of the responsibility of the Cabinet was in force long before Mr. Cleveland, but does not prevail with the new freedom. The Postmaster General advocates the taking over by the Government of the telegraphs and the telephones. Since this was done in England, the telephone service has become so bad that churches complain of the increase of profanity, and in Paris the service is so impossible that they are in despair of the republic. The deficiencies in operations in both countries are so great that they embarrass the Finance Ministers and the squeeze draws another groan of anguish from the taxpayers.

It is a step in centralization which makes Jefferson a myth and Hamilton the guide of our policies. It is not believed that the President is in sympathy with this far-reaching scheme, but its advocacy from such a source adds to uncertainty, and uncertainty is the mother of unrest.

The newspapers reported the Secretary of Labor as presenting in a speech a new doctrine on property. It was in effect that a man's or a woman's title to property depends upon the will of the community. If the neighbors do not think the owner makes a use of it which a majority approves, they will vote it away. Attach to this doctrine the progressive idea of the recall of Judges and decisions and the situation is both novel and entertaining. The crowd votes that the unpopular man shall be deprived of his home. He appeals to the courts, which would decide a man cannot be deprived of his property without due compensation. The same crowd which voted to take the poor fellow's house or farm vote to recall the decision, and it then becomes law. Every expression and action of the President is against any such doctrine, but it gives a boost to uncertainty and more nerves to unrest.

I was always fond of the theatre, and the clown at the circus is still a delight. I have never seen the equals of the early comedians, like John Brougham and Joseph Jefferson. The plays which Wallack presented were clean, healthy and virile and admirably acted. Daly opened a new vista of entertainment in his society dramas, with the young actors whom he trained and who did such credit to their teacher. It would not be possible to find enough people who could have such loyalty to their favorite and hostility to his rival as those who created the riot in Astor Place over the merits of Forest or Macready.

I doubt if the stage ever presented such perfection in the art as Edwin Booth in Richelieu or Hamlet. The assassination of President Lincoln by his brother, Wilkes Booth, drove Edwin into retirement for some years. We formed a strong committee to bring him back. The theatre was so ticketed that trouble was impossible and his genius made the house wild with enthusiasm. The press took it up, and after that he had no trouble.

Mrs. Astor, the acknowledged leader of society, a very brilliant woman, gave a large dinner to Booth for help and welcome. At the dinner occurred a startling example of the things better left unsaid. The conversation ran upon when it was best for his reputation for an eminent man to die. Illustrations were given of men who lost their reputations by living too long. A diplomat present said: "The most distinguished example of a man dying at the right time was Lincoln. If he had lived out his term, he would have become most unpopular." Booth nearly fainted, and only the tact of the hostess in quickly changing the subject saved the situation.

Dramas to illustrate sex problems or the white slave traffic would neither have been permitted nor submitted to by any audience. The "Black Crook" at Niblo's was the first of the "leg dramas," and for a long time only men attended. The moving pictures have their merits, but nothing we now possess equals the pleasure which Barnum gave.

I came as a boy from my home at Peekskill to see at his museum, which was at the corner of Ann Street and Broadway, the Paynee and Sioux chiefs whom he had secured after a massacre that had shocked the whole country. Nobody could imagine how he got them and no one doubted that he had them. Their war dance was blood-curdling and their yells hair-raising. In the fury of their play they were kept from rushing among and scalping the audience only by a guard of soldiers.

I was so entranced and absorbed that I lingered long after the audience had departed. That August day was insufferably hot. The Indians were in buffalo robes, feathers, and paint. I was restored to consciousness when the Pawnee chief said to the Sioux chief in the richest brogue, "Mike, do ye mind, if it gets any hotter I'll melt sure."

An Englishman of high rank came with letters to me, and to my question whom he would like to meet answered, "Barnum, the great and only Barnum." I told Barnum, who said, "An English gentleman knows how to meet an American gentleman." My friend was delighted, had Barnum to dinner, and this wonderful showman was at his best explaining his methods. "But," said his host, "you will be found out and your career closed." "Never," said Barnum, "fools are born every second and they love to be fooled."

One of the principal sources of healthy longevity and the pleasure of living is a sense of humor and keen enjoyment of it. People who laugh easily and often never have appendicitis. American humor and its cultivation were accelerated during the Administration of President Lincoln. No President ever had presented to him so many and such vexing problems or from men so important and difficult. He rarely argued, but illustrated his position and confused his questioner by an apt story admirably told. He told me eleven of them to show how each story had confounded his questioner or critic and ended the discussion. These anecdotes spread through Washington and all over the country, and we became a nation of story-tellers.

When I was Secretary of State and living in Albany fifty years ago, Artemus Ward, whose fame as a humorist was world-wide, came there to lecture. The audience was made up of the bluest blood of the old Colonial Dutch aristocracy. They did not crack a smile until the evening was half over, when Ward came to the front of the platform and, looking whimsically over the crowd for five minutes without a word, finally said, "That last remark of mine was a joke." The Vans after this laughed immoderately at everything.

The next night Artemus Ward was at Troy. The Trojans had heard of the Albany density, and to show that they knew a joke when they saw it, and that they saw it at once, they began to laugh when the lecturer began and soon were in violent hysterics, whether Ward was speaking or looking at them.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and an innumerable company have contributed to the happiness of the people and the gayety of nations. The increasing intensity of our lives, the craze for money, and the craze for new and bizarre amusements among those who have money have limited conversation to the stock market, the shop, and the affairs of society. I fear it is rapidly destroying American humor. The venerable witticisms of the camp among the Philippine veterans who had formed the Carabao Society delighted Roosevelt while President, and Taft's laughter made the country join. But after the recent rehearsal the most distinguished officers of the army and navy were reprimanded and only saved from court-martial by the protest of the people.

Within a few weeks the American Ambassador to Great Britain ventured in an after-dinner speech to follow Lowell and Phelps, Lincoln and Hay, Choate and Reid in those pleasantries which add to the interest of the occasion and contribute to international peace and good fellowship. But the United States Senate called him down with unusual unanimity, and one Senator solemnly declared that a joke or humor in an after-dinner speech was an unpardonable offense.

Are We to be Nation of Bores?

The Gridiron Club of Washington has always been privileged to put officials from the President down upon its grill, and the victims have enjoyed the roast. But it is reported that the fun at the last entertainment of these merry gentlemen was indignantly resented as coarse, personal and abusive. As Lincoln's stories made us a nation of jokers and story tellers, possibly these stern rebukes from the highest official authorities may make us a nation of bores. Let us hope not.

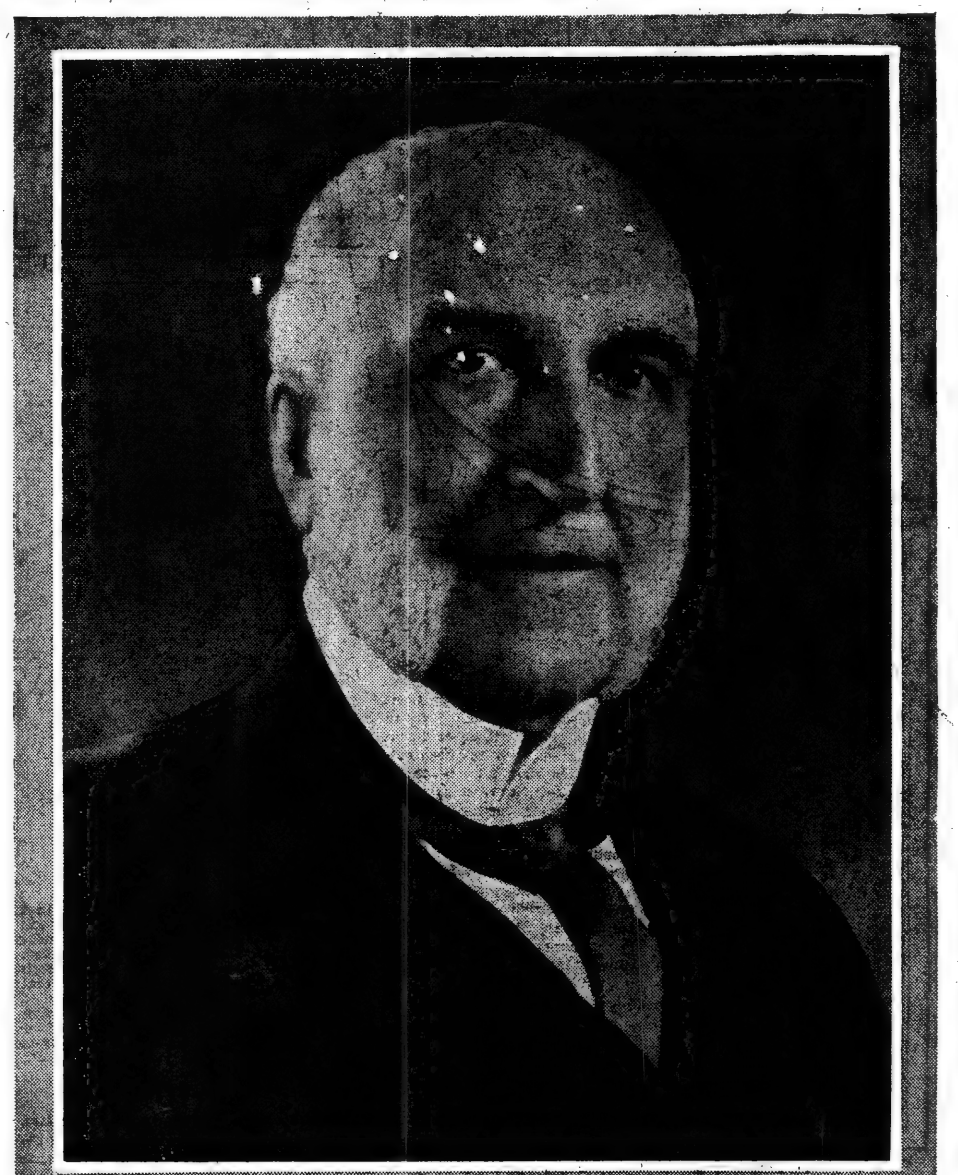
I have found the best insurance policy is the ability to say no. Many of my friends have died before their time, because they could not resist the appetites which destroyed them. Abstinence is hard at first, requires will power and self denial, but abstinence soon conquers desire. Ever after is the joy of victory and confidence in that mainspring of life—the will.

Horace Greeley once said to me after the payment of notes he had indorsed had swept away years of savings, "Chauncey, I want you to have a law passed making it a felony, punishable with life imprisonment, for a man to put his name on the back of another man's paper." As I lament about one-quarter of my earnings gone that way because of my inability to say no, and without any benefit to my friends, I sympathize with Mr. Greeley.

It seems to me that the agnostic and the iconoclast lose much of the restfulness, content, and satisfaction which come from faith. Better be often deceived than lose faith in friends. Faith in our church or political party grows by work. The Richmond colored preacher said: "My brethren and sisters, faith can move mountains, but whar's de faith?" It is behind the strength which is constantly moving mountains of difficulty, troubles and worry.

I have tried, or known others who have tried, allopathy, homeopathy, osteopathy, Christian science, faith cures, Swedish exercise, massage, famous healing springs, Turkish baths, chasing climates, and other famed preventives and cures for relief from ills, or to prevent their recurrence or preserve long and healthy life. All have merits. But mind governs matter and to laugh with our friends, to contribute to their cheerfulness, to find out and enjoy the inexhaustible good fellowship which can be found in everybody, have done more than all else to keep me healthy and happy.

The fated four-score years have gone by. The past has had its full share of accidents, mistakes, errors, misfortune, and hard luck, but its compensations are so many and so great, that each knockdown seems in the retrospect just the punishment and discipline needed to learn the lesson for a fruitful life and the enjoyment of its blessings.



Chauncey M. Depew at 80.
(From a Photograph Taken on His Recent Birthday. Copyright, by Bradley Studios.)

FERRERO ON THE DANCE CRAZE

NOT long ago a French celebrity, Jean Richepin, wrote concerning the dancing craze of the present day, and now an Italian celebrity, Guglielmo Ferrero, historian of ancient Rome and writer on modern America, has been impelled to put himself on record concerning it. Commenting in Le Figaro on the fact that the church in several countries, both Catholic and Protestant, has expressed its disapproval of the new dances, Ferrero has some interesting things to say on the difference between this age of ours and those that have preceded it.

His conclusion is that the limits between what is good and what is bad are far less clear now than formerly. He writes:

Is it possible to say that we are worse than the people of the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries? To come to such a conclusion it would be necessary to measure the vices of those centuries more accurately. But the means for doing this are not available. The indications to be found in literature, legislation, or history are too vague and fragmentary. It is impossible in studying such problems to arrive at anything like certainty—one must be content with impressions.

Now, you receive one definite impression in making comparisons between our era and those preceding it, viz.: The limits between virtue and vice have become more uncertain, and in this uncertainty the level of virtue has been lowered just as has the level of vice.

He continues:

Yes, the limits between virtue and vice have become less carefully drawn, and the lightness and frivolity of morals has spread. The consequence was inevitable. It is permissible to state that our era is more corrupt than many of those that have gone before. It seems, nevertheless, that immorality has lost in intensity what it has gained in extent.

In studying epochs when official morality was much severer than now, one is often struck by the horrors and excesses for which one may search in vain nowadays, in spite of our era being so corrupt.

These excesses are by no means mere literary exaggerations, for they have to do with a historical phenomenon based on the most deep-lying necessities of moral life. Whenever moral limits are very clearly drawn and very severe, men easily become very virtuous or very vicious. Those who are able to adapt themselves to these limitations frequently become admirable men, but those who revolt against the moral standards of their time, either openly or secretly, sometimes fall into the worst excesses.

On the other hand, whenever moral principles become more elastic and vague, neither men of high moral character nor monsters of vice are to be found. All are reduced to a common level by general mediocrity.

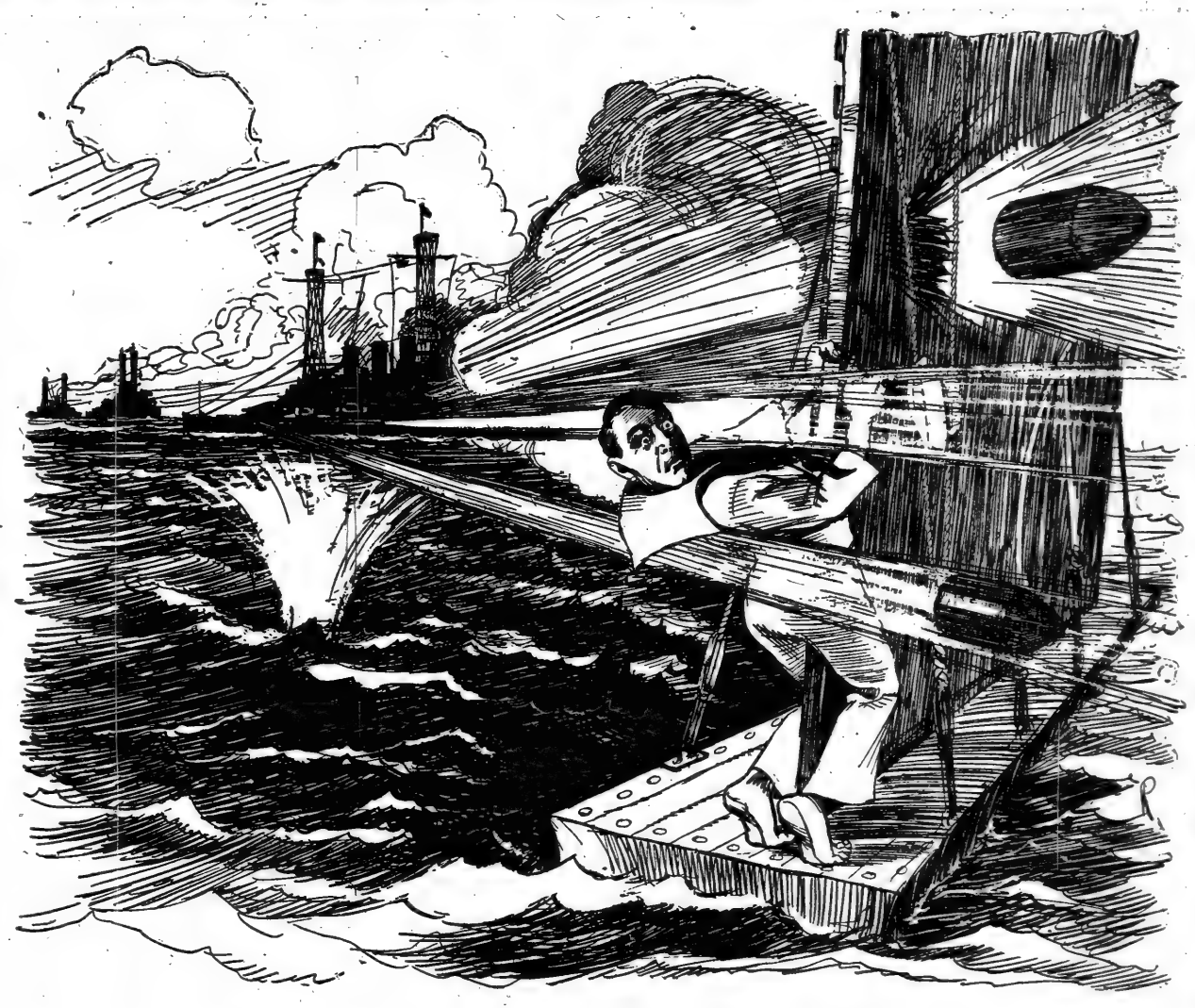
The majority of men live on the frontier of good and evil. That is the state of affairs in our era.

It is useless to discuss which of the two is preferable, adds Ferrero—life in an era of high moral principles or in one of laxness, since it is beyond our power to choose one or the other—everybody must live in his own century. And he concludes with this:

"Those who deplore the laxness of our times and the ease with which frivolous dances spread among people of every class should not draw too pessimistic conclusions. Probably the success of the tango in an earlier age would not have been so rapid and general, and its devotees probably would have been less numerous. But, among those devotees, there would have been, then, a much larger number ready to place the uttermost limit of evil somewhere far beyond the tango."

MR. DOOLEY DISCOURSES ON ALCOHOL IN THE NAVY

Bluejackets Must Now "Ate Their Hardtack with Nawthin to Dilute It Sthronger Thin th' Hateful Ilimint That Floats Their Ship."



"Misther Sicrety, wud ye be so kind as to go out an' set on that target an' keep th' score f'r us?"

I SEE," said Mr. Dooley, "that me frind Josephus Daniels has decided not to go aboord a man iv war again."

"Does it make him seasick?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Iv coorse it does that," said Mr. Dooley. "Ivry Sicrety iv th' navy is seasick ex officyo, as Hogan says. That is how ye distinguish thim fr'm other officers iv th' navy. Ye can always tell a Sicrety iv th' navy aboord ship be his stovepipe hat, his indiff'rence to human s'ciety, his appealin' glances tords th' shore, an' his complexion, which shades off fr'm a light green to a lively yellow.

"But manny a gallant lawyer, retired grocer, or iditor has gone to this awful fate whin jooty called him, an' th' prisint Sicrety iv th' navy wud not quail, no matther how th' ship squirmed undher him. He is a brave man. He's been th' iditor iv a pa-aper in North Caroliny f'r manny years, an' anny wan who's done it knows that it takes more skill an' courage to manoover a newspaper in th' South thin to sail a battleship through Hell Gate.

"But if Josephus Daniels shud make up his mind some day to face th' turrors iv th' deep th' chances ar-re that th' Captain wud take him be th' coat sleeve an' say: 'Misther Sicrety, wudden't ye like to have a look at our coal cellar? Step right through this open hatch,' or, 'Misther Sicrety, wud ye be so kind as to go out an' set on that target an' keep th' score f'r us?'

"What's he done? He's dealt a staggerin' blow at wan iv th' oldest thraditions iv th' navy, that's what he's done. He has dashed th' wine cup fr'm th' lips iv th' boys that pace th' quarther deck. He has ordhered that hinceforth an' 'friver no officer iv th' navy can blot up anny spirichous, ferminted, or otherwise improvin' dhrink aboord ship excipt on a doctor's prescription. I hear that among th' spicifications in th' new superdhreadnought is wan f'r a prescription bar an' beer pump f'r th' doctor's quarters.

"Up to this time, ye see, Hinnissy, on'y th' enlisted men has been bereft iv their booze while bumpin' over th' boundin' billows. It was a gr-reat injustice. A poor innocint lad that had just escaped fr'm his mother's knee an' gone skylarkin' around th' wurruld f'r his counthry's honor was not permitted to intoxicate himself excipt on shore.

"Day afther day an' month afther month th' weary mariner plowed th' Indyan Ocean or th' Chiny Sea with parched lips an' swollen tongue an' listened to th' clink iv glasses in the officers' mess, where beakers iv chianty passed fr'm hand to hand an' th' merry quip an' jest wint round among th' careless debauchees. But wan day th' glad cry iv 'Land ahoy!' was heerd fr'm th' crow's nest.

"'Where away?' says th' Captain, comin' fr'm th' dinin' room an' placin' an impty bottle to his eye. 'Upon th' starboard or right hand side iv th' bow,' says th' lookout, divin' fr'm his perch into th' ocean.

"In an instant th' entire crew was overboard fr'm th' starboard bow. Th' hardy tar swum ashore, consumed large quantities iv th' kind iv wassail that is mannyfacthered solely f'r use on sailor men an' hardwood furniture, had his savin's took away fr'm him be th' first lady he met in a saloon, an' wint through th' usual form iv offrin' to lick th' polis foorce with wan hand tied behind him. Afther awhile, whin th' officers had desthroyed th' last cruet iv Eyetalian wine, wan iv thim was sint to collect th' crew. He wrenched thim fr'm th' embrace iv th' law, corded thim up in an open boat, an' took thim to th' ship. Thin he wint an' repoorted to th' Captain.

"'Did ye get our gallant crew, Sir?' says th' Captain. 'I did, Sir,' says th' Loot. 'How ar're they, Sir?' says th' Captain. 'All dhrunk, Sir,' says th' Loot. 'Dhreadful, Sir,' says th' Captain. 'What did ye do with thim, Sir?' says he. 'Locked thim up downstairs, Sir,' says th' Loot, 'with gyves upon their ankles,' says he. 'Good,' says th' Captain. 'Dhrunkenness is th' curse iv th' common sailorman. It must be suppressed with a firm hand,' he says. 'Have a dhrink, Sir,' he says.

"Well, Josephus Daniels says this is all wrong. He says, says he, it is ondimmycratic an' that a man that has been idjacated at th' expinse iv th' nation has no more right to get pickled thin a poor fellow that's been onidjacated at his own expinse. He intinds to restore dimmycratic akequality in th' navy, an' th' way to do that, iv coorse, is not to give wan fellow th' same as another gets but to take something away fr'm th' other fellow. If ye've got money an' I'm broke don't give me money. That's wrong. Break us both.

"A meetin' iv Admirals was called as soon as th' ordher come out an' they offered a compromise. It was to let th' crews an' th' Sicrety iv th' navy dhrink as much as they liked. But Josephus he says no. No matther how thin th' wine or mild th' beer, th' bold fellows can have none iv it with their meals. They must ate their hardtack an' salt horse with nawthin' to dilute it sthronger thin th' hateful ilimint that floats their ship. Be hivens, askin' a sailor man to dhrink wather is like askin' a railroad injineer to ate th' right iv way.

"But so it is, an' th' navy, th' papers says, is all stirred up over it. They say 'twill put thim in bad with foreign navies an' that to ask a British Admiral to come to dinner an' thin offer him grape juice may lead to blows.

"They say that afther th' first iv nex' July ye'll be readin' in th' papers: 'Gibraltar, July 15th.—On th' approach iv th' American Fleet th' British, German, an' Fr-rinch Fleets put hurridly out to sea.' 'F'r gross niglict iv jooty in sinkin' his ship while undher th' influonce iv liquor th' German Admiral Vassertyfel has been rejooced twinty numbers an' ordhered to dine on boord th' American flagship durin' th' month iv August. It is rumored that he has shot himself.'

"They want to know why it is if th' navy's supply iv paint is cut off ivrybody who dhraws more thin $2 a day fr'm th' Govermint shudden't have his magazines flooded with non-combustible dhrinks. It's a good pint, too, an' I'd like to hear what Willum Jennings Bryan has to say about it. He ought to issue an ordher to th' Ambassadures to bar th' odjous stuff fr'm their tables. Maybe he will.

"Twinty years fr'm now ye may read in a 'Life iv George th' Fifth: 'Th' King visited th' American Ambassadure yisterdah afthernoon. Fr'm two to five his Ixcillincy entertained his Majesty with a Southren anecdote. He was just gettin' to th' place where he explains th' relations iv th' Carters iv Virginya an' th' McCarters iv North Caroliny whin his Majesty showed signs iv faintness an' ast f'r a dhrink. Th' Ambassadure explained that he'd be fired if he kept dhrink on th' premises, but, cautioning th' King that it wud be as much as his job was' worth to have it known, he conducted him into th' back yard, opened th' cellar dure, an' led him down into th' darkness. Thin he lighted a candle, an', afther burrowin' in a pile iv potatoes, projooced a bottle marked 'Exthract iv Vanilla' an' told th' King to take a pull at it. His Majesty was very ill th' nex' day.'

"It's hard f'r me to think iv a timprance navy. Somehow or other me idee iv sea fightin' an' booze fightin' is so wound up together that there ain't anny romance in wan without th' other. I niver see a man iv war in me life but th' brick wan they had at th' Wurruld's Fair, but I always had a pitcher iv wan in me mind with th' sailors below broachin' a cask iv rum an' dancin' a sailor's hornpipe an' the officers on th' roof standin' around a long table an' dhrinkin' 'Sweethearts an wives' in a punch that wud burn a hole in th' deck if they spilled anny iv it, which they didn't.

"I thought an Admiral wud be disgraced if he wint aboord befure he was loaded down to th' Plimsoll line. I figured th' raison th' Captain paced th' quarther deck was because he had set up late th' night befure an' cudden't stand still. An' now I find that th' seamen don't get annything to dhrink but tea an' th' officers has been subsistin' f'r years on a kind iv dhrink that was vinegar befure it got sour. An' aven that has been cut out be Josephus Daniels.

"I wondher what Jawn Paul Jones wud think if he wint on wan iv thim floatin' masheen shops with a lot iv boys studyin' Fr-rinch in wan part iv th' foundhry an' th' officers settin' around th' dinner table an' sayin' to each other: 'Don't touch that sasprilly, Percy; it's corked.'

"Sure there's manny another old fellow in other thrades thin th' sea wud be surprised if he come back an' found how things has changed since th' days whin a gintleman was not a gintleman if he wasn't cross-eyed by siven o'clock at night. King Alcohol no longer rules th' sea or th' land. Th' ladies have got that binivolent ol' dishpot on his knees beggin' f'r mercy an' they're sayin' to him, 'Did ye have mercy on us?' an' ar-re gettin' ready to chop off his wicked ol' head. Take a dhrink, me boy, whether ye need it or not. Take it now. It may be ye'er last.

"I used to laugh at th' pro-hybitionists; I used to laugh thim to scorn. But I laugh no more; they've got us on th' run. I wudden't be surprised at anny minyit if I had to turn this emporyum into an exchange f'r women's wurruk. Whether ye like it or not, in a few years there won't be anny saloons to lure th' marrid man fr'm his home, furnish guests f'r our gr-reat asylums an' jails, an' brighten up th' dark sthreets with their cheerful glow. I don't care. I wudden't mind if all th' liquor in th' wurruld was poored into th' lake. It wud make people pay their wather tax with a lighter heart.

"But what I'd like to know is, whin all th' breweries an' wine presses ar-re shut down, an' th' pisened ivy flourishes on th' roons iv th' magnificent distilleries iv Peory, what's goin' to happen? This here moppin' up iv alcohol is a quare thing, an' I can't make it out. I've been studyin' it f'r manny years, an' it looks to me like a kind iv a way men have iv shakin' off th' harness iv civilization, th' same as ye see an ol' horse whin he is turned loose in a pasture kick up his heels an' roll in th' mud, an' th' older he is th' more ondignified he looks doin' it.

"Hogan says that iver since man wint around with nawthin' on him but an apron made iv skins he has burrowed in th' earth an' climbed threes to find something that looked innocint which he cud convart into booze. He says pigs an' men ar-re th' on'y crathers that take nachrally to alcohol. He says there ain't har'ly annything that grows on th' top iv th' arth that can't be turned into this wondherful karosene. It's made out iv sugarcane, wheat, corn, potatoes, grapes, oats, palm threes, cactus, mare's milk, beets, apples, carrots, rice, or artichokes, an' man wud make it out iv mornin' glories, egg plant, or rubber boots if he cud find nawthin' else.

"Hogan says that in times gone by, whin our ancestors had no more thin shed their tails, they wint out an' broke open a beehive, absthracted th' honey, an' afther givin' th' ol' lady enough to spread on th' childher's bread they stewed th' rest up into a juice that made thim go out an' attackt th' village constable with a stone hammer. Hogan thinks alcohol is nicessary f'r a man, so that now an' thin he can have a good opinion iv himself ondisturbed by th' facts. He says that if men didn't have alcohol they'd have hysterics, like th' ladies.

"He says that whin th' distilleries ar-re closed down, as they surely will be, men will be foorced to make their own dhrinks, an' they'll do it. Ye'll see a citizen goin' into his home with a bunch iv sugarcane undher his arm, or maybe some artichokes or a bag iv potatoes, an' th' next thing ye see iv him he comes out in his shirt sleeves an' climbs a tillygraft pole. He says he can make sthrong dhrink iv annything with sugar or starch in it. A few years fr'm now I can see ye pacin' up an' down th' sidewalk an' wondhrin' why ye'er shirts haven't come home fr'm th' laundhry.

"I don't believe all that Hogan says. I guess th' wurruld cud sthruggle along without it if it had to. It's doin' without a good manny things that it used to think was nicissry. But what I'm wondhrin' is what will it be like without th' hateful pizen. It's been poorin' it in f'r cinchries an' no wan knows what influoence it's had on th' charackter iv th' human race, d'ye mind. If it's as bad as th' docks say it must have had a good dale. There's as much iv it put away ivry day as there is wather flowin' between th' banks iv th' Mississippi River, an' it's a sure thing that some iv it has took holt. Th' wurruld may be betther without it or it may be worse, but it won't be th' same wurruld. Ye can bet on that.

"In me own study iv it in this here laboratory I've seen it make silent men talkative an' talkative men dumb, cautious men bold an' bold men cautious, a severe man janial an' a janial man cross, stingy men gin'rous an' gin'rous men careful. Whativer a man wants to be whin he's sober an' don't dare to be, he's apt to be whin he's dhrunk. Ivry man keeps concealed in himself a hero that he greattions to th' fair sect will dance no more, an' la-ads that wanst wud not dare to thrust thimselves on a slipp'ry flure will grab th' first girl they see an' go tangoin' like madmen.

"Th' turr'ble Judge that now, ful iv inflammatory refrishminta, angrily turns th' pris'ner over to th' hangman an' wishes he cud spring th' thrap himself, will say, 'Who am I to judge me fellowman,' an' lave th' job to a Magisthrate who was so binivolint whin alcohol was king an' he was a subjick that he let ivrybody off with a fatherly riprimand.

"Th' whole arth will be turned upside down, so no wan can reckonize it. Repytations that ar-re great now will fade away an' new wans will take their place. We'll have to revise our lists, change manny iv our ideas, an' get used to new wans, f'r ye can bet, Hinnissy, that if most iv th' crimes an' a good dale iv th' disease that afflicts us must be charged to th' reign that is now dhrawin' to a close, so is much iv th' pollyticks, orathry, music, lovemakin', an' art. Th' new kind may be betther. But it'll be diff'rent an th' wurruld will be a sadder an' a safer wurruld to live in."

"I don't believe in this here prohybition," said Mr. Hennessy. "Th' man who dhrinks modhrately ought to be allowed to have what he wants."

"What is his name?" asked Mr. Dooley. "What novel is he in?"

(Copyright, 1914, by Finley Peter Dunne.)

"He conducted the King into th' back yard, opened th' cellar dure, an' led him down into th' darkness."

"Ordhered to dine on boord th' American flagship durin' th' month iv August."

UNPUBLISHED LETTER BY GEORGE WASHINGTON

AHITHERTO unpublished letter by George Washington has just been printed in The Sphere of London. It was written in 1761, before Washington had made himself famous, to Archdeacon Burnaby of Leicester, England, chaplain to Queen Adelaide, who visited Mount Vernon in the course of a horseback tour through the American colonies in 1756-1760.

The letter was found with the following indorsement by the Archdeacon attached to it:

From George Augustus Washington (afterward President of Congress, Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America, to Andrew Burnaby, D. D., Archdeacon of Leicester, of Baggrave Hall, in the County of Leicester, Great Britain.) How many ever heard that George Washington had "Augustus" for a middle name?

Here is the letter:

Mount Vernon, 27th July, 1761.

Dear Sir,—Your obliging favour of the 14th of April I had the pleasure to receive about the 10th inst. The news of your safe arrival in London was often confirmed to me by the Governor and others, or else I should have felt a very singular pleasure in the account of it from yourself. If apologies are necessary, I certainly have the greatest reason to make one, for my silence till now, a silence really occasioned from the doubts entertained here of your returning again, or with more justice I might have said, from a belief that you certainly would. I must own that after the death of the Commissary and other changes which both preceded and followed that event I was in hopes that something had cast up introductory to your return; but as I am persuaded your resolutions of remaining in England are founded upon very solid motives, your friends in Virginia must acquiesce to the loss of your company and endeavor to avail themselves of an epistolary correspondence with you. This is my plan and in your power to render it effectual. I deal little in politics, and what to advance under the article of news I really know not. This part of the country, as you know, affords few occurrences worthy of remark, and as to the transactions of climes more distant—but let me speak more intelligibly of our colonies—you have letters transmitted to you with more regularity and certainty than we have, tho' perhaps with not quite so much expedition. The perfidious conduct of our neighbours, the Cherokees, have occasioned the sending of Major Grant with a detachment of his Majesty's troops and what forces the Carolinaens could muster into their country on that side, while Colonel Byrd with the Virginian Regiment is ordered to penetrate it on this. What may be the event of these expeditions is difficult and perhaps may be improper to conjecture, but they afford matter of speculation, and while some think the Indians will make the most abject submissions rather than come to blows, there are others of very different opinions and fearful of the consequences, but so it is in all doubtful matters of importance.

His late Majesty's death having occasioned a general election of burgesses in this colony many new members are chosen, among whom Colonel Mercer supplies the place of my late colleague, Colonel Martin, who thought proper to decline. Phil Johnston turns out Ben Waller, Bernd. Moore and Carter; Braxton, Peter Robinson and Harry Gains; and so with many others whom you know.

You must in some measure, sir, have misunderstood my account of the cavern near Winchester, or I greatly aggravated the circumstances in giving a relation of it. True it is that within sixteen miles of Winchester, to the north-east hand of it, in a plain, flat country, no ways contiguous to any mountain or constant-running water, there stands a natural cave or well, which at times a person may go down into a depth of 100 or 150 yards, and at other times the water rises to the top and flows plentifully, but I never observed any regular flux or reflux, or that this happened at any fixed periods; on the contrary, I always concluded, and have been so informed, that the dry and wet seasons was the sole and only occasion of these changes. However, as it lyes within two miles of my plantation in Frederick I will, when next I go up there, make a more minute inquiry of the most intelligent people of the neighbourhood and give you a further account thereof in my next; and this journey I propose to undertake as soon as my health will permit, which at present is in a very declining way, and has been so in spite of all the Esculapian tribe ever since the middle of May, occasioned by a violent cold I then got in a tour to Manchester, etc. I have found so little benefit from any advice yet received that I am more than half of the mind to take a trip to England for the recovery of that invaluable blessing—health. But enough on this subject for the present. Mrs. Washington, who takes pleasure in hearing of your welfare, desires her compliments may be presented along with the sincerest wishes of

Dear Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
GE. WASHINGTON.

P.S.—Your little white horse departed this life soon after you did the country.

TWO POEMS BY T. A. DALY

SPREENG SPREE OF GIUSEPPE.

GIUSEPPE da barber ain't works to-day,
An' mebbe so, too, he ees gon' be away
For two or three week eef da boss lat heem stay.
Dees time da year eet jus' seems to be
He's gotta bayhave lika da peeg; so, you see,
He's on w'at you 'Mericans calla "da spree."
Dere's appetite down een hees stummick dat call
For w'at eet love most, an' Giuseppe he fall;
An' w'en dat ees so,
Of course, you mus' know,
Nobody can stand heem for shave dem at all!

Giuseppe da barber, all night an' all day,
Ees eatin' an' eatin' an' eatin' away,
For breakfas' an' dinner—Eh? W'at deed you say?
O! no, eet ees not of "da dreenk" dat I speak!
Eet's jus' dose young onion, dose—how-you-call—"leek,"
So playnta een market dese two or three week.
No, dreenkin' ain't bother heem nevva at all—
Eet's only dose leeks dat's da cause of hees fall;
But w'en dat ees so,
Of course, you mus' know,
Nobody can stand heem for shav dem at all!

Little Polly's Pome.

THE DRUNKEN BIRD.

THIS morning early when I rose
And started to put on my clothes
Outside my window sill I heard
A song so wild and free from care
I raised the shade and looked and there
I'm sure I saw a drunken bird.

The little thing sat on a limb
With cherry blossoms over him
And wagged his head from side to side
And let his songs come tumbling up
Like champagne bubbles in a cup
And spilled them round him far and wide.

And when I raised the window, too,
And let the air come pouring through
It was so warm and sweet and clear
I soon discovered what it was
That made the bird so drunk, because
It made me too feel light and queer!

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ENGLISH PEACE ADVOCATE ON THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Norman Angell Believes We Will Drift Into a War of Conquest, Because the American People Have No Adequate Realization of What Conquest Involves.

NORMAN ANGELL, who, besides being an English author, publicist, and editor, has been an American ranchman and newspaper man, thinks that President Wilson, to enforce the Mexican blockade, will have to proclaim a condition of war, in spite of his intention to avoid it. "Otherwise," said Mr. Angell yesterday at the Manhattan, "I don't think it will be possible to regularize the situation with respect to other countries."

Mr. Angell, who has been lecturing in the United States for some months, has written several books on war that have attracted attention throughout Europe—so much so that his admirers say he has founded a new school of thought, which they have called "Norman Angellism."

The principle of Mr. Angell's philosophy holds that as practical methods of promoting the cause of peace and international disarmament, the mere preaching of abstruse doctrines about violence, the tinkering with international law, and getting one power to agree to build one battleship less on condition that a rival does the same, are weak in conception and ineffective in operation.

His plan is to discover the misapprehension cherished by the common mind. The public, he believes, lacks accurate thought and accurate knowledge. The average man's moral condition is good enough already, thinks Mr. Angell; what needs doctoring is his intellectual condition. War, Mr. Angell tries to prove, no longer means the survival of the fittest, but of the less fit.

When Good Intentions Fail.

In the course of a number of his lectures Mr. Angell has referred to the Mexican difficulty in its earlier stages. When the news came that Vera Cruz had been taken he emphasized the grave danger of the situation that was apt to ensue. If it was found necessary to declare actual war, he predicted, Mexico would not be pacified except through subjugation, and that would mean that the armies of the United States, having achieved a victory that was far more hard-won than had been anticipated, would not stop until the whole of continental Latin North America as far as the Panama Canal had been put under the Stars and Stripes.

"Speaking as a student of international relations and of the forces that underlie them," said Mr. Angell, "the most suggestive fact in the whole Mexican situation is this: that it has arisen under the most pacifically minded and best-intentioned Administration in American history; and at a period when good intention in the public at large was never so evident.

"There are those who would argue that this proves that it is a very bad thing to have good intentions. Well, that is no necessary conclusion from the facts. But it does prove that good intentions as a substitute for shrewdness and understanding, for a knowledge of facts of constructive statesmanship, are likely to produce very disastrous results.

"Please don't misunderstand me. I am not criticising the Administration—it is possible that no human administration could have done better. What I am criticising is an attitude of mind, especially the attitude of mind of many 'workers for peace.'

"Peace workers in large part have in the past, I think, assumed this: that war is due to the bad moral nature of men; that what is needed is an improvement of intention. Peace advocacy has in consequence been the expression of moral aspiration, an emotional appeal, an exhortation.

"Now I take the view—and I think the whole Mexican incident confirms it—that this assumption of the peace men is fundamentally false. War is not due to bad morals, but to bad thinking; not to a hard heart, but to a thick head. What we need is not less wickedness but less ignorance; not a correction of intention but a correction of ideas; not an intenser moral aspiration but a clearer vision for facts; not more political emotion but more political rationalism:

"Again, I am not talking of the Administration, but mainly of the public. All Democratic Governments are or ought to be expressions of public opinion. It is in that way that the public gets about what it deserves in the matter of Government. In the long run a Government is obliged to embody the ideas of the mass of the people, and to act about as the people would act; to embody their general feeling and policy.

"I have within the last three months traveled over the United States in all sections, East, South, West, North, and I would say emphatically that if you drift into a war of conquest with Mexico, as I think you will, it will not be because the people of the United States do not mean well, but because they have no adequate realization of what conquest involves, of what its real cost will be to the people of the United States—I do not of course mean money cost at all, but the fact that a long period of military operations and subsequent military administration of an alien people will gravely distort that social development of America which might otherwise have been so beneficent an influence in the world.

"The very simple facts and factors which bear on this case are all but completely unknown by the American people; a wider general knowledge of them would almost certainly have so shaped policy as to have rendered a war of conquest impossible. As it is, you will drift into that because there will be no alert body of public opinion opposing it.

Situation Not Really Understood.

"The intentions of very many who openly urge war and conquest are of the very best. They honestly believe that the conquest of Mexico by the United States will put an end to weary years of bloodshed, gross tyranny, and hopeless disorder; that the sacrifice of lives which conquest will involve will be a trifle compared to that which it will prevent.

"Now, that is an arguable proposition. The intention of the man who urges it is just as good as that of the man who opposes it. To attempt to silence it by pointing out the bloodshed involved is obviously futile, for the whole plea of the man who favors it is that there will be less bloodshed with war than without. The militarist is just as 'humanitarian' as the pacificator; just as high-principled, just as well intentioned. The difference between them is not a moral one at all. It is an intellectual one.

"This the average peace man will not realize. His treatment of the problem is not analytical and intellectual; it is by moral appeal. And that is in part why the American public has no real apprehension of the facts of the Mexican problem.

"It has a general idea that the United States, being a very great power and Mexico a very small one, the conquest of the latter is a relatively simple matter. There is no widespread realization of the truth that all recent history shows the conquest of a people like the Mexicans, if they determine to defend themselves, to be possible only as the result of years of warfare waged with a ruthlessness and disregard for mercy which the American people either will not face or will be degraded by if they do face.

Norman Angell.

"The American people have a general idea that they can impose their civilization upon the Mexicans, whereas if there is one thing which emerges from all the facts, it is that that is an absolute impossibility. The people also have a general idea that civilization as a whole on the northern half of the western hemisphere will be vastly improved by the incorporation of the Spanish-American countries thereof into the American Union.

"Now the facts, a knowledge of which would render the retention of such ideas impossible, are not complex. Yet they have never been rendered, so far as I know, as an outstanding part of peace advocacy in this country, which, like peace advocacy in most countries, has been satisfied to oppose a moral intuition to another moral intuition—that of the patriot. Anti-war propaganda has not yet taken the form of an analytical demonstration in detail of how, why, and in what manner the military solution is ineffective and mischievous. It has not greatly changed the minds of the public because it has not for the most part addressed itself to the minds, but to the feelings, which are far more easily stirred by certain other things.

"Indeed, I am disposed to think that the step which an immense number, perhaps the majority, of educated Americans believe to be the origin of most of your real difficulty in your relations with Mexico—I refer to the refusal to recognize Huerta—was due to the general idea that one can maintain peace by good intention and the proclamation of a high standard in morals. President Wilson doubtless felt impelled to conform to the policy which the 'moral' opinion of the people indicated. He himself can hardly have so muddled things as to take the view that when one government recognizes another, it indorses that other's morals. He at least realizes that recognition means nothing more than the recognition of a fact—the fact that such a man or party has captured the reins of power, imposed his or its will, and become a government. The well-intentioned people in urging non-recognition of Huerta on moral grounds helped to take the first step to war with Mexico.

"All good work, whether in politics, sociology, or medicine, we now know must be preventive. If ten years ago America had taken the lead, which she might have done, in the organization of 'The World State,' she would have to-day an instrument for the exercise of pressure in a difficulty like that of Mexico far more effective than military force can ever be.

"You know, of course, that there has already come into being this world State; if we are able to send a letter to the most obscure village of China, a telegram to any part of the world, to travel over most of the world in safety, to carry on trade therewith, it is because for a generation the post office departments of the world have been at work arranging traffic and communication details, methods of keeping their accounts; because the ship owners have been devising international codes of signal, the bankers arranging conditions of an international credit; because, in fact, not merely a dozen, but some hundreds of international agreements, most of them made not between governments at all, but between groups and parties directly concerned, have been devised.

"But this world State which has been thus created lacks organization, co-ordination, a proper body and a proper mind. It has neither a capitol nor a parliament house nor an organization, nor even a name. America, removed from the ancient scruples of the old world, occupying a position which renders her impartial, having shown beyond all other people efficiency and capacity, might give it these things—a capital, a form, an organization, and incidentally by so doing might give the impress of her civilization to the whole of the modern world. If ten years ago America had seized the opportunity which offered and still offers, and had brought into being a world organization, it would be possible to make a reality of a policy which, though formally adopted by the Administration, has been largely a fiction.

"The Administration is supposed to have been enforcing a policy of non-intercourse, but while the Department of State was talking of non-intercourse, the Department of the Treasury was busy clearing ships for Mexico, and facilitating the dispatch of mail, &c. But if we had an agreement between all nations for enforcing a policy of real non-intercourse to any member of the community who should violate certain rules, you could automatically bring into operation an international machine which would insure that not a ship should be cleared, not a letter sent, not a telegram dispatched, not a dollar raised by way of loan.

"And that is the utmost that the present blockade, the cost and risks of which fall in undue measure upon you, can insure. The other measure would obviate in advance those international complications, creators of further international bad feeling and distrust, which all but infallibly follow upon enforced naval blockade, owing to the damage done to neutral nations. With an international machinery of non-intercourse such as that indicated, you could from the first have put pressure upon a military adventurer and the people supporting him.

Mexico Is Indifferent.

"For Huerta or any one else does not seize the reins of Government merely by walking into the palace in Mexico City; he must have backers, resources, money, the co-operation of people who hope to get something out of him. And, as a matter of fact, he is getting all that and is being supported by large groups of influential Mexicans and foreigners. He is surrounded by people not at all in the game for their health. And incidentally Mexico as a whole is indifferent. Although you have great disorder in the northern provinces, it is largely local. In Mexico City, until a week or two ago, never was the season so gay, never was the attendance at bull fights so great.

"But Huerta would not get this support if as a result of his adventure business men could not carry on their business, nor the banks maintain their communication with the outside world, if his Government could get money neither from within nor from without. If you had an instrument of this kind to use you could at least dictate that a Government in Mexico should conform to certain conditions concerning the people and property of other nations.

"But such an organization does not arise over night. Like everything that has any worth at all, its creation demands some time, some trouble. Military intervention would demand time. It would not be a matter of a week or two, or a month or two. It would be a matter of a decade or two before conditions were sensibly better as a result of such intervention. Whereas this policy of non-intercourse enforced by agreement between the nations would operate, I believe, more quickly and most certainly more efficiently and more cheaply. And in the end it is by some such means that such results as intervention can hope to obtain will be obtained, and military conquest, with all its dire evils to the American people, be avoided.

"Should you conquer Mexico, as it seems you will have to do, it will not be possible to limit your conquest to that country. You will inevitably press further southward until the American flag floats over territory all the way to the Panama Canal. And that will mean that you will have annexed a problem compared to which your biggest national questions hitherto will dwindle into insignificance.

No Time for Physical Power.

"While you are wrestling with the problem of restricting immigration of white people from Russia and elsewhere, you will be spending a generation in the forcible immigration of twenty or thirty millions of people who are not white—or, at least, not very white—and you will be taking into your body politic a foreign body in just such a form as to be incapable of assimilation. And it cannot be too often repeated that the price of this interesting operation will be the capacity of the American people to manage their own society.

"It is important to make that point plain. The average American, after showing a capacity equaled by no other man in what may be termed the management of matter, the exploitation of the material resources of his country, finds that is only half and perhaps the least difficult half of the problem of society; that it does not suffice to build railroads and to have the tallest buildings and the greatest fortunes of the world, but that problems of a quite different nature, the problems of human relationship, the kind of society that America is going to have, whether it is to be socialist or individualist, what you are to do about the control of capital, the distribution of wealth, the relations of sexes, the education of children, the government of cities—all these things represent problems which, if they are to be successfully settled, will need all the attention that the collective mind of a people can give to them.

"These are not small things; they are very complex things, not to be settled by mere force, by the mere fact of passing laws and putting people in prison. In the earlier stages of machinery, when it is merely a matter of a lever or a pulley, physical power is the main thing needed, but as the machine becomes complex it serves no purpose that we have an instrument of force, a mere crowbar, that can crush the thing to pieces. We must know or we cannot make it work.

"I am one of those optimistic enough to believe that the American is perfectly capable of knowing how to work the social machine—on one condition, namely, that he gives his mind to it. But it is quite obvious that he cannot know how if he does not give his mind to it. And the price of going to Mexico will be that he will not have a generation or two to give his mind to it."

NEW YORK READY TO SEND 13,000 TROOPS ON CALL

And If Need Be This Can Be Increased to 25,000 According to Reports—Gen. Butt's Estimate Is That 10,000 Will Be Available.

WHAT will be New York State's share in the sending of troops to Mexico if need be?

Military authorities themselves are hardly agreed on the subject, and how much less does a layman know about it? Gov. Glynn was quoted as saying the other day that the State stood ready to send 25,000 men to the front. This, of course, included the 16,000 members of the National Guard, the remainder to be made up of volunteers. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, was also quoted as saying that New York awaits only the word from Washington for the mobilization of a complete division, of troops, consisting of 13,000 men, for any service that President Wilson may decide upon, and that, if needed, the number could be increased to 25,000.

But another authority on National Guard affairs, perhaps one of the best in the country, Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N. G. N. Y., said the other day that while the strength of the National Guard of New York on paper is some 16,000 officers and men, the State would be lucky if it finally had 10,000 officers and men of the 16,000 now in the Guard sworn into the United States service. He pointed out that there must necessarily be many eliminations for physical and other reasons, and that while the vacancies in the rank and file could soon be filled, it takes time to examine the men and equip and drill them in concentration camps and give them rifle practice. What is true of New York State, said Brig. Gen. Butt, is also true of all the other States, and he added that it was pure fallacy to suppose that we have 120,000 National Guardsmen ready to march into Mexico at the drop of the hat.

Moreover, Brig. Gen. Butt dwelt upon the fact that there is an important paragraph in the Constitution of the State of New York which will have to be carefully considered in the event that there is a call for war service. The paragraph he alluded to is Article XI, Paragraph 3, of the State Constitution, which says:

"The militia shall be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces, as the Legislature may deem proper, provided, however, that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than 10,000 enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, disciplined and ready for active service. And it shall be the duty of each Legislature at each session to make sufficient appropriations for the maintenance thereof."

"Now this law means," said Brig. Gen. Butt, "that the entire National Guard of the State should not, under the Constitution of the State, be permitted to leave it for war unless there is a properly drilled and equipped force of 10,000 men to take its place before it marches to the front. There is no such organized reserve at present, although there are some officers enrolled in what are known as depot battalions. This clause in the Constitution of the State is one that will bear very careful consideration."

But no matter how many troops the Empire State can get together on short notice, past events have shown that the State can be relied upon to do its full share in mobilizing troops and getting them to the scene of action. In the Spanish-American war the State mobilized about 30,000 men, and what they did in that war is written large in history. The war fever has swept through the National Guard during the past week and the officers say they are ready at a moment's notice to get the various regiments in fighting shape. According to these officers the Guard is in better condition than it has been in years.

Those who say that the full quota of 25,000 men can be obtained in a few hours point out that the additional men would come from those who have served in the Guard and have been honorably discharged. These volunteer soldiers, they say, should be well fitted for service in the South, as they have all been inoculated against typhoid fever. Also, the officers of the National Guard of the State have made the best of the lessons that were learned during the Spanish war. The present membership of the different organizations composing the army division of the State and their localities is as follows:

Signal Corps, New York, Capt. W. L. Hallihan	98
Signal Corps, Brooklyn, Capt. G. E. Shank	71
Corps of Engineers, New York, Col. W. B. Hotchkin	747
Cavalry (troops in New York and up State.) Col. C. T. De Bevoise.	881
First Field Artillery, New York and up State, Col. H. V. Rogers.	621
Second Field Artillery, Brooklyn and the Bronx, Col. G. A. Wingate	472

FIRST BRIGADE INFANTRY, (MANHATTAN.)

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding.

Seventh Regiment, Col. Daniel Appleton	963
Twelfth Regiment, Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth	761
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Louis D. Conley	653
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. William G. Bates	955

SECOND BRIGADE (BROOKLYN).

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding.

Fourteenth Regiment, Col. John H. Foote	648
Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Frank H. Norton	727
Forty-seventh Regiment, Lt. Col. Ernest E. Jannicky	691

THIRD BRIGADE (UP-STATE.)

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commanding.

First Regiment, Col. Charles H. Hitchcock	962
Second Regiment, Col. James M. Andrews	996
Tenth Regiment, Col. John F. Klein	967

FOURTH BRIGADE (BUFFALO AND WESTERN NEW YORK.)

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Welsh, commanding.

Third Regiment, Col. William Wilson	979
Sixty-fifth Regiment, Col. George J. Haffa	793
Seventy-fourth Regiment, Col. Charles J. Wolf	831
Total officers and men in infantry	10,701

The procedure to be followed in the event of the President's calling for volunteers is that Gov. Glynn would direct Major Gen. O'Ryan to assemble the members of the National Guard at the various posts and armories. The separate organizations then would be recruited up to the required quota and sent to a mobilization camp, which would be designated by the Governor, and probably would be in the neighborhood of Peekskill. From the mobilization camp the organization would be sent to a concentration camp, where the Federal authorities would assume control of them.

The various regimental commanders have done very little talking since the big events of the week began to shape themselves, but while some of the commanders admitted that their regiments were "always ready" and that only the call to arms was awaited, others pointed out, as did Brig. Gen. Butt, the serious aspect of recruiting volunteers. For instance, Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment said:

"Outside of horses our regiment is equipped to go out now with 800 men and 36 officers. If the war strength is to be raised recruiting must be done. The question of a mobilization point is a serious one. It must have ample water facilities. Regiments can't be sent away in ten hours. That is ridiculous. In 1898 the first regiments ready to go were the Twenty-second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York. Both made it in ten days. Others took a month. At present it might require three to six weeks to get regiments away."

In his interview regarding the actual situation of the National Guard, Brig-Gen. Butt continued:

"It is simply amazing the amount of rubbish that appears about the National Guard by those absolutely ignorant of its organization or condition. The strength of the National Guard of New York, for example, on paper is 16,000 officers and men, but can these 16,000 be relied upon to march to the war on twenty-four hours' notice, as some persons have stated, or even at a later date? There would be many patriotic and capable officers and men respond, but not 16,000. It is true that the entire Guard can be mobilized in about twenty-four hours, but this is far from being ready for war. As the various commands must be filled up to war strength, this would mean something like 15,000 new men being examined and mustered in.

"The supplies of arms, &c., for the additional men would have to be sent by the War Department, as well as some equipment lacking for those in the Guard now. By far the most important element is rifle practice, which would require time. The National Guard as a whole is very poorly instructed as to this, the most essential part of soldiering, and New York is not an exception. Just who is responsible for the statement that New York can put 25,000 men in the field at ten hours' notice I do not know. A baseball field might have been meant, and there is no doubt as to this, but the man who says 25,000 soldiers from New York can be put in the field ready for war in ten hours belongs to a lunatic asylum."

One of the big problems that confront the authorities in the event of war is the transportation of troops and the army officers of the State are giving it close attention. Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, who is in charge of the headquarters of the National Guard in the absence of Major Gen. O'Ryan, told a SUNDAY TIMES reporter that the Guard would need at least 3,000 horses and mules, and that it may not be easy to get so many at once.

"We also need extra equipment, such as rifles and clothing, to put the Guard on war strength," he said. "At present we only have equipment for the peace strength of the Guard, which is about 16,000 men. We need about $500,000 to put the Guard on war strength. It is impossible to tell how long it would take to put the Guard on war strength. That would depend upon the enlistment and the speed with which equipment is obtained."

That plenty of money will be forthcoming to pay all the costs of moving the State troops is evidenced by the fact that Gov. Glynn, after consultation with Adjutant Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, announced the other day that he will ask the Legislature at the special session on May 4 to appropriate $1,500,000 for mobilizing State troops if the call for the Guard to go to the front comes. The same amount was appropriated during the Spanish war.

According to officers of the National Guard the Coast Artillery will go out with the rest of the State forces if the call comes.

"I see no reason why the Coast Artillery may not be expected to enter the service of the United States Army as well as the other troops," said Gen. Hamilton. "We do not want the Coast Artillery men to think for a moment that there will be nothing for them to do in event of hostilities with Mexico. The United States may want to send them to Fort Monroe, Sullivan's Island, Fort Barancas, or even to Mexican coast fortifications. In case of any disturbance which might call a maritime power they would be sadly needed for the defense of the City of New York."

Col. Henry H. Rogers is Colonel of the First Regiment, Field Artillery, New York National Guard. He is the son of H. H. Rogers who was Vice President of the Standard Oil Company at the time of his death, and the other day Col. Rogers made a canvass of the Standard Oil and express company stables and has an option on 1,500 of the finest horses in the country from which he will select mounts for his men and for the equipment of gun carriages. The First Regiment Field Artillery includes many business and professional men of high standing in the city. It now has 671 men and its war strength is 1,105 men.

When war was declared against Spain in April, 1898, President McKinley issued a first call for 125,000 volunteers and Secretary of War Alger sent a telegram to Gov. Black stating the number of troops New York State was expected to furnish. The State furnished two troops of cavalry, mounted and fully uniformed and equipped and twelve regiments of infantry, each consisting of twelve companies. The number of men furnished, according to the muster in rolls was 12,460, officers and enlisted men. The total number of privates was 9,841. All were drawn from Troop A and Troop C and the First, Second, Third, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Forty-seventh, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first regiments. A camp was established at Hempstead, L. I., called Camp Black, under the command of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard, and an instruction camp at Peekskill, called Camp Townsend, under the command of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle.

On May 28 the President sent out a second call for 75,000 men, and New York's quota of 4,186 officers and privates was made up from the Fourth Battery, Fifth Battery, 201st, 202d, and 203d Regiments. Under the two calls New York State furnished 20,418 officers and enlisted men, made up as follows: Cavalry, 210; artillery, 825; infantry, 19,883. The total number of men who entered the service were: Volunteers to the United States Navy, to serve one year, 800; enlisted men, 3,643; number of officers, including officers of the naval militia, 209, making a total of the army, navy, and naval militia of 25,070. Add to this 118 United States volunteer officers from the State and 2,000 men from the State who enlisted in the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, United States Volunteer Hospital Corps, the United States Volunteer Engineers, and the United States Volunteer Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry and 3,000 men who enlisted in the regular army from the State for two years, and the total in round numbers is 30,000 men.

The total number of deaths in the service of men credited to New York State as recorded is 13 officers and 420 enlisted men. Of this number 11 officers and 425 enlisted men are credited to the New York Volunteers, one officer and four enlisted men to the Navy Volunteer Officers, and the Naval Militia and one officer to the United States Volunteers.

Thus it will be seen that New York State furnished its share of men to break the Spanish rule in Cuba and that of this share a good percentage gave up their lives for their country. Several of New York regiments bore the brunt of the fighting on the island they helped to make free, and the death of several officers showed that they were not afraid to lead their men into the very thick of the fighting.

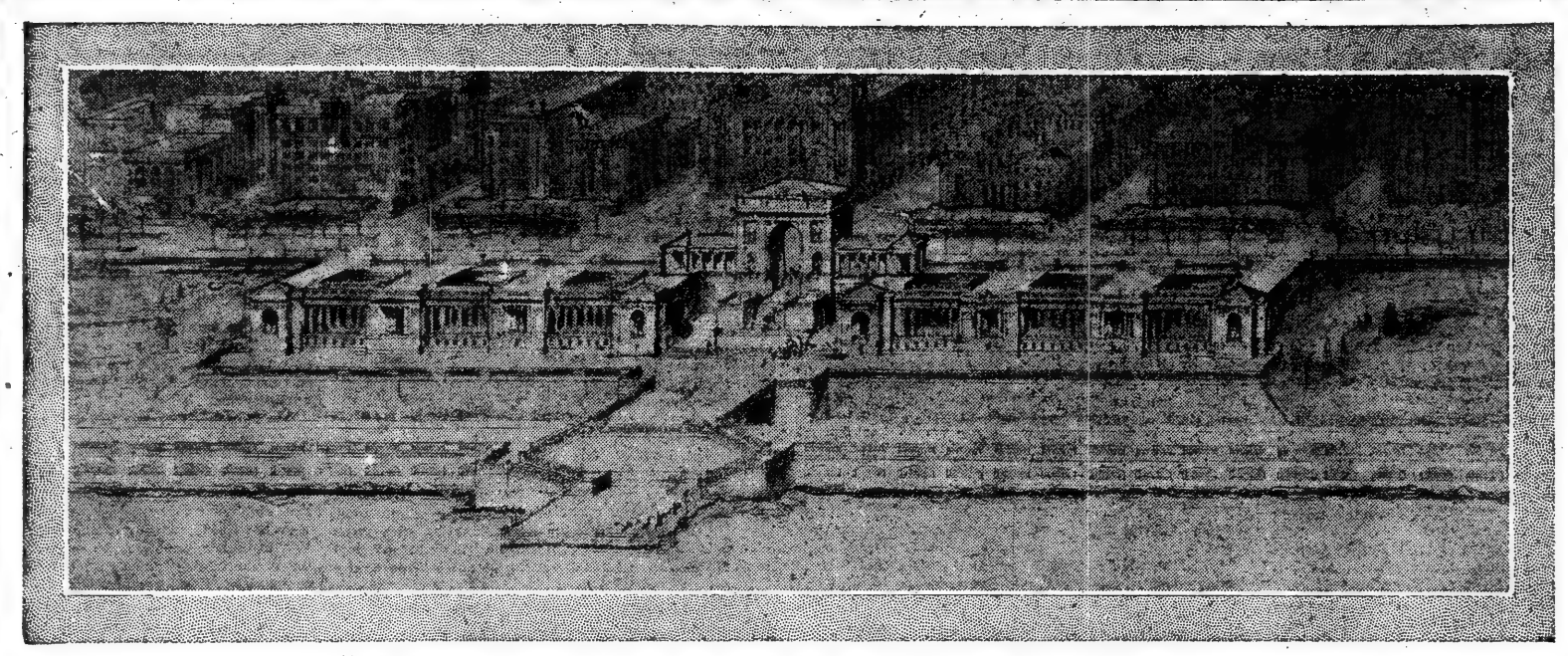
If the word comes from Washington for the National Guard in this State to take the field it is practically certain that Major Gen. O'Ryan will lead the division from this State, while the brigades will be commanded by their present chiefs. And now, a word as to Major Gen. O'Ryan. He is 40 years old, and he is the only militia officer of any rank who has been permitted to take the War College course at Washington. He attended service schools of the army while he was an officer of the field artillery before obtaining command of the State National Guard, and his record at those schools was such that Gen. Wood, chief of staff of the army, decided that he had the requisite preliminary training to take the War College course, which no Major General in the regular army has ever taken.

Gen. O'Ryan has long been a believer in a high standard of education and training for the commissioned officer. It is his theory that without trained and efficient officers we cannot have trained and efficient men and that, on the other hand, with trained and efficient officers it is possible greatly to increase the morale and fighting efficiency of the enlisted men. To carry out this principle and to further systematize and co-ordinate the movement for better military education in the State of New York, Gen. O'Ryan established by order the "School of the Line and Staff," and provided it with an academic board consisting of the Major General, one Brigadier General, three field officers from the National Guard, and nine officers of the regular army who are on duty with the New York division. In a recent interview on military preparedness, Gen. O'Ryan said that there were two well-established beliefs in this country respecting military matters.

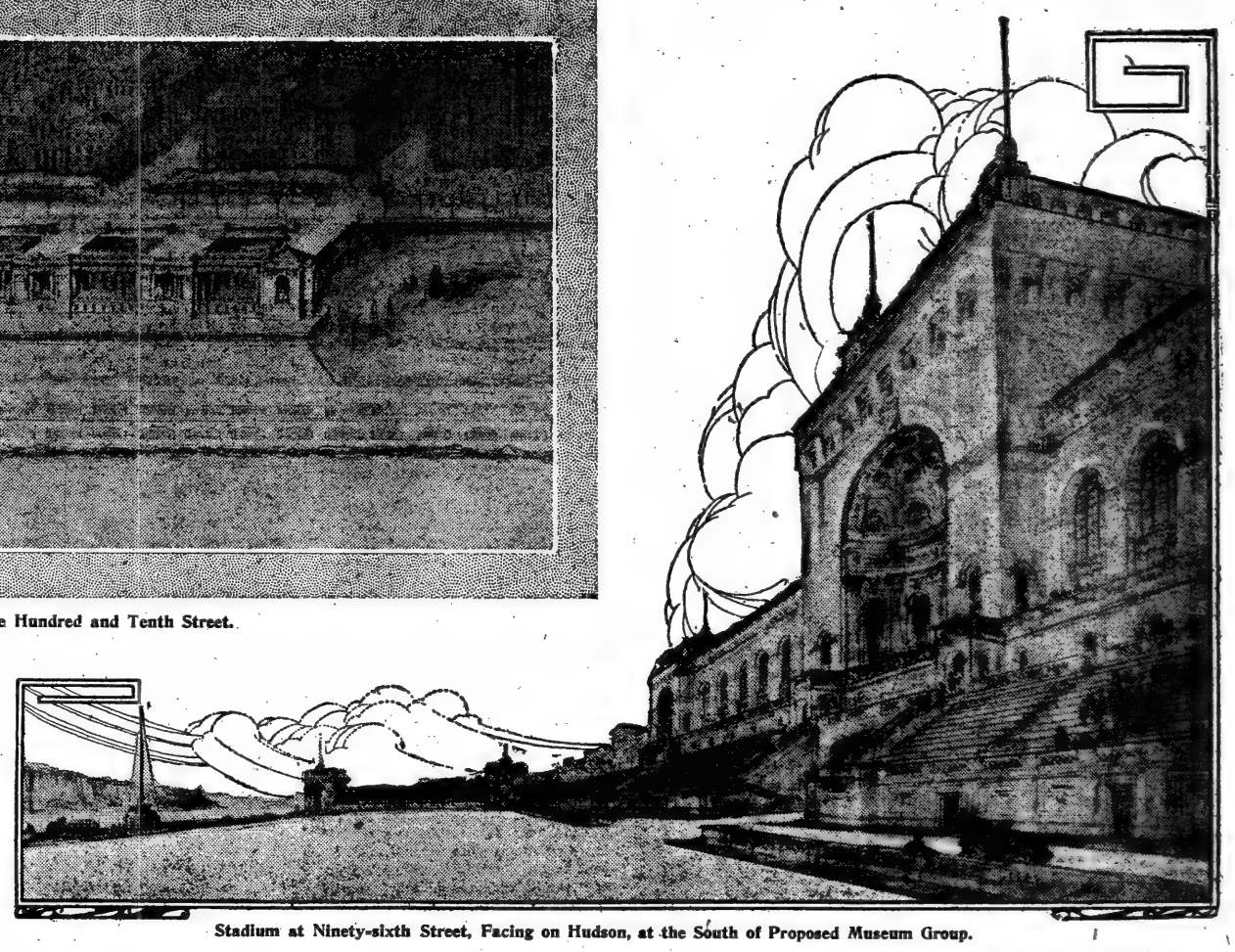
"One is that at the call a million patriots will spring to arms and will protect the interests of the Government, even in an offensive movement or in defense of the country. This is one belief that is pretty thoroughly grounded in our people. The other belief is held not only by the soldier but the educated man who has read history, and that is that the military patriots would simply be food for powder.

"To bring this proposition home to the average person let him imagine a well-fed and prosperous business man with unlimited resources, social and commercial prestige, entering the prize ring with a tough, hard prizefighter whose resources consisted of $1 in the trousers which he has left in the locker room. Of what use are the resources, the business acumen, the social and commercial prestige of the prosperous citizen? None. He's going to get his, and in about one minute after the bell rings. That is an exact, not exaggerated, picture of what would happen to the million patriots if they were pitted against a modern field army trained to the minute.

NEW YORK TO HAVE $20,000,000 INDUSTRIAL MUSEUMS



Twenty Museums of Peaceful Arts Along the Hudson—Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth Street.



Stadium at Ninety-sixth Street, Facing on Hudson, at the South of Proposed Museum Group.

Twenty Buildings Planned for Exposition of the Peaceful Arts and to Aid in the Education of Higher Types of Artisans.

DURING the past week plans have been actively furthered toward the materialization of the project to establish in this city a group of twenty great industrial museums to be known as the Museums of Peaceful Arts, surpassing anything of the kind in any other city of the world.

It was only a few days ago that the project was first announced by the committee of business leaders, who had it quietly under consideration theretofore; but the personnel of that committee was an earnest of speedy and vigorous action to transform the project into a reality of brick and mortar, concrete and marble and steel.

Two days after the announcement of the incorporation of the Museums of Peaceful Arts plans were being designed for the group of buildings and the individual buildings by a prominent architect, and the selection of a definite site to contain the museum group was under way. More important still, over $1,500,000 of the estimated $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 required for the realization of the plan had been promised, and more was in sight.

As designed by those in charge, the museum group will eclipse all the existing museum facilities of New York and make the city the metropolis of industrial education. New York's artistic and scientific wants are provided for by the two great existing museums, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. In facilities to educate a higher type of mechanic, artisan, and handicraftsman, however, with increased usefulness to city, State, and nation, comparatively little has been provided. Pratt Institute and Cooper Institute have accomplished much, but they cannot begin to meet the tremendous demands of the city's vast and growing industrial population.

One of the first to recognize this civic deficiency was Dr. George Frederick Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and one of the foremost movers of the present museum project. He pointed it out more than two years ago in an address to the American Museum Association in this city, and the plan has taken more definite proportions in his mind since.

Great Benefit from Museums.

"More than a million men in New York City would derive incalculable benefit from a group of such museums, a group of museums where every kind of artisan or mechanic can see every known article, appliance, or device in his particular line of industry," he said. "In such a museum each industry could be studied in its true proportions and the artistic beauty of each product be mastered. A glass tumbler may be worth only 5 cents, but if properly cut and engraved it becomes worth $100, $200, or even $500.

"The skill necessary to achieve such a feat is developed by contact with the industry concerned, and men and women learn most and best when they can examine things by way of recreation in their leisure time. There is to-day in the United States a greater field than ever for products of better quality, whether the product be an axe or a shovel or a wagon or an automobile. The supreme demand of the time is for carpenters who can become better carpenters, machinists who are better machinists, better engineers, better chauffeurs, better printers, and better binders—in short, for men in industry who have been taught methods of greater efficiency.

"Such men are primarily the product of better facilities for industrial study, such museums as these we propose to erect. The wide difference between men in cities enjoying such facilities and men in places where there are fewer or no such facilities can be seen at a moment's survey of the country.

"The actual value of the products of the country's natural wealth in [illegible] $[illegible],052,000, of which [illegible] contributed by the workers and wage-earners in industry. Their skill and success varied from State to State. While the average was $1,290, South Carolina showed the lowest figure, $642; whereas New York State had far more reason to be proud of its workingmen, since an average of $1,506 was added for each of its 1,003,961 wage earners in a total production of $3,369,490,000.

"This shows what wonderful results can be expected when greater encouragement, and, above all, better opportunities for instruction are provided for our workers. There can be no doubt that with the progress of time an ever-increasing proportion of our population will be devoted to industrial work. In France more than 12½ per cent. of the population is engaged in manufacturing work of one kind or another, while in the United States only 7¼ per cent. of the population is so employed."

The incorporators of the museum last week received the certificate of incorporation from the State Board of Regents at Albany. They are: Dr. Marston T. Bogart, President of the International Society of Chemical Industry; A. Barton Hepburn, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce; Jacob H. Schiff, Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Thomas A. Edison, Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute; Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of The Century Magazine; Dr. George F. Kunz, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press; Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; H. A. Hardenberg, architect of the Waldorf-Astoria and Manhattan Hotels; Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the United States Steel Corporation; Job E. Hedges, John A. Stewart, Charles H. Strong, President of the City Club; Nikola Tesla, Henry R. Towne, T. Comerford Martin, H. E. Huntington, and Robert E. Peary.

Not only one but several groups of museums like those proposed could be bought and paid for in spot cash by this group of business men and scientists.

"It has been estimated that the museums will cost between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000," said Dr. Kunz. "That is much, but by no means more than can readily be raised in this city. Many rich men are prepared to contribute enough for the erection of a single museum provided it is brought about under proper and reliable auspices, and provided it will be devoted specially to the industry which they themselves have made their life work."

The approaching celebration of the hundred years of peace between English-speaking nations provided a fitting opportunity for the launching of the museum project. In the certificate of incorporation granted last week the objects of the corporation are stated as follows:

To establish and to maintain as a permanent and useful memorial of the century of peace and amity that has followed the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on Christmas Eve, 1814, in the City of New York, and for the people thereof, and for the benefit of the citizens of the State of New York and of the United States generally, buildings which shall be devoted to the housing and proper exposition of permanent exhibits in the following branches, among others, of the industrial and peaceful arts:

Electricity.	Textiles.
Steam.	Ceramics and clays.
Astronomy and navigation.	Architecture.
Safety appliances.	Scenic embellishment.
Aviation.	Gardening.
Mechanical arts.	Roads and road building materials.
Agriculture.	
Mining.	Commerce and trade.
Labor.	
Efficiency.	Printing and books.
Historic records.	
Health and hygiene.	

The location of the proposed museum buildings has not been definitely settled, and before it is, it is likely to become a question of importance and wide discussion. The project of bringing the museums into Central Park has been broached, but has not found favor with the incorporators. They are anxious to avoid any semblance of encroaching on the present park space of the city and encountering the resultant antagonism of the elements of the community that have constituted themselves the guardians of the people's parks. These museums are to be the people's museums, and the movers of the project are, above all, anxious for the cooperation, not the antagonism, of every part of the city's population.

The place which stands out most prominently as a possible site for the museum group, according to Dr. Kunz, is that section just west of Riverside Park and north of Ninety-sixth Street to about 110th Street. There, on land filled into the river beyond the New York Central tracks, and hence by no means an encroachment on the present available park space, in the view of the projectors, it is proposed to erect the structures, for one of which a gift of about $1,000,000 already seems assured. The expense of the undertaking, it is declared, should be borne in equal shares by the State, the city, and the committee, wherever the contributions by public-spirited citizens fall to suffice.

Dr. Kunz, himself one of the most ardent opponents of the invasion of Central Park, said of the Riverside site:

"The whole complex series of structures might be erected on the west side of Riverside Drive, between Ninety-sixth and 110th Streets, and made ground could be obtained by the filling in of the Hudson River with earth and rock from the various subway and other excavations that are constantly being executed. Over and above their accessibility and usefulness they would constitute ornaments for both the river front and the driveway. The use of this site would prove of service to the Jersey shore as well, for a landing place could be established on the river with adequate facilities to answer as a distributing centre for passenger traffic between points in New York City, New Jersey, and along the Hudson River, and it could also be utilized by steamers from the Sound and elsewhere, the use of the landing being made entirely free for this purpose. The tunnels beneath the North River, which are sure to be constructed in the near future, would also serve to transport visitors to and from these museums.

"A spur of the subway, Ninety-sixth Street station, could bring visitors into the building and to Riverside Drive. This spur could lie under the present Subway and have an end at the Central Park, tappng all the transit lines, or, better still, go under the Park to the East River waterfront; a great cross-city line. The Y feature of the Ninety-sixth Street station is like a central heart to three great districts of the city, the Bronx, Van Cortlandt, and lower New York and Brooklyn.

"In making any of these improvements, however, one thing should always be borne in mind, the necessity of preserving intact as far as possible the beauties of Riverside Drive, one of the great ornaments of our city.

"Hence the laying of surface tracks and the establishment of extensive freight yards within the boundaries of the park should be avoided. All the requirements of the railroad can be satisfied and the park preserved by placing the tracks under cover, and to this there can be no objection."

To make the museum group accessible to New Jersey as well as every part of this city, Dr. Kunz suggests the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson River at this point from New Jersey to the Manhattan shore, and then continued under Ninety-sixth Street to Astoria.

Besides the proximity of the proposed site to the Broadway and Lenox Subway lines, the Broadway, Columbus, and Amsterdam Avenue surface lines, and the Hudson River navigation lines, the Riverside Park site appealed to Dr. Kunz by reason of the need of beautifying that river front itself. Those who advocate the filling in of the river front here and the placing thereon of the proposed museums point prospectively by way of contrast to present conditions to the same section after erection of the group of marble buildings surrounded by an artistic park space, when the ugly railroad tracks are covered up and hidden from view by rosebushes and shrubbery. In that day, instead of the present freight tracks, they see visions of a circular underground tramway connecting the various buildings, and a beautiful esplanade, 2,000 feet long, fronting on the river the whole length of the museum site.

"There is no other place where we could place these buildings to such good advantage," said Dr. Kunz. "Here they will be in the very traffic centre of the city, in the centre, too, of its finest residential section, accessible to the people of neighboring places.

"When the proposed stadium is erected, accommodating at least 100,000, it can be utilized among other things for the holding of a great athletic meet similar to the Olympic Games. Apart from its employment for purely athletic purposes, it could be used for patriotic ceremonies, public holidays, military drills, concerts, horse shows, electric shows, poultry shows, land shows, or any other function requiring large space.

"In regard to time, there is no time like the present. We have still with us Edison, Thomson, Houston, Tesla, one of the Wrights, Alexander Graham Bell, Marconi, and many others whose inventions have revolutionized the mode of living of the entire world, and their original experimental work should be preserved forever.

Great Hopes for Future.

"We have still with us many of the generals of industry, through whose leadership many of the greatest incorporations have been formed, the men who see visions, who believe in the possibility of higher industrial education. What may we not safely trust to see created eight years hence, if adequate encouragement is given, and if the materials already secured are properly grouped together, so that they illustrate one another and suggest new and greater developments?"

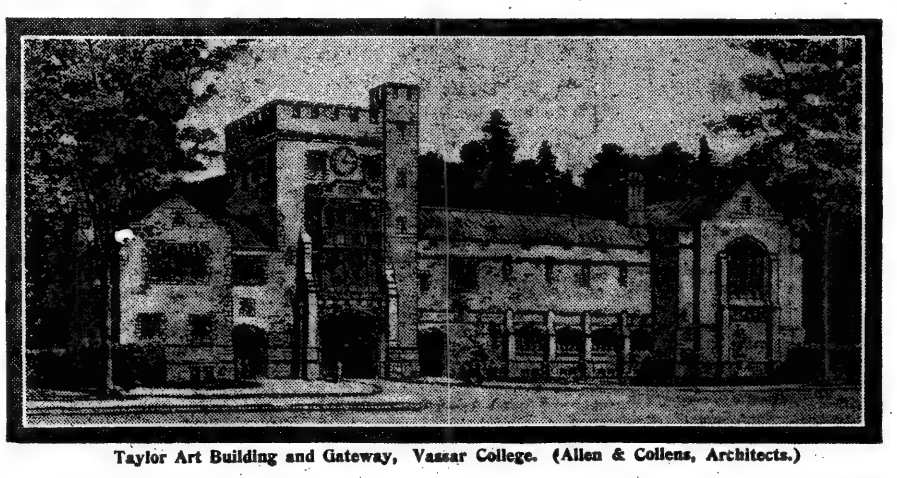
The museums will be modeled in principle on the Deutsches Museum of Munich, but will be laid out on a much greater and more comprehensive scale. The buildings are to be of stone and concrete, and the one devoted to transportation will probably be the largest of the group. A central library building will contain books and periodic literature dealing with all the industries concerned in the various buildings of the museum group. The great assembly hall is to be used for popular assembly, with the adjacent rooms for committee meetings and lectures. The museums, the libraries and the assembly rooms are all to be open to the students of colleges and schools of the city and State.

By grouping the museums instead of scattering them in different parts of the city further economy is to be gained through the use of a single power station for all of them, itself serving as a sort of mechanical model for electric power stations. It is possible that an electric tramway or a moving sidewalk may be constructed to connect the buildings.

VASSAR TO HAVE NEW ART BUILDING AND GATEWAY

Named After Dr. James Monroe Taylor, ex-President of College, and Gift of Charles M. Pratt.

Structure Will Replace Old Brick Lodge Familiar to Every Alumna of Vassar.



Taylor Art Building and Gateway, Vassar College. (Allen & Collens, Architects.)

VASSAR is in danger of not being recognized by its oldest alumna. Its gateway, the little old brick lodge through which thousands of students have entered since 1861, has been torn down and a magnificent entrance building of gray stone in collegiate Gothic style, the gift of Charles M. Pratt, is being erected in its place.

There were protests from graduates and songs of sorrow by the students when the doom of the lodge was announced, but its successor is now half up and is offering new beauties to compensate for old sentiments.

The building is to be more than an entrance gateway. It is, besides, an art building and reception and lecture hall, and—primarily—a substantial recognition of the services of Dr. James Monroe Taylor, who retired last February after serving the college as President for twenty-eight years. It is to be called, at the donor's expressed wish, the Taylor Building. When the gift was announced at commencement last June, Mr. Pratt, because the plans were not completed, wished it to be anonymous, and thus added one more to a recent series of mysterious donors who have presented Vassar with a beautiful student hall, a large contribution for the improvement of the maids' quarters, and a variety of lesser gifts. It was not a surprise, however, when the new art building was declared to come from Mr. Pratt, for he has long served the college as trustee and already contributed generously toward its welfare. A close personal friendship also has always existed between Mr. Pratt and Dr. Taylor.

Vassar has been in need of a suitable art building for years. The old museum, originally the college riding academy, was made over into one, but it has been impossible to make it in any sense fireproof or to guard it adequately in the remote corner of the campus where it is situated. As a consequence, the college has been forced to refuse enviable gifts of paintings and other works of art, and has not been able to hold loan exhibitions.

In this new hall the collections of foreign masters, which are brought to this country from time to time, and exhibitions from the New York galleries can be offered the students for their pleasure and study. It is hoped, too, that a permanent collection of great interest will be brought together.

The portrait of Dr. Taylor, done by Chase, and a gift to the college from the trustees, is to have a place of honor in the main gallery.

Vassar has always been generous in admitting visitors to its halls and campus, and any gallery of art which it maintains, it is safe to say, will be open to the public. An average of 10,000 tourists visit the college every Summer. Six students are on duty from 9 to 6 o'clock to guide them about and answer their questions. Any gift of art, therefore, which is made to the college will not be restricted to the student body.

It is planned, indeed, to use this building on all formal public occasions, and with this in mind the gallery is provided with side rooms equipped for serving refreshments.

The building—Allen & Collens of Boston are its architects—is two stories in height. The lower floor consists of a large entrance gateway for vehicles with two foot passages on either side. These passages are in stone, and will have wrought-iron gates. On the north are the gatekeeper's quarters. To the south is the large marble wainscoted entrance hallway with marble staircase extending to the second floor. There are also on the first floor two long corridors, or exhibition rooms, one of which connects on the south with a large lecture hall.

This second story is entirely given up to exhibition rooms for sculpture and painting. It is the large gallery for paintings over the lecture hall that is to be used as the main college reception room, and is provided with service facilities.

The next logical step will be to take down the red brick main hall, which stands at the end of the vista through the entrance gateway, and put in its place something to correspond with the new lodge. Nor would the destruction of the old main hall call forth much regret. Too many hundreds of students have suffered and borne with its shortcomings—for instance, its clothes closets, designed ordinarily for three dresses, the proper allowance, according to Matthew Vassar's idea, for serious-minded young women.

Dr. Taylor, who has been traveling in California and Hawaii, expects to return to Vassar for this commencement. The art building will not be completed for Dr. Taylor's return in June, but it will be, it is hoped, by next Fall.

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

He jests at scars who has never been at war with himself.

The people who are content are merely those who don't know any better.

The man who is on the winning side is most apt to preach the triumph of right.

The fellow who is always on the fence must be pretty well balanced to stay there.

Women wear so much false hair nowadays that it is extremely difficult to tell which is switch.

The man who feels that he has a message for the world generally sends it collect.

The egotist wouldn't be satisfied with himself unless he felt that everybody else was also satisfied with him.

Some men are so wise that it seems as though they must have been born at a much earlier age than the rest of us.

Where one man throws his whole soul into his work another man is satisfied to put his foot in it.

Tell a woman she has a beautiful nose, and she will get cross-eyed from constantly looking at it.

It takes nerve to allow a dentist to kill one.

The weaker a man is the stronger his habits grow on him.

It is quite possible to eliminate the sting from a joke and still retain its point.

We would have to be gifted with second sight to see what some men and women ever see in each other.

Never tell a fat girl that she is all wool and a yard wide.

It's a cinch that the man who is wedded to his art never marries her for money.

The spectacle of a man with a future marrying a woman with a past is ever present.

Lots of failures can be traced to the belief that other people are not quite as smart as we are.

To the man who is always waiting for something to turn up, success is always just around the corner of the next street.

A man is apt to think his latest good resolution is the best he ever broke.

Time may be money, but it never seems much more scarcely so for loafers.

SOCIETY'S NEGLECT OF THE UNFIT COSTS MILLIONS

Recent Attack on Mayor Mitchel's Life Emphasizes Again the Need of Intelligent Effort to Correct Our Attitude Toward the Mentally Delinquent—New York's Proposed Commission to Investigate the Subject.

By Edward Marshall.

THE recent attempt upon the life of Mayor Mitchel," said Dr. Max G. Schlapp, who is director of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives, which is under the direction of the Department of Public Charities and is operated in connection with the Post-Graduate Hospital, "again proved that in this country, and, possibly, more especially in this city, thousands of the mentally unfit roam quite at large, menacing themselves and the community.

"With such people America has had terrible experiences. Their record of assassination, alone, is long and gruesome. Two Presidents of the United States have been murdered by such men—Garfield and McKinley; the man who wounded Roosevelt and the man who fired at Mayor Gaynor were as defective mentally as was the man who fired at Mayor Mitchel.

"A very large proportion of our social vice, which thrusts enormous burdens on the taxpayer and demands its frightful price of lives and decency not alone from this, but from coming generations, even as this generation now is paying for the social vice of bygone generations, is as plainly, very largely if not principally, due to society's neglect of the unfit.

"The accepted scheme, as it at present works, provides for little service among these most unfortunate of human beings until they have accomplished some definite, punishable offense against the law. It makes no intelligent effort at prevention.

"The cost of this short-sightedness runs into many millions annually in the United States. Considered as a world waste, its magnitude staggers the imagination, including, as it does, not only waste of money and property, but of lives and happiness incalculable.

"A really intelligent and promising plan for the beginning of effective work toward betterment of such conditions is supplied in the bill passed by the last New York State Legislature. Gov. Glynn will almost certainly have signed the bill and made it law before this article appears in print.

"It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission consisting of five persons, whose duty it shall be to investigate the subject of 'the public provision for the care, custody, treatment, and training of the mentally deficient, including epileptics.'

"This commission is to submit a full and final report, including such recommendations for legislation as in its judgment may seem proper, before the 15th of February, 1915.

"The commission is to have power to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of papers, and may examine and investigate methods and institutions in this and other States and conduct hearings.

"This, in substance, is the beginning of what may well prove to be one of the most important and progressive movements of the time. Of whom the commission will consist has not been announced, as yet, but its members are sure to be men of standing and scientific attainment in the required specialties.

Another Important Bill.

"Another bill of importance along somewhat similar lines which was passed by the late Legislature was that permitting the commitment of a feeble-minded person to a State institution upon the report of two physicians. It gives the authorities a power over the feeble-minded similar to that which they long have exercised over the insane. It is wise and necessary legislation.

"These admirable reform measures are in addition to the work already under way at Letchworth Village. This has been unfortunately delayed. Some buildings are ready, but efforts made during the Winter to hasten the completion of the central heating plant, upon which the whole enterprise is importantly dependent, failed.

"In addition to these various enterprises the establishment of a central clearing house on a large scale, backed by emphatic and comprehensive laws, is, I am convinced, a necessity of modern civilization in New York.

"The present clearing house at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, is as good as we can make it as things are, but it is sadly insufficient to really meet the needs of the community.

"It has been supported principally by public-spirited citizens. Its Advisory Committee includes Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, who is Chairman and Treasurer; Mrs. Waldorf Astor, Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. James S. Burden, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Francis Davidson, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Miss Madeline Evans, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Mrs. Barclay Hazard, Mrs. Julius Kayser, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Lindsey Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Roger Winthrop.

"Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has been an important factor in the organization and development of the work. Keenly interested in the matter of social welfare, she generously offered to financially support this enterprise at its inception, and remains one of the principal contributors to its maintenance. She has also supplied funds which have made it possible to maintain on Randall's Island a staff of three trained physicians. The Hillside Farm School for delinquent boys is another of her useful philanthropies along these admirable lines.

"Only through the creation of a system and an institution whereby and wherein every mentally deficient person shall be discovered, studied, and treated in accordance with his needs or hers, however, can their welfare be fully provided for and society be completely safeguarded.

"Every mentally unfit person found in the schools, in the courts, in the tenements by charitable workers, in the hospitals, discovered by church workers, settlement workers, or others, should be reported without delay to a competent organization of experts properly equipped, and should be investigated promptly, a permanent record being made and placed on file in a well-organized bureau devised especially for the purpose.

Immensely Valuable Records.

"The organization of such a Bureau of Records is of vital importance to the welfare of the city; the organization of similar bureaus generally is vital to the welfare of the race.

"Such records would mean established knowledge which would be of immense value all along the line; such investigations, correlated with facilities at present lacking, but which soon or late must be planned and provided, would undoubtedly enable society to eliminate by segregation a large proportion of its most vicious criminals before their criminal tendencies impelled them to serious acts of public detriment.

"Of course, it is impossible to make an even approximate estimate of the number of individuals of definite and dangerous criminal tendencies who thus would be uncovered in New York and isolated from the opportunity of doing harm, and, therefore, it is impossible to make an intelligent estimate of the effect which such highly scientific work would have upon the prevalence of crime.

"It is not unreasonable, however, to estimate that both results would be enormously worth while; that procedure of this sort would notably decrease the city's and the nation's criminality, to the protection of life, morals, and property, and to the enormous financial advantage of the public, in the end, through an inevitable decrease in the cost of criminal depredations and of courts and prisons.

"We should gain enormously by this, but posterity would gain more, and New York State and city are big enough and progressive enough to be able to and willing to work for posterity's good.

"A movement planned to bring about exactly this larger development is under way at present, and with enough intelligent support from a progressive public easily can be carried through. Its cost would be a mere tithe of the saving it would ultimately effect. It is highly probable, indeed, that in the various savings it would effect such an institution would save money for society almost from the time of its inception.

"No other means can be suggested by which crime, poverty, and prostitution can be decreased so certainly. Under the highly intelligent administration of Commissioner Kingsbury is the time for the inception of a plan so notably progressive, and that time is now.

"The ideal situation would be one providing that official science should never entirely get out of touch with a defective once discovered by it until that person, in one way or another, had passed out of harm's way and the possibility of harming.

"The existing clearing house is not properly supported by the city. We are doing what we can to accomplish results at present, we must depend for our support upon private funds, and our supporters are not sufficiently numerous to enable us to even remotely realize the possibilities of the enterprise. We are forced to the necessity of sending appeals broadcast to private individuals in our efforts to get money with which to pay the workers necessary to the conduct of the enterprise.

"New York should be proud of rather than penurious with this institution. It is the first of its kind to be established anywhere in the world, and may safely be referred to as a world advance which must be placed to New York's credit.

"What it might do if it were properly developed under official auspices it is difficult to exaggerate. If New York State were divided into districts, and if in each district a similar institution were established, each clearing house keeping records, as we do, and each sending a copy of each record to a general central institution, there to be filed and ready for immediate reference, the time would not be long before we should have at hand the record of all mentally defective persons in the State, and, in most instances, be able to take preventive measures before society suffered real harm through them.

"Every child arrested for a serious offense, such as stealing or a sex offense of any nature, should first be sent to the clearing house for an investigation and report, which should then be sent with the offender to the court. If the Judge then committed the boy or girl to an institution the clearing house should be given a report not only at the start, but should be furnished with occasional reports of progress, and be notified at the time of dismissal.

"In so far as it is possible with the limited facilities and funds at hand, this is the work which we are doing now at the Post-Graduate clinic, but such an institution to be really effective needs more room, more stenographers, more social workers, more physicians than at present are available or are in sight.

"To us who have seen the developments of the present work the reward of such procedure seems entirely certain. For a scientific body to keep closely in touch with the unfit of the community, both in institutions and outside of them, would prevent a menace to society which now is very great and is continually increasing.

"A child brought here by an agency is first carefully examined by the Binet and other tests, so that its mental age may be determined. This test is interesting, well known, and within limits effective.

"If it shows the child to be unfit for any reason not evidently congenital or due to illness or injury, its home surroundings are investigated by social workers, and, as far as possible, its family history is ascertained.

How to Learn Facts.

"All these facts are necessary to intelligent future treatment of the case, both for the protection of the child and the protection of the public. We must know, before we can make sure whether or not a child is likely to become a peril to society, how it has been reared, and what its ancestry has been.

"Many such details can be learned only through inquiry among neighbors. This takes time, and, therefore, naturally costs money, but when the information once has been obtained society can deal intelligently with that particular child. Without it it cannot.

"When the child is personally examined at the clinic further information is secured, if possible, from its parents or its guardians. Mothers or relatives are induced if possible to go into minute details of its family history, its prenatal conditions, the conditions which attended its birth, and all its subsequent history up to the time when it is brought to our official notice.

"The story of its physical ailments may very well be most importantly significant. Much is revealed, for instance, if it is ascertained that it has suffered from cerebro-spinal meningitis, which may have caused a brain injury.

"These details on the records of investigators carefully considered in the formation of a course of treatment, may not only preserve society from an undesirable, even from a menace, but may change a possible undesirable or menace into a child capable of developing into useful citizenship.

"Children rendered unfit by myxoedema, which is somewhat similar to incurable cretanism, and which may develop into cretanism, and those affected by certain other disorders which, if neglected, will mean final ruin, may be improved and in some instances may be entirely cured if given intelligent treatment soon enough.

"I may be wrong in saying, flatly, that at the present time they can be cured, but they can be much improved and science is apparently upon the path which will lead on to possibilities of actual cure.

"At the present stage of the development of the best known treatment, they must be kept artificially supplied with the secretions of the thyroid gland, and when this artificial supply has ceased, quickly deteriorate.

"The magnitude and importance of this problem of the mentally defective is not understood by average citizens. As things stand we are without anything approaching exact statistics, but the best estimate which can be made places the number in this State at somewhere between thirty and thirty-five thousand.

"New York's carefully and more accurately estimated insane population amounts to about thirty-five thousand, and the State cares for nearly that number, so it may be assumed that few insane are now allowed to roam at large.

"A very large proportion of the mentally defective, however, are quite free of restraint, and from them probably comes a majority of our criminals.

"If the clearing house for mental defectives, which I have outlined, had been for a sufficient time in working order the assault upon the Mayor would have been improbable. It is scarcely possible that some one wise enough and observant enough to see the mental deficiencies of his assailant would not have reported them, long before the assault occurred, had there been a proper bureau to which to make reports of that kind, and had the public habit of making such reports been thoroughly established.

"It is unlikely that any persons, young or old, of either sex, could reach a stage of mental deficiency sufficiently advanced to make them liable to the commission of such a crazy deed without attracting in some manner the attention of their fellow citizens.

"The man who fired that shot probably had done many things sufficiently eccentric to have brought him to the notice of the bureau, to its examinations and the inevitably resulting restraint, had such a bureau been in existence.

"But last year we asked the Budget Commission for $31,000 for the operation of the clearing house and were given $3,400!"

I asked Dr. Schlapp just what procedure he would follow in the establishment of a clearing house which would investigate every child and every adult brought to the attention of society, through the courts or otherwise, and by scientific tests determine what should be the proper disposition of the case.

He answered in some detail, referring to the brief which had been submitted to the Board of Estimate together with the application of the Department of Charities for such an establishment.

"The present Clearing House for Mental Defectives," said he, "was established by the former Commissioner of Charities Michael J. Drummond, and is under my direction, with seven expert physicians, three expert psychologists, and an office force of one chief examiner, four stenographers, two clerks, and three social service workers.

"It is intended to facilitate the study of sub-normal and defective children and adults, who are brought to the Children's Court, the Department of Education, the Department of Health, the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the United Hebrew Charities, and all other agencies. It is rather a large contract for the facilities at hand.

"Since the clearing house was inaugurated persons from over 150 different sources have been examined by it. It has been the sole dependence of the sort for a population approximating six millions and in which, it is estimated, there are from 12,000 to 15,000 mental defectives.

Advantages of Plan.

"The advantages of having the bureau conducted by the Department of Charities, rather than by the Board of Education, as has been suggested, seem to me to be plain. It is the Department of Charities which comes in contact with all subjects for examination save those of the school age.

"In 2,800 cases examined by the Clearing House, 1,137 were found to be public school children, and 1,663 persons not so classifiable, but to be divided as follows: Over 16 years, 907; under 6 years, 242; attending parochial schools, 121; too defective for any school, 290. None of these 1,663 cases would have come to the attention of the Board of Education.

"Nor is all this work done for the protection of society against defectives," Dr. Schlapp went on. "Sometimes supposed defectives, who are not really defectives, need protection against society—that is, they need that sort of true investigation which will reveal the fact that they have been unjustly suspected.

"We have declared more than one child brought to us for examination not to be feeble-minded, but to be affected by curable adenoids, bad tonsils, malnutrition, defective eyesight, defective hearing, or some other misfortune which had led to tragic misapprehension.

"In most such cases the defect can be remedied by prompt and scientific treatment. Lack of home training, bad surroundings, unfortunate family influences, have made many potentially fine children apparently so bad that they have been brought to our attention in time to enable us by suggesting action of one kind or another to compass what has amounted to their salvation. Many a normal child has seemed to be degenerate, in New York City, and has been treated as such, to his or her destruction.

"On the other hand, there are numerous cases of real imperfections which frequently would not be discovered without some scientific study. Of such are many 'morons.' The parents of the average moron are likely to consider him or her a practically normal, although perhaps a naughty and unmanageable, child.

Menace of Moral Imbeciles.

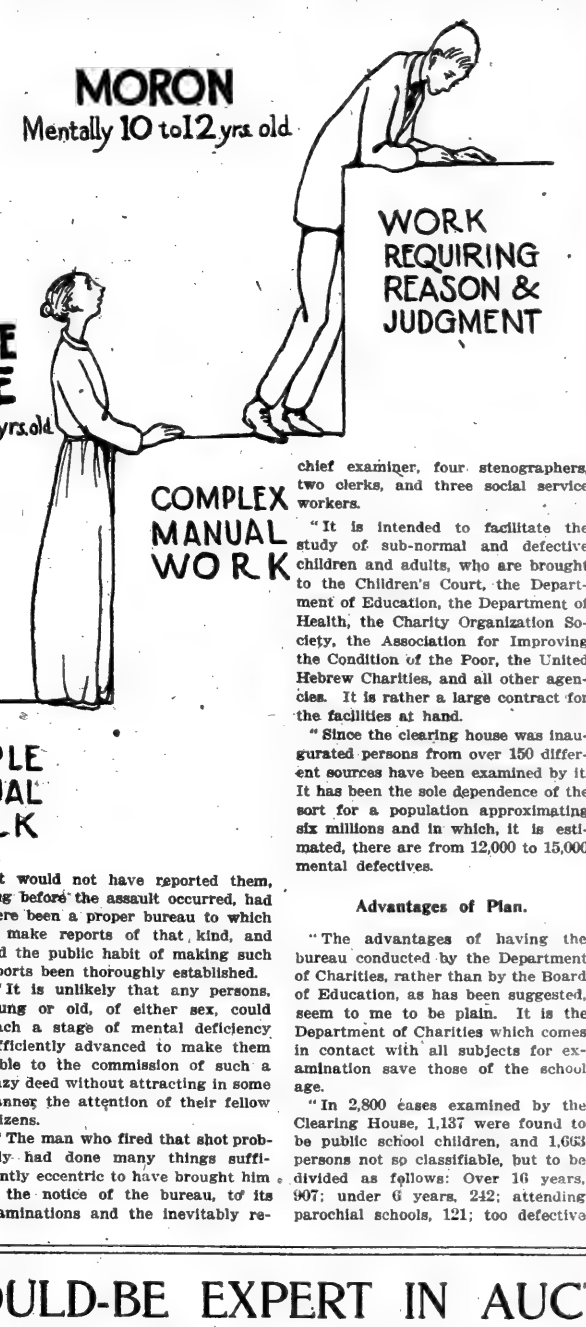
"Moral imbeciles are probably the greatest problem with which we have to deal, and in them lies a menace of great import to society which could be largely done away with by the universal development of such plans as that along the lines of which New York already has made such gratifying progress. The girl who is a moral imbecile is an especial peril to society; her misfortune rarely is uncovered soon enough to prevent evil consequences to society.

"For this type of girls, and for this type of boys, too, for that matter, New York sadly needs to make some adequate provision. We have no institutions here to which morally imbecile girls can be sent before they have been through the courts—which means before they have already committed some wrongdoing which has made society in part pay for its neglect of them—save that on Randall's Island. The moral imbecile is practically homeless in New York, which is very bad for every one concerned.

"For them there should be a special institution where they could be properly cared for in small groups, after, by the extension of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives, they had been uncovered before penalizing society and the taxpayer.

"It is obviously good theory to say that this class could be enormously decreased in a few years by segregation. It is probably true that this will be accomplished and that the world will gain enormously thereby.

"Twenty-five years ago our insane population was scarcely better handled than our feeble-minded population is to-day. At present we are doing fairly well with it, although we have institutional room for scarcely more feeble-minded than the definitely idiotic. We can as notably improve our treatment of the feeble-minded and the general gain from it will be as great."



Steps of Mental Development. Where They Stumble. This Shows the Limit of Development of Each Type.

FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

By Florence Irwin.

THE other evening I sat down to play auction with three experienced nullo players. We had heard so many wails about the "difficulty of nullos" and the "trickiness of nullos" that we determined to keep a strict account of all nullo failures and successes during the evening.

We played most of the night. Nullos were constantly bid, but were played only about once in ten times—a very proper proportion. It is unnecessary to say that we got these good results by using the eight count for the suit. There was but one nullo defeat during the evening. It was for one trick only and was entirely avoidable; the player lost his head for the moment and forgot a deuce of diamonds.

The nullo successes were startlingly brilliant. Most of the bids were high; in only one case was a man left to play a "one nullo" bid, and in no case was he left with "two nullos." "Three nullos," "four nullos," "five nullos" were bid and made repeatedly. Rubber was saved and rubber was won by nullos time and again.

How did we get such perfect results? Simply in this way—we knew what we were about.

If a man understands his business he has a very fair chance of success; if he does not understand it, he has little or no chance, no matter what that business may be. And the number of nullo players who do not understand their business is appallingly large.

Even though a man has grasped nullos himself, he still has the horrible chance of drawing a partner who has no conception of their proper handling. Then let him rave at inexperience, at ignorance, or stupidity, but not at nullos.

Nullos are all right, I can assure you; but the treatment they receive at the hands of most players is enough to give anything a black eye. Put your criticism where it belongs.

Now, let me tell you how we obtained our wonderful results on the evening I have been describing.

No one ever went to "three nullos" without waiting to hear from his partner, no matter how much he wanted to.

No one ever raised nullos without properly protected suits.

No one ever failed to call his partner off from nullos when his own hand would have proved a nullo burden.

No one ever insisted on nullos after his partner had given him such a warning.

No one forgot that a "pass" from his partner (after an adversary's bid) was equivalent to a call-off.

And no one was afraid of protected aces and kings, or unafraid of unprotected sevens and eights. We all treated intermediate cards with the utmost respect.

There were exceedingly few spade bids during the evening and not one was played. A player never bid nullos over his partner's "spade"; he frequently bid them over his partner's "no-trump" or suit-bid. No one went nullo-mad, or forced nullos on illegitimate material.

And, at the close of the evening, we all wished that the game could have been publicly played before the eyes of the entire auction world. There would never have been another demonstration necessary; there would never have been a possible future question as to the practicability, the advisability, or the entire soundness of the new suit of nullos.

I had a partner once who was playing a heart hand; he had ten trumps in the two hands including all the top ones, and an excellent side suit. Instead of pulling the adversaries' three little trumps, he played first for his side suit and then for a ruff. And the adversaries made all three of their little trumps.

At the end of that game I said to myself: "That man cannot play." But I did not say: "The heart suit is a very dangerous thing to handle, and should be eliminated from the game of auction."

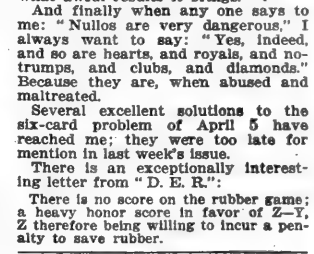
I have played with innumerable partners, (we all have), who skimmed off all their aces and kings in a no-tramp hand; who were afraid to establish a seven-card suit that was queen-high, even when they held aceking of every other suit. But, again, we know the fault is with the individual. We don't say: "Let it out no-trumps out of the game; just see what awful results it brings."

And finally when any one says to me: "Nullos are very dangerous," I always want to say: "Yes, indeed, and so are hearts, and royals, and no-trumps, and clubs, and diamonds." Because they are, when abused and maltreated.

Several excellent solutions to the six-card problem of April 5 have reached me; they were too late for mention in last week's issue.

There is an exceptionally interesting letter from "D. E. R.":

> There is no score on the rubber game; a heavy honor score in favor of Z—Y. Z therefore being willing to incur a penalty to save rubber.



Z, "a royal"; A, "two diamonds"; Y and B, "pass"; Z, "two royals"; A and Y, "pass"; B, "three hearts"; Z, "three royals"; A and Y, "pass"; B, "three no-trumps"; Z, "four royals"; B, "double"; closed.

A led diamond king, Z trumped and led club six; B took with the king and led king of hearts, following with ace of hearts. Z trumped the second heart and led deuce of clubs; B took with the ace and led ten of hearts, which Z trumped. He next led a small club, trumping with dummy's jack; then a small trump back into his own hand, making his remaining trumps and clubs.

That was clever playing from Z, but I cannot approve of B's bid or play. The rest of the bidding was good.

My first objection is to the statement that, as Z—Y were heavily ahead in penalties, they could risk something to save rubber. When I am "heavily ahead in penalties" I risk nothing. My risks are the only possible means of restoring these penalties to the adversaries. I sit tight; bid solidly; forfeit rubber, if necessary; but keep the big penalties which are better than rubber.

My next criticism is B's bid of "three no-trumps" without a stopper in Z's suit. Suppose he played it; Z would lead and would take six tricks without stopping, forcing three discards from B. That was an awful bid!

Had I been Z, I should have left B in with his three no-trumps, in spite of my honors. I suppose he feared a guarded jack of spades. And, had I been B, I should have led trumps "up to weakness," every time I was in. When the declarant refrains from trump leads, he has a reason. The adversaries should always force him to play trumps, particularly that adversary who can lead them up to weakness. B could easily have defeated the four royals. My thanks are due to the reader who sent this delightful hand, and who played "Z" so cleverly.

BRIDGE PLAYER.—A touched card in dummy is a played card. It does not matter whether you have "taken your fingers off" or not. If you have put your fingers on one of dummy's cards, (when it is dummy's turn to play,) that touched card must be played, and can be called. This is always true, except when the touched card would constitute a revoke, (dummy can't revoke,) or when the act of touching is prefaced by the words "I arrange."

Under the English law this is not true. A card from dummy is played only when it is released from the player's hand, i. e., when his fingers are voluntarily removed.

This was the test question of April 12: The dealer has opened with "a club;" second and third hands have passed; fourth hand says, "a no-trump," and the dealer says "two clubs." What should second hand do on these cards?

♡ K542
♣ Q5
◇ AK96
♠ KJ10

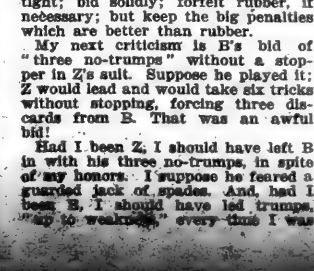
He should certainly raise the no-trump. He has almost a no-trump hand himself, except for the clubs, and his partner has announced a club-stopper. All answers agree, in regard to this bid.

I have two extremely interesting questions for you—the first from New Bedford, the second from Scranton.

First: What should a dealer declare on the following cards?—

♡ QJ9764
♣ 6
◇ AK78
♠ A4

Second: A—B have the first game on the rubber and are considerably ahead on the evening's score; give proper bids and play on the following hands:



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WHY THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT--BY COL. GEORGE HARVEY

The Editor of the North American Review Discusses the Question of Panama Tolls and Sides with the Chief Executive in the Fight Against Exemption.

By special arrangement THE NEW YORK TIMES *is enabled to present here Col. George Harvey's discussion of President Wilson and the Panama Canal tolls controversy, which will appear in the forthcoming North American Review for May.*

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By Col. George Harvey.

OBSERVE good faith and justice toward all nations.—George Washington.

After full examination of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and of the treaty which preceded it, I feel confident that the exemption of the coastwise vessels of the United States from tolls and the imposition of tolls on vessels of all nations engaged in the foreign trade is not a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.—President Taft to the Congress in 1912.

In my judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on Nov. 18, 1901.—President Wilson to the Congress in 1914.

When two American Presidents whose ability, patriotism, and conscientious sense of responsibility express contrary judgments upon a matter of the utmost importance to their country, surely there must be room for honest differences of opinion in other minds. To make distinction between the respective values of these two matured views would be invidious. It is, moreover, unnecessary to do so, since each is upheld by the highest recognized legal authorities of the United States.

But the above pronouncements are, in fact, but dicta. Neither President Taft nor President Wilson has presented the facts and reasons which wielded the decisive influence upon his mind; each has been content, in conformity with practice, to state his conclusion, and to leave to his supporters the task of exposition. Ordinarily, this would have been done along conventional lines by delegated spokesmen in the House of Representatives, but the unprecedented political situation which developed in that body, placing the four Democratic leaders in opposition to the President, arousing partisan activities and personal ambitions, stirring vituperative expressions of dormant resentments, and generally fetching into the discussion extraneous elements, has occasioned a confusion in the public mind most prejudicial to clear understanding. Nevertheless, the very heat of the brief House debate, unbecoming as it was in some respects, has served the excellent purpose of awakening extraordinary interest throughout the country and the continuance of discussion upon a higher plane in the Senate cannot fail to win the closest attention.

A Striking Anomaly.

Here again appears a striking anomaly in the circumstance that the chief advocate of the Democratic President's position is the foremost living Republican statesman, Mr. Root, while the leader of the opposition adhering to the Republican President's affirmation is the Democratic Senator, most eminent as a lawyer, Mr. O'Gorman, both from the State of New York. It is a situation unprecedented in our legislative history, but not to our mind, in a large sense, regrettable, since it emphasizes the non-partisan character of a momentous contest over an international question.

We need hardly direct attention to the very great importance of the ultimate decision; that seems to be well understood. What we would emphasize most strongly is the need of approaching the consideration of a problem so highly charged with possible consequences to this and other nations dispassionately, judicially, and patriotically. It is in that spirit that we shall search the records and analyze the facts in the hope of finding a right conclusion.

The crux of the controversy is Rule 1 of Article 3 of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, namely:

> The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

Three questions immediately arise:

(1) Does the phrase "all nations observing these rules" include or exclude the United States?

(2) Does the phrase "vessels of commerce" include coastwise vessels of the United States in the matter of the application of the language of the treaty?

(3) Does the exemption of American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls constitute such a discrimination against the vessels of other nations as is forbidden by the treaty?

The intent of the framers of the treaty is naturally of first importance. Neither Mr. Hay nor Lord Pauncefote is now living, but evidences remain. Joseph H. Choate was then American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and had to do with the negotiations; so much to do with them, in fact, that Senator Lodge, who also took an active part, declares that it should have been called the Lansdowne-Choate treaty—an ascription, however, which we must regard as unwarranted since, so far as we are informed, Mr. Choate had no hand in the actual construction of the agreement. Nevertheless, the importance of Mr. Choate's testimony is apparent. He writes as follows:

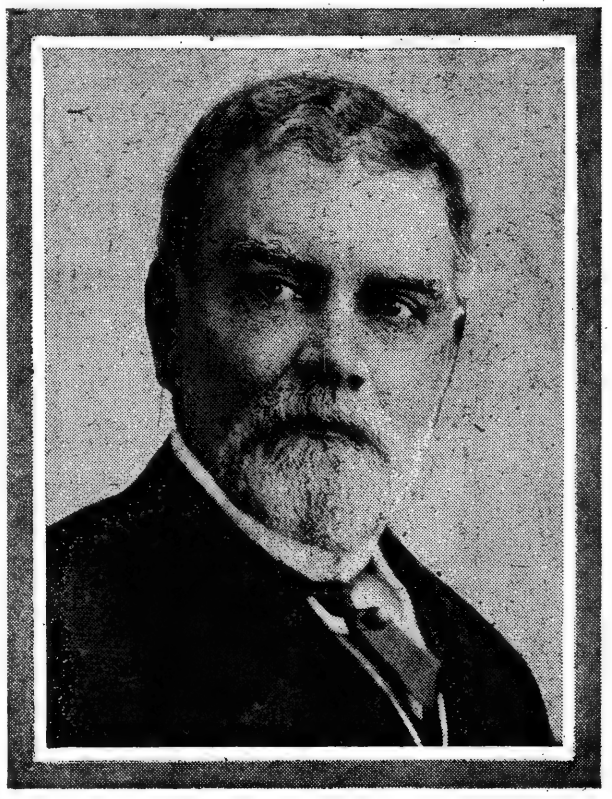
> When we came to the negotiations of this last treaty, that of 1901, there was no question that, as between the United States and Great Britain, the canal should be open to the citizens and subjects of both on equal terms, and that it should also be open on like terms to the vessels and subjects of every other nation that became party within the date

On that point there was really nothing to discuss, and in the whole course of negotiations there was never a suggestion on either side that the words "the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations" meant anything different from the natural and obvious meaning of these words.

A hasty reading of this statement leaves the impression of a definite understanding that our coastwise traffic should not be exempted, but more careful perusal seems to show that it is only Mr. Choate's opinion that such is "the natural and obvious meaning of the words"—a deduction clearly borne out by the former Ambassador's previous declaration, to wit:

> As the lips of both these diplomatists and great patriots, who were true to their own countries and each regardful of the rights of the other, are sealed in death, I think that it is proper that I should say what I think both of them if they were here to-day would say—that the clause in the Panama Toll act exempting coastwise American shipping from the payment of tolls is in direct violation of the treaty.

I venture to say that in the whole course of the negotiations of this particular treaty, no claim, no suggestion,



Senator James A. O'Gorman.

was made that there should be any exemption of anybody.

The whole discussion against the proposed repeal seems to rest upon prejudice and the proposition that we ought not to submit to British dictation on the question. It is very wide of the mark. It is impossible, in my judgment, to discuss the question fairly on the interpretation of the treaty and come to any other conclusion than that the repeal of the exemption clause in the act is necessary out of due regard for our national honor and good faith.

These utterances of Mr. Choate possess undoubted value, first, in setting forth his own interpretation, and, secondly, in recording his firm belief that Mr. Hay, if living, would coincide; but the only direct evidence presented is to the effect that no question concerning our coastwise traffic arose or was considered at any time.

His testimony, therefore, while entitled to bear its rightful significance, cannot be regarded as in any sense conclusive.

Far more direct and convincing is the evidence of Willis Fletcher Johnson, a journalist of the highest standing, who recalls distinctly a conversation with Secretary Hay in 1904 to this effect:

> I asked Col. Hay plumply if the treaty meant what it appeared to mean on its face, and whether the phrase "vessels of all nations" was intended to include our own shipping, or was to be interpreted as meaning "all other nations." The Secretary smiled, half indulgently, half quizzically, as he replied:
>
> "All means all. The treaty was not so long that we could not have made room for the word 'other' if we had understood that it belonged there. 'All nations' means all nations, and the United States is certainly a nation."
>
> "That was the understanding between yourself and Lord Pauncefote when you and he made the treaty?" I pursued.
>
> "It certainly was," he replied. "It was the understanding of both Governments, and I have no doubt that the Senate realized that in ratifying the second treaty without such an amendment it was committing us to the principle of giving all friendly nations equal privileges in the canal with ourselves. That is our Golden Rule."

How Senate Stood.

This seems to clinch the argument, so far as the State Department is concerned. But what was the attitude of the Senate, which has coordinate authority in the making of treaties?

When the treaty came to the Senate for ratification, Senator Bard of California offered the following amendment:

> The United States reserves the right in the regulation and management of the canal to discriminate in the charges of traffic in favor of vessels of its own citizens engaged in the coastwise trade.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 47 to 23, and the advocates of repeal make much of this fact as evidencing the understanding of our own Government. The opponents of the pending measure, on the other hand, insist that such action bore no significance because of the ground upon which it was rejected, as set forth by Mr. Bard in the following letter:

> When my amendment was under consideration it was generally conceded by Senators that, even without that specific provision, the rules of the treaty would not prevent our Government from treating the canal as part of our coast line, and consequently could not be construed as a restriction of our interstate commerce, forbidding the discrimination in charges for tolls in favor of our coastwise trade, and this conviction contributed to the defeat of the amendment.

This understanding is confirmed by Senator Lodge, Senator Perkins, Senator Clapp, and former Senator Beveridge.

Former Senator Fairbanks, on the other hand, declares emphatically that:

> The Bard amendment was voted down, after full discussion, not because it was regarded as surplusage, but because in the opinion of a large majority of the Senate it was violative of the spirit of equality, which had been expressed in the treaty.

The net outcome of all the evidence adduced upon this point seems to be that the State Department regarded special reference to coastwise traffic as unnecessary because, under the general terms of the treaty, it could not be exempted, and that the Senate took the same position upon the theory that it could be. So far as we can perceive, therefore, the scales balance, and there is little room for argument on either side. It is but fair to add, however, that with respect to the right to fortify the canal—a question which took a precisely similar course—the British Government has since acquiesced in the Senate's understanding, upon the ground that a nation cannot be barred from protecting its own property.

Analysis of the interpretations of the disputed clause by the highest American authorities is peculiarly interesting because of their very contrariety. While Mr. Taft has regarded it as unbecoming, in his present position, to engage in what might seem to be a controversy designed to embarrass his successor, he does not hesitate to declare that he is of the same opinion still as when he signed the Exemption bill, and appended the dictum quoted at the head of this article. Indeed, he went a step further when he said to the deeply concerned Canadians at Ottawa:

> The tolls have been fixed on the canal for all the world on the assumption that the coastwise traffic is to pay tolls. Our giving it immunity from tolls does not, in our judgment, affect the traffic of other countries in any other way than it would affect it if we had voted a subsidy equal to the tolls remitted to our ships.
>
> No country is affected by our coastwise traffic except Canada, and if Canada is affected that way, she, too, can subsidize her trade from Quebec to Vancouver.

Taft Was Doubtful.

But indications had already appeared that Mr. Taft's conviction was far less firm than his words. In his memorandum filed with the bill he suggested to the Congress the passage of an amendment extending to British subjects the privilege of appealing to our Supreme Court and, speaking to the International Peace Forum in New York on Jan. 5, 1913, he said:

> When the time comes there will be no doubt about what I will do about submitting this question to an impartial tribunal. I am willing to arbitrate with Great Britain as soon as we get down to the point at issue. A good many people are saying, "Don't arbitrate, because you are going to lose. This is our canal, and while England is making a point of it, England would not fight about it, and therefore, why give up when you are not likely to get an arbitration that will be satisfactory to you?" Now, even if this view were correct as to probability of result, which I need not and do not admit, that is just the time when I am in favor of arbitration. This is the time that tests your faith in that method of settlement.

While these characteristic words were spoken primarily to prove his good faith with respect to arbitration generally, it is difficult to escape the inference that they also betokened a grave doubt in the speaker's mind regarding the basic merits of the case directly in point.

Mr. Roosevelt's views are plural, as usual. Senator Root, in his famous speech, placed much stress upon his former chief's broad declaration in his Message of January 4, 1904, to the effect that "if ever a government could be said to have received a mandate from civilization to effect an object the accomplishment of which was demanded in the interest of mankind, the United States holds that position with regard to the interoceanic canal."

"Upon that view," the Senator continued, "we base the justice of our entire action upon the Isthmus which resulted in our having the Canal Zone. We could not have taken it for our selfish interest. We could not have taken it for the purpose of securing an advantage to the people of the United States over the other peoples of the world; it was only because civilization had its rights to passage across the Isthmus, and because we made ourselves the mandatory of civilization to assert those rights, that we are entitled to be there at all. * * * We are forbidden to say we have taken the custody of the Canal Zone to give ourselves any right of preference over the other civilized nations of the world."

We were well aware, at the time when President Roosevelt played the part of a common robber and despoiled Colombia, that Secretary Root experienced no little difficulty in reconciling his part in the proceedings to the dictates of his conscience. It is with the keenest interest, therefore, if not the fullest gratification, that we learn that he finally found his justification in the presumption that Mr. Roosevelt "took" Panama in the name of civilization very much as Ethan Allen took Ticonderoga in the name of the Great Jehovah. Naturally, and, let us hope, in response to that still, small voice, the distinguished Senator is now striving earnestly, eloquently and, we trust the event will prove, successfully, to make amends to that civilization of whose self-constituted mandatory he formed a constituent element.

But if Mr. Root suspected for a moment that the high moral motive evolved from his own somewhat complicated mental processes would be adopted by the prime mover of the marauding expedition, regardless of public sentiment and personal popularity, he reckoned without the candidate. Writing for The Outlook of Jan. 18, 1913, Mr. Roosevelt said:

> I believe the position of the United States is proper as regards coastwise traffic. I think we have the right to free bona fide coastwise traffic from tolls. I think this does not interfere with the rights of any other nation, because no ships but our own can engage in coastwise traffic. There is no discrimination against other ships when we relieve the coastwise trade from tolls. I believe the only damage that would be done is the damage to the Canadian Pacific Railway. * * * I do not think it sits well on the representatives of any foreign nation * * * to make any plea in reference to what we do with our own coastwise traffic, because we are benefiting the whole world by our action at Panama and are doing this when every dollar of expense is paid by ourselves.

Chief Justice's Decision.

Mr. Roosevelt may have been a mandatory of civilization at the time of the robbery, but his part just at present is that of the quite practical politician not wholly unconversant with the popular trend. Inasmuch as we shall dissect his ludicrous assertion that "there is no discrimination" in regular order, we now dismiss his pronunciamento with the casual reflection that, so far as we are informed, the Canadian Pacific Railway has no friends of voting age in the United States.

While, of course, a dictum of the United States Supreme Court is not effective or binding internationally, its judgment upon a legal question naturally bears vastly greater weight than any other. It would be futile, therefore, to attempt to minimize the influence of the much-quoted decision of the present learned Chief Justice in the now famous case of Oleson against Smith. The facts are these:

The treaty of peace and amity between the United States and Great Britain contains the following provision:

> No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States.

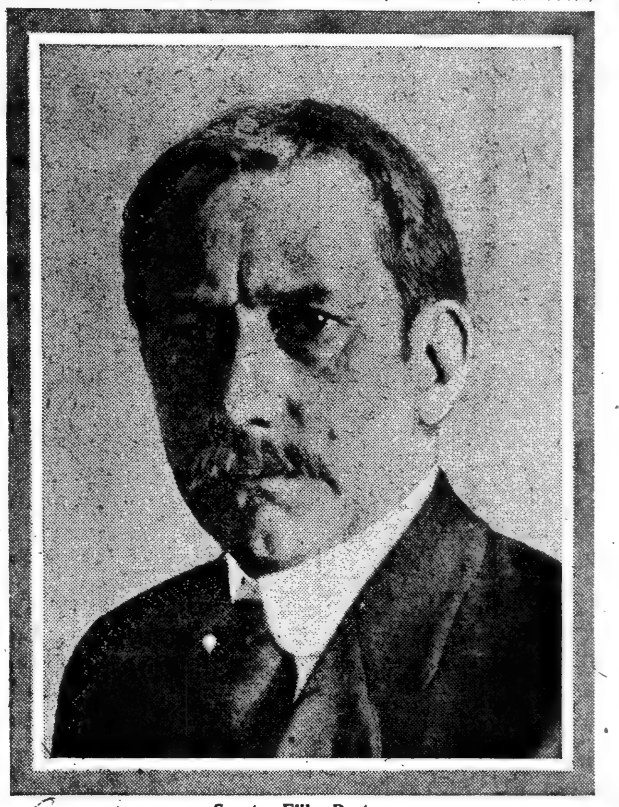
Nevertheless, two statutes were enacted, one by the United States discriminating in favor of its coastwise traffic by exempting it from pilotage charges fixed by State laws, and the other by the State of Texas imposing such charges upon all foreign vessels, but exempting vessels in the coasting trade. Whereupon British shipowners appealed to the Supreme Court, claiming equal treatment, and the case was decided against them on the ground that the exemption of pilotage charges did not concern vessels in the foreign trade, but related solely to coastwise commerce. Mr. Justice White said:

> Nor is there merit in the contention that, as the vessel in question was a British vessel coming from a foreign port, the State laws concerning pilotage are in conflict with a treaty between Great Britain and the United States providing that "no higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any port of the United States on British vessels than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States." Neither the exemption of coastwise steam vessels from pilotage resulting from the law of the United States nor any lawful exemption of coastwise vessels created by the State law concerns vessels in the foreign trade, and, therefore, any such exemptions do not operate to produce a discrimination against British vessels engaged in foreign trade and in favor of vessels of the United States in such trade. In substance the proposition but asserts that, because by the law of the United States steam vessels in the coastwise trade have been exempt from pilotage regulations, therefore there is no power to subject vessels in foreign trade to pilotage regulations, even although such regulations apply without discrimination to all vessels engaged in such foreign trade, whether domestic or foreign.

Said Speaker Clark in his recent forceful speech:

> In other words, the court held that there could be no discrimination where there was no competition, and that, as by the law of the United States only American vessels can engage in the coastwise trade, it was no violation of the treaty if the regulations applied to all vessels in the foreign trade. The reasoning of that decision applies equally well to the present situation.

And so in fact it would seem, but closer examination does not sustain the conclusion. In the first place, this treaty deals only with ships, not with traffic, and the decision bears exclusively upon a mere incident of commerce and not upon commerce in a fundamental sense. The first and second articles of the treaty relate to freedom of commerce and navigation in reciprocal grade between all the territories of the United States



Senator Elihu Root.

and all the territories of Great Britain in Europe only, admitting "their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid" with "complete protection and security," but "subject always to the laws and the statutes of the two countries, respectively," thus expressly excluding from consideration all coastwise traffic, and in the last paragraph of the second article distinctly providing that the commerce of the continent of North America and the West Indies "shall not be affected by any provision of this article, but each party shall remain in complete possession of its rights with respect to such intercourse."

In the third article, in which certain rights are granted to foreign ships to touch at certain points in a country, express agreement is made that the arrangement shall not extend to the coasting trade.

Inasmuch as the alleged discrimination arose from mere pilotage regulation in an American port, not affected by the treaty in any way, but placed specifically under provisions of local law, it was inevitable that the Supreme Court should reject the claim of the British shipowners. We perceive no escape from Mr. Olney's opinion that "there is no analogy or resemblance between the two cases." Consequently, this chief bulwark of opposition—a mighty precedent established by the most exalted American authority—disappears from view.

It is the common belief that Secretary Knox held that the United States retains a legal right to exempt its coastwise traffic from the payment of tolls, but we find nothing in the official record to substantiate this impression. In his reply to Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary refuted the British claim that additional burdens would be put upon foreign traders through the necessity of making up the deficiency in revenue arising from such remission by stating simply that the estimated domestic income had been taken into account and allowed for in fixing the tolls, and added:

Merely a Subsidy.

> The exemption of the coastwise trade from tolls, or the refunding of tolls collected from the coastwise trade, is merely a subsidy granted by the United States to that trade, and the loss resulting from not collecting or from refunding those tolls will fall solely upon the United States. In the same way the loss will fall on the United States if the tolls fixed by the President's proclamation on all vessels represent less than the fair value of the service rendered, which must necessarily be the case for many years; and the United States will therefore be in the position of subsidizing or aiding not merely its own coastwise vessels, but foreign vessels as well.

While admitting that the British claim of inequality might properly be referred to a commission for examination, he did not feel that the question demanded consideration at that time. He did, upon another occasion, say frankly:

> American public opinion is so fully convinced that this country is right in the canal tolls dispute with England and has such well-grounded suspicion that the whole English contention is in the interest of the English stock and bond holders in the Canadian Pacific and other Pacific railroads that popular interest in the notes exchanged between the foreign offices of the two countries is not keen. * * * Their will has been expressed by the act of Congress freeing American ships from tolls, and if "diplomacy" tries to veto that decision diplomacy will get a bad upset.

But this is no more than an interpretation of public sentiment, it does not touch the legal aspect of the case, upon which, to the best of our information, Mr. Knox has not pronounced an opinion.

Secretary Bryan has manifested a like reticence. What has been evolved from the painstaking study which presumably he has devoted to the subject of direct and engrossing interest to his department has yet to be divulged.

It is no reflection upon Mr. Bryan's erudition in the law to suggest that, in any case, the opinion of his distinguished Democratic predecessor, Mr. Olney, would be commonly regarded as possessing at least equal claim to consideration. This appears in a carefully prepared address read by Mr. Olney before the American Society of International Law at Washington, on April 25, 1913, concluding as follows:

> To sum up the conclusions resulting from the foregoing considerations, it is submitted that:
>
> 1. The United States, as builder and owner of an artificial waterway within its own territory, is entitled to dictate the conditions of its use unless and only so far as it has contracted the right away.
>
> 2. It has made no such contract, except with Great Britain, and by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and by the clauses of that treaty which stipulate for the use of the canal by "all nations" on equal terms and for reasonable and equitable tolls:
>
> 3. As the term "all nations" comprehends not only States, but their nationals, the crucial question is, are the words "all nations" inclusive or exclusive of the United States and its nationals?
>
> 4. The principle is well settled that a State conveys away its rights of sovereignty or property only by terms which are clear and express and are not susceptible of any other reasonable construction. If the terms are vague and of doubtful import, the presumption is against the State's intention to part with or abridge its jurisdictional or property rights.
>
> 5. Hence, as the term "all nations," as used in the treaty, may be taken to mean either all without exception or all except the United States, the latter meaning is to be accepted as the true one because the least restrictive of the normal rights and powers of the United States.
>
> 6. But it is unnecessary to rely upon presumption. The treaty assumes the United States to be the owner of a canal to be built by it on its own territory and must be taken to have had as its natural and legitimate aim the fixing of the terms upon which other nations might use it. Except as necessarily abridged by such terms, nothing in the treaty indicates any purpose to further abridge the rights of the United States as canal builder and owner.
>
> 7. In short, the treaty is an instrument by which the proprietor of a canal fixes and states the terms of use to its customers.
>
> There is an utter absence of evidence that the United States regarded itself as one of its customers.
>
> 8. The neutralization proposed by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty resembles that proposed by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty only in the idea that the operating charges and rules for use of the canal shall be the same for all nations. It differs, of course, in the vital feature of conditioning such equality of terms upon protection being afforded to the canal.
>
> 9. When five out of six of the treaty rules for the use of the canal do not apply to the United States, it is a reasonable conclusion that the sixth also was meant not so to apply.
>
> 10. The different phases of American public and official sentiment respecting the canal are noteworthy and not to be overlooked in construing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
>
> While the United States was expecting to be merely one of the users of the canal, it strenuously insisted upon equality of rules and charges for the use of the canal and did not concern itself about the rights of the canal owner.
>
> When the rôle of builder and owner of the canal was forced upon it, it as strenuously insisted upon complete ownership and complete control and complete elimination of all foreign participation or control.
>
> Its purposes and views are completely defeated if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is to be construed according to the British contention, and the United States has lost the ordinary and normal right of the canal owner to be exempt from the tolls and charges it makes to customers.

Mr. Olney's View.

We record these conclusions at length because they comprise in most succinct form the entire legal argument in favor of the right of exemption. They are, moreover, the most positive, if not convincing, that have been adduced from any competent source. Nevertheless, Mr. Olney now favors repeal upon the broad ground that the Congress "ought to stand by the President." After noting, in a letter to Representative Peters, that the President, in effect, declares that the merits are immaterial and that repeal is essential to proper conduct of our foreign relations, Mr. Olney says:

> Now, this declaration of the President must be accepted as made in good faith, with absolute sincerity, and with an intimate knowledge of foreign relations that Congress cannot pretend to. What else, therefore, is there to do but follow the President's lead upon a matter upon which he is entitled to lead both by reason of superior acquaintance with the subject and because our frame of Government requires him to lead? It must be borne in mind that for Congress not to support such an urgent appeal as the President has made in this instance is not merely to defeat a measure which may be, and which he deems to be, required both by the honor and the well-being of the Nation. It is to discredit him for the future, it is to weaken and prejudice him in his subsequent intercourse with foreign nations, it is to give them notice that he is rather a figurehead than a real factor in the National Government, and that dealings with him are hardly to be regarded as very serious affairs.
>
> Independent citizens may or may not coincide in this view, conformably to their best of light, but the strength of its appeal to influential Democrats is undeniable. The suggestion that Mr. Olney reversed his personal attitude without disclaiming his legal position in gracious return for the President's tender of the Ambassadorship to the Court of St. James's we regard as unworthy of consideration.

Although the questions of interpretation and international law have attracted comparatively little attention abroad, the advocates of the theory of our right to exempt our coastwise traffic are not without supporters even in England. The London Law Review, for example, frankly admitted that

> Great Britain, Germany, France, or other great powers would not discuss for a moment the claim of any power to hold a treaty right to demand that tolls be placed upon their coastwise trade in the waterways they own, control, or have built.

And declared further:

> (a) That the United States can support its action—that is, providing for exemption for the coastwise vessels—on the precise words of the material articles of the treaty; that its case is strengthened by reference to the preamble and context, and that its case is difficult to challenge on the ground of general justice;
>
> (b) There is no international obligation to submit the construction of its legislative act to any process of arbitration; and
>
> (c) That any aggrieved party has an appropriate and impartial and a competent tribunal in the Supreme Court of the United States.

So, too, Mr. C. A. Hereshoff-Bartlett, a recognized authority, said plainly that "the treaty could never have been intended to prevent the Federal Government from arranging and regulating its domestic or coastwise commerce and its use and enjoyment of its own property as it saw fit," and added:

> The use of the words "vessels of war" shows plainly that the word "vessel" as used refers only and exclusively to those of all nations other than those of the United States, and that word "nations" was restricted to foreign nations; that is to say, nations foreign to the United States.

But the British admission to which Senator O'Gorman and his associates attach the utmost importance is contained in the following communication from the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. A. Mitchell Innes, dated July 8, 1912, and addressed to the Secretary of State:

> As to the proposal that exemption shall be given to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, a more difficult question arises. If the trade should be so regulated as to make it certain that only bona fide coastwise traffic which is reserved for United States vessels would be benefited by this exemption, it may be that no objection could be taken.

Practically every argument opposing repeal that we have read advances the above quotation in the form given as demonstrating the British Government's virtual concession of the right of exemption. We find, however, upon examination of the original transcript, that Mr. Mitchell Innes immediately added:

> But it appears to my Government that it would be impossible to frame regulations which would prevent the exemption from resulting, in fact, in a preference to United States shipping and consequently in an infraction of the treaty.

Roosevelt's Absurd Assertion.

Which not only robs the utterance of much of its assumed and apparent significance, but coincides wholly with Sir Edward Grey's latest and very positive insistence that "coastwise trade cannot be circumscribed so completely that benefits conferred upon it will not affect vessels engaged in the foreign trade and thereby constitute a discrimination in plain contravention of the provisions of the treaty."

Upon this point—i. e., of discrimination—there is and can be no room for doubt. Prof. Emory R. Johnson, who fixed the tolls under the direction of President Taft, demonstrated that fact beyond question in the April Review, but a single example will suffice. The Pacific Coast obtains its hard coal from the Atlantic seaboard and from Wales. Under the existing law, a ship bearing cargo from Norfolk to California would pass through the canal free, while a like vessel from Swansea would be compelled to pay tonnage rates. Similar instances might be cited indefinitely, but more need not be said to prove the absurdity of Mr. Roosevelt's heedless assertion that "there is no discrimination against other ships when we relieve the coastwise traffic from tolls."

Much has been made by opponents of repeal of the treaty provision that the canal shall be "free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war on terms of entire equality." How, they ask, can this be held to apply to merchant ships if not also to battleships? Even so intelligent a statesman as Senator Cummins solemnly declared that "if the United States is within the trade 'all nations,' then that provision would apply to us in the event of war between us and any other country in the world." The reasons why this is not true are twofold: First, the matter has already been determined and agreed upon by the high contracting parties. Secretary Hay said at the outset in his memorandum transmitting the treaty to the Senate:

> War between the contracting parties or between the United States and any other power would have the ordinary effect upon treaties when not specially otherwise provided, and would remit both parties to their original and natural right of defense and give to the United States the clear right to close the canal against the other belligerent, and to protect it and defend itself by whatever means might be necessary.

Simultaneously Lord Lansdowne said:

> I understand that by the omission of all reference to the matter of defense the United States Government declines to reserve the power of taking measures to protect the canal, at any time when the United States may be at war, from destruction or damage at the hands of enemy or enemies.

And, finally, Sir Edward Grey stated explicitly in his note of November 14, 1912:

> Now, that the United States has become the practical sovereign of the

(Continued on Following Page)

DON'T IMITATE EUROPE, SAYS EXPERT TO CITY PLANNERS

Dr. Werner Hegemann, Noted German Re-modeler of Cities, Tells Americans That Fine Facades Over There Too Often Hide Wretched Conditions and That No Solution of Our Problems Can Be Found in the Past.

THOSE Americans who assume that American cities to be beautiful must be slavish imitations of European cities will find plenty of food for reflection in what a famous and up-to-date city planner has to say in opposition to their views. He is no rampantly patriotic American, be it said, but a European—Dr. Werner Hegemann, one of the best-known experts in city planning in Germany.

After doing a great deal of work in remodeling cities abroad he visited this country last year to study our cities and their problems at close range. The result of his observations is told by him in an article in the current number of Landscape Architecture.

He declares emphatically that Americans are altogether too prone to be deceived by the handsome externals of European cities, which too often conceal terrible conditions of ugliness and overcrowding; that European problems are by no means identical to those confronting us over here; that neither Europe nor America will ever find a really efficacious remedy for congestion, unsightliness, and the other evils besetting their cities by looking into the past, but must devise something entirely new, based on the new conditions that have arisen since the original plans for cities were made both here and abroad. He writes:

The admiring attitude of the American traveler toward the splendor of famous cities like Paris, Berlin, and Vienna might often be altered considerably if he clearly realized how many hundreds of thousands of the citizens of those much-quoted capitals and supposed "model cities" are suffering under the most inhuman conditions of overcrowding.

But Americans need not start patting themselves on the back after reading what the German expert has to say. He takes care to state that every big city in the world, here as well as across the seas, is "full of conditions that seem like the result of madness." Concerning our metropolis he gives us this startling bit of information:

"If all New York City were populated in the same way as some of its congested parts, the population of the whole of China and India could live within its boundaries."

Only Beauty Wanted.

Dr. Hegemann points out that some of those who remodeled the cities of Europe into the things of beauty which now dazzle so many Americans nullified the tendency toward proper city planning and the remedying of congestion by their shortsightedness and desire to create nothing but a "city beautiful," wherewith to arouse the admiration of visitors from the provinces and foreign countries. This, he says, was the aim of Napoleon III. and Baron Haussmann when they destroyed whole sections of old Paris and traced in all directions the boulevards which now are the wonder of the whole world. The Austrian Emperor, too, wanted only beauty and elegance when Vienna was transformed into one of the handsomest of modern capitals. Says Dr. Hegemann:

To the production of this metropolitan "elegance" the most refined thought was given, but this thought benefited mainly the central sections of these capitals (the part near the castles) and the exterior façades of the tenement houses.

Behind these good-looking façades miserable crowding, lack of house-gardens, and the choking of the next generation were permitted. This kind of city planning did not attempt to make comprehensive, preconceived plans, covering all the different branches of city growth, but, touching only one or two aspects, (mainly artistic,) exaggerated their importance, and did nearly as much harm as no planning at all.

Commenting further on the difference of conditions in Europe and America, and the tendency among Americans to ignore them when they clamor for the remodeling of their cities, Dr. Hegemann writes:

How Europe Fools Americans.

There is another important difference between the Continental system of congested city building and the English or American system of decentralization and clear differentation between business and residence districts, and this difference is probably the one that most baffles the American visitor to European cities, and inclines him to favor European systems.

The system of housing the people in high tenements leaves the land in the outlying districts unused, and gives an exaggerated value to the land in the built-up district. This high value of the land in the built-up area makes it possible, and a matter of course, to develop it in a much more expensive fashion than can be done in cheap residence districts of American cities.

The traveler in European cities either finds land not used at all or developed with most expensively paved wide streets lined with stone or imitation stone, and gingerbread façades of four to six-storied tenements and apartment houses. This, though it generally hides an undesirable state of housing and often terrible overcrowding, makes upon the unprepared mind an impression of wealth and splendor, which leads to the thought that his American home city necessarily must be inferior.

What does the American city look like? The American city has a central district, with public and office buildings, department stores, theatres, clubs, and apartment houses, which always in expensiveness, generally in comfort, and often in beauty, very favorably compare with similar buildings erected during the last generation in European cities of similar size.

The fact, however, that the American city, as a rule, does not restrict the height of buildings, as is commonly done in European cities, often gives a rather disorderly appearance to the American business districts. The alternating sky-line of two-story and twenty-story buildings, commonly found in American cities, can work out very surprising effects in architectural beauty; but since practically no thought is given to these effects, they are only accidental, and the visitor usually sees from the street the architecturally undeveloped side walls, and an endless repetition of badly lighted interior courts, ready to be blanketed by buildings erected later.

Aside from this expensively but inconsistently developed business district, nearly every American city has some high-class residence districts, the beauty and comfort of which is acknowledged to be equal, or superior, to similar ones in Continental Europe.

The American city, further, is developed for miles and miles with modest, but sometimes quite charming, little houses, surrounded, or half-surrounded, with little gardens along cheaply paved (or unpaved) streets. Often public playgrounds, and sometimes splendid great parks, can be found in the neighborhood.

These square miles of little houses, where the man of modest or small income can give a decent and healthful home to his family, as a rule are forgotten when the American traveler compares his home city with the pretentious exterior of the European tenement-house city. Instead, the American, in making his comparison, thinks of the long streets of main traffic that connect the extensive suburbs with the business district.

These main arteries of traffic present one of the great problems of American city building. Not being very desirable for residence purposes, and not yet ripe for expensive development for business purposes, they hesitate in a somewhat intermediate state. Old residences in need of repair and new cheap business blocks give a very undesirable appearance to those streets by which the commuter has to travel every day, and that, together with the unordered appearance of the business districts, largely shapes his unfavorable opinion of his home city.

Compared with this undesirable state of affairs, even the undesirable new European tenement streets are imposing to the American mind, though the bad features of these pretentious streets are now recognized more and more.

How should Americans plan their cities in order to get the maximum of utility and beauty? On this subject Dr. Hegemann has clear and interesting views. He tells us that the principal thing Europe can teach us is how to make cities beautiful; aside from that, our ideas may be quite as good or better than those of Old World experts, provided they are genuinely modern. He says:

Many city planners of the old school still consider cities like Nuremberg and Rothenburg, or Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, as ideals that for their artistic values can be held up for imitation in modern cities. This, however, seems to be fundamentally wrong. All those supposed model cities, though they present most valuable material for study and suggestion, represent an old type; they are cities of buildings for joint dwelling and business purposes—a type that was developed in the ages before the introduction of the omnibus, street cars, and railways.

The failure of this type has been aggravated by the influence of the fortifications of these cities. The presence of fortification barriers was as harmful as the absence of transportation and of suburban rapid transit; both made for congestion of business and for overcrowding of people in many-storied tenement houses; both prevented the extension of the cities into the open country, that is to say in width, and forced them up in height.

This congestion has developed its own beauty, whose architectural effects of splendid towering and powerful combinations of long, high façades and closed-in vistas have unduly set the standard in city building.

The old type of city building is the city of congested tenement houses, with stores and business premises on the ground floors and in the cellars of these tenements. The most fundamental idea of modern city planning goes back to the years 1665 and 1666, when, one after the other, the great plague and the great fire revolutionized the congested City of London, and, frightening its citizens out of the old city walls, taught them to desert the congested district and to live in garden-suburbs scattered over wide areas.

Open spaces and parks, especially the large public parks (1,000 acres and over), and the individual house gardens remained in the old city only occasionally, as a rare reminder of agricultural conditions or of aristocratic luxury; they form an integral and essential part of the modern city. The modern city differentiates between the business district and the dwelling-house district of the garden-city type; both are connected by those astonishing systems of rapid transit that are the backbone of every modern big city.

Dr. Werner Hegemann.

Where, then, is the value of European city plans to-day mainly to be found? If one leaves aside the efforts of the very last years, the value of European city plans mainly rests on the aesthetic inheritance from an older time; from a time that—without thinking of the modern problems connected with the rapid growth of cities—has solved some of the artistic problems of city building in the most surprising fashion.

The old Gothic cities like Nuremberg and Rothenburg had their marvelous "feel of the land," the intimate and sympathetic adjustment of the lines and grades of streets, as well as of the character and the quality of buildings, to the beauties of natural contours and to the inspiring appearance of some centrally located cathedral.

Most of the newer capitals present in their central areas, and some times in some of their main outreaching arteries, the realization of some great thoughts in artistic city planning—thoughts conceived by great creative minds and fostered by centuries. The great formal garden schemes as preserved in their original beauty in Versailles, and as adapted to later city requirements in the Champs Elysées of Paris, the Unter den Linden-Tiergarten of Berlin, the Mall of Washington, or the ingenious transformations of old fortifications into beautiful modern city streets, as the great boulevards in Paris, or the Ring in Vienna, or the Koenigs' Allee in Düsseldorf; the shaping and counterbalancing of wide volumes of space into plazas more beautiful than closed rooms ever can be; the ingenious handling of perspective art to capture the deceptive sky as an ever-living, beautifully framed ceiling for the plazas and vistas of the town; the creation of these inspiring vistas; the preservation of wide outlooks; the effects of contrast between inclosed spaces and spaces commanding wide views; effects either achieved by informal treatment, or by the formal design—all these are treasures of past ages.

To introduce these great aesthetic values in modern city planning will always be a great aim, worthy of great efforts; but it surely presents only a single phase of the comprehensive city-planning problem, and that hardly the most important one.

It must not be understood, however, that the artistic effect has always been the only aim in city-planning schemes of the old régime. There were exceptions, the most remarkable one the case of Berlin in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the Prussian rulers practiced in a very efficient and far-sighted manner city planning on an entirely social basis, working with powerful hands for the rapid opening and building up of wide and healthful suburban areas, without neglecting the beauty of the central district.

It is largely due to this powerful and advanced city planning that Berlin, from a little mediæval town of 8,000 people, became one of the leading capitals of Europe, with 160,000 people at the beginning of the French revolution. This social kind of city planning, however, was the exception, and, with the entire change of the political situation caused by the French revolution, the social tendencies in city planning suffered the same decline as artistic city planning all over Europe.

The prevalence of artistic ideas in the city planning of past ages, and in the much less successful efforts of the last generation, can be explained by the fact that the city-planning work was done by either architects or landscape architects, both of whom were mainly trained to see aesthetic values. But during the nineteenth century these artists have often been supplanted by surveyors or civil engineers. This is one of the reasons to explain the much greater success of artistic city planning in the past compared with the newer efforts.

Slump in City Planners.

But there is another important reason. Before the nineteenth century, not only the men who executed, but especially the men who directed, the work, were possessed of much broader and more general culture than to-day can be found in those men who hold most influential positions. The most convincing examples were the Princes of the old régime who, in so many cases, were the pushing force that brought about the great artistic achievements in city planning that we admire to-day. These men, as a rule, made it their business to keep in constant touch with the leading exponents of the best and newest ideas. All over Italy, Germany, and France, courts could be found that were the continuous meeting places of the best artists, painters, architects, engineers, and thinkers on every interesting subject.

Only in this atmosphere of perpetually enlightened discussion and congenial criticism could the fine conceptions in artistic city planning grow, the realizations of which have stood the test century after century.

After the general change of the political situation that took away the city-planning activities from the Princes, and either annihilated them or put them in the hands of the citizens, those citizens in very many cases turned out to be very ordinary, short-sighted, and uneducated bourgeois.

Therefore, continues the German expert, it behooves city planners of to-day not to take too seriously the work of city planners of yesterday. Beauty is all very well, but there are other things to be considered. Dr. Hegemann sums up his ideas of what real up-to-date city planning means as follows:

Plenty of Things Besides Beauty.

There are much more important and more fundamental objects than aesthetics in city planning—objects that are altogether within the reach of modern civic effort; many lines, indeed, in which the modern city has already surpassed older efforts, and will and must do so still more. If civic art is the sublime flower that finally can be hoped for, the necessary roots, stems, and leaves must be found in the economic, social, hygienic, and recreational life of the communities.

Industry and transportation; transit and rapid transit connections between economically and hygienically developed factories, business districts, and healthful, enjoyable homes; plenty of playgrounds, open-air and indoor schools, and public parks, are the logical objects of modern city planning—the necessary foundation on which civic life and civic beauty must rest before anything worthy to find expression in art radiating toward a physical and beautiful civic centre can be developed.

Those somewhat utilitarian objects of the new civic art are susceptible of a high grade of development unheard of in the plans for the cities of former times.

City planning is the science of investigating and achieving these results. Extraordinary efforts and quite new departures must be made, in order to develop a new type of city, free from the old plagues.

The city of the old type was built to house only a small percentage of the nation; and this small percentage was destined to an early death in the second or third generation. The cities did not continue to exist by their own increase of population, but by the continuous influx of people from wide agricultural areas.

The old congested city, therefore, was essentially a place to die in; the modern city must become a place to live in. In the beginning of the nineteenth century only a small percentage of the population in the United States lived in cities, a condition which has changed materially to-day.

Especially is the State of California a remarkable example of this change. According to the United States Census, the population in California cities of over one hundred thousand people has increased, in the decade from 1900 to 1910, from 30 to 37.3 per cent. The population in districts outside of cities of ten thousand and over has decreased from 56.9 per cent., in 1900, to 46.7 per cent., in 1910. Most of this decrease of the percentage of population of agricultural districts has gone to the big cities of over one hundred thousand.

This clearly shows the prevailing tendency. It also shows the grave necessity for building cities that are fit places for the permanent housing of the larger part of the population.

The United States census calls "metropolitan districts" the land within the city boundaries of large cities and within a radius of ten miles outside of city boundaries. The metropolitan district of New York comprises 617,000 acres; of Philadelphia, 437,000 acres; of Chicago, 409,000 acres; of Pittsburgh, 405,000 acres; of Boston, 335,000 acres, and of San Francisco and Oakland, 289,000. In order to understand what these big figures mean one must remember that the City of Paris at the time of the French Revolution comprised only 8,425 acres, on which 600,000 people were crowded. Even to-day the City of Paris proper crowds its 2,840,000 people on an area of only 19,500 acres and Berlin proper crowds over two million people on 15,008 acres.

How can any standard of air space in private or public buildings, and especially in gardens, public playgrounds, and parks, that has been developed by these antiquated cities ever be used in looking for the solution of the problems of the new city?

"New times demand new measures and
new men;
The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe for
change."

—James Russell Lowell.

WHY THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT—BY COL. GEORGE HARVEY

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

canal, His Majesty's Government do not question its title to exercise belligerent rights for its protection.

A more definite understanding cannot be imagined, but if further assurance be required it is to be found in the simple fact that a state of war suspends treaties. Clearly, this plea is so wholly disingenuous as to be unimpressive even as a bugaboo.

The Welland Canal tolls case was brought forward most effectively as a parallel by Senator Root. The treaty of 1871 contains the following provision:

The Government of her Britannic Majesty engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion.

Subsequent to its adoption Canada fixed the Welland Canal tolls at twenty cents per ton upon the merchandise of both Canada and the United States, but granted a rebate of eighteen cents per ton upon all merchandise going to Montreal. On Aug. 23, 1888, President Cleveland protested against this action upon grounds set forth in a message to Congress, to wit:

The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of the concession made was, or should have been, that merchandise and property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers, and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised.

And yet evidence has for some time been before the Congress, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all such vessels and cargoes as are destined to Canadian ports—

Their coastwise trade—

are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American parts are not allowed any such advantage.

To promise equality and then in practice made it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own is to fulfill a promise with the shadow of performance.

Thereupon, continued Senator Root, "Canada retired from the position which she had taken, rescinded the provision for differential tolls, and put American trade going to American markets on the same basis of tolls as Canadian trade going to Canadian markets. She did not base her action upon any idea that there was no competition between trade to American ports and trade to Canadian ports, but she recognized the law of equality in good faith and honor; and to this day the law is being accorded to us and by each great nation to the other."

To this Senator O'Gorman responds, as Mr. Olney replied in the pilotage controversy, that there is no analogy between the two cases, the one being a matter of treaty and the other of legislation. The commercial arrangement, he insists, rested not upon the treaty of 1871, but upon the reciprocal legislation enacted by both countries, and Canada withdrew from her position, not because she was violating a treaty to which she was not a party, but because under the reserved powers under the act of 1873 the United States had a right to retaliate and Canada considered it disadvantageous to her own interests to invite such retaliation.

Technically we should say that Senator O'Gorman's position is correct, but there is no gainsaying the applicability and potency of President Cleveland's interpretation of the spirit of an agreement guaranteeing equality between nations.

Why not arbitrate? is a question often asked. Sir Edward Grey expressed full willingness to accept this method, Senator Root and Mr. Olney suggested it, Mr. Knox did not reject it and Mr. Taft approved it. Moreover, we have a treaty with England expressly providing that questions involving the interpretation of other treaties should be referred to an arbitration tribunal, and it covers the canal tolls dispute to a nicety, but it requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate to refer a specific question, and this could not be obtained. President Wilson might have saved his own face and possibly have served all political purposes by recommending arbitration, but greatly to his credit he disdained to avail himself of a method which he knew to be ineffectual; he preferred to meet the issue squarely and abide the consequences.

So, too, many minds are confused by the assertion that a change of conditions might justify the abrogation of this treaty altogether, especially in view of the fact that some of the highest authorities have held that the virtually obsolete Clayton-Bulwer treaty was, in fact, abrogable. Even so competent a jurist as Mr. John Bigelow declares that the mere fact that the United States now actually controls the canal territory which it did not control at the time of the making of the treaty "makes the interpretation subject to the general principles of law and equity which render an agreement voidable at the pleasure of either party." Clearly, he must have overlooked the specific provision contained in Article IV., which reads as follows:

It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of the international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before-mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

Here, surely, is left no ground for dispute.

Senator O'Gorman attaches much importance to the phrasing of Article III., to wit:

The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, &c.

Mr. O'Gorman construes this as "indicating at once a clear distinction between the Government that makes the rules and the Government that observes the rules," and that the equality shall be only that which shall be maintained among "the (other) nations observing the rules prescribed by the United States." We frankly perceive no point in this contention. It was necessary for some authority to make regulations, and obviously the only authority empowered to do so was the nation whose exclusive control of the canal was universally conceded. But the rules thus prescribed must conform to the terms of "equality" guaranteed by international agreement just as surely as an ordinary statute must conform to the Constitution. Upon that point there is no shadow of doubt. A claim to the contrary, therefore, can be regarded as no better than transparent subterfuge.

We come now, and finally, to the reasons set forth by President Wilson in his dramatic appeal to both the Congress and the Democratic Party to reverse their positions. The President begins:

In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on Nov. 18, 1901.

Opinions differ with respect to the economies of exemption. The amount involved, at least for the first few years, is trifling. Professor Johnson from the maximum that would be collected per annum from out coastwise shipping at $2,000,000. Granting that this sum would be, in effect, a subsidy, it is infinitesimal as compared with the enormous grants to the transcontinental railways. Admitting further, as the President pointed out in his letter to Mr. Marbury, that the favor would be extended, "for the present, at any rate," to a monopoly, is it probable that, of the business should prove to be as profitable as is anticipated, the monopoly would remain for long unbroken? Is it not, indeed, far more likely that the imposition of tolls would greatly enhance the difficulties of establishing effective competition with the well-equipped and financially strong existing companies? On the other hand, does not the very moderate toll-rate fixed upon all vessels afford the shipping industry quite as much advantage as it is entitled to receive?

We do not pretend to know. Neither do we consider that it makes any material difference. What we do know is that forty-five years ago thirty-five per cent. of American shipping was carried in American vessels, and that to-day it hardly reaches nine per cent. of all seaborne American traffic. Under the circumstances, we are disposed to believe that it would be sound economic policy to open the gates of the canal wide to revivification of the American mercantile marine, if we had the legal and moral right to do so. But have we? That is the question, and the only one, and until that question is settled it is idle to discuss prospects and percentages. To our mind, since the raising of the economic phase serves only to make for a volume of unnecessary discussion, the President would have done well to ignore it altogether.

The President continues:

But I have not come to urge upon you my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal.

This must be taken in connection with the statement in the President's letter to Mr. Marbury, to the effect that the point "is at least debatable, and if the promises we make in such matters are debatable, I, for one, do not care to debate them." The meaning of all this, of course, is that the United States should consent to the judgment of other powers, irrespective of our own opinion, without debate.

We squarely dissent from any such doctrine. We agree with The London Times, which says frankly that "such a notion is naturally unpalatable to a high-spirited people who feel themselves entirely competent to deal with all their foreign problems on the merits of each and without extraneous assistance." Even admitting, although the evidences are not as yet forthcoming, that all other nations stand with Great Britain in this matter, we are nevertheless the party most directly and deeply concerned, and surely we are entitled to a hearing. We are unable, moreover, to see how President Wilson can sustain such a position with any degree of consistency while, at this very moment, he persists doggedly in refusing to recognize the de facto Government of Mexico, in plain defiance of the unanimous opinion of the civilized world. No other self-respecting nation on earth, least of all Great Britain, would make such an admission; and, whatever may be our final action on the Repeal bill, the fact should be made indubitably clear that we do not.

The President proceeds:

We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate it; and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with a too strained or refined reading the words of our own promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do—voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and for the redemption of every obligation, without quibble or hesitation.

We ought to "reserve our action"; assuredly yes; not, however, because our position is "everywhere questioned and misunderstood," nor because its rightfulness is beyond the pale of consideration, but because we were wrong and are indeed "too big, too powerful, too self-respecting" to deny it; for that and no other reason we should do "the large and only thing we can afford to do."

The President concludes:

I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in unreadging measure.

This enigmatical phrase has evoked an unconscionable amount of speculation. Despite the fact that it affords a way out for statesmen like Senator Lodge, we cannot but regard it as inept and calculated to render the cause of repeal more harm than help. The allusion is not only so vague and mysterious as to be susceptible of all kinds of misconstruction, but it is directly contrary to the President's professions of publicity as a worthy and effective force, and, worst of all, it evinces an unhappy distrust of the intelligence, prudence, and patriotism of the leaders of the very co-ordinate branch of the Government to which he makes his appeal. The growing restiveness of the Congress indicated by Senate resolutions calling for more detailed information makes it quite clear that, in this particular, the President either went too far or not far enough. The mistake, however, if such it really be, is one of tactics only, and is in no sense vital or even serious.

The political aspect of the situation need not be considered at this time. That it is serious from the Democratic standpoint is undeniable. Assuming, as we fear to be the case, that public sentiment as a whole is strongly against repeal, the party is bound to suffer severely at the polls in November. If the measure shall carry, Republicans and Progressives will have at least one popular issue upon which they can unite unqualifiedly and aggressively. If it shall fail, the prestige of President Wilson will receive a sharp blow, and the vaunted effectiveness of the Democratic Party as a compact and capable organization will lose much of its appeal to independent voters as a reason for continuance in power. Whatever the event, the enthusiasm of unity so essential to successful party strife cannot but be seriously impaired. Other issues may arise, as "the White House" has intimated, but assuredly this one will not be permitted to die.

So we have run the gamut. If arguments upon either side have been overlooked, the omission is due to no intent. We have tried to set forth all of the facts faithfully and to present their true meaning. And there is no escape from the conclusion that exemption is, as the President has said, "in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain," and that consequently "the large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do—a voluntary withdrawal" from a false position, from which we must retreat or forfeit what Jefferson depicted as "de-

cent respect in the opinions of mankind."

True, we built the canal; we own it; true, Great Britain will derive greater advantage from its construction than all other nations combined; true—and to this extent we agree with Mr. Roosevelt—it ill behooves the British Government, under the circumstances, to raise the question of our coastwise traffic at all; true, if we repeal exemption now we do it for all time and admit foreign possession of a partial veto power which approaches more closely than we enjoy to a subtle encroachment upon the Monroe Doctrine; true, if you like, we made a bad trade, the terms of which would have been modified long since but for the utter inadequacy of our diplomatic service.

But we have pledged our faith as a nation; and that is the beginning and the end of all argument. England may—in fact, surely will—derive vast material gains by holding us fast to the hard bargain which she drove, so shrewdly and successfully, but if ultimately she profits as a nation from so flagrant a demonstration of narrow selfishness, her experience will be unique in the history of the world. With that we have nothing to do; it is her own affair.

Our sole concern relates to our own honor, and that must be preserved inviolate. That it would be sullied in our own eyes and before the world we firmly believe a careful study of all phases of the subject as depicted above cannot fail to convince every honest mind. To all good citizens, then, we say, unhesitatingly:

Remember the admonition of Washington to "observe good faith and justice toward all nations" and stand by President Wilson in his courageous determination to "redeem every obligation without quibble or hesitation;" stand by him, not necessarily because he is President, but because he is right.

And then, when we shall have eaten of the bitter fruit of our own careless growing, let this and all subsequent Administration take to heart these concluding words of the Father of His Country:

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop!"

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Miss Meagher's Paintings of Mexican Scenes—Exhibition of Water Colors, Pastels, and Drawings by Prosper L. Senat and George H. Leonard—"Art in Europe."

PICTURES of Mexico and the Mexicans have the interest of timeliness in addition to any other they may possess, and Miss Marion Meagher's interesting paintings which she is showing at her studio in the Van Dyck Studio Building have various merits.

Their truth to type and to the region portrayed makes them valuable documents for the public watching a country that suddenly has become not the proverbial "Land of To-morrow," but very much a "Land of To-day." Many of the subjects illustrate the country about Oaxaca, a valley country surrounded by reddish brown hills.

The "End of the Day" shows a typical native family making their homeward journey from the market place, the woman on donkey-back, her "nina" at her breast, the empty baskets strung across the flanks of the plodding beast; the man trudging behind, his brilliant red sarape over his shoulder and his steeple-crowned straw sombrero on his head. The sky is filled with light clouds, and in the background is a clump of the organ cactus.

Another painting shows the busy market from which this little group, of curiously scriptural aspect, have come. The exterior of the walled inclosure on the outskirts of the town is of tinted stucco, making a beautiful background for the piles of brilliant fruits arranged in little piles on large banana leaves, the tunas or cactus fruit, aguacates or vegetable salad, oranges, &c. The picturesque natives stand near their individual piles; opposite the row of fruits are the vegetables, not less vivacious in color, and grapefruit trees in rich leaf, cast pleasant shadows.

From the prehistoric town of Mitla, 25 miles from Oaxaca, the artist has gained a somewhat different kind of subject. One of her most attractive canvases shows the vast Hall of Monoliths with its row of massive columns devoid of ornament and of the purest simplicity of line. Against one of these is seen the figure of a little water carrier, quite in harmony with the ancient structure. The color is quiet without dullness and the painting, without any pretense of nobility in style, achieves an impressiveness through its straightforward fidelity to the scene.

Another subject is the entrance to the hall with its broken cement floor and its setting of cactus and the deep-toned crimson of the bourgainvilla. The bourgainvilla is seen again in its full glory against a background wall with water-carriers in the foreground, loading their donkeys. A characteristic feature of the region is seen in the cactus fence of another painting, showing the tall plants, 20 feet or more in height, and the lower rows which are merely shoots of the full-grown cactus broken off and stuck in the ground to grow again. The human interest of this picture lies in the figure of the little lace-maker who is bringing her laces back from the ruins, where she has been copying the primitive designs on the walls under the direction of Miss Meagher, who is attempting to revive the spirit of good design in this way.

The color in most of these paintings gives the impression of understatement rather than overstatement. There is no garishness in even the most brilliant subjects, and most of them are rather tender than intense. A little green picture of a lake outside Mexico City shows what altitude does in cooling the greens of the vegetation. The pictures are to be exhibited in London this Summer.

Jewelry and Silver.

At the Little Gallery are some well designed and well executed pieces of silverware by George C. Gebelein and Arthur J. Stone. Baby sets of knife, fork, and spoon of dwarfed size but sturdy proportions have been created by the latter to meet the wholly modern need of providing utensils of all kinds in scale with the weight and inches of a baby. The handles of the more elaborate patterns are pierced with elephant, hound, and rabbit designs, but there is nothing trivial about the effect. The surface of Mr. Stone's silver is perhaps too nearly impeccable. One loses the charm of delicate reflections which, of course, is the only reason to desire tool marks. It is supposed by many who follow the craftsman ideal from afar that he leaves his work unfinished in order to assure his public that it is "hand-made," the most contemptible excuse that could be invented for him. As a matter of fact, the variety of surface gained by intelligent manipulation of the tool is one of the most valuable qualities the metal worker can command. He is practically doing what the sculptors of Florence did in their bas-reliefs, letting light and shadow play caressingly over their material and win the observer by its beauty.

Mr. Gebelein is perhaps less certain in his control of his design than Mr. Stone, but his craftsmanship has just this aesthetic merit. He has not descended to display his tool marks for their own sake, but his surfaces are full of delicate variety and expressiveness.

In the same gallery Miss Margaret Rogers is showing her jewelry, and certain pieces are exquisite. A necklace of moonstones in a gold setting with an accent of black enamel is a fine example of the judicious use of black with evanescent color. With gold alone the moonstones would almost inevitably look somewhat thin and watery, but against this sober note of black the refinement of their floating pallid blues is felt at its full value.

France and Italy.

At the Folsom Galleries are two exhibitions, one of water-colors, of Mexico, Southern Italy, and the Bahamas, by Prosper L. Senat, and the other of pastels and drawings, chiefly of French subjects, by George H. Leonard.

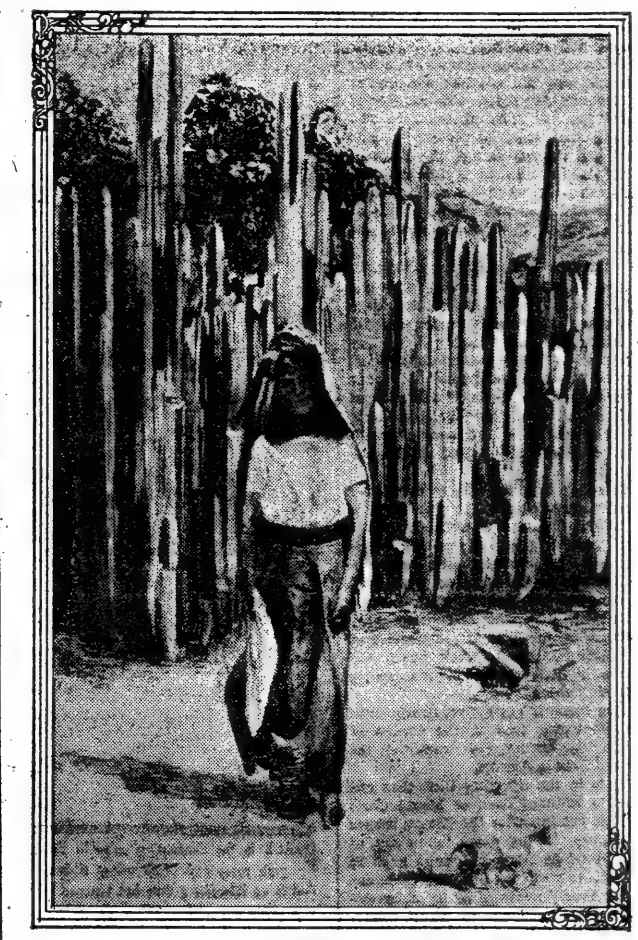
Mr. Senat uses body-color and a peculiarly dry method, so that the climate, time of day, and weather are negligible factors with him. He draws with accuracy, and his illustrations of the objective features of the countries in which he works are striking in design, and possess a certain decorative quality quite distinct from the picturesqueness of ordinary travel notes.

Mr. Leonard's graceful little pastels are in a very different vein, recording shifting moods of nature, flickers of sunlight, a shower at sunset, the bleak hill of Montmartre under snow, an aeroplane flitting through the Spring air near Paris, all delicately drawn and intimate in feeling.

Art in Europe.

There is a pleasantly personal note in the introduction to a new art magazine edited by Seymour de Ricci and published monthly in French and English. The title of the magazine is Art in Europe, and its editor explains that it is designed to fill the gap between the daily papers which print "crude and rapid news, seldom precise," and not often even accurate, since time to sift evidence is wanting, and the monthly art journals with sumptuous plates and elaborately written articles but with little current information. Art in Europe will cover the field of news with every care for accuracy and with elimination of incidents other than those possessing a permanent interest. "A monthly paper is in a position to combine reliable information—the journalist's ideal—with scientific accuracy—hitherto the student's monopoly." The frontispiece of the first number is from a photograph of an antique bronze head owned by the late Benjamin Altman, the only piece of antique sculpture in his collection. The list of contents covers sales, coming and past, of pictures and of art objects, gifts and purchases, notes on modern art, reviews of catalogues, and obituary notes.

"Miss M. and a Parrot," by Josephine Paddock.



"Lace Maker of Mitla," by Marion Meagher.

Annual Exhibition at Gimbels.

In the rooms dedicated to exhibition purposes Gimbel Brothers are holding their third annual exhibition of American paintings, which has been arranged under the direction of Mr. Curran, Mr. Dufner, and Mr. Bittinger. The object of these exhibitions is to provide a larger public than can be gained in an ordinary art gallery. Among the more interesting things shown are Jonas Lie's "Winter Idyll," Edmund Greacen's "The New York Library," Arthur Crisp's "The Butterfly Dance," E. L. Ipsen's "Old Boat Yard, Fair Haven, Mass."; E. L. Warner's "A Roadside Cottage," and William Starkweather's "An Italian Hill Town." The committee has kept a judicious balance between art that appeals directly to the people and art that assumes a certain degree of initiation. The pictures are well hung and the general effect is agreeable.

Miniatures by Charles Turrell.

Charles Turrell is showing his miniatures at the Goupil Gallery before sending them to the Royal Academy. The list of aristocratic names in his catalogue of sitters is long, and the likenesses are said to be invariably satisfactory. Obviously, it is an art that needs no bush. Two or three of the miniatures have qualities of their own, however. Mrs. McEvor, an old lady of aspect as Scottish as her name, calmly pursues her knitting, glancing toward the artist with a shrewd and kindly expression. The character in the face would have appealed to Millais in his good days. The hair is parted and smoothly brushed on either side of the brow; a black lace shawl is draped over the head and shoulders. One thinks of grandmothers and great-aunts and their dignity of age.

The dark-haired Duchess of Marlborough is given the full value of her beautiful eyebrows, and the little Princess Mary is shown characteristically as a simple schoolgirl with the modest air worn by royalty, sixpenny novels to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sculpture by Henry Clews, Jr.

Mr. Clews is showing his latest sculpture at the Gimpel and Wildenstein gallery. It is caricature, perhaps, but with a great difference separating it from the wholesome, robust caricature of an artist like Daumier and from such incisive comment on actual and positive conditions as we get from Forain. It is caricature that seems to emphasize the absence of qualities. We infer meanness in one type from its lack of nobility, in another we see hypocrisy because there is not a line of candor. But everywhere there is the weakness of defect, not the strength of possession. The artist's entertaining preface to his catalogue calls attention to the fact that he has dedicated his group entitled "The Blind" to his critics, and his critics should be complimented, for it is much the most interesting of the works shown. Probably Mr. Clews is most in earnest as a writer, and is using his subsidiary art as Whistler used his pen to make out his personal case. The bust called "The Soul of Robert MacCameron" suggests as much, and in that case one naturally leaves comment to the sculptors. "The Gentle Art" contained much literature, however, and such a bit of work as the "God of the Ritzonians" is in truth of the nature of sculpture, and is witty into the bargain. The ruling spirit of that engaging caravansary is a lucky man to be presented to posterity in this form—luckless posterity that will not know "oeufs entravés" or "salades imaginaires!"

"End of the Day," by Marion Meagher.

John Marin and Puck.

John Marin and Puck! It is not nearly so amusing as it sounds. "Puck" has awakened to a sense of aesthetic responsibility. It has given a page to James Huneker's criticism which insures attention from those whose attention is steadily above par, even in a war market; it is getting cover designs from artists who competently attack the eye in the usual pretty girl and Spring blossom chaos of a newsstand, and now it has one of the most enlivening of Marin's water-color drawings of New York on an inner page. The sated art-lover never is bored by Marin's art. Its transitions are as swift as those of the proverbial April day or the proverbial feminine. It is witty, enlivening, and delicate. The artist knows how to adjust his scale and the intensity of his colors to his alert mood. How often do we not see art that is altogether too big-boned and overgrown for dainty gestures attempt the kittenish rôle! And even when daintiness has been achieved there is the chance of florid, heavy coloring. Not one artist in ten thousand can keep his color pure and light and his line graceful and his touch buoyant all at the same time, when the end in view is gayety. Marin's picture is exquisite.

Early English Miniatures.

There are miniatures of the Hodgkins Galleries, also of aristocratic and royal sitters, but dating back to the seventeenth century. The most important is Samuel Cooper's "Duchess of Sutherland," a blond beauty in the yellow gown blond beauties always should wear, and with a high forehead which is worn undisguised after the fashion that has passed and is coming again. A very direct little portrait of a face that shows no trace of guile. There is Prevost's version of James II. when a boy, with one eye big and one eye small, and beautifully red lips, also with a glorious red uniform admirably placed against gray background. Henrietta Churchill is painted by Nathaniel Dixen, chiefly, one guesses, for the abundance of her waving locks that are let down over plump shoulders, and Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, painted by Bernard Lens, is not let off from a single one of her jewels. The most beautiful miniature in the collection is William Dobson's portrait of William, Lord Digby, the father of four sons and eight daughters, the catalogue mentions proudly. The daughters must have loved him for his gentle kindliness of expression and possibly they envied his cloud of soft brown hair. The work is in the best miniature tradition, fine yet broad and simple.

Liber Studiorum.

In the "Bulletin" of the Boston Museum "E. H. R." comments interestingly on the exhibition of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" now open in the museum's print room. Speaking of the completeness of the collection, which includes early and late impressions, engravers' proofs, and a number of etchings, he adds:

"While naturally this element of completeness will appeal most strongly to the specializing student and collector, the modifications which often occur between the earliest proof and the plate as published really make of the same subject a chain of subjects, each endowed with characteristics and a fascination all its own. Take, for instance, 'Chepstow Castle, River Wye.' The early engraver's proof shows us a darkish dawn; the features of landscape and edifices are seen in broad masses, and above all is a lowering sky. This aspect changes in the next proof to an effect nearer sunrise. Light glints through the embrasures of the windows and spreads afar over the scene. In a later proof the scene changes radically and shapes itself into the plate as afterward published. 'Barry Pomeroy,' called 'Ragian Castle,' in the earliest proof, with its broad, flat tones of sepia, bears a striking resemblance to a wash drawing. In the next proof we witness the introduction of high lights and modifications of shape and tone, which by degrees evolve the familiar, lovely 'Ragian, in utter solitude, amidst the wild woods of its own pleasance.' But apart from such radical modifications as, for instance, 'In the 'Source of the Arveyron,' with its dark, sketch-like touched proof and the later silvery distance, there is a fascination more subtle in the minor changes. Look, for instance, at the 'Chain of Alps' proof and published state. You feel a difference, a greater remoteness of the middle distance, and upon analysis it explains itself by a change of tonality of the valley beyond the vineyard in the foreground. 'Jason' and 'Hind Head Hill' are mines of such shifting accents and values, and this command of effectiveness, this astounding skill in differentiation of tones, in harmonizing values distorted by wear, stood Turner in good stead in his fight for prolonging the life of his plates. The 'Mer de Glace' is a striking instance in point. In the third state the original scheme of lighting has been seriously impaired by wear. See how he centres light on the glacier, and with comparatively little reworking gives the plate a new lease of life and effectiveness. Then there is that marvel of atmosphere and of persevering effort against all manner of accidents, 'Inverary Pier,' and its twin for technical intricacy, the 'Calm,' with its beautiful, sunny fourth state. Both are his own plates throughout, and both are extremely interesting in late as well as early states."

Bird Dogs.

Percival Rosseau is again showing portraits of bird dogs at the Knoedler Galleries. The setters, "Neige" and "Stop," make a beautiful pair in one canvas; the griffons "Homere and Fileuse" are perhaps more distinguished still, certainly more unusual. Other subjects are "Comet's Luck," retrieving quail, and "Comet's Luck" and "Billionaire" pointing quail, both dogs the property of F. T. Bedford; a beautiful Pekinese spaniel, and a group of English harriers ready for the run. Mr. Rosseau knows his dogs not only as types but as individuals, and his portraits of them are full of breezy life, while keeping scrupulously to the details of likeness.

The Futurist in Wall Paper.

The Journal of Decorative Art and British Decorator prints a talk given not long ago before the members of the Art in Trades Club in which he discussed wall papers of the past and present, and ended upon a trenchant note of appreciation of the Futurists—the name every one seems to have settled upon for all sorts and conditions of modernists. "Before I finish," Mr. Wearn said, "I should like to say a few words regarding the new Futurist school, of which M. Paul Poiret (Martine) and Andre Groult are the chief exponents. Although they may go to seemingly extravagant extremes, I believe that they and their followers are quite level-headed and know altogether what they are about. In the preface to his autobiography P. T. Barnum frankly admits that the secret of his success lay in his ability to humbug the public. And the public loves to be humbugged, provided one does so cleverly and that the episode ends in a good laugh.

"Do you remember the story of 'Niagara Falls with Real Water,' and how the Water Commissioners had him up before their board, and then there was the 'Mermaid' who for a brief moment was considered seriously by many eminent scientists! And that delightful 'Buffalo Hunt' on Bedloe Island, (note the island,) where it cost only a quarter to go, but a whole dollar to get back?

"The French artist has always loved to play tricks with the well-to-do merchant—the retired grocer for preference, who in comic literature has become an established type. And Balzac himself, when asked by a friend why he had written certain high-faluting, unintelligible jargon, replied: 'C'est pour mystifier les bourgeois.'

"And so it is in large measure with the Futurists. You all know the 'Nude Descending a Staircase' by Marcel Duchamp. He (and in fact they all do) tells you that it is not what you see but what you feel. In this case, I feel when looking at it that it must be a darky's henhouse being blown up by giant powder. But this must be said for the Futurists, they are amusing, sometimes even joyous, and many of them are distinctly worth having, whereas, one cannot say as much for the grave and reverend gentlemen who tack R. A. after their name and go on painting according to Cocker.

"I have seen some of the new papers by André Groult. There was one with an epileptic purple monkey, encircled in a weirdly drawn scarf, and floating through the air, and another had a blue snapping turtle with (probably) a scarlet canary on his back, I am not quite sure as to the color, surrounded by garden snails of some chaotic hue, and a lot of others in the same spirit—but it was all clever and even better than that * * * amusing."

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ON THE RIVIERA, WHITHER FASHIONABLES FLOCK IN APRIL

The Brilliant Social Life and Display of Styles One Sees at Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo.

Paris, April 15.

BEYOND the mere business of clothes, the month of March is rather dismal in Paris for those who want gayety and new sensations. There are few Americans in town, the pieces at the theatre are not new or especially brilliant, and the streets are not crowded with shoppers.

She who is here for the opening in February and to follow the footsteps of clothes during the first few weeks after the formal exhibitions has her hands quite full in looking, in analyzing, in comparing, and in passing judgment on what is offered.

The mere fact that there are ten great houses in the dressmaking business in Paris, fully a dozen that rank high, and possibly half a dozen that must be looked into, is interesting in itself; but when one adds to these dressmaking houses the opening of the milliners and the specialty houses in wraps, coiffures, shoes, and novelties, it is easy to see that one has not time to idle.

One has a feeling, based on experience, that it is wiser to get all the facts concerning these openings well placed in the mind before the modifications begin and before there is a rush of social life that presents the clothes on the woman, and not in the atelier. There is, you know, a wide gulf fixed between the two.

It is like learning the alphabet well and then reading. One likes to see, so to speak, the letters put into phrases. They become more intelligible and more interesting.

One of the essential things to do between seasons—that is, before the brilliancy of late April has begun and the brisk commerce of mid-March is ended—is to drop down over night to the Riviera. Here, at Cannes, at Cap Martin, at Nice, and at Monte Carlo, one comes face to face with most of the celebrities on this side of the water. After a week of it, the sight of a King causes no thrill, and the fact that a Queen is buying a veil in the same shop as you are leaves you cold.

After two days of it one comes to the conclusion that here is the real Court of Europe; that not even the Prime Ministers are home to govern their countries. Every day you can meet the King of Sweden coming down the steps of his favorite hotel, or run across the Queen of Denmark acting very much like an ordinary person, while she enjoys all the life offered to her in this heavenly playground of Europe.

There are so many Russian Grand Dukes at one's elbow, figuratively speaking, that one feels quite familiar at the end of a week with the royal family that surrounds the Czar. And they are made more familiar by the fact that they are lunching and dining with Americans one knows.

One day it will be with Mrs. Craig Biddle and Mrs. George Lee Thompson, both famously good-looking Philadelphians who are passing the Spring at Cannes; another day with some other American at luncheon at Ciro's.

One hopes to meet the ex-Empress of the French near her lovely home at Cap Martin; one is quite sure that an afternoon with the Williamsons, of motor car fiction fame, in their high-pitched bungalow on the mountains near Nice, will be utterly delightful.

Celebrities trot so fast upon each other's heels, merchant, artist, King, and Prince, that if one was properly thrilled at the sight of each one, the nervous system would soon give out.

One has an idea that all the brilliancy of the Riviera centres in Monte Carlo, which is quite a mistake. The number of tourists who pass through this enchanting promontory that juts into the sea is reckoned in the millions. It is useless to say that every person of importance, and of no importance, goes through there and always manages to eat and to play there.

At Nice, one is in a cosmopolitan town filled with tourists and presenting with its brilliant streets and its miles of hotels something of the scene of a gigantic exposition; this is especially true during Carnival week, which was sadly spoiled this year by the incessant rains.

It is at Cannes that one gets the brilliant social life which does not eclipse, however, the gayety that goes on between Nice and Monte Carlo, for every mile of it is a pleasure ground, and in each house there is gayety and fashion.

All about the country are tennis and polo, balls, dinners and afternoon dances. All the women of fashion seem to be centred in this strip of enchanted land, and "enchanted" is really the only adjective to use. Whether you are motoring down the Corniche road, whether you are loitering by boat down the coast from the French to the Italian Riviera, tramping up the mountains to the golf links behind Monte Carlo, or idling down the wonderful promenade on the water front at Nice, you are confused by the multitude of sensations offered by nature and by humanity.

Here the place, the climate, and the people have met. You have that certain feeling that no matter where any one else happens to be, you are at the right spot on this planet. There is no better assurance for making one happy and content.

Probably the tennis games at Cannes brought out the greatest assemblage of fashionable people. The number of faces familiar from photographs, the names that were heretofore legends and had become actual, the flash of color and the splendor of the costumes, made one feel as if a human picture puzzle had been put on the boards of life and your task was to assort the pieces.

Sporting Club at Monte Carlo.

The Casino at Monte Carlo is traditional, and one expects to see there the glory of womanly beauty and the dressmaker's art combined, to say nothing of a few jewels thrown in. Well, the disappointment is rather overwhelming. As almost any one can gain admittance, there is no attempt at smart dressing, and coat suits with hats are the rule instead of the exception.

In other days the Casino may have been a gorgeous scene, but to-day it is not. One becomes fascinated by the exchange of money, the mental weariness of the croupier who rakes in goldpieces as though they were dead leaves, and the coolness of the women gamblers, who lose and win great sums of money with the expression of a wooden Indian on their faces; but there is little ornate or fashionable dressing there.

The scene is not a first cousin even to what one sees at the Casino at Deauville during the week of the Grand Prix in August.

It is in the Sporting Club that one gets a brilliant dash of Monte Carlo which, coming after the Casino, makes one gasp. If one dines, let us say, at the Hotel de Paris and waits until 12 o'clock to go to the Sporting Club, one is dropped downward by so many elevators, led through so many underground passages, arrested and then waved onward by so many uniformed flunkeys, that one is prepared to be dazzled. And one is.

Through these immense rooms, with their costly decorations in the best French taste, glide the privileged men and women who play for high stakes in life as well as on the table.

There are no coat suits here, no sacque coats of rough tweed on the men; all is slippered and décolleté elegance. Here are jewels of the kind that Sindbad the Sailor must have found attached to the raw meat when he brought it up from the nest of diamonds. Pearls like pigeon eggs, tiaras of emeralds and diamonds wondrously set in platinum, ropes of pearls that were slung around the neck several times as a child would sling paper roses on a gala day, corsage ornaments that modestly took the places of the corsage, sleeves half held up to the arm with bracelets of gems, black and pink pearls that covered the fingers—such were the jewels that these women wore.

One has a feeling of provincialism at having boasted of the jewels worn in the horseshoe of the Metropolitan Opera House on a gala night. They were as candle light to an electric cluster in comparison to these baubles.

The brilliancy which ends there at 3 o'clock in the morning begins again at 1 o'clock the next day on the terrace in front of Ciro's, where the fashionables assemble for luncheon. Here the accommodating maitre d'hôtel will whisper in your ear names of the great who surround you, if you do not happen to know them.

You are glad that the brilliant young Countess who sits at the next table is an American, for you like her face, her smart black coat suit with its white blouse that rolls outside the coat in a flaring Gladstone collar. With her are her husband, the Count, Capt. Williamson, who is in everything there, and a French Prince who is often confused by name with a younger branch of the family who is over at Cannes playing admirable tennish and keenly watched by one of the best-dressed women in Europe, who comes from Canada.

Again the gay crowd assembles at the Café de Paris for tea, and to watch the professional dancing, for your smart European does not dance on the same floor with professionals when they are there for the purpose of entertaining.

So goes the life. And gay as it is, it really is quite healthful, for it is always in the open and the days are filled with exercise. Possibly the most remarkable thing, and this is a most un-American statement, is the absence of drinking that one sees here.

Compared with any American playground, the facts of non-drinking are astonishing. Even the men and women who are supposed to lead the gayest lives content themselves with a non-alcoholic aperatif, and possibly a glass of wine at dinner. The constant procession of highballs and cocktails which goes on at American resorts is unknown.

Black Clothes Predominate.

An American who took in the Riviera in every phase, and applied to it the analytical mind of woman, said it was all black; a color was conspicuous. When she was told that the Riviera was the garden spot of color in the world, she answered, contemptuously, "I mean clothes, not scenery."

Possibly she was right in her statement. The quantity of black clothes worn was amazing. Springtime—and black. Purple mountains, azure seas, scarlet flowers, green foliage—and black-robed women. And they looked quite smart and picturesque, these silhouetted shadow pictures thrown against a multi-colored screen.

Taffeta, printed crêpe, watered silk, tulle, jet, net, gauze, and gaberdine; these fabrics marched in a procession. The masters of dress had shaped the materials and the artistic milliners had formed the hats, and each woman presented in whole and in detail a picture worth studying.

The turbans of colored flowers which have always been a feature of millinery on the Cote d'Azur were conspicuous by their absence. One saw them in the milliner's windows, but not on the women's heads. Here and there an individualist would wear an 1870 bonnet of violets, but one could sweepingly say that all the hats were black.

It is difficult to explain why so many black costumes did not weary the eye and surfeit the mind. They did not. Possibly it was because the gowns were made in such a vast variety of ways and represented such a unique assortment of tastes that one was never tired of analyzing them.

There would always be a new touch; here a sleeve, there a ruffle, again a pocket or perhaps a cuff, and always a collar to attract the attention and stir up the imitative faculties.

Skirts Caught Up at Back.

A uniform fashion was in the tilt upward of the walking skirt. More than one designer claims credit for its origin, but all the dressmakers are now conniving at its popularity.

Premet and Callot probably began it, with the benefit of the doubt going to Callot. Is it a pretty fashion? Will it last? The first answer is no. The second is yes.

In its exaggerated form it may not remain until Summer, but there is a good reason back of its existence, and for its popularity. In walking and dancing the hem of the skirt is free of the heels, and no woman need be told the convenience of this.

The slash at the back of the skirt is not attractive, and in a large measure it has been abandoned. It is no longer needed. It was only placed there to give freedom to the ankles, and this is supplied by the upward tilt in the back width.

As for the length of the skirts, they were as short in the morning as the bodices were low in the evening. Some of the gowns worn in the afternoon looked for all the world as though the women in them had "hitched" them up, all around the hips and pinned them there. The hem reached to the shoetops, and the fullness at the top was bunched into irregular puffs. It takes little imagination to see the effect.

When Roman striping was used on street costumes the dullest colors were used. The garish stripes were confined to collars and cuffs. The long apron tunic was made of gaberdine or taffeta, especially the latter, in dull blue, yellow, and brown striping, over an underskirt of deepest blue or black.

In the evening a great deal of white was worn, but brilliant white, which was touched off with a huge colored rose at the waist or was covered with gelatine sequins or printed with Watteau designs. Flame pink was a favorite dinner gown, and it was usually in taffeta or one of those soft silks that has taken this name.

Among the lingerie gowns were many of lace, not the patterns we know, but new ones that have character. Remember this when you are choosing new Summer frocks.

STRIKING HATS BROUGHT OUT BY PARIS MILLINERS

BLACK is the dominating color in French millinery. In the upper left hand corner is a novel shape in black straw, trimmed with pink roses and black velvet ribbon. At the right of this hat is a tiny straw toque with black aigrettes at the back. Below that is an interesting little hat trimmed with the new straw ribbon, and in the lower left hand corner is one of the smart colored hats—a green one with a yellow plume.

Black Clothes Made in a Vast Variety of Ways Are Now Dominating Note in Fashions There.

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NEW SPRING FASHION TOUCHES

IT it said now in Paris that light shades are favored for evening wear. Pale pink, certain shades of corn yellow, light green, and blue are all worn. Sky blue satin, for instance, is used to develop a popular Arnold model. Another popular model is made of rose charmeuse, for all rose shades are accepted.

Artificial Flowers.

It is a season of artificial flowers. They are widely used on hats. The single large flower or bunch of smaller flowers at the belt is often seen. Flowers are garlanded on bodice and skirt. Sometimes there is a drooping garland of flowers just below the drawn-up bustle-like drapery at the back of the skirt, and sometimes roses outline the décolleté bodice.

Scallops.

Scalloped edges finish many of the newest taffeta and serge frocks. Many street suits show skirts with tunics of taffeta or gaberdine finished in deep, round scallops bound with inch-wide bands of black moire silk or satin. House frocks of taffeta are made with scalloped tunics. Sometimes a narrow frill of net is fastened along the under edge of the scallops.

Changeable Taffeta.

Taffeta continues to be in high demand. It is, as every one knows by this time, taffeta of a soft, supple quality, that crushes in the hand without wrinkling. It is widely used in changeable effects. Blue or violet is almost always one of the colors used in changeable taffeta. Blue, especially, is prominent—combined with white, with black, with red, and with green.

The Changeable Sash.

The sash can be arranged to tie at almost any point, and still be a fashionable sash. One new street suit shows a sash that comes from the back and ties in a big, flopping bow in the middle of the front below the knees.

Accordion Pleating.

Accordion pleating is enjoying a rather unexpected favor. A charming blouse is made with a section extending, yoke-wise, from the back to the front, of accordion-pleated chiffon. The rest of the blouse is made of all-over lace over tulle. Charming tunics of the new, long sort are made of accordion-pleated chiffon or net. One model that has attracted attention—it is a Callot model—shows an accordion-pleated tunic of chiffon, embroidered with big disks about the bottom, four or five of them of graded sizes in upright rows. The tunic is cut to match the hem of the skirt at the back, but in the front it only reaches to within eight inches of the hem. There are other frocks with plain tunics and foundation skirts of accordion-pleated taffeta.

Dark Stitching on Doeskin Gloves.

—Some of the newest white and tan doeskin gloves show three rows of black or dark brown stitching on the back. This dark stitching adds a smart feature to the gloves.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Lobsters Now at Their Best. From March to November Their Meat Is Sweeter and Juicier Than in Winter Months.

LOBSTERS are always in the market, but they are at their best from Spring to Autumn—from March to November. Then they are sweeter and juicier and altogether more delicious than they are throughout the Winter months.

The first step toward cooking lobster is to parboil it for half an hour in slightly salted water. It must be alive and in good condition when it is bought, and the smaller, heavier ones will be found the best.

The opening of a lobster is tedious work. The dark, greenish cord of filament must be removed. All the meat must be removed from the shell, which is cracked open with a hammer. The claws must be cleaned for decorating purposes, and the coral can be powdered for the same use.

Lobster Salad.

Lobster salad, dear to the heart and palate of almost every lover of good things to eat, is not very difficult to make, but it must be daintily made of the best ingredients. The lobster must be firm and fresh and sweet. The lettuce must be crisp and cold. The oil must be of the best quality.

To begin with, cut the boiled lobster into neat pieces about an inch square. Put these on a rather shallow dish and over them pour a dressing made of three parts of vinegar to two of olive oil, seasoned with salt, pepper, and minced parsley. The addition of a little onion juice is optional. Turn the pieces of lobster over and over in the dressing and then put it in the refrigerator for several hours. When it is time to serve the salad, pile the lobster in the centre of a nest of crisp, white lettuce leaves, and cover it with mayonnaise dressing.

Lobster a la Newburg.

Another old and favorite lobster dish is lobster à la Newburg. It must be deftly made, and can be most easily managed in a chafing dish.

The difficulty with lobster Newburg is that the eggs are difficult to cook without curdling. To prepare the dish, cut the boiled lobster into small pieces and put two cupfuls of it into the blazer, with a tablespoonful of salt, a little paprika, a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of minced mushrooms, and a teaspoonful of minced truffles. Cook this for three or four minutes. Then add a quarter of a cupful of sherry and cook for five minutes. Beat the yolks of two eggs and mix them with half a cupful of cream and add this to the other ingredients. Stir it carefully for several minutes, while it is heating, but do not let it boil. It must be thoroughly heated, but it must not boil.

The mushrooms and truffles can be omitted if they are not available.

Croquettes and Patties.

A delicious filling for patty cases is made in this manner: Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and add a tablespoonful of flour. Then add a cupful of thin cream and stir the mixture until it is smooth. Take from the fire and add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Then add a cupful of minced boiled lobster meat. Put back on the fire and cook until it is thick. But be careful that the mixture does not curdle, for, like lobster Newburg, this mixture is difficult to cook because of the eggs. Season with salt and cayenne pepper.

Here is a recipe for lobster croquettes that is very easy to carry out: Mince boiled lobster meat very fine. Measure it and add a quarter of its volume of bread crumbs, with mace, pepper, and salt to taste. Then add a tablespoonful of butter, melted, to every cupful of lobster and crumbs. Form the mixture into little balls, dip in beaten egg and cracker crumbs, and fry brown quickly in very hot, deep fat.

A more elaborate recipe for lobster croquettes is this: Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, and to it add a minced onion. Brown, and add two tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir and slowly add a cupful and a half of rich milk. When the sauce is smooth and thick, add a dozen mushrooms, canned, chopped fine, and the minced meat from a three-pound boiled lobster. Season with salt and paprika and nutmeg. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs, stir over the fire for a few minutes, remove, cool, and form into croquettes, either round or cone shaped or long. Roll in fine cracker dust, dip in beaten egg, roll again in crumbs, and fry in deep fat.

Lobster croquettes should always be cooked in a wire basket, as they can be more easily handled in this way.

Lobster Sandwiches and Ice Cream.

Lobster sandwiches make a tempting but rich morsel for the afternoon tea tray. Chop boiled lobster meat fine, and moisten it with well-seasoned mayonnaise. Spread it rather thickly between slices of buttered bread, adding a few strips of shredded lettuce to each sandwich.

Lobster ice cream sounds impossible, but this recipe is for exactly that. It can be served at dinner or luncheon in place of a punch. To make it mince the meat of a lobster and mix it with half a cupful of white sauce and the same amount of liquid jelly—gelatine dissolved in white stock will answer the purpose. Season with salt and nutmeg and cool. Whip a scant cupful of cream, and add, with half a cupful of mayonnaise, to the lobster. Pack in ice and salt until frozen.

DAYS OF WASH GLOVES ARE AT HAND

THE wearer of chamois or doeskin gloves is always troubled by one of two things. Her gloves either shrink or else they stretch.

This condition is not literally so nowadays. The process of making chamois and doeskin gloves has been much improved since they were first introduced. But it was a literal condition several years ago.

"Oh, I never wear chamois or doeskin gloves," one woman would say, "for after their first washing I cannot get them on."

"I never wear them," another would say, "because they stretch so dreadfully."

Careful washing obviates either stretching or shrinking. Find out the tendency of your gloves, and then counteract it.

The first time you wash them, blow into the gloves to puff out the fingers. Then lay them on a towel near an open window. When they are dry, look them over.

If they have stretched so that they look big and wrinkled when you put them on, the next time you wash them don't blow them out. Instead, squeeze them into a little ball. Then dry them quickly near heat.

If they have shrunk, fill them with rice on the second washing and hang them in a shady window.

Whatever the tendency of the gloves, the method of washing is the same. Use water that is just warmer than chilly. Make it soapy with castile or some other pure white soap. Then immerse the gloves in it. Cover the soiled places with soap and rub them in the hands. Rinse them in fresh soapy water.

Some people get best results by adding a tablespoonful of olive oil to the basinful of water in which the gloves are rinsed.

But whatever little variations on the original method may be found expedient, the water must never be really warm, and it must always be soft and soapy. If these two essentials are remembered and observed, no one need have trouble with chamois or doeskin gloves.

The New Wash Gloves.

There is to the best doeskin or chamois gloves the objection that they are not suitable for wear with afternoon or evening frocks. They are yet too heavy, too loose, for that. Perhaps in some future time they will be different.

Now the glovemakers have supplied a wash glove that is made of glace or dressed kid. The kid is prepared by a new process, and there has been such a demand for these gloves that the manufacturers have been taken by surprise. Some of the stores cannot get their orders for the gloves filled. It is said that this is the first glove of American make that has sold extensively in Europe; but the European shopkeepers have been quick in taking up this new wash glove.

So far it is a success. It looks like an ordinary kid glove—either tan or white, as the case may be. In each pair of gloves there are specific directions for washing them, and if these directions are carefully followed the gloves wash quite successfully.

For Very Warm Days.

In spite of chamois and doeskin, and probably in spite of the new wash kid, there are always warm-weather advocates of silk gloves.

One objection to silk gloves is that they wear out very quickly. Another is that the long silk gloves make the arm look pinched and thin. Last Summer gloves with tucks running around the arms were sold, and these served to give the arm a plumper appearance. Sometimes, too, it is possible to get silk gloves long enough and big enough to wrinkle from the wrist to the elbow, and these are more attractive than those that are literally skin tight.

The tucked or loose glove is one remedy for their defect of making the arm look thin. Careful washing helps remedy the other defect—their tendency to wear out quickly.

To begin with, always hang the gloves, when they are drying, by the fingertips. Pin the tips to a cloth and hang them wrists or arms downward. This position makes the water run away from the fingertips—the parts that always wear. If the water runs into the fingertips it is held there by their thickness, and it rots the silk.

Another thing to remember in washing silk gloves, if they are white, is never to use very warm water. It turns the silk yellow. They should not be dried in the sunshine, but in the shade, as a further preventive of yellowness.

A Tempting Bit

A delicious appetizer is made with a foundation of finely diced apple pulp. Over this is squeezed a dash of lemon juice, and diced orange and grapefruit pulp are added. A little diced pineapple and a few shredded Maraschino cherries complete it. Put the mixture, when it is thoroughly chilled, in long-stemmed glasses.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

The second installment of the most interesting paintings owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt and loaned to the Metropolitan Museum will be reproduced in rotogravure and published in The New York Times next Sunday. The subjects are as follows:

A Full Page Bouguereau

ENTITLED

GOING TO THE BATH

Looked upon as one of the best examples of Bouguereau's figure pictures.

EDUCATION OF CHARLES THE FIFTH—By Baron Henry Leys

This picture represents Erasmus giving a lesson to the young King. At the side of the attentive pupil sits his demented mother, Jeanne La Folle. The scene is laid in the nave of the Cathedral of Ghent and some of the houses of the city can be seen through the open door.

A FRUGAL MEAL—By Josef Israels

The works of the famous artist have fairly doubled in popularity since his death a few years ago. This simple Dutch interior, presented with Israels's characteristic force and vigor, excellently shows the artist in his best field.

THE OLD MONARCH—By Rosa Bonheur

Rosa Bonheur needs no introduction to a public which counts a visit to the Metropolitan Museum lost unless it contain a glimpse of "The Horse Fair." This picture, painted about 1879 in the mature period of the artist's career, is more restrained and quieter in its sympathy than the earlier work, but it is one which will have an appeal to all lovers of the animal world.

THE ROAD TO RUIN—By Ludwig Knaus

This is Knaus in a moralizing mood. He has here an interesting psychological study of the four gamesters as well as of the wife and child who are trying to prevent the impending catastrophe.

THE MORNING CALL—By Alfred Stevens

Stevens has the happy faculty of painting pretty and childlike children in a rich and colorful setting. This picture is especially characteristic of his facile style.

READY FOR THE FANCY BALL—By Alfred Stevens

Painted to Mr. Vanderbilt's order in 1879. The artist, who was born at Brussels in 1824, was one of the most brilliant pupils of Navez in Belgium and of Roqueplan in Paris.

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR—By Sir John Everett Millais

This is the original of the well-known engraving by T. Oldham Barlow, and is dated 1878. It is a picture taken from the very heart of the romance familiar to all.

THE SOWER—By Jean Francois Millet

This world-famous picture, perhaps the finest ever executed by the great French painter, is one of the gems of the Vanderbilt collection.

THE KING'S FAVORITE—By Edouard Zamacois

This interesting character study represents a buffoon of the sixteenth century as the central figure. Among the courtiers, this brilliant pupil of Meissonier has introduced portraits of well-known artists of the past century, Berne-Bellecour, Worms, and others.

A GERMAN VILLAGE FETE—By Ludwig Knaus

This rollicking picture of German provincial life was painted to Mr. Vanderbilt's order in 1882. The artist, a Professor in the Academy at Berlin, was a pupil of Jacobi, and is popular throughout Germany for his sympathetic understanding of German peasant life. This picture, with its humorous group of gossips in the foreground, its merry dancers behind them, shows Knaus in his gayest mood.

Beautiful art copies of eleven paintings by artists whose names are familiar to every great gallery: Millet, Rosa Bonheur, Bouguereau, Israels, Millais, Knaus and others.

SECOND INSTALLMENT

THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY

OF CURRENT INTEREST IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

CONNECTICUT PLANS GOOD STATE ROADS

Co-operative Efforts of Highway Commissioner and State Association Begun.

FOR PERMAMENT TYPES

Waterbound Macadam Has Proved a Failure—The Financial Side of the Problem.

State Highway Commissioner Bennett and the Connecticut Good Roads Association have joined in co-operative effort in behalf of the construction and maintenance of the State highways. The Good Roads Association appointed at a late meeting a special committee consisting of Senator Platt of Waterbury, Frank T. Staples of Bridgeport, and C. M. Robinson, Secretary of the association, of New Haven to tender the kindly offices of the association to the Commissioner if desired by him. This tender was accepted and one or two conferences have been held, as a result of which a report was prepared and submitted to the State Good Roads Association at a meeting held in the Hotel Taft in New Haven, described in the New Haven Sentinel.

That an acute financial condition has been created in that State by reason of road construction and maintenance is freely recognized both by the State Highway Commissioner and the Good Roads Association. The Commissioner, in a letter addressed to Gov. Baldwin in March, set forth something of the situation. He said that at the present time there are substantially 1,420 miles of highway included in the trunk line system of the State. Of this about 900 miles have been improved in a more or less permanent manner, leaving about 520 miles uncompleted. Already about ten millions of dollars have been expended. Estimating the approximate cost of the remainder at $15,000 per mile, this will require a further expenditure of $7,800,000. This latter estimate, however, contemplates the use of more permanent pavement than was put down upon much of the completed portion.

Further provision must also be made at the approaching session of the General Assembly for maintenance of the trunk line roads already built and badly worn, and the Commissioner estimates that about $900,000 per year will be required for this work. The automobilists for this year will pay into the Treasury approximately $400,000, leaving a deficit of $500,000 that must be furnished by State appropriation. In addition to this, $500,000 a year seems to be necessary for the renewal of roads that were cheaply constructed at the beginning. This reconstruction work will probably extend over a period of eight years. Then the State aid roads will require $500,000 more per year, together with $150,000 for repairs and $100,000 a year for the engineering and operating department. The Commissioner sums up these various expenditures as follows:

Repairs to trunk lines, not including automobile fees	$500,000
Renewals and construction of trunk lines	500,000
State aid roads	500,000
Repairs to State aid roads	150,000
Engineering and operating department	100,000
Total	$1,750,000

For the fiscal term of two years twice this sum, or $3,500,000, will be required.

This prospective large annual expenditure for years to come may well cause hesitancy and profound consideration in the matter of road extension in the State. The situation is, however, no different from that in many other States. The fact is, in the earlier years of road building the State plunged too deeply into the water-bound macadam, which is now absolutely condemned, and built too many miles of this sort of insufficient construction. Wherever put down on the trunk line highways it requires resurfacing on a more permanent basis, and this work is now going on in various parts of the State. To carry on this work and to provide for new construction of a more lasting character is the problem to which the Commissioner and the State association are devoting themselves.

The Commissioner finds himself handicapped to a certain extent in his work by limitations placed upon him in the taking of land for straightening out and reducing the grades of highways. While he has power to change the layout of a highway or the grade, he has no authority for compensation in damages that may accrue to adjacent property owners, and this is sought by him.

Estimating that in road construction 40 per cent. is a fair proportion expended in permanent improvements, such as straightening lines, improving grades, and building concrete culverts and bridges, the commissioner feels that money to this amount for this purpose should be raised by bond issue. The thought is, that this work once done is finished and long-term bonds could safely be issued to meet this sort of expenditure. The remaining 60 per cent. of construction, which is not so long-lived, he thinks should be paid out of current revenues of the State; and unless this is done the road surfaces are liable to be worn out before the maturity of the bonds and the State would thus be likely to be called upon for new issues and there would be a constantly growing increase in the bonded debt.

Recognizing these conditions, the Connecticut Good Roads Association at its last meeting adopted the following platform, with which it proposes to go before the Legislature in aid of good roads and the State Highway Commissioner next Winter, and this platform was unanimously adopted:

First—That we approve the suggestion of Commissioner Bennett that the State must appropriate at least $3,500,000 for the purposes set forth in his letter to Gov. Baldwin.

Second—That the money spent in surfacing trunk line roads be expended in permanent pavements.

Third—That we favor a bond issue in the amount of $2,000,000, the proceeds to be expended for purposes of grading, straightening, and for building culverts upon trunk line roads at present unimproved, as for example, the trunk line from Hartford to Colchester to New London, and the trunk line from Middletown to Colchester to Willimantic.

Fourth—That we recommend that the State build no more water-bound macadam roads upon the trunk lines, but in the absence or sufficient funds to place a permanent pavement on State roads shall use a gravel surface where possible or leave the road as a well-drained dirt road.

Fifth—That we approve the idea of Mr. Bennett that the Highway Commissioner should be empowered to condemn land for highway purposes; that a proper method of compensating any property owner who is damaged thereby should be provided, and further, that the highway law should be codified so that the same may be uncontradictory of itself and readily understood and applied.

To Inspect Many Grade Crossings.

An inspection of all grade crossings in Central New York will be made under the direction of the Automobile Club of Utica, and the data regarding them, together with photographs taken of each crossing from various angles, will be submitted to the Public Service Commission. Recommendations will then be made that several of the most dangerous crossings be abolished. This announcement was made at a meeting of motorists in Utica last week.

ROUND WORLD SHOW ROUTE

American-Made Cars to be Exhibited in Australia and Java.

One of the Indianapolis automobile companies, either directly or through its distributors, is in the midst of a long show route, which began at the New York show in January. That exhibition had hardly begun when the distributor for the Sydney territory of Australia appeared and entered into negotiations for the complete exhibit. He wanted to take the cars direct to the wharf and load them for the long trip to the other side of the globe, in order to be sure of their arrival in Australia in time for the Sydney event, which is said to be the most important auto show held in the Far East. It was found wiser, however, to ship from Indiana to Vancouver and then over the Pacific.

The Semarang (Java) Show is another Far East exhibit where the car will be on view to motorists of the Orient, but this show is held earlier in April, so Sydney holds the record for distant shipment. In a period of six weeks recently shipments were made to England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland; to Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, Australia; Tasmania, New Zealand, Philippines, three cities in India, Malay Peninsula, Java, Japan, Arabia, Algoa Bay, Springfontein, Mossel Bay, South Africa, and Argentina and Chile.

BRIGHT LIGHT FOR TRUCKS

California Farmers Find Them Useful on Trips to Market.

Some California farmers are specifying electric lighting equipment on the trucks they are now purchasing. Commenting on this last week, R. C. Rueschow, sales manager of a motor concern, said:

"Nothing could be more logical; it was bound to come, and we are looking forward to a wide extension of the practice. The truck for the farm finds one of its greatest uses in the long night haul to market, where it can cut down the hours on the road and beat competition to the best locations. In such service a good lighting equipment plays no small part.

"M. Izium, a rancher near Gardena, Cal., is enthusiastic over the way his electrically lighted truck performs. Much of his trip to market is over roads which are not boulevards by a long shot, but with the powerful lights he picks his way speedily and with a minimum of bumping for his produce."

FINAL TEST OF CARS IS PROBLEM

Appointment of Engineer, Subject Only to President, Has Solved It, Says Gilbert.

How to handle the final testing of cars has always been a problem in automobile factories. It seems simple, but is in fact a difficult matter to handle, according to J. M. Gilbert, President of one of the motor companies.

"Of course, the various inspections of parts and tests of motors, axles, and chassis are made under the supervision of the different department heads," said he the other day. "These automatically check each other. It is the final test—the last inspection of each finished car just before it is shipped—that causes trouble and heart burnings and harsh words at times. So small a thing as a screwdriver omitted from the tool kit of a new car may cause a complaint from the recipient—it must not occur. A sound however nearly inaudible, a tight or a loose door, a careless bit of trimming, a speck of dirt in the gasoline tank, wrong adjustment of oil or garoline; smoke from the muffler—these things are considered of the utmost importance. How to prevent them is the problem.

"I finally hit on a plan that is working to perfection in our plants. Instead of intrusting the final inspection either to the production or the sales department, I have appointed an inspector who reports only to the President. He is amenable to no others, is subject to orders and can be removed only by the President. It relieves the sales department of all worry and complaints. As the only one who can say accuracy before speed, the President is the only one who can determine impartially when speed interferes—if it ever does—with accuracy. As I consider this a matter of the utmost importance, I appointed instead of a mere mechanic a man who is an engineer. I'd like to see a car get past him that isn't in perfect tune or finished to the last detail. Since the inauguration of this plan the complaints of whatsoever nature—even a loose top iron or the omission of a tire iron from a tool kit—have been reduced to less than one a day average."

NEED GOOD PISTON RINGS

They Are Vital to Retain Compression and Prevent Oil Leakage.

"The demand for a highly efficient piston ring is growing more rapidly than the demand for almost any other motor part."

This statement in an article in a recent number of The Horseless Age shows that the automobile owner realizes the importance of studying the function and checking up the performance of the various parts of the motor. This has led to the discovery that the piston ring contributes much toward the attainment of satisfaction, comfort, and economy in the operation of a car.

The explanation is simple once the proper function of the piston ring and its relation to the production of power is understood—viz., to prevent the escape of gas from the combustion chamber when undergoing the necessary compression and to keep out surplus oil working up from the crank case. To do this a piston ring must be perfectly fitted or seated to the cylinder, its radial expansion must be equal throughout its entire circumference, and not only equal but sustained. It must not have any unsealed openings, cuts or expansion vents, because such openings make any quality of gas or oil proofness impossible.

CRUISING HACKS CUMBER 5TH AVE.

Drivers, to Get Any Business, Make Frequent Turns and Block the Corners.

REMEDIES ARE SUGGESTED

Traffic Expert Tells Aldermanic Committee Stands with Signals Are Needed for Horse Cabs.

On the 1st of August, 1913, the new public hack ordinance went into effect. Among others who hailed this ordinance with joy was the Fifth Avenue Association, because the ordinance promised not only to lower cab fares, but also to take off the cruising hacks from our business streets and make them stand at designated places in side streets. Cheaper cab rates are now an accomplished fact, but cruising hacks have become a far greater nuisance and hindrance to smooth movement of fast vehicular traffic on Fifth Avenue.

A close investigation made by J. Bernstein, Traffic Engineer, under the auspices of the Fifth Avenue Association, discloses the following conditions:

Certain side streets were designated as public hack stands by the Mayor, through the License Bureau, and for a short period some of the cruising hacks took their places on these stands. A very brief experience, however, proved that, owing to the absence of an adequate signal system, it was impossible for the drivers of such hacks to earn a living, and, therefore, they promptly abandoned the stands and again took to cruising up and down the avenue. A specific count in the region from Thirty-second to Forty-second Street shows that the number of cruising hacks doing a regular business on Fifth Avenue has almost doubled since the census was taken in December, 1912. The percentage of empty hacks to cabs actually transporting passengers is now a little more than 4 to 1.

Analyzing the statistics gathered, proves that the average cab driver is employed in transporting passengers for a period of fifty-two minutes during the hours from 2 to 6 in the afternoon; not a very profitable business proposition for the owner of the hack. That hackmen still continue to drive up and down Fifth Avenue within a very few blocks is due to the fact that motor cabs are quite well distributed now on designated stands throughout the city and in spite of their being a little more expensive than a horse-drawn cab, they are freely patronized by the public since they are always in sight. Thus a large number of horse cabs that used to find employment during the day in various parts of the city are trying to recoup themselves by crowding Fifth Avenue where most of the fares are to be picked up and the anomaly of a decrease in the total number of all-horse cabs throughout the city accompanied by a large increase of the number of horse cabs in the restricted locality of Fifth Avenue finds its explanation.

Article 7, Section 5 of the public hack ordinance, legalizes the cruising hacks. In an attempt to regulate them, however, there are some stringent rules for the method of how the cabs should move. Indeed, no cruising hack could possibly live up to the rules laid down in this paragraph and pick up a passenger, according to Mr. Bernstein. The very fact that he wants to solicit business compels the hack driver to move at the slowest possible speed and to seek the corners where such passengers are waiting. The Police Department is doing all in its power to check this evil, but it is practically impossible for the traffic man in the middle of the street to successfully prosecute the offenders. Legal evidence to convict one of those hackmen must be so technical that it is out of the question for anybody unless he devotes his time exclusively to the watching of specified hack drivers to gather it.

The situation has been brought to the attention of the Aldermanic Traffic Commission, and at the last meeting of this commission Mr. Bernstein suggested the following as remedies:

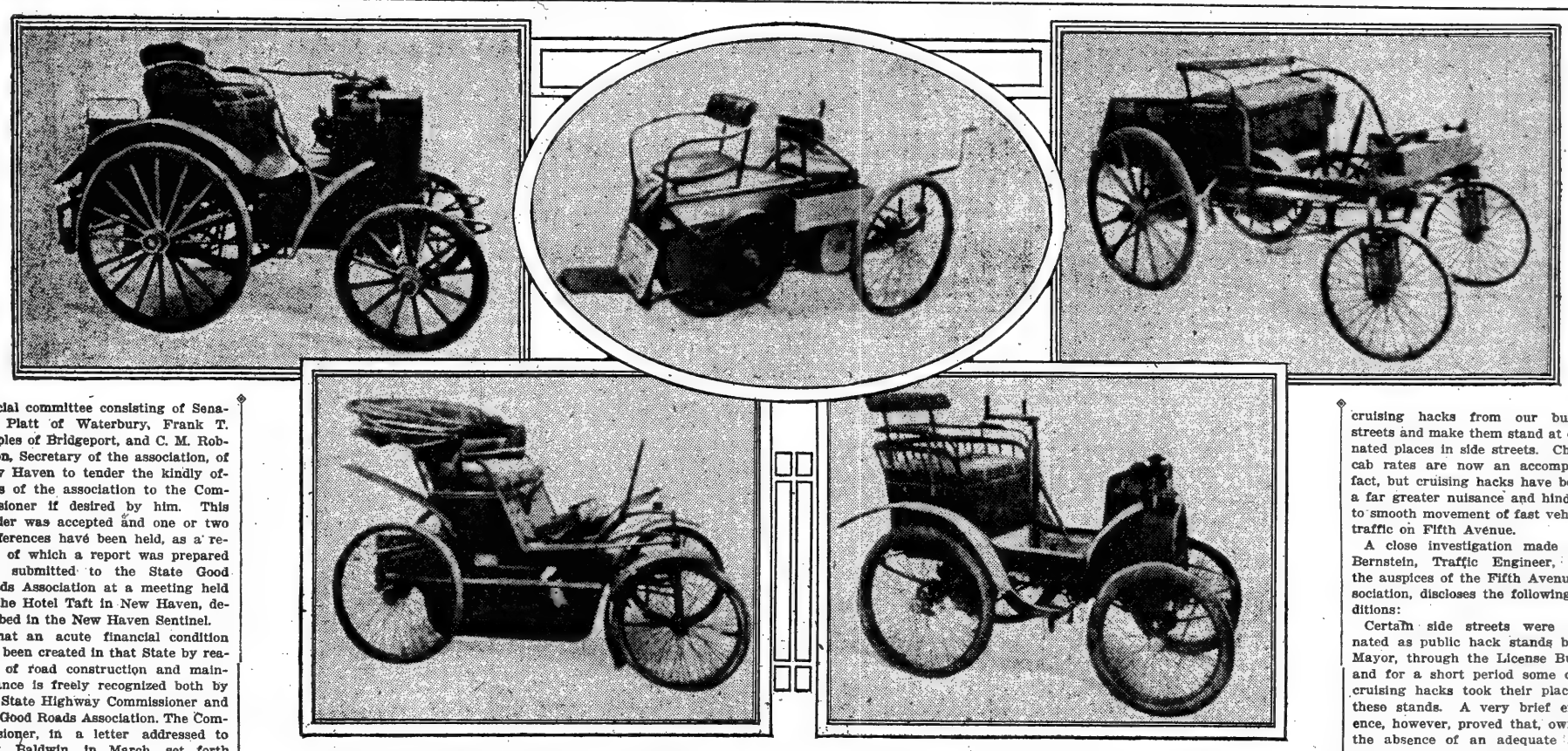
1. The public hack ordinance should place responsibility for its enforcement exclusively in the hands of the Police Department. At the present time two departments, the Bureau of Licenses and the Police Department, are charged with enforcement of this ordinance. Experience has shown that responsibility divided between two departments does not work out well.

2.—A system should be evolved by which the Police Magistrates should notify the Commissioner of Licenses whenever a public hackman is fined by them for infringing on traffic regulations. The revocation of the license should be exclusively within the power of the Commissioner of Licenses. (To-day the Magistrates share this power with the Commissioner of Licenses.)

3.—The cruising of hacks should be absolutely forbidden. Specified stands should be assigned in the proper locations for horse cabs as well as for motor cabs, and they should be compelled to use them. In order, however, to be fair to the cab drivers some system of signals should be installed at every cabstand, so that the hack driver might be promptly notified when and where he is wanted. The first man in the line should be the one to answer the call.

4.—Horse-drawn cabs should be equipped with taximeters.

5.—The rate of fare for horse-driven vehicles should be changed so as to read: "for the first half mile or any fraction thereof, 25 cents; for the second half mile or any fraction thereof, 25 cents" the rest of the charges to remain as they are. This would give an opportunity to a large number of shoppers to go from store to store at small expense and would prove a good source of income for the cab men.



THESE WERE FORERUNNERS OF THE LUXURIOUS CARS OF TO-DAY.

Some of the first cars of makes which made motoring history abroad are here shown. At the top, on the left is a 2½-horse power Panhard and Levassor of the vintage of 1891. In the centre is an old Wolseley, and on the right a car designed in 1895 by John Henry Knight, believed to have been the first gasoline two-seated car made in England. Below, on the left, is a Lanchester phaeton, which won a gold medal in 1899, and on the right the first Renault, a machine of 1¾-horse power, built in 1898.

400,000 Users Found Goodyear

The Greatest Tire

Yet 16 Makes Now Sell at Higher Prices

We Dropped 28%

In 1913, No-Rim-Cut tire prices dropped 28 per cent. No other tire dropped that much. Our mammoth output and new equipment gave us great advantage. And we pared our average profit last year down to 6½ per cent.

Now 16 makes sell at higher prices. Some up to one-half higher. You can get four Goodyears for the price of three of several rival makes.

Our All-Weather tread, double-thick and tough, as flat as a smooth tread, yet presenting to wet roads the deepest, sharpest, most resistless grips.

These features have made No-Rim-Cut tires the most popular tires in the world. They have won, we judge, at least 400,000 users. They have saved tire users many millions of dollars. Yet not a tire sold at higher prices offers you any one of them.

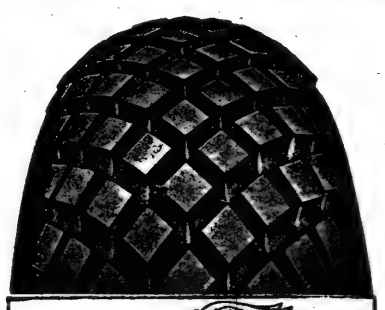
Yet All Lack These

Yet all those higher-priced tires lack these four exclusive features:

Our No-Rim-Cut feature, which has ended rim-cutting entirely.

Our "On-Air" cure, which extra process costs us $1,500 daily. It is done to save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

Our rubber rivets, hundreds of which we create in each tire before we vulcanize. They are formed at the point where tread separation occurs, and they lessen this danger by 60 per cent.



GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

Then Why Over-Pay?

Men are right in seeking the utmost in a tire, whatever the utmost costs. Tires skimped to sell at an underprice are the costliest tires in the long run.

But the evidence is that No-Rim-Cut tires are the best tires built today. And no reasonable reason can be given for a higher price.

Any dealer will supply you Goodyears if you say that you prefer them.

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This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

Any Dealer can supply you Goodyear Tires. If the wanted size is not in stock he will telephone our Local Branch.

(1388)

MOTORING NEWS OF THE WEEK

EARLY SPRING RUN IN WESTCHESTER

Trip Outlined by A. C. A. Bureau of Tours Touches Many Historic Spots.

OVER GOOD STATE ROAD

Revolutionary and Dutch Associations On Route Through Beautiful Rolling Country.

New York City motorists are fortunate in having at their very door such a fine touring ground as Westchester County with its many excellent State roads. This section has great diversity of scenery, and many points of historic interest may be visited.

After leaving the city, the run is along Long Island Sound; then the trip carries one through a rolling country and then through a region of lakes and reservoirs in a more rugged section; the return follows the Hudson River with its ever-varying scenery.

The first lap of the trip outlined by the bureau of tours of the Automobile Club of America, leads to New Rochelle, eighteen miles from the clubhouse. The best road to this point will be found by running along the Grand Concourse, Fordham Road, Pelham Parkway, and the Shore Road.

New Rochelle was settled in 1687 by Huguenots from La Rochelle, in France. Here one may visit the monument erected to the memory of Thomas Paine, and also the homestead which was presented to him by the State of New York in recognition of his services to the cause of American independence.

Continue from New Rochelle along the Shore Road, known as the Boston Post Road, through Larchmont to Mamaroneck, where a turn left provides a good road by way of Mamaroneck Avenue to White Plains. In 1776 White Plains was the scene of a battle; the Americans, under Washington, had been driven out of Long Island and Manhattan by the forces of Gen. Howe. At White Plains the Americans halted and threw up earthworks; their appearance was so formidable that the British would not attack without reinforcements. Before their arrival the Americans retired under cover of a heavy storm to the hill country about New Castle. The actual fighting at the battle of White Plains consisted of the capture of an American redoubt by the British.

Leaving White Plains the preferable roads go by way of Lake Street and the boulevard around the Kensico Reservoir to Armonk, where a choice of routes is offered to Bedford. In order to visit New Castle Corners continue north from Armonk; this is State road in good condition and it passes through a hilly country whose fertile, shallow valleys are somewhat reminiscent of the Surrey Hills of England.

During the Revolution the commander of the Continental forces in this district had his headquarters at New Castle, and Major André was carried to this place after his capture at Tarrytown. Incriminating papers were found on André and the commander sent the news to his superior, Gen. Arnold, at West Point. This proved a timely warning for Arnold, who saw that his treachery would be discovered, and immediately made his escape to the British warship Vulture, which was lying in the Hudson. André was confined in a barn at New Castle until taken across the river to Tappan for trial.

At New Castle Corners a turn to the right leads over State road to Bedford. A sharp turn right, at the church, in Armonk, will make the route to Bedford shorter by some three miles than that by way of New Castle Corners.

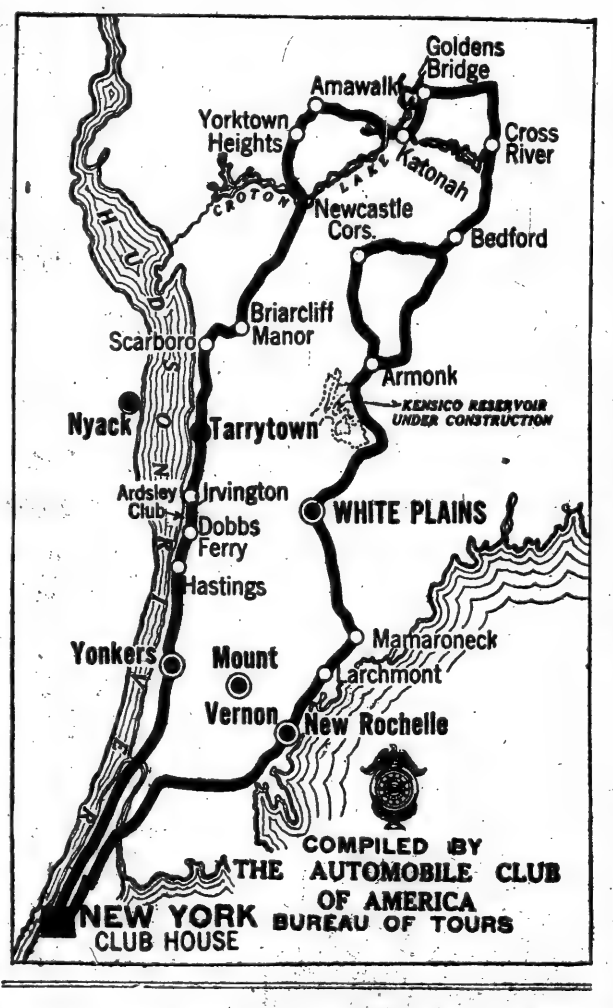
State road in good condition continues north and passes along the end of the beautiful Cross River Reservoir to Cross River. Here a turn left is made on State road leading in a westerly direction, and this is to be followed through Katonah to Amawalk, thence south to Yorktown Heights, noted for its ancient church and still more ancient graveyard.

Continue south and cross Croton Lake, the largest reservoir in the entire Croton system, and one mile and a half after crossing the railroad, at this station, take the right fork and good State road will be found through Kitchawan to Ossining. From Ossining run south through Scarborough over the Albany Post Road to Tarrytown, which dates from 1647, when the settlement was made by a colony of Dutch farmers.

Washington Irving states that this town earned its name from the good Dutch housewives of the neighborhood, who so dubbed it, "because of the propensity of their husbands to loiter about the tavern on market days."

It is told that at the time of the Revolution all this lower section of Westchester County was the stamping ground of two bands of rascals known as "Cowboys" and "Skinners." These two irregular "troops," supposedly attached one to the Tory and the other to the Patriot cause, were, in reality, bands of marauders who nominally fought under separate flags, but who, in practice, generally joined forces to plunder.

MAP OF WESTCHESTER RUN.



URGES BRICK ROADS.

Auto Chamber of Commerce Favors Gov. Glynn's Plan.

No more significant good roads message ever has been delivered by a State Executive than that by Gov. Glynn at Albany a few days ago, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

He said that New York must either change its road policy or prepare to levy a perpetual yearly road tax of $2 on every man, woman and child in the State. Instead of roads that wear out in ten years and cost $1,000 a year per mile to maintain, roads must be built that will last from twenty to thirty years and cost only $10 to $50 a mile for repairs. Even if New York were compelled to pay $25,000 a mile for brick roads he said it would be economy to build such roads instead of macadam roads in all places where the State highways are subjected to heavy automobile traffic.

Under the fifty-year bond issues the 12,000 mile State road system will wear out forty years before it is paid for unless durable construction is adopted. Although the first cost of concrete roads is from $2,000 to $3,000 more per mile than the best macadam, and brick roads cost from $10,000 to $12,000 more, the saving in yearly maintenance of the brick road would amount to $10,000 a mile. The Governor proposes to cut the cost of building such roads to a figure little higher than that of macadam roads by employing convicts in the manufacture of vitrified brick in plants to be erected by the State.

OUR CARS CLIMB HILLS.

This Quality One Reason for Their Leadership in Southern Cuba.

There was a decided advance of the automobile business in Santiago in 1913 and there are now about eighty-six cars in the city, of which seventy-two are American, eight Italian, two French, one German, and three miscellaneous. As the figures show, the United States Consul there stationed reports, the American car is most popular and there are about twenty different makes from the United States in the city. The liking for the American product is due partly to the comparative ease and speed with which it climbs steep hills, as this section of the island is very hilly.

One of the best and most attractive automobile roads in Cuba is that from Santiago to Puerto Boniato and San Luis, built during the American occupation of Cuba in 1898 and 1899. This road is very steep and winds up the side of a mountain over 2,000 feet high. It is considered by chauffeurs as a severe test of the hill-climbing abilities of any car, and they assert that no car represented here can climb this road as easily as the American cars and at the same time overheat the motor little more than in ordinary driving.

The most popular type of car in this district is the open five or six seated car. Closed cars such as the landaulet, coupé, and limousine have had no sale in this section of the island because of the hot climate, and there is only one closed car, a limousine, in the city.

Several American manufacturers are represented here by local agents, but there is no agency devoted exclusively to the sale of automobiles, and considering the limited mileage of good roads available for motoring and the number of cars already in use it is doubtful if it would pay automobile manufacturers to establish an agency here for the exclusive sale of their cars. It is believed that there is an opening here for the sale of repair parts and accessories.

ADAM SMITH WOULD HAIL MOTOR CAR

Head of Three A's, After Trip Through Country, Says It Banishes Boundary Lines.

"If Adam Smith, the great Scotch economist, who set forth so concisely the interdependence of the town dweller and the farmer, could only return to life to-day he would join with us in hailing the motor-driven vehicle as a wonderful economic factor in effectively welding together the means of communication between community and country."

President John A. Wilson of the American Automobile Association has included this paragraph in the report which he will make to the meeting of the Executive Board, to be held in Buffalo, April 29, upon his return from the ocean-to-ocean visiting trip to the association's State and local clubs. Commenting further, the head of this body of motor car owners will say:

"In encouraging and making it possible for people to leave centres of population and live comfortably in the country, the automobile has been the missing necessity, as has been made apparent by the quickly insistent manner in which it has come into its own. This introduction of a new vehicle on the highways has brought with it the demand for essential changes in road construction and maintenance, in the character of laws governing traffic movement, and in the preparation and dissemination of information for the wider range of motor car use. With horse-drawn vehicles travel was comparatively local; motor-driven transport of men and merchandise is not only intercounty, but interstate as well, for it must be remembered that the geographical location of our most important cities has comparatively little to do with State lines.

"After a trip across the country, which has included talks and conferences with officers and directors of A. A. A. clubs, I can hardly fail to note the pronounced enthusiasm of men who are laboring for all those things which tend to accelerate the use of the vehicle that now enters into every progressive phase of human existence. In every State visited I found the same demand for highways improvement, the reaching out from market places to outlying farms, and the more healthful relationship in the earnest co-operation between communities, town and country, and noticeably in the greater understanding between States as to their common needs.

"While I am purposely placing it as a secondary matter, it is entirely right that those States which possess scenic attractions second to nothing found in Europe should be assisted in making these assets collectible, for it is entirely too true that many of our well-to-do people spend their lengthy vacations in foreign countries, when they have near at hand, but, unfortunately, inaccessible, equally attractive health-giving resorts within the confines of their own country. A tour which would embrace Yellowstone, Glacier Park, the Yosemite Valley, and the Grand Canyon could not be duplicated in European countries, and I have only mentioned a few of the best known of our national recreation places. Let us not alone provide for our material needs, but at the same time avail ourselves of Nature's manifold treasures."

SKIDDED INTO DANGER.

Tester in Ohio Oil Fields Had Encounter with a "Nitro" Wagon.

Testing automobiles down around Findlay, Ohio, is not at all a safe proposition in many cases, for Findlay is located in the northern Ohio oil belt and men drive wagons loaded with nitro glycerine around that country regularly. Sales Manager George S. Waite of one of the motor companies there describes the experience of one of the testers as going up against "a real hard proposition." Mr. Waite said last week:

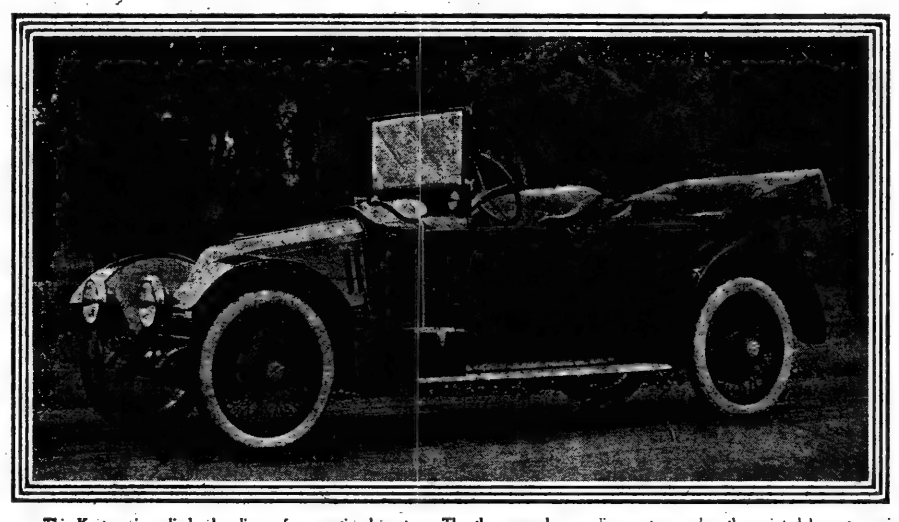
"The feeling of one of our testers in a recent trip can hardly be described. He was traveling fast over one of the roads around Findlay on one of the long, hard journeys we require every car to pass through before shipment. This tester, pursuing his daily avocation of submitting a new car to the hardest sort of a test, discovered ahead of him and going in the same direction one of the rather too familiar 'nitro' wagons. Approaching the wagon he blew his horn.

"The driver of the wagon, instead of turning to the right to give passage room, turned to the left and the tester saw trouble in sight immediately, for the side of the roadway was a ditch so deep and with such steep banks that it was death to turn into it and again death to go ahead. The tester applied his brakes violently, but the road was slippery and the car started a skid that threatened to land it up against the wagon with a thud that promised to result in trouble of the sort not regularly sought. Visions of past misdeeds flew through the mind of the tester. The car skidded right into the wagon but nothing happened other than an exclamation of horror from the driver as he struck. His return to the factory in the car, which was not damaged, was made at a pace that blocked the wagons on the road, for the incident for the time being had robbed him of his nerve."

Farmers Will Take Many Cars.

It is estimated by automobile marketing authorities that people living outside large cities will buy the majority of the motor car output this Spring. Bumper crops in all sections of the country have put the rural population in a state of financial wealth. Since the automobile has proved of such economic value to country life, farmers and residents of the smaller towns and cities are expected to buy thousands of cars this year.

CARRIES RADIATOR BACK OF THE BONNET



This Keeton six cylinder has lines of an exotic character. The thermo-syphon cooling system makes the pointed bonnet possible. Wire wheels are standard equipment, as they are on many of the 1914 cars.

A SONG OF THE ROAD.

Sing a song of motor cars, a pocketful of dough. Some for dinners and cigars, and some to go for show. Some for ferry tolls and tires, and some for gasoline, and some for labor that aspires to running the machine.

But yonder is a meadow
All beautiful and fair,
And the yellow-breasted meadowlarks
Are singing everywhere.

The owner's in the front seat counting up his roll, and the watchman at the toll gate is waiting for his toll. This for that, and that for this, a dollar here and there, and twenty greenbacks in a row for going anywhere.

But yonder is an orchard
Immaculately white,
And every blossom beautiful
And dancing in the light.

The madam's in the back seat showing off her clothes, and these are very beautiful, as everybody knows. Dusterettes and cravenettes, tailor suits and veils, and all the other pretty things they capture at the sales.

But yonder is the dogwood
A-blooming on the hill,
And beauty in its burgeoning
Enough for any bill.
—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

HIGH MORTALITY IN AUTO BILLS

Only 23 Out of 182 Measures Introduced This Year Have Become Law.

WHAT THESE PROVIDE

Report on Legislation Affecting Motor Vehicles in Many States Prepared by A. A. A.

Much relief will be given to those interested in automobiles and motor trucks by a report just issued by the American Automobile Association showing the present status of motor vehicle and highway legislation, which the big organization of motor car owners has been watching very closely during the Winter and Spring.

Of ten Legislatures convened, eight have adjourned. These are New York, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Mississippi. The Massachusetts session will continue another month or two and Rhode Island one month more. The only other regular sessions will be in Georgia, to convene June 27, and in Louisiana, to convene May 11.

Record of bills up to the middle of April is as follows:

State.	No. of bills introduced: Sen.	H'se.	Bills Pass.	Bills Sign.	Bills Vetoed.
Kentucky	6	9	1	1	..
Maryland	6	16	3	3	..
Massachusetts	6	42	4	4	..
Mississippi	3	4	2	2	..
New Jersey	9	15	4	3	1
New York	15	13	3	2	1
Ohio	..	..	1	1	..
Rhode Island	5	6	3	2	..
South Carolina	2	5	2	2	..
Virginia	8	8	4	3	1
Totals	59	123	27	23	3

No drastic or very objectionable measure has been enacted in any State, but a number of bills approved by automobilists have been enacted. Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island have adopted laws requiring lights on all vehicles at night.

Of fourteen bills in Kentucky, some very bad, only one got through. It is a general measure which, as amended, fixes registration fees for motor cycles at $5, cars of 25 horse power and less $6, of 25 to 50 horse power $11, and of more than 50 horse power $20.

In Maryland the only important new law regulates speed of motor vehicles, prohibiting speed exceeding thirty-five miles an hour, and limits trucks weighing four to eight tons, with load, to fifteen miles an hour; those weighing more than eight tons to twelve miles, and traction engines to six miles. It limits widths to 90 inches, gross weight to fourteen tons, and weight per inch of tire to 800 pounds.

New laws in Massachusetts prohibit use of muffler cut-outs, relate to garages in Boston, and grant privileges to non-resident motorists. Forty-eight bills were introduced.

New York passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to violate traffic rules in New York City, but a bill to include motorcycles in the motor vehicle law, which passed both houses, was vetoed April 13.

Only one bill of general importance got through in New Jersey. It authorizes park boards to limit the speed of motor vehicles, and even to exclude them from park drives. The Administration measure to exempt motor vehicles from personal property tax and increase registration fees was defeated. A bill authorizing the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to increase the number of special inspectors to thirty and to appoint men from other State departments upon request passed both houses, but was not approved.

An extraordinary session of the Ohio Legislature passed a general license bill to take the place of the law of last year that was declared unconstitutional. It provides a fee of $2 for motor cycles, $3 for electric vehicles, $5 for all other motor vehicles, and $20 for dealers' licenses. Chauffeurs must be examined and pay $1 for registration.

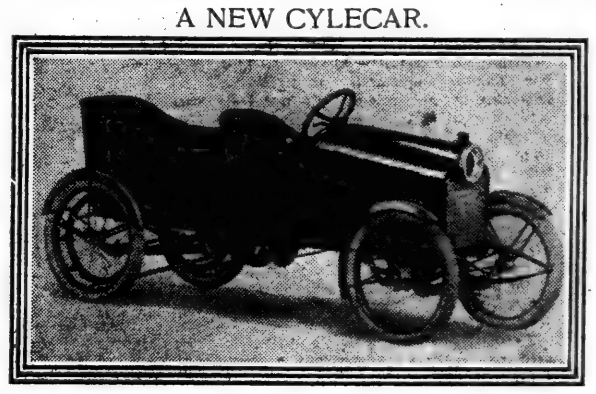
Mississippi also enacted a new law for the ohio declared unconstitutional. It is called a "Privilege Tax" act and fixes the rates at which motor vehicles are permitted to use the roads as follows: Motor cycles $2.40, electric vehicles $4.80, commercial vehicles up to 4,400 pounds capacity $8.40, and exceeding this capacity $16.80, all other motor vehicles 36 cents per horse power. The funds go for road improvement and repair. A flat fee of $2 is required for registration and number tag.

Only one bill of more than local interest was enacted in Virginia. It prohibits driving a truck, tractor, or traction engine fitted with cleats or lugs that will cause injury to the road over any turnpike that has been treated with bitumen or other binder.

Three other Virginia laws permit local authorities in Accomac, King William, and Spottsylvania Counties to levy special license taxes to provide funds for construction and maintenance of roads in these mountainous regions. Another prohibits speeding of motor cars between Big Stone Gap and Appalachia in Wise County.

The only bills enacted in South Carolina were local measures permitting special automobile licenses in Beaufort and Oconee Counties to increase the road fund.

A NEW CYLECAR.



One of the features of this cyclecar, the Merz, is the headlight embodied in the top of the bonnet. It is a narrow tread vehicle, of course.

Hupmobile

This Happens Often

Big corporation out West uses a "battery" of cars.
Tried one Hup. Threw out all the others; and made it *all* Hups.
Kept track of every cost—gasoline, oil, repairs, replacements—*even deterioration.*

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After six months they charged the Hup with a cent a mile deterioration.
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That was the last straw—the others went out and Hups came in.
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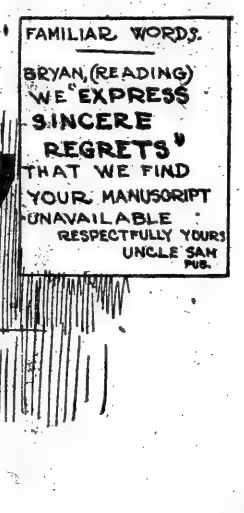

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BRYAN, (READING) WE EXPRESS SINCERE REGRETS" THAT WE FIND YOUR MANUSCRIPT UNAVAILABLE RESPECTFULLY YOURS UNCLE SAM PUB.

LOST!

MARCUS

UNCLE SAM: "WELL! YOU WOULDN'T HAVE THE BIRD!"

THE BARBER: "YOU'RE NEXT"

AN IMPOSSIBILITY

TEDDY: "WHAT! AND WITHOUT MY HELP?"

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN | NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1914 | 12 PAGES

THE MEXICAN PEOPLE'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

L. Gutierrez de Lara, an Active Constitutionalist, Presents the Side of the Revolutionary Party in a Book to be Published This Week

THE MEXICAN PEOPLE: THEIR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM. By L. Gutierrez De Lara and Edgcumb Pinchon. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

HUERTA is the bitterest enemy of the Mexican Constitutionalists. Will they on this account welcome the United States attack upon him? Not if Señor L. Gutierrez de Lara, for years an active Constitutionalist, is to be believed. The Mexican people, he says in his book which will be published this week, are utterly opposed to American intervention, even if it is intended to support Carranza.

He writes:

> When during the fateful twelve days' battle in Mexico City a rumor of American intervention, more alarming than usual, was communicated to Madero, he remarked coldly that he was thoroughly anxious for that intervention, for he was confident of the surprise the American Government would receive in discovering that they had to deal with Japan. * * * The fact that the Mexican common people to-day indorse this policy of Madero's, and prefer to encounter the manifest evils of a Japanese alliance rather than retain the integrity of their country under the sufferance of the United States, shows to what disastrous extremes the policy of the American plutocracy has driven them.

This is only one of the startling statements that crowd the pages of "The Mexican People; Their Struggle for Freedom." Señor de Lara, its author (Mr. Edgcumb Pinchon collaborated with him,) is a leader of the Revolutionary Party, with which he has been actively associated since the Diaz régime. He was sentenced by Diaz to be shot, but escaped to this country in the cab of a locomotive. Later, it is said, his enemies tried to have him deported from the United States on the charge of conspiring to assassinate Mr. Taft, who was then President, and this book was begun in jail. Of course, it is a strongly partisan document.

What is it that the revolutionists want? What is this Mexican Constitution of 1857 which has caused so much bloodshed, and still causes it? These two questions Señor De Lara answers, and even those who are opposed to his advanced radical views on economics, religion, and everything else will admit that he speaks with an air of knowledge.

What the revolutionists want, he says, is nothing less than the democratization of the land. Ultimately, he says, there will come a new restoration, a new birth of Mexican democracy. He states that the entire working class of Mexico, the class that made Francisco Madero President and was, in Señor De Lara's opinion, betrayed by him, is aroused, and determined to establish something strongly resembling the Socialist ideal of the co-operative commonwealth.

"They are fighting to-day," he writes, "as they fought in the days of Hidalgo, of Morelos, of Guerrero, of Gomez Farias, of Juarez, for the land, for democracy. They will triumph. They must triumph. Nothing short of another criminal foreign intervention can stay their hand."

The Constitution of 1857, Señor De Lara says, is the exact expression of the aspiration of the Mexican people. It was forty years in making, and for fifty-seven years the struggle has continued to make it a reality. De Lara is, it has been said, thoroughly a radical, and it will not surprise the reader to learn that one of his chief reasons for upholding this constitution is that he believes it to be "the first national enumeration of the principle that the foundation of all social institutions is the rights of man, as directly and unalterably opposed to the rights of property."

This constitution, he says, is the ideal for which all the revolutionists—the peons in the fields, the students, the miners, the skilled mechanics—are ready to fight and die. Here is his own interpretation of some of the articles:

> Article I. The Mexican people recognize that the rights of men are the foundation and the purpose of social institutions. In consequence they proclaim that all the laws and authorities of the country must respect and sustain the warranties stipulated by this Constitution.
>
> Article II. In the republic every one is born free. The slaves who step into the national territory recover their liberty by this mere fact, and have the right of the protection of the law.
>
> Article III. All education is free. The law will determine which profession needs a diploma for its exercise, and what requisities are to be fulfilled.
>
> Article V. No man shall be compelled to work without his plain consent and without just compensation. The State will not permit to become effective any contract, pact or agreement with the purpose of the curtailment, the loss, or the irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of any man, may the cause be for personal labor, education, or religious vows. The law in consequence does not recognize monastic orders, and will not permit their establishment, no matter what may be the denomination or purpose for which they pretend to be established. Neither will be permitted a contract or agreement by which a man makes a pact for his proscription or exile.
>
> Article XXVII. Private property shall not be taken without the consent of the owner, except in case of public utility, and by just payment therefor. Religious corporations or institutions, no matter of what domination, character, durability, or purpose, and civil corporations when under the patronage, direction, or superintendency of religious institutions, or ministers of any cult, shall not have the legal capacity to acquire or manage any real estate except the buildings which are used immediately and directly for the services of the said institutions; neither will the law recognize any mortgage on any property held by these institutions.

This constitution was to take effect on Sept. 16, 1857. Comonfort, whom Señor De Lara frequently compares to Madero, was President, and Felix Zuloaga, whom he compares to Victoriano Huerta, was Commander in Chief of the army. Soon after Comonfort's inauguration, Zuloaga headed a powerful cuartelazo against the Government, proclaiming that the constitution was not acceptable to the nation, and was therefore abrogated; that Comonfort would remain President as the choice of the people, and that a Congress would be elected to frame a new constitution.

Comonfort fell in with Zuloaga's plans for a while, but later tried to re-establish the Constitution. Then Zuloaga led his army into Mexico City and took possession, abolishing the constitution and establishing himself Provisional President. Congress now formally impeached Comonfort.

Benito Juarez, Vice President, now legally became President. He left Mexico City for Guanajuato, and organized a Cabinet of Liberal veterans.

Now the country was well started on its great civil war. The Liberals and Conservatives, or the Constitutionalists and Reactionarics, as Señor De Lara calls them, fought many battles and Juarez was forced several times to change his seat of Government. Zuloaga sought, it is said, foreign intervention, and plunged the country into debt.

But there was trouble in the camp of the Reactionaries. Miramon, one of their most brilliant leaders, was proclaimed President after his victory over the Constitutionalists at Guadalajara. He declined the office, however, and continued loyal to Zuloaga. Finally, on Nov. 20, 1860, the Constitutionalists triumphed in a desparate battle, and on Jan. 11, 1861, President Juarez and his Cabinet were in power.

Señor De Lara goes on to tell in detail the events that disturbed his long-suffering country from 1861 to 1865, the intervention of France, England, and Spain, the establishment of Maximilian as Emperor. Then he describes the withdrawal of the French troops, and the victory

(Continued on Page 211)

WAR AS IT IS TO-DAY

Frederick Palmer's Novel "The Last Shot" a Vivid Picture of Modern Warfare—Latest Works of Fiction

THE LAST SHOT. By Frederick Palmer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

NOW that the stir of another Mexican war is in the air, Mr. Palmer's novel acquires a peculiar timeliness. War as he knows it is what the author seeks to paint; war as it is, not as it was or ought to be.

As correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the war of the Balkan allies against Turkey Mr. Palmer saw the Generals and soldiers of to-day in their war paint and produced word-pictures that gave the grim game to the life. Also, in several previous struggles, including that between the Japanese and Russians in Manchuria, he witnessed the game as we moderns play it, shorn of much of its glamour but of none of its horrors; war, wherein the individual becomes an infinitesimal cog in an infinitely complex machine.

It is this clash of huge machines, this grinding down of the individual that Mr. Palmer seeks to show in "The Last Shot"—this, and something more. For the author sees not only the present, but, in the light of what it has taught him, he strains his eyes into the future and its wars. According to his views, the individualist soldier of a less complex yesterday, reduced to the dumb, obedient cog of our day, will to-morrow not only regain his individuality but regain it with such a masterful sweep that he will brush away outworn militaristic traditions and make war forever impossible.

Here, then, is the theme of "The Last Shot"—war raised to the nth power of mathematical perfection and destroyed by that very perfection.

Mr. Palmer depicts two nations—called the Grays and the Brown—going to war, one with 5,000,000 soldiers, the other with 3,000,000, provided with whole fleets of dirigibles and aeroplanes, equipped with cannon and rifles of the deadliest varieties, manoeuvred by leaders who are professors of differential calculus rather than Generals as we imagine them. He describes men fighting in masses hitherto undreamed of, amid incredible devastation and carnage, yet suddenly halted when the millions of individual cogs, supposed to be impotent instruments of the driving will behind them, suddenly stop and ask, "Why have war? Why not have peace?" And, once they ask this question—once they answer it by throwing down their weapons and going home—war falls dead and peace settles for all time over the world.

As might be expected from one who has seen the real thing panoplied with all its terrors, the portions of Mr. Palmer's book in which he tells of the fighting between the Grays and Browns before victory finally crowns the latter are red with realism. They reach their culmination in the attack of the "human ram" of hundreds of thousands of Grays on Engadir, key-position of the Brown army. In these pages we have Mr. Palmer at his best:

> Then sounds more hideous than the flight of projectiles broke about them with the abruptness of lightnings held in the hollow of the Almighty's hand and suddenly released. The Browns' guns had opened fire. Explosions were even swifter in sequence than the flashes that revealed the stark faces. Dust and stones and flying fragments of flesh filled the air. Men went down in positive paralysis of faculties by the terrific crashes. Sections of the ram were blown to pieces by the burst of a shrapnel shoulder high; other sections were lifted heavenward by a shell burst in the earth.
>
> Men who were alive hardly realized life, so mixed were life and death. Infernal imagination goes faint; its wildest similes grow feeble and banal before such a consummation of hell.
>
> But the tide keeps on; the torn gaps of the ram are filled by the rushing legs from the rear. Officers urge and lead. Such are the orders; such is the duty prescribed; such is human bravery even in these days when life is sweeter to more men in the joys of mind and body than ever before. Precision, organization, solidarity in this charge such as the days of the "death-or-glory" boys never knew! Over the bodies of Peterkin and the barber's and the banker's

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ble to find. The book's satire is very delightful. Nor is it lacking in epigram. "I always prefer ideals to ideas, in women," one of the characters remarks. "Ideas are so apt, as a woman grows older, to be foreshortened into notions."

A STORY OF NEW YORK

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES. By Maximilian Foster. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.

THERE are, as Mr. Foster's hero philosophically remarks, two ways of keeping up appearances; one wholly vainglorious, the other "that kind by which men—women, too—strive tragically to save themselves from ruin," and both are among the experiences undergone by Jim Agnew and his wife Jennie during their brief career in New York.

Neither in the theme of this novel nor in its development is there anything especially new. The young couple, who come to New York from some small town or city possessed of a modest income and the best of intentions, only to find themselves more or less quickly engulfed in the maelstrom of the spenders, learning that "in New York, when you're out for a good time, it's easiest to buy it ready made," have figured in innumerable tales. The unusual quality which makes Mr. Foster's story "different" is its truthfulness. He seems to have a thorough knowledge of the life he has chosen to portray, and he has refrained from the use of glaring colors; if his picture is not flattering, it is certainly not exaggerated. There is nothing vicious in the Hodges and their set; they merely lived altogether in the present, "thoughtlessly, carelessly, but always openly." They are typical, these two; the husband, whose constant hope it is to make some day "a killing" in Wall Street, meanwhile acquiring a good income by hook or crook, a familiar figure in café and restaurant, taking great pleasure in the deference paid him by head waiters; the wife, lively, empty-headed, good-humored, enjoying herself every minute, not troubling to be a social climber, but welcoming gayly such pleasures and people as chanced to come her way, with motors, dresses, jewels, plenty of credit, and exceedingly little cash, her opinion, based upon experience, being that "if the grocer and butcher—all the rest, too—didn't expect to wait for their pay, half the families in New York would have to shut up shop"; both contriving to get along by occasional payments on account, ready to share their dinners and suppers and theatre seats with their so-called friends as long as those friends themselves keep up appearances. They are real people, and their name is legion.

Jim—who himself tells the story—and Jennie are quite as real, and in describing them the author has strayed from the beaten paths, for it is Jim who loses his head and slips into extravagance, and Jennie, a lovable and normal woman, who does her best to hold him back, and when ruin stares them in the face after their discovery that they have been living at the rate of eight instead of five thousand dollars a year, meets the crisis with a fine honest courage which gives way only in that humiliating moment when the unpaid servants go on strike. And there is an excellent bit of irony in Jim's horror at the idea of his wife's accepting the twenty-five-dollar-a-month clerkship offered by the Church Aid Society, which would have saved her from the much harder work she was doing at home in her brave attempt to keep up appearances in the second and better way.

Among the minor characters, too, there are some excellent sketches of various metropolitan types: Figler, the slimy hanger-on, and his vulgar, snobbish wife; Oglebay, the popular and politic; Prentiss, the successful stock-broker; Mrs. Parmlee, through whom we get a glimpse of a New York very unlike that with which most of the book is concerned, and a few others. Mr. Foster has not made the common mistake of overcrowding his canvas. The book, though its moral is, of course, obvious, does not preach—it induces the reader to pause and think. For the feverish activity, the perpetual strain of that kind of "Keeping Up Appearances" which it describes, results often in a sort of general or mob mania—at least in a social nervous prostration with which we Americans may well be forced, sooner or later, seriously to grapple. The average novel dealing with this aspect of New York life is unimpressive because of its exaggerations and inaccuracies—any one acquainted with the facts can usually point out a dozen in as many chapters—but this, as has already been remarked, is not the case with Mr. Foster's book. His apartment houses and restaurants, his clerks and stage-setting are as real as his Amy Hodge—which is saying a good deal.

DRUM'S HOUSE

DRUM'S HOUSE. By Ida Wild. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

THE English novel, unlike the American, is often a very leisurely affair, and the author of "Drum's House" takes plenty of time to relate her narrative. Indeed, she has in this respect indulged herself more than was altogether wise; the book would be a better one if it were shorter and more compact. The behavior of Papa and Mamma Millincoe after Barbara's disappearance, for example, is perfectly natural, but it is described too much at length. They are by far the most attractive characters in the book, however, these two light-hearted, humorous, somewhat histrionic and very kindly people, who after years spent in gambling at various Continental watering places returned to the old house in the dull English County of Bandyshire in order that their two handsome daughters might have the proper matrimonial opportunities. Katherine they hoped would marry a title, and Barbara money; the former promptly fulfilled this aspiration, but the latter's career was one of many adventures and her fortunes, involving as they do those of a number of other persons, form the main thread of the plot.

In fascinating Barbara, who had "decided that it was a bore to think of anything but amusement," and who "collected the hearts" of all the men she met "as so much provender," the author has made a careful study of a light woman—a woman to whom deceit

(Continued on Page Following)

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sons, plunging through shell craters, stumbling, staggering, cut by swaths and torn by eddies of red destruction in their ranks, the tide proceeded, until its hosts were oftener treading on flesh than on soil. And all they knew was to keep on—keep on, bayonet in hand, till they reached the redoubt, and there they were to stay, alive or dead.

Yet, ever while this human ram is fighting, hurled to annihilation by the order of Generals at the end of telephone wires, many miles from the scene of conflict, it is thinking, thinking, ever thinking—thinking of a glorious dawn when such horrors cannot be. Public opinion, the force that nothing can resist, is maturing in the myriad ranks that seem but so much food for powder.

"All goes back to the public—to that enormous body out there!" says the Premier of the Gray nation to the commander of the Gray armies, as he motions to the street before his palace. And he continues prophetically:

> To public opinion! To the people! I have seen them pressing close, about to remove me from power, and I have started a diversion which made them forget the object of their displeasure. I have thought them won one day, and the next I realized that they were going against me. Thank Heaven for the brevity of their memory, or we leaders would be hung high by our own inconsistencies! He who leads sees which way they will go, rushes to the head of the procession, discovers them to themselves and turns a corner and they follow, thinking that they are going straight to the point. But always they are there, never older, never younger, never tiring—there, smiling or scowling or forgetting all about you, only to have a sudden fierce reminder overnight to surprise you—and our masters, yours and mine! For no man can stand against them when they say no or yes.

Thus spoke the Gray Premier before the war; that he spoke truth is proved by the soldiers who fight the war. The victorious Browns, reaching the frontier of their flying foes, refuse point blank to invade the Gray country.

"We will defend our country," they tell the Brown Government, "but we will not set foot on the country of others."

It is super-civilization's clarion call. And, across the frontier, the Government of the vanquished Grays, built on the outworn traditions of dead yesterdays, collapses, and the Gray Commander in Chief, the incarnation of machine-made militarism and of unscrupulous personal ambition, puts a bullet into his brain—the "last shot," this, from which the book takes its name.

Mr. Palmer's theme is a big one, and his descriptions of modern warfare in its various phases are vivid, the result, evidently, of his personal experiences in the field as a war correspondent. It is in the elaboration of this theme that his book gathers something of the permanent value that pertains to what is known as "a human document," and it is as a picture of war rather than as a novel of plot and character, in which it is not particularly strong, that "The Last Shot" makes its appeal to the reader.

WORLD'S END

WORLD'S END. By Amelie Rives. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THAT a man may be superseded in his inheritance by his own unacknowledged child is surely a strange irony of fate and a new plot for a novel. But the distinction of "World's End" does not lie in the bizarre quality of its central situation. Princess Troubetzkoy has not only a new incident to give us, but an idea that is unfamiliar—the idea that a woman who has been wronged has not been irreparably stained thereby, that she may still deserve the respect of the world and keep her pride in herself, and that marriage itself may be freed alike from sex ownership and sex jealousy.

The hero of "World's End" knew that he was not the father of his wife's first child, though the child bore his name, and was believed to be his. The psychological interest of the story lies partly in the development of little Phoebe Nelson, who does not guess that her husband knows from what he rescued her, and in the attitude of Owen Randolph, who cares for his wife as his wife and not as his property, believes in her and respects her in spite of all that he has learned, and loves her little daughter because she is hers. Phoebe has had one romance, one wonderful May morning of poetry and beauty—and one sad mistake. From it she awakens to learn that her lover "really didn't believe in marriage," and to the escape that comes in Owen Randolph's offer of immediate marriage she yields without thought of a possible wrong to him. That realization comes later, with her love for the man she marries, and, after a long time, confession comes, too. And because her young lover was the nephew and heir of Owen Randolph, it is Phoebe and his own child who keep that selfish young coward out of his kingdom. Richard had been afraid to marry, and too weakly selfish to give up what he wanted, through his own action he loses his inheritance. Lest Owen Randolph be thought quite impossibly generous, it is as well to state at once that Richard very nearly loses his life as well. Randolph's consideration for his wife is founded, not upon a sentimental "chivalry," but on actual understanding; for this reason it cannot be extended toward Phoebe's betrayer.

It may, of course, be urged that Owen Randolph is, in any case, quite too good to be true, that "men aren't like that," that no man who loves a woman will consent to be deceived on the question of her chastity, or to father another man's child. The author of "World's End" evidently does not consider her hero an improbable sort of person. If he is, it is surely well that our jealous conventions should be given a jolt, and a new idea given us of generosity in marriage.

It is impossible to leave the subject of "World's End" without a tribute to its wholly delightful humor. Richard is a weakling and a coward, but he is irresistibly funny. For Richard is a decadent young poseur, who resembles nothing so much as the bleached orchids that one finds in the deep shadow of Alpine woods—a thing apart from life and vigor. And in the author's hits at her "villain" alone there is very keen observation and very brilliant fun.

A SATIRE

E The Complete and Somewhat Mad History of the Family of Montague Vincent, Esq., Gent. By Julian Hinckley. New York: Duffield & Co.

IN "E" Mr. Julian Hinckley has achieved both a satire and a story. As a novel the book is exceedingly interesting; it is a delightfully readable tale of the romance of a charming, and very real, heroine. As a satire it contains some brilliant comments, some funny and scathing sketches of people and things. The merit of the performance is the more pronounced in that "E" is a society novel—of which we have had many—and its irony is wholly social; at social irony, too, many a writer has set his lance a-tilt. It is not easy to combine both so that people will want to read the product. People will, however, want to read "E."

As the author points out, the complete history of "Montague Vincent, Esq., Gent," and his family is truly "somewhat mad." He enters the story with no hint of who or what he is, or whence he comes, when he is thrown from his horse in the hunting field, and taken into the home of 16-year-old Miss Edith Alden to regain consciousness. When he "comes to," on a large country estate, to which young Miss Alden is the heiress, he promptly resolves to marry her, and almost as promptly carries out his resolve. The "E" of the title page is their daughter, who, since the Alden lands have taken her father to the Stock Exchange and into "society," is brought up in Newport. Her background is one of "social prominence," of palaces, and of "climbers" more than once of actual melodrama, and sometimes of very questionable financial feats. And it is worthy of note that in writing a satire on modern society the author has a fling at the modern society novel as well.

Most of the character work in the book is exceedingly good. Several of the "modern types" are typified out of all humanness, but they are no less entertaining for that. The hard-hearted "religious" fanatic, the troubled "Glue King," the vulgar young woman who longs to "get in," and the other vulgar young woman who is "in" already, the inimitable Monty Vincent himself, and the millionaire bachelor who is the prince of his daughter's child-dreams—they are all interesting.

The author pokes fun at our "society," of course. But he does not fail to point out that although "society"—and the serious society novel—may be very ridiculous, class distinction in human absurdity is sometimes quite impossi-

(Continued on Page Following)

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MODERN DRAMA

Plays by Miss Akins and Mr. Howard in New Series

PAPA. An Amorality in Three Acts. By Zoe Akins. The Modern Drama Series. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.

THE RED LIGHT OF MARS. By George Bronson Howard. The Modern Drama Series. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

It is a rather disappointing selection which Mr. Edwin Björkman has thus far made to represent American play writing in the Modern Drama series. Neither "Papa," a trifle from the pen of Miss Zoe Akins of St. Louis, nor "The Red Light of Mars," by George Bronson Howard, will especially commend themselves to readers of good plays. "Papa" is an "amorality in three acts," and endeavors, with lukewarm success, to reflect the light touch, the brilliant and irresponsible dialogue, the general audacity of the Schnitzler satire. Dramatic construction, of course, there is none; whatever action there is subserves characterization, and whatever there is of characterization is only for the sake of conversation, which, after all, proves, in true modern fashion, to be the only thing of importance.

The following is a sample:

(Enter Papa—looking excessively English and speaking more so.)
Doris and Chloe (together)—Good morning, Papa darling!
Doris—How are you this morning, dear?
Chloe—Did you sleep well, dear?
Doris—Have you had your breakfast, dear?
Chloe—Are you going out, dear?
Papa—My darling daughters, I've come to confess something.
Chloe—It can't be anything really naughty.
Papa—You won't be vexed with me?
Doris—Of course not, darling.
Chloe—How simply beautifully that coat fits!
Doris—Papa is in trouble, Chloe. (To Papa) Now tell us, dear.
Papa—It's about my future; I—I want to settle down—
Doris and Chloe—Settle down!
Papa—And get to work.
Doris and Chloe (with horror)—Work!
Papa—Do something! Be of use!
Doris and Chloe (feebly)—Of use!
Papa—To myself—to my country!
Chloe (with relief)—To your country! Oh! is that all!
Doris (getting his idea)—You want to be an Ambassador.
Chloe—Which country will you take, dear?

The satire centres in Papa—Papa who uses "Pomegranate Glow" for his fading cheeks, who adores toast and marmalade and takes oceans of cream; Papa whose taste is infinite, whose charm is perpetually exquisite, and who furnishes the climax of the comedy by announcing his intention of going to work and being of some use to the world. It is none of it very subtle and the attempted frivolity falls by reason of its own weight, while the author's obvious inclination to the decadent is too self-conscious to contribute to "Papa's" success. On the whole, Miss Akins's audacity is only remotely audacious, her cleverness at best borrowed plumage, and though her gilbness is at times not unpleasing, one could wish that it had a genuine substructure of originality.

***

Whatever faults Mr. Bronson Howard's fantastic comedy may possess, it cannot be labeled "Made in Germany." In fact, it is obviously home talent, and yet Mr. Howard has evidently labored to produce something quite different from the typical American production. Which is unfortunate, for Mr. Howard is worse than negligible whenever he attempts to be ultra-modern and original. "The Red Light of Mars" is sub-titled as a philosophical comedy; in spots it is fair comedy, but throughout it is shallow and muddled philosophy. It chronicles a day in the life of the devil who is forced to be the connecting link between the dawning intellects of this planet and the superior mentalities of the men on Mars. It is the Devil who gives man knowledge and thus makes him fit for life on the next planet. In the twenty-four hours spent in the laboratory of Dr. Addington Agnus, who conserves life à la Dr. Alexis Carrel, the Devil dispenses considerable knowledge, chiefly in the line of self-revelations. He brings an invertebrate young scientist to a realization of his own spinelessness as well as of the possibilities in teaching his strong-minded fiancée the meaning of the word "obey." He portrays to a feeble young college professor the spectacle of himself tdadying to the Very Rich, and he likewise holds up his mirror before the Very Rich, who promptly decides to give all his goods to feed the poor.

The manner in which the Devil accomplishes this mental and moral metamorphosis is by having the various characters change bodies, occasioning such footnotes throughout the text as "It must be remembered that when the word Agnus is written, it means Agnus's spirit, and not his body that is now the Devil's," and "in referring to the light thereafter, Magnus is meant." This is a new variation of the old mixed identity device. Formerly it was only the folk on the other side of the footlights who could not tell who was who, while the audience was perfectly clear in its own mind. Now, however, Mr. Bronson endeavors to confuse every one concerned, both on the stage and off, an effort in which he is eminently successful. It is an unfortunate hodgepodge, a signal instance of the penalty one pays for trying to be too original. Yet there are plenty of good lines; to adapt Macaulay, the same words used differently might have made a play.

Buddhist Stories

Five interesting examples of the literature of the Orient are presented by Paul Dahlke in his volume of "Buddhist Stories," the translation of which he credits to the Bhikkhu Silacara. The stories are entitled "Death and Life," "Architect of His Fate," "The Love of Humanity," "Nala the Silent," and "Renunciation." (E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

especial bit of the coast had a bad reputation, and the sound which interfered with his sport was "a soft note like the cooing of a dove," several times repeated. It was no dove, however, who thus called him, but a girl with hair so beautiful that "spun gold powdered with garnet dust could not have equalled its splendor," eyes of a pure and perfect green, and a skin "milky white, tinged in the cheeks with the most delicate rose." That so charming a vision should have excited Kenmore's admiration and curiosity is certainly not to be wondered at, yet his first glimpse of this woodland nymph was merely the beginning of a series of adventures and hairbreadth escapes.

It was not long before circumstances and his own boldness brought Kenmore not only into a closer acquaintance with "the forest maiden, but face to face with that redoubtable person who called himself Adam, the First Man, lived with Eve in a mysterious garden, and possessed marvelous hypnotic powers by means of which he could make wild beasts and human beings alike do his bidding. He also accomplished some remarkable feats in the way of crystal gazing, and was altogether a fearsome individual.

Fortunately, Kenmore knew how to meet and thwart his mesmeric influence, and the forest maiden was the owner of a "seeing-stone," which proved exceedingly useful. This novel seems to be the work of a very young writer with some imagination and a good deal of ingenuity.

"THE SHIELD OF SILENCE"

THE SHIELD OF SILENCE. By M. E. Henry-Ruffin. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.35.

The title of this story finds explanation in the attitude of the priest to whom a dying man had made confession, toward the detective who spent years in trying to trace the dead man's murderer. The man, who had been stabbed at the door of his own home, has confessed to the priest that a woman whom he had once wronged had finally tracked him down and killed him. In the priest's hands he has left a large sum of money with the secret instruction for him to find the woman and give it to her for the support of their child. There is no clue to the murderer, but the detective believes that the priest knows, and, therefore, he shadows the Father's movements and brings to bear upon him every possible pressure. But against his shrewdness and determination the priest opposes the "shield of silence." The contest lasts for many years, and ends only with the death of the woman. Then, when they are both grown old, the priest burns the confession she had made to him and the detective the evidence with which he had finally traced the crime to her hand. The author has employed a method curiously different from that of most story writers who deal with crime and its detection. From the start the reader has full knowledge of what has happened, and there is no attempt to mystify him or lead him breathless with suspense through puzzling situations. The chief desire of the author seems to have been to arouse admiration for the priest's attitude. Some of the scenes of the story are laid in this country and some in Spain. The construction is loose and ill-jointed, and the style amateurish.

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

is perfectly easy and natural; idle, capricious, following her whims wherever they may lead her, craving novelty, passionate, unscrupulous, yet lovable; clever in a way, and, though selfish, not without generous impulses. Her character is portrayed at once delicately and firmly; she is an object of interest and even pity, where she might have been made merely repulsive. The contrasting Dymphna is not so well drawn, and her final departure, leaving Charmette behind, is out of keeping with her affectionate, conscientious disposition, upon which in the preceding pages so much stress has been laid.

The book is jerky, owing perhaps to its author's fondness for very short chapters as well as to its loose construction, yet a good deal of it is admirably written, especially several bits of dialogue, those portions in which the village affairs and gossip are described in a quietly satirical style, which is not without pungency, and the scenes in which Papa and Mamma Millincoe appear. For, though Barbara is the novel's raison d'être, her father and mother really dominate it; there is a certain freshness and originality in the manner of their presentation which will appeal even to the most jaded reader, and when the shadow of tragedy and shame falls across their path the way in which they meet it, their cheerful lies and steady courage add respect to the affection they have already won, and we are glad that they had Charmette to console them and never knew the whole truth.

Exactly what that full truth was the reader himself does not discover. On this point the narrative is never clear, and the events in particular which brought Barbara and Crawshay to the Presbytery and preceded the fire are altogether obscure. It is in this, the more dramatic part of her story, that the author falls; her gift is for quiet rather than for thrilling scenes. Dymphna's battle through the storm leaves one unmoved, as does Dummett's end, but the pictures of the bereaved mother stealing out at night to loosen the catch on the door, of the devoted parents taking the little bunch of wild violets to their lost "Barbie girl's" room are of the kind which bring a lump to one's throat.

"Drum's House" impresses one as the work of a talented writer. There is worth-while accomplishment in it, and very decided promise of achievements to come; when the author shall have learned to handle her material in the mass, so to speak, as well as she already does much, though not all of it, in detail. It is a novel which the discerning will read with considerable interest.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

SWEETAPPLE COVE. By George Van Schaick. Illustrated by George W. Gage. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35.

SWEETAPPLE COVE is up on the Newfoundland Coast, a little, barren outport, but, under Dr. Van Schaick's hand, its rocky shores blossom with rare flowers of brotherly love and devotion. The story is told in diary and letter form, the diary being written by a young physician who is there, partly to try his own mettle and partly because the forlorn place sadly needs a doctor's presence. Most of the letters are written by a young woman, and a very splendid young woman she seems, too, the daughter of a wealthy New Yorker, who has gone there in his yacht to try the salmon fishing. He breaks his leg soon after they land, and he and his daughter are held there by the accident for many weeks. And so the reader gets two views of the love romance that develops—the dawning of it in the man's heart and the unconscious revelations the girl makes of her own feeling as she writes intimately to her aunt. But there is, after all, very little of the ordinary love story in the tale. It is mainly a picture of the simple and unconsciously heroic daily life of the fishermen and their families and of the inspiring bigness and unselfishness of heart in the little group of people who try to minister to the appalling needs of the fisher folk, to help them in illness, to bring something more than incessant toil and hardship into their lives, and to bury them when they die.

In the pages of the story one finds close kinship with the accounts of Dr. Grenfell's devoted labors, but the chronicle is a brighter one than are those in which the public has been told of his mission. For, notwithstanding the underlying pathos and tragedy, as insistent in the lives of the people as the sound of the surf in their ears, one senses also content and happiness in their existence; beauty, serenity, and grandeur in the sea and the forest, and in the lives of the others that daily satisfaction and occasional exaltation which are the fruit of unstinted service. And there are also many gleams of humor.

The author is a New York physician who has spent much time during his vacations on the Newfoundland Coast, and in his story he describes people and scenes that he knows well. His publishers say that his characters nearly all have their prototypes in the little far-away corner of the coast that he has put into the book. At any rate, he has told his story with such simplicity and sincerity that he has invested it with the seeming of truth and with a vitality that engages and holds the reader's attention.

A WAR-TIME TALE

THE HOOSIER VOLUNTEER. By Kate and Virgil D. Boyles. Illustrated by Troy and Margaret West Kinney. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

A CERTAIN emotional timeliness marks this war-time story. All but the youngest of the newspaper readers who now watch anxiously for the latest news from Mexico and Washington have keen recollection of the tense nerves with which the country waited during the negotiations with Spain, and the flame of patriotism that set hearts on fire at the sinking of the Maine. And a few of the oldest readers—though only a sprinkling of them is left now—can still hark back to the solemn thrills and the deep anxieties of '61, and the grim determination of the four awful years that followed. And with emotions stirred by these inevitable memories there is quicker and warmer response to a tale that tells of war-ridden years, the battle frenzy, and the courage of heroes.

The authors might very well have put their title into the plural, for there are two of these Indiana boys who enlist at the beginning of the civil war and fight their way through in warm friendship. But one of them, by virtue of superior endowment of mind and character, is the leader and soon rises by gradual steps to the grade of Captain, while the other stays in the ranks. They are pitifully young when they enlist, still in their teens; but the authors are true to historical fact when they send them thus beardless into battle. For it is a matter of statistics that the civil war was fought mainly by boys.

The first of the book is taken up with the story of the boyhood of the two young men in Southern Indiana, and a pleasing, interesting picture is painted of primitive conditions. But one wonders if the conditions are not made a little too primitive for the time and the place, if they are not, indeed, lingering at least a quarter century behind their proper date. Afterward, as members of the Eighteenth Indiana, they join the Army of the Southwest and take part in the battle of Pea Ridge and later in the movements around about Vicksburg. All this portion of the book is remarkably well written. It shows war as it appears to the individual soldier, with his eyes blinded by smoke, the lust of the fight upon him, and moved by his human fears and his human exaltations. All through the pages there are scattered a thousand little touches of revealing truth, tragic or grimly humorous, and all of them thoroughly human. They are so true in their seeming that one guesses the authors to have culled most of them from the reminiscent tales of old soldiers. But the story, unfortunately, does not always keep to this level of quality. The conversations are often stiffly unnatural and some of the characters get quite out of drawing. But the story is worth while in its pictures of the soldier's life on march, in camp, and under fire.

A WOMAN OF TO-DAY

A LADY AND HER HUSBAND. By Amber Reeves. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

THE first thing to be noted of Miss Reeves's novel is its modernity. A piece of fiction could hardly be more thoroughly up to date in both tone and matter. And the next is the striking truth and vitality of its characterization. The two chief characters, a husband and wife, are strongly realized, and they are complete and real in their seeming. At the same time they are true types of modern life.

The author's choice of a heroine is one of the features of the book that mark it as being quite in the advance guard of fictional tendency and as being also a reflection of some of those whirlabout changes in current thought and feeling that come so suddenly as to be sometimes a bit dizzying. One of the important characters is a lovely young woman in the throes of a love affair, which ends in her marriage along toward the end of the book. And it is not she, but her mother, aged forty-six, a grandmother and gray-haired, who is the heroine. Her mother is having a romance, a great adventure, a wonderful experience, and is suffering all the agonies and exaltations that usually attend a great adventure. She is realizing her responsibility as a human being. She is asking herself that primal question in ethics, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The answer of her conscience to that question and her response to the demand it makes of her plunge her into warfare with her environment, and that warfare furnishes the plot of the story and the fresh, essentially modern character of its dramatic situations.

The heroine is a woman of the mid-Victorian type, gentle, clinging, shy, and very lovable in her soft, appealing femininity. She has a happy, serene life in her comfortable home nest, adored by her husband and her children, and has never given a thought to the clangors and struggles of the world outside. It is her lovely young daughter—another delightfully modern touch in the story—who opens the door and beguiles her to step outside. Rosemary, sheltered and cared for though she has always been, is modern, matter of fact, Socialistic, and informed, and she decides that her mother needs a new interest in life. So she inspires her to undertake an investigation of the condition of the girl employes in her father's business.

The consequences that follow the introduction of this bit of dynamite into the household of Rosemary's mother and father are told by Miss Reeves with keen sensitiveness to the value of the spiritual drama she unfolds and with some of the finest and clearest character drawing to be found in recent fiction. Her method is not of the best, for the extended psychological analysis that she employs and the long narratives of self-examination and mental argument through which she takes her people are likely to be found wearisome by all except those readers, never too numerous, who feel genuine interest in character dissection. But, notwithstanding the many solid-looking pages of the book, the fact remains that Amber Reeves's Mary Heyham is a striking and original addition to the fictional portraits of the women of to-day, and that she has drawn in Mary Heyham's husband an equally original, true, and vital picture of the modern successful business man.

THE FOREST MAIDEN

THE FOREST MAIDEN. By Lee Robinet. With frontispiece. F. G. Browne & Co. $1.25 net.

To be disturbed while fishing generally displeases the ardent angler, but Kenmore's position was unusual; he was alone, save for a half-breed guide, in the wilds of British Columbia. This

(Continued on Page Following)

THE BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE
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GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY NEW YORK

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By
Julian Hinckley
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DUFFIELD AND COMPANY
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Bedesman 4

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GERMAN CLASSICS

Six Additional Volumes in an Important Series

GERMAN CLASSICS. Edited by Kuno Francke, Ph. D. Twenty volumes. Volumes IV.-IX. New York: The German Publication Society.

It is a distinct service to rescue Otto Ludwig for the American reader from the abundant literary output of half a century since, much of which is fast being forgotten in a day of other times and other manners. Until very recently Otto Ludwig has not been accorded even the dubious honor of translation into English, although he has won no little fame on the Continent for his two sturdy dramas, "The Hereditary Forester" and "The Maccabeans." But Ludwig is significant rather by this, that he is one of those near-geniuses who have emerged for the moment from the disorder that has seemed the indispensable character of German novel writing at any and every period. The mere idea of writing a novel has always seemed to stampede the German mind; verse, drama, music—these it can conceive with the selective nicety of the Greek, the precision of the French. But show it the possibility of a novel and it straightway runs wild, picking up here and there all manner of extravagances and inconsequentials and immaturities, winding up by being extremely inconsistent or extremely dull.

The editors of "The German Classics" have been sensible enough of this deficiency, and in the selections for their ambitious series have thus far thrown their weight rather on the side of the lyric and the drama, using such aberrations as, for instance, "Lucinda," only by reason of historical importance. With the romantic school cold in ashes; novel writing in Germany picked up. The provincial novel of the middle century under the hand of Auerbach, of Gotthelf and Reuter, extricated itself in some measure from a ruinous formlessness. But it was merely a stopgap, as genre usually is. The fresh current swept in with Otto Ludwig, and to those who had not come to know "Madame Bovary" or "Adam Bede," or to stride a step further into the drama, "The Master Builder," Ludwig seemed to breathe an amazingly new spirit. "Between Heaven and Earth," one of the only two short novels completed by Ludwig, will seem to present-day readers unpleasantly old-fashioned in its prolixity, its occasional sentimentalism, its didacticism. It undoubtedly deserves its unimportance, but for all that it is a forerunner, holding out a promise which German novelists and short-story writers since have in a slight measure fulfilled. This story of slaters working beneath the clouds on the church spires has almost all the faults of the German novel of the period, but it has charm, it has at times strength and reserve, and its descriptive passages are often close and careful. Take, for instance, the leit-motif, which, by the way, is buried in the middle of the story:

> Between heaven and earth lies the slater's realm. Far below is the noisy tumult of the wanderers of the earth; high above are the wanderers of the sky, the silent clouds in their vast course. For months, years, decades, this realm has no inhabitants but the restlessly fluttering race of cawing jackdaws.
>
> But one day the narrow door half way up the tower roof is opened; invisible hands push two scaffolding timbers out part way into space. The jackdaws have fled to the pommel of the steeple and to the weather vane and look down from there, ruffling their feathers with fear.
>
> Then a hammering begins in the heart of the tower left. The sleeping owls start up and tumble staggeringly out of their scuttles into the open eye of the day. The jackdaws hear it with horror; the child of man below on the firm earth does not catch the sound, the clouds above on the sky pass over it unrustled.

It is a good story of these two brother slaters with the woman between them, such as Mosefield to-day might choose to celebrate, and it forms an excellent introduction to the next volumes of the series which, it is hoped, will perform the genuine service of bringing the contemporary German novel and short story to the English reading public.

Which does not at all imply that the first half of the series is unimportant. For the reader to whom romanticism is a familiar but vague term, linked up most firmly with Sir Walter Scott, the fourth and fifth volumes of "The German Classics" will prove an education, introducing both early and late leaders of the cult of the Blue Flower. And it is a cult which has its reflection in our own time, though we neither could nor would make of G. K. Chesterton a reincarnate Schlegel, nor of G. B. Shaw another Tieck. Yet the whimsical, slashing "irony" of the school, the shattering of standards in the name of reform, the mighty contempt for provincialism, these the reader who here comes to know the romantic movement in Germany for the first time will match amazingly with our own day. The prologue of "Fanny's First Play" has been hailed as a novelty which only the nimble wit of a Shaw could devise. Yet the prologue of Tieck's "Puss in Boots," where critics and playwright absurdly discuss the play in prospect and drama in general, offers surprising resemblances. For example:

> Schloss—But, I say, we really ought to let them go through the play, for, after all, we've given our money anyhow; afterward we'll pound so they'll hear us out-doors.
>
> All—No, now, now—taste—rules—art—otherwise everything will go to ruin.
>
> A Candle Snuffer—Gentlemen, shall the police be sent in?
>
> Leutner—We have paid, we represent the public, and therefore we will have our own good taste and no farces.
>
> The Playwright (behind the scenes)—The play will begin immediately.
>
> Müller—No play—we want no play—we want good taste!
>
> All—Good taste—good taste!
>
> Playwright—I am puzzled—what do you mean, if I may ask?
>
> Schloss—Good taste! Are you an author and don't even know what good taste means?
>
> Playwright—Consider a young beginner—
>
> Schloss—We want to know nothing about beginners; we want to see a decent play—a play in good taste!
>
> Playwright—What sort? What kind?
>
> Müller—Domestic stories—elopements—brothers and sisters from the country—something like that.

The poets fare rather better in this installment of the series than did Goethe and Schiller in the first volumes. Heine is well presented, and many of the standard translations of the lyrics have been accepted, contrary to the original policy of intrusting them to more recent and less gifted hands. The translations are far from poetic; they illuminate for the general reader little of the spirit that was Heine's, for the editors have chosen the way that lies close to the letter of the verse. But they are careful, and for the most part well-turned, and here and there, as in W. H. Furness's rendering of the much-rendered "The Two Grenadiers," there is a flash of that strange genius who, more than any poet since, has truly had "the bird in the heart."

The ninth volume of the series of twenty carries the reader through Hebbel to the threshold of what we choose to call our own day. That the series offers great educational possibilities to a public not sufficiently energetic to read German classics in the original cannot be disputed. For the most part the selection has been excellent, though the inclusion of Beethoven's correspondence in a series of classics is somewhat mystifying. There are some unfortunate typographical errors, but on the whole the series gives evidence thus far of care and scholarship. With the ground now well cleared for action we shall look forward with interest to the next eleven volumes.

"POETRY SET FREE"

New York Times Review of Books:

I WOULD like to thank you for your excellent editorial on my article, "Poetry Set Free," in last week's Book Review—thank you and differ with you. The difference, however, is one of interpretation rather than of opinion. In the last half of your editorial you write:

> There is no reason why the poems of democracy should be sung in Whitmanese, to the exclusion of other methods. . . . Nor is there any reason why the poet of the future should not select for his medium, if he so desires, the verse forms that have yielded such marvelous results in the hands of Shelley and Swinburne.

I agree with you entirely, although you appear to think otherwise. In writing the sentences I quote you seem to feel that I placed the emphasis on a man's manner rather than on his matter; that when I spoke of poetry being set free I meant only an escape from rhyme and set rhythms; that I really did not mean freedom at all, but a more slavish adherence to the Whitman many-rhythmed line. Nothing could have been further from my purpose. When I referred to Whitman's five lines beginning

> Come, Muse, migrate from Greece and Ionia—

I said "this spirit (not the form) is the force that actuates the 'new' poetry." And, instead of maintaining that all the poets of the new order would write alike, I cited six dissimilar ones, (John Masefield, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Lascelles Abercrombie, James Oppenheim, Rupert Brooke, Rabindranath Tagore,) and said: "Each man in his own idiom, but always in the language of the people, is expressing both himself and his age." And of the six only one is writing what might be called Whitmanese; even Tagore's poems (loose in form though they may be in English) are full of the most intricate rhymes and rhythms in the original. Additions to this list would only give the argument additional support. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, John G. Neihardt, G. K. Chesterton, Witter Bynner, Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, and Joyce Kilmer, to mention another varied half-dozen, are all writing poetry that is racy and democratic without being in the slightest degree reminiscent of or even suggested by the work of Whitman. The form is almost the least of the considerations; it is important only in so far as it suits and amplifies the purpose of the artist.

It is from the need of a specialized speech, a separate culture, and the ivory tower outlook on life, that poetry is again liberating itself. Whitman I quoted because he was the prophet of the revolt. He was, however, not the sole liberator, but simply a large and liberal influence. "For the true poet," as you say, "there are no fetters save those of his own choosing"; and poetry has been set free, not by doctrines or forms or theories, but by the poets themselves.

LOUIS UNTERMEYER.

New York, April 20.

THE MEXICAN PEOPLE'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 205)

of the Constitutionalists, resulting in the execution of Maximilian and Miramon.

Now the Constitutionalists were again in power. But on Jan. 15, 1876, Gen. Hernandez headed an uprising at Oaxaca and proclaimed as Commander in Chief of the revolution Porfirio Diaz.

For this amazing man, Señor De Lara had, of course, no use at all. He succeeded, he says, simply because the Mexican people preferred the despotism of Diaz to the possibility of American intervention. He denounces Diaz unsparingly, and he is as severe with the American investors who aided him.

Nor is he friendly to Madero, that "bourgeois idealist," who was also, he says, "a political opportunist."

> Betrayed into the open by the cunning of Porfirio Diaz, he rashly embraced the cause of the people at the moment of their impassioned revolt, not from conviction, but as an alluring political expedient. Almost without effort of his own he was lifted into power by the might of the people, as a straw is lifted by a wave, only to be dashed on the rocks of a dilemma created by his own insincerity.

And here is an amazing passage on the attitude of the United States toward Madero:

> It is not to be supposed that the late President Madero viewed with indifference the ill-concealed alliance of the United States with his enemies nor the unfriendly attitude of President Taft. Indeed, from the day of his accession to the Presidency he regarded United States intervention in Mexico as a daily probability, and he shaped his foreign policy accordingly. No more severe criticism of the short-sighted policy of the United States toward Mexico could be made than is to be found in the simple fact that Francisco Madero in order to checkmate that policy was compelled to throw himself into the arms of Japan.
>
> We are well aware of the importance of this statement and of its tremendous international significance, but we make it deliberately with full confidence in our authority. Not only did Madero enlist the ardent support of the South American republics in the cause of Mexico's inviolability, but he entered into negotiations with the Japanese Minister in Mexico City for a close offensive and defensive alliance with Japan to checkmate United States aggression.

It is an interesting narrative, and assuredly partisan, and unbalanced. Here is the concluding paragraph, written by the way, at Hermosillo, Sonora, so recently as December, 1913:

> With the progress of the revolution and the restoration of the lands there has arisen among the peons a clear class-consciousness which daily grows more defined and aggressive; and this clarified attitude of the peons toward their own needs and their own powers is guarantee enough that, whatever may be the actions of their leaders, they themselves lves will never be diverted from their central purpose—the democratization of the land.

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History of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Edited by

ERA ANDERSON LAWTON

$2.50 *net.*

The author brings forth arguments supported by numerous facsimiles of documents and letters to prove that Major Robert Anderson, the defender of Fort Sumter, was the originator and founder of the Soldiers' Home. The author is a daughter of the distinguished soldier, and lays before the American people photographic proofs of her claim, consisting of bills introduced into Congress, petitions, papers, and letters received and sent by Major Anderson.

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—*New York Times.*

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GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY New York

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1914

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

OF books on Mexico it may well be said "there is no end." The proximity of this republic to the United States, its turbulence, its marked individuality in characteristics of race, government, and physical geography stimulate the interest of readers of history and travel as few other countries succeed in doing. Alike to the lover of the picturesque and the student of American industrial and political conditions, Mexico is well worth knowing. Unfortunately, out of the abundance of books on the southern republic only a comparatively few are sufficiently reliable and accurate to merit unqualified approval. Starting with that delightful but somewhat fanciful chronicle, PRESCOTT'S "Conquest of Mexico," the latter country has figured in our literature more as a land of romance than of reality. A notable exception, however, to this treatment of a serious subject is to be found in the two-volume work by GEORGE LOCKHART RIVES on "The United States and Mexico, 1821-48," published last Fall, (Scribners,) Mr. RIVES has traced in this book the relations between the two countries in the calm spirit of impartiality that forms the best attribute to the writer of history, and his work is a mine of information on just such subjects as the present Mexican embroilment has rendered vitally important. As a history it promises to remain first in its field for many years to come. Mr. W. E. CARSON'S "Mexico: The Wonderland of the South," first published five years ago, (the Macmillan Company,) is another book that will repay perusal. It is practically a pen-picture of Mexico as that republic is to-day, and in the revised edition, that has just been published, brings the historical narrative down to the Huerta Administration. Of similar character, delightfully written and accurate as to facts, is CHARLES MACOMB FLANDRAU'S "Viva, Mexico!" (Appletons,) a book that was published six years ago and contains an observant traveler's view of the social, political, religious, and commercial life of the republic. It is the intimate daily life of the Mexican that is so charmingly portrayed by Mme. CALDERON DE LA BARCA in the volume of letters written many years ago to her Boston friends—a work that bears so strongly the impress of truth that it was fittingly included last Fall in Everyman's Library.

THE Mexico of to-day, especially in that country's political aspect, has furnished the theme for numerous books and pamphlets of varying excellence and authenticity. Two recent books of this character are HENRY BAERLEIN'S "Mexico the Land of Unrest" (Lippincotts) and H. HAMILTON FYFE'S "The Real Mexico," (McBride, Nast & Co.) Both of these are the work of newspaper correspondents who spent some little time in the country to which they were assigned. They are filled with information of value, but the reader must exercise his own judgment as to the authenticity of the picture given, since both books are manifestly written from biased points of view. As instances of special pleading on both sides of the present revolutionary troubles by natives of Mexico, the Huerta Government finds support in "The Case of Mexico and the Policy of President Wilson," by Senator RAFAEL DE ZAYAS ENRIQUES, (Boni, New York,) and the elaborate and in some respects unique defense of the revolutionary party by L. GUTTIERREZ DE LARA and EDGCUMBE PINCHON, "The Mexican People: Their Struggle for Freedom," which Doubleday, Page & Co. are just publishing, an extended review of which is published elsewhere in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. In this list of books on Mexico one should not forget the comprehensive volume by C. REGINALD ENOCK, appearing in the admirable South American series, published by the Scribner's.

IT was in 1894 that SAMUEL R. CROCKETT, whose death was announced last week, took his place among the successful participants in the little romantic revival which STEVENSON had inspired and to which BARRIE and WEYMAN were contributors. "The Raiders" was a romance of struggle and privation, of extraordinary happenings and narrow escapes, in the Galloway country, and everybody read it. In the previous year, with his volume of short stories taking its title from the first of them, "The Stickit Minister," Mr. CROCKETT, who was a free kirk minister, had joined the then dominant kallyard school of writers, but "The Stickit Minister" was not very widely read until "The Raiders" had made its author popular. Probably, among the many books afterward turned out by CROCKETT, there are two or three which actually surpass "The Raiders" in merit. There are not more which ever equaled it in popularity. It was not a very wise work, and perhaps it was not in any high sense literature. But it was a brave and thrilling story, with humor as well as suspense, with a strong feeling for theatrical effect, and it is worth remembering as the book in which a long-popular writer "found himself." It came at the right time. Probably there are more readers nowadays for "Ivanhoe" than for "Under the Red Robe," "A Gentleman of France," or "The Raiders." But we were grateful for the stirring new stories of STANLEY WEYMAN and S. R. CROCKETT when the feeling for romance was so strong upon us, and we read those books without attempting to criticise them. They were forerunners, too. Presently almost everybody who wrote novels was tending to the ultra-romantic. For a long while each succeeding book of the author of "The Raiders" was eagerly taken up. But the romantic spirit faded in the author as well as in his readers. He wrote fluently and he had no lack of subjects. But he became, in time, just one among the innumerable writers who could tell a story well, and there was no particular quality in his later books that is remembered.

THOSE who are interested in literary reminiscence and who value a fleeting glimpse of the New York of more than half a century ago, will find something of a treat in Mrs. GERTRUDE KING SCHUYLER'S paper on "A Gentleman of the Old School," appearing in the May number of Scribner's Magazine. Mrs. SCHUYLER is a daughter of the late CHARLES KING, who was for many years President of Columbia College, and her sheaf of anecdotes is drawn from her own recollection of various incidents in her father's career. Mr. KING, who was born in 1789, spent his early years in England, where his father, RUFUS KING, was the American Minister, and where he was for a time a schoolmate of LORD BYRON at Harrow. Throughout his life he did a good deal of traveling—at least it would be counted so for those days—and Mrs. SCHUYLER'S paper thus includes brief sketches of various places visited during the family's sojourn on the Continent. But the real value of Mrs. SCHUYLER'S contribution lies unquestionably in her portrayal of life in her father's New York home. Here such people as WASHINGTON IRVING, EDWARD EVERETT, and DANIEL WEBSTER were familiar visitors—and here, gathered around the library table, the family were wont to become absorbed in the literary favorites of that day, "Ferdinand and Isabella" and "Les Trois Mousquetaires."

DR. ERNEST BAKER'S admirable "Guide to the Best Fiction in English" has a supplementary volume that has just been published by the Macmillans, entitled "A Guide to Historical Fiction." This is an amplification of a work by the same author that appeared some years ago under the title, "History in Fiction." In its new form readers are enabled "to find the historical novels that have been written about any special period, and to follow the history of campaigns, battles, and so forth, in chronological order." Besides the service that this work renders to those interested in prosecuting their studies in historical fiction, there are some valuable statistics that will attract the attention of those who are curious on this subject. Thus, in the pages devoted to the British Isles, two are given to Roman Britain, four to the Normans, fourteen to the Plantagenets, twenty-two to the Tudors, twenty-seven to the Stuarts, and fifty-four to the Hanoverians. There are seventy-nine pages devoted to the historical fiction of America, eleven of which enumerate the novels dealing with the American Revolution. Under the heading "France" there are five pages for the reign of Louis XIV., while for the six years from the beginning of the Revolution to the Directory there are eight pages. As a whole, the work furnishes an unexpectedly emphatic answer to those who have claimed that American history has been comparatively barren in subjects for the writer of fiction.

"Magic"

Hereward Carrington effectually disposes of a number of puzzling mysteries in a series of pamphlets entitled "Handcuff Tricks," "Hindu Magic," and "Side-show and Animal Tricks." He shows how with practice any deft person may duplicate feats with which the showmen have opened his eyes wide with astonishment. (Kansas City: The Ippher.)

IN A FEW WORDS

AMELIE RIVES (PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY) and Hallie Erminie Rives (Mrs. Post Wheeler) who are cousins, suffer the annoyance resulting from the fact that their individualities are frequently confused and even combined by the readers of their books.

The Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, of which Frank Norris was a member during his course at the University of California, holds an annual dinner in his honor.

Hulbert Footner's "Jack Chantry" is being dramatized by Joseph Byron Tuttle. Mr. Footner, who has lately finished a new novel of the Canadian Northwest, is now in New York.

George Haven Putnam sailed for London last week upon his annual trip for the looking over of the London literary situation. He will return early in July.

Secretary Redfield of the Federal Department of Commerce has written to Garrard Harris, author of "Joe, the Book Farmer," that that story of a Southern boy who became a champion corn raiser is "all right," and "a sort of farmer boys' 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"

May Sinclair is at work upon a novel for Fall publication which will have its scene laid in Yorkshire.

Monsignor Benson, in a recent estimate of H. G. Wells as a writer of fiction, calls him "an almost perfect example of the balanced novelist."

Louis Untermeyer, author of "Challenge," says that he has learned more about poetry from music than from all the poems he has ever read.

Rufus Gilmore, author of "The Opal Pin" and other detective stories, is another newspaper man who turned from daily journalism to novel writing. Most of his newspaper work was done in Boston.

Zane Grey's "The Heritage of the Desert" and "Riders of the Purple Sage" are both being dramatized and are to have stage presentation next year.

Canon Hannay ("G. A. Birmingham") will soon publish a volume of impressions acquired during his visit last Winter to America. It will be called "From Connaught to Chicago."

A forthcoming new book by Henry James will be entitled "Notes on Novelists." Among the fiction writers upon whom he comments are Stevenson, Zola, Matilde Serao, Flaubert, George Sand, Balzac, and D'Annunzio.

"The Truth About an Author," in which Arnold Bennett wrote candidly about himself some years ago, publishing the book anonymously, has been reissued in England, revised, and over his own name.

Elizabeth Washburn—Mrs. Hamilton Wright—author of "The Color of the East," is the sister of the two war correspondents, Cadwallader and Stanley Washburn, who saw service in the East during the Russo-Japanese war. Her husband, Dr. Hamilton Wright, has for five years represented our Government in the international campaign to abolish the Indo-Chinese opium traffic.

Florence Hull Winterburn's "Principles of Correct Dress" contains a chapter by M. Worth in which that modiste declares that the best dressed woman in Paris buys only three toilettes a year.

Over 85,000 copies of "Diane of the Green Van" were sold within a month of its publication.

Mrs. Bernard Shaw, who is now making a visit to this country, has translated into English several of the plays of Eugene Brieux which were published in America and England under the playwright's authorization.

Frederick Chapman, literary adviser to John Lane, who has just made a short visit to this country, utilized his spare time during the trip to make final revision for publication of two new volumes in the Lane edition of the works of Anatole France, of which he is the editor.

LYRICS, DRAMAS

Recent Volumes of Verse from Many Singers

POEMS AND BALLADS. By Hermann Hagedorn. The Macmillan Co.

COLLECTED POEMS. By Grace Denio Litchfield. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JESUS OF NAZARETH. By Alexandra von Herder. John W. Luce & Co.

THE MASTER. A Poetical Play in Two Acts. By W. G. Hole. With an Introduction by Stephen Phillips. Erskine Macdonald. London.

SONGS TOWARD THE SUNLIGHT. By Hanford Chase Judson. Stewart & Co.

LYRA YALENSIS. By Edward Bliss Reed. Yale University Press.

POEMS. By Sister M. Blanche of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Devin-Adair Co.

ON A GREEN SLOPE. Poems by Mary Robertine Stokes. Gorham Press.

On the slip-cover of "Poems and Ballads" Alfred Noyes is quoted as saying, "Hermann Hagedorn's work suggests a keynote for all future poetry." This is generous praise from one who can afford to be generous; but if Mr. Hagedorn were really to set the key for all future poetry, we should miss in his own that solitary and individual note that is now its greatest charm. "Rest at Noon," for instance, is delightful:—

I have held converse with large things;
For cherubim with coolings wings
Brushed me, and gay stars, hid from view,
Called through the arras of the blue
And clapped their hands: "These veils
uproll!
And see the comrades of your soul!"

But a whole mob of poets seeing the heavens open and receiving celestial messages during their nooning in the shadow of a haycock, would—well—would probably soon lack for publishers. Every man, in short, to his own keynote.

Perhaps Mr. Noyes was moved to the musical figure by the fact that Mr. Hagedorn is peculiarly happy in his verses on music. There is a fine-spun melody about

There is a music in my head.
By day and night it dins—
A far away, sweet, silken thread
Of ghostly violins—

that conveys the very physical sensation of listening to a faint, thin, half-caught tune. And in "Music at Twilight" we find an exquisite description of the kind of music the wise man meant who preferred to write the songs of a people, and let who would make its laws:—

Not passionate thunders of sound,
Nor stateliest measures sage,
But the melodies borne on the lips
Of children from age to age.

With the tinkle of bells in the notes,
And dew of the fields on the words—
Immortal as dawn and dusk,
And pure as the songs of the birds.

If there be one test surer than another for the trial of a poet's quality, it is his success with the sonnet. So far as form is concerned, it is not difficult; any one who can count can write one. But to keep the idea in hand throughout, and draw it up with a flourish to a dead stop exactly at the fourteenth line, is another matter. Usually it gets away somewhere around the ninth, and the harassed poet puts in the remaining five lines advertising for it.

But Mr. Hagedorn's sonnets carry no hint of ideas lost, strayed, or stolen. Grave, imaginative, and compelling, they have unusual beauty, and something besides that in the search for beauty poets too often forget—a clearness and intelligibility which only the masters of the sonnet seem to have been able to command. If this be deemed too high praise, let the poem "Doors" speak for itself:

Like a young child, who to his mother's door
Runs eager for the welcoming embrace,
And finds the door shut, and with troubled face
Calls, and through sobbing calls, and o'er and o'er
Calling, storms at the panel—so before
A door that will not open, sick and numb,
I listen for a word that will not come.
And know, at last, I may not enter more.
Silence! And through the silence and the dark
By that closed door, the distant sob of tears
Beats on my spirit, as on fairy shores
The spectral sea; and through the sobbing, hark!
Down the fair-chambered corridor of years,
The quiet shutting, one by one, of doors.

***

"Poems and Ballads" is not a large book, but it contains an unusual amount of pure poetry. It is particularly refreshing in a day when the muse is apt either to go into the wilderness laden with the burden of the world's sins, like the scapegoat of old, or to shake itself free of all responsibility and prance, aggressively pagan, to find a poet who can end a very poignant "Chant on the Terrible Highway" with the words:

Our release cometh
When the heart of man
Shall be as a ploughed field,
Awaiting in the cool dawn
The footsteps of the Sower,
Over the vales from the hills
Rolls the day.
Nothing is the night!
In the air, fragrance!
In the heafage, bird-song!
Peace, and a waking earth,
Ecstacy, and the footsteps of God!

***

The last half of the nineteenth century had no more sincere and graceful poet than Grace Denio Litchfield, and it is a pleasure to welcome the present volume of her collected verse. It would be anything but a pleasure, however, if we were to take it as a sign that Miss Litchfield considers that her work is done, that it is time "to take in sail." We have not so many writers of her intellectual sanity and moral fibre expressing themselves through a fine technique, that we can afford to spare one of them.

It cannot be denied that Miss Litchfield is primarily a preacher. Of course, this condemns her at once with those who hold that art may do everything except preach, but there are still readers who prefer a too obvious moral to none at all, and with these Miss Litchfield is sure of lasting popularity.

In the way of a frank, unvarnished morality, for instance, we know of nothing better than "Vita," with its well-sustained allegory of life in its pursuit of happiness, and happiness in pursuit of truth, and its conclusion that so long as life flees from truth, happiness will flee life. But Miss Litchfield is no roundhead disdainer of beauty, in spite of her didacticism. The description of Narcissus's lake—

And blue it was as blue of twilight sky,
'Twixt birdsong time and startime, when
on high
Throbs Hesperus, a sparkle of wet gold,

is exquisite.

"The Men of Kent" has considerable dramatic force, and "Baldur the Beautiful," reviewed in THE TIMES at some length two years ago, is a more than respectable mythological poem.

Next to Miss Litchfield's strength as a moralist pure and simple, however, is her charm as a lyrist. The poem beginning,

Life held in her hands a measure
And swung it lightly and low,

has long been a favorite, and "My Other Me," with its regret for a vanished childhood, will find a frequent echo in its readers' hearts:

I am dull and pain-worn,
And lonely as can be,
O children, if you meet her
Send back my other me!

***

More successful than most dramas dealing with the ministry of Christ and the final scenes in His life is Alexandra Von Herder's "Jesus of Nazareth." The difficulties in the way were obviously great, but the author has succeeded to a surprising degree in giving us a vivid and interesting picture of those wonder-filled days and nights so long ago and so very far away. Miss Von Herder has not violated the canons of taste and reverence in dealing with a sacred subject, nor has she made her work ridiculous by overfearfulness in its treatment. The drama is too long for full effectiveness, but it has color and movement and is not tedious, which is much to say for any modern variation on a Biblical theme.

***

Very different from Miss Von Herder's drama—as different, indeed, as the surgeons's knife is from a soothing application—is "The Master," by W. G. Hole. Stephen Phillips says in his preface to Mr. Hole's play, "In 'The Master' he portrays the kind of reception which Christ might have received at the hands of the Church as it existed toward the close of the seventeenth century." This is strictly accurate, but we cannot help feeling that the sombre little "masque," as Mr. Phillips prefers to call it, is an arrow aimed to pierce our own time on its way to an elder one. The query is at least as pertinent to-day as it was 400 years ago:

—what if then approached
From out the common herd a common man:
A carpenter with shavings in his beard
Smelling of resinous wood new-sawn, or, say,
A strange, blue-jerseyed fisherman, his hands
Sodden and chafed from handling midnight nets!
What then would happen, think you?

The aged Cardinal recognizes the Master under his lowly guise, but he also recognizes the incompatibility of a worldly Church and a peasant Christ, and deliberately ranges himself with Caiaphas—"priest even as I"—until approaching death unseals his heart.

My trust! * * * Is thus my trust fulfilled?
The servant has a master. * * * Wast thou mine?
Thou * * * or the Holy Church * * *
Lord! Lord! * * * Is it too late * * * too late? * * *
A mist is gathering * * * it grows cold * * *

But, though it has moments of bitter irony, the message of the brief drama is not one of hopelessness. Even the Cardinal saw light in his last moment, and as for the common people, they heard the Master gladly, as they did of yore. So long as that is true, whatever ecclesiastical structures may rise or fall, the state of the world is not to be despaired of.

***

"Songs Toward the Sunlight" contains not so much poetry, as the stuff of poetry—its raw material. It is all there,—the song of the thrush in the deep woods, New York "at hour of violet-washed air," the machine-shop, where

Long, heat-blued shavings, by its steady arm
Are curled from snoring metal, hour by hour—

the wanderlust—

And, east or west, the golden street
Is but a coaxing to my feet;
For, east or west, there waits a ship—

and the final hour when we all shall

—leave our traveler's oft wearied breath
Between the quiet knees of high-throned Death.

It may be said that the lines quoted are not merely the stuff of poetry—they are poetry, and it is true. But the finely-wrought verses are few among numbers that are commonplace and uninspired. If Mr. Judson would be less didactic and less given to the ode form, and would make every word count as he has already made many a word count, he might accomplish very considerable things in poetry.

***

In "Lyra Yalensis" the author of "English Lyrical Poetry" unbends from professorial dignity to

Where Banjo Clubs would jog a rhythm
To make the very floors unstable;
Where Richards taught the logarithm,
From four place table.

The "Ode on the Intimations of an Unexpected Cut," with its

A lecture's but a sleep and a forgetting

will stir quicker reminiscences in many a heart than the famous Ode on Intimations of another sort is ever likely to, and the plea,

Yes, dancing is unacademic,
But remember they're young and—they must!

shows how "unacademic" the heart of the author is.

"Lyra Yalensis" will be prized by every son of Eli, and the fact that it could be written by a college professor is the best possible proof that college education is in a hopeful state, in spite of the criticism that is so often aimed at it.

***

In "Poems" Sister M. Blanche has written some graceful verse. "The Rosary's Music," in which

From countless hearts upsoar the winged words
Like flocks of Summer birds,

and the lines beginning

Over desert wastes and lonely
Comes a maiden full of grace,

are good, examples of the religious poems, while the verse to Keats, though lacking in the pleasant spontaneity of the devotional pieces, indicates a cultivated taste.

***

Miss Stokes, in "On a Green Slope," betrays a pretty fancy and a genuine love for nature. Her best poems are some very, very little ones, which combine the two qualities, as in "Violets":

Beneath the sod a potter lone
Did toil the Winter through,
That man in May might quaff delight
From little cups of blue.

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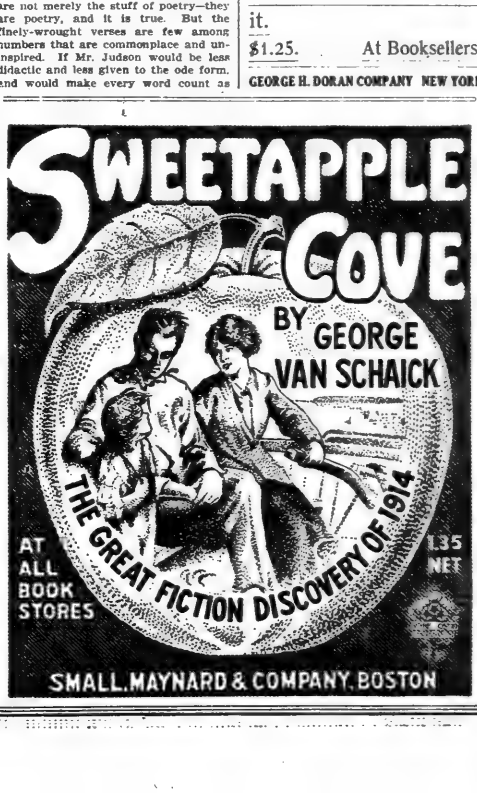

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MIRABEAU

M. Barthou's Study of the Famous French Tribune

MIRABEAU: A Biography. By Louis Barthou. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3 net.

THE verdict—"He is all contrasts!"—pronounced by the Marquis de Mirabeau upon the character of his brilliant son, is more than confirmed by this biography, the author of which is no less a personage than M. Louis Barthou, Prime Minister of France.

Intellectually omnivorous, sensual, ugly—he was badly scarred by smallpox—fascinating, prodigal, reckless in the extreme up to the time of the Revolution, in those days of stress when so many men seemed to lose all prudence, Mirabeau showed himself both wise and cautious. The spendthrift libertine who had been imprisoned several times—once for three years, and upon very grave charges—appeared as the possible savior of a nation.

Born in 1749, eldest son of that Marquis de Mirabeau who was noted as the author of "L'Ami des Hommes," Honoré Gabriel Count de Mirabeau was the offspring of a turbulent family and an unhappy marriage; his father and mother not only separated when he was fourteen, but indulged in a perpetual wordy warfare, their children espousing first one side, then the other. Such an environment was scarcely to be commended for a bold, exuberant boy. His father, with whom he quarreled, more or less, so long as he lived, seems to have disliked him from the very beginning, and he was "always being punished." His education was rigid and narrow, and the natural consequence was that his first taste of liberty resulted in an escapade which ended in a lettre de cachet and imprisonment upon the island of Ré. But he had long since shown signs of possessing a remarkable mind. "He did," says M. Barthou, "what he liked." At twenty-two he had proved his military capacity, collected material for a history of Corsica, and become something of an agriculturist. A little later came his ill-starred marriage with Emilie de Marignane, whom he seems to have charmed as he could charm any one, man or woman, whenever he so desired, but whose attraction for him consisted in her very large fortune.

That fortune, however, was a matter of the future, not of the present; Mirabeau was in debt, and the income of the young couple was for their position an exceedingly modest one. Trouble, both financial and domestic, came quickly. Debt was piled upon debt, and with Mirabeau, one love affair—if they deserve that name—succeeded another. We hardly feel inclined to blame the Comtesse so severely as does the author for her betrayal of a husband who made no attempt to retain her loyalty. Then more lettres de cachet and imprisonment, first at Mirabeau, then in the Chateaux d'If and de Joux. The custodian of the latter allowed Mirabeau so much liberty that he was able to become acquainted with Sophie de Ruffey, wife of the Marquis de Mounier, who when he at last escaped to Geneva joined him there. From Switzerland they went to Holland, where they lived for a time. But not many months had elapsed before they were arrested and brought back to France, Sophie to be shut up in a convent, and Mirabeau at Vincennes.

It was during this latter imprisonment that the future Tribune fitted himself all unwittingly for the part he was destined to play. During the intervals when he was not appealing for help to his wife, his father, and his father-in-law, he wrote and studied to an amazing extent. His release was followed by his wife's appeal to the courts for a separation and his first display of his oratorical gifts in an attempted self-defense. Then came the famous liaison with Mme. de Nehra—whom he subsequently treated as abominably as he did Sophie and every other woman who loved him—and a trip to Berlin. When he returned, it was to begin his true political career. The storm of the Revolution, long threatening, was about to break; events trod upon one another's heels. Mirabeau, wishing to be elected to the States-General "at any cost" had his desire and paid a deplorable price—selling in fact, for publication, a correspondence which was not his property.

Throughout his life, indeed, Mirabeau's want of money kept drawing him into transactions often questionable and sometimes dishonorable, and the result was that no one trusted him. Later, when he gave the King advice which, had Louis XVI. taken it, might have saved the monarchy from ruin and France from the Terror, the King's distrust, joined with his natural indecision of character, caused Mirabeau "to meet the fate of Cassandra"; he "prophesied truly and was never believed." Whether, had he lived, he could have maintained his domination of the Assembly and thereby altered the course of history is certainly problematical. Our author believes that a longer term of existence would have resulted only in a "tragic fall," and that in that case "his stormy life would have ended, as a pitiful and lamentable adventure, in the jealousy of one party, the hatred of the other, and the contempt of all."

With this judgment the reader is inclined to agree. Death, however, came to Mirabeau on April 2, 1791, and all France mourned. Three years and a half later, on Sept. 21, 1794, his remains were taken from the Church of St. Geneviève, the "French Panthéon," and interred in the common burying ground, the Assembly declaring that "Without virtue, no man is great." It is a dramatic close to what is on the whole a pitiable record. For Mirabeau's character almost neutralized the value, to his country, of his gifts. "Dazzling and bewildering, outspoken and a liar, braggadocious and sincere, an original and a plagiary, a born and accomplished actor," there was in him a fatal weakness of moral fibre. And he himself acknowledged that men had a right to doubt him and "suffered from his impotence as from a wrong done to the national interests," so winning at the last a sympathy denied to the rest of his eventful career. M. Barthou has endeavored to produce a biography at once vivid and impartial, but to transfer a person such as Mirabeau to the printed page demands no less than genius. We learn a great deal about him; we do not come to know the man himself. Nevertheless, the book is a very interesting one and well worth reading.

MR. WHITE'S "CARPENTER"

THE CARPENTER AND THE RICH MAN. By Bouck White. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THIS book is a sort of sequel, or, rather, "companion book," to Mr. White's "The Call of the Carpenter," published two years or more ago, and carries still further the ideas expressed in that volume. The former book was along the lines of that tendency in the thought of the last few years which defines the Christian religion from the economic conditions of the times of Christ and makes of it an economic as well as a spiritual message. "The Carpenter and the Rich Man" supplements the other work, and, while it develops and explains quite fully the author's theory, it is also in a certain measure practical and constructive, since it links up with its first-century pictures present-day affairs and modes of thought.

Mr. White insists upon the credit due to modern Biblical scholarship and criticism for the part they have had in developing this new line of thought, and says that they have shown the Bible to be "the story of the most dogged and persistent struggle for liberty, justice, and the rights of the toiler of which the chronicles of man have preserved the record."

Taking the Parables of Jesus as so many attempts to bring home to His hearers Christ's convictions upon the economic conditions of His time, Mr. White studies all of these minutely and shows how and what their terse language connotes in the lives of both Jesus and His followers. He calls to his aid all that modern scholarship has to say of the influence of the Old Testament upon Christ's life and thought. He reconstructs the social background of the time, and it is his conviction that "no one shall think the thoughts of Jesus after him, without an understanding of the industrial conditions of the day." And out of it all he comes to the conclusion that Christ's mission, as He Himself understood it, was primarily one of economic revolution. And Mr. White thinks that revolution is still to be accomplished and that "nothing else can save us."

Although the book is written with a graphic pen, the author sometimes overreaches himself in his effort to use striking words and shape impressive phrases.

Southern France

A sixth and revised edition has been published of Baedeker's "Southern France," and in its new form the handbook presents reliable, up-to-late information respecting railroads, hotels, and other matters in which travelers are interested. There are forty-two maps in the book and sixty-three plans and a panorama. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.40.)

BOOKS WORTH READING

THOSE who know their London and their English literature will greatly enjoy a book by A. St. John Adcock entitled "The Booklover's London." The book is devoted to the great city's associations with the men, women, and children of the novelists and dramatists, many of whom seem just as real as their flesh-and-blood contemporaries. The author writes with a genuine love of his subject, and his pages reveal interesting creations of Dickens, Thackeray, Trollope, Ben Jonson, Fogg, Albert Smith, Gissing, Shakespeare, Lamb, Besant, Fielding, D'Israeli, and many others. There are twenty illustrations in the book, reproducing drawings by Frederick Adcock. (Macmillan Company. $1.75.)

The story of that infamous institution upon which England relied in the eighteenth century for the recruitment of sailors for her navy is fully and well told by J. R. Hutchinson in an illustrated volume entitled "The Press Gang Afloat and Ashore." The author tells how the gang came into existence, how it was organized, how it operated, and how it was abolished. In his judgment it was one of the greatest anomalies and one of the grossest impositions any free people ever tolerated. He makes a very impressive exposition of its brutality and cruelty, and incidentally pictures the horrible conditions to which the sailors of the royal navy were subjected in the period of the press gang's activities. Mr. Hutchinson's illustrations reproduce interesting paintings and old prints. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.)

A collection of lectures, addresses, and poems by the late Robert Collyer is published in a volume entitled "Clear Grit," under the editorial direction of John Haynes Holmes. Only one of the lectures and addresses included in the volume was ever before published, but every one of them was repeatedly delivered from pulpit and platform. The poems, excepting the one entitled "Lucretia Mott" have had wide circulation in American periodicals. (American Unitarian Association. $1.50.)

A volume entitled "Social Ideals of a Free Church," contains a number of the papers and addresses delivered at a conference held in Boston under the direction of the Department of Social and Public Service of the American Unitarian Association. The collection includes views presented by Dr. Francis G. Peabody, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, Mrs. Annie M. Chesley, Rev. Edgar S. Wiers, James O. Fagan, Dr. Charles F. Dole, the Rev. P. R. Frothingham, the Rev. Edwin Alfred Rumball and Elmer S. Forbes. (American Unitarian Association. $1.)

The Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall, in his book called "Breakers! Methodism Adrift," vigorously and picturesquely protests against the drifting away from the old theology which he thinks is taking place in his denomination. He believes that "secular, un-Methodistic, and revolutionary" influences are conspicuously dominant in his Church, and that a "coterie" of men—professors in Methodist educational institutions and officials in the General Conference—are "promulgating a propaganda that denies the integrity, infallibility, and authority of the Bible, and thereby nullifies the doctrines of the Church." He says that professing Christians who "enter into an unholy alliance with men who deny the faith" will have to answer for it at the last great day. (New York: Charles C. Cook. $1.)

Opinions and suggestions that merit careful consideration from the parents of boys are set forth by William A. McKeever, Professor of Child Welfare in the University of Kansas, in an illustrated volume entitled "The Industrial Training of the Boy." Prof. McKeever thinks every boy, no matter what his financial circumstances may be, should undergo industrial training. His belief is that no other discipline serves so effectively in the promotion of intelligence and the upbuilding of character. (Macmillan Company, 50 cents.)

An authorized and scholarly translation has been made by A. G. Thacker, an English scientist, of a German work on the development of the human race, written by Prof. H. v. Buttel-Reepen of Oldenburg; it appears in a well illustrated volume entitled "Man and His Forerunners." In this brief and distinctly popular work a period is covered extending down to the end of the early Stone Age in Europe, so that, as the translator remarks, a complete summary is presented of the geological evidence bearing upon the origin of man. (Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.)

Robert Joos, author of "Success with Hens," thinks that everybody who has a bit of spare ground should build a henhouse on it and keep hens. "I have every reason to believe," he says, "the vast majority of families are so situated that they can keep hens, or, better still, make the hens help keep them." In his book he shows how those inclined to take his advice should proceed in order to make their ventures profitable. (Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.)

The man who has a patch of vacant land behind his house may learn how to make profitable use of it if he will take the trouble to read J. Willard Bolte's book entitled "The Back Yard Farmer." The author, who is an experienced gardener, shows how a great deal can be done in the way of growing fruit, vegetables, and flowers upon a very small bit of land. (Chicago: Forbes & Co., $1.)

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RELIGION

Books That Show Present Tendencies in Religious Thought

A STRONG practical tendency is noteworthy in the religious books of the present publishing season, a desire to make both spiritual conceptions and theological beliefs active in daily living. This is the informing spirit in Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin's "University Sermons," (Yale University Press, $1.50,) wherein have been brought together fifteen sermons which the minister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, has preached in the chapels of Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, Dartmouth, Bryn Mawr, and other universities and colleges. The thought of the addresses is mainly focused upon the spiritual needs of young men and women, and the desire is to clarify their inner vision and show them the way toward religious living and thinking. Dr. Archibald B. D. Alexander's "Christianity and Ethics," (Scribner's, 75 cents,) which has the sub-title, "A Hand-Book of Christian Ethics," aims to present a brief but comprehensive view of the Christian conception of the moral life. It is a recent publication in the series of hand-books, "Studies in Theology," and, while it is intended primarily for students, the author has kept in mind also those who desire a succinct account of the moral and social problems of the present day as they appear from the viewpoint of the Christian religion.

In "The Temple, a Book of Prayers," (Dutton's, $1,) the Rev. W. E. Orchard presents a series of prayers and aspirations for those who, according to the dedication, "weary of fruitless quest and endless argument, are willing to try the way of prayer." "The Shrine and the Presence," (Dutton's, $1,) by the Right Rev. G. H. S. Walpole, Bishop of Edinburgh, is sent forth in the author's hope that it may help to recover the unity of the Church in Christ by helping the individual to understand the intimate relation between Christ and the human soul.

Viewing religion more from the theological standpoint and treating that phase of it which is concerned with belief rather than with practice, "Theological Symbolics," (Scribner's, $2.50,) by Charles Augustus Briggs, is a recent issue in the "International Theological Library." The book contains the results of many years of work, but was practically complete and nearly the whole of it had had final revision before Dr. Briggs's death last Summer. It contains an analysis and comparison of all the creeds and confessions which have found favor during the entire history of the Church. The author's animating desire was to bring to view the underlying harmonies of them all, and to show the essential unity of the various official statements of belief put forth by the Church and its divided parts through the Christian centuries. Dr. Briggs was Graduate Professor of Theological Encyclopedia and Symbolics in Union Theological Seminary.

Another late publication in the "International Theological Library" is George Galloway's "Philosophy of Religion." (Scribner's, $2.50.) It surveys the vast field of the history of the religious nature of man, and discusses the philosophy of the development of his ideas of God and his spiritual nature. It endeavors to keep the facts and movements of religious experience in the foreground and to discuss the problems of religious philosophy in the light of their historic development. "Faith and the Faith," (Longmans, Green & Co., 80 cents,) contains the Bohlen Lectures for 1914, which were delivered by Samuel Hart, Dean of Berkeley Divinity School. There are five addresses, in which Dr. Hart inquires into the relation of Faith, in the varied New Testament and theological uses of the word, to what has come to be known as the Faith, the statement in creeds or formularies of the doctrines taught by the Christian Church.

Robert Mackintosh's "Christianity and Sin," (Scribner's, 75 cents,) another recent number in the "Studies in Theology" series of handbooks, has its contents divided into two general sections which treat contrasting phases of the subject. In the historical section, Dr. Mackintosh studies the developments of the idea of sin from the preprophetic conceptions of Israel down to the present day contributions of evolutionary science. The second section is constructive and considers the nature of sin and man's efforts to conquer it.

Of books that are more or less historical in their method "The Early Church in the Light of the Monuments," (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50,) a study in Christian archaeology, is by the Right Rev. Mgr. Arthur Stapylton Barnes, of University College, Oxford and Trinity College, Cambridge. After considering the growth of the Church during the first three centuries and the social conditions upon which it grew, the author takes up the survivals and witnesses in art and archaeology of early Christian doctrine and practice and deduces from these much of the story of the early Church. The book has nearly fifty illustrations. "The Influence of the Bible on Civilization," (Scribner's, $1.25,) by Ernst von Dobschutz of the University of Halle-Wittenberg, traces the history of the Bible through the centuries, and shows how it has influenced religion, education, government, industry, and the daily life of individuals. The author offers the book as a "brief sketch" in earnest of a full history of the Bible which he purposes to write in German when "time will allow." "The Layman's Library" is a new series of which the initial volume is "The Faith of the Old Testament," (Longman's, Green & Co., 90 cents,) by Alexander Nairne of King's College, London. Dr. Nairne gives a general sketch of the Old Testament, commingled of history, philosophy, religion and criticism. His aim is to extract from current critical studies the essential principles which are being established and so to simplify the truths that really matter.

Quite practical in its relation to the place of religion in present day life is "The Church, the People, and the Age." (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1,) a compilation of contributions edited by Robert Scott and George William Gilmore, editors of The Homiletic Review. The book contains the answers sent by over a hundred leaders of thought, religious and otherwise, in America and Europe, to three questions:

Why are so many people indifferent to the claims of the Church? Should persons be asked to subscribe to statements dealing with debated and controversial matters? What should be the basis and direction of a fundamental theology of the Church as related to the literary, scientific, and philosophical certainties of our time?

The motif of the book is to be found in the reasons given by Abraham Lincoln for not being a church member. The discussion is opened by Rudolf Eucken. Clarence Augustine Beckwith of the Chicago Theological Seminary presents an extended and careful analysis and summary of the contributions. Nearly a hundred portraits illustrate the volume. "The Workingman's Christ," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1,25,) by Craig S. Thoma, endeavors to harmonize the spiritual aspects of Christianity with the social movements of the day. The author speaks with sympathy of the many interpretations of Christ which have dominated religion through the centuries, each in its own time, shows what the attitude of the Church has always been toward the laboring man, and demonstrates its value to the worker of the present day.

In "The Revival of the Religious Life," (Longmans, Green & Co., $1,) Paul B. Bull, priest of the Community of Resurrection at Mirfield, makes a plea for a more general acceptance of the value of that corporate life under religious rule which is meant by the term "religious life." He deprecates mere imitation of the forms and methods of other times and lands and considers it of the first importance to accumulate a body of experience, to discuss principles and see what adaptations are necessary to meet modern conditions. He sets forth the ideals that have been at the base of attempts to live this religious life, outlines the history of those attempts and traces the various manifestations and interpretations of the ascetic and mystic spirit of the Gospel. "Essays on Faith and Immortality," (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.40,) by George Tyrrell, is mainly composed of matter hitherto unpublished found among Father Tyrrell's papers after his death. There have been added a few articles which had been previously published but are not now easily obtainable. Part of the matter was written previous to and part of it after his rupture with the Society of Jesus. It has been arranged by M. D. Petre.

"The Buddha and His Religion," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25,) by J. Barthelmey Saint-Hilaire, discusses the authenticity and the origin of Buddhism, presents a critical study of its principal merits and faults as a practical religion, reviews its history in India, and presents an account of its present condition in Ceylon. Tasaku Harada's "The Faith of Japan," (The Macmillan Company, $1.25) comprises, with some other material, the author's "Lamson Lectures" delivered at Hartford Theological Seminary in 1910. The author has not had in mind so much the various separate religions of Japan as a union of the elements its people have extracted from these religions, which have taken root in Japanese soil and molded its thought and life. It becomes therefore of the nature of an analysis and presentation of the ruling ideals of life and conduct of the Japanese people.

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ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

A. C.—Will you please tell me where I can obtain a copy of "The Belled Buzzard," by Irvin S. Cobb?

Can you also tell me something of R. B. Cunninghame-Graham, author of "A Vanished Arcadia," and give a list of his books?

"The Belled Buzzard" originally appeared last year in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. It is the second story in "The Escape of Mr. Trimm," published at $1.25 by the George H. Doran Company, 38 West Thirty-second Street, New York City.

Robert Bontine Cunninghame-Graham, Justice of the Peace of Ardoch, Cardross, Scotland, was born in 1852, and is the eldest son of William Cunninghame-Graham Bontine and Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Charles E. Fleeming. In 1879 he married Gabriela, daughter of Don Francisco J. de Balmondière. She died in 1906. He was educated at Harrow, and was member of Parliament 1886-92. His publications are as follows: "Notes on the District of Monteith," 1895; "Father Archangel of Scotland and Other Essays," (with Mrs. Cunninghame-Graham,) 1896; "Aurora in Cujini," "Realistic Sketch in Seville," 1898; "Mogrebel el Ackza," "Journey in Morocco," 1898; "The Ipané," 1899; "Thirteen Stories," 1900; "A Vanished Arcadia," 1901; "Success," 1902; "Hernando de Soto," (Life of,) 1903; "Progress," 1905; "His People," 1906; "Faith," 1909; "Hope," 1910, and "Charity," 1912.

C. M.—Will you please tell me something of the life of Basil King, author of "The Way Home." Is it true that he is an Episcopal clergyman?

William Benjamin Basil King was born in Charlottetown, Canada, on Feb. 26, 1859. He was educated at St. Peter's School, Charlottetown, and at King's College, Windsor, Can. He was married on June 28, 1893, to Esther Manton Foote of Dublin, N. H., and has been engaged in literature since 1900. His chief publications are "Griselda," "Let Not Man Put Asunder," "In the Garden of Charity," "The Steps of Honor," "The Giant's Strength," "The Inner Shrine," "Wild Olive," "The Street Called Straight," and "The Way Home." He is an Episcopalian but not a clergyman and he lives in Cambridge, Mass.

B. M. S.—Will you kindly tell me where the quotation, "I love thee not, oh, Dr. Fell," comes from?

The line is incorrectly quoted from a four-line verse by Tom Brown, an English writer, (1663-1704.) The whole verse is as follows:

I do not love thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this alone I know full well,
I do not love thee, Dr. Fell.

K. B. DALLAM.—A friend asked me to find out who was the author of "Personal Nobility; or, Letters to a Young Nobleman on the Conduct of His Studies and the Dignity of the Peerage." The book was printed in Dublin by William McKenzie, 33 College Green, 1794. Can you give the desired information?

"Personal Nobility" is by Vicesimus Knox, a good scholar, an impressive preacher, and a voluminous writer, born at Newington Green, Middlesex, England, on Dec. 8, 1752; died at Tunbridge Sept. 6, 1821. "Personal Nobility" was published anonymously in London in 1793, and was dedicated to Charles James Fox. Though as an original writer, Knox has been forgotten, he is still remembered as the compiler of the once-familiar "Elegant Extracts." James Boswell refers to him in his "Life of Samuel Johnson."

W. R.—Will you kindly advise me as to the value of these books: "Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York," covering the years 1856 to 1867? They were published under the direction of D. T. Valentine.

The Valentine "Manuals," 1856-1865, are worth from $3 to $5 each. The 1866 "Manual" is worth about $1.50.

EUGENE UNDERWOOD.—Will you kindly inform me through your columns where I can get a copy of the speeches of John Randolph of Virginia? I think his most noted speeches were at one time published in book form.

Our correspondent will probably find what he wants in the "Life of John Randolph," by Hugh A. Garland, two volumes, New York, 1850. "John Randolph," by Henry Adams, was printed in Boston in 1882. Consult also "Southern Statesmen of the Old Regime," by Trent, New York, 1896.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.—Answering the query of "H. C. S." in your issue of March 29, Browning's poem, "Childe Rowland to the Dark Tower Came," was based on the first line of the song of the fool in "King Lear." Act III., Scene 4:

Child Rowland to the dark tower came.
His word was still, Fie, foh, and fum,
I smell the blood of a British man!

It is generally believed that Shakespeare quoted these disconnected lines from some version of the ballad "Child Rowland and Burd Ellen," which will be found in fragmentary form, but with prose narrative supplying the places of many missing stanzas, in Jamieson's "Illustrations of Northern Antiquities," Page 397, or quoted from Jamieson in Prof. Francis James Child's "English and Scottish Ballads," Volume I., Page 245. It is not at all evident that the ballad has anything to do with King Arthur, though Jamieson seems to think so. The story it tells is in brief as follows: Burd Ellen ("Burd" means "maid") is stolen by the fairies, and imprisoned in the castle of the King of Elfland. The two older of her three brothers set out in search of her, and are likewise imprisoned by the fairy King. Then the third brother, Child Rowland, instructed by Merlin, reaches the castle of the King of Elfland, defies its enchantments, overcomes the King himself, and rescues his sister and brothers. The ballad is identified with that which the fool in "Lear" quotes by the fact that its hero is Child Rowland, and that the King of Elfland makes his entrance

With fi, fi, fo, and fum!
I smell the blood of a Christian man!

Browning apparently knew nothing of this ballad, for he himself said that his poem was "simply a dramatic creation called forth by a line of Shakespeare."

L. B.—Some time ago W. Mason quoted eight lines of a poem, and asked for the remainder and the author's name. The latter part of this query was answered, viz., that the author was Moschus. I now send additional lines, which I think complete the poem:

Make noble pictures! Make the canvas broad;
Heap on the tender lines of radiant light!
Set all in just proportion, let each thing
Show forth in beauty—reach its highest law.

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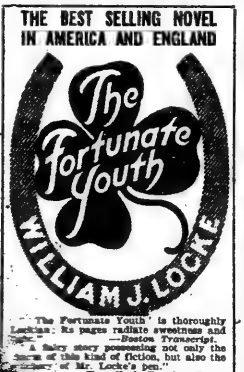

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NEWS OF BOOKS

Publications in Various Fields for Month of May

THE general interest in the theory and the practical results of our system of penal institutions, and the rapidly growing conviction that it is wrong in the one and deplorable in the other, make particularly timely Thomas Mott Osborne's book, "Behind Prison Walls," which D. Appleton & Co. will publish within a week or two. When Mr. Osborne, who is Chairman of the New York State Prison Reform Commission, had himself committed as an ordinary prisoner to Auburn prison and spent there some days of observation and investigation the general public knew through the newspapers a few of the facts and had a brief glimpse of Mr. Osborne's conclusions. In this volume he presents a full account of why he thought it necessary to study prison conditions inside rather than outside prison walls, and of what he saw and did and felt and thought while there. It gives a faithful description of present conditions, reflects the attitude of prisoners toward the authorities and of the keepers toward the prisoners, and sets forth and discusses the author's conclusions.

Various phases of commerce and industry will receive attention within the next few weeks. Early in May the Appletons will publish the work on "Rural Credits" which has been written by the Hon. Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France. Popular interest in this subject is evidenced by the large advance orders which the publishers have been receiving for a number of weeks. The book will discuss rural credit from every angle, outlining present conditions in our own country, explaining the nature and use of credit, describing at length the various systems for personal and real estate credit in European countries, and considering their adaptability to the United States. It will contain a constructive plan for the establishment here of rural credit upon a permanent and comprehensive basis.

A work that will have practical interest for all manner of business men will be "The Job, the Man, the Boss," by Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford and Arthur Newcomb, which Doubleday, Page & Co. publish May 9. It presents the scheme of an employment department for every large business as a solution of many present problems in the hiring and firing of employes and in the difficulty of getting the right man in the right place.

"The Conquest of the Tropics," by Edward Upham Adams, will be the first of a series in which Doubleday, Page & Co. purpose to describe certain big businesses whose histories and operations concern and should interest the general public. The series is planned, they declare, "as an open and above-board presentation frankly putting forth the interesting points of large business enterprises." This first volume, which will be ready for mid-May issue, is the story of the development of the United Fruit Company and tells the tale of tropical adventure, hard work, and business resourcefulness, out of which was developed a big industry.

"Property and Contract in their Relations to the Distribution of Wealth," will be discussed by Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, in a volume to be published by the Macmillan Company early in May. Dr. Ely, who is perhaps America's foremost authority upon political economy, bases his discussion and conclusions upon both legal decisions and economic principles. Of particular interest will be his treatment of the police power, just now an insistent question in the relations between law and business.

"The Industrial Situation," by Frank Lacey Carlton, Professor of History and Economics at Albion College, published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, will present a comprehensive survey of the development of modern industrialism and then discuss its present-day problems. Dr. Carlton thinks it is the duty of the Church to accept much responsibility in these matters and to use its power in their settlement. The volume is published under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

In the National Social Science series, issued by A. C. McClurg & Co., a new volume on "Banking," by William A. Scott, is now ready. This series offers to busy folk brief and compact but sane and well-informed discussions of present-day questions. The general editor is Frank L. McVey, President of the University of North Dakota.

In fiction the George H. Doran Company has several interesting titles listed for two weeks hence. Among them is a new novel by G. A. Birmingham, pseudonym of Canon Hannay, entitled "The Lost Tribes." They will also add to their uniform edition of the Birmingham novels three of the author's earlier books, which he especially authorizes for this edition. They are "The Bad Times," "Hyacinth," and "The Seething Pot." At the same time the Doran Company will bring out an anonymous novel, told in letter form, entitled "To My Beloved."

The Drama League series of modern plays, which Doubleday, Page & Co are publishing under arrangement with the Drama League of America, has aroused much general interest and has met with a warm welcome from the public. The first volumes, which appeared early in the year, were Charles Kenyon's "Kindling" and Percy MacKaye's "A Thousand Years Ago." These were followed two weeks ago by José Echegaray's "The Great Galeoto," translated for the series by Hanna Lyneh, while the next upon the list will be Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell," which is now in preparation.

Mitchell Kennerley's Modern Drama series, which was launched last November, now includes nineteen plays published in nine volumes. Three of these volumes are by American authors, while the remainder include translations of works by French, Norwegian, Danish, and Italian dramatists. The tenth volume will contain five plays by Lord Dunsany, while another volume soon to appear will be D. H. Lawrence's "Mrs. Holroyd." The series is under the general editorship of Edwin Bjorkman.

Somewhat later in the year Brentano's will publish a volume of plays by Bernard Shaw, in which will be included "Fanny's First Play," "Misalliance," and "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets." This house also promises a new volume of three plays by Eugene Brieux.

"Six Years a Wanderer," by A. Loton Ridger, is a unique book of travel which Henry Holt & Co. have ready for issue. It tells the story of how the author went hither and thither over the world during the six years following 1907, making his own living on the way and visiting Japan, China, South Africa, Alaska and other regions.

Arthur Bartlett Maurice's "The Literary Baedeker," which Dodd, Mead & Co. are about to bring out, will offer to those tourists who wish to visit the scenes immortalized by the masterpieces of fiction a guide of practical value and literary interest. The same house has ready "Lombard Towns of Italy," by Egerton R. Williams, whose books on "Hill Towns of Italy" and "Plain Towns of Italy" have found many readers. The new book will be issued in smaller and more compact form than its predecessors, so that it can be used conveniently as a guide book.

The Macmillan Company will have ready next week the second and final volume of "The Letters of Richard Henry Lee," which are being collected, collated, and edited by James Curtis Ballagh. It will contain almost two hundred letters, most of which have never before been printed. They cast much light upon the doings of the Continental Congress, the foreign relations of the infant United States, and upon the period when its present Constitution was being formed and adopted. The work is published under the auspices of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

The Stokes Company announces that it has had to postpone publication of two of its Spring books until some time next month. They are "The Dance," by the Kinneys, and "Montessori's Own Handbook."

Sir Arthur T. Quiller-Couch's lectures on "On the Art of Writing," recently delivered before the University of Cambridge, will be published shortly in book form by the Putnams, as agents for the Cambridge University Press.

Henry Holt & Co. publish a book of poems by Coningsby Dawson, entitled "Florence On a Certain Night, and Other Poems." The volume contains selections from the poetical work he has done during the last eight years. The title poem, which is in dramatic form, tells an episode in the life of the painter of "Mona Lisa."

Romance of Names

A great many curious and interesting facts are exhibited by Prof. Ernest Weekley of University College, Nottingham, England, in his book entitled "The Romance of Names," in which the author deals extensively with a subject briefly referred to in his previous and highly esteemed work, "The Romance of Words." Having studied his subject both as a linguist and as a philologist, Prof. Weekley has acquired a large amount of information with respect to the origins and meanings of personal names and names of places not hitherto published. He presents this information in a scholarly and attractive way, so that his book is extremely diverting as well as instructive. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.)

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

"UNTO CAESAR" By Baroness Orczy

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THE MILKY WAY By F. Tennyson Jesse

With frontispiece in color and picture jacket. Net $1.25. *The London Tatler* has christened this the JOY Book and the Joy Book it is. Then the *Tatler* review goes on to say: "And the book I would choose for the darkest, foggiest evening would be 'The Milky Way' by *F. Tennyson Jesse*. It is the loveliest, most lovable, jolliest, most entertaining story that I have come across for months."

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OUTDOOR SOCIAL SEASON

Society to Take Part in Numerous Open-Air Events Planned for May—Interest This Week Centred on Vincent Astor's Wedding—Dates Set for Important June Weddings—Miss Georgiana Barber a Bride This Week.

© AIME DUPONT

Mme da Gama
Wife of the Brazilian Ambassador

MISHKIN STUDIO

Miss Mary Duke

In Mexico City the Brazilian Consul General is in charge of the American Consulate. Mme. da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, is prominent in New York and Washington society. Miss Mary Duke was among those assisting at the entertainment given yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for St. John's Guild. The sketch is taken from the poster programme of "Sylvia," the benefit operetta in which many prominent society girls took part last week.

SOCIETY is preparing for a lively outdoor season as soon as the weather is favorable. The post-Lenten season, while gay and spirited last week, is already beginning to show signs of dullness. The month of May, which will be ushered in on Friday with several dances, is almost void of any indoor social activities, and there are few weddings announced for the month. The Metropolitan opera season closed last night, and society will now have to look to the theatres and the subscription dances at the various hotels for diversion.

The general exodus to the country will soon set in. The steamers are departing for Europe with scores of prominent persons, for many New York hostesses are to take part in the season in London, which will soon be in full swing. One of the first outdoor events of interest to society will be the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association's Spring meeting, which is to be held on Harry Payne Whitney's estate at Wheatley Hills, L. I., on Saturday, May 9.

Long Island, this season, will again forge to the front with open-air festivities, preliminary to the international polo match in June. Many have already opened their country houses, and will fill them with week-end guests during the races and polo games. On May 26 the Westchester Racing Association will inaugurate its racing season at Belmont Park. The Piping Rock Country Club will be greatly in evidence with polo practice and race meetings, on June 3 and 6. The race meet of the Rockaway Hunt Club early in May will also attract society. The annual horse show at Tuxedo Park falls on Friday and Saturday, May 29 and 30, which will in no way conflict with the other sporting events of the late Spring season.

Announcements are being made for June weddings. Miss Constance Waldron Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams, who is to marry John T. Terry, Jr., of this city has selected June 1 for her bridal day. The ceremony will take place in St. Thomas's Church. On the day following Miss Martha R. Bacon, only daughter of the former Ambassador to France and Mrs. Robert Bacon, will be married to George Whitney of New York, formerly of Boston, at Westbury, L. I. Miss Julia Robbins and Lydig Hoyt are to have a large town wedding on June 3. A country wedding on June 16 will be that of Miss Jean Delano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, and George H. Edgell of Newport, N. H., which is to be celebrated at the country home of the parents of the bride-elect, at Barrytown, N. Y.

The interest of society this week will be centred on the marriage of Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, which is to be quietly solemnized on Thursday at Hopelands House, the country house of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington at Staatsburg, N. Y., where Mr. Astor is recovering from his serious illness. Mr. Astor's illness has served to modify the plans for the wedding, and instead of a church affair, with a large attendance of society from town at the subsequent reception, it will now be celebrated in the very simplest form at the home of the bride, with only the immediate families present.

Incidents in Society.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken are giving a supper and dance to-night at their house, 34 West Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. Harry Watrous will give a small dance at the Plaza to-morrow night.

Miss Amy Baker is to give her annual recital on Tuesday afternoon at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club. Frank Pollock, tenor, will sing, with Bruno Huhn at the piano.

Mrs. George S. Brewster will entertain at luncheon on Thursday at her house, 71 East Seventy-first Street.

Miss Grace H. Dodge will go to her country house at Riverdale, N. Y., the first part of May.

Quentin Tod has arranged to give two dances at the Ritz-Carlton, the first on Wednesday, the second on May 6. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Mrs. Oliver Harriman are to receive.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney are to take a large party to Ellenville, N. Y., for the week-end, leaving here May 8.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite are to give an afternoon reception with dancing at Martin Hall, Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, May 9.

The Hon. and Mrs. Alfred Anson, who have gone abroad, will give a ball in London on May 20 for their daughter, Miss Alexandra Emery, who made her debut here last Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roscoe Mathews have taken a house at Newport for the Summer. Mrs. Mathews is going abroad for a short stay on May 30.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, who will spend some time in England with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, will return in June to occupy the villa at Newport which she has leased from Mrs. Douglas H. Gill, formerly Mrs. Woodbury Kane. Mr. Vanderbilt plans to spend the Summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis O. French, (Miss Eleanor L. Burrill,) who were married here on Thursday, will live at Tuxedo. Mrs. French Vanderbilt came on from Newport to attend her niece's wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne and family will spend the Summer at Indian Neck Hall at Oakdale, L. I. Mr. Bourne has chartered a steam yacht for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are returning from Aiken, S. C., to-day, and will spend the Spring at the St. Regis.

Mrs. S. Osgood Pell, who spent the Winter in Southern California, has returned to her house in Westbury, L. I., to remain through the Summer.

Mrs. William S. Kernochan has leased the George R. Fearing cottage at Newport for the coming season.

An active season is promised at Southampton, L. I., for the Summer, and many are already preparing their cottages for occupancy.

The Lehigh University Dramatic Association are to give a performance at the Plaza on Saturday evening, May 2, with musical dancing afterward.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her young daughter, accompanied by Mrs. Astor's sister, Miss Katherine Force, have returned from the White Sulphur Springs to 840 Fifth Avenue.

Among those leaving New York for Europe last week were Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Grace, (Miss Elise Ladew,) who were married Saturday a week ago; Mr. and Mrs. William Hofstra, Mortimer Schiff, who will be joined later abroad by Mrs. Schiff; Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, who came over to attend the wedding of Miss Ladew, Mr. Wall's niece, to Mr. Grace; Mrs. G. Louis Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, who will spend five months motoring on the Continent, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, who plan to return early in July to pass the Summer at Barrytown, N. Y.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill expects to start for Europe on Tuesday, also Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and her daughter, Miss Helen Stokes, who will return in August and go to Noroton, Conn., for the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele have returned from the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Their daughter, Miss Kathryn Steele, who has been visiting in Paris, plans to depart from Europe on Wednesday.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, gave a dinner on Thursday evening at his house, 283 Madison Avenue, for the members of the Hobby Club, to whom he talked about his hobby, "Old Prints of New York," and exhibited his rare collection of prints. Among the members present were Justice Victor J. Dowling, Darwin P. Kingsley, John C. Milburn, Alvin W. Krech, Theodore N. Vail, Bashford Dean, Phoenix Ingraham, William B. Osgood Field, George F. Kunz, John D. Crimmins, Adrian H. Larkin, William M. Schnitzer, David Wagstaff, W. H. Hagen, John C. Tomlinson, R. T. Haines Halsey, Roland G. Hazard, Henry E. Harper, Prof. W. P. Trent, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, and Prof. David E. Smith.

The scholarship concert of the Thursday Musical Club, given on Thursday evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, was largely attended, and much interest was shown over the young violinist, Sascha Jacobson, an east side youth, who holds the scholarship. The playing of Mrs. John R. McArthur, piano, and Miss Mallet-Prevot, with the Kneisel Quartette, was enjoyed, also the appearance of Mlle. Raymonde Jacques, harpist, of Paris, who has been spending the Winter with Mrs. Clark.

The Sowers to Give Benefit To-morrow Night.

The Sowers will offer their annual entertainment at the Plaza to-morrow evening, the proceeds of which is to be devoted to the Darrach Home for Crippled Children. The principal attraction will be an exhibition of the life of "Joan d'Arc" in moving pictures. Tickets may be had from Mrs. Frank M. Black at the Hotel Gotham, or from any member of the association, which is made up of a score or more of young matrons. General dancing will follow the entertainment.

The members of the Sowers include Mrs. Henry B. Slayback, President; Mrs. Black, Mrs. Norman M. Burrell, Miss Floy Van Horne Davis, Mrs. Frank Dodd, Mrs. J. Reginald Foster, Mrs. William Travis Gibb, Mrs. Charles H. Guye, Mrs. Edward W. Harris, Mrs. Montague Howard, Mrs. Louise S. Kerr, Mrs. Edwin W. Lancaster, Mrs. Frederick A. MacDonald, Mrs. E. Clinton Pendleton, Mrs. E. De Forest Shober, Mrs. Walter W. Parsons, Mrs. Henry A. W. Wood, Miss Juliet Smith and Miss Spencer.

For the Virginia Day Nursery.

A cabaret and dance will be given on Thursday, May 7, in the large ballroom at Sherry's for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery, which is located at 632 East Fifth Street, and is one of the model nurseries in New York.

The officers of the nursery are Mrs. Richard Irvin, President; Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. George de Forest Lord, and Mrs. R. B. Schirmer, Vice Presidents; Miss Laura Day, Treasurer, and Mrs. F. B. Keech, Secretary.

Tickets may be obtained from Miss Annabella S. Gryphant, 224 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The managers of the nursery include Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Mrs. Fred H. Betts, Mrs. Harry Duryea, Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Miss Caroline Morgan, Mrs. Charles W. McAlpin, Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. A. Clifford Tower, and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull.

At Mrs. Pinchot's.

A benefit entertainment is to be given on Wednesday afternoon, April 29, at the home of Mrs. Amos Pinchot, 1,021 Park Avenue. The entertainment will be in the form of monologues by Miss Ruth Draper, and since the affair is to assist the work of the Committee on the Organization of Department Store Workers, Miss Dorothy Miller will speak. Tickets, at $2 each, may be had from Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street. Some of the women most interested in the work of the committee are Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Frank Cothren, Mrs. James Warbasse, Miss Mary R. Sanford, Mrs. Inez Mulholland Boissevain.

A Tea Dance.

The Junior League of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery has arranged to give a tea dance at the Plaza on Saturday afternoon, May 2. The nursery is situated at 154 West Ninety-ninth Street, and is doing a much-needed work in the crowded upper west side district of the city. There are more applicants daily than can be accommodated, and naturally an urgent need of enlarging the nursery. Tickets may be had from Miss Therese D. Browning, 18 West Fifty-fourth Street, or at the Plaza.

Spring Dance of Catholic Club.

The Spring dance of the Catholic Club will take place on Tuesday at the Catholic Club under the patronage of Mrs. Alfred M. Barrett, Mrs. Michael Blake, Mrs. John R. Butler, Mrs. Clarence F. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Victor J. Dowling, Mrs. Thomas P. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Frank F. Lisiecki, Mrs. John F. Martin, Mrs. Peter H. Moore, Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mrs. Thomas E. Murray, Mrs. Edward E. McCall, and Mrs. John G. O'Keeffe. Hugh Kelly has been chosen Chairman of the Floor Committee. A seated supper will be served at midnight, and dancing will be continued afterward.

Miss Barber to Wed on Wednesday.

The wedding of Miss Georgiana Barber, daughter of Mrs. Charles G. Barber of 125 East Seventy-fourth Street, and James Benham Malcom, will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church.

Miss Barber will be attended by Miss Marion Dell Carrere as maid of honor, and the Misses Hope Malcom, Katherine Force, Gertrude M. Smith, and Dolly La Montagne, as bridesmaids. Betty and Louise Barber, nieces of the bride, are to act as flower girls.

Dawson Glover is to be Mr. Malcom's best man, and his ushers will include Julian Malcom, Laurence T. Neale, Richard Emerson Dole, and Gaillard F. Ravenel.

After the ceremony there is to be a small reception at the home of the bride's mother. The bride-elect is a younger sister of Dunn Barber, Mrs. Frederick R. Delafield, and Mrs. Albert F. Winnarding. Mr. Malcom is a son of Mrs. George de Malcom of 169 West Fifty-eighth Street. Their engagement was announced last January.

Music in Restaurant Daily—12:00 to 3:00

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Nainsook—best models—dainty embroideries and laces, some ribbon finish—reg. $1.29..... .94

Exceptional assortment of neat or elaborate styles with handsome laces or emb's and ribbon—regularly $2.98..... 1.94

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Open front or back—pretty Marguerite and other styles—very elaborate lace trim—worth $2.69..... 1.98

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Princess Slips—Nainsook—elaborate yokes or Fisheye val., medallions, fine emb'y and ribbon—skirts to match—6 to 16 yrs.—worth $1.49.... .95

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Dainty styles—Nainsook and Crepe—trim'd in various effects with Shadow or Fisheye Val., emb'y Medallions and emb'y—value $1.29..... .96

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TAILORED SUITS.....15.98
Wool crepes, crepe poplins and gabardines—favorite fashionable colors, with plenty of navy and black; also black and white hair-line worsteds....Fancy Etons having long backs—also three-button cutaways—straight or tunic skirts.

SILK AND WOOL DRESSES...9.98
Taffetas, messalines, wool crepes—changeables, navy and blue and black—peg top, tier and ruffled skirts—net or lace vestee.

BLACK MOIRE COATS.....11.98
Kimono sleeves—with flare flounce—Gladstone collar—peau de cygne linings—Also shorter models, having ribbon neck ruche.

BLACK SILK COATS.....16.98
Crepes, moires and bengalines—full length, also shorter models—variety of trimmings, including appliques, braids, self fabric ornaments and ruchings—with and without peau de cygne linings.

WOOL TOP COATS.....15.98
Black and white checked worsteds, crepes, eponges and serges—black, navy and favorite colors—straight or flare flounce model—moire, velvet, bengaline and novelty silk trimmings—silk lined throughout.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!
PHENOMENAL SELLING

is rather a tame way of expressing the tremendous business done in this well-lighted and well-situated dept.....We are excelling even our own previous excellent records—in fact, every day is a record breaker.... Splendid assortments of all desirable fabrics as well as novelties are shown here—and the prices, well, the fact that we are actually doing *the* Dress Goods business of Greater New York proves that here

ASSORTMENTS AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.
TOMORROW:—

38 AND 42 INCH ALL WOOL PRUNELLAS—Usually .89..... .56

Splendid wearing fabric—soft, draping quality—exceptionally fine assortment of colors, including Navy, Taupe, Copen, Cadet, Tango, Raisin, Walnut, Mustard, Ginger, Mauve and other fashionable shades.

OTHER VALUES THAT ARE EXCEPTIONAL:—

Special Purchase 54-inch Wool PEKIN STRIPE SUITINGS—Tan, Gray, Brown, Navy and Black and White—make smart Tailored Suits and Skirts—reg. value .98..... .59

42-inch CANTON CREPES—also SILK AND WOOL POPLINS—fashionable color grounds—blossoms, rosebud or floral wreaths in rich Dresden tints—elsewhere $1.79..... 1.49

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

$4.00 to $6.00 values..1.95

Special Purchase from a leading Decorator—Surplus Stock of fine Silk Upholstery Fabrics—majority of which are Imported—they comprise fine Silk Brocades, Silk Damasks, Silk Velours and Frou Frous.

WHITE GOODS

Stocks noted for vast varieties suitable for dresses, blouses, tailored uses and every underwear need.

36 and 38 inch Crepe Voiles—having ratine or novelty stripes—45-inch voiles, lingerie, chiffon organdie, Rice Cloths and Ratines, also Repps, Poplins, Piques, Corduroys, Bengalines, Madras—32-inch Shirtings, and other materials—39 ct. values..... .24

45-inch Crepe Voiles—from France—special..... .79

45-inch Chiffon Voiles—Worth .98..... .69

45-inch Batistes—.69..79..89 and .98

45-inch Chiffon and Crepe Voiles—69 ct. value..... .49

45-inch Lingerie Batistes—.24..29..39..49..59 and .69

47-inch French Organdies—.29..39..49..59 and .69
Especially lovely for bandeaume blouses and graduation gowns. Nothing daintier made.

Yard wide Long Cloths—12 yd. pieces 1.09..1.29..1.39..1.49..1.59 1.69..1.89..1.98..2.19

Various width Nainsooks—12 yd. pieces..... .98 to 2.59

India Linons.....Special 8½

We carry complete assortments of WHITE GOODS for Outdoor Sports and Middy Blouses, Nurses' and Supervisors' Uniforms, Little Children's Romper Suits and every other White Costume need.

LACE FLOUNCINGS

Silk, Chantilly and Shadow Styles .98 and $1.25 Values Tomorrow..... .59

12, 15 and 17-inch depths—sample pieces of newest patterns in extensive assortments.

This lot is limited—there is many a choice bargain, but early comers will have the best.

Shadow and Venise Lace Allovers—white and ecru—choice assortments of new patterns—*superior* value..... .98

Pt. de Paris, Platte Val. and Shadow Laces—2 to 5 inch—value .19... .10

Net Top Laces—white, ecru, tango and two-color—3 to 5 inch depths—reg. .29 and .39..... .20

DRESS COTTONS

A few items from the Largest Wash Dress Fabrics Dept. in the World:—

Where Assortments Are Satisfying and Prices Gratifying.

FLORAL CREPES—36 inch.... .44
White, shell pink, pale blue grounds—daintily tinted roses and buds—hit or miss ratine stripes.

EMBROIDERED SWISSES..... .39
Pretty stripes or cords—white or colored florals—sheer and dainty.

YARD-WIDE CREPE VOILES... .29
White or tinted ground—pretty floral designs in pastel shades.

36-inch FLORAL VOILES..... .24
Flesh, copper, rose, navy, pale blue, lavender and other color grounds—flower and fruit designs in contrasting tints.

FLORAL BATISTES..... .17
White and colored grounds—corded stripes or self-color fleckings—florals in dainty contrasts.

ENGLISH MADRAS—32 inch... .44
Fine fabrics, so woven as to appear to be silk mixed—daintily corded and striped.

SILK MIXED MADRAS..... .39
32 inch—white, with colored hairlike and cluster stripes—very silky.

SILK MIXED PONGEES—35 in.. .29
Coral, Peach, Rose, Tango, Bronze, Golden Brown, Old Rose, Cactus, Solferino. Many Blues, Jasper, Greens, and many other new and staple shades—very silky.

GENUINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS. .24
Plain colors, stripes, checks and plaids—remarkably fine range.

FRENCH LINENS—46 inch..... .69
Fine weaves—soft fabrics—full line of most fashionable shades.

GENUINE FRENCH SATEENS... .39
Exceptionally pretty foulard designs and colors—full silk lustre.

BLACK BORDERED VOILES..... .19
38 inch—jet black—even weave—silk-lined bands, combined with Mexican drawnwork in border.

SPRING UNDERWEAR FOR
Men—Women—Children

STOCKS AND VARIETIES WITHOUT PARALLEL

For Women

"Swan Brand" Swiss lisle and silk vests and union suits are here, while best of domestic brands are represented by Kayser, Forest Mills, Merode, Carter and other makers of ribbed wool, silk lisle and cotton garments.

UNION SUITS

Shaped or Swiss ribbed—cotton or lisle—plain or trim'd—low neck—umbrella drawers..... .49
Extra sizes—.59.

Combinations—low neck—tight or umbrella drawers..... .69
Extra sizes—.98.

Lisle—high or low neck—sleeveless—tight or umbrella drawers..... .98 to 1.98

Venetian Silk Union Suits..... 2.98

Embroidered..... 3.49

VESTS AND BLOOMERS

Silk Mixed Vests..... .79

All Silk..... .98 to 2.49

Venetian Silks—special..... 1.39

Same, embroidered..... 1.79..1.98

Venetian Silk Bloomers..... 2.49

Italian Silk—Emb'd....2.98 and 3.49

Also Ribbed Drawers—tight knee or lace trimmed..... .24..49
Extra sizes—.59, .69.

Swiss Ribbed Lisle Vests—low neck—sleeveless—various styles in plain tops or lace yokes—special..... .24
Finer..... .49 to 1.49

Shaped Lisle Vests—high or low neck—sleeveless or short sleeves—Also Drawers having French band or tight top—cuff knee or lace trim—Reg. sizes....49 | Extra sizes....59

Part Wool Vests—ribbed—high or low neck—long or short sleeves, also sleeveless—Also Drawers—knee or ankle length—Reg. sizes....74 | Extra sizes....98

Swiss Rib Wool Vests—low neck—sleeveless..... .69

High or low neck—long or short sleeves—reg. sizes..... .79

Cotton Bloomers—white or black. .49

Mercerized Bloomers..... .98

FOR CHILDREN

Cotton Merino Shirts and Drawers—medium weight—20 inch..... .25
Size 3 cents each size.

Part Wool Merino Shirts—20 in.... .40

Drawers—20 inch..... .50
Size 5 cents for larger sizes.

Gauze Shirts—sizes 20 to 34..... .24

High neck Cotton Ribbed Vests—Ages 2 to 14..... .34..39

Low neck Cotton Ribbed Vests—all sizes..... .19

Pants to match—lace trim..... .24

For Men

Makers represented include Otis, Carter, Stuttgarter, Roots, Mauchanfee, McDowells, Norfolk and New Brunswick, Poroknit, Lex-it-on, Gotham, Rexford, Girard, Lawrence, Roxonia, Tweedsdale and Scrivens.

Roxford Underwear—silk finished lisle—pure white—short sleeves—also drawers—all sizes—usually $1.00..... .77

Otis Garments—undyed Egyptian yarn—long or short sleeves—long or short drawers—also short and stout—sizes to 50—elsewhere .49..... .34

American make "Stuttgarter" Underwear—medium weight—wool mixtures—gray and white—long or short sleeves—ankle or knee..... .98

Light Weight Wool Suits—gray or white—double stitched—short or long sleeves—all sizes—½ wool..75 | All wool..... 1.23
¾ wool..98 | Finer all wool 1.39

Wool Gauze Shirts or Drawers—all sizes—Otis and Stuttgarter makes, .98, 1.49, 1.79

Nainsook Shirts and Drawers—athletic styles—well-known makes, .49, .75, and 1.00

Athletic Union Suits—nainsook or knit—sleeveless, short or long sleeves—knee or ankle length drawers—all sizes, .49, .69, 1.29, 1.49, 1.98

Balbriggan—Imported or domestic—single or two-thread fabric—light and medium weight—long or short sleeves—short or regular, double gusseted drawers—sizes to 50..... .75

Balbriggan Garments—undyed yarn—long or short sleeves—knee or ankle lengths—also short and stout—sizes to 50..... .49
Extra sizes to 56..... .59

Sea Island Cotton Garments—athletic style—also short and long sleeves and knee and ankle lengths—all sizes..... .49

Carter's Silk Mixed Union Suits—white—athletic style, also short sleeves and three-quarter length drawers—all sizes—exceptional value..... 3.25

Silk Garments—handsome quality—Gotham make..... 3.50

Jean Drawers—Scrivens make—elastic seams—woven finish—Sizes to 44....75 | Extra sizes..... .85

Poroknit Garments—sleeveless, short sleeves—knee or ankle length drawers—all sizes..... .49

Union Suits..... .98

DELIVERY SCHEDULE:—

Free—ALL PAID and C. O. D.'s within 25 miles.

Outside 25-mile limit as follows:

Free—All paid purchases within 150 miles.

Free—All C. O. D. purchases $3.95 and over within 150 miles.

Free by freight to R. R. Stations, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New England.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED Unless Otherwise Specified In This Advertisement

Also TWENTY-ONE MORNING SPECIALS for which see other Sunday Papers.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES, AS USUAL!

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY TO GIVE A GARDEN PARTY

THE annual meeting of the Army Relief Society will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the house of the President, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third Street.

Plans for the annual garden party which the society is to give on Thursday, May 28, at Governors Island, are progressing nicely, and the affair this year, owing to the trouble with Mexico, will no doubt attract a large assembly.

The hours of the garden party will be from 3:30 to 9 P. M. An innovation to be introduced this season, which will enable the New York men who are kept at their offices during the afternoon to attend. There will be dancing, of course, in Corbin Hall, and the grounds will be illuminated at night. An attractive programme is being arranged for both afternoon and evening sessions.

Minot-Quackenbush.

The wedding of Miss Isabel Shirley Quackenbush, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham C. Quackenbush of 1,287 Madison Avenue, and Francis Minot of Boston will be celebrated on Thursday afternoon in the South Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Minot is the son of Mrs. George R. Minot and a grandson of Richard Olney, formerly Secretary of State. He was graduated from Harvard University, Class of '13.

Miss Vesta Freeman, a cousin of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and the Misses Katharine H Miller and Louise A. Smith are to be the bridesmaids.

William B. Prescott is to be best man, and the ushers are to include Henry P. Dunbar, John C. Freeman, James J. Minot, Jr., M. M. Quackenbush, Lawrence Richmond, and Walter Burnham.

A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Costume Ball of Interest to New Yorkers.

On June 10 the British committee for the celebration of one hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples will give a costume ball at the Royal Albert Hall, London. The influential support which is being received from the leaders of the social, intellectual, and political life in both England and America warrants the belief that this will be the most brilliant function of the kind ever given. H. H. the Duchess of Teck is the Chairman of the Ladies' Committee, and some of those who are assisting are Duchess of Marlborough, Duchess of Beaufort, Marchioness of Crewe, Countess of Ancaster, Countess of Plymouth, Countess of Essex, Lady Randolph Churchill, Cora, Countess of Strafford, Countess of Granard, Lady Maud Warrender, Lady Mond, Lady Shaw of Dunfermline, Lady Rothemere, Mrs. Walter Hines Page, (wife of the American Ambassador) Lady Speyer, Lady Weardale, Lady Ridley, Lady Howick, Lady Collins, Lady Algernon Firth, Lady Hadfield, Lady Magnus, and Mrs. John L. Griffiths, (wife of the American Consul General.)

Americans in London are keenly interested in the function, and a proposal is on foot to hold a similar ball in New York at the end of the year, in connection with the celebration on this side of the Atlantic.

Many of the boxes have already been booked and applications have begun to come in from American women who will be visiting England in June. Information may be had from John A Stewart, Chairman Executive Committee, American Peace Centenary Committee, at 50 Church Street, this city.

Dance at Cosmopolitan Club.

A dance will be held at the Cosmopolitan Club, 133 East Fortieth Street, on Wednesday evening, April 29, at 9 o'clock, under the auspices of the Social Centre Committee of the People's Institute. On the Floor Committee for the dance are the Misses Edna Biddle, Helen H. Jenkins, Francesca Gilder, Phyllis de Kay, Marjorie Lamond, Margaret C. Marks, and George de Kay Gilder, Charles S. Butler, E. Hubert Litchfield, Herbert S. Lawrence, Dwight Partridge, and Dr. James B. Murphy.

The dance is to be given in the interest of the Pageant of Nations to be presented on the lower east side on June 6. Tickets, at $3 each, including refreshments, can be had from Miss Adah Marks, 133 West Eleventh Street.

Fraternity Dance.

A Fiji soiree will be given at the Phi Gamma Delta Club, 34 West Forty-fourth Street, by the members of that fraternity, on Friday evening, May 1. This is one of the gala functions of the year on the calendar of college and fraternity social activities, and it will be attended by alumni and undergraduates from Yale, Dartmouth, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, New York University, Cornell, and many other colleges. The soiree will be a "stag" affair, and an interesting vaudeville programme of "stunts," by various college entertainers has been arranged. Walter E. Atkinson, New York University, '11, is Chairman of the committee in charge.

May Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Margaret La Wall Janvrin, the daughter of Mrs. Joseph E. Janvrin and the late Dr. Janvrin, and Dr. Phineas Hillhouse Adams, son of Mrs. Walter Wood Adams, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, May 5, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, 515 Park Avenue. Owing to mourning, the two immediate families only will be present at the ceremony, and only relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited to the reception.

Miss Mary Keech Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Turner of Charles County, Md., will be married to Frank Martin of Plainfield, N. H., on May 5, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, 12 West Fifty-second Street. The bride-elect is a niece of Mr. Keech.

One of the important weddings in May will be that of Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, daughter of the President and Mrs. Wilson, and Secretary of the Treasury William H. McAdoo, which is to be very quiet. Miss Wilson was in town recently completing the shopping for her trousseau, and left on Monday for Washington. Secretary McAdoo was here at the same time, and it is said they were house hunting up Massachusetts way.

The wedding of Miss Marie Rankin, daughter of Mrs. Harry Rankin of Goshen, N. Y., and Mortimer D. Easton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Easton of this city and Arcola, N. J., is to be celebrated on May 9 at Goshen. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Easton announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Easton, to Norris M. Munpes of Trenton, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Finlay of Montclair, N. J., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Finlay, to George Frederick Hewitt, also of Montclair, which is to take place on May 11. Miss Finlay is a sister of Mrs. Raymond B. Fosdick of New York.

Miss Anne Pendleton Rogers and J. Griswold Webb are to be married on Saturday, May 16, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, at Hyde Park, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass., is to officiate. The attendants have not as yet been announced.

Miss Lydia Coit Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, will be married to Maitland Dwight of Morristown, N. J., on Friday, May 22, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 36 East Seventy-second Street.

The marriage of Miss Hildegarde Hardenbergh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hardenbergh, and Henry Eagle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Eagle, is to be solemnized on Saturday, May 23, in the West End Collegiate Church, followed by a reception at the bride's home, 11 West Eighty-first Street. Mrs. Frederick Bliss Richardson of Morristown is to be matron of honor and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Clara Whittlesey and Ruth Barr. Mr. Eagle's best man will be Ralph Higgins. Thomas E. Hardenbergh, Jr., Richard F. Weeks, Harry Buston, and Eugene B. Peirsel, are to be the ushers.

Miss Helen Lincoln Appleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ruel Rosa Appleton, and Charles A. Read, Jr., of Boston are to be married on May 27 at the bride's home, 146 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Miss Marie Appleton is to be her sister's only attendant.

Mrs. Jane R. Sheldon Smith of Geneva, N. Y., and this city will be married to the Right Rev. Lemuel H. Wells, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Spokane, Wash., on May 30 at the Geneva home of the bride. Mrs. Smith is a widow and is well known in New York. Bishop Wells is 72 years old and has been Bishop at Spokane for twenty years.

Springtime Fete.

The Springtime Fête, with dancing, to be given at the St. Regis on May 1 and 2, under the auspices of the Junior League of the Children's Educational Theatre, promises to be an interesting event of the Spring. In addition to general and competitive dancing, Miss Joan Sawyer will give an exhibition of modern dances, while Miss Virginia Myers will dance at the children's matinée on the afternoon of May 2.

The refuturist art exhibit will be a distinct feature, as sketches of a unique character have been contributed by many well-known artists.

Among those who are actively interested in the fête are Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Miss Ethel Ehrman, Mrs. Thomas Leeming, Miss Dorothy Obermeyer, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, and Mrs. E. H. Koehler. Prominent actresses, under the direction of Miss Emma Frohman, will serve refreshments.

Tickets, at 50 cents each, may be had from Mrs. Minnie Herts Heniger, 39 West Ninety-third Street, or from Miss Dorothy Obermeyer, 61 East Eightieth Street.

Interesting Engagements Announced—Costume Ball in London Under American Patronage—May Brides to Challenge Superstition of Month.

The Misses Mary C. Cumnock and Eugenie Philbin

Miss Cumnock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock, is engaged to George B. Wagstaff. Miss Philbin is now in Europe with her mother, Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin.

Engagements.

Ex-Solicitor Gen. Lloyd W. Bowers of Washington, D. C., recently announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Martha Bowers, to Robert A. Taft, son of former President Taft. Miss Bowers is a daughter of Mr. Bowers's first wife, who was Miss Louise B. Wilson of Minnesota, Minn., who died in 1897. In 1906 he married Miss Charlotte J. Lewis. Mr. Taft and his fiancée have known each other since childhood. Lloyd W. Bowers and Mr. Taft were firm friends long before Mr. Taft became President, and were fellow students at Yale University. Young Mr. Taft is a Yale graduate.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Newhall Ely of this city last week announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Ely, to Lieut. David Edward Cain, U. S. A., formerly of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Ely made her début several years ago, and is a cousin of the late Maj. James Clarence Post, U. S. A. Lieut. Cain was graduated from West Point, class of '13, and was assigned to the Third Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Sam, Houston, Texas. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Groesbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Telford Groesbeck, to Daniel S. Riker of this city. The Groesbeck home is on East Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O., where the wedding is to take place in June. Mr. Riker lives with his mother at 302 Madison Avenue. He was graduated from Harvard, class of '11, and belongs to the Union and Riding Clubs of this city, and the Rumson Country Club. Miss Groesbeck is a niece of Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler of this city.

Society here and in Boston were interested in the engagement recently announced by Mrs. William H. Jacob of New York and Watertown, Conn., of her only daughter, Miss Mary Phelps Jacob, to Richard R. Peabody, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. R. Peabody of Boston. Miss Jacob, who is known to her intimate friends as Miss Polly Jacob, has been active in the doings of the younger set in New York since her formal coming out two years ago. She has spent much of her time abroad, and was presented at the Court of St. James's in London during her stay there last Winter. The engagement was announced at the home of her aunt, Mrs William H. Barnum, in Mamaroneck, N. Y., where Miss Jacob is at present staying. Mr. Peabody will be graduated from Harvard University this Spring, and expects to reside in New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kennedy of 316 West Seventy-seventh Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Kennedy to Howard B. Smithers, son of Mrs. Charles H. Smithers of this city.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 2 West Fifty-seventh Street last week announced the engagement of her elder daughter, Miss Josephine S. Pearson, to Beverley Bogert of this city. Miss Pearson is the daughter of the late Commander Pearson, U. S. N. She made her début several years ago. Early in May Mrs. Pearson and the Misses Pearson will sail for Europe, to remain two months, when they will return to Newport, to occupy their villa on Oohre Point. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mrs. Augustus R. Smith of Lee, Mass., last week announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Waldron Smith, to Charles C. Hommann, Jr., of this city. Miss Smith is a graduate of Vassar, class of '11, Mr. Hommann was graduated from Rutgers College, class of '10, and belongs to the City Club and the Zeti Psi Fraternity of this city.

General Notes.

Over 5,000 people attended the ball and floral fête, held Saturday evening, April 18, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, under the auspices of the Washington Heights Hospital Building Fund Committee. The affair proved a brilliant success, socially and financially. Adolph Lewisohn opened the affair and delivered the address of welcome. He acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and had as his assistants a committee of over 100. Among those assisting were Mrs. A. K. Silverstein, Mrs. Anna Klingenschmidt, Mrs. S. J. Kopald, Mrs. G. Niger, Miss Livingston, members of the Adassah Aid Society; Miss Gumbinner, Mrs. Adolph Heller, Mrs. L. Strauss, Mrs. I. V. Louis, Mrs. Frey, Mrs. Harry Wolff, Mrs. H. Tuttleman, Mrs. E. Venbig, Mrs. Samuel Schiff, and Mrs. Stadler. Among others interested were Manus J. Blumenthal, David Levy, Edward Fisher, Dr. Louis Neuwelt, who was Chairman of the Arrangement Committee; Lulyard Avery, Dr. Besser, and Henry Weiff. The popularity contest aroused great interest, and the winners were Mrs. A. K. Silverstein and David Levy. Prizes were also awarded for the best exhibitions of dancing. The entire proceeds of the affair will go toward the campaign recently started to raise $150,000 for the erection of another hospital in the Heights section.

The George Alexander Chapman Memorial Concert will take place at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, to-morrow night. Mr. Chapman's compositions only will be rendered, and the assisting artists will be: Mme. Gladys Axman, soprano; Mme. Nevada Van Der Veer, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Earl Waldo Marshal, baritone. The ladies' ensemble will be under the direction of Dr. Edouard E. Blitz, conductor of the Royal Kursaal Orchestra of Blankenberghe. Richard A. Purdy will make a short memorial address. The proceeds of this concert will be devoted to the endowing of a Chapman studio on the estate of the late Edward MacDowell at Peterborough, N. H. Tickets may be obtained from Joseph Baernstein Regneas, 133 West Eightieth Street; Charles C. Hoge, 15 William Street; R. Walter Leigh, 52 William Street; Charles R. Parmele, Jr., 54 South Street, and M. Roger-De Bruyn, 150 West Ninety-fifth Street.

The second in the series of informal invitation dances given by the Junior Workers of the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind will take place at the Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and Seventieth Street, on Tuesday evening, May 5. The members of the committee in charge of these dances are the Misses Josephine Davis Wilson, Ethel Crone, Lillian A. Straus, Rita Goodman, Amelia Sachs, Addie Schiffer Becker, Rita Stark, Alma Stark, Rose Mary Kaplan, Florence Jacobs, and Gertrude Schwartz.

Louis J. Cornu of 122 West Ninety-first Street announces a concert for Wednesday afternoon at the Plaza by an orchestra of children formerly known as Mrs. Bishop's Children's Orchestra, but known now as the Louis J. Cornu Junior Orchestra. Every Saturday morning the children meet, and are instructed free in orchestra and ensemble playing. Among those who have taken boxes are Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, Mrs. Harry Burt, Mrs. James Wright, Mrs. Urlan H. Broughton, and William Blankenhorn. In the audience will be Mrs. William Morris, Mrs. Frederic Bull, Mrs. Harry Long, Mrs. F. Q. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Louis de Cesare, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Percy, Mr. Henry Calman, Mrs. Bradford Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Kaufmann, Mrs. J. E. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lyons, J. J. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Davidson.

The first delegation of American Cardinals, Bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church to comply with the edict of Pope Pius X. to visit him some time during the present year sailed yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Berlin for Naples, whence they will proceed direct to Rome. Included in the party were the following: His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. J. Hayes, D. D., Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. John Edwards, Vicar General of the New York Diocese; the Rev. Thomas J. Carroll, secretary to Cardinal Farley; the Rt. Rev. John J. O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of the Newark Diocese, and the Rev. William J. Guinan, D. D., of Newark; the Rt. Rev. Leo Haid, D. D., Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, and the Rev. Thomas Oesterich, D. D., of Richmond. His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, accompanied by another large delegation of American bishops and their suites, will sail on the North German Lloyd steamer Princess Irene on May 5 for Naples, and other bishops will go on later. Cardinal Farley will remain in Rome several weeks.

Miss Mary O'Connell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Connell of Brookline, Mass., and niece of Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, was married last week in Brookline to James Lewis Ryan of New York. Cardinal O'Connell performed the ceremony at St. Aidan's Church, Brookline. He was assisted by the Rev. Terence E. Gilmartin, assistant rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Seventy-first Street and Broadway, this city. John Ryan, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and Miss Geraldine O'Connell the bridesmaid. After the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 284 Pleasant Avenue, Brookline.

There was an informal meeting of the American-Scandinavian Society in the Assembly Room of the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening. Prof. Oavald Sirén of the University of Stockholm lectured on "Monuments of Architecture from Sweden's Historic Past," illustrated with stereopticon slides of Swedish castles and buildings. There was also a short musicale, in which Miss Grace Hoffman, the soprano, sang an Italian aria and Swedish songs, followed by an informal reception to meet Prof. Sirén.

The wedding of Miss Ethel A. Gerlach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gerlach of Yonkers, N. Y., and Charles H. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, also of Yonkers, will take place on Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Helen Holbrook of this city will be maid of honor, and Elizabeth B. Otis of Yonkers, is to serve as flower girl. William E. Whiting of New Haven, Conn., is to act as best man, and the ushers will be Arthur Elliot and Acton Gerlach.

For the benefit of destitute widows and their orphaned children, a card party and dance will be given on Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Marseille by Mrs. Philip Simon of 647 West 157th Street and Mrs. Horatio S. Simon of 645 West End Avenue. The benefit is given in connection with the Upper Manhattan Branch of the Widowed Mothers' Fund. Tickets are $1 each. Prizes are to be awarded.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Bode, daughter of Mrs. C. F. Bode and the late Mr. Bode, and Herbert R. Saacke, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Saacke and grandson of Richard Adams, formerly School Commissioner, took place last Tuesday in the Church of the Atonement. A small reception followed at the Hotel Marie Antoinette. During the supper the announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Adele Saacke, the bridegroom's sister, and F. W. Fickes, one of the ushers.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX

Can you recall names and dates of events last year or the year before? When memory fails, THE INDEX will aid.

THESE TWENTY-FIVE QUESTIONS

selected from many received by The New York Times Index show its scope and usefulness. All the answers were quickly found in The Index.

1.	When did Judge Greenbaum's decision on city taxes for street vaults appear in The Times?	May 25, 1913
2.	Who pardoned Foulke E. Brandt, and when?	Jan. 17, 1913
3.	Can you tell me when The Times published the letter by ex-Mayor Gaynor on recall of Judges?	Mar. 31, 1913
4.	When did The Times refer to Mr. Van Antwerp's report on bucketshops?	May 16, 1913
5.	When did Pierre Loti's India appear in Book Review?	Sept. 28, 1913
6.	When did the Dayton, Ohio, flood occur?	Mar. 26, 1913
7.	What was the name of the Suffragette who threw King George's horse at the Derby	June 8, 1913
8.	What other Nobel Prizes were there this year, besides the Hindu Poet's?	Feb. 26, '13; Jan. 26, '13
9.	When was the Southern Pacific Dissolution recorded?	July 8, 1913
10.	When was the exhibition of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls held?	July 31, 1913
11.	Where can I find something about the Camp Fire Girls?	Feb. 2, 1913
12.	Does The Index record performances of plays?	Under Plays
13.	When did an article about duty on Indian moccasins appear?	Jan. 3, 1914
14.	Date of Editorial, "United States Express Liquidation"?	Mar. 13, 1914
15.	Résumé President Wilson's first ten months in White House?	Feb. 7, 1914
16.	Where can I get names of parties in Eastman film suit?	Mar. 11, 1914
17.	An article about the cost of living, food costs related producing and distributing from farms	Dec. 14, 1913
18.	Date of the International Congress of Physicians at St. Petersburg?	Jan. 25, 1914
19.	When did the account of President Wilson signing the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill appear?	June 24, 1913
20.	Name of company formed in America to promote Deisel engines?	Nov. 25, 1913
21.	When was an article published about Polyclinic Hospital's treatment of tuberculosis?	Feb. 20, 1914
22.	Industrial Finance Corporation article?	Feb. 16, 1914
23.	An article on censorship of drama by Catholic theatre movement?	Feb. 1, 1914
24.	When was the campaign against the drug traffic described?	Feb. 6, 1914
25.	Business outlook of steel trades, article?	Jan. 19, 1914

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX

SPRINGTIME IN CLUBLAND

Elmira College Club Holds Annual Luncheon—Sousa and His Band to Play at the Tenth Annual White Breakfast of Rubinstein Club.

YESTERDAY the Elmira College Club held its annual luncheon at the Plaza. Mayor Mitchel was asked to speak on "Civic Administration." Miss Tarbell's subject was "Woman's Loyalty to Her Club." John Moore spoke on "The Relation of State Universities to Colleges." Masses of purple iris and golden jonquils were used in the decorations. There were about 200 covers, and Mrs. George M. Robinson presided. Among the prominent guests were Miss Lord of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John B. Stanchfield, Mrs. Vernon Lamont, Miss Florence Wier Gibson, Mrs. Bleakley, Mrs. F. S. Bennett, Mrs. Francis Bellamy, Mrs. William S. Doty, Mrs. W. R. Bross, Mrs. Emerson Liscum, and Mrs. G. O. Hall. Ways and means are being considered to raise an endowment fund to build and endow a library and classroom building combined, to cost $70,000, and a dining hall large enough to seat 300 and to cost $20,000. An additional fund of $150,000 is needed to increase the salaries of the instructors. This committee has been appointed to consider the matter: Mrs. George M. Robinson, Mrs. Charles C. Pope, Mrs. Samuel M. Keiper, Mrs. Frederick Hamlin Mills, Mrs. Charles B. Shrady, Mrs. Harold A. Earle, Mrs. Hiram Bice, Miss Cornelia Dwight, Mrs. George A. Page, Mrs. Leon P. Lewald, Mrs. George M. Sicard, Mrs. Julia Roe Davis, Miss Ruth Brettle, Mrs. Heamon Dowd, and Mrs. F. Stuart Crawford.

A tea, musicale, and dance closed the eighth season of the Women's Auxiliary Society of the Washington Heights Hospital on Friday afternoon at the Savoy. Mrs. de Rivera was the speaker of the afternoon. Mrs. Adolph Heller, the President, in her address, told of the charity ball given a week ago in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory and reported the condition of the auxiliary to be better than in any former season. There are 700 members.

On Tuesday, May 12, the Woman's Republican Club, Mrs. J. G. Wentz, President, will give a luncheon at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach. There will be a brief businesss meeting in the morning and dancing in the afternoon.

Last evening a party of young people motored out to the Gedney Farm dance at White Plains. Miss Angeline Holman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Holman, 255 West Ninetieth Street, was the hostess, and during the evening she announced her engagement to George W. Kyle, son of the late Robert Kyle. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, June 3, at 8 o'clock in St. Stephen's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Josephson, of 301 West 108th Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Josephson, to Abraham Jess, of Chicago. The reception will be held next Sunday afternoon from 3 until 6 in Miss Josephson's home. There will be no cards.

The Misses Mildred and Grace Brown, who have been visiting Mrs. Maurice Meyer, of 32 West Ninetieth Street, have returned to their home in Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Mrs. Meyer has as her house guest now Mrs. Ann Finley of Coxsackie.

An informal dance will be given on Tuesday evening at the Marseille for the benefit of the Amelia Relief Society. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Letta Cohn, 131 West 129th Street.

An auction and dance for the benefit of the mountaineers of Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia will be given at the McAlpin on Thursday evening. Mrs. Clifford Williams, 4 West 105th Street, has charge of the entertainment.

These are the officers elected at the annual meeting of the West End Women's Republican Association at the Astor on Friday: Miss Mary Wood, President; Mrs. Clarence Burns, Honorary President; Mrs. C. E. Lichtenheim, Mrs. W. Townsend, Mrs. H. B. Nichols, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Louis Manley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Edwin H. Tower, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. H. Dean, Treasurer; Mrs. John Lea, Auditor; Mrs. L. E. Cogswell, Historian; Mrs. Augustine J. Wilson, Chairman of Executive; Mrs. C. V. Crapo, Honorary Dean; Mrs. E. B. Dean, Chairman Music; Mrs. Alexander Jackson, Chairman of Reception; Mrs. W. Townsend, Chairman of House. The speakers that day were Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, Mrs. Jane Pierce, Mrs. Augustine Wilson, Mrs. J. G. Wertz, Miss Hay, and Miss Helen Boswell.

Mrs. George Walter Newton of 1 West Eighty-third Street is entertaining Mrs. Eugene Dickinson of Greenfield, Mass., and has given several affairs in her honor. One was a luncheon at the Colony Club, another a dinner at the Vanderbilt. There was also a theatre party last week to see "The Yellow Jacket," and on Thursday afternoon Mrs. Newton gave a small auction party in her home. Among the guests that afternoon were Mrs. W. W. Adams, Mrs. Edward B. Archer, Mrs. William A. Bensel, Mrs. W. J. Barney, Mrs. James W. Batterton, Mrs. George A. Bowman, Miss Laila Marsailis, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. James W. Osborne, Mrs. Darwin W. Truss, and Mrs. E. G. Worcester. The hostess wore a gown of white flowered chiffon over canary yellow brocaded satin. Mrs. Dickinson's gown was of chantilly lace over pale-blue silk. The prizes, baskets of Japanese willow, were won by Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Worcester, and Mrs. Osborne. Mr. and Mrs. Newton will open their Summer home in Greenfield in about a fortnight.

Miss Winifred Goldsmith
(PHOTO BY MARCEAU)

Miss Goldsmith is a niece of Mrs. John H. Judge of this city.

Eclectic closed its season with a luncheon for over 200 members and guests on Wednesday in the Waldorf apartments of the Waldorf. A reception preceded the luncheon, with the President, Miss Guernsey, receiving, assisted by Miss Hay, Mrs. W. R. Chapman, Mrs. Emile Glogau, Mrs. Clarence Burns, and Mrs. George H. Clowes of Waterbury, Conn. Miss Guernsey wore a costume of mauve crêpe Ruisselet, with a small black hat. After the reception the new officers and Board of Managers were installed. They are: Mrs. William Jerome Toomey, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Judson G. Wells, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Frederick Ross Lee, Treasurer; Mrs. Richard W. Elliott, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Albert Canfield Bage, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Carrie Martin Cowtan, Mrs. Elbridge J. Moore, Mrs. George Bonhotal, Mrs. Albert Weston, Mrs. W. D. May, Mrs. Lewis H. Matthez, Mrs. Joseph Fanning, Mrs. Robert H. Rucker, Mrs. James Osborne, and Miss Eva Smith Board. There was a cabaret between courses, in which the Southern Right Quintet, the Schaeffers, and Edith Chapman Gould, dressed in quaint Colonial costumes, took part. Frank Moss was the only man guest and made a brief address. With this exception and that of a number of toasts there were no speeches. There were corsage bouquets of violets for the guests, and on each table was a mound of pink carnations, Eclectic's flowers.

A number of attractive affairs have been arranged for Saturday of this week, among them the tenth annual white breakfast of the Rubinstein Club to take place in the ballroom of the Waldorf. The reception will begin at 10:30 and will be followed at 12 by the entrance of the President, Mrs. W. R. Chapman, escorted by twenty young girl ushers and Sousa and his band, and followed by the guests of honor and the officers. Mrs. C. A. Small has charge of the decorations, which are to be apple blossoms and dogwood, white lilacs and carnations. The honor table will be banked with American Beauties, and over the platform the large Rubinstein emblem will be displayed. A mound of white carnations tied in corsage bouquets will form the centrepiece of each table. A platform will be built in front of the honor table, where there will be cabaret numbers between the courses. The Breakfast Committee includes Mrs. Charles Tolliner, Chairman; Mrs. L. V. Armstrong, Mrs. W. F. H. Armstrong, Miss Mary Jordan Baker, Mrs. G. P. Benjamin, Mrs. A. H. Candlish, Mrs. F. M. Clute, Mrs. G. L. Colter, Mrs. E. W. Grashof, Mrs. H. C. Greanelle, Mrs. J. G. Gulick, Mrs. H. C. Hallenbeck, Mrs. J. W. Hedden, Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Mrs. H. B. Kirk, Mrs. W. C. Moore, Mrs. W. F. McKinlay, Mrs W. M. Phillips, Miss Louise Sands, Mrs. C. A. Small, Mrs. George L. Walker, Mrs. A. C. Bridges, Mrs. Louis Manley and Mrs. E. B. Fuller. The guests of honor who have accepted are Mr. and Mrs. Sousa, Dr. Katharine Davis, Miss Guernsey, Mrs. W. G. Story, Mr. W. T. Helmuth, Mrs. May Riley Smith, John C. Freund, Mrs. James Henry Parker, Miss Boswell, Mrs. Howard MacNutt, Mrs. Austin N. Palmer, Mrs. Harriet Ware Krumbaar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Finck, Miss Emma Thursby, Mrs. Elmer Black, Miss Virginia Root, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus S. Marks, Controller and Mrs. Prendergast. Southland will have a large table in charge of Mrs. H. B. Grubbs; the old guard of the club will occupy the centre table and will sing the invocation; the ushers, young girls who have served during the season at the afternoon musicales, will also have their own table. This will close the club's season. Each hostess will be privileged to invite one guest to a second tier box to enjoy the Sousa concert after the breakfast.

There will be two sessions at the annual meeting of the New York City Colony of the New England Women on Thursday at the Waldorf. The morning session will begin at 10:30. The voting for officers for another year will begin at 1:30 and will be followed by annual reports and installations.

Mrs. William J. Bruff of 270 Riverside Drive gave a luncheon and bridge on Wednesday for Mrs. Charles V. Paterno. Other guests were Mrs. Nahan Franko, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mrs. H. G. Buccini, Mrs. Peter Kuyper, and Mrs. Ernest De Brul.

The engagement of Miss Sadie Wilner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilner, to Abraham I. Friedman is announced.

Miss Etta Rosenbaum of 31 West Eighty-second Street, daughter of Mrs. Amelia Rosenbaum, has announced her engagement to Barney Rosenson of Lakewood.

This afternoon Miss Miriam Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bierman, will be married to Arthur Kornfeld, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kornfeld, in the home of the bride's parents, 309 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. Miss Selma Nebenzahl of Far Rockaway will be the maid of honor and Dr. Harry A. Goldberg will be best man. The bridesmaids chosen are the Misses Helen Ehrlich and Catherine Wetzler.

Among the guests at the dance given by Mrs. Charles H. Truax on Sunday evening a week ago for Mrs. Dan Hannah were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Harold, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Selwyn, Dan Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Foran, Roger Foster, the Misses Palmer, Miss Mary Nash, Mrs. Ray Bryan, Lawrence Smith, Parker Sloane, Stephen B. Elkins, Col. Samuel Colt, Harry Black, Andreas Dippie, Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Capt. I. H. Wise, Col. Bellinger, Miss Fairchild, Judge and Mrs. William Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Graham, Miss Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Irwin, Jules Vatable, Dr., Percy Friedenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Jonjers, and Judge Sullivan.

A breakfast has been arranged by the Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire to be held on Tuesday, May 5, at the Woman's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. Henry K. Adams of 33 West Eighty-fourth Street gave a bridge on Friday in her home.

Mrs. T. G. Corvan of 490 West End Avenue has sent out invitations for a bridge on Thursday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. Harley B. Lindsay of the Eldorado will also entertain with cards on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Adelaide Johnson and Miss Constance Johnson gave a tea a few days ago for Mme. Ysaye at 222 Central Park West.

W. C. Gottshall of 1 West Seventy second Street will return to New York in about two weeks, after a long stay in Europe.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Vincent Paterno have as their guests in their home, at Riverside Drive and 182d Street, Mrs. Katherine Dunn of Washington and Stanley Wright of Middleboro, Ky. Dr. and Mrs. Peterno gave another in their series of dinner dances last evening.

A long and interesting programme of music and addresses was given yesterday before a record audience, including the members and friends of the Woman's Press Club, Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey, President. The large ballroom of the Waldorf was used, and after the music there was an informal reception. The speakers were David Mannes, Dr. Emanuel Baruch, Dr. Henry T. Fleck, William J. Lee, Edward K. Baird, and Dr. Frederic C. Howe. The artists were Karl Klein, Mme. de Pasquali, and the Beethoven Orchestra. Mme. von Klenner had charge of the programme and Mrs. Harriet Bishop Waters of the Reception Committee.

Another of yesterday's many beautiful club affairs was the first luncheon of Athené in the Waldorf apartments of the Waldorf. The new club has chosen ivory and gold as its colors and each table was decorated with bouquets of yellow jonquils, white narcissi and maidenhair ferns tied with graceful bows of white maline. The President, Mrs. Katherine A. Martin, received the 230 guests in a gown of ivory white taffeta topped with a small round hat of white lace ornamented with a gold fantaisie. The reception began at 12:30, luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and the installation and programme followed. The Rev. Charles Burch pronounced the invocation. The speakers were William Menkle, John W. Keller, Rev. E. R. Eaton, and Rev. Dr. Davis. The artists for the afternoon were Almon Knowles, tenor; I. Sears, baritone; Miss Claire Peteler, daughter of the First Vice President; Marie Stoddard, and Andreas Sorto.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan gave a party on Thursday evening in her home, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street, to celebrate the "seventh" birthday of Mr. Nathan. The invitations were sent out on small stationery printed in gold, and each guest was requested to wear a child's costume. The early evening was devoted to games—Going to Jerusalem, Copenhagen and the rest, and then supper was served. The first course looked like bowls of bread and milk but proved to be bouillon with whipped cream floating on top; for a beverage dozens of milk bottles were brought in and their contents poured into tumblers which the guests on sipping found was not milk, that is, not straight milk—but a delicious egg-nogg. The cakes were cut to represent animals and the ices were also formed for the amusement of the 7-year-olds. Dancing followed the supper and this was interrupted occasionally that a near-telegram from Col. Roosevelt or President Wilson or King George might be read.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. H. Tower of West 145th Street have gone to Europe to remain until June 1.

Judge and Mrs. Bartow S. Weeks will open their home at Seagate early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chapman will go to Europe about the middle of May to be gone until Fall

Mr. and Mrs. Minthorne Woolsey, who went South early in the Winter, have opened their apartment at 250 West Ninety-fourth Street and will be in town for the Spring months.

Miss Guernsey will open her home at Hastings-on-Hudson early next month.

A soirée dansant will be given at the Ansonia Hotel on Friday evening for the benefit of the poor mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee, under the direction of Southland, of which Mrs. William Washington Ford is President. Among the patrons and patronesses are Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Dr. and Mrs. Baruch, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Pearson, Mrs. James Henry Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Adair, Mrs. W. G. Story, Mrs. L. R. Schuyler, Mrs. A. D. Bramhall, Mrs. John Strong Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Julian, Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Birch, Mrs. Silas F. Catchings. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Grubbs, chairman of entertainment, 790 Riverside Drive; Mrs. Austin Hancock, Ansonia; Mrs. Adolphus Ragan, Hotel Marseille, and Mrs. B. A. Minet, 522 West 136th Street.

Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York attended the formal presentation of the colors and battalion ensigns given by the Daughters to the steamship New York on Wednesday at the Navy Yard. Mrs. Everett M. Raynor made the address. The flags were accepted by Capt. Thomas S. Rogers.

The anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was celebrated by the Daughters with a bridge and euchre at the Hotel Belmont on Friday.

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Suites of 2 Rooms and Bath up to 9 Rooms and 6 Baths unfurnished on yearly lease only. Furnished suites or rooms for short or long terms. Reservations are now being made for the new Ball and Banquet Room seating up to 400 Diners.

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NOW IN PROGRESS
Antique Furniture
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Commencing Monday, April 27th.

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We direct Particular Attention to the following:—

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Including late Importations made of costly silks, gaberdine, and other new fabrics.

Regularly priced at $65 to $125,

$25.00 and ***$45.00***

45 Hand-made French Blouses

French Organdie, Chiffons, Crepe,
Regular Prices $10 to $25, ***$5***

35 Top Coats and Pelerines

New and Exclusive Models,
Regular Prices $45 to $65, ***$25***

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Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

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Of the Opening of O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys
Opens With a Tremendously Augmented Showing of Our Famous
$18.00 to $25.00 Spring Suits and Overcoats for Men $12.50

Spring Suits at $12.50

Latest English conservative and Norfolk models, in the latest effects, in shepherd plaid, Tartan checks, pin, hairline, chalk stripes, plaids, checks and overplaids in worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. Also plain blue serge and black unfinished worsted and Thibet. Sizes 34 to 42; stouts up to 46. Also Cutaway Coats and Vests. Clergymen's Coats and Vests and Chauffeurs' Uniforms.

Balmacaan & Knitted Overcoats $12.50

The new featherweight Spring coats of knitted fabrics are not only the first choice for smartly dressed men, but they are the most practical coats for the Spring season, giving just the right weight and protection with the maximum of style.

Spring Overcoats $12.50

In the new Balmacaan and English and conservative models. Balmacaan in the nifty checks and fancy rough effects, made button-to-neck or conservative style, silk shoulder or sleeves lined.

English styles, in rough effects, in cheviots, made skeleton, patch pockets, inverted plait and belt back. Also conservative styles. Sizes 34 to 42; stouts to 46.

CASH OR CREDIT

You can buy your Clothes on the Club Plan if you prefer, and while enjoying the use of them, arrange to Pay a Little at a Time.

O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys—Four Entrances Directly from Sixth Avenue.

Furniture Sales

NEW Furniture of BETTER Grades and LATEST Designs at SPECIAL Prices and on the CLUB PLAN if You Wish

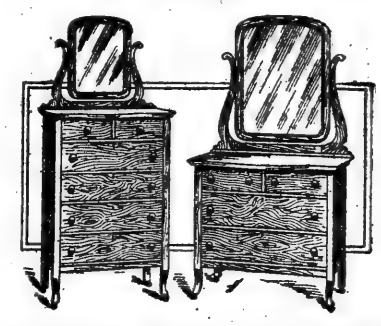
Dining Room Suit Fumed Oak, Ten Pieces, Reg. Val. $149.75 **$113.50**

Consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. The beauty, workmanship and finish of this suit conform to the O'Neill standard grade. All made of solid white oak, finished in a nut brown shade. It is really a wonderful bargain. You can buy the pieces separately if so desired.

Individual Prices

	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Buffet	$44.00	$33.25
China Closet	33.00	25.75
Serving Table	17.00	12.75
Extension Table	$23.00	$17.25
5 Side Chairs	4.75	3.60
Arm Chair	9.00	7.00

$17.50 Golden Oak Dresser, $12.50

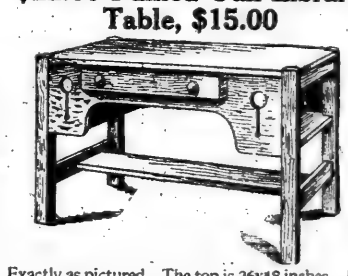


As illustrated. This solid oak dresser is thoroughly well made and finished. The base is 20 inches deep and 40 inches long; has a plate mirror, 24x30 inches; two large and two small drawers, fitted with wood pulls; one of the season's best values.

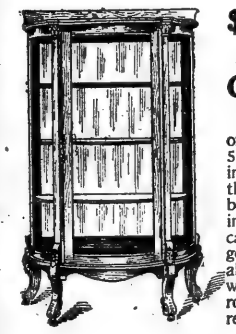
$15.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier, $11.50

Made of solid oak; just like illustration; the base is 18 inches deep and 34 inches long; has heavy plate mirror, 16x20 inches; four large, roomy drawers and two small ones; fitted with wood pulls, good locks and keys. A big bargain at the price quoted.

$22.00 Fumed Oak Library Table, $15.00



Exactly as pictured. The top is 26x48 inches. Made of quartered sawed oak; has a large roomy drawer; magazine rack on either end and shelf in base. It is thoroughly well constructed and finished a nut brown shade.



$27.00 Golden Oak China Closet, $21.00

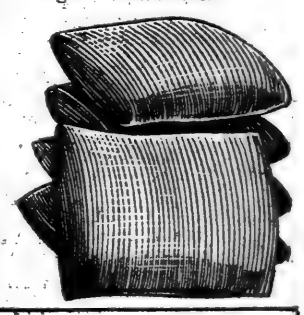
Like illustration. Made of quartered sawed oak; 5 ft. 4 inches high and 40 inches wide; fitted with three grooved shelves; bent glass ends 12x46 inches and is neatly carved; finished in a rich golden shade. We can also furnish the closet with glass shelves and mirror back; special at $33.00, reduced from $44.00.

$6.50 Costumer, $4.50

Just like the picture. Has a 2-inch post; ornamental mounts; four hat and coat hooks and the base is well braced; finished in the best baked lacquer; can be had in bright or satin finish.

5,000 of These $1.50 Pillows, 95c

Big, sanitary and new; filled with 3½ pounds of fine odorless down feathers; covered with a find grade of narrow, blue striped ticking.

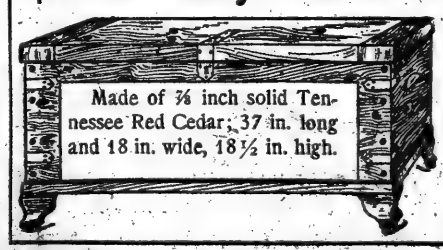


Other Special Values in Feather Pillows.

	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Feather Pillow, 20x27 in..	60c.	50c.
Feather Pillow, 21x27 in..	85c.	75c.
Feather Pillow, 22x28 in..	$1.20	$1.05
Feather Pillow, 22x28 in..	1.50	1.35
Feather Pillow, 22x28 in..	$2.00	$1.75
Feather Pillow, 22x28 in..	2.50	2.25
Live Geese Pillow, 22x28 in.	3.25	2.95
Live Geese Pillow, 22x28 in.	3.75	3.25
Live Geese Pillow, 24x30 in.	4.00	3.50

O'Neill's Homefurnishing Store—Second to Fourth Floor.

$12.00 Heavy Genuine Red Cedar Chest, $7.85



It is polished, and is of a beautiful natural finish. Fitted with a strong lock, brass lid stay, cedar handles and three-ply, with round copper nails and some copper trimmings, studded hinges. Decorated with hand-mountings on sanitary French legs. Moth, mice, dust and damp-proof.... **$7.85**

O'Neill Main Store—Fourth Floor.

O'Neill-Adams Co., Sixth Ave., 20th to 22d Street, New York City

EVENTS PAST AND TO COME ON WEST SIDE

Haarlem Philharmonic Selects New Officials. New York Mozart Society to Entertain 1,800 Guests at Fifth Annual White and Gold Breakfast.

THERE were 500 guests at the annual breakfast of the New York Theatre Club, held on Tuesday at the Astor. Mrs. S. M. Foster was Chairman of the day. Mrs. de Rivera, the President, was escorted to the platform by Mrs. Foster, Mrs. P. A. Altvahall, Mrs. Henry Borden, Mrs. T. E. Byrne, Mrs. W. H. Chandler, Mrs. Henry Dessau, Mrs. C. K. Davies, Mrs. J. F. Donnell, Mrs. D. E. Ford, Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. E. P. Leonard, Mrs. E. R. Millard, Mrs. M. L. Paincoast, Mrs. R. A. Purdy, Mrs. E. E. Ranger, Miss Edna Ross, Mrs. Schiff, Mrs. G. W. Smith, and Mrs. D. M. Tverney. There was a long list of honor guests. A play written for the occasion was produced, there was exhibition dancing, and after that as many as cared to adjourned to the card rooms where there were several tables of bridge and euchre under the Chairmanship of Mrs. G. Washburne Smith. The last matinée of the club will be held on April 30 at the Booth Theatre. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. John H. Vantine, 145 West 126th Street.

Mrs. J. T. Odell of 210 Riverside Drive entertained the National California Club on Tuesday in her home with a sewing bee and tea.

An informal dance for the benefit of the Amelia Relief Society will be given on Tuesday evening at the Marseille.

At the last business meeting of the Hel-Canto Club the following officers were elected for the next two years: President, Mme. Beatrice Goldie; Treasurer, Mrs. Lillian Thomas Schmidt; Member of Board, Mrs. Benno Bechoff. The following members were elected to represent the club at the Convention of City Federation of Women's Clubs on May 1. Delegates: Mme. Goldie, Mrs. Herman Ekman, Mrs. Lillian Thomas Schmidt; Alternates, Mrs. Frederick Schiller, Mrs. William Winter, and Miss Eleanor Vuilleques.

Yesterday afternoon the club gave its last informal reception of the season at the Waldorf. Miss Esther J. Cooney, Miss Elsie Schiller, and Miss Lillian Stillman formed the Reception Committee.

There was a tea in the home of Mrs. William D. May, 135 West Seventieth street, on Monday from 4 until 6 o'clock. At this affair a collection for the linen fund of the City Federation Hotel for Working Girls was taken.

An afternoon devoted to the production of four short plays will be given by the United Theatrical Association to celebrate its first birthday on to-morrow afternoon at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. The plays are "Lonesome Like," "The Last Toast," "Uncle Sam's Money," and "The Worth of Man." Mrs. de Rivera is President of the association. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. E. F. Ranger, 141 West Seventy-first Street.

A musicale and tea will be given by the Knickerbocker Relief Club on Tuesday afternoon at the Hotel Wellington from 3 until 7 o'clock. There will be dancing and all friends of the club are invited. The annual violet and lavender breakfast of the club will take place at the Arrowhead Inn on May 12.

At the annual meeting of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society, held on Thursday at the Waldorf, these officers were elected: Mrs. Rastus Seneca Ransom, President; Mrs. William H. Laird and Mrs. Henry Winter David, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Herman W. Booth, Treasurer; Mrs. John A. Mason, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Julian Nunes Henriques, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Frank Littlefield, Mrs. George W. Best, Mrs. Frank Deacon, Mrs. Marrick Tennent Conover, Mrs. William Palmer Horton, Mrs. Jacob Eugene McMichael, Mrs. George D. Hamlin, Mrs. John Bussing Haskin, Mrs. C. Victor Twiss, Mrs. Warren Aymar Leonard, Mrs. John R. Sheaff, Mrs. J. Clarence Sharp, Mrs. Henry Bohning, Mrs. Philip Bevan La Roche, Mrs. David Provost, Board of Managers; Mrs. Frederick A. Duneka, Chairman of Music; Mrs. Robert MacLaren, Membership Committee; Mrs. William Wallace Clendenning, Arrangements; Mrs. Judson Wells, Entertainment; Mrs. Warren Van Kleeck, Printing; Mrs. Everett M. Raynor, Nominations.

On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock the reception of members and guests of the New York Mozart Society will begin in the large ballroom of the Astor. This will be the fifth annual white and gold breakfast of the society and there are plans made for an attendance of 1,800. The decorations will be marguerites, white carnations, and jonquils. Breakfast will be served at noon and the choral led by the President, Mrs. Noble McConnell, will sing the Twenty-third Psalm as grace. The President's escort will wear gowns especially designed for the day and carry muffs of marguerites. Mme. Frances Alda will be the soloist of the day and the programme will continue until 4 o'clock. Mrs. Samuel Gardner Esterbrook, with a large committee, has charge of the arrangements. At 2 o'clock men friends of the guests will be admitted to the second tier boxes for the musicale, and at four there will be dancing, which will continue until 7 o'clock. There will be competitive dancing for silver prizes with four professional judges. The breakfast committee includes Mrs. N. H. Bachman, Mrs. G. M. Bartholomae, Mrs. W. J. Blackwell, Mrs. F. W. Burbank, Mrs. R. A. Burton, Mrs. Gordon Case, Mrs. G. S. Clark, Mrs. G. E. Davis, Mrs. G. F. Dennett, Mrs. G. H. Downing, Mrs. F. H. Edmunds, Mrs. L. G Freese, Mrs. F. E. Fried, Mrs. C. E. Goepel, Mrs. H. G. Hart, Mrs. J. J. Hayes, Mrs. George Howes, Mrs. G. M. Huyler, Mrs. H. G. Hawkins, Mrs. B. S. Kennedy, Mrs. J. W. King, Miss Elsie Kupfrian, Mrs. C. E. Lambert, Mrs. Edward Locke, Mrs. A. G. Mace, Mrs. F. M. Manning, Mrs. José Marcal, Mrs. A. D. Middleton, Mrs. H. C. Myers, Mrs. Netschert, Mrs. Nickerson, Mrs. J. R. Pray, Mrs. C. R. Perkins, Mrs. L. R. Post, Mrs. G. W. Renn, Mrs. Romaine, Mrs. H. W. Schlickman, Mrs. Specht, Mrs. M. L. Tirrell, Mrs. Marie Track, Mrs. Catherine Trimmer, Mrs. Everett Trumbull, Mrs. D. R. Van Riper, Mrs. G. C. Whitworth, and Mrs. W. A. Wiley. Those in charge of the boxes will be Mrs. John J. Hayes, Chairman, and the Misses Hildegarde Claasen, Marjorie Knight, Marion MacFarland, Frances Pendergast, Helen Redgrave, Marion Sellers, Irene Trumbull, Emily Turner, Mable Walker, Elsie Theurer, and Alice White.

Mrs. Harry Bloom has just celebrated her second wedding anniversary.

On Friday at 10 o'clock the thirty-fourth convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs will be called to order at the Astor by the President, Miss Guernsey. The invocation by the Rev. D. de Sola Pool will be followed by the President's greeting, reports of Chairmen of committees, and reception of these new clubs; Alexander Hamilton, W. R. C. No. 102; Alpha Study Club, Daily Food Alliance, Flatbush W. C. T. U., and Brooklyn Colony, National Society New England Women. General business and resolutions will also be taken up at the morning session. Luncheons will be served at 1 o'clock under the direction of Mrs. John H. Parker. In the afternoon there will be music and addresses by Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea, Owen R. Lovejoy, Dr. Edwin Leibfried, Miss Boswell, Mrs. Alice Woodbridge, and Dr. Katharine Davis.

There was an election of officers by the Iowa New Yorkers on Friday, with this result: Mrs. James S. Clarkson, President; Mrs. Austin N. Palmer, Second Vice President; Mrs. W. R. Huntington, Fourth Vice President; Mrs. George H. Palchen, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Elizabeth Ballou, Auditor; Mrs. W. R. Patterson, Chairman Board of Regents; Miss Margaret H. Read and Mrs. George M. Whicher, Second and Fourth Members of the Board of Regents; Mrs. Frank Woelber, Chairman of Music; Miss Elizabeth MacEvitt, Chairman Press.

Mrs. John Kurrus of 16 West 121st Street will give a series of card-afternoons next Winter in the White and Gold Room of the Waldorf. Mrs. James Slater will be Chairman of reception and Miss E. L. Henderson, Chairman of membership. Mrs. Louis J. B. Somerville, 579 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, will have charge of the auction section, Mrs. Thomas Cervantes of the bridge, and Mrs. Robert T. Dyas of the progressive euchre.

A floral breakfast will be given by the International Pure Milk League on Tuesday, May 19, at the Arrowhead Inn. The musicale and reception will begin at noon, breakfast at 1 o'clock. There will be cards in the afternoon under the direction of Mrs. John Kurrus, Mrs. T. W. G. Cook, Mrs. Horace Stokes, Mrs. R. T. Colter, Mrs. Howard MacNutt, Mrs. Eduardo Marzo, Mrs. Roy Craig Whiteman, Mrs. J. R. Kearney, Mrs. Enos L. Blue, Mrs. J. A. Kelly, Mrs. B. W. Martindale, Mrs. W. E. Wallace, Mrs. H. W. Andrus, Mrs. G. G. Burlingame, Mrs. James Moran, Mrs. G. F. Kaber, Mrs. R. G. Powers, Mrs. Ernest Hamilton, Mrs. Samuel Schiff, Mrs. Caroline Reed, Mrs. Charles Wood, Mrs. G. L. Fisher, Mrs. W. W. Beales, Miss Anna Dunn, Mrs. Robert Milligan, and Mrs. H. Weintz. Mrs. Edward Hooke, the President, gave a tea on Monday afternoon in her home, 552 Riverside Drive, for the committee.

Mrs. Frederic Waller of 6 West Eighty-fourth Street, entertained the Chicago Women's Club of New York on Thursday in her home. Tickets for the annual breakfast to be held at the McAlpin on Saturday, May 9, may be obtained from Mrs. John M. Gallagher, 114 Morningside Drive.

A whist party on Wednesday at the Waldorf will close the season for the Auxiliary of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum. Mrs. John Vander Bugle of 800 Riverside Drive has charge of the arrangements. The proceeds will be added to the fund for building another cottage in the Pleasantville colony. Next season the Auxiliary will hold its meetings in the Hotel Cecil, 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Mrs. Abraham Levy is President.

The second annual banquet of the Valparaiso University Alumni Association of New York will be held on Saturday evening at the Great Northern Hotel. The guests of honor will be Prof. John E. Roessler, Prof. B. F. Williams, Miss Catherine Corboy, and Henry Kinsey Brown. Edgar Barber has charge of the arrangements.

At the members' meeting of the Century Theatre Club held last week, the Nominating Committee, headed by Mrs. Otto Bartel, presented these names to be voted on at the May meeting of the club: Mrs. Benjamin D. French, First Vice President; Mrs. Everett Griffith, Second Vice President; Mrs. Donald Waddell, Recording Secretary; Miss Fannie Adee, Treasurer; Miss Nona Plummer, Chairman of Library; Mrs. Frederick McCashie, Printing; Mrs. Francis Ayma, Mrs. Duncan MacPherson, Mrs. Albert Schaefer, and Mrs. Charles Conklin, Board of Directors. The tellers appointed were Mrs. Charles Stokes, Mrs. Charles Davies, Mrs. Duvall Blasingham, and Mrs. Edward Watson. The next social meeting will be held on Friday.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. G. A. Walters, of 308 West Ninetieth street, opened her home for a lecture in aid of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Rescue Work of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Minnie L. Pancoast and Mrs. E. F. Ranger had charge of the afternoon. The lecture was "Star Dust" given by Agnes McClelland Daulton, and was followed by a musical programme. Mrs. W. G. Brown is President of the Auxiliary.

Minerva will close its season to-morrow with a luncheon at the Waldorf. The business meeting will be called to order at noon, the luncheon to follow at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Edward Jenkins, Mrs. Edward Burton Williams, Mrs. Alfred Merrill, Mrs. Darwin W. Truss and Mrs. Arthur W. Eager will have charge of the luncheon arrangements. The musical programme will be under the direction of Mrs. James H. Petit and will include selections by a choral of forty voices. Rev. J. F. Carson will be the principal guest.

A regular meeting of the National Society of Ohio Women will be held to-morrow at the Waldorf. The programme will be in charge of Mrs. Mildred Manly Easton who will speak on "Dramatic Instinct." Ohioans in this city are invited to attend.

A masquerade ball will be given by the Harmony Fellowship Club on Wednesday at the Astor. This will be the last dance of the season. Those on the Reception Committee are Mrs. H. G. Hollenberg, Mrs. W. J. Desbrow, Mrs. J. R. Miller, Mrs. K. M. La Point, A. M. Debarris, Mrs. G. R. La Shelle, William Campbell, Percy J. Smith and Mrs. Lionel Hastings.

Mrs. Louis J. B. Somerville of 579 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was hostess of the Wednesday Bridge Club last week.

Mrs. James Slater of 20 Fifth Avenue has sent out invitations for a luncheon and bridge on Thursday.

There will be several large dances on Friday evening, among them the last of the series given by the College Woman's Club at the Vanderbilt, for the benefit of the educational fund of the club. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. Francis Higginson Cabot, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, Mrs. John Hanan, Mrs. Samuel W. Lambert, Mrs. E. H. Noyes, Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mrs. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer, Mrs. James Harvey Robinson, Miss Caroline Shippen, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, Princess Troubetzkoy, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. John E. Wallace, Mrs. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge.

James Gough Jamison is Chairman of the Floor Committee, and assisting him are:

Edward Carpenter, Dr. George Lenox Curtis, Jansen Noyes, Dr. Robert E. Pou, T. H. Thiesing, Dr. H. C. Cowley, Robert Dunbar, Dr. Robert H. Lowie, Dr. Charles W. Strowger, W. Trumble Thomas, and J. Le Verne Wood.

This evening at 8 o'clock the National Round Table will hold a salon at the Astor. Mrs. F. F. Jenkins will be Chairman.

To-morrow the Professional Woman's League will have a social meeting with Margaret Anglin as the special guest. Miss Rose Rand will be Chairman of the card party to be given at the league rooms on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock, for the league's Philanthropic Fund. The prizes will be theatre tickets and home made confectionery. Mrs. Sol Smith had charge of the Dramatic Day which was held on Monday.

These are the officers elected at the annual meeting of Portia Club a few days ago in the Astor: Miss Jeannette Fergus Baird, President; Miss Mary M. Brenneman, Mrs. Everett M. Harter, Mrs. Eben Foskett, Vice Presidents; Miss Isabella McAllister, Mrs. William S. Dessar, Secretaries; Mrs. Henry Allen Lovey, Treasurer; Miss Genevieve Andrews, Auditor; Mrs. Thomas W. Bendel, Mrs. F. K. Marshall, Miss Isa Nordlinger, Mrs. Charles Hawkes and Miss Marie Maguire Executive Board.

Miss Hazel M. Graham of 758 West End Avenue, gave a luncheon on Monday for Miss Nathalie Scone and took her guests to the theatre afterward. Miss Scone is to marry Archibald MacArthur on April 30 in St. John's Church, Jersey City.

A concert and dance will be given on Thursday evening at the Hotel Marseille in aid of the Temple Israel. Mrs. Samuel Seiniger is in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Dahlman of 904 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gella Dahlman, to Humphrey Michaels, also of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen of the Plaza will sail on the Mauretania on Tuesday.

Mrs. Randolph Guggenheim and Mrs. Philip Lewisohn of 928 Fifth Avenue have sent out invitations for Thursday evening to meet Miss Sukloff, who will describe her experiances in Russian prisons and in Siberian exile.

A reception will be given this evening at the Chateau du Parc in honor of the engagement of Miss Elsie Baschwitz and Bernard Bloch.

Another new engagement is that of Miss Sadie Beck, daughter of Leo Beck, to Morris Rosenblum of Newark.

The annual drill and reception of the Cadet Corps of the College of St. Francis Xavier will be held on Tuesday evening, May 5, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory.

On Wednesday evening, in Prospect Hall, the annual euchre of the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa will take place under the direction of Messrs. Brown, Cowley, Dineen, Ellis, Harrison, Healy, Kennedy, Lanagan, Murry, Mylis, Reynolds, and Swasey.

Clio held its annual luncheon at the Hotel Savoy on Wednesday. The President, Mrs. George Warren Dunn, presided. The guests of honor were Mrs. George Howes, Mrs. Howard MacNutt, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, and Mrs. James G. Wents. The installation of the newly elected officers followed. There was a musical programme including songs of the Orient by Mrs. Enid Lamont and Miss Charp.

Hostesses and Reception Committee for the Cameo Club banquet, to be held on Wednesday of this week at the St. Denis, are Baron and Baroness von Stamler, Dr. and Mrs. Fairfield Mortimore, Mrs. Rowland Phillips, Albert F. Shiers, Mme. Garrique, Mrs. F. A. Baker, Mrs. I. D. Platt, Mrs. E. F. Foster, Mrs. Dela Poer, Gen. and Mrs. F. P. Wells, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., William Owens, Mrs. F. N. Carter, Mrs. Franka Lent, Mrs. C. S. Arnold, Mrs. R. J. Dorner, Mrs. C. E. Lewis, Gen. Kneeland, Mrs. Hall Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. de Vaux Royer.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Sobel of 410 Riverside Drive have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Tillie Miriam Sobel, to Leon Sidney Moos at the Biltmore on Thursday, April 30. Ruth Sobel will be maid of honor, and the Misses Rosalind Sobel, Elisabeth Frank, Ruth Antor, and Mary Bloch will be bridesmaids. S. Emil Bloch will act as best man, and the ushers selected are Max Bandler, Murray Sobel, Max Bloch, and Jack Sobel.

Miss Rose Berkowits, daughter of Mrs. Fannie Berkowits of 114 East Sixty-second Street, was married to Leo B. Adler on Sunday afternoon, April 19, at the Hotel Endicott. The Rev. Max Raisin performed the ceremony. Miss Sadie Berkowits was maid of honor, and Morris Adler was best man. The bride's costume was of white brocaded silk faille and chantilly lace. Her tulle veil fell from a lace bonnet, and her flowers were lilies of the valley. She was given in marriage by her uncle, Max Lorens. Mr. and Mrs. Adler will live in Brooklyn after they return from their wedding trip.

The next "twe-bit" card game of the National California Club will be held on invitation of its Third Vice President, Mrs. A. A. Fisher, at her residence, 469 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 2 P. M. The Chairman of these monthly games for the past season has been Mrs. Louis C. White.

The annual meeting of Charter Chapter, Daughters of the Union, Mrs. William R. Stewart Regent, will be held at the residence of Mrs. John F. Halliday, 924 West End Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30. The guest of honor will be Mrs. Charles F. Mabury, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the Union. The musical programme will be in charge of Miss Edythe Clover. Guests will be admitted at 3:30 o'clock.

Gen. George A. Loud and Mrs. Frank A. Cronise will be the speakers.

The annual meeting of the Congress of States' Societies will be held at the Waldorf on Thursday at 2:30 P. M. After the business meeting there will be a programme, each affiliated State being represented. Guests will be admitted at 3:30.

The clubs forming the congress are: Maine Women's, Daughters of Indiana, Texas Club, Society of New York State Women, National Society of Ohio Women, South Carolina Society, and the National California Club.

The Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Regent, held its regular monthly meeting on Friday afternoon at the Jumel Mansion. At the conclusion of the business meeting the chapter was entertained by Mrs. Sarah Shatford, who read several selections from her poems. Among the visitors were Mrs. W. A. Garrett of New York, Mrs. Cockerell and Mrs. Caskey of the Ann Haynes Chapter of Wisconsin. The annual church service will be held Sunday, May 4, at 8 P. M. at the Church of the Intercession, 155th Street and Broadway, the Rev. Milo H. Gates, chaplain. It is desired that all members of the chapter be present. All other chapters of the D. A. R. are cordially invited to attend.

Delegates from the Professional Woman's League to the City Federation to be held at the Astor on May 1 are Miss Maida Craigen, Mrs. Frances Abrahall, and Miss Geraldine Bergh. Alternates, Mrs. Gordon Ritchie, Mrs. Russell Bassett, and Miss Edith Ranger. These are the nominations for officers on the Board of Trustees of the Professional Woman's League: Mrs. Frances Abrahall for Recording Secretary; Mrs. Louise Campbell Stern, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Russell Bassett, Mrs. Frank T. Shartle, Miss Kate Wilson, Mrs. Gordon Ritchie, Mrs. Muriel S. Coombs, Mrs. Corse Payton, Mrs. M. G. Spencer, Mrs. Robert Mantell, Mrs. Pauline de Lissner, Miss Leslie Bingham and Mrs. F. V. Merchant, Board of Trustees.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Steiner of 302 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Estelle Steiner, to Ferdinand Fleischman. The reception will be held this afternoon, from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Delegates from the Daughters of Michigan to the City Federation of Women's Clubs for the May Convention are: Mrs. M. E. D. Trowbridge, Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland, Mrs. Edward D. Mosley; alternates are Mrs. F. B. Marone, Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, and Mrs. John Jay Bush. Delegates to the City Federation Co-operative Meeting were elected as follows: Mrs. Lloyd S. Copeland, Mrs. John Jay Bush, Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan. Director for the Congress of States Society, Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland, was re-elected for two years.

The society accepted the invitation for a Spring outing and installation of officers to be given by Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan at her residence in New Rochelle late in May.

Mrs. William Stanley Lyman Otis was elected to represent the Daughters of Michigan as speaker at the annual meeting of the Congress of States May 30. The annual meeting and election of officers will be the second Monday in May.

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE.—18TH TO 19TH ST
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

MAIN BUILDING

50 Stunning New Styles In Tomorrow's Astonishing Sale of
Women's and Misses' $32.50 to $49.50 Tailored Suits, at . . . $23.75

Beauties!—fashion gems of silk moire, brocaded silks, silk poplins, gabardines, men's-wear serge, crepe poplin, eponge, honeycomb weaves, imported novelties and black and white checks. Best colors, also black.

Newest vestee and back effects; some with plaited coat tails. Many in smart cutaways. Linings are peau-de-cygne and beautiful figured silks. (Daily Promenade of Spring and Summer Styles on Living Models—10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.)

Modern Dancing
Exhibition Daily, 2 to 5 P. M., by
Miss Helen Louise Benson
and
Mr. Bruce Alexander Bethel
Popular Song "Hits" Also Demonstrated.
(MAIN Building.)

MAIN BUILDING

Defy the Baggage Smasher—
Buy Your Trunk, Bag or Suit Case Here

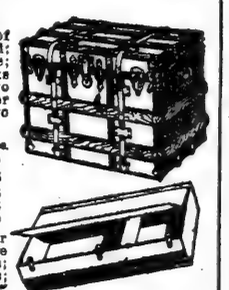
Every Article Fully Guaranteed. These Specials, Beginning Tomorrow.

Moving and Shipping Trunks
Large and roomy; extra strong; steel-bound; hardwood slats; sheet iron bottom; brass clamps and corners; heavy steel hinges.

Regularly.	Size.	Sale Price.
$4.75	28	$3.45
5.25	30	3.85
5.50	32	4.25
6.00	34	4.60
6.50	36	5.00
7.00	38	5.40
7.50	40	5.85

All Riveted Trunks
Built for hard usage, of best quality basswood; bound with hard fibre; four stout hardwood slats on top and bottom; two sole-leather straps all over body; full linen-lined; two trays.

Regularly.	Size.	Sale Price.
$9.50	32	$7.50
10.00	34	7.95
10.50	36	8.35
11.00	38	8.75
11.50	40	9.50



$2.95 Suit Cases—made of dependable hard fibre; extra large size; steel frame; sole-leather corners; two stout straps all around case; good lock and strong handle; sizes 24 and 26 inches; at $1.95

$4.25 Sole-Leather Bags—popular Oxford shape; French edge seams; sole-leather corners; brass lock and side catches; well lined; at $3.25

MAIN BUILDING

Greenhut's Pure Food Show
And Annual Sale of Everything for the Table

BIGGER, BRIGHTER AND MORE INTERESTING THAN EVER. Co-operating with the best manufacturers, canners and bottlers in America, we purpose making this AN EVENT LONG TO BE REMEMBERED BY EVERY HOUSEKEEPER WHO ATTENDS IT.

More than 50 UNIFORMED DEMONSTRATORS will be in attendance, illustrating the newest grocery products and their preparations. Some will give short talks on cooking and allied subjects.

FREE SAMPLES TO EAT OR TO TAKE HOME will be offered, and a number of manufacturers will distribute FREE SOUVENIRS with a purchase of their products.

During the festival, SPECIALLY LOW PRICES will be quoted on staple and fancy groceries of all kinds.

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED. 'PHONE 4000 CHELSEA.

Coffee
Come and see us, roast coffee. POPULAR BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs. $2.15; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 33c
COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.85; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—6 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c
GUADALAJARA BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.50; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
HOUSEHOLD BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c

Crisp Biscuits
SUNSHINE BISCUITS, graham, chocolate fingers, butter thins, afternoon tea, vanilla wafers; 6 reg. 10c pkgs., 47c; package 8c
FREE—one regular 5c package Tuxedo Thin Cakes with purchase of 6 packages Sunshine Biscuits.

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED — 25-lb. cotton bag, 97c; 10-lb. cotton bag 39c
Not more than 10 lbs. to a customer.
Sold at this special price with grocery orders only.

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLE CUBES—doz., $1.18; flat can 10c

Advertised Cocoa
PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA—½-lb. can, $1.49; former price 25c 25c
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On and after May 18th this business will be conducted under the name of the "J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY." This change of name involves no change of ownership, as Captain J. B. Greenhut has been the chief owner and controlling head of this establishment since 1902.

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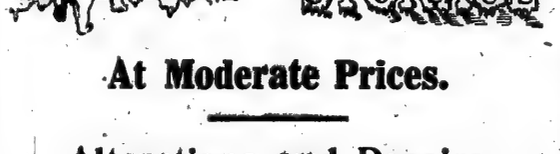

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GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

The Season at the Metropolitan—What Has Been Accomplished in the Twenty-three Weeks.

THE season at the Metropolitan Opera House has been long and arduous. Like last season, it lasted for twenty-three weeks, and the number of performances given amount to four more than were given then. In many ways it has been "brilliant." Yet it has hardly been a stimulating or interesting one from certain other points of view. History as made at the Metropolitan Opera House can point to more important achievements. The standard is high; the public is accustomed to making great exactions, and it may be that the very real and very remarkable excellences of the institution are not always appreciated at their true value. There is need of comparison with results attained elsewhere to insure a realization of what New York possesses in the way of opera. There have been many performances of surpassing merit; and for these the public has to thank not only the great and famous singers that have taken part in them, but also the great and famous conductors and the admirable artists, less well known to the public, who co-operate in the preparation of the chorus, in the stage management, in the technical outfitting of the stage, and the director of the institution, Mr. Gatti-Casazza.

It is true that there have been limitations in the repertory that have seemed strange and that have deprived many listeners of what they would gladly have enjoyed. An opera season without a performance of "Carmen"; with only one performance of "Faust"; with none of "Don Giovanni" or "Le Nozze di Figaro" or "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and of certain other works that are still living and vital in the operatic world of to-day, seems strangely incomplete. French opera is ill-represented at the Metropolitan in these days. German opera is represented chiefly by Wagner, with the assistance of Humperdinck and Strauss. Works of the older style are little given. The modern Italian of Puccini and his contemporaries rules, while Verdi still counts for a good deal.

But is is hard to complain with the memory of the performances dominated by Arturo Toscanini still fresh. The vitality, the power, the truth of style, the technical finish and perfection of these performances are something not easily to be forgotten; and the thought of an opera season without his influence is not easy of acceptance. If Mr. Toscanini should leave the Metropolitan, it would be hard to come down to earth again.

The number of new productions this season has not been large, nor have they all been of the significance evidently hoped for by the management. Enormous pains and expense were lavished upon "Der Rosenkavalier" and "Julien." Mr. Herz and Mr. Bohnee achieved remarkably fine results in them in the way of realizing their composers' intentions. Yet it could not be said that either of these productions, of which so much was expected, was an unqualified success with the public. On the other hand, "L'Amore dei Tre Re," the unknown work of an utterly unknown man, an opera spoken of in advance with condescension, made a profound impression, such as has not been experienced at the Metropolitan Opera House in a number of years. "L'Amore Medico" gave great delight to a number of keen music lovers, probably limited, and did not make a deep impression on the public at large. For a number of reasons it could not be expected to, and probably was not expected to; but its production, a marvel of finesse and delicacy, was a feather in the cap of the management. "Un Ballo in Maschera" was once more summoned from the limbo into which it has an inexplicable tendency to fall, and was represented with luxury in all its details. But it cannot be expected to serve much longer than for the observance of the composer's centenary. The signal successes of last season, "Die Zauberflöte" and "Boris Godounow," continued to be successes this season, and are among the most notable of recent productions.

In its policy of "encouraging American art" the management somewhat mysteriously lighted upon Victor Herbert's short, one-act opera of "Madeleine." It was not a fortunate choice for exploitation, and it is difficult to see how either American art has been encouraged or the Metropolitan audiences greatly edified by the production. It is evident that the management intends to deal sincerely with American composers of opera, but its efforts have not been very successful. And in "Madeleine" it did not stake a great deal, as it has in the past, on the success or failure of a native work.

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Of new singers the most important acquisition was that of Mme. Ober, brought over to fill the places of contraltos temporarily incapacitated, but at once stepping into a place of her own, rightfully established not only by her fine voice, but by her uncommon fire, intensity, and skill as an actress. Rudolf Berger is the latest product of the search for a good German tenor, but he did not wholly fulfill the hopes that were raised for him. His voice is not a paragon, but a striking presence—tall German tenors have not been abundant in recent years—and some skill in acting counted in his favor. Mr. Cristalli, a new Italian tenor, was unable to furnish in voice what Metropolitan audiences demand of a tenor. By far the deepest impression was made by Mr. Ferrari-Fontana, "borrowed" from Boston for the production of "L'Amore dei Tre Re." On the other hand there was much pleasure and satisfaction afforded to her listeners by Miss Frieda Hempel's restoration to her rightful voice, which was in a far more satisfactory condition than it was last season. Miss Lucrezia Bori also made some notable strides in her development as a singer and an actress as well, and in "L'Amore dei Tre Re" she achieved the greatest success that has been put to her credit since she came. Her future development will be watched with interest.

What changes in the personnel are in store for next season it is too early now to tell. But Mme. Olive Fremstad and Mme. Bella Alten are both to be absent. In Mme. Fremstad the opera will lose one of the greatest tragic actresses that have been seen and heard on its stage; and that means a comparison, fully upheld, with some of the greatest of the world. Lovers of the Wagnerian drama, in which she has presented some of her greatest impersonations, will hope that her absence is temporary.

The following table gives the record of the season:

Opera.	Date of First Performance.	No. of Times Given.
La Gioconda,	Nov. 17	6
Die Zauberflöte,	Nov. 18	6
La Bohème,	Nov. 20	6
Lohengrin,	Nov. 21	6
Un Ballo in Maschera,	Nov. 22	4
Madama Butterfly,	Nov. 24	6
Lucia di Lammermoor,	Nov. 26	4
Parsifal,	Nov. 27	6
Manon Lescaut,	Nov. 27	4
Boris Godounow,	Nov. 28	6
Siegfried,	Dec. 4	4
Cavalleria Rusticana,	Dec. 5	6
Pagliacci,	Dec. 5	6
Les Contes d'Hoffmann,	Dec. 5	4
Tosca,	Dec. 6	6
Aida,	Dec. 8	6
Der Rosenkavalier,	Dec. 9	4
Tannhäuser,	Dec. 11	4
Die Walküre,	Dec. 12	4
Tristan und Isolde,	Dec. 24	4
Hänsel und Gretel,	Dec. 24	4
Mason,	Dec. 31	1
La Traviata,	Jan. 1	1
L'Amore dei Tre Re,	Jan. 2	4
Königskinder,	Jan. 3	4
Die Meistersinger,	Jan. 10	4
Fledermaus,	Jan. 11	1
Das Rheingold,	Jan. 29	1
La Fanciulla del West,	Feb. 4	4
Don Pasquale,	Feb. 5	3
Faust,	Feb. 14	1
Götterdämmerung,	Feb. 19	3
Julien,	Feb. 23	5
Orfeo,	March 2	3
L'Amore Medico,	March 25	4
Il Segreto di Susanna,	March 30	3
		162
Performances of detached acts		3
		164

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An inspection of this record shows that Italian opera is in the lead, with 80 performances of 14 operas. German opera comes next, with 61 performances of 13 operas. Of French there were but 12 performances of 4 works. And there were, besides, 6 performances of "Boris Godounow," Russian; 3 of "Madeleine," American, and 4 of "Orfeo," an opera given in Italian, the tongue in which it was written by an Austrian, who afterward recast it in French. The composer who has the largest representation, as for many years past, is Wagner; there were 35 performances of nine of his works. Next comes Puccini: 5 of his works had 31 performances. Of Verdi 3 operas were given 17 times. The opera that had the largest number of performances was "Pagliacci"—it is one that offers one of his most favorable opportunities to Mr. Caruso, and is useful in various combinations of "double bills."

The total number of representations was 164; but the house opened its doors only 147 times. The difference is accounted for by 15 "double bills" and two occasions when single acts of four operas were given. The regular subscription performances in the twenty-three weeks numbered 115. There were numerous "extra" performances; and in these are included three of "Parsifal," kept for holidays and holy days; the one series of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," the first production of "Der Rosenkavalier," an extra one, and the series of "popular" Saturday night performances, which began when the season was half finished.

Much might be said on the proportionate representation of the different schools of opera that is to be found in the record of performances; of the old and new; of the different nationalities—especially the small showing of French works; of the deficiency of Mozart or even Meyerbeer; of the absurd excess of new works; of the lamentably small number of new works; of the excellent choice or the badly judged choice of such new works; of the unjust and unskillful distribution of operas among the several subscription evenings. There is always much to be said, and much said, on these points. It is not necessary to recapitulate it now; for the most that would be shown would be that operatic managers are human; that they meet with grave problems, annoying obstacles, willful opposition; that they are liable to errors and mistakes of judgment. It will on the whole be agreed, however, that Mr. Gatti-Casazza has carried on the season with skill and executive ability, with a standard for the performances that has kept up the Metropolitan's high and illustrious level, and that he has fairly well gauged what his patrons desire.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

New Musical Publications.

The eighth series of "Studies in Musical Education, History and Aesthetics" incorporates the papers and proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association at its Cincinnati meeting last Winter. It is natural that there should be various levels of interest and importance in these meetings, and this one seems not to have been so interesting or important as some that have gone before, except in some rather narrow lines. Some of the more noteworthy papers are Prof. Pratt's on "The Question of Musical Editing"; Prof. Farnsworth's presidential address on "The Nature of Aesthetic Pleasure," and Edgar Stillman Kelley's on "The Trend of Musical Composition." The technical reports of the harmony conference, the piano conference, the voice conference, the public school conference have their value for specialists in the departments to which they belong. As usual, a part of the volume is given to the doings of the United States Section of the International Musical Society, and there are, of course, the official reports.

CLOSING OF METROPOLITAN.

The last performance of the opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House will be to-night's concert. The programme will include the Habanero from "Carmen" and a group of Scandinavian songs by Mme. Olive Fremstad; aria from "La Sonnambula" and Arditi's "Parla Waltz" by Mme. Frieda Hempel; Schubert's "Der Wanderer," Beethoven's "Creation Hymn," and two Handel arias by Mme. Clara Butt; "Cielo e Mar" from "La Gioconda" and a group of English songs by Paul Althouse.

CONCERT SEASON AT AN END.

With the musical events of last week the concert and recital season in New York has come to an end, and, with a few exceptions, there are no more hearings scheduled this season for the principal concert halls. The concert of John McCormack at Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening is the principal event at present in sight. There are a few recitals scheduled for the coming week, an account of which follows:

The programme for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recital at City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock includes Sonata No. 1 in D minor, Guilmant; "Melodia" and Capriccio, Reger; Choral-Prelude, Bach; Concert Fugue in G major, Krebs; "Kamennoi Ostrow," Rubinstein; Toccata in E, Bartlett; Largo from symphony "From the New World," Dvorak, and Theme and Finale in A flat, Thiele.

On Wednesday he will play Choral, (No. 3,) Franck; Air from Suite in D, Bach; Toccata in F, Bach; Vorspiel, "Lohengrin," Wagner; "Epic Ode," Bellairs; Melody in F, Rubinstein; Sonata, the Ninety-fourth Psalm, Rembke.

Anthony Augenti, tenor, will give a song recital at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall Tuesday afternoon, assisted by Mrs. Edna Vayana, soprano; Mrs. Lola Barnes, mezzo-soprano, and Morris Salzwarn, bass.

A benefit concert will be given for Enrico Alessandro at the Waldorf on Wednesday afternoon, in which those appearing will be the Garrigue Grand Opera Quartet and Adriano Ariani.

In connection with the Wage Earners' Theatre Leagues and the Theatre Centre for Schools, Julius Hopp will give four concerts in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. The Ellery Band will play a different programme at each concert, and the soloists will be Nelle Bryant, soprano; Alfred Ilma, baritone, and Miss Valentine Crespi, violinist.

The newly organized Schumann Club, a woman's chorus under the direction of Percy Rector Stephens, will give its first concert at the Waldorf on Wednesday evening. Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, has been engaged as soloist.

George Harris, Jr., tenor, will give a recital Tuesday evening at the MacDowell Club, at which the programme will be devoted to the Spanish Sacred Songs by Hugo Wolf, sixteen in number, which have never been given here in their entirety.

LAST FREE MUSIC LECTURES

Next Thursday evening the Board of Education will close its public lecture season, bringing to an end a year in which greater attention than ever before was devoted to music. The last of the Sunday afternoon organ recitals will be held this afternoon, when Prof. Wenzel A. Raboch of the Department of Music at Manhattan College will give the recital at De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, and Joseph A. Campbell will give the recital at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street. In the evening at Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, Frederic Reddall will give a recital upon "The Story of the Opera," illustrating his talk with selections.

On Monday evening at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, Willys Peck Kent will give a recital on "Dance Forms," while Frederic Reddall will lecture on "The Story of the Opera" at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets. The same evening at Public School 119, 133d Street, east of Eighth Avenue, Clarence De Vaux Royer will lecture on "Composers and Music of Russia."

At Public School 40, Prospect Avenue and Jennings Street, Bronx, on Tuesday evening, Miss Grace Ewing will give a recital on "English Ballads," and in the same borough on Wednesday evening at Public School 37, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue, Dr. John S. Van Cleve will give a recital on "Franz Liszt: The Virtuoso and the Creator."

The music lecture season will be ended on Thursday evening when at Public School 59, 239 East Fifty-seventh Street, Dr. John S. Van Cleve will give a recital on "Robert Schumann: the Musical Mystic," and at Public School 166, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Edward Bromberg will give a recital of "Russian Folk and Peasant Songs."

ZURO OPERA CO. OPENS.

Louis Zuro announces that, beginning May 3, he will inaugurate a season of grand opera in Italian at the Grand Street Theatre. The theatre has been leased by Mr. Zuro for eight weeks, and his company will appear in a repertoire of old and modern operas. Among the revivals, "The Huguenots" and "La Juive" will be given. The newer school will be represented by "Thais" and "Samson and Dalila." One of the early productions will be "The Tales of Hoffmann." The repertoire will also include "Aida," "Faust," "Carmen," "La Gioconda," "Otello," "Lucia," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and "The Barber of Seville."

WEEK OF ARMORY CONCERTS

Henry Liff and the Veteran Corps Artillery Military Band of 100 pieces have arranged to give a week of concerts beginning on May 17 at the Twelfth Regiment Armory for the benefit of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York. This organization has for its object the conducting of playgrounds for the poor children of the city wherever the city authorities make inadequate provision. Last Summer the association took care of over 250,000 children and conducted thirty-four play centres, and they hope to equal, if not to exceed, their record this coming Summer. Mr. Liff has arranged programmes for seven nights and three matinées and has composed several pieces for the occasion that will be heard for the first time.

PATERSON MUSIC FESTIVAL.

The twelfth year of the Paterson Music Festival will be observed at the Fifth Regiment Armory on April 27, 28, and 29. The programmes for the three nights will be respectively of operatic numbers, works of American composers, and a third in which the répertoire of John McCormack, the Irish tenor, will be the feature. C. Mortimer Fiske is the musical director of the festival. The public sale of seats begins on April 20 at the office of Quackenbush & Co., Main and Ellison Streets.

The soloists for the "grand opera night" are Mme. Frances Alda, Lillian Rubeak, Henri La Bonte, Jerome Uhl, Ann Ivins, Franklin Lawson, Wilfred Glenn, and Gutia Casini, 'cellist. Frank La Forge will be at the piano.

The soloists for the "American Composers'" night are Orville Harrold, Leon Rennay, Gertrude Manning, Coriana Welsh, and a local artist not yet announced. Among the American works on the programme are John K. Paine's "Columbus March and Hymn" for chorus and orchestra, an aria from Harriet Ware's "King Olaf," Edward MacDowell's suite, Op. 42, "In October," for orchestra, an aria from Victor Herbert's "Natoma," Dudley Buck's "Hymn to Music" for chorus, J. P. Kurstainer's "Invocation to Eros," Arthur Foote's "Four Character Pieces After the 'Rubaiyat,'" for orchestra; Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody," Jules Jordan's cantata, "Barbara Frietchie," and songs by Brown, Foster and Sprosa. It is expected that many of the composers will conduct their own works.

On the third night Mr. McCormack will sing an aria from Handel's "Jephthah," three songs, three Irish melodies, two operatic numbers and Sullivan's "The Lost Chord." He will be assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, and Vincent O'Brien, pianist, and there will be orchestral and choral numbers.

TRAIN ORCHESTRA PLAYERS.

The Kriens Symphony Club, an orchestra of 100 men and women players, under the direction of Christian Kriens, which will give a concert at Aeolian Hall on the evening of April 30, is to be developed into a practical school of orchestral playing for native instrumentalists if the plans of the organization can be carried out.

In discussing these plans the announcement says in part:

"The important American orchestras of to-day consist of European trained players to the extent of more than 75 per cent.

"That more of our excellent and ample native talent do not find places in these orchestras is due solely to the fact that there is little or no opportunity in America for instrumentalists to obtain routine in smaller orchestras playing symphonic, or the higher class of music.

"In Europe every town of from ten to twenty thousand inhabitants has a fair-sized symphony orchestra that can play good music well; therefore good orchestras can be counted by the hundreds.

"In the United States with ninety millions of people, there are about a dozen established symphony orchestras, Washington, the capital, having none. But of late there is a remarkable increase in the demand for orchestral music and every year adds from three to six new permanent organizations to the list.

"The demand for good players with routine is met by importing them. Just here is where the Kriens Symphony Club Orchestra hopes to fill a most imperative demand by affording opportunities for students to obtain the necessary experience, without which an otherwise excellently trained musician cannot hope to play in any of the great orchestras. That we are fulfilling this need is illustrated by the fact that within a year the number of our players has increased to one hundred, including even some very remarkable players on all instruments, who come to receive routine.

The announcement then goes on to say that the orchestra has decided to ask the support of the music-loving public. Associate memberships will be created, to be filled by those paying $10 a year, which will admit them to certain privileges. Subscriptions are also asked to a scholarship fund to pay the dues of players who would otherwise not be able to remain in the organization. The payment of $100 will entitle one to be a patron, and these members will have representation in the management. It is also proposed that associate members, if they are competent composers or soloists, shall, on the payment of an established fee, be entitled to perform with the orchestra or hear their compositions performed at certain times.

Humperdinck's New Work.

"The Market Woman" will be the title of Engelbert Humperdinck's new opera dealing with the Prussian war of liberation of 1813. The librettist, Robert Misch, has used a military background, including scenes of the Battle of Leipsic, and has introduced Field Marshals Blücher and Gneisenau among the characters. The principal rôles are for soprano, tenor, and basso profundo.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evg., May 3rd.
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Every woman acquainted with high grade workmanship and fashionable styles, in addition to the best of materials, will realize what a very special offering this is.

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A large variety of handsome models suitable for most any occasion. Plain tailored or fancy coat styles in Eton, Bolero or the new long-back effects. Jackets trimmed with fancy silks, ratine or combination self cloth. All beautifully tailored and nicely lined. Skirts are fashioned in double tunics of cloth and silk moire or tiers, also bustle styles of self cloth. Every new Spring shade represented, including smart shepherd checks. All sizes.

Women's "Trade Marked" Footwear

Visit Our New Dept., Main Floor, Rear.

SHOES, COLONIALS AND PUMPS
STANDARD $4.00 & $4.50 GRADES

Special at $2.95

ALL THE FASHION'S NEW FOOTWEAR, ALL THE WANTED LEATHERS, including patent, gun metal and tan Russia calf boots and patent gun metal colonials, Cuban, Louis and Kidney Heels, some with patent vamps, brocade cloth, quarter welt and turn soles.

WOMEN'S COLONIAL PUMPS AND OXFORD SHOES, $1.75

Several discontinued lines that were sold at $3.50 and $4.00. Patent leather, black gun metal calf, tan Russia calf, black and tan suede, black satin, champagne and several other fancy colors in pumps and colonials. Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes in the combined lot. This is the best shoe buying proposition before the people of New York to-day.

Main Floor, Rear.

Trimmed Millinery

CORRECT SPRING STYLES AND FINE WORKMANSHIP

$6.50 to $16.50

Our assortment at present consists of Leghorns, Panamas, White Hemps, Black Milan Hemps, which at present are the most fashionable. These Hats are Dress Hats, Semi-Dress and Tailored Hats.

We show no two Hats alike in our Main Show Room.

French Flowers, Special, Bunch, 29c

Nothing more fashionable on a hat than a pretty bunch of flowers, so this great purchase is timely. French flowers, including everything that is desirable. Buds, rosés of all kinds, foliage, wreaths, etc.

Main and Second Floor

KnitUnderwear

WOMEN'S 65c UNION SUITS OF FINE LISLE, MARKED

Special, at 38c

Low neck; no sleeves; silk tape trim around armhole; plain top and little Val. lace finish; extra wide umbrella leg and cuff knee. Sizes 34 to 40 bust.

WOMEN'S "CUMFY CUT" VESTS, 19c

Swiss rib vests. Special feature is that this vest cannot slip off the shoulder. Standard quality. Regular sizes sell for 25c; extra sizes, 29c; slight imperfections; your choice of any size at 3 for 50c.

Main Floor

Notions

PEARL BUTTONS—Fresh water pearl, slightly imperfect; several sizes and styles. Special..3 Dozen for 5c

NICKEL SAFETY PINS—Sizes 1, 2 and 3. Special.....6 Dozen for 5c

10c DRESS SHIELDS—Japan silk covered—every pair guaranteed odorless and impervious. Sizes 2, 3 and 4. Special 10c Pair

Main Floor

Hand Bags

THAT REFLECT SUMMER STYLES.

REGULARLY $3.50 to $5, MARKED

Special, $1.98

HAND BAGS

Real leather; newest shapes of the Spring season.

BLACK MOIRE SILK HAND BAGS, $1.50

Nickel frame; silk lined, with purse and mirror attached.

Main Floor

Skirts to Order

IF MATERIALS ARE PURCHASED IN OUR SILK DEPARTMENT AT 98c A YARD AND OVER

Special at 98c

Made to your measure, tailoring and fit guaranteed, your choice of the new Spring designs, if you purchase the materials in our Black or Colored Silk Department, at 98c a yard or more. Special offering for one week.

DRESS SKIRTS MADE TO ORDER, 49c

For the benefit of those customers who were unable to take advantage of our liberal offer of Skirts to Measure, in our Dress Goods Dept., we will for one day more offer you your choice of 20 new Spring models, fit guaranteed. Made from materials 50c and over.

Main Floor

Bargains From The New Linen Dept.

Fruit-of-the-Loom Muslin, Yard, 6c

Regularly 12c yard, 36 inches wide, unequalled for underwear and household purposes. No mail, telephone or C. O. D. orders. Limit 15 yards to a customer.

Second Floor

13½c PILLOW CASES, 9c
42 x 36 inches, the most wanted size; full bleached and finished with wide hems.

75c DOUBLE BED SHEETS, 44c
81 x 90 inches, made of bleached linen finish sheeting, seamless, slight imperfections.

85c SEAMLESS SHEETS, 65c
Double bed size, 81 x 90, well made of a strong round thread bleached sheeting; will wear and launder excellently.

18c HUCK TOWELS, 10c
Strong, absorbent grade, white with neat red border, large size.

38c HUCK TOWELS, 24c
Grass bleached, pure linen, handsome brocaded damask borders, large size.

35c TURKISH BATH TOWELS, 24c
Soft and absorbent, large size, all white, also with red and blue borders.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD, 6th AVE., 19th AND 20th STREETS

THE STAGE AS ITS SEASON WANES

Margaret Anglin and Sidney Greenstreet in "Lady Windermere's Fan." Liberty.

Julia Sanderson in "The Sunshine Girl." Grand.

Ferdinand Gottschalk and Zelda Sears in "The Truth." Little.

Rudolph Christians "König Oedipus," Metropolitan.

Joyce Fair, in "The Dummy." Hudson.

Catharine Calhoun in "VIK," at Wallacks

John C. Livingston and Nana Bryant in "The Traffic." Royal.

MR. MAUDE SAILS HOME AN AMERICAN FAVORITE

Something of His Success Here—Also Something of John Bunny and of W. S. Gilbert.

WHEN late in September of last year, Cyril Maude made ready to sail for these shores, his London friends gave him a rousing farewell dinner and wished him Godspeed on his expedition of conquest. It was not his first trip to America, for as a matter of fact he had made his inconspicuous start as an actor out in Denver thirty years before, but it was first in the sense that now he was coming as a player with a reputation to bid for American favor. He was coming to carve his name as deeply as he could on that tablet in our theatre where is written most indelibly the names of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, heading the list that tells of visits here by Forbes-Robertson and John Hare, by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Lewis Waller and many others.

To-night Mr. Maude will be the guest of honor at a farewell dinner given by the Friars, who will assemble festively to wish him a good voyage and an early return. Doubtless many pleasant things will be said to Mr. Maude to-night, for in various phrases those who speak can say that he has indeed within the limits of one engagement, succeeded in cutting his name to a respectable depth into the tablet of the English players, that in this one season he has fairly established himself as a favorite of the American theatregoers.

He will come back. London is waiting to see "Grumpy," but so is Boston and Chicago. The call of the road is agreeably audible, but it would be no very surprising thing if Mr. Maude managed to slip back to New York for a brief visit next season, possibly in one or more of the classic comedies.

The long engagement at Wallack's is interesting, because the success of "Grumpy" is dependent less on the fleeting thrills of the diamond theft and the camellia chase than on the considerable and sturdy gifts of Cyril Maude as a comedian and as a character actor of unusual skill. In playing that wily and lovable old tartar, Andrew Bullivant, Mr. Maude has been able to stir not only the interest, but—what is far more valuable to him—the affections on the other side of the footlights. Such a hold as Joe Jefferson had upon the hearts of the playgoers cannot be taken in one year or a few years, but it is that sort of hold, apparently, which Mr. Maude has started to take in this, his first, New York season.

The engagement opened on Nov. 3, 1913. The English actor elected to make his first New York appearance as Kit Bingham in Robert Marshall's sentimental comedy, "The Second in Command," which John Drew had played here before him. Then came "Beauty and the Barge," with Mr. Maude as the susceptible bargee in the play by W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker, a part which Nat Goodwin had already tried here with indifferent success. The piece was preceded at Wallack's by "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler," a grim one-act play that served, at least, to show something of the actor's versatility. That was on the night of Nov. 13. Many cordial things were said, but the big, popular response did not come until in the fourth week of the engagement Mr. Maude tried "Grumpy." He has been playing it ever since—more than 200 performances. Wallack's in the thirty-two years of its history has known some memorable successes, but, according to the statement made by the Liebler Company, "Grumpy" has broken all records from the point of view of the man in the box office.

To the genial quality of his success on the stage at Wallack's must be added the fact that Mr. Maude has been a very sociable visitor in these parts. He has gone about much. In friendly fashion he has joined in all manner of ceremonies, from the commencement exercises of a dramatic school to the business meeting of a drama society. He has given his services to many a programme. When, on the afternoon of Friday, April 17, more than a score of theatres here gave matinées for the Actors' Fund of America, there was only one player who arranged a special entertainment for the occasion. That was Cyril Maude. And to-day, when the Shakespeare memorial services are held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, it is Cyril Maude who will read the lesson. Some such friendliness Charles Frohman must have had in mind when he spoke in London of Mr. Maude's season here, for the English papers quote him:

"Cyril Maude has established himself as the most popular actor who has ever come to America. The citizens of New York have given him the keys of the city."

The 207th performance of "Grumpy" will be given to-morrow night, and that ends the run. For this one performance Miss Maude will reappear as Miss Bullivant, having yielded up her rôle of Lady Windermere in Miss Anglin's production of the Wilde comedy at the Liberty. The next day, Tuesday, Mr. Maude departs on the Mauretania. He carries with him many bright American dollars. He leaves behind him so many new friends that he is sure of the welcome waiting his return.

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MR. BUNNY'S fame is international," observes John Palmer. "It transcends the barriers of language and race. When Mr. Bunny laughs people from San Francisco to Stepney Green laugh with him. When Mr. Bunny frowns every kingdom of the earth is contracted in one brow of woe. When Mr. Bunny shuts one eye the old world and the new wink familiarly back."

Thus discourses the critic of The Saturday Review, and when he speaks of Mr. Bunny he would have us think not merely of the funny fat man of the films. It is just a way of noting the incredible and increasing spread of the motion picture as a form of popular entertainment the world around. He would have us think of all the folk who war and woo upon the screens from the Golden Gate to the Gate of Tears, from Greenand's icy mountains to Broadway's crowded Strand.

This Strand, the most recent addition to the already long list of theatres in New York, is in itself worth a paragraph in the history of the movies. It is something in walking along the streets of a placid Canadian town to find old churches converted to motion picture uses and placarded in front with all manner of lurid posters. In terms of shock to Broadway, it is an even more striking and impressive thing to see this newest of theatres, luxurious, spacious, and costly, throw open its doors with a flourish of trumpets as a home of the movies.

To this theatre, which stands at Forty-seventh Street, the crowds were hurrying all last week to see upon the screen the story of "The Spoilers" and doubtless they will be hurrying there all this week to see the story of "Brewster's Millions." Even if you are no devotee of the movies, it is worth a trip just to observe how elaborately such entertainment may be housed. For the Strand is interesting and important as a straw showing which way the wind blows—and how hard it is blowing. It is interesting even if it does not show how long the wind will blow in that direction.

As an investment, it gives no indication whatever of that, for the theatre is so built that at any minute the screen can be rolled up and put away while gay electric letters out front announce that flesh and blood players have mounted to its boards within.

And, speaking of the Strand, this paragraph from its programme is quietly submitted as worth reading:

"We will endeavor to CREATE always—to offer at all times only such entertainment that will be consistent with the dignity of American manhood. Our house is a theatre for mothers, daughters, sisters, and wives where the purity of their thought will be conserved above all other things."

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THE promise that we should hear another Gilbert and Sullivan opera before the end of the season has now become definite with the announcement that on the evening of Wednesday, May 6, at the Lyric Theatre, where until last night "The Red Canary" fluttered, De Wolf Hopper and his associates will give "The Yeomen of the Guard." So with this in Forty-second Street and "that infernal nonsense Pinafore" in full blast at the Hippodrome, Gilbert and Sullivan anecdotes are in order, and there is a chance to tell once more the story of the rehearsal when a girl from the chorus came weeping to the librettist and the composer with the tearful announcement that she had been insulted. The two gave promise of an immediate investigation. Who had insulted her and how? Then finally came forth the explanation that one of the costumier's assistants had told her she was no better than she ought to be.

Gilbert was all sympathy.

"Well, you are not, my dear, are you?" he said gently.

"Why, of course not, Mr. Gilbert!"

"Ah, then, that's all right."

And she was quite consoled.

London experienced a severe shock when, at the première of Mr. Shaw's "Pygmalion," Mrs. Patrick Campbell, as Eliza, actually used the word "bloody." Those over here who discussed the origin of the "ensanguined adjective" and speculated as to why the English should object so hotly to its use will be interested to recall that London was not at all pleased when Mr. Gilbert named the 1887 opera at the Savoy "Ruddigore." It's a wonder, said some one, that he did not call it "Bloody-gore" and be done with it. "Not at all," retorted the librettist, "there's a difference. It would not be objectionable if I said of a man that I liked his ruddy cheek. But suppose I said I liked his bloody cheek!"

"Pygmalion," by the way, has also been produced in Stockholm.

"The translation of the play into Swedish by Mr. Hugo Vallentin," said the playwright in a Daily Telegraph interview, "has been made extremely difficult by the fact, astounding to a Londoner, that in Stockholm all classes speak the same language. That is real civilization. Here a flower girl speaks one language and a Duchess another, though the difference is not so great as the Duchess thinks, especially is she is a smart Duchess."

"SHEPHERD KING" REVIVAL.

Biblical Play for Benefit of United Catholic Works.

The United Catholic Works has made arrangements for its annual benefit with the Emmett Corrigan Producing Company, which will give a series of dramatic performances of the Biblical play, "The Shepherd King," at the Garden Theatre for the two weeks commencing Monday, May 4.

Mr. Corrigan promises a big scenic revival of the play and has engaged a cast headed by William Farnum, and including Robert McWade, Jr., Edward Mackay, Edna Archer Crawford, and Virginia Hadley. One hundred people will be seen on the Garden stage in the production.

The performances will be held with the sanction and under the patronage of his Eminence, Cardinal Farley, and the authorities of the Archdiocese, and all the proceeds will be devoted to the charitable works of the society.

In April, 1913, the United Catholic Works held an exhibit and sale at which over $40,000 was raised, all of which was devoted in providing for cases of charity, to the needs of its poor without regard to age or nationality, as well as to social and correctional needs. The same disposal will be made of the funds raised on this occasion.

Tickets have been for some time on sale by the various committees of the United Catholic Works.

THE PLAYER

By PERCY MACKAYE

Written for the Celebration of the Three Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Birth of Shakespeare and Read at the Ceremonies in Central Park on Thursday, April 23.

His wardrobe is the world, and day and night
His many-mirror'd dressing room: At dawn
He apes the elvish faun,
Or, garbed in saffron hose and scarlet shoon,
Mimics the madcap sprite
Of ever-altering youth; at chime of noon
He wears the azure mail and blazoned casque
Of warring knighthood; till, at starry stroke
Of dark, all pale he dons his "inky cloak"
And meditates—the waning moon his tragic mask.

His theatre is the soul, and man and woman
His infinite repertory: Age on age,
Treading his fancy's stage,
Ephemeral shadows of his master mind,
We act our parts—the human
Players of scenes long since by him designed;
And stars, that blaze in tinsel on our boards,
Shine with a moment's immortality
Because they are his understudies, free
For one aspiring hour to sound his magic chords.

For not with scholars and their brain-worn scripts,
Nor there behind the footlights' fading glow
Shakespeare survives: ah, no!
Deep in the passionate reality
Of raging life above the darkling crypts
Of death, he meditates the awed "To be
Or not to be" of millions, yet to whom
His name is nothing; there, on countless quests,
Unlettered Touchstones quibble with his jests,
Unlaureled Hamlets yearn, and anguished Lears uploom.

Leave, then, to Avon's spire and silver stream
Their memory of ashes sung and sighed:
Our Shakespeare never died,
Nor ever was born, save as the god is born
From every soul that dares to doubt and dream.
He dreams—but is not mortal: eve and morn,
Dirge and delight, float from his brow like prayer.
Beside him, charmed Apollo lifts his lyre;
Below, the heart of man smolders in fire;
Between the two he stands, timeless—the Poet-Player.

GIVE FOUR SHORT PLAYS.

United Theatrical Association to Celebrate Anniversary To-morrow.

The United Theatrical Association, a progressive theatre club of this city, will celebrate its first anniversary by presenting a group of interesting short plays at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre Monday afternoon. The group will include "Lonesome Like," by Harold Brighouse, which was a success at the Fine Arts Theatre in Chicago last season. It will be played by Whitford Kane, Kate Morgan, Maude Leslie, and Alvin Kaufman. "Uncle Sam's Money," an American melodramatic farce by I. K. Friedman, a Chicago playwright, will be presented with Whitford Kane, Amy Ames, Agnes Dorntee, and Cecil Butler. "The Worth of a Man," by Mrs. Vere Campbell, will have Bertha Mann, Wallis Clark, and W. Gyllick in the cast, and "The Last Toast," a dramatic incident, by the Rev. Forbes Phillips, will be presented by Wallis Clark, Alfred Grey, Shirley Braithwaite, Cecil Butler, Charles Homer, and Charles Austin.

The latter play was presented at the Coliseum in London last year. It is an incident of the battle of Waterloo.

Lambs to Gambol in New Pastures.

The Lambs, in response to hundreds of requests, have added Wheeling, West Va., to the itinerary of their All-Star Gambol, which begins at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Friday, May 22, and includes eleven principal cities in their ten days' flying tour.

THE WEEK'S OFFERINGS.

"OEDIPUS REX," a tragedy by Sophokles. Played in German by the Irving Place Theatre company at the Metropolitan Opera House Monday night.

"VIK," a play by Myra Wyrick, at Wallack's Theatre Wednesday night.

THE coming week will not see many openings in the local theatres, although novelties will be offered theatregoers. At the Metropolitan Opera House "Oedipus Rex" will be presented in German for one performance only Monday night, and "Vik" will commence an engagement at Wallack's on Wednesday.

The first piece, which will be produced under the German title of "Koenig Oedipus," will be given as the last event of the season by the stock company from the Irving Place Theatre. Manager Rudolf Christians will play the part of the unfortunate king; Mme. Agathe Barcesou from the Hofburg Theatre of Vienna will appear as Iokaste. Others in the cast are: Heinrich Marlow, Otto Stoeckel, Heinrich Matthaes, Christian Rub, Rudolf Aicher, Ernst Holznagel, Willy Wahl, Paul Dietz, Ernst Robert, &c.

Columbia and New York University students will volunteer in the big mob scenes. "King Oedipus" has been staged under the direction of Rudolf Christians.

"Vik," pronounced "Vike" by the way, will be the offering at Wallack's Theatre on Wednesday night, where it will be produced by the author, Miss Myra Wyrick, under the direction of the United Swiss Societies. It has been seen in New York before, but never professionally.

The production is under the stage management, and in the company will be Edwin Mordant, Alexander Calvert, F. B. Hersome, Catharine Calhoun, Harley Knoles, G. Staley, J. Palmer Collins, and others

Last season the play was produced, in embryonic form, for the benefit of Stony Wold. The Advisory Committee of the present production includes Henry W. Taft, Stephen H. Pell, Rev. Karl Reiland, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Charles Carey Rumsey, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Robert Schwartzenbacn, Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. John T. Pratt, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., H. J. Wright, Dr. Josiah L. Strong, and Dr. Francis H. J. Paul.

As the story bears directly on the history of the formation of the Swiss Republic the United Swiss Societies of New York have purchased large blocks of seats for the first two nights, and have the promise of the Swiss Minister at Washington that he will be in attendance at the opening performance.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Beauty Shop."
Booth—"Panthea."
Casino—"High Jinks."
Cohan's—"Potash and Perlmutter."
Comedy—Kitty MacKay.
Cort—Laurette Taylor.
Eltinge—"The Yellow Ticket."
Empire—Maude Adams.
Forty-eighth Street—"To-day."
Forty-fourth Street—"The Midnight Girl."
Fulton—"The Misleading Lady."
Gaiety—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
Garrick—"The Governor's Boss."
Hippodrome—"Pinafore."
Hudson—"The Dummy."
Knickerbocker—Julian Eltinge.
Liberty—Margaret Anglin.
Little—"The Truth."
Longacre—"A Pair of Sixes."
Lyceum—Billie Burke.
Manhattan Opera House—"Omar."
Maxine Elliott's—"Help Wanted."
New Amsterdam—"Sari."
Playhouse—"The Things that Count."
Shubert—"Belle of Bond Street."
Thirty-ninth Street—"Too Many Cooks."
Wallack's—Cyril Maude.
Winter Garden—"The Whirl of the World."

Billie Burke to End Run Here.

Next Saturday night Miss Billie Burke will complete her present New York season at the Lyceum Theatre in the comedy, "Jerry." On May 4 Miss Burke will begin a Chicago season at the Blackstone Theatre in "Jerry," and this piece again will be Miss Burke's medium next season

MRS. LE MOYNE IS A VERY BUSY WOMAN

OF course by this time everybody who keeps in touch with the theatres knows that Sarah Cowell Le Moyne is on the stage. Just for a mere trifle of about half a century has she been appearing before the footlights, but right now, after an absence of two years, she has "come back" and is playing the Duchess of Berwick with Margaret Anglin in "Lady Windermere's Fan." Her last appearance was in "Everywoman."

Mrs. Le Moyne was born right here in New York City some sixty years ago, but there is no young woman on the stage to day more active than she. Every night and at two matinées each week she appears with Miss Anglin, and the rest of her time is given over to teaching elocution and diction to a large class of budding stage geniuses.

Mrs. Le Moyne's return to the stage at this time does not mean that she is going to give up her readings. She believes that she has many years ahead of her still. "It would be difficult for me," she said, "to say off hand whether the career of an actress is preferable to that of a reader. Both have their advantages and disadvantages. The actress has one paramount advantage in the fact that one successful rôle will bring her more praise and reputation, so far as personal popularity is concerned, than could be won by a reader in ten years. I think reading is the more difficult. For where the actress must strike and the poise of the body has to devote her study to one character alone, the reader, in presenting one play from the platform, must assume a great variety of characters and endeavor to strike the keynote of truth and accuracy in each.

"In the matter of personal comfort, of course the reader's position is preferable. She needs, for instance, only one handsome gown during the evening, while the actress is compelled to hustle between acts in the difficult work of appearing effectively in a variety of elaborate costumes. But they are in many respects the same. Both actor and reader, to be successful, must, in the first place, have the gift of personality. To appear on the stage, platform, or pulpit, the art of speaking correctly, which comes spontaneously, is essential. Pure English must never have its locality defined. There should be no distinction that might mark the speaker as being a native of New York, or New Jersey, or England."

"Another way in which the positions of the reader and actress are alike is in the point of attack. In acting the way you make your first entrance, deliver your first speech as the author has given it, at once impresses your audience. This point is, perhaps, splendidly illustrated in music. When, for instance, Wilhelmi raises his bow, the precision and the way the bow at once impress you. I recall another example in this direction from my own experience. Some years ago I had the pleasure of reading a little poem before Gen. Sherman. It was called 'Kentucky Belle.' The poem began in a very simple way, with the line, 'It was the Summer of '63, Sir.' I read this line simply as the author intended it. Gen. Sherman responded quickly by saying: 'Oh, I remember it perfectly.' His daughter, who was sitting beside him, gave him a good, sharp nudge, and whispered, 'Sh; that's a part of the poem.' The General looked somewhat abashed, but I was very much gratified because I knew at once that my point of attack was correct.

"There is only one law for persons who appear before the public—man or woman. They must have their body absolutely under control, from the nape of the neck to the tip of the toes. The head will take care of itself. The poise of the body, the way you stand, the position of your limbs are absolutely essential for what is called 'ease.' You must first of all have your feet firmly on the ground, and your chest expanded. This gives carriage. The same training for the platform is necessary for the stage. The great Lamperti used to say: 'Sing, sing for Heaven's sake with your legs.' And so I would paraphrase by saying: 'Read, read for Heaven's sake, read with your legs.'"

HOW TO WRITE A PLAY.

Being Some Frivolous and Some Pensive Observations on a Painful Subject.

By the Man Who Wrote "Rosemary," Disraeli," and "Pomander Walk."

Being Part of what was read to Ye Sette of Odd Volumes at Oddenino's Imperial Restaurant in Regent Street, London, and subsequently circulated as a privately printed opusculum among the members of Ye Sette. It is, of course, to be had of no booksellers."

By LOUIS N. PARKER.

IT is almost the easiest thing in the world. The only easier thing is not to write a play, but that no one has had the courage to try. I have no doubt every one in this room has written a play. At any rate, I have never met any one from a bishop to a train conductor, including the other sex between these extremes, who had not at some period written a play, or, at least, meditated writing one. In acute cases, they had the manuscript on their persons. I was once on what I thought might possibly be my death bed, though it subsequently turned out otherwise, and my doctor, who, until then, had seemed perfectly respectable, shyly produced a brown paper parcel and asked me to cast my eye over it and give him my opinion. He said there was just time.

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The first thing to do when, as they say, "commencing playwright," is to acquire a cottage on Hindhead, borrow a motor car, and be photographed in the one outside the other. Or you can be photographed golfing—"addressing the ball," I believe it is called. But that is less advantageous, as it shows more of you. The picture you will have published with the legend: "Mr. Foljambe-Blore, the eminent playwright, in his 80-horse power Panhard at the door of his cottage on Hindhead, resting after completing his play 'The Folly of Virtue,' which is now being considered by several London managers." Then you are a playwright.

But if you insist on performing a work of supererogation and really writing an alleged play, the process is longer, though not necessarily more difficult. You take an idea. Take it wherever you find it. Ideas come in conversation with a friend. From a friend. Many plays have been written after conversation with me—plays which would have made their authors' fortunes if they had not been complete failures. Some authors deny that any idea is necessary, and prove the correctness of their theory. The choice of an idea, for a play is, after all, no such difficult matter, as there is only one. All dramatic art resolves itself into the question of how many acts it takes to marry Edwin to Angelina—or, in our more modern way, to divorce Angelina from Edwin, which, however, amounts to the same thing, as Angelina subsequently marries another, Edwin, whose name is Bertie. You may disguise this subject as you like by pretending to make your central theme the Housing of the Poor, or Tariff reform, but in the end Angelina marries or is divorced from Edwin just the same.

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Do not be afraid. Remember that a first play is always, invariably, and without exception, a glorious and glittering triumph—especially if it is not played. There is nothing that will enhance a beginner's fame so effectively as to getting himself censored. Then he is a made man, and his name will travel from one end of the country to the other. It is not difficult to get censored. All you have to do is to insult somebody who does not answer back. The King, for instance, or God. On the whole, God is safer. You are then censored. Then you write to the papers. You need scarcely even take this trouble. A hundred people will write to the papers about you. Nothing arouses the indignant enthusiasm of the earnest playgoer so much as the censoring of a play he would not give a shilling to see. You become a National Question. A Pivot of the Constitution. Magna Charta is dragged in, and somebody totally unacquainted with the drama writes an article headed "Ichabod." You also become an argument in favor of a National Theatre.

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Having got your idea, the next thing is to find a title. That is perhaps even more important than the idea. The great point about a title is how it will look on the 'buses. A play of mine (excuse me) was very nearly a failure out West because they thought the title meant a new breakfast food. It was called "Disraeli." You see what a thin line divides success from failure. A good title—that is a taking one—is more than half the play. The title need have no connection with the play. You can write a politico-economical pamphlet and call it "Julius Caesar," or you can write a medical pamphlet and call it a play. Take care not to give the wits a chance. If you call your play "Success" and it happens to fail, or if you call it "On and Off" and it is more off then on, you have no idea what a crowd of brilliant creatures will swoop on the opportunity. The good title means nothing, but looks portentous. You should also consider, and perhaps modify, your own name. Everywhere, except in America, names are food for mirth.

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However, having got your idea—or somebody else's—and your title, you next proceed to the construction of your play. The most modern schools deny the necessity of construction at all. Their plays have no beginning, no middle, and, unfortunately, a long-delayed end. The end is the only attractive part.

The first rule you have to observe is not to begin until the curtain has been up long enough to allow your audience to get into their seats. It is one of our most hallowed national customs not to go into a theatre until the curtain has risen. If, by some stupid blunder, we have arrived punctually, we smoke a cigarette in the lobby. So the cunning playwright takes care not to start his story until at least five minutes later. You will occupy these five minutes with a colorless scene of some kind, just to keep the groundlings amused. In some cases you will begin each act in the same way. It depends on how fashionable your audience is—and how thirsty. While I am on this point, I might as well say, that for a converse reason you must finish your play five minutes before the final curtain falls. Another of our national customs is to get up and leave the theatre the moment Edwin has embraced Angelina, although the author may have reserved a quaint comedy touch or a dramatic surprise for the actual end. It is no use altering the hour of performance. Begin at midnight if you like; we shall not come until five minutes after. Leave off at ten; we shall go out strepitously five minutes before. The idea that an audience owes any consideration to authors or actors is entirely foreign to us. The very suggestion of it is almost an impertinence. Why, even when a great conductor like Hans Richter forbids us to clatter to our seats during the introduction to "Parsifal," we obey only with an amused toleration. "These musicians!" Think of the colossal row there would be if a theatrical manager issued a similar edict!

Whatever you do, take yourself seriously; otherwise, nobody else will. Be interviewed. And when you are interviewed take care to stage manage yourself properly: "'Yes,' said Mr. Foljambe-Blore when we intercepted him as he smoked a gold tipped cigarette between two rehearsals, 'the drama in England is, as you say, in a hopeless condition; but I trust this play may show there are still some earnest workers who have its higher interests at heart. The subject? There is no subject. It is just a slice of real life cut raw and bleeding. There are only three characters; a man who works all day, another who works all night. Yes, toilers—toilers. And then, of course, the woman who deceives both. The crash comes when they discover her treachery. How do I bring that about? By the simplest means. One of them is given an unexpected holiday. How do I solve the problem? Problems are never solved. How did I get the idea? Who knows? I was motoring in the Pyrenees' (flavor this according to taste) 'when, &c., &c., &c. This is a new subject? Yes, I hope so. What did you say? Box and Cox? What are Box and Cox? Have I any special message for your readers? No, no; except that I hope this work of mine may convey a much needed lesson to this London of ours. What are my future plans? Ah! First, a much-needed—no, I said that just now—a highly necessary rest. Yes, I hope to see you in my villa near Florence. Then I may get to work on a play which I hope may convey a much needed message—.' At this moment the leading actor came up hat in hand to consult the celebrated author on the pronunciation of a word. 'You see,' said the latter, passing a weary hand over his thoughtful brow, 'one is much harassed—much harassed.' the interview was at an end."

And the run of the play was at an end three nights later.

***

Collaboration has many advantages, one of which is that you needn't do any of the work, but you should be careful in your choice of a collaborator. The man who marries loses a sweetheart; the man who collaborates loses a friend. It is difficult to avoid the impression that he gets all the coppers while you get all the kicks. If the play be a success, he will acknowledge he wrote it. If any one asks either of you which really wrote it, you will both look pained and surprised, and answer: "What do YOU think?" All your lives you will let slip the words "My play"—and all your lives you will be ashamed of doing so.

Nor can I advise you to dramatize a novel. If it had five hundred thousand readers, there are five hundred thousand persons who will say what a bad job you've made of it. To be sure, you won't mind that if they all pay to see it.

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Remember that the manager's reader judges a play by the first two pages of the manuscript. If he doesn't like these he writes you an extremely polite note to the effect that he has read the play with perfectly hysterical delight, but it is, unfortunately, scarcely suited to his theatre. Therefore you must try to arouse his interest the moment he opens the play. Shakespeare had his eye on the manager's reader when he made Horatio whisper: "What! Has this thing appeared again to-night?" That gripped the poor man, and he was forced to read on. On the other hand, I must remind you that no audience ever gets into the theatre until five minutes after the curtain has risen, so, as I have already told you, you must delay the real beginning of your play. This is one out of the faggot of cleft sticks you will find yourself in when you write a play.

Do not, however, carry this desire for a striking effect too far. I was asked to read a play once—and this is a fact—it was a five-act tragedy, and, with liberal allowance for intervals for much-needed refreshment, it would have played nearly an hour. The first act represented the utterly dark interior of a cavern in the heart of the Caucasus. It was, very superfluously, night. There was to be deep silence during the first five minutes after the curtain had risen. Then a voice proceeding from an unseen speaker at the back of the cavern began. And continued. It gave us an agonizing history of the speaker's sufferings. It went on for ten minutes, and ended, as nearly as I can remember: "And must I, the last descendant of the Badenweilers, nursed in all the luxury which untold wealth can lavish on its favorite, must I perish here, deprived of a loving mother's solicitous attentions, in squalor and anguish with noisome nocturnal fowl for companions?" He groans. (Curtain.)

That is carrying originality and the search after dramatic effect too far.

Perhaps. Who knows? This very boldness might have won an audience's enthusiasm.

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For oh, my students, take this well to heart. There is no foretelling the success or failure of any play that was ever written. It is impossible to write well enough to insure success. It is impossible to write badly enough to insure failure. Fine plays fall miserably and bad ones run a million nights. And there is no expert. In all the universe there never has been, there is not, and there never will be, one man who can foretell the fate of a play. If there were, what a fortune he would make! Trust nobody's opinion, for, whether it be good or bad, it is equally worthless. A playwright whose name will horses shall not drag from me was more than once told by managers, actors, and even the cold-blooded business manager, he had written a heaven-sent masterpiece which must run a year to maximum receipts. Simply couldn't help itself. On the strength of their opinion, he ran about the city and grinned like a dog; and the play was howled off on the first night.

On the other hand, a play by the same nameless author was utterly condemned by everybody concerned in its production. The stage manager—a person of vast experience, who produces twenty-five plays every season—took him aside and said: "If there is one thing I do know, it is our public. I'm sorry to have to tell you they won't stand your play. Not a week, sir!" The entire company was told the same thing. Parts in the next play were distributed among them with instructions to learn them at once. The author was left for dead, while the staff rushed to the telegraph to order new scenery. The play was still running two years later.

Don't be long. Be as short as you can. It is better to be as short as you can than to be as short as other people can make you. We are rapidly adopting the telegraphic style. An audience is no sooner got into the theatre than it is on tenter-hooks to get out again. Have you not read the pathetic paragraph which invariably appears on the third morning of a new play's existence: "'The Folly of Virtue,' which began at eight-thirty, now begins at nine-ten, and, instead of leaving off at eleven-fifteen, ends punctually at ten-forty-five"?

There are a thousand other details. Your hero must always enter from the centre of the background. So must your heroine. It is no use telling me you want them to enter from the side. They won't do it. If there is no door in the centre of the background, you must cut one, even if it opens on the bottomless abyss. You must never under any circumstances ask your hero or your heroine to stand or sit with their profiles to the audience. Consequently your hero must breathe his passion into your heroine's back hair. It is a form of address entirely confined to the stage; yet it always fulfils its purpose, for observe that the herone does not even turn round to answer him; she merely gasps three times and sinks helplessly backward into his arms. Your hero must seldom sit down; never on the furniture provided for that purpose. He may sit on the arm of a chair, on the pedestal of a statue, on cathedral steps, or on the corner of a table. The latter is his favorite perch. Then he can swing one leg and show his sock. Your hero never leaves his hat in the hall; he always brings it into the drawing room, where at last the footman takes it from him. If he have gloves on he takes them off; but if he have no gloves on, he puts them on at once. Your hero or heroine must never come in unawares. Even if the characters on the stage have never heard of them, yet the dialogue must be premonitory: "I see some one coming up the garden path." "Who can it be?" "How nobly he treads!"—this in the case of a hero. "How she floats along the ground! The daisies scarcely bend under her weight!"—this in the case of the heroine. "His brow is clouded"—or sunny, pensive, sad, as the case may be. "She seems to bring the Spring in her train." And then: "Let us get into the corners, crouch along the walls, climb onto the furniture, in order to leave the central entrance open for him or her." Then the footman appears at the side door and announces Sir Somebody Something. There is an appreciable pause, to allow the audience to consult their programmes, and then the Great One enters; not where the footman has announced him, but out of the bottomless abyss up centre, and comes down the whole length of the stage without noticing any one on it, while the audience greets its old favorite with frenzied shouts.

You may ask what becomes of the drama at such a moment. The drama, my dear friends, goes to Sheol. By the time one of these enthusiastic receptions is over, the audience and the actors have the greatest difficulty in remembering what the drama was about, or where they are, or what they are doing.

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May I warn you against what I consider an unwise proceeding? I think it is injudicious to invite your friends prematurely to a glorious supper after the first performance. It is intended to celebrate a joyful occasion and the occasion is too apt to turn out surprisingly otherwise. I know no form of entertainment quite so dismal as a supper after a fiasco. Most of your invited guests shirk it and stay away, so that your table looks as if it had been to the dentist. Others are discreetly sympathetic, and this is dreadful. All of them avoid your eye, and talk very fast about purely external matters. Your own cheery spirits are the cheery spirits of a galvanized corpse. Believe me, call no author happy until after the last act—and scarcely even then; a play may endure for a night, but the press cometh in the morning.

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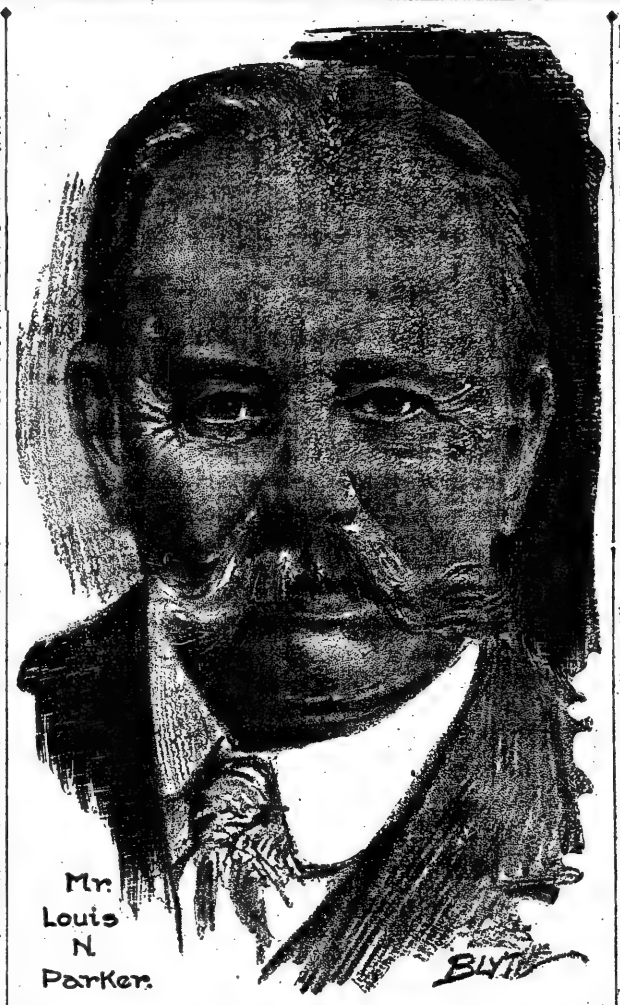
Have I seemed to be laughing at my own trade? Never think that. It is a good trade. Everybody belittles it, but everybody strives to be in it. The very limitations that hamper it—and I have not told you the hundredth part of them—make it fascinating. The insuperable difficulties that confront you at every turn make it worth while. The conquest of insuperable difficulties, the achievement of the impossible, are the only things that make life worth living. I have shown you quite clearly, I hope, how to write a play. I have also shown you that no one knows how to write a good play. If they did, nobody would write plays at all, for we should all have retired to our mansions in Park Lane. But oh, my brothers, we are all trying. And when next you witness what you may unanimously decide is the very worst play you have ever seen, remember that one unhappy man who thought it was the best play he had ever written. Leave off cursing the author and drop a silent tear on the man. The novelist sends out his book, and the friends to whom he has given free copies read it, or at least tell him how great it is. To be sure, there are days when he does not get his morning paper, because his wife has intercepted the bad notice, and lies in a good cause. So time passes, and the failure of the book falls on him gradually like a cooling Autumn shower. The playwright has to face an audience of fifteen hundred people at once and take his chance. If HE have failed, the fifteen hundred howl at him as a lynching mob howls at the horse thief it is about to string up. And the cruel notices come, not in driblets, but in one fell swoop. And yet, and yet, and yet!—the very night of his Waterloo, if he be a true man and a true playwright, he goes home and lays out his foolscap—oh, the irony of words!—and mends his quill, and, with a brave flourish, writes the title of his next play. The other is dead—the next shall carry him to the stars.



CASTLES AT LUNA PARK.

Dancers Will Be Chief Attraction at Coney Island.

With the opening of Luna Park next month, the work of reconstruction is rapidly progressing. Those visitors to the sea shore who have been able to get a peek behind the high board fence have remarked in surprise at the general appearance. The whole amusement centre of the island is being changed.

Although all new attractions will be provided for the pleasure seekers, one of the chief features will be the Castle Summer House. Here Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, the society dancers will entertain the throngs to the resort and prove a delight to the dance-loving people this Summer.

To provide for the initial appearance of high-class dancing at the park, the management has been compelled to construct a pavilion on the east side of Luna. The building, which is now under course of erection, is of such size as to provide a dance floor 40 feet long by 50 feet in width. The interior of the pavilion will be decorated with potted artificial plants and palms on the main floor, while the ceiling will be festooned with flowers and brilliantly illuminated. A broad porch, overlooking the lagoon, will extend from the dance floor, offering an excellent spot to witness the open-air circus performers.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle will both appear personally, giving exhibitions of the tango, the hesitation, and the maxixe, as well as to introduce a number of their own dance selections.

Vaudeville will also be seen at Luna this season. In place of the Tornado and Flood, the building will be the home of a vaudeville production entitled "Before and After." The performance is in the nature of a rural comedy. An acting company consisting of some fifteen players will be assisted with mechanical and electrical effects.

WINNER WITHIN WEEK.

Ames Soon to Announce Prize Play Computation.

The announcement made from the office of Winthrop Ames that the $10,000 prize is to be awarded within the next week for the best American play by an American author has brought forth shoals of letters from anxious writers. All manuscripts with the exception of the few which are being played in unacceptable have been returned to their authors, but it seems that the friends of people who submitted manuscripts are inquiring to know the fate of their friends. And many embryo playwrights seem anxious to know the result of the contest on general principles.

INVOKING AN OLD LAW.

A lone policeman stood before the New York Hippodrome the other day and surveyed the two "jackies" stationed there in the rain with rifles, bayonets, and cannon as an advertisement for "Pinafore."

"I've a good mind to lock you up for violation of the Sullivan law," he remarked jokingly as he took another glance at the arsenal.

"Well, if you do we'll get out a writ of habeas corpus under the Gilbert and Sullivan law," responded the tar, and the copper fainted.

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IN VAUDEVILLE AND OTHER PLAYHOUSES

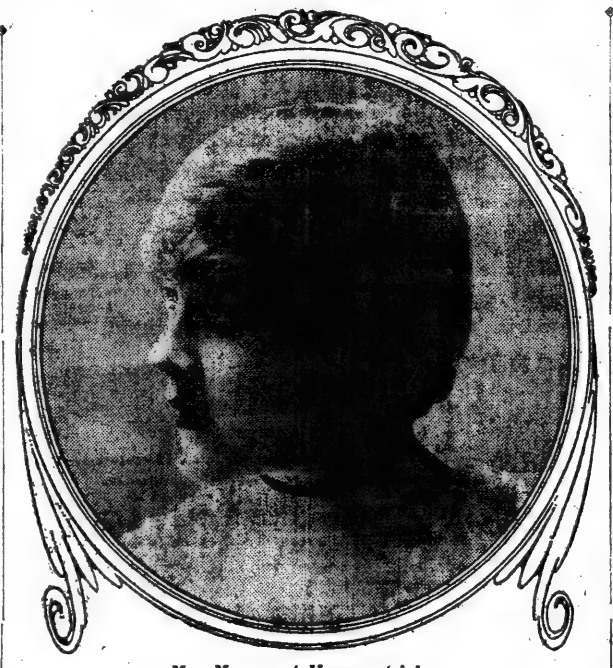
PALACE THEATRE.—The bill at Keith's Palace Theatre is headed by Grace La Rue, who will make her reappearance in vaudeville. Others will be Joan Sawyer and John Jarott; Dickel and Watson; Coleman's Life-like Ball Player, a mechanical contrivance which depicts the progress of a baseball game; Hermine Shone and company in a new playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf entitled "The Last of the Quakers"; Billy Gould and Belle Ashlyn; Pau Conchas, in exhibitions of muscular development; Conlin, Steele and Carr in "Follies of Vaudeville," and The Turners, acrobatic roller skaters.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Mae Murray and Clifton Webb are on the bill at Hammerstein's, which boasts of twenty acts. Felix Story and Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly will also be on hand. Roberta Menges-Tearle, in ballroom dances, enters upon her third week. Mabel and Max Ford appear in a new act, and Charlotte Davies, the original of "Innocence," will appear in living art studies for a second week. Others are Winona Winters, Lyons and Yosco, Bankoff and Girlie, The Exposition Four, The Four Harveys, Those Four Entertainers, Hines and Fox, the Great Raymond, Morris Prince, Sue Edwards, Castle and Croner, Merritt and Steele, and International Trio.

COLONIAL THEATRE.—Dazie will head the bill at Keith's Colonial Theatre in Sir James Matthew Barrie's playlet, "Pantaloon." Others will include Stuart Barnes, the singing comedian; B. A. Rolfe's "Colonial Days," the Farber Girls, Jim Diamond and Sybil Brennan in "Niftynonsense," Leon Wa Dele; Consul and His Adopted Daughter, a Siwian comedy couple; Eva Shirley, prima donna, and Gliding O'Mearas, ballroom dancers. Sunday concerts will be given, as usual.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—Keith's Alhambra Theatre will feature Bertha Kalich, the dramatic star, in the epilogue to "Mariana" by Jose Echagaray. Other acts include Nellie V. Nichols, the songstress comedienne; Stepp, Goodrich and King, in comedy, music, and song; Gus Edwards's Matinee Girls, with Will J. Ward and company; George McKay and Ottie Ardine, delineating "On Broadway"; the Asahi Troupe, Japanese wonder workers; Robbie Gordone, in statuesque poses; Ismed, the Turkish piano wizard, and Burley and Burley, acrobatic comedians. Concerts will be given on Sunday, as usual.

BRONX THEATRE.—A bill of entertaining vaudeville will be offered next week at B. F. Keith's Bronx Theatre, made up of Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Ed Flanagan and Nedy Edwards, playing "Off and On"; Mack, Boyne and company, in "Great Moments from Grand Opera"; Maris Shaw, singing comedienne; Fred J. Ardath and company, in "Hiram"; Apdale's animals, Carl McCullough, offering "Footlight Impressions"; De Haven, Nice and De Haven, dancers, and Dare brothers, acrobats. The usual concerts will take place on Sunday.



Mae Murray at Hammerstein's.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET.—Dorothy Russell and Leon Van Delle in society dances head the bill at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre for the first three days of this week, commencing Monday. A long bill will include "Peggy and Her Honeymoon Girls" in musical comedy; Eddie Rowley, comedian; Chuck Haas, comedy lariat thrower; Allman and Nevins, comedians; Murphy and Francis, colored singers and dancers; De Velde and Zelda in a new bicycle act, and Van and Pierce in a singing and dancing skit. There will be a complete change of bill for the latter half of the week.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Wheeler Van and Pierce in comedy singing; De Velde and Zelda in a sensational bicycle act, and others.

For the first three days of this week will be William Lytell and company in "The Gray of the Dawn," Franks and Hilbert, the Juggling Burkes, Jean Baldwin, and the Booth Trio in singing and comedy. For the latter half of the week an entirely new programme will be offered.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre a novel musical act will be introduced entitled "The Musical Farmyard." Theo and her Dandies will present a singing and comic novelty, Williams and Sterling are promised to cause laughter, Miller and Hackett will sing the newest melodies, and Bud and Annie Lansing will present an acrobatic comedy act. For the latter part of the week, commencing Thursday, Peggy and her Honeymoon Girls in musical comedy will be seen; Billy Jones, comedian; Allman and Nevins in a comedy act; Chuck Haas, comedy lariat thrower, and others.

AT OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—At Cohan & Harris's Bronx Opera House Henry W. Savage will offer the dramatic spectacle "Everywoman." The cast includes 37 well-known players, there is a dramatic ensemble of 150, and the orchestra consists of 25 musicians.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Frohman will present Julia Sanderson in "The Sunshine Girl" at the Grand Opera House. Miss Sanderson is coming back to New York after a tour of the country with the same cast, which includes Joseph Cawthorn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—George M. Cohan's well-known musical play "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," with Louise Gunning in the "Mary" role, will be staged by William Fox as the second of the stock star players season in conjunction with his regular stock company at the Academy of Music, beginning with a matinee to-morrow.

ROYAL THEATRE.—"The Traffic" will be the bill at the Royal Theatre this week.

WEST END THEATRE.—The Corse Payton Stock Company begins a Spring and Summer season at the West End Theatre to-morrow afternoon. The first play will be Henry Miller's success, "The Rainbow." Included in the company is Claude Payton, Alice Donaldson, Claire Messerole, Charlotte Wade Daniels, Joseph Sweeny, William Mortimer, James Hayden, Dorothy Davies, Katherine Webb, and Walter Hill. A matinee will be given every day.

EDEN MUSEE.—A reproduction of the execution of the four gunmen is now on exhibition in the Chamber of Horrors at the Eden Musee. The naval heroes of the United States, the World in Wax, the cinematograph every hour, and the band concerts are other attractions.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—The Dreamland Burlesquers will be seen at the Columbia Theatre this week, presenting two one-act travesties and an olio of vaudeville specialties.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Rose Sydell will present her London Belles at the Murray Hill Theatre this week with Johnny Weber as the comedian. "The Rising Sun" is the title of the two-act burlesque that will be given.

MINER'S PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—The Watson Sisters will be seen here this week in "Morocco Bound."

WORKING GIRLS IN DREAM PLAY.

THE working girl members of the Vacation Savings Fund, of which Anne Morgan is treasurer, will have an opportunity to display their dramatic ability next Thursday night at the annual ball of the Fund, to be held at the Grand Central Palace. Last year the ball proved a huge success both socially and financially, more than 10,000 persons being present. Mrs. Belmont and the other members of the committee are assisting the girls in making this year's event even a greater success.

The girls will appear in "Vacation Dreams," a Dance Masque, written and staged by Mary Kellog. For several weeks the girls have been hard at work rehearsing the piece, and so enthusiastically have they gone about their work that not one girl has missed a rehearsal. Every evening after their day's business has been concluded in the stores or shops they have made their way to the Fund clubhouse, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, where rehearsals have been in progress for some time. More than sixty girls participate in "Vacation Dreams," which is by far the most pretentious and elaborate production ever attempted by the Fund members.

"Vacation Dreams" is presented in Three Dreams and the characters involved introduce many pretty members of the Fund. The first scene shows a small group of vacation girls returning in the evening to their camp; tired and hungry, they decide to retire as soon as a bite of supper has been eaten. One girl falls asleep beside the fire and the others take advantage of this and tip-toe into the tent, leaving her to sleep out-doors as there is not room for all within. During her sleep she dreams of the mysterious inhabitants of the woods, of Fauns and Nymphs who dance around her; of Imps and Goblins who play all manner of tricks upon her and of Fauna, who runs on to the scene at the sound of a hunter's gun-shot. Fauna, who watches over the wild creatures of the woods, appeals to the camper for protection for all wild things, and Flora accompanied by the flowers of the woods, joins in the appeal that none of the things of Nature shall be destroyed. After each dream the Vacation Girl awakens to find evidences that the creatures she dreamed of have really been around the fire and she cannot decide whether these have been dreams or real experiences. Morning comes and the girls who have been asleep in the tent come out to find their companion still asleep. They dance about her and run away. She finally awakens, realizes she has been left alone and runs off to find them and tell them of her experience. At the end of each dream a chorus will sing.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB THEATRE.—Robert B. Mantell will be at the De Kalb this week. The feature of the engagement will be his production of "King John," which will be displayed Friday and Saturday nights. The first two performances will be for the benefit of the Williamsburg Hospital. The first of the plays of the week will be "King Lear," and on Tuesday night Mr. Mantell will present "Richelieu," the only non-Shakespearean play in his Brooklyn repertoire. The Wednesday matinee bill will be "The Merchant of Venice." Wednesday night Mr. Mantell will give a performance of "Macbeth." On Thursday night Mr. Mantell will be seen in "Othello," and his Friday and Saturday night performances of "King John" and his Saturday matinee's presentation of "Hamlet" will complete the week.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—Gertrude Hoffmann will be the headliner at Keith's Bushwick Theatre. Others will be Hoey & Lee, Klufing's dogs, Charles H. O'Donnell and company present a dramatic playlet called "Flashlight Cragin," which deals with the criminals of New York's east side; John and Winnie Hennings, Cleo Gascoigne and Charles Thomsen, the English juggler. Concerts will take place on Sunday as usual.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—Nat M. Wills, "The Happy Tramp," will make his first Brooklyn appearance this season at Keith's Orpheum Theatre. Others will be Mary Nash in a new sketch called "The Watch Dog," Maud Lambert and Ernest Ball, the Bell Family, B. A. Reinold in "How Hofmeister Did It," Bobby Heath and Florrie Millership, Frederick and Minita Brad, Lou Lockett and Jack Waldron, and Vernie Kaufman, European cyclist. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

MAUDE ADAMS'S LAST WEEK.

Maude Adams will employ the final week of her present season at the Empire Theatre by doing four matinees of "Peter Pan"—on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—and eight performances of "The Legend of Leonora," acting the piece each evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday matinees. For the convenience of school children and teachers, the Friday matinee of "Peter Pan"—the last for a long time to come—will not begin until three o'clock.

A week from to-morrow Miss Adams will set out upon a month's tour in "Peter Pan," visiting those cities in which she was obliged to cancel her contracts earlier in the season, because the time was needed for the rehearsals of "The Legend of Leonora." Miss Adams's season will end in June. All next season she will play "The Legend of Leonora" exclusively in one of her through tours over the country.

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A SILK HAT ALWAYS "GETS A LAUGH" SAYS BERNARD

IS THERE really anything funny about a high silk hat? Every day in the week one passes a men's furnishing shop or an exclusive hattery, and gives the shiny silk headpieces in the windows only a casual glance. The man who cannot afford such a luxury looks longingly at the high-crowned hat, and then feels of his own worn derby and walks away. But why should a silk hat be funny?

Sam Bernard, who is appearing in "The Belle of Bond Street," at the Shubert Theatre, believes that a high silk hat is a thirty-third degree provoker of mirth and joy. In fact, he bases his success largely upon his laugh-getting German dialect, his short, jerky steps, and, last but not least, his high silk hat. Bernard has been making people laugh for many years, and his adroitness in this art continues to build up in effectiveness with all the strong foundation of a twenty-story skyscraper.

Bernard was born in Birmingham, England, and when he was four years old his parents moved to New York. Young Sam was imbued with "show" ambitions from early childhood. At the age of seventeen he made his initial stage debut at the old Grand Duke Theatre on Baxter Street. This theatre was located in a basement and the admission was only ten cents, but Bernard's knockabout singing and dancing act was clever enough to command a salary of fifteen dollars a week.

The first three dollars of his salary went for a high silk hat. Sam was passing a general merchandise store near Worth and Baxter Streets one afternoon when he spied a shiny silk headpiece occupying a rather unimportant spot in the window.

"I want to look at your silk hats," said Bernard, walking jauntily into the store.

"We've only got one in stock now, and that's in the window," said the clerk, rather surprised. "It's a regular ten-dollar bargain, but the gentleman what first had the hat left to take a farm job near Rochester and he had no further use for it."

"What size?" queried Bernard.

"Just right—No. 7!"

Luckily the hat fit Sam perfectly. He paid his $3, took the hat, and hurried away for his series of matinée performances at the basement theatre.

Bernard wore his silk hat that afternoon, and immediately scored a tremendous success. The sight of a short young comedian in well-worn checkered clothes cavorting about the stage of a 10-cent theatre in an almost new high hat brought forth a regular gale of laughter. The manager of the theatre raised Bernard's salary, and offered him a month's contract.

From that time on Bernard has been a firm believer in the laugh-producing qualities of high silk hats. Sam Bernard wouldn't be Sam Bernard to the patrons of musical shows unless he appeared surrounded by a bevy of girls and a silk hat resting on his head.

"People laugh at a short man in a high hat," says Mr. Bernard, "but very seldom notice such headwear on a tall person. There are many interesting angles regarding high silk hats. If you wear one in Chicago people think you are a millionaire. On Fifth Avenue on a bright Sunday morning 50 per cent. of the men's hats are high-toppers. A Frenchman is always pictured as wearing a high hat, and yet on the boulevards of Paris one sees just as many velours, derbies, and felt patterns.

"They say if you wear a silk hat to church in New York that means a contribution of at least 50 cents when the plate is passed. Perhaps that is why so many men wear their derbies on Sundays. One of the funniest places for silk hats is the Subway. It doesn't seem in keeping with the underground atmosphere. If one can afford a silk hat then why not a taxi to keep up the appearance?

"People laught at me in a high silk hat simply because I look funny that way. If I wore an ordinary 'felt,' there wouldn't be any occasion to smile.

"When you get right down to hard facts, however, New Yorkers are easily amused. An ordinary hobo, with tattered clothes and wornout shoes, can stand in the middle of the sidewalk and start to tell his woes, and a crowd will soon gather about and gape. The poor fellow, spurred on by all this attention, livens up his efforts at oratory until a nearby policeman leads him away on a charge of disorderly conduct or disturbing the peace.

"Even a baby carriage gets a bundle of laughs around Times Square. Why? Because it is unusual to see such a contrivance there. Everyone is so used to honking taxis, newsboys, fashionably dressed men, and women, bright lights, spry little chorus girls, and other features of Broadway's merry whirl, that a baby carriage—empty or occupied—is a distinct novelty."

ACTORS PROVIDE FOR IDLE MONTHS.

INSISTING that it is incompatible with the high artistic purpose for which the Pabst Theatre and its German repertoire company are endowed by the German-Americans of Milwaukee, to allow any member of the company to be reduced to the necessity of seeking menial employment during the long Summer period, high-salaried members of the company have taken the initiative in starting an actors' vacation fund, a totally new departure in theatricals. By contributing 5 per cent. of all their salaries toward a fund to be used for the benefit of their lower-salaried confreres, by the giving of a public performance whose proceeds are to go entirely to the fund, and by securing contributions from friends and patrons of the organization, the organizers of the movement expect to make it possible for every member of the company to take a real vacation this Summer.

In past seasons the lower-salaried members of the company have been forced to accept uncongenial employment during the four-month period that the theatre is dark each year. Although not generally known, many of them have spent the Summer as waiters at some garden or lake resort, returning to the footlights again in the Fall. Of course, this is not true of the leading members of the company, the majority of whom go abroad each year, spending the Summer in rest or obtaining temporary work in the theatres of Germany. Another expedient has been the organization of road companies to tour the State and surrounding territory, a venture that has sometimes been a success, sometimes a failure. But the road company was necessarily a small one, and the "small-part" people of the regular company have been forced into other kinds of work in order to live.

But that day is over. The higher salaried members of the company, in furtherance of the plan proposed, have all agreed to contribute 5 per cent. of their earnings toward a fund to be still further swelled by a big benefit performance to be given at the Pabst Theatre on the evening of April 29, three days after the close of the regular season at that house. The management's part in the scheme is the donation of the theatre for this occasion.

Ilse Bacher Maass, a former member of the company, who has virtually retired from the stage since her marriage, but who has been persuaded to take part in several of the operatic productions this year, has donated her entire salary, as star of these productions, to the fund.

Of the German stock company's ensemble of twenty-eight regularly enrolled actors and actresses, practically one-half have seen fit, for the privilege of contributing to this fund, to declare themselves in the "higher salaried" class.

When the fund for this season has been completed by the addition of the receipts of the benefit to the contributions of the leading members of the company, a sum equal to 15 per cent. of the total will be set aside as a nucleus for future funds and the balance will be equally divided among the players for whom it is intended.

It is said the Milwaukee experiment is being watched with interest by the theatrical profession in many parts of the world, and especially in France and Germany, the idea that it may offer a solution of the mooted repertoire company problem, and raise the standard of dramatic excellence.

Director Franz Kirchner says that it is because of the German players' love of their art that they have been willing to make sacrifices and accept uncongenial work in the Summer. He adds:

"Many repertoire companies have been organized in the United States but only one or two have been able to continue for any length of time. The chief obstacle and general stumbling block came in the meeting of salaries.

"If American stars would show the same feeling for their art that our players have, the repertoire company would soon thrive in the United States, and you would see better plays and better acting."

BECKY LACKS SYMPATHY.

Grace George, who as Becky of "The Truth" at the Little Theatre, has made one of the most striking impersonations of her career, nevertheless claims that she has little sympathy for the fibbing, but lovable character she portrays.

"At heart I have no sympathy with Becky. I don't understand her. She is like a foreign person. I quite understand her frivolity, her love of a 'duck of a hat,' her little whimsical quibbles with the telephone operator, yet her method on the whole is incomprehensible to me. I can't imagine any woman in her senses, in love with her husband, seeing a man like Fred Lindon every day, in order to reconcile him with his own wife.

"In the first place, I don't see what business she had to meddle with Eve Lindon's affairs, and in the second place, if she did think she could patch matters up between Eve and her husband, she certainly had a queer way of going about it. How she hoped to make him go back to his wife by allowing him to flirt with her, is beyond me.

"No, I'm afraid Becky wasn't logical. Her character isn't consistently drawn. Yet I do sympathize with her, for, as she says, she lied in ignorance and not in malice. And I believe that when she understood what she was doing she really did want to tell the truth. She may have relapsed, probably she did, but I do believe she really meant to be honest with her husband. And, after all, the good intention does count for something, at least with those we love."

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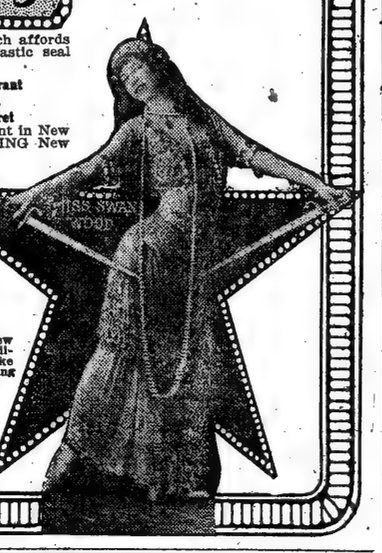

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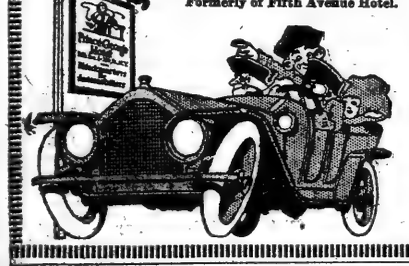

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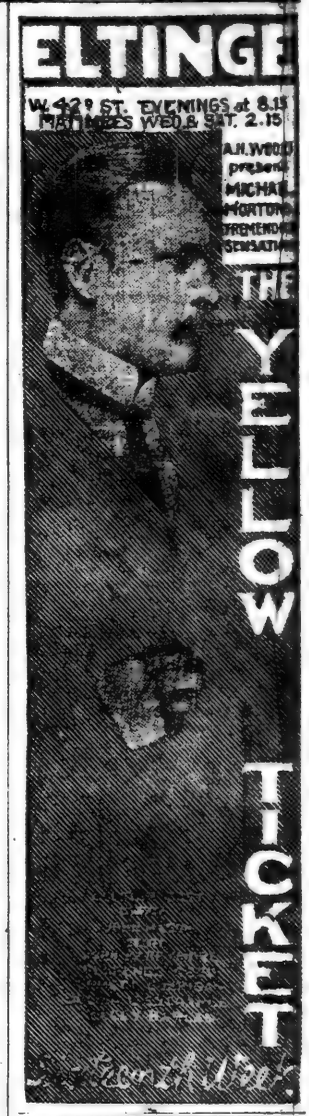

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LAST 6 NIGHTS LAST 2 MATS.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents

MAUDE ADAMS

IN THE FANTASTIC COMEDY,

The Legend of Leonora

by J. M. BARRIE, Author of "Peter Pan."

MONDAY, TUESDAY, LAST 4 SPECIAL

THURSDAY, FRIDAY MATINEES

PETER PAN

LAST PETER PAN MAT. NEXT FRI. AT 2.

** Next Saturday—Last Performance of Miss Adams in N. Y. This Season.

MON., MAY 11, SEAT SALE THUR., MAY 7.

For a limited number of performances

JOHN DREW ETHEL BARRYMORE

in VICTORIEN SARDOU'S COMEDY,

A SCRAP OF PAPER

LYCEUM 45th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30, Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.

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CHARLES FROHMAN Presents MISS

BILLIE BURKE

In a New American Comedy by CATHERINE CHISHOLM CUSHING

"JERRY"

Miss Burke Wins Triumph.—Herald

** Miss Burke's New York Engagement Ends next Saturday (May 2.)

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers

POPULAR PRICE WED. MAT.

"Thousand times fresher than the ordinary drama. Adds to Miss Anglin's laurels."—Press.

MISS ANGLIN

IN "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN" BY OSCAR WILDE.

"One of the most enjoyable pieces of writing in the language."—Brooklyn Eagle.

SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Hudson 44th St. E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

Estate of Henry B. Harris.....Manager

THE SWIFTEST SUREST SAFEST SUCCESS

IN THIS MAN'S TOWN IS

THE DUMMY

A DETECTIVE COMEDY OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS

Every New York youngster should see "The Dummy" and take father and mother along.

GAIETY THEATRE Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.

Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20.

POPULAR 50c. TO $1.50 MATS. WED.

COHAN'S BEST PLAY

7 KEYS TO BALD PATE

THE REIGNING SUCCESS OF NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

LAUGHS, MYSTERY, MELODRAMA, THRILLS

SEATS SELLING 5 WEEKS AHEAD

GEO. M. **COHAN'S** THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Evs. at 8:15.

KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers

MATS. WED. & SAT. | PHONE BRYANT 392

WED. MAT. 50c. to $1.50

9TH MONTH A. H. WOODS Presents

SENSATION OF LONDON AND NEW YORK

POTASH & PERLMUTTER

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42ND ST.

"Rooms Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.

Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.

A BROADSIDE OF HUNGARIAN MELODY

MUSIC THAT THRILLS

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS

SARI

An Operetta so fresh, so finished, so thoroughly tasteful in every respect it hits the BULLSEYE OF PUBLIC FAVOR FAIR AND SQUARE

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY & 38th Street.

Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.

Special—Wed. Mat. Popular Prices.

WHOLESOME EXCITING FUNNY

A. H. WOODS Presents

JULIAN ELTINGE IN THE CRINOLINE GIRL BY OTTO HAUERBACH

LAST CALL!

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6 Nights—2 Matinees

To See The Misleading Lady at the FULTON 46 St. & B'way

Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

NEXT WEEK TWICE DAILY

WEBB'S ELECTRICAL PICTURES

ONE HOUR OF VAUDEVILLE ONE HOUR OF OPERA.

25c & 50c. SEAT SALE THURSDAY

WALLACK'S THEATRE Broadway & 30th St.

To-morrow Night 207TH & LAST TIME FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

CYRIL MAUDE IN "GRUMPY"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 525 Chelsea.

NIGHTS 25c to $1. | WED. MAT. 25 & 50c. | SAT. MAT. 25-50-75c.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

JULIA SANDERSON

(A RAY OF SUNSHINE)

In the Best of All Musical Comedies.

THE SUNSHINE GIRL

WITH JOSEPH CAWTHORN

and 100 MORE as played all last Season at the Knickerbocker Theatre WEEK MAY 4TH—"EXCUSE ME."

GLOBE THEATRE BROADWAY & 46TH ST.

TO-DAY AT 2.15 & 8.15 25c & 50c

UNIVERSAL MOVING PICTURES present

A MODERN VENUS ANNETTE KELLERMANN

THE PERFECT WOMAN WITH A FORM DIVINE

—IN—

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

Produced by HERBERT BRENON, Book by Capt. LESLIE T. PEACOCKE

THE LAST WORD IN MOVING PICTURES

8,000 FEET OF FILM EVERY FOOT A FEATURE | $35,000 AQUATIC SPECTACLE

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW

Aft. 2:15. Night 8:15. Indian Village opens 1 and 7

Most Strenuous Show on Earth

101 RANCH

MILLER BROS. AND ARLINGTONS

THAT BULLY WOOLY REAL WILD WEST

IT HAS CAUGHT THE TOWN!

"Most American Show That Has Ever Hit New York."—Eve. World.

"Full of Dash and Action."—Tribune.

"The Most Thrilling Ever."—Eve. Journal.

"A Real Wild West Exhibition."—Eve. Sun.

"Full of Thrills."—Herald.

"Remarkable Horsemanship."—World.

ADMISSION 25 & 50c RES. SEATS. 75c., $1.00, $1.50

WITH SEAT POP. PRICE MATS, BEST SEATS 25c. to $1

BOX SEATS $2.50, NIGHTS $2.50.

On sale at Madison Square Garden and the Wanamaker and Gimbel Stores.

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NIGHTS, 25c to $1.00. | WED. MATS., 25c-50c & 75c. | SAT. MATS., 25c & 50c

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS

EVERYWOMAN

Her Pilgrimage in Quest of Love

150 PEOPLE. ORCHESTRA OF 35.

COLUMBIA BROADWAY & 47TH ST. BURLESQUE

New York's Beautiful Home of Fun, Melody, Dancing and Pretty Girls!

Entire Change of Show Every Week.

2 Concerts To-day

THIS AFTERNOON 500 Orch. Seats 25c. Balcony 25c. | 2d Balcony 15c.

To-night 25c.-50c.-75c.

Commencing To-morrow Afternoon

The Big DREAMLAND BURLESQUERS

with Johnston and Buckley, Will H. Ward and Billy Mossey, and A Stunning Chorus, all Girls!

TWICE DAILY

At 2:15, 15c.-25c.-50c. At 8:15, 25c. to $1.

Smoking Permitted.

HAMMERSTEIN'S

Seats by Phone, Bryant 1237 or 5418.

Evs. 25c to $1.50. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c.

To-Day (SUN.) MAT., 25c. to 75c. To-Night $1.50.

21 Big Acts SENSATIONAL LIVING PICTURES.

Clara Morton, Harry Fox & Yancsi Dolly, Roberta Menges-Tearle, A. Baldwin Sloane & Grace Field, Minnie Dupree & Co., Catherine Hayes & Sabel Johnson, Big Tim Sullivan's Daughter, Mlle. Fatima, Loney Haskell, Sam Curtis, Chas. F. Seamon & 12 others.

TO-MORROW (MON.) MAT. 20 Acts 1:45 & 7:45 SHARP.

Mae Murray & Clifton Webb, Belle Story, Harry Fox & Yancsi Dolly, Roberta Menges-Tearle & Jimmy Grunsberg, Mabel & Max Ford, Winona Winter, Sensational Living Pictures, Lyons & Yosco, Bankoff & Girlie, The Exposition 4, The Harveys, Those 4 Entertainers, Hines & Fox, The Great Raymond, and 6 others.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 261 AV. & 42D ST.

BURLESQUE and VAUDEVILLE.

Continuous To-Day 1:30 to 10:30. Prices Concerts 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c.

To-morrow and Every Afternoon & Night

ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES with JOHNIE WEBER.

Tango Contest Wed. Night—$ Cash Prizes.

"COUNTRY STORE" FRIDAY NIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA

Direction.....M. S. SCHLESINGER

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON STARTING

TO-MOR'W (MON.) MATINEE

RETURN OF THE FAMOUS

PAYTON STOCK COMPANY

In Henry Miller's Big Success,

THE RAINBOW

By A. E. THOMAS.

MATINEES EVERY DAY 10c., 20c. & 30c.

DON'T FORGET!

To Come and Dance at the

SPRINGTIME FETE

To Be Given Under the Auspices of the

JUNIOR LEAGUE OF THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL THEATRE

At the Hotel St. Regis, 55th Street and Fifth Avenue,

On Friday Evening, May 1st, and Saturday Afternoon and Evening, May 2d, 1914.

General and Competitive Dancing.

Refuturist Art Exhibit.

All Sorts of Refreshments.

Admission 50c.

Miss Joan Sawyer Will Dance.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

LAST SUNDAY CONCERT TO-NIGHT at 8:30. Prices, 50c to $1.50.

CLARA BUTT HER FAREWELL APPEARANCE.

FRIEDA HEMPEL—RAPPOLD MARIE

PAUL ALTHOUSE | At the Piano MR. HAROLD CRANTON

HANDMAN PIANO USED.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Phone, 9260 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Tues. & Thurs. Mats. Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50.

NOW IN ITS SIXTH MONTH—STILL THE MUSICAL HIT OF THE TOWN

THURS. EVE., APRIL 30—SPECIAL PATRIOTIC NIGHT.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

Bernard Granville, Lillian Lorraine, Ralph Herz, Howard Bros., Ward Bros., W. C. Kelly, Moon & Morris, Juliette Lippe, May Boley, Lucille Cavanaugh, others.

TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT. Gaby Deslys & HARRY PILCER | Nora Bayes & HARRY CLARKE | Adelaide & Hughes AND WINTER GARDEN FAVORITES

48th St. THEA., just E. of B'way. Direction WM. A. BRADY. Phone 178 Bry. Evs. 8:20.

Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:20.

Thursday Matinee Best Seats, $1.50.

8 BIG MONTHS

TO-DAY

Maxine THEATRE. 'Phone, 1476—Bry. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents

HELP WANTED

Last 6 Nights. Last 2 Matinees. NOTABLE CAST.

1000 Laughs — 1000 Thrills

Charles Richman, Lois Meredith, Charles Ruggles, Jessie Ralph, John Mittern, Katherine Emmett.

Beginning TUESDAY, MAY 5

WILLIAM A. BRADY, Ltd., Presents

The CHARM of ISABEL

By SYDNEY ROSENFELD.

SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

Elliott's 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Wednesday Mat. $1.50. A Comedy of the Present by Jack Lait.

STAGED BY J. C. HUFFMAN.

WINTHROP AMES Presents

GRACE GEORGE

With Zelda Sears, Isabel Irving, Ferd. Gottschalk, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle

LITTLE THEATRE, 44 St., W. of B'way. Eves. at 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.30. All Seats, $2.00.

In CLYDE FITCH'S COMEDY

The Truth

Received with great favor and is likely to prove a popular success.—POST.

Miss George's cleverest portrayal since she became a star.—EVE. SUN.

Brilliant revival. —TRIBUNE.

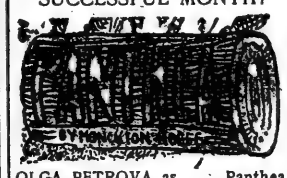
Worth seeing because it is so true and amusing. —AMERICAN.

Grace George charming as Becky.—MORN. SUN.

All Performances, $2.00.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. (Pop.) and Sat. 2:15.

NOW IN ITS 2D SUCCESSFUL MONTH!



OLGA PETROVA as.....Panthea

GEORGE NASH as.....The Baron

MILTON SILLS as..The Composer

With all the blazing warmth of a crackling hearth log, this thrilling emotional drama has kindled the fire of public approval!

STAGED BY J. C. HUFFMAN.

Casino B'way and 39th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. (Pop.)

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN OFFERS THE MUSICAL JOLLITY.

HIGH JINKS

IN ITS 5TH MONTH OF LAUGHTER

Musical Comedy by Otto Hauerbach and Rudolph Friml

WITH

Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis

LONGEST RUN OF ANY MUSICAL COMEDY THIS SEASON.

Cort 48th St., Just E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Most Beautiful Theatre in America. Direction.....JOHN CORT

Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 50c. to $1.50.

OLIVER MOROSCO Presents

LAURETTE TAYLOR

IN THE BIGGEST COMEDY HIT OF THE DECADE.

565th to 572d TIMES IN NEW YORK of the TRIPLE TRIUMPH.

PEG O' MY HEART

by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

MISS TAYLOR positively appears in the character of "Peg" at every performance.

LAST FIVE WEEKS

HIPPODROME 6TH AVE. 43D TO 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2 & 8 P.M.

DIRECTION MESSRS. SHUBERT MATS. BEST SEATS $1.00

PINAFORE

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE

REAL SHIP ON REAL WATER

WITH AN ALL-STAR ALTERNATING CAST

REAL HIPPODROME SPECTACLE

SCENIC INVESTITURE AND MARINE ACCESSORIES by ARTHUR VOEGTLIN.

PRODUCTION STAGED BY WILLIAM J. WILSON.

44TH STREET THEATRE Just west of B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.

SPECIAL SPRING PRICES!

ENTIRE BALCONY 50c

MEZZANINE $1 & $1.50

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THE MOST FASCINATING BEAUTY OF AGE

The MIDNIGHT GIRL

GEORGE MAC FARLANE

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

SUFFICIENCY!

3 MATINEES WED., FRI. & SAT.

THE BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK

WED. & FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS, $1.50.

THE MESSRS. SHUBERT ANNOUNCE. EVES. AND SAT. MAT., 50C. TO $2.

SAM BERNARD CABY DESLYS

IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY,

THE BELLE OF BOND STREET

3D BIG MONTH

39TH STREET THEATRE Near B'way. Phone 413 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

WILLIAM A. BRADY, Ltd., Presents

The Year's Greatest Harvest of Laughs—

TOO MANY COOKS

By (and with) FRANK CRAVEN.

The laughter begins at 8:26, one minute after curtain rises.

Breaks into a roar at 8:27; stays there till 10:45, and thereafter—

Keeps on at a chuckle for weeks, for you can't get the fun out of your system.

Remember, the theatre is small. Get your seats well ahead.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S **PLAYHOUSE** 48th, E. of B'way. Phone 2626 Bryant. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Wed. Mat. $1.50.

WM. A. BRADY, Ltd., presents THE CLEANEST BIG PLAY AND THE BIGGEST CLEAN PLAY EVER WRITTEN.

168th N. Y. Performance To-morrow Night.

The Things That Count

By LAURENCE EYRE.

An actor says:—"A splendid play splendidly acted." —George M. Cohan.

A writer says:—"Simple, true, lovely drama." —Burns Mantle, Munsey's Magazine.

A clergyman says:—"I never enjoyed an evening more." —Rev. Madison C. Peters.

AND SO SAY THOUSANDS OF OTHERS IN EVERY WALK.

Note:—At the box office you can get the best seats in the house.

Comedy Theatre, 41st St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:20.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT Presents

KITTY MacKAY

By Catherine Chisholm Cushing.

The Play Whose Laughter Is Re-echoing Down a Hall of Months.

130TH TIME TO-M'W NIGHT.

POP. PRICE MAT. TUESDAY.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34 St. & 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

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LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK

The Tentmaker A Spectacular Persian Love-Play by RICHARD WALTON TULLY, author of "The Bird of Paradise."

PRICES Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c. and 50c.

ROYAL 1 Block from 149th St. & 3d Ave. PHONE 6919 MELROSE.

Evenings at 8:15 | Wednesday Mat. (Pop.) | Sat'day (Reg.) Mat.

25c to 1.00 | 25c and 50c | 25c, 50c and $1.

WEEK STARTING TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15

A VITAL AND INTERESTING DRAMA OF AMERICAN LIFE.

"THE TRAFFIC"

A POWERFUL ARGUMENT ON THE SOCIAL EVIL.

TRUTHFUL! STARTLING! THRILLING! DIFFERENT!

ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION—NOT A MOTION PICTURE!

To-Day—Continuous Vaudeville and Motion Pictures, 1 to 11 P. M., 15c and 25c.

Broadway and 47th Street. Smoking Balcony. Prices, Evs., 25-50-75-$1.00-$1.50.

At the Palace you will find the very best the world affords in Vaudeville Entertainments.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE

Every Mat., Except Sat. & Hol., 2,000 SEATS 50c

At the Palace is every luxury and refinement that good taste combined with unlimited resources can command.

TO-DAY MATINEE 2:15. Prices 25-50-75c. 2,000 SEATS 50c

WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MONDAY) MATINEE AND NIGHT.

MORE HEADLINERS THAN ANY TWO THEATRES IN NEW YORK

TRIUMPHANT RETURN FROM LONDON GRACE LA RUE NEW SONGS NEW DANCES NEW GOWNS

HERMINE SHONE & Players | JOAN SAWYER & JOHN JARROTT | PAUL CONCHAS The Modern Hercules.

COLEMAN'S LIFELIKE BASEBALL PLAYERS | BILLY GOULD & BELLE ASHLYN

Conlin Steele & Carr | THE BOYS WHO MADE THE FOLLIES FAMOUS. BICKEL & WATSON | The Turners

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EDEN MUSEE (WORLD IN WAX)

Chamber of Horrors Extra Attractions

Admission 25c. SUNDAYS, 55 230 ST.

CINEMATOGRAPH every hour. Concerts.

CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. EVG., MAY 9th.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB MEET

The participating colleges will be Harvard, Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania. Boxes, $30; and $25. Tickets, 50 cts. to $2.00. At box office, also B. A. Johnston's office, 1,451 B'way

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St., Irving Place. Matinees Mon., Wed. & Sat., 20c.-30c. Evs. 8:15.

WILLIAM FOX presents MISS LOUISE GUNNING

in GEORGE M. COHAN'S most successful Mirthful Musical Play

"45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"

with Theodore Friebus & Academy Stock Co.

POPULAR PRICES 20-30-50-75

Country Store Monday & Tuesday Nights.

CONCERT TODAY 1 to 11 P. M.

NEW YORK 45th St. & B'way. Con. 1 to 11 P.M. 10-15-25c. NOW!

WILLIAM MORRIS BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE DE LUXE ATTRACTIONS FILM CO. HAS THE DISTINCTION OF OFFERING THE GREATEST FILM THIS WORLD WILL EVER KNOW

SEALED ORDERS

"The Second Division Will Attack at Sunrise" X

A MASTER MELO-DRAMA FOR AMERICAN RED BLOOD

F. F. PROCTOR'S 5th Av. B'way & 28th | TO-DAY—ALL STAR Concerts 1 to 11 P. M.

Beginning To-morrow—Also Tues. & Wed. The Master Film

"QUO VADIS"

As presented one year at Astor Theatre. The Greatest Picture Ever Produced.

"VAUDEVILLE DIVERSIONS" 11 to 11 Daily. Mngs. & Afts., 10c. Nights 15c up.

23rd—58th—125th Street.

Superior Vaudeville and Picture Plays.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM 57th Street & 7th Avenue

CHARLES DICKENS'S DAVID COPPERFIELD

In Motion Pictures.

COMMENCING SAT., APRIL 25, 1914. for a limited engagement. Twice Daily: Mats. 2:00, (25 & 50c.) Evs. 8:30, (25, 50, 75, $1)

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

NEW HOME FOR GIRLS' CLUB

Cornerstone to be Laid To-day of Thoroughly Up-to-Date Building of Young Women's Hebrew Association.

THIS afternoon will be laid the cornerstone of what may be termed the first real building of the Young Women's Hebrew Association. For the past decade the association, which is the only one of any importance in the entire country, has been crowding itself into three old-fashioned tenement houses on upper Lexington Avenue.

But with an attendance creeping up from 30,000 girls in 1906 to 102,000 in 1913, the need for new quarters became more than urgent. It will be a long leap from the outworn, cramped rooms of the Lexington Avenue home to the new quarters, for the future building, now in process of construction, will be amazingly up to date in the matter of plan and equipment. A swimming pool, 20 by 60 feet, a gymnasium that can be transformed into a huge ballroom, a model apartment where every branch of housekeeping can be taught practically, a roof garden with tennis courts and lecture pavilions—these are some of the novel features which, it is hoped, will be fully established when the building is thrown open in September.

The building, which is eight stories high, occupies a plot 100 feet square at 31 West 110th Street.

"We estimate that this new building can accommodate 10,000 girls," said Mrs. Israel Unterberg, spreading out the floor plans. Mrs. Unterberg is the founder of the association, and for the past twelve years has been its President.

"Our plan has been ambitious, but nothing short of an ambitious plan would fill our need," she continued. "This new building will have everything in the way of the newest and best equipment—the first of its kind for Jewish girls in this country.

"And it is on so large a scale that it would sometimes appall me did I not realize how many more girls would take advantage of what the association has to offer if we had the room for them. For instance, the big swimming pool in the basement of the building is 20 by 60 feet, accommodating approximately 200 girls at once.

"We have made ample provision for the physical welfare and the recreation needs of our girls. The large gymnasium, connecting directly with the lockers and the shower baths in the basement, will hold a class of 200 in, say, Swedish floor work. We are planning regular gymnasium classes under competent instructors, and there will be organized sports, activities that were not possible in our former crowded quarters.

"A novel feature of the gymnasium will be its movable apparatus. Gymnasiums have always been made to do service for dances, but they were always unattractive affairs, crowded with apparatus. All the equipment of our gymnasium is to be movable—such things as traveling rings being suspended over the swimming pool—so that this big hall may be turned into a ballroom.

"For other affairs—lectures, concerts, and the regular Friday evening services, which have become an established part of our work, there is an auditorium, gallery and all, seating 400. For exhibitions—loaned picture collections and special exhibitions of the work of some of the vocational classes—there is a specially designed open mezzanine gallery.

"The association plans to offer as many opportunities for study as possible. We shall institute one department which has long been needed—a study room for the children after school hours with some one to supervise it and answer questions. Many a little girl's school work is below normal just because she has to go from school to a noisy, distracting, crowded home, where studying is impossible and light and air poor if not bad.

"The education of the girls who come to us has been a long considered problem and one that we have been working out with difficulty in our crowded quarters. At present we are offering a commercial course to our girls more cheaply than any other institution in the city outside of those where instruction is free. For $3 a girl may take an eight months' course in stenography and typewriting, or in bookkeeping, under competent instructors. Either of these courses includes, in addition, instruction in spelling, penmanship, and composition.

"At the end of the eight months we place the girls through our free employment bureau. For the first few months they average from $5 to $9 a week; in a year or more they climb up toward $12, and we have several of our girls who graduated three years ago now earning $18 a week. They hold their positions, too. I don't think we have ever had a girl come back to our employment bureau for another position. When the vast number of bookkeepers and stenographers in the city is taken into account, this argues that the girls must have had thorough training.

"In the past year we have placed over two hundred girls in office positions. But this is only a drop in the bucket. We were absolutely unable to place 80 per cent. of the girls who applied to us for work last year. They were intelligent girls, diligent, ready, willing, even eager to work, but they had had no training.

"There was a day when the untrained girl could go into the factories without knowing how to run a machine. That is changing very rapidly. The manufacturers don't want apprentices any longer because they can get skilled workers—and the union shuts out the unskilled worker, too.

"Thus the number of girls looking for work and unfitted for any kind of work has increased amazingly in the last few years; we, of course, felt the pressure when we were unable to find jobs for four-fifths of the girls who applied to us.

"In our new building we hope to decrease this number of inefficient, unemployed girls through a Vocational Guidance Bureau. By means of this bureau we shall keep a close watch on the labor market here in the city, as it applies to women workers. If there is a demand, which promises to hold out for a reasonable length of time, for shirtwaist makers, for instance, we shall send our applicants into the classes where they may learn to operate the power machines that will be installed in the new building.

"We shall have a great many classes in sewing, all branches—cutting and fitting, embroidery, millinery, and so on. But we are not planning to give trade training except in cases where it is not to be acquired elsewhere. We have several good trade schools for girls, the Manhattan, the Hebrew Technical, and the Clara de Hirsch. As long as these schools can accommodate enough students, there is no reason why we should duplicate the work that they are doing.

"Our Vocational Guidance Bureau will, after making a study of the girl herself and what she is best fitted for, merely direct her to the places where instruction may be had which will place her in a situation where she can become self-supporting. That is what we want to help girls toward—being self-supporting.

"The domestic science side of our instruction will be as complete as that of our commercial department. The novel feature of this division will be the model apartment. This is modeled on an average New York flat, such as these girls are accustomed to—kitchen, bedroom, living room, and bath. This apartment is to be 'efficiently' furnished. That is, we are going to try to teach these young girls how to get the most for their money, how to make it go as far as possible, with the best returns on it.

"We are planning to furnish this model flat for the modest sum of $100. Groups of girls will take entire charge of the flat, learning all the little practical things of housekeeping. There will be special instruction in such things as cleaning, laundry work and marketing, serving and entertaining. We are following the general plan worked out by Miss Kittredge in her New York Association of Practical Housekeeping.

"Then there is a large kitchen laboratory where the girls will learn not only mere cooking, but food values, the science of combining foodstuffs, and so on. Connected with this is a model dining room, which is to be used by the students of the model apartment also.

"One of the features of our educational work will be in the interests of the girls who are not working girls. There is an amazing number of things done for the working girl, but the girl who lives at home, the girl who is intelligent, but has no especial interests, no resources within herself, who divides her time between clothes and moving pictures and dances—there isn't so very much done for her, and yet she needs help as much as the girl in the office.

"We are planning for this girl special morning classes in all our branches of instruction, especially the sewing and domestic science classes, and here, of course, a higher fee will be charged than for the evening classes. All this instruction is being taken care of by the Board of Education of the Jewish Community of New York.

"So much for the educational side of our work. We have, of course, the other side—that which includes making a home for girls, as well as a school and a social centre. In our present building we have eighteen residents. Four floors of the new building will be given over to rooms for the girls who wish to come and live with us.

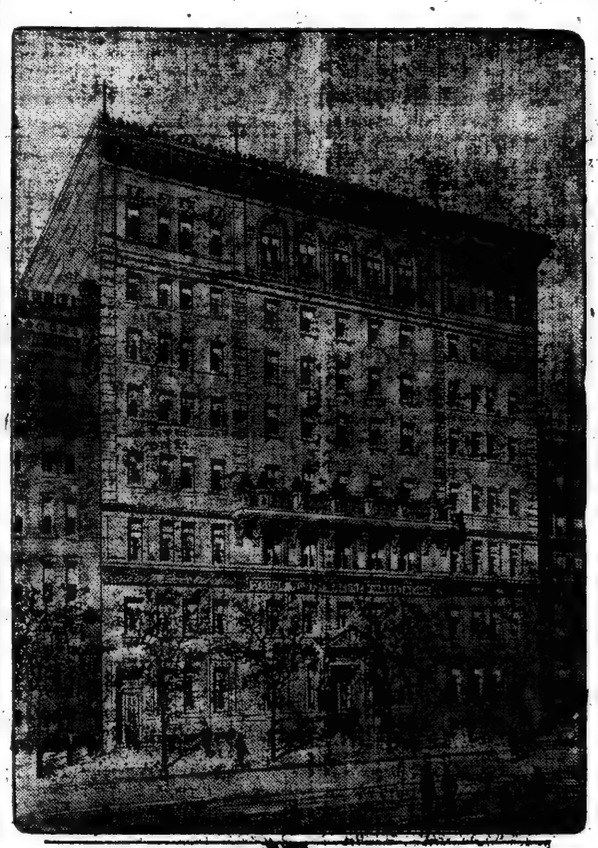
The girl with a salary of $5 a week need not go to a cheap boarding house and a hall bedroom. She can come to us and obtain a pleasant room and board for a minimum of $3, a maximum of $6 a week. We have single rooms for girls who can pay more, for $5 and $6; most of the rooms accommodate two girls and a very few large rooms three girls. Each girl has her own wardrobe and her own dresser.

"I do not think that there will be any place in the city where the self-supporting girl with a meagre wage can get more honest comfort than in our new dormitory. She has all the privileges of the building, reference library, lectures and concerts, gymnasium, swimming pool, roof garden. She has two excellent meals served in a big dining room on the top floor looking out over the Park, her luncheon is put up for her. She has the privilege of a special laundry. There is a series of small parlors where she may entertain her friends.

"And this last is a special feature of our association. We make every effort that we can to further the social life of our young men and women. The boys are admitted to all our affairs—dances, lectures, concerts. The hostess of the house, Miss Sophia Berger, learns to know all the guests of the residents, and every effort is made to make a home for the girls. In the new building this same policy will be kept up. We shall have rooms for 150 residents, many of them looking out over the Park, and all of them light and airy.

"Our building will be ready in September if the remaining $50,000 which we still need can be raised. For the support of the building we shall need a membership of at least 3,000; our membership is at present but about 900."

There are many prominent names connected with the furthering of the work of the association, among them G. Richard Davis, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. A. Guggenheim, Leo S. Bing, and Mrs. S. I. Hyman.



The Building as It Will Look When Completed.

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station, Hoyt St.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

10 Minutes Jersey City to Hoyt St. by Tunnel and Subway.

Women's Wool Crepe Dresses, $7.98

Worth $15.00 and Over—Record Value

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THE BEAUTIFUL DRESSES AT THIS ASTONISHING PRICE, a sale quite without parallel in underpricing. The sketches give an idea of two of the styles and show how up-to-date they are in every way, but, of course, they cannot give anything like an adequate idea of their beauty without the color, the dainty fabrics and the many minute details to bring out the full wonder of the values.

They are practical, effective Dresses for every day wear, made of a superior quality of wool crepe, and daintily trimmed with laces. Come just as early as you can, as they will go in a jiffy. None C. O. D. or on approval. Sizes 32 to 44.

Second floor, Fulton Street side, Central Building.

Women's Smart Suits, $19.75, $24.75 and $29.75

BEAUTIFUL MODELS—and the most exceptional values—made of poplins, Gaberdines, moires, taffetas, men's wear and French serges, stylish checks and novelty suitings. Large variety of styles.

Copies of Imported Suits, also a number of domestic models.

The newest shades of Russian blue, green, gold, tan, and a large assortment of black and navy.

All styles, from the very natty short coats and new skirts to the semi or plain tailored. Sizes from small women's to 44 bust measure.

Women's Dressy and High Grade Suits

We have reduced our high-priced Suits for quick dispersal.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Coats—Great Values
At $11.95, $17.95 and $22.95.

At $11.95—Women's smart Balmacaans—made of English checks and mixtures; 40 inches long and finely tailored; also whits and colored Imported Sport Coats, made of cheviot, with contrasting colors on collars and cuffs. Excellent line of colors. Sizes from small women's to 42 bust measure.

At $17.95. Women's Coats, of poplin brocades, wool bengaline, needle cord worsteds and fancy sponge, in all best shades of navy, Russian blue, black with checks and a large assortment of black. Variety of styles, including the new Coats with medium circular ruffle of flare effects. Sizes from small women's to 44 bust measure.

At $22.95. Women's stylish Coats of mistral cloth and voile. Made over black and subdued color lining, trimmed with pretty moires and taffetas, also moires and golfines. Good assortment of sizes.

Women's English Steamer or Motoring Coats at $27.95 to $39.95

Wonderful Coats imported by us; made of durable English mixtures, finely tailored and made on mannish lines.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Taffeta & Moire Silk Skirts
At $6.95, $7.95, $8.95 to $29.75.

JUST RIGHT FOR WEAR with a pretty blouse; twenty stylish, dressy models; the ruffle style two and three tier effects, and some with puff and ruffle, bustle style, and all made of beautifully marked moire and rich taffetas; waistbands 23 to 30 inches; lengths 38 to 43 inches.

Women's $8 Skirts, $5.95.

100 smart tailored and dressy Skirts, in a variety of styles, including the tier skirt, ruffled, draped or strictly tailored; the materials are shepherd checks, stripe worsteds, men's wear serge and poplins, all size waistbands, 23 to 30 inches; lengths 38 to 43 inches.

Second floor, Central Building.

$3.50 to $8.98 Waists, $1.98 and $2.98

LOT INCLUDES imported crepes, novelty voiles, handkerchief linens and crepe de chines; sample sizes only; none C. O. D.

$5.00 Waists, at $1.98.

Crepe de chine model, the material alone would cost twice as much as we ask for the Waist—because of the high neck style we were able to purchase them at a great concession. Open front, tailored plaits and long sleeves. White and colors.

Tub Silk Waists, $1.98.

Of good quality tub silk; low neck, has flat collar of organdie, hemstitched in colors to match stripe; frill on sleeves to match.

Dainty Model Striped Batiste Waists, 98c.

All white, deep corded shoulder; collar of white organdie with picot edge. Clearance sale of slightly soiled lingerie and tailored Waists, taken from our regular stock; value $1.50 to $3.00, at 69c., 98c. and $1.39

Misses' $31.50 to $58.98 Suits
At $24.98 to $45.98.

MADE OF GABERDINE SERGE, check suitings and fine crepes, in navy blue and all the new Spring colors, including checks; mostly one of a style and the best of the season.

$31.50 Suits at $25.98.

Special lot of moire Suits, made with the smart short coat, with scarf belt fastened in the back; skirt with double flounces.

Tailored Suits, from $16.50 to $45.98.

Special for Misses, $4.98 and $5.98.

An imported Dress at the price of the domestic. Materials are fine crepes, in stripe and dainty colors. Styles are simple childish models. Practical School Dresses, in sizes from 6 to 14 years; ginghams, stripes, checks and plaids, in a wide variety of styles. Prices,

79c., 89c., 98c., $1.85 and $1.98

Second floor, center, Central Building.

$2.00 All Silk Crepe de Chine, $1.29

ALL SILK, and one of the most wanted and useful silk fabrics this season. Complete line of shades for gowns for street and evening wear; also black; 40 in. wide; absolutely all silk.

$1.49 "Bonnet" Foulard, $1.25

C. J. Bonnet Silks are world famous, known for their good wearing qualities, and these are waterproofed. 40 inches wide.

$1.00 All Silk Messaline, 89c. Yard.

Elegant quality, soft and satiny; complete color line. 35 inches wide.

$1.00 Princess Poplin, 89c. Yard.

Splendid wearing quality, fine corded silk and cotton, desirable colors. 36 inches wide.

$2.50 Warp Printed Brocaded Taffeta, $1.98.

All silk, beautiful prints and charming color combinations. 36 inches wide.

$1.25 Black All Silk Taffeta, $1.00.

Splendid quality, all silk; perfect black; 35 in. wide.

$2.25 Black All Silk Crepe de Chine, $1.59.

Full bodied, firmly woven crepe that will give satisfactory wear, perfect black. 40 inches wide.

$1.00 Black All Silk Messaline, 69c. Yard.

Good wearing quality, standard at $1.00. 35 inches wide.

Street floor, West Building.

$2.25 Imported Black Chiffon Taffeta, $1.98.

Very lustrous and soft chiffon finish, manufactured in Switzerland; beautiful quality. 40 inches wide.

Black Silk Department.

$1.98 Silk and Wool Brocaded Poplins, $1.49

BEAUTIFUL, light weight, soft, clinging fabric; lustrous finish, in neat brocade effect; color assortment includes cadet, King blue, chartreuse, taupe, brown, Austrian green, rose, Nile, tan, silver and many others, as well as navy blue and black.

$1.89 Silk and Wool Corkscrew Poplins, $1.19

40 inches wide, very effective and serviceable fabric, high lustrous finish and soft draping; in the colors are copper, cadet, rose, tan, brown, taupe, wistaria, Russian green, Austrian green, mahogany, king blue, Copenhagen, sapphire and navy blue.

$1.00 All Wool French Taffeta, 79c. Yard.

44 inches wide, firmly woven quality and the desired weight; in taupe, brown, reseda, navy blue and black.

85c. Imported Wool Crepes, 49c. a Yard.

40 inches wide, in attractive small but neat brocade designs in Spring colors, chartreuse, rose, cadet, brown, tan, Russian green and black.

98c Navy Blue Storm Serge, 69c.

54 inches wide, closely woven quality; all wool; guaranteed sponged, shrunk and spotproof.

Street floor, West Building.

Embroideries at 50c on Dollar.

The Stock of John Frischknecht & Co.

$1.00 to $2.00 Voile, Crepe and Rice Cloth Flouncings, 59c., 75c. and 98c. Yard.

All beautifully embroidered in large and small designs; just the most desired quality for Summer gowns.

89c. to $1.25 Ruffled Baby Flouncings, 49c. and 69c. Yard.

All on a fine Swiss and embroidered in very dainty designs; the best styles for children's dresses.

75c. to 98c. Hemstitched Flouncings, 49c. and 69c. Yard.

Very dainty designs and always in demand for little folk's wear.

25c. to 39c. Voile and Crepe Galloons and Insertions, 15c. and 19c.

Wonderful values, just right for trimming gowns and waists.

15c. to 35c. Swiss Galloons, 7c., 10c. and 15c. Yard.

All finely embroidered in open designs, make a very attractive finish to the gown.

15c. to 29c. Ribbon Insertions, 8c. to 19c. Yard.

The kind usually sold in regular stock in great quantities; half price here.

12c. to 19c. Ribbon Beading Edging, 8c. and 10c. a Yard.

Always in demand for underwear; all well finished edges.

$1.98 Voile Allovers, 98c. a Yard.

Embroidered on a good quality of Voile, in small designs, just right for blouses.

$2.50 Organdie Allovers, $1.19 Yard.

The season's newest material; all beautifully embroidered in small dainty designs.

69c. to $1.98 Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Allovers, 33c. to $1.25.

A large assortment; large and small designs; all beautifully embroidered on a good quality of material; very attractive for a blouse.

Street floor, center, Central Building.

Women's Silk Parasols, $2.98.

TAFFETA SILK PARASOLS, with fancy borders, ribbon centers, black and white, allover Dresden, etc.

Men's Walking Sticks, 98c.

In the Prince of Wales styles, plain or silver trimmed.

Children's Parasols, 48c., 74c., 98c. to $4.98.

A very fine showing in the colors that children prefer, such as pink, light blue and white, either plain or in combination; some are hemstitched, others have ruffles and Dresden borders.

Fulton Street, Central Building.

Rich Oriental Rugs of Rare Beauty
Extraordinary Underpricing
At $150 to $235 Instead of $225 to $500

SUPERB KIRMANSHAHS, so beautiful, so soft and lustrous that they seem to be spun of richest silk, and so exquisite in design it would seem like profanation to walk upon them—rich enough, in fact, to be hangings in a palace—the kind of Oriental Rugs that rarely appear in such a sale, the wonderfully artistic and surpassingly soft and lustrous, rich and rare Rugs that tell of Oriental luxury.

The importer has been compelled to raise cash and sacrifices these rare specimens to his needs.

THEY ARE THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY VALUES of years in Kirmanshah Rugs—values that collectors and connoisseurs will best appreciate. Not a Rug that is not a masterpiece of color and weaving.

Rugs about 8x10 Feet at $165.00 Instead of $250.00 to $300.00.
Rugs About 9x11 Feet at $200.00 Instead of $325.00 to $400.00.
Rugs About 9x12 Feet at $225.00 Instead of $350.00 to $450.00.
Rugs About 9½x12½ Feet at $235.00 Instead of $450.00.

And These From Our Own Stock

Deep pile Turkish and India Carpets reduced for this sale one-third from regular prices.

9x12 ft. and over that, were $175.00 and $200.00, at $125.00 to $135.00.

10x15 ft. Rugs that were $225.00 to $285.00, reduced to $150.00.

We would ALSO CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION ot a lot of small and medium size Mousouls, Shirvans, Beloochistans and Kazaks, sizes from 2½ to 4 ft. x 4 to 7 ft.—unusually good value at $13.50 to $19.50.

Third floor, East Building.

If you live along the subway, you can reach the A. & S. Private Subway Station at Hoyt Street, Brooklyn by Brooklyn express trains in quick time—17 minutes, for instance, from Grand Central Station.

2,000 Black Untrimmed Hat Shapes
$3.00 to $5.00 Values, $1.95 and $2.45

UNTRIMMED MILAN AND PLAIN HEMP SHAPES. Black is THE THING this year, and we were fortunate in anticipating the demand and also being able to obtain from the makers more than two thousand shapes for this sale—all high grade goods, many copies and adaptations from our Imported Hats—all from the best makers. Yours on Monday at much less than their real worth.

$1.95 for $3.00 Panama Hats; medium styles, Formosa quality.

$1.50 and $2.50 Hat Shapes, 49c.

ABOUT 1,200 shapes in this lot; they are small lots; only a few of a kind. To make room for Summer goods, they go at 49c. each.

SPRING CLEARANCE SALE
See These Tremendous Values Before Buying Any Car

1913-38 H. P. Locomobile Little Six
Equipped with either Touring or Limousine bodies, Color, Locomobile blue. Fully guaranteed.
Original Price:
Touring body $4400
Sale Price now..... 2500
Original Price:
Limousine body 5400
Sale Price now..... 3900

1912-30 H. P. Locomobile
5 passenger Touring Car; just repainted Locomobile blue with straw running gear. Overhauled and fully guaranteed. Completely equipped, including electric starting and lighting system.
Original Price..... $3600
Sale Price now..... 1800

1912-48 H. P. Locomobile Six
7 passenger Touring. Has just been repainted a beautiful green. Completely equipped with electric starting and lighting system and fully guaranteed.
Original Price..... $4400
Sale Price now..... 2500

1912-38 H. P. Locomobile Little Six
4 passenger Torpedo. This car has just been overhauled and is fully guaranteed. Freshly painted a beautiful French grey.
Original Price $4400
Sale Price now..... 2900

1913-30 H. P. Locomobile
4 passenger Baby Tonneau. This car is in exceptionally good running order and has just been repainted Locomobile blue. Completely equipped, including one complete extra new tire.
Original Price $3600
Sale Price now..... 1850

1911-48 H. P. Locomobile Six
5 passenger Touring Car. This car has been freshly painted an attractive, snappy battleship grey. Completely overhauled and fully guaranteed.
Original Price $4400
Sale Price now..... 1850

1913-48 H. P. Matheson Six
7 passenger Touring. Has just been freshly painted a beautiful deep green. The car has been driven very little and is in wonderful shape, both body and chassis. Completely equipped with electric starter and lighter. Mechanical tire pump, etc.
Original Price $4000
Sale Price now..... 1900

1910-30 H. P. Peerless
7 passenger Touring. Has just been repainted Locomobile blue, with natural wood wheels. In magnificent shape.
Original Price $4300
Sale Price now..... 900

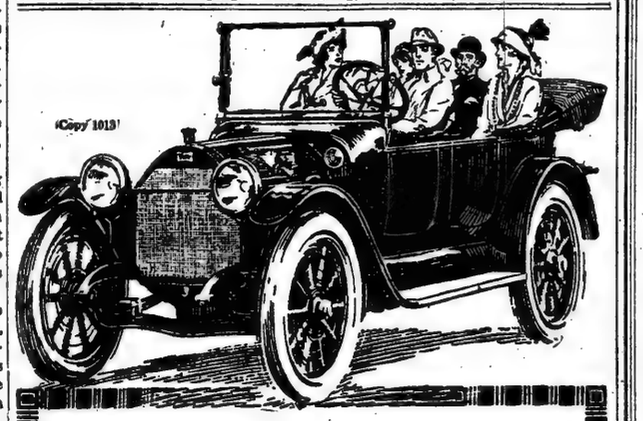
1909 Packard "18"
Beautiful 7 passenger Limousine-Town Car painted a deep coach blue; in exceptionally good condition.
Original Price $4500
Sale Price now..... 900

Locomobiles as low as $500. Other makes, $350 and up

LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA

J. A. Mellish, Mgr. Exchange Car Dept.,

61st St., next to Broadway



Velie

Get behind the surface when you buy your automobile. Whatever the price you pay there are dozens of makers, all building their cars in a different manner, each claiming that his way is the best.

But the thing that counts is what the car has really proved for itself. Go back to the early models. Has the maker a clear record of always producing successful automobiles? If he has, you are safe.

The Velie has always been built to give the utmost in real usable value that can be built into an automobile. Velie records prove this.

And the Velie that you buy today represents the result of years of steady development along one definite line.

Standard equipment on Velie cars:

Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting
Booch Dual Ignition
Timken Axles
Timken Bearings
Goodyear Tires
Stromberg Carburetor on "Fours"
Rayfield Carburetor on "Sixes"
Detachable Rims

Garland Automobile Co.

1888 Broadway, Telephone Columbus 5596

EUROPEAN RESORTS—COMING EVENTS THERE

PROSPECTS FOR EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Cheaper Rates, Better Accommodations, and More Extended and Varied Itineraries Seem to be the Season's Features.

THIS year the tourist contemplating Europe is confronted by the paradox that, while keepers in most of the centres abroad anticipate an unusually prosperous season, presaged by advanced bookings, steamship agents in New York, after consulting similar data, are not so enthusiastic.

The latter were told last week that the hotel keepers even expected to surpass the great touring Summer of 1910—the year of "The Passion Play" at Oberammergau—when it is estimated nearly 200,000 sight-seeing Americans crossed the Atlantic, and that word had gone forth from London, Paris, Berlin, and even Vienna that visitors must engage rooms a month in advance or find themselves homeless on arriving at their destinations.

The steamship men offered no comment at the hotel men's anticipatory glee, but calmly remarked that so far sailing bookings—all but one line was filled up till the middle of July—showed that the Summer of 1914 would be an average season and nothing more, with, possibly, a more numerous yet less distinctive list of first cabin passengers.

This emphasized distinction caused inquiry to be made at several offices where special tours are arranged for, and there an explanation was found to the foregoing paradox.

Aside from the Anglo-American Peace Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, London, there are to be several attractions not only in London but also on the Continent which are inviting without much fuss more or less organized bodies of tourists—the Congress of the Salvation Army, and those of surgeons and dentists in London, several pilgrimages to Lourdes, the Berne National Swiss Exposition, the Esperanto Convention in Paris, the Cologne Fair, &c.—and these bodies will probably form a large bulk of the human cargo this Summer. Moreover, a bid for this class is being made by a more than usually large number of touring agencies in London, who distribute their prospectuses for Continental tours through the organizations they hope to interest, but about which the general public learns little except by personal inquiry.

A reasonable deduction to make is that the Summer of 1914 will be a particularly attractive season for persons of moderate means to visit Europe. This deduction is borne out by several facts: the increased number of tours offered by New York and London agencies at lower rates than last year, the increased accommodations established by two or three lines, and the new ports to be directly reached in the Mediterranean and on the Russian coast.

One New York agency which outlined ten tours last year presents a prospectus for fifteen this year. These tours are arranged for one, two, or three months and cost from $200 to $600. The cheapest includes 22 days spent among the cathedral towns of England, while the more expensive offer several alternatives with a choice of remaining for several weeks in the art and social centres or of making rapid excursions to smaller places of interest. From London the number of tours offered for the British Isles and the Continent is almost infinite. England, Ireland, and Scotland can be done in 28 days for $135; Stratford, Oxford, Birmingham, Paris, Brussels, and Antwerp, in 14 days for $65.50; and so on, with 30-day tours to the Balkans and Greece, all the way from $150 to $300.

One line whose new steamer, the largest in the Mediterranean service, will leave New York on her maiden trip May 16, has increased its former single itinerary to three distinct services; another has extended its service from Rotterdam to Russia; while another will make a specialty of the Dalmatian coast, and have rail connections there with Vienna, Sofia, Belgrade, Bukharest, and Constantinople. In all, five new first-class steamers are to be placed in commission for the first time this Spring.

Last year seven of the principal lines sailing from New York to European ports carried, between April and October, 51,189 first cabin passengers, who on an estimate based on European hotel, railway, and banking statistics, came home poorer by over $250,000,000. As European resort and hotel proprietors could not have foreseen the Mexican War and had, moreover, every reason to hope that commercial and financial tranquillity and even prosperity had been restored over here with the settlement of the tariff, the banking measure, and the income tax agitation, it is natural that they should expect an improvement over last year at the hands of freely-spending Americans.

Aside from the Americans the best spenders in Europe are the French and the Russians, but neither of these will cut a large figure this year. The political agitation in France will make the French extremely cautious, and recent legislation in Russia is likely to curtail considerably the revenue of the landed estates from which the pleasure-loving, prodigal Russian draws his chief income.

This being the case, the American traveler of moderate means will be able to include in his itinerary some of the social show places of Europe whose high prices ordinarily turn him gaddy. It is hardly likely that Deauville, Trouville, and Dinard will rival each other as they are said to have done last year, when as high as $100 a day was charged at these resorts and certain Americans were alleged to have paid $10,000 for introductions to the noblesse there.

However there are no signs in the French press that these places de luxe will not be as open to the ordinary traveler as, say, Etretat, or Aix les Bains, or even the historic towns of the Italian peninsula, to which access is easier and cheaper than ever before, as has already been stated, by the measurably improved Mediterranean service.

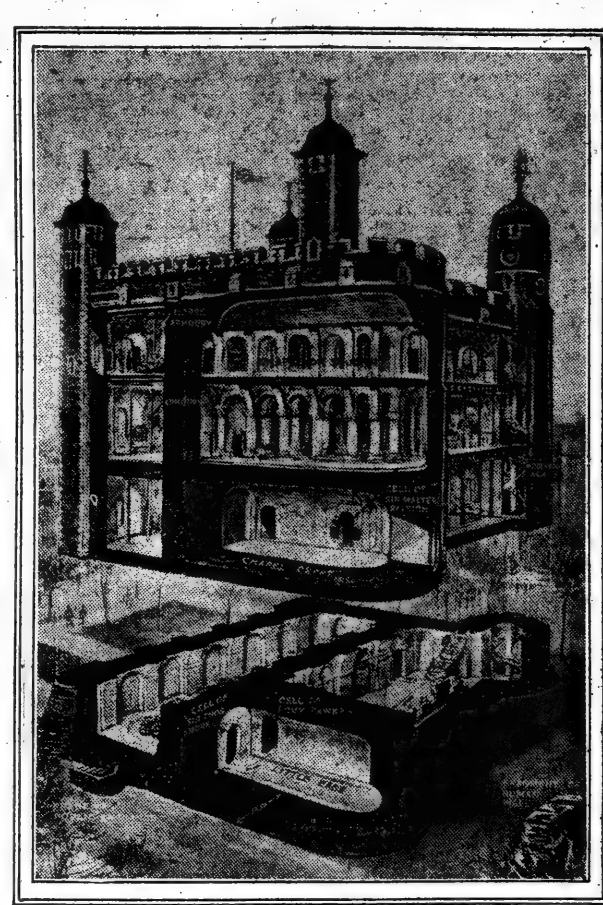
There is hardly likely to be any change in the social or financial status of the visitors to the Swiss resorts. About 40,000 Americans visited them last year, and they ranged as usual from the millionaire to the rapidly flying tourist with guidebook in hand in pursuit of culture and his traveling demonstrator.

If European royalty occasionally disports itself incognito in Paris it may be said to disport itself in fatigue dress at certain German and Austrian resorts, which, owing to the conditions just pointed out, the ordinary traveler may find it convenient to include this year in his plan of journey.

There are Leipsic with its university and museum and its monuments of the battle of the allies in 1813; Weimar, with its ducal palace, museum, and the homes of Schiller and Goethe; Dresden, with its art galleries and Grosser Garten; Munich, with its breweries, its music, and its Festsaalbau; and Bad Neueahr, Bad Nauheim, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, and Wildungen, with their medicinal springs, and their comedies and tragedies of high life and low.

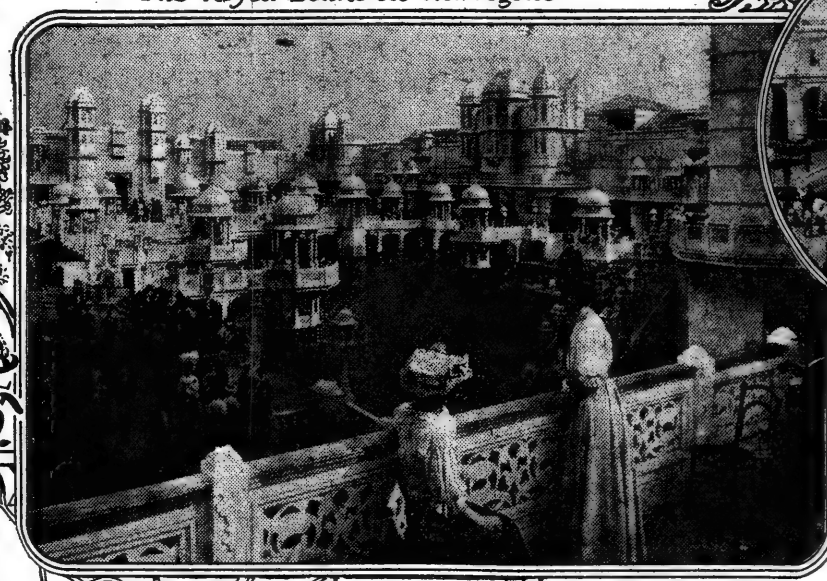
Although differing in detail the theory underlying "taking the cure" at these places is the same: that the waters and exercise by exciting the cutaneous blood vessels into greater activity, lighten the work of the heart and thereby improve the entire circulation.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATION OF CENTURY OF PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

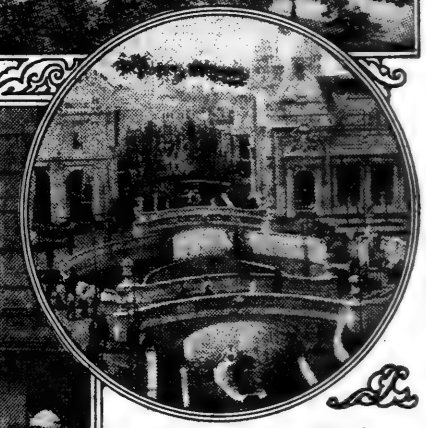


Section View of the Reconstruction of the Tower of London.

The Royal Baths at Harrogate



Court of Honor from Congress Hall Terrace.



Western Lagoon - Anglo-American Exposition

BAD MANNERS AT ENGLISH SEASIDE RESORTS.

London Clubman Draws Comparisons Between the Old Time and the New and Defines the Promenade Stare and Other Annoyances.

BRIGHTON:—

TIMES have altered very much in recent years at English seaside resorts, is the consensus of opinion of several who are taking advantage of the early season at this delightful place. It is no longer a holiday place where one once wore old clothes and comfortable boots. Now an urgent smartness prevails.

"But," added a well-known London clubman, who for twenty years has made it a point to begin his Brighton season after the Easter holidays, "manners have not improved with clothes, and I rather fancy that when an American goes home and talks about the bad manners of my countrymen and women—I rather fancy—that he must have been in Brighton," and then continued in the same vein:

"Modern seaside behavior is deplorable. It is as though people make holiday so thoroughly nowadays that they even give their good manners a complete rest. What passes for normal behavior in our health resorts today is exactly the same kind of thing that was mightily sneered at as 'tripperish' a few years ago.

"The holiday mood of young people seems to be largely made up of the spirit of the 'kitchen lancers,' with a froth of rowdiness and a sediment of downright ill-breeding. The older people seize on carping and criticism and opportunities to be offensive as though they were precious privileges of the vacation.

"Consider the young men leaning against the promenade rails. They laugh loudly in the faces of passers-by. They ogle every pretty face; they exchange a criticism that is not always 'sotto voce' on every plain one. It is impossible for any girl of ordinary attraction to go unattended on the sea front without drawing on herself a succession of ingratiating glances or remarks directed straight or obliquely at her; she is 'coughed' after, whistled after, nodded at; and these indignities she must suffer, however reserved of mien she may be.

"'Loud' was once a word that had great vogue in genteel circles, till gentility itself masqueraded in loudness. And 'loud,' I fear, is the apt word for the majority of young women to-day when they get within sound of the sea. They are loud in voice, in dress, in behavior. They have a knack of describing themselves as 'unconventional,' a word which may explain but cannot possibly justify their attitude toward the ordinary amenities of polite life. One may describe it as hoydenish behavior and fall short of the mark.

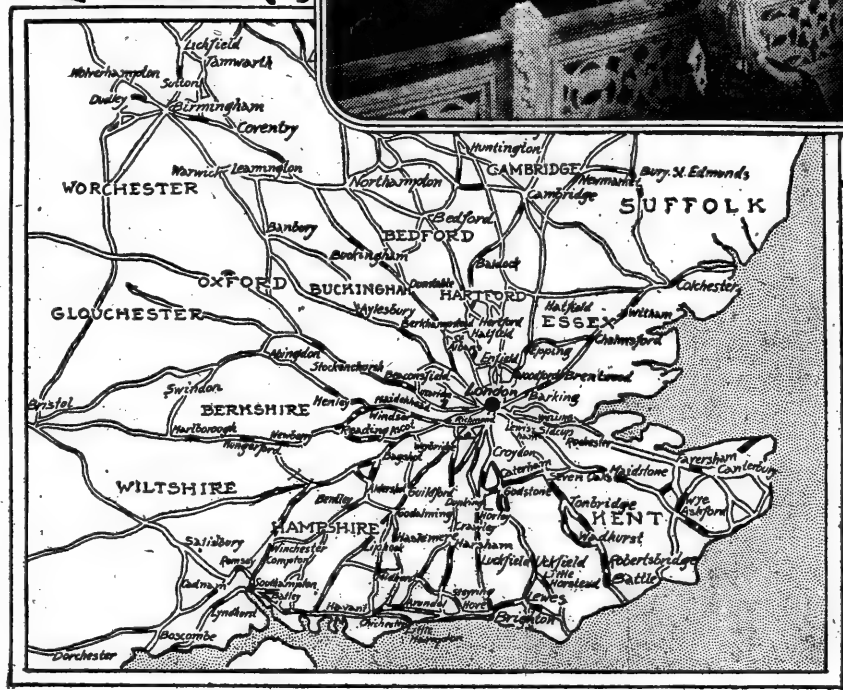
"Older women put on rudeness at the seaside as they put on beach shoes. Appraisings and criticisings—those provide their luxuries. A well-dressed woman may not come within their line of vision without being taken stock of and discussed disparagingly. A young couple may not go quietly past but the matronly holidaymaker has her eye upon them, like a knife, and lays bare some detail for ill-natured comment.

"There is a thing which I would call the promenade stare, and you shall see it on the face of almost every other one of those women who sit rigidly on chairs to watch the holiday press. Their lips are drawn rather tight, their eyes are hard and watchful, though the rest of their countenances are carefully made expressionless, to give suggestion that they are not really staring at all. And when their victims go by the faces draw nearer and the scathing remark is amplified by the amused observance. 'Did you see—?' 'Do you see—?' 'Did you ever—?' * * * How indignantly these good ladies would stare were they to guess that any one thought them rudeness typified!

"In the hotels the same lack of manners persists. A meal is a sequence of petty advantages. And after the meal there are inevitable scramblings for best places on the veranda, for the most comfortable chairs in the drawing room for a post-prandial snooze.

"At a band performance laughter and loud talk may cut into the most gentle passages, and the offender will scarcely admit that he has transgressed. Once a semblance of quietude was maintained, if only out of deference to those who came to hear the music and not to hear themselves. To-day the music lover is just an anachronism, only to be frowned at when he becomes restless under oppression, for the holidaymaker has no sympathy with him.

"In short, your modern seaside visitors have a genius for giving offense in every quarter. They think that holiday spirits are bound to be amusing to the observer; they imagine that rudeness is synonymous with wit, aggressive hilarity with enjoyment. They think that the holiday spirit is best interpreted by the abandoning of good manners, as though civil behavior were a responsibility which fettered their freedom."



Map which has been issued by the Automobile Association showing the police "Traps" for Motorists within a radius of 100 miles of London. The "Traps" are indicated by a black mark.

MOTOR TRAPS IN LONDON.

Where Automobilists Must Be Careful Within 100 Miles Radius.

LONDON:—

WHERE ministers of the Gospel, Bishops, and Cabinet officers have not escaped there is no reason for believing that the American tourist will be immune from arrest in England for exceeding the rules of the road established by the Motor Car act of 1903, and it is for the special benefit of these and other tourists that the Automobile Association has published a map revealing the police traps within a 100-mile radius of London.

Of course, this map must not be taken as literally accurate, as police traps are mobile, and are promptly moved up or down a road or to a neighboring point when marked down, and, after this bold publication of actual traps, all verified by the Automobile Association by the arrest of certain of its members, there may be a general snuffle for the purpose of trapping the enthusiastic tourist and his new car from abroad.

20,000 SALVATIONISTS.

London's Strand to See Great Polyglot Gathering in June.

LONDON:—

A GREAT temporary building has been erected in the Strand to house the 20,000 members of the Salvation Army, who will gather here in June from all parts of the world.

Gen. Bramwell Booth has fixed June 11 to 26 for the International Congress of the Salvation Army, and as on the last occasion in 1904 has arranged for a temporary building to be erected in the Strand. This time it will accommodate 5,000 people, and about 100 meetings are to be held. Many improvements are to be effected in the erection as compared with the previous occasion. A canvas covering, for instance, is to be placed over the roof in order to avoid the noise of the heavy rain which is not uncommon even in June.

In the South African party are to be included 14 representatives from native tribes. From Canada, in addition to the ordinary British settler, there are to be French-Canadians, and Red Indians from the Northwest. Japan and Korea are each to send a company of native officers, and the United States is arranging for several colored officers to be present. From India, in addition to Commissioner Booth-Tucker and British officers, there will arrive half a dozen Dom girls and a number of native officers. All these delegates will wear the costumes of their countries.

ENGLISH YACHTING EVENTS FOR 1914.

Handicap Racing to be Revived—International Classes Not So Strongly Represented as Formerly—A New Boat Association.

LONDON:—

IT was recently stated in an English yachting paper that because the popularity of international classes was on the wane, yachting in English waters would present the appearance of a moribund condition this Summer. Although it is true that boats built here for "class" racing are few, and of small rating, the touring fleet that goes round the coast racing at all the principal regattas will probably be as strong as ever, but its yachts will compete for the most part under handicap conditions, which of late years has been rather relegated to the background.

Local yachting has also received a strong stimulus by the formation of a new organization known as the Boat Racing Association, instituted for encouragement of small-craft racing. Its President is Sir Charles Allen, and it will look after the smaller classes, which do not come within the scope of the Yacht Racing Association.

The feature of the season will be the racing of the A class for schooners, yawls, and ketches exceeding 23 metres rating, which in practice is a schooner class, pure and simple. Unfortunately, the yachts are not likely to be seen in British water until they come to Cowes for the Royal Yacht Squadron and other Solent regatas in August.

It is anticipated that the A Class will be strengthened this year by two notable additions. The German Emperor has superannuated his schooner Meteor IV., and is replacing her with a new vessel of the same rig, designed by Max Oertz, and built at the Germania yard, Kiel. Meteor V., which is of much the same size as Cecil Whitaker's famous Nicholson-designed Margherita, is the third schooner his Imperial Majesty has owned, Meteor III. having been built in America from the design of Carey Smith, and Meteor IV. at Kiel from the lines of Max Oertz.

The last mentioned has now passed into the ownership of Prince d'Arenburg, who has named her Aar, and, as her sail area has been reduced and a motor installed for cruising purposes, the yacht is not likely to be seen under racing colors any more.

Of the older yachts Herr Krupp von Bohlen's Germania, which still holds the record for the old Queen's course at Cowes, and Hamburg II. are expected to reappear, and there is also a possibility of the clever little Fife schooner Susanne, now owned in France, being seen in the class again. With the possibility of the fleet numbering half a dozen vessels, the A class should be stronger than it has ever been before, and bids fair to yield the finest schooner racing seen in European waters for a good many years past.

IN AND AROUND LONDON.

New Sights and Conveniences and Historic Preservations.

LONDON:—

WHATEVER be the cost of living in London this Summer, there is one thing that will reach its bottom price—a price which sentiment may even cut down below the cost of production—and this thing is flowers. A South Kensington florist, however, is already trying to keep the price up by increasing the demand. He undertakes to furnish window-boxes and keep them freshly supplied during the season for a nominal price. Already the windows on the west side of Buckingham Palace are aglow with flowers, and the windows of the Automobile Club show a similar luxuriant wall. Owing to the early, unfrosted Spring, it is also expected that fruit will be cheaper than last year.

Visitors for the coming months will find many new conveniences for rapid transportation, either about London or to the suburbs and beyond—to Bath, Hastings, Harrogate, and Brighton. There has just been opened a new station on the Embankment, making Charing Cross the most important exchange station in the metropolis. No fewer than 178 trains per hour now pass this site. Here meet the Hampstead Railway, the South Eastern & Chatham Railway, the Bakerloo Railway, and the District Railway, all on different elevations.

Among new sights in London, unknown last year, is a tablet affixed to 60 Lincoln's Inn Fields, recording the fact that the house was once the residence of Spencer Perceval, the statesman who was shot dead in the lobby of the House of Commons in May, 1812, by a bankrupt, Bellingham. The latter was afterward hanged for the crime. Sir James Thornhill's house, 75 Dean Street, also has a tablet, and visitors may visit it and see its carved walls and ceilings—some of the best specimens of early Georgian art.

The Tower of London, too, is being restored to something like its old appearance. Rubbish has been cleared from many of the unused rooms, the stone work has been refaced, and the iron work restored. High on the face of the White Tower the mutilated outline of Norman arches remains to protest against the bull's-eye windows inserted for the accommodation of a clock. These arches are now to be restored and the clock is to be transferred to a more appropriate situation on the front of the barracks. Various unnecessary accretions have already been removed, and the work has been taken in hand of reducing the outgrowths of modern domestic architecture which cling to the inner side of the main gate, or Middle Tower, like a colony of misshapen martins' nests. With the removal of each inharmonious addition of this kind the Tower will definitely gain in dignity and attraction and testify to a more adequate national appreciation of an almost unrivaled historic relic.

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EVENTS IN GERMANY

LEIPSIC BOOK EXHIBIT.

King of Saxony to Inaugurate Fair of the Graphic Arts.

LEIPSIC:—

On May 6 the King of Saxony will inaugurate at Leipsic the International Exhibition of the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts, and the town, which has maintained its supremacy as the book mart of the world since it superseded Frankfort in the seventeenth century, is preparing to live up to its reputation as the great fair city of Germany and the city which publishes more books every year than any other city in the world—more than Paris, London, and New York.

There are more than 900 publishers and booksellers in this town and over 15,000 firms in Europe and America will be represented at the Buchhändler Börse. Aside from the publishers and the booksellers, Leipsic contains about 200 printing works, some of great extent, and a corresponding number of type foundries, binding shops, and kindred industries.

Leipsic lies at the centre of a network of railways which gives it direct communication with all important points of Germany. There are no less than six main lines having stations here, of which the Dresden and the Magdeburg lie side by side in the northeast corner of the promenade, the Thuringian and Berlin stations further away in the northern suburb; in the eastern is the Ellenburg station for Breslau and the east, and in the south the Bavarian station.

It is a fact not generally known that the name of the town is due to its Slav origin about the year 1000, being derived from the Slav word "lipa," a lime tree.

BERLIN'S NEW LIBRARY.

Massive Building in Which Books Escalate into Reader's Hands.

BERLIN:—

Visitors to Berlin this Summer will see for the first time the new Royal Library in full working order. It was dedicated by the Kaiser on March 22, when he took part in a "Festakt" in the great reading room of the library and laid the last stone to the structure.

Germans believe it to be the last word in library making. Perhaps its most remarkable feature is the special apparatus fitted for the transfer of books from the shelves to the readers. Very few of the 600,000 volumes which are yearly demanded are to pass to the reader by hand. From the shelves the books pass to a sorting room on moving belts, and when their destination has been clearly marked and the order has been definitely registered, they pass on by similar means to the reader's desk.

The new building, which is designed by Herr von Ihne, a close friend of the Emperor's, stands next to the rather shabby stucco buildings of the university, and diagonally opposite to the almost equally shabby old court opera house, and is now to be classed as one of the handsomest buildings in all the motley display that the celebrated Linden Avenue has to show. It contains a decorative courtyard, a monumental staircase, a reading room to seat 400 readers, a large lecture hall, and an important series of decorations which come from the Kaiser's own tile works at Cadinen.

The new structure which will now accommodate the Royal Library, the University Library, and the Academy of Sciences, was begun more than ten years ago and has cost $3,000,000. The Royal Library, which now contains over a million and a half books, is much the most important part of the new establishment.

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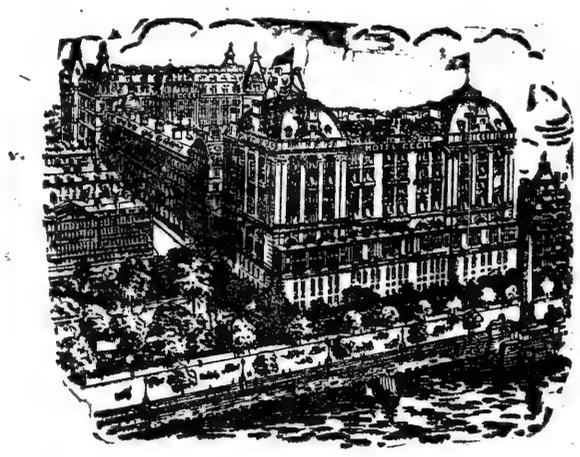

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BERNE:—

ON account of the international questions settled or propounded here many persons look upon Berne as a diplomatic city par excellence; others, who know its university, prefer to regard it as the seat of Helvetian learning; others know it to be the centre of Swiss arts. Possibly its triune qualities caused the Swiss to select it this year, rather than Zürich or Geneva, famous for the exhibitions respectively of 1883 and 1896, as the site of the Third National Exhibition.

In limiting the exhibition to national products only, it naturally follows that, owing to the comparatively small area of Switzerland, the hope of organizing a national exhibition in the truest sense of the word can be fully realized. While international exhibitions of those held in larger countries are by their very size compelled to specialize in one or more kindred departments, it will be possible in Berne to give a complete and harmonious display of the entire industrial and social life of the Swiss people, such as will not soon be seen again.

The exhibition contains seven main sections, agricultural and mining, trades, industries, and engineering; commerce and traffic, including sports and touring; political economy and public welfare, national defense, arts and sciences, and international bureaus.

The site of the exhibition is on an elevated plateau to the northwest of Berne, on the borders of the Bremgarten Forest. It is open to the east and south, and commands from every part a wonderful view of the Bernese Oberland. The area of the exhibition grounds measures some 500,000 square meters, of which 135,000 are covered with the buildings, while the remainder of the site is laid out in such a way as to harmonize with the neighboring forest.

An electric railway circulates over the whole of the exhibition grounds, which are divided into three fields, the Neufeld, the Mittelfeld, and the Viererfeld.

Among the numerous important exhibits in the Neufeld we find architecture and decorative art, textile industry, watches, paper industry and graphic art, chemical products, national defense, education, administration, hygienics, international associations, means of transportation, civil engineering, and machinery.

The products of her textile and watch industries have made the country famous; her methods of national defense have even been witnessed by the heads or representatives of Europe's greatest powers, and her educational system has acquired such farspread repute that America even is sending every year a large number of her sons and daughters to Swiss finishing schools and colleges. Switzerland, like no other nation, has had untold gigantic struggles with nature, but her engineers have solved the most harassing problems—they knew no obstacles, and as a result of their marvelous work the country possesses bridges, viaducts, and railways which will ever remain a wonder to mankind. The Neufeld will thus in particular be a portrayal of Swiss industrial and intellectual activity.

UNKNOWN SWITZERLAND.

Longest Alpine Route to be Opened on July 1.

GENEVA:—

WHAT is known as the Furka Railway, the longest line through the Alps, will be opened for traffic on July 1. Its construction has cost over $7,600,000, and it is 62 miles in length, going from Brigue to Disentis, in the Grisons, passing through a tunnel under the Furka Pass, and continuing to Andermatt, whence it proceeds over the Oberalp Pass.

The entire journey from Brigue to Disentis will occupy about five and a half hours. It is only the first portion of this new line, from Brigue to Gletsch, near the terminal face of the Rhône Glacier, which will be opened on July 1 as, owing to unexpected difficulties in boring the Furka Tunnel, the remainder of the line can probably not be finished until next year. The journey from Brigue to Gletsch will occupy about two hours, and there will be five trains daily in each direction. On the opening of the railway the diligences will cease to run.

The Furka Railway for the most part runs through a thinly populated district, from which, moreover, some of the present population is emigrating, and in which more than one deserted village testifies either to past emigration or to the peasants having found it impossible to wrest a livelihood, however scanty, from a soil which may not be lacking in fertility, but which is gripped by a seven or eight months' Winter, and in every Spring swept by more or less devastating avalanches. The new railway may be said, therefore, to be what the Swiss call a Touristenbahn, a railway built for the benefit of the tourist rather than that of the resident population.

The region traversed by the railway is far from being one of the best-known parts of Switzerland. This may be partly because the Upper Valaisans, the peasant dwellers in the Conches Valley, (German Gomsertal,) or the Upper Rhône Valley between Brigue and Gletsch, instinctively keep to themselves, distrusting all outsiders. They dwell in large sepia-brown houses, containing as a rule more than one family, adorned probably with a quaint German inscription, and in the Summer with pots and tins of blooming flowers in every window and on small hanging balconies. The older people, at any rate, can speak little but patois and are shy of strangers, which may render access difficult. Nevertheless, it is an interesting region, and one unfamiliar to the tourist; one, moreover, which has had its history in the past and has even its links with England.

SCENES AT THE SWISS NATIONAL EXPOSITION AT BERNE.

Market Day in Parliament Square

Different Local Costumes will be in Evidence—This Girl is From Appenzell

Sharpshooter's Fountain

ST. BERNARD SNOWED IN.

Late Spring Traps Monks and Their Visitors.

GENEVA:—

AS late as April 15 a solid wall of snow, nearly 15 feet high, surrounded the Hospice of the Grand St. Bernard, in which the monks and a few visitors were kept prisoners.

During March the number of avalanches and heavy snowfalls exceeded anything experienced in the pass for forty years. Telegraph and telephone wires were lying in the snow-drifts, and all communication with the valleys on both the Swiss and Italian sides was interrupted.

On April 10 an avalanche entered the Hospice itself through some of the upper windows, but fortunately nobody was seriously injured. The St. Bernard dogs were obliged to do extra sentry duty and patrolled each side of the pass day and night for lost travelers. It is estimated here in Geneva that it will be several weeks before the few visitors who are now (April 18) in the Hospice will be able to descend to the valleys, even if they use skis. There is sufficient food and drink to stand a "snow siege" of several months.

BOOKS FOR TOURISTS.

A MIGRATING community is in its varied mentality no different from any other body of individuals except that it has a common objective, yet even this common objective may not appeal to all in the same way or be approached with the same inspiration. Some tourists need pictures, imaginative descriptions, and even poetry as a stimulus to visit their objective; others are content with a Baedeker; others still are fascinated by the most prosaic railway guide and portfolio of maps.

Aside from numerous books on the Balkans, issued in the last twelve months and principally dealing with the wars and history of the peninsula, Italy, as usual, leads in the number of books of interest to travelers. Some of the very latest include:

"The Roman Campagna," by Arnaldo Cervestato (Small, Maynard & Co.), with 407 illustrations, and dealing with both the history and the present appearance of what was once the Latina Tellus; "Lombard Towns of Italy," by Egerton R. Williams (Dodd, Mead & Co.), with many photographic illustrations, and "How to See the Vatican," by Douglas Sladen (James Pott & Co.) which deals with the great Catholic centre, not only as an ecclesiastical and political institution, but also from the point of view of its architecture and its art treasures.

There are two new volumes of similar names dealing with France—"The Ideal Motor Tour in France," by Walter Hale, (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) and "The Ideal Tour of France," by Franklin Miltoun, (Eaton-Ives-Sturgis-Walton Company.) Both are well illustrated, the first by the author's drawings, and both are bound in flexible covers convenient for carrying in one's pocket.

Since, owing to improved conditions, the northern coast of Africa may now be visited by the tourist without danger to health or limb, two volumes of more than ordinary literary and artistic pretensions are worth noting—"Morocco, the Bizarre," by George Edmund Holt, (McBride, Nast & Co.,) and "North Africa and the Desert," by George E. Woodberry, (Charles Scribner's Sons.) The author of the first was formerly American Consul at Tangier, the author of the second is the well-known poet and essayist and formerly professor at Columbia University.

Among books for miscellaneous reading may be mentioned Edward Hutton's "England of My Heart," with illustrations in color by Gordon Home, (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) which deals in a picturesque manner with Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire; Mrs. John Clarence Lee's "Across Siberia Alone," with twenty-three illustrations, (John Lane Company.); Author Bartlett Maurice's "Literary Baedeker," (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) which deals principally with the places and buildings made famous by Scott, Balzac, George Eliot, Alphonse Daudet, R. L. Stevenson, Victor Hugo, the Dumas, and others, and Donald Maxwell's "Adventures with a Sketch-book," (John Lane Company,) which is illustrated in color by the author.

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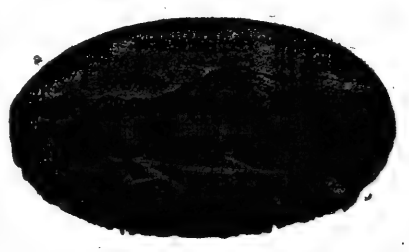
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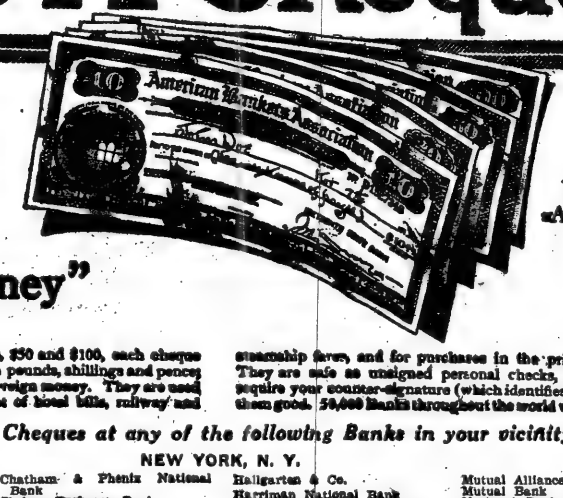
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RIVIERA FLOWERS BRING IN MILLIONS

Fortunes Made Yearly in Exportation of Roses and Carnations from Southern Europe.

GREAT CITIES SUPPLIED

Germany and Great Britain Leading Customers Outside of France—Perfumery Output Also Large.

An interesting report on the great wealth accruing to Southern France and Northern Italy from the Riviera flower industry, based on data obtained by the French Floral Industry League, has been sent out by the Department of Commerce at Washington.

According to this report flowers sold from the Riviera bring in annually a revenue considerably in excess of $12,000,000. The average number of boxes of flowers dispatched from the various French Riviera stations is 2,000,000, at an average price per box of $3.09, or a total value of more than $6,000,000. About a million boxes are sent out from the Italian Riviera, with a revenue producing value of about $5,800,000.

Dealing more particularly with the French trade, M. Anssel, secretary of the French Floral League, says that apart from the roses, carnations, and violets sent away, flowers to the value of $1,550,000 are utilized annually by the local perfumery and preserved sweet factories. The average net profits made out of the French flower trade on the Riviera by the actual growers is $2,725,000, but most of the Riviera flower growers likewise "raise" early vegetables and fruit, and the profit from trade in the latter is estimated to be $1,168,000, so that the average annual total profits of the growers are put at $3,893,000.

"Paris," continues the Department of Commerce report, "is the biggest customer for Riviera flowers, and ten years ago Great Britain was, next to Paris, the Riviera's best customer. Germany now takes the first place among foreign customers, however, with Great Britain next, as this table in metric tons shows:

Years.	Paris.	Great British.	Germany.
1907-8	2,800	2,150	2,600
1908-9	3,400	2,150	3,000
1909-10	3,350	1,900	3,300
1910-11	3,550	2,250	3,500
1911-12	3,500	2,150	3,700
1912-13	3,500	2,000	3,800

"Formerly Austria was a good customer, but she now takes all her Winter from the Italian Riviera, and the competition of the Italian flower trade is giving the French growers some concern. Nevertheless, the French Riviera continues to export to Rome and Milan a considerable number of boxes of flowers, because certain special varieties are produced by French growers which are not grown in Italy.

"Owing to a more effective system of packing in wool, the French Riviera flower trade with Russia is annually increasing, notwithstanding the fact that it takes eighty-seven hours for a box of Riviera flowers to reach St. Petersburg. Only the most beautiful and the most expensive blooms are sent to Russia. It takes forty-eight hours for a box of Nice flowers to reach London or Berlin and twenty-one hours to reach Paris.

"Sometimes the Winter is too mild even for the Riviera, and a sudden rise in temperature causes a glut of production for which there is no outlet; hence a fall in market value and loss of profit, the growers being obliged to sell their surplus production to the perfumery factories at any prices. Then, again, the Winter flower trade is too centralized, Paris, London, and Berlin being the three principal centres, and efforts are now being made to prevent congestion by opening up other markets in France, England, and Germany. Another drawback to the great difficulty of keeping the flowers fresh during railway transport in mild weather. Often during mild Winters the flowers, despite all precautions in packing, arrive at their destination in a faded condition, and are therefore unsalable. The loss from this cause is very considerable.

"During the last fifteen years the competition on the Italian side of the Riviera has been making itself felt. Twenty years ago there were no Italian flower growers, but since 1900 an enormous development has taken place, and whereas in 1895 the Italian Riviera was a barren waste so far as Winter floral growth was concerned, the entire coast from Ventimiglia to Porto Mouricio is now a vast garden of Winter roses, violets, and carnations.

"As stated above no less than 1,000,000 cases of flowers were dispatched in the Winter of 1913 from the Italian Riviera, the commercial value being over $5,000,000. Profits, however, are less in proportion than on the French side of the Riviera, because, curiously enough, the Italian land requires more expensive fertilization, the cost of suitable land is higher, and labor, instead of being cheaper than on the French side, as might be supposed, is, on the contrary, dearer. The reason given is that the Piedmontese flower laborers and gardeners prefer to seek employment on the French side, and in order to induce them to stay in Italy, higher wages have to be offered."

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama market has been very active in the last few days, and prices on raw silk have advanced rapidly. The visible stock there is now estimated at 6,000 bales. Cables to A. P. Villa & Bros. report the Canton market quiet but unchanged. There has been some good buying of tsatlees in Shanghai of late, and very little of the old crop silk is left. Tussahs and steam filatures are reported quiet. Reports from Milan say that the Italian market has become firmer. Local business continues fairly active.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ROBERTA G. TEARLE, residing at 176 West Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,669 and no assets. Among the creditors are Morris C. Menges of Sheepshead Bay, her father, $6,000; Edward Lauterbach, $250, legal services; M. L. Towns, $250, legal services; Paul Poiret, $1,500; Callot Soeurs, Paris, $800, clothing; Georgette, Paris, $800, hats; Rebeux, Paris, $200, hats; Richard J. Hickson, $118; Automobile Repair Company, $500; David F. Mann, $534; Edward J. Price and James W. Tilford, $100; George Woehrle & Son, $19; John Bayer, $152; George F. C. Bross, $70; Walter F. McGonigle, $194; Otto R. Bilss, $100, groceries, and E. Walter Hester, $72, pictures.

EASTERN SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Eastern Supply Company, manufacturer of women's hats and hat linings at 40 and 42 West 17th Street, by these creditors: Brilliant Silk Manufacturing Company, $500; H. B. Claflin Company, $500, and Adams Manufacturing Company, $20. Liabilities are $11,000 and assets over $3,000. The company was incorporated in January, 1906, and has capital stock of $5,000.

THOMAS F. BALDWIN of 847 Second Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $6,940 and assets of $475, in accounts. The largest creditor is the Henry Elias Brewing Company, $5,420, partly secured by chattel mortgage on fixtures.

SARAH WOLFF.—Judge Hough has appointed Walter Cook, Jr., receiver for Sarah Wolff, dealer in dry goods at 517 East 138th Street, under a bond of $500. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000. She is putting through a composition with creditors.

JUAN MAS.—Judge Hough has appointed Nathan M. Abramson receiver for Juan Mas, dry goods dealer, of 1,564 Park Avenue, under a bond of $500. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $500.

FLETCHER-STANLEY COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Oct. 9 against the Fletcher-Stanley Company, manufacturer of electrical supplies at 193 William Street, on account of default of the petitioning creditors. Liabilities were $142,497, and assets $59,792.

JENNIE M. CRAPO.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Jennie M. Crapo, linen dealer, of 431 Fifth Avenue, with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $25,837.

JOSEPH ABO-ARAB.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Joseph Abo-Arab, dealer in dry goods at 96 Washington Street, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $8,837.

HEPBURN REFUSED DEPOSIT.

Objected to Large City Balances When Loans Went Begging.

Difficulties that have arisen recently over rates of interest to be paid by the banks on city and Government deposits reminded one of the downtown bankers yesterday of an incident that occurred when James J. Martin was City Chamberlain.

"At that time," he said, "the Chase National Bank was one of the city depositaries, paying 2 per cent. on balances. Through 1907, when the banks were able to lend money at a good rate of interest, city deposits, like others, were in demand and were unusually profitable. A. Barton Hepburn was President of the Chase and he found that during this period the city deposits were so distributed that other banks had large balances to lend out while the Chase had about $1,000.

"That was bad enough, but when call money became a drug in the market, following the panic, the situation was reversed. The banks which had reaped a rich harvest while rates were high had no use for much of the money on which they were paying 2 per cent. Their balances dwindled while that of the Chase piled up.

"Mr. Hepburn's patience was exhausted one day when Chamberlain Martin sent down a deposit of $1,000,000. Mr. Hepburn declined to take it, just as some of the banks declined a few days ago to take the millions offered to them by Chamberlain Bruere at the instance of the syndicate that had bought the bonds.

"Chamberlain Martin insisted that the Chase must take the money, whether it wanted to or not, on the ground that it had agreed to act as a city depositary and pay 2 per cent. interest.

"'Very well,' said Mr. Hepburn, 'if we have such an agreement, we'll cancel it.'

"He and Mr. Martin had the matter out, and the upshot was that the agreement was canceled and the account was closed. The Chase Bank had no further city deposits until R. R. Moore became Chamberlain. It continued to act as a depositary until Mr. Bruere came in and began to look for higher interest rates. The Chase, like a number of other large banks, refused to pay more than 2 per cent. and the account was again closed."

MORE PENN. R. R. OWNERS.

Nearly 90,000 Names In Stock Books on April 1.

A more even distribution of wealth, as desired by the Socialists, would seem to be on the way, if the figures of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stockholdings are any criterion. Year after year the number of names on the company's stock books increases, while the average holdings decrease.

On April 1 there were 89,602 shareholders of the Pennsylvania, making the average investment 111 shares each. In the year ended on that date no less than 12,756 names were added to the stock books. The average holding a year ago was 118 shares.

Women hold $138,596,000 in stock, which is held in 43,158 names. Despite the period of unrest through which the country has been passing, more than 6,000 women bought Pennsylvania stock for an investment last year.

SECURED DEBT TAX UNSOUND

Charles J. Bullock Advises New York to Cancel Its Provisions.

New York's secured debt tax, which has been in operation less than three years, comes in for severe criticism in a discussion of New York's taxation problem which is contributed to the Real Estate Magazine by Charles J. Bullock, Professor of Economics at Harvard. The exemption from further taxation granted to bonds on which a payment of one-half of 1 per cent. has been made has already begun to lose its popularity with local authorities.

Prof. Bullock suggests as an honorable way out of the obligation into which the State has entered by accepting the small exemption payment the termination of the period of freedom from taxation at the end of five years.

"The obvious present need in New York is the development of the State Tax Commission into a body clothed with ample power and resources to control in an effective manner the administration of the tax laws of the State of New York," Prof. Bullock says. "The second obvious need is the correction of the defects of some of the special taxes. The most marked are undoubtedly the provisions of the secured-debt tax, enacted in 1911. This law seems to have originated with men who for many years had been sincere advocates of the total exemption of personal property from taxation. If it is viewed as a total-exemption measure, the law can be understood. If securities ought to be totally exempt, a tax of any amount whatever cannot be condemned as inadequate, but upon any other theory the secured-debt law is one of the most unjustifiable measures ever placed upon a statute book. It cannot be seriously maintained that a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. is an adequate tax on a bond running for 50 or 100 years. It is, in fact, so low as to be practically equivalent to total exemption.

"Opinions appear to differ concerning the net financial results of the secured debt tax, and I venture to express no opinion upon the subject. But this tax is so framed that the less revenue the State derives from it the better off the people of New York will be in the long run. Travelers tell us of savages who, in order to gather cocoanuts, cut down the trees upon which the nuts grow; and the Legislature of New York, when it enacted the secured debt tax, followed the same principle of economy. Every $5 of revenue secured in 1914 exempts a thousand-dollar bond from taxation as long as this law remains upon the statute book, and, therefore, dries up the sources of revenue in subsequent years. It is elementary in the science of taxation that the worst possible tax is one that dries up future sources of revenue, and the secured debt tax of New York appears to come clearly within this category.

"Whether this law constitutes a contract between the State and those who register securities may be an open question; but if it does constitute such a contract, the need of amending it so as to limit future exemptions to a reasonable period of years is all the greater. It may be that for a few years, while the securities now outstanding are being converted into non-taxables, the revenue from the law will be satisfactory; but in the course of time it is bound to diminish, and it will ultimately fall to the amount paid upon new flotations. The revenue now derived from the law is not the important consideration. The important thing is that if the securities ought to be taxed at all, this tax is vicious in principle, since it is levied in such a manner as to dry up the future sources of revenue, and is fairly comparable to the method adopted by the savages in harvesting cocoanuts."

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SAILS TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1 A. M.
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Express Sailings
*†Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse . April 28
*†Kronprinzessin Cecilie . . . . May 19
*†Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse . May 26
Fast Mail Sailings
¶Seydlitz (Bremen direct) . . May 9
*George Washington . . . . . May 16
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*CARMANIA .....JUNE 3, 3 P. M.
AQUITANIA....JUNE 10, 10 A. M.
MAURETANIA...JUNE 16, 6 P. M.
LUSITANIA .....JUNE 23, 6 P. M.
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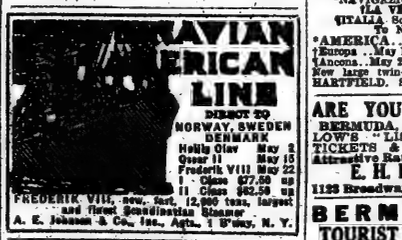

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TELLS OF WORK FOR MOUNTAIN WHITES

Berea College, Says Mrs. Frost, Is Finding Long Lost Americans.

IT GIVES PRACTICAL AID

Has 1,700 Students from the Mountain Ranges—President Wilson Makes a Prophecy.

Mrs. William Goodell Frost, wife of the President of Berea College, at Berea, Ky., an institution which gives educational advantages to the mountain whites, while on a visit here yesterday discussed the life of these people, who are descendants of early American settlers.

"One can scarcely realize that such a primitive section of the United States still exists," she said. "The physical barriers that have shut them off from the rest of the world also have been a natural handicap. In the mountains they have managed to make a living, depending entirely upon their own efforts and industry to overcome natural obstacles and hardships.

"During some months of the year the mountain people are not only cut off from all outside communication but many of the people in one section of the mountains are entirely isolated from those in another section because of storm conditions. They can neither visit nor communicate with each other. This is the case especially during the rainy season of Spring, when the rough roads and streams become impassable.

"Visiting clergymen, missionaries, and the 'mountain preachers,' who are generally laymen with a gift for preaching, give the people their only opportunity for religious training and worship. These preachers have a wide territory to cover.

"When the streams and roads are impassable and the traveling preachers cannot make their visits there are no marriages or funerals. Should any one die during this period the burial takes place, but the funeral services are not held until the clergyman is able to reach the district.

"Gen. Cassius M. Clay has said of these mountain people: 'They are the southern highlanders; people who own land, but have never owned slaves.' This marks them off from the poor 'whites' of the South. They occupy a territory as large as England and Scotland together. There are estimated to be 3,000,000 persons in this Appalachian America. They are American born. In 11 mountain counties of Kentucky there are only 55 persons of foreign birth.

"In Berea College are 1,700 students from these mountain ranges that extend through the backyards of eight Southern States. Berea College has made important educational reforms in the way of extension service, and traveling libraries.

"Berea College, a social settlement rather than a college, first discovered the worth and the needs of the mountain people, and formulated a programme for their aid. Our working principles are these: Help as neighbors, not as outsiders; encourage all that is best in the present life and traditions of the mountain people; bring science to aid farm, forest and home; help the rural church and country school.

"President Wilson has said of these people: 'In these pockets of the mountains there lie sequestered the sources of our nation's future strength, the original stuff out of which America was made. The case for Berea has never been justly put. There is no college which has a more imperative claim on the support of the country at large than Berea.'"

Harvard Loses More Elms.

Just now the famous yard at Harvard looks more like a wood yard than a college campus. It has this appearance because it has been found necessary to cut down some more of the elms that have stood there for many years. Between old age and the elm beetle they got to be such wrecks that it was deemed useless to let them stand longer. They will be missed by many Harvard alumni who return to commencements and class days, and it will be a great many years before any new trees can anywhere near fill the vacancies.—Boston Post.

Automobile Note.

A lady friend of ours says that the invention of the self-starting device for motor cars works against matrimony. "Formerly," she asserts, "a woman, if she could buy a machine, wanted a man with it to crank it, but now the man is not necessary. So the self-starter is probably responsible for a number of divorces in States where divorces are granted."—Columbia State.

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PITY THE UNMUSICAL.

They Miss an Enjoyment of the Very Highest Order.

A New York man, writing to his favorite newspaper, speaks an eloquent word in commendation of music as "the highest art." There is much in what he says that will appeal forcefully to every man who has the love of melody in his soul, and there are few of us so constituted as to be utterly lacking in this emotional trait. The person who cares absolutely nothing for music, to whom it may be even positively distasteful, is more than merely abnormal. He is essentially a cripple, hobbling through life with one of the important limbs of his spiritual being withered and useless, and as a human being as much to be pitied as the man who is handicapped by a wooden leg or a withered arm.

Still, the spiritual and emotional arms and legs of a man are more numerous than his physical extremities, and he can exist under a moderate amount of deprivation in that respect without being so painfully aware of his infirmity. Strictly speaking, the absence of one or two of the desirable faculties of appreciation is less serious than the absence of a leg or an arm. One is still able to catch a car, dodge the fiendish chauffeur and enjoy his victuals.

Nevertheless, the lack in this respect is very similar to a physical infirmity. To one who cares nothing for music the ears are scarcely more than a mere convenience and cannot serve as the medium of vast pleasure, as they do in the normal person. It is a detriment to the luxuriance of enjoyment quite as distinct as the lack of taste in matters of food, or the eye that merely serves a practical purpose and lacks all sense of beauty.

Unquestionably, the love of music is a highly desirable possession and the inculcation of the love is something to be encouraged. Still, is it possible to agree with this enthusiast's assertion that music is the highest of all the arts?

This is a fine question and one open to endless argument. If the "average man" could have his choice, would he give up all the other arts and cling to the music of the world? It is like that baffling query occasionally propounded as to whether, if one had to accept one of the vital bodily infirmities, one would choose to be blind, deaf or dumb. The specialist in enthusiasms might have no difficulty in making this choice. The ardent music lover would suffer any infliction rather than the loss of his hearing, while the lover of pictures would endure deafness, dumbness, partial paralysis, or almost any infirmity rather than lose his eyesight.

It is wholly a matter of opinion and of the strength of individual tendencies. Certainly a jury composed of painters, sculptors, dramatists and authors would be unanimous in declaring that music is not the highest of the arts. Any intimate and conclusive decision would be as difficult as an attempt to determine whether the peach, the orange, or the apple is the "noblest fruit."

If we were to attempt so futile a conclusion as the identification of the "highest art" it is doubtful if any rational process of selection could result in the choice of music. Undoubtedly art in any form makes some appeal to the emotions, and for the sake of a rough distinction in qualities we may say that an aesthetic appeal is essentially an emotional appeal. But nearly all the arts contain as well varying degrees of intellectual appeal, and in this respect music is about the only art whose appeal is solely emotional.

"Highest" may reasonably be construed as meaning "noblest" or most important. Then in defining the "highest art" we have to determine at least roughly whether the intellect or the emotional faculty is of the greater consequence. We can only conclude that the omnipresence of either coupled with the total absence of the other constitutes a radical deformity, and that a person all intellect and no emotion is as abnormal as one who is wholly emotional and utterly lacking in intellect. At the same time it is apparent that of the two the abnormally intellectual person is preferable to the one who is wholly emotional. And it follows that the art that is vital in human progress must contain some degree of intellectual appeal, and that such arts are fundamentally superior to one which, like music, is wholly emotional.

Fortunately, we are not called upon to make these absolute distinctions, for in the natural dispensation the abnormal extremes are not taken into consideration. Music is indispensable and it is a noble art, but whether it ranks first, second or third in the relative importance of the arts is a point that is not absolute, but altogether dependent upon the individual viewpoint.

In any event, as a noble art or as the "highest" of all it is entitled to some reverence in treatment and should not be vulgarized or made cheaply common. With the ethical and practical values of music as urged by the metropolitan enthusiast we cannot altogether agree. He declares that "while a man is singing he cannot quarrel," and that "when you get a man to sing you have started him on the path of reform."

These are dubious statements. We would rather hear some men quarrel than sing, and while some men might be reformed by singing, the singing of some men has undoubtedly been responsible for starting other men on the downward path. "Singing" is a term of broad meaning, and nine-tenths of the singing that is done is painful rather than pretty. Perhaps children ought to be taught to sing, but in the first place it should be learned whether they are capable of singing. If music is a noble art everything possible should be done to discourage the wanton murderers of music.—Providence Journal.

EXPERT POINTS OUT HARM IN THE TANGO

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DANCING IS HEALTHFUL

Miss E. Marguerite Lindley Tells Women About Good in Present Fashions and Fads.

"Present-day fashions and fads are all right," said Miss E. Marguerite Lindley, the expert on physical economics, in a talk given at the Hotel McAlpin the other day, "if they are not carried to unreasonable extremes. Take dancing. It is carried to extremes now, but it will normalize itself in time. It is a very healthful exercise. Anything that is wholesome and pleasing to the mind is healthful. The great thing about dancing is the generalness with which it has been taken up. Not only the young people but the middle-aged and old people are mad about it.

"It is just what the older people, above all others, need. This craze will quiet down to rational social dancing which old and young will go into with heartiness, and heartiness is what the old need and the joy of the dance. It is good exercise if not carried to extreme, and the dances are not too strenuous or continued for too long a time. There should not be too much consecutive dancing. There are other than sentimental reasons for sitting out a dance.

"One great harm in the tango for women is the backward bend and the quick dip to the side. They may do great harm and are probably injurious to every woman. All exercise should be directed and while dancing is one of the most desirable exercises it may be one of the most injurious.

"Doctors are saying that the present slender figures of the women are bad and they are, where the women use wrong methods for making and keeping themselves thin. There is that ridiculous practice of standing twenty minutes after eating. There is no reason for it anatomically or physiologically. A number of years ago a woman at an afternoon tea wore a stunning black velvet suit which she did not wish to crush. Upon being urged to sit down she replied: 'No, I always stand twenty minutes after eating.'

"The word went out thereupon that Mrs. Blank owed her fine, slender figure to standing twenty minutes after eating, and people have been practicing it more or less ever since. The woman in the velvet suit considered that she had a right to sit or stand, as she pleased, without giving an excuse to any one, and the standing twenty minutes was a thought that had come into her head at random. I should say to the would-be slender woman: Eat, then sit down. Undoubtedly art in any form makes some appeal to the emotions, and for the sake of a rough distinction in qualities we may say that an aesthetic appeal is essentially an emotional appeal. But nearly all the arts contain as well varying degrees of intellectual appeal, and in this respect music is about the only art whose appeal is solely emotional.

"Highest" may reasonably be construed as meaning "noblest" or most important. Then in defining the "highest art" we have to determine at least roughly whether the intellect or the emotional faculty is of the greater consequence. We can only conclude that the omnipresence of either coupled with the total absence of the other constitutes a radical deformity, and that a person all intellect and no emotion is as abnormal as one who is wholly emotional and utterly lacking in intellect. At the same time it is apparent that of the two the abnormally intellectual person is preferable to the one who is wholly emotional. And it follows that the art that is vital in human progress must contain some degree of intellectual appeal, and that such arts are fundamentally superior to one which, like music, is wholly emotional.

Fortunately, we are not called upon to make these absolute distinctions, for in the natural dispensation the abnormal extremes are not taken into consideration. Music is indispensable and it is a noble art, but whether it ranks first, second or third in the relative importance of the arts is a point that is not absolute, but altogether dependent upon the individual viewpoint.

"Rolling on the floor to reduce flesh is another silly thing, only a little more ridiculous. It will do no good, and a very stout woman may induce apoplexy by sending the blood from other parts of her body to her head. Taking two or three baths a day for reducing the flesh is equally bad. It takes years to accumulate flesh; it is the excess of fuel matter stored away where the muscles are least used, and a woman expects to get rid of all this in three weeks. She should know that it comes through the blood, and she must get rid of it slowly in the same way.

"People say the women of the present generation are being toughened by going without warm clothing in cold weather. That is not true and they are going to feel it some time or other. Our girls are not pachydermis. Even the Eskimos have skin of the same human texture, and the people in the colder parts of Canada keep warm because they dress warmly. Especially the lower limbs should be kept warm. Those who can offer the most resistance, who have had plenty of sleep, and are well nourished and do not get over tired, are in least danger, but while they may not be affected by the exposure at one time they will feel the results indirectly at another.

"If the nerves of the lower limbs are affected by insufficient clothing the nerve centres are affected and any part of the body that has a tendency to weakness is liable to suffer. People cannot harden themselves in this way. They will feel the effect of the strain on the nervous system soon or later. They used to say in New England that they believed in toughening the children, they wouldn't coddle them in any way—let them take things as they came. The result of this was that they lost two children out of every five.

"Thin stockings and thin shoes are very bad things, worn on cold pavements, and particularly the shoes that have high heels. These heels change the leverage of the spine and injure the nerves in their exit from it. If these practices of the women of the present day do not injure them directly, they will have a weakening effect upon the coming generation. The low cut gowns so generally worn by women are objectionable for very many reasons."

No Use for Him.

Goodheart—I've got you down for a couple of tickets; we're getting up a raffle for a poor man of our neighborhood.

Joakley—None for me, thank you. I wouldn't know what to do with a poor man if I won him.—Christian Register.

"WHITE HORSES."

Some Remarkable Ones of Known and Obscure Origin in England.

If you stand on the breezy rock promontory of the Nothe Fort and look across the blue waters of Weymouth Bay, you see a huge white figure of a horse and its rider clearly cut in the chalk of the distant downs. As a work of art, it is, considering its size, a credit to its designer, who has preserved the true perspective effect while making his subject conform with the curves of the hill. Life and movement are suggested by the arched neck, flowing tail, and prancing legs of the horse, while the attitude of the rider is that of a man accustomed to being in the saddle. Among the quaint and curious figures that have been formed by the removal of turf from our chalk hills, it is, perhaps, the most lifelike, and it is to be regretted that its designer's name seems irretrievably to be lost. One story ascribes the work to a single private soldier; another to a party of engineers. The date is approximately fixed by the fact that the rider of the horse represents King George III., whose visits to Weymouth, commencing in 1789, were largely responsible for the town's becoming popular as a seaside holiday and health resort.

That the "White Horse" near Weymouth is comparatively modern there can be no doubt, and the same may be said of several other "White Horses" that exist, or existed until recently, at Marlborough, at Cherhill, Pewsey, Broad Hinton, and Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire, on Roundway Hill near Devizes, and on the Hambledon and Roulston Hills in Yorkshire. In the cases of nearly all of these incised figures there is evidence to prove that they were not in existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century. At Cherhill, Dr. Christopher Alison of Calne was responsible for the cutting of the figure, but there may have been an earlier one on the spot, for which the doctor prescribed a "scouring." The pupils of a private school at Marlborough, a farmer, a parish clerk, an innkeeper, a journeyman mason, and a Mr. Taylor of Kilkenny are credited with the carving of the other chalk-hill steeds referred to. Their work, however, appears to have been the outcome of a curious kind of artistic revival. They displayed their skill, and possibly exercised their muscles, in reproducing a crude form of pictorial representation which seems to have originated in very remote times.

In addition to these two modern "White Horses" there are two remarkable ones of obscure origin but unquestionable antiquity. The most famous of these is the White Horse at Uffington, in Berkshire, known to most people as the animal whose "monument" with its accompanying festivities, is so graphically described by the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays." This extraordinary figure is cut about two feet deep in the side of the hill bordering the Vale of the White Horse, about a mile from the well-known gromlech called Wayland Smith's Cave, and immediately below the ancient earthwork of Uffington Castle. As a representation of a horse it will not bear comparison with the Weymouth figure. Indeed, it has been suggested that it is not a horse at all, but a "life-size" portrait of the dragon slain by St. George! Its head, in front of the ears, resembles a duck's; it has a neck like a swan's, a tail like a lizard's, and there is a sharp projection just below the shoulder that is absent from an ordinary horse's anatomy. Two of its legs are detached from the body, and, on the whole, the creature is about as much like a horse as the average result of a blindfold child's attempt to draw one. It measures 365 feet from the nose to the end of the tail, 120 feet from the ear to the hoof, and occupies a space of nearly two acres. The generally accepted tradition as to its origin is embodied in the lines of an old Berkshire ballad relating that

A was made a long, long time ago,
Wi' a spod dale of labour and pains,
By Alfred the Great, when he spolled their conzate,
And scaddled they warshirds the Danes.

The occasion referred to on which the Danes were "scaddled," is understood to be the battle of Ashdown, fought in 871.

If the traditional story that the Anglo-Saxons carved the Uffington figure to celebrate their victory at Ashdown be a true one, this particular "horse" must be at least 1,000 years old. The earliest historical notice of it occurs in a deed pertaining to the Abbey of Abingdon, dating from about 1171. It was undoubtedly in existence at that time, and in recent years antiquaries have inclined to the opinion that even then over 1,000 years had elapsed since it was cut in the hillside. The evidence supporting this claim of remote antiquity is ably presented by Mr. W. Johnson, F. S. A., in his well-known work on "Folk-Memory." Briefly summarized, it is to the effect that there are stamped on many ancient British coins figures of just such ill-reasoned and dismembered horses; that similar prancing steeds are depicted on ornamented metal-work of the same Celtic period; and that the fact of the occupying of the Uffington horse being not merely a personal matter, but a law in which the inhabitants of the neighboring villages took part, reveals a community of interest of earlier than Saxon origin. The evidence supplied by the coins cannot fail to impress everyone who compares them with an accurate drawing of the Uffington horse, to say the least of it, is consistently preserved that the designers of the coins as well as the carvers of the horse considered it important that the animal's legs should be attached to its body.—London Standard.

EVERYBODY GETS SOME

Seems to Be No Way of Forever Evading Humble Pie.

"Among the diversions of school boys of an earlier day," said Dr. Oldrich, "was a game called mumble-the-peg, or, as the boys named it, 'mumbletty-peg.' This game rarely came to the cities, but flourished in the small towns and villages, where even the grown-up idlers often took part in it.

"The game, with two or more players, the more the merrier, seated on the sod with their legs crossed like Turks, was played with a pocketknife. The terms used in the game were as distinctive as those of golf and quite as incomprehensible to the uninitiated. The game began with tossing the knife from the palm of the hand, then from the back, next from the closed fist, after which came 'fingers,' 'shavepate,' 'thigh,' 'plow,' 'harrow' and other terms suggesting its bucolic origin.

"It was a game requiring a considerable amount of skill, and every lad who seated himself therein was quite as sure of his proficiency as he perhaps later came to vaunt himself in the more abstruse game of poker. The penalty for the unlucky player who lost the game was to get down on his hands and knees and draw the peg with his teeth from the mellow earth into which it had been driven by his fellows. When the peg was driven in with a firm hand, leaving scant space for the teeth, the pulling was by no means a neat and delicate function. With eyes, nose and lips in the mellow soil the unhappy victim was further outraged by the scoffs and jeers of his more fortunate comrades, until at last he rose in sputtering triumph with the white peg gleaming in the midst of a mass of mud. Ah, those happy days of untrammeled, unconventional, barbaric boyhood!

"It is later in life that the mumbletty-peg boy comes to know of a less desirable confection, one, it may be, with more mud in it. This is humble-pie, pride's Nemesis in pastry. What a sorry dessert to a joyful feast! It may not be on the menu card, but, like Banquo's ghost at the table of Macbeth, is quite as unwelcome and unexpected. It will be there. Yes, there it is, crusted with unwarted ambition, seasoned with the snubs that patient merit of the unworthy takes. Even he who modestly wends his way along the cool sequestered vale may hardly escape it.

"Years ago this city was the home of Dick Hollywood, the handiest man in the art of self-defense Indianapolis ever produced, a bantamweight, who had honestly earned the title of world's champion in his class. He was a gentlemanly, quiet person, with a wonderfully swift and effective punch. One evening he stood up before the Irish giant, six foot three—Dick was about a foot shorter—in a boxing match at Mozart, now Germania, Hall. The long-armed giant could not land on the agile and resourceful Dick, who thumped the big man to his heart's content, amid the wild plaudits of his house full of friends.

"It was a great triumph for 'Gentleman Dick,' as he was called, but, alas! a week or two later, when he visited the Tippecanoe county fair, a crowd of country yokels, with no regard for fair play, with no knowledge of and but the crudest fisticuffs, came on masse upon him. When he was picked up after the scrimmage he was bruised from head to heel, and it was weeks before he was able to get out among his friends. Perhaps this was not so much a out of humble-pie as it was a refutation of the old idea that the scientific boxer need have no fear of numbers.

"Among the great actors who visited this city in the olden time was Mr. Hackett, inimitable in his impersonation of the fat knight Falstaff. One Winter, after a successful engagement here at the Metropolitan Theatre, he went to Louisville, where he met with like success. But it seems that in Louisville he had quite unintentionally displeased a member of the stock, and on the last night of the engagement as Mr. Hackett passed out from the wings he rubbed against this envious one who had a brad awl in his hand. As he stood in soliloquy before the audience he heard a strange whistling somewhat like the sigh from a rattling buoy far away. As the noise continued the audience began to titter, the titter became stronger, and finally developed into uncontrollable laughter. Mr. Hackett looked down upon his paunch, a rubber contrivance, saw that it was hopelessly deflated, and then, breathing vengeance on his foe, made a rapid and ignominious disappearance.

"Some years ago when Capt. William H. Hart was auditor of Indiana it occurred to him to call before him the officers of a number of so-called fraternal organizations with life insurance as their chief feature. Among these was the Supreme Chief of an organization that has since been quite successful. The Chief was accompanied by his supreme officers and by his attorney, A. B. Anderson, now Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana.

"'How much do you and these other officers draw as salaries from the order?' was the query put by the auditor to the Chief.

"'My salary,' said the Chief, 'is $12,000 a year.'

"'Twelve thousand? Hum! And yours is a fraternal insurance company?'

"'Yes, you may call it so.'

"'Don't you know that insurance companies organized as fraternal orders are forbidden by law from being unduly remunerative to their officers? Twelve thousand dollars is an unreasonable salary. I shall cut it to three thousand a year.'

"'I'll not stand any such reduction. My salary is $12,000, and it shall so remain.'

"'Very well,' said Capt. Hart, 'I shall then have to put your order into the hands of a receiver.'

"A deathly pallor overspread the countenance of the Chief. He asked to be excused for a moment and withdrew from the room. When he returned he said: 'Captain, when you took $9,000 at one fell swoop off my salary it gave me much a jar that my truss slipped. I am ruptured, and I had to retire to put it in place again.'

"'Ah,' said Mr. Anderson, 'it should jar any man's truss out of place, I think, to have $9,000 of his salary taken away with such suddenness.'—Indianapolis News.

Thoroughly Base.

An old forger who has served five terms in various penitentiaries, and who is now refraining from fancy penmanship in order to enjoy an uninterrupted vacation for a week or twain, accords us the following epigram from the depth of his experience:

I never realized the complete baseness of my nature until one day I found myself unconsciously raising my own check!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pictorial Farming.

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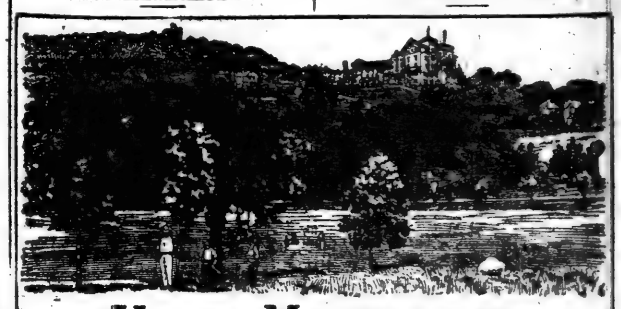

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No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Tennessee and Victoria Claflin.

"MANY READERS."—Will you kindly answer the following questions, which are prompted by a desire to be correct, and were involved in a dispute recently among a company of old and young folk?

1. Was Theodore Tilton ever editor of a paper published in the United States?

2. Did Tennie C. Clafin and her sister first become prominent through their writings and lectures, and subsequently open a broker's office in New York, and under what name?

3. Was Tennie C. Clafin among the first to publicly advocate the eugenic sex question in marriage, and were the ideas and principles she advanced relatively the same as those brought out and commented on lately in different papers?

4. What position did the two sisters attain after they moved to Europe, and did "society" receive them?

5. Did Tennie C. Clafin lecture or give any utterances that were published while on her late visit to this country?

1. Theodore Tilton was at one time employed by The New York Observer. From 1856 to 1870 he was connected editorially with The Independent. From 1871 to 1874 he edited The Golden Age, and from 1874 to 1876 The Brooklyn Union.

2. Tennessee Claflin (not Clafin) and her sister Victoria Claflin Woodhull (who later became Mrs. John Biddulph Martin) achieved their first considerable notoriety in January, 1870, by engaging in business as bankers and brokers in New York City. The firm name was Woodhull & Claflin. They had written and lectured before this time, but it was the establishment of the banking and brokerage firm that first brought them to the attention of the general public. After the establishment of their office they published The Woodhull & Claflin Weekly, a paper said to have had a circulation of 50,000 a week. This paper supported Mrs. Woodhull as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

3. Tennessee Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull, in their lectures and in Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly, discussed social questions, especially the relation of the sexes. They spoke and wrote in such a manner that they were charged by the Federal Government with circulating obscene literature, but the Government dismissed the suit for lack of evidence. Mrs. Woodhull (her sister, it seems, was less prominent as a propagandist) advocated certain changes in the relation of the sexes, and her opinion as to the rights of married women was similar to that of some of the modern "sex reformers." It cannot be said that she and her sister actually formulated the theories now upheld by the "Eugenists," but it is true that they were the first American women to advocate publicly many of the ideas current to-day among the advanced workers for "sex reform."

4. It is difficult to answer your question concerning the reception of the sisters in Europe, for practically no information as to their later life is available. Miss Belle Squire in her book, "The Woman Movement in America," (McClurg,) writes of them: "Though they escaped the legal punishment, they paid the penalty in full—in loss of wealth, social position, friends, and in calumny." It may be supposed that most of their friends in Europe were people in sympathy with radical ideas.

5. We know of no lectures or published writings by Tennessee Claflin during a recent visit to the United States.

Turner and Whistler.

J. R. MORRIS.—Is it true that both the great artists Turner and Whistler were Americans? Where and when were they born?

Whistler was an American, but Turner was English. Whistler was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1834, and Turner in London, England, in 1775.

Copyrighting a Puzzle.

H. L. FOSTER.—I have a combination of figures printed on a card, which forms a puzzle. Will you kindly advise me through Sunday's TIMES if this can be copyrighted and if so how shall I go about it to secure a copyright?

You should write to the Copyright Office, Washington, D. C., describing your device and asking for an application form.

The Hippodrome's Opening.

THOMAS COE.—Please tell me in what year, with what show, and under whose management the Hippodrome opened.

The Hippodrome opened on April 12, 1905, with "A Yankee Circus on Mars," under the management of Thompson & Dundy.

Millinery Dealers.

JEANETTE.—Will you kindly let me know the names of a few of the importers and wholesale dealers of millinery in New York City?

You will find this information in the pages of the Classified Telephone Directory, published by Reuben H. Donnelly.

New York Telephone Company.

A. L. OPPER.—Will you kindly tell me the names of the President and Vice President of the New York Telephone Company?

The President of the New York Telephone Company is U. M. Bethell. The Vice Presidents are Ford Huntington and F. H. Bethell.

United States Government Bonds.

REBA HARRIS.—Kindly tell me how to buy United States Government bonds, what interest they pay, what expense, if any, it is to get them, and all information concerning them.

You can buy United States Government bonds at the National City Bank or of any New York Stock Exchange firm.

The rate of interest and the cost varies with the sort of bond. Registered bonds paying 2 per cent., maturing in 1930, sell at $980, coupon bonds of that issue sell at $987.50. There are also bonds paying 3 per cent., maturing in 1918; 4 per cent. bonds, maturing in 1925, and Panama bonds, maturing in 1936, and paying 2 per cent. You can get full information concerning these and other issues of United States Government bonds from the firm of which you make your purchase.

Mining Education.

PROSPECTOR.—Will you please answer in your Questions and Answers column the question, What should a prospector for minerals know; at least, what should he study?

The School of Mines of Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York City, will send you on request its prospectus and catalogue, and from them you can find out what books are there used in preparing students for this work.

St. Luke's Hospital.

A. OHLSEN.—To settle an argument, would you kindly give me a short outline of the early history of St. Luke's Hospital and the circumstances connected with the founding of the same, the name of the founder, and the year of foundation.

St. Luke's Hospital was founded in 1850 by the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg. He was a Protestant Episcopalian clergyman, and the hospital has always remained under the control of that denomination. The President, G. M. Miller of 80 Broadway, or the Superintendent, G. F. Glover, who may be addressed at the hospital, will give any further details of its history that you may wish to learn.

Schools of Photo-Engraving.

T. SILVERSTEIN.—I would like to learn the trade of photo-engraving. I have a little knowledge in this line of work, such as wet plate, zinc etcher, &c.; now I would like to learn the half-tone process from "a first-class man who is in this line of business." Can you recommend me to such a man or a school where I can obtain a thorough knowledge?

We know of no schools of photo-engraving in New York City, but we believe that a course in photo-engraving is given at Columbia University, and we suggest that you write for information to the Secretary of that institution or call to see him at the Columbia University Library, 116th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

Women's Exchange.

L. W.—Please give me the name of the philanthropic organization which disposes of the handiwork of women and girls.

The Women's Exchange, 334 Madison Avenue, New York City, is probably the organization for which you are seeking. We suggest that you write to its manager, and if this does not answer your purposes, that you write to the Young Women's Christian Association, 14 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

Prison Record.

D. W. W.—Will you kindly inform me through your Sunday Query Column where I can obtain information as to any one having served a prison term, and for what cause?

If you think that the term was served in New York State, write to the Superintendent of Prisons, Albany, N. Y.

Bookkeepers' Societies.

R. F. FERRIS.—Will one of your readers kindly advise if there is a place in this city where bookkeepers meet to discuss their profession?

The editor of The Bookkeeper, Detroit, Mich., may be able to supply this information, and we suggest that you write to him.

Golf Clubs.

O. C. P.—Would you kindly publish in your columns a list of golf clubs easily accessible from Harlem, whose membership fees are low enough to permit a man of limited means to join. As to the location of any municipal grounds which can be conveniently reached.

There are public golf links in Forest Park, on Myrtle, Jamaica, and Woodhaven Avenues. There are several clubs within an hour's ride of Harlem, but their dues can be learned only on application to their secretaries. If you write to John Reid, Jr., Secretary of the United States Golf Association, 70 East Forty-fifth Street, he will tell you what golf clubs are nearest your residence and what their dues are.

Pronunciation of Tango.

W. M. RIEKE.—Please give me the correct pronunciation of tango, the new dance. If other than the correct is used please let me know.

The accepted pronunciation of the word is tăn-go, the syllables being pronounced like the words "tan" and "go."

The Bronte Society.

M. A.—Kindly tell me how to become a member of the Bronte Society.

We have been unable to find any record of the existence of such a society in the United States.

Except Us.

M. F.—Kindly let me know which is correct: "Every one looked at him except us," or "Every one looked at him, except we." Also state the rule for the correct construction.

"Except us" is correct. "Except" governs the objective case.

This High Grade Refrigerator 13.75

Lined with seamless porcelain. Well built, and a big value.

GREAT SPRING STOCKS OF

STANDARD FURNITURE

CASH OR LONG CREDIT. We Give and Redeem "Surety Coupons."

McEnery's

Brooklyn's Most Reliable Furniture and Carpet House.

86-88-90 Myrtle Ave. Cor. Lawrence St.

Open Saturdays Until 7 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street

$5 Chiffon Waists at $1.50

FINE all silk chiffon over silk mousseline foundations, in pretty delicate colors of the spring; flesh, cream, turquoise, ciel, tango, apricot, peach, coral, rose, etc. French Blouse models, copying $5 waists. Loosely draped, deep V necks, finished with frills of the chiffon, and with a high set band collar of black velvet.

$4 to $6 Silk and Chiffon Waists, $2.98

New Wash Silk Waists, pretty stripe patterns. Tailored models with the new organdie collars and cuffs. Also black Japanese Silk Waists, extra quality, with tucked front, new rolling collar and tie; drop shoulder and long sleeve.

A thousand and more Waists of crepe de chine, all of them reproducing high-priced models, and in all the most fashionable colors of the spring; white, black and the high colors included. Some of them hemstitched, some of them trimmed with cords, some color-touched or trimmed with lace.

Second Floor.

$2 Chiffon Taffeta Silks for $1.50

Black and Colors—36 Inches Wide

JUDGE THESE TAFFETAS by the best you have seen at two dollars a yard. They are a splendid weave and serviceable.

We secured a quantity from a leading mill at a full fourth under the customary selling price.

The range of shades includes all of the season's best, as well as ivory and black.

Main Floor, Bond St.

Sale of French Valenciennes Laces

19c. to 49c. a Dozen Yards, Instead of 29c. to $1.49

PRETTIER VAL. LACES of finer quality cannot be found for such little prices.

There are some four thousand dozen pieces, all new and imported for this season.

In pretty round meshes for general summer trimming purposes; Edges and Insertions to match in most cases, from ½ to 2½ inches wide; 19c. to 49c. a dozen yards.

29c. to $1.69 Shadow Laces, 10c. to 69c.

Exceptionally attractive designs in widths from 4 to 27 inches, and containing an exceedingly fine assortment of the popular 10 to 14-inch widths.

Main Floor.

Special Values in Millinery

Untrimmed Hats, Special, 69c., 98c., $1.25 and to $10.50

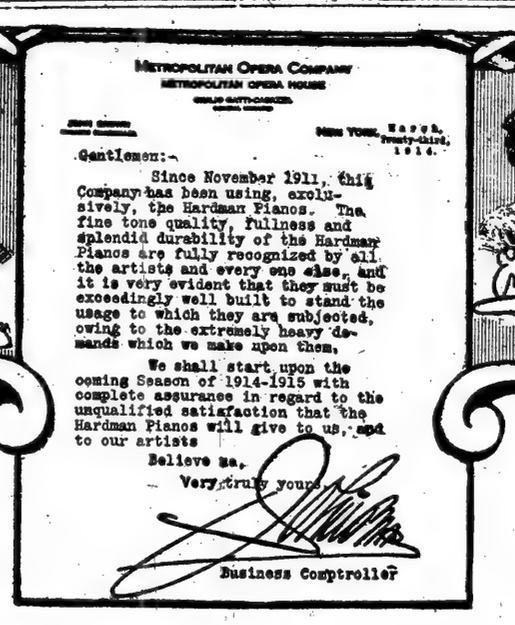
All the newest shapes, the Maria Guy sailors, the Georgette plateau and bandeau shapes, the Reboux sailor and turban, small toques, the Mary and Annie high side flare, the Evelyn Varon envelope and helmet shapes.

At 69c. and $1.50, of hemp braids in black and the new colors. At the higher prices of Belgian split braids, Milan, lizere, leghorn, fancy braids of various kinds. A large assortment of the new colors, blues, green, beetroot, etc. Special value at every price.

$3.50 to $7.50 Trimmed Hats, $1.75 to $5

A gather-up from our own stocks, some of certain good makers, many that were at higher prices, others specially priced for this Sale. Charming copies of high-priced Hats and original designs reflecting Paris ideas. Well made Hats that will stand the strain of hard service and look fashionable to the last of their wear.

Second Floor, Elm Place.



METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

New York, March twenty-third, 1914.

Gentlemen:-

Since November 1911, this Company has been using, exclusively, the Hardman Pianos. The fine tone quality, fullness and splendid durability of the Hardman Pianos are fully recognized by all the artists and every one else, and it is very evident that they must be exceedingly well built to stand the usage to which they are subjected, owing to the extremely heavy demands which we make upon them.

We shall start upon the coming Season of 1914-1915 with complete assurance in regard to the unqualified satisfaction that the Hardman Pianos will give to us, and to our artists

Believe us,

Very truly yours,

Business Comptroller

To-morrow, Monday, morning,
There will be placed on Sale,
at Very Substantial Reductions,
a Rare and Distinguished
Group of

HARDMAN
PIANOS & AUTOTONES (The Perfect Player-Piano)

Selected by the Great Metropolitan Opera Singers for Their Personal Use During the Past Season, and Most of These Instruments Have Been

Autographed by the Grand Opera Singers
Who Personally Used Them During the Winter

THIS exceptional opportunity comes to just a few people, once a year, at the close of the Grand Opera Season, when we take back to our Warerooms the instruments used in the Metropolitan Opera House, and the many others used in the apartments of the artists, told about in the letter from the METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY shown at the top of this page. Many of these instruments have been autographed by the artists using them.

To own a perfect Hardman Piano, or Autotone, PERSONALLY SELECTED for his or her OWN USE by one of the GREATEST SINGERS THE WORLD HAS KNOWN—to have this great artist WRITE HIS OR HER OWN NAME on YOUR Instrument, as a life-long SOUVENIR, should ADD greatly to its value.

Yet these practically new HARDMAN Pianos and Autotones—after being used only a few months—are to be

Sold At
REDUCTIONS OF
$75 to $250

—and the Artist's Autograph Costs You Nothing At All.

Every Instrument fully guaranteed.

The Piano or Autotone may be purchased now, and we will hold it for delivery to you next Fall.

Liberal allowance for your old piano taken in exchange.

Very Easy Terms of Payment will be arranged.

Sale will continue through the week, until all are sold—but COME EARLY TO-MORROW for best selection.

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HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY
Founded 1842
HARDMAN HOUSE:
Brooklyn Store: 524 Fulton St.
433 Fifth Avenue (at 38th and 39th Sts.), New York
Brooklyn Store: 524 Fulton St.

The New York Times.

OFFICIAL MAP OF DUAL SUBWAY SHOWING LINES AND STATIONS

FOR two and a half years work has been in progress on the new subway systems, and in all parts of the city may be seen the boarded roadways and the platforms at the street corners which tell of the work that is going on underground.

To the real estate man, however, the question of the rate of progress is of great interest, and it is important to know the date at which the new systems are likely to be in condition for operation. At the present moment no one can answer this question definitely, but it is already known that it will be practically impossible for the new system to be in operation by Jan. 1, 1917, the day mentioned in the dual system contracts.

As far as the Interborough system is concerned, the most important portions of the new work are those which were designed to complete the subway "H" in Manhattan. With the present line running along the west side from Van Cortlandt Park at 242d Street to Times Square, and along the east side from Grand Central station to the Battery, it was proposed to build on the west side from the Battery under Seventh Avenue to Times Square to complete the west side line, and from the Grand Central station north under Lexington Avenue to finish the east side line.

Even before the dual system contracts had been signed, the Public Service Commission had let the construction contracts for most of the new Lexington Avenue line. It was reckoned that whatever plan of operation was adopted in the end, and even if the city reverted to the discarded triborough line of its own, it would be necessary to build from a little north of the Harlem River to near the Grand Central station, and it might be as well to start construction at once.

So contracts were let from 157th Street and River Avenue at the beginning of the Jerome Avenue branch down Lexington Avenue to Fifty-third Street, and while negotiations with the Interborough were still proceeding the work was going merrily forward. The result is that there are isolated sections in this section of the city for which the work is about 85 per cent. completed, and the new subway structure will be ready to receive the rails in a few months.

But this, if gratifying to the Commission, will not be of much good to the general public. Not until the new Lexington Avenue subway is hitched up with the old Park Avenue line can the work on which the city has spent so many million dollars be put to any practical use. This has been delayed by a difference of opinion in the Commission as to the exact point at which the connection should be made. The ghost of the old triborough idea haunted some of the Commissioners, and they could not help desiring to carry the new line as far south in Lexington Avenue as possible, and at least to Fortieth Street.

Some of the property owners in this section of Lexington Avenue and Park Avenue were moreover very anxious that the new subway should come down to Thirty-fourth Street, and the city authorities who thought more of the expense than the comparative operating efficiency of the rival routes, were doubtful whether there was any sufficient reason for going to the expense of purchasing the easement under the Grand Union Hotel.

In the end, however, the wishes of the Interborough and the Commission's own engineers prevailed, and it was decided to buy the hotel outright and to adopt the so-called "diagonal connection" running from Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue to Forty-first Street and Park Avenue. But when the decision was at length reached, there still remained the necessity of completing the plans, and this is likely to take two or three months yet.

It may be possible to begin this section in the fall, but considering its extreme difficulty, on account of the treacherous nature of the rock at the north end of Park Avenue and the necessity of hollowing out a regular honeycomb of tunnels near the Grand Central station, it will be impossible to hurry it unduly. It will take at least three years to complete, and the engineers will consider themselves fortunate if the old and new east side lines are hitched up before the end of 1917.

On the west side of Manhattan practically all the Seventh Avenue line is already under contract, although none of the sections is far advanced. Here the connection between the old and new lines comes at Times Square, and this involves a piece of engineering of even greater complexity than at the Grand Central. It means that without interrupting the present operation of the trains, which during the evening rush hours are running on the uptown express tracks alone at a headway of one minute and forty-eight seconds, it will be necessary to alter the position of every column upholding the present roadway in the neighborhood of the Times Building.

This has resulted in the Commission finding itself confronted with an unexpected difficulty, which has already caused some weeks' delay in getting going the work in Times Square. The Interborough Directors are very anxious that this highly delicate piece of engineering should be performed under their immediate supervision through the Interborough's subsidiary, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, but, unfortunately, when the task of making this connection was put up to public bidding two other contracting concerns, both of the highest reputation, underbid the Interborough.

However, in the peculiar case of making the connection between the old and new subways at Times Square, the Interborough has put forward a special plea for a departure from the Commission's accepted practice of always awarding a construction contract to the lowest bidder. It has asked it to remember that no contractor can possibly give it a money guarantee which can be sufficient for the risk which it undertakes, and that considering the frequency with which trains are operated under Times Square and the enormous difficulty of entirely making over the tracks they run over, the work should be put in the hands of the one company on whom the responsibility for the safety of the traveling public must rest.

The Commission has admitted the justice of the plea, and on Friday called for new bids, so as to give the Interborough another chance.

There is the less hurry about this because there will be little use in having the Times Square connection complete before the Grand Central junction is also finished, as both the new east and west side lines must be in operation before any increase in the number of trains now run at the rush hours can be made. So if the Times Square connection can be made by the time that the old and new lines on the east side are joined at the Grand Central, the Commission will have achieved all that it can hope to do.

One important line of the Interborough has been delayed by a second unexpected complication. To those who have studied the new Interborough plan it will have appeared that one of its most important routes is going to be the spur which it will throw out from its west side line at Park Place under the Post Office Building to Beekman Street, and thence down William Street to Old Slip, where it will connect with Brooklyn by the Clark Street tunnel.

Were it not for this line, passengers from the upper west side would find themselves landed in the lower part of Manhattan as far west as West Broadway or Greenwich Street. To reach the City Hall or the financial district would have meant either transferring to the shuttle crosstown train at Times Square, or a considerable walk on alighting.

The Park Place trains, however, will bring passengers from uptown as near the City Hall as the present Brooklyn Bridge station, and will land them at the very doors of the National City Bank in Wall Street and quite as near to the Stock Exchange as the Wall Street station of to-day. It is, in fact, likely to be one of the most popular and useful lines of the new system.

However, the Federal authorities, through Secretary William G. McAdoo of the Treasury, himself a subway builder, has up to the present refused to grant the city an easement under the present Post Office building. It has raised questions as to the extent of the right of way which the city has asked should be given to it, although the Post Office building was granted to the Federal authorities for a mere fraction of the real value of the site and under pledge that it should not be used for any but post office purposes.

Secretary McAdoo has asked that he shall be permitted by the city to appoint legal and engineering experts to pass on the subway plans before he accepts them and that the city shall pay the Government the cost of this expert advice. So far the Commission has not seen fit to fall in with this suggestion, and until either the Secretary or the Commissioners give way the work on this important section is at a standstill.

Another point which those who are anxious to see the new subways in operation should watch is the short space near the Battery, where the two main tubes are to be built under the East River. From Whitehall Street to Montague Street will run the Brooklyn Rapid Transit tube; from Old Slip to Clark Street the Interborough tunnel.

It is important to get the work on the tubes started as soon as possible, because they involve work which it is impossible to hasten. Only a certain number of men can be set to work in a caisson under the river at one time, however necessary it may be to hasten the job, and they can only work at a certain pace. Fortunately, the Commission has been able to overcome the greatest difficulty in regard to the tunnels. That consisted in acquiring piers which the contractors might use. Through the co-operation of the Dock and Bridge Departments these have now been found, and the job of boring under the river is likely to be under way in two places before the end of the Summer.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been unfortunate with regard to its Broadway line in that both at Times Square and at Thirty-fourth Street it met with a good deal of opposition as regards its plans. At the latter point the discussion turned merely as to the points of entrance to the new subway and the level at which it was to run. These have been settled satisfactorily, and the Public Service Commission will soon let the contract for the section as high as Thirty-fifth Street. It will then have the entire Broadway subway from South Street to the centre of the city under way, and it will also, in a short time, let the section under Canal Street, between Broadway and the Manhattan Bridge, which is as important as it is difficult.

If it had not been for the attitude taken by the Commission with regard to Times Square, this work would have been still further advanced. By a miscalculation of the real needs of the neighborhood, and by failing to grasp the great value to the city at large of the construction of a great traffic exchange at the junction of Broadway and Forty-second Street, the Commission determined to give Times Square only a local station.

From local associations, from property owners, from traffic and engineering experts a great volume of protest went up, while on the other side few voices were raised in favor of the plan suggested by the Commission. The fight, however, was long, and it took much persuasion to induce the Commission to modify its plans.

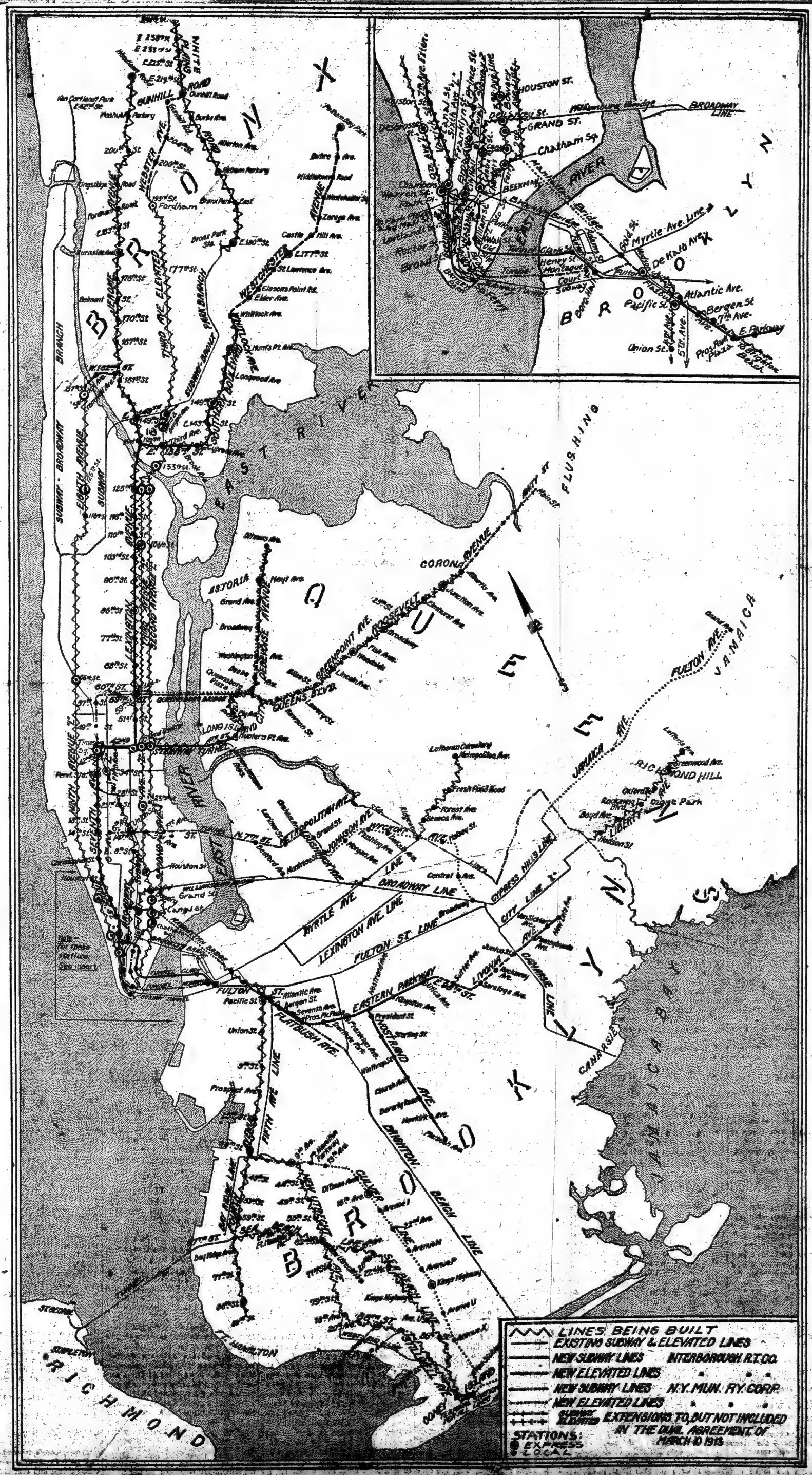
This has resulted in much delay in the letting of the contracts for this section of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line, and it is likely to be two or three months yet before the plans are ready to be advertised. Moreover, with the change of the express station from Forty-eighth Street, as at first provided, to Forty-second Street, there has of necessity followed an alteration in the plans for the stretch of Seventh Avenue from Times Square to Fifty-ninth Street under which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will run before it turns east toward Queens. However, it is to be expected that construction on this portion of the route will also begin before the end of the year.

Another region in which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's plans have been delayed by modifications is the Eastern District of Brooklyn. There has always been a difficulty about this section because of the fact that the streets do not run in such directions as would fit in conveniently with a subway. Then the property owners have strenuously objected to the construction of an elevated line past their houses, and have asked again and again for a subway, which the city has no money at present to build.

So the consent of property owners has been withheld and, to add to the complications, the engineers have raised difficulties about the character of the bed of the river off the eastern end of Fourteenth Street, where it was proposed to construct a tunnel. Nothing has yet been decided, but it is not improbable that the line of the tunnel will be shifted so as to land in the Eastern District somewhat to the north, and an entirely new route through the streets will be devised.

The Fourth Avenue subway is now structurally complete to Forty-third Street, but has not yet been equipped for operation. The Commission has made this part of the work a separate contract, and has itself gone into the market to purchase the necessary supplies by public bidding. Delays, unavoidable as far as the Commission is concerned, have occurred in obtaining some of the essential materials, and it is not yet known how soon trains will actually be running over the Manhattan Bridge from the Loop subway to the Fourth Avenue line.

It is, however, hoped that operation will be possible for some portion of this line before the end of the year, but the connection with the Coney Island lines, which is looked forward to as affording so great a relief to the crowds of excursionists in Summer, will certainly not be ready for the approaching holiday season.



FEATURES OF THE LOCAL REAL ESTATE MARKET

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Builder Buys Fourth Avenue Corner, at 28th Street, for Improvement.

UPTOWN APARTMENT DEAL

Vincent Astor Rounds Out His Bronx Holdings—Lenox Hill Residence Sale.

Fourth Avenue furnished the biggest deal yesterday that has been closed there for several weeks, and it will result at once in a big mercantile building improvement. The property sold is the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, being 404 to 410 Fourth Avenue and 47 East Twenty-eighth Street, fronting 95 feet on the avenue and 75 feet on the street.

This choice corner, which is directly at a Subway station, has been sold by Samuel K. Jacobs, who bought it a year ago from the Edgar estate, to Robert P. Zobel. The buyer is having plans prepared for a twelve-story building. Nelson & Lee were the brokers.

Apartment Block Front Sale.

The two six-story apartment houses known as the Dawson and the Morrison, covering the block front on the east side of Audubon Avenue, between 172d and 173d Streets, have been sold by Brown Brothers to Louis Stein and W. J. Rich of the Rich Development Company. The southerly one occupies a plot 94.6 by 95 and the northerly house 100 by 95. The property was held at $395,000. New Jersey property was given in part payment.

Lenox Hill Dwelling Sale.

The five-story American basement residence at 26 East Seventy-sixth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, has been sold by Mrs. Andrew McKinney. The lot is 19 by 102.2 feet. The J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company negotiated the sale. The holding price was $75,000.

Vincent Astor in Bronx Trade.

Vincent Astor has just acquired in the Bronx from the Hunt Land Corporation the block front on the east side of Cruger Avenue, as on the city map, between Bear Swamp Road and Brady Avenue. In exchange Mr. Astor gave eighteen lots on the west side of Holland Avenue, as laid out on the map, running north from Brady Avenue 450 feet, together with the interior lots abutting the property of the Hunt Land Corporation fronting on Cruger Avenue in the same block. The exchange eliminates the irregular boundaries between these properties.

Pease & Elliman acted as the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Borough.

The five-story flat at 1,015 East 150th Street, near the Southern Boulevard, on lot 40 by 100 feet, has been purchased by the Benenson Realty Company from the James F. Meehan Company. The Benenson Company gave in part payment eight lots in the Unionport section.

Alfred Freund has sold 1,984 and 1,986 Anthony Avenue, two two-story dwellings, on plot 50 by 154.8, between 178th and 179th Streets.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have resold for John J. Tully 1,460 and 1,462 Wilkins Avenue, two five-story new law houses, each on plot 87.6 by 100 feet. This completes the resale of eleven houses of a group of sixteen purchased recently by the selling company from the Fleischman Realty Company.

The Fulton Leasing Company has sold for Carl Ernst, 1,382 Stebbins Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling on plot 25 by 103, to Benjamin Mandolowitz and resold the same to Nathan Sacks.

Developers Buy L. I. Acreage

George V. McNally has sold for Charles M. Rosenthal a tract of 44½ acres at Mineola to the William B. McLain Realty Company, which has been one of the prominent developers of New Jersey acreage, and this is its first venture into Long Island. Charles M. Rosenthal, a few days ago, took the tract in exchange from the Mechanicsville Associates for the ten-story apartment at the southeast corner of 148th Street and Broadway, known as the Picken Court.

Dwellings Leased.

W. F. Whitehouse has rented the five-story American basement house at 125 East Seventy-third Street for a term of years. The dwelling was completed three years ago by Charles Brendon. It has never been occupied.

Realty Notes.

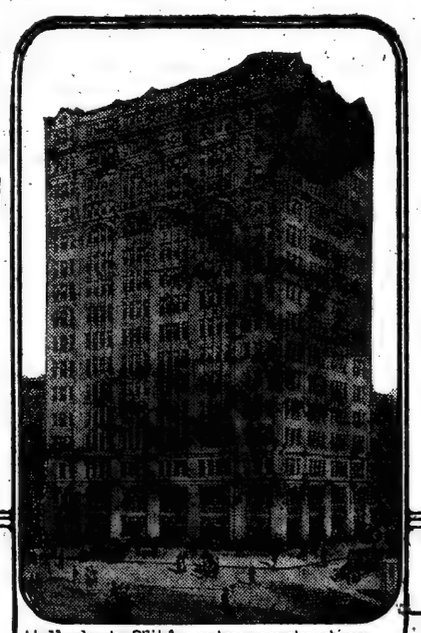
Mortenson & Co. have been commissioned to design the new plant for the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, to occupy the plot on Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets and the East River. The plant will replace the one on Park Avenue, under contract of sale to St. Bartholomew's Church.

Thomas Robins, Anna D. Atterbury, and W. P. Robins are the buyers of the Carlton, 157 East Eighty-first Street, giving in exchange 44 and 46 East Twenty-fifth Street, to John M. Slattery.

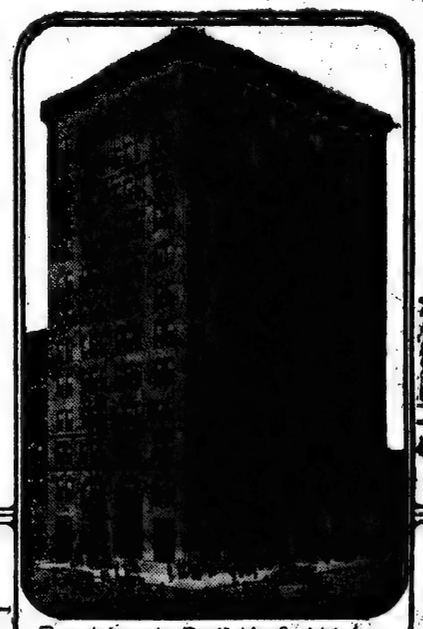
The Lawyers Mortgage Company has placed a loan of $24,000 on 117 Warren Street, $13,500 on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and 111th Street, $16,000 on 336 East Sixth Street, $33,000 on 550 and 552 West 146th Street, and in the Bronx, $19,000 on a plot 100 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Hunt's Point Avenue and Gilbert Place.

TEARING DOWN OLD BUILDINGS IN FIVE POINTS SECTION TO PREPARE FOR NEW COURT HOUSE AND CIVIC CENTRE

Big Improvements Above Municipal Building Will Speedily Transform Great Area East of Broadway Into Important Commercial District—Forecast of Future Shown in Mercantile Growth of Lafayette Street from Worth to Grand Streets—Important Removals to the Locality.

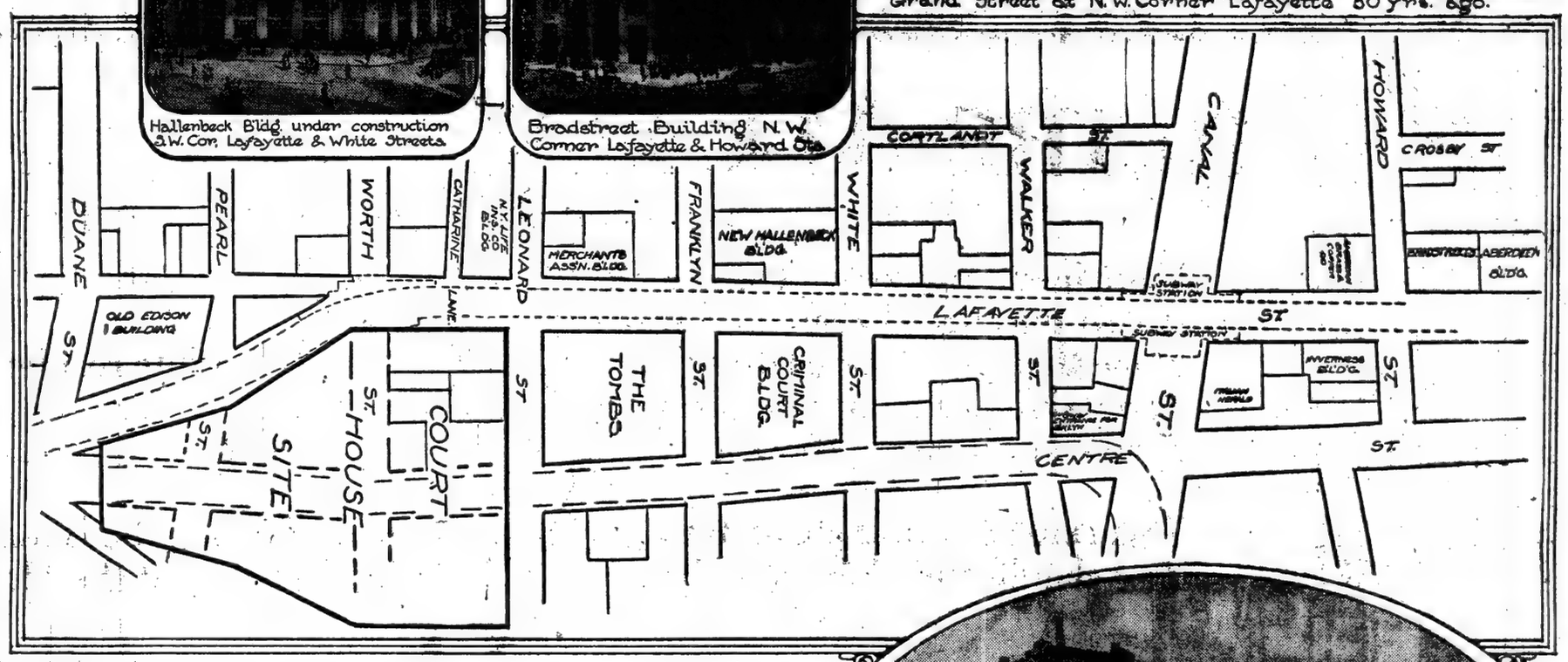


Hallenbeck Bldg. under construction S.W. Cor. Lafayette & White Streets.



Bradstreet Building N.W. Corner Lafayette & Howard Sts.

Grand Street at N.W. Corner Lafayette 50 yrs. ago.



Demolition work in Court House centre. Centre street, East side between Worth & Leonard street.

A SCENE of demolition such as is seldom witnessed in New York City, has attracted a number of curious spectators during the last few days to the blocks just above the Municipal Building. The greatest evidences of destruction at present are in the block on the east side of Centre Street, between Worth and Leonard Streets. The Centre Street frontage was entirely leveled to the ground last week, and on the north side of Worth Street, near Baxter Street, the only remnant left of the famous Five Points House of Industry was a portion of the doorway. The famous Clipper Building, on the southwest corner of Centre and Leonard Streets, was one of the structures torn down.

This block, with several others, forms a part of the new Court House site, upon which the circular Court House designed by the architect, Guy Lowell, will be erected. Final approval of the design was made a few days ago by the Supreme Court Justices. The site selected for the Court House includes the greater part of six blocks, between Lafayette Street on the west, Park and Baxter Streets on the east, Leonard Street on the north, and Duane Street on the south. The southerly end of the site overlooks the square to the north of the Municipal Building.

Although it will be some time before the structural work begins the fact that the tearing down of the old houses is well under way shows that the intention of the officials is evidently to push this public work as rapidly as possible. A delay, however, may ensue, due to the sentiment that the site should be moved a little to the eastward, thereby escaping the worst part of the old collect pond site for the Court House foundations. If such a change is made it would make Centre Street the western boundary and Columbus or Mulberry Bend Park opposite the eastern boundary. Some of this land has been tentatively suggested as necessary for the proper artistic setting of a fine civic centre. Over $6,000,000 has already been expended by the city in acquiring property.

If a change is made the city could sell the property fronting on Lafayette Street and as this is more valuable for commercial uses than the land to the east of Baxter and Park Streets, the acquirement of additional land would probably add little or nothing to the sum already spent.

"The future of this new civic centre is particularly promising, not only by reason of the construction of the County Court House, with a certainty of other public buildings near by, but also on account of its close proximity to the East River bridges, particularly the Manhattan Bridge and the Williamsburg Bridge," said Charles F. Noyes last week. "It is contemplated that new approaches are to be laid out for these bridges and there will probably be no more convenient point on Manhattan Island than this section east of Broadway and close to Canal Street.

"The accessibility of the neighborhood is well known from the fact that Canal Street is the only street on Manhattan where all four subways present and proposed will have stations. These subways run parallel with each other at this street and three of them, the Centre Street, Lafayette Street and the Broadway subway, are to be connected by an arcade."

The acquirement of so large a plot by the city has naturally led to many removals and the entire neighborhood is destined to witness a radical commercial improvement in the near future. The biggest operation now under way, due directly to the coming municipal changes, is the sixteen-story Hallenbeck-Hungerford building now under construction on the southwest corner of Lafayette and White Streets with a frontage on Franklin Street adjoining the northwest corner of that thoroughfare and Lafayette Street.

"In a dull real estate market this new civic centre has been conspicuous by reason of the amount of new building construction and the rapidity with which the new buildings in this neighborhood have rented," explained Mr. Noyes, who has been actively identified in many of the large operations there.

"About five or eight years ago, after the effects of the widening of Lafayette Street had been felt, a number of prominent firms sought sites along Lafayette and Centre Streets in the vicinity of Canal Street and new fireproof buildings were then erected for the Russell & Erwin Co., the Colwell Lead Company, the Italian Herald, the C. & M. Envelope Company, &c. Sargent & Co. also purchased their present building at Leonard and Centre Streets and the John Simmons Company added to their real estate holdings from time to time. Sargent & Co. now own practically the entire block on Centre Street from Leonard to Franklin Streets.

"This activity quickly brought other prominent firms in the district, including F. & F. Corbin, Wiebush & Hilger, Stanley Rule and Level Company, and Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, besides many paper concerns, such as Bassett & Sutphin and the Whiting Paper Company. New store and loft buildings were erected, and all were quickly tenanted. Samuel H. Stone and his associates constructed the Merchants' Association building on Lafayette Street, between Leonard and Franklin Streets, and about two years ago completed the improvement of the entire westerly block on Centre Street, from Walker to White Streets, leasing to the Health Department the three-story building at the Walker Street end of the plot.

"Up to this time practically all of the construction had been south of Canal Street, but after the American Brass and Copper Company constructed its eleven-story building at the corner of Howard and Lafayette Streets there was a demand for property close to Canal Street, but north of that thoroughfare. This led J. Archibald Murray to purchase for clients plots at the southeast corner of Lafayette and Howard Streets and a large plot of 25,000 square feet at the northwest corner of Lafayette and Howard Streets.

"On the former plot the eleven-story Inverness building was constructed about two years ago and quickly tenanted. Mr. Murray sold a portion of the plot on the northwest corner of Lafayette and Howard Streets, about 11,000 square feet in area, to Bradstreets, and upon this site a twelve-story loft costing $850,000 has just been erected. The building has been entirely rented and among the tenants are the Post Office on the ground and second floors, the New York Life Insurance Company (printing, publishing and supply department), which has two floors; the Frank Shepard Company, and the Industrial Press.

"The twelve-story Aberdeen Building is also a 1914 structure, being on the plot adjoining Bradstreets, 100 by 95 in area. It is 70 per cent. rented to printing and publishing firms.

"In addition to a number of small buildings being erected in the neighborhood, there is now in course of construction on the west side of Lafayette Street, from Franklin to White Streets, the sixteen-story Hallenbeck-Hungerford building, covering a plot of 20,000 square feet, with frontages of 120 feet on Lafayette Street, 75 feet on Franklin Street, and 106 feet on White Street. It is being erected by Harry C. Hallenbeck and the Hungerford Brass and Copper Company from plans by William E. Austin. The ground and building represent an investment of $2,000,000, and it will be the finest manufacturing building down town. The carrying capacity is 300 pounds to the square foot, and the building is equipped with fast contraction elevators, mail chutes, lowerators, ventilating system, &c. It will be the home of the Hungerford Brass and Copper Company and the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, and there will be about ten floors offered for rental.

"The rentals of the buildings erected in the neighborhood are from 50 to 60 per cent. per square foot with modern service, including elevator, low power rates and steam heat."

From the experience gained in selling and renting many of the properties in the Canal Street section, and after the quick renting of the Bradstreet building, which was in charge of the Noyes Company, and also the quick renting of the Inverness and Aberdeen buildings and from the many inquiries for the Hallenbeck-Hungerford building, Mr. Noyes says that he is confident that the district will continue to grow in strength, and he predicts that there is no better place on Manhattan Island to make wise real estate investments than in the new Civic Centre district near Canal Street and east of Broadway.

THE INDEX OF REAL ESTATE PROSPERITY.

By BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

Real estate development means general city development. All of the people who take pride in handsome buildings and the magnificent improvements for which New York is noted ought to realize that those things are the index of real estate prosperity—that they are primarily a real estate manifestation and that whatever the citizens as a body can do to help real estate and to favor the taxpayers helps also towards increasing the mass of such grand city improvements.

Real estate owners and the real estate fraternity in general have been depressed during the past year or more and the market has reflected their feelings. Improvements on a large scale have stopped in many sections and the taxpayers have been forced as a matter of self protection to oppose both public and private improvements which otherwise might have been advocated and welcomed as a means of enhancing the city.

Much of this depression has been caused by political agitation which has had the result of intimidating general business in financial, industrial and commercial lines. The great demand for the use of real estate comes primarily from such business interests and it is largely their surplus money which goes into real estate improvements through the form of loans.

With such dominant business interests intimidated and retiring from widespread undertakings, the demand for realty has grown less, the returns from realty ownership and operation have shrunk accordingly and here is one important source of the depression which has tended to stop both public and private improvements, thus halting the free development of the city for the benefit of all citizens, the poor even more than the rich.

An intelligent study of this situation reveals how much real estate and the welfare of the masses of people depend upon general business prosperity. And from all quarters of the business and financial world the opinion is crystallizing now into a conviction that the one immediate, all-important expedient for the current sickness in the general business situation is the proposed slight advance in freight rates for the Eastern railroads.

When you strangle the veins and arteries, you starve and poison the body, and it is so with the railroads—if you strangle and break down the railroads you prostrate the business world. This means that you strike a vital blow at real estate as well as at other forms of high-class investment interest, thus depriving the masses of poor people in every city of the progress in both public and private improvements which are so necessary to their welfare.

We have had the spectacle of the Federal Government with one hand through its Board of Mediation ordering the railroads to pay higher wages to their hundreds of thousands of employes and with the other hand through its Interstate Commerce Commission refusing to allow them to increase their income by means of a slight advance in freight rates, while in the meantime the costs of all sorts of materials that are necessary for railroad equipment have been rising and new laws have been passed to swell the outlays of railroad operation.

This is a sad spectacle upon the part of Governmental experts into whose hands the welfare of both the people and the railroads have been intrusted. It is striking at all of the people through the blind departmentalism which is at work to strangle the railroads, and thus to prostrate the world of business.

I am glad that metropolitan realty interests are uniting to demand justice for the railroads, because the prosperity of the railroads through its effect upon the general business of the country is an issue of direct and vital concern to every one who is connected with the future of realty.

I have no doubt that on the granting of an increase in the freight rates to the Eastern Railroads, large business will move forward rapidly, with a resultant better tone to the investment markets in which the real estate market of New York, and especially the auction branch of it, will receive a great impetus.

CONDITION OF THE MORTGAGE MARKET.

Records Show Big Falling Off in Number of Papers Filed, Compared with 1913.

OVER $25,000,000 BEHIND.

Present Outlook More Encouraging Than It Has Been for Several Months Past.

By M. MORGENTHAU, JR.

It is difficult to tell from which direction the wind is coming when the flag hangs listless from the flagpole. So, too, it is difficult to discern the trend of the mortgage market when the market is as dull as at present. We can philosophize and prophesy, but after all the correctness of our deductions will depend very largely on shrewd guesswork. Nevertheless, a brief review of the present situation may be helpful.

There has been no material change in the mortgage loans situation since the beginning of the year. Just after the first of January there was quite a demand for choice mortgages, but this demand was quickly satisfied, and it then became apparent that no definite revival had taken place. The demand was merely incident to the increased market for all investment securities due to the January disbursements.

Since the first of the year up to April 16 the records show that there were 1,237 mortgages recorded in Manhattan, against 1,620 recorded last year. The amount involved was $39,000,000, against $68,000,000 last year. While this, of course, was counterbalanced to the extent of about $2,500,000 increase in mortgage extensions there was still a falling off in Manhattan alone of about 33 1-3 per cent. About the same per cent. of falling off is recorded in the Bronx.

Now we must not forget that the comparison of this year was made with the year of 1913, which in turn was the worst year which we have had in the mortgage market for many years. In Manhattan alone for 1913 there was a falling off of over $100,000,000 in recorded mortgages. The deduction is that the contraction in business has not yet run its course.

In considering the question of whether a turn in the market may now be expected, we must remember the various causes that have led up to this tremendous change in the mortgage situation. These causes are well known to those who have been in direct touch with the real estate situation. We may refer in passing to the increased expense incident to the holding of real estate, including increased taxes, expense of inspection, &c., the tremendous falling off in real estate speculation due in part to the above and to the money stringency and high rates prevailing throughout the world.

On the whole, the outlook is more encouraging now than it has been for many months past. There has been a decided reaction against over-regulation and over-inspection of real estate. Rental conditions throughout the city are good. In addition to this concerted action on the part of the real estate organizations has at last been obtained and a permanent association has been formed which will do much to see that justice is done the property owner in future.

Furthermore, Mayor Mitchel has appointed a commission on taxation, including in its membership some of the best-known real estate men, and President Marks of the Borough of Manhattan has given the real estate community every assurance that it will get fair treatment and co-operation from him and the departments which are under his guidance.

All of these factors are helping to restore confidence in real estate and this is all that is needed to bring the mortgage market back to a normal condition. No one has questioned that real estate still offers the very best security for the investment of money. The percentage which may be loaned with safety may vary somewhat and the desirability of certain particular classes of property as security for conservative loans may change, but with proper and intelligent care money may still be more safely invested in first mortgages on choice New York real estate than any other security devised by man.

I am one of those who believe that the real estate market would be tremendously benefited if a form of amortized mortgages would be introduced. Steps in this direction have already been taken, but a campaign of education will be necessary to show both borrowers and lenders the advantages of this over the old methods. Some of our best authorities agree that the present situation would not have developed if the system of first mortgages with annual payments had been introduced years ago. It is, of course, much easier for the owner to pay a small amount annually in the reduction of his mortgage than to meet a large payment at maturity. And as these payments will take care of any possible depreciation the mortgage is at all times safer.

Another important matter which has recently been brought very forcibly to my attention is the need for a wider actual market for parties forced to foreclosure. It is true that many of these foreclosures are the result of over-lending and lending without proper judgment, but many of them do not fall in these classes. The mortgage situation has been hurt very much by the fact that so many of these properties are sold to the plaintiff, that is, to the lender.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

MANY CHANGES ON 42D STREET

Closing of Grand Union Hotel This Week Marks End of Long Popular Hostelry.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

Work About to Begin for the Rogers Peet Structure — Vanderbilt Avenue Changes.

Two important changes will be seen early in May in the Forty-second Street section of the Grand Central Station. Both are due to the increasing commercial and transit development of that terminal centre. One will be the closing of the famous Grand Union Hotel at midnight next Saturday, May 2, and the other will be the demolition of several old structures on Fifth Avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, to make way for the new ten-story building to be erected for Rogers Peet & Co.

The closing of the Grand Union Hotel, which was formally announced last week, is caused by the fact that the property has been condemned by the city in view of the enormous excavation work which will be necessary beneath that hostelry for the connecting link of the Subway to join the Lexington and Fourth Avenue lines. According to the engineers of the Public Service Commission, it would be impossible to shore up the old brick Park Avenue front to insure its safety. The price to be paid for the property will be about $3,500,000. Nothing definite is known as to what will be done with the plot after the subway work is finished, but its central position will assuredly lead to some high-class development, doubtless of a commercial character.

While the hotel will close for business next Saturday the owners will not be required to vacate before July 1, so the work of tearing down the famous hostelry will not begin until after that date. It is the second well-known hotel doomed by the Subway, the first having been the old Astor House. With the destruction of the Grand Union Hotel the days of the good old-fashioned hostelries in the upper part of the city will have closed. Within recent years the Continental, on Broadway and Twentieth Street; the Bartholdi, at Twenty-third Street; the Gilsey, and lately the Victoria have given way to the demands of trade.

For nearly half a century the Grand Union, due to its strategic situation, opposite the Grand Central Station, has been one of the most popular and best-paying houses in the city. In 1876 it was described in a New York guide book as follows:

"The Grand Union Hotel is a commodious hotel, first class in all appointments, having elevator, steam, electric bells, and all modern improvements. It has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms, rich suites, spacious parlors, dining and reading rooms. Being kept just opposite the depot, all expense of carriage hire and baggage express is saved its guests. It is under the management of courteous gentlemen, who study to make guests fully at home, and justly merits the large patronage it receives."

The hotel covers a frontage of 197.6 feet on Park Avenue, and 130 feet on both Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, in addition to a 53-foot frontage in the rear of this on both streets, which is leased ground. The eight-story building on that plot was erected ten or twelve years ago.

The new Rogers Peet building, planned for the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, with an extension through to Forty-second Street, reveals the rapid business growth of Fifth Avenue above Thirty-fourth Street. The removal of the Lord & Taylor firm and Vantine's from lower Broadway has increased the business activity in the blocks near Forty-second Street, and several important changes have been announced since those removals, among them being the new building for the Goelet plot at the southwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, opposite the Brick Church.

The new Rogers Peet structure will occupy a frontage of 73.3 feet on Fifth Avenue, taking in the three business buildings at 479 to 485. On Forty-first Street the frontage will be 166 feet, including the houses at 3, 5, and 7, and the Forty-second Street frontage, 44 feet, will be at 4 and 6. The new building, which will be ten stories, is estimated to cost $500,000 by the architects, Townsend, Steinle, & Haskell.

Vanderbilt Avenue, opposite the new Grand Central station has witnessed a radical transformation within the last two years. In that time the big Biltmore Hotel, covering the block from Forty-third to Forty-fourth Streets, Vanderbilt and Madison Avenues, has been finished and a six-story commercial building completed on the block front between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. On the block above the Biltmore, two important operations are now under way. On the Forty-fourth Street corner, immediately opposite the hotel, the steel frame work is going up for the new Yale Club and on the adjoining corner, fronting 100.3 on Vanderbilt Avenue and 90.8 on Forty-fifth Street a nineteen-story business building has been planned by the architects, Warren & Wetmore, for the Vanderbilt Concourse Corporation, David R. Todd, President, which has leased the site for a long term from the New York Central Railroad. The cost of the operation is placed at $900,000 and it will be the largest business operation in that locality since the completion, a short time ago of the big office building on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Some important change is looked for in the near future on the large plot at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. The rapid development of this locality as a choice retail centre, its increased transit facilities, and the great improvements in the entire Forty-second Street neighborhood, from Times Square to Lexington Avenue, have given a leasing value to store space which is not exceeded by any other part of the city.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Plenty of Bank Money But Little Investment Cash.

By EDWARD B. BOYNTON,
President American Real Estate Company.

The financial situation in New York at the present time seems entirely anomalous. There is plenty of bank money and very little investment money. In other words, the banks are carrying large deposits, but there is little money available for investment.

There is also plenty of money available for mortgages, but for the most part at higher rates than the business situation warrants, and also upon more conservative valuations than it is profitable to accept.

Money in considerable quantities is easily obtainable for short-time loans on satisfactory collateral, but for long term investment either in bonds, or stocks, or mortgages, the holders are maintaining a policy of watchful waiting. Fo rthe most part they are either refraining entirely from any investment, or hedging in their loans with such restrictive conditions as to entirely offset the appearance of money-plenty.

The underlying difficulty seems to be, as in the past, a lack of confidence in the business situation and uncertainty as to the outcome of the almost continuous agitation which has been directed against business over a period of several years. In courts and Legislatures, on newspaper and magazine pages, and in public forums the business and financial interests of the country have suffered attack and annoyance of every kind, with the inevitable result that business has been made less profitable and less attractive to investors.

Until there has been a change in the attitude of the public toward business and financial interests there will not be any perceptible improvement in the investment field or in marked readiness on the part of investors to place their funds permanently.

The very fact that the bonds of the City of New York and other cities are now being readily sold at a premium is in itself a definite indication of the public attitude toward investment matters. Every other form of security is suffering from Governmental harrassment of some sort and there remains only a few fields in which investors prefer to sacrifice a higher yield rather than to invest along channels subject to attack. The fact that municipal finances are often in a much more unsound condition than those of many of the big corporations is lost sight of in the desire to take advantage of the freedom from regulaton, tax exemption, etc.

The frightening of investors has been going on so steadily all along the line that it is not to be wondered at that the present situation should be met and there is little relief in sight until the public awakens to a realization that its interests and the interests of business are one and inseparable and that in its desire to eliminate evils and regulate wrong practices it is not necessary to destroy the whole business fabric.

Sale of Eight Dwellings.

Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction on April 30 eight fireproof dwellings, located in the Fordham Heights section, which adjoins University Heights in the Bronx, on Webb Avenue, Devoe Terrace, and 180th Street.

Grand Union Hotel Which Will Be Closed Next Saturday, and the Old Grand Central Station in 1876.

LAY CORNERSTONE OF NEW EQUITABLE

Mayor Mitchel Will Officiate Next Wednesday at Big Building.

WILL HAVE 38 STORIES

Latest Conveniences to be Supplied for Tenants, Including Fire System and Ice Plant.

The cornerstone of the new Equitable building will be laid by Mayor John Purroy Mitchel next Wednesday at noon. Following that event there will be a luncheon at the Whitehall Club, tendered to 150 guests by Gen. Coleman du Pont, President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation.

Excavation work for this immense structure, covering the block bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Pine, and Cedar Streets, has been in progress for some time, and the steel framework is now rapidly going up. When completed the structure will rise 537 feet and 6 inches above the curb line of Pine Street and Broadway, and below the curb line there will be another fifty feet. There will be thirty-eight stories above ground and three below. These will give a floor space of nearly forty-five acres. When fully occupied, it is estimated that there will be 15,000 workers, men and women, within its walls.

The new Equitable building has been planned on the basis of returning a rental of about $3,500,000 per annum. It was not constructed to create an architectural splurge or to stand as a monument to perpetuate any one's name. The building was planned upon the idea of an ocean liner, to carry a maximum cargo with the highest degree of efficiency, comfort, and safety to its tenants at a minimum cost.

The Italian Renaissance type characterizes the design of the Equitable building, and the materials used will be stone, brick, and terra cotta.

The foundations for this enormous structure will have a weight of over 200,000 tons, as against 103,000 tons of the new Municipal building and 82,580 tons of the Singer building. The engineers found a rock bed below the curb around the entire site for the base of the foundation. Altogether there will be about 935 feet of giant caissons of concrete and steel, each eighty feet long, down to bed rock. The great cofferdam extends eighty-five feet below the curb line to solid rock.

The steel framework will weigh about 35,000 tons when placed in position. For the outer walls and interior partitions 22,000,000 bricks will be required, besides 350,000 square feet of marble. The exterior will be finished with carved stone and ornamental terra cotta. It may also be interesting to know that the building will have over 5,000 windows and twice that number of doors.

There will be a fire alarm station and four lines of hose on each floor, with competent men to man the stations should occasion demand. While the building itself is as nearly fireproof as the ingenuity of man can accomplish, it is realized that the contents of the offices cannot be made fireproof, and it is for the protection of these that this protective system has been installed.

There will be forty-eight elevators in six banks of eight each, and two sidewalk lifts to take care of those below ground. The express elevators will run at a speed of about seven and one-half miles an hour. It is a peculiar coincidence that on the identical site of the Equitable building the first elevator in any office building was installed in 1870.

The Equitable building will be absolutely independent of the weather as it affects the ice crop, as there will be installed an artificial ice plant capable of turning out all the ice of the purest quality for the tenants.

Gen. Coleman du Pont, head of the building and owning company, after a careful analysis of New York financial, business, and realty conditions, reached the conclusion that on a site so costly nothing short of a mammoth structure would be profitable. The data placed in his hands by his investigators proved to him that such a structure was warranted by the present rate of increase and expansion of New York business.

Within a radius of a few short blocks, of which the Equitable is the natural centre, is concentrated the greatest financial and commercial district in the world. The New York Stock Exchange, the United States Sub-Treasury, the Assay Office, the Consolidated Exchange, and the other commercial exchanges, the score of the most important national banks, the largest trust companies, the international insurance companies, and a score of other national and world interests seem to be permanently fixed in that section.

REAL ESTATE BOARD AND ITS OBJECTS

New Amendments to Labor Laws Affecting Old Buildings Explained.

BIG BENEFIT TO OWNERS

President McGuire Outlines Plans of the Organization for Realty Interests.

By LAURENCE M. D. McGUIRE,
President Real Estate Board of New York.

Realizing the important fact that the time had come when the Real Estate Board of Brokers should broaden its scope in order to fulfill its mission properly for the realty interests of the city, a short time ago it did three things: First, it adopted a new corporate name, the Real Estate Board of New York; second, it set a limit to the number of brokers who might become active members, and this limit, 200, was quickly reached; third, it reached out for new classes of membership, associate and non-resident, and in a short time has brought its membership, considerably less than 200 a year ago, up to nearly 700.

Owners of property, lawyers, architects, builders, and a dozen other professions and trades realized that here was an organization which could do for them what they could not do individually for themselves. Last month thirty-three associates were added to the membership, and I look for a membership of 1,000 in the near future.

Last October very comprehensive labor laws were enacted. Space will not permit me to dilate on the hardships which some phases of the labor laws have worked upon the owners of certain classes of buildings. In many cases owners were compelled to make alterations, the expense of which was out of all proportion to reasonable regard for the fire hazard. In some cases equities were threatened, in some cases the requirements duplicated those of the Fire Department and the Fire Prevention Bureau.

The Real Estate Board made this condition one of its chief concerns, and I am glad to say it was able to present to the Legislature some important amendments which were passed and will bring relief, and, I hope, go a long way toward restoring confidence in certain forms of real estate investments. Summarized, these amendments were:

Fire-escapes can be used as a required means of exit on buildings of five stories or less in height, except when in the opinion of the Industrial Board they do not furnish adequate means of escape from fire.

Fire-escapes on buildings over five stories in height may be used as the required means of exit, when in the opinion of the Industrial Board they can be safely used.

Interior stairways, serving as a required means of exit, do not have to be inclosed in buildings of five stories or less in height, unless the Industrial Board, because of conditions, deems it necessary.

Window frames and sashes can be covered with metal instead of being of metal.

Openings in elevators and hoistways can be provided with a gate of suitable height instead of a 6-foot gate as formerly required.

Fire-escapes erected on buildings constructed before Oct. 1, 1913, of five stories or less in height, need not comply with the new laws as to the cutting down of openings to the floor and the construction of such openings, but are to be governed by the present law applicable to fire-escapes.

Persons operating factories are compelled to look after the ventilation instead of the owner.

Persons operating factories are now compelled to provide dressing and emergency rooms instead of the owner.

Toilet rooms may have suitable ducts leading to the outer air, as well as windows.

It is fair to say that the State Factory Investigating Commission and the Department of Labor saw the reasonableness of these amendments and co-operated with the Real Estate Board in securing them. The Real Estate Board is now perfecting a plan whereby, for a nominal fee, intricate questions may be referred to the board and answered by competent legal talent.

The Real Estate Board also prides itself on having had something to do with the recent withdrawal of a proposed Aldermanic ordinance for regulating billboards.

Four members of the board are on the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, which will doubtless disseminate a great deal of information toward disproving the ridiculous claims made in behalf of the single-tax theory.

The newly organized Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, in which this board, with other organizations, has one delegate, will undoubtedly exert a great deal of interest in matters which need united action.

TO THE ALUMNI

AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN N. Y. UNIVERSITY

Your institution occupies a beautiful site on University Heights.
It was purchased some years ago for less than $500 a lot.
Since then property north of the Campus has become a fine residential district.
The value of lots has increased to $5,000 to $10,000 per lot.
Seven years ago your institution bought the Schwab Estate adjoining your Campus on the south.
This extended your grounds to Burnside Avenue, adjoining the Hennessy Estate.
You should then have purchased the Hennessy Estate and the block between 179th and 180th Sts. to protect your University against the erection of nuisances and unsightly buildings.
You would have if you had had the money to spare.
THE HENNESSY PROPERTY SHOULD NATURALLY BELONG TO THE UNIVERSITY.
It is now forced on an unwilling market at an auction sale for whatever the lots will bring.
The lots are worth $3,000 to $6,000 each. They may not bring more than from $1,000 to $2,000 each (perhaps much less.)
This means that for $250 to 500 cash (perhaps even less) you will be able to buy a lot at this sale. 70% of the purcpase price can remain on mortgage.
Here is a way to make sure money as well as to help your Alma Mater.
When the Express Subway Station is finished at Burnside Avenue there will be a tremendous increase in values. It has never failed.

134 LOTS TO BE SOLD

At Absolutely Unreserved Auction Sale

to Close the Estate of Ellen M. Hennessy,

APRIL 28th, 1914, AT 10:30 A. M.

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14 VESEY STREET

70% can remain on mortgage. Titles insured free to purchasers.

To Reach the Property

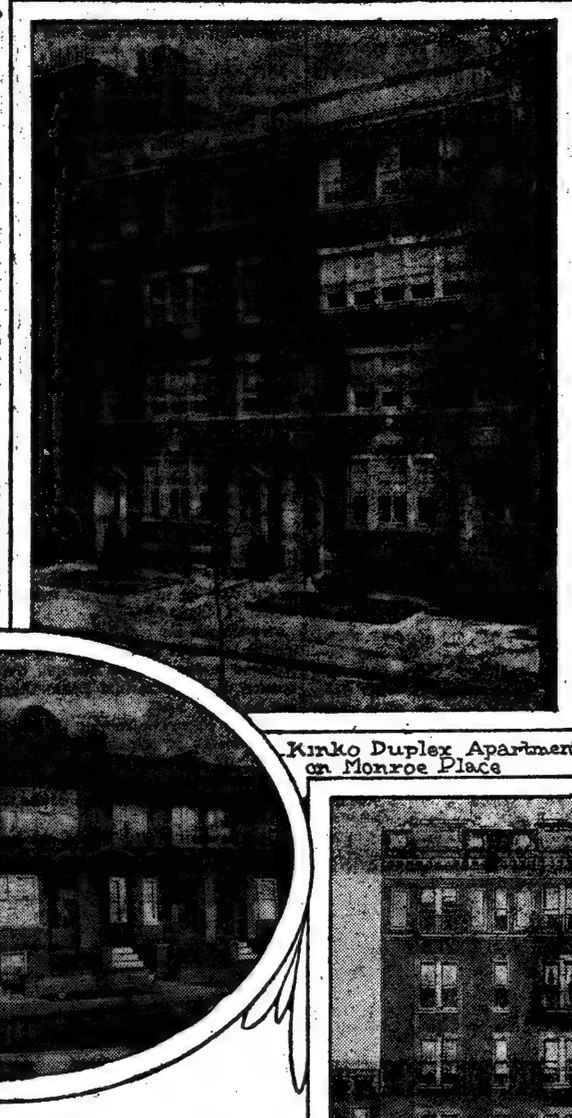
Take West Side Subway to 181st St.; thence University Ave. car across Bridge to property at Burnside Avenue.
Take 6th or 9th Ave. Elevated to 155th St.; thence Jerome Ave. car to Burnside Ave. and transfer or walk 3 blocks west to property.
Take 2nd or 3rd Ave. Elevated to 177th St.; thence Burnside Ave. car direct to property.

For Maps apply to **JOSEPH P. DAY,** 31 Nassau St.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Agents and Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN MARKET CONDITIONS

A marked change for the better in the realty market of Brooklyn has been apparent since the first of the year. The Fourth Avenue and the Sea Beach subway work has already aroused considerable activity in the districts which will be chiefly served by those transit lines. In the lower Flatbush section builders and operators have started the erection of a number of moderate-priced homes, and houses which have been completed for this season's occupancy have been in steady demand. Prices are well maintained, both for sales and leases, and this holds well, not only for single and two-family houses but for the new apartment structures in the more populous communities of Flatbush, throughout the Eastern Parkway locality, and also in the higher-priced buildings on the Heights.

The new Court House, in the Borough Hall district, will, it is now expected, be started before many more months, and this will give an added impetus to the commercial expansion of that centre. In the near future, also, it is expected that a noteworthy improvement will be erected on the site of the old Academy of Music, in Montague Street, now covered with a two-story taxpayer. The recent purchase of the property, which was one of the largest Brooklyn deals in many months, by a syndicate controlled by the Pratt family has had a marked effect upon realty conditions.



Dwellings W 10th St near Kings Highway

The demand for new apartments is also shown by the purchase some time ago by Bing & Bing, the New York operators, of the plot at 36 to 40 Livingston Street and 9 to 13 Schermerhorn Street, and two six-story houses are now under construction. The Livingston Street house will be known as the Colonial, and will contain suites of three and four rooms, while the Schermerhorn Street house, to be known as the Montana, will have two suites of nine rooms and three baths on a floor.

Another interesting operation on the Heights has been the erection of several structures known as the Kinko duplex houses, which have been popular in other parts of the borough. These houses have been erected on Monroe Place by the Kings and Westchester Land Company. Each house has two duplex apartments of two floors, consisting of eight or nine rooms and two or three baths. The rear of the buildings is so arranged that every room has ample sunshine, the windows looking on a formal garden. The houses are of fireproof construction, and, in equipment, have every modern convenience. In the kitchens are odorless incinerators. Vacuum cleaner connections are available on each floor.

There are open fireplaces for wood fires, while in addition a perforated pipe connected to the gas flow is installed in the back of the fireplace, which may be used to kindle a fire upon the logs, saving the necessity of paper and kindling wood. Connected with the buildings is a private gymnasium and squash court available for tenants. The Colonial type of architecture is carried out throughout the houses.

The growth of many localities in Flatbush in the last two or three years needs to be seen to be appreciated. In the locality where extensive improvements have been made by the Realty Trust and the Alco Building Company over 600 houses controlled by them have all been either leased or sold, as well as most of the other houses belonging to other developers, and now it is the exception to find desirable homes for rent.

William C. Demorest, President of the Realty Trust, said last week, in speaking about these changes:

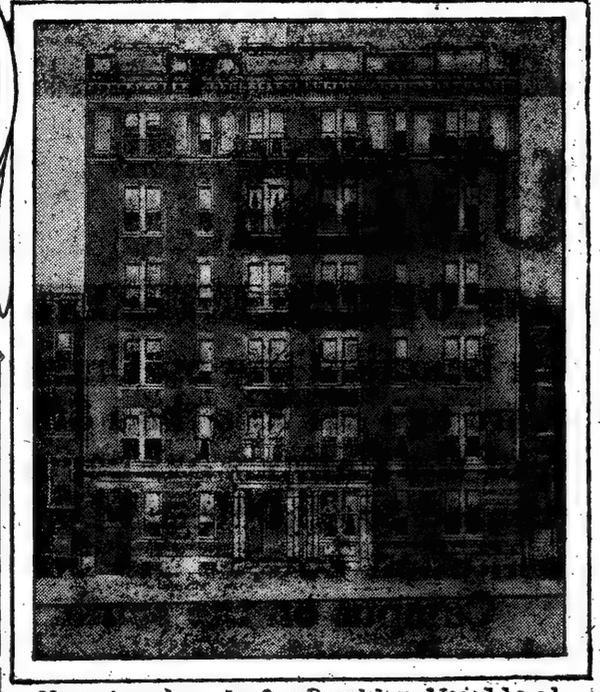
"We naturally are very optimistic concerning the effect of the Sea Beach subway, with its three stations in Mapleton Park. The Alco Building Company recently sold one of its one-family houses for $5,900. That same property brought only $5,000 sixteen months ago. I believe that no investor will go wrong in buying along this subway.

"Mapleton Park is in a similar position to that of the Bronx when the Subway there was opened in 1905. Although everybody knew the tunnel was being built and would soon be opened, no one but real estate dealers seemed to foresee the enhancement of values that would ensue. When the New York Subway ran its first train under the river to the Atlantic Avenue station, Brooklyn, approximately $100,000,000 was added to the value of Brooklyn real estate. This enhancement has been further increased during the past five years."

In the development known as Kings Lawn, at Ocean Parkway and Avenue Q, forty-two houses have been erected and the greater number sold. They are of the California semi-bungalow and Spanish type, and the construction is of brick foundation, with artistic effects of stucco over framework. Of the forty-two houses, the first operation consisted of eighteen houses, which were all sold at from $5,500 to $6,500; the second lot consisted of seventeen, and they are selling at $5,750 to $6,500. The third operation, finished during the Winter, was built for renting at from $30 to $35 per month.

On the property is an open-air tennis court lighted by electricity, the first of its kind in the State. It was so successful that two more are being erected, at a cost of $5,000.

Kinko Duplex Apartments on Monroe Place



New Apartments for Brooklyn Heights at 36 to 40 Livingston St.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Mexican Trouble Causes an Increase in Interest Rates.

By MURRAY OGDEN GILES
of William A. White & Sons.

The money market for the last couple of years has been in a very unsatisfactory condition, which condition still continues to-day, although the prospect of a couple of weeks ago was for considerably easier money until the present acute trouble with Mexico arose. This was clearly evidenced by the fact that two or three million dollars' worth of mortgages was taken by the large New York City savings banks at 4½ per cent. interest.

Of course, since the Mexican trouble began money has immediately become tight again, and the old interest rates —5 and 5½ per cent.—again prevail. The mortgage market for the last year and a half will go down in history as the worst ever known in New York City.

Most owners whose mortgages matured this year have had their loans called, and found, upon trying to replace them, innumerable difficulties. New appraisals of their properties showed a decrease all the way from 10 to 25 per cent. They also found a tendency on the part of lenders to loan 60 per cent. instead of two-thirds, so that the general result was that to replace their loan necessitated their paying off a considerable sum of money.

There is one feature of this situation, however, which should be called to the attention of the public, and that is the disposition on the part of lenders to be very lenient with borrowers where they found that it was absolutely impossible for them to obtain new mortgages.

The reason for the scarcity of mortgage money during the last year or two has been, in my opinion, in the first place, due to a lack of confidence on the part of lenders that the values of to-day will be maintained. Then, of course, there are numerous other reasons, when we look back over the last year, which will account for the present state of affairs.

The Balkan war, in the first place, took a great deal of money from this country to Europe; then came the change of Administration, which is always a disturbing factor to the financial market; then the tariff changes, the income tax, the new Currency act, and, on top of everything else, the Mexican war.

All of these things have tended to make investors nervous and apprehensive, so that a great many have felt that it was wiser to keep their money in a trust company, even if it brought them in only a nominal return, say, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Another factor in causing the tight mortgage market has been the attractive rates which could be obtained by buying short term notes, these rates running all the way from 5 to 30 per cent.

The summary of the whole situation is that, while we have been through a very bad mortgage market, two weeks ago it looked as if we were about at the end of it, as money was considerably easier and more plentiful and the rates of interest considerably lower. The present Mexican trouble has temporarily changed this condition of affairs, but I believe that in the course of the next month or two money will be very much more plentiful and interest rates much lower.

REALTY INTERESTS MEET

To Fight Against the Single Tax Proposition.

An enthusiastic meeting of the associations composing the Realty Owners of New York was held at the auction salesrooms Thursday. Twenty-two organizations, representing all of the boroughs, were present. The combination of associations was brought about for the purpose of conferring rather than to create a new organization.

It was decided that the combined associations shall interest themselves solely in exposing the fallacies of the proposed legislation tending toward an increase of the tax rate on land—this being but the forerunner of a desire to institute the single-tax theory in this State.

A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to appear before the special committee recently appointed by the Mayor to consider the revision of the tax laws and to oppose the legislation tending directly or indirectly to inaugurate the theory of the single tax.

It had been planned to have the associations take action with a view toward bringing about a merger of two or more of the municipal departments or the establishment of a central Bureau of Inspection for all departments. It was the consensus of opinion that the annoyance and embarrassment caused by the over-regulation of the city departments had contributed a great deal toward making the ownership of realty undesirable.

The entire matter was referred to the United Real Estate Owners' Associations, which had already taken up this work, with the assurance that the co-operation of all of the associations of the conference could be relied on.

The meeting was addressed by ex-Senator Fuller, President of the Brooklyn League; Tax Commissioner Judson G. Wall, E. R. McDougall of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, and Henry Bloch, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations. Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, presided.

Country House Leases.

Adams & Keeler have rented the H. W. Thayer house at Ridgefield, Conn., to M. H. Nase; also Mrs. L. L. Beckwith's house to Mrs. M. K. Talmadge, and the home of the late Francis M. Bacon to George Doubleday.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for Henry Geidel his furnished cottage at Lawrence, L. I., to Mrs. William Henry Frances, and also through the Lewis H. May Company the furnished cottage of Lloyd Craft at Lawrence to Mrs. Richard Windolph Horne.

BRONX BOROUGH'S WONDERFUL GROWTH

Population Has Increased from 4,300 in 1880 to Over 500,000 at the Present Time.

THE NINTH LARGEST CITY

Vast Fortunes Made in Real Estate Now Assessed at Over $640,340,593.

By ROBERT E. SIMON,
President of The Henry Morgenthau Company.

Just as a parent often little realizes that his child has grown to manhood or womanhood, or as many people look elsewhere than at their immediate surroundings for inspiration and amusement, unmindful that what they seek is to be found close at hand, so a vast majority of New Yorkers do not appreciate the growth and development of the sister boroughs of Manhattan.

To them, one of them, the Bronx, is still a vast undeveloped area, consisting of several straggling villages. Twenty years ago the Harlem Railroad was the only means of transit to Mott Haven, Fordham, Morrisania, Tremont and the other small centres now merged and forming the large, busy, thriving City of the Bronx. Since then many miles of subway, elevated and trolley rails have been laid; many miles of streets have been opened, sewered and paved; millions of dollars have been spent in the erection of schools, churches, colleges, universities, charitable and philanthropic institutions, dwellings, apartment houses, business, amusement and manufacturing buildings. Such institutions as New York University, the Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Infant Asylum, and the Montefiore Home have been crowded out of Manhattan and have moved to the Bronx.

A population of 4,300 in 1880 has increased to over 500,000, making the Bronx the ninth largest city in the United States. Its real estate, land and buildings are assessed at $640,340,593. In one year over $44,000,000 has been spent in new construction. The manufacturers' census of 1909 gives the value of its manufactured products as $24,630,275; at present it is very much greater.

How has this all come about in such a comparatively short period? Of all the five boroughs of the greater city the Bronx is the only one which is not on an island. The growth of Manhattan was pushing northward, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers were growing southward, and the Bronx lies in between. It has the benefit of thirty-five miles of navigable waterfront. In 1909 the reports show that the freight carried on the Harlem River was over 40,000,000 tons. Though these figures are large, the resources of this wonderful section have been only uncovered and have been but slightly developed.

Its rivers are only now being dredged; a much-needed marginal freight railroad is being talked of and planned, but has not been constructed. Much of its best waterfront remains inaccessible to trade and commerce. So that, though its development in the past has been very great, it is still in its infancy, and the next twenty years' growth will far surpass anything done in the past.

In 1905, when the present subway had been opened for one full year, the total number of passengers carried by the elevated and subways was 37,124,990; for the year ending June 30, 1913, the total of the same roads was 81,990,792. The growth of the Bronx has been undirected and without any definite scheme.

It is most unfortunate that the outlying boroughs of the city did not profit more by the mistakes made in Manhattan. It would have been comparatively easy had the city fathers foreseen the natural growth of the city; taken a greater interest in its suburbs and given the benefit of their advice and experience in planning them for their future.

The streets of the waterfront should have been laid out in such a manner as to allow sufficient land between a marginal street and the water to permit of the erection of buildings large enough to meet the requirements of big industries. A marginal railroad owned by the city should have been provided for encircling the entire borough, over or under this street. Freight centres should have been arranged for so that all the railroads entering this port could lighter up to or switch on to this railroad.

The United States Government should have commenced years ago to dredge and widen the rivers and Sound shores. It is not yet too late; much has been written and said on this subject, but little positive has been done. Each year that this matter is delayed increases the cost of carrying out these projects and surrounds them with many new difficulties and obstacles. In the meantime owners of property have no plan to go by and necessarily their land lies dormant awaiting developments. Many large and important industries, as well as smaller ones, which would be otherwise settled in New York, are locating in other cities.

Do the people realize that forty out of ninety-six piano manufacturers of this city are located in the Bronx; that according to the New York State Department of Labor report of 1912 there were 1,614 manufacturers, employing 26,317 persons, in this great borough? Although this is a good showing, nevertheless with the natural advantages which it enjoys the Bronx properly developed should within a very few years grow to ten times that number.

Such men as Anthony N. Brady, Hugh J. Grant and C. K. G. Billings foresaw the opportunities offered, purchased a large acreage at the foot of Hunts Point Avenue and Long Island Sound and are at present creating there an industrial centre which when completed will involve an expenditure of nearly twenty millions of dollars. The New York Connecting Railroad is being built, which will unite the Pennsylvania, New York, New Haven & Hartford and the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroads.

Of the lumber, stone, sand and cement, structural iron and steel which are handled in the Bronx, about 90 per cent. is received by water, and yet nowhere are there the proper facilities for handling this material such as are found in European cities.

Private capitalists are ready and willing to invest their money in enterprises of enormous profit to the city, yet the authorities permit these great opportunities to get away and locate elsewhere, for lack of settling on a plan for the whole borough toward which the individual can work.

Another important movement on foot is to create a free port on the lower end of Hunts Point and Classon Point. Its establishment would immediately bring to our shores millions of capital and find employment for thousands of persons.

In 1883, when the Brooklyn Bridge was opened to the public, the general opinion was that the northward growth would be interfered with, that Harlem and the Bronx would suffer. As each successive bridge or subway to Long Island was put in operation this argument was renewed, yet the growth of the Bronx has not suffered in the least. In 1880 it had a population of 88,908 and in 1910, 430,980, an increase of 384.6 per cent.—400 per cent. greater than that of Brooklyn and 650 per cent. greater than that of Manhattan.

The majority of the apartment houses have been built since the tenement house law went into effect, offering the best and most modern accommodations at reasonable prices.

Such sections as Hunts Point, east of Westchester Avenue, between 160th and 165th Streets; West Farms and Tremont, between 165th Street and Bronx Park, east of Third Avenue, and Fordham, west of Park Avenue, north of 187th Street, which were undeveloped ten years ago, are now almost entirely built up with modern apartments of the finest type. Although the number of new buildings erected within this time has been unprecedented, the percentage of vacant apartments is probably less than in any other section of the city.

Realizing as they must that certain sections of the Bronx, if not already congested, are rapidly becoming so, the city should now purchase land for small parks. The Bronx is amply supplied with large parks, but it is not yet too late to acquire unimproved sites where playgrounds can be located. Don't let us forget Seward, Mulberry Bend, Hamilton Fish and the other parks in lower Manhattan which cost the city many millions each.

The needs of the entire Bronx can be satisfied now at an expense of land and equipment for what one or not more than two of these necessary breathing spaces cost in Manhattan. If New York is to maintain its commercial supremacy it must prepare for the demands to be made upon it and be ready to receive the trade which will seek its home here. The Panama Canal, the new State Canal, and the inland coast waterways all gravitate to one port, but they also touch at others.

The city ready to receive and properly accommodate industries which will apply will get the benefits first. New York is the logical place. It has the railroad and water transportation facilities; it is a banking centre; it has sufficient area to house the necessary working population and offer the best labor market.

These resources are here; private capital is available. Let the city not neglect its opportunities. The Bronx can be, should be, and I feel confident will be made one of the most important boroughs of the city. Let its citizens awake to its possibilities, realize the importance of action and untiringly and unceasingly urge action upon the city authorities. The future will then take care of itself.

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NO MATTER HOW DULL REAL ESTATE IS, SOME PROPERTIES
Must be sold! Examine! Attend!
OUR SALES DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 7TH,
AT 14-16 VESEY ST., AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

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4 STORY & BASEMENT DWELLING, near 5th Ave., 20x100.5

ESTATE HENRY C. HOWARD
Cor. Lex'n Av. & 120th St.
VACANT PLOT, ON NEW SUBWAY, 100x88.

PARTITION SALE
Cor. 138th St. & Willow Av.
Near New Subway Station. Plot, 225x100.

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VACANT LOT, 25x89.49.

East 198th St., Nr. Concourse
PLOT, 51.76x138.7. Near Jerome Ave. Subway.

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9th Ave., From 208th to 209th St.
Twelve Lots near 207th St. Subway Station.

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MONDAY, MAY 11TH.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
125 West 49th St.,
By Order of Percival H. Gregory, Esq., Referee.
5-STORY TENEMENT, 25x100.5
In Theatrical District.
John T. Fenlon, Esq., 55 Liberty St.
Philip J. McCook, Esq., 15 William St.
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APRIL 28, 50 EAST 101ST ST.
5-story brick flat, 25x101.11.
David G. McConnell, Esq., Referee.
Joseph F. Stier, Atty., 11 Broadway.

APRIL 29, 128-132½ DIVISION ST.
5-story brick tenement, 25x62.
Edwin D. Hays, Esq., Referee.
Henry M. Flaican, Atty., 51 Chambers St.

AT 3,398 THIRD AV.

APRIL 28, 1,753 EASTBURN AV.
2-story two-family brick dwelling; lot 22x95.
John Gruenberg, Esq., Referee.
Chas. H. Beckett, Esq., Atty., 135 Broadway.

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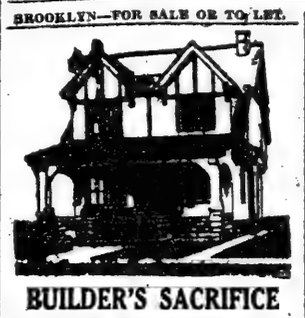
BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



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KINGS LAWN
A RESIDENTIAL PARK IN THE HEART OF BROOKLYN.
35 minutes from Manhattan; 10 minutes from the Ocean.
Small homes of high-class construction, each containing every luxury that is found in the better class of apartments, but has the comfort and every convenience of the city with the joys of a suburb combined. Come down to-day and inspect our Model House, which is completely furnished.
PRICE $5,750 AND UPWARDS.
A few left, and you pay less than the rental is paying rent.
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Take Brighton Beach Elevated line to Kings Highway station, walk west on Avenue Q to Ocean Parkway.
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AUCTION MARKET FEATURES

GENERAL OUTLOOK IN REAL ESTATE

Conditions Declared to be Improving Rapidly and an Active Fall Market Predicted.

CITY'S GROWTH NORTHWARD

Opportunities Offered to the Investor in Old Sections of Manhattan—Mortgage Money Easier.

By J. CLARENCE DAVIES.

There are ninety-odd million people in the United States. There are 5,000,000 people in the City of New York. These people have got to be fed, clothed, housed, heated, lighted, and have transportation facilities. In the City of New York the 5,000,000 people are increasing at the rate of 17,000 people a month, and these people have got to find homes.

The feeding, clothing, and housing of this population, city and nation, make the wheels of business revolve year in and year out, so that in good or bad times the wheels of commerce are revolving, and, while the people may not be making money as fast, or in such a spectacular way, money is daily being made and accumulated for investment and for speculation.

This money sooner or later finds its way into investment channels. One of the most staple of investments is offered by the real estate market, both in ownership of real estate in such a city as New York, and in the investment in mortgages on New York real estate.

Since 1907 there has been a period where the wheels of commerce have revolved slowly, where there has been no spectacular making of fortunes, where conditions have changed somewhat from expansion to slowing down and contraction in certain quarters.

This has naturally caused an adjustment in many lines and has had its effect on real estate conditions throughout the City of New York, as well as elsewhere.

Those who know the history of the City of New York for the past 100 years and who know its development, know that these conditions are periodic, but they are nothing unusual, that they are recurrent, that they have taken place in the past many times, and that through it all the basic conditions of New York real estate are built on solid foundations, and while apparently sections change, causing fluctuations in values, the solid foundations of values are there.

Broadway, below Fourteenth Street, has decreased very much in value during the last seven years, but Fifth Avenue, above Thirty-fourth Street, and the adjoining neighborhood have increased in proportion. Harlem has, in certain sections, decreased in value. Washington Heights and the Bronx have increased in proportion.

The same changes have taken place in the security market, many securities have decreased in value during the last seven years, others have remained at the same value or increased, and are better to-day than ever, and these changes, both in the value of real estate and in the value of securities, are, as above pointed out, constantly taking place.

Conditions in the real estate market at the present time are sounder than what they ever were through the boom period from 1904 to 1907. We, to-day, have gotten down in the real estate market to the intrinsic value of real estate. There is no inflation. There has been no speculation. We have been traveling for some years past on the earth and not in the air. The market has been comparatively bare of cheap money. The money has been accumulated.

The weak holders have been gradually forced out. Property is mainly held by solid, substantial interests who have held it through the hard times, and can hold it in the future, and to-day real estate in the City of New York affords as splendid opportunities for investment or for speculation as it is possible to find anywhere in the United States.

This is particularly so in the Borough of the Bronx, where, during the next three years, new lines of rapid transit are being built. The trend of population has always been northward since the City of New York was settled.

In spite of bridges, tunnels, and railway extensions—and, goodness knows, there have been enough of them—the northerly growth has more insistence than ever, and there is very little land left to-day between Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle on the north and the undeveloped portion of the city itself. So much so it is difficult to tell when one leaves the City of New York and when one arrives in the cities referred to, so closely are the cities connected.

I do not mean to imply by this that the city will not grow also to the eastward, but it must not be forgotten that here to the east there are hundreds of square miles stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Sound and running out 100 miles through Long Island, all practically the same.

There is very little more of it to be had in this northerly direction, and what little there is will be developed quickly and increased in value rapidly, owing to the new transportation facilities afforded it.

It is for this fundamental reason I think the Bronx affords to-day the best opportunities in the city for sure investment, with the least risk. It is growing rapidly—the growth is sure to continue, and there is comparatively little of it to be had.

Manhattan itself affords some wonderful opportunities. Take the very district above referred to, Broadway, south of Fourteenth Street, with the building of the B. R. T. Railway, through this centre district, is not lower Broadway sure to come back, as New York real estate always has. It will only be a few years before the people commence to realize this fact, and the prices for which property can be had there at the present time will seem absurd in ten or fifteen years from now.

Think what the Subway has done to the west side along Broadway, from Fifty-ninth Street north to Washington Heights in the last ten years, and then figure, if you can, what effect the Lexington Avenue route will have on the east side north of Fifty-ninth Street.

Again take the mortgage market, with the money that has been accumulated in the last three or four years, when this money seeks investment in mortgages, what opportunities this will afford the builders to go ahead and improve the many obsolete and out-of-date buildings now occupying some of the best sections of the city, and this mortgage money accumulating steadily, sooner or later must be put out in order to gain adequate interest.

My present information leads me to believe that within the next six months or one year there will be more money offered the mortgage market than there will be use for. When one considers all these different phases of the conditions of real estate, without being an optimist, but just ordinary judgment, one must conclude that while there is no apparent boom in the city (nor is one predicted) the outlook for real estate during the coming year or two is good, and that we have passed through the worst period and can now look forward to a good, substantial growth in the demand and in business conditions in the real estate market.

Mayor's Taxation Committee.

Mayor Mitchell has appointed a committee of twenty-five, to be known as the Mayor's Taxation Committee, to study methods of taxation in use here and in other cities in this country and abroad. The committee, which is to act as a voluntary one, is made up as follows: Alfred E. Marling, Robert S. Binkerd, George Cromwell, Frank Harvey Field, John N. Francolini, Frederick C. Howe, Hamilton Holt, Jeremiah W. Jenks, Walter Lindner, Frederick C. Leubuscher, Cyrus C. Miller, Louis Heatin Pink.

GOOD RESULTS IN REALTY AUCTIONS

Many Successful Sales Despite Depressed Market, Says Joseph P. Day.

OUTLOOK CONTINUES BRIGHT

Big Offerings in the Bronx During the Past Year Attracted Many Buyers.

Regardless of the opinion of many of our prominent real estate operators and brokers who have been more or less—decidedly more—pessimistic during the past four or five years, the past year has been one of the most remarkable in real estate history from the auction viewpoint. Not one operator would admit that 3,000 lots could be sold in separate parcels to the public last year. That it was accomplished is now history.

Not alone that, but the people who bought up at Morris Park have organized themselves into a taxpayers' body and are very keen and active as to what improvements the city should or should not put in this section. The result of this auction sale totaled three millions and three-quarters.

The R. G. Dun estate at Narragansett Pier was sold for the various heirs of the late R. G. Dun on Aug. 9. It brought a very satisfactory price, considering that purchases in a section such as this are considered luxuries and not necessities.

There was also exploited at auction the sale of Little Farms, located near Rosedale, Long Island, which was a successful offering. While on this subject, Little Farms is a condition that we are going to come to more and more, and the public will be glad to be educated to it when this idea is more properly developed.

For instance, Mr. City-Man can have two channels of investment, one that would have a good, conservative, speculative value, where his money would have a fair chance of rapidly increasing; the other investment in a half-acre Little Farm that could be intensively cultivated through a farming system with a community pro-rating the expenses of a superintendent and several assistant vegetable gardeners.

Then, with the parcel post system, a man could have his beets, lettuce, rhubarb, carrots, peas, string-beans, &c., mailed to him in pasteboard cartons, so that vegetables picked in the morning he can be eating the following day for his dinner, whether it be mid-day or evening. This might look rather idealistic just now, but we are coming to a time when this condition will prevail. Only we must not look upon it so much for a money investment as for a health investment.

Efficiently organized and carried out, it could be an economical way of living, besides the benefit it would bring to a man's health and his family's health to run out, say, every Saturday afternoon or Sunday, to have a set schedule of going into the country to his "Little Farm" to potter or walk around it or give orders in connection with it.

There was a successful sale of several hundred lots at Wave Crest, Edgemere, Far Rockaway, last Summer, which sale was the only one of any consequence that occurred on the Rockaway Coast.

Pessimistic ideas prevailed about the Moss estate last Fall. That has passed out of the historical Moss family into the hands of 300-odd purchasers.

Of course, there has not been very much tenement or improved property offered this past year, and a week ago it was conceded by experts that we were going to have an easy money market, which would mean an active, improved property market commencing with the Fall.

What this Mexican war is going to do in regard to the prevailing opinion of experts, no one can tell at this early date, but we will have to relax into what our President calls "A watching and waiting policy," to see what will develop.

All that can be said is that there is going to be a real estate Spring market, war or no war, and there will be a passing of several large estates into the hands of individual buyers. With these conditions the public are going to get the benefit of the bargains, as it is conceded that real estate operators are not in the market.

COURT UPSETS OLD BELIEF.

Says Owner Cannot Hold Deposit on Lease of Dispossessed Tenant.

By a vote of 3 to 2 the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that when a deposit is made by tenants under a lease this money cannot be held by the landlord as liquidated damages if the landlord finds its necessary to dispossess the tenant for failure to observe the terms of the lease.

Morris Feinsot and others leased a tenement house at 85 Orchard Street in 1911 for a term of four years, and deposited $2,000 for the faithful performance of the lease. The tenants were removed for the non-payment of part of a month's rent, and the landlord refused to give up the deposit, claiming he was entitled to keep it for breach of covenant by the tenant.

While the majority of the court decides that the deposit was made merely to secure the payment of rent, the minority, in an opinion written by Presiding Justice Ingraham, rules that the $2,000 was to be absolutely retained as damages by the landlord in case of any violation of the terms of the lease.

West Side Dwellings Leased.

William B. May & Co. have rented the late Col. Harris residence at 306 West Seventy-fifth Street to Charles H. Venner, 35 by 140. The house was built from designs by R. H. Robertson for Col. Harris's occupancy.

Gorman H. Lenney has leased for Judge Joseph Mulqueen the private dwelling, 149 West Ninety-first Street, to Mrs. Anna M. Wells; for Robert S. Streep the four-story dwelling at 45 West Eighty-fourth Street to Mrs. Fannie S. Laird; for Mrs. Maude Kimball the four-story dwelling at 169 West Seventy-third Street to Mrs. Julia Webber; for Laura Cross, 107 West Seventieth Street, to Mrs. George Wickes; for Adah P. Vernan, 318 West Eighty-ninth Street, to A. W. Hyde; for Mrs. Nellie H. Miller, 208 West Seventy-eighth Street, to Mrs. Martha Swenford, and for Julius Seymour, 306 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, to Charles M. Comay.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 213 West Fortieth Street to Adolf Prince; the store at 11 West Seventeenth Street to H. Böcher, and the building at 154 West Twenty-ninth Street to A. Edmondston.

George V. McNally has rented for George A. Branigan the corner store at 137 Amsterdam Avenue to Marking & Rowe; for the Middleton Realty Company a store on the southeast corner of 189th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, to the Bronx Valet and Tailoring Company, and for Gertie A. Gorman the store at 3,531 Broadway to Aaron Heller.

Long Island City Sales.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold for John M. Carron a lot 25 by 100 on the south side of Beebe Avenue, twenty-five feet east of William Street, and for Stephen J. Duffy a lot 25 by 100 feet at the southeast corner of Beebe Avenue and William Street, Long Island City.

Newark Leases.

Louis Schlesinger has leased the store at 12 West Park Street, adjoining the New Jersey Historical Society, to the Norman Company, for a jewelry store. He has also leased for Mrs. Paul G. Bottcher to Dr. Dundas R. Campbell the four-story residence at 22 Central Avenue, between Broad and Halsey Streets, for occupancy.

REALTY MOVEMENTS AND THEIR EFFECT

How the Inexperienced Investor Is Frequently Fooled by Market Conditions.

A COMPARISON OF VALUES

Greater New York Real Estate Now at Rock Bottom Prices—A Rise Predicted.

By WILLIAM E. HARMON.

Real estate movements are like the tides of the ocean. A flood tide will carry prices above normal; an ebb tide will drop them far below their intrinsic worth. The growth of population is more or less constant, and land values in the long run must keep pace with population, so that the ebb tide creates a wider margin between prices and intrinsic value than does a flood tide. In other words, the mean or average level of land values in a growing community is constantly rising, and constantly tending in the direction of the flood tide of speculative prices.

The danger to which the inexperienced investor is subject comes from his limited point of view—his short perspective. When prices are going up, he thinks they will never stop rising; when he sees them going down he is apt to fear there is no bottom. Both notions are incorrect. The pendulum swings up and down, and so does real estate, but both are anchored to a secure and stable support.

Another curious characteristic is noted in real estate movements. Unlike securities, such as stocks and bonds, they never take place simultaneously in a number of cities. Real estate booms are distinctly local. Property is high in one city and at the same time low in another. Active in Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Chicago to-day; dull in Seattle, Omaha, and New York to-morrow.

The purpose of this article is to see if an examination of local conditions and a comparison of New York property with real estate in other cities may not reveal some facts that will bring comfort to the present suffering real estate owners and some encouragement to those who are contemplating its purchase.

From 1887 to 1893 Chicago passed through the wildest real estate boom that was ever known in this country. Prices increased from 100 to 1,000 per cent. in these years, while population increased less than 30 per cent. As early as 1888 the writer tried to buy property in Chicago for development, but although he was at that time but a young and inexperienced operator, he was frightened at the figures asked. There was absolutely no relation between the earning power of a piece of property and the price demanded for it.

Experience was not much of an aid in this case, for we had only been in the business a short time, but instinctive and native caution served in its stead, and in place of venturing into the maelstrom of speculative Chicago, we sought that centre of conservatism and low land values—Boston, Mass., and began operating there, in which city we continued until its boom, just then beginning, culminated about 1898. In 1894 the crash came in Chicago, and for fifteen years air castles crumbled, and fortunes were swept into oblivion.

Since that time we have kept in touch with Chicago, until in 1909, when we made our first purchase, because we felt that the bottom had been reached. Every one was pessimistic. Local real estate agents and newspaper men smiled with incredulity at our faith. Even the public took hold reluctantly. Those who should have understood the underlying strength of the situation absolutely ignored the fact that population had doubled since the last boom, and that nearly all improved vacant land had been taken up, and covered with houses.

Our first operation in Chicago was put through with great difficulty; our second one went easier; our third and fourth quite satisfactory; our fifth, Belmont Gardens, a half-million-dollar deal, was opened in the middle of last Summer, and cleaned out with practically no advertising. We are now negotiating for almost as much land as was incorporated in our other five deals.

Now, the impatient reader may ask what has this to do with New York. We think, as you will shortly see, that it teaches a valuable lesson. First, New York is now suffering from real estate depression, and the average man sees nothing ahead to hope for, nor are any weather signals out for his safe guidance.

It took fifteen years for Chicago to recover from its boom, or real estate orgy, but in Chicago the suburban or residential land had advanced during the speculative period, as nearly as one can estimate, about 800 per cent., and this was a tremendous advance to liquidate through the growth in population.

New York real estate has probably advanced somewhere near 60 per cent. over the values of 1902. Its rise was summarily blighted by the panic of 1907. Chicago is growing at the rate of 60,000 per year—New York 150,000 per year. Chicago can spread out over three-fifths of the circle, the Lake Shore making, at this point, a convex curve which stops the growth of the city in an easterly direction.

New York can only extend over one-half of the circle, for the State of New Jersey is to the west, and from this half circle, at least, 25 per cent. is taken up by water, which leaves only 37½ per cent. of the circle available for improvements. To use another set of terms to say the same thing—New York is housing 150,000 new people each year in about one-half the space in which Chicago is accommodating 60,000 each year.

Chicago has not, to the best of my recollection, added a single transportation line, except trolleys, to the transportation system within the past twenty years, while within three years New York will have the most magnificent system of subways, carrying passengers from $200,000 lots to $1,000 lots in from fifteen to twenty minutes. Finally, land at a given distance from the centre of New York City is now selling as cheaply as it is in Chicago, a city with less than half the population.

The conclusions to be drawn from these facts are as follows: Actual prices are nearer intrinsic values in this city than they were in Chicago five years ago. The process of recovery will be far more rapid, for over a given area the increase in population is five times as great in this city as in Chicago. Finally, as land values are more or less proportionate to population, the next rise will carry prices far higher in this city than the present movement will carry land values in Chicago, yet everybody is now interested in real estate in Chicago, while nobody is interested in real estate in New York.

The question is, how soon will the New Yorker realize that the bottom has been reached in land values, and how soon will the New Yorker take advantage of the rise that will soon begin and continue until it reaches a level several hundred per cent. in excess of the valuations to-day?

In the opinion of the writer, the two important things to keep in mind are to select property for investment within the five-cent fare limit and on some one of the lines of subways incorporated in the dual subway contract. Every evidence points to the presumption that a dollar invested in real estate in 1914 will bring a greater return than the same sum invested in any security that is offered the public to-day, but the investor must be patient, and determine to hold on until the full flood tide of speculation has set in.

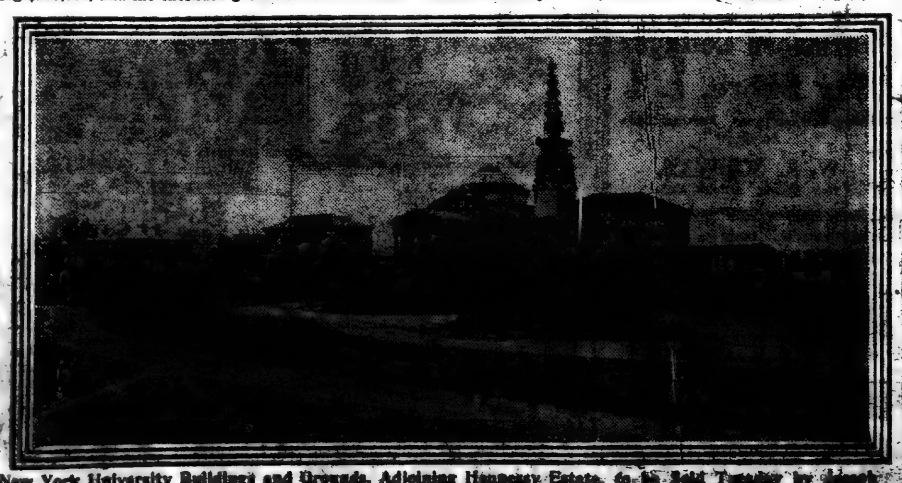
SALE OF HENNESSY ESTATE PROPERTY

The first big lot auction of the season will be held on Tuesday next in the Vesey Street Salesroom, when Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies will offer for the estate of Ellen M. Hennessy 134 lots on University Heights in the Borough of the Bronx.

New York University settled in this historic locality in 1894, when it moved part of its schools from old quarters on University Place, Manhattan. The university originally bought a tract of twenty acres, costing $300,000, and the extended grounds were increased at various times since.

The section is particularly fine for residential purposes because of its elevation, which affords magnificent views, and good drainage and pure air are thus insured. The University Heights section is accessible by the Harlem and Putnam Divisions of the New York Central Railroad, numerous trolley lines, and all elevated and subway lines, the Hennessy property being but three blocks from the Burnside Avenue proposed express station of the Jerome Avenue Subway.

"All the lots," said Messrs. Davies and Day yesterday, "are going to be sold, without reserve, for whatever they will bring, and, as every one familiar with the real estate market knows, the situation is one that goes to make the Hennessy offering one of great promise for those who are in the market to buy. The lots will doubtless be sold at sacrifice prices, and the people who give the time and thought to visit the property and attend the sale will get the bargains that are sure to be obtained."



New York University Buildings and Grounds, Adjoining Hennessy Estate, to be Sold Tuesday by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies.

REAL ESTATE.

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

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REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT, SALES AND APPRAISALS
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Repair and alteration work given special attention.
MONROE M. GOLDING, Plumber
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EDWARD CORNING CO. Builders
103 W. 57th St. NEW YORK

Bryan L. Kennelly, Real Estate Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Saturday, May 9, 1914,
At 11:30 A. M., at the front door of the County Court House, White Plains, N. Y.
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale
Under the Direction of John M. Digney, Esq., Referee.
301 ACRES OF LAND
(Together with all the right, title, and interest of the mortgagee in and to an additional 6.8 acres, more or less, of adjoining land included in said estate known as Buena Vista.)
DWELLINGS, BARNS AND OUTBUILDINGS,
Known as "BUENA VISTA,"
Estate of the late Reese Carpenter,
VALHALLA, N. Y. (North White Plains.)
This magnificent estate with the handsome 3-story frame dwelling, 2-story frame cottages, 2-story and basement frame superintendent's cottage, carriage house, barns, cow barns, garage, outbuildings, &c.
JOHN GERDES, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 42 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Thursday, May 14, 1914,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
EXECUTORS' SALE Estate of Joseph Hirshoff, Dec'd.
N. W. Cor. Katonah Av. & E. 240th St.
2 CHOICE PLOTS, 20x85 EACH.
West Side Katonah Av., 80 feet north of E. 240th St. 4 CHOICE PLOTS, 20x85 EACH.
1,476 Webster Av., S. E. Cor. E. 171st St.
The five-story brick triple flat with two stores; size of plot 25x86.31x30.6.
N. W. Cor. Washington Av. & 189th St.
The choice plot of four lots, ready for improvement, 5 feet below grade; size of plot 100x86.
S. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & East 118th St.
No. 1,866 Lexington Av. is a three-story basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, size 17.7x85. No. 150 E. 118th St. is a two-story and basement frame dwelling; size 20x100.11.
West Side Undercliff Av., 821 ft. south of Sedgwick Av. Size of lot, 25x160.
West Side Undercliff Av., 147 ft. north of 170th St. 2 lots, size 25x100 each.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys, 25 Broad St.
SAME DAY.
ESTATE OF ARTHUR H. HEARN, DEC'D.
2 Beautiful Cottages at Long Branch, N. J.
Within one block of the Atlantic Ocean.
"Eagle Cottage," 52 North Bath Ave.,
Size of plot 115x294x irreg.
Shakespeare Lodge and Sunken Garden,
North and South Bath Avenues. Size 210x381x irreg. To be sold in two parcels.
60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR 5 YEARS AT 5%.
SAME DAY.
418 W. 145th St., 117 feet east of Convent Av.
The four-story American basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry and bathroom extension, 9 rooms and 2 baths, hardwood trim, open plumbing; size of lot 16.6x99.11; easy by permit only; possession.
66 2-3% may remain on mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
SAME DAY.
409 East 169th St., 71 feet east of Webster Av. BRONX BOROUGH.
The four story and basement brick double apartment, 2 families on a floor, 5 rooms and bath each; size of plot 27x75.83.
Wednesday, May 20, 1914,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.
Rye—Port Chester
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.
19 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS
of 4 to 21 Acres Each
with dwellings and outbuildings on some of the plots to be sold at
Absolute Auction Sale
"ROXTON FARM"
Formerly the ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. CATLIN, Dec'd.
On King St. and Harrison Ave.
In the beautiful Hills of Westchester County.
Adjoining the suburban homes of many prominent New Yorkers.
To be sold absolutely to the highest bidder, making this one of the most exceptional Auction Offerings of High-Class Westchester Acreage Plots in the history of New York City Suburban Real Estate.
Booklets and Details can also be obtained from
Geo. R. Read & Co., 20 Nassau St., New York
SAME DAY.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
By order of Schuylkill Trust Co., Trustee,
68 BROOKLYN LOTS,
Situated on
Gravesend Av., Av. J, West St., 19th Av., 20th Av., 51st and 52d Sts.
SAME DAY.
Executrix Sale, Estate of Orlando Harriman, Dec'd.
20 BROOKLYN LOTS,
North Side St. Nicholas Av., Between Willoughby Av. and Starr St.,
N. E. Cor. St. Nicholas Av. & Suydam St., N. W. Cor. Neck Road & E. 17th St.
Executor's Sale to close the estate of James P. Farrell, Dec'd.
N. E. Cor. 95th St. & Shore Road Driveway
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN
Choice plot, size 100x180.
LITCHFIELD F. MOYNAHAN, Esq., Attorney, 233 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with Attorneys, or at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 Broadway, New York.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Real Estate Auctioneer

EXECUTIVE OFFICES. 51 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.
Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER
TELEPHONE, 744—Cort.
AUCTION SALES TO BE HELD AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.
Absolute Auction Sale
Next Thursday, April 30th
8 High-Class Fireproof One-Family Houses
LOCATED IN THE
Fordham Heights Section
Webb Ave., 188th St. and Devoe Terrace
To Be Sold Separately.
5 minutes from 207th St. Subway Station.
3 minutes from Jerome Av. Subway when completed
Each House
is fireproof, has electric light, hot-water heating, open fireplaces, large closets, tiled baths and hardwood floors and trim throughout.
75% of purchase price may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%
TITLE POLICIES FREE.

Special Sales Day
Thursday, May 7
S. W. Cor. 28th St. & 7th Av. (Known as 320 7th Ave.)
N. W. Cor. 30th St. & 8th Av. (Known as 403 Eighth Ave. & 303 West 30th St.)
439 West 26th Street (Bet. 9th & 10th Aves.)
SOUTHEAST CORNER Columbus Ave. & 68th St. (Known as 171-179 Columbus Ave. & 78 West 68th St.)
7 ACRES OF LAND
292 Ft. Frontage on Eastchester Rd. (Nr. Bronx & Pelham Parkway)
322 West 140th Street (Adj. S. E. Cor. Edgecombe Ave.)
61 West 68th Street (Bet. Central Park West & Columbus Ave.)
51 Bayard Street (Bet. Bowery & Mott St.)
S. E. Cor. 95th St. & 1st Av. Vacant plottage.
67 East 121st Street (Bet. Madison & Park Aves.)
1543 & 1547 Morris Ave. (Bet. E. 172d & E. Belmont Sts.)

Bankruptcy Sale
By Order of U. S. DISTRICT COURT.
INTERBOROUGH REALTY CO., BANKRUPT.
HON. WILLIAM R. WILCOX, Trustee.
HON. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Thursday, May 14
3 Large Acreage Tracts,
To be offered separately and then as 1 parcel. Located at
Whitestone, Flushing, L. I.
PARCEL 1—HANDLEY TRACT.
Contains about 26 acres, with frontages on Willet's Point Road, Murray Lane, Bayside and 11th Avenue.
PARCEL 2—BOWNE TRACT.
About 56 acres, running back from the south side of Bayside Ave. to Mitchell Ave., and from 19th to 24th Sts., together with certain gore lots lying south of 24th St., and certain gore lots lying west of Mitchell Ave.
PARCEL 3—CARRAHER TRACT.
About 8 acres located on the south side of Bayside Ave., running from the west side of Murray Lane to the centre line of Bowne Ave.
DAVID B. SIMPSON, Esq., Atty. for Trustee, 165 Broadway, N. Y. City.
For further particulars as to terms, etc., write Trustee, Referee, Attorney or Auctioneer.
Send for pamphlet. SALE TO-DAY 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
10%
Safe Investment
Downtown corner, two blocks from Wall St. Leased for 21 years to one tenant at yearly rent of $2,000, plus taxes, insurance and all repairs. $9,000 in cash required. A very safe investment.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel. 3909 John. 92 William St.

West Side.
Eighth Av. Corners
To settle an estate I have been instructed to sell, even at a sacrifice, the following pieces of property, corner stores, all but one occupied by a cafe; an excellent opportunity to purchase a bargain:—
2,521-2,523 8TH AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 145TH ST.
2,508 8TH AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF 149TH ST.
2,494 8TH AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 153D ST.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY, SOLE AGENT, Broadway and 109th Street.

Store & Loft Building
Strictly Fireproof
All rented; shows over 7½% net. Will take in exchange city residence or other property and cash. Full commission to brokers.
REFFON REALTY CO.,
28 West 22d St.

CHOICE FACTORY SITE
adjoining Broadway; offered for first time; 75x200 (15,000 sq. ft.) running through from street to street; convenient certain cars, Subway, and shipping; possession and terms arranged; price, $60,000; all offers submitted.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent, 901 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 106TH ST.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
West Side.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Beautiful Residence
S.E.Cor. Riverside Drive & 91st St.
(Subway at Broadway and 91st St.)
A four-story American basement private dwelling; 21 rooms, five baths; owner, leaving city, wishes quick action; immediate decision given to all propositions.
Joseph P. Day Agent. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

327-329 W. 108th St.
FOR SANITARIUM.
Two handsome five-story American basement dwellings, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, occupying a plot 75x100; 17 to 20 rooms each; five and six baths; electric elevator; beautifully decorated throughout; will be sold at a sacrifice; exchange might be considered, but no cash will be added.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY, Broadway and 109th Street.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
For Sale—Modern 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; convenient to Subway and expert care; price $25,000; mortgage to suit purchaser on premises. FRANK ELLIMAN, 105 West 72d St. Tel. 3960 Col.

FACTORY PLOT, 200x200. Sell, Lease, Exchange, or Build.
Railroad siding, transportation facilities of the best; submit offers, as we can make quick deal. Dorset, 156 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Buy—Exchange—Sell
CITY, YOUR PROPERTY, COUNTRY.
QUICK ACTION GUARANTEED.
LOUIS SCHLESINGER & CO. NEWARK N. J.
Largest Real Estate Office in the State.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.
AGENTS WANTED
to represent us in a large, very unusual and profitable farm land proposition. Every purchaser is absolutely guaranteed against loss by a Bonding Co. You will find this a very worth-while money making opportunity. Write for particulars at once.
TIOGA FARMS LAND CO., Tioga, Pa.

THE SUBURBAN MARKET ACTIVE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

BARGE TERMINALS NEEDED IN QUEENS

Statement Showing Industrial Growth Presented to Officials.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS HEAVY

Chamber of Commerce Submits Data Showing Business Needs of Borough.

At the hearing before State Engineer Bensel and Borough President Connolly held Friday afternoon in the Borough Hall, Long Island City, regarding the selection of Barge Canal Terminals on Dutch Kills Creek, Hallets Cove, Bowery Bay and Flushing Creek, recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, a convincing argument was presented by Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Chamber, who has made a study of this question and has compiled data showing that the manufacturers and business men of every section of the borough will receive and ship a vast amount of freight each year over the Barge Canal if terminals are located as recommended.

In the arguments presented by Mr. Willis facts showing the industrial growth of Queens and a comparison of its rank with other cities in the State made it evident that Queens would be very much neglected if terminals were not located there. The following table shows the increase in manufacturing in Queens Borough for the past fifteen years:

Year.	Value of Products.	No. of Factories
1889	$35,428,000	395
1904	92,941,000	513
1909	151,680,000	771
1914 (estimated)	225,000,000	1,050

It was also pointed out that the value of manufactured products in Queens Borough for the year 1909, the last official census taken by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, was as great as the combined products of the cities of Syracuse, Utica, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Troy, and Albany.

In fact, for that year Queens was exceeded by only the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn of the City of New York, and by the City of Buffalo. The following table gives a comparison of the value of products in Queens Borough and the principal cities along the barge canal for the year 1909:

City.	Value of Products.	No. of Factories.
Queens Borough	$151,680,000	771
Rochester	112,676,000	1,203
Yonkers	59,334,000	158
Syracuse	49,444,000	738
Bronx Borough	42,000,000	931
Schenectady	38,165,000	134
Troy	37,980,000	363
Utica	21,199,000	817
Albany	22,826,000	395
Amsterdam	22,449,000	97
Niagara Falls	28,652,000	136

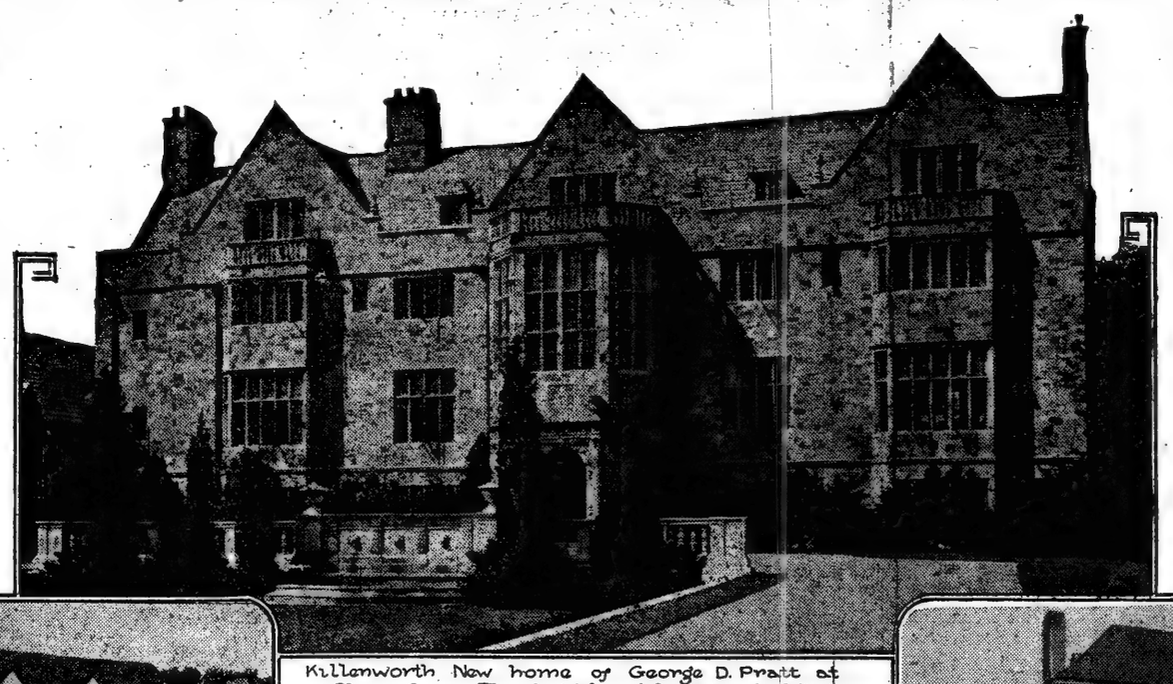
Complete information is now being tabulated by the Chamber of Commerce of just what articles and amounts will be shipped and received via the Barge Canal by the various factories throughout the borough. Replies which have been received to date indicate that over 500,000 tons of freight of every description will be received and shipped by the factories in Queens upon the completion of the canal.

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES ON LONG ISLAND SHOWING MARKED EVIDENCES OF PROSPEROUS GROWTH

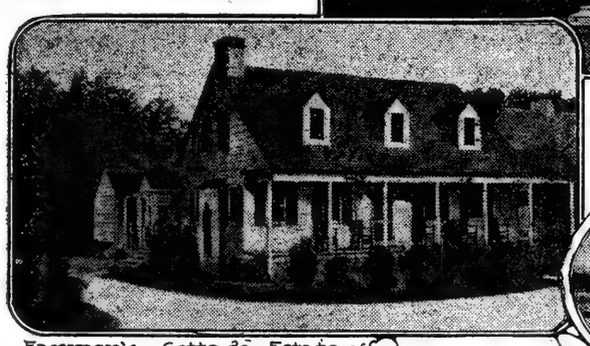
Continued Demand for Large Country Estates in North Shore Section—George D. Pratt's New Home at Glen Cove—Building Active at Great Neck, Plandome, Huntington, Jamaica and Richmond Hill—Great Harbor at Brightwaters and South Shore Improvements.

INDICATIONS that Long Island, in all of its popular home communities, is preparing for one of the most active seasons in its history, have been apparent during the last few weeks. From a real estate standpoint the future gives promise of much better things than last season. The extensive transit improvements of the last year, notably on the north shore, in the electrification of the line beyond Flushing, have stimulated activity throughout that popular residential section. Around Jamaica and Hempstead there has been steadily increasing growth, and several large tracts have lately been purchased for development. The favorite Summer resorts and home communities on the south shore are also preparing for a prosperous year.

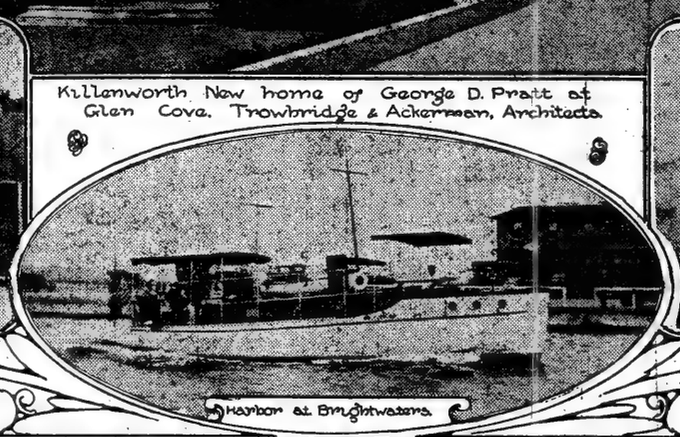
One of the characteristic features of Long Island within the last few years has been the remarkable development of the north shore from Great Neck to Oyster Bay and Huntington and southward to the Piping Rock Club section into a district of large and magnificent estates. Few sections of an equal area in any other part of the United States can show so many beautiful homes of attractive architecture and with grounds so handsomely laid out. One of the newer houses which has attracted attention is the home of George D. Pratt, known as Killenworth, at Glen Cove. It has been called one of the best types in America of the typical old English country home. The architects, Trowbridge & Ackerman, have designed a house with many exceptional features. The building is of granite and Indiana limestone, and its situation commands an admirable view over Long Island Sound.



Killenworth, New home of George D. Pratt at Glen Cove. Trowbridge & Ackerman, Architects.

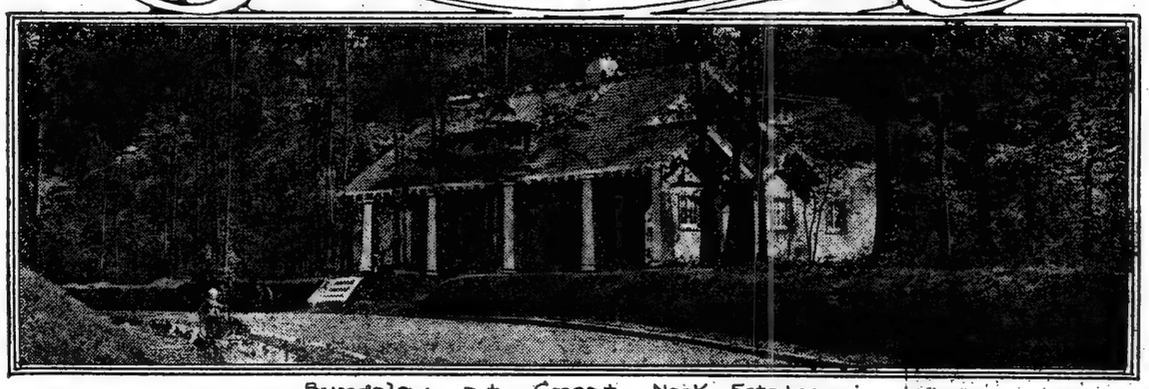


Farmer's Cottage, Estate of C.V. Brokaw, Glen Cove L.I. Alfred Hopkins, Architect



Harbor at Brightwaters.

Residence at Kensington, Great Neck.



Bungalow at Great Neck Estates.

This north-shore district is by no means limited to the large homes on estates of 100 acres and over. At Great Neck, with its developments of Kensington, the Great Neck Estates, and Great Neck Villa, Manhasset, and Plandome, Roslyn, and various intervening sections to Huntington, will be found delightful residential communities where attractive residences may be had at prices ranging from $10,000 to $25,000. The development throughout this entire territory has been on conservative, high-class lines, and the growth has been a steadily progressive one.

At Great Neck Estates two of the finest houses nearing completion are being constructed by John R. Corbin in the English Tudor style, designed by Oswald C. Hering. The houses are being built to sell for $25,000 and $40,000, respectively.

In the line of public improvements there is the $200,000 High School now in the course of construction and a $25,000 Catholic church. The Community Church (undenominational) has obtained a plot adjoining the new Grace apartment house, where a new church will be erected. The Grace estate is completing a row of stores and flats directly opposite the station, and all of the stores have been leased.

In the new home communities at Jamaica, the section developed by the fine houses designed by Electus D. Litchfield, has been visited by many prospective home dwellers. A feature of these houses is a twenty-foot roadway in the rear for the use of tradesmen. Owners are permitted to erect small garages in the rear. The houses are constructed entirely of brick with slate roofs, and have nine rooms with one bath and ten rooms with two baths, according to price and location, the price being from $7,000 to $8,500. In the Richmond Hill and Kew Gardens district building activity has been very pronounced during the last year. On the few blocks adjoining the Kew depot, where there were no houses at all eighteen months ago, there are now forty-seven new homes, owned and occupied by families from New York and Brooklyn. All the houses at Kew Gardens are detached.

A total of almost 100 houses, in all sections of Kew, have been built, sold, and occupied during eighteen months. The prices range from $9,500 to $22,500. Kew Gardens is but fifteen minutes' ride from the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan. All streets are furnished with sewers, water, telephones, electric light, macadam pavement, shade trees, and shrubbery, and the natural growth of forest trees has been left untouched wherever it was possible.

A short distance west of Kew is Forest Hills Gardens, where the growth has been rapid and of a high character. It is now an established community with two hundred or more houses of distinctive design, built of fireproof or semi-fireproof materials. Its attractions are the Inn, with many social features, a country club, a public school, a church, an eighteen-hole golf course in Forest Park, and an Audubon Society, which aims to make the Gardens known among suburban developments as a friendly place for birds.

Seventy-five per cent. of the entire tract, which is over two hundred acres, has been fully improved at a total outlay of more than $1,000,000. Building is going on rapidly, and many novel combinations of masonry construction have been achieved.

On the south shore one of the interesting places is Brightwaters, near Bayshore. The yacht harbor extends nearly a mile inland from the shores of Great South Bay. It is 175 feet wide and from 4 to 20 feet in depth, bulkheaded its entire length, and has at its end two piers, each 200 feet wide, extending some 800 feet out into the Great South Bay, and is considered a master stroke in the art of development along the south shore of Long Island—is truly named the "Venetian Yacht Harbor."

Over $2,000,000 has been expended in land and improvements, and over $1,000,000 in cottages and bungalows, now numbering about 300.

Brightwaters has a Post Office, general store, transportation line, bathing pavilion, and restaurant. A land option has recently been given to a hotel company for a 214-room hotel.

CHANGE IN LAW ON MORTGAGE TAX

Amendment Covering Loan Assignments on Realty Operative Oct. 1.

GOVERNOR APPROVES BILL

Permits Transfer at Expiration to Some Other Investor Without Extra Expense.

Legalizing what has been a custom since the enactment of the Mortgage Tax law, the defeat of the recording tax of one-half of 1 per cent. through the assigning of mortgages, is an amendment to the Real Property law which has been approved by the Governor and is to become operative on Oct. 1, 1914. The amendment reads:

"Whenever a mortgage upon real property shall be due and payable, the mortgagee or the owner and holder of the mortgage shall execute and deliver to any person or persons, or corporation, named by the owner of the land upon which the same is a lien, an assignment of the mortgage duly executed which may by its terms be without recourse to the assignor in any event and discharge such assignor from any liability thereunder to the assignee; provided a demand has been made of the holder of the mortgage by the owner of the land upon which the same is a lien for such assignment in lieu of a certificate of discharge of the same, and the full amount of principal and interest due on the mortgage and the usual fee for drawing the assignment is tendered or paid."

The change, which provides for assignments instead of cancellation, is of general value to all interested in real estate, and although the amendment will tend to reduce the revenue to the city and State from the recording tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on mortgages, it will enable the small home owner to have his mortgage legally transferred at expiration to some other investor without going to the expense that would entail upon the securing of a new loan plus the recording tax.

GROWTH AT BROWNSVILLE.

New Transit Lines Will Increase Home and Commercial Expansion.

Barely seven years ago that section of Brooklyn known as Brownsville, where now are 250,000 persons, was a sparsely settled place. Adjoining Brownsville is Rockaway Heights, opened last August for settlement through the Heimann Company, selling agents for the Rockaway Parkway Company. Since that time lots worth more than $100,000 have been sold. There are many sites suitable for modern tenement houses at Rockaway Heights.

It was the building of the Williamsburg Bridge which made possible the creation of a great home, manufacturing, and store centre at Brownsville. Within three blocks of the Rockaway Heights property the city has purchased land for a large playground. The project has the support of the Playground Association of America. The location is between Dumont, Livonia, and Hopkins Avenues and Douglas Street.

When the dual subway routes are in operation it will be possible for a resident to ride to all the home, trade, and amusement centres of Manhattan and the Bronx for a single fare.

Swimming — Sailing — Living!

¶ How many places near New York can you do all three? How many people in New York know what real living is? Do you? Haven't you often dreamed of the time when you could live your own life, unhampered by the brick and stone walls and pavements of the city—of the time when your feet would again feel the caress of the turf? Then come out to

BALDWIN HARBOR

LONG ISLAND

and pitch your Bungalow right at the water's edge—where you can run, and leap, and swim, and sail, and shout to your heart's content—where you can feel and act like a boy again!

¶ You will have neighbors as delightful as yourself—companions in fun who like, and have come out here for, the very things that you have.

¶ And you can obtain all this for so very little money! Let us tell you how easily you can buy a Bungalow or a Bungalow site. *Call or write to-day for information or illustrated Booklet O.*

BALDWIN HARBOR REALTY CO.,
New York Office:
243 W. 34th St.

"STAY-A-WHILE"

A SUMMER BUNGALOW COLONY ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

Opposite Bay Shore, L. I., within commuting distance of N. Y.

OUR BEACH BUNGALOWS SOLVE YOUR SUMMER PROBLEMS

Breeze-swept boardwalk; miles of safe, white, sandy beach. Natural drainage; pure water supply; fine fishing.

We sell, rent and build bungalows, and offer fine plots for sale on the ocean front. Bungalows Built from $750 up. Titles Guaranteed. Easy Payment Plan.

See the property at our expense. Send for descriptive folder "A."

STAY-A-WHILE BEACH ESTATES
391 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. Phone 4050 Main.

A NORTH SHORE BUNGALOW LIKE THIS.

Less than $30 a month.

Some of our prettiest little bungalows cost as little as $3,950. Very small payment. Balance like rent.

LITTLE NECK HILLS

A beautiful and exclusive home section with schools, churches, excellent transit—everything to appeal to people of taste and refinement.

27 minutes from Penn. R. R. Station by through electric train service; Broadway trolley to Manhattan passes right in front of property.

Write for Plans

Attractive little booklet shows photographs and floor plans of beautiful bungalows. Write for it.

Sales Agt. 31 Nassau St. New York

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES NOW READY AT

MASSAPEQUA

CONSIDERED LONG ISLAND'S MOST ATTRACTIVE HOME CENTER ABOUT FORTY MINUTES FROM MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN.

Beautiful homes, private parks, golf, fishing, boating, bathing, sailing, the Bay and Ocean. Homes three minutes of Depot.

The houses now ready present the latest type of suburban home construction, are entirely distinctive, have every modern convenience.

Listen—Write Us Now—TO-DAY

and learn why these houses provide the answer to your quandary. Where to find a satisfactory home at small cash outlay in an advantageous, attractive and high-class location.

QUEENS LAND & TITLE CO., Times Building, 42d St., N. Y.

COVERT PARK,
The OWNERS' Home

Worth $11,000. Will sell for $9,000. Opportunity to buy a house built right in the right location at the right price. All improvements and conveniences. 34 minutes out. No city taxes or assessments. 8 large rooms; 3 baths; 2 sun rooms. Owner, Room 1,129, 200 5th Av.

For Rent North Shore

MAGNIFICENT ESTATE

On Sound, ½ mile water front; fireproof house, never been rented; best section; price for season, $6,500.

HUNTINGTON

Beautiful new house, magnificently furnished; 8 baths; season, $2,000.

10 acres, new house, 3 baths, steam heat; stable; orchard, etc.; rent, $100 per month, unfurnished.

L'Ecluse Washburn & Co.,
18 East 34th Street, New York.
Telephone 4030 Murray Hill.

Halesite
On-Huntington-Bay

ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND and within commuting distance of New York.

Combines the beauties of sand beach and crystal water with the fascinating wonders of the North Shore woods and hills. A splendid home development affording all the land and water sports and every convenience for perfect comfort.

Send for descriptive booklet "A," or call at our exhibit.

THE HALESITE CO., Inc.
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

Country Estate
TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

40 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK IN THE

Wheatley Hills

Neighborhood, Long Island. Spacious house, well arranged; all conveniences. Ample ground. Beautiful trees and shrubbery. Large stable and garage. Short distance from station. A delightful summer home and all-year residence.

Apply W. M. P., 243 B'way, Suite 707, N.Y.

SEASHORE HOME

BARELY OVER 1 HR. TO N. Y. C. IN GROVE OF SPLENDID TREES ON SHORE OF GREAT SOUTH BAY, L. I. EXPRESS STATION 9 MIN. WALK AWAY.

Attractive, mission style; suitable for year round living; large plot; splendid bathing, beach, dock and boat anchorage. Electric light, parquet floor, hardwood trim, steam heat, running water, convenient to markets. Exclusive neighborhood. Four large bedrooms, enormous living room, paneled dining room, bath, completely equipped kitchen, maids' room; 55 ft. of veranda overlooking water.

$500 CASH, BALANCE TERMS
buys it from the Owner. Suite 1103, 347 8th Av., N. Y. C. Tel. 1250 Mad. Sq.

Furnished Cottages
Bay Shore, L. I.

Every Cottage listed. For catalogue apply to

W. A. SCHWAB,
Bay Shore. Phone—269.

Sound Shore Home
for SUMMER or ALL YEAR.
Right on a beautiful sandy BEACH
37 minutes from 33d St., New York; commuting distance.
Price and terms fair and reasonable.

S. Osgood Pell & Co.
Tel., 5610—Bryant. 542 5th Av., N. Y.

GREAT NECK, L. I.

Beautiful country estate of 11 acres, laid out in lawn and garden, dwelling having 16 rooms and 4 baths, hot water heat, electric light and all improvements; 560 feet of road frontage; small house for chauffeur, carriage house, barn having 5 rooms and bath, stable, garage, cow barn, chicken houses and farm house; all in first class condition; price $45,000. FREE AND CLEAR; will exchange for private dwelling on west side, between 72d St. and 100th St., between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 100th St., N. Y.

Country Homes —For Sale— or for rent FURNISHED UNFURNISHED
NORTH SHORE LONG ISLAND
OUR SPECIALTY
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.

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Summer Home
DESIRABLY LOCATED AT
WESTBURY, L. I.
At Reasonable Rent

Nine rooms, two baths, modern improvements; artistically decorated; refined and restricted surroundings. 45 minutes from Penn. Sta. Admirably adapted to all-year residence. Ready for immediate occupancy. Inquire
H. M. H., 243 Broadway, Suite 707, N. Y.

WATERFRONT HOME

½-acre plot, directly on Sound; commuting distance; new house of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; open fireplace; garage; elegant beach; price, $6,000; $1,000 cash. Thos. E. Hall, 49 West 34th St., N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AND COUNTRY HOMES AT BAY SHORE BRIGHTWATERS AND VICINITY
TERRY & BREWSTER
BAY SHORE, N. Y.
Automobile Service. Phone Bay Shore 302

FOR SALE OR RENT.
SEASHORE BUNGALOW
Completely furnished.
All modern improvements; six rooms and bath; water frontage. At foot OWNER, Box 7, 139 Nassau, Long Island.

Gentlemen's Country Residence
Situated at Port Jefferson, Long Island.
HOUSE of 14 ROOMS
All improvements; stable and garage; spacious grounds; beautifully laid out; will be sold at sacrifice to immediate purchaser or will rent; for description and terms write
WILLIAM B. OVERTON,
Greenlawn, N. Y.

Long Beach Bargains.

Residential plot, 150x300, corner Broadway and Lauretton Boulevard; price $7,500. Also, to let, furnished, five-room bungalow at West End boardwalk, $200 for season.

WILLIAM H. BAKER,
Dover, N. J.

WANTED

A position with a reliable R. E. man who can use advantageously the services of an American with a thorough commercial training of about 30 years. F 3 Times.

Country Estate—Greenport, L. I.

Exceptionally fine country home, within 1 mile of Greenport; 40 acres of excellent land, with frontage on Long Island Sound. Dwelling with modern improvements in good condition. Farmer's cottage and outbuildings.
Tasker & Company, Greenport, L. I.

SHORE FRONT HOME.

NORTHPORT, hour out; 8 acres, directly on Sound; fine beach; 9-room dwelling; hot steam heat; stable, outbuildings; fruit and shade; a bargain at $12,500. Owner, Box 765, Huntington, L. I.

PLANDOME,
ON MANHASSET BAY.
20 minutes express service.
Beautiful Booklet—Houses for sale
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

ROCKAWAY

Only $600 each for lots in restricted section, near ocean; all improvements; no assessments; stores, schools, churches. Nothing better for home sites and investment. WORTHMORE, B 171 Times.

North Shore of Long Island
Properties of Every Description.
L. C. SHIELDS,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

SUBWAYS AID BUILDING

QUEENS PREPARING FOR RAPID GROWTH

New Factories to Cost $10,000,000 Started Within the Last Twelve Months.

GREAT TRANSIT BENEFITS

Work in Progress on Forty-two Miles of Dual Subway System —Building Activity.

By WALTER L. WILLIS.
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens.

Business men in every section of New York City are looking to Queens as the centre of future activities not only in the real estate market, but in the location of industrial enterprises. Great concerns from many parts of the country are building huge factories in Queens. This is but a start of what the dual subway system will do for the borough. On an average one new factory is located in Queens each week, adding nearly 1,000 wage earners to the working population.

For the last five years Queens has developed at an average rate of about $1,500,000 per month in the value of new buildings. In the fifteen years that Queens has been a part of New York there have been 47,533 new buildings constructed at a total cost of $185,891,398, or an average value of $3,900 per building. In the same period the total real estate assessed valuation increased from $103,752,600 in 1899 to $488,686,756 in 1914.

The principal causes for this growth have been the increased transit facilities connecting Queens with Manhattan and Brooklyn and the industrial growth in various sections of the borough. Bridges, tunnels, and rapid-transit lines are rapidly eliminating the East River as a natural barrier. Within a ten-mile radius of the centre of Manhattan, more of the 129 square miles of the Borough of Queens would be included than of any other borough of New York City.

Practically every rapid-transit line in Queens included in the dual subway system is now under construction. Seven separate contracts have been let to date, aggregating in cost $5,601,842, and the combined track mileage is forty-two miles. Some of the lines are of two tracks and others of three tracks. The following table gives a list of the contracts to date:

Contract and Date.	Amount.	Mos.*
Steinway Tunnel, Feb. 15, '14.	$883,910	9
Extension of Steinway Tunnel to Queensboro Plaza, Nov. 18, 1913	557,856	18
Bridge Plaza transfer station, Oct. 8, 1913	864,859	24
Astoria extension, May 6, '13.	800,743	18
Woodside-Corona extension, May 6, 1913	2,063,586	18
Liberty Av. extension Jan. 27, 1914	707,661	18
Lutheran Cemetery extension, Feb 20, 1914	143,224	18

*Estimated time for completion.

The long delayed operation of the Steinway tunnel will begin Jan. 1, 1915. The Long Island Railroad will have a new station at Van Alst Avenue and Hunter's Point Avenue, Long Island City, ready for use by that time, and passengers from New York via the tunnel will be able to take the electric trains of the Long Island Railroad at the mouth of the tunnel to any part of Queens Borough.

When it is realized that a resident at any point between the Pennsylvania Station and Jamaica or Flushing may reach the theatrical and shopping sections of Manhattan in less time than it would take many residents of Manhattan to reach the same centres, the transformation which is taking place will be considered remarkable.

The territory adjoining the East River, where factories and other industries are being located, will prove a convenient dormitory for the mechanics and operatives who constitute a large proportion of the more thrifty inhabitants of the densely populated east side, whereas the sections of Queens to the south and eastward are rapidly being developed as high-class residential sections.

Industrial Queens has gone forward with leaps and bounds. The value of its manufactured products increased from $35,427,000 in 1896 to $151,680,000 in 1909, the last census taken by the United States Government. This was an increase of 314 per cent. in ten years—a greater percentage of increase than any of the other large cities of the United States—and for that year the value of the manufactured products was equal to the combined products of the three principal manufacturing cities of Connecticut—New Haven, Hartford, and Bridgeport. The number of establishments increased in the same period from 395 to 771. It is estimated that there are over 1,000 manufacturing plants throughout Queens Borough and that the value of their products for the year 1914 will exceed $225,000,000. Within the past year it is estimated that new factories have been started that will cost $10,000,000 to construct and will give employment to 10,000 workers, which means that homes for 40,000 persons will be required. Evidence that extra accommodations are being provided in all parts of the borough is shown by the report of the Building Department for the first three months of this year. In the First Ward the tenement and dwelling structures were 39, costing $511,000; in the Second Ward, 268, costing $1,232,000; in the Third Ward, 44, costing $165,000; in the Fourth Ward, 206, costing $569,000, and in the Fifth Ward, 357, costing $507,000.

The Old-Fashioned Mortgage.

With all the publicity given to the exploitation of new methods of writing loans on real estate, with the various discussions of the rural credit ideas, it sometimes seems as though the old-fashioned farm mortgage without any frills and existing as a plain loan from one man to another, secured by a claim on the farm owned by the borrower, was going out of style, says Bonds and Mortgages.

But the great part of the loan business is conducted exactly on that basis, and the old-fashioned farm mortgage is to-day as much in evidence as ever. After all, it is a pretty sound sort of paper to have laid away in the safe deposit box, and it looks very good to the family when the estate is settled up. Compared with the mining stock, which is good principally to light the fire, it is the kind of security that stands for goodness and bears the impress of real worth.

Theatre for Long Island City.

Long Island City will soon have its first modern vaudeville theatre, according to plans filed last week for a $100,000 playhouse, to be erected by W. Elmer Payntar, on Hunter Avenue, near the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. It will have seats for 2,000 and a roof garden, and is expected to be completed this Summer. The new theatre will cover a plot 118 by 133, and will have a stage 70 by 30. Frank A. Keeney, who is about to build a theatre on Livingston Street, Brooklyn, will operate the Long Island City place, which is to be built from plans by John Boese of Astoria.

Sell Hearn Cottages at Long Branch.

On May 14 Mr. Kennelly will sell for the estate of Arthur H. Hearn two cottages at Long Branch, N. J., known as the Eagle Cottage, at 52 North Bath Avenue, and the Shakespeare Lodge and Sunken Garden at North and South Bath Avenues. He will also sell 418 West 145th Street, near Convent Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling, and 409 East 169th Street, near Webster Avenue, Bronx, a four-story brick apartment.

SUBWAY BUILDING IN QUEENS BOROUGH

Construction Work Dual Subway, near Junction Avenue, Borough of Queens

The construction of the dual Subway system in Queens Borough is being pushed with all possible speed. Four contracts have been let, and one of these, through Second Avenue, from Beebe to Ditmars Avenue, has almost all the steel structure set up. On the Corona line, the reinforced concrete columns are upstanding on Queens Boulevard, from Diagonal Street to Greenpoint Avenue. From there, on to the end of the line, through Roosevelt Avenue, past Jackson Heights, to Alburtis Avenue, is a scene of bustling activity, all of which is proof that steady and substantial progress is being made.

The connection from the Belmont tunnel to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza is being vigorously pushed by the Degnon Contracting Company, and the tunnel is being put in order for operation by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The linking of all these Queens Borough sections at the Bridge Plaza has commenced at the hands of the Snare & Triest Company, so that Queens Borough will soon get the rapid transit facilities it so richly deserves.

New Fireproof
COLONIAL RESIDENCE
at
Great Neck Estates
Great Neck, L. I.
$30,000

A house of 12 rooms and 3 bath rooms, built and equipped in the best manner in every particular. Address
R. F. TUCKER, Agent,
Great Neck Station, Long Island.

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Is in a class by itself. It is New York's most beautifully improved suburb.

It has the improvements and conveniences of great cities.

It is the centre of the best country sports.

It has within its borders two of the finest golf links in America.

It has the most completely appointed suburban hotel in the country, with beautiful ball room and marble swimming pool.

Its schools for both boys and girls are famous.

It has thousands of acres in one body, restricted.

It has six railroad stations. Fast Electric Service to both uptown and downtown New York.

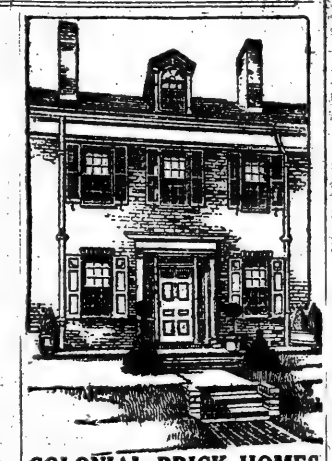
Exceptionally attractive houses, new, artistic, thoroughly modern, with all up to date conveniences, for sale and for rent, furnished and unfurnished, $5,000 to $40,000. Rent $50 to $300 per month.

Choice plots bordering on golf links, and others advantageously located, at splendid value.

Booklet "How to Buy Suburban Real Estate Intelligently" (3d edition now in press) free on application.

GAGE E. TARBELL
Tel. 7944 Mad. Sq. 320 Fifth Avenue, New York

Invest $1,500 to Earn 16%
For $6,500. (Mortgage $5,000.)
We will deliver to you a newly built stucco house with 5 Bedrooms, 2 Baths, Living-room, Dining-room, Kitchen, Pantry and Cellar on a 40 ft. lot on
EDGEMERE CREST
on the ocean side of the L. I. R. R. between Wavecrest, Far Rockaway, and Edgemere, and we will rent it for you for $800 for the Summer season, furnished. The carrying charges are less than $560. You earn $240 on a $1,500 investment, and can occupy the house nine months rent free.
We are giving you the benefit of wholesale building prices to encourage home owning. Call on us; we have no agents. Write or 'phone 6571 Murray Hill.
Edgemere Crest Company
M. Morgenthau, President. Samuel E. Jacobs, Treasurer.
Dept. T, 30 E. 42d St., Cor. Madison Av., N. Y.



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$7,000 Upward
For Easy Housekeeping
Terms Easier Than Rent.
9 and 10 rooms and 1 and 2 bath-rooms. Neighborhood highly restricted. Steam heat; lawns and shrubbery in front and rear; 20-foot roadway in rear for tradesmen, autos, etc. 16 minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn.
Middletown Street. 2 blocks north of the New Big Long Island Railroad Station.
JAMAICA
SEE REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR SAMUEL KNOPF, FLATIRON BUILDING, N.Y.

ELECTRIC EXPRESS.
21 to 25 minutes from
DOUGLASTON PARK
ON THE NORTH SHORE
to the Pennsylvania Station, by through express service.
Imagine a place that conforms to the picture brought to mind by the word "park," and you get an idea of what Douglaston Park really is. Green parkways, shade trees, lots of green grass, tennis courts, concrete sidewalks, many beautiful homes with all the conveniences of city apartments—and only twenty-three minutes from Broadway.
Under one contract we plan, finance, and build your home.
A NEW HOME
Stucco on hollow tile, 10 rooms, 2 baths, built-in silver vault, vacuum cleaner, parquet floors, hardwood trim. On large plot. Price $11,500, on your own terms. Might lease.
Write for booklet showing views and plans of Island other homes.
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Woolworth Bldg. Phone 7294 Barclay.

OWNER MUST SELL
House on the North Shore of Long Island; 13 rooms, 3 baths, shower; cold storage; garage; 2½ acres of shaded lawn; all modern improvements. Appraised by Mr. De Walters, 137 Broadway, N. Y. City, at $30,000. Must sell within 30 days. House in perfect condition. First mortgage, $7,000. Will sell to quick purchaser at $15,000.
For appointment to see property, particulars, &c., apply
JULIAN S. DILLON,
SOLE AGENT,
11 Wall St., New York.

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$150 CASH WILL START YOU.
Balance, $8 weekly, will buy a poultry farm, with well-built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry, concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 38 Times Downtown.

GREAT NECK, L. I.
For Sale at $12,000. Cost $15,000.
Modern Colonial dwelling; five master's bedrooms, two baths, electric lights, hot water furnace, restricted neighborhood, one-half mile from station, thirty-eight miles from New York. Full commission to brokers. Apply to
Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc.
401 Fifth Av. Telephone 4662 Murray Hill.

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Gentleman's Country Place in the Berkshire Hills.
Seventy acres of land, beautiful old elms and maples; natural woods. Large house, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms; town water; electricity; steam heat; garage. On trolley and railroad; 9 miles from Pittsfield, 15 miles from Lenox; elevation 1,450 feet.
Paying poultry plant; present capacity 1,200 laying hens. Price, $18,000. For particulars and photographs address owner.
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Dimsal House, Hinsdale, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale.—You don't know what you will miss if you don't come and look at the finest country estate in the village of Great Barrington; 88 acres rich, level land, with large apple orchard in full bearing; the master's house cost $50,000 and stands in the middle of a 6-acre grove of tall trees; there are 8 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms and servants' dining room, 6 bathrooms, 5 open fireplaces, 2 large and wide verandas; also conservatory, icehouse, and tennis court; the fine caretaker's house has 5 bedrooms, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, 3 open fireplaces, 2 fine verandas, icehouse, filled; there is a very large carriage house and stable, large stock barn, with basement for cows, and hay; will sell this grand property for a very, very low price for quick sale and on very easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 38, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.
To Rent, Summer Residence
Furnished house of thirteen rooms, two bathrooms, 2½ miles from Claremont, N. H. Less than one-half mile from electric; five fireplaces, telephone, electricity, good water supply and garage if desired. For particulars address Mr. O. S. BUGBEE, Pleasant St., CLAREMONT, N. H.

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Overlooking lake and mountains. 1,400 elevation, near electrics and village; nine rooms, three pianos, sleeping balcony, stone fireplace, driveway, six acres, young orchard, lawn; must sacrifice at $4,800. 444 West Owner, 6 West 60th St., New York City.

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Good old-fashioned house with all modern conveniences, fourteen rooms, five fireplaces, hardwood floors, two bathrooms, telephone and electricity, on farm of 103 acres, 2½ miles from Claremont, N. H., and less than ½ mile from electrics. For particulars address O. S. BUGBEE, Pleasant St., Claremont, N. H.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Norwalk, Conn.
and throughout this beautiful section. Gentleman's Estates, Hotels, Farms, Town Dwellings and Acreage. Also in other sections furnished houses to rent for Summer months.
Wm. P. Sumell Fuller, Station, Tel. 400 West Main St.

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Sale or Rent
Kenneth Ives & Co.
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FARM BARGAIN
43 acres, 8-room house, large barn, 2 poultry houses, workshop; 150 apple trees, other fruits; 300 chickens, 2 horses, cow, wagons, harness, &c. Asking price, $6,000; easy terms. For details of this and other country or shore property apply to
THOMAS F. BURKE
46 Park Row Stamford, Ct.

GREENWICH-CONN. MAGNIFICENT NEW ESTATE OF 2 ACRES.
Beautifully equipped House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, superb location. Garage—2 cars, room & bath. For Sale, $48,000; or Rent Unfurnished $3,000.
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Farms Orchard Lands Country Estates
FOLLOW THE ARROW Newtown Connecticut A. W. Reynolds REAL ESTATE FARMS
$15 to $75 an Acre—75 Miles from New York.

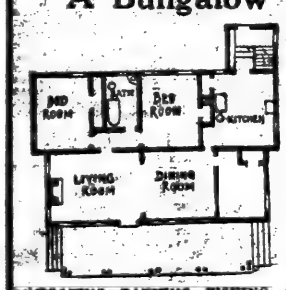
FAIRFIELD, CONN.
For Rent, furnished, unfurnished, or sale, Fairfield County. Houses and acres. Electric light, hot-water heat; garages; rent for season $400.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
—motoring along the roads of beautiful historic Greenwich, Conn., one is impressed with its superb natural beauty—that magnificent expanse of water, the Sound, gives added charm to the country side.
—in this exceptional environment are situated the beautiful country estates, charming villas and the more modest but beautiful country homes which I am offering for rent for the season, furnished or unfurnished, or for sale. Let me show you Greenwich. Many who rent here eventually plan to live here permanently—such is its charm.
LAURENCE TIMMONS,
GREENWICH, CONN.
Phone 456—Opp. R. R. Station.

Gentleman's Farm Near Hartford.
175 acres; 1 mile from trolley and depot; 6 miles to Hartford; great dairy farm; milk sold at door; land suitable for fruit and tobacco; 22 buildings, 3 houses; electric lights, furnace heat, running water, 2 bathrooms; 1 house containing 20 rooms; 1 horse barn 100 feet long; 1 cow barn for 70 head; 2 silos, garage, hennery; 2 gasoline engines; modern tools of every kind; could be divided into 2 farms; everything modern and in the finest condition. Address Owner, P. O. Box 543, Hartford, Conn.

SEE MT. VERNON ADV'T IN WESTCHESTER COLUMN — SEE MOUNT VERNON ADV'T

A Bungalow Worth Owning.



Inspect this perfect home, see its delightful surroundings, and you will find the reason for the lively demand for our low-priced high-class bungalows.
PRICE ONLY $3,900
including landscaped plot, 100x150 feet. Six rooms and bath (see floor plan); modern conveniences; shades, screens and decorated. Building expense minimized. Systematic methods of construction enable us to erect a better house at less cost. Small amount of cash, balance on easy payments.
Convenient to station, stores, schools and churches; within easy distance of lakes, bathing beach, yachting harbor and all recreative features.
GET ACQUAINTED WITH
Brightwaters
Bayshore, L. I.
The fastest growing suburban home community on Long Island.
BOATING—BATHING—FISHING.
Pictorial Album No. 5 of Brightwaters, the cottages and bungalows, mailed upon request.
T. B. ACKERSON CO., New York Offices, 1 West 34th St.
"Investors of Choice Properties and Builders of Houses of Merit."

Old English
architecture; rambling country home, an acre of ground, right of way to water and sandy beach at
Grenwolde
Great Neck Long Island
This attractive residence has all the charm of the typical English country home. It stands secluded in delightful surroundings, providing the advantages of an extensive private estate.
Macadam roads, water, electricity, and a sewerage system approved by the State Board of Health have been installed. Excellent train service. Price reasonable, terms to suit. Full information sent on request.
Paul V. Shields, 139 Front Street. Phone 4138 John

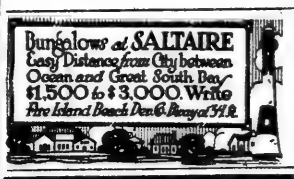
Commuting Distance—37 Minutes Out.
A BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACRE ESTATE at Sands Point, L. I.
A pretty place that we have inspected and can recommend.
OVERLOOKS LONG ISLAND SOUND.
The house is up to date, roomy, with artistic arrangements and all appointments; the grounds are handsomely landscaped; fine trees, shrubs, garden and tennis court. There is a garage. Estates and golf clubs are immediately adjoining. The place may be purchased at a very attractive figure.
WOULD CONSIDER LEASING.
S. Osgood Pell & Co.,
Tel. 4310—Bryant. 243 5th Av. & W. 26th St.

GREAT NECK
Acreage for Sale
and PLACES FOR RENT
STEWART C. SCHENCK,
547 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
To buy a beautiful cottage or bungalow for $2,500 and up, terms easy; nearly ½ acre of land for garden purposes; near water; bathing, fishing; all year round home; easy distance from Penn. station. W. W., 76 Tribune.

SUBURBAN LONG ISLAND

Homes for Busy New Yorkers
Minutes are what count nowadays. Convenience and Healthful Surroundings are essential for Real Living. The combination of them all are a part of life on Long Island.
In point of time a country home need be no further from your business than an apartment house uptown, New York. There are scores of pretty places on Long Island quickly reached from uptown and downtown.
Two routes are open to the suburbanite—the subway to Long Island R. R. Station, Brooklyn, for the man whose business is downtown—the Pennsylvania Station, reached by all car lines, for the man uptown.
Buy or Rent a Home on Long Island Now and Know Real Living.
Send to the Gen'l Passenger Agent, Long Island R. R. Room 346, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., for list of agents having houses for sale or to rent.
LONG ISLAND



$3,900 easy terms.
Detached house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, large return porch. Truly worth $5,250.
CHARLES G. STEWART,
Hollis & Euclid Aves., Bellaire Gardens Queens, New York City. 'Phone 6128 W Hollis.
Photographs, floor plans, and particulars mailed on request.

HEMPSTEAD
House of six rooms on plot of land 75x200 ft., within ten minutes of trolley and railroad station. Price $1,500.
HEMPSTEAD LITTLE FARMS
Sold in ¼ acre plots in best residential section; convenient to trolley and depot, reasonable prices, easy terms. Apply for booklet and particulars to
A. M. DAY,
Hempstead, N. Y.

E. E. RACKETT
Hollis, Long Island
Telephone 6270W Hollis.
Agent for high-class real estate. Renting agent of houses and bungalows in most attractive sections of Hollis. Some very desirable low-priced houses. Several nicely furnished houses to lease for the Summer.

DOUGLAS MANOR
The ideal north shore suburban home; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; boating, bathing, fishing; have two acres in 9-room stucco house on large lot and fine corner plot, overlooking bay and Sound; furnished houses for rent, season or year. Write or call for photos & full particulars, J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L.I.

Bungalows $800 Up.
Seashore Bungalow Sites on easy terms. Furnished and Unfurnished Bungalows and Cottages to Rent.
OCEAN BEACH-FIRE ISLAND CO.,
234 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. 1783 Mad. Sq.

Some Hempstead Bargains
For Rent—Fine old mansion on beautiful shady thoroughfare; nearly one acre of ground, with shade trees, spacious lawns, flowers and shrubbery; house has twelve rooms, two baths, all other improvements; five minutes' actual walk from depot, all stores, churches, and schools; $75 per month; lease if desired.
For Sale—Two brand new cottages, six rooms, bath, hot water heat, decorated throughout; price $2,500; little cash required.
LEE & CLARK, Hempstead, N. Y.

Overlooking MANHASSET BAY,
Plots on
Port Washington Estates
Size 100x150. Price $2,900.
With right of way to bathing beach.
Truly worth $5,250.
Easy Terms.
C. S. FALLOWS, 30 Church St.

Shore Front Acreage for Sale
8¼ acres fine land, two houses, barns, garage, &c.; fine sandy beach; good anchorage; grand water views; many fine fruit and shade trees; on north shore, Long Island; nothing like it in the market; all the charm of country and seashore, and only a half hour from New York. Send for full particulars. G. Clapham, 245 West 34th St., N. Y.

HOLLIS COURT
Sixty beautiful dwellings, occupied by contented families.
Come and Join Us.
STATION—BELLAIRE, L. I.
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ON THE WATER
26 MINUTES FROM PENN'A STATION
HOUSES, LOTS AND PLOTS
Liberal Terms—Monthly Payments.
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WATER FRONT
NEW BUNGALOWS & HOUSES
ON RANDALL BAY and WOODCLEFT BAY.
4 to 15 rooms. All improvements. $2,000 upward.
ALSO WATER FRONT BUILDING PLOTS.
Terms easy. Send for particulars.
JOHN J. RANDALL CO.,
6 Brooklyn Av., FREEPORT, L. I.

Grand Houses at Low Prices
on easy terms, at
MASSAPEQUA
NEAR DEPOT, LAKE, and BAY.
Ask for particulars.
QUEENS LAND & TITLE CO.,
Times Bldg., New York City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Shippan Point
STAMFORD, CONN.
On the Sound, an hour from New York. Delights of seashore and country, comforts and conveniences of city.
The Atlantic Realty Co. purchased what was an old estate, in the best part of Shippan Point, near the Yacht Club, select schools and choicest residences.
It is between the main avenue and the shore, which borders it for 1,000 feet. Macadam streets, walks, all improvements installed. Fine bathing beach and tennis courts reserved for lot-purchasers.
All the tract is high, commanding fine views. It is healthy and beautiful. We are able to offer sites on this delightful tract upon most reasonable terms. A splendid place for a home the year round. Some charming houses now in course of erection. Plans and advice as to building, if you desire.
Property of this character can usually be obtained only at a high price. We are able to offer lots on this tract at a figure which will surprise you when you compare it with what is asked for less desirable sites.
Let us tell you all about it. Write for illustrated Booklet C. Personal interview and inspection invited.
The Atlantic Realty Co.,
Thos. N. Cooke, Greenwich, Conn. Frank B. Gurley, Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A distinctive Summer Home for Immediate Occupancy.
"Oakledge"
Superbly Situated at PEQUOT POINT, New London, Conn.
¶ This splendid place is one of the handsomest in New England. It has all modern conveniences, garage large enough to hold three machines, fine tennis court, between seven and eight acres of ground beautifully kept up, shady trees, rolling lawn, and a magnificent veranda extending round three sides of the house, from which a glorious water view is to be obtained.
¶ The house itself is unusually comfortable and roomy.
¶ The first bedroom floor contains four master's bedrooms and three baths; the second bedroom floor also has four master's bedrooms and three baths.
¶ The basement has a cellar with concrete floor, laundry with stove and four stationary tubs, scullery room, and new heater in cellar.
¶ In the back building are the servants' quarters, six bedrooms, bath, sewing room and linen closet.
¶ Throughout, the house is equipped with open fireplaces. It boasts a great living hall, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, kitchen pantry, servants' dining room, servants' back veranda, and both it and the grounds are lighted by electricity.
¶ The situation is three miles from a railroad station over good driving roads, can also be reached by trolley, and water is within five minutes' walk.
¶ The furnishing is in comfortable Summer style, with adequate china, glass, plated silver ware and necessary linen.
¶ The rent is $4,000, and the house will be put into absolutely perfect order for immediate occupancy.
¶ Mrs. Charles A. Sackett, New London, Conn., can be communicated with on this matter and will be pleased to show the house to interested parties.

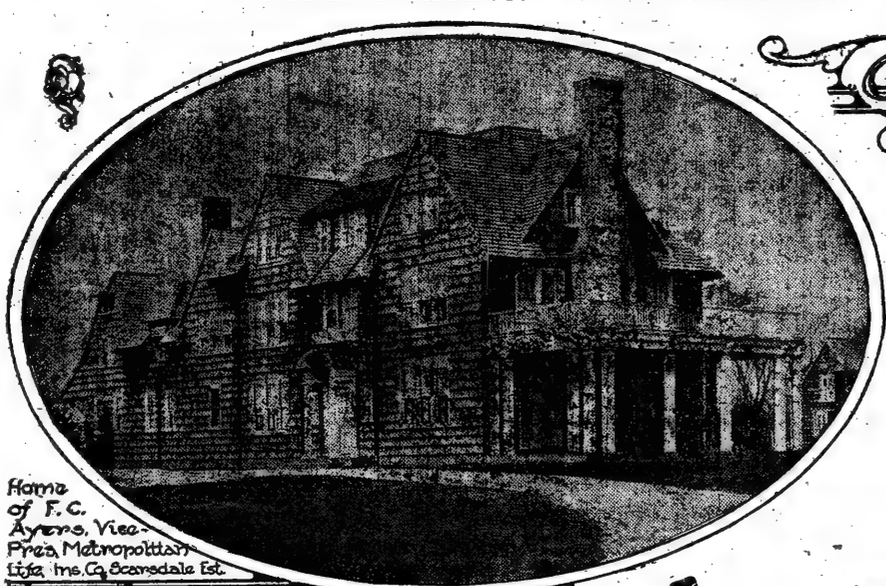
NEW CANAAN, CONN.
Gentleman's Country Home.
About seven acres, large grove of beautiful trees; six master's and three servants' bedrooms, four baths, five toilets, hardwood floors throughout; large living porch, sleeping porch, and dining porch; private water supply from artesian well; stable, garage, and everything that is necessary and essential for the comfort of the occupant. Will rent for 5% on money invested. Inquire
LAWRENCE PRIDDY, 149 Broadway.
Telephone 13 Cortlandt.

SIMSBURY, CONN.
Gentleman's Farm. In hill country. 115 acres.
Picturesque house, nearly 200 years old, with modern improvements; accommodation for 8 horses, 24 cows, dog kennels, 3 orchards; running brook; famous view; delightful neighborhood. Price $20,000.
JOHN F. SCOTT,
47 West 34th St., New York.

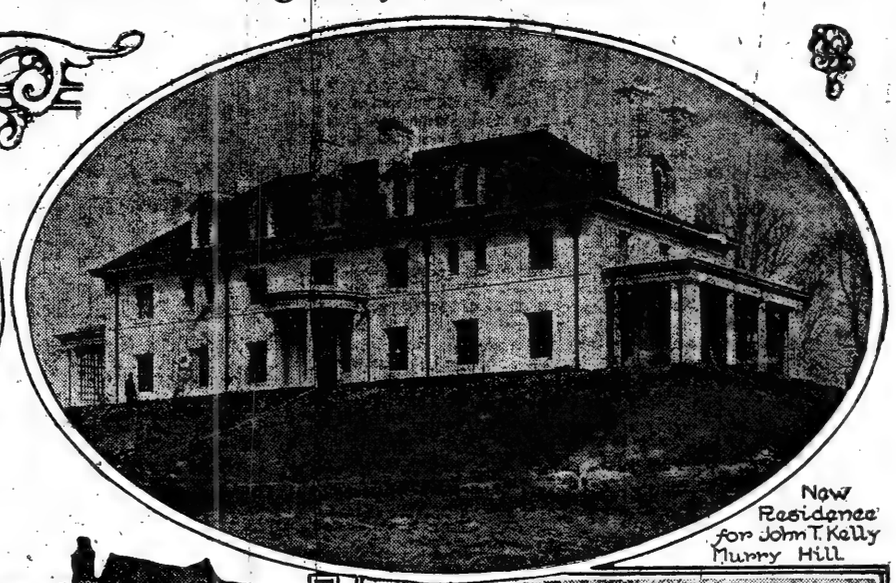
SUBURBAN PROPERTY IN GOOD DEMAND FOR HOME SALE

PICTURESQUE HOMESITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAKE STRONG APPEAL TO LOVERS OF OUTDOOR LIFE

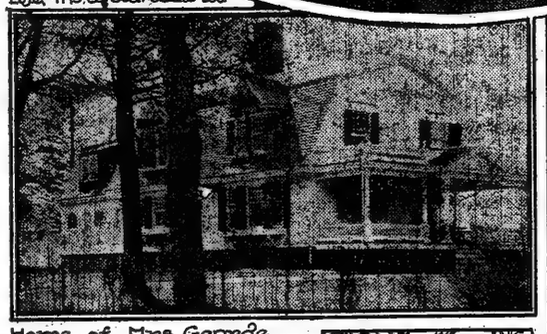
Artistic Homes and Landscape Improvements Adding to the Charm of Bronx River Valley as Choice Suburban District—Scarsdale, White Plains and Mt. Vernon Show Progressive Growth—Varied Attractions of New Rochelle—Yonkers Drawing Many New Residents.



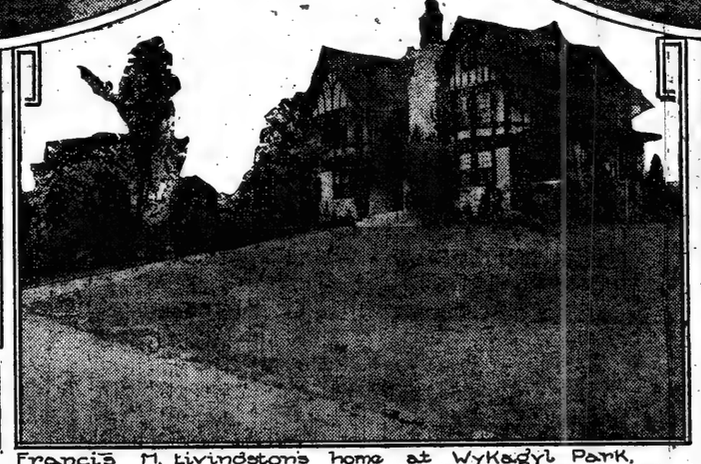
Home of F. C. Ayres, Vice-Pres. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. Scarsdale Est.



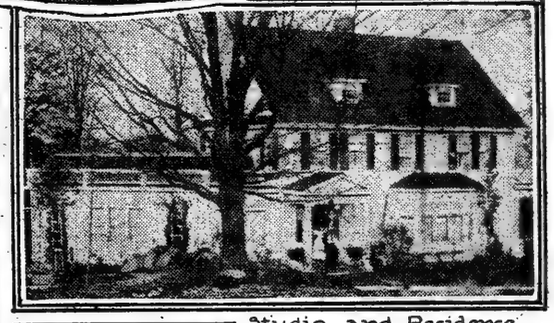
New Residence for John T. Kelly Murry Hill.



Home of Mrs. George Pell opposite. Gedney Farm Country Club.



Francis M. Livingston's home at Wykagyl Park, New Rochelle.



Studio and Residence recently completed for Robert Reid, Colonial Heights.

SINCE the advent of Spring and milder weather, there has been a steadily increasing demand for homes in many parts of Westchester County. The leading brokers in White Plains, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers are unanimous in predicting a better realty and building year than last season. Evidences of these improved times may be seen in many places. Especially in the Bronx Valley, between Mount Vernon and White Plains, is this activity apparent. The re-opening of the Gedney Hotel, at White Plains, this month, has aroused renewed interest in that development, and plans for several new houses are being made.

In the territory immediately south, including Scarsdale, Greenacres, Murray Hill, Colonial Heights, Armour Hills Park, Tuckahoe, and Bronxville, where the Gramatan Hotel neighborhood has been highly improved with several artistic structures during the year, the demand for homes for Summer occupancy has been exceptionally large for this time of the year. In addition, over a dozen fine houses are nearing completion, or have just been finished for occupancy.

New Rochelle is also growing rapidly, and the attractive home developments in the western locality along North Broadway, including Wykagyl Park, Quaker Ridge, and neighboring communities, are showing a healthy growth. Yonkers, with its numerous outlying home sites, is ever expanding, and in the choice Park Hill section several new homes have been finished and construction work will soon begin on others, among them being a home for the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, who has recently resigned from his pastorate in Mount Vernon, and is preparing to make his domicile in Yonkers.

One of the most interesting buildings erected in Scarsdale during the year has been the new home of John T. Kelly. It is in the Murray Hill section just east of the Hartsdale station. The cost was about $75,000. The interesting feature is that the house is absolutely fireproof, even the interior walls and floors being of unburnable material. Kirby, Petit & Green were the architects.

The Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, F. C. Ayres, has also completed a home in the Murray Hill section. William B. Curtis has finished a fine home in the Spanish type of architecture at Greenacres, and in the same locality John Thompson has completed a stucco residence with a red tile roof.

The new home of Mrs. George Pell at Gedney Farm is opposite the Gedney Farm Country Club, the locality being the centre of activity for open-air sports. C. Davies Taintor is planning regular trips with the famous coach once owned by James Gordon Bennett, and later by James Hazen Hyde. He will drive across country from the Gedney Farm Hotel to the Long Island polo games and horse shows.

Colonial Heights is another well-known suburban community on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, near the Tuckahoe station. It has been in process of development for nearly seven years, and many attractive homes have been built. One of the most beautiful of the winding roads in the property is the Serpentine Drive at the entrance to the property. This road winds gently up the hill, and the walls on either side have been covered with climbing roses and other plants. The houses range in value from $10,000 to $40,000. Many are of the Dutch Colonial and Tudor English type. Only one house on the property is vacant at the present time. Two new houses of the Dutch Colonial type are in course of erection.

Wykagyl Park, one of the largest and newest of the choice residential sections of New Rochelle, has witnessed rapid improvement in the last two years. The tract comprises about 850 acres, on Quaker Ridge, in a wooded and picturesque country between New Rochelle and Mamaroneck. It is a quarter of a mile from Wykagyl Station, on the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, and a mile and a quarter from the New Rochelle Station, on the New Haven road.

The park fronts on the Wykagyl Golf links, and within a radius of a few miles are half a dozen country and golf clubs. Possibly the best known of these are the Apawamis Club, at Rye, and the Fairfield Country Club, near Greenwich. A well-equipped tennis club is open to residents. The park has an excellent water supply, also gas, electric light, and a Septic Tank sewage system.

The Hudson River territory all the way from Yonkers north to Tarrytown has been for years one of the most desirable localities of the country for fine homes. Several choice estates in the Tarrytown section have lately been sold, and evidences of steady growth are to be seen in Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, Ardsley, Irvington, and in the suburbs of Yonkers. The improvements of Hastings include the paving of Warburton Avenue with asphalt from the Yonkers line to Dobbs Ferry and the sewer system has been extended as far as Uniontown. A new high school has been built at an expense of $300,000, and over 400 residences have been constructed in River View Manor, near Hastings, or in the village proper, within the last four years. The village tax rate averages $1.60 per $100 at an assessed valuation of 60 per cent.

Attachment of the Governor's signature last week to a bill for a readjustment of the tax system in Westchester County is conservatively estimated to be worth $60,000 in savings to taxpayers of Westchester County.

The bill, which was prepared two years ago by the Board of Supervisors, with the co-operation of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, and vetoed after passing both houses of the Legislature by Gov. Sulzer, reduces the number of Tax Collectors in that county from 208 to 19, one for each of the 19 townships and one each for the cities of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers, making 22 in all.

The revised law also calls for the preparation of tax maps for each township, and the Collectors give the bulk of their time to the administration of their bureaus.

HILLS AND DALES OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY

MT. VERNON.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

HOMES For Sale.....$5,000 to $50,000
For Rent..$35.00 to $150 per Mo.
Furnished Homes...$75.00 to $200 per month
Money to Loan on First Mortgages.
THE OLIVER HUBBARD CO.,
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FOR SALE
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In beautiful Colonial Heights, the Home Colony of Westchester County. A refined residential colony on the Harlem Railroad.
Situated on High Ground, Magnificent Views, Beautiful Surroundings.

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The Famous Gramatan Inn Close By. Golf and Tennis Clubs. Country Club Adjacent.
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CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS
Larchmont Manor, N. Y.
One of the choicest and prettiest residential sections of Westchester, located 1,000 feet from railroad depot; near L. I. Sound, country and yacht clubs. Our Plots are high, with beautiful trees and exceptionally fine environments. The Houses we have to sell are the work of artists in building, and both Plots and Houses are within your means.
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DO IT NOW.
Chatsworth Heights Realty Co.
Larchmont, N. Y.
A. E. DAVIS, Manager, Larchmont, N. Y.

"OCCUPY BEFORE YOU BUY"
RENT $1,300 YEARLY
HIGH ART HOME
AT PELHAM HEIGHTS
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Bronxville, N. Y.; 20 minutes express from Grand Central; 18 trains each way; improved with 15-room dwelling, furnished or unfurnished; every modern improvement, stable and garage; artesian well; elevation 250 feet; road frontage 750 feet; one mile on main road from village and depot; select neighborhood; about 12 acres; price reasonable and easy terms; photo and full particulars on request. Owner, 107 Times, or your own broker.

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Substantial, well-planned home, 11 rooms, 3 baths; electricity, open fireplaces, sun parlor; large plot; $12,500, your own terms; other homes $10 to $20 per month. Chas. McClellan & Co., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

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It is located between the water and the station, and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.
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COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION
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No Admission Charged
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Containing living room, dining room, both exceptionally large and with fireplaces in each; also 7 bedrooms and 3 baths; located within 3 minutes' walk of station and Hotel Gramatan; convenient to tennis courts and golf links. For this and other desirable properties for rent at reasonable prices, apply to
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Private Auto Bus for use of Residents.
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Residence contains 22 Rooms; very large inclosed Veranda; 8 Bath Rooms and 1 Toilet; capacious Closets and Store Rooms. Electric Light. Large Cottage. Heated Garage for Three Autos.
Five Acres of Woods, Lawns, and Gardens; completely isolated by Water on three sides, and Roadway on other side.
Place arranged and Houses built three years ago and has been occupied by owner continuously, Winter and Summer.
Will be sold on Terms to suit.
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P. O. Box 43, Dunnellen, N. J.

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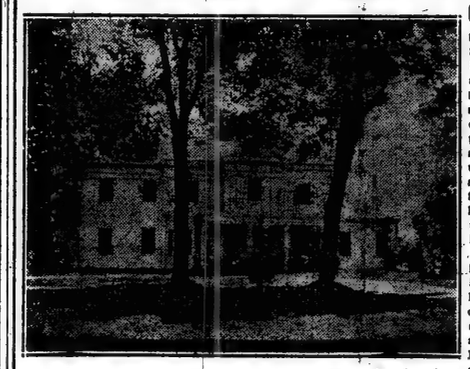

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Eight Minutes Walk from Station.
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Send for lot plan.
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Overlooking Hudson
at $2,000 for season,
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New Home
IN RESTRICTED ALBEMARLE TERR
a Private Park of the Best Residences.
ALL the improvements right up to date; 11 rooms, two baths; tastefully decorated; high ground; near two railroad stations; convenient to water and its attractions; corner plot, 90x190.
PRICE $12,500; EASY TERMS.
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THE LODGE
Built of cut marble and placed in a setting of beautiful old shade trees, this house is a delightful adaptation of the French chateau. The ten rooms are unusually well arranged. Appointments complete and thoroughly modern in every detail. Grounds comprise about ¾ of an acre. Apply for particulars to Box No. C 4 Times.

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PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, GRIASCLIFF, RYE, ETC.
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Westchester County—Hudson River in Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
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Rye Real Estate
Houses and bungalows for rent.
Office facing Rye Railroad Station.
Come out or write. Telephone 48-W Rye.
CHAS. S. FAULKNER, Rye, N. Y.

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For rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, with option to purchase; 20 rooms, 4 baths; 3 acres of beautifully parked grounds; garage, stable. Photograph with Frederick James, 505 5th Av. 710 Murray Hill.

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Splendid Opportunity for Home Builders and Investors.

Bargain Sale Now Going On.

LAWRENCE PROPERTY

At Riverdale Ave. and Valentine Lane, South Yonkers

150 fine lots with all improvements in and paid for, in one of the best residential districts near New York.

To the Homeseeker.

Select your lots at Bargain Prices and let us build a home for you on easy terms.

Visit the Property To-day

Take Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then Broadway trolley to Valentine Lane (two blocks from property) or take main line New York Central train to Ludlow Station, (4 blocks from property).

For maps and information apply

American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Room 532

Office on property open every day.

Rare Opportunity.

COUNTRY CLUB OR INSTITUTION

400 ACRES
(ALL PLATEAU)

now a gentleman's farm, 25 MILES OUT.

One-quarter Mile from Railroad Station. Well Watered. Highly Cultivated.

Would make a superb GOLF COURSE.

For sale at a Very Low Figure.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 6037.

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HOTEL CHESTNUT
AT
Riverdale-on-the-Hudson

Convenient to Railroad and Subway. Furnished. Will accommodate 50 guests. Six acres of land. Stable and carriage house, gardener's cottage, tennis courts, etc. Moderate rent.

Apply to caretaker on premises, or

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'Phone 3979 Schuyler.

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$500 TO $10,000.
ALONG THE HUDSON,
ALONG THE SOUND,
AMONG THE HILLS.

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ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

11 minutes' walk from Hartsdale station and Country Club, stucco house with 14 rooms, three baths, extra lavatory, four open fireplaces, steam heat; electric light and gas. Fireproof garage for two cars. Over 2-3 of an acre, high ground in best residential section. Can be bought at bargain and on easy terms. For further particulars apply

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Houses FOR RENT and FOR SALE, FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED.

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Residence phone, Rye—237.

Great Opportunity!

Wealthy gentleman will sacrifice his splendid dairy and stock farm; has for years been operated along scientific lines at great outlay; modern buildings; land richly cultivated; everything in best condition; 300 acres; 30 miles out.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.
TEL. MURRAY HILL 6037.

FURNISHED HOUSES

for rent, season or year. Mount Vernon; Pelham Heights and other Westchester County Localities. $45 to $300 per month.

Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 3400.

ARDSLEY PARK
ON THE HUDSON.

A number of desirable homes and building sites for immediate sale to settle an estate. Ideal location, overlooking the Hudson River and adjoining the Ardsley Country Club Golf Links. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station. Prices exceptionally low. Apply to Kenneth Ives & Co., 7 East 42d Street.

HUDSON RIVER
SALE OR RENT
Kenneth Ives & Co.
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

FOR SALE or RENT
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES
WILLIAM E. MORRELL
15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Will sell my all-year-round home, in the best residential park, 11 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, large piazza, garage, acre of ground, with beautiful shade trees, abundance of shrubs and ornamental trees; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, 40 Times.

LESTER HILL PARK

Fully restricted; 6 minutes from station; exceptionally attractive, new houses, with every convenience; for sale, $7,500 to $10,000; for rent, $40 to $75 per month; choice plots for sale, $1,500 to $3,500.

WILLIAM E. MORRELL, INC.,
15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

Valuable double corner plot; house and barn; 200x100; opposite station entrance N. Y., N. & W. R. R., Pelham; ideal for stores and apartments; city improvements; a safe investment. Particulars Glover, 202 W. 85th St., or Peter Cooper, North Pelham.

RYE—RENT OR SALE

Extremely attractive modern house, artistically furnished, two acres; large garage and stables; splendid facilities; would lease furnished or unfurnished. Also other places. EDWARD C. SCHEIN Inc., 505 5th Av.

SHIPPING VALUE OF STATEN ISLAND

Great Future Ahead for Richmond in Waterfront Development.

WIMAN'S PLANS RECALLED

Rapid Residential Growth Around St. George—More Demand for Apartments.

By CORNELIUS G. KOLFF.

About thirty years ago Erastus Wiman in his characteristically eloquent manner explained to a prominent Staten Islander, still living, his plans about a ferry from St. George to the Battery, a bridge across the Arthur Kill connecting Staten Island with the main land and its trunk lines system of railroads, about railroad lines along the shore, electric lines through the centre of the island, and about a tunnel under the Narrows for which he was then having borings made.

The magnitude of the plans and the eloquence of the speaker silenced his hearer completely until Wiman, filled with enthusiasm about his plans, suddenly said: "Why don't you say something?" He received the reply from his almost hypnotized hearer, "Because I am beyond my depth, and I am afraid that if I open my mouth I will swallow water."

This story is all the more interesting because it is true, and it is all the more important after this lapse of years because all of the plans advocated by Wiman at that time have been carried out except the building of the tunnel, and that is a public measure which in the eternal fitness of things is only a short distance off, and when it is accomplished every prophecy of Erastus Wiman will have then been fulfilled.

It took a stranger then to see the advantages of Staten Island and it takes a stranger to-day in almost any community in the world to see the advantages which the natives themselves frequently do not perceive. Thus almost every improvement on Staten Island has been promoted and carried out by the adopted citizens of the "borough down the bay."

The two distinguishing features in the development of Richmond Borough to-day are the development of the water fronts for commercial and industrial purposes and the arrival of the "apartment house era" in that part of the borough which is easily accessible from the Battery, New York.

As regards the water-front developments, nothing probably speaks more eloquently than to take a trolley car for Stapleton on arrival at St. George and to watch the long line of steamers bringing in cargoes at the American docks at Tompkinsville from China, Japan, Africa, South America, and European ports, and carrying away the products of this country to points beyond the sea.

While a large share of the cargoes are stored in or reshipped from the Staten Island warehouses, a large percentage of the cargoes are taken by teams to all parts of Greater New York, and this traffic had grown to such proportions as to tax the carrying capacity of the Municipal Ferry at St. George, the ferry from Port Richmond to Bergen Point, Bayonne and Jersey City, and the ferry from Holland Hook, Staten Island, to Elizabeth and Newark, and the ferry to Brooklyn.

The traffic through the Staten Island Sound and the Kill Von Kull has grown to a surprising extent, as shown by the latest Government reports, the tonnage amounting to 30,000,000 tons, of the value of $515,000,000 per annum. The deepening of the channel to twenty-five feet at mean low water and the proportionate widening are other elements which will greatly aid in the industrial development of this part of New York Harbor, with the result that not only will Staten Island itself be benefited, but the whole harbor of New York, of which this is an important part, will derive advantages from the improvement of navigation and the development of the industries along these waterways.

As regards the residential development around St. George, the erection of apartment houses are easily furnishing the "feature" of the situation. The proximity of this section to the downtown district of New York and its easy accessibility within twenty minutes from the Battery, New York, to St. George is forcing the St. George section to the attention of builders.

As yet operations have been entirely confined to owners of property, the speculative local builders not wishing to hazard so great an undertaking and the New York builder not being familiar with conditions, but since the success of apartment houses has been proved beyond the question of a doubt, the lenders on bond and mortgage both on Staten Island and in Manhattan, usually of the most timid type of investors, have expressed a willingness to make loans of proper proportions on apartment houses within walking distance of St. George.

The advantages of this change of heart on the part of lenders on bond and mortgage will be appreciated by those who are interested in building operations. The comparatively low price of lots within this section is another inducement to prospective builders of apartment houses, as they are not obliged to invest too large an amount in the ground itself.

The rents of apartments around St. George have been pronounced as excellent from an investor's point of view as expressed by a builder of apartment houses in New York who recently visited Staten Island to examine into the situation. At the present time nearly every apartment within walking distance of St. George, and this embraces St. George, New Brighton, Tompkinsville, and parts of Stapleton, has a waiting list, so that any one erecting apartment houses, either large or small, will have no fear of a lack of tenants at rents which give satisfactory returns on the investment.

The mortgage loan market for all kinds of well-located property continues in a satisfactory state, although the rate of interest has been between 5½ and 6 per cent.

There are also some signs of a returning activity in acreage property, but the demand is mainly on the part of those who buy for subdivision, not into building lots, but into acre plots.

As is the case with undigested securities, there was placed in the market during the years of 1906 and 1907 an over-supply of vacant lots, and this supply has lasted until the present time, but from present indications "the feast of building lots" has been about digested, so that during the coming season those who will improve their lots by the construction of water mains, sewers, and sidewalks will find a fairly good market provided the prices are not extravagantly high.

The bungalow colonies along the south shore of the island continue to be prosperous and growing, and for the purpose of development or actual occupancy by bungalows land continues strongly in demand. The whole situation in the borough is one of promise, and the broker or operator who for the last few years has been "shouting prosperity on an empty stomach" will probably get his reward during the coming season through the increasing activity of the market.

NASSAU STREET.

"The Street That Leads by the Pye-Woman's."

In olden days Nassau Street had a homelier and longer name, according to The Real Estate Bulletin. A certain Dutchwoman opened a pie shop somewhere along its length and her pies won so much local fame that the thoroughfare on which she lived was called "The Street That Leads by the Pye-Woman's." It was not much of a street in those days and wheeled traffic could not well go through it; for, in 1696, one Capt. De Kag begged that a wagon road be constructed, leading out of Broad Street to the street that leads by the pye-woman's, leading to the commons of the city. The "Commons of the City" was the district part of which is now covered by City Hall Park.

William, Prince of Nassau, was a figure in European politics at the time when a suitable name was sought for the newly improved street that passed the pye-woman's door. The Dutch were still a large proportion of New York's population. So the thoroughfare was named Nassau Street.

William married the daughter of King James II. of England, and succeeded, not to say fired, his royal father-in-law off the British throne and himself became King of England under the title of William III. William Street is popularly supposed to have been named for him. But it was not. It was named for William Beekman.

After the Revolution there came a sharp reaction against honoring royal personages and titles by naming New York streets for them. So King, Queen, Duke, Crown, and other streets were renamed in a fashion less obnoxious to a republic.

But Nassau Street was one of the few allowed to keep its old appellation. Few people know it was named after a Dutch Prince, who became an English King.

Country Rentals.

The Payson McL. Merrill Company has leased for Winthrop D. Smith his property on Wildwood Avenue, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., consisting of dwelling, garage, outbuildings, and about four acres of land, to Orson D. Munn.

Ames & Co. have leased for Dr. Fosume his residence at Great Neck, L. I., to Edward Josephy; for Mrs. H. Allen her residence to William Boyd, and for Charles Younger his forty-two-acre estate at New Brunswick, N. J., to H. Finnegan for three years.

John F. Scott has rented for Herbert A. Weeks his cottage known as Onaway or Briarwood Crossing, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Eben E. Whitman.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for George R. Fearing his place known as Sheldon cottage on Narragansett Avenue and Annandale Road, Newport, R. I., to Mrs. William S. Kernochan of New York for the season.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased at Arverne the Mosbacher cottage on Meredith Avenue to Mayer Stern; the Amerman cottage on Alexander Avenue to Henry Plant, and a cottage on the Boulevard to D. Hollander; also at Edgemere the Mulqueen cottage on Montauk Avenue to Morris Block; the Allen cottage on Cheever Avenue to E. I. Bromson, and a cottage on Dickerson Avenue to Edward Baruch; also at Rockaway Park the Werle cottage on South West End Avenue to Julius Abramson, and the Mackenzie cottage on North West End Avenue to Hugo Baer; also at Belle Harbor the Abraham Cohen and the Bulwinkle cottage on Montauk Avenue to Morris Meyer.

The George Rosenfeld Company has leased the Goldsmith cottage on Bessemond Avenue, Bayswater, Far Rockaway, to Israel Kutner, represented by Herman Frankfort.

A Chip of the Old Block.

Sandy McPherson started to build a small outhouse of brick. After the usual fashion of bricklayers, he worked from the inside, and, having the material close behind him, the walls were rising fast when dinner time arrived, and with it his son Jock, who brought his father's dinner.

With honest pride in his eye, Sandy looked at Jock over the wall on which he was engaged and asked:

"Hoo d'ye think I'm gettin' on, Jock, man?"

"Famous, feyther; but hoo dae ye get oot? You've forgot the door!"

One glance around him showed Sandy that his son was right; but, looking kindly at him, he said:

"Man, Jock, you've got a gran' held on ye! You'll be an architect yet, as shure's yer feyther's a builder."

AIDING THE SMALL HOME BUILDER

Increased Activity of Building and Loan Associations During Past Year.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS FORMED

Membership in United States About 2,600,000; Assets in New York Alone About $60,000,000.

By Archibald W. McEwan,
Secretary New York and Metropolitan Leagues and Loan Associations.

No different from other years of the last decade was 1913 in the matter of the growth of co-operative building or savings and loan associations, as there was a steady increase in membership and assets. This statement applies to the United States generally, and especially to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Even in several sections of New York, where there is some prejudice against these institutions because of failed companies that played on the good name of co-operative associations, there was a substantial gain.

There are in the United States 6,273 local building and loan associations, with a total membership of 2,517,000. Pennsylvania has the greatest number of associations; there are 1,629, and about 1,000 of these are in Philadelphia. Membership is 475,000, and assets $214,000,000.

The Philadelphia associations average nearly $500,000 a week in mortgage loans; for the week ending Dec. 6 the figures were $499,800, distributed among 243 mortgages, and the largest mortgage was $14,200. These associations are also a big factor in home-owning in other cities—Baltimore, Newark, N. J., New Orleans, and all the cities of Ohio, to cite conspicuous examples.

In this State the associations have grown steadily since a law went into effect three years ago that safeguards and also gives new privileges. Advices from various sections indicate that assets will come near the $60,000,000 mark, against $54,306,000 the beginning of the year. I speak only of those associations that are eligible to membership in our leagues.

It is interesting to note that with few exceptions large associations in the metropolitan district have found it necessary to change their plans to conform as nearly as possible to other savings institutions—that is to say, the member is not held strictly to a stipulated payment each month unless he prefers it.

He may take what is known as "savings shares," and pay in any amount he chooses. Dividends are entered in passbooks every six months, and average 4½ per cent. per annum. Several associations also have "income shares," which consist of multiples of $50, and dividends average 4½ per cent. also on these shares. Fines and entrance fees have been abolished in most of the associations in this city, withdrawals are paid "over the counter," and there never was a more healthy state of affairs all around.

Large corporations, through their officers, are investigating the savings and loan plan with the idea that an institution of this kind, organized for the benefit of employes, will prove an important factor in providing them with homes and inculcating the thrift habit. In Manhattan an association is managed by heads of departments of telegraph and telephone interests, and its membership of 2,500 is made up largely of men and women employes of these companies, who are either saving money or buying their homes in the suburbs.

The General Electric Company of Manhattan has a savings and loan association which has been in existence two years, and its membership is open only to employes of that company. It is increasing in influence continuously, and the company believes in it so strongly that it pays the expense of operation. This association goes so far as to give borrowers with little money the opportunity to pay the fees for searching titles, &c., in installments.

There is a disposition in most of the associations in the metropolitan district to give the borrower every chance—that is, to extend the period of repayment of his mortgage over a long term, if he so desires.

The interest rate is generally 6 per cent. and under the original plan a person borrowing $4,000 pays $40 a month—$20 interest and $20 to reduce the mortgage. Thousands of persons who would like to have their own fireside cannot pay this amount, and experience proves that even $30 a month—for a loan of $3,000—is a hazardous undertaking for many men and women of modest salaries.

Therefore the divided or "split" mortgage is in vogue, and, by the way, it was recently made a section of the Pennsylvania law. Take a loan of $3,000; $20 a month on $2,000, $10 to pay off; and $1,000 at flat interest, $5 a month; total, $25. If the borrower's financial status improves, he can change his $3,000 mortgage to the $30 a month, or make other readjustments as time goes on. One fine feature of all savings and loan first mortgages is that no renewal charges are ever paid—the first charge is all.

The phenomenal success of co-operative building and loan associations in New Jersey should receive some attention in this article. There are 241,487 members of these institutions in that State, or about one in six of the population, a gain in membership in one year of 23,032. Assets are $119,000,000 in round figures.

Sale on Broome Street.

The D. H. Jackson Company has sold to Arthur G. Schaffner, Nos. 16 to 20 Broome street, being the northeast corner of Mangin street, a six-story new law tenement on plot 50 by 75. Meyer Levinsohn was the broker in the deal. The sellers bought the property a year ago from Henry Wendt.

SOUTH SHORE RESORTS.

Big Improvements Planned for Baldwin Harbor Near Freeport.

Developments on the Long Island south shore show encouraging activity, especially around Freeport, Rockville Centre, and Hempstead. Adjoining Freeport is the Baldwin Harbor tract of 700 acres, with three miles of water front on an inlet from the Atlantic Ocean. Baldwin Harbor is a restricted residential development, 28 miles from New York City, and presents a combination of woodland and water front. On the east, west, and south is Middle Bay, which is really the western end of Great South Bay.

The dredging of Milburn Bay and one of the canals in front of Middle Bay at Baldwin, opposite Eastern Boulevard, will soon be under way. The contract has been let by the Baldwin Harbor Realty Company. Another improvement will be the converting of the barren strip of land known as "the pipe land" into a park. On the site tennis courts, a ballground, and other recreation equipments will be provided. Several attractive homes have recently been erected, and the site for a new school to cost $40,000 was selected several weeks ago at a meeting of the school trustees of the town of Hempstead.

BRENTWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.

Old Long Island Village Undergoing Choice Residential Development.

The old village of Brentwood, in Suffolk County, L. I., has benefited by the march of modern improvements, and a pleasant home community, developed on attractive lines, is growing up there. It is in the heart of the pine belt of Long Island, being three and one-half miles from the Great South Bay.

The grounds adjoining the Brentwood Station are well laid out. To the north is a nursery with hundreds of trees and shrubs, while to the south the grounds are laid out in neatly kept lawns and flower beds. The village is exclusively a residential one, and there are three churches, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic, and a circulating library.

The village is now the seat of St. Joseph's Academy, a non-sectarian educational institution, with pupils from all over the United States. The Brentwood Realty Company is developing the newer portion of the village. The soil contains neither rock nor morass, but is a fine genial brown loam from two to four feet deep, closely resembling the English market garden lands. The sub-soil is a fine gravel for over thirty feet, with fine sand, which carries the underground water currents.

THE POE COTTAGE

Removed from Old Site to North End of Poe Park.

Thomas J. Higgins, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, has had the Poe cottage removed from its former site on the easterly side of Kingsbridge Road, at 192d Street, across the road into the northerly end of Poe Park, (about opposite 194th Street,) where it has a much better setting.

This is "the little Dutch cottage in Fordham" to which Edgar Allan Poe removed in the Summer of 1846 on account of his wife's rapidly failing health.

The cottage has been painted inside and out, the walls of the rooms papered, the roof reshingled, and heating and plumbing installed. Commissioner Higgins has appointed Orville G. Victor, historian and writer, as caretaker.

The Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences, of which the Rev. Henry Mitchel MacCracken is President, will be made the custodian of the cottage, which will be open to the public. One of the aims of the society will be to gather together manuscripts and relics of the poet for exhibition in the rooms.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

SUMMER BUNGALOWS
VILLA NOVA COURT
AT SEA GATE ON
the Atlantic Ocean. Just completed—Handsomely Furnished, High-class, Restricted Homes,
2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS
and Kitchenettes.
Rent for Season, $200 up.
Modern conveniences; Electric Light Free. Inquire Office on premises,
SURF AV. & 37TH ST.,
CONEY ISLAND, N. Y.,
or G. Aquino, 398 Broome. Tel. Spring 6764.

FURNISHED HOUSES
$300 to $5,000 for season
AT
Bay Shore, L. I.
Apply for Catalogue
J. R. STRONG

MAPLEWOOD
White Mountains, N. H.
Several Cottages to rent, varying from $450 to $1,000, according to size, &c. Board may be had at Maplewood Hotel. For full information address
LEON H. CILLEY, Mgr.,
6 Beacon St., Room 908, Boston, Mass.

TO LET FURNISHED.

Party going to Europe will rent beautiful old-fashioned country home, 5 acre ground; barn, garden, chickens; fully equipped; real country place in suburbs, Jamaica, L. I., 5 minutes' walk to nearest station, 22 minutes out on Long Island Railroad. L 317 Times Downtown.

TO LET FURNISHED

Party going to Europe will rent beautiful old-fashioned country home, ONE ACRE of Ground, Barn, Garden, Chickens; fully equipped real Country Place in SUBURBS JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND; 5 minutes' walk to nearest station; 22 minutes out on Long Island R. R. L 317 Times Downtown.

HOLLYWOOD PARK, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Choice furnished cottages for rent.
L. M. JONES & CO. 220 5th Av., New York City.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Lake George Estate
TO LET,
HERMSTONE

AT BOLTON, LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK. Will be rented for the Summer on account of the death of owner. On the west shore of the lake, three-quarters of a mile from the Sagamore Hotel, and nine miles, by fine macadam road, from R. R. station.

House—lower story stone, with upper floors wood and shingle—contains six large bedrooms, three bathrooms, four guest chambers and bath; four servants' rooms and bath; sitting room, music room, dining room, palm room, covered porches; stable for four horses; garage for two cars, with rooms over for chauffeur; two greenhouses, two boathouses, motor boat, several rowboats and canoes, tennis court, docks, flower gardens, fine spring water, concrete reservoir.

Place contains seven acres, also two acre farm separate from grounds for vegetables.

Furnished in the most complete and artistic manner.

Pictures of the property and a blue print diagram of the house, with full information, can be seen at this office.

Will rent to a first class select tenant only FOR SEASON.

Apply to JOHN PULLMAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 141 Union St., corner 5th Av., Brooklyn. Tel., 131—Prospect.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS FOR RENT
On Upper Saranac Lake
also
FOR SALE
Very desirable and valuable
Adirondack Estate.
JOHN F. SCOTT, 47 W. 34 St., N.Y.

A.—Adirondack Mountains

For rent.—A beautifully situated attractive camp on Lower Saranac Lake; six master's bedrooms; two bathrooms; four servants' rooms; two detached comfortable houses for guests; garage; vegetable garden; excellent bathing; motor boat and rowboats; splendid fishing; linens, silver, kitchen utensils included; camp completely furnished. For further information address R. L., P. O. Box 375.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EAST ORANGE Exquisite, most substantially built house, 16 rooms, four baths, billiard room, music room with organ built in, 10 open fireplaces, electricity, gas, vacuum cleaner, Rudd hot water heater, hot water heating throughout, cold storage room, oak floors, oak and mahogany trim, handsomely decorated, sun parlor 16x45; about 100 feet of porch; gardener's cottage, stable, garage; about five acres with grove, fine old trees, fine lawn, beautiful shrubbery; must sell account owner moving from State; cannot be duplicated for less than $100,000; will sell for HALF if sold at once. EDWARD E. BRUEN, Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FOR LEASE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
BIRDSEYE RESIDENCE
Near Montclair Golf Club. Mountain air. Fifty minutes from Broadway; ten minutes by trolley to Lackawanna station; picturesque, retired. Large rooms, modern improvements; ample shade; brook, ravine, and lake near by. Low rental. M. D. Birdseye, 31 Harrison Ave., Montclair, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, TO CLOSE ESTATE—Well built house, 14 large rooms; hardwood floors; steam; 7 fireplaces; 28 large closets; plot 77x150; additional 10 ft. private entrance from side street; land in rear; good residential section; 5 min. station; garage for 2 cars; can be seen at any time; immediate possession; price and terms moderate.
Eugene A. Kelly, Opp. East Orange Sta., Lackawanna R. R.

THE ORANGES.
MOUNTAIN STATION.
New 8-room English bungalow; large living room, open fireplace, steam heat; 4 bedrooms; tiled bath, parquet floors; large plot; restricted section Montrose; 3 minutes LackaWanna Depot; price reasonable; easy terms. Owner, 149 Montrose Av., South Orange. Phone 501.
FOR LEASE, FURNISHED OR UNFUR

MORRISTOWN
NEW ONE-FAMILY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT
8 to 10 rooms; most exclusive residential section; three minutes new Lackawanna Station; every known improvement; one and two baths; the best and most modern houses in Morristown; easy terms.
FRANK D. BALDWIN,
Opp. Station, Morristown, N. J.

WYOMING
8-room house; all improvements; lot 60x200; frame; half shingle; chicken houses and fruit trees. Houses to rent from $75 to $35. Houses to rent for Summer from $55 up.
HENRY P. BUSH, 71 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

THE GARDENS
Finest development in New Jersey; 35 minutes from Broadway, express service; semi-bungalows; every improvement; large plots; fruit, vegetables, chickens. Also other properties from $2,900 up, all sections, locations, and prices.
Chas. S. Orben,
786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BIGGEST FARM BARGAINS
NEW YORK—NEW JERSEY
CONNECTICUT & PENNA.
Money-making farms; 1-500 acres, stock, tools and crops included; immediate income from the day you take possession. If you did not receive our 1914 Farm Catalogues Nos. 15 and 16, write to-day for free copy; it may save you hundreds of dollars.
WM. O. GRAFFNER FARM AGENCY,
140 East 48th St., New York.

Culvers Lake Handsome Summer home, sale or rent. Eight rooms and attic, completely furnished, including piano, thoroughly up-to-date. Garage attached. Ideally situated; price, $5,500. Reasonable terms can be arranged. For information see Frank Lyons at Boat House, Culvers Lake, or Mr. Walter McManus, care of McManus Bros., Elizabeth, N. J.

Near Morristown.
High elevation, Farm of 60 acres, 11 room house with bath, range, furnace, two large barns and other farm buildings; fruit and alfalfa. Owner going west. Price reasonable
Harvey J. Genung,
Morristown, New Jersey.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
For full particulars of furnished Cottages for rent or sale apply or write C. D. Snyder, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Open all the year.

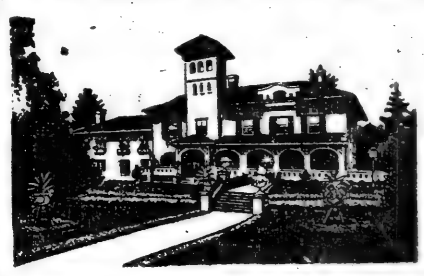
THIRTY MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE.
"In the Hills of New Jersey."
$10 Down, $5 monthly buys building lots, 35x120 ft.; sewer, sidewalks, trees, water, gas, electric lights; booming suburb, 7,000 pop.; clubs, churches, schools; 7c. fare. 70 sell lots will build houses at cost, ranging $1,000 to $3,000 payable like rent. Call, write
BALDWIN & BOTTENUS, 34 West 33d St., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

MODERN ARTISTIC RESIDENCE.
29 West 94th St.,
completely remodeled; new plumbing, electric light, parquet flooring redecorated throughout; convenient to Subway and "L"; high-class residential neighborhood, near Central Park; moderate rental to desirable tenant. Apply TOCH REALTY COMPANY, owners, 130 5th Av., or your own agent.

A.—HARLEM DWELLINGS
BEST WEST SIDE LOCATIONS.
Largest selections; all descriptions.
$720, $800, $840, $900, $1,000, $1,200, $1,300, $1,400, $1,500 to $3,000.
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

The Show Place of Lake George



The natural beauty and glory of Lake George is proverbial.

All along its 36 miles of water front, from the head of the Lake to the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga at its northern extremity, are scenes of grandeur that first enthused its early discoverers and have since aroused the admiration of successive generations.

Among those associations you can now enjoy an ideal home.

No better opportunity was ever afforded than by the estate of William Demuth, which is offering for sale a beautiful, large country home on the west shore of Lake George at a figure far below actual cost.

The estate comprises 56 acres of land and an attractive mansion, fully furnished, commanding a view of miles of mountains and valleys.

A gardener's cottage, garage, farm implements, greenhouses, barns, steam yacht, electric launch, dock and boathouses are also included.

To a responsible prospective purchaser, the executors would rent the estate for the season, with the option of buying.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM DEMUTH 307 Broadway, New York City.

This Desirable Stucco House
Containing 10 Rooms and 3 Baths—Price $15,000

On plot 100x150 feet, near the water, with unobstructed view of the Sound. Best of bathing, yachting, golf and tennis. A house of character on a beautifully wooded peninsula.

SOUTHFIELD POINT
On the Sound, Between Sound Beach and Stamford
50 minutes' ride from Grand Central Station, with 100 electric trains daily
THE SOUTHFIELD POINT COMPANY,
505 Fifth Ave., at 42d St. Telephone 710 Murray Hill. New York.

YOU Will Make a Serious Mistake If You Locate Before You See
River View Manor
The Home Place Beautiful
at Hastings-on-Hudson

It is without question the most beautiful close-in suburb available for all year homes.

Villa Plots as Low as $1,000
With every street improvement and public utility, including sewers, street lights, mail delivery, etc.
Homes of All Sizes Ready for Occupancy
Come Out To-Day To reach, take the New York Central to Hastings-on-Hudson
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

32 ACRES
RUMSON ROAD, N. J.
One of the famous New Jersey Roads.
FOR SALE
One-Quarter Mile from the
RUMSON COUNTRY CLUB

About 1¼ hours from New York City to Red Bank by either C. R. R. of N. J. or P. R. R., or C. R. R. boat and train to Seabright station.

This is one of the highest points in the well known section of the Jersey Coast. The ocean is only 2 miles to the southeast, the South Shrewsbury River ¾ of a mile, Seabright 3½ miles, Red Bank 2¾ miles, and Little Silver 1½ miles away. On the property is a large old-fashioned house of nine master's bedrooms, five servants' rooms, two baths, and three toilets. The house is heated by a hot air furnace. There is also a fine farm house, a large stable with servants' rooms, and five other buildings.

PRICE EXTREMELY REASONABLE. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

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NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Beautiful Country Estate.

Gentleman's farm, 43 acres, best productive soil, half mile station; fine drives; massive brick house, perfect condition; large porches; 16 rooms, elaborately furnished, all improvements; farmer's cottage; large barns; 2-story chicken houses, stocked; modern farm machinery, tools; 3 fine horses, wagons, harness; registered cattle; perfect, thoroughly equipped farm; sacrifice immediately $15,000; rare opportunity.

John C. Shults, Saugerties, N. Y.

Gentleman's Country Home

on the Hudson, surrounded by fine estates; one hour from New York Central and 12 minutes from station by trolley to entrance of the place; 32 acres, 26 of which is lawn and garden; fine old shade trees, &c., balance Woodland to the rear of the house; fine residence of brick and stone, having 14 rooms, 3 baths and all modern improvements, with spacious kitchen, laundry, milk room and wine cellar, all having running water, electric light, &c.; exceptionally fine stable, garage, gardener's cottage, cement cow stable and chicken house, all having electric light and running water. There is about 2,000 feet frontage on the main road, back of which house stands 800 feet on a "knoll" commanding an unobstructed view of the river and Palisades; positively no mosquitoes.

Price $55,000. Land worth $2,000 per acre.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.

In Orange County
Bungalow Farm, Equipped, $4,200.

Fertile, smooth, productive fields producing big money crops; stream-watered pasture and valuable timber; 52 acres; good fishing, boating, and bathing; attractive 7-room bungalow, big barn; only half-mile to town, station; all conveniences; owner obliged to return to city will include for immediate sale 9 head stock, good horse, poultry, 7 wagons, buggies, valuable machinery and tools, crops, &c.; everything goes for $4,200, part cash. Full details, see Page 2, "Strout's Spring List of Farm Bargains." Copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.

LAKE GEORGE

Ideal situation for Summer home; 2,000 feet on west shore, 1,000 feet sea wall; sandy bathing beach; fine dock for large yacht; 0¼ acres locust, pine, and fruit trees; three cottages; beautiful 7-mile views of lake; purest, never-failing spring on property; direct communication by boats from D. & H. depot. Principals only address F. O. Box 178, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Country Home at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Located near Astor Estate, on plot 100x463; 12 large rooms, 1 bath, 4 open fireplaces. All modern improvements. Garage. Price extremely reasonable.
W. G. H. Applegate,
Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Raquette Lake, N. Y.
For Sale or Rent
Completely Furnished Launch, Boats, etc. A most desirable Camp.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 5th Ave., Cor. 45th St.

Will Sell at Great Bargain
Country Residence and Farm
35 Acres
NEAR
Garrison-on-Hudson

Main house, 15 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements, including electric light; ample outbuildings and cottage; newly furnished in most attractive manner. Address BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street.

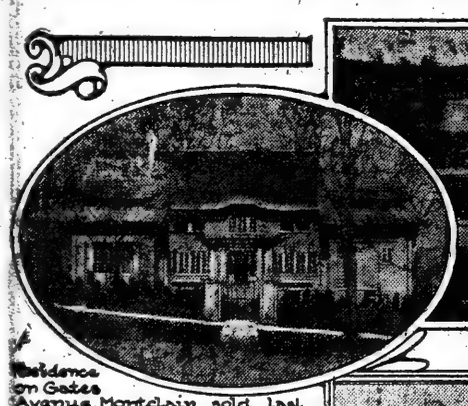
Artist's Studio Bungalow

situated in the mountains of Orange County, N. Y.:—a new, charming, and picturesque home, with magnificent views and up-to-date improvements; furnished, ready for occupancy; spacious verandas; stable and garage; eight acres wooded land; inducements; prices, terms. Lambert, Room 1,702, World Building, 32 N. Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

BUYING AND BUILDING IN NEW JERSEY

MOUNTAIN AND SEASHORE RESORTS OF NEW JERSEY ATTRACTING HOMESEEKERS FROM CROWDED CITY CENTRES

Well-Developed Communities Near New York All Showing Evidences of Substantial Growth—Picturesque Attractions of Mountain Lakes—Clubs and Social Features at Nutley—Asbury Park and Its Neighboring Developments—New Homes at Montclair.

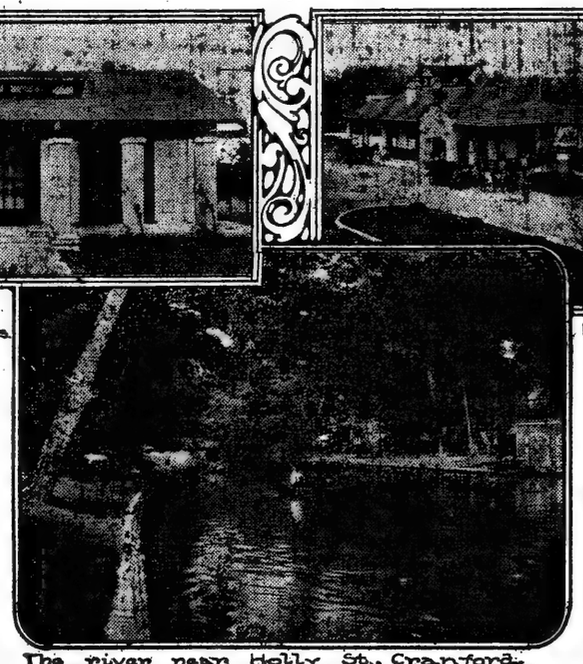


Residence on Gates Avenue, Montclair sold last week to George K. Kirkham

Panoramic View of Mountain Lakes, N. J.

New Dwelling for F. C. Baird on Boston Boulevard, Sea Girt.

Bungalow being built for Walter V. Crawford at Asbury-Belmar Estates



The river near Holly St., Cranford.

New Station at West Nutley

NEW JERSEY'S popular residential communities are not going to be behind their suburban rivals in Westchester County and Long Island in active development this season. The demand for homes in the favorite coast resorts has been larger at this period than is usually the case. There has been during the past year a steady growth in the Asbury section, and a very noticeable expansion in several of the newer developments just beyond the Asbury limits.

In the Oranges and Montclair, brokers report that the season is opening in a highly satisfactory manner. At Montclair several important sales of choice residential property have been made which will lead to the erection of a dozen or more fine houses in the near future. In the Oranges the renting market has been exceptionally active, and in the best districts practically all of the better houses have been taken.

The outlying parts of Newark are showing evidences of realty prosperity, and the same is true of the great home section served by the Erie Railroad, particularly around Hackensack and northward toward the Ramapo Hills, including Rutherford, Ridgewood, Allendale, Westwood, Hillsdale, Woodcliff Lake, and Spring Valley.

Nutley is another popular place which has witnessed many improvements, one of which is the new station at West Nutley. In addition, mention should be made of the new county park and parkway system extending the entire length of the town, two miles and a half, also the trunk sewerage system which extends from Nutley to tidewater in New York Harbor, the erection of a Carnegie Library, the installation of a new lighting system, and the erection of about one hundred new homes, making an increase in population of about 500.

Nutley has every modern city improvement and the best of automobile roads. The Nutley Realty Company, William A. Lambert, President, has been developing various sections of the town along high-class lines for the past twenty years. Among its attractions are six clubs, excellent golf course, baseball grounds, tennis courts, &c., also twenty societies and lodges.

At Montclair there has been considerable activity in the building line, both public and private. Among the finer residences under construction is that being erected by Mrs. E. H. Bennett on South Mountain Avenue, which with the land will cost nearly $100,000. On Undercliff Avenue, adjoining the new entrance to Eagle Rock Park, F. M. Soule is constructing two residences, costing about $50,000 each. On Upper Mountain Avenue P. J. Carey of New York City has purchased the former Hitchings residence through F. M. Crawley & Bros.

Other structures include a new high school costing over $450,000, a new edifice for the First Congregational Church, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, to cost $250,000, and three other buildings planned for the Central, Grace, and Cedar Avenue Presbyterian congregations. In Upper Montclair a civic centre is being started by the erection of a handsome building for the First National Bank, to cost about $50,000.

On the Piper tract at Mountain Station, South Orange, K. H. Elphinstone has purchased a home on a plot 70 by 100. The locality is one of the choice residential sections of the Oranges.

Mountain Lakes, on the Lackawanna Road, overlooking Montclair and Morristown, has experienced a rapid development along picturesque lines within the last two years. Frequent trolley service is maintained through the property to Boonton and Denville. There are two fine lakes at Mountain Lakes Park, connected by a Venetian waterway. The largest is about one and three-quarter miles in length and three-quarters of a mile wide.

A new State boulevard, running through the property, affords a fine motor way around the lakes and to near-by towns. About twenty miles of drives have been built and macadamized, and police and fire protection has been inaugurated. High pressure of water and sewage disposal system have been extended to all parts of the property, and a school house has been opened. Homes are built on plots of one-half to two acres and range in price from $8,500 to $30,000. Of 300 attractive dwellings erected over 275 have been sold and are now occupied.

The Mt. Lakes Association is now building a country club house on the lake shore, with accommodations for seventy-five canoes. It will also have six bowling alleys, indoor tennis courts, billiard and grill rooms. The lakes afford the best of water sports, sailing, fishing, and bathing. In Winter ice boating, skating, tobogganing, and ice yachting may be enjoyed.

A peninsula between Asbury Park and Belmar, comprising 700 acres, extending into the Shark River and overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, and with a shore frontage of more than three miles, is being developed into a private residential park named the Asbury-Belmar Estates.

The property is 135 feet above sea level at its highest point, and slopes gradually three-quarters of a mile to a broad, sandy, six-acre beach. The harbor was the first one to be dredged by the Government in its project of giving an ocean outlet to the inland waterway from Bay Head to the Shrewsbury River. It is within 150 feet of the Asbury-Belmar Estates.

A few miles below Asbury is Sea Girt, famous for its military encampments. Its residential attractions are creating a steady demand for more homes, and within the last few months over fourteen neat dwellings have been erected in one of the choicest sections of the place.

Keyport, on Raritan Bay, has been blessed with substantial growth. It is estimated that over $2,000,000 has been expended there in realty, building, and improvement operations within the past season. Several miles of new sidewalks have been laid. An addition to the high school has been completed at a cost of $40,000, and a free public library building has been erected.

Sale of Real Estate by the Banking Department State of New York

Consisting of SUBURBAN HOMES and BUILDING LOTS of the Industrial Savings & Loan Co. (in liquidation)

Authorized by the Supreme Court.

The Object of the Sale

is to rapidly convert the Real Estate into cash, or readily salable mortgages, in order to obtain funds for over 5,200 depositors, and also to hasten the final closing of the business of the Company.

The Bargain Prices Average About 50%

of the prices asked by former owners, and should attract investors, homeseekers and builders and result in a rapid disposal of the properties.

The properties are located in New Jersey, along the Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, at GRANTWOOD, PALISADE, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, HUDSON HEIGHTS and EDGEWATER, all reached by trolleys within a five-cent fare zone.

Title Guarantee Policies furnished free to purchasers.
First mortgages accepted as part of purchase price up to 75%.
Liberal discounts for cash.

Offices in charge of reliable sales representatives are maintained at GRANTWOOD, corner of Lawton Avenue and Trolley, and at MORSEMERE, corner of Broad and Columbia Avenues.

These offices and all of the properties may be reached from the Cortlandt, 42d Street, and 130th Street Ferries.

For Full Information, Prices, and Terms of Sale, Address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks,
601 Times Building, New York City.

Beaches and Hills of NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK.

Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Deal, Bradley Beach
Modern Summer homes now renting; early customers secure the choice ones.
T. FRANK APPLEBY,
Offices opp. depots.
Asbury Park. Allenhurst. Bradley Beach.

NORTH ASBURY PARK ASBURY PARK
Choice Summer Homes Now Renting. All sizes and prices. Send for BOOKLET. Also a few bargains for sale. Automobile will meeet trains by appointment.
Ferguson & Son, 'Phone—392

Asbury Park, Allenhurst & Vicinity
Summer homes for rent for season 1914. Booklet on request. George W. Pittenger, 400 Main St., opp. new Post Office, Asbury Park, N. J.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
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PRICE $7,500

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Over the Road of Anthracite from station to terminal.
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Interior contains central hall, large living room 28 feet long, with huge fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor, four master's bedrooms, sleeping porch, and two tile bathrooms on second floor. Two large bedrooms, bath, sewing and trunk rooms on third floor. Parquet floors, running water, electric light, steam heat, stone cellar, laundry, toilet. Fine verandas, open terrace.

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FOR RENT
Unfurnished.

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Opp. Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

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WHO delights in plants, trees and gardens.
WHO must be within immediate reach of New York.
WHO seeks an investment as well as a home.

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Maplewood, N. J.

$5,900.

Plot 50x135, commanding beautiful view; 8 rooms, tile bath, steam heat, electric light; large living room, beam ceiling, open fireplace, oak floors.

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STUCCO HOUSE on plot 54x140; high ground; forest trees; 4 blocks from station; 8 rooms; steam heat; hardwood finish, oak floors, fine decorations; gas, water, electric light; massive fireplace, tapestry brick chimney; everything first class; in one of the finest towns on the Jersey Central Railroad. $5,900, $1,000 cash.
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2½ MILES FROM OCEAN
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Building lots, $360 to $400. Nothing better anywhere; 17 miles out, C. R. R. of N. J.; 120 trains daily; near station; easy terms. Write for booklet, map, and free R. R. ticket.
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20 Acres, $3,000; Easy Terms.
Big money in vegetables and fruit on this farm; nearly 100 fruit trees here now, and ample room to set out commercial orchard; land all under cultivation; very fertile and productive; good two-story, ten-room house, necessary outbuildings; only ½ mile to station; close to neighbors, stores, school, and river; splendid markets; only $3,000 for quick sale; part cash; see Page 2, Strout's "Spring List of Farm Bargains," copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.

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HOUSES FOR SALE
5 rooms, $2,200;
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PARK AVENUE'S POPULARITY GROWS

Many of New York City's Finest Apartment Houses Built Upon It.

CHURCH BUYS BLOCK FRONT

Small Old-Fashioned Flats of the Eighties Giving Way to Ten and Twelve-Story Structures.

By DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN.

When Park Avenue was first planned and before Central Park was laid out the city above Forty-second Street was open country with a few scattered residences on the old Murray farm between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, while the village of Harlem was at the other extremity, with large estates bordering the East River and Yorkville to the east.

At first the railroad prevented any improvement other than factories and public institutions, and it is interesting to note that at the present time the last of these factories is to go when the Schaefer Brewery, running from Fiftieth Street to Fifty-second Street, is replaced by St. Bartholomew's Church, which has purchased the larger of the two plottages. This sale is a fitting climax to the increasing importance of the improvements to Park Avenue, and will probably result in one of the most beautiful developments in this splendid avenue.

It was only recently that the Steinway Piano Factory, covering the block front between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, just north of the Schaefer Brewery, was forced to give way to the new Montana Apartments. When the tunnel was built from about Fifty-sixth to Ninety-sixth Street, old-fashioned flat houses with stores began to appear, followed here and there by a few private houses, whose owners apparently even then appreciated the natural beauties of the avenue, in spite of the gas and smoke nuisance of the railroad issuing from the openings in the tunnel.

In the 80s a few elevator and non-elevator apartments were built as an experiment, but the time was not yet ripe, and these early attempts at apartment buildings were only partly successful. It is interesting to compare the crude planning of these early apartments to the buildings of the modern type of construction which are rapidly replacing them.

One bath was considered ample and it was placed anywhere the architect had the space. Perhaps next the dining room. One often passed the family bedroom or kitchen to get to the parlor. This poor planning undoubtedly held back the development of apartments and it has only been in the last ten years that the present perfection has been attained, and with it Park Avenue has come into its own.

A photograph taken thirty or thirty-five years ago from Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue shows a wilderness of rock and barren wastes, like some suburban development which has failed. The streets are curbed and guttered, but only goats and squatters' shanties fill the landscape, and Harlem a thriving village to the north. Country places on the west side across Central Park, Fifth Avenue a series dreary of vacant lots, and Madison Avenue being graded, form the balance of the picture. Rather a remarkable contrast to the present condition of things, with a still greater contrast to come.

In 1868 the only buildings between Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Street were the railroad buildings on Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, the Milk Depot at Forty-seventh Street, the Women's Hospital and Columbia College at Fiftieth Street, the Steinway piano factory, and the Female Orphan Asylum, while above Fifty-ninth Street the first buildings encountered are the German Hospital, Seventy-sixth to Seventy-seventh Streets, and then a few small houses scattered to the north and south of Eighty-sixth Street.

A little over twelve years ago a terrible wreck occurred in the tunnel and many lives were lost; but the result was important to Park Avenue, as a law was soon after passed requiring the New York Central and New Haven railroads to change all motive power of their trains entering New York through the Park Avenue tunnel to electricity.

Apropos of this incident, a prominent broker tells the story of how a short time previous he had compiled a map of the Grand Central zone and had shown one of the high officials of the railroad how much property was available at reasonable prices for the extension of the terminal. The official was not interested in the least, but the morning of the accident he sent post haste for the broker and instructed him to commence one of the most remarkable buying campaigns ever instituted in the heart of a large city. The present magnificent terminal is the result.

Many brokers and laymen soon saw the extreme importance and value to the avenue this elimination of the smoke nuisance would be, and an active speculative market was soon developed. At this time Park Avenue values advanced more quickly than at any time previous or since. Although a steady improvement has been noted from year to year, an interesting comparison of the growth and values may be seen in the difference in prices paid for the old Steinway factory and the reputed price paid for the Schaefer brewery by St. Bartholomew's Church. The old Steinway factory, which comprises fifteen lots, was sold for about $650,000, while the reputed price for the brewery, which consists of seventeen lots, is more than double.

This, however, is somewhat extreme, as it shows an increase of 100 per cent in five years, but further up the avenue the increases have been nearly as sensational. New construction gradually set in, even before the actual change to electricity took place, but it was entirely of a residential character, and it was generally believed that Park Avenue would develop along the lines of Fifth Avenue and perhaps become its rival in attracting the homes of the wealthy.

In fact, a few fine houses were built, the most notable of which was Elihu Root's. Suddenly, however, a most portentous event occurred. Lewis Nixon, who had purchased the northwest corner of Sixty-first Street for the erection of a fine residence, found the foundation poor, and he traded it for a finished house at Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, and the Park Avenue corner was then sold for a twelve-story apartment operation, with one apartment to a floor, to rent at $6,000 each. This building was an immediate success.

Of course others soon followed, until one now stands amazed at Fifty-second Street and gazes northward at the ever-growing vista of splendid buildings which followed this first example of the true future of Park Avenue, namely, apartments of the highest class. Another event of significance has just occurred in the transfer of the northwest corner of Sixty-second Street to the Colony Club, the most exclusive of women's clubs, and this is undoubtedly a forerunner of other clubs which will find the attractions of this avenue unsurpassed elsewhere. Brearley School, now at Sixty-first Street, is also an example of what may help to develop the avenue. Undoubtedly other semi-public institutions, such as museums, art galleries, &c., will also be erected later.

While private houses have been forced to take the place of secondary importance, they are still of essential value, and from Sixty-fourth to Seventy-third Street may be found some of the finest examples of domestic architecture in the city. Also at Eighty-fifth Street another colony is developing, and unless the demand for private houses becomes extinct the crest of Carnegie Hill, viz., Ninetieth to Ninety-fifth Street, will repeat the history of the Murray and Lenox Hill sections.

Apartments have come to stay, and except for these isolated residential oases towering buildings will line the sides of the avenue which ten years ago was expected to attract private houses only. Up to date the tall new apartments reach to Eighty-third Street, but recently plans have been filed for the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, and a new building is nearing completion in Eighty-sixth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue.

However, as soon as a definite assurance is given of the date of the opening of the new Lexington Avenue subway the march up the avenue will increase its pace until the limit at Ninety-sixth Street is reached, for here the railroad emerges from the tunnel and becomes an elevated structure, definitely ending all hope for better improvements beyond this point. Investors now fully appreciate the permanent value of the avenue and builders can hardly erect new structures fast enough to fill the demands of this class.

Practically all the new houses built for sale in the past seven or eight years have been sold shortly after completion; in fact, Park Avenue has superseded Broadway and West End Avenue in popularity for this form of investment. The rapidity with which these apartments are rented argues well for the permanency of the movement and demonstrates that it is not being overdone, as the pessimists would have it. Park Avenue is destined to be, in fact is now, to apartments, what Fifth Avenue is to private houses.

PROTEST IN THE BRONX.

Selection of Borough Hall Vicinity for Civic Centre Condemned.

The members of the Woodstock Taxpayers' Association, Bronx, adopted the following resolution at their meeting in the Woodstock Library, 160th Street, near Forest Avenue, last week:

"Resolved, That this association, consisting of property owners and business men of the central section of the borough, does hereby put itself on record as unalterably opposed to the Robitzek resolution, now pending in the Board of Aldermen, proposing to change the names of streets surrounding Borough Hall, to Municipal Square North, Municipal Square East, Municipal Square South, and Municipal Square West."

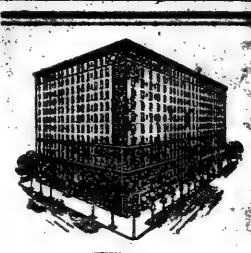
The members also protested against the selection of the Borough Hall vicinity as a civic centre, as not possessing the best facilities for accessibility and convenience.

Chance to Buy City Property.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company will offer at auction next month several choice city properties. On Thursday, May 7, at the Vesey Street Salesroom, will be offered a block front in the Dyckman section of twelve lots, on Ninth Avenue, from 208th to 209th Street, near the Subway station at 207th Street; a vacant plot at the southeast corner of East 138th Street and Willow Avenue, the Bronx; a vacant plot on the northwest corner of East 120th Street and Lexington Avenue, 100 by 65; a vacant plot on the south side of 234th Street, the Bronx, running through to 235th Street, 144 feet east of Verio Avenue; also a vacant plot on the east side of Washington Avenue, near 185th Street, and 65 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Westchester Estate at Auction.

On Saturday, May 16, at 11:30 A. M., in front of the Court House at White Plains, N. Y., Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at foreclosure sale 301 acres at Valhalla, North White Plains. This property is known as Buena Vista, the estate of the late Reese Carpenter, and is one of the most attractive in Westchester County. On the property are a frame dwelling, cottage, superintendent's cottage, carriage house, barns, cow barns, garages and various outbuildings.



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7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths. Every convenience.

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The highest achievement in apartment house construction.
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Agent on premises, or inquire of
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
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Broadway at 80th St.

New Park Ave. Apartments
103 East 86th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
5 Rooms } 2 baths, $850-$1400
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7 Rooms, 3 baths, $1900-$2100
Most modern in finish and equipment. Open fireplaces in each apartment. Mail chute.
Leases Now Being Made from October.
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Telephone 850 Murray Hill.

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117 West 79th Street.
Southern and eastern exposure.
8 rooms, 1 bath, $1,600.
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318 West 100th Street,
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7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,400.
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401 West 118th Street,
corner Morningside Drive.
8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,100.
"VERNON"
350 West 71st Street.
6 and 8 rooms and bath,
$900 & $1,100.
"ROSARY"
306 West 99th Street,
near Riverside Drive.
9 rooms and bath, $1,400.
"VERSAILLES"
250 West 91st Street,
southwest corner Broadway.
8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths,
$1,800 to $2,100.
"PAMLICO"
97 Central Park West,
near 69th Street.
8 rooms and bath,
$1,200 to $1,650.
"AUGUSTA"
255 West 92d Street,
near Broadway.
7 rooms and bath, $900.
"YORKSHIRE"
562 West 113th Street,
southeast corner Broadway.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths,
$1,500 & $1,600.
"THE WESLEY"
158 West 81st Street.
New fireproof;
4 rooms and bath, $900.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS.
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ROCKFALL
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Apartments of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 to 3 baths.
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Moderate rentals, superior service and contented tenants is our recommendation.
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Service and Appointments of Highest Order.
Telephones, Baths, Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Water.
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THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St.
Modern Elevator Apartments,
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8 & 9 large, sunny Rooms & Baths
Parlors, 18 x 23
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Rents, $1,500 to $1,800

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171 West 71st St.,
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5, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Including electric light and refrigeration.
Rents $1,500 to $3,500.
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106 Central Park West,
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6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,500,
Including refrigeration.
HOHENZOLLERN
495 West End Ave.,
S. W. Corner 84th St.
9, 10 & 11 Rooms with 3 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $2,700.
BELVOIR
472 West End Ave.,
S. E. Corner of 83d St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rent $2,000.
CARLYLE
77 West 85th St.,
8 and 10 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $1,800.
265 Central Park West
South Corner of 87th St.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,700.
NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.,
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms, with 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,500.
LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,900.
BALMORAL COURT
600 West 163d St.,
Southwest Corner of Broadway.
4 and 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $960.
MELVIN COURT
572-574 West 187th St.,
Subway at 191st St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rents $336 to $480.
TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast Corner of 140th St.
7 Rooms.
Rents $780 to $800.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
Broadway Cor. 80th Street, Telephone 3000 Schuyler
or representative on premises.

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4 & 5 ROOMS
Housekeeping Apartments
"No. 105 West 72d St."
New building. Fashionable neighborhood. Accessible to everywhere. One block from Central Park. Every luxury, comfort, and convenience.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th Street
Modern—Conveniently Located
Fireproof—Southern Exposure
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800
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306 WEST 102d ST.
Between West End Av. & Riverside Drive. Eight rooms and bath; unusually large; all outside rooms; conveniently arranged, overlooking the Drive.
Present Rent, $1,300.
Liberal Concessions.
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THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St., (Near Central Park.)
8 Large Rooms, $1,000.
Elevator Service Day and Night.
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8 Large Rooms, $75 per Month
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
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Southwest Cor. 78th St.
APARTMENT to sublet, eighth floor, south; 8 large rooms and 3 baths. Three exposures. Unobstructed views of Hudson River. Liberal concessions. Possession at once. Representative on premises to-day, or
Payson McL. Merrill, Inc.
461 Fifth Av. Telephone 4092 Murray Hill.

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182 WEST 88TH STREET
Desirable corner apartment, seven large rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; conveniently located; near elevated and Subway stations.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, No. 162 West 72d St.

Sonoma Apartments
1,730—BROADWAY—1,734.
TO LEASE
One 8-room apartment with 2 baths
Extra large, light rooms with eastern and southern exposure to tenants of unquestionable social standing. These apartments must be seen to be appreciated.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 4921 Columbus.

The Osborne
205 WEST 57TH STREET.
An apartment (10th floor), furnished or unfurnished, eight rooms and two baths, for balance of lease, 14 months, or longer at liberal concession.

FACING CENTRAL PARK
7 Large Rooms, all improvements.
Inquire at 426-432 Central Park West at 105d St., or
SAUTER & ROLLMAN,
104th St. and Central Park West.
Rent $40 to $50 a month. Convenient to L and Subway.

Gainsborough Studios,
222 West 59th St.
Studio, north light, facing Central Park. Also apartments of 3 and 4 rooms and bath to sublet to Oct. 1.
JAMES C. BALL.

31 WEST 11TH ST.
SUBLET, UNFURNISHED.
Five rooms, bath; reduced rental; possession May 1. J. IRVING WALKER, 72 West 11th.

NEW BUILDING,
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The VIVIA
393 Colonial Parkway
(formerly Edgecombe Av..)
AT 158D ST.
Exceptionally situated and well planned elevator Apartments,
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Every room an outside room; all large and light; abundance of closet room.
RENTALS $50 to $75.
Rental representative on premises, or
Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., Agts.,
Broadway and 156th St.

Smithsonian Court
602-608 West 190th Street
High-class Elevator Suites of 4-5 Rooms and Bath. An abundance of closet room.
Very moderate rentals.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Washington Heights, One block of Hudson River
7 ROOM CORNER APARTMENTS 8
$75 Up. 600 West 165th St.
Near 168th St. Broadway Subway Station.

RIO GRANDE & RIO VISTA
15 TO 21 FT. WASHINGTON AV.
2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; all latest improvements; 167th St. Subway station; beautiful view of Hudson and Riverside; new buildings.
RENTS $30 TO $67.50.

517 WEST 113TH ST.
Beautiful high-class elevator Apartments.
4 & 6 Rooms, $45 to $70

3694 Broadway, at 153d St.
Attractive 5-Room Front Apartment, $38.
Steam heat, hot water supply; telephone service.
J. M. WHITAKER, 3,114 Broadway, at 74th St.

"THE GRANITE," opposite Mt. Morningside Park, N. E. cor. Morningside Av. & 116th St.
DESIRABLE CORNER APARTMENT.
8 Rooms (all light) and bath; first floor.
Suitable for private family as well as physicians. Also a few choice 7 and 8 room apartments, high class service. Apply on premises.

FAIRVIEW-COURT
3117-3121 BROADWAY.
Two High-Class Modern Apartments of
4 Rooms and Bath Only
Parquet floors throughout; French doors; all night telephone, elevator; convenient to subway and surface lines. Have to be seen to be appreciated.
REASONABLE RENT
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st & West End Av.
Fine, large, nine-room ground floor, corner apartment, suitable for Doctor or other tenant. Also seven & eight room apartments. Electric light, refrigeration and laundry fees included in rent.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES.

THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
5 ROOM APARTMENT.....$35
All improvements. Apply to Janitor.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
Apartments for persons of discriminating taste who desire an atmosphere of refinement and exclusiveness.
COURTENAY
55 Central Park West
Between 65th & 66th Sts.
FACING CENTRAL PARK
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Each apartment occupies an entire floor.
BOWNETTE
11 West 81st Street
Facing Manhattan Square Park
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Each apartment occupies an entire floor.
Apply A. P. COBURN, Agent, 11 West 81st St.
Phone, 8432—Schuyler.
OR SUPERINTENDENTS, ON PREMISES.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
NEW BUILDING,
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The VIVIA
393 Colonial Parkway
(formerly Edgecombe Av..)
AT 158D ST.
Exceptionally situated and well planned elevator Apartments,
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Every room an outside room; all large and light; abundance of closet room.
RENTALS $50 to $75.
Rental representative on premises, or
Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., Agts.,
Broadway and 156th St.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 West 114th St.,
near Riverside Drive.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms.
Rents, $650 to $1,100.
THE BRAENDER,
418 Central Park West,
South Corner of 102d St.
6 to 12 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $2,400.
CAROLYN COURT,
N. E. Cor. B'way & 162d Street.
5, 6, and 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $900.
SYLVIA HALL,
560 West 144th St.
One block from Subway.
3 Rooms and Kitchenette.
Rent, $35 per month.
FRANKLYN HALL,
961 St. Nicholas Av.
Near 157th Street.
4 Outside Rooms and Bath.
Rent $35 per month.
SHOREHAM,
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Corner of 113th St.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $47.50 per month.
THE EVELYN,
101 West 78th St.
Non-Housekeeping Apartment.
2 Rooms and Bath, maid service and electric light.
Rent, $600 per annum.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR
F. R. WOOD,
W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway, Corner 80th St.
Broadway at 144th St.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Convenient to all lines of transit; adjoining Morningside Park and facing Columbia University Park.
Edmund Francis Court
Amsterdam Av., N. E.
Cor. 120th St.
Height of Perfection in High Class Apartment Construction.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, with Foyer.
Rents, $50 upward.
Elevator, Telephone, Hall Service.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
H. H. HAZELTON & C. R. LEVY.
115 West 42d St. Phone 6892 Bryant.

BELLECLAIRE COURT
461 Edgecombe Ave.
N. W. Cor. 155th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
3-6 ROOMS $26-$45
Corner Apts.
Superintendent on Premises.
THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
3 and 4 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, Telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside. Light and airy. Fine location.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
RIVIERA
Riverside Drive
156th to 157th Street
Highest Type Fireproof Construction.
The Riviera contains every modern improvement which can be found in any apartment house on the west side, and at a 33 1-3% less rental.
PER ANNUM.
5 Rooms, $720
7 Rooms, $1,100 to $1,200
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500
10 Rooms, $1,400 to $1,600
Any further information can be had from A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager, 5400—Audubon.

THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th St., cor. Amsterdam Av.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Apartments of
2, 3 & 4 Rooms,
Kitchens & Kitchenettes.
Rentals $37.50 to $65.00.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 505 5TH AV.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
30 E. 55th St.
Corner Madison Avenue.
Modern 10-story fireproof bldg.
One Apartment to a Floor.
Light on all sides.
9 ROOMS—3 BATHS
3rd floor, $4,000. 4th floor, $5,000.
Inquire Owner on Premises or Any Broker.

GRAMERCY PARK
36 Gramercy Park East.
APARTMENTS.
Unusually airy, light and convenient.
Access to inclosed park.
For Rent $2,000 - $3,000
For Sale 8,700 - 12,000
Inquire of Superintendent.

645-647 MADISON AVENUE,
Near 60th Street.
A prominent transfer corner; hotel, club, and residential district; one, two, and three room suites; also studios; all night elevator and telephone service; also meals; rents $25 to $30 per month.
MOOYER & MARSTON, Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue.
Or Superintendent on premises.

1,261 MADISON AVE.,
CORNER 90TH ST.
8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
Rents $1,800 and $2,100.
Choice location on the east side, crest of Carnegie Hill; Park entrance street.
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
1,371 Madison Av.

BROOKLYN.
Parkview Court
123 PARKSIDE AVE., WEST OF ST. PAUL'S PL.
Suites of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms
TO the man who is seeking an apartment of elegance and distinction the Parkview Court gratifies every possible requirement for an exclusive and comfortable home for men and women of refined taste. Every luxury and convenience that you would place in your own home has been provided here. The Parkview Court faces Prospect Park, overlooking the lake and the main driveway of the Park. It is within three minutes' walk of the Brighton Beach Woodruff Avenue Station; it is within three minutes' walk of the Flatbush Avenue cars, and can also be reached with the Smith Street and Franklin Avenue cars.
RENTS $36 to $60
Agent on premises—or Brooklyn Union Building Co.—44 Court St.
SAMUEL TEPLITZ, Pres. LOUIS GOLD, Treas.
Telephone 7050-7051 Main.

BRONX.
THE JEROME COURT
Facing St. James Park, Jerome Ave. and 194th St.
Extra large, light, cheerful 4-5-6 room modern apartments. Desirable tenants only; rents reasonable. Owner on premises.

THE MERRELL APARTMENTS
1,933-1939 Daly Av., (177th St. Subway.)
Equal to best west side non-elevator houses. Restricted above the average, but just right for quiet, refined people.
Extraordinary corner apartment, sunshiny all day.
3 Rooms, $25. 4 Rooms, $30.
Others of 3 and 4 rooms, $20 to $28.
Owner resides on premises.

BROOKLYN.
PARK SLOPE
205-207 Park Place; beautiful apartments; 7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; neighborhood first class; 7 minutes' walk subway; 5 trolley lines. Telephone 3347 Prospect; keys, 213 Park Place.

NEW JERSEY.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
Cathedral Plaza Apartments
100 Cathedral Parkway
(Cor. Columbus Av. & 110th St.)
1, 2 and 3 rooms
Bath and Kitchenette in every Apartment. Furnished, $30, $40, $55 up monthly.
Dishes, Cooking Utensils, Silver.
Centrally situated, close to Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to Subway and "L" every modern, up-to-date improvement; reference essential. Telephone Riverside 3970.

TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway station at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

THE ANSONIA
Nine rooms, two baths; fully and completely furnished; maid service, cold storage, and electric light free; will rent at very attractive figure to desirable tenant.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 149 West 72d St.

SUMMER RENT
MAY TO OCTOBER.
A light, cool apartment, furnished; windows 4 sides; 8th floor; key to Gramercy Park.
RATES LOW.
J. W. JENKS, 36 Gramercy Park.

4 AND 6 ROOMS
FURNISHED COMPLETE.
Fireproof high-class elevator building, near Columbia College and St. John's Cathedral. Inquire at office.
507 WEST 113TH STREET.

A.—2-3 room apartments to sublet at great reductions, all sections.
The Apartment Subletting Co.,
Phone Rector 8520. 74 Broadway.

EXPECTS NEW BANK LAW TO HELP TRADE

Banker Says It Is Designed to Keep Balance Between Investment and Liquid Capital.

MAY LIMIT STOCK SALES

Prohibition Against Collateral Notes Aimed at Practice of Helping the Market.

The provision in the new Federal Reserve act which denies to banks the rediscount privilege on notes supported or secured by stocks and bonds was incorporated in the law specifically to prevent a repetition of aid given the security markets by banks in the last thirty years. For this reason the new system, it is thought, is almost certain to operate in restricting activity on the New York Stock Exchange.

Under the Federal Reserve System, notes eligible for rediscount must be based on a commercial transaction, which means the actual buying and selling of goods for consumption. This prohibition, which has seemed to reflect the antagonism of some of the law's sponsors against the New York Stock Exchange, was defended yesterday by Newton D. Alling, Vice President of the National Nassau Bank, on purely economic grounds.

"The banking business is very peculiar, and at times contradictory," said Mr. Alling. "For instance, to the casual observer it seems inexplainable that a note without collateral should be considered superior to one with collateral. The banker's first thought is security; why is not a note carrying title to property, besides the signature of the maker, better than a note with just the signature alone? Such a note would be better if it arose out of the same or similar transactions, but the chances are it did not. The proceeds of the secured note were probably used to pay for the collateral which supports it, or for other property of some sort. Hence it was used as a capital investment, and as such is not a good bankable proposition. Banks should not invest their funds in that way, but in current liabilities or assets which automatically discharge any loan based upon them. This rule is supposed to apply to the bulk of the assets of a bank or of a banking community.

"One or two specific loans made on a capital investment make no difference, but the rule applies as to the general character of the loans of a bank or of a banking community. And especially does the principle apply to commercial banks whose deposits are payable on demand and subject to constant withdrawals. Banks with deposits of a more stable character, such as savings institutions and certain trust companies, can more readily disregard the principle of investing most or all of their assets in self-liquidating securities. In fact, a line should be drawn between the different character of deposits in the first place. That is, certain institutions should handle one and another class of institutions the other just as savings deposits, which are an entirely different class from commercial or daily balance deposits, are kept in a different class of banks. I am referring particularly to a class which are investment deposits; that is, they are usually composed of investment funds of individuals or estates in course of transition from one investment to another, and are in larger amounts and less apt to be drawn on from day to day and should draw interest. Such funds it is a proper function of the trust company to handle, according to the old classification which obtained thirty years ago, and that was the origin of the trust company.

Loans on Securities.

"With such a separation of the deposits, the investment or less active deposits could be used in making loans against stocks or bonds or real estate, since, as investment funds, when withdrawn they are put into investment form and thus maintain the balance between funds to loan and securities offered for collateral. For it makes no difference whether the funds are loaned against the collateral or invested in the securities which make up the collateral.

"The other form of deposits, i. e., commercial and current demand, which are made up of cash that firms need in the transaction of their daily business, and which individuals use in the settlement of their current personal and office bills, should come under a different category from the investment deposits and should be differently employed. They should be loaned against self-liquidating collateral; against current liabilities, or in simpler terms, against deferred payments, such as bills receivable and account receivable. Thus, every time a note or account was paid, a discount or loan would be automatically discharged.

"Carrying this theory a bit further, we find how perfectly it works out in protecting our banking business and how it would keep it on a sound basis. Taking the principle of double entry bookkeeping, that wherever there is a debit there is a corresponding credit, a community of merchants (presuming them all to be solvent) each owing the other, could all gradually liquidate and go out of business and not a one of them be a loser thereby; and so a bank or banks in that same community, which had confined loans to advances on the accounts or notes between those merchants, could liquidate and be left with capital and surplus intact. This theory could be applied to all the banks of the country, provided the active accounts of all banks made up of current funds were loaned strictly as provided above. There is a rule of credit which says that the current liabilities of a firm must not exceed its current or quick assets if it is to remain solvent, and all real estate and investments are disregarded, and by the same logic we may say that the current or demand liabilities of a bank, which are its deposits, shall not exceed its loans made against current assets and liabilities of its customers, plus cost.

Liquid and Fixed Capital.

"Thus the prevalent idea that the banks could not all pay off all of their depositors is subject to change, for if the two classes of deposits were separated and loaned according to the rules laid down, the loans and security in each separate class would offset each other, theoretically, in a final liquidation without loss to any one.

"This theory of the natural balance which obtains between money loaned and the security behind it may be carried still further, for when the proper proportions which should obtain between the two classes of funds is disturbed some general financial trouble becomes apparent. When the proper relations which investment funds should have to current funds is upset, for instance, by the issuance of too many securities, thus drawing funds from current account into investment account, general financial conditions must sooner or later reflect it. It is generally conceded by financiers that a war uses up so much current funds and transfers them to investment account through the issuance of new bonds that the whole business world feels it, and present business conditions throughout the world are attributed to the Balkan war for that reason.

"So it appears to me that the provision in the Federal Reserve act excluding loans against investments is a sound one."

Reservations for Piece Goods.

Factors in the men's wear piece goods market are not inclined to regard the subject of reservations as of particular consequence at the present time, because it is recognized that such options are not binding to any great extent on either seller or buyer. A mill, for instance, whose output is 5,000 pieces, and which receives reservations on 3,000, does not stop selling when the production is taken up, but continues until the whole 5,000 pieces are actually sold. Those buyers who held reservations, unless they are special customers, are told that they can obtain the goods reserved but only on very late delivery terms. In other words, the seller does not count the reservations as actual orders, but endeavors to make what real sales he can, which goes to show, it is pointed out, that but little regard is paid to these options.

BOURSES IMPROVE

Americans Depressed in London, While Canadian Pacifics Rise.

LONDON, April 25.—The stock market opened flat to-day under further liquidation and the failure of an old-established firm of jobbers. The tone, however, was distinctly better than yesterday, and the market resisted selling pressure. Prices improved around noon on covering operations. Americans going over parity, but the last hour brought general reaction due to realising. Consols closed an eighth lower. American securities opened irregular and advanced until late in the session, when realizing depressed the list and made the closing uncertain. Canadian Pacific finished 1½ higher and prices generally from ¼ above to ¼ below parity.

Money was unchanged and discount rates were harder.

PARIS, April 25.—Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day. Three per cent. rentes, 86. franes 35 centimes for the account.

BERLIN, April 25.—Prices improved moderately on the Boerse to-day. Canadian Pacific was an exception and closed lower.

8 PER CENT. FOR INVESTORS.

President McCarter Thinks That a Fair Rate on Utility Issues.

Thomas C. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, believes that to limit dividends is to discourage investments that carry with them the element of risk. He holds that public service companies should be allowed to earn at least 8 per cent.

"Why should any one invest in a hazardous enterprise, then wait for years, perhaps, to reach 6 per cent., and after that be able to go no further?" said Mr. McCarter. "It would seem wiser to most men to invest in a mortgage at 5 or 6 per cent., in which there is no risk, and which will commence to pay that interest at once. A savings bank account at 4 per cent. would be more profitable in the opinion of many investors.

"As an example consider the Hudson tunnels. They have done wonderful things for New Jersey. Their erection was a great public service. Yet it took millions to build the tunnels, and since their erection the investors have been having decidedly lean years, with a prospect of more lean times ahead before even 6 per cent. will be reached. Yet some people argue that such investments should not be allowed to pay more than 6 per cent., and that all the lean years should be borne by the investor without any profit at all.

"Limit the income to 6 per cent. and people will not invest their money in public utility corporations. I remember when Newark was only a country village. Now it is a city, and it has been made such by its trolley services, which have provided cheap transit and made the city possible. And the trolley services would not have been if people had not been willing to invest their money in them. Hostile legislation and foolish regulation can frighten away investors and cities will not grow."

Of the New York State Public Service Commissions Mr. McCarter said:

"It costs $3,000,000 a year to maintain the two commissions. It requires an investment of $60,000,000 at 5 per cent. before the commissions have paid their own freight. Three millions is a large sum to pay for an idea unless the idea in turn does that amount of good.

"Yet I believe in the regulation of public utilities. It has come and it has come to stay."

WABASH PLANS COMPLETE.

Reorganization Scheme to be Made Public May 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Plans for the reorganization of the Wabash Railroad now in the hands of a receiver, are completed, but will not be made public until May 1.

This became known here yesterday when Winslow Pierce, chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, appeared before an informal meeting of the Missouri Public Service Commission to which the plans will be submitted.

Bank of England Closes Branch.

While the Reserve Bank Organization Committee has been having trouble in dividing the new Federal system into twelve reserve banks and is offering resistance to the establishment of a large number of branches, the English system seems to be moving in the opposite direction. The Bank of England has closed its branch at Portsmouth, and now has only eight branches in the provinces, at Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, and Plymouth.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 24.—Calumet and Arizona produced in March 5,870,000 pounds of blister copper, against 4,800,000 pounds in February and 4,250,000 pounds in the corresponding month last year.

Chino's preliminary figures for March are 5,598,639 pounds of copper, and for three months 17,468,607 pounds, against 4,502,800 pounds and 12,021,872 pounds, respectively.

Work has been resumed at the Indiana property. The drift on the 600-foot level will be continued. It shows good ground.

The average daily production during March of Calumet and Hecla broke all previous records, being 9,380 tons. There are in operation 168 drills on the conglomerate and some 121 on the Osceola amygdaloyd.

Anaconda is to erect a sulphuric acid plant at the Washoe smelter. It will have a capacity of 100 tons of acid per day.

Isle Royale's estimated production for March was 450,000 pounds of rock. The copper content was 15 pounds to the ton.

Giroux on June 5 will cease producing copper, temporarily at least, because of the expiration of its contract with the Steptoe Valley smelter of Nevada Consolidated.

The Arizona Copper Company in March turned out 3,284,000 pounds of copper, against 3,062,000 pounds in February and 3,200,000 in March last year.

The north drift on the 750-foot level of New Arcadian has again broken into rich amygdaloyd ore, after about twenty feet of rather lean material.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 25.—Cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co	..	70	..
Arkwright Mills	..	66	..
Barnard Mfg. Co	..	60	..
Bourne Mills	..	110	..
Border City Mfg. Co	..	101	..
Chace Mills	100	..	..
Charlton Mills	88	..	..
Conanicut Mills	..	95	..
Davol Mills	..	90	90
Flint Mills	..	101	..
Harvard Mills	..	50	..
King Philip Mills	..	..	107½
Laurel Lake Mills	..	115	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co	..	85	..
Luther Mfg. Co	..	128	..
Manomet Mfg. Co	..	85	83
Mechanics' Mills	..	90	..
Narragansett Mills	..	105	..
Osborn Mills	..	108	..
Pilgrim Mills pf	..	90	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co	..	108	..
Richard Borden Mfg Co	120	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co	170	172½	..
Seaconnett Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	..	77¾	..
Stafford Mills	76	80	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	105	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	172	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	83½	..
Westamoo Mills	..	87½	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 24.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$784,007	$18,481,901	$244,023,781
Int. rev., ord.	776,534	18,594,813	353,348,619
Corp. & inc. tax	113,532	1,030,245	6,134,054
Miscellaneous	93,771	2,936,685	42,314,244
Total receipts	1,718,645	41,043,734	645,170,650
Expenditures	2,947,044	45,087,313	576,372,835
Deficit	1,228,398	3,951,578	31,202,185

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 25.—Sales for the week:

Sales.		Price.
5	American Glue Co. pf	104
50	Bigelow Carpet Co	167½
10	Lowell Machine	125
5	Uxbridge Mills	155

CAN TRUST AGENTS SOUND WITNESSES

Talk Over Dissolution Suit with Persons Subpoenaed by the Government.

COURT TO BE APPEALED TO

Assistant Attorney General Adkins Calls Practice Improper and Will Ask for Order to Prevent "Interference."

Counsel for the Government in the dissolution suit against the American Can Company will apply to the District Court in Baltimore to-morrow for an order requiring the defendants, their attorneys, and agents "to refrain from examining and interfering with" witnesses for the prosecution.

Agents of the can company, it appears, after learning of several persons having been subpoenaed by the Government, got in touch with them, talked over their prospective testimony, and discussed with them the effects on the trade that would be caused by the dissolution of the combination. This Jesse C. Adkins, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, characterizes as "improper," while counsel for the can company contend that they have a right to continue the practices.

The contention arose at the hearings in the suit that were held in Brooklyn last week. The first witness who told of these conversations with agents of the defendant company was William H. Vogel of Brooklyn, who was formerly in the tin-can business, but was bought out upon the formation of the combination. After he had testified as to prices of certain kinds of cans before and since the organization of the American Can Company, Mr. Vogel was asked by Col. Chantland, one of the Government attorneys, about the price of gallon square varnish cans. He replied that he hadn't looked it up, and the examination proceeded in part as follows:

Q. You say you have not looked up what the prices of square varnish cans were in 1900? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you come to look up gallon paint cans for that year? A. To post myself in case I was asked that question.

Q. Who asked you to post yourself on that? A. The American Can Company officials.

Q. When? A. Last week.

Q. Where? A. In New York.

Q. In their offices? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who, specifically, made the inquiry of you? A. Mr. Welles, I think it was.

Q. Who else was present at that time? A. Judge Payne, I think the gentleman's name is, and another gentleman.

Q. From whom did you get information that the same can was now sold at fifty-two dollars or fifty-three dollars? A. It was mentioned in their office.

Q. At that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom? A. I don't recollect which gentleman mentioned it. It was talked of by several.

Mr. Vogel said that soon after he was subpoenaed by the Government and on the same day he was called on the telephone by L. A. Welles, one of the company's attorneys, and asked to come to his office, which he did, meeting Mr. Welles and John Barton Payne. About all he could recall was that they asked him if he had ever been a competitor and whether he had been asked by the Government to show the contract made with him by the Can Company, and asked him to inform himself on prices in 1900 before he took the witness stand.

George R. Weed, another Government witness, said D. W. Figgis, sales manager of the Can Company, had come to his house after he was subpoenaed. Mr. Weed was formerly employed by the Can Company and he and Mr. Figgis, he said, talked about the old employes, and touched on the subject of the suit for a few minutes. Mr. Weed said he told Mr. Figgis:

"I have nothing against the Can Company, and I should not want to volunteer any information detrimental to them unless I am asked the questions, which, of course, I would answer in a straightforward way."

Mr. Figgis said he was glad to have met him, he added, and left.

Pincus Shalita, an independent can manufacturer of New York, said Mr. Figgis telephoned him after he had been subpoenaed and asked him to come to his office.

"I told him," Mr. Shalita testified, "that I didn't think it advisable for me to come up there. I was subpoenaed by the Government, but if he wants to talk to me he can call down to see me in my office. He tried to induce me to come up there, and stated it was perfectly legal for me to go there, in spite that I was subpoenaed."

The same afternoon Figgis came to his office. The examination then proceeded:

Q.—And what did he say then? A.—He asked me if I can tell him what I expected to testify.

Q.—Yes; did you tell him? A.—I told him, "I can't tell beforehand, as I don't know what questions will be asked for me to answer."

Q.—What did he ask you then? A.—Well, he asked me what my opinion is about whether it would do us good or not by having the company dissolved.

Q.—And what reply did you make to that question of his? A.—That I didn't give it or had not considered it much or given the question much consideration.

Q.—Did he make any reply to that answer? A.—I can't recall who said that, but it was brought out, that it will be to our advantage by having the company remain in the way it is.

Q.—Was it your opinion, or Mr. Figgis's opinion, that it would be a bad thing for the can trade if the American Can Company were dissolved? A.—It was the positive opinion of Mr. Figgis, but in my opinion it was doubtful.

The record was then certified to the court by Edward Hacker, the special examiner, for the purpose of the application that is to be made by the Government.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aiola, Isaac—H. Aiola, $2,042.

Buitmann, Sarah A.—E. D. H. Muller et al., $380.

Barkin, Samuel—Burns Bros., $247.

Bickerton, Joseph P., Jr.—National Printing and Engraving Co., $3,339.

Bonnell, George P. P.—A. P. McClintock, $153.

Blaker, Albert—William T. Becker, Inc., $700.

Chinman, Samuel L. and Sarah—Joseph B. Froedlander Co., $111.

Chase, Frank C.—E. Frank, $191.

Collins, Doorly and Bently, and George Doorly—Elliott-Fisher Co., $148.

Doran, Maurice—Bonn Bros. Co., $331.

Doctor, Robert—H. Hirsch et al., $240.

Duval, George H., and Frederick Gilman—D. Flood, $15,929.

Eberhagen, Julia—B. Barnett, $300.

Fasany, Angelo, Casolaro Fasnig Co., Inc., Caterina Fasany, Salvatore Casolaro, and Josephine Casolaro—J. W. O'Brien, $2,879.

Hollister, Georgia—T. Keim, $286.

Hutchinson, James M.—Edward E. Buhler Co., $190.

Isaacs, Ricka—M. J. Kraus & Co., $140.

Kellerman, Annette—F. C. Bangs, $125.

Lowell, Oscar W.—A. Levy, $254.

La Velle, Catherine A., executrix—W. Fairlie, $1,251.

Rapp, Charles W.—E. S. Boylston, $355.

Reger, William M.—George E. Loetzler Land and Improvement Co., $258.

Schwartz, Max—Warner & Frankard, $1,034.

Sweeney, Benjamin P.—A. E. Grant, $857.

Wilson—Margaret—Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co., $160.

Nashua River Paper Corp.—Parsons Trading Co., $1,194.

Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—W. Ringer, $1,532.

In Bronx County.

Giegerich, William H.—M. L. V. Shepard, $528.

Same—Same, $370.

Kellerman, Annette—F. C. Bangs, $125.

Lamberti Construction Co. and Joseph Scognamiglio—J. Sellitto, $534.

Miller, Albert—A. Chmiel, $177.

Sergentrel, Emil N., and Joseph Rosenblatt—S. Klein, $1,084.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.—I. Block, April 22, 1914, $767.

Moore, Wm. A.—E. M. Fischer, July 3, 1913, $7,456.

Schuessman, Mark—A. H. Julius et al., April 3, 1912, $166.

Remodeling and Reconstruction Co., Louis N. Adler, and Ralph V. Wechsler—D. Smith et al., Dec. 19, 1913, $—.

Seaman, Elizabeth C.—E. Lauterbach, Nov. 1, 1912, $6,376.

Wyckoff Pipe and Creosoting Co., Inc.—M. V. Bortson, Dec. 11, 1913, $1,084.

NO PROFIT IN PIG IRON.

American Association Has Been Selling at Less Than Production Cost.

A gloomy view of the present situation in the iron trade was presented at a meeting of the American Pig Iron Association last week. Secretary Penton reported that, while a fair price for Bessemer iron at the furnace is $16 a ton, allowing a moderate profit of $1 a ton, the actual selling price by the members of the association in February was $13.80 a ton, or 86 cents less than the actual cost of furnace production, as figured by Government experts. Mr. Benton makes the following summary of operations during February:

First—That the average loss per ton on all pig iron sold by our members, representing for the month above 85 per cent. of the merchant pig iron made north of the Ohio River, was $1.15 per ton.

Second—That the total production of our members during February was 457,603 tons, which means a total loss on sales for February of $503,843.

Third—That the average loss to all of the members for that month on iron shipped was 95 cents per ton.

Fourth—That the total iron shipped by all the members during that month was 338,222 tons, which makes a total loss on shipments for February of $321,311.

Fifth—That the average loss on unfilled orders upon the books of all the members, March 1, was exactly 78 cents per ton.

Sixth—That the unfilled orders amounted to 1,714,800 tons, which means a loss upon the unfilled orders on the books of the members, March 1, of $1,251,804.

Mr. Penton is not cheerful over the outlook for the future of the trade. He says:

"If our foreign friends can afford to ship into America when we are selling at a figure that is less than the Government's own estimate of cost, who knows, or who can tell, what they are likely to do if the American manufacturer should ever be in a position to sell pig iron again at a profit?"

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a steady undertone, and at the close was only slightly below the high point of the day, and showed net gains of ⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.03 c. i. f. New York; No. 2 red, $1.05½ elevator; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.02½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.01¾ f. o. b. afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
May	..	..	$1.02	$1.01½	$1.00¼
July	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	99¾
September	..	..	94¾	94¾	98¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93¼	92½	93½	93¾	92
July	87⅞	87¼	87⅞	87¼	91¼
September	87¼	87	87¼	86¾	91¼

CORN.

The corn market was active and strong with heavy covering, especially in the May position, and final prices were ½ to 1⅜c net higher. The local cash market was firm with No. 3 yellow quoted at 76¾c c.i.f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	66	64¾	65½	64½	54⅞
July	65¼	64½	65½	64¾	58¾
September	65	64½	64¼	64¾	56¼

OATS.

The market for oats was moderately active with prices higher on covering and in sympathy with the advance in corn.

The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 44 to 44½c; No. 2, 44½ to 45c; No. 3, 43½ to 44c; No. 4, 43 to 43½c; ordinary clipped white, 43 to 45½c; fancy clipped white, 45 to 46½c., all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	34½
July	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	34¼
September	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36¼	34

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 7,000; estimated for Monday, 35,000, and for next week, 110,000; Kansas City received 800 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.10	10.02	10.07	10.05	10.90
July	10.27	10.20	10.23	10.22	10.82
Ribs—					
May	10.97	10.87	10.97	10.90	11.30
July	11.15	11.07	11.12	11.10	10.95
Pork—					
May	20.02	19.80	20.00	19.85	19.62
July	20.22	20.00	20.15	20.05	19.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

The late positions were relatively steady, and there was a gradual widening of differences between the near and distant months, the market closing at 5 points net decline to 3 points advance.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.20@7.35	7.30
April	..	..	7.24@7.30	7.30
May	7.30	7.24	7.26@7.27	7.32
June	7.50	7.49	7.50@7.51	7.49
July	7.59	7.58	7.58@7.59	7.58
August	7.69	7.65	7.68@7.70	7.65
September	..	..	7.69@7.71	7.67
October	..	..	7.31@7.37	7.20
November	..	..	6.80@6.95	6.50

COTTON.

The cotton market was unsettled yesterday, and last prices were practically the lowest of the day, and net unchanged to six points lower except in the case of March, which was two points higher.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at $13.25 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	12.59@12.65	12.60
May	12.65	12.53	12.54@12.55	12.60
June	12.67	12.57	12.60@12.63	12.65
July	12.66	12.46	12.48@12.49	12.51
August	12.37	12.30	12.30@12.31	12.32
September	11.83	11.83	11.77@11.79	11.78
October	11.71	11.64	11.64@11.65	11.65
December	11.70	11.63	11.64@11.65	11.64
January	11.65	11.58	11.58@11.60	11.59
March	11.69	11.63	11.67@11.68	11.65

COFFEE.

In the coffee market price changes were narrow, the market closing steady at net unchanged to 2 points net higher.

The foreign markets were steady, Havre being ¼ to ½ franc net higher while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower.

The local spot market was unchanged on the basis of 8¾c for Rio No. 7.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	8.30@8.52	8.49
May	8.53	8.52	8.52@8.53	8.51
June	8.63	8.62	8.62@8.63	8.60
July	8.69	8.68	8.69@8.71	8.69
August	..	..	8.78@8.79	8.77
September	8.87	8.87	8.87@8.88	8.85
October	..	..	8.96@8.97	8.94
November	..	..	9.04@9.06	9.02
December	9.11	9.11	9.11@9.12	9.10
January	..	..	9.17@9.18	9.16
March	9.30	9.30	9.30@9.32	9.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,475 packages. Trading quiet. Creamery, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 22½@24½c; seconds, 23½@23c; thirds, 21½@22c; held, extras, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 14@20½c; thirds, 15½@19c; State dairy, finest, 24½@25c; fair to prime, 22@24c; common to fair, 19@21c; process, extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 16@19c; lower grades, 14@17c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 15c; seconds, 14@14½c; lower grades, 12@13½c; packing stock held, 16@17c; current make, No. 2, 16@16½c; lower grades, 12@13½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,229 cases. Market closes firm. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22@23c; storage packed, firsts, 21@21½c; regulars packed, firsts, 20@20½c; seconds, 19@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18½@19c; No. 1 dirties, 17½@18c; No. 2 dirties, 17@17½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16½@17c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by brown whites, fine to fancy, 22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good, 21@22c; Western, gathered whites, 20½@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery browns, 21½@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, Baltimore selected, 26@27c; Western, 24@25c; Canadian selects and other good Southern, 19@21c; fair Southern, 17@18c; goose eggs, 8@9c; dozen; fowls, 13½@14c; roosters, 12c; broilers, 19@24c.

SMELTERS' MEXICAN STAKE.

More Than $13,000,000 Invested There in Mines and Plants.

The American Smelting and Refining Company has a larger stake in Mexico than any other American industrial company, for which reason the outbreak of hostilities last week was made the occasion for heavy selling of the company's securities by frightened stockholders. The company has outstanding $50,000,000 of common stock, which has been receiving 4 per cent. dividends, and $50,000,000 of preferred, which has been getting 7 per cent. The common stock's net loss last week was 8¾ points; the preferred's, 4¼ points.

The aggregate market value of the company's common stock was reduced $4,875,000, and of the preferred $2,125,000 last week, a total of $6,500,000 marked off by reason of the war scare.

Daniel Guggenheim, President of the Smelting Company, said that while the investments in Mexico were large, they were but a small part of the company's holdings, and that in his opinion the earnings from the plants in the United States would be sufficient to enable the Directors to maintain the regular dividends. The company has plants for smelting ore in Utah, Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, and New Jersey.

Another officer of American Smelting & Refining said that the plants in Mexico are being looked after by loyal natives, who will prevent damage by small bands, and that he does not expect any destruction of property to result from organized forces because of the substantial income derived from the industry. When in operation the plans pay handsome royalties into whatever Government is in power.

E. N. Skinner, a mining engineer with Thompson, Towle & Co., has made up a list of the Guggenheim properties in Mexico, showing an investment of $9,500,000 in smelters and $3,950,000 in mines.

The American Smelting & Refining Company owns in Mexico five large smelters, 26 mines scattered throughout the country, of which 26 were producing prior to the revolution, four separate lines of railway, numerous warehouses, storage plants, company offices and other holdings.

The greatest outlay of the company is represented in its smelters. These with accessory plants aggregate some $10,000,000. In the case of the mines the value of the surface plants and destructible property is placed at between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000. Of the total property in the Republic two out of five smelters, 20 out of 26 operating mines and one of the railway lines are situated in the territory now held by the Constitutionalists.

The value of the investment in the different plants is approximately as follows:

SMELTERS.

Aguascalientes	$3,000,000
Monterey	2,000,000
*Velardena	2,000,000
*Chihuahua	1,500,000
Matehuala	1,000,000
	$9,500,000

MINES.

Camp.	No. Mines.	Value. Plants.
Matehuala	1	$200,000
Tiro General	1	250,000
*Bonanza	1	75,000
*Reforma	1	100,000
*Velardena	1	1,000,000
Angangue	2	150,000
Asientos	1	350,000
Tepezala	1	200,000
*Sierra Mojada	5	250,000
*Parral	1	25,000
*Santa Barbara	1	1,000,000
*Santa Eulalia	6	250,000
		$3,950,000

*Located in Constitutionalist territory.

Of the total surface improvements of $9,500,000 at the smelters and approximately $4,000,000 at the mines, $3,500,000 of the former and $2,800,000 of the latter represents property in the Constitutionalist territory. Should the plants in Federal territory be attached, it is doubtful if the damage to the smelters would exceed 6 per cent. of the total, or $3,600,000. In the case of the mines the damage to surface improvements would probably not greatly exceed $1,000,000. In addition to such losses there would be railway destruction and flooding of the mines.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, April 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 81, n s, 28x50; Morris Williamson to Lena, his wife, 4,701 15th Av, Brooklyn, B. & S., (mtg $24,000,) April 23; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row....$100

CONVENT AV, e s, 62 n of 148th St, 16x85, (foreclosure March 23;) Melvin G. Palliser, referee, to Columbia S. Hobiltzell, 984 Woodycrest Av, April 24; attorneys, Jones, L. & N., 115 Broadway.....$8,950

EAST BROADWAY, 46, n s, 379.6 ft e of Catharine St, 24.11x24; Morris Williamson to Lena, his wife, 4,701 15th Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, (mtg $40,000,) B. & S., April 23; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row...$100

MADISON ST, 284, n s, 28x108; Morris Williamson to Lena, his wife, 4,701 15th Av, Brooklyn, B. & S., (mtg $24,000,) April 23; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row...$100

MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 102d St, 50x100; Bella Amsterdam to Rose Amsterdam, 2,105 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $65,000,) all liens, June 2, 1913; attorney, E. Gilman, 854 5th Av $100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Selma Amsterdam, 2,105 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $55,000,) all liens, June 2, 1913; attorney, same..$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Kate Kittleman, 308 West 88d St, ½ part, (mtg $65,000,) all liens, June 2, 1913; attorney same....$100

SOUTH ST, n s, 36 ft e of Pike St, 27x60, (foreclosure April 23;) Edward T. Hiscox, referee, to Alfred W. Kiddle, 814 West 88th St, trustee of Elizabeth G. Dunham, April 24; attorneys; Kiddle & M., 115 Broadway.....$18,000

WATER ST, 650, n s, 207.10 ft e of Scammel St., 15.9x24.1; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to James S. & Daniel L. Rearden, 158 Hewes St., Brooklyn, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$4,500

50TH ST, n s, 174 ft w of 2d Av, 71x100.6; Harry M. Goldberg to Louis J. Marx, 600 West 157th St, (mtg $36,000,) April 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $100

56TH ST, 156 East, s s, 161.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles F. Bonn, devisee of the will of Barbara J. Bonn to Josephine R. Clark C., Mary E., and Matilda E. Bonn, all at 158 East 56th St, (mtg $35,000,) joint tenants, ¼ part, B. & S., April 14; attorney, John Goode, 253 B'way.....$100

86TH ST, ss, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Max J. Kempter to Joseph Rothenberg, 1,645 1st Av, April 24, (mtg $18,000;) attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$1

99TH ST, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11; Sarah Weiss to Luciano Giuliani, 25 Bowne St., Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, (mtg $44,000,) B. & S., April 20.....$100

107TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x76.10; Antonino Naro and others to Angelo Moglia, 2,068 2d Av, April 23; attorney, Charles Novello, 280 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Angelo Moglia to Antonino Maro and another, 341 East 107th St, April 21; attorney, same.....$100

122D ST, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Stephen Madden to Bella Levy, 225 East 124th St, April 24, (mtg $24,000;) attorney, Irving Katz, 15 Wall St.....$100

Bronx.

CLAY AV, s e corner of 166th St, 27x80x27.11x80; Ernest Wenigmann to Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co., 524 West 57th St, April 20, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

CROTONA AV, 1,979, w s, 16.8x90.6x17.6x95.6; Martin C. Ansorge, referee, to Trustees of the Northern Dispensary of City of New York, 165 West 97th St, April 24; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 52 Wall St.....$3,000

GRANT AV, e s, 187.8 ft n of 165th St, 25x101.7x23x101.9; Johanna R. Ernst to Thomas C. Stephens, 286 Central Park West, April 22; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 90 West Broadway $1

LOT 117, map of 190 lots, Daily estate; Mamie Levin to Frances

OLD DRY GOODS SECTION REVIVAL

Few Sales and Mortgage Renewals, but Many Important Leases Recorded.

OWNERS ARE TO BLAME

Good Demand for Well-Lighted Lofts That Meet the Requirements of New Labor Law.

By Aaron Rabinowitz of Spear & Co.

A consideration of the situation in the wholesale and manufacturing districts in its three phases, that of selling, mortgaging, and leasing, will reveal at once causes and remedies. There have been comparatively few sales during the year, and such buildings as were sold went at forced prices.

Lenders have not responded to the needs of the district. In many cases they have absolutely declined to consider loans, even where properties were well rented, well cared for, and well situated. This has also naturally affected the selling market.

The leasing situation has been very different. On the contrary, it has been distinctly encouraging. The ultimate test after all must lie in the demand for space. Our activity has revealed the demand exists for the present at fair prices. This indicates that the selling and mortgaging situations are not based so much on actual present conditions, but are rather the result of a scare brought on by the former large migration of tenants further uptown.

There has been no difficulty in renting premises that were well kept, properly lighted, and of large area. The percentage of vacancies is generally justified by rundown conditions of the premises, lack of light, and insufficient area and failure to provide modern conveniences. Curiously enough, the cry of cheap rentals prevailing in the district on the whole inures to its benefit. It interests prospective tenants and gives the property owners of the district an opportunity to meet their demands at fair prices.

In this connection it is our belief that energies now directed toward forcing a reduction of the city assessment, resulting in a general pessimistic attitude toward values, could be better spent in more constructive channels—in meeting new conditions that may yet bring with them as great a prosperity as the district has ever known. The change in the character of the wholesale district from the point of the future may be regarded as distinctly for the better. The weakness of the district lay in its homogeneity, in the fact that it harbored so few trades.

Once an inroad was made in the section it necessarily created havoc. A recurrence of the large migration under present conditions would be impossible. The few trades have been succeeded by many new ones, such as novelties, toys, paper warehouses, large printing establishments, leather goods, cigar manufacture, &c. This has created healthier conditions, intrenching the property owner more strongly and leaving him less at the mercy of a single trade.

The number of new buildings erected during the past year is disappointingly small. This is largely due to the failure of the lending institutions to cooperate with the property owners. The opportunities of securing quarters of large area are limited. At present the expanding needs of the merchants of the district cannot be made, either in those industries that have just entered the district or in those that have remained behind or seemed determined to remain.

The B. R. T. subway must be one more factor in the bettering of conditions and increase of values. Already this section is on the main line of travel and forms a connecting link between two important centres, the financial and the uptown manufacturing districts. It is covered with a network of lines, and is situated near excellent shipping facilities, and is within easy walking distance, on either side, of great labor markets.

The district has everything in its favor; it must grow and prosper, if the property owners, lenders, and brokers will not desert it and lack faith. This lack of faith has been the principal factor in making the blow the district has received greater and the recovery less rapid. The owner has shown lack of faith in failing to improve his property to meet changed conditions, the lending institutions in declining requests for moderate loans, and the broker seeking new pastures.

Yet, as has already been stated, the real and ultimate test of real estate values consists in the demands for space. This we have shown actually exists where there is adequate area, sufficient light, and modern conveniences. Property owners and lending institutions must recover this faith and combine to meet these reasonable demands and actual needs.

It is not without significance that certain cautious and experienced operators—Bing & Bing, Klein & Jackson, and others—have acquired a number of buildings in this district, and do not appear to lack faith in its future. The response has been prompt and thorough wherever the new buildings have been erected, and where structures have been modernized.

Prompt and vigorous action is needed to keep the clothing trade in the district. The situation is precarious. Business expansion, the increase in the number of operatives, &c., have created conditions that need adjustment. If they are not met where they are the trade must migrate where they will be met.

Greenwich House Plans.

The Co-operative Social Settlement Society, Herbert Parsons, President, will improve the site at 27 to 31 Barrow Street, which it recently purchased, with an attractive building. The site measures 75 by 82, and the new structure will be from plans by Delano & Aldrich. It will be called the Greenwich House, and has the support of many people prominent in New York society.

TAXING REAL ESTATE.

New Sources of Revenue Advocated to Relieve Burden.

By L. VICTOR WEIL.

There has been considerable agitation within the last few years regarding the unjust methods of taxing real estate. I have in mind the movement of the so-called Lower Rent Society, which has been in favor of adopting some form of single tax. I fully agree that the present system of taxation is absolutely wrong, as it places the burden of government on a single class, namely, the real estate owner. For that reason the so-called protectors of the people are continually attacking real estate and by some scheme promise to improve conditions as far as taxation is concerned.

Unfortunately real estate is the easy prey of all reformers. It is there for every one to tax and you cannot place it beyond the reach of the tax gatherer. So what is more simple than to place all the cause of the high rents on the owners? Further, the owners themselves have come to believe that this agitation is based on some moral right and consequently have submitted to all extortions without a murmur. So far has this helplessness gone that some of the most prominent real estate people are willing to admit some reason for the increment tax.

I believe, and in fact I am quite positive, there is relief at hand, for we have entirely overlooked what all other countries have long recognized as a legitimate means of taxation. That is, taxing the sources best able to support the Government.

To-day all mercantile establishments, whether large or small, are doing business without paying for any of the benefits. True, they pay rent, of which a small part is for taxation, but in no other way do they pay for the many benefits they receive from the Government. A vacant lot needs no police or fire protection, nor does it destroy the pavements.

But the merchant requires all these improvements and only by virtue of these improvements is he able to do business. In other words, all transit facilities and all improvements which add to the attractiveness of the city are of direct benefit to the merchant, so that he is receiving the benefit in proportion to the amount expended by the city, and towards this expense not one dollar is contributed by the merchant, but it is borne by real estate alone.

The lawyer and the doctor also benefit through the various municipal departments. The automobiles and the wagons are the cause of the high cost of upkeep of the roads. There is no one branch of industry or profession of any kind which does not in some form or other derive the benefits that are supported by the city.

If we are prepared to consider these facts in a fair and impartial manner, we can arrive at but one conclusion, that the taxes should be paid by every one, as far as possible, so that the citizens will feel a personal interest in the running of their Government. At the present time we are hearing a great deal about graft and how money is being wasted unnecessarily by the city.

If you approach any citizen and explain to him the horrible conditions, he will answer you by saying, "What is it my concern? The city is paying for it, so I will let those who pay the taxes worry."

With such an attitude there is no reason for hoping that conditions will improve, and the betterment can only come about when all the citizens feel they are contributing toward the support of the Government and that whatever money is wasted comes out of their pockets.

I believe the way I have suggested would relieve the burden of taxation from those who are least able to bear it, and if these so-called friends of the poor are honest in what they profess they will all support such a change in our system of government. All business should be taxed; all signs, vehicles and all articles should pay a small tax, and to that extent relieve real estate.

By this means, taxes being lower, rents will be lower in the same proportion. If the Lower Rent Society wishes to enter such a campaign it will have the assistance of all honest citizens. Now let us see how honest they are.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold 1,941 and 1,943 Sixty-second Street, two one-family brick houses, for C. H. Schultheis to an investor; 1,048 Seventy-third Street, a one-family cottage, for William Searing to John Cavanaugh, a plot of five lots on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventy-second Street for George Graham; a plot 88 by 100 on the south side of Seventieth Street, 160 feet east of Seventeenth Avenue, for Benjamin Schwartz to a builder for improvement, and five lots on the south side of Eighty-seventh Street, 201 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for William Wharton.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold the 3-story private dwelling at 462 Greene Avenue, between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues, on plot 16.8 by 100, for G. I. Grimes to A. M. Hoffman for occupancy. Mr. Grimes purchased the property a few weeks ago.

New Jersey.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold plots at Garwood to A. J. Bender, Alfred G. Lange, E. J. Hughes, and Mrs. M. L. Clark, and at Westfield plots to William B. Crain and Mrs. E. Bowman.

Sales at Mountain Lakes Park have been made to John A. Kenny, E. Westerbury, H. K. Crammer, and R. M. Finch.

H. S. & V. BUILDING
SPACE TO LEASE
S. W. Cor. 26th St. & 9th Av.
100x100—TEN STORY,
250 to 800 pounds capacity.
Permanent North and East Light.
Minimum Insurance Rates.
100% Sprinkler.
Two freight and one passenger Otis Elevators.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
200 MADISON AV., COR. 41ST ST.

A Partial List of Desirable Vacancies

OFFICE BUILDINGS

GRAMERCY BUILDING—34-36 E. 21ST ST., (Bet. B'way & 4th Av.)
In the heart of the silk and dry goods district. Offices $300 to $1,000 per year. Day and night elevator service.

YOUNG BUILDING—602-606 B'WAY, Corner Houston St. Showrooms and offices, $400 to $800. In heart of millinery, clothing, men's hat districts.

STORES AND LOFTS

27-45 WEST 20TH ST.
Store, basement, fourth and fifth lofts, 104x100. Modern fireproof loft building; exceptional light on four sides. 4 elevators. Reasonable rental.

813-814 7TH AV., (Bet. 27th and 28th.)
Located in Pennsylvania district. Modern sprinklered building of heavy construction; 3 elevators and splendid light on four sides; 50x100. Store, basement and first loft for rent at very low figure. Immediate possession.

20 WEST 22ND ST.
Store and basement, 20x100, in 12-story fireproof building. In heart of new china and glassware district. Insurance rate 15c.

227-229 WEST 17TH ST. (Near 7th Av.)
Store and basement, 125x50. Ideal location for wine dealers, printers, films, wholesale paper, etc. Unusually low rental. Immediate possession.

42 WEST 15TH ST.
Store and basement; lofts, 2,500 sq. ft. Splendid for sales and shipping rooms; any wholesale business. Possession may be had immediately.

14 WEST 22D ST. (Adjoining 5th Av.)
Store, 25x100. Ideal for glassware firms. Several lofts and offices to rent at greatly reduced prices.

62 GRAND ST.
Store, basement, third and fourth lofts, 25x100. Airy and light. Elevators, steam heat; low rental. Immediate possession.

16 & 18 WEST 3RD ST.
Light loft, 40x75. Steam heat and elevator, live steam for hat maker. Submit your offer.

LOFTS

1,141-1,143 B'WAY (N. W. Cor. 26th St.)
Your sign on the front of this building is worth nearly the entire rental. Lofts, 5,500 sq. ft., facing Broadway and 26th St. The space on roof to rent for billboard. Low rental.

25-30 WEST 45TH ST.
Eighth loft, 50x100, in finest type of modern fireproof building; sprinkler installation. Excellent service. Immediate possession.

126-128 WEST 22D ST. (6th & 7th Avs.)
Lofts 45x100. Manufacturing firms seeking new quarters at moderate rental should not fail to inspect these premises. Immediate possession.

205-209 WEST 15TH ST.
The seventh and tenth lofts are for rent, 70x100. Modern fireproof building, just completed. Unusually low insurance rate. Building is of very heavy construction. There are 3 elevators and sprinkler equipment. Rentals very reasonable.

43-47 WEST 16TH ST.
66x92 ft. Entire first loft. Modern fireproof building, sprinklers and 3 elevators. Desirable in every particular.

9 EAST 47TH ST.
First loft, 3,300 ft. Low rental. Elevators and steam heat. Sprinklers bring the insurance rate to a minimum.

143-145 PRINCE ST. (Cor. W. B'way.)
40x71. Lofts with abundant light. Good manufacturing quarters. Rental very reasonable. Immediate possession.

261-263 WOOSTER ST.
Second, third and top lofts, 40x100. The top loft is the lightest in the neighborhood. Immediate possession.

108 EAST HOUSTON ST.
25x100. Two attractive lofts, very convenient location. Light on 3 sides.

22 WOOSTER ST.
25x100. Sprinklers in building reduce the insurance rate. Steam heat, elevators. Rent very reasonable.

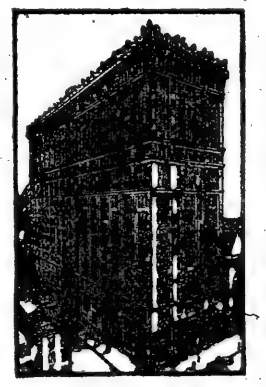
SUBLET—SPECIALS

131-133 PRINCE ST. (near Wooster.)
First loft, 60x70. Sublease until February. No reasonable offer refused.

133 WEST 24TH ST. (Near 6th Av.)
Store, basement and first loft, 25x116. Sublet to February, for storage or other temporary purpose at your price.

Consult us before leasing
Spear & Co.
840 BROADWAY, Cor. 13th St. Phone Stuyvesant 627

OFFICE SPACE FOR RENT
IN THE NINETEEN-STORY
Consolidated Gas Co. Bldg.
Cor. 15th St. and Irving Place
NEW YORK CITY
One block from 14th St. Subway Station



Offices on 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 13th (Auditorium) floors. The remaining space of the 19 floors is occupied by the Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y. Edison Co. and other gas and electric companies.

Each entire floor covers 17,000 sq. ft. and is splendidly adapted for show room and office purposes. Space will be divided into large or small offices to suit tenants.

No manufacturing permitted on the premises.

The construction of the building is absolutely fireproof and incorporates every improvement and convenience known to modern science.

Ready for immediate occupancy. Descriptive booklet and floor plans on request.

Phone 744 Cortlandt — Joseph P. Day, Renting Agent — 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City

Offices to Rent
Park Row Building

Directly Broadway — Opposite Post Office
Absolutely Light and Air
City offices being moved to new Municipal Building offices kept open.
Will be divided to suit.
Nine One high-speed elevators being installed.
Vacuum cleaning.
Transportation Facilities Exceptional
Seven principal uptown surface lines in front of building. Three elevated lines, Brooklyn Bridge, Williamsburg Subway and Bridge within two blocks. Present Subway (and two Subways under construction) uptown and to Brooklyn 1 minute walk. Hudson Tunnels and M. J. Ferries 4 to 6 minutes' walk.
For Full Information Apply at Rental Office on Premises, or at Our Office, 14 Wall Street.
Park Row Building
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

EXCELLENT LOFTS
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING
216-218-220-222 West 18th Street
TOP FLOOR
11,100 SQUARE FEET
Best practical floor in this city regarding strength, light, height of ceilings, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated.
221-223-225 West 17th Street
Near 7th Avenue
3 BRIGHT FLOORS
Steam heat, power and elevators.
RENT VERY REASONABLE
Monahan Express Company, Owner, on Premises

STORES, STORES, STORES
Madison Av., between 58th and 59th.
Duff & Conger Building.
Best business location. Transfer point. Desirable location for cigar, stationery, florist, dairy, drugs, millinery, &c.

Manufacturing and Mercantile Lofts, Stores, Buildings
DUFFY & CENTER, 20-22 East 23d St.

If You Are Seeking
A Location for Your Business
it will pay you to investigate the space for rent in the following properties:

Buildings:
262 WATER ST. — 4-sty. building; 7,000 sq. ft.; with small building in rear; poss. May 1st.
482 PEARL ST. — 2-sty. & basm't bldg., 28x120; elevator, steam heat; possession now.

Lofts:
77-79 BEEKMAN ST. — 2nd, 3rd & 4th lofts, 50x120; newly renovated; elevator; rent low.
39-41 LISPENARD ST. — 2nd loft, 4,000 sq. ft. each. Elevator and steam heat.
254 PEARL ST. — Three lofts, 25x70.
480 PEARL ST. — 1st loft, 25x100. Elevator, steam heat and power.
16 WALKER ST. — Top loft, 20x80; fine light.

Stores:
51 CLIFF ST. — Store, basm't, and sub-basm't, also loft.
85 NASSAU ST. — Store, basm't, and 1st loft, 25x100; street level store, with new front; steam heat; also a few smaller lofts.

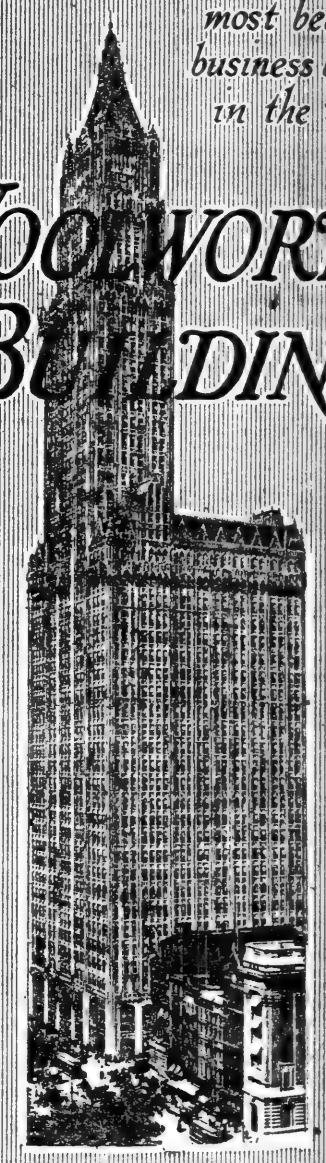
Offices:
TEMPLE COURT — Very light, desirable offices at low rent. Single or en suite.
85-87 FRONT ST. — Large and small offices, with place for coffee-roasting; low rent.

Buildings, Stores and Lofts in Great Variety
in all sections of the city, and Stores on principal thoroughfares in Newark, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, and other cities.

FOR SALE
A unique investment — Business property netting 10% on the equity; excellent opportunity for small investor.
A vacant lot — on one of the best thoroughfares in Washington Heights. Fine opportunity for small builder.
Factory with 43,000 — net sq. feet, near City Hall; 425 h.p. plant; price low; easy terms; suitable for any kind of business.
To close an estate, — well located corner in Yorkville; very attractive price; will show excellent return; good margin for speculation.

Ruland & Whiting Co.
REAL ESTATE
5 BEEKMAN ST. 331 MADISON AV.
Telephone 1132 Cortlandt

Offices and Stores in the most beautiful business building in the world
WOOLWORTH BUILDING



Broadway, bordering the Financial District
EDWARD J. HOGAN, Agent
Woolworth Building - Phone 5524 Barclay

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

FOR RENT
for the Summer or by the year
A Magnificent Country Estate near the Atlantic Sea Coast on Long Island, a little more than half an hour from Wall Street and Herald Square.
House contains 11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms; beautiful lawns and gardens; garage and stable.
For price and further particulars address C. A. F., L 318, care Times, Times Square, New York

BROADWAY AND DEY STREET.
Nos. 189-191 Broadway, S. W. Corner.
Light, roomy Offices and two entire open Floors FOR RENT. Daylight at the same price you are paying for dark space. Subway at the door. Takes one block. Complete service, light, partitions. Offices $400 and up. Two Offices, each having 19 feet of window space, $500 apiece.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, ON PREMISES, OR 1 WEST 34TH ST.

511-513 WEST 42D STREET
"UNDER ONE ROOF."
Good Enough for your Office—not too good for your plant.
LOFTS 50x100
New eight-story Loft building. Absolutely fireproof, perfect light, high ceilings, heavy construction, 2 elevators, good shipping facilities; Rents reasonable; liberal concessions.
Full commission to brokers.
E. M. HAYWARD & CO., 100th St. & B'way

TO LEASE
161 East 54th St.
7-story building, 25x100, between 3rd and Lexington Aves., near L station. Suitable for Automobile Shop or Manufacturing purpose. Nominal rental.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Ave., near 42d St.

LOFTS LIGHT — Printers and B'f'rs, 50x100, 75x80, 50x150; reasonable rents. Brokers or office, 31-33 W. 15th St. — ELECTRIC POWER
312 E. 23d St.

Light Lofts
Including Heat and Elevator Service.
9,000 Sq. Ft.
$1,800 PER YEAR.
WITH 150 FEET STREET FRONTAGE.
534-550 West 58th St.
Opportunity to Reduce Your Rent and Cartage Charges
Now open for inspection, or can communicate with the owners, Mayal Realty Company, 2 Rector St., or your own broker.

Fifth Avenue Offices
At 46th Street
WINDSOR ARCADE
Large Studio, $3000.
Fifth Ave. Offices, 2nd floor, $2000-$3000.
Others, $600, $1000, $1200.
Apply
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., on premises.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

Architects Bldg.
101 Park Ave.—N. E. Cor. 40th St.
The Only Remaining Floor
is now being divided and will be ready for occupancy May 1st.
Offices Single or en Suite.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry
101 Park Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 2500.
Full commission to Brokers.

A few attractive offices to let in the following buildings:
TRANSIT BUILDING,
7 East 42nd Street.
MILBANK BUILDING,
39-45 East 42nd Street.
CHARLES BUILDING,
331 Madison Avenue.
Grand Central Terminal District.
Homer Foot, Jr.
AGENT REAL ESTATE BROKER
7 East 42d Street Transit Building.

STORES & LOFTS
New Modern 12-story Fireproof Building (NO COLUMNS.)
SUITABLE ANY BUSINESS.
510-512 6TH AVE.
Between 30th and 31st Sts.
High speed elevators, 100% sprinkler equipment.
RENT REASONABLE.
YOUR OWN BROKER OR SUPT.

134 to 140 WEST 29th St.
LOFTS 100x100 TO LET
SOLTMANN BLDG., 7900 Mad. Square.

No. 47 Warren St.
Store and Basement
APPLY 42 VESEY STREET.

5TH AVENUE
CORNER LOFTS at 33rd Street
No. 335-337, opp. the Waldorf
LIGHT AND AIRY; ELEVATOR, &C.

LAFAYETTE ST.
CORNER BLEECKER ST.;
1600 Square Feet
PERFECT LIGHT AND VENTILATION;
$100 per Month
ELEVATOR, &C.

4TH AVENUE
Near 12th Street
LOFT, 25x100;
EXCELLENT LIGHT AND VENTILATION;
$50—$60

WALKER STREET
NEAR BROADWAY;
37x95, Elevator, &c.
$90 per Month
NO. 81 WALKER ST.

LISPENARD ST.
NEAR WEST BROADWAY;
Lofts 50x100
ALL LIGHT.
ELEVATOR;
$85 per Month

3RD AVENUE
Bet. 13th and 14th Streets
SMALL LOFTS.
GOOD LIGHT;
$30 to $45

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street

A Chance for New Enterprise
THE ATTRACTIVE 3-STORY BUILDING, 75x100, NOS. 66, 68, 70 EAST 125TH ST.,
Ready for Occupancy, Will Be Let at Very LOW RENT to Live Concern.
Apply to your own broker, or
MORRIS B. BAER (Owner), 60 Liberty St.

CANDLER BUILDING
Times Square
OFFICES
To meet Your Needs for prices to suit your pockets at New York's centre of activity.
O. D. & H. V. DIKE, Agents
ON PREMISES,
220 West 42d Street.

LOFTS TO LET
WITH POWER
IN
MEINKEN BLDG.
13TH TO 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
First loft, 100x50, $2,000, including 10 h. p.
Second loft, 200x50, $2,500, including 10 h. p.
Third loft, 200x50, $2,500, including 10 h. p.
WILL DIVIDE. BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply to Engineer, 427 West 13th St., or phone Greeley 3733 or Morningside 7144.

22 WEST 56TH ST.,
Near Fifth Ave.
REMODELED BUILDING
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
STORE (street level) size 22x90
ALSO UPPER FLOORS
Term Leases. Low Rents.
EDGAR A. MANNING
Tel. 6838 Murray Hill. 469 5th Av.

LARGE LIGHT LOFTS
RENTS REDUCED.
5 EAST 18TH STREET,
RUNNING THROUGH
5 EAST 17TH STREET,
Bet. B'way and 5th Av.; modern fireproof building.
Apply L. H. POLLACK, Room 916, 20 East 42d St., or your broker.

525-533 West 54th St.
Second, Third and Top Lofts.
7,000 Square Feet to a Floor.
LOW RENT,
EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT,
ELEVATOR, STEAM POWER
JACOB NEW REALTY COMPANY,
358 West 58th St. Phone, Col. 1769.
Or Your Own Broker.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 15 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

525-533 West 54th St. — Basement 7,000 Square Feet, Suitable for Manufacturing or Storage
Jacob New Realty Co., 358 West 58th. Phone 1769 Col.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LIGHT LOFT.
Very reasonable rent, $1,200; in modern building.
15 EAST 17TH ST.
Near Broadway. OWNER, Room 941, 20 East 42d St.

STORES FOR RENT
645-647 MADISON AVENUE,
NEAR 59th STREET
A prominent transfer corner; hotel, club, apartment and residential district. Attractive rentals.
MOORE & MARSTON, Agents, 477 Fifth Avenue,
Or Superintendent on premises.

A.—TO LET
STORE—120 Feet Deep, 42 UNION SQUARE.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
J. E. WHITAKER, 1,180 Broadway, (701 st.)

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Go to New Low Levels, Then Rally—Strong Bank Statement.

Further ground was lost by the stock market yesterday to the accompaniment of continued heavy selling, which piled up a larger total than had been recorded for any half-day session in six months. Two distinct influences were at work, both of them more or less closely related to the market operations arising out of the Mexican situation. On one hand there was further liquidation of speculative holdings by those who felt it prudent to reduce their commitments over Sunday because of the uncertainties of the Mexican outlook. On the other hand those who had sold short in anticipation of such a decline as had taken place during the previous two days found an excellent opportunity to realize profits by the purchase of stocks.

It was buying of this kind which seemed chiefly responsible for the brisk upturn which occurred in a number of issues after new low points had been reached. Only in a relatively few cases, however, was the recovery sufficient to prevent further net losses being shown for the day. New Haven, Lehigh Valley, and Canadian Pacific furnished the three chief exceptions to the downward movement. Under the circumstances of the market this suggested that the weight of liquidation on these stocks had been lifted. It is of course an open question how far the market as a whole may be said to have reached what in the parlance of the Stock Exchange is called a sold-out condition. There has been heavy selling in anticipation of the Mexican situation developing in to a much broader military problem than it has yet assumed, and no doubt the immediate phases of the market will be largely influenced by the course which events may take in respect to our intervention in Mexican affairs.

If a speedy and satisfactory clearing up of the whole matter could reasonably be hoped for it would, no doubt, be felt by many that the market had overdone its apprehension on the score of the Mexican difficulties. But the fact is no such hope is widely entertained in the financial district. It remains for events to determine how arduous and prolonged may be the task which we have assumed in Mexico, but the possibility of its being accomplished very speedily was still regarded yesterday as remote. But even on this assumption there was difference of opinion as to the question whether or not even a prolonged struggle in Mexico had not been discounted so far as its immediate influence upon security values is concerned.

The bank statement made it clear that it would be easy for us to spare some gold at this time should a movement in exchange definitely call for exports. The Clearing House institutions added no less than $12,000,000 to their cash holdings which cared for an increase of about $3,500,000 in reserve requirements and added $8,576,000 to surplus. The influence of the recent change in the banking laws of the State which reduced the reserve requirements of State banks and trust companies was reflected in the report of the institutions outside of the Clearing House. They showed a decrease of about $5,000,000 in cash holdings. That decrease accounted for that much of the $12,000,000 gain by the Clearing House banks and trust companies.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	3@3¼	3¼@3½	3½@3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)	3¼@3¾	3¼@4	3½@4

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$223,637,479	$18,943,243
Sub-Treasury credit balance.		$119,319

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2½	2⅝	20m47pf
Paris	2½		25f 16c
London	2@2½	1¼@1½	.....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8765	$4.8760	$4.8765
A years ago	4.8670	4.8670	4.8670
Since Jan. 1	4.8765	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8765	$4.8790
Paris	5.16¼+1-64	5.15⅝
Berlin	95¼+1-64	95 5-16+1-32
Switzerland	5.16¼-1-16	5.16¼-1-32
Holland	40 5-16	40.34
Belgium	5.18⅝	5.18⅝-1-32

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85	$4.84
Paris	5.19⅜	5.20—1-16
Berlin	94⅝	94⅛+1-32
Amsterdam	40.02	39.90

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	15c	San Francisco	10c
St. Louis	15c	Montreal	31¼c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 27½d per ounce, up 3-16d; New York, 59c, up ½c.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

MEMBERSHIPS TRANSFERRED.—Robert B. Holmes to Herman W. Booth, 200 Broadway; S. Reed Anthony (dec'd) to Nathan Anthony, Tucker, Anthony & Co., 60 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—On April 20, 1914, Henning Chambers & Co.

NEW PARTNERSHIPS.—Henning Chambers & Co., April 21, 1914, Louisville, Ky. (Henning Chambers, Chas. L. Craw, Harrison Hunter); Tucker, Anthony & Co., April 23, 1914, 60 Broadway, (Nathan Anthony, Wm. A. Tucker, Philip L. Saltonstall).

CHANGES IN FIRMS.—Whitney & Elwell, Ernest Hendrie, retired; do., Jerome C. Smith, admitted. Flower & Co., Benjamin C. Van Dyke (dec'd), interest ceases. Butcher, Sherrerd & Hansell, Arthur L. Wheeler, retired. Moore, Leonard & Lewis, Richard V. Nuttall, admitted.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Wardwell & Adams, 71 Broadway Wm. G. Street, at Wardwell & Adams, 71 Broadway; Edwin H. Maltby, at Wardwell & Adams, 71 Broadway; Edward W. Jewett, at Jas. H. Oliphant & Co., 61 Broadway; H. B. Slayback & Co., 66 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE.—Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Pittsburgh, Penn., discontinued Tucker, Anthony & Co. (new), Boston, Mass., resident partners; do., (new), New Bedford, Mass., Benj. A. Tripp, manager.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German 3s	76¾	77¾
German 3½s	85	86
Prussian 4s	96	99
Amsterdam 4s	95	96
Bavarian 4s	96	97
Hessen 3½s	84½	84⅝
Hamburg 3s	78½	79¾
Saxony 3s	76½	78
Berlin 4s	97¼	98
Cologne 4s	94¼	95¾
Dortmund 3½s	87¾	88¾
Munich 4s	93¼	96½
Russian 4s	93¾	95¾
Vienna 4s	94½	95¾

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Letting Up on Canadian Pacific.

While the volume of trading in Canadian Pacific in yesterday's two-hour session was much larger than usual, there was less pressure on that issue than it had been forced to meet in the three days preceding, and the issue gained 1⅝ points as a result of the day's dealings. There are two popular explanations for the total slump of 11½ points that occurred on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. One is that a bear pool, formed to take advantage of the recent rate cut in Western Canada, had been selling stock short, with a great deal of profit; the other that a Berlin pool, which had accumulated many thousand shares of Canadian Pacific to hold for a rise, had been so weakened by the market's heaviness that it had been forced to throw its stocks overboard. The largest seller of Canadian Pacific last week was supposed to be acting for a Berlin bank which had been carrying the pool's stock as security for advances.

***

Progress of Public Service Companies.

The misfortunes of the steam railroads last year were not reflected in the earnings of street railways throughout the country. Figures for 286 leading public utility companies collected by The Financial World show gross earnings for last year of $866,416,000, an increase of $54,857,000, and net earnings of $370,801,000, an increase of $19,492,000. The surplus after charges and dividends, aggregating $81,113,000, showed a gain of $2,655,000. The 286 companies concerned had outstanding at the end of the year $2,151,000,000, an increase of $87,820,000.

***

End of Tehuantepec Line.

The outbreak of hostilities in Mexico has hastened the obsequies of the Tehuantepec Railway, operating a line of about 110 miles from Puerto Mexico, on the Atlantic, to Salina Cruz on the Gulf of Tehuantepec. This road is owned by the Mexican Government, but has been operated by the Pearson-Cowdray group of British capitalists. It carried a large amount of freight across Mexico, getting a great deal of Hawaiian sugar destined for New York. It was doomed to lose practically all of its business with the opening of the Panama Canal, which steamship men expect to see hastened by the Mexican trouble, since the ships touching at its two terminals will then continue through the canal. The blockade of Vera Cruz has resulted in the line being cut off, and it seems likely that it will never again occupy a position of importance.

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Stocks Lower Last Year.

The cumulative effect of the declines in nearly all of the stocks traded in on the New York Stock Exchange has wiped out much of the recovery enjoyed in the preceding months, but with few exceptions the active issues are still above their low points for 1913. In many cases the margin in favor of 1914 is so slight that another week like that just closed would roll up new low records for two years instead of one. Again yesterday the early morning slump carried the leaders to new bottom prices for the current year. The most important new low levels reached yesterday, with the lowest price touched at any time last year, were as follows: Amalgamated Copper sold yesterday at 68¼, in 1913 at 61; Steel at 56, last year at 49⅞; American Smelting & Refining at 57, last year at 58½; Atchison at 91⅜, last year at 90¼; St. Paul at 94½, last year at 96⅜; Erie at 25⅝, last year at 20¼; Great Northern at 119, last year at 115½; Pennsylvania at 106¾, last year at 106; Northern Pacific at 106½, last year at 101¾; Reading at 158⅞, last year at 151⅜; Southern Pacific at 86¼, last year at 83; Union Pacific at 148⅞, last year at 137⅝.

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Toll of a Bad Week.

The mortality list in Stock Exchange prices in the first week of the Mexican war was heavy. On four days out of the six last week stocks were depressed, and the recoveries of Tuesday and Wednesday were not large. At the close of the week hardly a stock on the list showed a gain. Copper had declined 3½, American Agricultural Chemical 4, Brake Shoe and Foundry 10, Can preferred 2½, Car and Foundry 4¾, Smelters 8¾, American Tobacco 19¾, Atchison 3½, Atlantic Coast Line 5½, California Petroleum 4½, Canadian Pacific 9¾, St. Paul 3⅜, Consolidated Gas 3, General Electric, 3, General Motors 6½, Goodrich 4¾, Great Northern 2¾, Louisville & Nashville 4½, Mackay Companies 7¼, National Biscuit 6, Rumely preferred 9½, Sears Roebuck 6, Union Pacific 4¼, Southern Pacific 5⅞, and Western Maryland preferred 8.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the third week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$1,016,333	+$133,444
Eight roads	4,685,006	— 854,738
Ten roads	5,701,339	— 721,294

ATCHISON for March—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	10,961	10,772	10,705
Gross	9,746,407	9,323,891	8,821,567
Net aft. taxes	3,027,692	2,933,833	2,471,826
Gross, 9 mos.	83,679,202	89,498,444	20,633,648
Net aft. taxes	23,037,374	26,455,937	23,224,705

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for March—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	901,590	632,657	819,841
Net aft. taxes	196,056	216,178	240,263
Other income	70,399	106,823	72,289
Total income	266,454	324,701	313,148
Sur. aft. chgs.	101,916	163,357	154,709

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for February—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$1,513,254	$1,561,155	$1,534,848
Net	130,822	196,682	220,041
Def. aft. chgs.	14,570	*58,587	*90,312
2 mos. gross	3,083,932	3,182,370	2,959,390
Net	269,068	468,591	359,918
Sur. aft. chgs.	73,940	209,297	103,423

*Surplus.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

Current profits	$1,071,059
Interest, depreciation, and repairs	315,972
Preferred dividend	375,000
Balance	380,086

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for March—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$261,658	$269,231	$7,573
Net	125,520	128,363	4,843
Sur. aft. chgs.	95,671	89,902	4,231
3 mos. gross	756,945	763,318	6,373
Net	345,668	357,482	11,819
Sur. aft. chgs.	169,558	183,086	13,528

MONONGAHELA VALLEY TRACTION for March—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	77,506	71,997	5,508
Net	48,600	47,353	1,247
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,304	23,247	117
3 mos. gross	225,813	206,381	19,432
Net	139,104	135,111	4,053
Surplus	62,816	62,801	*15

*Decrease.

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Total earn.	8,615,194	8,615,070	8,306,348
Expenses	1,142,087	1,090,978	1,084,556
Net profits	7,471,107	7,524,091	7,221,691
Dividends	4,440,236	4,440,236	4,440,236
*Sinking fund	790,500	774,500	740,500
Balance	2,240,371	2,309,355	2,042,705

*To retire Philadelphia Gas Works investment.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total sales April 25, 1914	349,669	
Same day last year	320,228	
Total year to date	27,985,317	
Same period last year	29,676,084	
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	65.56	—.37
Same day last year	70.98	—.47

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.79	Apr. 26
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24½	24¾	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	25	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
9½	9½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	9¼	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
68⅞	69	31,900	Amalgamated Cop	70	70	68¼	68⅞	—1
49½	50	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	50¼	50¼	50	50	—2
18½	19¾	800	Am. Beet Sugar	20¼	20½	19⅝	19¾	—1½
78	83	100	Am. Brake S. & F	80	80	80	80	—7½
24⅞	25	7,350	Am. Can	25¼	25½	25	25	+ ⅝
87½	88	210	Am. Can pf	88	88	87½	87½	+ ¼
45½	46	700	Am. Car & Fdry	46¼	46½	45	45	—1½
39	41	100	Am. Cotton Oil	38⅞	39	38⅞	39	+1
4	4½	100	Am. H. & Leather	4	4	4	4	— ¼
19¼	19½	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	19⅜	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅞
28	29	2,000	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	— ¼
28	30	200	Am. Locomotive	28½	28⅝	28	28	...
57½	58	3,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	59¼	59½	57	57⅛	—1⅝
96	98½	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	98	98	97¼	97½	— ½
157	159½	100	Am. Snuff	157	157	157	157	— ½
99½	100	600	Am. Sugar Refin	99¾	99¾	99¼	99⅜	— ¼
100	100	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	100¾	100¾	100¼	100⅛	—1⅛
119	119⅝	2,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119¾	119¾	118½	119	— ⅝
218	220	525	Am. Tobacco	215	215½	215	215½	—9½
105⅝	106	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	+ ½
10	14	100	Am. Writing P. pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	+1½
32¼	32⅞	2,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	32⅝	32⅝	32	32¼	— ⅛
92	92⅝	4,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¼	93½	91⅝	92	—1⅛
99⅞	100	10	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	...
116	117	500	Atlantic Coast Line	119	119	116	116	—4
87½	88	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	88	87¼	88	+ ⅛
80	80½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
...	...	57	Bank of Commerce	168	168	168	168	...
⅝	⅞	200	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
38½	39	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	38½	39¼	38¼	39	+1
82⅜	85	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ½
88⅝	88¾	1,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89¼	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	— ¼
124	126	100	Bklyn Union Gas	124	124	124	124	...
18	19	1,400	California Petrol'm	19½	19½	18	18½	— ½
55	58	700	California Pet. pf	58	58	55	56	—3
189⅞	190	17,400	Canadian Pacific	190	190¼	188⅜	189⅞	+1⅝
33⅝	34	2,100	Central Leather Co	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
99	100	300	Cent. Leather pf	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
50¾	51	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	51¼	50¾	50¾	— ¼
11	11⅜	100	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
29½	30	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅝
95	95¼	3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅞	96	94⅞	95	—1
37¼	37⅜	4,900	Chino Copper	38	38½	37	37⅜	— ⅛
101¼	102½	180	Cluett, Peabody pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1½
27	28	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	+¼
127½	128	800	Consolidated Gas	128½	128½	127½	127½	—2
8	8¾	710	Corn Products Ref	8	8¼	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
62⅝	63¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	...
13¾	14	100	Distillers' Securi	14	14	14	14	...
26	26¼	4,500	Erie	26½	26¾	25¾	26	— ⅛
40½	40½	700	Erie 1st pf	40¾	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
140	141½	600	General Electric	142	142	141	141	—1
72¼	73	1,200	General Motors	74½	74½	73⅜	73⅜	—1
89¾	90	200	General Motors pf	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	...
23	24½	1,200	Goodrich, B. F. Co	25	25	23½	24	—1
88	90	100	Goodrich pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1
119½	119⅝	3,640	Great Northern pf	119¾	119¾	119	119¼	— ⅜
29⅝	30	600	G. N. certs. ore prop	29⅝	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
49¾	49⅞	1,600	Guggenheim Explor	49¾	49⅞	48¾	49⅛	— ⅛
113½	115	100	Helme (G.W.) Co. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	—1½
107⅝	112	600	Illinois Central	107⅞	108	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
15½	15¾	100	Inspiration Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
13⅞	14	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅜
58¼	58½	1,700	Inter.-Met. pf	58¼	58⅝	58	58¼	— ⅜
100	100⅞	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100⅝	—1¼
98¼	102	25	Int. Harvester Corp	99	99	99	99	...
34	35½	100	Int. Paper pf	35	35	35	35	+1¼
23	23¾	500	Kansas City South	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
134¾	135	3,900	Lehigh Valley	134¼	134¾	132½	134¾	+ ⅞
167½	175	20	Lorillard (P.) Co	175	175	175	175	...
108½	113	115	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	113	113	113	113	—1
131¼	132½	400	Louis. & Nash	133	133	131¼	131¼	—2¼
76	78	100	Mackay Cos	76	76	76	76	—7¼
67½	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	—1⅝
9½	9¾	500	Mercant. Marine pf	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
52⅝	52¼	7,700	Mexican Petroleum	55	55	51	52¾	—2½
21⅜	22⅝	1,300	Miami Copper	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅞
34	35	500	Miss., K. & T. pf	35	35	35	35	— ½
18⅞	19½	2,000	Missouri Pacific	19¼	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
45½	46½	100	Montana Power	46	46	46	46	—1¼
125	128	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	126	126	125	125	—1¼
10	10¼	100	Nat. Enam. & Stmp	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
8⅞	9¼	800	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9¾	9¾	9	9	— ⅞
14	14⅜	527	Nev. Consol. Cop	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
87	88	6,400	N. Y. Central	87⅞	88¼	86⅞	87	— ⅞
36	45	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	36	36	36	36	...
67½	67½	5,310	N. Y., N. H. & H	67½	67½	66⅞	67⅛	+1½
24⅝	25¼	400	N. Y., O. & W	25	25¼	24⅞	25¼	...
101½	101⅝	1,000	Norf. & Western	101½	101½	101⅜	101⅜	...
73	76	300	North American	73	73	72½	73	+ ⅛
106⅞	107	2,800	Northern Pacific	107	107¼	106½	107	— ⅛
2	3	200	Ontario Mining	...	2½	2½	2½	...
22¼	23½	100	Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1
26¼	28	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	26¼	26½	26½	26½	...
108⅜	109	4,740	Pennsylvania R. R	108⅝	108⅞	108¼	108⅜	...
118⅝	119½	400	People's Gas, Chic	119⅞	119⅞	118⅜	119	— ½
78¼	82½	200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	—2½
19	20	400	Pittsburgh Coal	19½	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
84½	85	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	85	85	84	84½	— ½
40	40¼	900	Pressed Steel Car	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40	— ½
154	156	100	Pullman Co	155½	156	155	155	—1
25	26	500	Ry. Steel Spring	25½	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
19¾	20	1,400	Ry. Consol. Copper	19⅞	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
159⅞	160	46,200	Reading	160⅝	160⅝	157⅞	159⅞	— ⅝
86	87½	100	Reading 2d pf	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	— ⅝
20¼	20⅝	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	20½	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅝
3⅝	3⅝	300	Rock Island Co	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
5	5⅜	2,100	Rock Island Co. pf	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5	— ¼
6⅞	7⅜	50	Rumely (M.) Co	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	...
19	19	300	Seaboard Air Line	19	19	18½	18½	...
52½	53	100	Seaboard Air L. pf	52½	53	52½	52½	...
86	87¼	12,350	Southern Pacific	86	86¼	85¼	85¾	— ⅝
22¾	23	1,900	Southern Ry.	22¾	23	22¼	22½	...
77½	78	400	South. Ry. pf. ext	77½	77½	77	77¼	— ¼
27½	28	500	Studebaker Co	27⅞	27½	26¼	27½	+ ⅝
81	82	100	Studebaker Co. pf	82	82	82	82	—1
31⅞	32	800	Tennessee Copper	32	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
138	138½	900	Texas Co	138½	138½	137½	138½	— ½
14	14⅝	500	Texas & Pacific	14½	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
38¼	38½	1,600	Third Avenue	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
102½	103	200	Twin City Rap. Tr	103	103	103	103	...
22	22¼	400	Union Bag & Paper	22	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
149¾	149⅞	33,620	Union Pacific	150⅜	150⅞	148⅞	149⅞	— ⅝
81¼	82	100	Union Pacific pf	82	82	82	82	...
15	18	200	United Rys. Invest	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
57	59	200	U. S. Realty & Imp	59	59	58	58	—3
53¾	54	600	U. S. Rubber	54	54	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
99⅞	99⅞	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
56⅜	56¾	62,330	U. S. Steel	56¾	57⅛	56	56⅜	— ¼
107¼	107⅝	700	U. S. Steel pf	107⅜	107⅝	107¼	107¼	— ⅜
50¾	51	11,500	Utah Copper	52⅛	52¾	50	50⅝	—1⅝
27	27½	300	Va.-Carolina Chem	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¾	— ¼
98	101	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	...
48	51	100	Virginia Ry. & Pow	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50½	— ¼
⅞	1	200	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
3¾	4	600	Wabash pf	4	4	4	4	...
89	90	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	89½	89½	89¼	89½	— ½
60	60½	900	West. Union Tel	60¼	60½	60	60½	— ½
71	71⅝	3,600	Wheeling & L. E	72¼	72¼	71	71	—1⅛
39	40	100	Wisconsin Central	39	39	39	39	—1
96	97	400	Woolworth (F. W.)	96	96¼	95¼	96¼	— ¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96¾	98
2s, c, 1930	97	98½
3s, r, 1918	101	102
3s, c, 1918	101	102
4s, r, 1925	109	110½
4s, c, 1925	109½	...
Pan 2s, r, 1936	...	96¾

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. pf	97½	101
Allis-C pf	41½	44
Am Ag Ch pf	...	92
A B S & F pf	...	70
A B S & F pf	132	137½
A C & F pf	115	117½
Am Cot. pf	...	35½
Am Coal	83	87
Am C Fr	80	83
Do pf	101	103
A C Oil pf	97	99
Am Ex	100	102
Am Lin	9¼	10
Do pf	25½	27½
Am L pf	95	100
Am Malt	6	7½
Do pf	41	47
A S pf, B	79	81
Am S pf	103	105
Am St Fd	29	32
A T & C	55	70
Am Wool	15	17
Do pf	74	75½
Assets R	12	20
Bald Loc	44	46
Do pf	107	108
Brown S C	45	51
Do pf	87	90
Bruns Ter	6¾	8
B. R & P	107⅜	113¼
Do pf	116	135
But'k Co	2¾	3½
Cass (J. D.) pf	80	85
C R of N J	230	240
C & S A	...	...
Cel	100	107
Chi & Alt	3¼	10
Do pf	10	17
C, I & L pf	50	80
C, M & St. P	121	134
C & N W	135½	136½
Do pf	170	180
Chi, St. P., M & Om	125	135
Do pf	133	145
Chic. Pneu. Tool	37	39
C C C & St L	80	85

	Bid.	Asked.
Colo. Fuel & Iron	24	32
Do pf	51	55
Col F & I	...	...
Do	125	...
Col. & So.	21	24
Do 1st pf	43½	44½
Do 2d pf	30	36
Crex Carp	70	90
Cub-Am S	...	30
Do pf	...	84
D & Co pf	92	94¾
Del. & Hud	147	148
D, L & W	392½	400
D & R G	11½	12¾
Do pf	19¾	22
D M & Ft	...	...
D	3	10
Det Ed	112	113
Det & M	85	...
Det Sou	35	...
D. S. S & A	...	...
A	4	5
Do pf	8	11
Erie 2d pf	23	24
F W & D C	15	20
Do pf	80¾	87
Gen Ch	160	170
Do pf	106½	109¼
Hack Wat	110	...
Helme (G W) Co	130	164
Hock Val	...	128
Homest'ke	113¾	116½
Inger-R	110	...
Do pf	92	95
Int Agric	5	8
Do pf	13	25
Int Hf pf	115	116
I H C pf	114	116
Int Paper	7¼	8½
Int St P	6¾	9
Do pf	19	25
Iowa Cent	6	8
Do pf	15

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

BIG CASH GAIN ADDS TO SURPLUS

Inflow of $12,000,000 Offsets Increased Reserve Requirements —Loans Up $7,691,000.

Another $8,000,000 was added last week to the surplus reserve of the Clearing House institutions, bringing the excess of cash over reserve requirements up to more than $30,250,000. This is double the surplus held at this time last year. Loans showed an increase of about $7,700,000.

The bank statement figures compared as follows with the returns of earlier weeks and of corresponding dates in other years:

Actual Statement.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Loans..	$1,512,365,000	$626,801,000	$2,139,166,000
Deposits..	1,580,716,000	459,384,000	2,049,760,000
Cash...	417,861,000	77,895,000	495,756,000
R'q'vs.	26.44%	16.96%	24.18%
Surp...	$2,767,000	7,487,400	30,254,400
Circ'n.	42,061,000	.....	42,061,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans.	+ 7,213,000	+ 478,000	+ 7,691,000
Depos.	+12,467,000	+ 1,355,000	+14,242,000
Cash...	+ 4,832,000	+ 7,069,000	+12,001,000
R'q'vs.	+ 0.10%	+ 2.32%	+ 0.42%
Surp...	+ 1,710,250	+ 6,865,750	+ 8,576,000
Circ'n.	— 125,000	.....	— 125,000

Average Statement.

Loans..	$1,509,767,000	$628,776,000	$2,133,543,000
Depos..	1,576,268,000	467,919,000	2,044,187,000
Cash...	417,167,000	74,138,000	491,315,000
R'q'vs.	26.46%	15.84%	24.03%
Surp...	23,099,000	3,970,150	27,069,150
Circ'n.	41,963,000	.....	41,963,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans.	+ 9,812,000	+12,496,000	+21,808,000
Depos.	+14,303,000	+15,288,000	+30,091,000
Cash...	+ 5,503,000	+ 5,373,000	+11,876,000
R'q'vs.	+ 0.15%	+ 0.65%	+ 0.23%
Surp...	+ 2,802,250	+ 3,079,800	+ 5,882,050
Circ'n.	+ 107,000	.....	+ 107,000

Record of Current Year.

The totals of the actual statement in recent weeks have been as follows:

LOANS.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Apr. 25.	$1,512,565,000	$625,861,000	$2,138,426,000
Apr. 18.	1,505,352,000	625,383,000	2,130,735,000
Apr. 11.	1,500,458,000	601,983,000	2,102,471,000
Apr. 4.	1,509,376,000	603,254,000	2,112,630,000
Mar. 28.	1,497,563,000	601,995,000	2,099,741,000
Mar. 21.	1,480,481,000	594,554,000	2,085,035,000
Mar. 14.	1,483,431,000	596,494,000	2,079,925,000

DEPOSITS

Apr. 25.	$1,580,376,000	$469,384,000	$2,049,760,000
Apr. 18.	1,567,489,000	468,029,000	2,035,518,000
Apr. 11.	1,555,360,000	443,327,000	1,998,687,000
Apr. 4.	1,556,089,000	449,625,000	2,005,714,000
Mar. 28.	1,543,085,000	431,572,000	1,765,257,000
Mar. 21.	1,546,212,000	439,327,000	1,985,539,000
Mar. 14.	1,537,025,000	429,843,000	1,966,868,000

CASH

Apr.	25. $417,861,000	$77,895,000	$495,756,000
Apr.	18. 412,929,000	70,826,000	483,755,000
Apr.	11. 404,549,000	69,573,000	474,122,000
Apr.	4. 396,384,000	70,747,000	467,131,000
Mar.	28. 409,385,000	63,010,000	472,995,000
Mar.	21. 407,755,000	70,044,000	477,799,000
Mar.	14. 404,741,000	67,008,000	471,749,000

SURPLUS CASH RESERVE.

Apr.	25. $22,767,000	$7,487,400	$30,254,400
Apr.	18. 21,056,750	$621,650	21,678,400
Apr.	11. 18,659,000	3,073,950	18,732,950
Apr.	4. 16,181,750	3,581,750	19,463,500
Mar.	28. 20,335,750	*1,125,000	22,3 7,050
Mar.	21. 21,202,000	4,144,950	25,346,950
Mar.	14. 20,484,750	2,531,550	23,016,300

*Deficit.

Corresponding Week in Past Years.

Average loans, deposits, cash, and surplus reserves of the Clearing House banks only for last week and the corresponding weeks in recent years have been:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.
1914..	$1,509,767,000	$1,576,268,000	$417,167,000
1913..	1,344,503,000	1,343,525,000	390,316,000
1912..	1,372,801,000	1,387,196,000	387,180,000
1911..	1,359,047,400	1,409,043,200	388,559,000
1910..	1,217,319,700	1,204,660,300	316,180,700
1909..	1,389,585,300	1,389,383,700	357,453,300
1908..	1,190,518,200	1,250,903,800	371,710,700
1907..	1,123,417,900	1,106,133,300	288,892,900

SURPLUS RESERVE.

1914..	$23,090,000	1908..	$59,884,800
1913..	14,444,700	1907..	13,340,800
1912..	18,112,000	1906..	10,867,400
1911..	36,298,200	1905..	11,448,100
1910..	15,015,600	1904..	34,203,700
1909..	10,107,400	1903..	10,985,400

RESERVE POSITION.

The percentage of average cash holdings of the Clearing House banks last week and in the corresponding weeks of past years, with the change from the previous week in each case, has been:

RESERVE—PER CENT.

1914..	26.46	1908..	29.71
1913..	26.07	1907..	26.10
1912..	26.29	1906..	26.00
1911..	27.59	1905..	25.99
1910..	23.27	1904..	28.07
1909..	25.76	1903..	26.23

+0.15 +0.71
—0.28 +0.05
+0.11 —0.61
+0.30 +0.23
—0.34 +0.60
—0.09 +0.50

Call Money Rates.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1914..	3	1½	1½	1908..	2	1½	1½
1913..	3	2½	2½	1907..	2½	1½	2½
1912..	3	2½	2½	1906..	6¼	3	4
1911..	2½	2	2	1905..	4	2½	3
1910..	3	2½	2½	1904..	1½	1	1½
1909..	2½	1½	2½	1903..	4½	2	3½

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

Following is the official total of the week's clearings by Clearing House banks in New York City and figures of previous weeks for comparison; also The Financial Chronicle's estimate of the week's clearings in the United States, the current estimates being changed to actual figures when these are reported.

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1914.	1914.
April 25	$1,993,430,993	$3,424,976,296
April 18	2,077,532,730	3,630,688,726
April 11	1,658,216,450	3,027,450,717
April 4	2,158,172,055	3,764,960,468
March 28	1,765,730,902	3,158,039,275
March 21	1,808,333,091	3,241,792,469
	1913.	1913.
April 26	$1,783,365,934	$3,152,765,395
April 19	1,863,840,013	3,356,708,383
April 12	1,717,466,567	3,108,900,992
April 5	2,038,159,476	3,519,181,888
March 29	1,905,673,750	2,967,569,800
March 22	1,723,582,648	3,109,061,124

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money.	74⅝	...	...	— ⅛
Consols, acc't.	74⅝	...	...	— ⅛
Anaconda	6⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
*Amalgamated.	73¼	71¼	69¾	...
Atchison	96¼	96	95¾	— ⅛
Atchison pfd.	102½	100	...	...
Balt. & Ohio	89¾	87¾	87¼	...
Balt. & Ohio pf.	89¾	80¾	80¼	— ⅛
Ches. & Ohio	62¾	61¼	61	+ ⅛
Chi. Gt. West.	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Canadian Pac.	194½	138¾	136¾	...
Denver	11¾	11¾	...	...
Denver pf.	40½	39	...	...
Erie	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	41¼	40¾	40⅝	— ⅛
Erie 2d pf.	34½	34¼	...	...
Gt. North. pf.	122¾	119¾	119¾	...
Illinois Central.	110¾	107½	107⅛	+ ⅛
Kan. & Texas.	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Kan. & Tex. pf.	36½	35¼	35¼	...
Louis. & Nash.	136¾	135¼	135¼	— ⅛
Miss. Pacific.	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
NRR of M 2 pf.	9¾	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Norf. & West.	104	101¾	101¾	...
Norf. & W. pf.	91	88¾	...	...
North. Pacific.	108½	106¾	107¼	— ⅛
N. Y. Central.	90	87⅞	87⅝	...
Ont. & West.	28	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	55¾	108¾	104¾	— ⅛
Reading	163¾	160	160¾	...
Reading 1st pf.	45	87¾	...	...
Reading 2d pf.	45½	86¾	...	...
Rock Island	3½	3	3¼	— ⅛
Southern Ry.	23¾	23⅜	23	— ⅛
South. Ry. pf.	79½	77½	77½	...
Southern Pac.	89¾	87⅞	87⅝	— ⅛
Smelters	60¾	59	59¾	— ⅛
St. Paul	98½	96	96	...
Union Pacific.	154¾	150¾	150¾	+ ⅛
Union Pac. pf.	84	81¾	82	— ⅛
U. S. Steel.	58¾	56¾	56¾	...
U. S. Steel pf.	110¾	108	108	...
Wabash	4	¾	¾	— ⅛
Wabash pf.	11¾	4	4	...
Wabash pf. B.	28¾	14¼	...	...
*Per div.				
Exchange 4.87¼.				

German Bank Changes.

BERLIN, April 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand	18,427,000 marks
Loans	70,984,000 marks
Discounts	70,056,000 marks
Treasury bills	20,144,000 marks
Notes in circulation	1,141,048,000 marks
Deposits	1,406,000 marks
Gold in hand	1,796,000 marks

*Decreased. †Increased.

Condition of Banks and Trust Companies in New York

For the Week Ended With the Opening of Business Saturday, April 25, 1914

DAILY AVERAGES DURING THE WEEK.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Nat. Bks.	†Total.
Loans	1,509,767,000	1,106,060,100	79,325,700	38,497,750	2,727,650,550
Deposits	1,576,268,000	1,273,335,500	99,319,000	95,575,220	3,044,497,720
Specie	346,742,000	118,836,100	7,783,100	5,467,735	478,780,935
Legals	68,415,000	10,352,500	5,021,600	764,369	84,553,469
Cash res.	417,167,000	129,190,600	12,814,700	6,232,324	565,414,624
†Cash re. %	26.46	10.14	12.90	17.84	18.94

*These banks send special reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

†This is the percentage of cash reserve figured on all deposits reported, including items exempted under Clearing House rules and State laws.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S AVERAGES.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Natl. Bks.	†Total.
Loans	+ 9,812,000	+32,019,800	+ 114,500	+ 308,614	+41,334,914
Deposits	+14,303,000	+31,488,400	+ 974,000	+ 498,118	+45,815,518
Specie	+ 4,864,000	65,000	+ 271,000	+ 3,886	+ 4,581,235
Legals	+ 1,639,000	+ 408,200	+ 11,800	+ 9,707	+ 2,045,107
Cash res.	+ 6,503,000	+ 542,600	+ 232,800	+ 13,542	+ 6,626,842
Cash re., %	+ 0.15	— 0.23	— 0.10	— 0.24	— 0.07

†These totals include the figures for all banks and trust companies in New York City, excepting 16 national banks that do not make weekly reports. These 16 banks reported loans aggregating $6,272,000, deposits $9,148,400, specie $525,200, legals $286,700, and total cash $850,900 at the call of March 4, 1914.

Members of Clearing House Association

Official Clearing House Statement.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Legal Net Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank N. Y. N. B. A.	$23,936,000	$5,028,000	$859,000	$22,670,000	$770,000
Bank Man. Co.	40,025,000	10,866,000	1,509,000	46,500,000	.....
Merchants' Nat.	22,070,000	4,418,000	1,268,000	23,476,000	1,000,000
Mech. & M. Nat.	61,259,000	12,636,000	2,615,000	59,785,000	3,905,000
Bank of America	24,933,000	4,845,000	1,567,000	25,900,000	.....
National City	203,465,000	55,123,000	4,875,000	206,230,000	6,287,000
Chemical Nat.	29,465,000	4,128,000	2,346,000	29,614,000	413,000
Merch. Ex. Nat.	8,399,000	1,542,000	240,000	8,119,000	484,000
Nat. B. & D.	1,943,000	406,000	53,000	1,948,000	48,000
Greenwich	9,781,000	2,050,000	268,000	10,241,000	.....
Am. Exch. Nat.	48,553,000	10,008,000	2,826,000	49,128,000	4,026,000
Nat. Bank Com.	146,861,000	27,485,000	9,978,000	133,666,000	8,004,000
Pacific	4,293,000	758,000	717,000	4,766,000	.....
Chat. & Ph'x Nat.	21,738,000	3,963,000	1,763,000	22,682,000	1,176,000
People's	2,004,000	447,000	172,000	2,114,000	.....
Hanover Nat.	26,582,000	25,514,000	2,758,000	102,174,000	50,000
Citizens' C. Nat.	23,153,000	5,116,000	810,000	22,420,000	1,539,000
National Nassau	10,388,000	2,034,000	1,013,000	11,786,000	500,000
M'k't & F. Nat.	9,322,000	1,843,000	1,000,000	9,789,000	90,000
Metropolitan	11,122,000	2,551,000	269,000	10,931,000	.....
Corn Exch.	66,964,000	17,300,000	2,841,000	79,941,000	.....
Imp. & T. Nat.	27,486,000	4,087,000	2,667,000	25,458,000	50,000
National Park	98,260,000	22,909,000	2,734,000	105,197,000	5,512,000
East River Nat.	1,517,000	365,000	114,000	1,901,000	50,000
Fourth Nat.	30,460,000	7,871,000	3,121,000	37,227,000	1,963,000
Second Nat.	12,918,000	3,068,000	130,000	12,659,000	674,000
First Nat.	129,396,000	30,647,000	1,297,000	124,983,000	4,973,000
Irving Nat.	40,488,000	8,077,000	2,500,000	41,889,000	1,577,000
Bowery	8,235,000	791,000	79,000	8,475,000	.....
N. Y. Co. Nat.	8,828,000	1,903,000	804,000	9,367,000	198,000
German-Am.	4,261,000	700,000	243,000	4,170,000	.....
Chase Nat.	103,549,000	27,554,000	4,858,000	120,040,000	447,000
Fifth Avenue	13,080,000	2,848,000	1,094,000	15,382,000	.....
German Exch.	3,295,000	565,000	428,000	3,931,000	.....
Germania	4,850,000	1,222,000	254,000	5,603,000	.....
Lincoln Nat.	16,324,000	3,486,000	1,093,000	17,506,000	520,000
Garfield Nat.	9,611,000	2,406,000	301,000	10,143,000	347,000
Fifth Nat.	3,974,000	920,000	200,000	4,328,000	249,000
Bank Metropolis.	12,703,000	2,182,000	1,136,000	12,635,000	.....
West Side	3,506,000	986,000	304,000	3,050,000	.....
Seaboard Nat.	26,283,000	6,415,000	2,195,000	31,531,000	400,000
Liberty Nat.	26,415,000	6,281,000	1,672,000	29,982,000	493,000
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	9,690,000	2,437,000	566,000	11,140,000	.....
State	18,851,000	5,852,000	415,000	24,106,000	.....
Security	11,667,000	2,187,000	1,306,000	13,946,000	394,000
Coal & Iron Nat.	6,590,000	1,215,000	656,000	6,802,000	291,000
Union Ex. Nat.	9,681,000	2,263,000	250,000	10,116,000	251,000
Nas. Nat., Bklyn	8,218,000	1,648,000	195,000	7,243,000	207,000
Total, banks	1,509,767,000	348,742,000	65,415,000	1,576,268,000	41,963,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Trust Companies.	Total.	†Reserve Deposits.
Brooklyn	$24,746,000	$2,222,000	$740,000	$19,658,000	$3,735,000
Bankers'	129,240,000	15,280,000	415,000	104,770,000	32,477,000
U. S. Mortgage	39,060,000	4,089,000	1,289,000	30,511,000	6,479,000
Astor	20,279,000	2,044,000	20,000	13,958,000	3,451,000
Title Guarantee	32,975,000	2,202,000	955,000	20,894,000	5,076,000
Guaranty	185,822,000	21,575,000	1,067,000	128,048,000	20,165,000
Fidelity	7,246,000	601,000	241,000	5,516,000	909,000
Lawyers T. I.	17,068,000	1,358,000	671,000	12,542,000	2,241,000
Columbia-Knick.	47,694,000	5,396,000	1,780,000	39,707,000	4,546,000
People's	16,042,000	1,877,000	361,000	14,548,000	2,858,000
New York	40,555,000	4,568,000	268,000	31,673,000	6,006,000
Franklin	10,291,000	932,000	132,000	6,629,000	1,961,000
Lincoln	10,602,000	1,216,000	217,000	9,483,000	2,482,000
Metropolitan	24,438,000	2,465,000	657,000	12,700,000	1,721,000
Broadway	13,158,000	1,315,000	.....	.....	.....
Total, trust cos.	623,776,000	67,141,000	7,017,000	467,919,000	.....
Grand total	2,133,543,000	415,883,000	75,482,000	2,044,187,000	85,507,000
Change	+21,808,000	+9,763,000	+2,118,000	+30,091,000	+144,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Legal Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$23,004,400	Lincoln	$11,515,000
Bankers'	152,746,000	Metropolitan	22,955,200
Broadway	16,249,900	New York	43,173,300
Brooklyn	26,774,000	People's	17,548,400
Columbia-Knick.	56,854,587	Title Guarantee	23,291,900
Fidelity	7,160,000	United States Mtge.	53,711,080
Franklin	12,462,400	Total	$691,518,869
Guaranty	204,006,000		
Lawyers Title Ins.	15,300,400		

Increase from previous week, $16,758,706.

ACTUAL CONDITION SATURDAY MORNING

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.
Banks	$1,512,565,000	$348,616,000	$68,045,000	$1,580,376,000
Trust Cos.	625,861,000	71,142,000	6,763,000	469,384,000
All members	$2,138,426,000	$420,058,000	$75,808,000	$2,049,760,000
Change	+7,691,000	+12,213,000	-212,000	+14,242,000

CLEARING HOUSE RESERVE POSITION

Average Reserves During the Week.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	†Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$417,167,000	$394,067,000	$23,090,000	+ $5,807,250
Trust cos.	74,158,000	70,187,850	3,970,150	+ 2,079,550
Aggregate	$491,315,000	$464,254,850	$27,060,150	+ $5,882,050

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $88,328,000. Increase, $10,307,000.

‡On deposit with Clearing House members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve. †Increase, $167,000. 25 per cent. for banks; 15 per cent. for trust companies.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. House or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Nat. Pk. Nat.	$1,895,100	$395,300	$53,500	$225,700	$248,400	$2,484,900
Century	5,830,800	587,400	489,200	877,500	787,800	5,156,900
Colonial	6,983,200	1,025,000	200,900	783,900	423,600	8,907,100
Columbia	6,169,000	716,000	593,000	951,000	89,000	7,477,000
Fidelity	1,125,907	85,000	120,635	103,800	.....	1,154,590
Mutual	5,506,000	553,000	866,000	835,000	.....	6,633,000
New Neth.	3,414,000	408,000	141,000	344,000	405,000	3,994,000
23d Ward	1,824,500	307,100	106,600	278,900	.....	2,244,600
Wash. Hgts.	1,554,000	158,000	62,000	431,000	11,000	1,743,000
Yorkville	4,018,800	459,800	344,600	434,400	679,000	5,135,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	3,998,000	398,000	38,000	679,000	63,000	3,776,000
Manf. Nat.	5,348,500	357,000	79,000	995,000	79,000	5,206,000
Mechanics'	10,176,800	1,282,000	909,000	1,444,900	544,900	14,815,900
North Side	2,792,196	152,506	219,250	363,397	86,855	3,469,733
Nat. City	4,883,000	676,000	127,000	672,000	472,000	6,029,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,046,000	278,000	290,000	2,982,000	1,126,000	5,642,000
Hud. Co. Nat.	3,077,781	219,464	50,016	654,656	107,580	2,914,573
Third Nat.	2,676,606	102,741	153,938	457,847	34,278	2,455,461
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,342,800	287,800	59,600	284,900	248,000	4,343,800
Second Nat.	3,771,397	208,916	57,802	619,404	121,574	4,435,838

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks and Tr. Cos.	Secured Call and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,657,000	$737,000	$1,970,000	$1,117,000	$7,658,000
BAYONNE N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,433,204	290,800	965,858	2,136,576	3,490,048

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. House or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of U. S.	$1,895,700	$285,600	$44,700	$295,500	$57,300	$2,214,900
Bk. of Europe	1,849,600	11,200	93,700	170,000	3,600	2,294,100
Bronx Boro	1,835,522	35,408	176,415	267,172	20,555	2,071,169
Bryant Park	1,048,800	100,900	57,000	200,000	.....	1,427,000
Chel. Exch.	2,861,000	200,000	201,000	841,000	181,000	3,202,000
Cosmopolitan	435,200	4,600	30,100	50,800	6,300	412,500
Gotham Nat.	1,726,900	490,700	19,900	.....	174,000	2,305,900
Harriman Nat.	9,262,600	*23,000,400	215,700	.....	3,918,700	19,414,700
Inter. Bank.	2,162,900	176,700	43,100	506,800	195,400	2,426,600
Public	7,355,100	921,900	444,500	4,385,400	82,700	12,584,600
Sherman	1,747,000	372,100	49,200	.....	545,000	2,590,800
W'chester Av	647,200	33,500	29,000	67,100	2,900	634,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	447,100	27,200	14,000	51,100	.....	360,100
Bk of F'bush	850,000	7,800	60,000	106,000	.....	925,100
Homestead	630,800	41,400	31,000	66,800	.....	681,900
Montauk	954,000	51,800	13,200	107,500	11,000	725,000
People's Nat.	998,470	14,035	170,880	344,371	66,329	1,711,825

*Division of specie: Gold coin and certificates..... $1,571,200
Silver coin and certificates..... $12,800

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks and Tr. Cos.	Secured Call and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	$85,023,970	$8,184,131	$17,167,840	$23,611,020	$92,767,015
Commercial	8,211,610	435,184	275,778	176,000	5,675,943
Empire	18,599,400	1,855,200	3,455,100	3,265,200	20,000,000
Equitable	94,126,678	7,041,254	17,429,854	14,787,264	92,926,856
Farm. Loan.	96,782,400	16,879,800	55,149,500	12,899,900	150,048,400
Fulton	9,029,600	966,000	521,400	906,800	9,215,900
Hudson	3,491,000	310,500	905,100	504,600	3,652,900
Mut. Alliance	3,445,028	933,540	3,097,978	13,870	12,565,441
M. & M. Nat.	5,536,000	5,832,000	556,000	8,763,000	33,106,700
Transatlantic	2,001,000	77,100	361,800	1,623,500	8,198,300
Union	61,902,522	6,661,181	13,936,524	2,801,008	64,323,330
United States	62,120,700	6,000,000	5,748,100	13,784,300	58,252,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Citizens'	5,577,800	800,800	895,400	707,900	6,454,900
Home	3,950,600	787,500	506,800	556,400	8,401,000
Kings County	16,334,977	1,467,371	2,610,552	1,850,000	17,972,546
Nassau	6,975,100	623,000	980,500	563,000	5,745,500
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,054,080	186,900	154,858	50,000	1,999,914

BANK STATEMENT COMPARISONS

CHANGES FROM PRECEDING WEEK.

March 14	+ $322,750	+ $8,842,165	+ $3,187,788	+ 0.08
March 21	— 8,633,667	+ 18,799,837	+ 6,402,607	+ 0.10
March 28	— 3,962,572	+ 26,618,290	+ 6,093,468	— 0.20
April 4	+ 22,043,606	+ 29,593,610	+ 309,886	— 0.29
April 11	+ 18,747,854	+ 17,216,200	+ 1,322,898	— 0.07
April 18	— 4,414,417	+ 5,124,385	+ 7,708,830	+ 0.23
April 25	+ 41,256,914	+ 45,615,518	+ 6,626,842	— 0.07

TOTALS AND CHANGES A YEAR AGO.

April 26, 1913	2,536,753,531	2,817,184,024	496,709,957	18.97
Change	+ 28,496,444	+ 88,147,980	+ 3,816,908	— 0.14

HIGH AND LOW RECORDS.

The highest and lowest average figures of loans, deposits, cash reserve, and percentage of reserve for all reporting institutions this year to date and for the corresponding period last year have been:

Loans,	1914	$2,727,070,550	Apr. 25	$2,461,781,815	Jan. 10
	1913	2,609,837,841	Feb. 15	2,455,042,450	Jan. 4
Deposits.	1914	2,984,497,725	Apr. 25	2,539,584,021	Jan. 3
	1913	3,125,660,627	Feb. 8	2,807,587,971	Jan. 4
Cash,	1914	565,414,624	Apr. 25	474,735,000	Jan. 3
	1913	515,159,271	Feb. 1	468,187,427	Jan. 4
Reserve, P. C.,	1914	20.04		18.76	Jan. 3
	1913	19.32	Jan. 18	18.60	Mar. 8

Highest and lowest actual surplus reserve of Clearing House institutions for the same periods have been:

SURPLUS CASH RESERVES IN VAULTS.

	Banks.	Trust Companies.	Total.
1914.			
High	$48,254,750 Jan. 17	$8,674,750 Feb. 7	$48,111,050 Jan. 17
Low	*1,125,000 Mar. 28	*1,125,000 Mar. 28	10,453,500 Apr. 4
1913.			
High	21,499,000 Jan. 25	5,958,950 Apr. 26	21,465,600 Jan. 25
Low	2,568,750 Mar. 8	*1,480,750 Mar. 1	2,660,250 Mar. 1

*Deficit.

THE STEEL OUTLOOK

Market Inactive—Prices Nominal—Cut in Steel Piping —Coke Output Drops.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 24.—The market showed no activity in either pig iron or crude steel during the week just closed. Prices for either pig iron, or billets and crude bars were nominal —although producers were not bringing out bargain offerings. For instance, No. 2 foundry iron is being held by some producers at $13.50 Valley furnace, notwithstanding the fact that the last actual sale of No. 2 iron was on the basis of $13.25 Valleys, and tonnages are known to be available at that figure. The temper of the pig iron and crude steel trade would seem to indicate that prices in the Central West will drop no further.

As long as Southern iron is held at the base of $10.50 Birmingham, there is little change of a change in the alignment of the pig iron districts. At $10, Southern iron could invade Pittsburgh district territory, and Northern makers would be morally certain to meet the invasion

SOME PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

MATTERS THAT AFFECT TRADE

Topics Which Are Discussed Affecting Business Conditions in Different Fields.

No especial change in general mercantile conditions was noticeable during the past week so far as actual transactions were concerned. In tone or expectation, however, there was a little anxiety to ascertain the possibilities of a real war with Mexico. If the matter is to be confined to the seizure of a port or two merely or if what operations there may be are to be confined to the regular army and navy, business will not be affected nearly as much, if it is at all, as will be the case if a regular war ensues.

As Concerns a War.

This applies to the whole range of articles dealt in, from foodstuffs to wearing apparel and coverings. Supplies for the regular forces are constantly in requisition and will show little, if any, increase. They are regularly contracted for and much of the material need for active service is on hand. There is no such unpreparedness as was apparent at the outbreak of the Spanish war, when hardly anything was available except what was really needed in time of peace. Now the two service departments have on hand a mass of material in the way of equipment that will go far toward supplying the needs of quite a large army and naval force. It will not, however, go far if a large body of volunteers is pressed into service. It is at this point that the purveyors of both food and raiment become acutely interested. Manufacturers are ready to supply everything from duck for tents to khaki and flannels and blankets in unlimited quantities, and all the canners of provisions are equally prepared to furnish every kind of food that the most fastidious may suggest. The puzzling thing is what will be the scope of the operations. Upon this will depend whether there is to be a sudden great accession of business or not.

Novelties in the Textiles.

In the textiles matters remain about as they have been. There has been a little price shading in certain lines of cottons to secure sales, although it is felt that it is unwise to do so because of the high cost of the raw material. But the whole of the year thus far has shown a buyers' market with the mill men at a disadvantage. The latter have been kept guessing as to what kind of goods would be in demand. What used to be known as staples seem to be so no longer. Consumers are apparently bent on novelties, but which ones will take are not made known until after the different localities have been canvassed. Style is getting to be more and more of a factor in sales than quality. This holds true in woolen fabrics and silks as well, and it will account for any increased sales, if such there be, of imported goods. What will militate against larger sales of woolens is the fact that the domestic mills, under the stress of competition, are beginning to take a hand in the making of the very novelties which have hitherto been considered the especial field of the foreign manufacturer.

Cotton Men's Conventions.

The present week will witness the annual conventions of the cotton manufacturers. The first of these, that of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, will begin in this city to-morrow. It will be followed by that of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston on Wednesday. The sessions of both bodies promise to be interesting. The industry as a whole has not shown any particular disturbance due to the change in the tariff schedules, but it is not in as good shape from other causes as the mill men would desire. Foreign competition is not feared, but the home conditions cause some anxiety. One of these is that the manufacturer is not getting his share of the profits of the business considering his risk, and he is becoming somewhat restive at being considered responsible for goods not being reduced in price.

Distribution of Profits.

This aspect was presented with the forcefulness that comes from expert knowledge by R. K. MacLea, special representative of the Parker Mills Corporation, before the cotton men at their dinner in this city a few evenings ago, and it will be considered at one or both of the conventions. Beginning with cotton cloth "in the gray" as it comes from the loom, it passes through the hands of the converter to the jobber and thence to the retailer. By the time the latter has disposed of the stuff its price has been multiplied by nearly five. This profit, if somewhat evenly divided, would be very agreeable at the producing end of the line. According to Mr. MacLea, however, this is not the case. He showed that the mill men, the converters and the jobbers do not get their share.

A 5-cent fabric at the mill would get to about 7½ cents when the converter got through with it, and to about 10½ cents when it was turned over to the retailer. The latter would sell it to "the ultimate consumer" at from 19 to 20 cents. Mr. MacLea, in taking note of a certain kind of dress goods which left the jobber at 12½ cents, figured out that the retailer who sold it at 25 cents made 56 per cent. net profit on the turnover. His basis allowed 22 per cent. as the cost of doing business by the retailer, which is, however, much less than is claimed on behalf of the latter.

Cost of Doing Business.

In support of his contention, Mr. MacLea gave the results of his study of the cost of doing retail business in different places in the country. The freight costs are an item in the business of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. The following table shows the results obtained by Mr. MacLea, the figures being percentages respectively high, low, and average for the different localities:

	East.			Cent. W. and South.			Coast Mt. States.		
City.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.
500,000 up	30½	24	26½						
100,000 to 500,000	32½	23	24	28	22	25	34	28	31
12,000 to 100,000	34½	30½	23	25	20	23	32	25	28½
3,000 to 12,000									
000	33½	17½	20	24	18	21	27	20	23½
2,000	30	25	17½	20	11	15	25	15	23

These figures differ materially from those recently made public by accountants for retail establishments. From this discussion of the differences and their causes may come a solution of some of the difficulties attending distributing costs.

A Possible Investigation.

That this matter of cost of distribution is coming to the fore has been shown in many ways recently. John R. Simpson, Vice President of the Filene store in Boston brought up one phase of it in an address which he delivered in Springfield on Tuesday last before the Publicity Club. His opinion is that the matter is one which will be the subject of Government investigation. He said, in the course of his address: "The production end has been investigated. Now they have got to the banking, which is the distribution of funds, and the Public Service Corporations have been dealt with. • • • The problem of distribution will come under inspection soon, and, as the retail end is the largest and most profitable, upon it will fall the burden of proof. Various directions in which the lines of responsibilities will run may be summed up into one toward the public which is served, one toward the sources of supply, and one toward those who work in the business as employes. When you pay a dollar for an article your money goes for manufacturing and for distribution, and I should say that, of that sum, 40 cents goes to the cost of distribution. This means that the retailer must convince the consuming public that his charge is a fair one or only a temporary one, which must be reduced as his part toward reducing the high cost of living."

Raw Wool Prices High.

The new clip of domestic wool has been coming into the market and the prices keep high This corresponds to what has happened abroad. It is stated that the quantity of wool here will be much smaller than usual and this would of itself tend to raise the price if there were not other circumstances leading in the same direction. There does not seem much chance for cheap wool in any part of the world and this will not give consolation to those who have been expecting lower prices for articles made of this material. It is with this as it is with leather—the demand has been growing faster than the supply. A curious result with regard to the growing scarcity of leather has been the substitution of various textiles for such parts of shoes as they can be used for. And wool fabrics are among the substitutes.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Desultory Buying Was the Feature of the Past Week.

FALL RIVER, April 25.—There has been comparatively little business in the cloth markets this week. No attempt has been manifested by buyers to force matters, and their manner indicated that they were not particularly interested in the future, their immediate concern being for spot lots. Occasionally buyers picked up goods for prompt delivery, and even went so far as to contract for their wants during the next six weeks, but, on the whole, business lacked vim and buying was largely of the desultory kind. Manufacturers feel somewhat depressed regarding the future outlook, and some have expressed themselves as being doubtful as to what the next few weeks will bring. Reports are heard now and then of dissatisfaction among the help and of probable action to be taken later, but the best advised among the labor element realise only, too well that mills are not doing much business and that any attempt to force matters would fail miserably. Compared with the present conditions in the cloth market, the wages of operatives are good. The interest of buyers for the week centred on wide goods, but the takings in any single case was not large. The quotations:

	Aug. 30, '13.	Jan. 3.	April 24.
28-inch, 64-64	3¾	3¾	*3¾
28-inch, 64-60	3½	*3¾	*3½
27-inch, 64-60	3 5-16	3½	3 5-16
27-inch, 56-56	2 15-16	3¼	3
27-inch, 56-52	2 13-16	3	2¾
38½-inch, 64-64	5¼	5¾	5¾
39-inch, 68-72	5¾	6¼	*6

Wholesale Prices Strengthen

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities in New York last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 pounds	$5.45	$5.45	$5.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, pound	.08⅝	.08⅞	.11¼
Standard brown sheetings, yard	.06	.06	.06
Printcloths, yard	.03⅝	.03⅝	.03½
Butter, creamery, extra, pound	.25	.25	.33½
Cheese, f. c., special, pound	.19	.19	.16¾
Eggs, Western firsts, dozen	.19½	.18½	.19½
Apples, evaporated, choice, pound	.10	.10	.06½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., pound	.11½	.11½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dried, pound	.06	.06	.06
Raisins, pound	.07¾	.07¾	.06
Flour, Spring patent, barrel	4.50	4.50	4.65
Flour, Spring clear, barrel	4.10	4.10	3.80
Wheat, No. 2 red, bushel	1.05½	1.05½	1.16
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bushel	.73⅞	.74¾	.63
Oats, No. 2 white, bushel	.44	.44	.41
Cotton, middling uplands, pound	.131	.131	.113
Hay, prime timothy, 100 pounds	1.05	1.05	1.05
Hides, Chicago packing, No. 1, pound	.18	.18	.16¾
Hides, Chicago cows, native, pound	.18	.18	.16
Leather, hemlock sole, pound	.30	.30	.28½
Leather, union backs, pound	.44	.44	.41
Iron, pig, foundry No. 2, Phil., ton	15.00	15.00	17.25
Steel billets, Pittsburgh, ton	21.00	21.00	28.50
Copper, Lake, New York, pound	.14¾	.14¾	.15¾
Lead, New York, pound	.038	.038	.041
Tin, New York, pound	.35	.302	.49¾
Petroleum, refined, gallon, in barrels	.13	.13	.13½
Beef, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	7.05	7.10	7.30
Hogs, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	8.30	8.65	8.70
Sheep, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	5.20	5.40	6.00
Lard, prime st., Chicago, 100 pounds	10.07½	10.12½	11.17½
Short ribs, loose, Chicago, 100 pounds	10.92½	10.80	11.00
Mess pork, Chicago, barrel	20.00	19.90	19.80
Rice, domestic, prime, pound	.05¼	.05¼	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River Para, pound	.75	.74	.82
Sugar, standard granulated, 100 pounds	3.85	3.75	4.15
Tea, Formosa, fair, pound	.14	.13½	.14
Tea, Japan, low, pound	.12½	.12½	.14½
Potatoes, State, barrel	2.50	2.25	1.65
Wool, average 100 gr., Phila., pound	.234	.234	.261

An unusually sharp upturn in the price trend of the various commodities was the feature last week in Dun's list of wholesale quotations. There was only one more change than in the previous week, forty-two, but, against thirty-two declines and nine advances in the week before, last week there were twenty-two advances and only twenty declines. This was the first time in several weeks that the list showed an excess of advances. Despite the apparent strength of the list, it is said that none of the upward revisions can be considered significant.

As usual, the foodstuffs markets showed more changes than any other, last week's fluctuations in these commodities numbering slightly more than 50 per cent. of the changes shown in the entire list. Here there were thirteen and nine declines. Coffee continued to drop, and closed the week at 8⅝ cents a pound for No. 7 Rio. Formosa tea of fair grade advanced slightly, but the prices on the other grades of this beverage remained steady. All the grades of raw sugar advanced, and refined sugar was held fully 10 cents a hundred pounds higher than standard granulated than the record low figure touched two weeks ago. Vegetables were generally firmer, but in the fruit market the price sentiment was about equally divided between strength and weakness.

In dairy products, butter was maintained on its former basis, because only a small portion of the arrivals was suitable for putting away. Thus the market was deprived of speculative support. Increasing receipts of fresh-made cheese had a weakening effect, though there was no particular change in prices. Liberal takings of the better grades of eggs for storage purposes were a strengthening influence, and quotations advanced. There was a slightly weaker tone to the spice market. Conditions were unsettled in the major provisions at Chicago, advances in mess pork and short ribs being offset by declines in live beef, live hogs, live sheep and prime steamed lard.

Despite the better business reported from the iron and steel centres, there were no upward revisions of price for the week in the metals markets. Most of the items in this part of the list were firm at recently quoted prices, the only decline in the finished materials being shown in refined iron bars at Philadelphia. Furnace coke for prompt shipment was lower at Connellsville, and in the minor metals declines were shown in spelter and tin at this city. The oil market showed changes last week for the first time in the last month, with the general tendency upward. Together with the drug and chemical markets it showed nine revisions, of which five were upward. In oils, crude petroleum dropped to $2.20 a barrel at the well, as compared with $2.50 at this time in 1913.

Additional firmness was shown in the hide market, advances being reported on No. 1 country steer hides, No. 1 cows, heavy, and No. 1 kip. The leather market continued firm at recent price levels. Hops repeated their decline of the previous week, but are still 18 cents a pound higher than last year. In the grain market there was only one change, a decline in No. 2 yellow corn. A decline in Shanghai raw silk, best grade, and an advance in the price of the best grade of Para rubber were also noted in the list. Despite the decline, the raw silk continues to be quoted 45 cents a pound higher than a year ago, but the advance in crude rubber still leaves it 7 cents a pound below last year's figure.

Raw wool continued unchanged and firm, and further advances in the finished goods were reported during the week. Cotton closed the week slightly higher than at the opening, but this did not prevent prices on certain constructions of gray goods from slumping more or less. Buyers of printcloths seem unwilling to take them just now at any price. Events in Mexico have had a stimulating effect on the prices named on the heavier constructions of cotton goods, and the improvement is expected to grow if the hostilities continue.

SOME SENTIMENT IN BUSINESS

It Often Pays to be Considerate to Men Struggling Under Adverse Conditions.

That sentiment is not entirely lacking in these days of sharp competition is one of the facts that bobs up every once in a while in business. It is, moreover, not unusual to find that sentiment and good business principles often go hand in hand.

A reporter for THE TIMES had occasion to ask some local wholesale merchants whether or not an honest business man who for some legitimate reason in or out of his control had gotten into deep water in a financial sense was ever helped into the shallows by his creditors and then permitted to take up his task again. The replies made showed that, while it is as yet far from being general practice, there is a strong trend toward giving the helping hand in business for the general good. This helping hand, however, is offered only to men who are more unfortunate than dishonest; men who for some sin of commission or omission of their own, have come face to face with failure and who are frank enough to say so instead of failing ingloriously but profitably.

One of the most notable instances that was told of was related by a well-known credit man who recently returned from an extended trip to the Pacific Coast. It dealt with a contractor in Southern California who had a big "job" in hand at the time the unusually heavy rains came to that part of the country several weeks ago. While equipped for the normal rainfall of the season, the contractor in question was not guarded against emergencies and, to save the work that had been done from destruction pending the end of the storms, the contractor had borrowed up to the last cent of his credit allowances. Failure spelled with a capital F was staring him in the face when he made up his mind to tell his troubles to some of the principal creditors and to see if it were not possible to solve his problems. This he did. His action resulted in a meeting of the creditors, which had been called by the man to whom he first unburdened his soul, and at this meeting it was found that the creditors went into the bankruptcy courts with the case they would garner about 15 cents on the dollar.

This prospect was not alluring and, as the contractor had always done business fairly and paid his accounts promptly in previous instances, it was decided to advance him money enough to carry his project to a finish. The money advanced ran up to a tidy sum and on the whole represented about 40 per cent. of the claims. This aid enabled the contractor to finish the work, and earned for him a small profit. For the creditors it brought a full settlement.

Another incident dealt with a man who had been the silk buyer for a dry goods store in a fair-sized Eastern city and who had saved money enough to go into the business for himself on a modest scale. He was popular with the manufacturers and wholesalers, had always treated the salesmen right when they called on him at the store, and had been as careful as the proprietor of the store had let him in the matter of giving credit, an act commonly regarded as trade evils. Consequently, when he went into business for himself, he was given a better line of credit than the average man gets, and this helped him to get liberal credit in the other dry goods lines. For two or three months the selling was smooth. The store gave good merchandise at prices that were considered low, and the sales totals ran into tidy figures every week. Despite this, it was not long before the ex-silk man saw breakers ahead. His first impulse, he said afterward, was to go into bankruptcy and save what he could for himself without incurring the danger of a protracted vacation at the expense of the State. His better self conquered, however, and he took his troubles to the creditor he believed he knew best. It happened to be a man who was a crank on the subject of system, and who had had the principle of watching the selling cost drilled into him from the time he first became an aspirant for the head of the firm which later bore his name.

A few moments of careful questioning put the wholesaler on the right track—that the retailer, while he was a genius at buying and also good at selling on a small scale, had neither the training nor the ability to run a whole store. It was soon made clear that he had no really accurate method of figuring his selling expense, and that the mark-up he made on most of his merchandise by no means was sufficent to meet his cost of doing business. At the suggestion that the retailer get an accountant to go over his establishment and lay out a system of selling that would do what it should, he demurred. On being pressed for a reason why he did not think the plan was just what his business needed, he replied that he did not have the money to pay an accountant, much less to carry on the business after the suggested system had been worked out.

Instead of trying on the strength of this statement to get a preference for his house in the matter of settlement or rushing the news to the other creditors preliminary to carrying the case to the bankruptcy courts, the wholesaler offered to pay the accountant's charge out of his own pocket. More than that, he found another small retailer with plenty of experience in the general conduct of the dry goods business. This man was dissatisfied with the location of his store and was easily prevailed upon to cast his fortunes with the man who was a genius at buying. With the coming of the second retailer fresh capital was put into the business and another commercial tragedy was averted.

A third case concerned a retail shoe dealer in the Middle West. The store of this retailer had been destroyed by fire, and, the insurance being inadequate to cover the loss, it was merely a matter of finding out how much the creditors could recover. This was found to be somewhere in the vicinity of 25 cents on the dollar. The retailer was an honest business man, however, and promised to pay in full if the creditors would give him six months' extension and similar dating on new merchandise. This proposition sounded well to some of the creditors, who admired the fighting spirit of the man, and, despite considerable talk of "throwing good money after bad," the proposition was put to vote and carried. At the end of the six months the retailer had paid in about 60 cents on the dollar of his old claims and was making fair headway toward the remaining 20 cents. He was not in a position, however, to pay off the debts incurred in the purchase of the new stock, so a second meeting of the creditors was called. Though the sentiment was more marked this time toward closing the store out and recovering all that was possible in that way, the retailer, backed by forceful arguments and by one or two of the more friendly creditors, got a second extension of six months. This time, by almost superhuman efforts and strict economy on the part of the retailer in his home life, the obligations were paid to a cent. Both parties to this incident found a friend in need. The retailer found that liberal insurance was not extravagance, while the creditors found that confidence and the helping hand, together with a liberal portion of patience, paid liberal dividends.

Even in instances where it has not been found possible to prevent disaster for the debtor, friendly adjustments have been found far more productive for the creditors than rushing the matter into the bankruptcy courts. This method of adjustment has been advocated by the National Association of Credit Men for some time, and is now receiving the indorsement of other trade organizations. Besides bringing more liberal returns to the creditors, the friendly adjustment has avoided for the honest debtor the notoriety attached to the bankruptcy court and has made it easier for him to begin again when in a position to do so.

One of the principal arguments put forth in favor of the friendly adjustment is that failures most often happen at a time when business in that particular line is poor and when the sale of the merchandise by court order would by no means bring the amount the sale of the same merchandise would produce at a more auspicious time. In the court conduct of bankruptcy proceedings, it is usually not possible to hold the sale of the assets at the time best suited to the needs of the creditors, while the friendly adjustment the creditors may administer the insolvent estate in the way that will be most productive for them. It is also argued that, if the creditors are not too hasty in forcing a sale of the assets through the bankruptcy court, it is possible that the debtor may find some independent way out of his difficulties.

While of a less humanitarian nature than the last, another argument that is put up in favor of the friendly adjustment is that the costs which arise in the adjudication of a bankrupt estate in the courts must necessarily be paid in money obtained from the debtor's property, which means that in the final settlement there will be just so much less to be divided up between the creditors.

Enforcing the Occupancy Law.

The stringent regulations of the occupancy law which governs the number of employes permitted to each factory by the width of exits, &c., are causing no little concern to manufacturers, especially in the women's wear lines. Inspectors connected with the Labor Department have shown increased activity during the past week, with the result that some manufacturers must be content to lay off nearly half of their forces or move to other buildings. One instance is cited of an employer located in a building only recently erected, who occupies a loft 100 by 100 feet. His factory organization has been cut down from 150 to 90. In a number of other cases similar cuts have been ordered. Where there is no other loft vacant in the same building the manufacturer must either curtail his production or locate his plant elsewhere. A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed on the subject and many manufacturers have signified their intention of moving out of the city.

No War Business as Yet.

While a number of inquiries were made yesterday by mail and in person by independent interests regarding prices and deliveries on twills, ducks and drills suitable for the use of the War Department, few, if any, orders of consequence were placed. No direct communications from the War Department was received. The inquiries and orders of the past week have materially strengthened the prices on the fabrics named above, and in many quarters of the trade it is thought that the cotton goods market will benefit as a whole. Fundamental conditions are sound, and it is said that stocks in the hands of the mills are so light generally that any real indication of a buying movement would force prices up immediately.

Capes Now on Children's Coats.

Garment makers who specialise in the manufacture of children's coats have not been slow in adopting the cape idea, which is now seen in so many of the adult lines. As a result, several varieties of these effects are now being shown to buyers of children's wear. Some of these capes are finished with small hoods. Children's coats with small flares at the bottom are also reported good, as are coats showing a single or double flounce at the bottom. Silk and serge coats seem to lead in the demand at the present time, but washable coats are beginning to sell more freely since warmer weather came. Most of the wash coats are made up very simply.

Potters to Learn Cost Figuring.

A special meeting of the United States Sanitary Pottery Association was held recently at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, to discuss the advisability of establishing a uniform cost calculation system in the sanitary potteries. Under the present methods of computing costs in this branch of the pottery industry it is said that certain details are more or less guesswork. The effect of this situation on the trade as a whole is detrimental. According to The Crockery and Glass Journal, some thought was also given at the meeting to the idea of creating a credit bureau for the use of members of the association.

WOMEN'S WEAR FOR NEXT FALL

Some of the Striking Styles Which Manufacturers Will Give to the Trade.

Styles in women's outer garments for the coming Fall and Winter will show no lessening of the beauty which marks this kind of merchandise at the present time. This was the impression gained by a TIMES reporter at the Hotel McAlpin on Friday, at which time the United Fashion Company displayed its Fall and Winter models to the trade.

About forty models were shown in all, all of which embodied the results of the ideas of skilful designers. Many of them showed points that were radically new and which will mark distinctly the new mode from the old. The war spirit was manifested in "Mexixe" dresses and capes militaire. A number of new fabrics and trimmings were shown, many of the buttons used showing a distinct departure from anything seen heretofore in that line.

A description of some of the more striking models follows:

A "Mexixe" dress of rose-tinted silk of that name was the first model shown. It was trimmed with blue silk and chiffon. Novel features of this dress were a five sectional tier skirt in crinoline style, skunk fur edging on the soft lapels of the bodice, and a short, pleated chiffon overskirt dropping from the waistline.

Next came a cape coat of dark brown mixture, trimmed with tapestry cloth and fancy buttons, and lined with pussy willow silk. This garment, when worn, gives the effect of a coat in the front and a cape in the back. It embodies the breast cross-over effect which, it is said, will be very popular this Fall. The cape of this garment can be worn in three different ways.

A dress of purple San Toy, trimmed with Roman fanby silk and ornamental buttons, followed. It is of the tailor-made type, with a flounce of fancy silk at the knee line. It is cut narrow at the knees, but is wide and flaring at the bottom.

An especially attractive model was a combination suit of "Meritex" pile fabric and Roman stripe poplin, trimmed with lacquered ribbon, fur, and fancy buttons. It was lined with Roman stripe silk and showed a distinct leaning toward the Directoire mode.

Soon afterward a handsome dress of green wool poplin was trimmed with Roman silk. This dress showed a long tunic, a feature which will be widely used for Fall.

The Mexican touch was again shown in Mexican embroidery on a coat of purple zibeline. This coat was lined with Roman silk and decorated with fancy buttons. It was slightly fitted above the waistline, but flared at the bottom.

The vogue for taffetas was shown in a dress of Roman striped and plain taffeta, trimmed with fancy buttons. This dress showed a long tunic dropped from the hip line, and the hip line was so arranged as to give a yoke effect.

The Mexican vogue was also reflected in a skirt of that material in black. It was trimmed with a tartan braid girdle and a flounce of the same material. The braid girdle and flounce were the chief features of this garment.

A Directoire suit shown was made of green broadcloth with which bonnaz embroidery was used. The collar of this garment was trimmed with Roman striped velvet and passementeries, and lined with pussy willow silk.

Of the coats shown, one of the most attractive models was a traveling coat of gray mixture made in Balmacaan style. It was cut in one piece, and was three and a half yards wide around the bottom. The collar on this garment was arranged so that it could be worn in three different ways.

Another attractive "Merixe" dress was made of silk of that name, and was trimmed with black chiffon velvet.

One novel offering was called a "Costume Surprise." This garment, which was made of a fabric called "Pomolre," is so constructed that it could be worn either as a dress, a suit, or a tunic skirt. Great things are expected of it because of its adaptabality.

The Mexican note was sounded for a third time by a "Cape Tampico." It was made of purple broadcloth, with a shawl vest of a pile fabric called "Meritex." It was a long cape, and was trimmed with fancy silk, passementeries, and jet tassels. It was lined with pussy willow silk.

A combination skirt of blue serge and plaid duvetyne showed another long tunic with a lower skirt of duvetyne. It was garnitured with fancy buttons.

Roman striped poplin was the fabric used in a very attractive suit of the Directoire type. This Roman stripe, however, was made up of duller shades than those usually seen in goods of this kind. It was trimmed with fancy buttons, had an embroidered collar, and was set off with a fancy Roman striped vest.

Broadcloth, this time in a plum shade, was again seen in a Fall coat. This coat was slightly shaped at the waistline, with a flare at the bottom. It was trimmed with fancy silk.

Among the late numbers on the programme was a dress of green satin crêpe, trimmed with Roman stripe silk. This model showed the popular cross-over on the waist and a long tunic on the skirt.

In this group was also shown a suit of black broadcloth of the real Directoire type. It had a long tail effect in the back and a long tunic hung from the hip line. It was trimmed with braid and various ornaments.

A Mexican cape coat was the final number on the programme. This simulated coats shown earlier in the display in that it was shaped slightly at the waist line and flared at the bottom. The cape effect was seen in the back only.

Turkish Tobacco Crop.

The Franco-Ottoman Regie (tobacco trust) has furnished the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce with some interesting figures showing the increase in the tobacco crop, which is said to be caused by the growth of the American trade. In 1909 the crop amounted to about 10,750,000 pounds; in 1910 it advanced to 16,800,000 pounds. The crops of 1911 and 1912 declined, respectively, to about 14,700,000 pounds and 13,600,000 pounds. These decreases were reported due to the disturbing influence of the Balkan war. In 1913 more generally settled conditions and better weather built the crop up to about 16,200,000 pounds. It is said that the contract between the Turkish Government and the Regie, which was recently renewed for a term of fifteen years, will not affect the export trade, and the trade with the United States, which generally amounts to about 60 per cent. of the total output, should continue to grow.

COST CALCULATION.

Manufacturers Adopting Plans with This End in View.

Manufacturers in various lines are showing increased interest in the subject of cost calculation. Following the successful work of the ribbon manufacturers in drawing up a cost calculation sheet and the advantages which have followed from its use, an association of ready-to-wear manufacturers and another in the knit goods line have undertaken similar projects. The obstacle that is encountered at the outset in such an undertaking is the difficulty experienced in convincing a manufacturer that, for the time and money he lays out, he will be paid back directly in dollars and cents.

Most manufacturers, when the topic is broached, declare with no little sarcasm that they are fully capable of calculating costs, but the fact remains that a wide variance will oftimes be shown in prices. Where systems of cost finding have been established the first point that was brought home to manufacturers to gain their interest was that such a system in universal use in the trade would eliminate the dragging down of prices. For instance, by a mistake in calculations a fabric is put on the market to sell at $1 and the same fabric is sold with the usual profit added by other manufacturers for $1.15. A loss is shown on the first article, but buyers will not take this into account and demand these goods from all sellers at $1 a yard.

When the manufacturer who has blundered discovers that his figures have been wrong, he stops operating on the goods and throws them on the market with the usual effect on the prices of other lines. The elimination of such mistakes and the ability to go ahead with the manufacturing of an article, knowing in advance, and not through actual experience gained at a cost, is the aim and purpose of cost calculating, and manufacturers in general are beginning to recognize its importance.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Reasons Given for Assessing Duties on Various Imports.

Pig bristles dyed and mounted on wire in the form of pompons or aigrettes used for trimming women's hats were properly returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the old law for "artificial flowers composed of various materials suitable for millinery ornaments," according to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers made yesterday. Stewart, Hees & Co., New York, the importers, set up several claims for duty lower than assessed, one being for a rate of 7½ cents per pound under the provision for prepared bristles. Judge McClelland in overruling the protest says it is immaterial whether the pompons are made of pig bristles, grass, or some other material as they fall under the provision assessed.

Fancy pin cushions in the form of dolls and flowers imported by Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, under the old act, are not "artificial flowers" dutiable at 60 per cent. as returned by the Collector. The Board sustains the claim of the firm for the entry of the articles at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of cotton.

Edelson & Brother, New York, were overruled in claims made for lower rates on feathers made of dyed grass and wire, in imitation of Humidi feathers. The testimony was unsatisfactory, the board affirming Collector Malone's assessment of 60 per cent., under Paragraph 468.

It was decided that metal faucets accompanying containers of olive oil, imported by E. La Montagne's Sons, New York, are not parts of the containers free of duty, as claimed by the protestants. Judge Fischer held that the faucets play no part in the proper transportation or preservation of the oil and are not used until after the seals on the tins are broken. The assessment at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909, as manufactures of metal, is affirmed.

The Badische Company, New York, was granted free entry for books brought in under the old law, and intended for gratuitous distribution. The action of the local customs authorities in exacting a 25 per cent. duty, as printed matter, was reversed.

Italian Silk Imports Drop.

According to a report of Consul N. B. Stewart, stationed at Milan, Italy, exports of raw silk from that country to the United States last year were valued at $10,292,888. About 75 per cent. of that amount represented the value of silk shipped from Milan. Compared with the 1912 total, last year's figures showed a decline of 22 per cent. On the Milan total there was a decline of 12 per cent. The prospects for this year are said to be not overbright, for the reason that the mulberry trees have been attacked by disease. This, it is thought, will cause a shortage in production and a depreciation in quality.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, Fall suits; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Doherty & Hersberg; R. Hersberg, shirts, overalls, suspenders; B'way Central.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. L. Clawson, dry goods; 38 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—F. Acher Co.; J. L. Strauss, hats; 622 B'way.
DENVER—J. Dreyfus, Co.; J. S. Dreyfus, clothing; Flanders.
DES MOINES—R. Weinberg; jobs coats, suits, Summer dresses; 1,261 B'way.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; S. Nathan, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
MONTREAL, Canada—The Canadian Jewelers, Ltd.; F. J. Bell, jewelry; Marlborough-Blenheim.
NORFOLK—R. R. Moore, Inc.; R. R. Moore, house furn. goods, hardware; York.
PHILADELPHIA—Karp & London; H. Karp, hats, caps, (wholesale); B'way Central.
PITTSBURG—Frank & Seder; P. Hirsch, coats, suits, dresses; J. B. Herstein, wash dresses, coats, wash skirts; 470 4th Av.
POTSDAM—Lockwood Department Store; B. L. Sisson and J. R. Weston, gen'l mdse.; Continental.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; W. W. Wheeler, dry goods; 230 B'way.
STATESVILLE, N. C.—D. F. Wallace, dry goods, notions; Grand.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Wanted.—Salesmen traveling North, South, East and West to carry one sample of the Junior Hike Canteen, wanted by all boys, sporting goods, and department stores; commission; 11 to 1 o'clock. Hike Canteen Co., 2 Rector St.

Manufacturers, Jobbers, and Storekeepers.—Have you overstocked yourself? We buy merchandise for cash; no quantity too large; we also purchase notes or pay cash for outstanding accounts. Starr, 294 5th Av.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR ALL STATES COVERING TOWNS OF 25,000 AND UNDER, CALLING ON NOTION BUYERS, TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF HAIR GOODS. COMMISSION 20%. ONLY HUSTLERS NEED APPLY. BOX A 143 TIMES ANNEX.

HOSIERY SECONDS and JOBS BEST MAKES ONLY. EDWIN A. MAYERS, 229 4th Ave. Telephone Gramercy 2355.

RIBBONS Wire & Novelty OUR LINE A WINNER MAX A. WITT & CO., 53 West 28th St.

HOSIERY. Work Exc. guaranteed, and ... all others—prompt delivery. M. F. FREEDMAN & CO., 229 West 28th St.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES
ATTRACTIVE RENTS
68 William St.
Cor. of Cedar.
Modern 15-story fireproof bldg. Light on 3 sides. Inspect NOW.
E. S. Willard & Co.
39 William St. Tel. 2000 Hanover.

LOOKING AFTER THE EMPLOYE

The Personal Touch in Welfare Work as Demonstrated in a Small Factory.

A cutter employed by a concern manufacturing children's wash suits showed up one morning at the factory with a badly damaged eye. His reputation and habits were none too savory, and it developed that he had been mixed up the night before in a saloon brawl. A member of the firm, who investigated the case, learned the usual sorry story of a family neglected for drink. The man was not discharged. A helping hand was given him in the form of theatre tickets, books, and magazines to keep him from the company and places responsible for his condition. He was told that he had friends in that firm who would be sorry to see him make a wreck of his life and knew that he was capable of better things. As a result of this treatment he is to-day one of the best and most trustworthy of mechanics.

A girl who operates a sewing machine in that same factory is threatened with tuberculosis. Her sickness was noted and it was learned that she could ill-afford the money to be spent for cod liver oil. The firm bought the necessary medicine and gave it to another girl, instructing her to say that she had found it at home. The charity itself involved but little cost, and would scarcely warrant mentioning except for the delicate way in which it was dispensed. Another girl operative was sent away at the firm's expense to a sanatorium.

The above are merely instances of personal welfare work conducted by this concern. The point to be brought home, however, is that the house is not a large one, and circumstances would not permit the installation of an elaborate system of caring for the human element in the business. When such is the case employers are only too apt to disregard entirely the question of their employes' well being. It is all very well, argues the head of a small organization, to talk welfare when your factory force is large, but I cannot stand the expense or give the time necessary for such work, and besides there is not the need in my case that exists in the big establishments where the strain on the individual is much greater. So it is welfare work on an extensive scale or none at all in many instances.

The solution seems to be given in the example set by the house that took care of its cutter and set him on the right path. It has no tiled hospital room with waiting doctor or nurse, no efficiency teachers to lead the workers from their machines to the classroom, but just a light, airy, well-arranged factory with the personal touch in the dealings between employer and employed. A factory not just within the requirements of the law regarding sanitary and fire prevention measures, but in many respects ahead of it in provisions for the safety of the life and health of the worker.

The law, for instance, does not require fire extinguishers beyond the usual five pails, but others that, turned on a blaze, will not cause a short-circuiting of the electric current running through the machines, are placed convenient for use along the walls at certain intervals.

The idea that seems to run through the entire attitude of this firm toward its employes is that of co-operation, not direction of such schemes as may better their condition. An example of this spirit may be found in the so-called lunch shopper. She is a small girl whose principal task is to buy the noonday meal for those who spend the hour in the factory, and most of the girls prefer to do this. She receives a wage equal to that of some sales girls in the city's big department stores, but her services to the firm are of a more or less indifferent nature, since her entire morning is usually taken up in making her purchases.

There is a reason for the number who stay in during the noon hour. During that period a victrola furnished by the concern, for which records are purchased by the employes, disp

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Clearing to-day; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, warmer; moderate north winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,547. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HUERTA ACCEPTS ENVOYS' OFFER FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS; PROMISES TO RELEASE AMERICAN REFUGEES FROM CAPITAL; MARTIAL LAW AT VERA CRUZ; TREACHEROUS MEXICANS SHOT; OUR FLAG TORN DOWN AT MONTEREY; REBELS RESCUE CONSUL

British Admiral's Aid Goes to Arrange for Refugees' Safety.

NO AMERICANS ARRIVING

Though Two Trains Reach Vera Cruz—Thousand Americans Still in Capital.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE OPENED

All Advices Indicate That the Conditions in Mexico City Are Critical.

MANY AMERICANS ARRESTED

Their Houses Searched for Arms and Their Places of Business Burned.

REFUGEES FORCED TO SAIL

Fletcher Gives Those In Vera Cruz Till This Afternoon to Leave Crowded City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—The American naval authorities continued without abatement to-day their efforts to effect the rescue of American refugees now isolated in Mexico City and other inland points.

Two trains from the capital arrived at the end of the unbroken line outside of Vera Cruz to-day, but one of them was practically empty and the other brought no Americans. Trains were sent from here both morning and afternoon to the end of the track to bring in any passengers that might come.

The train which was sent out in the morning, in the hope of bringing back refugees coming from Mexico City, returned early this afternoon without any. At the point where the roadbed stopped, an officer of Gen. Maass's staff came on board and assured Lieut. F. J. Fletcher that no trains had arrived there since yesterday. He asserted that his commander had received no word from Mexico City for two days, and said that Gen. Maass sent word that if any train arrived he would send a messenger with a white flag to notify Admiral Fletcher.

The officers on the special saw a train of three cars, loaded with peons, ready to destroy the railroad track still further.

This afternoon a special train flying the British flag and having on board Capt. Tweedie of the cruiser Essex, the flagship of Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, started for Mexico City.

Admiral Cradock, who has been co-operating cordially with the United States naval officers, conferred with Capt. Tweedie until the train was under way.

It is unofficially stated that Capt. Tweedie will present to President Huerta, through Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, a request that all the women and children in the foreign colony, including Americans, be permitted to leave the capital. If he finds that Americans are being allowed to leave without further hindrance, he will aid in making arrangements for their transportation.

Capt. Huse, Rear Admiral Fletcher's chief of staff, who went out Friday on the train with the Mexican refugees, met there Gen. Ramon Corona, Huerta's chief of staff, who came on the train from Mexico City with Mr. O'Shaughnessy. He said to-day:

"I told Gen. Corona then how well we were treating his nationals. We had reason to expect better treatment of Americans than they have received."

Capt. Huse added:

"We now expect a train of refugees from Mexico City to-morrow or Tuesday."

He said that the information which was at hand from Mexico City indicated "the first rift in the Mexican cloud."

Telegraphic communication was reestablished with Mexico City at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Previous to this no word of any kind had come from Mexico City since the arrival of refugees yesterday.

It is estimated here that there are still 1,000 Americans in Mexico City.

Refugees who arrived yesterday state that the following American business establishments have been partly wrecked and looted in Mexico City: Two Sanborn drug stores, Regal Shoe Company, Walz Curio Store, Rochester Photo Supply Company, American Grocery Company, Remington Typewriter Company, Goodyear Rubber Company, Oliver Typewriter Company, Scherer Electrical Company, Allen & Co., furniture; Waters-Pierce Oil Company, agency, and the Mexico City Bank.

Refugees Must Leave Vera Cruz.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—Definite instructions from Rear Admiral Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, to all American non-combatants to leave Vera Cruz by the steamer Mexico were posted at the Consulate and other conspicuous places to-day. The order stated, in terms that could not be misunderstood, that all must be aboard ship by 4 o'clock this afternoon.

There were many decidedly opposed to obeying this order. Especially rebellious were the women, whose husbands are still in the interior and of whose fate they are ignorant. Knots of these gathered in the streets and held indignation meetings, and several expressed their intention of not complying short of actual compulsion.

The explanation was offered at the Consulate that the food supplies and housing accommodations were rapidly becoming serious problems, and there was danger of disease in the overcrowded condition of the city. It was intimated that this might be the last opportunity for some time for refugees to reach the United States. Consul Canada, in reply to anxious questions of those short of funds, gave assurances that the United States had been caring for such persons at the ports where they were landed and was providing them with means to reach their homes or relatives. He said that they might expect similar treatment.

The efforts of Rear Admiral Fletcher, supplemented by those of the British commander, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, and the French and German Consuls and private citizens to bring about the departure from the interior of all foreigners who wish to leave are being continued energetically, but the hope of getting out more than a small part of those left is diminishing hourly.

Sir Christopher Cradock, through Sir Lionel Carden, who has resumed charge of the British Embassy at the capital, is urging President Huerta to permit the departure of all foreigners from Mexico City, and it is considered possible that one or two more trains at least will be permitted to pass through. But there appears a fair chance that those who have fallen under the displeasure of Huerta and are in the custody of his forces will be held for an indeterminate period.

Among those thus detained are a few who have been loud in their praise of the Mexican President and vehement in their denunciation of their own country's policy. That he should hold these men is incomprehensible to Americans here.

Mexican Appeals to Maass.

Julio Franco, a Mexican, who is a personal friend of Gen. Maass, has been sent to see the Mexican commander to induce him to release such Americans as are being held prisoners at Cordoba, Orizaba and Mexico City, and permit them and all others to come to Vera Cruz, in return for the courtesy already extended by Rear Admiral Fletcher in permitting all Mexicans so wishing to go into the interior.

To show that he was in good faith, Rear Admiral Fletcher sent out one train load of Mexicans and caused to be distributed an announcement that another train was waiting here for all Mexicans wanting to leave this port. Franco volunteered to reach Gen. Maass and went out on a hand car at his own suggestion.

A second means put into effect by Rear Admiral Fletcher was the sending of a special train in command of Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher, with a small staff, bearing a courteously worded note from Consul Canada to Gen. Maass. Lieut. Fletcher had instructions to make every effort to get into communication with the Mexican commander or his representatives.

A communication has been sent to Gen. Maass, asking him to permit the operation of trains from the south over the Vera Cruz & Isthmian road for a brief time in order that Mexicans here, who desire to reach that part of the country, shall have the opportunity to do so, and that Americans isolated in that district may be rescued.

Huerta Thought It Was War.

That Huerta held that Mexico was virtually at war with the United States is shown by the note sent by Señor Portillo y Rojas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, when he dismissed the American Charge. The note read:

According to international law, the acts of the armed forces of the United States, which I do not care to qualify in this note out of deference to the fact that your honor personally has observed toward the Mexican people and Government a most strictly correct conduct, so far as he has been possible to you in your character as the representative of a Government with which such serious difficulties as those existing have arisen, must be considered as an initiation of war against Mexico.

Señor Portillo referred to the Mexican guard furnished to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, although the Minister thought it was

Continued on Page 2.

Huerta's Men Throw Our Consul General Into Prison.

TRAMPLE ON THE FLAG

Search Consulate at Monterey While Mob Threatens Americans.

HANNA TWO DAYS IN JAIL

Released by Constitutionalists When They Capture the City and Federals Flee.

WAS HELD INCOMMUNICADO

And for a Time Was Alone in the Deserted State Building—Expected to be Killed.

REPORTS CITY NOW QUIET

Carranza Leaders Promise Protection to Foreigners and Are Friendly Toward United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Gross insults and physical violence to American Consul General Philip C. Hanna at Monterey by Federal officers and soldiers at that place, as reported in a telegram from Mr. Hanna, have given a new turn to Mexican developments that may hasten aggressive action by the United States. Mr. Hanna reported, under date of April 26, that on April 21 Capt. del Castillo, at the head of a Federal detachment, evidently under orders from above, had torn down the flag from the Consulate General, and that the next day he had been taken before a military tribunal and thrown into jail.

Mr. Hanna said that he remained in prison in the State capitol building until the Federals evacuated the city on the approach of a Constitutionalist army commanded by Gens. Gonzales Villareal and Castro on the morning of April 24. These officers sympathized deeply with Mr. Hanna in the hardships he had undergone, and did everything in their power to make amends. Mr. Hanna, who evidently felt lively gratitude to his liberators, said that the belief prevailed there that the Constitutionalist Army was determined to establish a "high type of free Government, personal liberty, and the protection of property."

The publication of the full text of a Consular telegram is an innovation in the Department of State, but it is understood that the department is distinctly relieved at the friendliness shown by the conquering rebel army at Monterey. Mr. Hanna's remarks about the intentions of the Constitutionalist leaders, it is thought, will go far to offset disquieting rumors that have originated at Juarez.

This is Consul Hanna's dispatch:

Monterey, Mex., April 26.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

April 24th, 1 P. M.—On the 21st of April a Federal military officer by the name of Capt Alvarez del Castillo, evidently instructed by the Federal military commander to tear down all American flags, arrived at this Consulate General with a street mob, which he had gathered, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and pounded in the door and demanded that the American flag over this Consulate General be immediately lowered, or he would shoot it down, and the other Federals proceeded to tear down all American flags, standing on them, making speeches throughout the City of Monterey, burning some of them and tearing them up and leaving them piled in the middle of the streets.

It was the most insulting act that I or any of the people of Monterey have ever witnessed. They then placed a police guard in front of this Consulate General, and all the inmates of this building were considered prisoners. The next morning, the 22d of April, about 10 o'clock, a Police Lieutenant arrived with a force of men and advised me that he had been instructed to search the building.

Consul Taken Prisoner.

The insulting search was completed about noon, when your Consul General was taken prisoner through the streets with the mob and carried first to the penitentiary and afterward to the State Government Palace, which building has been for some time military headquarters and fortified, and was the object of special attack by the then attacking forces. While I was placed under heavy guard in the grand reception room of the State Palace, I fully realized that I was constantly being considerably insulted and greatly humiliated, not on account of my personality, but on account of my official position as representative of the United States Government in Northern Mexico.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening of April twenty-second, I was taken before the military court and notified that I was charged of being in sympathy with the Constitutional chiefs and as being friendly to certain Constitutionalist Generals, and especially Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Gen. Antonio Villareal. I was kept a prisoner incommunicado until the evacuation of the city by the Federal troops and until the arrival of the Constitutionalist forces early this morning.

Believed He Would Be Killed.

There were times during the period when it was believed by very many that I would be shot or carried to the mountains as their prisoner in case the Federals evacuated. However, the evacuation of the city by their forces, Federal, State, and police, took place during the night, and I was left entirely alone in the State Capitol building as its sole guardian for about six hours, without being informed by any individual or officer of their departure.

The Constitutionalist forces under the command of Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Gen. Antonio Villareal and Gen. Castro carried on a very successful attack for about five days, which resulted in the defeat of the Federal Army with heavy losses on the part of the Federals, and complete rout of all those who were not killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The officers of the Constitutional Army inform me that they heard that I was taken prisoner and that the American flag ordered down from over this Consulate General.

A Constitutionalist officer by the name of Major Fierros with a company of men hurried to the State Palace, where they had heard I was being held prisoner and broke into the locked door early this morning, furnishing me with a saddled horse and accompanied me to the suburbs of the city, where I met Gen. Antonio Villareal, who is to be the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon.

In company with Gen. Villareal and some of the foreign consular representatives in Monterey we proceeded to the State Palace, where speeches were made to the people who assembled in great masses in front of the State House, giving assurances of full protection to all foreigners and non-combatants and the fullest degree of freedom and protection to all well-disposed, law-abiding people.

Shortly after our arrival at the State House, Gen. Pablo Gonzales arrived, accompanied by his staff and a large force of the Constitutionalist troops. He was enthusiastically received as was also Gen. Antonio Villareal and the other officers by the people of Monterey, and he also gave the strongest assurances of proper protection for all the law-abiding residents of Monterey.

Praises Constitutionalists.

The city is quiet and serene, and the feeling of safety and confidence has returned to the people. The humane manner in which the battle of Monterey was conducted by the Constitutionalists is high credit to ideas of humanity and to the things that are right and just. There has been no persecution nor looting of property reported to this Consulate General up to now.

The opinion generally prevails that it is the purpose of the Constitutionalist army to bring about a high type of free government, personal liberty, protection of property, and thoroughly maintain order and peace. So far the actions of the Constitutionalist army at Monterey are creditable to the civilized age in which we live.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding, probably caused in Monterey by intended misrepresentation relative to the action on the part of our Government following the insult to the American flag and people at Tampico, but I believe that the Constitutionalists now understand that the American nation has nothing but the kindest feelings toward Mexico and its people, and that the action of the United States was not intended to interfere with the rights of Mexico or the Mexican people in settling their disputes, but that it was simply an act to bring a proper apology from those parties who were to blame for the insult and offense committed against the American nation, its people, and flag.

I will report further to the department relative to matters concerning the battle and relative to the condition of affairs around Monterey. While many Americans have been imprisoned for the past few days by the Federals, until this morning no Americans have been killed or injured excepting Guy Sawyer, head of the American Printing Company, who was seriously wounded at his country home during the first days of the battle. Mr. Sawyer is reported better this morning.

PHILIP C. HANNA,
Consul General.

Mr. Hanna's message to Secretary Bryan was dispatched to-day from Monterey. The Secretary took it to the White House at once, and it was the subject of a long conference between him and President Wilson.

Four Mexicans Killed in Cemetery Outside of Vera Cruz.

SAILORS HALT "FUNERAL"

Discover Coffin Contains Rifles and Then Find Mexicans Hid in a Grave.

BRISK ENCOUNTER ENSUES

Huerta Men Apparently Intended to Dig Other Graves for Intrenchments.

AVIATORS SCOUT INLAND

Report Seeing Only Seven Mexican Soldiers—One Bridge Burning—To Map Country.

CITIZENS GIVE UP WEAPONS

Women and Little Boys in the Long Lines That Surrender Rifles, Revolvers, and Knives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—Almost coincident with the proclamation of martial law in Vera Cruz to-day by Rear Admiral Fletcher, who thereby assumed supreme control of the city's affairs, came a lively little skirmish in a cemetery outside of the city, in which four Mexicans were killed by the bluejackets who found them hiding there.

In his formal proclamation Rear Admiral Fletcher stated that martial law existed "in the City of Vera Cruz and the territory contiguous thereto now occupied by the forces under my command, and that such law shall be hereafter extended to such additional territory as may hereafter be occupied by my forces."

This action was taken by the commanding officer because he found it impossible to obtain the full co-operation of the former civil authorities. One result of the proclamation will be to make it possible to bring all offenders, especially those who disobey the orders about keeping firearms, before a court-martial for trial and summary punishment when they are found guilty.

Kill Mexicans Hiding in Cemetery.

The encounter in the cemetery outside the city to-day demonstrated plainly to what lengths some of the Mexicans would go in their hostility to the American forces.

For two days there had been much sharpshooting at the United States forces from the direction of the cemetery. To-day an investigation was made by a detachment of the battalion of bluejackets from the battleship Michigan which was on outpost duty.

The attention of the officer in command was drawn to what purported to be a funeral party escorting a body for burial in the cemetery.

Close investigation revealed that the coffin, instead of containing a corpse, was filled with rifles and ammunition.

This discovery confirmed the Americans' suspicions. The bluejackets then continued their search in the cemetery, and came upon a newly dug grave, in and around which was a body of armed Mexicans.

A brisk encounter followed, and the bluejackets killed four Mexicans who were concealed in the open grave and wounded several others.

It is supposed that under the pretext of conducting funerals the Mexicans were preparing to dig supposed graves, which were to serve as rough intrenchments. All the sharpshooting which came from the cemetery was from the direction of the grave where the Mexicans were afterward found.

Aviators Go a Scouting.

Lieut. Patrick N. L. Bellinger of the Naval Aviation Corps started in a hydro-aeroplane from the battleship Mississippi on the first official reconnoitring trip at 11 o'clock this morning.

The trips which were made yesterday by Lieut. Arthur Bellinger and Ensign Melvin L. Stolz were principally intended as preliminary tests. Bellinger flew up over the city at great speed, sometimes at a 70-mile-an-hour rate. The rattle of the machine brought the natives out in great numbers, but many of them, not knowing what it was, fled in terror into their houses and stores.

Half an hour after Bellinger came down Ensign Stolz went up in another high-power machine. He also flew over the city at great speed. Both the aviators came down at times close to the housetops, and at other times flew to great altitudes.

In to-day's scouting flights Lieut. Bellinger went first out along the Interoceanic Railway to see whether the bridges at Antigua and San Francisco were intact.

He and Ensign Stolz will map the country beyond Vera Cruz from their machines for the use of the commanding officers in any forward movement.

Vera Cruz had the quietest night that it had enjoyed since the occupation of the port by the United States naval forces last Tuesday. Not a shot was fired by a Mexican in any part of the city so far as known.

Citizens Turn in Their Arms.

Following the order that all residents of the city turn in at the office of the Provost Marshal all the weapons in their possession before noon to-day, people of all classes flocked in and stood in long lines at the office to make their surrender of offensive and defensive property.

The assortment of weapons which was delivered up included rifles, revolvers, dirks and knives of every variety. Many little boys were in the line, each bringing one or more weapons, and there were some women also.

A receipt was given for each weapon surrendered to the American authorities and when noon came, the total number of receipts issued had reached 1,900.

As the population of the city is only about 30,000 this means that about one out of 15 of the inhabitants gave up a concealed weapon of some sort. This total is in addition to the large number seized by marines and bluejackets last week when they searched all the houses whence sniping operations had been conducted.

There were stacks of rifles and great heaps of small arms piled around the American Consulate when the last Mexican with his weapon had been disposed of.

Machine Guns Guard Outposts.

The outposts of the American lines have now been pushed eight miles out from the city. About 2,500 men are engaged on outpost duty between the city and Gen. Maass's forces. Major Smedley D. Butler is in command of them.

Intrenchments have been thrown up at advanced points, and machine guns have been put in position, ready for any attack.

The guard around the pumping plant at Tejeria has been doubled to prevent any tampering with the city's water supply.

It is reported that Mexicans of Gen. Maass's forces are busily engaged in destroying the railroad tracks between Tejeria and Soledad, where the former commandant of Vera Cruz has his headquarters. A thousand men are said to be tearing up the rails and generally wrecking the line. The chief result of this destruction at present will be to make difficult the transportation of refugees between the severed ends of the railroad.

It is reported here that the first of the army transports, bringing the brigade of soldiers under Gen. Funston from Galveston, will arrive to-morrow. The troops will be immediately disembarked and sent to join the force of marines and bluejackets which is on duty outside of the city. It is likely that all the bluejackets will then be withdrawn to the ships.

The United States battleship North Dakota arrived here to-night.

Not Enthusiastic Over Mediation.

The text of the mediation proposal made by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to end the conflict was sent by wireless to all the warships to-day by order of Secretary Daniels. The naval officers and enlisted men were not stirred to enthusiasm by the idea.

Local Mexicans who read the details of the plan, as printed in the newspapers to-day, smiled over it.

Americans who came from Mexico City assert that Huerta will interpret President Wilson's acceptance of the proffer of the good offices of the South American republics as a sign of America's desire to quit.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Fletcher Ends Quibbling with Local Officials and Takes Control.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—Vera Cruz is to-night under martial law. Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the American naval forces on shore, issued a proclamation to-day to this effect, and the last opportunity Mexicans had for handling their own affairs in Vera Cruz under their own laws disappeared.

Admiral Fletcher and his staff determined that there should be no more quibbling with Mexican officials regarding the form of government, and until further notice residents of this port will live and be judged by military law. The word has gone out that disorder and unruliness in any form shall receive swift and severe punishment. This proclamation makes Rear Admiral Fletcher absolute ruler ashore, and it is generally agreed that he will use this power to the end that order shall be maintained.

It is expected that the proclamation of martial law will have a further effect of opening the way for more city and Federal employes to return to their posts and co-operate in restoring the Government functions. Mexicans point out that these men will now be in a position to explain to their friends and the existing Government at the capital that under martial law they felt obliged to return to work.

A large number of local officials have reported their willingness to resume their duties of office under the supervision of the Americans. Roberto Diaz, the Mayor of Vera Cruz, is among those who have agreed to reopen their offices. It has been arranged that the public schools, which were in session when the fighting began, shall be reopened to-morrow.

The American officials named thus far to assist in the supervision of the municipal government are: Commander H. O. Stickney of the Prairie, Captain of the Port; Fleet Surgeon L. W. Spratling, Sanitary Inspector; Commander D. F. Sellers of the Arkansas, Provost Marshal; Commander John M. Luby of the South Carolina, Director of the Post Office.

The city was quiet last night in all quarters, and if there was even a single sniper in action the fact was not reported to the naval headquarters. So there was no occasion for the patrols to carry out the order, issued by Rear Admiral Fletcher, for a summary shooting of those who were found with arms.

Business was carried on in most places to-day almost as freely as prior to the occupation. The order against open saloons was revoked, and it is understood that very soon even the roulette wheel will receive a large patronage, since it is not the present intention of the American officials to interfere more than is absolutely necessary with the habits and life of the people. The only thing imperative is that the inhabitants must not manifest hostility to the landing force, especially by sniping.

One of the reports credited by Mexicans but derided by the Americans is that many Mexican soldiers have made their way into the city in disguise, and that even Gen. Zapata, the Southern rebel leader, has entered the port to command them when the signal is given to rise against the "Colorados." ("Reds," a name given to the Americans, because most men of the naval forces are much redder in complexion than the native term popularly applied to them.

The extreme outer line of the naval

Continued on Page 4.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES
ANDREW USHER & CO.

Our Probable Basis For Peace Negotiations, Reparation and Elimination of Huerta

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The fundamental principles upon which the United States Government is willing to enter upon negotiations for establishing peace in Mexico through the exercise of good offices by neutral nations were said unofficially to-day to be these:

1. The inclusion in the Mexican exchanges of the Constitutionalists and other factions that are opposing the Huerta Government. Zapata and his following may or may not be regarded as among the parties to a settlement.

2. The establishment of constitutional government, which carries with it the elimination of Huerta from office in power.

3. Probably a settlement of the situation produced by the demand of the United States that "the authority of Gen. Huerta" furnish suitable reparation for the indignity offered to the American flag.

4. An agreement between all parties, including the United States for a cessation of hostilities pending the outcome of the effort at settlement through mediation.

Spanish Ambassador Hears of Huerta's Acceptance.

ENVOYS IN ALL-DAY SESSION

Official Washington in Uncertainty Until Midnight as to Dictator's Answer.

BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

May Include Reparation for Tampico Insult as Well as Elimination of Huerta.

FIGHTING MAY BE OVER

Cessation of Hostilities Expected Wherever Americans and Mexicans Face Each Other.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ALARM

Governments Said to Have Been Exerting Pressure Upon Huerta to End the Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, by night received private advices from Mexico City that Gen. Huerta had accepted the tender of good offices made by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile for a settlement of the differences between Mexico and the United States. It was said at the Spanish Embassy that beyond this the Ambassador had no information.

While some uncertainty will exist as to Huerta's attitude toward the proffer of good offices until his official response to the tender made yesterday is received, it is evident that the Spanish Ambassador would not have consented to make known the character of the advices that came to him to-night unless he was satisfied as to their authenticity. To a question from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, an official of the Embassy said a little before midnight that there was no further statement to make beyond the fact that the Embassy had been notified privately that Gen. Huerta had responded favorably to the tender of good offices made by the South American diplomats.

The care of Mexican interests in the United States has been intrusted to the Spanish Government, and the affairs of the Mexican Embassy in Washington are in charge of the Spanish Ambassador. This fact gives color to the authenticity of the private message received by Ambassador Riano.

Too Late for Comment.

It was impossible, owing to the late hour at which the Spanish Ambassador's information of Huerta's acceptance became known, to obtain any comment on the subject at the White House, or to ascertain whether the same information as that furnished to the Spanish Embassy had been communicated to President Wilson. Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, through whom communication with President Wilson is obtained, had left the White House and gone to bed.

While the advices received by the Spanish Ambassador to-night that Gen. Huerta had assented to the mediation proposal have changed the earlier situation entirely, it was apparent, prior to the time it became known that Huerta had accepted, that the head of the de facto Government of Mexico had adopted a policy of watchful waiting toward the United States. Dispatches received at the State and the Navy Departments for the past several days have all pointed to the conclusion that Huerta was unwilling to adopt an aggressive military attitude toward the United States, and was apparently of the opinion that the wise course to pursue was to permit this Government to take the offensive.

There was a deviation from this mild policy when Huerta heard that Mexican non-combatants were being held at Vera Cruz. Arrests of Americans in various parts of Mexico and the refusal of the Federal authorities to permit them to go to Vera Cruz and other places of refuge followed the receipt by Huerta of the false information on this subject. To-day, however, through the exercise of resourcefulness on the part of the British Ambassador in Washington, Huerta was convinced that he had been misinformed.

After Huerta arrived at the conviction that no Mexican citizens were being detained in Vera Cruz he rescinded the orders forbidding the departure of Americans from Mexico City and other places in the Mexican Republic.

This and other things made known in telegrams received by the State [illegible]

PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE—SOUTH AMERICA APPLAUDS OUR ATTITUDE

Huerta is anxious to gain the respect of civilized countries by maintaining a humane and diplomatically proper attitude toward American citizens. Americans are now permitted to leave Mexico at will, and confidence is felt here that all of them who care to go will manage to escape from the country.

The United States Government is also adhering to a phase of its general watchful waiting policy in its handling of that situation that has developed through the landing of American forces on Mexican soil. There is now apparently no intention of adopting an aggressive military attitude. The position of the Government as it is now understood from statements made by a high official to-night is that, constructively, the only point in Mexican territory occupied by the United States forces is the Custom House at Vera Cruz.

While marines have been sent to a point three miles beyond the Mexican city, more marines are guarding the water works, and the entire town is being patrolled by armed men from the American warships. These measures, it was explained, were taken out of sheer necessity to protect the Custom House from attack and to insure the resumption of peaceful occupations by the inhabitants.

The whole idea, gained from what was said, was that, so far as Vera Cruz was concerned, this Government had no intention of forcing hostilities with Mexican troops.

Day of Patient Waiting.

All through the day official Washington had waited patiently for some word from Huerta as to his attitude toward the peace proposal. While among the Latin-American diplomatic contingent there was a disposition to be hopeful that the Mexican President would not reject the tender of good offices made by the three foremost South American countries, among officials of the American Government who earnestly wished that Huerta would show a friendly disposition toward the proposal, feeling was inclined to be extremely pessimistic.

This afternoon and early this evening some of those having knowledge of the negotiations that had been undertaken by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile said that these negotiations were proceeding "very favorably." This was regarded, however, as a mere diplomatic expression, in view of the fact that it was known that no communication had been received from President Huerta or the Mexican Government in response to the suggestion that he accept the proffered good offices.

Senhor da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, Señor Naón, the Argentine Minister, and Señor Suarez, the Chilean Minister, who are conducting the peace negotiations directly with Secretary Bryan and their own diplomatic representatives in Mexico City, were together in conference and preparing telegrams until an early hour this morning. They resumed conference as soon as they had obtained a little sleep, and early this evening they were closeted Government all tend to show that for an hour with Secretary Bryan at his residence.

After the conference at his house, Mr. Bryan went to see President Wilson to tell him how the would-be mediators were getting on. When he left the White House Mr. Bryan said that he did not care to make any statement in regard to the peace proceedings. He said also that hereafter he would not answer questions, but would confine his statements to formal announcements.

Before letting it be known that he would take this position, Mr. Bryan intimated that no word had been received from Huerta in regard to the peace proposals. He added that the telegraph line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City had been repaired, and that he believed that before many hours communication with the Mexican capital would be in progress.

After Mr. Bryan left the White House, Senator Shively of Indiana, a Democratic member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and its former acting Chairman, called at the White House. He did not see the President, but had a talk with Secretary Tumulty. On leaving the White House Senator Shively said that he did not know of any new development in the situation growing out of the offer of mediation made by the South American Governments.

Central Americans Active.

According to the talk in diplomatic circles, the Central American Governments had become extremely active in backing up the mediation proposal. It was said that some, or all of them, were making an effort to persuade Gen. Huerta to accept the opportunity for bringing peace to Mexico that was afforded by the proffer of good offices from the three greatest Latin-American Governments. Central America is vitally interested in the matter, in view of the fear prevailing throughout the Latin countries on this hemisphere that the Mexican situation may cause the Washington Government to adopt a policy of armed intervention toward Mexico that will lead to the extension of the authority of the United States over the whole of Central America.

This feeling of alarm, which has been more or less in evidence for a good many years, has been increased since the American bluejackets and marines were landed on Mexican soil.

The fear of the Central Americans was increased greatly by Senator Borah's speech in the Senate last week, in which he spoke of the extension of the authority of the United States on this hemisphere, declared that if the flag went up in Mexico it would never come down, and said that the march of American progress to Panama had begun.

An intimate adviser of President Wilson, who is in his confidence in connection with the Mexican situation, said to-night that whatever the result of the peace negotiations they were bound to have a very favorable effect on public opinion throughout the world concerning the Administration's Mexican policy.

This favorable opinion, he said, would be particularly noticeable in Latin America, whose Governments and people would realize that the United States was unselfish and disinterested in its efforts to bring about a settlement of Mexico's troubles.

Hopes of a Complete Settlement.

From what was said by some of those to whom the position of the President and Secretary Bryan was explained authoritatively, it is gathered that the Administration regards the possible settlement of the entire Mexican question through the exercise of peaceful offices as overshadowing the matter of the demands made by this Government upon Gen. Huerta for reparation on account of the Tampico incident.

What will be the ultimate outcome of the military and naval campaign instituted as a result of Huerta's refusal to comply with the American demands is problematical; but it was made evident to-day that the Government did not look for the surrender its foothold at Vera Cruz before a basis for settlement had been reached. A member of the Cabinet who was asked to-day whether there was likelihood that the demand for reparation would be withdrawn if a peaceful settlement of the whole Mexican problem was reached, replied cryptically:

"Well, we have Vera Cruz."

While this remark was not explained, it was understood to mean the Government intended to hold Vera Cruz while the peace negotiations were in progress, and that the withdrawal of its armed forces would depend upon future developments.

Probable Basis of Negotiations.

Without any authoritative knowledge on the subject beyond that obtained from some of those who were made acquainted with the President's reasons for assenting to the peace proposals, it is gathered that, reduced to their simplest form, the fundamental principles upon which the United States Government is willing to enter upon negotiations for establishing peace in Mexico through the exercise of good offices by neutral nations are these:

1. The inclusion in the Mexican exchanges of the Constitutionalists and other factions that are opposing the Huerta Government. Zapata and his following may or may not be regarded as among the parties to a settlement.

2. The establishment of constitutional government, which carries with it the elimination of Huerta from office.

3. Provisional [illegible] of the situation [illegible] authority of the Federal Government of the United States [illegible] Gen. Huerta" furnish suitable reparation for the indignity offered to the American Flag at Tampico.

4. An agreement, between all parties, including the United States, for a cessation of hostilities pending the outcome of the effort at settlement through mediation.

Stated in general terms, the Government of the United States is willing to become a factor in efforts to settle its quarrel with Gen. Huerta only on condition that the broader problem of bringing peace throughout the Mexican Republic be made part and parcel of the undertaking of the mediators. The Administration's position seems to be that the question of enforcing its immediate demands upon Gen. Huerta's Government may properly be subordinated to the opportunity afforded of stopping bloodshed and disorder throughout Mexico.

It cannot be said that this Government has entirely abandoned its demand that reparation for the Tampico incident be furnished by a national salute to the American colors and the punishment of the subordinate officer of the Mexican Federal Army who made the arrests of Assistant Paymaster Copp and the bluejackets of the United States steamship Dolphin. But the Administration seems to be willing that this question shall not be pressed in a way that will endanger the success of the effort to adjust the entire Mexican situation.

Too Good an Opportunity to Neglect

From some of those who have been informed directly by President Wilson of the conditions precedent upon which he agreed to accept the tender of good offices made by the South American Governments, the information is obtained that the opportunity to bring about the restoration of normal conditions in Mexico was too good for him to allow it to be passed over on account of a question that was in one sense a side issue.

"The matter of restoring peace in Mexico is over and above the matter of obtaining a salute to the flag," said one of those to whom President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have explained their position. This man indicated that the effort to obtain reparation was sidetracked, perhaps only temporarily, while the would-be mediators were conducting their attempt to adjust the wider and broader proposition of laying the foundation for a settlement of the entire Mexican trouble.

Cessation of Fighting Assumed.

What attitude will be adopted by the Governments of the United States and Mexico if the acceptance of Huerta is received in a formal way cannot be determined to-night. But it is taken for granted that Huerta's agreement to become a party to the mediation will be followed by an arrangement for the cessation of hostilities at Vera Cruz and wherever the United States forces are in danger of conflict with the Mexican Federal troops pending the outcome of the peace arrangements.

Nothing is known of the attitude of the Constitutionalists, who are a decidedly important factor in the situation. Some people here are of the opinion that, as Huerta has followed the lead of the United States in agreeing to a settlement of all Mexican troubles through the friendly offices of neutral powers, Gen. Carranza cannot afford to take any other course. Carranza's attitude recently, however, would indicate that he is not disposed to treat with Huerta in any way. This Government will, of course, bring all the pressure possible to bear on Carranza to agree to the mediation.

VILLA HOPES FOR PEACE.

Elimination of Huerta by Diplomacy Would Suit Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., April 26.—Villa retired early to-night, but was told over the telephone that Huerta had consented to accept the friendly offices of the South American nations. Villa has insisted all along that any peace proposal that was predicated on Huerta's elimination would be accepted by him, and he reiterated that statement to-night.

"Anything which means the elimination of the traitor Huerta would receive the kindest consideration from me," he said. "I am not aware of the latest developments in the situation, but it now looks more favorable than ever for a peaceful settlement. Huerta might just as well yield, for he can never win. I hope he has decided to surrender, for that will save me many good and brave men and avoid any danger of trouble with the United States."

Carranza received a report from Mexico City to-day that Huerta had fled from the capital and was preparing to leave the country. Reports were also received at the revolutionary headquarters from Monterey telling of the desecration of the American flag at that place by the Federals and outrages which had been committed against the American Consul General.

CARRANZA SILENT ON OFFER.

Awaits a Reply from Washington to His Defiant Note.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 26.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, Chief of the Constitutionalists, to-day received a telegraph message telling of the offer of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices in attempting a solution of the Mexican question, but he would not talk for publication on the subject.

He is expecting a statement from President Wilson dealing with his note of last Wednesday. That note caused consternation among all classes here and accelerated the exodus of foreigners who, with the departure of a trainload last night, are now pretty well out of northern Mexico.

Officials here insist that the purport of the note was friendly, and that there was no intention of conveying the threat that if the American troops did not leave Vera Cruz, as Carranza said in common justice they should, the rebels would take the field against the United States.

The text of President Wilson's public statement which followed Carranza's note was telegraphed to Gen Carranza, and it is said that the wires for the last five days have been choked with telegrams between this city and Washington sent through the medium of confidential agents at El Paso.

No small part of the telegraph's burden were the telegrams of congratulation on his stand received from all parts of Mexico. They came by the hundreds.

It is reported that the United States has asked him for a precise statement of his attitude to clear up questions arising from a possible faulty translation of his note. While it is known to the public here what answer he has made, it is said that his brusque declination of offers of certain Federal commanders to join forces against a foreign enemy plainly indicates that he does not contemplate war with the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 26.—Roberto Pesqueira, Carranza's confidential agent at Washington, who is now in El Paso, issued a short statement to-night saying that Carranza intended to make no more statements until President Wilson had answered his recent note. It has been reported from Washington that President Wilson had sent a short note to Carranza urging him to remain neutral, although the representatives of the State Department here say that if such a note was transmitted it was sent direct to Carranza.

Through his diplomatic Secretary Carranza declined to comment upon the proposed mediation of the South American countries at this time. Pesqueira said that since the proposal included the rebel party and was promised on the elimination of Huerta it would be favorably received.

Minister Zubaran of the rebel Department of Gobernacion arrived in Juarez to-day from Chihuahua, and is believed to be here to represent Carranza in a series of conferences with Villa. Zubaran is generally credited with having drawn the offending note to Washington, and is thought to have been sent here by Carranza to make every effort to save his chief from the difficulties into which he was plunged when the reply was accepted at Washington as a final ultimatum of the position

HUERTA PROMISES TO FREE AMERICANS

Through Efforts of British Envoy, He Agrees to Release Those Held as Hostages.

U. S. OFFICIALS RELIEVED

Admiral Howard Reports a General Removal of Refugees from the West Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Huerta has agreed to release Americans held as hostages by the Mexican Federal authorities in Mexico City and elsewhere. That was the good news communicated to the Secretary of State to-day by Sir A. Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador in Washington. It had a wonderful effect on the spirits of officials, who feared reprisals against Americans who had not succeeded in getting out of Mexico or finding a harbor of refuge under the Stars and Stripes at Vera Cruz.

Secretary Bryan announces Huerta's change of heart in this statement:

"The British Ambassador has informed us that he has a message from Mexico City to the effect that the misunderstanding there on Huerta's part has been cleared up. A trainload of Mexicans has arrived from Vera Cruz with British Secretary Hohler. A trainload of Americans were being collected in Mexico City to go to Vera Cruz when the message was being sent."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who understands the practical as well as the polite and theoretical uses of diplomacy, undertook to straighten out the serious tangle caused by Huerta's willingness to accept the rumor that Mexican noncombatants were not permitted to leave Vera Cruz. Through the fact that the British Government had recognized Huerta as the head of the constituted Mexican Government, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was able to bring to the attention of the Mexican national authorities in the most favorable way, that the United States had no intention of restricting the liberty of Mexican citizens. Mr. Hohler, the Secretary of the British Legation in Mexico City, who had gone to Vera Cruz, had ascertained the truth of the attitude taken by the American naval authorities at Vera Cruz toward Mexicans desiring to leave there, and on his return to the capital he was in a position to inform the Mexican Government on the subject. Huerta's chief of staff, who had accompanied Mr. O'Shaughnessy and the staff of the American Embassy to Vera Cruz, also was informed as to the facility of the report that no Mexican non-combatant was permitted to leave the American lines.

Secretary Bryan received a telegram to-night from the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who is representing American interests there, that the capital was quiet and that Americans were being permitted to leave the city freely. The Minister said Americans were leaving the capital on every available train. This information contradicted reports from Vera Cruz that three Americans had been killed and American stores were being looted in Mexico City.

Information was received also to-night that twenty Americans had been taken from a train at Aguascalientes and were about to be put to death when they were rescued by a troop of Mexican Federal cavalry. This news was reassuring to officials, as it indicated an intention on the part of the Huerta Government not to permit any excesses against Americans. A report that Gaston Schmutz, the American Consul at Aguascalientes, had been imprisoned there was denied. It was supposed that Mr. Schmutz sent the telegram telling of the rescue of his fellow-countrymen.

The Navy Department made this statement late to-night:

"Although two trains have arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico City to-day, no American refugees reached Vera Cruz, and the afternoon train was practically empty. Admiral Fletcher sent out a train this morning with 270 Mexicans who wished to leave Vera Cruz for Mexico City. Arrangements have been made with Mexicans to exchange refugees at a point about six miles out of the city twice a day. Capt. Tweedie of the British Navy left on the afternoon train, conveying dispatches for foreign Minister in Mexico City."

The good news communicated to Secretary Bryan by the British Ambassador has given great satisfaction. There was a fear in official circles last night that Huerta had merely used the false rumor about the detention of Mexicans at Vera Cruz as a pretext for arresting Americans. His real purpose, some officials suggested, was to hold these Americans as hostages under the implied threat that they would be put to death if any further military operations were conducted by the United States forces in Mexican territory. But it is evident that the same officials who have little faith in Huerta and regard him as a man capable of committing atrocities that are regarded with horror by civilized nations, are now convinced that so far as the Mexican Government can give it, safe conduct out of Mexico or to coast towns will be furnished. In telling today that refugees from Tampico and the surrounding oil district were on their way to Vera Cruz, Secretary Bryan laid great stress on the kindly offices of the British and the German naval commanders at Tampico in succoring these refugees. Other Governments, he added, intended to help in furnishing transportation for refugees.

The German and the British naval commanders at Tampico furnished the solution of a dangerous situation there by using their ships to carry refugees from the shore to American warships outside the harbor. Owing to the presence of some of Rear Admiral Mayo's men-of-war in Tampico harbor, great excitement existed in Tampico, and threats were made that the American refugees gathered there would be attacked. The situation was complicated by the imminent danger of an assault on Tampico by the Constitutionalist forces near by. Admiral Mayo, after consultation with the British and the German naval commanders, withdrew his ships from the near vicinity of Tampico. This tended to allay the excitement, and British and German vessels carried the imperiled Americans from the town to the American warships, eighteen miles away.

The report that Admiral Howard's naval forces on the west coast of Mexico had landed marines and taken the port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, at the southern terminus of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, lacked confirmation at the Navy Department to-day. Secretary Daniels said to-night that he had received dispatches during the afternoon from Admiral Howard telling of the situation at Guaymas.

"These dispatches," said Secretary Daniels, "contained no reference to any landing of marines at Guaymas. If any marines had landed I think Admiral Howard would have been pretty apt to have mentioned it."

Admiral Howard is now at Mazatlan on the west coast, some distance south of Guaymas, but is in touch with his forces at the latter port by wireless. Secretary Daniels said Admiral Howard reported that the gunboat Yorktown and cruiser New Orleans were both at Guaymas, that there was no suggestion of trouble there, and that everything was quiet on the west coast of Mexico.

Admiral Howard reported that the supply ship Glacier, which was at Topolobampo, on the Mexican west coast, sailed to-day with thirty-eight refugees, that the merchant steamer Citriana had arrived at Guaymas and left for Manzanillo with refugees, and that the Germans had chartered the steamer Mazatlan for the removal of refugees on the west coast.

READY, SAYS F. D. ROOSEVELT.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Tells of Pacific Coast Earnestness.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 26.—"The people of the Pacific Coast want us to go through with our undertaking with President Huerta," said Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, as he passed through Minneapolis to-day on his way from Seattle to Washington.

"If it means war, we are ready."

RIOT AT LEGATION IN MONTEVIDEO

But Our Acceptance of Peace Proffer Elicits Commendation from the Press.

MONROE DOCTRINE PRAISED

Police Disperse Mob Attacking Our Legation—Government Friendly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEVIDEO, April 26.—Twenty persons were injured in an attempt to break through the police lines drawn about the American Legation here last night. Huerta was cheered and Wilson was hissed, and there were shouts of "Death to the Yankees!"

The President of Uruguay, through his personal newspaper organ, approves the American policy in Mexico and strongly defends the Monroe Doctrine. The European powers, says this journal, would have made conquests in Latin America if the Doctrine had not existed. The editor thinks Latin America is supersensitive in its suspicion of American motives.

The American Minister has been asked to cable the editorial to Washington, as expressing the Government's views and to offset the anti-American demonstration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—La Nacion says editorially that President Wilson's acceptance of the offer of the good offices of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile will win applause from the entire continent and that Huerta cannot refuse it, in the face of the American attitude.

Extensive preparations are being made for an anti-American demonstration here.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 26.—Editorial comment in the Rio de Janeiro newspapers on the Mexican situation leans strongly toward the United States.

The Paiz, in the course of an evidently inspired article, accords praise to the tact and prudence with which the United States has endeavored to avoid drastic action in Mexico, declaring that not only would the American Union, but particularly the South American countries, suffer injuries, even humiliations, by a fraticidal war.

The paper expresses faith in the declaration of President Wilson that the action taken by the United States Government is against Huerta alone, and adds that the republics of South America would not be justified in permitting themselves to be placed in a purely passive position, as recent events were a source of grave danger to the good relations which must be maintained with the United States.

Furthermore, it declines to believe that the United States is pursuing a political conquest, and adds that the United States sought in the incident at Tampico, which was without consequence, the opportunity to contribute only to the re-establishment of order in Mexico, without any desire to place itself under suspicion of the rest of America.

"If such is the intention of the United States," adds the paper, "and if this intention is put into practice honestly and disinterestedly, no one will decline to accord that country gratitude, nor will civilization withhold its homage."

PANAMA, April 26.—The American Minister, William J Price, is receiving assurances from many of the leading citizens of Panama of sympathy with the American Government relative to the Mexican situation. From an authoritative source it is learned that the Panama Administration is entirely friendly and is making all endeavors to suppress any attempts to arouse feeling here against the United States. Minister Price has received an offer from an American engineer to recruit three companies of infantry on the Isthmus for Mexican service.

HAILS WILSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Paris Temps Thinks It Offers a Happy Exit from a False Situation.

PARIS, April 26.—The acceptance by President Wilson of the tender of the good offices of the Governments of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, in an endeavor to bring about an amicable settlement of the Mexican crisis, is hailed by the Temps as offering a happy exit for the United States from a false situation, which is full of obscurity and complications.

The Temps says the European powers cannot but applaud the entry on the scene of the three South American Governments, because any proposal of collective mediation by Europe would raise delicate questions, and take on the character of intervention inharmonious with the Monroe Doctrine. The newspaper thinks such action might bring about fresh complications instead of proving conciliatory.

The conflict, it adds, being essentially American, it is better that it should be arranged among Americans, provided European interests are respected.

VATICAN WORKS FOR PEACE.

Nuncios in South America Directed to Support Mediation Plan.

ROME, April 26.—The Vatican to-day instructed the Papal Nuncios in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to support any action of the Governments to which they are accredited looking to a peaceful solution of the Mexican crisis.

It is believed that Monsignor Averaa, the Nuncio in Brazil, will be able to render assistance to the Brazilian Government. He once was Apostolic Delegate in Cuba, and had several missions to perform in the United States, and therefore understands the American people.

Monsignor Boggiani, the Apostolic Delegate in Mexico, is absent from his post, having been charged by Pope Pius with a special mission in Genoa.

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—All the Argentine newspapers are loud in their praises of the acceptance by President Wilson of the envoys' offer. They express the opinion that a successful issue is assured.

AS THE PRESS SEES IT.

Editorial Comment of New York Newspapers on Mexican Situation.

The following are editorial comments of other New York newspapers to-day on the Mexican situation:

"Mediation" in Mexico.

[From The World.]

To accept mediation and at the same time deliver an ultimatum is most unusual. President Wilson agrees to mediation between this country and "those who now claim to represent our sister Republic of Mexico," but, as heretofore, he bars Gen. Huerta.

While mediation is thus to be attempted only upon terms which seem to include the whole affair at present, there will be a general approval of the President's courteous response to the representative of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile who propose it. These gentlemen speak for great and growing nations, as we know, like ourselves, have [illegible]

by the President, they will address Gen. Huerta not with plans of mediation, but with remonstrances and admonitions. Although it may do no good to warn the dictator of the dangers which confront him, no harm can come from the effort, for our military plans will proceed without interruption.

If in nothing else, the incident will do good because it has given the President an opportunity to express once more in a most authoritative way his desire for peace and his friendship for the Mexican people. It is an agreeable recognition also of other American republics in the settlement of an affair which concerns them very keenly. Even if nothing results from the negotiations at once, a way has been opened for the South American States to exercise their good offices at some future time when, either by our arms or those of the Constitutionalists, Gen. Huerta shall have been eliminated.

Mediation as a Means to Peace.

From The Herald.

The United States wants peace in Mexico, not war with Mexico. On the principle that any movement designed to promote peace is "better late than never," the American people will, we believe, approve mediation by Argentina, Brazil and Chile without very much cavilling over its somewhat belated appearance.

Whether the mediation of South American States opens a way to peace depends upon the scope of the efforts of these friendly nations upon Gen. Huerta, and to some extent at least upon the leaders of revolution against his Government.

It would be worse than folly to consider mediation of the isolated Tampico incident. That is past, and was never in itself of much importance. But is Huerta ready to retire? Mediation to accomplish anything but delay must take into account the whole Mexican situation, including the complete "elimination of Huerta."

The task Argentina, Brazil, and Chile have undertaken is the task to which the United States has devoted its attention for more than a year, and without success. This is the ending of internecine strife, the restoration of peace, the setting up at Mexico City of a government that can command the respect of the world. But first an end of Huerta—always that first. If the South American Governments can accomplish this they will deserve and receive our thanks.

Desirable, but Difficult Practice.

From The Tribune.

The acceptance by the President of the mediation offer of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile was in itself an admirable stroke of policy. It was an important step toward the realization of the aims of the Pan-American diplomacy of Blaine, Hay, and Root.

What those statesmen had in mind was the unification of American interests and the establishment by the leading powers on this continent of a genuine concert of action. Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States is pledged to protect the other American nations from European aggression. But the growth of South American countries like Argentina, Chile, and Brazil has made it desirable to supplement the Monroe Doctrine with a new doctrine of joint American action in crises affecting the interests of all America. Stability, order, and the development of democratic institutions are the concern of all American powers, and when a situation like that now existing in Mexico arises, threatening a return to despotism and anarchy, intervention for the benefit of all is fully justified.

The Tribune, repeatedly urged last Summer joint intervention in Mexico by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States. It regrets that the idea of a concert of American powers was not tried out then, when all the circumstances favored it.

It is to be tried now in a modified form, and with all the circumstances against it. Yet in so far as the big States of South America have been brought to see that they have a common responsibility with us in maintaining order and safeguarding progress in this hemisphere the Mexican crisis has already yielded one highly important and beneficial result.

Bryan Need Not Go.

From The Press.

As for the public demand for the retirement of the Secretary of State, there is this to say:

In the several campaigns when he ran for President, William Jennings Bryan was no more, no less, wildly visionary and potentially dangerous than he is now. American common sense in the mass knew how to take care of him and did.

The voters of the United States were able to thwart Bryan's capacity for making mischief with the Government by overwhelmingly suppressing him at the polls. Three times they did this, and, had he been a candidate as often, they would have done it thrice three times.

It is not imperative to the welfare, dignity, and honor of the nation that the President should dismiss Mr. Bryan from the Cabinet. To check his irresponsible manifestations, the Executive ax is not essential; the official straitjacket will suffice.

The Chief Magistrate of the nation—if for any inexplicable reason he still desires to retain Mr. Bryan in the honors and emoluments of his office—can bottle up the Secretary of State. Then nobody will care.

MEXICANS FIRE ON TROOPER.

Shots Exchanged Across Border—To Form Rough Rider Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 26.—Bullets were exchanged across the Rio Grande to-night, when a Mexican troop opened fire on an American cavalryman patrolling the river. The trooper returned the fire and drove the Mexicans out of the underbrush and back into an adobe house. Neither the Mexicans nor the American were struck by the bullets, as both were firing on the run and did no effective shooting.

A man who was said to be Rudolpho Fierro, credited with having been responsible for the death of William S. Benton in Juarez, rode over to the American side to-day in an automobile and spent the afternoon in the hotel lobbies and sightseeing. He was recognized by a number of Americans who had been with him in Villa's staff in Mexico.

Col. Raoul Madero, Col. Gonzales Garza, and others of Villa's staff were also in El Paso to-day for dinner.

Another "Rough Rider" regiment is being formed here and cowmen, sheepmen, ranchmen, and miners are offering their services. They are clamoring eagerly for an opportunity to join any volunteer organization which may be called to serve in Mexico.

The proposed regiment which is being organized by Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas is to be patterned after the Rough Riders of the Spanish war, except that it is to be composed entirely of Southwestern men who can ride, shoot, and trail. George Curry, former Rough Rider Captain, Governor of New Mexico and commander of volunteers in the Philippines, is the prime mover in the organization, and will probably be selected as its Colonel if the regiment is offered to the United States for Mexican field service.

Ammunition manufacturers telegraphed to-day to local railroad companies to stop the largest shipment of ammunit on ever made to the border and to the banks to return the bills of lading which had been sent here for collection. The ammunition shipment was being made from Galveston in ten freight cars, and contained 3,000,000 rounds of Mauser and shrapnal ammunition. The makers pledged themselves to President Wilson not to sell any more ammunition to Mexicans.

Efforts are being made along the border to smuggle ammunition across to Villa, whose supplies are very low as the result of the Torreon engagement. Orders have been issued by the military commanders to arrest and deal severely with any border gun-runners who attempt to carry ammunition across to the Mexican side from the United States.

Reports from the great copper camps at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, say that disturbances continue, although no overt acts have been committed against Americans or American property. Consular Agent Charles L. Montague, who was besieged in his office on Sunday and ordered to take down the American flag, has not yet reached the border, but is in wireless communication with Consul Hostetter at Nogales.

NOT HOPEFUL OVER THE PEACE OUTLOOK

London Diplomats and Newspapers Point Out Some of the Difficulties in the Way.

EXPECT FIGHT TO FINISH

Say Huerta Will Make Impossible Conditions, Such as Indemnity for Those Killed at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 27.—The news of the Brazilian, Chilean, and Argentine offer of good offices in regard to Mexico and of President Wilson's acceptance of it took Europe by surprise. The general disposition here is to regard this new development as unlikely to affect the situation.

Two questions were raised by diplomatists consulted yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The first was: What were the basis of the offer? and the second, Between whom were the South American States to mediate?

Secretary Bryan's views and President Wilson's views appeared dissimilar. The President, according to the British newspaper reports was willing to make the question of an apologetic salute as a result of the Tampico incident the sole matter for adjudication. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, indicated that Huerta's elimination was a sine qua non of any possible settlement.

British diplomatic officials were reluctant to express an opinion without more exact knowledge.

Brazilian Minister's Views.

Eduardo Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister in London, read THE NEW YORK TIMES cablegrams, which were the only information available in London yesterday beyond the bare announcement of the offer of the "A B C" States and its acceptance, with the liveliest interest. He said:

"I am very pleased to learn this news. I have had no official advice as yet. This offer of mediation comes most opportunely. It is a very good solution. If good sense prevails the Mexicans will accept the offer, I am sure.

"The mediation of the three South American republics gets President Wilson out of his dilemma. Mr. Wilson could not keep up the policy of 'watchful waiting.' On the other hand, he is not making war on Mexico, but against Huerta. Yet what is he doing but making war against Mexico?

"We must wait until we hear more to-morrow. The acceptance of the offer, however, shows a natural desire on the part of the United States to keep the peace. You know that in Brazil we are on very good terms with your country. I read in this morning's papers dispatches from Buenos Aires and Montevideo protesting against the Americans' action, but I noticed that there was no message from Rio de Janeiro telling of protests there.

"By the way, I have heard a report that Porfirio Diaz is en route to Mexico. You remember that Gen. Diaz said, 'I will only come back when my country is in danger.' I have had no confirmation of the report, however."

"The result has been a condition of affairs that one might term 'the great unknown,' and out of which everything bad could be expected to come. Mediation, if it can be brought about, is therefore most opportune. Of course, it is difficult to say whether Huerta will accept it.

"There is another difficulty in the way. Mediation takes two parties, and to whom are the three South American republics going to address themselves in Mexico? The three Governments could not address Huerta—he is a diplomatic nonentity. You say Brazil, Argentina, and Chile have not recognized Huerta. I do not know officially, but I feel sure Huerta has not been recognized by Brazil.

"There is where the difficulty comes in. Mr. Wilson's acceptance is not enough; the other side must also accept. If the mediators cannot address themselves to Huerta, whom shall they approach? They cannot approach Carranza. There is no actual Parliament in Mexico now, and no recognized Government to approach on the subject.

London Papers' Comment.

The London papers this morning generally treat the mediation offer as a negligible incident in the Mexican imbroglio and as unlikely to lead to any settlement. The Daily News says:

"At first sight it might seem that the offer of arbitration by the Latin republics, accepted in dignified and temperate language by President Wilson, offered a chance of escape from the deplorable situation, but on the one hand it is at least doubtful whether the offer either will be, or perhaps now can sincerely be accepted by Huerta, and on the other Mr. Wilson's reply frankly recognizes the possibility that events may make the proposal impracticable from the American point of view.

"It is possible that the frank acceptance of the Latin republics' offer by the United States may tend to restore confidence but it is difficult not to see in the offer itself a shadow of still larger disaster, and the disturbances in Montevideo confirm such suspicions. It is tragic irony that the future peace and prosperity of the whole New World should now be apparently endangered for the sake of such a man as Huerta."

The Daily Telegraph declares that Huerta will undoubtedly refuse mediation from which he is eliminated, and says that even if he is not eliminated he would put forward claims of his own, such as heavy indemnity for the persons killed at Vera Cruz and a definite assurance that further aggressive acts be refrained from, which the United States would certainly refuse. "Hence," says the paper, "it is difficult to see how the intervention of the three republics can do much to effect a settlement."

The Morning Post says:

"Huerta may well interpret Mr. Wilson's acceptance of the offer of mediation as an act of weakness.

"No doubt the President's action was inspired by an honorable and sincere desire to avert what might be a long and bloody conflict, involving great loss and suffering on both sides, and by his anxiety to maintain a good understanding between the United States and Latin America, but it would not be surprising if his opponent regards it as the Boers regarded Mr. Gladstone's offer of peace on the morrow of Majuba, as a climb-down prompted by fear of the consequences of fighting the quarrel to the bitter end."

The Morning Post considers that a fight to the finish is almost inevitable, and says:

"Mr. Wilson would be utterly lacking in imagination and the foresight of a statesman if he were not anxious to take advantage of any honorable means of escape from a very difficult position. The most serious consequences of war with Mexico would not be the losses of blood and treasure. Far graver would be the effect produced on the relations between the United States and the whole of Latin America."

The Post points out that South America distrusts the United States and fears that the United States is working to establish a hegemony over the other continent. It goes on:

"She is suspected of an ambition to keep the whole continent under her control and to reserve it for the exploitation of her own manufacturers and traders. Naturally, therefore, her policy toward Mexico has aroused much hostile criticism, and Col. Roosevelt found during his recent tour in South America that the public in more than one country believed the United States to be deliberately planning an attack on her Southern neighbors.

"Mr. Wilson's declaration that all the Governments in the Western Hemisphere must conform to certain principles was taken as an indication of a design to facilitate the intervention of the United States in the domestic affairs of the Latin republics, and if he should become involved in what might look like a war of conquest in Mexico the United States would find the feeling of all South America ranged against her."

The Times says, in reference to the contemplated elimination of Huerta:

"Opinion in the United States itself seems to realize that it is hardly a promising beginning to mediation in a quarrel for the mediators to announce a determination to eliminate one of the parties to it. Nor can we believe that the South American Governments have committed themselves to any such course. On the other hand, they may well use their influence to persuade Huerta to resign and allow an appeal to the country, if necessary, under an international guarantee.

"In this matter they are strong, in so far as Huerta has claimed, in his attitude of defiance to the United States, to be the champion, not of Mexico only but of all Latin America. He may then, without sacrifice of dignity, yield to the friendly pressure of Latin America what he could never yield to the 'Yanqui' menace.

"Whatever may be the effect of this latest development of the policy of Mr. Wilson on the critical question of the moment, and we sincerely hope it may be as good as is its intention, there can be no doubt as to the impression in favor of the United States which it is calculated to produce in Latin-America generally. For years past the Latin-American republics have been watching with misgiving and resentment new developments of the Monroe Doctrine which seemed to aim at an eventual hegomony of the United States over both the Americas. These alarms and misgivings Mr. Wilson's action in accepting the offer of the three powers will tend to allay. It will do much to convince the Latin Americans that whatever imperialist ambitions may exist in certain quarters in the United States President Wilson at least is sincere in declaring that he does not share them."

No dispatches were received here from Mexico City yesterday. It is believed that Huerta has re-established the censorship, and it is suggested that things have been happening in the Mexican capital which the dictator does not wish the world to learn.

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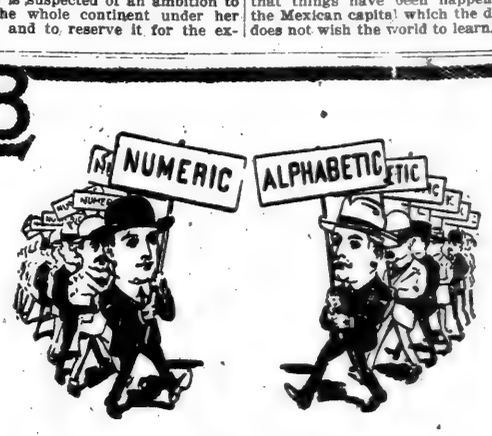

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REFUGEES IN GALVESTON—FUNSTON AND TROOPS DUE IN VERA CRUZ TODAY

REFUGEES DRIVEN OUT BY MOBS TELL OF TERROR

2,564 Wretched Americans, Some Ill-Clad, Reach Galveston.

CROWD DECKS OF SHIPS

Abandoned Property and Took Flight, Glad to Escape Mexico Alive.

WOMAN'S STORY OF TORTURE

Mexicans Held Child Before a Fire to Make Mother Reveal Money's Hiding Place.

PRAISE FOR GERMAN SHIP

Her Men Disperse Tampico Mob Assailing Americans and Help Them to Reach Vessels.

BOY SHOT ABOARD SHIP

Bullet from Shore Wounds Refugee on the Esparanza—More Refugees Are Near Port.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 26.—Driven out of Mexico by armed mobs 2,654 Americans have arrived here in the last twenty-four hours. Many of them suffered tortures before they were able to escape. Some were shot at by Mexican soldiers. Women and children received no favors at the hands of Mexican Federals or rebels. In utter despair hundreds of Americans with property interests abandoned everything and took to flight. They were glad to escape with their lives.

All of the vessels carrying refugees brought word that other ships were following, and the State officials are preparing to care for fully 4,000 persons before the end of the week. Many women and children are among the refugees.

The ships that arrived last night and to-day bringing refugees were the oil tanker Trinidadian with 364, the Ward liner Esperanza with 372, the United States ship Cyclops with 316, the battleship Connecticut with 570, the Dixie with 432, and the Hancock with 600. All of the refugees will be held for five days in quarantine. In the meantime food and clothing are being sent to them, a camping ground is being prepared so that they may land from the ships, which are overcrowded, and everything possible is being done for their comfort.

The steamships Dakota, Oklahoma, and City of Mexico are expected to arrive late to-night with more refugees.

The refugees are going to the houses of relatives and friends throughout the United States. Those from Tampico and the surrounding region underwent the worst experiences. Stories of fighting around Tampico and Vera Cruz are told by all. I. P. Chidsey, who was employed in the offices of the Texas Oil Company at Tampico, in describing his experiences, said:

"For weeks relations had been so strained that we momentarily feared an anti-American demonstration and outbreak. Just before the occupation of the Vera Cruz by the United States forces all of the United States war vessels were withdrawn from Tampico Harbor, presumably to prevent any undue excitement on the part of the Mexicans there.

"When those ships withdrew the natives immediately became more insolent. When news of the capture of Vera Cruz was received runners were sent from the Federal garrison to the rebel camp, begging the rebels to forget all differences and join them in defeating the invading Americans.

Mob in Tampico Streets.

"Large mobs of Mexicans gathered, carrying clubs, rocks, and even rifles and revolvers. They paraded the streets insulting all Americans. The Americans soon gathered at the Imperial Hotel, Southern Hotel, and Colonial Club, but the rioting continued. Missiles were thrown through the windows and occasionally bullets were fired into the buildings. Aid was asked of the British authorities, but not obtained. Then the German cruiser Dresden was appealed to. The commander of this vessel sent marines ashore, enforced order, and conducted the refugees to the ships waiting in the harbor."

The refugees arriving on the Esperanza sent this cable dispatch to the German Emperor:

To your officers and men we owe our lives and pledge our lifetime gratitude. We salute you and the noble men of your empire.

This satirical message was sent to Gov. O. B. Colquitt of Texas by the refugees on the Trinidadian:

We wish to convey to Gov. Colquitt the gratitude of 300 refugees on the Trinidadian for the privilege of standing drenched, starving, freezing, unprotected in the harbor. The national Government also deserves thanks.

This was signed "Ames," and purported to be from the Executive Committee appointed at the mass meeting of the refugees.

R. L. Britton, a refugee, who owned a moving-picture theatre at Panuco, said that he was robbed of everything.

"They looted and burned my building," he said. "I have nothing left, but was glad to get away with my life."

About forty Americans remained at the Atascador and Sandiequieto colonies, and those who arrived here say they never expect to see any of them alive again.

Shoot at Boy on Refugee Ship.

As the Esperanza moved out of the harbor, J. D. Saunders, a fourteen-year-old boy, was shot through both legs by a bullet which entered a port hole of the ship. He was in a serious condition on his arrival here.

Mrs. M. G. Martin, whose husband conducted a small store at Panuco, told a story of cruelty. Her husband had started to Tampico for supplies several days before she left home, and nothing was heard of him. She believes that he was killed.

Mexicans forced their way into her home the day after Vera Cruz was taken by the United States. Seizing all the goods, money, arms, and valuables they could find, they then demanded more. Finally, they forced her to reveal the hiding place of 1,200 pesos, all that she and her husband had saved. They placed her five-year-old daughter, Sallie, so near a fire that she was burned about the feet and legs, thus forcing the mother to reveal the hiding place of the money. Mrs. Martin will go to Muskogee, Okla., to live with relatives.

All the refugees tell stories of losses of property. Many of those on board the vessels now anchored in the Galveston Roads are without funds and have no way of obtaining money. Many are ill-clad, and as they have been compelled to stand and sleep on open decks for several days they are in a wretched condition. It has rained continuously since their arrival here, and they say that rain fell throughout the voyage.

Gov. Colquitt was asked to raise the quarantine so that the refugees could be landed immediately, but he found this could not be done, so camping grounds are being prepared for them on the eastern end of the island, the Fort Travis Military Reservation, where tents are being put up.

The refugees arriving on the Esperanza, Dixie, Connecticut and Hancock saw the fighting at Vera Cruz, and their accounts agree with those already received.

Describes a Mexican Raid.

Howard J. Wells, owner of a large plantation about forty miles from Tampico, half way between Panuco and Tampico, had some thrilling experiences.

"Our place was repeatedly robbed of stock and cattle by prowling bands of Mexicans," he said, "but we never were in real danger. When President Wilson made his demands on Huerta, however the Mexicans became more bold and insolent. They raided my place two nights before Vera Cruz was taken by our forces. Coming into the house they took all the valuables and small articles, all the food and clothing they could find and then destroyed furniture which they could not carry away.

"Once when I protested I was struck with the butt of a rifle. No one was on the place at the time but one Mexican helper. He was prodded with bayonets, beaten, and at last shot through the body several times, dying later. They threatened to kill me unless I showed them where they could get money, arms and liquor.

"I gave them everything in the house, but there was not enough money to satisfy them, so I was commanded to get more by the next night or pay the penalty with my life.

"As soon as they left I caught one of my horses, which had got away from them, took a pistol that was hidden under the house, and started for Tampico. The band that robbed me was commanded by a man calling himself Capt. Francisco Torres of the Federal Army, but I know they were nothing but bandits.

"I had gone only a few miles from my ranch house when I was seen by a part of this same band, three of them giving chase. When one neared me I fired, but only hit his horse, throwing him. In the darkness I finally evaded them, but, thinking that to stop them would mean death, I rode all night to reach Tampico. When I got there I found no safety, as anti-American demonstrations were already on. I have lost everything in Mexico, but I am glad to escape with my life."

John McIlwaith, whose home is New York, was among the refugees from Tampico who arrived on the Trinidadian. He was in the oil business near Tampico.

"The oil workmen and officials have been driven from every flowing well in that part of Mexico," he said. "We found it impossible to cap these wells, and as they flow millions of gallons of oil daily, they will soon flood the river. Should this oil become fired shipping would be in danger."

Sophia Harrison, another refugee, the Mexican wife of an American ranchman living south of Tampico, barely escaped with her life when the anti-American riots began. Harrison had gone to Tampico on business when news of the fall of Vera Cruz reached their neighborhood. Eight peons working on their ranch immediately banded together and began looting the house, asserting that a woman who would marry an American should die.

Two of the peons opposed the plan to kill her. The woman managed to get a horse and escape. She rode eight miles to a neighboring plantation, and there got two Americans to escort her into Tampico. She and her husband were among those arriving on the Esperanza and are going to her husband's former home, in New York City.

Our Officers Praise Germans.

Officers of the battleship Connecticut said to-night that but for the action of the men of the German cruiser Dresden there would have been bloodshed in Tampico on Tuesday night. They gave a graphic description of the outbreak.

It was a little after 2 o'clock that afternoon, they said, that a Mexican soldier tacked up an official notice from the municipal police, saying that the American officers had landed at Vera Cruz, and appealing to the Mexicans to take up arms and defend their country. The news spread quickly. Armed Mexicans soon were running here and there, and word was sent to Americans to assemble in central places.

After dark they said crowds swarmed the plaza, where fiery speeches were delivered and parades were formed. "Viva Huerta!" and "Death to the gringoes!" cried the crowd while the refugees barricaded themselves in the Southern Hotel. Stones were thrown and windows smashed. Then it was that Capt. Von Kohler of the German cruiser Dresden sent a terse note to Gen. Zaragoza, in command of the port of Tampico, that if he did not stop the rioting "I will see to it personally that it is stopped."

Rurales Disperse Crowd.

Within fifteen minutes, officers of the Connecticut said to-day, the Mexican rurales appeared on the streets and the crowd dispersed. Two hours later another attempt was made to batter down the doors of the hotels, in which were assembled more than 150 men, women and children. Only thirty refugees were armed. A detachment of police broke up the crowd, and early Wednesday morning while it was yet dark, a German officer with a squad of four sailors from the Dresden went to the relief of the beleaguered refugees and escorted women and children to the Dresden. In that little band was a woman refugee who had walked two miles from the Panuco district with a two days' old baby in her arms.

On Wednesday morning the general transfer of American refugees from Tampico began, and the American yachts Wakiva and Wild Duck, under foreign colors, carried the refugees down the river to the American warships. The Wakiva took down the American flag and hoisted the English colors, while the yacht Wild Duck flew the German flag. Refugees said the American flag would have been fired on. An English officer was put aboard the Wakiva from the British warship Hermoine to aid in the transfer of refugees.

Firing was heard at Tampico last Friday when the Connecticut sailed. Refugees said they expected that the Mexicans would destroy their homes after looting, and that the oil tanks would be set afire.

All Have Stories of Peril.

There was hardly a refugee in the harbor who did not have a story of peril to tell. Dr. P. G. Opperman, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, a refugee on the Dixie, said he escaped violence at Mexican hands at the Tampico municipal building Tuesday after the Vera Cruz fight news was posted by passing himself off as a German. E. F. Sessions, of Florence, S. C., a Dixie passenger, said he brought twenty-one women and children down the Panuco River to Tampico on Tuesday from Topila, an oil camp, until the Mexican Government boat Vera Cruz stopped him and sent him back under threats of shelling his boat and passengers. He retired and returned flying a German flag, whereupon he was permitted to pass.

C. P. Smith, for many years a resident of Tampico and owner of a plantation nearby, said that he and his wife were arrested on Tuesday while trying to leave Tampico, and were detained by a Federal lieutenant, who called them names, adding: "All you Americans are robbers." They finally were released. Smith said Fr. E. G. Brown of San Antonio had been arrested by Federal soldiers recently, accused of firing into Federal ranks and of concealing a large quantity of ammunition.

Norman Lind, son of John Lind, was among the passengers on the Connecticut. He had gone from Vera Cruz to Tampico, arriving there about the time the rioting began. Some of the Dixie's passengers wrote a long protest to Senator Pittman of Nevada, asserting that Admiral Mayo should have been "permitted to protect Americans" at Tampico.

H. W. Warren, Superintendent of the Waters-Pierce oil plant at Tampico, one of those who arrived on the refugee ship, said that the Waters-Pierce plant, which had been damaged by shell in the battle between rebels and Federals had been repaired when the departure of American men of war and the Vera Cruz fight caused Mexican employes to demand their money and to threaten Americans. They were paid, and the plant was closed down. A big oil well of the Huastica Oil Company, running 22,000 barrels a day according to report brought by refugees, was abandoned.

Wireless reports received late this afternoon indicate that four more ships loaded with refugees are rapidly approaching this port. Quarantine officials were instructed this afternoon to prepare to care for 4,000 refugees at least. The steamship Satilla sailed for Vera Cruz this afternoon with 11 officers and 325 soldiers with 24 pieces of field artillery. The battalion is commanded by Major Irwin.

Although orders for moving two brigades at Texas City have not yet been received they are expected.

NEEDY REFUGEES GET AID.

In Flight from the West Coast, Americans Reach Nogales.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 26.—Refugee Americans who arrived to-day from the interior and west coast of Mexico reported that, although no violence had been shown them, they had been harassed all the way to the border by petty rebel chiefs.

A freight train which came from points near Guyamas brought twenty-five Americans, half of whom were women. They reported that they were jeered and were compelled to get off the train several miles south of the Arizona border. They were held by a rebel Captain that they would have to walk the rest of the way. It was only after a dispute that the train was permitted to proceed.

A. B. Case of Pomona, Cal., director of the Congregational Mission at Hermosillo, and a number of women from this point were among the arrivals. Most of the refugees applied to Consul Simpich for aid. Transportation to their homes was provided.

Many Americans are still in remote parts of Mexico, but these are being brought out as fast as messengers can reach them. Although Consul Simpich, on the Mexican side of Nogales, had been instructed by the State Department to leave Mexico at his discretion, he has not yet done so because of the expected arrival of more Americans.

The international boundary at Nogales runs through Main Street, with 300 Mexicans on the south side and 200 Mexicans, among the 3,500 inhabitants on the north side. The Southern Pacific Railroad branch into Mexico is still being operated by the rebels to points south of Hermosillo.

BRITISH OFFICERS AID OUR REFUGEES

Continued from Page 1.

unnecessary since "the Mexican people are sufficiently civilized to be responsible, even without this, for the protection of your honor and those accompanying you."

Many Arrested by Huerta.

According to word from Mexico City, K. M. Van Zandt, the President, and all the Trustees and officers of the American Club there are under arrest. Among them are M. C. H. Agramonte, a civil war General; W. L. Vail, J. B. Buchanan, William A. Parker, G. G. Ray, E. Marr, and Charles Yaeger, the club's manager, who also is a veteran of the civil war.

All the officials of the Mercantile Banking Company and the Mexico City Banking Company were arrested. The officers of the banking institution had refused to contribute money to the Mexican Government.

Circulars, enumerating Amerian business houses, are being distributed in the streets of Mexico City. The handbills call on the populace to destroy the concerns listed. Some of the American stores, whose names appeared in the circular, have already been looted.

Another list that is being distributed is that of Mexicans managing some of the American stores. It is stated that these men must be killed because of their identification with foreign interests.

J. W. Burns of the Aguila Oil Company was beaten by his Mexican employes. His eyes were blackened and he was otherwise bruised, but his injuries are not serious.

Many houses of Americans were searched for arms, as also was the Hotel Geneva. At the latter place arms found in the possession of an Englishman were confiscated, but later they were returned to him with an apology.

The Government appears to be encouraging the demonstrations against Americans, although the burning and looting is held in check by the police.

The newspapers of the capital have been publishing stories that the American forces at Vera Cruz are slaughtering women and children. The papers call on Mexicans in Mexico City to retaliate in a similar manner.

Other stories, printed by the newspapers, say that France, Germany, Great Britain, and Spain have declared war against the United States and that American battleships have sunk several ships, flying the flags of those nations. Mexicans also are told that the Mexican Army has invaded the United States, and that the negroes in the Southern States have rebelled and are aiding the Mexicans.

More than thirty Americans attempting to leave the country in response to the warning issued by the American State Department, were taken from a train at Aguascalientes, and imprisoned in the smelter there. Among those imprisoned is Gaston Schmutz, Consul at Aguascalientes, and his wife; Miss Kay, matron at the Aguascalientes Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Peyton and their two children, Mrs. H. Riehlmann and her four children, C. L. Baker, General Manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company; E. E. Learn, H. D. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harroun and their daughter, F. H. McAuley, Mr. Partridge, C. F. Lucas, J. L. Henderson, Mrs. A. E. Emery, Walter Elkel, A. W. Koch, H. Hendricksen of the La Fe Mining Company, Mr. Kenion, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lee, H. H. Holingsworth and wife, P. W. Jones, Mr. Sorrell, and a number of others.

The original party was attempting to reach Mexico City whence they intended to make an effort to get to Vera Cruz.

A drunken mob entered the train at Encarnacion and ordered all Americans out of the cars, announcing the intention of killing them. While parleying with the drunken men there appeared a small party of Mexican soldiers, whose officer protested against the summary execution of the Americans. He then drove the refugees into the rear car, which was uncoupled from the train and left standing on the track. Later this coach was taken to Aguascalientes. At that place American Consul Schmutz, Railway Superintendent Thomas and a number of railway employes were added to the number of captives.

Another party of American refugees fleeing from a town in the State of Aguascalientes were driven from a train and marooned at the station of Trinidad, which consists of nothing but the shack serving as a railway depot.

One hundred and twenty-five Americans are reported to be coming to Vera Cruz on a coasting vessel from the towns of Frontera, in the State of Tabasco; Coatzacoalcos, in the State of Vera Cruz, and other points on the south coast. A large number of Americans still remain in that region. At Frontera alone there are said to be almost 1,000 Americans.

Wireless reports to Rear Admiral Badger state that no disturbances have occurred in the coast towns. The American-Hawaiian liner Dakotan arrived to-day from Puerto Mexico with 127 American refugees on board. Most of them came from plantations in the surrounding districts. They abandoned almost everything when they received word from the Consul advising them to leave.

The Captain of the Dakotan said he saw no indications at Puerto Mexico of demonstrations after word of the American landing at Vera Cruz was received. He walked the streets unmolested and found the town orderly.

Up to the present, Consul Canada ascertains, no American in his consular district has been even injured, since the beginning of the operations, although many are held by the Mexicans, and threats of execution have been made.

NEW YORK IS AWAY ON SHAKEDOWN TRIP

Winslow's Flagship Will Stop at Newport to Get Torpedoes and Men.

THEN AWAY TO VERA CRUZ

Admiral Regrets Missing the Baseball Games—Outbreak of Measles at Newport Training Station.

The superdreadnought New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander of the Special Service Squadron, started from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning for Newport, R. I., where she will take torpedoes on board and then start for Mexican waters. The band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me" as the battleship, assisted by five tugs, drew away from her pier. Bluejackets and marines, in oilskins, lined the rails and shouted as the vessel got under way. On the pier a crowd of civilians and naval officers stood in the rain and watched her as she slowly swung around and started down the bay.

It had been planned that the New York should sail later in the day, but the hour was changed so that she could take advantage of high water. The ship anchored off Tompkinsville and later took on board a detachment of marines. The New York crossed Sandy Hook bar at 4 P. M.

There was lacking much of the enthusiasm which usually marks the departure of a war vessel ordered to active service. This was due to the rain, the early hour of departure, and the fact that the officers gave leave of absence on Saturday to every man who desired to say farewell to his relatives and friends. Capt. Howard of the navy yard said that while care had been exercised, no order excluding visitors from the yard who wished to see friends sail had been put in force.

It was a tired lot of men who lined the rail as the New York started down the East River. Many of them have been working night and day since orders came from Washington placing the dreadnought in the Special Service Squadron. Ammunition ports were opened until almost the minute of sailing, and coal barges were alongside until it was almost time for the ship to sail.

The New York was slightly delayed in leaving the navy yard because of a few "last minute" things that had to be done. On her decks before departure marines and sailors in oilskins worked in the rain. Rear Admiral Winslow, also in oilskins, stood on deck while his photograph was taken. He said that never before in the history of the navy was a battleship made ready for service in such a short time.

"I am going to miss the baseball games," he said, with a smile.

Soon the tugs swarmed about the battleship. Then the men began to cast off the lines. Forward the band assembled in the shelter of the superstructure. The musicians sounded the opening bars of "The Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd on shore began to shout. The sailors on the New York gathered at the rail. "Good-bye, Bill," and similar salutations were exchanged between ship and shore.

The last line was cast off and the great gray hull began to slide slowly along the pier. The band struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and played it out with a will. The cheering increased.

Just after the New York had cast off her last line an officer came running down the pier. He shouted that he had been ordered to sail on the New York. As the vessel began to move a ladder was lowered from the deck, the officer caught hold and clambered up the side. He was First Lieut. Becker of the Marine Corps, and late in charge of recruiting work in St. Louis. He said that he had started for New York just as soon as he received orders attaching him to that vessel.

About three-quarters of an hour after she left the Navy Yard the New York came to anchor off Tompkinsville to await the arrival of her marines. In the course of the day the New York took on board 250 marines from Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. They were brought alongside in Navy Department tugs. The sea ladder was let down and the men climbed on board without difficulty. After the last man was safe aboard there came the rattle of anchor chains and five minutes later the New York was passing out to sea.

The New York puts to sea without a "shake down" trip or an engine test under seagoing conditions. She will get the shake down on the way to Newport and she will also have a chance to adjust compasses on the way. At that port of call she will take on board torpedoes and a further supply of ammunition. About 200 men now at the Training School at Newport will be shipped and this will bring her complement up to the full number of 1,050. It is planned to stay about twelve hours in Newport, where she will take into her bunkers 900 more tons of coal. Then she will head straight for Vera Cruz unless her orders are changed.

Before she sailed the New York tried out her wireless outfit. She will continue making tests off the coast. She was in communication yesterday with the wireless station at Arlington, Va. The voyage will give her mascots a chance to get their sea legs. The mascots include a goat and several dogs. A Boston bulldog was given to the ship's company by a well known woman living on Long Island.

The New York met with a slight mishap while going under the Brooklyn Bridge. When she arrived at Tompkinsville and anchored those on shore noticed that her mainmast aerial-pole was missing. It was reported that it was broken off by hitting the Bridge. The electricians began the work of replacing the broken aerial-pole before the New York left Tompkinsville.

At the navy yard attention is now being given to getting into service condition the small gunboats which have been used as training vessels by the Naval Reserves of neighboring States. It is intended to use these vessels for inshore service in places where vessels of deep draught could not go. They will also be used as channel finders.

The Machias, which has been used by the Connecticut Naval Reserves reached the navy yard yesterday afternoon. The Marietta, which has been in the service of the New Jersey reserves, also is at the navy yard. Another vessel which, it is said, will come to the navy yard for an overhauling is the yacht Wasp, which is now lying off Ninety-seventh Street. This vessel has been used by the First Division of the New York Naval Reserves. The Gloucester, another gunboat, is now in the navy yard. She was assigned to the Naval Reserves and was stationed off the Brooklyn shore. Another craft which will probably be at the navy yard in a few days is the Chicago, now at Boston.

Work is being rushed on the Texas and Wyoming to get them ready for active duty. The men on both are disappointed because the New York got away ahead of them. It was said yesterday at the yard that the Wyoming may be ready to go to sea by May 7. The Texas will be ready for service in the following week. The Washington is in dry dock.

Sailors and marines constantly are arriving at the navy yard. Many of the new arrivals come from the Great Lakes Training Station.

The sailors of the Wyoming will begin drills on the Parade Ground in Brooklyn to-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 26.—Five cases of measles have developed at the Naval Training Station in the last two days. In view of the situation the Navy Department has been asked whether the draft for the flagship New York of thirty coal passers shall be sent on board to-morrow. The first case was discovered on Saturday. Four other cases were found to-day. All the apprentice seamen and ordinary seamen will be quarantined at the station. Orders were received to-day from the Navy Department to reduce the force of enlisted men at the training and torpedo stations to the lowest possible number, which means a "skeleton force."

When the apprentice seamen at the Naval Training Station were rated as ordinary seamen these youngsters, who are very anxious for active duty, wrote to their relatives that they were going to war. As a result, parents and relatives, as well as friends, poured into the station to day to bid farewell.

More than 300 apprentice seamen have been rated as ordinary seamen, and if necessary 100 more could be rated. Some of the apprentices who failed to pass the examiantions were heartbroken, so a separate company under command of Chief Gunner Benjamin P. Middleton was formed of these sailor boys, who will take another examination.

Rear Admiral Winslow has requested the Secretary of the Navy to detail all the ensigns at the Naval Training Station to the New York for duty.

The ensigns are R. C. Wentworth, W. E. Cheadle, H. G. Patrick, G. C. Hitchcock, and C. M. Hall.

Lieut. Commander Leigh C. Palmer, recently in command of the Alwyn, has been assigned to staff duty with Rear Admiral Winslow.

FEAR ON ARIZONA BORDER.

Gov. Hunt Beseeches Government for Protection.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Gov. Hunt of Arizona telegraphed an appeal for more United States soldiers to Representative Hayden to-day. He emphasized the need of protection for the Colorado River Federal reclamation project at Yuma. The local authorities at that point had called on Gov. Hunt for assistance.

Mr. Hayden telegraphed that the War Department could only promise that the brigade due to-day from San Francisco would be scattered on the border from Nogales.

Gov. Hunt in his message said that the Sheriff of Santa Cruz County at Nogales was sending out three armed posses in automobiles to protect the border, and that there were two militia companies in the field at Yuma, a company at Douglas awaiting orders, and more militia awaiting orders at Flagstaff, Snowflake, and Prescott.

Secretary Garrison to-day telegraphed to Gov. Hunt telling him that the War Department could not let him have Government rifles, which he had asked for to arm citizens of the border. The Secretary said that the department could not be sure that the rifles would not get into the hands of untrustworthy persons. Gov. Hunt originally asked for 1,400 rifles for citizens about Bisbee, Ariz., to defend themselves against Mexican attack.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., April 26.—The guard around the armory of the machine gun platoon stationed here was doubled in size to-day because of an attempt by a dozen Mexicans yesterday to break into the building, where 32,000 cartridges are stored.

CELEBRATE REBEL VICTORY.

Gen. Villareal Named Governor of State of Neuvo Leon.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 26.—The taking of Monterey was celebrated here to-day with band concerts and the ringing of bells. Gen. Antonio Villareal was appointed Gov. of the State of Nuevo Leon, of which Monterey is the capital, and Nicefaro Amerano was made Mayor of the city.

The Federal garrison, which evacuated after six days of heavy fighting, retreated in the direction of Saltillo, where they will reinforce the remainder of the Federal troops which were driven from Torreon and San Pedro and now constitute the main body of Federals in the north. Gen. Villa is now outfitting his army for a campaign against this stronghold, but is being hampered by the embargo which the United States has placed on arms and ammunition. Before leaving Monterey the defenders destroyed much ammunition and such artillery as they could not take with them. Five armored automobiles were left behind and, with some rifles and cartridges, fell into the hands of the rebels.

Monterey is the most important city of Northern Mexico, and before revolutions drove them out, had a comparatively large American population. It is only 167 miles from Laredo, Texas, has a population of 85,000, and has often been called the "bi-lingual city," because as much English as Spanish is spoken. Its capture goes far to complete rebel control of the Northern States. No statement of losses incurred in the fighting is available.

Gen. Carranza to-day instructed Gen. Caballero to redouble the energy of his attack on Tampico and the latter replied that every effort was being made and that the town would fall soon.

Gen. Carranza was inspired to issue the order because of reports that anti-American demonstrations were being organized in the city held by the Federals. He instructed that Caballero make every endeavor to apprehend the Federal officers responsible for the insult offered the United States in the port on April 9, so that a rebel court may try them and administer proper punishment.

MEXICANS BLOCK RESCUE.

Turn Ambulances Back and Trample White Flags.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 26.—Two ambulances sent from Eagle Pass to-day to bring American refugees from Musquiz, Mexico, were stopped in Piedras Negras by a street mob. White flags were torn from cars and trampled on the ground and the drivers ordered back across the river.

Two women and several children are in the small Musquiz colony, which is cut off from aid. It is feared all have been killed or imprisoned.

A Constitutionalist force is within a few miles of Piedras Negras, advancing to occupy the city. Fearing a battle, the remaining citizens made a rush for the international bridge to-night, and in two hours more than 1,000 refugees crossed.

It is reported that two Federal guards fired at American soldiers on the river banks late to-day. The fire was not returned.

Gen. Guardajaro, the Federal commander, has assisted in every way to help remove Americans from the country, it was said. American citizens of Eagle Pass have formed a committee to raise funds to help bring the Americans from Musquiz. Another attempt will be made to send ambulances for the refugees.

Information was brought by persons arriving on horseback during the day that American property had been confiscated and many ranches looted in the vicinity of Musquiz.

Constitutionalist reports to-day told of a rebel victory at Peyotes. It was said that Gen. Guardajaro met defeat when attacked by the forces of Gen. Murgia, who is expected to enter Piedras Negras to-morrow.

FUNSTON TO LAND AT VERA CRUZ TO-DAY

Will Be in Supreme Command of the Forces Ashore as Soon as He Arrives.

TOWN UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Bluejackets to be Withdrawn to Ships When Infantry Is Landed —Artillery Force Sails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and the four transports carrying the Fifth Infantry brigade of four regiments will arrive at Vera Cruz to-morrow to reinforce the original American landing force. Secretary Daniels announced to-night that official dispatches had been received from Vera Cruz informing him that the army would be on hand to-morrow for any eventuality.

After the arrival of the infantry brigade, which is to be reinforced by the Fourth Regiment of artillery, with its pack mules and mountain batteries, the American forces ashore will consist of marines and soldiers. It is the present intention to withdraw the sailors and leave the military occupation of Vera Cruz and its environs to the army and the marine corps. The withdrawal of the bluejackets will restore the enlisted strength on the vessels of the fleet to its normal status and the navy will be in better position to operate against other Mexican east coast ports in an emergency.

Gen. Funston will have command of the joint forces ashore after his arrival at Vera Cruz. This matter was considered in a conference between Secretaries Daniels and Garrison this morning. The orders arranging for Gen. Funston to take command of the joint operations ashore were issued to-night.

Admiral Fletcher will co-operate with Gen. Funston, but since Gen. Funston is of higher rank, he will have supreme command ashore. He will have full charge of the soldiers and marines, as well as of the operations of the landed bluejackets until the latter are withdrawn to their ships, just as Gen. Adna R. Chaffee was in command of the American soldiers and marines landed in China during the Boxer troubles twelve years ago.

Martial Law in Vera Cruz.

Secretary Daniels was notified early this morning in official messages from Admiral Fletcher that it became necessary for him to issue a proclamation of martial law in order to legalize the acts of the State and Federal officers which it will be necessary to appoint to take charge of various branches of the government at Vera Cruz. Mayor Roberto Diaz of Vera Cruz has notified Admiral Fletcher that the Town Council members would continue the functions of their office, and that three branches of the civil government of Vera Cruz will immediately resume business under Mexican officials. But the Police Department cannot consistently resume its functions under present conditions, and police control will be established under American military officers. Secretary Daniels made it plain this evening, however, that martial law had only been proclaimed until such time as civil control could be restored.

The establishment of martial law is the third in the series of steps taken by Admiral Fletcher to bring about law and order in Vera Cruz. The first of these steps was the issuance of orders by the Admiral that the sniping of American sailors and marines must cease. The sniping continued several days, and Admiral Fletcher adopted the second step of having a house-to-house search made in order to disarm the snipers.

There was a renewal of the shooting at American sailors Friday night, and then Admiral Fletcher conferred with the Mayor and loyal officials, notifying them that the sniping had to stop, and orders were issued that extreme measures would be taken if a single shot was fired. A proclamation was issued to the people of Vera Cruz that they must hand in all weapons before noon to-day, under severe penalty.

After to-morrow the position of the American force, high officials say, will be impregnable. The arrival of the army reinforcements will fortify the American occupancy for any contingency.

10,000 Men to Repel Attack.

Including the bluejackets ashore, it would be possible to throw a combined force of sailors, marines and soldiers aggregating over 10,000 men against any attacking force of Mexicans.

The marines and bluejackets are still extending their lines around Vera Cruz toward the west. Yesterday these lines were advanced about two miles further out into the country. The landing party from the battleship South Carolina is now intrenched about two and one-half miles from the centre of the city.

A high official of the Administration was asked to-night how the throwing out of these advance forces of armed Americans fitted in with the theory that the landing at Vera Cruz had been undertaken "peacefully" for the seizure of the custom house. He replied that these advance lines had been established to protect the custom house against possible and threatened attack and remarked that the holders of the custom house had to be provided with a water supply, which also had to be protected, and that everything that had been done at Vera Cruz revolved around the holding of the custom house, the protection of the force that had been put ashore, and the effort to bring about a resumption of peaceful and normal operations in Vera Cruz.

Admiral Fletcher's forces are now in charge of the operation of the Vera Cruz custom house. They will allow shipping to land goods as usual and will take charge of the collection of revenues. These revenues will be held under the instructions given to Admiral Fletcher pending further instructions from this Government. The collection of this money under American direction will cut the Huerta Government out of its former source of customs revenue at Vera Cruz.

Return Arms to Germany.

Secretary Daniels was asked to-day whether the Hamburg-American steamer Ypiranga would be allowed to return to Hamburg with the arms and ammunition it brought to Vera Cruz. Admiral Fletcher had telegraphed to-day that the agents of the line at Hamburg had been instructed to take this ammunition cargo back to Hamburg. Mr. Daniels said that the captain of the Ypiranga would be allowed to follow his instructions to take the cargo of guns and ammunition back to Hamburg, and smilingly remarked that he was glad of it.

Admiral Fletcher called personally on the Captain of the Ypiranga and explained the action of the United States. The conversation was very pleasant and the explanation was entirely satisfactoroy to the German ship's commender.

A dispatch received from Admiral Badger informed Secretary Daniels that everything was quiet at Vera Cruz today. The Admiral's action in declaring martial law has the approval of the President. President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have great faith in the ability of Admiral Fletcher to handle the situation properly.

Several of the Mexican officials have refused or refrained from acting in their offices during the American occupation of Vera Cruz, although Admiral Fletcher has been endeavoring to persuade them to do so. The purpose of the proclamation of martial law, it was explained by Secretary Daniels, was to protect the enforcement of law and order, but while operating under martial law, particularly in the matter of police control of the city, Admiral Fletcher was working hard to restore a condition where martial law could be merged into control of the town under civil law, with Mexicans returning to their offices.

Artillery Battalion Sails.

The War Department was to-day advised of the sailing of the chartered transport Satilla from Galveston for Vera Cruz with the First Battalion of the Fourth Regiment of Field Artillery with twelve field guns and 338 men. This regiment is equipped for mountain work, and has mountain guns and 300 mules. The Satilla is due at Vera Cruz on Wednesday. Telegrams to the War Department also announced the arrival on the Texas border of the three regiments which were sent under hurry orders from the Presidio at San Francisco to strengthen the border patrol. The regiments are the Sixth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Infantry. They will be scattered along the border at El Paso, Nogales and Laredo. Their arrival is expected to allay alarm along the border where citizens feared attacks from Mexicans.

Secretary Garrison gave this statement to the press to-night:

"I will not make any announcement about the orders to the troops en route to Vera Cruz until after their arrival.

"The artillery belonging to the brigade which sailed for Vera Cruz on Friday afternoon could not be placed upon the transports then sailing, and a portion of it sailed this afternoon at 1 o'clock on the chartered transport Satilla. The balance of it will go upon the San Marcos, the other chartered transport, as soon as they can be made ready to accommodate the animals. On the Satilla is the First Battalion of the Fourth Field Artillery, with fifteen officers and 308 enlisted men, Major Irwin commanding the battalion. The transport is convoyed by the two naval destroyers Monaghan and Walke.

"Up to 6 o'clock I have not received any news of any importance from the border."

$50,000,000 IN WAR CHEST.

Congress Ready to Give the President All the Funds He Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The responsible leaders of Congress are ready with a plan for raising "war revenues" which will be put in operation on receipt of word from the White House. It involves, first, an emergency appropriation of $50,000,000 from funds now available in the Treasury. This will be followed, if necessary, by a bond issue, probably of $100,000,000, and then, necessity demanding, there will be a revenue tax sufficient to furnish a steady flow of money into the Treasury until there is no longer any need of the "sinews of war."

Senators and Representatives of all political parties, while some of them have grumbled and are inclined to be critical because the President has chosen to conduct the Mexican matter largely without taking Congress into his confidence, stand ready to grant whatever funds the President desires.

Senator Root's speech of Saturday night at the dinner of the American Society of International Law, in which he declared steadfast loyalty to the President in everything he might do with reference to Mexico, was favorably commented on in Washington, and may be said truthfully to reflect the sentiment of all of Congress.

Throughout last week the House and Senate leaders were alert for information as to what would be demanded of Congress in the event of a declaration of war. As the result, tentative plans were quietly formulated.

Chairman Underwood of the House Ways and Means Committee, was in conference during the week with Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department. The House leader was informed that the Treasury vaults contained a free fund of $80,000,000, of which $50,000,000 easily could be spared for a war emergency.

Standard Oil
Weekly Review.

A nervous and erratic tendency characterized the market, due to further declines in crude oil prices and apprehension regarding the Mexican situation.

Following the sharp break on Monday the Standard Oil stocks rallied Tuesday. For the balance of the week a sagging tendency was in evidence.

H. P. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
New York.

"Don't give up the Ship!"

¶ The great achievements of heart and mart have been reared on heartache and disappointment.

¶ Successful men and institutions and principles and causes—all have served their apprenticeship in the school of waiting and suspense.

¶ Johnson, hat in hand, waiting in the antechambers of the great, but typifies that all success is largely a matter of patience and waiting.

¶ For example, we have been waiting hat in hand, perhaps on you, for ten or twelve years.

¶ By many we have been received, but there are still many men who continue to let us kick our

O'RYAN CONFERS ON MOBILIZATION—PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW IN VERA CRUZ

GEN. O'RYAN HOLDS GUARD CONFERENCE

Militia Officers Go Over the Problems of Mobilizing the Troops.

NEED $1,500,000 FROM STATE

Expect to Have Week to Go Into Camp from the Time a Call Is Sent Out.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who arrived here from Washington on Saturday, Adjt. Gen. H. De Witt Hamilton, who arrived from Albany yesterday, and the staff officers of the National Guard, have spent much of yesterday in conference at the Army and Navy Club, in Forty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. It was said that the conference was entirely informal, and was held because it was a good opportunity to get together and talk over things.

There is need of an appropriation of $1,500,000 before the National Guard of the State can start to war. This was one of the matters discussed at yesterday's conference. The size of the appropriation and when it is required will depend upon the action of the Federal Government and what steps it takes toward putting the Guard on a war footing under the Volunteer bill just signed.

Among those who met at the Army and Navy Club were Col. Arthur F. Townsend, Chief Quartermaster; Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Chief of Commissary; Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Welch, commanding the Fourth Brigade, Buffalo; Major John F. Fairchild, engineer officer attached to the Third Brigade, and Lieut. J. L. Kincaide, Seventh Cavalry and aid to Gen. O'Ryan.

"To-day's conference was informal," said Col. Townsend as spokesman for Gen. O'Ryan. "With the General and Col. Hamilton in town we felt it was a good opportunity to work out details which have to do with the placing of the men in service.

"One of the things which we are up against now is lack of money. The Volunteer bill did not carry an appropriation with it, and until the Federal Government decides what money it is going to spend the State will not know what it will spend or when it will be ready to spend it."

Col. Townsend said that all necessary steps for the laying out of such part of an appropriation as will be necessary to place the militia in a position to go to the front had been taken.

"We need," he continued, "about $1,200,000. The greater part of such an appropriation would go for the purchase of live stock. We need about 6,000 head of mules and horses. We have the wagons and other equipment necessary for service, but we need draft animals to get the outfit to the camps and field."

If the Guard is called out, it was said yesterday, there will be at least a week between the time of the call and mobilization in camps. There will be a process of sifting at the various armories, and then the men will be under the observation of the Medical Corps for a time. Each man will have to pass a physical examination and each will have to be inoculated against typhoid fever. This latter work is going on at the present time and of the 16,000 men in the militia some 9,000 have been inoculated. The officers think there will not be any time to acclimate the men, but they do not look forward with any dread to Mexico in the rainy season. With proper sanitary precautions and the preventive measures now known to science the officers believe they will be able to withstand the tropical weather. This state of preparedness is up to those in charge of health and sanitation work. It is believed that by the time the men move into camp the most modern sanitary arrangements will have been made for the militia.

"The plans have all been made for a course of action when the militia is called out," said Col. Sternberger. "These plans were practically made months ago, for our efforts have all been bent toward getting ready to meet a possible call for active service. No contracts for supplies or equipment have been made to meet any emergency. We will enter into no contracts until the time comes. I know just where I can get what supplies may be necessary. Our equipment is as good as any other military organization, but what we will have to get are horses and mules."

Col. Hamilton said he had nothing to add to what had been said. He came to New York simply to confer with Gen. O'Ryan. The latter left for Washington on the midnight train. It is regarded as significant that Gen. O'Ryan, who is making his headquarters in Washington, where for some time past he has been in attendance at the Army War College, should hasten back to the capital, where he can be in touch with things at the War Department. Some of the Guardsmen believe that it shows that he expects an immediate call for the National Guard.

Col. William G. Haan, Chief of Staff of the First Army Division and Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, said that, while the offer of the South American countries was pleasing news, the Army was not letting up on the work of preparing for a possible move. He said that it was gratifying that the militia had practically agreed upon a camp site on Staten Island, but, he said, the army would be pleased with whatever site was selected.

The Harlem Motor Cycle Club, 1,491 Fifth Avenue near 120th Street, has, through Z. H. Guterman, its Captain, volunteered its services to Secretary War Garrison. The club has 100 experienced motor cyclists who are ready for active service. The club has a motor cycle rider for estimates at 10 minutes, and a company could be fitted out and ready for service in two weeks. Guterman is a Spanish-American War veteran, and was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District at the last election.

SAILORS THRASH INSULTER.

Put Comrade's Coffin in Hearse Before Turning on Offender.

Rudolph Griege of 301 McCoomb's Place, the Bronx, was walking past 400 West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday when he saw eight sailors who had been installed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to act as pall bearers at the funeral of a sailor who had died at Portsmouth, N. H., and whose body had been sent to his home here for burial.

The men were about to place the coffin in a hearse when Griege began to make insulting remarks about the navy and President Wilson's policy in Mexico. The eight young men gently pushed the coffin into the hearse, and then turned upon him. Patrolman Bosson of the West Thirty-seventh Street station heard his cries and rescued him. When Griege was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Men's Night Court both of his eyes were blackened and his nose was swollen, the result, he said, of fighting against odds. Magistrate Nolan, after hearing the sailors' version of the affair, said that Griege had received no more than he deserved. He fined him $5. Griege refused to pay and was taken to a cell. According to the police, he is a member of the I. W. W.

NEW GUNBOAT ON DUTY.

Navy Makes a Record in Putting Sacramento Into Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The gunboat Sacramento, launched here two months ago, was completed to-day by Cramps, her builders, sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and [illegible] she was placed in commission at 5 o'clock, exactly five hours after her arrival, thus establishing a record which it is believed never has been equaled by any other navy yard in the country.

The Sacramento, which is designed especially for duty in shallow water, will be sent to Mexico late in the week, after the work of placing coal, provisions, and ammunition aboard has been completed.

Immediately after the Sacramento was tied up at the yard, a full crew was placed aboard, and Commander Luke McNamee, detailed from inspection work at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, took command.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FLEET.

Present Position of All American War Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Navy Departent has given out this statement, showing the present position of all American ships:

Mexican Waters.

ENSENADA—Monitor Cheyenne.

GUAYMAS—Cruiser New Orleans, gunboat Yorktown.

TOPOLOBAMPO—Supply ship Glacier.

MAZATLAN—Collier Saturn, armored cruiser California, cruiser Raleigh, tender Iris; armored cruiser Maryland, (en route,) destroyers Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Truxtun, Stewart.

SALINA CRUZ—Cruiser Denver.

ACAPULCO—Gunboats Annapolis, cruiser South Dakota, (en route.)

TAMPICO—Cruiser Des Moines, gunboat Dolphin, scout cruiser Birmingham, destroyers Henley, Drayton, Warrington, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Tripp, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett.

VERA CRUZ—Battleships Arkansas, Florida, Utah Minnesota, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan; Louisiana, North Dakota, (en route,) armored cruiser Montana, transport Prairie, armored cruiser Chester, mine layer San Francisco, transport Hancock, collier Orion, hospital ship Solace, tenders Ontario, Sonoma, Patuxent, oilship Arethusa, destroyers Flusser, (en route,) Reid, (en route) Preston, (en route,) Aero station ship Mississippi, Nashville, tender Yantkin, range ship Lebanon, supply ship Celtic, army transports Meade, (en route,) Kilpatrick, (en route,) Sumner, (en route,) McClellan, (en route.

TUXPAM—Collier Jason, destroyer Paulding.

U. S. Gulf Ports.

PORT ARTHUR—Destroyers Monaghan, Stewart, Terry, Walke, McCall (en route.)

GALVESTON—Collier Cyclops, battleship Connecticut, (en route,) tender Dixie, (en route.)

KEY WEST—Destroyer Balch.

PENSACOLA—Destroyer Worden.

NEW ORLEANS.—Monitor Amphitrite.

Atlantic Ports.

NEW YORK—Battleships New York, Texas, armored cruiser Washington, destroyer MacDonough, tug Uncas, (en route.) tender Ozark, submarines G-1, G-2, tender Patapsco, (en route,) supply ship Culgoa, (en route,) collier Hannibal, Vulcan, (en route,) nautical school ship Newport.

PHILADELPHIA—Battleships Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kearsarge, Maine, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Idaho, Illinois, destroyers Perkins, Roe, submarine G-4, (en route,) armored cruiser Tennessee, tender Panther, cruiser Brooklyn, scout cruiser Salem, collier Hector, tugs ship Montgomery.

CHARLESTON—Destroyers Lamson, Smith, collier Caesar, Olympia.

BOSTON—Battleship Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, armored cruiser North Carolina, destroyer Duncan, gunboat Castine, submarines K-1, K-2, cruiser Chicago, survey ship Leonidas, schoolship Rangar.

HOBOKEN—Gunboat Marietta.

NORFOLK—Battleship Delaware, colliers Neptune, Proteus; receiving ship, Franklin.

HAMPTON ROADS—Destroyers, Cassin, Cummings, Benham Parker, tender Tonopah, submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, fuel ship Nereus.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Colliers Brutus and Mars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Yacht Sylph.

Pacific Ports.

SAN DIEGO—Submarines H-1, H-2, and H-3.

SAUSALITO, Cal.—Destroyers Lawrence Hull, and Preble.

SAN FRANCISCO—Destroyer Hopkins, cruiser Cleveland, tender Albert, submarines F-1, F-2, and F-3, transport Buffalo, fuel ships Jupiter and Nanshan, gunboat Marblehead.

SEATTLE—Submarine F-4.

BREMERTON, Wash.—Armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Pittsburgh, cruisers Charleston, Milwaukee, Albany, Chattanooga, St. Louis, battleship Oregon, submarines A-3, A-5, tender Fortune, and collier Nero.

TACOMA—Gunboat Vicksburg.

West Indies and Panama.

HAITI—Yacht Eagle, gunboat Petrel.

GUANTANAMO, Cuba—Tug Osceola, gunboat Paducah, monitor Tallahassee.

SANTO DOMINGO—Gunboat Wheeling.

COLON—Tender Severn, submarines C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5.

Pacific Possessions.

MANILA—Cruiser Cincinnati, tender Mohican, submarines A-2, A-4, A-6, A-7, B-2, B-3, collier Abarenda, fuel ship Ajax, transport Rainbow, tug Wompatuck.

OLONGAPO, Philippine Islands—Tender Pompey, destroyers Dale, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Decatur, monitors Monterey, Monadnock, tug Pocataligo.

SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, (cruising)—Cruiser Galveston, gunboat Pompanga.

HONOLULU—Tug Navajo.

TUTUILA, Samoa—Gunboat Princeton.

GUAM—Station ship Supply.

China.

HONGKONG—Gunboats Wilmington and Callao.

YANG-TSE RIVER—Gunboats El Cano, Quiros, Somar, Villalobas.

SHANGHAI—Cruiser Saratoga, gunboat Helena.

Syria.

BEIRUT—Yacht Scorpion.

SYRIANS OFFER TO FIGHT.

But President Tells Them He Hopes Volunteers Won't Be Needed.

The President of the Syrian-American Club of this City has received from Secretary Tumulty an acknowledgement of the proffer of military service against Mexico made by the organization, which on April 23 sent President Wilson the following telegram:

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The Syrian-American Club of New York, its branches throughout the United States and all of its naturalized members realise the insults inflicted by the Mexican Government upon our flag and people and hereby express your actions to uphold the honor and dignity of the United States. Our members volunteer to enlist and defend our beloved country on the first call, that the flag of the United States shall be carried to victory, and the enemy vanquished.

THE SYRIAN-AMERICAN CLUB OF NEW YORK,
N. G. BADRAN, President.

Secretary Tumulty's reply is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1914.

Mr. N. G. Badran.

My Dear Sir:

The President directs me to thank you cordially for your kind telegram of April 23. While he deeply appreciates the generous offer of the members of the Syrian-American Club and is bringing it to the attention of the Secretary of War, he earnestly hopes that there will not be any necessity to call for volunteers.

Sincerely yours,
J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

May Pay Too Much for Peace.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Aubrey Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, chose for his text yesterday morning "Our Mission in Mexico." "I believe in peace," he said, "but not at any price. I am not prepared to say that it would be a good thing to stop war now. There is such a thing as paying too much for peace. I hold that any nation that will not protect its citizens, no matter where they are, is recreant in its duty, and does not merit [illegible] among the civilized nations.

FOUR MEXICANS KILLED IN CEMETERY

Continued from Page 1.

forces now touches a point seven miles from the city, but nothing has been done to indicate that further operations on the part of the Americans are intended. The marines and bluejackets now ashore number between 6,000 and 7,000.

Estimate Maass's Force is Small.

Gen. Maass is still encamped at Soledad, about sixteen miles from Vera Cruz, but no uneasiness is caused at the American headquarters by his presence there. Mexican reports credit him with having 5,000 to 6,000 men, but the most trustworthy information places the number under his command at nearer 200 to 500.

Maass's men are tearing up the railroad tracks. The gap between Tejera, the water supply station, and Soledad, has grown greatly, and it is now no simple task for the refugees, whether foreigners fleeing from Huerta, or Mexicans proceeding from Vera Cruz toward the capital, to get themselves and their baggage across the open space.

Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher of the battleship Florida, is in charge of the train, which is being run from Vera Cruz to the break in the road, and on every outgoing trip the train carries a small detachment of armed men in addition to a machine gun. The train has been within sight at various times of outposts or scouting parties of Gen. Maass's forces, but thus far there has been no hostile act.

Charles Mitchell, manager of the cable office here, being anxious to have the break in the telegraph line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz repaired, induced the naval authorities to provide one of the company's linemen, named Mendoza, with an escort to the outposts. From that point the lineman continued on alone. After traveling two miles he encountered a Federal outpost, the soldiers of which appeared to be incensed because he was working for the foreigners, and had availed himself of the protection of the American guard.

Stood Lineman Up for Execution.

The Federals told him they did not intend to permit him to repair the line, and that they were determined to shoot him. Mendoza was stood up for execution, but upon assuring his captors of his loyalty to the Mexicans, and that he was working for the cable company and not for the Americans, he persuaded the soldiers to release him. Mendoza then returned here, and informed the authorities of the futility of his mission.

A heavy force of marines is now guarding the water supply plant, nine miles from Vera Cruz. A signal system has been perfected, but it is not expected that the pumping plant will be attacked.

Lieut. Commander Edward C. Kalbfus, fleet engineer, and a crew of machinists have patched up two of the six locomotives left at the terminal here by the Federals and have made them serviceable. One of these is of the narrow-guage type, and still another of this type is being repaired for use on the Interoceanic Line.

This railroad was the route of Gen. Scott's advance in 1847, and it has few bridges and other points that can be easily damaged. The 4½ per cent. grade on the Mexican railroad, on the other hand, and the numerous bridges on that line make it subject to destruction and long delay.

Former railway men, Americans, and a few Mexicans, including some of the officers of the National Railway system, who were discharged by Gen. Huerta, have offered their services to Rear Admiral Fletcher for any use he may see fit to make of them. Some of these men will be used for train work should operations be extended to the interior.

The food supply problem must be relieved soon, and for this reason plans are making to open the Alvarado Railroad, a short line running south into the garden and poultry district. Such food as remains is not available for the Mexican poorer classes on account of the increased prices. The restaurants have cut down their list to soup, usually a fish soup, a piece of meat and coffee, and the charges have been increased.

Relief was given to the lighthouse tenders in the harbor to-day. These men have stuck by their work and had been practically forgotten, but had they wanted to leave their posts they would have found swimming the only means. In several cases their food supply was getting low.

Cable Office Overwhelmed.

The Consulate is receiving upward of 100 telegrams daily from the State Department and individuals, asking for information of, and assistance for, American residents. Consul Canada has created a special bureau to make such investigations and answer all telegrams possible. This information will be forwarded to Washington as soon as available.

Both the Navy and State Departments are eager for official news, and the fleet and the consular offices have been bombarded with orders to keep these departments advised of even minute details. This official information, added to the mass of private messages and the enormous volume of press matter, filed by thirty or more newspaper correspondents, has so clogged the three cables, sending to the outside world, that its transmission, except with many hours' delay, is virtually impossible.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who has taken quarters aboard the battleship Minnesota, which flies Rear Admiral Badger's flag, passed part of yesterday ashore, visiting the American Consulate and the naval headquarters. His gray automobile, which he brought with him from Mexico City, is becoming a familiar sight about the streets. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy also came ashore, visiting points of interest, greeting friends among the refugees and making purchases, necessitated by the loss of part of her luggage, which for lack of room on the train from here was left at the break in the track and disappeared before the train went back to pick it up.

Sunday was a quiet day aboard the imposing fleet assembled outside the breakwater. Only the Minnesota, the Chester, the 8th Franklin, and the Prairie are lying inside. The Vermont is stationed at the northern limit of the city, supporting the marine outposts. The other battleships are anchored in a formidable line with the transports, colliers, supply ships, and tugs, and the lights of the fleet made it seem to-night as if there were another city out from the shore.

Many of the engineering force and seamen have been kept aboard ship, not being permitted thus far the pleasure of seeing the sights ashore or viewing their comrades on patrol duty. Every visitor from shore is hailed with "What's the news?" as he climbs the gangway.

The flagship prepares and distributes copies of the correspondents' reports to the rest of the fleet. The ships are all coaled and ready for any service that may be required.

Unarmed Soldiers at Church.

The bands played in the plaza this morning and crowds wandered about the paths, and sidewalks quite as if nothing unusual had occurred here. This afternoon only a few marines and bluejackets were in the streets, with the exception of those detailed for special duty or taking the place of the police.

No cases of disorderly conduct on the part of the forces has been reported. The men appear to be priding themselves on their ability to restrain their spirits.

One incident, which was altogether unpremeditated and appeared to impress the Mexicans who witnessed it occurred to-day at the big Spanish church in the centre of the town. Bluejackets and marines, when on patrol this morning, were given permission by the non-commissioned officers to attend service. The men stacked their guns outside the door and in the entrance and entered the church. The Mexicans learned that it was not idle curiosity that led them, but a desire to worship.

REASON FOR MARTIAL LAW.

Fletcher Unable to Induce Federal Officials to Perform Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Admiral Fletcher's proclamation of martial law at Vera Cruz was issued by Secretary Daniels by Admiral Badger to-night. Admiral Fletcher said he was very reluctant to issue the proclamation, and only did so after every argument had been exhausted in an effort to persuade the Mexican civil officers to work under the immediate control of the American naval officers. This statement was issued concerning the matter at 10:30 o'clock to-night by Secretary Daniels:

"While the municipal authorities at Vera Cruz desired yesterday to resume their duties the Government officials of that city decided that under the circumstances they could not consistently, as direct representatives of the Mexican Government, work under the immediate control of the United States officers, although they offered to do so if our forces removed outside of the boundaries of the city proper. As a result of their decision the entire machinery of the Government of Vera Cruz was thrown into a state of confusion, particularly in the all-important matter of policing.

"After exhausting every argument as means of persuasion and realizing the position of the naval officials, Admiral Fletcher, in command of the shore forces of the United States at Vera Cruz, was reluctantly obliged to proclaim martial law on Saturday. As the extent to which martial law shall be enforced has been universally recognized to be entirely within the discretion of those in authority, the municipal officers, who have agreed to continue their duties, will be able to exercise their functions as usual, and only the missing links in the government of the city, caused by the exodus of the Federal officials, will be affected by Admiral Fletcher's orders. The following is the text of Admiral Fletcher's proclamation:

The Proclamation.

The officials of the Mexican Federation and of the State of Vera Cruz who were in office in Vera Cruz at the time of the landing of the United States forces under my command have informed me of their inability to continue in the discharge of the functions of their respective offices. Although the municipal authorities of the city, with a fine consideration for the interests of their fellow-citizens, have in reply to my request resolved to continue in the performance of ordinances for the performance of any important functions of government.

These facts have created a condition which requires the adoption of different measures than those proposed in my proclamation of the 22d inst. Therefore, in order to afford to the inhabitants of Vera Cruz and of the other territories hereafter described the privileges of a government exercising all the functions necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the fundamental rights of men, I do hereby, under my authority as commanding officer of the military forces of the United States of America, proclaim that martial law exists in the City of Vera Cruz and the territory contiguous thereto now occupied by the forces under my command, and that such law shall be hereafter extended to such additional territory as may hereafter be occupied by my forces.

I further proclaim, in accordance with the laws of nations and the usages, customs, and conventions of my own and other Governments, that I am vested with the power and responsibility of government in all its functions and branches throughout the territory above described.

The proper administration of such government by martial law will be provided for in regulations to be issued from time to time as required by the commanding officer of the forces of the United States of America.

Done at the City of Vera Cruz, this twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(Signed) F. F. FLETCHER,
Rear Admiral United States Navy,
Commanding the forces of the United States of America now occupying Vera Cruz.

"The absolute necessity which compelled the issuance of this proclamation, if any kind of orderly government was to be maintained, appears to have been universally recognized, not only by the local municipal authorities, who are reported by Admiral Fletcher as having fully resumed their usual official duties this morning, but by the people of the city generally, as there were no shots fired last night and firearms were being turned in by the inhabitants all day Sunday in accordance with the Admiral's directions. At the time of Admiral Fletcher's dispatch about 1,000 rifles, 4,000 revolvers, and 1,000 other weapons had been surrendered without trouble of any kind, and Admiral Fletcher reports all the departments of the city government in full operation and order completely restored."

Mayor Warned Again.

In a previous dispatch filed by Admiral Fletcher late Saturday night he described conferences with the Mayor of Diaz regarding the shooting that had been going on, and repeated that he had told the Mayor it had to stop. In this dispatch Admiral Fletcher said:

"Again conferred with Mayor and local officials relative to the renewal of shooting at our men last night, and informed them that it had to stop, and that orders had been given for extreme measures to-night if a single shot is fired; also of the proclamation requiring every one in Vera Cruz to hand in all weapons before 12 o'clock to-morrow under severe penalty.

"I again enforced upon them the necessity of getting together and re-establishing the government of their city and the steps that would be taken in case of their failure. A meeting of the Ayuntamiento was immediately called, and I received the following memorandum:

Roberto Diaz, Mayor of the city, sends his compliments to Admiral Fletcher and advises him that the Ayuntamiento had just held a session at which it was unanimously resolved that the members thereof would continue in the functions of their office; and accordingly the public officers will immediately resume business; namely, Salubridad Publica, (Public Health;) Aguas Limpia,—Water; and Alumbrado, Light and Power. The business appertaining to the Departments of Escuela, (Schools,) and Biblioteca, (Libraries,) will resume within a day or two. The Department of Policia, (Police,) cannot commodiously exhibit its functions under present conditions.

"The police control will be established at a proper time under military supervision. It is necessary to issue proclamations of martial law in order to legalize the acts of the State and Federal officials which it will be necessary to appoint. The Post Office and Telegraph Services are in operation; the radio station soon will be. Have taken over terminal station and its operation. Have now recovered two broad-gauge and two narrow-gauge engines. Cable to Mexico City was cut about seven miles beyond our lines. A man sent to repair it was prevented by Mexican soldiers. Have established strong guards at water works at Tejerio and Rigario.

"Unloading cargoes of steamers and all duties connected with the Captain of the port are in operation under Commander Stickney. Harbor can be cleared for reception of transport by twenty-four hours' notice and arrangements completed for their reception.

"Sent a train out with Mexican refugees, but only about forty took advantage of it. No foreign refugees were there to bring back. Alarming reports as to conditions in Mexico City and resentment against Americans will brought down by refugees on the train this morning. I am hoping the message taken to Gen. Huerta by his Chief of Staff, Cordoa, relative to permitting all refugees to leave Vera Cruz, will produce some good effect, and pains have been taken to spread the news from here.

"No shots fired in the city to-night up to 10 P. M."

Consul General Shanklin to-day reported to the State Department that he was in actual danger of his life before he finally succeeded in getting out of the Mexican capital to Vera Cruz on the train with Charge d'Affaires Nelson O'Shaughnessy. The Consul General was one of the first victims of the military censors, and was not permitted to communicate with the State Department.

In his report to-day he said that there were exciting moments in Mexico City during the day preceding his departure. Following the overturning of the statue of Washington, mobs began to march through the streets crying "Death to the Gringos!" Even the school children took part in the demonstration. Mr. Shanklin said boys and girls entered the office shouting "Death to the American Consul General!"

Thursday morning, he said, was the first time in two days that the streets were free from mobs. Then, he said, the Mexican police and soldiers joined in the demonstrations.

Badger Congratulates Fleet.

The following is the text of a general order issued by Admiral Badger to-day:

The occupation of the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, commenced on the forenoon of April 21, 1914, by the naval forces of the United States, having been successfully concluded, the Commander in Chief desires to congratulate Rear Admiral Fletcher, U. S. N., in command of the United States naval forces on shore, and the officers and men of the landing force and of the supporting cruisers for their gallant conduct. The gallantry and expedition of the officers and men engaged in this enterprise, undertaken on the spur of the moment and in the face of adverse conditions, was in keeping with the traditions of the service.

The Commander in Chief wishes to congratulate Rear Admiral Fletcher on the perfect working of the plans perfected by him in anticipation of just such an emergency. The orders for action came with unexpected suddenness and at a time when the naval force off Vera Cruz had been reduced by the exigencies of the service much below its usual strength, but there was no delay. The landing was undertaken immediately with the men at hand, and before the arrival of the reinforcing vessels the custom house and that portion of the city essential to its successful occupation were already in the hands of our forces.

For the subsequent measures and negotiations taken to restore order to the city and renew its ordinary routine of business and pacify its inhabitants Rear Admiral Fletcher and his officers and men deserve great praise.

Highest honor is accorded to those who gave up their lives gloriously in the service of their country, and the sympathy of the whole fleet goes out to their sorrowing friends and relatives.

In the occupation of Vera Cruz the navy and marine corps have carried out successfully and well the duty required of them, and once again have demonstrated their preparedness, discipline, training, and fidelity.

This order will be published on board all ships of the assembled fleet at Vera Cruz and to all battalions of the landing force on shore.

BADGER.

Plan of Governing City.

Secretary Daniels announced that Admiral Fletcher had sent a dispatch reporting the following proposed regulations for the establishment of the civil government under martial law at Vera Cruz:

Promulgated by the commanding officer of the forces of the United States of America for the establishment of civil government under martial law in the territory occupied by such forces in and near Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Article 1. All functions of government, legislative, executive, and judicial, shall be vested in one official, to be known as Civil Governor of the territory affected hereby, and who shall at all times and as to the exercise of all his functions be subject and subordinate to the will and direction of the commanding officer of the United States forces occupying said territory. He shall from time to time establish such departments, bureaus, and branches as he may in his discretion think necessary for the proper organization and conduct of the governmental function intrusted to his charge, with power to appoint and remove such officials, subordinates, agents, and employes as may from time to time become necessary, and may delegate to them such power as he may think proper. Whenever the officials hereafter designated shall be appointed the Civil Governor, in his document evidencing such appointment, and in such other orders as may from time to time be required, shall specify the duties, powers, and responsibilities of each of such officials. Until they are appointed to their respective offices all powers and faculties naturally pertaining to their offices shall be exercised and performed by the Civil Governor under the general powers conferred upon him hereunder.

Observe Mexican Law.

Article 2.—In organization and conduct of the Government hereby created, the Civil Governor and all the other officials shall be governed by the rules and provisions of the substantive and model laws of the Republic of Mexico and State of Vera Cruz and the municipality of Vera Cruz, which were in force and effect at the time of the occupation of the territory above described by the forces of the United States of America, except in so far as the same may be modified by these or other regulations, decrees, orders to be hereafter promulgated by the commanding officer of the forces of the United States of America or the Civil Governor, or any of the other officials acting under him, as hereby provided.

Article 3.—So far as possible, the taxes and imposts, Federal and local, heretofore regularly levied and collected in the territory hereby affected shall continue to be levied and collected by the Civil Governor and his subordinate officials without the creation of additional burdens or imposts, except when required by unusual exigencies, either military or civil. The expenses of the maintenance of the Government hereby created shall be paid out of the moneys so received, and any surplus shall be disposed of as hereafter directed.

Article 4.—The Civil Governor may appoint an official to have charge of the port and harbor of Vera Cruz, who shall exercise the functions of all the officials heretofore concerned in business carried on in all such connection, with such specific powers as may hereafter be determined. Such official shall be known as the Inspector of the Port.

Article 5.—The collection, conservation, and disbursements of all revenues of every class, including those hereafter collected under Federal, State, and municipal authority, shall be intrusted to a Treasurer under special regulations to be hereafter promulgated.

Provides Judiciary.

Article 6.—The administration of justice under Federal, State, and municipal laws and ordinances heretofore enforced, and such additional laws and regulations as may hereafter be adopted shall be intrusted to an official to be known as the Judge, who shall perform all the functions heretofore exercised in such territory by Federal Judges, State Judges of the First and Second instance, Judge of the Civil Register, Judge of the Public Register, notaries public, and all other official agents discharging any duty in connection with the administration of justice, and such Judge may appoint such other Judges, Secretaries, Government attorneys, notaries, and other officials and agents as may hereafter be found convenient under special regulations to be hereafter adopted.

Article 7.—The functions of the municipal officials of the city, as defined by the laws heretofore in effect, shall be exercised by such persons as may hereafter be designated in accordance with the general provisions of these regulations and others that may hereafter be adopted.

Article 8.—Other functions and departments of Government, including the Post Office, telegraph, police, sanitation, and all others that may require to be specially provided for shall be administered in accordance with orders or regulations to be hereafter adopted.

Article 9.—The officials to be appointed as herein contemplated may be either Americans or Mexicans or any other nationality, it being the intent and purpose to extend to the inhabitants of the territory affected hereby as large a participation in the administration of the Government hereby created as may be practical with due consideration for the ends to be hereby accomplished.

Done at the City of Vera Cruz, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1914.

(Signed) F. F. FLETCHER,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding the military forces of the United States of America at Vera Cruz.

Large Patrol on Duty.

Admiral Fletcher reported to the Navy Department on the heavy [illegible] that the situation in Vera Cruz was as follows:

"A large patrol is still maintained in the city and no signs of disorder are in evidence. The defense lines extend around the city, with outposts on the sand hills. There is a detachment of 300 men at Tejar, and a detachment of 200 at Lagarto. These positions are being held for the defense of the city. No aggressive movement is being made, and no hostile act is contemplated.

"In Vera Cruz quiet prevails and the people are resuming their occupations. A large number of the poor, who are unemployed, will have to be looked out for. In San Juan d'Ulloa there are 500 prisoners who will have to be supplied with rations shortly, and 150 workmen there are out of employment.

"The food supply of Vera Cruz is estimated at about eight days. The main food supply of fruit and vegetables comes from some distance from territory controlled by Mexicans and will soon have to be reckoned with."

Bands Play in Plaza.

Secretary Daniels received the following cable dispatch from Rear Admiral Fletcher, dated Vera Cruz, Sunday, 10 P. M.:

"There have been no further developments. City is quiet to-night and there is no firing. The proclamation declaring martial law was expected, and has created no excitement. The street bands have been playing in the Plaza during the afternoon, and people pass freely about the street. The street cars are running and the city is resuming its normal aspects.

"I have reason to believe that the message sent to Huerta through the chief's office staff of Capt. Huse and Gen. Corona has produced the desired effect, and I hope to see refugee trains from Mexico City soon."

AIRSHIP SCOUTS' SUCCESS.

Soar Far Beyond Vera Cruz and See Only Seven Rebels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—For the first time in the history of military operations anywhere on the Western Hemisphere successful aerial reconnoissances were made at Vera Cruz to-day by American naval aviators, yesterday's flight being preliminary. The reconnaissance to-day was made under the direction of Lieut. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, and he was seated in one of the two hydroplanes that were used in the principal flight. The other two naval aviators participating in the flight were Ensign Richard L. Saufley and Ensign Melvin L. Stolz.

The flight took in a wide stretch of territory beyond the outskirts of the city of Vera Cruz. It was very important from a military point of view. It developed the fact that there were no large bodies of Mexican troops in the immediate vicinity of Vera Cruz. Whether the flight was of wide enough range to enable the aviators to view Soledad, the station 24 miles inland on the Mexican railway, where Gen. Maass was reported to be assembling 5,000 Mexican troops, was not reported, but if it was, then the report that Gen. Maass and mobilized such a force at Soledad must have been wrong for the aviators were able to see only seven Mexican soldiers during their whole aerial scouting trip.

Secretary Daniels was enthusiastic to-night from the telegram which he received from Admiral Fletcher reporting this important scout work by the flying machines. He telegraphed to Admiral Badger at once for further particulars. Secretary Daniels said it was the first time that hydro-aeroplanes had ever had the opportunity to demonstrate their efficiency in any difficulty in the service of United States with any other country.

Admiral Fletcher's message was dated 6 o'clock to-night, and said:

"Flying machine scout reports at Boca and Antigua discovered seven soldiers, and found Antigua bridge intact. Railroad torn up for twenty yards on each side of the bridge. No soldiers were seen in the vicinity of Salmoral. Fires along railroad track at Jalapa. South of Vera Cruz the aeroplane saw the railroad bridges at Rico Moreno, on road to water works, burning, and also two bridges at Boca del Rio. Sighted Tejar, but saw no soldiers south of Vera Cruz."

The flight to-day covered a wide range of territory. Its longest run appears to have been northwestward from Vera Cruz along the line of the British-owned Interoceanic Railway of Mexico. This is one of the two rail routes from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Following the line of this road the aviators discovered that the first important bridge along the International Road, the bridge at Antigua, thirty-six miles northwest of Vera Cruz, was intact. For several hundred yards on each side of the bridge the railroad had been torn up.

Ninety-seven miles northwest of Vera Cruz, on the International Road, and therefore 122 miles from Vera Cruz, is the town of Jalapa. The dispatch from Admiral Fletcher does not make it plain whether the aviators went far along the Interoceanic Railroad beyond Antigua in the direction of Jalapa, but does say that there were fires sighted along the track to Jalapa.

Returning to Vera Cruz, the scouts turned the noses of their machines southward along the line of another railroad and went as far as Rico Moreno, where they saw bridges on the road to the water works burning. Rico Moreno is five miles south of Vera Cruz. Boca del Rio is nearly ten miles south of Vera Cruz, and there the scouts saw two bridges burning. Tejar, which the scouts sighted, is five miles beyond Rico Moreno.

BRIGADE OF BACHELORS.

Married Men May Be Barred from Ranks in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 26.—It will be largely a brigade of bachelors that Massachusetts will send to the Mexican border, if the State troops are called upon for service. This announcement was made by officers to-day.

Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, who is expected to command the Second Brigade of the Fifth Militia Division, said:

"Company commanders may say who of their enlisted men shall go to the front in case preference will be given to single men of the ranks. Of course, officers would be called upon whether single or married."

Col. Edward L. Logan of the Ninth Regiment said at a meeting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers that should the regiment go into volunteer service he would take no married enlisted men.

OFF TO WAR WITH BLESSING.

Soldier Receives the Sacrament and Priest's Benediction.

Nine o'clock mass in the Church of Our Lady of Charity, Dean Street and Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, was just finished yesterday morning when the Rev. Father Louis Caporaso, the pastor and celebrant, turned from the altar and requested his congregation to remain seated. Father Caporaso entered the sacristy and a few minutes later reappeared walking between two altar boys, each of whom bore a lighted candle. The priest carried the chalice containing the Holy Sacrament.

As he advanced a young man walked up the aisle and knelt at the altar rail. After the priest had administered the Holy Communion he explained to the congregation that the young man was starting to-day for service in Mexico and he desired the blessing of the Church before starting on his mission. The priest prayed aloud, and after blessing the youth touched him several times on the head, over the heart, and on the shoulders with the relic of St. Rita. Then he placed about the neck of the young man a string of beads.

"This young man," he said, "is going out to fight for his country. He goes with the blessing of the Holy Church, and he asks the prayers of those who are here to-day that he may be saved from danger, and enabled, through the strength of God, to do great things."

The ceremony was short, but impressive. Under the congregation but the [illegible] in Mexico.

ONE MINUTE

These eight lines can't tell you all about our Guaranteed Mortgages; but one minute's glance at our three-page folder shows you why they are so safe and convenient. Mailed on application.

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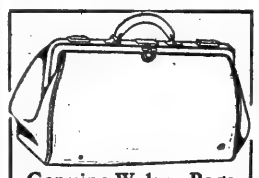
Bags, Suit Cases, Trunks All at Very Special Prices

Every Trunk, Suit Case and Bag in the Macy stock is there because it is dependable in every way and built to withstand rough usage. The sale, which opens to-day in the enlarged Department, Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear, will afford substantial savings, for the sale prices are much below the Macy usual prices, which themselves are, as we daily demonstrate, "Lowest-in-the-City," quality-for-quality.



Genuine Walrus Bags
$5.94
Macy's usual price, $7.49.
(As Illustrated)—Made of good grade genuine walrus, on an imported frame, gilt fittings, good strong handle, leather lined full length pocket; sizes 14, 16, 18 ins.

Oxford Cowhide Bags,
$11.49
Macy's usual price, $12.74.
Made of long-grain imported cowhide, English frame; sewed-on corners, brass locks and clutches, leather lined, three wide pockets; size 16 inches and 18 inches; russet and brown.

Oxford Walrus Bags,
$9.74
Macy's usual price, $11.24.
Genuine walrus, sewed-in frame, brass locks and slides, reinforced sewed-on corners, leather lined; size 16 inches and 18 inches; three pockets.

Oxford Cowhide Bags,
$6.74
Macy's usual price, $7.88.
Good quality cowhide, double flat edge sewn, reinforced sewed-on corners, brass locks and slides; three pockets leather lined; russet and brown, 16 inches and 18 inches.

Oxford Cowhide Bags,
$4.96
Macy's usual price, $5.94.
Good grade cowhide, brass locks and slides, double flat sewn edges and reinforced sewed-on corners, strong handle, leather lined, three pockets; sizes 14, 16, 18; russet, brown and black.

English Model Suit Cases, $12.74
Macy's usual price, $17.89.
Made of imported cowhide, flat English handle, imported lever locks, sewed hinge back, plaid lining, shirt fold in top, sizes 24 and 26 ins., brown.

Cowhide Suit Cases,
$6.94
Macy's usual price, $8.94.
Good quality cowhide, reinforced sewed-on corners, sewed loops, brass lever locks, two straps going all around, inside has shirt fold in top and neatly lined, sizes 24 and 26 ins., brown and russet.

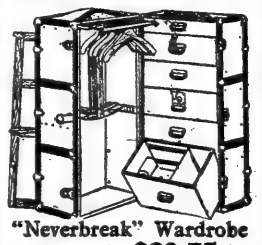
Cowhide Suit Cases,
$4.96
Macy's usual price, $6.38.
Reinforced sewed-on corners strong handles, short straps, or reinforced riveted corners and two straps going all around. Inside has a neat lining and shirt fold in top, sizes 24 and 26 ins.

"Neverbreak" Traveling Trunks, $15 74
Macy's usual prices, $16.49 to $19.49.
Best vulcanized fibre covered, three-ply veneer construction, brass locks and clamps, fully riveted, two straps going all around. Inside has divided top tray and extra skirt tray, cloth lined. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 ins.

"Neverbreak" Traveling Trunks, $11.89
Macy's usual prices, $12.74 to $14.24.
Made of selected basswood, fibre covered, hardwood slatted, Yale locks, all trimmings riveted, strap going all around. Inside has divided top tray and extra skirt tray. Sizes 32, 36, 40 ins.

"Neverbreak" Traveling Trunks, $10.49
Macy's usual prices, $11.24 to $12.74.
Made of selected basswood, vulcanized fibre binding, brass locks and clamps thoroughly riveted, leather straps, has divided top tray and extra skirt tray cloth lined. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 ins.

"Neverbreak" Traveling Trunks, $8.24
Macy's usual prices, $8.63 to $9.74.
Waterproof canvas covered, hardwood slatted, vulcanized fibre binding, brass locks and trimmings, has a divided top tray and extra skirt tray. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 ins.



"Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks, $29.75
Macy's usual price, $37.50.
(As illustrated.) Entire box of three-ply veneer, vulcanized fibre covered, brass locks and trimmings, thoroughly riveted. Wardrobe section will hold twelve suits, has a Universal ratchet compressor, five roomy drawers and hat box, all drawers can be locked with trunk open. Required height 45 inches.

PULPITS' VOICES RAISED FOR PEACE—WOMEN EAGER TO HELP

MESSAGE OF PEACE STIRS GREAT THRONG

"There Will Be No War," Rabbi Wise Says Is Washington Information.

SEND APPEAL TO WILSON

Members of Free Synagogue Welcome Mediation and Say President Can Do "Immortal Service."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaking yesterday morning at the Seventh Anniversary Exercises of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, stirred a crowded house to spontaneous applause by delivering a message from Washington that promised peace with Mexico. Dr. Wise spoke after Mayor Mitchel, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of the Department of Health, and Rabbi Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Association. He began by saying that his "cup of joy" was full because of the praise and encouragement for the Synagogue and for Jews that these speakers had given.

"And," Dr. Wise continued, "my cup of joy is overflowing because of the promise of peace between the United States and Mexico. I was made happy this morning by reading in the papers that Argentina, Brazil and Chile had proferred their good offices to settle the difficulties out of which the present situation has grown, and that their offer had been accepted by Mr. Bryan, but I was more overjoyed by the message I received from Washington this morning only a short time before this service began.

"This message was, 'There will be no war.'"

At this point the outburst of applause forced Dr. Wise to stop speaking. When the audience had become quiet, he continued:

"There can't be any war, and there shall not be any war. There is a wise and noble statesman in the White House who will prevent any war. We can't go to war because we have no enemies. The Mexicans are not our enemies. We don't want to fight Mexico; we don't want to slay Mexicans. No one here feels hostile to the Mexicans. American citizens everywhere have no feeling against the Mexicans—so how can we go to war with them?

"Not only have we no desire to fight Mexico, but we do desire to take advantage of the great opportunity offered us by the South American countries, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Their offer of good offices and its immediate acceptance by the United States means the establishment of a new era in international relations. It means that in the future no two nations will be allowed to go to war until all the other nations of the earth have expended every effort to prevent the war. America has the chance to inaugurate this great era, and she cannot lose it. Our wise Chief Executive will not let us lose it, our people do not want to lose it.

"At the close of this meeting I want to send to President Wilson in the name of this great congregation a message that we all devoutly hope for the accomplishment of his high purpose and pray that his efforts in behalf of peace for the United States and for the world may be crowned with success."

Dr. Wise took the prolonged applause that followed at this point as authorization for the message. This telegram was sent yesterday afternoon:

The President, White House, Washington, D. C.:

The members of the Free Synagogue, in divine worship assembled, have learned with joy and enthusiasm of the Government's acceptance of the offices of mediation tendered by our sister republics of South America. The nation, trusting in your high integrity, accepts as true your insistence that we are not at war with Mexico. We look to you for such wise and high leadership as shall avert war and make possible the restoration of friendly relations with the Republic of Mexico. Now to secure peace through honor would constitute an immortal service to the cause of world peace. The strength of righteousness be your own.

STEPHEN S. WISE, Rabbi.
ABRAM I. ELKUS, Vice President.

After the service Dr. Wise said that the message he had received from Washington had not been official, but that it had come over the telephone from a personal friend of his who was following the developments in the Mexican situation closely. He would not have it appear, he said, that the message had emanated from the White House, but he was convinced that its promise of peace was based on trustworthy grounds and could be taken literally.

URGES WORK FOR PEACE.

Dr. Merrill, Deploring War, Says Nation Is at a Crisis.

The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in his sermon yesterday, told the members of his congregation that men and women should stand by the principles of the religion they professed and do all in their power by private conversation or public utterance for the maintenance of peace. Dr. Merrill is a member of the Church Peace Union, supported largely by funds given by Andrew Carnegie.

"We are standing in a very critical place as a nation," said Dr. Merrill. "Strong influences are being brought to bear to drive our Government into war with Mexico. A portion of the press, a very small portion, I am glad to say, is inflaming the public mind with editorials so savage and brutal that they are a deep disgrace to a nation or a city calling itself civilized and Christian.

"It is a time when Christian men and women should let it be known that they stand by the principles of the religion they profess and should use every possible means of showing the Government that the mass of the people are deeply opposed to war and will sustain the Government in extreme efforts to maintain peace. In the name of Christ and of His Church I earnestly beg that all of us show in private conversation and in public influence and activity that we stand absolutely for the maintenance of peace, and, above all, for the preservation of that Christian temper of justice and extreme consideration for the rights of others without which no nation is fit to engage in war and in the presence of which war is almost an impossibility. It is a time for Christians to hold themselves and their country very close to the golden rule."

CALLS FOR PUBLIC MOURNING.

American Hebrew Suggests Way to Make War Distasteful.

In an editorial criticising President Wilson's policy in insisting on the salute at Tampico and thereby bringing on the present crisis, the current issue of The American Hebrew suggests the declaration of a public mourning and the prohibition of all public sports and amusements as a sure means of bringing about popular sentiment for peace.

"Already some families in America are mourning their dead because President Wilson and Gen. Huerta could not agree upon a polite method of making and accepting an apology," says the editorial. "Because the ceremonial form of shooting empty guns could not be satisfactorily arranged loaded guns are fired, and Americans and Mexicans lie dead. It were farcical if not tragical.

"It is easy to work up a ferment of what passes for patriotism. Schoolboys and adults with the intellects of schoolboys are always ready for the joyous holiday of a fight. True patriotism seeks national integrity and justice in preference to the emotional thing called honor.

"War is entered upon as gaily as it is because the great mass of people see and feel no personal discomfort from it. Let Congress pass a law that war time being a time of national mourning, all public games, sports, and amusements must be suspended, and there would be a speedy revulsion of feeling. If theatres were to close and baseball, golf, and dancing were prohibited, how long would it be before the pressure of public opinion would demand a cessation of hostilities, and the demand would come from exactly the same people who have been so insistent on upholding the Admiral."

WE'D RAVE, TOO, IF INVADED.

Rev. Dr. Jefferson Thinks We'd Behave Much Like the Mexicans.

Although the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, and one of the most prominent members of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, announced prior to the delivery of his sermon on "Patriotism" at the evening services yesterday that he would not speak on the Mexican situation, he nevertheless said some things that had considerable bearing on that situation.

"We can better appreciate how our neighbors to the south of us feel just now when we stop to consider how we would feel and what we would do if an invading force was to come up on our shores," he said. "No wonder they rend and tear and trample upon the flag of the United States. If conditions were reversed, I have no doubt the same thing would take place here."

"Love of country," Dr. Jefferson went on, "like other beautiful things, is capable of being counterfeited, abused and perverted. Many men have hid behind its sacred folds in order that they might carry out their selfish ends. 'Tis sad, nevertheless too true, that in many instances, as Ben Johnson says, 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.'"

Dr. Jefferson disagreed with the writings of Tolstoi on patriotism and said that not only must a people have patriotism, but that they must love their nation more than any other. "Because," he pointed out, "it is only by appreciating your own land that you will be able to appreciate those of others."

WANTS HOME PROBLEMS FIRST

Dr. Jamieson Would Solve Them Before Taking Up Mexico's.

"We ought not to go to Mexico to attempt to solve that nation's problems until we deal with the conditions at our own doors," said the Rev. Arthur Jamieson, D. D., rector of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at the service last evening.

"What will this country do in Mexico when we are not able to adjust our conditions on the east side?" he asked. "We here stand at the lowest grade because of the ungroomed foreign element which overwhelms us. We have gunmen right in our midst who are worse than the gunmen of Mexico.

"I don't think Mr. Bryan is exactly the right man for the present situation. He has the right qualities of grit, but he may get himself and every one else into trouble. This Government should wait longer before swooping down on Mexico. It is not for a great nation to lose her temper.

"While over 200 Americans have been slain in Mexico in the last two years, we cannot hope to remove the trouble by removing Huerta. Huerta is a strong, clear-witted, shrewd Indian, as good as many politicians in New York. We have no doubt that when he took the weapons from Madero he had big backing behind him, and perhaps a little American backing. He is sustained by the mighty force of gold, and if we get rid of him to-night, we will have another fellow like him to-morrow."

MRS. DE RENDON'S ALARM.

Englishwoman Can Get No Word from Her Husband in Mexico.

Mrs. Edmund Bollo De Rendon, an Englishwoman, the wife of a wealthy Mexican landowner, is at the Hotel Plaza, and is greatly worried for the safety of her husband in Mexico. Mr. De Rendon is in the city of Mérida, the capital of Yucatan, which is twenty-six miles south of the port of Progreso.

Mrs. De Rendon has had no word of her husband recently. She said that as their messages were being intercepted by both the Americans and the Mexicans they have been unable to communicate with each other.

NATIONAL RED CROSS PREPARES FOR WAR

Meeting in Washington Attended by 400 Women of Government Circles.

NO NURSES NEEDED NOW

But a Call Is Sent Out for "Desirable Comforts" and "Desirable Luxuries."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Without waiting for the results of the efforts of the three South American Governments, the women of Washington to-day prepared for war.

More than 400 prominent women, including the wife of the Secretary of War and the wife of the Secretary of the Navy, responded to the call of Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the War Relief Board of the National Red Cross. They met in the small ballroom of the New Willard Hotel and formulated plans for relief work in Mexico.

One of the chief purposes of the meeting was to arrange for the co-operation of many societies under the general guidance of the American Red Cross, so that relief work would not be duplicated. Miss Boardman explained that under the Treaty of Geneva relief work on the field of battle must be in the hands of an organization recognized by its own Government. The Red Cross, she said, was the only society in the United States that came up to that requirement, so that all work must be done through it.

Besides the American Red Cross Society, which was represented by its highest officials in Washington, delegates attended the meeting from the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade of Washington, the Retail Merchants' Association, the women of the G. A. R., the G. A. R., Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, United Confederate Veterans, the W. C. T. U., Women's Relief Corps, the Needlework Guild, which is affiliated with the Red Cross; Jewish Fraternal Association, Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Alliance of Jewish Women, Southern Relief Society, Federation of Women's Clubs, Golden Cross, Southern Society, Central Union of German Societies, and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Rear Admiral N. W. Mason occupied the chair. Miss Boardman, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to her organization, gave a brief outline of the proposed work of forming committees and reaching a state of preparedness. Miss Jane Delano, head of the American Society of Red Cross Nurses, and Major Robert U. Patterson of the United States Medical Corps were other speakers.

Three Classes of Volunteers.

The speeches showed that the Red Cross was ready for action in Mexico or Texas at the first call for aid.

The meeting also showed a splendid response in the enlistment of both men and women for service, not only for the zone of operations as nurses, hospital attendants, clerks, and even cooks, but for practical stay-at-home work that insures a splendid support to the efforts of the society wherever directed.

The volunteers will be classified as groups A, B, and C. The first will go to the front, the second will go wherever assigned, and the third class, group C, will be made up of men and women who may be obliged by circumstances to remain in their territory. These will devote themselves to raising funds and collecting material. Miss Boardman explained that the Red Cross already had on its rolls about 5,000 nurses of long training and experience so that volunteer nurses need not apply. For the collection of funds a committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of C. C. Glover. There were also committees on storing and packing supplies, and on transportation.

The work of getting supplies, said Miss Boardman, was particularly suitable for women. She then announced a committee of five prominent women to take up that work. The committee consists of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the President's wife, as Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, Honorary Vice Chairman; Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, Honorary Vice Chairman; Mrs. William Crozier, Chairman, and Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, Secretary.

Major Patterson was particularly careful to emphasize the non-military character of the Red Cross, which knows no enemy in its operations.

A Uniform Chosen.

A uniform for the men who will go to the front has been selected. It will consist of trousers and Norfolk jacket of hunter's green cotton duck, with leather leggings and soft campaign hat. There is to be no military insignia on any part of the uniform. The women nurses will, of course, wear their white uniforms, while a style of dress for feminine aids other than the nurses will be decided upon later.

Local headquarters for the reception of supplies will be opened as soon as it is officially known that war is unavoidable.

In addition to the regular speakers at to-day's meeting, prominent and patriotic supporters of the Red Cross seated on the stage above which shone the banner of the society in red and white electric bulbs, were Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. William J. Boardman, Simon Wolf, and H. B. F. McFarland.

On the floor were Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, widow of the former Secretary of State; Mrs. John McGowan, wife of Rear Admiral McGowan; Miss Ernst, duaghter of Gen. E. O. Ernst, U. S. A.; Miss Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. Swager Shirley, Miss Aileen Solomons, Mrs. Garrison McClintock, Mrs. William Hamilton Bayly, the Misses Williams, daughters of the Senator from Mississippi; Miss Alice Whiting, and Miss Doris Haywood.

The question of raising supplies seemed to interest Miss Boardman almost as much as the problem of raising funds for extended relief work. After the meeting an official of the Red Cross issued a short summary of the supplies that the society would be glad to receive. They were listed under the heads of "desirable comforts" and "desirable luxuries." This is the list:

DESIRABLE COMFORTS.

Malted milk, evaporated milk and cream, cocoa, soups, jellies, grape juice, inexpensive food trays, ward slippers, copper bedwarmers, air cushions, washable bathrobes of good weight, rolling chairs, tooth brushes, combs, paper drinking cups.

DESIRABLE LUXURIES.

Inexpensive straw hats, palm leaf fans, pipes and tobacco (for convalescents outdoors), writing paper, envelopes and lead pencils (for patients), comfort bags, apparatus, syphons and cylinders of liquid carbon dioxide for making carbonated water, portable ice machines, rubber sheets, blankets, sheets and pillow cases, mattresses, pillows, pajamas, nightshirts, disinfectants, enameled buckets, invalid foods of all kinds.

BRYAN FAVORS WHEELER.

Dismisses Complaint Against Legation Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary Bryan has finally settled the case of Post Wheeler, former Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome, who was recalled last September to answer charges preferred by Alexander Benson, the Second Secretary of the Embassy.

Mr. Wheeler has been completely exonerated and announcement is made by Secretary Bryan that he will be reassigned to the Diplomatic Service in his present grade. In a signed statement he gave out Mr. Bryan says:

"The Department of State has thoroughly investigated the allegation, unofficially brought in September last against Mr. Post Wheeler, Secretary of Embassy, then stationed in Rome, that he had misused the customs privilege granted to foreign diplomatic officers by the Italian Government in the matter of gasoline.

"The allegation has been found to be baseless. This incident has not impaired Mr. Wheeler's status as a diplomatic officer of the United States, and he will be assigned to the foreign service in his grade, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made by the department."

Mrs. Wheeler is best known under her pen name as Hallie Erminie Rives. She and Mr. Wheeler were married at Tokio when he was connected with the American Embassy there.

What action will be taken with regard to Mr. Benson has not been announced, but it is the understanding that, in view of Secretary Bryan's decision dismissing the charges against Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Benson will not be restored to the diplomatic service. Mr. Benson was also recalled from Rome, and is now in this country, awaiting a settlement of the case.

The charge against Mr. Wheeler had to do with the courtesy granted by the Italian Government of permitting the heads of foreign diplomatic establishments to import gasoline free of duty for use in their motor cars. There is a heavy import tax in Italy on gasoline, and this privilege enables foreign diplomats to obtain supplies at a much lower rate than they would be obliged to pay if they purchased the oil in Rome. Mr. Wheeler was accused by Mr. Benson of having sold gasoline imported free of duty for the use of the United States Embassy. The Italian Government exonerated Mr. Wheeler and indicated in a statement on the subject that the accusation grew out of the action of a chauffeur in selling some imported gasoline for the use of "an exalted person." This reference to an exalted person was never explained.

Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Benson were formerly associated in the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, to which post Mr. Wheeler had been transferred from Tokio.

Among the statements made to the State Department in its investigation of the original charge was that the allegation was the outgrowth of a quarrel between the two men while they were at the Russian capital. Many other allegations figured in the case, but were ignored by Secretary Bryan.

Both Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Benson are Princeton men, and the troubles in which they were involved were brought to the attention of President Wilson. Though Mr. Wheeler was born in New York and appointed to the diplomatic service from the State of Washington, he resided in his early manhood in Philadelphia, in which city Mr. Benson lives. The charges were investigated originally by Dudley Field Malone, now Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, when he was Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Malone's report has never been made public.

BEGGED FOR DRUG IN JAIL.

Two Alleged Peddlers of Heroin Kept Police Awake All Night.

Arrested on a charge of selling heroin to boys, Lewis E. and William J. Miller, 24 and 26 years old, respectively, of 161 Wyckoff Avenue, Ridgewood, kept the police of the Glendale Precinct awake all Saturday night by crying for the drug.

The police say they found thirty packages of heroin and one vial in the possession of William, while Lewis had a large tin box of the drug. They told the police they had purchased the heroin from a Brooklyn druggist, but refused to give his name.

Magistrate Fitch, in the Flushing Police Court, yesterday, held both prisoners for the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN MAN DROWNS.

F. L. Knowles's Boat Capsizes on Maine Lake—Companion Saved.

AUBURN, Me., April 26.—Frank L. Knowles of Brooklyn, N. Y., was drowned in Lake Auburn to-day when a rowboat from which he was fishing capsized.

The body was not recovered. A companion, Blaine Bonney, was rescued in a serious condition.

NEED 250,000 MEN TO INVADE MEXICO

If Rebels Join Huerta, 500,000 Will Be Necessary, Capt. Geo. D. Snyder Thinks.

MEANS SIX MONTHS' TASK

Ex-Army Engineer and Tunnel Builder Describes Training That Volunteers Must Have.

In case of an invasion of Mexico a force of from 250,000 to 500,000 United States soldiers will be necessary, according to Capt. George Duncan Snyder, engineer and tunnel builder and writer on army matters. Capt. Snyder was for many years connected with the Pennsylvania State Militia, and was the Assistant Chief Engineer of the Second Army Corps of the United States Army dufing the Spanish war. He is a member of the firm of engineers which built the Pennsylvania and McAdoo tubes under the Hudson River. He is conversant with Mexico's topography, having aided in the building of the big reservoir system outside of Mexico City, which supplies that city with its electrical power.

The number of soldiers necessary, Capt. Snyder said, depended on the attitude of the Constitutionalists in Mexico, and 500,000, he said, would be the minimum in case of a union of Constitutionalists and Federals.

What interested Capt. Snyder particularly in the present situation was the Volunteer Army bill which was signed by the President on Saturday. The general impression, he said, seemed to be that the United States was ready for an invasion of Mexico. That impression, he insisted, was wrong, and he regretted that it should be the case. The plain facts were, he said, that it would take at least six months to raise an army of 500,000 United States volunteers, probably longer. None of the militia regiments, he said, would be able to take the field as competent regiments under three months, thus leaving all of the burden of the war in the meantime on a regular army, and the army, he thought, would have to be disorganized to some extent to furnish instructors for the volunteers.

"The problem of the nation just at present," said Capt. Snyder yesterday at his home in New Rochelle, "is how to make the most efficient fighting units possible out of the available personnel in the shortest possible time. The weak spot in our army is the lack of careful individual training of the infantry soldier.

"In studying the probable efficiency of our volunteers at the beginning of a war the following facts should be borne in mind: First, that our militia, no matter how efficient they may be as State troops, must be reorganized, and that from 50 to 75 per cent. of new men must be trained and equiped; second, that the superiority of United States volunteers is not due to the fact that their officers are appointed by the National instead of by the State Government, but to the fact that most of the field officers are appointed from the regular army, that such troops have a greater percentage of former officers and men of the regular army, and that, whatever the defects of the method of appointing the officers, it is an improvement over appointments based on a popular election by the men the officers will be called upon to command.

"The Volunteer Army bill permits the acceptance for service of our State militia forces, but that does not mean that these troops will be immediately ready for war. I think that it ought to be very clearly pointed out that the organizing of United States volunteers means the disorganizing of the militia, and that the only troops ready for immediate service, therefore, will be the regulars, of whom there are 51,000, including 13,000 men of the Coast Artillery.

"Under the Volunteer Army bill, for instance, the Seventh Regiment of New York can keep its own officers, provided the members of the regiment enlist to the extent of three-fourths of its strength. Thus the Seventh could go to war retaining its identity. But the Seventh, reorganized under the United States war tactics, or any other regiment, for that matter, could not be turned out for service in a short time. In the case of the Seventh the time for instruction would be less than in the cases of most regiments, perhaps, but I believe the minimum, on the average, will be twelve weeks of instruction. Our volunteer armies are mostly composed of infantry, and the essential qualities of an infantry soldier are practically the same to-day as in the time of Caesar. Skill with weapons, ability to march and shoot, and discipline will make an efficient infantry soldier, now as then. Instruments of warfare have changed, but we have no modern invention to take the place of the bodily vigor and endurance necessary to carry a man through a long campaign.

Defects in Our System.

"All the defects that have manifested themselves in our present methods of training volunteers are evidently due to the fact that a carefully thought-out method of doing this work has not been worked out in time of peace," he said. "Our volunteer troops have generally been assembled in great camps shortly after their muster-in, which were supposed to be camps of instruction, but these camps have had no special organization or equipment for this purpose. The great majority of volunteer troops that entered the service during the Spanish war left the service without any training in rifle practice whatever, without increasing their marching power or any thorough training in battle exercises or in the service of security and information, and in many cases these regiments that had been in the organized militia were in a poorer state of discipline than before they entered the service.

"We cannot have many such camps, so of necessity they must be large. To give them capacity for training about 30,000 infantry, or about enough for an army corps, would likely be the best arrangement under the circumstances. Each such camp should have a staff of instructors separate from the administrative staff, with a chief of staff and two assistant chiefs of staff, one in charge of the administrative staff and the other in charge of the staff of instructors. The troops should not be organized into larger units than regiments, except for administrative purposes, until the individual instructor has progressed far enough for the officers and men to intelligently perform their duties in brigade and division exercises.

"The instruction should naturally be divided into the general instruction that should be given to all, and the special instruction to be given to officers and men with special duties to perform. This, for infantry, would mean that all should be taught to shoot, to march, to drill, and be disciplined, while staff sergeants, cooks, &c., should receive instruction in their special duties.

Urges Jews to Uphold Nation's Honor

Dr. Samuel Buchler, the rabbi of the New People's Synagogue of the Hebrew Educational Alliance, yesterday urged the Jews to go to war if the conflict came. He said: "What America seeks to regain through this war is its abrogated honor. It will get it. All that live upon its shores and enjoy the liberty of its Government will come to the rescue of its glory. There will be no distinction of race or religion. We Jews ought to rank among the first and foremost. This great and liberal country shall never find us derelict in our duties as loyal citizens."

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Dep't.
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Special values are being offered in Tailor-made and Demi-tailored Suits, Silk Dresses for Afternoon and Evening, Dancing Frocks, Separate Skirts and Riding Habits.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS
in smart styles . $25.00 and upward

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for Afternoon & Evening $27.50 and upward

SEPARATE SKIRTS
of taffeta or moire . $11.50 and upward

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of serge . . . $5.50 and upward

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of linen or khaki . $10.00 and upward

Superior materials and workmanship.

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Extraordinary values are being offered in

Selected Oriental Rugs

in Small, Medium and Room Sizes; also Hall Runners.

Included are Persian, Caucasian and Asia Minor Rugs, especially appropriate for use in Summer homes. The prices marked are in many instances

less than one-half the original prices.

The wearing qualities of these Rugs are fully guaranteed.

Inspection is cordially invited.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for today and tomorrow an introductory sale of the latest

Men's Low Shoes at $2.95

Regular $4 & $4.50 grades—
2500 pairs just from the bench.

¶ The newest models to be designed for Summer wear, embracing straight lace and Blucher styles, with broad, medium or narrow toes—as well as the new low, broad London last.

¶ The leathers are patent colt, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, and tan and mahogany Russia calf; and the workmanship and finish is the best ever put into a popular priced shoe. Fifth Floor

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Broadway, corner 30th St. | 377 Broadway, near Duane St.
1095 Broadway, near 24th St. | 25 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
Broadway, corner Canal St. | In Brooklyn at 360 Fulton St.

K-C
Million Dollar Oriental Rug Sale at the Warerooms of Kent-Costikyan, Inc.

It would be impossible to give an adequate description of the quality and beauty of the rugs, but the fact that the collection exceeds $1,000,000 in value and that every rug was personally selected by Mr. S. Kent Costikyan in the Orient, will give some idea of the magnitude and interest of this offering.

Following are a few of the very Special Values which will be found during the Sale:

400 Kerman Mats $7 to $12
450 Persian Runners $22 to $140
Caucasian Rugs, sizes 5'x2'6" $8 to $18
Persian and Caucasian Rugs, sizes 3'6"x4'6"x8' to 9' $24 to $48
1000 Persian Rugs, sizes 7'x2'6" $12 to $22
500 Large Kerman Sedjades $38 to $58

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8-10-12-14 WEST 38TH ST.
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IN WALL STREET

Down in Wall Street they are talking already about the effect of the "War" on securities.

The thousand and one people who hold the Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates which we sell do not have to worry.

These certificates are worth 100 cents on the dollar and will be—war or no war.

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Capital . . $ 5,000,000
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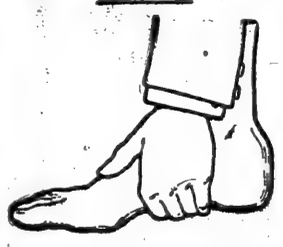

If your arch is losing its grip, let the Coward Arch Support Shoe restore its hold.

Coward Arch Support Shoes and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department for over 34 years.

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recommended for ailments Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism. Cures constipation. Insist on the genuine imported article.
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DAILY CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BEGIN AND GASQUET TO HAVE RED HATS

Archbishop of Quebec and Head of English Benedictines on Big List Announced Yesterday.

NAMES CAUSE SURPRISE

Omission of Archbishop of Montreal Remarked—Germany Pressed for Holding of Consistory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 26.—The long-expected list of Cardinals to be created at the Consistory to be held on May 25 is causing some surprise.

It was expected that Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, would be included, and nobody thought that Dom Gasquet would receive a red hat, although all agree that he is most worthy of it.

It is stated that the decision to hold a Consistory was due chiefly to the insistence of Germany, which otherwise, in the case of a Conclave, would be without representation in the Sacred College.

It is evident that the American Cardinals, Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell, knew that the Consistory was to be held at the end of May, as all have decided to be in Rome at that time.

ROME, April 26.—Pope Pius to-day announced that he had decided to hold a Consistory on May 25 for the purpose of creating Cardinals.

Among those who will be elevated to membership in the Sacred College are:

The Most Rev. Louis Nazaire Begin, Archbishop of Quebec.
Mgr. Menendez, Archbishop of Toledo, Spain.
Mgr. Serafini, Assessor of the Congregation of the Holy Office.
Mgr. De la Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna.
Mgr. Csernoch, Archbishop of Strigonia.
Mgr. Sevin, Archbishop of Lyons.
Mgr. De Bettinger, Archbishop of Munich.
Mgr. De Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne.
Mgr. Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna.
Mgr. Giustini, Secretary of the Congregation of Sacraments.
Mgr. Lega, Senior Judge of the Rota Tribunal.
Mgr. Tecchi, Assessor of the Consistorial Congregation.
Abbot Gasquet, President of the English Benedictines.

LINES IN A NEW DISPUTE?

Hamburg-American Said to be at Odds with Non-German Companies.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Reports are current in shipping circles of a controversy between the Hamburg-American Company and the other Continental non-German lines to New York, the Hamburg-American Line demanding a greater share of the emigrant traffic.

The quarrel, if it exists, is distinct from the general Atlantic pool question, but would render a pool agreement still more problematical.

MILITANTS IN TIGHTS.

Swim Out and Cut Mooring Ropes of Boats on the Serpentine.

LONDON, April 26.—Because the police to-day refused to permit the suffragettes to hold a procession of boats on the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, a large party of militants tried to cut adrift the pleasure boats on the lake.

Two women wearing bathing tights swam among the boats and cut a number of the mooring ropes.

Envoys Congratulate Bustillos.

CARACAS, April 26.—Gen. V. Marquez Bustillos, the new Provisional President of the Republic, to-day received the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who tendered their congratulations on his election. The rebel outbreak recently predicted by revolutionists in Curacao and Trinidad has not materialized.

Emperor Francis Joseph Better.

VIENNA, April 26.—The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph showed improvement to-day.

CHINA TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

Initial Arrangements Are Reported to Have Been Completed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Peking says:

"Despite official denials, it is believed that initial arrangements have been practically completed for a tobacco monopoly in China.

"The British-American Tobacco Company, which has immense interests here, has signed a most important agreement, the nature of which has not been disclosed."

TROOPS TO ULSTER TO-DAY.

Three Regiments Ordered There—Martial Law May Be Proclaimed.

LONDON, Monday, April 27.—The Daily Mail's Dublin correspondent says that three infantry regiments have been ordered to proceed from Dublin to Ulster to-day. He adds that Augustine Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, was in Dublin yesterday directing the arrangements.

It is rumored that martial law will be proclaimed in Ulster.

The Liberal newspapers demand that the Government adopt strong measures to bring to punishment all persons concerned in the importation from Germany of the consignment of about 40,000 rifles and about a million rounds of ammunition which was landed at isolated points on the coast of Ulster on Friday night, and distributed by means of automobiles to the various headquarters of the Ulster volunteers.

DEAF NOT AIDED BY RADIUM

Decision of German Specialists, but Experiments to Continue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLOGNE, April 26.—The treatment of deafness with radium has up to date failed to show any improvement, but, despite the negative character of the results, there is no reason why the experiments should not be continued.

This was the decision at to-day's session of the Association of West German Throat and Ear Specialists, which was chiefly devoted to the discussion of radium treatment of deafness.

Dr. Hugel said he had noted improvement in two cases following four days' treatment. This statement, however, was opposed by a Bonn professor, who declared that he had examined Dr. Hugel's patients and was unable to discern the slightest improvement.

Dr. Hugel reiterated that radium was helpful, and also said that certain climatic conditions had a favorable influence.

Dr. Cronenberg of Solingen, Chairman of the meeting, gave the following summing up of the discussion: "The radium treatment of deafness is not rejected by the meeting. The experiments on which the reports were made all had negative results, but the experiments should be continued. The results achieved with radium are not better than those from other methods."

VICTOR HERBERT BETTER.

Condition of Composer, Operated On Saturday, Slightly Improved.

LONDON, April 26.—The condition of Victor Herbert, the American composer, was slightly improved to-day.

Mr. Herbert was operated upon yesterday for appendicitis.

Airman Marty Killed by Fall.

LONDON, April 26.—Philippe Marty, a well-known aviator, fell in the course of a flight to-day at the Hendon aerodrome, and died later as a result of the injuries he suffered.

CAILLAUX IS AGAIN ELECTED A DEPUTY

But His Party Loses Slightly in the General Election Results So Far Known.

JEAN RICHEPIN DEFEATED

Second Ballots Will Be Necessary in Many Cases — Poincare Starts for Riviera After Voting.

PARIS, April 26.—Balloting in the elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies was carried on quietly to-day throughout the republic.

For the 602 seats, 2,902 candidates were originally declared. Of these 350 were withdrawn in the past few days. Six hundred others may be regarded as being of a fantastic character, leaving something under 2,000 candidates, among whom are 650 lawyers and 300 manufacturers and business men.

The fine weather had some influence on the balloting, which was heavy during the early hours.

President Poincaré was among the first to record his vote, which he did at the City Hall in the Eighth Arrondissement without ceremony. The President then left Paris for the Riviera to resume his vacation, which had been interrupted by the visit of King George.

Up to midnight only eighty-six results were known. Of these forty were indefinite, necessitating a second ballot on May 10. An analysis of the remaining forty-six shows that the Caillaux Radicals lost two seats, whereas the Republicans and the different groups favoring ex-Premier Briand lost two and gained two. The unified Socialists and the Conservatives gained one seat each.

Joseph Caillaux, who resigned the portfolio of Finance after the killing of Gaston Calmette, the editor of the Figaro, by Mme. Caillaux, and who decided to become a candidate for the Chamber at the request of his friends, was re-elected.

Amadée Thalmes, the Radical Deputy who wrote a letter defending the action of Mme. Caillaux, which was read in the Chamber the day after the tragedy, was defeated.

The latest returns indicate that the Caillaux Radicals are losing ground slightly, the principal gainers being the extreme parties—the Socialists and Royalists.

The Academician Jean Richepin was defeated by Pascal Ceccaldi, Radical Socialist.

Among those re-elected are Aristide Briand, Alexandre Millerand, Louis Barthou, Paul Deschanel, René Viviani, the Abbé Lemire, Maurice Barrès, Denys Cochin, and Vice Admiral Bienaimé.

In order to test whether women really desire to vote a newspaper took advantage of to-day's elections to organize, in co-operation with the leading women's suffrage associations of France, a referendum of the women. More than half a million voting papers were distributed. They bore simply the words: "I desire the right to vote," and to these were added the name and address of the voter. Up to midnight 20,000 of the papers had been handed in at the voting stations in the different quarters of Paris. The results in the provinces on this question are not yet known.

CONNOLLY TO GO ARMED.

Borough President of Queens Gets a Permit to Carry a Revolver.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, who was named as the co-respondent in a cross bill filed by Aloysius G. Halleran, who was defendant in a suit for absolute divorce, has obtained a permit to carry a revolver from Magistrate Harry Miller, who succeeded Connolly on the bench.

In making the formal application for the permit Connolly gave as his reason for desiring it that he was frequently called out of his house late at night to go to different parts of the borough, and that the needed a revolver for his protection.

Certain-teed ROOFING
GUARANTEED

The General says:

"Service is the true form of salesmanship."

Ten years ago you would have bought a tar and gravel roof, a tin roof, a slate roof, or a shingle roof, according to the type of building you wished to cover. Today you will buy

Certain-teed
Quality Cert-ified Roofing Durability Guaran-teed

Ten years ago roll roofing was a high-priced specialty. Today it is a *staple* at a reasonable price. And Certain-teed Roofing made it so.

Ten years ago manufacturers and roofing dealers had to have an exaggerated profit on roll roofing—because so little of it was sold. Certain-teed Roofing, by modern manufacturing methods and by modern selling methods, rendered a tremendous service to roofing users and to roofing dealers by establishing a reasonable price basis for better roofing than had ever before been produced—and a reasonable profit for dealers on a bigger volume of business than had ever before come their way.

On Monday mornings we are telling 7,000,000 readers of daily newspapers the merits of Certain-teed Roofing—this is service to prospective roofing buyers in pointing the way to roofing that is backed by a fifteen-year guarantee.

Certain-teed Roofing is sold at a reasonable price everywhere by dealers who believe in giving unsurpassed quality at a fair profit. The amount of Certain-teed Roofing required for an average roof, say ten squares, will cost less than $5 over the cheap mail order grade. This small initial cost is saved many times in the fifteen years' wear which is covered by the manufacturer's guarantee.

We are also advertising in farm papers, and foreign language newspapers, reaching people who may not read the daily newspapers.

This is our idea of service. We have the three biggest mills—we are large buyers of raw materials—and we advertise everywhere—because that is the cheapest way to sell our roofing.

We share the savings of our enormous volume with you who use roofing. We encourage jobbers and dealers to follow our example and sell on small margins and depend upon the large volume of business which is certain to result from the best service to users of roofing.

That building of yours which requires a roof—whether it's a factory, warehouse, business block, farm building, residence or any other structure—whether it's new or old—your first thought would be roll roofing, because Certain-teed has put roll roofing easily within your consideration from a price standpoint.

It has done more than that—it has put Certain-teed Roll Roofing first in your consideration from the standpoint of quality, durability and real roofing service on the roof.

The Reason for Certain-teed Roofing.

By Geo. M. Brown, President, General Roofing Mfg. Co.

The life and durability of roll roofing cannot be determined, as some people imagine, by such superficial tests as bending, tearing, smelling, etc. No test, chemical or otherwise, has ever been invented that would prove how long roofing will last. "The proof of the roof is on the roof": This is the only real test of durability that is known.

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Building to Perpetuate Under Modern Conditions "The Faith of Thirty-five Centuries."

SCHIFF PRAISES THE WORK

Banker Counsels That a Godly Spirit Is Needed to Sustain and Give Strength to It.

The cornerstone of the new home of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, at 31 West 110th Street, was laid yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the building will be dedicated and opened during the Summer. The first home of the association was a small brownstone house, and the membership then was less than eighteen. To-day there are more than 900 members and the cost of the new home will exceed $300,000.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, who has been identified with the association since its inception, twelve years ago, opened the ceremonies with prayer. In her address Mrs. Israel Unterburg, President of the association, said the new building was erected to "perpetuate under modern conditions the faith of thirty-five centuries."

The cornerstone was laid by Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the Building Fund Committee, with a trowel presented by Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Chairman of the same committee. Inset in letters of bronze on the cornerstone was this inscription:

"May our daughters be as cornerstones hewn after the fashion of a temple. Happy the people that is in such a case; happy the people whose God is the Lord."

Jacob H. Schiff spoke of the significance of the new building. "Under this stone," he said, "you are placing a record of what is being attempted in this generation to make certain, as far as this can be done, that Jewish womanhood of generations to follow our own shall develop into the type of which since time immemorial our race has been so proud, the 'esheth chayil,' the peerless woman, of whom the poets have sung and seers have spoken in ecstasy. But, my friends, while you can erect a splendid building such as this will be, while you can equip it lavishly, while we can unite to dedicate it with elaborate ceremonies to its purpose, as we do here to-day, you cannot succeed, and will fail in what you seek to accomplish, unless these stones shall become held together by something else besides cement and mortar, unless a Godly spirit shall sustain these walls and shall ever be the speeding force of your work.

"Heavy burdens have been laid on the American Jew of this generation, but these are insignificant when compared with the value of the privilege that has come to us in this age, to mold, so to say, a new type of Jew and Jewess, such as has hardly yet existed, a type that shall in times to come give the Jew in the world at large the most honored position, because he shall be the possessor of qualities that are to make him, both spiritually and actually, the most useful and valuable component of the human family.

"To a much larger extent than to man come to women, in modern society, temptations which, unless strenuously resisted, are apt to lead to degradation, if not to destruction. You worthy ladies, who have so willingly taken upon yourselves the management of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, you have not moved a moment too soon in your efforts to increase the facilities of your society, so as to place it in a position where it can considerably expand its work.

"It passes my own understanding that the funds which have been and are still needed for the erection of the building, probably even now too modest in its proportions, and for providing facilities to properly develop suitable activities within its walls, should not have been poured out more readily and more liberally. We invest millions in hospitals for the care and reconstruction of the human body, but we contribute only moderately, if not grudgingly, the much smaller sums so urgently needed for constructive work like this, which builds character and lays the basis for respectable and respected existences.

"You, who induct your daughters into the frivolities of society, often at the cost of many thousands—I speak in this over the heads of those who are present, to the many who are not here—you who eagerly surround your budding child with every comfort you can secure for it; you hesitate, when the appeal comes to you to sustain work like this, which, in a most modest way, seeks to create some of the opportunities for the young woman, standing alone in this great metropolis with its many temptations, which the accident of birth has bestowed so lavishly upon your own daughters. Sectarian work, which some of you say you do not wish to support? How and through what agency would you perform the great work of soul and character development, which the young woman, for whom this society provides, stands in need of? Would you either let her perish or drive her out of your own faith and its sustaining influence into the hands of others, only too ready to receive her, in return for the sacrifice of her inheritance and the principles you should help her to maintain, and with the abandonment of which she cannot but lose the best that is in her—her self-respect, nay, even her character?

"Ladies of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, take courage! In the face of great and many obstacles you have succeeded in erecting this structure, the completion of which is now in sight, and in making provision for a vast and most necessary expansion of your work. The community is only just beginning to understand the importance of this work, and you may rest assured that henceforth its support will be forthcoming much more readily and adequately. This you are erecting here is a house of God in the truest sense of the word; not that you are rearing, as in temple and synagogue, an altar of gold, but rather an altar of earth, upon which day after day you will bring sacrifice and of which it may truly be said, 'Wherever work is being done in His name, there He will be with thee and bless thee.'"

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, offered the congratulations of the city to the Y. W. H. A. for its splendid work. Miss Henrietta Szold, Chairman of the ceremonies, introduced Mr. Marks and mentioned that the building needed $7,500 for the swimming pool, and suggested as the city was about to do away with the public baths that it would do well to assist in erecting this pool.

"I want to impress on you all this one thing," said Mr. Marks, "and that is that there will be just as many public baths in this city this Summer as ever before. It is true that we will not provide polluted river water, but we will use good old Croton, and, if they want it, will add a dash of sea salt to give it the right flavor."

G. Richard Davis, Chairman of the Building Committee, said that about $30,000 would be needed to fully equip the building. This included $3,000 for a roof playground, $7,500 for the pool, and the balance for incidentals.

Miss Annette Cohen read an original poem. Miss Grace H. Dodge, President of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, made an address of congratulation, and Louis Marshall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association offered the felicitations of his organization. The ceremonies closed with an address and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman.

7,000 SEE CORNERSTONE LAID.

Immense Throng Attends Israel Orphan Asylum Exercises.

Second Street, between Avenues C and D, and the windows and even rooftops of the buildings in the block were packed so thickly with the crowd that attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Israel Orphan Asylum yesterday afternoon that 200 reserves from the Houston Street Police Station were sent to keep the throng in order. It was estimated that 7,000 persons were present.

Shortly after the exercises started at 2:30 o'clock those on the south side of the street, opposite the speakers' stand in front of the site of the orphanage, began pushing forward to get nearer the stand. Nearly 100 men, women, and children directly in front of the stand were bowled over, and it took the police five minutes to get the crowd in sufficient order to permit them to scramble from the muddy street to their feet again. None was injured. Two youths were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct as a result of the pushing and taken to the Houston Street Station, where they gave their names as Harry Schlerchkom, 7 St. Mark's Place, 19 years old, chauffeur, and Charles Klein, 25 Pitt Street, 19 years old, printer. To prevent further trouble a cordon of police was stretched along the middle of the street, dividing the throng into two sections.

Justice Gustave Hartman of the Municipal Court opened the exercises and introduced former Gov. Sulzer as "the Governor who did his duty, and because of it was removed." The site of the orphanage is in the district from which Sulzer was elected to the Assembly.

Mr. Sulzer won an ovation by telling of the part Jews had played in the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican and the civil wars, and concluding with:

"Although I dread war, if it is necessary that the flag of the United States fly over Mexico the Jews of the City of New York will do their duty by their country."

Rabbi Abraham Gelernter, another speaker, who spoke in Yiddish, declared that the Jews would do more than their duty. He called for three cheers for the American flag, and the audience responded vociferously.

Among the other speakers were Judge William H. Wadhams, Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, and the Rev. Dr. Buechler. A choir of girls from Washington Irving High School, who led a large parade on the east side Saturday night to arouse enthusiasm in yesterday's meeting, and Cantor Frachtenberg and his choir sang numerous selections during the exercises, and a number of women wearing blue bands on which was printed in English and Yiddish, "Israel Orphan Asylum," took up a collection. Officers of the asylum also received pledges of installment contributions, and it was announced last night that nearly $20,000 had been pledged during the afternoon. The ceremonies ended with the laying of the cornerstone by Joseph S. Marcus.

The institution is to cost about $90,000, and is expected to be ready for occupancy in about eight months. It will be four stories high and will accommodate 500 children.

BOY'S LEG IN CEILING.

It Showered Plaster on a Sleeping Woman and Led to Two Arrests.

Mrs. Carrie Paulus, who lives on the top floor of a two-story and basement house at 173 Wyckoff Avenue, Williamsburg, was awakened early yesterday by a shower of plaster. Jumping out of bed she saw the leg and foot of a boy protruding through the ceiling.

The woman's screams were heard by Policeman Archer of the Hamburg Avenue Station, who ran in to investigate. When the policeman arrived the boy was trying to free himself. He was arrested, and described himself as Frank Lindenmeier, 15 years old, of 481 Wyckoff Avenue. In the attic the policeman found another boy, who described himself as William Hehl of 643 Hamburg Avenue.

The lads told the policeman they had remained out later than usual, and, being afraid to go home, had forced an entrance into the attic over Mrs. Paulus's apartment. They were not there, they said, with any intention of robbery. The lads will be arraigned in the Children's Court to-day.

CHAMP CLARK SPEAKS HERE

Delivers Three Addresses, but Is Reticent About Mexico.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, came to New York yesterday, and delivered three lectures on "Optimism." Asked what he thought of the mediation in Mexico proposed by the three South American Republics, he declined to discuss the situation.

The first address that the Speaker delivered was in the auditorium of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. He was heard by a crowd of men numbering nearly 800.

The Speaker went across the street from the Young Men's Christian Association, and addressed an overflow meeting in the Church of the Strangers. In the evening he delivered another lecture at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets. Mr. Clark returned to Washington at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

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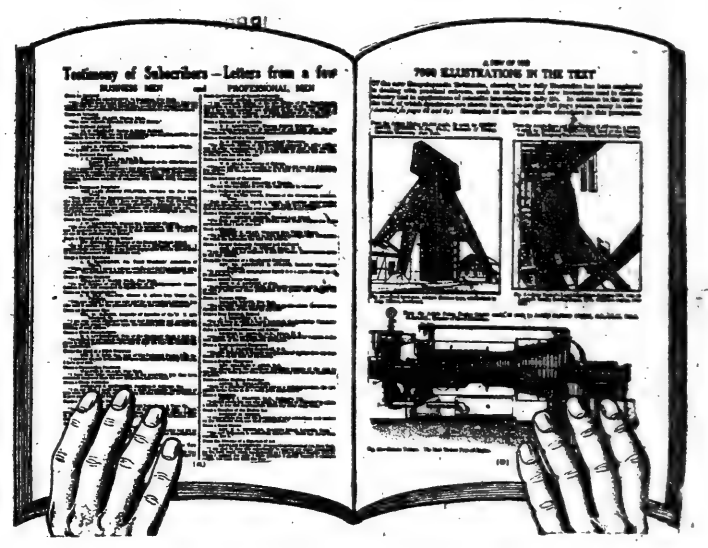

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MR. MITCHEL EXTOLS THE JEW IN POLITICS

Idealism and Brilliance of the Race Needed in American Life, Says Mayor.

DOOR TO NEW LEADERSHIP

High Social Morality of the Jewish People Also Praised in Address at Free Synagogue.

More than 2,000 persons attended the seventh anniversary exercises of the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, where Rabbi S. Wise stirred the large audience to enthusiasm by his plea for peace, reported elsewhere in this issue. The chief speaker, aside from Rabbi Wise, was Mayor Mitchel. Abram I. Elkus presided.

In introducing the Mayor, Mr. Elkus said that every one in New York should devoutly thank God that Mr. Mitchel had been saved from an assassin's bullet. The Mayor took for his text the American Jew's opportunities as a citizen. After giving credit to the Free Synagogue for leadership in helping Jews to realize these opportunities, he said:

"I say to you from my observation that there is no more vigorous force for progress in our City Government than the public-spirited Jewish citizen. Here the Jew has his greatest opportunity. We are losing the age-long racial consciousness that for centuries kept Judea apart from the national and community activities of the Western nations. In America the Jew has become primarily an American citizen and a Jew afterward, and so, when it came to my hands to organize the city government, to seek out the men most fitted for the leadship of the departments, among those I selected were several Jews.

"Here is the door to the new leadership of the Jews in the promotion of civilization, the door to public service. The idealism, the sanity, the brilliance of the Jew are forces needed in our American life. I am glad that it has come about in my Administration that men such as Goldwater and Moskowitz are taking the part of leaders in the city government.

"It is in the building up of the civic idealism of the young Jewish men and women of New York that the Free Synagogue is making a priceless contribution to the welfare of the city.

"We in America need to have our idealisms nurtured and kept alive. We cannot overestimate the value to us of the contribution which Jews may make to our national treasury of ideals. For all the centuries the Jewish people have clung steadfast to a high social morality. We are daring in America again to elevate our ideals above the level of our material problems. We are daring to reach out in our cities and in the nation for a finer civilization. We are carrying the conscience of the church and the synagogue out into the affairs of our common life.

"This is the new spirit of the last decade. But it is the old spirit of the centuries, the spirit that has lifted the people of the earth to higher and higher planes of civilization. It is the spirit that has burned in the Jew from the days of the might of Jerusalem. It is the spirit that has summoned the millions of the Old World to the shores of the New World. Who should say to what extent the revitalizing of our American civic life that is now going on is not in answer to the influence of these aspiring new comers?"

Rabbi Berkowitz spoke of the opportunities for churches and synagogues in America to bring the people together for righteousness and effectiveness in social service. The freedom of the religious institutions in this country, he said, was their strength. They should not sacrifice this freedom, he continued, by any attempt at ecclesiastical amalgamation, but should conserve it by federation for the same end—service to the world.

Dr. Goldwater took up this idea and indorsed it.

"There should be a federation of all the churches and synagogues in this land," he said, "held together by a common bond of social service. We should be not only Jews, but Americans, and as such meet our American brothers of other faiths."

WORK OF THE KEHILLAH.

Body Destined to be Central Organization of New York Jews.

The work of the Kehillah or Jewish Community of New York for the last year was reviewed at the fifth annual meeting of the organization yesterday. The convention heard the report of the Executive Committee presented by its Chairman, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, and the report of the American Jewish Committee presented by Louis Marshall, President of that committee.

The report of the Executive Committee pointed out that at least five more years would be required before the organization would have sufficient experience to determine precisely what form the Kehillah should take, and that even then it hardly would be likely that all the 3,500 Jewish organizations of New York City could be represented. Nevertheless, Dr. Magnes said, the Committee was convinced that the Kehillah could be established as the central authoritative organization of the Jews of New York City, even though it did not control, either financially or any other way, the various organizations of the community.

Louis Marshall told of the collection of $35,000 for the relief of sufferers after the Balkan war, and of the success of the committee in procuring, through the good offices of this Government, proper guarantees of full political and civil rights for the Jews in the Balkans, who, in the final apportionment of territory, were transferred from one allegiance to another. The only exception in the giving of such guarantees, he said, was Rumania, where much was still to be done before civil rights were granted to the Jews.

Concerning the activities of the committee with respect to the treatment of Jews in Russia Mr. Marshall said:

"So far as Russia is concerned, the committee can report no new developments in relation to a new treaty of commerce in the solution of the passport question; but there are excellent reasons for believing that this subject is being considered in certain quarters in Russia. So far as this country is concerned, there will be no step backward, no relaxation of the position it has taken, no entering into any treaty with Russia that does not recognize equality of all American citizens."

GIRL SEES BONBONS, ENDS HUNGER STRIKE

Becky Edelson, Tempted by Chocolates, Falls Before Beefsteak, Soup, and Toast.

WILY WARDEN A DIPLOMAT

Agitators in Conference Call Prisoner a Martyr and Arrange to Seek Her Freedom To-day.

Bonbons and diplomacy, according to B. G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, broke Becky Edelson's hunger strike—the first in this country—yesterday morning. Her fellow agitators in the ranks of the I. W. W., the Army of the Unemployed and the Anti-Militarists didn't know it, and she was called a martyr to the cause at a joint session of members of the executive committees of the organizations in the Ferrer School, 65 East 107th Street, in the afternoon.

Miss Edelson began her hunger strike in the Tombs on Friday, after going to prison in preference to allowing herself to be put under $300 bond to refrain from public speaking whenever ordered to do so by the police. Friday night's supper she gave to a fellow prisoner. Saturday morning she was hungry but determined.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, left for Omaha to attend the Nebraska State Conference of Charities, leaving Miss Edelson's case in the hands of Deputy Commissioner Lewis. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Lewis had her transferred to the old Queens County Jail in Long Island City. He and Warden Sclech decided that diplomacy should be used before the English method of forcible feeding was resorted to and Mr. Lewis sent two boxes of bonbons, together with some ice-cold milk, to the hungry woman. Warden Sclech also was advised to argue with her and tell her that by weakening herself physically she was vitiating her power to keep her cause.

Miss Edelson, he said, expressed surprise at the good treatment accorded her and then, after furtively nibbling one of the bonbons, at the quality of the chocolates New York supplies its prisoners. She would not take substantial food, and argued that she wanted to starve so that her death would rest on the conscience of Magistrate Simms.

Her determination was weakened yesterday morning by the aroma of broiled beefsteak, toast and soup, and, according to the matron, it was a remarkably short time after the edibles had been left in her cell that the platters were empty. To Miss Edelson were given more bonbons for dessert, and she ate two more hearty meals.

At the conference in the Ferrer School, Alexander Berkman, anarchist, announced that the National Free Speech League would make an effort to-day to procure a hearing of Miss Edelson's case and that Justus Shefficld, the lawyer who has represented other agitators arrested recently, will try to have her released on bail.

"I should not be surprised if others of our speakers, in case they are arrested, will follow her noble example," he said. "Every one at the conference thinks she is taking precisely the proper course."

Speaking for the Anti-Militarists, Berkman said plans were decided upon for curtailing future enlistment in the National Guard, army and navy.

"We shall start a movement to have labor organizations urge their members not to join any of these military bodies under any conditions," he said.

The Anti-Militarists at the conference decided to hold daily meetings at Franklin statue and other points and to hold a mass meeting in Mulberry Park on Friday.

POLICE DOGS ON GUARD.

They Will Take Part in the Vacation Fund's Entertainment.

There will be some special police duty performed at the annual ball of the Vacation Savings Fund to be held at the Grand Central Palace on April 30, and Commissioner Woods's aid will not be asked either.

Luche, world's champion police dog, will be on guard for the Vacation Girls. He will not participate in any of the dances, but Miss Anne Tracy, granddaughter of the late John Bigelow, who is the proud owner of Luche, promises that her champion will show how to throw a prisoner and how to make him move on. There will be several other noted police dogs, and under the direction of Miss Tracy they will do the police work of the ball.

Other attractions on the Pike will be a moving picture show, a gypsy camp, Spanish dances, music, and singing. Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer of the fund, and Mrs. August Belmont Vice Chairman.

SAYS WIFE BOUGHT HER THREE BABIES

Robert E. Fredericks Asserts She Then Pretended They Were Their Own.

FIRST COST $100 OR MORE

Only $15 Paid for Second, and Price of Third Unknown to Him—Charge False, Says Suing Wife.

Robert R. Fredericks accuses his wife, Mrs. Lavinia Fredericks, of having purchased three children and passed them off on him as her own and his. Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks are involved in a suit for separation, and Mrs. Fredericks recently applied to Supreme Court Justice Cohalan for alimony pending the trial of the suit. Mr. Fredericks has retained by asking that a referee be appointed to investigate his wife's claims to motherhood.

Fredericks is in the employ of the commissary department of the New England Navigation Company. He says that the children of whom he is supposed to be the father and his wife the mother are Robert Louis, Esther Helen, and Nathan Russell Fredericks. In his plea to the court he said he had been told on good authority that the first of the three children to be assumed by his wife was born on Dec. 11, 1908, and was purchased by her for $100 or more in cash.

The child's mother, Fredericks asserted, continually blackmailed his wife by threatening to tell him about the child's parentage. The blackmailing continued, he said, until December, 1909, a short while before the mother died. Fredericks said his wife was compelled to pay $4 or $5 a week to the real mother of the child to prevent her divulging the secret.

The second child, according to Fredericks, was purchased by his wife for about $15, when the child was three days old. His wife, he said, contended that the child was born on March 21, 1910, whereas it was in reality born three days earlier.

Esther Helen Fredericks, the youngest child, was bought from a physician when she was two days old, Fredericks asserted. His wife and another woman, he said, bargained for the child and paid for it, but he did not know how much in regard to the boy, Nathan Russell, Fredericks made this statement:

"This child was procured one day by the plaintiff in my absence. Upon my return home that evening from my daily toil the glad and welcome tidings was presented to me that I was the father of a 'bouncing boy,' when in fact the 'bouncing boy' was procured elsewhere during the day, and I was deceived and led to believe that I was really the father of a 'bouncing boy.'"

Fredericks said that the birth of the child was reported to the Health Department by a physician who could not be found at the address given in the birth certificate and whose existence at all seemed to him doubtful.

Mrs. Fredericks said that her husband's assertions were false, and that he made them in order that he might avoid supporting her and the children. At a trial before a jury, she said, it would be made clear that she was really the mother of the children and her husband their father.

Justice Cohalan refused to appoint a referee to investigate the parentage of the children, and said the evidence which the husband sought could undoubtedly be obtained at the trial of the separation suit.

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WHEN New Yorkers hear of a motor that gives gasoline *far greater power*—they go in crowds to see! The Premier-Weidely motor would not have been instantly recognized by engineers and motor car experts if its inventor had departed from the successful poppet valve type—nor would it have been instantly famous if he had merely *refined* the type.

But when he *revised* the conventional motor, the motor world immediately saw that he had given motorists a vastly better engine to drive. His revised engine left out 47% of the mechanical parts—noisy, heavy, intricate, power-sapping parts.

A flash of common sense

Putting all 12 valves in the head and locating a single camshaft directly over them simplifies the whole motor—circulating and lubricating systems as well. At once, off come 47% of the mechanical parts—push rods, springs, bearings, etc.—a flash of *common sense*. Result: Power gained to a remarkable degree.

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Weidely has done a wonderful thing, and the PREMIER-WEIDELY 6 is a wonderful car, and every day the evidence accumulates—through orders that are being booked for PREMIER-WEIDELY 6's—that we struck the keynote of the situation. For the purchasers of these PREMIER-WEIDELY cars are men who have owned cars and driven cars for years, the real keen motor-wise men who know every kink in automobile construction and development, and who will not put their signatures to an order until they have had a run for their money.

40 to 50 per cent. less gasoline

The PREMIER-WEIDELY 6 is the *superior* of any of the standard 6-cylinder automobiles shown or sold in America today, because it gives everything in the way of power, speed, silent operation and reliability that any automobile can give—*at an expenditure of 40 to 50 per cent. less for gasoline and lubrication*, and with less friction and wear on tires.

Premier-Weidely 6-Cylinder Car

As a result of the gruelling, heart-breaking tests to which we subjected the PREMIER-WEIDELY prior to our contracting for the Eastern selling rights—we know what we have got—we know what every owner of a PREMIER-WEIDELY will get—a marvelous motor car that is years ahead of the industry in economical efficiency.

All last week crowds saw "The Advanced Automobile of Tomorrow"—the car with the great Premier organization behind it. They saw seven-passenger cars that did 72 miles with three passengers on speedway tests—that tested out in road service 23 miles to a gallon of gas and 750 miles to a gallon of oil.

They saw a pleasure car that is an inspiration—the sort of an inspiration that is dashing—yet exclusive—that style alone can give.

The Premier-Weidely for $2700

See the PREMIER-WEIDELY and ride in it. You will be taking a 1916 ride in April, 1914. On one trip you will learn the greater grip this Weidely motor gives to a gallon of gasoline.

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The second installment of the most interesting paintings owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt and loaned to the Metropolitan Museum will be reproduced in rotogravure and published in The New York Times next Sunday. The subjects include a full page Bouguereau, entitled "Going tothe Bath;" another, a Millet, entitled "The Sower;" a Rosa Bonheur entitled, "The Old Monarch;" an Israels, entitled "The Frugal Meal," and examples of the work of other artists equally well known.

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NEW YORK'S RANK AS A PORT

State Commission Finds It Equals That of London and Hamburg.

The State commission appointed in 1911 to investigate port conditions here and in Europe confesses in its report, which will be made public to-day, that it is unable to determine absolutely which is the leading port of the world, so evenly is maritime business distributed between New York, London and Hamburg. The commission is composed of Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, State Engineer John A. Bensel and former Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins.

Galveston, Texas, ranks second to New York in the export business of American ports. During the last three years both Galveston and New Orleans have forged ahead of Boston, which now holds fourth place. In the last fifteen years Galveston has moved up from sixth place because of its cotton shipments. Philadelphia and Baltimore have made steady progress, and this port has prospered more from natural advantages than because of enterprise. The report says:

"During the last fifteen years it has not been so much the loss of its commerce that the port of New York has had to fear, as its ability to take care of that offering."

The commission recommends immediate beginning of the river and harbor improvements advocated by Gov. Glynn and for which Congress appropriated $13,400,000, and the cutting through of a new ship channel at Hell Gate in the East River so that ocean steamships may enter this port by way of the Sound. In the opinion of the commission there is no reason to believe that the Panama Canal will be so extremely advantageous to Gulf ports as to seriously imperil the commercial and maritime interests of Atlantic ports.

Try These on Your Typewriters.

John Kostrzewski and Miss Bronislawa Kazmirowska took out a license to marry in Long Island City on Saturday. So did Maciej Chowiewski and Miss Bronislawa Jabubowski.

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The old Marmon car is as great a proof of Marmon value as the new one. The more you know about this car the more reasons you will find for its value.

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CONLEY NOTES SHOW GUILT, SAYS BURNS

Detective Publishes Many in Which the Spelling Tallies with That in Phagan Note.

SEES FRANK EXCULPATED

Because Negro's Letters to Woman Prove He Didn't Dictate the One Left by Slain Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26.—A sensation more impressive than that created by the affidavits of the Rev. C. B. Ragsdale and the negro woman, Annie Maude Carter, in which they asserted that they had heard from Jim Conley's lips a confession of the Phagan murder, was announced by Detective W. J. Burns today in making public a series of letters written by Conley to Carter.

The detective in an interview said that a careful study of the letters convinced him more firmly than ever that Conley was the murderer of Mary Phagan, as Carter swore Conley had confessed to her. He also said it was plain that Conley was lying in his statement on Friday, that he did not know Carter except that he had seen her pass his cell; that Conley, contrary to the argument of Solicitor Dorsey, was accustomed to spell the word "negro" correctly; and that Conley was in the habit of using "did" interchangeably with "done," and did not confine himself to the ungrammatical use of "done," as the Solicitor contended.

Leo Frank, from his cell in the Tower, gave out a statement appealing to the sense of justice and fair play of the people of Atlanta soon after Burns made public the Conley letters.

Reporters were allowed to see the letters in the office of the Burns Agency. Detective Burns said that the same privilege would be accorded to any one who cared to inspect them. Conley is said by Mr. Burns to have written more than 100 letters to Carter since he has been in jail.

The detective had a mass of them in his office. One was brought by an operative while the reporters were there.

Solicitor Dorsey, arguing that the murder notes found near the body of Mary Phagan were palpably dictated by a white man, said that a negro never would have spelled the word "negro" correctly as it appeared in one of the notes.

Yet several of the notes accredited to Conley and addressed to Carter contain this word spelled as it was in the death note at Mary Phagan's side. Solicitor Dorsey also said that Conley would have said "done" instead of "did" in the murder note had it not been dictated to him. In his notes to Carter the word repeatedly occurs.

Here is the comment of Mr. Burns in making public the letters:

"I have just come into possession of evidence of the most startling and convincing nature against the negro, Jim Conley, an examination of which proves conclusively that the murder notes found by the body of Mary Phagan emanated exclusively from his perverted brain.

"It is evidence of a nature more powerful and convincing than an actual confession from the negro himself. This evidence consists of a large number of letters written by the negro, Jim Conley, while in jail, addressed to the negro woman, Annie Maude Carter, who recently made an affidavit charging that Conley had confessed to committing the murder.

Shows Conley to Be Abnormal.

"These letters are some of the letters referred to by the Carter woman in her affidavit as having been written to her. These letters show beyond the peradventure of a doubt that Conley is an abnormal man. Most of the letters are addressed to 'Annie Maude Carter,' but Conley addressed some of them to 'Annie Maude Conley.'

"Conley asserted in his statement to the newspapers that he 'barely knows her,' but these letters utterly refute this, and show that he has simply entangled himself in another lie.

"It was maintained at the trial of Leo M. Frank by the State that Conley could only write with the greatest difficulty, yet I have in my hands a mass of these letters. They also substantiate my previous declaration that Conley was a prolific note writer.

"It is also interesting to note that these letters contain the words 'did' and 'negro.' These words are most significant in view of the fact that at the trial it was maintained by the State that Leo Frank must have conceived and dictated the death notes because they contain the words 'did' and 'negro,' and that if Conley had conceived these notes, he would have written them 'done' and 'nigger.'

"These letters completely explode the argument of the State, because they contain, as before stated, the words 'did' and 'negro' in the plainest writing. It has always been admitted, both by the State and the defense, that the author and writer of the death notes was the murderer of the little girl. Now that these letters have established beyond a peradventure that Conley is the author of the notes there should be no longer any question of Conley's absolute guilt.

"The authenticity of these letters is beyond question. They are identical with the death notes. The 'h,' 'a,' 'o' and 'w' are typical; in fact, every letter is a typical Conley letter. These letters are open for the inspection of any one who wishes to see them. In this respect the defense differs somewhat from Chief Lanford, who trumpets forth the charge of perversion, and when his bluff is called backs down and says he has nothing to show—in fact, that he had never made the charge."

Detective Burns also said that he believed he would be able to prove that Conley is the "Jack the Ripper" who murdered about twenty negro girls in the last three years. Each of these women was mutilated, and by the body of each the murderer left a note. Some of the notes bear marked resemblance in words and handwriting to those found by Mary Phagan's body.

Appeal to Public by Frank.

The appeal to the people of Atlanta, given out by Leo M. Frank, was as follows:

To the people of Atlanta:

I make this appeal to your fairness. It was the horrible charge that I was a pervert that poisoned your minds, infuriated you against me, and put me beyond the pale of human sympathy, where nothing that I said would be believed; where the word of a vile negro and self-confessed perjurer was eagerly accepted in preference to mine, and where I could not obtain even the common privilege to which every man is entitled—a fair and impartial trial.

It was this charge that so enraged the crowds around the Court House that the judge upon the bench, fearing that I and my lawyers might be killed if the verdict was one of acquittal, advised them to remain away, and keep me out of the Court House. It is this charge that has poisoned and still poisons the minds of the public against me and denies me the commonest rights of a human being.

About two weeks ago Mr. Burns made, through the newspapers, the request that if any one had information as to any acts of immorality on my part that they would communicate with him. He received not a single response, and on the next day, through the newspapers, he made an offer of $1,000 for such information.

Again there was no response, except from Newport A. Lanford, the Chief of Detectives of the Police Department of Atlanta, who stated that he had in his possession the information that Burns was seeking, and added sneeringly, "probably more than he wants."

Mr. Burns being then out of the city, Mr. Lehon, his assistant, called, and the chief of detectives told him that while he had the information he could not show it to him, but would show it to Mr. Burns when he returned.

When Mr. Burns returned to Atlanta, he immediately called on Mr. Lanford and was told then by him that while he had the affidavits he would not show them to him because the motion for the new trial was then pending. How that could be any reason for him to conceal this information, if he had it, I do not understand, but this is what he is quoted as saying in the press:

That he refused on the ground that he did not believe it would be doing justice to himself, to the State or "even to Frank" for any publicity to be given as to the perversion affidavits until after the hearing, and then added: "At the trial of Frank we did not bring up the subject of perversion. It was brought out by Frank's lawyers."

On last Friday, again, after my side had closed its evidence, Mr. Lanford was approached for these affidavits, and he repeated the statement that neither the State nor the police department of Atlanta had ever claimed and did not now claim that I was a pervert, and that that charge had been put into the case by my own lawyers.

To this silly drivel, this pitiful failure of the man to realize his duties as an officer of the public, it is difficult for me to make reply. I can only say that his idiotic statement that the charge of perversion was brought into the case by my own lawyers is known to be a silly, impudent falsehood by thousands, if not millions, of people who know perfectly well that it was brought into the case by the testimony of Conley when he was first put upon the stand and examined by the Solicitor General, representing the State of Georgia.

I submit to the people of Atlanta that Mr. Lanford has only taken this position because his bluff has been called. He knows perfectly well now, and he has always known, that the charge of perversion against me was a miserable, cowardly lie, and I further charge that if Mr. Burns had not demanded his proof he would never have opened his mouth, but would have allowed the public and the courts to remain under the impression that he and the police still believed and charged me with being a pervert.

I now make this solemn declaration: That I am not a pervert nor an immoral man in any sense of the word, and that these charges against me are a mass of horrible, atrocious lies. I further state, and send my message straight to the heart and conscience of every man and woman in Georgia, that I did not kill Mary Phagan, that I am absolutely innocent, and that my execution would not avenge her death.

The charge of perversion having been withdrawn against me, I do not see how any man with a love of justice and fair play in his heart could deny me the privilege of a new trial, a fair trial, which I have never had.

The charge of perversion that is now withdrawn made it impossible for me to get a fair trial. I have had none. I simply ask that I be given a fair show for my life; that I be allowed to make my defense before a jury that knows the truth, that I am not a pervert; a jury that will not be intimidated by the fear of being shot down and killed should it acquit me; a jury whose minds will be calm to weigh my testimony against that of a self-confessed negro perjurer and pervert.

A fair trial is what I want, is what I am entitled to, and what no fair-minded man should deny me, and I appeal to the fair-minded people whose silent influence stands back of the courts, and whose servants the courts are, to see that I am given a fair trial.

(Signed) LEO M. FRANK.

The report which came from the office of Solicitor Dorsey that Dorsey had held a secret conference with Marcellus Johennig, a juror in the Frank case, has created wide speculation in the camps of both the prosecution and defense. Mr. Dorsey, when asked about the secret conference, had nothing to say. He seemed surprised that it had become known. Johennig would not talk, saying that he had merely had a few words with the Solicitor. He would not divulge the nature of their conversation.

Numerous witnesses were brought to the Solicitor's office for the purpose of making affidavits, and he has accumulated a mass of evidence which will be used in a vigorous opposition to the motion for a new trial which the defense is making before Judge Hill.

Mr. Dorsey plans to hold all evidence secret until its presentation to Judge Hill. The evidence which he is believed to have obtained from Juror Johennig is being closely guarded. He is also carefully guarding numerous affidavits said to have been made by witnesses who have also made affidavits for the defense.

ACTRESS DIES OF POISON.

Secrecy in Death of Ruth L. Trufant, Known as Maida Athens.

Ruth L. Trufant, known on the stage as Maida Athens, died yesterday in the Red Cross Hospital from bichloride of mercury poisoning. She was taken to the hospital a week ago, and there was secrecy about the manner in which she took the poison.

Mrs. Trufant figured in the news in July, 1912, when she sued Henry G. Williams, proprietor of the Hotel York, for breach of promise, demanding $50,000 damages. She lost the case and took it to a higher court, but it was not pressed, and two weeks ago it was dismissed. Mrs. Trufant lived in 2,128 Broadway.

The actress was a daughter of former Judge T. R. Stuart of Denver, and was divorced from William Trufant. She had played in many musical comedies.

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Who Will Imitate Jeffery Next Year?

Jeffery

Wide public endorsement has been given to the idea which Jeffery brought over from Europe last fall—the high speed, light weight, economical, four cylinder motor. He it was who first put this dominant idea into American practice—produced the first light weight, economical, high grade Four to sell at $1550.

There are persistent reports that other makers will pay tribute to Jeffery by producing cars of a similar type—next year. Imitation is, indeed, the most sincere flattery and we welcome this imitation with hearty good will.

The unmistakable demand for light weight and economy has become so pronounced that engineers do not hesitate to publicly endorse the idea which has made the Jeffery a big success.

It is well known that the biggest successes of the industry have been founded upon cars of this type. Yet, during the past two years, the tendency towards heavy weight in design became so pronounced that people who valued economy, light weight and low upkeep expense were forced to buy low priced cars.

For two years there was little improvement in the design of motor cars except in body details and such features as starting devices. Then a great wave of economy spread over the country. People were forced to take inferior quality, scant comfort and sacrifice appearance to realize economy.

Jeffery saw that the industry was traveling in the wrong direction. He sent his engineers to Europe where the best makers have already had the same experience which most American makers must yet go through. The high speed motor is dominant over there — it has made good. Jeffery brought that idea to America. Then he built the Jeffery Four at $1550 and the Jeffery Six at $2250. Power he attained through speed instead of bulk.

In five months orders have been taken for seven thousand Jeffery cars.

Now the light, economical car has won the victory. The big sale of Jeffery cars is evidence enough of that. Our shipments during the first three months of the year exceeded those of last year by 103 per cent.

Read the clipping from Motor Age below and you have concrete evidence of what will certainly be the dominant type in years to come.

The Jeffery Four represents that dominant type.

The leading trade papers are commenting every day upon the superiority of the small, high speed motor. Jeffery introduced that type into America last fall.

It is quite likely that other light Fours will be built, but we do not fear this competition because there is embodied in the Jeffery Four the best material that the market affords and the best ideas developed by the best mechanics in the world.

Portunately, Jeffery is in the best position to meet the keenest competition. He has no stockholders to satisfy. He is the one man in the United States who controls a complete automobile factory and every dollars' worth of equipment is paid for. He discounts all bills. Therefore, he is able to buy right. He is satisfied with a small profit. Therefore, he can build the best four cylinder car in America and sell it at a price which cannot be duplicated by manufacturers lacking his capital, equipment and experience.

Here are the specifications which gave Jeffery leadership in sales after he attained leadership in ideas.

SMALL HIGH SPEED MOTOR, introduced by Jeffery November, 1913.

IMPORTED ANNULAR BALL BEARINGS—endorsed by cars selling above $4,000—adopted by Jeffery.

RAYFIELD CARBURETOR—endorsed by dealers—adopted by Jeffery.

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MOTOR AGE

Small High-Speed Motors Pronounced a Success in Europe

English Engineer Describes Design of Efficient Engines Before Detroit S. A. E.

By D. McCall White

EDITOR'S NOTE—Americans are just beginning to wake up to the possibilities of small motors designed to run at high speed. It may be expected that the interest will be increased, before the year is out by the appearance of some of these very small motors to represent Europe in racing events. Indianapolis will see at least one of these Monday. Few men are more qualified to discuss the high-speed motor than D. McCall White, former sports manager of the Standard Motors, Ltd., Manchester, England, and late chief engineer for D Napier & Son, Ltd., London, England, who is now employed with the Cadillac Motor Car Co. He addressed the Detroit section of the Society of Automobile Engineers on this subject last week and his remarks are reproduced herewith.

I HAVE been asked to say a few words regarding the development of the high-speed engine in Great Britain. We have been producing, in some of our factories on the other side, high-speed engines for the last 4 or 5 years which will run successfully in touring cars without any more trouble than the ordinary slow-speed engines. In fact, 5 years ago the company I was connected with was in a position to give a 3 years' guarantee with its cars, the engines of which ran at a maximum speed of about 2,000 to 2,400 revolutions per minute.

Make Good in Testimonies

Within the last 3 or 3 years we have been producing engines which have been running maximum power at 3,400 revolutions per minute, and these on the slightest down grade accelerated to 3,800 revolutions per minute. These particular cars have been successful not only in the British Isles, but have been highly satisfactory and successful in our colonies, such as, for example, Australia, New Zealand, etc., where the roads are, I think, pretty much on a par with American roads. In fact, I have, just before leaving England, completed a report from one of my motor cars who was out in Australia inspecting and generally looking into the matters, and his report, as well as the agent's report on the behavior of cars out there, not only of our own production but those produced by other firms which were also of the high-speed class, was entirely satisfactory.

Another firm, with whom I have not been connected, has been most successful in the colonies, not only in competitions such as hill climbing, but in competitions of great hardships over large tracts of land such as you are accustomed to in this country. I am particularly aware of the points in connection with the particular firm, as the engineer is a very great personal friend of my own.

I am stating these points because, in discussing them with some of your engineers, I have found that quite an erroneous idea seems to exist regarding the durability of the high-speed engine, based into a moderately light chassis. In the first place, the chassis which these engines are called upon to pull are not very light chassis, being in point cases just about the same weight as some of your most modern chassis. These chassis are designed to stand up, and they do stand up, not only in Britain but also in the colonies. A horsepower represents 33,000 foot-pounds of work, whether it be developed in Britain or in America, and if this horsepower can be obtained with a smaller engine, then greater economy will be the result.

Gasoline may be cheaper here than it is in Britain, but I have yet to see the man who refuses to accept the same result as is particularly obtained by pushed low economy for it. As examples of what has been done, I have designed a four-cylinder engine 3½ inch bore by 5 inch stroke, which developed 50 brake horsepower at 3,600 r. p. m., fitting it to a chassis with a wheelbase of 120 inches, the weight being 1,600 pounds. This car was beautiful to handle and it was a marvel to see what it could do on the top gear at 3 feet. It could pull on top gear at 10 miles an hour, on a very decent gradient, in practically the same manner as a six-cylinder engine, 3½ by 5. The wheelbase of the six was 138 inches and the chassis weight, as far as I can recollect, about 2,800 lbs., both chassis carrying a load of driver and one passenger, plus the weight of 60 lbs. [illegible]

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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS COUNTRYMEN.

When the President ordered the Atlantic Fleet to Vera Cruz and started the series of events which, to the ordinary mind, meant war on Mexico, the general feeling of his countrymen was amazement and grief, with a certain sense of mortification. With this, in a limited circle, among his political opponents, there was unseemly haste to make party capital of the grave trouble in which plainly he had involved himself and the country. As matters have developed, as the President has patiently and faithfully striven, on the one hand, to make clear to the nation and to the world the unselfishness of our aims, and, on the other hand, to prepare for whatever serious emergency might arise, the feeling of the country has undergone a marked change. The rectitude of the President's motives has been recognized more and more. Multitudes who regarded his decisive action at the outset as rash and excessive and as tending to unite all Mexico in hostility that would compel occupation and conquest now concede that it was meant to lead, and may lead, to an ultimate reorganization and rehabilitation of that hapless nation. Especially they perceive that this was the desire, the hope, the aim, of the President and his advisers.

Before the offer by the chief South American republics of their good offices this feeling had become pronounced and effective. By Saturday last Mr. WILSON was justified in thinking that he had the confidence of his countrymen to a substantial and satisfactory degree and that it was gradually but perceptibly strengthening every hour. And he could comfort himself with the assurance that the manifestation of this sentiment was not an outburst of bellicosity, an access of that war fever to which all great democracies are subject. It was proof, indeed, that the American people would respond promptly and vigorously to a call to arms should it become necessary and that war, if war there must be, would be sustained with all requisite energy and fidelity. But the President could reasonably believe that the country backed his aims as well as his methods, that it shared his wish and purpose that the final outcome should be the establishment, not of American possession of Mexico but of the best practicable independent government of Mexico by and for its people. That, we repeat, must be to him an immense comfort.

The situation up to Saturday was, we think, without close parallel in history. Naturally, in its novelty, there was much room for the exercise of plausible logic and inexpensive analysis of apparent inconsistency, and these were not lacking. Also there was room for sincere hesitation, doubt, and anxious prevision, and these, for the time being, were general. But it was not long before the conviction spread that the President was himself keeping steadily in view his purpose, by peace if he could, by war if he must, to work out an issue honorable for the United States and as beneficent as possible for Mexico.

Then came the tender of good offices by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. It was promptly accepted, in language at once friendly and candid, with just the reserve necessary to place this Government right in the opinion of the world, to make plain our unselfish spirit, and to keep intact our liberty to act if action should be forced upon us. It was a full answer to those who accused us of aggressive intent and to those who charged the President with weakness. At a stroke of the pen it accepted co-operation from Governments that could not have offered it if aggression might even be suspected on our part, while we frankly refused to tie our hands if we should have occasion to use them. The situation is still complex, grave, and difficult. But the American people have reason to be profoundly grateful that the President has had, and has so wisely embraced, the opportunity to demonstrate by word and act the essential righteousness of the ends we seek and the firm energy with which we pursue them.

And herein is another evidence of the curious efficiency with which the democratic principle manages, in times of confusion and doubt, to work itself out. An able and upright but inexperienced man in the office of President, with immense power, in a crisis of great gravity, succeeds, by the exercise of his best judgment and by the light of conscience, in shaping his policy so that it fairly embodies the best opinion and purpose of the nation, fixes high its standard of conduct, and rallies to his support the great mass of the right-minded and honest among his fellow-citizens. That is the cheering fact that stands out after the brief period of agitation and uncertainty through which we have passed.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

While the War Department must inevitably withhold orders for any fresh movement of the land forces at present, there are ample indications that the work of preparing intelligently for any emergency is going on as briskly as possible. The advance of reinforcements for the troops on the border in Texas, Arizona and California has not been checked. Arrangements are making for the mobilization of the militia in all the States, and an order has been given to prepare camps for the mobilization of troops in Utah, and at Pensacola in Florida. The Coast Artillery of the army is devoting every day to infantry drill, while in the States along our southern border the work of enlistment is vigorously prosecuted. A second detachment of 6,000 troops is awaiting orders to proceed to Tampico, which, of course, will not be issued unless the result of the South American proffer of good offices should prove futile. The mighty superdreadnought New York sailed from the Navy Yard at this port yesterday, carrying Rear Admiral WINSLOW to his command of a flying squadron in Mexican waters. Col. GOETHALS has taken time by the forelock and placed the Panama Canal on a war footing, with the big locks guarded by patrols.

The hydroaeroplanes, twelve in number, dispatched from Pensacola for service on the Mexican Coast, have arrived, and some of them have already been put to use. This is a "flying squadron" of another sort, and its value will be amply tested if the American Army advances from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. One of the greatest problems of that long march would be the care of the health of the soldiers, who would be taken from the sea level to a point more than 8,000 feet higher, before reaching their goal. As it is, the tropical heat of Vera Cruz is hard to endure, but every possible precaution seems to have been taken thus far to protect the health of the troops. Yellow fever has not been common in Vera Cruz since Lord COWDRAY introduced there a modern system of sanitation, but it is to be feared that in the assault on the city the public works may not have been as well cared for as they should be. Thus far the health of the soldiers seems to be good and it is not wise to borrow trouble, especially when the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy have been working for years with the unfortunate experience of the Spanish war uppermost in their minds.

NOT MEDIATION.

To keep the record straight, it is well to understand that it is not mediation that Mr. BRYAN has accepted from the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, but only a tender of good offices. In much of the comment at Washington the two appear to be treated as one and the same thing. They are quite distinct. Senator BRISTOW of Kansas calls it arbitration, which is about the extreme limit of possible misunderstanding.

International law authorities make the distinction plain. HEFFTER's definition will serve as well as any to clear up the confusion. In setting forth the manner in which treaties are sometimes made by the aid of one or more powers not parties to the dispute he says:

1. By the good offices of a third Power, either for the purpose of opening the way to negotiation between the interested parties or to bring about the resumption of interrupted negotiations. They may be proposed either upon the initiative of the third Power or in response to a request or in pursuance of a treaty engagement.

2. By mediation, properly so called, when a third Power, with the consent of the interested parties, participates regularly in the negotiations until they are concluded, so that reciprocal explanations can be given only in the presence and by the intermediation of that Power. Nobody can impose a mediation, but when it has been accepted the mediating Government must make equitable proposals, give its advice upon those made by either of the parties, and reject those which appear to be unjust.

LEONE LEVI says that a resort to war may be prevented: 1. By asking or accepting a third Power's good offices, with a view of conciliating the dispute; 2, by proposing or accepting the mediation of a third Power; 3, by resort to arbitration. PRADIES-FODERE, in his note to VATTEL, and other text writers without number, make the same distinction. Prof. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, quoted in THE TIMES yesterday, declares that the acceptance of good offices does not confer the right of mediation.

A tender of good offices may, and often does, lead to mediation. Probably it will not in this case. Mediation implies compromise. An insult for which reparation has been demanded is hardly a matter for compromise. And is it reasonable to expect that HUERTA would consent to engage in a formal mediation in which, according to our conditions of acceptance, the other parties in interest would be ourselves and the Constitutionalists, both of whom have refused to recognize his authority, both of whom are in arms against him, while the mediating Powers, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, have also withheld recognition? It remains to be seen what impression personal friendly representations, made in pursuance of this tender of good offices, will make upon HUERTA. The Spanish Ambassador's private advices from Mexico City reporting his acceptance of the offer give warrant for the hope that HUERTA at least will consent to parleyings, and a chief who parleys is already half resolved to surrender.

His assent to the conditions imposed would end the matter at once, for we could ask for no more complete atonement for the wrongs he has done than would be given by his disappearance from history. Accepted or rejected by him, the tender and the acceptance are most fortunate for us. In the one case, we get out of an undertaking for which we have a deep distaste, while in the other we gain and HUERTA loses the good opinion of the world, particularly of the Latin republics, and, we should hope and expect, of all sensible Mexicans.

THE RECALL IN POLITICS AND IN LAW.

If the recall proves anything, what does the recall of the recall prove? The question is fair, because Tacoma has just elected for the third time the Mayor whom it once recalled. He cannot be such a very bad man when he was elected by 800 over a clergyman after his recall in an election which is described as non-partisan. When change can follow change it would seem to show either that the people did not know their minds, or did not know what their minds ought to be.

There is more continuity about a man than there is about an electorate, and there ought to be more continuity and stability about law than about a man. It is for this reason that the recall of decisions or of Judges is worse than a political recall. Voters have a right to change their minds, but not their principles. Therefore only established principles are fit to be enacted. When contentious matters are enacted there is no more certainty that the law will remain fixed than that an official subject to the recall will be allowed to fill the term for which he was elected. The Tacoma incident may not prove the unsuitability of the recall for politics, but it ought to show its unsuitability as a means of legislation.

CLASS OR COUNTRY FIRST?

When HAYWOOD summoned such workers as follow him to place their class above their country he met with prompt repudiation by all others. The country includes all classes, and nobody who holds to the standard of "all for each and each for all" could possibly approve the principle of all for a few, in order that a few may prosper at the cost of all. This is too plain to be argued, but it is not as plain as it ought to be that the same issue is involved in the root cause of recent strikes for the "recognition of the union," that is, for the closed shop. How is it possible to rally all in support of the proposal that one-tenth shall have all the jobs, and that nine-tenths shall concede that privilege to the minority? The cause of humanity would be more advantaged by abolishing all trades unionism of the Colorado and West Virginia sort than that all should be compelled to make common cause with the dynamiters and boycotters. If conditions are such as we know them under the restraints of law, what would they be if there were no restraints, and the country were ruled by murder and terrorism?

It is for this reason that such events as those in California and Michigan and Colorado and West Virginia are so important as touchstones of trades unionism. If the unions are benevolent and fraternal organizations, "not for profit," but for uplift and progress, they should be shocked into repudiation of such inhumanity. But the unions prefer to be the beneficiaries of such horrors rather than to repudiate them. At the moment there is before the President an appeal for the pardon of the dynamiters, some of whom were elected officials of their unions after their conviction. And there is no repudiation of the events in Colorado such as there should be to clear the skirts of organized labor. It is pleaded that the unions do not do such things as unions, and that individuals alone are guilty. That is not true. The constitutions of unions provide for the boycott, and the closed shop, and the making of work by the limitation of production, and the obstruction of the paths of employment even to unionists. Citizenship is not complete without freedom in the exercise of the right to work. The only possible liberty for all is through the establishment of the law above the acts of those who know no self-restraint. The doctrine that trades unionism is above the law, or should be privileged by law, is as dangerous and obnoxious to all right thinkers as the cry of class above country.

THE PROFESSIONS AND THE STATE.

Gov. GLYNN is quite right in vetoing the bill granting State scholarships to students in the professions. There is no sound reason why the taxpayers' money should be used to aid a student to obtain a degree in law, dentistry, veterinary medicine, or theology. We have ourselves deemed even the collegiate scholarships a mistake, and a wrong, at least, until the great mass of scholars in the "lower" schools have received the very best training possible to give them, which now, obviously and discreditably, they do not receive. It would be a still greater error to spend the public money in promoting the study of specialties.

The professions are of two kinds, gainful or avowedly beneficent and unselfish. The most of them are the former, and for these the aspirants should prepare at private expense. For the ministry there is a painful incongruity in a student seeking any aid beyond what the pious wish to supply. That brings in an element that is disagreeable, to say the least. Moreover, as the Governor points out, the tendency is strong—and the State supports it—to require thorough collegiate training as a requisite to professional education. The State has provided a large number of scholarships to help those who seek collegiate training. That is as much as it should do. Our own judgment is that it is really more. The Governor's veto will turn attention to our supreme duty to care for the multitude, for the greatest good to the greatest number, which is right and needful.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Intimidated Witnesses Speaking Up.

Nothing could more conclusively prove the quality and effect of the influences brought to bear by prevailing public sentiment in Atlanta on the trial of LEO M. FRANK for the murder of MARY PHAGAN than does the fact that only at this late day do witnesses who have all the time known who committed the crime venture to give their testimony.

The Judge himself, at the time of the trial, frankly confessed apprehension as to what might happen to the prisoner if a verdict of acquittal were brought in, and so fierce and open was then the demand for a conviction that presumably the Judge's fears were extended to cover the jurymen and perhaps himself. These dangers having passed with the recovery of calm and reason by the city, people who did not speak then, in order that they might avoid what they vaguely describe as "trouble," are now coming forward with information not only as to the identity of the real criminal, but as to the means which were taken to create false impressions as to the accused man's character and to suppress evidence in his favor.

Some of these are negroes of such a class that their stories, however plausible, have only corroborative weight, if that. But like insignificance cannot be ascribed to the testimony of the Rev. C. B. RAGSDALE, a member in regular standing of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Conference and pastor of a church there for years. He now swears that soon after the murder he by chance overheard a full and accurate account of the murder, given by the murderer himself, but the friend to whom Mr. RAGSDALE disclosed this important episode warned him to keep silent. And though an innocent man's life was at stake, the clergyman deemed it, whether right or not, at least expedient, in the circumstances, to heed the warning till the popular excitement subsided. Even more enlightening, perhaps, is the present assertion by a Mrs. BARRETT, with the corroboration of her mother, that evidence highly favorable to FRANK was by the intimidation of the prosecution in part suppressed and in part turned against him.

The present denial by the head of the Police Department that either it or the State ever charged FRANK with moral perversity is incomprehensible to anybody who has read the report of the trial and therefore knows how directly contrary to recorded fact the denial is.

Precedent Rudely Violated.

New Rochelle, perhaps the most frequently astonishing of our suburban towns, has just made another addition to its record for desperate recklessness in the conduct of its municipal affairs. To the visiting stranger the little city seems calm enough, but could he look below the smiling surface and read the local papers with understanding, he would realize that things strange, new, and perilous are happening there.

The latest of them is the suspension on charges of persistent negligence of a Health Officer whose work had long satisfied New Rochelle's politicians of both parties. At last, however, he was assailed by what one of the papers calls "a few meddlesome women," and by another "devoted and efficient agents of reform," and out he goes, at least temporarily, and if he gets back the place that seemed to be his for life it will be only after the hardest kind of a fight.

But that was only the beginning. The office—with its comfortable salary—has been given to a man without one of the familiar and orthodox claims upon it. He is a newcomer in the town, he has never rendered any party services whatever to anybody, he has not endeared himself to "the boys" in either usual or unusual ways, and he doesn't even "need the money."

So far as can be found out he was selected for the single reason that he chanced to bring to New Rochelle, when he went there, an international reputation as a sanitarian, with years and years of experience in protecting the health of large bodies of men—a reason about as un-American for giving a good job as could be imagined by the oldest of our politicians. If he had won fame in some other and unrelated line of activity, one could understand the choice, for the assumption that the man who can do one thing well will do equally well something wholly different is very dear to us all. But he hadn't!

It helps a little, however, toward understanding this selection when one learns that it was made under the earnestly applied influence of a Mayor who was himself chosen on the queer ground of known competency and in violation of all political custom. Nobody should be surprised at anything such a Mayor does, and New Rochelle isn't, really. It only growls, "Just wait till the next election!"

Saved Again, But for How Long?

After taking for consideration time long enough to cause some disquietude, Gov. GLYNN took exactly the right action on the bill which would have opened "medical practice," with all its privileges, immunities, and profits, to anybody who refrained from using knives or drugs. He vetoed it.

There will be, of course, deep lamentation from the world of quack "healers" of every brand, but the sane and enlightened part of the State's population will be duly grateful to the Governor for protecting it from the innumerable ills and dangers which an ignorant and complaisant Legislature would have brought upon us by putting innumerable pestilent cults, with Christian Science and osteopathy at their head, on an equality before the law with scientific medicine. As a result, criminal negligence in the treatment of the sick is still punishable, at least in theory.

But of course the quackish tribe will try again for free and irresponsible access to the vast funds in the hands of dull credulity. They are a persistent lot, the "healers," for greed is a mighty motive and its "reach" is long. Evidently we must trust to our Governors for safety; it does not lie with our lawmakers.

SUFFRAGE RUN RIOT.

Shows Itself in Feminist Attacks on the Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter under the heading "Homes," by George Creel, is an excellent example of making copy out of the weaknesses of human nature, and civilization at large, to make a cheap demagogic argument for woman suffrage. This is in line with the entire suffrage depreciation and scandalmongering of the home. It is so grotesque as a description of the home in which the average American citizen, man and woman, is born and grows up, that the performance can excite nothing more than disgust. Yet it is a type of what passes for argument with the up-to-date "feminist-suffragist" speakers and writers.

Such deliverances as Mr. Creel's, supplemented by the slightly more respectable lucubrations of Mrs. Gilman, serve only to convince sane men and women of the absurdity and degeneracy of the recent developments in the "feminist-suffragist" movement.

It seems impossible for the loose and hysterical speakers and writers in this joint movement to separate their respective causes. This demonstration of a lack of logical balance and discrimination is the most damaging of all the indictments against the suffrage movement. If the leaders of this movement are thus early becoming identified with the so-called "feminism," and, in very many instances, socialism, what could be expected from the leaders and their followers in the future if they were intrusted with political power?

The American home is not the vile place of mere existence depicted by the writer of this letter. It may be poor and scant in luxuries; it may be a humble farmhouse on the hillside in a remote country, or it may be a narrow apartment in a great city, but it is nevertheless the abode of a loving husband and wife and of children who are the joy of their parents and the glory and hope of the Republic. MARIE COLLINS ROONEY.

New York, April 20, 1914.

A BAS KING ALCOHOL.

That Is the Next Step in the War Against Drugs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The various anti-narcotic laws that have recently been enacted bring out one point clearly, viz: that the settled policy of our Government henceforth is that no one may indulge in a habit that the majority believe to be injurious to himself, to his family, to society, or to the State.

There may be an honest difference of opinion as to whether a pervert is such by virtue of his being addicted to drugs or whether he takes to drugs because he is a pervert, but happily, in consequence of our present policy, the way to a much greater reform is cleared of the sentimental bugaboo of "personal liberty," which has as yet prevented its accomplishment in this State. Probably there are few readers of THE TIMES who have seen or known a drug addict, but there are none who have not seen hundreds of besotted brutes destroying their bodies and souls, pauperizing and even criminalizing their families and ready to perpetuate any abhorrent offense because liquor had dethroned their reason.

Naturally it is expected that the reformers, having been so successful in regard to a few minor drug poisons, will now attack the great poison, King Alcohol, that in the past has been powerful enough to dominate all political parties, dictate nominations, and control the policy of Legislatures.

Personally, I believe it would be much better if all well-meaning people would take the manly stand of Secretary Bryan, and by their example and advice withdraw from drink the sanction of respectability. Could this be done the liquor traffic would in one generation die of its own rottenness. But this is impossible.

Now, then, let the reformers, who have been so successful in repressing a few drug addicts, put their shoulders to the wheel, giving up their own pet tipples, if they have any, as they have compelled the weaker minority to do, and work heartily for a prohibition plank in the new Constitution of this State.

This will be the supreme test of their sincerity. DAVID MONTGOMERY.

Suffern, N. Y., April 21, 1914.

GREEK STUDENTS SUPERIOR?

They Should Be Compared Only with the Best Science Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument of Dean West for the study of Greek because of the greater success of students of Greek in other subjects seems to be futile, as are most such arguments. In comparing students who study Greek in his own university with those who do not Dean West is comparing two very different classes of men. At Princeton the current sets strong toward the classics, and, for the better minds, toward Greek especially. The traditions of the university attract the best men to classical studies. Men of inferior ability or indifferent industry know better than to take Greek. It is in this group that the larger number of failures naturally occur. Students of Greek are more successful not because they are studying Greek, but because they have greater native ability.

Young men of greater worth who are inclined to study science are likely to be attracted to institutions that are more especially devoted to the study of science. No doubt the superiority of the scientific type of mind is quite as marked in scientific institutions as is the mind devoted to humanistic studies at Princeton. A just comparison could be made between the attainments of students of Greek at Princeton and of students of science in such an institution as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. That would be a comparison of similar types.

ROBERT COMIN.

New York, April 20, 1914.

Insanitary Telephone Booths.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thoroughly agree with "H. A. S." It is high time that more attention be paid to the condition of the telephone.

I had particular occasion to comment on this a few days ago when using a public 'phone in an uptown drug store. The store itself was scrupulously clean, but the mouthpiece of the 'phone was filthy, not to mention the atmosphere in the booth, which was sickening.

If a little care were taken to keep the telephones clean, I sincerely believe a great deal of sickness would be avoided.

EVELYN GARDON.

New York, April 20, 1914.

Higher Book Postage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the vagaries of the parcel post management proceed in all cases from ignorance, or in some cases from intention? Take, for instance, book postage. Immediately upon the establishment of the parcel post books in many cases became relatively more expensive than parcels. Now they are absolutely so. Since the new book tariff began I have in three cases paid more than formerly, and yesterday nearly double. A book had come from New York a few weeks since for 12 cents. Yesterday, in the same wrapper, it cost 21 cents. TELLURIDE.

Telluride, Col., April 18, 1914.

"HUERTA MUST GO."

Andrew Carnegie Comments on the Offer of Sister Republics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In announcing the proposed mediation by the three sister republics last evening in Carnegie Hall I said that before leaving home I had received a telegram from Washington, not from President Wilson, as your reporter has it.

The Secretary of State in his acceptance of the friendly offer of our three sister States contains no trace of "Huerta Must Go," which you print in headlines this morning. This changes our acceptance seriously. We accept the mediation of the three most advanced of our Southern sister nations with one hand and withdraw consideration of the most vital question with the other.

The President's refusal to recognize Huerta created in great part our present situation. Whether he was right or wrong is a serious question, but the three nations named did not do so either. They are in the same boat with us. Their interest is our interest. Therefore, there was no need for our Government to repeat at this juncture, "Huerta must go."

Our sister republics in their offer of mediation were silent upon this point. Much better that ours had been also, until the conference had met and our members had heard what our mediators had to say upon this vital point.

Let us hope for the best. Anything but war upon a weak sister republic totally unable to cope with us, who have a greater population and probably even greater resources than all our sister republics combined.

Let us never cease to remember that "it is well to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant." Let us never cease to be lovingly kind to our sister republics as the elder sister.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

New York, April 26, 1914.

While it is true that, as Mr. Carnegie points out, the statement that "Huerta must go" did not appear specifically in Mr. Bryan's reply to the tender of good offices from Argentina, Bazil, and Chile, THE TIMES's Washington dispatch over which were placed the headlines he refers to did contain this paragraph:

It was made known by Secretary Bryan that the United States Government would not consent to the settlement of Mexico's troubles through mediation on any terms short of the elimination of Gen. Huerta from the Presidency, and the re-establishment of Government in Mexico in accordance with the terms of the National Constitution. On this point both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are obdurate.

A GLORIOUS STROKE.

Hamilton Holt So Characterizes the A B C Offer of Good Offices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proffer of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to use their "good offices" in helping us to settle our dispute with Mexico is one of the most dramatic and glorious strokes in the history of international relations. The so-called A B C powers of the Southern half of our hemisphere deserve the gratitude of North America and the world. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, by accepting it, have shown a political genius only equaled by their humanity. Every patriot should now support the President in this great peace policy, for somehow, and in some way, it must prevail to save us from an unrighteous and fratricidal war. For whatever the technical merits of our contention may be, the verdict of history will never justify a war of reparation waged by a great, rich, and mighty nation of 100,000,000 souls against a weak and distraught neighbor one-sixth of its size, on the avowed pretext of the latter's non-compliance with the punctilio of a naval ritual.

Surely we can afford to leave the question of the salute to the impartiality of the three mediators, and if they can induce Huerta to agree, then the next step will be the settlement of the whole Mexican question, with the elimination of Huerta, the reconciliation of the warring factions, and the rehabilitation of a Government supported by the loyal consent of a united people.

If this devout consummation can be realized, it will be due solely to the two great peace conferences at The Hague. These conferences established and perfected three methods for nations to employ in the settlement of their disputes: First, arbitration; second, commissions of inquiry; and third, good offices and mediation.

By arbitration before The Hague Court, England, Italy, and Germany were estopped from bombarding Venezuela. By a commission of inquiry England and Russia were probably prevented from going to war over the North Sea or Dogger Bank affair. By mediation President Roosevelt was enabled to step in between Russia and Japan and end the bloodiest war of this generation. And now by "good offices" the three greatest Latin-American republics have pointed out to us the path to peace. It is for us to follow.

HAMILTON HOLT.

New York, April 26, 1914.

Not Mr. McAneny's Generosity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your account of the entertainment given at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday for the benefit of the floating hospitals of St. John's Guild it is stated that I paid for the use of the ballroom used, as a personal contribution. It happens, however, that my part was merely to ask for the rooms. The managers of the Ritz-Carlton very graciously gave them as their own contribution; a characteristic bit of generosity, I might add.

GEORGE McANENY.

New York, April 26, 1914.

AGITATORS.

They mean well, Our Troublesome Friends,
And they do what they think is best,
But their words grip and bite
And too wildly incite
The peril-filled strife of rage and unrest
That sleeps in the deeps of chill penury's breast—
Sleeps—dreaming of sorrow and blight!

They mean well, Our Dangerous Friends,
As they blare out their bugle calls;
But why thrust truth's lance
Where there's never a chance,
Where only the shadow of misery falls,
Where need, gaping need, like a bloody stain crawls,
And death looms to meet one's advance?

They mean well, Our Ignorant Friends,
Who goad on the workingman's groans,
But the gods grind their mills
And the fiends work their wills
Up there where the drones
Sit alone on their thrones—
The drones who subsist on the grind of the stones
And laugh o'er the grist as it spills!

They mean well, Our Mischievous Friends,
But their sight is short-visioned and dim,
Else their clamoring truth
Would bring ruin and ruth
To those who grind humans for earth riches grim—
Who crush out the poor and from heart-blood who skim
The essence of comfort, the incense of youth!

They mean well, Our Misguided Friends,
As they say to the poor, "Rebel!"
But far better their cries
Should to gilded thrones rise—
To thrones where the profit of sacrifice lies,
Than ring in the ears down in poverty's hell!

LURANA SHELDON.

SIR MOSES EZEKIEL HERE.

Famous Sculptor to Visit Relatives and Old Classmates.

Sir Moses Ezekiel, the American sculptor, who makes his home in Rome, arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Ivernia after an absence of three years. He said that he was going at once to Cincinnati to visit relatives and thence to Lexington, Va., to meet some of his old classmates of the Virginia Military Institute with whom he would visit the battlefield of Newmarket, Va., where he fought fifty years ago as a member of its Cadet Corps in the Confederate Army.

The sculptor said that he would be present on June 4 at Arlington, Va., where the monument to the Confederate dead in Arlington Cemetery which he had designed would be unveiled.

"I have just completed a heroic statue of the late Senator Daniels of Virginia to be erected at his birthplace, Lynchburg, Va., and am now at work upon a statue of Edgar Allan Poe for the City of Baltimore," he added.

The sculptor said that the American Academy of Art in Rome, now coupled with the Archaeological Society, with the financial help of the late J. P. Morgan, was getting along in fine shape and would be a self-supporting success. He deplored the fact that the United States Government did not provide homes for its Ambassadors abroad and said Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page had one of the finest palaces in Rome where they were now entertaining Americans and other visitors.

"This means a great personal sacrifice," he added, "to our diplomats, and in fact the largest part of their salaries goes for rent."

Sir Moses expects to return to Rome in August.

TELL OF CHARITY IN CHURCH

Report of United Catholic Works Read to 800,000 Worshippers.

Catholic charities and the yearly report of the United Catholic Works, organized two years ago by Cardinal Farley, were mentioned by some 400 priests to the 800,000 persons who attended services in the Catholic churches throughout Great New York yesterday. During the year the organization received $83,500, including bequests for special work amounting to $30,500, special donations of $12,000, $35,000 from an exhibit and sale, and $6,000 from annual membership fees.

Aid amounting to $26,500 was given these charities during the year: The Catholic Protectory, Bowery Mission, the Parat and St. Rose Settlements, Gesellen Verein, Fresh Air Commission, and the Children's Court Commission of the Association of Catholic Charities, day nurseries, and homes. Several new enterprises were also helped financially. None of the money was spent on salaries or cost of distribution, the members of the council giving their time and services free. In announcing the development of its work and purposes, and the need of additional funds, the council reported an arrangement with the Emmett Corrigan Producing Company for presenting "The Shepherd King" at the Garden Theatre for two weeks.

The report of the United Catholic Works, of which Cardinal Farley is the President, was signed by the Rt. Rev. Joseph F. Mooney and the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, Vicar General of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York. The office of the organization is at 39 East Forty-second Street.

SUFFRAGE DAY PROGRAMME.

Committee Arranges for Celebration Saturday—Night Mass Meeting.

The local programme for the celebration next Saturday of a National Woman Suffrage Day was arranged yesterday afternoon by a committee representing the six big suffrage organizations in the city. Women who want the vote and men who want them to have it will give demonstrations in forty-five States of the Union, it was said, and in some States there will be a demonstration in every county. In Ohio, for example, there will be eighty-eight simultaneous demonstrations.

The celebration in this city will begin at 1 P. M. in Washington Square, where the suffragists and their adherents will congregate. There will be public speaking for an hour and a half at six points in the square, and their speaking corps will move from place to place during the remainder of the afternoon. The points to be visited are Madison Square, Union Square, Rutgers Square, Tompkins Square, Delancey Street at the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, St. Mark's Place, the Plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park, the Central Park Mall, Columbus Circle, and Riverside Drive at Grant's Tomb.

On Saturday night there will be a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, at which, it is expected, Mayor Mitchel will be the principal speaker. A "voiceless speech" demonstration, consisting of bulletins, statistics, and arguments supporting woman suffrage, will be open all day in some building, to be selected later. A "Declaration of Independence," in which the right of women to the vote is set forth, will be read at every meeting of the day and evening.

INFANT WELFARE CAMPAIGN.

State Exhibition to be Shown in Principal Cities and Villages.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—A State-wide Infant Welfare campaign has been begun by the State Department of Health, under the supervision of Dr. Hermann M. BIGGS, Commissioner. Out of a total of 25,000 deaths of babies last year, the department feels that from 30 to 50 per cent. could have been averted.

Three attractive exhibits have been prepared by the department and will be shown in the cities and some of the principal villages of the State under the auspices of the local health authorities between now and August. The exhibits are composed of models, pictures and charts prepared to disseminate popular information on the subject of infant welfare.

Many of these charts show the proper kind of food for babies and young children and the kinds of food that should be avoided. One chart is a warning against soothing syrups and patent medicines.

The fly as a menace to the health of infants is treated in a chart headed as follows: "Starve the fly and save your baby." A cartoon shows an army of flies on the way from a manure pile and other foulness to the nipple on a baby's nursing bottle. The striking caption of this is: "A fly on the bottle may mean a crape on the door."

The department does not stop with showing the wrong way to take care of the baby, but always points out the right way and the good results to follow by adopting that right method.

MELLEN URGED AS CHIEF.

Conference on Federated Council of Railroad Brotherhoods.

BOSTON, April 26.—The proposal to organize the Federated Council of Railroad Brotherhoods with Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, as its head, was discussed at length to-day when 200 delegates representing most of the larger railroad labor organizations of the country assembled here at the call of a special committee. No permanent organization was effected, but it was announced that another meeting would be held in a month, when the heads of all railroad labor bodies in the United States would probably be present. The same committee was continued in charge.

It was explained that much of the time of the delegates to-day was occupied in reaching an understanding of the aims of the proposed federated council. Many of the speakers favored the federation, but there were differences of opinion over the plans of the committee.

The proposal to invite Mr. Mellen to become the head of the federation was advocated by various speakers.

LOOPHOLES OF LAW ASSAILED BY JURIST

Judge Swann Holds Technicalities Give Criminals "Gambler's Chance" of Escaping.

CITES FOUR RECENT CASES

Conviction Reversed After Defendant Admits Guilt—Another Panel Drawn an Hour Too Early.

One cause for the rapidly increasing percentage of crime in New York City can be traced directly to the higher courts, according to a paper on "The Need for New Precedents in Criminal Procedure," in the May issue of The Trend. Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions, who wrote the article, contends that the following of time-worn precedents causes lamentable injustice in many cases, and he particularly cites four recent cases in which convictions were overruled by the Appellate Division of Brooklyn on technicalities.

The effect of following the "technical system" of review instead of the "natural system" has given rise to the "gambler's chance of eeling through the loopholes of the law," according to the writer. The criminals of New York, he says, are taking every gambler's chance that they can get, and are making most unjustified escapes from punishment. Judge Swann wants it understood that he is not criticising the decisions of the Appellate Division of Brooklyn, but he makes clear his view that the "natural system" of review as followed by the Appellate Division of New York County is a much more creditable system.

As evidenced by the number of indictments filed in the Court of General Sessions in 1913, crime increased 20 per cent. in New York County over the record of 1912. In the Court of Special Sessions the informations filed were 30 per cent. greater in number in 1913 than in 1912. The Police Commissioner's report of last March showed that the number of arrests for crime had increased 50 per cent. over the preceding year.

"This increase has taken place in spite of the modern methods for the reform of criminals, including the reformatories, reform schools, farm colonies, the indeterminate sentence plan, and probation system," says Judge Swann. "One of the strongest deterrents of crime would be the knowledge of the certainty and celerity of conviction in case of guilt; the inclination to 'take a chance' would thereby be reduced to a minimum."

Judge Swann cites a perjury case, a grand larceny case, a case of murder in the first degree, and case of manslaughter as proof of his assertion that it pays the criminal to take the "gambler's chance." All of these were reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, Brooklyn, which reversed all of the convictions.

"In the Neimark case," Judge Swann writes, "the defendant was convicted of perjury; the opinion on appeal states that the record of the trial of the defendant upon this indictment shows no prejudicial error to the defendant up to the time of pronouncing sentence. The defendant had admitted his guilt before the committing Magistrate, and when the case came on for trial the Trial Judge, seeing the admission of the defendant in writing annexed to the papers, suggested to defendant's counsel that the defendant plead guilty, offering him a lighter sentence, stating that as the defendant had stated to the committing Magistrate he was guilty, he, no doubt, was guilty, the Judge's object being to prevent additional perjury and to relieve the crowded court calendar and the crowded City Prison; this was not in the hearing of the jury, but the Appellate Court held that it indicated the 'atmosphere of the court room, and that 'the Judge presiding at the trial was committed in advance to the theory of the defendant's guilt,' and, therefore, the Appellate Court reversed the judgment of conviction.

"In the Damron case, in the same Appellate tribunal, the defendant, (a lawyer,) had been convicted by a jury in Brooklyn of grand larceny in the first degree for the larceny of large sums of money, and the record of his guilt was so convincing that the court in its opinion says: 'We are not surprised that the jury found against the defendant,' and in another part of the opinion states 'the evidence in this case establishes the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt,' but the court reversed the judgment of conviction because the general panel was draw

OPERA PLANS FOR THE METROPOLITAN

Gatti-Casazza Gives Personnel of Company for Next Season —New American Singers.

NO DEFICIT THIS SEASON

Melanie Kurt Coming from Royal Opera, Berlin — Many Novelties and Revivals to be Offered.

General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who leaves for Europe on Wednesday morning on the Provence, gave out a statement yesterday announcing the personnel of the company for next season and telling of the plans for new operas to be given, as far as they are decided upon at present. A fact which did not find mention is that the season just ended has been conducted without a deficit, in spite of the fact that it has been considered an unusually hard one by theatrical managers. The absence of a deficit has not occurred before for many years.

In his statement Mr. Gatti-Casazza began by saying that he desired "especially to acknowledge his gratitude to the public which has so numerously and enthusiastically attended the performances, and to Mr. Otto H. Kahn and his colleagues of the Board of Directors for the renewed proofs of confidence with which they have honored him; also to thank each of his co-laborers for their loyal and intelligent co-operation and the press for its justice and courtesy."

Among the new singers announced for next season are Mme. Melanie Kurt, soprano, of the Royal Opera, Berlin; Mme. Elizabeth Puritz-Schumann, soprano, of the Staadt Theater, Hamburg; Mabel Garrison, an American soprano; Alfred Piccaver, an American tenor, of the Imperial Opera, Vienna, and Arthur Middleton, an American bass-baritone who has been heard here in oratorio. It is also stated that the management is negotiating for other important artists.

List of Artists Re-engaged.

The list of artists re-engaged for the coming season is as follows:

Sopranos—Frances Alda, Lucrezia Bori, Anna Case, Louise Cox, Vera Curtis, Emmy Destinn, Geraldine Farrar, Rita Fornia, Johanna Gadski, Frieda Hempel, Alice Nielsen, Marie Rappold, Leonora Sparkes, and Rosina Van Dyck.

Mezzo-Sopranos and Contraltos—Mariska Aldrich, Emma Bonazzia, Sophie Brasiau, Maria Duchene, Louise Homer, Helen Mapleson, Marie Mattfeld, Margarete Matzenauer, Margarete Ober, and Lila Robeson.

Tenors—Paul Althouse, Pietro Audisio, Angelo Bada, Julius Bayer, Rudolf Berger, Enrico Caruso, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, Riccardo Martin, Giovanni Martinelli, Albert Reiss, and Jacques Urlus.

Baritones—Pasquale Amato, Bernard Begue, Dinh Gilly, Otto Goritz, Robert Leonhardt, Vincenzo Reschiglian, Carl Schlegel, Antonio Scotti, and Hermann Weil.

Basses—Paolo Ananian, Carl Braun, Adamo Didur, Marcel Reiner, Giullo Rossi, Leon Rothier, Basil Ruysdael, Andrea De Segurola, and Herbert Witherspoon.

The list of conductors, stage directors and technical departments heads is practically unchanged. Among the names in the roster of re-engaged artists, those of Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana and Alice Nielsen of the Boston Opera Company now appear as regular members of the Metropolitan, whereas last year they were down for occasional appearances. Mme. Mariska Aldrich has not been with the company for some time, although she has been heard here both at the Metropolitan and Manhattan Opera Houses.

Among some of those in the company this season whose names do not appear in the new list are Mmes. Olive Fremstad, Bella Alten, Jeanne Maubourg, and Messrs. Carljörn and Antonio Pini-Corsi.

New Works for Next Season.

On the question of new works to be given next season the statement read:

"It may be stated as certain that 'Madame San-Gène' will have its world premiere at the Metropolitan in the early part of the season. The libretto of this opera, based on Victorien Sardou's play well known to American theatregoers, is by Renato Simoni. The music is by Umoerto Giordano, composer of 'Andrea Chenier,' 'Fedora' and 'Siberia,' who will be present at the rehearsals and premiere.

"Other novelties under consideration are 'Francesca da Rimini' by Zandonai, recently produced in Turin; 'Notre Dame' (based on Victor Hugo's novel) by Franz Schmitt, which was produced a few weeks ago with great success in Vienna; and Goetz's 'The Taming of the Shrew' ('Der Widerspanstigen Zahmung').

"The management would be happy to produce some novelties of the French and Slav schools. As to the two short operas by Debussy based on Poe's stories, 'The Fall of the House of Usher' and 'The Devil in the Belfry,' for which the Metropolitan has had the rights for some time past, it is not known whether they will be ready for next season.

"Among revivals, in addition to 'Carmen,' the management is considering Weber's 'Euryanthe,' Mozart's 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' Saint-Saëns's 'Samson et Dalila,' and Verdi's 'Falstaff.'

In conclusion Mr. Gatti-Casazza assures the patrons of the Metropolitan and the musical public generally that there will be no change in the progressive policy of the management, which constantly aims to maintain the highest artistic standards."

Film Show to Aid Cripples.

"Joan of Arc," in moving pictures, will be shown this evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Plaza ballroom for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, and afterward there will be dancing. The Sowers, under whose auspices the programme will be given, is an organization of young women who were schoolmates in earlier years and arranges an entertainment every year for the Darrach Home. The President is Mrs. Henry B. Slaybback, and the other members are Mrs. Frank M. Black, Mrs. Norman M. Burrell, Miss Floy Van Horne Davis, Mrs. Frank Dodd, Mrs. J. Reginald Foster, Mrs. William Travis Gibb, Mrs. Charles H. Guye, Mrs. Edward W. Harris, Mrs. Montague Howard, Mrs. Louise Sayre Kerr, Mrs. Edwin W. Lancaster, Miss Aufburrow and Miss Grace Lufburrow, Mrs. Frederick W. MacDonald, Mrs. Walter W. Parsons, Mrs. E. Carson Pennal, Mrs. E. de Forest Simmons, Miss Juliet Smith, Miss Spencer, and Mrs. Henry A. W. Wood.

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Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve

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GOUT

Not Genuine without the word

CELESTINS

MRS. TIEDEMANN DIVORCE.

Importer to Pay Her $600 Monthly and Half Interest in Joint Property.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., April 26.—Mrs. Gertrude Tiedemann obtained here to-day a decree of divorce from her husband, Rudolph Tiedemann, of the dry goods importing firm of Theodore Tiedemann & Sons, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The court awarded her $600 a month alimony, the custody of her child with an allowance of $100 a month to pay for the child's maintenance, $1,250 for her attorney's fees, and half interest in all property owned jointly by herself and her husband.

An accounting of Mr. Tiedemann's estate has shown it to be valued at $1,000,000, with $30,000 a year annual income. It is not known how much of this estate Mrs. Tiedemann will claim.

The granting of the decree ended a long-drawn-out suit. Previous to their domestic difficulties Mr. and Mrs. Tiedemann lived in Greenwich, Conn., and were well known in society.

Mrs. Tiedemann sued her husband for absolute divorce and the custody of her child on the ground of cruelty. Mr. Tiedemann made no answer.

When Mrs. Tiedemann was in Tonopah, Nev., her husband attempted to gain possession of the child by habeas corpus proceedings and failed, whereupon Mrs. Tiedemann had him served personally with the papers in the divorce proceedings at his temporary residence in Carson City. The case went to the Supreme Court.

The alimony and counsel fees granted to Mrs. Tiedemann are the largest ever given by a Nevada divorce court.

CYRIL MAUDE DINED.

Guest of Friars Club at the Astor—Sails To-morrow.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Friars Club at the Hotel Astor last night. Several hundred well-known actors and theatrical managers attended. Before the dinner a reception was held.

Mr. Maude will bring his season in "Grumpy" at Wallack's Theatre to an end to-night, and will sail for England to-morrow on the Mauretania. With him will go his daughter, Margery Maude, who to-night will return to the cast of "Grumpy" for the single performance. This will probably be Miss Maude's farewell appearance in America for a season or two, as she will appear in London in "Young Wisdom," the English rights of which Mr. Maude has purchased for her. On May 13, the original company which has been appearing in "Grumpy" with Mr. Maude in New York will present the play at Wyndham's New Theatre, London.

MENKENS ENTERTAIN.

Give Artists' Supper for Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Van S. Algi.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken entertained last night with a scribblers and artists' supper at their residence, 43 West Fifty-second Street. Between fifty and eighty guests attended it. The table decorations were 30-inch easels painted in colors and having a cupid's head peeping out of each. It was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Van Saanen Algi, and copies of Mrs. Algi's book, "Wild Grapes," were presented to the guests as souvenirs.

The guests included Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold W. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, and Mrs. Von Jung Wellman. Nearly every guest contributed directly in some way to the evening's entertainment.

ROSINA HOYT OTIS ENGAGED.

Her Betrothal to Edgar Farrar Bateson Is Announced.

Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt of 934 Fifth Avenue announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Rosina Hoyt Otis, to Edgar Farrar Bateson. Miss Otis is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William K. Otis and since their death has made her home with her grandmother. She is a niece of Henry Reese Hoyt.

Mr. Bateson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson of 830 Park Avenue, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1908. He is a member of Squadron A Club, the Fencers Club and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He is a brother of Miss Lucinda Davis Bateson, Mrs. William E. G. Gaillard, and C. Wagstaff Bateson, who married Miss Charlotte Briscoe.

OLMSTED—CULBERT.

Quiet Wedding Ceremony at All Angels' Church on Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Julia Hughes Culbert, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Culbert of 201 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Frank Howard Olmsted took place very quietly at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in All Angels' Church, the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, rector of the church, officiating.

The bride wore a brown traveling dress and hat to match and had no attendants. Wirt Howard was Mr. Olmsted's best man. There were no ushers. There was no reception. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted will live in Cranford, N. J., where they have taken a house.

OPERA SEASON ENDS.

Mmes. Butt, Hempel and Rappold and Paul Althouse Concert Soloists.

A concert at the Metropolitan Opera House brought the season there to a close last night. Those who appeared were Mme. Clara Butt, Miss Frieda Hempel, Mme. Marie Rappold and Paul Althouse.

Mme. Butt sang two Handel arias in the first half of the programme, and ended the concert with Schubert's "Der Wanderer" and Beethoven's "Creation's Hymn," besides several encores. Mme. Hempel, who was enthusiastically received and gave several encores, sang an aria from Bellini's "La Sonnambula" and Arditi's waltz, "Parla." Mme. Rappold's numbers were an aria from Max Bruch's "Das Feuerkreuz" and a group of songs by Strauss, Sprosse, Huntington-Woodman and Reger, while Paul Althouse sang "Cieloemar" from "La Gioconda" and songs by Chadwick and Salter.

The programme was given with piano and organ accompaniment, the orchestra of the Opera House being en route for Aiants, where the company is to give a week of opera beginning this evening. Carl Craxton was at the piano and Frank L. Sealy at the organ.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Howard Rumsey of the Rumsey Play Agency has leased the Warburton Theatre in Yonkers, where he will inaugurate a Spring and Summer season of stock. Among those in the company will be Florence Rittenhouse, Guy Harrington, and William W. Blair.

The cast for the production of "She Stoops to Conquer," to be given in public and high school auditoriums commencing Monday, April 27, by the Wage-Earners' Theatre Leagues and the Neighborhood Centre for Schools, includes Isabel and Elizabeth Merson and Daisy Belmore, and Messrs. Handon, Griswold, Geer, Sterling, and Risman. The production is under the direction of Siegfried Schulz.

Lyn Harding, who was recently starred by the Liebler Company in "The Speckled Band," sails for England on the Mauretania to-morrow. Mr. Harding will meet George C. Tyler in England, and may be starred by the Liebler Company next year in a new play by Louis N. Parker.

Patriotic night will be observed at the Winter Garden Thursday, when over 600 members of various patriotic orders, war veterans, officers of the army and navy, staff officers of the National Guard, and officers of every State society in the Union will attend the performance of "The World of the World." The army will be represented by Col. J. S. Mallory, commandant of Fort Jay, while the navy will be represented by Capt. Gleason, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Arthur Hammerstein announced yesterday that he has in preparation for next season a new revue production called "From Soup to Nuts." Otto Hauerbach and Irving Berlin are now at work on the book and lyrics and music.

Mrs. A. W. Scott, Jr., wife of a well-known business man of San Francisco and one of the Directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, is playing with the Robert Mantell company under the name of Ruth Blackburn at the De Kalb Theatre, Williamsburg. Miss Blackburn will appear to-night as Goneril in "King Lear," Wednesday night as Lady Macbeth in "Macbeth," and Friday night as Lady Constance in "King John."

For the public production of Sydney Rosenfeld's "The Charm of Isabel," at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Tuesday evening of next week, Marie Nordstrom has been engaged by William A. Brady.

GEO. F. BAER DEAD; HIS ILLNESS BRIEF

Philadelphia & Reading President Stricken on the Street Saturday.

UNCONSCIOUS TO THE END

Was Distinguished as a Lawyer, Business Man, Financier, and Administrator of Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, which combines the railway lines and coal corporations generally known as the Anthracite Coal Trust, died at his home, 1718 Spruce Street, at 7:40 o'clock to-night. He was stricken with a severe gastric attack while walking from his home to his office in the Reading Terminal yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and never completely regained consciousness after being removed to his home. He was 72 years old.

Mrs. Baer, who is also past 70, took her position at her husband's bedside yesterday at noon and refused to leave it throughout the night and to-day. At the bedside with her when Mr. Baer died were his five daughters, Mrs. Emily Baer Conrad of Reading, Penn.; Mrs. William Griscom Coxe of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Heber L. Smith of Reading, Penn.; Mrs. William N. Appel of Lancaster, Penn., and Mrs. Isaac Heister.

George Frederick Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, was distinguished as a lawyer, a business man, a financier, and an administrator of railroads. He achieved his first success as a lawyer, and ten years before the outside world ever heard of him he was retained to represent the interests of J. P. Morgan & Co. by the late Mr. Morgan, whose attention he had attracted and whose confidence he had won. As a lawyer, perhaps, he rendered his greatest service to the Reading Railroad.

He became by common consent the leader of the anthracite mine operators when they prepared for the great coal strike of 1902, which lasted six months, caused the idleness of 150,000 men, and cost altogether $90,000,000. Throughout that struggle between capital and labor he kept to the fore. When the mine workers proposed a joint conference between a committee to represent them and a committee to represent the presidents of the railroads affected by the strike, it was Mr. Baer who said no. When a proposal looking toward a settlement was made directly to Mr. Baer he replied that anthracite mining was a business and not a religious, sentimental, or academic proposition."

While that conflict was in progress he received the nickname of "Divine Right Baer," because of a letter he is said to have written setting forth his belief that "The rights and interests of laboring men will be protected and cared for not by the labor agitators, but by Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country."

Mr. Baer was of German descent. His ancestors with hundreds of their countrymen sought a refuge in America during the Colonial period when they fled the religious persecution of the Palatinate. He was born on April 13, 1842, near the village of Lawnsville, Somerset County, Penn., the son of Solomon and Anna Baer. Subsequently the family moved into the village where George received a high school education.

Newspaper Apprentice.

He became an apprentice in the office of The Somerset Democrat at the early age of 14, remained at that work for several years and then studied for a short period at the Somerset Academy.

Next he obtained a position at the Ashtola Lumber Mills, near Johnstown, where he learned bookkeeping, and eventually became treasurer and head bookkeeper for the company. He picked up knowledge of surveying during this period, and located a railroad from the mills to Johnstown which was never built.

In order to continue his studies he left the employ of the lumber company and entered the sophomore class at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. Within a year he returned to Somerset County, and made a futile attempt to publish The Somerset Democrat, on which he had worked as an apprentice. He brought criticism on himself because he opposed the idea of a civil conflict, but when he saw that his advocacy of peace was hopeless, he entered the service at the beginning of the war between the North and South and was Captain of Company E, 133d Pennsylvania Volunteers. He then was only 19 years old, and before his twentieth birthday he was elevated to the rank of Major, he having been the youngest officer to attain that rank in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg, in addition to many other engagements of less importance. At the expiration of his term of service he was discharged with the rank of Adjutant General of the Second Brigade.

Begins the Study of Law.

Mr. Baer began the study of law with one of his brothers immediately following his return from the war, and at the end of a little more than a year he was admitted to the bar of Somerset County. He celebrated his twenty-second birthday by trying his first case, a suit for slander, which he won. The same year he removed to Reading, where he had planned to become editor of The Reading Eagle. Disagreement with the proprietor of that publication led him to resume the practice of law, and almost at the beginning of his practice at Reading he was fortunate in being retained as counsel in a case collaterally connected with the celebrated Muhlenburg estate. It involved the examination of title to certain lands, and young Baer discovered a defect in the legal instruments, overlooked by several leading members of the bar, which vitiated many valuable interests. His opponent settled the case without further contest when young Baer's discovery had been verified, and a fee of $5,000, something unusual for that period, was paid to Mr. Baer.

Mr. Baer rose to a position of prominence at the Reading bar all of a sudden. He was sought by important interests as counsel, and a few years later was retained by the Berks County Railroad, for which he fought successfully several suits against the Reading Company.

Subsequently Mr. Baer became the confidential adviser of John S. Richards, counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and in 1871, a year before the death of Mr. Richards, he was appointed counsel for the road. He accepted the new position with the reservation that it should not conflict with his duties in connection with the Berks County Road, for which he was still acting as counsel when it was absorbed by the Reading system.

Manages Vast Properties.

When the panic of 1873 prostrated many industries, Mr. Baer with unusual ability assisted in the rehabilitation of many notable enterprises, among them being the banking firm of the Bushnong Bros., whose properties included valuable paper mills, furnaces, and other concerns valued at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. He managed these properties for several years after being made assignee, and finally he bought them and assumed their obligations. His success with this venture proved his ability as a financier and capitalist, and it was only a short while after that he became the confidential adviser of J. P. Morgan and the Vanderbilt family in the State of Pennsylvania.

The reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading system in 1893 brought Mr. Baer again into prominence in connection with that property. The reorganization of the system was regarded as almost impossible by the group of New York financiers with whom he was associated, because of certain difficulties to be confronted in the law. At a meeting at which the proposal was considered, it is said that J. P. Morgan turned to Mr. Baer and asked him what he thought about it.

"I believe it can be done," said Mr. Baer. "In fact, I have already prepared a brief on the subject, which is in my desk, and if you will give me time to consult it and consider the subject, I am certain I can show you that it can be accomplished."

Mr. Morgan, it is said, looked at Mr. Baer and gave him a hearty slap on the back, exclaiming, "You're my man; I want a man who can do things."

The meeting was adjourned, and when it was reconvened Baer made his promise good. He was a Director of the Reading Company, and in 1891, on the retirement of Joseph S. Harris, he succeeded to the Presidency. That the Jersey Central was bought for the Reading on a single sheet of memorandum paper, carrying a multiplication table of Baer, is an old story.

Closer to Morgan Interests.

Subsequently Mr. Baer grew closer to the Morgan interests. When the consolidation of the coal properties was in consideration Baer was ready with his Temple Iron Company charter, one thing that was essential to its accomplishment. He sold the property and charter to Mr. Morgan, retaining an interest, and was elected President of the comparatively insignificant corporation, which in reality controlled the bulk of anthracite coal properties in Pennsylvania and of whose board every member was at that time a President of some railway system.

Mr. Baer prided himself on being the second oldest railroad President in the world. He said that he believed President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley was the only man who decided him in point of years. Just prior to his seventieth birthday, in 1912, there was a great deal of talk of his retirement as President of the Reading Road. Mr. Baer was asked about the rumor, and he said he had not thought of retiring as long as the stockholders were pleased with his management. He thought then that it would appear as an act of "moral cowardice" for him to quit when the Government had so many suits pending against the coal roads. He said:

"If you have your hands in the lion's mouth, don't pinch his tail. It is better not to do so, for such a thing would be most unwise. If the courts decide they are illegal combinations, 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.'"

The age limit for the President of the Reading Road was 70 years, and that was considerably in advance of most of the railroads of the country, which retire their officers long before they reach that age. Mr. Baer himself was responsible for extending the age of employment on his system from 38 to 45 years. He always was proud that he worked as hard as any minor employe of the road. A committee of baggagemen once went to him with a protest against being asked to take two weeks' vacation without pay.

"I'll do it myself any time without pay," was the reply of Mr. Baer.

Reading, Penn., where Mr. Baer still went daily to his offices in the Reading Terminal Building, called him her "most eminent citizen." The people of that city used to give him many bequests. Three times the people of Berks County tried to make him the Democratic candidate for Governor. Five times his neighbors tried to send him to Congress. Each time his reply was: "I'm too busy."

Active Almost to the Last.

Almost to the last day of his life Mr. Baer remained as alert as he used to be thirty years ago when he was in the prime of his activities. He was accustomed to arise each morning at 6 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock take a train for Philadelphia. The hour and a half journey home in the afternoon at 4 o'clock was made with the same punctuality.

Mr. Baer was an even-tempered man. He was calm and quiet in his manner of talking, and was a good story-teller, as his assistants and foremen, who used to go regularly every Friday to the "story-telling session," have borne witness. Here is a story he used to tell of himself:

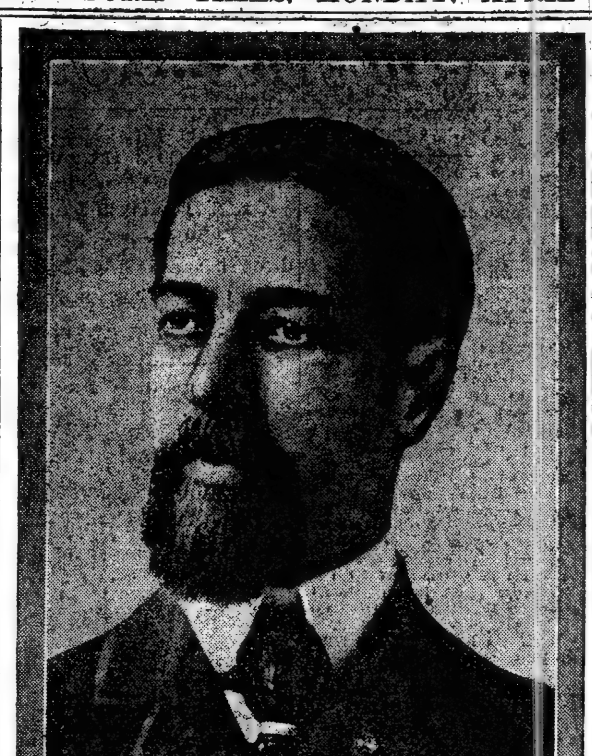
"I had a peculiar experience one Summer. I was sitting on my porch at Reading, after dinner, smoking a cigar, when up the walk came a very tall man with a carpet bag in his hand. He stopped at the bottom of the steps and said, 'Be you the President of the Reading Railroad?' I drew up my shoulders and said I was. Then he walked up the steps and said, 'What is the price of a ticket from here to Niagara Falls and back?' I said, 'My dear friend, I do not know. You will have to go down to the ticket office.' Picking up his carpet bag he looked at me. 'You are the President of the Reading Railroad and don't know the price of a ticket to Niagara Falls and back!' he exclaimed. Again I said that I didn't. Then he walked down the steps, turned, and said, 'Well, you're a hell of a railroad President!'

In his personal manner Mr. Baer did not betray any of the characteristics of the fighter he was credited with having been. He had a military carriage, and was slightly above medium height. His hair and beard were gray, and his eyes were steel blue, keen and penetrating. Often his eyelids were contracted. He held his head firmly and moved only his eyes to look aside. In his dress he was plain and unassuming.

He had unbounded confidence in himself and performed his work with as few words as possible. His reticence was caused no doubt by years of forced restraint. He professed to have learned a lesson from the experience of a predecessor, who, after getting into trouble with the Reading directors because of an ill-timed speech, went out and brought a copy of the Ten Commandments, and added an eleventh, which read "Keep your mouth shut."

In his political affiliations Mr. Baer was a Republican, although he never took more than a passive interest in the affairs of that party. He was always a regular contributor to his party's campaign fund. At intervals he assisted his party candidates with public utterances and his private counsel.

In religion he was of the German Reformed faith, and was a liberal supporter of its institutions, particularly its educational institutions. He was a member and formerly President of the Pennsylvania German Society. He was active in the establishment of the Reading Public Library, and for many years was a member of the Reading Park Commission. One of his hobbies was floriculture. His residence, called Hawthorne, is one of the most attractive places in Reading, but it is not pretentious. He was widely read in Germanic and Dutch literature, and was a devoted student of history. His Reading home was conspicuous chiefly for its fine library. Mr. Baer spoke what was commonly called "Pennsylvania Dutch" with a fluency which won him many cases. The degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Letters were awarded to him by Franklin and Marshall College, his alma mater, of whose Board of Trustees he had been President for many years.



The Late George F. Baer.

THOMAS J. BARRATT DEAD.

Chairman of the Firm of A. & F. Pears an Advertising Genius.

MARGATE, April 26.—Thomas J. Barratt, Chairman of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., the soap manufacturers, died here today. He was a pioneer in extensive advertising.

Mr. Barratt was 73 years old.

Thomas J. Barratt was a native of London and entered the firm of A. & F. Pears in 1865. He inaugurated the first systematic advertising campaign to sell soap. His ideas were novel and catching, and, among other phrases that he originated was the world-famous question, "Good morning. Have you used Pears' soap?"

Mr. Barratt's genius for advertising was revealed by the way in which he made use of the testimonials received from users of Pears' soap, so that they came vividly and continually before the notice of the public. He established "Pears' Annual," which gave an impetus to the art of book illustration and color printing.

A student and author as well as a business man, Mr. Barratt wrote, among other works, "The Annals of Hampstead," in two volumes, published in 1912. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London, a Master of the Barber's Company, a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical and Statistical Societies, and a member of the Devonshire, Flyfishers', British Empire, and Royal Automobile Clubs of England and the New York Club in this city.

Obituary Notes.

DOROTHY ROGERS CHISOLM, daughter of Benjamin Ogden Chisolm, Secretary of the Greenwich Savings Bank, died Saturday of brain lesion at the home of her parents, 16 East Fifty-third Street. She was 19 years old.

HELEN ROBERTS, a member of the Metropolitan Opera House ballet, died Saturday of scarlet fever at the Willard Parker Hospital. She was taken ill only a week ago at her home, 222 West Thirty-eighth Street.

DANIEL J. COSS, formerly Secretary of the Larkin Soap Company, died at his home, 73 South Parkway, East Orange, on Saturday night, following a long illness. Owing to failing health he retired from business a year ago. Born in Madison, N. J., sixty-five years ago, Mr. Coss was the descendant of a prominent family of that place. He never married.

TOLLOTSON WHEELER GILSON, a member of the textbook publishing firm of Ginn & Co., died April 23 in his home at Winchester, Mass. He was born at Hartland, Vt., in 1849 and graduated from Dartmouth in 1874. His first fifteen years as a publisher were spent with D. Appleton & Co. and the J. B. Lippincott Company. In 1882 he joined Ginn & Co., and in 1906 went to Boston to take charge of the New England sales department of the firm. For the last two or three years he had been associated with the editorial department of the company. He was recognized as one of the leading educational publishers in this country.

NORA CUNNINGHAM DONNELLY, wife of Alderman Bernard E. Donnelly, of the First District, died Saturday, at her home, 83 Dominick Street, after a short illness. She was 55 years old.

Mrs. ARVINE MARKS, widow of Senator Wade of Massillon, Ohio, died in Hamburg, Germany, last Friday, aged 76. She was the mother of Mrs. Robert P. Skinner, wife of the American Consul General at Berlin.

PAUL FREY, son of Willy Frey, a comedian at the Irving Place Theatre, died suddenly of blood poisoning last Friday in San Francisco. He was a member of the German Theatre Company and was 28 years old.

Mrs. MELCHIOR WILLIM, widow of a noted German Socialist, is dead in Breslau, Prussia. She was the daughter of the Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, and when she married Melchior Willim, in Carlsruhe, in 1854, surrendered her title and assumed the name of "Von Kirbach." She was born at Dusseldorf in 1854.

The table water par excellence.

Naturally effervescent.
Not artificially charged.

MATTONI WATER

(Giesshübler)

From the world-renowned Giesshübler Springs, near Karlsbad, (Austria).

MRS. STETSON CALLS HER TRIAL ILLEGAL

Excommunicated Teacher Publishes Book on "Vital Issues in Christian Science."

LETTERS FROM MRS. EDDY

Quoted in Support of Contention That Author Is Now Leader in the Spiritual Realm.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, founder and for many years the leading spirit of the First Church of Christ Scientist, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, is the author of a book called "Vital Issues in Christian Science," just published by Putnams, in which, for the first time, she presents fully her side of the controversy with the Board of Directors of the Mother Church at Boston, which led to her excommunication by them in 1909.

Mrs. Stetson in her book admits the supremacy of the Board of Directors and First Reader of the Mother Church in the secular affairs of the denomination, though she vigorously challenges their right of interference in the individual church. She does not admit their right to control the future spiritual teaching of Christian Science leaders, holding that the course of such teaching must rest in the end on the individual interpretation of the Bible and of Mrs. Eddy's writings. She asserts in particular that she herself has risen above the material world-worshipping plane to higher conceptions of spiritual truth, and that this was what Mrs. Eddy wanted her to do.

Numerous letters from Mrs. Eddy are reproduced in fac-simile in support of this and other contentions. In this sense only does Mrs. Stetson profess to be a successor of Mrs. Eddy. She asserts that she is going on with the higher forms of spiritual contemplation, that she is at present the leading expert in sublimated metaphysical truths—a realm into which, it is hinted, the Board of Directors and First Reader of the Mother Church are unable to follow her, being bound to more worldly things.

With regard to the charges brought against her, Mrs. Stetson contends:

(a) That the other Christian Science churches in New York City were organized by elements representing dissension, discord, and personal ambition, and the material as opposed to the spiritual element, and that a church so constituted cannot be a legitimate branch church.

(b) That "the application of the spiritual import of Christian Science to human relations is bound to impair the foundations which are laid in the animal nature."

(c) That the charges that she exerted undue mesmeric influence over her students at the noon meetings simmer down to accusations that they deferred to her as knowing more than they did, and that they respected her wish that they come to the meetings on time.

(d) That she did not attempt long-range voudooism by religious incantations, but merely resisted aggressive and malicious animal magnetism when it attempted to attack her. As an example of aggressive mental malpractice she quotes an editorial in The Christian Science Sentinel by Archibald McLellan, its editor and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mother Church.

It is further asserted that Mrs. Stetson's trial in November, which resulted in her being stopped from the church roll, was illegal, in that it was not preceded by three admonitions—one in private, one with one or two witnesses, and one before the church, as provided in Matthew xviii., 15-17, and Article XI., Section 4, of the church by-laws, and that at this trial the only evidence presented was affidavits of which she had, to her knowledge and whose authors she had no opportunity to cross-examine. It is further alleged that the church laws give no authority for such interference with the individual church by the Board of Directors of the Mother Church as seems to have taken place continuously until Mrs. Stetson's supporters were ousted from control of the First Church of New York.

Dinner for Col. O. B. Bridgman.

The members and ex-members of Squadron A gave a dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening in honor of Col. Oliver B. Bridgman. The extroopers presented him with a tall vase-shaped loving cup. Col. Bridgman received a number of handsome gifts during the week, as it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his service.

Henry Tarleton Wills Dead.

Henry Tarleton Wills, 57 years old, died on Saturday at his home in Southampton, L. I. Mr. Wills was born in Melbourne, Australia, but was the son of American parents. He traveled extensively and lived for many years in South America and the Orient. He had been around the world twice and belonged to the Circumnavigators' Club. Mr. Wills was an expert on foreign trade and trade relations and wrote extensively on these subjects. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Japanese Society and the City Club of this city. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Flora Macdonald, a well-known musician, and one sister living in Mentonè, France.

Dr. J. B. McFatrich Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Dr. James Burton McFatrich, former President of the Chicago Board of Education, is dead of heart disease. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Vesta Richards McFatrich, and two daughters, Mrs. George R. Braun, Jr., and Mrs. Creigh Culbertson. Dr. McFatrich, who was 52, was Professor of Ophthalmology and Clinical Surgery at Bennett Medical College, and President of the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology.

Mgr. Amrhein Dies in Rome.

ROME, April 26.—The Very Rev. Joseph Amrhein, Assistant General of the Passionist Congregation, died to-day. Mgr. Amrhein was an American.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

AXEL.—April 19, 186 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Axel, a daughter.
ENGLANDER.—April 21, Polyclinic Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Englander, a son.
HOURSTON.—April 25, 838 Park Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hourston, a son.
LANDAU.—April 23, 724 3d Av., to Mr. and Mrs. T. Landau, a son.
LEVY.—April 25, 460 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy, a daughter.
LOWENTHAL.—April 21, Bainbridge Court, Bedford Park, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lowenthal, a son.
REIN.—April 23, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Rein, a son.

Engaged.

WALLNER—MEYERS.—Mr. Louis Meyers of 54 East 109th St. announces the engagement of his daughter, Frieda, to Mr. Harry C. Wallner. Notice of reception later.

ADLER—PRAGER.—Beatrice Prager to Sidney M. Adler.
APPEL—ROTH.—Hortense Roth to Lester H. Appel.
ATLAS — SADOWSKY. — Rose Sadowsky to Samuel A. Atlas.
BAER—RINDZUNER.—Ruth Rindzuner to Max Baer.
BALLINGMAN.—Pauline E. Gilman to Charles Ballin.
BOTVINICK—FELD.—Bessie Feld to David J. Botvinick.
COHEN—BRAHAM.—Sadie Braham to Morton Cohen.
DAVIS—WEISS.—Sadie Weiss to Joseph Davis.
DE BEAR—WITTENBERG.—Beatrice Wittenberg to Ira De Bear.
DITTEL—SNOW.—Cecelia Snow to Joseph Dittel.
FREDERICKS — ROTHSCHILD. — Emma Rothschild to Sol Fredericka.
GABRIEL—SUESSKIND.—Ray L. Suesskind to George W. Gabriel.

Engaged.

ADLER—HORRIS.—Miss Mae A. Horris to Abraham Dickinson.
PRIEST—KERIN.—April 20, Kathleen A. Kerin to Harold Priest.
RAMSEY—TATE.—April 25, Hazel M. Tate to Frederick H. Ramsey.

Newark.

ERICKSON—O'BRIEN.—April 25, Kathleen O'Brien to Henry Erickson.

Engaged.

HAAS—PHILLIPS.—Martha Phillips to Richard Haas.
HEYWARD—BROUWER.—Lillian Brouwer to Percival R. Heyward.
KRIMKE—SCOOLER.—Meta Scooler to Otto Krimke.
KUTTNER—NEWMAN.—Fannie Newman to David Kuttner.
LEHMAN—DOLGENAS.—Marcy Dolgenas to Samuel Lehman.
MILLER—KOSES.—Dorothy Koses to Herman Miller.
PHORYLLES—ADLER.—Myra Adler to Sanford L. Phorylles.
ROSEMUND—HEINE.—Etta Heine to Fred Rosemund.
ROSENBLUM—BECK.—Sadie Beck to Dr. M. Rosenblum.
SAMUELS—KAHN.—Vera Kahn to William Samuels.
SHEER—GLICKSMAN.—Beatrice Glicksman to Joseph H. Sheer.
SIMMONS—BREWSTER.—Gussie L. Brewster to Sol Simmons.
SOMMAN—JACOB.—Esther Jacob to Julius Somman.
STERN—GOLDSCHMID.—Adele Goldschmid to Oscar H. Stern.
SUGARMAN—SEYDEL.—Frieda Seydel to Harry L. Sugarman.
WACHTEL—ABRAHAM.—Ruth Abraham to Max Wachtel.
WALLNER—MEYERS.—Frieda Meyers to Harry C. Wallner.
WEBER — FURTSCH.—Estelle Furtsch to Sam D. Weber.
WEISMANTEL—LIDEN.—Ida Liden to Martin E. Weismantel.
WILKINS—KOHRING.—Anna M. Kohring to John Wilkins.
WIRTH—SCHNEIDER.—Anna Schneider to Maxwell Wirth.

Married.

CORNISH—SEWARD.—Dr. and Mrs. John L. Seward announce the marriage of their daughter, Christine, to Mr. Chanter Cornish on Thursday, April 23, at Orange, N. J.
MURRAY — NIELSON.—April 25, Emilie Nielson to George G. Murray.
OLMSTED—CULBERT.—On Saturday, April 25, 1914, at All Angels' Church, by the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, Julia Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Culbert, to Frank Howard Olmsted.
SCOTT—TAUSSIG.—On Saturday, April 25, at St. John's Church, Yonkers

MOTION PICTURES FOR BASEBALL---ATHLETICS---AUTOS---ROWING

HOME RUNS GIVE PIRATES VICTORY

Sharp Rally and Good Stick Work Causes Downfall of Cubs.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Home run drives by Hyatt and Mitchell gave Pittsburgh the first game of the series with Chicago here to-day, 6 to 4. The locals took a four-run lead by bunching hits in the sixth behind Konetchy's error and a sacrifice. The visitors rallied in the eighth and scored two in Mitchell's single and Hyatt's homer. Four more runs were added to the visitors' column in the last inning, when Lavender weakened and hit Mowrey. Wagner followed with a single, and Konetchy walked, filling the bases. Mowrey scored on Vlox's out. Mitchell followed with a homer to centre, scoring Wagner, and Konetchy ahead of him. Pittsburgh fought hard to stave off a ninth-inning rally by the locals, and sent McQuillan to the mound in place of Conzelman when two Chicagoans were on base with none out. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Joe K'ly, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Mowrey, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
Wagner, ss.	4	1	1	0	3
K'tch'y, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Vlox, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Mitch'l, rf.	4	2	3	3	0
Gibson, c.	2	0	0	4	1
*Hyatt	1	1	1	0	0
Clem'n, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	2
†Jim K'ly	1	0	0	0	0
C'z'lm'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
M'Q'lan, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total	34	6	8	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, 3b.	5	0	3	0	2
Good, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Sw'n'y, 2b.	5	0	1	1	3
Cor'den, ss.	4	1	0	1	4
Schultz, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	1	2	15	0
F'nst'n, cf.	4	1	2	4	1
Archer, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Lav'd'r, p.	2	0	1	0	3
‡Williams	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	12	27	12

*Batted for Gibson in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Cooper in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Lavender in the ninth inning.
Errors—Konetchy, Vlox, Lavender.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	—	6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	4

Two-base hit—Leach. Home runs—Hyatt, Mitchell. Hits—Off Cooper, 11 in seven innings; off Conzelman, 1 in one inning, (none out in the ninth;) off McQuillan, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Saier, Corriden. Stolen bases—Carey, Good. Double play—Johnston and Corriden. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 9. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Conzelman, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Lavender;) by Lavender, (Mowrey.) Struck out—By Cooper, 2; by Lavender, 3; by Conzelman, 2; by McQuillan, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart.

Reds Play Superior Ball.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26.—Cincinnati played superior ball, both in the field and at bat, and defeated St. Louis in the first game of the series to-day, 5 to 2. Yingling pitched magnificent ball, yielding only four hits. Sallee, on the other hand, was hit hard and often, the locals making eight hits and scoring five runs during the time he was in the field. Hopper, who succeeded Sallee, did not yield a semblance of a hit in the two innings he was on the mound. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Groh, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2
Bates, cf.	2	2	1	1	0
Mars'ns, lf.	3	1	1	4	0
Hob'z'l, 1b.	3	0	0	9	2
Herzog, ss.	4	0	1	1	0
B'w'gs, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Clark, c.	3	0	1	4	1
Gonzales, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Yingl'g, p.	4	0	1	2	3
Totals.	32	5	8	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	3	1	2	2	3
Magee, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Butler, ss.	3	0	2	1	1
Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	12	2
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Dolan, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1
Cruise, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	4	3
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Hopper, p.	0	0	0	0	2
*Cathers.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	29	2	4	24	16

*Batted for Sallee in the seventh inning.
Errors—Huggins, Butler, Dolan, Hoblitzel, and Herzog.

Cincinnati	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Butler, Bates, and Herzog. Three-base hit—Dolan. Hits—Off Sallee, 4 in 6 innings; off Hopper, none in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Hoblitzel. Sacrifice fly—Cathers. Stolen base—Moran. Double plays—Clark and Rawlings; Groh and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 9. First base on balls—Off Sallee, 3; off Hopper, 1; off Yingling, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, (Marsans.) Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Yingling, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Johnson.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Willetts Weakens and Indianapolis Wins from St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—Mullen held St. Louis safe when hits would have meant runs here to-day, and the locals won, 3 to 3. Willett weakened in the seventh and Indianapolis got four runs across the plate. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	6	1
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	*	5	8	4

Batteries—Willett and Hartley; Mullen and Texter.

Kansas City Bats Ball Hard.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Kansas City Federals started a hitting carnival this afternoon, when Kenworthy got a home run in the first inning, scoring Chadbourn. The Chicago Club was unable to bunch its hits. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Kansas City.	2	0	1	0	3	1	3	1	1—12	14	2
Chicago	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	4	10	4

Batteries—Hennings and Easterly; Prendergast, Brennan, and Wilson.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Kansas City, 3.
At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 8; St. Paul, 3.
At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Cleveland, 3.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 4. Indianapolis, 7; Louisville, 1.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 7; Birmingham, 6.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 9; Montgomery, 0.
At Memphis—Nashville, 1; Memphis, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburgh, 6; Chicago, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Kansas City, 12; Chicago, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Providence—rain.
Montreal at Newark—rain.
Toronto at Jersey City—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	8	2	.800
Brooklyn	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	5	2	.714
Chicago	4	6	.400
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	4	6	.400
New York	2	4	.333
Boston	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	7	4	.636
Detroit	7	4	.636
New York	4	3	.571
Washington	4	4	.500
Boston	4	4	.500
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	3	4	.429
Cleveland	3	8	.273

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	8	2	.800
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	3	4	.429
Chicago	4	6	.400
Indianapolis	4	6	.400
Kansas City	4	6	.400
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	3	0	1.000
Baltimore	3	1	.750
Jersey City	2	2	.500
Montreal	2	2	.500
Toronto	2	2	.500
Providence	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Rochester	0	3	.000

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Newark—2 games.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Takes Final Game of Series from Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—Cleveland won the final game of the series from Chicago to-day, 4 to 2. Blanding was a puzzle, and would have scored a chutout but for poor support in the sixth inning. In that round, Scott singled to right. Weaver forced him at second. Lord lifted a high fly which Wood easily could have caught, but Lajoie tried for it and let it fall safe. Lajoie then fumbled Chase's easy grounder, which should have been the third out, and the bases were full. Weaver scored when he and Collins worked the double steal, Lajoie failing to cover for the short throw.

Cleveland scored in the first inning on hits by Turner, Jackson, and Lajoie. Johnston's double, steal of third base, and Schalk's wild throw to catch him napping, added another run in the fifth. The winning runs were scored in the sixth, when Lajoie singled, Graney and Olson walked, and Schalk allowed Blackburn's assist on Woods's grounder to get through him. Scott kicked so strenuously over the decision which allowed Olson's score that he was put off the field by Umpire O'Loughlin. Two startling catches by Graney killed a ninth-inning rally by Chicago. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'st'n, lb.	5	1	2	13	1
Turn'r, 3b.	3	1	1	0	4
J'kson, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	3	2	3
Graney, lf.	3	1	1	5	0
Olson, ss.	3	0	1	4	4
Wood, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Car'ch, c.	3	0	0	2	0
Bl'nd'g, p.	4	0	0	0	5
Total.	33	4	12	27	17

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	3	1	0	2	0
Lord, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2
Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Col'ns, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Sodie, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	8	1
B'kb'n, 2b.	4	0	2	3	0
Daly, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Scott, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Demmitt.	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total.	32	2	7	23	13

Errors—Chase, Schalk, 2; Lajoie, Carisch.
*Batted for Cicotte in eighth inning.
†Lajoie out in seventh, hit by batted ball.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Turner, Carisch. Stolen bases—Lord, Collins, Olson, Johnston. First base on balls—Off Scott, 2; Blanding, 1. Hits and runs apportioned—8 hits, 4 runs off Scott in 5 innings, (none out in sixth when Cicotte relieved Scott;) 2 hits, no runs off Cicotte in 2 innings; 2 hits no runs off Faber in 1 inning. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 9. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Cicotte, 3; by Blanding, 2. Double plays—Blanding, Olson, and Johnston. Wild pitch—Scott, (2.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, to-day, 3:30 P. M. GIANTS VS. PHILADELPHIA.

FAULTS OF GIANTS SHOWN BY MOVIES

McGraw to Use Motion Pictures in His Coaching of the Team.

The moving picture has played many parts both as to instruction and amusement, but it remained for Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants to bring it out as a new method of teaching baseball. Arrangements have been completed whereby a complete outfit is to be installed in the Giants' clubhouse, and hereafter there will be daily instruction for the ballplayers from pictures taken from the previous day's game. The men will have a chance to see themselves as others see them and McGraw will be the master of ceremonies.

It is considered that the plan will point out to the men the defects in their play, such as too wide turning of the bags, slowness in starting, swinging on the ball too slowly, not taking proper advantage of a pitcher's windup so as quickly to get started toward the next base, sliding improperly into the bags, and instruction regarding the proper way to meet various brands of pitching.

With the start of the baseball season there are always a number of recruits who, were their faults corrected, might prove of tremendous value to the teams they have joined. But the fight for the pennant is so hard that not even by daily morning practice can a man like McGraw hope to devote time enough to each individual to cure his defects and increase his efficiency. No one man's eyes could keep up with the individual performances of a squad of thirty big league baseball men.

Harry E. Aitken, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, one of the most ardent Giant fans in the city, conceived the idea of applying the lessons of the movies to big league baseball. Mr. Aitken believes that just as the employes of the big Pittsburgh steel plants are taught industrial processes and labor-saving movements in their work so can a baseball player be coached by means of the moving-picture camera in improving his work.

Mr. Aitken took his scheme to Mr. McGraw and the Giants' leader was struck so forcibly by the feasibility of the plan that he at once authorized Mr. Aitken to go ahead with the necessary arrangements. A large staff of photographers went to the Polo Grounds for several days last week for both the morning practices and the afternoon games, and snapped all the Giants and the members of the Phillies teams in action.

Two thousand feet of film, showing the plays in their proper sequence, with every detail of every play included, the batting and fielding practice preliminary to each game, the morning scrub games, &c., were taken under Manager McGraw's supervision. Lost motion and unnecessary delays by the players were snapped at Manager McGraw's request in order that he might point out the defects to the players when the pictures are shown in the projection room in the clubhouse. The moving-picture people will continue their service while the Giants are on tour, and President Aitken has delegated two camera men to the task of filming the ball players.

McGraw expects to get a line on his new pitchers, and the kind of work done by the recruits through the medium of the motion pictures. For the first time moving pictures have been made from directly behind the catcher, showing the ball from the moment it leaves the pitcher until the break of the curve.

Detroit Falls Before St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—With Manager Rickey absent, Jimmy Austin this afternoon piloted the St. Louis Americans to victory over Detroit, 4 to 1. St. Louis hit the opposing pitchers at opportune moments and took advantage of the visiting players' errors. Detroit's single tally came in the fifth inning. Veach singled and was safe at second on Shotten's error. He stole third and went home when Austin dropped Crossin's throw. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'tten, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
Pratt, 2b.	2	2	2	0	0
Wil'ms, rf.	4	0	0	6	0
Walker, lf.	2	0	2	3	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Walsh, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Crossin, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Well'an, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Totals.	30	4	8	27	6

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	9
K'v'gh, 2b.	4	0	2	3	2
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Cr'wf'd, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
Stanage, c.	3	0	0	6	4
Dauss, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Dubuc, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Purtell.	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	34	1	7	24	15

*Batted for Stanage in the ninth inning.
Errors—Kavanaugh, (3,) Shotten, Austin, Pratt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Austin, Cobb. Three-base hit—Walker. Hits—Off Dauss, 6 in 7 innings; off Dubuc, 2 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Walker. Stolen bases—Veach, Walsh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 7. First base on balls—Off Wellman, 1; off Dubuc, 1; off Dauss, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Walker.) Struck out—by Wellman, 1; by Dauss, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

HOPPE AND DEMAREST LEAD

Triple Tie a Possibility in Championship Billiard Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	H. Avge.
Hoppe	5	0	308	86 4-11
Demarest	5	0	116	21 1-19
Morningstar	5	1	127	21 1-19
Sutton	3	3	131	21 1-19
Yamada	2	4	134	20 13-19
Schaefer	1	5	133	16 15-24
Cline	1	5	142	16 17-18
Slosson	1	5	94	9 23-28

With only five games remaining to be played in the 14.1 billiard tournament at the Hotel Astor, the fight for first place appears to lie between Hoppe and Demarest, both of whom have won five games and not met with a defeat. And if the form displayed during the games thus far counts for anything, Hoppe should defeat Demarest for first place. The latter, however, plays a strong game against the champion, and should he manage to defeat Hoppe and then lost to Morningstar, who is liable at any time to play a marvelous game, there would be a triple tie for first place. Hoppe meets Sutton to-night, and there is little chance that he will have difficulty in scoring a victory.

Thus far the honors have all fallen to the hands of Willie Hoppe. He has made the record high average, and the record high run, the latter one of the most marvelous exhibitions of billiard technique ever seen in this city. If there had been a consultation of experts to decide a game that was most fitted to Hoppe's style, they could not have picked out a better one than the 14.1 balkline.

While the present tournament has added to Hoppe's laurels, it has also been the means of bringing before the public one of the most promising players recently developed, one whom, it is figured, will eventually be the rival to Hoppe. "Young" Jake Schaefer has inherited a natural aptitude for the game, and his play in the present tournament, his first, by the way, has shown him a nervy master. He has the billiard knowledge, and a smooth stroke and lacks but the practice to make his game perfect. Lack of judgment as to speed seems to be his chief fault, and time will correct that.

Schaefer will play Harry P. Cline and Yamada will test his prowess against George Slosson this afternoon. Willie Hoppe will play George Sutton to-night and at the same time Morningstar will play Demarest.

YACHTS FOR COCHRAN.

Lawley Building Two at a Total Cost of $750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—Yachts valued at approximately $750,000 are building at Lawley's for A. S. Cochran of New York. One is the cup sloop Vanitie, but the other vessel, a three-masted auxiliary of bronze construction, is where the yachtsman's chief interest lies.

The three-sticker is to be 215 feet over all, and about 165 feet waterline. She is to cost more than many big steam yachts and her interior fittings will be as luxurious as anything heretofore attempted. She is to be commanded by Capt. Edward Sherlock of South Boston, and will be built in the shed now housing the Vanitie. She will be christened the Sea Call and is to be delivered in December, when Mr. Cochran will start on a foreign cruise.

RESOLUTE'S FIRST TRIAL.

Cup Defense Candidate May Be Ready by Saturday.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 26.—The mast of the cup defense candidate Resolute, which was launched yesterday, will be stepped to-morrow, and it is believed that the rigging will be completed so that she will be ready for the first trial next Saturday.

The Resolute rode out a southeast gale at her mooring to-day without any accident. Her mooring lines were strengthened and careful watch was kept on her througout the day. The gale abated to-night.

"Lou" Criger In Private Hospital.

BOSTON, April 26.—"Lou" Criger of Elkhart, Ind., famous as a big league baseball catcher, is in a private hospital here suffering from an illness affecting the knee. Friends, who have raised a fund for his benefit, plan to send him to Arizona in the hope that the climatic conditions there will assist him to recover.

Cleveland Releases "Jack" Knight.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—The Cleveland American League Club to-night announced the release of Infielder Jack Knight to the Cleveland American Association team. He will join the team at Milwaukee next Tuesday and take the place of Second Baseman Gardner, who broke a finger during the Columbus series.

SWIMMING TAUGHT. RAPID results guaranteed. $5
Dr. Savage Swimming Pool, 308 W. 59th St.

MILLION IN AUTO FEES SINCE FEB. 1

Great Increase in Collections Over Last Year—Trade Club Plan—Other Motor Notes.

Since Feb. 1 motorists of New York State have paid in license fees $1,008,598, as against $891,472 collected during the same period last year, according to a statement issued by Mitchell May, Secretary of State. About half of the total has been received at the New York City Bureau, while the remaining fees have been divided about equally between the Albany and Buffalo branch offices of the State's Automobile Bureau. Moneys derived from this source are for the exclusive purpose of maintenance and repair of the improved highways of the State.

In spite of the closing of the Manhattan Automobile Club, through assignment, there seems to be a good prospect of the continuance of an automobile trade organization on similar lines through the offices of the Motor Dealers' Contest Association. No action will be taken by the association until after a receiver has been appointed for the club, but it is possible that after that an offer will be made to take over a portion of the club quarters at the Gainsborough and to continue some of its features at least.

An amusing mistake engendered by the disturbed conditions along the Mexican border recently gave a motor party some excitement. James B. Farrelly of Salt Lake City was touring from his home to Los Angeles through the Imperial Valley. At Calexico the motorists were told that the road to San Diego through the C-M Ranch was in fine condition, and that they could save time by taking it to Campo. Just before reaching the ranch boundaries a band of horsemen came in sight. "Mexican bandits!" shouted Farrelly, and stepping on his accelerator, he shot by the riders in a cloud of dust. The same experience was repeated before the party reached Campo, where they learned that the "bandits" were United States line patrols who had reported the automobile party by telephone as a group of smugglers in a high-powered car.

Brooklyn Celtics Win at Soccer.

Defeating the Niagara Falls Rangers by a surprisingly one-sided score at Olympic Park, Paterson, yesterday, the Brooklyn Celtics, leaders in the Amateur League, earned a place in the final round of the United States of America Football Association's cup-tie series for the National Challenge Trophy, and will play the Brooklyn Football Club in the final round on May 10 on grounds yet to be agreed upon. The Rangers were beaten by 6 goals to 2 in a rumaway match.

After one of the best soccer games seen at Harrison, N. J., this season, the eleven of the Brooklyn Football Club, one of the finalists in the United States of America Football Association's cup-tie competition, defeated the champion West Hudsons yesterday in the series of the National Football League by the score of 3 goals to 2 in the presence of 2,500 people.

Continuing their record-breaking pace the Clan McDuffs won their fourteenth game in sixteen starts yesterday afternoon, when they conquered the strong Fultons in a New York State Amateur League game by the close score of 1 goal to 0.

The White Rose and Overseas teams battled to a draw of 3 goals each at Astoria yesterday afternoon. Davidson rallied all the points for the White Rose eleven.

Century Run Postponed.

The annual Spring run of the Century Road Club Association, which was scheduled for yesterday, was postponed to Saturday, May 3, because of the weather. The riders in this run, the seventeenth annual Spring century, cover a distance of 100 miles on roads in the vicinity of New York. It is one of the big amateur bicycling events of the year. The postponement will make no changes in the course, the time of starting, or the entries.

OARSMEN IN THE RAIN.

Many Harlem River Clubs Represented in Practice Spins.

Protected from the inclement weather by the heights along the Speedway course, the Harlem River oarsmen yesterday were not forced to abandon their training period on account of the rain. The weather was far from being conducive to good rowing, but a number of crews were out.

With but four weeks remaining for the biggest event of the local rowing season, —the Memorial Day Regatta—the coaches are working hard to have their men in the best condition for the big event.

Morning practice appears to be the most popular on the Harlem, for a majority of the oarsmen turned out for their tuning before the hour of 12.

During the day the colors of the Metropolitan Club were frequently to be seen being carried down the mile-and-a-quarter Speedway course. Coach Schultz is pointing his senior four toward the American Rowing Association regatta in Philadelphia on Saturday. This crew is composed of Hart, bow; Hinrichs, 2; Froehlich, 3, and Quinn, 4.

Junior and senior eights, together with Louis Zoha, the crack single sculler, left the float of the Bohemian Boat Club in the morning. Coach Wallace of the Lone Star Club put in another busy day. Among the more prominent men who went out from the Lone Star house were Meyers and Levine, the junior doubles combination, and Rosenthal, Westheimer, G. Fisher, and Schwab in the junior ventipede.

Eighteen men are trying for places in the Union Boat Club's shells, but as yet no definite selections have been made by their coach. Every candidate was out yesterday, and in about a week crews for the junior eight, junior double, and junior quadruple sculls will be chosen. The Nonpareils were well represented during the practice hours. Capt. Crowley led his forces on the water, which included McLaughlin and Smith, the junior doubles; Roberts, junior single, and Pierce, association single.

On the Hudson a big delegation of the Hudson Club's crew candidates was seen on the water. Of Capt. Kunz's charges, Steve Connolly, the senior sculler, attracted the most attention. He may be the lone representative of New York in the singles at Philadelphia. De Witt and Norman of the junior doubles, were boated in the afternoon by Capt. Kunz.

Little progress has been reported so far in inducing schoolboys to participate in rowing. The Lone Star Club harbors the only scholastic crew to report on the Harlem. This is an eight representing the High School of Commerce. The schoolboys show up for practice three afternoons a week, and receive instruction from Samuel Kramer, a member of the Lone Star Club.

Eke Wins Race in Fast Time.

J. Eke, wearing the colors of the Irish-American A. C., won the ten-and-a-half-mile road race of the West Harlem A. C., yesterday, creating new club course figures of 59:26. The best previous time was 59:41, made by Harry Parkinson in 1912. Another surprise in the event was the comparatively good time made by J. O'Connor of the N. Y. A. C., who ran the distance in one 1:04:54. He made his initial appearance as a distance man in the race. The order of finish:

J. Eke, N. Y. A. C., 59:26; W. Horton, N. Y. A. C., 59:35; H. Honohan, N. Y. A. C., 1:00:20; F. Lux, Mohawk A. C., 1:00:56; D. Dwyer, Federal A. C., 1:04:38; J. Heydet, West Harlem A. C., 1:04:45; J. O'Connor, N. Y. A. C., 1:04:54; G. Richards, Harvard A. A., 1:07:06; J. Haneter, Federal A. C., 1:07:18; T. Harris, Salem Crescent A. C., 1:07:41; F. Vraua, West Harlem A. C., 1:09:09; J. Kerns, N. Y. E. S. H., 1:10:36; H. Gottberg, Union Settlement, 1:11:33; N. Stark, Y. M. H. A., 1:11:44; R. Hammond, Federal A. C., 1:12:55.

Columbia to Play Fordham.

Columbia plays baseball at Fordham Field this afternoon in the first of four games scheduled for the Maroon nine this week. Ursinus, Bucknell, and Colgate cross bats with Fordham on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, respectively. The game to-day was postponed from April 1, when rain prevented the first game from playing. Columbia scored a 6 to 2 victory over the Bronx collegians at South Field, but early in the season barely managed to defeat New York University, while Fordham very easily routed the Violet nine last week. As the Maroon has a victory over Brooklyn College to its credit, a clear win over the Blue and White team to-day will bring the intercollegiate title to the Bronx.

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BOXING BOUTS FOR WEEK.

Stadium A. C. Leads with Attractive Bill for the Second Show.

Although the National Sporting Club and the Empire Athletic Club have closed their doors until the Fall, there will be plenty of good boxing this week to engage the interest of the followers of this branch of sport, and as several of the boxing clubs have announced their intention of remaining open through the Summer months there is every reason to believe that there will be plenty of sport for the stay-at-homes.

The opening of Billy Gibson's new club at the St. Nicholas Rink was the feature of the past week in boxing circles. Although the wind-up terminated in an abrupt fashion the general quality of the bouts was far above the average witnessed in local clubs. Manager Gibson has arranged a strong card for the second show of the Stadium Athletic Club on Thursday. The men signed are Johnny Lore and Young Brown. They will battle ten rounds in the semi-final, while Young Fox of England and Eddie Campi of California will furnish the sport in a like number of rounds in the main event.

An unusually attractive bill is offered by the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem to-night, when three ten-round bouts will be staged. In the opening event Mike Farrell of the West Side and Red Ames of Newark will be in opposite corners. Pete McVey, Ad Wolgast's former sparring partner, and Jimmy Carter of Brooklyn will be the principals in the second bout, and in the main event Young Dyson, the rugged lightweight of Providence, R. I., will try conclusions with Billy Bennett, the Irish lightweight, who makes his first appearance in Harlem.

The third ring engagement between Knockout Brown of New York and Patsy Callahan, the Irish featherweight champion, will take place to-morrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, when a decisive result is looked for by the patrons of the club. In the preliminary bout Soldier Bartfield will be pitted against Wild Bill Fleming and Larry Desmond and Eddie Carroll will furnish the curtain raiser.

The Irving Athletic Club of Brooklyn has decided to clash again with the Broadway Sporting Club by running a popular priced show to-morrow night. An attractive bill will be headed by Willie Warren and Frankie Hufnagle, who are scheduled to go ten rounds.

Boxers of all classes and degrees of ability will be seen in action at the local clubs, which have scheduled entertainments for Saturday night. Matches have been arranged between boxers ranging from heavy-hitting white hopes down to bantams. The following clubs will have scheduled contests: Fairmount A. C., Sharkey A. C., and Brown's Gymnasium, Manhattan; Broadway Sporting Club, Irving A. C., Queensborough A. C., and Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn, and the West Brighton A. C. and Richmond A. C. of Staten Island.

International Chess Tourney.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The third round of the International chess tourney played in this city to-day resulted as follows: Gunsberg lost to Tarrasch, and Blackburne, Niemzowitsch, Marshall, and Rubinstein drew, respectively, with Bernstein, Alechine, Lasker, and Capablanca. The leading scores to date are:

Bernstein, 2½; Alechine, Capablanca, Lasker, Tarrasch, 2 each; Marshall, 1½.

BOUT FOR JACK DAVIES.

Coffey May Be Matched Against Western Heavyweight To-day.

Manager Billy Gibson of the Stadium A. C. and Sam Fitzpatrick, manager of Jack Davies, the new "white hope" of California, held a conference yesterday, the result of which will probably be a ten-round bout between Jim Coffey and Davies. But one feature prevented the closing of the match yesterday, that being the fact that Coffey injured one of his hands in his meeting with Jim Flynn on Friday night. Davies, who is a likely looking fellow, is very anxious to begin operations in the East by taking on Coffey, against whom he feels he has a good chance.

The club physician examined Coffey's hand yesterday and stated he would be better able to judge by to-day whether it will be advisable on the latter's part to box within a week or ten days.

If the match is made to-day Davies will begin preparations at once. Should Coffey be prevented from meeting him Davies will be matched against some other big fellow for an early New York appearance. In the West he is regarded as a most promising heavyweight.

American Horses Win in France.

LONGCHAMPS, April 26.—In the horse racing here to-day H. E. Duryea's Durb

ATHLETES FINISH RACE IN DEAD HEAT

Exciting Finish in Morningside A. C. Road Run—Many Harriers in Close Contests.

Twenty seasoned athletes started from the headquarters of the Morningside A. C. yesterday in the eight-mile cross-country run held by the club. The race proved one of the best of the season. Jake Maier of the Bronx Church House and A. Morris, the colored flier of the Smart Set A. C. finished in a dead heat. The pair ran neck and neck the entire distance, although several attempts were made by each to gain an advantage. Coming into the home stretch at a fast pace, Maier endeavored to gain first honors by a spurt, but Morris was prepared for this, and both broke the tape together. J. Costello, a clubmate of Maier, ran third.

Costello, who was running far in the ruck at the turning point, picked up after he reached the fifth mile, crossing the finish forty-two seconds behind the leaders. The order of finish:

	Time.
J. Maier, Bronx Church House	41:00
A. Morris, Smart Set A. C.	41:00
J. Costello, Bronx Church House	41:42
O. Jenson, Swedish-American A. C.	43:20
G. Mussuca, unattached	44:15
B. Staley, Xavier A. C.	44:20
C. Timmons, Morningside A. C.	45:00
W. Larson, Swedish-American A. C.	45:30
D. Carnegie, Battery F, F. F, A.	46:10
P. Dunn, Paulist A. C.	46:53
T. O'Reilly, Broadway F. C.	47:25
W. Shupple, unattached	47:00
W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C.	50:00
C. Robinson, Smart Set A. C.	50:30

Owing to weather conditions the cross-country championships of the Intersettlement A. A. were postponed, and an invitation run over the Union Settlement three-mile course, which is part way around Central Park, was substituted. A new record was made for the course of 17 minutes 47 seconds. M. Collins took the lead at the start, and held the same until 110th Street, when C. Ochsenreiter took the lead, and held it until the finish. The order of finish:

C. Ochsenreiter, Willoughby House Settlement, 17:47; Burrell, Willoughby House Settlement, 18:17; J. Mason, Union Settlement, 18:18; F. Balle, Union Settlement, 18:40; J. Wanamaker, Union Settlement, 19:40; M. Collins, Union Settlement, 19:15; M. Hyman, Union Settlement, 19:16; J. J. Burrell, Willoughby House Settlement, 19:21; W. Garland, Willoughby House Settlement, 19:25; R. Whitman, Willoughby House Settlement, 19:37; C. Gertisser, Clark House, 19:40; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement, 19:45; F. Brady, Willoughby House Settlement, 19:55.

Andy Craw of the Presentation Club established a new record over the course of the Atlas Club in the weekly cross-country event yesterday afternoon. Craw took the lead at the start and held it the entire course of three and one-half miles, at the two-mile post he was closely pressed by Fred Thompson of the Atlas Club, but when within one-half mile of the finish, Craw drew away, winning easily. Thompson finished second, with Wallace of the Knights of St. Anthony close at his heels. The order of finish:

Andy Craw, Presentation Club, 20:02; Fred Thompson, Atlas Club, 21:00; W. Wallace, Knights of St. Anthony, 21:22; T. Coyne, Presentation Club, 22:30; J. Thompson, Presentation Club, 22:33; W. Baldwin, Presentation, 24:07; F. Willenbucher, unattached, 24:28; Henry Borst, Atlas Club, 25:02; O. Marquardt, Marmas Club, 25:27; H. Johnson, unattached, 26:05.

The invitation eight-mile road run of St. Peter's Club of Jersey City yesterday was a great success, nearly fifty runners competing. "Gotch" Becker of the Holy Family Lyceum led the large field home. Harry Jensen, the Marathon runner, who ran for St. Peters Club, finished second, about one minute behind the Holy Family champion.

The four-mile race for beginners was won by Rostang of the Holy Family Lyceum. The order of finish:

Eight Mile Run.—G. Becker, Holy Family Lyceum, 43:30; H. Jansen, St. Peter's Club, 44:40; R. Devline, St. Augustine C. C., 44:40; C. Gilmore, St. Augustine C. C., 45:25; F. Fiesche, Holy Family Lyceum, 45:40; D. Goodman, Holy Family Lyceum, 45:40; F. Kennedy, St. Peter's Club, 45:50; H. Roberts, St. Augustine C. C., 48:30; L. Swinghammer, Hoboken Turn Verein, 47:00; J. Erb, Holy Lyceum, 47:10; J. Wilson, St. Augustine C. C., 48:30; E. Dillon, St. Peter's Club, 48:45; J. Mulligan, St. Augustine C. C., 48:30; H. T. Smith, Royalton A. C., 49:07; E. Margrade, Holy Family Lyceum, 49:15; W. Lamond, St. Peter's Club, 49:45; D. Galle, Star A. C., 50:22; P. Helle, Holy Family Lyceum, 50:24.

Four-Mile Run.—A. Rostang, Holy Family Lyceum, 31:00; J. C. Bengel, Park View A. C., 31:02; C. White, Columbia A. A., 31:17; F. Denning, Holy Family Lyceum, 31:34; A. Steele, Holy Family Lyceum, 31:50; W. J. Gereisch, Park View A. C., 32:20; M. Lapore, Star A. C., 32:35; R. Faraldsen, Hoboken Turners, 33:05; E. Meehan, St. Peter's Club, 33:35; H. Calben, unattached, 33:40; G. Hagar, Star A. C., 33:50; J. Dapolito, unattached, 34:05; C. Weisler, Star A. C., 34:35; M. Gleason, Holy Family Lyceum, 36:35; W. Lang, Royalton A. C., 37:35; J. Curcion, unattached, 38:35; P. Costello, St. Peter's Club, 39:05; H. O. Maller, St. Peter's Club, 39:30.

INTERCLUB TRAPSHOOT.

Manhasset Yachtsmen Defeat Bayside Sailors by 27 Targets.

In the second and final half of the interclub shoot between the Manhasset Bay and the Bayside Yacht Clubs, decided at the former club's traps at Port Washington yesterday, the Manhasset team won by 27 "birds," the score being: Manhasset, 841, Bayside, 814, making the score for the two days: Manhasset, 765; Bayside, 730; showing a total win of 35 "birds" for the Port Washington nimrods.

The feature of the day's sport was a 100 "bird" handicap match for a take home trophy in which 14 men competed. Edward Roessler of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club proved the winner. With a handicap of 8 he returned a card of 95. Hazen L. Hoyt, Jr., was the runner up with 93 as his score on a handicap of 2. Rear Commodore E. A. Sieck was third with 92, and Tracey W. Lewis fourth with 91.

At the same time the Manhasset men finished up their regular weekly matches for the season. The leg on the Monthly Cup was won by T. H. Lewis with 23 breaks on a handicap of 3. D. E. Smith, J. W. Alker and C. M. Gould tying for second place with 22 apiece. In the shoot for the Yearly Cup H. L. Hoyt, Jr., shooting from scratch, won the leg which ties him with D. E. Smith and T. H. Lewis, each having won four legs. In the shoot-off Smith won with 24 to Hoyt's 22, and captured the trophy.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large wing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 15th. References. Tel. 218 Glen Cove.

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Beautiful country residence, poultry-fruit farm; home comforts; hotel conveniences; mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$14. Schleier, Lefever Falls. Ulster County.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

ATLANTIC CITY—Handsomely furnished 12-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. Also 8-room apartment, attractively furnished, for Easter month. One block from Steel Pier. Responsible. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

Albemarle Virginia Av. near Beach. Steam-heated rooms, elec. Leading high-class, moderate-rate hotel. water, private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Spring rates. $2 up daily, $12 up weekly. Booklet. J. F. COPE.

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NEW JERSEY—East Orange.

EAST ORANGE LENOX MANOR.
A small hotel, new throughout; private baths, exceptional table; refined and homelike; special Spring rates. Telephone 5074 Orange.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mount Pocono.

The Hawthorne Inn and Cottages will be open for the season on May 15 at Mount Pocono, Penn. There are now ten non-housekeeping cottages connected with the Inn. The cottagers take their meals at the inn, for which they pay $12 per week each. The prices of the cottages range from $250 to $500 for the season. They are well furnished, artistic, modern cottages. Outside of rent and meals there are no charges—bedding, fire, light, ice, and service are all free. All the comforts of home with none of its cares. Address for Boycroft made book. Evarton W. Jenkins, Mount Pocono, Penn.

AUTO UPSETS CHIEF FOX.

Runs On to Fire Afoot While His Driver Is Righting Rig.

Acting Fire Chief George J. Fox of the Eighth Battalion and his driver, Patrick Donahue, were driving at a fast rate of speed from the headquarters at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue to a fire at Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue last night, when their wagon was run down by an automobile ambulance which was going north on Fifth Avenue. Chief Fox and Donahue were thrown to the street, but escaped serious injury. The Chief picked himself up and hurried on a run to the fire. Donahue clung to the reins and brought his horse to a stop after being dragged twenty feet.

The ambulance, which was driven by Arthur F. Jones of 117 Waverley Place, was thrown against the steps leading to St. Patrick's Cathedral by the force of the collision. Jones was arrested by Patrolman Clark of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station on a charge of reckless driving. Chief Fox asserted that he had sounded a warning on his bell, and said that Jones was going at a lively clip.

The fire was in a garage at 237 West Fiftieth Street and was soon under control. Chief Fox and Donahue, who suffered slight contusions, were treated by Dr. Reece, a surgeon of the Fire Department.

INTERCLUB BOWLING.

Cleveland Defeats New York A. C. in Telegraphic Tournament.

The Cleveland Athletic Club won the third annual ocean-to-ocean bowling contest, as announced in yesterday's TIMES. The tournament was conducted by a system of direct telegraphic communication with the clubhouses of all the teams competing, which included some of the foremost athletic organizations from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast in the United States and Canada. The cup for this event was donated by Col. Robert M. Thompson of the New York Athletic Club, under the direction of which the tournament was held. The tournament was arranged so that all the teams should start rolling at 10 o'clock New York time.

The Cleveland team won with a score of 2,835 pins, with the New York A. C. second, with 2,829 pins, and the Seattle A. C. team third, with 2,774 pins. Every detail for the carrying out of the event without a hitch was provided. The New York A. C. was directly connected by wire with each of the other competing cities and three operators were working constantly in receiving and sending scores.

The conditions of the tournament provided that each contesting team roll three games in their home alleys. The five-man team having the largest aggregate score wins the championship and a leg on the cup, which must be won two years by the same organization to become its permanent property. Last year the Illinois A. C. won a leg on the present cup, which was offered then for the first time. The initial tournament was won by the Montreal A. A., in which a cup was given outright. The teams which competed and the scores were as follows:

Pittsburgh A. A.—G. G. Ramsey, B. B. Bannister, W. C. Secrist, H. Barney, S. Steger. Total—2,568.

Chicago A. A.—A. W. Elder, G. A. Eddy, H. J. Ables, A. G. Maier, and J. A. Broadhurst. Total—2,403.

Seattle A. C.—H. J. Dobbs, C. W. Harris, J. J. Jacobson, L. Walber, C. H. Kline. Total—2,774.

Denver A. C.—J. P. Bliss, L. G. Palmer, K. H. Woodward, F. A. Dapahower, C. C. Aldoris. Total—2,645.

Montreal A. A.—J. B. Walsh, L. H. Walsh, T. H. Gardner, P. C. Bach, E. G. Burnett. Total—914.

Olympic Club—E. Bush, E. C. Simpson, M. J. Jenns, E. W. Scott, C. W. Irvin. Total—2,629.

Cleveland A. A.—E. J. Blair, E. Demooy, W. D. Frank, G. L. Frey, G. H. McNamara. Total—2,835.

Illinois A. C.—H. J. Kreig, A. L. Mott, J. S. Beck, B. S. Landfelder, G. Wheeler. Total—1,914.

New York A. C.—P. Adams, H. Kling, H. Lerdes, J. Roberts, A. Crabe. Total—2,829.

RUTT AND DROBACH WIN.

World's Champion Cyclist and Partner Lead Big Field.

The 100-kilometer team race, the first of its kind run off in America, was won by Walter Rutt, the world's champion cyclist, and Peter Drobach, the Boston rider, at the Newark Velodrome yesterday. The race, conducted on the point system, brought the star riders entered in a spirited brush at the end of every odd mile, and it was a continual period of racing throughout the grind. Rutt and Drobach at the end had fifty points, beating Alfred Goullet and Gordon Walker, the Australians, by ten points. Thirteen teams were entered.

The rainy spell and the uncertainty whether racing would be held caused a small crowd to turn out, so that the event was held before scarcely two thousand people.

Frank L. Kramer, the American champion, received an ovation when he made his first appearance of the season, following his return from abroad. The band played "America," and the crowd stood up and cheered. Kramer went out and rode an exhibition sixth of a mile in 0:16 2-5 on the heavy track, the time being only two-fifths of a second slower than the track record. The world's record is 0:15 3-5, established by Albert Crebs. The summary:

Two-Thirds Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Frank A. Whitney, New York A. C., (35 yards:) Frank Harenburg, Irvington, (50 yards,) second; Tommy Smith, Irvington, (scratch,) third; Donald McDougall, New York A. C., (scratch,) fourth. Time—01:15 3-5.

One-Sixth Mile Sprint, Exhibition Against Time by Frank L. Kramer.—Time, 0:16 2-5. (World's record, 0:15 2-5; track record, 0:16.)

The Walter Rutt Stakes, Professional.—100 Kilometers (62½ miles)—Won by Walter Rutt, Germany, and Peter Drobach, Boston, 50 points; second, Gordon Walker, Australia, and Alfred Goullet, Australia, 40 points; third, Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, and Ernest A. Pye, Australia, 39 points; fourth, Jackie Clark, Australia, and Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, 32 points. Time—2:32:53 1-5.

HICKEY WINS ROAD RUN.

Mott Haven Runner Outstrips Competitors in Four-Mile Race.

By an exhibition of reserve strength in the last mile, Thomas Hickey of the Mott Haven Athletic Club won the novice four-mile road race held by the Pastime Athletic Club yesterday from a field of seventy-two runners. Through three miles of the race the pace was set by J. Trippe of the Trinity Club, whom Hickey defeated at the finish by more than 100 yards. At the three-mile mark Hickey was running fourth, but he hit up the pace in the last mile, and soon overhauled Trippe, who was unable to sustain the pace set by the Mott Haven runner.

The race was started from the Pastime Club House, at Macomb's Dam and went north to Tremont and Trinity Avenues, by way of Jerome, Boscobel, and Aqueduct Avenues. The return course was south along Jerome Avenue. Most of the race was over macadam roads. Practically all of the seventy-two starters finished. The team competition was close, the Mohawk A. C. defeating Trinity Club by but four points. The order of finish:

Thomas Hickey, Mott Haven A. C., 20:46; J. Trippe, Trinity Club, 21:07 1-5; D. Barry, Trinity Club, 21:08 3-5; P. Andrews, Mohawk A. C., 21:41; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 21:50; J. R. Duignan, Holy Eucharist A. C., 21:53; E. Forshaw, Mohawk A. C., 21:54; L. Meier, West Hudson A. C., 21:55; W. Robinson, Bronxdale A. C., 21:56; H. De Silva, Trinity Club, 21:57.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages
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Harlem Branch, 243 Lenox Av., cor. 123d St.
Brooklyn 215-220 Livingston St.
School open all Summer. Send for circular.

GLYNN'S WARNING TO LEGISLATURE

Will Not Sign Appropriations Which Exceed Figures Fixed at the Regular Session.

NO NEED OF DIRECT TAX

For First Time in Five Years Revenues Will Exceed Expenditures —Summary of State's Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—Gov. Glynn gives warning to the Legislature, which is to reassemble in extraordinary session on May 4 to finance the State departments by the appropriation of moneys for the support of Government, having failed to do so at the regular session which ended March 27, that he will not approve of any appropriation bill which exceeds the figures fixed by the Senate and the Assembly at the regular session and held up by the deadlock.

The figures of the Assembly bill, which were the larger, were under $38,000,000 in the aggregate. The Senate had eliminated items which totaled $17,000,000, many of which it was believed would be restored in the conference, which never terminated. This left no appropriations for the running of the State Government for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1914, and necessitated the extraordinary session which the Governor has called for next week.

Coupled with his warning, Gov. Glynn has prepared a statement on the State's finances, which he sums up as follows:

1. Appropriations to be made this year for the current expenses of the State will not exceed $39,000,000. This is $11,000,000 less than the money appropriated for the same purposes last year. It is $6,000,000 less than the appropriations for 1912. It is $1,500,000 less than in the last year of Gov. Hughes's administration.

2. The Controller estimates that the State's revenues to meet this expenditure of $39,000,000 will be $42,000,000.

3. This is the first time since 1909 that appropriations for current expenses have been less than indirect revenues.

4. Gov. Glynn has already vetoed fifty-five special bills appropriating nearly $6,000,000. This is the greatest amount ever vetoed by any Governor.

5. Gov. Glynn contends there is no need of a direct tax this year.

6. The surplus in the treasury and the difference between indirect revenues and expenditures will take care of the sinking fund and still leave a comfortable surplus.

7. The special bills signed by Gov. Glynn amount to $126,000. Last year similar bills receiving Executive approval totaled $8,000,000. In recent years such bills have never amounted to less than a million dollars.

8. A total of $1,717,554 has been vetoed out of the reappropriation bill.

In his full statement the Governor says that the results indicated in the summmary were not achieved without difficulty, but they were accomplished with the scalpel and not with the axe. He continues:

The reduction in appropriations was accomplished in two ways: first, by the elimination of expenditures which, while perhaps meritorious in themselves, were local and not justified in the present condition of the State's finances; secondly, and more important, by the encouragement of waste and extravagance which would not be justified if the State's surplus ran into hundreds of millions.

For years past departments and institutions have gone to the Legislature at opportune times and secured the appropriations of large sums of money which could not be used for many years. Once an appropriation has been secured, the legislative custom of reappropriating without question money already appropriated has kept these appropriations alive. As a result of thus custom, great sums of money have been lying idle while the taxpayers of the State were required to raise additional sums for current expenses. It has been my endeavor to take out of the appropriation bill every cent that could not be expended during the life of the appropriation.

Each department and institution has been allowed to retain every reappropriation that was necessary for a continuance of its proper activities. And reappropriations which could not be used during the next fiscal year have been vetoed. In some cases where, in my opinion, the money should not have been appropriated in the first instance, I have disapproved the entire reappropriation. In other cases, where changes of law have made old appropriations superfluous, I have vetoed them as unnecessary.

In general, I have applied the test of present needs to the special bills and to the reappropriation bill. Money which will not be used in the next two years has been returned to the general treasury, on the theory that it is better for the State to use this money for the benefit of its taxpayers than to permit it to lie idle and of use to nobody.

To sum up the results of the financial policy which I have pursued since becoming Governor, each fiscal year will now stand upon its own legs. I have required a rigid enforcement of the law which provides that no department or institution can incur an obligation unless there is already in existence an appropriation for that precise purpose.

Consequently, it should be impossible for any deficiencies to be incurred by any department such as have been the rule rather than the exception in the past.

BILLS SIGNED AND VETOED.

Some Specific Appropriations of Which Gov. Glynn Disapproved.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—There was given out at the Executive Chamber this evening lists of bills appropriating money passed by the Legislature and their disposition by the Governor. The measures approved by the Governor carried amounts aggregating $5,676,758, while those rejected totalled $3,631,635.

Of the bills approved, those for highway construction, maintenance and repairs totaled $4,194,001; for canals, $282,500; for the enforcement of new laws, $532,500, which includes $350,000 for the Workmen's Compensation Commission; outstanding obligations, $526,257, and miscellaneous matters, $141,000.

Interest on the highway improvement debt was the largest individual sum among the vetoed bills, being $675,000. The vetoed bills include: Minneto Canal bridge, which Speaker Sweet got through, $50,000; Normal School, New Paltz, $100,000; improvement of Black River Canal, $75,000; counsel in Conger-Ailds Investigation, $17,963; to relieve flood conditions in the canal near Phoenix, another of Speaker Sweet's bills, $150,000; filling in the bed of the Oswego Canal, another of Speaker Sweet's bills, $65,000; bridge over Glens Falls feeder, $30,000; for payment for equine animals destroyed by the State to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, $100,000; improvements of Pyconic-Shinnecock Canal, $10,000; to remedy flood conditions; Erie Canal, $150,000; reconstructing Potsdam Normal School, $265,000; creating a division of rural hygiene in State Health Department, $16,000.

The bill for lighthouses on Lake George and several for game farms were also among those which failed.

Cornell Athletes Rated High.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 26.—That the scholarship standing of men engaged in intercollegiate athletics at Cornell is not so low as has been asserted by the critics of athletics and that the 218 men who played on Varsity teams in a year maintained a better average than the 1,500 members of college fraternities is shown by statistics compiled for President Schurman of Cornell University. These show that the 218 athletes had a general standing of 77.2. The members of fraternities averaged 76.4, the men who are not in fraternities 76.3.

$1,350,000 BALTIMORE FIRE.

Atlantic and United States Fertilizer Plants Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Fire to-night destroyed the big plants of the Atlantic Fertilizer Company and the United States Fertilizer Company at Curtis Bay, a suburb.

The total loss is estimated at $1,350,000, covered by insurance. Supt. C. M. Hobson of the Atlantic Company said his company's loss would be $600,000. The loss of the United States Company was placed at $750,000 by Assistant Supt. G. W. Wentworth.

The fire is thought to have originated from spontaneous combustion in the condensing chamber of the Atlantic plant. The flames were fanned by a high wind, and the County Fire Department was unable to cope with them. The $1,000,000 coal piers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, twenty-five yards from the fire, were saved, the wind being in the opposite direction, but eight freight cars of the company were burned.

The Atlantic Fertilizer Company is controlled by Armour & Co. of Chicago, and the United States Fertilizer Company by Sulzberger & Co. of Chicago.

IMPORTS OF SILKS.

Statistics of the First Three Months of the New Tariff.

The Silk Association of America yesterday issued detailed statistical tables giving the dutiable silk imports for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1913, with comparisons for the corresponding period of 1912. The reports cover imports at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Connecticut, Chicago, Ohio, and San Francisco. The figures are of more than ordinary interest, as they represent silk importations made the first three months of the operation of the new tariff law, in comparison with those entered under the corresponding period of 1912, when the old act was in operation.

The grand total of imports for the three months of 1913 is stated to be $8,917,402, while in the same period of 1912 they aggregated $6,766,195, the gain in foreign invoice value over the three months of 1912 being $1,151,207. An interesting feature is that strictly ad valorem duties collected on the goods under the new act amounted in the last three months of 1913 to $4,042,887, compared with $3,425,231 the last quarter of 1912, when the act of 1909, carrying both specific and ad valorem duties, was in effect. The Government's gain in revenue was $617,656.

In detail, the last quarter's importations of spun silk or Schappe yarn had a foreign invoice value of $1,298,079, compared with $1,623,890 for the final quarter of 1912. Thrown silk in the gum and ungummed, representing singles, tram and organzine, was imported in the last quarter to the value of $28,855, compared with $5,118 the same period the previous year. Sewing silk entries for the last quarter of 1913 were valued at $2,215. The imports of plushes, velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics reached $800,778 the last quarter covered by the new act, against $542,123 the corresponding period of 1912. All silk and silk and cotton fabrics woven in the piece or otherwise entered the last quarter of the old year are set down at $2,802,086, while in the corresponding three months of 1913 they were $1,707,533.

The entry of bandings, bellings, and bindings for the last three months of 1913 aggregated $181,233, and in the corresponding period in the previous year $134,796. Handkerchiefs or mufflers, finished or unfinished, entered the last quarter of 1913, had a value of $120,963, contrasted with $88,112 the corresponding period of 1912. The 1913 quarter's importations of laces, embroideries, and articles made of these goods reached $1,023,199, while the final three months of 1912 showed entries having a foreign invoice value of $891,432. Ribbon imports for the specified period of 1913 were $437,669. The silk wearing apparel imports of all kinds the three months of 1913 are set down at $788,141, against $724,896 the last three months of 1912.

All other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including such as have India rubber as a component material, were, in the last quarter of 1913, valued at $278,280. The total importations for the 1913 quarter of artificial or imitation silk yarns, bellings, braids, laces, &c., are stated to be $1,140,124. In the same period of 1912 they were $777,906. Hatters' plush, black, composed of silk or silk and cotton, used in making men's hats, had an invoice value the first three months of 1913 of $47,916. The 1913 quarter's imports of silk buttons were invoiced as having a value of $1,864.

Ramsay Peugnet, Secretary of the association, calls attention to the fact that foreign invoice values only are given, to which are to be added freight charges, ocean duty, importers' profits and occasional advances on invoices to represent cost to American consumers. The figures also have reference solely to goods entered for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouse.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car.—Fair Mon.; Tues. unsett., prob. showers in the interior; gentle winds, mostly s. w. and s.

Ga.—Fair Mon., showers at night or Tues.; gentle s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon.; Tues. showers, except fair in s.; gentle shifting winds, except mod. s. over p. w.

Ala.—Thunder showers Mon. aft. or night and prob. Tues.; cooler Tues.; mod. s. winds.

Miss.—Thunder showers Mon., prob. Tues., cooler Tues.; mod. s. winds.

W. Tex.—Thunder showers Mon., prob. Tues., cooler Mon. in w., cooler Tues. in s.; mod. to fresh s. to s. winds on the coast.

N. Mex.—Fair in w., showers, cooler in n. and e. Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler in n. e.

Utah—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

Okla.—Thunder showers, cooler Mon.; Tues. unsettl., cooler.

Ark.—Thunder showers Mon. and prob. Tues.; cooler Tues.

Tenn.—Unsettl. Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.; cooler Tues.

Ky.—Thunder showers Mon. or Mon. night and prob. Tues.; cooler Tues. in w. and cent.

Ohio—Fair Mon., Tues. showers; gentle to mod. winds, bec. s. and s.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon. aft. or night and prob. Tues.; cooler Tues.

Ill.—Unsettl. Mon., Tues. with occasional thunder showers; cooler Mon. in n. w.; Tues. cooler in w. and n.; mod. shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., showers at night and Tues.; mod. shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Unsettl. Mon., showers at night or Tues.; mod. shifting winds, bec. n. e. and n.

Wis.—Showers Mon., prob. Tues.; cooler Mon. in n. w.; mod. shifting winds, bec. n.

Minn.—Showers Mon., except fair in n. w.; Tues. fair in n., cloudy in s.; cooler in s.; mod. n. winds.

Ia.—Showers Mon., prob. thunderstorms; cooler in e.; Tues. showers.

Mo.—Unsettl. Mon., Tues. with occasional thunder showers; cooler Mon. in w.; cooler Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Showers Mon.; Tues. unsett.

Neb.—Showers Mon.; cooler in n. e.; Tues. unsettl.; prob. showers.

Kan.—Showers Mon., prob. thunderstorms; cooler in e.; Tues. prob. showers in e.

NAVY ORDER TO OPEN DOOR TO ANNAPOLIS

Enlisted Men Find Hope in Rule to Register Them by Congressional Districts.

CHANCE TO ENTER ACADEMY

New Arrangement Thought to be Part of Daniels's Plan to Appoint Men from Ranks.

A special order from the Navy Department has been received here directing that hereafter all enlisted men shall be recorded by States, and each man be asked to designate to which Congressional district in his State he wishes to be accredited. Just what was the real reason for the order those in charge of the navy affairs here said they did not know, but many saw in the order another manifestation of Secretary of the Navy Daniels's plan for the education and advancement of the men behind the guns.

The Secretary believes the enlisted men should have a chance for promotion, and he wants Congressional authority for permission to appoint twenty-five enlisted men to the Naval Academy at Annapolis each year, provided they qualify on certain tests regarding character, physical condition, and intelligence.

These advantages would not be open to all men in the navy, for a great majority would be barred by the age limit. Those eligible to entrance to the Academy must be between 18 and 21. The enlisted men eligible would be recorded at enlistment, and trained with an eye to promotion. The records of their rating would be carefully kept.

"Every young man in the United States, under Secretary Daniels's plan, will have a chance to enter the navy as a commissioned officer," a petty officer explained yesterday. "While this chance will be open to all, it is going to be only the exceptional young man who will get the chance. It is also true, I think, that only the exceptional young man will be willing to study and strive for such a chance.

"Educational facilities are now offered to every man in the navy. Every day on every ship and at every naval station the school call is sounded at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon. Until 2:30 the men are kept at their tasks. There is now no reason why an enlisted man cannot receive as good an education or as good mechanical training as is afforded by the public schools. The teachers in this 'college of the world' are the officers and the qualified chief petty officers.

Another new feature of Secretary Daniels's plan is a record of education, which is now permanently attached to the service record of every man enlisted. He is marked, 5 (excellent), 4 (very good), 3 (good), 2 (fair), 1 (indifferent), and 0 (bad). These reports are made quarterly and give the pupil's standing in arithmetic, geography, spelling, grammar, history, navigation, ordnance, electricity, boilers and engines, trades, signaling, and radio.

Secretary Daniels has had much to say in praise of the enlisted man in the navy. He has answered the question, 'What is the matter with our navy?' by the statement that there is nothing the matter with the navy, though there is a great deal the matter with the public viewpoint and the erroneous ideas of the navy that some people have.

FIALA NEARLY DROWNED.

Explorer Tells How Native Saved Him from Death in Devil's Rapids.

Anthony Fiala, the arctic explorer, who accompanied Col. Roosevelt into the wilds of South America, had a narrow escape from death when a canoe in which he was making his way up an unknown river in Brazil was overturned, as told recently in a dispatch sent by the explorer to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Further details about the accident are contained in a letter just received by Mrs. Fiala, who lives at 148 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn.

The letter was mailed by her husband at Manaos, Brazil, late in March. Mr. Fiala wrote that he had been thrown into a river of "terrific" water at a spot he called the "Rapids of the Devil," and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of a native. Mrs. Fiala would not make public the text of the letter, but told of its contents yesterday.

"There were seven in the party," she said, "but Col. Roosevelt was not with Mr. Fiala. The expedition had split into three divisions, of which the Colonel led one, Mr. Miller, the naturalist, another, and the third was commanded by my husband.

"Mr. Fiala is a strong swimmer, but when his boat was upset in the rapids he found that swimming in the wild waters was far different from swimming in New York Bay and he had the hardest kind of a struggle. He went down again and again. At last one of the natives went to his assistance and with his help, and the aid of an overhanging tree, dragged himself out. He was half drowned, and lost most of his equipment and a great deal of his clothing. He was not very fashionably dressed when he came away.

"My husband wrote that he had left the Colonel and the other members of the party in excellent health, and at the time the letter was written he expected to take a steamer at Manaos and I am waiting to hear from him some time next week, when he should have reached civilization once more."

Mr. Fiala is a member of Squadron C of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Fiala asked anxiously if the squadron had been called upon for duty in Mexico.

"It would be pretty hard luck," she said, "if my husband had to go to the front as soon as he returned from the wilds of South America."

Rev. J. N. Elliott Safe at Home.

LONG BEACH, Cal., April 26.—The Rev. J. N. Elliott, reported in New York dispatches as among the missionaries whose safety in Mexico was in doubt, has been at his home here for some time. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions mentioned Mr. Elliott in its cablegram of inquiry sent from New York to Mexico City as to the whereabouts of several of its missionaries not recently heard from.

BUSINESS WORLD

Exports to Norway.

Exporters and other merchants interested in the Norwegian trade will be given an opportunity this week to confer with two of the American Consular officers stationed in Norway. Walter A. Leonard, Consul at Stavenger, and B. M. Rasmusen of Bergen will spend Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 315, Custom House, where they will be glad to talk over matters dealing with the export of American products to Norway.

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Smoked Sardines in Demand.

Importers of Norway smoked sardines are looking for very high prices for this Summer's catch, which will begin next month. The local demand for this line continues good, although stocks here are almost reduced to nothing. Such little lots as arrive find a ready market, and go into immediate consumption. It is predicted that even if the catch of Summer fish is normal, ready sales are assured, as the fish are expected to be the fine, fat variety usually caught in the Summer season. It is said by handlers that it is too early to form a reliable opinion of price levels for the new catch.

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Trade Measures Approved.

The Merchants' Association is urging the passage by Congress of the Rogers bill to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of commodities. This bill is modeled on the British Merchandise and Marks act, and is intended as a substitute for the "pure fabrics" bills. It provides penalties for misrepresentation of the character of goods offered for sale. The same association has approved the bill now pending to prevent the transmission through the mails of false statements in writing for procuring credit thereon.

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Southern Dry Goods Men to Meet.

Several topics of present moment will be discussed at the third annual convention of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, to be held in Mobile, Ala., on May 6 and 7. Prominent among them will be the cost of doing business, volume of unprofitable goods, pure fabric bills, returned goods and the evils of advance trips. The members of the association include wholesalers from the States of Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee. The officers are: President, Murray Brown of the Goodall, Brown Dry Goods Company of Birmingham, Ala.; First Vice President, A. T. Dosser of the Daniel Briscoe Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; Second Vice President, R. V. Covington of the Covington Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; Treasurer, E. W. King of the E. W. King Company, Bristol, Tenn., and Secretary, Norman H. Johnson of The Merchants' Journal and Commerce, Richmond, Va.

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For Foreign Trade Extension.

Edward A. Brand, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, left for Washington yesterday after meeting many prominent exporters during his visit here. Mr. Brand said it is a source of much gratification to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce that business men are availing themselves so freely of the facilities for export information at the New York local office of the bureau. The practice of sending Consular officers to the local office in this city, where they may be consulted by business men interested in the extension of our foreign trade, has proved a great success," said Mr. Brand. "Recently Consul General Lay of Rio de Janeiro had fifty-six persons interview him while at the New York office. Great interest was also shown in the visit to this city of Commercial Agent Odell, who recently returned from an investigation of the cotton goods trade in Turkey and East and South Africa."

Speaking of the character of the commercial attachés about to be appointed, and for whom the present appropriation bill before Congress makes provision, Mr. Brand said the men selected will be highly trained for their work, able to speak the current language of their posts, and when possible chosen for their demonstrated ability in this field.

Foreign Trade Convention in May.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Considerable interest is manifested in the National Foreign Trade Convention to be held here May 27 and 28. The convention will include the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the Asiatic Society, and the Pan-American Society. President Wilson will be invited to speak. The General Committee is headed by Lloyd C. Griscom of New York, and includes James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and others.

Business Notices.
40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count the words; copy is due.

Commission salesmen, with offices in prominent building, desire line of popular-priced coats and suits for full season, Fall-Winter season. Box X 250 Times.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

All other influences in the stock market were superseded last week by the critical turn of events in our relations with Mexico. The nation was brought face to face with armed conflict to enforce the demands which this Government had made on Gen. Huerta for amends for the Tampico incident. There seemed thus to be opened up a problem of grave magnitude with the possibility of a struggle with the entire Mexican nation promising in its train important difficulties other than the mere task of overcoming such armed resistance as might be offered to our forces. Such was the picture of the Mexican outlook which the financial community very speedily drew for itself after the first news of our seizure of Vera Cruz. The week ended without the situation having clearly defined itself either in respect to the ultimate attitude of the Constitutionalists toward our intervention or in respect to the extent of our operations, even should no opposition to them be offered by the rebel forces.

The effect which all this produced upon the financial, and more particularly upon the stock market situation here was augmented by a good deal of liquidation from abroad which was prompted by other considerations than those arising out of the Mexican crisis. Liquidation throughout the week, and more particularly during the last three days, was widespread, but it seemed very largely confined to speculative positions which were being lightened as a safeguard against the new uncertainties which the situation presented. Of general public selling there seemed very little. The chance for aggressive bear activity which was thus presented was not passed over and the losses which the market suffered were in part the result of determined pressure exerted against quotations. For three successive days at the end of the week new low levels for the year were established in the general average of prices, and this movement was accompanied by severe declines in a number of stocks. At the same time parts of the list offered a good deal of resistance, and this even in some quarters where the news, quite apart from the Mexican developments, was not favorable. This suggested to some observers that the discounting process had already been carried pretty far, particularly if some allowance be made for the possibility, however near or remote it may be, of the Mexican situation assuming a less formidable outlook. The stock market last week ignored more or less the possibility of good news in the Mexican situation, or elsewhere. There has been created a market position in which sharp reversal might easily come about if some important good news were to supplant the adverse developments and the still more adverse inferences of last week.

No thought was being given to it last week, but the rate increase proposal which comes up for argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day is still a matter of much consequence. There were reports that an early decision might after all be had from the commission, and if it should be favorable it would be a development of much importance for the railways and for their security holders. The immediate effects of a rate increase could hardly be expected to be as pronounced under the conditions now prevailing as they would have been if the increase had been allowed six months ago. An advance in rates none the less would promise increased prosperity to the railways with the return flow of traffic which is certain to come after the trade recession which is now under way. Public attention is diverted from this rate matter and from all other similar affairs because of the commanding interest in the Mexican situation, but while that would make a difference in the first impression created by a decision in the rate case it would not alter its ultimate effect.

More thought will be given to the other important factors entering into the business and financial outlook when it becomes pretty clear just what is to be the scope of our task in Mexico. The forces now at work in this situation would seem to be too highly charged to permit of a prolonged uncertainty on this score, but in such a situation there is nothing for the financial markets to do but to reserve judgment and await the outcome. So far as the stock market is concerned it has already fortified itself against further adverse Mexican news by the readjustment of position which has been under way during the last two or three weeks, but more particularly last week, after discussion had ripened into action.

The stimulus which war might give to industry would in a sense at least be a false stimulus, and would be very dearly bought, but there is no reason for expecting that a struggle with Mexico would seriously deter other factors making for a recovery in trade. It is well at this time that a spirit of caution should prevail, but that should not extend to the length of lessening the willingness of business men to profit by every opportunity to encourage a revival in business activity which will be made all the easier by reason of the corrective processes which have been at work in recent months. It may very reasonably be argued that really much more so far as trade is concerned depends upon a wise Government policy toward business questions than upon an escape from war with Mexico. Indeed, a struggle which would arouse the patriotic enthusiasm of the country, were it accompanied by proof of more cordial understanding between government and business, and a lessening of those activities which have gone beyond their legitimate objects in that they have put a check on business enterprise, would reduce the conflict with Mexico to a minor place among the influences governing the trade of the country. War would be a retarding influence, but under such circumstances it would be outweighed by increased business energy which would find in more satisfactory relations with Government and in the excellences of the outlook for the year's farming solid ground upon which to build up increased industrial and commercial activity. The thought occurred to many in the financial district last week that war with Mexico might distract attention from Governmental activities at home which are regarded as putting unnecessary restrictions upon business endeavor. The extent to which that view might be borne out would no doubt depend upon the importance which might be assumed by the struggle upon which we have already entered, but the extent of which was still at the close of last week very vaguely defined.

One effect which the possibility of a costly war produced was a curtailment of investment buying as a result of which prices for even the highest grade issues softened. This was not based solely and perhaps not even in any important degree upon apprehension regarding the outlook. It was in large measure the result of the thought that a large Government loan might become necessary, and that this would absorb capital to an extent which would necessarily be reflected in the market for other securities. This was another of the movements of last week which reflected the process of preparing for possible events in a situation which remained clouded with considerable uncertainty. Interest rates hardened to some extent, but not sufficiently to check a rise in exchange which brought us practically to the gold export point. Had it not been for the indisposition of bankers to hasten a gold movement when the country was facing war a shipment would probably have been made last week. As it is shipments will soon be forced unless the rise in exchange is checked. A variety of factors are contributing to this movement. The chief of them appear to be the active demand of exchange in payment of exports at a time when remittances to Europe for other purposes are also increasing and when our merchandise credit balance has been materially reduced. Last week's selling of stocks by Europe added its quota to the factors which have brought this market to the verge of gold exports. The very strong bank statement on Saturday increased the likelihood of a gold outflow by making it still easier for us to yield some gold to Europe.

HEAVY BREAK IN BERLIN.

Mexico and Austrian Emperor's Illness Demoralize Boerse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Boerse was sharply depressed this week by the Mexican situation and the illness of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. After several days of comparative calm the public by Friday were sending heavy selling orders.

The American section of the list had marked losses. The market grew panicky, becoming the prey of senseless rumors.

Professional traders were unable to accommodate the unloadings of outsiders and prices broke worse than on any day in many months. The losses ranged high. Yesterday there was a conference by the big banks on a plan for joint action to withstand any further break in prices, but action became unnecessary, as the market calmed later.

Mexicans naturally had a bad week, losing two or three points. They continued falling yesterday, although the general market was steadier. Iron shares suffered from further reductions in prices. German and Belgian steamship shares were depressed by rate cutting in the South American trade.

Money was very easy and abundant. The contango rate is the lowest in four or five years. Berlin extended assistance to Paris and Vienna.

PARIS STOCKS COLLAPSE.

Bourse Closes in Panicky Condition —Americans All Lower.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 26.—The Bourse at the beginning of the week was devoid of all interest, and on Friday, owing to discouraging reports from London and Berlin, which were more closely connected with Wall Street than Paris, became panicky. Brokers and agents called for greater margins, afterward attempting forced sales which in many cases were withdrawn owing to the impossibility of finding buyers.

The Mexican department was greatly affected. Americans were all lower. Copper shares were offered freely owing to the position assumed by copper interests in New York. The shares of French banks interested in Mexico fell substantially, and Oriental banks, excepting only the Imperial Ottoman, were also adversely affected, and touched the very lowest levels. Diamond Mines were weak, and Russian industrials continued to decline.

The market showed slight improvement yesterday. Discounts were unchanged, but buyers were extremely careful.

MEXICO DEPRESSES LONDON.

Anxiety Over British Investments There Reacts on All Markets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 26.—Anxiety on the Stock Exchange this week over British investments in Mexico caused acute depression in Mexican securities, which spread to all the markets. Wall Street was attentively watched for signs of a slump. The serious illness of the Austrian Emperor depressed international securities, particularly Canadian Pacific and Peruvians. Yesterday the Stock Exchange was further depressed by the failure of an old and respected firm of jobbers concerned with Brazilians, Peruvians and other foreign bonds. Consols and gilt-edged securities were inclined to fall because of the rise of the discount rate to 2½ per cent. This was due to the unsettlement caused by the Mexican crisis, not by scarcity of funds, which were plentiful at 1½ per cent.

Home railroad shares were down also on account of a threatened combination of railwaymen and others engaged in transportation and the Miners' Union. Oil shares alone remained firm, with Kaffirs.

The stream of fresh capital issues stopped for the present, and there was neither initiative nor activity pending the Mexican crisis. Falling prices for copper and rubber affected the market for shares of such companies.

Monetary conditions were favorable.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
April 20	1¾@2	1¾	2¾@3	3	3 @3½
April 21	1¾@2	1¾	2¾@3	3	3 @3½
April 22	1¾@2	1¾	3 @3½	3½	3½@3½
April 23	1¾@2	1¾	3 @3½	3@3½	3½@3½
April 24	1¾@2	1¾	3 @3½	3@3½	3½@3½
Week's range:					
High		2	1¾	3½	3¾ 3¾
Low		1¾	1¾	2¾	3 3
Same week last year:					
High		3	2¾	3¾	4 4½
Low		2½	2¾	3¾	4 4½
Year to date:					
High		10	4½	4¾	4¾ 4¾
Low		1½	1¾	2½	2¾ 3
Same period last year:					
High		7	5¾	6½	6 6
Low		2	2¾	3¼	3¾ 4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
April 20	1 15-16	2 @2 1-16	2½	2¾
April 21	2	2 @2 1-16	2½	2¾
April 22	2½	2½@2¾	2½	2¾
April 23	2	2½@2¾	2½	2¾
April 24	2 7-16	2½@2¾	2½	2¾
April 25	2 7-16	2½@2¾	2½	2¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Russia	5	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Mar. 19, 1914
Bank of Bombay	6	Jan. 15, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days. Close.	Close.	Cable. Close.
April 20	$4.8705	$4.8695	$4.8705	$4.85¼	$4.8725
April 21	4.8710	4.8705	4.8710	4.8540	4.8730
April 22	4.8735	4.8720	4.8735	4.8525	4.8760
April 23	4.8750	4.8745	4.8745	4.8525	4.8770
April 24	4.8760	4.8750	4.8755	4.8525	4.8780
April 25	4.8765	4.8760	4.8765	4.8525	4.8790
Week's range—					
High		Demand 4.8765	60 Days. $4.8540		Cable. $4.8790
Low		4.8695	4.8525		4.8725
Same week last year—					
High		4.8665	4.8350		4.8715
Low		4.8650	4.8320		4.8690
From Jan. 1—					
High		4.8760	4.8540		4.8780
Low		4.8535	4.82		4.8555
Same period last year—					
High		4.88	4.8380		4.8870
Low		4.8570	4.8155		4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 20	Par	Par	*30c	*20c
April 21	Par	Par	*20c	*10c
April 22	Par	*5c	*20c	*10c
April 23	Par	*5c	*20c	*10c
April 24	Par	*10c	*15c	*10c
April 25	Par	*15c	*15c	*10c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. F. C.	M. P.	Berlin.
April 20	25 15¾	20	45½
April 21	25 15	20	46
April 22	25 15	20	46
April 23	25 15½	20	46
April 24	25 15½	20	46
April 25	25 16¼	20	46¾

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
April 20	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
April 21	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 22	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 23	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 24	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 25	77 9	76 4½	27⅛

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
April 20	73⅝	86f 75c	87⅛	77
April 21	73 9-16	86f 65c	87⅛	77
April 22	73 5-16	86f 57½c	86⅝	77
April 23	74 15-16	86f 47½c	86⅝	77
April 24	74⅜	86f 35c	86⅝	76
April 25	74⅜	86f 35c	86	76

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb Market for the week ended Saturday, April 25, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
900	Br.-Am. Tob.	22¼	21½	21½	— ¾
2,400	B.-A. T. new	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
15	Int. R. Tr. cf.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
75	Int. Smelt.	110	110	110	..
125	K. Spr. Tire	57	53	53	— 4
40	K. S. Tire pf.	136	135	135	— 8
1,100	M. of A. new	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2,510	Max. Motors	9	8	8	— ½
1,775	Max. M. 1 pf.	36	33½	33½	+ 4
1,800	Max. M. 2 pf.	13⅜	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
535	P. S. & Ref.	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11,200	R. I. C. new	9	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅜
1,000	Savoy Oil	10	8½	10	..
1,500	Ster. G. w. i.	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
520	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	82	82½	— ½
4,700	U. C. St. w. i.	38⅜	35½	35½	— 2
100	U. C. St. pf. w. i.	112	112	112	— 6
1,500	U. P. S. Corp.	4⅜	3⅜	3⅞	— 1⅛
5,100	W. Oil & Gas	6	5⅛	5⅞	+ ½
210	Wileys Over.	61½	60	60	— 5

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10,200	Anglo-A. Oil, new	16¾	15	15½	+ 1⅝
380	Atlantic Ref.	620	565	597	— 23
225	Buck. Pipe L.	139	135	139	+ 1
150	Con. Oil	215	205	205	— 22
205	Cres. Pipe L.	52	48	49	— 5
10	Cumb. Pipe L.	50	50	50	— 4
25	Eureka P. L.	260	250	255	— 5
55	Galena Sig. Oil	170	164	169	+ 2
355	Ind. Pipe L.	145	135	137	— 4
295	Nat. Tran.	38½	37	38½	+ ½
74	N. Y. Tran.	272	260	262	— 11
115	Nor. Pipe L.	112	104	104	— 10
3,350	Ohio Oil	172	150	161	— 10
345	Pierce Oil	84	77	77	— 5
990	Prairie O. & G.	423	370	405	— 11
295	Solars Refin.	310	280	295	— 15
560	Sou. Penn Oil	393	267	267	— 22
40	So. Pipe Line	220	216	218	— 7
45	So. Pepn. P. L.	140	138	140	— 1
2,280	St. Oil of Cal.	298	273	283	— 12
635	St. Oil of Ind.	465	410	450	+10
6	St. Oil of Neb.	355	350	355	— 20
3,175	St. O. of N. Y.	213	198	206	— 6
150	St. Oil of Oh.	405	375	390	— 15
145	St. Oil of K.	460	410	415	— 57
290	Stand. Oil of Ky., new	261	240	251	— 8
1	Swan & F. Co.	195	195	192	— 1
530	Un. Tank L.	86	75	76	— 10
785	Vacuum Oil	223	204	212	— 10
10	Washing. Oil	48	48	48	..

RAILROADS.

320	Manh. Trans.	1	1	1	..
7,800	Un. C. S. rts.	3⅜	2¼	2¼	— 1⅛
2,300	U. P. rts ex $3 C. div.	28	27	27	— ⅝

MINING.

300	*Beaver Con.	28½	28	28	..
900	*Big Four	8	8	8	..
6,800	Braden Con.	8¼	7⅛	7⅝	— ½
900	Br. Col Cop.	1¼	1¼	1 1-16	— 3-16
900	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
300	Can. Cop. w. i.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ½
2,680	*Caribou Cob.	70	60	69	— 1
1,000	C. O. D. Cons.	5	5	5	+ 2
700	Con. C. Mines	1⅝	1½	1½	— ½
7,500	Crown Res.	1⅝	1⅜	1 3-16	— 3-16
400	Dav.-Daly C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1-16
2,000	*Diam. Daisy	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
100	El Paso new	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
12,100	*Ely Cons.	4⅛	3¼	3½	— 1
3,850	*Florence	54	52	52	— 3
3,850	Gold Hill	⅝	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
6,300	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1⅛	1 7-16	..
3,215	Greene-C. new	32¼	27	28	9
41,200	*Jumbo Ext.	26	23	24½	— 2
3,600	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	3 15-16	4 1-16	— ⅜
3,900	La Rose Con.	1 9-16	1 5-16	1⅜	— 3-16
100	Mason V. n.	1¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
21,400	*McK.-Dar.	74	52	62	—12
1,400	M. Co. of A. n.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
1,310	*Nevada Hills	26	20	24	— 1
3,200	*Nev. Utah B.	68	68	68	..
3,750	Nipp. Mines	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
17,000	*Oro	12	10	10	— 2
3,000	Stand. S. L.	1 13-16	1 11-16	1⅝	..
17,100	Stewart Min.	1¼	1⅛	1 3-16	—1-16
22,200	*Tonop. Merg.	60	54	54½	— 4½
750	T. M. of Nev.	6¾	6¼	6¼	—3-16
14,380	*W. End Con.	81	77	78	— 4
10,000	*W. End Ex.	4	4	4	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$6,000	Braden C. 7s.	103	103	103	— 3½
30,000	G. Pac. 6% n.	104½	103⅝	103⅝	—1⅝
5,000	Mason Val. 6s	52	51	51	— 9
5,000	New York C. 4½s, 1942	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
34,000	Nevada Con. 5s, w. i.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	—5-16

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 20	1.00¼	1.00	95	94⅞
April 21	1.00¾	1.00½	95¼	95⅛
April 22	1.01¼	1.01¼	96⅝	96
April 23	1.01⅝	1.01½	96⅞	96½
April 24	..	..	96½	96
April 25	..	..	96⅝	96⅝
Week's range	1.01⅝	1.00	96⅝	94⅞

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 20	92	91¾	86⅝	85⅜	86	85¼
April 21	91¾	91⅛	86⅛	86	86⅛	85⅛
April 22	93¼	92	88	86⅜	87⅝	86⅛
April 23	93	92	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	86⅝
April 24	93	92⅝	87⅝	87	87	86⅛
April 25	93¼	92⅞	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛	87
Week's range	93¼	91⅛	88	85⅜	87⅝	85¼

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 20	64¼	62⅝	64½	62½	64	62⅝
April 21	63⅝	62⅜	63½	62½	63⅝	62⅜
April 22	64½	63⅜	64⅝	63⅛	64⅜	63⅛
April 23	65¼	64⅛	65	64⅜	65	64⅜
April 24	65	64⅜	64⅞	64	64⅜	64
April 25	66	64⅞	65¼	64½	65	64½
Week's range	66	62⅜	65¼	62½	65	62⅜

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 20	37	36⅜	37¼	36⅝	35⅝	35¼
April 21	37	36⅞	37⅜	36⅝	36⅛	35¼
April 22	37¼	37¼	37⅜	37⅛	36¾	36¼
April 23	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37⅛	36¼	36¼
April 24	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37⅛	36⅜	36¼
April 25	37⅛	37⅛	38	37⅛	36⅜	36¼
Week's range	37⅛	36⅜	38	36⅛	36⅜	35¼

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
April 20	12.38	12.38	12.21	12.21	11.60	11.48
April 21	12.52	12.43	12.44	12.33	11.63	11.56
April 22	12.67	12.53	12.59	12.43	11.75	11.64
April 23	12.77	12.67	12.66	12.54	11.80	11.67
April 24	12.74	12.60	12.62	12.51	11.74	11.65
April 25	12.55	12.53	12.56	12.47	11.71	11.64
Wk's rge	12.77	12.38	12.66	12.21	11.80	11.48

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 20	10.25	10.05	10.45	10.22
April 21	10.25	9.95	10.20	10.12
April 22	10.20	10.02	10.40	10.22
April 23	10.22	10.10	10.42	10.27
April 24	10.05	10.00	10.30	10.17
April 25	10.10	10.00	10.27	10.20
Week's range	10.25	9.95	10.45	10.12

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 20	10.97	10.77	11.17	10.95
April 21	10.75	10.67	10.95	10.87
April 22	11.02	10.80	11.20	11.00
April 23	11.02	10.95	11.20	11.12
April 24	10.92	10.85	11.12	11.05
April 25	10.97	10.87	11.15	11.07
Week's range	11.02	10.67	11.20	10.87

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 20	20.05	19.40	20.17	19.60
April 21	19.85	19.42	19.80	19.57
April 22	20.27	19.80	20.25	19.80
April 23	20.15	20.00	20.32	20.10
April 24	19.85	19.85	20.05	19.92
April 25	20.02	19.80	20.22	20.00
Week's range	20.27	19.40	20.32	19.57

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 25, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Alaska G. M.	26	26½	24⅝	24⅝
20,540	Amal. Cop.	72¾	74	68½	68¾
190	Am. B. Sug.	21	21	19⅝	19⅞
10,220	Am. Can.	25	25⅝	23	25
60	Am. C. & F.	49	49	46½	46½
20	Am. Cot. Oil.	39⅞	39⅞	38	38
250	Am. Ice Sec.	29	29½	27⅜	27½
30	Am. Loco.	28⅜	30	29⅝	29⅝
4,810	Am. S. & R.	65¼	66	57½	58
80	Am. S. Ref.	100	100½	99⅝	99⅝
70	Am. T. & T.	120	120⅝	119½	120⅜
220	An. Cop. Co.	33⅝	33⅝	32⅜	32⅜
400	Atch., To. & Santa Fe.	93⅝	95½	91⅞	92½
90	Balt. & Ohio.	88⅛	88⅝	87½	87½
370	Beth. Steel.	39½	40½	38⅜	38⅝
770	B. R. T.	90½	90½	88⅝	88⅝
230	Calif. Pet.	22¼	18½	18⅛	18⅜
13,400	Canadian P.	199	200½	188½	189⅜
1,580	Cent. L. Co.	35	35⅝	33½	34½
1,020	Ches. & O.	53¼	53⅝	50½	50¾
1,970	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	96¼	98⅜	94¼	94½
180	Chino Cop.	39⅝	39⅝	37½	37½
280	Col. F. & I.	28½	28½	27	27⅝
10	Con. Gas.	129¼	129½	129¼	129¼
120	C. Prod. Ref.	8	8¼	7⅞	8
100	Distil. Sec.	14½	14½	13½	13⅝
4,350	Erie	27⅝	28	25½	26
10	Erie 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	42¾	43¼
20	Cent. Elect.	142½	142½	141½	142½
290	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co.	27½	27½	25¾	25¾
610	Great N. pf.	121½	121½	119¼	119¾
30	Gt. N. Certs. for Ore P.	31⅞	31⅞	29½	30½
300	Int.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	14¼	14½	13⅜	13½
1,760	Int.-Met. pf.	60¼	60⅝	57½	58⅜
9,880	Lehigh Val.	135	136½	132¼	133½
10	Lou. & Nash.	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
2,490	Mex. Pet.	62	64	51½	52
110	Mo., K. & T.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
20	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½
2,900	Mo. Pacific.	19⅝	20⅜	18⅝	18⅝
90	Nev. C. Cop.	13½	14½	13½	14½
2,390	N. Y. C.	87⅝	89	86⅜	88¼
3,720	N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	68⅜	69½	65¾	67⅝
30	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26	26	26	26
540	Nor. & W.	102½	103	101¼	101¼
280	North. Pac.	108½	109½	107	107⅜
30	Pac. Mail.	22	22⅛	22	22
960	Penn. Rail.	109⅜	110	108⅜	108⅞
5	Pitts. Coal.	20	20	20	20
130	Press. S. C.	41¼	41½	40½	40½
20	Rail. S. S.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
90	Ray. Con. C.	20½	20½	19⅞	19⅞
58,420	Reading	161⅜	162¼	159	159⅞
20	R. I. & S.	21¼	22	21¼	22

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds

OF THE

CENTRAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

(of Kansas City, Missouri),

DUE MAY 1, 1914, AND

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing such bonds;

The Committee representing the holders of the Bonds deposited under the agreement dated March 10, 1914, announces that it has arranged for the payment at the office of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York, of the interest due May 1, 1914, on said Bonds, upon the presentation of the coupons for such interest, accompanied by the certificates required by the Internal Revenue Department's regulations under the Federal Income Tax law.

A number of holders of the Bonds, who for various reasons have been unable to deposit within the time originally fixed by the Committee, having expressed a desire to avail themselves of the privileges of the Agreement, the Committee for the present will permit further deposits to be made, such permission, however, being subject to withdrawal without notice.

Deposits may be made with THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York, the Depositary under the Agreement, or with OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, 17 Court Street, Boston, Agent of the Depositary. Transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained upon application either to the Depositary or to its Agent above mentioned.

Dated April 25, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
W. E. WHIGHAM,
Committee.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
34 Broad Street, New York City.

BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York.

ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston,
Counsel.

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TARIFFS COST $1,800,000.

Only One Item of Railroads' Expense in Rate Advance Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—How expensed running into the millions have been piled up by the Eastern railroads in their long fight for a 5 per cent. freight rate increase, final arguments on which will be heard this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, is shown by a compilation which has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, dealing with only one out of many items of expense, the cost of preparing the tariffs which the railroads were compelled to file with the commission in connection with their application for the advance.

On the Pennsylvania system alone the compilation shows the cost exceeded $450,000. This result was reached by adding the expenses incurred by the parent company and all its many subsidiaries and eliminating duplications.

As the Pennsylvania lines handle about one-fourth of the freight business of the territory in which the higher rates are sought—namely, the section east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac—the total cost to all the railroads involved for filing tariffs has been more than $1,800,000.

Should the commission reject the application, the $1,800,000 or more spent in preparing the tariffs would be a complete loss. Should the decision be a compromise, with an award of smaller increases, or increases distributed irregularly, only a very small part, if any, of the tariffs would be available, and all, or practically all, the work would have to be done over again.

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

New Central Coal and Reading common are quoted ex dividend on the Stock Exchange to-day.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; F—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ¶Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 25, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf.	$9,300,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	44	46
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E. ($50)	8,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	91	94
Do pf. ($50)	1,001,300	1½	Q	Feb 1, 14	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	13,919,301	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	340	346
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	105¾	107¼
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 2, 14	62	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	81	85
Do cp. war.	1,004,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Do 6% nos. '21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	86	90
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	45	50
Do pf.	1,714,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	72½	75
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pf.	950,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	..	97¼
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	13	25
Do pf.	1,300,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	60	70
A.-Alk. 5s, '58	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	85
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	907,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Ban. R. & E. Do pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	44	48
Bir. R. L. & P. C. 4½s..	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	117	119
Bir. R. L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99½
Buf. Cr 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102
Buf. G. El 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	100	101
Do 1st 5s, '47	8,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¼	108
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C. M. L. & P. pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	63	65
Do 6s, '40	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con R., G. & E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '90	1,735,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	16	17½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	..	..	.....	58	61
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,800,000	1	Q	Feb 2, 14	80	82
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	*80	82
C. G. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	9,245,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89¾	89¼
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	73½	74
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,068,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108	108¾
C. P. (Mich.) 5s, '36	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,539,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
El. Bd. Dep. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	67	70
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	85½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg., 5s, '56	1,289,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 30,13	20	30
Emp. Dist. Elec. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	75	80
Ek. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	1,003,900	..	..	.....	75	78
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	77	80
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	20	23
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,14	70	73
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Gen. Pow. 5s, '49	2,348,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
G. & El. Sec. Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	125
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '52	1,000,000	..	..	.....	80	90
G. W. Power 5s, '46	1,698,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Guan. P. & L. Do pf.	19,645,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Do 5s, '32	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,425,000	5	S	A. & O.	85	90
Int. R. of. Do pf.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	108½
Int. R. of. B. Div. 5s, '51	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s,	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '23	495,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, reg.	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	64½	66
J.C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	78
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,548,080	..	..	Mar 1, 11	16	18
Do 1st 1.r.5s	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	44	46
K. C. B. L. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
K. C. P. & L. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102½
K. C. P. & L. '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	89	94
K. C. Met. S.R. en. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	89	101
Do 5s of '22	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	30	34
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '39	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,582,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	97¼
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Feb 16,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	96	98
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	86	88
Do con. 5s, '58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	98½
N. Y. West'r Lgt. 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,796,000	5	S	F. & A.	50	55
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	73½	70½
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	60	64
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	85	92
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	17	18
N. Y. Tr. 5s.	8,886,700	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	74	76
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Ont. F. stock	2,563,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	78	80
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cs. 5s, '28	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Ot. R. & L. pf.	850,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	82	92
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Por. G. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Pub. S. C. cfs	20,047,270	1¾	Q	Mar 20,14	104½	105
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	$45	$60
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Roch. R. & Ls tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	76
Rock. L. & P. 5s	606,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	90
Rut. R. R. L. P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,332,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	8,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	65½	70
Do con. 5s, '33	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	97½	100
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '30	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	5,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	95
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,14	87¼	90
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	97	98
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,235,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
S. W. U. Cer.	15,000,000	..	..	Dec 1, 13	31	33½
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland G. 5s	3,656,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	90
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,843,150	..	..	.....	87½	88½
Do pf. ($50)	11,764,300	2	Q	Mar 16,14	$24	$25
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '42	814,500	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R. L. & P.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1. b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	360	385
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 14	412	420
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	150	155
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	470	495
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	435	445
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	1010	1020
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	135	145
Commercial.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	8,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	410	418
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 2, 14	1100	1135
Fidelity	1,000,000	3e	S	Jan 2, 14	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	235	245
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	3b	Q	Mar 31,14	540	547
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	270	280
Home	750,000	2	Q	Jul 15,07	100	112
Hudson	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	135
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	153	156
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30,07	125	130
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	350	365
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	130	135
Nassau	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	130	140
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,14	590	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,13	970	990
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Apr 1, 14	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	400	405
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	375	382
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	410	420
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1065	1085

b—Incl. 3% extra. —Also 5 Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913. f—Incl. 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Buff. Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 5s, '47	5,905,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlington 1st 5s				.....	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '37	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Cities Serv.	15,718,280	Q	M	Apr 1, 14	89	91
Do pf.	27,868,426	½	M	Apr 1, 14	73	75
Col. G. & E. 5s, '27	12,001,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s '46	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '20	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '50	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	90
Day. Gas 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,938,200	5½	S	M. & N.	92	95
E. O. G. 1st 5s	13,500,000	6½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Georgetown Gas 5s, '61	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 13	127	131
Kan. Nat. G.	12,600,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do 1st 5s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	100
Do 2d 5s,	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	58	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, '54	2,423,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	95	100
N. Am. 5s, '28	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	95½	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	3,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	28	30
Do 1st	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 14,14	81½	83
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '33	1,800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102¼
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	108	112
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	99¾
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1940	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102¼
Syra. Lt. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,150,480	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col. tr. 5s,	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	97½
Wash. Gas	2,600,000	6	V	Sep 1, 13	81¾	91¾
Do 5s, '60	3,467,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	107½
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	44
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	2,000,000	5½	S	J. & J.	101	105½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Brit. Am.	15,116,502	2½	..	Mar 31,14	21¾	22
Conley Foil	$25,000	6	Q	Mar 16,14	270	285
John. T. & M.	800,000	6	Q	Mar 20,14	175	178
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	130	137
McAnd. & F.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,14	180	190
P. R. A. pf.	1,000,000	5sc	Q	Mar 5, 14	248	253
P. J. Ray Inc	1,500,000	3sc	Q	Apr 1, 14	368	373
Tob. Pr. pf.	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	81	82½
United C. S.	97,182,000	1½	Q	Feb 16,14	86¼	87
Un. C. P. pf.	4,647,200	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	106	110

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 25, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¾	Q	Mar 2, 14	70	71
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81½
Un. El. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
U. L. & Rys.	6,028,000	..	..	.....	74	78
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	74	76
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	70	72
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97½	101
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	87½	89½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 14	86½	87
Do cn. 4s, '61	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	82	82½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	56	58
W. St. G. & E.	3,508,000	4	..	Jun 30,12	30	40
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	60	70
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	565	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	208	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	db	Q	Feb 2, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S	Dec 30,13	225	250
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($20)	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	185	195
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	590	600
Ch. P. N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	172	177
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 2, 14	410	425
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	174	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	342	348
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	150	158
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 14	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	170	171
Corn Exch.	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	312	317
E. R. Nat. ($20)	250,000	8	..	Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	180	190
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	350
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	875	900
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	182	185
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	220	240
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	375	415
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	150	..
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	270	285
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	350	365
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	500	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	175	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	600	615
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	310	320
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	318	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	240	260
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,14	224	232
Mer. Nat.	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	167	175
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	185	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	..	310
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	177	185
Mutual	200,000	6	..	Jan 2, 14

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED APRIL 25

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	Week Ended April 25. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Yr's Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales. Week Ended April 25.
150	110	108	Mar. 11	91	Feb. 20	Mar. 2, 1914	1¼	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...	+ 1¾	122
24⅝	18	28	Apr. 17	20⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	7,560,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	26	26⅝	24½	24½	...	— 2⅝	31,500
9	7⅝	14¼	Feb. 20	9⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	24,907,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	...	— ⅝	320
43	40	49	Jan. 26	41¼	Apr. 24	.....	..	..	15,616,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	42	42	41¼	41¼	...	— ¾	600
80½	61	78⅝	Feb. 4	68¼	Apr. 25	Feb. 23, 1914	1½	Q	153,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	72⅞	74⅛	68¼	68⅝	73½	— 3	188,800
57	41¼	58½	Mar. 19	47¾	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1914	1	Q	18,930,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.	54	54½	50	50	...	— 4	1,400
99	90	97½	Jan. 23	91	Jan. 8	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼	Q	27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	94¼	— ½	100
50½	19⅜	28¼	Jan. 22	19⅜	Apr. 25	Nov. 15, 1912	1½	Q	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	22¾	22¼	19⅜	19¾	30	— 2½	2,900
86	65	73½	Jan. 26	68	Mar. 11	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	...	...	...	69½	...	...	...
96¾	89½	97⅛	Feb. 11	80	Apr. 25	Mar. 31, 1914	1¾	Q	4,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	87½	87½	80	80	92	—10	200
136⅝	127⅛	146⅞	Feb. 20	129½	Jan. 12	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	136½	136½	136¼	136¼	...	— 2½	100
46⅞	21	35¼	Jan. 27	22⅞	Apr. 20	.....	..	..	41,233,300	American Can Co.	25	26	22⅝	23	32	— ½	64,000
129½	90¼	96	Jan. 24	87¼	Apr. 24	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co. pf.	89⅞	89⅞	87¼	87½	93¼	— 2½	4,810
56⅝	36½	53¼	Feb. 4	44½	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	49½	49⅝	45	45	48¾	— 4½	5,400
117	108	118	Mar. 9	114	Jan. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	114½	+ ½	100
49⅜	33¼	36⅜	Jan. 26	35¼	Apr. 9	.....	..	..	16,264,700	American Cities	...	...	...	...	35½	...	...
78½	60¾	68	Jan. 5	59	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA	20,853,800	American Cities pf.	61¼	61¼	60¼	60¾	70⅝	— ½	750
87	80	86¼	Mar. 24	83⅜	Apr. 15	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	10,726,700	American Coal Products	83½	83½	82	82	...	— 1½	20
108¼	105	106	Jan. 16	102¼	Apr. 22	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	...	...	100
57⅝	33½	46¼	Feb. 9	37½	Jan. 8	June 1, 1911	2½	..	20,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	40¾	40¾	38	39	44⅝	— 2	2,000
98	92½	97⅜	Mar. 30	94½	Jan. 15	Dec. 1, 1913	3	SA	16,198,800	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	...	...	...	97½	96	...	...
166	95	110¼	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	18,000,000	American Express Co.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	161	— ⅝	137
5¼	3½	5¼	Feb. 6	4	Apr. 16	.....	..	..	11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	4	4¼	4	4	4½	...	800
23½	15⅞	22⅝	Feb. 6	13⅞	Apr. 25	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..	12,548,800	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	21¼	21⅞	18⅞	18⅞	24⅝	— 2⅝	1,400
27⅜	17	32⅜	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1⅝	..	19,045,100	American Ice Securities Co.	28½	29¼	27¾	28	25	— 1	10,000
12⅜	6⅞	11⅞	Jan. 22	9⅝	Apr. 24	.....	..	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛	100
33⅜	20	31⅜	Jan. 16	27⅛	Apr. 23	Sep. 1, 1908	1⅜	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	...	— 2⅜	200
44½	27	37¼	Jan. 31	28	Apr. 24	Aug. 26, 1908	1½	..	25,000,000	American Locomotive	30¾	30¾	28	28	34¼	— 2½	850
106¾	94	102½	Mar. 25	96	Jan. 6	Jan. 21, 1914	1¾	Q	28,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	97⅜	97⅜	96¼	96¼	103	— 1⅞	405
15	5¼	9¼	Jan. 28	7	Jan. 13	.....	..	..	5,789,200	American Malt Corporation	...	...	...	7½	9	...	...
61¼	41⅞	50¼	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	8,838,900	American Malt Corporation pf.	...	...	...	48½	49¾	...	...
74⅜	55½	71⅛	Feb. 7	57	Apr. 25	Mar. 16, 1914	1	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	66	66	57	57½	67⅝	— 8⅝	31,925
107	97	105	Jan. 27	97½	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	101¼	101½	97½	97½	101⅞	— 4¼	2,215
86	79½	85	Jan. 19	82	Mar. 12	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf., B.	...	...	...	82⅜	83⅝	...	...
183	150	172	Jan. 31	157	Apr. 25	Apr. 1, 1914	3	Q	11,001,700	American Snuff Co.	160	160	157	157	160	— 3½	800
105	100	104	Feb. 20	99¾	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	3,340,800	American Snuff Co. pf., new	...	...	...	103	...	...	...
40¼	25	37¼	Feb. 18	28	Jan. 6	Mar. 31, 1914	1½	Q	16,218,000	American Steel Foundries	30¼	30¾	30	30	34	...	300
118	99⅞	109⅞	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	100¼	100¼	99¾	99¾	111⅜	— ½	2,900
116⅝	110⅝	113⅞	Jan. 7	107⅞	Mar. 31	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	110	110½	109⅝	109⅝	113⅞	— ⅞	315
61⅝	59	59	Feb. 10	59	Feb. 10	Mar. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
140	110	124½	Jan. 30	117⅝	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1914	2	..	344,649,300	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	120¼	120⅛	118¼	119	129¼	— 1¼	6,810
204¾	200	256	Mar. 23	215	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	5	..	40,242,400	American Tobacco Co.	227	227	215	215⅜	219¼	—14⅞	1,325
106¼	96	108¼	Feb. 20	101⅜	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	..	51,817,700	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	108	106	105⅞	106	108	+ ½	400
23½	15	20⅞	Jan. 28	13½	Mar. 4	.....	..	..	20,000,000	American Woolen Co.	...	...	...	15¾	21	...	...
82	74	83	Jan. 26	72½	Mar. 4	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	75¼	75¼	74⅞	74⅞	...	— 1½	538
32¼	11⅞	17⅜	Jan. 23	10	Apr. 22	Apr. 1, 1913	1	..	12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	12½	12½	10	11⅛	27½	— 2⅞	500
41½	30⅞	38¾	Feb. 3	32	Apr. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	75c	Q	108,312,500	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	33⅜	33⅜	32	32¼	37⅞	— 1⅞	7,125
129	22	29⅞	Jan. 8	14½	Apr. 25	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..	9,990,000	Assets Realization Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	104	— 1⅝	100
43¾	42¼	47	Jan. 29	43	Jan. 29	Apr. 15, 1914	..	..	40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.	...	...	...	43	...	...	...
106⅝	90¼	100⅝	Jan. 23	91⅜	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	195,631,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	95½	95½	91⅜	92	101	— 3¾	11,350
102½	95	101⅝	Feb. 9	97¼	Jan. 13	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA	114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100	100	...	10
133⅜	112	126	Jan. 23	116	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	67,558,000	Atlantic Coast Line	120	120	116	116	121	— 5½	900
53½	36½	52⅛	Mar. 5	38½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS	48	48	45	45	44¼	— 3½	600
103½	100¼	104¾	Mar. 23	102¼	Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	108¼	108⅛	108	108	104½	...	200
106⅜	90⅝	98⅜	Jan. 26	87¼	Apr. 24	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	152,814,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	87⅞	88⅝	87⅛	88	98½	— ⅛	13,125
88	77¼	85⅜	Jan. 29	77¾	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA	60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80¼	81	80¼	80¼	80	— ¼	750
1⅝	1	1¼	Feb. 10	½	Apr. 24	Dec. 31, 1907	12¼c	..	8,931,280	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1¼	...	800
41½	25	44¾	Mar. 11	29½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	14,862,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	39¼	40¼	37¾	39	33	— ⅝	8,700
74	62¼	86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	14,908,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	84¼	84½	82¾	82¾	89½	— 2½	500
92¾	83¾	94¼	Mar. 6	87½	Jan. 3	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	64,799,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	90	90¾	88⅝	88¾	89¼	— 1⅞	11,100
137⅞	120	130⅛	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 2	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	17,000,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	125¼	125⅞	124	124	126	— 2	600
98	85	105	Mar. 3	99	Jan. 13	.....	..	..	7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	8	...	100
116	100½	*107¾	Apr. 6	*107⅝	Apr. 6	Apr. 1, 1914	3	SA	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	...	...	...	*107¾	...	...	...
81	25	29	Jan. 27	26	Jan. 13	Mar. 2, 1914	⅝	Q	14,647,200	Butterick Co.	26½	26½	26½	26½	...	— ½	100
56½	16	30⅝	Feb. 6	18	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¼	..	14,611,800	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	22	22⅝	18	18½	40	— 4½	3,200
86	45	68	Mar. 20	50⅝	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	12,320,500	California Petroleum pf.	60	60¾	55	56	69¼	— 6	1,525
63	58½	61½	Jan. 15	60	Apr. 20	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	SA	15,000,000	Canada Southern	60¼	60¼	60	60	...	— 1½	200
266¾	204	220½	Feb. 4	183⅛	Apr. 24	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	259,953,800	Canadian Pacific	193	200⅜	183¼	189⅞	242½	— 9¾	165,200
103⅝	90¼	95⅛	Jan. 16	80¼	Apr. 23	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	11,572,900	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine pf.	83	83	80¼	80½	96½	— 4¾	505
30½	17	36⅞	Mar. 23	25⅞	Jan. 14	Feb. 2, 1914	2	..	39,592,800	Central Leather Co.	34½	35¼	33¼	33¼	39¾	— 2⅜	19,200
87¼	68	101¼	Mar. 4	94⅞	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	33,279,200	Central Leather Co. pf.	99¼	99⅞	99	99¼	92¾	+ ⅛	800
362	275	326	Jan. 23	310	Jan. 12	Feb. 2, 1914	2	Q	27,436,800	Central of New Jersey	...	...	...	320	...	...	...
109	100	106	Jan. 30	105	Jan. 19	Apr. 8, 1914	1½	Q	10,000,000	Central & South American Tel.	107	107	107	107	...	...	10
80	57½	68	Jan. 22	50¼	Apr. 25	Mar. 31, 1914	1	Q	62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	51⅞	53¼	50⅛	50⅜	64¼	— ⅝	15,200
18	7¼	11¼	Jan. 6	9¼	Mar. 16	Feb. 15, 1910	2	..	19,587,800	Chicago & Alton.	...	...	...	9½	...	...	...
25⅜	17¼	19	Jan. 22	12	Apr. 6	Jan. 16, 1911	2	..	19,487,600	Chicago & Alton pf.	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
17⅞	10⅜	14½	Jan. 23	11	Apr. 21	.....	..	..	45,188,900	Chicago Great Western.	11	11⅜	11	11	14⅜	— 1	910
35	23	33⅜	Mar. 31	27⅛	Jan. 7	.....	..	..	43,783,700	Chicago Great Western pf.	31	31	29½	29⅝	39⅝	— 2½	975
116¾	96⅜	107⅛	Feb. 4	94½	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	116,835,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	98	98½	94½	95	107	— 3½	21,245
145	131½	143	Feb. 6	134⅝	Apr. 22	Mar. 2, 1914	3½	SA	116,274,900	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	135	135	134⅞	134⅞	136½	— 2⅞	300
133	123	136⅝	Feb. 14	128	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	130,121,700	Chicago & Northwestern.	131½	131½	129⅞	129⅞	129	— 2½	1,000
188	171¼	190	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	2	Q	22,395,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	...	...	...	175	...	...	...
125	119¼	130	Jan. 22	125	Mar. 30	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA	18,556,200	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	...	...	...	125	...	...	...
47⅝	30⅜	44	Feb. 4	37	Apr. 25	Mar. 31, 1914	75c	Q	4,329,500	Chino Copper	40	40¼	37	37⅝	39¼	— 3¼	17,800
54	34⅞	40	Jan. 2	25	Apr. 13	Sep. 1, 1910	2	..	47,056,300	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	...	...	...	25	50⅝	...	...
94¾	60	70	Feb. 9	55	Apr. 22	Nov. 1, 1913	1¼	..	10,000,000	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	55¼	56	55	55	...	— 3	400
...	...	70	Feb. 13	68¾	Feb. 20	Feb. 1, 1911	1	..	18,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	...	...	...	68	...	...	...
...	...	106	Feb. 14	101¼	Apr. 22	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	8,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.	101⅜	103	101¼	101¼	...	— ⅝	480
41½	24½	34½	Feb. 5	27¼	Apr. 24	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	..	84,285,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	28⅝	29	27½	28	32⅜	— ⅝	1,500
155	150	140	Apr. 18	140	Apr. 18	Jan. 1, 1914	4	SA	2,000,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	...	...	...	140	...	...	...
33	32⅜	28½	Jan. 27	20	Mar. 19	Dec. 31, 1912	1	..	31,000,000	Colorado & Southern.	21⅞	23¾	21⅞	23¾	31	+ 1¾	200
69	60	62	Jan. 28	46	Mar. 19	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	...	...	...	46	68	...	...
65½	55	35	Mar. 26	34	Mar. 24	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
142⅜	125¼	139½	Jan. 24	127½	Apr. 25	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	96,816,500	Consolidated Gas Co.	129½	130	127½	127½	130	— 3	1,300
17⅞	7⅜	13⅝	Jan. 31	7¾	Mar. 25	.....	..	..	45,772,300	Corn Products Refining Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	8¼	10¼	3,310
79¼	61½	72	Jan. 29	60	Mar. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼	Q	29,826,200	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	62⅝	63½	62½	63½	65¼	+ 1	1,270
77	74	80	Jan. 20	80	Jan. 20	Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA	2,997,800	Crex Carpet Co.	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
100½	91¼	99¾	Feb. 3	91¾	Jan. 2	Mar. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	37,828,500	DEERE & CO. pf.	...	...	...	92¾	95⅝	...	...
167	147½	159½	Feb. 4	145¼	Apr. 22	Mar. 20, 1914	2¼	Q	42,503,000	Delaware & Hudson.	149¼	149¾	145¼	147⅝	157¼	— 2	1,900
445	380	405	Jan. 27	388	Jan. 6	Apr. 20, 1914	2½	Q	42,277,000	Delaware, Lack. & Western.	395	395	395	395	400½	...	200
23¾	13⅜	19¼	Jan. 31	10¾	Feb. 25	.....	..	..	55,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	...	11¼	11¼	11¼	...	+ ⅝	200
41	23	31⅝	Feb. 4	19½	Apr. 17	Jan. 15, 1911	2½	..	45,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	36	...	205
...	...	13,473,200	Detroit Edison.	113	113	113	113	...	...	40							
80¾	67¼	73	Jan. 30	72	Jan. 17	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	12,500,000	Detroit United Ry.	...	...	...	73	75½	...	...
21⅜	9⅝	20½	Mar. 4	13¾	Apr. 20	Oct. 31, 1912	½	..	30,815,300	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	15	15¼	13¾	14	15¼	— 1	2,980
8¼	4	6	Feb. 26	2	Feb. 26	.....	..	..	12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	4	4	4	4	7	...	10
16¼	10	11	Jan. 26	9	Apr. 20	.....	..	..	10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	9	9	9	9	13¾	...	100
32¼	20¼	32½	Jan. 23	25¾	Apr. 25	.....	..	..	112,378,900	ERIE	27⅝	28¼	25⅞	26	28¼	— 1⅞	56,000
49½	33½	49¾	Jan. 27	40¼	Apr. 25	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..	47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	43½	43½	40¼	40¼	43¾	— 3½	7,500
41	28¼	40¼	Jan. 23	35	Jan. 2	Apr. 9, 1901	2	..	16,600,000	Erie 2d pf.	36	36	35½	35½	35½	— 1⅞	400
18	11	15	Jan. 24	15	Jan. 24	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	..	6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
44	33	43	Jan. 27	31¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	36½	36½	31¼	31¼	...	— 5¾	330
135¾	175	180	Jan. 23	170	Apr. 9	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	10,855,700	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	106½	109	103½	109	184	...	...
109¾	105	109	Apr. 21	107¼	Feb. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	13,749,400	General Chemical Co. pf.	...	...	...	109	...	+ 1	200
187	129⅝	150⅜	Feb. 20	140	Jan. 3	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q	101,381,100	General Electric Co.	144	144	141	141	188	— 7	2,974
40	25	82⅜	Apr. 13	37⅝	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	16,018,300	General Motors	79⅝	79⅝	71⅜	72¾	97	— 7⅛	4,635
81⅜	56	80	Feb. 5	71¼	Jan. 5	Nov. 1, 1913	3½	..	14,232,900	General Motors pf.	92	92	89½	89¾	74	— 2	1,750
68	15½	28⅞	Apr. 17	19⅝	Jan. 17	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	27½	27¾	23½	24	31¾	— 3⅞	6,500
105¼	73⅜	91	Feb. 3	79⅞	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	88½	88½	88	88½	94½	+ 1	100
132⅜	115½	134⅜	Feb. 4	119	Apr. 25	Feb. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	230,792,400	Great Northern pf.	121½	121⅝	119	119½	125½	— 2¾	19,140
128	116½	131½	Feb. 10	129	Jan. 20	.....	..	..	...	Gt. Nor. pf. sub.rcts., full paid.	...	...	...	131½	...	...	...
41¼	25½	39¼	Jan. 19	20½	Apr. 25	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	..	1,500,000	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	32	32¼	29½	29¾	33½	— 2¾	6,400
52¾	40¾	57½	Apr. 2	44⅜	Jan. 8	Apr. 1, 1914	87½c	Q	20,391,800	Guggenheim Exploration	52⅝	53	48¾	49¼	44⅞	— 3¾	7,710
87	80	*84	Mar. 7	*80	Apr. 14	Nov. 15, 1913	2½	SA	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	...	...	...	*80	...	...	...
96	90	*96	Mar. 6	*92	Feb. 5	Nov. 15, 1913	3	SA	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
180	150	165	Feb. 4	159	Apr. 24	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.	160	160	159	159	160½	— 3	200
113	100	115	Mar. 26	110	Jan. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	3,941,000	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	...	— 1½	100
125	125	127	Jan. 31	125	Jan. 24	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	11,000,000	Hocking Valley	...	...	...	127	...	...	...
120	100⅜	120¼	Mar. 14	116	Jan. 10	Apr. 25, 1914	65c	M	25,116,000	Homestake Mining	...	...	...	118	105	...	...
128¾	102¾	115	Jan. 26	107	Jan. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	100,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	110	110	107¼	107⅜	115¼	— 2⅝	1,400
19¾	13⅞	18½	Mar. 24	15⅛	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	14,489,100	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	17	17	15⅝	15⅝	17	— 1½	5,810
19⅜	12⅜	16⅜	Jan. 24	13¼	Apr. 25	.....	..	..	60,419,500	Interboro-Met. vot. tr. ctfs.	14¼	14⅜	13¼	13⅛	15	— 1¼	4,224
65⅝	45	63	Jan. 24	58	Apr. 25	.....	..	..	16,955,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	60¾	60¾	58	58¼	53	— 2¾	7,400
58	58	58½	Mar. 30	58½	Mar. 30	.....	..	..	28,784,100	Inter.-Met. pf. vot. t. c., ext.	...	...	...	58¼	...	...	...
9	5	10	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 8	.....	..	..	7,500,000	International Agricultural Co.	...	...	...	6¾	9	...	...
30	26	36	Jan. 26	25	Mar. 23	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	..	12,955,600	International Agricultural Co. pf.	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
113½	96	113⅞	Jan. 22	100⅝	Apr. 25	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	39,697,300	International Harvester, N. J.	103	103	100⅝	100⅝	103⅞	— 2	2,200
118	111	118⅝	Mar. 3	113¼	Mar. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	29,982,900	International Harvester, N. J. pf.	...	...	...	116	112	...	...
110¾	95½	112	Jan. 22	100	Apr. 24	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	39,996,400	International Harvester Corp.	100⅞	100⅞	100	100	...	— 1	475
114⅝	111	117¼	Feb. 18	114⅞	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	29,930,400	International Harvester Corp. pf.	...	...	...	115½	113	...	...
12⅜	6½	10⅝	Feb. 2	7⅝	Apr. 21	.....	..	..	17,442,900	International Paper Co.	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	9½	— ⅛	500
48½	32⅜	41	Jan. 31	33¾	Apr. 20	Apr. 15, 1914	½	Q	22,539,700	International Paper Co. pf.	34½	35	33½	35	40	+ ¾	400
18¾	4½	9

LABOR UNION WOMEN GROW 111 PER CENT.

Number 78,522 of 665,248 Organized Workers in State—Most in Textile Trades.

GAINS IN EVERY INDUSTRY

This City Has 67 New Unions, with a Total Membership of 491,793, or 74 Per Cent. of State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—There was an increase of 26.3 per cent. in the membership of organized labor in this State for the year ended Sept. 30 last, the membership on that date aggregating 665,248, of whom 78,522 were women, the largest aggregate yet reached. There were 313 new organizations formed, with a net increase of 174. The organizations number 2,648. These figures are taken from the bulletin of the State Labor Department.

The increase of men in organized trades was 20 per cent and of women 111 per cent. This more than doubling of the union membership of women increased the proportion which organized women bear to the total number of organized workers of the State from 7 to 11.8 per cent. The increase of women was localized industrially in clothing and textiles, and geographically in New York City. The number of organizations composed of women exclusively increased from 16 to 24.

New York City had 29 per cent. of the organizations and 74 per cent. of the membership, the city's increase being 67 unions and 114,084 members. New York City's total membership is 491,793. Buffalo gained 15 unions and 10,534 members; Rochester 17 unions and 4,775 members.

Yonkers lost 1,385 members, being one of six cities which fell behind. Yonkers's decrease was 23 per cent., dropping it to the last place among the first and second class cities.

In membership every industry gained, and every industry save one, tobacco, union remained stationary, gained in the number of organizations. In the building industry the gain in membership was confined to the building and paving trades. Of the total gain in that industry, 17 per cent. was in New York City, chiefly among painters and decorators, while the next largest gain was in Rochester, where there was an increase of 13 per cent.

The clothing industry, which on Sept. 30, 1912, took the lead in the State as to union membership, continued to increase its lead, until at the close of the last fiscal year it was 88,000 in excess of the building industry, and included one-third of the total union membership of the State. The clothing industry membership was then 226,528. The building industry at the same time had a membership of 138,736. The transportation industry was third, with a total membership of 93,995.

There were 292 distinct trades, or branches of trade, each of which had at least one labor organization, as compared with 279 such trades the previous year. In sixty-five trades there was a union membership of 2,000 or more, as compared with sixty such trade a year ago. Eight trades—basters, knitters, underwear makers, electrical apparatus makers, carriage, wagon, and automobile workers, laundry workers, dock builders, and shirtmakers—appear in this list which were not included in 1912; while three trades—rock drillers and tool sharpeners, steamfitters and helpers, and boilermakers—which were included in the list a year ago do not appear in the 1913 list.

The union membership increased in fifty-four of these trades, decreased in ten, and remained stationary in the organization of actors and chorus singers. Coat, pants, and vest makers, reporting a gain of 31,000 members, moved up from twentieth to second place in the list; waist, dress, and wrapper makers, with a gain of 26,000, moved up from sixteenth to third place, and basters, entering the list in 1913 with a gain of 10,000, took thirteenth place. There were decreases of as much as 2,000 members in two trades only—hodcarriers and shirtmakers.

In the number of organizations, thirty trades in this list increased, eight trades decreased, and twenty-seven trades remained unchanged. The largest organizations were eleven organizations of boot and shoe workers, ten of coal, pants and vest makers, eight of paper and pulp workers, and seven of longshoremen. The largest decrease was of five organizations of electrical workers.

CONFER ON FRISCO RAILROAD

Receivers Not to Issue Certificates To Pay Bond Interest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—An informal conference was held here to-day between the Frisco Railroad receivers, their counsel, and the representatives of the security holders in regard to the payment of the interest on the general lien 5s out of the proceeds of receivers' certificates to be issued for that purpose. As a result Judge Sanborn indicated that in view of the uncertain business outlook and the other requirements of the receivership he would not authorize the issuance of certificates for the payment of this interest.

It is understood that arrangements have been made by Speyer & Co. for advancing to the general lien bondholders who have deposited their bonds under the Speyer bondholders' agreement the amount of their May coupons and that a formal public announcement of this will be made by Speyer & Co. prior to May 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—All that remains of the Western and Northern disturbance of the last four days are two small secondary centres of depression, one over Northern Virginia and the other off the Southeast New England Coast. The latter is developing to the northeast, and advisory warnings have been sent to the East Maine Coast. The rains from these disturbances covered New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the eastern lower lake region, and the upper Ohio Valley during the last twenty-four hours, and they still continue in New York and New England. It will be colder Tuesday in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and probably over Ohio Valley, and somewhat warmer Tuesday in New England, the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, Tuesday; unsettled and warmer, probably showers by night; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Eastern New York—Clearing Monday, Tuesday, increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer; moderate north winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday, rain east portion, Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate to fresh north winds, becoming variable Tuesday.

Northern New York—Rain south, rain of snow north portion Monday, with fresh, shifting winds becoming north, probably strong on East Maine Coast. Tuesday, generally fair and slightly warmer.

Western New York—Fair Monday, warmer. Tuesday, showers, gentle to moderate east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	51	44	4 P. M.	66	48
6 A. M.	57	47	6 P. M.	59	47
8 A. M.	62	47	9 P. M.	57	47
12 M.	64	46	12 P. M.	56	46

This thermometer is 416 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 12:30 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:15—1,740	Amsterdam Av.; Ruban & Hindler	$100
4:50—6	1st Av.; D. Meyer	Slight
4:15—1,080	2d Av.; P. Parker	Slight
9:40—31	W. 17 St.; J. Feinberg	Slight
P.M.		
3:40—28	W. 116 St.; L. Israelson	Slight
4:15—39	W. 60 St.; B. Williams	Slight
5:05—1,000	Finley Av.; W. Jacobs	$200
5:50—319	Broadway, Neostyle & Co.	$10,000
6:10—352	6th Av.; Fox Dental Parlor	$300
6:55—457	E. 163 St.; S. Kiltok	Slight
10:00—32-34	W. 40 St.; Engineers Club	Slight
10:45—237-9	W. 50 St.; Longacre Garage	Slight

RAILROADS SHOW LOSSES.

$59,122,145 Income Shrinkage in Eight Months on 35 Systems.

The thirty-five railroad systems in official classification territory which are applying for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates have compiled and just filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission data setting forth results of their operations for the first eight months of the present fiscal year.

During the period from July 1 to Feb. 28 the revenues of these companies decreased from $383,508,381 to $370,346,537 as compared with the previous year. For the same period expenses increased from $247,404,198 to $268,304,514.

There was thus a decrease in revenues of $21,161,824, and an increase in expenses amounting to $37,960,321, or a loss in net operating income of $58,122,145. When to the foregoing fact is added an increase in taxes of $2,807,471 and a decrease in net revenue from outside operations, there is shown a loss in operating income of $59,355,581, or 26 per cent.

Assuming that no additional money has been invested in these properties since July 1 of last year, the returns for the current eight months show 4.47 per cent. earned on property investment, as against 5.95 per cent. in the corresponding eight months of last year.

Vocational Report by June 1.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Hearings were held in Washington last week by the national commission charged with the duty of finding out the needs for vocational education, and whether national grants to stimulate the States are necessary to promote any of the desirable forms of vocational education. The commission is working on the material presented at the hearing, and will make a report by June 1, embodying its recommendations and a tentative bill for Federal support of such forms of vocational education as the needs of the country demand.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... May 4

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Nile ..... May 4

Hawaii, Shanghai Islands, Australia (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... May 7

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, March 17; Hongkong, March 26; Shanghai, March 28; Yokohama, April 3, and Honolulu, April 16—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on April 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, April 27.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 2; Hongkong, April 2; Shanghai, April 4, and Yokohama, April 11—which arrived per steamer India, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, March 29; Auckland, March 30; Melbourne, April 3; Sydney, April 4, and Honolulu, April 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on April 23 and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 28.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 5:06 | Sun sets, 6:51 | Moon sets, 9:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:40	8:54	2:46	3:30
Governors Island	9:48	9:19	3:12	3:36
Hell Gate	10:28	11:00	4:02	4:07

Arrived—Sunday, April 26.

SS Riviera, Mentone, April 11.
SS Iverna, Gibraltar, April 15.
SS Wapello, Liverpool, April 9.
SS Manzanillo, Havana, April 21.
SS Suriname, Puerto Barrios, April 20
SS Tryn, Belize, April 16.
SS Alliance, Colon, April 16.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, April 23.
SS Calabria, Palermo, April 10.
SS Martha Washington, Algiers, April 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Chicago City	Swansea	April 16
L. Vas Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Tennyson	Barbados	April 20
Santurice	Porto Rico	April 20
America	Naples	April 16
Caledonia	Glasgow	April 18
Minneapolis	Southampton	April 19
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	April 18
Georgic	Liverpool	April 16
Bayamon	San Juan	April 22
Brazos	San Juan	April 22
Virginia	Inagua	April 23
Vigilancia	Santiago	April 23
Highland Harris	Montevideo	April 5
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 26
El Valle	Galveston	April 21
Proteus	New Orleans	April 22

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	April 21
Vaderland	Antwerp	April 18
Kursk	Libau	April 15
Sant' Anna	Gibraltar	April 19
Dryden	Santos	April 18
Florizel	St. John's	April 22
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	April 17
Progreso	Curacao	April 20
Pascal	Trinidad	April 21
Denver	Galveston	April 21
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 20

DUE WEDNESDAY.

President Grant	Southampton	April 19
Grosser Kurfurst	Bremen	April 15
Calamares	Ponce	April 22
Saratoga	Havana	April 25
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	April 23
Parima	St. Thomas	April 24
Ohio	Wipe	April 24
Mexicotimal	Tabasco	April 24
Cheyenne	Liverpool	April 11
El Norte	Galveston	April 23
Vinland	Macoris	April 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Barrosland, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		1:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam		1:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Roma, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Hell Gate		12:00 M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pathfinder, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceania, Trieste		3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Luristan, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Sant' Anna, (Fabre Line,) Marseilles to New York, was 720 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 2 A. M.; due 28th, forenoon. SS Kristianiafjord, (Norwegian-American Line,) Christiania to New York, was 715 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. SS Nieuw Amsterdam, (Holland America Line,) Rotterdam to New York, was 372 miles E. of Sandy Hook at noon; due 27th, afternoon. SS Kursk, (Russian-American Line,) Libau to New York, was 290 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 11:30 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. SS Caledonia, (Anchor Line,) Glasgow to New York, was 270 miles E. of Sandy Hook at noon; due 27th, forenoon. SS Minneapolis, (Atlantic Transport Line,) London to New York, was 195 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M.; due 27th, forenoon. SS Georgic, (White Star Line,) Liverpool to New York, was 312 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 11:30 A. M.; due 27th, afternoon. SS Vaderland, (Red Star Line,) Antwerp to New York, was 339 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.; due 28th, forenoon.

EASTBOUND.

SS Lusitania, New York for Liverpool, was 278 miles W. at 1 P. M.; due Fishguard 27th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SS Parima, St. Thomas to New York, was 750 miles S. at noon.

SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 47 miles S. of Cape Maysi at noon.

SS Frieda, Aguadilla to New York, was 146 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Tennessee, Progreso to New York, was 166 miles S. at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 186 miles S. at noon.

SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 296 miles S. at noon.

SS Preston, New Orleans to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.

SS Tennyson, Buenos Aires to New York, was 60 miles S. at noon.

SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 270 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Santiago, Tampico to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Hernwolfan, Bermuda to New York, was 270 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.

SS Breese, San Juan to New York, was 107 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M. of Pensacola at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 104 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Radnor, Port Arthur to New York, was 260 miles S. at 8 A. M.

SS Bayamon, San Juan to New York, was 316 miles S. at noon.

SS Calamares, Port Limon to New York, was 731 miles S. at 8 P. M. 26th.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 232 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 590 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 101 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.

SS Vigilancia, Guantanamo to New York, was 212 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Sabine, Tampa to New York, was 120 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 62 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Columbia, at Moville, April 26.
SS Caribbean, at Bermuda, April 25.
SS Lucania, at Patras, April 23.
SS Moltke, at Gibraltar, April 26.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, April 26.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, April 26.
SS Noordam, from Boulogne, April 25.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, April 25.
SS Kroonland, from Dover, April 26.

Passed.

SS Finland, New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York for Bremen, passed Scilly.
SS Oceanic, New York for Hamburg, passed Brow Head.
SS Buffalo, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.
SS Corcovado, New York for Constantinople passed Gibraltar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application of THE HEPPE-SCHOEN PAPER BOX CO. for authority to change its name to THE HEPPE PAPER BOX COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that The Heppe-Schoen Paper Box Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to The Heppe Paper Box Company, Inc.

Dated New York, April 17th, 1914.

THE HEPPE-SCHOEN PAPER BOX CO.
By Ernest Heppe, President.

MORRIS L. STRAUSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 1,328 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COCKBURN-CAMLYARD COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II., in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 12th day of May, nineteen hundred and fourteen, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to THE STANDARD GAS POWER CORPORATION.

Dated at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 17th day of April, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

THE COCKBURN-CAMLYARD COMPANY.
By Henry M. Ward, President.

HAMBURG AMERICAN
Largest S.S. Co. in the WORLD
447 Ships 1,411,710 TONS

GOING OR COMING
TRAVEL BY
World's Largest Steamships
"IMPERATOR"
(910 feet—52,000 Tons)
May 16, July 18,
June 6, Aug. 12,
June 27, Sept. 5,
and regularly thereafter.
"VATERLAND"
(950 feet—52,000 Tons)
May 26, August 1,
June 16, August 22,
July 7, Sept. 12,
and regularly thereafter.
PARIS,
LONDON, HAMBURG
and the
Orient to Italy—April 30, 1 P. M.
Pretoria—May 7, 12 noon
Ruin's Aug. Vic—May 7, 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant—May 9, 11 A. M.
Pennsylvania—May 14, 3 P. M.
Hamburg direct. Second cabin.
First cabin only. From Pier
St. 33d St., South Brooklyn.
MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
Steamers leave Pier foot 33d St., South Brooklyn.
S. S. Hamburg, May 19, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke.....June 2, 3 P. M.
S. S. Hamburg.....June 30, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke.....July 16, 3 P. M.
From BOSTON to London, Paris, Hamburg
Cleveland.....April 30, 10 A. M.
Rhaetia.....May 9, 10 A. M.
TWO CRUISES IN 1915
Around the World
Through the
PANAMA CANAL
From New York by Cruising Steamship
"Cincinnati," Jan. 16
AND
"Cleveland," Jan. 31
135 DAYS EACH CRUISE $900 and up
including all necessary expenses.
In order to secure choice location, rooms should be booked now.
Write for Information.
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone 1960 Rector.
EUROPE 90 Tours Under Escort MARSTERS 31 West 30th St., N. Y.
FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON in 3½.
Lv. Fall R. 6 P. M., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 6:00 P. M. Sun. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. 23d St., 5:30 P. M.; Sun. Citizens' Line. CHAPIN and CITY OF LAWRENCE.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sun. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Bridgeport Line. Week days, Lv. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Sat. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 191 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
Phone Cortlandt 6181.
The New England Steamship Co.
"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Fall River $2.50
PROVIDENCE Direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 29, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Ticket Office—Pier 29, Phone Spring 2961.
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
Fare 1.00 ROUND TRIP, $1.50. GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Steamers leave daily from Pier 32, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M. Phone Spring 2961.
BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.40; Providence direct, $1.50. Oyster Two-Berth Staterooms, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M. from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 1700 Franklin. City Ticket Office, 220 Broadway. Uptown Tours Office, Broadway and 32d St., N. Y.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Passenger service Mon., Wed., Fri., Pier 19, E. R., ft. Christopher St., 5:30 P. M. Freight Service Daily. Phone 1091 Spring.
KAATERSKILL BOAT leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Houston St., Wed. & Fridays 5:30 P.M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,512.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WEINBERG, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Jacob Weinberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 Nassau Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1914, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 25, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ALFRED MOTOLA, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred Motola, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated April 22d, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 1st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and time allowed for the appointment of a trustee.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Max Rosenberg & Levis, Attorneys for Petitioner, 68 William Street, New York City.

NO. 19,497.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SLEDE FUR COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sledе Fur Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Sledе Fur Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 25th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern DISTRICT of NEW YORK.—RUDOLPH HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolph Hoffman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 21st, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 1st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and time allowed for the appointment of a trustee.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Max Rosenberg & Levis, Attorneys for Petitioner, 68 William Street, New York City.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
*Kr. Wm. der Grosse.....April 18
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.....April 25
*Kaiser Wilhelm II.....May 2
†Seydlitz.....May 9
†Graf Waldersee.....May 16
†Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.....May 23
*Built at 1 A. M.—†Carries 2d (L) and (IL) cabin.—‡Carries one cabin (IL) Limited class.
Baltimore-Bremen direct. Old cabin (II) Wednesday.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Princess Irene.....May 2
Koenig Albert.....May 23
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers first Cabin, Europe to the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.
Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America via Europe.
NORWAY-POLAR CRUISES
June 13, July 4-18-24, Aug. 11.
Independent Trips. Around the World
First class throughout $620.65 & Up
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR PIERS 59 & 60, N.R.
"OLYMPIC"
FOR LONDON MAY 9
PARIS 10 A.M.
MAY 23—JUNE 20—JULY 11
AUG. 8—AUG. 25
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS.
Oceanic.....May 2, noon | Cedric.....May 28
*St. Paul.May 16 | Adriatic.....June 5
*American Line Steamer Pier 61.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (most direct)
Baltic.....May 7 | Cedric.....May 21
Adriatic.....May 14 | Celtic.....May 28
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy
Cretic.....May 16 | Canopic.....June 6
Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M.
23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE. 915 UP.
PHILADELPHIA...May 1 | ST. PAUL...May 15
ST. LOUIS.....May 7 | NEW YORK...May 22
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 33, N. R., 16th St.
Minneapolis...May 2, 10:30A.M. | Minnehaha...May 16
Minnewaska...May 9, 6:30A.M. | Minnetonka...May 23
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M.
23d Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Cher—Antwerp.
VADERLAND...May 2 | FINLAND.....May 16
KROONLAND...May 9 | LAPLAND.....May 23
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

1st Cabin, to Rotterdam, $60; Libau, $60.
2nd Cabin, to Rotterdam, $40; Libau, $40.
A. E. Johnson & Co., G. P. A., 27 Broadway.
FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (FRANCE.) Direction 19 Rue Vignon, PARIS.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS.
Departures from New York Wednesday 10 A. M., from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Provence.....Apr 29 | *Provence.....May 27
Frances (new).....May 6 | *Travaux (new).May 27
*La Lorraine.....May 13 | *La Lorraine.....June 3
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
1 Class Cabin (II.) | La Gloire, Pas-de-Calais
*Niagara.....May 2 | Chicago.....May 9
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.
RED STAR LINE
U. S. and Antwerp
11-14 DAYS ST. J.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 10 A.M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
*Potsdam.....April 28 | *Noordam.....May 12
*New Amsterdam..May 5 | *Ryndam.....May 19
*Via Boulogne. †Flushes h and Boulogne.
FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.
Useful Map of Great Britain FREE.
Also illustrated booklet of tours on the Great Western Railway of England.
F. Rauler, Gen. Agt., 143 5th Ave., New York

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,497.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SLEDE FUR COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sledе Fur Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Sledе Fur Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 25th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern DISTRICT of NEW YORK.—RUDOLPH HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolph Hoffman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 21st, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 1st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and time allowed for the appointment of a trustee.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Max Rosenberg & Levis, Attorneys for Petitioner, 68 William Street, New York City.

CUNARD
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
DIRECT SERVICE.
MAURETANIA - - - April 28 P.M.
LUSITANIA - - - - May 19 A.M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania.May 2, 8 P.M. | Aquitania.June 13
*Caronia, May 12, 5 P.M. | Mauretania.June 19
Mauretania May 22 P.M. | Lusitania.June 23
*Carmania...June 6, 5 P.M. | 6 P.M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT
"AQUITANIA"
JUNE 16, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST SHIP.
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "LUSITANIA" and "MAURETANIA" An Improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.
MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings home. See Itinerary.
PANNONIA....April 18 | CARPATHIA..May 19
IVERNIA.....May 7 | ULTONIA.....June 2
Round the World Trips, $474.85 and up.
Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America, depositing tour in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cruise Tours.
Agents for PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Frequent sailings for India, China, Japan, Australia, &c. Offices, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, 32 Broadway, New York.
BERMUDA
Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.
3 Sailings Weekly—
Tickets Interchangeable
S. S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co. Ltd.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts.,
29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Hector.
S. S. Arcadian
and Caribbean
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Gaisford & Son, Gen. Agts.,
32 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2580 Broad.
For Booklets apply to Store S. S. Co. of to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 B'way, 9 Pine & 264 & 542 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or any Ticket Agt.
HAMILTON HOTEL
The Leading Hotel. Capacity 600. Special rates in April.
ADRIATIC SERVICE
Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
Kaiser Franz Joseph I., May 23 July 4 Aug. 19
MARTHA WASHINGTON May 9 June 17 Aug. 5
Other steamers upon application.
SAILINGS SATURDAYS OR WEDNESDAYS 2 P. M.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.
EVERY TRIP A TOUR
ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Caledonia.May 2, noon | Columbia...May 16, n'n
Cameronia.May 9, noon | California.May 23, n'n
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $40 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.
LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina....April 28 | Caserta.....May 19
Rates $65, $70, $75, $90 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 21 B'way, N. Y.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, weekdays, Franklin St., 4 P. M.
THE SAVANNAH LINE
To resorts in Georgia and all points South.
N. Y. Office, 361 Fifth Av. at 34th St.
BERMUDA
Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.
3 Sailings Weekly—
Tickets Interchangeable
S. S. Bermudian
Qu

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character mean ss versus or against.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Martin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar:
Blum<Alliance Ins. | Same<Liverpool & L.
Same<Potomac Ins.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar:
Stewart<NY, NH RR. | Am Hay Co<Leh V RR
Cary<Gr A & P Tea. | Werner<A W Nesbitt.
Clark<NY, NH RR. | Same<same.
Rockwell<Naumberg. | Prima<Leh Val RR.
Napa Fruit<Lipschitz. | Gt Nor Paper<Sun.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy discharges:
Julia Gutman,
Morris Lubaw,
Jos Mann,
Fredk Nichlas,
Herman Bronson,
Sarah Rubin,
Rudolph Hirschhorn,
Triest & Schraume,
William F Russell,
Willis M Burhaus,
Kingston Wood W Co,
F A L & P Burchetta,
Edwin A Weil,
Julius Jonson,
J P Brodhead,
Edgar J Hart,
Irving Sirkus,
Mary F Snead,
James F Egan,
Bernard Simpson,
Schumdler & Co,
Bernard Krulevitale,
S Landau,
Victor Liebowitz,
Sarah Wolff,
Alfred Behraus,
Max Stallman.
Order objections:
Hugh Hart,
Israel Felt,
Constad & Rosen,
Adjourned cases:
Jacob Goldstein,
Isaac Rosenfeld.

Same<Lisbon Ins.
Same<Liverpool & L.
Same<Potomac Ins.
Am Hay Co<Leh V RR
Werner<A W Nesbitt.
Same<same.
Prima<Leh Val RR.
Gt Nor Paper<Sun.

Eastern District.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR — Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hurley<Aldridge.
Cosenza<SS Ellm.
Rugge<CNY.
Boss<Ward Line.
Haakon VII<SS Volnay
Volnay SS Co<SS Haakon VII.

BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.
Re Kalmanowitz & Werekevitch.
Re Charles Bitton.
At 3 P. M.
Re Millie L Schroeder.

STATE.
Court of Appeals.

Day calendar:
Hovey<Richardson.
Hovey<De L H & E.
Werther-Rausch<Nat Assoc of Emp Lith.
Beckett & Williams<
Hotchkiss<B'ghamton.
Enthoven<Am Fidel.
Blaw Collapsible Steel Cent Co<Rice.
Watson Wagon<Water Coms of Canastota.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
Schenman<Lauser.
Thompson<Am Blower.
Sims<Young.
In re Stern.
Amann<Un Booking.
Apfel<Harris.
Cont Exp Co<Martin & White.
Bowne<Woman's Hsp.
Mordecai<Hellman.
Peo ex rel Moore<Dooley.
Steinberg M Truck<Tammany.
Rassel<Jedel.
Isaacs<Mendham.
Met S B<Mulrany.
Mack<Am Bk Exc.
Chandler<Chandler.
U S Met. Prods<Runk.
Miller<Miller.
Gottesman<Barrett M.
Barrett Mfg<G'man.
Shanley<Ryan.
Young<Woop.
Miliano<Anastasio.
Natanagat Mtge.
Same<Leach.
Servace<Flagler.
Carnegie T<Ryan-Parker.
Hud R Tel<CNY.
Epstein<Epstein.
Peters<Arnovitz.
Ferguson<Raymond.
Isalin<Flynn.
Florsheim<Warner.
Fraxel Bros<Midet't B.
Bankers' L I<Arnold.
Longley<Durcan.
Foster B B Co<Ursprung.
In re Knowlton.
Smith<Ward Baking.
Curzio<same.
Re Sandhop Con<66 St Garage.
Wilbur<Wilbur.
Anderson<Anderson.
Mass Bond, &c<Fusco Con.
Sherrill<Dinniny.
Lowe<Sobel.
Curzio<Ward Baking.
Public Bank<Isaac R.
Same<same.
Schaefer<Linch.
Norden<Norden.
Bruere<Lorence.
Levey<Levey.
Gates<Gates.
Riehl<NY Patrol A.
Keeler<Bogart.
Heidelberg<Hud Rty.
Hersberg<same.
In re Pub Bk (27 & 28 Sts).
Jacobs<Tietenberg.
Flint<Tuttle.
Catalano<Catalano.
Bernheimer & Sc<Schelb.
Tritschler<Tritschler.
Rosenberg<Caro.
Kennedy<Linch.
Same<same.
N H Carriage<Wise
Huber<Henry.
Burak<Korn.
Brauman<Austro Line
Camcar<Llewellyn.
Adamson<Abrams.
Equ T Co<Kuns.
Nadler, Inc<Lasky.
Peters<Diperno.
Nat Lead<Greenberg.
Law Studies<Trumpeter
Simonson<Ford.
Beadleston & Woerz<Winkle.
Dittrich<Grosmer.
Harle<Alexander.
Rosenberg<Hamer.
Nicolaus<Schlosse.
Bowen<Bowen.
Case on.

PART I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
F Ehrlich Inc<Doull Miller.
1st Nat Bk Lakewood<Tyson & Co.
So Shore Bldg<Merrill.
Archer<Archer.
Cohen<Curren.
Wran<Curren.
Turkeltaub<London
Globe Lith<Morris Pk
Estate Inc<same.
Harris<Baron.
Doull Miller<Durham.
Anderson<Anderson.
In re Meier.
Israelson<Percival.
Prudent Casualty<Chester Hill Auto.
Cohen<Weil.
Reusens<NY Auto Sch
Oceanic Inv<23 'St & 7 Av Realty.
Lowenstein<Koch.
Piesen<Mitchell.
Same<Same.
Gibbs<Title G & S.
Man Ry<Baer.
Werda<Werba.
Same<Same.
Marsh<Norcum.

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
Homes<U S Trust Co.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Horn<Sanitary Spec. Wing<Smith.
Sterts<Sterts.
Levine<28 St & 7 Av.
Steele<Isman.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
Zott<Zottj.
Preferred causes:
Farley<Gordan.
Perry<Wiener.
Appleby<McLaughlin.
Shaw<Shaw.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Fraser<R & L.
Kelly<Kelly.
Gray<Gray.
Susswein<Simpson.
Stephens<Stephens.
Bolton<Farrington.
Hoberman<Romagne.
Mathey<Mathey.
Glass<Glass
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Storm<190 St Hold Co
Guttfleisch<Guttf'sch
Schneider<Adolph.
Linde<Gibson.
Comforti<London Com.
Fox<Miller.
McNulty<McNulty.
Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J., case on; V., Donnelly, J., clear; VI., Weeks, J., clear; VII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Merch N Bk of J C<Goldfinger.
US Lith<Sullivan.
Same<same.
Ryan<Meyer Feinberg.
Shaw<Tully & Buckl'd
Tanberman<Pinkowitz
Kopelman<Marcuson.
Wazzoli<Ziegfield.
Cloak & S Supply<Craves.
Cook & Bernh'r<Dietz.
Goldberg<Peacowitz.
Dumon<Uni Textile.
H Both & Sons<Morell
Feldman<Doktor.
Friedlander<Silsk.
Stern<Rocker.
Shapiro<Davis.
Aetna Acc L Co<Linch
Alexander<Balassa.
Van Inger<M Marx Co
Graham<W J Davis Co
Cortorti Co<Alt Socy.
Samvosek<Holbrook.
Cabot & Rollins.
Davis<Mason-Beam'n.
Grossman<Birnbaum.
Sherry<McConihe.
De Pago<Carmay Con.
Schulman<Newman.
Goldstein<Block.
Same<same.
Trapper<Levin.
Braun Wood Working<Windsor Const.
Wildhack<Hopkins.
Ratney<Joline.
Mellen<Reicher.
Evans<Walton.
Oshrin<Shapiro.
Hauptman<NY Edison
Gilson<McMullen Co.
Tripler<Fairchild.
Kravitz<C RR of NJ. Clear.
Kemmerer<Am Paper.
Rosenfeld<Jacobs.
Farley<Wasser.
Same<Fleischman.
Case on.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Hart<Millhauser. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Maller<Nat Calculat.
Cutler M Chute<C'fd.
Crowe<Mattes.
Well<Esterlle.
Wilson<Hauptner.
Barken Const Co<Hershfield.
Beck<Echo Amusemt.
Alexander<Willis Bros
Friedberger<Haffe.
Riverside Bk<Auto Import Co.
Russell<Auto Print.
Bradley Cont Co<Mass Bond.
N J T Cotta<P&L Bldg
Kline Bros & Co<Ottawa Fire Ins.
Same<Montg M F Ins
Same<Mississquoi &c.
Marquise<Norf F Ins.
Haney<L V Str S Co.
Higgins<Everard's Br
Shilvick<Bernstein.
Parson Mfr Co<Eastn Cement Gun Co.
Kemmerer<Am Paper.
Rosenfeld<Jacobs.
Farley<Wasser.
Same<Fleischman.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
J R Brown Co<Bland.
Lippman<Weitzen.
N W Lithograph Co<Eastern Brew.
Drake<Unit Mills.
Pollack<Kazam.
Minhinick<Ellenville Worsted Co.
Elias<Allegheny P Gl.
Cent Un Gas<Brining.
Guinan<J T Brady & Co.
Pillmore<Stern Bros.
Cinque<L'Araldo.
Same<Same.
Murphy<Faulhaber.
Koss<Colquhoun.
Meyers<NY Rys.
Guinan<Crum.
Wall<Merkert.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:15.
Gold<NY Rys Co.
Basik<McGovern.
Zeller<Kaden.
Goodwin<Acker M&Co
Carroll<Canaoi Gas
Brown<Imprvd Prop
Doran<Levering & G.
Peters<Speedwall Con
Braunstein<Bradley Construction Co.
Oleynek<Lesser.
Logan<Wescott Exp
Nicholas<Weill.
Erde<Henser.
Roland<Wooten.
Fitzmaurice<5 Av Coach Co.
Dayharsch<Conners.
Day<Weil.
Rankin Co<Birdseye.
Wescott<Otis Elev.
Goldstein<Ludin Rlty.
Crumley<NY Rys.
Morgestein<Salkin.
Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:15.
Miller<Lazarus.
Koehne<Hotel Astor.
Berlin Cons Co<Hoops
Andrews<Gardiner.
Mulligan<Mulligan.
Bowen<Carroll.
Bates<Astoria L. H & P Co.
Smilewsky<NY Rys.
Rawling<Sherry.
Nierenblatt<L Kroenberg & Co.
Guggols Const Co<Kirby Const Co.
McGarry<McConnell.
Same<Same.
Perlman<Fusco.
Furey<Hoffman.
Perlman<Furco.
Bernstein<Glassberg.
Feehan<NY Rys.
Heath<Same.
Goldwater<G'wich Bk.
Schneider<Bennett.
Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15.
Nalewajko<Tenn Cop.
Peterson<Bronx Taxi & ano.
Lister<Banks.
Lee Real Estate Co<Canavan Bros Co.
Gerbino<Greenhut.
Cummings<Keystone Const Co.
Dornstoich<Carpenter Mot Vehicle Co.
Fox<Ogden.
Greenwald<Linch.
Brammas<Werbelowsky

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kerrigan<CNY.
Tonnesen<same.
Glass<Kolar.
Barber<Live Poultry.
Eliasberg<Balmbridge.
Same<same.
Holscher<Am Transf'r
Alpert<Morris.
Geber<Wanamaker.
Bosco<Forbush.
Same<same.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Candler<Goldberg.
Curran<C, M & St P.
Reich<Bliss Bldgs.
Olyan<Fuller.
Becker<CNY.
Munch<NY Rys.
Mellen<Horn.
Deutsch<Greenwald.
Berger<Nichols.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Beach<Amer Pal Car.
Kehoe<La. Blang.
People<Con Gas.
Millman<Fisher.
Smargila<F'gerald.
Steiner<Wilhelm.
Herreshoff<Am & Br Mfg Co.
Greenspecht<Seligab.
Wallman<Rothschild.
Marshall<Tiffany.
Potter<Wright.
Shober<Royal Ins.
Maltus<Smits.
Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on. Hart<Millhauser. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cutler M Chute<C'fd.
Crowe<Mattes.
Well<Esterlle.
Wilson<Hauptner.
Barken Const Co<Hershfield.
Beck<Echo Amusemt.
Alexander<Willis Bros
Friedberger<Haffe.
Riverside Bk<Auto Import Co.
Russell<Auto Print.
Bradley Cont Co<Mass Bond.
N J T Cotta<P&L Bldg
Kline Bros & Co<Ottawa Fire Ins.
Same<Montg M F Ins
Same<Mississquoi &c.
Marquise<Norf F Ins.
Haney<L V Str S Co.
Higgins<Everard's Br
Shilvick<Bernstein.
Parson Mfr Co<Eastn Cement Gun Co.
Kemmerer<Am Paper.
Rosenfeld<Jacobs.
Farley<Wasser.
Same<Fleischman.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate.
Amanda Emery, | Cornelia F Baker,
Anna Abbate, | William G Witter.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—Contested wills.
Henry P Dunham. | Alice Sharp.
Joseph Vesley.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.
Mereh N Bk of J C<Goldfinger.
US Lith<Sullivan.
Same<same.
Ryan<Meyer Feinberg.
Shaw<Tully & Buckl'd
Tanberman<Pinkowitz
Kopelman<Marcuson.
Wazzoli<Ziegfield.
Cloak & S Supply<Craves.
Cook & Bernh'r<Dietz.
Goldberg<Peacowitz.
Dumon<Uni Textile.
H Both & Sons<Morell
Feldman<Doktor.
Friedlander<Silsk.
Stern<Rocker.
Shapiro<Davis.
Aetna Acc L Co<Linch
Alexander<Balassa.
Van Inger<M Marx Co
Graham<W J Davis Co
Cortorti Co<Alt Socy.
Samvosek<Holbrook.
Cabot & Rollins.
Davis<Mason-Beam'n.
Grossman<Birnbaum.
Sherry<McConihe.
De Pago<Carmay Con.
Schulman<Newman.
Goldstein<Block.
Same<same.
Trapper<Levin.
Braun Wood Working<Windsor Const.
Wildhack<Hopkins.
Kelly & Bros<Stakes.
Schwartzman<T R T.
Altman<same.
Coddington<same.
Hickey<same.
Hernon<same.
Armour<same.
Block<same.
Mesilla<Siena.
R Safety Filter<Kane.
Sonkin<Goldberg.
Kemper<Borchardt.
Bush<Cohn.
Sorkin<McDermott.
Solotoraff<Willner Ed.
Pav<Brown.
Levinson<Bakind.
Orlger<Borelli.
Kalanowitz<Steglar.
Mech's & M N Bk<Messiner.
Winterowd<Wharff.
L Wertheim Coal<Atlas Hotel.
Echelmen<McElp'ck.
J S McKenzie & Co<Fryer.
Meyerson<Seidman.
Jaffe<Jaffe.
Sitzendimer & M<Cherawinz Print.
De Barbieri<Fugasy.
Mauro<Alvino
Tiffany Cig<Markm'n.
Echelmen<McElpat'ck.
Lilienstein<Isaacs.
Silverman<Mark.
Potosky<Gt East Cas.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Healey<Mahoney.
Steinberg<Kempler.
Sloan & C Mfg<Int Tax Co.
Matzkowitz<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Same<Same.
Foster<Gilbert.
Mele<Wendell & E.
Saul<McIntyre.
Fingerhut<Rubinfeld.
Hurley<Borden's Con Milk Co.
Costello<A T Pierce.
Stein<Blum.
Bouvier, Jr.<Brewster
Hansen<Bornn Hat Co
Tompkins<Ebret.
Kreesh<Guttenberg.
Blum<Royal Indem.
Dinda<Behringer.
Stroud<Messer Co.
Chiarchiaro<Cooney.
Landau<Yellow T Co.
Eisenbach<Levy Bros.
D'Amico<Weinstein.
Di Blasi<Undergp F.
Ippolito<Harlem Con.
Kleter<CNY Rys.
Reynolds<Same.
Jacoby<Same.
Danskay<Ocean S S.
Smith<Same.
Zimmerman<Harris.
Kraus<Salomon.
Clinton Paper Co<Armstrong.
Rubin<Bosak Spec Furs.
Lane<Clarke Stables.
Moore<Haff.
Clark Co<Blanchard.
Schustock<Levy.
Steinberg<Nirven Co.
Perner<Delany.
Fishman<Uranium S S
Sarno<D'Agostino.
Moldowsky<Malley.
Sapienza<NY Rys.
Frank<Jaffe.
Morena<Devrine.
Alpert<Clay Const Co.
Kempner<Borchardt.
Irwin<NY Rys.
Edwards<Same.
Gabler<Westcott Exp.
Schrenbeak<NY Rys.
Denny<Mitchell Co.
Henning<Eaton.
Struthers<I R T.
Gold<Struhas.
Berlin<Chelsea Dress.
McDowell<NY Rys.
Meyer<Galland.
Fay<Joline.
Lienau<Steiner.
Stark<Schreiber.
Potosky<G E Casualty
Murray<Penn RR.
Loughran<5 Av Bldg.
Panser<N Harlem Cas
Tax Service.
Cohen<Simmonds.
Cohen<Jaffe.
French<Buxbaum.
Brady<I R T.
Billicof<NY Rys.
Kelly<Levy Dairy Co.
Hellman<Korn.
Same<Same.
Rosser<5 Av RR.
Stancourt Laundry Co<La Mura.
Selinsky<Barrett.
Ballwag<Wallach.
Clear.

PART II.—Schmuch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Raleigh<Kinematoglor Agency Co.
Royal<Royal
Thomas<Bonwit.
Potosky<Hoenig.
Thompson<Roberts.
Green<Junger.
Liebowitz<O'Donnell.
Lewis<Bainsdall.
Burns<Spiegel.
Sperling<Hyman.
Valletta<Savino.
Sonne<Campis.
Cavanagh<Ohlbaum.
Frank<Frank.
Mann<Sternb Motor.
Grannis<Temple.
Landers<NY & Q C Ry
Streppone<Bruhns.
Georgia Nine Bikio No. 42. Ordine Figli
D'Italia<L I Sav Bk.
Moynihan<CNY et al.
Moscowitz<Staf'd Rlty
Cavalo, as admx<Daly & an.
Mullen<CNY.

PART III.—Green, J., clear; IV., Lynch, J., case on; V., Ransom, J., case on; VI., Delehanty, J., case on; VII., La Petra, J., case on; VIII., O'Dwyer, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sidenberg<Wal—Geo W Clune.
SUPREME COURT.—Page, J.—In re Melvin Stubis Co—Edward K Childs.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Perine<Dusenberry—Alex Pfeiffer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Page, J.—In re Jos H Rosenmeyer—Archibald E Baxter.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Page, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Kuritzka<Turnbull.
In re Strauss.
Bennett<Cahn.
Del Pinto<Abr.
Eggers<Interne Con.
Slatter<NYC. RR.
In re Farley, &c.
Caruso<Lehigh Cem't.
Klinternhoff<Connor.
In re Geyer.
Tenny<Rosenfeld.
Schultz<Salomon.
Solomon<Beeten.

SPECIAL TERM.—Trials.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nuby<Union Ry.
Rosenzweig<74 St Holding Co.
Kozlowsky<Lehigh C.
Hanson<Cranford.
Marquis<L I RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—At 9 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Estate of Schlick.
Estate of E Lehmann
Estate of T Strobel
Wills for probate.
Bernard Monaghan,
Edward Gerhardt,
Edwin M Adee.
Henry H Sisson.
Henry Fagwell.
Nora Crockett.
Bertha Sachs.
Adoption Proceedings.—Mary Piekarska, a minor; by Ignatz Ross and Felicia Ross.
TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—Contested will. Theresa Martin.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions.
Bonfield<Fitzsimmons.
Danet<Danet.
Davis<Davis.
Shiebler<Suf G & E L.
Warhaftig<Nash et al.
Gillespie<Gillespie.
Lewis<Bronx B Bank.
Page<Page.
Tax Lien<Hoye et al.
Same<Bridgew'r et al.
Collin<Cocke et al.
Bailey, M M<Prod M.
Flathman<Tietjen.
Tevlin<Horton.
Buriant<Kaminester.
Halper<Glass.
Fitzpatrick<Fitzpatrick et al.
Sookne<Bookne.
Monahan<Sealord.
Monahan<Bush Ter.
Rosofsky<Rosofsky.
Meisner<Atl H Ice.
Gordon<Gross.
McKenna<Howitz.
Wildermuth<Fitzp'k.
Fischer<Eyre et al.
Lucas<Lucas.
Rubinstein & S<Burrows.
In re Titus St (Bergen).
People<Kelsey.
Mannion<St Rose Ch.
Peo ex rel Bowery B<Purdy et al.
Beadle<Holbrook C & S.
Wynn<Brooks & Co.
Dodd<Brooklyn Un.
Smith<same.
In re Flynn.
Molloy<Smith et al.
Baruch<Lozasso et al.
Coger<Williams.
PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Benedict, J.
O'Brien<Gill.
Fox<Oxx.
Gross<Lohner.
De Bekker<FA Stokes
Markowitz<Markowitz.
Sargent<Sargent.
Berlin<Berlin.
Bayer<Bayer.
Cohen<Cohen.
Rabinowitz<Nevin.
Wasserman<Wass'man
Black<Black.
Morowitz<Gorelik.
Horenstein<Zibuleff.
Schoenig<Hab Bldg.
Salmon<Salmon.
Highest number reached, 906.

TRIAL TERM.—Crane, Kapper, Jaycox, Blackmar, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.
Morgan<Morgan.
Butler et al<Greene et al.
Spindler<Luithlen.
Dalton<CNY.
Meyerhoefer<B H RR.
Hammer<Hay F'dry.
Thompson<NY ConRR
Masianka<Am Mfg Co
Strolovitz<Sea B Ry.
Chirlin<Bernstein.
Bressilin<Star Co.
Kennedy<Ed Elec Ill.
Clarke<Levering & G
Cerf<W'minster Hts.
Swanson<Robins Dock
Eggers<Ed Elec Ill.
Wehner<Bklyn Wire
Matthews<B QC&SRR
McGarry<C I & B RR.
Cosgrove<B U L RR.
Wood<Kanouse Wat.
Selig<Wirsum.
Gorham<Kelly et al.
Neale<Nassau RR.
Kennedy<Nassau RR.
Kratzenberg<Geib.
O'Dea<CNY Pass.
Foth<Foth.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Vaughan<B H RR.
Levine<B, Q C & S RR.
Howard<NY Rys.
Carroll<Chauncey R Estate Co.
Marks<I R T.
Hawkins<White Co et al.
Platt<C I & B RR.
Cain<B H RR.
Gill<B H RR.
Hahn<B Un Gas Co.
Moore<Morrison.
Riley<Inter-City Adv.
Gerschner<B H RR.
Vertilome<Gen Chem.
Hughes<NY Con RR.
Thompson<Bellas Hess & Co.
Newman<CNY et al.
Balcesat<Lumitz.
Ferguson<Chilton.
Druckman<Mad Sq Garden.
Feldman<Econopouly et al.
Mintz<Harding.
McAlinden<Breakwater Co & ano.
Norton & Co<Donovan et al.
Herold<Adams.
Brown<Ed Elec Ill.
Skonieczny<Tartar Chem Co.
Highest number reached, 3447.

Surrogate's Court.

KETCHAM, S.
Wills of:
Michael Brady,
Caroline Tier,
John Heenan,
Oliver Ingersoll,
P Heinrick Eikhead,
John J Flanery,
Patrick Hogan,
Elizabeth Raeming,
W Waterman Ohmsbee
Cornelius Dwyer,
Louis Kruitz,
Herman Hoff,
Arthur Edsminster.
Acct. in estate of:
James C Church,
Samuel Valentine,
Simon Sullivan,
Charles Feltman,
James Brown,
John Yarnell.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Hein,
Catherine Fitzpatrick,
Ann Carpenter,
William Fuller,
Charles Eisen,
Elmira Holbrook,
Elisha Theall,
Helena Webber.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.
Kalmanson<Brenowitz
Williams<C I & B RR
Salerno<B H RR.
Backmann<Wander.
James<Buck, Newh'l.
Gallagher<B H RR.
Goldberg<Negrotsky.
Lansing<Woods.
Jacobwitz<Goldstein.
Petrowieon<McGrath.
These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Plaine<B H RR.
Samulson<C I & B RR
Duffy<B H RR.
Coyne<same.
Marino<Philippi.
Highest number reached, 2,542.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Trials.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Voorhees<Unger.
Ward<CNY et al.
Snedeker<Tr'p & an.
Perch<Maguth.
Kaminski<Maguth.
Shea<Loescher.
Stocker<Gargbawski.
Foley<Newman.
Larsen<Murray.
G'nwich Sash & Door Co<Moore.
Jones<Westchester St RR Co.
These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Green<McDonald.
Cross<Fanning.
Wrieden<Texas Sinamo Co.
De Jonah<Woodrow.
RR Co.
Wilbur Lumber Co<Haddock & Wheelock
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Jones<CNY et al.
Burnett<Geres.
Hess<Hess.
McQuade<Kelly et al.
Stein & an<W'd et al.
Beck<Jaffe et al.
B of L I<Folger & an.
Bergen<CNY.
Gresser<Seal et al.
Schoncke<Pianin et al.
Novak<Novak.
Green<Shannon et al.
Beebe<Beebe.
Sampson<Sampson.
Highest number reached, 820.

TRIAL TERM.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Belting<B H RR.
Williams<NY & Q E L & Power.
Parisi<Welsberg Baer.
Regan<Smith.
Klein<Fleischmann Co
Hetling<Kleinert Rub
Hamberger<NY & Q Co Ry.
Maselo<NY & Q Co Ry
Kirkwood<McCloskey.
Fay<NY & Q Co Ry.
Remlinger<Neptune M
Peterson<Jamaica Est.
Garbera<Jostnsky.
Klee & an<Otterbein.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Melillo<Penn Tunnel.
Stark<Kurtz.
Perbus<L I & S RR
Janiszewski<Fitzp'k.
Ries<Bowden.
Chasen<Astoria L. H & Power.
Rosano<Champlain S M
Wolfschowhes<Nichols Copper Co.
Lewis, as admx<B H RR.
Landers<NY & Q C Ry
Streppone<Bruhns.
Georgia Nine Bikio No. 42. Ordine Figli
D'Italia<L I Sav Bk.
Moynihan<CNY et al.
Moscowitz<Staf'd Rlty
Cavalo, as admx<Daly & an.
Mullen<CNY.
Highest number reached, 477.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the month.

Surrogate's Court.

DAL CALENDAR.—Sawyer, S. Probate of wills.
McKennan, Ellen,
Beecher, Catherine F,
Brundage, Wm. H.,
Executors' accounting:
Marteen, Geo.
Terry, Susan A.
Administrators' accounting:
William S. McPheeters. James Moore.
Order to show cause:
Margaret Fox.
Compulsory accounting:
Charles Peffers.
Turner, Martha M,
Hatch, Lorenzo J.,
McCann, Mary A.
Hyland, John.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.
Cortalis<Freund,
Sutherland<Fox,
Manila Anchor Brew Co<Torres.
Lewis<Keystone State Const Co.
Clark<Bombaci.
Wchester Invest Co<NY C RR.
Finch<Munson.
Finch<Munson.
These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Green<McDonald.
Cross<Fanning.
Wrieden<Texas Sinamo Co.
De Jonah<Woodrow.
RR Co.
Wilbur Lumber Co<Haddock & Wheelock

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale
Next Thursday, Apr. 30
at 12 o'clock noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.
8 High-Class Fireproof One-Family Houses
LOCATED IN THE
Fordham Heights Section
Webb Ave., 188th St., and Devoe Terrace
To be sold separately
5 Minutes from 207th St. Subway Station
3 Minutes from Jerome Ave. Subway when completed
Each house is fireproof, has electric light, hot water heating, open fireplaces, large closets, tiled baths and hardwood floors and trim throughout.
75% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%
TITLE POLICIES FREE.
Send for Booklet
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer
31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale 600 LOTS
TO BE HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 6.
RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY NEW YORK

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12222)

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOME
Genuine Tapestry Brick, only $4,500; $300 down; $30 quarterly; something entirely different; souvenir Book "B" upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. During Subway construction take West End "L" change to Sea Beach at 62d St. Phone Bath Beach 685.

Beautiful Brick Houses
Semi-detached brick, on new Subway, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, sewer, $5,500; $800 down, 20 YEARS' TIME; $30 to $35 monthly; photos mailed. Manager, 69A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL ALL YEAR HOME
Modern improvements; hardwood trim; rooms all large and airy; open fireplaces; spacious porches; grounds nicely laid out; lawns, hedges, shrubbery, &c.; all city improvements in streets, including sewerage; few minutes' walk from private sandy bathing beach and station; 26 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Address McCaw, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11-room cottage, situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $540 per annum. Broadway **REMCO** 26th Street

FOUR ACRES—FINE SHADE
10 rooms, 3 baths, excellent view. Near station. $250 month furnished. Others, $100 month and up. Unfurnished or furnished, in best parts Westchester County.
ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N.Y. OFFICE, STATION PARK TELEPHONE 300 SCARSDALE
ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON**
and Throughout Westchester County.
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, ETC.
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BUNGALOW IN THE WOODS
Consists of 75,000 sq. feet of rich garden soil and 5 room California type bungalow, with full dry cellar, cement floor; large living room; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; beautiful shaded cedar grove; plenty of fruit trees; near station and trolley and magnificent harbor; one hour from city; need $200 cash; balance $18 per month. Address BROWNE, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Gentlemen's Country Residence
Situated at Port Jefferson, Long Island.
HOUSE of 14 ROOMS
All improvements; stable and garage; spacious grounds; beautifully laid out; will be sold at sacrifice to immediate purchaser or will rent; for description and terms write
WILLIAM B. OVERTON,
Greenlawn, N. Y.

Sound Shore Home
for SUMMER or ALL YEAR.
Right on a beautiful sandy **BEACH**
37 minutes from 33d St., New York; connecting distance.
Price and terms that are reasonable.
S. Osgood Pell & Co.
Tel., 5610—Bryant. 542 5th Av., N. Y.

MODERN COTTAGE
7 rooms, large, light and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables fruit and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $150 cash; balance $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address COTTAGE, Box 54 Times Downtown.

Country Estate—Greenport, L. I.
Exceptionally fine country home, within 1 mile of Greenport; 40 acres of excellent land, with frontage on Long Island Sound. Dwelling with modern improvements in good condition; Farmer's cottage and outbuildings.
Tasker & Company, Greenport, L. I.

Overlooking Manhasset Bay
Plots on
Port Washington Estates
Size, 100x150. Price, $2,900
With right of way to bathing beach. Easy terms
C. S. FALLOWS, 30 Church St.

Belle Haven—Opportunity.
For rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, with option to purchase; 20 rooms; 4 baths; 5 acres of beautifully parked grounds; garage, stable; private beach; 45 minutes from 33d St. Av. Tel. Greenwich 1000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WAR—HARD TIMES

BUSINESS BAD—EVERYBODY AFRAID

Nobody will buy anything at any price

134 Lots at University Heights to be sold at auction for whatever they will bring.

Owing to the bad weather few people have looked at the property.

It's been impossible to arouse interest

These are the facts.

The cold facts

The real truth

TO THE MAN WHO HAS BRAINS AND A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS GO TO THE SALE TO-MORROW

IT'S A CHANCE TO MAKE REAL MONEY

134 LOTS TO BE SOLD

At Absolutely Unreserved Auction Sale,
to Close Estate of Ellen M. Hennessy,
APRIL 28, 1914, AT 10:30 A. M.
AT THE **EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14 VESEY STREET**

70% can remain on mortgage. Titles Insured Free to Purchasers.

To Reach the Property

Take West Side Subway to 181st St.; thence University Ave. car across Bridge to property at Burnside Ave.
Take 6th or 9th Ave Elevated to 155th St.; thence Jerome Ave. car to Burnside Ave. and transfer or walk 3 blocks west to property.
Take 2d or 3d Ave. Elevated to 177th St.; thence Burnside Ave. car direct to property.

For maps apply to **JOSEPH P. DAY,** 31 Nassau St.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Agents and Auctioneers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

23-25 BEAVER STREET
Running Through to
58-60-62 NEW STREET
½ block from Broadway and Broad

$100 Reward

The New York Times offers $100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement in The Times. Every day columns of objectionable advertisements offered to The Times are excluded, and all doubtful advertisements submitted are carefully investigated.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Saturday evening, between 6th Av. and 14th St. and 7th Av. and 12th St., lady's gold watch, hunter case, gunmetal chain; initials, "G. W. R." Reward. Miss G. W. Rathbone, 331 East 10th St., City.

LOST.—Between address below and Broadway and 47th St., Sunday afternoon, April 26, a small, black, brles bag; finder will be rewarded on return to 51 West 52d St.

LOST—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Re Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST.—Between 46th and 8th Av. and Stern's, pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—SMALL IVORY FAN, NIGHT OF WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22; REWARD RETURN. F 65 TIMES.

LOST—Wednesday, crescent pin, about thirty pearls; liberal reward. Pope, 238 West 108th.

LOST—Near Seamen's Bank, sword pin, pearls and rubies; reward. Morningside 1020.

Lost and Found Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. SOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 114 West 92d St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

At moderate rent, from May 15th to October 1st, a nicely furnished cool apartment of seven rooms and bath.
257 West 87th Street, corner of Broadway; elevator service; near Riverside Drive; convenient to Subway and elevated; reference required; seen by appointment. Telephone Hibbard, 5756 Schuyler.

Furnished apartment for Summer, June to September; elevator, electric light, telephone; eight outside rooms; one bath, two toilets; convenient to 96th St. Subway and surface; two blocks from Riverside Drive. M 116 Times Annex.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 38 West 9th St., top floor; six rooms and bath, all light; long as desired; reasonable terms. Tel. Rector 4711.

THE NEVADA.
70TH AND BROADWAY.
Seven beautifully furnished rooms, two baths; facing Broadway; reduced rent for Summer. Telephone 684 Columbus. Apt. 3C.

A.—A.—Three rooms, kitchenette, furnished; one room 17x13½; piano; very attractive; near Subway, Broadway, and Amsterdam Ave; Morningside Heights; telephone 7700 Morning. C. E. Fay, 421 W. 119th St.

For rent till Oct. 1, one of the most attractive apartments on lower Madison Av., 5 rooms and bath; rent, completely furnished, $100 per month. Address P 238 Times Downtown.

Attractive, high-class, furnished apartment; large, sunny rooms; finest neighborhood; piano; phonograph; maid if desired; bargain. H., 316 West 84th St.

To sublet, well furnished and fully equipped four-room apartment, from May to October, inclusive; rent reasonable. Apply E. L. Douglass, 600 West 114th.

To sublet, elegant 8-room elevator apartment, facing Central Park; light and airy; will sacrifice remaining lease; going abroad. 217 West 110th St.

Riverside Drive, 928.—Artistically furnished 4 rooms, modern elevator apartment; every room sunny; opposite Claremont; unusual opportunity; $12.50.

Apartment to sublet for Summer, furnished. Riverside Drive, near 116th St.; seven rooms, two baths; terms reasonable. 203 Broadway, Room 707.

Opposite Central Park, seven rooms and bath, completely furnished; all outside rooms; May first until October first; $100 month; references required. Lockwood, 230 West 59th.

Splendid furnished apartment, overlooking Central Park, between 74th and 75th Sts., to sublet to Oct. 1, 1914. Henry T. Horsfield, 115 Broadway.

To sublet for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at half regular rate; immediate occupancy. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

A beautiful six-room, sunny apartment, completely furnished; same rent as unfurnished; piano; May to October. Levy, 226 West 118th St.

Apartment.—Elevator; opposite park; elegantly furnished; eight rooms; two baths; to sublet. Henry Wolff, 348 Central Park West (94th St).

512 West 123d St.—Breezy, four-room apartment; elevator; references. See Superintendent.

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT
to sublet in high-class elevator house. Breezy, phone references. Supt., 812 West 123d.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th.)—Delightful small, attractive apartment, (old rose and gray;) $35 monthly; May to October. Supt.

Attractive six-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, facing Hudson River. 676 Riverside Drive, corner 145th St. Apt. 9 D.

Apartment overlooking town; 4 rooms, furnished; housekeeping. Cannon, 401 West 118th St., or 'phone Morningside 198

To Sublet—Three-room kitchenette apartment, 434 West 120th St. Phone Mgr. Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

REASONABLE. FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished 4 and 6 room apartments; elevator, telephone. 3 & 5 W. 104th St

Beautiful 5-room apartment; 2 bedrooms; completely furnished; new building; 11th floor; very reasonable. 874 West End Av.

Charming 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished. Apartment 9-G, Laurette Hall, 435 West 119th.

3rd, 66 West.—Three light rooms; every convenience; attendance; $11; select. Apt. 4B.

East Side.

Apartment.—Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 55 East 27th St.

To Sublet—Furnished, attractive, modern elevator apartment; seven large corner rooms; reasonable price. Tourset, 772 Park Av., at 78d St.

APARTMENT, SEVEN LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, 104 E. 81ST ST.

45th, 19 East.—Reasonable, sub-lease, three rooms; bath, kitchenette; well furnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Seven large corner rooms; south and west exposure,
facing beautiful Morningside Park;
3 minutes to 116th St.
Express station, 6th and 8th Av. "L," central to all points;
Housekeeping conveniences, modern elevator building, with dining room service optional. H. C. Coleman. Tel. M'side 8447.
40 Morningside Av., corner West 119th St.

To sublet.—120 West 80th St.; unfurnished for balance of lease to Oct. 1914, or furnished from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

To sublet, immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room, four-bath apartment; finest location in the city. A. B. Squire, 95 William St. Telephone John 1215.

Manhattan, 153-171.—Four, five large, light rooms; steam heat, electric light, telephone; rent $25-$35. Apply office, 157 Manhattan Av.

520 St., 206 West.—5 rooms and bath, $45 and $75; 6 rooms and 2 baths; $100; concession; fireproof house; all improvements. Superintendent on premises.

49th St. 140 West.—Elegant six-room single apartment; all modern improvements; will decorate to suit. Apply to janitor.

Handsome one and two-room kitchenette apartments; all light rooms; bath, hot water; conveniences. Moderate. 18 West 47th.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
4 and 6 rooms, $40 and $55. 3 West 104th St.

183d, 554 West.—Fine large rooms, all improvements; upper part; private house; rent, $42. Inquire on premises.

1224, 536 West.—Fourth floor, seven rooms, modern conveniences; near Columbia; $35.

906 West 111th St.—Four, five room apartment, rent $50, $60; concession for Summer.

Seven grand outside rooms; two baths; $50-$55; modern. 615 West 178th St.

Apartment to sublet, 6 rooms; phone or call Apartment 9C, 150 West 86th St.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV. AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths; kitchenette; $40 to $100. Real helpful service. Edgecomb Man't., W. J. ROOME & CO., 171 Madison Av.

Business Opportunities.

Forty cents a line.

METAL GOODS DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
An up-to-date manufactory, located in the heart of New York's business centre, will manufacture some article consisting of metal, (wholly or in part,) practically at the actual cost of labor and material. Factory equipped with improved metal working machinery, especially brass work, together with trained and skilled operatives; we will also furnish wagon service, telephone, bookkeeping, and other clerical office work at cost, and would invest, if desired; rare opportunity to have your goods manufactured at actual cost and under your own supervision. Address Opportunity, Box F 43 Times.

Hotel and restaurant business for sale, 35 minutes from New York, situated on water front, south shore; 36 rooms, completely furnished; all improvements; bar fully stocked; license $150 per year; no mortgage; bowling alley, poolroom, ball grounds, shooting gallery; ten boats; good fishing; horse, cow, chickens, wagons, carriages, automobiles, sheds; ideal place for outing; dining room seats 250 people; linen, silver, dishes; automobile and trolley road direct to place; four acres of ground for planting vegetables; low rent, long lease; will sell reasonable on account of illness of wife; trolley from city line, Brooklyn, to stop 35, or train to Lynbrook, then trolley to stop 56. OAKS HOTEL, Oceanside, L. I.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for one to start in HARDWARE AND FACTORY SUPPLY BUSINESS; store all equipped with fixtures complete; well located plant; must be seen to be appreciated. For location and other information, address X 245 Times Annex.

A well-known manufacturer of popular-priced gowns, junior dresses, is desirous of consolidating with a similar business; object to reduce expense and increase sales; a practical inside manufacturer preferred; must bear first-class reputation and investigation; communications treated strictly confidential; no agents. Box X 231 Times Annex.

Party having well equipped offices and good connections would represent or promote any good proposition for non-residents in Syracuse and vicinity; only high-class proposition considered; commission basis; bank and business references furnished. Progressive, McCarthy Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

For Sale.—Part or whole of new kind of business in large, bustling Long Island town; man or woman of moderate means and little experience can undertake it; conditions under which to begin are ideal. Address A. M., Box 105, L304 Broadway.

Wanted.—Party interested in going into retail ladies' ready-to-wear clothing and suits with an established man in Dayton, Ohio; can secure finest corner in city on the main street. X 236 Times Annex.

WE SELL
your business quickly, without publicity. Write or phone, Madison Square 6516. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, L.204 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN OR LADY wanted to invest $1,000 to $1,500 in realty corporation; can make big profits; Italian preferred but not essential. Address Realty, Box 1,616, Paterson, N. J.

CHANCE.
$200 invested with services, buys interest in established business ready for immediate results; stock all ready. X 249 Times Annex.

Active, experienced young business man desires to invest capital and services in profitable growing business; state details first letter. A 146 Times Annex.

Wanted, a first-class mechanic to take full charge automobile machine works; half interest investment. $750. Address Box 84, Post Office, Station B, Brooklyn.

Partner wanted to take tenth interest of railroad patent for non-collision patent; just out; money secured by real estate. Partner, 551 East 138th St.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Building for Rent.—Reasonable; manufacturing purposes; in Staten Island; good location; near ferry. L. Meyerowich, Rosebank, Staten Island.

Young man, with $1,500 capital, wanted to take active interest in live concern; good returns assured. Address Capable, Box 228 Times.

Excellent opportunity; capital required. warehouse, steel and iron business. Address for full particulars X 247 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business; prosperous; mercantile rated, desires active partner; investment required. X 256 Times Annex.

Motion picture theatre, 400 seats, West Side, for lease. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Established cloak, suit commission, office showroom on Broadway; sell sacrifice. F 61 Times.

Business Connections Wanted.

For France and Belgium.—Merchants, aged 30 and 70 of first-class standing, owners of important houses, seek sole agency of all patented specialties or articles not yet introduced in France; send description catalogue, terms and samples (if need be) to Etablissements Lacoy, M. M. Rabaud Freres, 50 Avenue d'Italie, Paris (13.)

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Call 'phone Barclay 5675; in fifteen minutes you will have in your place of business by the hour, day or week, experienced taxidrescers, folders, multigraph operators, typewriters, compilers, messengers from The United States Addressing and Printing Co., 24-28 Murray St.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity 100,000 per day.
BUSINESS ADDRESS CO.,
28 Barclay St. Telephone 6590 Barclay.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, 84-Page Book FREE. Write us for local references.
WM. B. BABCOCK & SON,
—PATENT LAWYERS, EST. 1877—
902 F ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5356. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1016.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1882. Wm. Gray, 96 Nassau.

Clothing.

Mme. Nafta buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Dense, 135 East 25th St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 185 Broadway

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Chester Hill.—Large, beautiful home; every comfort; excellent table; ideal for rest and recuperation; references. 188 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 230 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

117TH ST., 15 EAST.—Very select and quiet neighborhood; home with social comforts. room with use of bath and meals, $12 per week; for two, $18; room with private bath for one, $14; for two, $22.

218T., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table

55D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private home; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

63D ST., 23-29 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; select house.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 6613 Lenox.

PRIVATE FAMILY will take gentleman to board; elevator; telephone; Gramercy section. M 93 Times.

West Side.

57TH AV., 66, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

515T ST., 341 WEST.—Delightful room; excellent table; private family; $6; references. Valle.

54TH ST., 34 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Outstanding for price, catering; accommodations unequaled; Summer rates, double, (board, two,) $15; single, $7.50; Southerners.

67TH ST., 341 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room; good board, Subway; references; telephone.

68TH 57a 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 63 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

83D ST., 308 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive house; refined surroundings; excellent table.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

73D, 117 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; adjoining bath. Tel. 5666 Columbus.

76TH ST., 138 WEST.—Sunny single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

76TH, 121 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; furnishing water; refined; excellent table.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large front room and smaller room; excellent table. Telephone Columbus—2261.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure large second-floor single room; steam; excellent board; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, with board; references.

77TH ST., 133 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson will let beautiful large room to refined couple or gentlemen; may also enjoy freedom of large, comfortable living room; best, well prepared food; exceptional location for Summer.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms, with having; exceptional house and table; ideal location; moderate.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

78TH ST., 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; excellent board; table guest; references. Annex.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST,
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Small, medium room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Desirable rooms; generous table; electricity; special price Summer months.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8297.

85D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85D ST., 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms, business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large room; reasonable; parlor, dining, private house; references

86TH, 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; moderate.

87TH ST. 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

108D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

108D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable two or three; table guests; telephone.

105TH, 109 WEST. — Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Subway, buses; large front room; excellent table. Apartment 33.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

118TH, 544 WEST.—Single room; private house; table guests accommodated; home cooking; references.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

114TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, connecting or singly; exceptional table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

149TH ST., 548 WEST. "The Audubon."—Select private family hotel, nicest section. Expected vacancies: floor of two large, bright rooms; private bath; electricity, 'phone; $20, one, $5 each additional; smaller room, $14; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—All outside rooms; large, small; modern conveniences; refined environment; running water; delightful Southern cooking. Audubon 4678

Brooklyn.

Refined home, Brooklyn's most attractive suburb; convenient to all beaches; piano; large porch. 321 Westminster Road, Flatbush. Telephone 9124 Flatbush.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortably, newly furnished rooms; all improvements; with or without board; French cooking; references; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Small, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

31ST ST., 13 EAST.—Elegant large room; bath; also unfurnished parlors. 10174 Madison Square.

44TH ST., 23 EAST, (5th-Madison.)—Large well-furnished rooms; bath adjoining; club district.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large, handsome rooms; together, separately; connecting bath; southern exposure; every convenience; private house.

55TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large, quiet rooms; running water.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms for one or two.

76TH, 22 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board; optional. Phone 6618 Lenox.

IRVING PLACE 71.—Large, small rooms; select home; private baths; board. 1976 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 894.—Large rooms; running hot water; phone; all modern improvements.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid, large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; electricity, running water; gentleman. Mrs. Beah.

17TH, 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $6, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

30TH, 26 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; complete bath, electricity, steam, telephone; select.

48TH ST., 23 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor, with privilege reception room; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second floor alcove room; references.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room, suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, desirable room, private bath; single or en suite.

50TH, 30 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite; suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

53D, 42 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room, private bath; small room; in quiet home.

55TH, 40 WEST.—Two large rooms; separate or together, with bath and shower; gentleman; references. Telephone 1958 Plaza.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large room; private bath; all improvements.

56TH ST., 340 WEST.—Cosy front room; attractive single rooms; bath; gentleman. 6419 Col. Chauh.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 307 WEST.—Large, bright room; modern apartment; conveniences; refined home. Apt. 2 east.

57TH, 135 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; reasonable; telephone.

57TH ST., 236 WEST.—Delightful rooms; modern improvements; near Subway; references. Hammond.

57TH, 31-39 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; splendid location; $4 per week.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

68TH, 112 WEST.—Large, elegant, single, first-class rooms; parquet floors; refined home.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH, 150 WEST.—Floor in private house, two bedrooms, sitting room, bath; from May 1; also one large room.

65TH, 70, WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private baths; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated, large, medium rooms; electricity. 4650 Columbus.

69TH ST., 146 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, running water, in high-class apartment. Manning.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room, refined home; phone; investigate before locating elsewhere.

70TH ST., 42 WEST.—Summer inducements; well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room in refined house; hot water supply; references.

71ST, 227 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; conveniences; near Subway express. 6510 Columbus.

71ST ST., 220 WEST.—One large, handsomely furnished room; running water; conveniences; refined home.

71ST, 262 WEST (cor. West End.)—Large front rooms; running water; electricity.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

72D ST., 255 WEST.—Two large connecting newly furnished rooms; private bath; suitable doctor.

73d, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private bath; single or en suite.

73D, 173 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall room; moderate; references.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; bath, valet, breakfast; Subway, L.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; convenient to bath; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one with private bath; breakfast; reasonable; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

76TH, 217 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor; suitable for doctor or studio; other rooms; adjoining baths.

78TH, 175 WEST.—Cosy furnished large outside rooms; $6-$4; gentlemen. Scherns.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; private bath; light housekeeping.

79TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large and sunny room, near Subway; private home; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also one with private bath; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; dressing room; see and appreciate; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; all modern conveniences; reasonable.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; all conveniences; references.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent attractive, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

83D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; second floor front; reasonable.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large, attractive room; bath, 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 8750 Schuyler.

82D, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny suite; single rooms; newly furnished; conveniences. Kraushaar.

88D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

84st, 51 WEST.—Desirable, cheerful rooms; suitable couples; all comforts; $8 upwards.

84TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large, light rooms; private family; modern conveniences. 4665 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Elegant, large, medium rooms; private bath; closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; also small room; private.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exclusive; near Riverside; Subway; Elevated.

87TH, 55 WEST. — Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, one small; running water; refined home. Brown.

88TH ST., 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; board optional.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient "L," Subway; sober bath; references.

93D, 39 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished; suitable two gentlemen; refined private family; exclusive neighborhood; elevator. Apt. 5. Riverside 7425.

93D ST., 140 WEST.—Double, single rooms; modern conveniences; gentleman only; board optional; refinement.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive and sunny; large closet, running water; moderate. Riverside 9074.

95TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family of two; strictly home surroundings.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large comfortably furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath. Linn.

97TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, comfortable, sunny back parlor; kitchenette; running water. Riverside 1738-J.

97TH ST., 186 WEST.—Two strictly modern rooms; private bath; college women only.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable. Tomlinson.

98TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; electricity; telephone. Butters.

100TH ST., 61 WEST.—Well-kept, neatly furnished rooms; airy, sunny; refined person desired; attractively reasonable. Janitor, or Riverside 220.

100TH, (Central Park West, 406.)—Select room for particular gentleman of refined habits; references desirable; home comforts. Brush.

102D ST., 320 WEST.—Elegant rooms, furnished to suit, or unfurnished, with private baths, in fine residence, adjoining Riverside Drive; beautiful views. Telephone Riverside 962.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; near Subway; attractive single room, adjoining bath.

102D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, nice, pleasant room; private house; elegant location; references.

103TH, 142 WEST.—Two front rooms; one single room; private family; Subway. Jerusalemon.

106TH, 57 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $3. Riverside 9141. Armour

107TH, 229 WEST.—Light, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., (1,227 7th Av.)—Light, neat room; bath; private; business people; telephone; reasonable. Clifford.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, apartment, private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

115TH ST., 422 WEST, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

118TH, 414 WEST (Morningside Heights.)—Comfortable, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable. Smith.

116TH ST., 606 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class, exclusive apartment. Apt. 4A.

118TH ST., 423 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—Two front rooms, four south windows, $10 per week; single rooms, $3 to $5.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 2B.

119TH, 319 WEST.—Single room, Morningside Heights; southern exposure; business or professional woman preferred; also use of piano and entire apartment during day. Apt. 2 B.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; desirable neighborhood; refined house.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Handsomely furnished outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator apartment 1B.

121ST, 230 WEST.—Colonial mansion opposite; large living room, small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished, complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant, convenient. Talbot.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

123D ST., 228 WEST.—Double and single rooms; also 3-room suite. Sherman.

123D, 231 WEST.—Double and single rooms; also two-room suite. Sherman.

126TH, 326 WEST.—Parlor, one or two persons; single front room; telephone in house.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Rooms facing drive; elegantly furnished; lavatory; shower. Apt. 51.

131ST, 242 WEST.—Large second story front and back; also single room; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; all facilities for light housekeeping; private family. 6537 Morningside.

134TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 35D.

A.—96TH ST., 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; steam heat; electric light; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath, $16 week up; meals, $6-$9 week; inspection invited; best values in New York.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 567, Corner 136th.—Beautifully furnished large, airy, outside rooms in high-class apartment, overlooking river.

BROADWAY, 2,690, (119th.)—Two ladies having ten-room apartment will rent one or two unusually attractive rooms adjoining bath; business man or woman. Vosburgh, 2,903 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (cor. 66th.)—Delightful room; private apartment; refined, homelike surroundings.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (66th.)—Attractive, large rooms, in high-class apartment. Apt. 5.

LUXURIOUS ROOM.—Columbia neighborhood; high-class apartment; electric light, elevator; reasonable. Telephone 291 Morningside. Apartment 8B.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise, Apartment 81.

PRIVATE house in the eighties, occupied by owner, will rent room; comfortable; modern improvements; gentleman. Telephone Riverside 8536.

WEST END AV., 61.—Delightful large front room; electricity; running water; private family; small room; 91st Subway; Summer rate.

WEST END AV., 543.—Exceptionally desirable room; private bath; reasonable; references; Subway.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths; bowling alleys, billiard room, and all club privileges; rooms, $2.75 to $4 a week. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

COOK.—Apply Tuesday, 8 A. M., Students' Club, 129 Lexington Av.

SALESWOMAN
wanted to call on ladies at home and make appointments to take them to see our properties; all expenses paid. Mr. Kelly, Room 178, 50 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Law office requires stenographer, with law experience; $15-$18. Answer P 202 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS and well-educated women required to supplement Summer force engaged in dignified interview work; salary; chance to travel; call after 1. C. M. Smith, 27 West 39th St.

TEACHERS.—Women unemployed may learn of a permanent and profitable position; guarantee and commission. Shuman & Co., Publishers, 156 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY, who understands retail fur business, to take charge in Newark. Aronson, the Furrier, 41 West St., Boston.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; stenography, accountancy, journalistic English, social amenities; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

EARN $15 to $50 a Week.—Learn Dressmaking, Designing, and Millinery; short, practical course; day and evening; we guarantee success; good positions; patterns cut to fit. McDowell's School, 47 West 42d St.

Help Wanted. Male

Twenty cents a line.

A gentleman, spending from July to September in Europe, wishes the services of a valet while abroad; he must be accustomed to travel; only those with the best of references need apply. Address by letter, giving copies of references. Travel, 1 384 Broadway.

COOK.—Apply Tuesday, 8 A. M., Students' Club, 129 Lexington Av.

CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED. — PERMANENT POSITION FOR GOOD MAN; WOULD PREFER ONE WITH SOME EXPERIENCE WITH UNIFORMS AND BREECHES; STATE TELEGRAPH OR CALL; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. AGE, EXPERIENCE, LAST EMPLOYMENT, AND SALARY. MEYER'S MILITARY SHOP, 1,231 PENNSYLVANIA AV., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

DESIGNER for ladies' waists wanted by concern just opening factory; one with a thorough knowledge of the waist business and must be willing to go out of town; salary and an interest in the business to right party. Address, stating experience and giving references, P. O. Box 97 Scranton, Penn.

DESIGNER wanted to make a line of house dresses. L. Hirsch, 220 Varet St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN — Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply

WILSON TO SEND FEDERAL TROOPS TO COLORADO

Infantry or Coast Artillery May Start from San Francisco To-day.

AMMONS CALLED TRAITOR

Great Mass Meeting of Denver Citizens Denounces Him and Lieut. Gov. Fitzgerald.

ASSAILS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Men and Women Weep as Blanche Bates's Husband Reads Resolution.

TOWN TAKEN, MANY KILLED

Strikers Capture Chandler After Two-Day Battle—New Tent Colony on Military Camp Site.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At the request of Gov. Ammons of Colorado, it was learned at the White House to-night, President Wilson has decided to authorize the use of United States troops to quell the labor disturbances in that State.

The orders will be issued to-morrow and troops started from the nearest army post so as to reach Trinidad as soon as possible. Major Gen. Witherspoon, Chief of Staff, came to the War Department to-night and began to arrange details for the transportation of infantry from the nearest available point.

Great difficulty exists in getting troops owing to the fact that all nearby posts have been stripped of the organizations usually stationed there in order to provide a border patrol along the Mexican boundary. Fort Logan, Col., is the nearest post, but that is now used entirely as a recruiting rendezvous. There are troops enough at Fort Bliss, Texas, which is the next nearest point, but they are all required there to guard the boundary and the 5,000 Mexican Federal prisoners held in camp there.

May Go from San Francisco.

Trinidad is in the Central Military Department, commanded by Col. W. A. Shunk, whose headquarters are at Chicago. At none of the posts in the region of Trinidad, such as Fort Douglas at Salt Lake City, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, or Fort Robinson, Nebraska, is there any infantry, and neither artillery nor cavalry troops are regarded as available for the duty requested. It is expected that the decision will finally be to instruct Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Department, with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, to send infantry or coast artillery from the Presidio.

It will take two days or more for these troops to reach Trinidad, but it is confidently believed that the announcement that they are on the way will serve to quiet the disorders.

In view of the peculiar shortage of troops that could be used the idea is being considered of sending a battalion of the Twentieth Infantry up from El Paso, where they are now, and returning them to that place after the arrival at Trinidad of the troops from the Presidio.

Early this afternoon Representative Foster of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, with the Colorado Senators, Thomas and Shafroth, and Representatives Taylor, Kindel, and Seldonridge, the House members from that State, called at the White House. Some of them had a long conference with President Wilson and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, and late this afternoon Secretary of War Garrison talked over with the President the advisability of detaching troops from the posts to send to the mines.

The Colorado Senators and Members submitted to the President numerous telegrams from prominent men in their State giving details of the atrocities committed by the mine guards in shooting down men, women and children. They also told him how the miners in the desperation of their situation had been buying rifles and ammunition to wage battle against the guards.

Representative Foster and the entire Colorado delegation were of one mind as to the course the President should pursue and united in the appeal to him for regular troops to restore order. The State troops, they represented, were ineffective to cope with the situation, even if the Governor had a sufficient number for the purpose. The old argument prevailed, they said, that the State troops were unwilling to fire on their fellow citizens, and therefore were not feared by either the mine guards or the armed miners. The presence of Federal troops would, they urged, introduce an element that would command respect for order and law, as every one knew to a certainty that they would fire when ordered to do so, and both sides would stand in fear of them.

Two Urgent Telegrams.

President Wilson did not give his callers a positive answer at the time of their visit, but said he appreciated fully the distressing situation that existed at Trinidad and would give it instant and adequate attention. Later in the day Senator Thomas again called and showed the President a telegram from a prominent citizen in Denver, whose name he did not wish to be published for obvious reasons. It was as follows:

The situation is getting more urgent every minute. Strikers are absolutely disregarding truce, and took Pictour mine, near Walsenburg, this morning, and at this moment heavy fighting is going on at Chandler mine, near Canyon City. There has been heavy shooting there all day. I cannot hear of any fatalities. The strikers greatly outnumber the mine guards, and the men and their families have had to flee to the hills. Every probability of strikers gaing the camp, and a possibility of their securing the machine gun there. The union had also purchased all the guns and ammunition in capital, Glenwood Springs. We look for trouble there. They are also sending automobiles to small towns throughout the State and buying up all the guns and ammunition. I trust President Wilson will order Federal troops here to-morrow.

A telegram received from Gov. Ammons read:

Since truce was called militia has made no move while strikers have been shipping in men, some from out of State, in large numbers and ammunition and arms in great quantities. Strike leaders insist that they are trying to control their men while people through the strike zone insist just as strenuously that strikers are taking advantage of truce to strengthen themselves. Nearly all day yesterday and part of to-day violence on part of strikers has continued.

These dispatches, following on the arguments of the Colorado delegation, decided the President to act.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 26.—Practically all of Colorado has been preparing for the arrival of Federal troops in the strike zone. The strikers themselves want them. The feeling of the people seems to be that it is the only possible way to end the industrial warfare. For months business has been paralyzed all over the State. Millions of dollars have been lost as a result of the strike troubles.

The Federal troops are expected to maintain peace in the coal districts, and it is believed they will be the means of opening up the mines to full capacity, whereas more than half of the big mines are wholly idle, and those which are being worked are running at from one-third to one-half their capacity.

GOV. AMMONS THREATENED.

Impeachment or Recall if Special Session Does Not Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 26.—A crowd of men and women, from 5,000 to 6,000 in number, and including Denver's most prominent citizens, stood in a pouring rain on the lawn in front of the capital building this afternoon and heard the State Administration denounced for permitting what the speakers called the murders in the southern coal strike district.

Men and women cried as a resolution which the meeting adopted was read to them by its author, George Creel, former Police Commissioner of Denver, who is the husband of Blanche Bates.

The resolution demands the instant withdrawal from the field of the troops, and that Major Hamrock and Lieut. Linderfelt and the officers in command at Ludlow be arrested and tried for murder; that the State seize all of the mining lands and operate them, thus giving employment to all the idle men in these districts, and that the Legislature repudiate the million dollar debt entailed by keeping the troops in the zone and force the coal companies to pay for their own guards.

Referring to Gov. Ammons and Lieut. Gov. Fitzgarald, the resolution says:

We brand Elias M. Ammons, Governor, and S. N. Fitzgarrald, Lieutenant Governor, as traitors to the people and accessories to the murder of babes at Ludlow, and we call upon the special session of the Legislature to impeach them as false to their oaths and their God, and if there be no special session, we hereby pledge ourselves to institute recall proceedings, so that these servile tools of special privilege may be deprived of their power to betray the oppressed.

And, lest it be thought that these are but hasty determinations that will pass with the passion of the moment, we call upon the justice-loving citizens of Colorado to arm themselves, so that if law and order are still defied we may be able to protect our homes.

The speakers openly charged that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was directly responsible for the murders at Ludlow. "Mother" Jones, just returned from Washington, was among those who spoke.

Strikers Ready to Resume Battle.

News from Trinidad, telling of the tenseness of the situation in the strike district and saying that the strikers entrenched in the hills are ready to give battle to the troops at any moment, was read to the crowd.

Earlier in the day a proclamation calling a special session of the State Legislature to meet May 4 had been signed by Gov. Ammons. The session is called to consider among other things provision for payment of the Colorado National Guard on duty; the enactment of arbitration laws for labor disputes and a method of enforcing decisions of the Arbitration Board; establishment of a State Constabulary; empowering the Governor to prevent the sale, gift, or purchase of firearms during internal disorders.

While the mass meeting in front of the Capitol was in progress the Cigar Makers' Union of Denver was voting money to send 500 armed men to Trinidad and Ludlow to-morrow. The men will start at daylight.

The Denver Federation of Labor this afternoon adopted a resolution to be presented to the national organization asking that each of the 2,000,000 members be assessed 5 cents a month so as to provide money and arms for the strikers. This would be $100,000 a month.

MINERS CAPTURE TOWN.

Take Chandler After Two Days of Heavy Fighting with Guards.

DENVER, Col., April 26.—While there has been only intermitten skirmishing in the Ludlow district since the truce was declared, though the miners have been strengthened by reinforcements and arms and ammunition, fierce fighting between strikers and mine guards, which started yesterday morning at Chandler, 100 miles further north, culminated to-night in the capture of both the mining camp and the town by a force of strikers at least 1,000 strong.

This news came in a message to the Governor's office from Florence, to which it had been taken by automobile, the wires from Chandler having been cut last night. It is said the strikers had taken absolute possession of the place. The man who carried the news witnessed the capture from the outskirts.

Prior to the cutting of the wires W. H. Smith, in charge of the mine offices there, telephoned that the windows of every building had been shot out. The attacking strikers were firing from the hill tops. He did not know what the casualties were.

Former Gov. J. H. Peabody, who is now in the Fremont County strike zone, wired that the victorious strikers had dynamited and fired the property of the Chandler mine, which belongs to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Seven men had been killed, according to his advices, but there was nothing to indicate how the fatalities were divided between the combatants. From otcher sources it was learned that four mine guards—William King, Robert Perrine, Charles Finch, and John Thomas—were known to be dead, and at least twelve other guards were said to be missing. Union officials assert that they captured twenty mine guards and one machine gun, but officials of the mine declare there were no more than twenty-five or thirty guards about the property.

Wardren Tynan of the State Penitentiary at Canon City announced at 9:30 to-night that the strikers were sending the miners they had captured into that city. Their object in possessing the mine, they said, was to get the guns and ammunition there.

An appeal to the Governor for help from the Sheriff of Fremont County resulted in orders being issued to Gen. Chase to proceed to Canon City with 200 militia to take protective measures and endeavor to bring about a truce. They are expected to reach there by dawn on a special train.

State officials to-night, including Gov. Ammons, declared the truce which had continued for two days between the strikers in the Southern coal fields and the State militia had been broken by the strikers, and that the militia now was under no obligation whatever to refrain from aggressive acts to restore peace.

At Trinidad to-night twelve armed Deputy Sheriffs, with a machine gun, are intrenched in the Court House. This precaution was taken because it was understood that Judge Musser of the State Supreme Court and others of a committee appointed by the Governor to investigate conditions were about to arrive. The truce in the Ludlow district lasts only until these men get there from Denver and announce what they will try to accomplish. Should this be unsatisfactory to the strikers, it is said, nothing can prevent an immediate battle.

Gen. Chase, in charge of the troops, again turned back this afternoon members of the Red Cross who are trying to get into Ludlow from Trinidad. He declared he would let no person go to Ludlow unless the Governor gave him direct orders to do so. The Red Cross members went to the district from Denver upon information that many persons were in need of medical aid, also upon statements from the strikers that the bodies of many of the dead were hidden beneath piles of debris, the ruins of the tent colony not having been searched thoroughly.

NEW TENT COLONY FORMED.

Site Selected by Strikers That of Gen. Chase's Former Military Camp.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 26.—The "army" of striking coal miners which descended on Trinidad early Saturday began to depart to-night. A new tent colony, its spotless canvas a startling contrast to the blackened ruins at Ludlow, rose to-day under the willing hands of dozens of men who for the day exchanged their rifles for picks, shovels, and sledges. The site of the new colony had already been smoothed and divided neatly by broad, level streets.

The place selected by the union leaders was the site of the military camp where Adjt. Gen. John Chase maintained the bulk of the State troops during the former military occupation of the strike zone. While the National Guard of Colorado, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, is in undisputed possession of the strikers' old stronghold at Ludlow, the strikers are encamped under the shadow of San Rafael Hospital, on the ground which a few weeks ago echoed with the tramp of marching militiamen.

Robert C. Bolton, who, with William Diamond, is in command of the strikers in the absence of John R. Lawson and John McLennan, said that as many men as could be accommodated would be removed to the new camp. He explained that no women nor children would be brought from the hills to the new quarters.

"We wanted to get the men out of town," he exclaimed. "The new camp is the only place we have to take them. I don't know how long the colony will be occupied. It all depends upon future developments."

GOES TO COLORADO AS NURSE.

Mrs. J. J. Brown, at Newport, Answers Appeal of Denver Women.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—Mrs. James J. Brown of Denver and Newport, who offered her services with medical supplies to the Federal Government and to the Red Cross Society, has packed a portion of a field outfit and expects to leave for Denver to-morrow. Mrs. Brown has received the following telegram:

Denver, Col., April 25.

Colorado needs women regiment. Women and little children being shot to death in Southern Colorado. Here is great work to be done for humanity. Women's Peace Association of Denver volunteers regiment, if you will head it. Colorado needs your services more than Mexico.

MILDRED MORRIS, The News, Denver.

From the United Garment Workers' Union of Denver Mrs. Brown received this dispatch:

Reading of your generous and patriotic offer to our Government in the Mexican affair, we would call your attention to the terrible condition existing in the coal fields of Colorado.

Our fair State's defenseless women and innocent babies are being murdered and burned alive by mine guards wearing our country's uniform, and knowing you spent your early life in the same environment, we appeal to your generous and sympathetic nature in behalf of our widowed sisters and orphaned babes in this State. We have volunteered the services of our organization.

Four hundred members to serve as blue cross nurses for our brothers fighting for their homes and loved ones against more heartless brutes than the Mexicans ever were.

FANNY GATELY, President.
CARRIE OLSEN, Secretary.

Mrs. Brown was one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster.

RED TAPE PARTS A FAMILY.

Girl, in Cabin, Has Money of Father and Brother, in Steerage.

When Efstradios Marmara left his small farm on the slopes of the Athenian hills to come to America he decided that his daughter Terpsichori, 15 years old, should travel in the second cabin of the Cunarder Ivernia from Patras to New York, while he and his stalwart son Georgius, 17, should go in the steerage. The family purse, which was intrusted to the young girl, contained $70, all the available cash they had after paying the passages.

When the immigration officials questioned Terpsichori yesterday they said she would have to remain on the ship until her father should be released from Ellis Island with his son. An official at Ellis Island said the family would be reunited to-day and be able to proceed to Reading, Penn., where a relative has a prosperous business.

The Misses Elizabeth and Valerie Partol, 22 and 24 years, respectively, of Budapest, Hungary, who arrived in the first cabin on the Ivernia yesterday, were ordered deported by the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island as being liable to become public charges.

RABBIS SEEK WAYS TO FOSTER JUDAISM

Dr. M. H. Harris Tells Eastern Council of Plans for an International Propaganda.

LESSON FROM THE GUNMEN

Need of Religion in Congested Districts Shown—Dr. Wise and Oscar S. Straus Speak.

Liberal Juadism here and abroad is gaining ground, according to Dr. Maurice H. Harris, President of the Eastern Council of Reformed Rabbis, which opened its Fifth Assembly last night at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. He said that an international propaganda for Liberal Judaism had been started and that a conference on the plan and scope of the movement probably would be arranged in Europe in 1916.

The first session of the Assembly was opened with prayer by Rabbi David Levy of Bridgeport, Conn. Following introductory remarks by Rabbi Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanuel there were addresses by the President, Rabbi Harris, who made his annual report; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Oscar S. Straus; the latter taking as his subject, "Jewish Contributions to American Ideals."

"There is a spirit of unrest among the submerged in the metropolis, of which the recent I. W. W. outbreak was but a symptom," said Rabbi Harris. "It is hard to draw the line where the economic problem merges into the moral. We cannot be blind to grave moral conditions among our own people, due to poverty, congestion, parental ignorance, or a combination of all these.

"The execution of three youths of Jewish parentage for breaking the Sixth Commandment has deeply moved the community. No longer can we say, with Benjamin Disraeli, 'The Jew never mounts the scaffold except as an auto da fe.' We cannot altogether explain the degeneracy of these youths as due to absence of religious education. We learn that all of them—Jew and Gentile—received religious education of a kind.

"Did their religious education go deep enough, or was it merely perfunctory? Perhaps there may be something faulty in our methods of imparting the principles of faith and duty. Do we make them sufficiently gripping? Do we really give the spiritual preparation for life? Are we sufficiently strengthening our youth against the temptations of the great cities?

"Here distinctly is a problem confronting the Eastern Council, whose activity is in the most congested Jewish centre in the world. To grapple with this problem we must co-operate with all agencies of worthy endeavor and uplift.

"One of the first aims in the council's programme was to reach the Jewish young men and women in the colleges. Individually we have co-operated with the Menorah societies, with the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity, and with the Forum of Teachers College. Still there is but a scratching at the surface. Perhaps the larger number of Jewish students fail to affiliate with any of these university movements. I learn from a student at Princeton that among the 100 Jewish boys there there is but little sign of Judaism. This, too, in contrast with the religious activity of their Gentile colleagues.

"We glory in the freedom of conscience, obtained by us after centuries of struggle in Western lands. Nevertheless, there is a negative side to that liberty. It does not only mean freedom to observe the Jewish faith without interference, but equal freedom to discard it. Too many have availed themselves of this negative opportunity. We see how it can be made a menace as well as an advantage."

Rabbi Harris proposed the establishment of a Jewish centre in American colleges, resembling the Y. M. C. A. He told of what had been done within the last year, from the movement to save the Jew from calumny by caricature, resulting in the organization of the Anti-Defamation League. He also spoke of the difficulty that confronts the modern Jew in observing the seventh-day Sabbath.

Rabbi Wise made a plea for stronger Reformed Judaism, and in that connection he said that Reformed Judaism had no quarrel with Orthodox Judaism. He said it was the function of the former to bring back those who were drifting away from orthodoxy and conservatism. Still, he asserted that he would have Orthodox Judaism grow stronger and not weaker. It was the belief of Rabbi Wise that Reformed Judaism should have an organ by which it could spread its own ideas without having to go to the publications representing the orthodox faith.

Mr. Straus said he had no doubt that Reformed Judaism had kept, was keeping and would continue to keep thousands within the fold of Judaism who through their ignorance of the religion and history of their own people would be entirely lost. He regretted that it was the custom of Jewish students in the colleges and universities to consider the history of their own people inferior to the history of Rome and Greece, and other peoples. This was difficult to understand and because the history of the Jewish people was so inspiring that it had been carried down through 3,000 years, and was still being enriched.

Mr. Straus related how he had made an investigation, not to establish any particular theory but for his own information, to find out why the American people had adopted the republican form of Government. He traced the republican movement back through the Puritans, the Protestants, and finally to the Spartans, who, he showed, had got the idea of a republican form of Government from the Jewish race of ancient times.

There will be a session of the assembly this morning at 9:30 o'clock, and at 1 a luncheon will be given for Adolph Lewisohn, who founded the Lewisohn Lectureship. There will be another session at 3, and this evening at 8 will be the closing session.

TWO BABIES BORN ON SHIP.

Incubator Meets the Ivernia for Mrs. Ovic Bates' Boy.

In response to a wireless message sent by Surgeon T. M. Bellew from Quarantine, there was a baby incubator and a private ambulance waiting at the Cunard pier for the steamer Ivernia, incoming from Naples, yesterday. After the cabin passengers had left the ship, Mrs. Ovic Bates, a first-cabin passenger, was carried down the gangway on a stretcher to the ambulance and her baby boy was put into the incubator. Mother and child were driven to a private hospital. They were accompanied by Mr. Bates, who is an archaeologist in Boston. He has been six months in Egypt engaged in research, he said.

The boy was born on April 20, and named John Bates by his parents, but he was so ill that only continuous care by the surgeon kept him alive. The mother was too ill herself to nurse the boy.

Mrs. Sandor Szentkiraly, a Hungarian traveling with her husband to Reading, Penn., gave birth to a girl on Friday afternoon. The child was named Gaxilla Ivernia Szentkiraly.

TICKET SPECULATORS BUSY.

Operate Openly in the Lobby of a Broadway Theatre.

Ticket speculators, the old-fashioned kind, were busy last night at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, where a motion picture play was presented. All of the regular theatres were closed and thousands were seeking entertainment on Broadway after a disagreeable day. The speculators were unafraid, and the theatre's box office ticket seller, who appeared to be in charge, at least of the front of the house, did not seem to care how many tickets the speculators had or sold. It was all like old times.

A Times reporter went to the box office and asked for one ticket. He was turned away with "Sold out." He stood in the lobby a while and watched a score or more persons similarly turned away. While he was watching a man, familiar as a speculator at the Columbia Theatre, approached and offered a fifty cent ticket for seventy-five cents. While he was making his offer four other speculators—likewise familiar as such—were making offers to other would-be patrons of the theatre. Some of them were successful, but the speculator who approached the reporter was not.

The reporter went back to the man in the box office and informed him of the operations of the speculators. He was told that the speculators were hurting the reputation of the house in which he worked.

"They don't hurt me any," he replied, "I don't care how many are out there."

The speculators' tactics were to stand on the sidewalk in front of the theatre and follow their quarry into the lobby while attempting to make a sale.

Temple Beth Emeth Dedicated.

The Temple Beth Emeth, at Church Avenue and Marlborough Road, the second Jewish synagogue to be built in Flatbush, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The rabbi of the new Temple, Dr. Samuel L. Levinson, read the service of dedication, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, delivered an address. The Temple cost $40,000.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. The best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. LAST 6 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES. MAUDE ADAMS in THE LEGEND OF LEONORA

TO-DAY (MON.) Also Tuesday & Thursday at 2:15 & Friday at 3. LAST 4 SPECIAL MATINEES OF PETER PAN. Friday Mat. Begins at 3 for the convenience of teachers and school children.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. LAST 6 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES. Miss Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A DETECTIVE COMEDY OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8:30. Wed. Mat. Popular Prices, 50c. to $1.50. JULIAN ELTINGE in his great success THE CRINOLINE GIRL

GLOBE ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c. and 50c. B'way, 46th St. TWICE DAILY—2:15 & 8:15. A TRIUMPH!! A MODERN VENUS—ANNETTE KELLERMANN NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER $35,000 Production; 8,000 ft. of Film.

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK. THE MISLEADING LADY

WALLACK'S CYRIL MAUDE TO-NIGHT—207TH AND LAST TIME in "GRUMPY"

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs., 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20. THE ORDINARY MUSICAL OFFERING COMES AND GOES, BUT THE EXTRAORDINARY ONE COMES AND STAYS. HENRY W. SAVAGE'S PRODUCTION. The International Operetta Sensation, SARI

BEGINS ITS 5TH MONTH IN NEW YORK THIS WEEK. IT'S A REAL SENSATION. AN IRRESISTIBLE COMBINATION OF MELODY, HUMOR AND BEAUTY

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN" "Current HIT of the Town."—Eve. Mail.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE COHAN'S BEST PLAY

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat., Pop., 50c to $1.50. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND 23d St. 8th Av. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. JULIA SANDERSON in "The Sunshine Girl," with Joe Cawthorn.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN—NOW Aft. 2:15. Nights 8:15. Indian Village Opens 1 & 7. MILLER BROS. & EDWARD ARLINGTON'S 101 RANCH REAL WILD WEST

"Most American Show That Has Ever Hit New York."—Eve. World. "Full of cash and action."—Tribune. "Full of thrills."—Herald. SPORTS & PERILS OF RANCH LIFE. Admission 25c & 50c Best Res. Seats With Seats 75c, $1, $1.50. POP. PRICE MATS. 25c to $1. Reg. Prices Sat. Best Seats—Afts., $1.50; Nights, $2.50, at Mad. Sq. Garden, Wanamaker's and Gimbels' Stores.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evening, May 3rd, Farewell Concert JOHN McCORMACK. Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano

EXHIBITION OF BAD TASTE NOW OPEN. MODERNIST STUDIOS, 39 East 32d Street. Aft. & Eve. Except Sunday.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day DREAMLAND BURLESQUERS

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EVERY SUNDAY AN EXCELLENT DINNER COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK.

LADIES' LUNCHEONS and AFTERNOON TEAS. Private Banquet Rooms for Dinner and Beefsteak Parties, Accommodating 10 to 200 People.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

NEW HOTEL THERESA FINEST UPTOWN. 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. LOWEST FIRE INSURANCE RATE IN CITY. All Outside Rooms. Single Rooms and bath, $1.50 per day and up. Double Rooms and bath, $2.50 per day. DINING ROOM ON TWELFTH FLOOR WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH.....$2.00 2 ROOMS AND BATH.....3.00 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.....$3.00 Special Rates by Month & Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. We also cater for dinner parties. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8276—Morningside.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. DINNER (Every Eve. 6 to 9) $1.00 BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25. AFTERNOON TEA DANCES, 4 to 7. MR. SLOANE and MISS FIELD in SOCIETY DANCES NIGHTLY at 10:30. Saturday Afternoons, 4 to 7. DANCING 1 P. M. to Closing. 5 DANCING FLOORS.

RECTOR'S 48th St., Broadway & 7th Ave. MISS SWAN WOOD SPECTACULAR DANCER IN HER FAMOUS SWORD DANCE, as given at WINTER GARDEN in the PASSING SHOW. BEST Restaurant Service in handsomest dining room in N. Y.

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8:15. A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50. GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD. Thursday Special Patriotic Night. Seats Now.

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE in Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH. All Seats All Performances $2.00.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. 3 MATS.—WED., FRI. AND SAT., 2:15. Houses Crowded! GABY BERNARD Get Seats Now DESLYS in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET. WED & FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone 7292 Fitzroy. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wednesday and Sat. at 2. Smartest Musical Show in Town! THE MIDNIGHT GIRL With GEORGE MACFARLANE. Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ONLY THRILL IN TOWN PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea George Nash.....The Baron Milton Sills...The Composer. "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20. Captures the Fortress of Fun. 75TH PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW. Too Many Cooks. "As bright and fresh as new shingles."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. 168TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. A stirring drama of the heart, lighted by the sunshine of laughter, and NO SMUT.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues and Sat. 2:30. 136TH TIME TO-NIGHT. KITTY MacKAY Comedy Success of the Season

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. 5TH MONTH High Jinks. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy. With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30. LAST 6 NIGHTS HELP WANTED. Beginning TUESDAY, MAY 5. THE CHARM OF ISABEL. Seats on Sale Thurs.

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Season's Biggest Success LULLABY Matinee Thursday $1.50

MANHATTAN OP. HO. Last Week in New York. GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.20. Laurette Taylor in "PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Wednesday Mat. 25c & 50c. A powerful drama "THE TRAFFIC" on The Social Evil

CARNEGIE LYCEUM 57th Street & 7th Avenue. CHARLES DICKENS'S DAVID COPPERFIELD in Motion Pictures. COMMENCING SAT., APRIL 25, 1914. for a limited engagement. Twice Daily: Mats. 3:00, (25 & 50c.) Eve. 8:30, (35, 50, 75, $1.)

PROCTORS 5TH AVE 23d ST. Direct DAILY 10:15-11:45 up. To-day, Tues. & Sat., THE MASTER FILM, "QUO VADIS" Vaudeville Diversion. Coming Thurs.—"A Romance of Old Edam." 23d ST. 58th ST. 125th ST. Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Louise Cunning Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8:15. "45 Minutes from Broadway."

MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Burlesque Mats. Rose Sydell's London Belles. To-day

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DE KALB De Kalb Avenue and Broadway. Telephone 1000 Bushwick. ROBERT B. MANTELL. TO-NIGHT IN "KING LEAR." Benefit Mats. Wed. and Sat., 25c. and 50c. Evening Prices 25c. to $1. Next Week APOLLO'S FIDELITY COMPANY.

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LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:30. POP. MAT. WED. 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

CORAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. "Unmitigated good fun."—Eve. Globe. Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. 25c. & 50c. HENRY W. SAVAGE'S Production of EVERYWOMAN

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres. COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Dazie & Co., "Colonial Days," Stuart Barnes, Consul & Betty, & 6 Big Acts. ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. BERTHA KALICH & CO., Nellie V. Nichols, McKay & Ardine, Edwards' Mat. Girls. PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2000 Mat. Seats 50c. GRACE LA RUE, JOAN SAWYER & JOHN JARROTT, BICKEL & WATSON, Gould & Ashlyn, Coleman's Ball Players.

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MANSFIELD STUDIOS. 247 West 49d St. Bryant 4674. Select, not a public dance hall. Est. 1904. Waltz, two-step, one-step, hesitation, maxixe, etc., taught by experts. 3 Strictly Private Lessons, $5.00. Each pupil has a private room with instructor, there being no one to laugh at you or criticise your mistakes. 5 Group Lessons, $6.00. Not class lessons. Each room has 4 pupils, each pupil an individual instructor; this is the type of instruction that the majority of schools call strictly private. No public classes. Special terms to private classes of four or more. Further information, call, write or 'phone.

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SIMS STUDIO of MODERN DANSE. Suite 1144-1145 Aeolian Hall. Private instruction only. Newest Tango, Maxixe, Hesitation, One-Step, &c. Phone 5[illegible] Bryant.

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FRANCES MORGAN. Society's latest dances taught privately. 102 West 72nd St. Col. 5[illegible]

AN EXCLUSIVE STUDIO Square 7540. NINA LEWIS. 45 EAST 59TH ST.

NATIONAL 319 Chelsea. 7th Ave. & 23d St. Latest Dances correctly taught. Largest, best-ventilated and most fascinating Rink in Manhattan. Private Lessons Daily. Class Lessons Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings. Phone Chelsea 7000.

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Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTO

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness to-day; showers to-morrow; moderate northeast to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,548. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HUERTA AGREES TO DISCUSS PEACE, UNDER PRESSURE FROM EUROPE; AMERICANS IN HIS CAPITAL SAFE

VILLA DEMANDS NEUTRALITY; OFF TO SEE CARRANZA

Expected to Prevail in Crisis and Win His Chief Over.

RIVAL LEADERS ARE BUSY

Have Persuaded Carranza That Defiance Would Be a Popular Move.

PRAISE CONSTITUTIONALISTS

Washington Emphasizes Their Good Treatment of Americans in Border States.

CONSULS REPORT SECURITY

From Sonora Come Assurances of Good Conduct and Protection of Americans.

MONTEREY IS NOW QUIET

Hanna's Second Message, with High Praise of Rebels, Is Given Out by Secretary Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 27.—Only Villa's strong personality can prevent a break in the rebel forces at Chihuahua, where he arrives to-night, it is thought here. In his absence from the provisional capital of Mexico, men who are envious of his fame as a military man and a leader have succeeded in getting Carranza's ear, it is said, and have persuaded him that the popular political move is to stand pat in his opposition to the United States in the present crisis.

The strongest opposition to Villa is Maclovio Herrera, known as the bravest man in the rebel army, and the man who charged a machine gun at Torreon and captured it with five men. He and his brother, Luis Herrera, have been trying to create opposition among the rebels to Villa and have at last hit upon something that can be used effectively. That is the natural antipathy of all Mexicans to the American people and nation. Followers of Herrera have told the Mexicans that Villa was in Juarez courting the favor of the Americans, and that Carranza was defying the United States and daring that Government to fight. This has resulted in a number of desertions from Villa's ranks.

When Villa was informed to-day of the condition of affairs at Chihuahua he ordered a special train and went at once to the State capital to have an understanding with Carranza and his following. Most conservative men who knew both factions say that the force of Villa's personality plus the expected battle at Saltillo will solve the most serious problem that the revolution has had to face.

The revolutionary leaders have been taking sides with the Herrera brothers, Manuel Chao, and some of the lesser chiefs, throwing the force of their influence with Carranza and against Villa. Benavides, Ortega, and possibly Urbina appear loyal to Villa, although the last, a bandit leader, will probably not stay long with Villa if there is a possibility of loot on the other side. Herrera has had his brother in Chihuahua for a week, and spent three days there himself, leaving his troops in the field without a commander while he conferred with Carranza.

Another cause of dissention has been the fact that Villa has insisted upon filling all of the public offices with Sonora men and personal friends rather than with the Chihuahua leaders. This has been partly responsible for a general backing up of Carranza in his attitude of defiance toward the United States.

When Villa arrives in Chihuahua to-night with Gen. Felipe Angeles, his closest friend and adviser, a conference will be called at the Palace, and the whole situation will be gone over and a decision reached.

What the outcome of this conference will be can only be guessed at, for the strictest secrecy is being maintained in regard to all of the deliberations. It is expected here that Villa will triumph and that Herrera will be sent back to his troops.

The revolution is short of ammunition and money, and Villa sees a way of getting both if Carranza will only stay neutral. The revolution now has too little ammunition for a single fight, and this is delaying the Saltillo campaign.

The cotton which was seized at Laredo also remains unsold, and Villa has been unable to ship out the $2,000,000 worth that was shipped to the border. This is another problem the settlement of which depends upon the attitude of Carranza, as the cotton is now being held by the American court as soon as it is shipped to this side.

If Carranza persists in his present stand, it is thought that Villa will unhorse him and put one of his own men, possibly Gen. Angeles or Raul Madero, in his place.

PRAISE FOR CARRANZISTAS.

Reports from Consuls in Northern States Given Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Every effort is being made by the Government to show a friendly spirit toward the Constitutionalists and at the same time to show to the American people and the world that the faction of Mexicans is composed of men who are striving to administer government and carry on war in accordance with the most advanced ideas.

The desire of the Administration to emphasize the high ideals of Huerta's enemies and the contrast of their manner of treating Americans, was indicated last night when a long telegram from Consul General Hanna at Monterey was given out at the White House. In this dispatch Mr. Hanna told of his arrest and imprisonment by Mexican troops, who tore down the American flag from the Consulate General, and his subsequent rescue by the Constitutionalist forces which captured the town.

The Consul General gave great praise to the methods pursued by the Constitutionalists in establishing law and order, and it was apparent that these expressions, more than the intention to show the indignity offered to the flag and its consular representatives were responsible for the willingness of the Administration to make public Mr. Hanna's report.

To-day a telegram from another American consular officer praising the Constitutionalists was given out at the White House. This dispatch was sent to Secretary Bryan by Consul Hostetter at Hermosilla. Its text follows:

Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, April 26, 1914.
To Hon. Secretary of State, Washington:

About 150 people are leaving this evening and some to-morrow. Those from Sinaloa will most likely wait for boat. Quite a number are not going to leave, as they are guaranteed every safety here, and Col. Calles has issued the strictest of orders to arrest any one insulting an American, and has notified his people all over the State that any demonstration would be punished in the severest manner, and seditious speeches would most likely lead to hanging.

Gens. Obregon and Alvarado have both wired me that I can rest assured that Americans would have every consideration at their hands, and if unable to pay passage they would advance them tickets and money. Only the best of feelings are shown by the Constitutionalists and their officers, and all sincerely hope and pray that everything will be settled amicably, very, very soon.

If I can finish, may leave to-morrow, if not by Wednesday train. Am waiting for some people from the mountains. Col. Calles has issued strict orders that all properties of people leaving would be protected and to see that not a stick of wood should be missing when these people return.

Most Americans will are leaving ask me to notify the department that they leave with the greatest of regret, as they have always been well treated and like the people here very much. HOSTETTER.

According to announcements by the State Department this afternoon, based on dispatches from Consul General Hanna, to-night the State Department made public this dispatch from him:

Confirming my report of the 24th, announcing the occupation of Monterey by the Constitutionalists under Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Gen. Villareal, and Gen. Castro, I am pleased to be able to report the greatly improved condition of affairs which continue to grow better every hour. The city and people are being well protected. Confidence is being restored and the best of order prevails. The people in general give evidence of their full faith in the promises of the Constitutionalists to protect them, give them full freedom, and restore the country. You can telegraph me now directly to Monterey via Brownsville, Texas. No Americans nor foreigners so far as I can learn were killed or injured, excepting Guy Sawyer, who was badly wounded, but is improving. Monterey is now very quiet, and the city is being cleaned and put in order for business. Trains have started running via Matamoras.

The State Department also issued a statement concerning conditions at Monterey, based on the report of Consul General Hanna.

OFFER TO GIVE UP GUAYMAS.

Federals Negotiate with Rebels—Hostetter Reaches Border.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 27.—Federal troops in Guaymas, on the Pacific Coast, have made overtures to the rebels looking toward the surrender of that city, according to reports which rebel leaders said they received to-day.

Pressed by a threatened attack by United States marines, Gen. Joaquin Tellez, commander of the Federal garrison, is said to have addressed another note to Gen. Alfaro Obregon, the rebel commander, asking the latter on what terms he would receive the surrender of the 4,000 Huerta soldiers. Obregon referred the subject to Gen. Carranza, it was said, and was authorized to tell Gen. Tellez the lives of all the Federals would be spared if they turned Guaymas over to the rebels. What effect the answer had on Tellez was not divulged in late dispatches from the south.

The border patrol here was strengthened by the arrival to-day of eleven companies of the Twelfth Infantry from San Francisco. The soldiers encamped about a mile from the international boundary line.

Louis Hostetter, American Consul at Hermosillo, arrived to-night with the archives of the Consulate. Other refugees reported that anti-American sentiment was increasing among the Mexicans in rural districts, but that rebel chiefs were endeavoring to prevent any hostile acts.

STATE DEPARTMENT FLURRY.

It Was Caused by Secretary Bryan's Sitting on the Push-Buttons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—When the newspaper men called on Mr. Bryan this afternoon the Secretary carelessly sat down on a corner of his mahogany desk and began to explain to them the details of the refugee situation in Mexico. Simultaneously with this introduction there was a jingling of bells in his room and in the adjoining corridors.

Clerks popped through the door, and Eddie Savoy, the colored chief messenger, who has been in the department for more than forty years, came dashing into Mr. Bryan's office. But he stopped short when he came near the Secretary's desk, and then diplomatically stepped up and whispered to Mr. Bryan:

"Mr. Secretary, you are sitting on the push-buttons."

Try our GRADE A PASTEURIZED bottled Milk. None Better. 9000 Morning. Model Dairy Co., N. Y., Phone J. 6000.—Adv.

FUNSTON'S FORCE IS AT VERA CRUZ; TO LAND TO-DAY

4,000 Infantrymen to Go Ashore at Daybreak, When General Assumes Command.

SOLDIERS TO JOIN MARINES

Bluejackets to be Withdrawn, Leaving Funston with 7,000 Men to Hold the City.

NO HALT IN THE WAR PLANS

Navy Aviators Ordered to Remain on Land and Serve as Scouts for the Army.

MORE MEN FOR WEST COAST

Pacific Fleet to Have a Flying Squadron of Cruisers and an Advance Marine Base.

CAVALRY FOR VERA CRUZ

One Troop of the Famous Sixth Regiment and More Artillery Ready to Leave Galveston.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 27.—The four transports bringing Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and the Fifth Brigade of United States troops from Galveston arrived off Vera Cruz late this afternoon.

It is stated that the soldiers will be landed to-morrow morning at daylight, taking the place of the bluejackets, who will be withdrawn to the ships.

WAR PLANS CONTINUE.

Funston's Orders to be Kept Secret Until He Takes Command.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—With the arrival of Gen. Funston's brigade at Vera Cruz the navy is ready to surrender its control over that port to the army.

Vera Cruz is the advance base of such operations as may be undertaken against the City of Mexico in the event of the collapse of peace aims and overtures. As is usual after the seizure of advance bases, the navy will step out as soon after the army steps in as can be conveniently arranged. As to what the army will do after it does step in depends upon developments, but Gen. Funston already has general orders the character of which have not been disclosed.

"I will not say what orders have been issued to the army brigades sent to Vera Cruz," said Secretary Garrison to-night, "until after the army has arrived."

Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, said orders already had been issued on the navy side of the situation for the transfer of control at Vera Cruz to the army. Under these orders, Mr. Daniels explained, all the marines in the marine expeditionary force would be permanently transferred to the command of Gen. Funston, and would remain so during the American occupation. He said the marine commands which sailed on Thursday from Philadelphia to Vera Cruz would be added to the expeditionary force under the control of the army. These marines are on board the Moro Castle, and comprise detachments from Boston, Newport, Annapolis, and Washington. Mr. Daniels also said the marines that had been sent from Pensacola on the Mississippi would be amalgamated into the marine expeditionary force at Vera Cruz and would operate with and under the control of Gen. Funston.

Mr. Daniels said Admiral Fletcher soon would be able to retire to his flagship, after transferring the problems of American control to Gen. Funston. The Secretary said orders issued contemplated that the sailors now ashore would be withdrawn to their ships as soon as the army was in control and that all marines, not doing duty with the marine expeditionary brigade, likewise would be returned to their ships. Under this arrangement there will be 3,000 marines and 4,000 soldiers left ashore in command of Gen. Funston. This would give him a force of 7,000 men. His brigade is composed of the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments of infantry.

To Ward Off Yellow Fever.

Arrangements were being made to-day for the accommodation of the army ashore at Vera Cruz. Barracks must be provided for the men and great care is being taken to protect the health of the 7,000 soldiers and marines. Every effort is to be put forth to have the barracks clean and in such a sanitary condition that there will be no yellow fever and other diseases attacking the American army of occupation.

Secretary Daniels explained that while no orders had been issued for any extension of military operations on either coast since the tender of good offices, at the same time no orders whatever had been issued calling off any of the plans for putting the navy into a position to strike at any point or handle any emergency on either coast of Mexico.

Ships and men are still being rushed to strategic points on both coasts, and there will be a special flying squadron on each of these coasts. In the event of the collapse of the peace proposals, the military forces will be ready to go ahead just as if there had been no offer on the part of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

Secretary Daniels last night cabled to Admiral Badger on the Gulf Coast, and to Admiral Howard on the Pacific Coast, the full text of the offer by the A B C powers and the text of this country's acceptance of that offer. Both Admirals were instructed to make known this exchange of notes to all naval commanders in Mexican waters, and have the news formally circulated in Mexican ports. It was believed that full knowledge of what had occurred would have a good effect.

Army to Have Airships.

The two hydroaeroplanes and the naval aviation force at Vera Cruz will be at the service of the army. Secretary Daniels said Gen. Funston could make such use of these naval aviators as he saw fit. Admiral Badger to-day sent a dispatch giving additional details of the excellent scout work done by the aeroplanes yesterday. Based on this dispatch Secretary Daniels issued this announcement:

"Aviators Bellinger and Saufley made a scout flight of 1 hour and 40 minutes at an altitude of 3,000 feet. They covered the territory reaching ten miles west, fifteen miles north, and twelve miles south of the city. One burned bridge was located as well as breaks in the railroad. The San Francisco bridge was found intact except that the rails had been taken off. Another scout trip was made yesterday at an altitude of 1,200 feet over the environs of the city. No trace of Mexican soldiers was observed."

The military value of this aerial scout work cannot be overestimated. The air scouts were able to survey territory far beyond the outskirts of Vera Cruz, and the information they obtained dispelled the suspicion that Mexican Federals might be massing forces within ten miles of Vera Cruz with a view to making a sudden attack upon the city. No such forces of Mexicans were found, and the scouting trip showed that up to yesterday, at least, the important bridges were intact.

Secretary Daniels said there was absolutely no truth in the published report that Guaymas had been taken or that any marines or sailors had been landed on the west coast of Mexico. He said he was in touch with Admiral Howard, and that the situation on the west coast was generally reported as being quiet.

Plans for West Coast.

Plans pertaining to the future in preparing the navy for operations on the West Coast, Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned to Washington to-day from a flying trip to the Arizona and New Mexico border and the West Coast, and his trip was most successful as well as timely. Mr. Roosevelt left Washington on April 3, and stopped at Arizona and New Mexico points for three days, and while on the frontier looked into conditions and sentiment. He had an interesting report to make to Secretary Daniels for transmission to President Wilson, dealing with border conditions. This report was of a confidential nature.

While in California Mr. Roosevelt considered certain needs of the naval service which would fit into the general plans for naval operations on the West Coast. Primarily, three things were considered by Mr. Roosevelt during his trip. These were radio communication, coaling facilities, and the establishment of a marine advance base regiment on the West Coast similar to the one on the Atlantic Coast that is now ashore at Vera Cruz.

As a result of Mr. Roosevelt's trip San Diego, in the southern part of California, will loom into importance and prominence as a naval base. San Diego is to be developed as a radio station. Mr. Roosevelt found that the radio apparatus at San Diego was only of five-kilowatt power, and that, while this was sufficient for communication in Mexican waters under favorable conditions at night, it was not sufficient for communication with American vessels on Mexican coasts in the daytime. As a result of Mr. Roosevelt's visit a twenty or thirty kilowatt radio apparatus will be installed at San Diego within the next two weeks. At the same time a ten-kilowatt set is being sent down the coast for installation on Admiral Howard's flagship. When these new sets are in operation, within the next two or three weeks, the Navy Department will be in a position to have steadier and more frequent communication with Admiral Howard's fleet. The new radio set at San Diego will have a normal power sufficient to enable it to communicate with the western mouth of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Roosevelt found the coal facilities at San Diego small and arrangements have been made to increase them. Facilities will also be provided at Point Loma. At San Francisco he also discovered the means of better coal facilities, and went over the question of increasing the capacity of the coaling station at Tiburon, near that city. This will be done by sending eight additional lighters to Tiburon.

Marine Advance Base.

The third problem taken up by Mr. Roosevelt was the establishment of a marine advance base regiment on the Pacific Coast. Even if the Mexican crisis had not been precipitated by the Tampico incident, this regiment would have been created. The purpose of this advance base is to have a large force of well-organized marines, working as a unit, ready at any time to go into a foreign country to take and establish a base for use by the army. The marine advance regiment for the Atlantic Coast was formed more than a year ago, and its work at Guantanamo and Pensacola fitted it splendidly for the seizure of Vera Cruz.

Pacific Flying Squadron.

It was learned from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to-day that a flying

Continued on Page 2.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

GLASS BEDS.
Weber & Dee, 111 Chambers Street.—Adv.

False Stories Started by Huerta Rouse Public to Anger

BIG PARADE IN PROTEST

Diplomats Also Make Complaint —Rebels Near the City and Anarchy Feared.

REFUGEES AT VERA CRUZ

One Train Arrives from the Capital and Another Is on the Way.

REPORT NO ONE YET KILLED

Majority of Americans Now Huddled in One Hotel, Under British Protection.

SOME 'PROTECTED' IN PRISON

Fletcher Raises Flag at Vera Cruz as the Last Mexican Flag Goes Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 27.—With the arrival here by train to-day of 100 more refugees, including 26 Americans, a few direct from Mexico City, it became known that no American had been killed in the capital by the rioting mobs, so far as known.

These refugees brought word of a great revulsion of feeling against Huerta in the capital, which, they suggested, might have had much to do with his change of attitude in regard to letting Americans leave the city without further hindrance.

In particular, it is said, the people have been turned against the dictator by the discovery that he was the originator of the false reports about the conditions in Vera Cruz and the stories of border successes of his troops which appeared in the newspapers of Mexico City.

The Spanish Ambassador headed a protest of diplomats to Huerta against the false and inflammatory statements in the press, such as the sinking of the Spanish cruiser at Vera Cruz, the maltreatment of Spaniards by Americans, and the declaration of war by France, England, and Germany against the United States.

According to the refugees, rebel forces are committing depredations north of Mexico City, in districts from which Federal troops have been withdrawn. It was reported in the capital before the refugees left that Gen. Villa's forces were advancing south with the intention of taking the city, lest the rioting get beyond the control of the Huerta authorities.

The inhabitants of many towns to the north were said to be rising and throwing out the officials.

Predicts Anarchy in Capital.

It was known in the capital that the northern rebels had refused to rally around Huerta as the alleged defender of the nation against American invasion, and although some of the southern rebels had arrived in the outskirts of the city, ostensibly to make their peace with the dictator, there was a fear in the capital that these bands were more bent on getting loot than on joining Huerta's forces.

It is said that some of Zapata's men have even ventured to ride in the streets of the capital and have been greeted with cheers.

An American business man who recently came from Mexico City said to-day that whether Gen. Villa or an uncontrollable mob took the capital away from Huerta, they would find that the place had already been looted. He expressed the opinion that general anarchy was coming in Mexico City in a few days.

A majority of the refugees who are left in Mexico City are now crowded into the Hotel de Genève, where they are under the protection of the British Legation. None of them ventures into the streets lest they be insulted or attacked. English residents of the city are frequently insulted because they are mistaken for Americans.

A few Americans are said to have been imprisoned in the capital and its environs for the ostensible purpose of protecting them.

Five Americans who were living at the University Club moved into the suburbs with rifles and food supplies. They intended to defend themselves there as long as possible, and then take to the hills. Mr. Jennings, who was said to be the financial agent of the American Smelting and Refining Company, was leading the party.

The refugees reported that some Americans were still under arrest at Aguas Calientes. It is said that women and children were also held at San Luis Potosi, but this was not confirmed, as no trains were running. Many foreigners had left Guadalajara, but conditions there were quiet. Some were detained because the railroad line to Manzanillo was cut.

Five Thrown Into Prison.

Among the twenty-six Americans on the train was Dr. Albert J. Hoskins, formerly of Brimfield, Mass., who was arrested Thursday in Pachuca, eighty miles from Mexico City, and thrown into jail. Dr. Hoskins was for several years a surgeon in the United States Army.

In an interview Dr. Hoskins said:

"For many years I have been a physician at Pachuca. Last Thursday four other Americans and I were arrested as spies. The others were Joseph Punshon, George Smith, Robert Chapman, and C. E. Meader. We were seized and taken suddenly from our homes without having an opportunity to bid good-bye to our families. The soldiers told us we were to be executed as spies. They gave us a hunk of bread and water for our meals and applied gross epithets to us while we were kept prisoners."

The doctor continued:

"They dinned it into our ears all the time, 'You will die.' They allowed us no communication with the outside world, and up to this moment we have received no word from our families.

"When we were taken from the jail to be sent to Mexico City they told us that we were going to our death. A crowd followed, threatening us, and this finally became so large that the guards were afraid to put us on the train. Finally they smuggled us into the cattle car, and the guards told the crowd that they were taking us out to execute us. In that way we escaped.

"On arriving in Mexico City, we were allowed to go free. There we were again subjected to insults. Eggs were thrown at us and our faces were spat in, the crowd yelling, 'Kill the gringoes!'

"Then came a notice that a train was going. We got on the train, and here we are."

George Smith, another of the Pachuca captives, left his wife in the house ill when he was arrested, and he has not since heard from her. Mr. Smith came to Mexico from Alabama.

Mr. Meader, who comes from Mississippi; Mr. Punshon, who is from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Chapman, an Ohioan, told the same story as Dr. Hoskins and Mr. Smith.

The refugees said that they saw encamped at Cordoba, a city about eighty-five miles from Vera Cruz, a detachment of 500 Federal troops. They had with them a battery of six new Krupp guns.

Consul Canada has wired to Washington the names of all the refugees now in Vera Cruz. He got word to-day that a train bearing 250 Americans left Mexico City last night.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy to-day received a telegram from President Huerta himself, saying that he intended to allow 250 Americans to leave the city every day from now on.

Fletcher Raises His Flag.

Rear Admiral Fletcher raised the American flag over his headquarters at 2 o'clock this afternoon with all the ceremony of such an occasion.

Under the tropical sun the flag raising was a splendid sight. Two battalions of marines under the command of Lieut. Col. W. C. Neville, and two battalions of bluejackets from the Utah and the Florida, under the command of Lieut. Commander Allen Buchanan, all being commanded by Capt. Rush of the Florida, took part in the event.

Rear Admirals Badger and Fletcher with their staffs were resplendent in full dress uniforms of white with gold braid.

Thousands of Mexicans gathered to see the brilliant show.

When the time came to raise the flag Capt. Huse, Rear Admiral Fletcher's Chief of Staff, turned to Rear Admiral Badger and asked him to give the command. Admiral Badger turned to Fletcher and said:

"No, Admiral Fletcher shall give that command."

So Admiral Fletcher did, thereby completing the work he had started.

The men who hoisted the flag were Capt. F. H. Delano and Sergt. Major John H. Quick of the Marine Corps, Ensign E. O. McDonell of the Florida, and Quartermaster Edward Jeffs of the Utah. These are the men who landed first in Vera Cruz last Tuesday.

Massed bands from the battleships played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the flag was hoisted. The officers raised their hands in salute, the men presented arms, the civilians uncovered, and the Americans present cheered. All the battleships and cruisers fired a simultaneous salute of ninety-one guns.

After the ceremony the troops paraded through the crowd down the Avenida de la Independencia, the bands playing "The American Patrol," march and "The Stars and Stripes Forever." People crowded the windows and balconies of the houses, while the Plaza de Armas was jammed.

Vera Cruz had another quiet night last night, perfect order being maintained.

Admiral Fletcher cabled this message to Secretary Daniels at 10 o'clock to-night:

"I have published the following proclamation:

"'It is gratifying to note that all busines is resumed in Vera Cruz and good order prevails. Citizens may pass freely in the streets, both night and day, and resume their customs.'

"FLETCHER."

All the stores in the city are now open and doing business as if the city was the abode of peace.

The health of the marines and the bluejackets ashore continues to be excellent, thanks to the sanitary precautions of the Medical Corps.

It is reported here that Secretary Daniels sent a wireless message to all the ships here last night suspending his bluejacket schools during the Mexican crisis. The bluejackets ran about the ships shouting "Recess!"

Parade in Protest Against Huerta.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 27.—Supporters of the Carranza cause have taken steps to change public opinion in Mexico City. They circulated handbills calling upon the people to protect Americans and denouncing Huerta as the cause of the landing of the American naval forces at Vera Cruz, and also as the author of false and inflammatory statements published in Mexico City.

In the handbills the people were called upon to join in a big parade to show their disapproval of Huerta's attitude and to indicate their own friendliness toward Americans. The parade took place on Saturday, and the fact that it was permitted by President Huerta was construed as an indication of the weakening of his power.

The rebels are said to have been gaining ground in the territory close to Mexico City. Four hundred Federal wounded were brought into the capital on Friday from near-by points. Where the battle was fought the refugees arriving here did not know.

Some of the refugees were responsible for an unconfirmed story that after a demonstration Huerta became so frightened that he hid himself in a foreign legation, fearing assassination.

Refugees say that prior to the change in sentiment at the capital four Americans were seized by one of the mobs, which insisted upon lynching them. Their lives were saved by the intervention of the police, whose officer promised the rioters he would shoot the prisoners, but promptly released them.

Hotel accommodations here are strained to the limit to care for the influx of refugees, and American officials continued to-day their efforts to induce the women to go to the United States. The

Continued on Page 3.

Huerta Tells The Times Mexico Will Defend at Any Risk Her Rights "Trampled Under Foot by the United States."

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

National Palace, Mexico, April 26.

Answering your esteemed message of this date, the Republic of Mexico always has fulfilled her international obligations and will defend at any risk her rights trampled under foot by the Government of the United States.

V. HUERTA.

[As received in Spanish.]

PALACIO NACIONAL, Mexico, Apr. 26.

Contesto su respetable mensaje de hoy. La República de México siempre ha cumplido sus compromisos internacionales y á todo trance defenderá sus derechos conculcados por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

V. HUERTA.

The message printed above, dated Sunday, is a reply to this message, sent by THE TIMES to President Huerta on Saturday evening: "President Wilson has accepted offer of mediation from Brazil, Chile, and Argentina. Please cable whether you accept."

Dictator Formally Accepts Tender of Good Offices

NO TERMS ATTACHED

Is for "Mediation in Principle," Foreign Minister Portillo Cables to Riano.

APPEAL TO THE POWERS

Bryan Asked European Ambassadors to Use Their Influence in Mexico.

GOT A QUICK RESPONSE

England, France, and Germany Ordered Their Ministers to Act.

REBELS TO BE INCLUDED

Administration Believed to be Urging Villa's Participation in Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Spanish Ambassador announced to-night that President Huerta had formally accepted the tender of good offices for a settlement of Mexico's troubles, made by the Washington diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The Ambassador's information came from Lopez Portillo y Rojas, Mexican Foreign Minister, and was to the effect that Gen. Huerta "accepted mediation in principle." No conditions were attached to the acceptance.

The text of the note containing Huerta's agreement was received later by the Spanish Ambassador. It showed an unconditional acceptance in principle of the tender of good offices. The details of the note were unimportant, and did not modify the acceptance of the general principle in any particular.

While an unofficial dispatch received by the Spanish Ambassador last night from Mexico City had said that Huerta would accept the proffer of good offices, it is believed here that the Mexican President's adherence to that intention was due largely, if not entirely, to pressure brought to bear upon him to-day in behalf of the French, German, and British Governments by their diplomatic representatives in Mexico City. It was at the direct instance of Secretary Bryan that these powerful European nations took a hand in the effort to induce Huerta to agree to the peace proposal.

The action of France, Germany, and Great Britain was the most important development to-day in connection with the peace exchanges prior to the receipt to-night by the Spanish Ambassador of formal notification that Huerta had accepted the tender of good offices made by Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. Officers of the Administration found cause for hope also in a telegram received by the Brazilian Ambassador from Mexico City to the effect that Huerta, while asserting that he did not seek mediation, would accede to the proposal if the United States earnestly desired that he should do so.

Huerta's Acceptance Vague.

"An acceptance in principle" is a rather vague expression in diplomacy, and may mean much less than appears from the term itself. Strictly speaking, such an acceptance means merely that Gen. Huerta is willing to become a party to an effort to settle Mexico's troubles through the exercise of good offices on the part of neutral nations. When all the parties to the negotiations have given assent to the proffer of good offices, the matter of determining fundamental conditions upon which the effort at settlement shall proceed will begin.

The mere fact, however, that Huerta has agreed to submit the troubles that have torn Mexico asunder for more than a year to an adjustment through peaceful means is regarded as a long step forward in the direction of establishing normal conditions in Mexico. It has been the feeling here since Sunday, when the South American negotiators made the proposal to Secretary Bryan, that if Huerta would accept the proffer of good offices, this entering wedge could be driven so deep that a peaceful outcome would be certain.

Opinion in the best-informed circles is widespread, however, that Huerta will not enter upon actual peace negotiations without insisting upon the acceptance of certain fundamental terms. It is believed that he will insist that the

REBELS' FRIENDSHIP EMPHASIZED AS PARLEYS FOR HUERTA'S ELIMINATION DRAW NEAR

negotiations shall not go forward until recognition of his Government has been accorded by the United States, and that he will also hold that Vera Cruz must be evacuated by the United States forces before anything more is done in the direction of attaining peace.

The United States Government, according to the frequent declarations of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, will never accord recognition to any Mexican administration headed by Gen. Huerta.

May Evacuate Vera Cruz.

The second condition, which it is taken for granted that Huerta will lay down, furnishes a much easier nut to crack.

While nothing has been said in an authoritative way to show that the Administration would be willing to abandon its Vera Cruz undertaking, the feeling here is that, rather than permit the presence of an armed force of Americans on Mexican soil to be a bar to an adjustment of the whole Mexican problem, this Government will withdraw its soldiers and marines. This suggestion affords prospect of a compromise over insistence by Huerta that his Government must be recognized before the peace negotiations can proceed.

Some persons here are inclined to the opinion that the very fact that Huerta is accepted by the United States as a party to a mediation proceeding to which this Government is also a party is in itself tantamount to recognition of the Huerta Administration as the de facto Government, at least, of the Mexican Republic.

It is, however, a well established principle that recognition of a Government by another Government cannot be obtained by indirection. In other words, the recognition must be made by some direct act and not claimed on the basis of some indirect action. At the same time it is evident that Huerta may set up the claim, however little justified, that, through bringing him into peace negotiations with itself, this Government has recognized his authority as having a standing among the Governments of the world.

This contention, which Huerta is expected to make, can be applied also by the Constitutionalists. The fact that they have been already recognized as parties to the proposed mediation gives them a certain standing which is bound to be regarded by them with pride.

It was said here to-day that the effort to bring the Constitutionalists to accept the proffer of good offices would be backed partly by the argument that they would have a higher standing among the nations of the world through becoming factors in a situation of international importance on the same footing with the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico.

Furthermore, it was pointed out, the Constitutionalists could take satisfaction in the knowledge that they had been brought into the mediation proceedings at the instance of the three greatest South American Governments.

Bryan Sees European Envoys.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bryan met by appointment, at his own instance, Jules Jusserand, the Ambassador of France; Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Ambassador of Great Britain. They came separately. To each of them the Secretary of State explained his earnest desire that the proposal of the South American nations should be accepted by all the parties in interest, and he requested them to communicate to their respective Governments an expression of his desire that France, Germany, and Great Britain use their influence with President Huerta in an effort to make him realize the desirability of accepting the opportunity of bringing peace to his perturbed country.

In the course of his conversations with the three European Ambassadors, Mr. Bryan laid great stress on the importance of the proposal that had been initiated by Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. He spoke of it with enthusiasm as the greatest thing that could be done in the interest of the movement for peace among nations. Mr. Bryan also pointed out that if peace should come through the exertion of the influence of the powerful Governments which the Ambassadors represented, those Governments would find themselves placed in a superior position as factors in the cause of the amicable settlement of international disputes.

Mr. Bryan had cause to be encouraged by the statements made to him by the Ambassadors. Each of them promised that he would communicate the Secretary of State's request to his own particular Government, and felt that he could give assurance that the nation he represented would respond promptly and favorably to what Mr. Bryan proposed. The confidence of the French, German, and British Ambassadors in this respect was confirmed to-day by the information that the Governments at Paris, Berlin, and London had instructed their diplomatic representatives in Mexico City to urge Gen. Huerta to accept the tender of good offices for the settlement of Mexico's troubles.

Nothing has come to light yet to show what the Administration is doing, if anything, to bring about the assent of the Constitutionalists to the preliminary proposal for the establishment of peace in Mexico. Surface evidences make it appear that Gen. Carranza, the "First Chief" of the Constitutionalist forces and the recognized head of the Government which the Revolutionary Party in Mexico claims to have established, will accept no terms for a settlement which include any negotiations with Gen. Huerta.

As bearing on the situation as it affects the Constitutionalists, a hint was given to-day that Gen. Carranza might be ignored with respect to the peace exchanges, and communication established with Gen. Villa, with a view to recognizing him as the leader of a faction important enough to be included as one of those entitled to participate in the proposed adjustment of the Mexican situation. It was only a hint, but a hint given in such a way as to suggest that the matter of approaching Villa on the subject was under consideration.

The Elimination of Huerta Bogey.

It is known that this Government, in addition to declining to consent to the recognition of the Huerta Administration as a condition precedent to mediation, would insist also that peace in Mexico should be established only on the basis of a revival of legislative government in Mexico. The condition in itself would carry with it the elimination of Huerta from power, and it is realized that the Mexican dictator would be unwilling to enter into any negotiations under any advance agreement that they would be concluded in a way that would work to his personal and political downfall.

But the mere fact that the cornerstone has been laid for the temple of peace through Huerta's "acceptance in principle" of the suggestion that his troubles with the United States and the Constitutionalists will be settled by means of diplomacy gives ground for hope that the ultimate establishment of normal conditions in Mexico is in sight.

The greatest satisfaction of the United States Government over the progress in the peace negotiations will be observed from the effects its efforts toward a settlement of the Mexican situation will have on the Governments and people of Latin America. To make these Governments and people believe that the Wilson Administration was actuated only by the most cordial feelings toward them, and that it had no inclination to enter upon a policy of territorial extension in the Western Hemisphere, was one of the prime reasons that induced the Administration, according to the statement of officials, to accept the proffer of good offices made by the South American nations.

Effect Upon Latin Americans.

The Administration had realized that the landing of American armed forces at Vera Cruz had created a bad impression throughout Central and South America. It had received reports from its diplomatic representatives in some of those countries that indicated an intense feeling of hostility toward the United States.

To counteract this feeling, Secretary Bryan caused to be cabled to the capital of every Central and South American country the full text of President Wilson's address to the Congress in which he asked for authority to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of compelling Huerta to furnish adequate reparation for the indignity offered the American flag at Tampico. Messages have been received at the State Department that the publication of the President's address, with its reassuring expressions of friendship and good will for the Mexican people, has produced an excellent effect and has served to counteract the original feeling of animosity.

The American Minister to Uruguay reported that a demonstration had been made against the American Legation in Montevideo, but the rioters had been dispersed by Government troops.

The President of Uruguay, through his newspaper, El Dia, has indorsed President Wilson's expressions of friendship for the Mexican people and has approved his course in Mexico and two Opposition newspapers have followed suit.

From Santiago, Chile, comes the report that much anti-American feeling was engendered there through the landing at Vera Cruz, but that this has been mollified to a certain extent by the publication of President Wilson's address in newspapers there. This Government has been informed that if the text of the President's address had been furnished before the landing at Vera Cruz instead of after, the anti-American feeling would not have been so great.

Aid For Japanese Refugees.

The Japanese Ambassador to-day secured from Secretary Bryan permission for the Japanese who are in Mexico, who wish to leave that country, to find temporary refuge in the United States. It will become necessary to suspend the operation of the immigration laws in order to permit of the entry of these Japanese, who are mainly on the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

THANKS TO ARGENTINA

Through Our Legation—Bolivia and Nicaragua Approve Peace Plan.

BUENOS AIRES, April 27.—The Argentine Government was to-day thanked by George L. Lorillard, Secretary of the American Legation, in the name of President Wilson, for its good offices in the proposed mediation between the United States and Mexico.

The Governments of Bolivia and Nicaragua have announced their adhesion to the principle of mediation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 27.—The acceptance of the offer of mediation between the United States and Mexico has caused an excellent impression here.

The newspapers of Rio de Janeiro publish articles praising the perfect good-will displayed by the Cabinet in Washington. The Paiz says that the example set by the United States encourages the realization of the magnificent dream of universal peace

PEACE GREETING TO WILSON.

Brussels Bureau Congratulates the United States on Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, April 27. — President Wilson to-night received from the International Peace Bureau of Brussels a cablegram congratulating the United States on accepting proposals for settlement of the Mexican dispute. The cablegram was as follows:

"The pacificists of the world heartily congratulate the United States Government for having without hesitation accepted the mediation of friendly powers, and so given a solemn testimony of its sincere desire to settle by pacific means all international disputes. The United States Government remains the leader in the cause of universal peace."

WANTS DIAZ CALLED IN.

Ex-President Reyes Cables a Suggestion to Wilson and Huerta.

PARIS, April 27.—Gen. Rafael Reyes, former President of the Republic of Colombia, to-day sent the following cablegram to President Wilson, President Huerta, Gen. Carranza, and Gen. Villa:

"The cause of America and of humanity obliges me to indicate to you how urgent it is to have recourse to the undoubted moral authority of the great Porfirio Diaz, author of the progress realized by Mexico, for solving the crisis.

"I had proposed this last year at Havana, and the principal chiefs of Mexico had accepted it before the assassination of President Madero.

"Gen. Porfirio Diaz is strong, both physically and intellectually.

"The hour has struck to save Mexico in this way."

Gen. Reyes has been in communication with Gen. Diaz at Monte Carlo, but whether the former Mexican President is aware of the sending of the telegram is not known. Gen. Reyes sent it after consultation with prominent Mexicans and South Americans living in Paris. He says he hopes the suggestion on its own merits will find acceptance at Washington and with the Mexican leaders.

SAYS MEXICO WANTS PEACE.

De la Garza Thinks 15,000,000 Will Welcome Mediation.

Emeterio de la Garza, Jr., former Mexican diplomat, who carried the first message sent by Victoriano Huerta to President Wilson after the Madero incident, and who later refused to accept a post of authority from Huerta or to serve in the Mexican House of Representatives, to which he had been elected, yesterday in his rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria said that 15,000,000 Mexicans wanted peace with the United States.

"Mediation by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile will be heartily and wholly accepted by the people of Mexico," he said. "Señor Algara does not represent Mexico; he is merely the representative of Huerta. In the name of 15,000,000 peaceful, honest, and true Mexicans who have always lived in friendship with the United States, who have not joined any faction, who do not want war, I desire to thank their Excellencies da Gama, Naon, and Suarez for their good efforts in fostering friendly sentiment and seeking the settlement of the present difficulties between Mexico and the United States."

PEACE MEETING IN BOSTON.

Faneuil Hall Resolutions Urge Support of Wilson's Policy.

BOSTON, April 27.—Resolutions calling upon Americans to refrain from manifestations of the war spirit and to support President Wilson in his efforts to obtain a peaceful solution of the Mexican problem, were adopted at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to-day.

Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the House, presided; Mayor Curley, Moorfield Storey, President of the Anti-Imperialist League; A. E. Pillsbury, former Attorney General, and Samuel J. Elder were among the speakers.

The resolutions approve the offer of mediation by Argentina, Chile, and Brazil and express a desire for a declaration by Congress that the United States does not seek territorial aggrandizement.

Esteva Still Without Instructions.

Manuel de Esteva, the Mexican Consul General, said yesterday that he had not received any instructions from Mexico City and supposed that the Mexican Foreign Minister was waiting to see what would happen before he sent instructions to the consular officers in this country.

Algara Hears of Acceptance.

TORONTO, April 27.—"Mexico answers, accepting in principle the mediation of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile." The foregoing message was received here to-day by Algara Romero de Terreros, former Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Washington. He is a former official of the Mexican Embassy who is still in Washington. He did not disclose the sender's name.

It MUST Be Important

This message, printed last Fall, was retained by business men and answered months later.

Why?

Trust companies advertise the risk of selecting a friend executor of your will on the basis of his good intentions and sterling character.

Why?

This applies to women as well as men.

For particulars address

THOS. P. SPENCER,
149 Broadway,
New York.

FUNSTON'S FORCE IS AT VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

squadron was to be formed on the Pacific Coast for service in Mexican waters. This squadron will be similar to the flying squadron formed last week under the command of Rear Admiral Winslow on the Atlantic Coast.

There are three armored cruisers and four protected cruisers at Pacific Coast navy yards that can be utilized in forming the new squadron. Two or three of these are without crews, every available man of the authorized enlisted personnel on the West Coast being now utilized on ships in active service.

Admiral Howard already has two armored cruisers, the California and South Dakota, in Mexican waters. The cruiser Maryland is on the way down the coast to join him, and Admiral Doyle has been ordered from San Diego with the cruiser West Virginia. This will give Admiral Howard four armored cruisers exclusive of the flying squadron.

The gunboat Vicksburg which had been loaned to the naval militia of the State of Washington has been ordered taken away from the militia for service in Mexican waters. To obtain men to command the fleet on the Pacific Coast, 100 good-conduct enlisted men have been ordered released from the Puget Sound disciplinary barracks and are being assigned to warships.

The danger of excitement among the Mexican prisoners held at El Paso prompted the decision to remove them from the vicinity of the international boundary. There are 5,000 of them, and they have been living in army tents in a large corrail, fenced with a high wire fence and guarded by two companies of infantry. The entire stockade is lighted by electricity, so that the guards may see if any attempt at rescue or an outbreak is attempted. These prisoners comprised the entire army of Gen. Mercado, which the rebels drove across the Rio Grande at Ojinaga. They marched overland to Marfa on the railroad and were taken from there to El Paso. The orders for the removal of the prisoners were sent from here yesterday, and the first trainload was moved this afternoon to Fort Wingate, N. M. There they will be kept in barracks until a stockade can be constructed and electric lights installed. Two companies of infantry will be stationed at Fort Wingate as a guard.

CAVALRY FOR VERA CRUZ.

One Troop of the Sixth Regiment to Go from Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 27.—The note of peace sounded in the Mexican situation brought no echo here, where the task of transforming the freighter San Marcos into an army transport was rushed, and the steamer loaded with supplies. The vessel was to have sailed early to-morrow for Vera Cruz with a troop of the Sixth Cavalry and several batteries of the Tenth Field Artillery, but could not get all her supplies and may not sail until Wednesday.

The army here is moving all its available field artillery into Vera Cruz to be prepared in event of a long campaign of fighting in the mountain passes to Mexico City, should war be declared. Three hundred and forty artillerymen and cavalrymen were ready at Texas City to-night to board the San Marcos. With the sixteen mountain guns that were sent away on the Satilla yesterday and the batteries sailing to-morrow, there will be nearly a regiment of artillery ready to take the field at Vera Cruz within the week.

While Brig. Gen. G. G. Davis, in command of the army here, would give no hint of plans for moving troops, it was reported that artillery was to have preference over cavalry in the dispatch of men to Vera Cruz.

There are 300,000 rations at Vera Cruz, with additional supplies going on the San Marcos. Col. Kruthoff of the Quartermaster's Department, said to-night that the army had an additional three months' supplies in Galveston ready for shipment. Tents, blankets, and other camp equipment are also in storage here.

Officers of the Medical Department say that the 4,000 soldiers who had gone to Vera Cruz, were in fine physical condition to live in the tropics, as all of them had spent a year on the Gulf.

A detachment of the Army Signal Corps is expected to-morrow from Fort Leavenworth, while several army aviators are en route from San Diego.

HUERTA APPOINTMENT UP.

Local Directors of National Railways to Give Approval to Mendez.

Local Directors of the National Railways of Mexico will meet to-day to confirm the appointment by Gen. Huerta of Santiago Mendez as executive Vice President to have charge of the railways during the absence from Mexico of E. N. Brown, President. Mr. Brown is an American and is now in New York. He is anxious to get back to Mexico City, but is unable to get transportation under present conditions, and it is said that his policies will be carried out by Mendez, with whom communication can be had by cable.

Gen. Huerta's recent request that all Americans connected with the National Railways give up their places is understood to have no bearing on the New York offices. R. P. Easton, President Brown's assistant in Mexico City, has also been asked to remain in the company's service. The American heads of important operating and traffic departments have already resigned, their places being filled by Mexicans.

The appointment of Mendez was made by Huerta subject to approval by the Directors in New York, which placed them in an embarrassing position. The matter was laid before the State Department at Washington, with the result, it was said yesterday, that the Directors were asked to continue in their present position. They had expected to resign with the outbreak of trouble with Mexico, but will now remain in office, and will probably confirm the appointment of Mendez to-day.

GENUINE PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA

DO not accept any underwear as genuine "Pussy Willow" without the above label.

M. C. MIGEL & COMPANY
New York and Paris

CAPITAL TURNING AGAINST HUERTA

Continued from Page 1.

steamer México carried over 500 when it sailed for Galveston, and when enough desirous of making the trip are gathered another ship will follow.

Cosmopolitan Scene in Plaza.

About the central plaza of the city, where the small park, brilliant with tropical growths, is surrounded on two sides by sidewalk cafés of Parisian appearance, the scene is an animated one from early morning until late at night. The tables are thronged with refugees and women of all nationalities from interior points, and the discussion of the probable fate of friends and acquaintances still unheard from occupy every group.

The gathering represents every activity in the interior of Mexico in which Europeans have had a part. Many of the British subjects still wear a little Union Jack, pinned to coats or dress fronts, which were put on when they made their way to the coast.

Anxiety knows no nationality. The British and Germans fear the wrath of the Mexican mob will make no distinction between those of white skin, and that all will share the common fate as Americans if an uprising should occur. As the days pass and the exodus of refugees from coast points continues with no reports of violence hope among those gathered here is growing that loss of life will be averted, and damage inflicted only in a financial sense.

Vera Cruz stores are doing a thriving business supplying those who fled leaving everything behind. The cafés are reduced to meagre bills of fare to meet the demand. Ice is at a premium, and restaurants are striving to reopen trade with truck gardeners and dairies to the southward. Peons are flocking to the city daily, their arms laden with live chickens and eggs carried for miles to get the high prices that prevail here.

Among the refugees on the Mexico are ten Oklahoma Indian women who were released from prison by Gen. Maass on the demand of Consul Canada just before the landing of the American marines here. They are the wives and the children of American Indians who were ranching in Southern Mexico, and, on being accused of sedition, fled to the hills.

E. V. Weems and his son of Winchester, Va., former President of a sugar company, have been added to the list of those taken from a train and held by the Federals at Cordova. They were on a visit to an hacienda in Southern Vera Cruz.

Huerta Now Has All Railroads.

With the exception of the Pan-American Railway, extending from Guatemala up the west coast to connection with the Tehuantepec Road, Huerta is now operating with his own men every railroad in Mexico, without regard to the rights of foreign owners. He has driven away every foreigner. The last road to be taken over was the Tehuantepec National, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic ports, Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos. This property is owned jointly by the Government and Lord Cowdray, and has been operated by Lord Cowdray.

The quantities of arms and ammunition that have been seized by the United States naval authorities here or have been turned in as a result of the order that all arms in the possession of civilians must be given up has amazed every one. The weapons that have been given up include 6,000 rifles, 4,000 shotguns, 1,350 revolvers, 1,000 swords, 6,000 pounds of powder and 183,000 rounds of ammunition.

Several handsomely mounted dueling pistols were surrendered to-day. Some of them were very ancient weapons. There was also a collection of muzzle-loading pistols, muskets, knives, and swords, the latter ranging from butchers' knives to sword canes and fencing foils.

One Mexican to-day brought in the barrel of a machine gun. He carried it to the Provost's office, wrapped in a newspaper, but was so frightened that before reaching the desk he let it fall and started to run. He was brought back by a sentry and then explained that he found the gun barrel on the roof of his house, where it had been operated on the first day of the fighting by a squad of Mexicans. These were all killed and their bodies were carried down by marines, who left the machine gun shattered by shells. The Mexican feared that the discovery of the remnants of the gun on his roof would cause him to be punished.

Commander Stickney of the Prairie, who is now Captain of the port, is making good progress in straightening out the Custom House tangle. He found desks rifled of many papers, presumably by departing Federal officials, but believes that they were taken in order that the officials might clear their own accounts rather than to embarrass the Americans.

Last Mexican Flag Lowered.

With the lowering of the flag on the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa this afternoon the last Mexican flag disappeared from Vera Cruz almost coincidentally with the raising of the American colors at Admiral Fletcher's headquarters.

The new bunting, which had flown proudly from the staff on the fortress in the inner harbor since the landing of the American forces, was hauled down by the commandant, and the arms of his eighty men were turned over to the marines, who took possession at the request of the Mexican authorities.

A food riot had occurred among the 300 prisoners confined in the fortress, and this caused the commandant to appeal to the Captain of the Port for aid.

Commander Stickney, with marines from the North Dakota, landed at the ancient structure just before dark. Doctors had previously inspected the fortress and found the sanitary conditions unsatisfactory. What will be done with the Mexican soldiers and any political prisoners will be decided upon to-morrow.

Seven political prisoners were released to-day from the fortress where they had been confined by President Huerta without trials. Some of the men had been in the prison for nearly a year.

Among those released was Fernandino Iglesias Calderon, one of the best politicians in Mexico, who formerly was the leader of the Liberal Party. He was arrested in this city on Feb. 16 on the discovery of an alleged plot in the capital by the Huerta Secret Service agents, who said that Señor Calderon was deeply involved.

The release of Señor Calderon followed a visit to the prison by a commission of American naval officers, but was made voluntarily by the Warden.

The others released were Julio Hernandes Serrano, Heriberto Casas, Alejandro Avila, Lieut. Branja, Mario Olivares, and José Vasquez Olivares. Against the first two men no charges had been made. Avilla was a law clerk, who was a relative of a rebel of the same name. He was charged with sedition. Lieut. Branje was the leader of the rebellion in the State of Tabasco and was captured only after hard fighting. José Vasquez Olivares was sent to the prison charged with having made insulting remarks regarding women of the family of some Mexican high in the Government.

While Rear Admiral Fletcher's men in spick and span uniforms were enjoying the honor of being in town for the flag ceremony, Rear Admiral Badger's other battalions were sweating on outpost duty.

Some of the New Jersey's bluejackets almost captured a Federal cavalryman, who had made a too daring reconnoissance. The trooper rode in over the hills to where the battalion of the bluejackets was posted. Lieut. McNair spotted the Mexican with his glasses, and noting that he carried a rifle and was in full uniform, crept out with a party of Americans to surround him. The Federal, however, heard them as they were about to close in, and dropping his rifle, leaped from his horse and scampered away through the sand hills at a pace the bluejackets could not equal.

FLAG UP AT VERA CRUZ.

Hoisted Over Fletcher's Headquarters with Impressive Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The American flag was formally raised over the port of Vera Cruz at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the news being conveyed to the State and the Navy Departments early this evening in a dispatch from American Consul Canada. His message said that the flag raising was accompanied by impressive ceremonies.

"The United States flag," he said, "was hoisted over Hotel Terminal headquarters of naval forces on shore in the presence of the Commander in Chief, the commander of the naval forces on shore, their staffs, a regiment of seamen, and a regiment of marines and numerous naval officers and civilians.

"The band played 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and the Minnesota fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The scene was most impressive and was cheered by the civilians present."

The flag floats over the present headquarters of Rear Admiral Fletcher, which will be the headquarters of Gen. Frederick Funston as soon as the navy turns over to the army the advanced base that the navy has seized at Vera Cruz as the starting point for the army's operation.

Telegraphing from Vera Cruz to-day, Admiral Fletcher said: "I have suspended a local paper, La Union, on account of a mendacious attack upon Gen. Maass, former Military Commandant of Vera Cruz.

"The following is a revised list of arms taken from the people in Vera Cruz: 6,000 rifles, 4,000 shotguns, 1,350 revolvers, 183,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,000 swords and other weapons, 6,000 pounds of powder, 86 cases of fuses."

Problem of Food Supply.

Secretary Daniels said to-day that the paramount duty of Admiral Fletcher now was the handling of the refugee question, and closely allied to that was the problem of provisioning the military forces, refugees, and others. There are now enough provisions at Vera Cruz to keep the town going one week. Admiral Badger to-day sent this dispatch to the department:

"Provisions and stores on the Celtic and Culgoa will be ample for the vessels of the fleet, including the extra ships now present and those to come in the special service squadron. Provisions on the basis of the army ration will, however, doubtless be required for the army brigade and for the marines now operating with the army, for refugees, and possibly for the poorer inhabitants on shore. I propose to use the Washingtonian to fill the demands for provisions from these sources, using the Celtic and the Culgoa to supply the fleet. About 3,000 marines will operate with the army. The Mexico and Monterey, chartered steamers, have reported for duty."

Admiral Mayo reports from Tampico that the Constitutionalists are continuing their attack on the city. The American Consul at Tampico is now on board the dispatch boat Dolphin and the Consular force is on board the cruiser Des Moines. The battleship North Dakota has arrived at Tampico and general conditions are reported as unchanged.

West Coast Refugees Sail.

The following dispatch has been received by the Navy Department from Admiral Howard on the west coast of Mexico:

"Saturday, 10 P. M., first detachment of flotilla (torpedo destroyers) arrived Mazatlan. City of Sidney sailed for San Francisco with Chief Gunner Anderson and refugees aboard. Transferred five short-time men and two distressed seamen to help her crew. The Raleigh sailed San Blas and Manzanillo for refugees. American Consul and 300 refugees sailed for San Diego from Manzanillo in steamer Marie. Think steamer Benito Juarez will take more refugees to San Diego. Have assured her she would not be molested by the naval forces."

ADDED TO LIST OF WOUNDED.

Thirteen More Men Whose Condition Is Reported as "Not Serious."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following enlisted men of the navy who have not before been reported, or who could not be identified in previous dispatches, are given in a dispatch from Admiral Badger, dated April 25, as wounded:

ALVIN M. JOHNS, coal passer. Enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 9, 1912. Born at Atlanta April 15, 1894. Home address same. Next of kin Vandy L. Johns, father, 147 Milledge Avenue, Atlanta. Wounded in left foot. Condition not serious. Attached to the Chester.

WILLIAM R. SCHULTZ, ordinary seaman. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1910. Re-enlisted Feb. 12, 1914. Born at Muskegon, Mich., May 18, 1893. Home address 498 Fifteenth Avenue, Milwaukee. Next of kin William Schultz, father, same address. Flesh wound right shoulder. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

LEVATOR BENSON, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2, 1912. Born at Gatlinburg, Tenn., May 6, 1894. Home address Lafollette, Tenn. Next of kin Mrs. Belle Burz, mother, Lafollette, Tenn. Wounded in left calf. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

ARTHUR BERNSTEIN, seaman. Enlisted at New York Aug. 28, 1912. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, 1894. Home address 30 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn. Next of kin Louis Bernstein, same address. Wounded in right forearm. Condition not serious. Attached to the Chester.

BASIL D. BURNETT, seaman. Enlisted at New Orleans April 10, 1913. Born at Monroe, La., Dec. 18, 1896. Home address 1,913 Baronnes Street, New Orleans. Next of kin Lizzie D. Burnett, mother, same address. Flesh wound in back. Condition favorable. Attached to the South Carolina.

PATRICK F. CAHILL, seaman. First enlisted Jan. 17, 1910, at Chicago; re-enlisted Feb. 7, 1913, at Boston, Mass. Born at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 7, 1892. Home address 7 Thomas Street, Worcester, Mass. Next of kin Patrick Cahill, same address. Flesh wound in right thigh. Condition not serious. On the New Hampshire.

GEORGE H. CONRAD, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at Cincinnati May 23, 1911. Born at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1893. Home address Donnellsville, Ohio. Next of kin John Conrad, father, same address. Received flesh wound in right thigh. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

EDWARD H. GEUCKE, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at Philadelphia Nov. 7, 1912. Born at Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1895. Home address South Vineland, N. J. Next of kin father, Edward Geucke, same address. Shot through lower jaw. Condition favorable. Attached to the Minnesota.

ROBERT G. HART, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at New Orleans June 25, 1913. Born at Berwick, La., May 28, 1896. Home address 422 Henry Clay Avenue, New Orleans. Next of kin Robert E. Hart, father, same address. Flesh wound in right thigh. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

FRANK J. PHILIPS, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at New York March 12, 1913. Born in New York City Feb 2, 1892. Home address New York. Next of kin Joseph Philips, brother, address not known. Shot in left knee. Condition favorable. Attached to the Arkansas.

CARL G. SMITH, seaman. Enlisted at Boston Jan. 12, 1911. Born at St. George, Me., Dec. 25, 1893. Home address Tenants Harbor, Me. Next of kin Caroline C. Smith, mother, same address. Wounded on lip. Condition not serious and has returned to duty. Attached to the Maine.

TONY VITARO, seaman. Enlisted at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1912. Born at Lyons, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1894. Home address 87 Montezuma Street, Lyons, N. Y. Next of kin Frank Vitaro, father, same address. Flesh wound in right heel. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

SOLOMON CLAY, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at Richmond, Va., Jan. 17, 1913. Born in Halifax County, Va., May 4, 1893. Home address News Ferry, Va. Next of kin Lucinda Newcomb, mother, News Ferry, Va. Slightly wounded. Location of wound not given. Attached to the Vermont.

This bulletin was posted at the Navy Department this evening:

Admiral Badger telegraphs that James Alonzo Anderson, seaman, was one of the men wounded in the operations at Vera Cruz April 21. Anderson first enlisted July 21, 1902, at Toledo, Ohio, and re-enlisted Jan 7, 1911, at Carbondale, Penn. Born in Lindsey, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1885. Home address, Rochestor, Ind. Next of kin, Mary J. Anderson, mother, Rochester, Ind. Attached to the Florida. Anderson was named in a previous report from Vera Cruz, but the department has not before this been able to positively identify him, as there were two men of the same name.

Admiral Badger reports the total number of wounded under treatment up to date as sixty-one.

These wounded men were to-day discharged from the hospital and have resumed their duty: Ensign P. A. Stevens, Seaman E. C. Walter, and Private R. Shaker.

In addition to the names given yesterday these have been admitted to the Solace for treatment, neither being seriously wounded: F. A. Bowden, ordinary seaman, and Solomon Clay, ordinary seaman, both from the Vermont.

The Solace reports improvement in the condition of Private J. G. Peoples and Ordinary Seaman William Pinkewski, and a slight improvement in the condition of E. A. Gisburne, electrician, third class.

The condition of P. N. Nickerson, boatswain, second class, and G. P. Kinsman, ordinary seaman, is reported as critical, and the condition of H. Pulliam, fireman, first class, serious but hopeful.

BIG HARDTACK ORDER.

Kansas City Firm to Furnish Three Carloads of It at Once.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.—A rush order for three carloads of "hardtack," to be delivered at Galveston this week, was received by a local biscuit manufacturing company to-day. The order is for 74,000 pounds of "soldiers' biscuits."

They will be packed in half-pound boxes, making 148,000 rations.

HEROIC GEORGIA FAMILY.

Gave One Life at Vera Cruz and Is Willing to Give Five More.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—The following telegram from L. W. Summerlin of Willacoochee, Ga., brother of Randolph Summerlin, the gallant 18-year-old Georgia marine who was killed in the fighting at Vera Cruz last week, has been sent to The Atlanta Journal for publication:

Willacoochee, Ga., April 26, 1914.
Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga.

The following telegram just received from The Atlanta Georgian to its correspondent here:

"Please interview Summerlin's father on uselessness of sacrifice. If United States is now to accept mediation, does he not think it outrageous to have to send boys to be killed, and the Government decide fighting is wrong? Please send good statement."

My reply follows:

"Referring to telegrams to George W. Melton, beg to say my brother, Randolph Summerlin, was killed at Vera Cruz in defense of our country's honor. We favor President Wilson and the Democratic Administration, and Randolph has four brothers and a father who are ready and willing to make the same sacrifice if called upon. We think the Wilson policy is absolutely right.

"L. W. SUMMERLIN."

The following telegram to-day was sent to The Journal by The Willacoochee Record:

"B. F. Summerlin, father, and L. W. Summerlin, brother of Randolph Summerlin, killed at Vera Cruz, take The Georgian's request as a gross insult, not only to his relatives and friends, but to the entire country. If we could not be loyal to our country, would move out.

"VILLACOOCHEE RECORD."

The Atlanta Georgian is owned by W. R. Hearst.

MINOR RIOTS IN CAPITAL.

Telegraph Superintendent Wires That Americans Are Safe.

The officials of the Mexican Telegraph Company, at 66 Broadway, received a cable dispatch yesterday afternoon from their Superintendent in Mexico City, sent at 1:55 P. M. Mexican time, which said:

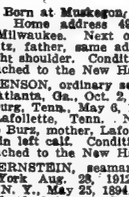
"There have been some noisy demonstrations here and some insignificant damage to American property, but no injury that I know of to Americans or other foreigners."

Say Bankers Are In No Peril.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 27.—Private messages received here late to-day said that K. M. Van Zandt, Jr., a banker, who, it was reported, was a prisoner with other American bankers in the City of Mexico, was safe.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—Adv.



The Well Dressed New Yorker
Edited by Beaunash

CALL to mind the farmer's drollery how to tell a mushroom from a toadstool —"If you live, it's a mushroom."

In picking clothes, the toadstool looks just like the mushroom, and it's oh! so easy to mistake the bumble-bee for the blackberry.

Buy a *Stein-Bloch*, and, though you know nothing about clothes, you know you are sheltered by a reputation that belts the globe.

Suits and Topcoats
Tailored by Stein-Bloch
$20 to $45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

"Quick-Look" Bulletin

Balmacaan Topcoats in hefty Scotch Tweed —"Mixes"—this sounds a "Klaxon" to motorists!! —regular or button-to-chin collar —sleeves lined with Serge Silk— Cravenetted by Priestley and as impervious to water as a deep-sea diver— $12.75

Tartan Crisscross Suits in soft-tinted Basket weaves— ⅛ lined—Patch Pockets—the high priests of Fashion applaud this—exclusive as a secret password— $20

Blue "River Flannels" of the sort the Londoner affects for "punting" on the Thames—roughish of nap and cut to attenuated, elongated pencil slimness— $20

Duotone Check Flannels in a blue twin-tint pattern—a new and "chic" member of the Tartan Clan—⅛ lined—Patch Pockets—"Skeleton" Waistcoat— soft as your pocket handkerchief— $25

Countless-Tuck Shirts of Mercerized Madras—solid shades of Blue, Pink, Tan and Helio—limp double cuffs—"custom" in workmanship, but uncustomary in present-tense style— $2

Soft Town Hats in "under-our-thumb" shapes — diamond creased and pyramid crowns—½ Homburg curl—two shades of Green, Brown, Pearl, Blue and Black—plain or Puggaree Ribbons—$3 behaves like $5— $3

Crepe Four-in-Hands in 60 separate colors—from the most delicate pastel tints to Navy and Black—full-cut shapes, not the snippy, shoe-lacy kind— 55c

Tecla Cups

Beautiful Gems, with design and craftsmanship worthy of them, combine to give Tecla jewelry its distinction and refinement.

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We Make It Our Business to See That They Get What They Pay For.

We maintain a corps of competent employes for the sole purpose of giving immediate and proper attention to the needs of our tenants.

We have for rental in West 72d, 73d, 74th, and 85th Streets a number of high-class dwellings. They are situated in exclusive sections.

These dwellings are within a short walking distance of elevated and subway stations.

In construction, equipment, and appointment, a number of them surpass any private dwellings ever offered for rental in New York City, and are fitted with modern conveniences, such as electric elevators and interior telephones.

Your own Architect might have designed them to suit your own special needs.

The rentals range from $1,700 to $6,000 a year

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CONSUL ATTACKED FOR INFLAMMATORY REPORTS—THE NEW YORK OFF TO MEXICO

75%
Man
Tailored.

¶ The other day, before a Congressional Committee in Washington, a national clothier stated that at least 65% of his labor on men's apparel is done by women.

¶ We realize that this is the age of women, but we realize also that even women themselves, who are the greatest authority on style, prefer to have their garments man tailored.

¶ And it is therefore a matter of pride with us that 75% of the labor of Saks clothes for men is done by men, which accounts largely for the superiority of their tailoring over others.

¶ We offer you manmade clothes that will please the most critical feminine eye.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Put it up to

the Saks-Mendel Wardrobe Trunk and you will never have occasion to regret it. This superb trunk, so ingeniously and conveniently contrived, will carry your entire wardrobe the round world over and never give you a moment's inconvenience or annoyance.

The Saks-Mendel Wardrobe Trunk

will carry from 7 to 12 suits and 10 to 20 gowns, according to texture, and all the other phenomena of apparel that man or woman wears.

¶ Its drawers are deep and capacious, and six in number, though different models have from two to three collapsible drawers to make special accommodation for hats.

¶ Its construction is a marvel of ingenuity inside and a wonder of rigidity and strength outside, and not in any splice or splinter of its making is there a vulnerable spot.

$35 to $150
But we specialize at $35, $50 and $65.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Chauffeurs' Suits

¶ There are two ways of handling the proposition of chauffeurs' apparel—one is to treat it as livery and the other is to treat it as a tailoring proposition, pure and simple. The latter is what we do.

¶ We tailor the chauffeur with every whit as much care and attention to detail as we tailor the owner of a car. And the result is that Saks chauffeurs' apparel possesses style qualities absolutely foreign to the average.

¶ *Whipcords and serges, in grays and tans. Norfolk, pleated, regulation and patch pocket models.*

$25 to $50.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

PROTEST IN HOUSE AT CONSUL'S REPORTS

Mondell Charges W. W. Canada with Trying to Inflame Public Opinion.

CRITICISES BRYAN, TOO

For Giving Consul's Messages Currency—Bitter Censure for Carothers.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, in the House to-day, vigorously criticised the American Consul at Vera Cruz, William W. Canada, for sending to Washington in his official dispatches what Mr. Mondell called "inflammatory reports." Particularly referring to the statements of the Consul last week that mobs were in control of Mexico City, and that Americans were about to be executed, the Congressman declared that the conditions described did not exist at the time, and that the Consul's predictions were not going to be fulfilled.

"Of all the sensation mongers down in the district he seems to be the chief," said Mr. Mondell. "What he has said officially he has said to the newspapers seeking colored reports. This man Canada should desist from a course likely to inflame our people. He is creating an erroneous impression at the seat of trouble."

Bryan Criticised as Hasty.

Previously in his remarks Mr. Mondell had expressed a hope that the peace proposals might be the solution of the Mexican trouble. He said that this means of settlement had been offered before and should have been accepted then. In the course of his speech he paid his respects to the Secretary of State, saying that the latter had forwarded one of the "inflammatory" dispatches from Consul Canada to Chicago without proper investigation as to the facts.

Representative Kent of California was the only other member who directed his remarks to the Mexican trouble today. He spoke mainly of his own experience in the republic, where he lived for a time. He laid claim to a "knowledge and a sympathy with the everyday people of that country," and was heard with the closest attention. He asserted that a war against Mexico meant "possibly the wiping out of existence of a people who, though backward, are honest, kindly, and industrious, and who have the right to live and be led toward civilization."

Mr. Mondell's arraignment of Consul Canada was interrupted by Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina, who impetuously suggested that Mr. Mondell take his criticisms to the State Department instead of attacking public officials in the House.

Mr. Mondell retorted that he reserved the right to criticise officials who were not observing the amenities of their positions.

"Consul Canada has no business to alarm the relatives and friends of these Americans in Mexico by sending out inflammatory dispatches regarding conditions that do not exist and prophesying occurrences like the slaughter and executions of Americans that are not going to occur," said Mr. Mondell. "The best thing that Consul Canada can do," he continued, "is to report facts and not stir up the public mind by sensational suggestions. But he is only a minor official of the Government. I want to refer to a telegram sent by one in very high authority in the State Department."

Reads Bryan's Telegram to Parkin.

Mr. Mondell then read a telegram which he said had been sent by the Secretary of State on April 25 to H. A. Parkin of Chicago, President of the Motozorongo Company, quoting Consul Canada's message to the effect that nineteen Americans and one British refugee had been taken from a train by Federal troops at Tierra Blanca, and that "it is reliably stated that all of these persons may be executed."

"Who sent that message?" snapped Representative Madden of Illinois.

"That is the cheerful message sent across country to Chicago by our Secretary of State, William J. Bryan," Mr. Mondell answered. "That is the message sent to cheer up the relatives of these refugees."

Representative Linthicum of Maryland, a Democrat, interrupted Mr. Mondell to explain that Consul Canada was not appointed by the present Administration.

"Well, I am not holding the present Administration responsible for him," said Mr. Mondell. "My criticism was directed against the gentleman himself, and no one else. But let me make this suggestion. What cannot you expect from the Consuls in Mexico when Carothers went and embraced Villa and asked him to be an ally of ours; when, everywhere, our Consuls are told that it is the determination of our Government that the present Federal Government in Mexico must fall; that it is a hateful military despotism and must be eliminated from the situation? What can you expect of our Consuls, except that they should echo the views and sentiments held and expressed by their superior officers?"

Says Huerta Observed Proprieties.

Representative Mondell asserted that in his treatment of Americans President Huerta had always shown himself to be punctilious in the observance of the proprieties. On the other hand, he insisted, the Constitutionalists had frequently assumed an insulting attitude toward the United States, and had at times inflicted outrages upon Americans.

"We were told," exclaimed Mr. Mondell, "that our Chargé at Mexico City was going to slink away in the dark and try to escape by the west coast. As a matter of fact, he was escorted out of the city to the railway station by the finest crack military troop in Mexico, the President's Guard, and protected all the way to Vera Cruz, as he should have been. In other words, the Federal Government in Mexico has been as proper, so far as it has been humanly possible for it to be, in all that it has done, as our own Government has been in this unhappy situation."

Representative Kent delivered an attack upon some classes of Americans who went into Mexico and praised Francisco Villa. He said, in part:

"I have had much experience in Mexico. I have lived among the people. I have lived in the back country of Mexico, and can claim to have a knowledge and a sympathy with the common, every-day people of that country.

"I have been associated with some of the rich men, some of the plutocrats, and a more useless gang of crooks have never met. They have no regard whatever for their own common people. They despise them more than we do, look down on them more than we do, but they understand the method of thought better than we do, and therefore they are preferred by the common people to us.

"Our history in Mexico has been something scandalous to us until recent times. We have sent down there our outlaws, our promoters, our grafters, our refugees, who have uniformly and always despised the common people. They have spit upon them; they have killed the men, and they have not dealt fairly with the women. Now we wonder that our good efforts and impulses, our good intentions, are not appreciated by the people of Mexico.

"I voted against the resolution that the President requested simply because I know these people. I felt that in the passage of that resolution for the acts complained of we had stumbled into hell.

Kent's Tribute to Villa.

"Now, between us and a general war in Mexico there seems to be but one thing, and that is the fact that there is one man down there, one strong man, Villa—a bandit, to be sure, but a child of ignorant Indian parentage, who started out because he was outraged, because he was abused; started out on the hypothesis that he must make war in accordance with his own barbarous methods. With the education he had he started that way and he proved himself to be a great leader of men. That man has been growing and growing, not alone in power, but in the knowledge of what the civilized world demanded of him. We have now before us the choice of whether, in view of all the facts, we are willing to take this man as in a measure—not in toto—our ally, willing to accept his good services in conjunction with the great republics of South America; or whether we feel it incumbent on us to go into Mexico and declare war on the Mexican people, 15,000,000 in number, who cannot understand us any more than we can understand them, and fight through a war to the conclusions.

"It is all very well to talk about war and get somewhere, but when the longer you fight the less you are going to be understood and the more ignorant hostility you are going to incur, it is time to see whether in God's name we cannot be led out of this hell.

"Therefore, in the hope of peace, in the hope that we may not be forced, and that we may not be misunderstood with the fifteenth century people of Indian and Spanish blood whom we cannot understand, and never can until we know them sympathetically, I sincerely hope that something may be done to stave off this impending conflict.

"I do not want to see a war started here that will result in the killing of thousands of our people by a people fully armed and by a people in a warlike state of mind. We all know that psychologically, as between a man who is mentally in a state of peace and a man who is mentally in a state of war, you can shoot the latter through the heart, and before he dies he will kill his opponent; whereas a man who is mentally in a state of peace, will quit with the lightest gunshot wound. Those people down there are, as we cowpunchers say 'on the prod.' They have arms who did not have until recently, and as long as their ammunition holds out they will make a desperate fight. It will be a war of miserable reprisals. We are going to fight people who do not know the civilized game of war—so-called. I would do anything to prevent the war.

Would Go to the Block to Avoid War

"I would put my neck on the block to-morrow if it would prevent general war in Mexico.

"I know what it means—this fifty years, this one hundred years, this one hundred and fifty years of misunderstanding. It means possibly the wiping out of existence of a people who, though backward, are honest, kindly, and industrious, and who, I believe, have the right to live and to be led toward civilization.

"These people are barbaric. We ought to know that. They are 90 per cent. Indian; the wars among themselves have been cruel. They have shot prisoners as a matter of course, and tortured as a matter of course; they have played a rotten, miserable, uncivilized game under civilization. What a farce it is to talk about civil warfare among a people like this! When we become imperiled we have to take their view of the game. We cannot reciprocate, but we must understand what we will be up against when we meet them in warfare.

"Now, within the last ten years I know of my own knowledge, and can give the names of men who have been going to Mexico—men who had sympathy with the common people of Mexico, who treated them like men and civilized human beings; who told them that if they would work and behave themselves their children would have a better chance than they had; and to my own knowledge these common people have come to us and said they hoped to get better wages so their children might be educated.

"We have been sending there engineers and railroad contractors, decent men who were not there to exploit or rob the people. We have sent men who have realized that these people who are living in the fifteenth century of Indian and Spanish origin, cruel though they are, simple though they are, are capable of being led out of barbarism, simplicity, and cruelty.

"I could bring six men in a week here who could tell you that they are the kindest-hearted people in the world, barring the barbarism, and the influence of their antecedents which make them backward.

"Now, if you can believe that we can send an army into Mexico that will so handle itself that these people will have a better understanding of the altruistic views of this country, I think you are mistaken. If we had had ten more years of peace with Northern Mexico, I think the residents of Northern Mexico would have been friendly with Americans."

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Enhance the pleasure of your trip by stopping at THE
ROBIN HOOD
INN and FARM
DANCING: HESITATION WALTZ, ONE-STEP, Etc. Prize Contest Every Tuesday Night.
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FREDERIC H. WHITNEY
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NAVY'S GIANT SHIP OFF FOR VERA CRUZ

Fort Adams Cheers and Shouts as the New York Starts for the South.

STANCH, WINSLOW SAYS

Superdreadnought Takes On Torpedoes at Newport and Then Sails with a Full Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 27.—A thick fog was coming in from the sea when the superdreadnought New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, commander of the Special Service Squadron, started for Vera Cruz this afternoon. As the great warship began to move the band at Fort Adams played stirring war melodies. Atop of the old fort the enlisted men were assembled. Below were the officers, their families, and the families of the enlisted men.

The music of the band ceased for a moment and then men, women, and children joined in three cheers, which carried plainly over the water to the decks of the New York, whose band played "Auld Lang Syne" as officers and crew cheered. There was an answering cheer from the fort. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The giant New York was in active service.

There was great activity on the New York from the time she arrived here, at 6 o'clock this morning, until the hour of sailing. The ship took on 600 tons of coal. Then torpedoes were stowed away carefully. All these tasks consumed time, and it was 2:30 o'clock before the ship was ready to go. Although the ship's complement is 1,009, she carried 1,112 men when she left. It was understood she would call at Norfolk for coal passers, who could not be supplied here.

Rear Admiral Winslow said upon his arrival here that the shakedown trip from New York in a rather heavy ground swell had shown that the new ship was a staunch craft. She maintained a speed of 12½ knots on the run here from New York. Admiral Winslow came on shore for a short time to bid farewell to his wife and children.

Capt. Volney O. Chase, formerly of the Naval War College, reported to Admiral Winslow as chief of his staff. Lieut. Commander L. C. Palmer reported for staff duty.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps took passage on the New York. He will assume command of the marines under Admiral Badger.

The presence of measles among apprentices at the Naval Training Station resulted in orders from the Navy Department to-night, revoking previous instructions for the preparation of a draft of enlisted men intended for the vessels of the special service squadron now at the New York Navy Yard. Five cases definitely diagnosed as measles, and two others, which are under observation, had been found to-night. Practically the entire station has been placed under quarantine.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Repairs to the scout cruiser Salem were completed to-night. The vessel will leave the navy yard to-morrow.

The armored cruiser Tennessee, flagship of Admiral William Banks Caperton's reserve fleet, has been ordered to New York to become the station ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in place of the Washington, which goes south with Winslow's special squadron.

The collier Hector, with 10,000 tons of coal for Admiral Badger's fleet, will leave on Wednesday. Work is being rushed on the battleship Kansas, now in dry dock, but it will be the end of May before she will be ready for sea duty.

Fifty sailors from the receiving ship Maine have been ordered to join the special service squadron. More than 300 apprentice seamen are on their way to the navy yard here, from the Chicago training station. Most of them will be assigned to the Tennessee.

WATCH SAILORS AT DRILL.

Parade Ground Evolutions Stir Enthusiasm of Spectators.

Two big squads of sailors and a company of marines marched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday to the Prospect Park Parade Ground, where they engaged in landing drills. They were from the battleship Wyoming. Park Commissioner Ingersoll has given the men permission to use the forty-acre field each morning except Saturday. Because of the crowded conditions at the navy yard the marines and sailors found it difficult to drill in extended order.

The sailors wore their blue uniforms and carried ponchos and rifles. On the march to the Parade Ground and back to the yard they were viewed with lively interest. The manoeuvres in the field were the regular shore drill, the men moving in extended order, deploying into skirmish lines and firing by squads as they advanced. Hundreds of spectators with keen interest and enthusiasm watched the drill. Squads of men from the Texas, will go this morning to the Parade Ground.

The talk of mediation did not cause any cessation yesterday of activities at the navy yard. War preparations continued. Work on all the warships ordered into service in Mexican waters is being rushed and each of these vessels will start South as soon as it has been made ready. The first of the ships of Rear Admiral Winslow's Special Service Squadron to follow the flagship, the New York, to Mexico probably will be the armored cruiser Washington.

The work of repainting and fitting out the Washington is fast nearing completion and it is expected that she will be ready to sail on Thursday or Friday. She will be followed by the gunboats Marietta and Machias, which are intended for inshore work in Mexico. The superdreadnought Wyoming will probably get away by Thursday of next week and the superdreadnought Texas, sister ship of the New York, on the following Sunday or Monday.

CORRESPONDENTS IMPRISONED.

American Consul and Two Newspaper Men Held at Saltillo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 27.—John R. Silliman, American Vice Consul at Saltillo, has been arrested, as well as two American correspondents who accepted President Huerta's invitation to visit Mexico and report to their newspapers on the progress of his campaign against the rebels. The two newspaper men are believed to be Paul Davis of The Los Angeles Times and F. J. Splitstone, managing editor of Leslie's Weekly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Paul Davis, now in Pittsburgh, asking for news of her husband, whose last letter to her was dated March 25.

The Boston Herald has also asked THE TIMES for information regarding its correspondent, Halliday Witherspoon, who about six weeks ago decided to investigate conditions around Torreon instead of remaining with the "personally conducted" party of newspaper men who had accepted President Huerta's invitation.

The special correspondents of THE TIMES in Mexico have received instructions to make every effort to obtain knowledge of the whereabouts of their missing colleagues.

CHIHUAHUA CLUB DESERTED.

Handful of Americans Try to Keep Up Social Spirit.

CHIHUAHUA, April 27.—The guest books of the Foreign Club of this city show a list of nearly 30,000 visitors since its foundation, but these guests would scarcely recognize the place now, since the exodus of foreigners to whom the club was the social centre of the city. There are probably a dozen Americans left and a few other foreigners out of a thousand or more.

The place of Luis Terrazas, Jr., in the café, is vacant. Terrazas is a prisoner now, permitted to walk the streets, but never knowing when an attempt will be made to get more money from him, or when his life will be taken.

Consul Letcher is still here, assisting in getting the last refugees out; there are two newspaper correspondents, and there is Cornelius O'Callahan, President of the club. O'Callahan, like the handful of others who remain, has been here so long that flight seems preposterous. O'Callahan, on chilly mornings, sees that the boy lights the coal in the fireplace, and he and his friends still talk optimistically of better times, just as they have been doing for nearly four years in the face of all disappointments.

It was in front of this fireplace that the Scotchman, William S. Benton, slain in Juarez on Feb. 17 last, was wont to engage all comers in argument, and to express freely those opinions which accrued to his detriment when he made his fatal visit to Gen. Villa in Juarez.

Rebel officers are the main support of the club now, although many of the loyal members continue to send in their dues from the other side of the Rio Grande. In other days the visitor was taken at his sponsor's word in a generous, free-handed way, and might run up his "tabs" to any amount, but it has been found wise to introduce the coupon system and everything is on a cash basis now.

The club is the index to the city. It was a Texas-Mexican town, whose prosperity was based on foreign capital and energy, and the streets offer a dreary scene of closed stores and shops.

BATTERIES REACH BORDER.

A and B of the Sixth Regiment Arrive at El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, April 27.—Batteries A and B of the Sixth Field Artillery arrived here to-day from Fort Riley, Kan., and went into camp at Fort Bliss.

Will Refit Old Isla de Luzon.

The former Spanish gunboat Isla de Luzon, which was captured by Admiral Dewey in the Spanish-American war and of late has been cruising under the American flag in Cuban waters, arrived here yesterday and went to the New York Navy Yard to refit.

New Washingtonian for Supply Ship

The agents of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Line announced yesterday that their newest steamship, the Washingtonian, had been chartered by the United States Government for a supply ship in Mexican waters. She will leave Bush's Stores, South Brooklyn, to-day, it is said, and go to the navy yard to be fitted out as a supply ship.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIKE A SKYROCKET

Mexican Issue on New York Exchange Rises to 68 and Then Drops to 51½.

27,000 SHARES PURCHASED

War News Has Less Sensational Effect on Other Issues—Substantial Gain for Many.

The possibility of a sudden termination of the Mexican troubles, as indicated in Huerta's reported willingness to accept the friendly services of the "A B C" mediators, resulted in a sensational opening on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. In the rush of brokers to execute buying orders in Mexican Petroleum, in which a heavy short interest had been built up, on the expectation of a battle at Tampico, the price was pushed up 15 points in as many minutes.

The opening in Mexican Petroleum served as a reminder of the inexplicable jump in Rock Island shares a few years ago, when a confusion of orders resulted in brokers executing purchases when they were expected to sell. The oil stock had closed on Saturday at 52¾, with many speculators short of the issue, on the theory that a war between this country and Mexico would be disastrous to the company.

The change in sentiment frightened many people into covering their commitments, and the demand for stock at the opening completely overwhelmed the specialist, who had scarcely any stock to sell. The opening was made at 64, an over-Sunday advance of 11¼ points. The next sale was at 65, and the following one at 67. The price then hit the high point for the day at 68.

From that figure a reaction set in almost as sudden as the advance. In the afternoon Mexican Petroleum began to appear on the market in large blocks, and at the close not only had all of the gain been wiped out, but an added loss of 1⅛ reduced the price at the close to 51½. About 27,000 shares changed hands.

As usual, the excitement over an inactive issue resulted in some odd transactions. The specialist in the stock had only 200 shares to sell at the opening, 100 on his books to be sold at 56, and another hundred a few points above. The first block sold at 8 points above the customer's limit. A broker who had an order to buy 100 shares at the market tried to get into the crowd to buy when the price was 68, but was unable to get into touch with a seller for several minutes and finally got his shares at 61, saving his customer $700.

Brokers ascribed the confusion to absence of support by bankers who have been financing Mexican Petroleum. Stock Exchange houses have been unable to include the stock in bank loan collateral, and for that reason have refused to buy Mexican Petroleum on margin. As a result there is very little of the stock in the Street to be borrowed. Fear of violating the law against manipulation was said to be back of the bankers' refusal to put out stock to check the rise. In times past the situation would have been met by giving the specialist orders to sell, say, 1,000 shares at each point in the advance, which would have made the advance moderate and gradual.

Other stocks shared to a less sensational degree in the opening gains and contributed to what promised to be a bear panic. American Smelting and Refining opened up 4 points. Steel opened at 57⅝ to 58⅛, compared to 58⅜ at Saturday's close. Reading opened with an advance of 1⅛ and Union Pacific with a gain of 1⅝. Copper opened 1⅝ higher and Missouri Pacific up 1¼. In the late afternoon most issues sold off, but at the close a majority of the leading issues had a substantial gain over Saturday's last prices.

GERMAN AID AT TAMPICO.

Our Government Appreciative of Help from Foreign Navies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Official information has been received here confirming the press dispatches which said that the commander of the German cruiser Dresden threatened to land marines at Tampico to disperse a mob which was making a demonstration against American refugees. Upon the advice of the British and German naval commanders at Tampico, Rear Admiral Mayo had withdrawn the American warships from the harbor where the presence of his vessels had produced illfeeling against Americans.

After the American warships had withdrawn there was a violent outbreak against Americans. When the Dresden's commander was informed of conditions he sent word that if the mob did not disperse within fifteen minutes he would land bluejackets. The mob then dispersed. Afterward the American refugees were taken to the American ships by the German and British vessels in the harbor.

The friction that prevailed among American naval officers in Mexican waters on the one hand and German and British commanders on the other, over the matter of rank and precedence, has entirely disappeared. The most cordial relations now exist between the officers of the American warships and those of the British and German warships at Mexican ports.

This satisfactory state of affairs was illustrated to-day when Capt. Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, called at the Navy Department and expressed to Secretary Daniels the thanks of the German Minister of Marine for courtesies extended by Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the naval forces of the United States on the Pacific station, by the officers and crew of the German cruiser Nuernburg.

Capt. Boy-Ed called on Secretary Daniels, under instructions from the Minister of Marine, who had been informed by the commander of the Nuernburg of the many courtesies he had received while his vessel and Admiral Howard's flagship were at Mazatlan. These civilities took the form, on Admiral Howard's part, of furnishing the Nuernburg with coal and other supplies, and carrying mail for the officers and crew of the German ship.

Secretary Daniels said afterward that he had given instructions that courteous and appreciative reply should be sent to his German colleague.

Reports have been received here showing that at Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico, English and German warships had been very helpful to the American warships in the care and transportation of refugees. This Government, it was said to-day, was deeply appreciative of this practical assistance.

ASK AID FOR OIL WORKERS.

Government Requested to Send Help to 100 Men Now in a Trap.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Navy Department to-day received a request from representatives of oil concerns in New York, which own property in the Tampico oil district, that an American force be sent to rescue 100 employes now on oil lands, about seventy-five miles southwest of Tampico.

The men were well armed, it was said, but were unable to get to the American ships because of fighting between Constitutionalists and Federal troops about Tampico.

Asks About Italians in Mexico.

ROME, April 27.—Marquis di San Giuliano, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been interrogated by Deputy Federzoni as to what protection is being extended to Italian subjects and interests in Mexico. At the reopening of the Chamber on May 6, the Minister will intrust to Under Secretary Borsarelli the task of answering the interrogation.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AV. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

A Letter from London Peeps Into the Future

"THE Spring showing has already commenced in Golden Square (for Spring of 1915 woolens).

* * *

"Houses that are always among the first to look are hard at it this week.

"Everywhere the talk is of checks again for the coming season (1915) and blue seems to be the favorite color.

* * *

"Blue in combination with black, and with gray in Glen Urquhart checks and other small checked designs, are favored."

* * *

This is from the DAILY TRADE RECORD'S London correspondent in a late issue.

It is reprinted by us BECAUSE WE ARE NOW SHOWING A NUMBER OF THESE VERY THINGS in our new Spring and Summer clothes for 1914.

* * *

Suits and overcoats, $20 to $45.

* * *

We pay the same close attention to foreign haberdashery and hat styles.

* * *

Every shirt need for the man of taste is covered by our Manhattan Shirts.

Summer silks, percales, madras and mixtures, $1.50 to $10.

Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts

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241 Broadway 369 Broadway 737 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
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Savings of such importance as to merit your attention

To indicate the importance of the reductions that prevail during our prior-to-removal sale, we list a few of the most important features of our collection:

Pearl Necklaces
Diamond Necklaces
Diamond Guard-Chains
Diamond Neck-Chains
LaVallieres
Lorgnettes
Watches
Bracelet-Watches
Rings
Brooches
Bar-Pins
Bracelets
Gold Bags
Vanity Cases
Cigarette Cases
Gentlemen's Jewelry

Reductions of 10%, 20% and 30% are seldom obtainable on so famous a collection of jewelry. These discounts represent savings of such importance as to merit your attention.

We welcome comparison of values.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-eighth Street.

The American Express Co.
gave to the traveling public the first
Travelers Cheque

When planning your trip abroad, follow the example of experienced travelers: Carry American Express Travelers Cheques. They are the *original* and therefore the best known. Good as gold in every corner of the world.

From the moment you set foot on foreign soil you are in touch with "American Express" service. Any of the 15,000 correspondents stand ready to cash your Travelers Cheques on presentation.

Suppose you wish to pay a hotel bill and the banks are closed. Foreign hotels have been accepting American Express Cheques for 24 years. Just sign your name. The cheque plainly states its equivalent in all foreign currencies. No one can impose on you.

As these Cheques are valued as low as $10 it is not necessary for you to carry the money of one country into another; but in case you do, thousands of bankers will exchange any surplus funds you may have left.

What Our Financial Service Means to the World of Commerce

The financial organization of the American Express Co. is so firmly intrenched abroad that the commercial world finds it indispensable in the safe and reliable interchange of domestic and international money transactions.

Our 16 central branches in Europe are only part of a vast organization which

Purchases and sells Foreign Exchange.
Transfers funds by wire and cable.
Issues domestic and foreign Money Orders.
Collects Accounts, Bills and Invoices, Notes, Drafts and Coupons.
Issues Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit.
Issues Negotiable Bills of Lading to all parts of the world.

Sells Tickets over all European railroads.

Apply at any American or National Express Office for information.

American Express
TRAVELERS CHEQUES

STATES CHOOSE SITES FOR THEIR MOBILIZATION CAMPS

STATES ANNOUNCE MOBILIZING SITES

Regular Army Choosing Concentration Camps for Department of the East.

LONG ISLAND TO HAVE ONE

Peace Negotiations Act as a Stay on Mobilizing Plans — Inoculating Men Against Typhoid.

Tentative plans for the handling of the National Guard of the States within the jurisdiction of the Department of the East if they are called into the Federal service were made public yesterday. There was received at headquarters on Governors Island in the morning the last answers from the States to the departmental query as to where each Guard would mobilize. As soon as the answers were received the final details of the plans for concentrating the troops were completed.

These mobilization camping places have been selected within the Department of the East: Maine, at Augusta; New Hampshire, at Concord; Vermont, at Colchester; Massachusetts, at South Framingham; Rhode Island, at Quonset Point; Connecticut, at Niantic; New York, at Staten Island; Pennsylvania, at Mount Gretna; Maryland, at Halethorpe; New Jersey, at Sea Girt; Delaware, at New Castle; Georgia, at Macon; Florida, at Camp Fleming, near Jacksonville; Kentucky, at Fort Thomas; District of Columbia, at Fort Myer, Va.; Virginia, Richmond; West Virginia, Terra Alta; North Carolina, Camp Glenn, South Carolina, in Lexington County, near Columbia; Tennessee, Nashville; Alabama, Montgomery; Mississippi, Meridian. New York is the only State in which the regular army officers has any doubt as to camp site.

From the moment the call comes for part or all of the States' militia, the expense of mobilization will be borne by the Federal Government, but it will not be until the troops get to the several concentration camps that they will come under the officers of the regular army.

There will be at least three of these concentration camps in the Department of the East. They will be points to which the militia will be taken from the mobilization camps and from which they will be sent out to active service. It will be at these camps that they will come into contact with the regular army soldiers and be treated as units in the general fighting force.

There will be a Brigadier General and staff in command of each concentration camp. One will be located either near Tampa or near Newport News, and this will be the general distributing point for troops below the Mason and Dixon line. Another camp will probably be located in the lower New England States. It was indicated that a concentration camp would be located somewhere on Long Island, and from there the New York Guard will be merged with the regular force and sent to active duty. The exact locations of these proposed camps, however, were not made public.

The concentration camps will at no time be crowded with soldiers, if present plans hold. It is estimated that the National Guards will have received sufficient training in the mobilization camps to permit them to be moved to the front as the occasion requires. So they will not be many weeks in "concentration." It was said yesterday by a regular army officer that, in all probability, the New York and Pennsylvania militia would be the first to move. They are regarded as being in a good state of efficiency, and, besides, they could make a quick move to camp or front.

Districts to be Observed.

In the handling of the militia and bringing it into the regular service it will be districted and handled, if possible, as district units. This depends on whether the call comes to all or whether only certain brigades in certain States are designated. There will be six such districts. The districts in the Department of the East begin at No. 5, and are divided as follows: No. 5, New England; 6, New York and New Jersey; 7, Pennsylvania; 8, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Delaware; 9, North and South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia; 10, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi.

Mayor Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, is back in Washington at the War College, and Adjt.-Gen. H. D. Whitman has returned to Albany. The headquarters in the Municipal Building are in charge of Col. R. Foster Walton. The place was a scene of great activity, and all day officers scurried about and conferences were being held continuously.

Among those who visited headquarters was Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General. He remained in conference with Col. Walton for half an hour. The lack of funds for quick movement is still being discussed, and it is said that if no part of a Federal appropriation is available for the militia, Gen. O'Ryan will ask for an adequate appropriation from the special session of the Legislature, which is scheduled for May 4. When the New York National Guard was called out in 1898 this plan was followed, and the money was later refunded by the National Government. Lieut. Col. A. F. Townsend, Chief Quartermaster, is concerned over the obtaining of a sufficient supply of motors and mules for the troops. He said that while at least 6,000 mules were needed, it was quite impossible to obtain that number on short notice, and that other modes of conveyance would have to be used.

Col. W. H. Sage, Thirtieth United States Infantry, Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard, inspected the State Arsenal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street yesterday.

Inoculating the Guard.

Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Surgeon General of the National Guard of New York State, announced yesterday that the complete treatment for innoculation against typhoid fever had been completed on 10,000 members of the National Guard of this State. The treatment, which is in three courses, has been begun on the remaining force of the organization.

Dr. Terriberry denied a report that a member of the guard in Brooklyn died several weeks ago from the effects of the innoculation. He said that there had been no deaths or injurious consequences following the treatment.

Lieut. Col. Walton said that, in his opinion, the proposal of the three South American Republics would act as a stay for mobilization plans for perhaps three weeks.

One of the visitors to National Guard Headquarters to-day was Capt. Edward McAleer, Jr., of Troop C, Second Cavalry of Brooklyn, the son of Gen. McAleer. Capt. McAleer said that his regiment was drilling every night awaiting a call. He expressed concern over the fact that the options the men in his regiment had on horses were soon to expire, and thought that it would not be fair to ask them to renew the options at their own expense. He suggested that an appropriation be made for this purpose by the State.

At the headquarters of the Eighth Coast Artillery, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, Brig.-Gen. E. F. Austin, the Commander, last night said recruits for the company were being picked with great discrimination. He said he had received no orders from Washington or Albany.

It was said at Squadron A headquarters, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, that they were not recruiting as the squadron was filled and there was a long waiting list.

After an entertainment last night in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street, seventy-five young men responded to a call for recruits. Most of these are young men residing in the Washington Heights section.

The purpose of the entertainment was to raise funds for a war emblem which will be carried by the regiment. About $1,500 was raised. There were about 3,500 persons present, and just after the moving pictures and just before the dancing began the call was made for volunteers for enlistment.

It was said at the armory of the Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, that fifty-five men had been enlisted during the day. About eighty applied. It was also said that arrangements were in progress to enlist about eighty employes of a large public service corporation, the name of which was withheld. These men will form a separate company in the organization.

BOSTON, April 27.—The New England States are prepared to put a full regiment of cavalry into the field if their services should be needed. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island each has a squadron, and the single troop of New Hampshire has volunteered to act as a machine gun troop for the regiment. Major Francis C. Marshall, U. S. A., who is Inspector General of the cavalry in this district, said he could have his troops mobilized in nine hours.

The Massachusetts militia regiments, it developed to-day, have not their full equipment of army wagons and harnesses and it is understood that a requisition on the War Department will be made to supply the deficiency.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 27.—Adj. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, who returned last night from Washington, said that nothing would be determined about the quota of militia from Pennsylvania until the President issued a proclamation calling upon the States.

STRICT WITH CORRESPONDENTS

Must Furnish $2,000 Bond and Reports Will Be Censored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Mindful of the numerous embarrassments occurring during the Spanish war, the War Department has prepared regulations concerning newspaper correspondents with the army in the field.

In order to control the presence of newspaper men at the front, with regard to the clear recognition of the great public function which the press has to perform and the necessity that there shall not be an abuse of publication which might help the enemy, it has been decided to require more elaborate credentials than in any previous war in which this country has been engaged.

The newspaper man who desires to be a correspondent with the army must deposit a certified check for $1,000, against which he may draw for subsistence supplies at the commissary or for any part of his equipment, such as blankets, tents, saddles, bridles, clothes, and similar available articles. He must also provide a bond in the sum of $2,000 for his good conduct, which in the case of forfeiture may be transferred to any charity the Secretary of War may designate.

The correspondent will also take a military oath of loyalty in the usual form. He must agree to abide by all the regulations drawn up for his guidance. Only one correspondent from a newspaper will be permitted to accompany the same field army. Men who have adventure rather than actual service as active journalists in mind will not be received. All who ask to go will be required to show that they are really newspaper men and have had experience. Applicant correspondents must show that they have seen service in the field with an army, and must present credentials from high officers of the army with which they have been in the field, and letters in each case from their respective diplomatic representatives in the United States. No photographers for the press will be allowed with the army. There will be an official army photographer whose films will be sent to Washington promptly and prints will be furnished to the press at a slight cost.

Moving Pictures Barred.

Moving-picture men will also be barred. Regular correspondents will be allowed to carry small hand-film cameras, but their films must in all cases be censored, the films being sent to Washington to be developed and passed upon.

It is proposed to have a commissioned officer of the army act as censor in Washington and another to act as censor with the army in the field. All letters and dispatches must be submitted to the censor at the field headquarters of each army and receive the stamp of approval.

The regulations forbid that the correspondent may send the names of regiments or commanders, the disposition of troops, the state of the army's transport, the number of sick, the extent of losses in any engagement, or any other matter which the censor may reject. The commanding General may, however, relax the administration of the regulations when military necessity does not require such strictness.

The correspondent on being duly licensed has the status of a non-commissioned officer so far as privileges are concerned. His pass gives him transportation over all military railways, and he is entitled to draw rations and is allowed tentage. A horse for the correspondents' mess is supplied. The army wires are open to his use when not occupied by official dispatches. Every correspondent must wear olive drab garb for the field, with a white arm band two and a half inches wide, bearing the letter C in red on the left arm. His messenger, if he has one, must also wear olive drab, and a band with the letter M in red.

No Distorted Reports.

Once started as a war correspondent no one may leave the army without the permission of the War Department. If dispatches are distorted in the office of publication, or language or expressions are used conveying a hidden meaning which would tend to mislead or deceive the censor, such an act will be held to be a violation of the regulations, punishable by forfeiture of privileges and the bond filed with the War Department. Correspondents are to be subject to all medical regulations of the army.

No officer or enlisted man in the army will be permitted to act as correspondent for any publication without the consent of the Secretary of War and the majority of war correspondents attached to the army with which such an officer or enlisted man may be serving.

No censor may write anything for publication about the war while he is acting as censor.

RUSH AT RECRUITING OFFICES.

All the Stations in New York Overrun with Applicants.

Recruiting in the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps keeps up the same brisk pace that it has maintained ever since Badger's ships started to Mexico. Col. R. C. Croxton, in charge of army recruiting in this division, which comprises Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, said yesterday that the number of applications had more than doubled and the same state of affairs was reported by Commander Casey Morgan, in charge of naval recruiting and Capt. F. C. McConnell, head of the Marine Corps recruiting work here.

Lieut. Albert Gilmor, in charge of the recruiting on the west side and in New Jersey, is hearing from men who are eligible for enrollment in the volunteer service if called upon. Applicants began to call early in the day at the recruiting station, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. During the day about eighteen were rejected and seven accepted after physical tests.

Sergt. Dennison, at the station in Third Avenue, near Ninth Street, was busy all day marshaling would-be soldiers into the waiting room and thence into the examination rooms. Many are extremely young men. On Saturday the station sent away twenty-three recruits. They came from the stations in Brooklyn and on the east side of Manhattan. Twenty accepted soldiers left yesterday for the training station at Fort Totten. At the station there were about fifty men examined yesterday, and of this lot fifteen were accepted.

While the United States Marine Corps is recruited almost up to its limit of 10,000 men, the recruiting station at 128 East Twenty-third Street, continues to be the centre of attraction to hundreds who would join that arm of the service. The examinations are usually strict. This is shown by the fact that out of twenty men examined there yesterday only three were accepted.

At the naval recruiting station, Twenty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, the increase in applications continues, but only ten men are being accepted. The officers are accepting only the very best material.

AMERICANS WILL GET AWAY IN SAFETY

Thousands Are Escaping from Mexico and All Will Have a Chance.

SMALLPOX ON BATTLESHIP

Three Refugees at Galveston Down with the Disease—Telegraph Lines to Mexico City Now Open.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Thousands of Americans in Mexico are escaping to places of safety, and from present indications all those who desire to leave the country will have an opportunity of doing so. Many Americans were arrested by the Mexican Federal authorities, but most, if not all, of these have been released since Gen. Huerta learned that there was no truth in the report that Mexican non-combatants were detained by the United States naval forces at Vera Cruz.

Order has been restored in Mexico City, where demonstrations against Americans had been in progress.

This announcement was made at the State Department to-night:

"A dispatch from Mexico City, received through the French Embassy, states that there have been manifestations against Americans in the city, but that order now prevails."

Secretary Daniels said to-night that the Navy Department had been informed that telegraph lines to Mexico City had been repaired, and messages were being received at Vera Cruz from the capital.

This dispatch came from Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz:

Am informed that Mexico City sends and accepts only in English or Spanish all messages except strictly official business. Plain messages in any language will be passed between nationals of all Governments.

Take Americans From a Train.

This information about the imprisoning of Americans at Aguascalientes was given out at the Navy Department to-night:

Reports from Aguascalientes indicate that after an ineffectual attempt to leave on a refugee train which got as far as Encarnacion the train was forcibly returned to Aguascalientes and the occupants were placed under guard in the smelter.

So far as could be ascertained these persons were imprisoned: Miss Kay, matron of the Aguascalientes Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Payton with two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reihlman and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Shoup and son, C. L. Baker, General Manager of the American Smelter Company in Mexico; E. E. Learn, H. D. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Harround and daughter, F. C. McAuley, Mr. Partridge, Charles F. Lucas, James F. Henderson, Mrs. A. E. Emery, Walter Elkel, A. W. Koch, H. Hendrickson, Mr. Kenion, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lee, H. H. Hellingsworth and wife, P. W. Jones, Mr. Sorrell, and others whose names could not be discovered.

This information was supplied Consul Canada at Vera Cruz by Albert Doerr of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Doerr also reported a forcible search of the train at Trinidad, where a party of Americans who had boarded the train at Leon were put off and left. Consul Schmutz and Mr. Thomas, the railroad Superintendent, were among those detained at Aguas Calientes.

Consul Canada reported on April 26 in regard to the detained Americans at Aguascalientes, that the Mexican Government had agreed to provide transportation for all Americans to Soledad, and that the train, with 250 persons, would probably leave Mexico City on Monday. The only information obtainable as to the detentions at Orizaba was that Americans who boarded the train there were removed at Cordoba and detained. This information was received at Vera Cruz from a train engineer who managed to get through, but who could not give any information as to names or number.

Consul Canada reported also, according to the State Department, that every effort was being made to obtain the immediate release of all Americans held as prisoners at Cordoba and elsewhere. He was co-operating with the navy to this end, and his latest information was to the effect that 125 American refugees were en route for Vera Cruz from Puerto Mexico by a steamship, whose name was not reported. The Ward liner Mexico was being held at Vera Cruz for their arrival. Among those reported detained at Cordoba were Alt Perez, Carpenter Peres, Harvis Perez, Howard Barker Young, and Mr. Harvey of the San Siverio Hacienda, near Tuxtlepec. Others were known to be held, but names were not obtainable.

From Nogales it was reported in the Navy Department's advices that a special train under safe conduct from Gen. Obregon left Culiacon on April 24, carrying Americans from Los Mochis. It was to pass through Esperanza, in the Yaqui Valley, affording Americans an opportunity to depart. A second special train was to leave Torres Sonora on Sunday at 4 o'clock to take foreigners from La Colorado and vicinity. It was due at Nogales on Monday night.

It was estimated that about sixty Americans were aboard. About 90 per cent. of the American residents of the Nogales district, according to reports, have returned to the United States, although at Cumpas and Montezuma it was estimated that thirty-five remained. Warning had been sent to them. Twenty American men left Eltigre for the border, and a courier had been dispatched to the Mormon colony on the Bavispo River. Practically all Americans in the Altar district are out, and the Nogales district is quiet with the exception of Cananea.

The few agitators in Nogales were put in jail, according to the Government advices. About 400 to 500 Americans left Cananea. A few American men, however, refused to leave.

An automobile has been sent to San Juan, near Victoria, by the Consul at Matamoras, to search for any Americans still remaining, and several towns in the vicinity have been communicated with in search for refugees.

All the employes of the Hearst ranch passed through Chihuahua, bound for the border, on April 24. Emphatic warnings were sent throughout the Chihuahua district, where Mexicans are showing reasonable control. There remain in Chihuahua City forty men and seven women: about twenty men have decided to remain, under all conditions.

British Cruiser Takes Refugees.

The British cruiser Herminoe took 1,141 American refugees from Tampico on Sunday, according to the Government advices.

The consular agent at Puerto Mexico reports that nearly 200 refugees are on ships of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, many of them without clothing of a suitable character. From this point it is also reported that the Tehuantepec Railroad is in the hands of the Mexican military authorities, and that all traffic has been suspended since April 22. The British warship Berwick is in port for protection of British interests.

The Consulate at Ensenada has been turned over to the British Consul. Consul Gonlart reports that about 1,500 Americans have remained there for the present. There are also 60 Americans at San Quentin, 200 miles to the south, awaiting transportation to safety. These persons were directed to assemble at San Quentin by the consular officer as a means of precaution. Four American families of Cumpas, Sonora, have reached the border.

From Hermosillo the Government learns that about 150 persons are awaiting the relief boat at Sonora. Col. Galles had issued strict orders for the arrest of any one insulting Americans, and has notified his followers throughout the State that any demonstration will be punished in the strictest manner. Gens. Obregon and Alvarado have also guaranteed every consideration and passage money, if required.

Consul Gives News of Refugees

According to information given out by the Government at midnight, on Sunday Consul Canada telegraphed from Vera Cruz that conditions in Mexico City were "better and every one was safe and well in Mexico City." These were said to be safe: G. F. Van Mourick, George Culp, Fabian Bell, and F. W. Davis. He reported that Eugene Hinton of Little Rock, Ark., a locomotive engineer, was said to be imprisoned at Solidad.

Dempster Disbrow and W. B. Wofford, whose arrest was reported to Consul Canada through the State Department, had not been found by him. He had received no information as to George W. Bryant or Charles Dupar, who, it was said, probably were in Mexico City. Mrs. De Witt Hammond was still in Mexico City, he reported, where she was seen by Consul General Shanklin.

From Vera Cruz the State Department is informed that according to trustworthy reports James McDonald, manager of the Guanajuato Mining and Milling Company, is detained under guard in the company's buildings.

Other American employes of the company also reported held are Joseph McDonald, Jr., E. L. Whittemore, Mr. McKenzie, and Mr. Burns. It is reported that Frank Lehner has remained in Santa Rosa.

Admiral Fletcher reported to-day that twenty-one Americans, thirty-one British, and ninety-two Mexicans arrived on the morning train from Mexico City. Two hundred and seventy Mexican refugees left Vera Cruz for Mexico City on the train which brought the refugees from Mexico City to Vera Cruz on its return trip.

Admiral Cradock has informed Admiral Badger that the authorities in Mexico City have agreed to provide transportation for all Americans from Mexico City as far as Soledad, and that the first train with 250 American refugees probably will leave to-morrow. Admiral Mayo reported to-day that the Tampico district was practically cleared of American citizens.

Many Ships with Refugees.

The steamship Mexico has left Vera Cruz for New Orleans with 393 refugees. The Jason and two destroyers have been at Tuxpan for the past three days collecting these refugees. The Jason has sailed from Tuxpan for New Orleans with 260 refugees. The Paulding and Patterson will remain at Tuxpan for the present.

Puerto Mexico has been cleared of refugees, according to Government advices, although more are expected to arrive from the interior.

No definite information has been received regarding the number of refugees at Campecho, Progreso and Frontera, but they will number several hundred.

Admiral Badger is making arrangements to send a merchant vessel to the Yucatan district to collect refugees. The Monterey is being held at Vera Cruz as a refugees' depot, and will sail for New Orleans. Admiral Mayo reports that he still has twenty-seven refugees on the Des Moines, and expects twelve more to-morrow.

REFUGEES HAVE SMALLPOX.

Three Cases Found on Battleship Connecticut in Galveston Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 27.—Three cases of smallpox were found to-day among the refugees on board the United States battleship Connecticut. The afflicted persons are Mrs. W. N. Byrd and Miss Nancy Byrd, both bound for Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. W. C. Allison of Decatur, Texas. They were taken to the State quarantine station and isolated. The refugees on the ship, who otherwise would have been discharged from quarantine to-morrow, will be held for several days.

Two more vessels arrived to-day with refugees, the Wolvin liner City of Tampico, bringing 35, and the Alabama bringing 5, all from Tampico.

The 316 refugees brought here by the oil steamship Trinidadian were permitted to land to-night. Nearly all were in destitute circumstances. Clothing and transportation were provided by the United States Government agent here.

The Government agent had $5,000 in cash for those short of funds.

Those aboard the Trinidadian came from the Panuco District, an oil field about sixty miles inland from Tampico. Forty employes of one oil company were among the passengers. The company gave them money to pay their expenses.

The refugees on the Ward liner Esperanza, 372 in all, will be permitted to land to-morrow morning if no contagious disease has developed by that time. The collier Cyclops also will land 324 refugees.

The refugees on the Dixie will be permitted to land late to-morrow afternoon under the same conditions.

Camping grounds have been prepared for refugees that may be brought here and cannot be cared for elsewhere. The State and Federal quarantine stations and the Federal immigration station have been prepared to shelter refugees.

A forty-foot launch came into port to-night carrying several Americans who made their escape from Tampico and braved the 465 miles of open Gulf between Galveston and the Panuco River in the open boat. The refugees were employes of an American dredging company, working near Tampico. Three days ago they took to the launch after filling it with gasoline as ballast and fuel. The launch anchored alongside the battleship Connecticut and awaited the health officers.

The British Consul at Galveston, Charles S. Perceval, has chartered the British steamship Antillian, which was bound from Mexico with a cargo for Liverpool by way of this port. The cargo was unloaded and the vessel proceeded to-night to Tampico to report to Admiral Craddock, commanding the British ships in Mexican waters. The ship will carry English refugees from Mexico.

Refugees on the Esperanza handed out a typewritten statement to-night giving their account of the escape from Tampico, in which they asserted that the action of the American warships Dolphin, Chester, and Des Moines in leaving the harbor left them "unprotected and deserted."

Two small American ships, the statement says, the Wild Duck and the Parkiva, got out of the harbor by flying the German and the British flags, respectively, after the Mexican gunboats at Tampico had threatened to sink them if they moved.

The statement said that two Red Cross attendants were shot down by Mexicans at Vera Cruz while carrying a Mexican child.

THREE WOMEN ESCAPE PERILS

Oil Barge Carries Them to New Orleans—British Ship Helps Many.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The British steamship Wyvisbrook arrived at the quarantine station near the mouth of the Mississippi River to-day with twenty-two refugees from Mexico. The vessel trades between gulf ports and Progreso. That part of Mexico has been comparatively quiet, and it is believed that the Americans on the Wyvisbrook probably left Mexico more from fear of what might happen than because of immediate danger.

The oil barge Tuxpan, which left Tampico on April 20, also arrived to-day, having aboard three American women refugees. They are Mrs. Leora Sharkey of Sycamore, Ind.; Mrs. Grace Dennis of Mexa, Texas, and Mrs. Lucilla Largey of Houston, Texas.

Many Americans are fleeing from Mexico to Central America, according to W. C. Albers, who arrived to-day from Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Mr. Albers is a consulting engineer in the employ of a New York firm. He said that Americans had told him that foreigners in Southern Mexico were in great danger, and that many were leaving the country.

Woman Missionary Reports Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 27.—A telegram received here to-day by S. O. Dunning of Westervelt Avenue from his sister, Miss Mary Dunning, a missionary in Mexico, gave the news that she was safe in El Paso, Texas, but that she did not leave Parral until ordered to do so on Saturday.

NAMES OF REFUGEES NOW IN SAFETY ZONES

Vera Cruz Reports on Many Who Have Sailed and Others Still in the City.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS

Consul Canada the Latest Information About Those Asked For—Early Refugees Not Recorded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The State Department to-day made public the names of the following refugees known to be safe:

Refugees on SS. Mexico, Enroute to New Orleans.

A

Allen, Mrs. J.
Aguilar, Miss Maria.
Agramont, Mrs. N. D.
Agramont, Miss C. M.
Arragon, F.
Agramont, N.

B

Bower, Mrs. Mary.
Beneridge, J. W.
Burnaide, Mrs. W. A.
Brawny, G. T.
Butlin, Miss O.
Boon, Mrs. W. K.
Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. D. M.
Bateman, Henry.
Boyce, Miss A.
Blum, Mrs. M.
Brake, C. A.
Burke, Mr. and Mrs.
Barcenos, Miss J.
Beathy, H.
Brown, Mr. and Mrs.
Betz, Mrs. B.
Boltothein, Miss E. M.
Baker, Thomas.
Bragietti, Miss.
Bishop, S. O.
Benbow, Mr. and Mrs. C.
Beehringer, E. A.
Butlin, Mr. and Mrs.
Butlin, Miss D.
Boon, Thomas B.
Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. J. I.
Bateman, Edwin.
Booth, Miss A.
Berry, Miss J.
Birchey, Mr.
Bradbury, Mrs.
Bradbury, two children of Mrs.
Barnes, H.
Brown, Mrs., 3 children.
Bolton, H. S.
Baker, Mrs. T. C.

C

Cromwell, M. M.
Clark, Mr. and Mrs.
Corley, F.
Conger, Miss Marion.
Cunliffe, Miss Addie.
Castle, J. I.
Cole, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D.
Corey, A. C.
Coate, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
Conger, Mr. and Mrs.
Conger, Stephen.
Cunliffe, Miss B.
Conn, G. C.
Crenshaw, Mrs.
Crenshaw, Miss L.
Cole, B.
Cronin, M. F.
Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. A. C.
Cook, Charles.
Chickey, Frank.
Crenshaw, Miss M.
Crenshaw, Miss H.
Cole, Mrs. B.
Canfield, C. E.
Cawshaw, Dr. J. C.

D

De Witt, A.
De Silva, Mrs.
Dusolier, Henry O.
Dusolier, Wilfred.
Duhalt, Mrs. Esther.
De La Torrea, Mrs. R.
Downie, A. N.
Dorivas, E. M.
De Witt, W. A.
Dusolier, Mr. and Mrs. Henry.
Dusolier, Henry.
Ducey, Miss M. C.
Delima, Mr. and Mrs. S. H.
De La Torrea, Carlos.
Dougherty, John.

E

Emerius, Mr. and Mrs. V. A.
Emerius, Miss M.
Embury, P. A.
Emmon, Mrs. Marion.
Embury, George.
Embury, Gertrude.
Everitt, W. J.
Edwall, Miss A. E.
Emerius, Miss Anna.
Emerius, Jacques.
Enges, Miss E.
Embury, Mr. and Mrs. G. M.
Embury, Sarah.

F

Fulkerson, Mr. and Mrs. F. T.
French, C.
Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. A. H.
Fielding, Julien.
Fisher, Charles.
Fullerton, Hugh.
Farnsworth, W. S.
Fielding, Mr. and Mrs.
Foley, Mr. and Mrs. F. H., and child.
Frank, Mr. and Mrs., and two children.

G.

Gladen, Miss Dora.
Gorion, W.
Galloway, Mrs.
Granzer, H.
Gamal, Mr. & Mrs. D. G.
Gravel, Miss C.
Graham, Mr. & Mrs. G. L.
Galloway, Mrs. R. B.
Goddard, Joe.
Gorton, C. C.
Garcia, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Gamal, Mr. & Mrs. H. W.
Gregory, B. S.

H.

Hoelin, Cecil.
Halstead, Mrs. W. A.
Hall, Mrs. W. B.
Hoffman, Mr. & Mrs. E. L.
Hupp, G. P.
Harrison, Presley.
Herr, John.
Hoelin, Mr. & Mrs. V. C.
Hanson, Mrs. T. R., and 2 children.
Hanson, Mr.
Holst, J. A.
Hoyt, Mrs. S. W.
Hoffman, Dave.
Herr, Mr. and Mrs.
Hoyle, A. C.

I.

Inglisabee, Miss D.
Inglisabee, Mr. & Mrs. A. B.
Inglisabee, Winifred.
Ikel, Mrs. E., and 2 children.

J.

Jury, James.
Jackson, C. G.
Johnson, J. T.
Jessup, Miss E.
Johnson, B. F.
Jones, G.

K.

Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. J. J.
Knickensbacker, F.
Kilpatrick, William.
Kellett, Jack
Kalb, Mrs. Adolph.
Kalb, Miss Evelyn.
Kelly, Alice.
Kosem, J.
Kirkland, W. G.
Kalb, Mrs. Carl, and child.
Kalb, Mr. & Mrs. I.
Kalb, Nathan.

L.

Lennan, E. M.
Lewis, Miss Elizabeth.
Lewis, Miss Marjorie.
Lewis, Baby.
Lapir, R.
Long, Mr. & Mrs. J. N.
Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. H. P.
Lewis, Miss Helen.
Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. F. R.
Long, Mr. & Mrs. B. E.
Labum, Mr. & Mrs. F. S.

M.

Mahoney, Eva.
Mahoney, Joe.
MacDonald, Mrs. Jos.
Meyer, Mrs. A.
Miller, George.
Merrick, J. F.
Moore, Mr. & Mrs. R. E.
Moore, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.
Miller, Joseph.
Merriam, W. W.
Matheson, Mr. & Mrs.
McGregor, Miss Ethel.
McMahon, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. B.
McGill, H. S.
McGill, K.
McCulloch, F.
McVikar, H. W.
Mahoney, Mrs. J. B.
Mahoney, Ethel.
Mitchell, R. S.
MacDonald, Miss K.
Moore, Miss Clara.
Moss, Mr. & Mrs. D. F.
Mowrey, L. S.
Muller, Mrs. L. M.
Moore, Miss N.
Markley, L.
Michand, Joseph.
Moates, Mrs., & child.
McGregor, Miriam.
Muion, H. W.
McLannen, John.
McGill, J. K.
McGill, Margaret.

N.

Needham, E. T.
Needham, M. J.
Nardahaney, M. W.
Norris, C.
Needham, Mr. and Mrs. M. A.
Needham, William.
Needham, Dorothy.
Nunez, H.

P.

Perez, Miss Maria.
Petran, Miss K.
Petran, Curtis.
Parnentes, Mr.
Perez, Miss Frances.
Presley, Mrs. F. T.
Perhan, J.
Petran, Mr. and Mrs.
Petran, Elizabeth.
Petran, Tabatha.
Pino, Frank F.

R.

Ribl, Mr. and Mrs. George S.
Rowe, Robert.
Rank, Dr. and Mrs. H. P.
Rose, Hugh S.
Rose, Mrs. H. C., and baby.
Robertson, James.
Richardson, W. S.
Reins, Miss F.
Robinson, W. D.
Rocha, Miss R.
Richards, William.
Raath, A.
Russey, C. W.
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W., 2 child'n.
Reyner, Miss J.
Reehill, C.
Ruff, J.

S.

Sigourney, Mrs. Mary.
Staples, Mrs. M.
Scott, Mrs. Nellie.
Sterling, H. B.
Stone, H. K.
Smith, R. F.
Southgate, Mrs. W. H.
Smith, Joe.
Simero, W. J.
Schoolfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Schmedling, Mrs.
Sillner, J. G.
Stone, Mr. and Mrs. L. L.
Staples, Evelyn R.
Simpson, R. B.
Scott, W. I.
Simpson, W. F.
Schultz, S. C.
Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Spencer, B. J.
Smith, G. E.
Spicer, J. K.
Sayer, Mrs. H. R.
Stringfellow, H. M.

T.

Tucker, Henry.
Tabor, Dr. George.
Tieley, Miss M.

U.

Ubler, H. A.

V.

Vanderbilt, E.
Vallarde, Roman.

W.

Woodyard, Mr. and Mrs.
Wagner, R.
Wiegand, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Weems, E. V.
Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. P. F.
White, Mrs. L. E.
Woodyard, Mr. and Mrs. P. F.
Wiegand, Master W.
Whitham, A. W.

Y.

Young, R. S.
More.

Arrived in Vera Cruz Yesterday.

Ahrens, F. H., Saginaw, Mich.
Daw, Arthur, Los Angeles, Cal.
Deemer, Mr. and Mrs. J., and two children, New York City.
Dupes, G. H.
Chatham, R., San Francisco.
Crawford, W. H., San Jose, Cal.
Deward, Lt. and Mrs. A., and child, New Orleans, La.
Halley, Catherine C. T., Duluth, Minn.
Hoskins, Dr. Albert J., Brimfield, Mass.
Kannbouch, G. W., New York City.
Mathews, J. D., Arkansas.
Miles, J. C., and family.
Meador, C. L., Corinth, Miss.
Mechling, W. H., Philadelphia, Penn.
Meckel, Aimee I., St. Louis, Mo.
Meckel, Alice J., St. Louis, Mo.
Punshon, James, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Smith, G. S., Alabama.
Tayman, F. J., St. Louis, Mo.
Turnbull, A. H., San Francisco, Cal.
Worsham, A. D., Henderson, Ky.
Worsham, A., Henderson, Ky.

Reported Safe in Mexico City.

Bell, Fabian.
Davis, F. W.
Monroe, James.
Williams, H. W.
Culp, George.
De Ganahl, Frank.
Van Mourick, G. F.

Previous Arrivals in Vera Cruz.

Ayres, Miss H., Hillsboro, Ohio.
Bonthin, Miss E. M.
Burns, J. W.; wife and mother, Little Rock, Ark.
Carnat, H. A., Mitchell, S. D.
Catlin, Mr. and Mrs.
Connolly, A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Crenshaw, Mrs. M. W.; three daughters, one son, and one grandson, Dallas, Texas.
Everitt, W. J., Union Springs, N. Y.
Elwert, Mr.
Estes, Mrs. Nellie S., St. Louis, Mo.

G.

Garden, Mrs. Eloise, —
Garden, Forrest, —
Gerber, Mr. and Mrs., —
Gladden, Miss Dora, Chalsvista, Cal.
Godds, Mrs. E., and son Forrest, —
Goodman, Dr., —
Gregory, B. S., Santa Rosa, Cal.

H.

Harsen, Harrold, Pine Island, Fla.
Hutchinson, H. D., Newton, Bucks County, Kansas.

J.

Jennings, Mrs. R. F., and two children, —
Johnson, B. F., Washington.
Jones, Gifford, Seattle, Wash.

L.

Lappum, Mr. and Mrs., —
Lyttle, Mr. and Mrs. N. L., —

M.

McDonald, J. C., —
Mair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L., —
Monroe, George B., —
Moore, Ralph, —

P.

Pillmer, John G., —

R.

Rowley, E. M., —
Ritz, Miss B., Denver, Col.
Russey, C. W., Dallas, Texas.

S.

Spicer, John K., Boston, Mass.
Stewart, H. C., —
Stringfellow, H. W., Pine Island, Fla.

W.

Walker, Harold, —
Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. F. F., Ortonville, Mich.
Woodward, William, —

In addition to the above lists this dispatch from Consul Canada was given out:

"Shanklin states Frank DeGanble all right Wednesday in Mexico City, not at Vera Cruz.

"Departments, April 24, 10 P. M.—Mrs. De Witt Hammond seen by Shanklin in Mexico City some days ago. No further information. She is not here.

"Departments, April 25, 5 P. M.—Ralph E. Smith intended leaving on Espargo; C. H. Burke and wife in Vera Cruz. No information yet regarding others mentioned in Department's telegram.

"Please advise Joseph Cummings, Chicago, no information relative to J. C. Harvey, Clarence Harvey, Horace W. Hill, George W. Mann as yet.

"Please advise J. B. Starr, San Francisco, his father removed from train in Mexico City, reported under arrest, no further information.

"Please advise, Piquaette Mitchell, Detroit, Mich., Walter P. Motts still in Mexico City, Mrs. Motts and daughter here on steamer Mexico.

"Advise Vista Hermosa, Sugar and Refining Company, Chicago, S. M. Emory and W. F. Kunz at Vista Hermosa. Were advised last Monday to come to Vera Cruz. We have not seen them.

"Please advise P. A. Stevenson, Los Angeles, family of M. B. Katz and Ada F. Nicholas not in Vera Cruz. Katz seen by Shanklin in Mexico City Wednesday afternoon.

"Advise John B. Herrine, every possible effort is being made to secure release of Alfred Turner and all other Americans detained by Mexican Government.

"Advise Mrs. Frederick Barker her husband seen in Mexico City Monday, probably still there.

"Advise M. and Mrs. Levy, Galveston, to best of our information Starr Hunt still detained in Mexico City.

"Advise M. B. Myron no information regarding Esper Carrie.

"Advise Herbert A. Parkyn, President Motzorongo

FOREIGN STOCKS UP ON PEACE OUTLOOK—CLUB COOL TO WILSON PRAISE

STOCK PRICES UP ON PEACE OUTLOOK

Sharp Rises on London Exchange Yesterday Owing to New Developments.

SAYS NO BLOCKADE EXISTS

Our Ambassador Visits Foreign Secretary Grey — Quiet in Mexico City, Says Dispatch to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 28.—The possibility that the quarrel between Mexico and the United States might be arranged through the good offices of the "A. B. C." States had a good effect on the stock markets here yesterday. They opened with a much firmer tone, and quotations improved sharply in the morning and were fairly well maintained in the afternoon.

Ulster is eclipsing Mexico in the news columns of the papers, which this morning publish very little comment on the latest Mexican developments. The Daily Telegraph, referring to Villa's rumored proposal that the United States convey his army to Vera Cruz, says:

"In view of Villa's lurid criminal career, it is incredible that the Washington Government will enter into any such alliance with the murderer of Mr. Benton."

As regards the fresh insult to the American flag at Monterey, the affair at Piedras Niegras, and the raid into the United States from Nuevo Laredo, The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is not conceivable that the Washington Government, which used the comparatively trivial affair at Tampico as a casus belli against Huerta, will not demand and exact reparation for these infinitely more serious outrages."

The British Government has had under consideration the possible necessity of strengthening the British fleet in Mexican waters in order to insure the protection of British subjects and property. Nothing has been yet definitely decided, and in view of the latest news from Mexico it is hoped by officials that it will be unnecessary to send more war vessels there.

According to information received by the Government, the danger which threatened British subjects in Mexico has largely passed, but any recurrence of that danger will probably be met by the dispatch of a sufficient naval force to protect British nationals and their property.

There was a smart recovery on the London Stock Exchange yesterday under bear covering on the news that Provisional President Huerta had accepted the proffered good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Mexican Railway Company shares rose from 3 to 5 points, while Americans were from 1 to 2 and Canadian Pacifics 4 over parity. Continental favorites also improved, but British securities were depressed by the situation in Ulster.

A reaction later occurred in Mexican rails, when they fell a point on realizations.

LONDON, Thursday, April 28.—According to The Daily Telegraph's correspondent all is quiet in Mexico City.

The American Ambassador here, Walter H. Page, yesterday informed Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, with reference to inquiries from British shippers, that no war or blockade existed in Mexico, and that merchandise shipped to Mexican ports would be allowed to enter without hindrance on the part of the United States. He added, however, that if military operations were in progress in a port on the arrival of vessels they would enter at their own risk.

NO FIGHT AT LAREDO.

Rebels Occupied Burned Town Across the Rio Grande.

LAREDO, Texas, April 27.—Retreating Federals who burned Nuevo Laredo on Friday seem to have disappeared, leaving the border in a state of nervous expectation, due to the skirmishing with the American border patrol here and attempts to dynamite the international bridge.

A rumor to-day that the Federals had been repulsed in an engagement with United States troops at Monera proved groundless. It was also said the Federals had been defeated by the rebels near Camaron. Redoubled patrol guards are being maintained at all river points.

Three hundred Mexican Constitutionalists who had been camped at Ventanillas, twenty miles away, have occupied Nuevo Laredo.

Scouting parties have been sent out to locate the Federals who are commanded by Gens. Guardicla and Quintana. The Federals left Nuevo Laredo in two troop trains, which were found abandoned near Sanchez bridge. Their engines had broken down, and in continuing their retreat the Federals burned all bridges behind them. The rebels obtained a switch engine from the Texas-Mexican Railway in Laredo to bring the deserted cars back to Nuevo Laredo, and then refused to surrender the engine or the cars, their commander sending word that his army might need them.

The Constitutionalists will open a customs house to-morrow. Large numbers of cattle and stock are being crossed into Texas, presumably to escape confiscation.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 27.—Gen. Guajardo, commanding the Federal garrison that evacuated Piedras Negras, was wounded and his forces defeated last night by the rebels at Allende. The Federals are expected to retreat to-night to the American side of the Rio Grande. A detachment of Constitutionalists arrived to-night at Fuentes, four miles from Piedras Negras.

CALEXICO, April 27.—The appearance to-night of new Mexican outposts with the report of construction of new entrenchments by the Mexicans gave evidence of increased precautions by Col. Juan Lajero against being caught napping.

The new entrenchments are reported to be at a considerable distance from the line and almost south from where Capt. Harbord's American force is encamped. The belief arose that Col. Lajero planned them in order to be able to execute a flank movement on the Americans in case the Mexicali garrison should be shelled.

LOWELL ADVISES COOLNESS.

Tells Harvard Students Time for Volunteering Is Not Yet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 27.—"Let us strive to have a little of the spirit that fills the officers and men of the army," said President Lowell to-night in addressing a meeting of Harvard students called to consider the Mexican situation. "Regular soldiers do not hold torchlight processions or make public demonstration.

"Young men are all thinking of war and of their duty to serve the country. They would be unworthy if the call of the bugle did not stir a longing to be at the front, and when the war comes Harvard will send forth her full toll of men, as she has done before.

"We are told that we are not at war with Mexico, and that we shall not be, and it is by no means improbable. There is at present no good ground for such a war. The President has accepted the good offices of the great South American States. They will spare no effort to secure terms which the United States can honorably accept.

"These negotiations will take time, and in the meanwhile let us keep our heads cool. If we were in danger of war with a great power, with our small regular army, I should urge every young man who could do so to set about preparing himself for military service. To be thoroughly effective this ought to be done long beforehand, and, therefore, I have been deeply interested in the plan for Summer military camps which will fit college men to serve as junior officers and thereby fill the greatest need we should suffer in war on a large scale. But however large the field of operations in Mexico may become, our country is in no peril.

"When an army is suddenly expanded the most pressing need is for trained officers. The nation maintains a college for such officers, and I am not aware that the Government has yet called to the flag the cadets at West Point. It believes that it can render a better service to their country by completing their education, and I think that until the call for volunteers comes the same is true of students in college."

Major Henry Lee Higginson, one of the Harvard men who served with distinction in the civil war, gave the students advice similar to that of President Lowell.

"Everybody knows that you boys will do the right thing for your country," said Major Higginson. "What is the right thing to do? May I begin by telling you to keep your shirts on and then wait coolly and intelligently to see the drift of national affairs? It may be the duty of a man to enter the army, or it may be his duty to look after his mother or his sister. Any of you who wish to be soldiers would do well to join the militia now."

The Union, where the meeting was held, was crowded with undergraduates, who showed much enthusiasm. Dean Briggs made a brief speech. Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts was among the guests on the platform.

TO HONOR DEAD MARINE.

Meisenburg's Body to Lie in State—Nathan Straus Visits Family.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Honors are to be paid the body of "Sammy" Meisenburg of Chicago, who, enlisting in the United States Marine Corps, was among the first to give his life for his country when the American forces landed in Vera Cruz.

The Chicago City Council proposes to adopt suitable resolutions eulogistic of the young man, and the body will lie in state in the City Hall upon its arrival from Mexico. To-day Mayor Carter Harrison said that he would follow the body to the grave. The United States Army and the Marine Corps will be represented by guards of honor at the funeral, and several companies of the Illinois National Guard will participate. Letters from President Wilson and others will be read at the burial service.

To-day Nathan Straus of New York visited Meisenburg's parents, who live in poverty. He told the mother that he shared with her as a Jew the pride she felt for her son, and that he dying bravely for his country Sammy had done as much for the honor of his race as any one could do. He gave the mother a check and engaged two physicians to attend her when he learned that she was not in good health.

"Jews of the United States are proud of young men like 'Sammy' Meisenburg," said Mr. Straus. "When I read about him I decided to visit the grief-stricken family. I soon learned that Mrs. Meisenburg was very sick and had had no medical attention. I gave the family a small check—I never make public my contributions to poor families—and I will see that they are provided for after my return to New York.

"I spent nearly an hour at the Meisenburg home. They have two other sons, who also are willing to sacrifice their lives for their country. We are all proud of such young men."

Mrs. Meisenburg to-day received a letter from her son, written a few hours before he went ashore with the American expedition at Vera Cruz.

RABBIS UPHOLD WILSON.

Eastern Reform Council Declares for Peace with Honor.

The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, which opened its fifth assembly at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Sunday night, adopted resolutions yesterday, setting forth the hope that "peace with honor" might be restored between the United States and Mexico, but at the same time asserting its "implicit faith in the idealism, high statesmanship, and love of peace of the President of the United States." The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis has a membership including some of the most eminent rabbis in the United States. Here are the resolutions, drawn by a committee of which Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, was Chairman:

In view of the unfortunate situation which the United States, in defense of its honor, has been constrained to meet at the seaport of Vera Cruz, be it

Resolved, By the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis that in common with all citizens, we favor the maintenance of peace with all Governments—peace with honor—and that we pray for the speedy and satisfactory ending of the differences existing between our Government and a part of the people of Mexico.

The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis also declares its implicit faith in the idealism, high statesmanship, and love of peace of the President of the United States, and pledges to him its full support in upholding the dignity and prestige of the nation.

MORE MARINE RECRUITS.

Two Hundred Ordered Forward from Lake Training Station.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Two hundred marines from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff have been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard and will start to-morrow.

One hundred and eighty-two marines left the training station yesterday for the Brooklyn and Philadelphia Navy Yards for service in Mexican waters. The first detachment of recruits, numbering 191, left last Wednesday.

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WILSON EULOGIST HEARD IN SILENCE

Economic Club Listens Coldly to Senator Pomerene's Praise of Mexican Stand.

TRUST BILLS DISCUSSED

Measures Before Congress Regarded with Disfavor by Most of the Speakers.

From many varying angles the trust legislation inaugurated by the Democratic Administration was discussed last night at the conclusion of a dinner of the Economic Club at the Astor. Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham was the guest of honor, and the speakers were Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, Samuel Untermyer, Charles F. Mathewson, and United States Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio. Judging from the reception of the remarks of the various speakers the consensus of opinion was not cordial toward the measures on the part of the members of the club, of whom there were more then 500 present. They included many of the most prominent bankers, business men, and corporation lawyers.

Senator Pomerene, who is a Democrat and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, began his talk with a reference to the Mexican trouble at the request of the President of the organization, William R. Willcox.

"I am sure I voice the sentiment of every one present," he said at one time, "when I say that we all join in a prayer that peace be restored. Unfortunate as is the present situation in Mexico, the United States can be congratulated that its fortunes are in the hands of Woodrow Wilson. Differ from him as we may in some of the great issues before the country, all will say there is no man of purer or higher purpose, clearer intellect or more indomitable courage.

"I was glad he accepted the advances of the South American republics with the hope that they might stop further bloodshed. I know the public is restive, I know many insults to the flag and to the people have come in Mexico. I know we have been sometimes impatient because the President was patient. But this great giant cannot afford to become hastily angered by the petty pigmy to the south—I mean Gen. Huerta. I hope before many suns have risen the negotiations will have led to peaceful relations. I trust President Wilson's patience is not yet exhausted. But if the time ever comes when Wilson says, 'Lay on,' then damned will be he who says, 'Hold.'"

The Senator's remarks were received almost in silence, which was particularly noticeable coming after the fervid delivery of his speech.

The remainder of his speech he devoted to the trust legislation, making a defense of the Sherman act, which had often been discussed during the evening.

Prof. Jenks had some things to say in defense of the large industrial combinations. He said that a careful study of prices for twenty years enabled him to say with a good deal of positiveness that the prices which have increased are not those of the articles produced by the great combinations, but rather those of articles produced by their smaller competitors. He defended interlocking directorates, and said that, though there were cases where they had worked for harm, there were many cases where they had not, and others where they had been decidedly beneficial. It would be impossible to make a general law forbidding interlocking directorates without going contrary to public interest, he held, or writing a law which would necessitate much new interpretation by the courts.

He said that a real remedy for the trust question seemed to be provided in the Trade Commission proposed to be created, but that this commission should be given powers different from those of the bill. After investigation, the commission should be allowed, it was his opinion, to give corporations permits to continue interstate business along lines to suit the special case, free from danger of prosecution before the commission or before the courts.

Samuel Untermyer said he supposed he ought to be classed as a supporter of the bills, although in many cases he did not agree to the wisdom or efficiency of the remedies proposed. He added, however, that the bills were in their present form merely a basis for discussion, and that he had confidence enough in the Administration to believe that before the bills were completed and made into law they would meet most of the objections that could be made against them.

Charles F. Mathewson, who was the most liberally applauded speaker of the evening, made friends with his audience at the outset by saying that there was a time when we had no Sherman law and that we had got along pretty well without it—a sentiment that was liberally applauded.

"The Trade Commission," he said, in discussing that part of the subject, "should not have the right to ask questions regarding the inner workings of a man's business merely because the answers might happen to prove interesting to Congress. That has been fairly well established. The data it can require to be submitted to it should be brief. If it can come into a case before the court has heard the facts and is ready to consider what shall be done with an offending corporation, I am inclined to believe it will be held illegal as not constituting due process of law.

"I would amend the law so as to provide that the Sherman act shall not apply to our foreign trade at all, for we have to meet combinations abroad and need all the help we can get by our own combinations; further, that the act shall not apply to any combination or competition which is not in its action deleterious to the public welfare."

Mr. Wickersham criticised the proposed trust legislation as wholly negative and prohibitive except as regards the Trade Commission.

Before the speaking began the officers for the next year were elected unanimously on the report of the Nominating Committee. The new officers are: William R. Willcox, President; Frank A. Vanderlip and George B. Cortelyou, Vice Presidents, and James Speyer, Forrest F. Dryden, Ludwig Nissen, Theodore P. Shonts, and George W. Wickersham, members of the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT'S CRITIC HISSED.

Veterans at Montauk Club Rebuke Congressman Campbell.

More than 150 members of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and the Associate Society of Veterans, attended a dinner last night at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, and went on record, with a rousing cheer, as staunch supporters of President Wilson. The old soldiers liked to hear the talk about war, but any reference which seemed to them an attack on the President was met with quick rebuff. Congressman Philip P. Campbell of Arkansas, the principal speaker, was hissed for some of his remarks.

Mr. Campbell stirred the ire of the veterans when he asserted that "we are doing too much 'watchful waiting.'"

"Every hour," he said, "works to the advantage of Huerta. Suppose he does salute. Are we to pick up and return home with the only point settled, the difference between a salute of five or of twenty-one guns? No. There are great problems confronting us in Mexico. I see no distinction between bandits and murderers. Villa and Carranza are as bad as Huerta."

Mr. Campbell referred to Secretary of State Bryan as an idealist, and spoke of his Chautauqua addresses. One of the veterans made a reference to "grape juice," and Mr. Campbell continued:

"Mr. Wilson may be a college President, but he does not appear to use discretion in international questions. And neither does Bryan. If President Wilson had been surrounded by men in his Cabinet who were able to advise him in international affairs this terrible crisis we are facing would not have occurred."

Several hisses were heard. Past Commander Fenwick Y. Hedley, his voice shaking with emotion, said:

"I would like to suggest we make it clear to the press that this meeting was in no way an attack upon the Administration."

The veterans applauded vigorously. Mr. Campbell again rose and said that he had not intended to attack the President.

"If the President should ask for an appropriation to-morrow, I would vote for it," he said.

DISCARD MEXICAN OUTFIT.

Princeton Alumni Make an Unfortunate Choice of Uniforms.

PRINCETON, April 27.—Princeton University alumni, returning at commencement for class reunions, have been accustomed to wear fantastic uniforms. Several months ago one class, thinking it had discovered a novelty, arranged with an outfitter to make 200 uniforms in the Mexican style.

The outfit included a wide straw sombrero, a blue bolero, trimmed with gold braid, and trousers of blue, heavily interlaced with gold cord. The plans, however, were upset when the war news came from Mexico.

The class decided that the uniforms, which had been delivered, would have to be discarded, as it was thought they would be in bad taste.

Powers Advise Huerta to Yield.

BERLIN, April 27.—Germany, England, and France have advised President Huerta, through their Ministers at Mexico City, to accede to the demands of the United States, according to an announcement made here to-day.

SHOT AS ROBBER BY BOY.

Chenora Supposed to be Dying—His Two Companions Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 27.—Three men, supposed to be those who had committed bold safe robberies in Poughkeepsie, Wappingers Falls, and Rhinebeck, were captured in Red Hook to-day by Sheriff Hornbeck and District Attorney Conger of Poughkeepsie, assisted by a posse of villagers armed with rifles and shotguns, who fired at the men when they tried to escape.

Clifford Phillips, a farm boy 19 years old and small for his age, but an expert marksman, shot one of the fugitives, one bullet entering the man's thigh and another his back. The man, a young and well-dressed foreigner, fell unconscious. He was rushed down to Vassar Hospital in Poughkeepsie, where he is supposed to be dying. His name is Oswald S. Chenora. The other men are Ernest Bamer, 27 years old, and Jacob Krastin, 26. They are in the county jail.

Patrick Brennan, a tramp, noticed the men going up the State road toward Red Hook this morning and his information to the Sheriff resulted in their capture.

The same robbers entered the hotel of Walter Decker in Rhinebeck through a rear window early to-day and carried away a safe weighing 600 pounds on a wheelbarrow to an open field, a mile and a half out of the village, where they pried it open with a crowbar and found it empty.

PHYSICIANS STAY IN CHARGE

State Medical Society Votes on Managing of Journal.

A proposition to place laymen in charge of the business affairs of the medical publications of the Medical Society of the State of New York, which will commence its 108th annual meeting to-day in the Hotel Astor, was voted down at a meeting last night of the delegates, who decided that medical men should be continued in charge of the publications for purely ethical reasons, though at a loss to the society of thousands of dollars annually. The cost of issuing the chief publication, The State Journal, was $4,400 more than the income the last year. Dr. John C. MacEvitt of Brooklyn was the editor in chief.

Dr. William Francis Campbell, President of the society, in his report suggested that the question be referred to a special committee to consider appointing a business manager. Dr. Alexander Lambert, opposing any change, said: "We are willing to stand the loss for ethical reasons, for decency, and for the general good in a proper way."

Many out-of-town delegates objected to the cost of the annual directory, but they were outvoted by Manhattan and Brooklyn members.

The Committee on Public Health recommended a bill to the Legislature for an appropriation of $100,000 to purchase radium for the New York State Cancer Hospital for the treatment of epithelioma. State action was also asked for providing filtration plants for Buffalo, Niagara, and other lake cities. It was recommended that the Legislature appropriate money for building modern bacteriological and pathological laboratories at the Quarantine Station here.

At the general meeting, at which 1,500 members are expected, addresses are to be made by William H. Taft, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, William H. McElroy, and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, at the banquet to-morrow night.

FRISCO BOARD CHANGES.

West and Perkins Off Directorate—Carleton, Simmons, Greig Join.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—Thomas W. West and Albert T. Perkins resigned to-day as members of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and were replaced by Murray Carleton and George W. Simmons at a special meeting by the remaining members of the board.

Both Mr. West and Mr. Perkins are connected with the St. Louis Union Trust Company, which is involved in extensive litigation with the Frisco road. Both gave as the reason for their resignation the desire to eliminate any possibility of a conflict between the two interests they represented. Mr. West recently resigned as one of the three receivers of the Frisco road.

Another vacancy, caused by the resignation of W. K. Bixby from the board last November, was filled by the election of A. S. Greig. Mr. Bixby also is a Director of the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

The first official act of the new board of the Frisco Road was the ratification of the agreement whereby the New Iberia and Northern Railroad, a "feeder" of the Frisco, will be returned to the syndicate, made up largely of Frisco officials, which built it and sold it to the Frisco Road.

The return of the New Iberia to its builders will cancel an obligation of the Frisco amounting to $4,600,000.

Dr. Thompson Wins His Child.

Dr. Joseph A. Thompson of Frankford, Penn., returned to his home yesterday, taking with him his daughter, Rosemary, 7 years old. The physician come here on Sunday to get the child, who had been living with her grandmother, Mrs. Bridget Galway of 306 West 142d Street. Mrs. Galway turned him away and he waited until Rosemary left the house and seized her. Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court yesterday awarded the custody of the child to Dr. Thompson.

C. E. RUSSELL TALKS ABOUT 'A DIRTY RAG'

Says He Wouldn't Enlist and Wouldn't Serve if Drafted for War.

3,500 APPLAUD SOCIALIST

Morris Hillquit Says He Can See No Difference Between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Becker.

Charles Edward Russell, once Socialist candidate for Governor and more recently Socialist candidate for Mayor, told an audience in Carnegie Hall last night that under no conditions could he be drafted for service of the United States in war with Mexico.

"I would not enlist for such a war," he said, "and if I should be drafted I would refuse to serve. This may be seditious, but if it is sedition, then bring on your Dick law. I am not afraid. And let the long-eared ass that edits THE NEW YORK TIMES invite the attention of the proper officials to my conduct."

A little later Mr. Russell rehearsed a version of what has recently occurred at Vera Cruz, ending it with references to a flag that was in his mind "a dirty rag." He carefully phrased the reference to the "dirty rag" so that from the words themselves it would not be clear, at is was to the Socialists in the audience, that it was the United States flag Mr. Russell had in mind.

Throughout his speech the former Socialist candidate assailed President Wilson and his foreign policy. He referred to him jeeringly as "Sixteen Gun Woodrow," and suggested that this title be made permanent in Socialist circles "in honor of the fact that the issue on which the fleet was sent to Mexico was an issue as to whether Huerta should fire twenty-one guns, or sixteen more guns than was provided for in his offer to fire five guns."

Mr. Russell insisted that President Wilson could not plead that he was honestly ignorant of the conditions in Mexico, when "even the paving stones of Washington cried out that it was British oil interest backing Huerta against American oil interests backing the Madero revolution and the present effort to force intervention."

For American soldiers and sailors who might be killed in Mexico, Mr. Russell proposed this epitaph:

In whatsoever stress or strife,
Or bloody battle's toil,
Through all his short unhappy life
His heart beat true to oil.

"President Wilson has been surrendering to capital all along the line," Mr. Russell insisted. He told stories which he said were "from the inside in Washington," which illustrated the nature of the alleged surrender. He said the refusal to name Louis D. Brandeis as Attorney General was the first surrender, and that the movement for free tolls was a surrender to the Hill railroad interests.

"And if some wild jingo calls for war, must I rush into a senseless and idiotic war?" he said. "I want to love the land wherein I was born. Of course I do. And I want to honor the flag that floats over it. Of course I do. But I want that flag to stand for liberty, justice, democracy, and the rights of the people. A flag is worth only what it symbolizes. If a nation should turn international bandit and make the streets of an undefended city run with blood, then the flag of that nation is nothing but a filthy rag.

"Patriotism they call it, when the advocates of a perverted jingoism rush wildly through the halls of Congress crying for war. If that is patriotism, excuse me."

The meeting brought out about 3,500 people who indicated by their frequent applause that they were nearly all Socialists. Morris Hillquit, who preceded Mr. Russell as a speaker, said he could see no difference "between Charles Becker, who hired four gunmen to murder for pay, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who hired whole gangs of gunmen to murder for pay in Colorado."

The name of Rockefeller was hissed and booed for three minutes when it was first mentioned, and was hissed liberally at each subsequent mention.

Mrs. Laura Cannon, introduced by Algernon Lee, Chairman, as a woman Socialist worker from Colorado, rehearsed the story of the Colorado fighting and told of alleged peonage in the mines through the establishment of company stores and company houses, which, she said, was responsible for the outbreaks. She blamed John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for all the troubles there.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the war in Mexico, and declaring that the working classes "were the victims of monstrous wrongs" to which the nation should give its whole attention.

P. R. R. STRIKE DEFERRED.

Altoona Men Delay It Till Thursday—Disowned by Older Brotherhood.

ALTOONA, Penn., April 27.—The strike of Pennsylvania Railroad shopmen in this city, which was called by the Brotherhood of Federal Railroad Employes for to-morrow, has been postponed until Thursday. The postponement, union officials said, was ordered at the request of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

The strike is being urged by local labor leaders as a protest against alleged discrimination extended to union men when the recent reductions in force were made by the railroad company.

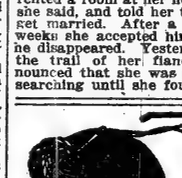
Officials of the brotherhood say about 7,000 members on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh are affiliated with them, while railroad officials estimate the membership of the new organization at less than 1,000. They are repudiated by the older railroad brotherhoods.

RICH WIDOW HUNTS FIANCE.

Descends on Bayonne Seeking Young Man Who Vanished After Wooing.

When Mrs. A. P. Morrison, a wealthy widow, 40 years old, of Atlantic City, arrived in Bayonne yesterday she began a search for a young man named Ben Myers. She soon learned that there were two young men of that name in town and she took down the addresses. She found one, but left his home apparently much disappointed. The other Ben Myers, she learned, had gone away recently. Then she became indignant and told her story.

A young man who said he was Ben Myers, son of a Bayonne politician, had rented a room at her home a month ago, she said, and told her that he wanted to get married. After a courtship of two weeks she accepted him. A week later he disappeared. Yesterday she took up the trail of her fiancé, and she announced that she was going to keep on searching until she found him.



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AT ALL DEALERS

RECOVER YEGGMEN'S LOOT.

$700 in Stamps and Explosives Found in Barn After Confession.

Detectives from Police Headquarters in Brooklyn and two Secret Service men went to Long Branch, N. J., last night, following a confession made by Jack Conway, one of the three men arrested Saturday night for the robbery of the Post Office at Oceanport, N. J., and broke into the barn of Samuel Wardell, on the outskirts of the town. Conway had given them full instructions, and they tossed aside a pile of hay in an obscure corner. They found an eight-ounce bottle filled with nitro-glycerine, a kit of safe-cracking tools, a large stick of dynamite, postage stamps worth $700, and a box filled with pennies.

The stamps and money, one of the detectives said, had been stolen from the Oceanport Post Office. He added, with much satisfaction, that a "bad gang of yeggs" had been broken up, and that the police were in a fair way to solve the mystery connected with the recent robberies of the Post Office buildings at Eatontown and Maywood, N. J. The men who robbed the latter Post Office attacked the Postmistress who tried to drive them away.

Besides Conway the other men under arrest are John Rockford, alias "Old Man" Rockford, and Harry Nathan. The three were picked up in a resort in Brooklyn a few hours after the robbery of Oceanport.

Rockford and Nathan were placed in adjoining cells in the Adams Street Police Station in Brooklyn yesterday, while Detective Duane hid in another cell, a few feet away. He waited for some time and then, according to the police, he heard the men talking about some of the jobs they had done. Four Post Offices were mentioned in the talk, according to Duane. The men, he said, had spoken of "fooling the police" and of "blowing safes."

Confronted with this information Conway was the first to break down, the police say. Rockford confessed when shown a report of his conversation with Nathan. The police expect to connect the men also with the robbery of Post Offices at Merrick and Seaford, L. I.

Armed Man Arrested on Pier.

Patrolman Benzinger of the West Twentieth Street Station found a man on the pier of the Hamburg-American Line last night, looking into cases and bundles stored there. He arrested the stranger and found a loaded revolver in his pocket. The man described himself as John Brown of 2016 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, a private detective. He was charged with a violation of the Sullivan law

WHEN a man's allus gettin' his dignity hurt, it's a sign he's wearin' all he's got on th' outside.

Velvet Joe

VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is good, always, inside and outside. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c.
Coupons of Value with Velvet.

CLERIC TAKES LOFTY PERCH.

Burgl Finally Coaxed Down from Atop Rectory Chimney.

For two hours and a half last night detectives attached to St. Francis of Assisi R. C. Church, 141 West Thirty-first Street, together with several detectives and patrolmen of the West Thirtieth Street station, tried to coax down from the top of a high chimney of the rectory, 133-135 West Thirty-first Street, a man who later said he was Marten Burgl, 43 years old, a Christian Brother, but refused to give any further information regarding himself. In the station, after being examined by Dr. Kutil of the New York Hospital, Burgl made several incoherent remarks, and was then sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

It was shortly before 9 o'clock when the West Thirtieth Street Station was notified that there was a man on top of the chimney, which is sixty-five feet from the ground, acting in a strange manner. Patrolman Halley was sent to the rectory, and found a large crowd in front of the building. Three priests had climbed out of the cupola on top of the building, and were vainly begging Burgl to come down from his perilous position. Reinforced by the detectives and the patrolmen, who climbed out on the roof and cupola, the priests renewed their pleadings, but Burgl obdurately refused to move.

Finally one of the priests climbed to the edge of the cupola, and after a few moments' earnest conversation with Burgl the latter climbed down. As he reached the roof of the rectory he was taken into custody. The police were unable to learn if he was a guest at the rectory, or connected with the parochial school of the parish. He wore the clerical collar and cravat of the Christian Brotherhood. On the way to the station he kept repeating that he wanted to read in some place away from the crowds, but did not desire to alarm any person.

BRONX URGES WURZBACH.

Democratic Committee Asks Glynn to Give Him Eustis's Place.

Fred. A. Wurzbach, President of the Bronx National Bank, has been recommended for the place now held by John E. Eustis on the Public Service Commission for the First District, in a communication sent to Gov. Glynn by the Bronx County Democratic Committee. Surrogate G. M. S. Schulz of the Bronx, who was appointed by Gov. Glynn and confirmed by the Senate for this place a month ago to-day, has failed to qualify, and has told his friends that he intends to remain a Surrogate.

Mr. Wurzbach is in the hardware business. He prefers to be known as an independent Democrat. In the last campaign, according to his friends, he supported Mayor Mitchel and the local Democratic candidates in his borough. He was Chairman of the Bronx subcommittee of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven, which failed in its effort to place a local fusion ticket, independent of the Democratic organization, in the field in that borough.

As a coincidence, it was remarked yesterday that Thomas J. Quinn, who was the original organization candidate for the place to which Surrogate Schulz was appointed, is Vice President of the bank of which the new candidate is President.

GIMBELS

Cold Dry-air Fur Storage
In our own Fireproof Building.
Fur Repairing and Remodelling.
Moderate Charges
Fur Storage Desk Third Floor

A Prize of $50 In Merchandise

To be selected at GIMBEL'S by the Winner, will be awarded to the Artist whose Picture, shown

In the GIMBEL Exhibition and Sale of Paintings by American Artists

Shall Have Received the Largest Number of Votes Before the Closing of the Exhibition on

Monday Night, May 4th

Visitors are invited to express their preference on slips provided for that purpose, to be dropped into a ballot box.

The Store Management will count the ballots, and award the prize in accordance with the result, which will be published in the newspapers.

If two or more pictures should receive the same number of votes the prize will be divided equally between the successful exhibitors.

Sixth Floor

Men's Spring Overcoats Lightweight Suits At $16.50

Afford better choosing in point of down-to-the-minute style and superior quality, in fashions and fabrics, than any amount short of $25 will usually buy.

The Overcoats are Chesterfields and Raglans. The Suits are in a dozen different new models. There are all sizes in each group.

It requires good buying to make such savings as these possible on Clothes of GIMBEL quality. And that's just what happened here.

Fourth Floor

Are There Chairs Enough in Your House? If Not, Here's News:

We began yesterday morning the selling of over 600 different styles of Chairs, Rockers and Settees, from one of the finest and largest factories of the country. They are the

Showroom Samples ⅓ Under-Price of the Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller Co., Rochester, N. Y.

from their showrooms in the New York Furniture Exchange.

There are Chairs for every room in the house—dainty and sturdy, little and big—in every style, in short, that you could possibly want.

There are Chairs with wood seats or with cane or splint bottoms. Chairs upholstered in leather, tapestry or velour. Chairs in oak, mahogany and other woods. Luxurious Easy Chairs, and a fine group of Morris Chairs. And just as many sorts of Rockers, from a wood seat Sewing Rocker to a handsome leather-covered Library Rocker.

There are several hundred pieces of fine Mission Furniture in fumed oak and fine furniture, much of it in period designs, for the library.

Prices Range From $3 for a Golden Oak Bedroom Chair, Usually $4.75, to $108 for a Library Suit in Tapestry, Usually $162.

There is also an important group of

"Hemco" Reclining Chairs in the Sale

In a variety of styles. These delightful chairs adjust themselves automatically to every position of the sitter. The style illustrated, in Spanish leather, is $24.75, from $37; and there are others from $8.25, regularly $13, to $35, regularly $52.50. Other styles, of which we have a quantity:

Golden Oak Arm Rockers with saddle wood seat at $6, regularly $9.

Golden Oak Arm Chairs with saddle wood seat at $4.50, regularly $7.

Mahogany Arm Rocker, Colonial model, spindle back, at $9.50, regularly $14.

Queen Anne Arm Rocker, spindle back, leather seat, at $20, from $30.

Seventh Floor

"Hemco" Reclining Chairs $24.75, from $37.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

LIFE TERM FOR KIDNAPPER.

Louisiana Child Stealer Escapes Death by Jury's Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

OPELOUSAS, La., April 27.—W. C. Walters, an itinerant tinker, was convicted late to-day of kidnapping the son of C. P. Dunbar, a prominent lumberman. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, without capital punishment. Under the law, Walters will receive a life sentence, unless successful in an appeal. Steps for which were taken to-night by his attorneys. All afternoon there had been threats of violence against the man on trial, but these subsided with the returning of the verdict.

The outcome of the trial hinged largely upon the identity of the boy found in Walter's possession. This boy, the Dunbars claimed as their son. Mrs. Julia Anderson, an illiterate woman from the Carolina Hills, said the boy was her child.

DISOWN P. R. R. STRIKE PLAN

Brotherhood Won't Recognize Walkout of Altoona Men.

The representatives of the regular railroad brotherhoods, which have trade agreements with all the Eastern railroads, said yesterday that if the threat of a strike of the Brotherhood of Federated Railway Employes on the Altoona Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, set for to-day, goes into effect, it will not be officially recognized by the brotherhoods, of which it is a rival.

G. H. Sines, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who was in this city, said yesterday:

"The Brotherhood of Federated Railroad Employes controls an insignificant number of railroad employes, probably not 500, and if the strike takes place it will be a frizzle. It is an attempt to organize the railroad employes on what are known as industrial lines, by which all the workers are supposed to be organized in one union instead of by crafts.

"An attempt was made to bring this about on a larger scale over twenty years ago, when Eugene V. Debs organized the American Railway Union, supposed to be composed of all classes of men in the operating forces of the railroads, instead of separate unions of engineers, trainmen, firemen, and others. The strike, which was against the Pullman Car Company, was lost after throwing several thousands of employes out of work. The regular brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, trainmen, and conductors have agreements with the Eastern railroads, including the Pennsylvania Railroad, and form the great bulk of the operating force. They will not recognize the threatened strike if it takes place."

The threatened strike is for recognition of the new brotherhood and for the readjustment of suspensions on a seniority basis.

The Wm. J. Gaynor's First Trip.

The new municipal ferryboat William J. Gaynor, named in honor of the late Mayor of New York City, made her initial trip yesterday afternoon on the Bay Ridge route from the Battery to Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, with Mayor Mitchel and a number of the city officials on board. The new ferryboat was built during the administration of Mayor Gaynor at a cost of $350,000, and is one of four municipal boats running on the Bay Ridge route. Among the officials who were on the trip with the Mayor were Bridge Commissioner Kracke, Commissioner of Licenses Bell, Tenement House Commissioner Murphy, and Deputy Commissioner of Docks and Ferries Harris.

Marked Down Shoes—
A Real Saving

ANY shoe that turns out to be a real bargain *had fine leather in it.* If leather fails, your bargain fails.

The secret of bargain buying, therefore, is simply this: Pick a manufacturer who is famous for using only fine leather. When a sale of *his* shoes is advertised—go.

Rice & Hutchins, Boston, are famous for the quality of leather in their shoes. In our Bronx store basement sale, therefore, you get "fine leather at a low price"—a real saving.

Shoes for men, women and children. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE REMAKING OF YOUR FURS AT SUMMER PRICES.

OUR NEW MODELS SHOW WONDERFUL CHANGES IN FASHION FOR THE COMING WINTER.

H. JAECKEL & SONS
THIRTY-SECOND STREET, WEST
NUMBER SIXTEEN.
OUR ONLY ADDRESS.

BURWELL BRIBED TO LIE, HE ADMITS

Blow Dealt to Becker Defense in Midnight Confession to District Attorney.

ANOTHER PRISONER SOUGHT

Poughkeepsie Police on Trail of Man Who Made Offer First to Perjurer.

$1,000 PROMISED, NOT PAID

Fugitive, Captured in Connecticut, Is Defiant for Two Hours Here, but Then Breaks Down.

William E. Burwell, the "St. Louis Kid," who testified before Justice Goff on April 11, in an effort to obtain a new trial for the four gunmen, that he had witnessed the shooting of Herman Rosenthal and that the gunmen were not involved in it, confessed to District Attorney Whitman at 1:30 o'clock this morning that all of the testimony he gave was false and that it had been inspired.

To this statement Burwell added that he had received money for committing perjury, and it was learned on high authority that he gave to Mr. Whitman the name of the man who coached him and told him what to say. Burwell made a long affidavit which was filed with Justice Goff in the application for a new trial for the gunmen. He repudiated the entire document.

Burwell's confession was regarded by District Attorney Whitman as a blow to the defense set up by Charles Becker, who was to be tried again within a few weeks on a charge of murdering Rosenthal.

Burwell was arrested in Derby, Conn., yesterday, and taken to New Haven. Assistant District Attorney Groehl and Detective Maxwell of the District Attorney's staff went to New Haven, and he was rushed back to this city, arriving here at 11:08 o'clock, and was taken at once to Mr. Whitman's home.

Burwell, who says $1,000 was promised him for perjuring himself, is the second witness brought forward in the last fight to save the gunmen who has admitted that he committed perjury. The other witness was Karl Dresner, a waiter, who was arrested a week ago and broke down under the examination of Mr. Whitman. He also said that he had received money, but would not tell who gave it to him.

The District Attorney is looking for a third man who appeared before Justice Goff on April 11, Samuel Kalmanson. Mr. Whitman has reason to believe that Kalmanson also lied.

It was stated last night that the District Attorney had reason to believe that Dresner, Burwell, and Kalmanson were being held as witnesses for the second trial of ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker, and that they were put forward in behalf of the gunmen simply because of the desperate straits in which the four found themselves.

Burwell finally told his story in detail to Mr. Whitman, and said that the money had been promised him to make the false affidavit and give false testimony. He also stated that he had been coached in his story at an attorney's office in the financial district of New York. He had been approached first in a pool room in Poughkeepsie, he said, by a man whom he knew to be a crook and a counterfeiter and whose name he gave to Mr. Whitman. This man, he said, had sent him to a member of the police force in this city.

"But they gave me only $20 of the thousand because I didn't make good," he said. "I knew that the game was up as soon as you finished questioning me at the hearing before Justice Goff."

Burwell said that the man he referred to as a counterfeiter was now in Poughkeepsie. District Attorney Whitman got into communication with the police officials of Poughkeepsie by telephone. He received a report a short time later that the man was being trailed and would probably be arrested this morning.

When first brought before Mr. Whitman, Burwell assumed an air of unconcern and flatly refused to answer questions. It was fully two hours after he was taken to the rooms when he gave sign of weakening. Then he suddenly held up his hand for Mr. Whitman to stop questioning.

"Say," he exclaimed, "I'm going to tell you the whole thing and be done with it. I did it for a promise of $1,000 and I only got $20 of it.

"You know I'm a pool player. Well, I was playing pool in Poughkeepsie when a rough looking man came up to me and asked me why I didn't go to New York and testify; that there was plenty of easy money there, because of the gunmen's case. He said that he could put me in touch with a man who had a brother on the police force in New York.

"Then I recalled that I was in New York on the day Rosenthal was shot, and I became interested. Finally, I agreed."

Burwell said that he was brought to New York and introduced to the policeman. The policeman, he said, took him to the office of two lawyers downtown. He didn't tell the names of the lawyers.

"I told the lawyers I was in New York when Rosenthal was shot," he said, "but I also told them I wasn't anywhere near the scene of the shooting and didn't know anything about it. They told me that didn't matter. Then they showed me a lot of pictures and pointed to a picture of Harry Vallon.

"'When you are asked who did the shooting say Vallon did it,' was the instructions I received.

"'All right,' I said, 'I'm on.'

"'Remember you must say you didn't see the four gunmen at the scene of the shooting,' I was then told.

"'I'm on,' I answered again.

"Then they went over the whole story carefully and told me again and again what I was to testify to. Finally they prepared an affidavit covering four typewritten pages, and I signed it without looking at it.

"I got only $20 at the time. As soon as that hearing was over I knew the game was up, and that I had failed. The only thing I wanted to do was to get the rest of the $1,000 and beat it. But they wouldn't give it to me, even when I called again at the lawyer's office, so I went away."

Burwell showed the effects of the severe questioning to which he had been submitted when he finished his story. For half an hour more the District Attorney and his assistants went over the details of the plot with him and then he was taken to a hotel, under guard. He will be placed in the Tombs later this morning.

At 3 o'clock this morning it was stated that Mr. Whitman had received from Burwell information concerning the whereabouts of Kalmanson. Detectives Maxwell and Leigh of the District Attorney's staff were hurried away to catch a milk train, but their destination was not made known. Mr. Whitman, it was learned, hoped to have Kalmanson before him to-day.

Detectives, it was also understood, had been sent to a hospital situated between Derby, Conn., and New Haven, to follow another clue. While he was being brought back to New York last evening, on the way from Derby to New Haven, Burwell asked permission to stop at a hospital to see a friend who was ill. This permission was granted. District Attorney Whitman is anxious to learn who it was that Burwell talked to at the hospital.

181 VICTIMS OF PIRATES.

Missing After the Burning of a British Steamer by Chinese.

HONGKONG, April 27.—Pirates last night attacked the British steamer Jason, bound up the West River north of Macao, and set fire to the vessel, which was burned to the water's edge. Incoming steamers rescued 158 of the passengers and crew, but it is reported that 180 passengers and the British chief engineer are missing.

The Jason was of 4,800 tons register.

ACCUSES FATHER AND SON.

Former Married Her to Latter, Who Took Her Money, Girl Charges.

Herman Gold, 35 years old, a plumber of 352 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, and his father, Jacob Gold, 59 years old, of the same address, were locked up at the Morrisania Police Station in the Bronx yesterday to await trial on indictments found against them by the Bronx County Grand Jury. The complainant is Miss Fanny Perr, 20 years old, of 306 Fifth Street, Manhattan.

She told to District Attorney Martin of Bronx County, that she met Herman Gold in March, 1913. After a short courtship he proposed marriage and she accepted. Gold, she said, suggested that his father, a rabbi, perform the ceremony. They lived for a few months in Cauldwell Avenue the Bronx. Miss Perr said that Herman induced her to give him $200 she had saved. Soon after that according to her story, she learned that Gold had a wife and two children.

ENGINEER DEAD IN CHAIR.

Couch in Bedroom Partly Burned, but Fire Extinguished.

Charles Tittle, 50 years old, who was the chief engineer of the Hilliard Building, 55 John Street, shortly before midnight last night was found dead in his room on thhe seventeenth floor of the building. He was seated in a chair, his clothing disordered and the bedding on a couch was partly burned. The floor was sloppy with water, and a pail half filled with water was standing in the hallway outside the room.

The stub of a cigar was found on the floor near the bed, and the police are working on the theory that Tittle had laid on the couch with a lighted cigar in his mouth and had fallen asleep, and while asleep the cigar had fallen from his mouth, setting the bedding on fire. Coroner Feinberg was notified and arrived at the building shortly after midnight.

FIVE DIE IN BURGLARS' FIRE.

Mother and Four Children Perish as House Burns.

MT. UNION, Penn., April 27.—Mrs. Mildred Verner, aged 26, and her four children, Elmer, Ruth, Albert, and Frances, were burned to death to-night in a fire which destroyed the Verner home. The house is believed to have been fired by burglars.

Peter Verner, the husband and father, is employed at night and was at work when his family met death.

MINES IN COLUMBIA RIVER!

Report That Government Ships Are Busily Planting Them.

FORT STEVENS, Ore., April 27.—The mine planter Ringgold, assisted by the steamer Fornance and the lighthouse tender Manzanita, is actively at work laying cables and mines at the mouth of the Columbia River.

To-day mine fields were planted in the north and south channels.

Swiss Arbitration Treaty Renewed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Bryan and Dr. Ritter, Swiss Minister, exchanged ratifications to-day of a convention extending for another period of five years the arbitration treaty between the United States and Switzerland, providing for arbitration at The Hague of all differences which do not affect the vital interests, independence, or honor of the two countries, nor involve third parties.

CITY BREVITIES.

Policeman John Curtin was killed early yesterday morning by a fall of fifteen feet down a flight of steps in Engine House 154 on Hannah Street, Tompkinsville. He was 44 years old, and had been a member of the Police Department for twenty years. His home was at 30 Chestnut Avenue, Clifton, S. I.

Schuyler C. Carlton, referee, reported to the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the application for the winding up of the business of Thomas Whittaker, Incorporated, publisher of religious books and papers. The assets were fixed at $13,200 and the debts at $21,905.

These officers were elected yesterday at a meeting of the New York University branch of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A.: President, Walter G. Many; Vice President, Harold Kennard; Secretary, William S. Woolworth; Treasurer, George W. Hubbell.

A twisted steel shaft of a dynamo caused the shutting off of the power at the Jersey City power house of the Hudson & Manhattan tunnel at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and two trains were stalled under the river half an hour.

Announcement was made yesterday of the organization of a new Japanese society, the Nippon-Jin-Kai, with headquarters in New York, to foster friendship and co-operation among the resident Japanese, as well as to strengthen the friendly ties between people of Japan and the United States.

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PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

AN I. W. W. HEROINE, ALTHOUGH SHE ATE

Becky Edelson Is Freed from Jail and Has a Great Reception.

KNEW RELEASE WAS COMING

Berkman Gives $300 Bail and Young Woman Says She'll Still Talk On and Defy the Police.

Becky Edelson, the first woman to attempt a hunger strike in this country, was freed yesterday afternoon from the Queens County Jail in Long Island City, and last night was proclaimed the chief heroine of the I. W. W. and anarchistic agitators at a reception given in her honor at the offices of Mother Earth, an anarchistic publication controlled by Emma Goldman.

Alexander Berkman, who put up $300 in cash as bail for Miss Edelson, presided at the reception and joined the young woman agitator in denunciation of the "low down capitalist papers" which had printed stories to the effect that Miss Edelson had quit her hunger strike upon being tempted with chocolates and lamb chops in the jail on Sunday evening.

The release of Miss Edelson was upon a bail bond, which she was careful to explain was something very different from a bond to keep the peace. She asserted that this bail bond was without any restriction whatever, and that she proposed to go right ahead with her speechmaking and to defy all policemen to censor her remarks and all Magistrates to put her under any kind of a bond which would limit her "right of free speech to any limits which a policeman might find it convenient to enforce."

"And if I am put back into jail, after a rehearing of the present case against me on appeal," she said, "you can rest assured that I will again go on hunger strike, and will stay on hunger strike until I die, or the courts cease to make decisions which rob us of the first and primary right upon which all our discussion of our wrongs as laboring people must be based. I want my friends to know that I did not cease the hunger strike. What tempted me to eat—and I did break my fast after being on hunger strike for fifty-six hours—was a telephone message from Alexander Berkman notifying me that Judge Mulqueen had heard a motion for appeal in my case, and had fixed a date for argument, so that I might expect to be bailed out Monday. I then saw that there was no need to carry the hunger strike on at this time, and I ate a meal especially prepared for me at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night. This was two hours after the regular dinner hour had closed."

Berkman went to the Queens County Jail yesterday afternoon with a young man who said he was Benjamin Benn. Warden Henry Schleth opened the doors for Berkman and his companion and in a few moments Miss Edelson came bounding down the stairs from her cell on the top floor. She greeted Berkman as "comrade" and Benjamin Benn as "sweetheart."

"Did you get my letter, Becky?" was the first anxious inquiry of Benn.

"No, I did not," the young woman replied, "but I won't wait here for it. Let us get out of this place. But first I must thank the warden for all the nice little things he has done for me." She walked into the Warden's office, shook him by the hand, and thanked him with a sincerity that was very evident.

Of her experience as a prisoner Miss Edelson said:

"Friday night in the Tombs I refused to eat. I again refused Saturday morning. At 9:45 Saturday morning I was taken to Blackwell's Island, where the indignities heaped upon me were such that I hate to mention them.

"Blackwell's Island is a horrible place, whose horrors have never even been brought half way to the surface. The first thing that happened was an order for me to undress. I had to disrobe in the presence of many people. For my feelings there was not the slightest concern. After I had reluctantly obeyed this brutal order I was handed prison clothing—mean stuff, ill-fitting and worn to tatters.

"I refused to work. I did this because I was determined to remain on hunger strike and because I could not see that the State had any right to take away my liberty and at the same time force me to work for the State. Saturday evening things turned to the better for me. I was put aboard a boat and carried to the Queens County Jail. There I had sheets to sleep on. And a clean room. They seemed luxuries, indeed. And every one was kind—very kind—to me. They offered tempting food, but I told them it was no use—until the telephone message came."

Berkman said that a public reception to Miss Edelson was being arranged and would be held in a few days.

PROTEST NOONDAY BRAWLS.

Tenants of Printing House Square Appeal to Mayor.

Tenants of office buildings in the neighborhood of Printing House Square sent a protest to Mayor Mitchel yesterday against the holding of noon-day meetings by the I. W. W. and other organizations around the Franklin Statue. For several days the neighborhood during the noon hour has been filled with large crowds, and on several occasions near-riots have occurred. The protest says, in part:

This is the busiest section, perhaps, in New York. It not only disturbs our business, but we believe in time it will become a menace to this immediate community under present conditions. We have no wish to dispute the right of free speechmaking to all American citizens, but we would suggest to your Honor to designate some certain spot in New York City which is not so congested as this neighborhood is at the noon hour. There are probably more people passing the corner of Spruce and Nassau Streets than any other spot in New York City at this given hour. Why not give these orators some place, for instance, the band stand in Central Park or at the cottage in Union Square, for their meetings?

The Mayor said he would take up the matter with Police Commissioner Woods.

At the Franklin Statue yesterday the usual noon-hour fracas occurred, with all the noisy incidents of the previous days. Joseph S. Shatzke attempted to make a speech about outrages in Colorado by the militia, while Henry Yeager, a Socialist, tried at the same time to speak against the war in Mexico. Martin W. Murphy decided that both speakers should answer some personal questions. He asked the question in what was described by witnesses as a brawling voice, and Shatzke called on the police to put him under arrest. At the Tombs Court Murphy told Magistrate Simms he could produce witnesses to show that he had acted in an orderly manner. He was paroled until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

WORK FOR "SAFETY FIRST."

Society, with Organization Perfected, Now Pushes Its Campaign.

The Safety First Society of Greater New York is now permanently organized, with Ogden L. Mills as President, and active work is in progress. Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Ogden Mills Reid, Charles L. Bernheimer, Gen. Howard Carroll are Vice Presidents; John E. Woodruff, Treasurer, and Frederick H. Elliott, General Secretary.

On the Executive Committee are Ralph Folks, Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, Chairman; Robert S. Binkerd, City Club; Harry A. Bullock, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Mrs. Robert Francis Cartwright, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs; E. R. Hardy, Insurance Society of New York; P. J. Holdsworth, Mason-Seaman Transportation Company; George Keegan, New York Railways Company; R. W. Meade, Fifth Avenue Coach Company; J. A. Ritchie, Interborough Rapid Transit Company; Frank G. Webb, Long Island Automobile Club.

The organization aims primarily to lessen street accidents, minimize waste through more scientific traffic routes and regulation and create a medium for the exchange of ideas of these problems. One of the important features of the society's numerous activities is a campaign of education in the public schools.

P. C. KNOX, JR.S, RECONCILED

Now Living in This City and Soon to Go Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Philander C. Knox, Jr., and his wife, who, before he eloped with her from Providence, R. I., on March 7, 1910, was Miss May Gertrude Boler, a shopgirl of that city, have become reconciled and have been living together in New York for two weeks. It was Knox who sought the reconciliation, it is said. The couple are planning a European trip together in the near future.

Young Knox on Jan. 7 last sailed from New York for Bermuda. For a while his wife remained in apartments at 1,700 Pine Street, this city. Mr. Knox and his wife had not been seen together for six weeks before that. Their residence, 202 Midland Avenue, Wayne, had been stripped of its furnishings, which had been placed in storage.

The marriage of young Knox resulted in his becoming estranged from his father, who at the time was Secretary of State. The young man went to work in an automobile factory. Later he became reconciled with his family.

Alleged Girl Slayer Held in Bail.

GARDNER, Mass., April 27.—Miss Ella F. Stiles of Athol, charged with murder in the second degree as a result of the death of Eunice E. Nash, an eight-year-old Baldwinville girl, was held in $10,000 bail at a preliminary hearing this afternoon to await the action of the Grand Jury at Worcester May 11.

HOTEL MAN AIDS SUITLESS VISITOR

Lends Wedding Attire to Person Who Thought He Wouldn't Need Formal Dress Here.

REPEATS IN THE EVENING

Guest Enjoys Himself So Much In Manager's Garb That He Borrows Dress Clothes at Night.

The assistant manager of a fashionable hotel who patronizes a Fifth Avenue tailor with results that are often envied by his friends who have to watch the columns of the newspapers for advertisements of "clearing" sales, came gallantly to the rescue of a visiting foreigner the other day who was in distress. The manager's morning suit attended a wedding in the fashion that a silk hat owned by a member of the American colony in Yokohama used to go to the Japanese Emperor's garden parties.

A foreigner living in Japan has little need of a top hat, and, of course, few American travelers to that part of the world carry such an article in their luggage. However, it is much easier for traveling Americans to obtain an invitation to an Imperial garden party than for the average American resident over there. This particular American had lived for twenty years in Yokohama before he received one of the much-prized invitations, but to some visiting fellow-countryman who was more fortunate than himself, he had year after year extended the courtesy and loan of his silk hat. The story goes on that when he was presented to the late Emperor, the latter glanced in recognition at his headgear and then said:

"Mr. Scandso, I am really delighted to meet you at last. I have been seeing that top hat of yours at every garden party for the last two decades, and I had an irresistible longing to know what its owner was like."

In the case of the visiting foreigner there is authority for the report that when he made up his mind to visit the United States, somebody told him that such a thing as formal dress for men was never needed over here, and as he had planned only a short trip, he brought none but lounge suits. However, when he and his wife received an invitation to a wedding and a reception following, and he began to make inquiries, he found he had been misinformed. However, he did not learn this until the morning of the day the wedding was to take place.

Straightway he asked for names and addresses of tailors, but a visit to several shops resulted in his being nonsuited. He tried several ready-made shops, but could not get a fit. When the time for the ceremony approached, his wife went to the church without him. After her departure, he happened to notice that the clerks in the hotel were all wearing morning coats, and an idea occurred to him. Perhaps he could borrow one.

But as he sised them up he noticed that none was of a build that approached his. Some were tall and thin, others were short and thin. None was short and broad-shouldered.

Just then the assistant manager, immaculate in his long-tailed coat and striped trousers, passed through the lobby. The visitor noted the effect at once. He rapidly measured the other's shoulders with his eyes. But how could he ask the manager to lend him his clothes? Cautiously he explained the situation to one of the clerks. The latter immediately sought his superior officer and laid the matter before him. Whereupon the assistant manager immediately sought the visitor, took him to his room, and offered him the choice of several morning suits.

He went to the reception and had such good time that that evening he borrowed the assistant manager's evening dress suit.

TIMES COPYRIGHT SUIT.

Supreme Court Rules on Demurrer in Amundsen Story Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Supreme Court of the United States denied to-day the petition of THE NEW YORK TIMES Company for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the review of proceedings affirming a decree of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York dismissing on demurrer THE NEW YORK TIMES bill of complaint in a suit for an injunction to restrain The Sun from infringing THE TIMES's copyright of Roald Amundsen's account of his discovery of the south pole.

There was no dispute as to THE TIMES holding the copyright, but the demurrer was dismissed on the ground that suit for injunction had been begun before the formality of registering the copyright had been completed. The forms issued by the register of copyrights bore a notice that the date of the execution of the copyrighting affidavit must be subsequent to the date of publication. Since this action was begun the blanks have been changed. According to the courts which have passed on the case, THE TIMES's error was in applying for an injunction before the required affidavit, of a subsequent date, had been attached to the copyright application. To have waited a day would have left THE TIMES, of course, no injunction remedy against a newspaper intending to purloin the narrative.

To-day's decision does not affect the validity of the copyright or prevent suit for damages for infringement.

$166,277 SMITH AWARD.

Referee Reports in Damage Suit Against John B. McDonald Estate.

Charles F. Brown, who was appointed a referee in the suit brought by Hugh Smith against the estate of the late John B. McDonald for $300,000 damages, reported yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for $166,277. The suit was begun in 1898 by Mr. Smith, who was one of the owners of the Murray Hill Hotel. On Jan. 27, 1902, a magazine of dynamite used for blasting rock in building the Subway exploded and did a great deal of damage to the hotel.

The first suit was to recover from the Rapid Transit Construction Company, but the Supreme Court dismissed the case. An appeal to the Appellate Division resulted in a reversal and the case was ordered to a trial. Meantime both Mr. Smith and Mr. McDonald died and the case lagged until 1912, when Mr. Brown was named as referee.

The report was handed yesterday to Justice Davis, who granted an extra allowance of $1,000 to the plaintiff's counsel. Mrs. Georgia A. McDonald is the executrix of Mr. McDonald's estate, which was estimated to be worth about $2,000,000.

NEW MONEY ORDER RULE.

Payment at Any Continental Office Within Thirty Days of Issue.

Postmaster General Burleson has just issued this bulletin relating to the payment of money orders after July 1:

All domestic money orders shall be made payable at a designated money order office as at present, but those issued at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, may be paid at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, if presented for payment on or before the expiration of the thirtieth day following the date of issue. If presented after that date and within one year from the last day of the month in which issued, they shall be paid only at the office designated in the money order as the paying office, or repaid at the office of issue.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has been directed to take the necessary steps for putting the order into effect.

YORKE SUSPENDED; MUST STAND TRIAL

Commissioner Kingsbury Acts Following an Inquiry Into the Municipal Lodging House.

THREATENS MORE CHARGES

Thorough Clean-up and Change of Policy and Rules to be Made by Department Head.

Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury yesterday suspended and placed under charges William C. Yorke, who has been Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House since it was established. The Commissioner's action was the result of the recent "John Doe" inquiry into the lodging house held before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. More than 100 witnesses were subpoenaed, but the testimony of only half a dozen was taken. Yorke was suspended after Commissioner Kingsbury had conferred with the Mayor and Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

"I suspended Mr. Yorke and he will be tried on charges which are now being prepared in the Corporation Counsel's office," said Commissioner Kingsbury. "The suspension is one of the results of the 'John Doe' inquiry, and before I finish other employes will be suspended and more charges made. There will be a thorough clean-up of the institution, and a general change of rules and policy."

Yorke has been Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House for seventeen years and a half. He is a veteran of the civil war, and is entitled to be retired after he has served the city for twenty years on a pension of $100 a month. His salary is $2,400 a year. He enlisted in the civil war as a drummer boy at the age of 13 and served in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia.

While Yorke would not discuss his suspension, his friends said that the charges which were being prepared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover did not reflect upon his integrity. He had 128 unpaid employes under him, and, it was pointed out, these men felt that the city owed them money for the services about the lodging house. Small quantities of supplies were used by some of them without permission. It was said that if Mr. Yorke was found guilty Commissioner Kingsbury might remove him as Superintendent, but keep him in the employ of the department until he had served two and a half years more and thus become eligible to retire on a pension.

"I do not know if Mr. Yorke was accused of inefficiency or carelessness," said the Mayor, "but if Commissioner Kingsbury found any necessity for taking the action he did, it was just what he was put up there to do."

Commissioner Kingsbury announced that he had appointed William A. Whiting, chief investigator of the Charities Department, to be Acting Superintendent pending the hearing of the charges against Yorke.

Four Years for Horse Stealing.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 27.—County Judge Neimann sentenced Eugene Platt, indicted for horse stealing, to four years in Sing Sing this morning. Platt's record shows he has spent twelve years in prison for other offenses. His defense was that he borrowed the horse to take Lillie Mostowski to her home in Newark. The woman was indicted with him, and pleaded guilty, but she goes free under a suspended sentence.

J. M. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
THE BIG STORE
SIXTH SIDE OF SIXTH AVE.—HOW TO USE IT
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

This Store Opens Daily at 9—Closes at 6

Charge Purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered June 1st.

—MAIN BUILDING—

2,468 Pairs of Men's $2.50 and $3 Perfect "Waldorf" Oxfords On Sale Here, Today, at $1.50

Here's a sale that points to the wisdom of stocking up with low shoes right now for the summer season.

Selling arguments are unnecessary, for "Waldorf" shoes are known throughout the country. They are sold exclusively in "Waldorf" shoe shops, and are considered mighty big values at their regular selling prices.

In today's sale we offer full style and size assortments in these cool, comfortable, stylish and substantial low shoes. All are made with Goodyear-welted soles. Leathers are TAN RUSSIA CALF, PATENT LEATHER AND GUN-METAL CALF. All sizes and widths from 5 to 11.

Women's $2.50 and $3 Low Shoes—about 1,500 pairs of new summer low shoes; more than fifteen styles for selection; Oxfords and pumps, in patent leather, gun-metal calf, kidskin and white canvas; all sizes and widths; to-day, at..... $1.50

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Complimentary S&H Stamps FREE, Today—Distribution in Our GREENHUT Building

Summer Rugs

We have specially priced a limited number of Colonial Rag Rugs in the following sizes

18x36 ins.	.50	36x72 ins.	1.50
24x36 "	.50	6x9 ft.	4.00
30x60 "	1.00	9x12 ft.	7.50

Extra Heavy Wool Rugs 9x12 ft. 20.00

Rugs, Draperies and Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored.

McGibbon & Co.
37th St. West, near Fifth Ave.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564, 566, 568 Fifth Avenue at 45th St.

Are Now Holding

A SALE OF TAILLEUR SUITS

$35 $45 $65 $85

Formerly $45, $75, $95 to $135

Reproductions and adaptations of late French models, fashioned from fine imported materials—and conforming in every detail to the Gidding high standard of excellence.

SALE OF FRENCH MILLINERY

$10 $15 $25

Formerly $25 to $45

Charge purchases will be billed June 1st.

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

In the Field of Action

Campaigning equipment for the war correspondent and the officer.

For the man who writes and the man who shoots.

Field and camp conveniences which tend to soften the grim visage of battle.

The result of close study of many campaigns in torrid countries.

All easily portable—lightening the burdens of the forced march.

Abercrombie & Fitch Field and Camp Equipment

Picot Folding Camp Cots—strongest and best made, used by French officers, $10.
Preston Mess Kits, $6.00.
Japanese Service Kits, $1.75.
Carbines and Saddle Rifles—various prices.
Revolver Lanyards, $1.00.
Magazine Belts, $1.25.
Secret Service Holsters, $3.
Fitch Field Binoculars, $70 up.
Pocket Field Glasses, $15.
Officers' Portfolios, $4 up.
Ica War Correspondent Cameras, Zeiss lenses, $35 up.
Shooting Glasses, 75 cents up.
Aviators' Goggles, $3 up.
Military Compasses, $1 up.
Canteens and Flasks—largest assortment in America.
Folding Pocket Cups, 25c. up.
Also Emergency Rations, First Aid Cases, Medicine Cases, Travel Cases, Flash Lights, Pocket Poker Sets—every possible piece of equipment.

British Solario Cloth Garments

Robbing the sun of its terorr—a special cloth invented for African campaigns.

Has a reddish thread in the woof, which sheds the actinic rays of the sun.

Positively the coolest fabric in the world, thoroughly water-proofed.

Coats and suits made to order at reasonable prices.

Complete khaki outfits ready for use; pith, cork and Madagascar grass helmets, 15 styles; Federal waterproof clothing.

Swiss Spiral Puttees, for tropical wear—cotton, $1.75; wool, $2.25.

A. & F. Tennis and Golf Goods

For those who are not permitted to taste the excitement of army life.

Full equipment for the courts and the links, for both men and women.

Standard racquets—Bussey English tennis balls.

Hand-made drivers and brassies; imported irons with hand-made shafts.

Golf bags and balls.

Women's Ardsley country Suits of imported Tweeds and Homespuns, $55.00. Also in white serge and black and white check.

Women's knitcloth golf suits, $32.00.

Men's knitcloth golf suits, $25.50.

Women's outing skirts, waistcoats and sweater coats.

Golf and tennis shoes of the newest and best style.

Largest assortment of women's sports hats in the country.

Write for our new Booklet "Summer Sporting and Country Clothes for Women"

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Esra H. Fitch, President
53-57 West 36th St., New York

ROCKEFELLER, JR. REJECTS PEACE; MINE WAR GROWS

Attacks on Towns Follow Owner's Refusal of President's Plea for Mediation.

ARGUED WITH FOR 3 HOURS

Attitude Called Little Short of Defiance of Government and Civilization.

STRIKERS' REVOLT SPREADS

Men in Northern Coal Fields Want Guards Disarmed—Battle Near Walsenburg.

GOVERNOR IS POWERLESS

Two Troops of Federal Cavalry May Go from Wyoming to Disturbed Districts To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Representative Martin D. Foster of Illinois, Chairman of the House Mines Committee, returned to Washington to-night after an interview in New York yesterday with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Starr J. Murphy, attorney for Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., firmly believing that the crisis had been reached in the Colorado mine suituation and that the Federal troops must be sent to the region to stop further bloodshed.

Mr. Foster, who was accompanied by Representative Thomas L. Reilley of Connecticut went to New York following a personal appeal made to John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to intervene in Colorado and prevent further bloodshed, and met with a flat refusal. The attitude of the Rockefellers, he said, was little short of defiance, not only of the Government, but of civilization itself. They would hear no presentation of the case which involved any concession on their part toward organized labor.

Mr. Foster carried no direct recommendation from the President, but sought the interview in the hope that through discussion and by meeting the other side half way a compromise might be reached. Mr. Rockefeller and his associates were obdurate. They met every suggestion looking to any other settlemnt than that which would b a surrender entirely to their interests with a rejection. It was asked of Mr. Rockefeller that he agree to shut down the mines pending arbitration, the property in the meantime to be protected by Federal troops if necessary. This was swept aside by Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Murphy.

"Has the President done anything yet?" inquired Mr. Foster as he stepped from the train at midnight.

He was informed that no steps had been taken at the White House of which any information had been given to the public. He was plainly disappointed, and it was obvious that he had expected that the communication he had had with the President previous to his departure from New York would bear fruit before the President retired.

Both Mr. Foster and Representative Reilly were disappointed at the futility of their trip, and they looked it. The Mines Committee Chairman will go to the White House early in the morning. While he regarded the situation as extremely grave, he felt that in his communication with the White House from New York he had done everything possible to do to-night, and was reluctant for that reason to awaken the President.

After a long discussion to-night at the White House between the President, Secretary Garrison ,and Senator Thomas of Colorado, Secretary Garrison announced that no orders sending Federal troops into Colorado would be issued to-night. He said the situation would be taken up again to-morrow morning.

It was indicated that a final report from Representative Foster was desired before the President reached a decision. Colorado members of Congress, however, expected that the orders for the movement of the troops would go out to-morrow.

It is understood that there has been a doubt in the President's mind as to his power to send Federal troops into a State merely on the request of the Governor. In this connection, Section 4 of Article 4, of the Constitution has been closely examined at the White House. This provision is as follows:

> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Since the Colorado Legislature has been summoned in special session for May 4 there has been a disposition on the part of the President to await action by the Legislature. It is said, however, that he has not finally reached this view and may consult with the Attorney General before acting to-morrow.

It was said to-day at the War Department that if troops were ordered to Colorado by the President, a detachment would be sent from the two troops of the Twelfth Cavalry now at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyo.

The President, Cabinet officers, Senators, and Congressmen have been flooded with telegrams describing the most grewsome happenings and terrible scenes.

"Nothing that has happened in Mexico," said a Cabinet official, "compared with the awful things that have occurred in Colorado. The public mind has for the moment been centred on Mexico and has not observed the great domestic struggle between the strike-breakers and the miners and militia in Colorado."

Martin D. Foster, Chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, was in conference for more than three hours yesterday morning with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the Standard Oil offices at 26 Broadway.

The conference was the result of a personal appeal made by President Wilson to John D. Rockefeller, Sr., on Sunday, when he asked him to intervene in Colorado and prevent further violence and bloodshed. Mr. Rockefeller answered that he had turned the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller holdings, over to his son, but that he would ask the latter to take up the matter. President Wilson sent Martin D. Foster to confer with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., yesterday, and the conference, which was attended by Starr J. Murphy, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel, lasted from before 10 until 1 o'clock. On leaving the meeting Mr. Foster said that nothing definite had been accomplished, adding: "There is nothing of much promise in the air."

No definite information could be obtained from the President's representative, but he was evidently discouraged over the turn matters had taken.

It is understood that Mr. Foster told Mr. Rockefeller that unless the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, acting on his instructions, would consent to a mediation of the strike Federal troops would be sent to Trinidad and the strike district immediately. It was pointed out to Mr. Rockefeller that the placing of these troops in the district would mean the cessation of business, and would probably stop all railroad communication. Mr. Foster impressed on Mr. Rockefeller that it was important that troops should not be sent to Trinidad. Mr. Rockefeller, however, would not agree to mediate.

The appointment of a commission to consider the grievances of the strikers and a cessation of hostilities was the proposition Mr. Foster asked Mr. Rockefeller to assent to, as he had reason to believe that the miners would have been willing to abide by this arrangement.

Mr. Rockefeller would not be interviewed by reporters. In reply to a note requesting information as to the result of the conference came a slip of paper on which was written in pencil: "No information will be given out." Further inquiries elicited the information that there was a possibility of a statement being furnished this morning, but it was said that this was only a "possibility."

NORTHERN TOWNS ATTACKED.

Strikers Use Machine Guns—Louisville Reported on Fire.

DENVER, Col., April 27.—The miners' revolt now has spread not only through all the southern strike zone, but in the northern coal fields, where a quiet strike has been in progress for three years, the strikers late to-day demanded that every gun in the possession of the mine guards be withdrawn from the field immediately.

At 10:30 o'clock to-night it is reported that the towns of Louisville, Lafayette, and Marshall in the Northern fields have been attacked by striking miners with machine guns, Louisville being on fire.

One of the most spectacular battles of the strike war began at 2:30 this afternoon when 200 strikers attacked the McNally coal mine of the C. F. and I., three-fourths of a mile west of Walsenburg. It was taken by the first rush of the strikers. The fighting has continued almost without interruption ever since. Two men are reported dead, and a man and woman are known to be wounded, the woman being shot in the arm.

Ten minutes after the first shots were fired every thing and place in town from which the battle could be seen was crowded with people. The marching and countermarching of the guards and strikers looked like moving pictures.

Shortly after the firing started the townsmen could be seen hurrying from the hobback into the mining camp. They had scarcely reached the main heart of the camp when an auto carrying the Superintendent and his family charged from the mine grounds. The auto pulled up at the first doctor's office reached in town, and Miss Margery Gregory, the first to be wounded in the battle, was carried in. The strikers had shot through the door of the Superintendent's house just as they were ready to depart. The bullet hit a watch and passed through Miss Gregory's arm.

Hardly had the dust from the automobile settled when the watchers could see a bunch of men break from behind the boarding house at the mine and make for an overflow ditch that runs between the mine and Walsenburg. The men had almost reached the ditch when one of them fell.

Ten minutes after the shooting of the man six strikers made a break for the mine, and a huge cloud of smoke began issuing from the buildings. The boarding house was the first to go. The bunkhouse caught next. At dark to-night all of the camp houses seem to be in flames. The tipple and mine buildings around the opening still stand.

Just as the fire started at the mine a man on horseback made his way through the south edge of the town. When he reached the open he whipped his horse into a gallop and headed for a position midway between Walsenburg and the McNally mine. He had nearly reached the pinion trees at the foot of the hill when he pitched from his horse.

The attention of the watchers was drawn from the horse and rider by a terrific explosion. The crowd turned to see débris of all kinds flying around the tipple at the McNally mine. At 5 o'clock the rifle fire slacked. The guards had concentrated around the water tank above Walsenburg, firing a half mile across the valley at the hog-back behind McNally, where the main body of the strikers was intrenched. When the firing began again the centre of the heaviest firing had shifted to the south, and was nearer the Walsen and Robinson mines. Late to-night the shooting is closer to town.

An attack is momentarily expected at the Walsen Mine. The Walsen is one of the largest properties in the district, and is the best guarded. There was no State militia in the battle, as far as could be seen from Walsenburg.

Troops Sent to the Scene.

Sheriff J. B. Farr has notified Gov. Ammons that he is powerless to cope with the situation and fears further attacks by strikers on other mines and on the town of Walsenburg. In consequence orders to dispatch a detachment of fifty State troops to Walsenburg have been sent to Col. W. Davis at Ludlow, but it is said the militia will not be able to reach there before morning.

Gov. Ammons to-night admitted that he was powerless to suppress the warfare. This admission followed a day of wild rumors, some groundless, others authentic, in regard to happenings at Chandler, Ludlow, and Trinidad, in the southern coal fields, and at Louisville, in the northern part of the State.

The State Capitol from 8 o'clock this morning until late in the day was thronged with men and women, some of them representatives of the coal companies, but a great majority went there to plead with the Governor to use his utmost power to halt the bloodshed and pillage—for it is now amounting to actual pillage—in the strike-ridden counties of the State.

The news that Congressman Foster, Chairman of the committee which a few weeks ago investigated conditions in the southern strike zone, was in conference with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for a time, inspired the hope that some settlement was at last in sight. But the subsequent information that Rockefeller had refused to offer any assistance to Colorado's plea for aid fell like a pall over the strikers and those who are earnestly hoping for peace.

"Frightfully critical," was the comment of Horace N. Hawkins, chief counsel for the mine workers. "The situation has resolved into one of obtaining Federals troops," he said. "This offers the only complete solution. The miners will never submit to the Colorado National Guard, recruited as it is, in part at least, from the ranks of the mine guards. There is no possibility of raising enough militiamen to settle it."

Women to Take a Hand.

The women of Denver, after appealing vainly to the Governor through the Women's Peace League, notified the Executive that to-morrow they would send committees out of their own ranks into every field of dissension. These committees are being named to-night.

Chandler, the mining camp captured yesterday by the strikers, was reoccupied peacefully to-day by the militia. Not a shot was fired. The mine buildings and houses were undamaged, except for damage wrought by bullets. The machinery was said to have been damaged considerably. Chandler was deserted when the militia arrived, and no strikers were sighted in the surrounding hills.

The arrival of Gen. Chase with his 200 militiamen had a quieting effect on the residents of Canon City. An effort by Gen. Chase to parley with the leaders of a force of miners at Prospect Heights, a suburb, was unsuccessful.

Notice of a suit for libel for $500,000 by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company against the publishers of The Rocky Mountain News and The Times, Denver newspapers of common ownership, was posted in the Court House here to-day. The two newspapers are accused of making false statements in their reports of the strike.

The Rocky Mountain News in an editorial this morning appeals to the press of the country to understand that the suit is the result of a refusal to doctor news at the command of the Chamber of Commerce. It says the operators have bulldozed and browbeaten the Governor throughout the situation and have attempted to bulldoze the newspapers.

This was burial day in the Trinidad district. That fact alone is believed to have held in leash the vengeance-seeking men whose women and children were killed at Ludlow. Only part of the strikers attended the funerals. The others remained on duty in their intrenchments a short distance from where 600 members of the State militia are camped and ready for action.

CATHOLICS DEPLORE STRIKE.

Federation Adopts Resolutions on Mine Trouble and I. W. W.

Resolutions condemning the mine strike in Colorado and the recent activities of the I. W. W. and kindred bodies were adopted at the eighth annual convention of the New York County Federation of the American Federation of Catholic Societies at the Cathedral School Hall, 119 East Fiftieth Street, last night. The loss of life in the strike was deplored, and justice to those responsible was prayed for.

Frank Smith, chief clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, presided. The speakers were the Rev. E. G. Fitzgerald, Cornelius F. Collins, Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, and Mgr. Lavelle.

Justice Collins spoke of "about 140,000 arraignments a year in the criminal courts of this city," and added:

"The proportion of Catholics of this number is enormous and disgraceful, and calls for immediate attention. The majority of the cases of the Catholics brought to court are caused by destitution, and could be remedied by some Catholic society. The St. Vincent de Paul Society is doing wonderful work, but has its hands full."

A motion to form a committee to investigate the suggestions made by the Justice was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, Frank Smith; First Vice President, Joseph Frey; Second Vice President, Francis J. Briggs; Third Vice President, James Gillespie; Fourth Vice President, William F. Foley; Secretary, Austin F'negan; Treasurer, John Whalen; Marshal, James W. O'Brien.

At a meeting of the Church of the Social Revolution, held at the Berkeley Theatre on Sunday afternoon, a telegram was sent to President Wilson protesting "in the name of God and humanity against the outrages committed upon the Colorado miners, their wives and children," and demanding their immediate protection.

SUES FOR SISTER'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Emilie Taber Opposes Rich Legacy to Young Man.

Mrs. Emilie Taber of 343 West Twenty-second Street began proceedings in the Surrogates' Court yesterday to have the probate of the will of her sister, Mrs. Rosalie Cestero, vacated, and to have Ulysses L. Cestero restrained from acting as Mrs. Cestero's executor. Mrs. Taber charged that her sister was unduly influenced in the disposition of her property because of her infatuation for Ulysses L. Cestero, the youthful nephew of her husband. The property is believed to be worth $100,000.

Mrs. Cestero died in the Summer of 1912, and in her will, which was admitted to probate on Oct. 15, 1912, she named Ulysses L. Cestero, who was many years her junior, as her chief beneficiary and executor. Mrs. Taber alleged that fraud was practised upon her sister by several persons, but chiefly by Ulysses L. Cestero and by Fernando Cestero, his brother.

Mrs. Taber said that she and Mrs. Cestero had an agreement whereby they were to make reciprocal wills, each in the other's favor. This was done, she said, in the Spring of 1905, before Mrs. Cestero's devotion to her husband's nephew became so apparent. Mrs. Taber said that on several occasions she had helped her sister with gifts of money, of which she had kept no account. She said that the gifts probably amounted to several thousand dollars. She also told of an unfortunate investment which Mrs. Cestero once made, and said that when her sister grieved over her misfortune she took over the investment and assumed all the loss. Mrs. Taber said also that she had loaned her sister money on many occasions and had always declined to accept jewelry from Mrs. Cestero as collateral.

Two affidavits were attached to Mrs. Taber's complaint. One was by Jane Blakely, who served as housekeeper for Mrs. Taber and Mrs. Cestero when they were living together at 678 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, and also when they were living at 74 West Forty-fifth Street. She said that the two sisters were always loving and affectionate toward each other, but that Mrs. Taber always was willing to give way to Mrs. Cestero. The housekeeper alleged that in the last year of her life Mrs. Cestero talked constantly of Ulysses Cestero.

"I thought the good lady was getting silly in her old age," the housekeeper said.

A second affidavit was filed by Isabella Tremont, who was the sisters' housekeeper when they lived at 939 Madison Avenue. She said that Mrs. Cestero and Ulysses Cestero were devoted to each other.

"Mrs. Cestero," the housekeeper said, "always counted the time when he would call to see her and would always worry when he did not call. She spoke of his beautiful eyes, and called him 'dear Ulysses.' We thought she acted more like a young girl with her sweetheart than a sickly old lady."

Mrs. Cestero and her sister were known fifty years ago as the "Dunderdale beauties" of Baltimore.

THREE HURT IN COLLISION.

H. Boas and Dr. Schultze Thrown Out When Auto Hits Van.

Three men are in the Flushing Hospital as the result of a collision last night, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, Flushing, between an automobile and a moving van. The injured men are:

Henry Boas, 50 years old, a broker, of 138 East Ninty-fourth Street; dislocation of the shoulder.

Dr. Louis Schultze, 58 years old, of 546 West 124th Street; fractured ribs.

William Heffern, 28 years old, of 153 West 108th St; fractured right foot.

The automobile is owned and was driven by F. E Logan of 1,696 Broadway, Manhattan. In the car with him were Mr. Boas and Dr. Schultze. They collided with a moving van owned by the College Storage Warehouse Company of 162 West 106th Street, Manhattan, and all were thrown out. The van was driven by Harry Elkins of 479 Central Park West. The automobile was wrecked and the running gear of the van was smashed.

FINED $5,000 FOR GRAFT.

Contracting Company Appeals from Penalty Imposed in Prison Scandal.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., April 27.—The Hudson Valley Construction Company, recently found guilty of grand larceny in the second degree in connection with the Great Meadow Prison graft, was fined $5,000 to-day by Supreme Court Justice Borst, sitting here. A certificate of reasonable doubt was granted, permitting the defendants to take an appeal.

The RIGHT Remedy for CONSTIPATION!

Don't experiment with harsh purgatives, they injure the bowels and aggravate your condition. Take the perfect remedy, Hunyadi Janos Pills, and avoid irreparable injury. 1 or 2 pills at night bring certain relief. Get a box of

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at any up-to-date Drug Store, or if he has not got it, send 25 cents in stamps NOW by mail to Andreas Saxlehner, New York

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

Greatly Reduced in Price.

Thousands go to Carlsbad to take the waters.

If you cannot go, the Waters are brought to you.

This Water is World Famous for its curative action in liver, stomach, kidney and rheumatic troubles.

Regulates the bowels.

Write for pamphlet.

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.
For Sale by all Dealers.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

EGYPTIAN BABY IN CONTEST.

First of the Race Entered in Show at University Settlement.

The second annual Better Baby Contest of the University Settlement opened at 184 Eldridge Street yesterday with fifteen babies and fourteen mothers present—a pair of Turkish babies, Matilda and Lillie Koppe, were twins. Little Solomon Ameick was the first Egyptian baby known to the Better Baby experts.

There is to be a new feature in this contest. The babies, a hundred of them all told, are sent from the different municipal milk stations, Allen, Stanton, Division, Suffolk, and Eldridge Streets, and fifty are under six months' of age and are under condition babies, what is known as "feeding cases." This Summer will be their first, the trying one for babies. Their records are being taken now and the mothers are instructed what to do with them. The Settlement hopes to engage a special social worker to look after them the next few months, and in September prizes of $50 and $25 will be offered for the ones that have made the greatest improvement. The best baby of the other fifty will get a prize of $25 now.

The babies are to be brought in in relays every morning until May 3. Drs. Donald Sinclair, Robert Emmett Seibels, and Parsons, under Dr. Stafford McLean of the Babies' Hospital, examine them, and the Settlement decides upon the points and the winner.

There is a Child Welfare Exhibit at the Settlement in connection with the baby contest, arranged by the Emerson Society, an organization of young men of the Settlement.

ATTACHES MISS TRENTINI.

Writ for Arthur Hammerstein, Who Alleges $6,815 Overpayment.

Supreme Court Justice Davis issued a writ of attachment against Emma Trentini, the actress, yesterday upon the application of Arthur Hammerstein, through O'Brien, Malevinsky & Driscoll, his attorneys.

Mr. Hammerstein is suing the actress for $6,815. He says that Miss Trentini, who played the principal rôle in "The Firefly," was overpaid to that amount through mismanagement of one of Mr. Hammerstein's agents. This alleged overpayment took place between Nov. 1, 1913, and April 25. The attention of Justice Davis was called to the fact that Miss Trentini, who is a resident of Italy, had large sums of money in several New York banks.

Rabbis Entertain Adolph Lewisohn.

The Eastern Conference of Rabbis entertained Adolph Lewisohn at luncheon at the City Lunch Club yesterday afternoon. About fifty men attended. Addresses were made by Oscar S. Straus, Abram I. Elkus, Daniel P. Hays, Health Commissioner Dr. S. S. Goldwater, and Emanuel J. Meyers. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes presided. Mr. Lewisohn's gifts to public undertakings were praised by the speakers.

Don't Have Tired Feet!

THE pressing of tight pointed shoes on the feet is what makes tired feet, corns, bunions, bent bones, ingrowing nails and flat feet.

Give your feet freedom, either by going barefooted or going in Educator Shoes, and you will have rested feet; also you will relieve of eliminate all the above maladies.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Leading shoe stores sell Educators. If you have any trouble finding them, write or phone us.

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DEALERS: We can supply you promptly from stock on our floor.

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"BEGINNING THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30"
A Very Important Imperative Sale
"Affording an Extraordinary Opportunity to those Furnishing City or Country Homes, Architects, Interior Decorators, and the Trade."

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ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

And Continuing Until the Unrestricted Public Sale

THIS (TUES.), Wednesday, Thursday & Friday Afternoons at 2:30

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The Very Extensive Collection of

Original Antique Furniture

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Comprising All the Old English Periods

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and many other desirable objects.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

WOMAN LABOR LAW UPHELD BY COURT

Employment of Mrs. Cashel After 10 P. M. Illegal, Special Sessions Decision.

CASE TO HIGHEST TRIBUNAL

New Statute Supported by Enlightened Public Sentiment, Says Consumers' League Secretary.

A decision directly at variance with the Court of Appeals ruling made seven years ago, holding a similar labor law to be illegal, was rendered yesterday in Special Sessions by Justices Forker, Herrman, and Fleming. The case involved the recently passed statute making it illegal for women to work between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. It was admittedly a test case, and it is the determination of both sides to carry on appeals until the case reaches the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Charles Schweinler Press of 405 Hudson Street, the defendant, was accused of keeping Mrs. May Cashel, a woman bookbinder, at work until 4 A. M. each day. It came out in the testimony that Mrs. Cashel was the mother of three children, whom she had to care for when not employed as a book binder. The decision was that the defendant company was guilty of illegally employing Mrs. Cashel, and that it must release her each night at 10 o'clock.

Representatives of the Consumers' League of New York and the National Consumers' League furnished data on which the briefs of the prosecution were prepared by Assistant District Attorney De Ford.

Miss Josephine Goldmark, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, said that the decision was a victory in the first round of what would surely prove to be a very important legal fight.

"The case was decided a month ago," she said, "but the papers of the prosecution were not in the best possible shape for purposes of appeal, so we had a new case started. Assistant District Attorney De Ford argued in effect that since the decision seven years ago the whole trend of American thinking had changed, and the controlling philosophy of the courts had altered materially. He pointed to the data gathered by the State Factory Investigating Commission as evidence, not available at the trial at which the old decision was based, that women workers did need protection by the State.

"The case will go forward on these grounds—that the present law is supported by a more enlightened public sentiment than the old law was, and that the courts now are willing to take account of this sentiment. The case will simply put us back on the track from which the former decision threw us off. And it will make all the laws passed in all the States operative through the passing of simple amendments making a set closing hour. At present it is mighty hard to prove that a woman has worked more than the number of hours permitted per week, when no closing hour is provided. We purposely selected a case in which the woman's plight, if thrown out of work on account of the law, would be as bad as possible. Counsel for the defense made all they could of that point."

An arrest of judgment was granted so that the defendant company would not have to pay a fine until the case is finally settled upon appeal.

Argument Begun in Grout Case.

Argument was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn on a motion to dismiss the indictment for perjury found last December against ex-Controller Edward H. Grout and James T. Ashley. Mr. Grout was the President and Mr. Ashley the cashier of the now defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn. The charge against them grew out of a report made by them to the State Banking Department as to the condition of the bank. Lawyer Stephen C. Baldwin argued that illegal evidence had been introduced before the Grand Jury, and that the indictment was not warranted by the facts before that body. To-day District Attorney Cropsey will be heard in opposition to the motion.

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Arnold, Constable & Co

Store Opens at 9 a. m.

Our Revised Prices

Now in effect mean a saving to purchasers of 5 to 25 per cent.

There is no change in the class or character of the merchandise for which we have been noted since 1827.

Domestic Rugs

Made Up Carpet Rugs just received from our workroom and marked at 33 1-3% less than the regular price.

Made up in odd sizes of best quality Wilton, Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets, in very choice patterns and colorings, adapted to all requirements. Approximate sizes and prices are as follows:

Size 6-3 x 4-6	5.00	Size 11-5 x 9-0	20.00
Size 8-6 x 5-4	10.00	Size 12-0 x 9-0	25.00
Size 9-6 x 6-9	15.00	Size 12-0 x 10-6	32.50

Hartford Saxony Rugs

A type of Domestic Rug similar in design, color and texture to the real Oriental Rug. A special lot of discontinued patterns.

Size 4-6 x 7-6	Formerly $19.50	Now 14.75
Size 6-0 x 9-0	Formerly $34.50	Now 26.75
Size 8-3 x 10-6	Formerly $45.00	Now 33.75
Size 9-0 x 12-0	Formerly $50.00	Now 38.50

Small Oriental Rugs

Averaging one-third under the regular selling prices

Hundreds of Rugs, most varied in design, colorings and sizes. Remarkable values at these prices.

CAUCASIAN AND KHURDISH WEAVES—Soft colors and silky texture. Average size 3-8x6-6—Values $16.00 to $50.00.....Now 12.50 to 35.00

KERMANSHAH AND SAROUKS—Average size 4-0 x 6-8—Values $80 to $150.00.....Now 52.00 to 100.00

SILKY BELUCHISTANS—Most useful sizes 2-6 x 4-6—Values $12.00 to $18.00.....Now 8.00 to 12.00

FINE CABISTANS AND DAGHESTANS—Fine texture and very rich colorings. Average size 4-0 x 6-0—Values $45.00 to $75.00...Now 30.00 to 50.00

CARABAHS—Choice lot of designs. Average size 3-0 x 3-4 6.50 to 9.00

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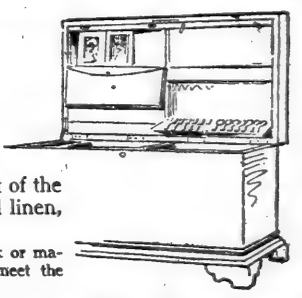

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These chests are made of oak or mahogany and can be fitted to meet the wishes of the giver.

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JEWISH COLLEGE CENTRE.

Reform Rabbis Adopt Suggestion for Young Men's Association.

The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, in session at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday adopted the suggestion of its President, Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, who explained in his message as head of the organization on Sunday evening what results might be obtained from the establishment of a Jewish centre in American colleges, resembling the Y. M. C. A.

The Committee on the President's Message, consisting of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Chairman; Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, and Rabbi Max Raisin, reported its indorsement of the President's proposal to have an organ, preferably a weekly publication, to support liberal Judaism and disseminate its ideas. It likewise reported favorably on the President's suggestion to have a closer association between the Eastern Council and the Central Conference of Reform Rabbis. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the council.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers recommended that the present officers and Executive Board be re-elected "in view of the infancy of the association." The recommendation was adopted by a single vote cast by the Secretary, and for the ensuing year these officers were re-elected:

Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, New York, President; Rabbi Joseph Silverman, New York, Vice President; Rabbi Isaac Moses, New York, Treasurer; Rabbi Harry Levy, New York, Secretary. The Executive Board consists of Rabbi F. De Sola Mendes, New York; Rabbi Nathan Krass, Brooklyn; Rabbi Harry Levi, Boston; Rabbi David Levy, Bridgeport, Conn.; Rabbi Alexander Lyons, Brooklyn; Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, New York; Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh; Rabbi Charles Rubenstein, Baltimore; Rabbi Max Raisin, Brooklyn, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York. Rabbi Harry S. Lewis was elected leader for the social and religious work.

The closing session of the council was held last night, when the subject for discussion was "Jewish Religious Training School." The Chairman was Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, and some of the speakers were Rabbi Nathan Krass on "Judaism as Law in Reform Interpretation," Rabbi E. I. Goldwater on "Story Telling in the Sunday School," and Rabbi C. A. Rubenstein. The closing prayer was offered by Rabbi Frederick Braun.

DIRECT TAX BILL VETOED BY GLYNN

State's Surplus Can Meet Canal Sinking Fund Without Resorting to Any Levy, He Says.

PENDING BILLS ALL DEAD

Omnibus Veto Kills 105 as Unconstitutional, Needless, or Defective —522 New Laws Enacted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—There will be no direct tax this year, Gov. Glynn having vetoed the bill providing for one. The Governor says the State can go through the next fiscal year without resorting to direct taxation.

This will be the first year since 1910 that a direct tax has not been levied. A direct tax of $6,072,766 was levied in 1911, $11,022,985 in 1912, and $6,460,093 last year.

In the memorandum accompanying his veto the Governor said:

"This act provides for the levy of a direct tax of 350-1,000 of a mill for the purpose of paying the contribution to the canal sinking fund as required by Article 8, Section 4, of the Constitution. If levied this tax would produce a revenue of approximately $4,000,000.

"On the basis of the appropriation and supply bills passed separately by the Senate and Assembly, the State's revenues from indirect sources will more than meet the current expenditures of the Government.

"The appropriation bills already signed by me for immediate work on the canal and highways and for the outstanding obligations of the State, amount to less than $6,000,000. Altogether the expenditures of the State outside of the sinking fund are not more than $39,000,000.

"The Controller estimates that the State's revenue from indirect sources will be more than $42,000,000. With the surplus now in the Treasury of the State it should be easily possible to take care of the sinking fund without resorting to a direct tax.

"Since the State Government can meet all its obligations without resorting to a direct tax, there is no reason for imposing an added burden upon the taxpayers of the State."

Of the seven hundred bills sent to him by the Legislature, the Governor either approved or disapproved of all but 105, and no action having been taken upon them by him they died by means of the Governor's omnibus veto, which was made public to-night. The veto contains all the measures which the Governor declined to approve or disapprove and all of the bills under the constitution are automatically dead.

According to a statement issued from the Executive Chamber the bills failed to become laws because they were unconstitutional, unnecessary, in conflict with State policy, in violation of the principle of home rule, too drastic and far-reaching, or were duplicates of other bills or embraced in or in conflict with such bills, were defectively drawn, or because the remedies sought should be provided by amendment to the general law. Most of the bills allowed to die were local in character.

In all 522 new laws were enacted this year. This is the lowest number since 1891, when 389 laws were added to the statute books.

The vetoed bills include the following:

Senator Bussey's, relative to cumulative voting of stockholders at elections of bank Directors.

Senator Frawley's, making it a felony instead of a misdemeanor to possess an excess of cocaine or eucaine.

Senator Herrick's, giving osteopaths the same rights as other practitioners, and another to authorize the Governor to brevet commissioned officers of the National Guard.

Senator Blauvelt's, providing that insane criminals might be released on a writ of habeas corpus.

Senator Blauvelt's, relative to the abandonment of proceedings for the acquisition of land for the Palisades interstate park.

Senator Foley's, for consolidating proceedings for the determination of election questions relative to designating petitions and to conflict in names and emblems.

Senator Foley's, authorising the incorporation of automobile owners mutual insurance companies.

Assemblyman Talmage's, permitting the taking of wild deer in Suffolk County from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15.

Assemblyman Montgomery's, fixing the open season for raccoons from Nov. 1 to March 15.

Assemblyman Hoff's, providing that a warehouse man's lien may be enforced against all goods belonging to a debtor.

Assemblyman Willard's Land Bank bill, which the Governor at first declared his intention to sign.

Assemblyman Hookins's, for a school teachers' retirement fund in Westchester County.

Assemblyman Nelson's, allowing the New York County register to use type and plates, photographing, photogravure, or other methods in the preparation of records.

Assemblyman A. E. Smith's, authorising New York City Magistrates' Courts to try actions for violations of the labor law, first offense; also to require the Governor to appoint a person to hear applications for executive clemency.

GOVERNOR AGAINST SWEET.

Votes to Include Efficiency Commissioner on Special Commission.

ALBANY, April 27.—When the extraordinary session of the Legislature convenes next Monday evening the fight by Tammany to obtain appropriations for the Department of Efficiency and Economy and the State Fire Marshal will begin.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Public Buildings last week a resolution was offered to have a special commission investigate the construction of the new State education building, where water was found seeping into the cellar. The resolution named as the members of this commission the State Architect, the Attorney General, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy.

Speaker Sweet, who is a member of the Trustees of Public Buildings, objected to including the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy on the commission. He pointed out that the Assembly had passed a bill to abolish the Department of Efficiency and Economy, and said he could not vote consistently to recognize the head of it for membership on this commission. Lieut. Gov. Wagner sent the Secretary of the Trustees downstairs for Gov. Glynn, the third member of the board. The Governor appeared and cast his vote with Lieut. Gov. Wagner, thus passing the resolution.

Democratic legislators from up-State districts are advocating the transfer of as many as possible of the incumbents in the threatened departments to the payrolls of other departments, and a canvass of other departments, with that end in view, is being made.

N. Y. Osteopathic Clinic Incorporated

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—The New York Osteopathic Clinic approved by the State Board of Charities has been incorporated to maintain a dispensary in Manhattan. The Directors are: Charles A. Eaton, Zoheth S. Freeman, William Chilvers, John T. Stanley, New York; Frank D. Waterman, Madison; John W. Rappak, College Point; Frank J. Parsons, Maplewood, N. J.; W. S. Jones, Red Bank, N. J.; T. A. Gillespie, West Orange, N. J.

Wagner Is Acting Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—Senator and Acting Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner assumed the duties of Acting Governor to-day in the absence of Gov. Glynn in Massachusetts. His official acts consisted of signing several extradition warrants.

WOMAN WANTED A BARBER.

Even Hotel Manager Thought the Demand Unusual.

Mrs. Lois Hughes, who as manager of the woman's floor at the McAlpin is a sort of court of reference when woman patrons of the hotel make a request of an unusual nature, was eating luncheon after a busy morning yesterday when a bellboy entered the restaurant, approached her table and whispered something.

"She wants a Bible?" asked Mrs. Hughes.

"Yes, ma'am, a Holy Bible," repeated the bellboy.

"You'll find one on my desk," said the manager, turning her attention again to her luncheon.

After an interval the boy came back.

"She don't want a Bible, ma'am, at all," he said. "She wants a barber."

"A barber? Impossible. Perhaps she means a hairdresser."

"No, ma'am, she said a barber, and she's real mad; says she has been telephoning about the hotel for twenty minutes."

So the manager, with visions of a bearded lady's having strayed into the hotel incog., hurried to her office and took command of the situation.

"You wish a barber, madam?" she inquired sweetly over the telephone, after having been connected with the room on the sixteenth floor whence came the demand.

"That's what I said, and I have been saying it over and over again to sixteen persons. Why can't you send a barber up?"

"But, madam—"

"Yes, a barber. My husband is not feeling well and he doesn't want to get up, and he wants the barber to come up and shave him in bed."

MRS. MARY MORGAN QUITS.

Mrs. Belmont's "Right-Hand Man" Resigns—Due to Ill-Health.

Mrs. Mary D. Morgan, who for the past two years has been confidential representative and general "right-hand man" for Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, has resigned her post and will leave for a two months' vacation about the middle of May. Mrs. Morgan's versatility, in a working capacity, has been marked during her employment under Mrs. Belmont.

Her past experience has all been in the nursing field as superintendent of hospitals and institutions in various cities. She came first to Mrs. Belmont to be superintendent of the latter's hospital venture at Hempstead, L. I., which lasted only a short time owing to Mrs. Belmont's determination to run the institution on a feminist basis, equipped only with women internes. Mrs. Morgan also supervised the commissary end of the farm school for suffragists at Brookholt, L. I., which Mrs. Belmont maintained for a season. Then the lunch room of the Political Equality Association was opened in Forty-first Street and Mrs. Morgan took charge of that.

The reason for Mrs. Morgan's resignation is given as ill-health.

OBJECT TO DOUBLE CREWS.

Lake Tugman Clash with Towing Company Over Navigation Law.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—The operation of the twelve hours' navigation law has led to a sharp controversy between the Great Lakes Towing Company and the crews of its fleet of tugs. Under the provisions of the law the crew of any steam vessel cannot be kept at work more than twelve hours nor at their post of duty for more than thirteen consecutive hours.

The towing company, it is said, proposes to put double crews on all tugs, but will require both crews to remain on board continuously throughout the season. The men contend that there is not sufficient room on a tug to accommodate the members of a double crew and also that the company's interpretation of the law is erroneous.

Only about thirty men are employed by the company here, but any difficulty over the question would affect commerce in practically all the ports of the great lakes.

STATE CHAIRMAN LECTURES M'COOEY

Osborn Tells Him Brooklyn Organization Is a Close Corporation.

DOMINATED BY TAMMANY

"Go Home and Think It Over; Come Back in Ten Days," Osborn Says In Effect.

John H. McCooey, who is looked upon as the political understudy of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy in Brooklyn, spent two hours yesterday afternoon at Democratic State headquarters in West Thirty-fourth Street in close conference with Democratic State Chairman William Church Osborn. When Mr. McCooey returned to Brooklyn last night it was with definite directions from Mr. Osborn to consider ways and means of meeting the very general complaint among Brooklyn Democrats that the Kings County Democracy is merely a Tammany annex and not at all responsive to the general sentiment among the Democratic voters in that borough. There is to be another conference in a few days.

State Chairman Osborn, in discussing the conference last night, took pains to emphasize the pleasant nature of the interview. There were present, besides Chairman Osborn and Mr. McCooey, Col. James D. Bell, Chairman of the Kings County General Committee, and William Allaire Shortt, secretary of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Shortt came with Chairman Osborn, while Col. Bell, figuratively speaking, sat in Mr. McCooey's corner.

Before summoning Mr. McCooey Chairman Osborn had discussed the situation in Brooklyn with a good many influential Democrats from that borough. What he learned from these sources, it was said, convinced Mr. Osborn that something should be done right away to placate the Democratic sentiment there before it can be given vent at the polls.

Mr. Osborn was asked last night if he had anything to say regarding his conference with Mr. McCooey.

"It is a matter of public concern," Mr. Osborn replied. "We discussed the general situation in the party over in Brooklyn and talked over plans for the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the primaries.

"I called the attention of Mr. McCooey to two things affecting the situation in Brooklyn. One was the feeling on the part of a large proportion of the voters that the organization over there is too close on district lines and that there was not sufficient recognition of the elements which do not take active part in local politics, but are interested in the welfare of the party in the Borough of Brooklyn at large.

"Another thing to which I called the attention of Mr. McCooey is that a considerable number of people over in Brooklyn have a feeling that the Brooklyn organization is closely affiliated with the Democratic organization in New York County.

"I asked Mr. McCooey what steps he proposed to take to meet these objections on the part of the voters, and added that the direct primary law had brought about an entirely different condition of affairs to what has existed heretofore. I pointed out that if the organization should attempt to select a ticket and put it through in such a way, that the general public would look upon it simply as an organization ticket, jammed through; the public would punish the party at the polls.

"I asked Mr. McCooey to think over these suggestions and meet me for another conference in ten days or a fortnight."

For some time Brooklyn Democrats, not only these of the more independent type but a certain element within the organization, have complained about the leadership of Mr. McCooey. A number of the district organizations were on the verge of an open revolt, that was staved off only as a result of the very substantial recognition in the matter of patronage McCooey received from Gov. Glynn a month ago, when Thomas F. Byrnes, one of McCooey's district leaders, and two County Judges were appointed on McCooey's recommendation.

The impression is very general that Mr. McCooey is in for a fight at the primaries this Fall unless he does something to comply with the suggestions of Chairman Osborn.

Mr. Osborn was unwilling to discuss the situation in New York County. Friends of Mr. Osborn are of the opinion that he is willing to leave Mr Murphy's leadership to be dealt with by the voters at the primaries this Fall

Mr McCooney said last night in Brooklyn:

"I told Mr. Osborn that the organization in Brooklyn for many years had been on lines broad enough to please all Democrats; that it was broad enough to admit any good Democrat, and that I did not know of any Democrat who could not break in on an equal footing with the direct primary law we now have."

LEFT SNAKES IN HOTEL.

Figured as a Rattler and a Little One on Morning Report.

When an assistant manager at the Astor looked the other day over the customary morning list of property found in rooms after the departure of patrons, he gave a gasp when he came to two items. This is what he read:

"Nos. 331-33. One rattlesnake. One little snake."

The assistant manager pondered anxiously. There had been a menagerie proprietor in the house lately, he remembered. Could he by any chance have smuggled some of his stock into the hotel, and allowed it to get away, and then gone himself without notifying anybody? Or perhaps the hotel had been entertaining a Circassian snake-charmer unawares. The assistant manager remembered to have read somewhere that snakes had become popular as pets. He caught up the telephone and was soon in conversation with Miss McDermott, the manager of the linen room, which receives property found in the rooms. What he heard made him smile in relief, and he dictated a letter to Mrs. A. F. Schlick of Rochester telling her that a rattlesnake and a little snake had been found in her rooms after her departure, and asking whether he should forward the articles by parcel post. Back came a reply asking that he do so, and the snakes were sent that way.

However, the parcel post laws were not offended. In the brevity of the report on the articles found, no mention had been made of the fact that the "rattlesnake" and the plain, ordinary "little snake" were toys belonging to Mrs. Schlick's little boy.

FIRST TYPHUS FEVER DEATH.

Health Officer O'Connell Loses One Patient Out of Nineteen.

Health Officer O'Connell announced yesterday, from the Quarantine Station, that the first death among his typhus fever patients at Swinburne Island had occurred in the morning. The patient was John Masucos, 42 years old, a Greek, who boarded the steamer Madonna at Naples. Since Jan. 7 nineteen fever patients have been taken to Swinburne Island, and all but Masucos responded to treatment.

The patients were landed from ten ships, the Roma, Belvedere, Kaiser Franz Josef I., Rochambeau, Pannonia, Savoie, Cameronia, Celtic, Madonna, and Cleveland.

In each case it was discovered that the malignant fever had developed among the soldiers returning from the Balkan wars.

GIBSON CONVICTED OF GRAND LARCENY

Lawyer, Twice Tried for Murder of Mrs. Szabo, May Get Ten Years.

STOLE $7,000 AS EXECUTOR

Jury Returns with Verdict in Fifteen Minutes—Three Deaths Among His Clients.

Burton W. Gibson, the lawyer, who was twice tried in Orange County on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Rosa Menschik Szabo on Greenwood Lake on July 16, 1912, and was released on the order of Supreme Court Justice Tompkins after the jury had disagreed at both trials, was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions for transactions relating to the settlement of Mrs. Szabo's estate.

The charge against Gibson was a violation of Section 1,802 of the Penal law, which applies specifically to executors of estates. The amount involved is $7,000. The jury returned a verdict of guilty after fifteen minutes' consideration of the evidence. Gibson was remanded to the Tombs for a week to await sentence, which may be from five to ten years in Sing Sing.

The indictment against Gibson charged that in August, 1912, he deposited in a bank in this city to the account of Rosa Menschik Szabo, Burton W. Gibson, executor, amounts totaling $7,895. In less than ten days he drew out all but $300.

Following the drowning of Mrs. Szabo investigations disclosed that the woman came to this country in 1894 with a man known as Count Szabo, who died in 1902. Gibson came into the case as lawyer for Szabo's estate. According to her friends, the woman was eccentric in many respects. On July 11 or 12, 1912, Mrs. Szabo and Gibson appeared at the Ferncliffe Hotel, Greenwood Lake. They were seen frequently boating on the lake or walking together. On July 16, according to the testimony of a witness of the drowning, the woman stood up and made a step toward Gibson, who was rowing in the middle seat. Without a warning she plunged into the lake and in a moment the boat had been upset and Gibson was struggling in the water.

Following the recovery of the body Gibson was placed under arrest and in September was indicted in Orange County for murder in the first degree. A Coroner's physician reported that death had been due to strangulation. The death of Mrs. Szabo was the third fatality among Gibson's clients within six years. On June 8, 1906, he was held in $25,000 bail at the close of an inquest into the death of Mrs. Alice C. D. Kinnan, who was beaten to death on the porch of a lonely old house in the Bronx, where she lived with her mother, Mrs. Louisa Stenton. Gibson, an attorney for Mrs. Stenton, had been named as executor of the old woman's estate in a will in which she left her property to Mrs. Kinnan, or in the event of the latter's death, to Percy McElroy. Gibson was released on habeas corpus proceedings after a day. The Kinnan murder was never solved.

A second case arose out of the disappearance early in 1911 of John Rice O'Neal. O'Neal received $10,000 from a local street railway company as indemnity for the loss of a leg. According to information reaching the British Consul at the time, O'Neal took about $6,000 of this to Gibson for investment. Soon afterward with what was left of the $10,000, O'Neal went to Ireland, where he had relatives, and bought a home. He received many letters from Gibson, urging him to return and invest more money, according to a sister of O'Neal, and determined to return here, but only to get his money and go back to Ireland. On May 9, 1911, he left a room he had engaged in East Ninety-seventh Street, saying he was going to meet Gibson. He has never been seen since. Gibson said O'Neal was in his office May 15 or 16, and that he did not see the young man afterward.

After Mrs. Szabo died, Gibson had the will probated. The estate was left to Mrs. Szabo's mother, Mrs. Petronella Menschik of Vienna. After the will was filed Gibson appeared before a Brooklyn notary, accompanied by a woman, who, he said, was Mrs. Menschik, and the woman filed a waiver of citation, which placed Gibson in control of the estate. It was later disclosed that Mrs. Szabo's mother died two years before the making of the will.

Besides the murder indictment in Orange County, three indictments were filed in this county. Two were for grand larceny, and one was for forgery. After the two disagreements on the murder charge, Gibson was arrested by detectives from District Attorney Whitman's office and was brought here for trial.

MARKS APPOINTS HINES.

Made Superintendent of Public Buildings—Jobs for Three Others.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks made three important appointments to his staff yesterday. Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines of the Second Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices to succeed Julian Beatty, who resigned last month. The salary is $5,000 a year. Col. Hines lives in Harlem where, for many years, he has been identified with building and architectural work. He was born in Nyack in 1880, and was connected with the Seventh Regiment for fifteen years, leaving it to go to the Second Artillery.

William A. Ferguson, a lawyer, living at 256 East Sixty-eighth Street, was appointed secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works at a salary of $3,000 a year. Howard W. Birnbaum of 150 East 100th Street, was appointed Supervisor of Complaints at $3,000 a year, and in the Department of Sewers Amos L. Schaefer of 2,271 Loring Place, Brooklyn, was appointed as consulting engineer. He succeeds Horace Loomis, who has been retired on a pension. The salary is $6,000 a year.

AFTER BRAINS, NOT BRAWN.

Brown University Seeks to Place Intellect Above Athletics.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27.—Elections to the Brown Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa were announced to-day by President W. H. P. Faunce, and the successful candidates were decorated with the blue ribbon of the ancient society in the presence of the whole student body at the end of the daily chapel services. To-morrow the elections to the scientific honorary society, Sigma Xi, will be similarly announced.

This formal and public recognition of the chief intellectual distinction attainable by students is another step in the general movement at Brown to stimulate interest in the pursuit of intellectual honors, which at all American colleges have been largely overshadowed by the more easily obtainable fame of success in athletics and other so-called student activities.

GETS A NEW EYELID.

Skin from a Woman's Arm Transferred to Injured Optic.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—A rare operation in optical surgery was performed at a hospital here last Saturday, when three large pieces of skin were taken from the arm of Miss Sarah Trego to make new lids for her left eye. It is thought that the sight of the eye, which was rapidly failing on account of exposure, will be saved by the operation. Already the grafted skin has started to take root, and the patient can partially open and close the eyelid.

After the skin was taken from Miss Trego's arm the scarred tissue surrounding the eye and the membrane of the lid were removed. In the denuded area the skin of the patient's arm was grafted.

Miss Trego was burned about the head when a child.

$5,000 for Sealers' Families.

Bowring & Co. of 17 Battery Place, agents for the seal fishing steamers off the Newfoundland Coast, announced yesterday they had received a contribution of $5,000 from the American Red Cross to aid in the relief of the families of seamen of the steamship Newfoundland who were lost in a blizzard. The agents announced that all hope for the steamer Southern Cross and her crew of 174 men had been abandoned.

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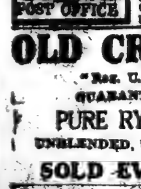

WARREN H. COLSON, 164 Boylston Street, Boston, is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and most distinguished stocks of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in person anywhere.

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Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Profusely Illustrated. By RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D. 12mo. 75 pages. Cloth. $1.00

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42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

To-day, an Extraordinary Offering of

Women's Colonial Ties at $2.95 a pair

Regularly, sold for $5.00 a pair

The collection includes the most desirable varieties of leathers and cloth quarters in vogue this Spring, comprising seven smart and distinct combinations:

Gray brocade, fawn color, or black cloth quarters, with patent leather vamps.

Gray cloth quarters, with black Russia calf vamps.
Brown cloth quarters, with bronze kid vamps.
All patent leather and all black Russia calfskin.

All have Spanish Louis XV heels and leather covered buckles to match, and light weight welted soles.

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Attention is directed to their exceptional facilities for

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Special price concessions on alterations and repairs during the Spring and Summer months.

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The Home of TOYS

West 34th St.

Colonial Pump

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Patent Leather
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This pump is one of the new Hanan designs, with feather weight welt sole and toe pointed just enough to give the foot a slim, graceful appearance.

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Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 360 Fulton St.

Next Sunday

VANDERBILT PAINTINGS

Your friends who saw your copy of "The Rag Baby," and who failed to get The New York Times last Sunday, will be glad to learn that the second installment of the Cornelius Vanderbilt paintings will be reproduced in rotogravure and published next Sunday. Call their attention to this announcement and suggest that they place orders with newsdealers to-day. This new collection will include a full page Bouguereau entitled "Going to the Bath" and excellent art reproductions of ten other famous paintings, including "The Old Monarch," by Rosa Bonheur, whose painting "The Horse Fair" is known to every visitor to the Metropolitan Museum; two paintings by Ludwig Knaus; another excellent example of the work of Jean Francois Millet, the painter of "The Angelus" and "The Gleaners," entitled "The Sower"; "The Bride of Lammermoor," by Sir John Everett Millais; "The Frugal Meal," by Josef Israels, and also pictures by Alfred Stevens, Baron Henry Leys, and Edouard Zamacois. Good photogravure copies of famous paintings range in price from $5 to $25. Many of the pictures published by The New York Times were never before available at any price. Distinguished artists and well-known dealers have been enthusiastic in their estimate of this new process of printing. Many consider it superior to photogravure. The eleven pictures to be given to readers of The New York Times next Sunday will have an unusual interest not only as examples of art reproduction but as examples worth preserving of some of the best work of artists whose paintings hang in the great galleries of the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

NEARLY 100,000,000 PEOPLE IN AMERICA

Estimate by Census Bureau as of July 1 Next—New York City Has 5,333,537.

GAINS IN ALL BOROUGHS

With Its Possessions, United States Has a Population of 109,021,992 —Cities and States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The population of the continental United States on July 1, 1914, will be 98,781,324, according to estimates prepared by C. S. Sloane, geographer of the Census Office, which will soon be published by William J. Harris, Director of the Census. This will be an increase from 91,972,266 on April 15, 1910. The population of the United States and its possessions on July 1 will be 109,021,992, according to the same estimate. This will be an increase of 7,000,000 people in a little over four years.

The population of New York City, as estimated, will be 5,333,537 on July 1, distributed as follows: Bronx, 529,198; Brooklyn, 1,833,696; Manhattan, 92,536,-716; Queens, 339,886; Richmond, 94,043. All boroughs show gains. The population at the time of the census of 1910 was 4,766,883. The estimated gain is 566,654 for the four years.

The population of New York State for the same date will be 9,899,761, a gain for the period of 786,047. Other cities of the State show estimated gains as follows:

Albany, 1910, 100,253; estimated, 1914, 102,961.

Buffalo, 1910, 423,715; estimated, 1914, 454,112.

Rochester, 1910, 218,149; estimated, 1914, 241,518.

Syracuse, 1910, 137,249; estimated, 1914, 149,353.

These off-year estimates are needed by the Census Bureau for calculating death rates and per capita averages in years other than those of the regular census. The computation is based on the assumption that the increase in each year will be identical with increases annually in the last decade.

The following Eastern States are among those which show progress:

State.	Estimated July 1, 1914.	Caucus. April 15, 1910.
Connecticut	1,202,688	1,114,756
Delaware	209,817	202,322
New Jersey	2,815,663	2,537,167
Pennsylvania	8,245,967	7,665,111

In only one State was a decrease of population since 1910 indicated—Iowa, with 2,221,755 estimated for 1914 against 2,224,771 in 1910. The biggest increases were in New York; in Ohio from 4,767,-121 to 5,026,898, Oklahoma from 1,657,-155 to 2,026,534, Pennsylvania from 7,665,111 to 8,245,967, Texas from 3,896,-542 to 4,257,854, and California from 2,377,549 to 2,757,895.

Here is the population of some of the cities of the country, compared with 1910:

Cities.	Estimated July 1, 1914.	Census April 15, 1910.
New York, (inclusive)	5,333,537	4,766,883
Bronx Borough	529,198	430,980
Brooklyn Borough	1,833,696	1,634,351
Manhattan Borough	2,536,716	2,331,542
Queens Borough	339,886	284,041
Richmond Borough	94,023	85,969
Chicago	2,393,325	2,185,283
Philadelphia	1,657,810	1,549,008
St. Louis	734,667	687,029
Boston	733,802	670,585
Cleveland	639,431	560,663
Baltimore	579,590	558,485
Pittsburgh	564,878	533,905
San Francisco	448,502	416,912
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	423,715
Cincinnati	402,175	363,591
Newark, N. J.	389,100	347,469
Washington	353,378	331,069
New Orleans	361,221	339,075
Minneapolis	343,466	301,408
Jersey City	293,921	267,779
Kansas City	281,911	248,381
Rochester	241,518	218,149
St. Paul	236,766	214,744
Syracuse	149,353	137,249
Scranton	141,301	129,867
Paterson, N. J.	134,905	125,600
Trenton, N. J.	106,531	96,815
Reading	103,361	96,071
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	100,253
Camden, N. J.	102,405	94,538

Following are the July 1, 1914, estimates of population of other cities of 100,000 or more:

Detroit	537,650	Richmond	134,917
Los Angeles	438,914	Omaha	133,974
Milwaukee	417,054	Fall River	128,443
Seattle	313,022	Dayton	123,704
Portland, Ore.	260,601	Grand Rapids	123,227
Indianapolis	259,413	Bridgeport	115,289
Denver	246,623	San Antonio	116,063
Providence	245,090	Nashville	114,899
Louisville	235,114	Dallas	114,986
Columbus	204,567	New Bedford	111,230
Toledo	184,126	Lowell	111,004
Oakland	183,602	Cambridge	110,347
Atlanta	179,292	Salt Lake City	109,539
Birmingham	166,154	Hartford	107,038
Worcester	157,732	Tacoma	103,418
New Haven	144,505	Camden, N. J.	102,465
Memphis	143,231	Spr'field, Mass.	100,375
Spokane	183,637		

Population of States.

Estimates of the population of all the States on July 1, 1914, follow:

New York	9,899,761	S. Carolina	1,690,015
Pennsylvania	8,245,967	Washington	1,407,869
Illinois	5,995,761	Maryland	1,341,267
Ohio	5,026,898	W. Virginia	1,332,910
Texas	4,257,854	Nebraska	1,245,373
Massachusetts	3,605,522	Connecticut	1,202,688
Missouri	3,372,586	Colorado	909,537
Michigan	2,976,030	Florida	848,111
New Jersey	2,815,663	Oregon	783,229
Indiana	2,779,467	Maine	762,787
Georgia	2,776,313	N. Dakota	686,966
California	2,737,895	S. Dakota	661,583
Wisconsin	2,448,719	Rhode Island	591,215
Kentucky	2,360,781	New Hamp.	438,982
N. Carolina	2,339,482	Montana	432,614
Alabama	2,269,946	Utah	414,518
Tennessee	2,254,754	Idaho	395,407
Iowa	2,221,755	New Mexico	338,551
Minnesota	2,218,919	Vermont	361,205
Virginia	2,130,009	Dist. of Col.	353,378
Oklahoma	2,026,534	Arizona	289,053
Mississippi	1,901,882	Delaware	209,817
Kansas	1,784,897	Wyoming	168,736
Louisiana	1,775,483	Nevada	84,736
Arkansas	1,636,480		

COLLINS TELLS OF DEALS.

How He Vainly Gave a Woman a Bracelet to Get $25,000 from Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—Capt. James Glenn Collins, former British Army officer and brother of a member of Parliament, testified to-day in his own behalf at his trial on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

The accused told of his life in the army, of his loss of a fortune by cards and speculations, and of his attempts to retrieve his broken finances by promoting schemes. He also described how his first wife, after vainly trying to persuade him to give up gambling and speculation, finally left him in Egypt. Then, on her appeal, he had come to this country to aid her in getting a divorce, so that she might have a legal standing. He further testified as to his meeting Miss Amelia Wheeler of Fairfield, Conn., daughter of Samuel H. Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, who had helped him to get money to promote the Beaver Dam enterprise near this city.

"I went to Boston," he continued, "and became interested in a marble concern there. I asked my father to stake me, and he said he would if I could show him that I knew anything about it. I worked hard and we made considerable money. Then work bored me and I went back to England. When I returned I lost out.

"On my return from Italy I met some men and through them became interested in this Baltimore proposition. I went back to London to get the money to finance it, but the engineer's report was not as optimistic as mine, and I did not get the money.

"Then we presented it to a man in New York, who said if we could get $25,000 he would give us his check for $50,000. A Mrs. Studebaker agreed to put up the $25,000 if the report of her expert engineer was favorable. Meanwhile she demanded a diamond bracelet, as one she had was lost. We agreed that a diamond bracelet would be equal to a brokerage fee for getting the amount and bought the bracelet. We never got the $25,000."

PROTEST AGAINST HOSPITAL

Mayor Urged to Veto Plan to Locate Pest House in the Bronx.

A number of residents of Seaton Falls Park, the Bronx, called on Mayor Mitchel yesterday to protest against his signing the ordinance passed by the Aldermen a week ago for the erection of a contagious disease hospital in that section.

Thirty-three acres have been selected there by the Health Department as being the most accessible site for such a hospital, and the residents objected on the ground that it would injure the property of small owners. It was also asserted that it would cost the city a large sum of money to make the necessary water and sewer connections, and that there would be danger of contagious diseases spreading. Both the Mayor and Health Commissioner Goldwater, however, assured the residents that there would be no menace to health in the transportation of patients to and from the hospital, and that it was planned to make the hospital a general one at some future time. Dr. Goldwater also said that it would be better for the property owners if sewers were built in that section of the borough.

"Do you know that the most expensive private residences in the city," asked Dr. Goldwater," are now being built within 60 feet of the Presbyterian Hospital, where contagious diseases are treated?"

Dr. Goldwater then explained that it was the purpose of his department to provide a ward in every hospital for contagious diseases and not have them confined to one special hospital.

OFFER LAMBERT PORTRAITS.

Anderson's to Sell Last Part of Library on Thursday.

The fifth and last part of the late Major William H. Lambert's library of Lincolniana, Thackerayana, and civil war material will be sold at the Anderson Galleries on Thursday afternoon and evening. It consists of 828 lots, which are now on exhibition. Included in the collection are rare early engravings and lithographs dating from the time of the debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, original photographs of Brady, the rare bust photograph of Lincoln, profile to right, unkempt hair, by Alexander Hesler, made in 1857 during the debates with Douglas; European portraits, scarce lithograph portraits by Currier & Ives, rare caricatures of Lincoln and of civil war events, original drawings by D. H. Strother and Pierre Morand made from 1862 to 1865, etchings by Schneider & Johnson, with the original copper plates; miscellaneous portraits and views, including a scarce view of the Narrows; a few books on Thackeray and Lincoln, and autographs of Lincoln and others.

CONVICT SEEKS LIBERTY.

Asserts Threat to Priest Was Sent by Employer Now Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—An application for the release from the State prison of Leonardo Cipriano, who has served six years of a term of twelve for sending a threatening letter to the Rev. Father Desseri of Livingston Park, N. J., will be made to-day.

Cipriano asserts that he was punished for a crime committed by another and names as the guilty man Michael Filoseta, for whom he worked at the time of his arrest, and who died in the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane on April 28, 1910. Cipriano was convicted under the name Michael Filosets.

The priest was threatened with death in the letter unless he placed $2,000 in the hollow on an old tree near the railroad crossing. The police waited near the tree and arrested Ciparno. They asserted last night that the man's present contention was a false one.

Miss Wilson a Magazine Editor.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, the President's eldest daughter, will be one of the editors of a new magazine to be launched in June for promoting the use of public schoolhouses as centres of co-operative enterprise and recreation, forums of common counsel, and as public polling places.

MAY RETAIN RIGHTS ON PANAMA TOLLS

Senators Disposed to Favor Repeal if Our Liberty to Aid Coast Ships Is Reserved.

BID FOR VOTES BY FOES

Committee Hearings End — Bill Likely to Come Up in Open Senate This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals concluded its hearings on the Tolls Repeal bill to-night with an extended argument by William H. Wheeler of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, who figured prominently in the passage of the original bill exempting American coastwise shipping. A prominent member of the committee, who is one of the President's chief lieutenants in pressing the Repeal bill through the Senate, said this afternoon that the committee would probably report the bill favorably with an amendment expressly reserving the American right to grant favors to American shipping should Congress later decide to do so.

This would be a disappointment to the President, and, unless he has yielded to party expediency, the fight in the Senate would be transferred from the bill itself to the amendment. The President's critics on the question of tolls would muster several votes on the amendment that they could not hold on the straight question for or against tolls exemption.

If the Senate should adopt the resolution reserving the American rights the House would be guided entirely by the wishes of the President.

A majority of the Senate Committee is opposed to the President's bill repealing the exemption, and if it felt so disposed could report the bill adversely or pigeon-hole it altogether until the Senate directed the committee's discharge. But the committee's apparent decision to send the bill to the Senate simply with the amendment reserving American rights over the canal, gives the impression that the President's opponents hope in that way to carry their amendment through the Senate.

Mr. Wheeler argued strongly against the tolls repeal before the committee. He took the position that nothing in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty forbade favors to the coastwise shipping, which already had a complete monopoly. On the other hand, he argued that the repeal of the exemption would place a heavy burden on the coast-to-coast traffic and largely neutralize the benefits of water competition against the transcontinental railways.

"If we have been entrapped," said Mr. Wheeler, "into a foolish treaty whereby we have actually relinquished our rights to deal with our domestic commerce through our own canal, built on our own territory, I say without hesitancy that we should abide by the result of our folly until such time as we shall have been honorably released from such onerous treaty obligations.

"It is my contention that we have been guilty of no such folly. It is upon the constitutional power to regulate domestic commerce and upon the exercise of that power unchallenged, since our Government was organized, that I base my argument. Not that there are not other arguments in favor of the free tolls doctrine, with some of which I am in hearty sympathy, but in my opinion none other should be necessary in order to convince any one who approaches this question with an entirely open mind.

"Indeed, the original note of protest dated July 8, 1912, and which followed closely after the Senate Committee had reported their bill exempting from tolls all American vessels, tacitly admits the soundness of my proposition that Congress may grant coastwise favors in the following language:

> As to the proposal that exemption shall be given to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, a more difficult question arises. If the trade could be so regulated as to make it certain that only bona fide coastwise traffic which is reserved for the United States vessels would be benefited by this exemption it may be that no exception could be taken.

"I am prepared to admit that had the Senate committee bill, which provided freedom from tolls to American vessels in the foreign trade as well as in our domestic trade, been enacted into law our position would be far more difficult to defend. As the bill now stands an American vessel sailing through the canal to or from a foreign port must pay exactly the same rate of tolls as will be collected from any foreign vessel.

"Great Britain's contentions fall to the ground by the submission of proof of her continued discrimination of her own coastwise trade 'in violation of a sacred treaty obligation.'

Mr. Wheeler then turned to the economic phases of the question.

"Assuming that a vessel of, say, 5,000 registered tons proposes to operate through the canal," he said, "her tolls charges at $1.20 a ton would amount to $6,000. If the owner bases his tolls charge per ton of cargo upon an average or minimum loading of 2,000 tons, he must add $3 to what would be his freight rate if no toll was charged. If he figures upon 3,000 tons average loading the amount to be added for tolls would be $2 per cargo ton. And so on.

"Advocates of a toll charge on domestic commerce attempt to excuse the charge on the ground that it is so small when distributed over cargo tonnage—say 50 or 60 cents per ton—that it won't be felt and will be 'absorbed' by the carrier. This estimate is based upon the assumption that every vessel operating through the canal will be loaded to her dead weight capacity at all times. No practical steamship man will adopt any such absurd assumption in fixing his rates of freight, but will be more likely in the long run to add considerably more for tolls than he actually pays out."

The Senate Committee will begin executive sessions of a report to the Senate to-morrow to consider on the bill. Chairman O'Gorman thought the executive deliberations might last two days, but it seemed practically certain that a majority would favor some sort of report so that the measure could be brought before the open Senate this week.

DRUG ENDS TANGO ROMANCE

Miss Van Rensselaer in Bellevue Under Suicide Charge.

An acquaintance begun at a tango tea last October, resulted yesterday in an alleged attempted suicide when Elisabeth van Rensselaer, whose family live at 610 West 152d Street, but who has been staying with friends at 3 West Seventy-fourth Street for some days past, swallowed a drug on East Thirty-first Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues.

Miss Rensselaer, who is about 25 years old, had been going about to dancing parties and restaurants a great deal this Winter in the company of William Glanding Smith, a Director of a publishing house known as Ye Scribes Club, at 39 East Thirty-first Street. It is said she was married some years ago to William L. Palmer, an up-State hotel man, from whom she obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce a few months ago. Since then she has used her maiden name. Smith is also married, but is living apart from his wife, in a boarding house at 116 West Eighty-first Street.

It is said that yesterday morning Miss van Rensselaer met Smith on Fourth Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, as he was going to his office, and began to reproach him. His replies were not satisfactory to her, and just as they came opposite the door of Ye Scribes Club she thrust her hand into a handbag and drew out three tablets which she raised to her lips, saying as she did so:

"You haven't treated me right. I'm going to die."

With that she swallowed the tablets. Smith took her into the office at once and sent for an ambulance. Dr. Davis came from the New York Hospital and took her to Bellevue, where she was held a prisoner on the charge of attempting suicide. At a late hour last night she was reported as resting easy. A stomach pump showed no trace of bichloride, and it is not certain whether the tablets really contained any deadly poison or not.

Miss van Rensselaer's mother and sister refused to say anything about the case. Smith said that the young woman was of an excitable nature, and that there was no reason for her to attempt to take her life. They were both fond of dancing, he said, and had gone about a great deal together, but there was nothing more serious.

"Engaged?" he said. "How could I be engaged to her. She knew I was married."

BLUECOAT STOPS RUNAWAY.

Peg Post Man Dragged Half a Block —His Shouts Warn Children.

Patrolman Patrick Conway of the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, was on his fixed post at Warren and Clinton Streets yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock when he saw a runaway horse drawing a delivery wagon approaching north in Clinton Street, which was crowded with pupils returning from their homes after the luncheon hour to St. Paul's Parochial School. Conway anouted a warning to scores of children, who were in the path of the runaway, and they immediately sought places of safety.

As the horse ran by Conway leaped for its head and caught hold of the reins. He was dragged for half a block, but his weight pulled the horse to one side of the thoroughfare, and the sudden swerving of the wagon sent the vehicle crashing into an iron fence in front of 270 Clinton Street. The fence was torn down. The driver was thrown from his seat, and the policeman was painfully bruised, but Ambulance Surgeon Cotter from the Holy Family Hospital found that neither had been injured seriously. The driver gave his name as Thomas O'Connell, 10 Hicks Street.

AVIATOR NILES FALLS.

Flier's Nose Broken When Monoplane Plunges 100 Feet to Earth.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, April 27. — Charles Niles, the aviator, met with an accident at 5 o'clock this afternoon, which resulted in a broken nose and a badly smashed plane. He had been to a high altitude, had completed an S in his usual good form, and had descended. Then he started up again, but at a height of 100 feet the motor stopped.

The monoplane turned partly over, and made a dive for the earth. The body of the motor buried itself in the soft rain-soaked earth. The aviator was extricated from the wreckage, bruised and cut. Dr. Cleighorn of Mineola dressed the fracture. It was Mr. Niles's intention to fly to Governors Island, but weather conditions were not favorable for a flight cityward.

PRAISES A SANE KIND OF FEMINISM

Dr. Muzzey Says Greatest Need of Women Is Ethical Principles.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE WORK

Reports at Luncheon to Celebrate 21st Anniversary Show What Voteless Women Can Do.

The Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday celebrated its twenty-first anniversary with a luncheon in the basement of the meeting house of the society, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street.

There are many things women can do when they come of age, even if they cannot vote, the President, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, said, and the reports showed the amount of work the women had done during the year through lecture courses, a sewing society, which gives work to the needy, and a special apron department, which has regular sales, and is more than self-supporting. The sewing society supplies clothes and bedding to the district nursing work which was started by the society in 1877, and it has 600 children in different clubs in its settlement, Madison House.

The conference also announced a large balance in its treasury, and Dr. David Saville Muzzey, who was the only man present and the speaker for the day, said that the conference was the only society before which he had ever spoken which had more than $1,000 in its treasury, and if he was a member he should ask to have a dividend declared. Dr. Muzzey told a story to show how brave he was.

"If you want to know what I have done for women," he said, "you should have seen me at last year's suffrage parade. After I had stood that hot day for an hour or more on the concrete and boiled and baked and fried while the procession was passing, I was following the women up with a rapt expression of admiration on my face when a teamster called at me:

"'Oh, Bessie, your sidecombs are coming down.' You may guess whether I put my hands up to my head to see. You will see, at any rate, by that what I have done for the cause of woman."

Besides being Assistant Leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, Dr. Muzzey is a Columbia College Professor of History.

"This is a woman's age," said Dr. Muzzey in his address. "It is a truism to say so. Women are coming to the fore, and they must be advocates of a sane kind of feminism, they must not lose their balance in their enthusiasm. That is what history shows that men have done. The French Revolution starts in with noble ideas, but in the loss of balance it gave the people of that great nation an injury from which they have not yet recovered. The Ethical Culture Society can be helpful to you because its work is especially to strengthen the ethical fibre. The advance of the woman must not degenerate into a fancy or a fad.

"I have heard people say they would have nothing to do with the new feminism because the women are so silly about their dress. That is about as sensible as to say that it is not worth while because women cannot make good apple pies. There are some undeveloped women, as there are undeveloped men. Some women will continue to scold their servants and put all their interest in clothes and the color of their wigs. The greatest need of the women is ethical principle.

"You must not look forward to doing as the men are doing—as some do. I do not take that attitude. The men have not come into their own. They have made a bad muddle of things. I think we will begin to get where we wish to be when we work things out together. If the women make their advance honestly and do what they do earnestly, and not because it is a fad to fill the hours or because others do it, they will become more sympathetic and more responsible. The women will be an inspiration to the men."

There was music, and Miss Vida Sutton gave some new and interesting monologues on the woman question as she has found it among the women in England, in Italy, and in Germany.

The conference has taken in fifty new members during the year, besides bringing new members to the Ethical Culture Society. The Treasurer, who announced the conference's generous balance in the bank, was Mrs. Henry W. Schloss, and the Secretary is Mrs. Alfred W. Martin. At the luncheon were 250 of the conference's 375 members.

3,000 PUPILS COOL AT FIRE.

March Out of School in Perfect Order When Alarm Sounds.

Three thousand children marched out of Public School 39, in Longwood Avenue, between Kelly and Beck Streets, the Bronx, in perfect order yesterday afternoon when the fire alarm was sounded while they were at their recitations. Smoke which poured into the hallways from a room on the top floor warned the pupils that it was not a false alarm, but at no time was there any serious danger of a panic. They had been carefully drilled for just such an emergency since the opening of school last Fall under the direction of Miss Emilie J. Lichtenstein, the Principal.

Parents living in the vicinity of the school stirred up much excitement, however, when they heard the fire apparatus in the street. They were informed that the blaze had been extinguished quickly and that all of the children were safe.

Automobile Engine 94 met with a mishap going to the fire. The driver lost control of the machine while it was dashing along Southern Boulevard, and it ran into the stone steps of a house, smashing two of its lamps.

EGAN SENTENCE UPHELD.

Former Hudson County Collector Must Serve Seven-Year Term.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Supreme Court to-day dismissed the appeal of County Collector Stephen M. Egan from his conviction for misuse of funds of Hudson County, N. J., for which he is under sentence to imprisonment for seven years.

Egan had loaned money to the late Robert Davis, who was the Democratic boss in the county. The jury in finding him guilty said there was lack of evidence of intent to defraud for personal gain and recommended him to mercy.

TWO RAILROAD INQUIRIES.

Commerce Board to Investigate Pere Marquette and Rock Island.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—An order was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day instituting investigations of the operations of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company and of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

The investigations will be conducted through the Division of Physical Valuation of Railways. Both railroads named have been the subject of criticism in resolutions introduced in Congress.

Dr. Gorgas to Get Safety Medal.

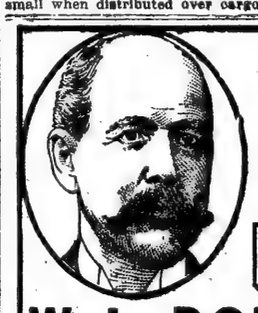
Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., will receive the Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman medal to-night from the American Museum of Safety in honor of his work for health and sanitation in the Panama Canal Zone. The medal will be presented by Prof. Frederick R. Hutton, Vice President of the Museum of Safety, in the library of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

American Beauties
$5.00 DOZ., THE BEST. OTHER FLOWERS $1.50 DOZ.
Stems 4 TO 5 Feet Long.
Fleischman
5 AVE., COR. 42 ST. 30 CHURCH ST.

"The Kayser"
SILK Glove
Look at Kayser Silk Gloves through the eyes of your own experience.
Compare all other silk gloves by the "KAYSER" standard of wear, of fit, of style and the result will prove why more "KAYSER" Silk Gloves are sold than all other silk gloves in the world.
Look for "KAYSER" in the hem.
You will find it in the genuine.
A guarantee ticket with every pair that the tips outwear the gloves.
Short "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
Long "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 75c to $2.00
AT ALL STORES
A-5

B. Altman & Co.
have prepared for this day (Tuesday)
A Special Sale of
Men's Sports Coats, Raincoats, Negligee Shirts and Pajamas
marked at prices very much less than the actual values.
Men's Sports Coats
made in Scotland and just imported; a selection of entirely new models, suitable for golfing or general sports wear; made of tweeds and other serviceable materials, in gray and brown mixtures . at $10.50
Men's Worsted Gabardine Raincoats, with silk-lined yoke and collar . at $14.50
Men's Negligee Shirts, of silk mixtures; with soft cuffs . . . . . at $1.85
Men's Pajamas of madras and mercerized materials . . . . . at $1.35
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Sooner or Later
drugging, even in its milder forms, clouds and mars the fairest complexion.
Coffee drinking isn't considered drugging by most people, but physicians know that the average cup of coffee contains from 2 to 3 grains each of the drugs "caffeine" and "tannin," that affect stomach, liver and kidneys, disturb circulation and work havoc with natural nerves and a healthy skin.
Every woman who values a clear complexion, soon finds that a change from coffee to
POSTUM
makes rapidly for personal comfort and wholesome beauty.
Postum is a pure-food drink, made of prime wheat and a small percent of molasses. It tastes much like high-grade Java, but is absolutely free from caffeine, tannin, or any other drug or harmful ingredient.
Postum comes in two forms:
Regular Postum—well boiled, yields a delightful flavour, 15c and 25c packages.
Instant Postum—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water dissolves instantly. A delicious beverage. 30c and 50c tins. The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.
"There's a Reason" for POSTUM
—sold by Grocers everywhere.



COLUMBIA
ENGLISH
BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $875 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $6.00 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

NO KORN
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES
Over 150 styles, lasts and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.
$1,006,279 INCREASE
in the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912
THIS is the reason we give you the same values for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same.
Call at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.
A trial will convince you that W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort and service are absolutely as good as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price.
I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, receding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W. L. Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking in, are worn the world over.

REGENT

PLAZA
The Best $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Boys' Shoes in the world.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If any agent without W. L. Douglas name stamped on the bottom.
If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices. Postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing how to order by mail.
W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.
W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:
93 Nassau Street.
155 Broadway, corner 25th Street.
847 Broadway, near 14th Street.
1249 Broadway, corner 30th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
884 Third Avenue.
1435 Third Avenue.
2309 Third Avenue, corner 150th Street.
3779 Third Ave., bet. 149th & 147th Sts.
443 Eighth Avenue.
352 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
706-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Fifth Avenue.
NEWARK—631 Broad Street.
PATERSON—128 Market St., cor. Cloth
JERSEY CITY—16 Newark Avenue.
TRENTON—101 East State Street.

ADVANTAGEOUS RENTALS
PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO
arranged in such a splendid way, that a photographer can come right in and find things just as they should be. (No equipment). For certain reasons which will be explained, this studio suite can be rented at an extremely reasonable figure at this time.
INDIVIDUAL SUITES
consisting of from two to four rooms can be now had at prices greatly to your advantage.
These suites are very choice, being light and airy; and having more square feet than is usually found in offices of this kind.
The MARBRIDGE BUILDING
34th St. & Broadway

Renting Office Suite 624
Renting Office Suite 624

Regal
A Smart Style for Every Occasion

Vamp of Patent Leather With Silver Silk-Brocaded Quarter, Black Enamel Silver-Rimmed Buckle
CLEO—$6
THE NEWEST STYLE-NOTE OF SPRING 1914 IS STRUCK BY THE DEFT COMBINATION OF FABRIC AND LEATHER WITH NEW PATTERNS, AND THE USE OF HARMONIZING OR CONTRASTING COLORS. CLOTH INLAYS AND BROCADED QUARTERS, WITH TONGUES OF PATENT LEATHER AND SELF-MATERIAL MAKE THIS A SEASON OF LUXURIOUS DECORATION IN SHOES
REGAL SHOE COMPANY
MANHATTAN
175 Broadway
Broadway at 125th Street
Broadway at 47th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
8th Ave. at 31st Street
14th Street at 2nd Ave.
125th St. at 7th Ave.
40 West 34th Street
BROOKLYN
301 Broadway
1045 Broadway
1375 Broadway
512 Fulton Street
NEWARK
823 Broad Street
JERSEY CITY
186 Newark Avenue
Shoes sent Parcel Post on Receipt of Price.

WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

ULSTER COERCION HINTED BY ASQUITH

Premier Says Government Will Take Immediate Steps to Vindicate the Law.

100 QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

Nature of Action to be Taken Owing to the Ulstermen's Gun-Running Exploit Is Kept Secret.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 28.—"This grave and unprecedented outrage" was a term used by Premier Asquith yesterday in reply to a question in the House of Commons regarding the gun-running exploit of the Ulster Volunteers, who, in strong armed force, landed 40,000 rifles and 500,000 cartridges at various points in Ulster last Friday. The Premier said:

"The House may rest assured that the Government will take without delay proper steps to vindicate the authority of the law and to protect the officers and servants of the King and his Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their duties and in the enjoyment of their legal rights."

The Premier spoke gravely, as though foreshadowing the taking of steps which will possibly entail a serious sequel.

Over 100 questions were put to Mr. Asquith yesterday in his dual capacity of Premier and Secretary of State for War. They all referred to the Ulster situation, but the replies given were mostly bare negatives or colorless reiterations of facts already established relative to the recent "precautionary disposition" of the troops in Ireland.

Mr. Asquith declined to answer several questions in regard to reports as to the situation in Ulster or in connection with orders issued in consequence. He took the ground that these reports and orders were confidential.

As to the dispatch of troops to Ulster in March, Mr. Asquith explained that the Government did not share the apprehension of Gen. Paget, the Commander in Ireland, that the movement would set the country in a blaze. He declared that he thought it the Government's duty to safeguard its stores and arms.

Altogether, during question time, the Opposition obtained from the Premier only a small amount of material for the two days' fight on the subject, which will begin in the House of Commons to-day.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, was a keen listener. The only interlude which raised a smile throughout the hour during which the Premier was catechized was when the Nationalists greeted the Ulster leader as "King Carson" and called out "Hats off to the King."

Immediately after he had finished replying to questions the Premier proceeded in a motor car to Buckingham Palace to have an audience of the King.

The nature of the steps which the Government intends to take in Ulster is not yet known, except that Major Gen. C. F. N. Macready of the Adjutant General's staff of the War Department has taken over the command of the police forces in the Belfast district.

No troops have yet been moved north from Dublin, although it is understood that certain regiments have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

Five warships arrived off Larne, 17 miles from Belfast, on Sunday, and last night played searchlights on the town.

In addition to the five small cruisers off Larne, there are seven dreadnoughts at Lamlash, Scotland, within three hours' run of Belfast.

Rumors are again current that the Government has issued warrants for the arrest of Sir Edward Carson and Capt. James Craig, another of the Ulster leaders, but it is believed that they are unfounded.

The Cabinet will hold another meeting to-day to make a final decision as to the course to be pursued in Ulster.

DANNY MAHER MARRIES.

Jockey Weds Dorothy Fraser—Lord Rosebery Gives Bride a Jewel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 27.—Danny Maher, the jockey, was married at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, this morning to Miss Dorothy Fraser.

Lord Rosebery, for whom Maher was the leading jockey for some years, was present and signed the register. He gave the bride a handsome diamond and sapphire pendant.

The honeymoon will be passed in Scotland, where the couple will remain for some time for the benefit of Maher's health. He has been very ill throughout the Winter. He has been selling cattle, horses, and some of the land of his property at Nottingham, and intends eventually to go abroad.

STEAMER BLOWS UP; 15 DIE.

Russian Tank Vessel Kometa Destroyed—Half of the Crew Saved.

ALGIERS, April 27.—The Russian tank steamer Kometa was destroyed by an explosion to-day off Sidi-Feruch, on the coast of Algeria.

Passing steamers picked up fifteen of the crew of thirty which the Kometa carried. The others perished. Nine of the survivors were injured.

The Kometa was burned to the water's edge.

EMPEROR'S COLD STUBBORN

No Amelioration in Francis Joseph's Catarrhal Condition.

VIENNA, April 27.—The official bulletin regarding Emperor Francis Joseph's condition issued to-night says that there has been no amelioration of the catarrhal condition, but that in other respects progress has been satisfactory.

A bulletin early in the day said the Emperor passed another good night, and that the catarrh had become easier, while the cough, though still somewhat troublesome, was looser.

VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

French Natural Mineral Water

Eliminates uric acid, the chief element in Rheumatism, Gout and many forms of kidney diseases.

A pleasant, palatable still water, imported in quarts, pints, and splits

EDWARD LANGNER, Gen'l Agent, 1123 West 42d Street, New York.

RICH MAN 'PRESUMED DEAD.'

English Probate Court Grants Order in the Case of F. R. Reveley.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 27.—Frederick Radcliffe Reveley of St. Louis and New York was presumed to be dead by the Probate Court here to-day.

His brother Henry, who is entitled to considerable property that was possessed by Frederick Reveley, last heard from the latter from St. Louis in December, 1893.

Advertisements in New York and St. Louis newspapers resulted in no trace of Reveley being found. On this statement the court granted a presumption of his death in 1893. The property involved is in America and England, and is valued at $250,000.

QUEEN MAY NOT VISIT US.

Will Cancel Proposed Trip in Case of War, Sofia Telegram Says.

SOFIA, April 27.—Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria has decided to cancel her proposed visit to the United States in case of war between the United States and Mexico.

Her Majesty had planned to sail for America toward the end of May.

When the foregoing telegram was shown yesterday to William Caspar, advance representative for the Queen of Bulgaria's visit to the United States, Mr. Caspar said he had no advices direct from the Bulgarian Court which would indicate that the Queen thought of postponing her trip.

"A few days ago, however, I did have a cablegram asking whether I thought it advisable for the Queen to come in the event of war," said Mr. Caspar at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday. "I am endeavoring to gather the opinions of a number of leading Americans on the subject. There has been such divergence among the expressions of those I have seen that I have as yet been unable to reach any conclusion.

"So far as a decision is concerned, if the Queen makes any change in her plans I would be sure to be informed before any announcement is made at Sofia. My advices so far indicate that her Majesty has not changed her plans."

JAPAN TO EXHIBIT AT FAIR.

Definite Decision Announced Yesterday in Tokio and Washington.

TOKIO, April 27.—An official announcement issued to-day by the Government says it has been definitely decided that Japan will participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Ambassador Chinda to-day conveyed to Secretary Bryan official notice that the Japanese Government would do all in its power to assure a creditable representation of Japan at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

He added that not only would the Government make an exhibit, but that it would encourage individual Japanese business concerns to take part in the exposition.

BIG GERMAN BANK COMBINE.

Disconto Gesellschaft and Schaaffhausen—$75,000,000 Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 27.—The greatest financial combination ever arranged in Germany was announced to-day. It is the union of the Schaaffhausen Bank of Cologne and the Disconto Gesellschaft of this city, with a combined capital of $75,000,000.

This is regarded as an important development in the direction of the increased influence of the Berlin money market and the centralization of the German banking business. From this point of view it has international importance.

The new combination ranks, as regards capital, equal to the Deutsche Bank.

ROCKHILL TO ADVISE YUAN.

Ex-Envoy to Turkey to Reside in America—$1,000 Salary a Month.

PEKING, April 27.—William Woodville Rockhill, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, has accepted an engagement from President Yuan Shih-kai as Adviser at Large to the Chinese Government, at a salary reliably reported to amount to $1,000 a month.

Mr. Rockhill will return to the United States immediately and advise President Yuan from there. At the same time he will otherwise serve Chinese interests in the United States.

ASBERT'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Governor of Havana Province Accused of Killing Gen. Riva.

HAVANA, April 27.—The trial of Gen. Ernesto Asbert, Governor of Havana Province, on the charge of killing Gen. Armando Rive, Chief of the National Police, on the Prado last July was begun to-day. Declarations of Gen. Asbert and Senator Vidal Morales and Representative Arias, who were involved, were presented.

The session lasted five hours. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

STILL CHAMPION TYPIST.

Miss Owen First in Toronto Test—Two Next Also New Yorkers.

TORONTO, April 27.—At the world's championship typewriting contest held here to-day Miss Margaret Owen of New York, the holder of the title, maintained her supremacy, writing 126 words a minute for half an hour. Miss Rose Fritz of New York was second with 122.3 words. Miss Bessie Friedman, also of New York, was third with 122 words.

A new Canadian record was established by Fred Jarrett of Toronto, who wrote 104 words a minute.

EXPECTS COLONEL TO-DAY.

Manaos Looks for His Arrival—Steamer Sent to Meet Him.

RIO JANEIRO, April 27.—The members of the second section of the Roosevelt expedition arrived here to-day.

Col. Roosevelt will it is expected be in the vicinity of Manaos to-morrow.

The Government of the State of Amazonas has sent a steamer to meet the ex-President.

Victor Herbert is Much Better.

LONDON, April 27.—Victor Herbert, the American composer, who was operated on last Saturday for appendicitis, was much better to-day. The doctors are of the opinion that the crisis has been passed.

FRANCE ACCEPTS NEW ARMY BURDEN

But Sunday's General Election Leaves the Fate of the Government in Doubt.

A TRIUMPH FOR BARTHOU

Ex-Premier, Responsible for Three Years' Service Bill, Returned by Overwhelming Majority.

PARIS, April 27.—An examination of the complete returns from the general election for the Chamber of Deputies yesterday shows that France wants neither revolution nor reaction. The new Chamber will differ little in its composition from the old.

The political leaders consider that the country has given a clear indication that it favors the programme of the Federation of Democrats of the Left, led by ex-Premier Briand. A large number of Caillaux Radicals threw over the official programme of that party, adopted at the Pau congress, and substituted many articles of the Briandists.

The principal interest centred in the country's verdict on the armament question, and the electorate accepted the additional military burden. Ex-Premier Barthou, who was responsible for the passage of the bill increasing the period of military service to three years, was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, as were also Louis Klotz, Minister of the Interior in the Barthou Cabinet, and Alexandre Millerand, ex-Minister of War.

Although 351 Deputies were definitely chosen in yesterday's general election, the country will have to await the result of the 251 second ballots on May 10 before it can tell whether the present Government will obtain a majority.

The Temps in an exhaustive analysis of yesterday's elections finds that the Ministerial groups lost ten seats and gained six.

The results, however, may undergo a change at the second ballots, and it may be necessary to take a test vote in the Chamber itself before it can be known with certainty whether the Government will stand or not, as the 602 Deputies are divided into thirteen groups.

TOGA SOON FOR MARCONI.

He Is Now Forty Years Old, and So Can Be an Italian Senator.

ROME, April 27.—King Victor Emmanuel intends to nominate William Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, a Senator at an early date.

Mr. Marconi has now reached the age of 40 years, which makes him eligible for that position. He was born at Bologna on April 25, 1874.

Hugo Reisinger Sails To-day.

Hugo Reisinger, who was recently appointed Honorary Commissioner to the Anglo-American Exposition to be held in London, will sail to-day on the Mauretania to arrange for the American Art Section, which has been placed entirely in his hands. After the opening of the exposition Mr. Reisinger will go to France and Germany, and will not return to New York until late in the Autumn.

[illegible] Co.
[illegible]

April 15th, 1914.

IN RE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE

Mr. F. X. Gaylord,
500 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your recent inquiry, WILSON Whiskey was first distilled in 1823, but it was not until 1911 that we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle.

You are perfectly correct. We use the Non-Refillable Bottle in order to guarantee our patrons against substitution and adulteration.

It is only in this bottle that you can be sure of getting WILSON - REAL WILSON - THAT'S ALL!

Very truly yours,
THE WILSON DISTILLING COMPANY.

W. W. S.

Enclosed is a little book of valuable recipes for mixed drinks. Anyone wishing a copy should merely address WILSON, 307 Fifth Ave.--THAT'S ALL!

SURE CONLEY SLEW OTHERS

Burns, Besides Clearing Frank, Aims to Fix 20 Ripper Crimes on Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—Detective W. J. Burns reiterated to-day his statement that he and Leo M. Frank's attorneys have absolute proof that the negro, Jim Conley, murdered Mary Phagan, and was simply trying to save his own life when he charged Frank with the crime and with being a pervert.

Mr. Burns again denounced the Atlanta detectives and Solicitor General Dorsey. He maintains that they do not want the truth. He also repeats that he is certain Conley is the "Jack the Ripper" who has murdered about twenty young negro women in Atlanta in the last three years, and that he will be able to fix these crimes on the negro.

Letters written by Conley in his possession, he says, will prove that Conley wrote the notes left by Mary Phagan's body, and also the notes left by the bodies of the twenty murdered women. The phraseology and handwriting of the letters, he insists, are almost identical with those of the others.

The letters are unprintable. The language he describes as of the vilest character and proves the writer to be a person of perverted tendencies. He points out that the bodies of his victims were also mutilated in a way to indicate perversion.

Mr. Burns now has twenty persons at work on the case in Atlanta, including several women, both white and black.

Solicitor General Dorsey, aided by William M. Smith, attorney for Jim Conley, and a corps of detectives, continued to-day the work of getting affidavits to be used to combat the new evidence introduced by Frank's counsel at the hearing of their extraordinary motion for a new trial. The Solicitor General has practically completed his evidence in rebuttal, and unless something new develops will be ready for the hearing to proceed next Friday.

Mr. Dorsey has a stack of affidavits relating to the alleged manner in which evidence was obtained for Frank, and he promises sensational revelations. He says that prosecutions for perjury are certain and that the public will be amazed when the names of those implicated are made known.

SOUTH BROOKLYN MEN DINE.

Mayor Mitchel Guest of Honor of Board of Trade.

Mayor Mitchel was the guest of honor last night at the annual dinner of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, which was held at the Imperial, Red Hook Lane and Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The Mayor spoke particularly of the waterfront development in South Brooklyn, and deplored the Gubernatorial veto of bills which provided for a terminal marginal freight railway system.

At the Mayor's suggestion a committee was appointed to take steps to obtain the re-enactment of the legislation. A special hearing will be urged on Gov. Glynn.

Others present at the dinner were R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries; Louis H. Pounds, Borough President of Brooklyn, and Raymond V. Ingersoll, Deputy Park Commissioner.

WOMEN DOCTORS MEET.

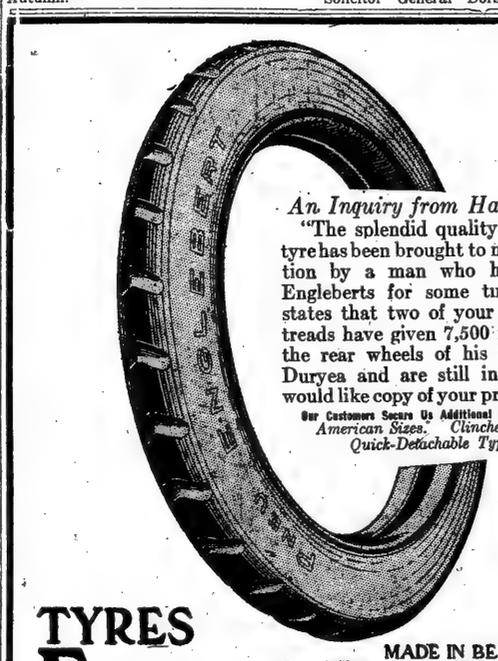
"Seven Ages of the Physician" Discussed at Their Dinner.

"The Seven Ages of the Physician" were discussed at a dinner of women doctors at the Park Avenue Hotel last night, when the Women's Medical Society of the State Medical Association brought its annual convention to a close. The convention was held during the day at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. "The Seven Ages," according to the seven speakers, were "The Babe," "The Schoolgirl," "The Debutante," "The Soldier," "The Mother," "The Judge," and "The Ripened Years."

At the day session Dr. Angevine Parry of this city was elected President to succeed Dr. Marion Craig Potter of Rochester. Two interesting guests were Dr. Lillian South of Kentucky, who conducts a laboratory in which only women are employed and is the third Vice President of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Grace Ilahi-Baksh of Rajputana, India, who was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in June and appeared at last night's dinner in Oriental costume. She is continuing her studies at the New York Lying-in Hospital, and later hopes to join her mother, also a physician, in work in India. The State Association convenes to-day.

Tablet to Smith's First Head.

Miss A. M. Wright of Albany, N. Y., who has been studying sculpture in Paris for four years, returned yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis with a bronze tablet, 4 feet by 5, a full face bas-relief of the first President of Smith College, L. Clark Seelye. It will be unveiled at the college on reunion day, Miss Wright said. She brought six cases filled with her work.



An Inquiry from Hartford.

"The splendid quality of your tyre has been brought to my attention by a man who has used Engleberts for some time. He states that two of your chevron treads have given 7,500 miles on the rear wheels of his Stevens-Duryea and are still in use. I would like copy of your price list."

Our Customers Secure Us Additional Customers.

American Sizes. Clincher and Quick-Detachable Types.

TYRES ENGLEBERT

MADE IN BELGIUM

ENGLEBERT TYRE CO., 1928 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

If your pocket-book could talk—it would recommend the Ford. The man who obeys the voice of economy invests his dollars in the Universal car. He knows it serves his every purpose best and at lowest cost. Buy yours to-day.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the *Ford* runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1723 Broadway; also Jackson Avenue and Honeywell Street, Long Island City.

A Real Lozier—
this light Lozier Four

THIS NEW LOZIER FOUR is made just like all Loziers always have been made—conscientiously and intelligently, and with no concessions to popular clamor or the direction others are going at the moment.

THIS IS A FOUR BECAUSE our engineering knowledge said it must be a four—should be a four—if we were to make a car to fill the demands of thousands who have asked for a Lozier, a seven passenger car, and yet set the limit they wanted to pay "around $2000."

AND THIS LOZIER FOUR IS LIGHT—just as light as sound engineering practice will permit. But in making it light our engineers stopped before they reached the danger line—even the doubtful line.

OF COURSE IF YOU WANT A SIX—feel you can afford the difference in upkeep cost—by all means you should buy one.

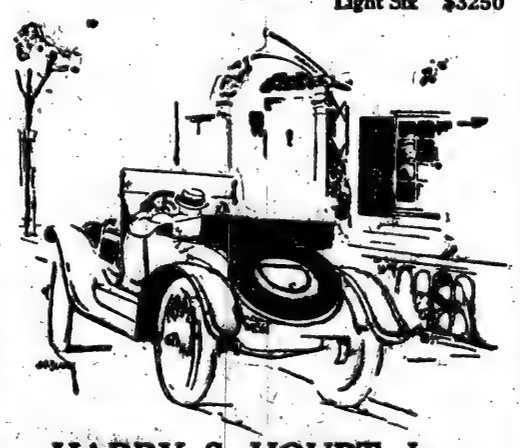
BUT DON'T BUY A CHEAP SIX—buy a real six, or buy a real four.

AND WHEN YOU'VE INSPECTED this new Lozier four critically, ridden in it—and we defy you to tell whether you are riding in a six or a four—when you've asked all the Lozier owners you know about Lozier cars generally, you'll decide you don't want a cheap six, but a first class four—A Lozier Four that will stay good.

"The Choice of Men Who Know"

LOZIER

Light Four $2100
Light Six $3250



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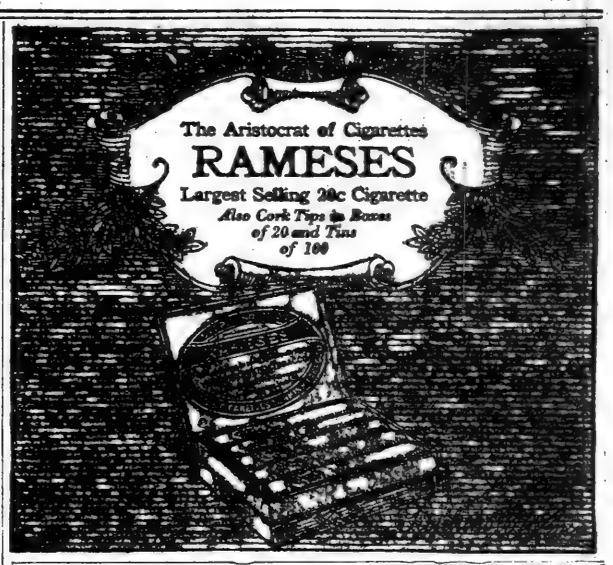

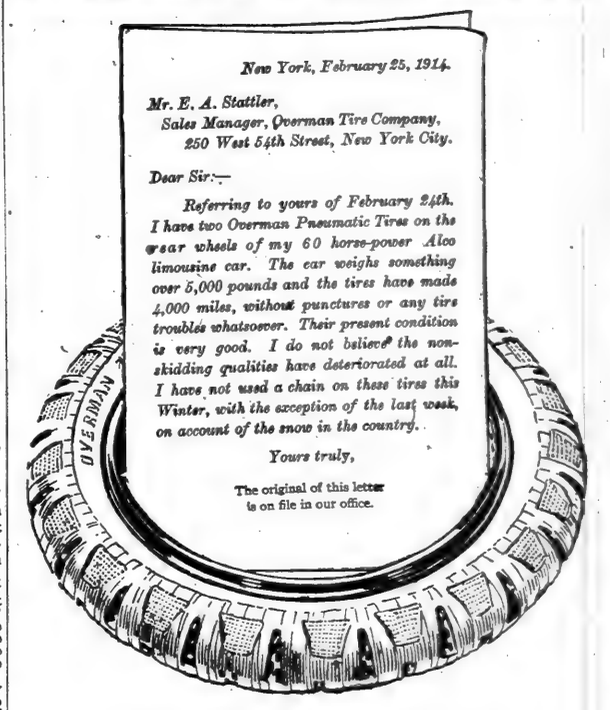

New York, February 25, 1914.

Mr. E. A. Stattler,
Sales Manager, Overman Tire Company,
250 West 54th Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to yours of February 24th. I have two Overman Pneumatic Tires on the rear wheels of my 60 horse-power Alco limousine car. The car weighs something over 5,000 pounds and the tires have made 4,000 miles, without punctures or any tire troubles whatsoever. Their present condition is very good. I do not believe the non-skidding qualities have deteriorated at all. I have not used a chain on these tires this Winter, with the exception of the last week, on account of the snow in the country.

Yours truly,

The original of this letter is on file in our office.

OVERMAN
Cushion-Tread Pneumatic
TIRES

The Overman Cushion-Tread Pneumatic Tire is a new tire. It is constructed on a new principle, a principle which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

In offering this tire to the Public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon *what it actually has done and is doing* in daily use on the cars of hundreds of private owners.

DURABILITY—We guarantee the Overman Tire for 5,000 miles. If any Overman Tire fails to give that mileage, we will make good the difference to the purchaser. 5,000 miles is what we guarantee, but the Tire itself is *better than our guarantee*, and with any kind of proper care will give greater mileage.

RELIABILITY—While not absolutely puncture-proof, punctures with the Overman Tires are very *rare* occurrences, so rare indeed that this fundamental and disagreeable weakness of all pneumatic tires has been reduced to a minimum. In fact, it has been almost eliminated. *Blow-outs and rim-cuts are practically unknown.*

Permanently Non-Skid

THE OVERMAN TIRE CO.
250 West 54th Street, New York
After April 15th, 1858 Broadway, at 61st Street

7 PAGES OF NEW PICTURES

will appear in the Picture Section of next Sunday's Times. These pictures have been selected because of their broad appeal. They will include the latest photographs obtainable growing out of the dispatch of our troops to Mexico and our trouble with Huerta; a striking, almost speaking, likeness of Huerta himself; with photographs of the wild mountainous jungleland through which our troops must fight their way if ordered to Mexico City.

Other Pictures are two towering icebergs found by the revenue cutter Seneca lurking in the lane of Transatlantic Steamships, the lonely Cross erected by Dr. Mawson to his comrades who perished in Adelie Land of the frozen Antarctic, the three prize winning paintings at the Carnegie Institute Exhibition, a page of beautiful New York women, including two brides in their wedding gowns, and a page of theatrical scenes and people, among them an unusual photograph of Ruth St. Denis in the costume of her noted Lotus Dance.

"TIMES PICTORIAL SECTION SUPREME IN PICTURES."

MATTY WINS FOR GIANTS---YANKEES LOSE---BILLIARDS---ATHLETICS

GIANTS WIN POORLY PLAYED GAME, 4 TO 3

Mathewson Gets Erratic Support, but He Pitches Himself to Victory.

The Giants and the Phils did not care what they did with the ball at the Polo Grounds yesterday. They tossed it around like a lot of girls playing bean bag. After each team had bobbled the ball away two or three times the Giants became ashamed of themselves and won 4 to 3. Beals Becker started a Philadelphia rally in the ninth inning which gave the Phils a run and the New Yorks acute nervousness.

It was the first win of the year for Mathewson and he did not settle down to high-powered pitching until he got mad at the tissue paper defense of his teammates. Matty got hot under the collar several times, but he got warmest in the sixth when Capt. Larry Doyle, caressing the balls fondly, remained as motionless as the Statue of Liberty and allowed the Phils to romp around the bases before his very eyes.

The play permitted the bases to be jammed and on the next play Doyle felt the responsibility of making some atonement for his awful concrete contribution, so he was the pivot of a quick double play which snuffed out the Phils' chances. George Chalmers of the Bronx did the tossing for the Phils and wasn't any tamer than a Hottentot. He spilled eight bases on balls, which was another reason why the Giants won.

Both teams tried hard to undo the work of the pitchers, but the Phils were better at the undoing than the Giants, that is, they made their errors just when they did the Giants the most good. Bert Murphy showed that he is still up there in the front row when it comes to making errors. Nobody in the league can miss the ball more times in one game than "Murf." Art Fletcher made one more error than Murphy yesterday, but Murphy is confident that he will leave any shortstop on the circuit far behind before the week is out.

Hot frankfurters have been added to the fine-up at the indigestion counter at the Polo Grounds. They are served between the peanut course and the lemonade, and those who tried them yesterday recognized several old friends who were on duty at Coney Island last Summer.

Mathewson showed what little confidence he had in the rest of the team by scoring a run himself in the third inning. He walked and so did Bescher. McGraw called Burns and whispered something in his left ear. Burns forced Bescher at second, but that was hardly what McGraw whispered to him. Fletcher rolled to Bobby Byrne, who had a nice chance for a double, but only got Fletcher at first, Mathewson scoring.

The Phils took the lead in the fourth. After Paskert skied to Bescher, Byrne singled to left and took second on Burns's fumble. Lobert filed to Bescher and Magee was safe on Fletcher's error, Byrne going to third. He scored, on Meyers's passed ball, Magee taking second.

Cravath banged a single to right, Magee started for home and Murray made a fine throw toward the plate. Matty intercepted the ball and Magee scored, but Matty got the ball to second in time to chop down Cravath's career.

The Giants tied the score in the sixth. Fletcher got a pass and was forced at second by Doyle. Merkle walked and Snodgrass, batting for Murray, almost broke up the game right then and there. He poled a long fly to left. Magee made a wonderful catch, picking the ball off the fence after his head had collided with the woodwork. Magee remarked that that was once when a good hard bonehead play did neither team any harm to speak of, to the detriment to the national diversion.

Milton Stock then came to the Giants' rescue with a single and sent Doyle to third. He scored when Murphy messed up Meyers's grounder. Mathewson lifted a high fly over Murphy's head. Now, don't judge the player too quickly—he caught this one. That's the first time in several games that Murphy has missed such a good chance to make an error.

New York began to get some understanding of Chalmers's pitching in the eighth. After Merkle fanned, Snodgrass singled, and got second when Byrne failed to tag him. Stock singled to left and Snodgrass scored. Stock going to second on Magee's fine throw. Meyers died at first and Matty walked. Matty stole second amid tremendous applause. Bescher drove a single to right, scoring Stock. Matty also tried to score, but was thrown out at the plate.

In the ninth, Manager Doolin rushed in all his reserves and tried to start something. He almost did. Magee filed to Bescher and Cravath was safe on Fletcher's third error. Luderus walked and Reed ran for him. Beals Becker batted for Murphy and larruped a double to right field, scoring Cravath. Becker could never bat like that when he played in this town. Devore batted for Killifer and rolled to Fletcher, who tossed Reed out at the plate.

Manager Doolin then took a swing at the pill, and he hoisted a high fly to Meyers. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fisher, cf	3	0	1	4	0
Burns, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	1	0	3
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	13	1
Murray, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Snodgrass, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Stock, 3b	4	1	2	1	3
Meyers, c	4	0	0	5	0
Mathewson, p	2	1	1	0	4
Total	25	3	6	24	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Byrne, 2b	4	1	3	2	3
Lobert, 3b	4	0	0	0	4
Magee, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Cravath, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Luderus, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
†Reed	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, ss	2	0	0	5	3
Becker, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Killifer, c	3	0	0	6	3
‡Devore	1	0	0	0	0
Chalmers, p	0	0	0	1	1
§Doolin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	6	24	15

*Ran for Luderus in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Murphy in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Killifer in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Chalmers in the ninth inning.

Errors—Byrne, Magee, Murphy, 2; Burns, Fletcher, 2; Doyle, Stock.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3

First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Stock, Becker. Sacrifice hit—Murphy. Stolen base—Mathewson. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Double plays—Stock, Doyle, and Merkle; Byrne, Murphy, and Luderus; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Chalmers, 5. Struck out—By Mathewson, 1; by Chalmers, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Chalmers (Becker.) Passed ball—Meyers. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires — Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Benton Pitches Rude to Victory.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Benton's pitching enabled Cincinnati to win the second game of the series from St. Louis to-day, 2 to 1. Rawlings's and Clark's two-base hits and Moran's single scored both of Cincinnati's runs in the second. Wilson's triple and a wild pitch by Benton in the fifth saved St. Louis from a shut-out. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Groh, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
Bates, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Mann's, lf	2	0	1	1	0
Hoblitt'l, 1b	3	0	0	14	0
Herzog, ss	3	0	0	3	7
Rawl'gs, 3b	3	1	1	0	2
Clark, c	2	1	2	5	1
Gonz'a, c	0	0	0	1	0
Benton, p	3	0	0	0	1
†Egham	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	7	28	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
‡Magee	0	0	0	1	0
Dubuc, p	0	0	0	0	0
O'Mi'r, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Wilson, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Dolan, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Cruise, lf	2	0	0	1	0
C.Mi'r, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Cath'e, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Snyder, c	3	0	0	2	2
Rob'n, p	2	0	0	0	2
§Steele, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	25	1	2	14	14

Error—Horzog.
†Ran for Clark in seventh inning.
‡Butler out, hit by batted ball.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Groh, Rawlings, Clark. Three-base hit—Wilson. Hits—Off Robinson, 7 in 7 innings; off Steele, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—Huggins, Butler, Mann, 2. Double plays—Herzog and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 4; off Benton, 3. Struck out—By Robinson, 5; by Benton, 3. Wild pitch—Benton. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hanna and Quigley.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburgh at Chicago—Rain.
Brooklyn at Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4.
Washington, 6; Boston, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 5; Montreal, 0.
Jersey City, 5; Toronto, 1.
Rochester, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Rochester, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Buffalo at Providence—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	8	2	.800
Brooklyn	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	5	3	.625
Cincinnati	5	4	.555
New York	3	4	.429
Chicago	4	6	.400
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Boston	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	7	4	.636
Detroit	7	4	.636
Washington	5	4	.556
New York	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
St. Louis	4	5	.455
Boston	4	5	.444
Cleveland	3	8	.273

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	8	2	.800
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	3	4	.429
Chicago	4	6	.400
Indianapolis	4	6	.400
Kansas City	4	6	.400
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	4	0	1.000
Jersey City	3	2	.600
Baltimore	3	3	.500
Montreal	2	3	.400
Toronto	2	3	.400
Providence	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Rochester	2	3	.400

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.
Baltimore at Chicago.

POOR PICKING FOR ORIOLES

But Jack Dunn Denies Baltimore Club Seeks Commission's Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—"No chance, absolutely no chance"—this was the comment of Jack Dunn, President and owner of the Baltimore International League club when told of the report emanating from New York that he was being driven to the rocks by the Federal League, and that he had applied to the National Commission for aid.

"I am the owner of this ball club, and I think I have a little something to say in directing its affairs. All those yarns that the Orioles would be transferred are absolutely without foundation. We have suffered considerably from conflicts with the local Federal League club, but are still undismayed and intend to stick it out. There is no doubt in my mind that the Federals started the report that the local International League franchise would be transferred."

So far in the battle at the turnstiles between organized baseball and the Federals in this city the Federal organization has won a sweeping victory. The sentiment here is considerably with the independents and when the two local teams conflict, there never has been ever a hundred people at the International League games. With the Federals out of town the Orioles drew a large crowd for the first time of the season to-day, 3,200 fans paying to see the double header with Rochester.

Whenever a good play was recorded the fans would yell at the player making it. We need you across the way." (Meaning at the Federal park.) To this Catcher Bob Williams of Rochester replied, "Unless somebody comes across very shortly you'll see me there."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

			R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	0	1	0	2	0

Batteries—Mason and Madden; Heimquist and Hockinger.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
Jersey City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	9	0

Batteries—Rogge and Kelly; Frill and Wells.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Buffalo-Providence, postponed; wet grounds.

AT BALTIMORE—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Keefe and Williams; Danforth and McAvoy.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	3

Batteries—Dashiell and Williams; Ruth and Egan.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Montgomery, 1.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Memphis, 1.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 7; Nashville, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Birmingham, 2.

Virginia League.

At Norfolk—Norfolk, 7; Richmond, 2.
At Roanoke—Roanoke, 6; Newport News, 5.
At Petersburg—Portsmouth, 8; Petersburg, 7

Scores of Other Games.

At Hackensack—Hackensack H. S., 4; Cliffside H. S., 2.
At Morristown—Princeton Key and Seal Club, 11; Morristown School, 5.
At Ridgefield, Conn.—Ridgefield School, 20; Sanford School, 6.

To Step Resolute's Mast To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 27.—A northeast storm prevented the stepping of the mast of the cup defense candidate Resolute to-day. Riggers spent the day in perfecting minor details, so that there would be no delay in the work to-morrow if the weather permits.

Steamer for Vanite's Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 27.—The big steamer City of Stamford, which is to be fitted as a floating boarding house for Capt. Dennis and crew of the new cup defender Vanité, arrived from Greenport about 4 o'clock this afternoon and remained in port an hour to take on supplies, and then proceeded to Boston, where she will be fitted up.

Widener Horse Wins at St. Cloud.

PARIS, April 27.—Mont d'Or, belonging to Joseph B. Widener of Philadelphia, to-day won the Prix des Pamphiers at the Saint Cloud races.

BATTING RALLY IN EIGHTH BEATS YANKS

Chief Bender Saved from Defeat in His First Game of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Chief Bender won his first game of the season this afternoon from the New York Yankees, but would have fallen down on his first appearance of the year but for a batting rally of the Mackmen in the eighth inning, which netted the champions three runs and the game. The score was 5 to 3. The Indian was pounded by the Chancemen for three runs in the sixth inning, which gave the Yankees a temporary lead. Bender retired during the batting soirée in the eighth to make way for a pinch hitter, and the game was finished by Brown and Plank, who held New York safe in the final inning.

Hartzell and Walsh carried off the batting honors for the visitors with two hits each. Schulz had the White Elephants guessing until the eighth inning. Then a pass to Collins was followed by a bunch of hits and an error by Walsh, and when the smoke cleared away the Athletics had overcome the New York lead and snatched the game.

A dull play probably robbed the Yankees of several scores in the opening inning. Maisel walked and Barry fumbled Hartzell's grounder. Then Walsh came to bat, and his third strike struck in front of the plate, but was stopped by Schang. Walsh forgot that under the rules he was out, and started for first. Midget Maisel darted for third, and he was easily doubled up on Schang's throw to Baker. Hartzell, who had held first base, was cut down trying to steal.

New York scored first in the third inning, on Peckinpaugh's double, Sweeney's fly to Murphy, advancing Peck to third, and scoring on Hartzell's single. Schulz, who had walked, was thrown out at the plate on Walsh's single by a great play on the part of Daley, who made a running pick-up of Walsh's hit and lined it straight into Schang's hands at the plate.

The Yankees' big inning was the sixth, which began with Maisel's walk and Hartzell's single. Walsh bunted, filling the bases Williams walked, forcing in Maisel. Holden came through with a single, scoring Hartzell and Walsh. On Peckinpaugh's grounder Williams was out at the plate after Truesdale doubled to Baker. Sweeney ended the inning by grounding to McInnis.

The Athletics got one in the third on Schulz's three-base wild throw on Murphy and Daley's double. In the fifth Murphy beat out a bunt and went to third while Schang, who had singled, was being run down. Daley's third hit scored Murphy. Collins opened the eighth by walking. Then followed singles by Baker and McInnis and a triple by Schang, netting three runs.

During the batting practice "Bob" Shawkey dislocated the thumb on his right hand, and it will be several weeks before he again will be able to pitch for the Athletics. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	2	1	1	0
Daley, lf	4	0	3	1	1
C'lins, 2b	2	1	0	2	4
Baker, 3b	4	1	1	1	3
McI's, 1b	3	1	1	8	2
Str'k, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Barry, ss	4	0	0	4	1
Sch'g, c	4	0	2	7	5
Bender, p	2	1	0	0	3
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0
Plank, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Orr	1	0	0	0	0
‡Kopf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	19

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b	2	1	0	0	1
H'tz'l, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Walsh, lf	4	1	2	1	0
W'ms, 1b	2	0	1	11	1
H'den, c	4	0	0	4	0
T'd'le, 2b	3	0	0	0	1
P'p'gh, ss	4	1	1	0	3
Sw'y, c	4	0	1	10	2
Shaw, p	2	0	0	1	4
*R'nolds	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	8	24	12

*Batted for Truesdale in ninth inning.
†Batted for Bender in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Brown in eighth inning.

Errors—Walsh, Peckinpaugh, Schulz, Barry.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	—5
New York	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Daley. Hits—Off Bender, 8 in seven innings; off Brown, none in one inning; off Plank, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Bender. Stolen bases—Daley, Collins. Double plays—Schang and Baker; Collins, Barry, and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Schulz, 4; off Bender, 1; off Brown, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schulz, (McInnis,) Struck out—By Schulz, 7; by Bender, 5; by Brown, 1. Wild pitch—Schulz. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Senators Handy with Their Bats.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Washington took the last game of the series with Boston to-day, winning easily 6 to 1. The locals found Foster easy, scoring four runs in the second inning on six hits and a sacrifice. Zeiser replaced Foster in the third inning and fared little better. Boston's only run was made in the sixth on doubles by Hooper and Speaker. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	1	2	2	1
Engle, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Spo'ker, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Janv'n, 3b	4	0	1	1	0
Yerkes, 2b	3	0	1	2	6
Scott, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Thomas, c	0	0	0	0	0
Nun'z, c	2	0	0	3	1
G.F'ter, p	0	0	0	0	2
Zeiser, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Henrix'n	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	7	24	15

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mos'r, rf	3	1	1	2	0
E.F'ter, 3b	5	0	2	0	2
Milan, cf	3	2	2	2	0
Gandil, 1b	5	0	2	16	0
M'gan, 2b	3	1	1	4	4
Shanks, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Henry, c	3	1	1	3	2
M'E'de, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Boeh'g, p	4	0	1	0	0
Total	33	6	12	27	14

*Batted for G. Foster in the third inning.

Washington	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Janvrin, Hooper, Speaker, Shanks. Three-base hit—Moeller. Hits—Off G. Foster, 6 in two innings; off Zeiser, 6 in six innings. Sacrifice hit—Henry. Stolen base—Morgan. Double plays—Foster, Morgan, and Gandil; McBride, Morgan, and Gandil; Boehling, McMillan, and Gandil. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Washington, 8. First base on balls—Off G. Foster, 1; off Zeiser, 4; off Boehling, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, 1. Struck out—By Zeiser, 2; by Boehling, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

National League Bulletins.

John K. Tener, President of the National League, last night made public Official Bulletin No. 21, announcing the following contracts and releases:

Contracts.—With Boston—C. O. Kraft, George Brooks Ellison, 1914, 1915, 1916. With Philadelphia—H. Hinchman, 1914. With Pittsburgh—J. Murphy, C. C. Alexander, 1914, 1915, 1916. With St. Louis—W. B. Hopper.

Releases.—By Boston to Rochester, 1, L., Arthur Duchesnil; by Boston to Rochester, 1, L., William Mellett; by Boston to St. Joseph, W. L., Edward H. Zwilling. (as per terms of 1913 agreement;) By Brooklyn to Indianapolis, L., Herman Dyrkie; by Chicago to Memphis, A., Pete Knisely; by Cincinnati to Montreal, 1, L., Edward A. Kippert; by Cincinnati to Lynn, N. E. L., Irving M. Porter; by New York, unconditionally, Hugh Bedient; by Westerich, New York to Toronto, 1, L., Thurn Kearn; by New York to Toronto, 1, L., Montague Priest; by New York to Toronto, 1, L., William H. Ritter; by New York to Dallas, T. L., Edwin H. Harrison.

Nick Cullop Goes to "Nap" Farm.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 27.—The Cleveland Americans to-day released Southpaw Nick Cullop to the Cleveland American Association team. Cullop came to the Naps last season.

Prizes for N. Y. U. Athletes.

Frank B. Cana, Director of Athletics at New York University, announced yesterday the donation of two sets of prizes of gold, silver, and two bronze medals by Dr. John F. Munn, President of the New York University Athletic Association, to be contested for in an all around track and field competition. A set of medals will be presented to the best track athlete, the events consisting of the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard low hurdles, and the mile run. The second set will go to the winners in the three field events, including the shot put, the broad jump, and the high jump. In order to give the contestants an opportunity to prepare the meet will not commence until the early part of next week. Contrary to former customs, students ineligible to compete on the University track team because of deficiencies in studies will be excluded from the contest.

DEMAREST-HOPPE GAME TO DECIDE

Both Have Clean Scores in Billiard Tournament—Sutton Loses, 400 to 4.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H. Avg.
Hoppe	6	0	303	40
Demarest	6	0	116	21 1-19
Morningstar	5	2	137	21 1-19
Sutton	3	4	131	21 1-19
Cline	2	5	189	17 9-23
Slosson	2	5	113	16 16-24
Yamada	2	5	114	20 13-15
Schaefer	1	6	113	16 15-24

The contest for the 14.1 billiard championship was narrowed down to Willie Hoppe and Calvin Demarest, who meet in the final game of the tournament tonight, by the result of the games played yesterday and last night. Demarest and Hoppe both won their games yesterday, and they start against each other tonight with clean scores, each having won six games and lost none. Hoppe was in wonderful form in his game against George Sutton, and he defeated the veteran by the score of 400 to 4, which is said to be the worst defeat ever sustained by a player in a championship tournament. It took Hoppe just ten innings to win the game, giving him an average of 40, but no such pace was necessary to win, however, for Sutton shot in the poorest possible fashion.

The average of 40 is the highest so far made in the tournament. It was also the first time that any player had run more than 100 twice in a game. In his third inning Hoppe made 164 and he ran off 154 to go out in the tenth inning. Sutton's game was laughable, and out of his ten shots he made six misses. After two misses he got one in the third inning, and then missed five times before he got a two. He was vigorously applauded when he made these two points. Sutton accounted for his poor playing after the game by saying that he was not feeling well and seemed to be off his game, which was quite apparent.

Hoppe played his usual fine close game, but in his long runs he struck several difficult open table and masse shots, which he made brilliantly. The Belvedere in the Hotel Astor, where the tournament is being held, was crowded when the Hoppe-Sutton game started in expectation of a good contest. The playing of Sutton was a disappointing surprise.

Ora Morningstar gave Demarest quite a fight in the other game of the night, but had some hard luck in the latter part of the game, and was finally defeated, 400 to 291. Morningstar played brilliantly on his open table shots, but did not seem to be able to collect the object balls for close play. Demarest, playing the Hoppe style of close game, got an early lead with a run of 88, his high run for the game. The contest ran to twenty-five innings, and Demarest's average was 16, which does not seem very high in comparison to Hoppe's average.

In the afternoon George F. Slosson, the veteran, won his second game by defeating Koji Yamada, the Jap, and Harry P. Cline defeated young Jacob Schaefer. Slosson in his game with the Jap showed better form than he has throughout the tournament, and seemed more like the old-time Slosson. He ran 400 points to the Jap's 292.

Cline settled all doubts in his game by running 180, which is the next best run to the record of 303 made by Hoppe. Cline, who is an extremely erratic player, had one of his good days, and his youthful opponent had little chance.

The game to-night between Hoppe and Demarest is the final one of the tournament. All the other contestants have finished playing. Hoppe and Demarest will, of course, settle first and second place between themselves. Morningstar will be third, Sutton fourth, Cline, Slosson, and Yamada are tied for fifth, and Schaefer is last. Summary:

EVENING GAMES.

Willie Hoppe—2 13 164 0 261 30 2 8 1 154. Total—400. Average—40. High runs—164 154 80.

George Sutton—0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1. Total—4. Average—4-10. High runs—2, 1, 1.

Calvin Demarest—0 1 13 8 5 47 0 1 21 1 22 23 13 0 7 0 1 64 2 9 2 20. Total—400. Average—16. High runs—88, 64, 47.

Ora Morningstar—1 17 56 16 33 3 22 11 2 12 12 0 5 6 0 0 3 1 22 34 2 48 6 2. Total—291. Average—12 3-24. High runs—56, 43, 34.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

George F. Slosson—0 11 24 7 8 84 1 0 1 12 1 9 17 4 21 11 0 64 113 0 2 6 21. Total—400. Average—16 16-24. High runs—113, 64, 54.

Koji Yamada—10 1 1 7 80 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 27 0 24 66 10 38 4 23 28. Total—292. Average—12 16-23. High runs—88, 38, 30.

Harry P. Cline—2 36 10 0 0 5 3 4 0 9 8 6 43 2 2 18 0 4 2 189 7. Total—400. High runs—189, 43.

Jacob Schaefer—3 0 2 1 30 0 21 3 0 1 29 0 2 0 1 2 8 3 0 0 0 20. Total—154. High runs—30, 28, 26. Average—6 16-23.

DRUBBING FOR PRINCETON.

Pennsylvania Pounds Tiger Pitchers and Wins, 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27.—Pennsylvania defeated Princeton in baseball here this afternoon by a score of 7 to 3, hitting the Tiger twirlers all over the field and seemingly whenever they needed a hit.

The game was to have been played last Saturday, but was postponed until to-day on account of rain. In the third inning every Pennsylvania batter made a trip to the plate, getting four runs, which sufficed to give the visitors a lead which Princeton never overcame. The few opportunities which the Tigers had to win after this inning were once in the sixth and again in the eighth, which were spoiled by the lack of a properly timed hit. Capt. Rhoads particularly had an off day. In both the sixth and eighth innings he was confronted with the proposition of saving the day, in the latter inning with three men on bases, but the best he had to offer was a strike out. Pennsylvania sent Wood, the first Tiger slabman, out of the box in the eventful third, and Lamberton, a lefthander, went to the rescue. Nothing seemed good enough, however, to break the Pennsylvania swatfest, although Lamberton was better in the pinches. Sayre, in the box for Pennsylvania, was effective throughout the game and especially so when he had men on bases. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
Haley, rf	4	2	3	0	0
Irwin, lf	5	2	1	1	0
Minds, cf	4	1	2	2	0
W'ms, 3b	5	0	2	0	2
Sch'pf, ss	4	0	2	2	4
W'lace, 1b	4	0	1	5	0
Schw't, c	4	0	0	12	2
Sayre, p	3	1	1	1	1
Total	37	7	13	27	9

PRINCETON	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Cook, cf	4	2	1	2	1
Hoyt, rf	2	0	0	3	1
Reed, 3b	2	0	1	0	1
Rh'ds, 1b	4	1	1	7	1
Kafes, ss	4	0	0	1	4
V'h's, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
*Greene	1	0	0	0	0
Wall, c	4	0	1	7	2
Wood, p	0	0	0	0	1
L'b'ton, p	4	1	1	0	0
Total	33	3	6	27	11

*Batted for Voorhees in ninth inning.
Errors—Williams, Schimpf 3, Sayre, Reed, Lamberton.

Pennsylvania	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	—7
Princeton	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3

Stolen base—Haley. Sacrifice hits—Schimpf, Mann, Wallace. Two-base hits—Haley, Cook. Double plays—Hoyt and Law; Cook and Rhoads. Number of innings pitched—By Wood, 2 1-3; by Lamberton, 6 2-3. Hits—Off Wood, 5; off Lamberton, 8. Struck out—By Wood, 3; by Lamberton, 4; by Sayre, 11. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 1; off Sayre, 2. Hit batsman—Hoyt by Sayre. Left on bases—Pennsylvania, 10; Princeton, 6. First base on errors—Pennsylvania, 2; Princeton, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sternberg and Keenan.

Syracuse Defeats Dartmouth.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 27.—By bunching hits in the second inning, the Syracuse University baseball team defeated Dartmouth 5 to 3, this afternoon. Turnure, although he allowed 11 hits, was never in trouble. Score:

									R.	H.	E.
Dartmouth	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	11	2
Syracuse	0	0	5	0	0	0	0

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1914.

THE SITUATION.

Mr. PORTILLO Y ROJAS, Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Gen. HUERTA, having cabled to the Spanish Ambassador at Washington formal acceptance by the Government at the National Palace of the tender of good offices by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, it cannot be said that the Mexican situation has not changed for the better within the last twenty-four hours. Gen. HUERTA'S own message to THE NEW YORK TIMES, stating his position in regard to the tender, is not quite so reassuring. Taken alone, it might be construed as the very reverse of reassuring. But it must be taken in connection with his Foreign Minister's formal acceptance.

Meanwhile, the United States Government is not fairly to be expected to stop its military and naval preparations, or even to proceed more slowly with them. International etiquette requires no such neglect of reasonable precautions. The detention of the transports carrying Gen. FUNSTON'S brigade outside of the harbor at Vera Cruz seems unadvisable. Plans of defending that city which have already been made should be carried out. Nor should the measures already taken to strengthen the military guard on our southern frontier be abated.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Two facts stand out in the returns of the French elections on Sunday. One is that M. CAILLAUX, the former Minister of Finance, whose wife killed the editor of the Figaro, has been re-elected. The facts brought out in the investigation following his resignation from the Government were certainly sufficient to discredit him with any constituency at all sensitive as to the reputation of its representative. They were also such as to throw suspicion on the independence and integrity of the judicial system of France. Apparently they have had no substantial influence on the public opinion of his own district, or, for that matter, on that of France. It is not an encouraging symptom.

The second fact to be noted is that the composition of the Chamber of Deputies appears to be not seriously changed by the result of the elections. The movement of M. BRIAND, to which President POINCARE was supposed to be favorable, and which was directed especially toward electoral reform as a means of raising the standard of public life in France, has made no considerable progress. A Government will have to be formed again of a combination of groups only distantly connected in spirit and aim, the number of groups will be even greater than before, perceptible gains have been made by the Socialists and the Royalists, who are working together, and anything like advance in orderly, economical, and political administration seems more remote than ever. The situation is not improved by the fact, noted by the correspondent of The World, that not one-half of the enrolled voters, even in the capital, went to the polls.

HOPE AND EXPERIENCE.

It is always sad when experience shatters hopes built upon beautiful theories which ought to be true. It is only a little while ago that we were depending upon irrigation, with the aid of unlimited Federal millions, to reduce the h. c. l. A beginning was made under chosen conditions in Colorado, and the sequel was testified to on Wednesday. Representative TAYLOR of Colorado asked Gov. AMMONS of Colorado whether the people of that State were in favor of "building more of those expensive ditches." The Governor replied: "We are not. We would like to have them close up and finish them, and we do not ask them to come back with another one." The committee was "amazed," supposing that the people of the Western States were strong supporters of the Administration's irrigation policy.

The trouble is not with the theory, but with the practice. There has been too much that was forced and impracticable. Hope prevailed over experience, and many cultivators undertook more than they were able financially to accomplish. There has been need of lessening the demands upon them, and there will be need of lessening the demand upon the Government to make them beyond their capacity. Irrigation is not a barren ideality and a failure. It will succeed when it meets the wants of those for whom it is provided. The trouble is that it was provided by some people for other people, and that the supply exceeded the demand by those for whom the supply was provided without responsibility for results.

NEARING A DECISION.

It is reported that the Senate Canal Committee will lay the Tolls Exemption Repeal bill before the Senate today, and it is estimated that from two to three weeks will suffice for the debate in that body. It has seemed to be the purpose of Senator O'GORMAN to delay the report of his committee, and he has even been credited with an intention of prolonging debate to the verge of a filibuster. His experience in the open hearings on the bill in committee cannot have encouraged him in this direction. The weight of evidence and of expert and informed opinion has been decidedly in favor of repeal.

On the other hand, not only has the preponderance of testimony strongly inclined in committee to the side of repeal, but the evidence of popular sentiment has steadily been also in that direction. Especially it is to be noted that the question of the good faith of the nation, its obligations under treaty engagements, has taken a constantly firmer hold on the general public. The petty attempt to excite race prejudice, and to arouse resentment at the alleged purpose of Great Britain to influence the legislation of the Union, has failed miserably. In the light of historic evidence and in the light of the recent favorable and friendly spirit shown by the Government and the people of Great Britain in the troublesome situation as to Mexico, the notion that it is a good time to show hatred and jealousy of that country is as absurd as it is wicked.

Moreover, the events of the past few weeks since President WILSON appealed to the Congress to aid him in rehabilitating the good name of the country have made it very plain how precious an asset that good name can be. The evidence which he has given that he values highly the national reputation for frank honesty and will use all possible means to sustain it has not been without its influence in the adjustment proposed by the chief republics of South America. It is not too much to say that without that evidence any foreign nation might have hesitated to make the friendly offer which these republics have made. As to a matter of this sort, the subsidy hunters may rage and the protectionists imagine vain things, but the mass of honest and sensible Americans do not ignore it. In such a situation they stand instinctively by the President.

THE RAILWAY ISSUE TAKEN TO THE PEOPLE.

There are two ways of appealing to the people regarding the railway crisis. One is to satisfy the users of the railways with what is given for the money paid to the railways. The other way is to foster sound public opinion by proper appeal to the public judgment. Both methods are being followed by the New Haven Railway. Some commuters have agitated for lower fares by appealing to the lower rates on other railways, but the body of them would not accept the service provided by the lower rates. What commuter would accept a change to a ferry in return for the abandonment of the electric locomotives and the Grand Central Terminal? In all other respects the New Haven has met every reasonable expectation. It is trying to improve the freight service, which always has been efficient, and the general passenger service, which always has been as cheap as even the Granger States have dared to enact.

Mr. ELLIOTT'S appeal to the popular judgment is not confined to the conditions on his own road. Here is one passage from his statement to the stockholders' meeting which ratified the dissolution of the system:

> If Governmental authorities feel that a majority of the American people believe that aid should not be extended to the railroads probably such aid will not be rendered. Over 27,000 stockholders should express their opinions, for just a little help from the stockholders will make just the difference between success and failure for this company. One of the troubles is that the railroads are being chased around the yard, and you know that a hen chased about just to hear it squawk cannot lay eggs.

Mr. ELLIOTT is right. The politicians will stop chasing the railways whenever the people cease to find the squawking funny. These 27,000 stockholders are an influence in New England. In the country there must be 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 interested in the profit and loss of corporate capital. That is a larger body than ever voted for a Presidential candidate, and there are few Representatives or legislators who could hope for continuance in their careers against the united action of those suffering through present tendencies. It is true that many widows and orphans are among those chased around with the railways and the trusts. They are not voters, but they have influence with the Administration all the same, if they only will speak up and tell their sufferings through the suspension of interest and dividends.

GOV. GLYNN'S ECONOMY.

It is not to be doubted that Gov. GLYNN is a good business man. In vetoing fifty-five special bills that carried nearly $6,000,000 of appropriations, the greatest amount ever vetoed by any Governor, Mr. GLYNN is able to state that he has done this without crippling any department. Gov. SULZER signed special appropriation bills last year that totaled $8,000,000. Gov. GLYNN gave his approval to the spending of but $126,000 for special purposes.

A Governor who can save the State nearly $6,000,000 after one legislative session is worth more than his salary. His example will be felt by future Administrations and result in future savings. Especially this will be true of his vetoes of the reappropriation bills, amounting to $1,717,554. Great sums of money will not henceforth be kept lying idle for possible future needs of departments and institutions which have got opportunely of the Legislature more than they could spend legitimately during the current year. Where proper activities should be continued, Gov. GLYNN has allowed sufficient money to cover the year's expenses, and he has weeded out all local appropriations that were not needed by the State.

As a result a surplus from the State's revenues of $42,000,000 will be created this year above the expenditures estimated at $38,600,000. The imposition of a direct tax can be deferred to next year. Hereafter the people will be directly taxed for the great improvements in roads and canals undertaken by the State. These are extraordinary works. It is proper that the taxpayers should feel the tax directly in their building, since the feeling will enforce economy. The watchword of this Democratic Administration has been economy. Gov. GLYNN is fulfilling his promises.

THE REBELLION IN COLORADO.

The Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT was reported as preaching on Sunday in Manhattan upon the text of "ROCKEFELLER'S war." In Brooklyn the Rev. HOWARD MELISH from the pulpit "denounced the outrages against the miners." These are "sympathetic" utterances, and differ from the cold impartiality of those who place regard for law above sympathy with those who defy the law. Law is a universal rule of conduct, and should be effective upon all persons and protective of all property, especially upon that sort of property embraced in the phrase "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." There is no way of guaranteeing this property to one class and denying it to another.

There are those who think that "infamy" in Colorado consists in the fact that the militia are shooting workmen. It may be contended that there is something like infamy in the opposition of workmen to society and order. The militia are as impersonal and as impartial as the law. The militia cannot take sides or consider the merits of the controversy. The militia are the agents of society to maintain the principles upon which alone society is possible at present. Workmen with guns and bombs are guilty of the faults they attribute to capital. So long as there is killing there can be neither sympathy nor argument. The war proceeds in the manner selected by those who began the shooting. If Mr. ROCKEFELLER uses guns in support of the position that workmen shall not organize, he ought to be opposed. The same is true if the mine guards use their machine guns upon workmen "when they demand the rights of combination and "organization which capital has long "enjoyed." The use of cannon to "drive miners back to the mines" cannot be excused. On the other hand, if none of those things is true, those asserting them from the pulpit and in print are not assisting a settlement upon the merits.

Two things should be insisted upon at the present juncture. The Federal troops should be brought to Colorado in sufficient strength to quell a formidable rebellion against the State maintained by force and arms. Secondly, Gov. AMMONS should resist all appeals to call a special session of the Colorado Legislature to pass laws in the present excited state of popular feeling. Such legislation would be worse than useless.

Whether or not the heads of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company consent to the shutting down of the mines pending an "arbitration" of the question whether labor leaders may invade the State and unionize an army of contented workers by means of threats and murder, the duty of President WILSON is clear. The authority of a sovereign State is being defied. The State is unable to quell the insurrection. The presence of the Federal troops is needed.

THE REFUGEES AT GALVESTON.

The plight of the Americans driven out of Mexico and now assembled in a camp at Galveston, Texas, compels the sympathy of all their fellow-countrymen. It is not the time to reproach these refugees for not leaving Mexico sooner. All that most of them owned was tied up in that disturbed country. They are the victims of Mexican irresponsibility and brutality, and the failure of the United States Government to keep its promise to protect American life and property in Mexico. To be sure, they were warned from Washington more than once to leave, but the circumstances did not seem to warrant them in abandoning all their belongings, sacrificing the results of many years of labor. For thirty years, every inducement was held out to thrifty Americans to settle in Mexico, to invest their savings there, to help in the work undertaken by DIAZ to upbuild that country. Since the disastrous revolution began in 1910 they have been told again and again by the conflicting parties that protection would always be given to American residents.

More than 4,000 of these shockingly ill-treated compatriots of ours, men, women, and children, will be in Galveston before the week is out. The tales many of them have to tell of insult, robbery, intimidation, and torture must stir the blood of all who read them. But anger suffices nothing now. Succor for the refugees is the need of the hour. They have lost everything and at best a long time must elapse before they receive any indemnity. They need shelter, food, and clothing. To any formal appeal made in their behalf there should be a generous response.

THE WORK OF THE "FAKERS."

Newspaper readers cannot be too careful these days. Reports from Mexico, or supposedly from Mexico, are frequently misleading. The mere transmission of news dispatches from the centres of information has been very difficult of late. There is a great deal of jumping at conclusions in too many of the American newspapers. A just and earnest attempt has been made by the Washington Government to avoid hostilities, if they can be avoided with honor. The support of the people should not be withheld from the Administration in this trying hour. Therefore it is well to avoid being wrought up to patriotic passion by mistaken clamor. The truth is bad enough, but peace and mutual understanding between the countries are still possible, though it may not seem so to persons who have accustomed themselves to dwell on the fake horrors of the sensational press and base their judgment on false reports.

In view of the uncertain character of a great deal of war "news," the new regulations of the War Department touching correspondents in the field are interesting. Each accredited newspaper correspondent must deposit a certified check for $1,000, against which he may draw for supplies and equipment. He must provide a bond of $2,000 for good conduct, which in case of forfeiture may be transferred to a charity designated by the Secretary of War. Commissioned officers will act as censors with the army and at Washington. The licensed correspondent will have the status of a non-commissioned officer and will enjoy many privileges. It is not to be understood that the regulations are intended to hamper honest and competent newspaper men in the performance of their duty.

The value of this precaution must be tested by its operation, but we are afraid it will be ineffective in the suppression of many so-called dispatches which can be justly attributed to no discoverable correspondent. Readers of this newspaper scarcely need to be told that all reports which cannot be reasonably verified are zealously excluded from its columns, and there are many other newspapers as cautious. But there are plenty of exceptions, which scarcely need be specified.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Of Charity, Ancient and Modern.

In the address delivered by JACOB H. SCHIFF after the cornerstone of the new home for the Young Women's Hebrew Association had been laid, he spoke regretfully of the greater difficulty encountered in raising money for institutions like this one than for those designed to perform reparative and reformative services. As MR. SCHIFF phrased the difference—"We invest millions in hospitals for the care and reconstruction of the human body, but we contribute only moderately, if not grudgingly, the much smaller sums needed for constructive work like this, which builds character and lays the basis for respectable and respected existence."

Through this sentence sounds the keynote of the new philanthropy, so different from the old. It also revealed the constant struggle forced upon the new philanthropists to teach people that help to self-help and independence is a better kind of charity than that which by doled-out alms relieves "distress" for the moment, but does nothing at all to cure it.

Of course human beings cannot be treated as LUTHER BURBANK treats his seedlings, letting the few of promise live and killing all the rest as not worth the room they occupy. The starving must be fed and the naked clothed, without too deep inquiry into the relation between these conditions and constitutional inefficiency. But making the sorry best of "defectives," when it stands alone, is a hopeless, because a perpetual, task, and timely prevention and protection, the tendency and intention of which are to make needless charity of the conventional kind, count for vastly more in the end.

Failure to realise this leads to the periodic outbursts of criticism against the expenses for "administration" incurred by what is called organized or scientific charity, and the resentment so often expressed on the discovery that money "given for the poor" has in considerable part been paid out for salaries to trained social workers. Unfortunately, guarding against future ills does not give the thrill of personal satisfaction that comes from the old-fashioned almsgiving, and there even are people who would regret the disappearance of the beggar, for the reason that with him would go a simple and easy means of "acquiring merit."

Mr. SCHIFF pleaded wisely for recognition of the greater as well as the smaller need, with a better estimate of relative values.

Postage on Books Too High.

Just how cheaply books should be carried by the Post Office is a debatable question, with common sense tending to the conclusion that they—like all other things—should not be carried at a loss either to the Government or to the carriers. The problem is complicated, however, by the fact that, for what have been held sound reasons, it is considered good policy and in the general public interest to impose upon certain sorts of mail matter a part of the cost incurred in transporting certain other sorts.

It would seem to be only right that books should be placed in a more or less favored "commodity class" by the postal authorities, if anything is, or rather as some things have been. Of course not all books make for edification, but no more do all newspapers and magazines, and in both cases the preponderance of effect from reading is probably good. Indeed, it is probably better for people to read books of pretty poor quality than none at all. Distinctly bad books, unquestionably harmful, are few; those either harmless or beneficial for one reason or another are innumerable.

Hence do the complaints we are receiving about the rates of book postage since the parcel post law went into effect seem to be justified. Cheap postage for books would facilitate their distribution and circulation, both highly desirable ends, if accepted estimates as to the value of literacy be sound, and who will doubt them? And even if books are not favored, there should be no discrimination against them, as compared with other objects of like weight and size. Such discrimination does exist, as several of our correspondents have pointed out, and while the postage rate for most things has been lowered of late, that on books has been appreciably raised by the new regulations.

If the Post Office Department spent less ingenuity in figuring out imaginary excesses of receipts over expenditures, it might confer a real boon on the country's readers of books—a large class, including many voters already and apparently likely before long to contain a good many more.

This Strike Was Soon Broken.

Our first feminine practitioner of the hunger strike seems to have lacked the stern determination of her British exemplars. Possibly her surrender after a fast so brief was due to a subconscious realization that her grievance against the law was not so very great after all—that its restrictions upon her saying about what she pleased were not of a severity really to justify carrying her resentment to the desperate length. On the other hand, she may have yielded because her jailers tried an expedient of which the English authorities seem not to have thought.

Instead of resorting to the abhorrent feeding tube, the more ingenious Americans—one suspects as the result of having a woman for Commissioner of Correction—first attacked the recalcitrant's resolution by putting a box of candy within her reach, and then, as the inevitable signs of weakening were seen, they completed the temptation by setting before the hungry girl some particularly appetizing food.

Anyhow, she ate, and so lost the chance to be a martyr.

There is suggestion in this for our troubled cousins across the sea, as it is probably much easier to refuse ordinary prison fare than chocolates and viands craftily adjusted to feminine taste.

FIGHTING AGAINST WAR.

It Should Be Done by Strengthening the Army and Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it was at a dinner given to some French and Italian naval officers in Cannes that the following statement was made. One of the Italian officers said in discussing the American Army: "America will never have an efficient army of real fighting men. America is a nation of business men." "Ah," replied a French officer, "but suppose they should make fighting a business."

Yes, if we only would make a business of promoting peace and fighting war, and that can only be done by the United States bringing her navy up to the position of being second to England and remaining so. We should have a standing army of 300,000 soldiers and realize that soldiering is a trade, and that you can't make an efficient soldier under seven years' training.

Do away with the army posts that were placed in the West during the early days of Indian warfare and place our troops on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts and along the Mexican border. Follow out the idea of the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War; have Congress appropriate sufficient money so that every schoolboy may be taught to handle a rifle and shoot straight. We can very easily raise a volunteer army, but they are not of much use until they learn how to shoot straight. I think this was proved in the first battles of the civil war.

A stamp tax on checks and a graduated stamp tax on receipted bills would provide enough money. The American citizen does not know what it is to be taxed, or pay very little in comparison with the Frenchman or German. If every billboard and poster carried a 10-cent stamp tax we might have a few less unsightly pictures placed before our eyes. A good-sized budget, like a large navy, goes a long way in maintaining peace. So let us follow out the French naval officer's idea and make a business of fighting—but of fighting war.

T. M. FOOTE, JR.,

New York, April 26, 1914.

A Mother's Bravery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most of us, not being sentimentalists, are inclined to look upon the more showy, superficial sort of bravery as greater than that which we can rather feel than see.

Take, for instance, the examples which have been brought to our notice during the last few days. Far be it from me to underestimate in the slightest degree the courage of our brave lads who fell in the battle at Vera Cruz. They showed themselves to be Americans in the fullest sense of the word; ready to give up the dearest possession of man—life. The order came, and they gladly, willingly went forward to death. The other kind of bravery of which I spoke is that of the little white-haired mother, who can greet the news of her son's death with a smile, and, albeit her voice wavers, can say, "I am glad my son died fighting for his country." Can you, dear readers, sitting with your sons safely beside you, imagine the awful anguish in that mother's heart to know that her boy, for whom she has striven and sacrificed herself, flesh of her flesh, blood of her blood, is—no, she cannot say "dead"—passed away, passed to a fairer, brighter, greener land than ever the ons for which he gave up his life. LARRY.

New York, April 25, 1914.

Anglo-Saxon "Supremacy."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Frederick Adams Woods should remember that neither the Anglo-Saxon element (so called) nor any other element is benefited by boastful assertions by one of its supposed members, nor by derogatory references to other elements. He makes hardly an assertion quoted by you which could not be challenged. His statement that the population of the United States before the last century was wholly, or even mainly, Anglo-Saxon is unworthy of a schoolboy.

The English were the last people in Europe to succumb to civilization. They received civilization through the medium of Christianity, just like any other African tribe, and that Christianity was conveyed to them by Irish scholars. The Italians, who, being the latest immigrants, are presumably the least in the professor's estimation, from the mere point of achievement, can be shown to have left the English so far in the rear that they can hardly be seen. The Jews enjoyed a development of civilization and religion several thousand years before the English had ceased to be howling and naked savages. Go slow, my good professor.

ERNEST L. MacGWYER.

New York, April 26, 1914.

MAN'S FEMALE CRITICS.

Despite Their Kindly Efforts, He Does Not Seem to Improve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although the temperaments, aims, and motives of men have been studied for centuries by the wisest of our fellows we have thus far remained unsolved and patiently bide an introduction to ourselves. Several weeks ago, in the main reading room of the Fifth Avenue Public Library, one afternoon the writer made an approximate count of 240 males and fourteen females. When an attendant was asked for a possible explanation of the disparity of numbers between the sexes he gravely replied: "Why, the women know everything."

It has remained for a woman, before fashionable and curious audiences of her sex at paid admissions, on a dozen or so occasions, to reveal us to her full and indisputable knowledge, as also much more. It seems that we are devoid of all merit, seek no rational or virtuous lines of action, are despotic toward women, like Topsy we "are desprit wicked, and are glad of it," and hopelessly incorrigible. Through past ages we have been and for ages yet unborn we shall continue to be lassoed by kindly women with ardency of hope for reclamation or other good purposes.

As our mothers, they have earnestly sought to confirm the adage "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," or, again, "train a child the way he should go and he will not depart from it"; but our innate perversity foils their efforts at our culture. We men all admit and deplore it, and are bewildered in contemplation of the solemn fact that the daughters and sisters of graceless men, although so vastly superior, should continue to tuck their arms through ours and in our pockets for warmth, protection, and sustenance. There seems but one way for women to relieve themselves of man, the world's evil. Let him be ostracised completely and in a century he will cease, and then—Adamless Eden and— MILLENNIUM.

New York, April 25, 1914.

SENSIBLE MEN'S CLOTHES.

Time to Rebel Against the Tyranny of the Summer Coat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said and written by mere men about the follies and foibles of feminine clothes, but, in my opinion, that is a subject on which the "lord of creation" should sing mighty small. Madame's hat may be astounding in size, shape and scenic effect, but at least it does not cause baldness, as do many of the most popular styles of masculine headgear. From the standpoint of health, feminine costumes are far from perfect, but what shall we say of the clothes in which civilized and perspiring man swaddles himself? It is said that a man can become accustomed to anything, and the proof of this statement is to be found in the fact that he can wear the clothes he does without complaint. As a physical trainer, I spend most of my time in a "gym" suit or a costume composed of a flannel shirt, loose trousers, and comfortable shoes. After knowing the freedom of such garb, it is little less than torture for me to wear "civilized" clothes.

Now that Summer is coming, it would be well if men would resolve to put away their coats and organize themselves into a league to defy custom, convention, and the tyranny of the tailor and demand, as free and independent American citizens, the right to be comfortable in theatres, restaurants, and other places of amusement and refreshment from which coatless masculinity is now barred. Women don't have to wear coats in such places—are not we men as good as women? We'll have to admit, however, that of late years the fair sex has manifested more sense on the clothing question, by discarding surplus swaddling, than has man. Of course, the tight skirt isn't very sensible, and merits the withering wit of The Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern in "The Charge of the Tight Brigade":

> 'Arf a hinch, 'arf a hinch,
> 'Arf a hinch honward,
> 'Ampered be 'obble skirts,
> 'Opped the "400."

MAC LEVY.

Babylon, N. Y., April 25, 1914.

A WOMAN'S WARDROBE.

Will $150 a Year Supply Her with Needed Clothes?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am interested in dress allowance as part of a division of income. May I then ask some questions in regard to some items of dress allowance as tabulated in Friday's TIMES by Miss Causeret? I am a thorough believer in a budget for money to be spent, but I feel that $150 as a yearly estimate for an entire new wardrobe is much too low. It gives men an exaggerated idea of what their wives and daughters may do with a stated amount for clothes; they expect a neat, if not stylish, appearance on little. A teacher of limited income shows me accounts in which it took $195, with a wardrobe to make over, to take her through a year. She is not extravagant and does most of her own sewing, including the making of her undergarments.

In Miss Causeret's accounts the item of "underwear" does not include apparently nightgowns, kimono, bathrobe. As these are essential garments, they must be included in "sundries" at the expense of shoe repairing, handkerchiefs, gloves. Neat gloves and shoes are necessary for business or school, and should not be sacrificed for anything.

Can one buy ready-made shirts, drawers, corset covers for $1 per set, and if so where? We should like to know. When one goes through the Summer with two white petticoats, does one present an X-ray appearance, or go to bed while the skirts are laundered?

Is one Winter coat without furs or a sweater adequate for this climate? Winters in New York are quite as cold at times as Winters in Albany.

The young lady who can have a silk or wool afternoon gown for $3 must have a nunlike taste for simple gowns without any trimmings and an utter lack of knowledge of textiles.

Does the apron to keep one serge house gown for morning come from the "sundry" item? That particular item seems to be overcrowded, and made to do what in reality $20 should do. COLLEGE STUDENT.

Albany, N. Y., April 26, 1914.

Widow's Struggle to Keep a Home.

At the time of her husband's tragic death from drowning, the mother of five children had a little saved, as the man had been well liked by his employers and had been steadily employed as a laborer. Her friends came loyally to her assistance, and so she managed to meet her expenses through the first nine months of her widowhood. Then she asked help, for she was determined to keep the children together under her own care. Three of them—two girls, 10 and 9, and a boy 7 years old—go to school, and their mother makes a good home for all. There are relatives who can give her clothing, and she herself earns from $2 to $3 a week by doing odd jobs for her neighbors, in addition to meeting half the rent by working as a janitress. She has a friend as a lodger who pays $5 a month. The Charity Organization Society asks for $100 with which to pay the balance of her rent and give her $2 a week additional during the next six months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: "C. E. P.," $1; William Messer, $1; Herbert C. Pell, $10; "Cash," $2; "Cash," 50 cents; Samuel Auchonuty Tucker, $25; "E. A. R.," $1; "G. J. C.," $1; "F. N. W.," $2; Henry W. Wheeler, $5; "Cash," $1; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5; Charles T. Olmsted, $5; F. H. Gray, $5; Miss Lena Briant, $2; "A. C.," $5; "Cash," $1; P. B. Hellner, $5; "A Sincere Sympathiser," $1; Miss S. B. Floyd, $1; Mrs. James R. McKee, $5; C. H. Ruhl, $5; Sam Simon, $2; "X. Y. Z.," $3; "Cash," $1; "M. B. J.," $1; Joseph L. Geismar, $1.

WESTCHESTER COMMUTERS.

Should Not Grudge Higher Fares in View of Good Service.

Poor Westchester County! According to its champion, George L. Carlisle, whose list of grievances you printed on the 14th, if the old commuter rates are not restored, and if the 5 per cent. advance in freight rates (very much needed) should happen to be granted, this good old county will go to the "demnition bowwows" or to some other equally objectionable place.

Let me say right here that I do not own any stock in the New Haven Railroad Company. I wish I was able to. It ought to be good stuff to buy just now. I have no acquaintance with any of its officials by whom it might be charged that my opinions could be influenced.

To me the commutation rates appear to be reasonable, even though they may be higher than the rates of some of the other roads.

In commutation tickets the rule of quality ought to apply as in anything else.

Let Mr. Carlisle and others who are growling because they have to pay a few cents more per month than they used to consider what they get for their money as compared with commuters on some of the other roads.

Here are a few of the advantages we enjoy. An electrified road, with very little dust and no smoke or cinders to damage eyes and ruin clothes; a service perhaps not equaled on any other system; trains every few minutes night and morning; a magnificent station in New York, with accommodations surpassed nowhere, and polite employes.

No matter what the road has been, we are only interested in what it is now under new, and let us hope more efficient, management than ever before.

The little extra we pay does not hurt us and is of great benefit to the read. What would we do without it? Our land held now at almost fabulous rates wouldn't be worth as many cents per foot or per acre as it is now worth dollars but for the New Haven Railroad.

Why not let us be fair in the face of increasing expenses for equipment and fresh demands on the part of employes?

Give the new management a chance. If they can raise the money they will give us steel cars by and by and many other things.

M. T. RICHARDSON.

New Rochelle, N. Y., April 15, 1914.

New York's First Printer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find an interesting article in THE TIMES in reference to early newspapers in New York City, and mention is made of the tablet on the Cotton Exchange Building in Hanover Square that marks the site on which the first New York newspaper was produced. It might be interesting to some of your readers to know that a short distance away, at 81 Pearl Street, is another tablet that marks the site upon which printing was first done in New York City, the year being 1693. William Bradford came to New York from Philadelphia and was made public printer of this district. His first office was located at the site indicated by the tablet at 81 Pearl Street, and later, in 1725, when his office was at the site indicated by the tablet in Hanover Square he issued the first New York newspaper.

It might also be of interest, in view of the fact that the American Army may soon be in the Mexican capital, to recall that printing in the New World was first produced in the City of Mexico by John Cromberger, or his agent, Pablos, between 1536 and 1540. The first printing press in North America was set up in Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1638. EDMUND G. GRESS,

Associate Editor The American Printer.

New York, April 25, 1914.

Light for the Blind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal in THE TIMES made by Joseph H. Choate on behalf of the blind should find a responsive echo in every section of the community. There cannot be an object of greater pathos than a blind person struggling in the darkness. Thanks to the ministrations of the New York Association for the Blind, the sad conditions of the afflicted have been considerably ameliorated, and there are even cases of blindness which, through the instrumentality of the association, have been found to be only temporary. The money asked for by Mr. Choate should be immediately subscribed, and no section of the people of New York should be kept in ignorance of the great work performed by the Lighthouse Clinic.

Strange that so little should be known of the noblest kind of charity in such a city as ours, in which every kind of well-doing is appreciated! I am glad to understand that a committee of one hundred is in course of formation to bring the claims of the institution before the people. Every man and woman should give according to his or her means.

LUX IN TENEBRIS.

New York, April 27, 1914.

Lonely College Graduates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the correspondence in THE TIMES following the suggestion of "Yale '08" that a social club be formed of college graduates, men and women. Might I make a suggestion bearing on the above? There are in this city many graduates of English universities who experience exactly the same feelings of isolation and loneliness that characterize your correspondents and who would be delighted at the opportunity of meeting their American prototypes on some common ground.

There is no doubt that a club such as the one proposed would fill a great blank in the lives of many men and women who have for various reasons lost the companionship of old chums, and who now, saddled with the responsibilities of earning their livelihood, would gladly welcome an atmosphere that would bring back to them some of the joyous memories of 'Varsity days and enable them once more to be part of a community such as nothing but the college spirit can engender. B. N. G.

New York, April 27, 1914.

Bad Taste in Modern Homes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has your correspondent Tom Fleming, whose letter appeared recently in THE TIMES, ever been inside a "modern apartment"? He omits the principal articles of modern art furniture, viz.: the ghastly, yawning music box funnel (creation of Satan himself) and the near-silver chewing gum set, which the advertisements assure us "add tone to the homes of the real aristocracy!"

If Col. Lampson has gone to the Mexican mix-up I would like to add his copyright word "What?" to the foregoing.

New York, April 25, 1914. OBSERVER.

THE MOTHER.

She read the lines with dry eyes burning bright;
Another woman's son was lying dead.
So young! the paper said.
She thought of how his mother grieved to-night.

The vivid color of the Gulf she knew—
Water and sky clear like chalcedony.
It must be strange to see
Death hurtling through the sunshine and the blue!

"Her son is dead," she said. "Alas for me!
I may not stand before the world in pride
Because my son has died,
Steadfast and fearless for the world to see."

She thought of wounds that tear and kill. She said:
"Ah! happy is that mother who is proud
And speaks her grief aloud,
And may look unashamed upon her dead!"

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

DR. PARK MADE DEAN BY N. Y. U. COUNCIL

Noted Investigator Named for Medical College Office Made Vacant by Le Fevre's Death.

17 YEARS IN THE FACULTY

Fine Record In Department of Health — Medical Examiner in Hygiene for State.

Dr. William Hallock Park, professor of bacteriology and hygiene in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was unanimously elected dean of the college yesterday afternoon by the Council of New York University, which met in the University Building in Washington Square. Dr. Park will succeed in office Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, who died in this city on March 30.

The council was prompted to choose Dr. Park by his long association with the medical college and his high standing as a physician in the research field. He has been on the college's medical Faculty and Director of the Research Laboratory of the New York City Health Department since 1897. Also, he has been medical examiner in hygiene of the New York State Department of Education since 1900. In all of these positions Dr. Park has constantly added to his reputation.

Several days ago, when the council was considering the election of Dr. Park, Dr. William H. Welch of the Johns Hopkins University Medical College wrote his approval of Dr. Park to Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University. He said:

"I have the highest opinion of Dr. Park as a man and an investigator, and I am convinced that your medical college would be extremely fortunate to secure him as dean. He is in the front rank as an authority in bacteriology and hygiene, and I should expect him to administer the affairs which would fall to him as dean with conspicuous success."

Dr. George Alexander, President of the council, has known Dr. Park since 1884. After the election yesterday he said:

"I regard Dr. Park as possessing a personality peculiarly adapted to deal with individual students."

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute said last night that the council had made an admirable choice.

Dr. Park was born in New York Dec. 30, 1863. He obtained his B. A. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1883 and his M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University two years later. He went abroad in 1890 and studied at the University of Vienna for one year. In 1910 Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him.

Dr. Park first attracted public attention when in the Department of Health under Commissioner Lederle in 1911 he obtained a patent for a milk-purifying device.

Dr. Park is a member of the Association of American Physicians and of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. He also belongs to the Century and University Clubs. He is unmarried and lives at 315 West Seventy-sixth Street.

THE FREE TOLLS PLANK.

Baltimore Delegates Had No Authority to Adopt It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many Senators and Representatives appeal to the plank in the Baltimore platform favoring the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls for the use of the Panama Canal as a justification for their opposition to the Repeal bill, though recent developments indicate that the plank received no serious consideration at the hands of the delegates, and that its presence even was unknown to most of them. But aside from this consideration, it seems to me that the correct view to take of that plank is that it is not binding, because in adopting it the convention assumed powers not delegated to it by the voters at the convention elections.

The primary function of these delegates, as recognized both by long custom and recent statutes, was to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. Custom has sanctioned a declaration of party principles, but only of accepted party principles. It has never been contemplated that a convention should itself advance new policies, never authorized by the party in any of the customary methods of creating new issues. The voters never had in mind the attitude of the party towards this question in selecting delegates—they never gave those delegates a mandate to adopt resolutions which are in direct contravention of long-established Democratic policy. The adoption of the exemption clause by Congress was the act of the Republican Party—not of the Democratic. For a Democratic Convention to arrogate to itself the right to

CANON CHASE WEDS MISS F. L. JACKSON

Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, Married to a School Teacher in His Church.

REV. DR. DOWNEY OFFICIATES

Bridegroom's Son an Usher and His Brother the Best Man—The Bride's Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Fannie Louise Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, to Canon William Sheafe Chase was solemnized last evening in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Canon Chase has been rector of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, the largest church in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, since 1905. It was formerly the parish of the Rev. Dr. James Henry Darlington, now Bishop of Harrisburg, Penn.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Downey, formerly pastor of St. John's Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Robert Moses, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral at Garden City, and the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Moore. There was an informal reception for the members of the congregation in the church parlors, and later there was a supper at the Hanover Club for the relatives.

The bride's brother, Edward Everett Jackson, gave her in marriage. Her gown was of ivory satin, cut with a full court train, and trimmed with pearls and Princess lace. Her veil also was of Princess lace, and her only ornament was a heavy gold cross. She carried a shower of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Lillie Frances Anderson acted as maid of honor in a gown of shell pink pussy willow taffeta and shadow lace trimmed with blue maline. The bridesmaids were the Misses De Etta M. Wildes and Isabel Eastmond. They appeared in pale blue taffeta, and, like Miss Anderson, carried Enchantress carnations.

Canon Chase was a widower. His only son, Newton Gladding Chase, acted as an usher. The best man was James Tanner Chase, a brother of the bridegroom, and the other ushers were John M. Evans, Winthrop M. Tuttle, Kenneth C. Wilson, Oscar M. Reed, the Rev. Reginald Heber Scott, Frederick C. Bowman, the Rev. John Edward Gerstenberg, Ward Melville, and Bradford Downey.

Canon Chase was born in Amboy, Ill., in January, 1858, and is a graduate of Brown University. His mother, Mrs. Harriet F. P. Chase, lives at Woonsocket, R. I. In August, 1912, his engagement to Miss Rowena Saxe Keyes of Brooklyn, a school teacher, was announced, but was broken within a month of the date fixed for the wedding, owing to the continued ill-health of Miss Keyes. Canon Chase's bride is a school teacher, and is 32 years old.

MISS BUTLER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Maitland Dwight on May 26.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Lydia Coit Butler, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, and Maitland Dwight, the son of the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight and Mrs. Dwight of The Holt, Convent, Morristown, N. J., have been completed. As previously mentioned, the wedding will take place on Tuesday, May 26, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin will officiate, and a small reception will follow at the Butler residence, 30 East Seventy-second Street. The invitations will not be sent out until next week.

Miss Louise Tracy Butler is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Elaine van Dyke, daughter of the Rev. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton, Miss Mary Paul of Philadelphia, and the Misses Helen Hyde, Dorothy Dennis, Dorothy Cramp, and Alice Dickson.

Mr. Dwight will have Julian Thompson of New York as his best man, and the ushers selected are Beverly Ober of Baltimore, Andrew Munroe of Philadelphia, James M. Schoonmaker, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and Cortland Handy, Lemuel Skidmore, Francis R. Larkin, who married Miss Bessie F. Yoakum; Le Roy K. Howe, and Lyman C. Butler of New York, the latter being a brother of the bride.

Miss Butler is a great-granddaughter of Benjamin F. Butler and a granddaughter of the late William Allen Butler. She made her début two years ago.

MR. AND MRS. WATROUS HOSTS

Artists Give a Dance for 200 Friends at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Watrous of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, the artists, gave last night a dance at the Plaza for 200 of their friends. There was also auction bridge, with silver cups as prizes, for those who wished to play cards.

The dance was in the Rose ballroom, on the main floor, and Mrs. Watrous had receiving with her Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels, it being also Mrs. Daniels's wedding anniversary.

One of the features of the entertainment was a serpentine dance, wires being run from one end of the room to the other, over which serpentine confetti was thrown and dance partners selected in that way. Calcium lights were thrown on the dancers, and prizes were awarded to three dancers, who did not know they were in competition until it was all over and the prizes were given.

The supper was served in the main dining room after midnight, the signal to adjourn being the Lohengrin Wedding March. Mrs. Watrous's table was in the centre of the dining room, and seated four. It was decorated with white flowers and shades, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniels sat with the host and hostess. The other tables were decorated with pink flowers and shades. Mrs. Watrous's mother, Mrs. Snowden Nichols of Buffalo, N. Y., was the guest of honor.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor, Miss Ivy Troutman, Mrs. John C. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mott Warner, and Mr. and Mrs. John Watkins.

Late Supper—Dry Tongue Next Morning

Too much rich food—late hours, and unless something is done, the next morning you are unfit for business. There is nothing like Hercules Water to clean out 24 feet of outraged intestines. This fine natural water comes from Hungary and is the most perfect aperient water for the morning after the night before. Ask for Hercules Water—your druggist will have it. Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.

IT LIFTS THE LOAD HERCULES WATER IT LIFTS THE LOAD

WEDDED AT THE BILTMORE.

Miss Clara Buttenweiser Married to Albert B. Unger by Rev. Dr. Mendes.

The wedding of Miss Clara Buttenweiser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Buttenweiser, to Albert Blogg Unger, son of Henry W. Unger and Mrs. Unger of this city, took place at 6 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Biltmore. The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes officiated. As the bridal procession entered, Mme. Kalich sang "Where Thou Dwellest, I will Dwell."

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white moire and uncut velvet trimmed with rose point lace, and a court train of silver cloth fell from the shoulders. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Florence Buttenweiser was her sister's maid of honor. She wore pale blue brocaded moire trimmed with silver lace and carried purple orchids and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were the Misses Sophie Hyams, Stella Schwarz, Mathilde Steinfeld, and Jeannette Van Raalte. They appeared in gowns of pink taffeta and net and carried lilacs and tea roses.

Mr. Unger had as best man his brother, Herbert Unger. The ushers were Newman Levy, Charles Mayer, M. Bernard Scheyer, and Charles A. Strauss.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mr. and Mrs. Max Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Cowen, Mrs. J. Klingenstein, Mr. and Mrs. William Korn, Justice and Mrs. Waunhope Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Peyser, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rubinger, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sanger, Isaac Sanger, Dr. and Mrs. Edward W. Stitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Unger, Mr. and Mrs. William Unger, Isaac Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Weil, Samuel Weil, Mr. and Mrs. William Wetstein, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, John Manning Battle, Harold Content, Benno Falk, Raymond Sarfaty, Dr. D. De Sola Pool, Millard Schroeder, Jerome Steiner, Edward F. Unger, Winifred Watson and Roger Wood, and the Misses Julia Foys, Rita Grünenstein, Ruth Goodfriend, Consuelo Honigsberger, Bessie Levy, Tessie Mayer, and Emma Unger.

ASTOR WEDDING PRIVATE.

Few to Witness Ceremony in Huntington Home on Thursday.

The wedding of Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington and Vincent Astor is to take place on Thursday, the day originally set. Mr. Astor, who has been seriously ill at Hopeland House, the Staatsburg (N. Y.) country home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, parents of his fiancée, is now on the way to recovery. He has been up and around the house for several days, and the present plans will not be changed unless he has a setback, which is hardly likely now.

The ceremony will be performed at about 12:30 o'clock at Hopeland House by the Rev. Charles H. Duncan, rector of St. Margaret's Church at Staatsburg, where the wedding was to have been celebrated if Mr. Astor had not been taken ill. Miss Alice Huntington will be her sister's only attendant, and Hermann Oelrichs is to serve as best man.

The wedding is to be celebrated in the very simplest form, with only the immediate relatives and a few friends from the neighboring estates present. Owing to Mr. Astor's illness, every effort will be made to insure quiet and privacy, and only those who have been invited will be allowed to enter the grounds of the Huntington estate while the wedding is in progress.

Mr. Astor has not made any plans for the immediate future, and it is probable that he and his bride will remain for some days in the vicinity of Staatsburg, perhaps at his estate at Rhinecliff, until his health is fully restored.

MRS. MANNING WEDS TO-DAY.

Her Marriage to J. A. Topping to be Held in St. Thomas's Chapel.

The marriage of John A. Topping, who resides at the Plaza, and Mrs. Louise Manning of 701 Madison Avenue, widow of Richard F. Manning of this city, will be celebrated at noon to-day in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church.

Mr. Topping is a widower, his first wife having died in December, 1912, and is 53 years old. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. His son, Henry J. Topping, who married Miss Rhea H. Reid, the daughter of Daniel G. Reid, the banker, and who lives at 563 Park Avenue, is at present in Europe. W. B. Topping, another son, who lives in Philadelphia, will serve as his best man.

Mrs. Manning's first husband was formerly of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore. She is the daughter of Seth W. Johnson, a retired merchant of this city, and is 39 years of age.

The couple will spend the Summer at Mr. Topping's country place in Greenwich, Conn.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

MAURETANIA (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Arbuthnot, Miss C. E. M. Arbuthnot, Mrs. D. B. Barnum, Mrs. H. H. Bayliss, Mrs. J. Bookman, Theodore Butler, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Coats, Miss Mabel Coats, Miss Elizabeth Coats, Mrs. F. L. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Esche Cunard, Lord Delaware, Eugene De Pois, John B. Dwar, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen, Mrs. H. M. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Francis, Mrs. R. Gambrill, Basil Gill, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Guiness, Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield, Mr. and Mrs. Lyn Harding, Miss Mary Hoffman, Miss Marie Illington, A. N. S. Jackson, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, George A. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Alex B. Legare, Prof. R. F. C. Leith, Mrs. Craige Lippincott, Mrs. Jesse of Manchester, Cyril Maude, Miss Maude, Mrs. C. H. Mellen, Capt. the Hon. Montague Parker, Sir Robert W. Perks, R. M. M. Perks, Mrs. R. L. Stevens, Mrs. A. Phelps Stokes, J. B. Thomas, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, Countess de Langier Villars, Miss E. H. Warner, Mrs. John Wells, Egerton L. Winthrop, Miss Haidee Wright, and William B. Walker.

POTSDAM (Rotterdam)—R. T. Barr, Mrs. M. Beebe, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Van den Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Cramer, Dr. and Mrs. N. H. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Henry George, Jr., Preston B. Keith, and Mrs. H. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Nelson, Mrs. C. Ernest Perkins, Prof. Carl Ritter, Mrs. E. O. Walter, and Dr. and Mrs. C. W. J. Westerman.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Balfour, Miss Z. A. Barker, Mrs. J. Barr, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Boone, Mrs. S. H. Bradley, the Rev. Samuel Callen, D. D., E. S. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Walter Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Downs, the Rev. D. J. Dunn, Mrs. C. P. Eaton, Mrs. L. P. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. James, J. P. Pool, the Rev. F. J. Ryan, Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Warner, and the Rev. R. S. Williams.

MINNEAPOLIS (London)—Mr. and Mrs. George Allan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Atkinson, Mr. E. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Cooper, Mrs. Havelock Ellis, Miss E. Korwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sheridan, R. W. Stewart, Miss C. M. Vaughan, Miss A. M. Wright, and Mrs. K. M. Vaughan.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. W. F. G. Anderson, Mrs. H. Barrow, Miss E. G. S. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cook, W. B. Van Leer, Mrs. Agnes Miller, C. H. Smith, H. A. O. Speers, and Adam O. Mackay.

Amateurs to Act "The Girls of '76."

"The Girls of '76" will be given by society amateurs in the Aerial Theatre, atop the New Amsterdam Theatre, on next Saturday evening, in aid of the New York Association for the Blind. The play was written by Miss Dora Shoemaker, and portrays home life during the revolutionary war. One scene is laid in Philadelphia and the other in Trenton, N. J. The girls will dance the minuet, and there will also be minstrel dancing.

Miss Winifred Holt, Miss Harriet Glover, and Mrs. Lewis Woodruff will occupy a box with Mrs. Gardiner Miss Eldinge, and Miss Maghland of the Gardner School, under whose auspices the play is being given.

GERMAN PLAYERS IN GREEK TRAGEDY

The "Oedipus" of Sophocles Impressively Given by the Irving Place Company.

CHRISTIANS AS THE KING

His Own Performance and This Work of His Direction Finely Crown German Theatre's Season.

KOENIG OEDIPUS, a tragedy, by Sophocles. German version by Adolf Wilbrandt. Given by the Irving Place Theatre Company at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Oedipus	Rudolf Christians
Iokaste	Agathe Barsescu
Kreon	Otto Steeckel
Teiresias	Heinrich Marlow
Der Oberpriester des Zeus	Ernst Robert
Erster Burger	Ernst Holsmagel
Zweiter Burger	Willy Wahl
Dritter Burger	Paul Dietz
Ein Bote	Heinrich Matthaes
Ein Hirte	Christian Rub
Ein Diener	Rudolf Alcher
Ismene	Ifti Engel
Antigone	Cenzi Goetzer

A crowd of such proportions as Caruso draws to the Metropolitan Opera House filled that huge auditorium last evening when, to mark the close of the season for the Irving Place company, the German players gave upon the larger stage the "Oedipus" of Sophocles. So marked, their unusually successful season came to a fitting end, and last night was a triumph for Rudolph Christians in his double rôle of director-player. This German presentation of the Greek tragedy had dignity and beauty, while to the part of the suffering Theban King, Mr. Christians brought with full effect his fine presence, his superb voice, and his great ability.

He elected to break the course of the tragedy into two acts, the first one ending when the realization comes to Oedipus that it was he who was before had slain Laius as he rode along the sacred ways to Delphi. And in order that the performance of the play might fall more easily within the limits of a New York evening the chorus of the old tragedy was largely omitted. Where represented at all to mark the rhythm of the story, its part was played, as in the text of Adolf Wilbrandt, by three Elders of Thebes, who spoke the lines to the sighing accompaniment of the suppliants, caught up from time to time by strains from the orchestra.

There was no attempt to reproduce here the conditions of the ancient theatre. The setting was modern, the action staged before a Doric palace, the slanting sunlight throwing the shadows of its fluted columns against the wall. Beyond one saw a glimpse of cloudless sky and the outline of distant Boeotian mountains. In front of this home of Oedipus and on its broad stone steps the tragedy was unfolded before the eyes of the plague-ridden folk of Thebes. These people of Thebes—played by lesser members of the company, together with "studierende der Columbia-Universitaet"—were massed on either side of the entrance, and with the dull reds and greens and blues of their costumes lent color to the picture.

With such a setting Mr. Christians played the rôle of Oedipus, that King of Thebes who, all unwitting, struggles in the toils of a malignant fate and in the end is overthrown and crushed by errors long gone by and crimes whose black significance he never knew. He played with power, with resonance of speech, and with a fine economy of detail that befitted both the sombre grandeur of the tragedy and the vast spaces of the playhouse in which this production was staged.

The shattering first revelation which led up to the close of the first act was met with emotion of a violence that was physical; thereafter each revelation found him calmer with the calmness of a growing despair. When he came to the examination of the trembling shepherd, which yielded the certainty of his final horror, his manner had become dogged, his voice low and even. The break came when, with arms flung up, he wheeled about and lifted his voice in the lines:

"Klar, klar ist alles! Zeus, ich weiss genug!"

There was a shuddering parting of the awe-struck crowd, the sound of thunder, a sudden veiling of the sun, a rumbling of music as with the final words of his lament he walked up the steps through the columns, and passed on out of sight. Mr. Christians realized the heroic figure of Oedipus, the King.

The Jocasta was Mme. Barsescu. In her performance she finely embodied the royal and sheltering woman of the tragedy. She was superb in one silent moment when the full realization came to her with the words let slip all unconsciously by the messenger from Corinth. You heard the speech as the bearer of the tidings talked with Oedipus. Between them and the house were the suppliants and the elders.

Beyond them and above on the steps stood Jocasta, mounting wearily when the significant words reached her ears and she knew that the tragedy was upon her. There was no sound to her, but the swift movement of the arm as she flung her veil across her face. Then her hands were lifted in an instant of trembling supplication before she turned and walked unsteadily across the threshold. This pantomime was dramatic poetry.

The adequacy of the entire cast spoke volumes for the stock company in Irving Place. Mr. Marlowe was the Teiresias. Mr. Alcher was admirable as the servant who brings from within the story of Jocasta's death and the self-inflicted blindness of Oedipus.

The material of the "Oedipus" as it was used by Sophocles became a story of the blood-guilt and where it reaches back into the dateless centuries of Greece, it touches upon patriarchal pieities that we can understand to-day. The tragedy has had many presentations in recent years. It was given at the Irving Place Theatre in the late Summer of 1911, not in German but in English, with John E. Kellerd as Oedipus.

It has been given at various universities in this country, but its most important performance in recent times was the one given by Prof. Reinhardt in Berlin, more than two years ago, a season when the plays of Sophocles were the talk of every gathering and when three of them were being played in Berlin at one time. The Reinhardt version was based upon another text, but the version of "Oedipus in Kolonos," which was played at that time was by Adolf Wilbrandt, who wrote for the German stage the text that was used last night.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

On the special Patriotic Night at the Winter Garden Thursday the upper tier boxes will be decorated by the League of Peace. The emblems employed will represent the various nations, the American flag having been supplied by Andrew Carnegie, President of the New York Peace Society.

Carroll Johnson and twenty-four minstrel men have been engaged by George R. Webb, the inventor of Webb's "Electrical Pictures," to produce a minstrel programme, which will be seen at the Fulton Theatre, beginning next Monday evening.

Mary Lawton, who appeared at the Little Theatre in Bernard Shaw's "The Philanderer," sails for Europe to-day on the Mauretania.

A new scheme of presenting vaudeville will be tried by William Hammerstein at the Victoria Theatre next week under the heading of "Three-Ring Vaudeville." He will present in spots three acts simultaneously, a singing comedienne, a team of comedy acrobats, and a posing cat.

Cowboys and cowgirls of the 101 Ranch Wild West Show will parade from the Garden to Grace Church Thursday morning, where the rector, the Rev. J. C. Slattery, will conduct a special service. Communion will be given to a class which includes three Indians, who have attended Episcopal services since the arrival of the Wild West at the Garden.

Cecelia Wright, known as the "adopted daughter of the American Navy," has been engaged to sing an important role in the forthcoming production of the Ziegfeld "Follies."

The one hundredth performance of "The Midnight Girl" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre will be celebrated next Monday evening, when specially designed souvenirs will be distributed.

Blanche Ring has closed her season, which opened last August in "When Claudia Smiles," and yesterday reached New York after an automobile trip through New England. She leaves to-morrow for French Lick Springs, and will then spend the Summer at her home, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Frederic McKay, Miss Ring's manager, has booked Miss Ring for a second season in "When Claudia Smiles," opening in September and extending to San Francisco and New Orleans.

FOUR ONE-ACT PLAYS

Given to Demonstrate Character Work by Several Players.

With the United Theatrical Association given on the programme as the patron of the occasion, four one-act plays were presented for one performance yesterday afternoon at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. The entertainment was planned with an eye to providing several players with chances to show their ability in character rôles.

The four plays were "Lonesome Like," by Harold Brighouse; "The Last Toast," by the Rev. Forbes-Phillips; "Uncle Sam's Money," by I. K. Friedman, and "The Worth of a Man," by Mrs. Vere Campbell. Of these the first was the most interesting—a Lancashire story of a slow-witted, village youth in search of some one to fill the place left vacant in his home by his mother's death. He is after some one who could scold him as she used to scold him, and his search is rewarded by an old, sharp-tongued, crippled woman of the village, whom he finds in the shadow of the poor-house.

Whitford Kane, who acted here during the notably brief run of "The Drone" and was later seen on the road in "Hindle Wakes," appeared to advantage yesterday as the Lancaster youth. "Lonesome Like" was given last year as one of several one-act plays presented at the Fine Arts Theatre in Chicago.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

Grace La Rue, who is soon to return to England, where she has been playing for several years, made her reappearance in vaudeville in this country yesterday afternoon at the Palace Theatre. Others on the bill at the theatre this week are Joan Sawyer and John Jarrott; Bickel and Watson; Coleman's Lifelike Bail Player, a mechanical contrivance which depicts the progress of a baseball game; Hermine Shone and company in a new playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf, entitled "The Last of the Quakers"; Billy Gould and Belle Ashlyn; Paul Conchas in exhibitions of muscular development; Conlin, Steele, and Carr in "Follies of Vaudeville," and the Turners, acrobatic roller skaters.

Keith's Alhambra Theatre features Bertha Kalich, the dramatic star, this week in the epilogue to "Marians," by Jose Echagaray. Other acts here include Nellie V. Nichols, the songstress comedienne; Stepp, Goodrich, and King in comedy, music, and song; Gus Edwards's Matinee Girls, with Will J. Ward and company; George McKay and Ottie Ardine, delineating "On Broadway"; the Asahi Troupe, Japanese wonder workers; Robbie Gordone in statuesque poses; Ismed, the Turkish piano wizard, and Burley and Burley, acrobatic comedians.

A good bill of entertaining vaudeville is the offering this week at Keith's Bronx Theatre, made us as follows: Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in "Twenty Minutes of Pat and Marion"; Ed. Flanagan and Neely Edwards, playing in "In and On"; Mme. Doree and company in "Great Moments from Grand Opera"; Marie Shaw, operatic soprano; Fred J. Ardath and company in a rural comedy, "Hiram"; Apdale's Animals; Carl McCullough, offering "Footlight Impressions"; De Haven, Flo, and De Haven, dancers, and Dare brothers, acrobats.

Dazie, the American dancing pantomimist, heads the bill at Keith's Colonial Theatre this week in Barrie's playlet, "Pantaloon." Others here include Stuart Barnes, the singing comedian; R. A. Rolfe's Colonial Belles, with Barber Girls, Jim Diamond and Sybil Brennan in "Niftynonsense," Leon Wa Dele, delineator of feminine types; Consul and his adopted daughter, a Simian comedy couple; Eva Shirley, pima donna, and Gliding O'Meara, dancers.

Max Murray and Clifton Webb are on the bill at Hammerstein's, which boasts of twenty acts. Belle Story and Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly are also on hand. Roberta Menges-Tearle, in ballroom dances, enters upon her third week. Mabel and Max Ford appear in a new act, and Charlotte Davies, the original of "Innocence," appears in living art studies for a second week. Others are Winona Winters, Lyons and Yosco, Bankoff and Girlie, the Exposition Four, the Four Harveys, Those Four Entertainers, Dixon Fox, the Great Raymond, Morris Prince, Sue Edwards, Castle and Croner, Merritt and Steele, and International Trio.

Dorothy Russell and Leon Van Delle in dances head the bill at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre for the first three days of this week. A long bill includes "Peggy and Her Honeymoon Girls" in musical comedy; Eddie Rowley, comedian; Chuck Haas, comedy lariat thrower; Allman and Nevins, comedians; Murphy and Nobles, colored singers and dancers; De Velde and Zelda in a bicycle act, and Van and Pierce in a singing and dancing skit. There will be a complete change of bill for the latter half of the week.

For the first three days of this week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre is William Lytell and company in "The Gray of the Dawn," Franks and Hilbert, the Juggling Burkes, Jean Baldwin, and the Booth Trio in singing and comedy. For the latter half of the week an entirely new programme will be offered.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre a novel musical act is introduced entitled "The Musical Farmyard." Theo and Her Dandies present a singing and speaking novelty. Williams and Sterling cause laughter. Miller and Hackett sing the newest melodies, and Budd and Annie Lansing present an acrobatic comedy act. For the latter part of the week, commencing Thursday, Peggy and Her Honeymoon Girls in musical comedy will be seen; Billy Jones, comedian; Allman and Nevins in a comedy act; Chuck Haas, comedy lariat thrower; Van and Pierce in comedy singing; De Velde and Zelda in a bicycle act, and others.

At Cohan & Harris's Bronx Opera House Henry W. Savage offers the dramatic spectacle "Everywoman." The cast includes 37 well-known players, there is a dramatic ensemble of 150, and the orchestra consists of 25 musicians.

Charles Frohman presents Julia Sanderson in "The Sunshine Girl" at the Grand Opera House. Miss Sanderson is back in New York after a tour of the country with the same cast, which includes Joseph Cawthorn.

George M. Cohan's well-known musical play "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," with Louise Cunning in the Mary role, is staged by William Fox as the second of the stock star players season in conjunction with his regular stock company at the Academy of Music.

"The Traffic" is the bill at the Royal Theatre this week.

The Corse Payton Stock Company began a Spring and Summer season at the West End Theatre yesterday afternoon. The first play is Henry Miller's success, "The Rainbow." Included in the company are Claude Payton, Alice Donald, Claire Messerole, Charlotte Wade Daniels, Joseph Sweeny, William Mortimer, James Hayden, Dorothy Davies, Katherine Webb, and Walter Hill. A matinee will be given every day.

A reproduction of the execution of the four gunmen is now on exhibition in the Chamber of Horrors in the Eden Musee. The naval heroes of the United States, the World in Wax, the cinematograph every hour, and the band concerts are other attractions.

The Dreamland Burlesquers are at the Columbia Theatre this week, presenting two one-act travesties and an olio of vaudeville specialties.

Rose Sydell presents her London Belles at the Murray Hill Theatre this week with Johnny Weber as the comedian. "The Rising Son," is the title of the two-act burlesque.

The Watson Sisters are at Miner's People's Theatre this week in "Morocco Bound."

Brooklyn Amusements.

Robert B. Mantell is at the De Kalb this week. The feature of the engagement will be his production of "King John," which will be displayed Friday and Saturday nights. The first two performances will be for the benefit of the Williamsburg Hospital. The first of the plays of the week are "King Lear," and to-night Mr. Mantell will present "Richelieu," the only non-Shakespearean play in his Brooklyn repertoire. The Wednesday matinee bill will be "The Merchant of Venice." Wednesday night Mr. Mantell will give a performance of "Macbeth." On Thursday night Mr. Mantell will be seen in "Othello," and his Friday and Saturday night performances of "King John" and his Saturday matinee's presentation of "Hamlet" will complete the week.

Gertrude Hoffmann is the headliner at Keith's Bushwick Theatre. Others are Roey and Lee, Kluting's dogs, Charles H. O'Donnell and company present a dramatic playlet called "Flashlights Craqin," which deals with the criminals of New York's east side; John and Winnie Hennings, Cleo Gascoigne and Charles Thomson, the English juggler.

Nat M. Wills, "The Happy Tramp," makes his first Brooklyn appearance this season at Keith's Orpheum Theatre. Others are Mary Nash in a new sketch called "The Watch Dog," Maud Lambert and Ernest Ball, the Bell family, B. A. Reinold in "How Hofmeister Did It," Bobby Heath and Fannie Millership, Frederick and Mitzie Brad, Lou Lockett and Jack Waldron, and Vernie Kaufman, European cyclist.

Thomas-Bottomley Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Eversley Haynes Thomas of Philadelphia have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Raymond Thomas, to John Francis Bottomley, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bottomley of 112 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Bottomley is a member of Squadron A Club. His father is a well-known attorney. His mother was Miss Susan A. Steers before her marriage. The Misses Anna T. and Susanne M. Bottomley are his sisters. No date has been set for the wedding.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 25, are reported as follows: Domestic beef 15,714 cases; foreign beef 4,014 cases; total 19,728 cases.

ENDS HIS RUN IN "GRUMPY."

Cyril Maude Makes a Speech—Sails for England To-day.

With 207 performances to his credit, Cyril Maude brought his run in "Grumpy" to an end at Wallack's Theatre last night, and will sail to-day for England. Early next month, in London, Mr. Maude will play the same piece, which has never been seen there. He will return to New York in September to resume his run in the comedy.

Last night's performance was an added one, as Mr. Maude originally planned to end his season last Saturday night. His daughter, Margery Maude, who left the cast of "Grumpy" to play with Margaret Anglin in "Lady Windermere's Fan" several weeks ago, returned to her father's company last night for the special performance. She will sail for home to-day and later, in England, will appear in "Young Wisdom," Mr. Maude having bought the English rights to Rachel Crothers's play.

At the end of the third act last night Mr. Maude made a speech, in which he spoke of the splendid treatment he had received in America.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Duchess of Manchester, who has been visiting in the South, arrived at the Plaza last evening, and is sailing to-day for England on the Mauretania. Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Countess de Laugier Villars are also sailing to-day on the same steamer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Isham have returned to New York, and are staying at the Vanderbilt. They had planned a honeymoon trip through Central America, but were forced to return owing to the Mexican hostilities. Mrs. Isham was Miss Marion Gaynor, daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor.

Count and Countess del Sera are spending the Spring season at the Garden City Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Hill will give a dinner dance to-morrow evening at the Hotel Biltmore.

Miss Isabelle H. Hardie of 72 East Seventy-seventh Street sailed for Europe on Saturday for a two months' stay.

Prince von Muenster of Germany, who has been in Washington, D. C., is expected to arrive here to-day. On May 7 Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cary will give a dinner in his honor at their Fifth Avenue house.

The Junior League of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery will give a tea dance at the Plaza on next Saturday afternoon. Tickets may be had from Miss Theresa D. Browning, 18 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The Swiss Consul and Mrs. Louis H. Junod will give a dinner at their residence, 337 West Seventy-first Street, to-morrow night for Dr. Paul Ritter, Minister from Switzerland to the United States.

Miss Marjorie Leaycraft, who took a leading part in "Sylvia," the operetta presented by amateurs, is leaving shortly for the Homestead at Hot Springs, Va.

Miss Amy Baker will give her annual recital at 3:30 this afternoon in the Women's Cosmopolitan Club. Frank Pollock will sing and Bruno Huhn will be at the piano.

Miss Annie B. Jennings will give a Drama League luncheon to-day at her residence, 48 Park Avenue. Francis Wilson is to be the guest of honor.

Miss Ethel McLane Lee, a daughter of William H. L. Lee of this city, and Richard Curzon Hoffman, Jr., of Baltimore, will be married to-day in St. Paul's Church in that city. Miss Lee lives with her grandfather, James M. McLane, and the wedding reception will be held at his home.

The marriage of Miss Ethel V. Hopkins and Dr. Wallace T. Van Winkle will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Michael's Church.

Albert Eugene Gallatin has invitations out for a dinner this evening at Sherry's.

GILBERT C. HEBBERD DIES.

Superintendent of Downtown Relief Bureau Was 81 Years Old.

Gilbert C. Hebberd, for the last thirty-two years Superintendent of the Downtown Relief Bureau at 209 Fulton Street, and father of Robert W. Hebberd, formerly Commissioner of Charities and now Secretary of the State Board of Charities, died yesterday at his home at 907 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. He was 81 years old, but continued active in the charitable work of which he was Superintendent almost up to the day of his death.

He was born and brought up in New York City and was a prominent member of the old volunteer Fire Department, holding for a number of years the office of foreman of Cornelius V. Anderson Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, at Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. A brother, the late William E. Hebberd, was one of the founders of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Mr. Hebberd was married to Isabel Lennox of New York on April 27, 1836. His death came on the fifty-eighth wedding anniversary, and the funeral will be held on his wife's eightieth birthday. Besides his widow he is survived by three sons—Robert W. Hebberd, Gilbert C. Hebberd, Jr., an expert accountant with the American Audit Company, and Frank L. Hebberd of West New York. The only daughter died in February last.

Henry A. Ball.

Henry A. Ball, for the last four years Deputy State Elections Commissioner assigned to Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 308 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Ball was 58 years old and was born in the Fourteenth Ward. As a youth he was an apprentice in the iron molding department of R. Hoe & Co., and he remained there for twenty-five years. In 1898 he was elected to the Assembly from the Eighteenth District, and when his term expired he became Secretary to the Deputy Charities Commissioner, serving for ten years under three Commissioners. Mr. Ball was one of the Board of Governors of the Madison Club, and a member of the Pequot Club, Parkway Council, K. of C.; Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Kings County Democratic Committee. His wife and four children survive him.

Rev. Dr. Wm. McKendree Darwood.

The Rev. Dr. William McKendree Darwood, since 1880 a member of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday in Little River, Conn., where he had gone for his health. He was 78 years old. Dr. Darwood came to New York from Indiana, where he had been pastor of several prominent churches. He was pastor for three years of the Bedford Street Church here, three years of the Washington Heights Church, and five years in Yonkers. In 1898 he went to the Eighteenth Street Church in this city, and served until his retirement from active ministry five years ago. He was a well known public speaker. Surviving Dr. Darwood are his wife and a daughter, Mrs. H. G. Myers of 158 West Seventy-eighth Street, with whom he lived.

Sir George Doughty.

Sir George Doughty, 60 years old, the Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament from Grimsby, died yesterday in London, England. He was the son of William Doughty of Grimsby, and was educated in the Wesleyan Higher Grade School of that city. He was a merchant and shipowner; was Justice of the Peace for Parts of Lindsey, and twice Mayor of Grimsby. He was married twice; in 1879 he married Rebecca Vere, who died in 1904, and in 1907 Augusta, the daughter of John Stone of Melbourne, Australia. In the session of Parliament of 1898 he turned from the Liberals and became a Liberal-Unionist. However, his constitutents elected him on the new platform. He was knighted in 1904, and was a member of the Carlton Club.

Very Rev. Dionysius F. Best.

The Very Rev. Dionysius F. Best, Prior Provincial of the Order of Carmelite Fathers in the United States and Canada, died suddenly Sunday at Pittsburgh. He had gone there to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of Father Berthold Lazu, a friend for many years. Father Lazu was to have been present on Sunday at Father Best's twenty-f

GAUGE ON PRODUCER URGED BY VANDERLIP

Banker Tells Cotton Men Efficiency Methods Should Be Applied to Agriculture.

DUKE WAREHOUSE PLAN UP

Committee to Report to Convention Here To-day on Co-operative Project—Dinner at Waldorf.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, addressing the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at their dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night declared that society should demand wise and efficient conduct of the great agencies of production as well as of public utilities.

"Directors of railroad property are told what they owe to the people in the way of wise and efficient management, and, in spite of the results attained, with which the results in no other country are comparable," Mr. Vanderlip said, "they are held up to the public almost in the light of criminals, and compelled to perform their daily task under the regulating eye of agents of the Government. If that is a fair measure of the duty to society which the managers of public utilities may rightfully be expected to perform, and I do not wish to be considered as denying that the public has a right to exact wise and efficient management, then why should not society demand wise and efficient conduct of the great agencies of production?

"If a railroad manager is culpable and is answerable to society for anything less than a hundred per cent. of efficiency, what of the great farmer and planter holding the great agency of production—land—and utilizing it with but 40 per cent. of efficiency? That is the indictment that stands against no small part of the agricultural community."

Mr. Vanderlip's statements were made in connection with his talk on the Duke Warehouse Plan, on which he was the principal speaker of the evening. The plan is one which was advanced by J. B. Duke of this city, and which provides for the organization of a string of co-operative warehouses throughout the entire cotton belt, the warehouses to be amalgamated into one powerful organization with power to issue negotiable certificates. The warehouses, it is proposed, shall receive, weigh, sample, grade, and insure the storage of bales of cotton, and a practical system of sealing, inspecting, and auditing is to be devised. The certificates, it is proposed, shall be recognized by banking interests, thus guaranteeing the integrity of the collateral represented, and the whole system is to be under the control of Directors chosen from various financial centres.

To Report on Duke Plan.

Nearly 800 wealthy Southern cotton mill owners and planters were at last night's banquet and yesterday's opening session of the convention, and sentiment in favor of the new plan seemed almost unanimous. A Committee of Fifteen will report to the general convention on the project at this morning's session, and if the convention registers its official approval, the committee will be authorized to begin arrangements for its financing. It is estimated that $6,000,000 will be needed, and, according to present outlook, the National City Bank is to be the bank to guarantee the warehouse receipts.

According to members of the convention, the project represents the most important movement the cotton industry of the country has witnessed in decades.

"The plan is significant in indicating an awakening on the part of business men to certain distinctions in banking credit that are of great importance," said Mr. Vanderlip.

"Not having reached, in all respects, the settled financial status that we find in some of the European countries, we have failed here to draw the distinction that is so clearly drawn in most European banking centres between loans for capital purposes and loans on a self-liquidating basis—the funds for the re-payment of which must naturally and almost inevitably come promptly into the hands of the borrower in the seasonal course of his business.

"Our new banking act was designated to accomplish various things. In the minds of some of its creators the things sought to be accomplished, I fear, were not entirely economic. But the fundamental economic principles back of the idea which led to this legislation prominently included the creation of a discount market. Whatever will tend toward the creation of such a discount market will be helpful in lowering the rate of interest which the commerce of the country must pay.

"Whatever will tend to give broad currency to commercial paper will tend toward an equalization of rates, toward sounder banking conditions, and toward lowering charge on commerce for interest. Such a proposition as has here been presented for giving a wide currency to loans made against cotton in warehouses is a fundamental movement, the first among a good many others now gathering force, I believe, that will eventually lead to a great discount market where idle funds from the whole country, and, indeed, from international money centres, may find sound investment in short term commercial credits."

Mr. Vanderlip compared American cotton exports with those of European countries, characterizing the United Kingdom as the "world's great cotton mill" in spite of the fact that all her cotton is imported, and told the cotton men it behooved them to be thinking of plans to cheapen their cost of production so as to get into line with other great cotton manufacturing nations for world competition.

Example of Foreign Banks.

"The great bankers of Europe have a practice that I think might be well copied in this country, of issuing annual reports, in which are to be found a broad and stimulating discussion of current and financial economic conditions," Mr. Vanderlip said. "The report of the Deutsche Bank shows Germany in a position second only to Great Britain, and a way ahead of the United States, and indicates how, owing largely to favorable trade balances, the stock of gold held by the Reichsbank increased during the year under review by nearly $100,000,000. The report says:

"'It is not to favorable climatic conditions alone that German agriculture is indebted for plentiful and increased returns. Progress has been made in the development of German soil through industrious work as well as through expenditure of capital in the shape of artificial fertilizers, machinery, and electrical power.'"

Pointing out that Germany is not a fertile country, Mr. Vanderlip said that whatever Germany wins from its soil must come through hard work and intelligent methods, and compared Germany's highly efficient crop yield with that of the United States.

Germany reaps 18 hundredweight of wheat an acre, he said, as against 8½ in the United States; 14.7 hundredweight of rye, as against 8.4 in this country; 15½ hundredweight of oats, against 10.7 here, and 120 hundredweight of potatoes, against just half that figure in the United States.

"The United States and European Russia fall into the lowest class of production," Mr. Vanderlip declared, "and even Canada in every item shows a greater yield than our acres."

Referring specifically to cotton, he quoted the United States Department of Agriculture to show that the average of 200 pounds of ginned cotton an acre raised on America's 35,000,000 acres of cotton land was "a shamefully small average." Governmental experiments in cotton raising, he said, produced 1,000 pounds of cotton to the acre. By thoroughly efficient methods, he said, he believed the present cotton crop would be doubled.

"Is it not time for the maligned business man to direct some attention to the honest farmer," Mr. Vanderlip added, "and to ask whether the people, whose demands the politicians are so fond of formulating, should not have directed against them and their small business methods some of the same analytical criticism that it has been the order of the day to direct against big business?"

Hysteria of Criticism.

As a nation, he said, he believed that we had been attacked by a hysteria of criticism against big business, until a majority of the people had come to believe that the way to procure prosperity was through legislation, instead of through intelligent, hard work, improved methods, and a scientific application of the best knowledge to their own business.

"The particular men who happen for the moment to be occupying official positions in Washington and elsewhere," Mr. Vanderlip said, "and who are laying unbearable hardships upon the proper development of business in the United States, are not, perhaps, primarily to blame. The blame lies back of them, in an ill-formed and frequently unfair state of public opinion."

Business success, he said, is looked upon as a crime as a result of magazine muckraking, and he regretted he could not see at the present moment any marked tendency in the direction of business improvement.

Prolonged applause for the banker's talk preceded a general discussion of the Duke warehouse plan, which consumed the remainder of the evening.

The band frequently contributed to the dinner popular Southern melodies, such as "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Dixie," together with ante-belium negro songs, which brought cheers from the diners. Upon the playing of "Dixie" they all arose to their feet and waved their napkins while shouting and cheering.

Among the prominent cotton manufacturers attending the convention are Lewis W. Parker, President of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, which operates 500,000 spindles in South Carolina; J. W. Cannon of Concord, N. C., President of sixteen mills which operate 450,000 spindles; W. A. Irwin of Durham, N. C., whose mills operate 200,000 spindles; T. J. Hickman, Vice President of the association, President of the Graniteville Cotton Goods Manufacturing Company of Graniteville, S. C.; C. B. Bryant, Secretary of the association, of Jennings and Bryant, Charlotte, N. C., and Caesar Cone, President of the White Oak Denim Company of Greensboro, N. C., said to be the largest producer of blue denim in the world. Many of the delegates will leave for Boston to-night to attend the third annual textile show and the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Session of Convention.

The afternoon session was called to order by Stuart W. Cramer, President of both the association and the Air Conditioning Company of Charlotte, N. C. There was a long discussion of the report of Dr. N. A. Cobb, Agricultural Technologist of the Department of Agriculture, who described Governmental tests to standardize the various grades of cotton.

In his annual address Mr. Cramer said that, contrary to general belief, owners of cotton mills in the South were making every effort to improve conditions of child labor.

"Denying the right of self-support to a dependent child," said Mr. Cramer, "should entail some other provision for its needs; refusing work to able-bodied children should carry with it compulsory education to prevent their idleness from breeding degeneracy; restricting women's work should not be without other opportunity of a livelihood for themselves and children dependent upon them; minimum wage, particularly in industries employing unskilled women, where there is great competition for places, puts a premium on immorality for the slower and duller ones."

Cotton manufacturers, he said, were now providing their workers with good homes and often with sanitary workrooms. State legislation, as opposed to national legislation governing age limits and working hours, were the more practicable, he thought, because of the difference in mental and physical development of children in the North and South.

Ralph M. Odell, Commercial Agent of the United States Department of Commerce, said that in 1913 total exports of all kinds of cotton manufactures exceeded $50,000,000, and were more than double the exports of 1908, although trade with regions bordering the Red Sea was seriously affected by the Balkan war.

"During the past six years our exports of piece goods have steadily grown," he said, "amounting to over $22,000,000 in 1913, as compared with only $17,000,000 in 1908. No other country in the world, with the possible exception of Japan, has equaled this record. In East Africa, too, we have found a splendid outlet for our cotton goods, and our trade there has more than doubled in the past five years. It appears to be a market based more on quality than price, and the superiority of the fabrics we offer has been largely responsible for our success in securing over 50 per cent. of the gray goods trade there."

Mr. Odell suggested, however, that in other European markets the United States was not making the progress that it should, and that to keep abreast of Germany and England American manufacturers should send more salesmen to Europe instead of continuing to rely on long-distance correspondence.

The Southerners were welcomed to New York by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen. T. H. Rennie of Pell City, Ala., replied to Mr. McAneny's remarks.

At the final session of the convention this morning, Arthur R. Marsh of the New York Cotton Exchange will talk on new rules of the Exchange, reports of various committees will be heard, and officers will be elected.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

1,737. BOILERS, OIL BURNERS, PIPING, &c.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 23 for furnishing and installing boilers, oil burners, piping, &c., in the heating plant at the naval hospital, United States Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

1,738. DREDGING.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Waccamaw River will be received at the U. S. Engineer Office, Charleston, S. C., until May 13. Information on application to G. P. Howell, Major, Engineers.

1,739. POST OFFICE CONSTRUCTION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 27 for the construction complete (including mechanical equipment, interior lighting fixtures, and approaches) of the Post Offices at Pulaski, Tenn.; Rocky Mount, N. C., and Casper, Wyo.

1,740. CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Sealed proposals for the purchase of condemned Gov. property, consisting of steam power plant, manilla rope, junk, iron, and rubber scrap, will be received at the U. S. Engineer Office, New London, Conn., until May 18.

1,741. WIRE SCREEN PARTITIONS AND METAL COUNTERS AND DESKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 15 for wire screen partitions and metal counters and desks in the Post Office and Court House at San Juan, Porto Rico.

1,742 BITUMINOUS COAL.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at the Pleasure Island Wharf, Dover, N. J., until May 11 for furnishing and delivering at the arsenal, on Wharton & Northern Railroad, 6,500 tons (more or less) bituminous coal, either slack or run of mine. Copy of specifications, &c., can be obtained on application to the commanding officer at the arsenal.

1,743. STEEL SEA-GOING HYDRAULIC HOPPER DREDGE.—Sealed proposals for constructing the steel sea-going hydraulic hopper dredge San Pablo will be received at the U. S. Engineer Office, San Francisco, Cal., until June 18.

1,744. POST OFFICE EXTENSION, REMODELING, &c.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 28, for the extension, remodeling, &c., of the Post Office at Canton, Ohio. There will be certain repairs in the present building, as well as new construction.

1,745. CANAL CONSTRUCTION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the U. S. Reclamation Service, Malta, Mont., until May 20, for earthwork and structures on the second unit of Vandalia South Canal, involving about 145,000 cubic yards of excavation, 300 cubic yards of reinforced concrete, the placing of 18,000 pounds of steel reinforcement, and the placing in wooden structures of 135,000 feet b. m. of lumber.

1,746. LIGHTING FIXTURES.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C. until May 14, for furnishing and installing lighting fixtures at the Post Office and Court House at New Orleans, La.

Chicken Farms Make Big Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 27.—Fire destroyed the chicken farms situated on the old Sandford Race Track at Preakness late to-night. The chicken farm owned by George Meyers was one of the largest in this section of the State, and few birds escaped destruction. The volunteer firemen with their bucket brigade were of little or no use. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

FOR WEST INDIES TRADE.

Effort to Extend Exports of Wearing Apparel There.

As a preliminary step to the formation of a large company to engage in the exporting of wearing apparel, Walter H. Bartholomew, formerly manager of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, will start June 1 with two associates on a trip through the West Indies for the purpose of determining just what merchandise will find the readiest market in that territory. If negotiations now pending can be completed in time a boat may be chartered on board which five or six lines will be carried on this preliminary tour. A contract has been let for the construction of a large vessel which will be finished in seven months, and this ship will call on the trade three times a year.

In outlining his plans Mr. Bartholomew pointed out that the market offered by the West Indies is of exceptional nature. In all, thirty-seven ports through which 10,700,000 people may be reached will be called upon, some of the principal cities being Havana and Santiago in Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; Barbados, St. Lucia; Granada, Trinidad; Caracas, Venezuela; Puerto Cabello, Panama, and Colon on the Isthmus; Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico. The port furthest away on their calling list, Mr. Bartholomew said, is nearer than New Orleans.

"Most of the people we want to do business with," he added, "speak English, and the banking facilities on the islands are far more satisfactory than those offered in Latin America. While the trade we hope to interest are noted as keen buyers, they look for value first and are not so particularly concerned with the price. There is not near the competition there that exists in other foreign markets, and the only reason I can see why the field has not been exploited before this by our manufacturers lies in the poor means of intercommunication between the islands. This difficulty will be removed by having our own vessel. Our business will have little in common with the exhibition trips that are planned to take in the South American cities. We will have a permanent selling organization and call on our trade regularly. One of the particular advantages in doing business in the West Indies that should be appreciated by our manufacturers is that there are practically no seasons down there. The expense of showing a line we have figured should not exceed half that required to send a salesman through New England."

Before his connection with the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association Mr. Bartholomew was general manager for the Aremu Mines at Demarara, British Guiana, for three years, and since that time has been in close touch with conditions in the cities he will visit.

THOSE INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Another Move on Foot to Close Up the Warehouse Here.

Local jobbers, who succeeded in having the United States Senate knock out from the Indian Appropriation bill a provision against continuing the warehouses in this and certain other cities, were surprised to learn yesterday that another and similar move was on foot. It seems that interest unfriendly to this city are bringing pressure to bear on the Indian Commissioners Board to recommend to Cato Sells, the Commissioner, the desirability of closing the depot in this city on the ground of economy. The understanding here is that Chicago and other Western wholesalers are of the belief that, with the local warehouse closed, their chances of capturing the bulk of the Indian supply business, estimated at not far short annually of $1,000,000, will be materially improved.

It is conceded here that Commissioner Sells has it in his discretion to close the New York, or any other, warehouse if he so chooses, but as was pointed out yesterday, he might feel under the necessity of taking such action should the advisory board so officially recommend. In the hope of warding off such a contingency, jobbers here as well as business organizations propose to try and convince the individual members of the board that the New York warehouse should be retained. The Board of Indian Commissioners, which serves without compensation, consists of Frederick H. Abbott, Merrill E. Gates, William D. Walker, George Vaux, Jr., Warren K. Moorehead, Samuel A. Elliot, Frank Knox, and Cardinal Gibbons.

While no bids for next year's supplies will be opened in this city this season, many New York firms participated in the bidding at Chicago last Thursday when the year's proposals for dry goods and clothing were opened. John C. Hennessy, acting Superintendent of the New York depot, said yesterday that he had not officially been advised of the success of the local merchants in the competition. It was learned, however, in an authoritative quarter that New York jobbers would be given the contracts for practically all of the clothing called for in the specifications with the possible exception of corduroys, which may go to a Chicago firm. It was also said that several large contracts for dry goods at the Chicago bidding are likely to be awarded here. Merchants here regard these showings as convincing proof of the supremacy of this city in these two lines, especially as in making awards New York bidders the Indian authorities add the freight charges to the cost of the merchandise in giving the contracts.

It was said yesterday that New York and other Eastern jobbers will submit proposals for the supplies to be opened at the St. Louis warehouse June 30. These include over 60,000 pairs of rubber overshoes, leather boots, and shoes for men, women, and children, furniture, harness, leather, glass, paints, oils, tinware, stoves, medical supplies, shoe findings, saddlery, hardware, iron, nails, plumber's, steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and other supplies.

Proposals will also be opened June 30 at San Francisco, where the lines wanted are similar to those to be opened at St. Louis, with the addition, however, of groceries, cured meats, and enamel ware. As indicative of Uncle Sam's intention to keep his wards clean is the proposal for 68 tons of soap of all kinds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

After eighteen years' connection with the Municipal Civil Service Commission, more than twelve years of which were spent as its Secretary, Frank A. Spencer has been forced out of that department, and Robert W. Belcher, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, has been appointed in his place. The salary is $5,000 a year. Mr. Spencer was in the exempt class. It is said that the Secretaryship of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, at $5,000 a year, has been promised him. President Moskowitz said that as it was the intention of the commission to reorganize the department, naturally it was desired to have as Secretary one in absolute sympathy with its policy and one with fresh ideas. It was said other removals would soon follow that of Mr. Spencer.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for assistant chief, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $3,000 a year in the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to assist the chief of the Office of Information in increasing the amount of printed agricultural information developed by the Department of Agriculture and to heighten the direct educational value of published matter. The office acts as a clearing house of information between the scientific sources and the public, and the press, through the press.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and training, practical experience and fitness, published papers or magazine articles. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing is a pre-requisite for consideration. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth, but not their forty-first, birthday. Further information may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Oxide of Iron to Pay Duty.

After considerable correspondence between the customs authorities at New York and the Treasury Department, on the one hand, and importers on the other, the Government has turned down the request of merchants that oxide of iron in its condition as taken from the ground and intended for use as a pigment be admitted free of duty as iron ore under Paragraph 513 of the new tariff. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn informs Collector Malone that the department concurs in the views of the appraising officers that iron ore, to be entitled to free entry, must be such as can be profitably smelted for the extraction of the ore. As it appears that the commodity in question cannot be so smelted, it follows that it is excluded from the exemption. The department denies that the product is an ore, and directs its return for duty, under Paragraph 83, at 10 per cent., as an oxide. The importers, it was said yesterday, will take the question into the Federal Courts.

SEE FEDERAL ROADS AS AN ALTERNATIVE

Railroads Suggest This as the Only Course if They Can't Earn More by Higher Rates.

CONSERVE, SAYS BRANDEIS

That's the Need, Not Increased Tariffs, Which, He Says, Would Yield the Roads $50,000,000 Yearly.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In arguments and in briefs submitted to-day to the Interstate Commerce Commission by counsel for the Eastern railways in the advance rate case Government ownership of railroads was suggested as the only alternative to an increase of the net revenues of the carriers. On the other hand, Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the commission, offered a brief, contending that if the railroads conserved the revenues properly derivable from existing rates, there would be no necessity for an advance.

It has been shown, he said, that the aggregate freight revenues of Eastern carriers in 1913 was $1,000,000,000, and that the 5 per cent. advance would increase the revenues about $50,000,000 a year.

"It is true," said the brief, "that railroad taxes have increased largely in recent years, but the increase has been general in all businesses and the ratio of railroad taxes to gross revenues is still small. Railroads have, in common with other businesses, been necessarily affected by the increasing rates of interest generally prevailing in recent years. It must be remembered that interest rates fall as well as rise, and we appear to have entered a period of declining rates."

Mr. Brandeis suggested that many railroads had strained their credit by "undue expansion" instancing the New Haven, Boston & Maine, Frisco lines, Rock Island, and Pere Marquette. He argued that the increase in the several elements of cost of operation of railroads did not account fully for the inability of the companies to earn adequate profits at existing rates, and that the general scale of wages on railroads had not increased more than in other businesses. He also contended that while the railroads have shown a far greater efficiency in recent years, both in personnel, equipment, and roadway, in accounting they were weak compared with manufacturers, and did not know the cost of any of the services which they furnish.

"More potent as a cause of unsatisfactory net income than those enumerated by the carriers is their failure to conserve revenues," he continued. "That failure relates in part to the omission to effect economies and to advance efficiency in operation, and in part to the omission to secure payment for special or improved services."

Sees Discrimination in Advance.

Of the 5 per cent. advance Mr. Brandeis said: "It would intensify existing injustice and discrimination in rates. It would give additional revenues where relief is not needed, and would fail to give adequate revenues to carriers who are most in need of relief. The prosperous coal-carrying roads would have their revenues largely increased. Other roads, less prosperous, would get a much smaller addition to their revenues.

"The investigations already made make it clear that by conservation net revenues may be largely and speedily increased, and that the sources available would yield revenues far in excess of the $50,000,000 which it was proposed to raise by tariffs filed."

In the briefs filed on behalf of the thirty-five railroads it was set forth that the purchasing power of money had so decreased in the last eighteen years that money now paid for freight charges was worth 30 per cent. less than in the market for commodities than in 1896.

The brief submitted by the general counsel of the carriers says:

"The railroads are still required to sell their services at rates to pay even less than those established years ago, after competition had forced them to a low level and to take their pay in a depreciated currency, while they must buy their labor, buy their materials, borrow their capital, and pay their taxes on the basis of present-day commodity prices."

After presenting in detail the situation as relating to different roads, or groups of roads, the conclusions of the carriers are thus set forth:

"We have shown a steady decline in the return on the money which has gone into the transportation plant.

"After increasing investment 11.74 per cent. and gross revenues 18.09 per cent., there was no resultant increase in net operating income; on the contrary, there was realized $16,311,321 less net than was earned before the $859,862,588 was added to the property investment."

After reviewing the financial condition of the great systems to show that the railroads, as individual systems, were not earning an adequate return on the money invested in property and equipment, the brief adds:

New Capital Earns Little.

"It appears (as Mr. Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio said in his opening statement)) that 'the new capital invested in railroads in official classification territory during the last three years has earned little or no return; in fact, these properties generally are actually earning less net after paying operating expenses and taxes, than they were earning at the beginning of the period and before the $859,862,000 had been spent.

"The result, as might be expected, of this constant tendency toward diminishing net returns, has been to seriously check, if not altogether stop, the normal development of railroad facilities in the territory affected.

"'During the ten-year period these railroads found it necessary to increase their property investment approximately $2,000,000,000, an average of about $200,000,000 per annum, and it is certain that an equal if not greater amount per annum will be necessary to meet the requirements of the future.

"'It is a mistake to think that the problem is merely a question of dividends to railroad stockholders. The problem is a broad and true sense affects all interests, and the outcome of this particular case—whichever way it is decided—will mark an epoch, because it will in effect very largely determine whether we shall, as in the past, continue to look to private capital and private enterprise for our transportation requirements, or be compelled finally to accept the only alternative possible:'

Fears Default in Dividends.

"Unless the railroads are permitted to increase their revenues by a reasonable increase in their rates for transportation services so as to help meet the large and permanent increases in the cost of capital, wages, taxes, and other expenses, then it will be only a question of time when there will result not merely the reduction or suspension of dividends, but also in some cases, at least, a default in the payment of interest and other obligations.

"Total suspension of dividends by all the railroads, though it would produce a great panic, would not produce the amount of new capital required."

George Stuart Patterson, general counsel of the Pennsylvania, and O. E. Butterfield of the New York Central co-cupied, with their arguments, the entire day.

Consideration of the opposing contentions by the commission will begin immediately, with the view of determining quickly the question of whether additional revenues are needed. If the decision is that there must be more income, then the commission will take up the problem of where it is to come from. In that case the decision may be prolonged for some time. Officials of the commission do not think that in such circumstances a few weeks, or even months, would be a serious hardship to the roads. Being assured of more revenue from some source, it was pointed out that their credit would be strengthened materially.

The railroad systems concerned, which are asking the 5 per cent. increase in rates, also filed with the commission the financial data concerning their operations for the first eight months of the current fiscal year.

The figures show that from July 1, 1913, to Feb. 28, 1914, the revenues of these companies aggregated $910,346,537, compared with $931,508,361 for the same period of the previous year. For the same period expenses were shown to have increased from $645,404,193 to $683,364,514. These figures indicated a loss in net operating income of $59,122,145, or a total loss in operating income of 20 per cent.

It is stated in the data submitted to the commission that the rate of return on property investment as shown by these railroads for the last eight months is the smallest of any year during the last fifteen.

Senator La Follette introduced a resolution to-day calling upon the commission to send to the Senate all communications "designed to influence" its decision in the freight rate advance case. The resolution called for all anonymous or signed communications, all clippings, marked or unmarked, and all articles of any sort which might influence the commission for or against the increase in rates demanded by the Eastern railroads. He asked for immediate consideration, but on objection the resolution went over until to-morrow.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Fisher's Island.

Mansion House
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
off New London, Conn.
OPENS IN MAY.
ALWAYS COOL
Seashore and Country.
SOUND and OCEAN Boating, bathing, fine roads; golf, tennis; orchestra; very accessible.
Large addition; many suites with bath.
EXCLUSIVE PATRONAGE.
A most desirable place to spend the Summer. Absolutely healthful; excellent water. We raise our own vegetables, milk, cream and poultry.
Diet kitchen for young children. Certified milk.
WM. F. INGOLD, Manager.
18 W. 35th, at B'way. Phone Mad.—2806.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Beautiful country residence, poultry-fruit farm; home comforts; hotel conveniences; mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$14. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES
RED LION INN
Stockbridge, Mass.
NOW OPEN.
SEASON 1914.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

Bar Harbor, Me.
THE LOUISBURG
Opens July 1st. Every modern comfort. ONE OF MAINE'S LEADING RESORTS. With seashore and country combined. Noted for Cuisine & Service. All out-of-door recreations available. GARAGE FACILITIES. Under personal direction of L. C. Prior, N. Y. Office, 1,140 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of INTERBOROUGH REALTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,350.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders of Honorable Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy in charge of this case, the undersigned, William R. Willcox, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Interborough Realty Company, Bankrupt above named, will sell at public auction by Joseph P. Day, Esq., Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales Room, 14-16 Vesey Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 14th day of May, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the following described real estate of the above-named bankrupt:

1. DESCRIPTION OF BOWNE TRACT—55.604 Acres.

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, County of Queens and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Bayside Avenue, where the same is intersected by the easterly line of land now or late of Mark C. Meagher; thence running south seventy-one degrees, forty-eight minutes fifty seconds east, five hundred and seventy-seven and eighty-five one hundredths feet; thence south seven degrees nine minutes east, three hundred and twenty-nine and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence south eighty-seven degrees ten minutes twenty seconds east, one hundred and ninety and seventy-three one-hundredths feet; thence south eighty-eight degrees fifty-seven minutes ten seconds east, one hundred and eighty-nine and seventy-seven one-hundredths feet; thence north forty-two minutes fifty seconds east, two hundred and eighty-five and seventy-six one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-eight degrees fifty-two minutes thirty seconds east, two hundred and forty-one and seventy-six one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-seven degrees fifty-seven minutes fifteen seconds west, two hundred and forty-one and seventy-three one-hundredths feet; thence north seven degrees twenty-eight minutes fifteen seconds west, six hundred and eighty-seven and ninety-three one-hundredths feet; thence south five degrees forty-three minutes thirty seconds west, three hundred and ninety and ninety-one-hundredths feet; thence south eight degrees thirty-seven minutes fifteen seconds west, two hundred and forty-one and seventy-three one-hundredths feet; thence along land now or late of Samuel Meehan, north eighty degrees eight minutes forty seconds west, four hundred and thirty and ninety-one hundredths feet; thence along land now or late of the estate of D. M. Hildreth, north forty-six degrees thirteen minutes thirty seconds west, one hundred and four and ninety-four one-hundredths feet; thence north seventy degrees fifty-three minutes twenty seconds west, one hundred and one and forty-five one-hundredths feet; thence north seventy-five degrees three minutes west, twenty-one and ninety one-hundredths feet; thence south eighty-seven degrees fifty-four minutes fifty seconds west, thirty-two and eighty-two one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-four degrees fifteen minutes twenty seconds west, sixty-four and eighty-four one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-three degrees twenty-four minutes thirty seconds west, one hundred and thirty-two and eighty-five one-hundredths feet; thence south eighty-six degrees eight minutes east, thirty-nine and sixty-three one-hundredths feet; thence north nine degrees forty seconds east, three hundred and seventeen and forty one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-three degrees fifteen minutes west, two hundred and fifty-five and eighty-one one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees fifty-seven minutes west, seventy-five and twelve one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees three minutes forty seconds west, one hundred and forty-four and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees twenty-eight minutes forty seconds west, three hundred and thirty-six and seventy-two one-hundredths feet; thence south fifteen degrees twenty-one minutes ten seconds west, one hundred and fifty and sixty-seven one-hundredths feet; thence along land now or late of Cord Meyer, north seventy-six degrees seventeen minutes west, nine hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet; thence along land now or late of Mark C. Meagher, north thirteen degrees forty-three minutes east, ten hundred and ninety-three and fifty-one hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning, containing fifty-five and six hundred and four one-thousandths acres of land, all the said courses and distances and dimensions more or less.

Subject, however, to a certain mortgage given to secure the principal sum of $65,000 and interest, and subject to unpaid interest on said mortgage, unpaid taxes, and other liens upon said premises.

2. DESCRIPTION OF HANDLEY TRACT—94.891 ACRES.

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Third Ward, Town of Flushing, City of New York, County of Queens and State of New York, bounded and described as follows; to wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner thereof on the westerly side of the Highway leading from the Whitestone Ferry to the Plains at a locust tree about ninety feet south from gate leading to the dooryard now or late of George W. Thorne; running thence southerly along said highway (which it comes to land now or formerly of Martin Rapelyea); thence westerly along said Rapelyea's land about one hundred and seventy-one feet; thence southerly, still along said Rapelyea's land about two hundred and eighty-nine feet to the highway leading from Little Bayside to the Village of Flushing; thence westerly, southwesterly and again westerly all along said highway and across Higgins Avenue, and again westerly to the centre of a cross road from the Turnpike to the North Road leading into Whitestone Road, until it comes to the highway from Flushing and the Whitestone Road to Little Neck Bay; running thence northerly along said last mentioned highway to the southwesterly corner of the premises hereby described; thence northerly by the middle of a stone fence wall adjoining land now or formerly of Henry W. Wickham and it comes to the said North Road leading from Little Whitestone Road, which said North Road to new called Higgins Avenue aforesaid; thence northerly across Higgins Avenue; thence northwesterly, along said Higgins Avenue to land formerly of Dr. Green; thence northeasterly along said land formerly of Dr. Green about seven chains and twenty-six links to land formerly of Samuel Willets, afterward of Edward W. Bradley; thence northeasterly along said Bradley's land about fifteen chains seventy-six links to the southeasterly corner of said Bradley's land; thence northeasterly along said Bradley's land and land of Gardiner Howland to land now or late of George W. Thorne, and thence southeasterly along a stone fence wall to the west side of the orchard; thence northeasterly by a line fence through the orchard to an apple tree on the high bank of a small drain or creek; thence northeasterly along said bank to a stone fence wall about fifty feet northerly of the old stone bridge; thence southeasterly and easterly along said land now or late of said Thorne to the point or place of beginning. Containing ninety-five acres more or less.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part, at the time of the sale, in the Highway Avenues or Streets lying in front of and adjoining said premises to the centre lines thereof respectively.

RESERVING, HOWEVER, from the foregoing description the parcels of land bounded and described according to a map entitled, "Map of the Village of Whitestone in the Town of Flushing, showing the property street lines and grades as adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Whitestone, pursuant to Chapter 199 of the Laws of 1869," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County on August 3, 1870, as follows, to wit:

PARCEL 1. Beginning at a point in the centre line of Seventh Street, distant one hundred feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the centre line of Seventh Street with the northwesterly side of Fourteenth Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the centre line of Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northeasterly, parallel with Fourteenth Avenue to the northeasterly line of land of Daniel Higgins, deceased; thence southeasterly along said northeasterly line of land of Daniel Higgins, deceased, to a point distant one hundred feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line or side of said Fourteenth Avenue on a line drawn at right angles thereto; thence southwesterly, parallel with said Fourteenth Avenue, to the centre line of said Seventh Street at the point or place of beginning.

Together also with the rights of access of owners of the above excepted parcel of land out to public highways.

PARCEL 2. Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Penn Street, distant fifty feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Seventh Street with the northwesterly side of Penn Street; running thence northeasterly along said northwesterly side of Penn Street fifty feet; thence northwesterly and parallel with Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southwesterly, parallel with Penn Street fifty feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with said Seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together also with the rights of access of the owners of the above lastly excepted parcel of land out to public highways.

PARCEL 3. Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line or side of Sixth Street prolonged distant two hundred and seventy-five feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line or side of Fourteenth Avenue; running thence northeasterly and parallel with Fourteenth Avenue one hundred feet to the centre line of the block between Sixth Street prolonged and Seventh Street; thence southeasterly, parallel with said Sixth Street prolonged, one hundred feet; southwesterly and parallel with Fourteenth Avenue, one hundred feet to the northeasterly line or side of said Sixth Street prolonged, and thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line or side of said Sixth Street prolonged one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together also with the rights of access of the owners of the above lastly excepted parcel of land out to public highways.

PARCEL 4. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northwesterly line or side of Fourteenth Avenue with the southwesterly line or side of Second Street; running thence southwesterly along the northwesterly line or side of said Fourteenth Avenue, seventy-five feet; thence northwesterly and parallel with Second Street, one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Fourteenth Avenue seventy-five feet to the southwesterly line or side of Second Street, and thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line or side of Second Street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together also with the rights of access of the owners of the above lastly excepted parcel of land out to public highways.

Subject, however, to a certain mortgage given to secure the principal sum of $65,000 and interest, and subject to unpaid interest on said mortgage, unpaid taxes, and other liens upon said premises.

3. DESCRIPTION OF CARRAHER TRACT—7.32 Acres.

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Third Ward, Town of Flushing, City of New York, County of Queens and State of New York, known and distinguished on a map entitled, "Map of Property belonging to the estate of Maria Jane Boerum, deceased, situate in the Town of Flushing, Queens County, L. I., surveyed by Oscar Darling, January, 1865," and filed in the Clerk's office of Queens County on the 27th day of June, 1868, being the whole of pl

BUSINESS WORLD.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@4 per cent. for the best names. Saturday 3½@4 per cent. " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

El Paso and Juarez Quiet.

The following self-explanatory dispatch was received yesterday at the office of the National Association of Credit Men in this city:

El Paso, Texas.

Assure jobbers and manufacturers that El Paso and Juarez are quiet and we are expecting no trouble. All shipments will be safe. Have sufficient troops to control situation. This telegram sent because merchants from all over the country have been inquiring of us.

EL PASO ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN.

Attractions in Dress Goods.

Broadcloths, gaberdines, and poplins are still attracting most attention in the dress goods field. Fancy mixtures for coatings are well thought of, and the demand for goods of this class of both domestic and foreign make is said to have considerably outstripped the present supply. Sellers are especially fortunate in having the cape added to the balmacaan fad, and the variety of fabrics suitable for manufacturing these garments is so wide that practically every house should obtain a share of the business created.

Sweaters Not Moving Actively.

The continuance of warm weather well into last Fall left stocks of sweaters comparatively large in the hands of the retailers, and as a result the jobbers are having considerable difficulty in disposing of their new Fall lines on the road. Knitted sport coats and other novelties are said to be moving in a fair way for this time of the year, but staple goods are moving only under heavy pressure. Prices on the higher grades of staple sweaters were said to be lower now than last year despite the advance in raw wool and the higher cost of woolen yarns. The less expensive grades are lower, also, it is said, with the discrepancy smaller as the value of the goods diminishes. On cheap goods, in which a good deal of cotton is used, prices are reported to be higher.

Silver Buyers Scarce.

According to a statement made yesterday by one of the largest of them, the silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district of this city are still carefully scanning the horizon for buyers. So late are they in coming to market this year, and so far behind last year are some of the houses that, according to the same merchant, if a buyer of any consequence made his appearance now he would be besieged more strongly than Vera Cruz was. Merchants seen yesterday were at a loss to explain the scarcity of buyers at this time, especially so because of the kind of reports that have been heard concerning road business. This is said to be none too heavy, which ordinarily is taken to mean that buying in this market will be liberal. With the beginning of the June matrimonial season only a few weeks away, some of the smiths are wondering just what sort of a season they are facing.

Plans for National Coffee Week.

Prominent coffee roasters from this city, Boston, and St. Louis met Saturday afternoon in the offices of Dwinell, Wright & Co., Boston, to discuss the advertising to be done in connection with a national coffee week, which has been fixed for Oct. 19 to 24, inclusive. An elaborate publicity scheme was perfected at the meeting, and it is said that the national week idea will result in as comprehensive country-wide advertising of this commodity as has ever been given it. The entire coffee trade, from roaster to retailer, is said to have taken the idea up with enthusiasm. The following members of the Coffee Week Committee of the National Coffee Roasters' Association were present at the meeting: G. S. Wright, Chairman; Ross W. Wells, G. H. Lehy, and Edward Aborn. J. J. Ach, President of the association, and G. W. Toms, its Secretary, were also present.

Price Labels Not Popular.

It was intimated strongly yesterday by a local haberdasher that the scheme of some of the shirt manufacturers of identifying the retail selling prices of their goods by the color of the label put in them, would not prove popular with the retailers. Heretofore, it was said, many of the retailers used to price their better purchases by their general appearance rather than by the quality of the goods or the selling price of the manufacturer. This, under the new system, will be more or less bothersome, for to do it the retailers will have to go to the trouble of changing the labels about. Pricing by appearance is said to follow the method used by many dealers in retailing Persian rugs. These are said to be bought, so many in a bundle, for whatever the buyer will pay. They are then priced for retailing according to their looks, regardless of their average cost in the bundle.

Men's Wear Primary Market.

The week was started off well in the men's wear primary market yesterday, and an increased activity in reorders was shown over last week, when business was particularly dull. Where initial orders were good on woolens, duplicates are coming in nicely, although the results obtaining in this branch are spotty at the best. The subject of prices for the Spring of 1915 is now uppermost in the market, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that increases of from 5 to 7½ cents will be made over those of the last lightweight season. Some predict even greater advances. While there are many reports current as to the amount of business being taken on serges for the Spring, sellers are not inclined to go out of their way to book such orders with the present uncertainty regarding just how far prices on raw material will advance. There is little doubt that buyers who are fortunate enough to make arrangements for securing their needs in this direction will find themselves in a particularly advantageous position later on.

Gray Goods Trade Picks Up.

There was a little more activity in the local gray goods market yesterday, though, from all accounts, the business was not evenly distributed through the trade. With the increase in buying, a slightly better price tone was established on several constructions. Fine cottons in the gray and novelty weaves were in better demand, and some good sales were made on them. A good part of the day's business was confined to print cloths. Some fair-sized lots of 39-inch 68-72s ware put through at 6¼ cents, and there were some bids for goods at this price that were not filled. Later in the day some of the mills asked 6 9-16 and 5¾ cents for this construction. All of the goods taken were for immediate or near-by delivery, as were some good lots of 39-inch 72-76s, which were sold at 6¼ cents. Later the mills asked 6⅝ cents for them. Sales for delivery up to September were reported on 39½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents. Some good sales were also made on 38½-inch 60-52s at 4 7-16 cents, and on 60-48s in the same width at 4¼ cents for quick delivery.

Each Piece to be Marked.

Purchasers of carving sets should hereafter have no difficulty in learning whether their acquisitions are "imported," or just of common-place, home production. Recently Collector Malone wrote to the Treasury Department for instructions in carrying out the provisions of Paragraph 130 of the new tariff relating to the marking of these sets. The Collector said that under this provision of the law each knife, fork, and steel should be individually marked, but that Appraiser Higgins advised him that he had passed carving sets where the knife only was marked. Assistant Secretary Malburn, in reply, says the department is of the opinion that all of the articles, whether imported in sets or otherwise, should be indelibly stamped or branded with the name of the maker or purchaser, and beneath the same the name of the country of origin. As it appears, however that such sets have passed the Port of New York when the knife only was marked, the Collector is authorized to release the imperfectly marked sets for the period of thirty days. At the end of that time each utensil comprising a set must be marked. Foreign manufacturers are said to view the requirement with disfavor.

Export Cottons Quiet.

Quiet is the keynote of the local export market for cotton goods at the moment. A few small lots of these goods were sold to China in the last week, but not enough to make any impression on this market. One or two fairly good-sized deals are said to be pending now, which are not absolutely sure of going through. The Australian and New Zealand markets are taking goods in a way that is generally satisfactory for this time of the year. The English and South African markets are reported very quiet. The Red Sea district is also reported quiet, no orders of importance having come to this market from there for some time. Prominent factors in the trade are inclined to ridicule the statement that the Austrian exporters are getting a foothold around the Red Sea, but it is said that the Italians are making things unpleasant for American traders in that part of the world. They are reported to be copying American marks and turning out some vile merchandise under them. These goods are said to be very cleverly finished and to look well, but they are worthless so far as wear is concerned. The remaining markets of any consequence—South America, Cuba, and Porto Rico—are also lifeless.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association, representing about 40 per cent. of the creditors of Crawford & Rosenstiel, proprietors of the Fashion Shop, Fort Smith, Ark., is in receipt of a first dividend of 26 per cent.

The stock of Friedlander & Jacobson, bankrupts who operated the Globe Store, Paterson, N. J., was sold yesterday in the United States Court in Newark to B. & J. Burgheimer for $25,000. The bid of the bankrupts was $17,500, and that of Bernstein Department Store of Atlantic City, $20,000.

The United States Worsted Company, Herbert Lawton & Co., the Jamestown Mills, and Battey, Trull & Co. are now located in the Eagle Building, 261 Fourth Avenue.

R. Clifford Fowler, who was formerly with the ready-to-wear department of the J. E. Manix Company of this city, and who for the past year was buyer of these goods in the local office of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of Chicago, has returned to the Manix Company as manager of the read-to-wear section.

The Customs Brokers' Association of the Appraiser's Warehouses yesterday presented ex-Appraiser F. A. Higgins with a silk fob and pendant as a token of esteem. The presentation was made by Edward Taylor, President of the association, who expressed regret at Mr. Higgins's retirement from office, and asked the retiring official to accept the memento as an appreciation of the many courtesies extended to the brokers during his tenure as Appraiser. In reply Mr. Higgins said it had always been a pleasure to be of assistance to the members of the association.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

INTER-CONTINENT FILM COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Inter-Continent Film Company, importer of motion picture films at 110 and 112 West Fortieth Street, by these creditors: Acme Lithographing Company, Inc., $290; Monroe Press, $145; Theresa J. Tarchiani, $30, and another creditor for $64. The company was incorporated on Jan. 14, 1914, with a capital stock of $50,000, and had a sales office in Philadelphia. Liabilities, $4,000.

DAVID EDSON.—Two petitions were filed against David Edson, dealer in dry goods at 13 Carmine Street, One was by these creditors: Universal Waist Company, $190; Weiss & Goldstein, $193, and Morris Levy, $322. The other was by Henry Cohen & Co., $241; Rose Walat Company, $230, and Joseph A. Gumberg, $45. He filed schedules yesterday which showed liabilities of $8,483, and assets of $3,600 in stock. Among the creditors are Rebecca Edson, $1,435, and the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $500.

ADLER, STOERGER & CO.—A petition has been filed against Jacob S. Adler, Sigmund Stoerger, and David Steiner, composing the firm of Adler, Stoerger & Co., dealers in novelties, at 7 East Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: K. Fasulio, $405; Robert Aron, $88, and M. Weisburger, $10, all on assigned claims. Liabilities, $25,000.

SCHWARTZ & WEINSTEIN.—A petition has been filed against Leopold Schwartz and Jacob Weinstein, comprising the firm of Schwartz & Weinstein of 775 Jennings Street, the Bronx, by the Matheson Lead Company, a creditor for $1,122.

DR. HOFFHINE, mechanical engineer, of 141st Street and Riverside Drive, has filed a petition with liabilities of $12,035 and assets consisting of 250 shares of stock of the Omaha Chemical Company and 175 shares of the Zanesville Tile Company, value unknown. The debts were contracted in Chicago, and the largest creditor is John B. Owens, now of New York City, $11,385, on notes which are disputed by Mr. Hoffhine.

SAMUEL KAUFMAN.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Kaufman, clothing dealer at 135 Rivington Street, by these creditors: Meyer Milowitz, $144; William Hyman, $301, and Israel Greenblatt, $250. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $1,500.

EASTERN SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Marcus Helfand receiver for the Eastern Supply Company, dealer in millinery at 40 West Seventeenth Street, under a bond of $1,000. Liabilities, $11,000; assets, $3,000.

LUDWIG REISSMANN, INC., wholesale dealer in yarns at 260 West Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $69,026 and assets of $58,861. Among the creditors are F. M. Walter, $4,701; Jennings & Stansfield, Philadelphia, $4,856; J. N. Deckendorff & Co., $3,697, and Wormser & Co., $3,283. Ludwig Reissman, President of the corporation, filed indivinual schedules showing liabilities of $55,285, as indorser on notes of the corporation, and assets of $20,000, par value of 200 shares of stock of the corporation.

DOROTHY FRANK, dealer in fancy goods in Yonkers, has filed schedules which show liabilities of $6,062, and assets of $2,075.

WILLIAM SIMON, furrier, of 20 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed schedules which show liabilities of $20,233, and assets of $2,637. Among the creditors are the West Side Bank, $4,850, and J. Apfel, $4,801.

SCHUNDLER & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Schundler & Co., wholesale dealers in lumber and shingles at 8 Bridge Street, with creditors at 8 cents on the dollar, payable 5 cents cash and 3 cents in two notes at 12 and 24 months. Liabilities, $205,936.

BERNARD SIMPSON.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Bernard Simpson, cigar dealer in the Singer Building, in the Hotel Victoria, and at 99 Nassau Street, with creditors at 45 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities, $16,600.

CONSTAD & ROSEN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Constad & Rosen, fur manufacturers at 146 West Twenty-fifth Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 10 cents in notes at two months. Liabilities, $36,843.

SARAH WOLFF.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Sarah Wolff, dry goods dealer, of 517 East 188th Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities, $4,358.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

ALFRED BEHREND, musical instruments, 103 West Thirty-eighth Street; liabilities, $3,850.

J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD, 816 West 162d St.; liabilities $2,317.

HERMAN BRONSON, real estate broker, 150 Nassau Street; liabilities $4,139.

WILLIS M. BURNHAM, civil engineer, Saugerties, N. Y.; liabilities, $15,849.

JACOB GOLDSTEIN, as Standard Leather Coat Company, 39 Wooster Street; liabilities, $26,934.

KINGSTON WOOD WORKING COMPANY; liabilities, $58,694.

MORRIS LUBOW, hats, 109 Canal Street; liabilities, $5,208.

JOSEPH MANN, manager, 228 West 115th Street; liabilities, $1,958.

FRED NICKLAS, formerly a druggist at 655 Columbus Avenue; liabilities, $1,886.

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, flour and feed, Saugerties; liabilities, $2,043.

MARY F. SNEAD, boarding house, 117 West 45th Street; liabilities, $3,008.

EDWIN A. WEIL, theatrical manager, 40 Morningside Avenue; liabilities, $23,206.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Rem C. Rich, as D. A. Rich & Son, housefurnishing store; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $38,615; assets, $15,295.

OMAHA, Neb.—The Empress Gardens, a cafe; involuntary petition; liabilities, about $35,000.

SHERMAN, Texas.—James Wadley St. Clair, doing a merchandise business at Blue Ridge, Collin County; voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,857; assets, $16,878.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A. T. Braun, individually and as a member of the firm of A. T. Braun & Co., interior decorator and furnisher; voluntary petition; liabilities, $9,636; assets, $2,471.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Bernstein, Max—G. Goldbaum, $142.
Blair, Marston—Saranac Construction Company, $188.
Cohen, Elias A.—I. D. Morrison et al., $264.
Crandall, Maud—A. Sartorius et al., costs, $118.
Carman, William W.—A. Hartman, $465.
Calder, John H.—B. Anchall, $288.
Cammerer, Carl—George Ringler & Co., $292.
Crabtree, John H.—A. H. Foster, $502.
Claflin, Aaron—Gimbel Brothers, N. Y., $302.
Carey, James A.—G. O'Beirne, $425.
Cutler, Jenny—A. Schwarts et al., $142.
Cohen, Morris—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., $21,053.
Dombiatt, David—S. Dombiatt, $515. Same—Same, $510.
Duffy, Mark—M. Malone, $326.
Dickey, William W.—International Agricultural Corp., $650.
Drucker, Samuel—W. J. Spain, $100.
Dorfman, Samuel—South Manhattan Realty Company, $508.
Eagone, Frank C.—J. P. Hoffman et al., $119.
Furniss, Clinton C.—Treasachs Realty Corp., $168.
Guinan, Margaret C.—N. F. O'Reilly, $168.
Guarine, Salvatore—Levirson Wrecking Co., costs, $107.
Gluck, Bettie—H. Goldsmith, $161.
Haas, Harry L.—T. G. O'Brien, $1,011.
Hickman, John F.—W. J. Wheeler, $1,152.
Hart, E. Burton—T. J. Lewis, $2,886.
Hinton, Alfred P., Clara H. Gould, Susan McVickar Hemenway, and George J. Bradlish, guardian—G. E. Bogart, costs, $109.
Jacobson, F. Arthur—S. Presser et al., $344.
Johnstone, Alexander G.—H. de Constans, $443.
Killeen, James, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $300.
Kruman, Abraham, and Abraham Strahl—Steinhardt Bros. Co., $473.
Liquori, Matteo—E. A. Fowler et al., $283.
Lamson, Mrs. Clarence De Witt Rogers executors—R. C. King, costs, $152.
Michaud, Alfred C.—A. Docter et al., $754.
Morrison, Robert—P. Boas et al., $133.
Mortimer, Mary A.—G. C. Skelly et al., $21,332.
Murray, George J. and Christopher D.—Colonial Bank, $3,595.
Nail, Harry C.—First National Bank of Sally, Penn., $826.
O'Beirne, Owen—F. K. Seagrist, $1,372.
Phillips, Sidney B.—M. A. Philips, $208.
Riddick, Benjamin F.—M. J. Riddick, costs, $103.
Roak, Charles—M. Cammeyer, $311.
Rosenchein, Ben—Myer Strasburger & Co., $184.
Robertson, Wm. P.—Wm. Cardam & Son, Inc., $119.
Schloendorff, Mary E.—Society of the New York Hospital, costs, $34.
Scheinhorn, Simon and Sigmond—A. L. Kass, $378.
Seidman, David, Louis, and Samuel—H. B. Grossman, costs, $119.
Sears, Herman D.—R. W. Thompson, Jr., $559.
Stoopack, Samuel, and Louis Dorfman—J. Spirer, $281.
Savage, Joseph K.—R. Gavritluts, $5,134.
Thomas, Amanda C.—J. Bartlett, $170.
Taylor, Frederick C., Henry E. Smith, and John C. Short—L. J. Schubert, $269.
Wilson, Jennie—S. Echelman, $130.
Walter E. Richard—Colonial Bank, $585.
Young, Chas. W., Jr.—Futurity Realty Co., costs, $109.
Arvers Estates Co. and Alfred C. Michaud—Sulsberger & Sons Co., $5,311.
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—T. Wasserman, $500.
City of N. Y.—Gas Engine and Power Co. and Charles D. Seabury & Co. Consolidated, $351,183.
Convent Park Construction Co. and Elias A. Cohen—A. B. Davis, $819. Same—Same, $420.
International Securities Deposit Co. and Mercantile Printing and Stationery Co.—S. S. Blood, $115.
Nappi Contracting Co.—S. V. Felose Contracting Co., $191.
Queens Land and Title Co.—C. W. H. Beyer, $1,713. Same—Same, $439.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—S. Hoffman, costs, $143.
United Boroughs Realty Co.—F. B. Hagemeyer, costs, $107.
Hess, Ludwig—City of N. Y., $731.
International Hypathel Syndicate—Same, $126.
Hardy, Frank J.—Same, $283.
Jones, Frederick R.—Same, $485.
Julian, Martin—Same, $244.
Jones, John J.—Same, $493.
Kelting, Wm. R.—Same, $244. Same—Same, $262.
Kerwin, Stephen J.—Same, $252.
Keller, Nathan—Same, $493.
Kraus, Gordon—Same, $244.
London, Newman—Same, $600.
Lien, Philip—Same, $438.
Lavery, Mary—Same, $493.
Lawlor, Kearney—Same, $244.
Laheny, James E.—Same, $465.
Lowen, Charles—Same, $674.

In Bronx County.

Cerucci, Michael—Aetna Life Insurance Co., $127.
Depasse, Barnard J.—J. Seigelman, $219.
Mendelsohn, Jacob—M. Schnitzer, $104.
Rothenberg, John W.—B. Greenthal, $434.
Specht, Elizabeth C., et al.—H. Krauth, $4,434.
Ulrich, Emil A.—G. Barth, $802.
Winters, Oscar—A. Schwartz, $145.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Aetna Ins. Co.—Ampersand Hotel Co., Jan. 28, 1913, $4,287.
Atlans Ins. Co., Ltd.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,183.
British-American Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,850.
Commonwealth Ins. Co. of N. Y.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,181.
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,841.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,276.
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $142.
German-American Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,860.
Glens Falls Ins. Co.—Same, April 18, 1913, $967.
Equitable Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,850.
Empire City Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,764.
Franklin Fire Ins Co. of Philadelphia—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $967.
Globe Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $967.
German-American Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $23,950.
Home Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $4,446.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.—Same, May 16, 1912, $2,182.
Insurance Co. of North America—Same, Jan. 28, 1912, $1,840.
Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $4,266.
Same—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,711.
London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $4,266.
National Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,764.
National Union Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $938.
National Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,859.
North River Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $967.
North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.—Ampersand Hotel Co., Jan. 28, 1913, $4,267.
Orient Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,350.
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Eng.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,273.
Providence Washington Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,152.
Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,948.
Phoenix Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,183.
Phoenix Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,274.
Providence Washington Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, 3624.
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $933.
Reliance Ins. Co. of Philadelphia—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,275.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $634.
Spring Garden Ins. Co.—Same, Feb. 26, 1913, $2,150.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,599.
Security Ins. Co. of New Haven—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $988.
Union Ins. Co. of Philadelphia—Same, May 16, 1912, $1,350.
United States Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,848.
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.—Same, May 16, 1912, $1,949.
Mannes, Hyman—F. Schenzelt, March 27, 1914, $400.
Kissane, Patrick—F. Schierenbeck, Jr., April 15, 1914, $149.
N. Y. Contracting Co., Pennsylvania—C. Flausburg, May 18, 1910, $10,901.
Smith, William A.—M. V. Wuers, Jan. 12, 1914, $194.
Bedell, John and James—J. G. Rall, Feb. 19, 1914, $117.
Merrick Realty Co.—K. J. Wilders, June 23, 1913, $1,814.
Hanover Realty and Construction Company—C. Strauss et al., Dec. 17, 1912, $695.
Jacob Streifler Co.—C. Denler, Nov. 24, 1913, $113.
Babcock, & Wilcox Co.—D. P. Cahill, July 1, 1913, $300.
Bauman, Joseph L.—L. Cohen, Feb. 7, 1914, $295.
Beyer, Herman W.—B. G. Faulhaber, April 24, 1914, $151.
Robertson, Carroll M.—Carlton Motion Picture Laboratories, March 6, 1914, $3,675.
Wolff, Harris—J. Wachtel, Dec. 29, 1913, $1,562.
Lyons, Martin—W. O. Niccolls, Feb. 3, 1914, $185.
Hayes, George B.—W. Marshall, May 21, 1913, (canceled.) $1,000.
Same—Same, May 21, 1913, (canceled.) $4,068.
Hutchinson, Samuel—E. Kleinhans, Dec. 23, 1913, $132.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—Whitman & Artman; M. J. Artman, dry goods; Albert.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; I. Elias, clothing; W. T. Tobin, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.
ATLANTA—Olson Co.; B. Olson, skirts, wash dresses; Room 1,803, 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; 26 East 17th.
BALTIMORE—M. L. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, tie silks; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Cobiens Co.; E. Wyzansky, jobs wash skirts, wash crepe dresses; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4 Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, wash skirts, dresses; 33 W. 34d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. Francis, infants' wear; 57 White.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, silks, waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss J. L. McCluskey, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, millinery, neckwear, ribbons; 45 E. 17th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mr. Johnston, undies, mdse.; W. 33d.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; H. H. Ellis, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss M. Jones, negligees; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; C. A. Biederman, ladies' suits; basement buyers: C. O. Cooper, ladies', misses' coats, suits; H. M. Levy, waists, muslin underwear; H. W. Child, millinery; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; 116 W. 32d.
BROCKTON—Fraser D. G. Co.; I. Seston, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; Brostell.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; T. C. Dooley, domestics, silks, linings, white goods; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. Britton, umbrellas, ribbons; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper Co.; Miss M. Garretty, corsets; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—French Dress Co.; A. Haas, waists, dresses; 43 W. 27th.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; K. Trilling, clothing; 114 5 Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Babcock, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. D. Carley, women's suits, costumes; Mrs. F. E. Skinner, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Lloyd's Cloak and Suit Co.; M. Lebosky, ladies' wear; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Phillipsborn Outer Garment House; L. Phillipsborn, Fall coats, waists, skirts, dresses; 152 W. 21st.
CHARLESTON, West Va.—F. J. Daniels & Co.; F. J. Daniels, notions; Broadway Central.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss F. Wood, corsets; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Epstein Brothers Co.; M. L. Epstein, cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—Main Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Goldberg, Fall coats, suits; Room 1201; 18 W. 27th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. G. Hirsch, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Mr. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. Sishols, ladies' cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; R. Roden, silks, neckwear, jewelry, gloves; N. H. Simmons, ladies' gloves, hosiery; Miss K. Burch, ladies' neckwear, ribbons; 45 E. 17th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—E. M. and W. Childs; W. Childs, Fall coats, suits; Room 1301; 15 W. 27th.
DENVER—May Co.; A. G. Morse, boys' children's clothing, furn. goods; 37 W. 26th.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; G. T. Everett, jobs coats, suits, (basement;) 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—Ernst Kern; E. Schuls, boy's clothing, Claridge.
DETROIT—Heyns, Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 116 W. 32.
DUBUQUE—Palais Royale; C. Jensen, jobs suits, coats, dresses; 11 W. 25th.
EASTON—H. Bunstyn & Co.; H. Bunstyn, millinery; Gregorian.
HALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; millinery; G. Young, millinery; 75 Spring.
FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsh, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wursburg Dry Goods Co.; F. A. Wurzburg, dry goods; 220 Church.
HAMILTON, Ohio—Hamilton Outfitting Co.; L. Zins, carpets; Wallicks.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; D. Kaufman, jobs coats; 15 E. 26th.
HOLYOKE—Nicholson & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss A. Collins, waists; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; S. Selig, coats, skirts, petticoats; 116 W. 32.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; F. H. Luke, pictures, frames, art goods; W. B. Wheelock, gen'l mdse.; 60 W. 33d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Lefler Hat Co.; C. D. Lefler, hats; Brostell.
ITHACA—A. R. Sawyer Co.; A. R. Sawyer, general mdse.; Albert.
KANSAS CITY—Parisian Cloak Co.; J. J. Kelly, ready to wear; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; Wm. Geissler, ladies' ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.
LITTLE ROCK—Beal McDonnell & Co.; H. C. Bland, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—Carter Dry Goods Co.; E. B. Clark, men's furnishing goods, shirts, overalls, underwear; T. Keeley, domestics, linings, flannels, blankets; W. M. Carothers, prints, ginghams, wash goods, silks, dress goods, velvets; 43 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; J. C. Hanna, cloaks, suits; M. B. Mountjoy, ladies', infants' wear, waists, corsets; 214 Church.
MEMPHIS—J. Rosenfield Co.; L. Rosenfield, millinery; Pierrepont.
MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; F. G. Beuer, genl. mdse., ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers, Merc. Co.; W. G. Pyke, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 214 Church.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxen, woolen dress goods, silks; 2 Walker; Knickerbocker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. N. Kavanaugh, Oriental rugs; 79 5th Av.; Mondamin, mdse.; W. 33d.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger, Dudgeon Co.; A. J. Bernard, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; Miss M. McNamara, ladies', infants' wear; 60 W. 33d.
NEW ORLEANS—D. M. Davis & Co.; W. Davis, furnishing goods, men's, women's sweaters, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26; Collingwood.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnon, millinery; 75 Spring.
OMAHA—Thos. Kilpatrick Co.; W. H. Kenig, notions, laces, house furn. goods; 220 5 Av.
PEORIA—Bleck & Kuhl Co.; G. S. Applegate, jewelry, leather goods, neckwear, gloves, laces, yellings; 830 Church.
PEORIA—B. & M. J. Bloom; ladies', children's garments; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits; C. M. Whitely, linings; Mrs. A. L. Wilkinson, skirts; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; C. R. Dunn, art needlework; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss E. Evans, waists; Miss Atkinson, skirts; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros. Miss R. Parness, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; H. Blumer, jobs suits, coats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. E. Koffler, laces; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; B. Berg, Miss Glickfeld, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; B. Berg, coats, suits, dresses; Miss H. Geventer, jobs, waists, petticoats; Miss T. Berger, jobs, juniors' coats, suits; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen, goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies', misses' coats, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; E. Holcombe, dress goods, silks; 220 Church.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Department Store; R. C. Walker, J. Salomon, boys' clothing, (basement;) L. Powers, men's furn. goods; M. Lipman, silks; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkel, clothing; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon Co.; T. J. Brady, Miss G. Lippitt, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; P. Hirsch, dresses; Miss Rosenberg, dresses; J. B. Bierstein, wash dresses, wash skirts; Miss Meyer, skirts; J. H. Frank, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; M. W. Smith, boys' children's clothing; 2 Walker.
READING—Solo Marcus; coats, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Miss Wagner, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 32d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO.—E. J. Hirsch & Co.; B. J. Hirsch, representing; Claridge.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.; W. F. Delmetsch, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery; 36 E. 17.
SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; I. H. Oppenheim, coats, jobs suits; 15 E. 26th.
SCRANTON—Marks Brothers; Mr. Thayer, housefurnishing goods; 41 Union Square.
SEATTLE—Bon Marche; G. Kalt, upholstery goods, rugs; 2 Walker; Prince George.
SOUTH BEND—Brandon-Durrell Co.; E. Hagy, laces, trimmings; Miss Kuchmeyer, ladies' wear; York.
SPOKANE—Spokane D. G. Co.; E. E. Gordon, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 226 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD—Albert Steiger Co.; F. J. Donovan, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; C. L. Doolittle, women's ready to wear; 225 5 Av.
STATESVILLE, N. C.—Mills & Paston; N. B. Mills, general mdse.; Herald Square.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; H. W. Lawson and G. E. Sweitzer, manufacturing department shirts, drawers, night shirts; 558 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—E. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; R. L. Blumenthal, ladies' neckwear, laces, embroideries; 31

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise Abruptly on Hopeful Mexican News—Day's Other Factors.

The news that mediation for the settlement of the Mexican situation had been proffered and accepted not only by ourselves, but in tentative fashion at least by Gen. Huerta, took the stock market completely by surprise yesterday. The effect was a spectacular show of strength at the opening followed by a settling down process which left large net agains in a number of leading issues with only a few stocks offering exceptions to the gains which were made throughout the list. The dealings were not on an exceptionally large scale, falling as they did considerably short of the largest total of last week. It was rather a reversal of the professional position assumed last week than any general inrush of buying orders from the public, which accounted for the radical changes for the better at which the day's trading was begun.

The course of prices fully confirmed the view that the market had been in a position in which good news could easily bring about a sudden reversal in the course of quotations. It showed, too, how much importance was attached even to the bare hope of peace in Mexico, for predictions that the good offices of the three South American countries which have proffered their services in the hope of ending the Mexican crisis would be successful in ending the conflict within that country, as well as in settling the issues between ourselves and Gen. Huerta, were received with reserve on account of the many difficulties which will have to be overcome. But even the raising of hope of a peaceful solution was very grateful news, and despite the hesitation which was shown to count too confidently on the success of the plan there was no mistaking the desire of the financial community that it might succeed. The action of the stock market made it perfectly plain, if that were a thing which needed to be made plain, that war, or even the fear of war, was an unsettling influence from which the financial community was most anxious to be free.

The initiative in advancing our stocks was taken by the London market, where quotations rose sharply for American and Mexican securities before the beginning of trading here. But in other quarters of the London market things did not go as well, and there were fresh reminders of some existing problems, including the Ulster situation, recently forgotten here though still unsolved. The improvement of the Mexican situation afforded opportunity for discussion of other things in which the financial markets had been interested before its attention and that of the whole country had been centred on Mexico. The summing up before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the case in favor of a rate increase was given more attention than it would have received last week, and it was recognized that this was a proceeding from which much encouragement to business might yet come.

The report of the same commission to the Senate on the proposed New York Central consolidation came as something of a surprise to the financial district. So much had been rumored regarding the probable drastic character of the commission's report in this matter that it was with a feeling of relief that Wall Street read extracts from the report approving the plan to the extent of holding that neither the consolidation nor the exchange of bonds proposed as a step in that consolidation offended any Federal statute. It was felt that the terms in which this report was couched offered agreeable relief from the adverse impression created by the spirit of some earlier reports from the same source.

If the Mexican situation moves calmly on the way toward a peaceful ending of the troubled conditions which have prevailed for so long, and which led to the use of force by the United States, other matters will gradually assume large importance in the consideration of the financial markets. It is evident, however, that until further steps have been taken in that direction the Mexican problem will remain one of prime importance. It is a situation in which the financial community can only wait, trusting that the hope of a happy solution now offered will be fully borne out.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2½	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos
On time	3	3½	3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)	....	3¼@3¾	3½@4

	Exchanges	Balances
Clearings	$202,208,038	$18,173,728
Sub-Treasury debit balance.		2,343,210
Banks lose since Friday		1,700,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2	2¾	20m48pf
Paris	2¾	..	25f 16½c
London	2@2½	1¼@1½	.....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8705	$4.8755	$4.8705
A year ago	4.8675	4.8665	4.8675
Since Jan. 1	4.8765	4.8335	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8765	$4.8790
Paris	5.16¾-1-32	5.15¾—1-64
Berlin	95¾	95 5-16
Switzerland	5.16—1-16	5.16¼-1-64
Holland	40.31	40.34
Belgium	5.18¾—1-64	5.18¼—1-16

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days	90 days.
London	$4.85⅛	$4.84½
Paris	5.18⅛	5.19⅜
Berlin	94⅞	94⅝

Bankers' Commercial Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84⅜	$4.83⅞
Paris	5.18¾—1-16	5.20 —1-16
Berlin	94⅜—1-32	94 9-16—1-32
Amsterdam	40.03	39.91

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem
Chicago	20c	San Francisco	10c
St. Louis	20c	Montreal	62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was firm, and up ⅛c. Tin was steady at an improvement of ⅛c. Lead was up 10 points, while spelter was down 5 points.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Spot	13.37½	14.00	Spelter	5.00	5.15
April	13.37½	14.00	Lead	3.85	3.95
May	13.37½	14.00	Antimony	7.15	7.25
			Tin	34.65	34.86

Copper market in London closed firm, spot advancing 18s. 9d., to £64 2s. 9d., and futures, at £64 5s., being £1 2s. 0d. higher. Tin closed easy, spot and futures advancing £2 15s., to £158 5s. and £160 respectively.

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead, £18 15s., up 12s. 6d. Spelter, £21 12s. 6d., unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 56s. 7½d., unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

No Rock Island News.

Anxious stockholders of the Rock Island and Company, who thought they would learn the worst about their property yesterday when the Protective Committee for the bondholders met to discuss the McKenna report, were left uninformed. The Bondholders' Committee foregathered, but found that their expert had not completed his report. The rest of the figures are looked for to-day or to-morrow, and it is expected that a summary of Mr. McKenna's report will be made public. It was apparent yesterday that people in close touch with the Rock Island situation looked for more moderate treatment of the road's needs by the bondholders' investigator than that accorded by Chairman Schumacher. Estimates of improvement needs depend as much on the habit of mind of the man making them as upon the condition of the property itself. A railroad President is apt to see much or little need of expenditures on his line, depending on whether he can find plenty of money or only enough to do actual repair work.

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A Dividend for Steel Corporation.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, which became a famous corporation after the 1907 panic through the investigation of President Roosevelt's reasons for allowing its purchase by the United States Steel Corporation, has hitherto been a source of heavy expense to the parent company, without paying any direct return, but yesterday the Directors voted a 1 per cent. payment on the common stock. If earnings justify it, it is expected that a like amount will be paid each quarter, putting the issue back again on the 4 per cent. basis obtaining until the upset that came with the panic. The Steel Corporation owns all but $225,000 of the company's $32,530,000 of stock, and at 4 per cent. would enjoy an annual return of about $1,300,000. Meantime the corporation is paying interest on a large amount of bonds given in exchange for the stock, besides which it has put large sums into the Tennessee property. Up to the close of 1912 the sums so expended by the Steel Corporation totaled more than $17,000,000.

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Frisco Must Default.

Judge Sanborn having refused his consent to an increase in the St. Louis & San Francisco's debt for the sole purpose of paying interest on an older debt, through the issuance of $3,000,00 of receivers' certificates, as proposed by the Bondholders' Committee, it is a foregone conclusion that the railway company must default on the interest payment due Friday on $70,000,000 of general lien 5s. That will throw this issue into the courts, along with the securities on which a default has already occurred, and will materially lessen the difficulties of reaching an agreement on the reorganization assessment, according to representatives of the stockholders. Speyer & Co. made the following statement yesterday:

"The gross earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad lines for the fiscal year to date have been quite satisfactory, in view of the unfavorable business conditions, amounting to $36,-578,000, a decrease of only $245,000 against the same period of last year, but the receivers have spent very large amounts for improvements, both to track and rolling stock, and for the payment of equipment obligations, so that they do not have on hand sufficient funds to meet the May interest."

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In Close Quarters.

There are several big oil plants near Tampico, which is back from the coast on a river. On the north side of this river are located the Waters-Pierce, Standard Oil, and Cowdray storage tanks, while on the other side is the station of the Mexican Petroleum Company. These tanks are connected by pipe line with the reservoirs further inland or with the producing district. The Mexican Company has a tank farm four miles from Tampico with a storage capacity of 10,000,000 barrels of oil, on which about 8,000,000 barrels are now being kept. The company had contracts calling for the daily delivery of about 35,000 barrels, of which 23,000 has been produced and 12,000 drawn from the storage tanks lately. These deliveries were kept up until three days ago, when, according to the information obtained by local capitalists, all of the American employes decided that a proper regard for their safety demanded their instant departure.

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New Haven's Collateral.

J. P. Morgan & Co. had about completed last evening arrangements for the syndicate which is to offer $60,000,000 of New Haven notes. The expected announcement regarding the nature of the collateral to be deposited back of two-thirds of the notes has been delayed by some slight changes. It was learned yesterday that the $40,000,000 Connecticut company stocks, representing New Haven's interest in trolleys in that State, is pledged as part of the security for the New England Navigation notes. This stock is being put in at 50 cents on the dollar. In the year ended June 30, 1913, the Conecticut company earned slightly more than 4 per cent. on its stock, and paid the New Haven 3.75 per cent.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	10	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
American Gas & Electric	81	84
American Gas & Electric pf	47	48
American Light & Traction	335	343
American Light & Traction pf	105½	107½
American Power & Light	63	64
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	43	59
Am. Public Utilities pf	72½	75
Appalachian Power Co	5	8
Appalachian Power Co. pf	20	25
Arizona Power Co	5	10
Arizona Power Co. pf	30	38
Arizona Power Co. 1st 6s, '33	78	85
Cities Service	89	91
Cities Service pf	73	75
Colorado Power Co	16	17½
Colorado Power Co. pf	88	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L	60	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80	81
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit	67	70
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	95½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf	75	78
Federal Light & Traction	20	23
General Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	110	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf	85	90
Gen. Gas & Electric	3	8
Gen. Gas & Electric pf	55	60
Great West. Power 1st 5s, '46	81	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	..
Mobile Electric 1st 5s, '40	86½	89
Northern Ontario Light & P	18	22
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	60	64
Northern States Power	17	18
Northern States Power pf	74	76
Ozark Power & Water	30	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	38	39
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	81½	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co	16	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	69½	71½
Southern California Edison	85½	87½
Southern California Edison pf	97	99
Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	24	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	16	17
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf	70	71
United Light & Rys.	70	74
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74	76
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70	72
United Utilities	53	59
United Utilities pf	97½	101
Utah Securities	13	17
Western Power	14	18
Western Power pf	55	58

*Ex dividend.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 27 3-16d. per ounce, up 1-16d.
New York, 59¾c, up ⅛c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Moves Up Sharply at the Opening, but Fails to Maintain Its Gains.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 109,328 shares of stocks and $2,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 14,675; oils, 2,558, and mining, 92,095. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Br.-Am. Tob.	21½	21½	21½	21½
500	B.-A. T., new	22	22	22	22
35	Kel. Sp. Tire	55	55	53	53
15	Kel. Sp. T. pf	141	141	137	137
125	Maxwell Mot.	8	8¼	8	8¼
50	Max. M. 1st pf	34½	34½	34½	34½
150	Max. M. 2d pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
900	*Mays Oil	19	19	19	19
500	Rlk. & Hegr.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾
400	Savoy Oil	8½	8½	8	8
1,200	U. C. St. Co. of Am	85¾	86	85¼	85½
200	U. P. Sh. Cor.	3½	3½	3¼	3½
10,000	Way. Oil & Gas, w. i.	6	6¾	6	6⅝
100	Wil. Overland	60	60	60	60

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	A.-Am. Oil	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
2	Atlantic Ref.	600	600	600	+ 3
10	Cont. Oil	206	205	206	+ 1
15	Crescent P.L.	49	48	48	— 1
2	Gal.-Sig. O.	168½	168½	168½	— ⅛
40	Indiana P. L.	135	133	134	— 3
25	National Tr.	38	38	38	— ⅛
8	N. Y. Trans.	265	265	265	+ 8
45	North. P. L.	108	106	108	+ 8
340	Ohio Oil	168½	164½	165	+ 4
85	P. Oil & Gas.	418	407	410	+ 5
4	Solar Ref.	299	298	298	+ 3
10	South. P. L.	218	218	218	..
75	South P. Oil	292	285	287	+11
210	S. O. of Cal.	293	280	290	+ 7
65	S. O. of Ind.	465	450	460	+10
120	S. O. of Kan.	430	420	426	+11
75	S. O. of N. J.	400	396	397	+ 2
310	S. O. of N.Y.	212	209	210	+ 4
14	S. O. of Ohio.	395	383	390	..
15	Union T. L.	77	77	77	+ 1
90	Vacuum Oil	217	215	215	+ 3

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Un. Pac. rts.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1,500	Un. C. S. rts.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅜

MINING STOCKS.

7,100	Atlanta	21½	22	21½	22
250	*Beaver Con.	28	28	28	28
100	*Big Four	7	7	7	7
500	Bingham Con.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Buf. Mines.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,000	C. G. C. w. i.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,500	*Can. G. Sil.	7	7	7	7
100	Carl. Cob.	69	69	69	60
200	Con. Ariz. S.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	..	5⅛	5	5½
200	Crown Res.	1 11-32	1 11-32	1 5-16	1 5-16
2,000	Dome Lake	40½	40½	40½	40½
700	*Florence	56	57	56	57
400	Gold Hill	⅝	11-16	⅝	⅝
4,000	Gold. Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
650	G. Can., new	27	27	25¾	26¾
100	Iron Blos.	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
300	Kerr Lake	4 1-16	4¼	4 1-16	4¼
400	La Rose	1⅜	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16
200	Mason Valley	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
300	*McK.-Dar.	65	65	63	63
1,700	*Mass. Gas	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
200	Mines of Am.	2¼	2 5-16	2¼	2 5-16
7,500	*Nev. Hills	26	32	26	32
800	Nipissing M.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼
12,800	North Star	25	29	25	29
7,000	*Ono	11	12	11	12
300	Pac. S. & M.	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
18,500	*S. S. Kendall	11	15	11	15
1,000	*Silver Pick.	6	6	6	6
1,820	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1 13-16	1⅝	1⅝
3,725	Stewart.	1 3-16	1 7-32	1 3-16	1 3-16
300	Temiskaming.	14	14	14	14
400	Tono. Bel.	6 13-16	6 13-16	6⅝	6⅝
500	Tono. Ext.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
4,300	Ton. Jim B.	91	91	89½	89½
2,500	*Tono. Merger	55	57	55	57
200	Tono. Min.	6	6 1-16	6	6 1-16
400	Tono. of Nev.	6	6 1-16	6	6
200	Tularosa	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
3,800	*W. E. Con.	80	83	80	83
1,200	*W. E. Ext.	3½	3½	3½	3½

BOND.

$2,000	N.Y.C. 4½s, '62	101	101	101	101

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15½	16	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	595	605	590	600
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	135	140	135	145
Chesebrough Mfg	655	665	655	665
Colonial Oil	95	100	95	105
Continental Oil	200	210	200	210
Crescent Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
Cumberland Pipe Line	48	53	48	52
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
Galena-Signal Oil	168	172	167	170
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	140	136	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	133	136	131	135
National Transit	37	39	37	39
New York Transit	260	270	260	270
Northern Pipe Line	106	110	103	108
Ohio Oil	164	166	161	163
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	413	400	405
Solar Refining	210	222	200	300
Southern Pipe Line	217	223	217	222
South Penn. Oil	280	285	275	285
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	140	145	140	145
Standard Oil (Cal.)	290	292	285	288
Standard Oil (Ind.)	458	463	445	455
Standard Oil (Kan.)	423	435	410	420
Standard Oil (N. J.)	245	255	245	255
Standard Oil (Neb.)	370	390	380	380
Standard Oil (N. J.)	396	390	395	398
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	200	211	205	207
Standard Oil (Ohio)	390	400	390	400
Swan Finch	175	185	175	185
Union Tank Line	80	75	78	78
Vacuum Oil	214	217	213	216
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,200	..	3,200	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 27. Bid.	Asked.	April 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	137	140	137	140
American Cigar pf	98½	98½	100	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	83	88	83	88
British-Am. new	21½	22	21½	22
Conley Foil	270	285	270	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes pf.	93	100	93	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	248	253	248	255
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	81½	82½	81	82½
United Cigar Stores	86	86½	85½	86
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	108	115	108	115
Un. Prof. Sharing Co.	3	3½	3½	4

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar.'15	100¼	100¾	4.00
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅛	4.60
Am. T. & T.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅝	5.12
Austrian Gov.	4½	July,'14-15	100½	100⅝	3.70
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100¼	100¼	2.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	88	93	48.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅝	103⅞	5.45
Chat. R. & L.	5	June, 1914	98⅛	98⅜	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100	100⅛	2.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96¾	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.95
Chi. Eli. Ry.	5	July, 1914	97½	98½	11.00
Con. P. (Mln.)	6	May, 1917	96½	98	6.05
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100¼	100⅜	8.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅝	5.30
Federal Sug.	5	Nov., 1'14	99¾	100¼	4.90
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	4.85
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	95⅝	96½	5.05
Hock. Valley.	5	Nov., 1914	100½	100⅝	3.50
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.65
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	99	99	16.00
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	5	Feb.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
Lack Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	96½	98	6.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar.,2'15	100¼	100½	3.80
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	95	96	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	93	95	9.60
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1914	93¾	94½	55.00
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅜	5.20
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sept.15,'14	100¼	100⅜	3.10
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅝	100⅞	3.25
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	4.25
N.Y.,N.H. & H.	6	May 18,'14	99⅞	100	6.00
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9, '14	100½	100⅝	2.75
Pac. Gas & El.	6	Mar.25,'15	99¼	100	6.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100¼	4.90
So. Pacific.	5	Jun.15,'14	100¼	100¾	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	May, 1917	99¼	99¾	5.30
Standard Oil N. J.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Swift & Sons.	5	June, 1916	100	100¼	4.80
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100¼	3.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	97½	98¾	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102½	5.05
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	100⅞	5.80
W. El. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101¾	102¼	4.25
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	95	97½	5.30
West. Pow.	6	July, 1915	98½	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4@4½%	4.55%	4.45%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4½@5%	4.75%	4.50%
Chicago & N.	1914-'23	4%	4.55%	4.60%
Chi. Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½%	4.85%	4.60%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.55%	4.40%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.85%	4.08%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.85%	4.60%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	4.50%	4.40%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.55%	4.40%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.25%	4.90%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'23	5%	5.70%	5.00%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'23	4½@3%	4.70%	4.60%
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½%	4.45%	4.40%
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4@4½%	4.40%	4.30%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	4.85%	4.70%
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginia Ry.	1914-'19	5%	4.10%	4.00%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	5.50%	5.00%

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.02	Mexican	1.10
Belcher	.28	Occidental Con.	.68
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.22
Challenge Con.	.04	Overman	.17
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Savage	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.06
Crown Point	.27	Sierra Nevada	.08
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.09
Julia	.02	Utah Con.	.01
Justice	.03	Yellow Jacket	.22

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.75	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.90	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.03	D'field Bl. B	.03
Midway	.31	Florence	.32
Mizpah Exten.	.36	G'field Con. M.	1.40
Montana	.80	G'field Merger	.13
North Star	.30	Jumbo Exten.	.27
Rescue Eula	.13	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Exten.	2.02½	Silver Pick	.05
Tonopah Merger	.66	Vernal	.06
West End	.83	Nevada Hills	.30
		Round Mountain	.31

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.22	Manhattan Con.	.05
Booth	.04	Man. Big Four	.08
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	6¼	Jackpot	5½	6¼
Elkton	44¾	44½	McKinney	4⅝	5¼
El Paso	200	225	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	1¼	2	Portland	106	110
Gold Dol.	4	4½	Vindicator	94	105
Isabella	11¼	11½	R. B. H.	3¼	4

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, 1964	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
4½s, March, 1963	105¾	106	105¾	105¾
4½s, May, 1957	105⅝	106	105	105½
4½s, Nov., 1957	105⅝	106	105	105½
4½s, Nov., 1917	101½	102	101½	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101½	102	101½	102
4½s, March, 1930-60	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾
4½s, March, 1962	101½	101¾	100⅞	101¼
4½s, Sept., 1960	101¼	101⅜	100⅞	101¼
4s, May, 1959	97½

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales April 27, 1914	391,623
Same day last year	386,829
Total year to date	28,376,940
Same period last year	30,062,918
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.21 +.65
Same day last year	70.70 —.28

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20 Jan.	31	65.24 Apr.	25
Same period last year	79.10 Jan.	9	70.34 Apr.	28
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan.	9	63.09 June	10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24⅞	25	6,300	Alaska Gold Mines	25¼	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
9½	11	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	9½	10⅜	9½	10⅜	+ ⅞
70⅛	70½	29,800	Amalgamated Cop.	70⅛	71¼	70	70½	+ 1⅜
50½	52	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
20	21	600	Am. Beet Sugar	20½	20⅝	20	20	+ ⅛
82½	86	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	83	83	83	83	+3
25	25¼	6,400	Am. Can	24⅞	26⅛	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
88¼	88⅝	400	Am. Can pf.	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ 1¼
46⅛	48	600	Am. Car & Fdry.	47⅝	47⅝	46½	47	+ ½
60	60¾	100	Am. Cities pf.	60	60	60	60	— ⅝
95	97	12	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97	97	97	97	...
18⅜	19⅛	100	Am. Hi. & Leath. pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
30	30½	5,800	Am. Ice Securities	29	30⅝	29	30	+2
0¼	1	30	Am. Linseed	0¾	0¾	0¾	0¾	...
29	30	200	Am. Locomotive	30	30	29	30	+2
97½	100	203	Am. Locomotive pf.	97	97¾	97	97½	+1
59¼	59⅝	14,320	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	61⅛	61⅝	59	59	+1½
98½	99½	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	98	98½	98⅛	98⅜	+ ⅛
99½	100½	200	Am. Sugar Refining	99⅛	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	— ⅛
119⅝	120½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120⅜	120⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅝
220	223	200	Am. Tobacco	216½	220	216½	220	+4½
105⅜	106	300	Am. Teb. pf., new	105⅞	105⅞	103⅝	105¾	— ⅛
32⅜	33	1,700	Anaconda Cop. Co.	33	33½	33	33	+ ⅛
93⅜	94	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93½	94⅜	93½	93⅞	+1⅛
99¼	100½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
117⅝	118	100	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117	117	117	+1
44	45¼	100	Baldwin Loco.	44½	44¾	44½	44½	— ⅛
106½	107⅞	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
88	88¼	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅜	88⅝	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
80	81	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	80¼	80⅝	80⅛	80¼	...
...	...	2	Bank of Commerce	168	170	168	170	...
⅝	⅞	1,900	Batopilas Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
39	39⅜	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	38½	39⅝	38½	39½	+ ⅜
88½	89¼	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Trans.	88⅜	89⅝	88⅜	89½	+ ⅛
124	127	100	Bklyn Unien Gas	123	125	125	125	+1
25⅝	28	200	Buttericck Co.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
19	20	500	California Petrol'm.	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
187	187⅜	24,200	Canadian Pacific	192	192	186½	187⅛	—2⅝
34	34½	1,500	Central Leather Co.	35	35	34½	34½	+ ⅜
98½	100	400	Cent. Leather pf.	100	100	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅝
51	51¼	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅜	52	51⅜	51⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	300	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
29	30	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
96¾	97¼	6,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96	96½	97	97	+2
129	131	527	Chi. & North-west.	131	131	129½	129½	— ⅜
38¾	39¼	3,200	Chino Copper	39¼	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
30	35	100	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	31	31	31	31	+6
101⅛	103	200	Cleveti, Peabody pf.	102¼	103	103	103	+ ⅛
25	25½	5,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	27⅞	28	24	25	—3
128	130	100	Consolidated Gas	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	550	Corn Products Ref.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
63¾	64	120	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
92½	94⅜	200	Deere & Co. pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
147¼	146	300	Del. & Hudson	148¼	148¼	148¼	148½	+ ¾
14	14⅜	25	Distillers' Secur.	14	14	14	14	...
3	5	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	4	4	4	4	—2
26⅝	26¾	4,400	Erie	27	27⅛	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
41	41¼	600	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41⅝	41	41⅜	+1⅛
155	170	200	General Chemical	160	160	160	160	—10
108¼	109	10	Gen. Chemical pf.	109	109	109	109	...
142½	143½	800	General Electric	143	144	143	143	+2
74	76	500	General Motors	75	75	73⅞	75	+2¼
89	91¾	700	General Motors pf.	90	90½	90	90½	+ ¾
25¼	25⅞	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	25	26	25	25⅝	+1⅜
120½	120⅝	8,100	Great Northern pf.	121	121⅝	120⅝	120⅝	+1½
20	20¼	1,800	G. N. certs. ore prop.	30	30⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	900	Guggenheim Explor.	50⅜	51	51	51	+1⅜
16½	16⅝	100	Inspiration Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	13⅝	600	Inter.-Met. v. t. rcts.	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
59	59½	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
7½	8¼	20	Int. Paper	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
23½	24	200	Kan. City Southern.	24	24	23½	23½	+ ⅛
134	134½	6,010	Lehigh Valley	135½	135⅝	134	134	+ ¾
100⅛	103	200	Loose.-W. B. 1st pf.	102	102	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
...	180	241	Lorillard, (P.,) Co.	175	175⅛	175	175⅛	—1¾
67	69	100	Mackay Cos. Pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅞
51⅜	51½	27,600	Mexican Petroleum	64	68	51	51½	—1¼
73	...	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	75	75	75	75	...
21½	22	1,200	Miami Copper	22½	22½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
117	118⅜	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117⅜	119	117⅜	118	+ ¾
79	82½	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
15½	15¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	36¼	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	+1
19	19¼	2,900	Missouri Pacific	20⅛	20⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
100¼	101⅜	100	Montana Power pf.	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
107½	108	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	— ¼
9½	10	200	Nev. Cons. Cop.	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
88½	88¾	6,141	N. Y. Central	88	89½	88	88⅝	+1½
35	45	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	36	36	36	36	...
67⅜	68	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68½	68½	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
23	26	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
101⅜	102¼	200	Norfolk & Western.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¾
72½	76	200	North American	73	74	73	74	+1
107⅞	108¼	2,350	Northern Pacific	108	108¼	107½	108	+1
22½	24	100	Pacific Mail	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
23½	23	200	Pacific T. & T.	25½	25½	25½	25½	—1
109¾	110	2,220	Penn. R. R.	110	110¼	109½	109¾	+1
19½	19⅞	200	Pitts. Coal	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
86	87	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+2
80	85	100	Pitts. Steel pf.	82	82	82	82	—2
40½	41	800	Pressed Steel Car.	40	41	40	41	+1
154½	155	284	Pullman Co.	154½	154½	154½	154½	— ⅜
20¼	20⅜	2,000	Ray Cons. Copper.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅝
159	159½	48,100	Reading	159	159⅞	158½	159½	+1½
20¾	21½	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅞
3	3½	100	Rock Island Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
5	5⅞	800	Rock Island Co. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	...
7	8	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	6¾	+ ½
21	23	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ½
2⅛	2¼	100	St. L. & San Fran.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
20½	21	100	St. L. Southwestern.	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
19	19½	100	Seab. Air Line.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf.	52¼	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
181½	184	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	181	181	181	181	+1
24½	30	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co.	25	25	25	25	...
88½	88¾	11,265	Southern Pacific	89¼	89¼	88¾	88½	+ ⅛
23	23½	1,000	So. Railway ext.	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
77⅛	78	400	So. Ry. pf. ext.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
29½	29⅞	800	Studebaker Co.	27⅝	30	27⅝	28½	—1
32½	32⅝	900	Tennessee Copper	34	34	32½	32½	—1
138½	139½	700	Texas Co.	140¼	140¼	138	139¼	+ ⅝
14½	14⅝	125	Texas & Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	39	4,200	Third Avenue	39½	40	38¼	38¾	...
5	6	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
151¼	151¾	32,900	Union Pacific	151½	152½	151	151¼	+1⅝
42	43	200	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	+1
53⅛	54½	2,100	U. S. Rubber.	55	55½	53⅜	53⅜	+ ½
100	100⅞	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
57⅛	57⅞	78,800	U. S. Steel.	57⅜	58⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅜
107⅜	108	2,100	U. S. Steel pf.	108	108	107½	107⅞	+ ⅛
51⅜	52	5,300	Utah Copper	52¼	52¾	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅞
27	28	100	Va.-Car. Chemical.	27	27	27	27	— ¼
⅞	1	200	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
3¾	4½	200	Wabash pf.	4	4	4	4	...
58½	60	1,100	Western Union Tel.	61	61	58⅜	60	— ½
72	72⅝	2,100	Westingh. E. & M.	72	72⅝	71⅝	72	+1
25½	26	100	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, r. 1930	99⅝	99
2s, c. 1930	97	99¼
3s, r. 1918	101	102
3s, c. 1918	101	102
4s, r. 1925	106	106½
4s, c. 1925	106	106½
4s, r. 1907	100	100
4s, c. 1907	100	100
Panama 2s, r. 1936	96⅜	...
Panama 2s, r. 1938	96¾	...
Panama 3s, r. 1961	100	102
Panama 3s, c. 1961	100	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.
Adams Ex. pf.	97	101
Allis-C. pf.	41¾	42
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	92	94
A. H. S. pf.	68½	70
A. B. S. & F. pf.	180	188
Am. C. & F. pf.	114½	117½
Am. Cit.	83	85½
Am. Coal	82	87
Am. C. Fr.	79	82
Do pf.	101	103
Am. Cot. O.	34½	36½
Am. Exp.	100	102
Am. H. & L.	4	4¾
Am. L. pf.	26	27
Am. Malt.	6	7⅛
Do pf.	41	47
Am. S. pf.	79	81
Am. Sm.	157	160
Do pf.	103	105
Am. Snuff	22½	32
Am. S. R.	100	110
Am. T. & C.	55	58
Am. Woot.	17	18
Do pf.	74	76
A. W. P.	10	14
Assets R.	14½	20
Beth. S. pf.	32½	33
Brown C.	45	51
Do pf.	87	93
Bruns. Ter.	6½	8
B. R. & P.	107⅜	113½
Do pf.	116½	136
Case (J. I.) pf.	90	82½
C. R. of N. J.	283	320
C. & S. A.	100	107
Chi. & Alt.	8½	10
Do pf.	10	18
C. I. & L. pf.	50	80
C. M. & St. P. pf.	131	135
C. & N. W. pf.	170	180
Chi. St. P., M. & Om.	125	130
Do pf.	138	140
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	82½	85
Clueti-P.	60	69
Col. F. & I. pf.	125	131
Col. & So.	22	24
Do 1st pf.	43	44
Do 2d pf.	30	35
Crex Carp.	70	80
Cub-Am. S.	50	55
Do pf.	84	94
D. L. & W.	392½	408
D. & R. G.	11½	12¾
Do pf.	19	22
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	10
Det. Ed.	112	113
Det. & M.	85	...
Do pf.	85	...
Det. U. R.	84	...
D. S. S. & A. pf.	8	11

	Bid.	Ask.
Erie 2d pf.	32½	35
F. M. & S.	7	15
Do pf.	31	37
Gen. Asph.	19	25
Gen. Co. pf.	83	90
Hack. Wat.	110	...
Helme (G. W.) Co.	150	165
Do pf.	103½	117
Hock. Val.	118	126
Homest'k.	113¼	115
Ill. Cent.	105	110
Ingersoll	110	...
Do pf.	92	...
Int. Agric.	5	25
Do pf.	13	25
Int. Harv.	101	102½
Do pf.	115	116
Int. H. C.	100	101½
Do pf.	114½	116
Int. P. pf.	94½	95½
Int. St. P.	6d	8
Do pf.	10	25
Iowa Cent.	6	8
Do pf.	13	19
K. C. S.	3	5
Do pf.	74	77
Kan. C. So. pf.	67	67½
Kayser (J.) & Co. pf.	87	89
Do 1st pf.	104	105
K. & D. M.	4	6
Do pf.	33	...
Kresge (S. S.) Co.	92	95
Do pf.	101½	102½
Lack. Steel.	80½	85
Lacl. Gas.	90	96
L. E. & W.	5	7
Do pf.	11	19
Ligg. & M.	200	215
Do pf.	114½	116
Long Isl'd.	28	35
L.-W. Bls.	25	29
Do 2d pf.	22½	25½
Lor. Co pf.	113	114
Louis. & N.	132	134
M'kay Cos.	78	80
Man. Elev.	131	132
M. Dep. Sts.	57	60½
Do pf.	96½	103½
Mex. Mar.	2⅜	3
Do pf.	8½	9¼
Mich. Cent.	..	120
M. & St. L.	19	18
Do pf.	25	31
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	135	143
M. E. 1st. pf.	104½	...
M. Wd. pf.	108	116
Mont. Pow.	45¾	46¾
N. C. & St. L.	134	140
Nat. Bis.	127½	131
Do pf.	130	125
Nat. Enam.	10	11
Do pf.	96	98
Nat. Lead.	44	47⅜
Do pf.	107½	109
Nat. Rys of Mex. 1st pf.	26	34
N. O. M. & C. pf.	1	4
N. O. & N. E. pf.	75	85
N. Y. A. & W.	20	25

	Bid.	Ask.
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	92	100
2d pf.	66	75
N. Y. Dock.	5	20
Do pf.	..	29
N. Y. F.	..	63½
Nia. F. R.	..	157
Nort. So.	26	35
N. & W. pf.	87	...
Ont. Light	58	61
Ont. Min.	2½	3
Pabst B. pf.	93	101
Pac. Coast.	75	90
Do 1st pf.	80	85
Do 2d pf.	80	86
P. T. & Tel. pf.	86	89
Peo. G. C.	119½	121
Peo. & E.	5	10
Pett-Mull.	20	27
Do 1st pf.	..	89
Phelps-D.	176	...
Phila. Co.	79	84
Do pf.	84	90
P. C. C. & St. L.	82½	90
Do pf.	95	100
P. S. C.	102½	104
Pub. S. C.	111	113½
Quicksilver	1½	2
Do pf.	2½	2¾
R. R. Sec. I.	..	..
Ry. St. Spr.	25	29
Do pf.	73	93½
Reading 1st pf.	85	87
Do 2d pf.	85½	88
R. I. & S. pf.	81½	83
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	8	14
Do 2d pf.	3½	4
St. L. & S. F.	2	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	..	33½
Sears-R. pf.	122½	124½
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	88	...
So. P. R.	..	95
Do pf.	..	104

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	76.74	76.01	76.19	+ .74
Industrials	66.09	64.18	66.94	+ .56

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 20	67.57	66.53	66.63	— .91
April 21	67.63	66.51	67.23	+ .57
April 22	67.38	66.75	67.27	+ .56
April 23	67.32	66.78	66.91	— .36
April 24	66.56	65.71	65.85	— .06
April 25	66.09	65.24	65.56	— .87
April 27	66.41	66.07	66.21	+ .65

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Apr. to date	70.66 Apr. 2	65.24 Apr. 25	66.21
April, 1913	74.41 Apr. 4	69.53 Apr. 30	69.76
April, 1912	85.76 Apr. 26	80.92 Apr. 1	82.81
April, 1911	90.42 Apr. 4	77.20 Apr. 24	78.52
Yr. to date	78.80 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25	66.21
Year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	66.04
Year 1911	84.41 Jan. 23	69.87 Sep. 25	77.66

SEVERS FROM NEW HAVEN.

Connecticut Trolley Company No Longer a Subsidiary of Railroad.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—The Connecticut Company, which controls and operates 675 miles of electric trolley road, and has 4,000 employes in the State, announced to-day that it has become a separate organization, "complete and independent," from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. President L. S. Storrs of the Connecticut Company says that on account of the changing relations of his company with the New Haven Road, due to the agreement with the Department of Justice, there must be a stoppage of plans for improvements.

The administrative staff of the Connecticut Company has left the office building of the New Haven Road, and President Storrs's statement is looked upon as preliminary to a notice that the trustees selected by Attorney General McReynolds will take over the company at once and operate it until a sale is effected under a court decree. The company has $40,000,000 in capital, which is held by eight stockholders.

Samuel F. Barger's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 27.—The will of Samuel F. Barger, many years a citizen of Newport, was offered for probate to-day. The family will receive his entire estate. The personal estate is upward of $200,000.

TEST SUIT FOR MINE LAW.

Ohio Coal Operators Contest Validity of Anti-Screen Statute.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 27.—A test of the constitutionality of the Green anti-screen law, affecting coal miners, effective May 20, began in the Federal Court here to-day before Judge John W. Warrington of Cincinnati, John E. Slater of Columbus and John M. Killits of Toledo.

The suit for an injunction to restrain the operation of the law was begun by the Rail River Coal Company. It attacks the right of the State to enact a law regulating the weighing of coal at the mines by the State Industrial Commission on a mine-run basis. The suit involves 32,000 acres of coal lands, valued at $1,000,000, and 46,000 miners and 600 operators will be affected by the outcome.

The law was passed at the request of organized labor for the payment of miners for all coal mined rather than for that only screened.

Hearing Eastman Dissolution Suit.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—Preliminary argument in the case of the Government against the Eastman Kodak Company, Incorporated, of New Jersey, the Eastman Kodak Company of New York, George Eastman, Henry A. Strong, Walter S. Hubbell and Frank Noble, of Rochester, for dissolution of the company on the ground that it is a monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, began here to-day before Judge John R. Hazel in the United States District Court.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 27, 1914	$1,672,500
Same day last year	1,908,500
Total year to date	270,126,000
Same period last year	193,623,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.91 —.04
Same day last year	88.91 —.17

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42 Feb.	4	86.40 Jan.	3
Same period last year	92.31 Jan.	10	88.91 Apr.	28
Range year 1913	92.81 Jan.	10	85.45 Dec.	18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l	1,000	86⅝	
	500	86	
	6,000	86⅝	
	2d Series 9,000	85⅛	
N Y Canal 4s, 1962	1,000	101	
N Y Canal 4½s	1,000	103⅞	
	3,000	103⅝	
N Y City 4s, 1919	2,000	99	
	4s, 1959 3,000	97½	
	5,000	97⅝	
	3½s, 1954 24,600	87¼	
	4½s, 1960 1,000 c	100⅞	
	37,000	100⅝	
	4,000	100⅝	
	4½s, Nov., 1957 1,000	105½	
	5,000	105⅝	
	4½s, 1968 7,000	105⅝	
Alb & Susq 3½s	3,000	85⅝	
Am Ag Ch cv 5s	4,000	100½	
	3,000	100¼	
Am Cot Oil 4½s	10,000	98⅛	
Am Hide & L 6s	2,000	102½	
Am Ice Secur 6s	4,000	88	
	1,000	88½	
Am Spirits M 6s	2,000	84	
Am T & T col 4s	2,000	88⅝	
conv 4½s	1

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Holders of "Adjustment Obligations" of

IDAHO IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

Consisting of **Bonds, Certificates,** and **Notes** issued under its **Adjustment Mortgage** dated **January 1, 1913:**

Notice is hereby given that the first annual meeting of holders of Bonds, Certificates and Notes issued under the above-mentioned mortgage will be held on Tuesday, May 5, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Eight of said mortgage, which provides, among other things, that at such annual meeting, holders of Adjustment Obligations shall elect members for the ensuing year of the Adjustment Committee provided for in said Article, shall receive the reports and statements to be submitted by Idaho Irrigation Company, Limited, as provided in Section 7 of Article Five of said mortgage, and may take any other action therein provided to be taken by holders of Adjustment Obligations at meetings thereof. By order of the Adjustment Committee named in said mortgage,

RALPH W. HALSEY, Secretary.

New York Telephone Company,
15 Dey Street,
New York, April 21st, 1914.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Telephone Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders.

WALTER BROWN, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACME ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of ACME ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 475 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, May 12, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. E. BROWN BAKER,
Secretary.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 20, 1914.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company will be held in the office of the Company in the Company's building, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, June 4th, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Transfer books close May 4th, open June 5th, 1914.

CHAS. K. SEYMOUR, Secretary.

New York, April 28th, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Park Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 41 Park Row, New York, on Tuesday, May 12, 1914, at 10 o'clock. CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 12, 1914, for Contract 85, for the construction of a part of the Richmond conduit, a portion of the city pipe lines of Catskill aqueduct, extending from the junction of Arrietta Street and Stuyvesant Place, along Arrietta Street and Richmond Turnpike to near Woodstock Avenue, in the Borough of Richmond, New York City.

The work to be done includes the furnishing and laying of about 4,100 feet of 48-inch cast-iron pipe, valves and appurtenances, together with maintenance for one year.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR MANUFACTURING Clothing.—Army Building, Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., April 27, 1914.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. May 7, 1914, for manufacturing and delivering at either the New York or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster Corps 80,000 pairs O. D. Woolen Breeches, foot, and 20,000 pairs O. D. Woolen Breeches, mounted. Information upon application. M. GRAY ZALINSKI, Depot Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., March 30, 1914.—Sealed proposals for dredging Inland Waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Apr. 30, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. E. EVELETH WINSLOW, Lt. Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., April 25, 1914. Sealed proposals for dredging in Pawtucket River, R. I., will be received at the U. S. Engineer Sub-office, Federal Building, Providence, R. I., until 12 o'clock noon, May 25, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I., Apr. 25, 1914.—Sealed proposals for dredging harbor at Block Island, R. I., will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, May 11, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col., Engrs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROSENDORF, DANIEL.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL ROSENDORF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Kantrowitz and Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated New York, November 26th, 1913. Hugo D. Rosendorf, Samuel Rosendorf, Jennie Myers, Florence Altman, and Lillie Bischoff, Administrators. KANTROWITZ and ESBERG, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

HAMBURGER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Hamburger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transaction business at the office of Hamburger & Goldey, No. 73 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1913. THERESA HAMBURGER,
Administratrix.

HAMBURGER & GOLDEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 73 Nassau Street, New York City.

Will
The Government
Run All Business?

The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and two Associate Justices concur in the opinion that the recent decision in the Kansas insurance case means that the price of every article sold and of every service rendered can be regulated by statute. Read what several prominent New Yorkers say about this in this week's Annalist. Ten cents per copy at all newsstands; four dollars per year by subscription.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was generally lower, closing at a net loss of ¼@¾c.

The visible supply in the United States showed a loss of 2,525,600 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,172,000 last year, while the total American decreased 6,180,000, compared with a decrease of 11,024,000 a year ago. In the local spot market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.06, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern, Duluth $1.01¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.02, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Closc.	Last Year.
May	102	101 13-16	101⅞	102	101
July	... 96⅛	95 15-16	96 15-16	96⅝	100⅝
Sept	.... ..	..	93⅞	94⅝	90⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	.... 93½	92⅝	92⅞	93½	92⅝
July	.... 87⅝	86⅞	86⅞	87⅞	92⅛
Sept	.... 86⅝	86¼	86⅝	87⅛	92

CORN.

The corn market was lower, in sympathy with wheat. The foreign markets were steady to firm on small world's exports, which amounted to 2,815,000 bushels, compared with 5,603,000 bushels last week and 4,139,000 bushels last year. The visible supply decreased 2,891,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,635,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 75¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....66¼	65	65⅛	65⅞	55¼
July	.....65⅛	64½	64¾	65⅛	55⅝
September	...65	64⅜	64⅜	64⅞	56⅝

OATS.

The oats market was lower, in sympathy with corn and on the good rains over the West. The visible supply decreased 1,243,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 952,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was steady, with standard white quoted at 44@44½c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 43½@44c; No. 4, 43@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 43@45½c, and fancy clipped white, 45@46¼c.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....37⅝	37⅛	37¼	37¾	34⅝
July	.....37⅝	37⅛	37½	37⅝	34⅝
September	...36¼	35⅞	36⅛	36⅝	34⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices were lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000; estimated for Tuesday, 12,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 5,300.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	.....10.00	9.92	9.92	10.07	10.85
July	.....10.20	10.10	10.10	10.22	10.80
Ribs—					
May	.....10.92	10.90	10.90	10.97	11.22
July	.....11.10	11.05	11.05	11.12	10.90
Pork—					
May	.....19.90	19.75	19.75	20.00	19.45
July	.....20.10	19.90	19.92	20.15	19.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active and weak under liquidation in the May position, which resulted in general selling throughout the list. Closing prices were 5 to 8 points net lower, and total sales for the day were 34,500 barrels.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.18@7.25	7.20
April	..	..	7.19@7.23	7.24
May	.... 7.21	7.18	7.20@7.21	7.26
June	.... 7.49	7.44	7.42@7.45	7.50
July	.... 7.57	7.54	7.53@7.54	7.58
August	.... 7.68	7.64	7.62@7.64	7.68
September	.... 7.67	7.66	7.64@7.66	7.69
October	.... ..	..	7.16@7.24	7.21
November	.... ..	..	6.75@6.95	6.80

COTTON.

The cotton market was irregular in yesterday's trading. Closing prices showed an advance of 4 to 11 points net.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.25 for middling upland; delivered on contract, 300 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	12.60@12.65	12.55
May	.....12.68	12.58	12.60@12.61	12.54
June	.....12.68	12.58	12.64@12.66	12.60
July	.....12.60	12.53	12.58@12.59	12.48
August	.....12.43	12.36	12.41@12.43	12.30
September	.....11.84	11.84	11.86@11.88	11.77
October	.....11.71	11.71	11.73@11.74	11.64
December	.....11.78	11.71	11.73@	11.64
January	.....11.72	11.64	11.68@11.69	11.58
March	.....11.81	11.75	11.77@11.79	11.67

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,065 packages. Trade in the higher grades of fresh creamery was better than anticipated. Creamery extras, 25@25c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 21@21½c; held extras, 25c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19½@20½c; thirds, 18@19c; State, dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 22@24c; common to fair, 18@21c; process, extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 18@19c; lower grades, 14@17c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c; packing stock, held, 16@17c; current make, No. 2, 16@16½c; lower grades, 13@15½c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 20,135 cases. Arrivals are comparatively light. The market here is showing a further hardening tendency under a good speculative demand. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½@20¼c; thirds and poorer, 18½@19c. No. 1 dirties, 18½@18½c; No. 2 dirties 17½@18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@24c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 23@ 23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22½@ 23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20½@ 21½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 24c; Baltimore, selected, 21@22c; Western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 19@21c; Far Southern, 17@18c; goose eggs, 30@40c; fresh, foreign, 120 dozen cases, fair to good, 18@18½c.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The list of vacation schools has been amended by the substitution of Public School 65 for Public School 62, Manhattan, and Public School 147 for Public School 145, Brooklyn.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have assigned to the Board of Education two automobiles formerly used by the Department of Health.

The President of Brooklyn has notified the Board of Education of the appointment of B. J. Caruso as a member of the Local School Board of District 33, in place of Charles H. Levy, resigned.

The sum of $465 has been appropriated from the School Building Fund to pay the bill of C. H. & H. C. Peckworth, Incorporated, for constructing a motion picture booth in Public School 172, Brooklyn. For a booth in Public School 39, the Bronx, $443 was voted to H. Pfund.

The Board of Education has appropriated $1,642 corporate stock for additional work at Public School 22, Richmond Borough; the Bay Ridge High School, Brooklyn, and Public School 114, Queens.

The resignation of Robert Kirton, assistant foreman carpenter, in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been accepted.

The Board of Education has approved the action of President Churchill in suspending without pay John Kopf, Inspector of Masonry in the Bureau of School Buildings, pending his trial.

The emergency appointment of Margaret Hanley as a stenographer in the Bureau of Lectures has been continued for an additional period.

The Women Principals' Eligible List Association will meet on Friday evening at the Hotel Martha Washington. The annual election of officers will take place.

PRIVATE SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—A school of character for young men and boys. Central Park South.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boys and Young Men. Boarding and Day Pupils.
The Pioneer School for Individual Attention.
By individual attention and the constant supervision of study hours, the Groff School enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many schools do in two. No grades to retard the brilliant or discourage the backward pupil. Prepares for Regents and colleges. Exclusive location. Boarding facilities unexcelled. 259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

The Brown School of Tutoring
241 West 75th St. Phone Col. 8394.
Founded 1906. Boarding and Day School. Separate Buildings. Prepares for school and college examinations. POSITIVELY ONLY ONE PUPIL AT A TIME WITH A TEACHER. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. Fifteen teachers, each having had at least 12 years of experience. PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WELCOMED. "A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

Business Education is the key to Success
For Young Men and the need is met in the sixty different courses of the
Day & Evening 23rd St. Y.M.C.A. School of the 213 W. 23rd St., N. Y.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype, Secretarial.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:05|Sun sets..6:52|Moon sets..10:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:12	9:35	3:22	3:05
Governors Island	9:21	9:46	3:50	3:27
Hell Gate	11:11	11:36	5:25	4:31

Arrived—Monday, April 27.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 18.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, April 18.
SS Minneapolis, London, April 18.
SS Vigilancia, Santiago, April 22.
SS Georgic, Liverpool, April 16.
SS Teresa, Trieste, March 25.
SS Kursk, Libau, April 14.
SS Virginia, Inagua, April 23.
SS Tennyson, Barbados, April 20.
SS Times, Sagua, April 17.
SS San Gregorio, Tuxpam, April 10.
SS Obidense, Fort Antonio, April 22.
SS Matanzas, Havana, April 21.
SS Lennox, St. Michaels, April 13.
SS Brazos, San Juan, April 22.
SS Hollinside, Victoria, March 21.
SS Farnham, St. Lucia, April 18.
SS Highland Harris, Montevideo, April 5.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 25.
SS Honorius, Boston, April 26.
SS Dora, Boston, April 25.
SS Pinar del Rio, Sagua, April 14.
SS El Valle, Galveston, April 21.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, April 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Vaderland	Antwerp	April 18
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	April 21
Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Santurlce	Porto Rico	April 20
America	Naples	April 16
Bayamon	San Juan	April 22
Sant' Anna	Gibraltar	April 19
Dryden	Barbados	April 18
Florizel	St. John's	April 22
Kristianfjord	Bergen	April 17
Progreso	Curacao	April 20
Pascal	Trinidad	April 20
Denver	Galveston	April 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 23

DUE TO-MORROW.

President Grant	Southampton	April 10
Oceanic	Southampton	April 22
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	April 18
Calamares	Port Limon	April 22
Catalina	Havana	April 23
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	April 24
Parima	St. Thomas	April 18
Olinda	Nipe	April 24
Manchioneal	Jamaica	April 11
Cheyenne	Liverpool	April 23
El Norte	Galveston	April 19
Vinland	Macoris	April

DUE THURSDAY.

Princess Irene	Gibraltar	April 20
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 28
Almirante	Kingston	April 17
Idaho	Hull	April 18
Koenigen Luise	Bremen	April 18
La Campine	Antwerp	April 17
Luciline	Rouen	April 25
Creole	New Orleans	April 25
Huron	Jacksonville	April 27

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	April 25
Denis	Barbados	April 23
Maracaibo	San Juan	April 17
Lutetian	Rouen	April 17
Campanello	Rotterdam	April 16
El Cid	Galveston	April 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 28

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	April 25
St. Louis	Southampton	April 25
Patria	Marseilles	April 16
Baltic	Liverpool	April 23
Marianne	Palermo	April 15
Reapwell	Buenos Aires	April 1
Strathroy	Rio Janeiro	April 11
Leopoldina	Trieste	April 12
Gray	Naples	April 18
Floride	Christiania	April 17
Le Coq	Bilbao	April 17
San Guglielmo	Naples	April 19
Secundas	Hamburg	April 19
Wells City	Dublin	April 21
Caribbean	Bermuda	April 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	——	1:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Roma, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zaraspa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pathfinder, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceania, Trieste	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lurlstan, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Victoria Luise, Hamburg	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyanthes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Santurce, Arecibo	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
L. Van Nassau, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Martha Washington, Azores	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Sigismund, Jamaica	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Arcadian, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Niagara, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Kursk, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Calabria, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

*Mails close 11 P. M. Friday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 27.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, was 800 miles E. at 12:10 A. M.; due 28th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 890 miles E. at 12:30 P. M.; due 29th, afternoon. White Star Line.
SS America, Naples to New York, was 270 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 28th, forenoon. Italian Line.
SS Sant' Anna, Marseilles to New York, was 243 miles E. at noon; due 28th, forenoon. Fabre Line.
SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 762 miles E. at 8:30 A. M.; due 29th, late. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Idaho, Hull to New York, was 1,135 miles E. at 8 A. M. Wilson Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Bayamon, San Juan to New York, was 89 miles S. at noon.
SS Calamares, Port Limon to New York, was 42 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 290 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Frieda, Sabine to New York, was 105 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Prinz Sigismund, Kingston to New York, was 491 miles S. at noon.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, was 761 miles S. at 6 P. M. 26th.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 142 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 84 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 30 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 A. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 118 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 388 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 608 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 265 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, was 485 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 2; Hongkong, April 2; Shanghai, April 4, and Yokohama, April 11—which arrived per steamer India, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, March 29; Auckland, March 30; Melbourne, April 3; Sydney, April 4, and Honolulu, April 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on April 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 28.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, April 27.
SS Ancona, at Naples, April 24.
SS Celtic, at Madeira, April 26.
SS Germania, at Marseilles, April 26.
SS Finland, at Dover, April 27.
SS Schoenfels, at Cape Town, April 24.
SS Lumen, at Marseilles, April 26.
SS Columbia, at Glasgow, April 26.
SS New York City, at Bristol, April 26.
SS Vestris, at Montevideo, April 26.
SS Amoria, at Suez, April 27.
SS Plutarch, at Havre, April 24.
SS Denbigh Hall, at Singapore, April 25.
SS Cacique, at Corral, April 27.
SS Arcadian, at Bermuda, April 27.
SS Iroquois, at London, April 27.
SS Cincinnati, at Plymouth, April 27.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, at Cherbourg, April 27.

Sailed.

SS Patria, from Palermo, April 25.
SS Wildenfels, from Calcutta, April 24.
SS Carpathia, from Messina, April 26.
SS Europa, from Palermo, April 25.
SS Kabinga, from Oran, April 24.
SS Katherine Park, from Tyne, Ap 26.

Passed.

SS Costante, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Kentucky, for New York from Manila, passed Gibraltar.
SS Hellos, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Venesia, from Ancra, April 26.
SS Kansas, from Manila, April 27.
SS Karema, from Manila, April 27.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... May 4
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Nile ..... May 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... May 7

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—Incorporated to-day:

Ailand Bros. & Co., Manhattan, millinery, $100,000; Bertha King, S. N. Freeman, M. S. Hyman, 542 W. 112 St.

Joab Realty Corpn., $10,000; H. Acker, M. A. Slone, A. H. Jackson, 657 Caldwell Av.

M. Elser, Inc., painting, decorating, $5,000; E. Williams, H. Diamond, M. Elser, 1,811 Amsterdam Av.

R. T. Brooks & Co., N. Y. C., iron construction, &c., $10,000; G. L. Kumpf, R. T. Brooks, G. Hortsmann, Mt. Vernon.

Nat. Color Card Mfg. Co., Buffalo, $10,000; H. B. Parry, A. H. and A. Messersmith.

Halpert Jewelry Co., $5,000; Edmund Spiro, J. and A. Halpert, 530 W. 178 St.

Wall Art Novelty Co., $5,000; Max Linkwald, B. Laski, O. Auchell, 744 Halsey St., B'klyn.

Z. B. Dairy Co., $10,000; A., J. M., and J. Zellner, 435 Lorimer St., B'klyn.

Teelo Corpn., Manhattan, devices, appliances, $25,000; R. J. Sachers, R. Straschnow, T. Von Westernhagen, 25 Broad St.

M. Schwartz, Inc., N. Y. C., drugs, $5,000; S. Earl Levene, H. W. Miller, A. Bacharach, Yonkers.

Arthur J. Lewy Co., waists, dresses, $10,000; A. W. Meyers, C. W. and A. J. Lewy, 35 W. 82 St.

Buffalo Mountain Corpn., contracting construction, $10,000; Anna Gildersleeve, H. W. Bell, F. R. Stanforth, 2,596 Ocean Av., B'klyn.

Forest Park Investing Co.; realty; $15,000. B. Gallagher, L. B. Schattenkircher, J. H. Strain, 505 5 Av., Bklyn.

Chas. Scheuer & Sons, Utica; leather and rubber goods; $10,000. J. D., C., and L. C. Scheuer.

Art Jewelry Mfg. Co.; $50,000. H. F. and E. J. Linder, T. Gaffron, 150 Nassau St.

Sheldon & Kelley Co., Oneida; delicatessen; $10,000. H. Lee, H. H. and A. O. Douglass.

Lurwal Rlty. Corpn., Brooklyn; Constn.; $100,000. H. H. Robinson, W. and S. J. Walzer, 881 Lafayette Av., Bklyn.

Stephenson Supply Co., Auburn; novelties, devices; $7,200. R. J. Stephenson, C. D. and D. M. Osborne.

Kensington Park Estates, Buffalo; realty; $25,000. G. W. Hambly, W. S. Hargott, G. W. Read.

The 856, The 864, The 880, and The 1,300 Realty Corpns.; each $2,000. W. B. and W. B. Keller, Jr., F. Shapiro, 99 Nassau St.

Eugene Doherty Rubber Works; dental and stamp rubber; $40,000. C. T. Roe, M. J. and P. A. Doherty, 794 Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Neptune Lighterage & Transportation Co.; $25,000. M. A. and G. J. O'Brien, A. J. Molloy, Whitestone.

Kennedy & Ahrens; stable, trucking, autos, airships, balloons; $14,000. J. Ahrens, J. L. and J. P. Kennedy, 64 W. 95 St.

Williamsburg Theatre; $40,000; I. L. Rosenson, S. Marcovici, R. Oelker, 200 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Cohen Bros., umbrella mfrs.; $5,000; S. L. and G. Cohen, 105 5 Av.

Singmer Electric Co., fixtures; $5,000; P. J. O'Reilly, A. F. Bittner, J. H. Singleton, 527 3 Av.

Jellenik & Frances, waists, dresses; $12,000; G. C. Jellenik, F. and G. J. Cohan, 42 E. 31 St.

Elkin Co., realty; $15,000; N. Weinberg, J. A. Stevenson, Jr., W. M. Card, 464 W. 58 St.

Andave Stores, groceries, &c.; $10,000; A. S. Arnold, J. J. Kenny, J. A. Davey, 321 W. 155 St.

Berger Bros.' Bazaar, dry goods; $10,000; E., L., H. S. Berger, 135 Ryerson St., B'klyn.

Capital increases: Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., N. Y., $100,000 to $200,000; United States Pipe Work, N. Y., $400,000 to $500,000; Nixon Broom Co., Avoca, $10,000 to $30,000; George W. Peck Co., Bath, $125,000 to $275,000.

Authorizations: A. Schwill & Co., Chicago, malt.; $300,000; rep., J. C. Tonkin, Oswego. Theobold & Oppenheimer Co., Rhila., cigars; $500,000; rep., Siegmund Schlesinger, 1,018 2 Av.

Voluntary dissolutions: Mott Haven Roofing Co., Bronx; Wood & Shephard Varnish Co., B'klyn; F. H. Messinger Co., Auburn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 27.—Charters filed today: J. Fisher & Co., Keyport, to clean bags, $10,000; Joseph Fisher, Keyport; W. L. Glenney, David Pofolsky, Plainfield.

George Watson Horse Co., Gladstone, horse dealers, $10,000; C. J. Barrie, Geo. and Alex. Watson, Gladstone.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,988. CANNED FRUITS, SALMON, &c.—A former Am. Consul is in touch with European concerns desirous of importing canned fruits, salmon, &c., from the U. S.

12,989. KNITTING MACHINES.—A South Africa manufacturers' agent wishes catalogues of Am. hand-power knitting machines, especially those of a type suitable for use in the mission schools in the interior.

12,990. TRACTION ENGINE THRASHERS AND REAPERS.—A resident of the Far East and of reputed wealth and business capacity wishes to establish direct relations with Am. mfrs. of 40 to 50 horse power traction engine thrashers and reapers. The inquirer wants to open an exhibition hall to display the different types of American agricultural machinery.

12,991. STAGE EQUIPMENT.—A merchant in a European capital desires to enter into correspondence with Am. mfrs. of technical machinery for the stage, such as turntables, by means of which one act can be set while another is being played, trapdoors, and all modern mechanical devices used in the theatre.

12,992. CURRANTS.—An exporter of currants in Greece wants to communicate with either agents or importers of currants in the large cities of the U. S. with a view to making shipments of currants to them.

12,993. HO

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(O) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Arthur Wright of N. Y. C. admitted to practice.

691—Seaboard Air Line, pl'ff in error, vs. James T. Norton.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

140—Bear Bros. Mercantile Co., pl'ff in error, vs. the Denver & Rio Grande R. R.—Judgment of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and judgment of the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the District of Colo. affirmed, with costs and interest, and cause remanded.

241—Illinois Central R. R. vs. Joseph Behrens, adm'r, &c.—Question certified answered in the negative. 184—Thaddeus Davids Co., pet'n'r, vs. Cortlandt I. Davids et al.—Decree of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of Circuit Court of the U. S. for the Southern District of N. Y. affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

208—San Joaquin & Kings River Canal & Irrigation Co., appel'g, vs. Stanislaus County (Cal.) et al.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

379—U. S. A. for the use and benefit of Alex. Bryant Co., pl'ff in error, vs. N. Y. Steam Fitting Co. et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on merits.

806—Louis W. Prenica, &c., et al., pl'ffs in error, vs. May Bulger.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

788—Stephen M. Egan, pl'ff in error, vs. New Jersey.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

232—William R. Hopkins, pet'n'r, vs. Chas. Hebard et al.—Motion to assign for argument Oct. 13 next granted.

932—N. Pac. Ry. Co., pl'ff in error, vs. North Dakota, on relation of T. F. McCue, Atty. Gen., and 981—Minn., St. P., & Sault Ste. Marie Ry., pl'ff in error, vs. same.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument as one case Oct. 13.

1023—U.S.A., appel'l, vs. Terminal Ry. Assn. of St. Louis et al.—Same.

840—Isidor Straus et al., &c., pl'fs. in error, vs. Am. Publishers' Assn. et al.—Motion to reverse judgment and to remand cause denied. Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 13.

1025—N. Pac. Ry. Co., petnr., vs. Mary A. Meese et al.—Certiorari granted.

994—N. Y. TIMES, petn'r, vs. Sun Print. & Publ'g Assn.—Certiorari denied.

980—James Lanaburgh et al., petnrs., vs. Myron M. Parker et al.—Certiorari denied.

1002—Birge Forbes Co., petnr., vs. Carl R. Heys.—Certiorari denied.

1006—Solomon Ripinsky, petnr., vs. G. W. Hinman et al.—Certiorari denied.

818—S. Pac. Co. et al., appelts., vs. USA. et al.—Ordered remanded.

885—USA. et al., appelts., vs. The B. & O. R. R. et al.—Ordered remanded.

589—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. et al., appelts., vs. USA. et al.—Ordered remanded.

590—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. et al., appelts, vs. USA. et al.—Ordered remanded.

1022—Sadie A. Stead, executrix, &c., et al., appelts., vs. Isabelle M. Curtis et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

986 and 987—Pullman Co., appelt., vs. W. V. Snee, Controller, &c.—Motion to advance submitted.

786—Carl Oliver, pl'ff. in error, vs. Texas.—Motion to advance submitted.

701—City of Lewiston, pl'ff. in error, vs. John Chamberlain et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

843—Wabash R. R. Co., pl'ff. in error, vs. John R. Hayes.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

884—Antonio Maria Peralta et al., appel'ts, vs. California et al.—Assigned for argument Oct. 13.

Original.—Ex parte. In re Daniel E. Strub, pet'n'r.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for the pet'n'rs.

804—Henry W. O'Neil et al., pl'ff in error, vs. Jacob F. Leamer et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

941—Kan. City So. Ry. Co., appel't, vs. Guardian Trust et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellees. Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for the appel't. Leaves granted to file briefs for St. Louis & San Fran. R. R., for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., for the Kan. City, Mex. & Orien Ry., and for certain interested parties as amici curiae.

933, 934, and 935—Cornell Steamboat Co., pl'ff in error, vs. Phoenix Cont'n Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

465—Colo. & So. Ry. Co., pl'ff in error, vs. R. R. Commission of Colo. et al.—Dismissed with costs.

366—Erie R. R. Co., pl'ff in error, vs. the People of S. N. Y.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff.

274—Erie R. R. Co., pl'ff in error, vs. John Williams, Com'r of Labor, &c.—Argued.

325—Henry J. Grannis, pl'ff in error, vs. Amber C. Ordean et al., and 326—Henry J. Grannis, pl'ff in error, vs. Rob't B. Whiteside et al.—Argument commenced.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will not hear any oral argument after Friday, May 8, this order, however, being subject to modification should the state of the docket develop that it be possible to go further.

Day call for April 28: Nos. 325, (and 326,) 121, 186, 179, 338, 339, 802, 305, 340, and 342.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Martin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jury calendar: Stewart<NY, NH RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jury calendar:	Marlotte<NY C RR.
Rockwell<Kennberg.	Same<same.
Napa Fruit<Lipschitz.	Marlotte<same.
Am Hay Co<Leh V RR	Ed Rington<same.
Werner<A W Nesbitt.	Un Rooting, &c, Co<
Same<same.	Doornbower.
Prima<Leh Val RR.	Ethell<Elwood.
Williams<Atl Tr Line	Miller<Oceanic Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty.	Meyer-Denker<SS
Ft Johnson Tow<S'b't	Patris.
New Hampshire.	Gaffney<N & E River
Connett<same.	Term.
Schoonmaker & Rice<	Harms<Tug St'd Oil
same.	No. 2.
N Eng SS Co<Tug	Morrell<Tug Ganoga
Portchester.	et al.
McAllister<Tug Nor-	N Y Const. &c<Tug
walk.	E F Moran.

Eastern District.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cosenza<SS Ellin.	Schirm<Dene Steam
Haakon VII.<SS Vol-	Shipping Co.
nay.	For call:
Volnay SS Co<SS	Absley<Boat Florence.
Haakon VII.	Cossey<SS Crown of
Pendleton<Logan Coal	Galicia et al.
McWilliams<Lighter	Crown SS Co<D Dock
Varina.	6 et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Assets Ris Co<Howard	Elwell<Southard.
Smith<Craig.	Uvalde Asphalt<CNY.
Martinett<Woods.	Mulqueen<I R T.
Pritchett<Richman.	Ottaway<Mosely.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Jules<Brenchard et al.	Leiner<R Hoe & Co.
Bigelow<Percival.	Star Co<Press Pub.
People<Annis.	Kleinman<CNY.
Harris<Reed.	In re Comr Docks, &c
Simplex Auto Co<	Murphy<Waldo.
Sahnwaller.	Baron<Albright.
Cohn<Ansonia Rity.	Bruen<Reynolds.
Same<same.	Feiser<Kalish.
Marcus Const Co<	
Weinbros R E.	

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Holophane<Myatt.	Glavey<Am Meter.
Matter of Pfizer.	Same<same.
Biddle<Burrell.	Dunn<Morgenthau.
Frail<Sch.	Farmers L & T<Mc-
Ehrlich<same.	Clure.
Hickey<Asphalt Con.	Baye<Baye.
Sorrento<Farnolo.	Hurd<Greenlawn Cem.
Same<same.	Pollak<Dodge Mfg.
Messer<Burstein.	Hickey<Reed.
Sage-Allen Brew.	People<Capillaro.
Walsh<J W McCabe.	Benson<Yellow Taxi.
Textile Sales<Clifford	Wartels<S Augerblick.
Textile.	McCarthy<Kenwood
Progressive Con<Sayre	Con.
In re Kesner Store	Merle<London.
Employes Assn.	Same<same.
Barrett<C Stutz Co.	Frankel<M C Spring.
In re Wiesyt.	Morgenstern<Morg'st'n
Chase & Baker<Heiser	De Paoli<Gidden.
Needham Piano<same.	R, W & C RR<Nor
Lukather<Daniels.	New Con.
Pascal<R T.	Paterno<Paterno.
Same<same.	In re Brown (Del'h'ty)
Doubleday, Page<	Bohland & Aikler<
Simpson Crawford.	Phillips.
Faulhaber<Faulhaber.	Carpenter<Harriman.
Chiavarone<Fern Nelson	Casey<Gorman.
Schlesinger<Geoghan.	Guaranty Tr<Ward.
Stensler<Schlomowitz.	Glover<N Bk of Com.
McElroy<Federal Sign.	Rosenbault<Ford L Co
West<Burns Agency.	Loutrel<Van Bens'ten.
Liberty S Metal<Roth.	J Mc Williams<Kent
Proctor<Morse.	Bldg.
Lonegran<Rodgers & H	Dean<Brownell.
Ranger<Tower.	Ford<C RR of N J.
Barth<Hotel St James.	Irwin<Warren.
Hawes<NY Press.	Epstein<Rockville
In re Northern Bank.	Centre Imp.
Ottenbacher<Waring.	In re US F & Guar.
NY Art Pub<Mason	Horvath<Horvath.
Henry Press.	Hoberman<Romagno.
Ford<Old Pont de Ne-	In re 83d Plumb.
mours Powder Co.	(Earle).
Hill<Coaley.	Craigwell<Craigwell.
G'wich Sav Bk<Levy.	In re Livingston.
Blum<Schwenn.	Sears<Sears.
Globe Indemnity<Ray-	Abrams<Abrams.
mond.	Loring<Cook.
Same<Remington Mar-	Rademacher<Morris.
tin Co.	Atlman<Bungay Co.
West Directing<Hern-	Morgenstern<Morg'st'n
dog.	Fields<Walter.
Acker-Merrall-C<same	Murray<Stallo.
Sterlinger<Mavromatis.	Sherrill<Dinniany.
Taylor<Burns Bros.	Wonderl'd<Proctor, Jr.
Jacobs<Jacobs.	Van Wagoner, &c<
People ex rel Nat Nas	Gallagher.
Bank<Prendergast.	Gallagher<Ott.
Clark<Kempf.	Kin w<Univ Film.
Demetrious<Bakiritsis.	Davis<Gondolf.
Parker<Lien.	Bernheimer<Young.
Barnett Tr<Ward.	Glass<Glass.
Olson<Terry & Tench.	Bonnell<Bonnell.
Spear<Herndon.	Skeels Coal<Baker.
Irving S Inst<NY R E	Nagelschmidt<US Fid
Sec.	& Guar.
Same<same.	In re Cripples Welfare
Demarest<Gifford.	Society.
Wood<Durham.	In re H C McNulty.
Salomon<Story.	

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

Homes<U S Trust Co.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:

Horn<Sanitary Mech.	Kithcart<Kithcart.
Metaler<Case.	Morcelli<Morcelli.
In re Parker St.	Weaver<Weaver.
Farley<Sioss.	Schley<Coler.
Di Fedele<Di Fedele.	Robb<Errett.
Laskowits<Laskowitz.	Stein<Stein.
Leary<Leary.	Reiser<CNY.
Met Trust Co<Stallo.	Kaye<Frost.
Engelhaim<Ill Surety.	Greenberg<Greenberg.
Micciche<Micciche.	Fraser<R & L.
Forster<Kaldenberg.	Kelly<Kelly.
Swimer<Swimer.	Gray<Gray.
Preferred causes.	Stephens<Stephens.
Farley<Gordon.	Bolton<Farrington.
Same<Mendelken.	Hoberman<Romagne.
Same<Spier.	Mathey<Mathey.
Same<Beckmann.	Glass<Glass.
Fennell<Scandar.	Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
People ex rel<Sturges.	Schmidt<Schmidt.
Cummings<Keystone	Storm<190 St Hold Co
Const Co.	McNulty<McNulty.
Dornstein<Carpenter	Saenger Co<Hogue &
Mot Vehicle Co.	Co.
Ives<Gorden.	Clear.

PART IV.—Philbin, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Glass<Kolar.	Abrahams<NY Rys.
Alpert<Morris.	Hahn<CNY.
Geber<Wanamaker.	Cohen<Di Menna.
Bosco<Forbush.	Epstein<Wanamaker.
Same<same.	Pfeiffer<Orbach.
Moriarity<Thompson S	Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Becker<City C.	Mellon Rel<Barr.
Munch<NY Rys.	Evans<Walton.
Mellen<Horn.	Oshrin<Shapiro.
Deutsch<Greenwald.	Tripler<Fairchild.
Berger<Nichols.	Kravitz<C RR of NJ.
Ratney<Joline.	Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kehoe<La Blanc.	Millman<Fisher.
People<Con Gas.	Case on.
Case, Jr<Waller.	

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Hart<Millhauser. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Mailer<Nat Calculat.	Kline Bros & Co<Ot-
Crowe<Mattes.	tawa Fire Ins.
Weill<Estelle.	Same<Montg M F Ins
Wilson<Slaughter.	Same<Montaquot &c.
Barken Const Co<	Marquise<Norf F Ins.
Hershfield.	Haney<L V Str S Co.
Beck<Echo Amusemt.	Higgins<Everard's Br
Alexander<Wills Bros	Shilvek<Bernstein.
Friedberg<Griffen.	Parson Mar Co<Eastn
Riverside Bk<Auto	Cement Gun Co.
Import Co.	Rosenfeld<Jacobs.
Russell<Auto Print.	Farley<Wasser.
Bradley Cont Co<	Same<Fleischman.
Mass Bond.	Case on.
N Y C Cotts F&L Big	

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lippman<Weitzen.	NY County N Bk<
Niagara Radiator, &c<	Davidow.
Gingold Realty Co.	Same<same.
Drake<Glasser.	Same<same.
Pollack<Kazam.	Same<same.
Minhinick<Clarenville	Same<same.
Worsted Co.	Same<same.
Asphalt Paving<CNY.	Same<same.
Same<same.	Same<same.
Same<same.	Same<same.
Same<same.	Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Samuels<Austin Fire Ins Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Motion calendar.

Maurice B Mandham.	Marie Niestermann.
Mary A Murray.	Eliza A Tuthill.
Sarah A Porter.	Mary Muller.
Hattie Schiff.	Christopher P Stumpf.
John Hartmann.	Gertrude Stumpf.
Elsie M Berrian.	Annie Eldridge.
Stella E Berrian.	Louise R Conant.
Irving W Childs.	Cassius C Perrin.
George Lorillard.	Timothy Sullivan.
James J Galligan.	William L Stebbins.
Meyer Shanaska, &c.	Joseph Shanaska.
James B Hammond.	John Baltakis.
Henry T Cutter.	Henry Mattenfeldt.
Anna Moore.	Ann Stoddart.
Helen Keehan.	Wulf Wingersky.
Conway B Arnold.	Frederic B Elliott.
Frances H Arnold.	Isidor Simon.
Alfred F Criado.	Amelia B Paff.
Rose Cunningham.	Barbara Buhr.
John J Canavan.	Louisa Randell.
Morris Torres, &c.	Mary L Finnell, &c.
Philip Neter.	George C Williams.
Mary A Keating.	John W Brennan.
Daniel Hearne.	Robert Goodbody.
Hester A Dunham.	Sophie Loew.
Juprez E C Phillips, &c	Solomon Rothfeld.
Juprez E C Phillips, &c	Phillip Goldstein.
Cornelia Eaton.	Ida M Martin.
Daniel Cunningham.	Christina Sherman.
Anna Moore.	Michele Cioffi, &c.
Edward P Hatch.	Francis Kimbel.
Angelo Paradiso.	Samuel Insiee.
Katherine McGarry.	Thomas M Brown.
Elizabeth Barnett.	David Banks.
Max Bowsky.	Leopold Wallach.
Diederick Blendermann.	Agnes Rywolt.
Henry Jacobs.	Mary G Hoffman.
Leoluca Zangara.	William F Crerand.
Harold R Schaffner.	Katharine Kolb.
Matthew J Keeffe.	Estates of:
William G Walter.	Henry S Block. Issue
Anna R Fink.	of fact.
Anna Benjamin.	Andrew Gross. Issue
Eleanor Scrafford.	of fact.
Johanna Buttner.	Wills for probate:
Charles Krikawa.	Kate Green.
Nora E McManus.	Olivia Cabella.
Hannah J Hull.	Abraham Kahn.
George H Horth.	James Motley.
John S Arbuthnot.	Agnes Hellum.
Ann McMath, &c.	Katie Drumgoole.
Richard Brandt.	Sybilla E Wille.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.	Emanuel Dreyfus.
Magdalena Hermann.	S.—Contested while

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.

Freedman<Kahn.	Cohn<Reliable Trav.
Barrett<O'Keefe.	Silverman<Mark.
McDonough<Franklin	Lowenthal<Louisville,
Sav Bank.	&c. R R.
Hoffman<St James	Penn Blowglass<Air
Bldg.	Gas Syn.
Mondschein<Weisberg-	Am Citizen, &c<Rei-
er.	nach.
Lyman & Helenius<	Prevey<Kralmer.
Cady.	Pubite Bk<Ebeiser P
Tullis<Varney.	Brewer<Seneca Dist.
Gilbert<Miller Brisben	Patti<Fillipi.
Co.	Cullo<N Y Edison.
Moran<Siegel.	Kempner<Borchardt.
N Y Edison<Reif.	Gr East Cas Co<
Realty Supervision Co	Prager.
<Hansen.	Sonkin<Goldberg.
Greenberg<Goodman.	Pendleton<Bachman.
Pizzo<Mandel.	Unger<Mosqph.
Heltner<Goldberger.	Kleinman<Orr.
Gelb<Nathan.	Goldstone<Brand.
Lewis<Spector.	Romer<Hudson Co C
Sandt<Sanford.	Brew.
Graber<CNY.	Appell<same.
Rapp Jelenko<Mar-	Jacobs Firep<Otto C.
shall.	Pandhaus<Bachman.
Hoffman<St. James	Stiebitz<Feldman.
Bldg.	Pomeroy<Gr East Cas

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Healey<Mahoney.	Henderson<Mangold.
Mele<Wendell & E.	Pittsburg<Lurie.
Hurley<Borden's Con	Levin<Mann Co.
Milk Co.	Newport Ry<Bachman
Stroud<Messer Co.	Tornberg<Garden Tea
Eisenbach<Levy Bros.	Room.
D'Amico<Weinstein.	Reilprir<Roberts Mot.
Zimmerman<Harris.	Schoenberg<Iselin.
Clinton Raper Co<	Gerner<Simon.
Armstrong.	Spagnolo<Lisarte.
Lane<Clarke Stables.	Dongwerts<NY Rys.
Perner<Delany.	Wass<Brooke.
Fishman<Uranium S S	Hoffberg<Hoffberg.
Moldowsky<Malley.	Addo<Cowen.
Denny<Mitchell Co.	Watson<Keller.
Gohberg<Strauss.	Beck<Iroquois Asphalt.
McDowell<NY Rys.	Smith<Ebbs.
Bouvier<Brewster.	Green<Bayer.
Dind<Behringer.	Seider<Int RT.
Chiarchiaro<Cooney.	Lime<Gellis.
Di Blasi<Underp, &c.	Jordan<Greenblatt.
Kraus<Solomon.	Chas Warner<Mc-
Kempner<Borchardt.	Loughlin.
Edwards<NY Rys.	Goldschmidt<Tomp-
Schrenbeck<NY Rys.	kins Marble.
Berlin<Chelsea Dress,	Wormser<Field.
&c.	Newman<Clayton Rty.
Meyer<Galland.	D'Angelo<Hupfel Bwy
Fay<Joline.	Deegan<F W White.
Loughran<5 Av Bldg.	Same<Same.
Panzer<N Harlem Serv	Miller<Davison<Pabst
Cohen<Jaffe.	Brew.
Brady<Int RT.	Weller<NY Rys.
Billicoff<NY Rys.	Colletto<Sauer R'lty.
Heilman<Korn.	Johnson<Southern Ry.
Same<Same.	Roulet<Barnes.
Roeser<3d Av RR.	Pincus<Lichtenstein.
Stancourt Laundry Co	Martin<Scuth, &c.
<La Mura.	Schneider<NY Rys.
Selinsky<Barrett.	Rudd<Iverson.
Ballwag<Wallach.	Case on.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Liebowitz<Donnell.	Sperling<Hyman.
Lewis<Solinsdall.	Grannis<Temple.
Cavanagh<Ohlbaum.	Miller<Miller.
Frank<Frank.	Mosdyck Co<Newton.
Mann<Sternb Motor.	Chakin<Weinberg.
Weinberger<And'nolo	Swan<Greenberg.
Define Rose<City	Levy<W C Rty.
Rubber Co.	Strobing<Seidman.
Grossman<Bernbaum.	B & L Const Co<
Berkowits<Dutka.	Hirsh.
McLaughlin<McMann	Farrell<Conv Nov.
Galtz<Exch B Corp.	Cryptal<Nellson.
Perry F Co<Werner.	Raffalli<Altman.
Burns<Spiegel.	Case on.

PART III., Green, J., clear; IV., Lynch, J., clear; V., Ransom, J., case on; VI., Delehanty, J., case on; VII., La Fetra, J., case on; VIII., O'Dwyer, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Schmid< Neuberger—George J. Gillespie.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Schoonmaker< Schoonmaker—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Smith< Carey—William T. Quinn. Tip Top Toy Co.<Sack—William T. Quinn. Gillies<T. R. Smith Realty & Const. Co.—Frederick B. Rich. Bank of Washington<Schimpf—William T. Quinn. Powell<Brüner<Melvin G. Dalberg.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Kuhn<Gelenter —Samuel Marks.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Harry Renskorf<Robert C. A. Peterson—Leo Oppenheimer.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions.

McDonough<Mallory	Sleicher<Ridgewood R
Line.	Sokolow<Sokolow.
Same<N Y & Texas L	Sulzberger & Sons<
Busch<Gt Neck Corpn.	Adelson.
Same<same.	Ives<Duberstein et al
Ill Surety<Dasheff.	Wolff<Wolff.
Parker<N Y & F bush	Maxwell<I R T.
Realty.	Zelkow<same.
Streicher<St Dean Rty	MacRae<same.
Mislawista<Sokol.	Rubinstein & Sons<
Novisky<Novisky.	Burrowe.
Title G & T<Gray.	Coger<Williams.
Reilly<Doxsey et al.	P D Leahy Rlty<
Moran<Eve Journal.	West et al.
Hill<Curtis & an.	In re Michelson, Jr.
Lobdon<Y Tel.	Kline<Kline.
In re Stern, (Doyle.)	Barkan<Rogoff.
In re Carroll St.	Wolff<Siegel.
People<Am Sug Rfg	Cutting<Nierman.
Skoniesk<Tartar Ch.	In re Alpert.

PART II.—Reidy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Crane, Kapper, Jaycox, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.

Bklyn Bk<Stallo & an.	Ruersen<Bradley Con.
Bresslin<Star Co.	Basciano<NY Con RR.
Kennedy<Ed Elec Ill.	Akerstrom<Morse Dk.
Clarke<Levering & G	Ackerman<CNY.
Cert<Williams Hts.	Chapal Freres<Wein-
Swanson<Robins Dock	schenker et al.
Eggers<Ed Elec Ill.	Mangravite<B H R R.
Wehner<Bklyn Wire	Dubovits<Nassau RR.
Matthews<B Q C&SRR	McGuinness<NY Con
McGarry<C & B RR.	RR.
Cosgrove<B U L RR.	Vaughan<B H RR.
Wood<Kanouse Wat.	Levine<B, Q C & S
Selig<Wrisum.	RR.
Gorham<Kelly et al.	Howard<NY Rys.
Billings<Kelly et al.	Carroll<Chauncey R
Neale<Nassau RR.	Estate Co.
Kennedy<Nassau RR.	Marks<I R T.
Colvin<Schlegel.	Schoneberger<Fey.
Miller<Kallet.	Hawkins<White Co et
Strobel<NY Cons RR.	al.
Woods<B H RR.	Platt<C I & B RR.
Slaviz<Erie RR.	Cain<B H RR.
Kunneke<CNY et al.	Gill<B H RR.
Barnard<Yellow Taxi.	Moore<Morrison.
Scardaville<Halp et al	Riley<Inter-City Adv.
Tepfer<B H RR.	Gerschner<B H RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Vertilome<Gen Chem.	Zeeman<Seligman.
Hughes<NY Con RR,	Pinz<Met Bridge.
Thompson<Bellas	Magenheimer<Cohen
Hess & Co.	& sons.
Newman<CNY et al.	Murray<Joline & ano.
Balcezat<Lumitz.	Luberwitz<Friedman.
Ferguson<Chilton.	Apeler<B H RR.
Druckman<Mad Sq	Matthews<B U El RR
Garden.	Wingrad<Leh Co.
Feldman<Econopoully	Hildebrandt<Nelson &
et al.	Nassau RR.
Mintz<Harding.	Thomsen<Thomsen.
McAlinden<Break-	Manna<Nassau RR.
water Co & ano.	Lent<Tilyou.
Herold<Adams.	Moran<Sheriff Place
Brown<Ed Elec Ill.	Garage et al.
Skonlezny<Tartar	Carbonelli<Whiting
Chem Co.	et al.
Ruzzo<Keller.	Cimino<Smith & Son.
Helmowitz<H H RR.	Sasina<Linch, &c.
Standerwick<Barg.	Gross<Shults Bread.
Ohlsen<Nelson Co.	Price<CNY.
Chiaramonte<Berger.	Parnes et al<Borgen-
McCormick<Hanan	icht et al.
et al.	Krantz Mfg<Gen Insul
Hoyt<Keller<B H RR.	Endrich<Wilson et al.
Nilsen<Kornblum.	Bernstein<Harriman
Reis Co<Zimmerli.	Indus.
Nemetz<Rose.	Hobby<L I RR.
Douglass<Yellow Taxi	Richard<Wohlberg.
Moffett<Piel.	West-Namm & Son.
Farley, Conur, &c,<	Koffler<Kuebler et al
Bonner & ano.	Maher<Rowland.
Same<Brady & ano.	Spedick<Dry.
Highest number reached, 3,466.	

PART III.—Benedict, J.

Fox<Oxx.	Vassallotti<Vassallotti
Gross<Lohner.	Brandes<Brandes.
De Bekker< FA Stokes	Dickman<Dickman.
Eldridge<Kovacs.	Klein (2)<Rockville
Markowitz<Markowitz.	Centre Manor Co.
Berlin<Pearlberg.	Schaefer<Schaefer.
Bayer<Bayer.	Smith<Smith.
Cohen<Cohen.	Wilshusen<Frasier.
Rabinowitz<Nevin.	Fearing<Pearing.
Wasserman<Wass'man	Seider<Specialty.
Black<Black.	Merch Co-op Mort Co
Morowitz<Gorelik.	(2)<Balz.
Horenstein<Zibuleff.	Stein<Fichera.
Pisciotta<Pisciotta.	Mangold<Todebaugh.
Schoenthal<Hab Bldg Co.	Sues<Farley.
Salmon<Salmon.	
Highest number reached, 906.	

Surrogate's Court.

KETCHAM, S.

Wills of:	Maria Horn.
Kate Deubert.	Michael Campbell.
Mary A Wingharm.	Daniel A Lyons.
Herbert Lace.	Anna Wolf.
Accounting in the	Israel Kalet.
estate of:	The estate of:
Warren Field.	Joseph Mentor.
John Mikautowits.	John Weeks.
Casper Goldstein.	Leonie Richards.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.

Williams<C I & B RR	Jacobwitz<Goldstein.
Salerno<B H RR.	Patrovitch<McGrath.
Jones<Buckley-New-	Plaine<B H RR & an.
hall.	Samulson<C I & B RR
Gallagher<B H RR.	Coyne<BH RR.
Goldberg<Nagrotsky.	

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Duffy<B H RR.	Bonamaker<Martenne
Marino<Fillippi.	Conts.
Browth<B H RR.	O'Connor<Brown.
Butler<Same.	Schroeder<Ricca.
Grant<Econopouley.	

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Motions.

Prata<Austin Stone	Cohen < Cohen.
Works.	Deutsch<Cahn.
Same<Same.	Friedman<Nas El RR.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Trials. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.

Koslovsky<Leh Coal.	Marcus<L I RR.
Hannon<Crawford.	Marcus<L I RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S. At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. At 10 A. M.

Teitelbaum<Union Ry.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Mary Hintenhoff<Thomas P O'Connor et al—William J. McKeown.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Kurtzka< Turnbull et al.—Chas H Bross. Tenney< Rosenfeld—Ernest R Eckley.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Williams<NY & Q R	Remlinger<Neptune M
L & Power.	Peterson<Jamaica Est.
Parisi<Wolberg Bast.	Garbera<Jodnasky.
Masole<NY & Q Co Ry	Klee & an<Otterbein.
Kirkwood<McCloskey.	Meillio<Penn Transit.
Pal-NY & Q Co Ry.	Hart<Knuth.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Farris<B Q C & S RR	Landers<NY & Q C Ry
Jasinzewski<Pitsy'k.	Streppone<Bruhns.
Rias<Bowdan.	Loggia Nino Bixio<L
Chasen<Astoria L, H	I City Sav Bank.
& Power.	Moynihan<CNY et al.
Rozzo<Champlain S M	Moscowitz<Staf'd Rity
Wojciechowicz<Nich-	Mahlstedt<B U El RR
ols Copper Co.	

Highest number reached, 477.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Trials.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kratsenberg<Gelb.	Burnett<Geras.
O'Dea<O'Dea.	Hess<Hess.
Foth<Foth.	

Balance of calendar passed to April 29. Highest number reached, 359.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.

Karle<Kiernan.	Wilbur Lumber Co<
Lewis<Keystone State	Naidich & Weinstein
Const Co.	Loeffler Land<Titlar.
Wchester Invest Co<	Conklin<Sansone.
NY C RR.	Gleeson<Douvres.
Kaminski<Maguth.	Seifert<Alexander.
Larsen<Murray.	Same<same.
Scott<Witt.	Same<same.
Gross<McDonald.	Same<same.
Gross<Panning.	Malcolm<Clasier.
Wrieden<Yonkers	Labar<Quartararo.
Finance Co.	Ambrose<Nat Sugar
De Lasho<Yonkers RR	Refin Co of N J.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Kufler<Goldman.	Palladino<Sergeant.
Bruno<NY C RR Co.	Deveson-Burke<Heen'y
Hogan<Cornot.	Birch<Malcolm.
Lynch<Dow.	Seymour<Crowley.
Deveson-Burke<Bar-	Taplin<Owen.
ron.	Lounsbury & Sons<
Lollobrigide<Winston.	Givacchini.
Childs<Fagan.	Wyand<Stewart.
Campana<Mangini.	Noss<Blue Bird Motor
Marx<Pirone.	Massie<Anderson.
Young<Schmieder.	La Bar<Peterson.
Morgan<Chicadone.	Maynard<Langan.
Olstein<Komhauser.	Giordano<Lichtenberg.
Morano<Richards.	

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The retirement of Col. H. H. Kingsbury, Cav., Insp. Gen., April 25, is announced.

1st Lt. W. H. Lloyd, M. R. C., to Ft. Bliss, for duty pertaining to care of Mexican prisoners.

Capt. H. W. Jones, Med. Corps, to Texas City, for temporary duty with Ambulance Co. No. 3.

1st Lt. L. A. Meraux, M. R. C., to Jackson Barks, Lv.

1st Lt. J. S. Kennedy, M. R. C., to Galveston, Tex., temp. duty transport service.

Lt. Col. C. E

Church to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,806 3d Av, April 27, due June 1, 1917.....$5,000
GREEN LANE, w s, 150 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100; Joseph McCue to Bronx Borough Bank, 4,293 Tremont Av, April 27, due, &c. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$380
INTERVALE AV, 984-988, e s; Charles H. Roe Estate to Jennie Currier, 5 West 81st St, and ano, exrs., April 23, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,000
LOT 213, map of Van Nest Park; Simon T. Hyed to Ida B. Baer, Freeport, L. I., April 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $2,000
LOTS 6 and 7, Block 28, map of Morris Park; Conrad Elermann to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, April 23, due July 9, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,130
ST. ANN'S AV, 165, w s, 25x98; Daniel Hecht to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 27, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $14,000
VALENTINE AV, e s, 180.9 ft n of 198th St, 22x99x25x90.1; Ray Kaufman to Mathilde A. Bertrand, 1,261 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, April 27, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$7,500
WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Hewitt Place, 214.11xirreg.; George F. Johnson to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, April 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $110,000
117TH ST, n s, Lot 364, map of Laconia Park; Louis Beringer to Daisy Frentel, 533 Bergen Av, April 27, 3 years 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 399 East 180th St $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 245, all; Eliza C. Swansson and another to Gottlob Simondet, 245 Bowery, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Hohn, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$4,200
HENRY ST, 45, double store; David Garfield to Bessie Tomashoff, 108 Henry St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; address, 45 Henry St $3,900
WEST BROADWAY, 186; Martin L. Meinschein to Meinschein & Graverman, on premises, 6 years from April 23, 1914; attorney, H. Reuman, 206 Broadway.....$2,500
7TH AV, 2,365, store and part of basement; Herman Harris and another to Herman F. Ahrens, 2,365 7th Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1912; attorney, S. Hosing, 280 Broadway $1,260
7TH AV, 2,365, store and part of basement; Ruhl Real Property Co. to same, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney same.....$1,260
11TH AV, 319, store and basement; John H. Feldscher to Louis Kotzenberg, 319 11th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, J. Senger, 206 West 30th St.....$1,500
101ST ST, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100, the land; Richard H. Handley to Albert Hautsch, 540 East 89th St, 21 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, William A. Goodhart, 309 Broadway.....$600
129TH ST, 323 and 327 East, all; Seelig Realty and Construction Corporation to Jennie Hauptschein, 325 East 120th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Israel Brinkman, 299 Broadway.....$5,000
125TH ST, 79 West, store; William J. Frey to Joseph Kruh, 79 West 125th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914.....$3,900
141ST ST, 103 to 109 West, all; Rental Mortgage Securities Corporation to Anna Landesman, 1117 West 141st St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway $9,340

Bronx.

EAST TREMONT AV, 502, store, &c.; Louise M. H. Cannon to John D. Albers, 483 Tremont Av, 10 years from April 30; attorneys, Brooker & S., 4,205 3d Av..$1,400 to $1,800
INTERVALE AV, 984, store, &c.; Charles H. Roe Estates to Abram Adeland, 1,358 Wilkens Place, 5 years from May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....$900 and $1,000
OGDEN AV, 1,076, all; John J. Lee to Michael J. Barry, 1,076 Ogden Av, 5 years from April 1, 1914, (5-year renewal); attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St. $780
165TH ST, 800 East, store; Pauline Genther and others, executrix, to Josef Muller, 3 years from May 1; attorney, Peter Klein, 253 East 72d St.....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

FULTON ST, s e corner of Church St, 33x78; Oscar Lewinson against Louise and Martin Goldsticker, owners; Samuel K. Jacobs and Fulton Church Co., Inc., contractors....$832
GREENWICH AV, 2; Richenbaum Brothers against Maud L. Marshall, owner; Henry L. Rauch & Central Brewing Co., contractors $74
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 97th St, 100.11x123.6; Edward Byrnes against Lillie J. Earle, owner; Leo J. McIntosh, contractor $51
3D AV, s e corner of 171st St, 25x100; Domenico A. Del Donno against Elizabeth Schultz, owner and contractor.....$2,227
3D AV, 1,370; Marks Chain against John Doe, owner; Mrs. C. E. McGlynn, contractor $90
7TH AV, 626 and 628; Crane & Clark against Adolph A. Hageman, owner; Nathan Picket, contractor $101
39TH ST, 41 West; Barnet Schecht against Rockbridge Realty Co., owner; Victoria Building and Construction Co., contractor; Theodore C. Klein, sub-contractor....$1,290
39TH ST, 46 West; Nicholas Gregorio & Co. against Arthur Brisbane and A. B. S. Co., Inc., owners; Anton Strand, contractor.$1,262
39TH ST, 38 West; Simons & Mayer against Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth Street Co., owner and contractor.....$4,251
191ST ST, Harlem River and Sherman St; Louis Krieg against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., Inc., contractor $35
SAME PROPERTY; George Jung against

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 108 ft n of 176th St, 43x94x irregular; Joseph Borello against — Milo, owner and contractor.....$1,600
CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 110.5 ft n of Seabury Place, 75x100; J. Rosenblum & Co. against Tiber Building Corporation, owner and contractor $350
163D ST, 782; Thomas Flach against Katherine Morris, owner and contractor.....$29

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av; Passaic Structural Steel Co. against Young Women's Hebrew Association and others, April 3, 1914.....$4,741
FRANKLIN ST, s s, 59 ft w of Lafayette St; Simon Sturvin against Luzzaro P. Paccini and others, June 17, 1913.....$337
SAME PROPERTY; same against same, July 9, 1913 .....$337
NEW CHAMBERS ST, 2, and Duane St, 14; Roesser & Sommer Co. against Berg Cafe and others, Feb. 17, 1914.....$320
70TH ST, 203 West; Morris Shapiro and others against Robert P. Wadhams and others, April 12, 1913, (canceled).....$1,334
110TH ST, 31 West; Bethlehem Steel Co. against Young Women's Hebrew Association and others, April 3, 1914.....$3,784
110TH ST, 31 West; John A. Hendricks Co. against same, April 17, 1913.....$2,000
176TH ST, n s, 101 ft e of Marmion Av; Del Balso Contracting Co. against Robert J. Rooney and others, Sept. 20, 1913..$1,636

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 49.11x85; Abraham N. Leventhal against

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—TOMPKINS COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY for authority to change its name to CORONA TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—Notice of application.

Notice is hereby given that the Standard Typewriter Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Village of Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y., will apply and presents its petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the Village of Wampsville, Madison County, N. Y., on the 18th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to Corona Typewriter Company, Incorporated.

Dated Groton, N. Y., April 22nd, 1914.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
By BENN CONGER, President.
KELLOGG & VAN HOESEN, Attorneys for Petitioner, First National Bank Building, Cortland, N. Y

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of the RED FEATHER PERFUMERY CORPORATION for authority to change its name to "THE RED FEATHER COMPANY, INCORPORATED."

Notice is hereby given that the Red Feather Perfumery Corporation, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Red Feather Company, Incorporated."

Dated New York, April 24th, 1914.
RED FEATHER PERFUMERY CORPORATION, by R. E. MILLER, President.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS
VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete Stock of Records.
Prices. Open Evenings.
Write, call, or phone
823 Columbus.
A. H. MAYERS.
1,982 Broadway, near 67th.

Billiards and Pool Tables: Lowest Prices. Samples, repairs; bowling alley outfits. (Established 1868.) BROWER CO., 125 East 23d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale TO BE HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 6.
600 RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION LOTS
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
186 BROADWAY NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE.

BACK RENTS Collected
No Charge Unless Successful
STANDARD ADJUSTMENT CO.
Flatiron Building. Tel. 5534 Gramercy

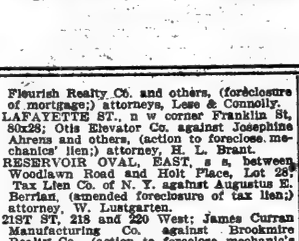
ESTABLISHED 1867
DUFF & CONGER
REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT, SALES AND APPRAISALS
Madison Ave.-Corner 66th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 1850

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West Side.

FACTORY PLOT, 200x200. Sell, Lease, Exchange, or Build.
Railroad siding, transportation facilities of the best; submit offers, as we can make quick deal. Duross, 156 Broadway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



New Half-Timbered Hollow Tile & Stucco House
Very choice and convenient location; 10 rooms and 2 baths; living room 29.8x14.9; dining room 13.9x15.6; all rooms large and light. Hardwood parquet floors, etc.; 3 minutes from station. Price, $12,750; on convenient terms.

15 Minutes From Herald Square,
Via Penn-L. I. Electric Express Service.
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Station.
In the beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,000. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient train to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—9:07, 10:18, 11:07 A. M.; 12:28, 1:06 (Sats only), 2:06, 3:00; 3:38, 4:08, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:37 P. M. Sunday—8:26, 9:46, 10:35, 11:18, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 2:08, 3:03, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

IDEAL ALL YEAR HOME
Modern improvements; hardwood trim; rooms all large and airy; open fireplace; spacious porches; grounds nicely laid out; lawns, hedges, shrubbery, &c.; all city improvements in streets, including sewerage; few minutes' walk from private sandy bathing beach and station; 28 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Address McCaw, 248 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Old English
architecture; rambling country home, an acre of ground, right of way to water and sandy beach at
Grenwolde
Great Neck Long Island
This attractive residence has all the charm of the typical English country home. It stands secluded in delightful surroundings, providing the advantages of an extensive private estate.
Macadam roads, water, electricity, and a sewerage system approved by the State Board of Health have been installed. Excellent train service. Price reasonable, terms to suit. Full information sent on request.
Paul V. Shields, 129 Front Street. Phone 4123 John

CHICKEN FARM.
$150 CASH WILL START YOU.
Balance, $3 weekly, will buy a poultry farm, with well-built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry, concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 58 Times Downtown.

Gentlemen's Country Residence
Situated at Port Jefferson, Long Island.
HOUSE of 14 ROOMS
All improvements; stable and garage; spacious grounds; beautifully laid out; will be sold at sacrifice to immediate purchaser or will rent; for description and terms write
WILLIAM B. OVERTON,
Greenlawn, N. Y.

Absolute Auction of Dwelling
Saturday, May 9, 1914, at 2:30 P. M. New all-year-round dwelling; all improvements; large plot; 15 miles out. Also valuable plot at depot.
Particulars and terms apply to Auctioner, A. F. O'DONNELL, Rosedale, L. I.

SHORE FRONT HOME.
NORTHPORT, hour out; 3 acres, directly on Sound; fine beach; 8-room dwelling; bath; steam heat; stable, outbuildings; fruit and shade; a bargain at $12,500. Owner, Box 168, Huntington, L. I.

North Shore of Long Island
Properties of Every Description.
L. G. SHIELDS,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
To buy a beautiful cottage or bungalow for $2,800 and up; terms easy; plenty of land for garden purposes; near water; boating, bathing, fishing; all year round home; easy distance from Penn. station. W. W., 13 Times.

Near Hicksville.
Plot 50x100 feet; price $260; first payment, $5; $3.50 per month; first class place for a chicken farm and home; only 14 minutes' walk from station. Taylor, 84 Times.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

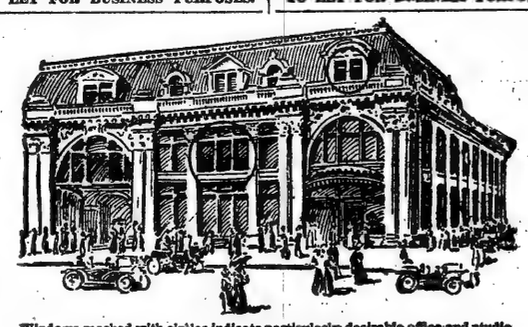
TO-DAY

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY
Go to the auction sale of the 134 lots of the Hennessy Estate at University Heights. To be sold for whatever they will bring, at 10:30 A. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.

TO-MORROW

Try to buy some of the lots and see the profits you have missed by not going to the sale to-day.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



Windows marked with circles indicate particularly desirable offices and studio for rent on the Fifth Avenue front.

Fifth Avenue Offices
at 46th Street
Windsor Arcade $600 to $3000
Harris & Vaughan, *Agents on Premises* Telephone: 31 Murray Hill

Manufacturing and Mercantile
Lofts, Stores, Buildings
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOME
Genuine Tapestry Brick, only $4,500; $300 down; $30 quarterly; something entirely different; souvenir Booklet "B" upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. During Subway construction take West End "L" change to Sea Beach at 62d St. Phone Bath Beach 635.

Beautiful Brick Houses
Semi-detached brick, on new Subway, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, sewer, $5,500; $200 down, 20 YEARS' TIME; $30 to $35 monthly; photos mailed. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

$500 CASH,
Balance Easy Terms.
Near Beverly Road, Flatbush.
8 rooms, detached, nice plot, porch; near tennis courts; room for garage; price $6,500; worth considerably more. Quick action; need money. Executors, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan. Room 1,803. 'Phone 3324 Beekman.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick
hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 872 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This 6-room Stucco Bungalow near beach and boardwalk at Ocean Gate, N. J. Price $1,875. Sold on easy terms. Desirable lots, excellent location; $100 up.
Great Eastern Bldg. Corp.
45 W. 34th St., New York.

YourRentWillBuy

This new craftsman house, 6 large rooms and sleeping porch, tiled bath, steam heat; in the hills of New Jersey, only 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect. J. L. TILLACK, 50 Church St., New York. Phone 6748 Cort.

HOME & GARAGE
ONLY $5,500; WORTH MUCH MORE.
For business reasons I must sell my new home on large plot; house contains 7 large rooms and comfortable inglenook with fireplace; plenty of closet room, handsome sanitary bathroom, all gas kitchen, very large piazza; located 30 minutes out; splendid transportation by train and trolley; must have $500 cash; will meet your wishes for balance; your opportunity. Full particulars sent. H. D. House, Room 520, 47 West 34th St., city.

FIVE ACRES HIGH LAND
$250 PER ACRE.
2½ MILES FROM OCEAN
AT ASBURY PARK.
BOX NO. C1, TIMES UPTOWN.

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
Desirable furnished cottages to rent for season. Our conveyances meet trains by appointment. Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Allenhurst, N. J. (opp. stations) Asbury Park, N. J.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE.
"In the Hills of New Jersey."
$10 Down, $5 monthly buys building lots, 25x125 ft.; sewer, sidewalks, trees, water, gas, electric lights; booming suburb, 7,000 pop.; clubs, churches, schools; to fare. To sell you will build house at cost, ranging $1,600 to $2,000 payable like rent. Call, write BALDWIN & BOYCE INC., 34 West 33d St., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

410 Park Avenue

Corner 55th Street

12 rooms and 3 baths; 14 rooms and 4 baths. Special apartments—one to a floor—of 19 rooms and 8 baths, have seven master's chambers and seven servants' rooms. Elevators now running. Renting agent on premises.

Rents $4,000 to $11,000.

Booklet Mailed Upon Request

Estate Ogden Goelet, owner — 9 West 17th St., Dept. 2. Telephone 3460 Chelsea
Moore & Wyckoff, agents — 546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2. Cor. 45th St. Telephone 1263 Bryant

MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON
171 West 71st St.,
N. E. Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Including electric light and refrigeration.
Rents $1,500 to $3,500.

BARNARD
106 Central Park West,
S. W. Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,500,
Including refrigeration.

HOHENZOLLERN
495 West End Ave.,
S. W. Corner 84th St.
9, 10 & 11 Rooms with 3 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $2,700.

BELVOIR
472 West End Ave.,
S. E. Corner of 83d St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rent $2,000.

CARLYLE
77 West 85th St.,
8 and 10 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $1,800.

265 Central Park West
South Corner of 87th St,
7 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,700.

NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.,
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms, with 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,500.

LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,900.

BALMORAL COURT
600 West 163d St.,
Southwest Corner of Broadway.
4 and 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $960.

MELVIN COURT
572-574 West 187th St.,
Subway at 191st St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rents $336 to $480.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast Corner of 140th St.
7 Rooms.
Rents $780 to $900.

All Corner Apartments
THE VAN CORTLANDT,
N. W. cor. 96th St. and Park Av.
*7, 8, and 9 rooms.....$1,000-$1,400
THE MELBA,
N. W. cor. 102d St. and Central Park West.
*7 and 8 rooms.....$720-$1,020
THE ROCKINGHAM,
S. E. cor. Broadway and 56th St.
*8 rooms.....$1,700
THE RUTHERFURD,
N. W. cor. 11th St. and 2d Av.
8 rooms.....$900-$1,000
THE HETHERINGTON,
S. E. cor. Park Av. and 63d St.
*8 rooms.....$1,300
*Have elevators, &c.
See Superintendent on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

An Unusual Opportunity Is Offered on the Following Apartments, Giving Immediate Possession.

7 Rooms and 2 baths in the "MONTE VISTA," 464 Riverside Drive.

8 Rooms and 2 baths and 12 Rooms and 4 baths in the "COLOSSEUM," so. cor. 116th St. & Riverside Drive.

5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, at "THE REGNOR," 601 West 115th St., cor. Broadway.

3 and 6 Rooms and bath at the "LUCANIA," 235 W. 71st St., nr. B'way.

3, 4, 5 Rooms and bath at the "LUXONIA," 305 W. 72d nr. W. End Av.

The above houses are owned and managed by the original builders, assuring tenants the highest standard of service. Call at our office.
PATERNO BROS., 691 West 115th St.

314 West 94th St., NEAR RIVERSIDE
High class elevator apts.; all improvements.
7 large, light rooms, bath $950
6 large, light rooms, bath $50-$60
Separate Maid's Toilet in Each Apartment.
CONCESSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
6 ROOM APARTMENT.....$50
All improvements. Apply to janitor.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
Washington Heights, One block of Hudson River
7 ROOM CORNER APARTMENTS 8
$75 Up. 600 West 165th St.
Near 168th St. Broadway Subway Station.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. AND 119TH ST. Especially desirable and attractive to conservative home-seeking families; seven extra large, light rooms, and closets; full service; rents extremely low; only $55 and $65. Diagrams of Superintendent, on premises, or WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., at 125th.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. See janitor.

517 WEST 113TH ST.
Beautiful high-class elevator Apartments.
4 & 6 Rooms, $45 to $70

EXCEPTIONAL.
$50 a month to October 1st; 7 rooms, foyer, and 2 baths; new fireproof house; just off Broadway; Subway 110th St. Apartment 22, 528 West 112th St. See Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

30 E. 55th St.
Corner Madison Avenue.
Modern 10-story fireproof bldg.
One Apartment to a Floor.
Light on all sides.
9 ROOMS—3 BATHS
3rd floor, $4,000. 4th floor, $5,000.
Inquire Owner on Premises or Any Broker.

1,270 MADISON AV.,
Adjoining Carnegie Property.
Apartments 7 large rooms and bath.
RENT, $900.
Elevator, Modern Improvements.
Inquire Superintendent, on premises, or HUGH C. MURRAY, 27 Cedar St.

645-647 MADISON AVENUE,
Near 59th Street.
A prominent transfer corner; hotel, club, and residential district; one, two, and three room suites; also studios; all night elevator and telephone service; also meals; rents $25 to $80 per month.
MOOYER & MARSTON, Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue.
Or Superintendent on premises.

128 EAST 84TH ST.
ADJOINING LEXINGTON AV.
Apartments of five rooms and bath; steam heat and open plumbing.
Rents $336 and $408 per year.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BRONX.

THE JEROME COURT
Facing St. James Park, Jerome Ave. and 194th St.
Extra large, light, cheerful 4-5-6 room modern apartments. Desirable tenants only; rents reasonable. Owner on premises

GREYLOCK COURT
Northwest corner 168th St., Boston Road. Finest elevator apartment in Bronx; 3 blocks east of 169th St. "L" station; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $384 to $600 per year.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 3 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Sonoma Apartments
1,730—BROADWAY—1,734.
TO LEASE
One 8-room apartment with 2 baths
Extra large, light rooms with eastern and southern exposure to tenants of unquestionable social standing. These apartments must be seen to be appreciated.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 4921 Columbus.

Washington and Jefferson
318-328 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Ave.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Will Sell at Great Bargain
Country Residence and Farm
35 Acres
NEAR
Garrison-on-Hudson
Main house, 15 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements, including electric light; ample outbuildings and cottage; newly furnished in most attractive manner. Address BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street.

100 ACRES.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION.
4 Terraces; 5 Springs; Cottage, furnished. Vista and location inimitable; promptly accessible; AND above all physical ills; terms satisfactory.
Asa F. Smith, 44 Court St., B'klyn, N. Y.

LAST CALL.
Fruit and grain farm; 500 bearing fruit trees, 90 acres of best farming land in Greene Co.; 15 acres of rye sown; farm cut 25 tons of hay; large stream; 22 acres in wood and pasture; large barns and outbuildings; 5-room house; 3 miles to R. R. station; price $5,800; half cash. Catskill Farm Agency, Leeds, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON SHORE
FOR SALE
Comfortable 8-room house, all modern improvements, ½ acre, 1 block trolley, shady street, lawn, garden, fruit, hedges and shrubs. Close to town. Boating, bathing, fishing, swimming.
Price only $6,000—Terms arranged.
Apply to Leonard Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store and Upper Floors
Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

A few attractive offices to let in the following buildings:
TRANSIT BUILDING,
7 East 42nd Street.
MILBANK BUILDING,
39-45 East 42nd Street.
CHARLES BUILDING,
331 Madison Avenue.
Grand Central Terminal District.
Homer Foot, Jr.
AGENT REAL ESTATE BROKER
7 East 42d Street Transit Building.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

STORES FOR RENT
645-647 MADISON AVENUE,
NEAR 59th STREET
A prominent transfer corner; hotel, club, apartment and residential district. Attractive rentals.
MOOYER & MARSTON, Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue,
Or Superintendent on premises.

39 East 19th St.
DESIRABLE LOFTS
Exceptionally well-lighted; fine business locations.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway station at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

A Charming Country Seat.
15 acres, stucco dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, all improvements; large stable, garage, other outbuildings; apple orchard, beautiful shade, shrubbery; owner anxious to do business at once.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.
Will sell my all-year-round home, in the best residential park, 11 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, large piazza, garage, acre of ground, with beautiful shade trees, abundance of shrubs and ornamental trees; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, 46 Times.

ALONG THE SOUND & HUDSON
and Throughout Westchester County.
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, ETC.
WILLIAM P. MAYER
347 Fifth Ave., New York
Phone: 6660 Murray Hill

Belle Haven—Opportunity.
For rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, with option to purchase; 20 rooms, 5 baths; 5 acres of beautifully parked grounds; garage, stable. Photograph with Frederick James, 505 5th Av., 7th Murray Hill.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

With builder's loan, Dyckman lots, near 207th St. Subway station; excavated. Reliable. Box 28 Times Downtown.

West Side.

Have several excellent private houses in 70's; owner desires to exchange for income loft or apartments. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

Private residence for sale, 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$500 DOWN.—Facing Prospect Park, two-family; 11 rooms; brick; balance as rent. Full particulars Fisher, 545 Coney Island Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Corner plot, on Boston Postroad, best residential section, near Sound, all improvements; brokers protected. Address Owner, F 137 Times.

Mount Vernon.

Charming Mount Vernon homes; book free. Chamber of Commerce, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

East White Plains, 14-room modern new house and garage, all improvements, including grounds. Apply Ely J. Rieser, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Yonkers.

$7,000 LOVELY HOMESTEAD ON R. R. AND TROLLEY.
YONKERS Property sale or rent. Small or large dwellings, farms, business properties. THOS. S. BURKE, Bradford Building, Getty Square, Phone 5060 Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

House ready for occupancy, furnished; 295 feet shore front; private beach rights; on the north shore of Long Island; house contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, 5 open fireplaces; large porches; an plot of 2½ acres. For further particulars or appointment to see property apply
JULIAN S. DILLON,
Room 50, 11 Wall St.

Large Colonial house, 10 rooms, fireplaces; 12 acres, large trees, magnificent water views, large macadam frontage, city water, electric lights; close depot; exceptional for development; worth $10,000; sell $14,000. Princes Bay Co., 45 Broadway, city.

Northport.—New bungalow, near Water and Main Sts., with improvements; bath and electric lights; seven rooms; open fireplace; on corner plot, 85x100 feet; sold on easy payments. Owner, C. E. Robertson, Northport, L. I.

Twenty acres North Country Road, overlooking Sound; buildings; suitable residence, club; sanitarium; get description. Chauncey Davis, Miller's Place.

Fine house, seven rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, hedge fence, fruit trees; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorn Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 12-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,500 for season. Surf, L 367 Times.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 10-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,200 for season. Surf, L 366 Times.

Attractive house overlooking MANHASSET BAY; easy commuting; ½ hour Manhattan; sacrifice. Louise Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Fishers Island, New York. Splendid Linderman mansion, Little Hay Harbor; furnished; 18 master's rooms; tennis courts; dock; boating; stable, coachman's house. Apply to W. F. Ingold, Arlington, 18 West 25th St.

Eight-room house, furnished; near village. Geo. Yager, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COLONIAL MANSION, brick, 12 large room, barn, garage, nice lawn, in Central Massachusetts village, on trolley line; low price; no brokers. For particulars write W. T. Sheehan, Haydenville, Mass.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Farm of 150 acres on Round Bay, Severn River, Md., 7 miles above Annapolis; ideal location for Summer residence or development of Summer colony on water front; about 2 miles shore; 45 minutes to Baltimore; 1 hour 10 minutes to Washington by electric road; 15 minutes to Annapolis; 10 minutes to station; 23 trains daily; no agents. Address X 233 Times.

Magnificent water-front farm 260 acres on Chesapeake Bay and South River; only three miles from Annapolis, Md.; best duck shooting in State; unsurpassed bathing, boating, fishing, and crabbing; excellent neighborhood; dwelling, clubhouse, stables, &c.; beautiful place; price, $30,000. Apply C. W. Gould, Annapolis, Md.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

61 Riverside Drive, near 78th St.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Attractive four-story and basement dwelling; twelve rooms, two baths; very reasonable; rent if leased from May or June. Address Owner, on premises. Phone 7509 Schuyler or your own broker.

133 EAST 104TH ST.
Three and two story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; rent only $500; possession now.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Exchange.—At Amityville, L. I., dwelling, stable, about 1¼ acres of ground; equity, $6,000; would exchange for smaller country place. P. G. Honeyman, 308 West 26th St., New York City.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Opposite Central Park, seven rooms and bath, completely furnished; all outside rooms; May first until October first; $100 month; references required. Lockwood, 230 West 59th.

Attractive, well-furnished apartment; 5 large rooms; bath, elevator; near Riverside; $55 monthly. "The Creston," 839 West End Av.

Splendid furnished apartment, overlooking Central Park, between 74th and 75th Sts., to sublet to Oct. 1, 1914. Henry T. Hornidge, 125 Broadway.

A beautiful six-room, sunny apartment, completely furnished; same rent as unfurnished; pianola; May to October. Levy, 226 West 113th St.

Exceptional Summer apartment, overlooking Hudson; seven outside rooms; whole or part; completely furnished; seventh floor. 312 West 109th St.

Apartment.—Elevator; opposite park; elegantly furnished; eight rooms; two baths; to sublet. Henry Wolff, 348 Central Park West (94th St).

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th.)—Delightful small, attractive apartment, (old rose and gray;) $85 monthly; May to October. Supt.

THREE-FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, high-class elevator house; outside; southwestern; telephone; shower. Superintendent, 512 West 123d.

Furnished apartment in Rexton, 320 West 83d, six rooms, southerly exposure; fine view of river; $125 month. Apply Supt.

95th St., 206 West, (Broadway.)—Five-room modern elevator apartment; opportunity. Riverside—$740.

Delightful suite of cheerful rooms; sublet at discount; piano, elevator. Baxter, 58 West

Success at Once.

Within a few hours after appearance of the following advertisement in The New York Times a home-seeker who had seen The Times engaged the vacant room. Such success was a new experience for the advertiser, who was strongly impressed with this demonstration of advertising efficiency:

180TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room; bath adjoining; apartment; gentleman. Kehoe.

Telephone advertisements to The Times—Bryant 1000.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heidrich, Accountant, 30 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

$2,400.—Beautiful new home; 6 rooms and bath; concrete foundation and 7½-foot cellar; sewer connection and all improvements; hills of New Jersey; 30 minutes from Times Square; 7c. fare; will sacrifice at $2,400; cost $2,800; $400 cash, then $20 monthly. Call, write, J. J., Room 1,101, 55 West 33d St.

Nature Lovers' Retreat.—Bungalow, in cedars, overlooking Pequannock River; elevation 427 feet; mountain scenery; only 39 minutes, Lackawanna or Erie; commutation 13c.; contains 3 rooms, open fireplace, rustic cedar porch; 52 feet long; $350; easy terms. Address Unusual Value, 72 Times Downtown.

Rutherford.—Fine, healthful town; 9½ miles, 29 comfortable minutes from New York; thoroughly good six-room house and plot; unusual bargain; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; high ground; large oak trees; garden, 7 minutes to station; $3,600, $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

BARGAIN, $6,000; ONLY SMALL AMOUNT cash required; must sacrifice 10-room house, 2 tiled baths, parquet floors, open fireplace, hardwood trim; large plot; 30 minutes to N. Y. City; fine neighborhood; steam heat; all conveniences. Address W. E. STEWART, L. 887 Times Downtown, N. Y. City.

A village farm; 9-room modern house; all improvements; barn, carriage house, hennery, brooder house, 300 feet grape arbors, 300 fruit trees, horse, cow, implements, 500 chickens, asparagus bed, ideal location, large brook; part cash; balance mortgage; bargain. Frederick Tetar, Ridgewood, N. J.

Trades mailing lists, guaranteed by the United States Addressing and Printing Company, 24-26 Murray St., N. Y. C. We carry no carbon duplicates of lists sold six months ago. Our lists are compiled to customers' special requirements. Phone Barclay 5675.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Ideal old home for New York business man desiring quiet country surroundings, combined with modern conveniences; price and terms very reasonable. Apply Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

Owner must sell Colonial house, nearly new; 11 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, beamed ceilings; high elevation; restricted section South Orange; would rent. Baldwin, 156 Broadway, New York.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgefield—Beautiful residence; extensive plot; required, $3,000. Kruse, 60 Newark St., Hoboken.

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency and management wanted of city property; high-class apartments preferred; personal, economical management; vacancies filled. William Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3327 Morningside.

Entire charge taken houses; money advanced to pay interest and taxes; properties bought, sold and exchanged. E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,847 Boston Road, Bronx.

I want real estate to manage; 18 years' experience with apartment houses; references; security. Mrs. Rush, 510 W. 184th St.

Mortgage Loans.

We have a fund of $150,000 to loan on good first or second mortgages, Borough of Manhattan, only. Principals address to H. H., 151 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—First, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Gentleman's country home for rent, completely furnished; as I am going away for the Summer will rent my 14-room house, with 3 baths, an acre plot, until Oct.; overlooking two lakes; 750 feet elevation; all city conveniences; less than one hour from N. Y. City. Owner, P. O. Box 675, N. Y. City.

Sale or Rent, Furnished.—At Wilton, Conn., 85 minutes from 42d St., quarter of mile from local station, modernized 10-room house; four outbuildings, flower and vegetable gardens, orchard; telephone; four acres. J. D. Fessenden, 42 Broadway, New York City.

BLUE POINT, L. I.—Handsome modern Cottage, 10 rooms, well furnished; good location; shore privileges; fine grounds and garden; rental $300. H. R. MONRO, 209 West 38th St.

To Let, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor, cottages from $500 up. Rockaway Park Realty Co., opposite depot, Rockaway Park, L. I.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted for season, furnished house within commuting distance; require five sleeping rooms, two baths connecting therewith, and three maids' rooms; give full particulars. J. H. Jourdan, 180 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Completely fitted up five-room office at attractive price; on account of moving my New Haven office to New York, am obliged to move to larger quarters here; offer present New York office, at 215 4th Av., on three-year lease; large sum of money has been spent in fitting up this office with partitions, lockers, shelving, &c.; amount of space about 1,100 square feet; only first-class tenants in building; fine location. Address Charles W. Hoyt, 215 4th Av. Phone 2048 Gramercy.

TO LEASE.

47th St., No. 222 West, about 100 feet west Broadway, 3-story building with store; size approximately 16.8x100. For term years as it is: First year, $3,000 net; second year, $3,500 net; third year, $4,000 net; fourth year, $4,500 net; or will alter to suit tenant.

J. W. STINSON, Trustee, 563 Broadway. Brokers protected. Tel. 6657 Spring.

TO SUBLET 1,400 SQUARE FEET on fourteenth floor of a downtown building. ALL NORTH LIGHT.

IDEAL FOR LAWYERS AND ARCHITECTS. $2.25 per square foot. Apply to K. B. Conger, 39 Church St.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.

$45 and $50; two adjoining light lofts; space, 60x20; heated, freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. D. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., city.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th.—Daylight loft, containing 6 rooms, 22x90, separately or en suite; suitable for light manufacturing, engineer, architect, general contractor, or automobile business. Apply premises.

169 CHAMBERS ST.

Wholesale produce and cheese district. BRIGHT, LARGE OFFICE, ONLY $15. Apply MARTIN, 307 Greenwich St., or SNOWBER & SMITH, Agents, 2,190 B'way.

Will rent private office, 20th floor Hudson Terminal Building. Phone Cortlandt 2442.

Newly constructed store to let; suitable for upholstering or tailoring. 306 W. 48th St.

Ground floor in factory, 75x100, with or without power. Engineer, 315 East 94th.

1 Water St., (near Battery.)—Large loft, 27x67; electric hoist; $80 monthly.

Office and showroom, furnished, unfurnished; rent reasonable. 170 Broadway, Room 508.

LOFTS.—2 light lofts, 25x50. GRIFFIN ROOFING CO., 506 West 26th.

Offices, light, clean, newly renovated; $15 up. Apply office, 109 Broad St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Lady's small open-faced watch, gold and gray enamel; small diamond in centre; lost on way from 71st Armory to 42th St., 5th Av.; liberal reward. Blashfield, 46 West 59th St.

LOST—By a janitor, on downtown 3d Av. elevated or at 106th St. station, a wallet, containing money and checks; reward to finder. Apply Room 33, 55 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday evening, between 6th Av. and 14th St. and 7th Av. and 12th St., lady's gold watch, hunting case, gunmetal chain; initials "G. W. R."; reward. Miss G. W. Rathbone, 331 East 10th St., city.

LOST—At Healy's, Broadway, 66th St., Saturday night, small bar pin, sapphires and diamonds; suitable reward. P. V. Kyne, Manager Healy's.

LOST.—Between address below and Broadway and 47th St., Sunday, afternoon, April 26, a small, black, brief bag; finder will be rewarded on return to 51 West 52d St.

LOST—Between Winter Garden and Broadway and 94th St., diamond (lady's) horseshoe pin; finder liberally rewarded. Hotel Bonta, 2,512 Broadway.

$50 REWARD
for diamond barpin, lost April 27
on FIFTH AVENUE. Apply
Mrs. Herbert McBride, 54 East 56th.

LOST—Box, containing two lady's dresses, on 7:10 Stamford train, Saturday night; reward offered. J. Berger, 900 7th Av. Telephone Columbus 7861.

LOST—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Ro Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Friday; monogram, "S. C. H., Dec. 25, 1911"; reward. Communicate with Wibour, 235 East 78th St.

LOST—Opal necklace, diamond clasp, Wednesday, 22d. Return Hotel Buckingham. Liberal reward.

LOST—Saturday night, April 25, circlet pin of diamonds and pearls; reward. Apply Room 1,810, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Between 46th and 5th Av. and Stern's, pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—Near Seamen's Bank, sword pin, pearls and rubies; reward. Morningside 1620.

LOST—Gold watch, hunting case, Monday; liberal reward. Room 814, 1,269 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

Forty cents a line.

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO.,
1,482 Broadway, Cor. 43d. Bryant 6295.
Businesses sold, financed, exchanged, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated, no advances.

Partner, moving picture proposition, secured. Treas. Automobile Accessory Mfg. Co.

Partner, cafe and restaurant, receipts $75,000. Sec'y Automobile Mfg. Co., exceptional.

Partner, established Foundry-Machine Wks.

Partner, $5,000, musical play.

Partner, real estate building business, secured.

Partner, Hosiery Wks., exceptional. Treas. Furniture, Lighting Fixture Mfg. Co.

Partner, established button business. Treas. Magazine Co., handle own money. Treas. Peru S. A. Co.

Loan $6,000, property worth $15,000, 6 p. c.

FOR SALE.

Old established brass foundry, bargain.

Fifth Av. Millinery Shop, account death. Large dining hall, near Columbia Univ. Delicatessen, cash market, sales $1,000 weekly. Producing Oil property, California.

Stock Sugar Mill, Santiago de Cuba.

Fifth Av. Tea Room, bargain.

For rights, "Silhouette" appd. Pres't Wilson.

Well-known New York State corporation, engaged in engineering and manufacturing, owing to expansion of business has an opening for a partner who can invest between $4,000 and $5,000, to take charge of its New York office; applicant will be required to furnish unquestionable references as to ability and character; salary $1,250 per annum. Address Box A 152 Times.

CAPITALIST WANTED TO INVEST IN AN INCORPORATED MANUFACTURING COMPANY. PROTECTED GOODS; IMMENSE MARKET. M 129 TIMES.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for one to start in HARDWARE AND FACTORY SUPPLY BUSINESS; store all equipped with fixtures complete; well located plant; must be seen to be appreciated. For location and other information, address X 245 Times Annex.

We furnish capital to small, healthy businesses where there is room for expansion; we are successful business men and seek an outlet for idle capital; we are not brokers. Capital, 83 Times Downtown.

Age compels retirement; have general department store, doing better than $225,000 business annually; making substantial net profit; location ideal in Chicago; great possibilities. Address ECC, fourth floor, 76 West Monroe St.

Salesman, traveling Australia and New Zealand, desires to communicate with American manufacturers of merit for representation in above countries. Address J. C. Gambles & Co., Flinders St., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

I have $3,000 of good short-time paper and $15,000 of good accounts receivable; need $9,000, right now; will borrow on good terms or will sell enough to guaranteed account to make deal profitable. F 153 Times.

WE SELL
your business quickly, without publicity. Write or phone, Madison Square 6516. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway.

Attorney, leaving for Europe in May for a fifteen months' trip, will accept employment to conduct legal business abroad. Address L. M. S., Box 104 Times Downtown.

Have $3,000 to invest in going business, or would form partnership with party having manufacturing or mercantile experience. Particulars, 150 Times Downtown.

CHANCE.

$200 invested with services, buys interest in established business ready for immediate results; stock all ready. X 249 Times Annex.

Active, experienced young business man desires to invest capital and services in profitable growing business; state details first letter. A 148 Times Annex.

Partner wanted to take tenth interest of railroad patent for non-collision patent, just out; money secured by real estate. Partner, 563 East 138th St.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Building for Rent.—Reasonable; manufacturing purposes; in Staten Island; good location; near ferry. I. Meyerowich, Rosebank, Staten Island.

Young man, with $1,500 capital, wanted to take active interest in live concern; good returns assured. Address Capable, Box 226 Times.

Desire active partner; successful, mercantile rated, manufacturing business; investment required. X 237 Times Annex.

Accountant.—Ten years' experience, leading New York C. P. A.; hustler; small investment. F 152 Times.

Excellent opportunity; capital required, warehouse, steel and iron business. Address for full particulars X 247 Times Annex.

200 West 52d.—Will sell contents 6-room apartment; 3 rooms rented for amount rent; good lease; opportunity. Rosenau.

$2,500 wanted; business proposition; $50 to $50 daily profits; absolutely no risk. For particulars and interview, F 132 Times.

Motion picture theatre, 400 seats, West Side, for lease. Fitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Business Connections Wanted.

For France and Belgium.—Merchants, aged 30 and 35, of first-class standing, owners of important houses, seek sole agency of all patented specialties or articles not yet introduced in France; send description catalogue, terms and samples (if need be) to Etablissements Leroy, M. M. Babaud Freres, 50 Avenue d'Italie, Paris (13.)

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day. BUSINESS ADDRESS CO., 23 Barclay St. Telephone 6690 Barclay.

Entire charge taken houses; money advanced to pay interest and taxes; properties bought, sold and exchanged. E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,847 Boston Road, Bronx.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1618.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 970 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Denes, 125 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 128 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

8TH AV., EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

11TH ST., 15 EAST.—Very select and quiet neighborhood; home with hotel comforts; room with use of bath and meals, $12 per week; for two, $18; room with private bath for one, $14; for two, $22.

21ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

53D, 56 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

63D ST., 22-30 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; select house.

Madison Av., 1,761.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior table; reasonable.

49TH, 63 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and single rooms; superior table; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, cuisine; accommodations unequaled; Summer rates, double, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; Southerners.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; good board, Subway; reference; telephone.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; in refined home; excellent table.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; reasonable; superior table, table board.

72D ST., 255, 265 WEST.—Double rooms; superior table; reasonable; other vacancies May 1.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive house; refined surroundings; excellent table.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; adjoining bath. Tel. 8966 Columbus.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Sunny single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; running water; refined; excellent table.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large front room and smaller room; excellent table. Telephone Columbus—2261.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, with board; references.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Double and single rooms with lavatories; exceptional house and table; special rates to business people.

77TH, 162 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; excellent board; table guest; references.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST,
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Small, medium room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; generous table; electricity; special price Summer months.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8297.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; Summer rates; references; board optional.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large room; reasonable; parlor, dining, private house; references.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large, small rooms in fine home; excellent table. Schuyler 10010.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, Subway, (900 West End Av.)—Pleasant room, gentleman, couple; table guests; reasonable.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

105TH, 509 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Subway, bus; large front room; excellent table. Apartment 52.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Single room; private house; table guests accommodated; home cooking; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, connecting or singly; exceptional table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 618 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—All outside rooms; large, small; modern conveniences; refined environment; running water; delightful Southern cooking. Audubon 4678.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385, (98th.)—Lady having apartment facing Park, offers congenial home to business girls; room and board for two, $12-$14. Frederick.

WEST END AV., 916.—108d Subway; elegantly furnished front room; table unsurpassed; for refined people. Phone 3262 Riverside.

Brooklyn.

Refined home, Brooklyn's most attractive suburb; convenient to all beaches; piano; large porch. 321 Westminster Road, Flatbush. Telephone 9124 Flatbush.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Private family, New Rochelle, offers exceptional accommodations to two men or couple; convenient commuting. Apply Leland's, 40 West 33d St.

Long Island.

BEAUTIFUL, large, light front room, near ocean, all conveniences, to rent by private family for Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

MISS CONKLIN
Has removed her SECRETARIAL SCHOOL from 7 West 42d St. to the Commercial Engineers Building, 35-37 West 39th St.

Instruction in swimming, tennis, fencing, boxing, &c., during Summer months; New York or elsewhere. W. A. Tetlow, Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 190 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3468.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small room; very desirable.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortable, newly furnished; improvements; board optional; French cooking. Madison Square 8205.

31ST ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant large room; bath; also unfurnished parlors. 1816 Madison Square.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

44TH ST., 23 EAST, (5th-Madison.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; bath adjoining; club district.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room; fine house, location.

53D, 55 EAST.—Two large, handsome rooms; together, separately; connecting bath; southern exposure; every convenience; private house.

55TH ST., 33 EAST.—Large, quiet rooms; running water.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large rooms; running hot water; phone; all modern improvements.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid, large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

22TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, (lectric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $3, $3 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

36TH, 58 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; complete bath, electricity, steam, telephone; select.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor, with privilege reception room; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second floor alcove room; references.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room, suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; single or en suite.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suites; suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room, private bath; small room; in quiet home.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large room; private bath; all improvements.

56TH ST., 3 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.
Family from Berlin will rent to refined gentleman two elegant rooms, with bath; exclusive neighborhood; excellent for bachelor desiring quiet and comfortable home; A1 references required; private residence.

56TH ST., 340 WEST.—Cosy front room; attractive single rooms; bath; gentlemen. 8419 Col. Chaub.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; reasonable; telephone.

57TH ST., 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern improvements; near Subway, "L"; references. Hammond.

57TH ST., 323 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern improvements; heated; bath adjoining; telephone. Hammond.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; splendid location; $8, $10, $12.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Large and small attractive, clean rooms; parquet floors; refined home.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

61ST ST., 31 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms from $2 to $18.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.—Summer inducements; well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large room; bath; plenty hot water; reasonable; reference.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room in refined house; hot water supply; references.

71ST, 227 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; conveniences; near Subway express. 6616 Columbus.

71ST, 282 WEST, (cor. West End.)—Large front rooms; running water; electricity.

73D, 255 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms, very moderate; Summer rates; reference.

73d, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Beautiful, cozy back parlor; running water; also skylight room; telephone.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private bath; single or en suite.

73D, 173 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall room; moderate; references.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; bath, valet, breakfast; Subway, L.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; convenient to bath; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; running water; convenient; reasonable.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one with private bath; breakfast; reasonable; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly-furnished rooms; single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor; suitable for doctor or studio; other rooms; adjoining baths.

78TH ST., 130 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; light housekeeping.

78TH, 175 WEST.—Cozy furnished large outside rooms; $3-$4; gentlemen. Scherff.

78TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

78TH, 225 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also one with private bath; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; all modern conveniences; reasonable.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; large, airy room; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; dressing room; sea and appreciate; references.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; all conveniences; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; well kept house; electric light; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; second floor front; reasonable.

82D ST, 152 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 8760 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Elegant, large, medium rooms; private bath; closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; also small room; private.

87TH, 55 WEST. — Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, one small; running water; refined home. Bruns.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient "L" Subway; shower bath; references.

92D, 39 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished; suitable two gentlemen; refined private family; exclusive neighborhood; elevator. Apt. 5. Riverside 7426.

93D ST., 140 WEST.—Double, single rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen only; board optional; refinement.

93D, 157 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room for gentleman; running water; references.

53D, 107 WEST.—Large front room, beautifully furnished; bath; $8; private house.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive and sunny; large closet, running water; moderate. Riverside 9074.

94TH, 146 WEST.—Double and single rooms; refined; private house; references. Riverside 662.

95TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family of two; strictly home surroundings.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautiful room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Richmond.

97TH, 63 WEST.—Comfortable, large, front room; private house; refined, quiet. Riverside 6809.

97TH ST., 136 WEST.—Two strictly modern rooms; private bath; college women only.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

98TH ST., 242 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms, with kitchen privilege, Apartment 7C.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable. Tomlinson.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; electricity; telephone. Butters.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; near Subway; attractive single room, adjoining bath.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; near Subway, elevated station; also small room; $2.50, $5.

106TH, 57 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $3. Riverside 9141. Armour.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Light, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Homelike, cheerful accommodations; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 6A.

111TH ST. (1,827 7th Av.)—Light, neat room; bath; private; business people; telephone; reasonable. Clifford.

113TH ST., 541 WEST. (Apt. 3.)—Two adjoining rooms; suitable two gentlemen; very desirable.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, apartment, private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

115TH ST., 422 WEST. (Opposite Columbia University.)—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

118TH, 414 WEST (Morningside Heights.)—Comfortable, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable. Smith.

116TH ST., 606 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class, exclusive apartment. Apt. 43.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two, three large, elegant corner rooms, overlooking park, glorious view; celebrated restaurant; moderate. Apartment 5. References.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Single room, Morningside Heights; southern exposure; business or professional woman preferred; also use of piano and entire apartment during day. Apt. 2 B.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; desirable neighborhood; refined house.

120TH, 414 WEST. — Handsomely furnished outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator apartment. D6.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping suite; room; high-class apartment house. Apt. 107.

120TH, 187 WEST.—Large back parlor, with kitchenette; modern private house, well kept.

121ST, 599 WEST.—Columbia grounds opposite; large living room, small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished, complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant, reception room. Yetman.

122D, 523 WEST.—Double and single rooms; also two-room suite. Sherman.

126TH, 306 WEST.—Parlor, one, two persons; single front room; telephone in house.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4.50 weekly each.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, Corner 136th.—Beautifully furnished large, airy, outside rooms in high-class apartment, overlooking river.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (cor. 66th.)—Delightful room; private apartment; refined, homelike surroundings.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (66th.)—Attractive, large rooms, in high-class apartment. Apt. 3.

LARGE ROOM.—Columbia neighborhood; high-class apartment; electric light, elevator; reasonable. Telephone 291 Morningside. Apartment 55.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise, Apartment 31.

PRIVATE house in the eighties, occupied by owner, will rent room; comfortable; modern improvements; gentleman. Telephone Riverside 3536.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large front room; electricity; running water; private family; small room; 91st Subway; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 841, (101st.)—Well furnished, outside room; private family. Bailey.

YOUNG business man has small, well-appointed apartment; all conveniences; telephone; would like refined gentleman to share same; reasonable; references exchanged. Write, 408 West 129th St.

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ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths; bowling alleys, billiard room, and all club privileges; rooms, $2.75 to $4 a week. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Wanted, two well-furnished rooms and kitchen in strictly private family within twenty minutes' walk of 30th St. and Broadway; state price. Box A 749 Times Annex.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; experienced retail dry goods store; answer by mail only, stating experience, references, and salary expected. L. & J. Gumperis, St. Nicholas Av. and 180th St.

CLEVER SALESWOMAN to call on clubwomen; new, well-advertised proposition; leads supplied; salary. Room 1,016, 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Law office requires stenographer, with law experience; $18-$19. Answer P 202 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—Women unemployed may learn of a permanent and profitable position; guarantee and commission. Shuman & Co., Publishers, 156 5th Av.

TEACHERS and EDUCATED LADIES can find refined employment for Summer; salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

WE HAVE OPEN a special position for well-educated woman over 25 who can travel in near-by States; must possess tact and pleasing personality; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADY, who understands retail fur business, to take charge in Newark. Aronson, the Furrier, 41 West St., Boston.

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Help Wanted, Male

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ACCOUNTANT, with commercial experience, capable of supervising accounting department; good opportunity for right party; give references, experience since 1904. Address Accountant, P. O. Box 188, New York City.

Be your own boss; learn fitting eyeglasses; three months' course, day or night; small payments. Optometry Institute, 2 W. 16th. Earn $50 weekly.

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BOY, 16, bright, educated, wishes position. Heiser, 314 South

DANCING ELOPERS ESCAPE PURSUERS

Miss Annabel Dade and James D. M. Gray in a Romance of the Maxixe.

GIRL'S MOTHER OUTWITTED

Couple Decide at Last Minute Not to Go to "Little Church" and She Waits in Vain.

James Douglas More Gray, son, by the records in the Marriage License Bureau, of James Gray, Bart., Argyllshire, Scotland, and Miss Annabel Dade, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Henderson of 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, were married yesterday. Mr. Gray is 23 and Miss Dade is 16. They met a month ago when they danced the maxixe. Mrs. Henderson, whose husband, a broker at 71 Wall Street, is in Canada, did all she could to stop the wedding, but the young persons evaded her until after the marriage. This is the story of a busy day.

Mr. Gray came to New York, he said, to join the proposed north pole expedition to be sent out next month by the Carnegie Institute, but when he saw the white lights he began to dance. He said he knew the original Argentine matcheche, and that was how he spelled it. He met Miss Dade at a tea dance in the latter part of March. He met her again on April 3 at a dance in the Hotel Astor and taught her the maxixe. She liked him and she liked the dance—so they met every day and night after that. They danced and danced. They won four large silver cups for prize dancing at restaurants. Miss Dade named her pound and a half black-and-tan "Matcheche," and Mr. Gray forgot all about the north pole expedition.

Although Mr. Gray was an aviator, an automobilist, and a civil engineer he couldn't practice any of these professions and dance, so he took up dancing as a business in New York. He was with a musical comedy company, and a week ago he joined the cabaret performers at a Broadway restaurant. Miss Dade danced with him there every night until Sunday.

"Let's get married," said Mr. Gray on Sunday night.

"All right, but mamma won't let me," answered Miss Dade.

"Let's get married anyhow," Mr. Gray replied, and the girl agreed.

Miss Dade left her home yesterday morning, telling her mother that she was going shopping. She met Mr. Gray and they went to the Marriage License Bureau in the City Hall, where she gave her age to City Clery Scully as 19. She and Mr. Gray proceeded to the Holland House to meet a friend of hers.

Mrs. James K. Watson, Mrs. Henderson's sister, of 131 Riverside Drive, had been told by Miss Dade of the proposed wedding, but had not taken the notice seriously. She telephoned Mrs. Henderson yesterday morning, however, and advised her to watch her daughter. She had hardly rung off when a newspaper reporter who had seen the marriage license issued at City Hall telephoned.

Mrs. Henderson began to stir things up. She telephoned every minister she knew and told him not to perform the ceremony. She telephoned Mr. Watson in his Wall Street office and summoned him to her house. She rang up Miss Dade's friend at the Holland House, who said that Miss Dade and Mr. Gray had gone, and would be married at the "Little Church Around the Corner," 5 East Twenty-ninth Street, at 2 o'clock.

It was then 1:30, and Mrs. Henderson ran to the Hotel Plaza, got an automobile, and hurried to the "Little Church." Mrs. Watson met her there at 1:55, and the runaway daughter had not arrived. Several of Miss Dade's friends whom she had invited to the wedding were present, and they, with Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Watson, sat down to wait.

But Mr. Gray and Miss Dade did not go to the "Little Church." When they left the Holland House they had two hours before the time set for the wedding, so they went to a restaurant and danced the maxixe. They also ordered luncheon, but were too excited to eat it. They danced, Miss Dade said, to "quiet their nerves." Shortly before 2 o'clock they set out in a taxicab for the "Little Church Around the Corner." They were about to cross Fifth Avenue at Twenty-ninth Street when Miss Dade saw a limousine in front of the church, and it excited her suspicions. Suppose, she said to herself, her mother had gone to the church. Turning her head, she saw the Marble Collegiate Church, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

"Let's change churches and get married here," she said to Mr. Gray, and the next moment they were both in the Marble Church. While Mrs. Henderson was waiting in the "Little Church" not a block away, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell made Miss Dade and Mr. Gray man and wife, with his sexton and assistant as witnesses. Mrs. Henderson had begun to get worried again, and had started off to investigate the churches in the neighborhood, when she received the news of the wedding. Then she went home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray did the same thing. After stopping at a Broadway jewelry store to get a wedding ring, which they had forgotten to buy, they went to meet the mother. She received them with tears and forgiveness.

"I didn't want you to marry," she said, "because you are so young. But if you were determined to marry, why didn't you tell me. I would have given you a real wedding." And then she added, "but I don't know what Mr. Henderson will say."

News of the wedding was wired to Mr. Henderson, the step-father. Neither he nor Mr. Gray's father, who was in Scotland, was heard from.

James Gray is not given as a Baronet in the 1914 issue of either Burke's or Whitaker's Peerage. He might have been created a Baronet after these books were published.

Silk Manufacturers Sentenced.

Nathan and Louis Taback, silk manufacturers, of Paterson, N. J., were each sentenced to one year and three months in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $1,000 each by Judge Haight in the United States District Court in Newark yesterday. The Tabacks were convicted of concealing the assets of the Popular Silk Company of Paterson in anticipation of bankruptcy proceedings. Jacob Torem and Samuel Moore, co-defendants with the Tabacks, were each fined $500.

Train Kills New York Woman.

HOBART, N. Y., April 27.—Mrs. Rebecca K. White, of New York, a widow 45 years old, manager of a Summer hotel near here, was struck by an Ulster & Delaware coal train at a street crossing in South Kortright to-day and died later from her injuries.

REUNITED IN COURT.

Justice Weeks's Homily from Bench Halts a Separation Suit.

The suit of Mrs. Carrie Wodiska for separation from her husband Adolph Wodiska, the son of a diamond merchant, came before Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court yesterday for a hearing. Mrs. Wodiska, a slender, handsome young woman, sat on one of the cane seats in the rear of the court room with her little 3-year-old flaxen-haired daughter clinging to her hand. Mr. Wodiska sat near his lawyer at the counsel table.

Very early in the proceedings it became apparent to the court that the trouble between the young couple was not serious. They were married five years ago and lived together until a few months ago, when they separated. Mrs. Wodiska charged "cruel and inhuman treatment" on the part of her husband, but this is the usual legal phraseology, and carried no weight with Justice Weeks.

A few shrewd questions and the Justice thought he had the kernel of the trouble. He halted the proceedings and said that young people, when they marry, should get away from the old folk and fight out the battles of life by themselves. He was sure they had a better chance for happiness if they separated themselves from both the young and old members of their families. He suggested that Mr. and Mrs. Wodiska try again to live together in peace and love, and advised the lawyers not to get between them. At this the lawyers began to expostulate, but the Justice stopped them.

"Get a little home in the suburbs and be helpful and affectionate to each other," he advised the couple. "Learn to live close together, to know each other's weaknesses, and how to forgive them. Don't look for faults, but try to find virtues. Be tender and considerate, and you will find that it will not be difficult to rekindle the fires of love."

The Justice had been talking more to Mr. Wodiska than to the woman in the case up to this point. He glanced at Mrs. Wodiska and saw her with her gloved hands pressed to her bosom and with her little daughter gazing up anxiously in her face. To Mrs. Wodiska the Justice said:

"Don't expect too much. Take off your gloves and go into the kitchen and busy yourself with the many household duties and in them forget your troubles. Let your face and your home shine when your husband appears at the end of the day's labor. Be patient, be gentle, be loving."

Then the Justice observed to Mr. Wodiska: "He who gives most gets most."

Mr. Wodiska walked toward the back of the court room and stood irresolute a few feet from his wife. The little daughter seized her mother's hand and led her toward Mr. Wodiska, who held out his hands for her. The mother leaned against him and began to cry and Mr. Wodiska kissed his wife and then led her gently from the court, the little girl dancing gayly after them.

If the quarrel is not really ended Justice Weeks will hear the case again on May 25, but he hopes he has heard the last of it.

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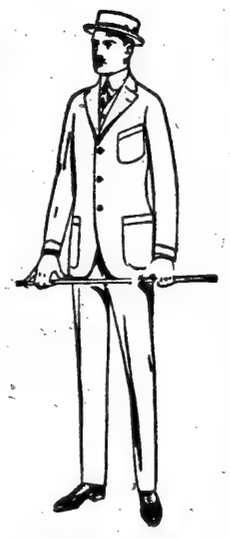

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"As bright and fresh as new shingles."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
The play that not only brought the public back to stage decency, but held it there by its dramatic power and stimulus to laughter.

COMEDY Thurs., 41st, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. and Sat. 2:20. 123rd TIME TO-NIGHT! KITTY MACKAY
Popular Price Mat. To-day

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
5TH MONTH Mat. To-m'w $1.50. High Jinks
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thurs., 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow $1.50. LAST 5 NIGHTS HELP WANTED
Beginning TUESDAY, MAY 5. THE CHARM OF ISABEL Seats on Sale Thurs.

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Season's Biggest Success MURRAY Matinee Thursday $1.50

MANHATTAN OP. HO. Last Week in New York.
GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER.
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Mat. To-morrow 25 & 50c

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee To-m'w & Sat. 2.30. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. To-morrow 25c & 50c.
A powerful drama on The Social Evil "THE TRAFFIC"

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evening, May 3rd, Farewell Concert JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano
MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Burlesque | Mat. To-day
Rose Sydell's London Belles. | Next Week—ROSEY PHILLIPS'S COMPANY.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. The best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee To-morrow & Sat., 2:30.
LAST 5 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES.
MAUDE ADAMS in THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
TO-DAY (TUES.) Also Thursday at 2:15 and Friday at 3.
LAST 2 SPECIAL MATINEES OF PETER PAN
Friday Mat. Begins at 3 for the convenience of teachers and school children.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 5 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES.
MISS Billie Burke in "JERRY"
THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
A DETECTIVE COMEDY OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8:30. To-morrow Mat. Popular Prices, 50c to $1.50.
JULIAN ELTINGE in his great success | THE CRINOLINE GIRL

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs., 8:30. [LAST WEEK] Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:30.
THE MISLEADING LADY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers A Feast of Melody, Beauty and Humor SARI
Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow & Sat. 2:20.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
MISS ANGLIN | WINDERMERE'S FAN
"Current HIT of the Town."—Eve. Mail.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
KEYS TO BALDPATE BEST PLAY
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. To-m'w Mat. Pop. 50c-$1.50.
TASH PERLMUTTER

GRAND 23d St., near 8th Av. JULIA SANDERSON in "The Sunshine Girl." 25c.-$1. Mat. To-m'w. with Joseph Cawthorn.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN—NOW
Aft. 2:15. Nights 8:15. Indian Village Opens 1 & 7.
MILLER BROS. & EDWARD ARLINGTON'S
101 RANCH REAL WILD WEST
"Most American Show That Has Ever Hit New York."—*Eve. World.*
"Full of dash and action."—*Tribune.*
"Full of thrills."—*Herald.*
SPORTS & PERILS OF RANCH LIFE
Admission 25c & 50c Best Res. Seats 75c, $1, $1.50.
POP. PRICE MATS., 25c to $1. Reg. Prices Sat. Box Seats—Mats., $1.50; Nights, $2.50, at Mad. Sq. Garden, Wanamaker's and Gimbels' Stores.

Edith Wynne Matthison, Charles Rann Kennedy
Will give a public reading of
"THE NECESSARY EVIL"
To-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3:30 P. M., in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and 34th Street.
The Public Invited. No Seats Reserved.

NEW YORK B'way & 46th St. Continuous 1 to 11. Prices: 10—15—25c.
SEALED ORDERS Master Film Production.
EDEN Cinematograph hourly. Extra Attractions. WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. MUSEE. Execution of the 4 New York Gunmen.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DE KALB De Kalb Avenue and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick.
ROBERT B. MANTELL
TONIGHT IN "RICHELIEU."
Regular Mats. Wed. and Sat., 25c. and 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1.

Just Imagine!

Rector's

A meal that you, yourself have called into being—choicest viands—cooked by those to whom cooking is an art, served by attendants who know how to serve; all this—and more—you find

At Rector's!

A dinner at Rector's refreshes the inner man while a wonderful Cabaret is delighting eye and ear.

Miss Swan Wood

from The Winter Garden "Passing Show" continues to dazzle and delight Rector's guests by her irresistible, fascinating dances.

Then there's the finest restaurant ball-room in America—free to you and your guests—where you can watch others dance, or dance yourself, if the spell-weaving strains of the orchestra fascinate.

Reserve your table early. 'Phone Bryant 3200.

The best service in New York at fair prices!

B'WAY, 48TH ST. & 7TH AV.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:15.
YELLOW TICKET

LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:30
A PAIR OF SIXES
POP. MAT. TO-M'W 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 POP. MAT. TO-MORROW
"Unmitigated good fun."—Eve. Globe.
Raymond Hitchcock
IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY
"The Beauty Shop"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av
25c to $1. Mat. To-morrow 25c to 50c.
HENRY W. SAVAGE'S EVERYWOMAN
Production of

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Mae Murray & Clifton Webb, Belle Story, Harry Fox & Yanoci Dolly, Roberta Menges-Tearle, Mabel & Max Ford, Sensational Living Pictures, 14 Others.

21 Years at This Address MEANS Something
Modern Dances
Trot, Tango, Hesitation, Maxixe, One-Step.
The unparalleled success of this school is due solely to the interest Mr. Remey personally takes in every pupil. Private Lessons Without Appointment Daily from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

ALL STEPS
Correctly Interpreted, Properly Taught—Quickly Learned, by the REMEY Method.

6 PRIVATE LESSONS $5.

Entirely separate floor for Private Lessons. Expert lady and gentlemen instructors.
Waltz, Two-Step, etc., guaranteed for $5. 4 class lessons, $1.

REMEY School for DANCING
915 8th Ave., (at 54th St.)
No Branches. Only One Address.
Phones 4557 and 4684 Columbus.
Send for large FREE Illustrated Booklet.

Don't Spoil Your Vacation
By not knowing how to dance.
NOW IS THE TIME
Take advantage of our Summer rates.
Trial Lesson (half hour's individual inst.) $1.00
Single Lesson (one hour's individual inst.) 2.00
Four Single Lessons..... 5.00
(Proficiency guaranteed in any two dances.)

MAXIXE A SPECIALTY
E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE and Miss Lillian Lang
64 E. 34TH ST. TEL. MURRAY HILL 6534
(Next Door to Hotel Vanderbilt.)
2770 BROADWAY. TEL. RIVER. 417.
(Southeast Corner of 107th Street.)

8 Strictly Private Lessons. $5
Results Assured.
Why Pay More?
when you can procure, at this greatly reduced rate, the most efficient and expert instruction, in the beautiful ballrooms of the
HOTEL BON RAY
Madison Ave. & 92d St. Telephone, Maxixe, Half and Half, Hesitation Waltz, One-Step, Tango and all Society's Modern Dances.
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS.
MAXIXE
247 West 42d St. Bryant 4674
Select, not a public dance hall. Est. 1904.
Waltz, two-step, one-step, hesitation, maxixe, etc., taught by experts.
3 Strictly Private Lessons, $5.00.
Each pupil has a private room with instructor, there being no one to laugh at you or criticize your mistakes.
5 Group Lessons, $6.00.
Not class lessons. Each room has 4 pupils; each pupil an individual instructor; this is the type of instruction that the majority of schools call strictly private. No public classes. Special terms to private classes of four or more. Further information, call, write or 'phone.

Frances Ware Studios,
14 East 40th St.
All Modern Dances—Summer Rates.
Open Classes Monday & Friday Evenings, Maxixe, $2 Lesson.
Wednesday & Thursday Evenings, One-Step and Hesitation, $1 Lesson.
Phone for Reservation, Murray Hill 2176.

The ROTH STUDIO.
REFINED DANCING.
Private lessons in modern society dances. Lady and gentleman instructors.
306 WEST 72. 3634 SCHUYLER.

MAXIXE—TANGO
ONE STEP, HESITATION AND ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT PRIVATELY FROM 10 TO 10.
PROF. A. ALBERT SAATO,
Broadway, 86th to 87th St. Tel. 6435 Schuyler.

SIMS STUDIO
of MODERN DANSE.
Suite 1144-1146 Aeolian Hall.
Private instruction only. Newest Tango, Maxixe, Hesitation, One-Step, &c.
Phone 5566 Bryant.

2 Private Lessons, $2.00. Open Daily.
B'way and 146th St. REMENYI'S 125 East 86th St.
Maxixe, Tango, One-Step, Hesitation, etc.

MORGAN D. STERN STUDIOS,
"Where Society receives its Dance tuition."
Col. 7144. Broadway & 57th St.

AN EXCLUSIVE STUDIO MISS LEWIS
Irving Square 7340. 45 EAST 30TH ST.

NATIONAL Latest Dances correctly taught. Largest, best, most reasonable. 1213 Chelsea. 7th Av. & 23d St. Miss E. Smith.

STAR'S Studio, 105 West 38th St.; all modern dances, stage dancing, walks, &c.; 5 private lessons $5; strictly private.

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Café Des Beaux Arts
"Different from other Restaurants"
Grill Luncheon 75c
BEAUX-ARTS Dinner $1.50
Also Creations and Specialties à la Carte
Private accommodations for parties of 4 to 100
80 WEST 40TH STREET
No connection with any other restaurant

DANCING
Commencing at 3 P. M. Contest every Mon. & Fri.
HOFBRAUHAUS
THE FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
BROADWAY AT 30TH ST.
Telephone Madison Square 3207-3208.
LADIES' LUNCHEONS and AFTERNOON TEAS.
Private Banquet Rooms for Dinner and Beefsteak Parties, Accommodating 10 to 200 People.

EVERY SUNDAY AN EXCELLENT DINNER COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK.

B'WAY at 43d ST. WALLICK'S SPECIAL 50c. LUNCHEON 12:30 to 2:30
MAY CARNIVAL—FRIDAY EVENING, MAY FIRST
TWO CONTESTS—WINNERS AND NO-WINNERS.
EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PRIZES.
DANCING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MR. AND MRS. D'ORE.

Br'f'st Dinner Luncheon Supper
42nd St. Grill
DANCING 6:30 to 1
Direction FRANCES WARE WM. F. HEALY, Mgr.
Expert instructors to dance with patrons.
Subway Entrance 42d St. Bldg., Cor. Mad. Ave.

RUBIENWEBER'S
COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.
DINNER, $1.00 (Every Eve. 6 to 9) Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25
Mr. Sloane & Miss Field in Dances Nightly at 10:30. Afternoon, 4-7.
DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSING 5 DANCING FLOORS

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts.
Famous a Quarter Century
Superior Six-Course Luncheon

Kalil's Restaurant with the Celebrated Venetian Garden
Nos. 26-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-18 Park Place.)
A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant.
Luncheon begins at 11 A. M.

CHIMNEY CORNER TEA ROOM
2 EAST 33D STREET.
Lunch a la Carte.
Club Tea 35c. Dinner (6 to 8) 85c.

Hotel St. Andrew
Broadway at 72d St.
Sundays, Dinner de Primeurs, $1.25, 6 to 8:30.
A Hotel of Refinement and Charm. Cuisine and Service Par Excellence. Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Quality food and excellent service at moderate prices. Try once.
Cremona's 17-19 West 32d Street.
Between 5th Av. & B'way.
Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner.....75c
A La Carte. Dancing. Music.

CAFE BOULEVARD BROADWAY & 41st STREET
Special Daily Service Includes Luncheon, 60c, and Dinner, $1.00.
Dancing after the Play.

Breakfast....35c-50c
Luncheon 65c
Tea with Waffles 50c
Club Dinner...50c-$1
The Fernery
22 East 32d Street.
The OLDEST TEAROOM IN NEW YORK.
Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves.
Miss Tucker—Exclusively HOME COOKING.

FAMOUS TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.25. 6 TO 9 P. M.
CABARET, 6:30 TO CLOSE.
MAXIM'S
110 WEST 38TH ST.
LUNCHEON, 60c.
DANCING NOON TO CLOSE.
CABARET AFTER 6:30.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MISS JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
B'way at 50th St. Entrance on 50th St. | ATOP PALAIS DE DANSE | 'Phone, 9300 Columbus.
Dancing Nightly by Miss Sawyer & Quentin Tod. Thes Dansants Saturday Afts., 2:30 to 6:30.

Hotel Blackstone
A New Fireproof Exclusive Apartment Hotel
58th St. bet. Madison & Park Aves.
Located in Best Residential Section.
Suites of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms with Bath;
ALL LARGE AND LIGHT.
At Attractive Rentals.
Managers on premises.

HOTEL BERKLEY
170 W. 74th St.
CORNER OF AMSTERDAM AV.
APARTMENTS
Unfurnished by the year.
RENTALS FROM $600 ANNUM.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

HERALD SQ. HOTEL
34th St. at Broadway.
SPECIAL RATE PER MONTH
For a Few Rooms for Men.

STUDIO DE DANSE
Latest modern dances, under direction of Maye August and Lealee Darling. Sat. night classes, $1. 1,441 B'way, B'way Theatre Bldg., bet. 46th and 47th Sts. Bryant 2113.

DONOVAN'S Modern Dances
Trot, Tango, Maxixe, One-Step, Hesitation, and all latest steps quickly taught. Private lessons. 31 West 31st St. Mad. Sq. 8972.

"In the Center of Everything"
HOTEL RENFORST
Broadway, Corner 83d.
Newly Furnished and Renovated. Running Water in Every Room. Single Room, accessible to bath, $1.00 day. Single Room, with private bath, $1.50 day. Special Weekly Rates.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness; warmer to-day; showers to-night, Thursday; colder Thursday; wind south.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,549. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON SENDS FEDERAL TROOPS TO COLORADO

President Requests Gov. Ammons to Withdraw State Militia Temporarily.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., EXPLAINS

Issues Statement Making Clear His Position—Sinclair to Picket His Office.

MINERS' RISING COMPLETE

Every Coal Camp South and North Now in Revolt—Fierce Fighting Is Reported.

GOVERNOR ACTS AT LAST

Proclamation Virtually Places State Under Martial Law — Citizens Form Volunteer Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—At the urgent request of Gov. Elias M. Ammons of Colorado, President Wilson to-day ordered Federal troops sent to the scene of strike disorder, and issued a proclamation directing all persons "engaged in or connected with said domestic violence" to retire peaceably to their homes on or before April 30. Secretary of War Garrison at once directed the Second Squadron, Fifth Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., under command of Major Nathaniel F. McClure, Instructor in the Staff College there, to go to Trinidad, Col., and troops E and H, Twelfth Cavalry, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., under Major Lucius R. Holbrook, to proceed to Cañon City, Col. These troops, which will go without their horses, will arrive probably some time to-morrow.

The President made it plain in his proclamation and in a long telegram to Gov. Ammons that the Federal Government was taking no sides in the dispute.

President's Message to Governor.

The President's telegram to Gov. Ammons was as follows:

In response to your telegram describing a situation of domestic violence in your State which you informed me has passed beyond the ability of the State to control and conveying your request to me to dispatch Federal troops pursuant to Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, I beg leave to advise you as follows:

That section of the Constitution provides that the United States shall protect each State upon application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence, and is put into effect by certain statutes, principally Sections 5, 2, 9, 7, and 5, 300, Revised Statutes.

The former makes it lawful for the President in the circumstances described in the section of the Constitution referred to to use the land forces or the naval forces of the United States as he deems necessary, and the latter provides that whenever, in his judgment, it becomes necessary so to use these forces, he "shall forthwith by proclamation command the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes in a specified time."

Upon the information before me, my judgment is that it is necessary for me to use the military forces of the United States for the purposes defined by law, and I shall forthwith issue the proclamation provided by the statute, and in pursuance thereof shall order the troops, when they reach the scene of disturbance, to cause all those who have been indulging in domestic violence, or who threaten so to do, or whose acts are likely to give rise to disorder, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, if they have not already done so, within the time limited by my proclamation, and I shall order that no person or persons, natural or artificial, shall be permitted to do that which may give rise to disorder of the character heretofore occasioned, to the end that good order may be established and maintained.

I shall not, by the use of the troops, or by any attempt at jurisdiction, inject the power of the Federal Government into the controversy which has produced the present situation. The settlement of that controversy falls strictly within the field of State power. My duty, as I now see it, is to confine myself to maintaining a status of good order until the State can reassert its authority and resume the enforcement thereof.

I am informed that your Legislature cannot be convened in time to deal with this emergency, but has been summoned to convene on May 4, 1914. I shall expect you to draw the attention of that body to the imperative necessity of immediate consideration of the whole situation and as prompt action as is possible in the premises, in order that the use of the Federal power may be limited within its contemplated confines, and in order that the State may take up its duty as soon as it is possible for it to do so.

The manifest disadvantages of having two military forces under separate sources of control, operating within the same localities, leads me to request you to withdraw your militia as

Continued on Page 4.

AMAZED BY GYRO-CAR.

Excitement Is Caused in London by the Two-Wheeled Vehicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 28.—The first public appearance of M. Schidowsky's two-wheeled gyroscopic motor car in the streets of London to-day caused immense excitement. The car carried the inventor, a mechanic, and Louis Brennan, the inventor of the gyroscopic mono-rail train.

The gyro-car made several short trips, the speed never exceeding four miles an hour. No noise was audible except from the running of the engine and the regular striking of a small bell which kept count of the revolutions of the gyroscope.

When the car was at rest it rocked very slightly, so little as to be barely perceptible. The motion of the car is indistinguishable from that of an ordinary automobile. There is no rocking or unsteadiness.

Owing to the great weight, three tons, which the car carried to-day, it was impossible to drive the machine except on the lowest gear.

The cost of constructing the car was about $12,500.

BAN ON MARRIAGE AGENTS.

German Officers Having Dealings with Them Will Be Dismissed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 28.—German officers in search of rich brides who communicate with matrimonial agents will in future be subject to instant dismissal from the army with loss of pensions.

This secret order, it is stated, has been sent to all officers of the army and navy, certain specially notorious matrimonial agents being mentioned by name.

The order was doubtless occasioned by the recent disclosures in the courts, in which women agents and many highly placed officers were concerned. During the trial of "Countess Treuberg" it was shown that she and others had arranged marriages with special regard to officers seeking rich wives.

SECRET WEDDING REVEALED

Winslow Hall Claims Miss Dorothy Saville as His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., April 28.—The announcement to-day that Miss Dorothy Saville, daughter of Mrs. F. A. Saville, a wealthy resident of this town, is the wife of Winslow Hall, a traveling man of New York City, caused a sensation here. Mr. Hall appeared at the Miller House, where Mrs. Saville and her daughter were staying, and claimed his bride much to the consternation of that young woman's mother, who immediately left for Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall went to New York to-night. The marriage was performed in New York six months ago, and not even intimate friends of the bride were let into the secret. Mrs. Saville is the widow of Fred Saville, formerly a prominent New York cotton broker, and owns a handsome Summer villa here. She comes of a well-known Southern family. Miss Saville has been a popular member of the Great Barrington younger set.

CONVENTION VOTE CLOSE.

Majority for Constitutional Gathering Less Than 1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 28.—Tabulation of the vote cast at the special election on the question of holding a Constitutional Convention next Spring shows that the majority in favor of holding a convention was less than 1,000 votes instead of the big majority of 30,000 reported after the election.

In the office of Secretary of State Mitchell May to-day the figures were compiled in a tabulation preliminary to the official action of the Board of Canvassers, which meets on Thursday afternoon. The vote was so close that the accountants were startled for a minute.

Only the big vote polled in Greater New York City by Tammany Hall in favor of the convention carried the plan, as nearly every one of the up-State counties voted against it, the majorities running from 200 to 5,000 votes.

ABSOLVED BY GRAND JURY.

No Graft Indictments Against Reel, Bensel, Peck and Foley.

ALBANY, April 28.—The Albany County Grand Jury to-day reported it had found no indictments against C. Gordon Reel, State Engineer John A. Bensel, Supt. Duncan W. Peck of the State Department of Public Works, comprising the old Highway Commission, and Charles F. Foley, its former first deputy.

Grand Jury action was requested by Gov. Glynn's special graft investigator, James W. Osborne, who charged that Messrs. Bensel, Peck, and Reel had wilfully neglected their duty when on Oct. 2, 1912, they approved without examination 318 highway repair contracts involving approximately $3,000,000 which had been awarded previously by Mr. Foley. Mr. Osborne also alleged that Foley was guilty of wilful neglect of duty in awarding the contracts without the authority of the commission.

LADY STRAFFORD ROBBED.

Maid Hands Case of $2,500 Jewels to Thief in Porter's Garb.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 28.—Cora, Countess of Strafford, formerly Mrs. Colgate of New York, was robbed of jewels valued at $2,500 on her arrival in London from the Continent to-day.

A maid handed the case containing the jewels to a man who she believed to be a railway porter. He proved to be a thief in disguise.

Fog Holds Up the Mauretania.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SS. MAURETANIA, via Seagate, April 29, 1 A. M.—The Mauretania, outward bound with 2,000 passengers and 1,000 crew, is at anchor off Sandy Hook. She has been held here since 7 o'clock on account of fog.

Best Electric Wiring—Home, Office, Factory. Dennis G. Brussel, 39 West 38th Street.—Adv.

GAS EXPLODES IN TWIN MINES; NO HOPE FOR 208

Disaster at Eccles, West Va., Ascribed to Ignition from Miner's Lamp.

203 ARE YET ENTOMBED

Five Bodies Had Been Taken Out at a Late Hour Last Night.

59 SAVED, BADLY BURNED

Shafts Are Connected and Flaming Gas from One Enters the Other.

TIMBERS REPORTED ABLAZE

Smoke and Poisonous Gases Hamper Rescuers—Passages Filled with Wreckage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 28.—Successive explosions occurred to-day in mine shafts, Nos. 5 and 6, of the New River Collieries Company, belonging to the Guggenheims, located at Eccles, Raleigh County, eighty-five miles northeast of here.

There were 191 men in mine No. 5, with the exception of one taken out dead, that are entombed, and there is no hope for their rescue, as fire has developed. In No. 6 there were seventy-six, fifty-nine of whom were rescued, while four bodies have been recovered, so that there are thirteen men entombed in that mine.

A rescue car from the National Mine Bureau at Pittsburgh is being rushed to the scene, and is expected to reach there before noon to-morrow.

The known dead taken from Mine No. 6 are Carl Warden, A. W. Gaughman, and F. J. Lingerton, all white natives, with the body of an unidentified white.

Nick Jones, a Hungarian, was found dead near the bottom of the shaft in No. 5, the only body rescued from there.

Both mines are filled with poisonous gas, and the rescue parties are having difficulty in reaching any of the rooms. The passageways are all choked except No. 6, and a survey of the mine has not resulted in the findingof any miners.

Interior Wrecked.

Three successive explosions in No. 5 wrecked the interior in such a way that if gas has not killed the men many of them have been crushed by falling timbers, earth, and coal. Timbers were thrown from the shaft mouth a distance of more than 200 yards, wrecking the buildings at the exit.

Mine No. 5 is burning fiercely, with Government, State, and volunteer rescuers working desperately to-night to subdue the flames, but had to abandon their task through being unable to force their way into the burning shaft.

The depth of the two main shafts is 600 feet, and the mines are connected underground. There are two other shafts into the mines, but the explosion totally wrecked three out of the four. The lone entrance leads into Mine No. 6, and by means of it the rescues were made. No. 5 mine apparently is completely shut off from the surface.

The first explosion occurred in No. 5. The two shafts of this mine were demolished. It is believed the explosion traveled through this mine into No. 6. One shaft of the latter mine was wrecked, but the other remains intact and was the salvation of the workmen who escaped.

It is believed that the explosions were caused by a pocket of gas being ignited by a miner's lamp, enveloping both mines in flames. Débris was hurled forty feet in the air by the impact. No. 5 was wrecked by explosions which occurred fifteen minutes apart. Only one explosion occurred in No. 6.

Gas Checks Rescuers.

A rescue party was rushed to the scene of the disaster from Beckley, which is only two miles away, but after removing two men from the débris of No. 6 their activities were checked by the deadening fumes of coal gas. Later the party were more successful in bringing forty more men to the surface. Two were P. M. Ellison and N. Jones, both coal miners. They are seriously injured.

Telephone connections between Charleston and Eccles have been bad since the first message reached the mine department here. Gov. Hatfield and the State mine chief, Earl Henry, are rendering all the assistance in their power.

Eccles, which is a litle mining community of 1,500 inhabitants, was shaken by the muffled rumbling of the explosions, which brought women from their cottages in a panic and strated the entire population not at work to the tipples of the ill-fated mines. At first there was no smoke, but men on the tipples knew that far aground the toll of death was being taken.

Supt. Thomas Donaldson of Mine No. 5, Local Supt. M. E. Kent and Gen. Supt. F. B. Bayles of the company were on the spot within a short time.

Supt. Donaldson, an experienced miner, with an expert rescue crew, was

Continued on Page 4.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES
ARCHIBALD RUSSER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT FINDS NEW TRIBE

They Inhabit a Previously Unexplored Part of Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, April 28.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in the course of his journey through hitherto unexplored regions of Brazil, discovered a tribe of savages until now unknown. The tribesmen, who were named Pauhates, were completely unclothed.

Capt. Amilcar Magalhaes, chief of the Brazilian mission accompanying Col. Roosevelt, who relates this discovery to the Gazeta de Noticias to-day, says the party had some stirring adventures.

Col. Roosevelt himself killed two tiger-cats, each considerably over three feet in length, on the banks of the River Taquary.

The members of the expedition explored and traced the course of the River Gypirana, a tributary of the Madeira. At its junction with the Madeira it has a width of 1,382 feet and a depth of 118 feet. Along its course are several strong rapids.

Capt. Magalhaes says that in the accident on the Gypirana on March 13, when one of the boats of the expedition capsized, only the baggage was lost. The sketches made by the party floated on the surface of the water and were saved. The boat's crew, consisting of seven men, rescued themselves by clinging to the overhanging branches of trees.

The total bag collected by the expedition amounts to about 2,000 specimens.

"We separated from Col. Roosevelt," said Capt. Magalhaes, "on Feb. 2, in accordance with the itinerary adopted. Col. Roosevelt has rugged health. He did not once suffer from any ailment. Before we parted he declared he had never seen natural beauties to compare with those along the big rivers in Matto Grosso, with their virgin growth. There was abundant hunting, especially of ounces, a species of mountain panther.

"We discovered regions rich in iron, gold, diamonds, and other minerals.

"One cannot mark out the line of the party's journey, because we were proceeding through totally unknown country."

Capt. Magalhaes said he believed Col. Roosevelt was bent on tracing the source of the Duvida River, and must have penetrated far into the interior, exposing himself perhaps to needless danger. He said the expedition was sufficiently supplied with stores to last it to the end of this month. He added that he expected Col. Roosevelt to be heard from very shortly.

FREDERIKA GOES AGROUND.

Cutter Mohawk Trying to Pull Freighter Off Barnegat Sands.

In the dense fog off the Jersey coast yesterday morning the Austro-Hungarian freighter Frederika, incoming from Cienfuegos with sugar, went aground on the sand banks about a mile and a half north of Barnegat Inlet and opposite the Harvey Cedars Life Saving Station. The sea was calm and the ship was boarded almost immediately by the life savers, but Capt. Suttora informed them that there was no danger, and his crew preferred to remain on board and aid in getting the ship off.

When the news reached Capt. John F. Wild of the United States Revenue Cutter Service in New York he sent the Mohawk to lend assistance in hauling the steamer off the sand.

In the afternoon the crew of the Frederika hoisted the bags of sugar from the hold and dumped them overboard to lighten the ship. The Mohawk arrived on the scene about 8 o'clock last night and preparations were made to try to get the steamer off shortly after midnight at high tide.

According to Capt. Falkenburg, of the Harvey Cedars Life Saving Station, in a dispatch received late last night, there was a prospect of a stiff northeaster being on the way. The wind had risen, he said, and the sea was very choppy. He sent a message to the Captain of the Frederika asking if he needed and assistance, but Capt. Suttora sent back a reply that none was needed.

SHIP AGROUND ON SHOALS.

British Steamship Pounded by Seas in Fog Off North Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 28.—The British steamship Arrow is reported ashore tonight on Oregon Inlet shoals, North Carolina coast, with the life savers of two stations standing by for any emergency.

The coast wire to-night brought news of the wreck at 9 o'clock. The vessel went ashore at 7:45 o'clock in a dense fog that envelops the entire coast. As the inlet is some miles off of the beaten path of vessels, it is though that the navigator of the steamer must have lost his course. A heavy sea is running and the wreck is being severely pounded, but the life savers report that they will be able to get a boat through the surf in case she shows signs of going to pieces.

LINER ASHORE NEAR QUEBEC

The Montfort, with 175 Passengers, May Be Floated To-day.

QUEBEC, April 28.—Navigation on the St. Lawrence River was opened inauspiciously to-day when the steamship Montfort of the Canadian Pacific Line, carrying 175 passengers from Antwerp and London, ran aground at Beauport Flats, two and a half miles below Quebec Harbor. Efforts to float her from the mud bottom failed at high tide to-night, but are expected to succeed to-morrow. The vessel is in no danger.

The Montfort, coming up by the South Channel in a thick fog, had come to a stop and was about to anchor when she grounded.

TRAIN'S RACE WITH FIRE.

New Haven Engineer and Firemen Burned, but Reach Milford Safely.

MILFORD, Conn., April 28.—With the engine cab a mass of flames and the engineer and fireman sticking pluckily to their posts, an eastbound express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to-night raced into Milford, where local firemen, previously notified, put out the fire. Both the engineer and the fireman were burned, but not seriously.

A back draught caused the blaze. At Naugatuck Junction word was telephoned ahead to have the local fire department at the depot.

The train was delayed for an hour, the passengers swarming out of the cars and watching the work of the firemen. The train later proceeded to New Haven, its destination.

Lily Drinking Cups are used for office use. They are made in the Public Service Cup Co., 2 Rector St.—Adv.

ENVOYS WORK FOR AN ARMISTICE; WANT MEXICAN FACTIONS TO AGREE; FUNSTON'S TROOPS TO LAND TO-DAY

Brigade Waits Eagerly All Day for Order to Leave Transports.

UNLOADING IS BEGUN

And To-day the Soldiers Will Go Ashore, Relieving Badger's Bluejackets.

CIVIL OFFICERS NAMED

R. J. Kerr, a Chicago Lawyer, Made Governor Under Martial Law.

CAPTIVE REFUGEES FREED

Consul Canada Gets a Promise That Prisoners in Inland Towns Will Be Released.

36 ARRIVE FROM CORDOBA

Vera Cruz Shows Signs of Liking American Occupation — Our Flag Up on Old Fort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 28.—Gen. Frederick Funston's brigade of United States troops, comprising the Fourth, Seventh, Eighteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments of infantry, is to-night sleeping aboard the transports which brought it from Galveston and are now tied up at the docks.

Arriving early in the morning and reaching the docks by the middle of the forenoon, the soldiers chafed exceedingly at the long delay that followed while the military and naval chiefs conferred about the plans for effecting the transfer of authority.

Rumors got about that, after all, the troops would not be landed at all, because of the pending negotiations in Washington for a settlement of the Mexican trouble by mediation.

In the afternoon, however, the unloading of animals and the immense amount of army baggage began. The men, it is expected, will go ashore tomorrow. Gen. Funston will take formal command of the united land forces on Thursday, when the 3,750 bluejackets who are now ashore will go back to their ships.

According to the present plans, as outlined by Major Frederick D. Evans, Gen. Funston's Adjutant General, the brigade of marines, totaling 2,800 men, will continue to hold the outposts around the city, while the army takes control in Vera Cruz.

Transports' Impressive Entrance.

The four transports which arrived off this port late yesterday afternoon, after an uneventful voyage from Galveston, under escort of the battleship Louisiana, entered the inner harbor at dawn this morning. Their trip was longer than was expected, owing to the inability of the Meade to make speed because of the foul condition of the hull.

The big craft made an impressive spectacle as they slowly steamed in, their decks crowded with soldiers eager to get ashore.

The Kilpatrick, on which was Gen. Funston and his staff, led the procession of transports, and was followed in order by the Sumner, Meade, and McClellan. Mexican pilots brought the ships into the harbor and up to the docks.

Crowds of Mexicans gathered on the piers and on buildings near the water, but there was no demonstration, and to all appearance they were quite indifferent to this new demonstration of the American purpose to hold the port.

Capt. Huse, Rear Admiral Fletcher's Chief of Staff, went out to greet Gen. Funston after breakfast. The General then came ashore without arms to consult with Admiral Fletcher as to the present status of affairs in the city. Later, Gen. Funston went out to the battleship Arkansas to confer with Rear Admiral Badger as to the arrangements for landing the troops and the disposition of the military forces when all were ashore.

Robert J. Kerr, an American lawyer, who formerly resided in Mexico City, was sworn in at 5 o'clock this evening as civil governor of the Fort of Vera Cruz.

Captive Refugees Released.

Advices that reached here to-day concerning refugees were generally favorable.

Consul Canada received to-day a verbal promise from Mexican authorities that the Americans who had been arrested and jailed at Cordoba, Jalapa, and Orizaba would be released.

Late this afternoon a train arrived at the end of the undestroyed tracks, twelve miles outside the city, with a hundred or more refugees, which included at least some of those who had been kept imprisoned in Cordoba.

In all, thirty-six Americans, men, women, and children, were confined in the small court of the jail at Cordoba. After a strong protest, the women were transferred to hotels. Senator Guillermo Obregon of Tampico went out to Cordoba to-day to arrange for the liberation of the prisoners.

James Crawford, an Englishman who arrived here yesterday from Aguascalientes, says that the American Smelting and Refining Company paid $250,000 for permission to get its officials and employes from Aguascalientes to Mexico City. Among those on the train were C. L. Baker, the local manager; Frank Peyton, with his wife and two children; A. B. Culver and wife, H. F. Lee and wife, and C. Reeiman, with wife and four children.

John Little, who also arrived here from Mexico City, said he saw a dead man on the street near the St. Francis Hotel. The natives said the body was that of an American, but he could not confirm their statement.

With perhaps one exception all the refugee trains from Mexico City will be run hereafter to Puerto Mexico via Cordoba, instead of to Vera Cruz. This is due to the destruction wrought by the Mexican soldiers on the line between Cordoba and Vera Cruz, making the transfer of refugees very difficult. The line to Puerto Mexico is still in working order.

Natives Glad Americans Came.

As a result of the continued peaceful conditions in Vera Cruz and the growing cordiality of the natives toward Americans, the order requiring every resident to close up his house and remain indoors after 7:30 o'clock at night has been modified, and, beginning to-night, stores and other places of business will be allowed to remain open in the evening.

The people of Vera Cruz are beginning to appear glad that the American forces came to the city. Half-reluctant testimony to this effect was given today by Roderigo de Llano, a reporter for El Imparcial of Mexico City, who came here on a refugee train to write up the situation in this port and started back for Mexico City this afternoon. In conversation de Llano said:

"I am surprised to find the people of the city apparently contented and willing that you should stay here. Actually, they appear to like the American occupation. I don't like to say it, but it is true."

All day yesterday the United States naval authorities were negotiating with the Terminal Company, a British concern, for the rent of its piers and buildings for the use of the American forces. They also sought to hire the company's employes. The company's price was regarded as exorbitant, and finally Rear Admiral Fletcher seized the buildings he wanted.

Walter Marcom, the President of the company, who is also General Manager of the Mexican Railway, at once lodged a complaint with Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commanding the British naval forces here. Sir Christopher told Morcom that he would have to make his protest to the Foreign Office in London.

Flag Up on Old Fort.

One hundred marines from the North Dakota under Capt. Chamberlain have been installed as the garrison of the old fort on the island of San Juan de Ulloa in the harbor. On this island Cortes first landed when he invaded Mexico, and it was the last place in Vera Cruz to haul down the Mexican flag, which it did last night.

Capt. Stickney of the Prairie, as Captain of the Port, had investigated the fort, which was used as a prison, and found the sanitary conditions there extremely bad. There was almost no ventilation in some of the cells. Rats overran the place, filth was everywhere, and in some cells the floors were covered with water.

The guards of the prison, a small detachment of soldiers, were on the point of mutiny because they had received no pay of late, while the several hundred prisoners were rebellious because they were getting no food. Many of the prisoners were guilty of no crime, the commandant said, but were held there by order of Huerta, several of them having incurred his enmity through politics. José Vasquez Olivarez, one of the prisoners, was a brother-in-law of Madero.

Capt. Stickney reported the result of his investigation to Rear Admiral Fletcher, who promptly ordered that the fort be seized. The American flag was raised over it at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mules Show Joy When Put Ashore.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 28.—The first disembarkation from the transports to-day was that of some 300 mules and horses from the Kilpatrick. The animals came timidly down the gangway, but immediately they felt the solid earth beneath their hoofs kicked up their heels, and then almost in every case rolled in the dust with evident relief, repeating the operation from time to time.

Gen. Funston held all his men on board the transports to-day with the exception of small details, who came ashore to take charge of the horses and mules.

After an interchange of calls with Rear Admirals Badger and Fletcher, Gen. Funston and his staff studied the American positions as indicated by the maps. Afterward he and his regimental officers rode through and around the city, choosing stations for their men.

The Medical Department of the Military Government began to-day clearing up the wreckage in the Naval Academy, where sharp firing took place, especially on the day following the landing of the American forces.

The building was riddled by shells from the ships on the second day, while window casements were torn away by rifle and machine gun fire. Despite the damage much of the contents of the building can be used. This consists mostly of the cadets' bedding, clothing, and crockery, which will be placed at the disposal of the officials of the charity hospital, where the poor of the city are being cared for.

The American forces are tolerant of almost all Mexicans, who enter their lines, and it is not improbable that any Mexican officer might with safety openly enter and depart from the city.

Six Federal soldiers who wandered too close to the American lines were captured yesterday by marines. When the Americans found themselves in possession of a squad of Huerta's soldiers, they did their best to entertain them. They gossiped with the Mexicans regarding the news beyond the lines, and after a field luncheon shook hands with them and sent them away.

Rodrigo de Llano, a reporter of El Imparcial of Mexico City, came into Vera Cruz yesterday. He visited the American headquarters and surveyed the entire field of operations without molestation. He plans to return to the capital with his story on the first train he can get to take him out.

It is generally understood that there will be no effort to extend the territory now held here until further orders to that effect come from Washington. This attitude, it is supposed, is the natural result of the negotiations regarding mediation, little information of which is reaching here, and because of the desire to continue efforts to bring Americans in Mexico City and elsewhere to the coast.

An early incident of the visit of Roderigo De Llano, a newspaper man of Mexico City, who came here to view conditions, was his arrest on complaint of Dr. A. J. Hoskins, an American refugee, who arrived here yesterday from Mexico City. Dr. Hoskins asserted that when he was accused of being a spy, De Llano was the interpreter and injured his case by misrepresentations.

De Llano was not held, but was told to report later at headquarters. When he called there to-day and disclosed his identity he was released from technical custody. Later he was received by Capt. Huse, Chief of Staff for Rear Admiral Fletcher, who gave him much information and the privilege of going anywhere in the city that he desired. He received permission to take photographs also.

Consul Canada was notified to-day by the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City that the embargo on Americans at the capital had been raised and that they were free to depart as they pleased.

Rear Admiral Fletcher was advised by telegraph from Mexico City to-day that several trainloads of refugees were ready to leave the capital.

Report Seven Refugees Slain.

Numerous reports were afloat here to-day about the refugees, held prisoners in the jail at Cordoba. One rumor had it that six Americans had been

Continued on Page 2.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds five and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Adv.

Carranza Will Determine Rebel Position, Villa's Reply to The Times on Peace Negotiations

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 27, via El Paso, Texas, April 28.—It is not possible for me to give my opinion on the matter concerning which you asked me in your message of yesterday, since I, as a soldier, must devote myself exclusively to attending to the forces under my command and to the military operations which may be entrusted to me without meddling in political questions the solution of which devolves upon my chief. The General in Chief,
FRANCISCO VILLA.

[As received in Spanish.]

No me es posible dar mi opinion sobre asunto que me consultan en su mensaje de ayer, porque yo, como soldado, tengo que dedicarme exclusivamente atención fuerzas de mi mando y operaciones militares que se me confien sin inmiscuirme en cuestiones politicas que corresponde resolver á mi jefe.
El General en Jefe,
FRANCISCO VILLA.

The message above is in reply to the following, sent to Gen. Villa by THE TIMES: "Huerta has accepted tender of good offices. What will be your attitude?"

Even Zapata May Be a Party to Peace Negotiations.

DEMAND FOR VERA CRUZ

Huerta Expected to Insist Upon Its Evacuation as a Preliminary.

TO BE HELD AS SECURITY

Such a Course Suggested in Washington to Insure Payment of American Losses.

HAGUE RULES CONSIDERED

Mediation Under Them Favored by Washington—Huerta's Attitude Doubtful.

CARDEN INFLUENCED HIM

British Ambassador Says Dictator Was Brought to Accept Through His Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Progress is being made toward bringing peace to Mexico. But opinion here as to the outcome continues to be pessimistic. The Brazilian Ambassador and the Argentine and Chilean Ministers are very active in their efforts to forward the peace proposals initiated by them, and are encouraged by the fact that nothing has occurred since their tender of good offices was made to present any insurmountable obstacle.

When the mediators closed their late night session they announced that there was no statement they could yet make in regard to their peace plans, but all three appeared in optimistic mood. One of the envoys said he felt as if he would like to sleep twenty-four hours after the strenuous days of deeply thoughtful effort they had been giving to their task.

The present status of the negotiations may be set forth in this way:

1. The South American negotiators have formulated a proposal, which may be subject to further consideration before being transmitted, that all Mexican factions be invited to a conference in Mexico City to adjust their differences and establish a central Government of the republic. This proposal contemplates including Zapata as one of the parties to the conference.

2. The conduct of the proposed mediation under The Hague rules has been suggested and is being considered.

3. A suggestion, said to have come from Gen. Huerta, is that French, British, and Spanish representatives join the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile who are conducting the present negotiations.

4. A suggestion has been put forward that the diplomatic representatives of all nations in Mexico City endeavor to adjust the existing trouble and establish a provisional Government pending an election. This suggestion finds no favor either among American or European nations.

5. Gen. Huerta has indicated that he will make stipulations for the conduct of mediatory efforts.

6. Gen. Carranza's attitude toward the peace proposal is expected to be made known at an early date.

7. The proposal of the negotiators contemplates an armistice between the Mexican factions pending the conclusion of the negotiations. This probably will include the United States and the Mexican Governments.

Want Mexican Factions to Confer.

The evident desire of the negotiators is that all the Mexican factions shall be brought together through representatives to meet in Mexico City with the idea that Mexicans are best able to adjust their own differences. These factions would be assisted and advised by the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile in the Mexican capital, who would act as mediators to a limited extent, at least. The full details of this plan have not been disclosed, but it is understood to contemplate the inclusion not only of representatives of the Constitutionalists, but of Zapata, the leader of the guerrillas who have given Huerta so much trouble in the vicinity of Mexico City.

Huerta has not been aggressive toward Zapata for reasons of prudence, as Zapata's band is powerful, and its courage and daring have been demonstrated on several occasions. This course has turned out to Huerta's advantage, for, according to reports from Mexico City, some of Zapata's followers have entered the capital by invitation since the American occupation of Vera Cruz and have been received with great enthusiasm. It is easy to see that Huerta and Zapata have practically united in common cause against the invader, al-

PEACE ENVOYS' PLANS---FLETCHER'S WORK AT VERA CRUZ PRAISED

though Zapata is said to be chary of going to Mexico City until his safety is assured.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon to make Secretary Bryan acquainted with advices he had received to-day from Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister in Mexico City in regard to the efforts made by him under instructions from his Government to impress upon Gen. Huerta the desirability of assenting to the tender of good offices made by the South American nations. The British envoy to Mexico apparently lost no time in seeing Huerta after he received the instructions which had been sent by the London Foreign Office at the request of Secretary Bryan.

Cardea Pressed Huerta to Accept.

From Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Mr. Bryan learned that Sir Lionel Carden had been very earnest in pressing the Mexican President to become a party to the peace proposals. At the end of the interview, Gen. Huerta indicated that he would accept the tender, although he had apparently been disinclined to do so. He said that he would make stipulations for the further conduct of the peace negotiations; but what these stipulations were, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was unable to inform Mr. Bryan.

The Whole diplomatic situation presents an odd appearance from the adoption of Mr. Bryan's point of view by the would-be intermediaries.

Starting out, as they did, to prevent a war between this Government and the Huertistas, they are now seemingly engaged in a preliminary effort to adjust the differences between the several Mexican factions without making the United States a party to the negotiations. It is not believed here that Gen. Huerta will consent to enter into any preliminary arrangement looking to peace that does not embrace the quarrel between his Administration and that of President Wilson. That the negotiators must have taken this into consideration is not doubted, but, as the contemplated basic proposal is understood, it provides for an attempt to bring together only the representatives of the Huerta Government, the Constitutionalists and Zapata.

Working First for an Armistice.

The proposed armistice seems to be the fundamental principle of the next step toward peace. Should the negotiators succeed in obtaining an agreement among the several warring factions in Mexico to cease hostilities, a long step would have been taken in the direction of the success of the peace movement. It was said to-night that feelers were being put out with a view to ascertaining the rival leaders' sentiments regarding the suggestion.

The proposers of the plan for an armistice find encouragement in the opportunity that would be given in case of its success, for the exercise of further efforts by Great Britain, Germany, and France to induce Gen. Huerta to show his accord with the spirit of the times. Carranza and Villa may be harder to handle, Carranza especially; but this Government has agents who have the confidence of both Constitutionalist leaders and have influence with them.

Should an armistice between the Mexican combatants be arranged, this Government would agree to take no further aggressive action against the Huerta Government pending the peace exchanges, provided, of course, that Gen. Huerta showed a reciprocal spirit. Huerta's present attitude is that he will not make war on the United States as long as the American forces do not advance. Officers of the Mexican Federal Army have told American naval officers that they have orders of that character. Altogether the prospect is bright for a cessation of hostilities between the Mexican and American armed forces.

The suggestion that all foreign Governments having representatives in Mexico City participate directly in the effort to adjust Mexico's troubles does not find favor here, least of all among European representatives, who characterize the discussion of the proposal as "idle gossip." European Governments realize that the Mexican problem affects the Western Hemisphere, and that direct efforts by them in the attempted settlement would be resented. There is no likelihood that such a suggestion would find any sympathy with the three South American countries whose diplomatic representatives in Washington are conducting the current exchanges. These representatives, according to the talk in diplomatic circles, were not wholly pleased over the fact that Great Britain, Germany, and France were asked by Secretary Bryan to use their influence to induce Gen Huerta to assent to the tender of good offices.

Suarez and Naon Call on Bryan.

For two hours late in the afternoon Secretary Bryan was closeted at the State Department with Señor Naõn, the Argentine Minister, and Señor Suarez, the Chilean Minister. The two Ministers called at the State Department first to notify Mr. Bryan that through their Governments they had received positive assurances of the consent of Huerta to the principle of mediation. Neither the two diplomats nor Mr. Bryan would indicate further the matters under consideration.

It was understood, however, that there was discussion of the place where the international commission of inquiry should sit, and whether The Hague rules should apply to its deliberation. The view is entertained that Huerta may object to The Hague rules, while this Government is credited with taking the position that mediation is consistently practicable only under an agreement to abide by The Hague rules. These are ready at hand, having been worked out carefully in the light of experience, and meet every requirement of the premises.

The Hague rules are embodied in the convention for the peaceful settlement of international disputes concluded in 1908. Both the United States and Mexico were signatory powers to that treaty. It is significant also that Francisco de la Barra, formerly Mexican Ambassador to the United States and later Provisional President of Mexico, was a delegate to The Hague convention that adopted this treaty. Among the delegates also was Señor Pena, formerly Ambassador to the United States from Brazil.

To these Latin-Americans who participated in the deliberations of the second Hague Peace Congress the present opportunity to apply the principle of mediation is regarded as very important for the peace and good-will of the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

One source of complication is found in the fact that the United States has for the last four years been greatly annoyed by the internal strife in progress in Mexico by reason of which thousands of Americans have been deprived of property and driven from their homes. The claims for these losses have never been considered by the Mexican Government. These losses, under the conditions prevailing recently, have increased to an amount that can only be conjectured. The method of adjustment of these claims will be a subject for the deliberations of the international commission as well as the primary question of the elimination of Huerta from the Mexican Government.

Might Hold Vera Cruz as Security.

Whether the United States will take the position that the Port of Vera Cruz should be held as security for the payment of the many millions that must be paid to meet the claims of American citizens who have suffered loss in Mexico is yet to be determined. It is expected that Huerta will stipulate that the United States troops shall be removed from the soil of Mexico before the international commission shall proceed with its work. This, however, need not be conceded by the United States. As a matter of fact, it is not to be expected under the principle of mediation as set forth in The Hague treaty.

In that treaty it is provided that the acceptance of mediation, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, cannot have the effect of interrupting or delaying mobilization or other measures of preparation for war. Even if mediation is proposed after hostilities have been begun it does not operate to interrupt military operations. The position of this Government is, therefore, proper if it adheres to the purpose to retain Vera Cruz provisionally.

The treaty provides that the period in which the principle of mediation shall be permitted to govern cannot exceed thirty days. In that period the two Governments have no communication with each other and the mediatory powers have before them the task of settling the dispute as best they can. In certain cases where the facts are in dispute an international commission of inquiry is instituted which takes up all questions of fact. Whether any proposed inquiry is necessary now remains to be seen.

This Government has no hesitation in taking the view that the facts have been established—that they have, as it were, gone into history so far as the usurpation of power by Huerta is concerned; and the insult to the flag at Tampico hardly admits of any extended controversy as to the actual facts.

Procedure of Mediation Commission.

The international commission is empowered to decide where it will sit, and once it has decided, the place cannot be changed without the consent of both parties to the dispute. These parties are entitled to appoint special agents to attend the meetings of the commission to represent them and to act as intermediaries between them and the commission. Counsel may also be employed by the parties to the mediation. The commission has the power to settle all details as to procedure, the taking of evidence, and all formalities concerned with its deliberations. On the inquiry each party must be heard. Each communicates to the commission and to the other party its statement of facts, and in all cases the instruments, papers, and documents which are regarded as necessary for the ascertainment of the truth, and the lists of witnesses and experts that are to be heard.

The commission usually sits in territory neutral to both parties. It also acts through the power in whose territory it sits in the matter of notifications and the procurement of testimony. Thus all witnesses are summoned through the Government in whose country the commission sits.

When the commission concludes its deliberations its report is limited to a statement of facts, and has in no way the force of an award. It leaves to the parties entire freedom as to the effect to be given to the statement. Each party to the mediation pays its own expenses, and an equal share of the expenses incurred by the commission. Throughout the whole transaction the mediation, whether undertaken at the request of the parties in dispute or on the initiative of powers strangers to the dispute, has exclusively the character of advice and can never have binding force.

Our Thanks to Germany.

The thanks of the American Government to Germany for its friendly action in recalling the steamer Ypiranga, with war munitions in its cargo, from Vera Cruz, and for the energetic assistance given by the commander and crew of the cruiser Dresden in rescuing American refugees at Tampico, have been informally conveyed to Germany through Secretary Bryan.

The Secretary assured Ambassador von Bernstorff that a formal note of appreciation and thanks would follow in due course. These assurances of gratitude have been forwarded by Ambassador von Bernstorff by cable to his Government.

HUERTA WELCOMES ZAPATA.

Issues a Statement That the Bandit Chief Has Joined Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 28.—President Huerta has issued a statement in which he asserts that all the southern rebels, headed by Emiliano Zapata, have joined the Government excepting three small bands, numbering less than 500 men, and that many guerrillas of the interior have also joined the Government. The rest, he says, have asked for information regarding the happenings at Vera Cruz before deciding upon their attitude.

The Government refuses to make any statement regarding the peace proposals of the South American republics.

PARIS PLANS A PROTEST.

Manifestation Against American Intervention in Prospect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 28.—The Franco-Ibero-American Association of Paris proposes to organize, with the assistance of French and Spanish-American orators, a public manifestation in Paris against the armed intervention of the United States in Mexico. Neither the date nor the programme of the manifestation has yet been fixed.

Under the heading: "A New Power," the Petit Parisien comments on the peace proposals of the three South American powers.

"The republics of Latin America," it says, "formerly so divided, are now awakening. They have thought, right or wrong, that the invasion of part of the Mexican territory by the Americans of the North would constitute a menace for those of the South. They have offered their mediation to ward off the conflict they feared and to safeguard the equilibrium of the New World. That equilibrium is there, as in Europe, a guarantee of peace. France, equally sympathetic toward the United States and Latin America, can but applaud the courteous intervention of the A. B. C. powers and President Wilson's amicable reply."

FEARS MEXICAN DISEASES.

McAdoo Asks for $100,000 to Prevent Epidemics at Ports.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A new phase of the Mexican problem was brought to the attention of Congress to-day when Secretary McAdoo, on behalf of the Public Health Service, asked the House to appropriate and make "instantly available" $100,000 to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases. The current year fund for this purpose is exhausted.

"The danger to this country from the introduction of smallpox and typhus fever," Mr. McAdoo reported, "is greatly augmented on account of the removal of refugees and persons returning from Mexico to United States ports."

Secretary McAdoo also asked for the establishment of quarantine facilities at Providence, R. I. He proposed to use for that purpose the old cruiser Newark, now at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

40% reduction.

On Page 7 of President Elliott's statement to the stockholders of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. is a table that shows what is going on in every industrial concern in the United States.

During the ten years ending 1913, the number of employees of the New Haven Railroad increased 11%; and the average yearly wage of each employee increased 29%.

There is only one way to effect this—and that is to make employees more efficient.

An "Ellis" Adding-Typewriter is one device that helps keep down costs. In commercial houses where Ellis machines are used, the cost of billing has been reduced over 40%. That more than offsets the increased wage scale.

An Ellis will pay for itself in any business where figures are handled in bulk.

ELLIS

320 Broadway (Third floor) Phone, Cortlandt 5078

REBEL CHIEFS AGREE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Will Not Oppose Us Unless Their Territory Is Invaded —Villa Has His Way.

NOW HOLD PIEDRAS NEGRAS

Promise Salute to American Flag—Wounded Federal Commander Dies in Retreat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 28.—Villa and Carranza have patched up their differences and Carranza has agreed to everything that Villa proposed. The rebel forces will not oppose the United States in its Mexican campaign so long as rebel territory is not invaded. The campaign against Huerta is being planned to begin at Saltillo and end at Mexico City.

This was the result of the conference which took place last night and this morning at the State Palace, in which Villa and his friends conferred long with Carranza and his advisers.

EAGLE PASS, April 28.—The vanguard of the rebel forces late to-day occupied Piedras Negras. Gen. Guajuardo, the Federal commander, whose forces were defeated at Allende and who was wounded in the battle, died last night near the Rio Grande as he was being brought to the American side.

Gen. Murgia, the Constitutionalist chief, with the main body of his command and 300 Federal prisoners, is expected to arrive early to-morrow. He announced that he would hoist an American flag and fire a salute in Piedras Negras to show his friendship for the United States.

The advance guard of rebels which entered Piedras Negras late to-day numbered ten men. They rode to the bride and halted the exodus of fugitives, announcing that all property and citizens would be protected.

Small detachments of Federal soldiers crossed to the United States to-day for protection. Twenty-five Federals, including several officers, are detained in the Seventeenth Infantry camp. Other detachments have been captured by the cavalry border patrol.

Gen. Murgia did not execute any of the Federals captured at Allende. He said he had no interest in Huerta's quarrel with the United States, and declared all Americans in his district would be protected.

LAREDO, Texas, April 28.—The Constitutionalist commander of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to-day reported to the American authorities here that the Federal troops who on Friday evacuated the town were trying to reach the Rio Grande above Laredo. United States troops at Minera were ordered to be on the alert.

The Federals retreating from Nuevo Laredo after dynamiting the border city left a trail of destruction behind them, according to a train crew arriving here to-day with the abandoned troop trains used by the Federals in their flight. The towns of Sanchez and La Jarita were completely destroyed, they reported, and the inhabitants have fled to the hills. The railroad bridge at Sanchez was not destroyed, as at first reported.

Constitutionalists have appointed a new Mayor and Council of Nuevo Laredo preparatory to rehabilitating the city.

EL PASO, April 28.—The report that Saltillo had been occupied by rebels under Gen. Francisco Cos, which has been received from Chihuahua, is discredited by rebel agents here. They declare Cos has only about 4,500 men, while the Federal garrison of Saltillo, reinforced by the fugitives from the Federal garrison at Monterey, is believed to number 10,000.

TROOPS EAGER TO LAND IN VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

taken from the jail and killed. It was also said that another American had been put to death at Cosamaloapan, about 60 miles south of Vera Cruz. Nothing has been received to confirm this story.

Previous to this word came that the Cordoba prisoners were sleeping on the stone flagging of the jail patio, with insufficient food, no sanitation, and threatened every night with assassination by drunken jailors.

W. H. Mechling of the Geological Survey of Canada, who had been working some time in Mexico in behalf of the Universities of Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, spent two days at Cordoba. He was detained but not put in jail, and finally was permitted to come here as an Englishman, although he is in reality an American.

Mechling went to the jail in Cordoba Sunday afternoon and talked to the prisoners, among whom were several he knew.

The prisoners were herded like cattle, and were jeered almost constantly by the keepers or the Mexican inmates of the jail. They were permitted to have food and drink only when the whim suited the jailers, and were kept in a state of terror by frequent threats of death.

Among the prisoners was a young American woman with a four-months-old infant. There are several other women and children, and the total number of all nationalities, according to Mechling, was 85.

The Mexican wireless station, which is the largest along the coast, but has only medium power, was taken over by the navy wireless officers to-day. Lieut. Charles H. Maddox of the battleship Utah was put in charge of the plant. This station will form an important link in the chain of wireless stations in case the United States forces should make further advances in Mexico. It is hardly strong enough to talk with Key West, but battleships, transports, or other craft may be able to relay messages from it.

The wireless reports from along the coast last night said that everything was quiet. The battleship Arkansas early to-day picked up messages from the Denver off Manzanillo, on the west coast. As these messages came after daylight, the Arkansas was unable to reply until to-night owing to atmospheric conditions.

Americans here who were preparing a memorial protesting against the United States Government further delaying a general movement of its forces in Mexico, have agreed not to take any action at the present time which might be likely to embarrass the Administration.

WEST COAST FORCE GROWS.

Chattanooga and West Virginia Start for Mazatlan.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 28.—After having been detained all day by sudden orders from Washington, the armored cruiser West Virginia and the protected cruiser Chattanooga sailed from the Puget Sound Navy Yard late to-day for Mazatlan, Mexico.

The two vessels fired their farewell salutes early in the day, and were about to get under way when instructions were received to delay their departure. No reason was advanced for ordering the delay.

FLETCHER PRAISED IN FUNSTON'S ORDERS

President Directs General to Work in Intimate Harmony with the Admiral's Policy.

NO HALT IN ACTIVITIES

Secretary Garrison Denies Emphatically That War Preparations Have Been Checked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Although President Wilson is anxious that war with Mexico shall be averted and peace and order restored, no orders have been issued for any cessation of army and naval activities required to place the American Government in a position to strike when it is necessary.

Under The Hague rules, the acceptance of friendly mediation cannot, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying, or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparation for war. Even when mediation takes place after the commencement of hostilities, according to The Hague rules, military operations in progress are not interrupted in the absence of an agreement to the contrary.

The officers at the front have been kept fully posted regarding the political aspects of the situation. Admirals Badger, Fletcher and Howard, and Gen. Funston have before them the full text of the proffer of friendly offices, as well as the United States Government's note of acceptance, and know that President Wilson is not desirous of war if it can be averted. They also know that they are expected to have the forces under their command fully prepared for war if it comes. Likewise, they are to be ready to protect Americans and meet any emergency that may suddenly develop. In the latter contingency, the orders allow the commanding officers at the front to use their discretion.

Shift Command on Thursday.

The navy will formally turn Vera Cruz over to the army on Thursday. This announcement was made by Secretary Garrison at 10 o'clock to-night on the basis of a message he had received from Gen. Funston. The War Department issued this bulletin:

"A message was received at 6:05 P. M. from Gen. Funston, who states that they were unloading and making arrangements for quartering of the troops that are to relieve the navy contingent on shore. The transfer of authority will take place on April 30.

"Gen. Funston states that Admiral Fletcher has devised a most excellent form of civil government under control of the military commander, and that he has requested Admiral Fletcher to put it into force.

"The city is under military government, and all the necessary functions of government are being performed."

Gen. Funston's arrival at Vera Cruz was not officially reported to the War Department until 10:28 o'clock this morning. At that hour the Adjutant General of the Army received this cable message:

"Vera Cruz, via Galveston, April 28.—To Agwar, Washington:

"Expedition arrived without incident, much delayed by condition of the Meade.

"FUNSTON."

Delayed by Transport.

The Fifth Infantry Brigade, in command of Gen. Funston, was scheduled to arrive early yesterday. As he explained, his expedition was held back by the condition of the transport Meade, one of the older transports of the service. All four of the transports are old, for that matter, and date back to the Spanish war. They traveled in formation, and the speed of the slowest governed their rate of progress toward Vera Cruz.

The delay in landing Gen. Funston's troops caused the report to be circulated in Washington that President Wilson had ordered that they be held back pending peace negotiations. Secretary of War Garrison to-night denied this emphatically. He said no such orders had come from the President, and that no such orders had been issued. Secretary Garrison added that the 4,000 men on the transports were to be landed at once. He said he had been informed by the Navy Department that the marines left ashore to co-operate with the army consisted of 3,335 men and 128 officers.

Secretary Garrison said to-night that no change had been made in the plans for the movement of the remainder of the Fourth Regiment of Mountain Artillery from Galveston to Vera Cruz as part of Gen. Funston's brigade. He said the artillery would sail as soon as a transport could be made ready.

Secretary Garrison said that when Gen. Funston arrived at Vera Cruz he found the following order awaiting him:

Acting in compliance with instructions received from the President, the Secretary of War directs that on your arrival at Vera Cruz, Mexico, with your command you relieve the navy of its duties ashore incident to the occupation and control of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and its environs.

The Secretary of War is explicitly requested by the President to say to you that the President entirely approves the very respect of the course which Admiral Fletcher has pursued in the occupation, control, and management of Vera Cruz since his landing; that he has the greatest confidence in Admiral Fletcher's judgment; has learned to depend upon his long acquaintance with the situation there for guidance, and desires that you keep in close touch and consultation with the Admiral, and seek to continue in intimate harmony with him the policy he has initiated there, except so far as changes of circumstances may demand a different course.

Orders are to be issued by the President, through the Navy Department, detaching the Marine Corps contingent at Vera Cruz for service with the army, the effect of which orders will be to place the Marine Corps contingent so detached under your command.

Week of Occupation.

The American occupancy of Vera Cruz rounded out its first week to-day with the landing of Gen. Funston. In that time the naval forces have seized the town, prevented the landing of the cargo of arms and ammunition carried by the German merchant steamer Ypiranga, disarmed the citizens of 12,350 weapons of all sorts, confiscated 133,000 rounds of ammunition and 6,000 pounds of powder, established martial law, taken over "as a military necessity" the operation of the Terminal tracks, wharves, warehouses, and cranes; taken over control of the military prison; restored law and order in Vera Cruz, handled thousands of refugees, and arranged every detail for the transfer of the control over the city to the American army expedition.

The Navy Department announced to-day that the railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico City was "being rapidly destroyed from Tejeria, the ties being burned and the track loaded on the cars, according to information received by Consul Canada from a recent arrival from Mexico City."

Admiral Badger to-day reported that the naval aviators had made a thorough search of the Harbor of Vera Cruz and had found no evidence of mines or cables.

CAVALRY FOR THE BORDER.

Another Troop of the Tenth Is Ordered to Naco, Ariz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Garrison announced to-night that another troop of cavalry would be sent to Naco, Ariz. There are now two troops of the Tenth Cavalry at that point. One-half of the Ninth Cavalry is stationed at Douglas, Ariz., and there are two troops of the regiment at Forest, Ariz. Naco is on the border of the Mexican State of Sonora, and commands the railroad to Cananea and San Jose. It is about half way between Douglas and Nogales.

The War Department also announced the arrival of Battery F of the Sixth Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. This battery was sent to the border from Fort Riley, Kan.

The armored cruiser West Virginia, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Doyle, left Bremerton, Wash., this afternoon for San Francisco on her way to the west coast of Mexico.

MORE CAVALRYMEN SAIL.

Remainder of 6th Regiment Starts for Vera Cruz—Aviators Also Ready

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 28.—Forty officers and 880 men of the Sixth Cavalry with their mounts left here for Vera Cruz to-day on board the chartered transport San Marcos. One troop of the regiment already had sailed for Vera Cruz on the steamship Satilla with twenty-four pieces of field artillery.

The aviation corps which was ordered here from San Diego, Cal., arrived late this afternoon. The machines will be stored in warehouses here so they may be loaded on to ships immediately should the orders for embarkation be issued. While no such orders have been received, it is expected they will be as soon as ships to carry the corps are obtained.

It was announced from division headquarters at Texas City to-day that the remainder of the division now camped there was thoroughly prepared for immediate embarkation should such orders be received.

A complete United States Post Office, credentials, furniture, money order department, and officials left here on the San Marcos. H. M. Robinson will be Postmaster at Vera Cruz. He took with him to-day eleven assistants. This office will have entire charge of all mail passing into or out of Mexico through the port of Vera Cruz.

PERSHING TAKES COMMAND.

Troops from San Francisco Added to El Paso Guard.

EL PASO, Texas, April 28.—The division of troops now on the Mexican border is prepared to take the field at five minutes' notice, fully equipped for a long and severe campaign, according to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, who took over to-day the command of the United States forces gathered here.

Gen. Pershing said the troops had been supplied with thirty days' field rations and sufficient ammunition and supplies to carry them through any campaign the War Department might deem necessary.

Gen. Pershing, who arrived to-day with the last sections of the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry Regiments from San Francisco, made an immediate inspection of the border patrols. He established his headquarters at Fort Bliss, but the Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments encamped in this city.

Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, who was relieved by Gen. Pershing, has been ordered to take command of the Second Cavalry brigade, which is scattered along the Arizona border. Col. Hatfield will leave on Thursday for Douglas, Ariz., where he will establish headquarters.

Preparations were made to-day to move immediately to Fort Wingate, N. M., the 4,900 Mexican Federal prisoners interned at Fort Bliss. Troop trains have been requisitioned. The Mexican prisoners will be escorted by the first battalion of the Twentieth Infantry, which will turn them over to troops from Fort Meade, the latter to form their permanent guard.

CALEXICO, Cal., April 28.—Arrivals here to-day from Yuma, who came via Algodones, which is on the Mexican side of the line opposite Andrade, Cal., say the Mexican Federal soldiers at Algodones soon will be withdrawn to a considerable distance from the international boundary. It is reported this is to prevent possibility of a clash with colored American regulars at Andrade and is on orders of Col. Juan Lajero, commander at Mexicali.

The Mexican garrison at Mexicali was reinforced to-day by seventy-five cavalrymen, who came from the direction of Ensenada. Major Esteban Cantu, former commander of the garrison, has returned from a recruiting expedition.

Telegraphic orders from Huerta to Col. Lajero pass the American lines, but no code is permitted to go through. One of Huerta's recent messages instructed Lajero to accept all recruits, but not to pay them.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 28.—There is a standing reward of 500 head of cattle among Mexicans for the head of any Texas Ranger brought to Mexican soil, according to information received by Gov. Colquitt indirectly from the Madero ranch on the Rio Grande.

An investigation will be made, according to the Governor.

ALL WELL IN MEXICO CITY.

Message Received in London from a Bank Manager There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 29.—The London manager of the Bank of Montreal received a cable dispatch from the bank's manager in Mexico City yesterday morning saying that all was going well and that the bank was still able to look after the interests of its clients, although it was not open for regular business.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 29.—Gen. Carranza, the Mexican Constitutionalist leader, in a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, says that British subjects will have every guarantee of protection in the country under the power of the Constitutionalist forces.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Mexico City, dated Monday, says the various revolutionary chiefs in the States bordering upon the capital are in negotiation with the Government, and that some of them have already come to an agreemnt with it.

"But deep mystery covers the intentions or actions of the revolutionaries in the north," the correspondent continues. "The submission of certain of the leaders does not necessarily mean a pacific tendency of the revolution in general, as these leaders do not aim at an assumption of power, but only various benefits as in the case of the Indian rebellions in Morales. The insurgent force of the north more numerous, and armed and equipped by Americans, constitute the predominant part of the revolution, and must be regarded as the arbiters of the situation.

"So far President Huerta has on his side the military element, which still forms a solid nucleus of organization. While defending Huerta the army defends its own life.

"We may see the final struggle brought to the gates of the capital, the defense of which would be shared by the Indian hordes, who only the other day were in revolt in the neighborhood. It is a terrible prospect.

"Revolutionary agents are spreading the report that the period of atrocities is ended, and that when the northern rebels arrive here they will behave respectably. Certainly on the part of the leaders an effort will be made to restrain their barbarous followers and thus permit the United States to recognise them as Huerta is not to be recognised on the pretext of his inhumanity.

"But the revolutionists, arriving here with furious personal hatreds, would not allow their enemies to live. As to this there are sufficient revolutionary declarations to leave the matter in no doubt. The struggle would be a desperate one, and nobody could possibly restrain it.

"Over Mexico City hangs an agonising threat. The population regards it as far more terrible than the famous 'tragic ten days' of last year, when 3,000 citizens lost their lives."

URUGUAYAN MOBS MENACE LEGATION

Montevideo Police Still on Guard —Buenos Aires Agitators Defy Authorities.

PRAISE FROM ARGENTINA

La Prensa Says Wilson May Realize Pan-American Ideals In Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEVIDEO, April 28.—The American Legation and Consulate here are strongly guarded by the police, to prevent anti-American demonstrations. The President of Uruguay is facing a storm of denunciation for his pro-American attitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 28.—It is reported that a permit for an anti-American demonstration has been refused by the Minister of the Interior as applied for at an inopportune time.

La Nacion says that the tender of good offices by the South American diplomats must appeal to the civilization and justice of the world.

La Prensa says that President Wilson's acceptance of the offer is evidence that he now understands clearly the Mexican situation. The editor regrets that certain American newspapers and Congressmen are hostile. They do not understand Latin America, he says, as Root, Sherrill, and Barrett do. Col. Roosevelt, he asserts, if he were home, would favor the acceptance of the offer. The pacific settlement of the Mexican dispute, La Prensa thinks, will give the United States an opportunity to realize fully her highest Pan-American ideals. War with Mexico would destroy Pan-Americanism with one blow. According to this editorial, Latin Americans sincerely sympathize with Mexico as a victim and a martyr. The American press and people are urged to support President Wilson in his efforts for a peaceful settlement and to give the world an example of pure Pan-Americanism.

MONTEVIDEO, April 28.—The Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs today conferred with the President of the republic in regard to the Mexican situation. It was decided that Uruguay should lend her support to the mediation of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile between the United States and Mexico.

BUENOS AIRES, April 28.—In spite of the advice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, José Luis Mureture, that a proposed pro-Mexican demonstration be not held, the organizers of the demonstration declared to-day that their plans would be carried out.

The Governments of Peru and Cuba have advised the Argentine Government of their approval of the offer of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to mediate in the trouble between the United States and Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The unpleasant incident at Montevideo, growing out of a demonstration against the American Legation last Saturday to express disapproval of the landing of American bluejackets and marines at Vera Cruz, has ended happily. A cable message to the State Department to-day told of amends made by the Uruguayan Government.

This statement was made by the department:

"The American Minister at Montevideo has advised the State Department that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Uruguayan Government has called at the American Legation for the purpose of expressing the regret of President Battle y Ordonez at the anti-American demonstration which occurred in Montevideo on Saturday. He stated that this demonstration did not represent the opinion of the Government of the republic, but was the act of a small group of young men.

"Minister Grevstad reports that in reply he expressed appreciation of the courtesy of the call and of the firm and impartial attitude maintained by the Government of Uruguay."

Tell of Anti-American Feeling.

Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, former Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who has spent thirty-four years in the Indian Civil service and who arrived yesterday on the United Fruit steamer Calamares, from South America, appeared surprised to hear that the United States had accepted an offer of mediation from three of the Latin Republics.

"What is this I hear," he asked the reporters, "about the United States accepting the offer of mediation from Brazil, Argentina and Chile?"

When informed that the report was correct, Sir Joseph said:

"There is a strong anti-American feeling in those countries. I have attended anti-American meetings on my present trip in Brazil, Argentina and Chile."

"I can appreciate the fact," he continued, "that President Wilson's acceptance may have a good effect in encouraging trade relations. Previously, however, I always thought that the United States was well able to take care of its own affairs."

With regard to President Wilson he said that England had a great respect and admiration for him, but it was generally felt that he had made a number of mistakes in his Mexican policy.

Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller was Lieutenant Governor of East Bengal and Assam, after the division of Bengal caused such trouble among the natives in that part of India. When the native children marched out of school carrying red flags and shouting out "Down with the English," Sir Joseph ordered the schools to be closed. When this was reported to the home Government in London he was instructed by cable to open them again. On receipt of the message the Lieutenant Governor resigned.

John Dewar, who has just returned from a tour through South America, sailed yesterday on the Mauretania to visit his uncle, Sir Thomas Dewar.

When told that Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller had spoken of the anti-American feeling in the South American republics, Mr. Dewar said that it certainly existed.

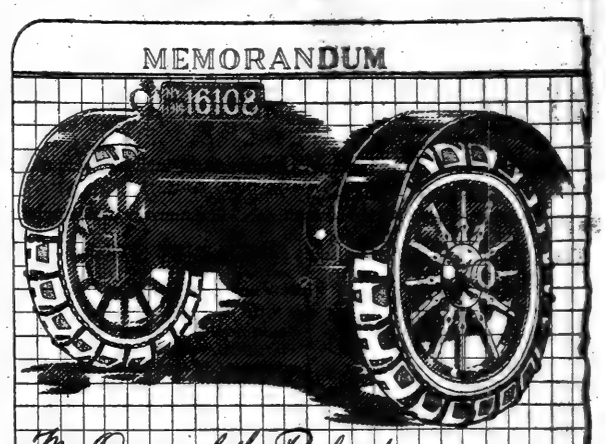
"Of course we do not talk about it," he said, "but the fact remains that there is a strong anti-American spirit, especially in Argentina and Chile. I do not know quite whether the people down there are jealous of the United States or afraid of her power. In my opinion the South American republics dislike Americans and just tolerate Europeans.

"The offer of mediation in the trouble between the United States and Mexico, which has been accepted by President Wilson, may promote a better understanding among the South American peoples."

No Money Paid, Says Loeb.

William Loeb, Jr., former Collector of the Port of New York, now a Director of the American Smelting and Refining Company and otherwise closely associated with the Guggenheim interests in an executive capacity, denied last night that any money had been paid by the company to get its officers and employes safely out of Mexico, as was reported by James Crawford, an Englishman, arriving at Vera Cruz.

MEMORANDUM



Mr. Owner of the Packard numbered 16108 N.Y.—

Above is a sketch I made of the rear tires of your car equipped with Fire Chains as it stood on 5th Ave. near 42nd St. yesterday morning.

I wish to congratulate you on your wisdom in appreciating that Fire Chains are the only real safeguard against skidding.

Yours for Safety

J. C. L.

DECLARES BRITAIN WILL HELP IN PEACE

Grey Tells Parliament Government Will Do All It Can to End Mexican Trouble.

PRAISES ENGLISH OFFICIALS

Huerta Has Received No Advice from British Government—Seizure by Fletcher Not Objected To.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 29.—"The trouble in Mexico is one of grave concern to the British Government on account of the large British commercial interests involved, and we are, of course, ready to encourage and further in any way we can any proposals for mediation which will have the effect of bringing the trouble to an end."

This statement was made by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons yesterday, when he formally announced that the United States had accepted the proffered good offices of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

The Foreign Secretary added that he had not definitely heard what atitude Mexico had taken in connection with the proposal.

Sir Edward paid tributes to Thomas B. Hohler, British Secretary of Legation at Mexico City; to Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, and to other British officials who have been active in getting foreign refugees out of Mexico City. He said:

"All the arrangements seem to have been executed with great tact, and to have been of real service to British and other foreigners, as well as to the Mexicans."

Sir Edward referred to the mission of Commander Hugh J. Tweedie of the British cruiser Essex, who was sent to Mexico City. He said:

"Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock is endeavoring to send an unarmed party with dispatches to Mexico City with the full cognizance of the United States Admiral and with the sanction of the Mexican General near Vera Cruz.

"The dispatches, which are for the British, French, German, and Spanish Ministers in Mexico City, are addressed to Provisional President Huerta with a request for his sanction for their delivery.

"Admiral Cradock hopes to receive a safe conduct for the party."

It was learned later at the Foreign Office that the circumstantial accounts published in reference to Commander Tweedie's mission were wide of the mark, and that he is simply carrying dispatches concerning the succor to be given to refugees.

It has been ascertained that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, Gen. Huerta has received no advice from the Government in London, which has confined itself to the protection of its subjects and the encouragement of the mediation offered by the South American nations.

American Ambassador Page saw Sir Edward Grey yesterday afternoon. The Ambassador had no special message to deliver, but discussed the situation generally with Sir Edward.

The seizure on Monday by Rear Admiral Fletcher, U. S. N., of the property of the British-owned Terminal Company at Vera Cruz is accepted by the British Foreign Office as a perfectly natural action, quite within the Admiral's rights and in accordance with propriety. The officials here regard the Admiral's action as coming within the ordinary routine of such circumstances. It was stated yesterday that if the Terminal Company presented a claim to the British Foreign Office it would be forwarded to Washington in the ordinary course.

OUT OF VERA CRUZ BASTILE.

Huerta's Victims to Leave the Fortress That Dates Back to Cortez.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The American occupation of Vera Cruz will prove a godsend to 325 Mexicans who were thrown into prison by the Huertista military agents for no other reason than to force them to bear arms in the Mexican Federal Army.

The fact that these men were incarcerated on this account became known officially here to-day, when Secretary Daniels received from Admiral Fletcher a dispatch announcing that the Admiral had taken over the prison fortress at San Juan d'Ulloa. This action was necessary to insure the control of the prison. Admiral Fletcher reported that conditions there were described to him as awful.

The Admiral recommended that the 325 prisoners against whom there was no charge be released at once, and that the remaining 118 be held pending further investigation.

Secretary Daniels telegraphed the Admiral immediately to release the 325 prisoners who were uncondemned.

Admiral Fletcher's dispatch read, in part:

"The Prison of San Juan d'Ulloa has been taken over under mutual agreement made between myself and Col. Vigil, in charge, which agreement was approved and signed by Admiral Badger.

"There are in the prison 43 persons who have been sentenced for crime, 75 who have been accused of crime, but have not been brought to trial, and also 325 who have not been accused of any misdemeanor whatever. These 325 were arrested mostly within the last two months in order to be forced into the Federal Army, and for no other reason. The above data were obtained from the Mexican officer in charge. The conditions in the prison under which the 325 men are living is described as frightful."

The military prison in which these uncondemned men were jailed is one of the most famous in the Western Hemisphere, and dates back to the great days of Spanish domination. The guns of the old fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa were trained on the streets of Vera Cruz when the bearded and be-pistolled buccaneers came plundering, burning, and ravishing.

The Castillo de San Juan de Ulua, as the fortress is also known, is located on Gallega Island, or reef, in the Bay of Vera Cruz, about one mile from the docks where the American marines and steamers landed last Tuesday morning. On this small island are the old fortress and military prison, a dry dock, lighthouse, and a chapel in which offering were formerly made insure safe return from sea voyages.

The cornerstone of the Castillo, was laid in 1528, nearly

AMERICANS IN MEXICO ALL SAFE—MAYO'S ACT A SAFETY MOVE—CRUISER SALEM SAILS

SAY AMERICANS NOW ARE OUT OF PERIL

Reassuring Advices Lead the Government to Believe That All Will Escape.

CORDOBA PRISONERS FREE

Maass Will Not Restrain Foreigners —No Americans Killed or In Danger, Government Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Conditions in Mexico City practically are normal from all outward appearances, and the demonstrations against Americans have ceased. Orders have been issued by the Mexican Government to permit Americans and other foreigners to leave Mexico at will.

No American has been killed or is imprisoned or is in danger throughout Mexico, according to assurances given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Huerta Government. Other advices say that one American, suspected of dealings with the Constitutionalists is in prison. Mexican military officers have said that they are under orders not to fire on American troops.

Much satisfaction was expressed tonight by Government officials over this information, which came to the State and the Navy Departments in telegrams from their representatives in Mexico. They believe that all Americans who care to leave the country will be out of Mexican territory or under the protection of the United States soldiers and marines at Vera Cruz before hostilities can be resumed.

The Navy Department at 9:30 o'clock to-night announced that 109 Americans arrived at Vera Cruz at 5 o'clock this afternoon, according to a telegram received from Admiral Fletcher. Of these sixty-three were from Lomo Bonito, eleven from Potrero and the rest from Cordoba, Tierra Blanca, and outlying districts. Admiral Fletcher reports that all Americans are now supposed to be out of the country lying between El Burro and Cordova as well as between Cordova, Tierra Blanca, and Vera Cruz.

From W. W. Canada, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, the State Department received a telegram to-day filed at 10 o'clock last night, in which he said that he had just received this dispatch from the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, who is in charge of American interests in Mexico:

> According to assurances Minister Foreign Affairs, no American killed, in danger, or imprisoned except one at Aguascalientes, who was delivered to judicial authorities, some proofs having been found of his connivance with revolution.
>
> Have been given all assurances of full protection American and foreigners.
>
> Departure Americans from here being arranged for to-morrow. With my best compliments.
>
> (Signed) BRAZILIAN MINISTER.

The Navy Department received a dispatch to-day from Rear Admiral Badger, dated Vera Cruz, midnight, April 27, saying it was difficult to ascertain conditions in the City of Mexico, but it was believed that reports of killing and pillaging were exaggerated. It was believed that Americans desirous of leaving the City of Mexico were to receive the opportunity. The refugees are reaching Vera Cruz slowly, as train service is very poor. The anti-American demonstrations in Mexico City were apparently less serious, Admiral Badger said.

Will Let Foreigners Depart.

Gen. Maass, who commanded the Mexican troops driven from Vera Cruz by the American bluejackets and marines, sent reassuring advices to Consul Canada from Soledad, twenty-six miles from Vera Cruz, where he is believed to be concentrating his forces. This was the telegram from Gen. Maass to the Consul, as given out by the Government authorities to-day:

> I hereby answer your esteemed letter of the 26th instant, advising that in accordance with instructions which I have received from my Government the military authorities under my command have been ordered to permit foreigners of any nationality whatsoever to leave the republic at will. Relative to Mexican citizens, who desire to leave the City of Vera Cruz you may permit or prohibit same according to the orders you may have in the premises.

These things go to show that Gen. Huerta has adopted a policy of making no hostile movement. They confirm the previous belief that he would commit no act of aggression and would permit his troops to fight only if attacked, the actuating idea being that Huerta would be able better to support his claim that Mexico had been forced into war, if war should come.

The Navy Department received a telegram from Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz saying that he had "it upon most reliable and personal information," that Mexico City was tranquil, and for the present anti-American feeling was in abeyance. The street and theatres of the capital were crowded, he said, "and the status quo most hopeful."

Rear Admiral Fletcher sent Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher of the navy to bring back refugees to Vera Cruz. Lieut. Fletcher was told by Mexican officers that their men in the vicinity of Vera Cruz had orders not to fire on American troops, but simply to keep the country free of bandits.

"He was also given to believe," reported Admiral Fletcher, "that American and other foreigners who wished to, could get out. The information was received that no Americans were injuring Mexico City and the resentment against Americans had changed after learning the truth of what had taken place at Vera Cruz."

The consular agent telegraphed the State Department early to-day that the Americans who had been detained at Cordoba were well treated. The American women were in a hotel. It was reported that the impression in Cordoba was that the Americans were detained to safeguard them from mob violence. No American property there had been disturbed. Federal troops were said to have taken all Americans from Potrero to Cordoba.

The consular agent at Tuxpan reported that news from Yucatan made it inadvisable to send an American warship there to get refugees. It was believed that the appearance of the vessel would start an anti-American demonstration.

The Consular Agent also said that the only Americans beside himself and his staff who remained at Tuxpan were a few who refused to leave on the United States naval collier Jason.

British Marines Get Americans.

Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock of the British squadron at Vera Cruz told Rear Admiral Badger, according to advices received by the Navy Department, that H. M. S. Hermione reported that Major Clark of the Royal Marines had left Tampico for Orange Hill, forty miles inland, to bring out eight Americans. The Hermione had sent out thirteen refugees, and more were in their way to take passage on the Des Moines. Admiral Badger said he had thanked Admiral Cradock for the assistance given.

From Puerto Mexico the British cruiser Berwick reported that the British steamship Dictator would leave there to-morrow with several destitute American refugees.

This telegram came to the State Department this morning from Consul Simpson at Nogales, just over the Arizona line:

> April 27, 3 P. M.: Special train from Torres this morning brought 145 Americans and about 15 children. With few exceptions all Americans are being deprived of arms and ammunition before being allowed to leave. Am keeping Consulate open on American side to assist refugees continuing to arrive. Train from Culiacan expected to-night.

Consul Louis Hostetter, who left Hermosillo, Sonora, his post, with refugees, arrived at Nogales, Ariz., last night. He telegraphed the State Department:

> Everything perfectly quiet in Sonora. About forty arrived with me; ninety coming to-night from Sinaloa.

Gaston Schmuiz, Consul at Aguascalientes, who said several Americans were imprisoned during the period when it was believed that Mexican non-combatants were forbidden to leave Vera Cruz, reports his arrival in Mexico City with 110 Americans. About 20 other Americans, he said, remained in his consular district.

Consul Canada reported from Vera Cruz to-day that 200 refugees, mostly Americans, left Tuxpam on April 27 on the naval collier Jason for New Orleans. Practically all Americans were out of the Tuxpam district, Mr. Canada said. The few remaining refused to leave on the Jason. They were all at Labarca.

Consul Canada also sent this telegram dated Vera Cruz, April 27, 10 P. M.:

> The following list of British subjects are on the steamers Mexico and Esperanza: R. E. Moore and wife; H. Fielding and wife, W. E. Simpson, James Jewry, Arthur E. Treadwell, Mrs. Hugh Crose and child, M. P. McPhail, G. M. Hawtree, Charles Grant Cook, A. Claude Hejel, Miss E. Taylor, Claude Butlin and wife, Mr. Bradlett, John Taylor, James H. Parkinson, Mr. Haynen, Mr. Hewsproat, Mr. Thomas McMillan.
>
> Following given passes to Monterey:
>
> G. A. Denny, F. W. Fuller, J. Gill, wife, and child; F. D. L. Green and mother, G. Meade, with wife, four children, mother-in-law, and nurse; William Morcom, wife, two daughters, one child, and nurse, and F. Percy Owens.
>
> Suggest that these names be published in American press and also telegraphed to London.

Consul Garrett at Neuvo Laredo, just across from Laredo, Texas, sent this telegram to the State Department to-day:

> M. C. Lyon and wife and Harry Gibbs, employes of American Metal Company of New York, are still in Villadama, Mexico, and I have no means of communication. All Americans out of my consul district.

A special train from Torres brought 145 Americans to Laredo to-day. They had been deprived of firearms.

From Tampico Admiral Mayo reported that he would have 37 more refugees to-morrow. The Spanish steamer Montevideo sailed from Tampico for Vera Cruz yesterday with refugees.

West Coast Conditions.

Conditions with respect to Americans on the west coast of Mexico are satisfactory. Rear Admiral Howard reported this afternoon by wireless from his flagship, the armored cruiser California, at Mazatlan, that he was assuring Mexican coastwise steamships that they would not be molested, and could carry refugees. The Mexican steamship Benito Juarez will make her regular trip to San Diego, Cal., carrying passengers and refugees.

"I have assured her," Admiral Howard said, "that she will not be molested by the naval forces."

The dispatch continues: "All refugees at Mazatlan have had ample opportunity to leave. The consular agent at Guaymas and all others are now on board ships. The Denver and Annapolis arrived at Salina Cruz on the 23d. The Jupiter has arrived at Mazatlan, and she, with the Truxton, La Paz, Perry, Stewart, and Paul Jones, sailed for Topolobampa. The Raleigh for Manzanillo called at San Blas and Miramar to take on refugees at either place. Three hundred refugees left Manzanillo and seventy-eight left Mazatlan.

Consul Alger, at Mazatlan, has reported to the Department of State that he has put the consulate in charge of the French consular agent, Enrique Claisse. He advises that Americans remain. Other foreigners there are 471 Chinese, 150 Spaniards, 50 Germans, and various other nationalities to the number of about 50. A number of refugees will arrive at San Francisco on May 2.

From Guaymas the State Department has been informed that all Americans—93 in number—are temporarily on board the Mazatlan by permission of the Captain of the German cruiser Nuremburg, who has chartered the Mazatlan for Germans and other foreigners. The consular agent and his wife are on the New Orleans and the consular effects have been placed in charge of the French Vice Consul. Conditions at this point are reported quiet.

Stretch Law to Help Porto Ricans.

The Constitution as interpreted by the Federal courts, was stretched a little to-day to help Porto Ricans in Mexico listed among the refugees desirous of leaving that country during the present crisis. This was done when the War Department decided that 150 Porto Rican refugees might be considered as Americans for the purpose of being taken out of Mexico under the $500,000 emergency appropriation made last week for helping American refugees. Under Federal court decisions Porto Ricans are not regarded as American citizens, but they are under the protection of the American flag, and the Administration feels that it should do as much for them as for American citizens in Mexico.

Some time ago about 300 Porto Ricans employed as laborers in Mexico asked the Government to take them as refugees to their home island. In that instance it was decided that while they were not American citizens it was incumbent upon this Government to treat them as such. This precedent is now being followed in the decision reached to-day to send 150 Porto Ricans from Mexico to Porto Rico.

These Porto Ricans have been loyal in their expressions of support of the American Government in the Mexican crisis. This has offended some of the Mexicans, and the Porto Ricans considered it wise to leave Mexico at this juncture. The resolution passed last week appropriating $500,000 for refugee purposes is so worded as to confine its expenditure to the relief of "American citizens," but some of the money will be used to aid the 150 Porto Ricans who appealed to American Government officials to aid them in leaving Mexico immediately.

Quiet in Rebel Stronghold.

The Government authorities expressed pleasure to-night over the information contained in a dispatch received from American Consul Edwards at Juarez, opposite El Paso, indicating that there was little military activity in the Carzanzista country south of Juarez. The message from Consul Edwards showed that American and other refugees were arriving safely from Torreon. This was the message:

> Special train arrived this morning from Torreon bringing sixty-five Americans and thirty-five other foreigners. About a third of the Americans will probably ask for transportation to their homes in the United States. This brings out nearly all the foreigners from Durango and Torreon. Fully 200 refugees have crossed the border from this district during the past week. All of them report courteous treatment by the natives during their journey. Those expressing their determination to wholly abandon Mexico or remain away until peace is fully restored are largely in the majority. There is very little military activity and no alarming symptoms in the local situation.

516 AMERICANS ON LAST TRAIN

Was to Have Left Mexico City Last Evening.

MEXICO CITY, April 28.—Mexico City was tranquil to-day. There have been no demonstrations since Sunday.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, notified all Americans to-day that the last refugee train from the capital would leave this evening at 6:30 o'clock. Up to noon 516 Americans had registered for passage on the train.

Virtually all the American women and children in the capital will leave the city by this train. Headquarters of the Americans in the Hotel de Genève was thronged with Americans all day.

The train will proceed to Puerto Mexico, running in two sections which will fly British and American flags. An escort of 100 Federal troops and six representatives of the British Degation will accompany the train.

A British warship in the harbor of Puerto Mexico will guarantee the protection of the refugees when they arrive, and Admiral Fletcher has been notified so that he may send transports for the refugees.

The American banks and some American business houses were open to-day, but most of the American concerns remained closed. Mexican volunteers to be used in repelling an American invasion are being drilled daily by representatives of the War Department.

SALEM SAILS AWAY; WILL JOIN WINSLOW

Collier, with 10,000 Tons of Coal, to Start To-day for Vera Cruz.

NAVY KEEPS HARD AT WORK

Docking Facilities at Brooklyn Yard Likely to be Overtaxed — The Washington Will Leave To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The scout cruiser Salem, one of the fastest ships in the navy, sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard at noon to-day for Vera Cruz. The naval greyhound was ordered to leave last Saturday, but was delayed because of trouble in the engineroom.

The Salem carried two hundred bags of mail for the officers and men of Rear Admiral Badger's fleet. This mail had been accumulating at the navy yard for nearly a week. The cruiser also took as passengers a number of naval officers who have been ordered to report to the commanding officer at Vera Cruz. The Salem is attached to Rear Admiral Winslow's Special Service Squadron.

The collier Hector, it is expected, will leave the Navy Yard to-morrow with 10,000 tons of coal for the fleet.

War preparations at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn have not abated despite the talk of mediation to settle the differences between this Government and Huerta. Workmen are busy getting the vessels of the navy available for service in Mexican waters ready with all possible dispatch.

The yard is rapidly filling up with sea fighters of every class. Within a week the docking facilities will be overtaxed. Besides the battleships Texas and Wyoming in the yard there are the armored cruiser Washington, the gunboats Machias, Marietta and Isla de Luzon; the torpedo boat destroyers Macdonough, Parker and Benham; the monitor Ozark, the supply ship Culgoa, several submarines and the big Washingtonian, recently chartered from the Hawaiian-American Line to transport supplies for the fleet in Mexican waters. The vessels reported on their way to the Brooklyn yard are the monitor Tonopah, the cruisers Sacramento and Tennessee, the supply ship Uncas, and a half dozen submarines.

The cruiser Washington, which recently was used as a receiving ship at the yard, took aboard her ammunition yesterday. She will leave the yard this morning to join the Special Service Squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Winslow. On her trip south the cruiser will stop at Fort Monroe and at Port Royal, South Carolina. At the last-named port she will take on additional men to make up the complement of her crew.

The battleship Wyoming was put in drydock yesterday to receive her first coat of paint since she was commissioned. This vessel is expected to sail to join the Atlantic fleet on May 7, to relieve the flagship Arkansas.

The gunboats Machias and Marfetta were used until a few days ago by the naval militia of Connecticut and New Jersey, respectively. Work to get them ready for active service was rushed yesterday. These vessels will probably be ready for service in Mexican waters next week. They have been placed in commission. The Isla de Luzon may be ready to leave the yard in three weeks.

"LITTLE NAVY" MEN LOSE.

Fail to Cut $3,178,890 Appropriation for Ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Repeated efforts of the "Little Navy" men to reduce the allowances for powder and ammunition as carried in the Naval Appropriation bill for next year met defeat in the House to-day.

As Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi offered his last amendment to lop off about $350,000 from a total of $3,178,890 for the production and handling of ammunition for issue to ships, Representative Sereno Payne, the veteran New York member, heaved a sigh that resounded over the chamber.

A few minutes later Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee moved an adjournment, but not until the Witherspoon proposal had been lost in an avalanche of votes.

"This doesn't appear to be a very appropriate time to cut down the powder allowance of our navy," commented Chairman Padgett.

Mr. Witherspoon, in purging his plea for moderation in naval expenditure, asserted that there was now enough smokeless powder stored away in the navy's powder magazines to wear out every gun in the United States Navy. He informed the House that 13,000,000 pounds of powder fired from the guns would put all of them out of commission. Then, after saying that he knew, but could not tell, because it was a "navy secret," how much powder the Government had in reserve for the use of the navy, he asserted that the amount was more than three times as much as was necessary to wear out the guns. Members concluded from his remarks that there were aproximately 40,000,000 pounds on hand.

Chairman Padgett said that, even with the large reserve supply, the whole could be wiped out in two hours if every gun in the fleet were engaged in continuous rapid firing. He said that the supply was actually 12,000,000 pounds short of the usual reserve store.

Discussing the situation as to torpedoes, the Chairman dismissed reports of the navy's deficiency by saying: "We are in fine shape as to torpedoes." He would go no further than this, although urged by members to approximate the number on hand. This also was a "navy secret."

"Anyhow," suggested Representative Bryan of Washington, "the statements of certain officials that we are totally unprepared for war are not accurate in this respect."

"We are not unprepared for war," replied the Naval Chairman, as he smiled knowingly.

The battleship provision of the bill, which will furnish the real tug of war as between the small and the large navy men, will probably not be reached until Saturday.

SAILORS IN QUARANTINE.

Men Ordered to Join Winslow Still Kept at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 28.—The enlisted men, including petty officers, ordinary seamen, and coal passers, selected for the ships of Rear Admiral Winslow's squadron, are still held at the training station here because of the outbreak of measles among the apprentice seamen. The apprentices will be held in quarantine for two weeks. No new cases developed to-day.

It is reported in naval circles here that Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, when the Mexican situation clears will when the Mexican situation clears will be relieved and Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher will be put in command. Rear Admiral Badger, after being relieved, it is said, will become a member of the Naval General Board.

NEW EXPLOSIVE TRIED.

Twenty-second Engineers Practice at Blowing Up Bridges.

Residents of Washington Heights in the neighborhood of 165th Street and Fort Washington Avenue were startled last evening by a series of explosions which well might have signaled the approach of an invading army of Mexicans. The supposed bombardment, however, was traced to the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers Armory, where it was found that the demolition squad was at practice. The explosions, following in quick succession, attracted a crowd of more than 500 persons to the building, and inside watching the practice were an additional 250.

The practice drill of the "Dynamite Squad," as the demolition squad is otherwise called, was held preparatory to a hike on Friday night to drill grounds to the north of Yonkers, where the squad will undertake to work out some real war problems. The squad is composed of twenty-four men, under command of Lieut. Harry C. Woodward and two other officers.

The explosive used by the demolition squad is an invention Lieut. Woodward completed two years ago, when the squad was organized. He explained last night during the test practice that the explosive was a combination which would not explode unless fired by fifteen grains of fulminate of mercury. He said that ten pounds of the explosive would tear a hole in the earth 10 feet deep and 12 feet square, throwing the earth 300 feet in the air. Fifty pounds would be sufficient to blow up a bridge for a distance of 100 yards, and 200 pounds would blow up the biggest battleship afloat. Only the smallest quantities of the explosive were used last night.

FIND SMALLPOX ON CYCLOPS.

Negro Refugee at Galveston Afflicted—General Vaccination Is Ordered.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 28.—Smallpox was discovered on the collier Cyclops to-day after half of the 360 American refugees brought here by the collier had been landed. Earlier in the day the steampship Esperanza and the convoy Dixie landed their refugees, and by nightfall more than 1,000 American refugees awaited trains to depart to their homes.

While refugees on the Cyclops were passing down the gangway the ship's doctor observed a negro who was developing smallpox. Immediately the landing of the refugees was halted and most of those who had left the ship were sent back. All on board were vaccinated and then permitted to depart.

Hereafter all refugees brought to this port will be vaccinated. Under the State laws no ship can be held in quarantine longer than six days, and as smallpox does not develop for two weeks quarantining a vessel does not prevent the introduction of disease into port.

In consequence Dr. McGlasson, State Health Officer, will vaccinate all refugees.

The battleship Connecticut will be released from quarantine on Thursday morning.

M. M. Johnson of Los Angeles, one of the refugees landed to-day, is at the head of 100 men refugees who wish to enlist in case volunteers are called out. His associates all speak and understand Spanish.

Resolutions of thanks to the German and English Governments for their protection of American subjects at Tampico after the vessels of the United States had been withdrawn from that harbor were adopted by the 570 refugees on the Dixie.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Officers at the quarantine station 100 miles below this city have more than 300 American refugees from Mexico in their charge. The steamship Jason with about 260 Americans aboard, arrived to-day. The City of Mexico with fifty is awaiting release by the quarantine officers. The steamship Livingstone from Frontera left thirteen Americans at the station and came up the river to-day.

THE NAVY AS AN ASSET.

Daniels Shows Economic Value of Educating the Sailors.

In an article on "Making the Navy an Economic Asset," Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, says in the forthcoming issue of The Scientific American:

> I am mentally convinced, as any reasoning man who has studied the subject must be, that our navy should be strengthened. I subscribe to much of the argument in the series of articles in this paper, to which I contribute this closing number; but if, in spite of the advantages given me by my position to learn the whole truth, it is hard for me to shake off this instinctive feeling that our nation needs no protection beyond its own brave citizens, how much more must those living far inland, whose only knowledge of dreadnoughts comes from the illustrated papers, hold to the view that Providence will protect our country without the need of dreadnoughts, and that an adequate navy is merely a needless national expense.
>
> I sometimes fancy that our naval officers fail to understand the extent and depth of this feeling throughout the country. It is a point of view impossible to men like themselves who, from the day when they entered Annapolis, have had cold facts and figures hammered into them regarding the necessity of a defensive fleet to any country whose coasts are worth the harrowing and whose ports can be made to yield vast tribute to an attacking fleet.
>
> The task that lies before the Secretary of the Navy, who understands this feeling on the one hand, but who has become convinced of its erroneousness on the other, is to find some way to secure at least the passive support of these people.
>
> Such being the problem, it would seem that if a way could be found to convince this portion of our people that the navy is not merely an expense, but an economic asset to the country and a good business investment of the taxpayers' money, it would go a long way toward a solution of the situation, and would do much to win them from a position of active objection to one of absolute encouragement of a proper naval construction programme. The greatest economic loss to the country from the navy, be it necessary or unnecessary, lies not in the money spent, but in the 50,000 men taken from gainful industrial pursuits; for the money spent on the navy, it must not be forgotten, goes back again into the taxpayers' pockets to a very large extent. The navy is not like the rich American who goes abroad to spend his money, but the funds appropriated are used to pay American workmen and American merchants and American manufacturers, and is, in time, distributed among other American citizens, so that, in the end, practically all of it gets back into the taxpayers' pockets from which it came; but if the country loses the productive services annually of 50,000 men, it is a real economic loss without compensation.
>
> Now, it is practically universally admitted by students of economics and political economy that the best investment a great and powerful nation like our own can make is in the education of its young men, particularly along industrial lines, and that the nation which has the most efficient and well-trained citizens, skilled to use their heads as well as their hands, is most certain to win in the fierce competition for the world's industrial supremacy. On this point the theorists and legislative bodies of the great nations of the world are agreed, if the legislation in all these countries in the last few years means anything.

YOUR CHILDREN

Upon the education of your child may depend his entire future. Have you provided for it in the event of your death? INCOME Life Insurance properly written will guarantee a specific amount to be used for this purpose. Let us explain it to you. Our knowledge of INCOME Life Insurance enables us to adapt a Policy to cover YOUR case.

Consultation without obligation.

Recht's Agency
LIFE INSURANCE
"SERVICE PLUS"

MAYO'S ACT BALKED TAMPICO FEDERALS

Rebel Forces Were About to Unite with Them When He Withdrew from the River.

EXPLAINED BY DANIELS

Safety of Americans and Other Foreigners Assured by Removal of United States Squadron.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—An official explanation of the reasons which impelled Admiral Mayo to withdraw his warships from the river at Tampico was given out at the Navy Department to-night. Some of the refugees from Tampico and its environs were quoted, upon their arrival at New Orleans, as having criticised the withdrawal of the American vessels.

The statement issued to-day showed that Admiral Mayo's action was justified by the results and that it was in the interest of Americans in Tampico for the warships to withdraw after an arrangement had been made with the commander of the British vessels at Tampico to ferry the refugees down the river from the town to the American vessels.

The explanation of Admiral Mayo's action issued by Secretary Daniels tonight said:

"The reason for withdrawing the naval forces under Admiral Mayo from Tampico was that Admiral Mayo was informed by persons intimately in touch with the situation at Tampico that it was necessary for the safety of all foreigners that the United States naval vessels should not be near the town. He was informed that the Mexicans apparently considered war on, that the Federal and Constitutionalist forces were exchanging overtures to unite again Americans, and that the presence of United States ships near Tampico would almost surely cause the two forces to combine. The British naval captain volunteered to send out all Americans, and, therefore, Admiral Mayo decided that it was in the best interests of Americans at Tampico that his ships should not be at Tampico.

"Admiral Badger agreed entirely with Admiral Mayo, and so reported to the department. The department in view of this information, and further information in its possession, endorsed the action of Admiral Mayo. Results have justified the action taken.

"The situation at Tampico is now satisfactory to the American Government. An official announcement to-night says that Admiral Badger, wiring from Vera Cruz at 5 A. M. Tuesday, quotes Admiral Mayo, who reported the situation at Tampico on Monday at 9 P. M. as follows:

> Situation here unchanged. Will have thirty-seven refugees more to-morrow. Constitutionalist attack appears to continue. There was some heavy gun firing to-day. The Federals are making further overtures to the Constitutionalists for a combination of forces against the United States. The Spanish steamer Montevideo sailed this afternoon to Vera Cruz with refugees.

EL PASO SEIZED—ON PAPER.

And Mexican Generals in the Best Hotel, Says El Imparcial.

EL PASO, Texas, April 28.—A copy of the Mexican newspaper El Imparcial received here to-day tells of the "capture" of El Paso by the combined forces of Gen. Velasco, the Federal leader, and Gen. Villa.

The story, under date of last Thursday, says that the Americans were surprised and overwhelmed, and that Villa and Velasco established headquarters in the leading hotel.

Negotiations ensued, the inspired story says, as a result of which the frightened Americans ceded the southern half of the city back to Mexico.

WILSON PRAISES A PATRIOT.

President's Letter to Georgian Who Lost Brother at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, April 28. — President Wilson was heartened to-day by a letter written by L. W. Summerlin of Willacoochee, Ga., brother of Randolph Summerlin, one of the marines killed at Vera Cruz. Mr. Summerlin had been asked by a newspaper for an interview on the uselessness of mediation, in view of the lives already sacrificed.

"I believe President Wilson is right and favor his policy," wrote Mr. Summerlin, "and Randolph has four brothers and a father who stand ready to make the same sacrifice. If we could not be loyal to our country and our President, we would move out."

The President wrote to Mr. Summerlin as follows:

> My Dear Mr. Summerlin: My attention has just been called to your correspondence with regard to the death of your brother at Vera Cruz. It has moved me very much. It rings so true and has such a genuine note of patriotism in it, and the deep feeling which makes citizenship in this country so noble a thing.
>
> No one was more distressed than I at the loss of life at Vera Cruz, and I sympathize with you and your father and brothers most deeply. It is the more gratifying to find the noble spirit in which you take the loss because I know what it must have cost you to lose a gallant brother like yours.

F. J. SPLITSTONE IS SAFE.

Leslie's Receives Word That Its Managing Editor Is in Mexico City.

Frederick J. Splitstone, managing editor of Leslie's Weekly, who was arrested by Federal soldiers in Mexico, and for whom fears were expressed, is safe in Mexico City. John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's, yesterday received this telegram from Mr. Splitstone:

"Mexico City, April 28.—Arrived Mexico yesterday. Time of leaving uncertain. Notify family."

In response to a message sent to Mexico City a few days ago by F. L. E. Gauss, general manager of Leslie's, asking for news of Mr. Splitstone, this reply was received yesterday:

"Mexico City, April 28.—A few days ago Mr. Fred J. Splitstone arrived in this city. He enjoys absolute safety and has our perfect esteem. His address is 'Hotel Lascurain, Hombres Ilustres, 59, Federal District.'

"IGNACIO ALCOCER,
"Minister of the Interior."

LOCATION OF THE WARSHIPS.

Thirty-nine Vessels of Army and Navy Now at Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The location of American warships in Mexican waters or contiguous thereto, or en route to Mexican ports at 6 o'clock to-night, was as follows:

Vera Cruz—Arkansas, Florida, Utah, Minnesota, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan, Louisiana, Prairie, Chester, Mississippi, San Francisco, Solace, Hancock, Orion, Celtic, Ontario, Yankton, Sonoma, Lebanon, Patapsco, Paducah, Arethusa, Flusser, Reid, Preston, Monaghan, Nashville, Walke, Balch, Kilpatrick, Sumner, McClellan, Meade, Eagle.

Tampico—North Dakota, Des Moines, Birmingham, Henley, Drayton, Warrington, Ammen, Burrows, Tripps, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett.

Fort Arthur, Texas—McCall.

Tuxpam—Paulding, Patterson.

Acapulco—Annapolis, South Dakota, (en route.)

Guaymas—New Orleans.

San Diego—Lawrence, Hull, Preble, Cheyenne.

Tobolobampo—Yorktown, Glacier.

Mazatlan—California, Saturn, Maryland, (en route.) Iris, Whipple.

Manzanillo—Raleigh, (en route.)

Salina Cruz—Denver.

Galveston—Connecticut, Dixie, Cyclops, Sterrett, Terry.

HALF RATES FOR REFUGEES.

Commerce Commission Permits Railroads to Make Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28. — Railroad companies with lines extending to the Mexican border have obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to give reduced rates to the State Department for the transportation of American refugees from Mexico.

A fund of $500,000 to bring refugees away was placed at President Wilson's disposal by Congress last week at the President's request.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has agreed, at the request of Secretary Bryan, to carry the refugees at half rates.

U. S. BUYS 995 HORSES.

East St. Louis Firm Gets Contract for Mounts—Mule Bids Too High.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—The War Department has accepted the bid of an East St. Louis firm to furnish 995 horses for the cavalry and artillery. The prices range from $161 to $165 a head, and the total price will be about $165,000.

Bids for 250 mules at $200 to $260, submitted by an East St. Louis firm, were rejected because the prices were deemed too high.

Cable Business with Vera Cruz.

J. F. Nathan, Commercial Superintendent of the Western Union in New York City, sent out a bulletin to all Western Union officials last night stating that "messages in any language and business messages in code may now be accepted for Vera Cruz." This does not indicate, however, that the censorship has been lifted in Mexico City.

MILITIA PROFITING BY PEACE MOVES

Will Be Stronger and Act Quicker if the Call to Service Comes.

WHOLE GUARD BETTER OFF

Hundreds of Recruits Have Been Gained and Officers Have Had Valuable Experience.

War preparations in the regular army and the National Guard in this State went on yesterday while those in charge speculated on the outcome of the peace negotiations. Much of the actual work of putting the troops on a war footing has already been done, but the officers of the national and State branches of defense are still engaged in working out the details.

"How long would it take the National Guard to mobilize?" a staff officer of the Department of the East on Governors Island asked Col. Walton, Adjutant General of the militia, in charge of the headquarters in the Municipal Building. His reply was that within a very few minutes the call could be sent out to every militiaman. Each day sees a diminution in the time it will take the militia to send the call to arms to the rank and file.

Col. M. Gray Zalinski, the Depot Quartermaster, with offices in the Army Building in Whitehall Street, has provisions and equipment ready for placing 50,000 men in service, and he has perfected plans by which, with the calling of troops in the East, he could within a few hours obtain supplies for twice that number. All that the officers of the Quartermaster's Department and the medical branch of the service are waiting for is the command which will set the machinery of their offices in motion.

With the National Guard, the planning has been not only the actual getting ready of the commands, but the officers seek to profit by the experiences of 1898 and to assemble without the quibbling, misunderstandings, and mistakes which marked the beginning of the war with Spain.

Under Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan are four brigade commanders, Gen. George R. Dyer, First Brigade, Manhattan; Gen. John G. Eddy, Second Brigade, Brooklyn; Gen. James W. Lester, Third Brigade, Albany, and Gen. Samuel M. Welch, Fourth Brigade, Buffalo. Upon these men is falling the responsibility for the assembling of their commands and transportation to the mobilization camp if the call comes.

Recruiting among the various military units of the city continued yesterday, but there was lacking a measure of enthusiasm which was so noticeable when the first news of the trouble at Vera Cruz was received.

Col. William C. Bates, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, announced yesterday that twenty-five recruits had been added to the roster of the regiment. He said that during the last two weeks more than 300 men had applied at the regimental headquarters for enlistment. The regiment is now 925 strong, and in the event of a call for service, the officers say, it can be quickly recruited to a strength of 125 in each of the twelve companies.

Col. W. B. Hotchkin of the Twenty-second Engineers reported that every company of his command was increasing its strength, and that its present strength was 825 officers and men. The war standing of the regiment will be 2,000 officers and men.

This is the report, with modifications, from every armory in the New York Division. Whether there comes a call for active service or not, it is the militia that is getting the benefit of the war fervor and the wave of patriotic feeling. If the war preparations end and mediation succeeds the militia will have gained much. The officers have had a glimpse of the actual work entailed in getting on a war basis. The commissary, Quartermaster, medical and hospital services have all been helped by this preparedness and working out of details. Hundreds of recruits have filled up the ranks, and the National Guard, it is said at headquarters, is better and stronger to-day than it was a month ago.

Six machine guns of the Benet-Mercie pattern arrived yesterday at Squadron A Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, from the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y. The guns are of the latest pattern and fire from six to seven hundred bullets a minute. The cartridges are .30 calibre, the same as used in the new army Springfield.

Commander Russell Raynor of the First Battalion Naval Militia, with headquarters in the Granite State, and Lieut. Commander Charles O. Brinckerhoff of the Second Battalion of Brooklyn, both report that they are prepared to man the gunboats now in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There are 425 men in the Second Battalion and 650 in the First. It is believed their services will not be required to man the gunboats now in the navy yard, as there are plenty of regular navy men available to send out the gunboats Marietta, Machias, and Isla de Luzon, which, with others, might be added to the special service squadron under Rear Admiral Cameron McRea Winslow.

It is said that the naval militiamen could be ready to board ship on forty-eight hours' notice. The Naval Reserve is under the direct charge of the Navy Department, and is not a part of the State Militia command under Gen. O'Ryan. Its status, if called upon for foreign service, will be the same. The commander of this branch of the Naval Reserve service in New York State is Commodore R. P. Forshew.

Commander Russell Raynor, commanding the First Battalion, said that the work of recruiting was being actively carried on.

"We are ready to ship at a moment's notice," he added.

WANTS CUBAN SURGEONS.

Gen. Wood Seeking Doctors Familiar with Tropical Diseases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 28.—It is announced here that Major Gen. Leonard Wood is seeking Cuban surgeons for service in the American Army in the event of an invasion of Mexico, because of their familiarity with diseases in Southern climates and their knowledge of the Spanish language.

President Menocal will ask to be allowed to detail several Cuban officers to accompany the United States Army in the event of an invasion.

A Safety Device.

Safety first—the first consideration of the Railroad when handling the public and of the public when investing in the Railroad.

The experienced investment banker is the public's safety device.

When investing remember—safety first.

H. L. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
New York.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The greatest thing in salesmanship

¶ Unqualifiedly, the greatest thing in selling goods is to believe in what you sell.

¶ So wonderful a factor is this, that it is even successfully employed in selling gold bricks—*but only once.*

¶ But if belief be backed up by bonafide merchandise, then you can sell as long as demand exists.

¶ It is the salesman's confidence which makes the first sale and the customer's confidence which makes the second.

¶ That is why Saks clothes sell themselves to those who have once worn them and who are familiar with their serviceability and style.

¶ All that we are worried about is selling you one garment—once we have done that we know that you will never wear any other clothes but ours.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Today and Tomorrow

Sale of Men's Low Shoes at $2.95

Regular $4 and $4.50 grades.

¶ Newest straight lace and Blucher styles, with broad, medium or narrow toes—and the latest London last, made on low, broad, substantial lines.

¶ Leathers are patent colt, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, and tan and mahogany Russia calf. 5th Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Why you should care for your Throat Daily

From an article in "The Lancet," March 28th, 1908.
"The sole object of a medicinal lozenge is

EVERY COAL CAMP IN COLORADO MINING DISTRICT IN REVOLT

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

Willow Furniture

The coolest, the handsomest and the most durable of summer furnishings. We show it here in a notably full variety, including many different finishes—white, gray or green enamel, natural wood, baronial brown and others.

All sorts of Furniture, from tiny tables at $3.25 to a splendid Lamp five feet tall at $41. Chairs and settees galore.

$2.50 to $3.50 Cut Glass Cruets, $1.25 Each

Blown from the finest glass in shapes which are graceful and costly to make. Cut in rich miter and pin-wheel patterns which show all the brilliant lights of a diamond.

Finely made, fit for a gift or for anyone's table.

Women's Glove Silk Undervests, $1.18

Qualities regularly $1.50 and $2. Fine glove silk with plain crocheted and elaborately embroidered fronts. White or pink. Also excellent $3 silk Combinations at $2.39, white and pink.

Boys' $5 and $6 Norfolk Suits, $3.75

Specially adapted to school wear—strong, hard twisted cloths. Colors of the dirt-resisting shades of brown, gray and dark mixtures.

Any boy will be proud of his appearance in one of these Suits and any mother will be delighted with the value she secures.

Spring Sale of Housewares

It includes a thousand and one items—far too long a list to be mentioned here. There are fine enameled kitchen utensils, aluminum ware, house cleaning necessities, hardware and paints for freshening up in keeping with spring.

Prices are very low indeed and some of the savings are more than half.

45,000 Pairs Women's 25c to 50c Stockings, 19c

An extraordinarily large purchase—a fact which helped to make the extraordinarily low price. Cotton, silk lisle and gauze lisle in black only; also some imported full fashioned cotton with unbleached split feet. Black, white and tan silk boot Stockings, 25c quality at 19c.

MEN

49c and 59c Shirts of Fine Percales

Same fabrics used in most of the $1 and $1.50 branded Shirts.

Made up expressly for us over our own "large body" patterns, more comfortable and more durable than usual.

Plain negligee, stiff cuffs attached. Black, blue and lavender stripes on white grounds. All sizes.

Unusually Good Men's Suits at $12.50

Made for us under an arrangement which saves the maker from the need of carrying stock.

We can with confidence invite the man who generally pays about $20 for his Suits to see what he can buy at Loeser's for $12.50.

Materials are fine, durable worsteds in pin or chalk stripes, shepherd plaids, blues, browns, etc.

Every Suit will give a full dollar's worth of wear for each dollar it costs.

Fredrick Loeser & Co.

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

WILSON SENDS TROOPS TO COLORADO

Continued from Page 1.

soon as the troops of the United States have reached the scene and are ready to take over the necessary control.

WOODROW WILSON.

Colorado members of Congress who have been following the situation closely say the mere presence of Federal troops will restore normal conditions and prevent rioting.

Suggests Federal Ownership.

Representative J. W. Bryan, a Progressive, of Washington, offered a plan in the House to-day looking to Government ownership of the mines in the Colorado strike district as a means of settling the difficulties there. He introduced a bill which provided not only for the confiscation of the property, but which would authorize and direct the President to employ Federal troops to quiet the disturbance. Mr. Bryan thinks that this drastic action could be brought about under the constitutional interpretation of "promoting the general welfare."

An appropriation of $10,000,000 is called for as a starter by the author of the bill, who has stipulated that the President shall by private purchase take up all of the stock of the corporation at the actual value of the stock, having regard to the proportion that this value bears to the actual physical value of the property.

The measure is worded in peculiar terms. Following the usual "be it enacted" preface, it continues with a statement that "a state of anarchy and insurrection against the Constitution and laws of the United States" exists in Colorado. It then provides:

> That law and order must be re-established, constitutional rights must be respected, and the general welfare of the people of the State of Colorado and the United States must be observed.
>
> To that end the President is hereby authorized and directed to use the army of the United States to restore order and respect for law in the said regions. The President is further authorized and directed, as Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, to dispossess the said John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and all persons claiming to own or control the mines or property used for mining purposes and under the control of the said interests, and to begin at once, after the nature and casualty of a receiver of the said property and the said interests, to operate the said mines and properties in all respects as could or should be done by the said interests under normal conditions, marketing the output of said mines and giving employment to all who are needed in the operation of said mines, plants, enterprises of said individual corporations and the interests referred to herein.

It is provided, further, that the President would have all the powers and rights of a Board of Directors. The condemnation proceedings would be instituted by the Attorney General. The parties named as being the owners or in control of the mines include the Rockefellers, father and son, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Colorado Industrial Company, the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company, the Grand River Coal and Coke Company, and the Pueblo Realty Trust Company.

The bill was referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

EVERY COAL CAMP IN REVOLT.

Fighting Despite President's Action and Governor's Proclamation.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 28.—Every coal camp in the State of Colorado is in revolt to-night as Federal troops, ordered out by President Wilson to take charge of the situation, are on their way to the disaffected districts. News of the ordering of Federal soldiers to the field apparently has had little effect on the strikers, and the mine guards who have been engaged in battle for a week.

From north and south reports of uprisings poured into the Executive until the Governor issued a proclamation in which he asserted the supreme power of the Chief Executive under the full force of the Moyer decision, and virtually placed the State under martial law.

The proclamation said the State authorities had but one desire, "to restore and maintain order," and declared that until this was accomplished "there can be no machinery to secure justice in the courts."

The Governor said the militia had been in the field for nearly six months, "were there to restore law and order" and for no other purpose, and were not interested in the outcome of the strike. He cited the fact that until he left for Washington, about ten days ago, "not a single person had been killed by the militia because of the strike, and only two altogether—one by accident and one a fugitive from justice."

The proclamation declared "there need be no further bloodshed if the strikers will quit and return to their homes. If they refuse, every available power will be brought to bear to compel them to do so." The proclamation concludes:

> Peace officers throughout the State are urged to arrest and hold for conspiracy every man caught collecting arms or ammunition to ship to any part of the State, calling for volunteers, or organizing companies of men to be used against the constituted authorities of the State.
>
> "There is no hidden meaning in the proclamation," said the Governor. "It applies to all alike, including mine guards. All we want is peace and order, and we will have it if we have to fight for it."

In reference to two companies being formed by the Cigarmakers' Union and the Building Trades Council in Denver, he said that these proclamations called for the acquiring of arms legally. That raises the question as to what constitutes the legal acquision of arms.

Norton Montgomery, Deputy Attorney General, said that if the result of the call was an over act, that was treason in the eyes of the law. Whether a call to arms under existing conditions was in itself an overt act was a matter upon which he would not express an opinion. When asked if action against anyone would be taken at this time he replied that the present was too momentous a crisis to discuss that question.

Col. Lee late to-day confiscated twenty high power rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition which he took from an automobile in which W. T. Hickey, Secretary of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, was driving toward Louisville.

Following accounts of the fierce fighting at Louisville, the Governor ordered 100 men sent at once from Canon City, where they went yesterday to quell the Chandler disturbance, to Boulder County. At the same time a hurry call was sent forth for every guardsman in the northern counties to rally to the State colors and resume service.

Not a man dare be moved from the western slope, according to Col. Lee Lee, Assistant Adjutant General, who said that fear of trouble at Durango and Crested Butte prevented the removal of the troops stationed in that portion of Colorado. The possibility of further turbulence in Routt County has also prevented summoning any militiamen from that section.

What result the arrival of Federal troops will have is uncertain. Gov. Ammons said to-night he would respect the President's request and withdraw the State Militia as soon as the regular soldiers reached the scenes in the various turbulent zones. In his opinion not a shot would be fired when the Federal companies arrived. Hawkins and Lawson, speaking for the unions, declared the strikers would welcome the United States soldiers.

Firing was begun at La Veta, a few miles south of Walsenburg, to-night. La Veta was the only peaceable camp in the State at noon. To-night there is not one where strikers are not arrayed against mine guards or against State militiamen.

The most serious fighting of the day was at Walsenburg and at Louisville. Three mines were attacked by strikers at Walsenburg early in the morning following the burning of the McNally mine at the outskirts of the city by strikers last night.

District Attorney Acts.

A special grand jury has been summoned by District Attorney Carlson for Boulder to investigate the rioting there. He has sent word to all the constituted authorities in Boulder, Weld and Larimer, which counties come under the jurisdiction of his office, to assemble in Boulder prepared to wage battle against the striking miners in the event that the latter refuse to cease hostilities. Mr. Carlson also telephoned to the union leaders in all the surrounding camps, Lafayette, Superior, Erie and Marshall, warning the strikers there to restore order and to keep to their homes.

In the Trinidad district and at Ludlow near by there has been no actual violence since the truce was formed there days ago, although both the strikers and the militia are lined up and ready for battle on an instant's notice.

The Governor to-day faced another large committee of women. He denied their request for the appointment of a committee of women to go to Ludlow and search the old strikers' tent colony site, where they asserted are more bodies. They told the Governor that 100 children of strikers' families were yet [illegible] in a cave at the Ludlow tent colony. The women are ill — he

The part that Destroyers and Torpedo-Boats play in warfare is told by LT.-COMMANDER D. PRATT MANNIX in his article on "The Light Cavalry of the Seas" in the *May*

SCRIBNER

At All News-stands

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Explains Why He Rejected Overtures For Peace.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., after a six-hour conference yesterday with his associates, including Starr J. Murphy, his immediate legal adviser, issued the following statement:

In view of the inaccurate accounts which have appeared in the press regarding my interview yesterday with Congressman Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, I think it proper to make the following statement:

In that interview, at which Starr J. Murphy, one of the Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was present, we pointed out to Dr. Foster that of the many coal companies in Southern Colorado we were interested solely and as minority stockholders in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which controls only about one-third of the output of that State.

After a long and full discussion of the question in all its aspects, Dr. Foster was unable to make any suggestion which did not involve the unionizing of the mines or the submission of that question to arbitration. We stated to him that if the employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had any grievances, we felt sure that the officers of the company would be willing now, as they have always been in the past, to make every effort to adjust them satisfactorily. We showed the doctor that all of the points which are claimed to be at issue, with the exception of unionizing the camps, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had voluntarily granted to its employes long before the strike was called or talked of.

Concessions Already Granted.

These points are:

First—The eight hour day. This was established by the fuel company for all of its coal miners some time ago.

Second—Semi-monthly pay. When this question was raised by one or two miners in one of the camps of the company, the officers at once studied the question and without delay decided to pay not only the miners in that particular camp twice a month, but all of the miners employed by the company.

Third—Check weighmen. For several years the Fuel Company has raised no objection to the employment by the miners of their own check weighmen, as is done in Eastern mines where union labor is employed. In order that new men might understand their right in this matter, some time since the officers of the company gave instructions that circulars should be posted in all the mines, stating that the company had always encouraged its miners to employ their own check weighmen.

Fourth—Company stores. It has been charged that the employes of the Fuel Company are obliged to buy at the company's stores. The storekeepers are under strict instructions to say to all that they are at liberty to trade where they please; that the company is glad of their patronage, but that their standing will not be affected one way or the other by their action in the matter. As a result of a study made in one of the mining camps of the company, it was found that only 22 per cent. of the wages of the men was spent in the company's stores.

Fifth—Wages. In spite of the fact that no dividends have been paid on the common stocks of the company since our connection with it—a matter of at least ten or twelve years—and only $780,000 has been paid on the preferred stock, of which the greater portion represented payment on account of an accrued dividend which had accumulated during many years, the company voluntarily increased the wages of its miners last year by a total amounting to $300,000 a year, and of its steel employes by a total of $250,000 a year. The wage scale compares favorably with that of any similar mines, whether union or non-union, in any part of the country.

In addition to the above, the only matter which has been raised by the union is the unionizing of the company's camps. On this question of the open shop, namely, the right of every American citizen to work on terms satisfactory to himself without securing the consent of the union, I reiterated to Dr. Foster what I had said in may examination before the Committee on Mines and Mining in Washington a few weeks ago—that we regarded this as a matter of principle, which could not be arbitrated.

In reply to his request for some suggestion as to how the strike could be terminated, we said to Dr. Foster that if the President would make a public statement that the Federal troops were being sent to Colorado for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the law and securing to every citizen the right guaranteed to him by the Constitution to be protected in life and liberty, whether he chooses to work as a member of a union or not, it would go far to terminate the deplorable conditions which now exist.

It was a source of profound regret to us that our conference with Dr. Foster did not result in any suggestion looking toward a solution of the difficulty.

Responsibility for the Trouble.

The effort has been made to place the responsibility for the continuation of this strike upon us as individual owners of stock in one of the mining companies involved. As outlined above, in our talk with Dr. Foster, the record of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in providing for its employes, long before the strike, the very things for which the union is ostensibly contending, should make it clear that the only point at issue, so far as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is concerned, is that of unionizing, and unionizing at the behest, not of our employes, less than 10 per cent. of whom were union men, but at the demand of an outside body. This, as I have said, is a matter of principle which we could not concede or arbitrate.

In order to correct an impression which seems to have gained currency, I desire to re-state what was fully stated in the Congressional examination, namely, our position with reference to organized labor. We do not question the right of any workmen to freely associate themselves in unions for the furtherance of their common and legitimate interests, but we do assert the equal right of an individual to work independently of a union if he so elects. We are contending against the right of unions to impose themselves upon an industry by force, by assault and murder, and not against the right of men to organize for their mutual benefit.

The impression has been created that if we would agree to submit to the unionizing of the camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company this entire trouble would be ended. The public generally does not seem to consider whether or not this is a right or fair demand and in the interest of the employes of the company as a whole. What would become of the great majority of its workers were such surrender to be made? All of its loyal non-union employes, numbering several thousands, more than 90 per cent. of the total number employed in the mines, who have been faithful and true to its interests, would be thrown out of employment unless willing to submit as individuals to union dictation. Is it the spirit of American fair play which is asking such ruthless disregard of the interests of honest men, or is it the spirit of partisanship and self-seeking?

But the issue is not one of merely local importance. It affects every workingman throughout this land. The fact that labor unions represent but a very small minority of the workers of the entire country seems to be lost sight of by those who urge the termination of this local difficulty at the price of surrender to union domination. Surely, no thinking man can ask, much less expect, that we will abandon our own employes and the cause of the workers of the entire country because violence and wholesale slaughter are brought about by an element which has come to regard itself as above and beyond the reach of the law.

Are the labor unions, representing a small minority of the workers of the country, to be sustained in their disregard of the inalienable right of every American citizen to work without interference, whether he be a union or a non-union man? Surely the vast majority of American citizens will, without fear or favor, stand for even-handed justice under the Constitution and equal rights for every citizen.

But there is a final aspect of this grave matter which deserves more than all else the attention of the American public in this crisis; whether the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the other operators have been wholly free from blame or not in the present controversy, the issue now to be decided is whether the State, or failing the State, the nation shall make good the constitutional guarantee of law and order. At the present moment in Colorado funds are being openly raised and citizens are being armed with the avowed purpose of resisting the authorities of the State. Since that issue of resistance to constituted authority is raised it is unthinkable that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, or any of the companies operating in the State should be asked to yield its position on a preliminary and now extraneous matter of dispute, as the price of securing the withdrawal of forces armed to combat their own Government.

USE HOME-MADE CANNON.

Mine Guards Defend Hill with Artillery Fashioned from Shafting.

Special to The New York Times.

WALSENBURG, April 28.—After thirty-six hours of continuous fighting, with two known dead, eight others reported lying dead on the field of battle, and a half-dozen wounded, the fighting is raging to-night in this vicinity more desperately than ever. The fighting began yesterday afternoon at the McNally mine, and during the night spread to the Walsen-Robinson mine on the edge of the town.

The fighting at the Walsenburg mine began last night soon after the McNally mine had been captured by the strikers and its defenders driven out. The seventy-five Walsen guards took their stand on Water Tank Hill, above the mine, where the powerful searchlight installed by the company was operated. A heavy fire from the strikers on surrounding hills was replied to vigorously by the guards.

During the fight at Water Tank Hill, the residents of Walsenburg were startled by reports of artillery. The guards had mounted on the hill two cannon made in the company machine shops. The guns were constructed from eight-inch shafting with three-inch holes bored through.

The guards loaded their improvised artillery through the muzzle with powder and various missiles and fired them at the hills. The miners were shooting with high-power rifles. The successful defense of Water Tank Hill was attributed largely to the effect of the cannon.

Late in the night, while the guards still were pounding the surrounding mountains with artillery and rifle fire, an attack was made on the Walsen mine proper, inside the town limits. Before daylight the fire of the strikers was directed into the camp from the east, west and south.

The fighting continued until about 11 o'clock, when it gradually died away, and most of the strikers disappeared into the more distant hills.

Later they returned, and to-night there is a continuous rattle of small arms punctuated with the roar of the cannon. The miners are all — the firing line on Watertank Hill. The battlefield lies to the south and west of Walsenburg, about three-quarters of a mile.

The "hogback," centre of the strikers' position, is a like formation, 200 feet high, running southwest and northeast for a mile. Just below the "hogback," to the south in the valley, lies the McNally camp that was captured and partially burned by the strikers yesterday afternoon. From the McNally mine across a valley south a half mile is the Watertank Hill, where the guards are making their stand. Below Watertank Hill, 200 yards, lies the Walsen and Robinson camp.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 28.—A dispatch was received late to-day at the offices of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that the women and children from the Primrose Camp had arrived at the strongly defended mine at Rouse. The message said that Primrose had been warned of an attack by strikers.

BOULDER CITIZENS ARM.

Form Volunteer Companies to March Against the Strikers.

BOULDER, Col., April 28.—One dead and six wounded, two of them fatally, are the known casualties in the fighting at the Hecla Mine at Louisville, which began last night and continued, after a brief truce, until this evening. Six hundred men were engaged in the battle.

During the truce all the women and children, with the men who were working in the mines, were removed to Boulder and Denver, leaving only the mine guards at the property.

The strikers are entrenched on every hill around the Hecla mine, prepared for a renewal of the attack, according to M. M. Rinn, attorney for the mine owners.

The Hecla mine, the property of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, is about one mile from Louisville, bounded on one side at some distance by a public road, beyond which is a row of houses and cabins. Sheriff Buster in his account of the night's fighting, given by telephone to-day, said the strikers were using these houses and cabins as protection.

For two hours last night the Sheriff was between the lines of fire and took refuge in a store. There came a lull in the shooting and the Sheriff, his Deputy, A. J. Krist, and L. McDonald, former Marshal of Louisville, made a dash and gained the mine inclosure.

Sheriff Buster and County Attorney Harold P. Martin were held prisoners when the strikers surrounded the guards at the mine to-day, but Deputy Sheriffs Greenwood and Clark, on an order from John R. Lawson, district organizer, and other mine workers' officials in Denver went to the sentries and procured their release.

Business men of Boulder and Longmont are organizing volunteer companies to move against the strikers if necessary. The volunteers here are under the leadership of Mayor W. L. Armstrong, former District Judge Harry Gamble, Postmaster J. L. Moorehead, and Dr. George Cattermole, and at Longmont under R. H. Kiteley. Hardware dealers in the two towns turned over their stocks of arms and ammunition. Arrangements were made with the Colorado and Southern Railroad to move the volunteers to Louisville.

Word was received that Sheriff Cook of Larimer County was coming to Boulder with automobiles, gathering up all available arms and ammunition en route.

Plans were completed for sending strong detachments of citizen volunteers to Marshall to protect the Gorham mine and to guard the Industrial mine at Superior.

The train carrying Gen. John Chase and 120 militiamen, which left Denver at 4 o'clock, was reported to have stopped at Webb, two miles from Louisville, and it was said a strong force of miners was moving in that direction.

APPEAL BY DENVER PRESS

To the Country's Newspapers to Watch Pending Libel Case Closely.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Col., April 28.—The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has sued The Rocky Mountain News, The Denver Times, John C Shaffer, and the managing editor of his papers, for $500,000 damages because they printed news of the massacre of women and children at Ludlow and because they refused to doctor their news on demand of a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

We take the position that this is a fight for the freedom of the press against special interests, and we have appealed in an editorial to-day to the press of the country to watch this case closely.

MANAGING EDITOR,
Rocky Mountain News.

RAISING FUNDS FOR ARMS.

Anarchist to Aid Strikers—Hebrew Trades Against Sending Troops.

Alexander Berkman, a leader of the Anti-Militarist League of the Anarchists and the I. W. W., said yesterday that the league was putting in operation a new plan to help the striking miners in Colorado. The league, he said, was holding nightly sessions to collect as much money as possible, which would be sent to the miners to buy weapons and ammunition.

The United Hebrew Trades, which is preparing for its May Day demonstration on Friday, adopted resolutions yesterday which had already been passed by the Women's Trade Union League and were submitted to the United Hebrew Trades for indorsement, demanding that Congress refuse to send Federal troops to the Colorado strike regions.

Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich, who was deposed as chief clerk of the Cloakmakers' Union after he had nearly caused a split in the organization, and was at one time a statistician, was heard from again yesterday. He said he was going to ask Congress to start an investigation as to data concerning conditions in the mining regions, which, he said, were collected by a census official and not published.

President's Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is provided by the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence; and

Whereas, The Governor of the State of Colorado has represented that domestic violence exists in said State which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and has represented that it is impossible to convene the Legislature of the State in time to meet the present emergency; and

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any State or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever in the judgment of the President it becomes necessary to use the military forces to suppress such insurrection or obstruction to the laws, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the 30th day of April, instant.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at this city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

GAS EXPLODES IN TWIN MINES

Continued from Page 1.

lowered down the shaft of No. 6 mine. For a time the steadily growing crowd of frightened women and children waited in suspense, but soon the signal came to hoist away and the cage responded. It bore two men badly hurt, a few o fthe rescue party, and two bodies.

The other trips were made as rapidly as possible, and each time blackened and burned miners were brought to the surface. The injured were assisted to near-by houses, where physicians waited to care for them.

The rescued men expressed doubt whether the remaining thirteen miners in No. 6 would be taken out alive. Some of the men stated that portions of No. 5 mine were badly wrecked, and they believed that the entrance connecting with No. 5 mine had been completely destroyed. Half the miners employed are Americans, the remainder being negroes and foreigners.

A Government rescue car reached the mines from Bluefield, West Va., at 5 o'clock and another will arrive here from Pittsburgh, Penn., at noon to-morrow.

The rescue parties worked with all their might during the evening directing their efforts to Mine 5, where the 190 men were entombed. Notwithstanding the feverish haste of the rescuers, they could make little progress because of the intense heat and gases.

Fan and Air Circuit Put In.

Men on the rescue car from Bluefields installed a new fan and an air circuit in No. 5, which will permit the rescue work to be done more safely, and gives rise to the possibility that by early to-morrow morning some of the victims can be reached. To tear away the fallen timbers and make the underground passages safe for the rescuers requires a great deal of time.

Two carloads of coffins have been ordered from Cincinnati, and will arrive at Eccles by the time the bodies of the entombed victims can be moved.

The mines are operated by the Guggenheim interests, and have been considered among the safest in the West Virginia fields.

The disaster is the first of considerable extent in West Virginia for several years. It is probable that it is second only in fatalities to the Monongahela horror in December, 1907, when 366 miners lost their lives.

While the loss of life here will be heavy, there is a relief for the families of the victims that was not in force when former disasters occurred. The new workmen's compensation act provides $20 a month for the widows of the dead, and each of the surviving children, not to exceed three, is entitled to $5 a month.

The four bodies taken from Mine No. 6, although somewhat burned, were examined late to-night. Death in each case was due to suffocation, an indication that the deadly gases did their work before the flames.

A search of Mine No. 6 has failed to disclose the men known to be in that operation. It is believed their bodies will be found under débris.

B. Altman & Co.

The Rug Department
(Fifth Floor)

An Exceptional Sale of Summer Rugs

to be commenced this day (Wednesday) will include

Holland Rush Rugs (weatherproof) sizes 3x6 to 10x15 feet . . at $2.00 to 16.50

And Scotch Cotton Art Squares, sizes 3x6 to 9x12 feet . . . at $1.75 to 9.50

The Department is now generously supplied with all varieties of Summer Floor Coverings, in the new effects distinctive to the present season. Included are Imported Fibre Rugs, Grass Rugs, Wool Art Squares, Washable Homespun Rugs and Japanese Art Rugs.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

K-C

Those who are about to re-decorate their homes, or build or occupy new homes, are especially invited to consider the possibilities of this

Million Dollar Oriental Rug Sale

¶ The discontinuance of a bonded department for the sale of rugs in bale lots to the wholesale trade makes possible our offering an opportunity to the public of price savings in many instances over 50%.

Rugs of every size and for every purpose are offered at less than wholesale prices, as the following items will show:

Thousands of small rugs, mats and hearth rugs and the larger Prayer Rug sizes, at
$7, $8, $10, $12, $18, $22 up to $450

625 Room size Persian Rugs, consisting of Afghan, Khiva, Mushkabad, Goerevan, Mahal, Heriz, Feraghan, Khorassan, Tabriz, Bijar, Hamadan and other splendid Persian weaves, sizes 7'x9', 8'x10', 9'x12', 10'x13', 11'x14', 12'x15' at
$35.00, $52.00, $65.00, $78.00, $85.00, $92.00 up to $145.00

Every conceivable color tone for decorative purposes is shown in this collection.

Over 400 very large Room Size Persian Rugs in the finest weaves of Sarouk, Ispahan, Hamadan, Meshed, Lavehr, Bokhara, Kashan, Kurdistan, of every conceivable size, plentiful assortment of such sizes as 10'x12', 12'x14', 12'x17', 13'x18', 14'x20', 15'x24', 18'x30' at
$185, $230, $270, $320, $350 and up to $8,500

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Storage and Insurance free until Fall.

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INCORPORATED
8 WEST 38TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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A Victrola for Every Home!

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STYLE VI. (new)	$25.00
STYLE VIII	$40.00
STYLE IX	$50.00
STYLE X	$75.00
STYLE XI	$100.00
STYLE XIV	$150.00
STYLE XVI	$200.00

The most wonderful musical instrument—at prices to suit all purses.

Easy terms may also be arranged on any Victor or Victrola in our stock.

The prices of Victor machines range from $10 to $250.

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A LIST OF UNUSUAL MERIT

Twelve Red Seal Records by

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Twelve New Dance Selections

Supervised by Mr. and Mrs. Castle.

Eight New Popular Songs

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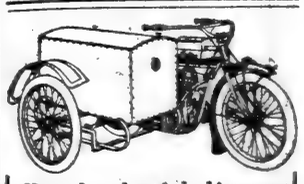

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Decorated Curly Maple

Bedroom Suite.

The curly maple from which this suite is cut is the selection of many years. It has a wonderful, changing curl, and a sheen even more velvety than satinwood. The decorations, which were done by one of our own artists, are in the Adam style. The workmanship, as it is in every piece of Tobey-Made Furniture, is exquisite; it is the nearest known approach to perfection in cabinetwork.

$2250.

The Tobey Furniture Company

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Third Street.

Foot Grace

depends upon the perfection of outline of the last.

The flat leathers must be "carven" to follow these lines, and in sewing each shoe must be held flush against the mould. The slightest slip of the leather away from it will produce a "differentness" in shape from the original last.

Martin & Martin shoes are hand-sewn; each stitch clinches the leather in its place, moulding it to fit the boot-form. Only the stoutest waxen thread is used. Hence our footgear is shapely and affords foot grace.

$7 *and more the pair.*

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BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
5 EAST 38TH STREET NEW YORK

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Boys' Summer Clothes New De Pinna Models

Keeping abreast of boys' and young men's styles, as they are accepted here and abroad, is one of the principal De Pinna objects.

Those minor details which mark the correct from the incorrect are carefully observed.

De Pinna Norfolk suits of wash materials, for young boys, $4.75.

Scotch mixture Norfolk suits, $8.75.

Palm Beach suits, $8.

De Pinna regulation jumper suits, $4.75.

English Crawler suits, $5.50

Boys' hats, imported models, in Milan and rough straw and Panama, in great variety.

Young Men's Summer Suits

English models, in the latest English striped flannels, Summer tweeds and homespuns.

Some very unusual suits at $18, in plain gray and a variety of pencil stripes — correctly fashioned and extremely well-tailored.

Sizes 32 to 38—well adapted to the use of college men.

Snug fitting coats and the straight English trousers.

De Pinna Haberdashery for Young Men

The success of this haberdashery shop—conducted exclusively for boys and young men, and presenting those exclusive things usually difficult to find—is more marked this Spring than ever before.

A large assortment of exclusive De Pinna patterns in Spring and Summer shirts—silk, madras and mixtures, $1.50 to $6.

Silk tennis and golf shirts.

Imported neckwear in English foulards and crepes—$1.50 up.

Boys' and Young Men's Summer Hats

Imported straws and Panamas in all the desirable shapes.

Duck and linen hats for tennis and boating—wide assortment of styles.

"Anniped" Outing Shoes

Made to meet the whims and the necessities of young people.

Shoes for golf, tennis and camping—special Boy Scout shoes.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

PICKETS TO HAUNT J.D.ROCKEFELLER,JR.

They'll Wear Crepe on Their Arms to Remind Him of the Fatalities in Colorado.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S IDEA

Dissenters at His Meeting in the Liberal Club Suggested Sending Arms to Strikers.

The offices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at 26 Broadway, will be picketed this morning by men and women in funeral garb in an attempt "to carry home to the young Standard Oil millionaire the message of the suffering miners in Colorado," provided plans made last night by Upton Sinclair and other strike sympathizers at the Liberal Club are carried out.

The primary reason for the picketing is that the younger Mr. Rockefeller declined yesterday to meet Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Laura Cannon, wife of an organizer of the United Mine Workers on duty in the Colorado strike district.

It was their purpose on this visit, Mr. Sinclair explained last night in asking for volunteers for the picket line at 26 Broadway, to "make sure that Mr. Rockefeller knew at first hand of the Colorado atrocities as Mrs. Cannon had become familiar with them."

Mr. Sinclair further explained that he had made the visit in the hope of being able to do peaceably something which would relieve him from what had become an almost overpowering temptation "to wait for Mr. Rockefeller at the entrance of his office and publicly horsewhip him."

Mr. Sinclair is blue-eyed, fair-haired, and weighs perhaps 135 or 140 pounds. His eyes flashed and twenty women and seven men applauded as Mr. Sinclair told of the terrible time he had to prevent his impulsive nature from running away with him and forcing him into an attempt to horsewhip Mr. Rockefeller.

"And if I had horsewhipped him, as I fully intended to do when I arose yesterday morning," he lisped, "why then I would have gone to jail quite happily, and would have at once gone on hunger strike. I would have remained on hunger strike until the Colorado situation was adjusted."

The plan for establishing a picket line in front of the Rockefeller offices, as finally agreed upon by Mr. Sinclair and his auditors, calls for six persons to take up a post in front of 26 Broadway at 10 o'clock this morning. All will wear big bunches of black crepe. None will speak to any passerby or attempt to distribute literature or display any banner.

"I realize that the police will be very sensitive to any action reflecting on Mr. Rockefeller," Mr. Sinclair explained in urging the need for refraining from speaking or passing handbills. "They can arrest us if we pass handbills. They can arrest us if we stop in a group. So we must keep moving. We can shift our force of six picketers each hour and we must keep the watch up all through the night. We must let Rockefeller, Jr., know that we are never off the job; that his office is never without the presence there of the mourners for the Colorado dead among the miners."

Sinclair organized his picketing movement between 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Rockefeller refused to see him, and 11 o'clock last night, when half of those whom he invited to come to the Liberal Club to consider it, withdrew because they disagreed with the plan, and the group of women, with a few men, agreed to see the movement through.

He read to his friends, as he called those who agreed to join him, two notes upon which, he said, his action was based. These notes he had sent to Mr. Rockefeller during the day. To the first, which asked for an audience and an opportunity to explain the situation in Colorado, there had been a courteous verbal answer to the effect that Mr. Rockefeller sympathized with the miners in Colorado and those attempting to help them, but could not yield on the open-shop principle. To the second he reported that a clerk had brought back the message: "No answer."

In the second note Mr. Sinclair sent to Mr. Rockefeller this warning and statement of his intentions:

> You have refused to see us, and I wish to make this last appeal to you, and at the same time to present you with a solemn warning that I intend to indict you for murder before the people of this country. The charges will be pressed, and I think the verdict will be "Guilty."
>
> I cannot believe that a man who dares to lead a service in a Christian church can be cognizant and therefore guilty of the crimes that have been committed under your authority. I therefore make this last appeal to you. Do not turn us away, but let us tell you what we know. You will find us quiet and courteous people. We ask nothing but a friendly talk with you. We ask that in the names of tens of thousands of men, women, and children who are at this minute suffering the most dreadful wrongs directly because of the authority which you personally have given.

The insurrection against the Sinclair plan was led by Frederick Sumner Boyd, who gained notoriety as a riot leader during the strike at the Paterson silk mills.

When Mr. Sinclair unfolded his picketing plan and told of the precautions he proposed to take so as not to incite the police to action, Boyd shouted that such a plan was not to his liking. He urged that a recruiting office be opened and that all the arms and ammunition the strike sympathizers could buy be shipped to Colorado "for use by the fighting miners." He also urged that all who wished to go out there as fighters be sent on to help in the war.

This proposal caused shudders among the Sinclair adherents, and Mr. Sinclair hastily proposed that Boyd lead all of his followers out into another room and hold a meeting there entirely independent of his. Boyd and half of those present sneered heartily at the boyish looking Socialist author, and withdrew, slamming the door behind them.

Among those who pledged support to Sinclair were Crystal Eastman, Paul Kennady, Rev. Alexander Irvine, Edna Kenton, Bouck White, Fred Warren, and most of the women members of the Liberal Club.

Lincoln Steffens, who arrived at the Liberal Club while the meeting was in progress, chose to take a position outside with the dissenters. The room in which the dissenters met was referred to by those inside the Sinclair meeting as "the violent ward." What the dissenters decided on was not permitted to become known outside.

Police Commissioner Woods said last night, when his attention was called to Mr. Sinclair's proposed picketing of Mr. Rockefeller's office, that he did not care to say what action, if any, he would take in the matter.

MRS. SHAW LOSES SUIT.

Court Refuses Marriage Annulment to Wife of Banker.

Mrs. Katherine Lyall Shaw lost her suit yesterday to have her marriage to Robert Marsden Shaw annulled. After listening to testimony all day yesterday, Justice Bijur, in the Supreme Court, decided the case in favor of Mr. Shaw. The suit was brought on the ground that Mrs. Shaw had not lived with her husband after her eighteenth birthday, which occurred on Dec. 15 last. Mr. Shaw is a banker and broker.

Late in December he accused his wife of having been too friendly with Richard S. Darling, the President of the Acme Can Company.

Then came developments in rapid-fire fashion. It came out that Mrs. Shaw had dined with Mr. Darling in this city in December, and had not arrived at her home in Morristown, N. J., until the early morning hours. Later Mrs. Shaw disappeared and she was traced to White Plains, whither she had accompanied Mr. Darling. Mr. Shaw began suit against Mr. Darling for alienating his wife's affections, but this was dropped. Then proceedings were begun against Mr. Darling on the ground that he was with Mrs. Shaw in a White Plains hotel from Dec. 31 to Jan. 7, although they had occupied separate rooms. He was indicted for violating the Mann White Slave act, and is now out on bail on this charge.

Mrs. Shaw was in the witness chair for an hour yesterday trying her hardest to get rid of her husband. But the tide set against her from the start. She admitted she was with Mr. Darling in the hotel at White Plains. Then Joseph A. Shay, counsel for her husband, asked:

"Are you fond of intoxicating liquors?"

"No," snapped Mrs. Shaw.

"Didn't you write affectionate letters to Mr. Darling?"

"I did not."

Mr. Shay showed Mrs. Shaw a letter she had written which began, "Dear Dickey." Mrs. Shaw dropped her eyes and said shyly:

"That was indiscreet, but it was not wrong."

"Didn't you put away highballs while you were with Mr. Darling?"

"I never drink anything stronger than soda water."

SCHNEIDER WRITES OSBORN.

New York County Clerk Urges Special Primary Message.

County Clerk William F. Schneider wrote to William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, yesterday, in reference to the latter's statement to John H. McCooey about the necessity of giving to the enrolled Democrats of Kings County an opportunity of freely expressing their will at the coming primary.

"Do you imagine," asks Mr. Schneider in the letter, "that enrolled Democrats not members of the Tammany machine are going to contest primaries which are not in the least safeguarded and under a law where the Inspectors' returns are final, and with no penalty attached for fraud?"

Mr. Schneider said that independent Democrats would not participate in primaries until the amendments suggested by Gov. Glynn—the signature and challenge provision, with bi-partisan Boards of Election—are on the statute books. These amendments were passed by the Assembly, but were rejected by the Senate. Mr. Schneider said that so long as district leaders can name Inspectors under orders from the boss, those Democrats not depending upon an invisible government for a living would refuse to take part in the primaries.

The letter tells Mr. Osborn that it is his duty to urge the Governor to send in a special message asking for the passage of the amendments, so that the Democratic Party could unite this Fall for aggressive and progressive principles instead of spending the time apologizing for past blunders.

Claims Against Currie Realty Co.

Forty-five judgment foreclosures obtained in the Queens County Court by the United Assets Corporation against the Currie Realty Company were filed with the Queens County Clerk in Jamaica yesterday. The judgments aggregate $500,000. The Currie Company started a land developing scheme in the vicinity of Fourteenth Avenue in Astoria. It is said the assets will meet the judgments.

R. D. Shattuck for Congress.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 28.—Roy D. Shattuck of Brazil was nominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the Fifth District.

WHAT WILL PEOPLE SAY?

leave me. I've given up everything for you. I've been everything to you. You can't leave me! Don't, don't, don't!"

He was too deeply embittered to have mercy. Her panic only angered him. He ripped her hands from his [illegible]: "Agh, you're faithless to [illegible]d, faithless to your love [illegible] body,—everything."

"Don't say [illegible] Harvey," brokenly. "Take that back."

"You've killed my trust," he [illegible]u've killed my love. I hate the sight of you."

She put her hand over his [illegible] to silence it. "Don't let me hear that [illegible]—pity me, pity me!"

He tried to break her into [illegible], but she fought back to him. Abruptly [illegible] resist. She just stared past him. Startled [illegible] where she stared. She whispered:

"Some one is behind [illegible]urtain—listening!"

The curtain trembled [illegible] she gasped again: "Look!"

A shudder of uneasiness [illegible]ook him, but he muttered: "It's only a draught [illegible]omewhere."

"Perhaps it is," she [illegible]ered, weakly. "I feel all cold." And then she stiffened and whispered: "No! See! There's a hand there [illegible] curtain!"

And Forbes could descry the muffled outlines of fingers clutching the heavy fabric. He hesitated a moment, then he moved forward.

She put out her arms to [illegible] him, and spoke with abrupt self-possession. "[illegible] my place." Then she called, hoarsely: "Crofts! [illegible] you? Crofts!" There was no answer, but the talons seemed to grip the shivering arras tighter. She called again: "Nichette! Dobbs! Who's there?"

There was no answer.

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WHAT WILL PEOPLE SAY?

RUPERT HUGHES'S
NEW NOVEL
"The American Vanity Fair"
HARPER & BROTHERS

G. B. SHAW BASHFUL, DECLARES HIS WIFE

Also Retiring—A Great Man and a Dreamer of Wonderful Dreams.

THINKS WOMEN SHOULD RULE

Sympathizes with the Methods of the Militant Suffragists, and So Does Mrs. Shaw, She Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 28.—"Bashful" and "retiring" are two of theadjectives with which Mrs. George Bernard Shaw described her husband in an interview here to-night.

Mrs. Shaw drew a word picture of the author and dramatist reluctantly, "for a woman shouldn't testify for or against her husband, you know," she explained.

It was the first time Mrs. Shaw had consented to talk for an American newspaper. Arriving in this country—her first visit here—from England about two weeks ago, she had since been traveling with Lena Ashwell, the English actress, and hiding from all interviewers when a Boston Post reporter found her at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Morgan in the Hotel Tudor.

"And so you Americans have strange opinions of my husband?" Mrs. Shaw said laughingly. "Well, few persons do understand Mr. Shaw. He is a great man, a dreamer of wonderful dreams, an idealist and an individualist who is always striving and working to lift others to the high plane of his own thoughts and beliefs.

"Mr. Shaw goes so far as to believe that all government should be by women. He believes women are more capable of management than men, and he is a thorough feminist. Women, he says, should be placed on all governing boards."

An artist, who was sketching Mrs. Shaw, broke in with a question. He asked if Mr. Shaw or Mrs. Shaw sympathized with the militant methods of Mrs. Pankhurst.

"Why, of course," came the quick response. "Mrs. Pankhurst is a wonderful woman. Still, while I am an ardent suffragist myself, I am not a militant. But we have to have militants in England in order to call the attention of the British people to the cause. Otherwise the newspapers would not recognize us."

Mrs. Shaw recalled the incident of the mutilation of the Rokeby "Venus," the famous Velasquez in the National Gallery in London, by a suffragist. She approved of the act.

"The woman showed remarkable good taste in picking out that picture," said Mrs. Shaw. "She passed by many valuable ones and picked that one—one not liked, one which it is very doubtful that Valasquez painted."

Another query caused Mrs. Shaw to speak of her husband's advocacy of socialism.

"Why is it that your husband has not answered the attacks of that other ardent Socialist, H. G. Wells?" Mrs. Shaw was asked.

"I do not know what Mr. Wells has attacked him," she replied, adding: "My husband always replies to those who attack him. I never knew him not to do so."

"Perhaps it was another Socialist."

"I cannot answer that. So many persons attack my husband that it would be much easier for me to tell you who has not attacked him."

"He is a bashful and retiring man by nature," she repeated, "but he never leaves unanswered those who attack him. He is a prodigious worker, and always seeking to lift the world to his own level."

"Perhaps it might be well to talk of yourself for a few minutes, Mrs. Shaw," interrupted Mr. Morgan at this moment.

"I am a Socialist and a suffragist and devote most of my time to those causes, writing much for them," she said. "Then I am on the governing board of the Fabian Society, and that keeps me pretty busy.

"I became interested in Socialism myself about thirty years ago. At that time neither Oxford nor Cambridge taught economics. With others I started a school of economics in London. It was very successful and grew exceedingly fast. The school exists today, and is now connected with the University of London, and I am a member of the Board of Governors."

I. T. U. BALLOTS HELD UP.

Candidate for President Gets Restraining Order.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—A temporary restraining order enjoining the officers of the International Typographical Union from sending out the ballots for the biennial election to be held in May was issued by the Marion County Circuit Court here to-day upon application of Charles E. Hawkes, a member of New York Local No. 6.

The order is made returnable on May 2, the day after the ballots were to have been mailed from headquarters, but according to the injunction they may not be sent unless Hawkes's name is on them.

Hawkes was a candidate for the nomination for President of the organization, but the announcement of successful candidates made some time ago from the headquarters of the I. T. U. here, said M. G. Scott, Local No. 6, New York, was the only candidate who had been nominated. Hawkes in his petition declares that he was deprived of his rights when his name was not placed on the ballot, and asserts that an "inner circle, an oath-bound secret organization which is nameless," conspired to control the affairs of the union and to keep his name off the ballot.

DR. S. FLEXNER HONORED.

Cross of the Legion of Honor Bestowed on Him by France.

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has received notice through the French Ambassador in Washington that the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon him by President Poincare.

This honor has been bestowed in recognition of the services which Dr. Flexner has rendered to medical science through his own discoveries and through his administration of the Rockefeller Institute. Special mention is made in the award of the assistance given to France at the time of the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which prevailed in 1909, by sending to the Pasteur Institute in Paris a supply of anti-meningitis serum which was successfully used in combating the disease.

Why Trow Brought Polk to New York

For 127 years Trow has published the City Directory of New York.

The Directory has stood the test of time—it is an institution.

Along with the Directory has grown the Trow Printing and Bookbinding business. The Directory comes out once a year, but the printing and bookbinding are constant.

What more natural, then, than that the steady business should over shadow the once-a-year business, and the Directory become a side issue?

That is what happened.

Then Trow said, "Here we are specializing on printing and binding. Why not have a specialist to publish the Directory, and let us print and bind it? Together we can give New York a Directory of which everyone can be proud."

And so R. L. Polk & Company, Inc., came to New York, for they had built up a Directory business throughout the country until they published 450 Directories, and ranked as "The Foremost Directory Publishers of America."

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They have something to say to you.

Open your door!

Let the Polk man in—he is the "New School" Directory man, and his message is brief and pointed.

NOTE:—A number of business houses are requesting us to have a representative call for their Directory information ahead of the rush of the regular canvass. We are glad to do this, as it insures our securing accurate and complete information exactly as desired by the executives of the business houses concerned.

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"America's Foremost Directory Publishers"

Successors to
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Store Opens at 9:00 A. M. Closes 6 P. M.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Clothing, Department, Fifth Floor, Broadway.

If timeliness, splendid fit, materials and tailoring were the only items of interest in these

Newest SPRING SUITS for Men

it would well repay every man in New York and every visitor to the City to come here to-day and see them.

Added, however, to the aesthetic interest, there is a pocketbook interest, for these are Suits that

Have been $18.50 and $19.75

Are Now $16.75

The fabric in every garment is thoroughly reliable; we protect you absolutely as to its integrity, just as we do in the matter of tailoring, finish, fit, color-fastness and style.

This is the easiest store in New York at which to get your money back if you have any cause for dissatisfaction. Naturally, then, aside entirely from ethics, it is to our advantage to satisfy you.

(1)—FABRICS are the newest single and double pin-stripe worsteds, in black-and-white, gray check cassimeres, unfinished fancy worsteds.

(2)—ALL SIZES, 33 to 46.

(3)—STYLES—English "soft roll" Coats, with patch pockets, with cuffs on sleeves, slightly conforming to the wearer's figure; also conservative Coats, with "stationary" fronts and regular "set in pockets." The vests are cut medium high, with six buttons; the Trousers are medium narrow, giving the much desired straight line effect, and may be worn with or without the turn up cuffs at the bottoms.

A custom tailor, no matter what you pay him, will not design you a better Suit; he will charge you twice or more than twice as much; you will have to wait a week or ten days for the Suit, "try it on" two or three times, and then the result (which here you can see in the glass in a few moments) will be problematic, to say the least. There are thousands of "misfit" Suits being "jobbed" about every week, the result of dissatisfied patrons of custom tailors.

GOLFERS We specialize in Golf Suits, both with long trousers and knickerbockers. We use English gray overplaid cassimere for these Suits. The Coats are regulation golf Norfolk style with belt, and are skeleton-lined, and silk-trimmed. Excellent for many more pastimes than golfing—including travel by land or sea. The price is **$22.50.**

Fifth Floor.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Store Opens at 9 A. M.

5 to 25 Per Cent.

is about the general saving to purchasers under our revised scale of prices now in effect throughout the store—

The merchandise is of that same high grade traded in by us for over three-quarters of a century.

Three Special Models in Women's Tailor Suits

TAILOR SUITS OF FRENCH SERGE and hair line worsteds; smart short coat model; moire trimmed; tunic skirt; navy, black, and black and white.

TAILOR SUITS OF GABARDINE—New Semi-tailor model, medium length coat; tunic skirt, panel back; black, navy and Holland.

TAILOR SUITS OF FRENCH SERGE—Short "Premet" model coat, attractively embroidered white moire, flare collar, latest tunic skirt; black, navy and shepherd's check.

29.50 Actual Value $37.50

First Spring Sale of The Celebrated *"La Sylphe"* Quality Pure Silk Gloves

2400 pairs of this superior grade Silk Glove, perfect in fit and finish, extra durable double finger tips; Paris point embroidery, all sizes, in black or white; 16 button length. Value $1.25 pair — **90c**

Glace and Doeskin Gloves

GLACE—16 button length, in white only. *Value $3.00 pair* — **1.95**

GLACE P. K.—1 clasp, in all white; also white with black stitching. *Value $1.50 pair* — **.95**

DOESKIN—12 button length, in white only. *Value $2.25 pair* — **1.75**

DOESKIN—1 clasp and 1 button; white only. *Value $1.25 pair* — **.95**

Sale of 1500 yards Fashionable Dress Fabrics

FRENCH SERGES—50 inches wide, an unusually fine grade Imported Serge, all wool, new soft finish, in light, medium and midnight blues and in black.

CREAM SERGES—54 inches wide; this unusually fine serge is all wool and made expressly for tailored garments. Regularly $1.50 and $2.00 yard — **95c**

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SUITING—A very superior imported (English) quality, 54 inches wide; checks of the size most fashionable. *Value $2.50 yard* — **1.50**

GABARDINE SUITING—This popular 54 inch fabric in the two best shades; navy and green only. *At the special price, per yard* — **1.95**

Sale of 1000 yards Embroidered Edgings and Flouncings

EMBROIDERED EDGINGS—Suitable for collars, cuffs and vestings. *Regularly 55c to $1.35 yard* — **38c to 95c**

27 INCH FLOUNCINGS—In a variety of effective patterns. *Regularly $4.00 to $7.00 yard* — **2.95 to 5.25**

45 INCH FLOUNCINGS—Rich and elaborate designs. *Regularly $5.75 to $9.50 yard* — **4.25 to 7.25**

English Summer Blankets

A new importation of these fine Summer Blankets just received. They are made to our special order, are all cut singly and bound with silk ribbon.

SINGLE BED SIZE—*Value $15.00 pair.* Special **12.50**

DOUBLE BED SIZE—*Value $17.50 pair.* Special **14.00**

EXTRA BED SIZE—*Value $23.00 pair.* Special **18.00**

CRIB BLANKETS—*Value $7.00 pair.* Special **5.00**

Broadway & 19th Street

B. Altman & Co.

This day (Wednesday) there will be

An Extraordinary Offering of Imported Afternoon & Evening Dresses

at $20.00, $30.00 & $40.00

These Dresses were made in Paris and originally priced at thirty-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

THE EASY WAY

It is often easy to pay in Monthly Installments, when it is difficult to pay in a lump sum.

Borrowers who prefer to pay their mortgage interest to us in installments will receive 4% interest on advance monthly payments.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

160 B'way, N.Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, L.I.
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Girdles the Globe

LIVERPOOL LONDON & GLOBE

Safety First

You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE Insurance Co.

TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

Ask your Dentist

Tyrodento
LIQUID ANTISEPTIC

Pyorrhoea (Rigg's Disease) can be cured by your dentist and the daily use of Pyrodento.
Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

CARPET CLEANSING

RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS
Our processes prolong the life of Rugs, Carpets, Draperies. We cleanse them thoroughly, restore their colors, render them moth-proof. 44 years' experience.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
B'way cor. 46th St., N.Y. Phone 3896 Bryant.
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STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

RIOT IN BROADWAY AS STUDENTS DINE

Columbia Freshmen Hold Triumphant Feast with Captive Sophomores Looking On.

POLICE RESERVES OUT

Eight Second-Year Men Arrested in Attack at Bustanoby's — Class President Among Prisoners.

Despite the efforts of the sophomores who raised such a lively rumpus in the vicinity of Bustanoby's restaurant, Broadway and Sixtieth Street, that the police reserves from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were called out and made eight arrests, the freshman class of Columbia University held its annual dinner last night and enjoyed every minute of it. Featured as the main attraction at the dinner were twelve members of the sophomore class, who were handcuffed and chained to chairs which had been placed in positions where the captives could see the food disappear. Six of these young men were kidnapped yesterday and imprisoned in a house in West 109th Street, without a chance to get supper. The others were caught near the restaurant by scouting parties. It was late last night before their appetites were appeased.

It was a complete victory for the freshmen, who had been forced to postpone the dinner from time to time because of the activities of their enemies, and the fact that President Arthur Scherpich of the sophomore class was among the prisoners taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station filled their cup of joy to overflowing. Scherpich and five companions were captured by the police while they were leading a relief expedition up a fire escape of a building in Sixtieth Street from which they hoped to break into the restaurant. The others arrested were members of a crowd of fifty students who held up a taxicab in Columbus Circle in an attempt to capture six freshmen on their way to the dinner. They smashed the windows of the taxicab, and the chauffeur, Harry Hogan, made a charge of assault against them. Taken altogether, it was a good lively row. The police referred to it as a "riot" and were accused by the students of lacking a sense of humor. They did not use their night sticks, however, even when the fight was hottest.

Sophomores Brought In Capture.

The time set for the dinner was 7 o'clock, and at that hour the six kidnapped sophomores were sneaked into the restaurant closely followed by Henry Clay Moore and Duncan Dobie, Presidents, respectively, of the college division and the science division of the freshman class. The rest of the diners, 150 in number, arrived in little groups of eight or ten. Some came on foot, others in taxicabs, and five of the groups dragged after them five more protesting sophomores.

At 7:45 o'clock the report reached the dining hall that the sophomores were collecting in great numbers outside the restaurant, and the freshmen sent in a call for the police reserves. Just before Capt. Duggan and his men arrived the last of the freshmen burst into the room with a fighting, protesting sophomore.

"Hurray, we've got Buck Martin," shouted one of the captors.

"Buck" unquestionably is a real athlete, for he kicked over six chairs and refused to surrender until most of his clothes were torn off. Then he was handcuffed with the other prisoners, making exhibit No. 12.

The next interruption came when half a dozen sophomores suddenly burst into the room from the rear. They were driven out after a mirror and several plates were smashed. The freshmen learned that entrance had been gained from the fire escape of a building in Sixtieth Street and notified the police. It was shortly after that that Scherpich and his five companions were arrested.

The six men taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were severely reprimanded by the Lieutenant in charge, who accepted the charge of disorderly conduct made against them, and told them they were lucky that they were not charged with burglary for trying to break into the restaurant. They said they were Wallace Gibson, 20 years old, 161 West Eighty-third Street; Douglas Black, 18, 1,120 Amsterdam Avenue; Robert Spurgeon, 20, Broadway and 116th Street; Edmund Kornsand, 19, 229 Park Avenue; Arthur Scherpich, 116th Street and Broadway, and Leon Monell, 21, 382 West Fifty-sixth Street. They were searched and their pocket knives taken away, and then they were held, pending the action of the Night Court. Several hours later they were arraigned before Magistrate Nolan and were discharged.

Daniel Muier, 19 years old, of 425 West 116th Street, and Harold Hutton, 18 years old, of West Nyack, who were arrested following the raid on the taxicab, were taken at once to Night Court. Hutton was fined $3, but Muier, who proved that he had not been in the thick of the fight, was discharged. Herbert Fishborn, a freshman, living at Mount Vernon, and William Dykmann, a sophomore, of 200 West 128d Street, who were called as witnesses, implicated themselves in the row, and also were fined $3 each after receiving a good lecture.

Ball Player Inherits $200,000.

EXETER, N. H., April 28.—A telegram announcing that he had inherited $200,000 from an uncle whom he had seen but once came to-day to Reginald Hutchinson of Philadelphia, second baseman of the Phillips Exeter Academy baseball team. The uncle was Thomas McNaughton, a retired oil operator of Texas.

30,000 WATCH FIRE AT MALLORY PIER

Steamship Company's Offices Destroyed and Ships Menaced by Spectacular Blaze.

ALL GREENWICH ILLUMINED

Immense Crowd Lines West Street for Blocks — Several Firemen Injured by Falling Glass.

More than 30,000 persons witnessed a spectacular fire that destroyed the offices of the Mallory Steamship Line in the second story of Pier 45, North River, at Tenth Street, last night. The flames gave the firemen a fierce fight to save, not only the Mallory property, but other piers at which several steamships were made fast.

The fire cast a glare all over Greenwich Village, which caused the residents to turn out by the hundred. People were packed along West Street forty or fifty deep for three blocks, from Charles to Christopher Street, and every roof in the neighborhood was covered with spectators. The reserves of the Charles Street Station had difficulty in establishing fire lines.

The fire was discovered shortly before 9 o'clock. When firemen arrived the pier was filled with dense smoke from the tarred roof, and it was thought that the whole structure was ablaze. Difficulty in fighting the fire was caused by the tarred roof and thin planking under it.

The offices were above the arcade that led to the pier. The steamer Colorado, loaded with provisions for the soldiers in Galveston, and other merchandise, was moored on the south side of the pier.

At the pier for incoming steamships adjoining that to which the Colorado was lying was the Mallory Line steamship Denver, which arrived from Galveston yesterday. There were also ships at the piers of the Texas City Steamship Line and the Clyde Philadelphia Line on either side of the Mallory piers.

Three fireboats, the New Yorker, the Duane, and the Willett, and two battalions of firemen under Chief Kenlon, got the blaze under control after damage estimated by the Chief at $5,000 had been done.

Acting Battalion Chief John Farley of the Fifth Battalion, was severely cut across the back and left shoulder by glass while he was fighting the fire on the roof of the pier. Dr. Harry M. Archer, Department Surgeon, dressed the wound, and Chief Farley, though advised to go home, refused to leave his post. Several other firemen were cut on the hands by glass.

A fire almost identical with that of last night occurred on the afternoon of May 25, 1912. The Mallory offices were destroyed similarly, but the fire was confined to them. This fire was ascribed to electric wiring. The cause of last night's blaze was not discovered.

SECRET BRIDE AT COLUMBIA.

Miss Hall, Dean Stone's Secretary, Wedded to Sea Captain.

A surprise was sprung on the students in the Columbia Law School yesterday when they learned that Miss Sophia E. Hall, Dean Stone's pretty secretary, had been married. It all happened within a week, the engagement and marriage.

The story came out when the young woman stopped at the university post office and requested the postmistress to send to her any letters that might come for Mrs. R. S. Ramsay. The postmistress's curiosity was aroused and it did not take her long to discover the real secret. Mr. Ramsay, it was learned, was a sea captain, and met Miss Hall only a short time ago. His ship came into port a week ago, and he lost no time in proposing to Miss Hall last Wednesday. The marriage took place on Friday, and Captain Ramsay sailed away on Sunday.

Mrs. Ramsay said that because of the illness of Dean Stone and the absence of her husband she probably would not resign her position at Columbia until the Fall.

3,000 SEE MAURETANIA GO.

Big Ship Crowded—Voyage Starts with Music and College Yells.

Fully 3,000 persons went to the Cunard pier last night to see their relatives and friends off by the Mauretania for Liverpool. She had every berth taken, the agents said, in the first and second cabin and steerage, and had been shutting out passengers for the last week. On board the ship the orchestra of the Hotel Vanderbilt, led by Josef Fyer, serenaded Joseph B. Thomas, who occupied the regal suite, while enthusiastic Pennsylvania University students on the pier cheered A. N. S. Jackson and the winning Oxford relay team. The Duke of Manchester went on board to see the Duchess off. He will not go across himself till next month he said.

Others on the Mauretania were Sir Robert Hadfield, Chairman of the Bessemer Steel Company; Lady Hadfield, Lord Innes-Kerr, Sir Robert Perks, Bart., Captain the Hon. Montagu Parker, brother of Earl Morley; Egerton L. Winthrop, James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen, Charles Cherry, Earl de la Warr, L. B. Baldwin, counsel for Mrs. Katherine Gould, who is going to Paris to see his client, and Sir Bache Cunard.

Capt. J. W. T. Charles, R. N. R., said that he hoped to arrive in Fishguard early on Monday morning so that the passengers would be in London in time to catch the afternoon train for Paris. Thomas Kateley, the agent of the Great Western Railway of England, said he had cabled for three trains to run from Fishguard to London.

D. H. Louderback Left Only $10,000

CHICAGO, April 28.—The value of the estate of Delancey H. Louderback, former associate of Charles T. Yerkes and believed to have been a millionaire, was placed at $10,000 in a petition for the issuance of letters testamentary filed to-day in the Probate Court. Investigation of Mr. Louderback's death resulted in a verdict by a Coroner's Jury attributing it to poison contained in sleeping powders.

NOTE THE NAME

CÉLESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
Unexcelled for table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France
CELESTINS CELESTINS

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564, 566, 568 Fifth Avenue at 45th St.

Continue, with gratifying success, their

Important Sale of High-class Tailleur Suits

Late styles from PAQUIN—CALLOT—PREMET—DOUCET—BERNARD—CHERUIT—BEER—BULLOZ and others

Exact reproductions and modifications, beautifully made of fine imported materials—

$45—$65—$85
Formerly to $65 To $95 To $125

French Millinery—$10, $15, $25

Street and Dress Hats, formerly $25 to $45

Charge purchases billed June 1st

It's time to go
With Phoebe Snow
And view the scenes
She loves to show.
Each mile is quite
A fresh delight
Along the Road
of Anthracite.

Five Favorite Trains

No. 3	Leaves New York	10:00 A.M.
	Arrives Buffalo	7:58 P.M.
No. 5	Leaves New York	2:00 P.M.
	Arrives Chicago	2:00 P.M.
No. 7	Leaves New York	6:30 P.M.
	Arrives Buffalo	7:00 A.M.
	Arrives Chicago	9:20 P.M.
No. 11	Leaves New York	9:00 P.M.
	Arrives Buffalo	8:00 A.M.
No. 15	Leaves New York	2:00 A.M.
	Arrives Buffalo	1:05 P.M.
	Arrives Chicago	7:44 A.M.

Four Hundred Miles of Beauty

And every mile a picture, now in the glory of Spring

The Lackawanna is not only an extraordinarily CLEAN, but an extraordinarily BEAUTIFUL route. Lying direct and high, it offers at this season the most marvelous views of mountain chains and fertile valleys, fascinating in their gorgeous fullness of Spring.

Observation-Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Coaches on Day trains; electric lighted, steel Sleeping Cars on Night trains.

Lackawanna Railroad

The Road of Anthracite

BROOKLYN: 505 Fulton Street
Broadway NEW YORK: Cor. Wall Street, Cor. Howard Street, Cor. 23th Street, Cor. 42nd Street
NEWARK: Broad and Market Streets

Now in Progress—

Greatest Piano Sale of the Year

Upwards of Fifty Exceptionally Fine and *PERSONALLY SELECTED*

HARDMAN PIANOS & AUTOTONES (The Perfect Player-Piano)

Used by the Great Singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company in their own apartments, as well as the instruments used for rehearsals, at the Opera House

This Opportunity Comes Only Once a Year

And at no other time is it possible to secure AT SUCH SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS, practically NEW Hardman Upright and Grand Pianos and Autotones—for they have only been used a few months, and with all an artist's care—and besides—

Most of the Instruments Have Been Endorsed with the AUTOGRAPHS of the Artists Who Used Them

Thus adding a VERY VALUABLE TOUCH OF SENTIMENT to the PIANO or AUTOTONE, while they are being sold at

Reductions of $75 to $250

Every Instrument fully GUARANTEED.
Liberal Allowance for your old piano, taken in exchange.
Very EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT will be arranged.
Come as soon as possible, for best selection.

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY: FOUNDED 1842
HARDMAN HOUSE
433 Fifth Avenue
(Bet. 38th and 39th Streets)
NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn Store,
524 Fulton St.
(Near Hanover Place)

Hotel Majestic

THE MAJESTIC possesses an atmosphere that reflects in a very certain way the sort of gentlefolk who have been its loyal guests for years either for their permanent home, or as their home when in New York.

There is no hotel on the American Continent quite like the Majestic

Advantageous Rentals Now.

At the West Seventy-second Street Entrance of Central Park.

Synol Soap

The antiseptic liquid soap

Synol Soap is a *clean* soap. It destroys germs, dissolves the oily deposits on the body, opens the pores, lathers freely, and destroys odors of every kind.

Synol is so harmless that it "feels good on a baby's skin."

Synol Soap is not a perfumed soap. It has the characteristic *clean odor* of spotless purity and perfect health.

Synol is the best soap that can be used when perfect cleanliness is desired.

Your doctor will recommend it, for he uses it himself.

It is put up in glass bottles with a shaker top. Get a bottle of Synol in any drug store to-day.

Made by

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

Mfg. Chemists.

The house that enjoys the confidence of your doctor.

Starvation Beats Swatting

Swatting flies is a useless pastime. The only sure way is to starve them out by burning garbage on the premises where it originates.

A Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner burns garbage without odor—and cuts hot water costs by using the garbage as fuel.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

Player Pianos

and

Baby Grand Pianos

New and slightly used at greatly reduced prices.

Our **player actions** can easily be installed inside of any Piano, converting it into a perfect **Player Piano.** 88-Note Player Rolls, perfect condition, half price.

SEE OUR LINE OF

Columbia Phonographs

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

DOUBLE DISC RECORDS 65c. UP.

CHRISTMAN SONS,

35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

A Lot of Mahogany

OFFICE PARTITIONS

Can be bought right if bought before the 1st of May.

Mount & Robertson

49 Broad St., N. Y. City.

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

CHURCHMEN FAVOR DIVORCE REFORM

Resolution Passed by the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury.

EQUALITY FOR THE SEXES

Bishop of Southampton Declares Existing Law in England Is Barbarous in Treatment of Women.

LONDON, April 28.—The Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury to-day discussed the attitude of the Church of England toward divorce.

The Bishop of Southampton moved a resolution expressing the opinion that there should be one standard of morality for men and women and equality of treatment by the law.

The present state of the law, the Bishop said, was barbarous in its treatment of women. The dignity of woman was as great as the dignity of man, and the insult involved as great to woman as to man. If there was to be divorce at all, that relief should be as readily available for woman as for man.

Canon Wood opposed the motion. As a matter of sin, he said, the offense was the same, but, dealt with as a matter of social justice, the woman's offense was the greater.

The resolution was carried.

Austrian Army Airman Killed.

VIENNA, April 28.—A military aviator named Wally was killed by the falling of his aeroplane at the aerodrome here to-day.

SAYS ASBERT KILLED RIVA.

Witness at the Trial at Havana Says He Saw the Shot Fired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 28.—At the trial of Provincial Governor Ernesto Asbert, Congressman Arias, and Senator Vidal Morales, charged with killing Gen. Armando Riva, Chief of the National Police, last July on Havana's fashionable Prado, Police Captain Campina testified to-day that he saw Gov. Asbert place a revolver to Chief Riva's abdomen and fire twice. It was a wound in the abdomen that killed the Police Chief.

Capt. Campina testified that Congressman Arias later wounded Gen. Riva in the face, and he also accused Senator Morales of shooting at him.

Gov. Asbert and Senator Morales maintain that they did not shoot, and that Congressman Arias killed Gen. Riva in self-defense.

Nathan Soon to Sail for America.

ROME, April 28.—Ernesto Nathan, ex-Mayor of Rome, has been appointed an honorary Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Italy at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Signor Nathan will leave Italy on May 13 on the steamer Stampalia for New York, whence he will go to Washington to see President Wilson, and then proceed to San Francisco.

More Plague Cases at Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 28.—A report of the existence of two more cases of bubonic plague here is confirmed.

Emperor's Condition Unchanged.

VIENNA, April 28.—A bulletin issued this evening regarding the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph reported that it was "practically unchanged."

Fire in Columbia's Gymnasium.

A watchman found some papers blazing in a room in the basement of the gymnasium building of Columbia University, at 119th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, early last night, and sent in an alarm. Before the engines arrived he had extinguished the fire. The damage was slight.

SERVICE IN ULSTER IS AGAIN REFUSED

Officers of Regiments Ordered There from Dublin Are Said to Have Objected.

A NEW PEACE PROPOSITION

Made by Churchill in Parliament and Well Received by Unionists—Gun-Running by Nationalists.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 29.—Dispatches from Belfast to the newspapers here assert that the Ulster leaders are in possession of definite information that the officers of the regiments ordered from Dublin to the North on Sunday demanded to know the conditions of their service in Ulster, and refused to take warlike measures.

The officers, according to the correspondents, were told that nothing would be done to exasperate the Ulster Volunteers. If the latter did not fire first, the officers were informed, all would go well.

The correspondents point out that it is significant that the troops have not yet moved.

Much interest has been created by a new offer to Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, made by Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the course of a speech in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Churchill invited Sir Edward to make an attempt to compromise the home rule question on the Federal basis.

Mr. Churchill is reported to have spoken entirely for himself and without the authority of the Cabinet. Many of the Liberals are indignant at him for taking the course he did, contending that it will only be interpreted as a sign of weakness on the part of the Government.

John Redmond, in an interview printed this evening, said that he did not understand that there was anything new in Mr. Churchill's offer, but that, if anything came of it, he was ready to exert himself to placate the Ulster men and reach an honorable settlement of the question.

The view of the Unionist leaders here is that Mr. Churchill's offer must have been debated in a Cabinet council held earlier in the day. They believe it entirely changes the situation and improves the prospect of an agreement.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Opposition leader in the House of Commons, is said to be ready to renew negotiations with Premier Asquith if the Government will take the initiative.

LONDONDERRY, April 28.—The Irish Nationalist Volunteers, a body similar in organization to the Ulster Unionist Volunteers, made matters even with their political opponents in the course of last night by successfully landing a large consignment of arms.

The weapons, which are said to have been brought from America, were taken ashore at a remote spot on the coast of the County of Donegal, in the far west of Ulster.

A strange steamer had been seen off the coast for three successive nights. Late last night a number of fishing craft arrpoached, took off the cargo, and succeeded in evading the coast guards and landing the rifles, which were quickly distributed.

The size of the consignment is unknown, but it is believed to have been considerable, although not equaling the 40,000 rifles and 500,000 rounds of ammunition that the Unionists received on April 25.

SAVES CHUM FROM RIVER.

Boatman Plunges Into Swollen Stream After Swimming to Safety.

AMESBURY, Mass., April 28.—When a boat containing Charles Hatch and Gilbert Lewis was capsized in Powwow River to-day Hatch was swept under the Thompson Street bridge by the flood, which reached to the top of the concrete arch. He struck the arch and was badly hurt.

Lewis, who had managed to swim ashore, ran around the bridge and plunged into the water again. After a hard struggle he rescued his chum. Hatch, although badly bruised, will recover.

Chokes to Death Drinking Coffee.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., April 28.—A cup of coffee, swallowed in haste, caused the death of Frank Boesi, aged 45 years, in a local lunch room late last night. After drinking the coffee Boesi was seized with a choking spell and died in a few moments. The medical examiner's verdict was death due to choking.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

Greatly Reduced in Price.

Thousands go to Carlsbad to take the waters.

If you cannot go, the Waters are brought to you.

This Water is World Famous for its curative action in liver, stomach, kidney and rheumatic troubles.

Regulates the bowels.

Write for pamphlet.

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.

For Sale by all Dealers.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

Simple Division

If a tenant occupies 500 feet of space, 150 feet of which are impracticable for use, he must divide his rent by 350 feet before he can arrive at the cost per foot.

The advantage of Equitable space over such an example as above quoted is, that the tenant in question would get the 350 feet he needs and not be under necessity of assuming rental responsibility for space which he does not require.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

Household Linens

—the World's Best Qualities and Best Values—always obtainable at

Peter Robinson's

OXFORD ST. & REGENT ST.——LONDON

Must Have It In The Boudoir or Kitchen

Hot Water is essential to your comfort, to your health and consequently to your happiness. These are the reasons why you should have a GAS WATER HEATER.

Another good reason is that at small cost for the Gas used, the water for your bath is ready when wanted and at the temperature desired.

At any Manhattan or Bronx Gas Office you can see GAS WATER HEATERS that we sell outright or on instalments.

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

Fours and Sixes

MODELS		
Four Cylinder	120 in. Wheelbase	$1595.00
Light Six	132 in. Wheelbase	1895.00
Big Six	144 in. Wheelbase	2350.00

F.O.B. FACTORY.

Runabout, five and six passenger Bodies for all models; Also a full line of Closed Bodies.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT FOR ALL MODELS

Electric Lighting and Starting, Pantasote Top, Imperial French Blue Finish, 36x4½ in. Tires, Built-in Windshield, Demountable Rims.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

Let Us Submit an Offer on Your Old Car in Exchange.

DROUET & PAGE CO., INC.

1800 Broadway, at 62nd Street. Tel. 3530 Columbus.

Service and Wholesale Dept. MITCHELL MOTOR CO. OF NEW YORK, 418 West 48th St.; Newark Branch, TOURAINE MOTORS CO., 38 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Brill Brothers

Have Purchased at Public Sale, Stock of

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

Men's and Youths' Clothing and Furnishing Goods

And Place It On Sale This Morning at 9 o'Clock at 4 Convenient Brill Stores at

About Half Off Former Prices

THE HACKETT-CARHART STORES were among the oldest and most prominent retail clothing stores in New York—for more than half a century they have enjoyed a most enviable reputation for the unfailing excellence, the splendid quality and the thorough goodness of their clothing and furnishing goods. Now, after half a century, these Hackett-Carhart Stores have retired from business, and we, with the push, energy and aggressiveness which characterize the merchandising policy of the Brill Stores, have purchased this lot of clothing and furnishings from them at Public Sale and offer it to Brill Patrons, Hackett-Carhart Patrons and the General Public in

One of the Biggest Bargain Events New York Has Ever Known

Included Are Suits, Overcoats & Balmacaans for Spring, Summer and for Winter

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS.

$30 and $25 Worsteds	$15.00
$30 and $25 Pencil Stripes	15.00
$30 and $25 Cheviots	15.00
$25 Patch Pockets and Cuffs	15.00
$25 Shepherd Checks	15.00
$25 Blue Serges	15.00
$25 Black Thibets	15.00
$25 Silk Mixtures	15.00
$25 Pepper and Salt Mixtures	15.00
$22 and $20 Tartan Checks	12.50
$22 and $20 Black Thibets	12.50
$22 and $20 Pencil Stripes	12.50
$22 and $20 Cassimeres	12.50
$22 Patch Pockets and Cuffs	12.50
$22 and $20 Cheviots	12.50
$22 and $20 Worsteds	12.50
$18 and $15 Cassimeres	10.00
$18 Pencil Stripes	10.00
$18 and $15 Worsteds	10.00
$15 Black Thibets	10.00
$15 Blue Serges	10.00
$15 Fancy Blues	10.00
$13.50 Blue Serges	7.50
$12.50 Gray Checks	7.50
$12.50 Fancy Blues	7.50
$13.50 and $12.50 Worsteds	7.50
$13.50 Pencil Stripes	7.50
$10 and $8.50 Black Thibets	5.00
$10 and $8.50 Cassimeres	5.00
$10 and $8.50 Blue Serges	5.00
$10 and $8.50 Pencil Stripes	5.00
$10 and $8.50 Fancy Blues	5.00

WINTER SUITS.

$30 and $25 Cassimeres	$15.00
$30 and $25 Black Thibets	15.00
$30 and $25 Gray Cheviots	15.00
$30 and $25 Fancy Mixtures	15.00
$22 and $20 Pencil Stripes	12.50
$22 and $20 Cheviots	12.50
$22 and $20 Fancy Blues	12.50
$18 and $15 Hair Lines	10.00
$18 and $15 Cassimeres	10.00
$18 and $15 Cheviots	10.00
$13.50 Fancy Blues	7.50
$13.50 Pencil Stripes	7.50
$13.50 Blue Serges	7.50
$10 and $8.50 Cassimeres	5.00
$10 and $8.50 Gray Mixtures	5.00
$10 and $8.50 Blue Serges	5.00

TROUSERS.

$5 Blue Serges	$3.00
$5 Worsteds	3.00
$4 and $3.50 Cheviots	2.00
$4 and $3.50 Fancy Mixtures	2.00
$3 and $2.50 Worsteds	1.50
$2 Worsteds	1.00

WINTER OVERCOATS.

$30 Black Kerseys	$15.00
$30 Blue and Blk Chinchillas	15.00
$30 and $25 Cheviots	15.00
$22 and $20 Blue Chinchillas	12.50
$22 and $20 Cassimeres	12.50
$18 and $15 Kerseys	10.00
$18 and $15 Chinchillas	10.00
$13.50 and $12.50 Cheviots	7.50
$13.50 and $12.50 Tweeds	7.50
$13.50 Black Kerseys	7.50
$10 Fancy Cassimeres	5.00
$10 Gray Mixtures	5.00

BALMACAANS.

$25 Scotch Mixtures	$14.50
$25 Heather Mixtures	14.50
$25 Gray Tweeds	14.50
$25 Homespuns	14.50
$25 Gray Thibets	14.50
$20 Heather Mixtures	10.00
$20 Scotch Mixtures	10.00
$20 Cheviots	10.00
$20 Plain Grays	10.00
$13.50 Cassimeres	7.50
$12.50 Scotch Mixtures	7.50
$13.50 Cheviots	7.50

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN AND YOUTHS.

$5 Shirts	$3.50
$3 Shirts	1.65
$2 Shirts	1.35
$1.50 Shirts	1.00
$1 Neckwear	.50
50c Neckwear	.25
$1 Underwear	.50
50c Underwear	.35
$1 Gloves	.65
$2 Canes	1.00
$1 Canes	.50
$1.50 Pajamas	1.15
50c Suspenders	.25
$3 Sweaters	1.50
$3 Vests	1.50
50c Links	.15
50c Pins	.15
50c Hose	.19
25c Hose	.10
$5 Robes	3.50
$8 Bags	5.00
$1 Belts	.50
$1.50 Box Handkerchiefs	.75

SPRING OVERCOATS.

$30 Black Silk Lined	$15.00
$30 and $25 Cheviots	15.00
$30 Oxford Silk Lined	15.00
$25 and $20 Oxford Cheviots	12.50
$25 and $20 Silk Faced	12.50
$18 and $15 Plain Gray	10.00
$18 and $15 Black	10.00

Sale Starts This Morning at 9 O'Clock at These Four Stores:

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, Near Chambers Street

47 CORTLANDT STREET, Near Greenwich St. 125TH STREET, Corner 3d Avenue

UNION SQUARE SOUTH—14th Street, Just West of Broadway

125TH STREET STORE OPEN EVENINGS. UNION SQUARE STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

Women appreciate style in clothes more than men; even men's styles; that's a good reason why women influence to so great an extent the buying of men's clothes.

The fact that we sell more high grade clothes than any other makers put us in debt to American women; they know.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Besides *style*, the quality and value of these clothes are unapproachable.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.

On account of the interest created in the

ART EXHIBITION

BY

DESFOSSE & KARTH

OF PARIS

The same will be continued during the entire week ending Saturday, May 2d.

THE purpose of this exhibit is to show to the American people the creative genius and marvelous artistic workmanship of this ancient establishment and to enable them to view the complete collection of Linens and Wall Papers in combination with appropriate furnishings as shown and suggested in elaborate color sketches.

The Public are invited to this exhibition, which will be held at the show rooms of their sole American agents, A. L. Diament & Co., 101 Park Avenue, cor. 40th St., New York.

CARPET CLEANING
W. H. Hankinson
53rd Year
RESPONSIBILITY—RELIABILITY
CLEANLY METHODS
Booklet Mailed.
423-425 East 53d St.—Plaza 596.

ARGUES FOR SUBWAY UNDER POST OFFICE

Chairman McCall Replies to Objections Raised by Secretary of Treasury McAdoo.

IMPORTANT LINK IN SYSTEM

Perpetual Easement for Public Purposes Defended—City Pledged to Liability for Damages.

Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, replied yesterday to the objections Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo had made to the proposed subway under the Federal Building. The commission asked the Government for a perpetual easement under the Post Office for the branch of the Interborough Subway, which would run from Park Place into William Street and so by Old Slip to Brooklyn. To this Mr. McAdoo objected, and the Chairman wrote to answer the points raised and to impress upon him that this route was one of the most important links in the new Subway system.

In the first place, the Chairman pointed out that Congress had authorized Secretary McAdoo to grant the city the rights it needed for such consideration, nominal or otherwise, as he deemed proper. He then urged that, as the Federal building was situated in what in effect was a public park, the Government as a matter of comity should cooperate with the city in the use of the park for a necessary city purpose which did not interfere with the use of the building either for the Federal Courts or for the Post Office.

Moreover, the Chairman contended, the commission had had appraisals made by such competent real estate experts as Joseph P. Day and the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, both of whom expressed the opinion that the value of the easement the city asked was purely nominal. However, the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company suggested that it would be fair to the United States if the city would undertake, in case a new building were erected on the present site, to pay the Government any addition to the cost of construction due to the presence of the subway. The Chairman stated that the commission was quite willing to meet that suggestion.

Mr. McCall also pointed out that although the Interborough would contribute toward the cost of construction of this line, the city eventually would have to bear the financial burden on account of the preferential payment which the railroad company was to receive under the agreement with the city.

The Chairman took up the objection which the Secretary raised to a grant of any rights in perpetuity, and pointed out the difference between the position of the city and Mr. McAdoo's old company, the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, which had to concede the right of the city to take over the Hudson Tubes at the end of twenty-five years. The objection to perpetual franchises, Mr. McCall explained, applied only to grants through streets or other public property made to private parties. In this case the applicant for the easement was the City of New York, and the property through which it would acquire a right of way was practically private property.

"The Park Place, William, and Clark Street route," Mr. McCall wrote, "is a vital part of a comprehensive subway system, which will cost considerably in excess of $100,000,000, and the city should not, we think, be asked to assume the risk that at some future time its right to this link might be taken away."

The Chairman pointed out that the Hudson & Manhattan was a private corporation seeking rights through public streets, and added that Congress in its act specifically authorized the grant of permanent and perpetual underground rights, easements, and rights of way in, under, through, and across the Post Office property. Moreover, he said, that he considered it doubtful whether the city could accept a terminable right under the Rapid Transit act.

Chairman McCall was quite willing, he said, that the city should assume liability for any damage to the Government property from operation as well as from construction, but he objected to the suggestion made by the Government that its representatives should control the construction work. Such control, he pointed out, would relieve the contractor of liability for damages, and he did not see how the commission could assume full responsibility without also possessing full authority.

So Chairman McCall objected to the suggestion of the Secretary that the damages to be paid by the city should be such as "in the opinion" of the local representative of the Treasury Department should have been occasioned by the work of construction or operation.

WHY 6A BIDS WERE REJECTED.

Service Board Desired to Increase Bond of Successful Bidder.

Commissioner Maltbie pointed out yesterday that the object of the Public Service Commission in rejecting all the bids for the construction of Section 6A of the Interborough's Seventh Avenue line—that is, the actual connection between the old Subway at Times Square and the new line to be built in Seventh Avenue—was not to give the contract without competition to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the Interborough's subsidiary. The commission had no intention of frightening off other bidders.

"If we had desired to favor the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company," he said, "we could have rejected the two lower bidders, the Oscar Daniels Company and the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, unexceptional as is their standing. We might also have given it to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company if it had been willing to take the contract at the same price as Oscar Daniels's bid, or even if it would have agreed to the same unit prices as it had itself bid for Section 6, which had been already awarded it.

"The reason why we rejected all the bids and decided to readvertise was that we wished to increase the bond to be given by the successful bidder to the city. It was placed at $250,000, and we wanted to make it $400,000 on account of the unusual difficulty of the work. So we thought it better not to accept any of the bids, but to ask that a new set be submitted to us."

This will mean that for a section, on which the lowest bidders offered about $290,000 and the two next bidders less than $500,000, the successful contractor will have to put up $800,000 of bonds, $400,000 to the city and $400,000 to the Interborough. Commissioner Maltbie also pointed out that although the Subway Rapid Transit Construction Company is an Interborough concern, it has not the same financial resources as the Interborough. While the Interborough could undoubtedly pay any liability which it might possibly incur in connection with the price of construction work, the Subway Construction Company could be held liable only for the extent of its capital stock.

EUSTIS BREAKS THE DEADLOCK

His Vote Kills the Dry Dock Issue of $4,300,000 Bonds.

The vote of Commissioner Eustis yesterday broke the deadlock in which the Public Service Commission has been since he went away on his vacation. By three votes to two the commission refused to approve the application of the Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company for the approval of a mortgage and the issue thereunder of $4,300,000 of bonds. Commissioner Eustis voted with Commissioners Maltbie and Cram against it, while Chairman McCall and Commissioner Williams voted for it.

DIES AFTER 800-FOOT FALL.

Roystone Was Flying from Los Angeles to San Diego.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 28.—Charles C. Roystone, an aviator, fell 800 feet at Domingues Junction, south of here, to-day, and was so badly injured that he died shortly afterward.

Roystone, flying a monoplane, was on his way to San Diego to demonstrate an aerial bomb-hurling device to the army camp.

Inter Ocean Sale on May 5.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The sale of The Interocean newspaper property, which was to have been held to-day in the Federal Court, was postponed to May 5. The delay was granted on request of the Lake Superior Paper Company, complainant against the newspaper in receivership proceedings.

DIFFER ON FIRE RISK IN BUSINESS HOUSES

Ex-Chief Croker Says It Is Small, Kenlon Thinks It Is Great.

MISS PERKINS CRITICISES

Gives Factory Investigating Commission Results of the Inspections in This City.

Fire hazard in the big department stores of the city was discussed yesterday at a public hearing held by the State Factory Investigating Commission in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall. The commission, which held many hearings last year, was continued for another year by the last Legislature, and many more sessions will be held. Miss Frances Perkins, in charge of the Department Stores Inspection Committee of the Commission, and ex-Fire Chief Edward F. Croker gave the principal evidence yesterday. Ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith presided, and Abram I. Elkus acted as counsel.

Miss Perkins criticised the way many of the stores were constructed and maintained, the dumping of rubbish in the cellars, the lack of adequate exits, the use of non-fireproof waste chutes, the obstruction of aisles and stairways with displays of merchandise and the permitting of large crowds to assemble on bargain days. No stores were mentioned by name. Each store was designated by a number.

"Bad housekeeping," said Miss Perkins, "is responsible for many of the existing fire hazards. In many stores packing material and waste paper are allowed to remain all day in the buildings. In many stores smoking goes on, and in nearly all stores customers enter smoking, and keep their cigars lighted while they walk through the aisles."

In at least twenty department stores, said Miss Perkins, doors opening inward instead of outward are still to be found. Employes of department stores, she said, should be drilled to conduct patrons to the exits in case of fire.

"I want to say at the outset," said Mr. Croker when he took the stand, "that in the prevention of fires we do not need more legislation. As a matter of fact, we have too much legislation already, and there is now a conflict in the fire prevention and labor laws which is working a hardship on the people. These confusing and conflicting laws have already driven many people over to New Jersey.

"I believe that there should be a general law placing fire prevention jurisdiction in the hands of an examining board, which would consider the fire prevention in buildings separately. No two buildings are exactly alike, and you can't have any hard and fast law providing fireproof rules for all buildings at the same time."

Asked by Mr. Elkus what he considered the greatest fire hazard in large department store buildings Mr. Croker said:

"The fire hazards in department stores are, in my opinion, very small, because there are always many persons present, and there is a system of inspection. I consider the danger and the particular cause of fires to be the result of improper insulation of electric light wires."

Fire Chief John Kenlon said he considered department stores a great fire hazard, as great danger exists where inflammable goods are displayed. He said that New York had been very fortunate in not having had any big store fires in the daytime. Their prevention, he said, was due to the vigilance of store managers and the activities of the shops' own brigades.

PRAISES ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Its Work Well Done, O. G. Villard Tells People's Institute.

More than 800 persons attended the last meeting of the season of the People's Institute, held at Cooper Union last night, when the subject of "The Press" was enthusiastically discussed from every angle of its effectiveness.

Although the subject was a general one the speeches trended in the direction of The Associated Press in particular, which was criticised by Theodore Schrader, attorney for the Free Speech League, and members of the audience, and defended by Oswald Garrison Villard, owner of The New York Evening Post.

Dr. Frederic C. Howe, President of the Institute, was Chairman of the meeting, and first introduced Will Irwin, the writer. Mr. Irwin made the point that the newspaper of to-day, because of the big interests represented in the advertising columns, was not as free as it was fifty years ago.

Mr. Villard, the next speaker, said he was glad to have an opportunity to talk in the hall where The Associated Press had been assailed only a few weeks ago.

"Never were more misleading statements made, I believe, than on that occasion," said Mr. Villard. "The Associated Press is not, as many people think, a money-making corporation. There is no stock in The Associated Press; it declares no dividends, and it makes no money for anybody. There are certain bondholders who sign a waiver of interest in the news sent out by the association and there are nearly 900 newspapers, expressing all kinds of views, politics, and beliefs."

Mr. Villard said that if there were defects in the news they were not due to the Associated Press, but to individual newspapers.

"38" *Packard* "48"

Security in Motoring

The bridge builder's factor of safety is built into every Packard car.

Combined with luxury of motion—silence—certainty of performance—is durability far beyond the requirement.

Six-inch depth of frame is typical of the maximum service quality in Packard construction.

Packard cars demonstrate their supremacy at the time when stamina is most needed.

PACKARD MAXIMUM SERVICE QUALITIES ARE EMBODIED ALSO IN PACKARD TRUCKS

Packard Motor Car Company of New York
1861 Broadway
Brooklyn—Flatbush and Eighth Avenues
BUFFALO NEWARK HARTFORD SPRINGFIELD LONG ISLAND CITY
LINCOLN HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTOR

Ask the man who owns one

CROMWELL PATTERN

A Beautiful Pattern

For simplicity of design and quality the "Cromwell" is unsurpassed.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

has been first in quality and beauty for over 65 years. Guaranteed by the world's largest makers of sterling silver and plate. The unvarying quality of this silverware makes it especially favored for Wedding Gifts.

Sold by Leading Dealers

Good Eye! Steady Nerves!
"There's a Reason"

Studebaker FOUR

THE FULL-FLOATING-REAR-AXLE WITH FULL TIMKEN-BEARINGS

$1050

Why *Studebaker* FOUR Sales Are Enormous:

Electrically Lighted

Electrically Started

Bluntly—because no car now on the market reveals equal value.

Because, for instance, no other car in the world at this price has a full floating rear axle equipped even to the hubs with Timken bearings.

Because this axle could not be made better, no matter how much we were willing to spend, or you were willing to pay.

The same thing is true of Studebaker-Wagner starting and lighting—the cars of highest cost may show its equal—but they cannot show its superior.

The same thing is true of the proportion of parts actually manufactured in the parent plant—the costliest cars may make as good a showing, but none of them can show more.

The same thing is true of the accuracy of the processes which enter into the manufacturing—they may be equalled in the costliest cars, but they are not surpassed.

We repeat, with added emphasis—the sales of this $1050 FOUR are enormous because no car now on the market reveals equal value.

F. O. B. Detroit

FOUR Touring Car	$1050
SIX Touring Car	1375
SIX Landau-Roadster	1850
SIX Sedan	2250
Model "25" Roadster	875
Model "25" Touring Car	885
Model "35" Touring Car	1200
Model "35" Coupe	1850
Six-Passenger SIX	1550

STUDEBAKER
DETROIT

The Phelps Motor Car Corporation,
59th St. and Broadway.

Buy It Because It's a Studebaker

GIANTS WIN AT BOSTON --- HOPPE WINS 14.1 BILLIARD TITLE --- ATHLETICS --- BOWLING

BOSTON GETS FOUR HITS OFF DEMAREE

Giants Hit in Spots, but Their Eight Bingles Are Enough to Win, 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—Al Demaree, who a week ago shut out Brooklyn with four hits, won his second game of the campaign to-day, also allowing the Boston Braves four scattered singles, and the Giants going just hard enough with their heaviest hickory clubs to win the game 3 to 1. Demaree had plenty of speed in the poor batting light, the atmosphere being half dense with fog, and the youngster, of whom McGraw expects so much this year, not only steamed 'em up, but had splendid control as well. Johnny Evers registered two hits against Al and Schmidt got one of the two others, this coming in the fourth inning and helping greatly toward the Braves' only run, which, however, never would have come in had the Giants been tight in the field.

Dick Rudolph, one of George Stallings's best boxmen this Spring, was on the mound against Demaree, and his work would have been good enough to win had his team produced any hitting behind him. Against Rudolph New York hit safely eight times, and combined the hits nicely in three different innings, scoring one run in each. Rudolph puzzled the Giants not a little last year, but McGraw's men reached him opportunely to-day. The Boston men fielded splendidly behind their pitcher and reeled off two double plays which aided in keeping the score down, but when it came to doing any business against Demaree the Braves were decidedly shy, and had to be content with retaining their grip on last place.

For the Giants, while Bob Bescher did not connect safely, seven of the eight hits were made by the batters immediately behind him.

The two most effective drives were Merkle's double in the fourth inning and McLean's single in the seventh, both being run producers, while in the second inning, when the Giants broke into the game, it was on the combination of a pass, outs at first, and a wild pitch by Rudolph.

The champions were on their toes to-day, and looked like themselves in spite of not being able to make things break for a bigger score and against a team over which they are so vastly superior.

The Giants infield played a strictly airtight game, Stock, although hitless to-day, showing considerable class at third base and making many friends among the Boston fans.

In the first inning, when Burns reached second on a single and an out at first, he spoiled any chance for a run by overrunning third base, which he essayed to take on a short passed ball.

In the second, however, a run came over for the Giants, Doyle drawing a pass, stealing second as Merkle fanned, advancing to third while Evers was tossing Murray out, and then romping home when Rudolph made a wild pitch.

The Braves got a run in the fourth, but not until the Giants had scored in their half of the same inning, with one out, Fletcher got a "life" when Rudolph failed to field a hot liner that he gallantly blocked. Deal then fumbled Doyle's bounder, whereupon Merkle proceeded to lace the ball over young Jim Murray's head for two bases, scoring Fletcher, out fast fielding held Doyle at third. Jack Murray then struck out and Maranville relayed Doyle out at the plate when he tried to score on Gowdy's attempt to catch Merkle napping off second base.

Two errors were responsible for the Braves' lone tally in the fourth. Evers was safe on McLean's high throw after handling a bunt, but he was forced at second by Maranville. Jim Murray fanned, but Schmidt singled to centre, Bescher trying to get Maranville at third, but throwing wild to Stock and allowing the Boston favorite to score.

With Schmidt at second, Stock got Deal at first. In the seventh the Giants made the game secure, scoring another run on singles by Doyle, Murray, and McLean. The Braves got only six men to first base, and of these only two advanced to second. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ch'r, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	Con'ly, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Byrne, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	Evers, 2b.	4	0	2	0	2
M'Info, ss.	3	1	1	3	2	M'ville, ss.	3	1	1	2	3
Doyle, 2b.	3	2	2	1	3	Jas.M'y, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	0	1	15	1	Sc'midt, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Jas.M'y, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Deal, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Stock, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3	Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	6	0
M'Lean, c.	3	0	1	4	0	Mann, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Mayers, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Rudolph, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Dem'ree, p.	3	0	0	0	3						
Total.	32	3	5	27	12	Total.	31	1	4	27	11

Errors—Bescher, McLean, Deal.

New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Merkle. Stolen base—Doyle. Double plays—Rudolph, Maranville, and Schmidt; Rudolph and Schmidt. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 4. First base on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Demaree, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 1. Struck out—By Rudolph, 4; by Demaree, 3. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

Humphries Blows Up in Seventh.

CHICAGO, April 28. — Humphries was touched for five hits in one inning to-day, and Pittsburgh won the second game of the series from Chicago, 6 to 2. With the score tied until the seventh inning, Mowrey and Wagner each singled. Konetchy advanced both a base and Vlox singled, scoring them. Gibson followed with a single and Vlox scored on McQuillan's hit. On the throw home, Archer let Good's throw get away from him, and Gibson scored. McQuillan was hit hard, but received good support in the pinches. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'hns, cf.	4	0	0	0	7	0	Leach, 3b.	5	2	3	2	0
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	0	Good, rf.	4	0	1	6	0
M'rey, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3	0	Sw'y, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1
Wag'r, ss.	4	2	3	2	3	0	Z'm'n, ss.	4	0	1	0	1
Kelly, 1b.	2	0	0	8	0	0	Sc'tte, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Vlox, 2b.	3	1	1	1	6	0	Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	4	0
M'ch'l, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0	J'ston, cf.	4	0	1	1	1
Gibson, c.	3	1	2	6	1	1	Archer, c.	4	0	1	7	1
McQ'n, p.	4	0	1	0	2	0	H'ph's, p.	2	0	0	0	5
							*Williams.	1	0	0	0	0
							V'ghn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
							†Phelan	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	31	5	8	27	9	Total.	36	2	10	27	9

*Batted for Humphries in seventh inning.
†Batted for Vaughn in ninth inning.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0—6
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Good, Schulte. Hits—Off Humphries, 7 in 7 innings; off Vaughn, 1 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Good, Vlox, Kosachy (2). Sacrifice fly—Mitchell. Stolen bases—Archer, Wagner, Vlox. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 9. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Humphries, 1. Struck out—By Humphries, 3; by McQuillan, 2; by Vaughn, 2. Passed ball—Gibson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hirt.

Reds Beat Cardinals Easily.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Cincinnati won the third straight game from St. Louis to-day mainly through the good pitching of Douglass. He allowed only four hits, three of which were made in the second inning, when St. Louis scored its one run. Doak, who started for St. Louis, was hit hard, and in addition was wild. Hoblitzel's triple in the sixth came with two men on base, and Harzog's single scored Hoblitzel a moment later. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mclan, rf.	2	2	2	2	0	H'gins, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
R. M'r, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Dr'sen, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3	Magee, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Hzg'r, 2b.	2	0	0	0	3	Butler, ss.					
Roush, cf.	1	1	2	2	0		3	0	0	2	4
Wortm'n, c.	3	0	0	7	0	J. M'r, lf.	4	0	0	0	1
Frank, lf.	3	1	0	2	0	Wilson, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Dale, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Dolan, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Ruth, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Cruise, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Tinker, ss.	4	0	1	0	1	Wingo, c.	2	0	0	7	1
Doak, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Doak, p.	1	0	1	1	4
N'haus, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*C. Miller.	1	0	0	0	0						
						Total.	27	1	4	24	13
Total.	29	6	8	27	11						

*Batted for Doak in the eighth inning.

Errors—Dolan, Wingo, Douglass.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Groh. Three-base hits—Wilson, Hoblitzel. Hits—Off Doak, 7 in seven innings; off Nehaus, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Doak, Bates. Sacrifice fly. Dolan—Stolen bases—Butler, Moran, Groh; Herzog. Double plays—Huggins and J. Miller; Hoblitzel and Groh; Herzog, Groh, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Doak, 6; off Douglass, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Moran.) Struck out—By Douglass, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Cornell Makes Poor Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 28.—The Cornell baseball team slumped badly here to-day and was beaten by Dartmouth by the score of 10 to 6. The Ithacans could not bat, field, nor run bases. Bryant was taken out of the box in the sixth inning, out Russell, his successor, got even a worse drubbing, and he finally gave way to Johnson. Cornell was unable to hit Willard at all and put up the worst exhibition of the year. The score:

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rol'd, 1b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	Sch'ck, c.	3	0	1	4	0
M'del, cf.	4	1	2	4	0	0	D'van, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4
L'dan, lf.	5	0	1	0	0	0	Bills, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Low, ss.	4	1	3	3	5	0	G'man, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
W'm'r, c.	5	1	1	8	2	0	R'sell, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Sull'van, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	B'gher, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Sisk, 1b.	5	1	2	12	0	0	Regan, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
K'ball, 2b.	5	2	1	3	6	0	Adair, 3b.	3	0	1	3	2
Willard, p.	5	2	1	0	2	0	Taber, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
							L'wig, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0
							H'son, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0
							Bryant, p.	1	0	0	0	1
							Sut'bee, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
							J'son, p.	0	0	0	0	0
							†K'ting	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	41	10	13	*26	15	Total.	30	0	6	27	10

*Keating out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.

Errors—Donovan, Bills, Adair (3,) Hobson.

Dartmouth	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	8	0—10
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 6

Two-base hit—Loudan. Three-base hit—Low. Sacrifice hits—Loudan, Sullivan. Stolen bases—Roland, Mendel. Struck out—By Willard, 2; by Bryant, 2; by Johnson, 1. Base on balls—Off Bryant, (Roland, Low;) off Willard, (Schirick, Grossman.) Double play—Low, Kimball, and Sisk. Hits—Off Bryant, 5 in 6 innings; off Russell, 8 in 1 1-3 innings; off Johnson, 4 in 1 2-3 innings. Passed ball—Schirick. Umpire—Mr. Flynn of Buffalo.

Harvard Pitcher in Prime Form.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 28. — Mahan bested Stinson in a pitchers' duel to-day, and Harvard defeated Bates 2 to 1. The Crimson twirler did not allow a hit between the first and ninth innings. Bates's only run came in the first, when Mahan was wild. He passed two men, hit another, and the run was scored when Talbot hit safely. Harvard bunched hits for its two tallies. The score:

Harvard	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	*—2	6	0
Bates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	2	2

Batteries—Mahan and Waterman; Stinson and Talbot.

Semi-Pros Get Berths.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—Leslie Whelan, a local semi-professional pitcher of prominence, has been signed by Manager Mike O'Neill of the Utica Club of the New York State League. Whelan will leave here to report next Monday. Gus Schwarz, who received a try-out with Jack Dunn's Baltimore International League team, has made the left field club on the Utica line-up. Tom McCarthy, also a well-known local semi-professional ball player, to-day signed a contract to play with the Newburg team of the Atlantic league.

Charles H. Nichols, Jr., President of the Newark International League Club, announced to-day that "Ducky" Holmes, the veteran pitcher, has been released to the Memphis team of the Southern League.

Ursinus at Fordham To-day.

The Ursinus College baseball team plays at Fordham Field this afternoon. The game with the Bronx collegians will mark the visitors' first New York appearance in several years. Ursinus ranks high in the college athletics of Pennsylvania. Another college from the Keystone State, Bucknell, where Christy Mathewson learned baseball, tackles the local champions on Friday. Fordham's nine has been strengthened considerably by the return of Jack Flanigan to first base, after a [illegible]

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. [illegible] adv.
SWIMMING TARGET RAFTS [illegible] adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn,
(Postponed; rain.)
Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 1;
Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Cleveland at St. Louis,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at St. Louis,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Brooklyn, 8; Kansas City, 0.
Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 1.
Indianapolis, 5; Pittsburgh, 7.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Toronto, 1.
Newark, 1; Montreal, 1.
(Called in 15th inning; darkness.)
Rochester, 5; Baltimore, 2.
Buffalo, 3; Providence, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	9	2	.818
Brooklyn	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	5	3	.625
Cincinnati	5	6	.500
New York	4	4	.500
Chicago	4	7	.364
St. Louis	4	8	.333
Boston	2	7	.222

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	8	4	.667
Chicago	7	5	.583
Philadelphia	5	4	.556
New York	4	4	.500
Washington	5	5	.500
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Boston	4	5	.444
Cleveland	3	8	.273

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	8	2	.800
Baltimore	5	3	.625
Brooklyn	4	4	.500
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Chicago	5	6	.455
Indianapolis	5	6	.455
Kansas City	4	7	.364
Pittsburgh	2	5	.286

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	4	0	1.000
Jersey City	4	2	.667
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Rochester	3	3	.500
Baltimore	3	4	.429
Montreal	2	3	.400
Toronto	2	4	.333
Providence	2	4	.333

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn,
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.
Baltimore at Chicago.

FANS FEW, SO YANKS CALLED GAME OFF

Brooklyn Patrons Stayed Home, Too, Though Rain Threatened to Fall.

The Yankees and the Boston Red Sox spent yesterday afternoon practicing at the Polo Grounds, but there was no baseball game.

Wet grounds, cold weather, and threatening skies were a few of the excuses for calling off the game. But as the weather conditions were fairly good, the playing field was not perceptibly damp, and the weather was not cold, the crowd outside of the gates, though small, was greatly surprised and terribly disappointed. There were several audible protests because the game was called off under such favorable conditions.

Manager Frank Chance of the Yanks called the game off because he didn't want to subject his players to a slippery field which wasn't slippery. Many good games have been played under conditions far less favorable than those of yesterday.

It is said that the game was called off because the number of ball players on hand was greater than the number of spectators who threatened to be present. As one fan expressed himself, "If it is cloudy there'll be no game, so don't waste your time coming up."

Truesdale, the new second baseman of the Yanks, warmed up with the squad and did some fast fielding. It is expected that he will strengthen the infield combination. The Red Sox have two good outfielders on the bench whom the Yankees are angling for. They are Hendrickson and Rehg. It is doubtful, however, if Manager Bill Carrigan will listen to any proposals to let the men go, as both are valuable as pinch hitters and utility outgardeners. The Yanks would like to land several other players in the American League, and they could get them if it wasn't for the fact that the teams to whom they belong want them themselves.

The Yankees' headquarters have been changed to 30 East Forty-second Street, in the new Forty-second Street Building, at the corner of Madison Avenue.

There were only a few stragglers at the Brooklyn National Park yesterday, so the game with Philadelphia was postponed because of "rain." The dust was just as thick and dry in Brooklyn as it was at the Polo Grounds.

Poor Support Beats Johnson.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Errors figured in all the runs of the game in which Philadelphia defeated Washington to-day, 2 to 1. Barry scored the winning run in the eighth on his single and steal of second, Morgan's muff of a throw, and Ainsmith's drop of Shank's throw on Wyckoff's fly. McBride was put out of the game by Umpire Egan for disputing a decision. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	M'ler, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Daley, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	Foster, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
C'lins, 2b.	2	0	0	3	3	Milan, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	Gandil, 1b.	2	0	1	7	0
M'Inis, 1b.	3	1	0	6	0	M'gan, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Strunk, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	Shanks, lf.	4	0	0	4	1
Barry, ss.	3	0	1	2	6	A'mith, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Lapp, c.	3	0	0	7	2	M'F'de, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
W'koff, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Smith, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
						J'nson, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Total.	27	2	4	27	10	Total.	31	1	6	24	9

Errors—Foster, Morgan, Ainsmith, Wyckoff.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Strunk. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Stolen bases—Barry, Ainsmith. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Wyckoff, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 4; Wyckoff, 5. Wild pitches—Wyckoff, Johnson. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Detroit Displaces Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—The Detroit Tigers broke the tie for first place between themselves and Chicago by defeating the White Sox to-day, 4 to 1. Main, a recruit, pitched another winning game for Detroit, and Kavanaugh, also a youngster, won the game in the third inning by driving the ball over the left-field wall. Burns was on third when Kavanaugh produced his home run. Main never was in danger. Only two hits were made off his delivery until the sixth inning. In this round Russell's third strike was a wild pitch which let Burns score. He advanced on Demmitt's single, and scored on Chase's two-base hit. Bush's fielding was splendid. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	1	0	4	4	Dem'tt, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Kav'gh, 2b.	3	2	2	1	1	Lord, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Cobb, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	Chase, 1b.	2	0	1	10	0
C'w'd, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Col'ns, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	2	1	W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
High, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Bodie, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0	B'k'n, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4	Schalk, c.	3	0	1	4	0
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	1	4	0	Russell, p.	2	1	0	0	1
Main, p.	3	0	1	0	4	Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Fe'ler, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
						†Alcock	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Daly	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	4	7	27	14	Total.	32	1	7	24	12

Errors—Cicotte, Kavanaugh.
*Batted for Russell in seventh inning.
†Ran for Bodie in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Cicotte in eighth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Demmitt, Chase, Cravath. Three-base hit—Stanage. Home run—Kavanaugh. Hits—Off Russell, 5 in 6 innings; off Cicotte, 1 in 1 inning; off Faber, 1 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Moriarty, Lord, Schalk. Stolen bases—Bush, Moriarty. Double plays—Blackburne, Weaver, and Chase; Main, Bush, and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Faber, 1; off Main, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, 1 (Kavanaugh.) Struck out—By Main, 3; by Faber, 1. Wild pitches—Maine, Russell. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	7	1	
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	*—4	7	0	

Batteries—Hearne, Graham, and Kelly; Thompson and Pearce.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	3	3
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	1	0

(Called on account of darkness.)

Batteries—Richer and Madden; Britton and Heckinger.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0—5	6	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	7	5

Batteries—Hughes and Williams; Cottress and Egan.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—3	7	1	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	9	0	

Batteries—McConnell and Krichell; Bailey and Gaston.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 11; Memphis, 7.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; Birmingham, 3.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Montgomery, 5.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 4; Nashville, 0.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Columbus, 4, (thirteen innings.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Cleveland, 2, (ten innings.)
Other games postponed; wet grounds.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Seaton Lets Packers Down with Four Hits and Wins for Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—Tom Seaton, the highest priced pitcher in the Federal League, held the Packers to six scattered hits, and Brooklyn won the first game of the series, 3 to 0. Packard toiled for the Packers, but he could not fool the visitors in the third inning, when they scored three runs on three hits, one error, and a sacrifice fly. Stovall's ball club had a chance to score in the second inning, but Goodwin pulled a "John Anderson" trying to steal third with the bases loaded. After that inning Seaton was never in danger. Westerill got three of Brooklyn's seven hits. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	C'b'rns, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Myers, 1b.	3	1	0	12	2	Potts, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Evans, lf.	3	0	1	3	0	K'w'f'y, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2
D'h'ty, 2b.	3	0	0	3	6	St'v'll, 1b.	4	0	0	12	2
Murphy, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Per'ns, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
W'k'sll, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3	Kruger, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Gagn'r, ss.	4	0	1	0	4	G'dwin, ss.	4	0	2	2	3
Owens, c.	4	0	0	3	2	E'st'rly, c.	2	0	1	3	1
Seaton, p.	3	1	1	1	1	Pack'd, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						*Gilmore.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	7	27	18	Swan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	0	6	27	11

*Batted for E. Packard in eighth inning.

Errors—Meyers, Evans, Potts, Goodwin.

Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen base—Delehanty. Sacrifice fly—Delehanty. Two-base hit—Perring. Three-base hit—Cooper. Double plays—Stovall, unassisted; Westerall, Delehanty, and Meyers; Stovall and Perring; Easterly and Goodwin. Hits—Off Packard, 7 in eight innings; off Swan, none in one inning. Struck out—By Seaton, 8; by Packard, 1; by Swan, 1. Bases on balls—Off Packard, 2; off Seaton, 2; off Swan, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Anderson and Goeckel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 28.—In a well-played game Indianapolis defeated Pittsburgh here to-day, 8 to 7, when a ninth-inning rally enabled the locals to score four runs. Laporte, Indianapolis's second baseman, made two doubles and a triple in five times at bat. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4—8	15	3	
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2—7	11	2	

Batteries—Knetzer, Walker, and Berry; Kaiserling, Billiard, and Raridan.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Hendrix held Baltimore to three hits to-day, and with bunched hits by Chicago batters downed the visitors, 5 to 1. Suggs was pounded hard. Smith succeeded him in the seventh, and except for Zwilling's home run over the right field fence in that round allowed no Chicago scoring. Rain fell during part of the game. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	*—5	12	0	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	3

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1914.

ARMED WAITING.

If HUERTA were accustomed to appeal to the stars for the solution of his problems, as LOUIS XI. and WALLENSTEIN used to do, the representatives in the City of Mexico of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile would of course at once take his official astrologer into camp in order to make sure that the stars gave him good advice. In default of astral advice he is under counsel now from many Governments. Germany, France, and England, it appears, have added their persuasions to those of the South American Powers, and even the States of Central America, it is reported, are speaking their minds. This form of pressure will undoubtedly be kept up and is likely to be increased, not by taking the form of threats, but by day to day iteration. Possibly in that way the old man's patience will be worn out.

Delay is to be expected, however. Having consented in principle to the use of good offices, he will be likely to impose conditions known to him to be unacceptable. That would be the characteristic Mexican fashion of negotiating, and since he has nothing in particular to lose by delay, such a policy may very naturally appeal to him. We gain by delay. Obviously, we gain by every day's postponement of active military operations, since in that way we have more time for completing our preparations. To cease preparation would be an act of egregious folly on our part, a mistake that would cost us dear if the negotiations should fail, while it would certainly be misconstrued by HUERTA as an evidence of irresolution and weakness. If time is consumed by the interchange of views and the making and remaking of conditions, and more time will naturally be consumed than would be the case in a formally accepted mediation, our policy must be that of armed waiting, arming to go on as the waiting drags on.

The Constitutionalists' attitude toward the negotiation is quite unknown. No suggestion of compromise is likely to be made or accepted by CARRANZA and his advisers, however. They are fighting for a complete change of government, the reestablishment of lawful authority under the Constitution, the assuring of justice in the courts, and the division of the great landed estates among the people. In respect to these demands they would hardly consent to any abatement. And with them, as with our Government, the elimination of HUERTA is fundamental.

While a survey of the situation at any given moment might easily lead to discouragement, a change for the better may come at any time. And there is one condition, practically controlling, which is distinctly favorable to a peaceful issue. That is the present position of HUERTA. The old dictator stands alone, he is one against the whole world. Urged alike by nations that have recognized him and by those that have withheld recognition to yield to the inevitable, even his stubborn soul must despond. He is doomed, he may put off, he cannot escape. We do not know what heroism there may be in his Indian blood, but most Spanish-American dictators when fate thunders a summons at the front door seek safety by jumping out of a rear window. If he is ready to give up, nobody but the Constitutionalists would object to providing him with a way and means of escape. He knows what his fate will be if he remains in his capital. He cannot take to the woods, for there is not a hovel or cave in Mexico where he could live in security. These reflections will naturally occur to his own mind, some of them may be suggested to him in polite phrase. Stubborn as he is and ignorant as he may be, he cannot much longer delude himself as to his future. All the forces that work upon him tend to bring him to a conclusion which would be most welcome to us.

But there is no telling how long it will take him to make up his mind. Meanwhile, there can be no question that our military preparations will go on. The puzzling incident of the withdrawal of our warships from Tampico, which the country felt to be a mistake, is fortunately explained now in the statement issued from the Navy Department. It was the information and the belief of Admiral MAYO that "it was necessary for the "safety of all foreigners that the "United States naval vessels should "not be near the town." He therefore withdrew upon receiving the assurance of Admiral CRADOCK of the British cruiser Hermione that he would make provision for refugees. That service has been performed by the British Admiral in a way to win the gratitude of the American Government and people. This move at Tampico is only one of many unusual incidents that have characterized our armed demonstration in Mexico, which is itself unusual.

THE INCREASED POPULATION.

The estimates of the population of the United States, and of the various States and cities, made by the geographer of the Census Office, are very gratifying. In four years the increase in the whole country, including its outlying possessions, is about 7,000,000. The population of the United States on this continent is now nearly a round hundred millions, in the estimated figures 98,781,324. The growth of New York City is so rapid that it should reach the 6,000,000 mark in the next four years. The estimated population of Chicago approaches 2,500,000. New York State has nearly 10,000,000 inhabitants. The population of the whole country is growing at an amazing pace.

But it must be borne in mind that this increase is partly due to the admission of large numbers of immigrants who cross the ocean with a very small share of the qualifications required for good citizenship. We are already feeling the results of their lack of discipline and their imperfect understanding of the ideals on which this Republic was founded and which a large majority of its citizens are determined to perpetuate. Malicious and crack-brained agitators have found a way to exploit the ignorance and inflame the passions of countless immigrants. It is the duty of the nation and of every State not only to welcome the newcomers from abroad but to make them aware of the laws of this country, to teach them to become good citizens.

It cannot be said that this part of our duty has been very well performed of late. Its performance is beset with many difficulties. Yet it is no part of our national plan to restrict the immigration of healthy human beings with a capacity for work. There is still plenty of room here. Steps should be taken to counteract the evil influences which not only threaten the immigrant and bar his way to becoming a useful citizen, but constitute a menace to the whole nation. Our growth is a splendid thing. We have every reason to be proud of it. But we need a multiplication of corrective forces and increased means for the enlightenment of the ignorant immigrant, who is apt to fall a ready victim to such organizations as the I. W. W., formed with the purpose of tearing down all civilization and setting all laws at naught.

BIG BUSINESS AND THE PEOPLE.

Mr. VANDERLIP agrees with Mr. ELLIOTT in thinking that Big Business has a case fit for appeal from the politicians to the people. An election is coming, and it has been clear that a case for next November is under preparation at Washington. Perhaps the counter case may be regarded as outlined in the address of the President of the largest bank, from the largest city, both having a negative influence among the lawmakers. In some parts of the country Congressmen are chosen because they promise to stop the activities of Big Business, and to require 100 per cent. efficiency in the management of its affairs. But the voters who require the qualities of supermen in Big Business manifest only 40 per cent. of efficiency in their own affairs, and a lower degree in their choice of men to represent them in Congress. Prices of produce have risen because of the farmers' failure to meet demand with supply, and the value of farm lands has risen 200 per cent. or more, not because the farmers have increased their productive efficiency, but because human necessities are not satisfied on the same scale of supply as that established in other lands. The farmers, says Mr. VANDERLIP, owe a duty to society because they have a monopoly of the means of supply of farm products, and are less efficient than they require others to be.

Mr. VANDERLIP thinks that the case against the primary producers should be pressed upon them until they cease to choose lawmakers who impose oppressive standards of efficiency upon those who already are practicing the highest efficiency in the world, and yet are hampered and annoyed by Grangers and Populists whose own standards are among the world's lowest. Mr. VANDERLIP's remedy is more bushels and bales to the acre, rather than more laws to the session. The remedy for the high cost of living should be sought rather on the farms than in the Capitols. Not that the lawmakers are primarily to blame:

> The blame lies back of them in an ill-informed and frequently unfair state of public opinion. We have had a period of political and magazine muckraking which has brought about a condition where business success is looked upon as a crime, where the man who has demonstrated that he can manage his business well is excluded, from public counsel, and where no small part of our Government affairs has been put into the hands of men who would be incompetent to manage modest business affairs.

In the opinion of Mr. VANDERLIP the conditions of existence in trade in the future will be more severe than they have been in the past, and the lawmakers will be compelled to deal with them. Mr. VANDERLIP is not a Socialist, but he is a Progressive, and he thinks that the Progressive movement is not a mere passing phase of public opinion, but a permanent attitude of mind. He is not a pessimist, but he is a realist, and he thinks that the lawmakers will be realists. He is not a Socialist, but he is a Progressive, and he thinks that the Progressive movement is not a mere passing phase of public opinion, but a permanent attitude of mind. He is not a pessimist, but he is a realist, and he thinks that the lawmakers will be realists.

COLORADO.

When rebellion has arisen against a State Government and the State militia shows itself incapable of coping with the situation, the first thing incumbent on the authorities at Washington is to take measures to restore peace in that State. From a quarrel between strikers and mine owners the struggle has become one that threatens the Government of Colorado. It is weak and futile to ask Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., to come to the rescue of the State. That is the province of the President and of the Federal troops, and the President has determined upon action.

Yet Congressman FOSTER, in the name of the President, first besought Mr. ROCKEFELLER and his father to intervene in Colorado and "prevent further bloodshed." The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which the younger ROCKEFELLER is a Director and his father chief owner, is defending the operation of its mines with armed guards. The young man has authority to yield to a demand for arbitration. The reason he will not yield was given in his testimony before Chairman FOSTER of the Committee on Mines and Mining, as follows:

> A strike has been imposed upon the company from outside. * * * Black Hand letters, threats of violence to men's wives and daughters, are the ways in which outsiders make men go out. That is the way they brought on the strike, and nothing else. Of course, I assume the technical way in which the strike was brought on was the calling of the convention at which there was no bona fide representative or delegate from any of our men. I claim it is hardly a republican method of dealing to have a strike brought on in a convention without any representative of the men who are to strike being present.

Being informed that the strike leaders gave a different version of the story, Mr. ROCKEFELLER said:

> It is a question which source of information one is to rely upon. I must rely upon that which I know. That is the only way we can get on in life, by trusting those whom one has reason to trust. We are frequently deceived, and when we are deceived we change as quickly as we can. I do not think we are in this case.

The public does not know the facts about the merits of the strike. It knows only that the strike has resulted in civil war. The war must be quelled. The facts may then be found out and judged.

THE ULSTER SITUATION.

The situation in Ulster has not materially changed. It is still the momentous question in Great Britain. The surreptitious distribution of arms among the opponents of the British Government has continued, and there are signs that, to counteract the continued rebellious spirit, the Government may establish military rule throughout the disaffected district. The proclamation of martial law may follow. Despite assurances to the contrary, it is believed that reinforcements have lately been sent to the north of Ireland, while a small fleet of war vessels has assembled off Larne, a port in the neighborhood of Belfast.

Mr. ASQUITH's tone in replying to questions in Parliament on Monday indicates that the Government is determined to silence the Ulster turmoil by the employment of the sternest measures, if resort to these is found necessary. The arrest of CARSON and some of his fellow-rebels is expected, and they seem to view the outlook complacently, insisting that plans to resist home rule have been so effectively laid that their incarceration would not derange them.

In fact, England has a situation to meet right at home which is more threatening than the prospect of war with Mexico is to us. The condition does not promise civil war, and the means of averting it are difficult to find. It seems unaccountable that the long contest for Irish Home Rule should have been carried to a successful termination in Parliament without consideration of the form which the Ulster objection to it would ultimately take. If partisan politics were instrumental in causing the uprising, it is certain that it has developed beyond the expectations of most of the politicians of the Opposition. Ulster is aroused now against a just cause. If the Home Rule bill is to become a law without compelling a resort to arms, Mr. ASQUITH's Government will have to develop a larger measure of administrative skill than it has yet revealed.

THE NATIONAL BIRD LAW.

Giving warning of danger to the Federal migratory bird law and declaring that its enemies are active before the United States Senate, Dr. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY accuses Senator JOSEPH T. ROBINSON of Arkansas of trying to prevent its enforcement by cutting out the appropriation of $50,000 passed by the House. The game-killing enemies of the law are thickest in Senator ROBINSON'S State and in Missouri, Southern Illinois, Eastern Kansas, and Delaware. Senator JAMES A. REED of Kansas City led the onslaught on the appropriation by denouncing the law as "unconstitutional." Senator MCLEAN got the paltry sum of $10,000 restored, which Dr. HORNADAY thinks "is the same as nothing at all."

Why not give the law a square deal? Congress passed it in the belief that it was constitutional. If it is not, the courts will determine that question. But it was passed to be enforced.

It is to the great advantage of the States that the bird law be enforced. The migratory birds are of no State and of all States. They are shot by the pot-hunters in every State over which they fly. They are being exterminated. Some species have all but gone out of existence. As devourers of insect pests and vermin and as food they are worth hundreds of millions to the nation. For a thorough enforcement of the law $100,000 is needed; it would not be wasted. It is a sorry sight to see grave Senators prostituting their services to the game hogs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Science Has Done for Soldiers.

War is, of course, the very oldest of arts or trades, as one may choose to call it, but though from the very beginning of human history such a vast amount of study and ingenuity has been devoted by men to attack on and defense against each other, changes in the conduct of war, as of most other activities, have been slow and slight until recently. The invention of gunpowder did, indeed, very materially affect military operations, but it can hardly be said to have revolutionized tactics as much as did the substitution of high for low power rifles, for the crossbow had almost the range and effectiveness of the old-fashioned muskets.

Our first conflict with Mexico, the civil war, and even that with Spain, were all of the old order, none of the armies in them being equipped with aeroplanes or radio-telegraphy, and the latest of the three saw hardly the starting of the new hygiene as applied to soldiers, doubtless the most important innovation of the three.

So long has it been expected as a matter of course that in war the deaths from disease would outnumber by far those in battle that confident expectations to that effect are still expressed. Yet the probabilities are that even in the once terribly dangerous "hot country" of Mexico the health of our troops would not suffer seriously until the men had been worn down by many months of severe exertion under the tropic sun. They can and will be protected against about all of the malignant fevers, and the dreadful plan of keeping them encamped for weeks and months on burning sands as preparation for service in the tropics—it was called "hardening" and "acclimatization" in 1898—has been forever abandoned. We know enough now to send men into the field with strength accumulated, not exhausted.

What a few wireless operators and a few aviators can do in the way of scouting and carrying orders and reports has already been illustrated at Vera Cruz, and though the cavalryman's occupation is not yet gone, much of his old work can be better done by the new corps. Of old-type field telephones we now hear little and are soon likely to hear less or nothing, as slavery to a wire is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

Night Work Harmless in Itself.

Miss JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK, as author of "Fatigue and Efficiency," a book of widely recognized authority in its highly important field, and as otherwise notable among industrial sociologists, speaks unquestionably from more than usual knowledge when she sees a victory of moment in the decision of the Special Sessions Justices sustaining the law forbidding the employment of women between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. It is a little hard, however, for the rest of us, or at least for some of the rest, to understand what particular difference it makes to women or men whether an amount of work not in itself excessive or essentially injurious is done in one part of the day or another.

The old belief that sleeping, to be beneficial, or most beneficial, must come in the hours of darkness, and the earlier the better, is an exploded superstition. Human beings are quite capable of adjusting themselves to a nocturnal existence, and the degree to which they do so is almost a measure of their civilization; at any rate, it is invariably the first step out of savagery to declare independence of the sun in the matter of going to bed. Women night workers are, indeed, subjected to certain inconveniences and dangers from which men of the same class are free, but these are not very serious, and they can be easily enough guarded against by efficient policing of the streets.

Miss GOLDMARK is right, of course, in saying that the courts are steadily putting racial welfare more and more above preserving sacred the old "freedom of contract" which included liberty, for example, to exploit slave women. Any law prohibiting that, especially on the part of women, is fortunately likely to stand the test of reviews nowadays, and if the law under consideration does come in that category, not a reasonable word is to be said against it. But newspaper folk, better than most others, know that the harm of night work lies not at all in its being night work, but is because of the special temptations of the night worker to use too many of his idle hours for other purposes than sleeping. And to these special temptations the women night workers, to say the least, are much less prone to yield than are their brother owls.

Excitement Surely Significant.

When Secretary BRYAN accidentally sat down on the many push buttons grouped at one corner of his desk, he made bells ring wildly in many parts of the State Department. Unconscious of the excitement he was causing, he kept the tintinnabulation going till something like half a regiment of underling diplomats and their servitors of various grades came rushing into the office where the Secretary was calmly and suavely telling the newspaper correspondents that he wouldn't tell them anything.

Naturally those who heard so long and loud a ringing as could thus be produced by a statesman who, whether great or not, is certainly large, thought momentous events were to be disclosed or vastly important orders issued, and when they discovered what had happened their disappointment—or relief—must have been enormous.

One vaguely suspects that the incident is not merely amusing—that much could be made of it by one sufficiently skilled in the finding of recondite significances in trifles. The friends of the Secretary ought to see one meaning or set of meanings in the adventure, and his enemies—no, he hasn't any, now—those who are not quite so admiring, should find analogies and metaphors entirely different. But what?

The problem is too difficult for us. Let our all-knowing and all-daring readers who so often advise and enlighten the editorial mind tackle it.

THE EXPERT WITNESS.

Should He Conceal Findings That Would Help the Other Side?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial page recently, you commented upon "intimidated witnesses speaking up," referring to the Frank case of Atlanta. Now, I desire to call your attention to another point of interest along the same line, in the same case.

At the close of the Frank trial, it was noticed and commented upon that one of New York's famous handwriting experts, Mr. Albert S. Osborn, had been called by the prosecution to examine certain writing, (notes, &c., found near the dead girl) and as this handwriting expert was not put upon the stand to prove the same as being in the handwriting of Frank, it was inferred that his findings must have been contrary to the reasoning of the Prosecuting District Attorney.

The point I wish to make is that according to a questionable code of ethics, or seeming rule, an expert who is called by one side in a case and has received a fee for his service has no right to divulge his findings or render any service to the opposite side, though the prompting of his conscience may desire him to do otherwise, to render justice, where seeming injustice is about to take place.

How far should the code of ethics apply, where an expert desires to aid justice and also to be fair to his employer? Should his fee, for which he has rendered full service, and the fact that there may have been some confidential matters revealed to him, be sufficient reason for placing a padlock upon his mouth, though an innocent life might be saved by his revelations? A. R. LEWIS.

New York, April 27, 1914.

DEER RANCHES IN LABRADOR.

Protest Against Plan to Slaughter Wild Life for Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with a deep sense of disappointment that we learn through the press that Dr. Grenfell has returned to this country from England and is now on the way to Labrador with the avowed purpose and the means to establish there extensive deer ranches for the systematic breeding and slaughter of wild deer. This is to be a strictly commercial enterprise, we are told, and the venison or deer meat is to be treated just as beef and mutton are treated in the great slaughter houses of the Western States, viz., as a source of profit.

To humane persons this appears to be a retrograde movement on the scene of active missionary labors for the betterment of the native population of Labrador. It may be useless to utter a protest against the project, which should never have suggested itself to so noble a heart and mind as Dr. Grenfell's. Have the animals no rights which men are bound to protect? Cannot some powerful influence be invoked to insist upon protection for the wild life that still exists in far Labrador? It is well known that many medical men and social economists agree that we as a nation consume too great a quantity of animal flesh to the detriment of our health and morals. The demoralizing effect upon the men who engage in the actual work of slaughter and the packing and shipping of the carcasses should not be lost from view, nor the expense this traffic entails and the huge waste of the products.

Is it not possible to establish some other form of profitable industry in those desolate regions? The native wood might be used to construct furniture and farming implements, and shipbuilding might be undertaken. Quarries might be opened and clay for bricks and tiles and pottery so much in demand for fireproof building could no doubt be found by competent engineers. EVELYN FOSTER.

New York, April 27, 1914.

Not Related to Capt. Ingraham.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was called to a recent notice in your paper of the death of Mrs. Lyman Trumbull. The notice states, among other things:

> Mrs. Trumbull was the daughter of Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, who was born in 1802 and was the granddaughter of Nathaniel Ingraham, a friend of Paul Jones and an officer in the early American Navy. Capt. Ingraham created an international episode in 1853 by taking Martin Koszta, an American citizen, from an Austrian warship in the port of Smyrna. Congress subsequently praised his action. Capt. Ingraham joined the Confederate Navy and died in 1863.

Several members of the Ingraham family have spoken or written to me to the effect that Mrs. Trumbull was not related to the Ingrahams. What the notice reported with regard to Capt. Ingraham's connection with the Martin Koszta affair is correct, but Capt. Ingraham (later Commodore) did not die in 1863. He died in 1891, despite statements in some encyclopedias to the contrary.

Recently I have seen some of the decorations and medals awarded to Capt. Ingraham for his gallant act in the harbor of Smyrna. The citizens of New York, for instance, presented him with a gold medal, on which was inscribed Ingraham's words to Martin Koszta: "Do you claim the protection of the United States? You shall have it." The German-American citizens of Chicago presented him with a large silver goblet; Congress awarded him a gold medal, the citizens of Charleston, his native city, gave him a silver service, and, most remarkable of all, the workingmen of Great Britain, each contributing a penny, presented him with a silver chronometer. These are some of the testimonials presented to Capt. Ingraham for his courageous act on July 2, 1853.

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS.

Baltimore, Md., April 21, 1914.

SATURDAY IS SUFFRAGE DAY

Speeches Throughout the City to Take Place of Annual Parade.

Suffrage Day will be celebrated all over the country this year on Saturday. In New York the annual suffrage parade will be omitted, and instead seven suffrage societies, with visiting delegates, will cover the city with speechmakers. The organizations will gather at Washington Square, and at 1 P. M. the bugle will sound and a meeting will be held, with short speeches. At 1:45 automobiles will take the speakers to different parts of the city.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and her organization will hold a meeting at Grant's Tomb; the Men's League under James Lees Laidlaw will take the business part of lower New York; the Equal Franchise Society, with Mrs. Frederick Nathan, acting President, will go to Madison Square; Mrs. Charles Tiffany and the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League will take the college district; Miss Mary Garrett Hay and the Woman Suffrage Party, with the New York State Association, will cover the plaza, Columbus Circle, and Rutger's Square, and the Women's Political Union, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President, will have speakers at the approach to the bridge on Delancy Street, at Tompkins Square, and at the Mall in Central Park.

A meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall in the evening. The speakers are to include Mayor Mitchel, Senator John Shafroth, and Miss Katherine B. Davis.

A "DRY" AMENDMENT

Would Be Decided by States, Not by a Popular Majority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you look at the census of 1910 you will find that the nine prohibition States have about 15 per cent. of the total population of the United States, and that twelve license States with great industrial centres have 53 per cent. of the population. These twelve States are Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and California. They have more than 48,600,000 of the 92,000,000 people in the United States, cast more than one-half the total vote for President in 1912, have 230 of the 435 members of the House of Representatives, have two-thirds of the manufactured wealth, three-fourths of the mining, pay two-thirds of the internal revenue, three-fourths of the corporation tax, and it is estimated that they will pay three-fourths of the income tax. They also have 60 per cent. of all the church members in the United States, and 65 per cent. of the church property; have more children attending the public schools than all the other thirty-six States, and have a lower percentage of illiteracy, divorce, crime and mortality, than that of the nation at large.

If a Constitutional amendment in favor of prohibition were submitted to the people, this majority of the voters, of the church people, the educated people, and the moral people if you please, might express their opinion. Capt. Hobson said to the Judiciary Committee "it is not a question whether you agree that prohibition is wise or unwise. It is your duty to submit the question to the people in a referendum." But it will not go to the people if this resolution is passed by Congress. It will go to the State Legislatures, and Mr. Anderson correctly says, when one State Legislature has ratified, that action cannot be repealed, but if a Legislature rejects it, the campaign can be continued until a favorable vote is secured, in five or even ten years, and the league managers admit that to be their plan. They will not bother about New York or any one of these twelve States where the majority of the voters live and exercise their suffrage. They do not need to consult the wishes of this majority. If they can secure favorable action from the Legislatures of the other thirty-six States, the amendment will be ratified and forced upon the twelve States.

Is not the House of Representatives the place for these twelve States to exert their influence? It is the only stage in amending the Constitution where the majority of the people can make their influence felt. These twelve States have more than a majority of the House, and more than one-third of the Representatives come from cities which do not want this question forced upon them to demoralize their governments with laws which will not be respected. Instead of Capt. Hobson's view that the House of Representatives has no other function than to "submit this proposition to the people," it seems to me that the House is the one place where it should be most carefully considered before the resolution is adopted, for that is the only place where "the people" are proportionately represented and where the majority can express its will. If the people would not pass it, as you say, then the people should express their will in the House of Representatives. B.

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1914.

Subway "Ticket Books."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the rapid transit companies really wish to eliminate the congestion caused by the purchase of Subway and elevated tickets individually, instead of in quantities for future use, they should provide tickets which do not resemble a scrap of crumpled blotting paper after being carried in the pocket for a few hours.

Books of ten and twenty tickets should be provided, as is the custom in many lines of business which wish to encourage this practice. And perhaps sometime, if it would not be asking too much, the regular rush-hour victim might have a free ride on an extra ticket with each book purchased to compensate the public for the tickets which would be lost and never used. L. H. L.

New York, April 27, 1914.

Admission to Art Museum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your plea for funds for the Metropolitan Museum would not have to be made if the Museum would charge everybody five cents admission. This would be a burden to none, and it would materially relieve the Museum's embarrassed financial condition. All European art galleries do this, although they are "free." S. J. P.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 26, 1914.

THE BEACON.

Full fourscore years have passed me by;
Chair-bound and feeble, at my window, I
Look out upon the aging world,
Half sad, half glad, to know the end so nigh.

Below me, many housetops hide
The secrets of a thousand lives inside—
Protect their joys, loves, griefs, and sins.
Ah! I have known all these—and more beside!

I've drunk of life in many lands
Full draughts! No cup withheld, untasted, stands—
Save one, from which we all must drink,
And this, when emptied, drops from lifeless hands.

Sundown's trailed by a dying rose * * *
But wind-bent trees a golden cross disclose,
Spire high! So, in my dark'ning room,
Alone, I wait in peace for night's repose.

LOUISE VON WETTER.

TWO TESTS OF LABOR LAW.

First Appeal in Factory Women's Case May Be Withdrawn.

The constitutionality of the labor law prohibiting the employment of women in factories between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. was not affirmed by the Court of Special Sessions in the case brought by the National Consumers' League against the Charles Schweinler Press on Monday, according to a statement made yesterday by Alfred E. Ommen, who represents the Schweinler Press and about a dozen other large printing and bookbinding concerns.

In a suit involving the same principals last December, Justices Forker, McInerney, and Collins of the Court of Special Sessions were inclined to dismiss the case on the ground that the provision of law involved had been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. Acquittal would have prevented the District Attorney from appealing, and to make a test the Justices, at the suggestion of Mr. Ommen, held his client guilty, and on his motion arrested judgment. The case is now pending before the Appellate Division.

To emphasize the situation, the National Consumers' League brought a second prosecution against the Schweinler firm. When this case came up on Monday in the Court of Special Sessions, Mr. Ommen asked for its dismissal on the ground that a similar action was pending decision in the higher court. Assistant District Attorney De Ford opposed the plea, filing in addition his own brief and another of 529 pages prepared by Louis D. Brandeis.

Justice Forker voted to dismiss the case on the ground that it was like the earlier case pending. The two other Justices, Herrman and Fleming, thought best to repeat the course of the Court of Special Sessions in the earlier case. This left the status of the labor law in the same position as before.

Mr. De Ford yesterday asked Mr. Ommen to stipulate for the withdrawal of the earlier appeal so as to allow the higher court to take up the first instead of the newer case. This Mr. Ommen refused to do. It is likely, however, that the Appellate Division will grant the District Attorney's motion for a withdrawal of his earlier appeal and will act on the later case instead.

ENDLESS CHAIN OF GIVING.

Needlework Guild Invites Membership and Garments.

An invitation to send two brand new articles of clothing or of bed linen and become a member of the Needlework Guild of America was issued by that organization at its Spring meeting, which was held at the residence of the New York City Branch President, Miss Grace Bigelow, 21 Gramercy Park, yesterday afternoon. These garments go to different needy charities, and especially to poor patients leaving the hospitals who are often pitifully ill-clad, suffering relapse sometimes for this reason alone.

The guild is an endless chain of giving. Under the regular officers of the guild there are section Presidents and Directors. Each section President secures four Directors, and each Director becomes such by securing ten contributors of two garments each, being also a donor herself. The contributors are asked in their turn to become Directors by drawing in other contributors and the work grows and the value of its service increases with only little effort on the part of any one individual.

The three speakers at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, the national President; the Rev. Charles Perley Tinker of the Episcopal City Mission, and the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day of the Labor Temple.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Aldermen Authorize One Under Commissioner of Licenses.

The Aldermen passed unanimously yesterday a resolution providing for a free employment bureau to be connected with the Commissioner of Licenses' office under the new law recently passed by the Legislature consolidating in a Department of Licenses all license bureaus in the city, with the exception of stationary engineers and firemen, which were left under the control of the Police Department. Chamberlain Bruere, Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, and Civil Service Commissioner Moskowitz, who were appointed as a commission by Mayor Mitchel early in the year to study the condition of the city's unemployed, told the Aldermen how successful the temporary employment bureau had been in getting positions for those out of work.

"In this city," said Chamberlain Bruere, "we have all sorts of exchanges, except an exchange where a man out of a job can go and get one without paying a fee. The establishment of a free employment bureau will cost very little money and will help many a man and woman."

TAMMANY OFFER TO BRYAN.

Grill Room Talk Would Make Him a Fighting Colonel.

Some members friendly to Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy met some members who are not around a big table in the grill room at the National Democratic Club the other night. The topic of conversation was the relative virtue of Tammany and Tammany's foes in the Democratic Party.

"Why," said one of the Murphy men to the antis, "what are you doing for your country these days? Tammany has offered to raise a regiment and to defray the expenses at the front. And what is more, Tammany is willing to sink its pride and tender the Colonelcy to a man for whom Tammany has no more use than President Wilson has for Huerta."

"And who is that?" asked one of the anti-Tammany men.

"Col. William Jennings Bryan," Mr. Murphy's friend replied. "There will be only one condition imposed—that he keep well in front when the Tammany regiment advances on the enemy."

DR. WM. J. MAYO HERE.

Famous Surgeon Sails To-morrow to Visit Schools and Clinics Abroad.

Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., arrived yesterday at the Netherland on his way to Europe. He will sail to-morrow on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm and will visit Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

The reputation of Dr. Mayo and his brother as surgeons is fully as widespread in Europe as in the United States, and numbers of foreign surgeons who have come to this country in recent years have made pilgrimages to Rochester to attend their clinics and to see how their hospital work is carried on. Many invitations have been extended to the American surgeons to lecture at surgical institutions in Europe. It is in response to invitations so numerous and so insistent that they amounted to a demand that Dr. William J. Mayo was finally induced to leave his work long enough to pay a visit to Northern Europe. He will visit the universities and surgical clinics in the countries named.

SCHOOLS TO CELEBRATE.

Exercises in Memory of Washington's Inauguration To-morrow.

Supt. of Schools Maxwell sent a circular to the Principals yesterday directing that exercises be held in the public schools to-morrow to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President. He also asked that exercises be held on May 8 in observance of Arbor Day, and on May 18, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Peace Conference. Flag Day, which falls on Sunday, June 14, is to be celebrated in the schools on June 15.

It was announced that the Committee on Buildings would be urable to provide funds this year for planting of trees on Arbor Day.

Kracke Appoints F. C. Childs.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke yesterday appointed F. Carter Childs, a Brooklyn newspaper man, as his private secretary. Mr. Childs is 30 years old. He attended Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and the University of Virginia. For the last year he has been Albany correspondent of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

ASTOR BEQUESTS HAVE ALL BEEN PAID

Cost of Administering Estate to Date, with Transfer Tax, Foots Up $3,305,480.

$24,715,478 DISTRIBUTED

The Four Executors File Their First Judicial Accounting, Covering Personal Property Only.

The first judicial accounting of the estate of Col. John Jacob Astor was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by his four executors, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Douglas Robinson, Nicholas Biddle, and William Vincent Astor. The accounting, however, was only in regard to the personal property of the Astor estate. The executors charged themselves with $24,794,368, and credited themselves with $24,715,478, leaving a cash balance in their hands of $78,890. All of the bequests mentioned in Col. Astor's will have been paid.

The $24,794,368, with which the executors charged themselves, was made up as follows: Property received shortly after Col. Astor's death, $19,273,368; real estate allotted to trust funds, $3,007,500; money borrowed, $1,688,311; rents collected, $76,309, and income other than that derived from rents, $586,377.

The disbursements were accounted for as follows: Funeral expenses, $8,007; paid out for debts, $1,182,350; legal expenses, transfer tax proceedings, and general administration expenses $3,305,480; decrease resulting from sale of securities, $21,277; decrease resulting from transfer of securities in payment of legacies, $353,274; property transferred to legatees, not including the residuary legatee, $14,009,773; property transferred to residuary legatee, $4,670,330; interest on trust funds from April 15, 1912, to Jan. 15, 1913, $550,330.

The executors' accounting shows that the personal property at Ferncliff, which passed to Vincent Astor and which includes books, works of art, bronzes, silverware, wines, and china, is valued at $111,722. The paintings and engravings in the Astor home at 840 Fifth Avenue are worth $36,265, and the personal property which belongs to Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor in the Fifth Avenue home is valued at $962,959. The yacht Noma is valued at $90,000.

The realty of the Astor estate, according to the appraisal report filed last June, is valued at $63,124,300. The value of the gross estate was set down at $87,218,000 and the value of the net estate at $85,311,228. Vincent Astor's share was valued at $68,064,599.

The principal holdings of stock were 40,000 shares of New York Central Railroad, 10,000 shares of Illinois Central Railroad, 6,250 shares of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and 8,160 shares of the Pullman Company.

MRS. STRAUS LEFT $319,940.

Titanic Victim's Estate Divided Equally Among Six Children.

Mrs. Ida Straus, who perished with her husband, Isidor Straus, in the Titanic disaster on April 15, 1912, left a net estate of $319,940, according to an appraisal of her estate filed yesterday. As she left no will, her estate was divided equally among her six children, Jesse, Percy, and Herbert Straus, and Mrs. Sarah S. Hess, Mrs. Minnie S. Weil, and Mrs. Vivian S. Scheftel.

Mrs. Straus had bank accounts of $1,202, silverware valued at $1,088, jewelry valued at $3,848, and stocks worth $67,712. She had also an account as a depositor with L. Straus & Sons, which, with interests, amounted to $261,125.

The jewelry owned by Mrs. Straus included a guard chain of gold set with twelve diamonds and twelve Oriental pearls, a brooch with thirty-one diamonds, a hairpin of amber with a scroll of platinum and gold, mounted with 123 diamonds, and a platinum brooch containing 189 diamonds and eight pearls.

Mrs. Straus's stocks consisted of fifty shares of New York County National Bank, fifty shares of Second National Bank, and twenty-five shares of the Germania Bank of Savannah, Ga.

WEIR HEIRS' DISPUTE ENDED.

Estate of Mining Engineer, a Titanic Victim, Now Appraised.

Col. John Weir, the mining engineer, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, left a net estate of $28,876, a part of which consisted of stocks and bonds he had with him on the Titanic. His estate, according to the appraisal filed yesterday, is made up as follows: Bank accounts, $80; notes, $5,906; stocks and bonds, $39,087.

The estate was divided among his wife, Hattie M. Weir, and

FINDS NEW SYSTEM IN THE HUMAN BODY

Dr. Crile Advances Theory of Kinetic Chain for Transformation of Latent Energy.

AID IN FIGHTING DISEASE

Made Possible "Shockless Surgery" —Vitality May Be Conserved by Intelligent Control of Stimuli.

In his oration on surgery at the opening of the 106th annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York in the Hotel Astor yesterday morning Dr. George W. Crile, Professor of Surgery of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, advanced his belief in what he termed the kinetic system. This system is composed, he said, of a chain of five organs in the body and is the only system that has as its primary purpose the transformation of potential or latent energy into heat or motion. As a system it has never been isolated and discussed before as Dr. Crile discussed it yesterday.

That this theory of the kinetic system will have practical value in the treatment of disease and impairment of the human body Dr. Crile stated in the opening paragraph of his paper.

"In this paper," he said, "I formulate a theory which I hope will harmonize a large amount of clinical and experimental data, supply an interpretation of certain diseases, and show by what means many diverse causes produce the same effects."

After he had analyzed the system and the functions of the different organs in it, Dr. Crile continued:

"If our conclusions are sound, then in the kinetic system we should find an explanation of many diseases, and having found an explanation we may find new methods of combating the diseases.

"The responsibility for the kinetic theory is assumed by myself, while the responsibility for the experimental data is shared fully by my associates, Drs. J. B. Austin, F. W. Hitchings, H. G. Sloan, and M. L. Menten."

None of the various other systems of the body, Dr. Crile asserted, is "evolved primarily for the purpose of transforming potential energy into kinetic energy for specific ends."

Transformation of Latent Energy.

"No one of them," he said, "transforms latent energy into kinetic energy for the purpose of escaping, fighting, running, combating disease, &c. The kinetic system is primarily for the transformation of latent energy into motion and heat."

The organs of this system, as given by Dr. Crile, are the brain, the suprarenals, (glands or caps above the kidneys,) the liver, the muscles, and the thyroid, (which is made up of a gland and a cartilage of the lrynx.) Energy is appropriated by the body from the physical forces of nature that constitute the environment, Dr. Crile said, and this energy is stored in the body in quantities in excess of the need of the moment. It is the function of the organs of the kinetic system to transform the surplus so stored into action and heat as needed.

This mechanism of organs, Dr. Crile explained, produces fever as well as muscular activity, fever being heat generated to combat disease. Bacilli do not live as well in a fevered body as in a body at normal temperature. A study of the five organs of the kinetic system showed Dr. Crile that they were affected in the same way no matter what form transformed latent energy took, whether heat in fever or motion in muscular activity.

Dr. Crile first discussed the separate functions of the brain, suprarenals, and liver in the transformation of latent into kinetic energy. In doing so he drew a comparison with three parts of an automobile.

"It would appear," he said, "that these three organs take the stress of life. The brain is the battery, the suprarenals the oxidizer, (or carburetor,) and the liver the gasoline tank.

Muscles as the Furnace.

"With these three kinetic organs," he continued, "we may surely associate also the 'furnace,' or muscles, in which the energy provided by the brain, the suprarenals, and the liver—plus oxygen—is fabricated or made into heat and motion.

"But neither the brain, suprarenals, liver, nor muscle," he went on, "have the power to change the rate of the expenditure of energy, to make possible the increased expenditure in adolescence, in courting and mating, and in combating infection. None of these organs nor all of them combined can act as a pacemaker or sensitizer. The brain acts immediately in response to the stimuli of the moment; the suprarenals respond instantly to the fickle brain, the liver contains fuel only and cannot activate, and the muscles in turn act as the great furnace in which the final transformation into available energy is made.

"The thyroid has the special power of governing the rate of discharge of energy; in other words, the thyroid is the pacemaker."

Dr. Crile spent much time in discussing experiments that supported his kinetic theory in a positive way and then gave results of negative evidence which tended to establish the same theory. He showed that the five organs named were linked inseparably and that action upon one of them produced action in measured proportion upon all of the others. Regarding this he said:

"When the brain is physically impaired in cerebral softening it cannot normally stimulate the other organs to the conversion of latent energy into heat or action. In cases of cerebral softening we find feeble muscular and intellectual power. In any disease affecting the suprarenals we find accompanying the impairment of the organ subnormal temperature and impaired muscular power. When the function of the liver is impaired by tumors or degeneration of the liver itself then the entire energy of the body is correspondingly diminished. If the muscles are impaired by a prolonged disease then the range of production of both heat and motion is below the normal. Likewise impairment of the thyroid is accompanied by a loss of physical and mental energy.

Deficiency Affects All the Organs.

"Deficiency in one of the organs of the kinetic chain causes alike loss of heat, loss of muscular and emotional action, of mental power, and of the power of combating infection. The brain, suprarenals, liver, muscles, and thyroid are the vital links in the kinetic chain, and a chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

"From this we are able to understand the muscular weakness following fever; we can understand why the senile have neither muscular power nor strong feverish reaction; why long-continued infections produce pathologic changes in the organs constituting the kinetic system."

Physical or mental shock caused by pain, fear, rage, or exercise causes an impairment of the kinetic system, Dr. Crile said, because shock means the transformation of potential energy into heat or action. The temperature rises when one is in pain, in fear, or temper. In this transformation of energy the organs of the system are "used up," as it were, and must be repaired by rest and the absorption of more excess or potential energy. It is desirable, therefore, that unnecessary or too severe shocks be avoided, and the first step in the avoidance of shocks has been made possible by the knowledge of the kinetic system, Dr. Crile said.

"Our explanation of the phenomenon of shock," he said, "has made possible the 'shockless surgical operation.' Will this kinetic theory stand also the test of controlling disease bred in the midst of the stress of our present-day life? Present-day life, in which one must ever have one hand on the sword and the other on the throttle, is a constant stimulus of the kinetic system. The force of these kinetic stimuli may be lessened at the brain link by intelligent control—a protective control is experimentally attained now by many of the most successful men. We know that any organ in the system overstrained or overstimulated causes impairment of the whole system."

Intelligent Control of System.

It is Dr. Crile's idea, therefore, that with knowledge of the kinetic system men in present day life, by "intelligent control of the system at the brain link," that is, by controlling the "electricity" that flows from the "battery" and starts the whole system working, may conserve the whole system and keep each link in the chain strong.

Besides taking up this control aspect Dr. Crile also discussed recuperation. And in doing this he prescribed sleep as the great restorative. One of the experiments performed by Dr. Crile to test this contention and also the kinetic theory itself was particularly impressive.

"Groups of rabbits," he said, "were gently kept awake for 100 hours by relays of students—an experiment which steadily withdrew energy, but caused not the slightest physical or emotional injury to any of the subjects. This protracted insomnia gradually exhausted the animals completely, some to the point of death, even. Some of the survivors were killed immediately after the expiration of the 100 hours of wakefulness, others after varying intervals. Microscopical studies were made of every tissue and organ in the body of each. Three organs, the brain, the suprarenals, and the liver, showed microscopic or histological changes, and these three only showed such changes. In these three organs the histological changes were marked, but they were almost wholly repaired by one seance of sleep. In each instance the changes were identical with those seen after physical exertion and emotion.

In discussing the relative importance of the organs in the system, Dr. Crile said that all were about equally vital. Contrary to general opinion, he said, of the brain, the suprarenals, and the liver, the brain, if any, was the least vital. The body of a dog had been kept alive, he said, for many hours after its brain had been removed.

In a talk on "Pediatrics" at an afternoon session of the meeting, Dr. William M. Culbert of New York said that many afflictions were caused by improper breathing, and that improper breathing often resulted from an unclean condition of the nose. The nose should be kept clean, he said, and should be blown as children naturally blow it—that is, with no pressure on the nostrils, or at least only slight pressure on one nostril. Also, he said, it should not be blown hard.

Dr. Culbert further said that adenoids could often be removed by proper breathing, and that in many cases an operation was unnecessary.

The meeting will be continued at the Hotel Astor to-day. There will be a dinner at the hotel to-night.

Killed with Own Gun by Man He Shot

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 28.—John Johnson is dead and Ed Enoch, a street car employe, is probably fatally injured as the result of a shooting affray in Wilson Avenue last midnight. Enoch had accompanied a young lady home from the theatre and Johnson followed. Later they quarreled, and after Johnson had shot once at Enoch, the bullet penetrating his left side two inches below the heart, Enoch wrenched the gun from Johnson's hand and shot him three times.

ENGLISH EMPIRE SOFAS, $190

Pair of Queen Ann Chairs Also Bring $190 at Crawford Sale.

Two original English Empire sofas brought one of the high prices of the day at the Crawford sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to C. K. G. Billings for $190. A pair of Queen Anne walnut arm chairs with elaborately carved legs, down cushions and upholstered in mulberry damask, went to Seaman, agent, for $190. Madam Laura paid $52.50 for an antique Jacobean bench upholstered in green velvet; a Queen Anne arm chair, upholstered in cut Genoese velvet, went to Eldridge for $37.50, and Seaman, agent, paid $80 for an early English oblong upright mirror.

Herbert L. Satterlee was one of the purchasers, paying $155 for a "Portrait of a Lady," of the school of Romney. A genuine antique early English oak hanging cupboard went to Seaman, agent for $100; John M. Davis paid $85 for a Chippendale mahogany arm chair with hound's head arms and cabriole legs, the latter with elaborately carved masks and claw feet, seat and back upholstered in mulberry damask.

The returns for the afternoon were $4,855. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Minister Gonzales Gives a Ball.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 28.—United States Minister Gonzales to-night gave his first entertainment on a large scale since his arrival here. There was some criticism because of the giving of a ball while the United States is practically at war with Mexico, but the invitations were issued prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Nature's Remedy For

Constipation

Nature has provided an ideal Laxative Water that will purify your blood, keep your stomach and intestines clear and promptly relieve Constipation. Don't take a drastic Purgative water which drains you and makes you feel weak and listless. Take a mild, gentle and pleasant natural laxative which gently stimulates and effectively operates without bad effects.

Hunyadi János Water

Is a NATURAL Remedy which acts within an hour or so after taking on an empty stomach—½ a glass puts your Liver to work and clears the bowels in a natural and gentle manner. No reminders that you have taken anything—it is SURE and SAFE. Do not be persuaded to accept a drastic water which is harmful. Hunyadi Janos Water is prescribed by physicians all over the World.

Try it.

J. A. TOPPING WEDS; HIS SON BEST MAN

Chairman of Directors of Republic Iron & Steel Co. Married to Mrs. R. F. Manning

IN ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL

Only Eight Attend Ceremony Performed by Rev. Dr. Stires—Couple to Live in Greenwich, Conn.

The wedding of John A. Topping, who lived at the Plaza, and Mrs. Louise Manning of 701 Madison Avenue, widow of Richard F. Manning, took place at noon yesterday in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating. The chapel was not decorated, as it was an informal affair, with only eight people present. Mr. Topping had his son, W. B. Topping of Philadelphia, as his best man. There were no ushers. Mrs. Manning, who was unattended, wore a blue traveling costume topped by a black hat with feathers and wore also a cluster of orchids.

Mr. Topping's first wife died in 1912. One of his sons, Henry J. Topping, married Miss Rhea Reid, the daughter of Daniel G. Reid. Mr. Topping is 53 years old. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

Mrs. Topping, who is 39 years old, is a daughter of Seth W. Johnson, retired merchant, and her first husband was a member of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore.

After a honeymoon trip of several weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Topping will live at Mr. Topping's country estate at Greenwich, Conn.

WEBB-ROGERS WEDDING PLANS

Ceremony in St. James's Church, Hyde Park-on-Hudson, on May 16.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Anne Pendleton Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers of 35 West Fifty-third Street, to J. Griswold Webb, at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday, May 16, in St. James's Church, Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y. As the church is small invitations to the ceremony have been limited. The Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody of Groton School, Groton, Mass., will officiate, and the reception will be held at Crumwold Hall, Hyde Park, the country place of the bride's parents.

Miss Rogers will have as matron of honor her sister, Mrs. Kenneth B. Schley, and the bridesmaids chosen are the Misses Margaret E. Trevor, Catherine D. Colt, Sara Delano, and Ruth Wales. Miss Elizabeth S. Rogers, the young niece of the bride, will act as flower girl.

H. Walter Webb will be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Herman L. Rogers, Henry R. Gardner, Gorham P. Balch, Vanderbilt Webb, Sheldon Burr, George von L. Meyer, Jr., H. Curtis Dewey, Henry P. McKean, Chester G. Burden, Samuel M. Felton, Jr., Darragh A. Park, Walter Tufts, Jr., Thomas H. Frothingham, Chase H. Davis, Frederick Parker, Jr., and John S. Parker.

Mr. Webb will give his bachelor dinner on May 2, at the Copley Plaza, Boston. He is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb of Boston, and is a nephew of Dr. W. Seward Webb and G. Creighton Webb of this city.

MISS IRENE TALLEY A BRIDE.

Married to Thomas A. Bradley in Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's.

The wedding of Miss Irene Catherine Talley, daughter of the late John J. Talley, and Thomas A. Bradley of New Jersey, took place yesterday afternoon at 11 o'clock in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Rev. John Murphy officiated, assisted by Mons. Francis H. Wall and the Rev. John J. McNamee.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace. Miss Catherine Talley, her sister, was her only attendant. Her brother, J. J. Talley, gave her in marriage.

Charles J. Kelsher was best man, and Hugh J. Kelly and Edwin J. Talley were the ushers.

A bridal breakfast and small reception followed the ceremony at Bretton Hall.

MISS HARVEY ENGAGED.

Daughter of Col. and Mrs. G. Harvey to Wed Lieut. M. H. Thompson.

Col. and Mrs. George Harvey announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Harvey, to Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, U. S. A. Lieut. Thompson is of the third generation of Kentucky-born West Pointers. His grandfather, Col. James Thompson, was a member of the class of 1851 and was brevetted for bravery in the civil war. His father, Col. John T. Thompson, of the class of 1882, is Assistant Chief of Ordnance at Washington, and is noted for his inventions.

Lieut. Thompson, who was of the class of 1903 at Harvard, was graduated at West Point in 1906. He is stationed at Fort Washington, Md., where he is serving as Adjutant in the Coast Artillery. No date has been set for the wedding.

Y. W. C. A. GIRLS RUN RACES.

Ten Branches Compete in Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

There was a wildly exciting time in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last evening when 400 Y. W. C. A. girls of 10 different branches held their first athletic contest in New York. Three silver cups were awarded as trophies and no athletic association of young men was ever more enthusiastic. The girls shouted and whistled and gave the cheers of the different branches.

The greatest interest centred in the three contest games, the color relay race, the hurdle relay race, and the throw and catch relay race. It was for these that the cups were awarded. The Recreation Centre of New York carried off the trophy for the first, Plainfield, N. J., took the second, and the West Side, New York, the third.

There was a long programme, beginning with a march to show good carriage and posture, and there was not a debutante slouch to be seen among the 400 girls. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan awarded the trophies, Miss Elizabeth Burchenal and Miss Madeline L. Stevens were the judges, Miss Emily A. O'Keefe the referee and Miss Alga M. Beck the starter.

In the audience among others were Miss Grace Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Miss Dorothy Perkins, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Rachel Crothers, Miss Cora L. Tatham, Miss Caroline B. Dow and Evarts Jansen Wendell.

ASTOR WEDS TO-MORROW.

His Marriage to Miss Huntington to be Quietly Celebrated at Hopeland.

The interest of society will be centred to-morrow on the wedding of Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, which is to be celebrated at 12:30 o'clock at Hopeland House, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, at Staatsburg, N. Y., where Mr. Astor is rapidly recovering from his illness. The ceremony will be performed in the library, the Rev. Charles H. Duncan, rector of St. Margaret's Church at Staatsburg, officiating.

Although the wedding is to be quiet on account of Mr. Astor's illness, the villagers at Staatsburg are assuming an air of festivity, owing to Miss Huntington and Mr. Astor's popularity in the neighborhood, the Astor estate being at Rhinebeck, which is just across the river.

Miss Huntington, who has received many handsome gifts, is staying close to Hopeland House. Mr. Astor is able to be about the house, but has not been out of doors as yet.

The guests will be limited to the immediate relatives and neighbors from the nearby estates. White orchids are to be used in the decoration of the rooms, also at the wedding breakfast.

No plans have been announced yet as to where Mr. Astor and his bride will go after the ceremony, although it is believed that they will spend several days either at Hopeland House or at Mr. Astor's place. The report comes from Newport that he does not intend to open Beechwood, his villa there, during the coming season, and that Mrs. John Astor, his mother, will return to England shortly after the marriage.

DANCE AT CATHOLIC CLUB.

400 Young People Meet—Supper at Midnight.

The Spring dance of the Catholic Club for young people was held last night at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, under the patronage of the wives of the Board of Managers. These were Mrs. Alfred M. Barrett, Mrs. Michael Blake, Mrs. John R. Butler, Mrs. Clarence F. Cavanagh, Mrs. Victor J. Dowling, Mrs. Thomas P. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Frank F. Lisiecki, Mrs. John F. Martin, Mrs. Peter H. Moore, Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mrs. Thomas E. Murray, Mrs. Edward E. McCall and Mrs. John G. O'Keeffe. Hugh Kelly was chairman of the floor committee.

A seated supper at small tables was served at midnight and between 350 and 400 guests were present.

Van Winkle-Hopkins Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Virginia Hopkins to Dr. Wallace Truman Van Winkle of 59 West Forty-sixth Street took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Michael's Church. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters officiated. The bride's sister, Mrs. C. Heinrich Blote of Bremen, Germany, was her only attendant. Dr. J. Russell Watson was best man. Dr. and Mrs. Van Winkle are leaving to-day for a short stay in Bermuda. They will live at 3,495 Broadway on their return.

Miss Amy Baker's Recital.

Miss Amy Baker's recital yesterday afternoon at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club filled the hall. Frank V. Pollock sang and Bruno Huhn was at the piano. Miss Baker's recitations included Van Dyke's "A Mile with Me," Louis Untermeyer's "Prayer," and "Mr. Dooley on Women and Politics." Mr. Pollock sang "Una Furtiva Lagrima" from "L'Elisir d'Amore" and Thome's "Sonnet d'Amour." Among those in the audience were Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mrs. W. S. Dunn, Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Mrs. Ellie s. L. Roosevelt, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls, Mrs. Peter Moller and Miss Moller, Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. Charles Phelps, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hatch.

Wage Earners League Concert.

The first of a series of four concerts on consecutive evenings to be given by the Wage Earners' League in connection with an evening newspaper took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The Ellery Band gave the programme, assisted by Miss Nelle Bryant, soprano; Miss Valentine Crispi, violinist, and Alfred Ilma, baritone. The numbers scheduled for the Ellery Band included Schubert's "Marche Militaire," the overture to "William Tell," Schubert's "Serenade for trumpet solo by Gennaro D'Amico, a suite from Bizet's "Carmen," the fourth movement of Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, Sibelius's "Valse Triste," and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," all these in arrangements for military band. The programme will be different for each concert.

DIVORCES F. DUCKETT.

Wife Obtains a Decree in London—Says Husband is Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 28.—A divorce from Frederick Duckett of New York, who is said to be interested in the real estate business, was obtained by his wife, Mary Duckett, in the Divorce Court here to-day.

The petitioner testified that since 1910 Mr. Duckett had declined to live with her; that last year Duckett came to England accompanied by another woman, and that the couple were now living as husband and wife in New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

For the leading male role in Charles Klein's new play, "The Money Makers," to be produced in New York in October, Selwyn & Co. have engaged Emmett Corrigan, who is now playing in "The Yellow Ticket" at the Eltinge Theatre. For the leading woman's part Miss Alexandra Carlysle has been engaged.

The Lambs' All-Star Gambol in Philadelphia Saturday night, May 23, will be played in the Academy of Music.

Before sailing for a holiday in Bermuda Julia Dean was engaged to appear next season in a new drama by George Broadhurst. With the exception of a maid, who appears for a moment to usher in a guest, the character assigned to Miss Dean will be the only woman in the play.

The fiftieth performance of "Panthea" will be celebrated Friday evening at the Booth Theatre.

Several stage favorites will attend the reopening of Mae Murray's Follies Marigny, as it will be known hereafter, atop the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, Saturday night. Gaby Deslys, Lillian Lorraine, Sam Bernard, Bernard Granville, Margaret Romaine, Mme. Olga Petrova, Rosika Dolly, Juliette Lippe, George MacFarlane, Zoe Barnett, Margery Pearson, Louise Kelley, Fritzie von Busing, Clarence Harvey, and others will be present.

Blossom Seeley (Mrs. "Rube" Marquard) will return to the stage at Hammerstein's Victoria next week, after having accompanied the Giants since last February, when the team went South.

Eva Fallon and Harry Delf will introduce the "patriotic maxixe," a series of steps of their own invention, at to-night's performance of "The Midnight Girl" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, sailed last night for London on the Mauretania, accompanied by his daughter, Margery.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, will give a dinner at the Union Club on Friday evening, May 1, for the Austrian Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kelly Brent, (Miss Emily Rogers,) left Russia on April 15 for China and Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mohiman of 31 West Twelfth Street will give a tea dance on May 9 from 4 to 11 P. M. at their country place at Plandome, L. I.

Edward James O'Donnell of the U. S. Immigration Bureau, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Griffiths will be married to-day at Queen of All Saints Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The wedding of Miss Ida Kathleen Sullivan, sister of Mrs. Murray Wendell Safford, of this city, and Allen Whitlock Hogan of Syracuse, will take place this morning in the Church of the Good Shepherd and will be followed by a breakfast at the Vanderbilt.

The wedding of Miss Georgiana Harber and James Benham Malcom will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles G. Barber, 125 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The Swiss Consul and Mrs. Jurod will give a dinner this evening for Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, at their residence, 337 West Seventy-first Street.

Albert E. Gallatin entertained at Sherry's last night with a small dinner, which was followed by informal dancing.

A dance will take place this evening at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club under the auspices of the social centre of the People's Institute. Young society girls form the Floor Committee.

Mrs. Charles W. Trippe of 963 East Seventy-eighth Street will entertain this evening at dinner, followed by informal dancing.

The marriage of Miss Carol E. Mathews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randal Mathews of Woodside, Oradell, N. J., and Dr. Edward Courtenay Stillwell of East Orange, will take place in Grace Church at Oradel, this evening.

Carlton Schwab Wagner, a nephew of Charles Schwab, will appear in a specialty dance at the musical comedy which the Lehigh University Dramatic Association will give at the Plaza on Saturday night. The production is entitled "Make Me Laugh," and will be followed by general dancing. Tickets are on sale at the Plaza.

The wedding of Miss Marie Louise Reid, daughter of Dr. John J. Reid, and Frederick J. Fenning of Brooklyn will take place this forenoon at 11 o'clock at the Church of St. Vincent, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. A reception will follow at the home of the bride, 853 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson is leaving tomorrow to spend a fortnight at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Courtney Allison, daughter of Mrs. James Allison of 129 West Eighty-first Street, and Walter George Wilber of Brooklyn will be celebrated to-morrow at the home of the bride's brother, J. M. Allison, Grayton Court, Riverside Drive.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot will open her house, 1,020 Park Avenue, this evening, for an entertainment in aid of the Department Store Workers' Union.

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston and Miss Laura Livingston of 11 Washington Square North, who have been touring Italy for the last six weeks, sailed on April 16 on the Princess Irene for New York, and are due here to-day.

MISS ETHEL McL. LEE WEDS.

The Bride of Richard C. Hoffman, Jr., in Old St. Paul's, Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Miss Ethel McLane Lee, daughter of William Henry L. Lee of New York, was married to Richard Curson Hoffman, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Curzon Hoffman, at noon to-day in Old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in the presence of a large assemblage of resident and out-of-town guests. The Rev. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving, rector of the parish, officiated.

The bride's only attendants were her sister, Miss Katherine Lee, and Miss Elisa Lawrence Hoffman, sister of the bridegroom.

Wilmer Hoffman, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were George S. Franklin of New York; Walton S. Franklin, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.; William Graham Bowdoin, Jr.; John Gilmor, Francis N. Iglehart, Gustavus Ober, Jr., and Harry N. Batejer, Jr., all of Baltimore.

A wedding breakfast followed at the residence of James L. McLane, grandfather of the bride.

Mallory-Whitney Wedding June 3.

The wedding of Miss Prudence Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Marsells Clarke Parsons of Rye, N. Y., to Robert Mallory, Jr., is to take place Wednesday afternoon, June 3, in Christ Episcopal Church, Rye N. Y. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at Furzen Hill, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons at Rye. Mr. Mallory is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mallory of 8 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, and Clifton, Port Chester, N. Y. He is a nephew of Jabish Holmes of New York, and a sister of Mrs. George Edgar Hite of Rye. He was graduated from Yale in 1909.

J. W. GATES'S NEPHEW DEAD.

Henry R. Baker, Who Married His Nurse, Dies in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 28.—Henry Rockwell Baker, nephew of the late John W. Gates of New York, is dead at his home here, aged 23. Two years ago Baker developed pulmonary disease in Chicago. He was brought here by Mrs. Gates in a special train carrying the family physician and a nurse, Miss Nina W. Carlson of St. Charles. Mr. Baker improved, and was married here to his nurse, who was a former schoolmate. Mrs. Gates presented him with a handsome modern home.

The marriage created much interest at the time, as it was announced in certain quarters that he was cut off from his uncle's will from a princely fortune by his marriage.

This Mrs. Gates denies. She has from time to time presented Mr. and Mrs. Baker with ample funds, including a farm near Phoenix Ariz., where they spent last Winter. The Bakers returned from Phoenix two weeks ago. Mrs. Gates is expected here from New York.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Steamships—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KAISER WILHELM II. (Bremen)—Dr. and Mrs. H. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. G. Roy Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Daniels, H. Lance Davis, E. J. Fox, Mrs. M. G. Frye, Dr. Samuel P. Glover, W. E. Greenfield, Major W. Slavin Lumgrand, G. C. Howse, Dr. T. W. Kay, Mrs. E. J. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Moreley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Royston, Mrs. W. J. Steele, Arthur Stein, Miss K. R. Stone, Mrs. C. S. Ward, Miss D. Baker, Mrs. C. J. J. Carter, J. A. Haines, J. H. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Sandford, R. Easton, Robert Carlton, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Burrett.

VADERLAND (Antwerp)—Miss Louise De Marin, Mrs. C. Ewing, Miss E. S. Ewing, Miss Maria Ewing, Mrs. H. S. Giles, C. H. Jenkins, M. F. Laftan, Mrs. W. M. Laftan, Mrs. F. E. Warner, Miss Anna Bertrand, Julius Conlon, C. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Noyes, and Miss E. Weber.

Some of those booked to leave to-day on the Provence for Havre are:

Mrs. K. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Black, Dr. B. B. Beeson, James D. Brown, R. M. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bullard, Miss Mary de Peyster Carey, Gatti-Casazza, Miss Susan Davideon, Mr. and Mrs. H. English, R. H. Gillespie, C. F. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harris, E. L. Hall, Miss A. M. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Knoedler, Count von Obustadt, Chandler Robbins, F. E. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thebaud, and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among the tourists sailing to-day on the Bermudian for Bermuda are:

Mr. and Mrs. U. T. Andrews, C. B. Chisholm, Miss C. Davenport, Miss Marion de Forest, D. M. Driscoll, Miss L. F. Gorman, Mrs. H. Harris, and Dr. and Mrs. Loring Swain.

ZACAPA (Panama)—W. H. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davis, Mrs. L. Darrell, W. T. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. F. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hodgson, and Dr. Plank.

JOHN A. GROSSBECK DEAD.

Entomologist in Natural History Museum Dies on Island of Barbados.

John A. Grossbeck, Assistant Curator of the Department of Invertebrates at the American Museum of Natural History, and an expert on the study of small moths, died on the Island of Barbados on April 8, where he had gone to regain his health. Mr. Grossbeck was about 32 years of age, and was born in Paterson, N. J. He was formerly connected with the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., and for some time acted as assistant to the State Entomologist of New Jersey.

Two years ago Mr. Grossbeck and Dr. Doty, ex-Health Officer of the Port of New York, were engaged in exterminating the mosquitos in the marsh lands in New Jersey and along the Atlantic Coast. Mr. Grossbeck was Librarian of the New York Entomological Society and a member of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences. He left his widow and two children. The funeral will be held to-day from 260 Warren Street, Jersey City.

Miss D. R. Chisolm's Funeral To-day

The funeral services for Miss Dorothy Rogers Chisolm, third daugnter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm of 16 East Fifty-third Street, who died suddenly at her home on Saturday night, will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Chisolm residence. The Rev. Herbert Shipman of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, assisted by the Rev. Philemon F. Sturges of St. Peter's, Morristown, N. J., will read the service. Interment will be at the family vault at Woodlawn Cemetery. Miss Chisolm was a debutante of this season. She had been ill for several months. Her two elder sisters are Mrs. Alvin Untermyer and Miss Winifred W. Chisolm, and the Misses Margaret W. and Elizabeth H. Chisolm are her younger sisters.

Paul Revoil.

Paul Revoil, 58 years old, formerly French Ambassador to Spain and French chief plentipotentiary to the Algeciras Conference on Morocco in 1906, died on Tuesday at Moupies in France.

M. Revoil was distinguished as a diplomat for the last twenty years, and was a Commander of the Legion of Honor. In 1901 he was appointed Governor General of Algeria, and in 1905 was Ambassador to Switzerland.

George Ade's Father Falls Dead.

VALPARAISO, Ind., April 28.—John Ade, aged 75, of Kentland, Ind., father of George Ade, the playwright, fell dead in the hall where the Republican Tenth District Convention was being held this afternoon. Heart disease is believed to have caused his death.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. CHARLES H. SEAMAN, 80 years of age, and who for several years was Superintendent of the Belmar line of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company and a resident of Ocean Grove for a number of years, died at his home in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. Capt. Seaman served through the civil war.

OSCAR O. BREWER, for many years Treasurer of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, is dead at the home of his sister, Mrs. Harry M. Lorentzen, in Maplewood, N. J. Born in Newark, Mr. Brewer had been connected with the Newark Fire Insurance Company for forty-five years. Upon the death of his wife two years ago Mr. Brewer retired from business.

MURRAY R. BALLOU, President of the Boston Stock Exchange from 1870 to 1906, died in Boston yesterday, aged 74 years.

PETER ROSS, one of the founders and trustees of the Broadway Congregational Church, died on Monday at his home, 659 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, where he had been a horticulturist and florist for the last thirty-three years. He was born sixty-three years ago in Balmagown, Scotland.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Grand Secretary of the Commercial Travelers of New England, and known to commercial travelers all over that section of the country as "Bill Nick," because he signed his name that way to all his correspondence, died on Monday in Providence.

The Rev. JOSEPH SCHMIDT, S. J., aged 46, attached to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died on Sunday in St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, after a short illness. He recently had returned to his old parish after serving ten years in Kingston, Jamaica.

Mme. JEANE DUREAU, wife of the author, Albert Dureau, and daughter of Paul Durand-Ruel, the artist, died on Monday in her apartments in Rue de Bourgogne, Paris. She was 43 years old, and was a sister of George and Joseph Durand-Ruel, the art collectors of Paris, who have offices and galleries at 12 East Fifty-seventh Street.

ALFRED B. COPE, for thirty-three years a teacher in the Stanhope, N. J., public school, and prior to that County Examiner for Sussex County for a number of years, died on Monday at his home in Stanhope.

Mrs. ANNA SOPHIA SMITH, widow of August F. W. Smith, who was a wealthy importer of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 68 Boulevard, Summit, N. J., in her eighty-fourth year.

SCHUYLER CAMPBELL, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Campbell of Millburn Township, N. J., died on Monday of typhus fever at San Juan, Porto Rico. He was 28 years old and had built up an extensive export honey business in the island where he died.

HENRY L. HOWE, before his retirement a prominent lawyer in Oswego, N. Y., where he was Surrogate from 1860 to 1872, died at his home in that place on Monday. He was a member of the State Bar Association, formerly was counsel for the Kingsford Starch Company, and was said to have been a member of the convention that organized the Republican Party.

HERBERT WORTH, employed by B. H. Howells & Co., sugar refiners, and at one time President of the John Birkbeck Sugar Refining Company of South Brooklyn, died on Monday night at his home, 805 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Worth was 67 years old and left his widow, a daughter, Mrs. G. Warring Stebbins, and a son, Dr. Herbert Swain Worth. Many years ago Mr. Worth was a famous ball player and Captain of the Star team, with which he traveled all over the country.

Mrs. LOUISE A. BJERREGAARD, wife of Emmnuel Bjerregaard, in the railroad news business, is dead at the home of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Provost, 264 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bjerregaard died at Oak Park, Ill., where she had been living for the last two years. She was in her thirty-eighth year.

ZOPHER L. HAWKINS, an insurance broker with offices at 95 William Street, died Monday at his residence, 1,340 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hawkins was born at Jamaica, L. I., and was a member of the old Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Invincible Club, and of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y. His widow, who was the daughter of the late Thomas Harris, Vice President of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, and one son, Donald Hawkins, survive him.

Mrs. MARGARETHA PAULUS RADLER, widow of

SPINNERS DENOUNCE COTTON EXCHANGE

Manufacturers' Association Demands Its Regulation by Congress.

FIXES, NOT RECORDS, PRICES

Committee Is Authorized to Arrange for Financing the $5,000,000 Warehouse Plan.

The eighteenth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria ended yesterday afternoon after a bitter attack on the practices of the New York Cotton Exchange had been made by many members of the association. A report of Lewis W. Parker, Chairman of the Committee on Cotton Exchanges, was adopted unanimously. In this report the statement was made that unless the New York Exchange's rules "can be so regulated by action of Congress as to compel the performance of its proper functions it should, in our judgment, be abolished."

Mr. Parker is President of the Parker Cotton Mills Company and one of the wealthiest cotton goods manufacturers in South Carolina. His report followed the address of Arthur R. Marsh, former President of the New York Cotton Exchange, on new rules of the Exchange. Mr. Marsh said it was almost impossible to learn what the cotton men of the South really want, as many different opinions come from different sections.

Mr. Parker, exonerating Mr. Marsh and other members of the Exchange of personal intention to do injury, then launched into a denunciation of the Exchange methods, denouncing especially efforts to depress or inflate prices for purposes of manipulation. Hope is held out, however, he said, that reforms will be secured through new laws to be passed by the present Congress.

"An exchange," said Mr. Parker, "is assumed merely to reflect the price of the commodity in which it deals; it is the means by which buyer and seller are brought to a common basis. But an exchange which arbitrarily states the value of that commodity with relation to the law of supply and demand as applied to the commodity is a curse to both producer and spinner. Such an exchange must and should be so regulated as to compel its quotations to state correctly the price of the commodity on which it quotes, or should be abolished."

He cited one instance in which he said contracts had been caused to advance 80 points by manipulation, whereas the natural advance in the instance was only 20 points.

Mr. Marsh, in brief answer to the report, said that the Exchange was anxious to comply with the wishes of the Southerners, and an amendment was adopted stating that the association would be glad to co-operate with the New York Exchange in any real effort to accomplish such terms.

The Duke warehouse plan, which provides for the amalgamation of a large chain of cotton warehouses in the South, was approved by the association and the committee of fifteen which reported on it, of which Stuart W. Cramer, retiring President of the association, is Chairman, was authorized to formulate plans for its financing.

T. I. Hickman of Augusta, Ga., former Vice President of the association, was elected President. C. B. Bryant was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. Scott Maxwell of Cordova, Ala., was elected Vice President, and John A. Law of Spartanburg, S. C., was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors. Three new members of the board, J. W. Cannon of Concord, N. C.; LeRoy Springs of Lancaster, S. C., and A. W. McLellan of New Orleans, were also elected.

MADE $35,000 IN AN HOUR.

Capt. Collins Tells of Stock Deal Under Cross-Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—Capt Cornelius Glenn Collins, the British army officer on trial here on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, told to-day under cross-examination how in one of his numerous financial ventures he had cleaned up $35,000 in an hour.

"It was in some dealings connected with the Rock Island," he said. "We made a killing. I paid 28 for the shares the day before Christmas and the day after I sold them for 78. I jolly well remember that I was the only man to sell at the high figure. I cleaned them all out in an hour, and made $35,000."

The State's Attorney began questioning Capt. Collins relative to his acquaintance with Miss Ethel Clinton in England.

"I had a wealthy uncle in England," Capt. Collins said. "He had a magnificent country place, and I gave many parties there. Miss Clinton was at one of the affairs. Later she spent half an hour one day in my apartment in company with another army officer. I can explain all of it, if you want it."

"Weren't there four vases stolen from here?" Mr. Browning asked.

"No," replied the accused indignantly. Judge Heuisler interrupted:

"I want to show that he has existed on other people by the methods he employed in securing this sum from Mr. Thompson in this city," the State's Attorney explained.

"I don't think that testimony is legally competent," the Judge said. "This man is innocent until proven guilty."

It was brought out that Collins, through his father, would come into property on the River Clyde valued at about £75,000 (nearly $375,000.)

"I hope to get £20,000 (nearly $100,000) as my share after my debts are paid," he said.

DOANE LIBRARY DISPERSAL.

Total of $10,948 Realized at First Day's Sale.

The sale of the library of the late Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany and other collections brought a total of $10,948 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The first octavo edition of Audubon's "Birds of America" was bought by Gabriel Weis for $385. He also paid $185 for the original manuscript of Chapter 39 of Mark Twain's "A Tramp Abroad."

K. Munroe gave $250 for an extra illustrated copy of William Combe's "History of the River Thames." F. W. Morris obtained for $335 "The Scourge," illustrated by George Cruikshank. Unpublished drawings by "Phiz," (H. B. Browne,) for Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," went for $450 to George D. Smith, who also paid $225 for an extra-illustrated copy of Frederic G. Kitten's "Charles Dickens by Pen and Pencil."

Charles Sessler of Philadelphia gave $400 for a manuscript "Hours of the Virgin Mary," written on vellum and executed in the north of France in the fifteenth century. He also paid $125 for a first edition of Pierce Egan's "Real Life in London." A marriage contract, signed by Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and others, brought $100.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

SUES AFTER SEA OUTING.

H. E. Thompson Asks $10,000 Damages for Spoiled Pleasure Trip.

Complaining that a pleasure trip de luxe which he had been induced to take by reason of advertisements had been marred by the presence of vermin in his cabin and negroes in the part of the vessel in which he traveled, Henry E. Thompson, a rug dealer of 34 Union Square, entered yesterday in the Federal Disirict Court's Admiralty Branch a suit for $10,000 damages against the United Fruit Company's steamer Pastores.

In his complaint he alleges that on March 7 he took passage in the Pastores for a pleasure trip to the West Indies and the Panama Canal, and that it was represented to him that special advantages were to be provided in the way of bands, music, blankets, &c. Moreover, he asserts he was informed that there would be a complete absence of anything disagreeable as far as the passengers with whom he was to travel and the freight to be shipped was concerned.

However, Mr. Thompson asserts that he found when he was assigned to stateroom No. 31, that it was next the kitchen, and that he was greatly disturbed in the early hours of the morning anud the late hours of the night by the profanity of the cooks and their assistants. When he complained to the purser he was removed at Kingston to Suite C, and for this he had to pay an additional $170. This room, he said, he discovered was infested with vermin.

Then at Colon, Mr. Thompson says, three days later, he was shifted to Room 44, a greatly inferior room, "because Suite C had been engaged by negroes, and when he protested, he was, he alleges, insulted by the purser in the presence of the members of his traveling party. Mr. Thompson makes other allegations against the behavior toward him of the crew, and says that at Kingston the Pastores took aboard about 300 negroes of both sexes, bound for Colon, whose behavior was most objectionable. He also alleges that the music promised was furnished by a talking machine and not by a band, that during the trip he was robbed of two Panama hats of the value of $25, and that he was compelled to pay extra for blankets and chairs, which the company had promised to provide free.

$71,998,600 FOR NEW BANKS.

Stock Subscriptions to Reserve System Reach This Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—This statement was issued by the Treasury Department to-day:

"The Reserve Bank Organization Committee announced to-day that subscriptions to the stock of the Federal reserve banks in the twelve Federal reserve districts received up to noon today amounted to $71,998,600. The banks in six of the twelve districts have already subscribed more than the minimum amount of $4,000,000 necessary to organize the banks. These districts are the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh, the Federal reserve banks for these districts being located, respectively, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, and Chicago.

"The subscriptions thus far received have come from 4,045 out of a total of 7,484. The largest number of subscriptions received from any one district has been received from the Seventh, or Chicago district; the next largest has come from the Third, or Philadelphia district. The indications are that before the first of May three additional districts will have subscribed for the requisite minimum of $4,000,000.

"The banks are being organized with the maximum rapidity that observance of the formalities prescribed by law permits.

"It is expected the banks will be ready for business on or before Aug. 1."

MORE PAY FOR PAPERMAKERS

Three Firms Agree to Recognize Union—Resume Conference To-day.

The representatives of the unions which have been conferring with representatives of the International Paper Company over a new agreement to take effect May 1 will resume the meetings to-day at the Continental Hotel, after a recess of four days.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is Chairman of the Conference Committee of the unions involved, said last evening that three large firms engaged in papermaking had just signed agreements with their employes based on the recognition of the demands made on the International Paper Company. These three firms are the Great Northern, St. Croix, and Grand Lake Paper Companies, which employ between 5,000 and 6,000 men. A slight increase in wages will be granted, and the unions recognized.

The employes of the International Paper Company ask for an eight-hour day and a slight increase in wages.

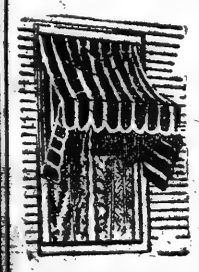
We Give Surety Coupons Free with Purchases

New York's Shopping Centre

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

Until May 1st We Will Make These $3.50



Awnings to measure at $2.75

We will make, measure and hang these awnings, up to 40 inches wide and 66 inches down, including skirt at bottom and 30 inches extension, fitted with best galvanized fittings and frames. The material is John Boyle's standard 8 oz. duck, in a full range of colors. Workmanship the very best throughout.

This offer is good only until May 1st. This is the lowest price ever quoted for awnings of this quality of

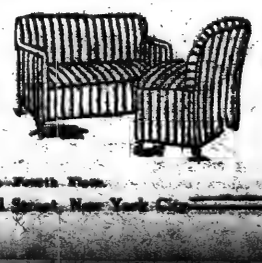
JOHN BOYLE'S STANDARD STRIPES.

Other sizes at special prices for this month only

NOTE.—This offer for Manhattan, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City and Long Island City.

Furniture Slip Covers at $3.89

Allowing 20 Yards of Material on Each Order.



This includes measuring, cutting and binding. We use only the best quality dust-proof Belgian striped damask.

On orders requiring more than twenty yards an additional charge of 30c a yard will be made.

NOTE—This extremely low price only for Manhattan, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City and Long Island City.

O'Neill-Adams Store—Fourth Floor.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street, New York City

SENATE SEEKS DATA SENT TO SWAY RATES

Asks Commerce Board to Forward Communication Intended to Influence Its Decision.

CAN'T CONTROL OUTLAYS

So G. F. Brownell, Erie Counsel Says —Reads File "Spotting" Tariffs —Arguments to End Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate adopted without discussion to-day the resolution sponsored by Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to submit to the Senate copies of all signed and anonymous communications, newspaper clippings, and the like received by the commission or any individual Commissioner from persons trying to influence the commission's decision in its investigation into railroad revenues and into the 5 per cent. rate increase proposed. The resolution excepted such communications as were received in the proscribed manner from officials of the commission or of railroads.

Some time ago Mr. La Follette introduced a bill making it a penal offense to send to the commission communications of the sort his resolution refers to.

The impression got abroad that Mr. La Follette was aiming his bill at President Wilson, who was known to have conferred informally with members of the commission as to the application for a 5 per cent. rate increase.

Chairman Harlan, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon the resumption of arguments in the advance rate case, to-day, announced that discussion must conclude by Friday.

Fundamental economic and financial conditions justified an advance in freight rates was the contention of George F. Brownell, Vice President and general counsel of the Erie Railroad.

"If operating expenses," he said, "and the new burdens imposed by law upon railroads had not been enormously increased they now would be in a highly prosperous condition, but it is net income and not the gross that counts.

"Until recent years the railroad industry was, like other industries, responsive to the law of increasing returns, under which an increase in the volume of traffic would produce a decrease in the unit of cost, and operating revenues would increase more rapidly than operating expenses.

Can't Control Outlays.

"All this is changed. It has lost in large measure its ability to control its expenditures. It is subject to Governmental regulations and control to much greater extent than most other industries. It has been subjected to requirements of Legislatures and regulatory bodies, both Federal and State, which have increased greatly its operating and its capital expenses."

The railroads, he continued, did not question "the wisdom of expediency of these requirements, and will continue to the best of their ability to bear and sustain the financial burdens they impose, but they must not be deprived of strength to accomplish the task—and remunerative rates are the very sinews of that strength."

Hugh L. Bond, general counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, devoted special attention to the wage feature of the increased cost of railroad operation. The increases in wages, he said, due to changes in rates of pay, for the year ending June 30, 1913, aggregated $50,904,886.30. In these figures, he said, no note was made of two large wage increases resulting from arbitration, which will add $2,757,000 per annum. As a result of arbitration with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen the addition amounts to 9.4 per cent., or $6,000,000 per annum, and 7 per cent. will be added as a result of arbitration with the conductors and trainmen.

J. Rush Butler, counsel for lake and rail shippers, opposing the advance, said that the rail lines, which now operated water lines on the Great Lakes, were endeavoring to drive traffic from the natural waterways on the Lakes to the rails. He asserted that the trunk line railways absolutely monopolized the package freight service on the Great Lakes and controlled completely both the rail and the lake-rail transportation facilities.

Briefs in opposition to any increase of freight rates asked for by the Eastern railroads were filed on behalf of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the New Pittsburgh Coal Company, and the State Railroad Commissions in the Eastern classification territory.

File Charges for "Spotting."

Railways operating in Eastern classification territory have adopted the evident suggestion made to them by the Commission and have begun to file tariffs providing for a charge for "spotting" cars. The provisions and charges contained in the tariffs are identical in all instances, indicating concerted action on the part of the roads. The charges are five and a half cents a ton, with a minimum charge of $2 a car.

In Eastern classification territory, it is estimated that there are nearly 27,000 spur tracks, or sidings, on which cars now are "spotted" by the railroads without charge. The exaction of $2 a car for the service, it is believed, would increase the revenues of the roads at least $10,000,000 a year.

An effort will be made by shippers to have the spotting tariffs, which are filed to be effective on thirty days' notice, suspended.

NEGRO INVASION FOUGHT.

"For Sale" Sign in Great Neck Hills, L. I., Vanishes Over Night.

Paul Brostrom, who is Superintendent of Gracefield, the extensive estate of Mrs. Lucillus Grace, widow of William R. Grace, at Great Neck, L. I., awoke yesterday and found that a sign he had put on property he owns on the outskirts of Great Neck, known as Great Neck Hills, had been demolished. The sign read as follows:

This plot for sale.
No restriction as to creed or color.

Mr. Brostrom declared yesterday that he would have the sign replaced to-day.

Great Neck Hills has been excited last Mr. Brostrom sell his plot to negroes for a suburban cottage. Great Neck Hills did not want its exclusiveness affected. Literary and theatrical people live there, including Miss Maude Powell, the violinist.

"When I bought the property I understood from the map shown me that I was buying corner lots," Mr. Brostrom said. "I later found that the map was changed and I was in the middle of the block."

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 47,875 packages; last week, 40,304 packages; imports, 86 packages; exports, 611 packages to Europe and 569 packages to other tropical countries. Creamery, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@22c; thirds, 21@21½c; held, extras, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 19½@20½c; thirds, 18@18c. State dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 22@23c; common to fair, 18@21c; process, extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 18@19c; lower grades, 14@17c; factory, extras, 18½@19c; firsts, 17@17½c; current make, firsts, 16c; seconds, 15@15½c; lower grades, 14@16c; packing stock, held, 18@19c; current make, No. 1, 16@16½c; lower grades, 15@15½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 162,015 cases. Imports, 240 cases. Arrivals have fallen off. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 20@20½c; thirds and poorer, 19@19½c; No. 1 dirties, 18½c; No. 2 dirties, 17½@18c; checks, cord to prime, dry, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23½@24c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, whites, fair to good, 22@23c; Western, gathered whites, 21½@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 22½@23c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 20½@21½c; duck eggs, State and near by, fancy, 23c; Southern, selected, 21@22c; Western, fancy, 23c; Western, mixed, fair to good, 19@20c; Western, fair to good, 18@19c; Western, checks, cord to prime, 16@17c; refrigerator, fancy, 20@20½c; refrigerator, firsts, 19@19½c; refrigerator, seconds, 18@18½c; refrigerator, thirds, 17@17½c; refrigerator, checks, cord to prime, 16@16½c.

SHOTS FIRED, ROBBERS FLEE

Two Men Caught in Harlem After Exciting Chase.

Two burglars, who entered the apartments of Louis Rochlitz and Thomas Roberts on the fifth floor of 536 West 157th Street late last night and stole jewelry valued at $2,000, were captured after an exciting chase in which several revolver shots were fired.

Frank McGinnity, who lived on the fourth floor, heard the men and followed them up a fire escape to the roof. He fired four shots, but they reached the roof of 540 and disappeared down a fire escape. They were leaving the building on the hallway on the first floor when Patrolman Boyle of the West 152d Street police station grabbed one of the men, and Louis Beck of 520 West 146th Street captured the other after a hard fight in which he was severely bitten on the left wrist.

The tenants in the apartment houses attempted to mob the prisoners, but Boyle drove them away. The men said they were Harry J. Martin and Frank Williams, both 19 years old, living at the Sylvan Hotel, 121st Street and Third Avenue. They said they entered the Roberts apartment by the dumbwaiter. They had their loot in a bag. Other jewelry worth $1,500 was found in their rooms.

Fire Drill Saves 350 Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PENN YAN, N. Y., April 28.—Three hundred and fifty children marched out of the Liberty Street School to-day in a minute and a half following an alarm of fire. They knew nothing of the blaze, and thought they merely were performing a fire drill. The fire caused slight damage.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Forecasts:

N. Caro.—Fair in e., showers, cooler in w. Wed. Thur. fair, cooler; gentle to mod. shifting winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Wed., Thur.; cooler. Thur. gentle to mod. n. winds.

Ga.—Showers Wed. or Wed. night, fair in s. e. Thur. fair; cooler in interior; gentle to mod. n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed., showers in n. w. Thur. fair; cooler in n. w.; gentle to mod. n. winds, e. over extreme s.

Ala.—Showers, cooler Wed. Thur. fair; cooler in n. e.; gentle to mod. n. winds, becoming var.

Miss.—Fair, cooler Wed. Thur. fair; gentle to mod. shifting winds.

La., S. Tex.—Fair Wed., Thurs.; gentle, shifting winds.

Okl., Tex.—Fair Wed., prob. Thurs.

Utah—Rains Wed. Thurs., fair.

Ark.—Fair, cooler Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Tenn., Ky.—Showers Wed., except fair in extreme w., cooler. Thurs. fair, cooler in e.

Ohio—Showers, cooler Wed. Thurs., prob. fair, mod. s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy in n., showers in s. Wed., cooler. Thurs., prob. fair; mod. w. to n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair, colder Wed. Thurs., fair; mod. w. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers in s., rain or snow in n. Wed., colder in central and n.; strong n. winds over n.; mod., shifting winds over s., becoming w. and n. w. Thurs., fair.

Upper Mich.—Snow or rain Wed.; mod. n. gales. Thurs., cloudy.

Wis.—Rain or snow Wed.; colder in s.; strong n. winds. Thurs., prob. fair.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed.; snow or rain in extreme s. Thurs., fair in n., cloudy in s.; mod. n. gales on Lake Superior, diminishing by Wed. night.

Iowa—Fair Wed.; colder in extreme e. Thurs., unsettled.

Mo.—Fair Wed.; colder in n. and e. Thurs., fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed.; warmer in w. Thurs., local rains.

S. Dak.—Local rains Wed. Thurs.; prob. clear Wed.

Neb.—Rains Wed., colder in south portion. Thurs., fair.

STORM SWEEPS THE LAKES.

Navigation at the Head Stopped—One Man Washed from Pier.

DULUTH, Minn., April 28.—The steamer Joseph Block of the Inland Steel Company's (Chicago) fleet, to-day took on the first cargo of ore to be loaded at the head of the lakes this season. A storm raging at this end of the lake made it unsafe for boats to leave the harbor. Waves swept over the Government canal, and outside of the canal high seas were running.

A spectator watching the high waves was washed off the Government pier by a comber. Life savers have not recovered the body. All navigation at the head of the lakes was stopped. A forty-eight-mile gale continued.

Two bridges of the Clarkson coal dock were blown down, and the steamer Champlain, from which a cargo of coal was being unloaded, was struck by the wrecked bridges and badly damaged. The steamer John Lambert, loaded with grain, ventured out at midnight last night, but was forced to return for safety.

According to the United States Weather Bureau the storm was more severe over Lake Superior than further down the lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 28.—During the northeast gale which has been raging all day, the steamer Buffalo of the Western Transit Company, went ashore about half way between Round Island and Point aux Pines, on the Canadian side of the upper river. The Buffalo was the first of the Western Transit steamers down-bound loaded with flour. A tug left the Soo to assist her. The amount of damage is not known.

WOMEN'S HOTEL OPENED.

Prominent Patronesses at Home for Business People.

The new Business Woman's Hotel, 163 Lexington Avenue, corner of Thirtieth Street, opened with a reception, music, and dancing last evening, but it already had fifty-five guests. The hotel was decorated with flowers and palms, and its patronesses, among whom were many prominent women of New York, received the guests.

The hotel is the old Avon renovated. It can accommodate 154 guests, and it caters to the upper grade of business women. The prices range from $10 to $16 a week, only a suite of bedroom, sitting room, and bath, being higher-priced if taken by one person. The prices include board and room—neither can be taken separately—and the restaurant is not open to the public.

Applications must be filed for rooms and references given. An Executive Committee, which looks after the general welfare of the hotel, includes two of the business managers, two of the stockholding patronesses, and two of the guests.

On the main floor the office and dining room are finished in white and buff, and a large reception room has the woodwork in white and walls in pale green. There will be small reception rooms on each floor. Among the patronesses who were present last evening were Mmes. William Church Osborn, Helen Hartley Jenkins, Francis M. Scott, John A. Church, Everett P. Wheeler, Arthur M. Dodge, Robert Sturgis, Ellwood Hendrick, Henry E. Dunn, Julian D. Trenholm, Louis V. Bright, C. S. Van Rensselaer, and Clarence R. Mohrmann, and Misses Anne B. Jennings, Alice Hill Chittenden, Virginia Potter, Alice F. Einstein, and Emma B. Hopkins.

Loaded Cotton Burns at Juarez.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 28.—Fifteen cars loaded with cotton were destroyed by fire last night, supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The major portion of the cotton was saved.

TO SEND TOLLS FIGHT INTO FULL SENATE

Committee Likely to Split To-day on Question of Clause Reserving American Rights.

WILSON FOR AMENDMENT?

Indication in Senator Simmons's Attitude That President Has Decided to Yield a Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals today began its detailed consideration of the Sims bill, repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act. While there is a bare majority in the committee against the repeal, the opinion grew to-day that by to-morrow the committee would split, one side reporting the bill with an amendment reserving American rights, and the other reporting the bill without recommendation. This would let the real struggle be fought out on the floor of the Senate, as was the case in the handling of the Currency bill at the last session.

There were two proposals before the committee this afternoon. One, which was attributed to Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, the President's manager of the Tolls bill in committee, was substantially as follows:

"That the passage of this act or anything therein contained shall not be construed as waiving or impairing or affecting any right possessed by the United States."

The same idea was embodied in amendments presented by Mr. Chilton of West Virginia, and Mr. Shields of Tennessee, both Democrats, and Mr. Brandege of Connecticut, a Republican. The discussion in the committee room centered all afternoon over the proposed modification. The opponents of repeal wanted the language of the reserving amendment made still stronger, and they proposed to add to it the words: "Under treaty or otherwise."

The fact that Mr. Simmons should propose such an amendment is taken to mean that President Wilson has tacitly approved it. The President heretofore has opposed amendment, but it is believed that his wish to pass the bill at an early date is responsible for his change. The amendment, once incorporated in the bill with the approval of the White House, would insure the prompt passage of the bill and leave the way clear for the almost forgotten trust legislation.

The other proposal which the Administration is certain to frown upon, came from Mr. Walsh, a Democrat of Montana, who is supporting Chairman O'Gorman in his fight against repeal. Mr. Walsh's plan is to reject the repealing bill together, and merely provide a procedure under which foreign shipowners, aggrieved by the favors to American owners, might carry their case under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to quick trial in the United States Supreme Court.

Such a proposal was definitely put forward in President Taft's Administration and was seriously considered. But the British Government, while careful not to impugn the good faith of the American judiciary, let it be known that it would sound strangely to British ears to have a treaty between Great Britain and the United States construed by an exclusively American tribunal.

Unless an agreement can be reached by the Senators on the committee to-morrow, it is likely that half of the committee will report the Sims bill with an amendment along the lines of that proposed by Mr. Simmons while the other half will report the original resolution without amendment.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to-day to make public the confidential letters, telegrams, and notes relating to the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty sent to the committee from State Department files. Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee, said many of the communications already had been printed and that the correspondence revealed nothing sensational. The documents will be printed, however, largely for the benefit of Senators who expect to take part in the debate on the free tolls question.

PAPAL DUKE SUES WRITER.

Warren-Surrey Brings Libel Action for $25,000 Damages.

Counsel for René François Joseph de Warren, Duke of Warren-Surrey, who at the Hotel Gotham on March 2 announced that those who dared question his title would find themselves in serious trouble, filed papers yesterday with County Clerk Schneider in a libel suit for $25,000 against F. Cunliffe-Owen, one of the busiest questioners of the Duke's title on this side of the Atlantic. The Duke came over here about three months ago and at once the report spread that he was in search of a rich wife. This he vigorously denied.

The Duke is not here now. He signed the complaint papers, which were prepared by Wise & Seligsberg on April 20, and then sailed for Paris. His last words to Mr. Seligsberg were to press the case, not for the sake of the money, but to avenge his honor. The Duke is about 34 years old, although he looks older.

According to the complaint, the defendant stopped at nothing to cast doubt upon the validity of the plaintiff's title and to bring him into ridicule. When rebuked for this the defendant, it is complained, made the matter worse by explaining that he did not bear any personal animosity against the Duke, but wished to prevent any American girl from being led into contracting an alliance with him under the impression that he was a noble. The Duke says that on his mother's side is the blood of William the Conqueror and Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.

His father's family, he says, comes from the same branch as the Warren-Surrey family of England, of which the Duke of Norfolk is now the most noted member. This side of his family, he says, he can trace back to the eleventh century.

Before going forward with the matter to the point of filing a complaint the Duke's counsel say they made inquiry as to his right to the title, and discovered that the title was conferred by Pope Leo XIII. by Apostolic brief at St. Peter's in Rome on June 27, 1900, with all the usual formalities.

"The Duke has had much trouble," said one of the counsel yesterday, "because one of his brothers was accused of being connected with the 'Black Masses,' a society that met in an apartment in the Avenue Friedland, Paris. This brother was convicted and sent to prison. The Duke was also accused of being connected with the same society, but he sued the newspapers that carried the slander and procured judgments against them. The Duke is thoroughly genuine and is a fine fellow, although some folks do not understand him. One of his brothers is the Marquis Hamelin de Warren-Surrey. The Duke says, and I believe him, that he is the nephew of Count Paul Huyn, Bishop of Brunn, in Austria. The suit instituted by the Duke will be pressed."

The defendant is a newspaper writer, and what he wrote about the Duke was printed in various newspapers.

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"LONG ISLAND AND REAL LIFE"

A NEW BOOK, dealing with sports, home-life, climatic conditions, accessibility, the ocean shore, the hills, the woods, the Sound and bays of Long Island, in fact brimful of real life pictures and interesting information to the homeseeker, the summer sojourner and the vacationist.

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New Fireproof Hotel

Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court. Pool and Billiard Room. Moderate Rates.

Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City. Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills. L. I.

FOREST HILLS INN.
FOREST HILLS, L. I.

For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.

Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large wing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 15th. References. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

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Situated 600 feet above sea level, 22 miles from New York, fast electric train service. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Salt Water Bathing, Coaching Parties, (Liberty coach.) Swimming pool, billiards, bowling, ballroom, grill. Rates and booklet on request. Under personal direction of J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor, Telephone White Plains 2300.

Spend the Spring Days in The Westchester Hills.

GOLF, TENNIS, RIDING, DRIVING,

MOTORING, MUSIC, DANCING.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

Leading High-class Moderate Rate Hotel.

ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach; elevator, private baths; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Spring rates—$2 up daily; $10 up weekly. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Handsomely furnished 15-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. ALSO 5-room apartment, attractively furnished, for Easter month. One block from Steel Pier. Reasonable. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

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WESTMONT HOTEL Rhode Island Av. and beach. Superior location. Elevator to street level; private baths; spacious exchange; sunny porches. Special Spring rates. Booklet. FREDERICK KEHN, Jr.

Grossman's Hotel

New Jersey Av., near Beach; Jewish dietary laws observed.

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Four minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. The most popular and delightful commuters' home out of New York.

A modern, homelike hotel, with enviable reputation for its cleanliness and exceptionally good table. All outside, sunny rooms. With tub, bath and telephone in every room. Afternoon tea. Dancing. Reasonable rates.

F. B. ALVORD, Owner & Prop'r. WM. B. GRIGGS, Manager.

Elmwood Hotel

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EAST ORANGE,

10 minutes from Broadway, will give you room with private bath and first-class board for two people, $18.00 to $20.00; for one, $10.00 to $15.00. Call or 'phone 2085 Orange.

EAST ORANGE LENOX MANOR.

A small hotel, new throughout; private baths, exceptional table; refined and homelike; special Spring rates. Telephone 5076 Orange.

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Week-end entertainment at Boardwalk Casino. For booklet address Information Bureau, 307 Bond St.

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Right on the Sound, fifty minutes from New York. All outdoor sports. Excellent table and service.

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TWENTY COTTAGES. OPEN JULY 1ST.

Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order. AN IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage. Golf. Tennis.

C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

Booking Office in Charge E. B. RICH, 1180 Broadway, New York. Tel. Madison Sq. 4748.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mount Pocono.

The Hawthorne Inn and Cottages will be open for the season on May 15 at Mount Pocono, Penn. There are now ten non-housekeeping cottages connected with the Inn. The cottagers take their meals at the Inn, for which they pay $12 per week each. The prices of the cottages range from $280 to $500 for the season. They are well furnished, artistic, modern cottages. Outside of rent and meals there are no charges—bedding, fire logs, ice, and service are all free. All the comforts of home with none of its cares. Address for Roycroft made book. Ryerson W. Jennings, Mount Pocono, Penn.

PENNSYLVANIA—Catskills.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Where you can catch trout. Greatly enlarged; rooms en suite with bath. Garage, saddle horses. All amusements. Now open. Booklet. Cresco station Lack. R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

CURTIS HOTEL

LENOX, MASS.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

CANADA.

Royal Muskoka

Hotel, Muskoka Lakes, Canada, admitted to be Canada's finest Summer hotel, opens June 27; 1,000 feet above sea. Golf, tennis, fishing, bathing, dancing, lawn bowling, court golf, &c. For rates and particulars address H. M. Leslie, Manager, New York Booking Office, 1,180 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 10,550.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—MORRIS FINE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Fine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 18, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 1, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 28, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT KLENK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 29th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 505 Lexington Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock of groceries, wines, and liquors of the highest grade, a considerable portion of which is in original cases; exceptionally fine fixtures, such as showcases, ice boxes, ice plant, cash registers, scales, horse and wagon, &c. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee.

JESSE EPSTEIN, Att

$6,289,644 DEFICIT FOR STEEL TRUST

First Quarter's Earnings Fall That Much Short of Corporation's Needs.

USUAL DIVIDENDS VOTED

Appropriation for Depreciation $1,288,516 Less Than in 1913—Net Income $17,994,381.

A deficit of $6,289,644 was reported by the United Steel Corporation yesterday as the result of operations in the first quarter of 1914, after fixed charges and depreciation allowances had been provided for and the usual dividends paid on the stocks. The corporation's net income was $17,994,381, about what had been looked for in financial circles, and this figure stood in contrast with $23,036,349 earned in the preceding quarter and $34,426,801 in the first three months of 1913.

In the closing quarter of last year the corporation reported a deficit of $1,002,304 after paying out as much in dividends as in the opening quarter of this year. The surplus in the opening quarter of 1913 was $7,369,600, so that when compared with the results of the same period of last year, yesterday's statement showed an actual falling off in income available for the surplus account of $13,659,244. Bond interest increased about $220,000 over the preceding quarter and about $25,300 more was received for the sinking fund and depreciation account. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, the amount set aside for depreciation and sinking fund needs showed a decline of $1,288,516, while interest charges were $158,000 larger.

This table shows the principal items of the quarterly statement, compared with those of the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 1913:

	Quarter ending— March 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1913.	March 31, 1913.
Net earn'gs.	$17,994,381	$23,036,349	$34,426,801
Sinking fund and depr ..	5,798,023	5,772,724	7,086,539
Balance	12,196,358	17,263,625	25,396,309
Bond int....	6,827,202	5,907,227	5,819,200
Balance	5,369,056	11,356,398	20,023,300
Pf. div.....	6,304,919	6,304,920	6,304,919
Com. div....	6,353,781	6,353,781	6,353,781
Surplus	*6,289,644	*1,002,304	7,369,600

*Deficit.

The earnings by months, compared with two preceding years, were:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Jan'.....	$4,941,337	$11,342,553	$5,248,406
Feb.	5,855,611	10,830,051	5,427,320
March	7,397,433	12,254,217	7,158,247
1st quarter.	$17,994,381	$34,426,801	$17,826,973

The figures show that the last quarter and the same period two years ago were closely parellel in point of earnings. The month of March in both cases exceeded both January and February by considerable amounts in the revenue left after paying interest on bonds of subsidiary companies. In the opening quarter of 1912 the steel industry was affected by low prices, and business was not good. In the last quarter the decline of buying which began last October was the chief factor in keeping earnings down, although there was a fair revival of forward business in January.

The Directors declared the usual dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable on May 29 to shareholders of record on May 4, and ordered the regular disbursement of 1¼ per cent. on the common shares to be made on June 29 to stockowners of record on June 1.

Unfilled orders on hand on March 31 aggregated 4,053,823 tons.

WESTERN UNION LOSES.

Can't Charge Postal Extra for Telegrams, Says Appeals Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 28.—The Court of Appeals upholds the decision of the Public Service Commission that the Western Union Telegraph Company must accept telegrams from the Postal Company for transmission to points not reached by the Postal at the face value of the telegram.

The Western Union Company added the words "via (place of transfer,)" and charged the toll for the extra words against the Postal Company. The case went to the Court of Appeals from an order of the Appellate Division dismissing a writ of certiorari to the Public Service Commission relative to the order directing that extra charges on telegrams transmitted part way by the Postal cease.

BOSTWICK A BANKRUPT.

Theatrical Manager Owes $25,194, Including Unpaid Salaries.

Elwood Fleet Bostwick, a theatrical manager, of 130 West Forty-fifth Street, filed yesterday a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $25,194 and assets of the nominal value of $580. Among the creditors are a number of actors and actresses, to whom salary is due. These include Clara Knott, $250; Marion Brooks, $100; Madeline Delmar, $150; Nettie Battele, $150; Gel Roche, $750 and Caroline Roche, $300. The liabilities were contracted at the Savoy Theatre, San Francisco, in 1913 and 1914, the Bayonne Opera House, 1909-10, and at South Norwalk, Conn.

In Mr. Bostwick's assets are reckoned $5 in the bank, scenery and fixtures valued at $300, stored at the Savoy Theatre, San Francisco, as security for a loan of $350; glassware and china valued at $200, stored in Providence as security for a $250 note, and a storage bill of $151, and a debt of $75, due Mr. Bostwick for staging a play.

Among the creditors are Ray Comstock, $1,200; American Play Company, $450 for royalties; South Norwalk Trust Company, $450; S. Z. Poli, New Haven, $1,500; Menger & Ring, $1,600; Somerset Hotel, $125 for board; Mrs. C. Mearns, $750 for board; the J. Charles Green Company, San Francisco, $2,500; Chronicle, San Francisco, $1,261; Call, San Francisco, $707; Examiner, San Francisco, $700, and News, San Francisco, $500.

SOCIETY LIBRARY ELECTION.

Trustees Are Chosen and Annual Report Is Presented.

These trustees were elected for three years by the shareholders of the New York Society Library yesterday at 109 University Place: D. Maitland Armstrong, T. Matlack Cheesman, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Archer M. Huntington, and Frederic A. de Peyster.

It was announced that gifts had been received from Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Henry E. Gregory, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, and others. A card catalogue case of seventy-five trays was presented by E. Augustus Schermerhorn.

The annual report recorded the recovery of the original parchment charter of the Society Library, which was granted by King George III. in 1772 and disappeared in 1840. It was returned last October by a resident of Brooklyn and was placed in a fireproof vault by Beverly Chew, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Drawback for Domestic Alcohol.

The Treasury Department has revoked orders issued to customs officials in 1911, denying drawback on medicinal and toilet preparations manufactured with the use of rectified alcohol produced from domestic tax-paid alcohol. In the future drawback may be allowed when made from the domestic tax-paid alcohol on the premises of a rectifier. The new rule provides that, where drawback is claimed, the payment of tax on the products shall be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the alcohol was rectified on a form approved by the Treasury Department, which shall show, among other things, the name of the rectifier, wine gallons of rectified alcohol produced, the proof thereof, number of proof gallons produced, and the serial numbers of the revenue stamps.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday.....3½@4 per cent. " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Printcloths Very Quiet.

Printcloths were very quiet in the local gray goods market yesterday, but prices were generally unchanged. There were some small, odd lots disposed of during the day, but none of the individual sales was important enough to record. There was an improved demand reported for drills and sheetings, and there was also a fair call for goods of finer construction. In the latter, merchandise 40-inch lawns seemed to be about the most active.

Artificial Flowers Selling Well.

Artificial flower manufacturers report that business since Easter has been particularly good, and present indications are that it will continue so for the next month. Generally salesmen are back from their trips by this time, it is said, but this season it has been deemed advisable to extend their operations over a longer period while things continue brisk. The demand at present is centring on wistarias, lilacs, and sweet peas.

Weather Hurts Underwear Trade.

Both spot and Fall business are admitted to be rather dull in the underwear line. What is needed, it is said, is a week or so of warm weather to improve the tone of conditions and put some snap into operations. When Spring stocks begin to move duplicates will come in and the retailers will look more favorably to next season's needs. If the season turns out as late as some fear it will, it is understood that a shortage of merchandise may develop, as the manufacturers in many instances have operated as conservatively as the retailers and are not carrying their usual surpluses.

A Week's Exports.

General exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York last week were valued at $12,878,208, compared with $16,043,511 in the week previous and $21,082,606 the corresponding week one year ago. The total value of this year's exports to date is $337,869,286, against $328,259,068 the same period of 1913. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $379,726, against $463,048 in the previous week. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $179,200 worth of cotton goods, went to China. The Philippines led the week before with exports worth $172,176.

Advises Salesmen Not to "Knock."

"Knocking" a line on the part of salesmen after they have changed positions was heartily condemned yesterday by a buyer for one of the big local stores. "I always lose faith in a man who 'knocks' his former line after he makes a change," he said, "for I can never escape the thought that he was selling me those 'rotten' goods before he made the change. If the goods really were what he said of them, it shows me that the salesman has been trying to stick me; if they were not, how can I believe him when he commends his new line. Many a salesman who has been selling me for years has changed his base and 'knocked' his old line with the idea of selling me the new. What he has succeeded in doing, however, has been to lose my trade entirely."

Reform in Fur Selling.

To prevent retailers from carrying as stocks goods submitted by manufacturing furriers on "memorandum" or "consignment" the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry, made up of the several individual associations in the industry, yesterday adopted a regulation providing that merchandise retained longer than three days will be considered as sold. This regulation will appear on the memorandum or consignment invoices used by all the members of the various organizations. The three-day limit is considered ample time for the retailer to have his customer make such selections as are desired from the collection sent him by the manufacturer, and the result of the Board of Trade's action is expected to put a stop to what was a growing evil in the industry.

Crockery Business Improves.

Business coming from out-of-town sources has shown some improvement in the last week or ten days in the crockery and glass trade, but spot business is far from active. With the approach of the June matrimonial season, there has been a picking up in the demand for cut glass, but this has been truer of the medium and cheaper priced lines than of the higher. Since cut glass has come within the reach of the average consumer, some say, the wealthier classes are turning their attention to other things when wedding gifts are sought. The backward Spring has hit the merchants who make a specialty of hotel supplies, for the resort owners have been slow in filling their needs. On the whole, however, merchants say that business is keeping up fairly well, considering the reports of dullness in other lines of trade.

Hard Coal Trade Picks Up.

"The tone of the anthracite trade is distinctly better than at the beginning of the month," The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day, "when all the talk was of depression. While the April demand has not developed in quite the same volume as in some years, the producing interests have had all the business they could handle. In this market certain sizes have been rather short all the month. Taking the trade as a whole the call for stove is running slightly ahead, but this is not so noticeable locally, where a good apartment house demand for egg has caused the latter size to be in rather short supply. Chestnut is the easiest, but the surplus is not great enough to cause much difficulty. The steam sizes are gradually getting easier. The bituminous trade has made no visible progress toward overcoming the depression brought about by heavy stocks in consumers' hands and reduced consumption on account of part time operations at many industrial plants."

More Employes Come Late.

One effect of the 9 o'clock opening of the big local stores, as a result of the recent passage of legislation in this State limiting the hours of employment for women, has been to increase the number of employes who come to work late. An executive of one prominent store told a Times reporter yesterday that fully 100 of his employes were late on Monday morning, notwithstanding the fact that they were given a half hour more in which to get to work. He pointed out that while this 100 was only a small part of his employes, it represented a great deal more than the usual proportion of late workers. The statement was also made that in the shopping district centering around Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue fully 20,000 persons were employed, and, in view of the fact that many of the late workers blamed their lateness on the transit companies, the opinion was expressed that these companies might have to change their operating schedules to suit the new hours of the stores.

Speakers to the Clothiers.

The speakers who have so far consented to address the delegates to the convention of the National Association of Clothiers at the banquet in Atlantic City on the evening of June 2 are Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, whose subject will be "The United States as the World Power," and Prof. Joseph French Johnson of New York University, whose topic will be "Economics." During the three days of the convention, namely, June 1, 2, and 3, papers will be read on various trade matters. Some of those arranged for are as follows: "True Costs in the Manufacturing of Clothing and How to Arrive at Them," by Kenneth E. Clarke of Chicago; "Datings and Discounts," by Ira D. Kingsbury of L. Adler Brothers & Co.; "What Can Be Done to Make Our Selling Organizations More Efficient?" David Kirschbaum; "Efficiency in the Control of Stock and Filling of Orders," and "What Can Be Done to Make Our Factory Organizations More Efficient?" All the important clothing centres will be ably represented at the convention.

Philippines Not After Cottons.

The market for American cotton goods in the Philippines seems to be very limited at the moment, despite the fact that on certain classes of these goods the Islands present one of the best markets the American exporter has. This is said to be especially true of the market for the better grades of cheap prints and on other light goods wholesaling from 4 to 10 or 12 cents a yard. Reports from the trade indicate that buying on the part of the Philippine traders has been small and featureless for some time, and though one of the largest export houses yesterday received one or two orders from that part of the world they were insignificant as export orders go, and were not thought to indicate an awakening demand. Why buying in this and the other foreign markets is light at this time is hard for the exporters to say, for in their opinion the market on cotton goods for the export trade has touched bottom. It is not to be expected, they say, that the mills will long continue selling goods at lower prices than last year when cotton is considerably higher.

SOMETHING ABOUT PENS.

Many Made Here and Exported, While Some Are Imported.

From statistics given out yesterday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce it appears that the United States exports over 800,000 fountain pens per annum, or approximately one fountain pen for each gross of ordinary pens exported. Last fiscal year 309,200 fountains pens and 49,500,000 ordinary pens were exported, sales in each case having been made in about fifty countries. In the twenty months since the record of fountain-pen exports began the sales abroad have amounted to 500,000 pens, with an average wholesale value of $1.05 each. More than one-half of the fountain pens were sent to England. Out of 309,200 exported in the last fiscal year 169,000 were consigned to England, 53,700 to Canada, and 30,000 to France.

The fountain-pen industry, while relatively small, is rapidly increasing in importance. In the ten years from 1899 to 1909 the value of products turned out by the fountain, stylographic, and gold pen industry almost trebled, while the output of steel pens doubled. Nearly all the domestic steel pens are used in the United States, the figures of production having been, in 1909, $5,300,000, and the recorded exports of that year only $162,000, in comparison with $500,000 last year. English and Swedish steel are largely used by our manufacturers in the production of pens, by reason of the special adaptability of that steel to this peculiar use.

Imported fountain pens are making but little headway in our domestic markets, but other classes of pens, except those of gold, are bought in considerable quantities from foreign countries.

Decrease in Immigration.

PORTLAND, Maine, April 28.—A great decrease in immigration from Europe through this port was ascribed by immigration officials to-day to labor conditions in the United States and Canada. During the Winter steamship season just ended only 7,976 passengers arrived here, compared with 28,623 the previous year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, April 28.—Incorporated to-day:

Mott-Le-Gaige Animated Advertising Co.; $160,000; J. C. Veight, D. G. Donovan, A. F. Driscoll, 106 W. 94 St.

Enameled Steel Package Corp., Avon; $700,000; J. A. Cowles, J. H. Charity, H. R. Allen, Rochester.

76 Fifth Avenue, realty; $301,000; R. D. Adams, G. W. Gaylor, Ellison Crawford, 176 B'way.

John Woods Corp., realty; $5,000; A. J. Thomas, J. J. Nealan, John Woods, 561 E. 156 St.

N. Y. Film Advertising Co., posters; $5,000; Otto Fischer, J. J. Lucey, J. F. Wooden, 150 E. 16 St.

Rotary Power Tool Co.; $10,000; Helen Reid, J. G. Straus, John Berg, 516 W. 169 St.

Hof Co., hotels, restaurants; $5,000; J. J. Spielberger, A. F. Schaefer, H. F. Hof, 485 E. 23 St.

Clark Home Bakery; $5,000; C. L. Amelia, E. and J. T. Clark, 337 E. 32 St., Ft. Klyn.

Keller Pharmacy Corp.; $10,000; Geo. Schmidt, M. L. Joyce, J. J. O'Brien, 552 W. 42 St.

Quantity Survey Co., realty, $10,000; W. G. Smith, C. H. Stanton, G. L. Lewis, 42 B'way.

Lyons Cold Storage Co., Lyons, $50,000; Chas. Barick, Chas. Coffey, W. S. Gavitt.

Superior Knit Goods Co., $10,000; Eugene Cousass, T. F. Garvey, E. A. Devine, 106 Cumberland St., B'klyn.

J. A. Sierra, Inc., printers, stationers, $5,000; T. W. Constable, T. I. Traub, Jr., L. E. Sierra, 145 W. 23 St.

Industrial & Agricultural Co-operative Ass'n, food supplies, $5,000; H. I. Cohn, Jos. Baskin, Jacob Katz, 135 Delancey St.

Gaylord Co., contracting, engineering, $10,000; Jos. Hogan, Smith Alford, R. H. Bauchhausen, 136 Liberty St.

Interboro Amusement Corp'n, Schenectady, $6,000; E. Savage, H. R. Leonard, A. M. Jackson.

Droste & Snyder, dairy, $800,000; C. F. and C. F. Droste, Jr., H. I. Snyder, 1,283 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Barnet Realty Corpn., $5,000; A. B. Crawford, John Blockhaus, J. J. O'Connell, 424 W. 43 St.

Calyx Construction Co., L. I. City, realty, $5,000; C. I. Singer, H. H., and Isidor Weinberg, Manhasset.

Chenango Theatre, corpn., Norwich, $35,000. R. S. Eaton, W. H. Wells, Adam Tennis, Utica.

H. Maimin Co., cloth-cutting machines, $50,000. M. I. Garbelis, D. S. and Hyman Maimin, 97 Ft. Wash'n Av.

American La Dentelle, textiles, $50,000, Ignatz Schuster, C. F. Ahlstrom, Jr., R. O. Johnson, 324 W. End Av.

Capital Increase.—Central Electric Supply Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $50,000.

Authorization.—Taussig & Flesch, Chicago, store equipments, $5,000. Rep., W. P. Flesch, 35 W. 34th St.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Harbor Contracting Co., N. Y. C.; the Getty Co., N. Y. C.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 28.—Charters filed: Standard Poultry Produce Co., Midland, Bergen County; poultry and farm produce; $50,000. C. F. Seggel, West Hoboken; A. W. Jack, R. J. Leibenberger, New York.

Orange & Domestic Laundry, Orange; $100,000. Sarah E., R. W., and Francis Gill, Orange.

R. A. Flint Co., West Orange, food products; $100,000. L. H. and F. J. Flint, Willett B. Gane, Orange.

Manantico Sand & Gravel Co., Camden; $100,000. W. R. Carroll, M. D. Lukens, E. D. Snyder, Camden.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The following have been elected officers in the Cloak, Suit, & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association: Charles Heineman of Heineman & Fiedelbaum, Chairman; Jacob Rappoport, Vice Chairman; I. Stern of the I. M. Brady Company, Secretary, and Max M. Schwartz, Treasurer.

Slocum, Avram & Slocum, Inc., engineers, who are now offices at 27 Maiden Lane, will take larger quarters at 30 Church Street, on May 1. The change was made necessary by the expansion of the firm's business.

The last luncheon of the season under the auspices of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade will be held at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place, on May 21, at 12:30 P. M. Joshua M. Mayer of this city will be the guest of honor and will speak on some phases of the bankruptcy law. This luncheon will end the third season in which the board has held such affairs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LONG ISLAND BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY.—Samuel Levine and Abe Kolker, doing business as the Long Island Butter and Egg Company at 140 Reade Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $19,999 and assets of $2,880, consisting of cash in the Security Bank, $2,000; stock, $150; fixtures, $300, and accounts, $500. Among the creditors are the Security Bank, $2,000; Gude Brothers, $1,673; Swift & Co., $1,442, and W. W. Elsas, $1,259. Judge Hough appointed Harry Casterman receiver under a bond of $1,000.

JO-FORD, INC.—A petition has been filed against Jo-Ford, Inc., dealer in millinery and gowns at 9 East Forty-fourth Street, by these creditors: Peschau & Ramlin, $441; Richard Billings, $400, and J. Remond-Beautils Company, $76. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, made preferential payments of $220, and permitted creditors to obtain preference by legal proceedings. The corporation was incorporated in September, 1913, with capital stock of $10,000 and Josephine Ford, President.

UNGAR & ZWIEBEL.—A petition has been filed against Louis Ungar and Max Zwiebel, who composed the firm of Ungar & Zwiebel, manufacturers of women's apparel at 133 West Twenty-first Street, by these creditors: Jacob Cohen, $419; Abraham Cohen, $400, and Aron Rosin, $150. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver under bond of $1,000. It was stated that the liabilities are $25,000 and assets $3,000.

ABRAHAM BERGER.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Berger of 37 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, by these creditors: Abraham Schemel, $300; Wilson Manufacturing Company, $88, and Abraham Shapiro, $200. It was alleged that on April 27 he admitted in writing inability to pay his debts. It is said that he is a manufacturer of cloaks and women's tailor, has been in business since 1891, and last Fall opened a branch store at Northampton, Mass.

COMMERCIAL HAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Bernard Kruiewitch, doing business as the Commercial Hat Manufacturing Company at 13 Washington Place, with a factory in Newark, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $40,000.

BELFAST READY MADE CANVAS COMPANY.—Abraham Greenberg, doing business as the Belfast Ready Made Canvas Company, manufacturer of canvas for coal fronts at 145 West Eighteenth Street, has made an assignment to Isaac Kaufman.

BENJAMIN SCHULMAN, tailor, of 193 East Broadway, has made an assignment to Joe Greenberg.

ELWOOD FLEET BOSTWICK, theatrical manager of 130 West Forty-fifth Street has filed a petition, with liabilities $25,194 and nominal assets $580. The liabilities were contracted at the Savoy Theatre, San Francisco, 1913-1914; Bayonne, N. J., Opera House, 1909-1910, and at South Norwalk, Conn.

W. J. DAWES & CO., INC.—A petition has been filed against W. J. Dawes & Co., Inc., of 110 West Fortieth Street, by these creditors: United States Printing and Lithograph Company, $408; Standard Engraving Company, $127, and Deverall Perfection Manufacturing Company, $591. It was alleged that while insolvent the company made preferential payments of $358 to three creditors. The company is a Delaware corporation, incorporated on Dec. 10, 1913, with capital stock $500,000 to act as manufacturers' agents and distributors, but had no rating in Bradstreet's.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Ritollo, Ernesto—Bradley Construction Co., costs, $117.
Brown, Harry and Nathan Kirschbaum—People, &c., $1,000.
Blumenthal, Adam and Samuel—Wilton Wine and Liquor Company, $218.
Barry, Aimee C.—J. Pronick, $568.
Clark, George O. D.—North Ward Realty Company, $152.
Calvert, Maud F.—D. W. Searing, $150.
Cohen, Samuel—Merritt Metal Ceiling Company, $526.
Cohen, Elias A.—Murtha and Schmohl Co., $523.
Demar, Jo'n E.—A. J. Picard et al., $104.
Dey, Martha V. and Joseph P. McGrath—Automobile Trade Directory, $119.
De Bon, Amedee—Garant Mosiac and Tile Co., Inc., $100.
Duffy, Anthony J.—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., $2,227.
Eisenberg, Henry—A. J. Deer Co., Inc., $248.
Flaum, Solomon or Sol—H. Kirschenbaum, $103.
Gellman, Joseph M.—N. Nathans, $114.
Gain, Louis H.—R. S. Coler, costs, $118.
Gunn, Robert—N. Packard et al., $181.
Goldfinger, Benedict—J. H. Rooney, $139.
Guilfoy, Fannie—Empire State Liquor Company, $228.
Haight, Allen—A. Mauhot, $262.
Hirsch, Gerard D. Stern, $206.
Hayes, Frank W.—M. Weiss, $114.
Hausman, Gershon or George—J. Kaufman et al., $179.
Johnson, E. Sherman—M. Adams, $223.
Jacobskind, Louis, and Isadore Brand—Elizabethtown Smelting Co., $174.
Knight, Walter E.—I. Harman, $328.
Kidney, Oscar C.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $101.
Kerner, Max—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., $122.
Kotik, Gottlieb—J. Schulman, $121.
Kaufman, Abraham J.—L. Roosin, $315.
Miller, Pearl—N. Y. Tel. Co., $102.
Manik, Barnett—M. Friedberg, $105.
Miller, Joseph, and Nathan Kirschbaum—People, &c., $1,000.
Neustadt, Robert, executor—L. C. Maxwell et al., $1,205.
McDonald, George A., executrix—L. Smyth et al., $173,512.
O'Shaughnessy, Michael—M. Ross, $219.
Sams—A. Dent, $203.
Pinney, Orient C.—P. S. Taber, $902.
Perry, Eugene F., attorney; Fred R. Babcock, Chas. H. Carlton, Frederick F. Cole, George D. Craig, Lewis Gill, Robert W. Higbie, William A. Holt, Walter C. Laidlaw, H. Schuman Lee, Robert C. Lippincott, Geo. R. Montgomery, Eugene F. Perry, Chas. H. Prescott, Jr., Frank C. Rice, and Horace F. Taylor, underwriters, &c.—B. Espert, $7,983.
Pejonsky, Max L., and Isaac Gerstein—Interboro Co., $2,055.
Randrup, Mary, exec'x—Dispensary of City of N. Y., $717.
Rosenthal, Bertha—Gus Lind & Co., $148.
Riolo, Carmelina—I. Bishop, $270.
Rothenberg, John W.—B. Greenthal, $343.
Rowe, C. M.—M. Schell, $434.
Stoss, Kathinka M.—W. Barbin, costs, $122.
Sundstrom, Charles—J. L. Manny et al, $759.
Silverman, Nathan—I. Saperstein, $144.
Sandhop, Charles—A. Reisner et al., $115.
Severence, Harold C.—Kent Costikyan, $104.
Tampest, Florence, or Florence Shae & Florence Land Ramses, $255.
Tamor, David—Cohen, Lehman, Inc., $615.
Talfair, Henry V.—Tyson & Co., $256.
Villas Casmor—G. W. Powell et al., $33.
Wells, William J.—J. J. Enright, $185.
Wellbrock, John M.—F. L. Rath, $324.
Anglo-American Film Co.—N. Cohen, $1,544.
Beth David Hospital—Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., $142.
Bettman, Johns & Co.—R. Lehmaier et al., costs, $108.
Comfort Realty Co. & Barnet House—N. W. Levine, $13,054.
Frisbie Coon & Co.—York Street Flax Spinning Co., $1,010.
Fifth Av. Coach Co.—E. Byrnes, $2,591.
Independent Order Ahawas Israel—H. Rathbeyer, $562.
Coe, Wm. C.—W. M. Burdick, $994.
Lebanon Mining Co. of N. Y.—L. M. Spicer, $6,864.
Robert S. Redfield Co.—C. B. Comstock, $2,062.
Read & Morrell, Inc.—McGraw Pub. Co., Inc., $407.
Richardson Press—J. B. Vandergrift, costs, $120.
Southern Cotton Gin Co.—A. Martinez, $175.
Securities Co.—Chester County Guarantee and Deposit Co., costs, $224.
Securities Co. & Equitable Securities Co.—Same, $1,840.
Schenectady Auto Car Co.—E. Engelbert Tyre Co., $116.

In Bronx County.

Eisenberg, Joseph M., Morris, Joseph, and Emanuel Frenkel—H. Jacobs, $459.
Froody, Thomas—E. Joseph, $180.
Lawrence, Hezekiah E.—L. F. La Vand and another, $104.
Meyer, Nathan—D. Hedges, $114.
Newbury, Henry, and Caryl Barnett—D. J. Barnett, $122.
Smith, Sterling—S. L. Havey and another, $150.
Schmidt, Frank H.—E. M. McGurk, $128.
Turner, Sam—D. Loemmle, $580.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Fadin, Samuel—National Thread Co., April 3, 1914, $158.
Koch, Cora—J. Schapiro, March 12, 1914, $118.
Alpha Construction Co.—S. Sternau et al., Oct. 9, 1913, $247.
Calhan, John C.—Western Military Academy, Jan. 2, 1914, $613.
De Iorio, Francis—Minturn P. Collins, June 21, 1913, $2,632.
Lamson, Myra S., Clarance De W. Rogers—R. C. King, April 21, 1914, $152.
Knapp, Nathan G.—A. L. O'Shea et al., Feb. 27, 1913, $301.
Leesman, Nathan—J. Weiss, July 30, 1911, $371.
Laura Floyd-Jones or Laura Jones—S. G. Wilkie, Jan. 6, 1910, (vacated,) $547.
Globe Indemnity Co.—R. L. Hollander et al., April 11, 1914, (vacated,) $2,394.
Koch, Cora—J. Schapiro, March 12, 1914, $118.
Koch, Karl W.—J. Shapiro, March 12, 1914, $120.
Mintus, Bernhardt D.—H. Mundlin, Sept. 17, 1913, $235.
N. Y. Edison Co.—D. Rosendorf, March 30, 1911, $971.
Same—Same, March 12, 1914, $121.
Zein, Louis, and Max Goldberg—A. H. Silverman, Jan. 17, 1914, $1,442.
Bromberg, Isidor—N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank, March 21, 1914, $266.
Cronin, Joseph—I. J. Barth Plumbing and Heating Co., March 18, 1914, $419.
Distributing Importing Co., Inc.—Yale & National Bank of New Haven, April 17, 1914, $301.
Schneider, Frank—Edward E. Buhler Co., Dec. 17, 1913, $125.
Smith, Margaret D., and Edward K. Sumnerwell—C. Bayuga, April 9, 1913, $186.

In Bronx County.

Alvarez, Charles—D. S. Schweitzer, Jan. 12, 1914, $267.
Kennedy, Patrick—W. Schermerhorn, Jan. April 9, 1914, $107.

SAYS TRUST BARS COAL FOR NEW YORK

Tillman Asks Inquiry Into Its Relations to Railroads In South.

ACCUSES FINANCIERS HERE

Southern Industries Are Languishing Because of High Price of the Fuel, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, presented to-day to the Senate his resolution directing an investigation by his committee into the relations of the so-called coal trust to various railroads in the South. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Audit and Control for the simple purpose of ascertaining whether sufficient cash was in the Senate's contingent fund to defray the expenses of the inquiry.

Mr. Tillman spoke sharply of conditions in the South. He said the coal trust, through Morgan & Co. and George F. Baker and other New Yorkers, was preventing the Southern Railway from carrying coal in a legitimate way so as to increase the grip of the coal trust on the business. Mr. Baker, he said, was using his trusteeship of the Southern to foster his larger interest in coal.

"This fight," said Mr. Tillman, referring to his resolution, "is in the interest of the navy and naval stations and for the consumers of coal in the South Atlantic States and for the producers of coal in the Appalachian fields, involving mines in West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, against the alleged coal trust, which is dominated and is run in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad system and the mines which use that system and its tributaries to reach the markets.

"The owners of the mines not in the Coal Trust are making little or no money because of discrimination and favoritism on the part of the railroads. The Southern States are being mulcted systematically to enrich Morgan & Co., George F. Baker, and their associates, living in New York mainly. Southern industries are languishing and pay undue expense because of the high price of coal and other discriminations.

"I was talking with a friend last week in South Carolina who is President of three cotton mills, and he told me that coal cost them at the mines around $1 per ton, and miners could make money at that; that the cost of transportation was anywhere from $1.75 to $2.50. This is due to the fact that the Southern Railway, as is alleged, is controlled by Morgan & Co. and their associates, who use and abuse it in the interests of their greater investments in coal mines on the Pennsylvania system.

"There can be no just reason why the manufacturers in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and Virginia should be discriminated against and their industries throttled or made to bear unjust burdens as compared with their competitors in other States."

Mr. Tillman said the alleged trust prevented the shipment of coal from West Virginia to New York or any point south of it, and that the City of Washington was prevented from getting coal from this field.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Questions of Fact Decided by the General Appraisers.

Tennis racquets will have to stand duty under the old tariff at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood, according to a decision made yesterday by Judge McClelland for Board 1 of the United States General Appraisers. The Asiatic Export & Import Company and George S. Bush & Co. imported the goods at Port Townsend, Wash. At the hearing, the importers claimed a rate of 25 per cent. on the value as manufactures of catgut.

The board declined to reverse the Chicago Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. on preserved grasses, moss and maidenhair leaves used in trimming women's hats and imported by Theodore Ascher Company. All of the goods were returned as ornamental leaves under the old law.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, succeeded in a contention relating to gloves brought in under the Act of 1909. The Custom House officials exacted a cumulative duty of 40 per cent. per dozen pairs in addition to the regular duty. The importers denied that the articles were stitched or embroidered with more than 3 single strands of cords, but were decorated with so-called "Paris points." The Collector was ordered to make a reliquidation on the basis of the regular duty only.

It was decided that metal polish is not a chemical compound dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the old law, but is properly a non-enumerated manufactured article taxable at 20 per cent. G. Neustadter & Brother, New York, were the importers.

Louis De Jonge & Co., New York, were sustained in a protest for the free entry of containers of merchandise imported under the Tariff act of 1897. They were assessed for duty at the same ad valorem rates as their contents. This the board decides was erroneous, a reliquidation of the entries being ordered.

Stein, Simon & Co., and Arnstein, Simon & Co., San Francisco, attacked the validity of a reappraisement, which affirmed the action of the Appraiser in including an item of verification, in the dutiable value of merchandise. Judge Waite says that as the protestants failed to appeal to a board of reappraisement, their protests have no standing before the board of classification.

The board denied free entry to rubber junk of various kinds imported by H. Meehistein & Co., William Somerville's Sons, and J. V. Gurge & Co., New York. The Collector took a 10 per cent. duty as waste, whereas the importers claimed the merchandise fit only for remanufacture.

Sheathing felt for vessels was held exempt from duty. The customs men at Port Townsend returned the merchandise at 10 per cent. as roofing felt. The importers included R. E. Howard and the F. P. Dow Company.

Price of Wool Keeps Up.

LONDON, April 28.—There were 12,562 bales, principally crossbreds, offered at the opening of the third series of wool auction sales here to-day. Competition was active, including a demand for America. Merinos and fine crossbreds ranged from unchanged to 5 per cent. advance and other grades were firm and unchanged. The sales follow: Queensland, 800 bales; scoured, 1s. 4d@2s. 2d; greasy, 8d@1s. 3d; Victoria, 400 bales; scoured, 1s. 1½d@2s. 1d; greasy, 7d@1s. 2d; West Australia, 300 bales; greasy, 7½d@1s. 3d; Tasmania, 300 bales; greasy, 1s. 1d@1s. 4d; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales; scoured, 1s 8d@2s ½d; greasy, 6¾d @1s, and Punta Arenas, 2,900 bales; greasy, 8¼d@1s. 1½d.

Dentists Incorporate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 28.—The Allied Dental Council of Greater New York was incorporated to-day to advocate and further legislation beneficial to the public and to the dental profession among other objects. Maurice William Alexander Friedenberg and Lowell S. Griffee, Brooklyn, and Jacob B. Schneer, Maurice S. Calman, and Morris Mestel of New York are the Directors.

SMALL INVESTORS HIT.

W. J. Dawes & Co., Inc., Distributors, in Bankruptcy Court.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court against W. J. Dawes & Co., Incorporated, of 110 West Fortieth Street. This concern has been in business for the last few months as manufacturers, agents, and distributors, and was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on Dec. 10, 1913, with a capital stock of $500,000. Attention was attracted to it by the faith which many small investors placed in it as sure to earn very large dividends.

It invited investments of $160, $400, $1,600, or $4,000, and in return for these sums gave agencies covering a certain number of stores from which large returns were to be made by the sale of washing powder or starch.

The petition was filed by the United States Printing and Lithograph Company, a creditor for $408; the Standard Engraving Company for $127, and the Deveraal Perfection Manufacturing Company for $591. The creditors allege that the company has made preferential payments of $358 to three other creditors.

Quarantine for Maine Potatoes.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Federal quarantine against Maine potatoes, effective Aug. 1 next, has been declared by the Department of Agriculture. It was announced to-day, because of the prevalence of powdery scab. After Aug. 1 no common or Irish potatoes can be shipped out of Maine except under regulations of the department.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Further on Stronger Hope of Peace in Mexico—The Steel Earnings.

A forward movement less hysterical than that of Monday, but for that very reason more convincing as an indication of increased confidence, carried prices further on their recovery yesterday. There were very few stocks which did not show some gain and in many the net advances amounted to two points or even more. This movement did not grow out of any surprise in the way of good news, but reflected rather a further readjustment of the market to the improvement which had come about in the Mexican situation. A peaceful solution of that problem was counted on a good deal more confidently yesterday than it had been the previous day. Reserve was still being shown in assuming that the difficulties in that country were about at an end, but it was clearly the belief in the financial district that the progress already made made it reasonable to hope that a way would be found to work out the problem along the new lines which have been laid down. In this increased hopefulness regarding Mexican affairs lay the chief explanation of the very satisfactory strength which the market showed on an increased volume of trading.

Just as all other matters were obscured for a time by the Mexican crisis, so with the readjustment of the stock market to the new Mexican situation it may be assumed that other factors will begin to exert effect upon the day-to-day movement of prices. Yesterday's budget of news other than that affecting the Mexican situation included some that was highly favorable and some that was unfavorable. Bearing as it did on a matter of fundamental importance, the weekly weather report showing satisfactory conditions throughout the principal corn and Winter wheat States was excellent news. The inferences drawn from the course of the argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to the proposed rate increase were also hopeful, for they served to strengthen the hope that relief will be granted to the railways. The category of favorable developments included also a bettering of the bond market, although this had not yet gone to any great length. Here was another reflection of the improved Mexican situation, for it was the crisis caused by the seizure of Vera Cruz by our naval forces that put a sudden check upon the demand for investment securities.

The quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation was much talked of yesterday, but it was not until after the close, as usual, that the figures were made public. The statement was bad, but no worse than had been expected. The Steel Corporation barely more than earned its preferred stock dividend for the quarter and practically the entire payment on the common stock had to be charged to previous surplus. No month of the quarter, however, showed as poor results as did December last year, and each month of the quarter was better than the one which went before. Trade reports have indicated that since the end of March conditions have declined instead of improved further, but the progress made from the close of December to the close of March was satisfactory considering the conditions under which the corporation had to work. If as rapid progress as is now hoped for is made in the rate case, with an outcome favorable to the railroads, it is possible that before the present quarter runs its course railroad buying of iron and steel will be considerably stimulated.

This market was on the verge of gold exports yesterday, but a decline in sterling here after a new high level had been reached caused the abandonment of plans for at least one shipment to Paris. Our bankers have come to feel that there is nothing in the Mexican situation which need deter their sending gold abroad at this time. It is still possible that a shipment will be made, although demand sterling which sold yesterday as high as 4.87¾ was later offered for Saturday at 4.87½. Buying of stocks here for London account in reversal of the heavy movement in the opposition direction which was under way last week contributed to the reaction in exchange. This and other factors offset the effect of the further rise in discount rates at London, which furnished one of the chief explanations of the rise in exchange here to a point at which gold exports were imminent. The 2% per cent. spot rate quoted yesterday compared with a flat 2 per cent. on April 15 and with 1 11-16 per cent. on April 1. This is a much larger advance than any which has taken place here, where money, despite the slightly higher rates lately quoted on time loans, is still very abundant.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2½	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	...	...
Same period 1913	7	2	...	...

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2¼@3	3¼@3½	3½@3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)	3¼@3¾	3¼@4	

	Exchange.	Balances.
Clearings	$402,060,174	$18,049,777
Sub-Treasury credit balance.		685,985
Banks lose since Friday		9,004,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2	2%	20m48pf
Paris	2¾		25f 16½c
London	2@2½	1¼@1½	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8775	$4.8765	$4.8765
A year ago	4.8690	4.8670	4.8675
Since Jan. 1	4.8775	4.8035	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8765	$4.8785
Paris	5.15⅝–1-16	5.15⅜–1-32
Berlin	95¼–1-64	95 5-16–1-64
Switzerland	5.16¾–1-32	5.15⅝–1-16
Holland	40.31	40.34
Belgium	5.18¾	5.18–1-32

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.83⅛	$4.84⅛
Paris	5.18⅛	5.19⅝
Berlin	94⅞	94⅞

Bankers' Commercial Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84⅛	$4.83⅝
Paris	5.18⅝–1-16	5.20 –1-16
Berlin	94⅝+1-32	94 7-16
Amsterdam	40.04	39.98

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	20c	San Francisco	10c
St. Louis	20c	Montreal	62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 27¼d per ounce, up 1-16d; New York, 50⅛, up ⅛c.

Stocks Ex-Dividend To-day.

Pressed Steel Car preferred and F. W. Woolworth common are quoted ex-dividend on the Stock Exchange to-day.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Wide Price Difference.

The market for Michigan Central supplies an extreme example of what may happen to quotations for an inactive stock which is traded in both on the Stock Exchange and over the counter. For months at a time the quotation on the board stands at an offered price of 190 with no bid in sight. Occasionally there is a slight change from this figure, but the shares soon go back to 190 again. This was the quotation a broker found yesterday when a customer asked about Michigan Central, and he was somewhat surprised when the customer took up the April quotation list of The Financial Chronicle and showed Michigan Central at 135 bid, offered at 140. Few transactions, either on the Exchange or outside, have been reported in this stock in late years, as all but $1,918,600 of the company's total of $18,738,000 is held in the treasury of the New York Central. The last sale on the Exchange was of an odd lot in January, 1913, at 170.

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Climbing for Tobacco Shares.

Investors and traders with short stock to cover have been forced to bid upward with small regard for fractions to get American Tobacco this week. Sales of 200 shares brought a net advance of nearly 5 points on Monday, and the better feeling in yesterday's market was reflected in this issue by a further rise of 8 points.

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Panama 3s Decline ¼.

The first sale of Panama 3s on the Stock Exchange since the Street was led, by developments in Mexico, to conjecture about a possible addition to the supply of these bonds, was at a recession of ¼ of a point from the last previous transaction. A block of $5,000 changed hands yesterday at 100¾.

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The Reading Co. in March.

The surplus earned by the Reading Companies in March was again smaller than for the corresponding month of the preceding year, but the loss was very small. The railway had gross revenues of $3,934,000, or within $64,000 of last year's gross, but its net earnings decreased $209,000. The coal department did better than for the third month of last year. Its receipts increased $705,000 and its net earnings $152,000. For the nine months to date the company is lagging far behind its last year's record. Gross earnings of the railway have been $2,271,000 less and earnings of the coal company $7,560,000 less. The surplus above fixed charges at the end of the period was only $6,156,000, as against $13,009,000 last year, a decrease of more than 50 per cent.

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Somebody Selling Mo. P.

The decline in Missouri Pacific, from any angle but one, is mysterious. The property is undoubtedly in better shape physically than for years past, its earnings have responded quickly to the slightest improvement in general business, the crop outlook in its territory is excellent, and officials of the company say that arrangements are being perfected to take care of the $25,000,000 in notes maturing next month. In the face of such conditions why any large holder of the stock should want to sell is hard to understand unless it be assumed that the seller is anxious to see the price depressed. The Directors of Missouri Pacific met yesterday afternoon for a discussion of routine business. Afterward it was stated that the proposed extension of the maturing notes at 6 per cent. was being worked out with great care, and that an announcement of the terms would be ready next week. Just prior to the meeting the stock sold down to 16¼, which is the lowest figure touched in fourteen years.

***

Waiting for Foreclosure.

Default by the St. Louis & San Francisco on its May 1 interest coupons will put it in the power of the general lien bondholders to ask for the sale of the property at foreclosure to satisfy their claims. Such a sale might wipe out all securities junior to the general lien bonds, but interests close to the company were of the opinion yesterday that the foreclosure would not be petitioned for by the bondholders. The receivers are getting better results from the property than the management obtained in recent months, and the only hope of raising the $40,000,000 needed to rehabilitate the road seems to lie in an agreement among the bond and stockholders by which an assessment can be collected.

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Sub-Treasury Pays Banks $13,000,000.

About $13,000,000 was paid out yesterday through the Sub-Treasury for the account of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, just reopened. After the bank was closed last Summer the Controller of the Currency accumulated in the Treasury Department the proceeds of such of its assets as were liquidated. Most of the money was transferred yesterday to New York banks that had been designated as reserve agents for the Pittsburgh bank.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	335	345
American Light & Traction pf	105½	107½
Adirondack Electric Power	10	12
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
American Gas & Electric	81	84
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	73	74
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	45	50
Am. Public Utilities pf	72½	75
Appalachian Power Co.	5	8
Appalachian Power Co. pf	25	35
Arizona Power Co.	5	10
Arizona Power Co. pf	30	38
Arizona Power Co. 1st 6s, '33	78	85
*Bangor Ry. & Electric Co	50	54
*Bangor Ry. & Electric Co. pf	117	119
Cities Service	89	90
Cities Service pf	73	74
Colorado Power Co.	15	17
Colorado Power Co. pf	85	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	60	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	91	93
Consumers Power Co. pf	90	95
Cumberland Co. Pow. & Lt Co.	50	55
Cumberland Co. P. & Lt. Co. pf	97	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
East St. L. & Suburban Co.	20	25
East St. L. & Suburban Co. pf	60	65
Electric Bond Deposit of	67	70
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf	75	78
Federal Light & Traction	20	22
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	110	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf	85	90
Gen. Gas & Electric	3	8
Gen. Gas & Electric pf	55	60
Great West. Pow. 1st 6s, '46	81	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	34
Mobile Electric 1st 6s, '46	86½	90
Northern Ontario Light & P	18	22
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	60	64
Northern States Power	17	18
Northern States Power pf	74	78
Ozark Power & Water	30	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	36½	38
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	81½	83
Portland Ry., Lt. & Power Co.	50	53
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	16	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	69½	71½
Southern California Edison	85	87
Southern California Edison pf	97	99
Standard Gas & Electric	7	8½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	24	26
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power	15	16
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf	67	70
United Light & Rys.	70	74
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74	76
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70	72
United Utilities	13½	15½
United Utilities pf	74	85
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	55	58

*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Develops a Better Tone, Although Price Movements Show Irregularity.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 88,504 shares of stocks and $16,200 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials 11,215; oils 4,069, and mining 73,220. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Br.-Am. Tob.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
400	B.-A. T., new	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
5	Kelly S. T.	53	53	53	53
800	Man. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
250	Max. Motors.	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
610	M. M. 1st pr.	33	33	34½	34½
100	M. M. 2d pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	P. S. & Ref.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
1,800	Riker & Heg.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
1,000	Savoy Oil	8⅛	8½	8	8¼
100	S. Gum, w. i.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,100	U. C. S. C. of A.	85½	86⅜	85½	86⅛
1,000	U. P. S. Cor.	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝
3,550	W. O. & G., w. i.	6⅛	6⅜	6	6⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,200	Ang.-Am. Oil	16⅞	15¾	16¼	+ ⅜
13	Atlantic Ref.	610	600	610	+10
50	Cont. Oil	217	205	215	+ 9
20	Gal.-Sig. Oil	170	170	170	+ 1½
25	Indiana P. L.	134	134	134	...
100	Nat. Transit.	39	36½	39	+ 1
35	N. Y. Transit.	266	263	265	...
40	North. P. L.	109	107	109	+ 1
650	Ohio Oil	165½	162	165	...
50	Pierce Oil	80	80	80	+ 3
250	Prai. O. & G.	432	410	430	+20
1	Solar Ref.	300	300	300	+ 2
40	South. P. L.	220	218	220	+ 2
50	So. Penn Oil	295	287	294	+ 7
35	S. W. P. P. L.	145	143	144	+ 4
210	St. Oil of Cal.	300	294	298	+ 8
60	St. Oil of Ind.	470	465	470	+10
65	S. Oil of Kan.	434	427	432	+ 6
150	S. Oil of N. J.	403	397	403	+ 6
700	S. Oil of N. Y.	217½	210½	216½	+ 6½
200	Un. Tank L.	81	80	81	+ 4
125	Vacuum Oil	217	215	217	+ 2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Union P. rts.	28	28¼	28	28¼
3,000	U. C. S. rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	*Atlanta	22	23	22	22½
700	*Beaver Cons.	28	28	27	27
2,500	*Bliss Bull	4	4	2½	2½
1,000	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
350	Brit.-Col Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Can. Copper	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝
2,500	*Can. C. & S.	8	7	8	8
100	Caribou Coh.	69	69	69	69
100	Copper Mines	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,300	*C. O. D. Con	5	5	4½	4½
300	Crown R.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
200	Flor. Gold'fld.	53	53	53	55
400	Gold Hill	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Gold'fld Cons.	1 7-16	1½	1⅜	1 7-16
500	*Goldfield K.	7	7	7	7
1,000	*Goldfield M.	13½	13½	13½	13½
750	G.-Can., new	27½	29	27½	27½
10,000	*Greenwater	6½	7	6½	7
350	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4 3-16	4⅛	4 3-16
1,000	*MacNamara	3	3	3	3
700	*McK.-D'ragh.	62	62	60	60
100	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Nevada Hills	31	32	31	32
1,200	Nipiss. M. Co.	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
7,600	North Star	31	31	29	29
6,300	*Oro	12	13	12	12½
7,500	Sand S. Ken.	16½	17½	16½	17
1,000	*Silver Pick	6	6	6	6
200	Stand. S.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,520	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
1,500	*Tonopah C.B.	8	8	7½	7½
200	Tonopah Bel.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
600	Tonopah Ex.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-32	2 1-32
2,700	Tonopah M. B.	90½	91½	90½	91½
700	*Tonopah Mr.	56	57	56	57
2,000	Tonopah Mid.	33	33	31½	31½
300	Tonopah Mix.	37½	37½	37½	37½
50	Tonopah of N.	6⅝	6⅝	6 1-16	6 1-16
1,000	Tuolumne	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
200	Tularosa	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
6,500	West End C.	83	86	83	86
1,800	*West End E.	3½	3½	3½	3½

BONDS.

$200	Can. C. C. 6s	69	69	69	69
16,000	C.P. 5% notes.	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	605	615	595	605
Berne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	135	140	135	140
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	665	655	665
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	210	220	200	210
Crescent Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
Cumberland Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
Galena-Signal Oil	168	172	168	172
Galena-Signal Oil pf	136	140	136	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	133	136	133	136
National Transit	37	39	37	39
New York Transit	260	270	260	270
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	165	165	164	166
Prairie Oil & Gas	430	435	408	418
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	217	222	217	222
South. Penn. Oil	282	287	280	285
S. W. Penn. P. L.	142	147	140	145
Stand. Oil (Cal.)	297	299	290	292
Standard Oil (Ind.)	467	472	458	463
Standard Oil (Kan.)	440	450	425	435
Standard Oil (Ky.)	250	260	245	255
Standard Oil (Neb.)	370	390	370	390
Standard Oil (N. J.)	402	405	396	399
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	215	217	209	211
Standard Oil (Ohio)	385	395	390	400
Swan & Finch	175	185	175	185
Union Tank Line	81	73	80	81
Vacuum Oil	215	220	214	217
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	3200	..	3200	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 28. Bid.	Asked.	April 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	137	140	137	140
American Cigar pf	100	98½	98½	99½
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	84	89	83	88
British-Am., new	21¾	22½	21½	22
Conley Foil	270	285	270	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
Lorillard	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	248	255	248	255
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. pf.	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
United Cigar Stores	86½	87½	86	86½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	108	115	108	115
Un. Prof. Sharing Co.	3½	3¾	3	3½

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅜	100¾	4.00
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T.	4½	Apr., 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.12
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, 14-15	100¼	100⅜	3.70
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.75
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	88	93	48.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99¾	5.05
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '15	100¾	100⅞	5.40
Chic. & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	100	100¼	2.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96½	97	5.70
Chi. & N. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.95
Chi. Fl. Ry.	5	July, 1914	97¼	98⅛	11.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99¾	5.85
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100¼	100⅜	3.25
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98⅞	100	5.00
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99½	100	5.00
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101½	101¾	4.85
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	98⅝	99¼	5.05
Hock. Valley.	5	Nov., 1914	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.65
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	92	96	16.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	4.35
Lack Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	96½	98	6.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Minn. & St. L.	5	Nov., 1916	95	96	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	92	95	9.60
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1914	91	94½	55.00
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅜	5.20
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sept. 15, '14	100⅜	100⅝	3.10
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅝	100⅞	3.25
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	4.25
N.Y., N.H. & H.	6	May 18, '14	99¾	100	6.00
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9, '14	100¼	100⅜	2.75
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99¼	100	5.00
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1915	96	97	5.50
So. Pacific.	5	Jun. 15, '14	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98¼	99¾	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.30
State of Tenn.	6	July, 1914	100⅛	100¼	2.50
Swift & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.98
U.S.R. & M.	5	Dec., 1914	100	100⅛	2.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97½	98¼	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102½	5.05
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.80
W. El. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101¾	102¼	4.25
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	95	97½	7.30
Con.P.(Minn.)	6	May, 1917	96½	98	6.64
Chat. R. & L.	5	June, 1914	99	100	5.00
West. Pr.	6	July, 1915	98¼	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4½@5%	4.35%	4.45%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4¼%	4.30%	4.40%
Buf., R. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.75%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4%	4.85%	4.80%
Chicago & N.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.85%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½%	4.55%	4.40%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.80%	4.65%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4@5%	4.80%	4.65%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.40%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	5.00%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.35%	4.40%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.25%	5.00%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'22	5%	5.80%	5.20%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'28	4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½%	4.45%	4.40%
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4½@4½	4.40%	4.30%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'23	5%	5.10%	4.80%
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'23	5%	4.85%	4.65%
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.10%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	4.90%	5.00%

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Con. Power	103	103	103
25	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	19
60	Fairmont Gas	30	30	30
5	Fairmont Gas pf.	46	46	46
25	Fidelity & Deposit	146	146	146
10	Houston Oil	53	53	53
20	Northern Central	121	121	121
10	Penn. Water & P.	73	73	73
190	United Rys. & E.	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
40	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	188	188	188
55	Western Bank	37¾	37¾	37¾

BONDS.

$1,600	City Balt. 3½s '28	92	92	92
100	City Balt. 4½s '61	S.L. 97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	City & S. (Wash.) 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	100	100	100
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Ga., Caro. & N. 5s	103	103	103
650	U. B. S. Brew scrip.	57	57	57
1,000	U. R. & E. 1st 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼
4,000	U. R. & E. income 4s	64	64	64
11,000	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼
500	Un. R. & E. fdg. 5s ($100)	87½	87½	87½
2,000	Wil. & Weldon 4s	93	93	93

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
8	Ahmeek	260	257	260
125	Allouez	40	38	40
15	American Zinc	16	15⅝	16
605	Arizona Com'l	4½	4¼	4½
880	Butte & Superior	33½	32¾	33
771	Calumet & Arizona	64	62¾	63¾
21	Calumet & Hecla	420	416	420
25	Centennial	15½	15½	15½
230	Copper Range	36	35¾	35⅞

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1914.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales April 28, 1914	412,675
Same day last year	545,978
Total year to date	28,789,615
Same period last year	30,608,891

Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change ..... 67.22 +1.01
Same day last year ..... 70.00 — .70

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	79.20	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	69.87	Apr. 29
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26¾	26¾	15,800	Alaska Gold Mines	25¼	26¾	25¾	26¾	+2
72	72½	23,550	Amalgamated Cop	71¼	72½	70¾	72	+1½
51¾	52½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	52	52	52	52	+1½
20½	21	200	Am. Beet Sugar	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
26	26¼	4,600	Am. Can	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	+1
88½	89	320	Am. Can pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¾	— ½
48	48¼	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	47	48¼	46¾	45¾	+1½
82	85	125	Am. Coal Products	83	83	83	83	— ¾
39½	40	100	Am. Cotton Oil	40	40	40	40	+1
30¾	30¾	5,000	Am. Ice Securities	30	31	30	30¼	+ ½
28	27¾	25	Am. Linseed pf	27	27	27	27	
30	31	905	Am. Locomotive	29	29½	29	29½	— ½
61	61¼	6,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	60¼	61¾	59½	61¾	+2¾
99	99½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¾
81	83	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	—3½
100¾	102	100	Am. Sugar Refining	100	100	100	102	+ ¾
120½	120¾	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	+1½
228	233	900	Am. Tobacco	222½	228	222½	228	+8
105¼	106	250	Am. Tob. pf., new	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	
74	75½	240	Am. Woolen pf	75	75	74¾	74¾	
33¾	33¾	5,025	Anaconda Cop. Co	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅝
93¼	95¾	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¾	95¼	93¾	95¼	+1½
44	47	200	Baldwin Loco	45½	46	45½	46	+1½
107½	108	50	Baldwin Loco. pf	107¼	107¾	107¼	107½	
90¼	90¾	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	89	90¾	89	90¾	+1⅝
		12	Bank of Commerce	171	171	169	169	
40¾	40¾	2,900	Bethlehem Steel	39¼	40½	39¼	40¾	+1
90	91¾	2,100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	89¾	90½	89¾	90¾	+ ⅝
20¾	21	500	California Petrol'm	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	+1¾
57	60	300	California Pet. pf	59½	60	59½	60	+4
191¼	191¾	29,000	Canadian Pacific	189¼	191¾	188¾	191¾	+4¾
35¼	35½	6,700	Central Leather Co	34¾	35¾	34¾	35½	+1⅝
52¼	52½	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾	+1
11¾	11¾	200	Chicago Gt. West	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅝
80	81	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	80	81	80	81	+1
96¼	96¾	2,750	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97¾	98	97¾	98¼	+1½
130	132	130	Chi. & Northwest	130½	130½	130½	130½	+1
39¾	40	3,200	Chino Copper	39¼	39¾	39	39½	+1
25¾	26¼	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	25	26¼	25	25¾	+ ⅝
128½	129¼	900	Consolidated Gas	130	130	129½	129¾	+1
9	9¼	1,900	Corn Products Ref	8½	9¼	8¾	9	+1½
65	68	1,800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63¾	65	63¾	68	+1½
148	150	200	Del. & Hudson	147¾	148¾	147¾	148¾	— ½
11¾	11¾	500	Den. & Rio Grande	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
18	20¼	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19	20½	19	20½	+ ⅞
15	17	500	Distillers' Securities	14½	16	14½	16	+2
27½	27¾	8,500	Erie	27	27¾	27	27¼	+ ⅜
41¾	42¼	2,000	Erie 1st pf	41¼	42½	41¼	42¼	+ ⅝
108½	109	34	Gen. Chemical pf	106½	108½	106½	108½	
143½	144½	200	General Electric	144	144	144	144	+3
78¾	78½	650	General Motors	76	78¼	76	78½	+3½
26¾	27	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	26¼	26¾	25¾	26¾	+1
85¾	89¾	400	Goodrich pf	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	+1
121¾	121¾	3,000	Great Northern pf	120¾	121¾	120¾	121¾	+2
30½	31¾	500	G. N. certs.ore prop	30¼	31¼	30¼	31¼	+1½
52¾	52¾	1,618	Guggenheim Explor	51¼	52¼	51¼	52¼	
113¼	116	18	Homestake Mining	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	
16¾	16¾	900	Inspiration Copper	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅝
14¾	14¾	1,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	14	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	550	Inter.-Met. pf	60	60¾	60	60¾	+1½
102¾	103¾	300	Int. Harvester, N. J	102¾	106	102¾	103	+2¼
7¾	8¼	100	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
35	36	265	Int. Paper pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
74	77	10	Kan.C., F.S. & M.pf	74	74	74	74	
23¾	24¼	700	Kan. City Southern	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅝
136¾	137¼	12,600	Lehigh Valley	135	137¾	134¾	137	+3
102	103	200	Loose-W. B. 1st pf	101	102¾	101	102¾	+1½
	92½	100	Loose-W. B. 2d pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
113	114	20	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	114	114	114	114	
132	134	100	Louis. & Nash	133½	133¾	133½	133¾	+2¾
76¾	80	100	Mackay Cos	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅜
9	9¾	300	Mer. Marine pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
54¾	55¾	7,800	Mexican Petroleum	53	56	52	54¾	+3¾
22¼	22¾	1,400	Miami Copper	22	22¾	21¾	22¾	+1
15¾	16¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
37	37¼	300	Mo. Kan. & T. pf	36¾	37	36¾	37	+1
17	17¼	20,600	Missouri Pacific	16¼	16½	16¼	17	—2
101	101¾	100	Montana Power pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ¾
107	108½	415	Nat. Lead Co. pf	107¼	107¼	107	107	—1
10¾	10¾	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
14¼	14½	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
88¾	89¾	4,100	N. Y. Central	88¾	90	88¾	89¾	+1¼
68¼	69¾	5,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67¾	69½	67¾	69¾	+2
25½	26¼	400	N. Y. Ont. & West	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ⅝
102½	103	500	Norfolk & Western	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ½
73	74	200	North American	74	74	74	74	
106¾	106¾	3,950	Northern Pacific	108	110	106¾	107¾	+1⅝
23¼	24	100	Pacific Mail	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅝
109¾	110¼	2,200	Penn, R. R.	110	110¼	110	110	+ ⅛
120	121	3,800	People's Gas, Chi	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ⅝
84	90	10	P. C., C. & St. L	84	84	84	84	
20	20¼	700	Pitts. Coal	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
86¾	87¼	120	Pitts. Coal pf	87	87	87	87	+ ½
85	87	300	Pitts. Steel pf	84½	85	84½	85	+3
40¾	41	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	40¾	41¾	40¾	41	
26	27	100	Railway Steel Sp	26	28	26	26	+ ½
20¾	21	700	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	21	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
162¼	162¾	71,500	Reading	159½	162¾	159½	162¾	+5
88	90	200	Reading 1st pf	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	+ ⅜
88¾	90	500	Reading 2d pf	87	88	87	88	+ ½
22¼	22½	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+1
83½	85	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ⅝
3¼	3¼	300	Rock Island Co	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5¾	5¾	1,033	Rock Island Co. pf	5	5¾	5	5¾	+⅛
8	8¾	800	Rumely, (M.) Co	7¾	8¾	7¾	8¾	+1⅜
22	24	2,750	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
20	22	200	St. L. Southwestern	21	21	21	21	
19	19½	100	Seab. Air Line	19	19	19	19	
53¼	53¾	1,600	Seab. Air Line pf	52¼	53¾	52¾	53¾	+ ½
182	187½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	181¼	181¼	181¼	181½	+ ½
90¾	90¾	13,600	Southern Pacific	89	90¾	88¾	90¾	+2¾
		153	So. Pac. t. r. 1st pd	84	84	84	84	+½
23¾	23¾	900	So. Railway ext	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
75¼	79	200	So. Railway pf. ext	78	79	78	78	+1
32¾	33	3,425	Studebaker Corp	30¾	32¼	30¾	32½	+1
33¾	33¾	725	Tennessee Copper	33	34	33	33¾	+1⅛
140¼	141	380	Texas Co	140	140¾	140	140½	+1½
14	14¼	1,000	Texas & Pacific	14¼	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
99	105	150	Texas Pacific L. T.	99	99	99	99	
39	39¾	600	Third Avenue	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	+1½
108	108	100	Twin City R. T.	108	108	108	108	
6	6¼	400	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	
152¾	153	29,300	Union Pacific	151¾	153½	152¾	153½	+1⅝
82	82¼	200	Union Pacific pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
43¼	43¾	100	United Fruit, Inv. pf	43	43¾	43	43½	+ ⅜
71	72	200	U. S. Express	72	72	70¾	70¾	—2¾
55	56	900	U. S. Rubber	55¼	56	54¾	56	+2¼
100¼	100¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	
58	58¼	61,600	U. S. Steel	57¾	58¼	57¾	58	+ ⅛
107¾	108	3,350	U. S. Steel pf	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	
53¾	54	6,800	Utah Copper	52½	54¾	52¼	54	+2¾
27¾	28¼	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	27½	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅝
¾	1	600	Wabash	¾	¾	¾	¾	
89	90	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	
60¼	60¾	900	Western Union Tel	60¼	60¾	60	60¾	+ ⅛
73	73¼	1,400	Westingh. E. & M	72¾	73¼	72¾	73½	+1½
97	97¼	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	97¾	97¾	97½	97¼	+ ½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96¼	98
2s, c, 1930	97	98½
3s, r, 1918-101		102
3s, c, 1918-1101		102
4s, r, 1925	109	110¼
4s, c, 1925-1025	109½	—
Panama 2s, r, 1938	96¾	—
Panama 2s, c, 1938	96¾	—
Panama 2s, r, 1961		100
Panama 2s, c, 1961		100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. 97	101	
Allis-Chal. pf	94¼	101½
Am. Ag. Ch. pf	41½	42
Am. Ag. Ch. pf	92	94
A. B. S. pf.	63½	70
A. B. S. & Fdy.	82	97
Do pf.	130	145
A. Q. & F. pf.	113	117½
Am. Cities		85½
Do pf.	60	72
Am. Cotton	88	100
Am. C. Fr. pf.	109	123
Am. Cot. O. pf.	96	98
Am. Ekp.	100	102
A. H. & L. pf.	4	4½
Do pf.	19	20
Am. Lin. pf.	9½	10
A. Loc. pf.	97	99
Am. Malt. pf.	6	7½
Do pf.	42	46
Am. Sn.	157	160
Do pf.	103	105
Am. St. Fd.	29	31
A. S. R. pf.	110	113
A. T. & C.	58	59
Am. Wool.	15	17½
A. W. P. pf.	10	14
Assets R.	14	20
A. T. & S. F. pf.	99½	100
Atl. U. L.	118	120
B. & O. pf.	80	81
Batop M.	¾	⅞
Beth S. pf.	83¾	86
Brown S. C.	45	61
Do pf.	87	93
B. Un. G.	124	127
Bruns Ter.	6½	7½
B. R. & P.	107½	113½
Do pf.	116½	135
Burk's Co.	30½	35½
Case (J. I.) pf.	80	82½
Cent. L. pf.	98½	100
C. R. & pf.	205	225
C. & S. F.	100	107
Chi. & Alt.	8½	10
Do pf.	16	17
C. I. & L. pf.	50	80
C. M. & St. P. pf.	131	135
C. & N. W. pf.	170	180
Chi. St. P.	110	120
M. & Om. pf.	135	150
Do pf.	154	160
C. C. C. & St. L.	33	40
Do pf.	75½	90
Cluett-P.	66	80
Do pf.	102	103
Col. F. & I. pf.	125	
Col. & So.	24	26
Do 1st pf	45	48
Do 2d pf	30	35
Corn Cent.	78	80
Cub-Am S.	27	30
Do pf.	94	98
D. & R. G.	60	65
Do pf.	88	95
Duluth S.	10	11
Det. Ed.	112	113
Det. & M.	55	70
Do pf.	85	
Det. U. Ry.	83½	
Dom. C.	3	5
Dom. Fdy. & S.	8	11
Erie 2d pf.	34½	36¼
F. M. & S. pf.	15	16
Do pf.	31	37
Gen. Ch.	160	171
Gen. M. pf.	91	91½
Helme (G. W.) Co.	150	165
Do pf.	106½	117
Hock. Val.		126
Ill. Cent.	106¾	112
Inger-R.	110	
Do pf.	92	
Int. Agricu.	8	
Do pf.	13	25
Int. H. pf.	115	116
Int. H. Cor.	101	103¼
Do pf.	114	118
Int. Sil. P.	1¼	3
Do pf.	13	19
Iowa Cent.	6	8
Do pf.	15	19
K. C. S. pf.	57	57½
Kayser (J.) Co.	87	88
Do 1st pf.	104	109
K. & D. M.	4	8
Do pf.	38	
Kresge (S. S.)	92½	94½
Do pf.	101½	102¾
Lack. Steel.	50½	55
Lacl. Gas.	90	98
L. E. & W.	5	7
Do pf.	11	15
Ligg. & M.	200	220
Do pf.	114½	116
Long Isl'd.	28	36
L. & Nash.	130	131
Lorillard Co.	170	175
Mex. Con.	67	69
Mex. Elev.	130½	132
M. Dep Sts.	69	60¾
Do pf.	99¼	101½
Mex. Nat.	3¾	3¾
Mich. Cent.	119	120
M. & St. L.	10	12
Do pf.	35	41
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	119¾	122
Do pf.	136	140
M. S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	102	116
M. Wd. pf.	103	110
Mon. R. & L.	40	46¾
N. O. & St. L.	134	140
Nat. Bis.	137¼	150
Do pf.	120	125
Nat. Enam.	10	11
Do pf.	20	30
Nat. Lead.	44	47½
Nat. L. pf.	107	108½
Nat. Sug. of		
M. Lt. & T.	20	25
N. O. M. & C. pf.	25	
N. Y. A. & W.	60	65
N. Y. C. &		
St. L.	35	45
Do 1st pf	92	100
Do 2d pf	68	75
N. Y. Dock.	8	20
Do pf.	23	28
N. Y. & Pa.	17¾	18
Nor. F. pf.	122½	125
Nort. South	26	35
N. & W. pf.	87	
N. O. T. & Light	59	62
Ont. Min.	2¾	3
Pabst B. pf.	98	101
Pac. Coast.	73	90
Do 1st pf	80	98
Do 2d pf.	80	90
P. T. & T.	20½	23
Do pf.	80	90
Peo. & E.	5	10
Pett-Mull.	20	27
Do 1st pf.	90	96
Phelps-D.	170	
Phila. Co.	80	94
Do pf.	91	100
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102¾	104
Pub Serv.	111	113¾
P. man Co.	154½	156
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Do pf.	2¼	2¾
R. R. Sec.		
C. stk.	73	76
Ry. S. pf.	91	93½
St. J. & S. Fran.	2	2½
Do 1st pf.	8¼	14
Do 2d pf.	3½	4¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d cl.	2¼	10
Do pf.	13	38
St. L. S. W. pf.	69	
Sears-R. pf.	122¼	124½
S. S. S. & I.	25	30
Do pf.	83	
So. P. R. S.	88	
Do pf.	106	
So. R. & O. stfs.	70½	77
Stand. M. pf.	86½	89½
Do pf.	40½	60%
Studeb. Co. pf.	82	86
T. St. L. & W.	8	10
Do pf.	18	19
Tex. & P. pf.	122½	
Und. Type.	78	83
Do pf.	108	113½
Un. B. & P. pf.	20¾	23
Un. Cig. M.	44½	56½
Do pf.	100	103
Un. Dr. G.		85½
Do pf.	95	99
U. Rys. Is.	15	16
U. S. C. I. P.	10¾	12
Do pf.	39	40
U. S. Ind. A.	10	12
Do pf.	32	34
U. S. R. &	56	60
Imp.		
U. S. R. 2d		
Do pf.	70	87
Vand. R. H.		85
Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	98	100
Va. I. C. &	42	51
Va. R. & P.		56
Do pf.	97	
Vul. Det.	8	11
Do pf.	20	35
Wabash pf.	25	27
West. Md.	26	
Do pf.	40	60
W. P. & M. 1st pf.	117	119¼
Waym-S.	215	300
Do pf.	80	90
W. & M.	2¾	4
Do 1st pf	13	15
Do 2d pf.	5	7
Wis. Cent.	33	40
W'house El. & M. pf.	115	117¾

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues made to-day and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	77.31	76.17	77.08	+ .86
Industrials	57.47	56.61	57.56	+1.13

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 21	67.86	66.81	67.23	+ .97
April 22	67.33	66.75	67.27	+ .05
April 23	67.33	66.78	66.81	— .46
April 24	66.28	65.71	65.98	+ .26
April 25	66.09	65.24	65.85	— .13
April 27	66.81	66.07	66.81	+ .96
April 28	67.30	66.89	67.23	+ .42

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.	
Apr. to date	70.08	Apr. 2	65.24	Apr. 25
April, 1913	74.41	Apr. 4	69.66	Apr. 30
April, 1912	83.76	Apr. 29	80.09	Apr. 3
April, 1911	80.82	Apr. 4	77.20	Apr. 24
Yr. to date	73.80	Jan. 31	68.24	Apr. 28
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10
Year 1912	85.82	Sept. 30	78.24	Feb. 1
Year 1911	84.21	Jan. 31	66.27	Dec. 31

CALL TO ORGANIZE STATE LAND BANK

Conference of Savings and Loan Associations to be Held in Albany on May 8.

WILL LEND ON FARM LANDS

Basis of Operations to be Somewhat Like That of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Savings and loan associations in this city have received invitations to a conference to be held in Albany on May 8 to formulate plans for the organization of the Land Bank of the State of New York, authorized by the new banking law. The main purpose of the Land Bank is to facilitate loans on farm lands, although it applies also to mortgages on city property.

The law permits its organization by ten or more savings and loan associations having sufficient capital, and upon its establishment it will have power to sell bonds, constituting its own obligation, for the purposes of any of the member associations. An association desiring to obtain funds in this way will deposit with the State Controller mortgages held by itself as security.

The law has never empowered savings and loan associations to issue their own bonds, but by the plan adopted the bonds will be backed practically by the credit of all the associations joining, and they are expected to have a ready market. The bonds will be sold by the Land Bank, and the proceeds turned over to the association applying for them, which will thus increase its funds available for investment in additional mortgages. The theory on which the Land Bank is to be organized is based somewhat on the same plan as the creation of Federal reserve banks, by which their reserves are to be combined for the benefit of all. The intention is to give to the savings and loan associations an opportunity to finance by co-operative methods the land mortgages of every section of the State.

The Land Bank is to be composed entirely of savings and loan associations and its officers and Directors are to be named by the associations and elected by their representatives. While the national banks were compelled to join the Federal reserve system or give up their charters, membership in the Land Bank is optional with the associations, with the perpetual right in each to become a member.

The right to issue bonds is given jointly to the Land Bank and the associations. The association supplies the mortgages and receives the proceeds of the sale, while bonds may be sold only through the medium of the Land Bank. Every bond issued through the Land Bank will be guaranteed by the association which receives the proceeds. For every $1,000 worth of mortgages deposited with the State Controller $800 of bonds may be issued, and for each $20,000 of outstanding bonds the member association is required to subscribe and pay $1,000 to the capital of the Land Bank.

"After the organization of the Land Bank," E. F. Howell, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State League of the Savings and Loan Associations, said yesterday, "our business will continue to be practically confined to installment mortgages. We now have among our resources millions of dollars worth of mortgages securing debts that have been so reduced by the continual payment of the installments that the debts are but from 5 to 30 per cent. of the value of the security. When these facts are brought to the attention of the investing public through the medium of a great banking institution created by the State the soundness of our economic position will be abundantly plain and we shall be able to finance these propositions at the lowest investment rates prevailing in the money market."

The conference to be held next week was called by Walter Scott of Onsonta, President of the State League. It will be attended by Acting Superintendent of Banks George L. Skinner, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and possibly Gov. Glynn, who has been an ardent champion of the Land Bank plan.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 28, 1914	$1,661,000
Same day last year	2,386,500
Total year to date	271,787,000
Same period last year	196,010,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.98 +.07
Same day last year	88.84 —.07

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	88.84	Apr. 29
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Panama 3s, coup	100	Chi Gt Westn 4s	71½
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 3d ser	85½	Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A	94½
U S Mexico 5s	73	6,000	
N Y State 4½s	108½	1,000	91¾
20,000	108¾	gen 4½s	102¾
N Y Canal 4½s	108	1,000	108
2,000	108¾

S. O. OF N. Y.'S BIG EARNINGS

Company's Net $16,212,915, but Only $900,000 Paid in Dividends.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has sent out the first annual report ever issued to shareholders, which shows net earnings in the calendar year of 1913 of $16,212,915. This was equivalent to 21.6 per cent. on the capital stock outstanding. In other years the only statements made public were balance sheets, and deductions drawn from that for 1912 placed net income in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. The company paid out in dividends $900,000, leaving a surplus for the year of $15,-$12,915.

During the fiscal year the capital stock was increased from $15,000,000 to $75,000,000 by the distribution to shareholders of a 400 per cent. stock dividend. In the balance sheet real estate, machinery and ships were grouped together as of the aggregate value of $40,314,371. Total assets amounted to $106,425,165.

HUERTA'S MAN CHOSEN.

Santiago Mendez Made Vice President of Mexican Railways.

Directors of the National Railways of Mexico living in New York met yesterday to confirm the appointment of Santiago Mendez to be executive Vice President of the company. Mr. Mendez is in Mexico City, where he has been consulting engineer to the railroad for several years. His selection was made at the suggestion of Gen. Huerta, who thought that there should be an acting head of the system during President E. N. Brown's stay in the United States.

President Brown is still in this city awaiting the termination of the blockade at Vera Cruz and the resumption of steamship service to that port.

Tell Why They Quit Frisco Board.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Thomas H. West, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, and Albert T. Perkins, an officer of that company, said to-day that they resigned from the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad directorate, not because of litigation between the trust company and the railroad, as was implied in the dispatch announcing their resignation, but because they desired to avoid all possibility of criticism in view of the fact that there are several matters to adjust between the two companies. No litigation is pending between the Frisco and the St. Louis Union Trust Company, but certain officials of the trust company have been sued as individuals by the Frisco receivers.

Authorize Wabash Interest Payment

Judge Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday authorized Edward B. Pryor, as receiver of the Wabash Railroad Company, to pay on May 1 the semi-annual interest, amounting to $847,500, on the $31,900,000 outstanding first mortgage bonds of the company. To make partial provision for this Mr. Pryor was authorized to issue receiver's certificates to the value of $691,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. These are to have an equal lien with the certificates issued under an order made on July 24 last on all locomotives, cars and other railroad property.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Prices during the day were easy, closing near the bottom, with net losses of ½c.

The European visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 4,282,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 4,000,000 last year, while Bradstreet's world's visible decreased 11,732,000, against a decrease of 16,370,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.06, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.01¾, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.01¾, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....	.....	101¼	101⅝	100⅞
July	95¾	95¼	95⅜	95 15-16	100⅝
Sept	.....	.....	93⅜	93⅞	99

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	92⅞	92¼	92⅜	92⅞	92¼
July	86¾	86¼	86⅜	86⅞	92¼
Sept	86¼	85¾	85⅞	86⅜	91½

CORN.

The corn market was easy under increased selling pressure, especially in the May position, and closed at ⅝ to 1½c net lower. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 3,066,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,850,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	65	64	65⅛	65	55
July	64¾	63¾	63¾	64⅜	53⅜
September	64¼	63¼	63¾	64⅜	50½

OATS.

The oats market was heavy at the outset, but rallied late on covering, and closed ¼c net lower. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 4,756,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,191,000 last year.

The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 44 to 44½c; No. 2, 44½ to 45c; No. 3, 43½ to 44c; No. 4, 43 to 43¼c; ordinary clipped white, 43 to 45½c; fancy clipped white, 45 to 46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37¾	36⅝	37	37¼	34⅜
July	37¼	37	37¼	37½	34⅜
September	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	36⅛	34½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market rallied late in the day, and the close was about at the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Wednesday, 24,000. Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—				Prev.	Last
May	9.95	9.85	9.95	9.92	10.90
July	10.10	10.05	10.10	10.10	10.82
Ribs—					
May	10.90	10.85	10.90	10.90	11.22
July	11.07	11.02	11.07	11.05	10.95
Pork—					
May	19.70	19.55	19.70	19.75	19.47
July	19.95	19.87	19.95	19.92	19.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market held very steady. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	7.22@7.26	7.18
April	.....	.....	.....	7.19
May	7.22	7.18	7.22@7.23	7.20
June	.....	.....	7.44@7.48	7.42
July	7.56	7.53	7.55@7.56	7.53
August	7.67	7.65	7.66@7.67	7.63
September	7.68	7.65	7.66@7.70	7.64
October	7.27	7.25	7.29@7.32	7.16
November	.....	.....	6.80@7.00	6.25
December	.....	.....	6.75@6.90	..

COTTON.

The market closed steady at an advance of 11 points on April and of 2 points on May, while July was 13 points lower and new crop positions showed declines of from 2 to 3 points.

Southern spot markets officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points lower, at 13.10 for middling upland; sales, 28 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	12.62	12.62	12.71@12.81	12.60
May	12.66	12.48	12.62@12.64	12.60
June	12.67	12.67	12.67@12.68	12.64
July	12.61	12.41	12.40@12.46	12.33
August	12.46	12.27	12.26@12.31	12.41
September	11.90	11.87	11.86@11.86	11.86
October	11.78	11.70	11.71@11.72	11.73
December	11.79	11.71	11.71@11.72	11.73
January	11.73	11.66	11.66@11.67	11.68
March	11.79	11.77	11.74@11.76	11.77

COFFEE.

Late in the day prices rallied and closed firm at the top with net gains of 9@12 points. Total sales were 30,000 bags. There was no particular reason given for the advance in Europe, where Havre closed at ½@¾f higher and Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig lowance.

The local spot market was unchanged, with No. 7s quoted at 8¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
April	8.41	@8.43	8.41@8.43	8.30	
May	8.40	8.35	8.41@8.43	8.30	
June	.....	.....	8.50@8.52	8.38	
July	8.53	8.55	8.59@8.61	8.47	
August	.....	.....	8.68@8.70	8.56	
September	8.77	8.71	8.76@8.77	8.66	
October	8.83	8.85	8.86@8.88	8.73	
November	.....	.....	8.81@8.86	8.81	
December	8.90	8.88	8.88@9.01	8.89	
January	.....	.....	8.95@8.97	8.96	
February	.....	.....	9.12@9.16	9.03	
March	9.18	9.18	9.18@9.20	9.19	

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Western disturbance of Monday night has moved to Wisconsin with more definite formation, with a strong high area to the northward. This has caused moderate northerly gales over Lake Superior and Northern Lake Michigan, with low temperatures, heavy rains, and some snow, warning of which was given Monday and Monday night.

Rains also continued over the remainder of the upper lake region, the Central Valleys, and the Gulf States, although they did not extend further eastward. Another disturbance in the Southwest is causing showers in Utah, Colorado, and Arizona. Low temperatures continue throughout the West generally.

There will be rain or snow Wednesday in the upper lake region, and showers from the Upper Ohio Valley eastward, reaching New England Wednesday night and continuing Thursday. The Southwest disturbance will be attended by rain Wednesday in that section, extending Wednesday night and Thursday into the Plains States and probably the Lower Missouri Valley. In the Northwest and extreme West the weather will be mostly fair Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be warmer Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States, and colder Thursday in New England and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south, becoming variable by Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly south, becoming variable by Thursday; South Atlantic Coast, gentle, mostly south, except east of the South Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday; warmer in southeast portion; showers at night or Thursday; cooler Thursday; gentle to moderate south winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, showers; cooler in west portion; moderate south to southwest winds, becoming variable Thursday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy and warmer Wednesday; showers at night or Thursday in north portion; partly cloudy in south; cooler Thursday; gentle to moderate south winds, becoming variable Thursday.

Western New York—Showers and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy and cooler; moderate shifting winds.

Northern New England—Showers Wednesday and probably Thursday; cooler; moderate shifting winds, mostly north.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	53	52	4 P. M.	60	56
6 A. M.	54	50	6 P. M.	55	54
9 A. M.	57	53	9 P. M.	52	51
12 M.	59	58	11 P. M.	52	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 59; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 49 degrees at 10 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:50	760 2 Av.; Jas. Wintrose	Slight
2:20	695 10 Av.; Mr. Linder	Slight
4:40	144 Ludlow St.; Abr. Halpin	Slight
4:50	253 E. 26 St.; John Shannon	Slight
6:20	6-8-10 Gt. Jones St.; Goldberg & Levy	Not given
8:05	Gymnasium Bldg., Columbia Univ.	Slight
8:44	2,250 Webster Av.; P. Zuckerman	$500
8:55	Pier 45, N. River; Mallory Line	$5,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—1st Lts. J. G. Flynn and R. A. Van Voast, M. R. C., to Fort Crockett.

1st Lt. J. G. Taylor, S. C., to Vera Cruz, with Field Co. D, S. C.

Lt. Col. A. L. Parmerter, inf., to detached and Lt. Col. W. P. Richardson, inf., from detached.

Col. R. D. Read, cav., 15 Cav. to the South. Dept.

Lt. Col. C. H. Grierson, 10 Cav., from assignment to that regt. to South. Dept.

Capt. W. J. Kendrick, Q. M. C., to El Paso, Tex., for temp. duty as asst. to Depot Q. M.

Capt. P. Yost, C. A. C., to Gen. Staff Corps July 1 and relieved from duty at Ft. McDowell, Cal., and recruiting.

These relieved from duty at the War College and to join regiment: Col. A. Pickering, 11 Inf.; Lt. Cols. H. D. Styer, 17 Inf.; D. L. Tate, 3 Cav., and A. P. Hutchinson, 3 Inf.; Majs. W. H. Gordon, 3 Inf.; G. W. Read, 9 Cav.; W. S. McNair, 6 F. A.; D. C. Cabell, 11 Cav.; J. W. McAndrew, 14 Inf., and E. Anderson, 12 Cav.; Maj. H. H. Whitney, Adjt. Gen., is designated Dept. Adjt. West. Dept., in addition to his duty as Adjt. Third Div.

Capt. F. G. Strizinger, Jr., Q. M. C., to Ashland, Neb., to inspect land for a rifle range, then to his station.

Capt. L. D. Cabell, Q. M. C., without delay to Ft. Sam Houston as asst. to Depot Q. M.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. A. Barry, 2d Cav., 5 days, and Maj. F. E. Pierce, 15 Inf., 1 mo. further ext'n.

Navy Orders.

Capt. V. O. Ghase, Nav. War College, Newport, to Ch. of Staff, Special Service Squadron.

Com. W. P. Scott, the Massachusetts, to command Marietta.

Lt. Com. L. C. Palmer to duty staff. Special Service Squadron.

Lt. Com. E. J. King, Acad., to com'd Terry.

Lt. T. F. Caldwell, the Tennessee, to duty on staff At. Res. Fleet.

Lt. H. S. Powell, Nav. War College, to com'd Reid, and Lt. L. H. Lacy, same, to staff aid, Special Service Squadron.

Lt. A. W. Sears, Nav. Acad., to Machias.

Lt. R. B. Coffey from staff aid, At. Res. Fleet, to com'd the Preston.

Jr. Lts. F. X. Gygax, the Tonopah, to fitting out the G-3 and in com'd when commissioned; J. S. Evans, Columbia Univ., to Marietta; O. Smith and T. C. Kinkaid, Midvale Steel Co., to the Machias; H. T. Markland and R. K. Turner, Bethlehem Steel Co., to the Marietta.

Ensigns M. L. Deyo, Duncan, to the Washington; A. Marcus to rec. ship, San Fran., Cal.; R. A. Lavender, Observatory, D. C., to the Washington.

Surg. T. W. Richards, Bu. Medicine, D. C., to the Washington.

P. A. Paymaster F. J. Daly, Boston, to Machias.

P. A. Paymaster R. E. Corcoran, Norfolk, to Marietta.

Chapl. L. N. Taylor to the West Virginia.

Chapl. J. B. Frazier, Port Royal, S. C., to the Washington.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Truxtun, and Stewart at Mazatland; Galveston at Manila; Lawrence, Preble, Hull, and Cheyenne at San Diego; Isla de Luzon at New York; Texas at Norfolk; Cleveland at San Diego; St. Louis and H-3 at Tiburon, Cal., and the Scorpion at Mersina.

Sailed—Rocket, Washington, for Annapolis; Chicago, Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston; Tallahassee, Guantanamo, for Cristobal; Raleigh, Mazatlan, for San Blas and Manzanillo; Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, and E-2, Norfolk, for New York, and the New York, Newport, for Hampton Roads.

Vicksburg in full commission, Puget Sound, April 27.

Machias and Marietta in commission at N. Y., April 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made public the following competitive eligible list for telegraph operator in the Fire Department:

Henry O. Godnick, 93.20; James B. Obst, 89.20; Boniface F. Wilson, 87.00; Samuel Abrahams, 86.80; Charles B. O'Rourke, 85.60; James G. Waddell, 85.40; Charles R. F. Richardson, 84.80; Frederick E. Warlow, 84.00; Abraham Feit, 84.00; Samuel Oakes, 83.40; William R. Lawrence, 83.00; Frank A. Purcell, 82.80; John J. Lynch, 82.80; Harry Lavez, 82.00; John J. Foley, 81.80; George E. La Rue, 78.40, and Kingston B. Hagelstein, 74.80.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House, for Lespector's assistant, for men only, on June 3, to fill vacancies at $840 a year, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, and practical questions. At least three years' experience in handling meat-producing animals is a prerequisite. The duties are to assist both veterinary inspectors and meat inspectors at slaughter houses and packing establishments in connection with their duties as inspectors of meat and meat-food products. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:03|Sun sets..6:58|Moon sets..11:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:48	10:18	4:02	3:41
Governors Island	9:59	10:26	4:28	4:03
Hell Gate	11:49	12:16	6:08	5:43

Arrived—Tuesday, April 28.

SS America, Naples, April 16.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, April 21.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, April 17.
SS Sant' Anna, Palermo, April 18.
SS Chicago City, Swansea, April 10.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, April 21.
SS Calamares, Port Limon, April 22.
SS Progreso, Curacao, April 18.
SS Vaderland, Antwerp, April 18.
SS Ij. Van Nassau, Haiti, April 20.
SS Santurce, Porto Rico, April 20.
SS Florizel, St. Johns, April 22.
SS Harley, Gibraltar, April 8.
SS Denver, Galveston, April 22.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, April 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

President Grant	Southampton	April 19
Pascal	Trinidad	April 20
Oceanic	Southampton	April 22
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	April 18
Saratoga	Havana	April 25
Prins Sigismund	Kingston	April 18
Parima	St. Thomas	April 24
Olinda	Nipe	April 18
Manchioneal	Jamaica	April 24
Cheyenne	Liverpool	April 11
El Norte	Galveston	April 19
Vinland	Macoris	April 13

DUE TO-MORROW.

Princess Irene	Gibraltar	April 20
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 23
Almirante	Kingston	April 25
Koenigen Luise	Bremen	April 18
La Campine	Antwerp	April 16
Lucifine	Rouen	April 17
Creole	New Orleans	April 25
Huron	Jacksonville	April 27

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	April 25
Denis	Barbados	April 23
Maracaibo	San Juan	April 25
Lutetian	Rouen	April 17
Baltic	Liverpool	April 25
Idaho	Hull	April 17
Campanello	Rotterdam	April 16
El Cid	Galveston	April 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 28

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	April 25
St. Louis	Southampton	April 25
K. Auguste Victoria	Cherbourg	April 24
Ioannina	Patras	April 14
Marianne	Palermo	April 15
Reapwei	Buenos Aires	April 1
Strathroy	Rio Janeiro	April 11
Leopoldina	Trieste	April 12
Gray	Naples	April 18
Floride	Christiania	April 17
Le Coq	Bilbao	April 19
San Guglielmo	Naples	April 19
Secundas	Hamburg	April 21
Wells City	Dublin	April 30
Caribbean	Bermuda	April 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pathfinder, Turks Island and	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceania, Trieste	———	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Luristan, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Victoria Luise, Hamburg	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyanthes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vigilancia, Havana	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	———	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Santurce, Arcelbo	———	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
L. Van Nassau, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Kaiserin, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Martha Washington, Azores	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Sigismund, Jamaica	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Arcadian, Bermuda	———	1:00 A.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Niagara, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London	———	10:30 A.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	———	2:00 PM.
Kursk, Libau	———	2:00 P.M.
Calabria, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

*Mails close 11 P. M. Friday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 28.

SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 380 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 29th, afternoon. White Star Line.

SS Baltic, Liverpool to New York, was 1,240 miles E. at 1130 A. M.; due May 1, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Prinzess Irene, Naples to New York, was 375 miles E. at noon; due 29th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Idaho, Hull to New York, was 770 miles E. at 8 P. M. Wilson Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Savoie, New York for Havre, was 250 miles W. at 7:44 A. M.; due at Havre 29th, forenoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was off Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 563 miles S. at noon.

SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 316 miles S. at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 115 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 188 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Parima, St. Thomas to New York, was 202 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was off Martin's Industry at 7:25 P. M.

SS Illinois, towing Barge Magnolia, Port Arthur to New York, was 4 miles S. of Charleston at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 169 miles W. of Havana at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 175 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, miles S. at 6 P. M.
was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 128 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Frieda, Sabine to New York, was 158 miles S. at noon.

SS Prinz Sigismund, Kingston to New York, was 171 miles S. at noon.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 48 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Regina d'Italia, at Genoa, April 23.
SS Caserta, at Genoa, April 23.
SS Montserrat, at Genoa, April 23.
SS John Hardie, at Albany, April 28.
SS Hohenfels, at Suez, April 28.
SS Tagus, at Southampton, April 28.
SS Bergenanfjord, at Stavanger, April 24.
SS Orriflamme, at Cette, April 25.
SS Jupiter, at Hamburg, April 26.
SS Dwinsk, at Rotterdam, April 26.
SS Laconia, at Fiume, April 27.
SS Italia, at Gibraltar, April 27.
SS Celtic, at Gibraltar, April 28.
SS Finland, at Dover, April 28.
SS Torr Head, at Dublin, April 27.
SS Buffalo, at Hull, April 27.
SS Pyins Willem V., at Amsterdam, April 26.
SS Moltke, at Algiers, April 28.
SS Dryden, at Victoria, April 26.
SS Santa Cecilia, at Punta Arenas, April 27.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Franz Josef I., from Algiers, April 24.
SS Csar, from Libau, April 24.
SS Dania, from Copenhagen, April 25.
SS Erny, from Palermo, April 23.
SS Carpathia, from Naples, April 27.
SS Oscar II., from Christiansand, April 28.
SS Korona, from Demerara, April 23.
SS Harmonides, from Barbados, April 26.
SS Arcadian, from Bermuda, April 28.
SS Wotan, from Falmouth, April 28.

Passed.

SS Indra, New York for Manila, passed Perim.
SS Cestrian, New York for London, passed Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... May 4
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Nile ..... May 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... May 7

Full Lists of Sailings, Rates, Times, &c., on Application.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired—Patrol. T. F. Butler, 153, at $700 a yr.; appid. May 26, 1908.

Temporary Assignments—Sergts. C. P. Vosburgh, 32, to Com'r's office for 10 days; W. A. Black, 152, to Com'r's office for 10 days; Patrol. G. R. McGill, 6, to B. B. H. Squad, as chauffeurs, for 10 days; Morris Friedlander, 13, to 1 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; Jos. Caracciolo and Pasquale Damiano, 26; T. B. Randall, 31, and Patrick Landers, 65, to Com'r's office for 10 days; J. J. Brennan, Traf. Div. D, to training stable for 30 days. To Det. Div.: F. J. McCarron, 17, and Henry Sommers, 25, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office; S. F. Mazurkiewicz and Stanislaus Kieturkiewicz, Jr., 28, for 10 days; Charles Picco, 43d; W. L. Ihnken, 80, and W. C. Hilderbrandt, 81; F. D. J. Pickett, 68, and E. S. Wilson, 65, for 5 days; F. A. Doherty, 163, for 10 days; J. J. Kennedy, 275, for 3 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, Queens Co.; Patrick Kehoe and C. A. Harden, 278, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, Queens Co. Prob. Patrol. J. F. L. Patton, 29, to Comm'r's office for 10 days. To Manhattan Headquarters: Act. Det. Sergts., First Grade: Richard Oliver, J. A. Watson, 24, George Yunge, Adolph Blaha, P. J. Slevin, and J. J. Kennel, for 10 days. Act. Det. Sergts, Second Grade: Stephen Birmingham, 5; S. P. Gorman, 29, and R. A. Fennelly, 157, for 10 days.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay): Patrol. T. J. D. Reilly, 32, 1 day; W. F. Thoms, 146, 1 day; C. J. Moresco, 150, 2 days; Lawrence Hennessy, 167, 1 day; Prob. Patrol. G. E. Golding, 16, 3 days, and E. J. Pedersen, 29, 2 days.

Resigned: Prob. Patrol. B. F. Kiernan, 15, on April 27.

Fire Department.

Prob. firemen to report to Medical Board 11 A. M., April 30, (number of engine after name:) A. C. Frouboes, 1; Daniel Walsh, 24; J. L. Sullivan, 31; J. F. Gorman, 39; August Zeller, 46; Le Roy Kane, 72; C. P. Odorfer, 206; G. W. Folker, 225; Frank Pfeifer, 231; E. P. Koppenhoefer, 288; T. M. McKee, 3; Charles Sahina, 11; Joseph Traut, 18; M. F. Moran, 56; J. M. Gleason, 92; J. N. Dale, 94; Frank Dohler, 227; C. E. Baad, 234; J. E. Dougherty, 239; A. J. Englert, 252; Fred. Lang, 280; D. J. Cronin, (number of H. & L. after name) 15; P. B. Malley, 31; A. S. Worrell, 38; E. B. Gernhardt, 39; G. C. Kunze, 42; J. B. Morrell, 44; F. Pastino, H. & L. 8, same service; $700 a yr.; J. J. McCarthy, (No. 1,) Eng. 213, same service, $700 a yr.

Appointed Prob. Fireman.—B. F. Kiernan, H. & L, 104.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALLEN, ALONZO, (Feb. 21;) $157 personalty; specific bequest to Harry Ensign.

BAMBACE, DOMENICO, (April 9;) $100 realty and about $2,500 personalty to Natalina Bambace, wife.

BSCHAIDNER, RUDOLPH H., (April 2;) $5,500 realty and $20 personalty to Eva Bschaidner, wife.

DATER, HANNAH A., (April 14;) about $10,000 realty and about $8,000 personalty; $1,000 to Laura V. Rushton, $300 to Ann E. Bates, $200 each to Mary E. Griffith and Laura Mower, $200 to Nora Quinlan, $100 each to Sarah B. Grant and Harriet Caulkins, $75 each to Charlotte D. Bishop and J. W. Gillespie, $50 each to Ann Sparks and Maria Dunn, $200 and one-fourth of residuary estate each to Henry Dater, son, and Annie J. Grunar, Harriett A. McLean and Laura D. Chapman, daughters.

NICHTHAUSER, WILLIAM, (March 31;) more than $10,000 personalty; uncomputed amounts to Maud S. Nichthauser, wife, and Hugo L. Nichthauser, son.

WISE, MORRIS, (April 16;) $6,500 personalty; $1,000 each to Dr. Fred Wise, son; Josefa Wise, daughter; Laura Rice, daughter, and Frances Rice; $400 to Olka Vidor; $200 each to Paula Friedman, Rita Erlich, and Regina and Josephine Silberman; $100 each to grandnieces; uncomputed amounts to Arthur Rice and to Julia, Lilly, Rita, and Edith Duklauer.

WOLFE, FANNIE B., (April 23;) more than $5,000 personalty in uncomputed amounts to Flora, Lucy, Herbert, Lee and Louis F. Wolfe.

ZIEGLER, FREDERICK K., (April 8;) $1,300 personalty; $350 to Annie Kopp, daughter; $200 each to Louis, George and Jacob Ziegler, sons; $50 to Frederick Ziegler, grandson.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The fourth general meeting for 1913-14 of the High School Teachers' Association of New York City will be held on Saturday in the High School of Commerce. The department meetings will begin at 10 A. M. The general meeting will begin at 11:15 A. M. in the school's auditorium. The reports of officers and Chairmen of committees will be received, and an election of officers for 1914-15 will take place.

In the fifth annual contests in French given by the Association des Professeurs Francais the high schools of New York again made a creditable showing in comparison with the other great high schools of the country. No school this year succeeded in accomplishing the feat attained by De Witt Clinton in last year's contest, winning eight out of a possible sixteen prizes, a record that will probably stand for some time. In the contests in composition, De Witt Clinton, as last year, won both first place and second place with its entrants, David Gross and Philip Cheitman, thus taking second place in the ranking to the English High School of Boston, which received premier honors because its success was greatest in proportion to the number of entries. Besides the De Witt Clinton School, the other high schools of New York to win places were the Hunter, Townsend Harris Hall, Morris, Wadleigh, and Bushwick.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARRY, CECELIA, (March 4, 1904;) net estate, $859; bank, $1,368.

BERMAN, NATHAN, (May 8, 1907;) gross estate, $6,044; int. in N. Berman & Son, $3,294; equity of $2,750 in property at Mountaindale, N. Y., valued at $5,000.

BRIDGETT, JOHN, (Mar. 6, 1911;) net estate, $1,625; house and lot at Watervliet, N. Y., $1,800.

BROWN, EMMA A., (May 6, 1913;) no taxable N. Y. assets.

CALDWELL, LILLIAN H., (Feb. 24, 1909;) net estate, $2,020; bank, $3,500; household and personal effects, $271.

CONOVER, FANNIE H., (July 14, 1913;) net estate, $4,082; 20 Mt. Hope Pl., $10,500, (mtge. $7,000;) bank, $1,914.

COORS, HENRIETTA, (Jan. 13, 1900;) gross estate consists of $1,325 equity in lots in Bronx Av., valued at $3,600.

CORCOROS, EUTRATRIOS, (Nov. 8, 1909;) gross estate, $2,037; bank, $1,500; cash, $531; gold ring, $5.

DOTTERER, DAVIS H., (Sept. 15, 1910;) net estate, $2,040; ins., $2,000; bank, $288.

DUNNE, OSWALD N. J., (June 2, 1910;) no taxable N. Y. estate.

GUL

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character mea as *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

340—L. E. Waterman Co., appel't, vs. Modern Pen Co.—Passed to be heard with No. 338, per stipulation of counsel.

338—Henry J. Grannis, pl'ff in error, vs. Albert L. Ordean et al., and 326—Same vs. Robert B. Whiteside et al.—Argument continued.

231—Hugo Adelbertz Thomsen et al., pl'ffs in error, vs. Sir Charles W. Cayser et al.—Argument commenced.

Call for April 29: Nos. 231, 166, 179, 338, 339, 302, 306, 343, 343, and 344.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty.	
Meyer-Denker<SS	Harms<Tug St'd Oil No. 8.
Patria.	Morrell<Tug Ganoga et al.
Gaffney<N & E River Term.	N Y Const. &c<Tug E F Moran.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jury calendar:	Napa Fruit<Lipschitz.
Rockwell<Naumberg.	

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Admiralty Calendar.—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Eden Ryan Con.	Haakon VII,<SS Vol-
Crane<Dredge No. 9.	unteer.
Smith Co<same.	Volney SS Co<Haakon VII.

MOTION CALENDAR.—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.

Voss<Roebuck Co.	Mora Towing<SS
Springer<Thompson.	Moldegaard.
	Tracy<Lighter Elva.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

People ex rel. McGuinness vs. McAneny, prest. et al., rspts.; people ex rel. Winters v. Prendergast compt. et al., rspdts.; people ex rel Bklyn Hts. R. R. vs. Connolly, Prest. of Queens, respt.—Appeal in each case dismissed, with costs, on the ground that it does not affirmatively appear that the application was not denied in the exercise of discretion.

Cranford Co. vs. C. N. Y., rspt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church of W. 32 St. vs. Trustees of 47th Presbytery of N. Y., rspt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

In re proving will of Fowler; people ex rel. Bklyn, Queens County & S. R. R., aplt., vs. Steers, Prest. of Queens, rspt.; people ex rel. Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Bklyn, vs. Kärnochan et al., rspts.; In re tax of property of Saunders, decd., Westchester County S. P. C. A., aplt.; people ex rel. Western Union Tel. vs. Public Service Comm., and an. rspts.; in re application of Saratoga, &c., (Town of Easton, aplt.)—Order affirmed, with costs.

Van Tuyl, Jr., Supt. Banks, respdt., vs. Hasbier, impld.; same respdt. vs. Robin, Jessup and an.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

In re the N. Y. Electric Lines.—Motion granted to the extent of amending the remittitur so as to recite therein the submission of the 12th point in appellant's G. brief omitting forth the point in full.

Dowling, rspt., vs. Hastings, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Tams vs. Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co., rspt.; Marcean, rspt., vs. Rutland R. R.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People, respt., vs. Kaplan, (robbery first degree;) people, respdt., vs. Nadel, (false statements of election canvass;) people respdt. vs. Cubitsal, (gambling.)—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed.

DAY CALENDAR.

Smith vs. Craig; Martinetti vs. Wood; Pritchett vs. Richman; Elwell vs. Southard; Uvalde Asphalt vs. C. N. Y.; Enthoven vs. Am. Fidelity; Muldueen vs. I. R. T.; Ottaway vs. Mosley.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Hotchkiss, JJ. —Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

In re Comr Docks, &c.
Baron<Albright.
Bruen<Reynolds.
Palmer<Kalish.
Harris<Reed.
Rallya<CNY.
Lemmon<Reid.
Laglar<Jackson Motor

People<Salvatore.
Bernardo, Jr.<Edison.
Zarsch<Zarsch.
Santiago<So Pac.
Shuman<Shuman.
Murphy<Colonial Life.
Ely<Ely.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Associated Supply Co<Babcock.
Same<Raborg.
Matter of Cullen.
Sheldon<Brown.
Healy<CNY.
Neidlinger<Mullins.
Woydnak<Am Ag Ch
Peterson<Bowen.
Ryan<same.
Farrell<Stern Bros.
In re Dodd.
Montgomery<Montg'y.
Pearson<H S Haupt
Spear<Wachtel.
Hoffman<Davis.
Otis Lithograph<Bryan.
Clark<Mason-Seaman.
Am Oilcloth<Springer.
In re Northern B'k,&c
CNY<Seeley & Taylor.
Denehy<Ellis.
Devonish<Impl Inv.
Ganford<Hart.
In re Morrison.
G L Storm<Taubert.
Morrison<J Pierce.
Hawkins<Meadville & W'haven Realty.
Same<same.
Am Bill Post'g<Springer.
Same<same.
Tranter<Trantor.
Napolis<La Spina.
Berko<Perenyi.
Wehncke<Piqueron.
Maine Assets Realis.
Hoyt<Eastern.
Roberts<Roberts.
Hendrick<Hancock L.
Same<N W Mutual.
Fredericks<Fredricks
Black<Lasher & Lathrop.
Fox-Stiefel<5th Av S.
Stahl<Sanford.
CNY<Fahr.
In re Stallhr.
Brandt<Kelly.
Steinman<Levy.
Madden<Schloffel.
Banda<Geissler.
Forgotson<Jewelers' Circular.

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

Homes<U S Trust Co.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Sims<Young.
Pleasn<Mitchell.
Same<Hann.
Kern<Sanitary Mech.
In re Parker St.
Penfield<Mt Vernon Trust Co.
Huben<Huben.
McAllister<McAllister.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
George<115 Wav Pl.
Rosenthal<158 E Houston St.
Kline<Muller.
Haller<Haller.
People exrel Cunningham<Whittle.
Janison<Jenison.
Feinberg<Feinberg.
Roth<Roth.
Martin<Martin.
Preferred causes:
DeMarajes<Marganes.
Farley<Harten.
General calendar:

Penfield<Mt Vernon Trust.
Feinstein<Feinstein.
Bernard<Bryant.
Kirk<Kirk.
Morcelli<Morcelli.
Schley<Coler.
Rohe<Errett.
Stein<Stein.
Reiser<CNY.
Kaye<Frost.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Fraser<R & L.
Kelly<Kelly.
Gray<Gray.
Stephens<Stephens.
Bolton<Farrington.
Mathey<Mathey.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Storm<190 St Hold Co
McNulty<McNulty.
Fox<Miller.
Clear.

PART IV., Pendleton, J., clear; V., Donnelly, J., case on; VI., Cohalan, J., case on; VII., Weeks, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—At 10:30 A. M.

Stetson<Bd. of Ed.
F Ehrlich Inc<Doull Miller.
Ancher<Ancher.
Cohen<Curren.
Wrau<Curren.
Globe Lith<Morris Pk Estates.
Harris<Baron.
Doull Miller<Durham.
Anderson<Anderson.
In re Meier.
Israelson<Percival.
Prudent Casualty<Chester Hill Auto.
Reusens<NY Auto Sch.
Huber<Henry.
Burak<Korn.
Brauman<Austro Line
Beadleston & Woerz<

II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Winkle.
Harle<Alexander.
Nicolaus<Schlosse.
Josephson<Heinzer.
Boyd<Kimball.
Stuck<Auto Ins. Hartford.
Ducas<Fed Un Surety.
Title Guar Co<Paln.
Starratt<White.
Sherry<Merz.
NYC Car Adv<Morris Park Est.
Gennert<Bronner.
Nat Lead Co<Greenberg.
Law Studios<Tempest.
Rosenberg<Hammer.
Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kesl<Jobson Gift Co.
McGuire<T R P.
McOwan<Morgan.
Wagner<CNY.
Kanse<Dillman Bak'g
Adler<NY Rys.
Gibbons<NYC R R.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Raleigh<Kinemacolor.
Lewis<Raimsdahl.
Weinberger<Andrinolo
Define Rcoat<City Rubber Co.
Grossman<Bernbaum.
Berkowitz<Dutka.
McLaughlin<Mann
Gallis<Exch B Corp.
Burns<Spiegel.
Sperling<Hyman.
Grannis<Temple.
Miller<Miller.
Mordfy<Gold<Newton.
Chakin<Weinberg.
Swan<Greenberg.
Levy<W C Rty.
B & L Const Co<Hirsh.

In re Knowlton, (Carpenter.)
In re Pellegrina.
Mantel<Mantel.
Barber<Leuchtenburg.
People ex rel Murphy<Prendergast.
Royal A Toothpick<Koniger.
Mann<Cohn.
In re Coulter.
Stallo<Jones.
People<Licenziata.
Belch<Del & Hudson.
Light<Fischer.
Welsch<Delkowski.
People<Cipollaro.
Haberman<Romagna.
Abrams<Abrams.
Davis<Gondolf.
Nolan<Club Laundry.
Pagnotti<Pagnotti.
Gramaidi<Leonhard R
Caspary<Hatch.
Norden<Norden.
Sussman<Hershfield.

PART V.—Delaney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Raimo<Stabele.
Fagliaro<Reid Palmier.
Wrenn<Cutting Larson
Sullivan<Ruppert, Inc.
Burdick<Senftner.
Same<same.
Dunnigan<NY Rys.
Murtha<Deimel.
Renaut<CNY.
O'Donnell<Lippman.

Hestad<C RR of NJ.
Butler, Inc<Wchester St RR.
Kurland<NY Casino, &c.
Mangold<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Farrell<Foley.
Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Davis<Lord & Taylor.
Van Saun<CNY.
Noel<Noel.
Same<same.
Batcha<Batcha Banav Ass.
Bulbbia<H Carr Call

Markowski<Cent Un G
Fliteri<Gem Mtr Truck
Wood<Goerlitz.
Kane<Golde.
Baldasare<Bistgar.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Bazik<McGovern.
Goodwin<Acker M&Co
Carroll<Consol Gas
Brown<Improv Prop
Doran<Levering & Co.
Peters<Speedwell Con
Braunstein<Bradley Construction Co.
Oleynek<Lesser.
Logan<Wescott Exp

Nicholas<Weill.
Erde<Heuser.
Roland<Wooten.
Day<Weil.
Rankin Co<Birdseye.
Wescott<Otis Elev.
Crumley<NY Rys.
Morgenstein<Salkin.
Apostle<Emenser.
Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Koehne<Hotel Astor.
Andrews<Gardiner.
Mulligan<Mulligan.
Bates<Astoria L. H & P Co.
Smiljewsky<NY Rys.
Rawlins<Sherry.

Nierenblatt<L Kroenberg & Co.
Guinan<J T Brady & Co.
Fillmore<Stern Bros.
Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Bowen<Carroll.

No day calendar.

PART XI.—Philbin, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Glass<Kolar.
Bosco<Forbuah.
Same<same.
Moriarity<Thompson S

Hahn<CNY.
Cohen<Di Menna.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Mellen<Horn.
Deutsch<Greenwald.
Berger<Nichols.
Haney<Johns.
Mellen<Reicher.

Evans<Walton.
Oshrin<Shapiro.
Tripler<Fairchild.
Krayle<C RR of NJ.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

People<Con Gas.
Millman<Flaher.

Smargilia<Fitzgerald.
Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on. Hart<Millhauser. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Weill<Estelle.
Wilson<Hauptner.
Barken Const Co<Hershfield.
Beck<Echo Amusemt.
Alexander<Wills Bros
Friedberg<Haffen.
Riverside Bk<Auto Import Co.
Russell<Auto Print.
Bridley Const Co<Mags Bond.
N J T Cotta<F&L Bldg

Kline Bros & Co<Ottawa Fire Ins.
Same<Montg M F Ins
Same<Mississquoi &c.
Marquise<Norf F Ins.
Haney<L V Str S Co.
Higgins<Everard's Br
Parson Mfg Co<Eastn Cement Gun Co.
Reinfeld<Jacobs.
Farley<Fleischman.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lippman<Weitzen.
Drake<Glasser.
Pollack<Kanzen.
Minhinick<Ellenville Worsted Co.

Asphalt Paving<CNY.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Case on—Samuels<Austin Fire Ins Co.

No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate. Barbara Lowenstein, Adele Lichtenheim, James Lennen, Thomas Draper.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—Contested wills. Magdalena Hermann, Henry P. Dunham.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.

Finkel<Cohen.
Mariner Harbor Nat B'k<Union Park Dev
Ettlinger<Brownstone.
Schreimer<Schilling.
Morgenthau Co<Annunzio.
Myers<Gray.
Stein Laplock Tire<Herman.
Weidenger<Tartin.
Graves Co<Zeigfeld.
Rosenthe<Brand.
Pine Oil<Cahn.
Dupont Powder<Di M.
Thedford Eltz<Tierney
Mazzoli<Zeigfeld.
Bernat<Geers.
Greenberg<G'terman.
Osnovensky—Hirsh.
Shifrin<Sanders & B.
Redmond<Int R T
Lenihen<same.
Hupert<same.
Bernan<same.
Stanton<same.
Same<same.
Goldstein<same.
Badaress<same.
Murray<same.
Wiechers<same.
Rosenthal<Slavin.
Glantz<Kamsler.

Bogan<White Co.
Kleinman<Aarge.
Spinka<Nat F P Co.
Garber<Sugarman.
Stein Laplock Tire Co<Herman.
Byrne<Hilton.
Sneath Glass Co<Bosseiman Co.
Mattison<Lubhers.
Trapani<Clarence Rity
Lynch<Cruise.
Brennan<Cadillac.
Olesky<Burns.
Wechsler<W & J Sl'ne
Renova Dist Co<M'len
Plymouth Rubber<Cooper.
Roseman<Kugelman.
Neykumet<Lentz.
Lyon<Gloeckner.
Juergens Anderson<Ziegfeld.
Naurot<Loft.
Clarke<Mundheim.
Sisen<Reese Bros.
Patalsky<Gr East Cas
Wood<Brown.
Schmidt—Briarcliffe.
Patti<Filippi.
Appell<Hudson C &c.
Custen<Kaplan.
Potosky<Gr East Cas.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Denny<Mitchell Co.
Goldberg<Strauss.
Bouvier<Brewister.
Berlin<Cheslea Dress & Co.
Loughran<5th Av Bldg.
Roeser<3 Av RR.
Schoenberg<Iselin.
Watson<Keller.
Green<C Mayer Co.
Jordan<Greenblatt.
Denny<Mitchell Co.
Di Biasi<Underp, &c.
Schrenbeck<NY Rys.
Fay<Jaline.
Brady <Int RT.
Stancourt Laundry Co<La Mura.
Newport Ry<Bachman
Tornberg<Garden Tea Room.
Heilprin<Roberts Mot.
Donowitz<NY Rys.
Smith<Ribbs.
Selder<5 St RT.
D'Angelo<Hupfel Bwy
Schneider<NY Rys.
Lubinsky<Bernard.
Donald S S Co<Lewis.
Wasliewski<Warner Sugar Rat.

Klaw<Bordens Milk.
Elle<Dinkelspiel.
Avery<Gabney.
Howe<Lang.
Blonin<Senior.
Dirnback<B'way Taxi.
Potasky<Gt. East Cas.
Rosen<Zuccalo.
Gillon<Higgins.
Walter<Lawyers Co.
Woodler<Woodler.
Augenblick<Durst.
Weinbaum<Stone.
Poconc Co<Doull Miller Co.
Perto R Fruit Ex<NYCRR.
Werby<Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling.
J. Ward Co<Burnbaum.
Harris<NY Rys.
Margulies<Same.
Paper<Same.
Gold<Same.
Friedlander<Same.
Wexler<Same.
Gayner<Same.
Weinstein<Same.
Strauss<Same.
Case on.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Raleigh<Kinemacolor.
Lewis<Raimsdahl.
Weinberger<Andrinolo
Define Rcoat<City Rubber Co.
Grossman<Bernbaum.
Berkowitz<Dutka.
McLaughlin<Mann
Gallis<Exch B Corp.
Burns<Spiegel.
Sperling<Hyman.
Grannis<Temple.
Miller<Miller.
Mordfy<Gold<Newton.
Chakin<Weinberg.
Swan<Greenberg.
Levy<W C Rty.
B & L Const Co<Hirsh.

Farrell<Conv Nov.
Cryptal<Nellson.
Raffali<Altman.
Galligan<Minsker Rity
Gavigan<Moore.
Lukather<Crawford.
Raisler Heat<Mirisker
Wood<Dobson<Klinger.
Lenthall<Hallow.
Fine<Tex & Pac Ry.
Weiss<Joseph.
Lytton<Bucher.
Iwanoff<Schnurr.
Irwin<Clearman.
Senft<US Gr Lodge,&c
Lefler<NY Life Ins.
Sachan<Silverman.
Levin<Hall.
Case on.

PART III., Green, J., case on; IV., Lynch, J., case on; V., Ransom, J., clear; VI., Delaney, J., case on; VII., La Fetra, J., case on; VIII., O'Dwyer, J., clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. In re Excelsior Shirt Co—Wm L Cahen. In re Klein—Richard J D Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. In re Wilkinson—Warren Leslie. Schwarz<Beller—Albert Ritchie. Kappes<Liess—John T. McGovern. Albany Sav Bank<Hamilton Holding Co<Fredk C Hunter. City Real Estate Co<Greenstone<John H Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Kingsland<Hecht—William A Farrington.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Central Trust Co<Hyman Goldfard (2)—Wm C Arnold. Bank for Savings<Leo Silver—E Mortimer Boyle. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum<Rosa Morasco—Samuel J Wagstaff. People <Manhattan Mutual Realty Co—Morgan J O'Brien, &c. Andrew Sharidon<Nicholas Lindberg—Francis P Kenney. William Rau <Clarence E Anderson—John F Joyce. Federal Estates Corp<Joseph Kornhauser—David C Hirsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions.

In re Myers Supply.
Fleckenstein<Queens Land & Title.
Busch<Gt Neck Corp.
In re 71st St.
Packard & an<McGregor et al.
Blydenberg<Hall.
Pierce<Willetts.
Fulton (3 acts)<Ingalls
H B Smith Co<Carlin et al.
Burkhart<Fritz.
Sachs<Castle Braid.
Davis Laheney<Carey Mfg Co.
Rity Assn<CNY.
Same<same.
People ex rel Steinberg<Fairbanks.
In re Hart (Smith)
Niagara Life (Act 5)<Queens L & T.
Daniels<Ryan.
McCauley<Engels Exp
Harry<Markey Jr
Baldwin (3 acts)<Garfinkel et al.
Moore<Levy.
Furdy<Pittelli et al.
Clayton, M A<Davis.
Clayton, T H<same.
In re Bay 10 St.
In re Church Av.
Aquavella<CNY.
Baranello<same.

Mellicari (4 acts)<same.
Stolts & an<same.
Liebeman<same.
Lefstein<same.
Nurick<same.
Smith<same.
Stourwald (5 acts)<same.
Selaway (2 acts)<same.
Sudarsky<same.
Green (5 acts)<same.
Flathman<Tietjen.
Soohns (2 acts)<Sook.
Fischer<Byrne et al.
Watkins<Watkins.
Title G & T Co<Lev & an
Meegan<Howland et al
Janitscheck<Stoeckler.
Sulzburger & Sons<Harvelsky.
In re St. 51.
McCuen<Keenan et al.
Miller<Miller.
L Marx & Son<714 DeKalb Av.
Hohner<Malone.
Hanan<Heinen.
Cusans<Casanasa.
Heavehan<Blym et al
De Riso<Nespoli.
Hewett<McKendrick.

PART II.—Schudder, J.—Ex parte business.

Undefended Divorce Business, Inf<Baum.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Wansker<Wansker.
Ryder<Ryder.
Frey<Frey.
Fairservis<Fairservis.
Cooke<Cooke.
Newman<Newman.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Hill<Hill.
Young<Young.

Calendar.—Scudder, J.
Kahansky<Kahansky.
Travaglia<Travaglia.
Fonda<Fonda.
Weitzman<Weitzman.
Wright<Wright.
Chislett<Chislett.
Striker<Striker.
Peacau<Peacau, Jr.
Rooney<Rooney.
Penn<Penn.

PART III.—Trials.—Benedict, J.

Gross<Lohner.
De Bekker<F L Stokes.
Markowitz<Markowitz.
Berlin<Pearlberg.
Cohen<Cohen.
Black<Black.
Forenstein<Zibulitff.
Schoenig<Tr Bldg Co.
Salmon<Salmon.
Vassallotti<Vassallotti.
Brandes<Brandes.
Highest number reached 906.

Dikeman<Dickman.
Klein<Rockville C M.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Wilshusen<Frazier.
Selden<Speiler.
Merch Co Oper Mort<Bank.
Stein<Fichera.
Mangold<Todebush.
Suss<Farley.

TRIAL TERM.—Crane, Kapper, Jaycox, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.

Bresalin<Star Co.
Carf<Winminster Hts.
Swanson<Robins Dock
Eggers<Ed Elec Ill.
Wehner<Kelyn Wire
Matthews<B QC&SRR
McGarry<C I & B RR.
Cosgrove<B U L RR.
Wood<Kanouse Wat.
Selig<Wirsum.
Gorham<Kelly et al.
Neale<Nassau RR.
Kennedy<Nassau RR.
Colvin<Schlegel.
Miller<Kallet.
Strobel<NY Cons RR.
Slavin<Erie RR.
Kunneke<CNY et al.
Barnard<Yellow Taxi.
Scardaville<Halp et al.
Tepfer<B H RR.
Rueseu<Bradley Con.
Basciano<NY Con RR.
Akerstrom<Morse Dk.
Ackerman<CNY.

Chapal Freres<Weinschenker et al.
Mangravite<B H R R.
McShimming<NY Con RR.
Levine<B, Q C & S RR.
Howard<NY Rys.
Marks<I R T.
Cain<B H RR.
Gill<same.
Moore<Morrison.
Riley<Inter-City Adv.
Vertilome<Gen Chem.
Hughes<NY Con RR.
Thompson<Bellas Hess & Co.
Newman<CNY et al.
Balcezat<Lumitz.
Fergusen<Chilton.
Druckman<Mad Sq Garden.
Feldman<Econopouly et al.
Mintz<Harding.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
McAlinden<Breakwater Co & ano.
Herold<Adams.
Brown<Ed Elec Ill.
Skonlezny<Tartar Chem Co.
Ruzzo<Keller.
Helmowitz<B H RR.
Standerwick<Barg.
Ohlsen<Nelson Co.
Chiaramonte<Berger.
McCormick<Hanan et al.
Hopkins<B H RR.
Nilsen<Kornblum.
Reis Co<Zimmerli.
Nemetz<Rose.
Douglass<Yellow Taxi
Moffett<Piel.
Farley, Comr, &c,<Bonner & ano.
Same<Brady & ano.
Zeeman<Seligman.
Pinz<Met Bridge.
Magenheimer<Cohen & ano.
Murray<Joline & ano.
Luber<Spitz<Friedman.
Apeler<B H RR.
Matthews<B U El RR
Wingard<So Pac Co.
Hildebrandt<Nelson & Nassau RR.
Thomsen<Thomsen.
Manna<Nassau RR.
Highest number reached, 8490.

Bertha Garty, John Reiner, Michael Krott, Phebe Willis, John W. Duncan.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Ketcham, S.—Wills. John Cunnion. Louis Evens. Christian H Meller. George McFall. William Campbell. Duncan Perrine. Frank Preston. Estate of Michael Hackett.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV.—Dike, J.

Williams<CI & B RR.
Salerno<B H R R.
James<Buckley-N'hall
Gallagher<B H R R.
Goldberg<Nagrotsky.

Jacobowitz<Goldstein.
Petrowlson<McGrath.
Plaino<B H R R.
Samulson<C I & BRR.
Coyne<B H R R.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Duffy<B H R R.
Marino<Filippi.
Brown<B H R R.
Butler<same.

Grant<Econopouley.
Nunamaker<Mart Con
O'Connor<Brown.
Schroeder<Ricca.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Motions.

Freed<Freed.
Dollar Sav Bk<Walkley.
Dobler<Conron Bros.

Hunter<Lotus Press.
In re Kopetz.
Ibel<Nolan et al.
Walt<Tesla.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Koslovsky<Leh Coal.
Hannon<Crawford.

Marcus<L I RR.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Trials. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, J. At 10 A. M. Motions,
Estates of—
George Hess,
Matilda S. Cooke.
Wills for probate—
James H. Boyd,

S.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S. Contested will—
Mary Baumann.

SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—By Brady, J. Carrie Westerfield v. Kate Whitbread et al.—William J. McKeown.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—By Brady J. Dollar Savings Bank v. Strauss—Edward D. Bolton.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Trials.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Foth<Foth.
Burnett<Geres.
Balance of calendar passed until April 30.
Highest number reached 359.

Hess<Hess.
McQuade<Kelly et al.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Maselo<N Y & Q C Ry Co.
Fay<same.
Parbus<same.
Janiszewski<Fpatrick
Ries<Bowden.
Chasen<Astoria Lt &c.
Rozzo<Ch'plain Mills.

Wetherbee<Guernsey Drug.
Kufleck<Goldman.
Bruno<NY C RR.
Hogan<Carnot.
Deveson Burke<Barron.
Harrington<Forrest.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Roscke<B U E RR.
Beehm<Wilke.
Schoendorf<O'Gr & an
Tierney<Webber.
Harrold<Ocean El Ry
Boland<CNY.
Major<Colonial Bk.
Knudsen<Electric Compte.
Fanelli inf<Levy.
Dowling<Setzer.
Tierney<Fitzgerald.
Schantz<Newton Gas et al.
Schantz<same.
Highest number reached 500.

Ridgewood N Bank<Young & ano.
Walter<B H RR.
Kahl<Edgewater Mills
Marshall<T J Steen.
Murphy<NY & QC Ry
Bohn<Jackson.
Henke<Wolff.
Augustin<B Q C&SRR
O'Neill<B H RR.
Nevale<same.
Buse<B QC & S RR.
Bergman<Stul'berger.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.

Lewis<Keystone Con.
Wchester Invest Co<NY C RR.
Larsen<Murray.
Scott<Witt.
Delasho<Yonkers RR.
Loeffler Land<Titlar.
Conklin<Sansone.
Gleeson<Downey.
Seiffert<Alexander, (4 cases.)

Ambrose<Nat Sugar Ref.
Shea<Loescher.
Wertheimer<Guernsey Drug.
Kufleck<Goldman.
Bruno<NY C RR.
Hogan<Carnot.
Deveson Burke<Barron.
Harrington<Forrest.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Lallobrigide<Winsion.
Buecheler<Havemeyer
Campana<Mangini.
Marx<Pirone.
Young<Schmieder.
Morgan<Chicchese.
Olstein<Komhauser.
Palladino<Dorgeant.

Birch<Malcolm.
Taplin<Owen.
Lounsbury & Sons<Givacchini.
Wyand<Stewart.
Mann<Anderson.
Maynard<Langan.
Giordano<Lichtenberg.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—ADA GORDON, Plaintiff, against DAVID GORDON, Defendant.—Summons and notice.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y. January 31st, 1914.

MORRIS CUKOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 68 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO DAVID GORDON, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of His Honor Alfred E. Lage, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in and for the County of New York, dated March 16th, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his offices in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1914.

Dated N. Y. March 17th, 1914.

MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 68 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William A. Pettit, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur H. Pettit, administrator, Nos. 62-64 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1913.

ARTHUR H. PETTIT, Administrator, 62-64 W. 45th St.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

University Heights Lots Bring Total of $284,400 at Auction—Builder Buys Fort Washington Apartment Site —Mrs. Vanderbilt Leases Long Island Home —Big Commercial Leases.

Interest in the realty market yesterday centred in the sale of 130 lots comprising the Hennessy estate, adjoining the grounds of the New York University. The entire offering brought $284,400, or an average of slightly over $2,122 per lot. In the opinion of Joseph P. Day, the auctioneer; J. Clarence Davies, who is an expert on the value of Bronx property, and other realty men, the prices obtained were much below the market value of lots in the vicinity.

The sale was held in the Vesey Street salesroom, and, despite the depressed condition of the market, it drew a good number of prospective bidders, about 500 being in the room when the sale began, soon after 11 o'clock. Mr. Day and Mr. Davies, who conducted the sale for the executors, Michael Coleman, Forbes J. Hennessy, and Mrs. Ellen M. Parker, for the estate of Ellen M. Hennessy, said at the close:

"It was remarkable that, despite the war situation in Mexico, an auction of 134 high-class lots could be held and every plot sold, although, it must be admitted, the prices were not equal to the actual selling price of lots in the neighborhood. It showed, however, that many investors have not lost their faith in the stability of New York City property, and at the prices paid most of the buyers are sure to reap good profits in the near future."

The property is well situated, and the neighborhood has been highly improved with some of the finest private residences in the Bronx. John F. Kaiser was the largest individual buyer. One of his purchases included the block front on Burnside Avenue, between Loring Place and Andrews Avenue, for $19,400, and for this plot it was reported that he declined a profit of $5,000 before the close of the sale. Several buyers of single lots also declined profits.

The highest price obtained for a single parcel was $11,000, paid by Robert F. Parker for the gore lot bounded by Burnside Avenue, University Avenue, and 176th Street. For the small gore lot opposite, containing but 458 square feet, $1,300 was paid by Nicholas Botsacks.

Twelve lots on the west side of Loring Place brought from $1,500 to $1,775 each, and the abutting twelve lots on Hennessy Place averaged from $800 to $1,025 each. The plot of fifteen lots at the southwest corner of 179th Street and Loring Place was bought by Dr. James J. Edmondson for $6,000.

Riker R. James paid $1,700 for the southeast corner of 179th Street and Hennessy Place. The adjoining lot on the street was secured by Gabriel Carabee for $1,825. Other buyers included R. J. Parker, T. J. Brennan, Peter McDermot, John J. McDonough, Marshall Hollister, Mary A. Doret, John Younker, C. W. Bennett, Jr., J. J. Karby O'Kennedy, and Gustave Langenus.

The block front on the south side of 179th Street, between Osborne and Hennessy Places, brought a total of $14,-890. The corner of Osborne Place, 26 by 100, was knocked down to Robert L. Odom on a bid of $3,125. The adjoining lots averaged from $1,800 to $1,925 and the corner of Hennessy Place brought $2,400.

$80,000 Flat for Haven Avenue.

As a site for a five-story tenement the Filrose Construction Company has purchased from Charles M. Rosenthal a plot 86 by 103 on the west side of Haven Avenue, 75 feet north of 171st Street.

The new structure will contain thirty apartments and cost about $80,000.

Recent Buyers.

E. W. Browning, owner of the Wall Tower Building on West Fortieth Street, and not R. H. Gatling, as reported yesterday, is the buyer of the two Seventy-second Street dwellings recently sold. The houses are 118 West, a four-story house, on lot 25 by 102.2, sold by the Morris Loeb estate, and 43 West, a four-story house, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Franklin Haines is the buyer of the twelve-story apartments at 164 to 168 West Seventy-second Street, sold by Michael F. Loughman Monday.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Agency Realty and Mortgage Company the northwest corner of Belmont Avenue and 186th Street, Bronx, a five-story tenement, with stores, on plot 50 by 87.6. The property was sold for all cash above the first mortgage. John R. and Oscar L. Foley were the brokers in the transaction.

Leon G. Losere has sold to Dr. C. E. O'Grady the house on the east side of St. Lawrence Avenue, 181 feet south of Walker Avenue, for B. R. Buckingham.

D. Thomas Costar has sold 581 Union Avenue a two-family frame dwelling. The buyer gave in part payment a vacant plot 100 by 104 on the westerly side of Castle Hill Avenue 500 feet north of Starling Avenue.

Long Island.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company has sold to Margaret Suydam a three-family brick house for $11,300, also to W. F. Schreiber 1,883 and 1,885 Putnam Avenue for $22,600.

$75,000 Deal at Briarcliff.

Kenneth Ives & Co., have sold for William S. Hawk, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Manhattan, his country estate known as "Woodledge," at Briarcliff, consisting of 40 acres, a large dwelling, stable, outbuildings, &c., to Mrs. Richard Weil.

Mr. Hawk held the property at $75,000.

Astor Estate Left Leased.

The eleven-story mercantile building at 3, 5 and 7 West Thirty-fifth Street has been leased by Nelson and Lee, to the First Leaseholding Company of Albany, for the balance of the first 21-year term of the lease between The Brunswick Realty Company, and the Astor estate, at a rental averaging $50,000 per annum.

The structure was leased in 1912 from the Astor estate to the

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale TO BE HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 6.
600 RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION **LOTS**
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
200 BROADWAY NEW YORK

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
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Established in 1853
Horace S. Ely & Company
Entire management of Estates for owners and trustees is our speciality, as well as the purchase, sale and appraisal of properties in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.
21 Liberty St, 27 West 30th St.
After May 1st our uptown office will be at 489 Fifth Avenue, opposite Public Library.

D. A. CUSHMAN REALTY CORPORATION
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
173 9TH AV. Telephone Chelsea 2841.
Management of estates; specialists in purchase and sale of properties Chelsea section; loans procured.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOME
Genuine Tapestry Brick, only $4,500; $300 down; $30 quarterly; something entirely different; souvenir Booklet "B" upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. During Subway construction take West End "L," change to Sea Beach at 62d St. Phone Bath Beach 835.

Beautiful Brick Houses
Semi-detached brick, on new Subway, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, sewer, $5,500; $200 down, 20 YEARS' TIME, $30 to $35 monthly; photos mailed. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

40 Min. Fare 5c. Bathing, Etc.
Detached residence, restricted; steam heat; ten rooms, bath, large attic, dry cellar; all improvements; garden; near boating, bathing, shopping, theatres. Rent or sell, $40 per month. CHARLES SIBLEY MAY, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE
COUNTRY HOME & GARAGE
225 PELHAM ROAD, COR. DRAKE AV. House, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, standing French Shower Bath and receptacle. Butler's pantry. J. L. Mott plumbing and hot water heating system. All modern improvements. Gas, electricity, seven open fireplaces for gas or logs, electric base connections in every room. Glass inclosed sun parlor. Newly decorated. Large closets and triple mirrored wash stands in every bedroom. Cemented cellars and walks, magnificent privet hedges. Shade trees, vegetable garden, chicken house and three runways. Garage for 3 machines. Box and standing stalls. Living room for man. Plot 164x215 ft. Price $23,000. Any amount can remain on mortgage to suit purchaser. Rent $1,980 per year from May 1st, 1914. Change of business requires owner's residence in Newark.
T. J. MULLEN,
Care of JOHN MULLINS & SONS,
$18-220 Market St., Newark, N. J.
or HARRY E. COLWELL,
384 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

For Rent
HOTEL CHESTNUT
At Riverdale-on-the-Hudson
Convenient to Railroad and Subway. Furnished. Will accommodate 50 guests. Six acres of land. Stable and carriage house, gardener's cottage, tennis courts, etc. Moderate rent.
Apply to caretaker on premises, or
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
2299 Broadway (Cor. 83d St.)
Phone 3979 Schuyler.

40 ACRES.
All tillable land, 12 acres of apple orchard, other fruits and berries; fine, old-fashioned dwelling, surrounded with large trees; usual farm buildings; good views; excellent location; on State road; 1 hour out; price $14,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

FOUR ACRES—FINE SHADE
10 rooms, 3 baths, excellent view. Near station. $250 month furnished. Others, $100 month and up. Unfurnished or furnished, in best parts Westchester County.
ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N.Y. OFFICE, STATION PARK TELEPHONE 300 SCARSDALE

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FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
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Rye Real Estate
Houses and bungalows for rent.
Office facing Rye Railroad Station.
Come out or write. Telephone 48-W Rye.
CHAS. S. FAULKNER, Rye, N. Y.

ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON**
and Throughout Westchester County.
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, ETC.
Edw. S. Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6530 Murray Hill.

Belle Haven—Opportunity.
For rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, with option to purchase; 20 rooms, 4 baths; 5 acres of beautifully parked grounds; garage, stable. Photograph with Frederick Jones, 395 5th Av. 710 Murray Hill.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES CLIFTON BROWN, Plaintiff, against EDWIN S. ALTON, MARY ALTON, wife of said Edwin S. Alton, (the name of said wife of said Edwin S. Alton, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff;) ALWOLD REALTY COMPANY, FAITH C. ALTON, GEORGE CLARENCE HALL, JAMES H. WHITE, MOLLIE PENN, MARY LEE, ELLA M. HARRIS, ISABELLA HENRY, MARY B. HINTON, WILLIAM RUSSELL, WILLIAM H. CHASE, JAMES PAYNE, Defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, January 24, 1914.
DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the defendant, Edwin S. Alton:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Alfred R. Page, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of March, 1914, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, March 24, 1914.
DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Simple Request on Your Business or Professional Stationery
—will bring to you by return mail a complimentary copy of Edition B, (which is limited,) of a de luxe booklet picturing and describing the most beautiful spot on the New Jersey Coast—the
ASBURY-BELMAR ESTATES
Pine-clad hills — wooded plateaus—30 to 130 feet elevation—3½ miles waterfront — magnificent views over river, ocean and countryside —water sports.
Bungalows, Bungalow Sites and Villa Sites.
Asbury-Belmar Estates
F. BRADLEY COX, Manager
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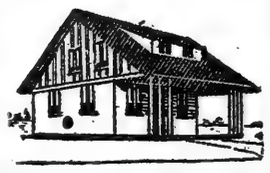
Suite 1851. Phone 2822 Cortlandt.



This 6-room Stucco Bungalow near beach and boardwalk at Ocean Gate, N. J. Price $1,375. Sold on easy terms. Desirable lots, excellent location; $100 up.
Great Eastern Bldg. Corp.
45 W. 34th St., New York.

ATTRACTIVE HOME In Nearby Jersey Hills.
Lackawanna Railroad, easy commuting. High elevation, view; large plot; shade; parklike surroundings; new house, 4 fine bedrooms and sewing room; tiled bathroom; immense living room, paneled dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; city improvements, hardwood floors; guaranteed fireproof roof; laundry; large porch; well built; artistic; 10 Terms; photo mailed.
ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 Nassau St., New York.

TO LEASE, POULTRY FARM
WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE.
GENTLEMAN'S POULTRY FARM, 40 acres, Jersey Hills; one hour Lackawanna; fine old house, remodelled; modern conveniences; barns, carriage house; garage; implements, horses, wagons; COMPLETE, modern, up-to-date POULTRY PLANT, large laying houses, brooder, 1,000 chicks; incubator, 3,000 egg capacity. OWNER, 52 West 39th St., New York City.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE.
$10 "In the Hills of New Jersey."
Down, $5 monthly buys building lots, 25x120 ft.; sewer, sidewalks, trees, water, gas, electric lights; booming suburb, 7,000 pop.; clubs, churches, schools; 7c. fare. To sell lots will build houses at cost, ranging $1,000 to $3,000 payable like rent. Call, write BALDWIN & BOTTENUS, 34 West 33d St., N. Y.

ORANGE 462 Center St. Choice 9-room residence, all improvements, bath; newly decorated throughout. Lot 75x210. Good garage, garden and fruit. Immediate possession. For sale or rent; might consider exchange. Terms to suit. Owner, J. L. Elliott, 93 Hawthorne Ave., East Orange. Phone 4292 Orange.

MORRISTOWN New 1-family residences, for sale or rent, 8 to 10 rooms in most exclusive residential section, 3 minutes new Lackawanna station, every known improvement, one and two baths. The best and most modern houses in Morristown. Easy terms. Frank D. Baldwin, opposite Station, Morristown, N. J.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
For full particulars of furnished Cottages for rent or sale apply or write C. D. Snyder, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Open all the year.

NUTLEY 77 St. Mary's Place, 1 block trolley, 2 blocks station.
Excellent one-family house, 6 rooms, bath, steam, all improvements, large lot. For sale or rent. Easy terms. Jas. J. Murphy, Washington Av. and Center St., Nutley, N. J.

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CHICKEN FARM.
$150 CASH WILL START YOU.
Balance, $3 weekly, will buy a poultry farm, with well-built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry, concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 58 Times Downtown.

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Right on a beautiful sandy **BEACH**
37 minutes from 33d St., New York; commuting distance.
Price and terms fair and reasonable.
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Consists of 75,000 sq. feet of rich garden soil and 5 room California type bungalow, with full dry cellar, cement floor; large living room; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; beautiful shaded cedar grove; plenty of fruit trees; near station and trolley and magnificent harbor; one hour from city; need $200 cash; balance $13 per month. Address BROWNE, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

PLANDOME,
ON MANHASSET BAY.
30 minutes express service.
Beautiful Booklet—Houses for sale
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

A SPLENDID CHANCE
Bank clerk must dispose of his pretty bungalow within thirty days. Easy commuting distance. Also three water-front lots. Bathing, boating, fishing, etc. No brokers. Address Chance, 64 Times.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ELMHURST
12 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal. House for sale, to let, furnished or unfurnished. E. J. WALKER, 17 Elmhurst Avenue, Elmhurst.
NO BUSINESS DONE ON SUNDAY.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

LAST CALL.
Fruit and grain farm; 500 bearing fruit trees, 90 acres of best farming land in Greene Co.; 15 acres of rye sown; farm cut 25 tons of hay; large stream; 22 acres in wood and pasture; large barns and outbuildings; 5-room house; 3 miles to R. R. station; price $3,500, half cash. Catskill Farm Agency, Leeds, N. Y.

Rockland County.

FRUIT FARM WITH LAKE.
Wonderfully attractive property. On macadam, 1½ miles large town and express commuting station. Superb location. Can see New York's tall buildings; 23 acres; 500 bearing young fruit trees, finest varieties; 400 are apples; great profit farm; lake 600 feet long, 7 feet deep; fine water power; all first-class land, except 2 acres woods; 14-room residence in charming old lawn; steam heat; electric light available; 7 bedrooms and billiard room. Very good barns; horse, cows, implements; $10,500. Ideal property; best bargain; photos here.
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CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON SHORE Comfortable 8-room house, all modern improvements, ½ acre, 1 block trolley, shady street, lawn, garden, fruit, hedges and shrubs. Close to town. Boating, bathing, fishing, clamming.
FOR SALE Price only $6,000—Terms arranged. Apply to Lawrence Agnew, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

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COLUMBIA BUILDING
29 Broadway, corner Morris St.
Fronting on Three Streets.
Attractive Small Offices and Suites.
No Dark Rooms. River Outlook.
RENTS, $180. UP.

The West St. Building
90 West St.
Cor. Albany & Cedar Sts.
A 23-Story Building
Overlooking the River.
Offices, single or in suites.
All outside light. Also small store.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN BUILDING
45 Broadway
Choice offices and suites.

CHATHAM & PHENIX NAT'L BANK BLDG.
192 Broadway, corner John St.
At Attractive Rentals.
Desirable suites and single offices.

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
80 Broadway 3-7 New St.
New St. entrance opposite Stock Exchange.

DUN BUILDING
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A few choice single offices and suites.
Attractive Rentals.

MANHATTAN LIFE BUILDING
64-70 Broadway 15-19 New St.
Opposite Stock Exchange
Large Banking Office on Ground Floor. Subway entrance in basement.

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1123 Broadway, corner 25th St.
Overlooking Madison Square
Offices
Single or in suites.

Cruikshank Company
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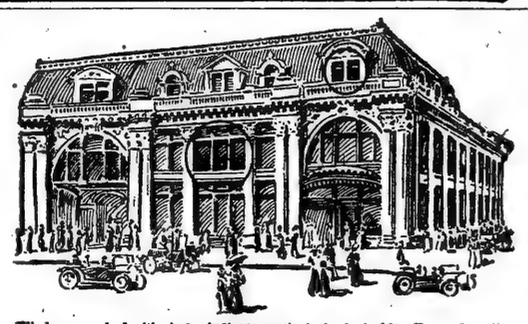
23-25 BEAVER STREET
Running Through to
58-60-62 NEW STREET
½ block from Broadway and Broad St. and one block from Wall St. Convenient to all the exchanges and Custom House.
A NEW MODERN 12-STORY OFFICE BUILDING. PERFECT LIGHT AND VENTILATION.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
OFFICES SINGLY OR EN SUITE.
$30 PER MONTH AND UP.
F.R.WOOD, W.H.DOLSON CO., AGENTS,
140 Broadway, or on premises.
Telephone, Broad—4541.



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409 PEARL ST., Cor. New Chambers St.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.

Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators and steam heat; especially adapted for Heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished separately at low rates. Apply
A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 81st. 'Phone 8933 Schuyler.
OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

H.S. & V. BUILDING
SPACE TO LEASE
S. W. Cor. 26th St. & 9th Av.
100x100—TEN STORY,
250 to 300 pounds capacity.
Permanent North and East Light.
Minimum Insurance Rates.
100% Sprinkler.
Two freight and one passenger Otis Elevators.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
299 MADISON AV., COR. 41ST ST.

TO SUBLET
The Finest 25 Ft. Store
IN **Ritz-Carlton Section**
Tenant Paying $5500. Especial Consideration Given An Immediate Offer. Possession At Once.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co
421 Madison Avenue (48th St.).
Brokers Protected. Phone 859 Murray Hill.

Barclay Building
299 Broadway
Corner Duane Street.
Modern 18-Story Strictly High Class Fireproof Building, with Highest Standard Service.
Very Desirable Offices
For Rent, Singly & En Suite.
Also Entire Floor
Specially Arranged for Corporation.
Consult our revised method of Renting before leasing elsewhere.
Wm. C. Walker's Sons / Wright Barclay } Agents
On premises. Phone Worth 3364.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

LOFTS LIGHT — Printers and M'f'rs, 50x100, 70x90, 50x150; reasonable rents. Book on office space at W. RUSS ELDER. 312 E. 23d St. — ELECTRIC POWER

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Nos. 640 and 644 Riverside Drive,
Entire Block, 141st to 142d St.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments
Ready for Occupancy May First
The location is the choicest on Riverside Drive and most convenient to Subway and Surface Transit Lines. The building embodies all the comforts and conveniences to be found in residences of the higher class. Every requirement of the most fastidious tenant has been provided for.
Suites of 4, 5, 6 and 7 unusually large and light rooms with 1, 2 or 3 baths. Chambers are separate from living rooms and Service quarters apart from Master's Rooms.
RENTS VERY MODERATE
Efficient Day and Night Service Assured.
NEWMARK & DAVIS, INC., Owners and Builders,
3,470 Broadway; between 141st and 142d Sts.
RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES.

THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th St., cor. Amsterdam Av.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Apartments of
2, 3 & 4 Rooms,
Kitchens & Kitchenettes.
Rentals $37.50 to $65.00.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit and park; a refined, select house for refined, small families; six and seven light, sunny rooms; modern appointments; telephone extensions. Only $45 and $55. Diagrams of Superintendent, or
Wilcox & Shelton,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

Washington Heights, One block of Hudson River
7 ROOM CORNER APARTMENTS 8
$75 Up. 600 West 165th St.
Near 168th St. Broadway Subway Station.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. See janitor.

3694 Broadway, at 153d St.
Attractive 5-Room Front Apartment, $36.
Steam heat, hot water supply; telephone service.
J. E. WHITAKER, 2,108 Broadway, at 74th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
234 W. 21st St.
HUNTINGTON.
All improvements; elevator service; 4-6 Room Apartments.....$510-$720.
Apply on premises or
CUSHMAN, 240 W. 23d St.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
312-16 West 20th St.
THE ADRIAN.
All improvements; elevator service; apartments 4 and 5 rooms and bath; rents $510-$660.
Apply on premises, or
CUSHMAN, 240 West 23d St.

FACING CENTRAL PARK
7 Large Rooms, all improvements.
Inquire at 426-432 Central Park West at 103d St., or
SAUTER & ROLLMAN,
104th St. and Central Park West.
Rent $40 to $50 a month. Convenient to L and Subway.

THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
6 ROOM APARTMENT.....$50
All improvements. Apply to janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
211 W. 43rd St. and 212 W. 44th St., Times Square.
Now Completed and Ready for Occupancy.
Apartments of Two, Three or Four Rooms and Bath.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service and Appointments of Highest Order. Telephones, Baths, Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Water.
Connection with First-class Restaurant
For rates and further information apply
ASTOR OFFICE,
23 W. 26th St.,
Or Superintendent on Premises.

TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway station at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

167 EAST 65TH ST.
A three-story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let; 18'9" x 45' x 100'.
TEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS;
Rent low. Possession May 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

104 WEST 41ST ST.
Three-story and basement brownstone Dwelling, size 16' 8" x 40' x 93' 9".
Ten rooms and bath; possession May 1.
RENT ONLY $1,200.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates—Adv.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

155 Riverside Drive
CORNER 88TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Apartments of
7, 9 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths
Extra large rooms, ample closets,
$1,800 to $3,750
to lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Washington and Jefferson
818-828 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Choice Apartment.
Fifth Avenue
No. 636
Corner of 51st St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
Can be made into a duplex of 25 rooms and 6 baths.
All Large Outside Rooms.
Superintendent on premises.

BROOKLYN.

PARK VIEW COURT
123 Parkside Av., West of St. Paul's Pl.
Suites of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Rents, $36 to $60
Facing Prospect Park and containing every known innovation and improvement. Apply on premises, or Brooklyn Union Building Corporation, 44 Court St., Brooklyn; phone Main 7050.

BRONX.

THE JEROME COURT
Facing St. James Park, Jerome Ave. and 194th St.
Extra large, light, cheerful 4-5-6 room modern apartments. Desirable tenants only; rents reasonable. Owner on premises

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WILSONIA
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up
2 rooms, bath & kitchenette, $40 up
3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, $47.50 up
Furnished and unfurnished; by month or year. Meal service if desired, (in apartments only.) Phone and elevator service. Maid service if desired. Near Subway, L and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Housekeeper on premises. Phone 2220 Columbus.

4 AND 6 ROOMS
FURNISHED COMPLETE.
Fireproof high-class elevator building, near Columbia College and St. John's Cathedral. Inquire at office,
507 WEST 113TH STREET.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very Desirable Furnished Apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.
Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sound Beach, Conn.—A few remaining moderate priced bungalows and cottages for rent, furnished; plots for sale. Box 847 Sound Beach, Conn.

For rent, seashore cottage, 7 rooms; season only. C. M. Post, Westbrook, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COLONIAL MANSION, brick, 12 large room, bars, garage, nice lawn, in Central Massachusetts village, on trolley line; low price; no brokers. For particulars write W. T. Sheehan, Haydenville, Mass.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; completely furnished; all conveniences; $300-$425; booklet. Box 18, South Harwich, Mass.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West 118th St., newly renovated, 4-story house; extra baths and toilets; near Subway station; $1,800; concessions.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.

At Less Than Assessment.—Executor's sale, two-family house on East 62d St. See R. M. De Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

West Side.

TO LEASE—ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. THE NEHRING CO., 1,378 ST. NICHOLAS AV., AT 174TH ST.

For sale, to settle estate, 2, 3 story brick buildings, west side, below Chambers St., assessed $45,000; leased at $3,300 per year; price $32,000. M. Miller, 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

With builder's loan, Dyckman lots, near 207th St. Subway Station; excavated; reliable. Box 28 Times Downtown.

East Side.

51st St., between 1st and 2d Avs.; two-story and basement brick dwelling; leased to Nov. 1. Buchanan, 447 Lexington Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$360 DOWN.—Facing Prospect Park, two-family; 11 rooms; brick; balance as rent. Full particulars Fisher, 545 Coney Island Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Large Colonial house, 10 rooms, fireplaces; 12 acres, large trees, magnificent water views, large macadam frontage, city water, electric lights; close depot; exceptional for development; worth $19,000; sell $14,000. Princes Bay Co., 45 Broadway, city.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PELHAM.
Bargain for quick buyer; attractive small house, modern throughout; will accept $1,500 cash; balance easy payments; cheaper than renting. H. Herndon, 60 Wall St.

Modern stucco dwelling, Bronxville; 12 rooms, 3 baths, gas, steam heat, open fireplaces, sun parlor, &c.; plot 100x150; near country Club; rent, $1,500 unfurnished, or $1,800 furnished. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Charming Mount Vernon homes; book free. Chamber of Commerce, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

$7,000 LOVELY HOMESTEAD ON R. R. AND TROLLEY.
YONKERS property sale or rent. Small or large dwellings, farms, business properties. THOS. S. BURKE, Radford Building, Getty Square, Phone 5060 Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Northport.—New bungalow, near Water and Main Sts., with improvements; bath and electric lights; seven rooms; open fireplace; on corner plot, 85x100 feet; sold on easy payments. Owner, C. E. Robertson, Northport, L. I.

Stucco house, 8 rooms; every modern improvement; terms to suit; price, $5,900. Apply to owner, William Rogers, 2 North 28th St., Broadway, Flushing, L. I.

Fine house, seven rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, hedge fence, fruit trees; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorn Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Twenty acres North Country Road, overlooking Sound; buildings; suitable residence, club; sanitarium; get description. Chauncey Davis, Miller's Place.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 12-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,500 for season. Surf, L 367 Times.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 10-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,200 for season. Surf, L 368 Times.

Whitestone Landing, L. I.—Choice corner plots; near station. Particulars, 226 East 23d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Gentleman's country home for rent, completely furnished; as I am going away for the Summer will rent my 14-room house, with 6 baths, on acre plot, until Oct. 1; overlooking two lakes; 750 feet elevation; all city conveniences; less than one hour from N. Y. City. Owner, P. O. Box 675, N. Y. City.

$2,400.—Beautiful new home; 6 rooms and bath; concrete foundation and 7½-foot cellar; sewer connection and all improvements; hills of New Jersey; 30 minutes from Times Square; 7c. fare; will sacrifice at $2,400; cost $2,800; $400 cash, then $20 monthly. Call, write, J. J., Room 1,101, 35 West 32d St.

Nature Lovers' Retreat.—Bungalow in cedars, overlooking Pequannock River; elevation 427 feet; mountain scenery; only 38 minutes, Lackawanna or Erie; commutation 13c.; contains 3 rooms, open fireplace, rustic cedar porch; 52 feet long; $650; easy terms. Address Unusual Value, 72 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN, $6,000; ONLY SMALL AMOUNT cash required; must sacrifice 10-room house, 2 tiled baths, parquet floors, open fireplace, hardwood trim; large plot; 30 minutes to N. Y. City; fine neighborhood; steam heat; all conveniences. Address W. E. STEWART, L 337 Times Downtown, N. Y. City.

A village farm; 9-room modern house; all improvements; barn, carriage house, hennery, brooder house, 300 feet grape arbors, 200 fruit trees, horse, cow, implements, 500 chickens, asparagus bed, ideal location, large brook; part cash; balance mortgage; bargain. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Ideal old home for New York business man desiring quiet country surroundings, combined with modern conveniences; price and terms very reasonable. Apply Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company Ridgewood, N. J.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Farm of 150 acres on Round Bay, Severn River, Md., 7 miles above Annapolis; ideal location for Summer residence or development of Summer colony on water front; about 2 miles shore; 45 minutes to Baltimore; 1 hour 10 minutes to Washington by electric road; 15 minutes to Annapolis; 10 minutes to station; 23 trains daily; no agents. Address X 233 Times.

Magnificent water-front farm 260 acres on Chesapeake Bay and South River; only three miles from Annapolis, Md.; best duck shooting in State; unsurpassed bathing, boating, fishing, and crabbing; excellent neighborhood; dwelling, clubhouse, stables, &c.; beautiful place; price, $30,000. Apply C. W. Gould, Annapolis, Md.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Exchange.—At Amityville, L. I., dwelling, stable, about 1¼ acres of ground; equity, $3,000; would exchange for smaller country place. P. G. Honeyman, 306 West 20th St., New York City.

Mortgage Loans.

FUNDS TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Applications entertained only from owners or their attorneys. Franz Neilson, Attorney, 80 Wall St.

We have a fund of $150,000 to loan on good first or second mortgages, Borough of Manhattan only. Principals address to H. H., 151 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—First, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.
West Side.

Furnished apartment in Rexton, 320 West 83d, six rooms, southerly exposure; fine view of river; $125 month. Apply Supt.

REASONABLE, FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished 4 and 6 room apartments; elevator, telephone. 3 & 5 W. 104th St.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th.)—Delightful small, attractive apartment, (old rose and gray;) $35 monthly; May to October. Supt.

High-class, outside elevator; from May 15, Sept.; very reasonable. 672 St. Nicholas Av., West 145th. Apt. 62.

Charming two rooms and bath, kitchenette, completely furnished, $50. Apt. 9G, Laureate Hall, 435 West 119th St.

95th St., 206 West, (Broadway.)—Five-room modern elevator apartment; opportunity. Riverside—$740.

Apartment overlooking town; 4 rooms, furnished; housekeeping. Cannon, 401 West 125th St., or 'phone Morningside 198.

To Sublet—Three-room kitchenette apartment, 404 West 120th St. Phone Mgr. Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

95th St., 206 West, (Broadway.)—Five-room modern elevator apartment; opportunity. Riverside—$740.

1224, 519 West.—Three-room elevator apartment at Summer rates. Apartment 1.

Attractively furnished four-room elevator apartment, until Oct. 1; front. 601 W. 162d.

To sublet, 8 beautiful outside rooms; cool; very cheap. Maddy, 2W West 11th St.

51st, 336 West.—Four light rooms, nicely furnished, May-September; reference. Phelps.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.
West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishe cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $35, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on leases.

92 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
corner of 122d St., overlooking Park; seven-room corner apartment; elevator service; to sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1, 1914, at $60 per month; present tenant pays $80 unfurnished. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

99th St., (806 West End Av.)—Furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; coolest location in city. Summer months; maid service, silver, linen, bedding, Victrola, piano, all included; references required. Evenings, 7 to 8. Riverside 1246.

HOTEL EARLE,
103 WAVERLEY PLACE.
One door from Washington Sq. North.
Handsomely furnished, 2 and 3 room apartments, at a special low Summer rate.

Bargain until October; six large, light rooms, bath; elevator; beautifully furnished; piano, linen, silver; $50 monthly to responsible party. Picke, 325 Central Park West. Phone 2602 Riverside. Seen any time.

To sublet till Oct. 1, 3-room housekeeping apartment, 55th St. near 5th Av.; extra large living room, bedroom, and bath; separate maid's room; meals served by the house if desired. Phone 2824 Plaza.

Riverside Drive, 258.—The Peter Stuyvesant; seven beautifully furnished, all outside rooms, and two baths; sublet May to September 15, $150 monthly. Apartment 12 A.

Apartment, eight rooms, well furnished; piano; to let June to October; will accept $65 from first-class tenant; references. Alexander, 204 West 86th St.

Apartment to sublet for Summer, furnished; Riverside Drive, near 116th St.; seven rooms, two baths; terms reasonable. 208 Broadway, Room 707.

A.—A large eight-room apartment, furnished completely and first-class in every respect, to rent until Oct. 1; references required. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive.

A.—A.—A.—Riverside Drive, 440, (116th St.)—Most attractively furnished or unfurnished six-room apartment; coolest east, south to west exposure. Near.

Attractive, high-class furnished apartment; large, sunny rooms; finest neighborhood; piano, phonograph; maid if desired; bargain. H 318 West 84th St.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms, bath; delightfully cool; furnished, unfurnished; electricity, telephone; suitable studio, bachelor quarters; immediate possession.

Attractive, well-furnished apartments; 6 large rooms; bath, elevator; near Riverside; $55 monthly. "The Cresten," 820 West End Av.

Sublet, bargain, Washington Square section, 7 light rooms, well furnished; immediate possession; adults only. Apply Lelands, 40 West 32d St.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS.
Very handsomely furnished apartment of 4 rooms and bath, from May 1. Supt., 20 West 40th St.

Splendid furnished apartment, overlooking Central Park, between 74th and 75th Sts., to sublet to Oct. 1, 1914. Henry T. Hornidge, 115 Broadway.

End Riverside Bus; delightful

Business Opportunities.
Forty cents a line.

A SWEDISH GENTLEMAN, WELL KNOWN AND OF CONSIDERABLE COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE, IS DESIROUS OF TAKING UP AN AGENCY IN SWEDEN FOR AMERICAN GOODS; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. INTENDING FIRMS CAN SHORTLY BE INTERVIEWED BY APPLICANT REPLY TO A. A. A., SV. TELEGRAMBYRAN, STOCKHOLM.

INCORPORATED Manufacturing Company would like to connect with reliable party willing to invest money to make money. Might use services. M 130 Times.

Lady will sell high-class 4-story rooming house, near Broadway on 71st St.; 15 rooms, 6 baths; beautifully and newly furnished; filled with high-class tenants, and bringing in over $300 monthly; lease of 5 years; rent only $125 monthly; small payment down to responsible party; balance on easy terms. Inquire Johnson, 30 West 83d St.

Engineer wants partner with capital to build new four-wheel drive trucks; wanted by U. S. Army, contractors, and many others; good proposition. Address Engineer, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WE SELL your business quickly, without publicity. Write or phone, Madison Square 6516. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway.

Have $3,000 to invest in going business, or would form partnership with party having manufacturing or mercantile experience. Particulars; 150 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—A.—Two thousand dollars cash buys a completely furnished high-class hotel and roadhouse on Merrick Road, Long Island, near Long Branch. Box C 103 Times Annex.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

200 West 52d.—Will sell contents 6-room apartment; 3 rooms rented for amount of rent; good lease; opportunity. Rosseau.

For Sale.—Long-established carpenter shop; profitable investment; tools; good location. Deutch, 512 Amsterdam Av.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1018.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 870 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Deiss, 128 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—To sell at once, furniture and fittings, in eight-room, lower duplex apartment, in Flatbush, one block from park; apartment may be rented upon presenting application and reference to owner on premises. 973 Parkside Av.

Magnificent mahogany upright piano, like new; no reasonable offer refused; must be seen to be appreciated; doctor's private residence. 921 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Office furniture, oak tables, desks, railings. 11 West 26th St., second floor, (lace house.)

Typewriters.

BUY TYPEWRITER MACHINES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Visible Remingtons, Underwoods, Monarchs, L. C. Smiths, Noiseless, Blickensderfer, Standard Folding, and many other makes; guaranteed for two years; also typewriting paper and carbons; ribbons for all makes; closing out business, sacrificing all goods; come and convince yourself. Telephone Bryant 7605. Room 1,812. HULBERT & CO., 220 West 42d St.

AA TYPEWRITERS AA
A FOR SALE OR RENT. A
We rent visible writers with liberal credit of rental on purchase price.
WHOLESALE TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hudson Terminal (South 49.) Tel. 992 Cort.
A 314 B'way, (Gen'l Offices.) 815 Worth. A
AA Times Bldg. Phone 8816 Bryant. AA

TYPEWRITERS RENTED;
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.) TEL.
356 Broadway, at 23d St. 5408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.) FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $6 and up.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS,
$23 to $75.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Furnished year-round home; city conveniences; hour from Herald Square, (Lackawanna.) 248 West 52d St.

To Let—Furnished.

On the Shrewsbury River.—To rent for the Summer season at Locust, N. J.; country home, fully furnished; 12 rooms, 2 baths, fireplaces, gas; beautiful view of Sea Bright; three miles from Red Bank; also garage or stable on grounds; rent, $800. A. H. Mathews, 181 Broadway, New York City.

AT GREAT NECK.—Beautiful water-front estate; magnificent new house, with every luxury; billiards, 2 bathrooms, art gallery, unusual living room and unlimited garage room and servants' quarters; lovely wooded grounds; $5,500 for season. B. M., 'phone 280 Great Neck.

Great Neck.—New residence, on large water front estate, completely furnished; seven bedrooms, two baths, garage, bathhouse; tennis court, &c.; yearly rent, $1,250. C. M., telephone 280 Great Neck.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Want to rent from June 15 to October 1, cottage with 6 bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, comfortably furnished; must be located in cool, quiet place within 1½ hours of Jersey City; not over $700 for season; absolutely responsible. E 174 Times.

Wanted—Modern country house, completely furnished, within three hours of New York; containing five master's bedrooms, with three bathrooms and four servants' bedrooms and one bathroom. Address with full particulars, Hand, 29 West 34th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Moving picture theatre, Brooklyn, fully equipped and now running; indoor; runs all Summer; owners compelled to give attention to other business; will lease to right party; for rent only; no good will or bonus charged; three months' rent only cash required. Address M. P., Box 142 Times Downtown.

LOFTS TO LET.

$45 and $50; two adjoining light lofts; space, 40x90; heated, freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. D. Raffetto, 408 West 43th St., city.

Laundry opportunity; fine situation for office; hotel district; 27th St., Madison Av.; next corner 27th St., fine "L" store for lunch room.

Private office, furnished, in real estate suite; telephone and stenographer service included. Apply Room 410-411, 503 5th Av., corner 42d.

Ground floor in factory, 75x100, with or without power. Engineer, 315 East 94th.

LOFTS.—2 light lofts, 25x50. GRIFFIN ROOFING CO., 506 West 28th.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

61 Riverside Drive, near 78th St.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Attractive four-story and basement dwelling; twelve rooms, two baths; very reasonable rent if leased from May or June. Address Owner, on premises. Phone 7509 Schuyler or your own broker.

I want real estate to manage; 18 years' experience with apartment houses; references; security. Mrs. Rush, 510 W. 154th St.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Great opportunities await you along the 10,000 miles of Southern Railway in the Southeastern States; farms, $15 an acre up; no long Winters, droughts, or blizzards; apples, truck, poultry, livestock, &c., find ready, profitable markets; industrial openings everywhere; State booklets and "Southern Field" free. M. V. Richards, Land and Ind. Agt., Room 219, Southern Ry., Washington, D. C.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

MY WIFE, MARY E. GILMORE, HAVING deserted me, leaving my bed and board, notice is hereby given that no credit should be extended to her, and that I am not and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. HARRY GILMORE.

FOR ADOPTION.—Attractive, healthy girl, 4 years; surrender responsible family. C 106 Times.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—In dining room, Hotel Wolcott, purse containing three rings, one set with five half caret diamonds, one set with one half caret diamond, and one set with one caret ruby. Liberal reward, not question asked for return to Cashier, Hotel Wolcott.

LOST.—Monday evening, gold pin, crown and sceptre shape, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, between address below, Bretton Hall, 86th St., Subway Station, Liberty Theatre, Astor Hotel; liberal reward. Seeligman, 320 West 83d St.

LOST—Lady's small open-faced watch, gold and gray enamel; small diamond in centre; lost on way from 71st Armory to 48th St., 5th Av.; liberal reward. Blashfield, 48 West 59th St.

LOST—Saturday evening, between 6th Av. and 14th St. and 7th Av. and 12th St., lady's gold watch, hunting case, gunmetal chain; initials "G. W. R."; reward. Miss G. W. Rathbone, 331 East 10th St., city.

LOST—At Healy's, Broadway, 66th St., Saturday night, small bar pin; sapphires and diamonds; suitable reward. P. V. Kyne, Manager Healy's.

LOST—Between Winter Garden and Broadway and 94th St., diamond (lady's) horseshoe pin; finder liberally rewarded. Hotel Bonta, 2,512 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday evening, near 18th and Beverley Road, lady's diamond RING; platinum Princess setting; small stones; reward. Miss Follansbee, 801 Ocean Av. Flatbush 9114—W.

LOST.—Between 46th and 5th Av. and Stern's, pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—A locket, with diamond chip and monogram, between Bayonne and Brooklyn Navy Yard; reward. Tel. 106 Cortland.

LOST—Saturday night, April 25, circlet pin of diamonds and pearls; reward. Apply Room 1,810, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Plain silver watch with baby's picture in case; moss agate fob; reward. Return J. Raymond, 10 Bond St.

LOST—Opal necklace, diamond clasp, Wednesday, 22d. Return Hotel Buckingham. Liberal reward.

$50 REWARD
for two pearl studs and pair mother of pearl sleeve links with gold initials "B. C. H.", lost between Islip and New York. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD
for diamond barpin, lost April 27 on FIFTH AVENUE. Apply Mrs. Herbert McBride, 54 East 56th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Schools
Thirty cents a line.

Instruction in swimming, tennis, fencing, boxing, &c., during Summer months; New York or elsewhere. W. A. Tetlow, Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Native French teacher, late with Berlitz School; gives instruction in residence at school prices. Prof. Granger, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 7976.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3493.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

11TH ST., 15 EAST.—Very select and quiet neighborhood; home with hotel comforts; room with use of bath and meals, $12 per week; for two, $18; room with private bath for one, $14; for two, $22.

21ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

7TH AV., 2,047, 122d.—Attractively furnished, airy rooms; phone; exceptional board, optional.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, cuisine; accommodations unequaled; Summer rates, double, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; Southerners.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; good board; reference; telephone.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; good board, Subway; reference; telephone.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Beautiful suite of rooms, in high-class apartment, facing Central Park; quiet, ideal for Summer; most reasonable; splendid table; also one large, sunny bed room; strictly private family; references. Telephone Columbus 511.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive house; refined surroundings; excellent table.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; adjoining bath. Tel. 3966 Columbus.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Sunny single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly, en suite; select board optional; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; running water; refined; excellent table.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large front room and smaller room; excellent table. Telephone Columbus—2261.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure large, single room, 2d floor; exceptional board.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Double and single rooms with lavatories; exceptional house and table; special rates to business people.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Small, medium room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; generous table; electricity; special price Summer months.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8297.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; Summer rates; references; board optional.

85TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, large room; reasonable; parlor, dining, private house; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, airy room; running water; excellent home cooking; reasonable.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Subway, buses; large front room; excellent table. Apartment 52.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Single room; private house; table guests accommodated; home cooking; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, connecting or singly; exceptional table.

122D, 520 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms with board; excellent table. Kerker.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST, near Broadway, Subway. Beautiful Riverside, nicest section, The Audubon; among 80 bright rooms few vacancies. Small rooms and board, $7 up. Large rooms and board, $10 up. Two rooms, private bath, and board, $20 up. Large porch, garden, every comfort, 2767 Aud.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—All outside rooms; large, small; modern conveniences; refined environment; running water; delightful Southern cooking. Audubon 4678.

WEST END AV., 916.—103d Subway; elegantly furnished front room; table unsurpassed; for refined people. Phone 8302 Riverside.

Brooklyn.

LARGE, sunny rooms, attractive detached house; large porches; excellent table; references. 477 East 24th St., Flatbush, B'klyn. Phone 4132 Flatbush.

Refined home, Brooklyn's most attractive suburb; convenient to all beaches; piano; large porch. 821 Westminster Road, Flatbush. Telephone 9124 Flatbush.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Lady having beautiful home, Scarsdale, high elevation, accommodate couple or semi-invalid; piazza on two floors; fine view; spacious lawn; fruit, milk, vegetables; $20 per week for one; accommodate horse, automobile; seen by appointment. F 229 Times.

Long Island.

BEAUTIFUL, large, light front room, near ocean, all conveniences, to rent by private family for Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

New York State.

Beautiful country residence, poultry, fruit farm; home comforts; modern apartments; mountain location; 90 miles; $9 to $12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH.
Corner Arlington Av. and Williams St., East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its oiled roads, shady lawns, pure water, and good air; metropolitan service in an exclusive apartment hotel; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons, $25 week; sixty trains per day; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautifully located home; near D., L. & W.; alcove suite; couple or gentlemen.

HILLS NEW JERSEY.—Convalescents, invalids gain health; nurses' supervision; moderate. S. Straley Newton.

New England.

South View Inn, Lakeside, Conn., on beautiful Bantam Lake; owns cows, chickens, horses; boats of all kinds; reasonable rates. Mrs. Meta Embley, proprietor. Opens May 1.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; $3, $4, $5; board optional.

17TH, 150 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

19TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable, sunny, 2-room apartment; telephone; bath; refined house; reference.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortable, newly furnished; improvements; board optional; French cooking. Madison Square 8205.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Small, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

44TH ST., 23 EAST, (5th-Madison.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; bath adjoining; club district.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; select house; breakfast optional; telephone; reference.

47TH ST., 141 EAST.—Newly furnished large front room, adjoining bath; suitable for two; private family; references.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room; fine house, location.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Large, quiet rooms; running water.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; best location; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 884.—Large rooms; running hot water; phone; all modern improvements.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,131.—First-class furnished rooms; bath; telephone; hot and cold water; quiet neighborhood; $1.75 up.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid, large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations for bachelor; telephone, electricity; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

36TH, 58 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; complete bath, electricity, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor, with privilege reception room; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room, suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite; suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

55D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome front room; adjoining bath; conveniences; private house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room, private bath; small room; in quiet home.

58TH, 63 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large room; private bath; all improvements.

56TH ST., 3 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.
Family from Berlin will rent to refined gentleman 2 elegant rooms, bath; exclusive neighborhood; excellent for bachelor desiring quiet and comfort; A1 references; private residence. Phone Plaza 7867.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; reasonable; telephone.

57TH ST., 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern improvements; near Subway, "L"; references. Hammond.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; splendid location; $8, $10, $12.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Large and small attractive, clean rooms; parquet floors; refined home.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room, with or without private bath; telephone; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; bath, toilet; front hall room; business people.

70TH, 65 WEST.—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE LARGE ROOM; HANDSOME APARTMENT. REID.

70TH, 124 WEST.—Beautiful large room; bath; plenty hot water; reasonable; reference.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room in refined house; hot water supply; references.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End.)—Attractive outside rooms; running water; electricity; phone.

71ST, 227 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; conveniences; near Subway express. 6616 Columbus.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; also rear parlor; quiet house; telephone.

73D, 253 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms, very moderate; Summer rates; references.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D, 143 WEST.—Beautiful, cozy bank parlor; running water; also skylight room; telephone.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

73D ST., 184 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private bath; single or en suite.

73D, 173 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall room; moderate; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; also large, single; breakfast optional.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; bath, valet, breakfast; Subway, L.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; convenient to bath; reasonable; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room, adjoining bath; select house; electricity; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one with private bath; breakfast; reasonable; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly-furnished rooms; single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9089 Schuyler.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Delightful room; private bath; housekeeping privileges; subway; Summer rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; dressing room; see and appreciate; references.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; Summer rates; convenient.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; all conveniences; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; well kept house; electric light; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor, private bath; second floor front; reasonable.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms, bath, telephone; $4. Anderson.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Elegant, large, medium rooms; private baths; closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful rooms; private bath; all comforts; Summer rates.

84TH, 105 WEST.—Large, light rooms; private family; modern conveniences. 4688 Schuyler.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; also small room; private.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L;" exclusive neighborhood.

86TH ST., 308 WEST.—Room handsomely furnished, bath adjoining; gentlemen; private dwelling; references.

87TH, 55 WEST. — Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, one small; running water; refined home. Bruns.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient "L," Subway; shower bath; references.

93D, 39 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished; suitable two gentlemen; refined private family; exclusive neighborhood; elevator. Apt. 5. Riverside 7425.

93D ST., 140 WEST.—Double, single rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen only; board optional; refinement.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive and sunny; large closet, running water; moderate. Riverside 9074.

94TH, 146 WEST.—Double and single rooms; refined; private house; references. Riverside 569.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family of two; strictly home surroundings.

97TH, 63 WEST.—Comfortable, large, front room; private house; refined, quiet. Riverside 5309.

97TH ST., 136 WEST.—Two strictly modern rooms; private bath; college women only.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms, with kitchen privilege. Apartment 7C.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable. Tomlinson.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; electricity; telephone. Butters.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; near Subway; attractive single room, adjoining bath.

103D, 208 WEST.—Two rooms; kitchen privilege; elevated, Subway; also single. Danforth.

103D, 116 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; suitable for one or two. Telephone Combes.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Pleasant front room; running water; private house; Subway, "L;" telephone.

106TH, 57 WEST, (Apt. A.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $3. Riverside 9141. Armour.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Light, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., (1,827 7th Av.)—Light, neat room; bath; private; business people; telephone; reasonable. Clifford.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, apartment, private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

115th, 257 West, (Morningside Park.)—Sunny room; spacious closet; bath adjoining; telephone, elevator, electricity; kitchen privilege; private; near 116th "L." Thomas.

115TH ST., 422 WEST. (Opposite Columbia University.)—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

116TH ST., 606 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class, exclusive apartment. Apt. 43.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two, three large, elegant corner rooms, overlooking park, glorious river view; celebrated restaurant; moderate. Apartment 5. References.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; desirable neighborhood; refined house.

120TH, 414 WEST. — Handsomely furnished outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator apartment. Dr.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping suite; room; high-class apartment house. Apt. 107.

120TH, 187 WEST.—Large back parlor, with kitchenette; modern private house, well kept.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Columbia grounds opposite; large living room, small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished, complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant, reception room. Yetman.

121ST, 318 WEST.—Newly furnished room; private family; young gentleman; references. Hyland.

122D, 523 WEST.—Double and single rooms; also two-room suite. Sherman.

126TH, 306 WEST.—Parlor, one, two persons; single front room; telephone in house.

173D, 519 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room; adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, Corner 136th.—Beautifully furnished large, airy, outside rooms in high-class apartment, overlooking river.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, 65, (cor. 66th.)—Delightful room; private apartment; refined, homelike surroundings.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 415.—Cheerful outside room; gentlemen only; elevator. Apartment 58.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise, Apartment 51.

PRIVATE house in the eighties, occupied by owner, will rent room; comfortable; modern improvements; gentleman. Telephone Riverside 3536.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large front room; electricity; running water; private family; small room; 91st Subway; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 841, (101st.)—Well furnished, outside room; private family. Bailey.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths; bowling alleys, billiard room, and all club privileges; rooms, $2.75 to $4 a week. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
Twenty cents a line.

Wanted, two well-furnished rooms and kitchen in strictly private family within twenty minutes' walk of 30th St. and Broadway; state price. Box A 749 Times Annex.

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

COOK, &c.—Competent woman with references, willing to cook and serve meals and assist with children; woman is kept for rough work. Call or write, 603 South Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

LADY'S MAID wanted, must have first-class city references and be good seamstress; English or English-speaking German preferred. Address by letter, F 176 Times.

MODEL.—MISS, 16 YEARS OF AGE, 33 BUST, WANTED FOR MODEL IN FITTING DEPARTMENT. APPLY P. C. SIEGEL, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

SALESWOMEN FOR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

APPLY WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M., BONWIT, TELLER & CO., 5th Av. and 38th St.

Supt.'s Office, 38th St. entrance.

SALESWOMAN.—Clever saleswoman to call on club women; new, well advertised proposition; leads supplied; salary. Room 1,010, 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Preferably with law and real estate experience; answer in own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary expected. M 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in architect's office; some bookkeeping necessary; state salary. Reply by mail only to Alfred Hopkins, 101 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Law office requires stenographer, with law experience; $18-$18. Answer P 202 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS and educated ladies can find refined employment for Summer; salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
in prominent downtown bond house; young woman from 20 to 25 years of age, experienced in uses of telephone exchange, and to do clerical work in connection; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box P 235 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced operator Underwood; must have had experience in advertising agency or advertising department of publishing house; give full details regarding education, experience, age, and salary desired. F 165 Times.

WOMAN, about 30, child 16 months; sleep home. Apply, before 11 morning, Mrs. Sullivan, 129 West 81st St.

Instruction.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

MAY ENROLLMENTS; JULY GRADUATES.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

EARN $15 to $30 a Week.—Learn Dressmaking, Designing, and Millinery; short, practical course; day and evening; we guarantee success; good positions; patterns cut to fit. McDowell's School, 47 West 42d St.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
PORTER—Require the services of a porter. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Wanted, a capable man to solicit advertising for rapidly New York newspaper; commission basis; splendid opportunity for the right man. Address B 2, Times Annex.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MANAGER.
A PROMINENT NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR POSITION OF ASSISTANT CREDIT MANAGER; STATE FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS F 238 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—Young man must have a good education and be thoroughly competent to take charge of a set of books; moderate salary to start, with excellent chance for advancement; only one who can furnish A1 references as to character and ability need apply; when replying state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Bookkeeper, care of Bush Terminal Post Office Station, 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY in law office; must know switchboard; neat, refined; salary $8. Room 1,527, 42 Broadway.

GOOD STRONG, HEALTHY BOY in a downtown stationery store to deliver goods and make himself generally useful; chance for advancement; wages $5; state age and references. Address M 233 Times Downtown.

MAN AND WIFE on small country place, near city; the man to care for horse, attend garden, do chores, and make himself useful; the wife to do cooking and housework; good wages; must have good references. Apply this afternoon at 2 o'clock to R. C. Burns, 15 and 17 East 16th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man; knowledge typewriting; state age, salary, references, by mail. Box 480, 221 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY.—Neat, good writer; $4 to start. American, Box B 1 Times Annex.

PROOFREADER.—An experienced newspaper proofreader wanted; must be rapid, accurate, and first class in all respects. Apply by letter to H., P. O. Box 794 New York City.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN + Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN wanted for close in, New Jersey; medium-priced houses and lots; leads furnished; expenses advanced. Call only, 1 to 4 P. M., Mr. Delmont, Room 178, 50 Church St.

SALESMEN.—Attention, men out of employment; you may have selling ability and don't know because you never tried; you can't lose investigating our proposition; our men averaging at least $40 weekly, and most of them started without previous experience; only men over 30. 58 West 15th, first floor.

SALESMAN.—By manufacturers of established advertised line, salesman acquainted with corset trade in New York and vicinity; special work; excellent opportunity for bright young man; salary. Box C 107 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, thoroughly experienced, to sell passementeria trimmings; men commanding high-class trade only need apply; commission. Address S. S., Box 160 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—An experienced piano salesman wanted, to manage a store; must be a good closer, of satisfactory references, and should speak German; salary and commission. M 186 Times.

SALESMAN to sell the Unique Safety Razor outfit; commission only. Manufacturers' Novelty Corporation, Woolworth Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, general office work, billing, filing; experienced telephone switchboard; good appearance; polite; references; $14; write fully first letter, age, opportunity selling; willing to work long hours if necessary; Saturday half holiday June, July, August; furniture factory. F 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, clean-cut, businesslike; no clock watcher; $8-$10. L 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, brainy, mi

FRANK'S LAWYERS AMEND THEIR PLEA

Move to Strike Out Affidavits Which Ragsdale and Barber Repudiated.

HIS CASE NOT INJURED

Detective Burns Says Defense Is Complete — Frank, in Statement, Assails Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—The defense in the case of Leo M. Frank today washed its hands of the Rev. C. B. Ragsdale, the Baptist minister, and R. L. Barber, a member of Ragsdale's Church, who made affidavits that they overheard a negro identified as Jim Conley confess that he murdered Mary Phagan, and who were said to have repudiated the affidavits.

Attorneys Reuben R. Arnold and Luther Rosser, counsel for Frank, obtained from Judge Ben Hill an order striking from the extraordinary motion for a new trial the amendment setting up the Ragsdale affidavit as a part of the grounds for a new hearing. Frank's attorneys took this action when they learned Ragsdale had made an affidavit for Solicitor Dorsey, in which he repudiated the affidavit made for the defense. The Solicitor says, however, that he will insist on "showing up the entire transaction." Solicitor Dorsey refuses to make public Ragsdale's repudiating affidavit.

Ragsdale, it is said, swore the "confession" affidavit was a deliberate "frame-up," and made charges of bribery involving several hundred dollars. Judge Hill in allowing the motion to strike out the Ragsdale and Barber affidavit ordered that the original affidavits of the two men be made a part of the court record in the case. This action presumably was taken by the court as a basis for perjury charges. It is said that when the hearing of the extraordinary motion in the Frank case, which will be resumed on Friday, is completed the Grand Jury will begin an investigation of the whole case, looking into all charges and counter charges of the perjury and subornation of perjury.

Messrs. Rosser and Arnold seemed greatly surprised at Ragsdale's repudiation of his "confession" affidavit, and insisted that both Ragsdale and Barber volunteered their evidence for the defense. Ragsdale and Barber said in their affidavits that they had heard a negro confess that he murdered a girl in the pencil factory. Barber even identified Jim Conley as being the negro. They brought their stories to Frank's lawyers, and presented characters indorsements from prominent men, Dr. John E. White and Dr. J. M. Pierce, testifying to the straightforwardness of Ragsdale, and George E. Knott indorsing the reliability of Barber.

Frank's Lawyers Indignant.

"We are after only the truth in this matter," said Attorney Arnold. "We won't stand for false evidence if we know it, and for this reason we obtained the order to strike the Ragsdale matter from the extraordinary motion. When a man will swear in an affidavit to a certain statement of facts, or supposed facts, and then turn around and repudiate what he said under oath, I don't think the court or any fair-minded man would want to consider him in the case at all. That is why we wish to wipe from the record all reference to Ragsdale. He made this affidavit of his own volition and was recommended to us as a man of truthfulness and honor. If he swore falsely, he alone must bear the responsibility. We have nothing to do with him.

"Since the State set the example for trying by placing Jim Conley on the stand it seems that all of the liars in Georgia are trying to break into this case."

Detective William J. Burns was not disturbed by the Ragsdale episode. He said the preacher's repudiation of his affidavit would have no bearing on the hearing nor any other evidence in the hands of the defense.

"We have evidence enough right now to convict Jim Conley of the murder of Mary Phagan without any confession from the negro," he said. Frank's attorneys issued the following signed statement:

On Thursday, April 23, 1914, there appeared at the office of L. Z. Rosser, in the Grant Building, two men who professed to have important information in reference to the Frank trial. One of these represented himself to be a preacher and the other a former member of his flock.

These two men were unknown to either of us. Neither of us had ever seen or heard of them before. L. Z. Rosser took the affidavits of these men. He put them to the test of the most thorough cross-examination of which he was capable. There was no effort to lead them, to add to or color their story. On the contrary, they were given to understand clearly that Frank's counsel wanted only the truth, and in taking their affidavits we were seeking nothing beyond just what they knew and knew accurately.

The affidavits were prepared in their presence, almost their very words being taken by a competent and honest stenographer. After the affidavits had been typewritten they were carefully read to each of the witnesses and sworn to before a disinterested notary public.

Neither one of us dreamed that they were acting corruptly, but believed that they were acting from pure motives, to correct the wrong of their former silence.

Gave High References.

They were asked to give the names of their friends and associates, as the law required. They gave promptly some of the most correct and upright men in the city of Atlanta. Some of these men were promptly seen in an effort to determine whether the men were what they seemed and represented themselves to be. The result was in keeping with their claims. Some of the best men in Atlanta vouched for them, and we felt justified in presenting their story to the court.

It has come to our ears this evening that both these men now recant, and claim they framed up their story. If these rumors be true, we denounce the perfidy of these men with all the vehemence of our natures. In this Frank case we have never wanted anything but the truth; have never made use of anything but what was believed to be the truth. We have believed, and now profoundly believe, in Frank's innocence, but even that conviction has never induced us to say one word that the whole City of Atlanta could not hear, nor to do anything that the whole State of Georgia could not see.

If these rumors are true, we will at once cut these perjured witnesses out of this case, just as we have in the past, and just as we will in the future every fact and circumstance that even squints at unfairness or perjury.

In proof that we did not act even credulously and inadvisably in this matter, we submit copies of affidavits of men who vouch for the character of these men.

L. Z. ROSSER,
HERBERT HAAS,
LEONARD HAAS,
REUBEN R. ARNOLD.

Having announced that he was amply prepared to combat the amendment to the motion for a new trial by Frank's attorneys, Solicitor Dorsey, in all probability will go before Judge Ben Hill to-morrow and ask the court to reopen the hearing on Thursday morning—a day earlier than previously agreed upon.

Frank Issues Statement.

Leo M. Frank issued this statement to-day:

To the People of Atlanta:

The City of Atlanta has grown to its present greatness and must depend for its future growth upon young men like myself who, reared in other places, but bearing of the greatness of Atlanta, come here to cast their fortunes with its people.

When six years ago I left my former home in Brooklyn, where I was raised, to come to Atlanta to help build up a new enterprise that would increase its prosperity and give employment to many people, I accepted the opportunity gladly and came without any foreboding of evil.

I supposed that so long as I lived a decent, upright life, and did my duty that no harm would come to me anywhere. I did not suppose that there was a place in the United States where a man could not get fair play. Suddenly, like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky, this terrible calamity came upon me. I was at work on a Saturday afternoon in my office where I had a right to be, where it was my duty to be, when a young girl was foully murdered in the same building. As to how she was killed or who killed her, I knew not more than a man ten thousand miles away.

I was arrested and put on trial, or rather what was called a trial. The minds of the people already infuriated by the brutality of the crime, were driven to madness by the whispered word that it was a pervert and a degenerate of the foulest type. I became an object of detestation and loathing. The whole city, except a few faithful friends, turned away from me in disgust and abhorrence. People said: "Even if he is not guilty of the murder, he ought to be hanged." Under such circumstances it was impossible for me to get a fair trial.

No Chance for His Life.

As one of the lawyers expressed it, I had as much chance for my life as a canary bird in a basket of cats. No wonder that the judge of the court certified that he feared for my life and the lives of my attorneys should the jury acquit me. No wonder one of the jury was moved to tell a friend that if they had freed me not one of the jury would have left the courthouse alive.

And now, here at the last hour, comes Newport A. Lanford, head of the detective department, after Mr. Burns had cornered him, and serenely announces that the charge of perversion never entered into the case; that neither the State nor the Police Department ever claimed, or did now claim, that I was a pervert, and that the charge was injected into the case by my own lawyers.

Evidently he considers the people of Atlanta an aggregation of asses. But was there ever such effrontery? After using this charge in every way conceivable to railroad me through to the gallows, after the solicitor had made it the chief subject of his nine-hour speech, after the Supreme Court has affirmed the verdict principally on that ground, he now says it did not enter into the case. I say it was the whole case.

It is deeply significant that simultaneously with the withdrawal of the charge of perversion against me Mr. Burns has come into absolute proof through letters written in Conley's own hand that he is a vile degenerate and practiser of unnatural crimes which the law of this State punishes by life imprisonment in its penitentiary. These letters are in his possession, and are open to the inspection of any men in Atlanta who want to look at them. Is it possible that I am to be hanged on the word of a creature like this? Is it possible that my life of decency is to weigh as nothing? Is it possible that this city has in it so little of the spirit of fair play?

Am I not stating the truth when I say that the withdrawal by Chief Lanford of the charge against me of perversion puts my case in a new and entirely different light? Is it not a circumstance that should appeal most powerfully to the courts in my application for a new trial? Is there a man in Atlanta who would deny that the charge of perversion was the chief cause of my conviction, or deny that the case, without that charge, would be an entirely different question?

LEO M. FRANK.

ASSAILS GOV. FIELDER.

James Baker, Quated Trustee of Girls' Home, Writes Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 28.—"I have no reply to make," said Gov. Fielder today in discussing a letter sent to him by James Baker of Jersey City, a former Democratic Assemblyman from Hudson County.

The letter, received to-day, contained a scathing attack on the Governor, particularly in connection with his attitude in the recent scandals at the State Home for Girls here. Among other things, Baker, who was a member of the ousted Board of Trustees of the institution, charged Fielder with ingratitude, saying that the Governor, fearful lest such action would endanger his chance of election, asked Mrs. Elizabeth V. R. Mansell, the matron, not to resign last Fall.

Mr. Baker plainly intimated that the Governor resorted to plagiarism a few years ago in nominating A. M. Henry for Mayor of Jersey City, saying he used Martin Littleton's speech nominating Alton B. Parker.

"My only comment," said Gov. Fielder, "is that I have again been deceived by a man who, pretending to be my friend, was secretly my enemy."

RESCUES AT HIS OWN RISK.

Montclair Chief Warned of Fire College Hazards.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 28.—Fire Chief John Kenlon, of New York, in a letter to Mayor Ernest C. Hinck, informs that official that the corporate City of New York will not be responsible for physical safety of Fire Chief Frederick E. Williams, of the Montclair department while he is attending the "fire college" in New York. Mayor Hinck has served notice on Chief Williams that if he wants to do any fancy "rescue stunts" while in New York, he will do so at his own risk.

Chief Williams has a six weeks vacation to spend in the "fire college." The Montclair authorities expect that he will acquire such proficiency as to make the Montclair department the best of any in the suburban district.

THIRD PERJURER IN WHITMAN'S GRASP

Cappadonno, Arrested in New Haven, Confesses to Plot to Save Gunmen.

BURWELL HIS CONFEDERATE

Becker's Lawyer Asks Court to Investigate Newspaper Stories That Create "Atmosphere."

Another confession bearing on the eleventh-hour attempt to stay the execution of the four slayers of Herman Rosenthal was brought to this city early this morning. The latest of the men to confess to the plot to save the gunmen is Louis Capadonno, a chum of William E. Burwell, "The St. Louis Kid," who confessed to his part in the scheme yesterday.

Capadonno was brought down from New Haven by Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl and Detective Thomas Maxwell after the New Haven police had caught him in one of his old haunts. He made a statement to the New Haven police, and also to Mr. Groehl, and will tell the whole story again when he is brought before District Attorney Whitman this morning. He will probably be kept under police surveillance until after the second Becker trial.

According to the story which he told in New Haven, Capadonno met Burwell in a Poughkeepsie poolroom three days before the four gunmen were to be executed. In the poolroom the two concocted a scheme whereby they might save the gunmen and win much money for themselves. Capadonno said Burwell did most of the planning, but that he concurred with him in everything. Capadonno said that it was planned that Burwell should take the witness stand and perjure himself and that they should share the proceeds.

Capadonno told the police that he and Burwell communicated with Attorney Charles G. F. Wahle after they had concocted their story, and that Mr. Wahle asked them to come to his office. A rabbi in Poughkeepsie, he said, paid the railroad fare to New York. Capadonno said Burwell told the manufactured story to Mr. Wahle. There was no intimation that Burwell had been coached in his story.

"We expected to get a lot of money out of it," said Capdonno in his confession, "but we got only $20. We disappeared after the death of the gunmen and expected to remain in seclusion, but were found by the New Haven police."

Martin T. Manton, attorney for ex-Lieut. Charles Becker, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday asked Justice Seabury to investigate stories appearing in the newspapers, which, he said, tended to injure his client's case by creating "atmosphere" unfavorable to him. He referred, of course, to the details of the Burwell confession. Mr. Manton left no doubt that his protest was leveled at District Attorney Whitman.

Justice Seabury refused to take the initiative in ordering an investigation, and suggested that the lawyer file formal affidavits stating his grievances. Mr. Manton intimated that he would carry his protest to Gov. Glynn.

Mr. Manton was in court because of District Attorney Whitman's application for a special panel of jurors for the Becker case, which is on the docket for May 6. There was no objection to this motion, and it was granted. Then Mr. Manton, addressing the court, said:

"Certain articles are appearing in the public press, particularly this morning, charging this defendant with purchasing testimony or having that insinuation. They also have other false statements. One of the articles purports to be a quoted interview from the District Attorney. Since these stories are false, and since this defendant has been tried before and it has been said by the Court of Appeals that he has not had a fair and impartial trial, I say that this thing should be called to the court's attention on the eve of the second trial for such action as the court deems proper."

To this Justice Seabury replied:

"I cannot see that the decision of the Court of Appeals has any reference at all to the subject matter of your request. As far as the request itself is concerned, what do you suggest?"

"The gentlemen of the press, I know," said Mr. Manton, "are too honorable to print this unless it has been given to them as it appears here, as a purported interview."

"I cannot assume that the District Attorney of the county has made a statement to the public press which is not true," interjected Justice Seabury, "and in the absence of some proof I certainly should not indulge any such assumption."

"Assuming that it were true," continued Mr. Manton, "this contains insinuation and innuendo and was given out on the eve of the trial, and I submit it to the court as a proper matter for investigation so this defendant now appearing for a second trial will not have the unfair trial the Court of Appeals said he had before. This apparently is given for the purpose of having talesmen who might come here for the purpose of being examined read it. It is wrong that they should have this matter before them if it is not the truth."

The Justice again reminded the lawyer that the Court of Appeals decision in the first Becker case had nothing to do with the present case. He told the lawyer that he would consider his suggestion of an investigation provided he were confronted with something "concrete." Mr. Manton still persisted that the court should order the investigation of its own accord. He cited precedents in which courts so acted. But Justice Seabury would not budge from his position, and suggested that Mr. Manton draw up the affidavits.

"Of course there is another remedy," said the lawyer, but without mentioning what the remedy was.

"I think that is the better way," answered Justice Seabury. "I do not think it is good practice for the court to take judicial notice of articles in the public press without proof of their falsity or proof of the fact that they relate to the matter beore it."

District Attorney Whitman looked on, but said nothing when Mr. Manton took his seat. The latter when seen in the corridors outside of the courtroom explained that he intended taking his grievance to the Governor if necessary. He protested against statements to the effect that the defense was not prepared to go on with its case. It was the District Attorney, he said, who was not ready. Becker, he said, would be a free man on Decoration Day.

"Will Becker take the witness stand in his own behalf?" Mr. Manton was asked.

"That depends on developments," he replied. "If the District Attorney puts in the same evidence as he did at the first trial we may not put in any defense at all, for the Court of Appeals said that the principal witnesses of the State were not worthy of belief."

The stories to which Mr. Manton objected as prejudicial to his client's case included the confession of Burwell made in Mr. Whitman's apartment at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Burwell said he was promised $1,000 to testify for the four gunmen in their application for a new trial two days before they were executed. Burwell swore that he saw Harry Vallon shoot Herman Rosenthal. In his confession he repudiated all of his testimony. Mr. Manton, obviously, objected to an alleged insinuation that it was Becker or his agents who purchased perjured testimony.

Mr. Whitman would not discuss Mr. Manton's remarks. Nor would he comment on Burwell's case. Burwell remained under police surveillance yesterday, but was not technically under arrest. The first of the perjurers to be apprehended, Karl Dresner, is locked up in the Tombs.

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Society's latest dances taught privately. Col. 102 West 71st St.

AN EXCLUSIVE STUDIO Wm. Elson Square 7340. 45 EAST 30TH ST.
NATIONAL Latest Dances correctly taught. Largest, best, most reasonable. 1310 Chelsea. 7th Av. & 23d St. Miss K. Smith.
BENA HOFFMAN, 35 EAST 34TH STREET Murray Hill 3633. Teacher Modern Dances. Private Instruction.

"Nothing Venture, Nothing Gain"
Purposely Misquoted

HUNDREDS of New York men who are usually considered hard to fit come to Wallach Stores and—their gain is too great to express in one word.

Here it is,—

First of all they gain in money, for these Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes of ours at $18, $20, $25, $28 and $30, which are made to fit the hard-to-fit, are equal in every quality way to the garments most shops price at from $5 to $10 more.

There is a time gain too—for we can fit most any man quickly and easily and without annoying "try-ons".

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

IF—you care to follow the example of the discriminating, for Dinner, for After-Theatre Suppers, merely a suggestion is sufficient. Cuisine in a la carte service to satisfy the critical. Also—*Special Dinner*, six to nine, $1.25—that's a culinary delight. "Unequalled" is the enthusiastic opinion of our—
CABARET UNIQUE
Twenty Entertainers—Every Evening—Seven to One.
CHURCHILL'S
MORE THAN A RESTAURANT-A BROADWAY INSTITUTION
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
TEL. 5175 BRYANT BANQUET HALLS

DANCING
Commencing at 3 P. M. Contest every Mon. & Fri.
HOFBRAUHAUS
THE FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
BROADWAY AT 30TH ST.
Telephone Madison Square 3207-3208.
LADIES' LUNCHEONS and AFTERNOON TEAS.
Private Banquet Rooms for Dinner and Beefsteak Parties, Accommodating 10 to 200 People.
EVERY SUNDAY AN EXCELLENT DINNER COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK.

B'WAY at 43d ST. WALLICK'S SPECIAL 50c. LUNCHEON 12:30 to 2:30
MAY CARNIVAL—FRIDAY EVENING, MAY FIRST
TWO CONTESTS—WINNERS AND NON-WINNERS.
EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PRIZES.
DANCING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MR. AND MRS. D'ORE.

REISENWEBER'S
COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.
DINNER, $1.00 (Every Eve.) 6 to 9 Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25
Mr. Sloane & Miss Field in Dances Nightly at 10:30. Afternoon, 4-7.
DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSING 5 DANCING FLOORS

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Famous a Quarter Century
Superior Six-Course Luncheon

RECTOR'S MISS SWAN WOOD SPECTACULAR DANCES
IN HER FAMOUS SWORD DANCE, as given at WINTER GARDEN in the PASSING SHOW.
BEST Restaurant Service in handsomest dining room in N. Y.
49th St., Broadway & 7th Ave.

HOTEL GRENOBLE
56TH ST. & 7TH AV.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Under New Management.
Refurnished and renovated. Exclusive family and transient hotel.
A few desirable Suites at attractive weekly or season rates.
Room, with use of bath, $1.50; Room, with private bath, $2; Parlor, Bedroom, and bath, $3 per day up.
L. I. BROPHY, Manager.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 86TH TO 85TH ST
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS.
247 West 42d St. Bryant 4674
Select, not a public dance hall. Est. 1904.
Waltz, two-step, one-step, hesitation, maxixe, etc., taught by experts.
3 Strictly Private Lessons, $5.00.
Each pupil has a private room with instructor, there being no one to laugh at you or criticise your mistakes.
5 Group Lessons, $6.00.
Not class lessons. Each room has 4 pupils; each pupil an individual instructor; this is the type of instruction that the majority of schools call strictly private. No public classes. Special terms to private classes of four or more. Further information, call, write or 'phone.

Frances Ware Studios,
14 East 40th St.
All Modern Dances—Summer Rates.
Open Classes Monday & Friday Evenings, Maxixe, $2 Lesson.
Wednesday & Thursday Evenings, One-Step and Hesitation, $1 Lesson.
Phone for Reservation, Murray Hill 5176.

The ROTH STUDIO.
REFINED DANCING.
Private lessons in modern society dances. Lady and gentleman instructors.
305 West 72d. 2634 B'way. HUTLER.

DONOVAN'S 254 West 59th St. Modern Dances
Trot, Tango, Maxixe, One-Step, Hesitation, and all latest dances correctly taught. Private lessons 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
MISS JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
B'way at 50th St. Entrance on 50th St. ATOP PALAIS DE DANSE Phone, 9080 Columbus.
Dancing Nightly by Miss Sawyer & Quentin Tod. Thes Dansants Saturday Afts., 4:30 to 6:30.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished and Furnished, by the Year or Transiently, Now Being Shown.
GEORGE C. HOWE, GEORGE ORVIS
OF EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
FINEST UPTOWN.
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
LOWEST FIRE INSURANCE RATE IN CITY.
All Outside Rooms.
Single Rooms and bath, $1.50 per day and up. Double Rooms and bath, $2.50 per day.
DINING ROOM ON TWELFTH FLOOR, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH.....$2.50
2 ROOMS AND BATH.....$3.50
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.....$4.00
Special Rates by Month & Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
We also cater for dinner parties.
E. M. LEVENSON, MANAGER.
'Phone, 5370 Morningside.

6 PHOTOS of Yourself for 1.50 With This Coupon And $4.50 Without It.
At the EMILE BRUNEL Studios
Two Different Poses—Finished in Buff, Chiaroscuro and Old Gravure Effects on dark grounds—Mounted on a Strathmore Cover—Size 5x8.
Also made from New or Old Photographs.
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*1269 BROADWAY

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh northerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,550. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON TO TRY MEDIATION IN COLORADO WAR

Kentucky Coal Operator and Alabama Mine Workers' Official May Go There.

FEDERAL TROOPS ARRIVE

Fifteen Dead, Including a Militia Major, and Many Wounded in Two Battles.

STRIKERS GIVE UP ARMS

Doctor and Rancher at Ludlow Inquest Say Soldiers Fired Tents with Oil.

REPLY TO ROCKEFELLER

Representative Keating Quotes Grand Jury Report to Show Conditions in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Efforts to obtain a solution of the Colorado mining war problem, despite the failure of the mission of Representative Foster to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., have not been abandoned. By direction of President Wilson a tentative and unofficial attempt to bring about mediation between the coal mining operators and the miners is now being made by William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor.

Secretary Wilson has arranged for a conference in Washington with Hywel Davies, President of the Kentucky Coal Operators, and William Fairley of Alabama, an official of the Mine Workers' Union. Both are now en route to Washington for a conference with Secretary Wilson. When they arrive it is understood that they will also be asked by Secretary Wilson to confer with President Wilson.

Neither represents the contending factions in Colorado, but one is a prominent operator and the other is a prominent union miners' representative.

Secretary Wilson said that no plans had been made as to procedure in the proposed conciliation scheme, but that a third member might be selected to complete a committee to go to the scene of the strike.

Gov. E. E. Ammons of Colorado notified the War Department to-night that Capt. Frank L. Parker, with two troops of the Twelfth Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., had arrived at Canon City, Col.

Gov. Ammons requested the War Department, in view of the fact that Major W. L. McClure, who is on the way from Fort Leavenworth with a squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry, will not arrive until the day after to-morrow, to authorize Capt. Parker to take command in the field with his troops in the Colorado mining region. This request was made so that the State troops now used there can be moved on to Forbes, Col., where there has been fighting since last night.

Gov. Ammons said in his dispatch that the militia at Canon City were withdrawn immediately upon the arrival of Capt. Parker's command and transferred to other points where they were urgently needed. In response to the request of the Governor, Secretary Garrison ordered Capt. Parker to assume command of the situation pending the arrival of Major McClure.

The Italian Ambassador called this morning on the Secretary of State to ask for protection for the Italians in strike riots in Colorado. The killing of six little children was the immediate cause of the request for the assurance of further protection.

15 DIE IN TWO BATTLES.

Strikers Give Up Arms After Killing Officer—Federal Troops Arrive.

DENVER, Col., April 29.—At least fifteen lives were the toll to-day in what the strikers, mine guards and State militia believed to be their last opportunity to battle for supremacy in the Colorado coal fields, before the arrival of the forces.

Hundreds of strikers at Walsenburg to-night are surrendering their arms to militia officers appointed by Col. Verdeckberg, following a battle in which Major P. P. Lester of the Hospital Corps was shot and killed while dressing a soldier's wound and wearing a Red Cross badge on his arm.

The battle, which began when 100 State soldiers attempted to dislodge 400 strikers in the hills near the town lasted for six hours. Firing stopped when the troops were withdrawn on orders said to have been received from Denver. Three militiamen were wounded. Lieut. Scott, shot in the head; Private Glenn Miller, shot in the face, and Private O. L. Wilmot, shot in the leg. It is said that the bodies of four strikers were seen lying on the hillside.

At Forbes ten men are known to have been killed. The bodies have been recovered. This is believed to constitute the total death list there. Six wounded men were taken from the field after the battle had subsided.

In no other parts of the disaffected

Continued on Page 5

ROOSEVELT HAD HIS WAY.

Said He Would Explore the River Duvida Alone if He Had No Aid.

RIO JANEIRO, April 29.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, before his departure from Rio Janeiro, determined to explore the River Duvida, according to Dr. Lauro Müller, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Col. Roosevelt told the Minister that if he would not send somebody to accompany him he would go alone.

Col. Rondon, the Chief of the Brazilian Commission which went with Col. Roosevelt, said that the journey might last from two to five months, according to the conditions of navigability of the Duvida. Dr. Müller opposed Col. Roosevelt's intentions, pointing out the difficulties he would have to encounter, but Col. Roosevelt declared obstinately that it was his intention to explore a river hitherto unknown.

Col. Rondon was, thereupon, appointed to accompany Col. Roosevelt's expedition.

BARGES SOON IN CANAL.

To Open Service on May 10 Because of Tehuantepec Road Closing.

PANAMA, April 29.—Gov. Goethals decided to-day to begin a barge service through the Panama Canal about May 10, thus bringing it into commercial use much earlier than had been anticipated. This decision was brought about by the interruption of the Tehuantepec Railroad route.

The first freight to be towed through will consist of Hawaiian sugar, and it is understood that this in future will probably be all routed by way of the canal.

Much freight has been offered the past few days for trans-shipment through the canal, most of it having formerly passed over the Tehuantepec route.

The condition imposed make it necessary to have a ship ready for the reloading at the end of the canal in order to prevent congestion of the docks, and also to facilitate the prompt release of the barges. A charge is to be made for tug service.

The Panama Railway is also preparing for increased traffic and prompt handling at the freight wharves at each end.

PUNISH SING SING REBELS.

Twenty-two Ringleaders Transferred to Clinton Prison.

ALBANY, April 29.—As a means of punishing the 22 ringleaders of the recent uprising at Sing Sing, the men to-morrow will be transferred to Clinton Prison at Dannemora for confinement until the expiration of their terms. Most of the convicts are from New York City, and their transfer to Clinton will make it virtually impossible for their relatives to visit them as frequently as heretofore.

The disturbance was generally attributed to dissatisfaction among prisoners over the Governor's veto of the Boylan Parole bill, which would have made the parole rule more lenient.

NEW SHAKESPEARE FINDS.

Dr. Wallace of Nebraska Locates the Site of the Old Globe Theatre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 30.—The Times this morning publishes the first instalment of a report of new discoveries made by Prof. Charles William Wallace of the University of Nebraska and Mrs. Wallace concerning Shakespeare and his theatre.

From such material as the records of a Commission on Sewers and title deeds of property on Bankside, Dr. Wallace has been able to tell with something like precision the date of the building of the Globe Theatre and the spot on the south side of the Thames where the theatre stood.

"The site chosen for the Globe," says Dr. Wallace, "was the most unlovely spot of that unlovely region, flanked by two ditches or open sewers, one north and one south. The spot had long been used as a dumping ground for all sorts of offal and refuse."

Dr. Wallace suggests that since piles were driven into the marshy ground for the foundation of the theatre it might even yet be possible to discover the very contour of the Globe. Maiden Lane was on the south and a row of houses along Bankside on the north. The lease for the site was signed on Feb. 21, 1599.

Prof. and Mrs. Wallace have made valuable previous discoveries in regard to Shakespeare as a result of their untiring work in The Record office in this city.

STRONG FOR TOLLS REPEAL.

Poll of Business Shows Big Majority on Wilson's Side.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—That a large percentage of the business men are in favor of the repeal of the free tolls exemption to coastwise shipping through the Panama Canal, as advocated by President Wilson, is shown by a poll being made by the National Business Men's League of America in Chicago.

Twenty-five per cent. of the business men receiving queries have replied, representing eleven States; Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts. Of this number 77 per cent. favors repeal. The remaining 23 per cent. was divided almost equally between opponents of repeal and replies that were non-committal or ambiguous.

Nearly every Illinois business man favored repeal. The only two exceptions declined to express an opinion. Massachusetts was unanimous for repeal, although a coastwise shipping State, and Maryland was the same. Every one of the eleven States showed a substantial majority for repeal.

The greatest surprise was California, supposedly favoring free tolls. In that State 64 per cent. favored repeal and half of the remainder wrote evasive letters.

The California poll, as received thus far, indicates the individual business man will vote according to judgment rather than commercial affiliations," said Philetus W. Gates, President of the league.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

HUERTA READY TO FLEE MEXICO, VERA CRUZ HEARS

Rumor Reaches American Lines That Dictator Is on Point of Departure.

BEARS OUT LIND'S VIEWS

President's Special Envoy Reported That Usurper Would Take Flight Finally.

BESET BY MANY FOES

Wheel of Fortune Has Turned Swiftly Against Him in the Last Few Days.

HOPES TO REACH JAPAN

Said to Have Sent $3,000,000 to Paris, Where He Ultimately Could Join Former Friends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 29.—It is reported here to-day on good authority that Gen. Huerta is preparing for flight. Capt. Huse refuses to say whether or not the American authorities have any information tending to confirm or deny this report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—While reports have been current for several months that Huerta was preparing to flee from Mexico, such reports have been received here recently on the basis of information regarded as reliable. The advices along this line indicate that the Mexican dictator actually is at the end of his string and feels that it is useless for him to attempt to remain in power any longer.

All that is now coming to Washington concerning Huerta's reported decision to leave the scene of triumphs and tribulations, is in accord with what John Lind, former personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, has been telling Government officials since his recent return to this country. Mr. Lind reported that Huerta was on his last legs, that he needed funds badly, that he was surrounded by enemies, and that when the opportunity came, and Mr. Lind was certain it would come soon, he would be overthrown.

The newest information disagrees with that furnished by Mr. Lind in so far as it affects Huerta's personal pecuniary fortunes. It is asserted that he has been surreptitiously sending money to Paris, following the other Latin-American political celebrities, and that he has already accumulated several millions there—$3,000,000 is the sum most frequently named—a tidy nest-egg for the rainy day that the clouds overhanging his Administration have threatened for a long time.

According to those who profess to know Huerta has arranged to make his way to the Pacific Coast port, probably to Acapulco, which is connected with Mexico City by the National Railroad, and there take passage on a steamship for Japan, where he believes he would receive a royal welcome. He would encounter dangers en route, but the way would not be beset with such perils as might seem apparent, for he easily could prevent telegraphic information of his flight from preceding him.

Huerta's enemies in Mexico City have become so bold recently that their plottings are conducted almost in the open and he is obliged to adopt drastic measures for his protection. Many arrests have been made, but sympathy for the Constitutionalist cause has been cropping out in the capital.

When the news was received in Mexico City that the American bluejackets and marines had landed in Vera Cruz, the first outburst of indignation and patriotic fervor worked to Huerta's advantage.

There was a further increase in his popularity, according to official advices received here, when he took measures of reprisal against Americans on account of the false report that Mexican non-combatants were being detained in Vera Cruz by the Americans.

Everything goes to show that Huerta honestly believed this report. When he was convinced it was false he gave orders that all Americans then under arrest should be released. But many of the people of the Federal district conceived the idea that Huerta himself had started the rumor that Mexicans were being detained or thrown into prison by the American invaders, and feeling turned against him.

It is now asserted that Huerta's acceptance of the proffer made by the South American nations was virtually an admission that he was getting ready to leave his country, because he foresaw that peace negotiations could only be conducted on the basis of his political elimination. This view is offset to some degree, however, by the intelligence that he has been seeking to make terms with his old enemy, Zapata. It has even been reported that these negotiations have gone so far that he has permitted a considerable portion of Zapata's rangers to enter Mexico City under arms.

The United States Government would be content if Huerta should flee from Mexico. Any assistance that he might require and which it would be within the ability of the Wilson Administration to provide probably would be given cheerfully. It is quite possible that this Government would furnish a vessel to carry him away from the shores of his native land.

FALSE NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ

Tale of American Prisoner a Fake—Troops That Didn't Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 29.—Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, Admiral Fletcher's Chief of Staff, said to-day to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"The story that Americans were found imprisoned in San Juan de Ulloa is unqualifiedly false. In one dungeon, which was equal in horror to the Black Hole of Calcutta, we found 100 poor devils, all Mexicans. There was no Rochester murderer in the fortress. The whole story is a fake."

The statement by Capt. Huse was made in answer to inquiries regarding a story printed here yesterday morning that among the demented prisoners found in San Juan de Ulloa when the Americans took possession of the fortress was Leslie E. Hulbert, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., who, with William Mitchell, his brother-in-law, and Dr. C. St. Harle of El Paso, was sentenced to death in 1905 on charges of murdering two men for the purpose of recovering $25,000 insurance from the New York Life Insurance Company.

Two other morning newspapers yesterday printed circumstantial accounts of the "landing of Gen. Funston's Army," which is not to land until to-day.

HUERTA WAR PREPARATIONS

Said to Have Ordered 200 Cannon Made—Defenses for Puebla.

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—Dispatches, said to have been received from Puebla, about sixty miles southeast of the Federal capital, state that the authorities there are actively engaged in preparing fortification works. It is added that the Governor General of the State with his staff visited various points of the city yesterday to plan a scheme of defense.

The railroad foundry in the vicinity is said to have been ordered to deliver 200 cannon to the Government within a month, making a delivery of fifty guns weekly. Orders are said to have been given for the first batch of cannon to be tested soon.

It is also stated that a satisfactory cartridge factory has been established at Barrio de la Luz, near Puebla.

MAY ADVISE J. P. MORGAN.

Keeper of Mediaeval Antiquities of British Museum on Way Here.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 29.—Among those who sailed for New York on the White Star liner Olympic to-day is Sir Charles Hercules Read, Keeper of British and Mediaeval Antiquities of the British Museum, a friend of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who is going to America for a month, mainly on a pleasure trip. It is understood that Sir Charles will see J. P. Morgan and also the Morgan collection in its entirety for the first time. It is probable that his expert advice will be sought by the present owner regarding the sale of a portion of the Morgan collection.

Sir Charles is looking forward to seeing other famous collections in the United States.

Others who sailed on the Olympic were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. George Drexel, W. Winthrop Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Miss Cameron, Lady Johnstone, Mrs. H. K. McHarg, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Paterson.

WOMEN RAID PRINCE'S ROOM

Suffragettes Gain Admission to Wales's Quarters at Oxford.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 29.—Two suffragettes raided the Prince of Wales's rooms at Oxford on Monday, the first day of the new term. Much to their disappointment, his Royal Highness was not in residence, having gone on a cruise on the battleship Collingwood with his brother.

The suffragettes went to the Prince's rooms disguised as a couple of Sisters of Charity. Directly a servant opened the door they made a rush and gained admission to the sitting room before they could be stopped. When they found the Prince absent they threw a quantity of pamphlets and books about the room, but did no damage.

They departed quietly, but with a warning to the servant that the Prince might expect a visit from them directly he returned to Oxford.

MITCHEL FOR GOVERNOR.

Wilson Democrats Suggesting the Mayor's Name Up-State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—Wilson Democrats in the up-State counties who believe that the friends of the Washington Administration should take the initiative in proposing candidates for Governor, United States Senator, and other offices are busy finding out whether Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York would be a popular candidate for Governor. Mayor Mitchel it is understood from his friends here, would be willing under certain circumstances to make a contest at the primaries in September.

The fact that he has lately accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Chautauqua assembly in Chautauqua County in July is taken as an indication that he is eager to extend his political activities beyond New York City.

Friends of the national administration are busy arranging for a pre-primary conference to assert their leadership over Charles F. Murphy and his agents.

Wilson Democrats in Albany are confident that Mitchel can defeat Gov. Glynn at the primaries, but the Glynn men laugh at the idea, declaring that the Tammany organization will control a majority of the enrolled Democrats.

Continued on Page 4.

CARRANZA JOINS MOVE FOR PEACE, HOPE OF ARMISTICE NOW STRONG; ARMY RULE IN VERA CRUZ TO-DAY

Navy's Transfer of Authority Will Be Ceremonious.

BLUEJACKETS TO LEAVE

Then the Troops Will Land and Take Their Positions in the City.

9,000 MEN UNDER FUNSTON

Reinforcements of Cavalry, Artillery, and a Regiment of Marines Arrive.

CIVIL GOVERNOR IN OFFICE

Kerr Assumes His Duties and Seeks to Have Mexicans Serve Where Possible.

OLD FORT TO BE VACATED

Three Hundred Wrongly Imprisoned Are Freed—More Refugees from Inland Points.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 29.—Formal transfer of authority in Vera Cruz from the United States Navy to the United States Army is set for 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The exercises will be simple, but impressive, with Rear Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Funston present with their staffs and the bluejackets and those marines who are to return to the ships lined up as the guard. After a heavy rain this morning the weather promises to be fine for the ceremony.

As the bluejackets march away to the boats to return to their ships the troops will land and march to the positions in the city which have been assigned to them.

Regret is expressed by the natives that the bluejackets are to withdraw. Women and little girls to-day brought flowers to the battalion commander of the fleet. The detachment from the flagship Arkansas will march back to the ship landing, led by the Vera Cruz Orphan Asylum Band.

All day long the soldiers waited impatiently for the word to begin active service ashore. When not busy helping to unload the mules, wagons, auto trucks, commissary stores, and other army equipment and supplies they walked about the decks and piers fretting at the delay.

The Quartermaster's Department was busy all the afternoon establishing depots in the city.

At the same time the naval field pieces and machine guns were being sent back to the ships.

Funston Will Have 9,000 Men.

The force that came with Gen. Funston on the four transports from Galveston was increased to-day with the arrival of cavalry and field artillery on the steamer Satilla, convoyed from Galveston by four torpedo boats—the Cassin, Cummings, Henley, and Warrington.

Another arrival was the steamer Morro Castle, which brought the Third Regiment of Marines, about a thousand men, from Philadelphia.

With the addition of these men Gen. Funston will have a total fighting force of about 9,000 soldiers and marines.

The military commander was busy all day conferring with Admiral Fletcher, inspecting the outposts, and familiarizing himself generally with the details of the military and civil government.

A detachment of Federal mounted scouts came in view of the marines under Col. Lejune this morning, about ten miles out of the city. The Americans gave chase, and there was short and spirited firing. There were no casualties among the Americans, and, so far as is known, none on the Mexican side.

Robert T. Kerr of Chicago, who was appointed Civil Governor by Admiral Fletcher yesterday, assumed office to-day. In naming Kerr, Admiral Fletcher vested him with all the functions of government, legislative, executive, and judicial, subject only to the commanding officer of the American forces ashore.

It is Mr. Kerr's plan to keep the civil government in the hands of Mexicans as much as possible, this being the policy adopted in the Philippines. He announces that the old system of

Continued on Page 4.

Carranza's Acceptance of Good Offices; Reserves Right to Discuss Details

CHIHUAHUA, April 29.—Gen. Carranza, as First Chief of the revolution, to-day accepted in principle the tender of the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile for the settlement of the Mexican problem.

The text of the note from the diplomatic representatives at Washington to Gen. Carranza, dated yesterday, follows:

We, the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Argentina and Chile, empowered by our respective Governments to extend an offer of our good offices to all parties at interest in the problem of the pacification of Mexico and the adjustment of the differences between Mexico and the United States, herewith invite your attention to the facts in your capacity as Supreme Chief of the revolution, and we feel assured that you will accept the proposition in principle. Recognising the sentiments of high patriotism which animate you, we take the liberty of transmitting this communication to you direct after having failed after several attempts to have our message communicated to you by your agents here.

Gen. Carranza's reply went forward to-day as follows:

I thank you sincerely for the offer which you have so kindly made me in behalf of your respective Governments in an attempt to solve in a peaceful and friendly way the differences between Mexico and the United States. Therefore, by authority of my position as First Chief of the revolution, I accept in principle the good offices of Brazil, Argentina and Chile, through their distinguished representatives.

Reserving to myself the right to enter into details of the negotiations, it affords the greatest satisfaction to assure you of my most distinguished consideration.

AVIATORS PICK OUT FEDERAL POSITIONS

Fly Twenty Miles Inland and Report Seeing a Number of Encampments.

MAASS CONTROLS BRIDGES

Moves His Main Force to Mountain Pass on Railway—Strong Positions Held by Other Commanders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 29.—Navy aviators were out reconnoitring again today, flying twenty miles inland. They reported seeing a number of Mexican Federal encampments.

From other sources information was received that 2,000 Federals were encamped at Pico de Orizaba, the great extinct volcano about 100 miles west of Vera Cruz. Just west of Jalapa, an important town on the Interoceanic Railroad, it is reported that there are 2,000 Federals under Gen. Lauro Villar, and near by, the American commanders are informed, are 2,000 more Mexicans under Gen. Navarette. These forces include cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and their positions at the foot of the mountains are said to be very strong.

The man who is expected to take charge of all the Federal forces in the State of Vera Cruz is Gen. Villar, who was formerly head of the National Military School in Mexico City.

Gen. Maass is reported to have fallen back to Paso del Macho, a strategic position fifty miles from Vera Cruz on the Mexican Railway. He has taken there the best part of his forces and guards the narrow pass through the mountains. He controls three of the largest bridges on the line to Mexico City, which lie just behind him. Maass has left Gen. Becerril in command at Soledad.

Since the capture of this city many interesting documents have been found referring to the army and navy of the United States.

Paso del Macho (Mule Pass) is at an elevation 1,500 feet above Vera Cruz, and marks the beginning of the rapid ascent of the mountains on the way into the interior. It is on the dividing line between the foothills and the mountains, and at the beginning of the long stretch of bridges and tunnels.

A few miles beyond this point is the San Alejo Bridge, 318 feet long, and then the Chiquihuiti Bridge, 220 feet long. The Atoyac River, spanned by the Atoyac Bridge, must then be crossed. Beyond this point the railroad takes sharp grades, rising from 1,500 feet to 2,710 feet at Cordova in twenty miles.

Paso del Macho thus furnishes a valuable key to the interior. A defending force would not only have the advantage of a narrow defile in which to check an enemy, but in retreat could destroy large bridges, which would require much time to repair.

BRITISH SUBJECT KILLED?

Report from Saltillo Tells Also of German Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, April 29.—Local representatives of a Saltillo company received a telegram from Saltillo to-day which told of the looting and burning of the Sieber hardware store, one of the largest in Mexico; the Purcell Bank, owned by British capital, and the Mazapil Copper Company smelter, also a British concern. The telegram said that the cashier of the Purcell Bank, a British subject, had been reported killed, together with three others.

It is supposed that the Federals committed the alleged acts in anticipation of an attack by the rebels from Torreon. The British Consuls here and at Torreon are making an investigation of the report, but as the telegraph wires to Saltillo are cut it could not be confirmed to-night.

If the report is verified it may lead to grave international complications, as the Sieber hardware store is a German-owned company and the two other companies are British.

HEARS MANZANILLO HAS BEEN FIRED ON

Mexican Capital Gets Report That American Warship Bombarded the Port on Tuesday.

DOUBTED IN WASHINGTON

Story of Landing on the West Coast Also Believed to Be Untrue—Howard Asked to Report.

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—The Port of Manzanillo, on the Pacific Coast, was bombarded yesterday by an American warship, according to a telegram received here to-day by Gen. Aurcliano Blanquet, Mexican Minister of War, from Gen. José Mier.

According to Gen. Mier's message, the warship entered Manzanillo harbor at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The telegraphers, the report says, left their posts at 4:30 o'clock, carrying their instruments with them, and at 5 o'clock, according to the same report, the bombardment began.

The telegram says the wharves and adjoining buildings were destroyed by shell fire.

A dispatch from Oaxaca says American Marines landed at Salina Cruz today after the American commander had threatened to open fire on the port in case the Mexican officials offered resistance.

The Mexican Foreign Office to-day received a dispatch saying that an American warship had arrived in the harbor of San Blas, in the territory of Tepic, on Tuesday and taken aboard a number of refugees from the State of Sinaloa.

Another dispatch from Acapulco says that the commander of the American cruiser South Dakota asked permission to land there, but that this was refused by the Mexican authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Navy Department has no information in regard to the reported bombardment of Manzanillo by an American warship. There has been no warship there, but to-day the Navy Department received word that the cruiser Raleigh had left San Blas for Manzanillo on April 27. She has had time to reach that port.

A telegram of inquiry was sent tonight to Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the naval force on the west coast. Admiral Howard is at Mazatlan in the California.

It was said at the Navy Department to-night that no American warship would have attacked Manzanillo unless it had been fired on or such action was required to prevent Americans from being killed.

Secretary Daniels was roused from bed by a telephone call from an officer on duty at the Navy Department, and told of the Manzanillo bombardment story. Mr. Daniels said he believed there was not a word of truth in it, but he authorized sending a message of inquiry to Admiral Howard.

There was also a report to-night that American bluejackets had been landed at Salina Cruz, the Pacific coast terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad. The cruiser Denver is there. Reports that Americans were in danger at Salina Cruz have reached the Navy Department, but to-day the cruiser Denver reported very few Americans now in this vicinity. "There has been no disturbance." The Navy Department announced on the basis of the same advice that the Denver had not landed any men at Salina Cruz. The British cruiser Sheerwater was reported there.

The Japanese armored cruiser Idzumo is at Manzanillo where the bombardment by an American warship is reported to have taken place.

DANGER IN ACAPULCO.

Many Refugees Found by the Battleship South Dakota.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ON BOARD BATTLESHIP SOUTH DAKOTA, via San Francisco, April 29.—Refugees were fleeing the country in terror when the South Dakota arrived at Acapulco. A strong force of Federals is here and serious trouble is feared. Orders to take the South Dakota to Salina Cruz, the southern terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad, are expected.

"First Chief" of Revolution Is Willing to Enter Conference.

MAKES NO CONDITIONS

Administration Rejoices Over This as Another Long Step Toward Peace.

EUROPE WON'T URGE WILSON

Three Powers Refuse to Ask Him to Withdraw His Objections to Huerta.

CONFERENCE OF MEXICANS

Representatives of Factions Expected to Meet if an Armistice Is Arranged.

MAY RECOGNIZE REBELS

Administration Said to be Ready to Do So if Peace Negotiations Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Gen. Carranza, "First Chief" of the Constitutionalists, has accepted the principle of mediation in the proposed settlement of Mexico's troubles. He has also expressed a willingness to confer with the parties concerned. Announcement to this effect was made by Secretary Bryan tonight. As far as was shown on its face, said one of the mediators, the acceptance was unconditional.

The mediators have asked the Governments of France, Germany, and Great Britain urgently to request President Wilson to withdraw his insistence that Gen. Huerta shall be eliminated from the provisional Presidency of Mexico as a condition precedent to the conclusion of peace. The three European powers have refused the request.

These, with the addition of a proposal to all parties that an armistice be arranged, were the important developments to-day in the efforts of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, through their diplomatic representatives here, to bring about a cessation of hostilities between all warring factions in Mexico and the restoration of peace and order in the republic.

An armistice is already in effect to all practical intents and purposes, although no formal truce has been arranged. Under a sort of implied gentlemen's agreement, the Mexican Federal forces and the United States forces on Mexican soil will not engage in hostilities while the mediation proceedings are in progress. Although fighting continues between Federals and Constitutionalists at Tampico, to which news of Carranza's acceptance of the principles of mediation has not penetrated, this acceptance by both the Mexican factions has practically bound them to observe an armed truce.

All this means that Mexico is nearer peace than it has been in four years. Whether this state of affairs shall continue will depend on the outcome of the mediation undertaken by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

Joy Over Carranza's Acceptance.

Gen. Carranza's acceptance in principle of the proposal looking to mediation that was made to him by the negotiators has brought joy to the hearts of American officials. The invitation to join in the effort to effect a settlement was sent directly to Carranza by the Brazilian Ambassador and the Ministers of Argentina and Chile who are representing their Governments in the exchanges. His response came early this evening, and was communicated to Secretary Bryan by the mediators, who requested that it be made known to the press.

Secretary Bryan's announcement was in the shape of an oral statement that "Gen. Carranza has replied to the A. B. C. diplomats that he accepts the principle of mediation and expresses willingness to confer on the subject."

The acceptance of Carranza practically completes the chain of acquiescence necessary to an agreement of all parties to observe an armistice pending the outcome of further endeavors on the part of the mediators. Little doubt exists here that Zapata, the leader of the faction which has been operating in the neighborhood of Mexico City, to the great perturbation of Gen. Huerta, will agree to be governed by Huerta's acceptance of the tender of good offices made by the South American nations. Huerta announced yesterday that he and Zapata were now on terms of friendship.

This statement is not doubted here, as evidence of it has been afforded by the presence of a portion of Zapata's troops in Mexico City, where they were acclaimed by the people. Huerta and Zapata have evidently found ground for an alliance in common enmity to the United States on account of the landing at Vera Cruz, and it is taken for

NO HALT IN ARMY MOVES—SOUTH AMERICA SEES CHECK IN MEDIATION

granted in Washington that Zapata will follow Huerta's lead in accepting the principle of mediation.

All those in Washington who are concerned in the efforts to restore normal conditions in Mexico assume that the formal armistice which has been proposed will be arranged as a matter of course after the acceptance by the United States Government, the de facto Government of Mexico and the Constitutional authority of Mexico of the tender of good offices made by Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

The next step after that will be the proposal, which the mediators are forming, that the various Mexican factions shall appoint representatives to meet in Mexico City for the purpose of discussing terms of settlement. To what extent, if any, the United States will be involved in negotiations of this character is not clear, but it is probable that the agreement with reference to an armistice will provide that this Government shall make no further military or naval movement while the peace exchanges are taking place.

No Advance From Vera Cruz.

The military status quo will be preserved by all parties while the mediators are endeavoring to bring about an agreemnt between the Mexican factions. As far as the United States is concerned, this means that no advance will be made from Vera Cruz, and no American armed forces will be landed at any other place in Mexico, provided, of course, that the de facto Government of Mexico does not molest Americans and observes the truce in letter and spirit. The Hague rules, which will govern the mediation proceedings, provide that the period of the initial armistice shall be thirty days, but that it may be extended by the consent of all parties. While the armistice is on this Government will not be restrained from making military preparations, even to the extent of landing troops at Vera Cruz. But these troops must not advance beyond their present position or make any hostile demonstration.

By the same token the Mexican forces, which are concentrating at Soledad, about twenty-six miles from Vera Cruz, must not engage in any threatening movement against the American forces. This status must apply elsewhere in Mexico. A tentative armistice is already in effect between the American and Mexican forces. No formal communications have been exchanged, but Gen. Maass, commander of the Mexican forces at Soledad, has written assurances to William W. Canada, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, that he has orders to make no movement against the foreign invader, while Gen. Zaragoza, commander of the Mexican troops at Tampico, has informed Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commanding the United States squadron, near that place, that in the event of an American attack he will either withdraw his forces from Tampico or surrender to prevent the bombardment of the town.

Although it has been denied that this Government would insist upon the elimination of Gen. Huerta as a basic principle of any adjustment of the Mexican problem, the efforts of the negotiators to bring outside pressure to bear upon President Wilson for the purpose of having him abandon his insistence in that direction show that they were aware of the President's attitude in this respect. It has been gathered that no formal stipulation of this character has been made by the President or the Secretary of State, although they had let it be known to those concerned in the matter of bringing about peace that they would not consent to any agreement for the restoration of normal conditions in Mexico unless the elimination of Huerta was arranged.

None of the parties involved in the settlement—that is, neither the United States, the Mexican City Government, nor the Constitutionalists—has advanced any formal stipulations to serve as a basis for future procedure. Gen. Huerta has indicated to Sir Lionel Carden that he will make reservations, but these have not been communicated to the negotiators.

Recognition for Constitutionalists?

It is the understanding in Washington that if the negotiations should fail and hostilities between the authority of Gen. Huerta, as President Wilson has designated it, and the Constitutionalists should be resumed, this Government will accord recognition to the Constitutionalist cause. This understanding fits in with the present trend of the American undertaking at Vera Cruz, and the relations that are being maintained unofficially between the United States and the Constitutionalists. Reports from Consuls in Mexico highly praising the manner in which the Constitutionalists are conducting affairs at certain places have been made public at the White House apparently with the idea of preparing the groundwork for recognition of a Constitutionalist Government de facto.

The earnestness of President Wilson, in his endeavor to end Mexico's troubles, has impressed all those who have a knowledge of his views. Back of his policy is said to lie the intention to propose a plan that will insure lasting peace. It is said in quarters where knowledge is claimed of what the President has in mind, that he may bring forward the suggestion that a joint international police shall be organized for the purpose of maintaining order throughout the republic.

Details in regard to this proposal are lacking, but the guarded talk on the subject is in the direction of an arrangement that would contemplate the organization of a force somewhat resembling the Philippine Constabulary. This force, it is supposed, would embrace both Americans and Mexicans, and it is suggested that it would afford an opportunity for the display of the abilities of Gen. Francisco Villa. However, the mention of Villa's name in this connection must be regarded as pure speculation.

Bryan Expects an Armistice.

Secretary Bryan said to-day, in answer to a question, that the matter of a cessation of hostilities in Mexico had been discussed, although no determination had been reached. He assumed, however, he said, that there would be no hostilities while the negotiations were in progress. The assumption was, he said, that it would be understood that a cessation would apply to all who accepted mediation. At that time Carranza's acceptance had not been received by the "A. B. C." diplomats. In answer to a question as to whether this would involve a halt in the American preparations for hostilities in Mexico he responded:

"It means maintaining the military status quo."

Mr. Bryan practically admitted that he understood that the proposal of an armistice had been submitted to the United states Government as well as to Gen. Huerta. He indicated that the reason that this proposition had not yet been made to the Constitutionalists was that they had not at that time replied to the original tender of good offices. He left it to be understood, however, that the proposal for an armistice would be made to the Constitutionalists as soon as their formal acceptance of the original proffer had been received.

As a result of the critical situation that has arisen from the continued fighting between the Federals and Constitutionalists at Tampico, a proposal has been made to both sides for the neutralization of the oil fields south and west of that city. It is pointed out that the big wells there are in imminent danger of a conflagration that would result in a fearful destruction of property and possibly great loss of life.

The suggestion that a neutral zone be established came from the British Government, which made that suggestion to Huerta. The United States has made a similar proposition to the Constitutionalists. Secretary Bryan has had no reply, but he feels that both parties ought to accept without delay, because, as he says, the preservation of the oil fields will be to the great advantage of both and will entail no sacrifices on their part.

JAPAN REFUSED TO ACT.

Vainly Sought to Put Consulates in Her Charge.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Japanese Government, it has developed, was asked and declined to act for the Huerta Administration through its diplomatic representatives in Washington and its consuls in the United States, prior to Mexico's application to Spain to perform this mission, which was granted.

"If our country finds it necessary to fight in Mexico," he added, "it will be merely an incident in our South American policy—a most constructive one—not to recognize a republic founded on bloodshed and murder."

While the Japanese Embassy declines to confirm the report, it is known to be well founded, and to have given great satisfaction to President Wilson's Administration as a significant expression of Japan's good will and friendliness toward this country.

The purpose of Japan's action is understood to have been a desire to preserve the strictest neutrality between the United States and Mexico, as outlined in the recent declaration of Count Okuma, the new Japanese Premier. The undertaking on the part of Japan to act in the interest of either party was felt to be open to the construction of being an expression of favoritism, which it was desired to avoid by an attitude of strict neutrality.

Among those informed of Gen. Huerta's first choice of Japan to represent Mexico in the United States, the move was construed as an attempt on his part to align one of the great world Powers with his Administration, and thus to accomplish a master stroke in diplomacy.

It is known that Administration officials here are highly pleased at the attitude of the Japanese Government, in view of all the circumstances, in giving diplomatic expression to its friendliness for the United States in allowing some other Government to take care of Mexican interests, and in carrying that idea out by declining to serve at Huerta's request.

ARMY TO TAKE OVER VERA CRUZ TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

taxation will be retained for the present.

American importers are reported to be seeking tariff rebates on American goods. Foreign commercial interests would protest violently against any discrimination in favor of Americans.

Remove Prisoners from Fort.

As the search by American officers and marines in the dungeons of the old prison-fortress of San Juan de Ulloa has proceeded under the direction of Commander Stickney of the Prairie as Captain of the Port, more horrors have been revealed.

This ancient and impressive structure, built in the old Spanish style and looming up as the most conspicuous object at the entrance to the harbor, with its high clock tower facing the sea, was painted snow white—and it has proved literally a whited sepulchre.

To-day as a result of the terrible conditions existing in the fortress and the manifest danger to even well men in remaining there, Rear Admiral Fletcher gave orders that all the prisoners against whom no charges were pending to warrant their imprisonment should be released.

These were found to number over 300, and a large number of the men were wandering about the streets of Vera Cruz to-day in pitiable condition, with unkempt beards, lacking money and friends and acting as if they were lost.

Admiral Fletcher also ordered that the 100 remaining prisoners be transferred to other places.

Seven Years the Life Limit.

When the American authorities began to bring the prisoners out of their cells for formal inquiry as to the reason for their imprisonment, some were found to be half insane because of their long incarceration. Others were reduced to mere skeletons, as a result of the vile sanitary conditions and the inadequate food which was served to them.

According to Mexicans who are familiar with the place, seven years was about the limit of life for anyone who was imprisoned in the fortress.

In going through the prison, the marines found at one place a tablet inscribed thus:

"To the memory of the American soldiers who died at San Juan de Ulloa Island, 1847."

No traces were found of any graves of Americans on the island, which was one of the first landing places of the American troops under Gen. Scott sixty-seven years ago.

Some of the cannon in the fortress were found to have been half eaten away by rust. Several of these, it is estimated, were more than 200 years old.

According to the United States officials, it will take many days to clean up and fumigate the place so that it will be fit for occupancy.

Cordoba Refugees' Narrow Escape.

Refugees who arrived late yesterday afternoon from Cordoba and other points along the railroad to Mexico City tell thrilling stories of their escape from Mexican mobs.

There were 113 in the party, eleven of these being babes in arms. For the most part the refugees were clothed almost in rags. The children were half naked and very hungry, while all were covered with dirt and showed evidences of the trials through which they had passed.

Practically all of these refugees had been living in comparative prosperity; now they have lost practically everything they had. Some had only a blanket and a tin drinking cup apiece when they arrived here. One man was rich in the possession of an extra shirt, while an aged woman from Texas brought out a pair of rubbers.

Almost all the passengers came from Cordoba, where at one time 101 Americans were confined in the jail. As long ago as last Thursday they were being compelled to pay the soldiers who stood on guard to bring them water and bits of food. They had given up all hope for their lives when all of them were suddenly released yesterday and put on a train for Vera Cruz. This action by the Mexican authorities was probably due to the urgent representations made by Senator Guillermo Obregon, who left here on a mission from Rear Admiral Fletcher to obtain their release.

After leaving Cordoba the refugees were halted at Soledad. The Mexican Colonel said to them: "You can go no further. If you want to, you can go back to Mexico City, but if you do, you must pay full fare."

The passengers pleaded vainly to be allowed to continue their journey. While they were pressing their case, a train, flying the British flag and bearing Commander Tweedie of the British cruiser Essex, with two English sailors, drew into the station.

On seeing the unkempt crowd of refugees, some of whom were English, Commander Tweedie insisted that they be permitted to go aboard his train, stating that he would not leave until they were. Finally the Mexican officer yielded and the refugees proceeded on their way.

They are now being cared for by Consul Canada, who will provide them with means of transportation to their homes.

A train from Mexico City arrived this afternoon, bringing thirty Americans, also some Germans and Englishmen.

The transport Hancock left at 6 o'clock for Puerto Mexico to take on board the refugees coming from the capital on three trains.

The heartiest appreciation is shown here by all Americans, and especially by the authorities of the effective cooperation of Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, and Sir Christopher Cradock, the British Admiral, in the efforts to get American refugees out of the country.

Rumor of Railroad Men Shot.

It is rumored here that Mr. Burke, the Traffic Superintendent of the Mexican Railway, and Mr. Newton, a locomotive engineer, were shot by Federals at Soledad. They have disappeared, and it is reported that the soldiers at Soledad tell about their being killed. It is stated that when Burke was arrested, Newton spoke up, saying that he would be the first engineer to run his engine into Mexico City with American troops.

Quiet and perfect order continues in Vera Cruz. The people are going about their business as if nothing had ever happened. The experiment of abolishing the requirement that all persons must be in their houses by 7:30 P. M. proved a great success last night.

Justice is being administered here as never before. Wife beaters are being arrested for the first time in the history of the city, the penalty for hitting a wife being ten days in jail.

The local theatre reopened to-night, and there is talk of resuming the bullfights, but this seems doubtful, as it is said that the gambling, licensed by Huerta, would not be allowed.

Every little Mexican boy in Vera Cruz can now say "Shine" and "Carry your bundle?"

The health of the troops continues excellent. There have been two light cases of heat exhaustion but no smallpox.

The first American military hospital will be established here to-morrow in charge of Surgeon Major A. W. Williams.

The ice plant was started in Vera Cruz to-day for the first time since the landing of the American forces.

Relief as Refugees Near Coast.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 29.—Anxiety in Vera Cruz as to friends and relatives in the interior has been greatly relieved by the report brought here by Commander Tweedie of the British cruiser Essex that Huerta would allow three trainloads of refugees to leave Mexico City last night.

It is estimated that these trains will carry 800 persons, practically all Americans. The route from the capital to Puerto Mexico is long and roundabout, and it is not expected that the trains will reach the coast before Friday.

It is impossible to determine how many Americans this would leave in the capital, but Consul Canada is endeavoring to obtain information from the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City.

The release by Gen. Maass, the Federal commander outside of Vera Cruz, of the hundred refugees who were brought in from Soledad yesterday, clears the territory between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, on direct lines of communication, of all Americans with the exception of a few scattered families whose whereabouts are not known. Some may have made their way to the capital; others to coast ports, and some are supposed to be in hiding with friendly Mexican ranchers.

The refugees are enthusiastic in praise of Commander Tweedie, whose insistence that they should be put on his train, they believe, saved them from death, or at least prolonged suffering.

Sixty-three members of the Medina colony in the State of Oaxaca were among the refugees who arrived here. They were held two days in Cordoba, and reported that they were well treated except for the fact that they were obliged to sleep on the floors of the barracks.

J. W. Elliott, a locomotive engineer, was in Tierra Blanca when news of the occupation of Vera Cruz reached him. With his wife and children, he started for Cordoba under guard of Mexican soldiers. Arriving there, the guards said they were hungry and demanded 50 pesos on the threat to turn the Elliott family over to a howling mob, which surrounded the station and filled the streets. The money was paid and Elliott and his family were marched through the streets for more than a mile, hounded all the way to the barracks by the mob. For six days they were kept in the barracks. On two occasions some of the mob forced their way into the barracks, and but for the efforts of the Colonel and two other officers Elliott and his family would have been killed.

On the night when the situation was especially serious the Mayor made an address to the citizens, urging them to be calm. The most effective work, however, was done by the commandant, who seized several hundred of the most ardent rioters, pressed them into the army, and sent them away to the capital to fill the ranks of Huerta's forces. There was no further open display of hostility by the townspeople. The refugees say that only the lower element was involved in the rioting.

F. W. Lehmer, a ranch manager from Tuxtepec, whose home is in Omaha and was on his way to Vera Cruz for a visit, was picked up at Tierra Blanca, by Federal soldiers.

"I was placed with ten others in a train which was left standing overnight, surrounded by a mob which continually threatened to attack us," he said. "The guards ate up everything available on the train, compelling us to go hungry. At every station up to Cordoba, on the following day, similar crowds looted the train and threatened us. While being taken through the streets of Cordoba a squad of young volunteers, who had just been presented with a flag, swept down upon us and tried to run us down.

"Once in the palace we were lodged upstairs in front of the Jefe Político's office, but all night a mob continued to yell in the streets, and several times we thought they would break in and try to get us. This Colonel and his men stood by us, though, with guns ready for business."

Brig. Gen. Funston, in command of the Fifth Brigade, has asked Washington for a ruling on a point which has arisen in the administration of justice in Vera Cruz.

Out of the peculiar condition of a civil Government existing side by side with a military Government has come the question of how far the military authorities, who have established martial law, may proceed in courts-martial.

The recent proclamation of Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander of the naval forces, provided a Military Commission to try cases of murder in which Americans were involved, as well as cases of arson, seditious utterances, &c. The creation of a department of justice under the civil Government has raised doubt as to how far the military commission may go, and Gen. Funston has referred the matter to Washington.

MARINES AWAITING ORDERS TO MOVE INTO ACTION

ON GUARD AT THE CABLE OFFICE

PHOTOS © AMERIC. PRESS ASS'N

CARRYING A WOUNDED COMRADE TO THE REAR

Marines and Bluejackets in Captured Vera Cruz.

SEES CHECK TO US IN PEACE PARLEYS

Anti-American Press in Argentina Says Yankees Are Foiled.

MEDIATORS ARE APPLAUDED

Even If They Fail a Moral Triumph Is Claimed—Agitators Are Still Active.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—Manuel Ugarte has failed to obtain permission of the Chief of Police and the Minister of the Interior for an anti-American demonstration. He says he will continue his attempts to organize it until permission is given. The tone of the press is now more favorable to the United States. The hope is expressed that all Americans will support President Wilson in his acceptance of the principle of settling the Mexican question through mediation as the basis of real pan-Americanism.

The anti-American press says that the United States has lost its supremacy in Latin America and that the Yankees have been foiled in their campaign of rapine by the firmness of Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—Referring editorially to recent developments in the Mexican situation, the newspapers of Buenos Aires express satisfaction that President Huerta has accepted the proffer of mediation. The Nacion says:

"Even should mediation fail, the effort in that direction would remain as a moral triumph for South America and would mark a new era in South American politics. After many years of an indifferent diplomacy the Argentine has finally a new international policy."

The papers unite in disapproving the insistence of Manuel Ugarte, the anti-American agitator, to bring about a pro-Mexican manifestation in Buenos Aires, declaring his efforts to be inopportune.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 29.—An ardent desire for peace and the union of the peoples of the two Americas was the sentiment which prompted Brazil, Argentina and Chile to offer their services in mediating between the United States and Mexico, according to Dr. Lauro Müller, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, who made the statement in the course of an interview to-day.

The idea of offering mediation was not that of Brazil alone, said Dr. Muller, but was a simultaneous inspiration in the three Republics, which immediately jumped at the opportunity of collaborating in the humane task of endeavoring to bring about a re-establishment of harmonious relations between the two Republics.

Dr. Müller said that Europe had fully recognized the important part being played by Argentina, Brazil and Chile and was watching with lively interest the efforts of the three South American Republics to prevent war between the United States and Mexico.

MONTEVIDEO, April 29.—The public of Montevideo generally shows complete indifference to the controversy between the United States and Mexico. The students of the University, however, display an anti-American spirit. Last Saturday they organized an anti-American procession which was attended by 3,000 undergraduates, although discountenanced by the Government. On the procession approaching the American Legation it was dispersed by the police, who used the flats of their sabres.

The Uruguayan newspapers are inclined to express sentiments in favor of Mexico; but the articles on the subject are moderate in tone. The declaration of President Wilson that the steps taken by the United States are directed against President Huerta and not against Mexico itself has prevented the display of strong feeling. In many cases Gen. Huerta is condemned and the mediation of Argentina, Brazil and Chile approved.

KEEP MILITARY MOVING.

Original Orders Being Carried Out—More Men for Funston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Movements of ships and men, with a view to putting the American Government in position to meet any eventuality in the Mexican problem, continued to-day. No military orders were countermanded, orders originally issued were being carried out, and evidence of new orders to the army was developed.

Admiral Badger wired to Secretary Daniels to-day:

"The army is disembarking and getting equipment ashore. It is expected that the naval brigade will withdraw Thursday."

Admiral Badger's reference to the withdrawal of the naval brigade confirmed the message from Gen. Funston last night, saying the transfer of authority would take place on April 30. The four transports which took Gen. Funston's brigade to Vera Cruz carried a heavy load of military supplies, including all kinds of tents for use in the field, as well as wagons and mule teams. While this has been in process of unloading, Admiral Fletcher has been conferring with Gen. Funston and arranging for the transfer of command and control at Vera Cruz to the latter as the ranking military officer of the United States ashore.

Meanwhile previously issued orders for the dispatch of troops and marines for service in the army of occupation under Gen. Funston are being carried forward. Admiral Badger reported to-day the arrival of the Morro Castle at Vera Cruz with the Third Regiment of Marines. The destroyers Cassin, Cummings, Henley, and Warrington also arrived at Vera Cruz to-day with the chartered transport Satilla. The marines aboard the Morro Castle sailed from Philadelphia last Thursday. This regiment of marines will join the permanent force now ashore at Vera Cruz for service under Gen. Funston. Admiral Badger also reported to-day that the marine detachment from the cruiser Montana at Vera Cruz had reported for duty with the first marine brigade, which is the expeditionary force ashore for permanent service with the army at Vera Cruz.

The statement printed in THE TIMES several days ago to the effect that the Sixth Cavalry would be sent to Vera Cruz as part of the Funston force was confirmed by a bulletin issued by the War Department to-day. This bulletin took the form of a despatch received from Brig. Gen. Davis, commanding the forces at Texas City, telling of the departure of the transport San Marcos for Vera Cruz.

Gen. Davis said the forces aboard the San Marcos included nine officers and 128 men of the Fourth Field Artillery, and five officers and 166 men of Troops J and K of the Sixth Cavalry. The vessel also took 119 horses and 199 mules.

Col. Lucien G. Berry of the Fourth Field Artillery was senior in command on the San Marcos.

SAW SIX BODIES HANGING.

Refugees Reaching Tampico Said They Were Those of Whites.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 29.—Tampico reports heavy fighting between the rebels and the Federals.

C. R. Yoakum of Ontario, Canada, who arrived from Tampico on the steamer Montevideo yesterday says:

"When I left on Sunday Tampico was free from rioting. Most foreigners were on refugee ships, and all the stores, plants, and oil works were closed.

"I came sixty-five miles from the interior on a perilous journey to the coast. When I left seven Americans and an Englishman were on the way. I met a party of oil men also bound for the coast, who said that they saw the bodies of six white men hanging from trees. They did not know whether they were Americans or British. We escaped out of Tampico to the refugee ship in a launch."

VILLA JOINS HIS ARMY.

Prepares for His Campaign Against Saltillo.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 29.—Villa has gone to Torreon to assume command of his troops and prevent any of them from deserting before the Saltillo campaign can be started. He left Chihuahua this afternoon in a special train after a brief conference with Carranza. His departure is thought to have ended the Villa-Carranza dispute and a supplementary message was forwarded to Washington to-night setting forth Carranza's position. This message was not given out here and the utmost secrecy was maintained in relaying it to Washington.

In the message Carranza accepts the mediation plans of the "A. B. C. powers," and admits the right of the United States to carry out its policy of forceful opposition to the Huerta Government. The only provision contained in the message is said to be one referring to the invasion of constitutional territory. If this is not done there will be no active opposition to the American Government's policy.

Roberto V. Pesquiera for the Constitutionalists, and George C. Carothers for the American Government, issued statements to-day of a reassuring nature. They said that the United States need fear nothing from the Constitutionalist Government as it stood pledged to abide by the actions of the United States so long as no Constitutional territory was invaded.

SENT MESSAGE BY SHIP.

Consul at Frontera Reaches Washington in Roundabout Way.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Developments here to-day led to the belief that Americans in Frontera, Mexico, at one time were in great danger. When the steamship Livingstone left that port a week ago Consul Leishman gave Capt. James Jacobson a code message to be delivered to Clarence Hebert, Collector of Customs here, with the request that it be sent to the State Department at Washington at once. It is believed that no direct means of communication was open to the Frontera Consul at the time of the ship's departure.

Standard Oil Men Report Safety.

The officials of the Standard Oil Company received word in Bayonne yesterday from C. O. Meyer, Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company at Tampico, that he and several other men who had been working there were about to leave Galveston for the North.

Many Recruits at Newport Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 29.—No new cases of measles have developed among the apprentices at the Training Station. In two weeks, if there is no further outbreak, the quarantine will be lifted. There are 2,000 men at the training station with recruits arriving daily.

Fears for His Son's Safety.

Dr. H. H. Carpenter of Euclid Avenue, Maplewood, N. J., is anxiously awaiting news of his son, Frederick E. A. Carpenter, manager of the Green & Knight sugar refining plant in Perez, Mexico, from whom he has received no word since April 14.

ACCEPTS ONLY IN PRINCIPLE.

Huerta's Foreign Minister Promises The Times "Details in Due Time."

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—In due time details will be communicated.

Up to to-day mediation has been accepted only in principle.

JOSE LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS, Minister of Foreign Relations.

The above is in reply to an inquiry as to the action to be taken by the Huerta Government in regard to the tender of good offices.

SAYRE UPHOLDS PRESIDENT.

Wilson's Son-in-Law Asks Support for Mexican Policy.

BOSTON, April 29.—Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, addressing the younger Williams alumni association to-night in his capacity as assistant to President Garfield of the college, asked for support of the National Government's attitude toward Mexico.

"It will be impossible for the Administration to carry out its policy on the Mexican situation without the support of strong public opinion," he said.

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SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
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Edited by Beaunash
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Tartan Basket Weaves in Checks on the Bank of England—as London-like as "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street"—½ lined—Patch Pockets—straight-front Coats, with corners a wee bit rounded—don't let the little price belittle them— $20
Black-and-White Homespuns in pepper-and-salt "twists" overshot with silk—½ silk lined—Patch Pockets—"Skeleton" Waistcoat—these challenge the haughtiest tailor to a duel with needles— $35
British Rumchanda Four-In-Hands adorned with hand-blocked Japanese chrysanthemum traceries—prodigal flowing-end shapes that look dollarish.— 65c
Crinkled Crepe Pajamas with the supreme "smartness" of extreme plainness—they'll croon you right to sleep—a lullaby goes with every one— $1.65
Coat Undershirts and Knee Drawers of Cross-Bar, Light-Weight Mesh—as soft to the skin as rose-petals—the "change-all-we-can-get" haberdasher asks $1— 50c

Reductions that mean a handsomer bridal gift than the same sum would buy elsewhere
If you would have the bridal gift you select noticeable for its elegance and distinction, and yet pay less than is charged elsewhere, avail yourself of these prior-to-removal reductions.
Platinum Marquise Ring—Set with 17 calibre-cut sapphires and 48 diamonds. Square sapphire in center, with 3 rows of sapphires and two rows of diamonds and border of close-set diamonds. Exclusive Gattle design.
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Flexible Diamond Bracelet—160 diamonds mounted in platinum—20 cluster ornaments of 7 diamonds each, alternating with single large stones. One of the most exquisite of original Gattle-designed diamond bracelets.
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These items indicate what extraordinary reductions you may now obtain. Discounts of 10%, 20% and 30% prevail throughout our entire collection of gold jewelry and of precious stones mounted in gold and platinum or entirely in platinum.
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AMERICAN REFUGEES, SOME DESTITUTE, STILL FLEE FROM MEXICAN PERILS

MORE REFUGEES OUT OF MEXICO

Americans, Government Hears, Now Encounter Only Hardships of War-Time Travel.

PRAISE FOR BRITISH AID

Women and Children Fleeing to Vera Cruz Walk Weary Miles Where Tracks Are Torn Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—All the Americans arrested at Cordoba and Guanajuato, by orders of the Mexican Government, have been released and have arrived at Vera Cruz. Americans now are permitted to pass freely out of the country. There is some uneasiness over the safety of Americans in Salina Cruz and its vicinity, although a reassuring message from that place was received here to-day. From present indications no American will be obliged to remain in Mexico.

In Mexico City conditions have improved. Federal troops are preserving order there. Refugees from the rural districts have been subjected to indignities, but none has been killed as far as reported.

In Vera Cruz, according to one of the dispatches, conditions are again normal. The dispatch said:

> Many carriages are driving in the streets. Street cars are running and places of recreation will be in operation to-night. About 75 Mexicans left Vera Cruz on Tuesday.

A dispatch received at the State Department early to-day contained information embodied in this bulletin:

"The State Department has been advised by the American Consul at Vera Cruz that the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City informed him on April 28 at 11 p. m. that the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, in full agreement with the Minister of War, had cabled most complete orders for release of persons reported detained in Cordoba and Guanajuato. He adds that the Brazilian Minister also states that up to the present moment the Mexican Government has shown itself quite willing to comply with representations in the matter."

Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, a little later sent advices, which were made public by the State Department, in this form:

"The arrival at Vera Cruz of the entire party of Americans, which had been detained at Cordoba, is reported to the State Department. Consul Canada states that they were placed immediately on board the Monterey. The efforts of Lieut. Tweedie of the British cruiser Essex were largly responsible for the success of the messenger dispatched by Consul Canada to arrange for the release of the party, and for the transport of foreign refugees from the capital.

"Six British trainmen volunteered to take out the refugees dispatched to Puerto Mexico, as no escort was provided by the authorities. They were to depart on three trains. Every effort was made by Consul Canada to provide for the needs of the Cordoba party."

"The British Admiral at Vera Cruz has made the following communication to Consul Canada at Vera Cruz:

> If you will permit me in consequence of difficulty you may perhaps have in communicating with the Brazilian Minister in Mexico, I propose pending contrary instructions to contrive to do all in my power as heretofore, in the interests of the United States of America, observing at the same time strict neutrality. Should you desire to do so, will you most kindly inform Washington.
>
> CHRISTOPHER CRADOCK,
> Rear Admiral British Navy.

"According to advices from Admiral Badger, 100 refugees have arrived at Vera Cruz on a train sent out to meet them. Of these refugees 63 are from Lomo Bonito, 11 from Potrero, and 35 from Cordoba. These refugees were greatly assisted in obtaining passage through to Vera Cruz by Commander Tweedie of the British Navy, who accompanied them. In acknowledgment of this courtesy and of his kindness, Admiral Badger has forwarded an expression of gratitude on behalf of the United States Government to Commander Tweedie (previously referred to as Lieut. Tweedie in a State Department bulletin) through Rear Admiral Cradock. Women and children were included among these refugees, and all owing to the disabled condition of the railroad were obliged to walk several miles before reaching the train for Vera Cruz."

The 110 Americans who were detained at Aguascalientes are among those who have been released by the Mexican authorities, according to messages received by the State Department to-day.

Sufferings of the Fugitives.

In the telegram received to-day by the Navy Department Rear Admiral Badger said:

"It has been the refugees from the rural districts, where they were exposed to the indignation of an unrestrained populace, that have suffered most. The refugees just arriving were in a highly nervous state, owing to the mental and physical sufferings to which they were exposed in leaving the country, and give evidence of the haste and lack of preparation with which they were obliged to make the journey.

Reports were received last night that Americans were in great danger at Salina Cruz, the Pacific Ocean terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway. The cruiser Denver reported to Rear Admiral Badger from that place to-day as follows:

> Sixty refugees aboard dredge Mexico in outer basin waiting Pacific Mail steamer San Jose, which is due Friday. Very few Americans now in this vicinity. All are notified, and no others desire to leave. There have been no disturbances.

The Denver has not landed any men at Salina Cruz. The British cruiser Shearwater is there.

Bulletins issued by the Government to-night were as follows:

"Admiral Badger advises at Vera Cruz, 7 A. M., Wednesday, April 29, that nearly all American refugees are out of the Tampico district. Those who remain have lived in Mexico many years, and would not suffer maltreatment even in case of operations against the United States in that district. There has been no killing of Americans in the vicinity of Tampico, and little interference. Considerable anti-American feeling exists, and anti-American demonstrations have occurred, but no violence has been attempted. British, German, and French men-of-war have all assisted in getting American refugees from the city to the American vessels off the river mouth.

"Consul Canada reports the receipt of direct word from Tampico to the effect that approximately 2,200 Americans and foreigners have been taken out of that district, including oil camp employes. A few Americans are said to be staying with Mexican friends in Tampico, and they refused to leave.

"Everything is reported quiet in Mexico City and no Americans or foreigners are now being molested, according to Vera Cruz advices.

"Consul Canada, reporting to the State Department in reply to countless inquiries concerning the safety of Americans in Mexico City, reiterates that Americans are allowed to leave at will.

Some Americans Won't Leave.

"The Americans at Real Del Monte are all reported safe in either Vera Cruz or Mexico City. They were notified to leave, and the mines and mill closed on April 26.

"Some Americans at Santa Lucretia have refused to leave, among them Peter Summers, Arch Stonum, and a negro named Jackson. Alfred Main refused to leave El Oro, and some Americans have also refused to depart from Mexico City.

"Among persons leaving the Cordoba district who are said to be making their way to the sea are A. H. Gould, George S. Gould, Richard C. Gould, and Messrs. Authill, McKim, Carpenter, and Steel. These practically exhaust the list of Americans resident in that section.

"Passes to the steamer Monterey were issued on April 28 to the following British subjects: Charles Dunn, Henry Clouthier, T. W. Blaney with wife and and three children, Albert E. Beart, Robert G. Jackson, Joseph H. Baker, Mrs. J. G. Watson, Calvin Percival Yocum, Mrs. D. J. Spillam and child, John Margetts and daughter and grandchild.

"Consul Hamm reports about 120 Americans in the Durango district on April 27, about half of whom were to leave immediately.

"Rear Admiral Badger reported to the Navy Department early to-day that the transport Hancock would leave Vera Cruz for Puerto, Mexico, to take on board the 600 American refugees reported on their way to that place from Mexico City.

"From Nogales it is reported that thirty-one Americans arrived from Sinaloa and Southern Sonora on the night of April 27. It is estimated that about seventy-five still remain in the Los Mochis colony and the Yaqui Valley. The refugees stated that in some instances the specific instructions of Gen. Obregon for good treatment of the travelers were disregarded by subordinates.

"At Laredo there are a number of Syrians whose condition is reported by Consul Garrett to be very pitiable.

"From Rosario, Sinaloa, it was reported on April 29 that everything was still quiet there, and that Americans were being notified to leave. The special agent of the State Department suggested that the relief ship be sent from Mazatlan to take off the refugees at Chametla."

A wireless message from the steamship Oregonian, off Key West, late last night said that she had these refugees aboard:

> Americans—W. B. Bryan and daughter, J. Collins, H. J. Lawton, D. P. Ford, Dr. W. D. Addis, F. Rutherford, J. F. Barriowe, wife, and five children; Robert Monteith, Charles Manley, W. K. Smith, H. F. Jones, A. M. C. Dyers, W. K. Anderson, W. M. Cartwright, Les Hughes, M. F. Page. Norwegian—S. O. Quonne. English—R. T. Cranfield, wife, and two children. Swiss—C. R. Bircher, wife, and child.

"Will proceed to Delaware Breakwater unless receive other orders." was the message from the Oregonian's Captain.

Some American Refugees.

Consul Canada to-day sent to the Government the names of these American refugees who had reached Vera Cruz:

> J. E. Elliott, W. A. Mangan, H. Riley, G. A. Hart, J. W. Snuder, J. B. Buckner, C. C. Kirvin, R. C. Dennis, all of Tierra Blanca; J. W. Sargent from Guatemala and Tierra Blanca; D. P. Anderson from Cosamaloapam; F. W. Lehmer, A. Koch, W. B. Wofferd, E. D. Ely, D. C. Disbrow and wife, W. H. Blisher, all from Tuxtepec; A. M. Turner, S. T. Wunch and wife, Edward Wunsch and wife, C. E. Peckham, C. F. Andrews, Henry Carlock, all from Motzerenge; John A. Carstons, S. M. Enery with wife and child, and W. F. Kunz, all from Vistahermosa; H. W. Rayner, W. D. Hill, Harry Scully, Frederick Sandrock, Louis Denere, John Schumaker, E. B. Lorido, Alois Volter, A. C. Phillips, F. C. Schottman, John B. Lea, all from Hacienda El Potrero; M. F. Welsner with wife, five sons, and three daughters; H. M. Pierce with wife, three sons, and four daughters; Frederick Weidmer with wife and son; A. Stinson with wife, one son, and two daughters, A. E. Kirkland with wife and two sons; James Whitehead with wife, two sons, and one daughter; A. G. Waddell with wife, two sons, and three daughters; A. W. Burnett with wife and one daughter; W. M. Guile with wife, one son, and two daughters; William Akers and wife; Frank Peter, A. G. Grate, G. W. Grigsby, E. D. Strong, T. P. Wilhite, H. P. Lim, all colonists at Medina.

THE WASHINGTON SAILS.

Armored Cruiser Will Join Rear Admiral Winslow's Squadron.

With her band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the armored cruiser Washington left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday bound for Vera Cruz, where she will join Rear Admiral Winslow's special service squadron. She sailed shorthanded, but will pick up men at Hampton Roads and Port Royal, S. C., and when she reaches Mexican waters will have her full complement of 940 officers and men. The Washington is commanded by Capt. Edward W. Eberle. She is a craft of 14,500 tons displacement, and was used as a receiving ship until she was placed in full commission a week ago for service in Mexico. Her place as receiving ship at the Brooklyn yard will be taken by her sister ship, the Tennessee, which, it is expected, will arrive in Brooklyn to-day.

It is satisfying to know that KOH-I-NOOR Pencils are always of the same uniform quality of lead and that they write smoothly always. 17 variations of lead; also Copying. Buy a box of your favorite lead.—Adv.

Our Forces In Battle and on Guard In Vera Cruz.

REFUGEES' PROTEST AROUSES SENATORS

Americans from Tampico Assail State Department in Messages to Senator Fall.

AT MOB'S MERCY, THEY SAY

Arrivals at Galveston Bitter Because Mayo's Ships Left Tampico Harbor While They Were There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Several American refugees from Tampico now at Galveston bitterly assailed the State and Navy Departments in telegrams read to the Senate this afternoon. According to these telegrams, the refugees in Tampico were left to the mercy of an infuriated Mexican mob by the American war craft lying in the river, and were only saved from destruction by the interposition of British and German marines. One of the refugees said that he and his friends never would have left Tampico if they had understood they were to be brought to the United States, because their property was left entirely unprotected, if not already destroyed.

The Navy Department last night gave an official explanation of the incident on the ground that the presence of the American squadron was enraging the populace and driving the rebels and Federals into alliance. The sight of American ships, said the statement, made the people think war was on, and when the British Captain volunteered to bring out the Americans his offer was accepted.

A sharp debate arose over the telegrams, and while it was in progress Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican of the Committee on Foreign Relations, telephoned to the Navy Department to make sure of the authenticity of last night's statement. He was told that the explanation was official and so informed the Senate.

"But I can't help feeling," he said, "that it would be a good thing for us to protect our own and not leave it for others to do."

"Perhaps," said Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, another Republican of the committee, "it is much better to be able to take out 2,500 live Americans in German and British boats than to tage out 2,50 corpses in our boats. I am satisfied to leave such matters as the withdrawing of ships from Tampico to Admiral Mayo."

Aims at State Department.

The bitterest discussion of the day arose over a telegram to Senator Fall of New Mexico from a refugee named J. D. Wood denouncing the policy of the State Department. The refugees had escaped, he said, through the courage and kindness of foreign officers, but their escape, he added, would probably be a sore disappointment to Mr. Bryan.

Chairman Stone of the Committee on Foreign Relations read a sharp lecture to Mr. Fall for publishing such a message in The Record. Senator Fall said he had overlooked the personal criticism of Mr. Bryan, and on his own request the telegram was stricken from The Record. The telegram from Mr. Wood was as follows:

> Quite evident State Department is withholding true information from the public. I am having all refugees that will wire you, but many that have property and homes in Tampico are afraid to make any statement, fearing retribution from the Mexican people should they have to return. We cannot depend on the American Government for any protection whatever, as the past week has shown. When we needed help our boats were ordered by Secretary Daniels to a safe place and we were left to the mercy of the howling mob, assisted by Federal soldiers. Had it not been for the brave officers of the German gunboat Dresden and the English gunboat Hermione, there would have been but two refugees in Galveston harbor today, which is no doubt disappointing to our State Department. Had we known when coming on board the United States boat that we were to be brought to Galveston, few of the men would have come; but once aboard, we were held prisoners, and had nothing to say in the matter. Hence many that would have stayed under a foreign flag are here against their will. All praise should be given to the officers and men of the navy in Tampico. It was not their fault that they were not there when needed.
>
> "I can appreciate the feeling of chagrin expressed by Mr. Wood and his associates," said Mr. Fall afterward, "but, of course, no one thinks the Department of State does not welcome news of the safety of Americans."

Stone Replies to Fall.

"The Senator from New Mexico, (Mr. Fall,)" said Mr. Stone, "reads here into The Record this dispatch containing a charge so absurd, so wicked, so contemptible as to destroy the effect of its influence, if any it could have. Here it is stated that the Secretary of State is disappointed that these Americans who have been brought to Galveston harbor were not killed in Tampico harbor or drowned in the waters of the Gulf.

"I am astonished that the Senator from New Mexico or that any Senator should ask to have read into The Record such a monstrous indictment as that here made, even against the humanity of great public officials representing the United States. I cannot conceive of anything that could be done here in the Senate that could be more objectionable or offensive.

American Property in Danger.

The danger to American property in and around Tampico since the departure of the American squadron was set forth in a telegram from John I. Newell, under date of Galveston, April 27, to Senator Crawford of South Dakota. It reads:

> Two hundred and fifty men, women, and children have been forced to fly from Tampico to save their lives, leaving property behind them worth $250,000,000, least calculation, entirely unprotected. Washington Government gave Admiral Mayo peremptory orders to take gunboats from Panuco River in front of Tampico at critical moment, causing Mexicans to believe us left to our fate and precipitating riots and threats that forced us all to leave at moment's notice.
>
> Four hundred Americans in the interior near Tampico are abandoned now unless the German and English people take care of them. Many of these from your State. Hope you will see it your duty to stand by your countrymen and see that they get justice.

Ed Williams, formerly United States Consul at Durango, sent a message to Mr. Fall, saying he was forwarding statements from refugees who came up with him from Tampico on the Connecticut. Another message, from S. R. R. Pollock at Galveston, read:

> Outrages and insults to Americans in Tampico cannot be exaggerated, not to speak of the destruction of millions of property. Can state with positive assurance that present arrangement will result in untold property losses to all Americans and will also make it impossible for them to continue in business of any kind in Mexico in the future.

Tried to Lynch Consul.

John I. Newell, in a telegram to Mr. Fall, told of an attempt to lynch American Vice Consul Bevens on the streets of Tampico after most of the Americans had found refuge on foreign ships. Mr. Newell said he was saved by the British Consul, and continued:

> Wholesale slaughter of Americans in Southern Hotel, surrounded by mob, among whom were Mexican officers, was narrowly averted by the coolness of Ed Williams, formerly United States Consul at Durango, who, with others, persuaded the few armed men inside the building, protecting 150 men, women, and children, to withhold firing until the last moment. This rule was strictly enforced in spite of the persistent and frequent efforts of mob to batter down hotel doors. Since then this building has been recklessly searched and probably looted.
>
> Coaches were stopped in Tampico and American occupants forced to get out and shout "Long live Huerta! Death to the Americans!"
>
> All mobs were incited by the incendiary speeches made by Latin-American lawyers and Custom House officials, who are well known to many of us.
>
> One of my boats, filled with fleeing American men, women, and some Chinamen, was held up by the Mexican gunboat Vera Cruz, in Panuco River, although they had a pass from Gen. Zaragoza, in command of Federals at Tampico. This boat was forced, at the point of guns, to retreat up the river and there remain for many hours.

ZARAGOZA WOULD FLEE.

Federal General Prefers Retreat to Seeing Tampico Bombarded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Gen. Zaragoza, the Mexican Federal commander at Tampico, would, in case of an American attack upon that port, either withdraw his forces from the town or surrender to avoid a bombardment.

This information was conveyed to Secretary Daniels to-day in a dispatch from Rear Admiral Mayo, the naval commander at Tampico. Admiral Mayo's dispatch was transmitted through the medium of Rear Admiral Badger, at Vera Cruz. The message from Admiral Mayo also indicated that Gen. Zaragoza was rather kindly disposed toward the United States. This information, coming through official sources, was very pleasing to Administration circles.

ARMY OF 13,000 MEN GUARDS THE BORDER

Gen. Bliss Also Has 8,000 More Troops in Concentration Camp Near Galveston.

BATTERY REACHES LAREDO

Machine Gun Platoon of the First Cavalry Goes to California Line —Locations of Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The War Department quietly and in a way not to unduly alarm or excite persons along the border, is tighting up its frontier patrols. To-day the machine gun platoon of the First Cavalry was ordered from Fort Yellowstone to Calexico, Cal. This is on the border between Southern California and Lower California.

The War Department also gave out a dispatch from Gen. Bliss at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, saying that the battalion headquarters and Battery E of the Sixth Field Artillery had arrived at Laredo, Texas.

With these changes the border patrol now consists of 13,000 officers and men. This is the size of the border patrol alone and does not embrace the infantry contingent of 8,000 men now in camp at Texas City, near Galveston.

The department to-night issued a statement of the disposal of the 13,000 troops under command of Gen. Bliss on the border with their present locations. In issuing this statement it was explained that there might be some minor errors in it because Gen. Bliss had authority to change the station of units according to "the necessity of a given occasion."

Gen. Bliss's army on the border is now as follows:

Signal Corps—Field Company I, Fort Bliss, Texas.

First Cavalry—Machine gun platoon, (en route.) Calexico, Cal.

Third Cavalry—Band and Troops E, F, G, H, L, and M, Fort Sam Houston; Troop D, (A, B, C, and machine gun platoon en route to join,) Brownsville, Texas; Troops I and K, (en route to join,) Rio Grande City, Texas.

Ninth Cavalry—Headquarters and Troops E, F, I, K, L, M, and machine gun platoon, Douglas, Ariz.; Troops G and H, Slaughters Ranch, Ariz.; Troop A, Alamo Huecho, N. M.; Troop B, Hachita, N. M.; Troop C, Culbersons Ranch, N. M.; Troop D, Laings Ranch, N. M.

Tenth Cavalry—Troop L, Fort Apache, Ariz. Headquarters and Troops B, C, and F, Fort Huachuca; Troops E and I, Naco, Ariz.; Troops D and K, Forrest, Ariz.; Troops A, G, H, M, and machine gun platoon, Nogales, Ariz.; detachment of Troop A, Yuma, Ariz.

Twelfth Cavalry—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, and D, El Paso, Texas; Troops I, K, L, and M, en route to Fort Wingate, N. M.

Thirteenth Cavalry — Headquarters and Troops E, G, H, and F, Columbus, N. M.; Troops A, B, C, D, L, M, and machine gun platoon, El Paso, Texas; Troop K, Anapra, N. M.

Fourteenth Cavalry — Headquarters and Troop C, (Troops F and G ordered to join,) Fort Clark, Texas; Troops B, D, F, and H, Eagle Pass, Texas; Troop E and machine gun platoon, Del Rio, Texas; Troop G, (ordered to Fort Clark,) Rio Grande City, Texas; Troops I, K, and L, (M ordered to join,) Fort McIntosh, Texas; Troop M, (ordered to Fort McIntosh,) Bronsville, Texas.

Fifteenth Cavalry — Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, and machine gun platoon, Fort Bliss, Texas; Troops I and K, Marfa, Texas; Troop A, Fort Hancock, Texas; Troop B, Sierra Blanco, Texas; Troop C, Clint, Texas; Troops L and M, Alpine, Texas.

Third Field Artillery—Battery A, Laredo, Texas; headquarters and Battery B, Fort Sam Houston; Battery C, Eagle Pass, Texas.

Sixth Field Artillery—Headquarters and Batteries A and B, El Paso, Texas; Battery C, Camp Fort Bliss, Texas; Battery D, Brownsville, Texas; Battery E, Laredo, Texas; Battery F, Fort Sam Houston.

Ninth Infantry—Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, and machine guns platoon, Laredo, Texas.

Seventeenth Infantry—Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, and machine gun platoon, Eagle Pass, Texas.

Twentieth Infantry—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and machine gun platoon, Camp Fort Bliss, Texas; Companies I, K, L, and M, El Paso, Texas.

Troop D, First Cavalry, and one platoon, Coast Artillery, and one field piece, at Calexico, Cal.

Four companies Coast Artillery and two field pieces, at San Ysidro, Cal.

Two and one-half companies Coast Artillery and one field piece, at Tecate, Cal.

Twelfth Infantry—Entire Regiment, Nogales, Ariz.

Sixth Infantry—Entire regiment, El Paso, Texas.

Sixteenth Infantry—Entire regiment, El Paso, Texas.

Col. William A. Spunk to-day notified the department that troops I, K, L, and M of the Twelfth Cavalry, with detachments representing the Medical Reserve Corps, Hospital, and Quartermaster's Corps, left Sturgis last night for Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and would be about seventy-two hours in making the journey. The Twelfth Cavalry will be at Fort Wingate to guard the Mexican military prisoners being transferred to that point.

Comparatively speaking

¶ We never state comparative prices for Saks clothes—*there are none.*

¶ Whatever the merit of Saks clothes, price is not the only basis of their superiority.

¶ A Saks garment at $25 is not as good as another garment at $30—*it is better.*

¶ Better, mind you, not necessarily (*yet often*), in respect of such considerations as fabric and the labor of making.

¶ But better in respect of the most vital of all considerations—*the consideration of style.*

¶ And being better in style and no more in price, it follows that they are more economical in the final analysis.

¶ Comparatively speaking.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

Chauffeurs' Suits at $25

¶ Cut on smart lines and tailored and finished with all the snap and style that six cylinder ability can put into them.

¶ Norfolk and pleated models, as well as the plain front coat model, with pleated back; with long or knicker trousers.

¶ Tailored in light or dark gray worsted serge or whipcord—and bearing that insignia of quality—*the Saks label.*

Sixth Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

"The biggest little trunk in the world."

¶ Holds more to the square inch and holds it in better fashion than any trunk made; has a place for everything and keeps everything in its place; and can be catapulted into a hold or shot into a freight car without disturbing so much as the bristle of a toothbrush within.

The Saks-Hartmann
Berth-high
Wardrobe Trunk

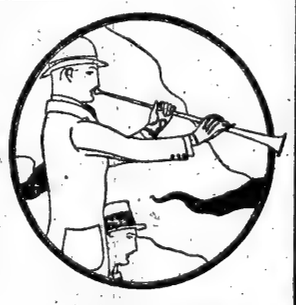
¶ Will hold 6 or 8 gowns or 4 to 6 suits, as the gender may be, and everything else that man or woman can think of, either for a week at Atlantic City, or three months South.

¶ The most flexible yet rigid hangers you ever saw—a wardrobe in itself—and drawers and compartments that are the equal of a bureau's.

And only 14 inches high
$25 to $65

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

With All Due Modesty Let Us Remark—



SUBJECTING ourselves to the criticism of blowing our own horn, permit us to say:

The phenomenal growth of the Weber and Heilbroner clothing business is due to ONE recognized fact.

* *

New Yorkers realize that these clothes are produced especially for them.

* *

The difference is not intangible. It is very definite. They are the ONLY ready-to-wear clothes made with the single purpose of looking and fitting like New York custom-made clothes—

With the advantage of much lower prices.

* *

Most ready-made clothing is produced for the whole United States.

Weber and Heilbroner clothes LOOK the difference, in addition to having ALL the quality that can be put into clothes at their price.

Spring and Summer suits and overcoats, $20 to $45.

* *

Hats and haberdashery for the New Yorker which bear the stamp of his individuality.

You should see the new Manhattan Shirts for Summer, $1.50 to $10.

Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
361 Broadway 369 Broadway 257 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 54 Nassau 120 Nassau 26 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and 43d Aves.
Clothes at 27 New, 361 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42nd & 5th Av.

E. GIMPEL & WILDENSTEIN
HIGH-CLASS OLD PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART
636 Fifth Ave., cor. 51st St.
AN EXHIBITION OF RECENTLY FINISHED
SCULPTURE
BY
Mr. Henry Clews, Jr.
April 20th to May 16th

We placed before him four different methods

Nearly a year ago the secretary of a Title and Guarantee Company in a big southern city called at our New York salesroom. He wanted to find the method best adapted to the filing of card records.

We placed before him four different methods, not all of them our own. He tested them for speed, simplicity and practicability. With this result: He found that the Automatic Index was quickest, simplest, freest from error. He also found—and this is the feature that should appeal to you—that in a few minutes time the finding of a card becomes almost mechanical.

Naturally, we got the order.

Nothing would please us more than to have you do what the Title man did—investigate, compare, decide. Count motions, *use a stop watch,* make any test you please.

Hundreds of business houses have adopted the "Automatic Index." Their names? Ask us. We'll be glad to tell you.

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Office, library and bank equipment.
Unit card and filing cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York
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Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

Next Saturday brings the opening of the great May Piano Sale at Loeser's. This year it will include more than 200 different instruments—Grand, Upright and Player Pianos—of nearly all the best makes.

Record low prices will prevail. The instruments may be seen now, but none will be sold or reserved until the opening of the sale.

MEN

7200 Men's "Large Body" Shirts, 69c

Fabrics regularly used in most of the $1.50 and $2 branded Shirts.

These are most remarkable Shirts and the sale should be our largest so far. Every Shirt is hand laundered and guaranteed color fast—a new Shirt free if it is not so.

White grounds with plain black, blue and lavender stripes. Plain patterns for business wear. Remarkable value at the price.

Clearing-up Day In Silk and Cloth Remnants

Dress lengths or more, and prices average half and less than half. Messaline, taffeta striped, checked, printed foulard, pongee, crepes and other Silks, 39c, 50c and $1 a yard, formerly $1 to $2.

Serges and diagonals in a fine range of colors and black, in lengths from 2½ to 6 yards, at 59c, 75c and $1.25 a yard, formerly $1 to $2.50.

Women's Kid Gloves, Values to $1, at 59c

Final clearance of all that remain from our early spring selling, and including lines we intend to discontinue.

Black, white and colors. An excellent opportunity for securing every-day Gloves at a worth-while saving.

Loeser Cold Storage Furs—Clothes—Rugs

Safer, colder and better managed than most. As economical as any. Moth-proof, fire-proof, thief-proof. The best summer home for Furs, Rugs and Clothes. A telephone call will bring the delivery car.

French Ideas in Handkerchiefs From Belfast

Color in the Handkerchief is a Parisian idea. Therefore we present:

Colored center Handkerchiefs narrowly bordered with white.

White centers with narrow borders of colors.

Handkerchiefs with colored bar, block corners on white ground.

Some with embroidered floral sprays in color on a white field.

Many striking bowknot and fancy embroidered patterns.

There are blues, pinks, lavenders, the new tangos, browns, some in the very vivid spring tones, others in softer tints.

Priced 12½c, 25c and 50c each.

$29 to $36 Brass Bedsteads, $19.75

New designs in considerable variety. Secured from manufacturers at concessions. Colonial post Bedsteads of bent top tubing, 2, 2½ and 3 inch posts in both light, medium and heavy styles. Some which are of all round tubing; others of square tubing, some combinations of both.

Bright and satin finishes; single and double bed sizes.

$5 Chafing Dishes, $2.98

We say $5 Dishes—but these are in truth somewhat better than any we have regularly sold at that price. They are heavily nickel plated on heavy copper and of full 3 pint size.

Ebonized handles, side handles on hot water pan, dome cover, powerful, regulating, asbestos filled lamp.

Just the Chafing Dish to take to the summer home, and certainly a wonderful value at $2.98.

Handsome Imported Brass Pieces, Half and Less

Desk fittings, book racks, thermometers, letter scales, paper knives, library scissors, calendar frames, cigarette boxes, ash receivers, etc.

Values from 60c to $9; present prices 25c to $4.98.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

REICHSTAG DISCUSSES CRISIS—MILITIA CAMP HERE MAY LACK WATER

REICHSTAG DEBATES MEXICAN AFFAIRS

National Liberal Leader Asks About the Seizure of the Ypiranga.

NEUTRALITY IS REASSERTED

Foreign Minister Disclaims Any Intention of Intervening—Won't Send More Warships.

BERLIN, April 29.—Whether or not there is a state of war in Mexico was discussed in the Reichstag to-day.

Ernst Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, addressing the Budget Committee, called attention to the losses of German trade interests in Mexico, arising from the sending back from Vera Cruz of the German steamer Ypiranga, which he said was in sharp contrast to the unhindered importation of arms by the rebels.

In reply Foreign Minister von Jagow explained that, according to the laws of nations, the situation was one of doubt. The United States, according to the views of President Wilson, was not involved in war with Mexico, whereas, as a matter of fact, a form of warfare actually existed. Germany, he continued, had supported the action of the great South American Republics by directing the German Minister at Mexico City to advise President Huerta to accept the offer of good offices.

The success of mediation is variously regarded here, and some skepticism has been expressed. A Socialist member of the Reichstag made reference to the reports that certain petroleum interests had had a hand in Mexico's trouble. To this the Foreign Minister replied that he had read this report in the newspapers, but had not been able to verify it. He said further that there was no need to send more German warships to Mexico, as the friendly cooperation of the warships now there was assured.

Continuing, the Foreign Minister said that the German Minister at Mexico had been empowered to give financial assistance to Germans who wished to leave the country, and that Germans living in the interior of the Republic had been advised to make their way to the seaports and leave the country if they thought it necessary. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company had placed three vessels at the disposal of the Government, one at Tampico, another at Vera Cruz, and a third at Puerto Mexico, to facilitate the removal of German subjects.

Herr von Jagow then corrected the erroneous impression which has prevailed in Germany that the Washington authorities had ordered the Ypiranga to return her cargo, consisting in large part of munitions of war for Huerta, to Germany. He said Washington had expressed the wish to keep the cargo on board the Ypiranga in the harbor, or to unload it at the Vera Cruz Custom House, held by the Americans. The Hamburg-American Company had thereupon ordered the vessel to return home. Her cargo, the Foreign Minister declared, was principally of American origin.

Referring to the future of Mexico, Herr von Jagow said that President Wilson had made the declaration that nothing would be done against Mexico's independence. Germany, of course, therefore, must be one of neutrality. Other European countries also were refraining from intervention, the speaker continued, and there was no question of action by Germany alone, if only out of regard for German relations with the United States. The German Government, in protecting German interests, would keep in touch with the other powers, and would favor the principle of the "open door" in Mexico, as everywhere else.

FRENCH PRESSURE ON HUERTA.

Premier Says Minister to Mexico Is Ordered to Apply It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 29.—Premier Doumergue to-day received a deputation from the Association for the Defense of French Interests in Mexico. The delegates requested him to use his utmost influence, both in Mexico and in Washington, to protect French interests.

The Premier assured the deputation that the Government was doing everything possible in thies direction and would continue to direct its efforts toward safeguarding French interests in the present crisis. He added that he had sent instructions to the French representatives in Washington and Mexico to support the mediation proposals of the South American powers.

PARIS, April 29.—In an editorial article to-day the Temps says that President Huerta can find, in the mediation of the South American republics, an opportunity to withdraw honorably from a situation which cannot last long without mortal danger in Mexico. Europe refuses to hold Huerta responsible for the killing of Madero, the Temps continues, but it does not comprehend why his quarrel with President Wilson should cause the downfall of Mexico. Huerta must make a sacrifice for the salvation of his country.

At the same time, the Temps goes on, the effort of the three South American republics toward mediation assumes importance in the future. These republics see in the expanson of North America a danger which it will be necessary to ward off. South America has too long been divided against itself, and its action to-day with regard to Mexico indicates that in the future South America in mutual interest will act as a brake to the exaggerations of Monroeism and the encroachments of North American imperialism.

Huerta, says the editor, would act nobly if he did not hesitate to make any sacrifice necessary to assure the success of mediation out of which would come a Latin America unified, pacific, and strong, and mistress of its own destinies.

TAMPICO OIL OVERFLOWS.

Delayed Dispatch Tells of Vast Quantities Being Lost.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Monday, April 27, via Vera Cruz, April 29.—The American exodus from Tampico, which began on April 22, virtually reached its end to-day with the departure for Vera Cruz of about sixty American refugees on board the tank steamer Canfield. The total number of refugees sent from here to American ports since the movement began is officially placed at 2,270.

There are, however, still a score or more Americans here. They have all lived here for several years and all of these are highly thought of by the Mexican population. They are sheltered in the homes of Mexican friends living along the Panuco River, and are probably in little if any danger.

No reliable reports have reached here of any damage to the oil wells, tanks, and pipe lines in the Tampico and Panuco region, but the Corona and other great wells in the Panuco district are overflowing. Vast quantities of oil are being lost because no effective way of stopping the flow has been found. Oil experts predict that within a week or ten days the retaining reservoirs will overflow. As a result a deluge of oil will be precipitated into the river. Should this catch fire Tampico and the mouth of the river would be threatened with destruction.

Alarmed When Maye Left.

There was almost panic among the Americans last Wednesday, when, without an hour's warning, the squadron of American vessels under Rear Admiral Maye steamed down the Panuco River, leaving upward of 2,000 Americans in Tampico. Since this time, however, all those who wanted to leave have been allowed to do so. In addition to the long-time residents of the city, there are a few Americans in the districts back of the river who absolutely refuse to come out.

From the beginning Capt. Doughty of the British cruiser Hermione has been indefatigable in his efforts to warn Americans, wherever he could reach them, that they should leave the district. Patrol boats of the Hermione have thoroughly explored the Tamiahua Lagoon, and, according to reports made to the British commander, the American settlements along the lagoon are deserted.

Considering the Federal situation from the standpoint of rebel attack, all indications point to their ability to defend Tampico indefinitely. The Federals are well supplied with artillery, of which the rebels have none. The rebel attacks hitherto have never been skillfully directed, and they always have been futile.

The sanitary conditions at Tampico are bad. The water supply is scant, and to a large measure polluted.

NAVY'S QUICK WORK.

Daniels Shows How His Forces Met an Emergency Test.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Daniels issued a statement to-day in which he said that if the operations in Mexico had produced no other results, they had served to test the organization and preparedness of the navy.

"It is now well known," said the Secretary, "that President Wilson issued orders at 4 o'clock in the morning to seize the custom house at Vera Cruz. Almost immediately the machinery was put in motion for meeting the situation thus created. Ships were chartered to carry away the refugees, supplies were shipped by the thousands of tons, ship after ship was fitted out, received her officers, crew and stores, and slipped away to the south with hardly a ripple of confusion.

"When the order to take Vera Cruz was given only the active fleet was in service. During the next four days the number of ships in service was nearly doubled. The colliers and supply ships were loaded and sent away. Some are already returning for their second cargoes. The marines were gathered from widely scattered points, collected at the navy yards from which the ships were starting, and marched on board.

"To the casual observer, the navy yards appeared as scenes of greatest activity, but it was action without confusion. One event followed another with great rapidity, but with orderly sequence.

"The newest dreadnought, the New York, sailed from her home yard complete and ready in every respect, exactly ten days after first hoisting her flag and going into commission. Gunboats which had long been laid up in reserve, were placed in full commission, took on coal and stores, and left, as a rule, within forty-eight hours of the receipt of their orders.

"Many unforseen contingencies arose, as must always be the case, but none which could not be overcome by the energy of the officers and men concerned. The commandants of the various navy yards were unflagging in their activity and in all respects as regards material, the navy was found ready. Among the first articles supplied, when it was found that the blue-jackets were to be landed, were 10,000 yards of mosquito netting and 200 pounds of bug powder."

The Secretary added that he still "stood pat" on the two battleship programme.

VILLA WOULD DIVIDE MEXICO.

Moving Picture Man Calls to Tell President What He Learned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Herbert M. Dean, the moving-picture man who spent four months with Gen. Francisco Villa in the field, went to the White House to-day to give President Wilson an intimate account of Villa and Villa's views. But the President was tied up by engagements and Mr. Dean gave his information to Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, and Senator Hughes of New Jersey, who was in Mr. Tumulty's office at the time.

Mr. Dean said that Villa wanted to divide Mexico into two parts, each under a separate Government. He concluded, said Mr. Dean, that the people of Northern Mexico were entirely different from those of the south, and it was unwise for populations so dissimilar in habits of thought and methods of living to attempt to live together under one flag.

After he left the White House Mr. Dean talked interestingly but cautiously about the Commander-in-Chief of the Constitutionalist forces.

"These stories about Gen. Villa being a bloodthirsty bandit," he said,—"the stories that he always executed his prisoners, are false. It is true that he did execute captured followers of Pascual Orozco, but he felt justified in this, as they were traitors who had deserted his cause and gone over to Huerta. Other prisoners were not executed. As a matter of fact, when prisoners would be brought in he would say frequently: 'These poor fellows are tired and hungry. Give them something to eat.'

"Villa has very advanced ideas, and desires to put them into effect in Mexico. He is now engaged in dividing up the great haciendas into smaller plots and furnishing a means of livelihood to the people. Those who receive this land are obliged to pay a smal ltitle on their crops, but where the crop is a failure they are not taxed. A good many German farmers have gone into Chihuahua, and Villa is utilizing them to show the people how to operate their farms.

"Villa has told the Americans who have come to him for advice as to whether they should leave Mexico that he wanted them to stay, for he needed their brains and their assistance in developing his country. There isn't the slightest prospect that Villa will join Huerta to fight the United States. He is friendly to this country, and he has no use for Huerta. It is hard for Americans to think of Villa in any other way than as a fighting man, but the fact is he is a man of peace, and a deep student of the sociological problems which afect Mexico."

EIGHT PRIESTS VOLUNTEER.

Names Sent to President of Those Willing to Serve in Army or Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Names of eight Catholic priests who have volunteered to serve in the American Army or Navy in case of war with Mexico were sent to the President to-day. They were as follows:

The Rev. John J. Brady, of New York; the Revs. Hugh Ryan and Theodore Petersen of the Catholic University, Washington; the Rev. P. Sherman, of Freeland, Penn.; the Rev. William Colbert, of Winnebago, Minn.; the Rev. James A. Harvey, of Crossingville, Penn.; the Rev. Leo Panicki, of Christopher, Ill., and the Rev. Francisco Vasquez Gomes, of New York.

The Rev. John J. Brady, of 657 Washington Street confirmed last night the report that he had volunteered for service in the Navy in the event of war, but he was uncommunicative as to the circumstances. He is connected with the Cathedral College.

Many Roads Aid Refugees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Bryan announced to-day that the railroads of the Southwest and South have agreed to carry refugees from Mexico at half rates. This action followed inquiries from the State Department to ascertain if in view of the destitution of many who had come out of Mexico in the last week the railroads were willing to assist in getting them to their homes.

WATER FOR MILITIA A CAMP PROBLEM

Commissioner Says There Will Be Enough on Staten Island if Machinery Holds.

BUT IT IS BADLY WORN

500,000 Gallons a Day Will Be Needed if State Guard Mobilizes There —Activity at the Armories.

Plans for the mobilization of the New York State Militia on Staten Island have progressed to a point where yesterday the commanding officers of the New York division called upon Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, to learn whether the city could supply 500,000 gallons of water a day to the mobilization camp.

At the conference were present Major Frederic Nelson Whitley of the Engineer Corps, of the National Guard; Capt. William D. A. Anderson, United States Engineer Corps and Instructor-Inspector of the New York State Militia, and Commissioner Williams. The Commissioner suggested that they draw up a plan shewing just what was expected. The conference will be followed by another to-day or to-morrow.

"The present water supply on Staten Island varies," the Commissioner said. "There is no excess supply. If there is no break in machinery we will probably be able to meet the demands, but that is uncertain.

"Apparently about 500,000 gallons a day will be wanted by the soldiers. This supply could probably be furnished provided none of the inadequate pumping machinery on the island were to break down. Much of it is in a dilapidated condition. This department last month called the attention of the Board of Estimate to this state of affairs in writing and it made appropriate recommendations to meet the situation, but they have not yet been acted upon. It is not generally appreciated that this department is obliged not only to furnish water but to do so 'with ample reserve for contingencies and future demand.' Unfortunately, there is no reserve worthy of the name on Staten Island, which until 1916 cannot receive the use of water coming from the Catskills. In the meantime, it must rely on water pumped from wells on the Island."

The guard, he explained, will have to do the necessary piping to distribute the water. The department will give permission for tapping the main and will lend the army the pipes.

Orders were issued yesterday to the militia instructing all company commanders to send in the names of their men who are plumbers or steamfitters and could be of use in the installation of water pipes at the camp site.

Preparations for active duty are not confined to the State militia. While on Governors Island the betting is 6 to 1 against being called out for war, and men were busy yesterday getting ammunition ready for handling. On the pier were piled up thousands of rounds of ammunition. There are stored in the various arsenals in the Department of the East 100,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and there is available upon immediate call to the Ordnance Department as much more. This ammunition, it was explained at Governors Island, will not be shipped to the mobilization camps. It will be taken from arsenals to shipping points, and as the orders to move the regiments come the supply of ammunition will be moved at the same time. The cases will be put on the transports and shipped to the oversea supply bases.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, commanding the Department of the East, will leave to-day for Washington. He will take up with the War Department the question of training camps of the State Militia in the Ninth and Tenth Divisions of the department. In the Ninth Division is included North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and in the Tenth Division Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Gen. Evans will meet Gen. O'Ryan in Washington and confer regarding the situation in this State. It is probable that he will order inspection of the camp sites in the two divisions and, according to one report, he may make the inspections in person.

WRIT AGAINST MEXICAN BANK.

Speyer & Co. Get Attachment to Cover $235,561.40 Unpaid Interest.

Speyer & Co. obtained a writ of attachment yesterday against the National Bank of Mexico for $235,561.40, which was served on its New York agents, Maitland, Coppell & Co. of 52 William Street.

The suit followed the non-payment of a draft for that amount that had been forwarded by the National Bank of Mexico to Speyer & Co. for the payment of interest due to-morrow on $25,000,000 of bonds of the Institution for the Encouragement of Irrigation Work and the Development of Agriculture, Incorporated, which are guaranteed as to principal, interest and sinking fund by the Mexican Government.

Maitland, Coppell & Co., in refusing to pay the draft, when it was presented a few days ago, acted under instructions from the National Bank of Mexico, ordering payment stopped.

The advices from the National Bank of Mexico came immediately after the landing of United States forces at Vera Cruz, and were presumed yesterday to have emanated from Gen. Huerta. No reason was given, however, to Maitland, Coppell & Co. for stopping payment.

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys for Speyer & Co., explained that the suit was brought for the protection of the bondholders, and added that the stop-payment order was "no doubt owing to the disturbed condition in Mexico."

A member of the firm of Maitland, Coppell & Co. declined to say last night whether the National Bank of Mexico had sufficient funds here to meet the draft and satisfy the attachment, on the ground that its account with the firm was similar to that of any other depositor, and, therefore, a private matter.

MOB'S WORK IN PROGRESO.

Attack on Our Consulate—Americans Fled Hurriedly.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., April 29.—Insults, anti-American demonstrations and what was described as a "reign of terror" in the State of Yucutan, Mexico, forced all Americans in that province to flee, according to statements made by several of the twenty-eight refugees on board the British steamship Wolf, which arrived here this afternoon from Progreso and Merida, Yucutan, are now in quarantine.

The New Yorkers in the party are:

Miss Victoria Orville Parkins, Walter Stanton, Ernest DeNeuvelch, Thorwald Arent Royer, Mrs. Margaret Royer, W. P. Young, wife, child, and mother; Mrs. Sarah T. Young, W. B. Mead, Samuel M. Houston, Joseph F. Reham, Samuel Haytow, Ernest Balch.

William P. Young, spokesman for the refugees, said:

"We had been quietly preparing to get out for three days realizing that the real danger was close at hand. There had been disorder among the poorer classes of Mexicans in Merida, incited by officers of the Huerta Government."

"The American Consul at Progreso, who was acting under instructions from Chargé O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City, gave us one-half hour notice to get out, and as the British steamship Wolf was ready to sail for Mobile we hurriedly packed a few things and left for Progreso, and went aboard ship. Not one of the party had a chance to convert his belongings into cash, and the best that could be done was to place what we owned in the care of friends and move.

"The Mexicans had been hostile to Americans for several days, and when news of the capture of Vera Cruz by the Americans from the warships was learned the State officials representing Huerta instigated the poorer natives to insult the Americans. The followers of Huerta even went so far as to furnish some of the disturbers with arms. The poorer classes marched in the streets of Merida, parading up and down and crying: 'Death to Wilson,' 'Death to the Americans.'

"Considerable property of Americans was damaged. The consulate at Progreso was the scene of a disturbance. Here the shield of the United States was torn down and thrown into the streets and trampled on. A Mexican flag was hung across the door of the consulate. This outrage was committed on Thursday night last. The flag was still across the door of the consulate when the ship sailed at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Acting Consul John P. Germon tried to get word to Mrs. Walter H. Bell, owner of a large plantation in Campeche, but the Mexican officials refused to permit the message to be sent."

Another member of the party of refugees in describing the situation at Progreso said:

"The smallest gunboat in the American Navy, stationed at Progreso, would have put down any disturbance and we could all have remained there and continued our business."

Dr. C. K. Roe, an officer of the United States Public Health Service, described the experiences of several Americans.

"An American woman, Mabel Noran, an actress associated with the Welton Circus," said Dr. Roe, "was thrown into a ditch and dirt was hurled at her on last Thursday night. The circus was showing near Progreso, and the mob started a demonstration. The show was broken up. The woman managed to get away and went on board a ship bound for New York."

W. J. Meade, a teacher of languages, told of his experience on last Friday night, when a mob visited his home.

"I heard them coming," he said, "yelling, and I made up my mind that if they came where I was I would not say anything unless they spoke to me. They broke open the door and forced me into the street in my night clothes. They went into my house, and broke up everything there."

SUSPENSE IN MEXICO CITY.

London Hears That It Is Pessimistic as to Mediation.

LONDON, Thursday, April 30.—The relief caused in Mexico City by the proffered mediation of the South American republics was only transitory, according to a dispatch dated April 28 from the Mexican capital to The Daily Telegraph. The correspondent adds that, after having believed that it had to face a war with the United States, the Mexican Government again finds itself confronted by revolution under more unfavorable circumstances. It fears that mediation has come too late to affect the internal struggle, and that it will only prove to be a vain attempt to settle by pacific means a situation which apparently is approaching a violent solution.

Francisco Villa, according to the correspondent, has united under his command the most important nucleus of the combatant forces and appears to have resumed hostilities with greater vehemence and success. It is almost impossible, he says, to obtain any news about the revolutionary advance, but alarming reports have been put into circulation, according to which Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Queretare have fallen into rebel hands.

"Owing to the vast distances," the correspondent continues, "it is thought that an attack by the rebels on the capital cannot yet happen; but there are indications of a rapid concentration of the Government forces for a supreme effort. Defense, vanishing columns of Federal troops having been summoned here by telegraph. President Huerta's Government expresses confidence in its ability to master the situation, but there exists a feeling of suspense and anxiety and even of revolt.

Gen. Huerta declared on Monday that he would fight to the end, and that his Land Mexican independence would end together.

"The deep and apparently thoughtless calm of the capital continues, but trains are constantly leaving for Vera Cruz crammed with Americans and other foreigners, who do not seem in the least reassured by the actual tranquillity."

WAS HELD UP TEN TIMES.

Refugee Reaching Philadelphia Tells Story of His Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Three American refugees, the first to reach the Eastern Coast of the United States since the general exodus from Mexico, arrived here to-day on the American-Hawaiian Line steamship Kentuckian from Puerto Mexico. They lost all their baggage before they boarded the vessel.

The three refugees are R. D. Paxton, R. H. Paxton, and Ernest Morgan, owners of a large coffee plantation in Tehuantepec, about seventy miles south of Vera Cruz. Their homes are in Kansas City, Mo. Before boarding a train for the West, Morgan said:

"The part of Mexico whence I came is not in the same state of tumult as other parts of the country, but bad enough, however, and I am glad I escaped. I was held up ten times by Mexican soldiers on my way from my ranch to Puerto Mexico. In each case I was sharply questioned and insulted because I was an American. I managed to show them that I was a non-combatant and got away; but I was lucky.

"We were not even safe when we got aboard the Kentuckian. All feared the ship would be blown up, so menacing was the Mexican mob. A constant watch was established over the ship until she put to sea. We were held up two days and nights in Puerto Mexico because the mobs became so violent the ship could not take on cargo, and had to go out a mile from shore during the night to avoid trouble."

MEXICAN PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Led by Yaqui Indian, They Tunnel Under Barricade.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 29.—Forty-eight Mexican prisoners in the army detention camp at Fort Rosecrans escaped last night by digging a tunnel under fences and barbed wire entanglements a distance of seventy yards. At noon to-day only fourteen of them had been recaptured.

It is expected that many of the fugitives will find their way across the line into Lower California in spite of the patrol of American troops at the principal points.

The dash for freedom was led and directed by a pure-blooded Yaqui Indian, who is a mining engineer. He is among those recaptured.

KERR HAS OPPOSED THE WILSON POLICY

New Vera Cruz Governor Said in Chicago Speech It Was the Same as Standard Oil's.

HAS DEFENDED HUERTA

Believes Mexico Needs a Beneficent Despotism—Condemns Favors to Rebels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Wilson Administration men in Chicago were startled to-day at the receipt of the news of the appointment by Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Funston of Robert J. Kerr of Chicago as Civil Governor of Vera Cruz. They expressed amasement over the selection of Mr. Kerr, who is an attorney for several large Mexican corporations, because of the strong views which he has expressed against the Wilson policy in Mexico and in favor of the Huerta régime.

In a series of lectures before Chicago audiences before his departure for Mexico on April 6, Mr. Kerr scored President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and the Administration policy in general. A speech which brought to a climax the resentment of friends of the Wilson policy in Mexico was that delivered by Mr. Kerr at the City Club on March 7, when he said that the Wilson Administration's Mexican policy was that of the Standard Oil Company. In the same speech Mr Kerr condoned the murder of Madero by Huerta, and asserted that the latter had succeeded as President in a legal way.

Among Administration men to-day the universal question was: "How did Attorney Kerr influence Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Funston to put him in a position where he will have to carry out an Administration policy which he does not favor in settling a controversy with an enemy with whom he is in hearty sympathy?"

Following are extracts from the City Club speech:

"We find the United States Government favoring the Government, or the set of individuals, or the political party, or the mob of bandits, pledged, if they get into power, to things which will be favorable to the Standard Oil Company interests.

"I am not making the charge that President Wilson or any member of his Administration is taking any position because of the influence of Standard Oil, but I do say that it is a most remarkable fact that the interests of the Standard Oil and the moral ideas of the Democratic Administration happen to coincide.

"As a Congressman said the other day, 'the watchful waiting policy ought to be called the deadly drifting policy,' and is absolutely doomed to failure as far as the removal of Huerta is concerned.'

"Let our President has put it, 'we must then establish in Mexico that rule of moral law where moral suasion will accomplish results instead of brute force.' If we can do that, that would be a good thing for the world. But it is a pretty big order. It was a pretty big responsibility our President took upon himself a year ago."

In the speech Mr. Kerr asserted that Maxico was fit for 'only a "beneficent despotism" like that of Diaz. He criticised what he called the Wilson programme of aiding the Constitutionalists against Huerta. "We announced that this Huerta Government must fall, and we adopted as a means for making it fall a plan of direct and indirect help in every manner possible aiding the opponents of that Government," he said.

"To use a slang phrase, 'we fell for it,' and we are just beginning to realize that those to whom we are extending the right hand of fellowship are just what we who have been in Mexico for years have known all the time they were—nothing but bandits. We have made ourselves their partners, and to the people in Mexico we are morally responsible for the death of Benton, and every other foreigner who dies in that territory."

Ending his speech Mr. Kerr said:

"As long as the Secretary of State says to a man who attempts to testify to facts in connection this or any other problem, 'You are disqualified as a witness because you know something about those facts because you have interests in Mexico'—as long as that is the situation we are not going to reach a solution. But when we can get our Department of State and our great mass of fellow-citizens to feel that what is our business as foreigners in a foreign land—I am speaking now for the Americans in Mexico—is their business as well, and that what affects us affects them, then we will have begun to arrive at the position which, if followed, will bring us out to a proper solution."

BRAZIL TAKES CHARGE.

Documents of Our Mexican Embassy in Her Minister's Hands.

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—The archives and documents of the American Embassy were handed over to the Brazilian Minister by Sir Lionel Carden to-day at noon.

They had been intrusted to Sir Lionel by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires, when he departed for Vera Cruz.

Luis d'Antin, who was an attaché of the American Embassy, took the documents to the Brazilian Legation this afternoon.

José Manuel Cardozo de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister, in a statement to The Associated Press said:

"Every protection it is humanly possible to give will be afforded by me to the Americans who yet remain in Mexico. The Brazilian Legation and its staff are at their disposal."

Dr. Ignacio Alcocer, Minister of the Interior, has sent further messages to all State Governors and to the Jefes Politicos in the Territories, urging them in the name of the President to push their efforts to persuade the rebel leaders to unite in defense of national integrity. Complete amnesty is promised the rebels.

The Government has been compelled to take action against the retail dealers in foodstuffs. Prices have risen to an exorbitant figure, and one shop was wrecked yesterday by indignant citizens because of the high prices asked.

The Government has published an official list of the prices of commodities, and dealers exceeding these figures will be imprisoned.

Orders to preach against invasion have been issued to the clergy of the Diocese of San Luis Potosi by Bishop Ignacio Montes de Oca y Obregon. The Archbishop of Guadalajara and other ecclesiastics have issued similar decrees.

The Foreign Office announced to-day that Uruguay and Honduras had formally requested permission to join with Argentina, Brasil and Chile in the mediation for the settlement of the difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

Carlos Maria de la Pena, the Uruguayan Minister here, and Otto Reinbeck, Honduran Chargé d'Affaires, presented the proposition from their respective governments to the Mexican Foreign Office and in reply Senor Portillo y Rojas, the Foreign Minister said he believed the Mexican Government would accept.

REBELS WANT RECOGNITION.

Now Control All Important Border Points Up to California.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Constitutionalist forces are sweeping everything before them in Northern Mexico and putting their house in order for a claim for recognition of their belligerency by the United States Government in the event of the failure of the "A. B. C. powers'" proposals and resumption of the American campaign against Huerta.

Gen. Bliss reported to-day the capture of 400 Mexican Federal prisoners and considerable ammunition by the Constitutionalist forces under Gen. Murgias in the State of Coahuila. His forces have occupied Piedras Negras, just across the border from Eagle Pass, Texas. Gen. Bliss's dispatch read:

Following last night from commanding officer Eagle Pass:

"Murgias forces occupied Piedras Negras at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They report taking 400 prisoners from Guarjardo, 1,200 rifles, 4 field pieces, and much small arms ammunition. My information is that the the prisoners are being well treated."

The State Department announced to-day that the advance guard of the Carranistas at Piedras Negras entered the city "without firing a shot."

A dispatch from Consul Edwards stated that there "is little military activity reported" in the section extending from the American border to Torreon and Durango "and no alarming symptoms in the local situation" at El Paso.

The taking of Piedras Negras, which was formerly called Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, means that the Constitutionalists now have control over every point on the Mexican side of the border west to California. The Constitutionalists are in command of the routes into Mexico from Nogales and Douglas in Arizona, and of the main routes of travel through El Paso, Eagle Pass, and Laredo. They control Juarez just across the river from El Paso and also Nuevo Laredo just over the frontier from Laredo. They are in command of the leading towns in Sonora, Chihuahua, Neuvo Leon, and are now working through the State of Tamaulipas toward Tampico and through Coahuila to the capital, Saltillo.

In the last week vigorous efforts have been put forth by the Constitutionalists to convince the American Government that law and order have been foIowing their arms.

Secretary-Bryan has given out a number of dispatches from American Consuls in territory now controlled by the Constitutionalists in which there are very complimentary allusions to the Carranista forces. Most noticeable of these was the dispatch from Consul General Hanna at Monterey who praised the Constitutionalists to the skies. There is considerable comment on these dispatches in Washington. It has been freely hinted that the State Department seemed only too anxious to make public these messages.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 2[illegible] property belonging to foreigners [illegible] ritory held by the rebels will be con[illegible] cated in the future, according to a statement issued to-day by the Carranza Administration. The statement also declared none had been confiscated in the past, with the exception of that belonging to Spaniards. It was pointed out that this always has been the policy of the Constitutionalists, and that in the few cases where seizure had been made under a misapprehension, restitution had been made at once.

The statement was made in connection with an investigation by Gen. Carranza into the representations received from George C. Carothers, special representative of the United States Department of State at El Paso, regarding the Avino Mining Company, owned by British capitalists and located in the State of Durango. The Constitutionalist Governor of Durango advised Gen. Carranza that there was no foundation for the rumor that the Avino property had been confiscated and that every protection had been given the company in order to allow it to continue operations.

It is asserted that the reestablishment of the embargo on arms along the Texas border will not cramp the operations of Gen. Villa's army against Saltillo and other points. There is a feeling of confidence that Villa has sufficient ammunition to conduct operations until Tampico is taken by the rebels, giving them a port except from the operations of the embargo. There is a deep seated impression here that the fall of Tampico cannot be long delayed.

LAREDO, Texas, April 29.—The Constitutionalists were in control of Nuevo Laredo to-day, the former Mayor having resumed his office after more than a year of Federal occupation. The Federals have not appeared in Nuevo Laredo since they abandoned and dynamited Nuevo Laredo last Friday.

EL PASO, Texas, April 29.—A detained shipment of $600,000 of rebel currency consigned to points in Sonora has been released and is on its way to Sonora. The release was affected from the War Department on a decision by Federal Judge Maxey at Del Rio, Texas, that currency is not munitions of war.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 29.—Americans at Douglas, Naco, and other border points appealed to Consul Frederick Simpich at Nogales to-day to know whether reports were authentic that Secretary Bryan had conferred with Constitutionalist agents in Washington, and had agreed that Americans might return. Mr. Simpich announced he had received no advices from the State Department reversing the warning that Americans leave Mexico.

Orders received at the local custom house greatly increasing the scope of the embargo on shipments of goods into Mexico, were placed in effect to-day. The new orders, it is said, prevent the exportation into Mexico of practically everything except actual food necessities.

CALEXICO, Cal., April 29.—Three field pieces against the Americans' two were mounted by the Mexican garrison at Mexicali last night, about three-quarters of a mile from the emplacement of the guns in the fortifications of the United States regulars, according to reports received to-day by the American commanders.

The Mexican commander, it is said, has carried out an extensive programme of enlistment in Imperial Valley on the American side of the line. Many Mexican laborers have gone to Mexicali as soldiers, strengthening the garrison there materially.

THREE SONS FOR THE FLAG.

Two Chicago Boys Ready to Take Dead Brother's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Undaunted by the dangers of war as brought home to them through the death of their brother Samuel, Meyer and Edward Meisenberg, in a letter sent to-day to President Wilson, offered their lives for the flag should need of their services arise. Their letter reads as follows:

Chicago, April 29.

President Woodrow Wilson, White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President: We are broken hearted over the death of our brother Sammy at Vera Cruz, but we are satisfied your policy in the Mexican war is the right one.

I and my brother, Eddie, stand ready, if necessary, to step into the shoes of our dead brother and fight for our flag in his place.

Yours truly, MEYER MEISENBERG.

"I'd like to add my name to the letter," said Morris Meisenberg, father of the boys, "but there would have to be some one to stay at home and care for the women."

The following message, written on a post card by "Sammy" Meisenberg on April 21, the day he was killed at Vera Cruz, has been received:

To My Dear Parents: I am getting along fine and hope to hear that you're getting along fine, too. My dear mother and father, I kiss you good bye. We are going down to Vera Cruz to battle and I hope that I shall raise the flag on the Mexican Custom House. If I return alive I'll let you know. Your loving son, SAM.

Plans for the funeral of the marine were halted to-day, when it was learned that it would be at least two weeks before the body reached here from Vera Cruz.

CALL TO PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Church Peace Union Urges Setting Next Sunday Aside.

The Church Peace Union issued yesterday a "call to prayer," and urged that all religious denominations and all churches in the United States set aside next Sunday as "a day of prayer for God's blessing upon this suggested peaceful solution of our difficulties."

The call is signed by Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop David H. Greer, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Mme. Melville, the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Francis Lynde Stetson, Marcus M. Marks, Henry Wade Rogers, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Robert E. Speer, and others. It was sent out from the office of the Secretary of the union, 70 Fifth Avenue. It is explained that the Peace Union is composed of many denominations which "rejoice with all good men that the President has accepted the mediation of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in our unnappy relations with Mexico."

"Let all the churches pray," the call concludes, "that the mediation proffered by our sister States result in a just, happy, and permanent friendship of all American republics."

CONSUL RISKED HIS LIFE.

High Praise from Eye-Witness for Ulmer of Torreon.

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, made public yesterday part of a letter from Howard Potter of Durango, Mexico, in which acting American Consul I. M. Ulmer is praised for his service during the recent battle at Torreon. The letter says:

I think it is only just that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan

ROCKEFELLER BALKS SINCLAIR MOURNERS

Crepe-Adorned Pickets Neither See Him Enter Nor Leave His Broadway Office.

FIVE OF THEM ARRESTED

Sinclair Writes a Song in Jail and All Are Paroled — Calls It "Free Silence" Movement.

In spite of the fact that he was arrested in company with three women associates and a woman who he said was a stranger to him and his movements, Upton Sinclair managed to keep a close watch with a band of picketers in funereal garb upon the offices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at 26 Broadway, from 10 o'clock yesterday morning until after 5 in the afternoon.

There was, however, no indication that the band of picketers annoyed or disturbed Mr. Rockefeller. At his office on the fourteenth floor of the Standard Oil Building Mr. Rockefeller's secretary said in answer to questions that the police would be allowed to handle the situation in any way they saw fit without suggestions from Mr. Rockefeller. No one saw Mr. Rockefeller arrive at his office in the morning and none of the picketers saw him go away.

One woman agitator, Mrs. Eella Newman Zilberman, attempted to see Mr. Rockefeller, but the best she could do was to gain a promise that a clerk would take in a message. Her message was that she would like to see the Colorado mines shut down until peace could be restored.

Blames Banner for Arrests.

Mrs. Zilberman carried a banner with a bleeding heart embroidered on it. This banner, as Mrs. Zilberman fell into line behind the pickets with it, attracted a crowd of unwieldy proportions, and Sinclair blamed this fact for the arrest of himself and his pickets. He said he did not know Mrs. Zilberman and had nothing to do with her banner or her visit to the Rockefeller offices.

The crowd, which was very attentive to Mrs. Zilberman, her banner, and the women picketers, lost interest entirely after a squad of men replaced them. Throughout the afternoon the picketers drew only casual glances from passers-by.

Sinclair and his four women associates—Elizabeth Freeman, an English militant suffragette, who boasts a record of five arrests; Mrs. Margaret Reinington Charter, and Mrs. Zilbertener, and Mrs. Zilberman—were taken into custody by the police, but when arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Court all five were released on their own recognizance and given until 10 o'clock this morning to produce witnesses at their hearing.

Sinclair returned at once to the picket line. His wife meantime had carried on the work with a new group of pickets. It was the intention to keep up the picketing all last night, but a call for a general conference of the picketers at the Rand School of Social Science at 6 P. M. caused this part of the plan to be abandoned.

Pickets on Duty Again To-day.

As he finally deserted the picket line with his followers, Sinclair sighed out a grievance against the police. It was that they had not arrested Mrs. Sinclair with him in the morning so that they might have made a family affair of the business of going to the Tombs. He said he was very proud of the fact that Mrs. Sinclair had marshaled a fresh force of pickets after he and the four women had been hauled away in a police patrol wagon.

"Mrs. Sinclair and I will be back again on duty at 10 o'clock Thursday morning," he announced, "and we will remain on duty at the Rockefeller offices every day until the strike is settled—that is, every day that we do not spend in jail, and if we have to go to jail, why, then, we will go on a hunger strike."

The Sinclair pickets wore black bands of crepe on their right arms, and from five to seven of them were on duty at one time. For a time their movement was without a name. There was objection to calling it a Socialist movement, since some I. W. W. men had joined it, and there was objection to calling it an I. W. W. movement, since it was said to be strictly a movement of peace and not of war.

Names It Free Silence Movement.

Leonard D. Abbott, head of the Free Speech League, proposed a way out of the difficulty that was accepted. "I have it," he exclaimed. "We have been fighting to establish the right of free speech. Now you give us a new fight. It is the fight to establish the right of Free Silence. I propose we name this the Free Silence Movement and that we declare its purpose to be the carrying of the Social Chill to the heart of Mr. Rockefeller. That's just what we want—to give him the Social Chill."

The poetic souls in the picketing movement heartily accepted the suggestion. Upton Sinclair dashed across the street and hired a hall at 8 Trinity Place, which he solemnly announced was the headquarters of the Free Silence Movement. Asserting that he would have to work quickly because he was due back in the Tombs Court at 10 A. M. on Thursday, "and there was no telling what would happen after that," Sinclair ordered cards printed, telephones installed, and literature prepared. He took down the signatures of thirty persons who agreed to be on hand on Thursday morning and to keep up the picketing "until arrested and sent to jail."

To all who applied Sinclair announced that he regarded as friends all those who would agree to remain absolutely silent while on picket duty, to carry no banners or insignia of any kind except a band of crepe upon the right arm, and to keep moving rapidly through any crowd that might form, so as not to attract police attention. He urged that all others go their way and start any movement they might care to, as he wanted peaceable methods only to prevail. The accepted recruits signed for service until the settlement of the strike in Colorado.

Says Miners Are Forced To Fight.

"I do this thing," Sinclair said to his followers, "because Mr. Rockefeller is here at the very headquarters of the invisible government with all his prestige and his power and his control of the press and the police. The newspapers printed his statement in full, but the public does not hear the miners' side. The miners have no high-priced corporation lawyers to help them draw up statements.

"I have studied the situation for a year and a half, and I knew six months ago that the Rockefeller interests were importing gunmen into Colorado and were perpetrating outrages of the same sort that caused the civil wars in West Virginia and Michigan. The public did not know about this, as it read Mr. Rockefeller's statement, but any one possessed of the facts could have foretold six months ago that the end must be the driving of the miners to the point of fighting desperately to survive.

"Now the fight breaks and the people cannot understand it. The public does not understand that when Mr. Rockefeller says that any miner can demand a check weigher, if he wants one, to see that he gets a fair deal, he merely means that the miner may do this, but that if he should do so he would be listed as a trouble maker and discharged and blacklisted, with never a trace on the records to show that asking for the weigher was wrong.

"The public does not understand that after posting promises to pay better wages and to grant shorter hours the company set about destroying all the leaders of the men and blackmailing them out of their jobs, and even hired gunmen to harass them, until the murder of a union organizer precipitated the present war.

"The public does not understand that the whole history of mining strikes is a history of promises and concessions made that were retracted and withdrawn as soon as the company found it could destroy the leaders of the men, one by one, after the peace agreement, instead of meeting them in open conflict in the strike itself.

"The public does not understand that the only reason the strikers want a contract with the union is that they have learned by bitter experience that no other kind of a promise is any good.

Writes a New "Marseillaise."

"I have not eaten for 48 hours since deciding that I owed it to my own moral convictions to make a peaceable demonstration here. I was scrupulously careful not to commit an offense against the law. I could not be blamed if a strange woman whom I had never seen before, fell in behind me with a little flag. I did not see the flag until after we were arrested, but I am glad to go to court and may be to prison, if by that means I can call public attention to the frightful manner in which citizens of Colorado have been robbed of all legal and civil rights."

While he was in the Tombs Prison, Sinclair was placed in a cell next to that in which the four women arrested with him were confined. The women, to keep up their courage, sang "The Marseillaise," and this so stirred Sinclair's poetic soul that he wrote these verses:

THE MARSEILLAISE IN THE TOMBS.

First comes the settler with his ax and plow,
He cleans the land and founds the future State;
A Freeman, proud and happy in his toil,
Sure that the nation will be strong and great;
Then comes the tradesman with his cunning wiles;
He takes the land—the freeman is a slave;
And justice sleeps, hatred and murder reign,
Hunger and want pursue men to their grave.

They rear the prison with its iron bars,
And all the solemn majesty of law;
But hark! the sound—the prison walls awake!
The song that roused a people into war.
Rejoice, rejoice! the voice of hope is heard;
There are no bars forged by the powers of wrong;
There stands no prison upon God's fair earth
That can withstand the fury of that song.

The poem was Sinclair's second written in a prison cell, as he indited an ode to his "vermin-haunted hide" when confined in a jail at Wilmington, Del., for playing tennis on Sunday at the Arden Single Tax Colony. Sinclair said that his arrest in Delaware was the only one he had suffered previous to yesterday and that then it was an old-fashioned blue law that he offended.

Alexander Berkman joined the picketers for a few moments at the close of an anarchist meeting at the Franklin Statue. The Rev. Alexander Irvine did a few turns with them with a band of crêpe on his arm, as did also Sol Fieldman, a Socialist lecturer.

Sinclair called at the City Hall to ask Mayor Mitchel for an official ruling as to whether it was unlawful for him to appear on the street in front of 26 Broadway with a band of crêpe on his arm. Mayor Mitchel was too busy to see him but sent word that he should address his question to the Police Department. Sinclair then called upon City Chamberlain Bruere to whom he outlined his purpose of "peaceable public mourning" in front of the Rockefeller offices. He would not say what was the result of his conference with Mr. Bruere.

TOOK SON ON GAY PARTIES.

Leo N. Hancox Testifies for Mother in Her Suit for Separation.

The testimony of Leo N. Hancox, 24 years old, taken before trial in the suit of his mother, Nellie A. Hancox, for a separation from his father, Joseph W. Hancox, a promoter, was filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday. The witness was to go to South Bend with his wife and baby to remain indefinitely, and it was because of this that May & Jacobson, Mrs. Hancox's attorneys, got permission from the Supreme Court to examine this material witness. Mr. Hancox said that his father and mother ceased living together in the Summer of 1907. His father, so the son testified, was often under the influence of liquor, and was frequently abusive to his wife.

Mr. Hancox told of two occasions when his father had cruelly tortured his wife by calling her offensive names. Once the son was so enraged that he sailed into his father, and gave him a sound whipping. But this collision, the knowledge that his father spent much time with dissolute women, and failed to treat his wife properly or to provide for her, made no difference in the relations between the father and son. Mr. Hancox testified that he had been in the habit of going about with his father ever since he was six or seven years of age.

"I have been with my father," was the reply, "at times when he has been in the company of women."

"How old were you?"

"I was about eighteen years of age. I had been out with him when I was only a little shaver, six or seven years old."

"What women did you meet?"

"He went with a woman named Estelle LeBurt and other women."

"What kind of women were they?"

"I could not swear they were not decent, but I never knew my father to go out with a woman, outside of my mother, who was decent."

"Where did he meet these women?"

"One Sunday night we went to Little Hungary in East Houston Street. We had dinner with two actresses and drank quite a little wine. We stayed there until 1:30, and then went to Jack's and Churchill's, and to a little restaurant known as the Garden, at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue."

"Was that before your father and mother separated?"

"Yes."

Mr. Hancox said that similar occurrences were frequent, and he explained that Estelle LeBurt was an actress and, at the time his father used to meet her, was playing in "The Prince of Pilsen."

DOG BITES POLICE HORSES.

Bowls Over Children in Flight—Shot Dead in Vestibule.

Douglas and Larry, two of the Police Department horses, ridden, respectively, by Lieut. John A. Parks and Patrolman Lynch of the St. Nicholas Avenue Station, were badly bitten about the legs late yesterday afternoon by a brindle bulldog that was subsequently shot and killed by Parks after it had dashed through groups of children, several hundred in number, who had just been let out of school at the old Inwood School at Academy Street and Broadway.

Parks was riding Douglas in Riverside Drive near 193d Street, when the dog jumped out of the woods and sprang at the horse. The Lieutenant ordered his mount to jump and the horse, although bitten, was saved from being crippled. He jumped forward in fright and pain, but as soon as Parks could wheel around he fired at the dog, which made another charge.

Lynch, attracted by the shots, rode up, and the dog leaped at Larry and sank its teeth into the horse's leg. Larry kicked and dislodged the animal, but it again fastened its teeth in Larry's leg. A shot from Parks's revolver grazed the dog, and it turned tail, pursued by the policeman.

Running through the children the dog bowled some of them over, but did not bite. The children ran terror-stricken into the school again. As the dog entered the vestibule of the Modna Apartments, at 209 Dyckman Street, Parks dismounted and followed. The dog was made a prisoner in the vestibule and as Parks opened the door it sprang at him and he fired as it was in the air, inflicting a mortal wound. He then fired three more shots. The carcass was taken to the Willard Parker Hospital for examination. The horses were placed in the care of the department Veterinary surgeon.

LIGHT OUT, 20 MAY BE LOST.

Steamship Believed to Have Gone Down at Duluth Entrance.

DULUTH, Minn., April 29.—That the Capitol transportation steamship Benjamin Nobel, her crew of twenty or more and a large cargo of railroad iron were swallowed up in storm-swept Lake Superior last night was made almost certain to-day when the life-saving crew picked up wreckage from the vessel off Minnesota Point, Duluth. All efforts to find the hull of the Nobel have proved fruitless.

Up to this evening no bodies had come ashore. Reports by excited people who lined Park Point that bodies had been found this afternoon proved incorrect.

The general belief is that the Nobel missed the Duluth entrance, struck the point and foundered in very deep water. In addition to the high seas last night there was heavy mist and snow, and the Duluth entry light was out.

MEDIATION IN COLORADO WAR

Continued from Page 1.

district was there any serious trouble, although fighting throughout almost all of the strike zone was in progress almost all of last night. Troops from Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyo., arrived early to-day, and troops from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, were expected to reach the State before night. The soldiers from Wyoming went to Canon City to take charge of the situation there, and the troops from Kansas probably will go to Trinidad.

Gov. Ammons announced his plan of action to be followed upon the arrival of the Federal troops.

"I will recall all State troops from the localities which are occupied by Federal soldiers," he said, "but the State troops will remain in those districts which would be otherwise unprotected. It does not seem that there will be enough of the Federal troops to station them at every point where lawlessness and rioting have been acute. They would have to be in Ludlow, Aguilar, Trinidad, Walsenburg, Canon City, Louisville, Lafayette, and at other mine camps near these towns.

"I do not believe the President's telegram to me concerning the withdrawal of State troops means that the President expects us to leave any portion unprotected, and I so advised him by telegraph. Gen. Chase and I have arranged for the recall of troops now at Canon City and at Ludlow just as soon as the Federal troops arrive. But the troopers at the other points will remain in the field until they actually are supplanted by the regulars."

Gov. Ammons expressed great relief at the arrival of the Federal troops, and Gen. Chase, who has been impressed as commander of the State troops since last Tuesday, remarked:

"Now, I'll take a bath and go to sleep."

Horace N. Hawkins, counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, reiterated his statement of yesterday that strike leaders will yield to the Federal troops and do everything in their power to restore order.

FIRE BUILDINGS WITH OIL.

Strikers at Forbes Repelled in Fierce Attack—Bravery of Japanese.

Special to The New York Times.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 29.—Ten men were killed, several others wounded, and most of the mine buildings are in ashes as the result of a battle at Forbes which began about 5 o'clock this morning. It lasted four hours. When the strikers, about 150 in number, left the hills to the east, west, and south and marched back to camp, reaching Trinidad about noon.

The dead at Forbes are: S. A. Newlan, mine blacksmith; Jack Smith, miner; Edward Kessler, miner. Three unidentified strikers, three unidentified Japanese, an unidentified negro.

The sole defense of the mine property, which extends for a mile and an eighth along Forbes canyon, fifteen miles from Trinidad and five miles from the militia camp at Ludlow, was that of Superintendent Nichol's force of guards and miners, fighting from below and greatly outnumbered.

When the men swarmed over the hills above Forbes their presence threatening the destruction of the camp below, the men at the mine sprang instantly to the defense. They had been expecting the attack and Superintendent Nichol had not slept for several nights. Last night he appealed for protection to the militia camp at Ludlow, to Trinidad and to Denver. Superintendents George Rockwell of the Rocky Mountain and Bert J. Mattison of the C. F. and I. Companies here both made futile efforts to have troops sent to the camp from Ludlow. All through the fight the force at the camp waited for the troops, and it was reported in Trinidad that they had gone, but none arrived.

The principal defense of the camp was a machine gun, mounted on a hill above the superintendent's office at the mine proper. It was effective for about half an hour, when it became choked. Nichol ordered three men to take charge of the handle and the rest of the gun was secreted after the fight. The men with the handle were among mine guards missing at noon.

Below the hill on which the machine gun was mounted near the searchlight, Superintendent Nichol stood at the telephone from 5 until 6:45 o'clock and tried to get help. At 6:45 the wires went down. Nichol, with two men who stood with him, dashed up the hill to cover and was uninjured. The women and children at the mine were safe from bullets, Nichol having ordered them into an abandoned tunnel on the hill below the machine gun. A rock wall was hastily constructed by the men when an attack on the mine by strikers was believed to be imminent. During the fight the men who defended the camp say, three strikers were seen to fall and roll down the hill. One of these fell against a tree and his body could be seen lodged there on the hill about a hundred yards above the camp. The wounded strikers were brought back to Trinidad by their fellows.

It was largely due to the courage of Nichol and his men that the mine was not completely captured. The battle raged over a wide stretch. At the lower end of the property the mine tipple, the boiler house, the United States Post Office, the store and the office were burned completely, the men at the camp charging that it was done with kerosene by men advancing under cover of a hail of bullets from the hills.

At the upper end of the tramway which runs through the narrow cañon where the main buildings are, the boarding house and the stables were burned down. Twenty-seven mules perished. All but one of the horses at the mine were shot and killed.

The Japanese of the camp, with ten rifles in their possession, made a gallant stand in the boarding house, and Nichol credits them with a large part of the work of saving the camp. Two of the dead Japanese were burned to a crisp. The other deaths occurred at that point, with the exception of that of Newman, who was killed on the track near the edge of the tipple, a short distance from the house of Dr. W. P. Woods, camp physician, who stuck to his post when houses on either side were ablaze.

Six men from the mine were captured by strikers when the guards and miners went out into the hills during the battle. They were turned loose soon afterward and returned to Forbes camp.

A party of newspaper reporters from Denver was the first to enter the camp after the battle.

SAW MILITIA FIRE TENTS.

Doctor and Rancher at Ludlow Camp Inquest Say Oil Was Used.

Special to The New York Times.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 29.—Aside from the Forbes and Trinidad battles the most dramatic of events to-day was the inquest began here over the bodies of the twenty-five victims of the Ludlow battle, including fourteen children and two women, by Coroner B. B. Sipe and District Attorney J. J. Hendricks.

Dr. Asa Harvey of Aguilar, physician for the union there, testified that after the firing in the tent colony at Ludlow had virtually subsided, and while the women and children lay in the "safety pits" the militiamen applied torches to the inflammable canvas. The physician told the Coroner's Jury that he and Frank Bayes, a ranchman, witnessed this deed.

The ranch house, in which many of the women and children refugees from the colony sought shelter, he testified, was under the troops' fire during the major part of the day. He exhibited a bullet which, he declared, smashed through a window casing and landed, spent, on the floor of one of the rooms in a corner of which a number of women and children huddled.

The physician also exhibited a white flag that he said he carried with him on a trip from the ranch to a water tank on the main line of the Colorado & Southern, near the colony where a man was reported to have been wounded. The flag showed the marks of five bullets, the first of a continuous fusillade from the militia's line, which, according to the physician, drove him to cover under an embankment and held him there for almost an hour. When he reached the water tank, he declared, the injured man was dying.

Dr. Harvey said he arrived at the Bayes ranch about 10:30 o'clock on the morning of the battle and found the ranch house crowded with refugees. "The troops were then shooting directly in to the house, but not at the tent colony," he declared. "They were alternating their rifles in an evident effort to reach the house in which the women and children were being quartered.

"I got out into the open and raised my white flag, the next moment a storm of bullets swept around me and I dodged back against a bank. Finally the firing slackened and I ran to the shelter of the bridge which crosses the Colorado & Southern tracks just north of the tent colony. Under it I found a wounded man dying. But the strikers told me of another who was in a cellar near the water tank.

"The cellar turned out to be a railroad well about 30 feet wide and 80 feet deep, equipped with stairs leading down, interrupted by large platforms. This place was crowded by women and children. Overhead swept a storm of bullets from a machine gun and from the militia's Springfields and Winchesters. I am certain that explosive ammunition was used by the troops.

"The firing continued until dark, when, under cover of a passing freight train, the women and children made their escape down an arroyo to the hills."

The fire in the tent colony commenced at about 7:30 o'clock that night, according to the physician, after he had returned to the Bayes ranch house.

"It started first at the southwest corner," he declared, "next to the railroad tracks. A store tent burned, and the big tent which was used for amusement purposes followed. Then the fire died out. It was renewed an hour and a half or two hours later by fire, which seemed to break out in many places at once. The flames could not have leaped from tent to tent in the creation of this blaze; the distances between were too great. The fire raged until the major part of the camp became a mass of glowing embers.

"The next morning, however, some of the tents were standing. Mr. Bayes and myself—Mr. Bayes had the telescope—were surveying the ruins. We saw troops enter the colony with oil and after saturating the tents which remained upright, ignite them. These soon were also reduced to embers. The firing on the Bayes ranch continued until 2 o'clock that afternoon in spite of the fact that women and children were quartered there."

Rancher Bayes, interrogated by the jury at Ludlow, told substantially the same story. The inquest will be resumed to-day.

REPLIES TO ROCKEFELLER.

Keating Quotes Grand Jury Account of Conditions in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The statement of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., issued from his New York office last night, in which he reiterated that the question of unionism in his Colorado mines is a matter of principle and cannot be arbitrated, provoked a reply on the floor of the House to-day. Representative Keating of Colorado, after inserting the Rockefeller statement in the record, declared that the domination of the Rockefellers in the strike district had made it practically impossible to enforce laws and protect human life.

"I am familiar with the efforts made in the Legislature to procure the enactment of the laws affecting labor," he said, "and I want to say that every one of the laws referred to by Mr. Rockefeller was placed on the statute books in Colorado in the face of the bitter and the continued opposition of Mr. Rockefeller's company, and that after we succeeded in getting these laws, Mr. Rockefeller's company refused to obey them. They have gone into the counties where they have operators, obtained control of the governmental machinery, and in that way succeeded in suspending the enforcement of the law so far as the coal mining companies are concerned.

Federal Grand Jury's Testimony.

"I have here a summary of a report submitted by a Federal Grand Jury in Colorado, which was brought together last September. This Grand Jury was not made up of friends of the labor unions. One of the acts of this Grand Jury was to return indictments against the leaders of the miners' union that he had violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and yet that Grand Jury reported that State laws have not been enforced so as to give all persons concerned the benefits under the law; that coal companies have nominated, elected and controlled county officers; that such county officers had shown undue activity in controlling elections and have aroused political dissatisfaction.'"

Continuing, Mr. Keating read from the report of the Grand Jury:

"'Many camp marshals, whose appointments and salaries are controlled by the coal companies, have exercised a system of espionage and have resorted to arbitrary powers of police control, acting as judge and jury and passing sentence. These camp marshals have brutally assaulted miners, and the miners cannot complain of real grievances without being discharged. The scrip system is still in effect, and miners feel under an unjust obligation to trade at the company's stores because of the attitude of mine superintendents in denying the miners check weighmen to see that the miners got full credit for the coal sent out of the shafts.'"

Mr. Keating averred that Colorado laws were enforced throughout the State except in the counties of Huerfano and Las Animas, the two counties where Mr. Rockefeller and his associates dominate the situation.

"In these counties," he said, "they have owned every public official for the last ten years as absolutely as the members of this House own their coats, and it has been impossible in these counties to obtain an enforcement of the law. As a result, while in those two counties there were killed twenty-six times as many men in our coal mines in proportion to the number employed as were killed in Austria in 1910, not a single Coroner's jury during those ten years brought in a verdict holding a coal mine company responsible. In Las Animas County a Judge of the court there has not permitted a single damage suit to go to a jury, and from evidence before the Secretary of State 106 men were killed in the coal mines of that county, and 386 were seriously injured.

"If we had nothing else to answer Mr. Rockefeller's statement except these figures, they would be sufficient to convince any reasonable man that conditions in Southern Colorado are not what they should be."

Representative Keating complained of his own State administration and the manner in which Gov. Ammons handled the strike question.

"There is something dreadfully wrong with things, especially in that section of Colorado," he said, "and I do not approve of the manner in which the Governor of my State has handled the militia. He has made the great mistake of permitting the militia to be turned over to the coal mining companies. He has made the mistake of compelling those militiamen practically to take the place once occupied by the gunmen from West Virginia."

Interrupted by Representative Madden of Illinois, who asked this question: "Do you not think the Governor of Colorado ought to be impeached?" Mr. Keating answered: "I leave that to the people of the State."

Kindel Attacks the Unions.

Representative Kindel of Denver, who is a manufacturer himself and has had trouble with union labor, commended the efforts of the mining corporations to maintain the open shop policy.

"I am not here to defend Rockefeller," said he. "I have condemned him in the past for starting the rebate system and other things, but I want to commend Mr. Rockefeller, Junior, for his statement in opposition to the open shop. We have had these troubles in Colorado ever since the Western Federation of Miners established itself there. I, too, have been assailed with the demand to make my open shop a closed shop. The people of Denver could not even drive their teams through the streets unless some striker came up and cut the harness off, but they did not cut mine. The unions out there have been dictatorial. What right have the unions to say to a man that he cannot work unless he pays an initiation fee to the union?"

Mr. Kindel, who is a mattress manufacturer, related his trials with the unions, and was interrupted by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts, who chided him for defending Rockefeller.

"Rockefeller has made more combinations than any other man in the country," said Mr. Treadway. "He is a wolf in that line."

Representative Foster of Illinois, who went to see Mr. Rockefeller Monday in behalf of the President, took no part in the debate. The Congressman and his colleagues were chagrined to-day when they learned that young Mr. Rockefeller had taken the precaution to keep a stenographic account of Mr. Foster's statements in the Rockefeller offices, while no such precaution had been taken by the Congressman himself.

CALLS STATEMENT UNTRUE.

Miners' Secretary Says Settlement Rests with Rockefeller.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—William E. Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, issued the following to-night in reply to the statement made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.:

"Mr. Rockefeller's declaration upon the matters in dispute between the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the striking miners are absolutely inaccurate. For instance, it is not true that the company settled, before the strike, the five points which Mr. Rockefeller mentioned—the eight-hour workday, semi-monthly pay, check weighmen, regulation of company stores, and increased wages. Indeed, had these points been conceded at the time stated by Mr. Rockefeller the strike would never have been inaugurated.

"Nor is it true, as Mr. Rockefeller says, that the question in contention is the unionizing of the mines. This has not been and is not now the issue. But any one can judge for himself what opportunity individual workmen can have when the company, with all its millions, is adjusting individual grievances.

"It was hoped that the five points mentioned by Mr. Rockefeller would be the subject of collective bargaining for their establishment and their maintenance, and that grievances when presented would not be turned to the injury or to the loss of employment of the individual workmen who might have the courage or the temerity to present individually grievances for the rectification of wrongs or the establishment of rights.

"Of course the right to work is inherent. If, however, the miners exercise their right as guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of our country to have a collective voice in establishing the conditions under which they shall work or shall not work, it ought not to be and cannot be denied by Mr. Rockefeller. A settlement of the strike in Colorado rests entirely with Mr. Rockefeller. The question of unionizing the mines is not the issue. The employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have repeatedly asked that they be permitted to present their grievances for adjustment through committees which they might select for this purpose. They are ready to do so now, but the representatives of the coal companies will not meet with them. How can a settlement be brought about unless the representatives of both sides meet and understand each other fully?

"If Mr. Rockefeller's representatives in Colorado will meet the representatives of their employees, either directly or indirectly, hear and adjust the well-founded grievances which they have to present, enter into an agreement by which individual grievances can be adjusted as they may arise in the future, peace and tranquillity can be established in the Colorado coal fields. The responsibility for a continuation of the industrial war in Colorado rests fairly and squarely with Mr. Rockefeller. He cannot hide behind the excuse that the unionizing of the mines is the real bone of contention."

TALK OF RAISING REGIMENT.

Anarchist League Plan to Recruit Fighters for Colorado.

Alexander Berkman, the Chairman of the Anti-Militarist League of the Anarchists, announced last evening that he had sent the following telegram to President Wilson in reference to the sending of Federal troops to Colorado:

President Wilson.
We will hold you personally responsible for the strikers' blood shed by Federal troops for the protection of Rockefeller's profits.
ANTI-MILITARIST LEAGUE OF NEW YORK, Per Chairman,
ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

Berkman said that the league would open recruiting stations within the next few days for the purpose of sending a regiment to assist the Colorado strikers. A call would also be issued, he said, for volunteers for this regiment.

"We will issue calls for volunteers," he continued, "at 10 o'clock on Friday forenoon at Mulberry Bend Park, later in the day at Union Square, and at a mass meeting at night at Cooper Union. We have sent money already to the local of the striking miners at Colorado, and, if necessary, will send weapons and ammunition. That will be a matter on which the Denver local of the United Mine Workers will advise us. I will issue the first call for volunteers for our regiment at the Franklin Statue in Printing House Square to-morrow."

"Wild Joe" O'Carroll said now that the unemployed had for the most part gone to the country, the I. W. W. would start a propaganda among the employed. It would hold meetings at the gates of the mills and at the street corners.

THREATEN GENERAL STRIKE.

Kansas Miners Call on President to Investigate Colorado Trouble.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., April 29.—Unless President Wilson takes immediate steps to investigate the strike situation in the Trinidad, Colo., strike district, the district convention of the United Mine Workers in session here will ask that a general strike of mine workers throughout the country be called.

This statement was contained in resolutions adopted by the convention to-day with instructions that they be telegraphed to Washington. The resolutions also stated that the convention, in the event of the President's refusal, would ask John P. White, as President of the United Mine Workers of America, to use his influence to have called a general strike of all bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

FINED FOR HAZING I. W. W.

Murphy, Who Interfered with Their Orations, Pays $3 for His Fun.

Martin W. Murphy, the first member of a crowd to be arrested at the Franklin statue in Park Row for hazing Anarchist and I. W. W. agitators, was fined $3 yesterday by Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Court.

Murphy was arrested on Tuesday afternoon for interfering with Becky Edelson, Joseph Shatzke, and other soapbox orators. Shatzke, who appeared as a witness against him, testified that Murphy had attempted to create disorder and break up the meeting.

Leonard D. Abbott, President of the Free Speech League, said the result of the hearing was a great triumph for those who felt that they had a right to hold soap-box rallies. He said that hereafter the police would back the speakers up in this right and prevent rowdies from mobbing them, instead of arresting the speakers themselves.

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The character and quality of merchandise is the same as we have always carried.

Women's Ribbed Undergarments

Seasonable weights and excellent qualities; much under the regular prices.

VESTS—Swiss ribbed gauze lisle, plain or with crocheted fronts. *Regularly 35c (6 for $1.35)* **23c**

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UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed gauze, French band neck. *Regularly 60c* **39c**

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UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed mercerized gauze, French band neck. Regular and extra sizes. *Regularly $1.50* **95c**

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Some special values in Dresses, Coats and Hats for Spring Wear—1 to 3 year sizes.

DRESSES OF CHAMBRAY— **2.50** and **3.00**
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DRESSES OF REP AND PIQUE— **2.25** and **3.00**
COATS OF SERGE—Box and Norfolk Models. **4.50** and **7.50**
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Of Scrim or Net with Lace Edges and Insertions.
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Appenzel Embroidered and Fine French Hand-Embroidered Unmade Robes, exquisite designs, in finest needlework, panel effects, on medium weight French linen and fine batiste.
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French Voile Blouses, hand embroidered, raglan sleeve—
Crepe de Chine Blouses over flesh-colored net; combined with fine laces—
Black Silk Blouses, vestee of fine black silk net—
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Large Kashan Sedjades of finest quality, design and coloring—the choicest products of the district. $85 to $120.

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Experts Fear the Worst for 171 Men Entombed—Dr. Holme Alone Sanguine.

CHANCE OF SOME SURVIVING

Federal Head Won't Abandon Hope—Medical Supplies Rushed—Three Investigations Started.

Special to The New York Times.

ECCLES, W. Va., April 29.—If death has not already overtaken the 171 miners now known to be entombed in Mine No. 5, of the New River Collieries Company, following explosions yesterday near the bottom of the shaft, 555 feet from the surface, that fate is facing them, in the opinion of mine experts on the scene, who declared to-day that there was absolutely no hope for the men. Only Dr. J. A. Holmes, Chief of the United States Bureau of Mines, who arrived from Washington this afternoon to direct the work of the Government rescue crews from Bluefield and Pittsburgh, is of the contrary opinion.

"I will not believe they are all dead until the last body is brought to the surface," he said. "There remains the faint possibility that some of them at least are imprisoned in the far recess of the mine, where the force of the explosion was but slightly felt, and where the deadly after damp failed to reach. The horror at Cherry, Ill., a few years ago serves as an example. In the Cherry disaster every man in the mine was declared dead, but after eight days rescue parties headed by J. W. Paull penetrated some of the distant entries, and brought out men alive, all of whom recovered."

Mr. Paull is assisting the work here, arriving at noon to-day in charge of the Pittsburgh mine rescue car.

Earl Perry, Chief of the West Virginia Mine Department; Gen. Supt. Bayless of the New River Collieries Company, and Gov. H. D. Hatfield, who has had extensive experience in the mining fields, expressed the opinion that every man of the 171 was dead, probably immediately killed by the force of the explosion or suffocated to death by the terrible fumes.

After working all day and all night to clear out the gas fumes in the shaft, Mine Chief Henry and his assistants were successful in their efforts at noon. In the afternoon, after rigid tests for gas had been made, Mr. Henry led the first rescue party to enter the mine down the shaft, accompanied by Deputy Inspector J. B. Holliday, Deputy R. Y. Muir, W. F. Mandle, Superintendent of the Sunday Creek mine; T. H. Huddy, General Superintendent of the Boomer mines; Jesse Hinsley, in charge of the Bluefield rescue car, and General Superintendent Bayless of the ill fated mine.

Early in the day the cage had stopped at a depth of 375 feet, or 125 feet from the bottom. The progress of the exploring party was blocked at the same point. A few minutes later they were brought to the surface. They reported the air good, but had been unable to determine the cause of the car's hindered progress. A second party, equipped with electric lights, was sent down and found the trouble due to the shattering of the framework and cage guides.

Further efforts to reach the bottom were postponed pending repairs to the framework by experts. It was nearly 10 o'clock to-night before repairs were completed, and the way was reopened for continuing the search for victims, living or dead. It is in this work that Government rescue crews with their oxygen equipment will aid.

Excitement was caused for a time when members of a rescue party, who had been working in mine No. 6, reported that they had heard sounds coming from mine No. 5 through débris blocking the connecting entry of the two mines. A close watch kept at the entry to detect any further sounds was without results late to-night.

The cause of the explosions has not been really established, though it is supposed that there was negligence either on the part of the mine official's or by one of the men, who may have unwittingly failed to observe the regulations regarding precautions against danger in the gaseous chambers.

Three investigations are being instituted, one by Prosecuting Attorney J. I. Hutchinson and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Will Maxwell, another by Chief Henry, of the State Mine bureau, and a third by officials of the United Mine Workers, headed by District President L. C. Romers.

The county and State investigations will probably be conducted jointly at an inquest to be held before Justice L. C. Shrewsbury of Beckley, immediately upon the recovery of the bodies.

One hundred and eighty-one dead, two injured and sixty-seven rescued are the official figures announced by the Public Service Commission this evening after spending all day checking up the men in both No. 5 and No. 6 mines. Only nine bodies had been recovered at 8 o'clock, all from No. 6. The following is a corrected list of the dead:

F. G. Lingerman, mine foreman; A. W. Brougham, Carl Warden, Joe Harper, L. Goodman, all Americans; Joe Filler, Frank Filler, John Bennett, Polish, and Robert Bospic, injured by flying timbers after escape from the shaft, who died at the McKendres Hospital.

The two men injured were foreigners, both hurt in the mad rush for the cage as it started to the surface after the explosion. One had both arms broken and the other both legs.

Freeman Linville, Charleston insurance agent, who went into No. 5 mine shortly before the explosion to collect payment from some of the men, is among the missing.

John Bennett, one of those killed in No. 6, was frightfully burned on the right side of the face and cut about the head by flying timbers, though 800 yards from the actual explosion.

Twenty-five doctors have arrived here and a carload of coffins.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Medical and surgical supplies were rushed to-day to the scene of the mine disaster at Eccles, W. Va., by the American Red Cross.

Should Gov. Hatfield consider an appeal for funds necessary, the National Headquarters of the Red Cross, it was announced, was prepared to head the list of contributions with $500.

NOT SURE ALL ARE LOST.

Men May Be Where Gas Didn't Penetrate, Says Director Ritchie.

Instructions to spare no expense in their efforts to rescue the men imprisoned in mine No. 5 of the New River Collieries Company's coal workings at Eccles, West Va., were telegraphed yesterday to the officials there from the New York offices at 165 Broadway. Franklin Guiterman, President of the company, accompanied by Dr. A. P. Neil, who is in charge of the safety and welfare work for the Guggenheim interests, caught an early train yesterday morning on their way to the scene of the explosion. Mr. Guiterman will take charge of the rescue work.

S. R. Ritchie, a Director of the company, said:

"The section in which our mines are located is listed as 'gaseous,' but I don't think that necessarily indicates that the men still in the shaft are to be considered lost. Hope that they can be taken out alive lies in the fact that the explosion would naturally have followed the lines of least resistance, and the released gases would have sought the opening of the mine. It is quite probable that the part the men were in was obstructed by dirt, coal, and débris when the explosion occurred, and that no gas penetrated the obstruction.

"The explosion occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock, we learned. Except for what food may have been in their lunch boxes, the imprisoned miners have had no food since that time, and may also be suffering for water."

Mr. Ritchie did not think the explosion was caused by a miner's lamp, as every precaution had been taken to see that all equipment was safe.

"It is probable, however," he said, "that in firing to break down a wall of coal, a natural gas chamber was opened up and exploded. This mining section is filled with them."

He said this was the first serious accident the company has had in West Virginia since it opened the mines five years ago. The largest mine of the six operated by the company, No. 3, was not affected.

The New River Collieries Company is a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of $10,000,000, and is controlled by the Guggenheim interests. Its Directors include J. S. Bache, William Loeb, Jr., L. F. Rothschild, William E. Bennett, Secretary of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and Murry and S. R. Guggenheim.

$405 FOR A SHAKESPEARE.

Fourth Folio Among Old Books Sold at Anderson Galleries.

The sale of the late Bishop William Croswell Doane's library and of items from other collections was concluded at the Anderson Art Galleries yesterday. The total for the day's session was $4,821.60 and for the entire sale $15,877.50.

James F. Drake paid $405, the highest price of the day, for a copy of the Fourth Folio Shakespeare, London, 1685. It is "Variation No. 4," according to the E. D. Church catalogue. Its joints are restored, one leaf is mended in the lower corner, and two leaves are slightly spotted. Otherwise it is a fine example.

An extra-illustrated copy of the "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds" went to Charles Sessler of Philadelphia for $110, and he also gave $100 for Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," London, 1817, illustrated with twenty-four colored plates by Thomas Rowlandson. "Poems by J. R.," (John Ruskin,) London, 1850, the rare first edition, of which only fifty copies were printed for private circulation, was also obtained by Mr. Sessler for $180.

H. Mischke paid $100 for nineteen original pen-and-ink sketches by Robert Seymour, signed with his initials. Seymour illustrated the first edition of Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Club." Gabriel Weis gave $160 for an extra-illustrated copy of Ida M. Tarbell's "Life of Abraham Lincoln."

An interesting letter by George Meredith, Aug. 1, 1894, containing a reproach to the public for neglecting his poems, brought $16. The original manuscript of "Al's Bride. A Tale from the Persian," entirely in the handwriting of Thomas Moore, sold for $46. A letter signed by Letisia Ramolino, mother of Napoleon I., brought $17.50. A letter of Empress Marie Louise, dated Sept. 7, 1839, went for $12.50, and a slip of paper, on which was written "Thy Cordiall friend, Wm. Penn.," realized the same sum.

A document signed by Samuel Pepys and Admiral Sir William Penn, June 27, 1667, brought $9.50. A document signed by Queen Anne, April 2, 1702, and addressed to the Earl of Rochester, commanding him to attend her coronation, sold for $28. A letter of Sir Walter Scott brought $19. F. R. Arnold paid $77 for an uncut copy of the first edition of William M. Thackeray's "Comic Tales and Sketches." James F. Drake gave $42 for the scarce first edition of the same author's "Book of Snobs," uncut copy in the original green wrappers. A first edition of "Pendennis" sold for $40, and a first edition of "The Orphan of Pimlico" brought $41.

G. H. HUGHES LEFT $233,095

Daughter Inherits Estate of Miss Douglass' Aged Wooer.

George Henry Hughes, Vice President of the Standard Oil Cloth Company of 320 Broadway, who died on the Mauretania on Nov. 26, 1911, left a net estate of $233,095, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. The sole beneficiary was his adopted daughter, Mrs. Jeannette Jones of London.

The report shows that Mr. Hughes had drawn up this agreement: "I promise to provide a sum of money for my dear daughter, Elizabeth C. Richardson, which will give her an income of from two to three thousand dollars a year after I am gone, for her loving kindness and good care of me." The report also shows that this agreement was settled upon the payment of $7,500 by the executor of the estate.

Mr. Hughes attracted considerable attention the last year of his life because of his proposed marriage, at the age of 79, to Miss Kathleen Douglass, who was 36. The couple obtained a marriage license on April 15, 1911, but at about the time that the wedding was to have taken place, Mr. Hughes disappeared. Miss Douglass then laid plans for a $100,000 breach of promise suit.

CALLS W. R. SHEEHAN THE MAN HIGHER UP

Alice Walker Testifies She Paid Graft to Supposed Agent of Waldo's Secretary.

WITNESS AGAINST SKELLEY

Asserts She Gave $65 for Protection to ex-Policeman Now Being Tried on Bribery Charge.

The name of Winfield R. Sheehan, Secretary to Rhinelander Waldo, when Waldo was Police Commissioner, was mentioned yesterday by a disorderly resort keeper in proceedings before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court as one of those for whom collectors of protection money asserted that they were acting.

Mrs. Alice Walker was the chief witness for the prosecution at the trial of John J. Skelley, formerly attached to the West 100th Street Station, for bribery. On direct examination by Royal H. Weller, Assistant District Attorney, Mrs. Walker testified that in August, 1912, she paid Skelley $65 for protection. She added that she had made other payments to men who said they represented high officials.

"Will you name the persons to whom you paid money?" said Clarke L. Jordan, Skelley's attorney, on cross examination.

Mrs. Walker turned to Justice Seabury. "Must I tell this?" she asked.

"This matter is being investigated by the District Attorney," Mr. Weller interposed. "I request that it be not made part of the record."

Justice Seabury held that in cross-examination the witness had no privilege in the circumstances and directed her to answer.

"I made one payment to Mr. Norton," Mrs. Walker said.

"What about Norton? Who is he? Where is he?" asked Mr. Jordan.

"I have no idea where he is. He is supposed to be a collector of Mr. Sheehan."

"Who was Sheehan?"

"At that time he was Secretary to Commissioner Waldo."

"That is, you paid a representative of Commissioner Waldo?"

"Yes."

"How much did you pay him?"

"One hundred dollars."

Mrs. Walker swore that she also paid money to a man named Cooper. She testified that he asserted he represented the Controller's office and also former Inspector Sweeney. The witness said that Cooper was sent to her by a man she knew, Jerry Brown. She swore that she paid him $60.

"When Skelley came to me," Mrs. Walker testified, "I told him that we had been paying Inspector Sweeney's men. He told me that was absurd, and said he was Capt. Zimmerman's right-hand man and the only one who could do anything for us. He was sent out to make a report, he said. I had been a nurse, and I told him to report that I was a nurse. When he came again I asked him what it would cost for the report. He said $65 a month. 'Is that the best you can do?' I asked him. 'There are only three of us.'

"Finally I agreed to pay the $65 a month. On the last Thursday night in August, I went to Charles Vassen, to whom I frequently gave money to keep for me. I asked him for a roll of bills I had left in his care, and I took $65 from it to pay Skelley."

Vassen was put on the stand to corroborate Mrs. Walker's testimony. The sum of money in the roll which he mentioned was different from the sum mentioned by Mrs. Walker. He swore that she took about $80 from the roll.

Police Capt. Alphonse G. Rhaeune, who was a Lieutenant in Skelley's precinct, testified that Skelley sometimes prepared reports for the Captain of the precinct. He said that usually he did not wear a uniform.

Florence Halloway, who was an inmate of Mrs. Walker's resort during July, August and September, 1912, was examined at the night session. She swore that she was in the house the last night in August when the collector called. On cross-examination she admitted that she could not say that Skelley was the man.

"The man that called seems to me to have been taller," she said.

After the witness had concluded Mr. Weller asked that the indictment be amended so as to change the date from Aug. 21 to Aug. 29, and Justice Seabury allowed the amendment. Mr. Jordan moved for the dismissal of the indictment on the ground that the witnesses were not worthy of credence. Justice Seabury denied the motion.

Mr. Jordan, in outlining the defense, said the reason Mrs. Walker testified that Skelley called on the last Thursday in August was that she learned in the jury room Skelley was out of the city on Aug. 21, the date mentioned in the indictment. Skelley was the first witness for the defense. He said that the case was a "frame-up."

Mrs. Walker is now living in Virginia, where she is employed as a nurse. She had been working on a case for two months, she asserted. Justice Seabury would not permit her to give the name of the person she was caring for. She said that she got her training at Garfield Hospital, Washington, and worked as a nurse two years before she became a disorderly resort keeper. She swore that she had resorts at several different addresses, and that altogether she employed fourteen girls.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Walker was tried in General Sessions on a white slavery charge. The jury disagreed and she is now out on bail on the charge. She denied yesterday that she was guilty of the crime alleged.

Sheehan's name was mentioned frequently in connection with the police investigations. Once he was a witness before the Curran Aldermanic Investigating Committee. Since Waldo's retirement he has been engaged in private business

PLAN CATHEDRAL WINDOWS.

Trustees Decide on Seven to Depict Story of St. John.

Cathedral Trustees yesterday determined the scheme for the seven great windows to surround the sanctuary and awarded to Powell of London the contract for three of them. They are to tell the story of St. John the Divine as recorded in his Revelation. Each window is to be 17 feet wide and 28 feet high, and made of thirteenth century English glass.

The Whitelaw Reid memorial window, which is directly above the Belmont chapel and over the end of the apse, has for subject "The Light of the World." As such it fits in with the general scheme of the Revelation story. One of the windows contracted for yesterday is directly above the St. Columba chapel, or King memorial.

A second window is that above the St. Martin chapel, yet to be built, and is the first at the right of the Reid memorial. The third window, ordered yesterday, is above the St. Ambrose chapel, erected by Mrs. George L. Rives, and consecrated only last week. It was stated that the windows were to cost about $5,000 each.

The Trustees yesterday reserved plots at the northeast corner of the Cathedral site, fronting on Morningside Avenue and 113th Street, for residences for Cathedral canons. Cram & Ferguson, the Boston architects, were formally appointed architects for the nave, the building of which is expected to start next Fall.

TAKE RESERVE BANK STOCK.

Total Subscriptions of $74,740,800 —Four Districts Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Treasury Department to-night issued a statement regarding the aggregate amount of stock in the proposed Federal reserve banks for which subscriptions have been received in each of the proposed twelve Federal reserve banking districts. The total number of national banks in the twelve districts is 7,497. The total number of banks that have subscribed is 4,849. The total amount of their stock subscriptions now is $74,740,800.

In all except four districts enough stock has been subscribed thus far to permit the organization of regional banks. The law provides that no regional bank shall be established with less than $4,000,000 capital stock. The four districts, each of which have not yet subscribed a total of $4,000,000 are those of Atlanta, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Dallas. The figures made public to-night were:

Dist.	No. of Member Banks.	Total Subscrib'g.	Total Subscript'ns.
1—Boston	444	324	$7,924,200
2—New York	480	299	15,390,300
3—Philadelphia	757	519	10,296,000
4—Cleveland	768	388	6,684,300
5—Richmond	478	293	4,192,400
6—Atlanta	375	205	2,997,100
7—Chicago	959	567	9,217,900
8—St. Louis	456	277	4,005,700
9—Minneapolis	693	376	2,989,200
10—Kansas City	835	425	3,078,800
11—Dallas	735	472	3,938,300
12—San Franc'o	517	216	4,026,900

KILLED POLICEMAN, GUILTY.

William Bressen Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

William Bressen, 28 years old, who killed Patrolman Thomas G. Wynn of the Gates Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, on the morning of March 6, was found guilty of murder in the first degree last night by a jury before Justice Manning in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Bressen and two companions, James Marten and Gordon Richardson, entered the drug store at Tompkins and Gates Avenues on March 6 and Wynn attempted to arrest them. After Wynn was shot Patrolman Stock mortally wounded Richardson and captured Bressen and Marten. Marten is awaiting trial on charges of burglary and carrying concealed weapons.

$100,000 Fund for Teaching Hebrew.

A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Palestine Hebrew Schools Fund Committee, which is dealing with the problem of establishing Hebrew as the language of instruction in schools of Palestine, will be held at Cooper Union to-night. Jacob H. Schiff will be present, and Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University will be Chairman of the meeting. The speakers will include the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, Prof. Israel Friedlaender of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and Miss Henrietta Szold. The mass meeting will mark the commencement of an organized campaign for raising $100,000 annually toward the support of Palestine schools that use Hebrew as the medium of instruction.

INSPECTORS MISSED A PINT OF DIAMONDS

Brought Over in Mauretania's Steerage by German Miners, Who Paid No Duty.

3 ARRESTED AS SMUGGLERS

Offered Uncut Gems to a Dealer, Who Notified Authorities—Seized Stones Valued at $57,496.

Two men, who asserted that they were German miners from South Africa, and a third, who is a British subject and was associated with them, according to their story, only as an interpreter, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton on the charge of having illegally brought into this country more than $57,000 worth of uncut diamonds. The stones, most of which were small, filled a vessel of a pint capacity to the brim. They are in danger of forfeiture to the Government. The defendants offered to pay duty when arrested, but were told it was then too late to declare the diamonds.

The attention of the customs authorities was called to the men by a Maiden Lane jeweler. On Tuesday afternoon the three men came to his store and offered the gems for sale. They were, most of them, contained in a regular jeweler's sale case, although a few of the larger ones were wrapped up in a small paper parcel.

The dealer, whose identity the Government will not disclose, asked the men into his private office and questioned them closely. He suspected that there was something irregular about the entry of the diamonds into this country, and summoned Charles L. Robinson, Assistant Secretary of the American Jewelers' Protective Association, who, after a talk with the men, called up the customs authorities. Special Treasury Agent N. C. Brooks and Customs Inspector C. J. Coffee were sent to look into the matter. They seized the gems and took the men to the Custom House.

There the men said they were August Fischer and Emil Propelle, German diamond miners from South Africa, and Benjamin Idelson, a British subject, with whom the others had scraped an acquaintance aboard ship, and who, they said, had nothing to do with the matter except as an interpreter.

The miners said they had landed in this country from the Mauretania on April 24, and intended to find jobs as bricklayers. Before doing that they thought that they had better dispose of their diamonds. Asked as to the payment of the duty on the gems, which is 10 per cent. ad valorem, they said that they as steerage passengers had never been asked to declare what goods they had with them, but that the diamonds had been in their baggage. This had been examined by the Customs Inspector and passed. They were, they said, quite willing to pay any duty demanded.

It appeared that Propelle, who had the larger lot of diamonds, carried them in an old cigar box, while Fischer had his share in a paper package. The customs authorities refused to accept the duty and sent the defendants to the Federal Building, where their case was placed in the hands of Assistant United States District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen. He notified the German and British Consuls of the arrest of men of their nationalities and arranged the prisoners before Commissioner Houghton, Fischer and Propelle on the charge of smuggling and Idelson on the charge of aiding and abetting them. The men were held for examination on May 7 and in default of bail were committed to the Tombs.

It was later estimated by the customs appraisers that the larger package of jewels contained gems of 2017¼ karats weight, of the foreign value of $50,431.25, which, with the 10 per cent. duty added, had a value in this country of $55,474.38, while the smaller package contained gems of 65¼ karats weight of the foreign value of $1,838 and a value in this country of $2,021.80. Together the two packages have a value here of $57,496.18 and on them duty of $5,226.92 is due.

Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen is investigating to see if the men are as they profess, mere miners, or are the agents of a widespread conspiracy to smuggle gems by means of steerage passengers. So far no confirmation of the conspiracy theory has been found, and it is thought that if the defendants had experienced colleagues they would not have tried to sell the diamonds openly to a respectable Maiden Lane firm, but would have disposed of them through the usual fence.

N. Y. U. ALUMNI DINE.

L. B. Reid, '43, Answers Roll Call—$1,000,000 Fund Plans.

Two hundred and fifty alumni of the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science of New York University, representing classes as far back as that of 1843, met last night at the Hotel Martinique for their annual reunion dinner. By far the most interesting was Lewis B. Reid, one of the survivors of the class of '43, bent with age, his hair white, but still able to rise easily in response to the cheers of the later graduates. His was not the only class of over half a century to make a good showing, for six men of the class of '63 also were present to answer to the roll call and to receive cheers.

The main topic of the speakers was the $1,000,000 fund campaign, plans for which are now being laid, and much enthusiasm was displayed by the graduates in reference to it. Dean-Elect Archibald L. Bouton spurred on the alumni in a stirring speech, in which he clearly set forth the need of endowments to carry on the work of the school.

Joseph French Johnston, Dean of the School of Commerce, told of the work which he had already done in the way of interesting those who can afford to give.

"Every university needs capital stock as much as any business institution or bank," said the dean, "and I will strangle somebody if I don't match every dollar put out by members of the alumni of the School of Commerce."

Chancellor Brown referred to the need of money in the rapid growth made by the university in the last year and spoke of the steadily rising standard which is aiding materially in increasing the number of students. Dean Francis Hovey Stoddard, retiring Dean of the College of Arts, spoke of the forward position held by the university in the adoption of new courses and measures.

Lastly, William M. Kingsley, Vice President of the United States Trust Company and Treasurer of the university, outlined the plans which are being formed for systematic giving by classes.

IS IT WASTED?

A PROMINENT uptown builder needed cash and traded an apartment house he owned.

Among other things he received some lots in South Orange that were supposed to be free and clear.

He decided not to waste any money on title insurance. Within a month he received a notice to pay the interest on a $16,000 mortgage on the lots.

This unexpected mortgage took all the profit out of the deal.

There are worse ways of wasting money than in title insurance.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
RAMESES
Largest Selling 20c Cigarette
Also Cork Tips in Boxes of 20 and Tins of 100

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The Mourning Department

has exceptional facilities for supplying complete Mourning Outfits to order at short notice and at moderate cost.

Qualified representatives will, upon request, call at patrons' residences, with samples and estimates.

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Balch Price Fur Storage
INCLUDING INSURANCE Costs 2% FOR THE SEASON
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376 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Only 15 Minutes by Subway from Grand Central to Borough Hall Station.

STORE OPENS AT 9 A. M.
35 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

Awnings
Measured, Made and Hung, at $2.50

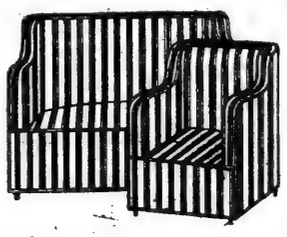
At this price we will make awnings to fit any size window up to 42 inches in width; no limit to height.

Our Awnings Are All Custom Made.

First Quality Awning Stripes, which are standard and guaranteed strictly fast color. Our Frames and Fittings are all galvanized and the best the market affords. This awning offer is the lowest we have ever known, considering there are few windows over 42 inches wide, and we make them any length required without any extra charges.

(5-Piece) Suite Slip Covers Made to Order Complete, at
Only Enough Material for About 150 Suites of Slip Covers..... $6

For any 5-piece frame suite of furniture (not odd pieces) made of our standard, fast color Belgium striped damask; shrunk binding and every cover will be guaranteed.



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Measured, Made and Hung, Special at..... 50c

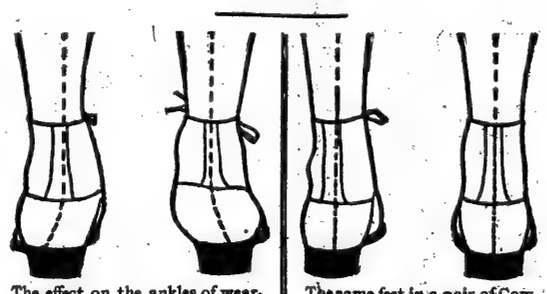
For any size window measuring up to 88 inches wide, no limit to length. Finished with 1⅝ inch hems on sides, mounted upon a roller that we will absolutely guarantee. Crochet ring pull or the regular cord and rings.

It is not necessary to call in person. Telephone Chelsea 2100, or drop us a postal, and one of our shade or awning experts will call and take necessary measurements and submit samples.

PRICES ON ABOVE ITEMS ARE LIMITED TO GREATER NEW YORK, YONKERS, AND HUDSON COUNTY.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD, 6th Av., 19th to 20th St.

The Coward Shoe



The effect on the ankles of wearing shoes that Do Not support the arch.

The same feet in a pair of Coward Arch Support Shoes—ankle strain entirely relieved.

When Your Children's Ankles "Turn In"
they show that the arch ligaments have weakened. Strain on the muscles of the feet is relieved by the
COWARD ARCH SUPPORT SHOE
WITH COWARD EXTENSION HEEL

The peculiar construction of this helpful shoe, assists in keeping the ankles upright, and strengthens the whole muscular system of the feet.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department, for over 34 years.

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The Marbridge environment is refreshing—you'd like it for your business home.

The MARBRIDGE BUILDING
34th St. & Broadway

The First Pictures From Vera Cruz

A striking photograph showing the actual landing of American sailors and marines under the protecting fire of the giant guns of our fleet reached New York from Vera Cruz late last Tuesday evening by fast mail from Vera Cruz via Galveston.

It was not only in the first batch of pictures to reach New York since our troops seized Vera Cruz, but it was by all odds the best.

It will be reproduced in the Picture Section of next Sunday's Times. With it will be another picture nearly as interesting showing our sailors, under the Stars and Stripes, actually landing on Mexican soil.

Together with these notable photographs there will be a number of others showing thousands of American soldiers and sailors leaving the United States to reinforce our men already in Mexico. Since the Spanish-American War, sixteen years ago, no such scenes have been witnessed on this continent. It is history in the making, told in pictures and the best pictures obtainable.

You will be sorry if you do not see them. Ask your newsdealer to save you a copy of next Sunday's Times.

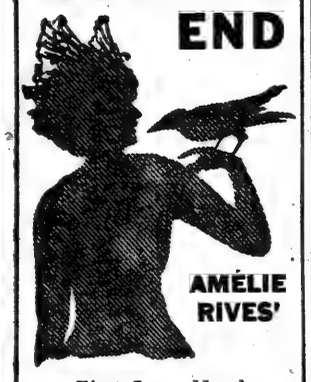
"Times Pictorial Section Supreme in Pictures."

LAST WEEK
STOCKINGS — SOCKS
MEN'S,
WOMEN'S,
CHILDREN'S
formerly sold from 35c to $6.00 the pair, now selling at from 25c to $1.65. Some of these lots in odd sizes only.
Prior to removal entire stocks of the Peck & Peck shops at 230 Fifth Avenue and 481 Fifth Avenue selling at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
only from the 481 Fifth Ave. Shop at 41st St.
Peck & Peck
588 Fifth Ave., at 48th St.
481 Fifth Ave., at 41st St.
448 Fifth Ave., at 39th St.

Chief Kenlon's 23,000 Buttons.

For several years Chief Kenlon of the Fire Department has been saving the buttons from firemen's uniforms. Every discarded coat has been stripped of its buttons, and the Chief has lost no opportunity of adding to his collection. The other day he took stock, and was surprised to find that he had on hand some 23,000 old buttons. He turned them over to the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies. They will be melted and used in the work of the bureau.

WORLD'S END



AMÉLIE RIVES'
First Long Novel
By AMELIE RIVES
(Princess Troubetzkoy)
Author of "The Quick or the Dead"
Large-minded
Big-hearted
Large in story value
STOKES $1.30 net

Hand-Sewn Sports Shoes
in time-tested lasts for golfing, tennis and general outing wear. Each "tanning" is carefully needled 'round the mould and reinforced at the sole edge.
Exclusive perforated, scalloped and pinked designs on tip and along the seams. Stanchly hand-sewn pull-straps and straightish, comfortable back-slopes. Laces or leather thongs and broad squat heels. In Black, Tan and combinations, stout white canvas or heavy buckskin at
$8.50 to $12.00
the pair.
Custom Department in connection.
MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 EAST 35TH STREET NEW YORK

Attendance Officer
(Male and Female)
In the Public Schools.
1 knowing English.
1 knowing English, Yiddish & Russian.
1 knowing English and Italian.
Applications for examination for this position will be received by the MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
until 4 P. M. Wed., May 6.
Attendance officers investigate cases of children remaining away from school, arrest them, and appear in Children's Court as complainants against them or their parents.
Position should appeal to man or woman who has been in public school system or has experience in handling boys and girls and knows conditions in congested neighborhoods. The work requires tact and an understanding of the causes of delinquency. Candidates should know the Compulsory Education and Child Labor Laws.
Subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Duties, 5; Experience, 3; Report, 2. Minimum age, 21; maximum, 45. Salary $900 a year.
Application blanks to be had at Application Bureau, Room 1,417, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or sent by mail on receipt of stamps.
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

A Lot of Mahogany
OFFICE PARTITIONS
Can be bought right if bought before the 1st of May.
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Build the body right on
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

ULSTER CRISIS IS AT AN END

Ex-Premier Balfour, in Speech in Parliament, Makes Home Rule Compromise Possible.

CARSON IS CONCILIATORY.

Things Had Looked Gloomier Than Ever Before Mr. Balfour Made His Offer.

LORDS MAY AMEND BILL

This Likely to be the Procedure Adopted—Plan for Time Limit on Ulster's Decision Abandoned.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 30.—A settlement of the Ulster question has at last come definitely into sight. The Irish Home Rule bill will be placed on the statute book, but Ulster will have full freedom to remain outside the operation of the measure. This exclusion will be limited only by Ulster's decision, upon which no time limit will be placed.

Yesterday brought the psychological moment, the critical hour, in the dramatic story of Ulster's opposition to Irish Nationalist domination. Peace and war, coercion and rebellion, hung in the scales. On both sides of Parliament the issues raised inspired a wholesome dread. On both sides were extremists ready, in First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill's words, to "put the matter to the proof."

The Cabinet itself was divided in its councils. The Liberal rank and file were chafing under the gun-running episodes, which the Unionists flaunted in their faces.

Many Liberals were urging the Government to move 10,000 troops into Ulster. The Covenanters, on their side, were provided with an ample stock of arms and ammunition.

Had yesterday's debate progressed along the lines on which it opened on Tuesday the Government would have been forced by its supporters to abandon its hesitation and meet the threats of rebellion with measures of repression. Then Ulster would probably have become a scene of civil war and Great Britain a spectacle for the world to gibe at.

To ex-Premier Balfour belongs the credit for intervening at the psychological moment, for turning the scales in favor of peace.

Mr. Churchill's appeal on Tuesday night had, it is true, prepared the way in some degree, but the Unionists suspected the sincerity of his personal offer, and the Liberals very generally resented it. Mr. Churchill in the view of both parties was distinctly not the man to hold out the olive branch.

When Premier Asquith at the outset of yesterday's debate stated in answer to Lord Robert Cecil that Mr. Churchill's suggestions on Tuesday were made on his (Mr. Churchill's) own account and not on behalf of the Government, the Liberals cheered. Even at that stage the omens all pointed to a bitter debate, calculated to make the Ulster problem more thorny than before.

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

Then Mr. Balfour rose. He had been the most powerful opponent of Home Rule for a generation. His detestation of the measure that he has fought unswervingly throughout his career has been one of the chief obstacles in its path in these later years, and also one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of compromise.

In a passage rare in parliamentary eloquence, Mr. Balfour abandoned his cherished convictions. His speech was a virtual confession that Home Rule was inevitable, by a man thirty years foremost in the fight against it.

After saying that nothing would avert the horrors of civil war except the exclusion of Northeastern Ulster from the operation of the bill, Mr. Balfour asked the Liberals not to think that exclusion would be regarded as a triumph over them by the Opposition. If anybody thought that he (Mr. Balfour) would regard it as a triumph, he little understood the ideal for which he had striven. He had spent the greater part of his life in opposing Home Rule. He had cherished the hope that by the removal of grievances and the smoothing away of inequalities ancient memories would be softened in Ireland and there would grow up common loyalty and common hopes and that all this might be accomplished under one Parliament.

If now, Mr. Balfour said, a Parliament were to be established in Dublin, it would mark the failure of a life's work, an admission that the cause for which he had most striven was fated to break down and that his long labors in the House and out of it had not borne fruition as he had hoped they would.

Sir Edward Carson Agrees.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, followed in a strain as different from his customary truculence as chalk from cheese. He expressed his willingness to promote a settlement if Ulster were left out of the operation of the Home Rule bill pending a federal scheme.

Premier Asquith voiced the opinion of the House when he said that the speeches of Mr. Balfour and Sir Edward Carson were likely to prove landmarks in the history of this controversy.

The House rose with a practically unanimous belief that a way to a settlement was now cleared. Discussion as to the method by which it will be reached has already begun. Though this cannot yet be predicated with certainty, it is considered likely that the Home Rule bill as it now stands will be voted by the House of Commons and sent up to the House of Lords, where an amendment excluding Ulster will be passed and afterward accepted by the Government.

The exact details of the settlement and the Parliamentary procedure to be followed, of course, yet remain to be worked out but unless the best authorities on both sides are making a grievous error, the Ulster question has now been settled.

The Morning Post says that last night's debate in the House of Commons would seem to justify the hope of a peaceful settlement of the Irish crisis, but remarks that it must not be forgotten that the Government is dependent on the Nationalist vote and therefore can assent to no terms which are not indorsed by Mr. Redmond. It adds:

"It must also be remembered that the Nationalist leader described the last proposal made by the Government as the extreme limit of concession."

The Daily Telegraph says the hope of a settlement is nearer realization than ever before, adding: "The way is happily open again for an advance toward compromise and appeasement."

BELFAST, April 29.—The third battle squadron of the British fleet to-day arrived off Bangor, a seaport on Belfast Lough.

A flotilla of eleven destroyers also reached Belfast Lough, which they will patrol in order to prevent further gun-running.

DUKE OF ARGYLL VERY ILL.

Condition Serious—Married One of Daughters of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, April 29.—The Duke of Argyll is suffering from double pneumonia, and his condition is said to be serious. He was taken ill a week ago at Kent House, East Cowes.

The Duke, who was born in 1845, was Governor General of Canada between 1878 and 1883. Since 1892 he has been Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. He was married in 1871 to Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. He is the author of a number of books, including a volume on the United States after the civil war.

Another Plague Death in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 29.—A Spaniard died from bubonic plague this afternoon, making the third death here since the outbreak of the disease. Three new suspected cases are under treatment, making the total cases up to date fifteen.

England Thanks Virginia.

LONDON, April 29.—The British Government to-day forwarded through American Ambassador Page an expression of its gratitude for the offer made by the State of Virginia to present to the British nation a copy of Houdon's statue of George Washington.

Remington Manager Reports Safety.

The Remington Typewriter Company yesterday received a telegram from J. R. Stanford, its manager in Mexico City, saying that his wife and himself were well and about to leave for the coast. The company's Mexico City office, he said, was looted last Sunday.

ITALIAN COUNTESS TRIED FOR MURDER

Mme. Tiepolo-Oggioni Says She Killed Husband's Orderly in Self-Defense.

SUGGESTION OF INSANITY

But Court Refuses Examination of Countess's Mental Condition — Dead Man's Mother Faints.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, April 29.—The trial of Countess Tiepolo-Oggioni, a member of a noble Venetian family, accused of the murder of the orderly of her husband, Capt. Oggioni, is causing a great sensation. A large crowd gathered to-day at Oneglia, near Genoa, where the Assizes are being held.

Both the defense and the press used great influence to prevent a trial behind closed doors. They to-day obtained the promise of the President of the Court that he would not have recourse to such a measure unless it were rendered necessary by unsuitable incidents.

When the mother of the dead soldier, who was a member of the Bersaglieri, entered the court to-day and saw the Countess she fell to the floor as if struck by lightning. Other relatives accompanying her, especially her daughter, Artemesia, wept and cast imprecations on the Countess. Doctors revived the old woman.

The trial began with a conflict of opinion, prosecuting counsel asking for an examination of the Countess's mental condition and her counsel refusing on the ground that she admitted full responsibility for the killing, having the right to do it in self-defense. The Court refused to order the proposed examination.

The examination of Countess Tiepolo lasted the whole afternoon. It was marked by emotional incidents. The accused described in the minutest detail the shooting of the orderly and what, she asserted, led up to it. She described her delicate condition and reconstructed the scene when, according to her statement, the orderly tried to attack her, her desperate efforts to repulse him, his violence, and his physical superiority. She said she used her nails and teeth and then her hand grasped a revolver and fired it. She knew nothing more.

The Countess collapsed in court after giving her testimony.

The Countess Tiepolo-Oggioni killed her husband's orderly, Polinanti, last Nov. 8 at San Remo. The Countess, who is a descendant of the famous Venetian painter, Tiepolo, was married to Capt. Oggioni eleven years ago. She is a beautiful woman, 33 years old.

At the time of the shooting, the Countess declared, the orderly entered her room and she killed him in defense of her honor. The dead orderly was a cousin of Germain de Tullio Murra, who, after a famous trial several years ago, was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for murdering his brother-in-law, Count Bon-Martini.

A short time before the shooting the Countess underwent a course of treatment for "apoplectic hysteria."

PRIEST FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Father Power Addresses Votes for Women Meeting in Church Basement

"Isn't it like the modesty of the suffragettes to make me do everything when they were given the use of the hall on condition that I shouldn't do anything?" queried Father James W. Power of All Saints Roman Catholic Church in opening a meeting last night under the auspices of the St. Catherine Welfare Association, in the basement hall of the church, at which Miss Gertrude Mary O'Reilly of Dublin, Ireland, made a strong suffrage speech.

"'Are you a suffragette, Father Power?' people ask me," he continued. "Of course I am not a suffragette, but every one who knows me knows that I am in favor of the right of women to vote. The knowledge and remembrance I have of my mother, with all due respect to my father, makes me feel that she would have made a better voter for Empire or Republic than he. I had many sisters and brothers, and my brothers would not begin to count where my sisters were, and it is all this which makes me think that the most blessed day of the twentieth century will be the one when woman gets the universal right of the franchise."

Miss O'Reilly answered old familiar objections of the anti-suffragists, explaining in the beginning of her remraks that everything she would say would have reference to her own country.

"People say to me that I cannot be a practicing Catholic and a suffragist," she said, "because the church objects and I tell them of the churchmen who are in favor of it. Archbishops Spalding and Riordan, and Bishop Scannell of Omaha says if only one sex could have the vote he would take it from the men and give it to the women. But he is an Irishman and he was talking to me and Irishmen are always gallant to the women."

She told of Pope Innocent IV., who gave the franchise to every one over sixteen, irrespective of sex; of different women saints who had counseled even the Popes and their advice been taken.

A resolution was passed favoring a Federal amendment. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was one of the guests on the platform.

THIRD BLACKMAIL ARREST.

Armenian Accused of Conspiring to Get $7,000 from Rug Man.

Krikor Tovmasian, an Armenian, who is alleged to be a third member of the gang, which has been sending threatening letters to M. Karagheusian, a Philadelphia rug merchant, who has an establishment in this city at 354 Fourth Avenue, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspector Smith of the Philadelphia district in the Municipal Lodging House. Arraigned before Commissioner Houghton by Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton, he waived examination and consented to be sent back to Philadelphia to answer the charge awaiting him there. Tovmasian was locked up for the night in the Tombs.

Mr. Karagheusian, who is the financial backer of the Armenian Y. M. C. A. in this city, received last December several threatening letters demanding the payment of $7,000. He turned them over to the postal authorities and last Friday they arrested in Philadelphia Armanaz Kazazian, and in New Haven, Conn., Garabad Narinian, and held them in $15,000 bail each. Kazazian, who is only 24 years old, is accused by the Federal authorities of having ambushed and shot ten Turks in Turkey and of having slain an Armenian woman in Marseilles.

NEW TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT HOPEFUL

Medical Men Greatly Interested in Alleged Cures by a Swiss Doctor's Method.

PATIENTS REPORTED CURED

Method Consists of Intra-Muscular Injections—Lupus Also Said to Yield to Spahlinger's Serum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 29.—Great interest has been aroused in medical circles by a new treatment of tuberculosis discovered by a Swiss scientist, Henry Spahlinger. The method, as explained by Prof. Letulle before the Academy of Medicine, consists of intra-muscular injections of a combination of "anti-genic tuberculosis" substances and of ferments.

According to the observations of scientists who have watched the application of the treatment, a number of patients have continued to follow their occupations and have now been cured.

The first injections have a depressing effect on the patient. When this period is passed he rapidly improves, and a comfortable feeling sets in. The patient's strength increases, the cough subsides, and expectoration, which at first becomes more accentuated, diminishes, and during the latter part of the treatment consists of nothing but mucous secretions.

As the treatment progresses the bacilli disappear and the matter becomes less and less virulent, until it finally loses its virus altogether.

The injections are usually followed by some fever at the beginning, but the patient returns to his normal state the following day. The injections are made only on alternate days, and may sometimes be made only once or twice a week. The treatment lasts for from five to six weeks for slight cases and for several months for advanced cases.

The same treatment has given positive results in the treatment of lupus and tuberculous ganglions of the brain, refractory to ordinary treatment. It was first applied to guinea pigs in 1911, and 1912 and after a year they were found to have deep tuberculous lesions which had been dried up and cured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 30.—Reports of the successes of the new treatment of tuberculosis are being received with caution by English medical men.

A physician who has done the most work with the new alleged specific in this country declares that exaggerated reports of the success of the treatment have been issued. He has been using the serum for only six months, chiefly on early and middle-stage cases, though one or two had developed small cavities. The results have encouraged him to believe that the treatment is of distinct value, but he says it is altogether too early for him to speak of cures.

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Lion Collars
Oldest Brand in America
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY N.Y.

Printing the "most used and most useful book in New York" at the rate of 40,000 copies a day.

The New York City Telephone Directory
GOES TO PRESS
Thursday, May 7th, 1914

IF YOU arrange for telephone service on or before that date, your name will appear in the "most used and most useful book in New York." Residents of apartment houses equipped with Private Branch Exchange Telephone Service may have their names listed in the Telephone Directory, in connection with the telephone number of the apartment house, for $3.00 a year.

Subscribers desiring any changes in their telephone equipment which might affect their present listings, are requested to notify us as early as possible, in order that such changes may appear in the new Directory.

Advertising Forms Close May 1st

Telephone, write or call at nearest Commercial Office.

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Address	Telephone No.	
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130 Orchard St.	Orchard	12090
58 W. Houston St.	Spring	12090
23 E. 26th St.	Madison Sq.	12090
115 W. 38th St.	Greeley	12090
72 E. 42d St.	Murray Hill	12090
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza	12090
9097 Broadway	Riverside	12090
128 E. 124th St.	Harlem	12090
109 W. 125th St.	Morningside	12090
866 E. 150th St.	Melrose	12090
463 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont	12090

BROOKLYN

Address	Telephone No.	
81 Willoughby St.	Main	12000
385 Ninth St.	South	12014
560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford	12014
5110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset	12014
897 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush	12014
223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg	12014
1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick	12014

JAMAICA

8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	12000

FLUSHING

70 Main St.	Flushing	12014

LONG ISLAND CITY—Bridge Plaza North. Astoria 12014
FAR ROCKAWAY—Birdsall & Central Aves. Far Rockaway 12014
TOMPKINSVILLE—444 Tompkins Ave. Tompkinsville 12064
WEST NEW BRIGHTON—145 Columbia St. West Brighton 12064

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

VERA CRUZ

Next Sunday The New York Times will print excellent photographs of the landing of United States forces at Vera Cruz and the fight with Mexicans which followed. Other Mexican pictures include a new large photograph of Huerta, a photograph of his crack cavalry regiment, and views of the country between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. There will be many other pictures of unusual interest, including iceberg and antarctic photographs.

IDLE WIVES

Will the feminist movement lead away from the home or toward it? James Oppenheim answers this question. He is a home feminist, and his article in next Sunday's New York Times presents the feminist movement from a new angle. If a narrow home dwarfs womanhood, a narrow woman cramps and imperils the best in home life. This is the central idea of Mr. Oppenheim's argument; an argument which is entertaining and in a measure convincing. This is one of many timely magazine features to be published next Sunday.

VANDERBILT PAINTINGS

The eleven pictures to be given to readers of The New York Times next Sunday will have an unusual interest not only as examples of art reproduction but as examples worth preserving of some of the best work of artists whose paintings hang in the galleries of the world. These pictures are reproduced in rotogravure from original paintings in the Cornelius Vanderbilt collection in the Metropolitan Museum. One of these pictures is a full-page Bouguereau entitled "Going to the Bath." There are pictures also by Rosa Bonheur, Millet, Millais, Israels, and others.

ALL SOLD

"We couldn't get The Times last Sunday." That is the complaint of hundreds. The reason is not far to seek. The New York Times is an ordered-in-advance rather than a placed-on-sale newspaper, and the steadily increasing demand leaves the dealer "short." The only sure way is to give your newsdealer a standing order. Tell him that you want The New York Times next Sunday and every Sunday. There are art features booked for May which will be well worth the trouble of a definite order now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEXT SUNDAY

Fifteen Thousand Miles and Still Going

The Philadelphia Cut Flower Co., writing under date of October 15th, said, in regard to a set of Red Rubber

Empire Tires WEAR LONGEST

"We have had them seven months, and they have covered fifteen thousand miles up to the present, and we are still using them."

These folks do not think these tires owe them anything. They have gotten 100 cents in service for every dollar spent.

If you want to know the new standard of tire service established by Empire Tires, buy a Red Rubber Empire Tire and note the tire troubles you don't have. Sold by leading supply dealers.

"The man with a red tire knows"

EMPIRE RUBBER AND TIRE CO.
240 W. 55th St., New York.
Factory and Home Office, Trenton, N. J.
Makers of "Empire" Red Rubber Inner Tubes

Vacant Lot Baseball

"JUST look at that boy's shoes!"

He is the best base-runner on his team. Ordinary seams can't stand his pace. The vacant lot is fine! But this vacant lottery in boy's shoes should stop.

Send him to us. He needs shoes sewed with "National League" thread; uppers of "championship" leather; soles from a "world-series" hide. We will fit him with Rice & Hutchins Signet shoes—shoes that give a gruelling defeat to gravel, cinders and sand.

Shoes for men, women and children. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

WORLD'S END

AMÉLIE RIVES'

First Long Novel

By AMELIE RIVES
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Author of "The Quick or the Dead"

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Large in story value

STOKES $1.30 net

Look for the Yellow Label.

Celebrated Natural Laxative Water from Spain

Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.

Recommended for constipation, dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints.

Small Quantity (Wineglassful) Sufficient.

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recommended for ailments Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism. Cures constipation. Insist on the genuine imported article.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

EISNER-MENDELSON CO., New York.

HAIR

Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Profusely Illustrated. By RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D. Wm. R. Jenkins Co., Pubs., $1.50.

ADMITS THE PLOT TO FREE GUNMEN

Capadonno Talked to "Lefty Louie's" Father in Lawyer's Office.

KALMANSON WANTED NOW

District Attorney Whitman Will Question Witness Who Accused Sam Schepps.

Louis Capadonno, a mere youth, broke down before District Attorney Whitman yesterday afternoon and admitted complicity in a plot to free the four slayers of Herman Rosenthal through perjured testimony. Capadonno was the third to "come across," in the language of the detectives. Unlike the others, Kari Dresner and William E. Burwell, "the St. Louis Kid," he looked very much worried after the District Attorney and the detectives had finished with him. The presence in the Criminal Court Building of detectives from the United States Secret Service is believed to have added to Capadonno's fears.

The story he told is slightly at variance with the story told by "the St. Louis Kid." Capadonno insisted yesterday that Burwell was the brains of the conspiracy and that he merely fell in with it. Burwell has insisted that Capadonno put it up to him. The two conspirators agreed in their stories that they had come together to New York from Poughkeepsie and that they had gone to the office of Wahle & Kringle, attorneys for the four gunmen who were executed in Sing Sing on Easter Monday. In the office of the attorneys, Capadonno said yesterday, he met and talked with Jacob Rosenberg, father of "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, one of the gunmen.

Burwell insisted yesterday that he had received a promise of $1,000 for testifying for the gunmen. But Capadonno said he did not know that any specific sum had been promised. He agreed, however, that he and Burwell had received only $20 and that he was much dissatisfied with this.

Burwell and Capadonno remained in the city after they had testified at the hearing on the application for a new trial before Justice Goff on April 11. On April 15 they went together to the funeral of "Dago Frank" Cirofici, one of the gunmen. Curiosity drew them to the funeral, they said. Then they went to Connecticut, and were in hiding until detected by the police of New Haven.

It is probable that Burwell will be formally arrested soon and charged with perjury. A charge of perjury could not be made against Capadonno, for he was not a witness in any proceeding bearing on the gunmen's case, nor did he sign any affidavits. It is believed, however, that the District Attorney could charge him with subornation of perjury, and thus hold him. Pending decision as to the course he will take Mr. Whitman has detectives keeping the two men under surveillance at a west side hotel. Dresner remains locked up in the Tombs.

Assistant District Attorney Groehl and Detective Maxwell are now on the trail of Samuel Kalmanson, another of the witnesses who testified at the Goff hearing. Kalmanson's testimony, if corroborated, might have sent Sam Schepps and Harry Vallon to the electric chair. Mr. Whitman is anxious to get hold of Kalmanson. He is still of the opinion that a master mind set the stage for the eleventh-hour fight of the gunmen.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW INDIANS.

Anthropologists Say Discovery of New Tribe Was Predicted.

The anthropological authorities at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday said they had not heard of the new tribe, called Pauhates, which was discovered in the wilds of Brazil by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, according to a dispatch from Rio Janeiro. The discovery of a new tribe, however, while characterized as "a good stunt" by one of the anthropologists most familiar with South American peoples, was said to be not very surprising, inasmuch as the entire vast territory from Northern Argentina to the Caribbean Sea was considered barely punctured by civilized explorers. Assistant Curator Charles W. Mead of the Department of Anthropology called this the least known territory in the world.

"Several persons have crossed the continent," he said, "but they have been able to explore only a very narrow area and have touched only about one-fourth of the territory. It is believed that there are fully 500 different dialects spoken in that vast area, about which we know nothing.

"On the slender basis of facts so far available about the new tribe said to have been discovered by Col. Roosevelt, it is impossible to locate the whereabouts of the tribe or to tell anything about its customs and mode of living. The dispatch, tells that all the tribesmen are completely naked. That is very frequently the case with South American Indian tribes, though more usually they are found to wear breech clouts or some sort of shirt. Maybe these will also, after the story of their discovery grows from a mere newspaper dispatch to a more respectable scientific narrative."

Mr. Mead said that it was impossible to say where Roosevelt had met the new tribe, inasmuch as the Colonel had departed very widely from the plan of the route originally mapped out by him.

The probability of the discovery of one or more new tribes in the Amazon region was pointed out a year ago by the late Prof. Alexander F. Chamberlain of Clark University. He enumerated eighty-three distinct linguistic stocks among South American Indians, and added:

"The region of northwestern Brazil may yet furnish another stock or two." Of the eighty-three linguistic stocks named by Prof. Chamberlain there were found in Brazil the Aruan, Arawakan, Carajan, Cariban, Caririan, Ticunian, and Tupian. The Orinoco and Parana tribes of the Indians of the Amazon region are all in a state of savagery, with some sedentary and agricultural habits. Cannibalism prevailed extensively and still does in the southern headstreams of the Amazon. Many tribes are entirely naked, tattooing and body-painting being met with only rarely. Scalping is almost unknown to these Indians, but preservation of the heads of slain enemies is common. The blowgun and poisoned arrow is a common weapon throughout the Upper Amazon and Orinoco regions, where the chief article of interbibal commerce is curari poison, the insidious poison recently mentioned in connection with the alleged "poison needle" epidemic in this city.

MAYOR ASKS CO-OPERATION.

Wants Department Heads to Consult with Aldermen.

Mayor Mitchel wrote yesterday to Police Commissioner Woods, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Dock Commissioner Smith, calling attention to the fact that recent legislation affecting their departments had become law and asking them to work in harmony with the Committee on Codification of the Board of Aldermen in carrying out their new plans.

The Aldermen were opposed to the Mayor signing the bills giving the three Commissioners increased powers on the ground that it took powers away from the board and that their Codification Committee was working along exactly the same lines.

In his letter to Commissioner Woods the Mayor said:

"In any action that you may take under the new law, I should be glad to have you confer with the Chairman of the respective committees of the Board of Aldermen, in order that such rules as you may promulgate may be brought into harmony, so far as practicable, with the new codification proposed, and to take any other steps that are likely to be of assistance to the Board of Aldermen in their legislative action upon this subject."

9-HOUR DAY FOR CHILDREN.

E. F. Greene Says Any Reduction in Time Means Lower Wages.

BOSTON, April 29.—"I for one believe that fifty-four hours of work in the week (nine hours a day) cannot possibly do any one an injury—even most boys and girls of 14 and 15 years of age—and certainly this weekly schedule of hours allows a good deal of time for other worthy pursuits."

E. F. Greene, President of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, greeted members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers with this assertion at the opening of their annual meeting to-day.

"Any further curtailment in hours," he said, "must inevitably stand in the way of an increase of weekly wages, and the textile workers themselves and New England as a whole would be better off to work at least fifty-four hours a week, and when conditions warrant, secure an increase in wages rather than work for the same weekly wages and shorter hours. The present schedule of wages should be maintained, but if the Government seeks to impose unjust and unfair burdens, labor must bear its fair share of the load.

"The prospects of the cotton industry were embarrassed to some extent by the new tariff, but even more by sweeping proposals of labor legislation," he said.

Gov. Walsh welcomed the delegates, and referring to labor legislation said that the laws limiting hours of labor and otherwise affecting the textile industry had been passed in the honest conviction that such restrictions were required in the interest of the health and welfare of the public, to which the mill operatives belonged. Mistakes some times were made in legislation, he said, but they were mistakes of judgment and not errors due to hostile motives. No legislation seemed necessary at present, he said, as he believed a point had been reached where textile and other industries in the State should have time to work out their salvation under the new conditions.

Announcement that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had agreed to co-operate with the manufacturers in establishing a laboratory for the testing of textile fibers, goods, and supplies was the most important feature of the report of the Secretary, C. J. H. Woodbury.

The proposed laboratory in the new Technology buildings at Cambridge is to deal with all textiles. The report pointed out the possibility for saving to the cotton industry in the fact that more than $19,000,000 was paid for excess water in the cotton crop of 1913.

The silver medal for the greatest contribution to the cotton textile art during the preceding year was awarded to Arthur Tisdale Bradlee of Chestnut Hill, Mass., a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his work on the effect of moisture in testing cotton yarns and fabrics.

Student medals were awarded to Edward Webb Clark, Boston, a graduate of the New Bedford Textile School; to Kenneth Bartlett Cook, Concord, Mass., of the Lowell School; to Hugo D. Heldgord, New York, of the Philadelphia School, and to Charles Clifton Muir, Taunton, of the Bradford Durfee School.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 29.—Foreign competition made increased wages impossible, the management of the Pacific Mills told the 150 dyehouse employes who went on strike for an advance from 15½ to 17 cents an hour. The strikers are divided in their affiliations between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World.

BOY KILLED, DRIVER GONE.

Truckman Who Ran Down Lad Carries Him Home, Then Disappears.

Search is being made for the driver of a motor truck that ran down Stephen Van Rensselaer Trowbridge, 6 year old, son of Alexander B. Trowbridge, an architect, living in 87 Maple Avenue, Flushing, Tuesday night, inflicting injuries from which the boy died in the Flushing Hospital.

The accident happened at Sanford Avenue and King Street. With his sister Alice the boy was returning from a bicycle ride, and in turning into Sanford Avenue his bicycle struck one of the wheels of the motor truck and he was thrown under the machine, the rear wheel passing over his chest.

The driver, who was unaware of the accident until an outcry was made by the boy's sister, stopped the truck and carried the boy into the Trowbridge home. While he was not blamed for the accident, yet in the excitement no one thought to get his name or the number of his truck, and he drove away.

CHECKS PRISONERS' TRICKS.

Finger Print System to Prevent Men Exchanging Places.

After several conferences with Philip Bloch, Secretary of the Board of City Magistrates, Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Correction, announced yesterday that he had found means to prevent "short term" prisoners substituting themselves for prisoners sentenced to the Workhouse for longer terms.

Cases came to the attention of the officials wherein persons sentenced from the Magistrates' Courts for long terms bought or tried to buy their release. This was done by prisoners changing places. The prisoners changed names and when the sentence of the man with the short term expired, the man with the long sentence passed out.

Deputy Commissioner Lewis will have long term prisoners' finger prints taken upon their conviction in the Magistrates' Courts. A copy will be sent to the Workhouse and, upon release, the prisoner's finger prints again will be taken and compared with those sent from the court.

Queens Politician Missing.

The police of the Hunters Point section of Long Island City sent out a general alarm last night for Owen Halpen, 59 years old, a Democratic politician living at 189 Fifth Street, Long Island City. Mr. Halpen was employed as an engineer by the D. E. Williamson Company of Tenth Street. He left his home at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening to visit his sister at Greenpoint and has not been seen since that time. The belief was expressed yesterday that his mind became unbalanced by worry over the illness of his wife. Mr. Halpen is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 220 pounds.

TWO NEW YORK FENCERS QUALIFY

National Championship Preliminaries in Foils and Dueling Swords.

The most prominent fencers in this section of the country gathered here yesterday for the semi-final rounds of the national championships with foils and dueling swords. The foil competition was held yesterday afternoon at the New York Athletic Club and the dueling sword event in the evening at the Fencers' Club. The semi-final round in sabres will be held this afternoon at the New York Athletic Club and to-morrow night at the Hotel Astor will be decided the championships in foils, dueling swords, and sabres, and in addition there will be the final round of the women's senior national championship. Only one New York fencer qualified in each of yesterday's events.

The hour to qualify in the foils competition yesterday afternoon were A. E. Sauer of the Illinois A. C., J. A. MacLaughlin and Dr. S. Breckinridge of the Washington Fencers' Club, and P. W. Allison of the New York A. C. In dueling swords those who qualified were Dr. S. Breckinridge, A. E. Sauer, the present title holder; F. W. Allen of the Boston Athletic Association, and D. W. Cairns of the New York Fencers' Club.

In the dueling sword event there was a tie between Sauer, Dr. Breckinridge and V. Curti, and on the fence off the two first named defeated Curti. The performance of Dr. Breckinridge was the most impressive, for while he won four and lost two bouts, the losses were the result of double touches which is a better record than was made by any of the other three to qualify.

The entry for the foils event totaled nineteen but only nine appeared for competition. Aside from New York, the only cities represented were Washington, Baltimore and Chicago. Paul Meylan, the champion, was eliminated from further competition with three defeats and only one victory to his credit. The result of the competition leaves only one man to represent this city in the finals, P. W. Allison, the former Cornell captain and now of the New York A. C. The summary:

Foils, Semi-Final Round.—Strip No. 1.—Paul Meylan, Fencers Club of New York, defeated Dr. J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C., 5—3, and lost to A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C.; J. A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers Club, and V. Curti, New York A. C. Won 1, lost 3.

A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., defeated Paul Meylan, Fencers Club of New York, 5—3; Dr. J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C., 5—3; V. Curti, New York A. C., 5—2, and lost to J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers Club, Won 3, lost 1.

J. A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers Club, defeated Paul Meylan, Fencers Club of New York, 5—2; A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., 5—2; V. Curti, New York A. C., 5—0, and lost to Dr. J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C. Won 3, lost 1.

Dr. J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C., defeated J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers Club, 5—2; V. Curti, New York A. C., 5—4, and lost to A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., and Paul Meylan, Fencers Club of New York. Won 2, lost 2.

V. Curti, New York A. C., defeated Paul Meylan, Fencers Club of New York, 5—4, and lost to A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C.; J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers Club, and Dr. J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C. Won 1, lost 3.

A. E. Sauer and J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers Club, qualified for the finals.

Strip No. 2.—Sherman Hall, New York A. C., defeated Dr. S. Breckinridge, Washington Fencers' Club, 5—3; Dr. J. H. Schlinkman, Baltimore A. C., 5—3, and lost to P. W. Allison, New York A. C. Won 2, lost 1.

Dr. S. Breckinridge, Washington Fencers Club, defeated Dr. J. H. Schlinkman, 5—1; P. W. Allison, New York A. C., 5—1, and lost to S. Hall, New York A. C. Won 2, lost 1.

P. W. Allison, New York A. C., defeated Sherman Hall, New York A. C., 5—3; Dr. J. H. Schlinkman, Baltimore A. C., 5—0, and lost to Dr. S. Breckinridge, Washington Fencers Club. Won 2, lost 1.

Dr. J. H. Schlinkman, Baltimore A. C., lost to Sherman Hall, New York A. C.; Dr. S. Breckinridge, Washington Fencers Club, and P. W. Allison, New York A. C. Won 0, lost 3.

P. W. Allison, New York A. C., and Dr. S. Breckinridge, Washington Fencers Club, qualified for the finals.

Dueling Swords, Strip No. 1.—D. W. Cairns, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated F. W. Allen, Boston A. A., A. Strauss, New York Turn Verein, W. P. H. Van Bilgenberg, New England Division; lost to J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club; J. B. B. Parker, Eastern Pennsylvania Division. Won 3, lost 2.

F. W. Allen, Boston A. A., defeated A. Strauss, J. A. MacLaughlin, W. P. H. Van Bilgenberg, J. B. B. Parker; lost G. W. Cairns. Won 1, lost 4.

A. Strauss, New York Turn Verein, lost to D. W. Cairns, F. W. Allen, J. A. MacLaughlin, W. P. H. Van Bilgenberg, J. B. B. Parker. Won none, lost 5.

J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated A. Strauss; lost to D. W. Cairns, F. W. Allen, W. P. H. Van Bilgenberg, J. B. B. Parker. Won 1, lost 4.

W. P. H. Van Bilgenberg, New England Division, defeated J. A. MacLaughlin, J. B. B. Parker; lost to A. Strauss, F. W. Allen, D. W. Cairns. Won 2, lost 3.

J. B. B. Parker, Eastern Pennsylvania Division, defeated D. W. Cairns; lost to F. W. Allen, A. Strauss, J. A. MacLaughlin, W. P. H. Van Bilgenberg. Won 1, lost 4.

F. W. Allen, Boston A. A., and D. W. Cairns, Fencers' Club of New York, qualified for the finals.

Strip No. 2.—E. B. Myers, Fencers Club of New York, defeated O. D. MacLaughlin, Boston, unattached; J. H. Schlinkman, Baltimore A. C.; F. H. Goodfellow, Philadelphia Fencers Club; lost to A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C.; Dr. S. Breckinridge, Washington Fencers Club; V. Curti, New York A. C. Won 3, lost 3.

O. D. MacLaughlin, Boston, unattached, defeated A. E. Sauer, J. H. Schlinkman; lost to V. Curti, S. Breckinridge, E. B. Myers. Won 2, lost 3.

J. H. Schlinkman, Baltimore A. C., defeated E. B. Myers, F. H. Goodfellow; lost to V. Curti, Dr. S. Breckinridge, A. E. Sauer, O. D. MacLaughlin. Won 2, lost 3.

F. H. Goodfellow, Philadelphia Fencers Club, lost to E. B. Myers, A. E. Sauer, Dr. S. Breckinridge, J. H. Schlinkman, and V. Curti. Won 0, lost 5.

Dr. S. Breckinridge, Washington Fencers Club, and A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., qualified for the finals.

International Chess Results.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—In the fifth round of the international chess tourney today Janowski, Tarrasch, Marshall, and Alechine beat Blackburne, Niemzowitsch, Bernstein, and Rubinstein, respectively. Capablanca and Lasker drew. The leading scores are: Alechine, 4; Lasker, 3½; Tarrasch, 3; Bernstein, 3; Capablanca and Janowski, 2½ each.

HARVARD CREW HOPES.

Changes and Practice Indicate Improvement in Shell.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 29.—Although Harvard's disappointment over the defeat of its 'Varsity eight at Annapolis last Saturday was very keen, confidence has returned again with the splendid results that have come from several shifts that Coach Wray has made in the eight since the race on the Severn. While poor steering in that race was costly enough, the coach has made changes that very likely will be permanent.

Capt. Reynolds, returning to his old place at bow where he rowed in 1912 and 1913, probably is there for the season if the work yesterday and to-day is to be any criterion. Parson, who has taken Morgan's place at No. 4 formerly rowed No. 6 on the scrubs, while Curtis, now in Reynold's old place at No. 3 has been rowing at No. 7 with the substitutes most of the Spring, although occasionally he has been with the 'Varsity.

The work of the other five men continues to be satisfactory. Chanler at bow and Harwood at No. 6 are, with Reynolds, the only veterans now in the bow, the five others all having been on last year's Freshmen Eight. Soucy at No. 5, Talcott at No. 2, and Schall at No. 7 are filling the bill and look better in the new combination than the old.

Yesterday and to-day the coach spent a lot of time with the crew and on Saturday hopes to match them against the Union Boat Club, an eight made up entirely of former Harvard 'Varsity oarsmen. This race probably will determine whether Sargent will permanently replace Gallagher as coxwain.

MELROSE NOT UNDER FIRE.

No Charges Against Athletic Club Before Registration Committee.

No formal charges against the Melrose Athletic Club have been made and none are under consideration, according to a statement by the Metropolitan Registration Committee, which met at the Bartholomew Parish House last night. Reports have been circulated to the effect that officers of the Xavier Athletic Club had charged the Melrose Club with professionalizing athletes by getting them employment in return for their services as representatives of the club in track and field athletics. Members of the Registration Committee said last night that such reports had come to their ears in an unofficial way, but that no charges had been made to them and that they had nothing upon which to base an investigation.

The opinion of the committee was that the Melrose Club was being illused in that such reports were circulated without charges being made, the investigation of which would settle the matter definitely either one way or the other. The committee itself has no information warranting criticism of the Melrose Club.

The committee held a long meeting last night at which a number of routine protests against athletes charged with professionalism were considered. None of the matters were of importance except that of Emil Heilkman, who formerly represented the Boys' Club and was a former Metropolitan champion wrestler at 135 pounds. Evidence showing that Heilkman had been paid for giving wrestling exhibitions was submitted to the committee and he was formally declared a professional by the committee and expelled from the A. A. U.

McFadden Wins Shanley Trophy.

In the annual competition for the John F. Shanley memorial trophy, run off yesterday over the links of the Country Club of Lakewood as a curtain raiser for its annual Spring tournament, J. P. McFadden of Forest Hill became the winner. His card was 86—15—71. The competition was open to men of 55 years of age or more. C. Gilbert Waldo of Brooklawn won the gross prize, going out in 46 and, returning in 39 for a total of 85. The scores:

Name and Club.	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
J. P. McFadden, Forest Hill	86	15	71
B. H. Rowland, Plainfield	95	20	75
J. Eberhard Faber, Richm'd Co.	89	13	76
C. Gilbert Waldo, Brooklawn	85	8	77
Harold McSweeney, Oil City	90	12	78
Charles Cooper, Oil City	97	18	79
W. L. Maltby, Montreal	92	15	79
Frank Pressbrey, Garden City	90	9	81
John McGoey, Wykagyl	93	12	81
F. K. Ortley, Nassau	94	10	84
H. S. Ferris, Lakewood	103	18	85
W. G. Merrill, Lakewood	111	25	87
Alec C. Soper, Lakewood	106	18	88
C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl	96	7	89
C. W. Searles, Little Falls	106	16	90
G. A. Allsopp, Forest Hill	106	15	91
J. B. Beekman, Lakewood	116	24	92
H. Barbour, Englewood	114	22	92
William Sproud, Siwanoy	111	18	93
W. V. Booth, Lakewood	96	13	83
C. W. McCutcheon, Plainfield	115	20	95
J. Barbour, Englewood	116	18	98

Motor Cycle Racing on May 30.

The management of the Brighton Beach Motordrome has perfected its plans for the formal opening of the motor racing season in the East, the night of Saturday, May 30. The crack motorcycle riders from all parts of the country have been engaged, and the sport will get a whirlwind start for the Summer. One of the star riders of last season, Martin Kessler, who led his team to victory in the twenty-four hour race, is counted upon to be one of the favorites with the fans this season. Most of the old stars who were seen flying about the track last Summer will return, with a new flock of about twenty youngsters all eager to risk their necks in the hope of pulling themselves into fast company. Contracts have been sent to most of the men on last year's roster, and the tentative list of starters in the big races will be announced within a few days. Of special local interest is the report that Charley Davis, the Brooklyn boy who won the championship last year and retired from the sport, intends to return to the game this season.

Lafayette Beats Lehigh at Soccer.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 29.—Lehigh and Lafayette, old athletic rivals, played the first soccer game in their history to-day and the Easonians won 2 goals to nothing.

MOTOR EXPORTS ARE GROWING FAST

Nearly Double in Value Exports of Other Vehicles — Auto License Plates Assigned.

Exports of American automobiles, motor trucks and motor cycles are now almost double in value the exports of all other kinds of vehicles combined, including railroad and street cars, as shown by a comparison of Government figures made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. For the eight months ending with February the total value of motor vehicles exported, including automobile engines, tires and parts, was $23,837,332. During the same period the exports of all other vehicles and parts, except steam locomotives, amounted to $12,529,944. Locomotives brought up the total to roughly $15,000,000. Motor car exports have increased steadily, while imports have declined. For the eight-month periods ending with February, 1912, 1913 and 1914, respectively, we exported 12,847 motor vehicles, worth $12,000,000; 14,488, worth $14,852,000, and 16,883, worth $15,716,000. During the same periods we imported 717 motor vehicles, worth $1,572,000; 569, worth $1,329,000, and 220, worth $529,000, respectively. Government reports show that the exports of automobiles from the port of New York during March of this year were 88 per cent. greater than those in February, 2,479 cars having been shipped as compared with 1,797 in February and 1,841 in January. The total value of vehicles and parts shipped in March, exclusive of engines and tires was $2,204,388.

* * *

As a means of gathering timely information on a number of important topics the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers has organized several special research committees. By summarizing what has been accomplished already and indicating theoretical limitations it is believed that the members will receive benefit. General reports to the section are to be made by the committees which are made up as follows:

Gas-Electric Vehicles.—Beecroft, David, Chairman; Kennedy, William R.; Nilson, Lars G.

Kerosene Carburetors.—Browne, A. B., Chairman; Rautenstrauch, W.; Tracy, Joseph; Whitman, Roger B.

Greases.—Martin, H. M., Chairman; Bradfield, George K.; Parish, W. F.; Prosser, L. P.

Non-Electric Continuous Torque Transmission.—Dieterich, L. M., Chairman; Machol, Morris; Cautley, John R.

Engine Characteristics.—Breese, James L.; Bushy, Lloyd G.; Lloyd, Robert McA.; Porter, Finley R.; Power, W. M.

Governors.—Slade, Arthur J., Chairman; Fletcher, C. W.; McComb, H. G.

* * *

A record showing the assignment of automobile license numbers in the three sub-divisions of the State was issued yesterday by Mitchell May, Secretary of State. For pleasure cars, New York City has been assigned 63,000 numbers, running from 1,000 to 5,999, and from 8,000 to 65,999. Albany gets 34,000 numbers, from 66,000 to 99,999, and Buffalo 29,000 numbers, from A2 to and including A9,999, from B1 to B9,999, and from C1 to C9,999. For commercial cars New York City gets 13,000 numbers, from 1 to 13,000; Albany 2,500, from 17,501 to 20,000, and Buffalo 4,500, from 13,001 to 17,500. The dealers' plates for New York City are 800 in number, running from 6,000 to 6,799; for Albany 600, running from 7,400 to 7,999, and for Buffalo 600, from 6,800 to 7,399.

* * *

Three exhibitions of moving pictures, with lectures and music, are to be given at the Automobile Club of America on Tuesday afternoons, May 5 and 12, and on Tuesday evening, May 19, for members and their guests. On the second afternoon pictures especially attractive to children will be shown. The reels include views of the recent Vanderbilt and Grand Prize automobile races, touring scenes and moving pictures of parts of a chassis in motion. A test of some of the reels and slides was held at the A. C. A. yesterday.

N. Y. U. Beats Stevens on Track.

New York University took the first dual meet of their season yesterday at Ohio Field, defeating Stevens Institute by the score of 62 to 50. Hampered by the absence of S. B. Many, who injured himself last week by severely pulling a tendon, and by the absence of Maloney, Waugh, and Kelly, the Violet team found themselves weaker than they had expected, and had to extend themselves to the utmost. Owing to the wet condition of the track the time made was slow. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by J. S. Tyler, New York; D. Savalle, Stevens, second. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by A. F. Lent, New York; C. Brainard, New York, second. Time—0:54 3-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by Hoinkis, Stevens; W. G. Many, New York, second. Time—0:17 4-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Hillman, Stevens; Vickars, Stevens, second. Time—11:26.

Discus.—Won by Stretch, Stevens, with 9 feet 1 inches, second.

Discus.—Won by Stretch, Stevens, with 96 feet 1 inches, second.

16-Pound Shot.—Tie for first between R. Farber, New York, and E. O'Donnell, New York, with 33 feet 9 inches.

High Jump.—Won by Staudinger, Stevens, with 5 feet 3½ inches; tie for second place between P. Carlin and R. Stockfisch at 5 feet 2¼ inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Savalle, Stevens; J. S. Tyler, New York, second. Time—0:24.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Howell, Stevens; Sherman, New York, second. Time—5:06 3-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by W. G. Many, New York; F. E. Smith, Stevens, second. Time—0:26 1-5.

Hammer Throw.—Won by A. Stretch, Stevens, with 115 feet 4 inches; E. E. O'Donnell, New York, second, with 109 feet.

Broad Jump.—Won by T. McGowan, New York, with 19 feet 10 inches; V. Nichthauser, New York, second, with 19 feet 6 inches.

Pole Vault.—Tie for first place between R. E. Parks and W. McGowan, both of New York, at 8 feet 11 inches.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by A. F. Lent, New York; T. Jones, Stevens, second. Time—2:10 4-5.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Suffrage Day—Next Saturday

In the nation-wide, State-wide, city-wide celebration of Suffrage Day on Saturday, May 2, all the suffrage organizations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are busy preparing to put their best foot forward. Every town and hamlet, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, will make it known in its locality that Woman Suffrage is a living issue.

All over the State of New York, the two State-wide associations, the Women's Political Union and the Woman Suffrage Association are preparing ways of celebrating the day. Spectacular distribution of especially prepared literature is one of the most popular methods of bringing the propaganda to the public. In Riverhead and the Hamptons members of the Women's Political Union, arrayed in white and decked with the purple, white and green regalia, will distribute from shop to shop and from door to door, suffrage fliers. Up the Hudson Valley, through the Mohawk on to Erie and Chautauqua Counties, the same work of enlightening the public about "Votes for Women" will go on. In every Assembly District the Woman Suffrage Association will hold open-air rallies.

At 1 P. M. the celebration in New York City will begin by a meeting held by all of the suffrage organizations, in Washington Square. Processions of automobiles will bring the suffrage orators from the various headquarters. The Women's Political Union is to have fifty-one decorated autos, one for each Senatorial District in the State. The Woman Suffrage Party will have forty, one for each Assembly District of the city, and in each will be the delegates from the district. At the sound of a bugle the speaking will begin.

At 1:45 o'clock, at the sound of the second bugle, a resolution calling on Congress to act upon the question of suffrage nationally, will be passed.

At 2:30 the forces of suffrage will scatter to all points of the city to hold open-air meetings. The Women's Political Union will have its chief rally on the Mall at Central Park, where the Ellery band will give a concert and the intermissions will be given over to suffrage speaking. The Union will also hold meetings in Union Square, near the Delancey Street Bridge, at Tompkins Square, and Greenwich Village.

The Political Equality Association will have a concert, with speaking, on Riverside Drive, near Grant's Tomb. The Equal Franchise Association will have meetings in Madison Square. The Woman Suffrage Party will have meetings at Rutgers Square, St. Mark's Place, the Clinton High School district, the Plaza and Columbus Circle.

At 8:15 P. M. there will be a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Woman's Political Union. Miss Adelaide Liscombe will play popular airs on the organ from 7:45 to 8:15. At 8:15 Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest will show lantern slides of the political work of the Women's Political Union.

The Mayor, John Purroy Mitchel, will extend a word of welcome at this meeting to the suffragists who are in the city from all parts of the State. Dr. Davis, the Commissioner of Correction, will speak on "Women in Office," and Miss Alice Paul will speak on the amendment to the national Constitution. Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse will read a resolution calling on the political parties to declare for Woman Suffrage.

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Then let us give you a demonstration

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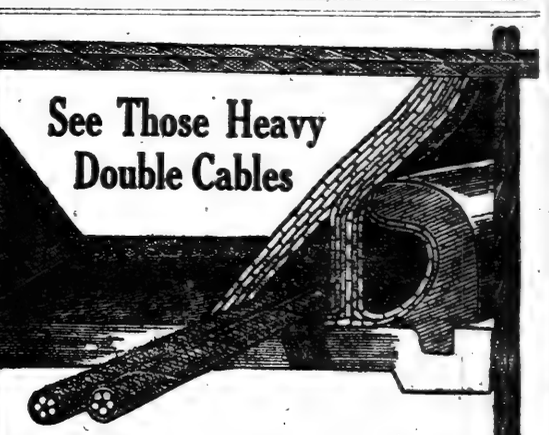

They are immensely strong—each single cable capable of sustaining three thousand pounds weight. They are found only in the new

FEDERAL *Double-Cable-Base* TIRES

The cables anchor the tire to the rim with a security that never can be equalled by the mass of small wires used in the base of most tires, or by the *single* cable used in other tires.

Besides this, the double cables permit the use of a soft bead-filler instead of the sharp pointed *hard* filler used in ordinary tires. A *hard* filler can't *bend*. It extends up into the side wall—it cuts and grinds into the fabric with every motion of the tire. That is why side-wall blowouts just above the rim (often called rim-cuts) are such a common trouble.

The soft rubber and cotton filler in **Federal Double-Cable-Base** tires *can't cut the fabric* because it is flexible, and furthermore it is built down below the zone of motion in the side wall of the tire.

If you want to avoid the four common and costly tire troubles—tire slipping off the rim, tube pinching, rim cutting, side wall breaks and blowouts just above the rim—see that your car is equipped with Federal Double-Cable-Base Tires.

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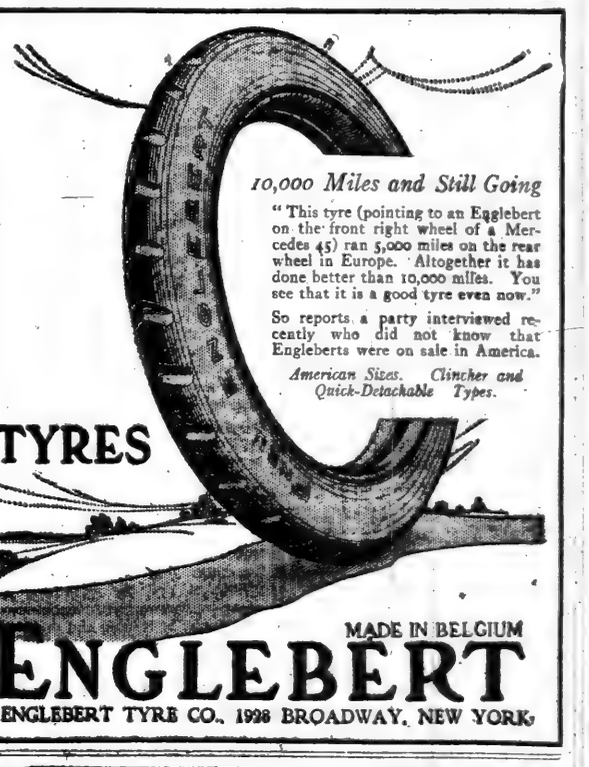

10,000 Miles and Still Going

"This tyre (pointing to an Eaglebert on the front right wheel of a Mercedes 45) ran 5,000 miles on the rear wheel in Europe. Altogether it has done better than 10,000 miles. You see that it is a good tyre even now."

So reports a party interviewed recently who did not know that Engleberts were on sale in America.

*American Sizes.

YANKEES DEFEAT BOSTON---BROOKLYN LOSES---COLLEGE BASEBALL

WALSH'S HOME RUN WINS FOR YANKEES

Left Field Bleacher Blow in Fourth Inning Only Tally in Game with Boston.

Jimmy Walsh poked a hole in the gray fog at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and through the vacuum a new white ball soared its way into the left field bleachers and won the game for the Yanks against the Boston Red Sox by a score of 1 to 0. This prodigious punch came in the fourth inning and made such a favorable impression on Ray Fisher, the Vermont pedagogue, that he pitched a game that was all wool and a yard wide, and held the Sox sluggers from interfering in any way with that big unit, of which Walsh was the author.

The Sox russed, rumed, and sputtered toward the end and tried their best to upset that figure 1, but under the protection of Fisher's wing it was as safe as the Bank of England. These former world's champions had a fine chance to spill the beans in the seventh, when they got two fortunate singles, with only one citizen of Massachusetts out.

Then Manager Bill Carrigan called on the strong arm squad. Carrigan subtracted himself and rushed in Hendrickson to bat. Fisher began to burn the ball over so fast in the dim light of the fading day that the famous pinch-hitter couldn't see it. He spilled a harmless roller at Fisher's feet and was thrown out at first. Then came Larry Gardner, batting for Dutch Leonard, who tried to kill the ball and grassed innocently to Hal Williams, ending the impending rally.

Again in the eighth the Sox had a chance, with Tris Speaker at second and Duffy Lewis waiting at the bat. Again Fisher rose to the seriousness of the occasion and fanned Duffy, leaving Speaker at second, wondering what he could do to earn that $18,000 salary he receives. Tris earned part of the kale in the first inning, when he ran back into right field and grasped Williams's long drive, which was ticketed for a home run.

Something encouraging really ought to be said for the Vermont schoolmaster. The fact that Fisher can pitch such a fine game just goes to show what a great thing education is, and if a college course, in the dead and dying languages, can produce a pitcher like him, it's too bad that more of our youth do not go to college.

If Fisher had drunk too deeply at the fountain of knowledge, he might be trying to infuse the young minds with the mysteries of the A B C's, instead of getting into the headlines as the conqueror of the Red Sox. As a Sanskrit scholar Fisher is surely one of the greatest pitchers among the Chance flinging flock.

Fritz Maisel was full of pepper and patroled his territory with delightful results. His fleetness of foot gave him three hits and much applause. Fritz, in the third inning, banged a hit into the left field bleachers, which looked like a home run, but Umpire Dineen had first glasses on it and called it foul by splitting a hair. But there's no use disputing Mr. Dineen's word, as umpires are like kings, and can do no wrong.

The game was played despite a gathering gloom and before the strife was over it looked as if it might be necessary to get an all-night license to finish it. Outside of Walsh's homer, Leonard pitched a nice game. But there's no consolation in that fact for Boston.

Leonard, however, might have been spared that homer run if Manager Carrigan had kept away from Walsh's high foul fly which was produced just before Jimmy made the home run. The foul was over near first base, where Hack Engle could have grabbed it, but Carrigan yelled for the ball and missed it, giving Walsh the lease on life necessary for him to rip out the huge hit into the bleachers. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	2	3	0	Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Hertz'l, rf.	4	0	0	0	1	Engle, 1b.	3	0	1	5	0
Walsh, lf.	4	1	1	4	0	Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Will's, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Holden, cf.	3	0	1	4	0	Janv'n, 3b.	4	0	2	2	3
Sw'ney, c.	1	0	0	4	2	Yerkes, 2b.	3	0	1	4	1
Peck'h, ss.	3	0	1	2	1	Scott, ss.	3	0	1	5	3
Pe'dale, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4	Carr'n, c.	2	0	1	3	1
Fisher, p.	3	0	2	0	3	Hendr'k, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Thomas, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	29	1	7	27	11	Leonard, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Gardner.	1	0	0	0	0
						Bedient, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Total.	36	0	7	*23	9

*Holden out—hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Carrigan in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Leonard in seventh inning.
Error—Engle.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

First base on errors—New York, 1. Two-base hit—Janvrin. Home run—Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Yerkes, Sweeney, Leonard. Stolen bases—Engle, Janvrin, Speaker. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 7. Double play—Scott, Yerkes and Engle. Base on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Leonard, 2. Struck out—By Leonard, 4. Hits—Off Leonard, 6 in 6 innings; off Bedient, 1 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connelly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Manager Chance Has the Grip.

Frank Chance, manager of the New York American League team, was taken ill at the Polo Grounds before yesterday's game and had to turn his charges over to Capt. Roger Peckinpaugh for the afternoon. Chance caught cold while attending the relay games in Philadelphia on Saturday and developed what is apparently a case of grip. At his home it was said last night his condition was improved, and it was not thought his illness would prove serious.

Triple Play Saves the Senators.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—A triple play by Gandil, Foster, and McBride featured Washington's victory over Philadelphia today by 6 to 4. In the sixth inning the home team tied the score. With runners on third and second and no one out, Ayres took Engel's place, with Barry at bat. On an attempted double squeeze play, Gandil grabbed Barry's bunted fly with his gloved hand, threw to Foster, retiring McInnis, and Foster threw to McBride, putting out Strunk at second. The play saved the game for Washington. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	H	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	H	PO	A	E
Moeller, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Mur'y, rf.	1	2	1	0	
Foster, 3b.	4	3	2	2	4	Daley, lf.	4	1	2	6	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Coll's, 2b.	3	1	0	5	2
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	2	10	3	Baker, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Henry, c.	4	0	2	4	2	M'In's, 1b.	3	0	2	5	1
Shanks, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Strunk, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	Barry, ss.	4	0	1	6	1
M'B'de, ss.	3	0	0	4	2	Schang, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Engel, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Houck, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Ayres, p.	2	1	1	1	0	Bress'r, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						B'dman, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total.	32	6	11	27	15	Lapp, c.	2	0	0	3	0
						*Oldring.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	33	4	9	27	11

*Batted for Boardman in ninth inning.
Errors—Morgan, Collins, Bressler.

Washington	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	..	6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	..	4

Two-base hits—Milan, Gandil, Morgan, Murphy. Hits—Off Engel 7 in 5 innings (none out in sixth); off Ayres 2 in 4 innings; off Houck 5 in 5 innings; off Bressler 4 in 2-3 innings; off Boardman 2 in 1 1-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, McBride. Sacrifice flies—Gandil, Henry, McInnis. Stolen bases—Collins, Barry, 2. Double plays—Henry and Foster; Collins and McInnis; Barry, Collins and McInnis. Triple play—Gandil, Foster and McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Engel, 3; off Houck, 3; off Bessler, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Engel, 2; by Houck, 2; by Bressler, 1. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 1; Boston, 0.
Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Detroit, 1; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis 6; Cleveland, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston—rain.
Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 7; Chicago, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Providence—rain.
Buffalo, 6; Jersey City, 2.
Toronto, 1; Newark, 0.
Baltimore, 4; Montreal, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 10; Brooklyn, 7.
Indianapolis, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Buffalo, 5. (Twelve innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	9	4	.692
Chicago	7	6	.538
New York	5	4	.556
Washington	6	5	.545
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
St. Louis	6	6	.500
Boston	4	6	.400
Cleveland	3	8	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	10	2	.882
Philadelphia	6	3	.667
Brooklyn	5	3	.625
Cincinnati	7	6	.538
New York	4	4	.500
Chicago	4	8	.333
St. Louis	4	9	.307
Boston	2	7	.222

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	9	2	.818
Baltimore	5	4	.556
Chicago	6	6	.500
Indianapolis	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	4	5	.444
Buffalo	3	4	.429
Kansas City	5	7	.417
Pittsburgh	2	6	.250

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	4	1	.800
Jersey City	4	3	.571
Buffalo	4	3	.571
Rochester	3	3	.500
Baltimore	3	4	.500
Toronto	3	4	.429
Montreal	2	4	.333
Providence	2	4	.333

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.
Baltimore at Chicago.

Browns Clinch Victory in Third.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—A combination of hits and errors in the third inning this afternoon gave St. Louis four runs, and these, with one each in the first and eighth innings, were enough to win from Cleveland, 6 to 3. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	3	3	3	0	Lieb'd, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	5	1	2	2	3	Turn'r, 3b.	5	1	3	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	3	1	3	2	1	J'st'n, lb.	4	1	1	10	0
Wil'ms, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	J'kson, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Walker, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
Leary, lb.	3	0	0	9	0	Graney, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Wares, ss.	3	0	1	5	1	Olson, ss.	3	0	0	0	1
Crossin, c.	3	0	0	2	1	Carisch, c.	3	0	1	6	2
James, p.	3	0	0	0	5	Mitch'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Col'm're, p.	2	0	0	1	4
Total.	32	6	12	27	11	*Leliveit.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	3	7	24	12

*Batted for Collamore in the ninth inning.
Errors—Turner, Collamore, Wares.

St. Louis	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	..	3

Two-base hits—Walker, Jackson, Wares, Shotten. Hits—Off Mitchell, 4 in two innings, (none out in third inning); off Collamore, 8 in six innings. Stolen bases—Shotten, Pratt, Crossin, Wares, Turner. Double plays—Carisch and Lajoie; James, Wares and Leary. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 9. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off James, 6; off Collamore, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Collamore, (Leary.) Struck out—By James, 2; by Mitchell, 3; by Collamore, 2. Passed ball—Crossin. Wild pitch—Collamore. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Tigers Triumph in Eleventh.

DETROIT, April 29.—A sensational pitchers' battle with leadership of the league as its prize, went eleven innings to-day before Detroit defeated Chicago 1 to 0. The game was lost by one pitcher and won by the other. Cicotte and Dubuc pitched superb ball, but in the final inning the Chicago hurler weakened under the strain. He passed Moriarty, and when Stanage bunted, Cicotte threw wild over Weaver's head in an attempt to retire Moriarty at second. The latter went to third and scored on Dubuc's sacrifice fly to Collins. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	5	Dem'tt, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
K'v'gh, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3	Lord, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	12	2
Cw'fd, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Collins, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	W'ver, ss.	3	0	1	7	5
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	17	1	Bodie, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	3	1	1	0	5	E'k'rn, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Stanage, c.	4	0	0	4	1	Schalk, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Dubuc, p.	3	0	0	0	7	Cicotte, p.	4	0	1	0	6
Total.	38	1	5	33	22	Total.	33	0	5	*31	20

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Weaver, Cicotte, Burns.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

Sacrifice hits—Schalk, Weaver, Bodie. Sacrifice fly—Bodie. Stolen bases—Chase, Collins, Kavanaugh. Double plays—Moriarty, Kavanaugh, and Burns; Bush and Burns; Blackburn, Weaver, and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Detroit, 4. First base on balls—Off Dubuc, 7; off Cicotte, 2. Struck out—By Dubuc, 5; by Cicotte, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—Montgomery, 9; New Orleans, 2.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Memphis, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 2; Birmingham, 2. (Called, darkness.)
Nashville at Chattanooga—Rain.

Virginia League.

At Roanoke—Roanoke, 14; Newport News, 6.
At Norfolk—Richmond, 13; Norfolk, 6.
At Petersburg — Petersburg, 7; Portsmouth, 0.

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Lynn, 3; Fitchburg, 1.
All other games postponed; rain.

American Association.

Indianapolis at Minneapolis; cold weather.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Kansas City—Columbus, 20; Kansas City, 8.
At St. Paul—Louisville, 3; St. Paul, 0.

Eastern Association.

At Bridgeport—Springfield, 2; Bridgeport, 0.
Other games postponed; wet grounds.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 1:30 P. M. N. Y. Amer. [illegible]

Be Kind To Your Liver!
Don't force a balky Liver with drastic purgatives. Use a gentle remedy and avoid irreparable injury. Take the Right Remedy which will satisfy your Liver and yourself. 1 or 2 Pills at night relieve constipation. Get a box of
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at any up-to-date Drug Store, or if he has not got it, send 25 cents in stamps NOW by mail to Andreas Saxlehner, New York

DOOIN WINS WITH REVISED LINE-UP

Phillies Play Well with Paskert at Short and Defeat Dodgers 6 to 2.

With "Dode" Paskert at short stop in place of Herbert Murphy, who is blessed by the Giants for his assistance in winning a couple of games for them against his own team, and with two other changes in their line-up, the Phillies gave the Superbas a 6 to 2 defeat at Ebbets Field yesterday. In addition to the substitution of Paskert for Murphy, who so unsatisfactorily attempted to fill the shoes of the deserter, Mike Doolan, who jumped to the Feds, Manager Dooin slipped in Irelan, a youngster, in place of Bobby Byrne, the former Pittsburgher, at second and used Beals Becker, the one-time Giant, in centre field in Paskert's old place. With the revised line-up the Phillies appeared much stronger than previously this season and Paskert handled himself well at the short field position.

Manager Dooin said last night that the shifting of Paskert from centre field to shortstop might be permanent. He said he was very well pleased with Paskert's showing in the infield. The change at second base will not be permanent, and is only made during the illness of Byrne.

The new line-up at least showed batting strength and the Phillies collected ten hits off Ragan and Raulbach. They were aided in getting their runs by several bases on balls, one of which was supplied by Allen, one of Robbie's young pitchers. This base on balls was Allen's only opportunity to shine. He was sent in to displace Ragan, after the veteran had passed Paskert in the seventh inning, and when he passed Becker, the next man up, Robinson immediately yanked him out and sent in Ruelbach. The former Cub seemed to be also suffering from wildness and he passed Lobert, the next man up, filling the bases. The three first men up in the inning had been passed and each one by a different pitcher. Up to this time, with the score 3 to 2, the Dodgers seemed to have a chance, but Cravath, who got an opportunity after Magee had popped out, settled all doubts about the game by scoring Paskert and Becker with a single to centre field.

Ragan had been pitching fairly good ball, although several long hits had been made off him, and there is good ground to question Robinson's judgment in yanking him out in favor of a green twirler, down to the rather wild.

Alexander the Great, who occupied the mound for the Phillies, was hit rather hard, but he didn't falter throughout the nine innings and never allowed the Dodgers to become dangerous.

Elberfeld played his first full game for the Brooklyn team. The attendance was about 2,000.

The Brooklyn Club yesterday signed a new outfielder, George F. Walsh, formerly of Georgetown University. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, ss.	4	1	2	3	1	Dalton, cf.	4	0	3	2	0
Becker, cf.	3	1	0	1	0	Cut'w, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Lobert, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4	Daub't, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	0	4	0	Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Crav'h, rf.	5	1	2	3	1	Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2
Lud's, 1b.	3	1	1	5	1	Stan'l, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Irelan, 2b.	2	0	1	0	3	Elb'f'd, ss.	4	1	1	3	2
Killifer, c.	4	2	3	8	1	Fischer, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Alex'r, p.	4	0	1	1	2	Meyers, p.	3	0	0	0	4
						Allen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Reul'h, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						*Rigger.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	6	10	27	9	Total.	34	2	10	27	16

*Batted for Reulbach in ninth inning.
Errors—Irelan, Wheat.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Killifer, Dalton. Three-base hits—Cravath, Stengel. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Irelan, Cutshaw. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Becker, Lobert. Double plays—Cravath and Luderus; Ragan, Fischer and Daubert; Reulbach and Smith; Daubert, Cutshaw and Fischer. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 6; off Allen, 1; off Reulbach, 1. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; by Alexander, 1; by Alexander, 7. Hits—Off Ragan 7 in 6 innings (none out seventh); off Reulbach 3 in 3 innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Luck with the Redlegs.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Cincinnati was outbatted by St. Louis, but by good work on the bases and with the assistance of the visitors' errors managed to win to-day, 5 to 3. St. Louis had two men on bases in the ninth, with one out, when a single by J. Miller down the third base line hit Dolan, who was on third. This spoiled what appeared to be an elegant opportunity for St. Louis to tie the score, for Magee's fly was gathered in a moment later by Bates. Hageman was taken out to allow Cathers to bat for him, while Yingling was relieved in the ninth after two singles had been made off him in succession. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	1	2	0	0	H'g'ns, 2b.	5	0	1	0	4
Groh, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	Dolan, 3b.	5	0	1	1	2
Bates, cf.	2	2	1	2	0	Butler, ss.	4	1	3	2	5
M'a'ns, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Wilson, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
H'b'zel, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	Miller, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0
Herzog, ss.	3	0	1	2	0	Magee, cf.	4	2	2	2	0
R'w'lgs, 3b.	2	0	0	2	3	Cruise, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Clark, c.	3	1	1	4	0	Snyder, c.	4	0	0	2	2
Ying'g, p.	3	2	1	0	3	Hag'm'n, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Steele, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Cathers.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	5	6	†26	9	Total.	39	3	12	24	16

Errors—Huggins, Dolan, Cruise, Herzog, (3,) Clark.
*Batted for Hageman in the eighth inning.
†Delan out. Hit by batted ball in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	..	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	..	3

Two-base hits—Butler, Magee. Hits—Off Hageman, 5 in seven innings; off Steele, 1 in one inning; off Yingling, 11 in eight innings, (none out in the ninth inning;) off Benton, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Groh, Marsans, Rawlings. Sacrifice fly—Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—Magee, Moran, (2,) Marsans, (2.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Hageman, 3; off Yingling, 2. Hit by Hageman, (Herzog;) by Yingling, (J. Miller.) Struck out—By Hageman, 2; by Yingling, 4; by Benton, 1. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

"Babe" Adams Blanks Cubs.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Pitcher Adams held Chicago to four scattered hits, while his teammates batted both Lavender and Vaughn all over the field and Pittsburgh won 7 to 0, making a clean sweep of the series. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. K'y, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Leach, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Carey, lf.	5	0	0	4	0	Good, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
M'rey, 3b.	5	1	3	2	4	Sw'y, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
W'g'r, ss.	5	1	2	2	4	Z'man, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
K'chy, 1b.	4	2	2	12	0	Sch'e, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Viox, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2	Saier, 1b.	3	0	2	10	0
M'ch'l, rf.	4	1	3	2	0	J'ston, cf.	3	0	1	0	1
Gibson, c.	3	1	2	4	2	Archer, c.	3	0	0	11	3
Adams, p.	4	0	0	0	3	L'w'der, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Y'ghn, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	40	7	12	27	15	Total.	31	0	4	27	14

Errors—Joe Kelly, Carey, Zimmerman, (2,) Saier.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	..	7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

Two-base hits—Mitchell, Joe Kelly, Wagner. Three-base hit—Gibson. Hits—Off Lavender, 7 in four innings; off Vaughn, 3 in five innings. Double play—Mowrey and Viox. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 3; off Vaughn, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender, (Adams.) Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Adams, 4; by Vaughn, 6. Passed ball—Gibson. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart.

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BLANDING SUED FOR $10,000.

Kansas City Federals Claim He Jumped Their Contract.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Suit for $10,000 damages was filed to-day by the Kansas City Federal League Club against Fred Blanding, pitcher with the Cleveland Americans, for alleged breach of contract. An injunction to prevent Blanding from playing with any other club than the Kansas City Federals is sought.

The complaint charges that Blanding signed a three-year contract with Kansas City at an annual salary of $5,833, of which $2,500 was paid in advance. Blanding, it is alleged, jumped the contract and joined the Cleveland Americans.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Finishes Strong, but Loses to Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—In a slugging game in which both clubs used up three pitchers, the Packers took the second game from the Brooklyn Federals this afternoon, 10 to 7. Kansas City took a running start in the first inning when they scored four runs on two doubles, a walk, and Kruger's homer. After scoring one in the fourth Brooklyn came within one run of tying the score in the eighth, when five solid swats, a hit batsman, and a "boot" scored five runs. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E'b'ne, lf.	5	2	2	1	1	Cooper, cf.	4	1	2	0	0
Potts, rf.	4	2	1	0	0	Myers, 1b.	2	2	0	11	1
K'w't'y, 2b.	4	0	0	2	8	Evans, lf.	5	1	4	1	0
Stov'll, 1b.	4	3	3	14	0	D'l'h'y, 2b.	3	1	1	4	3
Per'ng, 3b.	4	1	2	0	4	Murp'y, rf.	4	1	3	1	0
Krug'r, cf.	5	1	2	5	0	Wh't'ill, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
G'dwin, ss.	3	0	0	2	3	Gag'n, ss.	3	0	2	1	4
E'st'ly, c.	4	1	3	3	0	Owens, c.	5	0	2	8	1
Harris, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Som'rs, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Stone, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Peters, p.	1	0	0	0	2
F'ck'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Griggs	0	0	0	0	0
						Marion, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	35	10	12	27	17	†Land	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	37	7	14	24	15

*Batted for Peters in seventh inning.
†Batted for Marion in ninth inning.
Errors—Delehanty, Gagnier (2,) Kenworthy.

Kansas City	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	..	10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	..	7

Stolen base—Potts. Sacrifice hits—Harris, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Murphy. Two base hits—Chadbourne, Stovall, Gagnier, Delehanty, Murphy. Home run—Kruger. Double plays—Kenworthy, Goodwin, and Stovall; Gagnier, Delehanty and Myers; Westerzil, Owens and Myers; Perring, Kenworthy, and Stovall. Hits—Off Sommers, 4 in four innings; off Harris, 11 in six and two-thirds innings; off Peters, 3 in two innings; off Stone, 1 in one-third inning. Struck out—By Sommers, 2; by Harris, 1; by Marion, 2; by Packard, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harris, 3; off Stone, 1; off Sommers, 4; off Marion, 2; off Packard, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Griggs, by Stone. Wild pitch—Packard. Passed ball—Owens. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Geockel and Anderson. Attend

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BEGIN WITH MEXICO.

With very great propriety the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile have resolved first of all to make the attempt to bring about an understanding between the Mexican Federals and the various leaders of insurrection. This procedure is commended by logic, common sense, and in particular by our national interest. First let peace and quiet be restored in Mexico—then a satisfactory adjustment with us becomes the easiest thing in the world.

Of course, in such an undertaking the representatives of the three South American Powers have many qualifications and advantages. They speak the language of the Mexicans, they are of the same race as the Mexicans, in so far as the Spanish strain still persists in the Mexican racial mixture. The negotiators representing Brazil, Argentina and Chile and Mexico will understand each other, they will know each others' minds and temperament. They will get on as well as anybody could in an exceedingly difficult business—but always on condition that we stand entirely aloof. It is plain that we could take no part in a conference where the sole subject of discussion was the settlement of Mexico's internal difficulties.

Whether HUERTA himself would be represented in such a negotiation is a matter of some doubt. The negotiation of peace in Mexico would primarily be for the benefit of that republic, but it would have to serve also as a basis for satisfying the demands which we have sought to enforce. The chief of those demands is the elimination of HUERTA. Since if the negotiation was successful the old dictator would have to go at the end of the proceeding, of course he might as well go at the beginning. This is equivalent to saying that he would not enter into the conference at all. But that remains to be seen. Indeed, it is not altogether certain that negotiators will be able to proceed as here indicated, but it is believed in Washington that it was their purpose at the very outset to make an effort to tranquillize Mexico.

An adjustment in Mexico conditioned on making an end of fighting, the removal of HUERTA from the scene, and the Constitutional election of a President, would be eminently satisfactory to us. It would seem probable that we should have to hold Vera Cruz as a guarantee for the carrying out of the arrangement. That would be in many ways preferable to the holding of an election under the guarantee of the three South American Powers. As negotiators they ought not to be held responsible for the carrying out of the agreement made through their good offices. There is an astonishing amount of confusion in some quarters as to the nature of the service these three Powers are performing. At various times during the last three or four years proposals have been made that whenever we found it necessary to take a hand in the affairs of one of our sister republics we should invite certain other American republics, preferably Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, to assist us in the work, and claims for priority of this invention are now being filed in the belief that the idea has found application in the present tender of good offices for adjusting our difficulty with Mexico. That is all a fond delusion. The joint intervention idea was worthless from the beginning, and worse than worthless. We should be most ill-advised to associate ourselves in such a matter with Governments having very different views and often having different interests, and in particular having the fatal disqualification of neither understanding nor trusting us. In trying to settle one quarrel in that way we should find ourselves involved in two or three quarrels. But the tender of good offices by Brazil, Argentina, and Chile has not even a remote resemblance to the joint intervention idea.

If the negotiations take the form intimated in Washington, that is, the effort being made first of all to settle the difficulties of Mexico, it will be our duty and our policy to hold ourselves entirely aloof from the proceeding until the negotiators who have tendered their good offices are able to bring to us the basis of that satisfactory and therefore permanent adjustment mentioned by Mr. BRYAN in his acceptance of the offer.

EAGER FOR A HUNGER STRIKE.

UPTON SINCLAIR, novelist, Socialist, and professional agitator, weight, (estimated,) 140 pounds, has resisted his almost overpowering temptation to wait for JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., at the entrance of his office and "publicly horsewhip him." What would happen if he had horsewhipped Mr. ROCKEFELLER he described at the Liberal Club, after the temptation was overcome:

> I would have gone to jail quite happily, and would have at once gone on hunger strike. I would have remained on hunger strike until the Colorado situation was adjusted.

Mr. SINCLAIR is a professional and noted faster. He has written treatises on the healthfulness of fasting, on the beneficent effects of doing without food for weeks on end. Fasting recurrently is his hobby and pleasure. But hunger striking is martyrdom. The subjective pleasure and the objective martyrdom constituted for UPTON a temptation even more overwhelming than that of thrashing Mr. ROCKEFELLER. A renewed period of fasting was about due; why not convert the experience into something picturesque and self-advertisable by getting arrested anyhow?

Occasion was not lacking. There were the poor miners in Colorado ground under the oppressor's heel. Crêpe was cheap. There could be no personal danger in pinning a black band to his sleeve, and to the sleeves of some daring comrades in Socialism, and "picketing" Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S offices to "carry home to the young Standard Oil millionaire the message of the suffering miners in Colorado." That would lead to his arrest, to the coveted hunger-strike fast, and the martyrdom fest.

He "picketed." He was arrested. He was led in durance. "Through the press" he wished "publicly to ask my wife to cause herself to be arrested in the same way." The wife obeyed, and a family fast is in prospect.

MR. BRANDEIS'S ARGUMENTS.

The railways having put into the record a statement that their taxes had increased 111 per cent. in ten years, Mr. BRANDEIS'S remark thereupon was that other taxes had increased also, and that "the ratio of railroad taxes to gross revenues is still small." Mr. BRANDEIS offered no comparison of the rates of increase of taxes for the railways and other property, nor he proposes a novel test of the reasonableness of taxes. He says the tax rate is small in relation to the railways' gross business. That puts the railways where the railway advocates claimed that they were—in a class by themselves regarding taxation. There has been nothing like this argument since Postmaster General HITCHCOCK calculated railway profits upon mail pay on the cost of carriage of the mails, the usual basis of calculation being upon investment. As the freight revenues of the petitioning railways aggregated a billion dollars in 1913, the rate of taxation on that scale necessarily was small. It was not as small as it ought to be, according to the facts of the railways, which were practically admitted by not being contested.

Mr. BRANDEIS proceeded to argue that the railways, in their progress toward starvation, had turned the corner because "their supply prices are lower." The companies being unable to buy through the closeness of their finances, and their supply of cars being excessive through the dullness of trade, it is but natural that the prices of supplies of cars and other equipment should decline with other prices. Other enterprises look to prosperity for their profit. Mr. BRANDEIS argues that railways should look to decreasing costs as a source of increasing margin above expenses. The railways' argument is that they should be allowed to increase their rates, so that they might be buyers, and the prices of seller might be sustained or improved. The equipment makers will hardly be charmed by the argument that their adversity is a suitable source of the railways' prosperity. When business slows in other departments prices are cut to arouse it. Prices are raised when there is more money moving about, so that more can be asked without embarrassing buyers. That was the course the railways wanted to take when they asked for higher rates four years ago. It is due to the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railways now are asking to raise rates because business is unprofitable. That is a fundamental fault of the regulation of prices by law. They are not responsive to trade movements in either direction, not being allowed to rise with other prices, and being reduced whenever it seems feasible politically, economic considerations being ignored.

Mr. BRANDEIS'S other arguments are that rates should not be increased for the weak roads, because it would unduly increase the profits of the strong roads, and that the railways should economize rather than raise their rates. Nothing that the railways propose is favored. What railway has Mr. BRANDEIS managed profitably that he is heard with most respect upon the subject? Why does he appear in the case officially? When the shippers dropped their opposition to the increase of rates they naturally left their counsel unemployed, and he was engaged by the Interstate Commerce Commissioners. What need for "special counsel" have the Judges in the case? If they need such advice why is it not sought in less partial quarters? Why are the railways put into the position of defendants when they are merely petitioners for what other businesses possess as a right? All prices having risen except railways rates, it is a demonstration that railway rates are unreasonable in their relations to costs. What the railways receive buys less of what they must have to keep them running. They are paid less for working harder, and the "special counsel" of the Commission is listened to when he argues that it is all right. The country needs efficient railways more than it needs lower rates.

DANCING AS EXERCISE.

That the present dances are good for the young and old of either sex and should be encouraged is, manifestly, the judgment of Dr. WILLIAM G. ANDERSON of the Yale Gymnasium, conveyed in his letter to THE TIMES, appearing elsewhere. In his recent speech to the dancing masters of this city Dr. ANDERSON justified HERBERT SPENCER'S objection to formal gymnastics of a will-less character, which, he said, could never supply the place of the movements prompted by nature, and added that greater benefit accrues "in the riotous glee with "which young people carry on their "frolics." The girl who dances all night at the Junior Promenade illustrates beautifully how the joy of it makes play of work.

Dr. ANDERSON believes that making the directive centres of the brain skillful in the evolutions of the dance stimulates and assists the faculties. In his speech in this city he referred to a thesis read at Clark University by the late Prof. ANGELO MOSSO which testified to the beneficial reaction upon the mind of diversified muscular movements. Prof. MOSSO cited the manual activities of the great Italian masters as in point:

> During the first epoch of the Renaissance the greatest artists of Florence were all apprentices in the workshops of goldsmiths. LUCCA DELLA ROBBIA, LORENZO GHIBERTI, FILLIPO BRUNELLESCHI, FRANCIA, GHIRLANDAJO, BOTTICELLI, ANDREA DEL SARTO—to mention only a few examples—performed during their apprenticeship the simplest labors in the workshop of a goldsmith. But the exercises with which they gained their manual dexterity surely influenced also the development of their genius. * * * A fact which cannot be doubted is the many-sidedness of genius which some of the Italians of the Renaissance possessed, which has never again appeared with like copiousness.

The games and dances of the Greeks, also, must have assisted in the development of their genius, as their intellectual exercises affected advantageously the development of the muscles. Dr. ANDERSON says that the majority of college athletes stand well in their studies, and many of them are honor men. He decries the Puritan repression of animal spirits, insisting only that they have outlet in channels of skill and grace.

INSIDE VIEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

We have had forwarded to us two letters from Manila, one from a gentleman employed in a banking house, addressed to a friend in the United States, the other from the representative of an extensive manufacturing company. There is a striking likeness between the two letters, coming from quite independent sources. In each is a tone of discouragement and of resentment at the causes of discouragement. Each reports business much disturbed and diminished by the sense of uncertainty in the public mind as to the course and effect of the change of policy made by the present Government. The "Filipinization" of the service is regarded in each as the principal cause of the confusion that prevails, and the substitution of Filipinos for Americans in the higher ranks of the service is especially deplored. This is condemned not only as lowering the efficiency and the dignity of the service, but as stimulating the hope and the greed of a peculiar class of native politicians. The changes in the lower grades of the service have been of the same order and have had similar unfortunate results, less acute but more extensive.

One feature of the picture of the situation in the islands which is emphasized in both these letters is of special significance. It is the feeling that prevails among intelligent Filipinos that the American Government is not living up to its pledge to secure them good government until such time as the natives should be able to take over that task. This, in some degree, is a novel view of the "protectorate" established by the United States in the Philippines. We have heard much of the advantages conferred on the islands by the work of Americans in education, in transport, in sanitation, in the orderly administration of local and provincial affairs, and in protection from foreign intervention. We have not quite realized how far American aid and guidance have been useful in preserving the mass of the people from the harm that can be inflicted upon them by the shrewd and avid politicians who seek to control the suffrage. It is this beneficent task that has appealed most to the middle class Filipinos, business men, agriculturists and professional men, who have come into contact with the Americans and have achieved the most intimate relations with them. This is a class, of incalculable value to the islands, to whom the "Filipinization" of the public service seems and actually is the most formidable evil that they have to deal with. The representative of the New York Manufacturing Company says:

> The matter now stands that the politicians at Washington, backed by ill-informed constituents, are playing into the hands of designing politicians here among the natives. The vast majority of the well-to-do natives are in an agony of fear as to the present policy of giving their politicians such control. They freely state that the United States has violated its promise to protect them until they are strong enough to care for themselves, which is in the far-distant future.

There are signs that the Governor General of the Philippines already feels that he has been a little rash in his attempt to extend the share of Filipinos in the islands' service and that the results which are becoming daily more evident have moderated his views and expectations. It is reported on what seems good authority that the President is also somewhat disturbed by the working of the experiment. Happily, it is an experiment only, and those who have begun it can in time modify or reverse their policy. It is to be hoped that this will be done. At least there is little prospect that the absurd scheme of the last House of Representatives for granting full independence to the islands at a time fixed will be enacted. That at the present time seems about the wildest and most perilous plan that could be carried out, perilous not only to the Philippines but to our own country.

REGULATION BY LAW AND BY REASON.

The Steel Trust earned $65,000 toward its common dividend of $6,353,781 for the quarter just reported, and yet the stability of the investment remains undisturbed. Therein lies the secret of the difference between regulation by law and theory and regulation in the manner taught by experience. Lowness of rates is the prime object of regulation by law, as exemplified in the practice of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has ruled that the railways shall not charge rates sufficient both to earn a profit and improve the railways. Betterments should come from capital investment, not from surplus earnings, and the rates should be reduced. The country now sees that the result of this theory is that the railways have inferior credit and are unable to secure the capital for the improvement of their properties. Rates have ceased to fall, as they were accustomed to under the previous practice, and the country is suffering from the check to railway growth far more than it benefits by the lowness of rates. There is scant margin above many dividends, and in some cases there is none.

The Steel Trust, on the other hand, was carrying an accumulation of fat in the shape of the largest surplus in its history. After the deduction of the unearned dividend the surplus remains at $181,738,322. Here is a momentum of the greatest value. It is a guarantee of wages, for one thing. The trust, which Mr. GOMPERS denounces as "the greatest enemy of labor," does not have to cut its labor costs at the first breath of reaction, and it does not have to descend to cut-throat competition. It can cut prices with the best in case of necessity. It is able to adopt this enlightened course because it is able to make hay while the sun shines and can enlarge its profits when it is least burdensome to its customers to pay them because their profits are also large. It is a mockery to say that the railways have the same commercial opportunities. For four years they have tried to share the rising prices enjoyed by all other interests. Now their opportunity seems at hand at a time of trade prostration, when the decrease of volume will to a considerable extent nullify the increase of rates, if indeed there is any increase.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Victory Not Yet Completed.

It was with the modesty characteristic of really great men that Dr. WILLIAM A. GORGAS accepted the gold medal presented to him by the American Museum of Safety in recognition of the sanitary work in Panama which, it is hardly an exaggeration to say, made the building of the canal possible. It, and it alone, made possible the building except with a continuance of the almost intolerable expense in loss of human life that marked the French régime—an expense due, not to the fact that the régime was French, but to the inability of anybody, at that time, to control the tropic fevers, with which Panama was then perhaps better, or worse, supplied than any other place on earth.

Gen. GORGAS said that he took the medal only as the representative of the 400 or 500 young Americans who did the work of sanitation on the Isthmus. Of course that is the right way to take this and other like honors, but the old, old rule—to the leader the glory, and about all of it—is far from as unfair as it sometimes seems, especially to the led. Upon the leader, not upon them, rests the responsibility in case of failure, and on him, in that case, would fall the obloquy and disgrace.

Gen. GORGAS went on to say, however, that the most important result of what the sanitarians did in Panama was not the building of the canal, but the demonstration, for the first time on a large scale, that white men could go into the tropics with their wives and children and live there, in spite of hard daily labor, as safely as in the temperate zones. Doubt as to the accuracy of that statement can be expressed without even a hint of denial that the results achieved on the Isthmus were great and wonderful.

The death rate was indeed made magnificently low, considering the circumstances, but it was in a class of picked men, among whom, in the North, there would have been hardly any deaths at all except from accident, and even these men were kept in condition only by long and frequent furloughs home. This was not making the tropics "safe for white men," in any ordinary usage of the word "safe." What was shown in Panama, strictly speaking, was no more than that such men can now be protected for a while in such places, especially from the malignant infections which formerly were so often and promptly fatal to them. For permanent residence the tropics still are, and probably always will be, for black and brown men alone.

Was She in Jest or Earnest?

Few humiliations are deeper than those which come upon him who takes in earnest what was intended as a joke, and proceeds to indulge in denunciation or ridicule which only results in proving himself lacking in the sense of humor. Hence is it with the utmost caution that one can venture to comment on the letter, printed yesterday on this page, in which a feminine correspondent protested with seeming seriousness against the establishment by Dr. GRENFELL, "on the Labrador," as they say up in that region, of deer ranches as a source of food supply for people who are often forced to go desperately hungry.

This scheme, assuming its practicability—and Dr. GRENFELL ought to know whether it is practicable or not, and presumably does—strikes the ordinary human intelligence as both commendable and promising. It involves, however, the ultimate slaughtering of the animals to be reared in the ranches, and, besides that, it will bring upon a certain number of Labradorians demoralization declared by our correspondent to be incidental to the killing of beasts and the handling of their "remains." Also it would lead to the eating of more meat, to the further detriment of health and morals!

Instead of raising reindeer—the caribou is only a slight variant of that species—it was suggested that the people of the Labrador should go into the business of turning their forests into furniture for sale in the South.

Now the interesting problem—important, too, in these days, when there is so much talk about letting the women vote—is whether the author of this remarkable letter was in earnest, or whether she was just poking solemn fun at the vegetarians and assorted victims of zoophil-psychoses, who are constantly talking and writing nonsense almost as astounding as this.

The question is almost as puzzling as is the mystery why white men, or even Indians, ever want to live in such a desolate region, where they are always on the very verge of starvation, and often in its centre, or the still greater mystery why, being able to get away, they continue to stay there. They are an intelligent and sturdy lot, and apparently able to hold their own in competition with the dwellers in more favored climes.

Remarks on Gyroscope Automobiles.

That a two-wheel vehicle can be "stabilized," as the aviators say, by means of the gyroscope has long been known and not infrequently proved. Yet the large and confident promises of a complete change in land transportation by means of this ingenious and interesting device are strangely slow of fulfillment, particularly as they are all based on sound science, and the utilities of the gyroscope, though so attractive to the theorists, obstinately remain few and not very important.

The latest attempt to use the whirling disk as an automatic preserver of balance is reported from London. There a Dr. SCHIDOWSKY has made a gyroscopic motor car that on public trial went along on two wheels in tandem as steadily as other cars go on four. The stabilization was really effected, but one notices that the new machine costs more to make than the most expensive of ordinary automobiles, that it was extremely heavy, and that it couldn't be run over four miles an hour.

These are not fatal, or even discouraging, defects in a new car, built for experimental purposes, and likely enough they can all be remedied. It is not obvious, however, that a two-wheeled automobile would have many or important superiorities over one with the orthodox four wheels, and the few superiorities that can be imagined seem hardly worth getting at the cost of an added complication to a machine already terribly complex, and with an incidental diversion of power from the running gear to the gyroscope. The opportunities for accidents, too, would apparently be increased for the gyroscopic car, and the present automobiles give us quite enough of those to meet all reasonable demands.

COLORADO SUFFRAGISTS.

Mr. Wheeler Sees In Miners' War a Disproof of Their Boasts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George Creel, who heads the hysterical protest in Denver against the action of the Governor of Colorado, is the same Creel who in a recent article in The Century held Colorado up as a model State and declared that woman suffrage was sweeping "like a prairie fire." We know that the end of that fire is destruction. The simile is apt.

His argument was that the votes of women were curing all political evils and had cured them in Colorado. Yet now he declares that the Government of that State is tyrannical and calls for impeachment of the Governor.

We do not know whether Mr. Rockefeller is right when he testifies that the cause of the civil war in Colorado is the insistence by the Miners' Federation that non-union men shall not work in the mines. But of one thing we may all be sure. New York is a much better place to live in than Colorado.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, April 29, 1914.

THE MUFFLER CUTOUT

Has Its Uses and Should Not Be Altogether Abolished.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial article on the much-debated muffler question you seem to advocate what I understand to be compulsory elimination of the muffler cutout from automobiles. To begin with, your statement that use of the muffler does not affect power output is incorrect. I have before me a copy of a report on certain gasoline motor tests from which I see that (other factors being equal) removing the muffler may increase the power of a motor 15 per cent. You are aware that aeroplane motors are run without muffler or even exhaust manifold in order to obtain the advantage of this extra power. I admit, however, that for ordinary running speeds through the city the difference in power alone is not sufficient to warrant constant use of the cutout.

It would be a mistake, however, to make the cutout illegal. To the trained man it gives an excellent indication of the working of the motor. By the sound of the explosions we can tell whether good combustion is taking place. The "racing" done by chauffeurs before taking the cars out of the garage is done not to cause wanton noise, as a recent correspondent seems to think, but to "limber up" the motors and to see whether they are working correctly.

As to running on the road with the silent cars that are in use to-day it would be well-nigh impossible to locate a missing cylinder unless the cutout were brought into action.

The use of the cutout should be regulated and its abuse forbidden, but abolishing it entirely would be a mistake.

ADRIAN VON MUFFLING.
New York, April 28, 1914.

THE COLLEGIANS' CLUB.

Men and Women, Young and Old, Should Mingle Freely in It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deepening interest the letters you have published from well-bred, self-supporting bachelors and bachelor girls. Of course, the bachelor in Sleepy Hollow, with his humane observations on a perfectly adorable "milk-white-nosed baby" set us all to thinking of our ethical obligations to other human beings. And, in passing, I must say I am convinced that the bachelor in Sleepy Hollow is one of the "illuminati," not only because he reads and enjoys Maupassant, but also because of his bravery in daring to own to a beautiful emotion in this cynical age.

Later, the bachelor of Brooklyn ably continued the succession of very human letters. Yale '08's letter, unfolding a plan for a new social club for young men and women graduates, I heartily agree to at every point, with one exception. Why put so much stress on the word young? I am a young woman, but the most interesting men and women that it has been my good fortune to know, here and abroad, have been of fifty and over. The social needs of older college men and women are quite as great as those of the younger people. I think the mingling of old and young would prove advantageous to both. The young have boundless enthusiasm and high ideals, but they could not fail to gain immeasurably by coming in contact with the fine, strong characters of the older people. These are the ones whose characters have been tried as by fire in the varied experiences of life. I am anxious to meet these splendid people, so I make a plea right here for the full recognition of older men and women.

In Yale '08's outline of the club I like a certain clause especially well. It is this: "Any two members to have the privilege of proposing applicants for membership among their friends, these not necessarily to be graduates of colleges, but approved in character and ability." Many, for various reasons, have been prevented from completing their college course. Others who craved a college education have been persuaded by relatives that such a course would be impractical for them.

Finally, the whole of Yale '08's letter is strong, to the point, and proves him to be a fair, broad-minded man. It forms a fitting climax to the series of letters from "worth-while" bachelors and bachelor girls. Above all things, I should like to become a member of the proposed club for good fellowship.

BRYN MAWR.
New York, April 28, 1914.

FREE GOVERNMENT SEEDS.

A Challenge to Prove Their Merit by a Practical Test.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So Mr. Keeble of Bayside thinks I can't be a good gardener because I find Government seeds worthless. I wonder what particular sort of incompetency he thinks I have that works so much worse with Government seeds than with others. He might with more plausibility have called me a mere parrot, repeating at second hand the things that are always said by those whose opinion is considered valuable. For that matter, aside from printed opinion and neighborhood talk, I have heard the general worthlessness of these Congressional distribution seeds asserted by the lips of one of the foremost horticultural experts of the United States Department of Agriculture—one of the front-rank men, understand. I might have been quoting him. But in point of fact I have been so foolish as to try the Government seeds times enough to be able to testify from my own knowledge. I do not deny that good seed sometimes gets into these packages, just as it sometimes gets into the bright-colored packages down at the store. I only say that the seed is not generally good, and the man who uses it will waste most of his time on inferior crops.

I hurl back upon Mr. Keeble's own head his accusation of not knowing how to make a garden. Furthermore, I challenge him to a trial of seed. The Government carrot seed this Spring, at least here in Massachusetts, was Guerande or Oxhart; the lettuce, if I remember right, was May King. I have bought seed of these varieties this Spring by mail from seedsmen with a reputation. If he will send me thirty or forty of his Government carrot and lettuce seeds, (I fed mine to the chickens,) I will send him the same quantity of my seeds of corresponding sorts on the understanding that we are each of us to plant the two stocks side by side, give them identical treatment, and report in THE TIMES what were the comparative results.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.
Ballard Vale, Mass., April 27, 1914.

REFORMED.

The oats that I raise are no longer wild,
and of debts of honor, none;
The gay red lights and the long white
nights don't make, nowadays, my
fun.
I'm not any more of the same old push,
the coterie, gang, or group,
(The laws of speed I break, indeed, when
the kidlet has the croup.)

'Tis seldom I hear about the boys. Dick
went to the East, you know;
He started with vim, but the life got him,
and he's nary result to show.
And Harry took up with his father's
line, after breaking the old man's
heart,
While Tom stuck around till he ran
aground; now he chaufs from the
motor mart.

And Mazie is married and settled down—
with her husband I never was strong.
I called him a dub, now both of 'em
snub, and show me I've got in wrong.
From her box at the opera Mabel guns
the rabble (my wife and me);
The other day I saw Nell Ray, (then
found something better to see.)

I've a perfectly good garage, and a
house all shiny with hardwood floors;
There's canned goose grease on the mantelpiece, and my smoking room's all
out doors;
The yearling wears two-year sizes now,
so we ought to feel content,
But I look at the lad, and am almost
sad when I think how the iron men
went.

Late dinners, alas! we pass them up—
we've no glad rags for a dance,
For I've outgrown every coat I own;
there's a "V" in my old dress
pants;
It's amazing to think of the things I
believed made life, at twenty-two,
But in the discard, and the old bone-
yard, they will stay, now, you bet
you!

In that room upstairs where the light
burns dim is what makes it all worth
while,
Though he just can creep and sozzle
sleep, and pay for care with a smile,
But he's going to have whatever I
missed—it's only fair that he should—
And I'll save and scrimp so that little
imp may see my place kept good.

It ain't regret that I'm feeling now—
to remorse I'm not a prey;
I'd a darn good time, and, for every
dime, 10 cents' worth along the way;
I've cut it out because forty years don't
listen like twenty-two—
* * * * * * *
God help those ginks with no little jinks
for to set an example to!

EDITH MINITER.

DANCING

For Young and Old as Seen by a Physiological Psychologist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When in charge of the physical training of a large school in Brooklyn in 1888 I was early impressed by the lack of interest shown by pupils in calisthenics. The daily request for a "short dance period" led to the determination that formal gymnastics would become more attractive if dancing or dancing steps were made a part of the required work. After taking lessons from four of the best teachers of society and stage dancing in New York City the innovation was tried and was an instant success. The radical change brought forth much criticism, but the interest of the pupils grew and made the experiment worth while. To-day there is not a normal school of gymnastics, a Summer institute of physical education, and only a few of the Y. M. C. A.'s or Y. W. C. A.'s where dancing is not a major topic, while in many of the colleges for women and a few for men dancing is taught.

From the beginning of all life the sexes have danced and they continue to do so. The male animal dances and capers, the birds waltz and coo, the domestic barnyard fowl struts before the members of his harem and does a modified "turkey trot" or "lame duck." There are two all-impelling instincts which move man and animals—they are procreation and fighting, but underlying these is the greatest of all—love.

Eliminate from the dance the possibility of the sexes being together and its popularity would at once wane. Every gesture of affection or endearment is an outgrowth of some expression of the union of one sex with the other.

Again, of two men with similar personal characteristics who dance, one immediately appeals to the onlookers, the other does not; one receives hearty applause, the other fails, and we ask at once, Why? One is graceful. He conserves his physical energy, he spends just enough to make the movements accord with some standard that exists in the human mind. The other, performing the same evolutions, wastes his energy, is, in short, awkward.

There is within each one of us a harp of emotions upon which chords of harmony or dissonance are struck by graceful or awkward movements. Precisely what this harp is we do not know; only a long and careful study of rhythm and harmony will answer the question. We know it is there and we are made either happy or are distressed by the feelings that motion arouses. This is really the crux of the problem that appeals to the writer. Centuries ago "the master of those who know," Aristotle, taught that happiness was the ultimate object of life. We know that agreeable mental excitement has a highly invigorating influence, that a concord of rhythmical movements makes us happy, but we do not yet know why joy makes play of work.

A concrete instance selected from hundreds of a like character is that of the "Junior Prom Girl." Often a "slender slip of a lass" will dance from 9 P. M. until 4 A. M., then attend a dawn tea and dance from 6 until 8, and ask to have a few encores from 10 to 12 o'clock. This young woman has been enjoying "riotous glee" for from six to ten hours, but does not manifest fatigue, and will scoff at the suggestion that she is tired. We often refer in a humorous way to instances of this character, but the psychologists still persist in asking the question "Why?"

It is known that rational dancing, either social or stage, more or less actively stimulates the action of the heart and lungs. In turn these activities send fresh arterial blood to the organs and tissues of the body, producing a chemical change, a constructive metamorphosis of the cells which results in improved conditions, in better health. In this respect the dance is good for both old and young. But let us come at once to an understanding that we are considering normal persons, not pathological cases. When in doubt about the safety of taking up the modern dance the adult should first consult a physician.

There are, roughly speaking, two brains—one for movement, the other for intellectual activities. These are closely correlated, are interdependent, and the development of one will materially assist when the other is to be trained.

The muscle brain is called the motor area, the Rolandic division, and, like its sister brain, is made up of millions of cells. Just as soon as a definite circuit can be made among the cells and energy is liberated skilled movement is the result. The muscle has not a scintilla of skill in itself, it is merely a servant.

The greater the number of "circuits" completed the greater the muscular education of the person and the more reliable is the physical basis of psychic activity. Dancing is valuable in this respect because through pleasurable means permanent and trustworthy circuits are built. The muscularly versatile man possesses good brain substance which may be easily trained mentally, but like gold hidden in the ground, it is valueless unless used. The majority of college athletes stand well as students, many of them receiving honors.

Dancing alone will never take the place of gymnastic drill; the two should be wisely combined. Formal gymnastics have so much in their favor that they should not be entirely eliminated from our system of bodily development, but the love for dancing should be utilized by teachers of gymnastics. Pupils from schools where dancing is the only form of bodily development too often stand badly, walk poorly, have flat chests, round or stooping shoulders. They are graceful in their dancing evolutions, but the bodies are unsymmetrical, the arms, neck, and chests failing to show the strength or symmetry of the legs. The teacher of dancing should adopt gymnastic movements, and the director of physical training should teach dancing movements that have for their object poise, balance, and grace.

W. G. ANDERSON,
Director Yale University Gymnasium.
New Haven, Conn., April 28, 1914.

FORCIBLE FEEDING

Performed Without Difficulty in Many Insane Asylums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After silently wondering for a long time why so much fuss has been made over "forcible feeding" I feel constrained to give vent to an expression of opinion.

In every asylum for the insane, in this country at least, there are always a number of patients who are kept alive by forcible feeding, the desire to starve to death being common to insanity.

The writer has personally fed scores of such patients, sometimes via the mouth, sometimes through the nose. It is a very simple operation either way if the patient is easily subdued, but even in the case of desperate resistance a little "know how" makes the whole procedure tame and uninteresting. Feeding by means of a small rubber tube up the nostril, through the pharynx and down the oesophagus, is not at all difficult after the patient has been overcome, nor is it specially unpleasant to the patient, if the word of sane invalids can be taken as authority.

Given a camisole (straitjacket) and a nose tube two attendants who know their business can restrain and feed a violent patient without injury to any one, and unless said patient practices the trick of autoregurgitation the nourishment does almost as much good as though it had been taken conventionally. It is necessary with some patients to keep light pressure over the gastric region for a time to prevent vomiting, and this is done by keeping them upon their backs.

Any variety of "hunger strike" that the experienced attendant is called upon to break can be handled with no more skill than is required for manifold other emergencies, and I respectfully suggest that our prisons call upon our lunatic asylums if they find themselves incompetent to deal with this familiar phase of abnormality.

LUBRANA SHELDON.
Old Orchard, Me., April 28, 1914.

EQUITABLE BUILDING CORNERSTONE LAID

Mayor Seals Up Bronze Box for Largest Office Structure in the World.

TO HOUSE 15,000 PERSONS

Workmen Perched Aloft on Steel Framework Witness Ceremonies —City Officials at Luncheon.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday wielded the silver trowel which cemented the bronze box within the granite cornerstone of the new Equitable Building. So far as is known no other building erected purely by private enterprise in New York has ever had a Mayor to lay its cornerstone. In view of the number of city officials present at the formal occasion and later at the luncheon in the Whitehall Club, the affair resembled some important municipal function, and this was reflected by the Mayor in his speech.

After a brief introduction by Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, the Mayor, taking the trowel and standing by the cornerstone at the Broadway and Cedar Street corner of the building, said:

"This celebration seems a notable incident in the history of the city. The erection of great buildings has come to be commonplace with us, but the building of such structures as this, the Woolworth Building, and the Municipal Building are, in themselves, noteworthy human achievements. They are not so merely because they are achievements of skill and energy and idealism, but also because they constitute genuine contributions to civic beauty.

"I understand that the owners of this Equitable Building compare it to a municipality. It will house 15,000 persons. It will contain a multitude of independent enterprises, all operated independently, but depending for their convenience and their comfort, and even for their success, upon the common services rendered by the building, and upon the efficiency of those services. The analogy to a city is interesting and stimulating. It is so with the city.

Similar to City's Functions.

"The functions of a city are similar upon a large scale to those of a building upon a lesser scale. The task of the City Government to-day is to make the common services rendered to the people achieve the highest degree of serviceability, just as the task of the owners of this building in planning and conceiving and operating it is to make these common services of the building achieve the greatest efficiency for the tenants.

"I congratulate the owners of the building upon this, the largest, if not the highest office building in the world. I congratulate them upon their contribution to the equipment of the city. I congratulate them upon having, what I feel may possible be, the last of these cities within a city—but that is a problem for to-morrow. To-day I take genuine pleasure in laying this cornerstone and in wishing godspeed and safety in the completion of this great enterprise."

Scores of workmen from the steel framework above the cornerstone inclosure looked down upon the simple proceedings and as a shrill whistle proclaimed the setting of the cornerstone in position the windows of the big office buildings near by were crowded with eager faces. Mounted policemen kept the traffic from becoming congested in Broadway before the arrival of the Mayor's automobile and a cheer went up from the throng outside as Mayor Mitchel emerged and was quickly driven away to the Whitehall Building, for luncheon in the Whitehall Club on the top floor of that huge structure.

After the luncheon there were several informal speeches. President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen presided, as the Mayor left early. Mr. McAneny raised a laugh by saying that the presiding officer seemed to be misplaced, as he was the Chairman of the Heights of Buildings Commission which was endeavoring to limit the number of towering skyscrapers. He referred to the old Equitable Building as having been one of the institutions of the city and paid a tribute to the management of the Equitable Assurance Society and its founder, Henry Baldwin Hyde. Vice President John B. Lunder of the Equitable Company gave a brief history of the company and told how, little by little, the entire block bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Cedar and Pine Streets had been acquired.

Praise for Gen. du Pont

Gov. Charles R. Miller of Delaware spoke of what Gen. du Pont and his family had done for that State. Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson-Starrett Company, the builders of the new structure; Borough President Marcus M. Marks and E. R. Graham, the architect, made short addresses. Among some of the guests present were ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, Henry Curran, Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Frank W. Woolworth, Herman Ridder, Jacob H. Schiff, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Allan Robinson, Laurence M. D. McGuire, Travis H. Whitney, E. H. Gary, Robert Guggenheim, Douglas Robinson, James Speyer, William Berri, Milo R. Maltbie, William H. Chesebrough, John N. Golding, W. D. McElfatrick, George T. Mortimer, Dudley Field Malone, Isaac F. Russell, and C. T. Coley.

VINCENT ASTOR WILL WED TO-DAY

His Marriage to Miss Helen D. Huntington to be Witnessed by 64 at Hopeland House.

SISTER TO ATTEND BRIDE

Hermann Oelrichs the Best Man—Bridal Gift of Pearl Necklace—Sheriffs to Guard Grounds.

The wedding of Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, which is to be celebrated to-day at 12:30 P. M. at the Hopeland House, the country estate of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, at Staatsburg, N. Y., will be of the simplest character. Owing to Mr. Astor's illness, it will be as quiet as possible, and no one will be allowed on the grounds of the estate during the day, except those who have been invited.

There is almost no chance now of Mr. Astor suffering a relapse, as he still shows continued improvement, although he has not been out of doors since his illness. Only the near relatives and intimate friends have been invited to attend, and the guests will not number more than 64.

There was talk of delaying the wedding, but both Mr. Astor and Mr. Huntington were opposed to a postponement. Finally it was decided that the ceremony should be performed on the date originally set, and all arrangements for a large wedding were given up. The wedding invitations were ready, but were not sent out. Those who were invited received a verbal or written message from Mr. and Mrs. Huntington. It was said yesterday that the young couple opposed a postponement of the wedding to May, owing to the prevailing superstition among brides as to this month being unlucky for brides, but this was not confirmed by the family.

The ceremony is to take place in the library of Hopeland House, which is on the ground floor, a large room paneled with dark oak, which opens into a conservatory to the south, and into what is known as the long room to the north. Flowers from the Huntington conservatory will be used for the decorations. The bridal party will pass to the library through the long room, coming down a great marble staircase, which leads down to the entrance hall at the front of the house.

The bride will be attended by her younger sister, Miss Alice Huntington, as maid of honor. Alice Astor, the young sister of the bridegroom, and Margaret Dows, daughter of Tracy Dows, who is a neighbor of the Huntingtons, are to serve as flower girls. Hermann Oelrichs, son of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, is to be Mr. Astor's best man. There will be no ushers. The Rev. Charles H. Duncan, rector of St. Margaret's Church at Staatsburg, is to officiate.

The bride's gown is very simply made of white tulle, trimmed with rare old lace that was worn by Miss Huntington's grandmother, Mrs. Dinsmore, and by her mother at their weddings. The train will be of white satin, falling from the shoulders. Her only ornament will be a magnificent pearl necklace, Mr. Astor's gift.

Many costly presents have been received by the bride. One that she prizes highly is a large cedar chest, which was presented to her by the citizens of Huntington, Ind., which was named for one of her ancestors.

After the ceremony a bridal breakfast is to be served. There will be eight tables, with eight guests sitting at each, and the bride's table will be like the others except for the wedding cake. White orchids will enter into the decoration of the house and breakfast tables.

Miss Huntington's only brother, Robert Huntington, who is a student at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., is home for the wedding. Among the guests will be Mrs. John Astor, the mother of the bridegroom, who plans to sail for England with her young daughter on Saturday. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was Miss Madeleine Force, the young widow of Col. John Astor, is at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., with her child, and will not attend the wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 29.—Sheriff Fred Hornbeck of Dutchess County, who gained prominence in the recent chase into Canada of Harry K. Thaw, with five of his deputies, will go to Staatsburg early to-morrow morning to act as the guard at the Miss Huntington home during the wedding ceremony of Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington. This action will be taken in honor of Mr. Astor, who was recently appointed a deputy by Sheriff Hornbeck. Orders have been issued to keep all sightseers from the grounds during the ceremony.

MISS MARIE L. REID A BRIDE.

Married to Frederick J. Fenning in Church of St. Vincent Ferrer.

The wedding of Miss Marie Louise Reid, daughter of Dr. John J. Reid of 853 Lexington Avenue, to Frederick Joseph Fenning, son of F. J. Fenning of Brooklyn, was celebrated at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The Rev. Father Wilson officiated. The church was decorated in white lilies and palms.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white charmeuse, with a court train. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. Miss Adelaide Reid was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a pale pink gown, topped with an old-fashioned straw bonnet to match, and carried a basket of pink sweet peas. Miss Florence Fenning, a sister of the bridegroom, acted as bridesmaid. Her gown was of pale blue taffeta with a small pink hat, and she carried a basket of white sweet peas. George Fenning was his brother's best man.

Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast and reception was held at the bride's home. Mr. Fenning and his bride are to spend their honeymoon in the South, and upon their return they will live in this city.

Gatti-Casazza and Singers Sail.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the director of the Metropolitan Opera House, sailed yesterday on the French liner France for Paris, where he has taken an apartment for the Summer, near the Eiffel Tower. Others who sailed on the Provence were Amado Bassi, tenor; Caroline White, soprano; Giorgio Polacco, the Italian conductor, who is going to Covent Garden, London, for the season, and Jules Speck, the stage manager. Victor Maurel, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was also a passenger. Frances Alda did not accompany her husband, Mr. Gatti-Casazza, on account of concert engagements, but will sail next Wednesday on the France. Mary Garden of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, who is now resting at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, will also sail on the France.

The table water par excellence—
MATTONI WATER
(Giesshübler)
Naturally effervescent—not artificially charged.

NEW YORK SOCIETY FORMS.

Only Natives of the City May Be Elected to Membership.

The New York Society of New York City was organized last night at a meeting in the Tuxedo Assembly Rooms, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Only natives of the city may become members. The motto adopted was "New York for New Yorkers."

These officers were elected: President, Judge Frederick De Witt Wells; Vice President, John J. Dietz; Secretary, Frank Buckley; Treasurer, Samuel Ecker. The Board of Directors consists of Judge John R. Davies, Chairman; Alderman Joseph D. Kavanagh, ex-Mayor Seth Low, and Lieut. James J. Archer. Mr. Low delivered an address in which he reviewed the history of New York City.

EX-GOLF CHAMPION WEDS.

C. H. Brown Marries Miss Gerlach —J. D. Rockefeller Gift.

Miss Ethel Acton Gerlach, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gerlach, was married in her parents' home at 722 North Broadway, Yonkers, last night, to Charles Harold Brown, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown. The Rev. John Mark Ericsson, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiated. There were 125 guests at the wedding and reception.

Miss Helen Holbrook of New York was maid of honor and Elizabeth Bell Otis was flower girl. William E. Whiting of New Haven was the best man, and the ushers were Acton Gerlach and Arthur Elliot of Yonkers. The bridegroom was formerly champion of the Hudson River Golf Association, and he frequently plays with John D. Rockefeller on the oil man's links at Pocantico Hills. Mr. Rockefeller sent a silver punch bowl as a wedding gift. He and Mrs. Rockefeller were invited to the wedding, but on account of Mrs. Rockefeller's poor health they did not attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown will spend their honeymoon in the South. They will reside in Yonkers.

MISS MARY K. PACKER WEDS.

Granddaughter of Founder of Packer Institute Is a Bride.

Miss Mary Keys Packer, daughter of Mrs. William S. Packer of 260 Hicks Street, Brooklyn Heights, and Dr. Robert Ormiston Brockway were married last evening at the home of the bride's mother. Miss Packer is a granddaughter of the late Mrs. William S. Packer, who founded the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, while the Master School of Music owes its inception to her mother.

The Rev. William Satterlee Packer of Winchester, Mass., a brother of the bride, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. Andrew Dickson Packer, another brother of the bride, gave his sister in marriage.

Dr. Brockway was graduated from Princeton in 1896 and the Long Island College Hospital in 1905. His father was the late Dr. Albert H. Brockway of Brooklyn. When Mr. and Mrs. Brockway return from a brief wedding trip they will make their home at 65 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

ARMY RELIEF GARDEN PARTY

Seventh Regiment Will Attend One to be Held on Governors Island.

The Army Relief Society held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of the President, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third Street. There was a large attendance. The society, according to the annual report, now has a fund of $60,000. Mrs. Russell Sage sent in a large check to aid the work, and Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and Mrs. Edwin Gould sent in checks for a large number of tickets for the garden party, to be held on Governors Island on May 28.

Col. Appleton has accepted for the Seventh Regiment an invitation to be present at the garden party. An army supper will be served by army cooks. Chinese lanterns will make the grounds brilliant at night and there will be dancing out of doors as well as in the hall. Three bands will play throughout the afternoon and evening.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindaberry, who have spent the Winter at the St. Regis, have gone to their place at Bernardsville, N. J., for the Summer.

Mrs. William Buel Franklin of 161 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon to-morrow at the Colony Club for Mrs. Frank H. Potter, who has just returned from a year's absence abroad, and who will soon open her Katonah, (N. Y.,) Country place.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. F. Leith are going to Gedney Farm on Saturday to remain indefinitely.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman and E. V. Scott of 555 Park Avenue plan to spend the Summer at Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Barclay Ward of Huntington, L. I., are at the Waldorf-Astoria for a few days.

Mrs. Harry Haas of 375 Park Avenue will give a musicale and tea dance this afternoon at her apartment for Miss Charlotte Foxwell Werner, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Walter M. Werner of 227 Riverside Drive.

Mrs. Charles H. Trippe was the hostess last night at her residence, 163 East Eighty-eighth Street, at the last of a series of small dinner dances she has been giving on Wednesday evenings. There were fourteen guests asked for dinner and a number of others came in later for dancing, the dance being for young married people.

The Swiss Consul General and Mrs. Louis H. Junod gave a dinner last night for Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister to Washington, and afterward took their guests to the benefit performance of Waldack's for the Swiss Benevolent Society. The dinner guests included Consul Esscher and Mrs. Esscher, and Mrs. Emile Stehli, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Von der Muhll, and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. F. Schwarzenbach.

Mrs. Walter M. Werner gave a dinner followed by dancing last night at her apartment, 227 Riverside Drive. The guests were young people and, including those who came in after dinner, numbered about twenty.

Mrs. W. R. Heath gave a dance last night at her home, 137 Riverside Drive.

Miss Dorothy Miller made a brief address and Miss Ruth Draper recited monologues at the meeting for the benefit of the Department Stores Workers' Union, held last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Amos R. Pinchot, 1,021 Park Avenue.

The Misses Marjorie Lamond, Phyllis de Kay, Margaret G. Marks, Francesca Gilder, Edna Biddle and Helen Hartley Jenkins were the committee in charge of the dance last night at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club held under the auspices of the social committee of the People's Institute.

Mrs. G. S. Brewster will entertain at luncheon to-day at 71 East 71st Street.

An auction bridge will be held this afternoon in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the tuberculosis auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital. This evening the annual ball for working girls interested in the vacation savings fund will be held at the Grand Central Palace. Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., and Miss Anne Morgan are among the patronesses.

Miss Isabel Shirley Quackenbush of 1,287 Madison Avenue and Francis Minot of Boston will be married in the South Church, Park Avenue and 85th Street, this afternoon.

The wedding of Miss Grace Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kerr, and Walter C. Bettinson will take place this afternoon at the home of the bride, 135 Central Park South.

The masquerade dance of the Tuesday Night Dancing Club will be held this evening at Castle House.

Carmelite Fathers at Best Funeral.

The very Rev. Dionysius F. Best of Englewood, N. J., Prior Procincial of the Order of Carmelite Fathers, in the United States, who died suddenly in Pittsburgh on Sunday, was buried in Englewood yesterday morning. A solemn requiem high mass was held in St. Cecelia's Church, and was attended by Carmelite Fathers from cities as far West as Kansas City and Chicago and from Canada, as well as 150 priests in neighboring dioceses. The church was crowded.

JAMES B. MALCOM WEDS MISS BARBER

Daughter of Mrs. Charles Gibbs Barber Married by the Rev. Dr. Stires in St. Thomas's Chapel.

BROTHER ESCORTS BRIDE

Maid of Honor and the Bridesmaids in Frocks of Corn-Colored Taffeta—The Guests.

The wedding of James Benham Malcom, a son of Mrs. George de Malcom, and Miss Georgiana Barber, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Gibbs Barber, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiated. The decorations were simple, palms in the chancel and tall vases of Easter lilies on the altar.

The bride walked with her brother, Donn Barber, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white charmeuse gown, having a court train. It was trimmed with point lace, and the frilled panniers and the bodice were of tulle. There was a short veil of lace that formed also a cap, and from this a tulle veil fell far down the square train. Near the end of the train was caught a large wired butterfly bow of tulle, held with a trail of orange blossoms. The bride wore a diamond-studded barpin and a pendant, and carried a sheaf of lilies of the valley.

Miss Marion Dell Carrere, the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Hope Malcom, a sister of the bridegroom; Katherine Force, Gertrude Munroe Smith and Dolly Madison La Montagne, were gowned alike. Their frocks were of corn-colored taffeta, having slight bustle panniers; the bodices were of taffeta and white lace, with low necks, arranged in fichu effect, and their girdles were blue, with large bows. Their hats were corn-colored garden straw, with slightly drooping brims, and the crowns were wound with blue taffeta, and clusters of shaded yellow, and apricot-colored wheat ears were placed at the side, front and back. Each girl carried an armful of brilliant yellow roses.

Two nieces of the bride, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber, were the flower girls. They were the Misses Betty and Louise Yandell Barber, and wore white Swiss and lace slips over blue silk, with blue girdles with big bows in the front. Their large flat straw hats were trimmed with bows and folds of blue ribbon and yellow rosebuds. They carried leghorn hats half folded and filled with yellow daisies.

Mr. Malcom's best man was Dawson Glover, and the ushers were Laurence I. Neale, Richard Emerson Dole, Gaillard F. Ravenel and Elbert F. Wilmerding, a brother-in-law of the bride.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 127 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Mrs. Barber, in the receiving party, wore dull violet-hued charmeuse with a feathered hat to match; Mrs. Malcom, the bride's mother, was in black lace with touches of white. The sisters of the bride also assisted in receiving the guests.

Mrs. Frederick Prime Delafield wore a cream chiffon and lace gown with the coat and tunic of cream chiffon embroidered in huge silver-white silk flowers and a round black hat with high, standing ruches of black tulle. Mrs. Elbert F. Wilmerding, the other sister, wore a flowered taffeta.

On their return from their honeymoon trip, in about two weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Malcom will live in New York.

Among the guests who accepted invitations to the church or the house were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Skiddy Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. Francis G. Brown, Mrs. Dawson Glover, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Bouvier, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Francis Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock, Dr. W. F. Chappell and Mrs. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Bishop Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Benson Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Winmill.

The Misses Thelma Violett, Constance Williams, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Margherita Siegfried, Georgiana Owen, Elizabeth Fry, Lydia Coit Butler, Priscilla Bull, Eloise Bloodgood, Ursula Brown, Edith Bouvier, Caramal Carroll, Mary C. Cumnock, Charlotte Delafield, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Dorothy and Margery Ficken, Vieva Fisher, Clara Fargo, Emilie Ford, Alice Guernsey, Harriett Glover, Mildred Holmes, Eleanor Hartshorne, Mary Kane, Abby Morrison, Dorothy Perkins, Alice and Elvira Richard, Mary Owen, Margaret and Charlotte Strong, Hazen Symington, Margaret Winslow, the Misses De La Vergne, and the Misses Biddle.

MISS WILLIAMS'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to John T. Terry, Jr., on June 1.

Miss Constance Waldron Williams, whose marriage to John T. Terry, Jr., is set for June 1, at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, will have her two younger sisters, the Misses Joy and Hope Williams, as her maids of honor. The bridemaids are to be the Misses Hazen Symington, Vouletti Proctor, Adeline Townsend, Margaret Hamilton, Agnes Fowler, and Betty Carson.

Mr. Terry's ushers, classmates of his at Yale, will be William K. Dick, Seth Barton French, 2d, Irving H. Rand, David S. Baker, Richard C. Sargent, Lyman N. Hine, Edwin C. Stanton, and Fisher Goodhue.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires will perform the wedding ceremony, and the reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams, 37 West Forty-eighth Street.

Miss Sullivan Bride of A. W. Hogan.

Allen Whitlock Hogan of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss Ida Kathleen Sullivan, a sister of Mrs. Murray Wendell Safford of this city, were married at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the new Pauline Fathers' Church of the Good Shepherd at 207th Street and Broadway, by the Rev. Father Thomas A. Daly.

The bride wore a dove colored broadcloth gown topped by an old-time dove colored bonnet with velvet streamers down the back, and carried lilies of the valley. Mrs. Safford gave her sister in marriage. There were no attendants. After the nuptial mass the bridal party motored to the Hotel Vanderbilt, where breakfast was served the members of the families who attended the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Hogan have gone South on their wedding trip and on their return will live in Syracuse.

Miss Lucy Cole Weds Dr. Charlton.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Jane Cole of this city, daughter of George Edwin Cole of Kingston, N. Y., to Dr. C. Coulter Charlton of Atlantic City, N. J., took place at 7:30 o'clock last evening in Cuvalty Methodist Church, 124th Street and Seventh Avenue. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Morgan, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The couple left for the South, where they will spend their honeymoon.

STARACE—CROOK.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Starace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giovanni Starace of 755 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, to William H. Crook, Jr., also of Brooklyn, is announced.

MUSIC NOTES.

William Hinshaw, the American baritone, will sail on May 29 to fill a two months' engagement in Berlin, during which he will appear twenty-four times in the characters of Wotan and the Wanderer, in the festival performances of the "Ring" cycle.

Giocomio Quintano, who has composed a new air to the national anthem, will be the guest of honor at a reception and concert at the Waldorf Tuesday evening.

FIELD FOR BARNARD GIRLS.

Bureau of Occupations Is Described by Mary S. Snow.

Miss Mary S. Snow, of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, addressed the students of Barnard College yesterday afternoon. She said the bureau had been established to help the girl who wanted to escape teaching to find something else to do.

Statistics show that of three big eastern colleges 50 per cent. of the graduates marry, 40 per cent. teach, and 10 per cent. are engaged in some other occupation. Other than pedagogy, there are sixty-nine occupations open to the college graduate on the bureau's list. Among these, Miss Snow outlined the most important. In the social service field, the demand for workers is increasing rapidly. Secretarial work demands a large number of girls, and girls of varying types.

A few college women who are thoroughly trained scientists find excellent positions in laboratories—at Washington, in the Department of Agriculture, in health laboratories in different cities, and in the research laboratories of physicians, occasionally. For nurses, too, the demand is increasing rapidly. In welfare work, in connection with insurance companies, as well as in the regulation sick-room cases, the trained nurse is needed.

In all these brances of work, Miss Snow said, a college woman must have special training along the line in which she intends to specialize, over and above her academic course.

"VIK" AT WALLACK'S.

It is a Play of Early Christianity by Myra Wiren.

"Vik," a play in four acts, first shown a year ago as a benefit for Stony Wold, was presented last evening at Wallack's Theatre. In it, Myra Wiren has sought to tell in dramatic form a story of the beginnings of Switzerland, a story of the conflict between Druidism and Christianity, between the ancient tribal customs of the Celts and a new civilization that came by way of Rome.

"Vik" is one of those plays that once in a theatrical blue moon manage in some incredible fashion to pass by all the barriers which hedge in the commercial theatre, and so reach a first night on Broadway. They serve to remind us all that the mere fact of a manuscript's continued refusal by the professional producers of plays is not in itself a proof of suitability for the purposes of the stage. But it must be said that Miss Wiren's quest of a fair hearing for her work is hardly helped by the part the company and the stage director play in its present production.

Last night's audience was largely made up of members of the United Swiss Societies, and after the third act the announcement was made that "Vik" would remain at Wallack's indefinitely.

BELASCO JOINS GAMBOL.

Manager Will Go on Tour with the Lambs Club.

When the Lambs start on their whirlwind tour of the country on May 22, David Belasco will be one of the faithful members of the club who will make the trip and march in the parade every day. Following the performance here at the Metropolitan Opera House the Lambs will play, in rapid succession Philadelphia, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester, and Boston.

Mr. Belasco has handed in his signed "contract" to the Shepherd, William Courtleigh, and is rehearsing several of the most important numbers for the big show, appearing in one of them himself.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Bremen)—Mrs. L. C. Arrowsmith, Miss Eloise F. Arrowsmith, O. R. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Beer, W. S. Benedict, Dr. Malcolm Bronson, Mrs. F. H. Connor, Miss Dora Dorn, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Freeman, Dr. and Mrs. C. Graham, J. D. Griffin, Mrs. Austin Huntington, R. F. Lang, Miss E. Langley, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Morgan, C. S. Stone, Miss Ann Swinburn, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Traylore Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wallcott.

PANONIA (Naples)—E. R. Alexander, Miss M. D. Atkins, J. D. Crag, Miss E. P. Duvall, R. Graham, A. J. Hamilton, F. J. Hughes, Miss S. Moore, Mrs. Josephine Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Polson, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Scott, Miss A. Sears, Miss A. R. Wellman, Herbert Welsh, and Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis Variell.

VICTORIA LUISE (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Boswell, Mrs. J. F. Collins, Marcus Daly, H. G. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Fox, Mrs. H. G. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jefferson, Mrs. G. A. Kuhn, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Roberts, Mrs. A. Prince, Edward Spencer, Miss Dorothy D. Stratton, T. R. Tunis, Mrs. D. Morgan Taylor, Miss Maud Andrew, A. K. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hall, Mrs. E. P. Powles, W. R. Woodrow, and S. B. Wright, Jr.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

OCEANIC (Southampton)—P. S. Allison, Dr. F. C. Armstrong, H. H. Baker, Mrs. S. A. Blatchford, Miss Conger, C. N. Copeland, James Creelman, C. B. Davis, Mrs. C. S. Dennison, Mrs. J. S. Fassett, Miss I. C. French, E. F. Gait, A. Harrison, the Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Murgatroyd, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Paige, A. Hetley Pearson, R. S. Portal, R. Stanley Sanderson, Dr. Lee H. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Webster.

KOENIGIN LUISE (Bremen)—Mrs. Mary Ball, C. Denman, Mrs. Melanie Farr, G. Farr, Miss W. Latour, Miss G. Peters, Miss O. A. Simons, and Albert Wick.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of the revival of "The Yeoman of the Guard," which was scheduled for Tuesday night, has been postponed. De Wolf Hopper has retired from the cast in order to go on tour with the Lambs' All-Star Gambol, and his place has not yet been filled.

With its "big scene" set in the death chamber of San Quintin Penitentiary "Electrocution," announced as a tense and timely playlet, will be seen at the Victoria Theatre the week of May 18. It was written and staged by S. M. Barry, a San Francisco newspaper man.

A party of 100 members of the New York Theatre Club will attend the performance of "Panthea" at the Booth Theatre this afternoon. The President of the club is Mrs. Belle de Rievera and the club holds its meetings at the Hotel Astor.

Lois Whitney has been selected as Jack Mason's dancing partner for a Spring engagement at Mae Murray's Folies Marigny, atop the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, which opens Saturday night.

The company to appear in William A. Brady's production of "The Charm of Isabel" next Tuesday evening at Maxine Elliott's Theatre is as follows: Marie Nordstrom, Isabel Evesson, Pauline Seymour, Florence Gerald, Julia Varney, Albert Brown, Harry Hilliard, Ned A. Sparks, Felix Krembs, and William Carleton. The comedy is being staged under the personal supervision of the author, Sydney Rosenfeld.

One of the features of Patriotic Night, which is to be observed at the Winter Garden to-night in connection with the regular performance of "The Whirl of the World" will be the delivery of an address by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner. Col. Gardiner will be escorted to the theatre by officers of the Society of the Cincinnati. Among others to be present are Lieut. Gov. Wagner and the Governor's staff, Col. Louis Stotesbury, Inspector General of the militia; Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding the Seventh Regiment; Commander Todd of the Wyoming, Commander Grant of the Texas, and Major Charles Elliott Warren of the Veteran Corps of Artillery.

Fifty inmates of the 103d Street Home for the Blind were the guests of William A. Brady at yesterday afternoon's performance of "The Things That Count" at the Playhouse.

"The Stoops to Conquer" was played yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Wage Earners' Theatre Leagues and the Theatre Centre for Schools, in Public School 63, Fourth Street and First Avenue, by a professional company organized by the league under the direction of Julius Hopp and staged under the direction of Siegfried Schulz. Additional performances are to be given every day in various public and high school auditoriums during the next two weeks.

PRESBYTERY HAS NO TITLE TO CHURCHES

Court of Appeals Decision Affects Many Millions of Church Property.

FIGHT OVER WESTMINSTER

Counsel for Church Says a Great Victory Has Been Won in the Interest of Religious Freedom.

Members of the Presbyterian Church, lay and clerical, discussed with great interest yesterday the opinion handed down by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of West Twenty-third Street against the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, sustaining the right of the church corporation to possess the church property which was taken away from it when that congregation was dissolved by the Presbytery.

It was admitted by men high in the councils of the Presbyterian Church that the ruling of the court was far-reaching in its probable effect, because the Presbytery loses control of church property in Manhattan and the Bronx alone valued at more than $15,000,000, while it ceases to have control over church property acquired by individual congregations in the State, valued at more than $50,000,000. Furthermore, if the ruling of the Court of Appeals of New York should be taken as a precedent in other States, the value of the church property that would be affected aggregates something like $750,000,000.

"The possibilities are more serious than the probabilities," said Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, Secretary of the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, who learned of the ruling of the Court of Appeals through THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. "If the Presbytery had been sustained each Presbytery would have had the power to dissolve any church subject to the right of review and control by the Synod and the General Assembly, and enter into the possession of its property. That would have made the Presbytery the owner of the property.

"However, I suppose the Presbytery in the future will never dissolve another church under the same circumstances that it dissolved the Westminster Presbyterian Church. It never had occasion to dissolve one before the Westminster Church under like conditions. The question simply was, 'Who is the overlord?' Ecclesiastically the Presbytery is, because when contributions are made by a group of individuals for the erection of a building where they may worship and hold services as a denomination, they become a part of that denomination. The question is one that should have been settled long ago. Individual congregations and Presbyteries all over the country have been awaiting the result."

Dr. Forbes could not say what further action on behalf of the Presbytery was contemplated, and Henry W. Jessup, counsel for the Presbytery, who said he had not seen a copy of the opinion handed down by Chief Judge Bartlett, declined to "discuss the affairs of a client."

It was suggested by Dr. Forbes that the Presbytery, however, might have ground for further action on the statute providing that the property of a congregation which for two years has not had the administration of a minister of that denomination, shall pass into the possession of the general governing body.

When the Westminster Presbyterian Church in West Twenty-third Street was dissolved by the Presbytery in 1908, nearly a hundred members of the congregation moved westward and established the place of worship in a frame dwelling at 556 West 141st Street. The Presbytery forbade them to use the name Westminster Presbyterian Church, and when the Rev. John Newton Lyle, a member of the Presbytery of New York, began to administer to the little congregation, he was compelled by order of the Presbytery to cease his ministrations to the congregation, which assumed its old name. The Rev. Mr. Lyle withdrew.

Following the withdrawal of the Rev. Mr. Lyle, the congregation obtained the services of a minister from a New Jersey Presbytery. He was not within the jurisdiction of the local Presbytery, but when the Presbytery of New York learned that he was administering to the dissolved congregation under the name of the Westminster Presbytery Church, it immediately communicated with the New Jersey Presbytery, and soon the little congregation found itself without a shepherd. It is therefore question whether it can be established that the congregation has been without orthodox administration for two years, because it actually did obtain at intervals the services of orthodox Presbyterian ministers, even though they withdrew in compliance with the will of the Presbytery of New York.

Richmond J. Reese, of 64 Wall Street, counsel for the Westminster Presbyterian Church, saw for the first time in THE TIMES an extract from the opinion of Chief Judge Bartlett. He said that a great victory had been won in the interest of "religious freedom," provided that the principle established was exercised in the future by "God-fearing Christians." Mr. Reese before making that comment briefly reviewed the fight in the interest of "religious freedom" that had been made by the congregation of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He said:

"The Westminster Presbyterian Church was dissolved on March 17, 1908. An appeal was taken to the ecclesiastical court and from there to the New York Synod. When a final appeal was made to the General Assembly, it held that each Presbytery should be the judge of facts in which it was a party. But the Presbytery had the right to dissolve the church, and accordingly closed the church property. The final decision having been made by the General Assembly, the Westminster Presbyterian Church and the Presbytery took the matter into the civil courts.

"The Westminster Presbyterian Church brought an action for ejectment, and on the other side the Presbytery brought an action to acquire the title to the church property of the congregation it had dissolved. Justice Greenbaum in the first action, and Justice Dayton in the second, both handed down opinions favoring the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

"An appeal was taken by the Presbytery to the Appellate Division, where the decisions of the Supreme Court were reversed, in the Spring of 1911. The Appellate Division said in substance that the church property was dedicated to the uses of the Presbyterian denomination, as represented by the governing body; that the governing body had the sole right as decided by ecclesiastical trial courts to dissolve a church, and that, therefore, the church was incapable of using the property, as its spiritual life had been declared forfeited. To carry out the purposes of the dedication the Presbytery said that it would administer the property, and that it was entitled to a conveyance made by a trustee of the court's appointment.

"Justice Ingraham, presiding, dissented, but with the concurrence of the other Justices, the Appellate Division sent the case back for retrial to the Supreme Court. Justice Gerard directed a verdict this time for the defendant, pursuant to the opinion of the Appellate Division, and judgment was entered accordingly on that verdict as directed. This judgment was appealed from, first to the Appellate Division, which affirmed it, Justice Ingraham dissenting again, and from that decision the present appeal was taken.

"The decision means that the millions of dollars invested in Presbyterian Church property in this State are not in danger of being wrested from the control of the Trustees of the church corporations by the action of the Presbytery to which the churches belong upon such Presbytery passing a resolution dissolving the church for reasons sufficient to the Presbytery. It means if any Presbytery shall dissolve a church and sever the ecclesiastical connection between itself and the church, that the property will follow the dissolved church, which preserves its corporate entity and may worship as an independent Presbyterian congregation. It establishes the principle of religious freedom in thought and action, if exercised in good faith by God-fearing Christians."

The trouble of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, covering a period of nearly ten years, grew out of differences of opinion between members of its governing body and a former pastor. In 1905 the session of the church, composed of the pastor and elders, suspended six members of the congregation and excommunicated two trustees. These members appealed to the Presbytery, and a judicial commission was appointed to review the case. The suspended members and excommunicated trustees were restored to the church by the Judicial Commission. Subsequently the Westminster Presbyterian Church was consolidated with the Eighth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the consolidation tried to get possession of the church property of the first named congregation.

Then followed the dissolution of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the seizure of its property by the Presbytery, and the ejectment proceedings instituted by the church. At present the church property at 210 West Twenty-third Street, formerly occupied by the church, is used by the West Twenty-third Street congregation, of which the Rev. Harlan G. Mendenhall is pastor.

Band in Wage Earners' Concert.

The second concert of the Wage Earners' League series at Carnegie Hall, in which the Ellery Band appears, took place last night. The soloists were Attilio di Cresenzo, tenor; Mrs. Irene Cummings, soprano; Isabel Thorp, mezzo-soprano; Grace Duncan, contralto; Anna Winkopp, contralto; Michael Lamberti, 'cellist, and Cornelius Estill, pianist. Under the direction of Taddeo di Girolamo, the band played a march by Marchetti, the overture to "Mignon," duet from "Forza del Destino," selection from Act II. of "Madama Butterfly," the allegro from Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, Waldteufel's "Pomona," and a selection from Act IV. of "Rigoletto."

GEORGE F. BAER BURIED.

Railway Heads and Bankers Attend —Trains Halt for One Minute.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The body of George F. Baer, President of the Reading-Jersey Central System, was interred in the family vault, close to the beautiful soldiers' monument, in the Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Penn., this afternoon, with a simple service, after having been taken from this city on a splendid funeral train over a right of way clear of all other traffic.

The high esteem in which Mr. Baer was held by all classes was evidenced at the funeral service this morning.

Just before the funeral a special train bringing bankers, financiers and prominent railroad men arrived from New York, among the party being J. P. Morgan, whose father for years was a close personal friend of the Reading railway chief.

The mourners included Gov. Tener, Mayor Blankenburg, P. A. B. Widener, feeble and bent with years; Joseph Widener, Samuel C. Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; President Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Road; E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley; Theodore Voorhees, First Vice President of the Reading; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

At 2 o'clock all the trains on the Central Railway of New Jersey and affiliated and branch lines came to a halt for sixty seconds.

JOSEPH FIELD DEAD AT 83.

Brother of Late

FIXING PRICES FOR RETAILERS

Dealers and Manufacturers Discuss the Stevens Bill, Which Has This End.

ARGUMENTS FOR EACH SIDE

Question Whether the Maker of an Article Shall Say for How Much It Must Be Sold.

Before the Committee on Commercial Law of the Merchants' Association a hearing was had yesterday afternoon in the Woolworth Building on the Stevens bill which is aimed at price cutting. Edward D. Page, Chairman of the committee, presided. About 150 men were in attendance, representing manufacturers, jobbing houses, and retailers.

The Chairman, in calling the meeting to order, explained in general the terms of the bill. This will permit the manufacturer of an article under a trade mark or special brand to fix the sale price of the same at wholesale or retail and will make valid contracts fixing the price. Mr. Page said it had been decided to give a half an hour to hear those favoring the bill and then to allow the same time to its opponents. After that, a similar amount of time would be allotted to each side again, and, subsequently, briefs could be put in by those interested either way, as the committee would take time before reaching a conclusion.

Charles H. Ingersoll, President of the Jewelers' Board of Trade and also of the American Fair Trade League, said the latter organization assumed responsibility for the measure. He added that Gilbert H. Montague, the league's counsel, who was present, would state the reasons in favor of it.

Mr. Montague said he would like to explain that the bill is optional, not compulsory. If it is adopted a manufacturer may elect whether to sell his goods without a brand or trademark and without controlling the retail price, or with such a mark and fix the price at which the public shall obtain them. He insisted that this was in no wise revolutionary, that it prevails in Great Britain, France, and Germany, and that it was the case here until a decision of the United States Supreme Court made it unlawful a few years ago. It would simply be restoring to the manufacturer a right under which he had been until recently proceeding.

Louis W. Porter, counsel for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, said the company he represented favors the principle the bill stands for. He deemed the restrictions of the bill unnecessary. The broad proposition was that the man who made goods has the right to keep them or to sell them. When he sold, he had the right to do so at such prices and on such terms as he saw fit. The Stevens bill, if enacted, would put a wall around every house of any kind in the city.

Mr. Straus emphasized the point that the passage of the bill would not bring matters to the condition they were in, as was claimed. As a matter of fact, dealers were never restrained from selling goods at any price they saw fit. If the bill became a law, it might have the effect of driving dealers to make their purchases abroad.

HALT DUNLOP ACCOUNTING.

Heirs Charge Widow Was in a Conspiracy to Loot the Estate.

Eight nephews and nieces of Dr. Clark W. Dunlop, who died on March 6, 1908, filed objections in the Surrogates' Court yesterday to the accounting of their uncle's estate made by their aunt, Mrs. Eliza C. Dunlop, John W. Bartlett, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, all executors of Dr. Dunlop's estate.

The executors, in their accounting, charge themselves with $96,108 and credit themselves with $47,146, leaving a cash balance in their hands of $48,961. The nephews and nieces, Laban S. Major, Marie L. D. Taylor, Gertrude D. Hawes, Helen D. Hutchinson, and William, Edward, Agnes, and Robert Dunlop, say that the accounting is defective and that Mrs. Eliza C. Dunlop and her attorney, Chester H. Lane, have conspired to loot the estate and to foment litigation. They have filed false claims, the nephews and nieces say, and have tried to compel the payment from the estate of the individual indebtedness of Mrs. Dunlop. All this has resulted, they say, in the loss of thousands of dollars.

Dr. Clark W. Dunlop, shortly before his death, was adjudged insane, and after his will had been filed, his heirs alleged that he had been insane at the time the document was drawn. Dr. Dunlop left the bulk of his estate to Mrs. Eliza C. Dunlop, his wife, and small amounts, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 to his nephews and nieces. His estate was appraised at $265,307.

ANSWERS SUIT FROM GRAVE.

Muller in Will Denied Cruelty Toward Wife Who Asked Separation.

Carl Andreas Muller of Richmond Hill, Queens, who died April 12, has answered from the grave his wife's suit for separation, in which she alleged cruelty. Muller's will was filed yesterday with Surrogate Daniel Noble in Jamaica. It contains this provision:

"I intentionally omit making any provision for my wife, Louise Muller, and leave her no part or share whatever of my property, for the reason that she has not only abandoned me and lived apart from me for the last eighteen years, and that I have repeatedly but vainly requested her to return to my home, but she has compelled me to pay her the sum of $300 and to give a bond of $700, and that she has now brought a suit against me in the Supreme Court seeking a legal separation and wrongfully charging me with cruelty and other improper conduct toward her."

Muller's estate is valued at $8,500. His daughter, Mrs. Maria Katz of Brooklyn, is to have the furniture, and the remainder of the property is to be divided among all the children, Mrs. Katz, Mrs. Emma Sigwart of Morgantown, West Va., Mrs. Theresa Koch of Manhattan; Karl E. Muller of Brooklyn, and Freidrich W. Muller of Valley Stream, L. I. Mrs. Muller's address is 378 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

WINS SUIT AGAINST ISMAN.

$7,500 Verdict for Widow of Bluecoat, Killed by Realty Man's Car.

Mrs. Ellen Fitzsimmons got a verdict of $7,500 yesterday in Justice Lehman's part of the Supreme Court against Felix Isman, the real estate dealer, whose motor car killed Mrs. Fitzsimmons's husband, Policeman Peter Fitzsimmons, on Nov. 1, 1912. James M. Donohue, counsel for the plaintiff, said that the car was driven recklessly by the chauffeur. Mr. Isman was not in the car at the time the accident occurred. It was Mr. Isman's habit, Mr. Donohue explained, to place his car at the disposal of motor cycle policemen. On the night of the accident the car had been used by several bluecoats, and it was being driven back to the garage when Fitzsimmons was struck.

The chauffeur went on and said nothing about the accident. It was nearly three months afterward before the ownership of the car was traced. The chauffeur had disappeared in the meantime.

NEW STREET CAR MAGAZINE.

Monthly for Employes of New York Railways Company.

The New York Railways Company has begun the issue of a monthly publication for the benefit of its staff to be known as the New York Railways Employes' Magazine. It is similar in appearance to the Interborough Bulletin, which is published by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the Subway and elevated railroad employes, and has the same editor, Henry P. Waugh.

In the first number short addresses to the men are written by Theodore P. Shonts, President; Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager; H. G. Scott, Superintendent of Motive Power, and other leading officials. There are also articles on the way snow was cleared from the tracks last Winter, and on John Brodie, Receiver at Fourteenth Street and Avenue C, who has just retired on a life pension after thirty-seven years of work for the company.

FREDERIKA STILL AGROUND.

Freighter Is Getting Rid of 5,000 Tons of Sugar.

The Austro-American freighter Frederika, which went aground on Tuesday morning off Harveys Cedars, N. J., is still hard and fast on the sand, and has been bow swung in more toward the shore. Three wrecking tugs were alongside her all day getting out the 5,000 tons of sugar from her hold, and another attempt to haul her off will be made early to-day at high tide.

The wind and sea, which arose late on Tuesday night, have gone down and the weather is calm. The coast near Barnegat, where the Frederika is aground, was covered by fog during the greater part of the day. Capt. Suttora did not send any message ashore yesterday, it was said.

Only Ten Sultana Survivors Appear.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 29.—Only ten survivors of the steamer Sultana explosion were able to attend the annual survivors' reunion here to-day. They received a communication from Congressman Frank B. Willis of Ohio to the effect that he would introduce a bill for the erection of a monument to the 1,750 victims of the Sultana explosion. They were Union veterans returning from the prison camp on the steamer, which blew up on April 27, 1865, in the Mississippi River near Memphis. Only 48 were saved.

Stranded Montfort Afloat.

QUEBEC, April 29.—The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Montfort, which grounded near the Isle of Orleans yesterday, was floated this morning. The vessel suffered no damage.

TAMMANY HELD KEY IN NEW HAVEN DEAL

Oakleigh Thorne Letter Told of Fourteenth Street Interests to be Taken Care Of.

THEN BOOKS WERE BURNED

Whipple and Field Testify That They Were Mere Dummies Acting for Samuel C. Morehouse.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Some of the details of the deal by which the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad acquired the franchises and right of way of the New York, Boston and Westchester, and the Portchester lines, were imparted to the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day by Oakleigh Thorne, former President of the Trust Company of America, of New York, who in conjunction with Marsden J. Perry, of Providence, conducted the transaction. Mr. Thorne said the New Haven road paid $11,400,000 for the properties, which was furnished by J. P. Morgan & Co., and that he and Mr. Perry received $725,000 for their services. He also said that in 1912, five years later, after he had retired from the presidency of the Trust Company, he burned all the books relating to the deal.

Frank S. Fowler, examiner for the commission, said an examination of the books of the Millbrook Company, which was organized by Mr. Thorne to take care of the financial affairs of the two roads after their acquisition, showed that more than $1,032,000 of the $11,400,000 paid by the New Haven had not been accounted for in the expenditures. Mr. Thorne explained this by saying that any balance left on hand after the transaction was turned over to the Millbrook company.

Henry H. Whipple of New Haven, former Treasurer of the Billard Company, and Edward E. Field, former President, testified to their connection with this concern. When these witnesses were before the commission on April 10 they refused to answer questions pertaining to alleged relations between the company and the New Haven Railroad and were threatened with indictment.

To-day they showed willingness to answer all questions, but insisted that they acted upon instructions from Samuel C. Morehouse, counsel for the Billard Company, and knew virtually nothing about the concern's affairs. It had been contended that John L. Billard and his associates made about $2,700,000 by the deal through which the New Haven took over the Boston & Maine. The witnesses, however, threw no light upon this affair.

Ignorant of Mellen Loan.

Mr. Whipple said he understood the Billard Company was a holding concern for the Boston & Maine Railroad, and that the reorganization in October was only for the purpose of winding up its affairs. He denied knowledge of any transaction whereby Charles S. Mellen had borrowed $375,000 from the Billard Company, and said that if the company had notes outstanding to the New Haven Road for $10,800,000 he was unaware of it.

Mr. Field showed equal ignorance of the business of the concern. He said he was Treasurer of a department store in New Haven, and that he took the Billard Presidency merely because Mr. Morehouse had asked him to do so. He said he asked nothing about the concern's affairs. After a few months he felt a little uncomfortable about being head of a company he knew so little about and resigned.

When Mr. Thorne took the stand he said he took up the matter of the so-called Westchester deal with Mr. Mellen in June or July, 1906. At that time the two roads were rivals for a franchise, and he said he told Mr. Mellen that if the two were combined a franchise probably could be arranged. A letter from Mr. Thorne to Mr. Mellen on Oct. 15, 1906, advising secrecy as to the details for the possibility of the transaction being blocked by "people in Fourteenth Street" this witness explained, was because some leaders in Tammany Hall favored granting a franchise to the Westchester Road and other favored the Portchester Road.

Assured of Franchise.

"First, I wish to state to you," wrote Thorne, "that I am dictating this letter and the enclosed memorandum to my personal stenographer, in whom I have every confidence, and that there is absolutely no risk of anyone learning the contents of either.

"I [illegible] several interviews with the city authorities, and although some things may have to be done there, I can assure you that I will get what I want, provided I own both franchises. As it is, at the present time there are people in Fourteenth Street who are very strongly in favor of Westchester, and others in favor of Portchester, and it would be extremely difficult for either of the roads to get through anything, because they naturally have the opposition of the other, and the fact is that when anything goes through both sides will have to be taken care of, but by eliminating this I can greatly facilitate the matter and reduce costs."

Timothy D. Sullivan, Mr. Thorne said, held some securities of the Boston and Westchester Road and the New Haven traded some of its stock for these. He said he knew of no payments to any politicians. He testified that the New Haven paid $8,400,000 for the two roads and also turned over to the Millbrook Company, which was organized by Perry & Thorne, as a sort of holding concern, the sum of $3,000,000 for other expenses in connection with the transaction. In addition to the two roads, the New Haven took over all the stock of the Milbrook Company.

"Can you produce any vouchers showing how this $11,400,000 was spent?" Mr. Thorne was asked.

"No, I don't have to," he retorted.

The investigation will be continued by the commission. One of the men subpœnaed is James B. Brady, who is connected with the firm of Mannings, Maxwell & Moore of New York. He is said to have received railway supply contracts from the New Haven.

Others to be called include D. A. Whitney of New York, in connection with the Westchester deal, and Stevenson Taylor of New York, in connection with the New Haven's water line holdings.

CASHMERE GOAT HAIR.

Treasury Ruling That Imports of It Must Pay Duty.

The Treasury Department has issued an order to collectors of customs directing the assessment of a 15 per cent. duty on cashmere noils and waste under Paragraph 306 of the new Tariff act. Importers have been trying to convince the Treasury officials that the merchandise should be allowed to enter at 10 per cent. ad valorem as "waste."

The Collector at Boston stated to the department that in the fleece of the cashmere goat the short hairs constituting the undergrowth are the most valuable, while the long hairs are of little value, the fleece being combed for the purpose of eliminating the long hairs, thus leaving the noils as the choicest portion. In view of this, the Collector expressed doubt as to whether so-called cashmere noils can be considered a waste product.

Assistant Secretary Malburn states in his order that the department has reached the conclusion that the fleece of the cashmere goat is of like kind with the fleece of the angora goat, and that the cashmere goat hair is accordingly dutiable under Paragraph 305. It is also held that as the short hair is the valuable portion of the fleece of the cashmere goat, it is not a waste within the meaning of the law.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday 3¼@4 per cent. " " " "
The quotation is for six months paper.

Specialty Clothing Styles.

The specialty clothing houses report good business in palm beaches and this kind of garment should be more popular than ever for men's wear during the hot Summer months. Fancy vests are also selling well, present indications pointing to their wider use in the more conservative effects. Makcinaws in the plain styles and some with novel trimmings are in demand for the Fall, and salesmen now on the road are sending in good orders for them.

Where Neither Knew.

The head of a large clothing manufacturing house who has just returned from his usual Fall trip sums up the attitude of the retailer in the following story:

"Just before I started back," he said, "I dropped into a customer's store and showed my line. After going over it with me, in a burst of confidence he told me he didn't know how to make his selections. He asked me what the other retailers were taking and I informed him that after being on the road for five weeks his question stumped me. I didn't know myself."

Gray Goods Business Better.

There was a better demand for gray goods in evidence in the local market yesterday, but printcloth buying was none too heavy. A few odd lots of 39-inch 68-72s, spot, were disposed of at 5½ cents, and there was a better inquiry for 38½-inch 64-60s for May, June, and July delivery at 4¾ cents. While many of the mills seem willing to take this figure on sales of spot goods, most of them are not inclined to sell ahead at it. Narrow goods were quiet but firm, on the basis of 3¼ cents for 27-inch 64-60s. There was some business done during the day on sateens and twills. On the whole, the tone of the market was slightly firmer.

New Order by the Appraiser.

John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, yesterday issued an order that, on account of the volume of official matters requiring his attention and to the end that orderly conduct of business may be effected, all matters of policy and all questions concerning the transaction of official business shall be drawn to the Appraiser's attention through the Assistant Appraiser in charge of the division to which the business pertains. In the absence from duty of the Assistant Appraiser in charge of the division all such official business will be first submitted to one of the Deputy Appraisers, under whose direction the subject will be presented for the Appraiser's consideration and action.

What Will Taffetas Do?

The rise in the demand for shiny-faced satins in some of the principal foreign silk markets is causing some uneasiness among manufacturers who have been banking heavily on taffetas for Fall. While it is said that there is no fear of taffetas not being used for the coming season, the feeling is growing that they will not dominate the Fall season in the way they did in the Spring. It is now expected that taffeta novelties will do much better than staple goods of this construction. This is the only change of importance that has taken place in the market in the last week, excepting, perhaps, that Fall buying has eased up a little more. The uncertainty that now pervades the market regarding the Fall leader is making buyers act more cautiously than has been the case heretofore. There have been no important price changes.

Little Change in Ribbons.

Reports from the ribbon trade yesterday indicated that the demand for millinery sorts is keeping up unusually well this season. The best demand is said to be for moires in black and blue and for velvet ribbons, both in blacks and colors. Ciré, or lacquered, ribbons are now more or less passé, as are warp-printed fancies. Reports have been heard to the effect that concessions are already being made on the latter goods to move them, but merchants seen yesterday say that if this is true it is not yet a general condition. The demand for Spring ribbons from the retail stores, while better this year than last, is said to be much behind the call that has come from the wholesale milliners and supply houses. As yet none of the local merchants are willing to say much about the prospects or style trend for the coming season.

Joining a Mutual Company.

The following six organizations have approved of the general plan of the Industrial Mutual Liability Insurance Association that will take care of the risks under the Workmen's Compensation law, which becomes effective July 1: Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association, Clothiers' Association of New York, Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association and the Eastern Millinery Association. Seventy manufacturers having an aggregate number of upward of 15,000 employes have already joined the association, and applications are coming in daily to William R. Carwine of 13 Astor Place, who is temporary Secretary. The by-laws of the company have been considered and the committee which has this work in hand will continue its labors and report within a few days definite plans for the management of the company.

Embroidery Imports Drop.

Exports of Swiss embroideries from the St. Gall consular district of this country showed a decline for the first quarter of 1914, as compared with the same period a year ago. According to a report made by Consul G. N. Ifft of St. Gall, the value of 1914 shipments for the first three months was $2,496,356, or a decrease of $170,077 from the value of similar exports in 1913, and a drop of $1,195,482 from 1912 shipments for the corresponding period. Changes in the fashion of women's apparel are held to be largely responsible for the drop in the value of embroidery exports, though an increase of about $25,000 in the value of embroidery machines shipped in the first quarter would indicate that the development of the industry in the United States is a prominent factor. Exports of cotton embroideries made up more than half of the quarter's total value. While the product of hand machines practically held its own, the exports of merchandise made on Schiffli machines fell of about $365,000.

To the Retailer's Detriment.

A man familiar with conditions that confront men's furnishers gives the following as one of the reasons why retailers in this line have been experiencing a poor business for some time:

"Most of the stock carried by furnishing goods stores nowadays," he said, "is branded merchandise and consequently must be bought at fixed prices by all. If one man fails and makes a settlement with his creditors at 20 per cent. it immediately places his neighbor on the next block at a big disadvantage. He has had to pay the full prices for his stock, whereas the man who failed gets his for 20 cents on the dollar. The result has been the destruction of public confidence in the honest man's wares and general dissatisfaction in the trade. I know of an instance where a retailer has failed twice within the year, and he's still at the old stand, to the detriment of all the retailers in the vicinity. Wholesalers condone their practice of permitting the dishonest or inefficient retailer to continue on the score that competition compels it, but I think if the undesirable accounts were weeded out the entire situation would be materially improved."

Straw and Other Headgear.

With the advent of warm weather duplicate business on straw hats will begin to come in and manufacturers will be given an opportunity to see just what styles are to be favored. At present the consensus of opinion seems to be that higher crowns than ever will prevail in flat brim straws, the range being from 3½ to 4 inches, with narrow 18-21 line bands. The soft straws are following more or less the lines in the felt hats that have been so popular for the past season. The crowns are from 4 to 4½ inches in height. The demand for Panamas has been good in all sections of the country, and the question as to whether or not they have distinct advantages over the ordinary straws still remains an open one. While the manufacturers and jobbers are waiting for the straw season to open in earnest, some good immediate business is being placed for soft felt hats, blue being the predominating color. Specifications for these are about equally divided between plain and puggaree bands. For next Fall the tendency in these hats will be, it is said, toward higher crowns and flat brims.

WOOL AND COTTON OUTLOOK

Both Markets Quiet in Some Directions, but Not Dull.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow:

"The wool market remains rather quiet, though prices are strong and a feeling of confidence pervades the district. The sales for the week have been 1,460,000 pounds. Contracting is still going on in the West, though the high prices demanded by growers have caused less activity than in the weeks past.

"The goods market is rather quiet; the initial orders are now on the books, and it is a little early to receive duplicates in any quantity. Contrary to the general belief, mills in general are well employed, and the carded woolen industry, which in the early weeks of the season showed but little signs of activity, has received much greater attention, with the result that many mills making strictly woolen goods have received a sufficient volume of orders to keep their entire equipment operating upon a double time basis for some weeks to come. This is largely due to the great popularity of fabrics on the tweed order for overcoating and cloaking purposes.

"The cotton goods market during the last week has not shown much activity in some directions, while on other lines of goods a considerable strength has developed. The sales have not been large and a conservative attitude is prevalent, with buyers unwilling to contract for goods in larger quantities than is absolutely required, with no large ordering for future delivery. A comparatively good business has been accomplished in fine and fancy goods.

"The worsted and woolen yarn market sees no radical change. It is not a case of poor business by any means, as spinners are well employed at present on contracts taken earlier in the season. There is, however, a conspicuous lack of new business, as manufacturers are loth to place further contracts at prices which spinners are now demanding. Should prices of domestic yarns advance to any great extent it is very probable that weavers would turn toward foreign spinners for at least a portion of their requirements.

"Interest in the woolen and worsted divisions of the textile industry is largely centred on the question of prices for the new season."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Sol. M. Bloch, President of the Nottingham Lace Works of this city, sailed Tuesday on the Mauretania on his Spring buying trip.

Cloos & Simon, resident buyers, 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, have recently added the following accounts to their list: The Colonna Toggery Shop of Carthage, Mo., Joplin, Mo., and Wichita Falls, Texas; the Weigle Company of Davenport, Iowa, and the Olson Company of Atlanta, Ga.

Judge Somerville, of the Board of United States General Appraisers, having recovered from his recent serious illness, will start for New Orleans to-day, where he will hold hearings in classification and reappraisement controversies arising under the tariff law. Importers at the Southern port have accumulated a large number of cases which they desire to have disposed of without the necessity of coming to New York to present evidence. He will be accompanied by Private Secretary Nothinger, and Henry H. Childers, who will appear for the Department of Justice.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Babbitt & Co.; G. D. Babbitt, furs, goods; Collingwood.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; Miss F. Wieand, laces, hdkfs.; 315 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; B. Bourse, representing; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; I. I. Wolf; men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Silverfield Co.; H. Silverfield, fall coats; 138 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, ladies' wraps; Miss F. Kalaski, ladies' neckwear; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss I. Mahoney, ladies' skirts; Mrs. A. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; F. M. Spear and Miss A. Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Lyons, hdkfs.; basement buyers; Mr. Rosenberg, jewelry, leather goods; V. P. Ring, ladies', misses' dresses, costumes; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—H. H. Stearns & Co.; Miss Lee, waists, dresses; Miss L. Root, silks, velvets; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 49 E. 17th.
BOSTON—M. J. Collins, cotton goods; Hoffman House.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. S. Dogleish, millinery; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—E. S. Bowman Co.; E. S. Bowman, waists, dresses; Herald Sq.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. F. Gambrill, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Lewis & Co.; A. Lewis, clothing; Hermitage.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; H. M. Hillman and Miss Stuart misses', children's outer garments; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, dress trimmings, combs, leather goods, jewelry, lamps; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—E. Baumgartner & Co.; P. H. Sampliner, cloakings; Hoffman House.
DETROIT—Elliott, Taylor, Woolfenden Co.; H. A. McDonald, dress goods, silks; Sherman Sq.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; T. F. Ranck, cloaks, suits, waists; 30 Union Square.
ELIZABETH CITY—G. R. Bright, general dry goods; Latham.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; Miss A. Lyons, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 73 Spring.
FREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph Sons; B. Joseph, dry goods; 1,161 Bwy.
LANCASTER—M. J. Garvin & Co.; A. H. Smith, notions, hosiery, gloves; York.
LANCASTER—Hoger & Bro.; Miss E. Martin, laces, ribbons, neckwear, trimmings; 76 Spring.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; F. Schmitt, upholstery goods, carpets; 214 Church.
MACON—Burdick, Smith & Co.; A. J. Colbert, general dry goods; 20 W. 22d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; J. E. Hartig, mfg. dept. men's wear; 48 Leonard.
MONROE, La.—L. Barr Co.; A. Baer, notions, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves. 43 Leonard.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; Miss L. T. Sylvia, ladies', infants' wear; 73 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. H. Flack, laces, jewelry, toilet goods; 75 Spring.
NORFOLK—Whichard Bros. Co.; H. W. Whichard, notions; Prince George.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. L. Zinser, domestics, flannels, blankets, linens; 320 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss A. Mulvey, misses', children's cloaks, suits; Miss E. Buck, ladies' wear; 5th Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Liverpool, Greenwald Co.; M. Dreben, clothing; Hermitage.
PHILADELPHIA—E. S. Rogers Co.; E. S. Rogers, representing; Claridge.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; Abe Silverman, Summer dresses, 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss K. Hernon, negligees, house dresses; Bwy. & 32d.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss M. Whelan, cloaks, suits, waists; 60 W. 33d.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's Sons Co.; C. Scott, laces, hdkfs., carpets; Wallick's.
PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; F. H. Miller, rugs; 320 Church.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; T. J. Brady, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery, untrimmed hats; 470 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—H. L. Jacobs; N. Harriaca, millinery; Claridge.
READING—Salo Marcus, coats, dresses; 18 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER.—Hudes & Co.; S. Hudes, furs; Albert.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. C. Pollock, men's furn. goods; 432 4 Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Kinnane Co.; C. R. Rabbitts, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Aal Cloak Co.; R. V. Aal, cloaks; Hoffman House.
TOLEDO—Mannbach Bros.; C. L. Fine, clothing; 114 5th Av.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss G. Liebert, art goods; 315 4th Av.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; E. L. Child, white goods, laces, petticoats, hdkfs.; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacom, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 4th Av.
TROY—S. Lewis, furs, goods; Albert.

Business Notices.

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CAPITAL WANTED
to market patent of exceptional merit.
F 945 Times.

Mr. Prager of Allen, Brock and Smith, Inc., 93 Reade St., city, will look at furs, children's coats and dresses, and boys' clothing, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday for Fall.

Cleveland office requires strong line of cloaks and suits; large following Middle West. F 950 Times.

Salesmanship (ladies'); all wool, $2.50. B. Andrews, 6 West 20th St.

Jobbers' bulletin at Fall opening. Room 609, 11 West 20th St.

ACCUSES LUMBER MEN.

Corporation Commissioner Says They Raise Prices by Combining.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Lumber manufacturers' associations, through combination and agreement, according to the Commissioner of Corporations, have increased the price of lumber and endeavored through lobbying to influence legislation. This is the purport of a partial report on the lumber industry he makes public to-day, in which he opposes any effort to exempt lumber associations from the operations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The report is Part IV. of the bureau's findings after a complete investigation of the lumber industry, and deals only with combinations to restrict trade or raise lumber prices. After stating that "price combinations among lumber manufacturers have usually been effected through association," and that in practically every region of lumber production associations exist, it sums up as follows:

"While some of the avowed purposes of the associations are to bring about and foster practices that are beneficial both to producer and consumer, the chief purpose, apparently, has been to increase profits by advancing prices.

Lumber prices, according to the report, advanced from 80 to 200 per cent. between 1897 and 1907. "During this period and since," said the report, "the lumbermen, through their associations and otherwise, were industriously striving in concert to maintain or raise prices."

As to the activities of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association particularly, the report said:

"The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has generally directed its efforts toward those things that affect lumber producers in common. Some of its activities, such as efforts to secure just and fair treatment from the railroads with respect to freight rates and other matters, are undoubtedly proper. Its action in laying its views before legislative bodies in an open and straightforward way may not be objectionable, but it has not stopped there. When, in 1909, Congress was revising the tariff law this association was not content to present its case in the form of proper argument. It resorted to political intrigues in its attempts to influence both political parties in Congress; it tried to pack committees; it attempted to secure the influence of Cabinet officers, Federal and State forestry officials, and others high in authority; its chief representative in Washington freely wrote letters about the services he rendered to certain Senators and certain Representatives, and pointed out that friends of a duty on lumber traded with friends of other protected interests, and officers of the association claimed large credit for the election of two United States Senators, one of whom was subsequently unseated by the Senate of the United States."

Wool Prices Strong.

LONDON, April 29.—There were 11,670 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day. A good assortment of merinos met with a strong demand at prices ranging from unchanged to 5 per cent. dearer. America was a good buyer of greasy merinos. A moderate supply of crossbreeds realized steady rates. The sales follow: New South Wales 2,900 bales; scoured 10d @ 2s 2d; greasy 10d @ 1s 5½d. Queensland 1,100 bales; scoured 1s 11½d @ 2s 2½d; greasy 1s ½d @ 1s 1¾d. Victoria 1,200 bales; scoured 1s 2½d @ 2s 2d; greasy 10d @ 1s 4d. South Australia 400 bales; scoured 1s 7d @ 1s 11d; greasy nil. West Australia 700 bales; greasy 11d @ 1s 2d. New Zealand 6,200 bales; scoured 1s 3d @ 1s 7d; greasy 9¾d @ 1s 3d.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair in w., showers in e. Thur.; cooler; Fri. fair; gentle to mod. n. to n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Unsett., cooler Thur., prob. showers; Fri. fair; gentle breezes, mostly n.

Ga.—Showers Thur.; fair in extr. s.; Fri. fair; gentle shifting winds, mostly e. over s.

Ala., Miss., La.—Fair Thur, Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thur.; showers near coast; Fri. unsett., prob. showers; mod. e. to s. e. winds on coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Thur.; showers in Panhandle; cooler in extr. w.; Fri. showers in n. and e.; fair in w.

Utah—Fair Thur.; rain or snow in s. e.; warmer; Fri. fair.

Ark., Tenn., Okla., Ky.—Fair Thur., prob. Fri.

Ohio—Fair in s., cloudy in n. Thur.; cooler. Fri. fair, mod. n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thur., Fri.; gentle to mod. n. to n. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Thur. Fri. cloudy; mod. n. to n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thur.; colder in s. e. Fri. cloudy; mod. n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Thur., prob. Fri.; mod. n. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Thur., Fri.; mod. n. e. winds.

Minn.—Fair Thur., Fri.; slightly warmer Fri.; gentle to mod. n. e. to e. winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Thur. Fri. unsett., prob. showers.

Mo.—Fair Thur. Fri. unsett., prob. showers.

N. Dak.—Fair Thur.; warmer in n. w. Fri. fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair in e., showers in w. Thur. Fri. prob. fair.

Neb., Kan.—Showers Thur. in w., Thur. or Thur. night in e. Fri. showers.

The right Balmacaan at the right price at L. W. LAPIDUS,
13 WEST 27TH ST.
Prices, $3.75 to $7.50

NEW YORK CLOTH SPONGING CO.
Not a Member of any trust or combination.
211 WEST 20TH STREET.

HOSIERY. Walk Ever, guaranteed, and Woosteday Silk Hosiery—wide assortment all colors—prompt delivery.
H. P. FRIEDMAN & CO., 380 Broadway.
No Connection with Any Other House.

RIBBONS White & Narrow OUR LINE A WINNER
MAX A. WITT & CO., 23 West 20th St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

FRANK & SEDER
of
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ARE OPEN TO
BUY FOR SPOT CASH
for immediate delivery, trimmed and untrimmed hats. Quantity no object. Call with samples or telephone Tuesday morning.
LOUIS FERBER, care of S. Solomop, Resident Buyer, 470 4th Av., city.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lace Goods and Canadian Wood Pulp Duties Fixed.

Another of the many attempts made by importers to upset judicially the heavy duty carried in the Tariff act of 1909 on fabrics trimmed with lace made on the Gothrough or Lever machines failed yesterday when the United States Court of Customs Appeals denied contentions raised by William H. Stiner & Son and Goldenberg Bros. & Co. of this city.

The importations consisted of lace imported in continuous lengths, made up of lace manufactured by sewing Lever edgings on to an embroidered net; Plauen lace made by attaching pieces of embroidered Lever net to other pieces of embroidery or lace, and lace made by working a pattern with threads, by hand, upon a Lever net. In none of these laces is the Lever-made portion the component material of chief value. Duty was assessed on the merchandise at the rate of 70 per cent. ad valorem, as provided by paragraph 350, by authority of the first proviso to paragraph 349. The importers claimed the goods properly dutiable at 60 per cent. under the main section of paragraph 349.

The importers went before the Board of General Appraisers with the claim that the word "article" as used in the proviso to paragraph 349 is used in a restricted sense, and does not apply to laces of the kind in litigation. The board overruled the contention, while the court in affirming the board holds that the term "article" as employed in tariff statutes is broad enough to include lace in the piece. This interpretation, Presiding Justice Montgomery says, is clearly established by the authorities. He holds that the aim of Congress was manifestly to bring within the higher rate the article which had the more expensive work expended upon it.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., of Canada failed in a contention before the court asking for the free entry on ground wood pulp under the reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada. It appears that, after the company received a Government concession to cut pulp wood on Crown lands, the Dominion Government passed a statute imposing a special charge on wood pulp exported in instances where the pulp wood was cut on public lands.

Later, the company succeeded by an arrangement with the authorities whereby no export tax would be levied on the concern's products shipped to foreign countries. Importations into this country were charged the full duty. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the claim, but Judge Barber says in his decision for the court that to sustain the importer's protest would be an evasion of the American law, which is designed to prevent restriction of every kind in the export of pulp wood from Canada. The decision says that the court is unwilling to adopt such a construction.

IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Retailers Appear to be Buying in a Conservative Way.

Orders received by manufacturing clothiers show a falling off over those of last year at a similar period. Some are inclined to predict that the results obtained by the salesmen now on the road will be far below those of previous years. Retailers continue to make their purchases in a conservative fashion, and conditions in the market are sluggish. The overcoat situation is particularly "off," and reports from the road concur in putting the retailer's attitude on the question as one of uncertainty.

One point which a manufacturer who has just returned from the road claims was constantly brought to his attention was that the average price of suits has declined. If this be so, he said, it may explain to some extent the poor orders that have been received. "If the average price paid for a suit has dropped," he said, "it means that the retailer has had to

TOLLS BILL BACK TO SENATE TO-DAY

No Recommendation, but Committee, 8 to 6, Goes on Record for Reserving Rights.

FIGHT NOW ON OPEN FLOOR

Bill Unamended May Get Five to Eight Majority, or Ten with Rights Amendment Added.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals this afternoon ordered the Sims bill repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act to be reported to the Senate to-morrow without amendment and without recommendation. This order was entered by a vote of 8 to 6. Shortly before, the committee had expressed its approval of the Simmons amendment expressly reserving all American rights over the Canal by a vote of 8 to 6. But as there was no recommendation for the Sims bill the amendment will not be incorporated by the committee as a part of the bill, but will simply stand as the committee's judgment. The amendment reads:

> Provided that neither the passage of this act, nor anything therein contained, shall be construed or held at waiving, impairing, or affecting any treaty or other right possessed by the United States.

This amendment has been seen by President Wilson and is said to have his approval. Administration leaders are confident to-night that with it attached the repeal bill will be passed by the Senate, and some Senators opposed to repeal agreed with this view.

Nearly all votes on the amendment were non-partisan. The order for the report of the unamended bill was favored by five Democrats—Mr. Thornton of Louisiana, Mr. Chilton of West Virginia, Mr. Thomas of Colorado, Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, and Mr. Simmons of North Carolina—and three Republicans —Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut, Mr. Crawford of South Dakota, and Mr. Page of Vermont. Against it were recorded three Democrats, Mr. O'Gorman of New York, Mr. Shields of Tennessee, and Mr. Walsh of Montana, and three Republicans, Mr. Borah of Idaho, Mr. Bristow of Kansas, and Mr. Perkins of California.

The committee's action means that the fight on the bill will be made entirely on the floor of the Senate. It also foretells as clearly as anything can that President Wilson will succeed in passing the bill through the Senate. The committee was really opposed to the bill, but the President was able to get it ordered reported, and, while some who voted for the report in committee may oppose the bill in the Senate, the result is generally admitted even by the opposition.

The estimates to-day are that the bill unamended will command a slight majority of from five to eight. The addition of the Simmons amendment would perhaps make the margin 10 votes. The Simmons amendment, while drafted in the form of a reservation of right, really does not reserve anything not contained in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and Mr. Simmons agrees with the President that the treaty does not reserve the American right to discriminate in tolls. But its declaration that the enactment of the Sims bills would have no effect on the merits of the controversy with Great Britain would satisfy some Senators who resent the appearance of surrender to foreign dictation.

Opponents of repeal in the committee fought hard to strengthen the language of Mr. Simmons's amendment, but they were not successful. Mr. Shields of Tennessee offered a substitute draft providing "that neither the passage of this act nor anything therein contained shall be construed as an admission that the United States has no right to exempt its coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls."

Mr. Simmons, who is earnestly supporting the President and who offered his amendment only in an effort to increase the President's majority, said Mr. Shields' substitute was too narrow, and it was rejected by a vote of 10 to 4. Mr. Shields and Mr. Walsh were the only Democrats to vote for this substitute. Their Republican opponents were Mr. Crawford and Mr. Page.

The most hostile motion of the day came from Mr. Bristow of Kansas, a radical Republican. He moved to report the bill with a recommendation that the Senate refuse to pass it, but his motion was rejected by a vote of 8 to 5. Then Mr. Thomas moved that the bill as amended by Mr. Simmons be reported favorably, but that motion went the same road by a vote of 9 to 5.

The real desire of the opponents of repeal was embodied in an amendment by Mr. Walsh, which, instead of repealing the tolls exemption clause, would simply permit aggrieved aliens to bring suit before the Supreme Court of the United States. That was rejected by a vote of 8 to 6. Mr. Walsh and Mr. O'Gorman were the only Democrats voting for the Walsh amendment.

Chairman O'Gorman, for the committee, when he reports the bill with the unattached amendment to-morrow, will ask that it be placed on the Senate calendar, and Senator Simmons will ask that it be made the unfinished business. If this suggestion is agreed to the battle will begin at once.

Senator Simmons said to-night he believed the great interest in the subject throughout the country warranted an effort on the part of the Senate to dispose of it as quickly as possible. Administration leaders hope to conduct this fight along the lines followed in putting through the Tariff and Currency bills. If this is adhered to the attention of the Senate will be directed as closely as possible to the tolls matter, and after a debate of a few weeks a vote will be reached.

FOR LEASING OF OIL LAND.

House Committee Favors California Independents Getting Patents.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The fight of the independent oil men of California for preferential rights under the new Federal leasing scheme on the lands which they have been developing, resulted to-day in the House Public Lands Committee reporting the Church bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease to the occupants certain unpatented oil or gas lands.

The independents organized to fight against the Standard Oil Company and built pipe lines to the coast to serve their trade. The Church bill authorizes them to lease, on the relinquishment of claim, the lands on which they have been unable yet to get patents on the payment of a royalty to the Government of one-eighth of the oil or gas produced. Each lessee, however, is limited to 640 acres, which means a cut of 3,200 acres in area in one company alone, the Honolulu Oil Company.

MORE NIGHT LICENSES.

Churchill and Healy Sign Agreement to Close at 2 A. M.

James Churchill and Thomas Healy, the restaurant owners, appeared at the Mayor's office at the City Hall yesterday and after signing an agreement to close their places at 2 A. M., received special licenses.

"Have you signed the waiver of immunity?" Capt. Churchill, who was formerly in the Police Department, was asked.

"I sure did," he replied, "and I did it gladly. There are but few nights during the year that my place is not closed at 1 o'clock."

Mr. Healy said that he, too, was glad to sign an agreement to close his place at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street at 2 o'clock.

The Mayor's commission, of which Herman Ridder was Chairman, after studying the all-night license question suggested that restaurants having cabaret shows should be allowed to keep open an hour longer than the regular closing hour if they took out a special license, and the Mayor said he was favorable.

COURT SCORES MINISTER.

Says Narver Misrepresented Value of Property He Sold.

MINEOLA, April 29.—Franklin T. Narver, a retired Baptist minister of Brooklyn and President of the Meritas Realty Company, was roundly scored to-day by Supreme Court Justice Benedict, who said that he was convinced the former clergyman had deliberately misrepresented the value of property he sold. An action was brought by the realty company against the Rev. Edward J. Farley, a Baptist minister of Oneonta, to foreclose a mortgage on property which Mr. Farley bought at Westbury, L. I., from the company for about $8,000 and on which there was a mortgage of $3,360.

It was shown in the testimony that Narver visited a number of ministers in the interior part of the State and told them he had gone into the real estate business for the purpose of aiding ministers whose incomes were not large enough to live on comfortably. Among those who invested and who testified against Narver were Mrs. A. C. Livingston, wife of a Baptist minister at Gouverneur, N. Y.; Mrs. Emily Garvey, a widow of Utica, and the Rev. William C. Falcombe, a Baptist minister of Galway, N. Y. A judgment was rendered to-day in favor of Mr. Farley.

DIVORCE WITHOUT FUSS.

Lederers Chat Pleasantly Together —Friendly Compromise on Alimony

Mrs. Florence Lederer of 4 Madison Avenue, Jersey City, and her husband, Albert Lederer of Plainfield, N. J., met by appointment before Advisory Master Charles H. Hartshorne at Jersey City yesterday and chatted pleasantly about the weather and current events. There was nothing in their demeanor to indicate that Mrs. Lederer had brought suit for divorce on the grounds of desertion, but such was the case. A few minutes later Mr. Hartshorne announced that he had decided to recommend the decree. Mrs. Lederer smiled pleasantly upon her husband and said she would be satisfied with $3 a week for the support of their daughters, Florence and Alberta. Mr. Lederer insisted that $7 was sufficient.

"Oh, well, Albert, split the difference," said Mrs. Lederer. "Make it $7.50."

Mr. Lederer smiled his acceptance of the compromise. Then they left the building together. Mrs. Lederer has a manicuring shop in Jersey City. Lederer is a real estate operator.

R. A. BURFORD SUES WIFE.

Seeks Separation and Disclaims Responsibility for Her Debts.

Robert A. Burford, cashier of the New York branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who lives at 83 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, the home of his father, ex-Police Capt. William Burford, advertised yesterday that he would not be responsible for any debts of his wife, Josephine.

The couple were married in Cleveland, Ohio, eight years ago, and Mrs. Burford, when seen yesterday, said she could not account for her husband's conduct, unless he had grown tired of her. She said his conduct toward her changed last February on her return from a visit to her family. She added that her husband had served papers in a separation suit.

Burford refused to make a statement.

City's Suit Against the Shuberts.

The suit brought against the Shubert theatrical firm for alleged violation of a city ordinance in giving a Sunday performance at the Winter Garden will come up for trial this week or next. Acting Corporation Counsel Hahlo said yesterday. The theatre's license will expire to-day, but it will be renewed pending the result of the suit. If the Shuberts are convicted they are liable to a fine of $500 and may have their license revoked.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—Incorporations to-day:

Middlestate Contracting Co., telegraphic lines, hydraulic works, electric or steam roads, $400,000; F. R. Swirt, C. E. Thomson, L. P. Martin, 27 Wall St.

Willis Mitchell Co., light, heat, power systems, $100,000; J. F. McKenna, J. F. Volk, A. W. Britton, 37 Wall St.

Zimetraum Co., women's clothing, $50,000; S. B. Littenstein, Israel Zimetraum, E. D. Fleck, 115 Bway.

Globe Ball Bearing Co., $500,000; G. W. Carroll, C. F. Sultemeyer, Ralph Royall, 49 Wall St.

Chartered Theatres Corp., $150,000; H. A. Hallett, F. U. Adams, V. J. O'Farrell, 27 William St.

Radnor Contracting Co., grading, dredging, construction, $100,000; L. F. Hatch, K. S. Hayes, W. Lesselbaum, 151 E. 81st St.

J. Ebb Weir & Co., florist, $60,000; A. W. Hawkins, A. M. Banernheim, J. E. Weir, 149 E. 83d St., B'klyn.

Kiefer Bros. Cut Glass Co., $50,000; Henrietta Ingber, Max Horowitz, J. M. Baum, 35 Nassau St.

Petara Bros. Mfg. Co., Buffalo, farm implements, motors, &c., $25,000; G. M. Church, A. A. Hoesterman, A. E. Holt.

Rosenberg, Hauser & Kulick Co., leather articles, $50,000; Abram Kulick, Jos. Hauser, Jos. Rosenberg, 915 St. Mark's Av., B'klyn.

Republic Publishing Co., $20,000; Felix Frankfurter, Herbert Croly, W. D. Straight, 23 Wall St.

Lee Canning Co., Hamilton, $20,000; W. F. Rell, C. J. Griswold, F. M. Shelley, Rome.

Burrows Cycle Car Co., Ripley, $30,000; R. P. and J. W. Burrows.

Iverson Drug Line Bucket Co., hoisting, $10,000; H. J. McGoldrick, M. S. Iverson, C. T. Richardson, 27 E. 74 St.

Patent & Copyright Co., Little Falls, $5,000; G. L. Kretzer, M. D. Hall, Eugene Powell, Utica.

Hoover Selling Corp., train salesmen agents, $20,000; E. E. Williams, L. D. Ralph, G. L. Mead.

John D. Haughey, Inc., N. Y. C., hides, oil, fertilizer, $10,000; L. C., J. D., and D. C. Haughey, 3004 Park Pl., B'klyn.

Fred Geat Co., mechanical engineering, $7,000; May, Fred, and Walter Goat, 346 9 St., B'klyn.

International Pastime Co., Buffalo, amusement, $5,000; C. D. Devere, S. E. Crittenden, H. J. Brown.

W. B. Fox & Bro., mercantile, $50,000; Sol Doblin, W. B. and W. B. Fox, Jr., 21 Warren St.

Brunell Amusement Co., $5,000; Charles Black, H. C. Wing, Giusseppe Brunelli, 307 W. 43 St.

Van Kelton Ausement Corp., $6,000; A. M. Rosenthal, J. S. Siegel, Francis Gilbert, 277 W. 12 St.

Western Holding Co., realty, $10,000; same directors.

McBride & Stern, printing, $10,000. H. F. S. Mott, J. Stern, Robert McBride, 1,067 6d St.

Marie Hotel Co., Freeport, $15,000; Isidor Mayer, H. J. George, Charles Johnsen.

Capital increases: Expert Buying Corp., N. Y., $50,000 to $75,000; Frontier Wire Works, Buffalo, $4,000 to $10,000; Fay & Bowen Engine Co., Geneva, $75,000 to $100,000; Israel Son Realty Assn., N. Y., $5,000 to $50,000; Wisconsin Edison, N. Y., 300,000 to 400,000 shares without any nominal or par value.

Voluntary dissolution: Sceptre Motor Co., N. Y.; Delernes, Inc., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 29.—Charters filed to-day:

Barry's Red Rock, Inc., Rochelle Park; real estate; $25,000. Thomas Barry, R. T. Barry, Howard Mackay, Hackensack.

J. T. Fisher Co., Newport; bilge, bagging; $10,000. Jla. Fisher, Keyport; W. L. Gleney, Plainfield; David Podolsky, N. Y.

Lorentz Iron & Machine Works, Jersey City; $100,000; F. W. Lorentz, G. W. Greene, John Lorentz, Jersey City.

Frank Baker, Inc., Bayonne; papering, painting; $10,000. Frank Baker, Alice Baker, August Weidland, Bayonne.

Protective Investment Co., Paterson; $100,000. J. T. Pallitt, P. L. Alberse, H. Bonekemper, Paterson.

Chelsea Manufacturing Co., Newark; real estate; $100,000. E. R. Mills, L. E. Hall, O. F. Rost, East Orange.

Tuxedo Mills, Passaic; silk, fabrics; $50,000. H. E. Patterson, S. B. Sargent, C. F. H. Johnson, Passaic.

Queen City Improvement Co., Plainfield; real estate; $100,000. A. A. Vanderveer, C. E. Longeuzz, Andrew Palmer, Plainfield.

Cape May Coal & Ice Co., Cape May; $30,000. T. C. Stevens, W. S. Vanmant, M. A. M. Gregory, Cape May.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, April 29.—Charters filed to-day:

Lamson Co., N. Y., $2,000,000; to acquire, own, and control inventions, &c., controlled by Allan G. Lamson of N. Y.; H. R. Martindale, A. J. Kingsbury, W. F. P. Lofland, W. L. N. Lofland, Walter P. Carter.

Noble Metals Co., N. Y., $1,000,000; refining and marketing ores, metals, &c.; E. J. Ferlan, F. S. Knowlton, A. V. Dowling, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL LINES TARIFFS SUSPENDED

Cancellation of Allowances Held Up by Interstate Commission to July 30.

STEEL ROADS EXCLUDED

Rate Inquiry Continued—House Sub-Committee Reports Uniform Classification Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Several thousand tariffs filed by many trunk line railroads cancelling allowances heretofore made to twenty named industrial railways in various parts of the country were suspended to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission until July 30.

An inquiry now is in progress with a view to determining whether the allowances made by the trunk lines as divisions of their rates do not constitute, in a legal sense, rebate on shipments handled by the industrial roads. The commission found, in its investigation of allowances made to the industrial railways controlled or owned by steel and iron companies, that the payments constituted a substantial rebate to the shippers, and tariffs cancelling those allowances have been permitted to stand.

That freight rates on lake and rail shipments were not based upon what might be a reasonable return for the service of the carriers, but upon a determination of the rail lines, which monopolize the package freight business on the great lakes, to maintain an established differential between lake and rail and all-rail rates, was asserted by Rush C. Butler of Chicago before the commission. The advances from time to time had been made, in his opinion, with the evident determination of the Eastern trunk lines, which monopolize the lake traffic, to force shippers to use the all-rail routes.

Replying to an inquiry from Commissioner Clements as to why, if the lake traffic were profitable, other lines were not put on the lakes, Mr. Butler said the carriers had not, and would not, provide the necessary terminal facilities and had refused to concur in through rates and joint rates.

Secretary Cowles of the Postal Progress League, advocated, as the only logical solution of the transportation problem, Government ownership, not only of the railroads, but also of the telephone, telegraph, auto service, and the coming aerial service.

Frank A. Lyon, for the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the New Pittsburgh Coal Company, said: "If this commission does not stand as a bulwark to the consumer the public will stand where it has always stood, at the mercy of the carrier, with the rates 'all that the traffic will bear.'"

Francis B. James appeared for the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association, and other paving brick industries, for which he said the proposed advance on paving brick was more than the traffic could bear.

Uniformity of railroad freight classification would be provided in a bill favorably reported by a sub-committee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to-day. The bill would empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe "just and reasonable classification of freight, both individual and joint, applicable on interstate commerce throughout the United States." The Interstate Commerce Commission has urged such legislation.

New United Fruit Route.

The agents of the United Fruit Steamship Company announced yesterday that, beginning to-day, a weekly passenger and freight service will be inaugurated between Boston and Havana, Cuba, and Port Limon. It will be operated by the new 5,000-ton steamships Carillo, Tivives, and Sixaola.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DELMAN BROS., composed of Barnet and Solomon Delman, manufacturers of costumes and dresses at 429 Sixth Avenue, have made an assignment to Isaac Dobrocznaki. On Jan. 1, 1914, they claimed to have assets of $22,880 and liabilities of $5,850. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them yesterday by these creditors: Spitzer Brothers & Co., $210; Beck & Co., $210, and Leon M. Solis Cohen, $253.

FASHION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, —A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Beck and Herman Brecher, trading as the Fashion Manufacturing Company, women's underwear, at 659 Broadway, by these creditors: Sirota & Apteker, $1,500; D. Goldfield, $283, and Rose Roemer, $197. Liabilities, $7,000.

BOSTON CLOTHING COMPANY, Poughkeepsie.—A petition has been filed against H. Samuel Cohen and Louis I. Caplan, trading as the Boston Clothing Company at Poughkeepsie, by these creditors: Tobias Greenthal & Mendelson, $952; Rosenthal, Siegel & Co., $72,000, and Samuel Rosenthal, "Rochester Special," $98. Judge Hough appointed J. Van de Water receiver under a bond of $1,000. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $8,000.

WILLIAM A. O'NEILL of 1,356 Southern Boulevard has filed a petition with liabilities of $10,000, consisting of two mortgages on 812 Manida Street, where he formerly resided, and assets consisting of the house and lot 812 Manida Street, valued at $8,500, which is $1,500 less than the mortgages.

ROZELLA KENNEDY of Goldfield, Nev., who kept a boarding house in this city at No. 65, and 69 West Ninety-fifth Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $3,845, and assets of $1,775.

SUSIE M. JAEGER of 506 Amsterdam Avenue, filed a petition with liabilities of $1,580 and no assets.

ANDREW T. McKEE, stationer, at Beacon, N. Y., has filed a petition here with liabilities of $3,208, and assets of $2,501.

MOUNT VERNON SPECIALTY COMPANY has filed schedules which show liabilities of $18,886, and assets of $25,828. Among the creditors are the Mount Vernon Trust Company, $5,133, and Mrs. M. Levi, $4,884.

BENJAMIN PECTOR, dealer in men's furnishings at Mount Vernon, has filed schedules which show liabilities of $6,290 and assets of $3,750.

W. J. DAWES & CO., INC.—Judge Hough has appointed William P. Lawler receiver for W. J. Dawes & Co., Inc., distributors of starch and a cleanser of 110 West 40th Street, under a bond of $4,000. The merchandise liabilities of the corporation are $15,000, besides claims for a large amount on contracts. Nominal assets are estimated at $36,000.

ABRAHAM BERGER, Yonkers.—Judge Hough has appointed Louis Clarke of Yonkers receiver for Abraham Berger, dealer in cloaks and suits at Yonkers with authority to carry on business 20 days. Assets are estimated at $600. The Sheriff took possession of the stock on April 27.

A. LE MORE & CO., New Orleans.—Judge Hough has appointed R. M. Walmsley of New Orleans ancillary receiver for the assets in this city of A. Le More & Co., exporters of staves, under a bond of $5,000. The assets consist of securities pledged in which they have an equity and part of which have been attached. Mr. Walmsley was appointed receiver in New Orleans on April 18. Liabilities are said be more than $1,000,000 and assets $300,000.

LAGCO, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed S. I. Abramson receiver for Lagco, Inc., manufacturer of art metal novelties at 225 West Thirty-ninth Street, under a bond of $500.

MANHATTAN MUTUAL REALTY COMPANY.—Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., has been appointed receiver for the Manhattan Mutual Realty Company of 240 Broadway by Judge Davis of the Supreme Court in proceedings to wind up the corporation brought by Attorney General Carmody because it was doing business in violation of the State Banking Law. The company was incorporated on April 18, 1908, with capital stock of $50,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—John Bachuss, butcher; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $13,000; assets, $4,200.

FOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Murdock Presents Bill to Attach One to Federal Labor Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas, the Progressive leader, asked Congress today, in a bill he introduced in the House, to establish a "Bureau of Employment" in the Department of Labor, to lessen the amount of unemployment in the United States.

The proposed bureau would be in charge of a Commissioner, and would be authorized to study the cause and extent of idleness, with a view to regulating interstate business of private employment agencies and bringing unemployed workmen and employers seeking help together.

The central agency of the new institution would be in Washington, and would be augmented by a system of free labor exchanges at important industrial and commercial centres throughout the country in charge of Superintendents clothed with authority to co-operate with State, municipal, and private agencies. The bill provides for the licensing of private employment agencies, which would be under the strict supervision of the Federal bureau. The bill was referred to the Labor Committee for consideration.

The bill, it is understood, will have the active support of several national organizations. Mr. Murdock said it embodied the first step in the programme outlined by the first national conference of unemployment held at the City Hall, New York, two months ago, which was attended by delegates from twenty-five States and fifty-nine cities.

"All practical students of this problem agree," he added, "that the establishment of such a system of public labor exchanges is inevitable if we are to face the employment problem squarely and seek to avoid unnecessary wastes in industry."

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Asinof, Morris—G. Monturi, $200.
Blanc—E. Monturi, $506.
Alexanderson, John A.—Northern Bank of N. Y., $3,339.
Brower, Charlotte H.—Same, $2,066.
Baker, Arthur T.—G. F. Townsend, $306.
Bimstein, Max—C. Bimstein, $580.
Same—D. Bimstein, $581.
Cottrell, John W. and Mamie R.—C. Drucker, $371.
Casmento, John—American Locomotive Co., $2,369.
Clubb, Eleanor—G. D. Cook et al., costs, $821.
Cregan, Wm. J.—People's Trust Co., $22,367.
Same—J. A. McKenna, $27,830.
Downes, Margaret A.—M. H. Jones, $1,522.
Deutch, Samuel—E. Kaufman et al., $125.
Dorfman, David—Rome Brass & Copper Co., $442.
Dairympie, Henry L. G.—R. T. Emmet et al., $137.
D'Agostino, Raffaele and Hunziata—E. Sarno, $1,063.
Early, Marguerite and John—Edward Pearson & Co., $148.
Same—Same, $509.
Elk Steam Laundry, Inc.—People, &c., $250.
Flatauer, Addie P.—H. Loser, costs, $283.
Fleming, Howard—A. Burgin, $6,928.
Fraad, Emil—L. L. Thompson, $2,299.
Foerst, John—W. Sheehan, $254.
Finkelstein, Nathan—Cowens, Inc., $101.
Fleming, John J.—Peerless Rental Service, Inc., $259.
Godines, F. Lamont—P. A. Meyer, $229.
Goldberg, Rosie, and Benjamin Green—People, &c., $500.
Gilly, Dinh—G. C. Turner, $911.
Galubiar, Eric—Migdalsky Brothers, Inc., $125.
Guggenheimer, M. Robert—Gorham Co., $221.
Hamilton, Schuyler, and Virginia M.—Pagan, Ltd., $917.
Hahn, Henry, Kahler, $1,814.
Henderson, Charles A.—J. A. Ritchie, et al., $750.
Iverson, John A.—B. Rund, $1,351.
Jones, Walter J.—Hudson Manhattan Railroad Co., $161.
Kann, Amalia, and George E., executors—M. Demarest et al., $3,734.
Kessler, Morris—M. Zeohnowitz, $187.
Lacy, Alice M.—Manhattan Fire Alarm Co., $131.
Levy, Abraham—Armor Silk Mills, $285.
Lipfeld, Sarah B.—T. D. Herman et al., $1,846.
McCann, Richard M.—Schoen Printing Co., $197.
Mayr, Paul S.—C. Schickering, $304.
Merz, Franz—L. Sherry, $1,721.
Murphy, John F. and Samuel Greenberg—H. Bernhard et al., $349.
Michelson, Gus M.—J. G. Hauser, $121.
Nichols, James C. A.—A. Wise, $376.
Oppenheim, Eugene—F. L. Fossume, $890.
Peebles, John C.—Metropole Motors Corp., $270.
Petrelli, Nicola—L. Savino, $5,043.
Pelouskey, Max A. and Isaac Gerstein—International Trust Co., $4,089.
Price, Jesse—A. W. Riddle, $2,470.
Rosoben, Esther—M. Weinstein et al., $509.
Rose, James, and Aaron Siegman—Societe Anonyme Des Ancienx Etablissements, C. & E. Chapel Frares & Cie., $383.
Reilly, Chas. T.—J. B. Crommette, $229.
Rosenberg, Edw. J.—J. Taylor, $215.
Russo, Louis C.—H. P. Reader, $113.
Robinson, Geo. C., and Herman A. B. Finke—Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., $136.
Roberts, Joseph B.—A. Howell, $290.
Richardson, Joseph—People, &c., $100.
Silverman, Moses—Security Bank of N. Y., $206.
Schickerling, Conrad—S. May, $135.
Swelyan, Isidore—I. Paley et al., $252.
Solomon, Joseph—American Lithographic Co., $242.
Sotel, Antony—C. J. Boules, $647.
Spangenberg, Ivan—Rome Brass & Copper Co., $165.
Sawyer, Antonio—B. M. Smellie, $124.
Stera, Louis—M. Brackman, $126.
Shephers, Ethel D.—Wm. H. Jackson Co., $254.
Spengeman, Edw. A.—M. Tashjian, $5,595.
Studebaker, Laura—M. Chantieer, $261.
Schuite, Rudolph, or Max—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $184.
Soffin, Samuel—E. Fleisher, $119.
Sulken, Max—Nassau Finance Co., $174.
Sears, Catherine N.—Dunstan, Inc., $294.
Siegel, Aaron—H. Bernhard et al., $161.
Sturman, Mary, and Rebecca Miller—C. Stein et al., $1,927.
Vessey, Armand—New England Apartment Co., $187.
Viemeister, Edmund C.—O. J. Bliss, $215.
Wallmer, Ida—G. W. Roberts, costs, $103.
Same—Hahnemann Hospital, costs, $103.
White, John R. S.—F. P. Hilton et al., $787.
Webb, Raum or Cliffe—V. Maurel, $237.
Welch, Joseph W.—Hart Bros., Inc., costs, $121.
Williams, Geo. H.—Ludwig Baumann & Co., $126.
International Rapid Transit Co.—J. Schoulenben, $1,586.
Jo-Ford, Inc.—F. MacNee et al., $103.
Kupferschmidt & Samuels, Inc.—O. Kohnstamm, $187.
Lesky & Ruffin, Inc.—National Surety Co., $3,875.
Long Star Boat Club—G. J. Brangle, $116.
Northwestern Lithographing Co.—Eastern Brewing Co., costs, $122.
One Forty-two West Fifty-seventh Street Co.—F. M. Trowbridge, $837.
Realty Holding Co.—C. Larson, $1,244.
Royal Indemnity Co.—R. Blum, $852.
Tennessee Copper Co.—N. Nalewajka, $1,400.
Villa Site Co.—C. P. Kimmey Co., $3,928.

In Bronx County.

Bove, Alfonso—L. Petrullo, $268.
Corby Contracting Co.—C. Van Riper, $2,297.
Casolaro Fasany Co., Inc.—J. W. O'Brien, $2,578.
Daniel Augustus Realty Co.—A. A. Pizz, $215.
Fox, Sigmund—S. Reiner, $340.
Hunt's Point Amusement Co.—P. Elkeles, $491.
Janikaun, Jurt—J. Aufio, $328.
Rice, Louis, and Solomon P. Ratner—P. Jaselson, $233.
Stetting, Ernst—Estti Fleischel & Son, $171.
Schnepf Farms Co.—A. Kuhnemuth, $111.
U. S. Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Ahaws Israel—H. Goldman, $515.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor; and date when judgment was filed:

Bergstrom, Oscar B.—D. S. Harde et al., April 8, 1914, $512.
Baker, Ryman D., Robert Armstein and Lucien Cane—Dept. Nov. 22, 1911, $378.
Dawson, William G.—T. Moriarty, April 16, 1914, $160.
Daukik, John—F. Bischoff, Dec. 19, 1906, $255.
Hastings, George B.—F. H. Campbell, Nov. 1, 1913, $1,063.
Miller, Clifford L., and John P. Curry—Buffalo Pitts Co., Apr. 24, 1913, $460.
National Tile Co.—H. A. Alexander et al., May 7, 1912, $5,587.
N. Y. Electrical Co.—C. H. Gans, Aug. 8, 1910, $11,282.
O'Beirne, Owen—F. K. Seagrist, April 27, 1914, $1,878.
International Typesetting Machine Co.—Baron Printing Co., April 15, 1914, $316.
Rand, Mathew A.—A. Lovins, Dec. 26, 1913, $227.
Sill, Duncan H.—J. E. Dickinson, June 15, 1912, $1,768.
Sonnenfeld, Ernst—H. Schimmin, June 26, 1913, $1,000.
U. S. Encaustic Tile Works—E. A. Alexander et al., May 7, 1912, $6,971.
Ziegfeld, Hugo—R. Herman, April 17, 1914, $157.
Carroll, Julia W.—City of N. Y., April 16, 1914, (vacated.), $242.
Ostrander, Alexander H.—C. Muller, Sept. 6, 1913, (released.), $274.
Mullins, Kathleen L.—C. A. Dubois et al., Sept. 27, 1912, (cancelled.), $1,000.
Sheehan, John C.—People National Bank of Pittsburgh, Oct. 23, 1909, (cancelled.), $83,419.

In Bronx County.

Wurts, Alpha—Schumacher Bros., Inc., 1 Ibs., $124.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

After a moderate early advance on firmness in Europe and some apprehension regarding the colder weather in the Northwest prices weakened under heavy pressure and closed with net losses of ⅝ to ⅞c. Reports of splendid crop prospects continued to appear. At the decline, however, values were only about 1¼c down from the recent high point, and were at about the level of a little over a week ago. The Price Current said that Winter wheat has passed through another month without even the average impairment, and the promise for an unusually large crop persists.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.05¼, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01, afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.01¼, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.01½	1.01	1.01 1-16	1.01¼	1.01
July	95 9-16	94⅝	94⅞	95½	1.00¼
September	..	..	92⅛	93⅝	99¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	92⅝	91⅞	91⅞	92⅜	92½
July	86⅞	85⅝	85⅝	86⅝	92⅝
September	86⅝	84⅞	85⅛	86⅝	92⅛

CORN.

On the heels of an early advance longs sold freely and prices lost most of the gain of ⅛ to ⅜c.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	64½	63⅝	63¾	64	55⅝
July	64⅝	63¾	64	63⅞	56¼
September	64	63⅛	63⅝	63¾	56⅛

OATS.

After a steady opening values declined sharply, and closed at net losses of ¼c. The local cash market was quiet; standard white being quoted at 44@44½c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 43½@44c; No. 4, 43@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 43@43½c; fancy clipped white, 45@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37¼	36½	36¾	37	33½
July	37¼	36¾	36¾	37¼	35
September	36	35¼	35⅝	35⅞	35

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was again under pressure of liquidation and prices were generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000, estimated for Thursday, 20,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha 10,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	9.92	9.77	9.85	9.95	10.32
July	10.10	9.92	10.00	10.10	10.32
Ribs—					
May	10.85	10.77	10.80	10.90	11.35
July	11.05	10.97	11.00	11.07	11.00
Pork—					
May	19.55	19.32	19.40	19.70	19.47
July	19.95	19.70	19.75	19.96	19.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

Cotton seed oil was inactive and prices moved within a narrow range.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.24@7.30	7.22
May	7.25	7.23	7.24@7.27	7.22
June	....	....	7.45@7.49	7.44
July	7.56	7.54	7.54@7.55	7.55
August	7.66	7.65	7.65@7.66	7.66
September	7.68	7.67	7.67@7.68	7.66
October	....	....	7.20@7.30	7.29
November	....	....	6.75@6.95	6.90
December	....	....	6.65@6.90	6.75

COTTON.

The close was steady at a net loss of 16 points on April and of 1 to 4 points on other old crop months, while later deliveries were 4 to 6 points net higher. Liverpool sold a little July here early, but was not an active trader around the ring.

Southern spot markets officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c higher; generally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 14.10c for middling upland; sales, 100 bales; delivered on contract, 100 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	12.55@12.60	12.71
May	12.70	12.57	12.58@12.59	12.82
June	....	....	12.64@12.67	12.87
July	12.52	12.42	12.44@12.45	12.45
August	12.38	12.30	12.31@12.32	12.30
September	11.91	11.90	11.90@11.92	11.84
October	11.80	11.79	11.78@11.78	11.71
December	11.82	11.75	11.77@11.78	11.71
January	11.76	11.69	11.71@11.72	11.66
March	11.82	11.78	11.79@11.80	11.74

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive, total sales for the day amounting to 14,500 bags, and price changes were narrow, opening at a decline of 2 to 6 points, and closing at 1 point net lower to 1 point higher. The Havre market showed a decline of ¼ franc while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower.

The local spot market was dull and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 8½c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	8.41@8.42	8.41
May	8.41	8.34	8.41@8.42	8.41
June	....	....	8.50@8.52	8.50
July	8.60	8

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First mortgage and underlying RAILROAD bonds paying

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$300,000

Albany County
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4¼% Registered Bonds

Maturity	Price
$100,000 May 1, 1936	102.90
$100,000 " 1, 1937	102.98
$100,000 " 1, 1938	103.05
Assessed Valuation	$146,221,541
Total Debt	1,454,000
Population (1910)	173,666

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede a Little in Quieter Trading—New York Central Consolidation.

A moderate recession in prices, and a rather sharp contraction in the volume of trading, were two of the signs which were given yesterday that the hope of a peaceful solution of the Mexican situation had run its course as an active force in the market. This did not necessarily indicate, however, that the full effect as a market influence of a satisfactory ending of the Mexican troubles had yet exerted. It meant, rather, that after the sharp reversal of the market's position which was brought about by the developments between the closing of the market last Saturday and the reopening of trading Monday, the financial community was disposed to await the appearance of further evidence that the hope of peace would be borne out. In other words, the Mexican situation remains a factor of much potential influence in shaping the course of security prices. The present disposition of the financial community is to look for a happy outcome of the mediation, which has been undertaken and this despite the obvious difficulties which still have to be overcome. At the same time the unwisdom of jumping hastily at conclusions in a matter of such importance is generally recognized and this feeling of reserve contributed to the natural reaction which occurred on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The closer attention which is again being paid to ordinary news bearing on trade and financial affairs has failed to disclose any material change in the conditions which prevailed up to the time when the Mexican problem became acute. Tuesday's quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation reflected the adverse conditions which were known to have prevailed in that industry notwithstanding the clearly marked tendency toward improvement in earnings which showed throughout the first quarter compared with the results attained in December. Yesterday's summary of the trade's position by The Iron Age brought out very clearly the fact that the current quarter has not so far measured up to the average of the first three months of the year. In this connection it was pointed out that an early rate increase is the only possible development now in sight which offers much ground for hoping for a better showing during the balance of this quarter. Such a view of the outlook suggests a prolongation of the present period of depression in the steel trade, but even under these conditions sight should not be lost of the capacity of the steel trade which it has shown on more than one occasion to reverse itself sharply. A large buying movement by the railroads would undoubtedly contribute greatly to such a change and that in turn would be greatly facilitated by a favorable outcome of the rate case.

Announcement was made yesterday of the scheme for the New York Central consolidation. It provides an even exchange of stock for New York Central itself, and for an offer of five shares of the new consolidated stock for each share of the outstanding Lake Shore stock. These are the terms which were proposed some time ago to the representatives of the chief minority interests in the Lake Shore property. They were unacceptable to some of those interests at that time and of normal indication was given yesterday of the assent of the minority interests to this proposed exchange. It was not doubted, however, that whatever differences may still exist between the New York Central and the Lake Shore minority can be adjusted without obstructing the plan for this consolidation. The New York Central management counts confidently on the consolidation as a means of effecting important economies, as well as of strengthening the credit of the company by placing under its immediate control valuable properties now owned through subsidiary corporations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1½	1½	1½
A year ago	3	2½	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2½@3	3½@3½	3½@3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)	....	3½@3¾	3½@4

	Exchanges.	Balances
Clearings	$315,717,529	$12,642,900
Sub-Treasury debit balance		834,709
Banks gain since Friday	....	8,802,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2½	3½	20m48pf
Paris	2½	..	25f 15½c
London	2@2½	1¼@1½	.....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8735	$4.8740	$4.8745
A year ago	4.8680	4.8665	4.8665
Since Jan. 1	4.8775	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8745	$4.8770
Paris	5.16¼+3-64	5.15⅝
Berlin	.95⅛—1-32	95 5-16—1-64
Switzerland	5.16¼—1-32	5.16¼+3-64
Holland	40.31	40.34
Belgium	5.18⅜—1-16	5.18⅜+1-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84⅛	$4.84¼
Paris	5.18⅜	5.18⅜—1-16
Berlin	94⅞	94⅝

Bankers' Commercial Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84⅛	$4.83⅞
Paris	5.18⅜—1-16	5.20⅛
Berlin	94 11-16	94 7-16
Amsterdam	40.05	39.95

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	20c	San Francisco	10c
St. Louis	30c	Montreal	31¼c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 27¼d. per ounce, off 1-16d.; New York, 59c., off ⅛c.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..1964	101¼	101⅜	101⅛	101½
4½s..Mar., 1963	106⅛	106⅜	106	106⅛
4½s..May, 1957	106⅛	106⅜	106	106⅛
4½s..Nov., 1957	106⅛	106⅜	106	106⅛
4½s..May, 1917	101½	102	101½	102
4½s..Nov., 1917	101½	102	101½	102
4½s..Mar., 1930-60	101	101½	101	101½
4½s..Mar., 1962	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s..Sept., 1960	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4s ..May, 1959	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s ..Nov., 1958	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s ..May, 1957	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s ..Nov., 1956	97	97⅜	96⅞	97⅛
4s ..Nov., 1955	97	97⅜	96⅞	97⅛
4s ..Nov., 1936	97	98⅛	97	98⅛
4s ..1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	87	87½	87	87½
3½s..May, 1954	87	87½	87	87½
3½s..1950-1934	86½	87½	86½	87½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 28.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$706,997	$26,674,766	$346,516,506
Int. rev. ord.	797,995	21,343,388	255,107,994
Corp. & i. t..	56,490	1,306,584	6,472,128
Miscellaneous	75,181	2,554,322	45,025,032
Total rcts.	1,636,584	46,689,581	320,725,749
Expenditures	1,356,665	31,598,668	332,323,990
Surplus	279,905	.....	.....
Deficit	.....	4,827,288	34,077,843

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Rock Island Collaterals.

The position of the holders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral 4 per cent. bonds is not improving with the delays in the formation of a plan of reorganization. Yesterday the bonds sold down to 31¼, establishing a new low record at that figure. On May 1 the semi-annual interest will be defaulted for the first time. Yesterday's decline indicated that some of the holders had been clinging to the hope that at the last minute the railway might find a way to pay another dividend into the treasury of the intermediate holding company, which would enable that company to pay another half-year's interest on the collaterals. Under the terms of the mortgage it will not be possible for the bondholders to institute receivership proceedings for three months, and it is expected that within that period the protective committee, in conjunction with representatives of the stockholders, will be able to work out a plan which will avoid the necessity for court action. The McKenna report on the company's needs is being diligently studied, but there has been no intimation yet as to its bearing on the efforts to finance the company out of its present difficulties.

***

Uniting Partners' Interests.

Leaders of the Stock Exchange have come to realize keenly that a closer union of interests between board members and their office partners is desirable for the betterment of business and business conditions. It is clear to every one who studies the brokerage profession that it is the man in the office who stands foremost in getting business, while the man on the Exchange floor performs as his most important function the filling of orders given to him. Yet in the popular conception of Wall Street affairs, the member of the Exchange takes precedence over his colleague, who catches only a reflection of the light of the market place. The Nominating Committee had in mind the error of this impression when it cast about for candidates to fill offices for the ensuing year. The committee sought a man to be put forward for Governor who, although he had spent many thousands of dollars for a membership on the board, had devoted his time to office routine. The selection was made, and the election in May will show whether the majority of members agree with the committee's idea of mingling office practice with the direct buying and selling of securities in managing the Exchange.

***

Opening the Luncheon Club.

In the general plan of merging the interests of Exchange members and their partners the Governors of the Exchange a few days ago revised the rules surrounding the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club. For some years only members of the board and invited guests have been permitted to dine in the club on the seventh floor of the Exchange Building. A resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Governing Committee recommending that the privilege of lunching in the club be granted to other members of Stock Exchange firms, as well as to owners of seats. The complete application of the resolution has not yet been decided, but it is expected that a limited number of additional members will be admitted to the club at first, with the proviso of further admissions from time to time.

***

Plenty of Money at 1 1-2 Per Cent.

Call money was offered in large quantity on the Exchange yesterday afternoon at 1½ per cent. The call rate has fallen as low as this before this year, but only for limited amounts. It was estimated that $8,000,000 was offered without takers at 1¾ per cent. before the rate was lowered.

***

War and Strikes.

From the railroads' standpoint the war in Mexico is hardly more effective as a business killer than the war in Colorado, in so far as the latter affects roads in the mine district. The Mexican National Railways has been operating about 55 per cent. of its mileage since the spread of the revolution with the murder of Madero. In Colorado the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado & Southern have both helped to pay the bills of the miners' strike. About one-third of the tonnage of these lines is ordinarily supplied by bituminous coal, and with the outbreak of trouble over the union question the mines in the southern part of the State have been practically idle since last Fall. The Colorado & Southern's gross earnings have declined $1,000,000 since the beginning of the strike, while the Denver & Rio Grande's loss has amounted to about $750,000.

***

Americans Out of Oil Fields.

Dispatches which came through from Vera Cruz yesterday, after many hours' delay, said that all Americans were safely out of the oil fields near Tampico. They were ordered to leave by Federal troops when news of the fall of Vera Cruz spread abroad, and all hurried to the coast as soon as the work could be turned over to Mexican employes of the companies. In consequence of the insistence of Federal commanders that all Americans get out of the country, it was impossible to make proper arrangements for safeguarding of wells and oil in storage. The companies are reported to be heavy losers from oil that has continued to flow and run to waste.

***

Government 2s Decline.

At the afternoon call of Government bonds yesterday $10,000 coupon 2s sold at 97, a decline of 2 points from the last preceding sale on March 27. There was also a sale of $1,000 coupon 3s at 101, unchanged.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

10 shares Westchester Trust Co., $100 each, 135.

8 shares American Clay Products Co., $12 per share.

19 shares Eclectic Hospital Realty Co., $10 each, $40 lot.

15 shares Cedar Grove Cemetery Association, $23 each, $29 per share.

35 shares Passaic Print Works, Passaic, N. J., $100 each. 40.

$5,000 Richmond, Washington & Chesapeake Railway Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due April, 1945; coupons April and October; April, 1913, coupons attached, 20.

$2,000 New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Co. first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1960; July, 1913, coupons attached, 48½.

$1,000 Bocne County Coal Corporation first mortgage sinking fund 4-5 per cent. bond, due June, 1941; coupons June and December 25.

$10,000 Tennessee Railway Co. first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937; coupons March and September; September, 1913, coupons attached, 10.

4 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 264.

2 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 171.

5 shares Mortgage Bond Co., $100 each, 28.

$1,500 bond and mortgage of John H. Pride (5 per cent. interest) on property at Red Bank, N. J.; $2,000 bond and mortgage of Eva Hopercroft (6 per cent. interest) on premises 6,214 Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn, $175 lot.

$1,050 bond and mortgage of Richard H. Jamison to Construction and Securities Co. (6 per cent. interest) on premises of Stephenson Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., (balance unpaid $950); participation interest of $750 in bond and mortgage of Robert A. Fox and Annie M. Fox for $3,500 and interest; property in Westchester County, N. Y., at per notice read at sale, $630 lot.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Shade Off After Early Strength in Which Oil Stocks Were the Leaders.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 119,499 shares of stocks and $4,500 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials 9,060, oils 3,750, and mining 106,689. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Br.-Am. Tob.	22	22	22	22
400	Brit-Am. Tobacco, new	22⅛	22⅛	22	22⅛
10	Kelly Springfield Tires	52	52	52	52
740	Man. Transit.	15-16	1	15-16	1
200	Maxwell Mot.	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	34½	34½	34½	34½
100	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Puebla Smelting & Ref.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
400	Riker & Heg.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
110	Savoy Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,000	U.C.S. of Am.	87½	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛
4,500	United Profit Sharing Corp.	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝
1,200	Wayl'd Oil&G.	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Anglo-Am. Oil	16⅝	16¼	16¼	..
22	Atlantic Refining	616	615	605	615
50	Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
30	Buckeye Pipe Line	140	145	135	140
30	Chesebrough Mfg	680	670	665	665
10	Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
220	Continental Oil	220	220	210	220
45	Crescent Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
20	Cumberland Pipe L.	52	57	48	52
255	Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
175	Galena-Signal Oil	170	175	168	172
140	Galena-Signal Oil pf.	138	140	136	140
138	Indiana Pipe Line	134	138	133	136
38	National Transit	38	40	37	39
285	New York Transit	285	270	260	270
108	Northern Pipe Line	108	113	105	110
163	Ohio Oil	163	165	163	165
442	Prairie Oil & Gas	442	450	435	435
300	Solar Refining	300	310	290	300
218	Southern Pipe Line	218	222	217	222
290	South Penn. Oil	290	295	292	297
145	S. W. Penn P. L.	145	150	142	147
393	Standard Oil (Cal.)	393	397	393	396
475	Standard Oil (Ind.)	470	475	467	472
440	Standard Oil (Kan.)	440	450	440	450
250	Standard Oil (Ky.)	250	280	250	260
370	Standard Oil (Neb.)	370	390	370	390
409	Standard Oil (N. J.)	407	409	402	405
219	Standard Oil (N. Y.)	217	219	215	217
400	Standard Oil (Ohio)	395	400	385	395
195	Swan & Finch	185	195	175	185
82	Union Tank Line	82	84	79	81
223	Vacuum Oil	220	223	216	220
49	Washington Oil	49	50	45	50
..	Waters-Pierce Oil	3,200	..	3,200	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 29. Bid.	Asked.	April 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	136	140	137	140
American Cigar pf	98½	100	98½	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy	84	89	84	89
British-Am., new	22	22¼	21¾	22¼
Conley Foil	265	270	260	270
Johnson Tin & M	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	248	255	248	255
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
United Cigar Stores	87¼	87½	86½	87½
Un. Cigar Stores pf	111	175	108	115
Un. Prof. Sharing Co	3½	3¾	3½	3¾

Stocks Ex Dividend To-day.

The following stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex dividend to-day:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé com.
Connecticut Railway & Light com. and pfd.
Montreal Light, Heat & Power.
Pullman Co.
Sears-Roebuck com.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Indem'y Ins.	52½	52½	52½
300	Cigar Mach. Corp.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5	Com. Credit pf.	105	105	105
54	Con. Power	103	103	103
10	Con. Power pf.	111	111	111
25	Fairmont Gas	30	30	30
26	Fidelity & Deposit	146	146	146
515	Houston Oil ctfs.	13	13	13
28	Houston Oil pf. ctfs.	55	54	55
7	Munsey Trust	101¼	101¼	101¼
45	United Rys. & Elec.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
25	Va. Ry. & Power	49¼	49½	49½

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Trac. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½
2,800	City Balt. 3½s, '28	92½	92½	92½
2,000	City Balt. 3½s, '30	84	84	84
500	City Balt. 4s, '55	98	98	98
200	City Balt. 4s, '60	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '62	98	98	98
1,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Con. Coal ref. 4½s	90½	90½	90½
2,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
100	G. B. S. Brew. scrip	57	57	57
1,000	Petersburg 5s	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Portland Ry. ref. 5s	100½	100½	100½
17,000	Un. R. & E. 1st 4s	83¼	83	83
1,000	Un. R. & E. inc. 4s	64	64	64

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
51	Ahmeek	261	260	260
250	Allouez	40	40	40
20	American Zinc	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1,000	Arizona Zinc	4⅛	4⅛	4 13-16
10	Butte-Balaklala	2¼	2¼	2¼
625	Butte & Superior	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝
753	Calumet & Arizona	64	63	63⅜
10	Calumet & Hecla	416	415	415
25	Centennial	16	16	16
100	Copper Range	36½	36	36
50	Daly-West	2	2	2
20	Franklin	5	5	5
585	Granby	78½	77½	77¼
25	Indiana	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
95	Isle Royale	19	18	18½
100	Lake	7	6¼	6¼
120	Mass Con	3⅝	3½	3⅝
70	Mohawk	44	44	44
120	New Arcadian	5½	5¼	5¼
485	North Butte	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
200	Old Colony	4	4	4
215	Old Dominion	47	47	47
66	Osceola	78½	72	73
100	Pond Creek	17	17	17
10	Shannon	5 3-16	5 3-16	5 3-16
25	Shattuck	24½	24½	24½
500	South Utah	14c.	14c.	14c.
210	St. Mary's Land	33	33	33
400	Superior & Boston	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
75	Superior Copper	28	27½	27½
115	Tamarack	35½	34½	34½
10	Tenn. Copper	33½	33½	33½
75	Trinity	4	3¾	4
640	U. S. Smelting	34¼	33⅝	33½
255	U. S. Smelting pf.	45	44½	44⅝
90	Utah Con	11	10¾	10¾
90	Victoria	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
25	Wolverine	41	41	41
100	Wyandotte	60c.	60c.	60c.

RAILROADS.

6	Boston & Albany	180	180	180
23	Boston Elevated	78½	78	78
31	Boston & Maine	43	42	42
1	Fitchburg pf.	81½	81½	81½
10	Maine Central	95½	95½	95½
18	Old Colony	150¼	150	150
20	West End St. Ry.	67	66½	66½

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Agr. Chem.	52¼	52	52¼
25	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	93½	93	93¼
51	Mass. Gas	86¾	86	86
36	Mass. Gas pf.	92	91	92
2	McElwain pf.	99	99	99
20	New Eng. Tel.	135	135	135
5	Torrington	29½	29½	29½
10	Torrington pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼
45	United Fruit	157½	157	157½
105	United Shoe Mach.	65½	65¼	65½
10	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	26½	26½	26½

BONDS.

$1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	65	65	65
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, '29	96½	96½	96½
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Booth Fisheries pf.	73½	73½	73½
395	Chi. Pneu. Tool	52	51½	51¾
150	Chicago Ry. 2s	31	30½	30½
100	Com. Edison	134½	134½	134½
90	Diamond Match	94¾	94½	94¾
10	National Carbon	105	105	105
110	National Carbon pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾
80	Union Carbide	152½	151	151

BONDS.

$5,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Chi. Ry. pur. m. 4s	69	69	69
12,000	Chicago Ry. inc. 5s	51½	51¼	51¼
10,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	100	100	100
5,000	Com. Edison 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
89,000	Met. ext. 4s	76½	77½	78
6,000	Public Service 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼
3,000	So. Side El. 4½s	94½	94½	94½

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Am. Railways	37½	37½	37½
15	Cambria Steel	47	47	47
30	Elec. Storage Bat.	50½	50	50⅜
200	Gen. Asphalt pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾
68	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22¼	22	22
164	Lake Superior Corp.	19	18½	18
270	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	78½	78½	78½
17	Minehill	58½	58½	58½
905	Phila. R. T.	14	13½	13⅝
505	Phila. R. T. c.	14	13¾	14
50	Penn. Steel pf.	64½	64¼	64½
4	Phil., Germ. & Nor.	140	140	140
303	Phila. Electric	25¾	25¼	25½
41	Phila. Traction	80	80	80
40	Penn. Salt Mfg.	102	102	102
280	United Gas Imp.	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
118	Westmoreland Coal	60	60	60

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Columbia Gas	10½	10½	10½
300	Crucible Steel com.	14½	14¼	14½
185	Crucible Steel pf.	90¼	90	90
175	Independent Brew.	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Independ. Brew. pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
934	Manufact. L. & H.	50¼	48⅝	50¼
100	Nat'l Fireproof pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
50	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	41	42
45	Ohio Fuel Oil	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
10	Oklahoma Gas	57½	57½	57½
130	Pgh. Brewing	10¼	10¼	10¼
40	Pgh. Brewing pf.	26	25⅞	26
30	Pgh. Oil & Gas	9	9	9
1,570	Pure Oil	17½	17¼	17¾
45	Union Switch	107½	107½	107½
120	Westinghouse Air B.	126½	126¼	126½

BONDS.

$3,000	Pgh. Brewing 6s	68	67¼	67¼
1,000	West Penn Ry. 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99¼

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100¼	100⅝	4.00
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅛	4.60
Am. T. & T.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.12
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, '14-15	100½	100⅝	3.70
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.75
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	88	93	47.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98½	99⅜	5.05
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	103⅝	104	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100	100⅛	2.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96½	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.95
Chi. Rl. Ry.	5	July, 1914	97¾	98½	11.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅜	99⅝	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100⅛	100⅜	2.25
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅝	100	5.00
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99½	100	5.00
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	4.85
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	98½	99¼	5.05
Hock. Valley	4½	Nov., 1914	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	92	96	16.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	4.35
Lack Steel	5	Mar., 1915	96½	98	6.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100½	100½	3.90
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	95	96	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	92	95	9.60
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	93½	95	60.00
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr. 15, '15	100	100⅜	5.20
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sept. 15, '14	100⅜	100⅝	3.10
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅜	100⅝	3.25
N. Y. C. & H. R.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	6	May 18, '14	99⅞	100	6.00
Nor. Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 26, '15	99⅞	100	5

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30 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. and Pfd.
25 U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Com.
25 Celluloid Co.
50 Inter. Agric. Corp. Pfd.
$5,000 Westinghouse Machine 6s, 1940
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales April 29, 1914	256,901
Same day last year	409,489
Total year to date	29,056,516
Same period last year	31,018,380
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.84 — .38
Same day last year	69.70 — .10

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	69.58	Apr. 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26	26¼	3,160	Alaska Gold Mines	27	27	26¼	26¼	— ½
41½	42	50	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	42	42	42	42	...
71⅝	71¾	15,800	Amalgamated Cop	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	71¾	— ⅛
52	53	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	52	52	52	52	...
20½	21	100	Am. Beet Sugar	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝	...
25⅛	25½	4,400	Am. Can	26⅝	26⅝	24⅝	25⅞	— 1⅛
47	47⅛	100	Am. Car & Fdry	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
117½	118½	150	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
80	83	100	Am. Coal Products	83	83	83	83	...
38¾	39	220	Am. Cotton Oil	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
30⅝	30¾	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅛
29½	30	200	Am. Locomotive	30½	30½	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
97½	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅝	2,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61⅝	61⅝	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
99	99½	40	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
59	62	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	59	59	59	59	...
119½	120	100	Am. Telesph. & Tel	120	120	120	120	— ⅝
218	227	300	Am. Tobacco	231	231	224½	224⅞	— 3½
105½	106	250	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	+ ½
74½	76¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	75	75	75	75	+ ½
33⅛	33¼	1,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
95⅜	95¾	1,850	Atch., Top. & S. F	96	96	95½	95½	...
99⅝	100¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
119	120¾	400	Atlantic Coast Line	120	120	120	120	+ 3
89	89½	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	90¼	90¼	89¼	89½	— ⅝
39⅝	40	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	40¾	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅞
82½	85¼	900	Bethlehem Steel pf	83	83	83	83	+ ½
89⅞	90	1,600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	90½	90½	90	90	— ⅛
21	21¼	950	California Petrol'm	21¾	21¾	21	21	+ ⅛
58	60¾	300	California Pet. pf	60	60	60	60	...
189½	189⅝	19,200	Canadian Pacific	191⅝	192⅝	188⅝	189⅝	— 1⅞
34½	34⅞	3,400	Central Leather Co	35¾	35⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
51¼	52	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅛	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅞
30¾	30¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
97	97⅛	900	Chi. Mil. & St. P	98¼	98½	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
89¼	89⅝	1,500	Chino Copper	40	40	39¼	39⅞	— ⅛
53	55	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ¼
26½	26⅝	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+1
...	...	100	Comstock Tunnel	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
9	9¼	900	Corn Products Ref	9¼	9¼	9	9	...
64¾	65	900	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	65⅛	65¾	64⅞	65	+ ¾
148	150	100	Del. & Hudson	149	149	149	149	+ ¾
392½	400	30	Del., Lack. & West	400	400	400	400	...
19	20¼	250	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20	20	19½	19½	—1
15¼	15⅞	600	Distillers' Secur	16	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
27½	27⅝	3,270	Erie	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
41⅞	42¼	400	Erie 1st pf	42¼	42¾	42	42	— ⅛
144	145	300	General Electric	144⅝	144⅝	144	144	...
25⅜	25⅝	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	27	27	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
121	121¼	2,150	Great Northern pf	121¾	121¾	121⅛	121⅛	— ⅝
30½	31	900	G. N. certs. ore prop	32	32	31	31	— ⅛
51½	52	300	Guggenheim Explor	52¼	52¾	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅞
110	115	130	Homestake Mining	118¼	118¼	118¼	113½	—4½
14¼	14⅜	2,100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cts	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
60¼	60½	1,800	Inter.-Met. pf	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾	+1
102½	103⅞	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	104	104	104	104	+1
115½	...	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	116	116	116	116	...
101⅛	103¼	160	Int. Harv. Corp	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	+2½
24	24½	700	Kan. City Southern	24¼	24¾	24¼	24⅞	...
106	109	40	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	106	106	106	106	...
101½	102¼	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.pf	102	102	102	102	—1
135	136⅛	5,300	Lehigh Valley	137½	137½	136	136	—1
132	134	100	Louis. & Nash	133	133	133	133	— ½
130¼	132	200	Manhat. Elevated	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	— ⅞
54½	55	3,700	Mexican Petroleum	56	57	54½	54½	— ⅝
22	22¼	1,800	Miami Copper	22¼	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅝
120	123	125	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120	120	120	+1
36½	37¼	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	16	29,600	Missouri Pacific	17¼	17⅜	15½	16	—1
46	46⅝	400	Montana Power	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅛	+ ¼
101	101⅝	24	Montana Power pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...
106½	107⅞	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	107	107	107	107	...
14½	14⅝	400	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	...
88⅜	89	2,900	N. Y. Central	90¼	90¾	88¾	89⅛	— ⅝
68½	68⅝	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	69½	69⅝	68¾	68⅝	— ⅛
25	25¾	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅛	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
102	103	800	Norfolk & Western	102¾	103¾	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅞
90	93	292	Norf. & Western pf	89⅞	90	89⅜	90	+1½
74	75	200	North American	74	74	74	74	...
109	109½	1,500	Northern Pacific	110¼	110¼	109	109	— ⅝
26	28	50	Pacific Tel. & Tel	27	27	27	27	...
110	110½	800	Penn. R. R.	110	110⅛	110	110	...
120¾	121	100	People's Gas, Chi	120⅝	120½	120¼	120½	+ ¾
95	100	150	P., C., C. & St.L. pf	99	99	99	99	+1
19	19¼	100	Pitts. Coal	20	20	20	20	...
86½	87	100	Pitts. Coal pf	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	+ ⅜
41	41¼	400	Pressed Steel Car	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
154½	155	140	Pullman Co	154⅛	154⅞	154⅛	154⅞	— ½
26	27	200	Railway Steel Sp	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+1⅛
20½	20⅞	1,165	Ray Con. Copper	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
161¼	161⅝	40,900	Reading	162⅛	162⅛	161	161¼	— ⅛
88⅛	89	800	Reading 2d pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
21½	22	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	23⅛	23⅛	22	22	— ⅛
3	3⅛	1,600	Rock Island Co	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	5⅛	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf	5⅜	5⅜	4⅞	5	— ⅛
7¾	8¼	800	Rumely, (M.,) Co	8	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
3½	4	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18	19	200	Seab. Air Line	19½	19½	19	19	...
53¼	53½	300	Seab. Air Line pf	53¾	53⅝	53¼	53½	— ¼
89⅜	89½	9,200	Southern Pacific	90⅜	90⅜	89⅝	89½	—1¼
...	...	100	So. Pacific t. r.	98	98	98	98	+ ½
...	...	54	So. Pac. t. r. 1st pd	96	96	95	95	...
23⅜	23½	1,600	So. Railway ext	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
77½	79	200	So. Railway pf. ext	78	78	78	78	—1
61½	62	200	Standard Mill. pf	61½	61½	61	61	...
32½	33	1,800	Studebaker Co	34	34	32¾	32½	— ⅛
33¼	33¾	1,300	Tennessee Copper	33¾	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
13¾	14	500	Texas & Pacific	14	14	13¾	14	...
38½	39	500	Third Avenue	39	39½	39	39	— ⅛
152⅞	152¾	19,000	Union Pacific	153⅜	153⅝	151⅞	152⅝	— ⅛
43	43½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
38	40	120	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	+1⅝
55	56	400	U. S. Rubber	56	56⅛	56	56	...
100½	100⅝	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅛
97⅝	97¾	43,020	U. S. Steel	98¼	98½	97⅜	97⅝	— ⅛
107⅜	108	2,700	U. S. Steel pf	108	108	107⅝	107⅞	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	1,900	Utah Copper	54¼	54¼	53¾	53½	+ ⅛
26	28	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	28½	28⅝	28	28	+ ⅛
98	100	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	99	99	99	98	—1
42	51	50	Va. Iron, C. & C	42	42	43	43	...
⅝	1	2,800	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8½	8¾	1,100	Wabash pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
26¾	28	200	Western Maryland	27	27¾	27	27¾	+2
60⅜	61	300	Western Union Tel.	60⅝	60⅝	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
72⅝	72⅝	1,100	Westingh. E. & M.	73¼	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
118½	119	100	Westingh. 1st pf	118½	118½	118½	118¼	— ½
5	7	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	7	7	7	7	+1

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¼	98	Panama 2s, r, 1938	98½	..
2s, c, 1930	98⅝	98	Panama 3s, r, 1961	100	102
2s, r, 1918	101	102	Panama 5s, c, 1961	109	103
3s, c, 1918	101	102			
4s, r, 1925	109	110½			
4s, c, 1925	108½	..			
Panama 2s, 1936	86¼	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	98	103	Erie 2d pf.	34	37
Allis-Chal.	9½	10½	E M & S.	7	17
Am Ag Ch pf	92	94	Do pf	30½	37
A S S pf.	83½	70	Gen Ch	155	171
A B S & Fdy.	..	83	Do pf	103½	109
Do pf	130	135	Gen Mot.	77⅞	78¾
Am C pf.	88¼	89½	Do pf	90¾	92
Am Cities.	..	..	Grinch (B W) Co.	150	165
Am Coal	83	100	Do pf	105½	117
A C P pf.	101	103	Hock Val	..	126
Am Cot O pf	96	98	Ill Cent	109	112
Am Exp	100	103	Do pf	92	..
A H & L	4	10½	Insp C C.	16½	18½
Do pf	19	20½	Int Agric.	5	8
Am Lin	9½	10	Do pf	13	25
Do pf	26½	27½	Int H Cor pf	114½	116
Am Malt.	6	7½	Int Paper.	3	8½
Do pf	42	45	Do pf	35	38
A S pf, B.	81	83	Int St P.	6½	8
Am Snuff.	157	160	Do pf	15	25
Do pf	103	105	Iowa Cent.	8	8
Am St Fd.	80½	82	Do pf	13	19
Am S R.	100¾	102	K C, Ft S & M pf.	74	77
Do pf	110	113	K C So pf.	57¾	58
Am Wool.	15	17¼	K & T	67	80
Assets R.	14	20	K & D M.	4	8
Bald L pf.	44¾	46	Do pf	33	..
Batop M.	107	108	Kresge (S S) & Co.	67	80
Brown S C.	⅝	¾	K & D M.	80	81
Do pf	45	51	Do pf	88	..
B Un G.	87	92¾	Kresge (S S) Co.	124	127
Bruns Tar.	6½	7½	Lack Steel.	91⅞	95
B, R & P.	107¾	113¾	Ladd Gas.	30¾	36
Do pf	116¾	135	L E & W.	90	96
Butt'k Co.	25¾	26½	Do pf	5	7
Canada Sc	..	80	Lig & M.	11	18
Case (J I) pf	80	82½	Long Isl'd.	28	36
Cent L pf.	99	100	L-W Bla.	20	31
C R of N J	300	325	Do 1st pf	80	100
C & S A Tel	100	127	Do 2d pf	60	95
Chi & Alt.	8¾	10	Lorill Co.	171	178
Do pf	16	18	Do pf	113	114
Chi Gt W.	11⅛	11⅝	Mack Cos.	77½	80
C, I & L pf	50	80	Do pf	67	85½
C, M & St Paul pf.	183	185	M Dep Sts.	57	60½
C & N W.	130	132	Do pf	96½	101¼
Do pf	170	180	Mer Mar.	2¾	3¾
Chi, St P, M & O	115	120	Do pf	8¼	8¾
Cl, C & St L pf	88	90	Mex Pet	..	75
Colo Fuel & I pf	125	135	Mich Cent.	100	100
Col & So	93	94	M & St L.	10	12
Do 1st pf	43	45	Do pf	25	31
Do 2d pf	30	35	M, St P & S S M pf.	130	145
Cons Gas.	128¼	129¾	Do 1 l.	78	85
Crex Carp	70	80	M, St P & S S M pf.	108	116
Cub-Am S	..	90	M W ds.	108	116
Do pf	..	94	Nat Bis.	127¾	135
D & Ce pf	92½	94½	Do pf	121	124
D & R G.	11¾	12	Nat Enam.	10	11
D M & Ft D	2	10	Do pf	70	85
Det Ed.	113	119	Nat Lead.	44½	47¼
Det & M.	55	..	Nat Rys of M 1st pf	28	32
Do pf	85	..	Do 2d pf	10	11
Det U Ry	..	71	N O G & E L	125	140
D S S & A	3	8	Do pf	85	90
Do pf	1	11	N Y Air Br	60	66
			N Y C & St L	35	45
			Do 1st pf	92	100
			Do 2d pf	66	75
			N Y Dock	5	20
			Do pf	..	50
			N Y S Rys	..	17½
			N Y Transit	..	127
			Nor Pacific	116	117

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
N O T & Light	59	62	So Pac R S.	..	64
Ont Min	2½	3	Do pf	..	106
Pabst B pf.	99	103	So R Mo.	6	8
Pac Coast.	75	90	Stand Milling	35½	36¾
Do 1st pf	80	95	Studeb Co	32	34
Do 2d pf.	80	90	Do pf	93	96
Pac Mail	23	24	Texas Co.	140	140¾
P T & Tel pf.	96	99	Third Av	99	105
Peo & Ed.	4	10	T St L & W pf	7	10
Pitt-Mull.	20	27	Do pf	15	19
Do 1st pf	..	..	T C R T.	103½	105
Phelps-D	170	..	Do pf	125¾	..
Phila Co.	78	82	Und Type.	75	81½
Do 6 p c pf.	84	90	Do pf	108	112½
P, C C & St L	82	85	U S & P.	5½	6½
Ry St Spr pf	88½	89½	Do pf	21	28
Rdg 1st pf.	88	89¾	Un P pf.	82	83½
Rep I & S pf.	89¾	94¾	Un Cig M.	45	46½
Vand R.	..	..	Do pf	101	103
Rumely (M) Co pf.	23	34	Un Dr G.	..	56½
St L & S Fran	2	2½	Do pf	98	99
Do 1st pf	8	14	Un Ry Inv.	80	85
St L & S F.	..	..	W Md pf.	43	55
F C & M	2	10	Wey-B	215	300
I cfts.	..	..	Do pf	110	120
Do pf cts	25	..	W & L E.	3¾	4½
St L S W.	20½	23	Do 1st pf	14	17
Do pf	60	..	Wis Cent.	38¾	40
Sears-R	181	183	W'w'th (F W) ex d.	94½	95¾
Do pf	123	124½	Do pf	116	117
S-S S & L	24	27			
Do pf	86	..			

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	77.81	76.56	76.61	— .47
Industrials	87.99	86.90	87.06	— .36

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 29	87.33	86.75	87.27	+ .05
April 28	87.82	86.78	86.91	— .36
April 24	86.58	86.71	86.93	— .98
April 25	88.09	87.34	87.89	— .37
April 27	88.61	88.07	88.31	+ .26
April 28	87.39	86.89	87.22	+1.01
April 29	87.65	86.76	86.94	— .36

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Apr. to date	70.66	Apr. 3	65.24	Apr. 25	66.94
April, 1913	74.61	Apr. 4	69.58	Apr. 30	69.70
April, 1912	83.76	Apr. 26	80.92	Apr. 1	82.81
April, 1911	80.62	Apr. 4	77.80	Apr. 24	76.65
Yr. to date	73.20	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25	66.94
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	69.04
Year 1912	85.83	Sep. 30	73.24	Feb. 1	73.30
Year 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.87	Sep. 25	77.09

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sternberger, Sinn & Co. are to open their branch office on the Boardwalk at Sunset Avenue in Asbury Park on May 4.

The Bankers' Encyclopedia Company has issued its March, 1914, edition containing statistics on the country's banks and trust companies.

The Protective Committee, headed by Otto T. Bannard, which is looking after the interests of bondholders of the Denver Union Water Company, announced yesterday that a majority of the $8,000,000 first mortgage bonds outstanding has been deposited.

John D. Hertig, formerly ex-Police Inspector, has joined the brokerage firm of R. Y. McConnell & Co., specialized in public utility securities.

N.Y. CENTRAL MERGER TERMS DECIDED ON

Lake Shore Minority Holders Are to be Offered 5 for 1 for Their Stock.

CAPITAL TO BE $300,000,000

Guaranty Trust Made Trustee of New $500,000,000 Mortgage Covering All Lines.

Consolidation of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and a number of smaller lines was made effective yesterday when Directors of the several companies met in the Grand Central offices to ratify the terms of the proposed merger.

The new company, operating a through line from New York to Chicago, will be called the New York Central Railroad Company, and will have $800,000,000 of capital stock, of which $249,590,000 will be issued at once to stockholders. The remaining $50,000,000 of stock will be reserved for issue from time to time when authorized by the Board of Directors, with the approval of the Public Service Commission.

New York Central stockholders will receive par for par in consolidated stocks. Lake Shore stock owned by the Central and holdings in other subsidiaries are to be canceled. It will require $23,534,500 of the consolidated company's stock to exchange for Lake Shore minority stock on the terms indicated, and $474,934 for the other minority interests.

The important feature of the consolidation plan, and the one which caused the management the greatest trouble, had to do with taking care of the minority stock holders of Lake Shore. This company has outstanding $49,468,000 of stock, of which all but $4,177,000 is owned by the Central. The Lake Shore has been earning around 35 per cent per annum on its capital and paying dividends of 18 per cent.

It is proposed to extinguish the Lake Shore stock owned by the Central and to offer to the holders of the minority shares five shares of New York Central Railroad Company for each share of Lake Shore. By wiping out the Lake Shore stock in its treasury the Central increases the assets back of its stock by the value of the Lake Shore road. After the consolidation the earnings of the lines west of Buffalo will go into a common treasury, making it possible for the Lake Shore to bear a larger share of the system's capital charges.

Henry Evans, Chairman of a Protective Committee, which is looking after the interests of holders of a considerable share of the Lake Shore minority stock, is now in Europe. Bankers associated with him said that the minority holders of Lake Shore would be called together to discuss the exchange offer. It is understood that the Central is offering less than some of the minority holders have been standing out for, and it is expected that these stockholders will ask the Courts to set a price on their stock before surrendering it.

In connection with the consolidation plans the Central created two new mortgages, one for $167,102,000 of 4 per cent. bonds to be exchanged for Lake Shore and Michigan Central collateral 3½s; and another which is practically limited to $500,000,000, of which the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is trustee. The latter mortgage is to cover the Lake Shore property after the completion of the merger, and will be used for financing the system's improvement and refunding needs for many years to come.

The consolidation agreement provides that the new company shall take in the Central, the Lake Shore, the Geneva, Corning & Southern, Terminal Railway of Buffalo, the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Fitchburg, the Chicago, Indiana & Southern, the Detroit & Chicago, the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo, the Kalamazoo & White Pigeon, the Northern Central Michigan, and the Swan Creek Railway Co. of Toledo.

Meetings of the stockholders of the Central Lake Shore, and other companies, have been called for July 20, at which the agreement will be submitted.

Sanctions $463,000 Rockland Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—The Public Service Commission has sanctioned the issue of $468,000 of its capital stock by the Rockland Light and Power Company. The stock is to be sold at not less than par and is to be used to purchase the existing capital stock, to discharge the $202,000 notes of the Rockland Electric Company of New York and New Jersey, and to pay current obligations.

Bank of France's Metal Holdings.

PARIS, April 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, when issued to-morrow will show increases of 2,462,000 francs in gold holdings and 1,263,000 francs in silver.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 29, 1914	$1,886,000
Same day last year	2,206,000
Total year to date	273,673,000
Same period last year	198,216,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.97 —.01
Same day last year	88.70 —.14

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	88.70	Apr. 30
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 2s, coupon 10,000 ... 87
3s, coupon 1,000 ... 101
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l 11,000 ... 87½

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—High pressure prevails over the northern tier of States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the northern disturbance of Monday night has moved southeast to New Jersey with decreased intensity. The rains have extended into New England and the Middle Atlantic States and have continued westward to the Mississippi River with much lower temperatures, generally in New England, New York, the Ohio Valley, and the Lake regions, and with some snow in the North Upper Lake region.

There were also scattered thunder storms in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

In the Plains States the weather was fair, but the Northern Arizona disturbance mentioned Tuesday night has resulted in quite general rains from the Rocky Mountains westward, except in the Coast States.

Temperatures are higher in the West Gulf and North Pacific States, and also near the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, but elsewhere they are low for the season.

There will be showers Thursday in the Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Friday. In the Ohio Valley and the Gulf States, the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday. In the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys generally fair weather Thursday will be followed by showers Friday, while in the Plains States and Rocky Mountain region, there will be showers Thursday and Thursday night, probably followed by generally fair weather Friday.

In the extreme West the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday.

It will be cooler Thursday in the Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and low temperatures will continue in the Lake Region and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Elsewhere temperatures will be seasonable.

Winds Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northeast to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate west to northwest except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow in north, showers south portion, Thursday. Friday, fair; fresh north winds.

Southern New England—Rain Thursday, with fresh to strong northeast to north winds. Friday, probably fair and continued cool.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday; cooler west and south portions. Friday, fair; moderate west to north winds.

Western New York—Local snows or rains Thursday. Friday, generally fair; moderate north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, cooler Thursday. Friday, fair; gentle to moderate north winds.

Northern New England—Rain or snow Thursday, with fresh northeast to north winds. Friday, probably fair and continued cool.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	50	47	4 P. M.	55	61
6 A. M.	53	47	6 P. M.	53	54
9 A. M.	54	51	9 P. M.	54	49
12 M.	58	60	11 P. M.	55	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49, at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature 63 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 47 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
2:05—783 Morris Av.; 3,091 Park Av. Murphy Bros et al	$2,500
10:25—On Madison Av. Bridge; C. Schindwathey	None
11:00—1,294 Park Av.; Nathan Isackoff	Slight
P.M.	
1:00—212 E. 109th St.; Annie Bolkowitz	Slight
1:00—212 E. 109 St.? Annie Bolkowitz	Slight
2:20—314 W. 176 St.; A. Moses	Slight
6:30—127 Delancey St.; S. Pearlmutter	$200
6:35—2,754 8 Av.; May Kane	$300
6:45—15 W. 13 St.; N. Y. Hosp	Slight
7:00—517 E. 121 St.; Tony Capone	Slight
8:05—2,108 8 Av.; S. Seligman	Slight
8:30—878 Macy Pl.; Wm. Armour	Slight
8:33—Elevated structure at 152 St. and 3 Av.	Slight
8:45—164 St. at Teller Av.; not given	Slight
9:25—442 2 Av.; L. Kriezar	$15
9:30—94 Av. B; Pela Mijujto	Slight
10:15—5 W. 56 St.; E. I. Farmer	$2,500

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers: Sergt. H. W. Hatten, 149 Prect., to 3 Insp. Dist.; Patrol. Leo Stern, 21, to 3 Insp. Dist.; A. J. Phelan, 43, to 6 Insp. Dist.; B. M. Treiber, 61, to 3 Insp. Dist.; F. B. Pasfield and Alfred Bernard, 154, to 281; G. N. Yenzer, 285, to 281; P. E. McGlynn, 3 Insp. Dist., to 65; P. G. Fitzgibbon, 6 Insp. Dist., to 7 Prect.; J. W. Burberg, 171, to 14 Insp. Dist.; R. J. Hubbard, 15 Insp. Dist., to 14 Insp. Dist.; J. H. Dawson, 2, to Bureau of Telegraph; J. H. J. Hughes, 61, to 172; Frob. Patrol. G. L. Reith, 29, to Comr.'s Office. (Mutual) Patrol. J. A. Boehm, 151, to 169; J. P. Hoynes, 169, to 151.

Assignments: Patrol. F. B. Pasfield, Alfred Bernard, and G. N. Yenzer, 281, to bicycle duty at Booth, Belle Harbor.

Temporary Assignments—J. J. Farrell, 9 Insp. Dist., in charge 10 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 1 day; Surgeon E. V. Hubbard, 18 Surgical Dist., in charge 22 Surgical Dist., in addition to his own, for 11 days; Lt. P. M. Du Bois, 102, to Comr.'s office, for 10 days; Sergt. Dolan and Keliher, 40, to Det. Div., for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office; Patrol. J. J. Burggraf, 4; O. W. Reich, 43; E. A. Fenelon, 26, and W. J. Sheehan, 51, to Comr's office, for 3 days; Max Lowe and Nathan Whitman, 15, to 1 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; R. A. Holwell, 153, and G. M. Bilaffer, 278, 12 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; to 15 Insp. Dist., from Prec's indicated, for 10 days: J. J. Murphy, 13; J. J. Burns, 169; Jerome Murphy, 169; E. A. Waltford, 170; Grover Cleary, 43; Francis Gilmartin, 169; O. H. Bohmke, 163; Richard O'Connor, 172. To Det. Div.: Louis Herman, 7, for 10 days; Lipman Moses, 14; T. J. Martin, 18, and F. J. Allen, 61, for 5 days; detailed to Dist. Atty's office: C. B. Koerbacher, 17, for 5 days; J. E. Ackerman, 40, for 5 days; detailed to Dist. Atty's office; Charles Eason, 149; Matthew Murray and J. P. Hopkins, 276, for 5 days. For 10 days, from Prects. indicated: T. F. Hughes, 26; Christopher Scrivens, 153; M. J. Callahan, 42; William Dillon, 170. For 5 days, from Prects. indicated: Chas. Eason, 149; Louis Campomenosi, 2; Jacob Lowenheim, 13; D. P. Hart, 25; John Dondero, 36; W. J. Marion, 43; Thomas Waters, 149; Henry Van Gilluwe, 154; J. P. Hopkins, 276; Matthew Murry, 276; Giuseppi Caravetti, 12; Andrew Meali, 16; Donato Cavone, 28; J. T. Donohue, 39; Felix Hoffman, 81; M. W. O'Connell, 150; Mark Boyce, 156. Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 13, to 6 Insp. Dist., for 5 days. Prob. Patrol. James Dalton, School for Recruits, to Det. Div., for 10 days. Act. Det. Sergts., (first grade,) J. J. Finan, 36; T. S. Hughes and Louis Hyams, 37, to Manhattan Headquarters, for 5 days.

Leaves (with full pay.)—Inspector C. A. Formoso, 10 Insp. Dist., 1 day; Surgeon P. J. Murray, 22 Surgical Dist., 11 days; without pay: Lt. G. H. Merritt, 35, 2 days; Patrol. N. E. Hentte, 2, 1 day; J. E. O'Brien, 7, 1 day; J. E. Driscoll, 143, 3 days.

Fines: Patrol. L. F. Tagliano, 4, failed to furnish court with a complete statement of facts, 15 days; Theodore Hynicka, 4, absent from post, 6 days; P. J. Mullin, 28, same, 3 days; T. F. Laffey, 164, same, 3 days; S. S. Fuchs, 63, failed to signal, 3 days; Prob. Patrol. Domenic Caso, 4, failed to furnish court with a complete statement of facts, 15 days.

Apptd. Spec. Patrol. Revoked: Chas. Lowy, with Dept. of Finance.

PRIVATE SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—A school of character for young men and boys. Central Park South.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GROFF SCHOOL
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DIAMONDS & WATCHES
$25.00—$1 Weekly
$50.00—$1 Weekly
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Billiards and Pool Tables. Lowest Prices. Supplies, repairs; bowling alley builders. (Established 1858.) BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 125 West 9th St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 5:02 | Sun sets, 6:54 | Moon sets, 12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:35	11:05	4:46	4:27
Governors Island	10:45	11:12	5:11	4:49
Hell Gate	12:35	1:02	6:51	6:29

Arrived—Wednesday, April 29.

SS Oceanic, Southampton, April 22.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, April 24.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, April 24.
SS Norden, Shields, April 7.
SS Saratoga, Havana, April 26.
SS El Norte, Galveston, April 27.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, April 27.
SS Galveston, Londonderry, April —.
SS Prinz Sigismund, Colon, April 10.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples, April 17.
SS Koenigin Luise, Bremen, April 18.
SS Princess Irene, Gibraltar, April 20.
SS Pascal, Trinidad, April 20.
SS Algonquin, Puerto Plata, April 24.
SS Vixland, Macoris, April 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

President Grant	Hamburg	April 18
Olinda	Nipe	April 18
Cheyenne	Liverpool	April 11
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 28
Almirante	Kingston	April 25
La Campine	Antwerp	April 16
Lucilina	Rouen	April 17
Creole	New Orleans	April 25
Huron	Jacksonville	April 27

DUE TO-MORROW.

France	Havre	April 25
Denis	Barbados	April 23
Philadelphia	San Juan	April 25
Lutetian	Rouen	April 17
Baltic	Liverpool	April 25
Idaho	Hull	April 17
Campanello	Rotterdam	April 16
El Cid	Galveston	April 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 28

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	April 25
St. Louis	Southampton	April 25
K. Auguste Victoria	Cherbourg	April 24
Ioannina	Patras	April 14
Marianne	Palermo	April 15
Reapwei	Buenos Aires	April 1
Strathroy	Rio Janeiro	April 11
Leopoldina	Trieste	April 12
Gray	Naples	April 18
Colon	Colon	April 26
Floride	Christiania	April 17
La Coq	Bilbao	April 19
Secundus	Hamburg	April 19
Wells City	Dublin	April 21
Caribbean	Bermuda	April 30
Commewijne	Trinidad	April 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Victoria Luise, Hamburg	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyanthes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vigilancia, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Santurce, Arcelbo	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
L. Van Nassau, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Frogreso, Curacao	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Katonia, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Martha Washington, Azores	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Sigismund, Jamaica	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Arcadian, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Niagara, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Kursk, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Calabria, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
*Mails close 11 P. M. Friday.		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 29.

SS Baltic, Liverpool to New York, was 923 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due May 1, late, or early 2d. White Star Line.

SS France, Havre to New York, was 1,186 miles E. at 4:30 P. M.; due May 2, forenoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 276 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 45 miles N. of Frying Pan Shoals at noon.

SS Almirante, Kingston to New York, was 362 miles S. at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 236 miles S. at noon.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 14 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, left Havana at 5 P. M.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 50 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 17 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Dakotan, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 256 miles S. W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 190 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Arcadian, Bermuda to New York, was 198 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rotterdam, at Plymouth, April 29.
SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, April 25.
SS Diamant, at Copenhagen, April 26.
SS Hesione, at Montevideo, April 28.
SS Dorothy, at Punta Arenas, April 29.
SS Suruga, at Hongkong, April 29.
SS Indrakula, at Gibraltar, April 29.
SS Reichenbach, at Batavia, April 25.
SS Indian Prince, at Rio Janeiro, April —.
SS Hawaiian, at Rio Janeiro, April 29.
SS Savoie, at Havre, April 29.
SS Savonia, at Madeira, April 29.
SS Canada, at Naples, April 29.

Sailed.

SS Olympic, from Southampton, April 29.
SS Tannenfels, from Cape Town, April 27.
SS Gunther, from Santos, April 26.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Southampton, April 29.

Passed.

SS Patria, for New York from Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Oranje Nassau, New York for Amsterdam, passed St. Michaels.
SS Mannheim, New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Ockonfels, New York for Bombay, passed Perim.
SS City of Norwich, New York for Shanghai, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... May 4
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed only) (via San Francisco) —Nile ..... May 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... May 7

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made public the following eligible list for promotion to second grade bridge keeper: Vincent P. Donvan, 79.60; Jacob J. Fransen, 79.50; William Reilly, 77.75; Thomas J. Martin, 77.50; Edmund D. Molloy, 77.50; William Allen, 77.40; Richard J. McCowan, 77.07; Richard M. Hayman, 77.00; Michael J. Breslin, 77.00; John Derby, 77.00; Edwin V. Dodge, 76.60; Joseph D. Kehoe, 75.75; Thomas P. Mulligan, 74.20; Jacob Peifer, 73.85; Anthony McGowan, 72.40.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination on May 23 at the New York Custom House to fill vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring the qualifications of stenography, typewriting, or stenography and typewriting, in the Federal classified civil service in this vicinity. Men and women will be admitted. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination; but persons less than 20 or more than 50 years of age on the date of the examination will not be employed in the Custodian Service. The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who meet the requirements. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CLARKE, ELIZABETH J., (Aug. 14, 1913;) net estate, $48,675; 125 E. 50 St., $18,000, (mtge. $7,000;) 37 & 39 W. 16 St., $40,000, (mtges. $30,000;) total realty, $27,000; bank, $4,543; rent, $1,016; bonds and mtges., $17,155; 2,000 shares Uteland Mining Co. stock, $100; household and personal, $587.

CLEARY, WILLIAM H., (Nov. 8, 1912;) net estate, $3,709; one-half int. in equity in 47 and 49 King St., valued at $31,000, $4,959; one-half int. in equity in 170 and 172 Varick St., valued at $25,000, $1,947; total realty less dower, $5,392; clothing, $25.

COSGROVE, JOHN, (May 20, 1911.) net N. Y. estate, $5,725; bank, $9,270.

COSTON, JOSEPH, (Nov. 21, 1912;) no taxable N. Y. assets.

CROTTY, JOHN, (Dec. 29, 1912;) net estate, $2,212; salary, $551; 63 shares of stock in P. Crotty & Co., paper and twine dealers, $2,516.

DANIEL, JOHN, (Dec. 8, 1913.) net estate, $5,515; 441 W. 43 St., $13,000, (mtge. $5,995;) bank, $2,329.

DONOHUE, BRIDGET, (Sept. 4, 1909;) net estate, $1,092; bank, $1,249.

DUNN, PETER, (Sept. 30, 1913;) net estate, $24,297; 306 E. 105 St., $14,000, (mtge. $8,000;) 2,046 2 Av., $23,000, (mtge. $5,500;) total realty, less taxes and int., $23,130; bank, $3,354; note, $50; furniture, $50.

FALVEY, CORNELIUS, (April 1, 1909;) no taxable assets in N. Y.

HOEY, JOSEPH L., (April 11, 1913;) net estate, $6,622; bank, $7,158; note, $50; household effects, $1,541.

HUGHES, GEORGE H., (Nov. 26, 1911;) net estate, $223,095; bank, $12,276; personal, $160; stocks and bonds, $238,998; bonds, $10,000 N. Y. Tel. Co.; stocks, 100 shares Atchison pf., 39 Atha Tool Co., 1,250 Standard Oilcloth Co. pf., 800 Stand. Oilcloth Co., con., corporate N. Y. City stock.

HUSS, JOHANNA D., (May 27, 1913;) net estate, $8,982; 142 E. 150 St., $5,000, (mtge. $2,500;) lot in Walton Av., Bronx, $3,300; int. in property at Caldwell, N. Y., $175; total realty, $5,975; bank, $2,036; int. in mtge., $2,307.

McKENNA, THOMAS B., (Dec. 17, 1910;) net estate, $3,236; bank, $3,344.

MAYER, ALEXANDER J., (Nov. 2, 1911;) net estate, $294,463; bank, $1,501; acc't with Wm. Salomon & Co., $97,433; bonds, $220,265; $260,000 Ft. Worth & Denver Terminal Ry. Co., $2,500 Hebrew Benevolent & Orphan Asylum Soc'y, $5,000 St. Louis & Iron Mt. Sou. Ry.

MEYER, LENA, (Jan. 5, 1914;) net estate, $37,557; one-half int. in equity in 1,273 2 Av., valued at $55,000, $7,089; bank, $26,166; mtge., $6,528; personal, $994.

ROBINSON, RUBIN, (Oct. 21, 1913;) gross estate, $3,826; int. in 33 Bayard St., valued at $14,500, $1,041; bank, $951; stock of merchandise, fixtures, &c., $1,834.

SOLIS, ELVIRA N., (June 20, 1912;) net estate, $32,795; bank, $200; cash, $12; bonds and mtges., $17,777; household effects, $700; bonds, $15,705; $1,000 Chic. & Western Ind. R. R., $2,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R., $4,000 Phila., Germantown & Chestnut Hill Ry., $1,000 Western Nor. Carolina, $2,000 Wabash, $1,000 Hocking Valley Ry. Co., $2,000 Am. Dock & Improvement Co., $2,000 Lehigh Valley R. R.; interest $306.

STEINWENDER, JULIUS, (June 4, 1912;) net estate, $836,539; 50 B. P. O. Elks N. Y. Lodge No. 1 bonds, $5,077; 750 shares Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co., stock, $325,000; one share Internat'l Automobile League Tire & Rubber Co., $100; note, $5,000; eighteighteenths int. in partnership firm of Steinwender-Stoffregen & Co., $524,348; jewelry, $943; furniture and personal, $1,344; autos, $4,350.

STEVENS, ROSANNA, (Jan. 14, 1914;) net estate, $21,104; bank, $22,349.

TRACY, JOHANNA, (Dec. 17, 1910;) gross estate consists of bank acc't, $156; no deductions.

VOGEL, JOHN, (Jan. 15, 1914;) net estate, $10,779; 426 W. 55 St., $11,000; cash, $50.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BERWIN, EDITH S., (April 22;) more than $5,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty; $500 each to Walter Simpson, brother; Henry G. Van Veen and Florence Van Veen; uncomputed amounts to Florence Haas, sister; Isabella S. Berwin, sister; Frances Van Veen, May Simpson House, niece, and Charles K. Berwin, husband.

BOYLE, ALICE M., (April 12;) $1,100 personalty; $500 to Margaret A. Meehan, niece; $100 each to Luke Meehan, nephew; Elsie Clark, niece, and Margaret McDonagh, niece; $50 to Maggie J. Doyle, niece.

CLARKSON, CLERMONT L., (April 11;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty to Adelaide L. Clarkson, wife.

FITZGIBBON, MARY J., (Nov. 25;) $3,500 personalty to Andrew W. Fitzgibbon, husband.

KAISER, MICHAELIS, (March 25;) about $50,000 realty and about $75,000 personalty to Carrie Kaiser, wife.

KOHLLOFFEL, CASPAR, (June 23;) $10,000 personalty to Anna M. Kohlloffel, wife.

KROEHL, KATHARINA, (March 24;) $2,100 personalty; $100 to corporation of the Lutheran Cemetery of Middle Village, L. I.; $50 each to Margaretha Gilbert, the German Evangelical Home, and the Wartburg Orphan Farm School of Mt. Vernon; $25 to Ernestine Ellenberger; residue to Wilhelm Hofman, brother.

WIGHT, JESSIE, (April 24;) $500 realty and about $7,500 personalty; $2,100 to Augusta Hobbs; $1,400 to Precilla Layman; $1,500 to John D. Benedict; $500 to Laura S. Benedict and John D. Benedict; $100 to Margaret Duncan; uncomputed amounts to Margaret MacCrea and Irene Hamilton.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—2d Lt. C. S. Floyd, 30, to 28 Inf.; relieved treatment Gen. Hosp., Ft. Bayard, N. M.

1st Lt. H. B. Clagett, 23 Inf., will join his regiment.

Changes in C. A. C.: Maj. W. E. Cole, relieved command Coast Defenses of the Potomac, to Cristobal, Canal Zone.

1st Lt. G. A. Mix, relieved duty Staff Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Charleston, to Cristobal, C. Z.

2d Lt. H. C. Allen, relieved duty Staff of Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Balbao, to Coast Defenses of Cristobal.

Capt. J. P. Wade, Cav., assigned to 2d Cav. Orders April 25 relating to Capt. L. B. Simonds, Q. M. C., revoked.

2d Lt. E. S. Harrison, C. A. C., relieved present duties, to Ft. Werden, Wash.

A board to consist of Capts. H. O. Willard, 5th Cav., and C. W. McMillan, Med. Corps.; 1st Lts. D. Olmstead, 3d F. A., and C. C. Hillman, Med. Corps, and 2d Lt. H. M. Groniger, 5th Cav., appointed to meet at Ft. Myer, Va., May 5 to conduct examination in volunteer forces.

Capt. C. A. Dolph, Q. M. C., to Ft. Wingate, N. M., for duty with Q. M. C.

Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, U. S. A., to home to await retirement.

1st Lt. H. W. Wagner, 3d Cav., relieved duty mounted service school, Ft. Riley, Kan., and join proper regiment.

Lt. Col. A. M. Hunter, Inspector General, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. W. L. Clarke, Signal Corps, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Galveston, Tex., for temporary duty.

Leaves: 2d Lt. J. O. Daly, 1st F. A., leave extended one mo.; 1st Lt. O. P. Robinson, 21st Inf., 30 days; 1st Lt. H. W. Wagner, 3d Cav., 5 days.

Navy Orders.

The following Lts. are detached Columbia University, N. Y., and assigned as specified: H. B. Hird to the Starett, S. E. Holliday to the Preston, L. F. Thibault to the Walke, H. T. Dyer to the Flusser, J. Baer to engineer officer, Isla de Luzon, J. L. Oswald to the Tenn.

Lt. L. C. Schelbla, det. Baush and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., to the Reid.

Ens. H. B. Howard, det. the Worden, to the Washington.

Asst. Surg. T. A. Fortescue, det. the Washington, to the Marietta.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Kavaney to the Machias.

Paymaster F. K. Perkins to the Ohio.

Paymaster J. F. Hatch, det. Navy Yard, N. Y., to the Washington.

Passed Asst. Paymaster R. W. Clark, det. Indian Head, Md., settle accounts and wait orders.

Nav. Const. J. Reed, Jr., det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to Pacific fleet.

Ch. Gun. C. Hierdahl, det. Chattanooga, to the St. Louis.

Navy Vessels.

Arrived—Paducah at Tunas de Zaza, Cuba; Balch, Louisiana, Reed, Preston, Flusser, Montana at Vera Cruz, Chicago at Boston, Jason at New Orleans, Monaghan at Port Arthur, Tex.; Walke at Port Arthur, Tex.; Wasp at New York Yard, H-3 at Mare Island, Maryland and Annapolis at Mazatlan, Paul Jones, Perry, and Stewart at Topolobampo, Jupiter at Pichilinque, Truxtun at La Paz.

Sailed—Supply from Shanghai for Yokohama; Albany, Cleveland, Lawrence, Preble, Hull, San Diego for Mazatlan; Osceola, Tunas de Zaza for Guantanamo; Petrel from Port Au Prince for Guantanamo; Salem, Philadelphia, for Vera Cruz; New York, Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz; Tacoma, Port Royal for Vera Cruz; Scorpion, Mersina for Rhodes; Chattanooga, Bremerton for Tiburon, Cal.; West Va., Bremerton for San Francisco; Raleigh, San Blas for Manzanillo; Saturn, Mazatlan for Guaymas.

The Gwin has been stricken from the Navy Register.

The West Va. has been detached from duty with the Pacific Res. fleet.

Until further notice mail for naval vessels on the east coast of Mexico should be addressed "Nav. forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Tex."

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell announces a change in the programme of the examination for Teacher's License No. 1 (to act as grade teacher in the elementary schools,) to be held in June. The dates, hours, and subjects will be as follows:

June 8—9 A. M., history and principles of education; 1 P. M., drawing, sewing, and filing of applications.

June 9—9 A. M., methods of teaching, (1;) 1 P. M., tests in physical training and in music.

June 10—9 A. M., methods of teaching, (2,) including English.

Tests in oral English and personality and the medical examination will be given on the afternoon of June 9 to applicants coming from a distance, and on dates to be appointed by the Board of Education for other applicants.

An examination of eligible men and women applicants for license as teacher of an ungraded class for mentally sub-normal pupils in elementary schools will be conducted by the Board of Examiners at the Board of Education Hall on Sept. 28 and 29. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age, and must have had at least three years' successful experience in teaching. The present salary schedule for teachers of ungraded classes is as follows: First to third year inclusive, $860, thereafter an annual increase of $50, if services are satisfactory, until the maximum of $1,920 is reached.

President Churchill has appointed Vice President John Greene, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee, J. E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools, and Morton Stein, Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, as a special committee to confer with the Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate with regard to the pay of public school teachers. The Board of Estimate's Committee consists of Controller Prendergast, Chairman; Mayor Mitchel and Borough President Marks.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

ALL LATEST COMFORT — FAMOUS RESTAURANT
BERLIN
Conrad Uhl's
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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

231—Hugo Adelberto Thomsen et al., pl'ffs in error, vs. Sir Charles W. Cayser et al.—Argument concluded for the pl'ffs in error.

166—The International Harvester Co., pl'ff in error, vs. State of Missouri on the information of its Atty. Gen.—Argument concluded for the pl'ff in error.

178—The People of Illinois ex rel. Edward F. Dunn, Governor, et al., pl'ffs in error, vs. The Economy Light and Power Co.—Argument commenced.

Day call for April 30: Nos. 179, 398, 329, 502, 305, 242, 343, 344, 345, and 348.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Day calendar.

Admiralty.

Harms (Tug St'd Oil No. 8. Morrell (Tug Ganoga et al.

N. Y. Contst, &c (Tug E. F. Moran.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty.

Drum (Scow F. Jones. Clyde SS Co (Tug L. Rugge.

McCaffrey's Sons (Penn R. R.

Rabb (Ham-Am. P. Co. NYC RR (F'boat Chautauqua.

Anderson (Naples Tr. Fleet (Same.

Rockport Lime (Est W. S. Pendleton.

Marine Water Supply (Tug C. Gallagher.

Howard (Tugs Wyoming and Ben.

Fretjomli (Staples & P. Thurnauer (D. Fornede, Dampe, &c.

Troste (SS Hagango, E. & O. RR (F'boat Binghamton, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jury calendar:

Rockwell (Naumberg. Napa Fruit (Lipschitz. Am. Hay (N. Y. RR. Warner (Nesbitt Line. Same (same.

Prime (L. V. R. R. Williams (Atl. T. Line. Mariotti (NYC RR. Steel (same.

Mariotti (same. Redington (same.

United Roofing (Boomhower.

Ehrell (Elwell Rubber Muller (Oceanic Line. Megrue (Madden. Same (same.

Clark (Lumber Sec Co Same (Muller.

Pay-As-You-Enter Co (Robinson.

Clark (NY, NH RR. Western Dev Co (McKinnon.

Kelly (Mason & Hanger Co.

Cinquergana (Penn RR. Dunwell (Societe Anonyme.

USA (Cornell.

USA (5 Bales Lent T. Boston Milk (Sanitary Can.

Falchak (Holland-Am. Kaufman (Penn RR. U. S. Fastener Co (Peller.

O'Neill (NY & NJ RR. Curtis (Am. Ed. All. Murray (same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Neutralization proceedings—Chatfield, J.—At 9:3 A. M.

MOTION CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Piel (Martin Evans Co. Lovell-McConnell Co (Oriental Co.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Horan (Patrick Ryan Co. (on trial.)

Haakon VII. (Volnay. Volnay SS Co (Haakon VII.

McClellan Trans Co (Moser. Rugge (CNY. Clossey (Crown of Galicia. Crown SS Co (Dry Dock 6.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co (CNY. Warren Auto Co (Edwards.

Huthoven (Am Fidelity Stand Bill Posting Co (Newburg.

Mulqueen (I. R. T. Ottaway (Misely. Morning Star (Lafayette Hotel.

Farrar (Kingsley.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Hotchkiss, JJ. —Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Murphy (Colonial Life. Ely (Ely.

Kraus Baum (Housem'n Abbott (Harbeson Text Cornrie (Kleman.

Slatter (E. F. Bond Co. In re Affleck.

Solomon (Bk of NY. Wing (Slinger.

Cohn (Tanner Motor. Barry (Mulhall. Dryer (Hopper. Williams (Giebelh'sen.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Di Franco (Di Franco. Page (Page.

Vanta (Mass B & I Co. Goeltz (Goeltz.

In re Hanson (Fulf'd.) Re (re CNY Rapid Tr. R'd) Spencer (Spencer.

Rubin (Hencken-Will. Gen Acid Assn (Kelly Rubin (Hencken & W. Billeck (Bronx Gas. Massachusetts Baxter. Volpia (Fairbanks, Jr. Same (same.

Slaviz (Cuff. Irvine (Todd. Wicks, Jr (Hadden R. Brit (Brit. Orben (Orbern. Smith (Smith. Horenburger (Ericsson. In re Mullen (Magenta St.)

Thuner (Hoefer. Shawmut Tire (Latham Same (Latham & Ph. Same (Latham. Gorenstein (Gorenstein. Kassel (Jedel. Sunday. Roland (Roland. Crawford (Nunan. Marks (Ross. CNY (Nesbit & Co. Barbour (Armstrong Mfg. Cross (Bklyn Coop'age. Hall (Galban & Co. Gross (Bklyn Coop'age. Hirsch (Consumers Trd City R. E. Co (Dundonald Wis. Asp (Texas Co. CNY (de Marco. Cooper (Luhs. Ralter (Carsida. Mass Bond (Fusco Con. Public Bk (Isaac Rity Same (same. Tritschler (Tritschler. Pagnotti (Pagnotti. Plath (Ullo. Same (same. Rosenblum (Rosenblum Hancox (Hancox. Tannenbaum (Bidenberg Prata (Austin Stone. Oliver (Hammerstein. Same (same.

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

Homes (U. S. Trust Co.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kobre (Beck. Barkley (Miller. Haller (Haller. Zoblocki (NY Butchers, &c. In re Pugsley Avs. Feinstein (Jacobson. Brush (Brush. Engelheim (Ill Surety. Preferred causes:

De Morales (Margenes. Farley (Meisels. General calendar.

Kelly (Kelly. Kleinschmidt (Wells Fargo. Bernard (Bryant. Schley (Coler. Robb (Errett. Stein (Stein. Reiser (Ury. Fraser (R. & L. Gray (Gray. Stephens (Stephens. Bolton (Farrington. Hoberman (Managna. Mathey (Mathey. Rosenthal (Rosenthal. McNulty (McNulty. Zions (Zions.

Undefended divorces:

Lazansti (Lanzetti. Dix (Dix. Kats (Katz. Cazazza (Cazazza. Tanody (Tanody. Kaufman (Kaufman. Charney (Charney. Stremel (Stremel. Ball (Ball. Caldwell (Caldwell. Obraytye (Obraytye.

PART IV., Pendleton, J. clear; Y., Donnally, J. clear; VI., Cohalan, J., clear; VII., Weeks, J., chas on; VIII., Blanchard, J., clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Stetson (Bd of Ed. F. Ehrlich Inc (Doull Miller.

Ancher (Ancher. Cohen (Curren. Wrak (Curren. Globe Lith (Morris Pk Estates.

Harris (Baron. Doull Miller (Durham. Anderson (Anderson. In re Meier. Donaldson (Percival. Prudent Casualty (Chester Hill Auto. Reunes (NY Auto Sch Huber (Henry. Burck (Horn.

Trachlenberg (Metzler, B'k of Met (McLeish. Palladino (Mesciona. Cohen (Weil.

PART III.—Pintzek, J. Keel (Jobson Gift Co. McGowan (Morgan.

PARTS IV., V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Delaney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Pagliaro (Reid Palmer. Wrenn (Cutting Larson Sullivan (Ruppert, Inc. Dunnigan (NY Rys. Martha (Deimel. O'Donnell (Lippman. Hestad (C. RR of NJ.

PART VII.—Goff, J. Van Saun (CNY. Roe (Koch. Same (same. Belcha (Bohem Benev Assn. Gallobin (El Carr Call

PART VIII.—Emerson, J. Bazik (McGovern. Goodwin (Acker M&Co Carroll (Consol Gas Brown (Imrod Prop Doran (Levering & G. Paters (Speedwell Con Braunstein (Bradley Construction Co. Oleynek (Lesser. Logan (Wascott Exp

PART IX.—Ford, J. Andrews (Gardiner. Bates (Astoria L. H & P Co. Smiljewsky (NY Rys. Rawlins (Sherry.

PART X.—Gavegan, J. Lister (Banks. Lee Real Estate Co (Canavan Bros Co. Gerbino (Greenhut. Cummings (Keystone Const Co. Fox (Ogden. Greenwald (Linch.

PART XI.—Philbin, J. Glass (Kolar. Moriarity (Thompson-S Co.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J. Inquest—Candler (Goldberg. Deutsch (Greenwald. Berger (Nicholas. Ratney (Joline. Mellen (Reicher. Evans (Walton. Corbin (Shapiro. Tripler (Fairchild.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J. Millman (Fisher. Smaraglia (Fitzgerald.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J. Case on, Hart (Millbauser. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J. Case on—Weil (Estelle Costume. Case on—Miller (Nat Cal.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J. Drake (Glasser. Pollack (Kazam. Asphalt Paving (CNY. Same (same. Same (same. Same (same. Klein (David. Cont Asphalt (CNY.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J. Case on—Samuels (Austin Fire Ins Co. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate, Florence S. White. Emma M. Josellina. Harry Warshauer. Frank & Hayden. John T. Rich. Hilda Lenning. Max Becker.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—Contested wills, Magdalena Hermann, Estate of Alice Sharp.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.

Meyer (Feldman. Fink & Bro Co (Englander. Morris (1st Pref Realty Lord & Taylor (Cohen. Werner (Dinerman. Schoenbium (Salinger. Katona (Schorck. Melsel (Fleischer. Miltzer (Mandel. Duffy (Reilly Co. Scibetta (Droste. Cohen (Matthews. Mudge (Rosenberg. Stoddard (De Loca. Spielman (Gr. Boarding, &c. Stables. Stekelin (Levenson. Prevost (Kramer. Shapiro (Ostro. Wilkesbarre R'ty Co (Powell. Catts (Sullivan.

Weber & Hellbroner (Frank. Hape (Hart. Nesbitt (Ellseberg. Slawson (Hobbs Jockel. Matlowsky (Forward Assn. Friedberg (Sawyer. Weinstein (Bazsuk. Febiger (Silverman. Berman (Cox. Weiss (Darfman. Pearce (Rubenstein. Enschelbach (Stacey. Bauman (Conroy. Brustein (Giordano. Poggenburg (Kuhn. Same (same. Steiglitz (Cowen & Co. NY Sample Card Co (Eureka Rity. Walsh (Schaffer. Resnikoff (Kesal.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Dinda (Bebringer. Stancourt Laundry Co (La Mura. Newport Ry (Bachman Tornberg (Garden Tea Room. Reliprir (Roberts Mot. Avery (Gabney. Howe (Lang. Bloom (Senior. Dimbach (B'way Taxi. Green (Chas Bayer Co. Kraus (Salomon. Donowitz (N. Y Rys. Potasky (Gt. East Gas. Rosen (Zuckerman. Augenblick (Durst. Werby (Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling. Hempel (Hirah. Frankel (Electro Magnatic. Kebort (Strysever. McCarthy (O'Connor. Moyer (Rosenberg.

Same (same. Gotthelf (same. Howard (3 Av R. R. Berg (same. Kemp (Blanck. Siracusa (Linch. Molcono (N. Y Rys. Cummo (Gellis. Berger (Regal R'coat Co. Clark (O'Rourke. Werner (Hoes. Stark (Schreiber. Murray (Penn R. R. Chiarchiaro (Conay. Kampman (Borchardt. Meyer (Galland. Leyine (Gellis. Johnson (So Rys. Roulett (Barnes. Pincus (Lichtenstein. Nadler (Cohen. Neglia (Sisma. Case on.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Grossman (Bernbaum, McLaughlin (McMann Gallitz (Czech B. Corp. Burns (Spiegel. Miller (Miller. Mosdyck Co (Newton. Chaskin (Weinberg. Lytton (Greenberg. Levy (W. C Rty. B. & L. Const Co (Hirsh. Cryptall (Neilson. Raffalli (Laitman. Galligan (Minor Rity

Wood-Dobson Co (Klinger. Gavigan (Moore. Lukather (Crawford. Lawin (Kaplow. Fina (Tex & Pac Ry. Weiss (Joseph. Lytton (Greenberg. Irwin (Clearman. Senft (US Gr Lodge, &c Lefler (NY Life Ins. Sachan (Silverman. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Saydacker (Thershold Realty Corp—Edward J. Redington. Lawrence (Hinsser—Frank A. Spencer, Jr. American Mortgage Co (Yanitsky—Frank A. Spencer, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Prensky (Alpert—Julius J. Kuck.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Conkling (Conkling—George E. Weller. Ensenalia—Henry Fluegelman. Gaskill—Elk J Ludvigh. In re Morrison—Morgan J. O'Brien.

SUPREME Ct. PART—Bijur, J. Lasker (Block—P. Lewis Anderson. Josephson (Shapiro—Theodore K. McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Bussing (Tesoro et al—Frank A. Saporito. Matter of Kopets—John J. O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Sophie Reuth (Esther Rauch—Richard F. Murphy. Wm C. Bowers (Eva Kramer—Irving H. Tifft.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Florence L. Mabee (41st St Realty Co—Henry M. Carpenter. Bella Feldman (Sarah Zazeela—Jacob Katz. Greenwich Sav. Bank—Norris Levy—Herbert J. Goodwin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions,

Gruberg (CNY. Parker (Parker. In re Bergman. Peoples' Trust (Jetter. In re Clinton Av, (Grucey.) Chandler (Holt-Chandler. N. Y. Tel (Herndon & an. Reidy (Terrence. Mahoney (Dooley. Berky (Transit Dev. Berky, J., Jr (same. Rafalovits (B. H. R. R. Ridsout (Cent R. R. Co. In re Linden St, (Klotinski.) In re Brieli St, (Feldstein.) In re Fairview Av, (Zoeller.)

Reich (Jenkins. Washkewich (Upton's Uptegrove. Weatherby (Paterno I. MacHugh, J. (Burden & Co. MacHugh, M. (same. Rich (Ish. Mead & an (Conterno et al. In re 1st Ger Presb (Friedens, &c. Simmons (Mathews. Coger (Williams. Fleming (CNY. In re Barney St, (Regan.)

Tax Lien (McNulty et al. (2 actions.) Glaser (Glaser. Hoefle (Am Laundry. Tornroe (Transit Dev.

Meier (Lachtman. Rosker (Rosker. Pendleton (Meeks. Wagner (Wagner. Fragnari (Fischel. Campbell (L. I. R. R. Seifter (Am Bond. In re Sage, (Flynn.) In re Sage, (Flynn.) Faber (Greene. Faber (Green. Davis, Lehaney & Co (Carey Mfg Co. McChesney (Keenan et al Miller (Miller. Voorhees (Unger. Lawson (Macbet et al. Cronin (N Am Brew.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—Trials.

Markowitz (Markowitz. Berlin (Pearlberg. Hernstein (Zibulitz. Salmon (Salmon. Vasselotti (Vasselotti. Brandus (Brandus.

Blum (Fischers. Maxwell (Todeschuh. Fuest (Farley. Schneider (Imme.

RESERVED CALENDAR—These cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Montgomery (Winsbdge Bk et. as. Savage (Pub Chn. Goldberg (Harvey. Kashuk (Graham. Cooney (English. Tredwell, Trust (Tredwell et al. Elsen (Mason. Walsh & Sons (Jones-Woods Rity Corp. McLaughlin (Ryan. Prentis (Sheldon. Heller (Heilas. Bittstte (Rizzo. Landsman (Landsman. Monarch Direct Cl Ei T Co (Ward. Marcus (Bros. Niger (Ger Sav Bk. Palekofsky (Pellisier. Voorhies (Van Sicklen. Weissinger (Tuhns. Dietz (Dietz. Glass (White. Sokolove (Sokolove. K. of L. Ab (Pine Sav B Jung (Boerum. Lawyers Rity Co (Farnsley. Highest number reached, 958.

TRIAL TERM.—Crane, Kapper, Jaycox, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.

Brasalin (Star Co. Gorham (Kelly et al. Neale (Nassau RR. Hollidaysburg Male & F. S Co (Gray. Kennedy (Nassau RR. Miller (Kallet. Kunneke (CNY et al. Barnard (Fellow Pass. Scardavilla (Halp et al. Tepfer (B. H. RR. Ruesan (Bradley Con. Basciano (NY Con RR. Akerstrom (Metro De. Ackerman (CNY. Chapal Freres (Weinschenker et al. Mangravite (B. H. R. R. McSkimming (NY Con RR. Vaughan (B. H. RR. These cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Brown (Est Jas. Ill. Skonieszny (Tartar Chem Co. Ruzzo (Keller. Heimowitz (B. H. RR. Standerwick (Barg. Ohlsen (Nelson Co. Chiaramonte (Berger. McCormick (Hanan et al. Hopkins (B. H. RR. Nilsen (Kornblum. Reis Co (Zimmerli. Nemetz (Rose. Douglass (Yellow Taxi Morfort (Pick. Farley (Bonner & an. Farley (Brady & an. Zeeman (Seligman. Finz (Met B. & C. Magenheimer (Cohen & sons. Murray (Joliet & sons. Luberwitz (Friedman. Apeler (B. H. RR. Matthews (U. B. RR. Winston (Se Pac Co. Hildebrandt (Nelson & Nassau RR. Thomsen (Thomsen. Manna (Nassau RR. Legt (Dilpps. Highest number reached, 1499.

Ketcham, S. Wills of: Joseph Oswald, Margaret McIntyre, Mary A. Carroll, John Wille, Norman Ammerman, James Kearns, Louis Rosielle, Anna Borroughs, Anna Henderson. Apctg. in estates of: James Lamont, John Schiltes, Henry Holler, James Austin, George Moestter, George Loeffler, Henry Wellbrock, Catherine Sullivan,

Samuel Lippman, Diedrick Strunk, Philip Heist, Mary Farnham, Jacob Holler, Thomas Cody, William Rick, Ellen Reilly, Mary Duane, Ann Livingston, Samuel Charig. Fred Hauck. The estates of: H Wellbrock, Joseph Satorie. Contested calendar—Will of: Matilda G Webb.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J. Samuelson (Cf & B RR. Coyne (B. H RR. Duffy (B. H R. R. Marino (Filippi. Brown (B. H RR

Butler (same. Grant (Econopouley. O'Connor (Brown. Schroeder (Ricca. Stryker (Penner.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Duggan (Nass E. RR. Samnick (same. Hopkins (same. Shugard (Mueller. Defico (Loss. Fazio (Cohen.

Ryan (Crandall. Todebush (Sadoro. Rauschwarger (Vine Rity Co. Brady (B. H RR.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Page, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Kernochan (Fleischmann Rity. Same (same. De Werth (Mount. Dressel (Wolff. Same (same.

Michel (Michel. In re McElroy. Auschman (Leggett. People ex rel (Whitestone Assn.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials.—Page, J. In re Strauss.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J. Kaslowsky (Leh Coal. In re Geyer.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.

Lewis (Keystone Con. Scott (Witt. Loeffler Land (Titlear. Ambross (Nat Sugar Co. Kurlek (Goldman. Hogan (Carnot. Foley (Newman. Gross (Fanning. Thomas (The Counsel, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Conklin (Sansone. Werthelmer (Guernsey Drug. Bruno (NYC R. R. Devereux Burke (Barron. Clark (Bombael. Finch (Munson.

Lollobrigida (Winston. Buchaler (Havemeyer. Campena (Manghel. Mann (Treat. Young (Schmieder. Morgan (Chiaschos. Oistein (Kohmausser. Palladino (Sergeant.

Borch (Malcolm. Taplin (Owen. Loudbury (Givecchini. Wyand (Stewart. Massie (Anderson. Maynard (Langan. Giordano (Lichtenberg.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M. Maselo (N. Y & Q. C Ry Fay (same. Janiszewski (Fostrick Ries (Bowden. Chasen (Astoria Li &c. Rosso (Ch'plain Mills. Wojciechowicz (Nicholas Copper. Remainder of calendar passed to Monday. Highest No. reached, 500.

Landers (NY & QC Ry Streppone (Bruhns. Logia Nino Bixio (L. I. C Sav Bank. Moynihan (CNY et al. Mahlstedt (B. U. E RR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I, thereof, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in City Hall Park, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1914: Present—Hon. Vernon M. Davis, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the GREENHUT SIEGEL COOPER CO. for authority to change its name to "J. B. GREENHUT, INC., Co., formerly GREENHUT SIEGEL COOPER CO."

Upon reading the petition of the Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co., a domestic stock corporation, duly verified by Joseph B. Greenhut, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name "J. B. Greenhut Co., Inc., formerly Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co.," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, upon filing proof that a copy of the petition herein and of the notice of motion were duly filed with the Secretary of State, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published and posted, as required by the consecutive weeks in The New York Times and The New York Law Journal, daily newspapers, published in the City and County of New York, in which county such corporation has its business office, and the court being satisfied by said petition, and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made;

Now, on motion of Rose & Paskus, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing it, it is

Ordered, that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, the Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co., be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name "J. B. Greenhut Co., formerly Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co., Incorporated," on and after the 15th day of May, 1914, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed, within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Evening Post and New York Times, newspapers in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter,
V. M. D.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dr. James Bishop Buys to Protect His Park Avenue Apartment—Jay Gould Purchases Seventy-third Street Garage—Uptown Apartment Deals—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

Dr. James Bishop and Jay Gould figured among the purchasers of Manhattan realty yesterday, the deals in which they were involved being in the east side section above Fifty-ninth Street. Dr. Bishop bought as a protection for the twelve-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, which he acquired a short time ago from Edgar A. Levy, the old four-story dwelling at 109 East Sixty-second Street. It is directly in the rear of the apartment on a lot 19 by 100.5. The property was bought from Miss Lizzie Von Boskerck. It has been held at $40,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Jay Gould's purchase was that of the private garage at 166 East Seventy-third Street, on a plot 25 by 102.2, between Lexington and Third Avenues. It was bought from James McLean of Phelphs, Dodge & Co., from whom Mr. Gould leased the garage some time ago. It is separated by one lot from George J. Gould's garage at 167 and 169 East Seventy-third Street. Herbert A. Sherman was the broker in the transaction.

Justice Weeks Buys Apartment.

In the Washington Heights section the five-story apartment house recently finished at 102 and 104 Convent Avenue, 122 feet south of 135d Street, has been purchased by Justice Bartow S. Weeks from the Convent Park Construction Company, of which E. M. Cohen is President. The plot is 71.6 by 100, and is opposite the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers.

Fort Washington Apartment Deal.

It was reported yesterday that the John J. Hearn Construction Company has sold the six-story apartment house known as the Bright, at 555 West 175th Street, on plot 75 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue. The sellers acquired the property last August from Roberts F. Frank.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Mary L. Whitehead has sold to the D. H. Jackson Company 239 West Thirty-sixth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 18.8 by 98.9, located between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Franklin Buchsbaum has sold 55 West Ninety-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100.11, near Columbus Avenue. The seller acquired the house in 1898.

Lively Bidding for Tenement.

For the five-story tenement at 123 and 123½ Division Street, on lot 25 by 62, offered at foreclosure sale in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, eighty-six bids were received. The bidding started at $8,500 above three mortgages aggregating $16,000 and interest from Feb. 1, 1914. It was finally sold at $10,350 above the mortgages and interest, amounting in all to $27,000, to Nathan Horwitz of 119 Nassau Street.

A Recent Buyer.

Dr. Alexander Wolff is the buyer of the private dwelling 1,969 Madison Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Eightieth Street, sold last week by the estate of John Jay Jenkins.

Compensation Commission in Metropolitan Tower.

Three floors in the Metropolitan Tower have been leased from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the headquarters of the Workingmen's Compensation Commission, of which Robert E. Dowling is Chairman. The space taken includes the thirtieth, thirty-first, and thirty-second floors. The commission has had temporary quarters at 141 Broadway.

Bronx Borough Sale.

The Delafield estate has sold at Fieldston to Dr. George A. Wyeth a plot on the westerly side of Goodridge Avenue, near Fieldston Road. Plans are now being completed by Dwight J. Baum for a large Colonial residence and garage on the site.

Louis Kleban has purchased from Susan Lyons 1,336 and 1,338 Wilkins Avenue, two three-family frame houses, on a plot 40 by 122 by irregular, between Jennings and Freeman Streets. The buyer will make extensive alterations to the buildings and install stores.

New Synagogue for Washington Avenue.

Maximilian Zipkes has been commissioned by the Congregation and Great House of Learning or Israel of the Bronx to draw plans for a two-story synagogue to be erected on the west side of Washington Avenue, north of Claremont Parkway, which is to cost about $25,000.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza has sold for William Brudi the two-family frame cottage, on plot 40 by 100, situated at 1,845 Seventy-second Street.

The Sinmacros Realty Company, Inc., sold for D. Cappeluto to a client the two and one-half story brick two family dwelling known as 350 Eighty-eighth Street, on a plot 25 by 76, irregular.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Hemstead, to John J. Tansey, a plot 40 by 100, on Windsor Parkway; to Kate Masterson, a plot 40 by 100 on Botsford Street; to H. L. Cooper and F. V. Dempsey, each a plot 40 by 100 on Kennedy Avenue; to Yvon Bankoff, a plot 20 by 98, on Milburn Avenue; to H. Foltynski, a plot 40 by 100 on Willow Avenue; to J. Rooney, a plot 40 by 120, on Kane Avenue, and to M. Sroka, a plot 60 by 100, on Roman Boulevard.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff, in conjunction with Joseph P. Day, has sold for Clara F. Taylor of Florida, her holding at Grant Terrace, Staten Island, to Carl F. Grieshaber, who will improve same with one-family dwellings.

Westchester County.

Charles Wynne has sold through Gleason & Son to a client the private residence on the corner of Liberty Avenue and Willow Lane, Residence Park, New Rochelle, on a plot 256 by 188. The new owner will occupy.

O'Connor & McCann have sold to a client for Mary A. Starrett, her residence in Rochelle Heights. The property was held at $18,000.

Leases.

Cross & Brown has leased for Robert Goelet to the A. H. Ranney Company, Eastern distributors of Hudson automobiles, the entire sixth floor, comprising 21,000 square feet, in the building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street, and for De Selding Bros., as agents, to Harry Veghts and Frank McAllister, the store at 1,659 Broadway, and for the Locomobile Company of America to the entire fourth floor in the building 16-24 West Sixty-first Street.

Feist & Feist have leased for a term of years the Hotel Winthrop in Asbury Park for Morris May to August F. and Olga Stender of New York City. The hotel is located at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Kingsley Street.

Damiel Birdsall & Co. has leased the entire building 44 West Broadway to the General Gas Light Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for the estate of William Lannan Bull the country place at Tarrytown, adjoining the estate of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, for the season; for Ernest E. Ling his estate at Tarrytown; for the estate of Samuel M. Jarvis the residence on Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck, and for Edwin B. Katte his residence on Dow's Lane, Irvington-on-Hudson.

The Allwin Realty Company has leased for the Cramwey Company the five-story private dwelling 39 Gramercy Park East for a term of years to William J. Williams, who will occupy the premises.

Fish &

Sept. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c., April 29; attorneys, Woodforth, B. & B., 1 Madison Av..$650,000
3D AV, n e corner of 18th St, 74x—; Otto P. Amend to Mary L. Elmer, 190 Riverside Drive, April 28, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway $100,000
7TH AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, 70.11x100; (prior mtg $78,000;) Olds Construction Co. to Albert Jarmulowsky, 80 East 92d St, and others, executors, &c, of Sender Jarmulowsky, April 27, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $65,000
81ST ST, n e corner of 4th Av, 100x70; 461 Fourth Avenue Co. to the Mutual Bank, 461 4th Av, March 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rushmore, B. & S., 40 Wall St. $54,000
98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 40x100.5; Fannie Nugent to Peter L. McDonnell and others, executors, 310 West 72d St, (prior mtg $44,000,) April 29, 3 years; attorney, J. H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St...$2,000
94TH ST, n s, 224.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 40x102.2; Ella G. Moses to Kathleen L. Stevenson and others, trustees, Glencow, Canada, due June 1, 1917, 4½ p. c., April 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $2,000
98TH ST, e s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Philip Goldrich to Empire City Savings Bank, April 29, 3 years; attorney, Charles W. Dayton, 27 William St.....$6,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Oak St, 50x90; William H. McFaie and another to Margaret A. Winans, 414 Sherman St, Queens, March 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, U. E. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,200 to $1,500
WILLIS AV, 477, store, &c.; Emma L. Mahoney to Herman Hugo, 477 Willis Av, and another, 6 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Goldstein, 910 Brook Av.....$1,320
133D ST, 347 to 359 East; also 134th St, 340 and 342 East, all; Margaret E. Wellis to Harry Blau, 551 Wendover Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, J. Held, 174 Rivington St $5,106

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 171st St, 95x 20; Christian Jacobs Fireproofing & Concrete Co., Inc., against Gustav Boehme, owner; Carl Rieger, contractor.....$156
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 176th St, 100x115; E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co. against Stephen J. Egan, owner; Robertson & Govanne, contractors.....$115
3D AV, 807; Abraham H. Hacker against Robert Main, owner; Wm. E. Moore, contractor $56
7TH AV, 2,153 to 2,161; Morton F. Kaye against John Forster, owner; Earle & Calhoun, contractors (renewal).....$296
13TH ST, 36 and 38 West; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Timothy Kieley or Estate of Timothy Kieley, John J. Donovan, and Thomas J. King, owners; Bernard J. Johnson, contractor $144
116TH ST, 156 East; John F. Cronin against Donato Cefola, owner and contractor.....$7
28TH ST, 132 West; Louis Cohen against William E. Hopkins, owner; E. Peters, contractor $28
149TH ST, 514 West; Leslie B. McClure against B. L. Andrews, owner; Paul and Minna Vendrann, lessees and contractors..$39
149TH ST, 532 West; Leslie B. McClure against Henry Ex. C. Watson, owner; Paul and Minna Vendrann, lessees and contractors $70
149TH ST, 512 West; Leslie B. McClure against Elizabeth Marks, owner; Paul and Minna Vendrann, lessees and contractors..$39
175TH ST, n s, whole front between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs, 350x99.11; E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co. against David Zipkin, owner; Orin Goodman, contractor $11

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 110.5 ft n of Seabury Place, 75x100; Joseph Starobin against Tiber Building Corporation, owner and contractor $560
CLAREMONT PARKWAY, 425; Jacob Rubin against Joseph Yarvitz, owner, and E. Rieger & Co., contractor.....$100

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 94th St; Samuel Zucker against Harry Schiff and others; Nov. 26, 1913 .....$1,250
5TH AV, 1,250; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against George H. Karle, Jr., and others, May 9, 1913, (canceled).....$374
5TH AV, 626 and 628; Crane & Clark against Adolph A. Hagaman and others, April 27, 1914 .....$101
125TH ST, 245 to 251 West; Gough Manufacturing Co., Inc., against John Cromwell and others, Feb. 13, 1914, (by bond).....$300
SAMP PROPERTY; David Ikeaks against same, March 5, 1914, (by bond).....$135

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 130th St, 24.11x100; John J. Curtin against Adam S. Zands, (action to enforce attorney's lien;) attorney, E. H. Guggenheimer.
FORSYTH ST, 39 and 39½; Samuel Wacht against Dora Frankenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.
PARK AV, s s, 40 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Catherine N. Hering and others against Henry Hering and others, (partition;) attorney, N. J. Nalmick.
5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 108th St, 50x84; New York Nursery and Child's Hospital and others against Charles I. Weinstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris & Towne.
8TH AV, s e s, 34.7 ft s w of Jane St, 22.9x 84.3x irreg; 7th Av, w s, 62.9 ft s of 30th St, 19x75; 7th Av, w s, 81.9 ft s of 30th St, 19x64x irreg; 56th St, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 21.8x100.5; Estelle A. Marsolf against

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are sanitary, fireproof, waterproof, and resilient. They possess the flexibility of wood, the stability of concrete, and the attractiveness of tiling. They are ideal for stores, offices, bathrooms, kitchen, etc. Send for estimate.
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BUILDERS
100 Wm. St. NEW YORK

Amelia M. Barchle and others, (partition;) attorney, W. N. Vreeland.
117TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Katharine E. Jackson and others against Minnie A. Cohen and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Borland.

Bronx.

LOT No. 339, on map of property at Woodlawn Heights; Mary Clark and another against Triangle Construction and Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Bunt.
LOTS Nos. 274 and 275, map of 473 lots of Haight Estate; Bronx Security and Brokerage Co. against Ellen Marie Gerard and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Levison.

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At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
Absolute Auction Sale
8 High-Class Fireproof One-Family Houses
In the Fordham Hts. Section
Webb Av., 188th St. & Devoe Terrace
To be sold separately.
Each house is fireproof, has electric light, hot water heating, open fireplaces, large closets, tiled baths, and hardwood floors and trim throughout.
'Phone for particulars; then attend the sale.
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THE OBJECT OF THE SALE is to rapidly convert the Real Estate into cash, or readily salable mortgages, in order to obtain funds for over 5,200 depositors, and also to hasten the final closing of the business of the Company.
THE BARGAIN PRICES AVERAGE ABOUT 50% of the prices asked by former owners, and should attract investors, homeseekers and builders and result in a rapid disposal of the properties.
The properties consist of suburban homes and building lots located in New Jersey along the Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, at GRANTWOOD, PALISADE, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, HUDSON HEIGHTS and EDGEWATER, all reached by trolleys within a five-cent fare zone.
Title Guarantee Policies furnished free to purchasers.
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Liberal discounts for cash.
Offices in charge of reliable sales representatives are maintained at GRANTWOOD, corner of Lawton Avenue and Trolley, and at MORSEMERE, corner of Broad and Columbia Avenues.
These offices and all of the properties may be reached from the Cortlandt, 42nd and 130th Street Ferries.
For full information, prices and terms of sale, address
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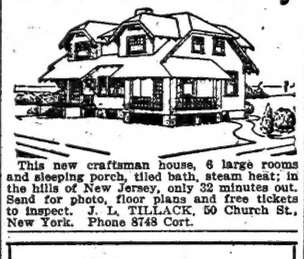

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This 6-room Stucco Bungalow near beach and boardwalk at Ocean Gate, N. J. Price $1,875. Sold on easy terms. Desirable lots, excellent location; $100 up.
Great Eastern Bldg. Corp.
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I offer a splendid new home (including half acre plot in residential park) containing every modern improvement, planned by noted architect; magnificent site, facing south; 450 feet elevation; overlooking 50 square miles; mountain air; land and water sports of all kinds close by. Fine train service; within 45 minutes by D., L. & W. R. R.; will sell for $7,000 on easy terms. This is a splendid opportunity for some one. Call or address G. H. P., 51 East 42d St., Suite 814. Phone 4934 Murray Hill.

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ONLY $5,500; WORTH MUCH MORE.
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Near Beverly Road, Flatbush.
8 rooms, detached, nice plot, porch; near tennis courts; room for garage; price $6,500; worth considerably more. Quick action; need money. Executors, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan. Room 1,803. 'Phone 3324 Beekman.

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Very choice and convenient location; rooms and 2 baths; living room 20.8x14.9; dining room 13.9x15.6; all rooms large and light. Hardwood parquet floors, etc.; 3 minutes from station. Price, $12,750; on convenient terms.

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In the beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Manhbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R.: Week Days—9:07, 10:18, 11:07 A. M.; 12:28, 1:06 (Sat. only), 2:06, 3:00; 3:36, 4:08, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:37 P. M. Sunday—8:26, 9:46, 10:35, 11:18, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 2:06, 3:06, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

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15 acres, stucco dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, all improvements; large stable, garage, other outbuildings; apple orchard, beautiful shade, shrubbery; owner anxious to do business at once.
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for rent, season or year, Mount Vernon, Pelham Heights and other Westchester County Localities. $45 to $200 per month.
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Belle Haven—Opportunity.
For rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, with option to purchase; 20 rooms, 4 baths; 5 acres of beautifully parked grounds; garage, stable. Photograph with Frederick Jones, 505 5th Av. 710 Murray Hill.

REAL ESTATE.

A Bungalow Like This Only $3,750
With Large Plot of Ground at
BRENTWOOD
IN THE PINES • LONG ISLAND
Write for Booklet No. 8.
BRENTWOOD REALTY CO.
1 West 34th St., N. Y.

FREEPORT
Best Business Corner on Atlantic Avenue
Fifteen large lots, ripe for stores, with nine-room house and outbuildings. Apply to
GEORGE CHRISTIANS,
221 Southside Av. Phone 376J.

IDEAL ALL YEAR HOME
...dern improvements; hardwood trim; ...s all large and airy; open fireplace; spa...ous porches; grounds nicely laid out; lawns, hedges, shrubbery, &c.; all city improvements in streets, including sewerage; few minutes' walk from private sandy bathing beach and station; 25 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Address McCaw, 243 West 34th St.

MODERN COTTAGE
7 rooms, large, light and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables fruit and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $150 cash; balance $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address COTTAGE, Box 54 Times Downtown.

Absolute Auction of Dwelling.
Saturday, May 9, 1914, at 2:30 P. M. New all-year-round dwelling; all improvements; large plot; 15 miles out. Also valuable plot at depot.
Particulars and terms apply to Auctioneer, A. F. O'DONNELL, Rosedale, L. I.

A SPLENDID CHANCE
Bank clerk must dispose of his pretty bungalow within thirty days. Easy commuting distance. Also three water-front lots. Bathing, boating, fishing, etc. No brokers. Address Chance, 84 Times.

North Shore of Long Island
Properties of Every Description.
L. G. SHIELDS,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
To buy a beautiful cottage or bungalow for $2,800 and up; terms easy; plenty of land for garden purposes; near water; boating, bathing, fishing; all year round home; easy distance from Penn. station. W. W., 75 Times.

Near Hicksville
Plot 50x100 feet; price $240; first payment, $5; $3.50 per month; first class place for a chicken farm and home; only 14 minutes' walk from station. Taylor, 84 Times.

NORTH SHORE,
Great Neck to Huntington.
SALE OR RENT.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.
18 East 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4030.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON SHORE Comfortable 8-room house, all modern improvements, ½ acre, 1 block trolley, shady
FOR SALE street, lawn, garden, fruit, hedges and shrubs. Close to town. Boating, bathing, fishing, claiming. Price only $6,000—Terms arranged. Apply to Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

410 Park Avenue
Corner 55th Street
12 rooms and 3 baths; 14 rooms and 4 baths. Special apartments—one to a floor—of 19 rooms and 8 baths, have seven master's chambers and seven servants' rooms. Elevators now running. Renting agent on premises.
Rents $4,000 to $11,000.
Booklet Mailed Upon Request
Estate Ogden Goelet, owner, 9 West 17th St., Dept. 2. Telephone 3460 Chelsea
Moore & Wyckoff, agents, 546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2. Cor. 45th St. Telephone 1263 Bryant

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
6 ROOM APARTMENT.....$50
All improvements. Apply to janitor.

EXCEPTIONAL
$50 a month to October 1st; 7 rooms, foyer, and 2 baths; new fireproof house; just off Broadway; Subway 110th St. Apartment 22, 523 West 112th St. See Superintendent.

Washington and Jefferson
818-828 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Ave.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Will Sell at Great Bargain
Country Residence and Farm
35 Acres
NEAR
Garrison-on-Hudson
Main house, 15 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements, including electric light; ample outbuildings and cottage; newly furnished in most attractive manner. Address BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

TO SUBLET
The Finest 25 Ft. Store
IN **Ritz-Carlton Section**
Tenant Paying $5500. Especial Consideration Given An Immediate Offer. Possession At Once.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co
421 Madison Avenue (48th St.).
Brokers Protected. Phone 850 Murray Hill.

STORE & LOFTS
New Modern 12-story Fireproof Building (NO COLUMNS.)
SUITABLE ANY BUSINESS.
510-512 6TH AVE.
Between 30th and 31st Sts.
High speed elevators.
100% sprinkler equipment.
RENT REASONABLE.
YOUR OWN BROKER OR SUPT.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

TO SUBLET 1400 SQ. FT.
On 14th floor of a downtown building.
ALL NORTH LIGHT.
IDEAL FOR LAWYERS AND ARCHITECTS.
$2.25 per square foot. Apply to K. B. Conger, 30 Church St.

STORES FOR RENT
645-647 MADISON AVENUE,
NEAR 59th STREET
A prominent transfer corner; hotel, club, apartment and residential district. Attractive rentals.
MOOYER & MARSTON, Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue,
Or Superintendent on premises.

246 5TH AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 28TH ST.
FLOORS and OFFICES;
third and fourth Floors, of 5,000 sq. ft. each, steam heat and elevator; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

39 East 19th St.
DESIRABLE LOFTS
Exceptionally well-lighted; fine business locations.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

Manufacturing and Mercantile Lofts, Stores, Buildings
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway station at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 West 114th St., near Riverside Drive.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms.
Rents, $650 to $1,100.

THE BRAENDER,
418 Central Park West, South Corner of 102d St.
6 to 12 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $2,400.

CAROLYN COURT,
N. E. Cor. B'way & 162d Street.
5, 6, and 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $900.

SYLVIA HALL,
560 West 144th St.
One block from Subway.
3 Rooms and Kitchenette.
Rent, $35 per month.

FRANKLYN HALL,
961 St. Nicholas Av.
Near 157th Street.
4 Outside Rooms and Bath.
Rent $35 per month.

SHOREHAM,
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Corner of 113th St.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $47.50 per month.

THE EVELYN,
101 West 78th St.
Non-Housekeeping Apartment.
2 Rooms and Bath, maid service and electric light.
Rent, $600 per annum.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway, Corner 80th St.
Broadway at 144th St.

An Unusual Opportunity Is Offered on the Following Apartments, Giving Immediate Possession.
7 Rooms and 2 baths in the "MONTE VISTA," 464 Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and 2 baths and 12 Rooms and 4 baths in the "COLOSSEUM," so. cor. 116th St. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, at "THE REGNOR," 601 West 115th St., cor. Broadway.
3 and 6 Rooms and bath at the "LUCANIA," 235 W. 71st St., nr. B'way.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and bath at the "LUXONIA," 305 W. 72d nr. W. End Av.
The above houses are owned and managed by the original builders, assuring tenants the highest standard of service. Call at our office.
PATERNO BROS., 601 West 115th St.

BRENTMORE
69th St. & Central Park West.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS OF
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $2,250 & $2,750.
Extra large rooms, ample closets.
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be arranged.
Apply to Supt., on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Sonoma Apartments
1,730—BROADWAY—1,734.
TO LEASE
One 8-room apartment with 2 baths
Extra large, light rooms with eastern and southern exposure to tenants of unquestionable social standing. These apartments must be seen to be appreciated.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 4921 Columbus.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Positively Best Value in City
Elevator Apartments. Most Beautiful, Spacious and Finest Finished in New York.
7 Rooms, $55-$60-$65
Equal in Value to a $15 Room.
KINGLAND, 523 West 187th St.
Near 181st or 191st St. B'way Subway Stations.

517 WEST 113TH ST.
Beautiful high-class elevator Apartments.
4 & 6 Rooms, $45 to $70

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. See janitor.

RIO GRANDE & RIO VISTA
15 TO 21 FT. WASHINGTON AV.
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms; all latest improvements; 157th St. Subway station; beautiful view of Hudson and Riverside; new buildings.
RENTS $30 TO $67.50.

MANHATTAN—East Sides.

645-647 MADISON AVENUE,
Near 59th Street.
A prominent transfer corner; hotel, club, and residential district; one, two, and three room suites; also studios; all night elevator and telephone service; also meals; rents $25 to $90 per month.
MOOYER & MARSTON, Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue.
Or Superintendent on premises.

BRONX.

GREYLOCK COURT
Northwest corner 168th St., Boston Road.
Finest elevator apartment in Bronx; 3 blocks east of 169th St. "L" station; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $384 to $600 per year.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

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Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West Side.

For sale, to settle estate, 2, 3 story brick buildings, west side, below Chambers St., assessed $45,000; leased at $3,300 per year; price $32,000. M. Miller, 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$560 DOWN.—Facing Prospect Park; two-family; 11 rooms; brick; balance as rent. Full particulars Fisher, 545 Coney Island Av.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

10 city lots; good 7-room house; all improvements; $13,500.
At Spuyten Duyvil; 3 minutes' walk from station; Lot 170, Block 3407; Bronx atlas. C. C. Ferris, owner, on premises, Johnson Av., near Parkway, Spuyten Duyvil. Phone 179 Kingsbridge.

$3,000 a year net, 5-story store and apartment, 100 ft. from elevated station; rent $8,300; price $68,000; small amount of cash. Williamson & Bryan, 499 Willis Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Large Colonial house, 10 rooms, fireplaces; 12 acres, large trees, magnificent water views, large macadam frontage, city water, electric lights; close depot; exceptional for development; worth $19,000; sell $14,000. Princes Bay Co., 45 Broadway, city.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

$2,750 cash will buy a most attractive, cozy home, 7 rooms and bath, very latest improvements, plot 50x100; beautiful shade trees, restricted neighborhood, in most picturesque location in Westchester, within 35 minutes of Grand Central; price $6,750. G. Peetz, Real Estate, Crestwood, N. Y., office west of R. R. station.

AT PLEASANTVILLE.—An attractive property to rent for season or term of years; residence has 16 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, unusually large living room; garage, with man's room; artesian well, fine trees, three acres; elevation 600 feet, splendid views. KENNETH IVES & CO., 7 East 42d St., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 6037.

For Rent.—Suburban residence, with garage, on Boston Post Road, between Mamaroneck and Rye, near Sound and Oakland Beach; nine rooms; all improvements; high-class in every respect; $60 month on lease; send for photos. P. B. Wood, 233 Broadway. Tel. 5914 Barclay.

Mount Vernon.

Charming Mount Vernon homes; book free. Chamber of Commerce, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

East White Plains, 14-room modern new house and garage, all improvements, including grounds. Apply Ely J. Rieser, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Yonkers.

$7,000 LOVELY HOMESTEAD ON R. R. AND TROLLEY.
YONKERS property sale or rent; small or large dwellings, farms, business properties. THOS. S. BURKE, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers.

Unusually attractive 10-room house; large grounds, trees, &c.; on Putnam Railroad; one hour from Battery; convenient to schools, churches, and stores; $10,000; easy terms. S. A. Torrance, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

House ready for occupancy, furnished; 285 feet shore front; private beach rights; on the north shore of Long Island; house contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, 6 open fireplaces; large porches; on plot of 2½ acres. For further particulars or appointment to see property apply
JULIAN S. DILLON,
Room 59, 11 Wall St.

For Sale—Rockaway Beach, Ocean Side, 37 Dodge Av., near Hammels, front and rear houses, containing 18 rooms. Superintendent on premises, Sunday, May 3, 1 to 4 P. M. G. A. Muir, 52 Wall St.

Stucco house, 8 rooms; every modern improvement; terms to suit; price, $5,900. Apply to owner, William Rogers, 2 North 28th St., Broadway, Flushing, L. I.

Fine house, seven rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, hedge fence, fruit trees; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorn Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Twenty acres North Country Road, overlooking Sound; buildings; suitable residence, club; sanitarium; get description. Chauncey Davis, Miller's Place.

To Let, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor, cottages from $500 up. Rockaway Park Realty Co., opposite depot, Rockaway Park, L. I.

Attractive house overlooking MANHASSET BAY; easy commuting; ½ hour Manhattan; sacrifice. Louise Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 12-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,500 for season. Surf, L 367 Times.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 10-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,200 for season. Surf, L 368 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE
in Pawling, Dutchess County, 2 miles from station; 60 acres, with new house of eight rooms; cottage of five rooms; large barn in excellent condition; plentiful water supply in all buildings from spring; 100 apple trees, besides sugar maples and other trees; no mosquitos; 1,200 feet elevation; superb view; express train service. For terms address X 283 Times Annex.

For Sale or Rent—Fishers Island, New York. Splendid Linderman mansion, Little Hay Harbor; furnished; 18 master's rooms; tennis courts; dock; boating; stable, coachman's house. Apply to W. F. Ingold, Arlington, 18 West 25th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sound Beach, Conn.—A few remaining moderate priced bungalows and cottages for rent, furnished; plots for sale. Box 84T Sound Beach, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COLONIAL MANSION, brick, 12 large room, barn, garage, nice lawn, in Central Massachusetts village; on trolley line; low price; no brokers. For particulars write W. T. Sheehan, Haydenville, Mass.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent water-front farm 200 acres on Chesapeake Bay and South River; only three miles from Annapolis, Md.; best duck shooting in State; unsurpassed bathing, boating, fishing, and crabbing; excellent neighborhood; dwelling, clubhouse, stables, &c.; beautiful place; price, $30,000. Apply C. W. Gould, Annapolis, Md.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.
West Side.

Splendid furnished apartment, overlooking Central Park, between 74th and 75th Sts., to sublet to Oct. 1, 1914. Henry T. Hornidge, 115 Broadway.

Exceptional Summer apartment, overlooking Hudson; seven outside rooms; whole or part; completely furnished; seventh floor. 312 West 109th St.

Windermere, 343 St. Nicholas Av., corner 127th; New, richly furnished suites, 2-3-4 rooms, latest improvements; low Summer rents.

Sublet, bargain, in Gramercy Park section, attractive elevator apartment, 7 light rooms, all improvements. Apply Lelands, 40 W. 23d.

Light, airy, artistically furnished kitchenette studio apartment, with piano; rent May to October. Evenings, Browne, 21 West 46th.

Furnished apartment in Rexton, 320 West 83d, six rooms, southerly exposure; fine view of river; $125 month. Apply Supt.

Beautiful 5-room apartment; 2 bathrooms; completely furnished; new building; eleventh floor; very reasonable. 574 West End Av.

Furnished apartment in Rexton, 320 West 83d, six rooms, southerly exposure; fine view of river; $125 month. Apply Supt.

Four and six rooms, completely furnished, overlooking Hudson River. 225 West End Av. Superintendent.

Apartment overlooking town; 4 rooms, furnished; housekeeping. Cannon, 401 West 118th St., or 'phone Morningside 198.

To sublet until Oct. 1, attractive front apartment, four large rooms and bath; near Riverside Drive. 325 West 93d St.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished three-room apartment and bath from May 15; Hotel Ansonia. B 6 Times Annex.

For rent, June 1 to Oct. 1, fine studio suite in Carnegie Hall; bath, kitchenette; $50 a month. X 270 Times Annex.

To Sublet—Three-room kitchenette apartment, 434 West 120th St. Phone Mgr. Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

Delightful suite of cheerful rooms

ASCHER & CO.,
Real Estate & Business Brokers,
No. 120 Liberty Street.

New York, April 29, 1914.

The New York Times:

We take great pleasure in informing you that since we have advertised our Real Estate and Business Opportunities in The New York Times we have met with pronounced success. We have sold several places through The Times.

We hope that the number of our sales through The Times will keep on increasing, and wish you further success.

ASCHER & CO.,
by M. Ascher.

Telephone advertisements to The Times —Bryant 1000.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector.) and Ridgewood, N. J.

A model concrete residence, 9 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; finest and best damp-proof, reinforced concrete building ever constructed; double walls and continuous air space porch, white exterior; built by patentee and owner as sample house, on principal avenue; high elevation, overlooking park; station; reasonable. Hermann Schubert, 17 1st St., Hackensack, N. J.

Gentleman's country home for rent, completely furnished; as I am going away for the Summer will rent my 14-room house, with 3 baths, an acre plot, until Oct. 1; overlooking two lakes; 750 feet elevation; all city conveniences; less than one hour from N. Y. City. Owner, P. O. Box 675, N. Y. City.

$2,400.—Beautiful new home; 6 rooms and bath; concrete foundation and 7½-foot cellar; sewer connection and all improvements; hills of New Jersey; 30 minutes from Times Square; 7c. fare; will sacrifice at $2,400; cost $2,800; $400 cash, then $20 monthly. Call, write, J. J., Room 1,101, 35 West 32d St.

Nature Lovers' Retreat.—Bungalow in cedars, overlooking Pequannock River; elevation 427 feet; mountain scenery; only 39 minutes, Lackawanna or Erie; commutation 13c.; contains 3 rooms, open fireplace, rustic cedar porch; 52 feet long; $650; easy terms. Address Unusual Values, 72 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN, $6,000; ONLY SMALL AMOUNT cash required; must sacrifice 10-room house, 2 tiled baths, parquet floors, open fireplace, hardwood trim; large plot; 30 minutes to N. Y. City; fine neighborhood; steam heat; all conveniences. Address W. E. STEWART, L 337 Times Downtown, N. Y. City.

A village farm; 9-room modern house; all improvements; barn, carriage house, hennery, brooder house, 300 feet grape arbors, 200 fruit trees, horse, cow, implements, 500 chickens, asparagus bed, ideal location, large brook; part cash; balance mortgage; bargain. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Circumstances compel me to dispose of my modern home of ten rooms and bath, on the western slope of the Palisades, at once. Electric light; plot 60x200; fruit trees; terms satisfactory. Owner, Apartment 3B, 800 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Owner must sell Colonial house, nearly new; 11 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, beamed ceilings; high elevation; restricted section South Orange; would rent. Baldwin, 156 Broadway, New York.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.—For Rent—Attractive 8-room house, newly decorated; fireplaces, electricity; all conveniences; 2 minutes station; tennis courts, spacious lawns; $55. month. J. C. Cushman, 1 Mad. Av., N. Y.

A.—A.—A.—Two thousand dollars cash buys a completely furnished high-class hotel and roadhouse on Merrick Road, Long Island, near Long Beach. Box C 108 Times Annex.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgefield—Beautiful residence; extensive plot; required, $3,000. Kruse, 60 Newark St., Hoboken.

Ridgewood—New house; improvements; high location; $5,800; little cash. Walter Conklin, Ridgewood.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Exchange.—At Amityville, L. I., dwelling, stable, about 1½ acres of ground; equity, $6,000; would exchange for smaller country place. Apply at Honeyman, 308 West 20th St., New York City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Entire charge taken houses; money advanced to pay interest and taxes; properties bought, sold and exchanged. E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,347 Boston Road, Bronx.

I want real estate to manage; 18 years' experience with apartment houses; references; security. Mrs. Rush, 310 W. 154th St.

Mortgage Loans.

We have a fund of $150,000 to loan on good first or second mortgages, Borough of Manhattan only. Principals address to H. H., 151 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A four-story dwelling being put in thorough order: 11 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; steam heat, &c.; West 118th St.; rent, $1,500; owing to lateness of season would make allowance for Summer months on lease. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

West 118th St., newly renovated, 4-story house; extra baths and toilets; near Subway station; $1,500; concessions. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

Summer cottages, furnished; Spofford Lake, N. H.; 16 rooms, bath, $450; 8 rooms, bath, $150 season; acreage; sell for $10,500. 148 Central Av, Flushing.

8-room house to let; furnished or unfurnished. W. Hess, Valley Cottage.

Wanted.

Wanted—Small bungalow for Summer, near water, vicinity of New York. Address M 250 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

TO SUBLET 1,400 SQUARE FEET on fourteenth floor of a downtown building. ALL NORTH LIGHT. IDEAL FOR LAWYERS AND ARCHITECTS. $2.25 per square foot. Apply to K. B. Conger, 30 Church St.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway, after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.

$45 and $50; two adjoining light lofts; space, 40x90; heated, freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. D. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., city.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th.—Daylight loft, containing 6 rooms, 22x90, separately or en suite; suitable for light manufacturing, engineer, architect, general contractor, or automobile business. Apply premises

To Let—A two-story corner building, 75x100, with steam heat, elevator; exceptionally light; suitable for storage or manufacturing business; good business neighborhood. Apply 157 East 121st.

Private office, furnished, in real estate suite; telephone and stenographer service included. Apply Room 410-411, 503 5th Av., corner 42d.

Ground floor in factory, 75x100, with or without power. Engineer, 315 East 94th.

LOFTS.—2 light lofts, 25x50. GRIFFIN ROOFING CO., 508 West 26th.

Offices, light, clean, newly renovated; $15 up. Apply office, 109 Broad St.

Desk room or office to let. World's Tower, 110 West 40th, suite 1,602.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

room wanted, temporary mail address n, Broadway district; state terms. F 238 9.

or Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

The undersigned hereby notifies the trade that he is not now and has not been connected with the firm of Stewart & Co., publishers, 116 East 28 St. since Sept., 1912. Alexander M. Stewart.

I hereby give notice that I will not be financially responsible for any debts or contracts made in my name or on my account by Josephine Burford, my wife. R. A. Burford.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Wednesday morning, going from West End Av., through 84th St. to Broadway car, lady's small open gold faced watch, monogrammed M. E. F., black ribbon, with three gold buckles; suitable reward given for return to Miss F., 9 West 82d St.

LOST—In Melville Grocery Store, Amsterdam Av. and 118th St., on April 25, mother of pearl and gold handled umbrella; monogram V. S. C. on knob; liberal reward. Gerig, 430 West 118th St.

LOST—Lady's small open-faced watch, gold and gray enamel; small diamond in centre; lost on way from 71st Armory to 48th St., 5th Av.; liberal reward. Blashfield, 48 West 59th St.

LOST—Pass book No. 128,930, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank, formerly the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. Finder will please return to the bank.

LOST—Gray pearl Le Maire opera glasses, Wednesday matinee, at Playhouse; reward if returned to Mattiage, 58 Central Park West.

LOST—April 25, between Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and Fifty-eighth St., Manhattan, pearl earring, with small diamond; reward. Address Owner, F 237 Times.

LOST—Pearl necklace with diamond clasp; lost between Bustanoby's, 39th St. and Hotel Marie Antoinette; liberal reward. Please return to Bustanoby's, 110 W. 39th St.

LOST—Sunday evening, near 18th and Beverley Road, lady's diamond RING; platinum Princess setting; small stones; reward. Miss Follansbee, 801 Ocean Av., Flatbush 9114—W.

LOST—A locket, with diamond chip and monogram, between Bayonne and Brooklyn Navy Yard; reward. Tel. 106 Cortland.

LOST—Saturday night April 25, circlet pin of diamonds and pearls; reward. Apply Room 1,810, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—A diamond bow knot brooch, platinum setting, vicinity of Plaza Hotel and 39th St.; liberal reward. J. Vetter, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Opal necklace, diamond clasp, Wednesday, 22d. Return Hotel Buckingham. Liberal reward.

LOST—Macy's lunch room, noon, April 29, cameo pin. 'Phone 9716 Schuyler.

$350 REWARD

for emerald and diamond ring, ruby and diamond ring, enameled cross and chain, lost April 28 on Broadway or Fifth Av., between 34th and 45th Sts.
TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av., 37th St.

$50 REWARD

for two pearl studs and pair mother of pearl sleeve links with gold initials "E. C. H."; lost between Islip and New York. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—Diamond brooch. Apply to H. Wolf. Reward expected. 612 Lexington Av.

Business Opportunities.

Forty cents a line.

FOR SALE.—LARGEST, MOST BEAUTIFUL DANCE PALACE IN NEW YORK. GROUND FLOOR; NEW BUILDING; LONG LEASE; FULLY EQUIPPED; GOOD REASON FOR SELLING. ADDRESS, ROOM 641, GRAND HOTEL, CITY.

WE SELL
your business quickly, without publicity. Write or phone, Madison Square 6816. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, 1,201 Broadway.

Attorney, leaving for Europe in May for a fifteen months' trip, will accept employment to conduct legal business abroad. Address L. M. S., Box 104 Times Downtown.

Rooming house, established 25 years; filled; sacrifice to quick buyer; showing big profits; selling account death; answer quickly. G. B., Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

Gentleman, wide experience, over 10 years' foreign and domestic, wishes to enter established business; can invest capital; state line of business. F 233 Times.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Motion picture theatre, 400 seats, West Side, for lease. Pitzer & Smith, 52 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Call 'phone Barclay 5675; in fifteen minutes you will have in your place of business by the hour, day or week, experienced addressers, folders, multigraph operators, typewriters, compilers, messengers from The United States Addressing and Printing Co., 24-26 Murray St.

Trades mailing lists, guaranteed by the United States Addressing and Printing Company, 24-26 Murray St., N. Y. We carry no carbon duplicates of lists sold six months ago. Our lists are compiled to customers' special requirements. Phone Barclay 5675.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1018.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 46th St. Phone 676 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Denes, 128 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

11TH ST., 18 EAST.—Very select and quiet neighborhood; home with hotel comforts; room with use of bath and meals, $12 per week; for two, $18; room with private bath for one, $14; for two, $22.

21ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and small rooms; superior table; select house.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly, en suite; select board optional; Summer rates.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; suitable two, or doctor; excellent board.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior table; reasonable.

51ST ST., 341 WEST.—Delightful room; excellent table; private family; $8; references. Valle.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, cuisine; accommodations unequaled; Summer rates, double, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; Southerners.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; good board; reference; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST. — Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; near Park; location accessible.

59TH, 210 WEST.—Beautiful suite of rooms, in high-class apartment, facing Central Park; quiet, ideal for Summer; most reasonable; splendid table; also one large, sunny bed room; strictly private family; references. Telephone Columbus 511.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive house; refined surroundings; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; reasonable; superior table, table board.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; adjoining bath. Tel. 8986 Columbus.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Sunny single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure large, single room, 2d floor; exceptional board.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; running water; refined; excellent table.

79TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large front room and smaller room; excellent table. Telephone Columbus—2261.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; good board; moderate prices; phone.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Riverside Drive, Central Park; cool, comfortable; a satisfactory place for refined people; new, high-priced furniture; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms;; electricity; generous table; special price for Summer.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Small, medium room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8297.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; translents; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; Summer rates; references; board optional.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large, small rooms in fine home; excellent table. Schuyler 10010.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large room, private bath, in refined home; excellent table.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet house; parlor dining room; telephone, electricity.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room, lavatory, suitable two; excellent table. Maslin.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, Subway, (909 West End Av.)—Pleasant room, gentlemen, couple; table guests; reasonable.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Subway, buss; large front room; excellent table. Apartment 52.

113TH, 344 WEST.—Single room; private house; table guests accommodated; home cooking; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, connecting or singly; exceptional table.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large and medium sized rooms, with excellent board; American family; private dwelling.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable large front room; excellent board; table guests; Subway.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Beautiful Riverside, nicest section, the Audubon; among 80 bright rooms; few vacancies; small rooms and board, $7 up; large rooms and board, $10 up; two rooms, private bath, board, $20 up; large porch, garden. 2757 Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—All outside rooms; large, small; modern conveniences; refined environment; running water; delightful Southern cooking. Audubon 4678

WEST END AV., 916.—103d Subway; elegantly furnished front room; table unsurpassed; for refined people. Phone 5262 Riverside.

Brooklyn.

LARGE, sunny rooms, attractive detached house; large porches; excellent table; references. 477 East 24th St., Flatbush, B'klyn. Phone 4132 Flatbush.

Refined home, Brooklyn's most attractive suburb; convenient to all beaches; piano; large porch. 321 Westminster Road, Flatbush. Telephone 9124 Flatbush.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

REFINED WOMAN desires cheerful room, board; $7. D., X Times, Harlem.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.

An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Private family, New Rochelle, offers exceptional accommodations to two men or couple; convenient commuting. Apply Leland's, 40 West 33d St.

Long Island.

BEAUTIFUL, large, light front room, near ocean, all conveniences, to rent by private family for Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

New York State.

Beautiful country residence, poultry, fruit farm; home comforts; modern apartments; mountain location; 90 miles; $9 to $12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small room; very desirable.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

19TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable, sunny, 2-room apartment; telephone; bath; refined house; reference.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Comfortable, newly furnished; improvements; board optional; French cooking. Madison Square 8205.

28TH, 42 EAST.—Single rooms, with and without bath; hotel service; inspection invited.

44TH ST., 23 EAST, (5th-Madison.)—Large well-furnished rooms; bath adjoining; club district.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; select house; breakfast optional; telephone; reference.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room; fine house, location.

58D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentleman; breakfast optional.

55TH ST., 33 EAST.—Large, quiet rooms; running water.

62D ST., 144 EAST.—Attractively furnished, steam-heated, front and back parlor; two friends or couple; bath; $5 up.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; best location; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (524.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 884.—Large rooms; running hot water; phone; all modern improvements.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,151.—First-class furnished rooms; bath; telephone; hot and cold water; quiet neighborhood; $1.75 up.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations for bachelor; telephone, electricity; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $3, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

36TH, 58 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite; suitable professional, business, or private.

53D, 62 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room, private bath; small room; in quiet home.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large room; private bath; all improvements.

55TH ST., 8 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.
Family from Berlin will rent to refined gentleman 2 elegant rooms, bath; exclusive neighborhood; excellent for bachelor desiring quiet and comfort. A1 references; private residence. Phone Plaza 7997.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; splendid location; terms moderate.

57TH ST., 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern improvements; near Subway, "L"; references. Hammond.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Manager offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Large and small attractive, clean rooms; parquet floors; refined home.

60TH, 22 WEST.—The New York. Ph. 10241 Col. Hot water every room; electric lights; restaurant, tailor, barber; hotel service; Subway and L, ¼ block; $8 to $10.50 per week; $1 per day.

68TH, 470 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room, with or without private bath; telephone; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; bath, toilet; front hall room; business people.

70TH, 65 WEST.—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE LARGE ROOM; HANDSOME APARTMENT. REID.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large room; bath; plenty hot water; reasonable; reference.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room in refined house; hot water supply; references.

71ST, 252 WEST, (corner West End.)—Attractive outside rooms; running water; electricity, 'phone.

71ST, 227 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; conveniences; near Subway express. 6616 Columbus.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; also rear parlor; quiet house; telephone.

72D, 235 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms, very moderate; Summer rates; reference.

73d, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

76D, 162 WEST.—Beautiful, easy back parlor; running water; also skylight room; telephone.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private bath; single or en suite.

73D, 173 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall room; moderate; references.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; bath, valet, breakfast; Subway, L.

74TH ST., 3 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms, twin beds; refined gentlemen.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one with private bath; breakfast; reasonable; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Alcove room, bath, electric light, telephone; private residence.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly-furnished rooms; single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9950 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room; private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; large, airy room; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room; private bath; dressing room; see and appreciate; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; well kept house; electric light; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; second floor front; reasonable.

82D ST, 152 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 3756 Schuyler.

82D, 50 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms, bath, telephone; $4. Anderson.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Elegant, large, medium rooms; private baths; closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; also small room; private.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, one small; running water; refined home. Bruns.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; private family; gentleman; references.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; board optional.

93D, 39 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished; suitable two gentlemen; refined private family; exclusive neighborhood; elevator. Apt. 5. Riverside 7425.

93D ST., 140 WEST.—Double, single rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen only; board optional; refinement.

93D, 157 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room for gentleman; running water; references.

94TH, 146 WEST.—Double and single rooms; refined; private house; references. Riverside 569.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family of two; strictly home surroundings.

95TH, 19 WEST.—Elegant front, back parlor; floor or separate; suitable professional; refined.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Richmond.

97TH, 63 WEST.—Comfortable large front room; private dwelling; select neighborhood. Riverside 6309.

97TH ST., 136 WEST.—Two strictly modern rooms; private bath; college women only.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable. Tomlinson.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; electricity; telephone. Butters.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; near Subway; attractive single room, adjoining bath.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; near Subway, elevated station; also small room; $2.50, $5.

103D, 116 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; suitable for one or two. Telephone Combes.

106TH, 57 WEST, (Apt. A.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $3. Riverside 9141. Armour.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Light, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 85.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Homelike, cheerful accommodations; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 6A.

111TH ST. (1,827 7th Av.)—Light, neat room; bath; private; business people; telephone; reasonable. Clifford.

112TH, 508 WEST.—Outside single room; elevator, electricity, shower; refinement. Apt. 63.

112TH, 522 WEST.—Outside room; newly furnished; business men; permanent; $5. Merkley. Morningside 6770.

113TH ST., 541 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two adjoining rooms; suitable two gentlemen; very desirable.

115th, 357 West, (Morningside Park.)—Sunny room; spacious closet; bath adjoining; telephone, elevator, electricity; kitchen privilege; private; near 116th "L." Thomas.

116TH, 400 WEST.—Two, three large, elegant corner rooms, overlooking park, glorious view; celebrated restaurant; moderate. Apartment 5. References.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; desirable neighborhood; refined house.

120TH, 137 WEST.—Large back parlor, with kitchenette; modern private house, well kept.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Columbia grounds opposite; large living room, small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished, complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant, reception room. Yetman.

122D, 523 WEST.—Double and single rooms; also two-room suite. Sherman.

124TH ST., 542 WEST.—Neat room; private family; refined party; $2.50. Apt. 43.

126TH, 306 WEST.—Parlor, one, two persons; single front room; telephone in house.

141ST, 622 WEST.—Two exceptionally large, well furnished front rooms in new apartment house half block from river; bath and use of kitchen; married couple or two women preferred; references required and given. Call 5 to 6 P. M., Apartment A-1.

173D, 519 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room; adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 23D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $3.50 weekly each.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 885, (68th.)—Lady having apartment facing park offers congenial home to business girls; room and board for two; $12-$14. Frederick.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (cor. 66th.)—Delightful room; private apartment; refined, homelike surroundings.

Elegant small studio in Carnegie Hall for Summer months; quiet and cool; $25 a month. Address X 271 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise, Apartment 31.

PRIVATE house in the eighties, occupied by owner, will rent room; comfortable, modern improvements; gentleman. Telephone Riverside 3894.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large front room; electricity; running water; private family; small room; 91st Subway; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 341, (101st.)—Well furnished, outside room; private family. Bailey.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths; bowling alleys, billiard room, and all club privileges; rooms, $2.75 to $4 a week. Apply at once Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

GENTLEMAN wants neat room, private family, near Broadway, between 103d and 110th Sts. Address J. M. C., 302 Riverside Drive.

Wanted, two well-furnished rooms and kitchen in strictly private family within twenty minutes' walk of 50th St. and Broadway; state price. Box A 749 Times Annex.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

COOK, &c.—Competent woman with references, willing to cook and serve meals and assist with children; woman is kept for rough work. Call or write, 698 South Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR WHITE GOODS SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 6th Floor, 224 St. Side.

GIRL, neat appearance, to take tickets every evening, 8 to 12, at The Academie De Danse, 115 West 79th St. Call Thursday, 10 A. M.

LADY'S MAID wanted; must have first-class city references and be good seamstress; English or English-speaking German preferred. Address by letter, F 176 Times.

NURSE.—Wanted, experienced person, entire care two children; country; $20 month. Farm, X 278 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER of first grade is required for office of a financial house; must come well recommended and possess tact, energy, ability, resourcefulness, and be able to handle work without too much detail instruction; age 22 to 30; neatness and good address essential; salary $16 to $20, with advancement; permanent position; give detailed qualifications and nature of experience; also telephone number for quick reply. President, C 109 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, male or female, to go to country, June 1 to Oct. 1; one who knows typesetting for a job press preferred. Apply X 269 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional opportunity to gain secretarial experience; intelligence, willingness, and neatness essential; give all details, age, nationality, experience; salary $12; hours 9 to 5:30. Box X 281 Times.

TWO EDUCATED LADIES (over 25) wanted; teachers preferred; salary. The Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

WE HAVE OPEN a special position for well-educated woman over 25 who can travel in near-by States; must possess tact and pleasing personality; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

Instruction.

EARN $15 to $50 a Week.—Learn Dressmaking, Designing, and Millinery; short, practical course; day and evening; we guarantee success; good positions; patterns cut to fit. McDowell's School, 47 West 42d St.

MISS CONKLIN
Has removed her SECRETARIAL SCHOOL from 1 West 34d St. to the Commercial Engineers Building, 35-37 West 39th St.

Help Wanted, Male.

Twenty cents a line.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Wanted, a capable man to solicit advertising for leading New York newspaper; commission basis; splendid opportunity for the right man. Address B 2, Times Annex.

Be your own boss; learn fitting eyeglasses; three months' course, day or night; small payments. Optometry Institute, 2 W. 16th. Earn $50 weekly.

BOY wanted, bright, for office work and to attend telephone switchboard; hours 8:15 to 5:45, or later when necessary; absolutely essential to be civil and cheerful; $5 to start; opportunity for advancement for right party. Answer Factory Office, F 251 Times.

COOK.—Man to cook for single gentleman and take care of house; highest references required. F 248 Times.

MEN.—ARE YOU A HUNDRED-DOLLAR-A-WEEK MAN?
A countrywide campaign is now being inaugurated to promote the sale of the delightful HARRINGTON HOMES TRAVELOGUES, the most beautiful, meritorious, and salable book property in the country; we are in need of a few experienced men, possessing selling ability of high order, to co-operate in this undertaking; a big job for a big man; state compensation. Apply by letter to F. M. Ingler, Navarre Hotel, New York.

MEN.—Shuman & Company, publishers of Stoddard Lectures, require two energetic men over 25 for out-of-town work; commission and expenses guaranteed. 156 5th Av.

METAL M'FG CO. wants reliable salesman or broker to sell $50,000 of its treasury stock. Drawing account when actual results have been produced. M 131 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN — Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN wanted for close in, New Jersey; medium-priced houses and lots; leads furnished; expenses advanced. Call only, 1 to 4 P. M., Mr. Delmont, Room 178, 50 Church St.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR ALL STATES, COVERING TOWNS OF 25,000 AND UNDER, CALLING ON NOTION BUYERS, TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF HAIR GOODS; COMMISSION 20 PER CENT.; ONLY HUSTLERS NEED APPLY. BOX X 279 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—By manufacturers of established advertised line, salesman acquainted with corset trade in New York and vicinity; special work; excellent opportunity for bright young man; salary. Box C 107 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, thoroughly experienced, to sell passementerie trimmings; men commanding high-class trade only need apply; commission. Address S. S., Box 160 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Sponges and chamois; acquainted auto, drug and allied trades; city and vicinity. L. & Co., 3,525 Broadway.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD STORE REQUIRES AN ASSISTANT TO THE CREDIT MANAGER; MUST BE OF GOOD ADDRESS, A CAPABLE CORRESPONDENT, AND EXPERIENCED IN THE COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS. APPLY IN PERSON TO CREDIT OFFICE, 4TH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER; $1.50 per day; references. Davenport Leatherware Co., 7 White St.

TWO MEN to travel and appoint agents; salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; position good for $200 monthly to hustlers. Lastic-Air Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN as model in wholesale clothing house; breast 36 or 37; natty dresser. Apply after 9 A. M., F. B. Q. Clothing Co., 408

WARNS PHYSICIANS OF WAR PROBLEMS

Rev. Dr. Hillis Tells State Medical Society That We Must Guard Mexico's Health.

800 DINE AT HOTEL ASTOR

Physical Training in Schools Explained by Dr. Crampton—City Children Superior to Rural.

More than 800 physicians and surgeons attending the 108th annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York listened last night at a dinner in the Hotel Astor to an address by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, who told them that upon the medical profession of this country would fall the burden of supporting the health and solving the hygienic problems of not only this nation, but Mexico and other countries to the South.

Dr. Hillis did not say that the United States should annex Mexico at once, but he did say that the United States would "fall heir to Mexico" whether it wanted to or not. He led up to this part of his subject by saying that the brains of people in America had been developed at the expense of the bodies until in many instances the bodies were no longer able to produce or support sound brains. The brains cracked, he said, under the stress of modern life.

"In Continental countries," Dr. Hillis said, "we used to have cathedrals and universities and manor houses as typical buildings. The typical buildings in America are insane asylums and hospitals. You men of medicine have to solve this problem of making the bodies of our men and women strong enough to save the minds."

Dr. Hillis said that in addition to the immediate problem there was coming the Mexican one.

"There are $1,700,000,000 invested in Mexico now," the clergyman continued, "and this amount is bound to increase rapidly. We are going to fall heir to Mexico whether we want to or not. I don't understand why every one can't see this coming. There are 11,000,000 Indians in Mexico who can neither read nor write, and most of them are diseased. They are dying off. There are only 50,000 people in Mexico who can read and write. And yet Washington is trying to see a constitutional government established in Mexico.

"I hope that before this watching and waiting policy is over it will dawn on Washington that people who can't read and write can't vote. We don't want governmental control in Mexico, but much of our money has gone down there; much more is going; we are bound to expand, and in the natural course of events we shall fall heir to the country. Then we will have new problems, and they will be problems that you doctors will have to solve."

Dr. Hillis said that in the same way the United States would fall heir to countries in South America.

The other speakers at the dinner were William H McElroy and Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. The toastmaster was Dr. William F. Campbell of Brooklyn, retiring President of the State Medical Association.

Speaking at the second day's session of the Society, in the Hotel Astor yesterday, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of the Board of Education, outlined his idea of physical and hygienic training in the public schools.

"In former days," Dr. Crampton said, "instruction was given a child in physiology and anatomy, and the child was expected to act for himself on the basis of the knowledge given. We have learned now, however, that the child's mind does not react to knowledge; so, instead of instructing a child to write a composition on the subject of the hand, we inspect the hand that writes the composition. Instead of lecturing the child on the uses and use of teeth, we give each one a tooth brush and make him use it. Of course, physiology, hygiene, and anatomy are taught, but we do not depend upon the teaching to keep the child healthy. Each child that comes to school must have clean teeth and clean hands.

"There have been changes, too, in the physical exercise given. The old calisthenic form of exercise has been abolished. Now we have two forms of exercise, one aimed to insure healthy organic, as opposed to muscular, development, and the other to insure that mental development that will give accuracy, precision, and alertness."

Dr. Crampton called upon two youths, 16 and 18 years old, who attend the High School of Commerce, to illustrate the two forms of exercise. The youths first showed what he meant by the exercise for mental development. In response to Dr. Crampton's sharp commands, "Arms to shoulders," "Left arm forward, right arm up," "Left leg up, right arm forward," and the like, they assumed the indicated positions with a quickness and precision that stirred the audience to applause.

The exercises for physical development were almost all done in rhythmical time. They consisted of such movements as shot-putting, discus-throwing, and fencing.

Posture occupies an important place in Dr. Crampton's physical training. He condemned the "debutante slouch," and as strongly condemned the extreme "shoulders back" pose often assumed by professional athletes.

"It is as bad," he said, "for one to hold the shoulders rigidly back as to let them slouch forward. The chief points of good posture are knees straight and a trifle braced, head and chest up, and the shoulders natural. The shoulders should be forgotten entirely. The flat back of the athlete, made by holding the shoulders back until the blades almost touch, is absurd and harmful."

The training of the girls also was discussed by Dr. Crampton. He said that he had found the European folk dances a good medium for exercise for the girls. His object, he said, was to develop the muscles and organs of the abdomen, as well as of the limbs, and eighty dances had been selected from several hundred found abroad. The dances were done to phonograph music. The girls also learn such games as basketball and hockey. Dr. Crampton deplored the lack of available swimming pools in the city.

Major Frederick F. Russell, M. D., of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., discussed anti-typhoid vaccination in the army. He said experience had proved that typhoid vaccine did not render any one susceptible to tuberculosis or any other disease.

Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw of the Department of Child Hygiene of the State Board of Health said that infant mortality and general health conditions were worse in "second-class cities like Albany and Syracuse than in a metropolis like New York," because in a city like New York the municipal government took charge of its own sanitary and welfare work and the second-class cities did not.

Dr. Joseph C. Palmer of Syracuse said that rural children were not so healthy as city children.

"It's not a case of the country boy against the city boy," he said, "but a case of the oversight and care of the city boy against the neglect and careless treatment of the country boy."

The officers of the Medical Society of the State of New York elected were: President, Dr. Grover Dende of Buffalo; Vice Presidents, Drs. Myron B. Palmer of Rochester, H. W. S. Toms of Nyack, and Robert Elliott of Willet; Secretary, Dr. Wisner R. Townsend of New York, and Treasurer, Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York.

ANOTHER COLUMBIA RIOT.

Two Students Injured in Freshman-Sophomore Clash in Havemeyer Hall.

Guarded by a detail of police from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who were ordered to see that the rioting which marked the freshman dinner at Bustanoby's, at Broadway and Sixtieth Street, on Tuesday night was not repeated, the sophomore class of Columbia University held its annual feast at 6 o'clock last night at Reisenweber's Restaurant, in Columbus Circle. More than 150 of the freshmen marched up and down in front of the restaurant, but they were afraid to rush the place, even though they knew that their class Presidents, Henry C. Monroe of the college division and Duncan Doble of the science division, were prisoners inside the building. Monroe and Doble occupied a little table in the centre of the hall. The former sang, very much against his will, and the latter, under pressure, responded when called upon for a speech.

A dozen of the freshmen reached the roof of Reisenweber's from the Hotel Claymore by a rope ladder, but were unable to enter the building.

The most serious fight among the students since the snowball riot of ten years ago took place at noon in Havemeyer Hall, on the campus, when the freshmen, led by "Tol" Cochran, raided a meeting at which the sophomores were discussing the details of the dinner. Joseph Shimmon, a freshman, was so badly beaten up that he had to be attended by a physician at his room in Hartley Hall. Eddie Shea, a sophomore and pitcher of the 'Varsity nine, sustained a deep cut on the back of his head. The room was wrecked. The student board at once began an investigation, as a fight in any of the buildings is against the rules.

The freshmen began their activities early yesterday. They captured several sophomores and placed those who would not promise to stay away from the class dinner under lock and key. Then the freshmen massed their forces in Hamilton Hall and planned the raid on the sophomore meeting.

During the fight the freshmen captured "Ed" Spurgeon, a sophomore and a member of last year's crew. He was tossed into a taxicab, but was released upon the order of Charles McCarthy, Chairman of the Student Board, because he had been captured in the building. Spurgeon was one of the eight men arrested during the rioting at Bustanoby's.

Eddie Shea pitched in the baseball game against Stevens in the afternoon, wearing a huge piece of plaster to hide the cut on his head.

DUTCH COMMODE, $1,000.

Top Price at Crawford Sale—Mary Garden Buys Candlesticks.

A half round Dutch commode, the front formed by three panels decorated with hand-paintings of many colored flowers, each large bouquet in a gracefully shaped urn, brought the highest price of the Crawford sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Mrs. Stillwagon for $1,000. A tip table of satinwood in the Adam style went to the same buyer for $180. An Adam half-round satinwood commode went to Mrs. Forsyth Wickes for $200; Mrs. Chichester paid $200 for another satinwood commode with panels in the Angelica Kauffman and Wedgwood styles; Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Jr., paid $210 for an Adam style mahogany hall table, $180 for a mahogany Hepplewhite cabinet, and $160 for an original Adam satinwood desk inlaid with ebony, amboina, and kingwood.

Mary Garden was one of the purchasers, paying $195 for a pair of mahogany candlesticks four feet three inches high, with carved rams' heads and festoons; $105 for a Sheraton mahogany sideboard, and $17.50 for an Adam satinwood pole screen. Paul D. Mills gave $290 for a pair of exceptionally fine Hepplewhite side tables; Seaman, agent, $240 for a Hepplewhite half round mahogany commode with carvings in relief; Ormond $440 for two oblong Hepplewhite mahogany side tables and $200 for a pair of Hepplewhite mahogany bedsteads.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., paid $60 for a Pergolesi green lacquer low chest of drawers; $50 for a high chest of drawers to match; $95 for a beautiful four-post bedstead in the same lacquer, with a canopy and a Prince of Wales plume topping the head board, and gave for a somnoe, $12.50.

A pair of half round Adam satinwood tables inlaid with various colored woods and with the Muses in painting, went to Mrs. H. S. Collins for $420; an early Georgian mantelpiece went to Mrs. Peary for $500.

The returns for the day were $15,757 and the total to date $20,612. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

BALL FOR VACATION FUND.

More Than 15,000 Tickets Sold for Girls' Dance To-night.

The girls of the Vacation Savings Fund will have their annual ball to-night at the Grand Central Palace. More than 15,000 tickets have been sold. There will be many other features beside the dancing. These will include a gypsy camp, with fortune tellers, a moving-picture show, and a regulation Coney Island "pike," with all its features.

A dance will be done by Miss Joan Sawyer at 11 o'clock and a dancing contest open to all will begin at midnight. Miss Sawyer has given silver cups for prizes for one-step and hesitation waltzes. Instructors from Castle House will be the judges. Younger members of society will take part in all the special features.

Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Eleanor Lawson, Miss May Harriman, Miss Mercedes de Acosta, and Miss Marian Clark will preside at the gypsy camp in costume. Among the men in charge of the "pike" are Waldridge Taft, Roy C. Jones, R. Davey, Arundel Nicholls, Leslie A. Oliver, Julian R. Speyer, Thomas Onatavia, and Grosvenor Atterbury. Miss Frances Starr will be chief fortune teller. Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation, will be in charge of the moving-picture show. There will be a mock marriage, with Miss Eleanor Lawson as bride and Nigel Jones as bridegroom.

There will be Spanish dances on the balcony, and Mme. Cerutti will do old-fashioned Spanish dances. Miss Anna Tracy will give an exhibition of police work by her imported police dogs, in which they will scale a nine-foot wall in pursuit of a fleeing criminal.

All the boxes have been sold at $50 each, and among those who will occupy them are Miss Anne T. Morgan, Mrs. Anson M. Beard, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mrs. Joshua Knapp, Mrs. J. Carlisle, Horace Harding, and E. McMillin.

"Refuturist" Art Show To-morrow.

A fête to help the funds of the Junior League of the Children's Educational Theatre will be given at the Hotel St. Regis to-morrow evening. A feature of the fête will be a collection of pictures made by Mrs. Elsie Dodge Pattee burlesquing the Futurist school of art. Many notable painters have contributed "Refuturist" pictures, as they are called. Henry S. Hubbell, F. J. Zimmerer, Homer Conant, Charles Dana Gibson, Oscar Miller, Lucia Fuller, Ernest Blumenschein, Penelope Bacon, and Mabel Welch have donated paintings to be sold.

ART WORTH $45,000 DESTROYED BY FIRE

Flames Invade Home of Edward Farmer While Family Is Away at Dinner Dance.

CHAUFFEUR DISCOVERS FIRE

Gets Back with Family as Engines Arrive—Mrs. Farmer Enters Burning House to Save Pet Bird.

A taxicab chauffeur who had taken Edward Farmer, a collector and dealer in Chinese art objects, with his wife and a woman guest, from their home at 5 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a dance at Wallick's Restaurant, on Broadway at Forty-third Street, at 9:30 o'clock last night, while driving back past the Farmer residence half an hour later, saw smoke and flames curling out of the front windows of the parlor floor. In the parlor and the room back of it were stored Oriental art objects worth between $50,000 and $75,000.

The chauffeur turned his car and sped downtown to Wallick's. There Mr. Farmer, his wife, and guest were summoned from the dance and informed that their home was afire. The three, in great excitement, piled into the taxicab and were driven home at full speed.

The fire already had been discovered by J. Courtney, a private watchman employed on the block, who turned in an alarm. Then, with Policeman Piplow of the East Fifty-first Street station, he went through the basement and led out in safety Clara Horn, a housemaid, who was the only person in the house when the fire started.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and their guest reached the house just as the first fire engines under Batallion Chief Graham came clanging around out of Fifth Avenue. Fire was then belching from the front windows and curling out at the roof. Owing to the many valuable buildings and residences in the immediate neighborhood Chief Graham turned in a second alarm, bringing Fire Chief Kenyon and Deputy Chief Ross.

The fire had swept greedily through the front parlor, stocked with art objects and interior decorations for which Mr. Farmer said he had only last week refused an offer of $45,000. It turned up the stairway and reached to the roof, eating its way along the walls and destroying thousands of dollars' worth of rich hangings, tapestries, and art works in its way. In the room back of the parlor were cabinets containing many thousands of dollars' worth of rich porcelains and jades, but these were removed out of the way of the flames before the fire could spread, and the blaze was confined chiefly to the parlor and the halls.

Almost exactly opposite the Farmer home, which is a gray sandstone four-story building of highly ornamental architectural design, is the home of Mrs. John Astor at 12 West Fifty-sixth Street. In the immediate neighborhood are the homes of Frederick Meade at 1 West Fifty-sixth Street, T. Ranier at 3 West Fifth-sixth Street, and Dr. M. B. DuBois at 8 West Fifty-sixth Street, and the galleries of Duveen Brothers, containing millions of dollars' worth of art objects, are on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, three doors east of the Farmer home.

The fire in the Farmer house was got under control in half an hour, and in an hour it was extinguished. Mr. Farmer could not estimate his loss accurately last night, but thought it would run well towards $45,000. The loss to the building, which is owned by August Heckscher, was estimated at $10,000 more.

Mr. Farmer said his own loss was covered only by about one-third in insurance. He lamented the fact that many of the finest art objects and interior decorations which he had collected from far parts of the earth were totally destroyed, and these, he said, were irreplaceable. He insisted on gaining entrance to the building before the flames had been extinguished in order to make sure that two large cabinets full of art objects and curios in the rear room were removed to safety.

Mrs. Farmer and her guest meanwhile took refuge at the home of Mrs. T. Ranier. There, however, Mrs. Farmer remembered that a canary bird pet of hers was hanging in its cage in the rear of the basement, and she insisted on entering the burning house to rescue it. Her guest accompanied her.

Chief Kenlon assured Mrs. Farmer that her bird was safe, since the flames had not touched the basement floor. Thereupon she and her guest made their way through the dripping hall amid falling wood and sparks to the second floor bedroom, where they gathered a few articles of immediate necessity, and then returned to the street.

Mr. Farmer was unwilling to tell the name of the woman who had been his wife's guest. His wife, he said, was connected with the stage, but he did not care to disclose what the connection was. Mrs. Farmer herself was in tears for the greater part of the time the fire was raging in her home.

Chief Kenlon could not ascertain the cause of the fire, but was inclined to attribute it to defective insulation in a network of electric wiring that spread back of one of the racks containing Chinese tapestries and silks. Two rooms on the parlor floor were used as a studio by Mr. Farmer, who had occupied the house since last October.

M. J. O'Brien, Jr., Named Receiver.

Justice Vernon M. Davis appointed yesterday in the Supreme Court Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., receiver for the Manhattan Realty Company of 240 Broadway in proceedings brought to wind it up by Attorney General Carmody on the ground that it has been doing business in violation of the State banking law. The company was incorporated on April 13, 1908, with a capital of $50,000.

REPUBLICANS FOR WHITMAN.

Organization in Fifteenth District Pledges Its Support.

In the Fifteenth Assembly District where District Attorney Charles S. Whitman began his political career as an election district captain, the representatives of the Republican County Committee got together last night and pledged the support of their organization to Mr. Whitman as Republican candidate for Governor this Fall. It was the first action of its kind in the home county of Mr. Whitman. One Assembly District in Kings—the Fifth—and a couple of county organizations up-State have already indorsed him for the nomination.

The action last night was on resolutions introduced by Lloyd P. Stryker, Republican leader of the district. Mr. Stryker until recently was an Assistant District Attorney on Mr. Whitman's staff, and is his warm personal friend. Thirty-six out of the sixty representatives from the Fifteenth to the Republican County Committee attended the meeting. The vote was a triumph to the friends of Mr. Whitman. It stood 34 to 2. It was said, however, that a good many of the influential men in the district, who were conspicuous by their absence, are open supporters of Job E. Hedges.

Mr. Stryker in his resolution declared the name of Mr. Whitman, "the epitome of law enforcement." The resolution pronounced it "the unequivocal will and desire of the district organization that he become the candidate for Governor of the State of New York."

Speaking in support of the resolution, Mr. Stryker said the hour for Republican rehabilitation in this State was at hand, and that this end could be achieved if the Republican Party would come out in support of proper policies and the proper standard bearer.

"If there is a man in the State of New York who can carry the Republican banners to success," said Mr. Stryker, "that man is Charles S. Whitman. He began at the bottom. When he was an election district Captain in this district he worked for us and was our friend. Now that he has reached the top of the ladder let us work for him and be his friends."

Frederick B. Simpson, Assistant Commissioner of Jurors, was one of two members present to oppose the resolution. He based his opposition on the ground that the action proposed was "too previous."

"There are other men in the field fully as strong and able as Mr. Whitman," said Commissioner Simpson. "It may be that conditions will compel us to take an up-State man. But we shouldn't indorse anybody just at present. Let us wait. Mr. Whitman is going to try Becker for the second time before long. Suppose he does not get a conviction then—will he be the strongest man? He is not the strongest District Attorney we have had in this county. He has been a most fortunate District Attorney. He has convicted his men before he has tried them at all. He has done his duty fearlessly—yes. But he deserves no credit for that. That's what he was elected to do."

John R. Freund was the only member of the committee in attendance to support Commissioner Simpson in his opposition to the Whitman resolution. Francis S. Bangs, ex-Congressman William M. Douglas, Alderman Niles R. Becker, Nathan Ottinger, pillars of the district organization, and Col. Louis Stotesbury, President of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club, all spoke warmly in favor of indorsing Mr. Whitman's candidacy.

GIRL SWIMMER'S MEDAL LOST

Little Elizabeth Miller Won It by Swimming Across the Hudson.

Mary Elizabeth Miller, who won the child's long-distance swimming championship in 1912, has lost the Goodman Trophy, the gold medal which the achievement won for her. She lost it last Saturday afternoon somewhere between her home at 600 West 142nd Street and a moving picture theatre at Amsterdam Avenue and 150th Street, and for quite a while was too badly upset to tell her father and mother about it. Now they are searching for it.

Mary Elizabeth was only 10 years old when she won the Goodman Trophy with a swim of two and three-fourths miles across the Hudson.

City Loses a Contract Suit.

Judge Mayer yesterday, in the Federal District Court, ordered the city to pay to the Third National Bank of Jersey City, as assignee of the Water Front Improvement Company, the sum of $19,012.03 on a contract dated Oct. 8, 1908. This contract was for the final disposition of ashes, street sweepings, and rubbish, which was to be placed on the scows of the improvement company at the Street Cleaning Department's dumps, and suit was brought for $33,420.66. The city claimed that the company had not fulfilled its contract, and that its suit had been unreasonably and unnecessarily delayed, but the decision was given against it.

DORSEY ACCUSES FRANK DEFENSE

Intimates That He Has Evidence of Money Payments for Affidavits Incriminating Conley.

NO 'FRAME-UP,' SAYS BURNS

Invites Inquiry Into Testimony Exculpating Frank—New Trial Hearing To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—Interest in the outcome of the extraordinary motion for a new trial for Leo M. Frank, under sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, was overshadowed to-day by developments in regard to the Rev. C. B. Ragsdale, the Baptist preacher, who made an affidavit for the defense that he overheard the negro Conley confess that he killed the girl, and who later repudiated the affidavit, alleging that it had been "framed."

Solicitor Hugh Dorsey professes to have a mass of evidence in regard to the manner in which the defense obtained the Ragsdale affidavit, and intimates that this evidence will be made public when the hearing on the extraordinary motion is resumed on Friday. He even intimates that he has affidavits showing that a large sum of money was involved and that disbarment proceedings against certain lawyers will follow. It is said to-night that the Grand Jury has been called in special session to return indictments for perjury and subornation of perjury.

R. Barber, who swore that he joined Mr. Ragsdale just after the minister said he heard Conley confess, is said by the solicitor to have disappeared. The detectives have been searching in vain for him since his affidavit was made public.

Following a visit to the Kirkwood residence of Mr. Ragsdale by a committee from the Plum Street Baptist Church it has been announced that Mr. Ragsdale has resigned his pastorate. Beyond intimating this, they merely said that a report of the whole matter would be made to the church tomorrow evening. The committee also stated that R. L. Barber, who made the affidavit strengthening that of the pastor, has never been a member of the Plum Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Ragsdale has refused to be interviewed in regard to the matter, but his son has expressed himself with much indignation and blames W. J. Burns, alleging that the detective took advantage of his aged father.

Detective Burns is indignant at the criticism and denies that he has been implicated in any "frame-up." He is especially indignant at the intimation in public reports that the Solicitor General and the city detectives are investigating his working in Chicago on the case with the view of showing a "frame-up."

"I am always willing for the light to be turned on," says the detective, "and I dare and defy them to find where there has been any frame-up on my part. I want them to investigate just as much as they please.

"There was only one thing done by myself in Chicago in connection with this case, and that was the taking of an affidavit from Aaron Allen, a negro stool pigeon who was employed by the detectives to stay in the cell and pump Newt Lee, the negro night watchman, while he was under arrest. The negro, Allen, made the affidavit freely and voluntarily. In fact, he came to my office in Chicago.

"The detectives are seeking by innuendo to make people believe they have discovered a mare's nest in Chicago, and for that reason I would turn on the light."

Mr. Burns, when asked if he was ready to make public his report, said:

"We would be pretty foolish to place all our evidence in the hands of the police so they could start frightening and intimidating the witnesses and locking them up like they did Mineola McKnight."

The hearing of an extraordinary motion for a new trial for Frank will be resumed before Judge Ben H. Hill of the Criminal Division of the Superior Court on Friday.

Solicitor General Dorsey has practically completed the work of gathering evidence to combat the defense's amendments, and will be ready for the hearing. The defense may further amend its motion by bringing in the various notes written to Annie Maud Carter by Jim Conley. This, however, will not result in a further delay.

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Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2
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Smart Orchestra. First-Class Restaurant. Reserve Tables Now
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PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea George Nash.....The Baron Milton Sills.....The Composer
"Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
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Too Many Cooks
"Reached instantly the heart of the public."—Walter Prichard Eaton.
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175TH PERFORMANCE SATURDAY.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
A strong play, a true play, a play that makes you laugh through your tears—but NO SMUT.
KITTY COMEDY THEA. 41st St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAC KAY
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
5TH MONTH Mats. Wed. & Sat. High Jinks
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S LAST 3 NIGHTS at 8:30. Thurs., 38th, nr. B'way. Last Matinee Saturday at 2:30. HELP WANTED
TUES., MAY 5—THE CHARM OF ISABEL.
48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Matinee TO-DAY $1.50
MANHATTAN OP. HO. Last Week in New York.
BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER.
Evenings 8:15 & Sat. Mat. 2:15. 25c to $1.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."
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A powerful drama "THE TRAFFIC"
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Admission With Seats 25c & 50c Best Res. Seats. 75c, $1, $1.50.
POP. PRICE MATS., 25c to $1. Reg. Prices Sat.
Box Seats—Afts., $1.50; Nights, $2.50, at Mad. Sq. Garden, Wanamaker's and Gimbels' Stores.
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET
LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SIXES
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"Blasts of Laughter."—Tribune.
Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"
BRONX OPERA HOUSE. 149th St., E. of 3 Av. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25-50-75c.
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DANCING CONTEST FOR VERNON CASTLE CUPS
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